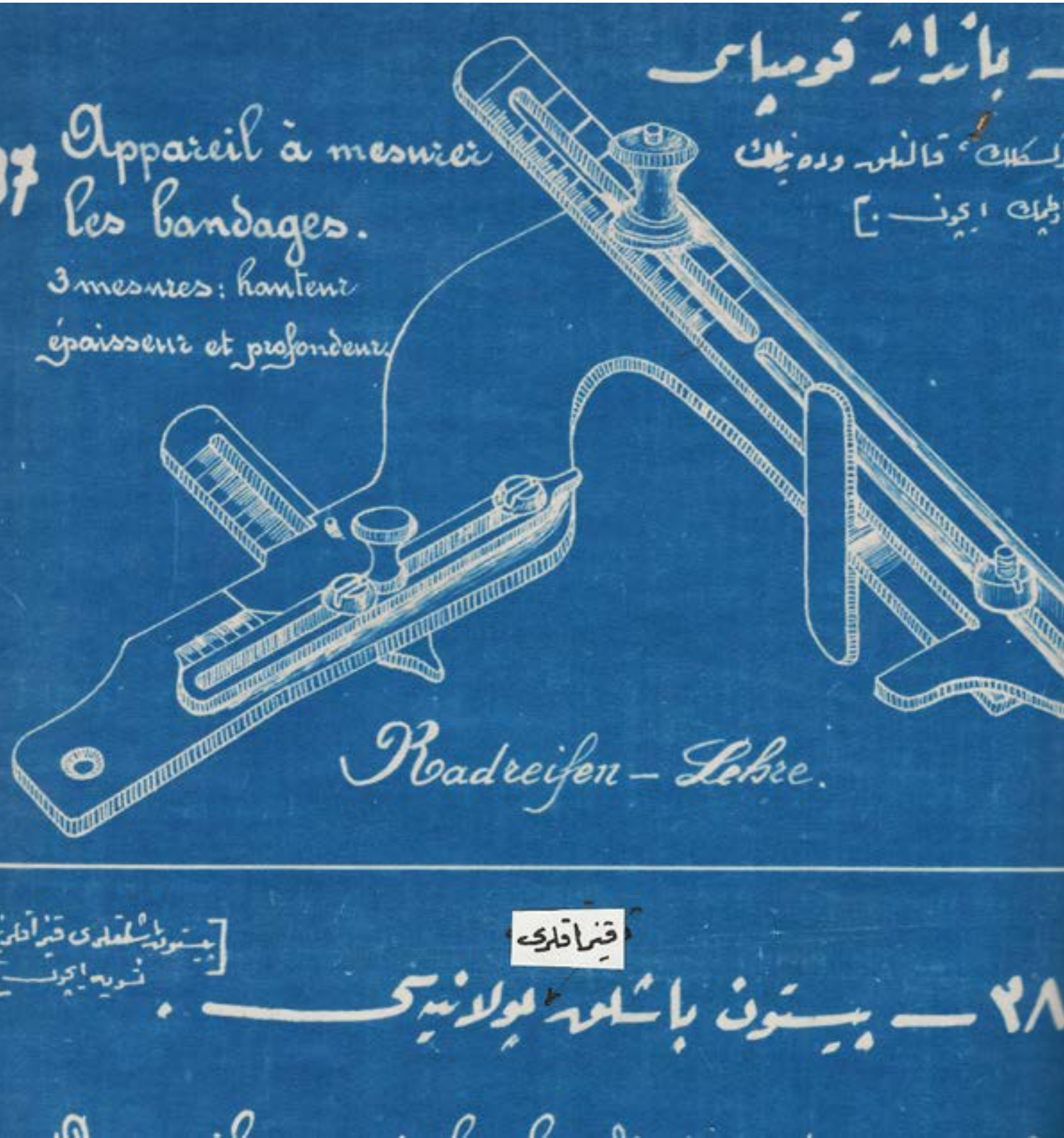
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CATALOGUE JANUARY 2022



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1. Early Data Visualization

Adolph BORBSTAEDT (1803 - 1873).

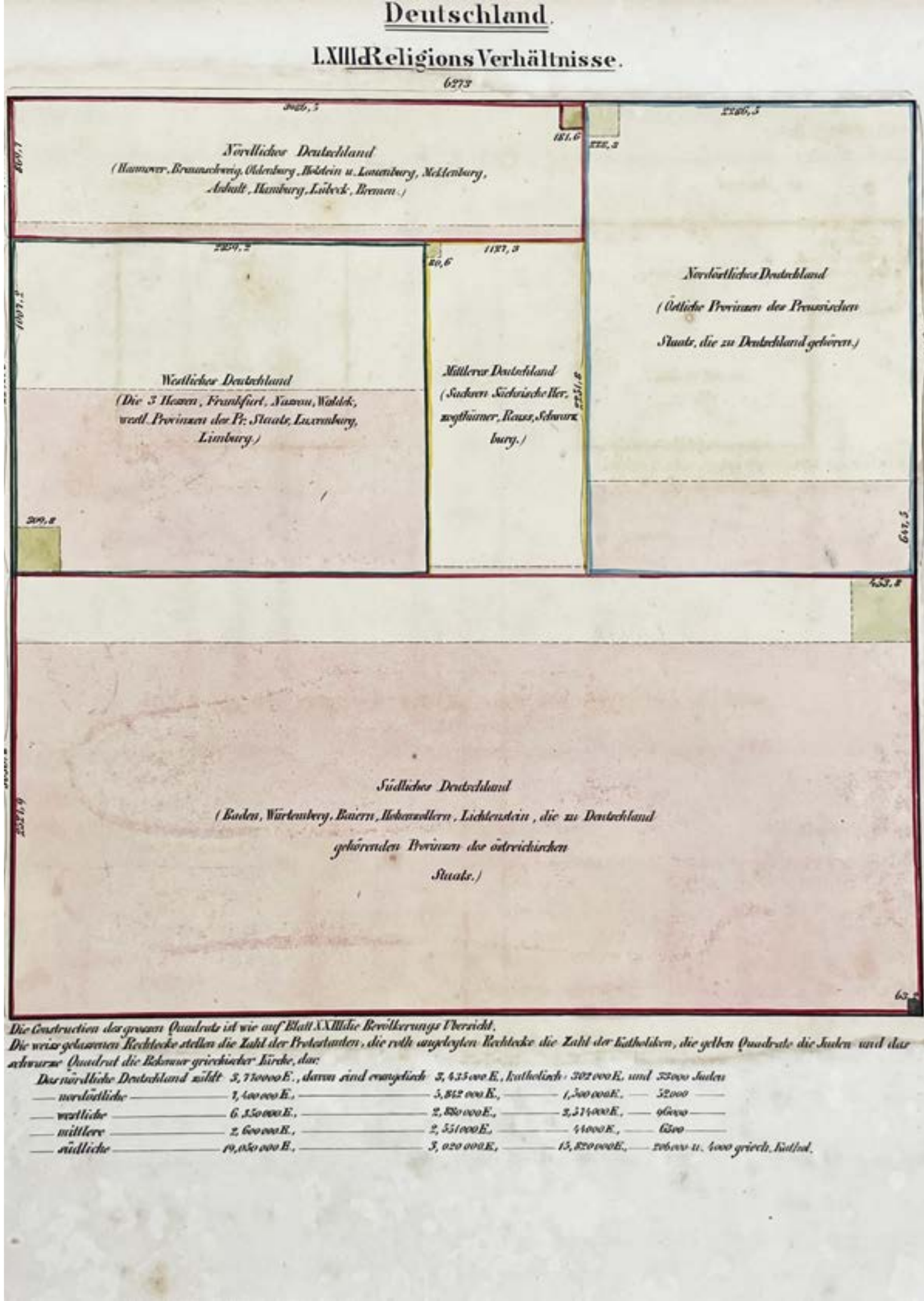
Allgemeine geographische und statistische Verhältnisse in graphischer Darstellung, zusammengetragen nach v. Roon: Grundzüge der Erd-, Völker- und Staatenkunde, Berghaus: Länder- und Völkerkunde, Schubert: Handbuch der allgemeinen Staatskunde, Dieterici: statistische Tabellen des Preussischen Staats etc. von Adolph Borbstaedt. Mit einem Vorwort von Carl Ritter. Mit 38 teils beikolorierten statistischen Tafeln.

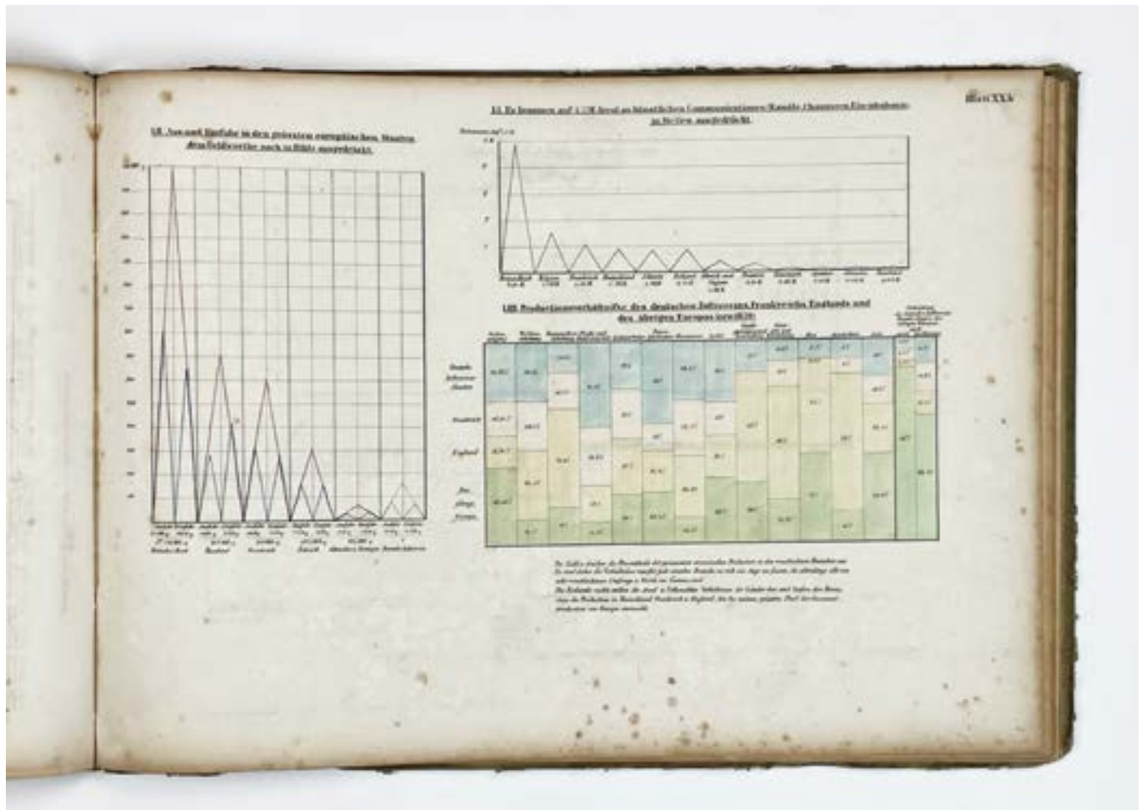
Berlin: G. Reimer, 1846.

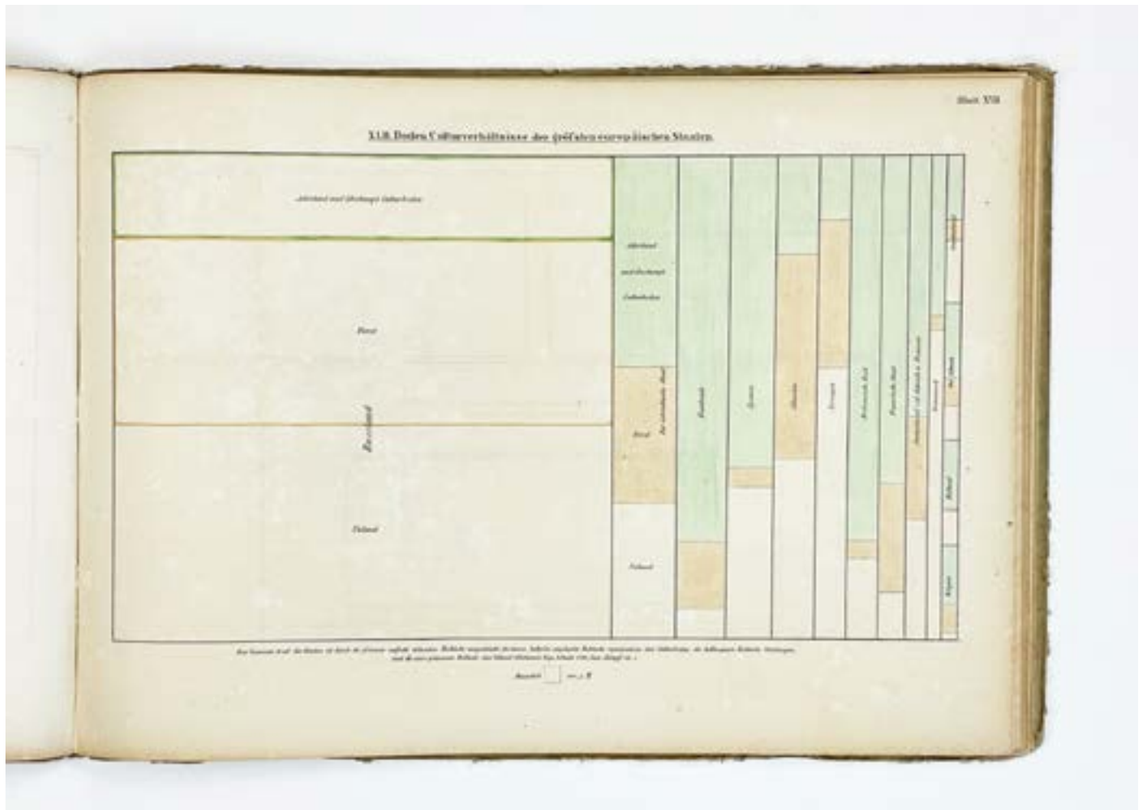
Oblong 4° (26 x 36 cm): [8 pp. letterpress], 38 lithographed plates (numbered Ia, Ib, II-XVII, XVIIIa, XVIIIb, XIX, XXa, XXb, XXII-XXXV) with most bearing multiple charts, graphs or diagrams (with 13 plates featuring partial original hand colouring), bound in publisher's grey printed card (Good, lovely original colours, most leaves spotted in places from old natural paper oxidization due to the acidic paper stock used, with Plates III, IV, XIV and XXVI with pronounced spotting and toning, binding stained with edge-wear and minor chips of surface loss to spine and edges).

Very rare and fascinating – an early and impressive work on data visualization, featuring plates showcasing dozens of line graphs, bar charts and block diagrams of a manner well ahead of their time, graphically comparing the statistics on a wide variety of geographic and demographic variables between the world's continents and the major European nations, created by the Prussian soldier-scholar Adolph Borbstaedt, with a forward by Germany's foremost geographer, Carl Ritter.

This highly engaging, avant-garde work was devised by the Prussian soldier-scholar Adolph Borbstaedt and features dozens of line graphs, bar charts and block diagrams, many of a sophisticated and ingenious construction, that compare the statistics concerning a wide variety of geographic and demographic variables between the world's continents and the various major European nations. While held by around a dozen libraries, the work is incredibly rare on the market and has not, as best as we are aware, been seriously studied or disseminated in recent decades, and is thus not nearly as well-known as it deserves to be. Its appearance here will hopefully represent a first step towards rectifying that!







The work features an introduction by Borbstaedt; a forward by the legendary German geographer Carl Ritter; and 38 lithographed plates, with multiple charts/diagrams (some of which are coloured in beautiful original hues). The plates are grouped into 9 sections (labeled A – I).

The first section is A. Comparative State of the 'General Condition of the Five Parts of the Earth', or the World's main Continents (featuring Plates Ia, Ib, II-VI). It features charts comparing the statistics of variables between Europe, Africa, Asia, the Americas and Australasia, including the distribution of water and land; climate zones; lengths of coastlines; sizes of geographic areas; population ratios; population density; religious affiliations; forms of government; heights of mountains, lengths of rivers, etc.

The second section, B. 'Europe in Particular' (featuring Plates VII-XXII), compares variables between various major European states, including land areas and islands; populations; annual population growth; religious affiliations; languages; urbanization; state revenues; arable land; exports and imports; the relationships between industry and agriculture; tonnage of merchant shipping; and size of armies, etc.

The following seven sections compare various demographic and geographic variables within various major European nations, such as land areas and use; population; ethnic groups; urbanization; religious affiliation; and relative populations. These sections include C. Germany (featuring Plates XXIII-XXV); D. British Empire (featuring Plate XXVI), concerning the colonial possession of the Crown and East India Company; E. European Britain (featuring Plate XXVII); F. France (featuring Plate XXVIII); G. Russian Empire (featuring Plate XXIX); H. Austrian Empire (featuring Plate XXX); and I. Prussia (featuring Plates XXXI-XXXV), covering many more variables than the other country sections (as Borbstaedt was, after all, a Prussian officer with special access the that kingdom's statistics), such that extra subjects include matters concerning agriculture/arable land; religious affiliations; school attendance; housing; urbanization; state revenues and military costs, etc.

Highlights of the work include Plate 1b. featuring different forms of block charts regarding population and their comparative densities and relative climate zones viz. the continents. Plate II shows the percentage of the continents that are either islands, peninsulas or otherwise, highlands versus lowlands and the lengths of shorelines:

Plate XVII showcases land area and the percentage of cultivated land, forest and non-arable land, comparing Russia, Austria, France, Spain, Sweden Norway, the British Empire, Prussia, Germany excluding Prussia and Austria, Denmark, Greece, Netherlands, Switzerland and Belgium.

Plate XXb features line charts comparing the trade of various nations; the length of transportation networks; and a bar chart comparing the customs revenues of Britain, France, Germany, and the rest of Europe for various commodities (wool paper, iron, salt, etc.)

Plate XXV visualizes Germany's religious affiliations with a block chart showing the relative populations of Catholics, Protestants, Jews and Orthodox Christians in each region. Plate XXXII features block charts regarding the soil culture of Prussia's provinces, noting cultivated land, forests, fields and non-arable land. Plate XXXV showcases Prussia's annual revenues for various industries, including agriculture, animal husbandry, construction/infrastructure, forestry and textiles.

A Note on Rarity

The atlas is very rare on the market, we cannot find any sales records for any other examples, at least going back 25 years. We can trace 12 institutional examples worldwide, held by the Staatsbibliothek Berlin; British Library; Harvard University Library; Bibliothèque national de France; Clark University (Worcester, Mass.); National Library of Sweden; Universitätsbibliothek der Humboldt- Universität; Landesbibliothek Cobourg; Bayerische Staatsbibliothek; Universitätsbibliothek München; Lippische Landesbibliothek; and the Universitätsbibliothek- und Staatsbibliothek Köln.

Adolph Borbstaedt: Soldier-Scholar during the Modern Rise of Prussia

Adolph Borbstaedt (1803 - 1873), sometimes spelt 'Borbstädt', was a Prussian army officer who was blessed with an unusual intellect and curiosity, leading him to make many great contributions to military history, journalism and data visualization. He was born in Gumbinnen, East Prussia (today Goesev, Kaliningrad Oblast, Russia), the son of a state building inspector. He was educated in the local army cadet academy, graduating in 1820, as a second lieutenant of infantry. He then continued his studies at the officer's academy in Berlin, advancing in 1825. In 1832, Borbstaedt gained a mentor and powerful sponsor when he became the adjunct to the powerful General Friedrich August Wilhelm
von Brause.

A workaholic, each night, after finishing his 'day job', Borbstaedt spent countless hours immersing himself in intellectual studies, in subjects which ranged from geography to military history to data visualization. Promoted to captain of his own company at the Cadet Academy in Wahlstatt, in 1840, his studies gained the notice of some of the greatest academic minds in Berlin. The drafts for the present work, Allgemeine geographische und statistische Verhältnisse…, were so highly admired by Carl Ritter, Germany's foremost geographer, that the professor agreed to write the forward to the work, which became Borbstaedt's first major publication, and a great early work on date visualization.

Borbstaedt then received rapid promotion, making major in 1848 and in 1852 becoming the commander of the 3rd Battalion, 5th Landwehr Regiment, in Stargardt. After being made a lieutenant colonel in 1853, he suffered a training accident, whereby exploding ordnance shattered his ear drums, forcing his to retire from active service in 1857.

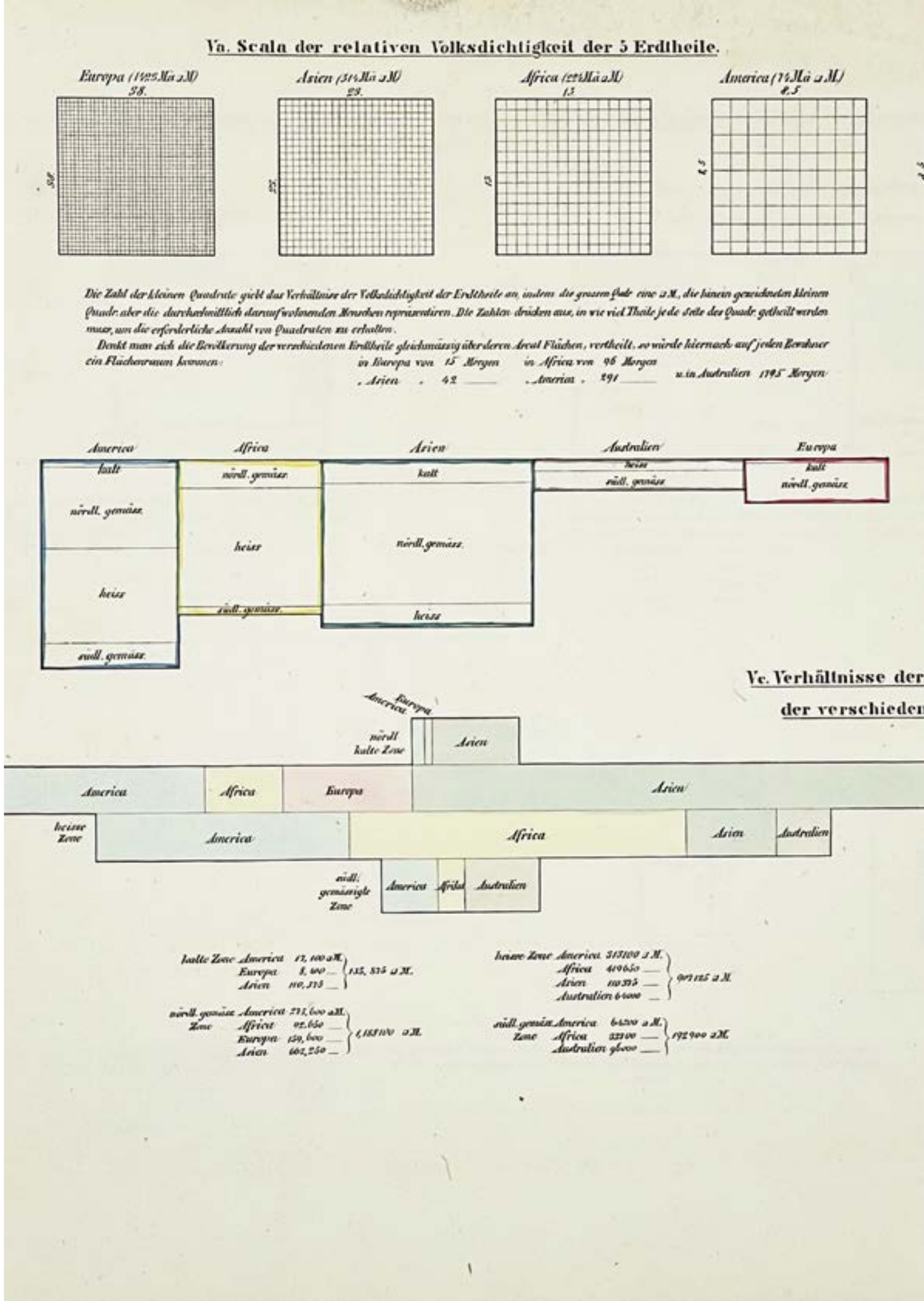
Borbstaedt moved to Berlin to dedicate himself full time to academic pursuits, becoming the editor of the prestigious Militär-Litteratur-Zeitung in 1861. During the various wars that the Prussia fought, both withing Germany and against other countries, in the 1860s and early 1870s, Borbstaedt was given honourary commands of regiments so that he could have access to key intelligence and witness military events firsthand. This was to allow him to write authoritative accounts of current military events, which were great Prussian victories, such as a history of Austro-Prussian War, Preußens Feldzüge gegen Oesterreich und dessen Verbündete im Jahre 1866 mit Berücksichtigung des Krieges in Italien (Berlin: Mittler u. Sohn, 1866), which ran into five editions in only its first year and was translated into English and French; and a history of key elements of the Franco-Prussian War, Der deutsch-französische Krieg 1870 bis zur Katastrophe von Sedan und der Kapitulation von Straßburg“ (Berlin: Mittler, 1870), contemporarily translated into English, French and Swedish, and still considered to be a seminal source on the conflict.

In 1867, Borbstaedt took on the additional responsibly as the editor of the weekly army magazine, Militär-Wochenblattes.

In his last years, Borbstaedt worked such long hours that his constitution simply could not keep up, and he died suddenly in 1873, just shy of his 70th birthday. However, he left an estimable legacy in his written works, much of which is still highly valuable generations later. He was also remembered as a kindly and generous man, who mentored dozens of important military scholars.

References: Staatsbibliothek Berlin: 4" Pp 5940; British Library: General Reference Collection 1885.i.10.; Harvard University Library: Widener (Geog 585.12); OCLC: 1070642463, 557848918, 602956095, 457100612; Maximilian JÄHNS, ‘Borbstädt, Adolf‘, in Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, 3 (1876), p. 152; Blätter für literarische Unterhaltung, Band 2 (Leipzig, 1847), p. 1018-9; Alfred ESTERMANN, Blätter für literarische Unterhaltung (1826-1850 [-1898]) (2017), p. 83; Johann Christian Jahn and Reinhold Klotz, Neue Jahrbücher für Philologie und Pädagogik, Sechzehnter Jahrgang, Band 48 (1846), p. 95; Zeitschrift der Gesellschaft für Erdkunde zu Berlin, Band 9 (1847), p. 120.

2.500 EUR



2. Brazil – Religion / Protestantism In Brazil
São Paulo Imprint

Modesto Perestrelo de Barros CARVALHOSA (1846 - 1917).

