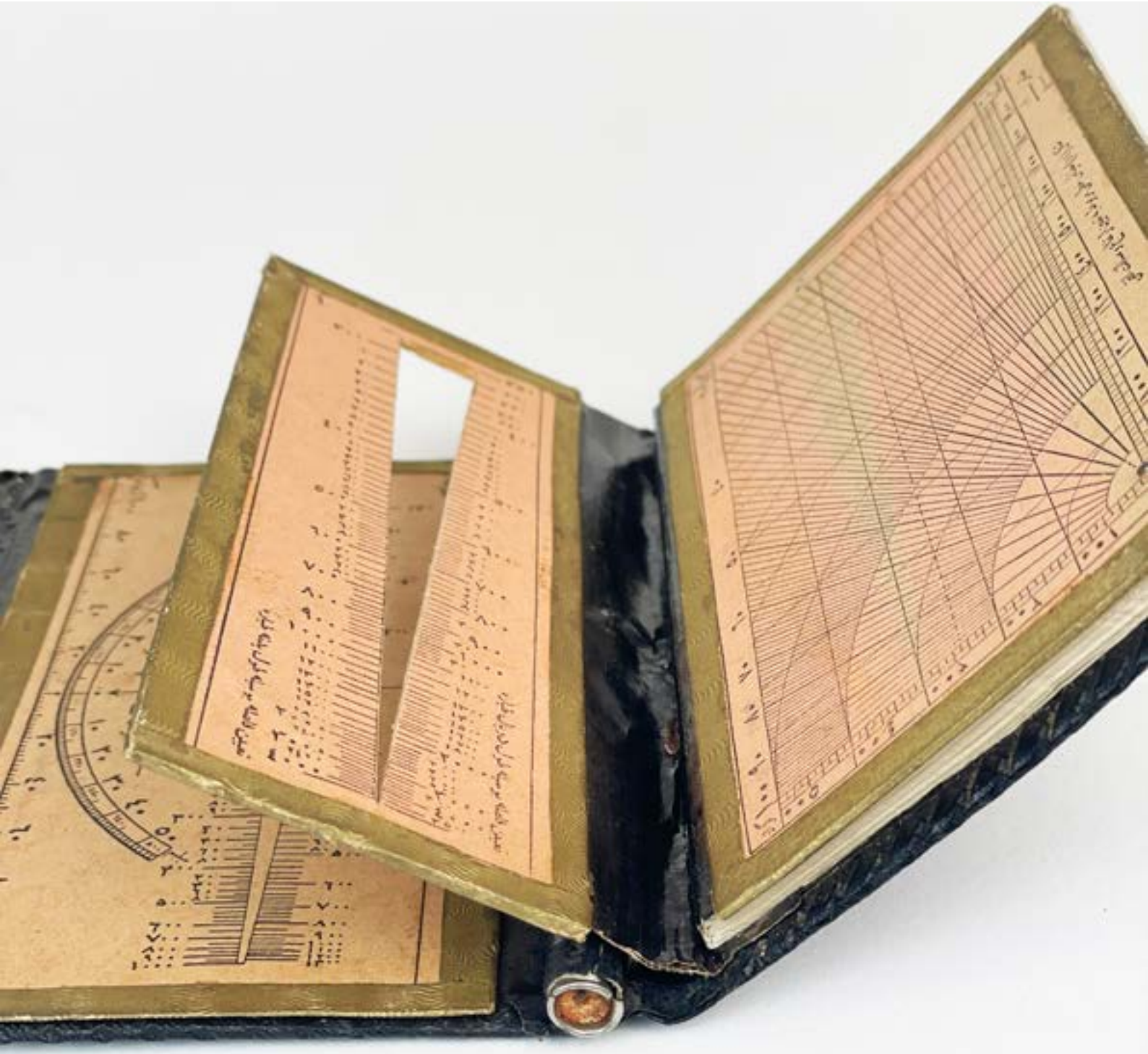
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1. The World / Meiji Japan's 'Awakening' German-Japanese Knowledge Exchange

山路諧孝 [YAMAJI Yukitaka (1777 - 1861)] and [柴田収蔵 / SHIBATA Shūzō (1820–1859)].
重訂万国全図 [Jutei bankoku zenzu / Complete Map of All Countries].
[Tokyo]: [Daigaku Nanko / The Southern University College (today University of Tokyo)], Meiji 4 [1871].

Woodblock print with original outline hand colour, folding into original soft yellow card cover bearing pastedown short title (Excellent condition, lovely colours, remarkably clean and bright, just some light wear at fold vertices and a few tiny, insignificant stains), 104 x 185 cm (41 x 73 inches).

A colossal composition that has the distinction of being the second ever official Japanese map of the world, with the present edition revised to epitomize the Japanese geographic conception of the globe near the beginning of the Meiji Era, when the country embarked upon a program of hyper-industrialization and international interaction; one of the iconic Japanese maps of the 19th century, it was designed by the astronomer Yamaji Yukitaka, assisted by the geographer Shibata Shuzo and executed at the behest of the Shogunate Calendar Bureau, but here updated by academics at the future University of Tokyo; in a double-hemisphere view, the beautifully coloured woodblock showcases the world in great detail predicated primarily upon high quality German sources – a stellar example in unusually fine condition.

This is a stellar example of one of the iconic Japanese maps of the second half of the 19th century, a colossal beautifully rendered woodblock showcasing the world in a double-hemisphere view. It brilliantly captures the Japanese conception of the globe as it stood near the beginning of the Meiji Era, when the country opened itself up to global trade and cross-cultural exchange after having pursued a centuries-long policy of isolation. Employing high quality (primarily German) sources, it was designed by the astronomer Yamaji Yukitaka, assisted by the geographer Shibata Shuzo, fulfilling a commission for the then



重訂萬國全圖

西半球

東半球

以日本京師爲心圖

以北極爲心圖

日本復封圖

以南極爲心圖

ruling Shogunate regime, and was published in 1855; the present edition revised and issued sixteen years later by academics at the future University of Tokyo.
Due to its immense size, the map permits a level of detail seldom seen on world maps (labelling many cities, caravan routes, etc.), with even relatively small countries portrayed clearly. Countries are colour coded in a variety of lovely hand painted hues, while the seas are outlined in a blue wash.

In Asia, Japan is shown to possess all of Sakhalin and the Kurile Islands (both disputed with Russia), while Russia had by this time consolidated its place in the Far East. China is shown to embrace its tributary states (ex. Korea, Mongolia), while in Vietnam, France controls only the far south, in advance of its conquest of the entire country in the 1880s. Australia is labeled in copious detail along its coasts; however, the interior remains largely a blank space. Central Asia is shown to still feature independent emirates, like Khiva, before of a wave of Russian conquests.

The depiction of Africa shows an awareness of some recent explorations in the Sahara and Congo River basin, while many other regions (such as the Great Lakes) remain enigmatic, while the European presence is confined to coastal patches, in advance of the 'Scramble for Africa'. Ethiopia is shown to be an independent state, while the Ottoman reach extends down to Sudan.

In Europe, Italy is show as unified state, although the map's view is in advance of the unification of Germany (which occurred on January 18, 1870), as while Prussia dominated the north of Germany, the southern states are still shown as independent entities. The Ottomans still control most of the Balkans.

In the Americas, the Unites States is shown to possess Alaska (having purchased it from Russia in 1867), although the U.S-Mexican frontier assumes an archaic (pre-Gadsden's Purchase) form, even as California's boundaries are outlined. In Canada, the Arctic Archipelago is still largely an enigma. In South America, Bolivia is shown to still possess its seacoast (which it would lose to Chile in 1883), while Chile and Argentina are yet to conquer their Patagonian hinterlands.

The corners of the overall composition feature four ancillary maps of world from polar perspectives (direct and angular), showing an awareness of Antarctica. The lengthy text below the main map explains the circumstances under which the map was produced.

Japan Opens up to the World and the Creation of the Yamaji-Shibata Map

Even during the Tokugawa Era (1603 - 1868), or Shogunate, when Japan pursued an official policy of national isolation, Japanese academics and officials still maintained an interest in world geography, although their knowledge tended to be limited to whatever sources they were able to acquire from the Dutch who were generally the only foreigners allowed to visit the country.

The Shogun's Calendar Bureau (also referred to as the Department of Astronomy) was the official agency responsible for the study and regulation of matters of geography and the celestial world, supplying the government with maps and making astronomical observations that could be used to determine the timing of festivals, etc. A breakthrough in the Japanese knowledge of world geography was their decision to create the first Japanese official world map, Shintei bankoku zenzu (dated 1810, but published in 1816), made under the direction of the geographer Takahashi Kageyasu. The map was predicated upon fine but, in some cases, dated Western sources, but nevertheless gave the Shogunate a decent working knowledge of the outside world. Due the country's continued isolation the regime saw no need to replace the map, as least for some decades.

The American intervention in Japan, coming in the form of Commodore Perry's 1853 visit, compelled the country to open itself up to international trade. This event shocked the Japanese establishment, forcing them to adapt to the new reality that continued isolationism was not an option. With alacrity Japanese officials sought to gain the best knowledge of foreign lands.

Importantly, in 1855, they Shogunate commissioned Yamaji Yukitaka, the head of the Calendar Bureau, to create an entirely new official Japanese map of the world. Yamaji was assisted by Shibata Shuzo (1820 -1859), a brilliant young geographer who had recently created his own highly regarded world map, Shintei kon'yo ryakuzenzu (1852). Highly intelligent and resourceful, Yamaji sought out and competently edited the best European sources for this ambitious work. White he citied various English, French and Dutch works as supplementary sources, his main inspiration came from German cartography, primarily the maps within Karl Sohr and Friedrich Handtke's Vollständiger Hand-Atlas der neueren Erdbeschreibung über alle Theile der Erde in 80 Blättern (Glogau: Carl Flemming, 1846); this source is mentioned in the explanatory text on the map. This represents an important and early transference of German geographical knowledge to Japan, an intellectual nexus that would later become highly consequential.

The result of Yamaji and Shibata's collaboration was the publication of the first edition of the present map in 1855 (Ansei 2). The colossal work was considered a tour de force by the Japanese establishment. It capped of a long an illustrious career for Yamaji and saw Shibata's appointment as the head of the Shogun's new Institute of Western Studies (Bansho Shirabesho), in 1856, although sadly he would not enjoy his new status long, due to his premature death at only the age of 39.

During the 1860s, the Shogunate fell, to be replaced by the Meiji regime (1868 - 1912), an activist, modernizing government responsible directly to the emperor. While the old order reluctantly interacted with the outside world, the Meiji enthusiastically embraced foreign affairs, leading the country on the most radical and rapid socio-economic transformation of any place in world history, before or since. The Meiji years saw Japan go from an isolated agrarian society into a hyper-industrialized, ultra-modern military state, and a great player in global trade. The academic establishment in the Meiji Era thirsted for experience of foreign lands, and immense strides were made in geographic knowledge and mapmaking.

It seemed fitting that the in the early years of the Meiji Era, the Yamaji-Shibata map, one of

the greatest works of the former regime with a global scope, was revived and modernized to epitomize the current conception of the globe. It was in this context that the map was revised by academics at the future University of Tokyo and published in 1871 (Meiji 4). While like the 1855 edition in most respects, the new map added many new place names, updated international boundaries and used resplendent colours to code national entities and colonial possessions. This new edition was likewise highly regarded, and the map was reissued in 1874.

The present map set the gold standard for the Japanese mapping of the world. Over the coming years, Japan's interactions with foreign countries increased, as did its access to modern scientific methods and analytical approaches to geography. Thus, by the end of the Meiji Era, Japan was a world leader in earth sciences, making many of its own innovations and discoveries, which were emulated by Westerners, instead of it just being the other way around.

A Note on Rarity

All the three editions of the Yamaji-Shibata map seem to be similarly rare. Of the present 1871 edition, we can trace 3 institutional examples, held by the National Diet Library, Yokohama City University Library and the Library of New South Wales. We are aware of only a single other example of the map as appearing on the market in recent years.

References: National Diet Library: ネ040-27; Yokohama City University: WC-0/58; Library of New South Wales; OCLC: 999619966; Takeshi MORIYAMA, 'Mapping the World in Bakumatsu Japan', Japan Review, no. 35 (2020), pp. 113-140, esp. pp. 127-9; KAZUTAKA Unno, 'Cartography in Japan', in J. B. Harley and David Woodward (eds.), The History of Cartography, Vol. II: Cartography in the Traditional East and Southeast Asian Societies (Chicago, 1994), pp. 442-3.

5.500 EUR

2. Singapore / Singapore Straits

James HORSBURGH (1762 - 1836). / [ADMIRALTY HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE].

To James Carnegy and Robert Scott Esqrs. of Prince of Wales Island As a Tribute Due for Their Valuable Communications which have been of great Assistance in the construction of this Chart of the Islands and Channels at the Southwest Extremity of the China Sea It is now Inscribed by Their Obliged Friend James Horsburgh.

London: [Admiralty Hydrographic Office], 1850 [but circa 1853].

Copper engraving, on wove paper watermarked 'Whatman 1853', rolled (Good, some clean tears with no loss entering image with old repairs from verso, some light staining and toning), 101.5 x 67.5 cm (40 x 26.5 inches).

Very Rare - a fine example of one of the iconic sea charts of Singapore, the Singapore Straits, and adjacent lands, then as now one of the great global nexuses of trade and cultural exchange, drafted by James Horsburgh, the era's greatest cartographer of Asiatic water and the Hydrographer to the East India Company, the present late edition featuring significant updates by the British Admiralty up to 1850.

This is one of the seminal sea charts of the Singapore Strait and the adjacent lands, depicting Singapore Island, southeastern Malaya (Johor), the Riau Archipelago and the part of Sumatra. These waters, then as now, hosted one of the world's busiest shipping lanes, connecting the Indian Ocean (and by extension Europe) with the Far East. The present example is a heavily updated version of a chart created by James Horsburgh, a Scotsman who was the foremost authority on the hydrography of Asian waters of his time. It was arguably the most influential chart of the Singapore Strait region of its era, printed in various editions for thirty years.

The chart captures all of Singapore Island, upper left, accurately outlining its coastlines and showing the built-up area of Singapore city, then a bustling trading port of 60,000 residents. 'Govern. Ho.', the epicentre of British power in Southeast Asia is labelled, while the 'Malay Town' is located to south, as is the 'New Harbour' (today's Keppel Harbour), the main area for hosting capital ships.


Johore Hill N.56° E. 4 Leagues
Barbucit Hill W.½ N.6 Leagues
False Barbucit Hill West 5 Leagues
St. John's Island
15 miles dist.
Barn Island
4 miles dist E.t S.
Rabbit
Coney
E.S1°S
he Islands at the West Entrance of Singapore Strait. Barn Island 4 miles off
PART OF THE MALAY PENI
Barbucit False Hill
Inner Point
ROMANIA POINT
BARBUCIT HILL
Johore Hill
SOUTH POINT
SINGAPORE ISLAND
JOHORE SHOAL
STRAIT
Pt Boukit
Pt Romania
Pt Bowon
Pt Tampenis
Pt Franklin
Pt Red Cliff
2nd Red Cliff
SINGAPORE
Malay Town
New Harbour
Pulo Brani
Pulo Ubin
Pulo Tikus
Pulo Samboo
Pulo Tekong
Pulo Sakijang
Pulo Sakijang Bisar
Pulo Sakijang Pesseer
Pulo Sakijang Laut
Pulo Sakijang Darat
Pulo Sakijang Kechil
Pulo Sakijang Besar
Pulo Sakijang Tengah
Pulo Sakijang Utara
Pulo Sakijang Selatan
Pulo Sakijang Timur
Pulo Sakijang Barat
Pulo Sakijang Kec

To the north, is the southern part of the Malay Peninsula, then controlled by the Sultanate of Jahor ('Johore River' is noted across the water from Singapore Island).

To the south of Singapore, the Singapore Strait, the great shipping road (connecting to the Malacca Strati and the Indian Ocean to the northwest) is shown in detail, noting many bathymetric soundings and showing landmarks and hazards, while further south is the Riau Archipelago, then part of the Dutch East Indies (today Indonesia). Further down are the various islands associated with Sumatra (appearing in the lower left).

In the South China Sea, to the right, the chart shows the track of the ship Charles Grant, en route from China to Europe by way of the Sunda Strait which ran between Sumatra and Java. While the areas near Singapore are well surveyed, the coverage further afield is variable, with the unsurveyed coasts shown as tentative thin lines.

While the present example of the chart is noted as having been updated with 'Corrections to 1850' in the imprint, in the lower margin, the paper is watermarked with the date '1853', suggesting that it was printed by the Admiralty's' Hydrographic Office about that time.

Turning to the bigger picture, in the wake of the Napoleonic Wars, when Dutch and French power were at their nadir, Britain took the initiative. One of their great powerplays occurred in 1819, when Sir Stamford Raffles founded the town of Singapore, on the south coast of Singapore Island, guarding the best shipping lane between South Asia and the Far East. Encouraging immigration from China, India and Malaya, the town grew rapidly into a thriving mart of commerce and one of the Asia's great logistics hubs.

While Singapore Harbour was able to host a large fleet of capital ships, and the strait provided good sailing roads, as the present chart demonstrates, these seas posed many hazards that could snag or doom ships. Moreover, sailing these waters in a fluid manner was critical, as the area was one of the world's most notorious pirate haunts; dithering vessels made for easy prey.

However, in the immediate wake of the founding of Singapore, the British regime found the existing sea charts of the Singapore Strait wanting, their coverage was patchy and vague, if not downright inaccurate. The lack of a reliable navigational guide threatened to hider Britain's ambitions in Southeast Asia and Far East. The foremost authority on the hydrography of Asian waters was charged with ameliorating the situation.

James Horsburgh and his Chart of the Singapore Strait

Enter James Horsburgh (1762 – 1836), who brought the maritime mapping of India, Southeast Asia and much of the Far East to high scientific standards. Horsburgh was born in Fife, Scotland into humble circumstances and entered the merchant marine at the age of sixteen. By 1784, he was in India, where for most of the next two decades he would be a crewmember of Bombay-based commercial vessels, trading on routes between that city, Calcutta, Canton and various location in Southeast Asia.

In May 1786, when Horsburgh was serving as the first mate of the Atlas, en route from Batavia (Jakarta, Indonesia) to Ceylon (Sri Lanka), the vessel was shipwrecked upon the island of Diego Garcia, due to inaccurate navigation.

This event was a complete shock to the Atlas's crew, as their charts showed that they had been travelling through open sea, far from any islands. While Horsburgh and his companions were able to survive from food supplied by a local settlement, they were marooned on Diego Garcia for six months before being rescued.

Up to the time of the shipwreck, Horsburgh was considered an intelligent, if unremarkable, merchant seaman. However, the trauma of the accident and the realization that thousand of sailors were unnecessarily loosing their lives in the Indian Ocean every year due to faulty navigational aides caused him to dedicate the rest of his life to "making accurate charts". While he had no formal education, Horsburgh sought out tutelage in surveying and draftsmanship from more seasoned mariners. He spent all of his abundant free time recording nautical remarks and drawing charts of the coasts he visited. Over time, he constructed three great charts including: of the west side of the Philippines; the Dampier Strait off of New Guinea; and the Makassar Strait between the islands of Makassar and Borneo (in modern Indonesia), each accompanied by detailed sailing directions.

Horsburgh arranged for his charts to be sent to London, where EIC's grandees were so impressed with their accuracy and thoroughness that they gifted him a large sum of money in order to purchase the finest surveying instruments. In 1796, when Horsburgh visited London, he was received with great respect by Alexander Dalrymple, Sir Joseph Banks, the President of the Royal Society and Dr. Neville Maskelyne, the Astronomer Royal.

Upon his return to the Asia, Horsburgh conducted many groundbreaking surveys, notably the first proper scientific charting of Bombay Harbour.

In 1805, Horsburgh moved to London where he soon became a leading sea chart publisher. His charts and sailing directions set the new 'gold standard' for the mapping of Indian and Asian waters. He was admired for his uncanny ability to isolate only the best and most accurate information upon being presented with a massive bundle of charts and notes. His sea pilot, Directions for Sailing to and from the East Indies, China, New Holland, Cape of Good Hope, and the interjacent Ports, compiled chiefly from original Journals and Observations made during 21 years' experience in navigating those Seas (1809–11), was a masterpiece that became the standard guide for navigation in Asian waters, being reissued numerous times over many years.

In 1810, Horsburgh was appointed as the Hydrographer to the East India Company, a post he held for the next 26 years.

One of his most important assignments was to gather and edit the very best available sources, including the surveys of the important Jamaican-born surveyor James Ross, to create a grand chart of the Singapore Strait. This resulted in the first edition of the present work, issued in December 1821.

The chart was imbued with great importance and Horsburgh updated the copper plate,

producing subsequent editions in 1824 and 1831.

After Horsburgh's death, the responsibility for updating the chart was taken up by the Admiralty Hydrographic Office, which produced editions with 'Corrections' dated 1841, 1849 and 1850 (being the present issue, seemingly the last edition).

The early editions were quite different in detail from the later issues. For instance, while the Singapore Strait is well defined, the shape of Singapore Island had yet to be properly mapped.

For a comparison, please see an example of the 1831 edition of the chart, courtesy of the National Archives of Singapore:

https://www.nas.gov.sg/archivesonline/maps_building_plans/record-details/f9007241-115c-11e3-83d5-0050568939ad

In the end, the chart had a print run of thirty years, a remarkable achievement for a 19th century sea chart, and a testament to its immense influence.

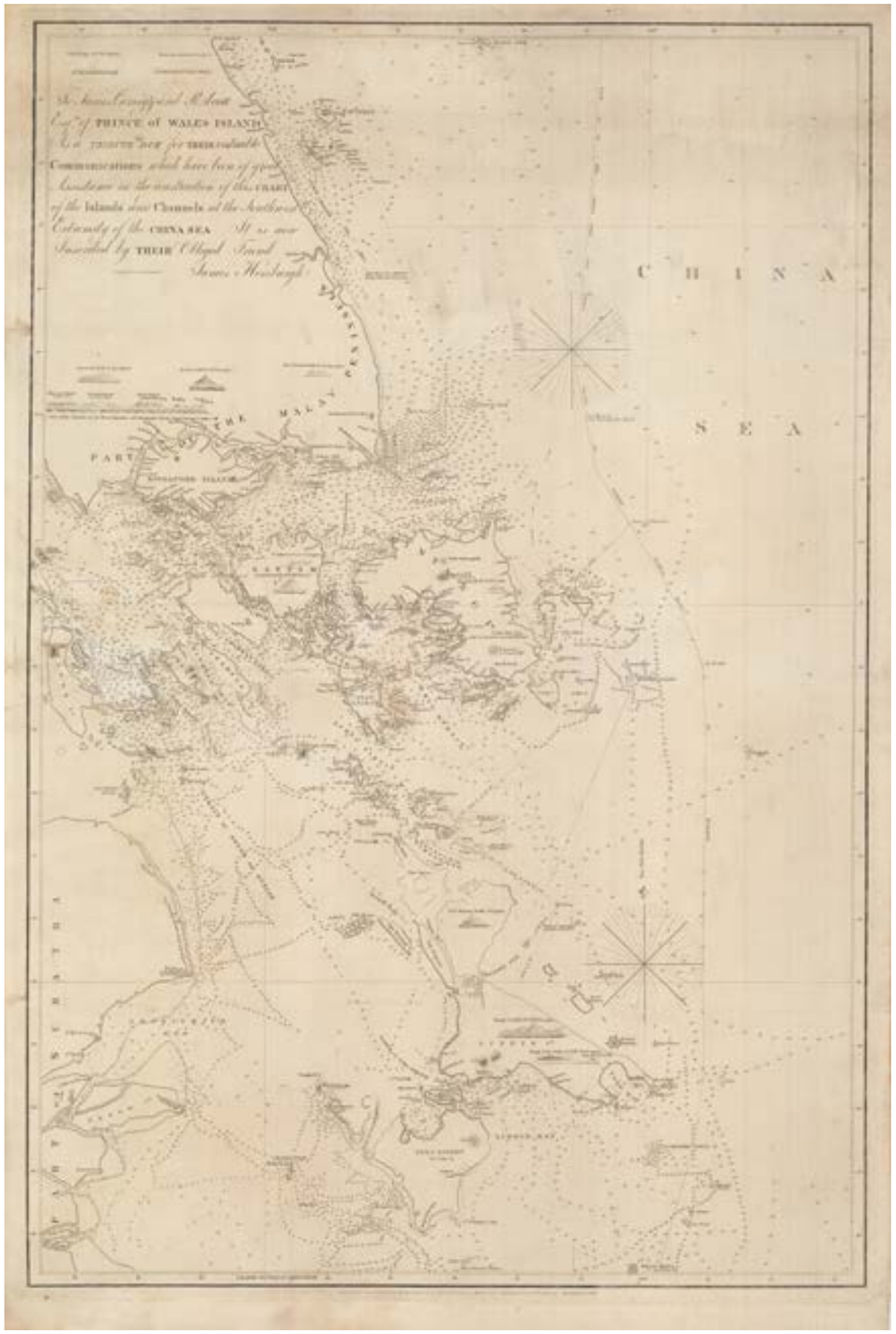
A Note on Rarity

All editions of the present work are very rare, in keeping with low survival rate of such large working sea charts.

We are aware of only around half a dozen institutional examples of any of the editions and can find only a single example of the present 1850 issue (held by the Boston Public Library). Moreover, we are aware of only a few examples of the chart in any edition a having appeared on the market over the last generation, with another example of the 1850 issue having appeared at auction in 2014.

References: (re: present 1850 edition:) Boston Public Library: G8073.R5P5 1850 .H67; (re: 1849 edition:) National Library of Singapore (Lee Kong Chian Reference Library): 623.8922472 HOR.

4.800 EUR



3. Mauritius – Masterplan Of The Governor's (Today Presidential) Estate Colonial Slave Plantations

Anon.

"Plan De Reduit Scituée entre le Quartier de Moka et célui des Plaines De Wilheme".