Manual do Culto formas compiladas e adaptadas ao uso da Igreja Presbyteriana no Brazil por Modesto P.B. de Carvalhosa, Ministro do Evangelho. Terceira Edição muito Augmentada.

São Paulo: Typ. de S. Braz. de Tractados Evangelicos, 1892.

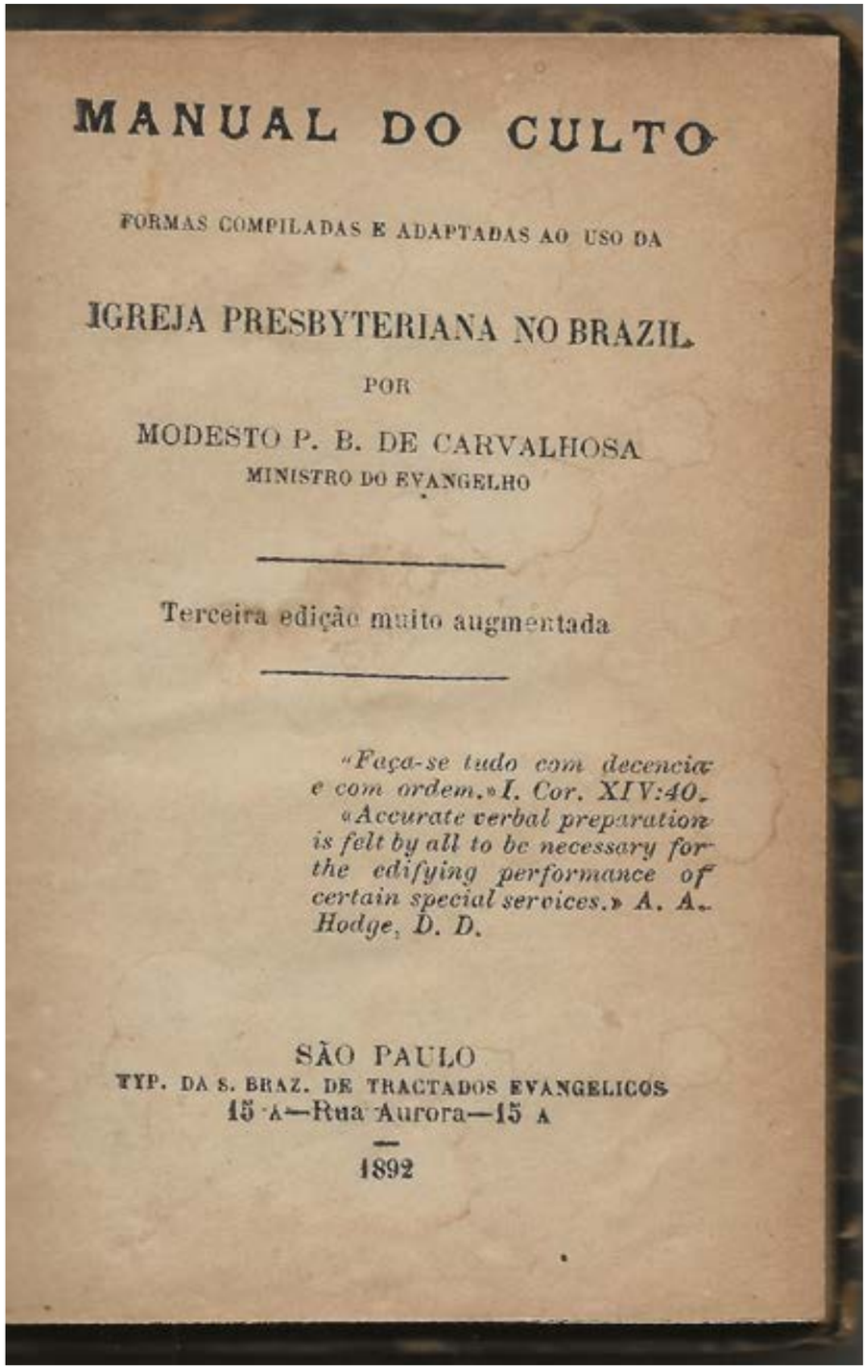
12° (14.5 x 10.5 cm): 167 pp. (numbered i-xvi, 17-167), [1 p. index], bound in original green marbled boards with green calf spine with gilt title and tooling (Very Good, internally clean with just very light even toning and extremely mild staining to title and small puncture to final leaf with no loss, binding holding firm but with edge-wear and spine quite sunned and worn with a small chip of loss to head).

Exceedingly rare – an early edition of the de facto official liturgical manual of the Presbyterian Church of Brazil, written by Reverend Modesto Perestrelo de Barros Carvalhosa, which remains the basis of the one used to the present day; printed in a delightfully crude technical manner by the Evangelical Press in São Paulo for the exclusive use of church ministers – no examples of any of the early editions traced outside of Brazil.

While today over 30% of Brazilians are Protestants (accounting for 65 million people), traditionally Brazil was a stanchly Roman Catholic country. It was only in the early to mid-19th century that Protestantism gained a niche presence, due the arrival of a small number of Protestant immigrants and British and American missionaries who served only small flocks of converts. For most of the 19th century Protestants in Brazil adhered to mainstream traditions, namely Lutheranism, Adventism and Presbyterianism.

Presbyterianism eventually proved to be an influential movement in Brazil. It was introduced to the country in 1859 by the American missionary Ashbel Green Simonton, and the the Presbyterian Church of Brazil (Igreja Presbiteriana do Brasil, or IPB) was founded in 1863, making it the oldest of the Reformed family of Protestantism in the country. The church grew rapidly, establishing parishes and school across the Brazil by end of 1860s.

A key figure in the early church was Modesto Perestrelo Barros de Carvalhosa (April 15, 1846 – August 18, 1917), a native of Madeira, who immigrated to



MANUAL DO CULTO

FORMAS COMPILADAS E ADAPTADAS AO USO DA

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA NO BRAZIL

POR

MODESTO P. B. DE CARVALHOSA
MINISTRO DO EVANGELHO

Terceira edição muito augmentada

«Faça-se tudo com decencia e com ordem.» I. Cor. XIV:40.
«Accurate verbal preparation is felt by all to be necessary for the edifying performance of certain special services.» A. A. Hodge, D. D.

SÃO PAULO
TYP. DA S. BRAZ. DE TRACTADOS EVANGELICOS
15 A—Rua Aurora—15 A
1892

Brazil with his family as a child. He was attracted to Presbyterianism as early as 1863, and under the guidance of Reverend Alexander Latimer, officially converted to the faith in 1866. He studied to take orders under Simonton's tutelage and was ordained in 1871, whereupon he spent the next few years traveling the country on missionary duties.

Calvalhosa was a talented writer and translator (Portuguese - English), and his ability to master complicated texts and explain them to parishioners was widely admired. He was soon considered to be the 'intellectual powerhouse' behind the Church's progress in Brazil.

In 1875, he moved to Rio de Janeiro, where he played a major role in running the Imprensa Evangélica, the first evangelical newspaper in Brazil, established by Simonton in 1864. He later served as the editor of the paper.

So entrusted was Carvalhosa by the Church's elders, that he was chosen to chair their Supreme Council on three occasions, in 1875-1877, 1883-1885 and 1906-1910.

After serving for five years, from 1888 to 1893, as pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Curitiba, Cavalhosa moved permanently to São Paulo, where he became a church elder, teaching at the American School and mentoring young minsters. Especially in his later years, he was known for his stanch opposition to Pentecostalism, a movement which would later take Brazil by storm.

The Present Work in Focus

In 1874, Carvalhosa authored the Manual de Culto, by far his most important work and one of the seminal texts of Presbyterianism in Brazil. It was a liturgical manual intended for pastors, setting out the rules and rituals by which faith should be practiced. While the church never formally adopted any liturgical manual, Carvalhosa's Manual do Culto was de facto accepted by the church hierarchy as the official guide for administering the faith, and has remained so up the present day, albeit with modest revisions.

Four editions of the Manual were published under Carvalhosa's name, the first edition of 1874; a second edition of 1886; the third edition of 1892 (being the present work) and a fourth edition of 1906. Each of these issues were augmented from the one previous, although the nature of the content did not change.

The present 1892 'greatly augmented' third edition, was printed in a delightfully crude technical manner in São Paulo by the local Evangelical Press. It features a comprehensive coverage of the liturgy, with its sections including a Preface by the author (written while he served as minister in Curitiba, dated June 7, 1892); a general section on the 'Worship of God; On the Baptism of Children; On the Baptism and Profession of Faith of Adults; Celebration of the God's Supper; the Blessing of Marriage; Funerary Rites; expulsion of People from the Church; Public Repentance; Ordination and Investiture of Presbyterian Leaders; Ordination and Investiture of Presbyterian Deacons; Ordination of Preachers; Ordination of Evangelical Ministers; and the Organization of the Church.

And the church historian Reverend Onezio Figueiredo recently points out, the Supreme Council of the Presbyterian Church of Brazil never officially produced or decreed a liturgy guide; however, Carvalhosa's Manual do Culto was immediately and permanently accepted as the de facto official liturgy, as "Its implementation was tacit, carried out by consensus and general use. If there was no objection from the Supreme Council, this is taken as acceptance, even because all its ministers were ordained on the basis…" of the Manual do Culto.

Carvalhosa died in 1917, and he willed the copyright of his Manual do Culto to the Presbyterian Church's Supreme Council. Figueiredo notes that shortly thereafter a minister, Reverend Matatias Gomes dos Santos, who took charge of future publication of the book on behalf of the Council, decided to remove Carvalhosa's name from the work. As such, the next issue, being the fifth edition of 1924, makes no mention of Carvalhosa's name.

Carvalhosa's original Manual do Culto, scarcely altered in content, has continued to be the de facto official liturgy of the church up to the present time. However, since Santos's actions, Carvalhosa has not been credited in any of the authorized editions of the work, an injustice that Figueiredo believes must be corrected, writing that "Carvalhosa was one of the greatest intellectuals of our Church, writer and to translator. The Manual do Culto cost Rev. Carvalho a lot of effort and research, at a time when cultural information was extremely precarious, especially in the liturgical area. We hope that future reprints of this most important work will mention the author's name."

A Note on Rarity

All the early editions of the Manual do Culto (dated 1874, 1886, 1892 and 1906) are today extremely rare. While there are clearly a small number of examples in Brazilian libraries, including of the present 1892 edition (they are cited as sources in recent Brazilian literature), we cannot specifically trace their locations (perhaps most are in Presbyterian libraries that do not have online catalogues). Importantly, we cannot trace any examples of any of the early editions outside of Brazil, nor can we find any sales records for any other examples.

It seems that the early editions of the Manual do Culto were issued in only extremely small print runs for the exclusive use of Brazilian Presbyterian ministers, and seeing heavily use in a generally tropical climate has led to a very low survival rate.

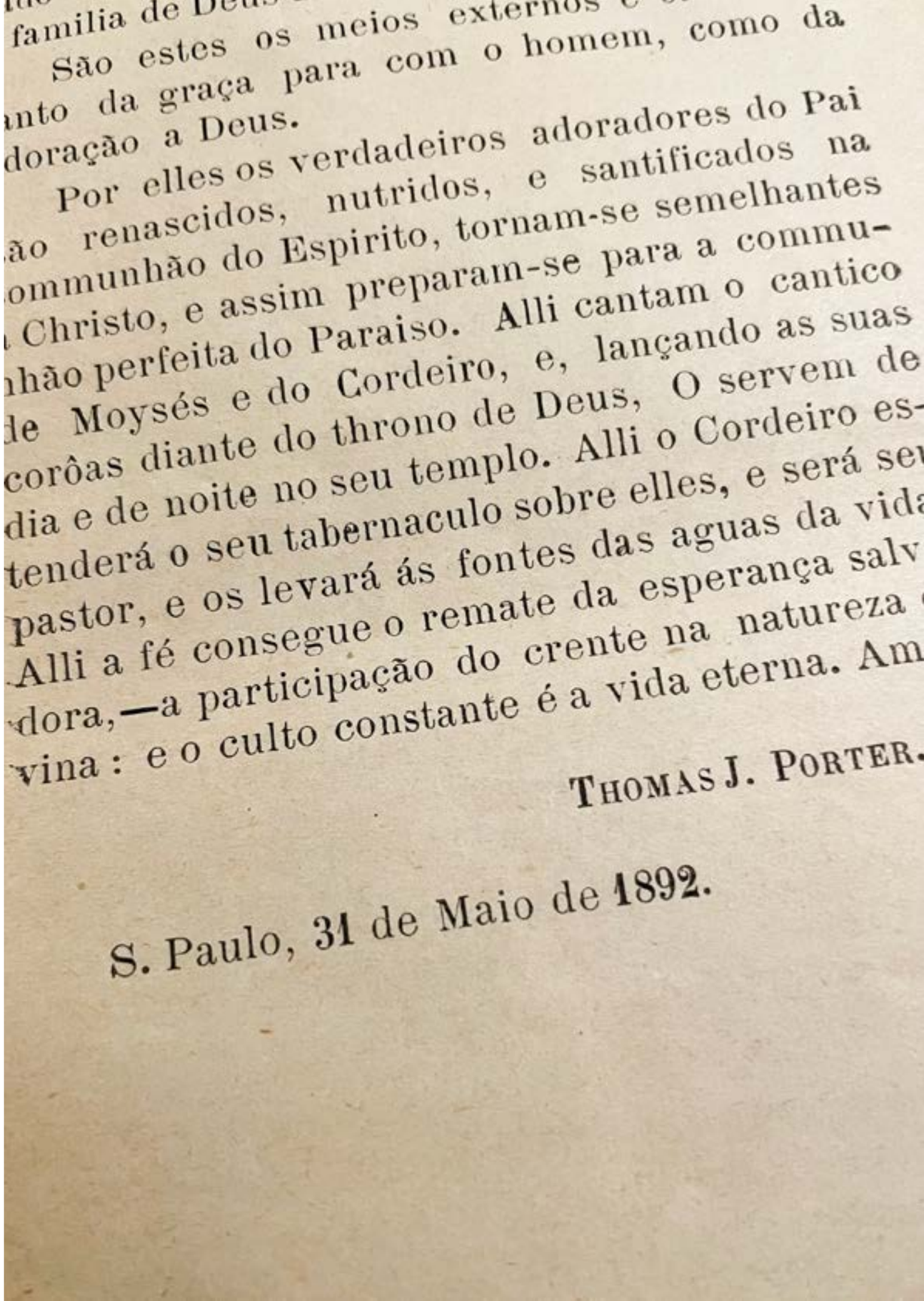
Epilogue

Today the Presbyterian Church of Brazil has an estimated 650,000 members, 4,475 ordained ministers and 5,068 churches and parishes, located in all the country's 26 states. The flock incudes many important individuals in industry, culture and politics, such that the church's influence extends far beyond what its size would suggest.

As for Protestantism in Brazil in general, it has grown like wildfire over the last decades. In the 1960s only 5% of Brazilians were Protestants, while today that has risen to over 31%, accounting for 65 million people, one of the largest populations of the faith on the globe. However, while traditional Protestant denominations, like the Presbyterians, are seeing slow but steady growth, most new converts join the hyper-evangelical churches, such as the Pentecostal and Seventh Day Adventist movements. Most of these worshipers are from the middle class, or aspiring middle class, often attracted by the 'prosperity doctrine' advocated by these churches. The growth of Protestantism has radically upended Brazil's politics and culture, supplanting the traditional Roman Catholic and secular establishments in many areas.

References: Waldir Pereira da SILVA, Música Sacra Litúrgica: Entre a Tradição e a Inovação (2021), n.p.; Ata da 1a Reunião da Comissão executiva da Assembléia Geral da IPI do Brasil – Exercício 2007 - 2010, Primeira sessão, p. 62. Cf. Onezio FIGUEIREDO, "Constituição, Princípios de Liturgia e Códidigo de Disciplina da Igreja Presbiteriana do Brasil Comentados" (Bacharel em Teologia pelo Seminário Teológico Presbiteriano do Centenário; Complementação Filosófica pela Universidade de Mogi das Cruzes – SP), pp. 149-150; Ismael da SILVA, Notas históricas sôbre a Missão Evangelizadora do Brazil e Portugal, vol. 3 (1961), p. 126.

980 EUR



3. Trinidad, West Indies
Tropical Plantation Economies

G.W. BACON & CO. / [TRINIDAD - SURVEYOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT].

Map of the Island of Trinidad on a scale of 1: 89,100 or 1.4 miles to 1 inch. Originally designed by Capt. Mallet, R.E. Revised & Brought up to Date from the Latest Available Official & Private Surveys.

London: G.W. Bacon & Co., 1912.

Lithograph with original outline hand colour, dissected and mounted upon original linen in 2 parts with each part dissected into 20 sections, folding into original green cloth covers with gilt debossed title and Art Nouveau designs to front cover (Very Good, resplendent colours, overall clean and bright, just some very light toning along folds), each section: 129.5 x 74 cm (51 x 29 inches), if combined forming a map measuring 129.5 x 148 cm (51 x 58 inches).

Extremely rare – a stellar example of G.W. Bacon & Co.'s colossal map of Trinidad, by far and away the finest and most detailed map of the island of its era, and indeed one of the most impressive maps of any West Indian subject; the resplendently coloured work is based upon the latest topographic and cadastral surveys, and is incredible detailed, labeling settlements, political jurisdictions, infrastructure and, importantly, naming hundreds of plantations and outlining cadastral lots.

This colossal, beautifully designed and resplendently coloured map is by far and away the finest and most detailed map of Trinidad made during the late 19th and early 20th centuries, when the island entered its first oil boom. Drafted and published by the leading London map house of G.W. Bacon & Co., the map is predicated upon the latest topographical and cadastral surveys, acquired largely from the island's Surveyor General's Department.

The map provides a level of detail seldom seen on maps of West Indian islands, particularly of the larger isles. It labels every town and village, while the 'Explanation' below the title explains the symbols used to mark Railways, Carriage Roads, Projected Carriage Roads, Other Roads, Lagoons and Swamps, and the lettering used to identify Counties and Wards and their Boundaries; all these details are carefully represented on the map, with each county outlined in its own lovely hue. Offshore, there are numerous bathymetric soundings and the marking of anchorages, while the routes of the coastal steamers are shown connecting ports in the Gulf of Paria. Additionally, various submarine telegraph lines are delineated, connecting Trinidad to the outside world in real-time.




RELIEF OF THE
ISLAND OF TRINIDAD
EXPLANATION
PIEGO
MARTIN
ST ANNS
TACA
CRA
COUVA
GULF OF PARIA
OROPUCHE
PATELI
CEDROS
BLANCHISSEUSE
TOCO
ST DAVID
OBGE
ARIMA
MANZANILLA
ANDREW
ARONI
GUANAS
MONTSERRAT
NARIVA
TORIA
MAYARO
SAVANA GRANDE
MAYARO
MORUGA

The map is rich with numerous intriguing details, such as labeling of the homesteads of 'American Settlers' in Savanna Grande County; the locations of rural churches; a 'Cocoa-nut Oil Manufactory'; 'Mud Volcanoes'; details alluding to the petroleum industry, such as the locations of 'Ashphaltic Oil' and 'Soil impregnated with Ash-phaltum'; as well as the names of places given by Christopher Columbus, who discovered Trinidad in 1498.

Most importantly, however, the map marks and names hundreds of plantations, many of which were cocoa farms producing world-famous Trinidad chocolate, as well as cocoanut groves, with many of the cadastral boundaries clearly delineated on the map, making it a highly valuable source for academic research.

Curiously, the present map credits Captain Frederick Mallet, who conducted the first scientific survey of the island in 1797, resulting in his A New Map of the Island of Trinidad, made by order of His Excellency Sir Ralph Abercromby, K.B. ... Commander in Chief of the British Forces in the West Indies, by F. Mallet, Capn. of the Surveying Engineers. MDCCXCVII (London : W. Faden, 1st March, 1802). While the island was subsequently resurveyed many times, such that the present map features virtually no details of Mallet's work, for whatever reason many of the large-format maps of the Trinidad made since his time still credit him, supposedly as he created a model for subsequent mapmakers to follow.

A Note on Editions and Rarity

G.W. Bacon & Co. produced the precursor to the present map of Trinidad, of roughly the same style and size, entitled Map of the Island of Trinidad divided into Counties and Wards. Compiled from the Admiralty Charts, Railway and Original Surveys, and Revised by Recent Authorities, that was first published in 1895, and again in 1898.

The present map was first issued in 1912 (as present here), with a second addition printed in 1919.

All issues of Bacon's map of Trinidad are extremely rare. We can trace only 4 institutional examples of the present 1912 edition, held by the British Library; National Library of Scotland; Columbia University Library; and the Oxford University Library. We are aware of only a single other example of any of the editions as appearing on the market in the last 25 years (being another 1912 issue).

Historical Context: Trinidad in the Ages of Oil and Chocolate

In 1797, Trinidad was conquered by a British force under General Sir Ralph Abercromby, and the island was formally ceded to Britain in 1802. While Trinidad depended upon a slave-sugar economy, this was not as well developed as on the other West Indian islands; in 1838 when slavery was fully phased out, Trinidad had only 17,439 slaves, compared to Jamaica (an island twice the size) which had 360,000. Moreover, 80% of slave holders had fewer than ten slaves each.

Over the rest of the 19th century, sugar gave way to cocoa, a very profitable cash crop; Trinidad chocolate soon became world famous. The plantations were owned largely by British immigrants, but also a small number of Germans and Italians. The great majority of these estates are labeled on the present. map. Venezuelan foreman with experience in the cocoa industry were brought in to oversee operations. Supplanting labourers of African descent in the agrarian sector, the British colonial regime imported workers from India; between 1838 and 1917, 145,000 Indians immigrated to Trinidad (today people of Indian descent account for 35% of the population).

While oil was first discovered in Trinidad in 1857, drilling did not become viable until 1893. By 1910, just before the present map was made, the island produced 47,000 barrels of oil a year. The petroleum industry had since grown to be the mainstay of Trinidad's economy.

Trinidad was united with Tobago in 1889, and the islands were granted an elected legislature in 1925.

G.W. Bacon & Co.: Maker of Popular, Vibrant Maps of the Late Victorian Era

The map house that published the present map was founded by George Washington Bacon (1830 – 1922), one of the most prolific mapmakers of the Late Victorian Era, whose 'enthusiastic' style of cartography perfectly matched contemporary tastes. A native of Lockport, New York, a town on the Erie Canal just east of Buffalo, in 1861 he moved to London to find has fame and fortune in the world's greatest city.

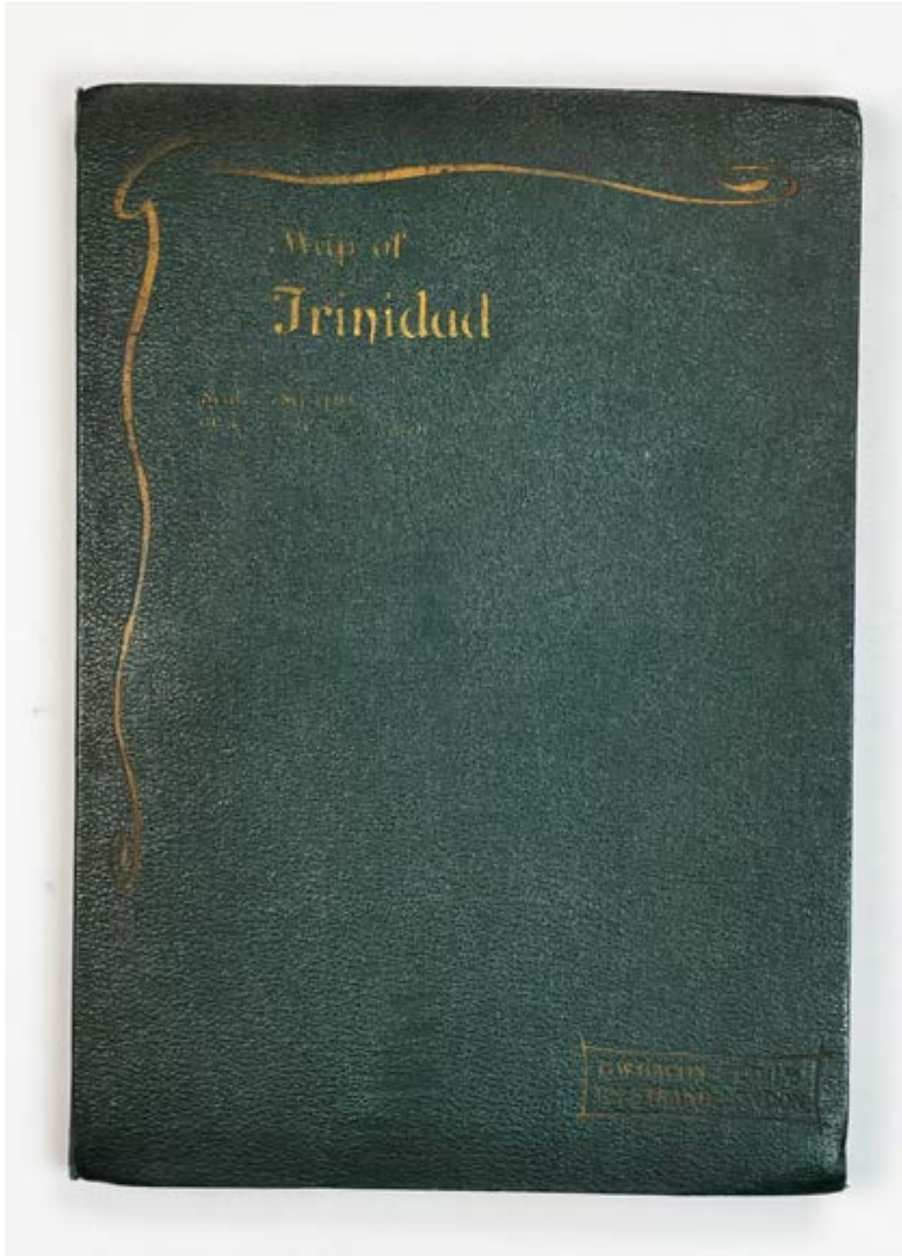
In his adopted home, Bacon established a series of businesses in a variety of fields, including selling sewing machines and importing American maps of the U.S. Civil War, but his lack of focus led him to declare bankruptcy in 1867. From then on, he realized that he should concentrate at what he did best – cartography.

In 1870, he founded G.W. Bacon & Co., with well-located premises at 127 Strand. He made very good money from buying and reprinting the plates from Edward Weller's grimly boring, but highly popular, Weekly Dispatch Atlas. However, he came to be best known for his far more attractive maps of London, as well as his incredibly elaborate, decorative wall maps. Bacon was highly successful through the 1870s and '80s, and in 1893 he bought the firm of the late James Wyld II (1812-87), one of the century's greatest mapmakers, giving him a diverse and stellar stock.

Bacon decided to retire at the age of 70, selling his firm to the Scottish map house of W. & A.K. Johnston in 1900. Johnston continued to use Bacon's name for publications as late as 1956. The present map was issued under the Bacon banner at his old premises on The Strand.

References: British Library: Cartographic Items Maps 82540.(7.); National Library of Scotland: Map.l.12.28; OCLC: 557735638, 316560724, 61403840, 311742546; Bulletin of the American Geographical Society, vol. 44 (1912), p. 399; The Geographical Journal, vol. 39 (1912), p. 190; The Outlook: A Weekly Review of Politics, Art, Literature, and Finance, vol. 29 (1912), pp. 104, 106.

4.500 EUR



4. Japanese Early Meiji Era World Map

URABE Seiichi [部精一] (fl. 1870s).

地球精圖. [Chikyū seizu / Earth Cartography].

Osaka: Nakano Keizō, Meiji 7 [1874].

Lithograph on blueish-grey paper with full original wash hand colour (Good, lovely original colours, some old worm holes with some small loss in various places closed by old repairs, some wear along old folds), 62 x 108 cm (24.5 x 42.5 inches).

A very rare and highly attractive Early Meiji Era Japanese double hemisphere World Map, a lovely 'boutique' production by the cartographer, painter and calligrapher Urabe Seiichi, printed in Osaka by Nakano Keizō, a product of the intense contemporary interest that the Japanese people held for the outside world, printed on blueish-grey paper with fine original hand colouring.

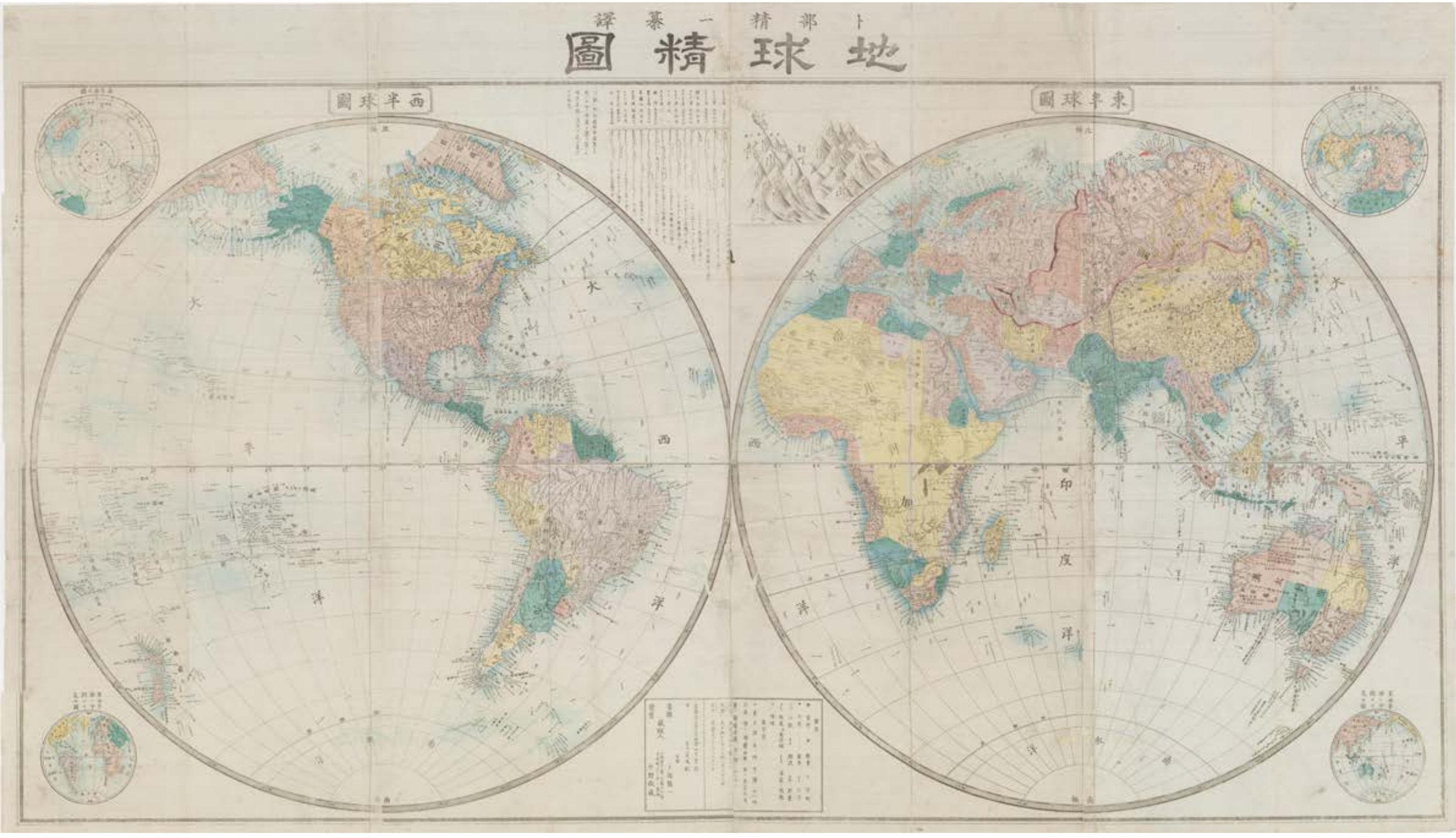
This very rare, large format Japanese World map was drafted by the cartographer, painter and calligrapher Urabe Seiichi, and was published in Osaka by the printer Nakano Keizō. Based upon a Western model, the map was a product of the contemporary intense fascination that the Japanese people held for the outside world during the Meiji Era, as the country dramatically abandoned its traditional policy of isolation.

The world is projected in double hemispheres, with each country bathed in its own beautiful hue of original wash hand colour. All major cities are labelled, while large rivers are delineated, mountain ranges are expressed through hachures, while the directions of the ocean currents can be seen in the seas.

The map also labels some newly completed key infrastructure that had revolutionized global transport and communications. This includes major railways (such as the transcontinental line in North America, from New York to San Francisco (completed in 1869), as well as key maritime telegraph cables, such as the Transatlantic line (completed in 1866) and the cable that ran from England down through the Mediterranean and the Red Sea and then over to India and Singapore (completed in 1870).

地球精圖

卜部精一纂譯



On the map's corners are four hemispheric views, while in the upper margin are diagrams showing the relative heights of the world's great mountains and the lengths of major rivers.

Urabe Seiichi, based in Osaka, is recoded as being active through the 1870s, and was primarily a painter and calligrapher, although he also made a few maps of Japan.

A Note on Rarity

The present map is very rare 'boutique' production, seemingly published in only a small print run, likely for the local Osaka market. Moreover, the survival rate of such large separately issued maps is very low.

We can trace only 3 institutional examples of the map, held by the National Diet Library (Tokyo), Stamford University Library, and the University of California-Berkeley Library. We are not aware of any other examples as having appeared on the market.

The Meiji Era: Japan Opens up to the World

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.

The publication of the Yamaji Yukitaka and Shibata Shūzō's world map, 重訂万国全図 [Jutei bankoku zenzu / Complete Map of All Countries] 1855 (Ansei 2 / 1855), which was reissued with revisions in Meiji 4 (1871), was considered a tour de force by the Japanese establishment.

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.

The present map is a stellar example of how the Japanese cartographic and globalization revolution transcended Tokyo and was experienced in all major cities in the country (in this case Osaka), and it grants a stellar insight into how contemporary Japanese people viewed their planet.

References: National Diet Library (Tokyo): YG913-3; Stamford University Library: G1019 .U73 1874; University of California-Berkeley Library: East Asian Rare A 23.; OCLC: 21789046.

2.500 EUR

5. Saigon (Ho Chi Minh City), Vietnam
Official French Colonial Whiteprint Plan

SERVICE DU CADASTRE (GOUVERNEMENT DE COCHINCHINE).

Plan de la Ville de Saigon / Service du Cadastre / Eschelle: 1/15.000.

[Saigon], 1932.

Whiteprint with extensive neat period manuscript additions in red and black pen and blue crayon (Very Good, overall bright and crisp, just some very light toning along old folds), 55 x 60 cm (21.6 x 23.6 inches).

A seemingly unrecorded whiteprint map of Saigon (Ho Chi Minh City) labeling over 150 key sites, made during the 1930s, the twilight of the French regime in Vietnam, when Saigon was one of the Asia's most vibrant and fashionable cities, created by the colonial mapping agency the Service du Cadastre, for official planning purposes, with the present example featuring contemporary manuscript annotations regarding the locations and statistics of the city's French language schools.

This seemingly unique survivor is an official plan of Saigon made for the use of the French colonial authorities by their mapping agency, the Service du Cadastre. Printed in the ephemeral whiteprint method, it shows Saigon during the 1930s, when it was one the most prosperous, vibrant and stylish cities in Asia, but not long before Vietnam was engulfed in 35 years of warfare. Indeed, many consider this period to be the apex of Saigon's physical glory, after the city was 'spruced up' under the direction of the world-famous urban planner and architect Ernest Hébrard. The 1930 census found Saigon to have 256,000 residents, while the succeeding period represented one of explosive growth, as by 1950 the city had a population of 1.2 million.

Here Saigon is showcased as a city built upon a rational plan originally conceived by the French in the wake of their conquest of the city in 1862. Wide boulevards in the Parisian style intersect with squares and parks, while many grand public and commercial edifices line the avenues, often of the hybrid the Franco-local style that arose in French Indochina's large cities. The streets (all are labelled) generally have colonial names, with most after French luminaries, although there are some curious names, such as 'Rue Rudyard Kipling'! The city limits are clearly defended with the Saigon River bending to the east, the Canal de Dérivation runs to the south and the town of Cholon (merged with Saigon in 1931) lies to the southeast, while the Arroyo de l'Avalanche runs to the north, with the Gia Dinh Province and its many named villages surrounding the city.



The 'Legende', in the lower left, identifies an amazing 150 specifically named sites by number, including military and police facilities; government offices; public institutions; commercial headquarters; consulates, sports facilities; transportation infrastructure; recreation places (cinemas, theatres, etc.); schools; hospitals; and monuments and statues, etc.

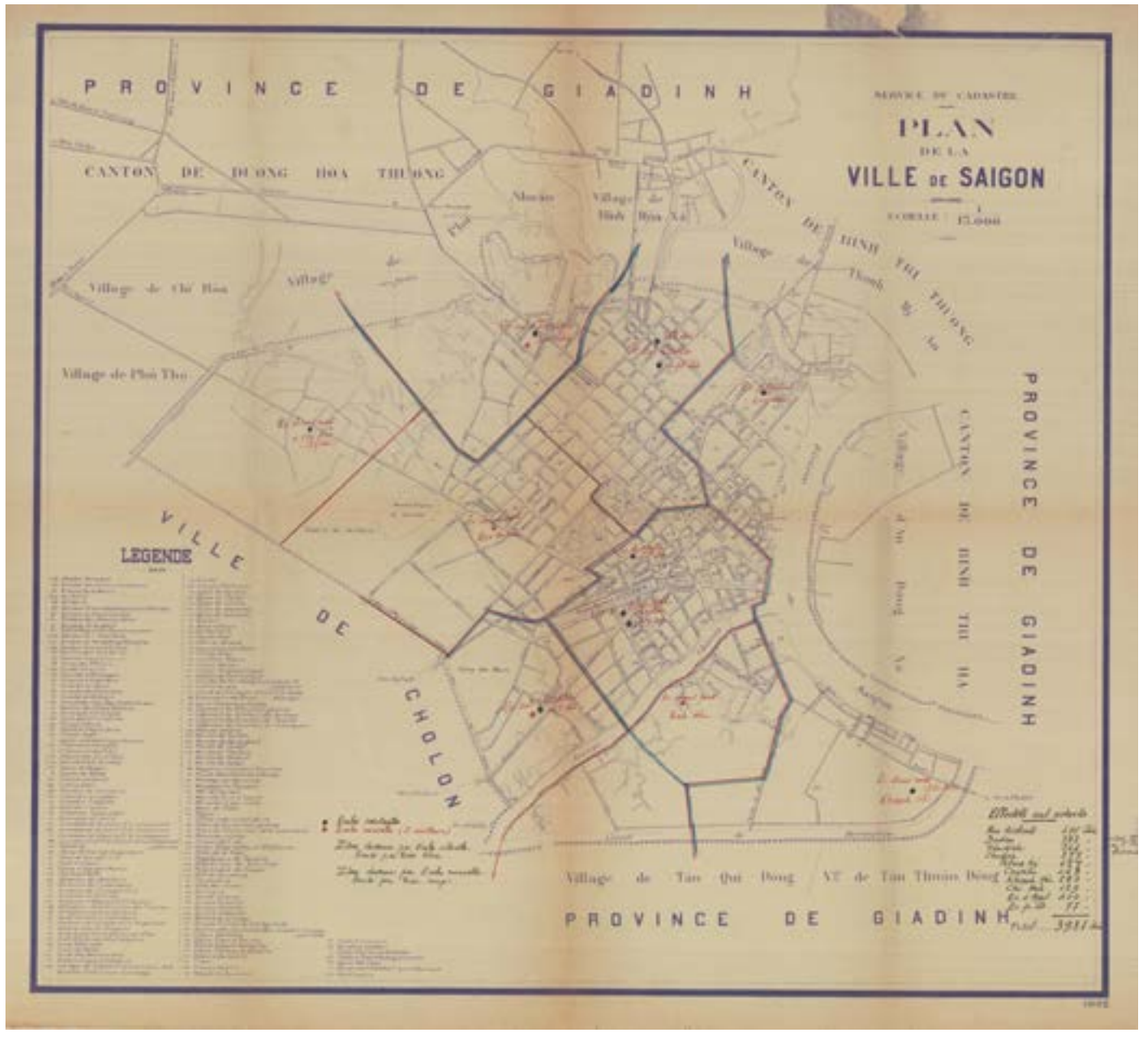
The Service du Cadastre was the official colonial mapping agency in Cohinchina (the French colony, with its capital being Saigon, that encompassed far southern Vietnam) responsible for making city plans and property maps, as opposed to creating general topographic maps, a task generally managed by military engineers. The Service would have made the present map to serve as a template for civic officials in Saigon to sketch plans for infrastructure, redistricting and services.

Importantly, this example of the map features copious contemporary manuscript notes, clearly added by a colonial authority, regarding Saigon's French language school system. As the notes in the lower left explain, the lines in blue crayon mark the established school districts, while the red lines mark the further divisions thereof to create new school districts. The black dots identify the locations of established French language schools, while the red dots indicate new schools under construction. The manuscript chart, "Effectifs scol. actuels", in the lower right corner, lists the names of the established schools and the numbers of students attending each, with tally of the combined enrollment being 3,981 pupils. As the map indicates, Saigon's the French language school system was then enjoying a period of rapid expansion, as many Vietnamese parents believed that giving their children a good grounding in French, not to mention the connections that the schools could provide, would yield them better prospects.

The map was made in the whiteprint method, an ephemeral photographic printing process that was the inverse of making blueprints. The process could yield only a small number of examples. Not surprisingly, the present map appears to be unrecorded, and was made for the internal use of civic authorities, with examples generally being discarded after their episodic use. The map is thus a unique and fascinating artefact from the twilight of the Saigon's colonial heyday.

References: N/A – seemingly unrecorded.

1.200 EUR



6. Vietnam – Cochinchina (Saigon)
Ephemeral Whiteprint Transportation Masterplan

[DÉPARTEMENT DES TRAVAUX PUBLICS, GOUVERNEMENT DE COCHINCHINE].

[Untitled Whiteprint Transportation Map of French Cochinchina, or Southernmost Vietnam].

[Saigon, 1936].

Whiteprint with original outline hand wash colour, with some transport routes heightened in original manuscript in red and green ink (Very Good, clean and vibrant, just some very light wear along old folds), 65 x 104 cm (25.6 x 41 inches).

An exceedingly rare – possibly unique – large format transportation map of Cochinchina, the French colony that embraced southernmost Vietnam (the Saigon-Mekong Delta region), made to serve as a masterplan for the colonial Public Works Department in the ephemeral whiteprint technique with beautiful original hand colours, it focuses upon the region's road network which was then undergoing extensive expansion and improvements as detailed on the map, an intriguing artefact from the vibrant 1930s twilight of French Indochina.

Cochinchina (French: Cochinchine) is the traditional European name for southernmost Vietnam, comprising what is today the Saigon (Ho Chi Minh City)-Mekong Delta Region. It was conquered by France during the Cochinchina Campaign and ceded by Vietnam at the Treaty of Saigon (1862). Unlike the other territories that France would gain in Southeast Asia, Cochinchina was directly ruled from Paris, as opposed to being a protectorate jointly governed with local potentates.

France proceeded to heavily redevelop Cochinchina, creating new urban plans for the major cities and building new roads and improving existing thoroughfares and canals, while opening the first railways in 1881. In 1887, following the French conquest of all of Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos, Cohinchina became a confederal member of the Union of French Indochina, while remaining directly controlled by Paris. Through the early 20th century, Cochinchina, and Saigon in particular, was the region of Indochina most favoured by the French, who invested heavily in its economy and infrastructure, while making Saigon one of the great commercial hubs of Asia.

The present map appeared in 1936, when Cochinchina was experiencing the last full decade of French rule, in an environment of (relative) peace before Vietnam was engulfed in over 30 years of warfare. Saigon was one of the most fashionable and vibrant




PREY VENG
SAIGON
CHOLON
GOLFE
DE
SIAM
MER
DE
CHINE
BOKOR
KAMPOT
TAKEO
CHAUDOC
LONG XUYEN
CANTHO
VINHLONG
TRAVINH
SOCTRANG
CAMAU
BACLIEU
RACHGIA
BIENHOA
BARIA
PHANTHIET
MEKONG
BOUCHES
LEGENDE

cities on the planet, and while the rest of Vietnam's economy had flatlined during the Great Depression, Cochinchina, the wealthiest part of the country, more geared towards the still lucrative intra-Asian trade, managed to weather the recession quite well; many sectors of its economy remained quite buoyant. As such, the French colonial regime continued to support an infrastructure boom (major edifices, railways, roads and canals) to ensure the products and services reached their intended destinations in good time, while the improved transportation networks would aid the French army in quelling the increasing number of protests and small insurrections calling for Vietnamese independence.

The present map, while not labelled, was clearly made for the Public Works Department of the Cochinchina Government, as it shows highly technical details that would only be compiled and used by the organization's engineers and supervising high officials. The map shows all Cochinchina, with the capital Saigon in the right centre, the Mekong River Delta in the centre, the frontier with Cambodia to the north, and Annam (the French term for central Vietnam) to the east and northeast. The map carefully labels the region's numerus rivers and canals, with were vital transportation routes, as well as sources of irrigation for Cochinchina's precious staples and tropical cash crops. Numerous cities, towns and villages are marked, and they serve as nodes for the colony's road network with is showcased here in unprecedented detail.

The 'Legende', lower right corner, explains the different types of lines used throughout to identify 'Colonial Routes' (red lines, being major highways); 'Local Routes' (green lines, being secondary highways); 'Provincial Routes' (bold blue lines, being Local Roads); while patches of road with that appear as very thick blue lines are those that were 'Under Construction in 1934'; thick lines with diagonal hachuring were 'Under Construction in 1935'; while thick lines composed of vertical tracks are 'Projected to be Under Construction in 1936'. Additionally, the map shows many small country roads and tracks. All the roads are labeled, and very precise distance marking data is proved everywhere along the way.

The map was clearly made as a masterplan of the Cochinchina road system to be used for planning and resource allocation by senior officials at the Public Works Department, and indeed other top cadres who may be considering matters of procurement.

The map was made in the whiteprint method, an ephemeral photographic printing process that was the inverse of making blueprints. The process could yield only a small number of examples. Not surprisingly, the present map appears to be unrecorded, and was made for the internal high level consultation, with examples generally being discarded after their episodic use. The fact that the map was made for 'in camera' use would explain why it does not bear a title, author or imprint. The map is thus a unique and fascinating artefact from the twilight of the Saigon's colonial heyday.

References: N/A - Map Seemingly Unrecorded.

1.400 EUR

7. Angola – Transportation & Communications Map / Early Automotive Age

TIPOGRAFIA MINERVA (LOANDA). / J.E. de MORIM.

Carta-Roteiro de Angola. Propriedade Exclusiva da Tipografia Minerva Loanda.

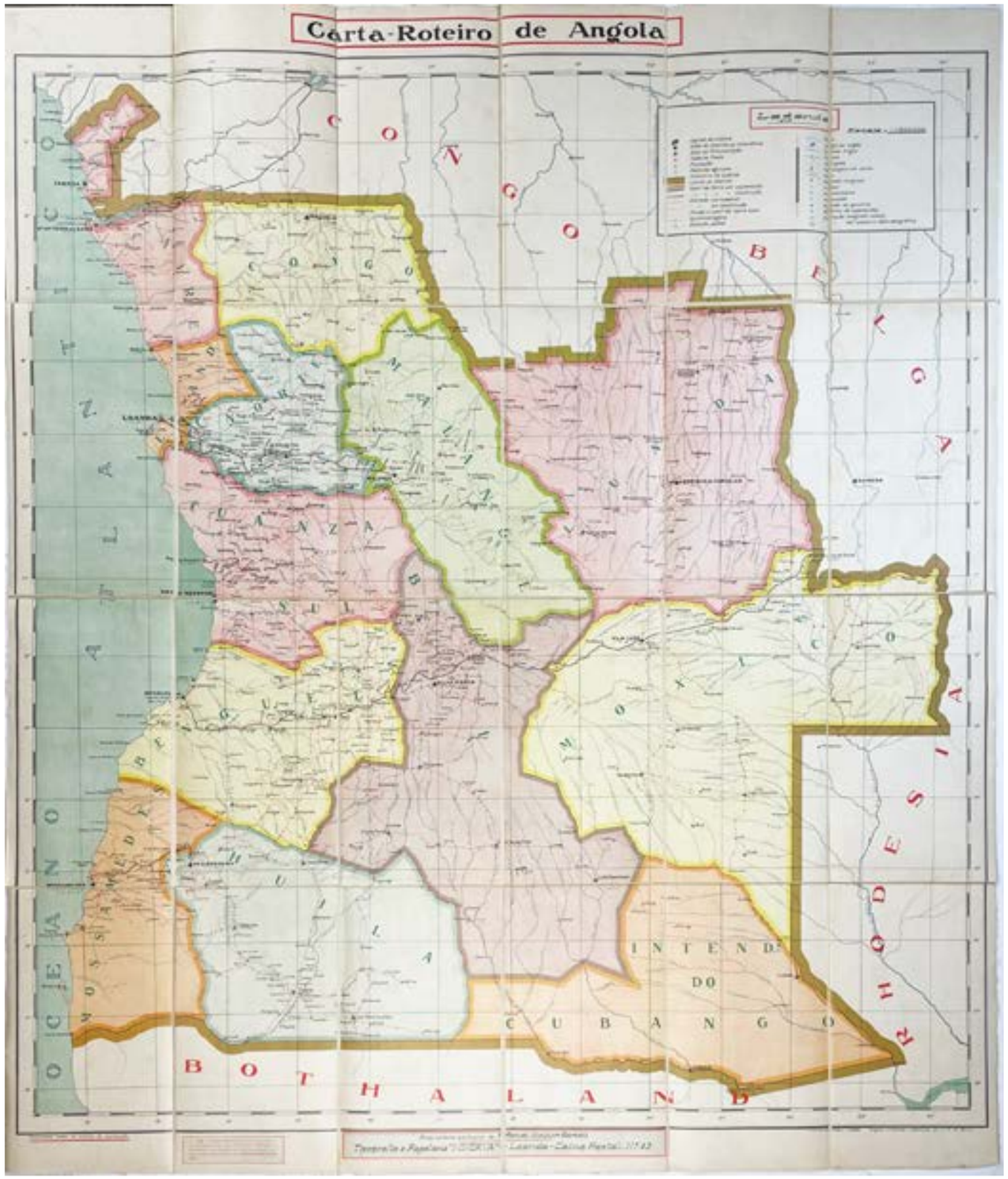
Lisbon: Lith. de Portugal; bound and with advertisements printed in Luanda by Tipografia Minerva, [1931].

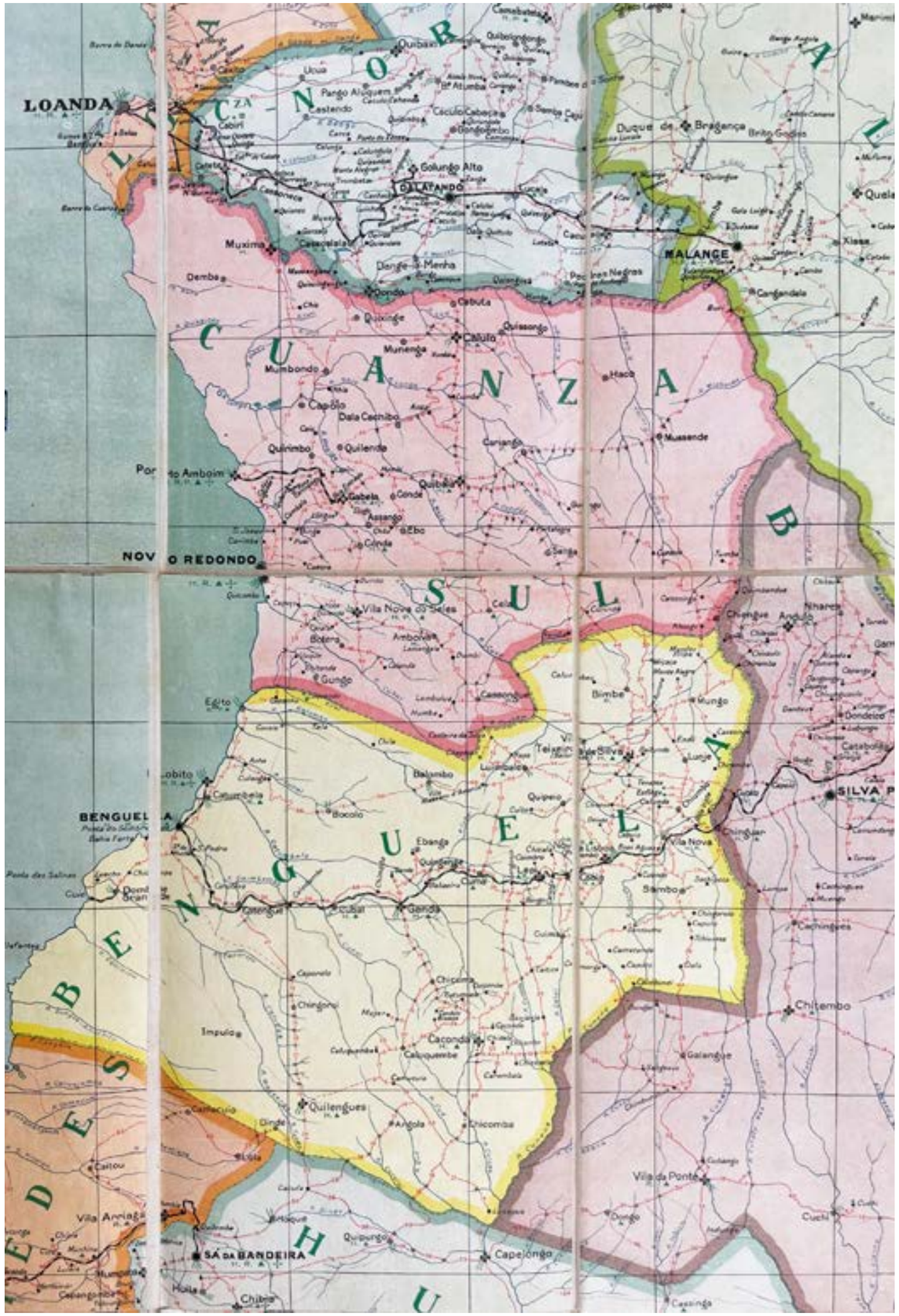
Colour photolithographed map, dissected into 24 sections and mounted upon original cloth, with advertisements, folding into original maroon cloth covers with title gilt debossed to front cover (Excellent condition, map bright and crisp, covers with only very slight edge-wear), 119 x 102 cm (47 x 40.5 inches).