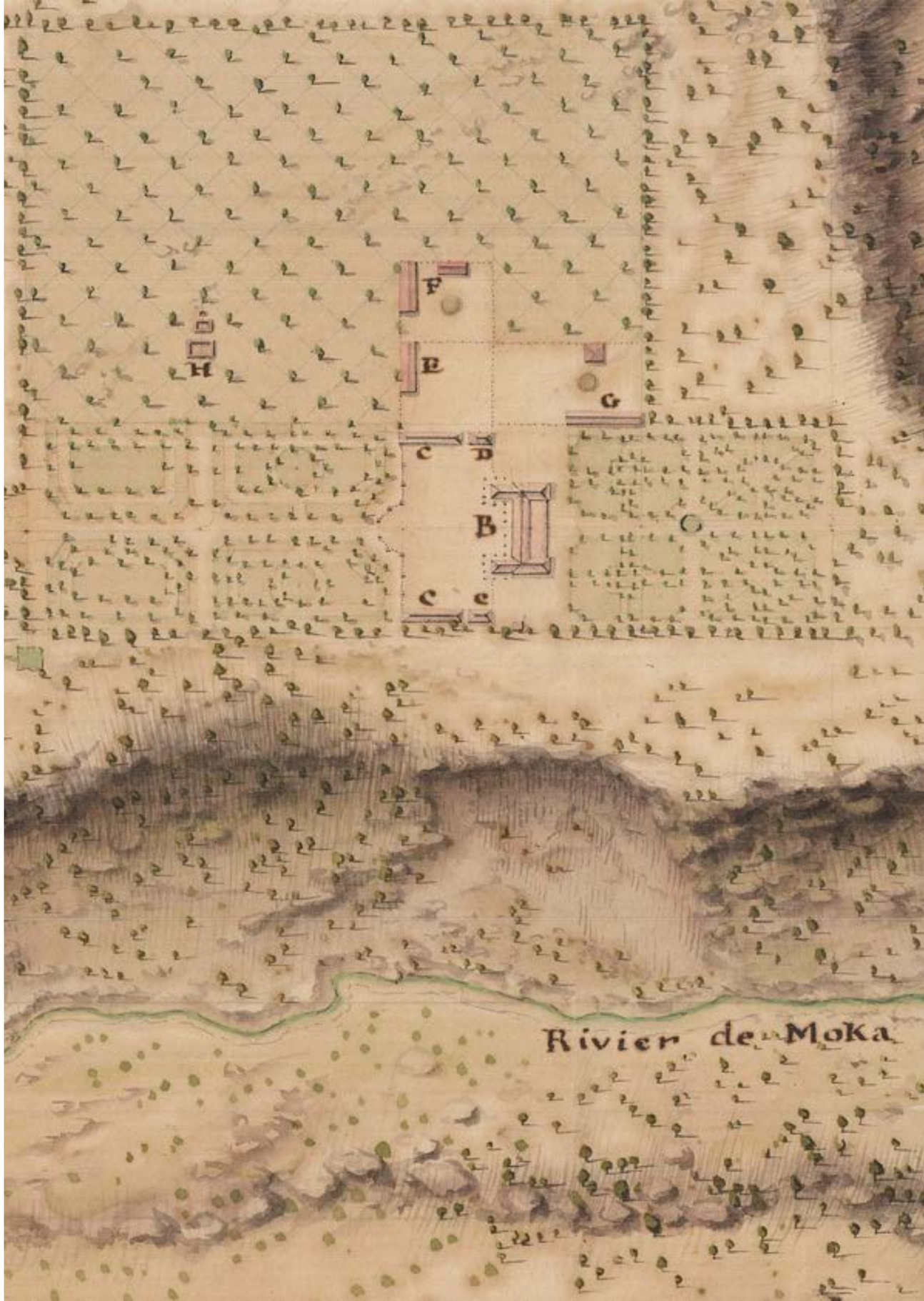
[Mauritius, mid-18th Century].

Manuscript, pen and ink and watercolour and wash on thick laid paper watermarked 'IV' (Very Good, exquisite draftsmanship and lovely watercolour details, just some light wear along old folds, light even toning, natural ink oxidization, and some slight smudging and transference of ink around title), 49.5 x 71 cm (19.5 x 28 inches).

An historically significant and beautifully rendered original manuscript map of Le Chateau de Reduit, the official residence of the Governor of Île de France (Mauritius), today the home of the President of Mauritius, depicting what was then a fortified working indigo plantation, a masterplan capturing the estate at an early stage in its development during the French colonial era, clearly drafted by a skilled, professional hand – one of the earliest and most detailed authentic records of Mauritius's most important property.

France formally claimed Mauritius as a colony in 1715, naming it Île de France. The island was then uninhabited, as the Dutch had abandoned their attempt to settle Mauritius in 1710, while the island had no indigenous peoples. France had since 1665 settled Mauritius's sister island of Île de Bourbon (Réunion), which would serve as a staging point for the colonizing programme. Mauritius was developed under the auspices of the French East India Company, with the first settlers arriving in 1726. The Company aimed to turn the island into a plantation-slave economy, so initially granting each colonist 20 slaves in return for share of their annual agrarian production. Mauritius proved to be brilliantly suited to growing tropical cash crops, such as sugar, cloves and indigo.

The arrival of Île de France's first governor, Bertrand-François Mahé, comte de La Bourdonnais, in 1735, ushering in a golden period of development. Port Louis was founded as the capital, becoming a major naval base, shipbuilding centre and trading hub, while hundreds of slaves were brought to Mauritius to provide labour to the burgeoning plantation system. The period from 1735 to 1767 was one of great prosperity for the island, and



PLAN

Du Reduit Scituée entre le Quartier de Moka et celui des Plaines

De Wilheme

A . Redoutes
B . Gouvernement
C . Autres Bgements
D . Cuisine
E . Ecurie
F . Buandrie
G . Poudallier
H . Cuves de l'Indigot

11



its population grew from 17,000 to 49,000 (with most being slaves).

However, France's hold on Mauritius was continually threatened by Britain's Royal Navy, as France and Britain were frequently at war throughout the 18th Century. Measures needed to be taken to ensure that the island's government did not fall under Britain's control in the event of a maritime invasion.

Le Chateau de Réduit: The Command Centre of Mauritius

In 1746, the second governor of Île de France, Pierre Félix Barthélemy David, decided to construct a presumably impregnable new command centre for his colonial government. He carefully selected a site on the Wilheme Plain, upon a flat-topped headland formed by two deep ravines, located inland, about 7 km south of Port Louis. As a point of reference, the estate is today measured to be about 97 hectares (240 acres).

The headland would be fortified, such that any prospective invader would have had an unenviable choice of either testing the protected lines at the neck of the headland or climbing the steep jungle-covered cliffs of the ravines. Within the compound would be the governor's mansion, along with a series of support buildings surrounded by a complete working plantation that could produce enough food to allow the governor and his entourage to withstand a sustained siege.

In 1747, Governor David explained his reasons for building Le Réduit in a report to his superiors in France:

".. furthermore, I explained to the gentlemen officers, the idea I had of fortifying a place of retreat on the interior of the island where in case of attack, we can send over our women, children and most precious belongings, and from the very end of the haven, we would post troops to outwit the onslaught of our enemies, forcing them off the shores and to withdraw back from lack of food and water without invading any settlements."

Le Réduit was completed in 1748, and for the next 273 years has functioned as the home of the Mauritius's chief executive officer.

The Present Manuscript Masterplan in Focus

This very beautiful, finished manuscript, drafted in pen and ink and rich, vibrant watercolours and wash, depicts the entire estate of Le Réduit, and details its attributes. The map is a masterplan of the estate, likely made at the governor's behest, and was clearly executed by a hand with formal training in map draftsmanship, likely a military engineer attached to the governor's staff; further research may uncover the identity of the cartographer. The map, while undated, can, by the nature of its style and content, be placed to a very early stage in the Le Réduit's development, perhaps shortly after it was completed in 1748.

The site of the estate is shown to occupy the flat, triangular headland between the ravines of the "Riviere de la Cascade" and the "Riviere de Moka" (the site of the meeting of the rivers is known as Le Bout de Monde, or 'End of the World'). The estate's main buildings are located near the point of the headland, amidst gardens in the formal French style, while beyond are fields of indigo and food crops.

The key, below the title identifies the different buildings on the estate by letter key. The grand edifice, B. Gouvernment [Governor's Mansion], occupies pride of place in between the formal gardens, while the support building on the either side are: C. Autres logements [Other Residential Buildings]; D. Cuisine [Kitchen House]; E. Ecurie [Stables]; F. Buandrie [Laundry House]; G. Poulallier [Chicken Coop]. Beyond the main buildings, in the fields, are the H. Cuves de l'Indigot [Indigo Vats], for distilling the valuable cash crop grown on site.

From the main buildings lead three roads, of which two are named, the "Chemain des plaines Wilheme" and the "Chemain du Port", that lead to the A. Redouts [small forts] that guard the neck of the headland.

The present masterplan is of great historical importance, as it is perhaps the finest and even the earliest surviving graphic record of Le Réduit, which has been the most important single property in Mauritius for over two and a half centuries. It is also a stellar record of a fully functioning slave plantation from the early period of the French colonization of the Mascarene Islands.

Epilogue

Le Réduit was extensively reconstructed in 1778 by Governor Antoine de Guiran. The cost of the project was so great that the colonial government briefly considered selling the property in 1783 and 1796, but these sales were averted.

In 1810, during the Napoleonic Wars, Britain conquered Mauritius (although Le Réduit was surrendered peacefully; its supposed impregnability was never tested), and it remained the residence of the island's British governors. In the 1840s, Governor Sir William Gomm went to great efforts to restore the gardens to their old splendor, and during World War I the grounds were extensively improved.

When Mauritius gained its independence from Britain, in 1968, Le Réduit became the official residence of the Governor-General, who acted as the representative of the head of state, Her Majesty the Queen. When Mauritius became a republic in 1992, Le Réduit became the residence of the President, a status that it retains to the present day.

Le Réduit has over the generations hosted innumerable celebrities, foreign heads of state and members of royalty, and is widely considered to be one of the most beautiful chief executive residences in the world.

References: N / A – Present Manuscript seemingly Unrecorded. Cf. L.R. QUENETTE, The State House "Le Réduit" 1748 – 1998 (1998).

7.500 EUR

4. Nairobi Imprint
Nairobi Masterplan

EAST AFRICA SURVEY GROUP (BRITISH ARMY) - 157TH (EAST AFRICA & SOUTHERN RHODESIA) BASE SURVEY COMPANY.

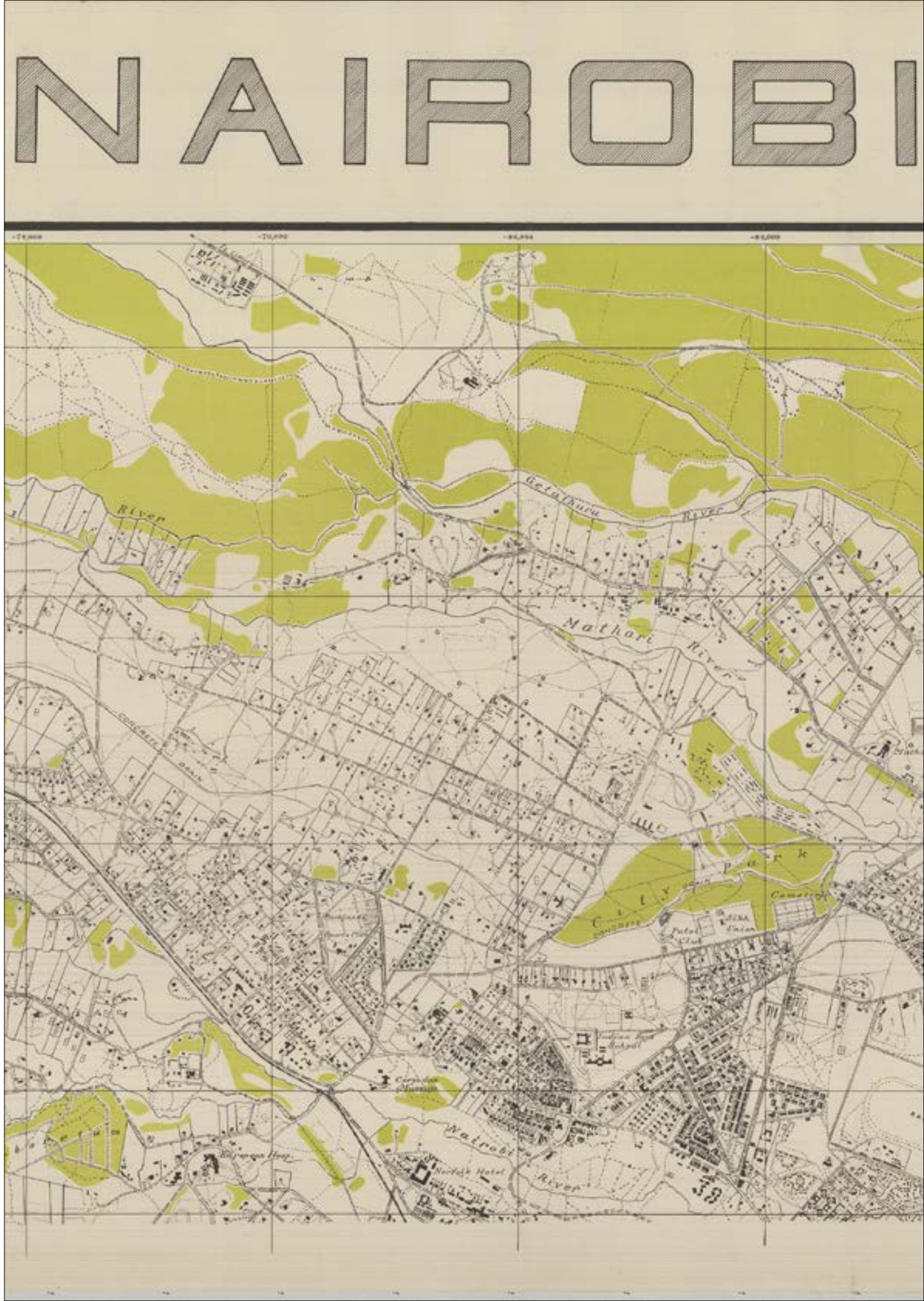
Nairobi 1:10.000. Provisional Unchecked Edition.

[Nairobi:] No.1 (East Africa Reproduction) Section [Survey Directorate, East Africa Command], April 1946.

Bi-chrome (black and green) photolithographic print, on 6 un-joined sheets, rolled (Very Good, overall clean and bright, just a few minor stains and areas of slight toning, some old light folds and marginal creasing, a few discreet short, closed tears to Sheet 5 with no loss), sheets of variable sizes but averaging approximately 65 x 90 cm, would if joined form a map approximately 124 x 196 cm (49 x 77 inches).

Very rare - a colossal masterplan of Nairobi, printed on six sheets, that if joined would measure nigh 2 metres wide, published in Nairobi by the British Army's East Africa Survey Group just after the end of World War II; in grand scale it delineates every street and laneway, outlines all buildings and labels all major businesses, institutions and recreation centres, an unprecedented showcasing of the commercial, political and military nucleus of East Africa, taken before the city's post-colonial era of explosive growth, certainly one of the finest and most engaging African urban plans of the 20th century.

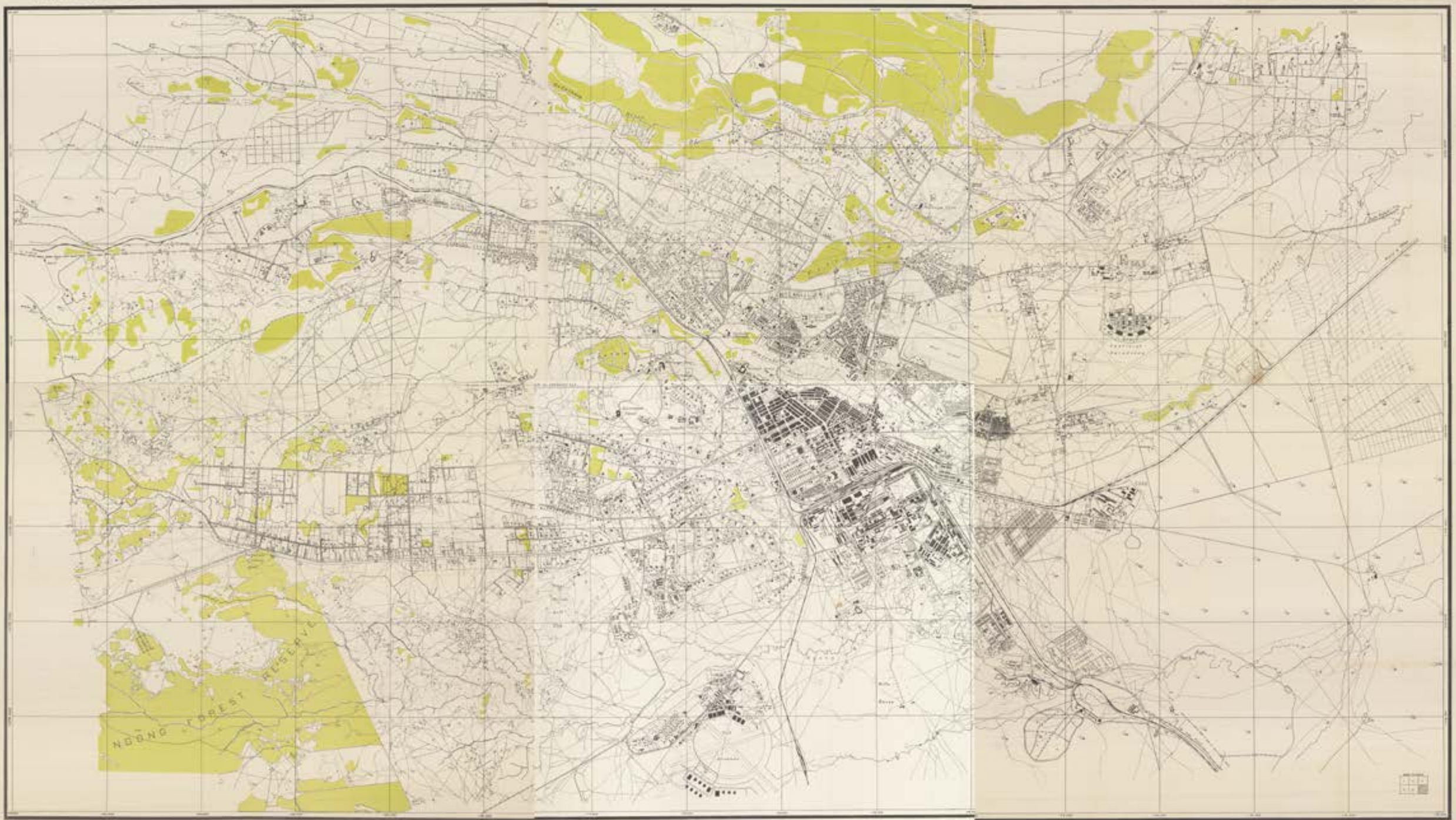
This is the 'Provisional Unchecked Edition' of the colossal six-sheet masterplan of Nairobi made by the British Army in the immediate wake of World War II. Measuring nigh 2 metres (if the sheets were joined), and done to scale of 1:10,000 (6.33 inches to 1 mile), the map showcases the entire city and its environs in unprecedented detail. Every street and laneway are sharply delineated; every building is shown in outline; all major edifices and institution are labeled; while the city's many parks and greenspaces are well defined. One of the most impressive plans of any African city of the modern era, the map captures



NAIROBI

1:10.000

PROVISIONAL UNCHECKED EDITION



GPN 2725

Nairobi just as Kenya was about to commence is final (albeit bloody) march to independence, and before it was utterly transformed by explosive growth (the city then had around 100,000 residents, today it has over 4.5 million!).

Nairobi had by this time been for almost four decades the military, commercial and political hub of East Africa, and during World War II is played a key role as the British forces HQ for the greater region. In August 1945, once the armed forces were largely free of their wartime duties, mapping Nairobi to an ultra-grand scale with precise accuracy became a priority. The responsibility for the project was given to the East Africa Survey Group (EASG), a special cartographic corps of the British Army formed in August 1940 in Nairobi, that had the responsibility producing high quality maps of sectors of the war theatre in East Africa and the Indian Ocean. Led by Major J.E.S. Bradford, the crack corps employed numerous engineers, surveyors, draftsmen, photographic technicians and printers who were veterans in working in challenging conditions in Africa or Asia.

Specifically, a special photographic squadron of the Royal Air Force took photographa of the Nairobi area employing 'controlled mosaic' photographic techniques, by which aerial photographs are made in a systematic fashion to unform standards, anchored to basepoints determined by astronomical observations.

These photographs were then given to the 157th (East Africa & Southern Rhodesia) Base Survey Company, a division of the EASG, who combined and edited them at their Nairobi workshop, producing a giant manuscript, a process that took months, due the need for precision nda accuracy. This manuscript was published in April 1946 by the No.1 (East Africa Reproduction) Section on the press of the Survey Directorate, East Africa Command, in Nairobi, making it likely the largest and most exacting map ever issued in Kenya to date. Even though this first state is noted as being a 'Provisional Unchecked Edition', any errors or omissions it featured were probably quite minor and were easily cleared up for subsequent print runs.

Focusing in on the map, the central business district appears in the middle of the view, distinguished by a great concentration of large edifices built upon a rational grid of streets, while to the south are the massive yards the Uganda Railway, the economic lifeline of Kenya. Beyond, the city, which then had the form of something like a semi-rural bucolic landscape, spreads out along plains amidst small rivers and streams, punctuated by ample woodlands and greenspaces. Wide avenues connect various residential subdivisions and estates, while the urbanscape features numerous institutions of government (ex. the great neo-classical Government House, built in 1907); healthcare (ex. the modern European Hospital); education (ex. Kenton College, Indian Boys School, Prince of Wales School, the Coryndon Museum); religion (St. Andrew's Church, Sikh Union, St. Austen's Mission); recreation (the City Park, Royal Nairobi Gold Club, Muthaiga Club); the airport, the 'Civil Aerodrome', is located to the city's south; while and the magnificent Ngong Forest Reserve is appears in the southwest. Indicative of the city's fast growth, many planned, or in progress, subdivisions can be seen in Nairobi's outskirts, especially to the east.

The present map proved highly influential, as it become the basis for the succeeding, continuously updated masterplans of Nairobi, printed as the City of *Nairobi: 1:10,000 Cadastral Series,* published in the form of 3 large sheets by the Survey of Kenya from 1950 to 1976.

A Note on Rarity

The present map is extremely rare, which is not surprising given that it would have been issued in only a very small print run for high level official use. Moreover, its survival rate would be very low due to its large size and fragility.

We can trace only 2 institutional examples of the map, held by the British Library and the Library of Congress. We do not know if these examples are of the 'Provisional Unchecked Edition' or of a revised issue. Moreover, we are not aware of any other examples as having appeared on the market.

Nairobi: The Commercial and Military Epicentre of East Africa

For centuries, the place that would become Nairobi was inhabited by the Maasai and Kikuyu peoples, although it traditionally never had any significance.

In 1896, the British began building the Uganda Railway, the 1,060 km-long line that was to connect the port of Mombasa with Lake Victoria. In 1899, they established a rail depot at the site of Nairobi, attracted by the location's high elevation (1,795 metres), which was malaria free with easy access to water; the area was also green, sunny and attractive.

The Nairobi camp grew rabidly, becoming a township in 1900. The British heavily favoured the healthful climate, and established homesteads, businesses and local government offices there. Native Kenyan peoples and immigrants from the Indian Subcontinent followed.

In the early 19-noughts, the British regime that ran the East Africa Protectorate (which became Kenya in 1920), envisaged turning Nairobi into their colonial epicentre. They designed a spacious unbanscape on 'garden city principles', with many parks, wide streets, good services, well-appointed insitituons and clubs, and grand public buildings.

Nairobi was made the colonial capital in 1907, replacing crowded, malarial Mombasa. In line with the racist views of the time, the British intended Nairobi to be a 'White City', with Black Africans and East Indians relegated to second class status. A form of Apartheid was enacted, whereby non-Whites were compelled to live only in certain neighborhoods and their access to services was limited. Yet, Kenyans and Indians still moved to the city, as the promise of good jobs and entrepreneurial opportunities seemed to outweigh the injustices.

Known as the 'Green City in the Sun', Nairobi continued to grow, but until World War II remained a small city with an almost bucolic semi-rural atmosphere and only manageable urban problems.

Nairobi first came to global importance during World War I, when it was the main British

base against the German General Paul Lettow-Vorbeck's surprisingly effective campaign to upset the British and Portuguese colonial regime in East and Southern Africa. While the German threat was eventually contained, many sleepless nights were had at the British HQ in Nairobi. World War II was a watershed moment for Nairobi, for during this time it was transformed from what was essentially a big town into a major, bustling city. Once again, the British Army HQ buzzed with activity, as during the East Africa Campaign (June 10, 1940 – November 27, 1941), Britain countered an Italian invasion of Kenya and went on to conquer Italian East Africa.

Meanwhile, thousands more Black Kenyans and East Indians moved to Nairobi, in search of jobs, as the local economy went into hyper-drive buoyed by the war effort. Nairobi became a major commercial centre of the first time, while almost 100,000 Kenyans joined the King's African Riles, the British frontier crack force, many serving with tremendous bravery and distinction.
The impact of the war upon Nairobi's demography was profound, as from 1941 to 1948 the city's population grew at an annual rate of 17%, such that by 1948 the city had almost 119,000 residents. These changes shattered the naively bigoted notion of Nairobi a being a 'White City', as it was now overwhelmingly Black and East Indian.

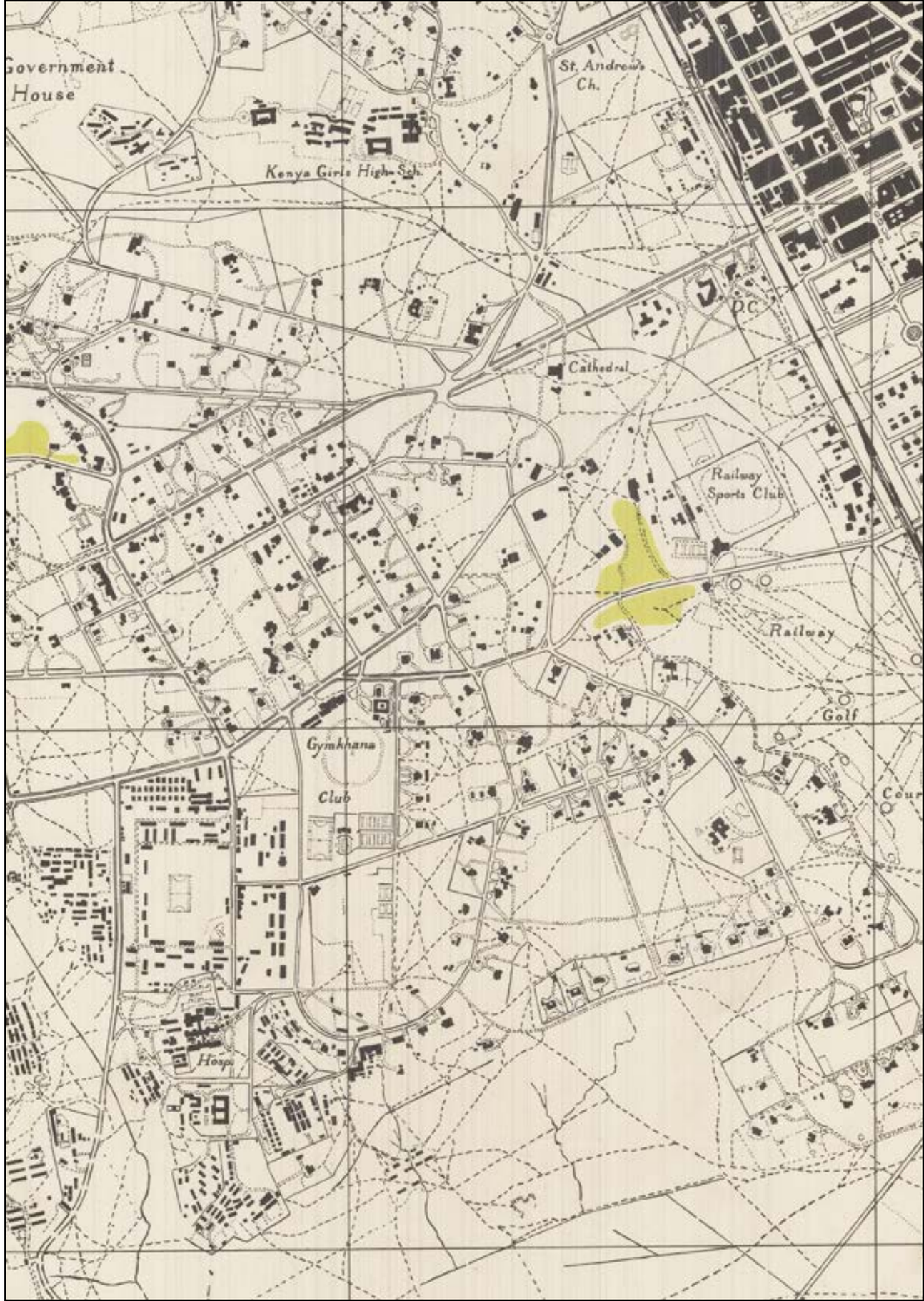
In the immediate wake of the war, when the present map was made, Nairobi was a bustling centre of government, commerce and culture. Yet, the British regime paid local workers low wages and heavily taxed the East Indian merchant class, while unemployment rose due the cessation of wartime government spending. Black Kenyans especially came to feel that their noble service to the crown during the war were underappreciated and a general discontent with the British colonial regime prevailed.

Nairobi soon became the heart of the Kenyan independence movement, led by Jomo Kenyatta. Tensions soon boiled over into civil war, in the form of the Mau Mau Uprising (1952-60), whereby the British regime and their local allies brutally crushed the independence movement. Yet, despite this 'victory', the British were thoroughly discredited in Kenya, and soon saw the writing on the wall. Nairobi became the capital of the independent Republic of Kenya in 1963.

Meanwhile, Nairobi continued to grow rapidly, reach a population of 400,000 in 1962. Up to then, the growth was overall manageable. However, from that point, economic dislocation in the countryside, compelled tens of thousands of Kenyans per year moved to the capital seeking better lives. By the 1970s, the growth had reached epic proportions, and while the city centre and some suburbs remained orderly and pleasant, numerous giant shantytowns sprung up in the suburbs. Nairobi reached a population of 1.3 million in 1989, and has today swelled to 4.5 million in the city proper (with a metropolitan population of over 10.5 million!).

References: British Library: Cartographic Items Maps MOD GP 2725; Library of Congress: G8414.N2 1946 .G7; OCLC: 497632158, 671866195; LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, Kenya: Subject Guide to Official Publications (Washington, D.C., 1978), p. 183.

2.000 EUR



5. Tokyo, Japan / Meiji Era Cartography

山崎暁三郎 [Yamazaki Kozaburo (or Gyozaburo) (b. 1864, fl. 1890 – after 1909)].

実測改正東京全図 [Revised Complete Map of Tokyo].

Tokyo: Yamazaki, Meiji 26 [1893].

Engraving with hand coloured details on Japanese paper, folding loose-leaf into original printed card covers (Very Good overall, gorgeous fresh original colours, a couple of very tiny holes with small loss and some light wear along old folds, printer's error in index lower right obscuring some text), 51 x 71 cm (20 x 28 inches).

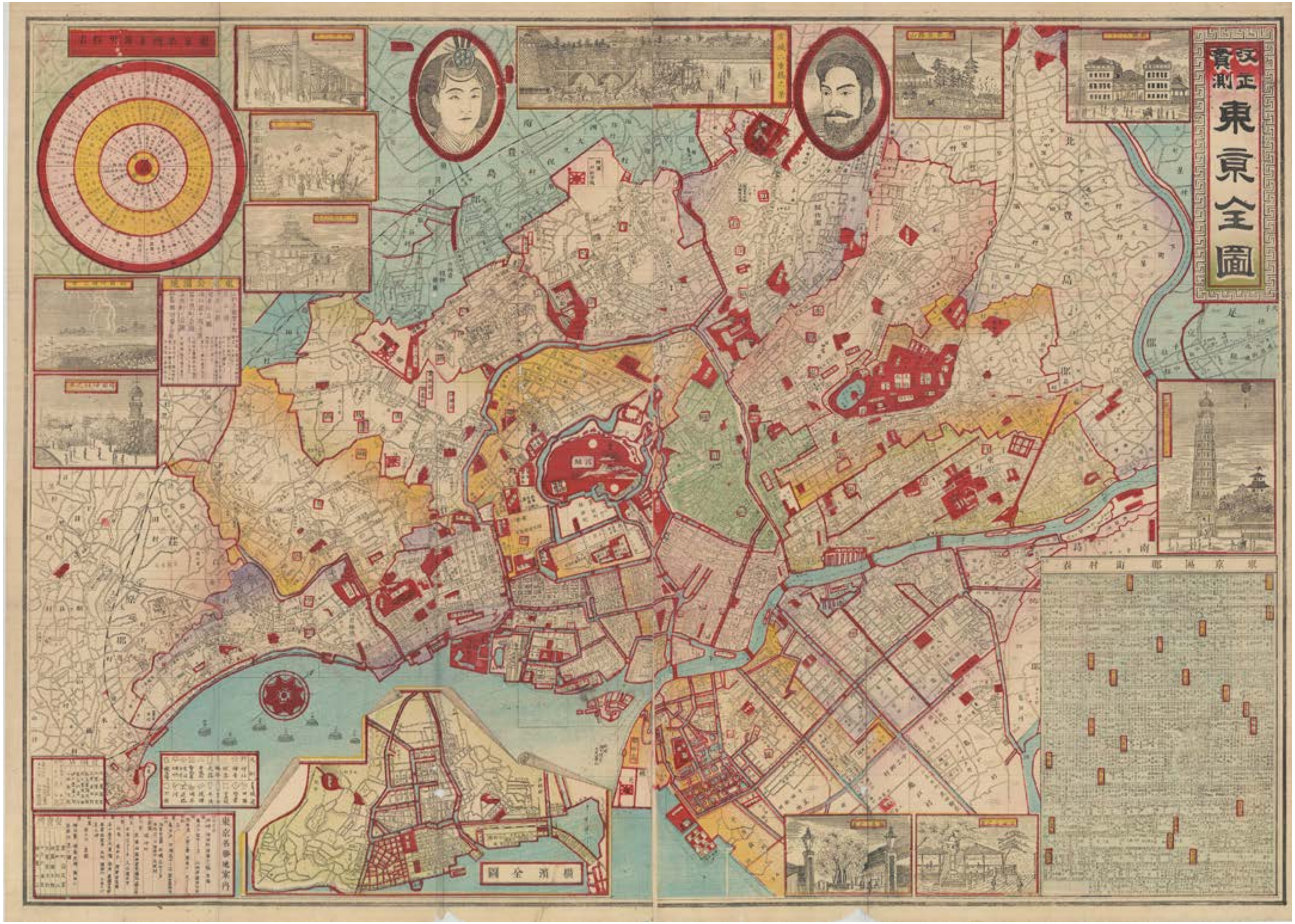
A very rare and highly decorative and colourful pageant of Meiji Era Tokyo, depicting the Japanese capital during a period of great prosperity and optimism, showcasing it various neighborhoods in detail, while pictorial vignettes feature the emperor and empress, and several key monuments in the city, in addition to what appears to be an astrological wheel, published by the popular Tokyo book and printseller Yamazaki Kozaburo.

This highly attractive map showcases Tokyo during the height of its Meiji Era (1868 -1912) optimism, when it was the capital of a Japan that had in only a generation transformed it-self from an isolated agrarian society into a hyper-industrialized military power brimming with energy and optimism. The map is decorated with images celebrating the imperial family and Tokyo's mixture of traditional beauty and progressive modernism. The map was published by Yamazaki Kozaburo, a popular publisher of books and prints, and seems to be one of only very few cartographic works produced by his workshop.

The map showcases Tokyo, then a city of around 1.3 million residents (making it one of the largest in the world), labeling all its major streets, canals and sites, while the different neighbourhoods are coloured in their own brilliant hues. The imperial palace complex occupies the pride of place in the city centre, while Tokyo's bustling port hugs the bay. The legend in the lower left identifies the symbols used to identify various government offices, temples, and elements of infrastructure, etc., while the lines of the railway system which connected the capital the rest of Japan traverse the outskirts.

The map is surrounded by a pageant of imagery, starting with the vignettes, top centre,

改正實測 東京全圖



portraits of the Meiji Emperor and Empress Shōken, placed on either side of a scene showing the imperial coach. Elsewhere, the map features ten pictures of the key sites around Tokyo, while what appears to be an astrological wheel adorns the upper left corner. Indeed, the composition is one of the most attractive and elaborate maps of Tokyo from what was a great era of decorative cartography.

The publisher of the map, Yamazaki Kozaburo (or Gyozaburo), was a popular Tokyo printer of the late Meiji Era. Born in Muroran, Hokkaido in 1864, he moved to Tokyo at a young age to seek his fortune. In 1890, he founded his own firm which specialized in publishing cheap popular works, as well as decorative pieces, such as views of Tokyo landmarks. While he did not make many cartographic works, the present map shows that his workshop was quite skilled at making eye-catching maps. In addition to the present work, we are aware of a map of Yokohama he produced in 1892. Finding it difficult to make a living from publishing alone (the industry in Tokyo was then brutally competitive), he was also engaged in whole selling a variety of goods, as well as offering financial services. It is said that he returned fulltime to publishing in 1909. The date of his death is unknown.

The present map appears to be quite rare. Despite our best efforts, we cannot trace any institutional examples or sales records (although there surely must be a few examples in Japanese libraries). This is not so surprising, as the map is a fragile ephemeral work issued by a popular printer, so would have had a low survival rate.

References: N/A.

1.400 EUR

6. Russo-Japanese War

記質争戦露日

[Conflict between Russia and Japan]

Tokyo: 1904-1905.

29 issues (of ?), all small 4°. Each issue usually: [4 pp.], colour folding plate, [8 pp.] or [16 pp.] black and white and colour plates, [8 pp.] advertisements on colour paper, 24 or 38 plates printed recto only, [1] advertisements, 64 pp. with illustrations and maps in text, [8 pp.] advertisements on colour paper, original illustrated wrappers. Some issues with different collation or additional pages, folding plates and maps (old red Japanese stamps in margins, minor scuffing to the spines, minor staining, but otherwise in a good, clean condition).

A stunning set of illustrated Japanese magazines, covering the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-1905

This set of exceedingly informative, richly illustrated Japanese magazines with stunning covers embrace contemporary events of the Russo-Japanese War, fought between February 8th, 1904, and September 5th, 1905.

Each magazine opens after the titles with a colour folding plate showcasing often somehow over-dramatically represented popular contemporary episode, such as a battle scene, scene from military life or international happening, based on drafts by Japanese authors.

The magazines contain numberless illustratios with titles in Japanese and partly in English and sometimes in German language. The main motifs are portraits of protagonists involved in the war, also large group portraits, mostly from the Japanese side, but also Russians, famous personalities, imperial families of Japan and Russia, foreign dignitaries visiting Japan, battle scenes, ships, railways, portraits of nurses, field hospitals, fallen soldiers and their funerals etc. The views showcase places in Japan, China, Korea, Kamchatka, Vladivostok and other parts of Russia, as well as one in San Francisco and a Japanese entertainment in Honolulu, Hawaii, given at the occasion of the victory at Port Arthur.

Especial well illustrated is the famous battle of Port Arthur.

The images in the magazine suggest a strong connection to the United States and Great Britain.



The magazines were intended for a wider audience of readers and contain several populistic and entertaining motifs, which might be considered as curiosities in Japan, such a portraits of Russian famous female actresses and singers, families, courtesans, drinking of a Russian and Japanese close to the grave of Vitus Bering, women from various countries involved with the war, visit of Alice Roosevelt to Nikko, a daughter of admiral Gerard Noel taking photographs, British soldiers with local women, Japanese actors at the Kabuki-za theatre, court entertainment in Korea, sumo wrestling on a Japanese navy ship, bandits of Manchuria etc. The text in the second parts of the magazines is accompanied with numerous comic and satiric drawings.

Several images are decoratively printed in vivid colours.

Five issues of the magazines contain folding maps, printed on thin paper, representing the areas of the theater of the war and conflicts.

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

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

To make a long story short, by the beginning of the 20th century, Russia and the newly hyperindustrialized Meiji Japan had expanded their zones of control, or influence, in the Far East for decades, with their gains coming largely at the expense of China. Inevitably, Russia and Japan came to loggerheads in Manchuria. Japan coveted the entire region, while Russia was building the Trans-Siberian Railway through the area, having founded the great inland hub of Harbin (in 1898) and acquiring the fine harbour of Port Arthur, in the same year. Simply put, there was not room for both great powers in Manchuria, and something would have to give.

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

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

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

A Japanese force of 150,000 men, under General Count Nogi Maresuke, one of the most





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

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

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

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

4.500 EUR



7. Early Data Visualization

August Friedrich Wilhelm CROME (1753 –1833)

Allgemeine Uebersicht der Staatskräfte von den sämtlichen europäischen Reichen und Ländern : mit einer Verhältniß-Charte von Europa, zur Uebersicht und Vergleichung des Flächen-Raums, der Bevölkerung, der Staats-Einkünfte und der bewaffneten Macht

[General Overview of the State Forces of all European Empires and Countries. With a Proportional Chart of Europe for an Overview and Comparison of the Areas, the Population, the State Income and the Armed Power]

Leipzig: Gerhard Fleischer der Jünger 1818.

8°. XXII, [2], 778 pp., [6 pp.], with interleaved 7 folding charts, original marbled paper boards, red paper corners and spine, gilt lettering and decoration on the spine.

A book on the economy and population of the European countries, accompanied with a statistical map, one of the firsts to employ pie charts, made by a pioneer of the data visualization August Friedrich Wilhelm Crome.

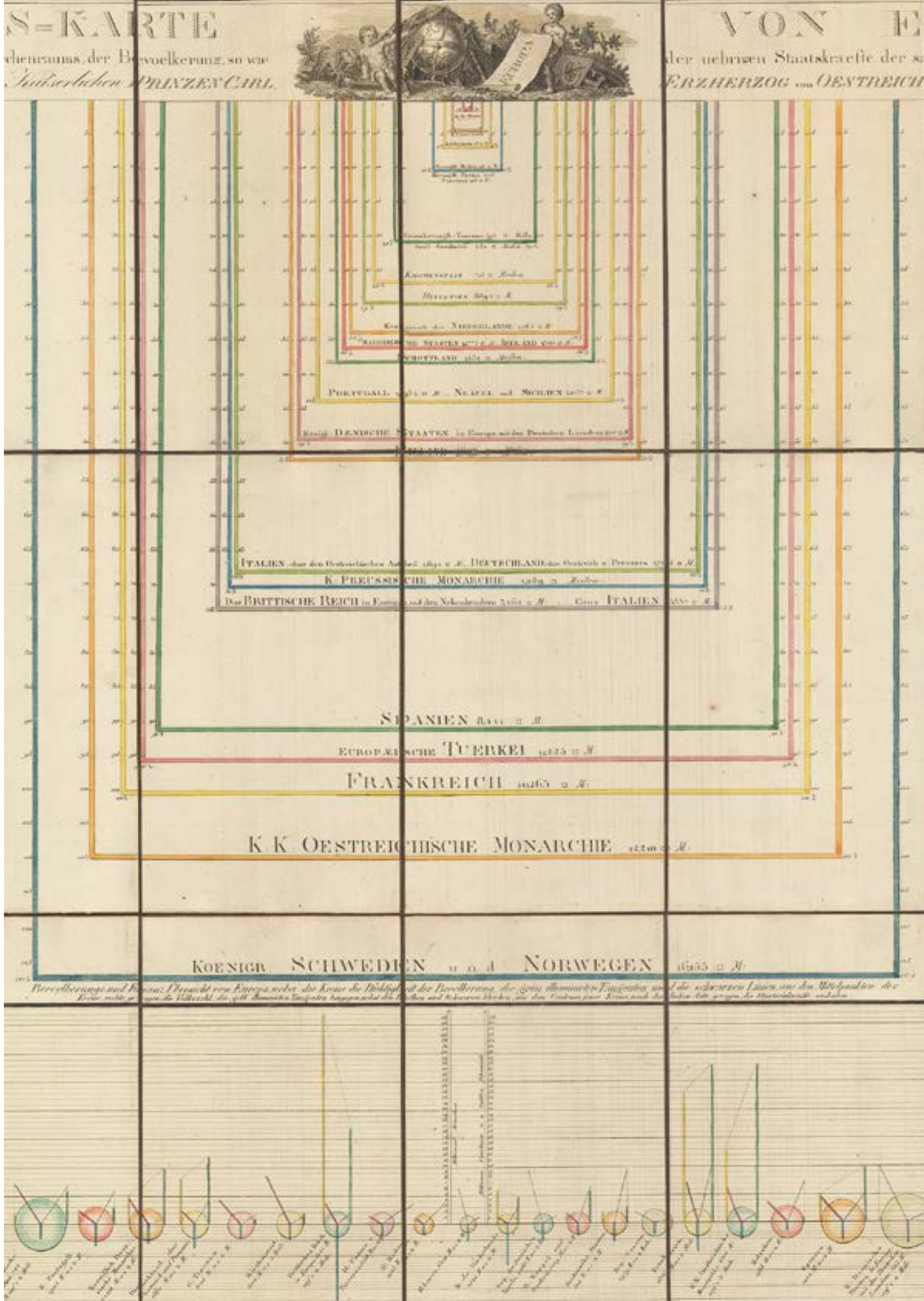
[and:]

Verhältniss Karte von Europa

[Map of Proportions of Europe]

Copper engraving with original decoration, originally dissected in 21 segments and mounted on brown linen, 64 x 80 cm (25.2 x 31.5 cm)

Housed in an original marbled paper slipcase with red paper label and gilt lettering on the spine (minor staining and very light foxing, overall a good clean, crisp partly uncut example, title on the spine contemporary mounted over another title with small loss of material in the corners, binding slightly rubbed on the corners with tiny retouched parts, slipcase slightly rubbed, but overall in a good, clean condition).



The author August Friedrich Wilhelm Crome (1753 –1833) was a German professor, economist and statistician. In 1782 he authored one of the first printed economic maps of Europe titled *Neue Carte Von Europa welche die merkwürdigsten Producte und vornehmsten Handelspläze nebst dem Flächen-Inhalt aller Europäischer Länder in deutschen Quadrat-Meilen enthält.*

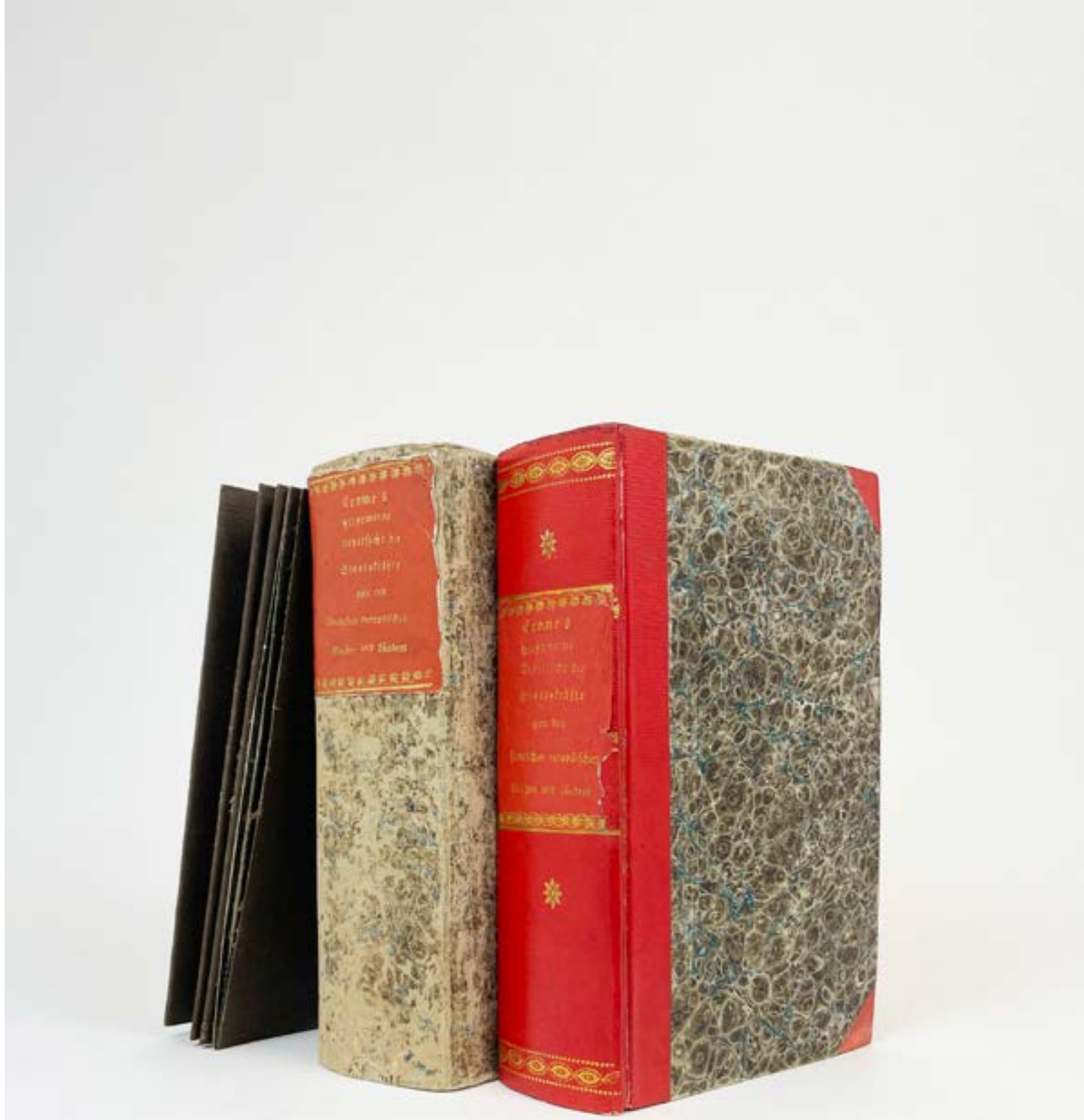
Three years later Crome created one of the first maps formed in a shape of a comparison diagram, which was also one of the first statistical maps, called *Groessen-Karte von Europa, welche den Flächen-Inhalt und die Volksmenge der vorzüglichsten europäischen Staaten und Länder enthält*, which did not represented sizes of European countries and their populations in a shape of a traditional map, but as a data visualization in a shape of squares and lines.

In 1818, August Friedrich Wilhelm Crome upgraded and enlarged the latter map with a thick book explaining the economy and statistic of various European countries with folding charts. The map now titled *Verhältniss Karte von Europa* (Map of Proportions of Europe) was this time ornated with pie charts in the lower margin. This was one of the first European maps including pie charts elements, first introduced in 1801 by William Playfair in Statistical Breviary. The pie charts on the map represent the density of the population and income of various countries. The large squares on our map showcase sizes of various countries with Malta being the smallest and Russia the largest, and the charts on the sides their military and naval strength in the time of war and in the time of piece.
Crome's maps were an inspiration for the new generation of researches, such as Alexander von Humboldt.

Our example is housed in an attractive,- contemporary slipcase.

References: OCLC 825105801, 632258458, 1245097618

1.800 EUR



8. Early Persian Lithography

ملا محمد مهدی نراقی (Mulla Muhammad Mahdi ibn Abi Dharr al-Naraqi, 1715-1795);
Hasan ibn Muhammad 'Ali al-Yazdi, author of annotations.
محرق القلوب
[Muḥarriq al-qulūb]
[S. l., Iran, probably Tehran:] 1284 [1867].

Folio, 278 pp. lithographed text, original brown calf, seller's stamp (Georg Szelinski, Wien) on the inner side of the rear board (slightly stained with small tears and tiny loss of paper in white margins, soft folds, binding restored with repaired cracks on the pasted endpapers and renewed spine with later calf, but overall in a good condition).

An early lithographed book in Farsi includes elegantly written text on the martyrdom of Imam Husayn ibn Ali, a grandson of the Islamic prophet Muhammad, authored by a prominent scholar of the Qajar dynasty Mulla Muhammad Mahdi al-Naraqi (1715-1795).
The accompanying annotations in margins, the text Muhaiyij al-ahzan (مهیج الاحزان), were made by Hasan ibn Muhammad 'Ali al-Yazdi

History of the Lithography in the Islamic World

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

The lithographic procedure, which directly transferred scribes' manuscripts to printed versions, eventually required some adjustments of the traditional script, which had to become clearer and uniformed, as it was now intended for larger masses in wider geographical area.

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



Cheng Hsiang, The first Thirty Years of Arabic Printing in Egypt 1238-1267, 1822-1851, p. 57).

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

The first lithographic press in Persia was brought from Tiflis in 1821, but the first recorded book, The Quran, was not published until 1832/1833.

References: C. A. Storey, Persian Literature: A Bio-Bibliographical Survey, 1972, p. 1263.

1.600 EUR



9. Armenia / Anatolia
Independent State of Armenia

A. PIPERJIAN

Գունավոր ընդարձակ քարտէս Հայաստանի բնական մաս
[Extensive color map Natural part of Armenia]

Istanbul: Ahmed Ihsan & Co., 1923.

Colour lithograph, old French-Armenian pastedown map seller's label to verso of 'Éditions Ochacan / A. Ohanessian / La Fère (Aisne)' (Very Good, overall clean and bright, just some tiny tears in blank margins and one 12 cm tear with no loss entering map but curiously closed form verso be old mapseller's label, small barely noticeable nick in central area), 57 x 81.5 cm (22.5 x 32 inches).

An extremely rare, ephemeral map of Eastern Anatolia and the Western Caucuses with text entirely in Armenian that implies that virtually the entire region is the "Natural" territory of a dreamed for independent state, a propaganda piece curiously published in Istanbul by the prominent Turkish printer Ahmed Ihsan in the immediate wake of the Armenian Genocide and after the contemporary Armenian independence movement had seemingly been extinguished, so revealing that the political situation in the region was more febrile and complex than commonly thought.

This extremely rare and fascinating map depicts a good part of Eastern Anatolia and the Western Caucuses and, with text entirely in Armenian and titled "The Natural Part of Armenia", it clearly implies that virtually this entire region should form part of an independent Armenian state. Likely sponsored by Armenian activists in Istanbul, the map was curiously printed in that city by Ahmed Ihsan, one of the city's leading Turkish printers in 1923 – in the immediate wake of the Armenian Genocide (1915-23), and after the Armenian independence movement had been seemingly snuffed out (at least for the time being). The map proves that the political situation in what became the Republic of Turkey (in October 1923), and the surrounding lands was febrile and far more complex that the modern viewer might assume. It is amazing that the surviving Armenians in Istanbul would feel at liberty to publish such an audacious map, and equally curious that Ihsan, a member of the establishment in the city would see fit to print it, as the map seems to challenge the new Turkish leader Mustafa Kemal Atatürk's successful effort to make most of the traditional



ԳՈՒՆԱՒՈՐ

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ՔՆԱԿԱՆ ՄԱՍ

Տարածութիւն 85×60

ՍԵՒ

ԾՈՎ



ethnic Armenian lands a part of his new republic, while the Soviets took over the rest of the historical Armenian lands.

The map, which is printed in charmingly crude lithography (the publishing industry in Istanbul was then still recovering from wartime depravations) takes in the northern part of the eastern third of Anatolia and much of the western Caucuses, and while the map eschews political boundaries, it makes it clear that virtually all the lands shown are the "Natural" parts of Armenia. This relatively vast territory embraces the area in the Caucuses around Yerevan and Lake Sevan (then part of the Soviet Union); and then reaches westwards over Mount Ararat to include much of eastern Anatolia, taking in Lake Van, and extending up to the Black Sea past Trabzon. All major topographical features are marked, as are Armenia's preferred names for the region's and major cities and towns.

As inferred in the map's long title, the cartography is based upon a Map of Armenia and Adjacent Countries by H.F. B. Lynch, M.A. & F. Oswald, B.Sc. (London: Edward Stanford, 1915), an important and high-quality overview of the region that was then quite popular amongst the Armenian diaspora.

While a boutiquey work published in a small print run, it seems that the map had an influence that extended beyond Istanbul, for the present example features a French-Armenian map seller's label to the verso.

The present map is extremely rare; we can trace only a single institutional example, held by the National Library of Armenia (Yerevan), while we are not aware of any sales records.

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).