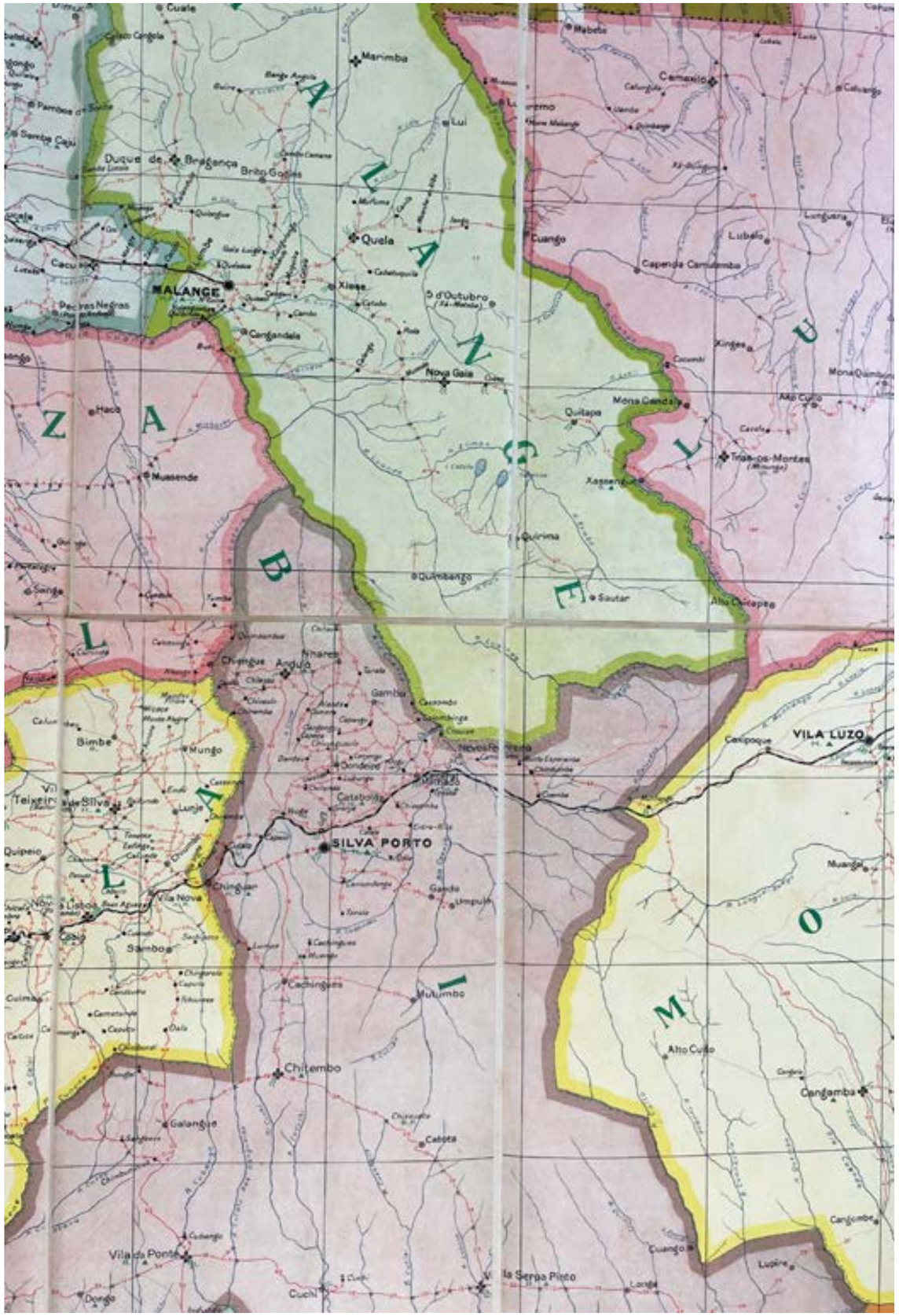
A large and highly attractive map of Angola depicting the province's transportation and communications networks in precise detail, in the clear and colourful style that flourished under Portugal's 'Estado Novo' regime, made for the Tipografia Minerva, Angola's leading commercial publisher, including an advertisement with a large photographic image of their premises in Luanda; the map was made to aid travelers during the early automotive age.

This pleasing, large format map showcases Angola in vibrant colours with a very clear yet precise depiction of its transportation and communications networks, in the manner that flourished during the new 'Estado Novo' regime that governed Portugal and its overseas territories. The map was printed in Lisbon to the design of the cartographer J.E. de Morim, for the Tipografia Minerva of Luanda, Angola's premier commercial publishing house, with the work being bound, and the advertisements printed and added, by Minerva in Luanda.

The map was made to aid travelers during what was the very early automotive age in Angola and it is certainly by far and away the best map of its kind of its era. Each of province's districts are coloured in their own resplendent hues, while, as detailed in the 'Legenda', in the upper right corner, are explained the symbols used to identify cities, towns, villages, country post offices, 'fazendas' (farming estates), railways (both operating and under construction), post roads (both finished and in progress), rural paths, post offices, bridges, portages, Christian missions, hotels, restaurants, inns, gas stations, car repair shops, telegraph offices, and telephone and radio stations. Impressively, every section of road is accompanied by the precise marking of kilometric distances between notable points.




LOANDA
NORTE
Quibaxe
Quibeiondongo
Pango Aluquem
Castendo
Cabiri
Cacuaco
Cabeça
Ucua
Cassabatela
Golungo Alto
DO LAFANDO
Duque de Bragança
Brito Godins
Quela
Xissa
MALANGE
Muxima
Demba
Dange-ia-Menha
Pedras Negras
Cangandala
Gabuta
Quissongo
Calulo
Muriença
Mumbondo
Capolo
Dala Cacuibo
Haco
Mussende
CUANZA
Quirimbo
Quilende
Carianga
Amboim
Gabela
Conde
Assango
Ebo
Quibala
Conda
Santa
NOVO REDONDO
SUL
Vila Nova do Seles
Amboiva
Botera
Gungo
Egito
Cassongue
Bimbe
Mungo
Chongue
Andulo
Nharea
Dondeca
Catabola
Lobito
Balumbo
Caiumbela
Bocoio
Quipeio
Luchaloica
Silva
Lunje
Ebanga
Quilengue
Cubal
Ganda
Vila Nova
Sambo
Cachingues
Chicala
Chingoio
Impulo
Caconda
Calequembe
Galangue
Chitembo
Quilengues
Angola
Chicomba
Vila da Ponte
Cuchi
BENGUELA
Ponta do Salitre
Baia Farta
Ponta das Salinas
Ciuli
Benguela
Catumbela
Ebanga
Caimbambo
Caconda
Caluquembe
Caimbula
Caimbula
Chibia
Humpata
Vila Arriaga
Caitou
Egito
SÁ DA BANDEIRA
Quipungo
Capelongo
Cassinga
BENGUELA
DESHUILA


Cuale
Calco Cangola
Marimba
Mabeta
Camaxilo
Duque de Bragança
Brito Godins
Lui
Quela
Xissa
MALANGE
Pedras Negras
Cangandala
Nova Gaia
Haco
Mussende
ZAMBEZE
Cuango
Lubalo
Capenda Camulemba
Lunguara
Mona Quimbundo
Mona Gendala
Quitapa
Alto Cuilo
Trás-os-Montes
Xassengue
Quirima
Quimbango
Sautar
Alto Chicapa
Nharea
Chongue
Andulo
Gamba
Bimbe
Mungo
Dondeca
Catabola
Silva
Lunje
Quipeio
SILVA PORTO
Vila Nova
Sambo
Cachingues
Mulumbo
Chitembo
Galangue
Catota
Vila da Ponte
Cuchi
VILA LUZO
Canjoque
Muangai
Alto Cuilo
Cangamba
Cangombe
Cuango
Lupire
la Serra Pinto
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LARGO MINERVA -- LOANDA

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Notably, the map charts the routes of the country's three separate (not interconnected) railway systems, being the Luanda-Malange Railway, which ran into the interior from the province's capital; the Benguela Railway, which ran from the central coast across the country to the border with the Belgian Congo; and the Moçâmedes Railway, which ran into the interior from the south coast.

Tipografia Minerva was an extremely prolific and successful commercial publisher in Luanda, printing everything from business cards to full length illustrated books. While it was still financially advantageous to have the present map printed in Lisbon, the work was bound in Luanda by Minerva, which also included advertisements, printed in green-scale, with one featuring a large photographic image of the Minerva printshop, located on the 'Largo Minerva' in Luanda.

While the map is not dated, the year of its production is noted in the January 1932 issue of the Boletim Geral das Colónias; moreover, a note on the bottom margin of the map concerns a piece of information current as of 1930.

The Estado Novo regime (1926-74) that ruled Portugal and its overseas territories was led most of the time by the dictator António de Oliveira Salazar (1889 – 1970), an economics professor. While he presided over a conservative autocracy with a lamentable human rights record (especially in the African colonies), he revolutionized and modernized Portugal's imperial bureaucracy, valueing science, statistics, mapping and data visualization. This, combined with the prevailing international movements of Art Deco and Mid-Century design, produced graphic works throughout the Portuguese lands that, like the present map, feature bright colour schemes, while imparts technical or scientific information in a precise, but visually crisp manner.

References: British Library: Cartographic Items Maps X.2882., OCLC: 240226969; Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal: C.C. 56 R. and C.C. 214 R.; Boletim Geral das Colónias, ano VIII, no. 79 (Janeiro de 1932), pp. 231-232.

1.400 EUR



8. Portuguese Colonies / Thematic Cartography Atlas – Macau, Goa, Angola, Mozambique, Etc

MINISTÉRIO DAS COLÓNIAS, JUNTA DAS MISSÕES GEOGRÁFICAS E DE INVESTIGAÇÕES COLONIALS (PORTUGAL).

Atlas de Portugal ultramarino e das grandes viagens portuguesas de descobrimento e expansão.

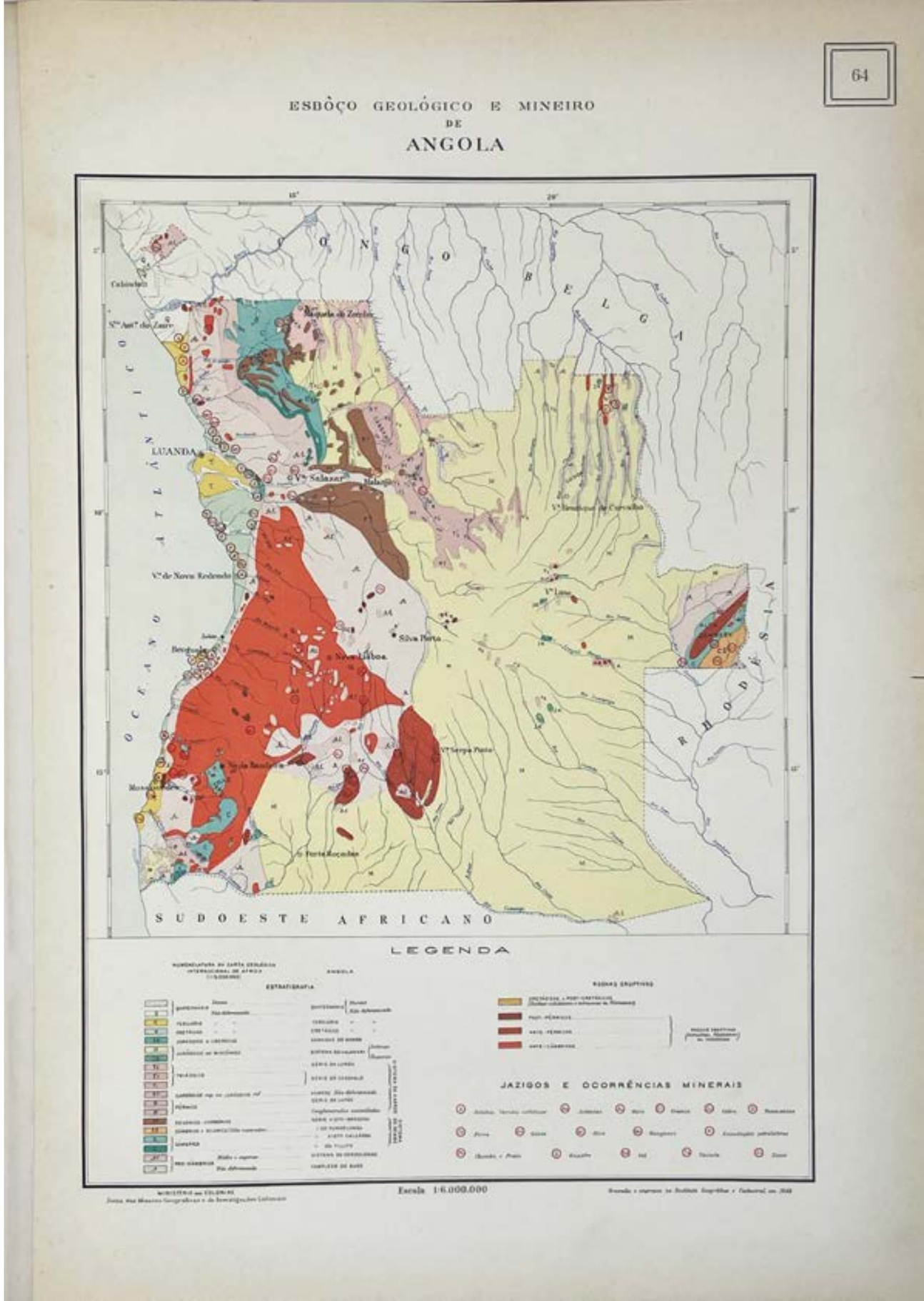
Lisbon: [Instituto Geográfico e Cadastral], 1948.

Large Folio (49 x 36.5 cm): [10 pp.], 110 colour maps of various sizes printed upon 64 ff. of thick paper, lovely endpapers, bound in original brown cloth with calf spine, title gilt debossed on front cover and spine, bookplate of 'Fernando de Mello Mendes' to inside of front cover (Very Good, internally remarkably clean and bright with just a few plates with light marginal stains, some light edge-wear to binding).

An unusually fine example of the most comprehensive and sophisticated atlas of Portugal's colonial possessions ever made, and one of the greatest intellectual products of the 'Estado Novo' regime, that while oppressive, valued science, statistics and mapping; made by the state colonial research agency, the Junta das Missões Geográficas e de Investigações Colonials, the colossal work features 110 colour maps, including advanced topographical maps and thematic cartography (recording historical exploration, as well as geological, economic, hypsometric, demographic, ethnographic, climate, transport and communication maps) for each of the Portuguese colonies, custom made for the atlas by the Instituto Geográfico e Cadastral.

This attractive and technically advanced atlas showcases Portugal's overseas empire which then included Mozambique; Angola; Macau, China; Goa, India, along with its dependencies Damão, Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli; Cabo Verde; São Tomé & Principe; Guiné (today Guinea-Bissau); and Timor-Leste (East Timor, in the Indonesian Archipelago). It was made by the Junta das Missões Geográficas e de Investigações Colonials, Portugal's special state colonial research agency, which succeeded the former Comissão de Cartografia.

The atlas commences with 11 maps charting the amazing historical achievements of Portuguese explorers, who were often the first Europeans to encounter parts of the world beyond their own continent, accomplishments which gave Portugal the world's first global empire. Following that is an intriguing map shown the airline connections between Lisbon and its African colonies.



CARTA DAS LINHAS FÉRREAS E AÉREAS DE ANGOLA E MOÇAMBIQUE

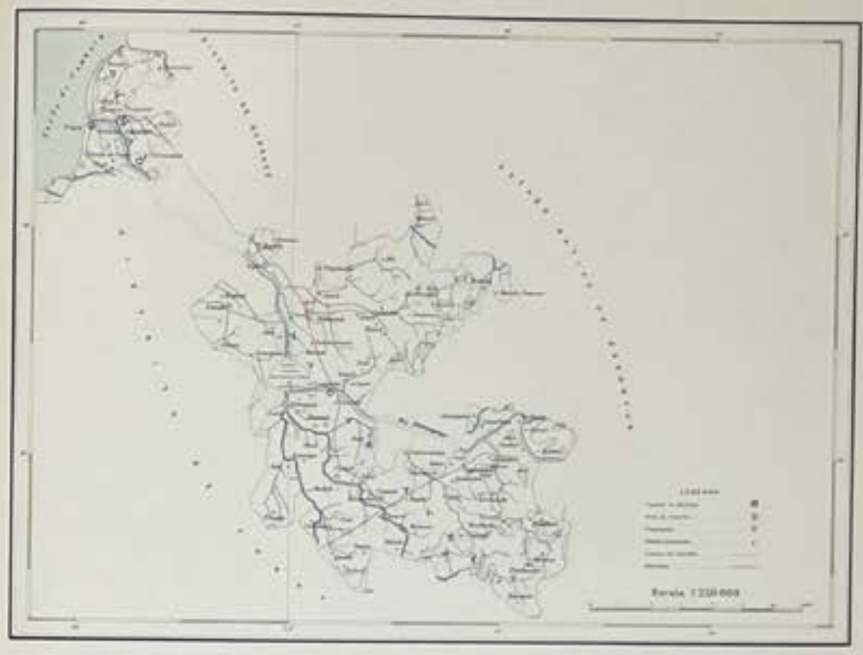
E SUAS PRINCIPAIS LIGAÇÕES COM AS COLÓNIAS LIMÍTROFES



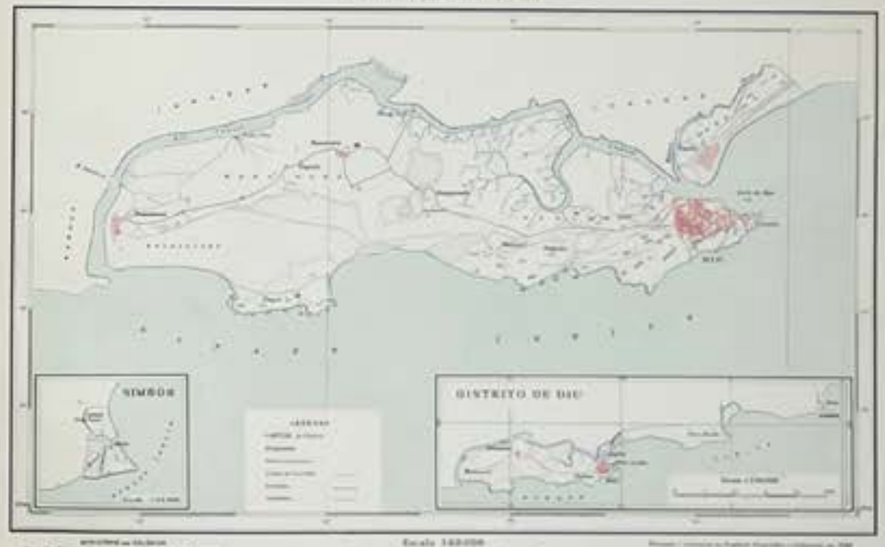
DISTRITO DE GOA



DISTRITO DE DAMÃO



DISTRITO DE DIU



The main body of the work is comprised of a systematic cartographic showcasing of each colony, including fine topographic maps, as well as thematic works such as geological, economic, hypsometric (elevation), demographic (population), ethnographic, linguistic, climate, and transport and communication maps. On the topographic side, the atlas incudes a monumental 6-sheet map of Angola and a 3-sheeet map of Mozambique. All the maps were custom made for the atlas by the state cartographic agency, the Instituto Geográfico e Cadastral.

The atlas was intended to be the tremendously expanded successor to the Comissão de Cartografia's Atlas Colonial Português (Lisbon: [Imprensa Nacional], 1914), that showcased Portugal's colonies but that only included conventional topographic maps (albeit of very high quality).

The present atlas is one of the greatest intellectual products of the Estado Novo regime (1926-74) that ruled Portugal and its overseas territories, led most of the time by the dictator António de Oliveira Salazar (1889 – 1970), an economics professor. While he presided over a conservative autocracy with a lamentable human rights record (especially in the African colonies), he revolutionized and modernized Portugal's imperial bureaucracy, valuing science, statistics, mapping and data visualization. This, combined with the prevailing international movements of Art Deco and Mid-Century design, produced graphic works throughout the Portuguese lands that feature bright colour schemes, while imparting technical or scientific information in a precise, but visually crisp manner.

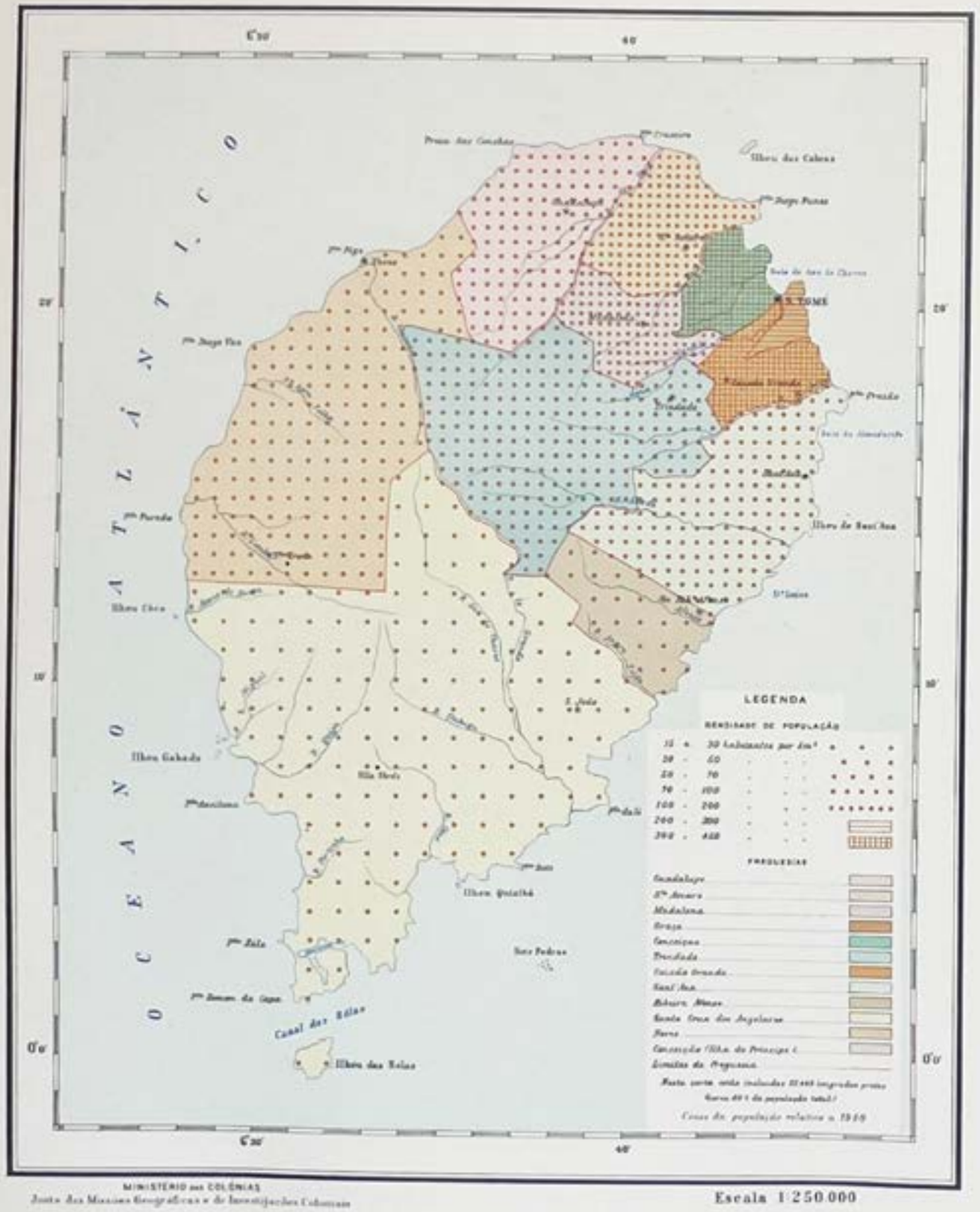
While the atlas is not all that rare, it is very uncommon to encounter an example is such fine condition as the present offering. Due to the book's immense size and weight, it is very prone to damage, and almost all the examples of which we aware have condition issues, whereas the present example is preserved in a lovely state.

The present example of the atlas bears the ex libris of Professor Dr. Fernando de Mello Mendes, a prominent Portuguese mining engineer who did important work in Africa.

Portugal's 'Ultramar': The First European Overseas Empire

Portugal established the first and one of the longest lasting European colonial empires, commenced by the amazingly audacious maritime projects of Prince Henry the Navigator (1394 – 1460). By the early 16th century Portugal's empire, including both held colonial territories and trading posts, extended from South America all the way around Africa and thorough the Indian Ocean to the Asia Pacific, as far as Japan.

Portugal's disastrous union with Spain (1580 - 1640) severely weakened the empire, causing it to lose many of its colonies and trading posts to the Netherlands and England. However, in the aftermath, Portugal still retained a massive colonial empire that included (with dates of their establishment as colonies): Cabo Verde (1462); São Tomé



CARTA HIPSOMÉTRICA
DE
MOÇAMBIQUE



ESBÔÇO GEOLÔGICO E MINEIRO
DE
MOÇAMBIQUE



ARQUIPÉLAGO DE CABO VERDE

ESBÔÇO GEOLÓGICO



Escala 1 : 1.000.000

& Principe (1486); Mozambique (1506); Goa, India (1510), along with its dependencies Damão, Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli; Brazil (1532), the gem of the empire; Macao, China (1557); Angola (1571); Guiné (1588), today Guinea-Bissau; and Timor-Leste (1769), or East Timor, in the Indonesian Archipelago.

While Brazil became an independent mega-state, ruled by a branch of the Portuguese royal family, in 1822 (albeit maintaining close ties the Lisbon), Portugal retained its remaining colonies for a longer time that most other European powers. In fact, in modern times, these lands were classified as 'overseas provinces', or integral parts of Portugal proper, and not as colonies (the residents of those lands were even given full Portuguese citizenship); for example, Angola was legally just as much part of Portugal as Lisbon. Over the generations, hundreds of thousands of ethic Portuguese people had also migrated to the overseas provinces, with generations of their stock born there. While many (but not all) of the indigenous peoples had different notions, the Portuguese national psyche held the overseas domains as an inalienable part of the country's identity.

During World War I, when Portugal, in alliance with Britain, had to defend Mozambique from a surprisingly effective German invasion launched by the master-guerrilla leader, General Paul von Lettow-Vorbeck. While the Anglo-Portuguese side eventually prevailed, this came after only many shocking trials and tribulations.

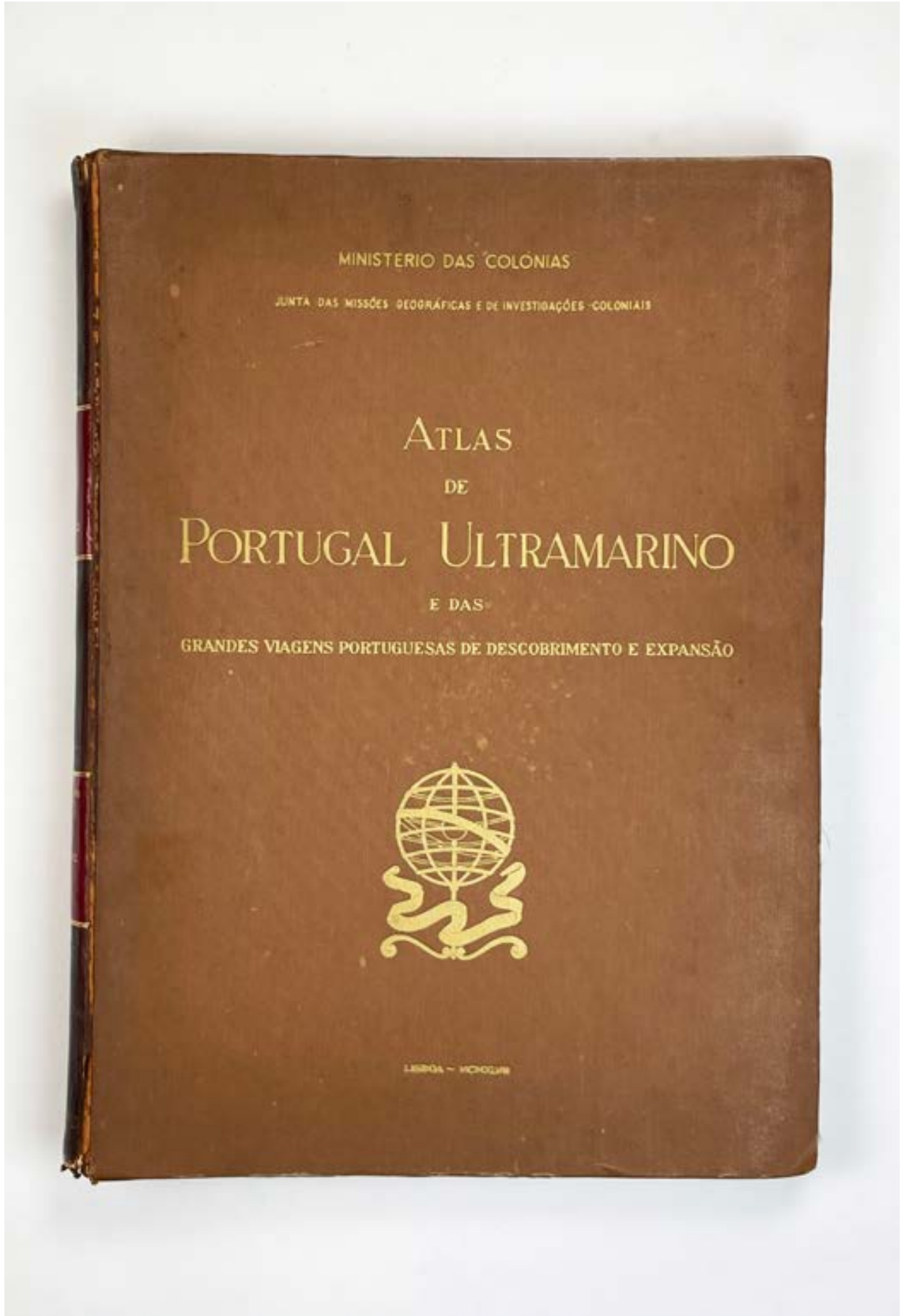
Under the 'Estado Novo' regime (1926-74), ruled most of the time by the dictator António de Oliveira Salazar, Portugal stubbornly resisted the anti-colonialism movements that were sweeping the world. Portugal sent in the army to suppress rebellions in Angola and Mozambique and were for a time successful. However, in 1961, India seized Goa in a lightening military strike, 'Operation Vijay', hailing the beginning of the end of the Portuguese overseas empire.

Portugal's 'Carnation Revolution' of 1974 saw the collapse of the Estado Nova regime, which was replaced with a liberal democratic government. Portugal then allowed all the remaining colonies to gain their independence (although Timor Leste was soon invaded and conquered by Indonesia; it attained its independence in 2002), except for Macao, which was retained until 1999, when it was voluntarily handed back to China.

While Portugal no longer possesses any colonies, it retains very strong social and economic ties with its former overseas realms. Well over a million of Portugal's residents are of colonial decent (either ethnic Portuguese or from ingenious stock, or mixed), such that the colonial legacy is still very much part of the modern Portuguese identity.

References: British Library: Cartographic Items Maps Ref.G.5.(EUR).(6).; OCLC: 65363869, 83588368.

1.500 EUR



9. Viennese World Pocket Atlas

Karl Robert SCHINDELMAYER (1769 - 1839).

Taschen-Atlas in XXXXV Karten über alle Theile der Erde. Herausgegaben von C.R. Schindelmayer.

Vienna: Schrämblischen Buchdruckerey, 1807.

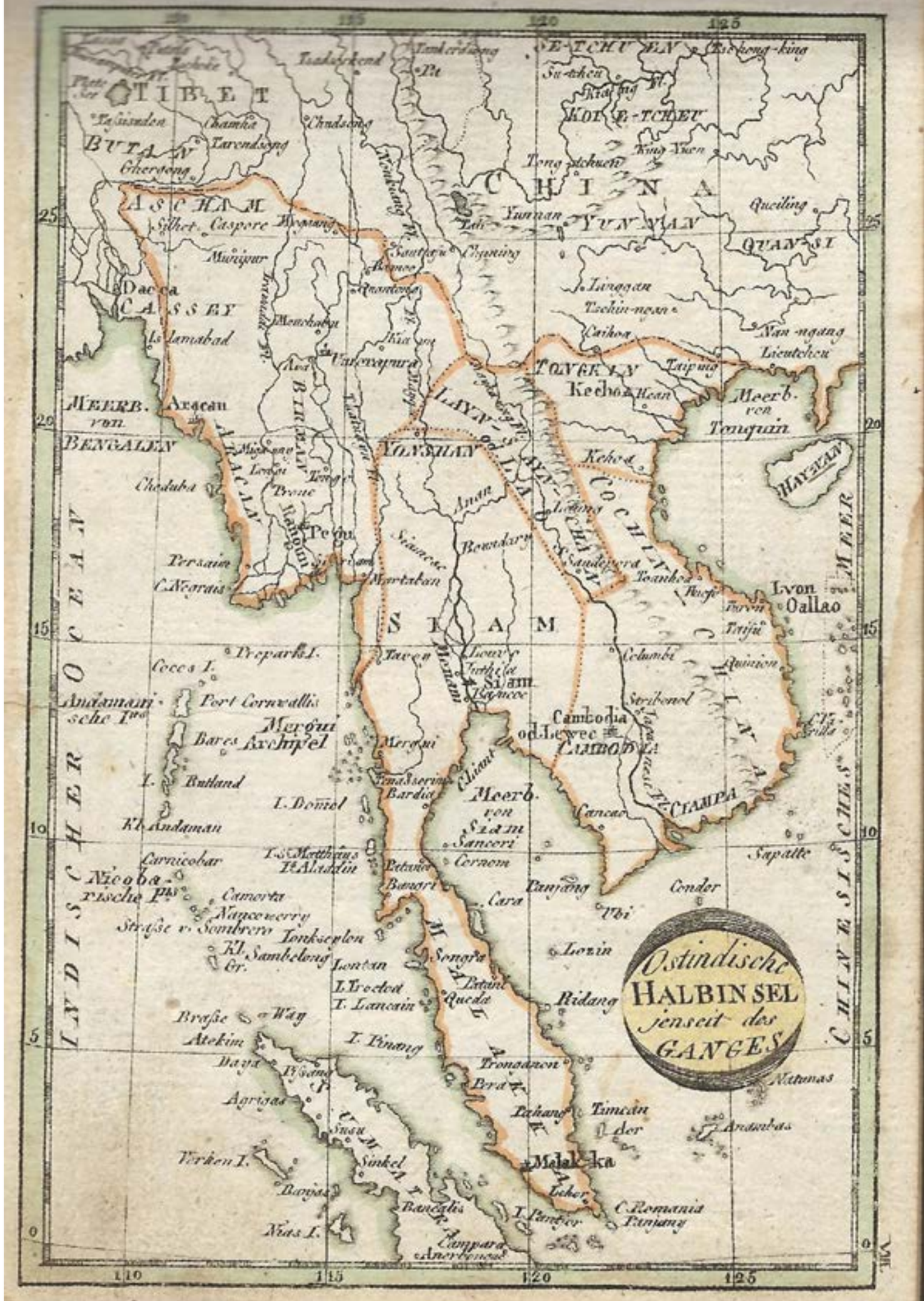
Oblong 8° (12 x 19 cm): [1 f., Title], 46 text ff. (double sided), interleaved with 45 plates of maps all with original outline hand colour, printed on slightly bluish paper, original free endpapers, bound in 20th century half black cloth, black marbled boards, with 20th century Slovenian bookplate of 'S. Hribernik' to inside of front cover (Very Good, title soiled, but otherwise remarkably clean with lovely original colours to maps, just the odd very tiny light stain here and there, binding with only very slight shelf-wear).

A very rare and unusually attractive Viennese pocket atlas of the World by the boutique cartographer Karl Robert Schindelmayer, featuring 45 hand-coloured engraved maps, including specific maps of the United States, China, Arabian Peninsula, India, Persia and Indochina-Malaya, amongst many others, with lovely original hand colours, printed on slightly bluish paper, maps in stellar condition.

This very rare and remarkably pleasing Viennese pocket atlas of the World was produced by the boutique cartographer and engraver Karl Robert Schindelmayer. It features 45 well-designed engraved maps, all with original outline hand colouring in lovely hues, printed on slightly blueish paper, overall creating an uncommonly attractive appearance. The text incudes a preface and double-sided leaves of explanations for each map.

Of the maps, 2 are of the World (Eastern and Western Hemispheres); 8 of Asia; 4 of Africa; 4 of the Americas; 2 of Australia-Oceania; and 25 are of Europe. Highlights include separate maps of United States of America; China and neighbouring countries; the Arabian Peninsula; India; Persia; Northern Africa (with an unusual portrayal of the Sahara Desert) and our favourite, Indochina, Thailand and Malaya.

The author writes in the Preface that the text is inspired by "the best sources", especially the geographical writings of the famed philosopher Immanuel Kant, as he notes "Particularly useful were the astute, correct and deeply founded remarks of the immortal Kant, who, with eagle's flight hovering around all knowledge, also made epoch in physical geography through his classic work on this subject."


TIBET
CHINA
KOUE-TCHEU
YUN-NAN
QUANG-SI
ASCHEM
BUTAN
Dacca
CASSEY
Arracan
BENGALEN
TONKIN
Kecho
Meerb. von Tonquin
HAYNAN
Ostindische HALBINSEL jenseit des GANGES
SIAM
CAMBODIA
CAMPA
Malakka
Sapalte
Ridang
Lovon
Oallao
Andamanische Ins.
Nicobarische Ins.
Port Cornwallis
Merqui Archipel
Meerb. von Siam
Sancori
Cornaon
Banguri
Cara
Conder
Lovin
Tenasserim
Bardia
Cancao
Tavoy
Mergui
Siam
Cambodia
Columbi
Quinon
Tirjú
Pulo Condor
Timcan
Aranabas
Matumas
Pulo Panjang
Sinkel
Banguli
Nias I.
Verken I.
Atekim
Breße
Sambelong
Sombrero
Camorta
Carnicobar
Coco's I.
Preparis I.
Andaman
Rutland
Dacca
Silhet
Caspore
Munipur
Yunnan
Quicling
Kiang
Tong-tchuen
King-Yuen
Su-tchen
Tse-kong-king
Ava
Pegu
Martaban
Tenasserim
Queda
Patani
Johor
Pahang
Tringano
Borneo
Celebes
Java
Sumatra
Ceylon
Malabar
Coromandel
Persain
Negrais
Bengalen
Meerb. von
Arracan
Boundary
Siamese
Anan
Tonkin
Kecho
Hean
Caikoa
Tchin-nean
Lianggan
Nan-ngang
Lientchen
Taipung
Kiang
Yarawaddy

Taschen-Atlas

in XXXXV Karten

ÜBER ALLE THEILE DER ERDE.

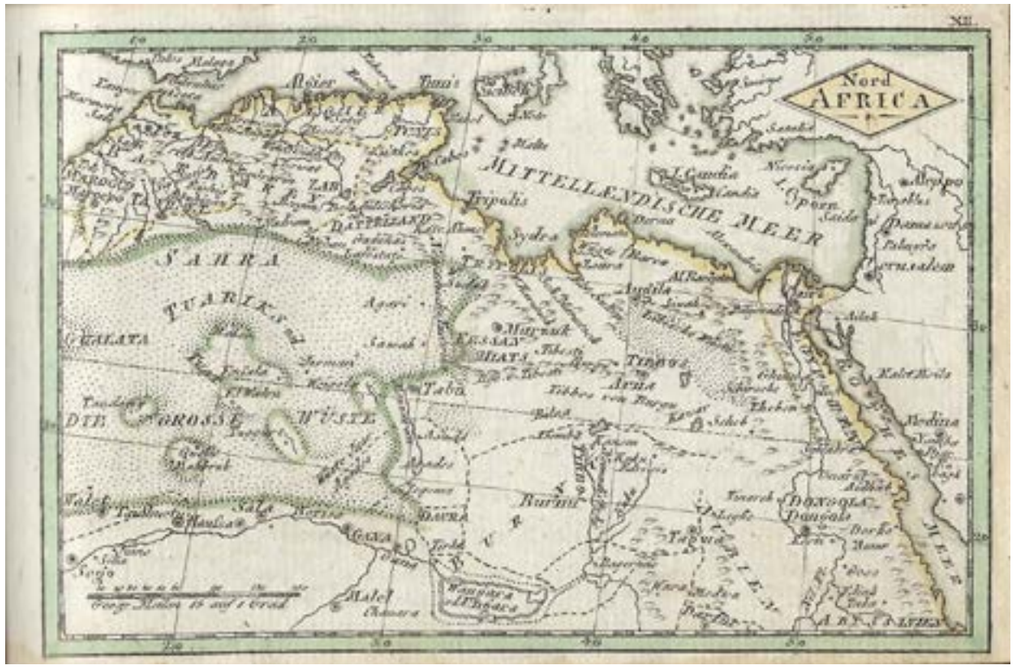
Herausgegeben

von

C. R. Schindelmayer.

In 16. Wien bey Schrambl'schen Buchdruckerey 1807.




Nord AFRICA
MITTELLENDISCHE MEER
Tripolis
Syrte
SAHRA
TUARIK
GHALATA
DIE GROSSE WÜSTE
Mesurak
Tibesti
Tibbo
Tibbo von Burgu
Taba
Kabir Wells
Medina
Rurma
DONGOLA
Dongola
Borko
Dofo
Maleh
Sego
Gana
Tombuto
Tagaza
Salz Gebirge
Ain Salah
Ghadames
Tuat
Agadir
Fezzan
Augila
Derna
Alexandria
Cairo
Suez
Jerusalem
Damascus
Tripolis
Tunis
Algier
Fez
Marocco
Mequinez
Tafilet
Draa
Gir
Ghir
Ued Nun
Ued Sus
Ued Dra
Ued Nil
Ued Zeb
Ued Ziz
Ued Gir
Ued Ghir
Ued Draa
Ued Sus
Ued Nun

Karl Robert Schindelmayer (1769 - 1839), with his first name sometimes spelt 'Carl', was an Austrian cartographer, writer, draftsman and engraver. He generally worked in a 'boutiquey' fashion, as opposed to mass production, such that most of his works are quite rare. He made his day-to-day living engraving countless portraits and topographic views, while his grandest and best-known work is an illustrated book on parks and gardens, Description des principaux parcs et jardins de l'Europe (Vienna, 1812). In terms of cartography, Schindelmayer was long associated with leading Vienna cartographer Franz Anton Schrämbl (1751 -1803), playing a role in many of his projects (Schrämbl's house, then run by his heirs, published the present atlas). He was the lead creator of many small maps, but also some grander works, such as the present atlas and the Neueste Generalkarte von Deutschland in XXIV Blättern (Vienna, 1797), a 24-sheet map of Germany.

The List of Maps in the Atlas (45 in Total):

I. Östliche Halbkugel. [World – Eastern Hemisphere].
II. Westliche Halbkugel. [World – Western Hemisphere].
III. Asien. [Asia].
IV. Asiatisch-Osmanisches Reich. [Ottoman Empire in Asia].
V. Persien. [Persia].
VI. Arabien. [Arabian Peninsula].
VII. Ostindien. [Indian Subcontinent].
VIII. Ostindische Halbinsel jenseit des Ganges. [Indochina, Thailand and Malaya].
IX. China mit russischen Tartarey und Japan. [China, Japan, Korea and the Russian Far East].
X. Sibirien. [Siberia].
XI. Afrika. [Africa].
XII. Nördliches Afrika. [North Africa].
XIII. Senegambien, Nigritien und Guinea. [West Africa].
XIV. Das südliche Afrika. [Southern Africa].
XV. Nordamerika und Ostindien [sic]. [North American and West Indies].
XVI. Die vereinigten nordamerikanischen Staaten. [United States of America and Canada].
XVII. Westindien. [West Indies].
XVIII. Sud-Amerika. [South America].
XIX. Das östliche Australien. [Australia and New Zealand].
XX. Das westliche Australien. [Polynesia, Hawaii].
XXI. Europa. [Europe].
XXII. Großbritannien. [Great Britain].
XXIII. England. [England].
XXIV. Schottland. [Scotland].
XXV. Irland. [Ireland].
XXVI. Holland. [Low Countries].
XXVII. Dänemark und Holstein. [Denmark and Holstein].
XXVIII. Schweden und Norwegen. [Sweden and Norway].

XXIX. Europäisches Rußland. [Russia in Europe].
XXX. Europäische Türkey. [Ottoman Empire in Europe / Balkans].
XXXI. Griechenland und der Archepelag. [Greece and her Islands].
XXXII. Italien. [Italy].
XXXIII. Das ober Italien. [Northern Italy].
XXXIV. Das untere Italien. [Southern Italy].
XXXV. Die Schweiz. [Switzerland].
XXXVI. Portugal und Spanien. [Portugal and Spain].
XXXVII. Frankreich. [France].
XXXVIII. Das östliche Frankreich. [Eastern France].
XXXIX. Das westliche Frankreich. [Western France].
XXXX. Deutschland. [Germany].
XXXXI. Das nördliche Deutschland. [Northern Germany].
XXXXII. Das südliche Deutschland. [Southern Germany].
XXXXIII. Die prussische Monarchie. [Prussia].
XXXXIV. Ungarn, Siebenbirgen und Galizien. [Hungary, Transylvania and Galicia].
XXXXV. Das österreichische Erb-Kaiserthum. [The Habsburg Austrian Empire].

A Note on Rarity

The atlas is very rare; it was a 'boutiquey' production and it seems that only small number of examples were issued. We can trace only 2 institutional examples, held by the Austrian National Library and the Newberry Library in Chicago (holding an incomplete example, missing 1 map, no. XXXIII - Prussia).

References: Newberry Library: Baskes G1019 .S246 1807, OCLC: 841583914; Atlantes Austriaci, vol I, S.140, Schrä/Schin A; DÖRFLINGER, vol. II, pp. 737-40.vCf. MAYER, Wiens Buchdrucker-Geschichte, vol. II, 162. THIEME-BECKER, vol. XXX, 74.

2.200 EUR

10. Egypt – World War I / Suez Canal
Important Ottoman Cartography

مصر خريطه سى
[Map of Egypt]

Istanbul: ارکان خربیه عمومیه مطبعه سى [Erkan-i Harbiye-i Umumiye Matbaası / General War Printing Office] 1330 [1914].

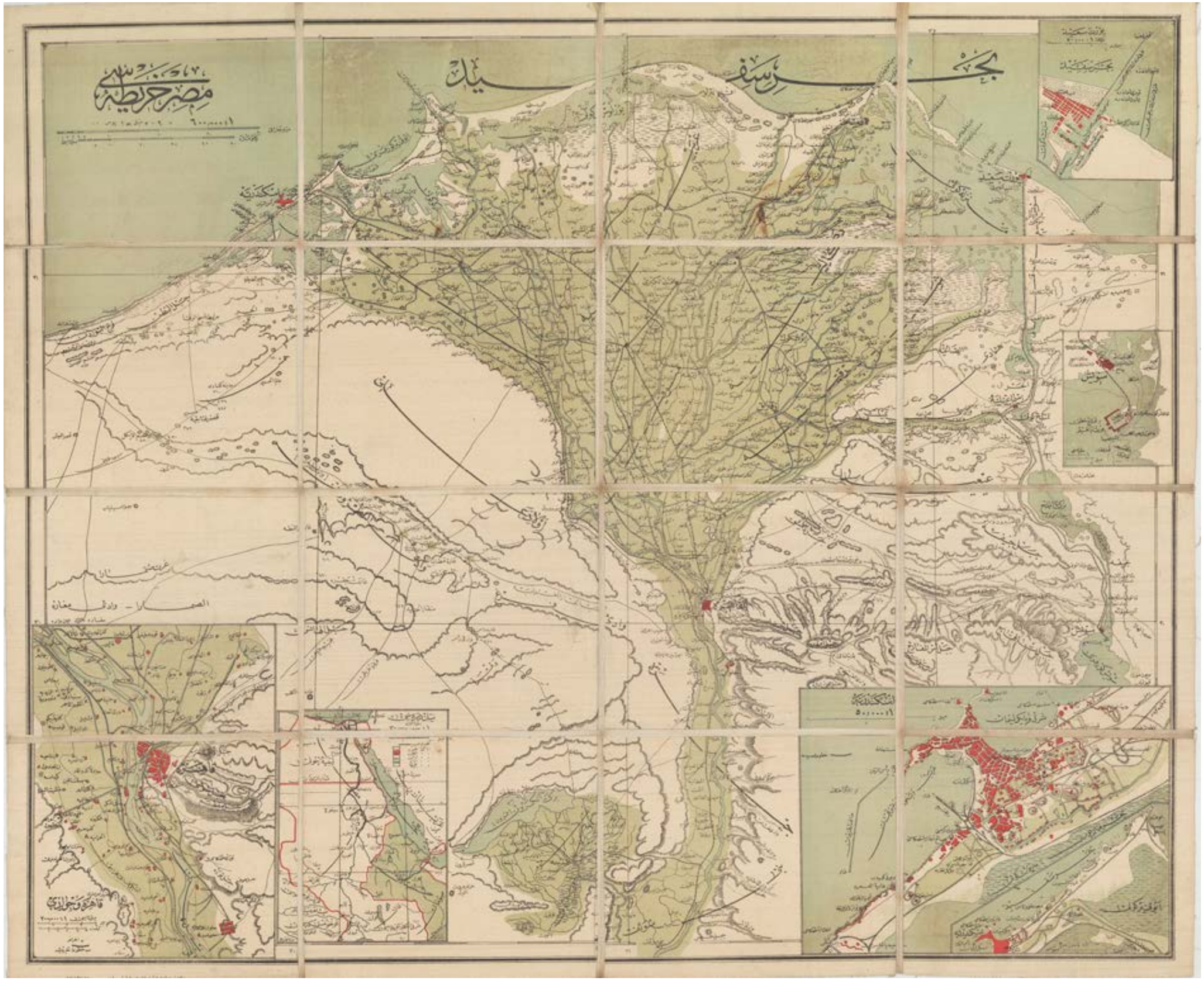
Colour lithograph, dissected into sections and mounted upon original linen (Very Good, attractive colours, some minor stains, a tiny stamp on the back), 56 x 64 cm (22 x 25 inches).

A very rare official Ottoman map of Lower Egypt, including Cairo, Alexandria and the Suez Canal, made on the eve of World War I, when the area was a key invasion target for Ottoman-German forces that resulted in two shocking (yet ultimately unsuccessful) attacks upon the Suez Canal, the lifeline of the British Empire – the highly detailed folding map was seemingly made to be carried by Ottoman officers for use in strategic planning in the field.