References: National Library of Armenia: EAP613/2/2/1/1; ՀՀ ՄՇԱԿՈՒՅԹԻ ՆԱԽԱՐԱՐՈՒԹՅՈՒՆ ՀԱՅԱՍՏԱՆԻ ԱԶԳԱՅԻՆ ԳՐԱԴԱՐԱՆ, Հայ քարտեզագրական հրատարակությունների մատենագիտություն (ԵՐԵՎԱՆ, 2018) [MINISTRY OF CULTURE - NATIONAL LIBRARY OF ARMENIA, Bibliography of Armenian Cartographic Publications (Yerevan, 2018)], no. 92 (p. 20).

1.400 EUR



10. Hurricanes – Meteorology
Réunion Island Imprint

Paul Hilaire BRIDET (1818 - 1894).

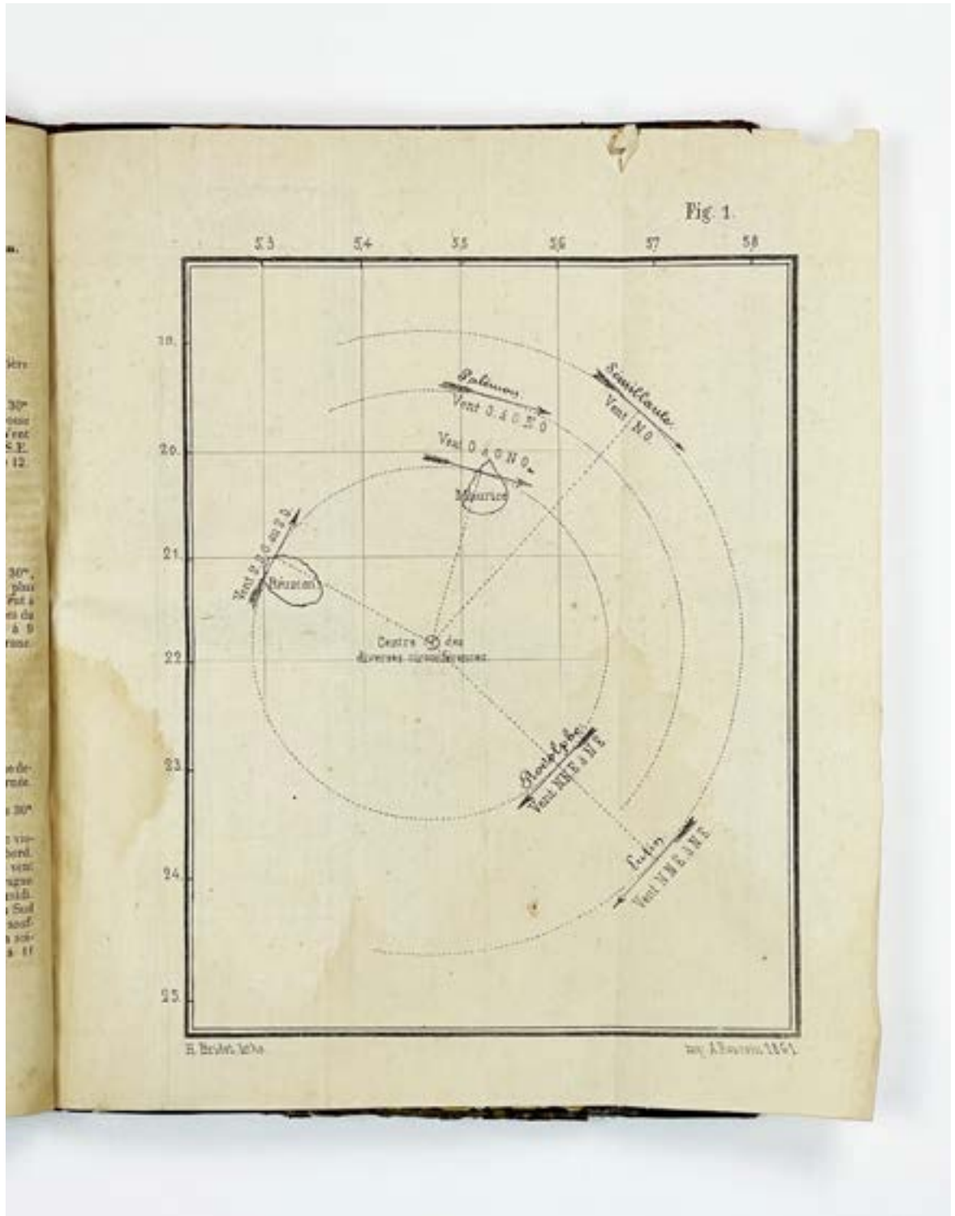
Étude sur les ouragans de l'hémisphère austral. Manoeuvres à faire pour s'en éloigner et se soustraire aux avaries qu'ils peuvent occasionner, par H. Bridet, Lieutenant de Vaisseau, Capitaine de port de l'Ile de Réunion.

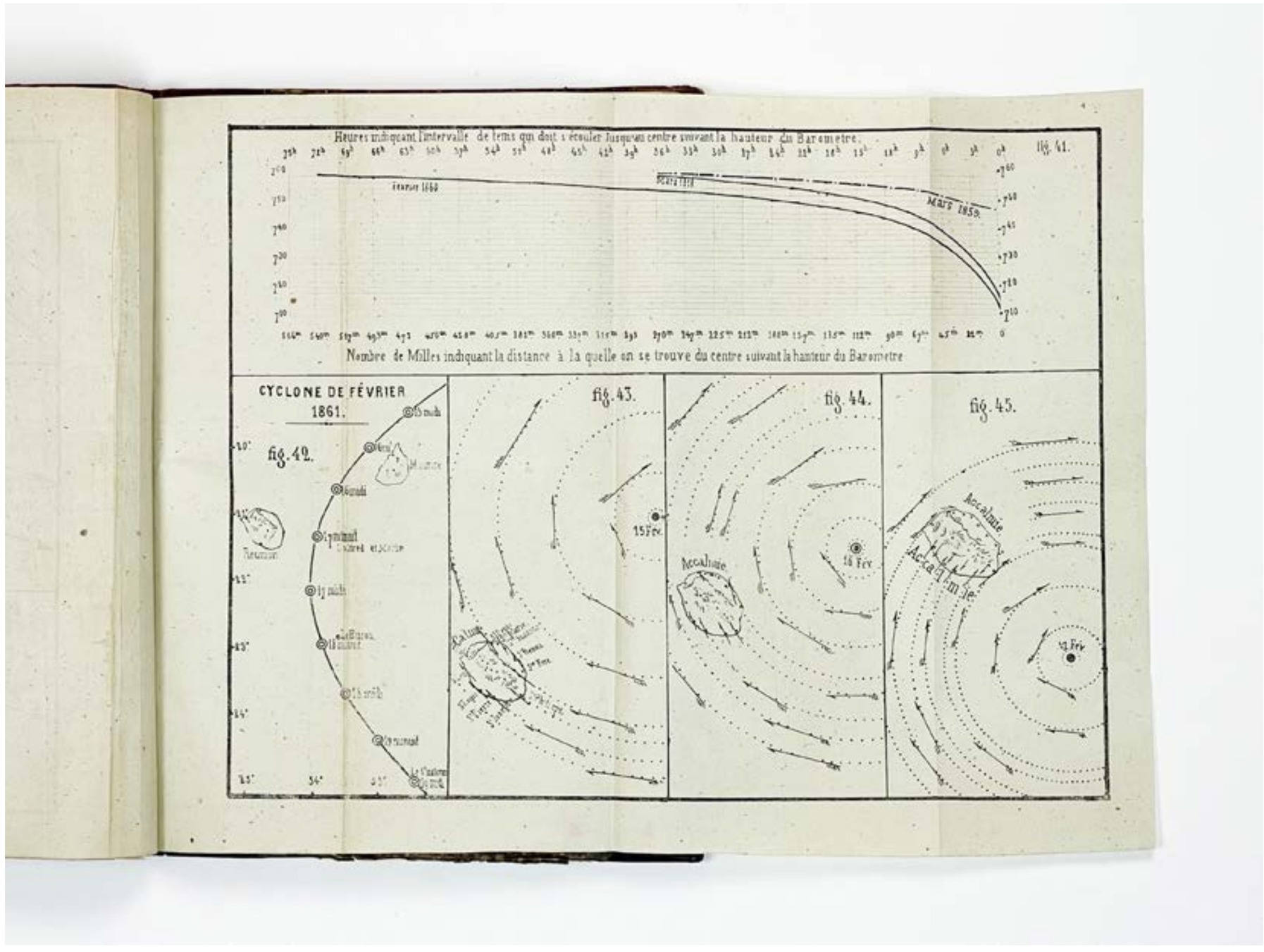
St. Denis (Réunion): Imprimerie J. Rambosson, 1861.

4° (27 x 19 cm): [1f.], [2pp.], 164pp., iiipp., [1f.], plus 13 plates (11 folding) featuring 51 maps or diagrams, plus original printed front wrapper (on blue paper), contemporary half calf, marbled boards with spine debossed in gilt, inscribed and signed by the author to title (Complete but with significant condition issues, covers soiled and text noticeably tide-marked from the bottom especial concerning earlier and latter leaves although plates comparatively clean, abrasions to leaves of pp. 31/32 and 33/34 affecting some words with old tape repairs).

The extremely rare first edition of one of the seminal pioneering studies on cyclonic storms, written by Hilaire Bridet, the harbour master of Réunion, featuring many novel and correct observation on such storms in the Southern Hemisphere based upon his creation of an exhaustive archive of hundreds of first-hand observations made by mariners and meteorologists, illustrated with 13 plates of maps and diagrams, the work remained highly influential for decades and has the distinction of being one of the most important and richly illustrated scientific works ever published on the Mascarene Islands – the present example inscribed and signed by the author to Henri Bousquet, the Government Meteorological Observer of Mauritius and an eminent cyclone researcher.

TTropical cyclonic storms (variably referred to as hurricanes or typhoons) are common occurrences that can cause horrific damage both to people and property on land, as well as to ships at sea. Traditionally, such storms, while seasonal, seemingly appeared with little warning, leaving those in their path virtually helpless, at the mercy of the wind and water. However, beginning in the mid-19th century, a small community of pioneering (often amateur) scientists located around the world came to create archives of observations on the movement, destruction and metrological variables surrounding the storms that led to theories as to their development end behaviour. This was done with the ultimate objective of being able to predict the occurrence, intensity and trajectories of cyclonic storms, so allowing




Heures indiquant l'intervalle de tems qui doit s'écouler Jusqu'au centre suivant la hauteur du Barometre.
fig. 41.
Février 1860
Mars 1859.
Nombre de Milles indiquant la distance à la quelle on se trouve du centre suivant la hauteur du Barometre
CYCLONE DE FÉVRIER 1861.
fig. 42.
fig. 43.
fig. 44.
fig. 45.
15 Fev
Accalmie

preventative measures to save thousands of lives and vast amounts of property from the worst outcomes.

The Calcutta-based English sea captain Henry Piddington (1797 – 1858) was the greatest early researcher of such storms, having coined the term 'cyclone' in 1848. He gathered observations on the various cyclones the struck the Bay of Bengal region over many years, providing his own theories of storm behavior that led to his seminal work, The Horn-book for the Law of Storms for the Indian and China Seas, (London, 1844), which ran into numerous editions.

During the same era, Sir William Reid (1791 - 1858), a military engineer and crown administrator based in the West Indies, observed numerous storms in the region, while the American meteorologist William C. Redfield (1789 – 1857) made important observations as to the directionality of hurricane winds.

However, despite their noble endeavors, a great deal of mystery still surrounded the behavior of hurricanes, while little research had been done concerning storms in the Southern Hemisphere, or in places that were far out to sea.

Enter Hillaire Bridet and his Magnum Opus on Hurricanes

Hilaire Bridet (1818 - 1894), a native of Paris, was as French naval officer who settled permanently in Réunion in 1843, where he soon became one of the island's leading citizens, serving first as the aide-de-camp to the Governor, and then as the Harbour Master of the island. He also sat on Réunion's executive council (cabinet) and was a director of its central bank. His greatest passion, however, was meteorology (he was appointed head of the island's observatory in 1857), and while he had limited formal training, he was gifted with a brilliant and insatiably curious scientific mind.

Bridet became fascinated with the study of cyclonic storms, for Réunion and its sister island, Mauritius (the Mascarene Islands) was often, and profoundly, effected by their awesome force. The islands were essentially located in a 'hurricane alley', as it is recorded that from 1656 to 2007, they were hit by 89 cyclones. Due to their remote location (far out into the Indian Ocean), near complete economic dependence upon agriculture and poor infrastructure, they were unusually vulnerable to cyclonic damage. Of consequence to Bridet, a storm in 1844 resulted in profound destruction that depressed Réunion's economy for some years.

Bridet, while possessing a stellar knowledge all the best recent works on cyclones (including the writings of Piddington, Reid and Redfield, etc), predicated his study of cyclones by means of practical, empirical evidence, as opposed to a theoretical approach. He began assembling a massive archive of observations on metrological data, and storm behaviour and damage recorded by sea captains, civil administrators and meteorologists in his region. By carefully analysing these findings, he determined that the formation and behaviour of cyclones follow "almost invariable rules". He correctly determined the cyclones accorded to 'Meldrim's Theory' in that they had a parabolic shape due to the movement of circular, as opposed to convergent, winds. He also noticed how the storms switch their direction upon crossing the Equator, from heading WSW to SSE, often striking the Mascarene Islands. Importantly, giving his work a grander relevance, he noticed the inextricable links between weather systems in the one part of Indian Ocean with those in other areas, such that whenever the monsoons in the India were weak, the Mascarene Islands were beset with especially severe hurricane seasons.

Bridet developed practical methods on how to gain some advance warning of hurricanes, while recommending how ships should plan courses to avoid storms and, if still encountered, how they should alter their trajectories to mitigate damage.

The present work is the first edition of his magnum opus, where he fully articulates his brilliant, and in most cases correct, treatise on the formation and behavior of hurricanes in the Southern Hemisphere, and to predict their course and intensity, as well as recommending measures to limit their consequence. Here, backing up his assertions with empirical evidence, he methodically addresses every aspect of the subject.

The text is augmented by 13 plates featuring 51 original maps and diagrams of Bridet's own construction, that in many cases are the most sophisticated graphic depictions of such phenomena ever made to date. The illustrations both explain the general nature of hurricanes in the southern Indian Ocean, while also detailing specific events during individual storms based upon eyewitness accounts.

The Étude sur les ouragans de l'hémisphère austral was highly praised in its time and ran into three contemporary editions, proving very influential for many years, cementing Bridet as one of the great pioneers of hurricane research. His observations greatly advanced the understanding of the behavior of cyclonic storms, and his recommendations for preventative measures surely save thousands of lives and mitigated much economic damage over the years.

The present example of the work has an august provenance, having been inscribed and signed by the author to "Bousquet", referring to Henri Bousquet, the government meteorological observer of Mauritius and an eminent cyclone researcher. Bousquet, whom Bridet credits as one of his sources in the 'Préface' to the present work, conducted important research into cyclones in Mauritius and was well regarded by his peers in the international meteorological community. However, he was a very difficult personality, and this hindered his career advancement and the publication of his work.

A Note on Editions and Rarity

The present work was issued in three contemporary editions.

The present first edition of the work was published in 1861 in St. Denis, Réunion by the printer Rambosson. It would have been issued in only a small print run for a limited audience of ship captains and civil administrators. It has the distinction of being one of the most important and richly illustrated scientific works ever published on the Mascarene

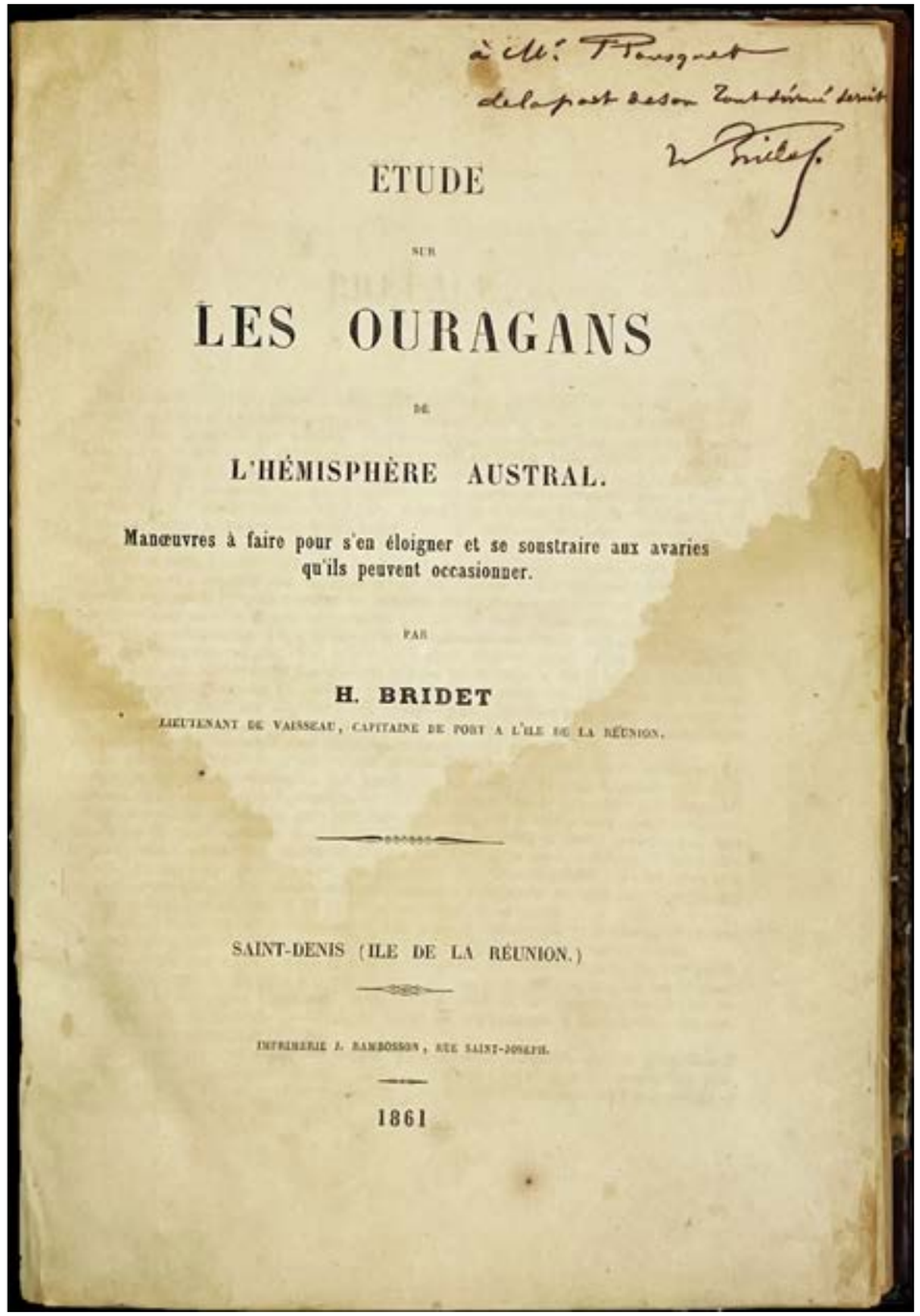
Islands.

A second edition, with supplementary information, was issued in in 1869 in Paris, by Adolphe Lainé, 1869. The third edition, with even further additional data, was published in a relatively large print run in 1876, in Paris. by Challamel Ainé.

The present first edition is very rare, we can trace only 6 institutional examples, held by the Bibliothèque nationale de France; Muséum national d'histoire naturelle; Library of Congress; Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin; State Library of Victoria; and the National Library of Australia. Moreover, we can trace only a single sales record for another example.

References: Bibliothèque nationale de France: V-13007; Library of Congress: 4QC 46 FT MEADE; Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin: 4" Mz 7760; State Library of Victoria: S 551.55 B76; National Library of Australia: 551.55 BRI; Alessandro STANZIANI, 'The Impact of Cyclones on Nineteenth-Century Réunion', in Gwyn Campbell (ed.), Bondage and the Environment in the Indian Ocean World (2018), esp. pp. 147-8.

1.800 EUR


à Mr. F. Pourquet
de la part de son Confrère dévoué
H. Bridet

ÉTUDE

SUR

LES OURAGANS

DE

L'HÉMISPHÈRE AUSTRAL.

Manœuvres à faire pour s'en éloigner et se soustraire aux avaries qu'ils peuvent occasionner.

PAR

H. BRIDET

LIEUTENANT DE VAISSEAU, CAPITAINE DE PORT A L'ILE DE LA RÉUNION.

SAINT-DENIS (ILE DE LA RÉUNION.)

IMPRIMERIE J. RAMBOSSON, RUE SAINT-JOSEPH.

1861

11. Aden, Yemen

[Aden]: [S. d., prob. circa 1890s]

Four large photographs with German titles depicting Aden in the late 19th century

a. Aden

Two albumen prints originally affixed to two cardboard mounts and joined together, contemporary manuscript title in ink in the lower margin, card: 36 x 66 cm / 14.2 x 26 inches, image: 20 x 52 cm / 8 x 20.5 inches (joined), (minor foxing, but overall in a good condition).

b. Aden

Albumen print originally affixed to a cardboard mount, contemporary manuscript title in ink in the lower margin, card: 33 x 43 cm / 13 x 17 inches, image: 22 x 28 cm / 8.6 x 11 inches (minor foxing, but overall in a good condition).

c. Caravane Aden

Albumen print originally affixed to a cardboard mount, contemporary manuscript title in ink in the lower margin, card: 33 x 43 cm / 13 x 17 inches, image: 22 x 28 cm / 8.6 x 11 inches (minor foxing, but overall in a good condition).

d. Wasser Behälter bei Aden

Albumen print originally affixed to a cardboard mount, contemporary manuscript title in ink in the lower margin, card: 33 x 43 cm / 13 x 17 inches, image: 22 x 28 cm / 8.6 x 11 inches (minor foxing, but overall in a good condition).







Four large albumen photographs showcase Aden in Yemen, the camel market in the city and the Tawila Tanks, an ancient construction of the water canals and basins, restored in 1857 by the British. The photos can be probably dated in the last two decades of the 19th century.

Similar photographs appear in the on-line sources of the Akkasah Collection, Center for Photography, in Abu Dhabi. The large view of the port, printed on two sheets, is developed from the same plates as two unjoined views at the Akkasah collection (nyuad_pa000005_n000003 and nyuad_pa000005_n000001), dated between circa 1860-1880, and the photograph of the camel market matches the one from the Hisham Khatib Collection (REFERENCE ID: ref242, Hisham Khatib Collection, Akkasah: Center for Photography and Yasser Alwan - NYU Abu Dhabi | A panoramic view of camels in front of buildings and mountains.), dated between 1870 and 1900. Our Tawila Tanks view is somehow younger as the two views from the Akkasah on-line collection (nyuad_pa000005_n000011 & Hisham Khatib Collection, ref240), as the bushes on the plateau already covered a wooden shed. The one sheet view of Aden from our series does not appear in the Akkasah collection.

1.500 EUR



12. First Printed Map of the Americas

Sebastian MÜNSTER (1488 – 1552).

Die neuwen Inseln, so hinder Hispanien gegen Orient bey dem land India ligen [The New Islands, which are Lying behind Spain, East Direction by the Land of India]

Basel: 1550.

Wooldcut, sheet: 30 x 40 cm (11.8 x 15.7 inches), image: 26 x 34 cm (10.2 x 13.4 inches), printed title in a woodcut ornament verso (soft fold, minor staining, repaired small v-shaped tear in the middle, otherwise in a good condition).

The first printed map to show America in a true continental form

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

First issued in 1544, the Cosmographia was republished in updated versions until 1628 in 35 editions and 5 languages.

Sebastian Münster's map of America is the first printed map to show America in a true continental form and one of the earliest European maps of Japan.

Our example comes from the early 5th edition of Cosmographia, issued in 1550 under the title Cosmographei oder beschreibung aller länder, herschafften, fürnemsten stetten, geschichten, gebreüche[n], hantierungen etc., which was printed at the same year as a Latin version.

4.000 EUR



Die newwen Inseln/so hinder Hispanien gegen Oriente bey dem land India ligen.



13. Persian Paper Distance Measurement Device

حسن کریم قوانلو (Colonel Hassan Karim Ghovanloo)

مسافت یاب و ارتفاع یاب

[Distance Finder and Altimeter]

[S. l., but Iran], 1321 [circa 1903].

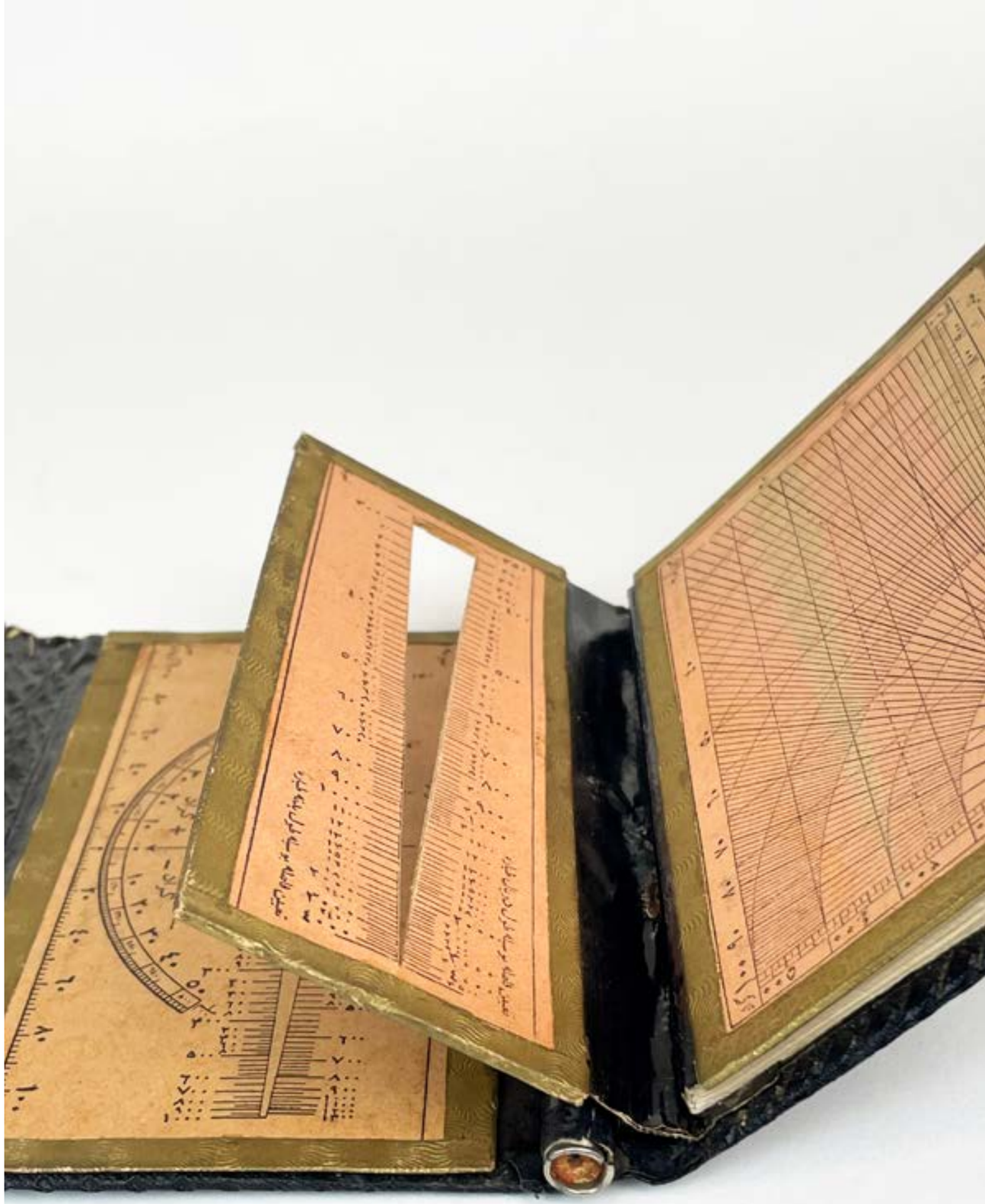
Small 12°. Title page, 45 pp. with black and white illustrations and an unnumbered sheet, 3 charts on pink card with gold paper edges mounted between the last page and rear board, original debossed binding with a envelope flap and a metal knob (minor wear to the binding, but overall in a good condition, possibly missing a pen).

A charming pamphlet in Persian languege, written for military purposes, is accompanied with attached measuring devices, printed on pink card and adorned with gilt margins. The text is illustrated with photographs and drawings, giving exact instructions, how to use the devices on the filed, mostly for estabilshing the distance of the shooting target.

The ensamble is bound in decorative debossed binding with a metal knob and envelope flap, resembling a shape of a contemporary modern notebook.

We could not find any institutional examples of the book.

720 EUR



14. Africa / Berlin Conference (1884-5)
Thematic Cartography

A. HARTLEBEN'S VERLAG, Publisher. / FREYTAG & BERNDT, Cartographer.

Atlas von Afrika. 50 colorirte Karten auf 18 Tafeln. Mit einem geographisch-statistischen text.

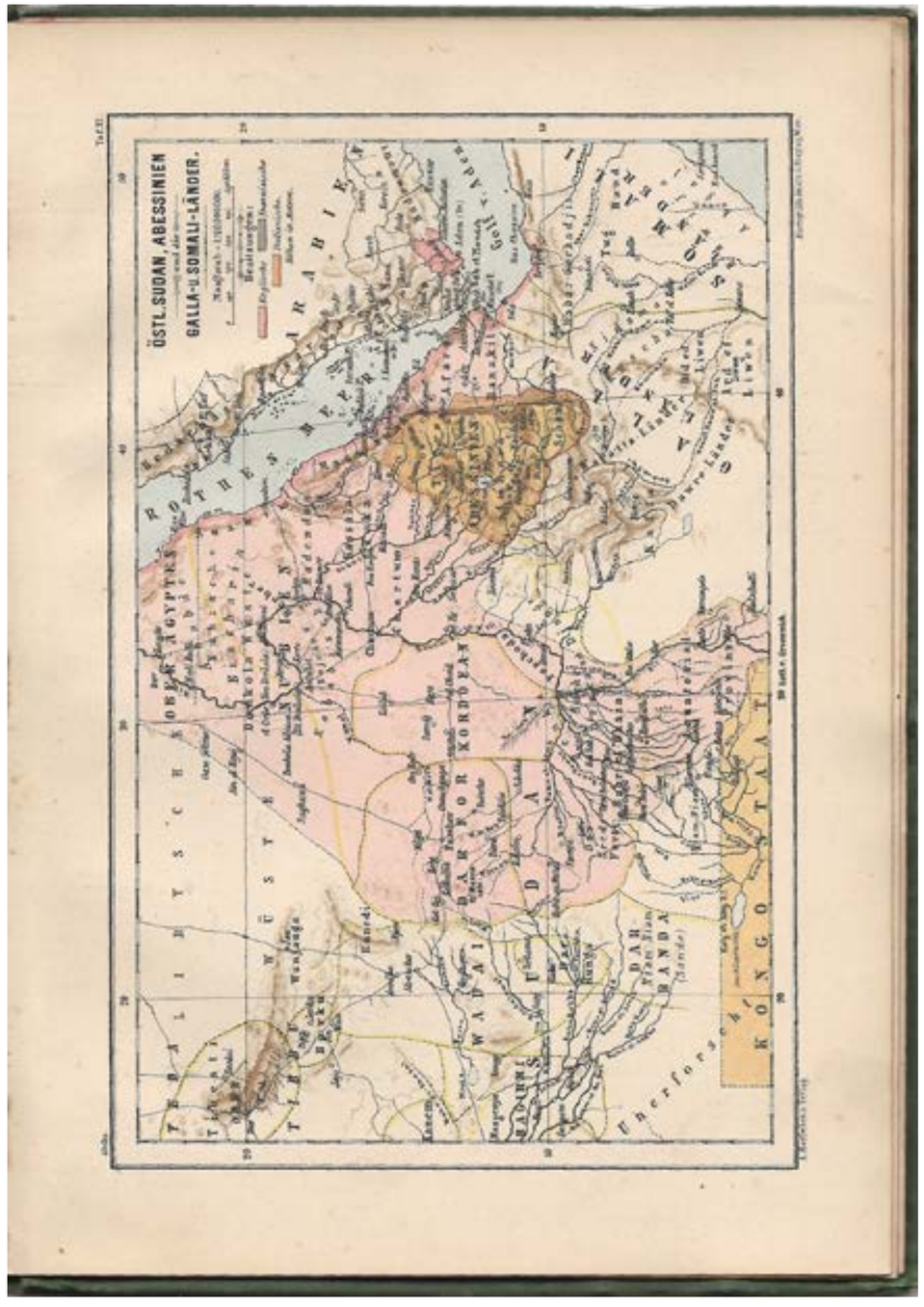
Vienna: A. Hartleben, 1886.

Large 8° (23.5 x 16.5 cm): 16 pp., 18 colour plates (8 double-page) featuring 50 maps, extra-illustrated with 1 double-page colour plate from another publication, bound in original dark stamped green cloth with black debossed title and designs (Very Good, text and maps clean and bright, binding with edge-wear with and few abrasions and a touch loose at gutters).

A scarce, pioneering atlas of Africa with 18 colour plates featuring 50 maps designed by the leading Vienna map house of Freytag & Berndt, including some sophisticated works of thematic cartography and original maps showcasing the level of Western knowledge of the continent, made to capitalize upon the Africa-mania that swept the general public in the wake of the a era of high profile exploratory expeditions and the Berlin Conference (1884-5), whereby the European powers divided Africa into colonial domains.

In the mid to late 1880s, the Western public was gripped by fascination over Africa, driven by the newspapers that could deliver almost real-time stories from the field due to the telegraph. Years of exciting exploration expeditions (ex. Livingston, Stanley, etc.), encounters with formidable tribes, the discovery of vast mineral riches, and the carving up of the continent by the European powers into colonial zones at the Berlin Conference (1884-5), bought Africa-mania to a fever pitch!

The interest in Africa was particularly intense in Germany, where the country, newly reunited (in 1871), had established its first overseas colonies (in modern Togo, Cameroon, Namibia and Tanzania), seeking to gain its place 'in the Sun' with the other great European powers, such as Britain and France. While Austria-Hungary did not have any overseas colonies of its own, many of its investors and adventurers associated themselves with the German endeavours, so creating their own level of excitement.




CENTRAL-AFRIKA
mit dem internationalen
KONGO-GEBIET.
KONGO-STAAT
STANLEY POOL
STANLEY POOL
KONGO-MÜNDUNG.
SANSIBAR-CANAL
ATLANTISCHER OCEAN
INDISCHER OCEAN

The venerable Austro-Hungarian publishing house of A. Hartleben (founded in 1802), with offices in Vienna, Budapest and Leipzig, sought to capitalize upon Africa-mania in the Germanic world, so created the present atlas showcasing Africa in all its diversity, in a sophisticated, yet engaging manner.

Hartleben commissioned the esteemed Vienna map house of Freytag & Berndt to design and print a series of maps that would show Africa's human and natural resources, as well as all manner of its geography and climate, etc. The result is 18 colour lithographed plates (8 of which are double page), including numerous insets, giving a total of 50 maps.

The first four plates feature thematic cartography, including political mapping, hypsometric mapping, vegetation mapping and an ethnographic mapping. This if followed by 12 plates showcasing the continent's different regions, while the final two plates concern transportation and the principal islands of Africa. The plates are all explained by 14 pages of text.

The atlas proved highly popular and influential, not only by setting a standard for how Africa should be treated by cartographers (with thematic cartography and strong regional mapping), but also the form in which atlases should be marketed the public (small format, colourful and engaging, yet sophisticated). The praise for the atlas was international, as the Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society and Monthly Record of Geography wrote: "This is an excellent little atlas, and contains a large amount of valuable information with regard to Africa".

Curiously, the present example of the atlas has a colour plate from another publication, Meyer's Lexicon, depicting the diverse peoples of Africa, 'Afrikanische Völker' Meyer's Lexicon (neatly inserted between pp. 2 and 3).

While there are several examples of the atlas in institutional holdings, the work is scarce on the market, appearing only occasionally.

Here is a list of the plates in the atlas, with their main titles:

Tafel I - Politische Karte von Afrika.

Tafel II - Hypsometrische Karte von Afrika.

Tafel III - Vegetationskarte von Afrika.

Tafel IV - Ethnographische Karte von Afrika.

Tafel V – Südafrika.

Tafel VI - Ostküste von Afrika.

Tafel VII - Central-Afrika.

Tafel VIII - Westküste von Aequatorial-Afrika.

Tafel IX - Ogowemündung, Gabun etc.

Tafel X - Oberguinea, Senegambien, Nigerländer.

Tafel XI - Oestlicher Sudan, Abessinien etc.

Tafel XII - Die Länder am oberen Nil und Abessinien.

Tafel XIII - Aegypten und Nubien.

Tafel XIV - Die Sahara.

Tafel XV - Nördliches Afrika (westliche Hälfte).

Tafel XVI - Nördliches Afrika (östliche Hälfte).
.
Tafel XVII - Verkehrskarte von Afrika.

Tafel XVIII - Die wichtigsten Inseln Afrikas.

References: Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin: 8" Kart. C 1022; Library of Congress: G2445 .A4 1886; Jürgen ESPENHORST, George R Crossman (ed.), Petermann's Planet. A Guide to German Handatlases And Their Siblings Throughout the World 1800-1950: Volume II: The Rare and Small Handatlases (2008), p. 852; Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society and Monthly Record of Geography, vol. 8 (1886), p. 350; Verhandlungen der Gesellschaft für Erdkunde zu Berlin, Band 13 (1886), p. 362; Östreichische militärische Zeitschrift, XX-VII Jahrgang, Erster Band (1886), p. 58; Verhandlungen der Gesellschaft für Erdkunde zu Berlin, Band 13 (1886), p. 362.

960 EUR

15. Danube River – Boat Captain's Atlas Austro-Ottoman Relations

Ignaz von LAUTERER, Cartographer. / Siegfried von TAUFERER, Cartographer. / Joseph von KURZBÖCK (1736 - 1792), Publisher.

Navigations Karte Der Donau von Semlin an bis zu ihrem Ausfluss ins Schwarze Meer : zur genauesten Kentnis aller in derselben befindlichen Inseln, Sandbänke, Wirbel, Klippen u.s.w. so wie aller an den beiderseitigen Ufern gelegenen Städte, Dörfer und andere Ortschaften, wobei zugleich die verschiedene Breite und Tiefe des Stroms bestimt angegeben ist, zuerst aufgenomm[m]en von dem k.k. Pontonier Hauptmann von Lauterer, da derselbe den k.k. Herrn Internunzius Freyherrn von Herbert bis Ruszug führte, hierauf aber weiter ausgearbeitet und verbessert von dem k.k. Hauptmann Freyherrn von Tauferer bei Gelegenheit, als derselbe das erste Seeschiff aus der Kulpa auf der Donau nach Konstantinopel führete.

Vienna: Auf Kosten der Kurtzbekischen Buchhandlung, 1789.

Folio (49 x 62 cm): 7 plates featuring 8 maps (numbered I-VIII), bound with old blank paper front cover, tied with string (Good for a publication of its kind but notable condition issues, original colours bright and lovely, old tide-marking stains to plates, especially evident on Plates 4 and 5, small old holes to Plates 3 to 7 inclusive with minor loss to printed areas of Plates 4 to 7 inclusive, all holes backed by old taped patch repairs and the minor losses reinstated in facsimile); if joined would form a map of irregular dimensions following a course approximately 420 cm (almost 14 feet) long.

Very Rare – the first broadly accurate and detailed map of the course of the lower Danube River, that flowed 1,400 km from Belgrade to the Black Sea; a colossal 7-sheet work (bound in atlas form) that would measure a course approximately 420 cm (almost 14 feet!) long if joined, based on the first serious attempt to map this vital stretch of river, endeavoured over the course of three Austrian diplomatic-trade missions down the Danube, a project commenced by the military enginees Baron Ignaz von Lauterer and complete by his colleague Baron Seigfried von Tauferer, published in Vienna by the boutique publisher Joseph von Kurzböck – a highly attractive and historically consequential work of Enlightenment Era cartography.



The Austrian Hapsburg Empire and the Ottoman Empire carried on one of the greatest geo-political rivalries in the world for almost four centuries. They fought numerous wars for the domination of Central and mid-Eastern Europe, conflicts which monopolized attention at both the courts in Vienna and Istanbul. While the Ottomans had the upper hand through most of the 16th and 17th centuries, posing a mortal threat to Austria (besieging Vienna twice), from the 1680s the Austrians gained the advantage, taking vast territories from the Turks, before the contest settled into something of stalemate in the mid-18th century. The line of control between the two powers ran along the northern border of Bosnia, then through Northern Serbia, with the Austrians possessing the Banat and Transylvania. This left all southeastern Europe, from Belgrade southwards under Ottoman control.

During the stalemate period, from the 1740s to the 1780s, the Austro-Ottoman relationship became quite complex. While the powers remained rivals, they also found ways to interact in a cordial, mutually beneficial way. As it was, the two empires were naturally compatible trading partners; Austria was able to supply items such as manufactured European (mechanical parts, accessories, fabrics, metalware, etc.), while in turn the Ottomans could provide leather goods, carpets, gems and Mediterranean and tropical produce. While a thriving black market between Austria and the Ottomans had always thrived (even during times of war) both Vienna and Istanbul sought ways to conduct legitimate trade, while diplomatic dialogue was valued, for the Habsburgs could serve as a backchannel for Istanbul to Russia, a bellicose power that was Austria's sometimes ally.

The desire for Austro-Ottoman dialogue and trade was heightened in the wake of the Russo-Turkish War of 1768-73, whereby Catherine the Great's forces throttled the Sultan's men, taking control of Crimea. Istanbul was eager to reach out to Vienna, both to increase commerce and to prevent an active Russo-Austrian alliance that could spell doom for their empire.

The Danube River, which is navigable for small vessels from Regensburg (Germany) down to the Black Sea, and for larger boats from Belgrade downward, had since Roman times been the natural nexus of trade between Central Europe and the Near East and the Mediterranean world. However, the Austro-Ottoman rivalry had ensured that this route, at least along its lower course, was closed to most European trade. Reopening the shipping route from the Austrian river ports to Istanbul would be the lifeline for any Austro-Ottoman trading relationship.

While the upper parts of the Danube, form Regensburg to Belgrade, were both well-known and exactingly charted by Europeans, the stretch of the river under Ottoman control, from Belgrade to the Black Sea (where the river was often so wide as to be like a moving lake), had never been charted to any degree of accuracy. Indeed, the Ottomans were naturally weary of allowing Europeans to survey their stretch of the Danube and had generally refrained from formally charting the river themselves, instead relying upon the guidance of skilled local river pilots.

The Danube was a very complex and dangerous river to navigate, having an awesome current and being full of shoals, rocks and narrows. The Austrians were not willing to trust their valuable cargoes to Ottoman pilots and were adamant that they needed to possess a good working knowledge of the lower Danube in their own right.

In the late 1770s, the Austrian crown resolved to send a diplomatic mission to the Ottoman Empire, travelling down to Danube. This embassy would have a dual purpose, in that it would seek to reconnoiter, if not chart, the Danube as best as possible, before engaging senior Ottoman officials in hammering out the rules and scope of their new trading relationship, while hopefully agreeing to keep the entire Danube open as commercial corridor.

Freiherr (Baron) Herbert von Rathkeal was appointed as the emperor's Internunzius (special envoy) to the Ottomans for carrying out the mission. He was accompanied by Freiherr Captain Ignaz von Lauterer, the chief 'Pontonier' (designer of pontoon bridges) for the Austrian Army, and an accomplished engineer and master cartographer, who would make the first ever serious attempt to chart the entire length of the lower Danube.

In the summer of 1779, the Rathkeal mission departed Zemun (a town near Belgrade that was the last major Austrian-controlled port on the Danube) by boasts down the river towards Ruse (German: Ruszug; Ottoman: Rusçuk), a great river port in Bulgaria, where it was to treat with the Ottoman delegation. The mission made its way at a relatively leisurely pace so that Lauterer could survey the river, even though he did not have all the time that he wanted, for they would have had to rely upon the tolerance of the suspicious local Ottoman officials.

Apparently, while Rathkeal's main party went no further than Ruse, Lauterer was able to continue all the way down the Danube to the Black Sea, measuring the rest of its course to the terminus of its only navigable deltaic mouth at Sulina (Romania).

Upon returning to Austria, in Klosterneuburg, near Vienna, Lauterer drafted a spectacular, astoundingly-long 21-sheet manuscript map of the Danube from Zemun to the Black Sea, "Plan des Donau-Stroms von Zemlin bis Ruszug…Plan des Donau-Stroms Ruszug bis Sulina an dem Schwarzen Meere" (1779). This incredible manuscript had the distinction of being the first serious, broadly accurate chart of the lower Danube; today it is held by the Hungarian Institute and Museum of Military History (Budapest), please see this link:

https://maps.hungaricana.hu/en/HTITerkeptar/22263/

However, while overall pleased with his work, Lauterer knew that, due to a lack of time, he had to take some short cuts, leaving some stretches and places not as well mapped as he would have ideally liked.

In the spring-summer of 1782, Lauterer joined another diplomatic-commercial mission to descend the Danube all the way to Sulina. The mission traveled in a convoy led by the ship Patriot, carrying 700 tons of trading goods. While Lauterer was able to improve his coverage of the river in many areas, he was not able to execute all the surveys and reconnaissance he had ideally wished to perform.

The commercial treaty negotiations with the Ottomans met with some success, as for a time, Austrian vessels were able to trade down the Danube, leading to lucrative revenues.

A few years later, the Austrians decided to mount their first formal full-fledged commercial mission from Croatia down the Danube through the Black Sea and Bosporus to Istanbul. Accompanying the mission was the military engineer Siegfried von Tauferer. A friend of Laurterer, he had access to his colleague's mapping and notes from both his 1779 and 1782 missions, and he resolved to complete the endeavor, by surveying the places where Laurterer had to cut some corners.

Tauferer did an admirable job finishing the work, creating his own manuscript map. His revisions and additions to Lauterer's findings ensured that ship captains could now safely rely upon his map and directions to take then all the way down the Danube. Thus, the entire Danube River was now charted to a high degree of accuracy from its headwaters in Wurttemberg, Germany, all the way do to its delta on the Black Sea.

In a related note, the Austrian diplomat and intelligence operative Wenzel von Brognard charted the coast of the Black Sea and from the delta of the Danube to Istanbul, so giving his countrymen a complete and accurate knowledge of the entire sailing route from the Austrian lands to the Ottoman capital.

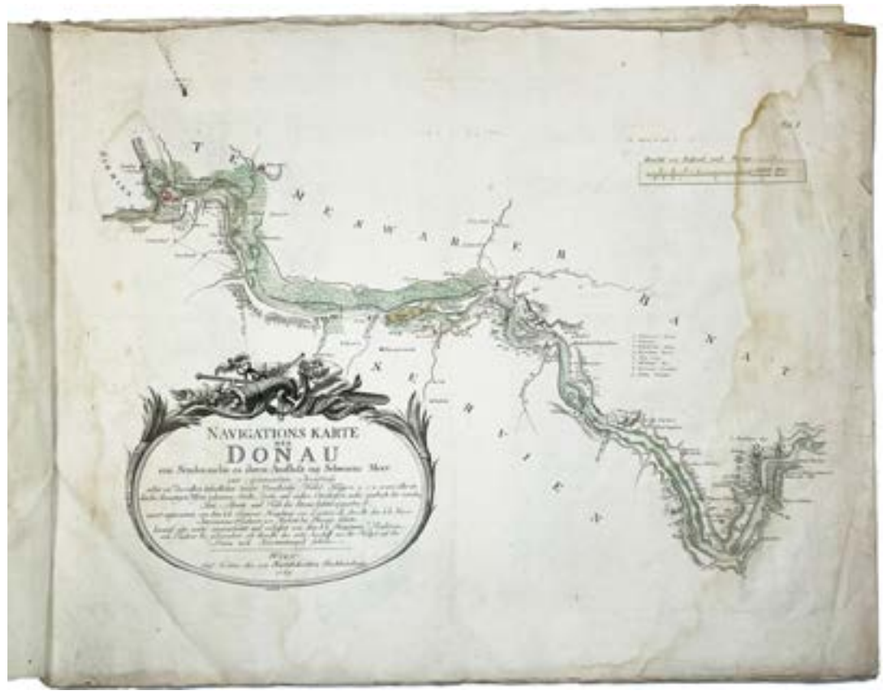
Tauferer presented his complete manuscript to the boutique Vienna publisher and bookseller, Joseph von Kurzböck, the proprietor of the Kurtzbekischen Buchhandlung, who issued the present work in 1789. Intended for a very select audience of Austrian boat captains, merchants and military officers, it would have been issued in only a very small print. While the map could have been trimmed and connected into a colossal map, it would generally have been issued in folio atlas form (as here) due to its unwieldy size. The British Library possesses what is said to be a variant edition, but we have not been able to verify the nature that example.

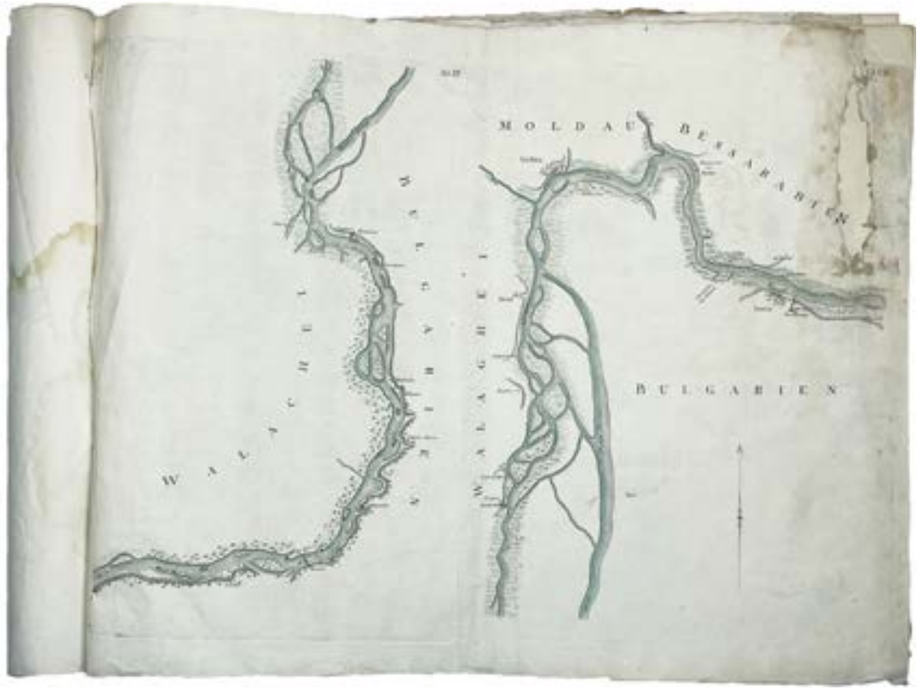
Ironically, while the present map was issued to aid peacetime Austro-Ottoman commercial trade, it was published during the Austro-Turkish War of 1788-91, although everyone knew that this conflict would not last so long, such that commodious trade would soon resume. In the immediate term, the map would have been applied to military use, as examples were surely consulted by Austrian generals as they strategized over the war theatre between Belgrade and the great gorge of the Iron Gate.

As it turned out, the three-year conflict changed the general situation only very slightly, as the Austrians, while technically winning the conflict, gained only the Danube port town of Orşova (Romania), in the Banat (located on the present map, Plate II).

The present map remained the authoritative map of the lower Danube for many years. Owing to the Napoleonic Wars, neither the Austrians nor the Ottomans were able, or inclinned, to conduct further surveys. The details of the map were eventually integrated into other publications, gaining Lauterer and Tauferer's work a wide and enduring influence; it was until the mid-19th century that the present map was fully superseded.

Today, while the original map is very rare, it is well known in select academic circles and has been prominently featured in books and showcased in conference presentations.





The Map in Focus

The present map charts a roughly 1,400 km long stretch of the Danube, from Zemen (Serbia), then the last major river port in Austrian territory, located just above Belgrade, all the way down to the river's terminus at Sulina, the only navigable branch of the Danube Delta.

The work is beautifully engraved and hand coloured, with the 8 maps displayed on 7 folio plates, that if joined would form a map of irregular dimensions following course approximately 420 cm (almost 14 feet) long! The elaborate title cartouche appears on Plate I, while the 'Beschreibung des Laufes der Donau von Belgrade bis des Schwarzes Meer' starts on Plate II and provides the reader with a plate-by-plate textual description of the itinerary.

The engraved plates clearly closely follow the style and detail of Tauferer's original manuscript, as they conform to the strict cartographic code of style and colouring followed by that Austrian military engineers. First, the map charts only the practically navigable sections of the river (so omitting the multiple brackish deltaic channels), with the detail intentionally hugging the river (so eliminating visual clutter). The map very carefully shows prominent topography on either side and details the Danube's tributaries and canals that enter, or run besides, the river, with the tributaries and the banks of the Danube colored in an aquamarine wash, while the marches that often line the riverbanks are striped in the same hue. All cities, towns and villages are marked and coloured in red, as are the numerous forts, castles, monasteries, and major edifices. The larger towns and facilities are carefully detailed in outline (ex. Belgrade with its layers of walls is exactingly formed). All islands and navigational hazards are marked, and sandbanks are coloured in a tan wash. Short notes describe certain interesting places, while the width of river is given at many points.

Importantly, the recommended navigable channel of the Danube is shown by a pricked line, shown weaving around numerous bends and hazards. The large scale and sharp design of the map, combined with the textual descriptions, provides a stellar guide that should have given any boat captain a great deal of confidence as they negotiated the awesomely powerful river.

A Note on Rarity

The atlas is rare, which is not surprising, as it was likely issued on only a very small print run, being an expensive, 'boutiquey' specialist work, while the survival rate of large nautical atlases intended for practical use is very low.

We can trace 10 institutional examples, held by 8 libraries worldwide, including the Österreichischen Nationalbibliothek (2 examples); Bayerische Staatsbibliothek; British Library (2 examples, one of which is cited as a variant edition); Library of the Czech Academy of Sciences; Universität Bern; Biblioteca Nacional de España; Harvard University Library; and the University of Cincinnati (Langsam Library). The only sales record we can trace for the work is of an incomplete example that appeared at a British auction in 2009.

It must be said, that while the present example has some condition issues (it was clearly used by boat captains on the Danube!), the fact that it survives at all is rather remarkable (it is perhaps worth noting that the example held by the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek is likewise stained).