This attractive and very rare official Ottoman map depicts Lower Egypt, including Cairo, the Nile Delta, Alexandria and the Suez Canal, the vital transport nexus that connected the East and West (completed in 1869). Colour lithographed in four hues (black, green, blue and orange), the map captures this ultra-strategic region that since 1882 was under British colonial domination, at critical juncture, right on the eve of World War I. During the conflict, a combined Ottoman-German force attempted to seize the Suez Canal, with the eventual objective of rushing into Cairo (supposedly backed by Egyptians who were disaffected by the British-backed regime). If that were to occur, the British would suffer a devastating blow, losing their base in the Middle East and severing their best connection to India, Malaya and Australia.

So concerned were the British over the Ottoman-German threat that they deposed the puppet ruler of Egypt, the Khedive Abbas II, who they (rightly) suspected of being an Ottoman agent; the British duly replaced his with his more cooperative uncle.

The map is very detailed, labeling all cities and towns, topographical features, railways and main roads. The map incudes several insets, detailing Cairo (lower left corner); Port Suez and Port Said, the critical ports that marked both ends of the Suez Canal (upper right); Alexandria (lower right corner); and regional view that embraces all of Egypt and extends up the Nile to take in Sudan and Ethiopia (lower left).


مصر خريطة
بحر
سيد
الصحارا - وادى مغارة

The map was seemingly made to be used by Ottoman officers as a strategic planning aid; folding, and of a manageable size, it could be carried in the field.

The Ottoman-German Bid to Take the Suez Canal and to Storm Egypt

During World War I, the Suez Canal was the most important single lifeline of the British Empire, the funnel through which hundreds of thousands of troops and vast amounts of critical commodities flowed in from India, Australia, New Zealand and Malaya. The 100-mile-long channel was also considered by the German-Ottoman side to be the 'weakest link' in Britain's global transport network. The Suez Canal was bordered on the east by the vast deserts of the Sinai Peninsula, on the other side of which was Ottoman Palestine. On one hand the Sinai provided a level of protection for the Suez, as with no roads, few waterholes and scorching temperatures that could reach 50 Celsius, it was notoriously difficult to cross. On the other hand, the place was so desolate that it would be difficult to detect any force that somehow managed to traverse the peninsula, leaving the Suez vulnerable to stealth attack. Moreover, a clear breach of the canal by a large enemy force would leave Cairo in grave danger.

The Ottoman-German desire to strike the Suez was hardly a secret. Djemal Pasha, the Ottoman Navy Minister, and one of the 'Young Turk' triumvirate that ruled the Sublime Porte, set off from Istanbul on November 21, 1914, to lead the Ottoman Army in Syria, publicly declaring to a large crowd that he would not return until he has conquered Egypt.

Meanwhile, the British command in Cairo was highly confident that the vast expanse of the Sinai could not be crossed by a force strong enough to overcome their entrenched defensive system along the canal, manned by the 50,000 troops of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force. They attributed Djemal's declaration to be one of the Young Turks' many grandiose, yet empty PR exercises. However, these assumptions bred a dangerous sense of complacency.

As it turned out the Ottoman-German side was deadly serious about striking the Suez. While Djemal remained the figurehead, the field commander of the project was the German Colonel (later General) Freiherr Kress von Kressenstein, a brilliant logistical planner, albeit not the best tactician. In early January, in Beersheba, in Southern Palestine, the Ottoman-German side assembled the Ottoman Expeditionary Force, a mixed army of Turkish regulars, a wide assortment of Arab volunteers, plus a small number of German officers, their total numbers rivalling those of the British forces in Egypt. Kressenstein gradually moved his force into the Sinai, all the while building rough roads, and setting up re-victualling stations at regular intervals to maintain a healthy army and a tight supply chain; he even extended the Palestine Railway a bit to ease the route.

Kressenstein's plan was to methodically cross the Sinai to make a stealth strike upon the canal, hopefully breaching the British defences, and leading the enemy into disarray. It was also hoped (and confidently assumed by Djemal, amongst others) that upon seeing the weakness of the British forces, the Egyptian masses would rebel against their 'infidel occupiers' in favour an invading force dominated by fellow Muslims. In the best-case scenario, the British side would fold, leaving the Ottoman-German force to simply march into Cairo, cheered by the people.

The Ottoman Expeditionary Force was aided by the fact that the British command decided upon a defensive strategy, to simply bunker down along the canal. They elected not to send any reconnaissance parties into the Sinai lest they be cut down by the enemy. While the British and French sent planes to fly over the desert, their coverage only extended a short distance.

In January 1915, the Ottoman-German forces crossed the Sinai in about two weeks, perfectly following Kressenstein's masterly plan, their final approach to the canal concealed by a sandstorm. While the British gained some last-minute intelligence that the enemy was approaching, the had no idea as to where along the canal they would strike, or in what kind of numbers. Fearing being trapped between the enemy and the water; the British withdrew all their forces to the western (far side) of the canal.

On the night of February 2-4, 1915, the Ottoman-German forces struck the Suez Canal near Ismailia, mounting smaller diversionary strikes at other areas. The British were caught off-guard and initially struggled to marshal their forces. However, Kressenstein's plan called for the rapid and smooth crossing of the canal and the opening of a breach in the British lines on the opposite side. As it turned out, the crossing of the canal was conducted in clumsily, slow manner, giving the British time to arrive on scene in great force. The British managed to blow up the pontoon bridge the attackers had constructed before significant numbers of Ottoman troops were able to cross the canal; those that did were promptly cut down or captured. The British then directed hellfire on the Ottoman-German side, rendering their crossing impossible. Realizing that their objective was lost, they Ottoman-German forces mounted a hasty and disorderly retreat eastward into the Sinai.

While the British crossed the canal and mopped up stragglers, they decided not to pursue the enemy into the desert. This decision was subsequently criticized, as many thought it possible that the British could have annihilated the Ottoman Expeditionary Force if they gave chase. However, desert warfare is inherently unpredictable (especially, as the true size of the Ottoman-German force was unknown the British), and it was reasoned by the local British command that it was best to guarantee the safety of the canal, and not risk an excursion into the Sinai.

The Ottoman-German force managed to safely return to their bases in Palestine and the far eastern Sinai, having preserved most of its men and equipment; they lived to fight another day.

For the next 18 months both sides generally assumed defensive positions. The night-

marish the Gallipoli Campaign (February 1915 – January 1916) distracted the high commands of both sides, as well as severely depleting their local troop strength (as many divisions were sent to fight in Turkey). Additionally, the Ottomans were concerned about the loyalty of many of the Arab subjects. These fears would prove to be well-founded upon the outbreak of the Arab Revolt in June 1916, when the Hashemites of Hejaz joined the British side, with the help of 'Lawrence of Arabia'.

During the early part of 1916, once the Gallipoli Campaign was over, the Ottoman-German forces created a massive forward base at El Arish, in the north-eastern Sinai. There they received significant troop reinforcements and shipments of the most advanced equipment from Germany including airplanes and mobile heavy artillery. Meanwhile, the British established a forward base at the Qatiya Oasis, about 35 miles east of the Suez, toward the Mediterranean shore. This ultra-modern encampment was eventually served by a railway, as well freshwater pipelines running from the Suez. This position was manned by approximately 15,000 troops, primarily of the ANZAC Mounted Division (including Lt. Col. Walshe) and the British 52nd (Lowland) Division. The force was commanded by Lieutenant General Archibald Murray, assisted General Herbert Lawrence and the Australian General Harry Chauvel.

On April 23, 1916, Kressenstein mounted a daring raid upon the periphery of the Qatiya area. Amazingly, he surprised and easily captured an entire British cavalry unit of almost 600 men. This emboldened the Ottoman-German side towards mounting a grand operation.

Despite this event, in the weeks that followed, the British command at Qatiya naively assumed that Kressenstein would not dare mount a full-scale attack upon their forward base during the summer, when temperatures regularly exceeded 40 degrees Celsius. The British moved the location of their main camp, to the tiny village of Romani, amidst some great sand hills above the Qatiya Oasis.

During the last part of July, British advance parties reported enemy activity in the desert moving towards the Qaitiya area; however, this was mistaken for Ottoman-German reconnaissance parties.

However, during the night of August 3-4, 1916, Kressenstein managed with stealth to move his main force of 16,000 men, armed with heavy artillery within striking distance of the Romani camp. Walshe and his fellow officers were woken in the middle of the night facing a crisis.

As the sun came up on August 4, the Ottoman-German force had moved in towards the British potions but met with fierce resistance. The attackers eventually managed to take many of the highlands around Romani, including Wellington Ridge, seemingly a bad sign for the British. However, Kressenstein's fierce artillery barrages fell off their mark, allowing the defenders to regroup. The British fought valiantly, while the Ottoman-German forces, suffering from heat exhaustion and lack of ammunition, started to flag.

On August 5, the British side forced the attackers off the highlands into unfavourable terrain, within the range of their heavy guns. This forced the Ottoman-German army to move further back to Qatiya, an untenable lowland position. Kressenstein then ordered a full retreat towards El Arish. The German commander, always good at logistics, managed to quickly move out his heavy artillery and valuable equipment, ensuring that they were safe for use another day. Some of the Ottoman-German detachments likewise beat a clean retreat, while others straggled, making them vulnerable to attack or capture.

The British pursued the retreating Ottoman-German army; however, they were slow out of the gate. While they did manage to take 4,000 prisoners, they failed to entrap the main body of Kressenstein's force. The British chased the Ottomans for some days until reaching Bir el Abd, where meeting a fierce rear-guard action, convincing the British to call off the pursuit. Kressenstein managed to return to El Arish with the core of his army intact and almost all his prized equipment.

While the British Imperial forces had fought brilliantly against the attack upon Romani, Whitehall was bitterly critical of Murray, Lawrence and Chauvel's failure to hunt down and annihilate Kressenstein's retreating army. While it is possible that this could have been achieved, in retrospect the criticism seems a bit too harsh, as mounting such a chase in the desert in summer is certainly easier said than done. While it true was that Kressenstein's force lived to fight another day, so did the Egyptian Expeditionary Force. Moreover, the Suez Canal, the great lifeline of the British Empire, was henceforth resolutely safe from attack.

The Battle of Romani marked a major turning point in that prior to the event, the Ottoman-German side had always been on the offensive; from the point onwards, they were always on the defensive.

For the next five months the British cautiously pushed eastwards, evicting the Ottoman-German forces from El Arish and the Sinai altogether by early January 1917. The British forces in Egypt where then given the green light to invade Ottoman Palestine. However, this proved to be an exceedingly difficult task, as the Ottoman-German side mounted fierce resistance. The British were for a time stopped cold by Kressentein at the Second Battle of Gaza (April 17-18, 1917). However, they eventually regrouped and moved forward, although it was not until December 11, 1917, that they took Jerusalem. The British capture of Damascus on October 1, 1918, is generally viewed as the end of major hostilities in the Levant, coming less than a month before the Ottoman Empire's general surrender at the Armistice of Mudros (October 29, 1918).

950 EUR

11. Colonies / Pacific Ocean
Ottoman Cartography

مفصل اوقيانوسيه حريطه سى
[Detailed Map of Oceania]

Istanbul: مطبعه عثمانيه [Matbaa Osmania] 1324 [1908].

Colour lithograph, 67 x 100 cm (26.4 x 39.4 inches) (minor staining, soft folds slightly scuffed and with small tears and partly repaired narrow holes).

A rare large late Ottoman map, depicting the colonies in the area around the Pacific Ocean

A poster size map in Ottoman language, printed in 1908 in Istanbul, showcases territories and colonies of various countries in the area around the Pacific Ocean. Marked are the territories of the United States (yellow), Great Britain (yellow), France (grey), Russia (green), Netherlands (dark red) and Germany (red).

The Ottomans developed an interest in the Pacific in the time of the Russo-Japanese War (1904-1905).

The map is dedicated to sultan Abdul Hamid II.

We could not find any institutional examples on Worldcat.

450 EUR



مفصل اوقیانوسیه حریطه سی

سابقه معارف وزارتی حضرت غازی سلطان عبدالحمید خان ثانی ده معارف عمومیه نظارت جلیله سنه رخصت شمیه نیله بیکاشی الحاج محمد نصرالله وکیل آغاسی محمد رشدی افندی مع رفقه ترتیب و تنظیم اولنمشدر

دار سعادت: مطبعه عثمانیه ده طبع اولنمشدر سنه ۱۳۲۴

کیلومتره ۱/۲۷ ۲۵۰ ۰۰۰ مقیاسی

اشارات مخصوصه

حکومات متفقه اوروپا
انگلتره
فرانسه
روسیه
المانیا
حکومات مستقله
خط جاروی
خط استیار
موجودی تحریر اولنان

الاسقه

بحر محیط کبیر

میکسیکو

بحر محیط هندی

12. Manhattan

UNIQUE MEDIA

Manhattan. New York

Don Mills, Ontario, Canada: Unique Media 1993

Colour lithograph, 45,5 x 68 cm (18 x 26.8 inches), verso text and colour images (soft folds, otherwise in a good condition.

A nostalgic bird's eye view of Manhattan, as it looked at the end of the 2nd millennium.

Marked are the most importrant buildings and streets.

The images on the back represent Manhattan from the East side and Midtown Manhattan in bord's eye views. The text describes the city and lists most important points of interest.

350 EUR



MANHATTAN

NEW YORK



13. Wine Map of France

R. Quémy – Cartes Taride – REVUE DU VIN DE FRANCE

La France Vinicole. Publiée par la Revue du Vin de France sous le haut patronage de l'Institut National des Appellations d'Origine et du Comité National des Vins de France

Paris : Michard 1973

Colour lithograph, 66 x 87 cm (26 x 34.3 inches).

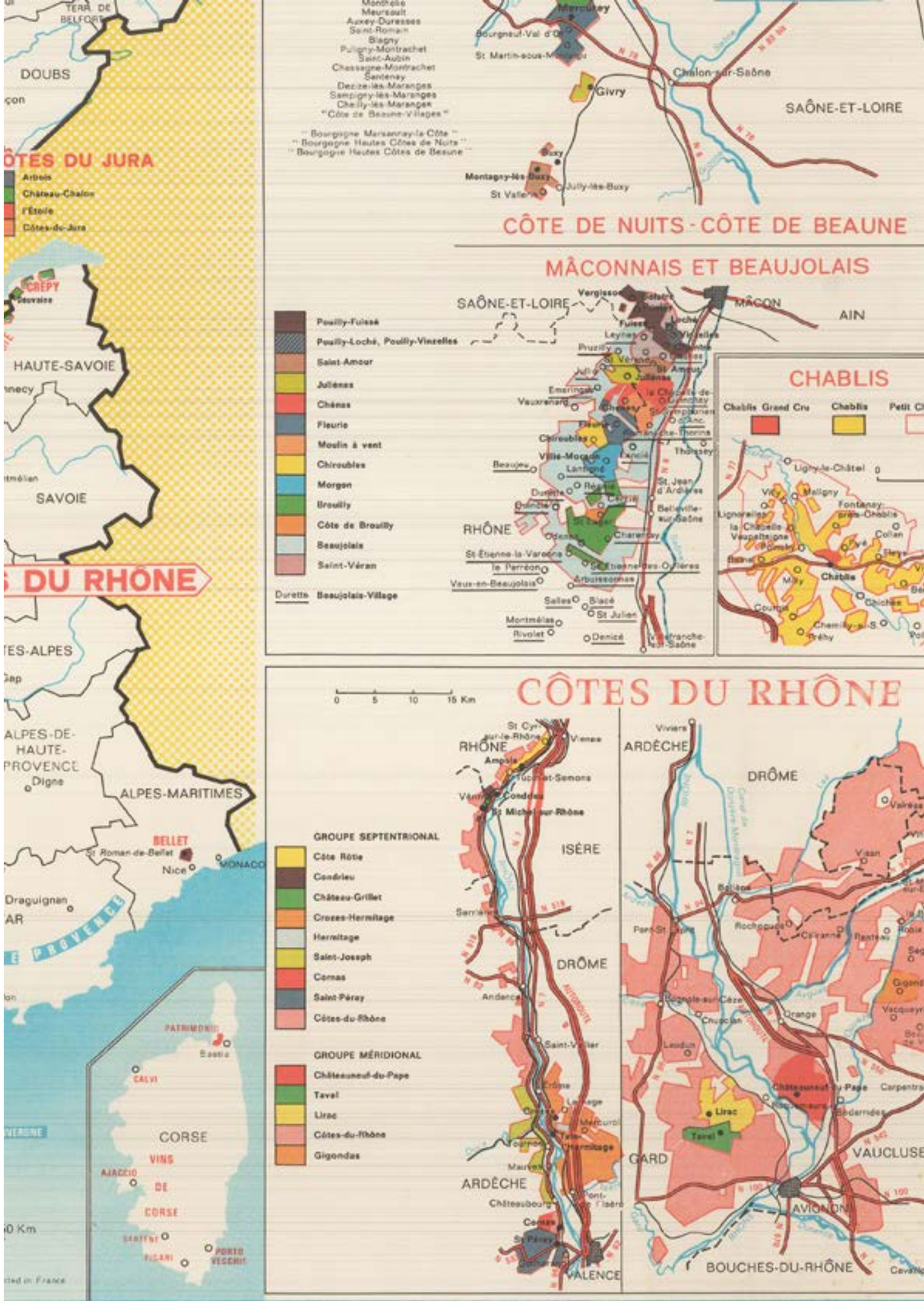
A large wine map of France, published in 1973 by the magazine Vin de France

A map of France, with detailed in-set maps showcasing regions Val de Loire, Bordeaux, Champagne, Bourgogne and Côtes du Rhône, represents various wine regions. Different colours on the maps mark types of wine.

We could find 6 institutional examples on Worldcat (Utrecht University Library, Bibliothèque nationale de France, Library of Congress, University of California, Davis, University of California, Santa Barbara, National Library of Australia).

References: OCLC 221683571.

350 EUR



LA FRANCE VINICOLE

PUBLIÉE PAR LA REVUE DU VIN DE FRANCE

SOUS LE HAUT PATRONAGE DE L'INSTITUT NATIONAL DES APPELLATIONS D'ORIGINE

ET DU COMITÉ NATIONAL DES VINS DE FRANCE

VAL DE LOIRE

MUSCADET · ANJOU ET SAUMUR

TOURAINE

BORDEAUX

CHAMPAGNE

BOURGOGNE

CÔTE DE NUITS · CÔTE DE BEAUNE

MÂCONNAIS ET BEAUJOLAIS

CHABLIS

CÔTES DU RHÔNE

LE HAVRE

CALVADOS

CHAMPAGNE

ALSACE

VAL DE LOIRE

(MUSCADET · ANJOU ET SAUMUR) (TOURAINE)

(CHABLIS)

BOURGOGNE

(CÔTE DE NUITS)

(CÔTE DE BEAUNE)

(MÂCONNAIS)

(BEAUJOLAIS)

CÔTES DU JURA

COGNAC

BORDEAUX

BERGERAC

COTES DU RHÔNE

ARMAGNAC

GAILLAC

CORSE

Cartographie : R. Guinio - Carte Taride - PARIS

Impression : Imprimerie Michaux - PARIS

ATLAS DE LA FRANCE VINICOLE L. LARMAT

REVUE DU VIN DE FRANCE — 5, Avenue du Coq - 75009 PARIS 9e

14. Pictorial Map of Hyogo
American Occupation of Japan

兵庫県国土観光連盟編　[Hyogo Prefecture National Tourism Federation]

兵庫県観光と産業地図- Map of Sightseeing and Products in Hyogo Prefecture
[Hyogo Prefecture Tourism and Industry Map]

[S.l.] 近畿観光通信社 [Kinki Tourism News Agency] 1948.

Colour lithograph, 76 x 54 cm (30 x 21.3 inches), verso text in blue (soft folds slightly worn, with tiny tears and holes on crossings, minor staining).

A pictorial map of Hyogo in Japanese and English, made during the American occupation of Japan

A large tourist pictorial map of Hyogo Prefecture represents the tourist attractions of the region. The in-set map in English lists ways of transportation to Kobe from Osaka, Kyoto, Tokyo, Beppu, Seattle, Minneapolis and Shanghai. The text in Japanese is accompanied with notes in English, probably written for the American soldiers and other employees of the US government, during the American occupation of Japan (1945-1952).

In 1948 Kobe, the capital of Hyogo prefecture, became one of the centers of the Hanshin Education Incident - a series of protests after the closure of the Korean ethnic schools, under the directions of the Government of the United States and the Japanese Ministry of Education, following the concern, that that communists had infiltrated the schools and were attempting to disrupt the U.S. occupation.

420 EUR



15. Beirut, Lebanon Whiteprint Map

[مصلحة كهرباء لبنان بالتعاون مع مديرية الشؤون الجغرافية]. ELECTRICITÉ DU LIBAN IN COOPERATION WITH THE DIRECTORATE OF GEOGRAPHICAL AFFAIRS.

مدينة بيروت
[City of Beirut]

Beirut: Teckniplan, January 1967.

Whiteprint, bearing 2 handstamps of the publisher 'Teckniplan' (Very Good, light even toning, a small patch of old tape on handstamp lower left), 74 x 107 cm (29.1 x 42.1 inches).

A seemingly unrecorded large format whiteprint map of Beirut made for the national power company, Electricité du Liban; highly detailed, it is based upon the best official surveys and captures the city during the twilight of its heyday when it was known as the "Paris of the East".

This seemingly unrecorded map, made in the ephemeral whiteprint method for the national power company, Electricité du Liban, shows the city in detail, predicated upon the best official surveys supplied by Lebanon's Directorate of Geographical Affairs. The Arabic language map carefully labels all streets and outlines all major features such as state offices, mosques, madrasas, state hospitals, hotels, fire departments, churches, and cemeteries. The map was seemingly used by Electricité du Liban to plan electricity delivery to major facilities around the city.

The map captures Beirut when it was known as the "Paris of the East", being one of the Middle East's most beautiful, modern and culturally and sophisticated cities. However, in the 1960s, the city was the scene of rising sectarian tensions, stoked by external powers, while also a hotbed of espionage. These forces would shortly lead the Lebanese Civil War (1975-90), which would destroy much of the city and cost the lives of 120,000 of its residents.

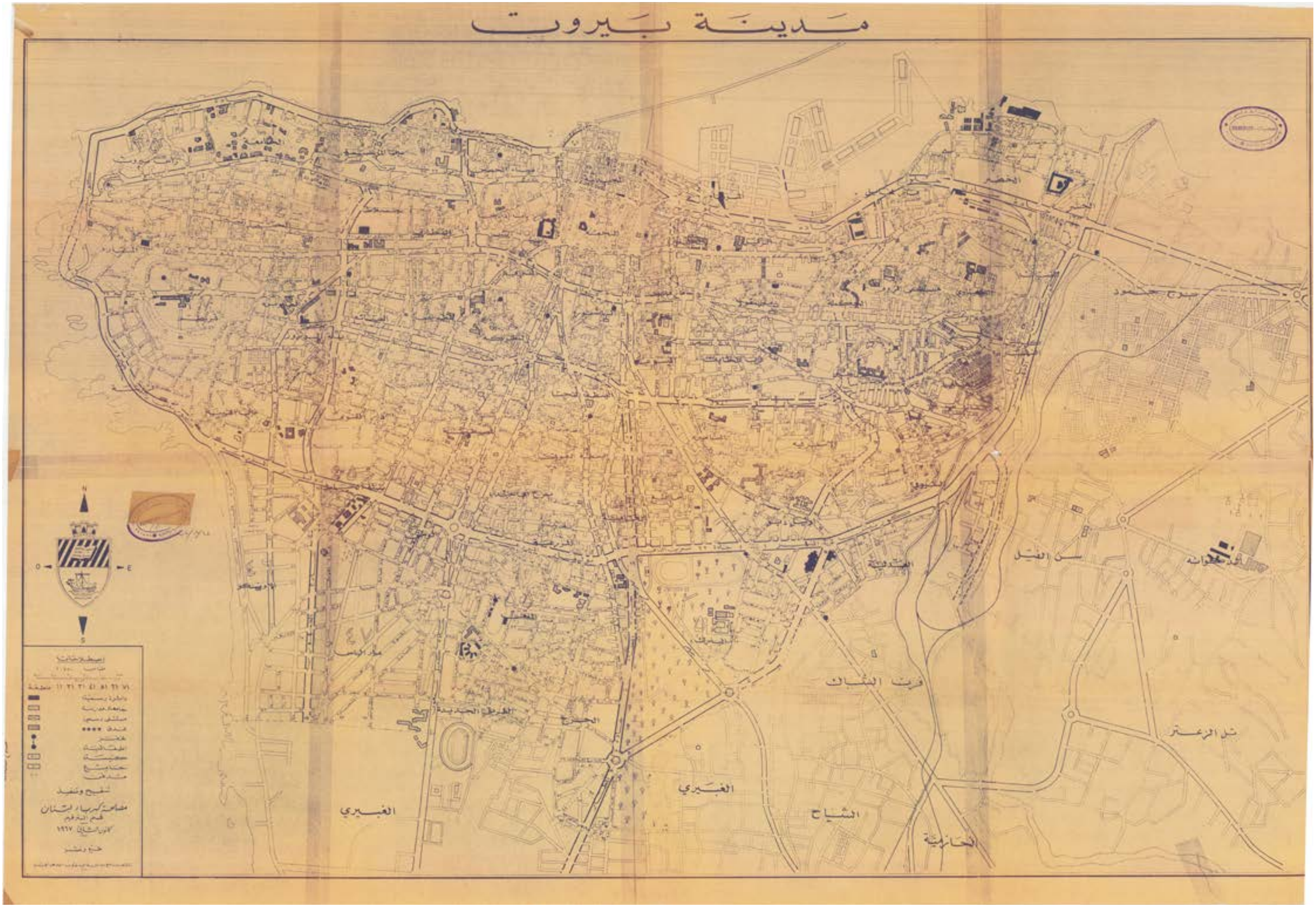
The map was made in the whiteprint method, an ephemeral photographic printing process that was the inverse of making blueprints. The process could yield only a small number of examples. Not surprisingly, the present map appears to be unrecorded, and was made for the internal use of Electricité du Liban executives and engineers, with examples generally being discarded after their episodic use. The map is thus a unique and fascinating artefact from the twilight of Beirut's heyday.

References: N/A – Map seemingly unrecorded.

680 EUR



مدينة بيروت


الغبيري
الشياح
الغبيري
الحارة
وادي الشاك
تل الزعتر
تل الفيل
الدكوانه
المدينة
الجسر
الطريق الجديدة
مار الياس
البرك
الشويفات
الغبيري
مصلحة كهرباء لبنان
قسم الخرائط
١٩٦٧

16. Egypt – Ismailia / Suez Canal / 'Operation Rodeo' Egyptian Revolution Of 1952

42 SURVEY ENGINEER REGIMENT, ROYAL ENGINEERS (BRITISH ARMY).

Plan of Ismailia / Scale 1:5,000 approx. / First Edition.