References: Österreichischen Nationalbibliothek - (2 examples): ALB Port 247,3 KAR MAG and FKB AA.13,1 KAR MAG; Bayerische Staatsbibliothek: Mapp. XVII,110; British Library: Cartographic Items Maps *27000.(20.) and (re: variant edition:) Cartographic Items Maps C.24.c.11.; Knihovna Akademie věd České republiky (Library of the Czech Academy of Sciences): S-P 30; Universität Bern: Europa orientalis III Falz 32-38; Biblioteca Nacional de España: MR/7/II SERIE 6/65 (1-7); Harvard University Library: MAP-LC TC466.D2 N3 1789 f*; University of Cincinnati – Langsam Library: TC466.D2 N3 1789; OCLC: 3177151, 557019749; Johannes DÖRFLINGER, Die österreichische Kartographie im 18. und zu Beginn des 19. Jahrhunderts (Vienna, 1984), p.100; Constantin IORDACHI and Kristof VAN ASSCHE, The Bio-Politics of the Danube Delta: Nature, History, Policies (Lanham, Md., 2014), pp. 168-9; Livieratos EVANGELOS and Angeliki TSORLINI et al., 'On the Digital Revival of Historic Cartography: Treating Two 18th century maps of the Danube in association with Google-provided Imagery', Conference Paper, 24th International Cartographic Conference (ICA), Santiago, Chile (November 2009).

2.800 EUR

16. Japan – Tokyo
Great Kanto Earthquake & Fire (1923)

THE RELIEF INFORMATION BUREAU OF THE TOKYO IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY.

大正十二年九月 帝都大震火災系統地図 / Map of the Fire of Tokyo. Edited by the Relief Information Bureau of the Tokyo Imperial University.

Tokyo & Osaka: Tōkyō Nichinichi Shinbunsha and Ōsaka Mainichi Shinbunsha, Taishō 12 [1923].

Colour print on ephemeral newsprint-like paper (Good, some wear along old folds with some old repairs from verso, very tiny chip of loss centre right filled by facsimile, some small stains), 78.5 x 109 cm (31 x 43 inches).

A very large and impressive map chronicling how the Great Kanto Earthquake (1923) and the resulting inferno, that was the greatest urban fire to date, destroyed much of Tokyo, based upon analysis conducted by academics at the Tokyo Imperial University, it is one of the most sophisticated and engaging 'disaster maps' of the 20th Century.

The Great Kanto Earthquake (1923) was one of the most horrific and destructive natural disasters of the modern era. At 11:58 AM on the morning of September 1st, a quake of 7.9 on the Richter scale stuck the Kanto Plain, home to the Tokyo-Yokohama region, one of the most densely populated urban areas on the globe. The quake rocked the plain, casing tremendous damage, but that was only the beginning of the nightmare. In what can only be described as a coincidence of outrageous misfortune, a typhoon off the coast whipped up unusually high and constant winds which fueled the many fires that were sparked by the quake. The fires quickly became firestorms, and even a 'fire tornado' was reported. Tokyo was poorly prepared, as while a modern and vibrant city, it was composed of a hodge-podge of building styles with no consistent safety codes. The traditional wooden Japanese houses went up like tiki torches, while many of the modern high-rises collapsed and were consumed by the fames. Whole neighbourhoods were totally leveled as if they were carpet bombed. In the end, at least 142,800 people were killed, 50 % of Tokyo was destroyed and 370,000 houses were torched.



帝都大震火災系統地圖

MAP OF THE FIRE OF TOKYO

大正十二年九月

The tragedy was a profound shock to Japan, which had until then been on a roll, as from the 1860s it had transformed itself from an isolated agrarian state into one of the world's leading military-industrial powers. Popular anger broke out on the (remaining) streets of Tokyo, scapegoating the Korean community, as well as political dissidents. The resulting Kanto Massacre led to 6,000 deaths.

In the wake of the earthquake, Tokyo embarked upon a massive rebuilding programme, enforcing tough new building codes, creating wider streets and more green spaces, making it one of the most earthquake and fire-resistant major cities in the world. Japan became a leader in seismic research and damage prevention, such that while the country would go on to experience many more severe earthquakes, the damage would generally be a great deal less than it could have been.

The Present Map in Focus

The present map showcases all of Tokyo proper in impressive detail, to a grand scale, and shows how the firestorms in the wake of the earthquake annihilated most of the city centre and virtually all its harbour front. Only the northwest part of the city and the Imperial Palace complex, in the dead centre, were spared, the later saved by the fact that it was surrounded by moats and open spaces.

The map is the result of an immensely sophisticated and thorough investigation of the fire launched by a specially convened unit, the Relief Information Bureau, run by top academics at the Tokyo Imperial University. It is certainly one of the most impressive 'disaster maps' of the 20th century and one of the works that helped establish Japan as global leader in seismic research. The map was jointly sponsored and published by the Tōkyō Nichinichi Shinbunsha and the Ōsaka Mainichi Shinbunsha, two of Japan's leading dailies. While the map is largely in Japanese, it has English subtitles, provided to make it accessible to the large foreign community in Tokyo, as well as interested parties abroad.

The symbols used throughout the map are explained in the legend, below the title, lower left. Red Dots denote places where fires started; Green Arrows show the direction of the spread of fires; Red Arrows mark places that were destroyed by flying sparks; Red Crosses mark places where people died (with the figures noting the number of deaths); Times given in Green note the moments that certain fires commenced; while fires that stated within an hour of the earthquake are not recorded, due to lack of data.

The colour shading of the destroyed areas correlate to the intriguing chart, 'The Direction of Winds then Prevailing and their Velocity', on the right-hand side, that records the wind-speed and wind directions in Tokyo verses the time of day.

The map was immensely popular in its time and was issued in a sizeable print run, although its large size and the fact that it is printed on fragile newspaper-like stock, has led to a low survival rate. While examples appear occasionally on the market, they are often in poor condition; the present example is a better than average specimen. We note institutional examples held by the National Diet Library (Tokyo), Harvard University, Cornell University, University of California – Berkeley and the Duke University.

It is worth reading Harvard University's blog post on mapping the Kanto Earthquake and its aftermath, associated with an exhibition held at the Pusey Library (December 14, 2016 to April 19, 2017):

https://blogs.harvard.edu/wheredisasterstrikes/fire/tokyo-1923/

References: National Diet Library: YG13-Z-633; Harvard University Library: MAP-LC G7964.T7 1923 .T3 oversize; OCLC: 906639189, 1052768468.

1.400 EUR

17. Pictorial Map of Barbados

Bruce MOULDER.

The Pleasant Isle of Barbados

Glasgow: Robert MacLehose & Co 1946.

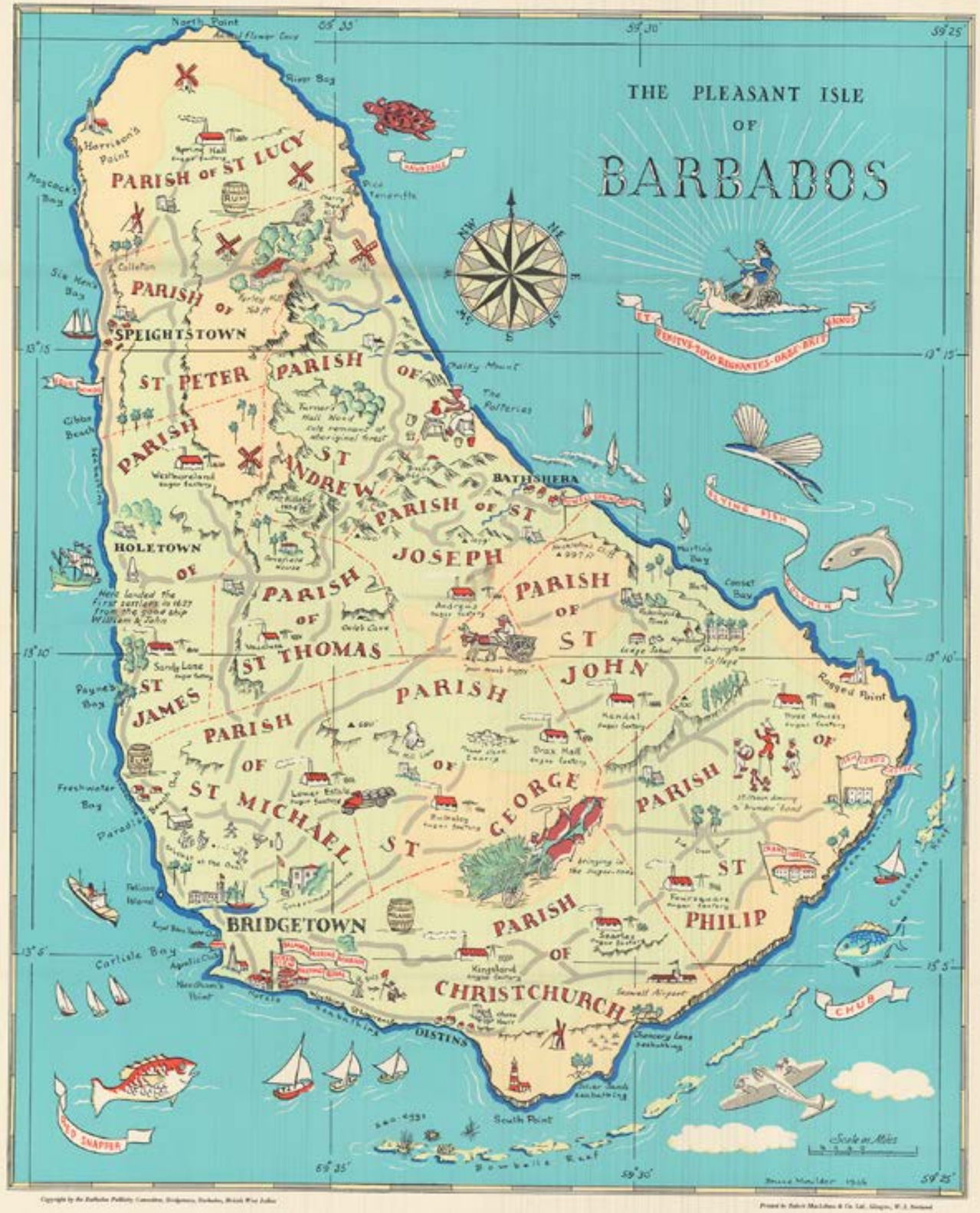
Colour lithography, 63 x 50 cm (24.8 x 19.7 inches) (soft folds, minor staining, but overall in a good condition)

A charming post war pictorial map of Barbados

The map of Barbados with attractive images showcases tourist attractions on the island, including sports grounds, viewing points, important buildings and cities, factories, manufacturers etc.

In 1946, 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. In the post war era, from 1946 the island promoted tourism and faced economic growth.

380 EUR



18. Cyprus – Original Manuscripts
Economic History

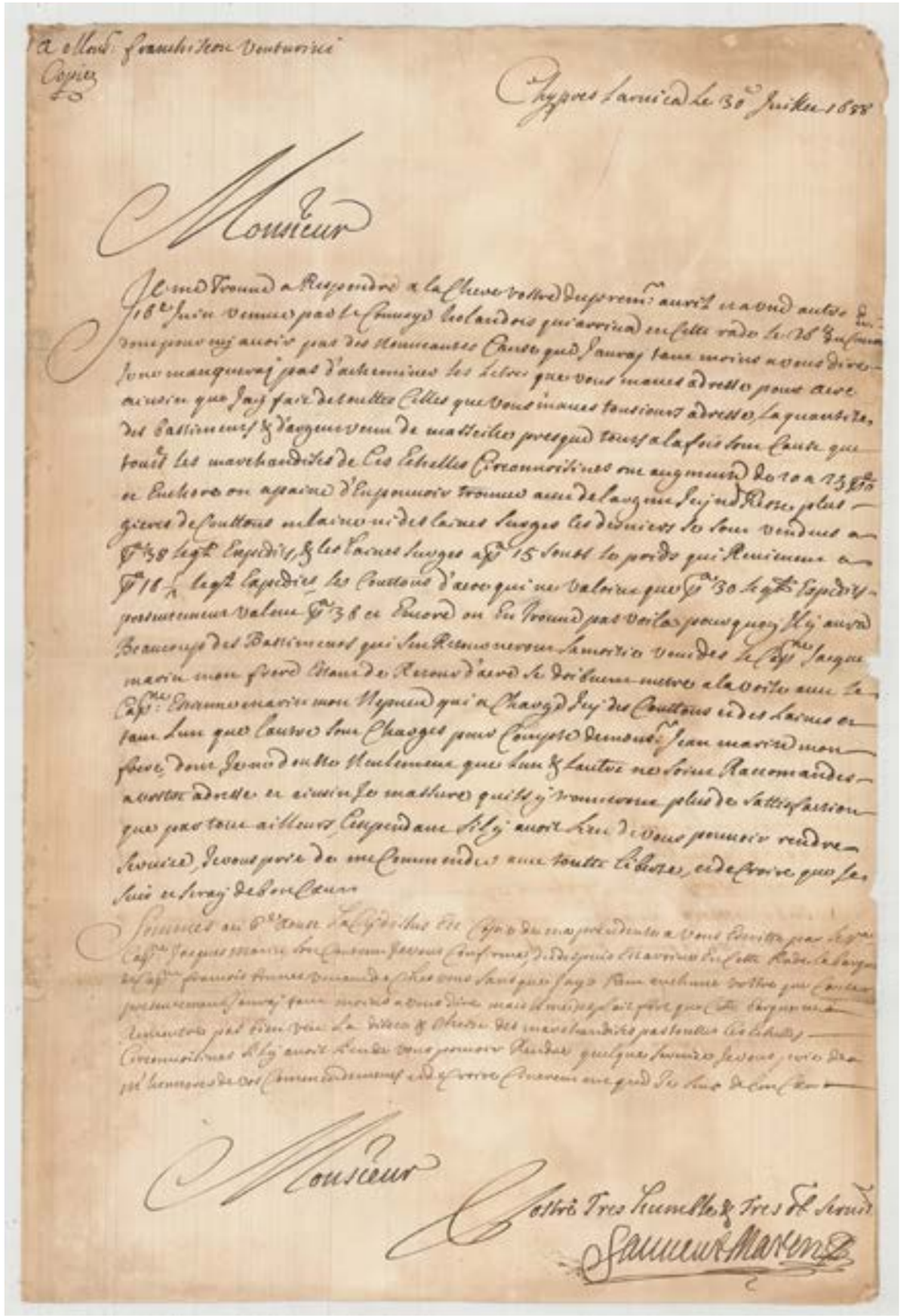
A pair of original manuscript letters written in the late 1680s by the French textile merchant Sauvier Marin, based in Larnaca, who was one of the great political and economic powerbrokers in Cyprus during the era of the 'Boyacioğlu Rebellion' - business correspondence lending fascinating insights into the contemporary Cypriot economy, and its place within the greater Mediterranean world.

1)
Sauveur MARIN (Larnaca) to Francesco VENTURINI (Livorno), July 30, 1688.
1p. on tall quarto, watermarked paper, signed, marked "Copie", but wax-sealed and endorsed on verso (toned).

In this letter, written in French, Marin addresses his business colleague in Livorno, the merchant Francesco Venturini. Marin notes the arrival of the Dutch envoy to Larnaca and discusses correspondence being forwarded to Acre (Palestine). He notes that silver is being sent from Marseille, and that prices of textiles had increased by 20-25%! Wool now sells for 38 piastres per quintal on the island, loom wool for 16 piasters per quintal. Sauvin mentions that his nephew, Etienne, has entrusted with the cargo for his son, Jean. Th letter is marked as a "Copie" but is wax-sealed and endorsed on the verso.

2)
Sauveur MARIN (Larnaca) to Francesco VENTURINI and Signor VERNACCIA (Livorno), April 28, 1689.
3 pp. on tall quarto, watermarked paper, singed wax-sealed and endorsed on verso (toned at folds).

This letter, written in Italian, is addressed by Marin to Venturini and another busines colleague in Livorno, a Signor Vernaccia. Here Marin acknowledged the arrival of letters and monies in Larnaca via the English ship Fedelta. A French ship also arrived via Sidon (Lebanon) and Acre. All cotton the sent to Acre was sold, mainly to clients from Tunis. Cotton was very expensive due to extreme competition from 6 merchant vessels from Marseille (with 6 more due to arrive shortly) and 8 ships from England, heading for London. Marin laments that war with Spain seems inevitable but is glad that there is peace with Algeria and Tripoli, Libya (piratical states that preyed upon merchant shipping).



Sauveur Marin: Major Powerbroker in Cyprus and the Boyacıoğlu Rebellion

In 1570-1, the Ottoman Empire conquered Cyprus, which had been ruled by the Venetians since 1489. In honour of Cyprus's great economic importance, the Ottomans made it into a province that would additionally govern parts of the coasts of Syria and Lebanon. However, many of Cyprus's traditional trading links had been severed due to its being part of the Ottoman realm, and it experienced economic decline and mass emigration.

In 1670, the Greek Orthodox Church, which held considerable power on the island, successfully convinced the Sublime Porte that Cyprus was suffering under the administrative burden of running an eyalet with external commitments. Cyprus was this downgraded to being a sanjak (district) of the Eyalet of the Archipelago, to be governed by the Kapudan Pasha. head of the Ottoman Navy. In turn, the Kapudan Pasha placed the day-to-day governance of Cyprus in the hands of the local Turkish agas (local landowners and magistrates), who often acted as tax collectors.

These administrative reforms had the effect of weakening the Sublime Porte's authority in Cyprus, as the agas progressively gained power. Soon virtually all manners of government were controlled by the agas, with Istanbul exercising only de jure sovereignty. It was not long before the agas fought amongst themselves for power, creating a febrile, unstable environment.

Into what was a power vacuum, the French merchant community in Cyprus came to occupy outsized influence. France was long the Sublime Porte's prime foreign ally. French merchants had extraterritorial status and special privileges within Cyprus and the rest of the empire not enjoyed by other outsiders.

Perhaps the most important, and certainly controversial, member of the French commercial community in Cyprus were Sauveur Marin, a Provençal textile merchant. Marin, who settled in Larnaca in 1657, and remained there for over 30 years, was a larger-than-life figure, who spoke fluent Greek and Turkish and had many ardent followers amongst the local elite of the island. He made the valuable cotton fields of Episkopi into his own fief. He played by his own rules, coopting the local Turkish authorities to 'shake down' his competitors, forcing them to pay surprise 'fines' or 'taxes' or face physical repercussions. He was also known to harass Orthodox priests, who held temporal authority in many villages, when they refused to do his bidding. The French and English consuls and the Archbishop Nikiforos, the leader of the Greek Orthodox Church on Cyprus, all despised Marin for this 'scandalous behaviour', yet for a long time seemed powerless to stop him. The English consul, Samuel Peer, wrote that Marin's actions were "to the detriment of not only other foreign merchants but also the poor Greeks".

In 1678, Marin was appointed as the Genoese consul in Cyprus, a move that greatly added to his status. However, by 1680, he had acquired too many powerful enemies, and was temporarily forced to leave the island for France. However, Marin returned to Cyprus a few years later, where he acted as a powerbroker in the ongoing feuds between the various Turkish agas.

From 1683 to 1685, an ambitious local potentate, Mehmed Ağa Boyacıoğlu, managed to take over all of Cyprus, diapcing or subordinating all the ather agas. While his power grab is commonly referred to as 'Boyacıoğlu's Rebellion', in reality the aga's actions were not an attmept to question Ottman Empire's sovereignty over Cyprus, but rather the result of a local contest

for money and authority. In 1686, the Ottomans made an agreement with Boyacıoğlu (or so they thought), under which they would allow him to continue to govern Cyprus in return for acknowledging the Sublime Porte's supremacy and keeping order on he island.

Boyacıoğlu apparently paid little heed to his promises to Istanbul. He led a messy administration, full of profligate corruption and mismanagement, and came into conflict with innumerable of the island's stakeholders. He often employed physical force to extort people across the island, actions that alienated him form man of his former supporters.

Sauveur Marin was initially an ally of Boyacıoğlu, and he played a role in his rise to island-wide power. However, in 1687, Marin and Boyacıoğlu had a falling out. Apparently, Boyacıoğlu's wife and mother had borrowed 1,060 kuruş from Marin. When Marin tried to politely collect the dept, Boyacıoğlu reacted with anger and incivility, and threatened Marin that he should forgive the debt.

Apparently, Boyacıoğlu forgot who he was dealing with, for Marin was a sly political operator. He gathered affidavits testifying to Boyacıoğlu's heavy-handed behaviour (including Boyacıoğlu's threats to his person) from across the island and forwarded them to the French government.

Pierre Girardin, the immensely influential French Ambassador to the Sublime Porte, took up the matter and in June 1688 the Ottoman government ordered Boyacıoğlu to repay the money his family owed Marin. However, Boyacıoğlu's response was to send armed men to Marin's house, threatening to kill him unless the matter was dropped.

Marin's case, combined with other issues of maleficence, convinced Pierre Girardin that Boyacıoğlu was a 'bad actor' and a threat to both Ottoman authority on Cyprus and trade and commerce in the Eastern Mediterranean.

Girardin convinced the Sultan that Boyacıoğlu and his chief lieutenants needed to be removed from power, once and for all. In 1690, an Ottoman force landed in Cyprus and overthrow the aga's regime, executing Boyacıoğlu and his main ringleaders.

The Ottomans would never again allow Cyprus to exercise local autonomy over its affairs and placed it under direct rule. From 1703, the island came under the direct authority of the Grand Vizier in Istanbul, so ending a dramatic chapter in Cyprus's history.

Provenance: The present letters were formerly in the collection of the late Herry W. Schaefer (1934 - 2016), a Swiss banker who was one of the most avid and tasteful collectors of maps, books, archives and ephemera of the Mediterranean world and the Near and Middle East.

References: Cf. Marios HADJIANASTASIS, 'Cyprus in the Ottoman Period: Consolidation of the Cypro-Ottoman Elite, 1650-1750', in Michalis N. Michael, Eftihios Gavriel, Matthias Kappler (eds.), Ottoman Cyprus: A Collection of Studies on History and Culture (2009), pp. 69-70.

2.000 EUR

19. First Ottoman Bookseller's Catalogue

Arakel TOZLIAN.

اراكل كيتابخانه سى اسامى كتبى

[Arakel Kitabhanesi Esami-i Kütübü / Arakel Bookstore Book Titles]

Istanbul: Kitabhane-i Arakel / Matbaa-i Ebüzziya 1301 [1884].

8°: [8 pp.] title page and introduction, 272 pp., [6 pp.] on pink paper, original red cloth binding with gilt decoration (minor foxing to the first and last pages, tiny partl yrepaired tears in margins wrappers slightly rubbed and stained with pale decoration, but overall in a good condition).

A highly influential first Ottoman bookseller's catalogue with a valuable insight on the book trade of the time

Arakel was born to an Armenian family in Kayseri, in central Anatolia. He opened his own bookstore in 1875 on Babıali Street, or the Sublime Porte street in Istanbul, which would, owing to Arakel, soon become crammed with other big and small book stores and printing houses. Arakel's goal was not only to buy and sell books, but also educate other people, encourage reading among the inhabitants of the Ottoman Empire and sponsor publications of modern authors. He enlarged his business in 1898 with a printing press and his dealership expanded during his life to 24 Ottoman provinces.

In 1884, Arakel published the first catalogue of book titles in the Ottoman Empire. The catalogue was so influential and well received, that it started a wave of other catalogues. By 1901 other bookstore owners of the Babıali Street prepared 44 catalogues.

After Arakel's death in 1912 the business was taken over by his son Leon, or after his conversion to Islam Semih Lütfi, for only two years, before it closed in 1914.

This catalogue, published in 1884, which claims to contain *all* the titles of the Ottoman books printed until that time, includes 968 titles and is today a valuable insight in the Ottoman history of printing and book trade.

علم و فنوندن هندسه كتابلرى

اصول جديد هندسه * دولتلو نورى پاشا حضرتلرينك اثر جليلى اولوب مقدمكه طبعلرنده بولنميان وشمدى يه قدر تدريس ايدلميان برطاقم مسائل مهمه نك ضم وعلاوه‌سى وبعض تعديلات فنيه اجراسيله براصول مستحسنهٔ جديده اوزره دفعهٔ رابعه اولەرق طبع ايدلمش مفصل ومكمل براثر معتبردر .

ايضاح الهندسه * اشبو كتاب نظريات وعمليات هندسه يى جامع اولديغى جهتله مطالعه ايده‌جك برهوسكار اراضى اوزرنده هر نوع عمليات هندسه اجرا ايده‌جك درجه‌ده براقتدار حاصل ايدوب براثردر .

تعليم هندسه * خيليجه رغبت بولمش مختصر بر هندسه كتابى اولوب كليتلو استه‌يانلرجه شو صره‌ده موجودى يوقدر.

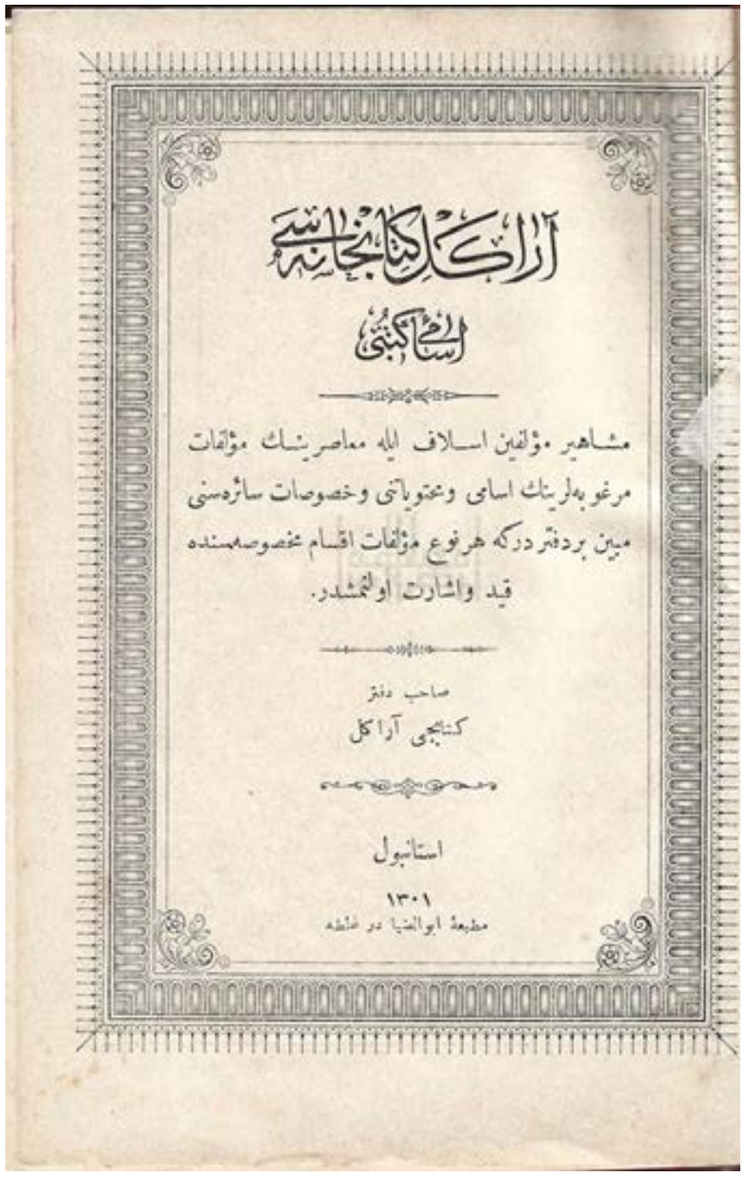
مختصر هندسه * علم هندسه نك قواعد كليه واساسيه‌سنى شامل ومتعدد اشكالى مشتمل اولوب مكاتب عموميه‌ده تدريسه الو برشلى وتعبيرات وتعريفاتى غايت آچيق و ساده

The catalogue is divided in 49 sections, according to the subject. The first 131 titles are religious and juristic. They are followed by the poetry (45 books), newspapers and magazines (23 titles), correspondence (37 titles), lexica and dictionaries (28 titles), adventures and biographies (with some of the earliest biographies in Ottoman language), travelogues (13 books), politics (24 books), collections of prose and poetry (56 books), history (89 books), medicine (15 books), literature, including foreign (112 books), science with books on mathematics, chemistry and geography, agriculture etc.

Worldcat lists three institutional examples, all in German libraries (Niedersächsische Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Göttingen, Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, Universitätsbibliothek Kiel).

References: OCLC 254779441. Özege 891. Barış YILMAZ, Bookseller on Bab-I Ali Street: Arakel Tozlian and his Contributions to the Turkish Reading Culture in the Late Ottoman Period (online source: https://dergipark.org.tr/en/download/article-file/947306).

860 EUR


آراکل کتابخانه سی

اسامی کتبی

مشاهیر مؤلفین اسلاف الیه معاصرینك مؤلفات
مرغوبه‌لرینك اسامی ومحتویاتی وخصوصات سائره‌سنی
مبین بر دفتر درکه هر نوع مؤلفات اقسام مخصوصه‌سنده
قید واشارت اولنمشدر.

صاحب دفتر
کتابجی آراکل

استانبول
۱۳۰۱
مطبعهٔ ابوالضیا در غلطه

108

20. Italian Invasion of Abyssinia / Haile Selassie

Kâzim KARABEKIR (1882-1948).

İtalya Habeş

[Italian Abyssinia]

Istanbul: Tecelli Matbaasi 1935.

8°. 438 pp., [6 pp.], interleaved illustrations (one image mistakenly bound twice) and maps, 2 folding black and white maps, 1 folding colour map, original wrappers with lettering (slightly age-toned, small chips on the corners, some pages loose, minor foxing, wrappers slightly stained).

A contemporary detailed report on the Fascist Italian invasion on Abyssinia by a prolific Turkish general, politician and author Kâzim Karabekir

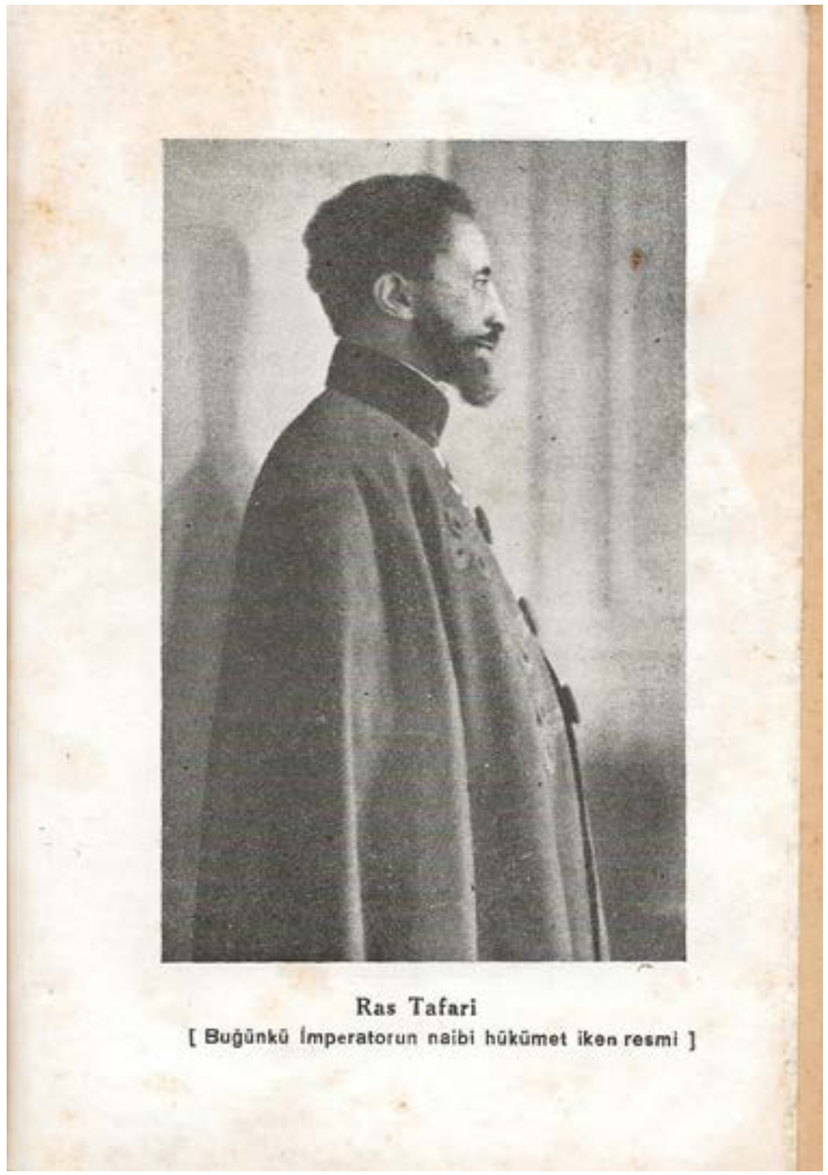
The aggression and colonial tendencies of the uprising Italian Fascism, which initially resulted in the Second Italo-Ethiopian War, fought between Italy and Ethiopia from October 1935 to February 1937, was followed by the whole world. On May 5th, 1936, Italian Marshal Pietro Badoglio marched with his troops into Addis Ababa and Mussolini declared Ethiopia a province of the Italian Empire. On 12 May, the Emperor of Ethiopia Haile Selassie gave his historic anti-Fascist speech in the League of Nations, which failed to suppress Mussolini's movement.

The author of this detailed illustrated book was a prominent Ottoman / Turkish politician and general Kâzim Karabekir (1882-1948), who retired and dedicated himself to writing after the Turkish War of Independence, where he opposed Kemal Atatürk.

Worldcat lists four examples in institutions worldwide (McGill University Library, Princeton University Library, Michigan State University Libraries, Center for Research Libraries).

References: OCLC 15246656.

380 EUR



Ras Tafari

[Buğünkü İmperatorun naibi hükümet iken resmi]

21. Italian Invasion of Abyssinia

Kâzim KARABEKIR (1882-1948).

İngiltere İtalya ve Habeş harbi

[England, Italy and the War of Abyssinia]

Istanbul: Tecelli Basımevi 1935.

Small 8°: 113 pp., [13 pp.], folding coloured chart, two folding maps with colour in outline, original wrappers with lettering (slightly age-toned, margins fragile with small chips and tears, some page loose. wrappers repaired on the spine, old collector's stamp on the title page, otherwise a good, partly uncut example).

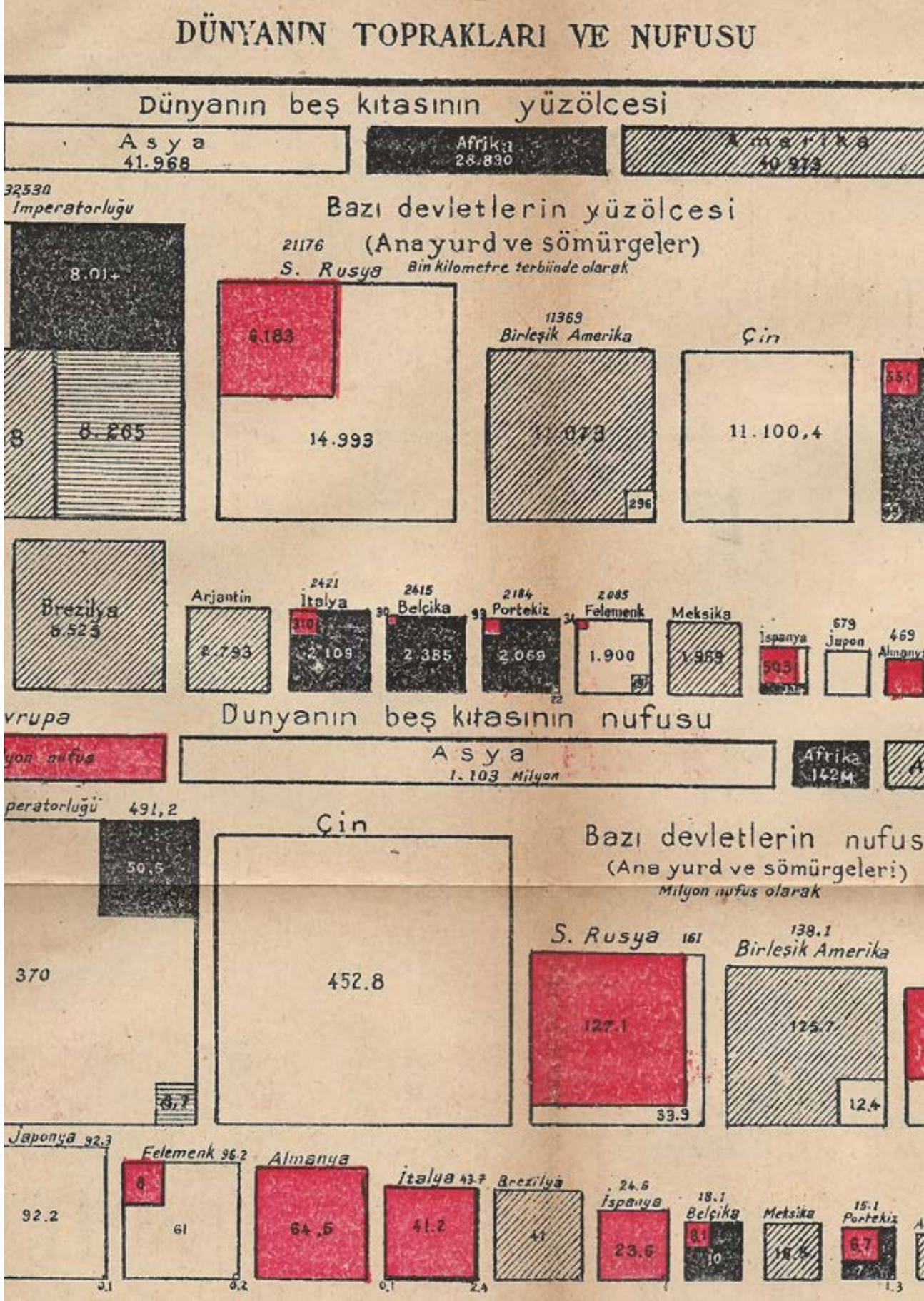
A book on the role of the Great Britain in the Abyssinia Crisis by a prominent Turkish writer Kâzim Karabekir was written in the year of the Italian invasion on Abyssinia (please see the previous item). The author analyses the British involvement in the situation from historic and economic point of view. The text is accompanied with charts and a folding colour statistic map of the population of the countries of the world.

The book also contains map of the Mediterranean Basement, North-East Africa with Egypt, Sudan and Abyssinia, illuminating the geographical position of the discussed territory.

We could find four examples of the book on Worldcat (University of California, NRLF, UC Berkeley Libraries, Michigan State University Libraries, Orient-Institut Istanbul).

References: OCLC 32453700 (including Microfilms).

380 EUR



محمود تيمور (Mahmud TAYMUR, 1894-1973)

بنت الشيطان وقصص أخرى

[Devil's Daughter and Other Stories]

Cairo: 1944 مطبعة المعارف

8°. 150 pp., [2], original illustrated card wrappers (wrappers rubbed on the corners and stained on the back cover, small old annotation on the title page, in a read condition).

Short stories in Arabic language written in Cairo during WWII by an Egyptian writer Mahmud Taymur and ornated with a stunning cover design

A selection of modern short stories was written in 1944, during WWII, by Mahmud Taymur (1894 – 1973), 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 Arab and the Western world and received several prices for his work.

The short stories of this book are written in Taymour's crisp language, where the author presents his concern of various unpredictable levels of the human mind.

Worldcat lists one institutional example (National Library of Israel).

References: OCLC 1041875854.

160 EUR



23. Nuclear Attack on Palestine

علي أورفلي (Ali Orfali)
الدفاع المدنى في خدمة فلسطين
[Civil Defense at the Service of Palestine]
Damascus: مطبعه طوبين 1964

8°. 348 pp. with black and white images in text, original illustrated wrappers (wrappers slightly dusty, pine with light water-staining and tiny tears, old owner's stamp on the cover and title page, otherwise in a good condition).

A rare book in Arabic language on the civil defense with a warning of a possible nuclear attack

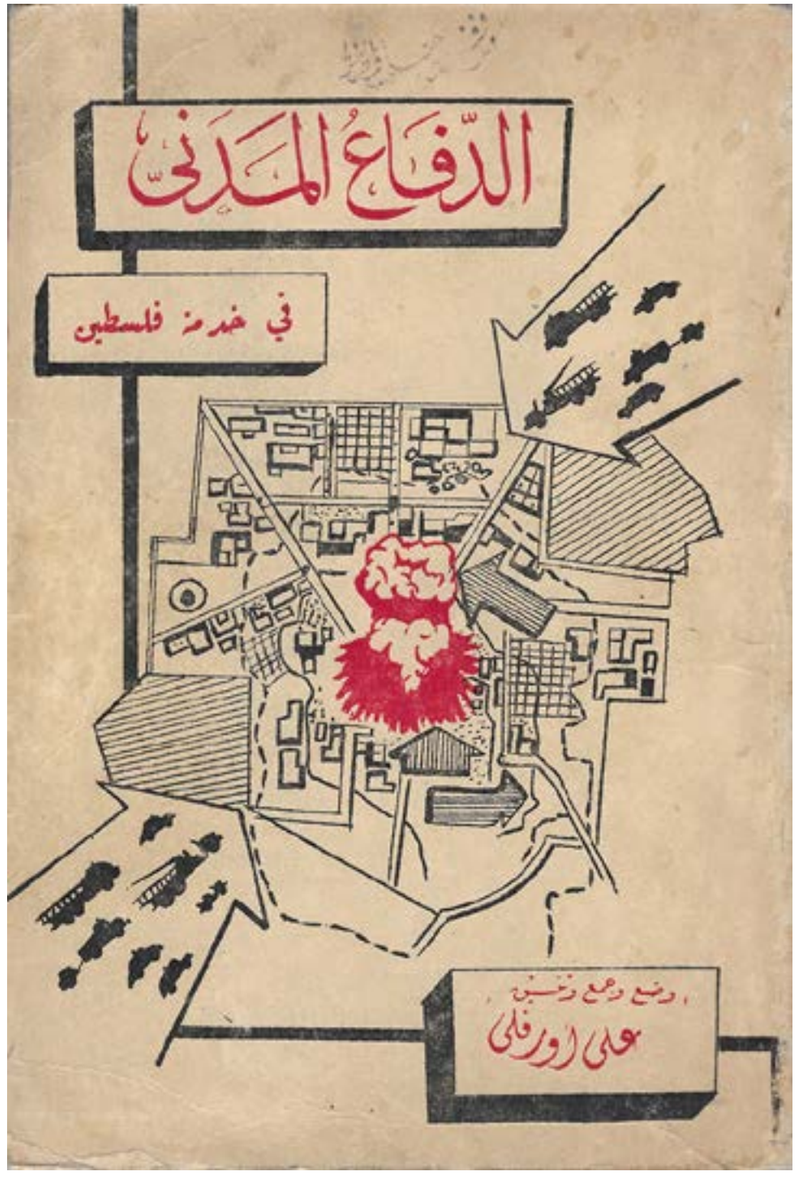
A rare thick illustrated manual gives instructions to the civilians on in case of the nuclear attack. The chapters include instructions for bomb shelters, how be prepared at schools, discusses various demolishment of buildings and bridges etc. Longer passages are dedicated to explanations of the effects of the nuclear bombing and its consequences. Although the title suggests that the book is intended for the Palestinians, the subtitle on the title page quotes it targets all the Arabs.

The book was published amid the Cold War and the Israeli–Palestinian conflict.

The same author also wrote a book on the civil defense for the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (الدفاع المدني في المملكة العربية السعودية).

We could not find any institutional examples on Worldcat.

340 EUR



24. Poland WWII

Sabih ALAÇAM

Polonya

[Poland]

Istanbul: Ülkü Kitap Yurdu 1943

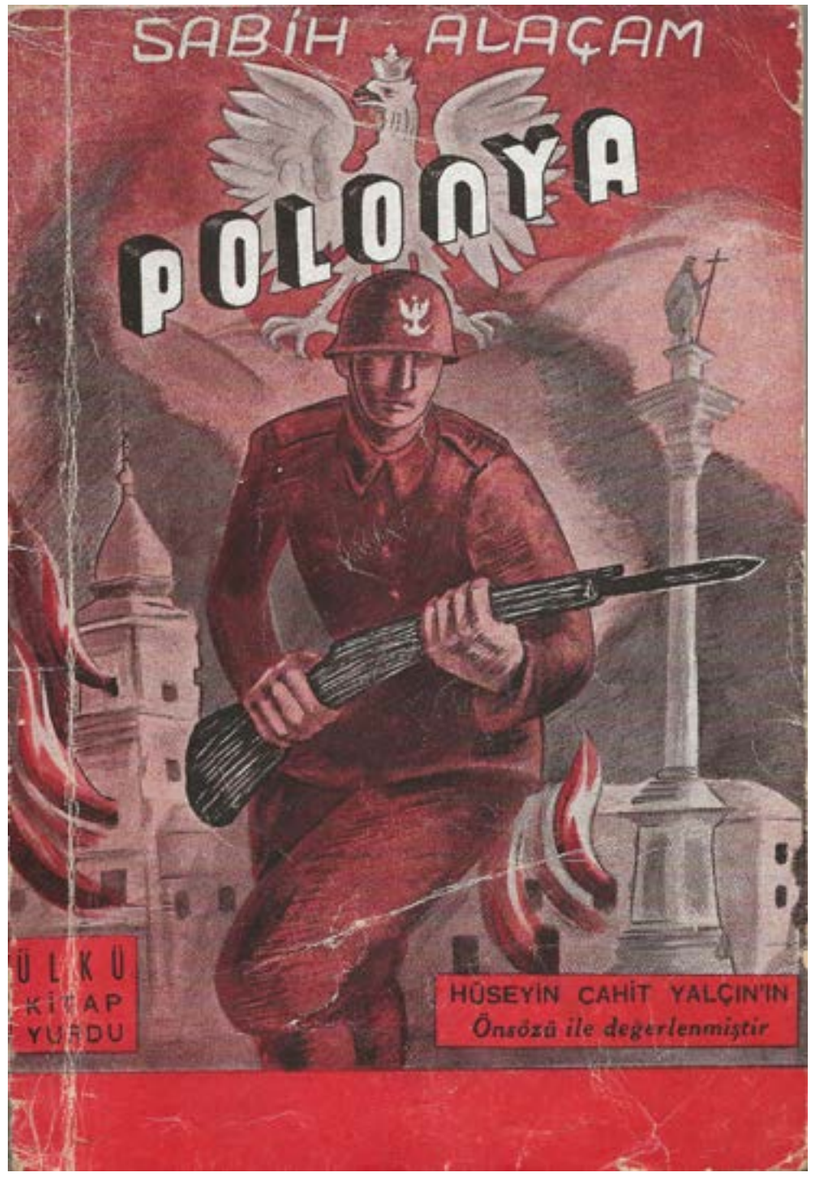
8°. 198 pp. With black and white illustrations, [2 pp.], interleaved black and white illustrations and maps, original illustrated wrappers (wrappers slightly worn an scuffed on the edges, text with sporadic underlining, sporadic annotations, minor staining).

A pamphlet in Turkish language, published in 1943, describes Poland. After the short introduction describing its history and connections with the Ottoman Empire it analyses Poland during WWII. Illustrations and folding maps showcase the historical borders of Poland, the Nazi occupation and Poland's position in 1943.

We find 2 institutional examples on Worldcat (Universiteitsbibliotheek Leiden, University of Alberta).

References: OCLC 461450196.

160 EUR



25. Turkish Art Deco Book Design

Abidin HASIIM
Laboratuvar tatbikatı
[Laboratory Excercise]
Istanbul: Sinan Matbaası 1932

8°. 111 pp. with illustrations in text, original illustrated wrappers (minor traces of use, but overall in a good condition, lowe margin cut into the lettering of the cover).

An emphemeral book on chemestry in Turkish language with charming art deco lettering.

Wolrcat lists the title with no institutional examples.

References: OCLC 850826520.

120 EUR



26. Turkish Art Deco Book Design

Agah İZZET [YAZGAÇ], author; Münif Fehim OZERMAN (1899-1983), designer.
Davuldan İlhamlar
[Drum Inspiration]
Istanbul: Milli Mecmua Matbaası 1934.

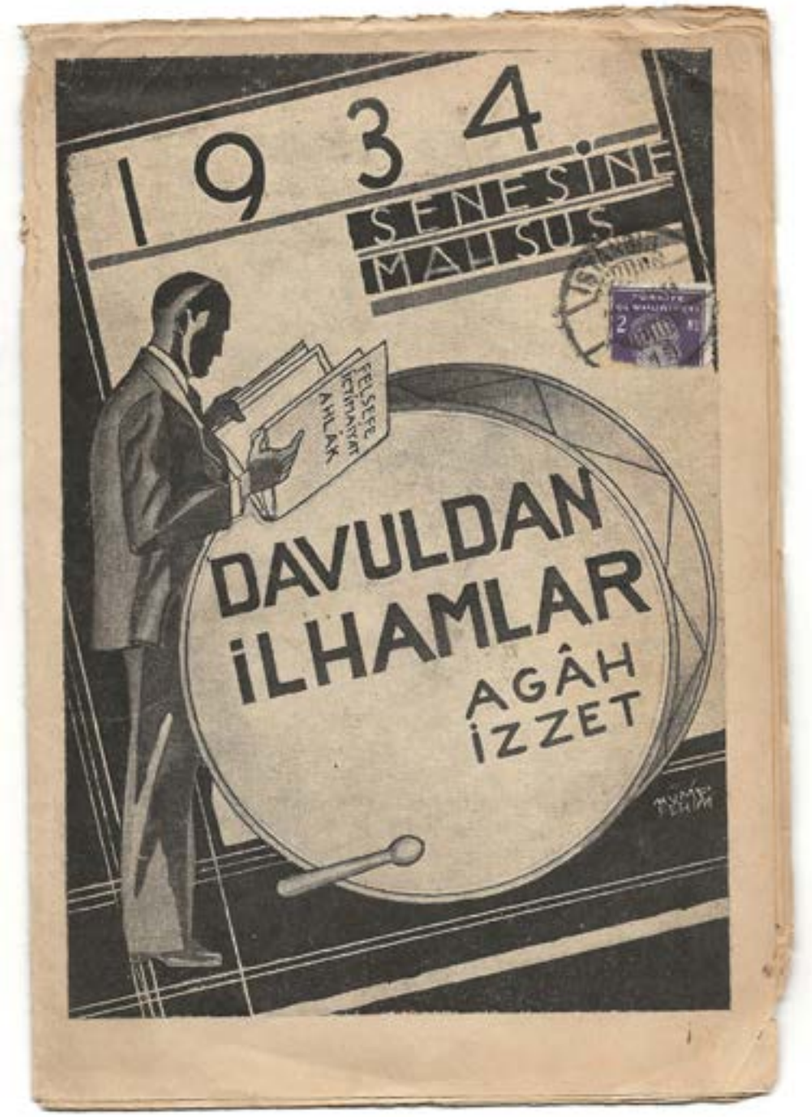
8°. 14 pp., [2 pp.], with illustrated wrappers (unbound as originally published, leftovers of old postal stamps on the cover, small loss of paper in the corners and on the spine, otherwise in a good condition).

An attractive cover design, made for a collection of Turkish modern and comical sayings, by a brilliant Ottoman / Turkish illustrator and painter Münif Fehim (1899-1982)

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

This is a rare 1934 edition of the pamphlet, which was published with various covers. We could not find any institutional examples of this issue on Worldcat.

280 EUR



27. Turkish Book Design

Safak kütüpanesi. 1933 kitap kataloğu

[Safak Book Store. Book Catalogue 1933]

Istanbul: 1933.

12°. 62 pp., [2 pp.], original illustrated wrappers (minor foxing, tiny scratches around the spine, otherwise in a good condition).

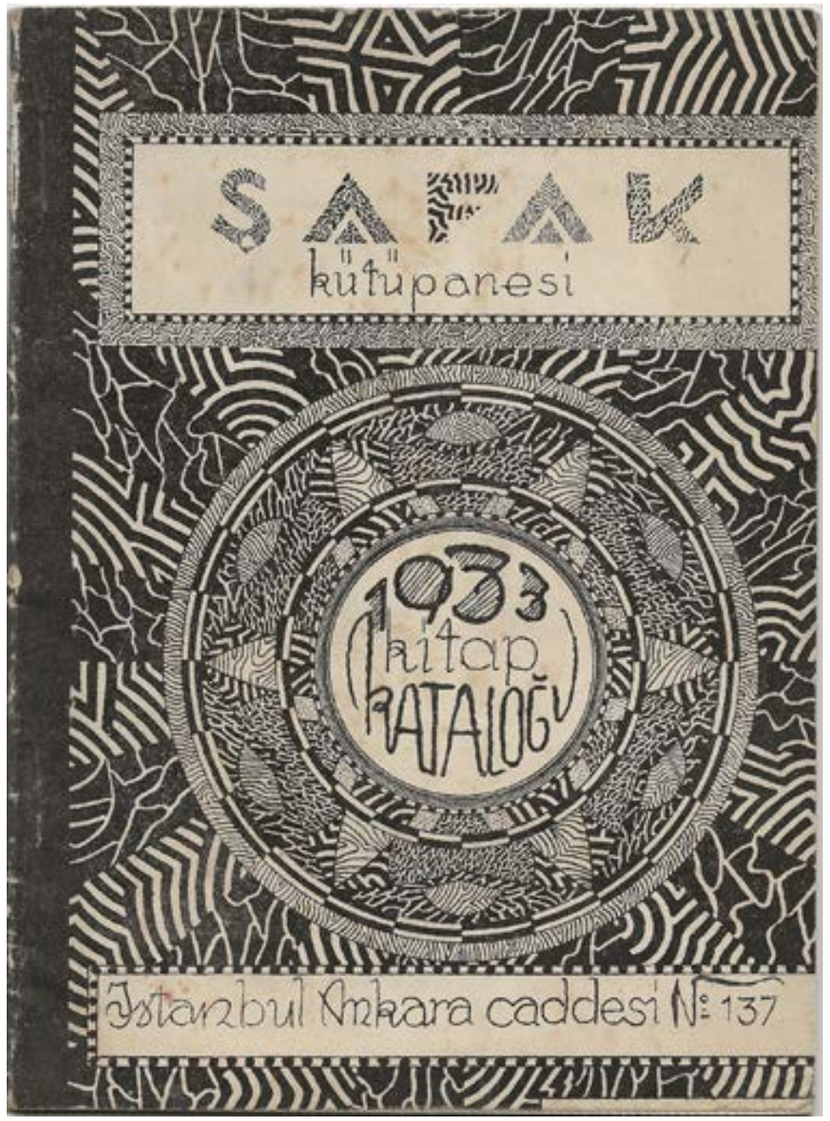
A delightfully designed ephemeral Turkish book catalogue with the titles of the books reflecting the impact of the uprising Fascism

An attractive ephemeral catalogue of books by an Istanbul-based bookstore was issued in 1933.

The titles of the books inside reflect a great interest for the uprising Fascism in Europe. The advertisements include a biography of Mussolini and a full page announcement for a book on the national socialism and Hitler, who became a chancellor in the same year.

Worldcat does not list any institutional examples.

140 EUR



28. Revolutionary Communist Arab Poetry

عبد الوهاب البياتي (Abd al-Wahhab al-Bayati, 1926-1999).

أشعار في المنفى

[Ash'ar fi al-manfa / Poems in Exile]

Baghdad: منشورات الثقافة الجديدة [New Culture Publications] 1958.

Small 8°. 96 pp. with black and white illustrations, original illustrated wrappers (wrappers slightly stained and scuffed on the edges, inside with light staining to the first and last pages, but otherwise in a good clean condition).