[Egypt, probably Ismailia or vicinity, circa 1950].

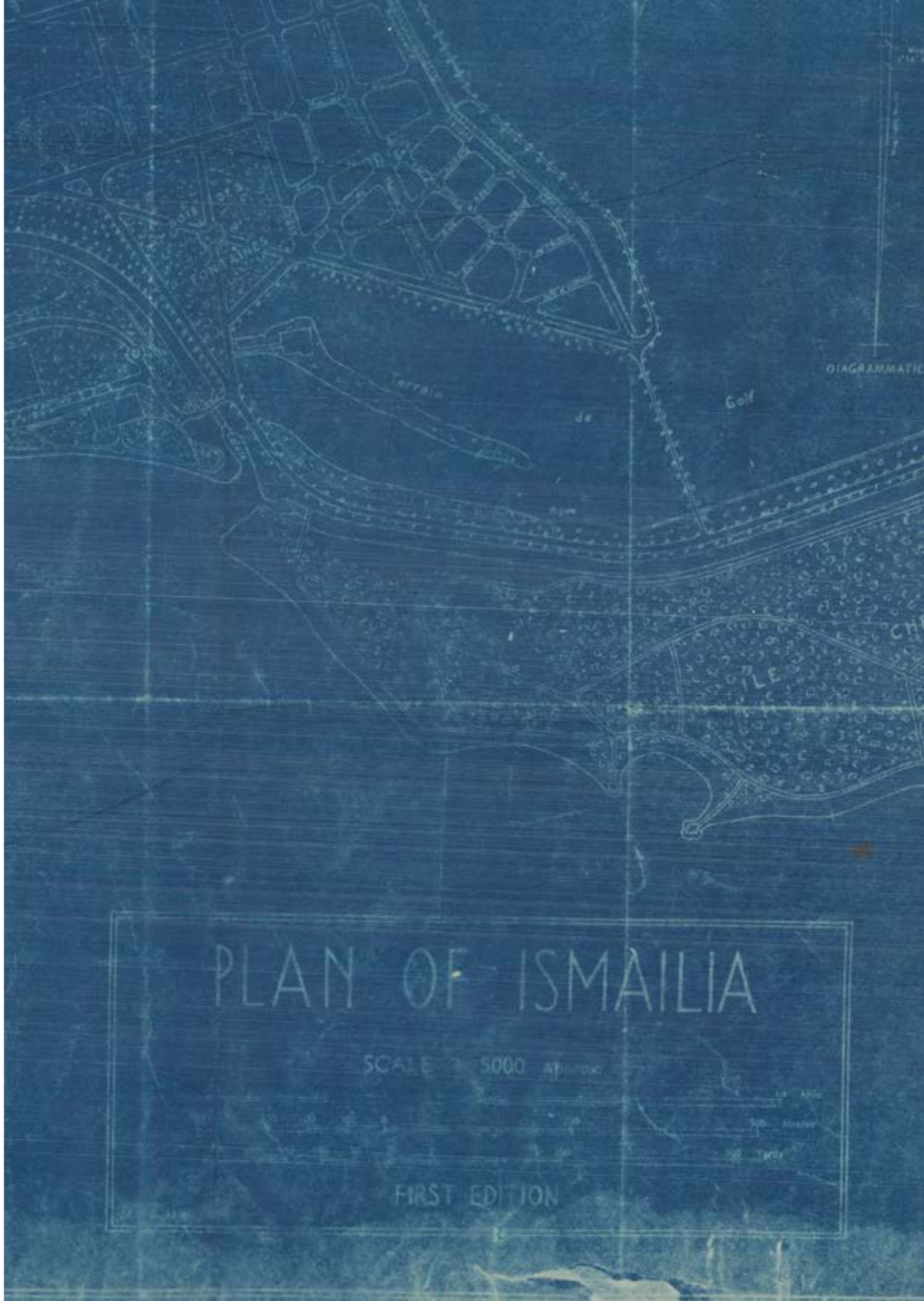
Cyanotype (blueprint) (Very good, some light wear along old clean folds, old tack marks to corners), 62 x 87 cm (24.4 x 34.3 inches).

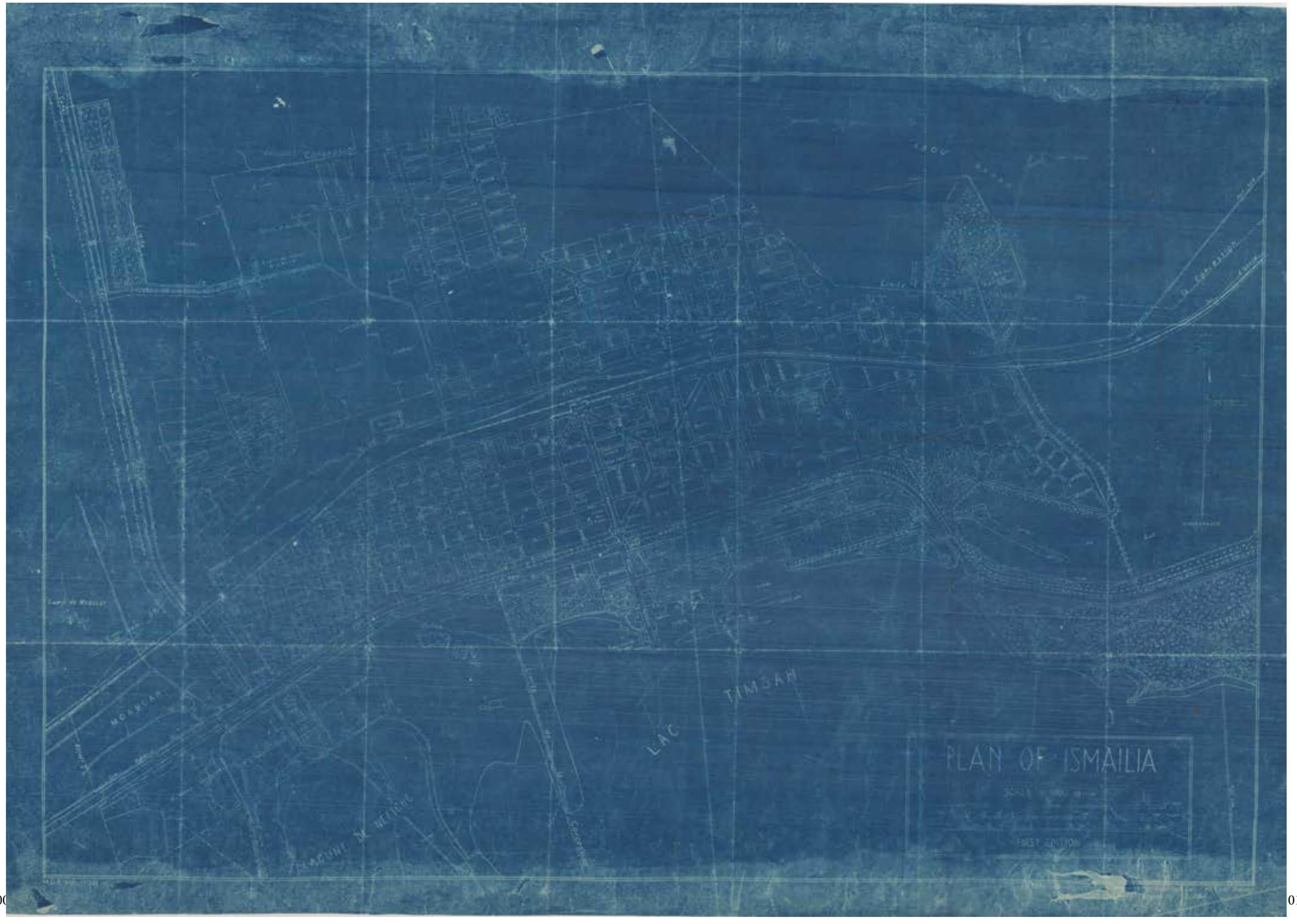
Extremely rare – possibly a unique survivor - a stellar large format blueprint edition of a military survey of Ismailia, Egypt, the planned city that was long the headquarters of the Suez Canal Company, made by the British Royal Engineers during the tense period between World War II (when the canal was the ultimate strategic objective of the Nazi invasion of Egypt) and just before 'Operation Rodeo', a violent incident in Ismailia that sparked the Egyptian Revolution of 1952, leading to the nationalization of the Suez Canal the expulsion of the Western Powers.

The construction of the Suez Canal, the great nexus of trade and military movement linking the East and West, was commenced in 1859. The mega-project was executed under the auspices of the French-controlled Universal Company of the Maritime Canal of Suez (Compagnie universelle du canal maritime de Suez), generally known simply as the 'Suez Canal Company', that was given semi-sovereign control over the canal and adjacent territory. The head of the enterprise was the hard-charging French engineer and entrepreneur Ferdinand de Lesseps.

In 1863, while the canal was still under construction, Lesseps commissioned the creation of the new city of 'Ismailia', named after the Egyptian ruler, Isma'il Pasha, which would act as the headquarters of the Suez Canal Company. It was built in what was hitherto a non-descript patch of desert, but by then at the midpoint of the canal, on the western bank, where it widened along the shores of Lake Timah.

Ismailia was a meticulously planned city, constructed with five axial neighborhoods, of which two were designated for Europeans, two for Greeks, and one for Arabs. The city would feature a plan of wide, straight tree-lined streets, public squares and parks with carefully placed institutions, utilities and industrial sites. Many fine building of hybrid Franco-Egyptian designs were constructed, and Ismailia was intended to stand in sharp contrast the 'chaos' that seemed to otherwise prevail in Egyptian urban centres.




LAC TIMSAH
PLAN OF ISMAILIA

Ismailia proper was made a 'Concession', placing it under the supervision of the Suez Canal Company and outside of the direct auspices of Egyptian authorities.

The Suez Canal was completed in 1869, forever revolutionizing international economics and connectivity. The Suez Canal Company became a joint Anglo-French venture in the late 1870s. In 1882, Britain assumed military control over Egypt and made the country a protectorate, while keeping the Khedive on the throne as a token ruler. By this time the Suez Canal had become the lifeblood of the British Empire, connecting the mother country with India, Malaya and Australia, etc. Britain procced to establish a major permanent military base at Ismailia, to guard the canal from attack by enemies both foreign and domestic.

While the Suez Canal was of incalculable benefit to Britain, London also arguably became over-dependent on the route, such that it came to be their 'jugular'; taking the canal would immediately cripple the empire. During World War I, The Suez Canal was attacked twice by Ottoman-German forces from Palestine, but both attempts were repelled.

During World War II, in what was known as the Western Desert Campaign (1940-3), the German General Erwin Rommel, leading his Afrikakorps, invaded Egypt from Libya. This was done with the ultimate objective of seizing the Suez Canal. While the Germans gave the British forces a good fight (and a great scare), they fell short, losing the Second Battle of El Alamein (October 23 to November 11, 1942), only a little way east of Alexandria, and so forcing them out of Egypt for good.

The present map was made around 1950, in the post-war period, whereupon the British regime in Egypt had long overstayed its welcome. The Egyptian people were indignant at having been forced to suffer through a war that they believed did not concern them, with the country was buffeted by powerful nationalist and Pan-Arabist sentiments.

Armed anti-British fedayeen resistance groups began attacking Western targets, particularly in the Suez Canal Zone, a situation that the British high command found intolerable. They accused the Egyptian police, and notably those stationed in Ismailia, of aiding the 'terrorists'.

In January 1952, the commander of the British garrison at Ismailia, Brigadier Kenneth Exham, issued an ultimatum to the 700-man strong Egyptian police force in Ismailia to surrender their weapons and to vacate the Canal Zone. This demand was flatly refused, at which point, on January 25, 1952, in what became known as 'Operation Rodeo', Exham surrounded the police station with 7,000 troops, reissuing his ultimatum.

When the Egyptian police garrison, once again, refused to surrender, Exhams's men opened fire, killing 50 policemen and leaving another 80 injured, while taking the rest of the force prisoner.

The incident at Ismailia enraged the Egyptian people, and the following day, Cairo was engulphed in a massive anti-Western riot that became known as 'Black Saturday' (January 26, 1952). Huge crowds, led by still unidentified figures, attacked innumerable establishments and institutions associated with the West, bringing many to the torch. By the end of the night 300 shops, all the major department stores, 13 hotels, 8 auto dealerships, 40 theatres, 92 bars, 73 restaurants and coffee houses, and 16 social clubs were either destroyed or severely damaged; the bill for the lost property added up to £3.4 million – then an enormous sum.

While the Egyptian government condemned the rioting in no uncertain terms, it was curious that the Egyptian first responders were incredibly slow to arrive on the scene, always showing up at flashpoints after the damage was done and scarcely arresting anyone. This indicated that the rioters had the tacit support of the rank and file of the armed forces and police, a bad omen for the pro-British King of Egypt, Farouk.

The Egyptian nationalist side took the initiative when a group of young army commanders, the so-called 'Free Officers', mounted the 23 July Coup, or Egyptian Revolution of 1952, which overthrew the monarchy and installed a republican regime, soon led by Gamal Abdel Nasser. Nasser was a highly intelligent and enormously charismatic figure who soon galvanized the Middle East in a wave of nationalist, anti-imperialist sentiment, encouraging Arab countries to seize their independence.

In 1956, Nasser signed the death warrant for British, and Western, interference in Egypt's affairs, seizing control of the Suez Canal. He then weathered the 'Suez Crisis', the botched combined British, French and Israeli attack upon Egypt, and charted a new course for the country in alliance with the Soviet Union.

The Map in Focus

The present work, which feature the best general mapping of Ismailia available at the time, shows the entire town, with a roughly westward orientation, with the Suez Canal and Lake Timah running along the bottom of the map. The town's orderly and spacious plan is showcased, with wide streets, and many squares and parks, all in rational patterns. The 'Concession' boundaries clearly marked, while all streets are labeled, and topographic features defined. The railway is shown to divide the city, with the station in the centre, while the Moascar Army Base lies to the far left. Innumerable buildings and facilities are labeled, such as military and police installations, government offices, canal offices and services, places of worship, social clubs, schools, hospitals, and utilities, etc., essentially locating all features of any interest for military operational planning.

The map is an ephemeral cyanotype (blueprint) edition of a photolithographed masterplan of Ismailia drafted by the 42 Survey Engineer Regiment of the Royal Engineers, in 1949, based upon tracings supplied to them by the Headquarters British Troops Egypt (HQ BTE), dated 1947, which, in turn, were predicated upon a French survey, likely made for the Suez Canal Company (which explains why most of the text of the map is in French).

The 42 Survey Engineer Regiment was special mapping unit formed in 1947 for service in Egypt. Since 1948, the corps was posted at RAF Fayid, an airbase located about 23 km south of Ismailia, which is where the original photolithgraphed map was likely drafted.

The photolithographed masterplan would have been made in only a handful of examples for official military use. As the security situation in and around Ismailia deteriorated, British forces would have had a desperate need for copies of what was the best general plan of the city, but which were probably in short supply. As such, the map was hastily copied (as evidenced here by the crude lines of its technical reproduction) by the cyanotype (blueprint) printing technique, which is sometimes referred to as a 'sunprint'. This photographic printing process involved the use of two chemicals: ammonium iron (III) citrate and potassium ferricyanide. Invented in 1842 by the astronomer Sir John Herschel, the technique was favoured by engineers, as it produced technical diagrams of sharp contrast and clarity. It also had the advantage of being very low cost and easy to execute (by those properly trained). In the late 19th and early 20th Centuries, the technique gained wide popularity for architectural and engineering plans (i.e., 'Blueprints'). This led it to be adapted to cartography, often to maps of a technical nature, such as urban models and plans for mines and infrastructure. A limitation of the cyanotype medium is that it could yield only a very limited number of copies, such that virtually all cyanotype maps are today extremely rare.

Cyanotype maps were especially popular with British military cartographers operating in colonial, or frontier, regions during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The technique began to fall out use for cartography in many places by the 1920s, although it had a greater longevity in some locales, such as India and Egypt.

The present example of the map was likely run off quickly on the heels of the first printing of the photolithographed version and was quite possibly used by British forces during 'Operation Rodeo', as well as the many other military incidents that occurred in the Ismailia area during the early to mid-1950s.

A Note on Editions and Rarity

The present blueprint is copied from the first edition of the map, photolithographed in 1949, while a second edition was photolithographed in 1951 in Cairo by the Survey Directorate, Middle East.

Both conventional editions of the present map are today extremely rare; they would have been issued on only very small print runs, while the survival rate of such large military maps made for field use is incredibly low. We can trace only a single example of the photolithographed first edition of the map, held by the British library.

We have not been able to trace the existence of another examples of cyanotype issues of the map, perhaps making the present work a unique survivor.

References: N/A – No other cyanotype editions traced. Cf. (non-blueprint ed.:) British Library: Cartographic Items Maps * 64390.(36.), OCLC: 557779375.

650 EUR

17. Turkey - Anatolia

Aleksei Pavlovich BOLOTOV [Алексей Павлович БОЛОТОВ] (1803 - 1853). / Pyotr Alexandrovich CHIKHACHYOV [Пётр Алекса́ндрович ЧИХАЧЁВ] (1808 - 1890).

Carte géographique de l'Asie Mineure rédigée à l'échelle de 1: 1 000 000, par A. de Bolotoff, général à l'Etat-Major de Russie, d'après des matériaux inédits et les données fournies par A. de Tchihatchef. 1853.

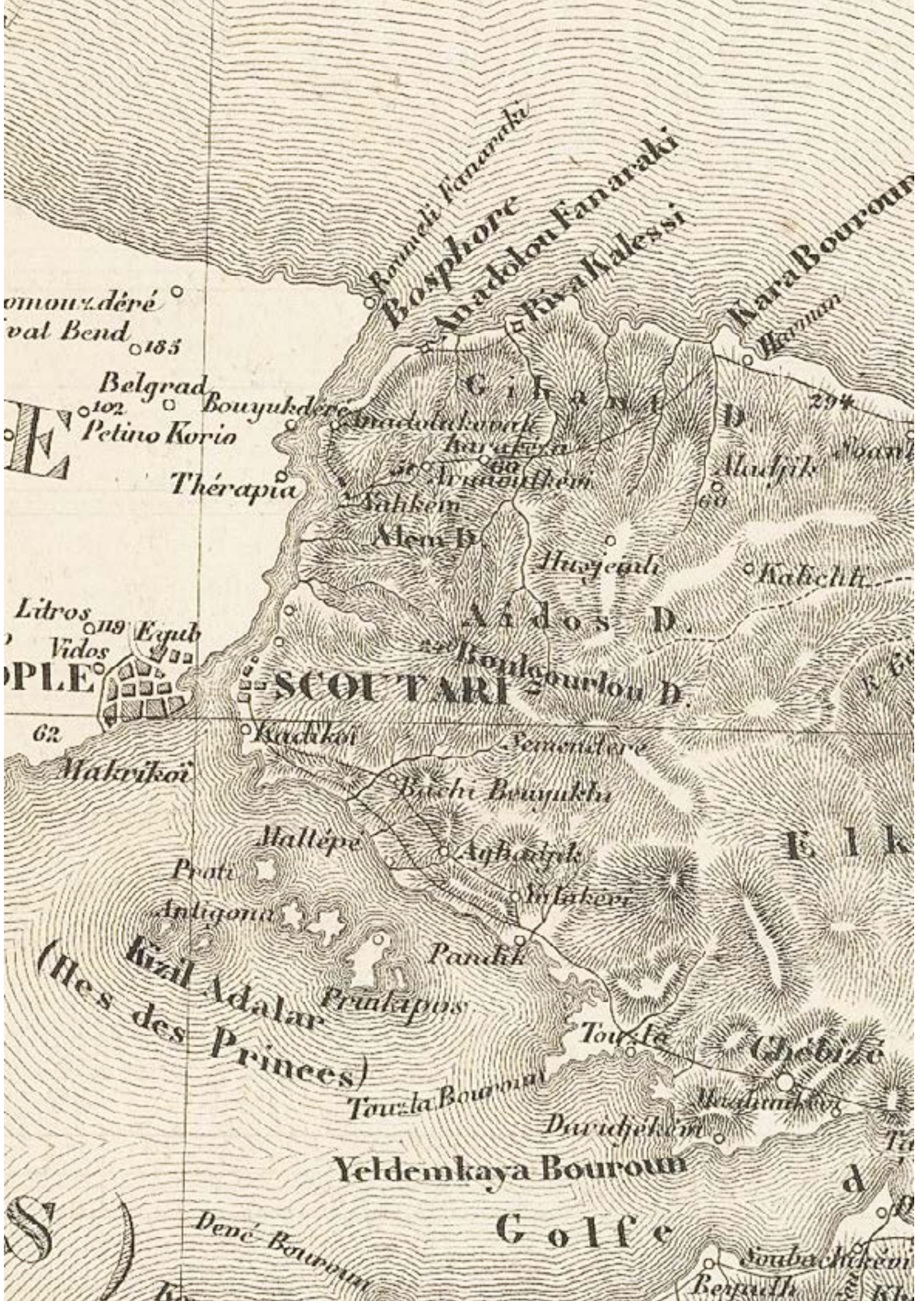
Paris: Gide & J. Baudry / Imprimerie Lemercier et Cie., 1853.

Lithograph, originally printed on 2 sheets, but here joined and dissected onto 8 sections and mounted upon original linen (Very Good, just some light toning along folds, tiny holes in linen on crossings), 74 x 107 cm (29.1 x 42.1 inches).

Very rare and important – one of the earliest credible attempts to scientifically map Anatolia, drafted by the leading Russian geodesist General Aleksei Pavlovich Bolotov from material supplied by his esteemed countryman, the geologist, naturalist and adventurer Pyotr Alexandrovich Chikhachyov, published in Paris on the eve of the Crimean War.

This important and very high-quality work represents one of the first serious attempts to scientifically map Anatolia, a land that while long one of the epicentres of both Western and Islamic civilization, had proven difficult to survey due to its extremely rugged topography and the political instability of its countryside. It is the result of the collaboration of two of Russia's leading intellectuals, General Aleksei Pavlovich Bolotov, a foremost geodesist and military cartographer, who drafted the map, and the polymath geologist, naturalist and adventurer Pyotr Alexandrovich Chikhachyov, who supplied the source materials.

The map shows all of Anatolia, from a line roughly west of Marash and Sivas, and expresses the peninsula's' extreme topography with amazing accuracy and detail. A close look at the map reveals that the hachures employed to express mountain ranges and peaks are executed with unusual care and fineness, a signature trait of Bolotov's cartographic style, whereby he ensured that hachuring precisely corresponded to the scale and the true contours of the land (traditionally hachures were often exaggerated or abstracted for visual effect). Every city, town and village of note is labelled, as are the post roads connecting them, while the traditional names of regions are written across the landscape. The elevations of major towns and peaks are noted in metres, while rivers and lakes are carefully charted, with undefined features marked by dashed lines,



CARTE GÉOGRAPHIQUE

DE L'ASIE MINEURE

rédigée à l'Echelle de 1/1.000.000.

PAR A. DE BOLOTOFF

Général à l'Etat Major de Russie.

d'après des matériaux inédits et les dernières limites

PAR

P. DE TCHIHATCHEF.

1853



commensurate with the ethic of empiricism. Basepoints where astronomical observations for surveying are marked by crossed circles.

Every effort was made to provide the toponomy in Turkish (transliterated into the Latin alphabet), with the lengthy and intriguing glossary 'Signification des mots turcs', translating dozens of geographic terms into French.

The map represents a major milestone in the scientific mapping of Anatolia, being dramatically more accurate and detailed that its predecessors. It was issued a year before Heinrich Kiepert's better-known Karte von Klein-Asien (Berlin: Dietrich Reimer, 1854), which is often thought to be the first broadly accurate map of Anatolia. While Kiepert's effort (which used Bolotov-Chikhachyov map as one of its many sources) is overall more accurate, in reality, the two maps are complementary, as the Bolotov-Chikhachyov map has a better projection for some areas. As such, only by considering the two maps together can one form a complete impression of the genesis of the modern scientific mapping of Turkey.

Chikhachyov served as a Russian diplomat in Constantinople from 1845 to 1847, and then for the next sixteen years led a series of scientific expeditions across Anatolia. By 1852, he and his associates made serval groundbreaking scientific surveys of parts of Anatolia, while Chikhachyov had apparently acquired some very fine Ottoman manuscript maps of other areas. As Chikhachyov was not a cartographer (one of the few skills he did not possess!), he sent these high-quality source materials to his friend, General Bolotov, who drafted the present map in his signature fashion.

The map was published in Paris in 1853, on the eve of the Crimean War, whereby an alliance of Britain, France and the Ottoman Empire opposed Russia. The choice to have the map issued in Paris was due to Chikhachyov's stellar connections with the scientific community there (which amazingly remained unaffected by the war) and the fact that French-produced map backed by a major publisher such as Lemercier et Cie. would have better international dissemination than a Russian production.

A Note on Rarity

The present map was separately issued, and while Chikhachyov intended for it to be widely disseminated, it was seemingly made in only a small print run. Perhaps the Crimean War and the appearance of the Kiepert map discouraged a second run of the press.

The map is very rare, as while we can trace 11 institutional examples, held by the Bibliothèque nationale de France; British Library; Harvard University; Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin; Bayerische Staatsbibliothek; Niedersächsische Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Göttingen; Royal Library of Belgium (KBR); The London Library; Muséum national d'histoire naturelle (Paris); University of Glasgow; and the Biblioteca del Ministerio de Defensa (Madrid), we cannot locate any sales records for a complete example of the map going back at least 25 years (an incomplete offering, with only the western sheet, appeared at auction in 2019).

Despite the map's rarity, it still proved highly influential, as it was cited by major geographers for many years as a seminal work on the geography of Turkey.

The Creators: Bolotov and Chikhachyov – Leading Russian Intellectuals

Aleksei Pavlovich Bolotov [Алексей Павлович Болотов] (1803 - 1853) was for twenty years Russia's preeminent geodesist and a cartographer of uncommon ability. A native of Oryol province, he came from a prominent noble-intellectual family; his grandfather was Andrey Timofeyevich Bolotov (1738 – 1833), Russia's foremost agronomist.

Aleksei received a stellar military education, as an engineer, and joined the army, serving in The Russo-Turkish War of 1828–1829, whereupon he gained great familiarity with the geography of the Ottoman Empire.