A collection of poems by an Iraqi author Abd al-Wahhab al-Bayati, who spent most of his life in exile due to his communist views and apposing the government

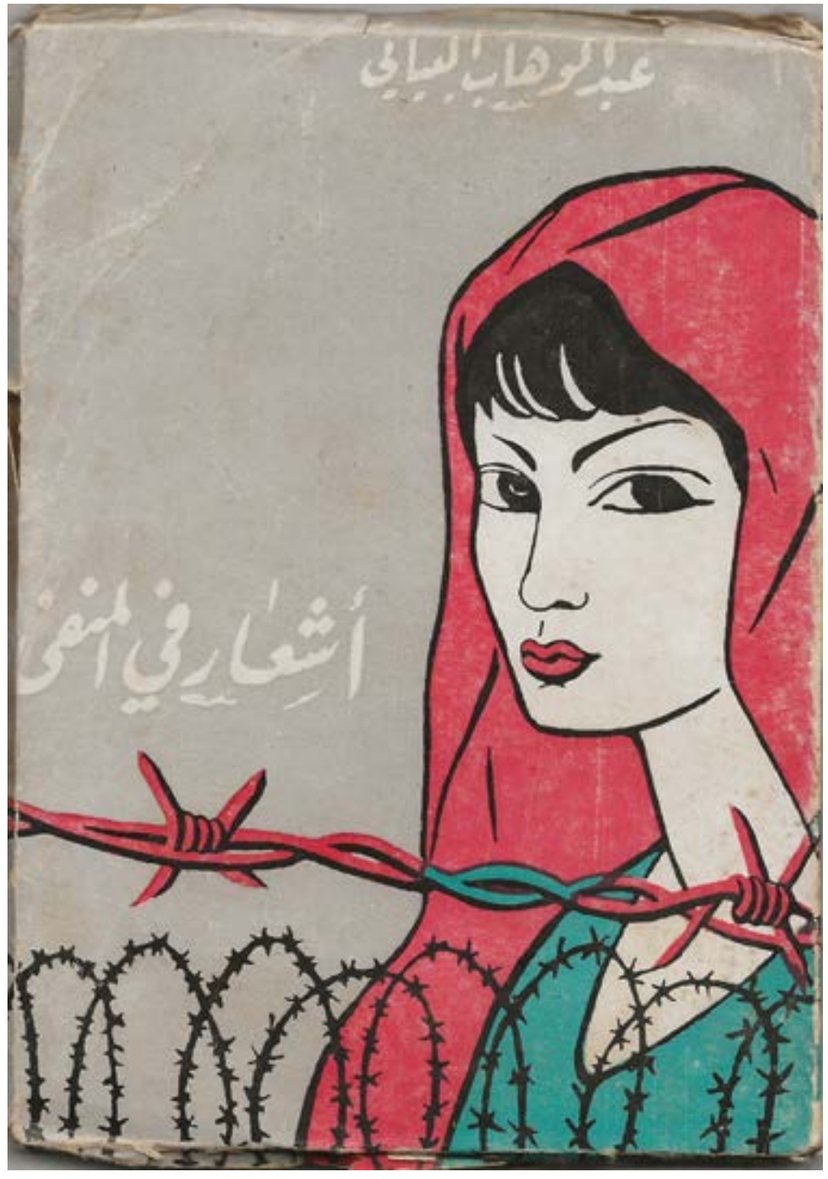
Abd al-Wahhab al-Bayati was an Iraqi poet, who due to his radical communist beliefs spent most of his life in exile, living mostly in hotels in the capitals, such as Beirut, Cairo, Madrid, Damascus, London and Moscow. In the 1960s, Abd al-Wahhab al-Bayati was lecturing at the Asian and African People's Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences.

In his lyrics Abd al-Wahhab al-Bayati's distances himself from traditional structures of Arabic poetry and tries to create a new, liberal verse. The motifs of his texts are often connected with international events such as Spanish Civil War and Cuban Revolution, and involve names such as Che Guevarra and Federico García Lorca.

The book Poems in Exile was heavily influenced by the 1952 Egyptian revolution and 1956 Suez crisis. It was translated to Russian and published in Moscow in 1958 and a year later in a Chinese translation in Beijing.

This is a second edition, published in Baghdad a year after the first edition. We could not find any institutional examples of this edition on Woldcat.

320 EUR



29. Arab Revolutionary Poetry

أحمد فؤاد نجم- الفاجومي (Ahmed Fouad Negm, al-Fagommi, 1929-2013).

قصائد من المعتقل بلدي و حبيبتي

[Poems from the Prison about my Country and the Things I Love]

Beirut: 1973 دار ابن خلدون

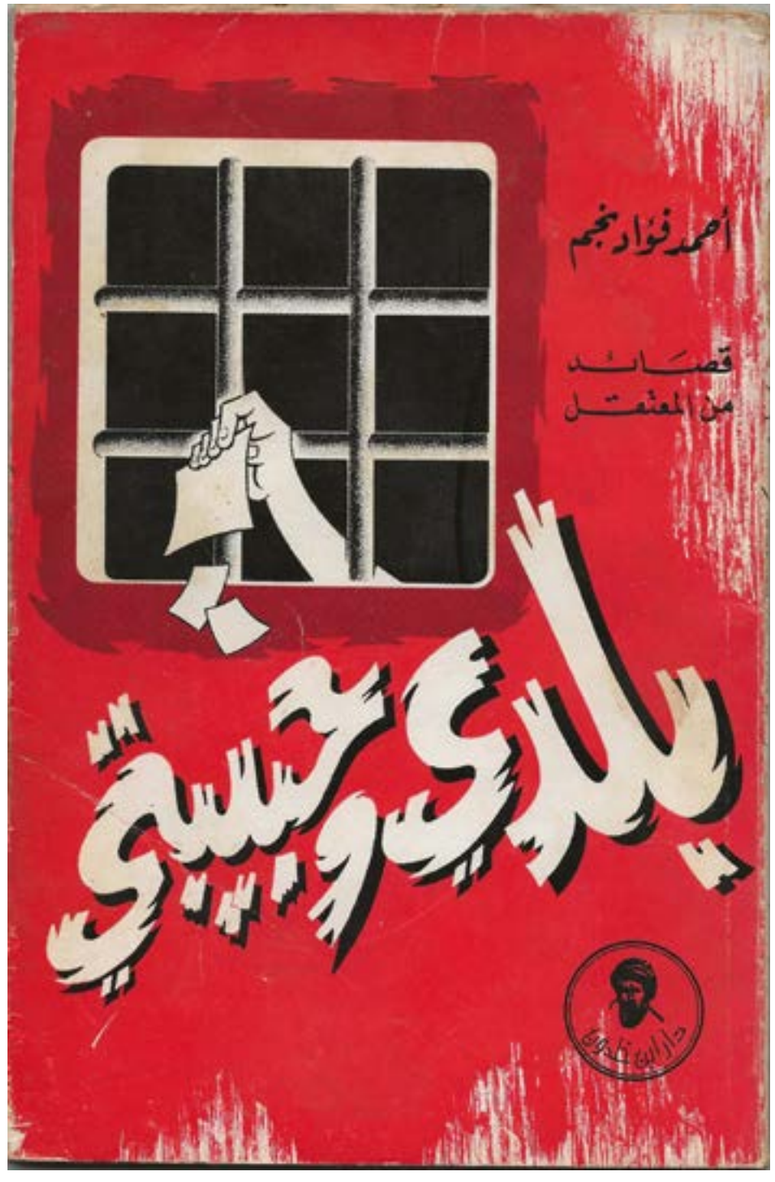
8°. 118 pp., [2 pp.], original illustrated wrappers (light foxing, tiny wear on the corners, but otherwise in a good condition).

A collection of poems by an Egyptian revolutionary writer Ahmed Fouad Negm

Negm, an Egyptian poet was imprisoned several times due to his political views and was known for his criticism of Egyptian presidents Gamal Abdel Nasser, Anwar Sadat and Hosni Mubarak.

References: OCLC 642482577, 949502680 (with unclear number of electronic examples).

220 EUR



30. Arab Primer

محمد عبيد (Muhammad Abeed).

مبادئ القراءة الرشيدة

[Principles of Good Reading]

Egypt: دار المعارف [House of Knowledge] - London: Macmillan Publishers 1960.

8°. 80 pp., original illustrated wrappers, stapled (minor staining, sporadic old annotations, light traces of use, but overall in a good condition).

This is a 1960 edition of an exceedingly popular primer for Arabic language for children, which was published in Egypt from the early 20th century on. The pamphlet includes the basics of the Arab language and short texts, accompanied with attractive simple illustrations.

The introduction emphasizes the importance of the illustrations in the texts for didactic purposes and encourages the teachers to use sticks or movements of the body to teach children shapes of lines, important for Arab writing, instead of using dry, technical terms.

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

120 EUR



31. Arab–Israeli conflict / Sinai

المقدم الهيثم الايوبي (Lieutenant colonel Al-Haytham Al-Ayoubi, born 1932)

اتفاق فصل القوات الثاني في سيناء ١٩٧٥ (دراسة تحليلية)

[The Second Separation of Forces Agreement in Sinai 1975 (An Analytical Study)]

Beirut: المؤسسة العربية للدراسات والنشر [Arab Foundation for Studies and Publishing] 1975

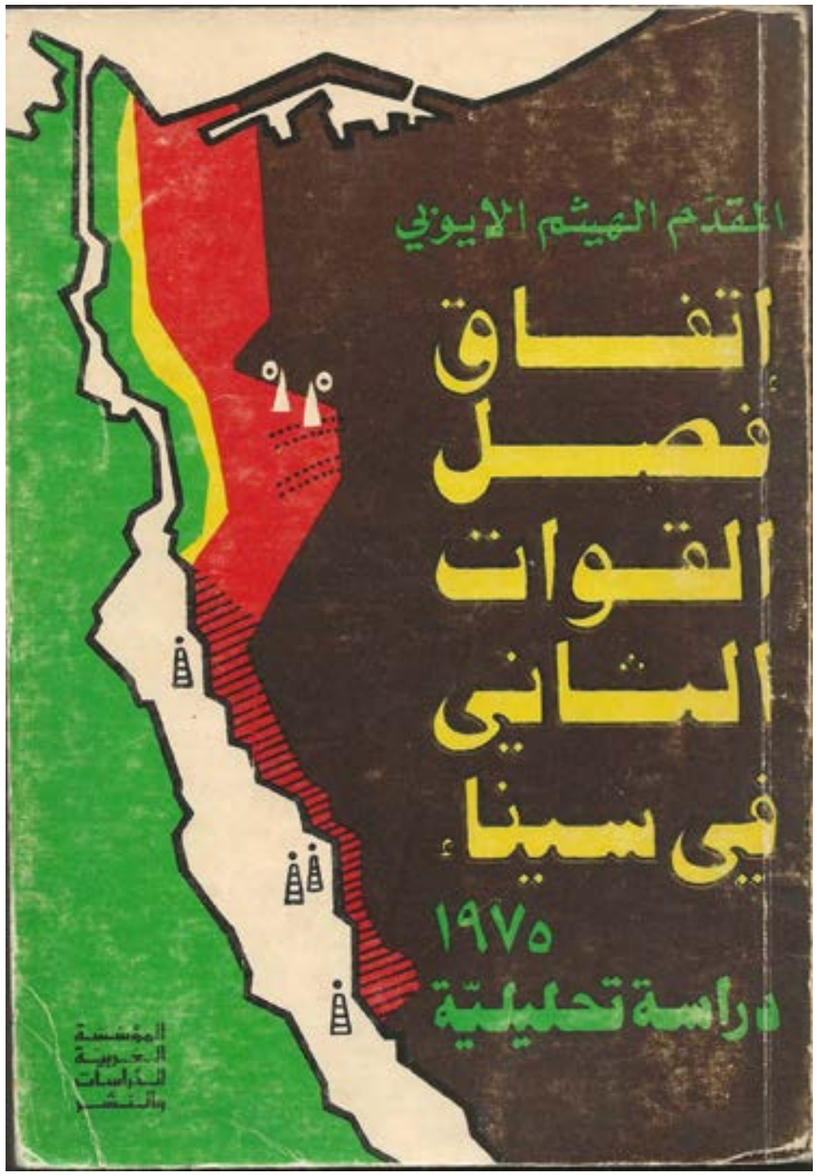
8°. 415 pp. with maps in text, original illustrated card wrappers (wrappers lightly rubbed and stained with soft folds, otherwise in a good condition).

The text in Arabic language, illustrated with maps, describes the Arab–Israeli conflict on the Sinai peninsula resulting in the Sinai Interim Agreement in 1975. It analyses the history of the conflict, the American involvement, various aspects of the agreement and also agreement's violations of the constitution.

Worldcat lists two institutional examples, both in Israel (Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, National Library of Israel). The other examples appear to be electronic copies.

References: OCLC 236024591, 1158879951 (eBooks).

320 EUR



32. Thomas Edison / Kazan Imprint

Nikolai Aleksandrovich Rubakin (1862-1946), author; بصير بن قاهر (Bassir Bin Kaher) - حسين بن عباس (Hussein Bin Abbas), translators.
توماص أديصون كم؟
[Thomas Edison kim? / Who is Thomas Edison?]
Kazan: صباح كتبخانه سى [Morning Press] [s. d., but possibly circa 1900-1910].

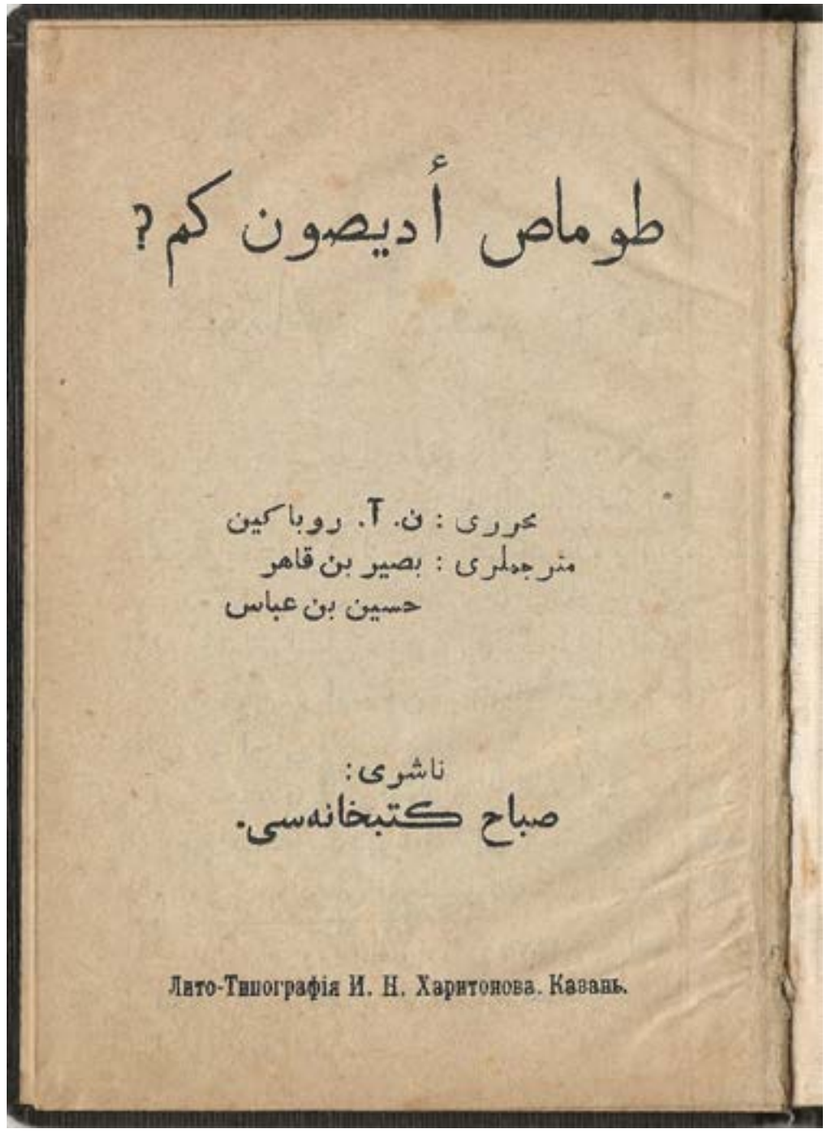
12°. 20 pp., later cloth binding (minor foxing, but overall in a good condition).

An rare small ephemeral biography of Thomas Edison, printed in Tatar Language in Kazan

The text is a translation from Russian, originally written by Nikolai Aleksandrovich Rubakin (1862-1946), writer and bibliographer, who with his popular works approached science to wider audience.

We could not find any institutional examples of the book.

280 EUR



33. Israeli–Lebanese Conflict

Bert "Yank" LEVY (1897 – 1965), author; سامي كعكي (Sami KAKI), translator.

العمل الفدائي

[Guerrilla Warfare]

Beirut: دار الاداب [House of Arts] 1968.

8°. 171 pp. with black and white illustrations in text, original illustrated wrappers (Very Good, minor wear to the wrappers, otherwise an unread uncut example).

An usual translation of a popular book Guerrilla Warfare by a Canadian author of Jewish origins printed in Arabic language in the time of the Israeli–Lebanese conflict

One of the first manuals on close combats, knife fighting and hand-to-hand combat was written during WWII in England by a Canadian military lecturer “Yank” Levy. Originally written to fight the Fascism, it was soon translated to other languages and employed in various conflicts worldwide.

This translation in Arabic language was printed in 1968 in Beirut in the time of uprising tensions between Israel and Lebanon.

We could only find one institutional example on Worldcat (Bibliothek der Freien Universität Berlin).

References: OCLC 917418391.

320 EUR



34. Arab Book Design / Oedipus

SOPHOCLES (497/6 –406/5) – André GIDE (1869-1951), authors; طه حسين (Taha HUSSEIN, 1889-1973), translator.

أوديب

[Oedipus]

Cairo: حلمى مراد [Helmi Murad] [s. d. but 1950s or early 1960s].

Small 8°. 194 pp., original illustrated wrappers (wrappers with short tears, folds and rubbed corners, small loss of paper around the spine, inside in a good condition).

Arabic translation of three texts on Oedipus by a prolific Egyptian translator Taha Hussein, accompanied with an overdramatic cover and charming mid-century clip art

A pocket book with striking cover contains Arabic translation of three texts: *Oedipus Rex* and *Oedipus at Colonus* by Sophocles, and *Oedipus* by André Gide. It was issued in Cairo as an ephemeral pocket book, illustrated with somehow amusing 1950s clip art.

The translation was made by a prolific Egyptian author Taha Hussein, who despite being blind translated and authored numberless works in Arabic language and was nominated for the Nobel Price 14 times.

320 EUR



35. Japanese-Ottoman Relations

Dr. Daiji ICHIKAWA, author; Mübahât Bey, translator.

ژاپونیا تاریخ سیاسي

[Japonya Tarih-i Siyasisi / Political History of Japan]

Istanbul: Mesai Matbaası 1330 [1914].

8°. 47 pp., original illustrated wrappers, signed by the translator on the title page (wrappers slightly stained with small scratches, inside with light foxing, but overall in a good condition).

This is an edited Ottoman translation of a German book Die Kultur Japans (The Culture of Japan),written by Daiji Ichikawa (市川大治) and published in German language in Berlin in 1907. Ichikawa came to Germany in 1900 to study at the Berlin University, where he, after finished studies, lectured Japanese from 1905-1908 at the Seminary for Oriental Languages. The Ottoman translation was made seven years as a part of the Ottoman fascination in Japan.

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

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

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



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

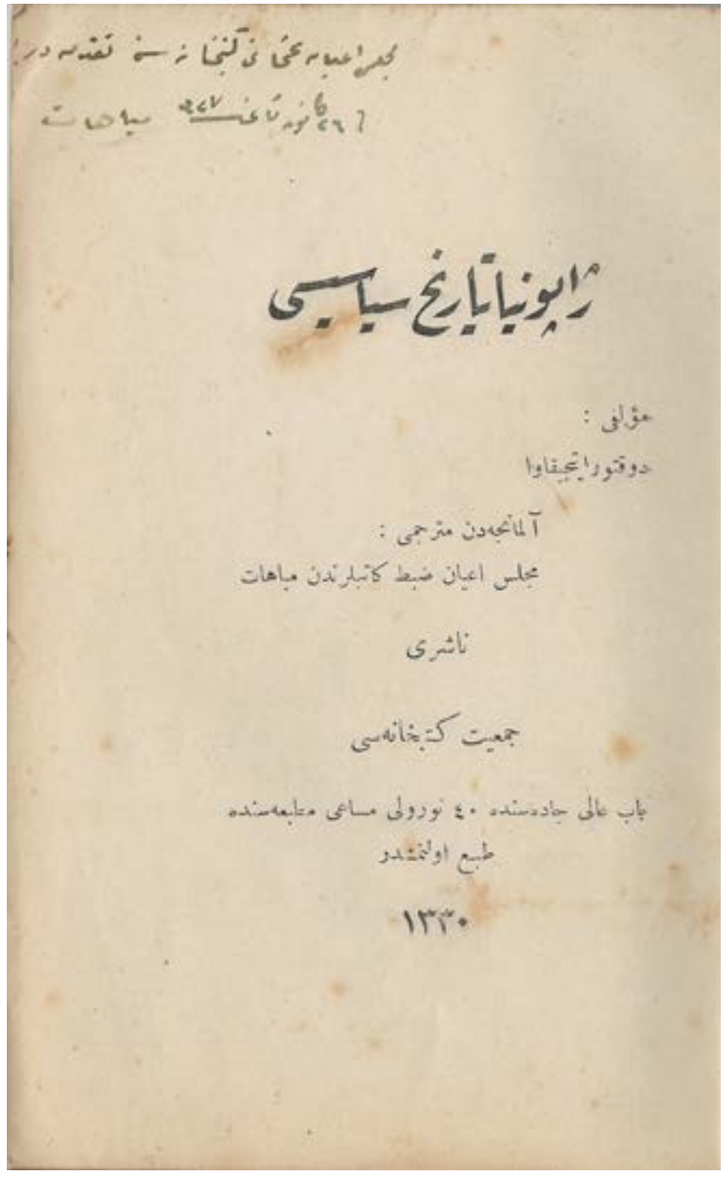
Second, the Ottomans held a certain fasciation for Japan, even if the two empires had limited direct contact. Sultan Abdul Hamid II (reigned 1876-1909) was amazed by how Meiji Era Japan (1868-1912) had rapidly and successfully transitioned from being a pre-industrial society, initially 'pushed around'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

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

We could find four institutional examples on Worldcat (Orient-Institut Istanbul, Princeton University Library, Library of Congress, Universiteitsbibliotheek Leiden).

References: OCLC 1030748714, 777251543. BDK - MİL - ÖZEGE; 9764 Merthan DÜNDAR, 'Japan in the Turkish Press: An Essay on Books Written about Japan in Ottoman Script during the 19th and 20th Centuries', Asian Research Trends, New Series, no. 7 (2012), pp. 55-73, esp. p. 59; Renée WORRINGER, Ottomans Imagining Japan: East, Middle East, and Non-Western Modernity at the Turn of the Twentieth Century (2014), n.p.

450 EUR


ژاپونیا تاریخ سیاسی

مؤلفی :

دوقتور اینجیقاوا

آلمانجه دن مترجمی :

مجلس اعیان ضبط کاتبلرندن مباهات

ناشری

جمعیت کتبخانه‌سی

باب عالی جاده‌سنده ٤٠ نوردلی مساعی مطبعه‌سنده

طبع اولنمشدر

١٣٣٠

36. Natural Sciences & Technology

ساطع الحصري (Sati‘ al-Husri, 1880 – 1968).

دروس اشيا

[Dürûs-i Eşya / Various Lessons, *lit.* Lessons of Things]

Istanbul: Ibrahim Hilmi - Selânik Matbaası 1328 [1912].

8°. 194 pp., [2 pp.] blank, original illustrated wrappers, unbound as originally published (small traces of book-seller's stamp on the title page, minor age-toning and staining, wrappers with ligh foxing, tiny tears and chips, but overall in a good condition).

An Ottoman illustrated book on experiments in the natural science applied to practicalities of everyday life, based on the western education, with rare original illustrated wrappers, authored by Sati‘ al-Husri, who would later become one of the pioneers of modern Arab education

The richly illustrated text describes experiments on pressure, gravity, heat and basics of botany, storage of agriculture products, farming, making of silk, honey, wine and paper, printmaking etc., which could be applied to everyday life, especially to the agriculture, mining and industry. The book was published in the time, when the Ottoman Empire was desperately trying to modernize the education and economy in concordance with the Western world.

The author Sati' al-Husri's was born to a upper class Syrian family of government officials in Sana'a, Yemen. After receiving education through the public system and not religious schools, he was appointed head of the Teachers' Institute (Darülmuallimin) in Istanbul, where he started major reforms in the public education system and authored this book, which was based on the western education of basic knowledge of the natural science, which could be applied to the practicalities of everyday life.

After 1916 Sati' al-Husri distanced himself from the Ottoman empire and moved towards pan-Arabic movement. In the next years he became one of the symbols of Arab nationalism in the modern era by establishing Syrian Ministry of Education in 1919, and instituting the foundations of the modern education in Syria and Iraq. In 1923, Sati‘ al-Husri authored one of the basic primers for the Arabic language (القراءة الخلدونية), which is in updated ver-



sions still in use today.

We could not find any institutional examples of this edition. University of California, Los Angeles houses an earlier edition (quoted 1909 edition, but possibly the first edition from 1910-11).

References: BDK - ÖZEGE; 4471.

420 EUR



لوحه : ٦ — زيتون آغاجى و ياغى

37. Perception of the Balkan Politics in the Arab Countries

التعاون البلقاني

[Balkan Pact]

Baghdad: 1954 مطبعة النجمة

Small 4°. 49 pp., folding map, original wrappers with illustrated cover (minor tears in wrappers, otherwise a good example)

An Arab pamphlet on the pact between Yugoslavia, Greece in Turkey,signed in 1953 to prevent the expansion of the Soviet influence to the Balkans

The Balkan Pact was signed on February 28th, 1953, between Yugoslavia, Greece and Turkey. It allowed strategically important Yugoslavia to form an alliance with two other large neighbouring states and NATO members, blocking the expansion of the Soviet Union to the east Mediterranean basement. After the Tito-Stalin split of 1948 then communist Yugoslavia broke all the contacts with the Soviets.

In 1954 Tito paid a highly advertised visit to Turkey, arriving on his luxury yacht Galeb (Seagull), which he used for political journeys and legendary political meeting throughout his life and which reached an iconic status among diverse nations and members of the Non-Aligned Movement. This pamphlet was published for the occasion of Tito's visit to Turkey.

The Arab countries closely monitored the movement of Tito's Yugoslavia and most of them would later joint the Non-Aligned Movement, founded in 1956 in Tito's villa on the Brijuni Islands in today's Croatia.

We could not find any institutional examples on Worldcat.

280 EUR



فخامة رئيس الجمهورية الشعبية الاتحادية اليوغوسلافية

المارشال جوسيب بروز تيتو

38. Communism in Azerbaijan

VARIOUS AUTHORS
قوممونیست

[Kommunist / Communist. No. 50, 54, 56]

Baku: 1926

3 issues, folio, each issue 6 pp. with black and white illustrations (stained and age-toned with small tears in margins and in the folds).

Three issues of an exceedingly rare Azerbaijani early Communist newspapers

The set of rare communist newspaper in Azerbaijani language includes Lenin's texts, reports on the situation in China, portraits of contemporary politicians etc.
The newspapers are still written in Perso-Arabic script.

The first reforms for a latinized script were made in 1922 and the new system was officially introduced in 1923 in Baku at a Congress of Turcology, but the official changes came only in 1929.

380 EUR