Bolotov's astounding virtuosity as a cartographer and geographer was soon noticed by the Czar's court. In 1832, he was appointed a full professor at the Imperial Military Academy, an extraordinary honour for a 29-year-old. In that post, which he held for 20 years, he was charged with creating the syllabus for surveying, cartography and geography for the elite of the Russian Army. He constantly strived to improve the quality of military mapmaking in Russia, adopting the newest and best ideas and techniques from foreign countries, such that Russian cartography soon achieved world-leading standards. The present map is just one of his many groundbreaking scientific endeavours, often done in cooperation with leading Europeans minds.

Bolotov attained the rank of Major General, and in 1852 became the head of the Department of the General Staff of the Military Scientific Committee. Sadly, he died suddenly in 1853, at the age of 49, while visiting Marseille, just as the present map was being published. However, he left an enduring legacy, as for decades thereafter dozens of Russia's best mapmakers owed their skills to him, revolutionizing the geographic knowledge of Russia and neighboring countries.

Pyotr Alexandrovich Chikhachyov (Пётр Алекса́ндрович Чихачёв) (1808 - 1890), also spelled in a bewildering number of ways in Western languages (Tchihatchef, Chikhachev or Tchihatchev), was one of the great adventurers, naturalists and geologists of the 19th century. He hailed from a wealthy military family that resided at the Czar's court (Chikhachyov was born in the Gatchina Palace and was largely raised at the Tsarskoye Selo palace complex). Educated by the court's lyceum professors, as a teenager he was sent to the West to learn the natural sciences from the best teachers, eventually settling in Paris for a time.

While Chikhachyov did not attend university, he was a man of extraordinary intellect, such that he was able to master many complex scientific subjects and was treated as an equal by Europe's most esteemed professors and intellectuals. He also had access to his family's considerable wealth, in addition to Czarist patronage, which allowed him to travel, buy equipment and specimens, and organize expeditions as he saw fit. He was

also able to attract a retinue of the best minds to either accompany him on his travels, or to help prepare his findings for publication.

Chikhachyov's first scientific mission was to southern Italy, in 1841-2, whereupon he made valuable research into Monte Gargano and other wonders of the Neapolitan Kingdom.

From 1842-5, Chikhachyov led a grand expedition to the Altai Mountains in Central Asia, whereupon he made many discoveries of flora, fauna and geography, as well as being the first to identify the Kuznetsk Basin, the world's largest coal deposit. He also made many novel observations on the region's nomadic and settled tribes, which were little known to Europeans. The result was his work, Voyage scientifique dans l'Altai oriental et les parties adjacentes de la frontiere de Chine (with atlas) (1845), a great classic of the study of Central Asia.

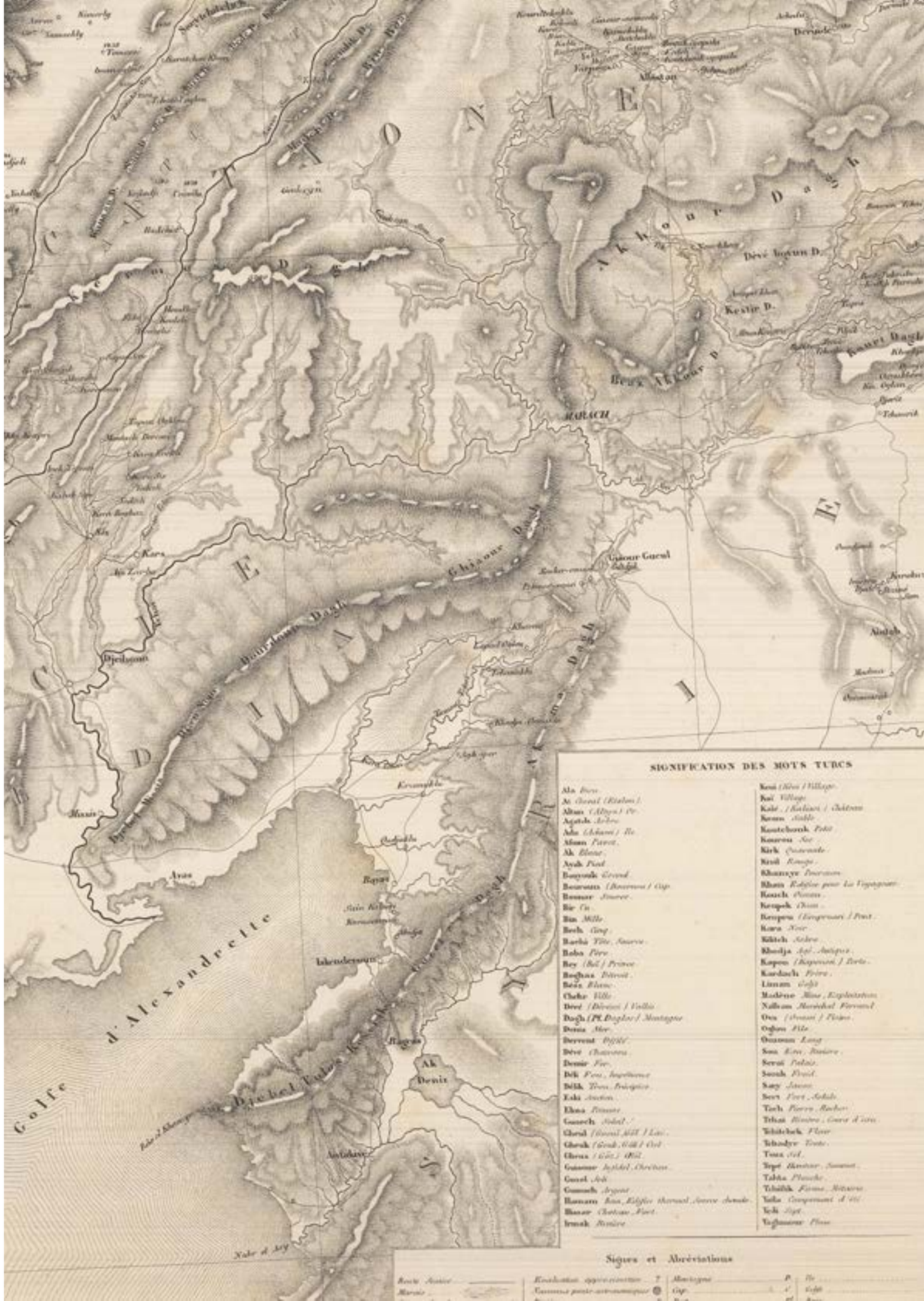
Next, Chikhachyov dedicated then following 20 years to the exploration and study of Turkey. From 1845 to 1857, he served as the the attaché of the Russian Embassy in Constantinople, whereupon he learned to speak and write Ottoman Turkish. While Russia was long the Ottoman Empire's foremost enemy, Chikhachyov's brilliance and charm ensured that he was able to forge relationships with Ottoman officials and intellectuals that managed to weather Russo-Turkish conflicts. From 1847 to 1863, Chikhachyov led a series of expeditions across Anatolia that made many important discoveries regarding geography, geology climatology, zoology, botany and paleontology.

The present map is one of the key products of Chikhachyov's expeditions. In line with his habit of recruiting the best possible people to help him publish and disseminate his discoveries, he asked his friend General Bolotov to draft the present map from the sources that Chikhachyov and his associations acquired in Turkey.
Chikhachyov travels in Anatolia resulted in his colossal work, Asie Mineure; description physique, statistique et archeologique, 4 volumes with 3 atlases (Paris, 1853-69), still one of the greatest scientific monuments of the study of Western Asia.

Even in his twilight years, Chikhachyov continued to travel widely, exploring and writing on Spain, Algeria and Tunisia. He remained 'in the saddle', so to speak, until his death at the age of 91 in 1890, leaving a legacy from 50 years of adventurers that hardly anyone could possible equal. In his will he left the French Academy of Sciences 100,000 Francs (then an enormous sum) to establish the Prix Tchihatcheff, a prestigious award that was given annually to one of the world's great explorers.

References: Bibliothèque nationale de France, département Cartes et plans, GE C-10625; British Library: Cartographic Items 1259.c.; Harvard University: MAP-LC G7430 1853; OCLC: 843954561, 872118497 556426281, 494447389, 1040521264, 9087235125; The Journal of the Royal Geographic Society of London, Volume 23 (1853), p. xlvi; Heinrich KIEPERT, Memoir über die Construktion der Karte von Kleinasien und Türkisch Armenien (Berlin, 1854), pp. 175-8; Mittheilungen aus Justus Perthes' Geographischer Anstalt, Band 6 (Gotha), p. 314.

1.400 EUR



18. Late Ottoman Pocket Atlas

جمهوريت جهان اطلاسى
[Cumhuriyet Cihan Atlası / Republic Atlas of the World]

Istanbul: Maarif Kütübhanesi 1925 - 1341

Long small 8°: [4 pp.], 24 pp., 120 pp., 34 colour lithographed maps and charts, some folding (complete – matching the list in text), contemporary half linen binding, debossed dark faux leather boards (minor staining, mostly on the edges, front endpapers replaced, binding slightly rubbed, some maps with proof states on the back, but otherwise in a good used condition with clean plates).

A charming pocket atlas in Ottoman language, made in the first years of the Republic of Turkey.

The atlas contains the following maps: solar system, mountain ranges and oceans depths, map of the world with the climate zones, pie charts showcasing vegetation of various countries, map of the world with shipping routes, Europe, European part of Turkey, Asian part of Turkey, Germany, Austria, Scandinavia, Benelux, France, Switzerland, Italy, Iberian Peninsula, Great Britain and Ireland, Baltic countries, European part of Russia, Czechoslovakia, the Balkans, Greece and Albania, Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Australia and Oceania, 6 maps showcasing main air connections in Europe, Thailand, Australia, New Zealand, North America and South America, statistical chart of various languages and their connections with circles representing the amount of people speaking them, pie charts showing the demographics of various countries, statistical charts representing the lengths of railways in various countries in 1920, flags of various countries.

We could not find any institutional examples on Worldcat.

620 EUR


مقایسهٔ انهار و جبال
آسیا
آمریکای شمالی
آمریکای جنوبی
اقیانوس اطلس
اقیانوس هند
اقیانوس کبیر
آلپ و شعباتنك مناظر متصوره سی
بحر سفید
اسپانیا - پورتیکز


چند نسلو واقیالی

19. Astronomy and Engineering Mathematics

حسن بدرالدين (Hasan BEDRETTIN (BEDREDDIN) KÜTAHYALI also Hasan BEDRETTIN Pasha, 1850-1914).

قوزموغرافيا ياخود علم احوال سما
[Kozmografya yahud İlm-i Ahvâl-i Sema / Cosmography or Knowledge of Situation of the Sky]

Istanbul: Mekteb-i Fünûn-u Harbiye-i Şâhâne Matbaası [made for the school year of:] 1292 [1876 non ante quem].

8°. [12 pp.], 360 pp. with black and white illustrations in text, 14 interleaved black and white illustrations, including one folding plate, old tiny German sticker on the lower margin of p. 1, old stamp on the first and black page, sporadic annotations in pencil in Ottoman in margins, two outer blank margins trimmed to the text).

[Bound together with:]

عثمان نورى پاشا (Osman Nuri Pasha, 1832 – 1900)

اصول جديده هندسه
[Usûl-i Cedide Hendese / New Principles of Geometry (Engineering). Third edition]

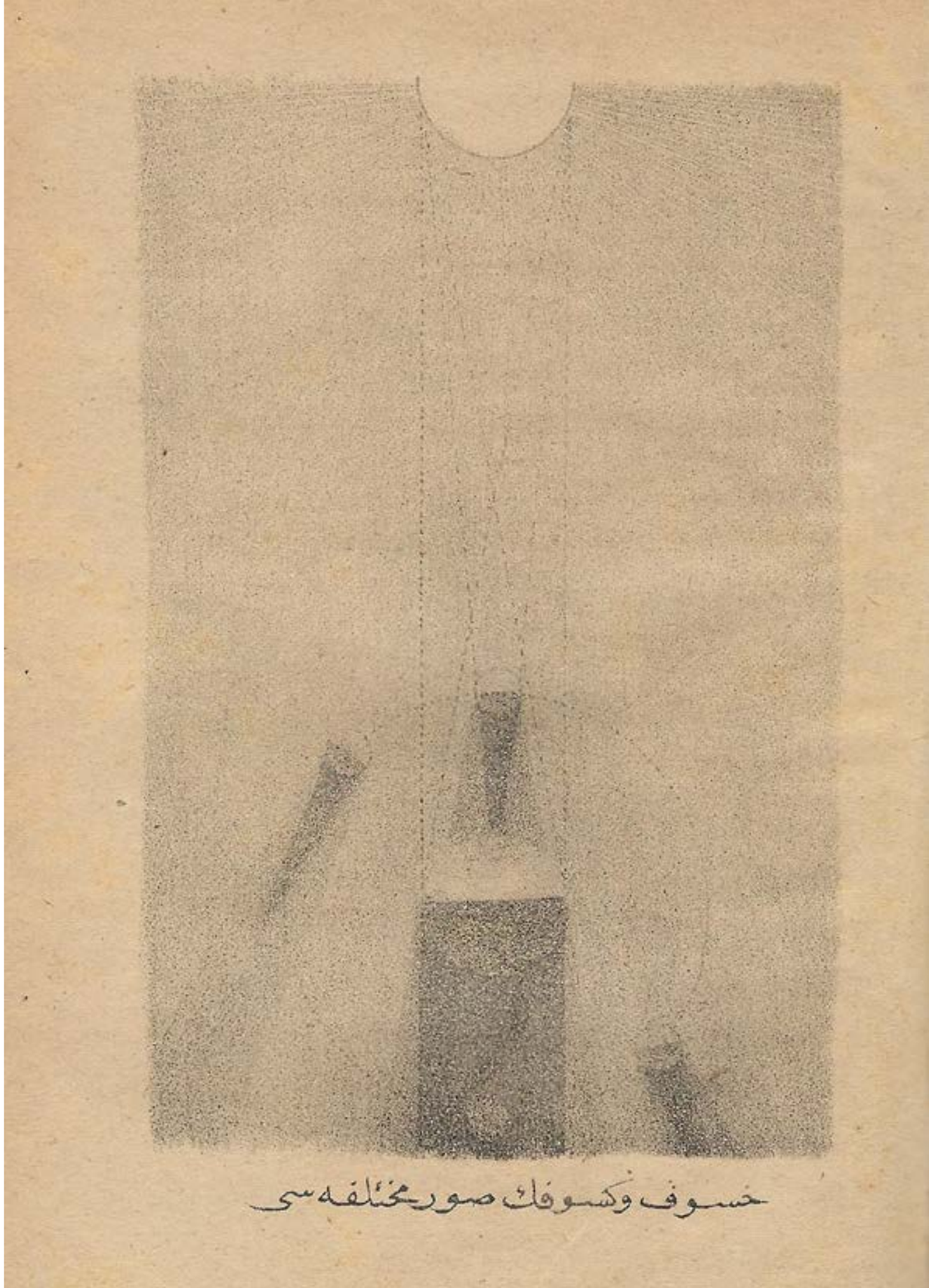
Istanbul: Mekteb-i Harbiye-i Şâhâne Matbaası 1297 [1880].

8°. [4 pp.], 352 pp., 15 folding plates (minor age-toning and staining, soft folds in margins).

Two titles bound in one volume, bound in contemporary binding with cloth boards with debossed decoration, original brown calf spine with gilt ornaments and lettering, original pink endpapers (binding slightly rubbed and scuffed with tiny pieces of material missing, sporadic cracks in the gutters inside, but overall in a good, used condition).

New Ottoman interpretation of the modern astronomy, based on the latest western discoveries, bound together with an Ottoman book on the engineering mathematics, written by a military leader Osman Nuri Pasha

Two Ottoman books on astronomy and engineering were published by the Imperial Military Press in Istanbul for educational purposes and contemporary bound together in a decorative binding.



The first title is rare first edition of a Ottoman book on astronomy, illustrated with fine black and white aquatints, was written for educational purposes and was based on the latest French popular works on astronomy, such as books by Amédée Guillemin (1826 – 1893) and Charles Briot (1817-1882).

The author of the book was Hasan Bedreddin (1850-1914), who was at the time working as officer, educator and translator at the military school. He later became a known playwright, working closely with Manastırlı Mehmet Rıfat (1851-1907). In 1876, Hasan Bedreddin, together with Mehmet Rıfat , became one of the leaders of the coup, which overthrew sultan Abdulaziz.

The imprint on the title page notes, that this is the first edition and the book was made for the school year of 1292 of the Ottoman Hijri calendar, suggesting it was made 1876 AD or before.

Özege, the authority of the Ottoman bibliography, wrongly described this edition of the book as a translation after “Gillemin - Brieux" made by Hasan Bedreddin without a date. This false description continued until today in the Turkish bibliography.
The first edition was followed by at least three more, that differ by the numbers of plates.

Library of Congress houses the third edition of the title. It differs from our by the imprint on the bottom of the title page and 21 interleaved plates (instead of 14). Some cruder images in that example indicate, that the finely engraved plates, present in our example, have been subsequently retouched by the publisher.

We could find the title in three further libraries, but it is unclear, if it is the first edition, as most of the editions are marked with the date 1292 (National Library of Israel, Universiteitsbibliotheek Leiden, Boğaziçi University Library).

References: BDK - ÖZEGE; 11206 - TBTK; 11732; Osmanlı astronomi literatürü tarihi. History of astronomy literature during the Ottoman period, 1997, pp. 695-696. no. 536.

The second book is a rare manual on engineering mathematics, published for the educational purposes of the Imperial Military School in Istanbul and written by a famous military leader Osman Nuri Pasha (1832 – 1900), one of the most decorated Ottoman pashas of all time.

The book includes 15 folding plates with projections of two and three dimensional geometric objects in the space.

This is the third edition of five (first 1284 / 1867). The book is very rare. Worldcat does not list any examples of this edition. Boğaziçi University Library houses a later edition.

References: Osmanlı Matematik Literatürü Tarihi, History of Mathematical Literature During the Ottoman Period, 1999, Vol. 2, pp. 367-368, n.291/4.

640 EUR

20. Astronomy in Ottoman

مصطفى رشيد (Mustafa REŞID) possibly after Amédée GUILLEMIN (1826 – 1893).

قوزموغرافيا
[Kozmografya / Cosmography]

Istanbul: Karabet ve Kasbar Matbaası 1304 [1888].

8°. [2 pp.], 368 pp., [4 pp.], with black and white illustrations in text, one double page colour map, one folding chart, later marbled wrappers (minor age-toning and staining, hand drawn solar system in blue and black ink on verso of the title page, title page with a book-seller's stamp and small chips, sporadic annotations in Ottoman in pencil, one small tear in the lower margin).

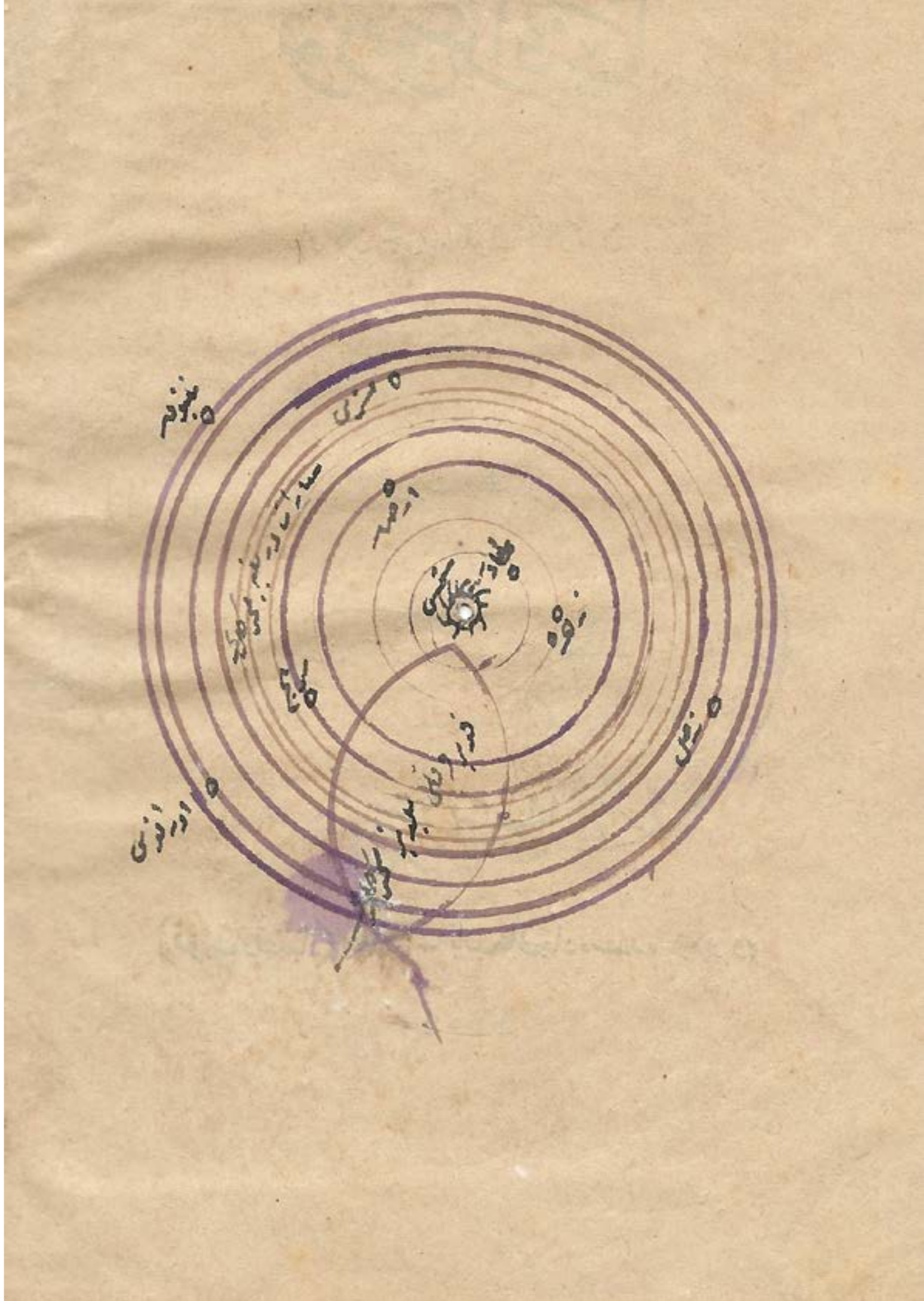
An attractive richly illustrated Ottoman book on astronomy

This richly illustrated book on astronomy with a double-page colour plate is possibly adaption of various contemporary works by Amédée Guillemin, originally published in French language. The book was published in the first decades of an immense interest for the western science in the Ottoman Empire, which was started by the first Ottoman modern science magazine Mecmua-i Fünûn 1862.

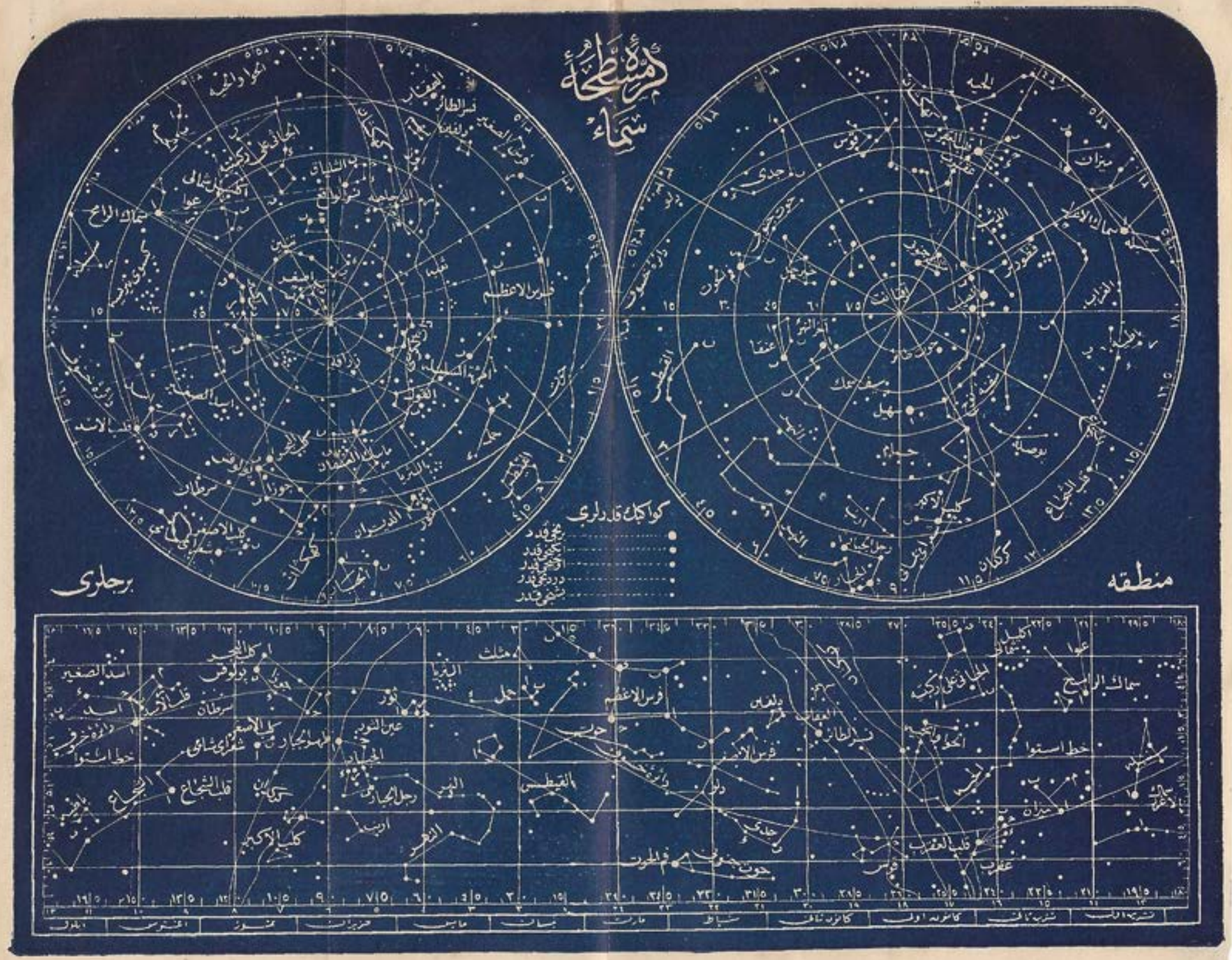
We could not find any institutional examples on Worldcat. University Library in Leyden houses a later example from 1314 (1898).

References: ÖZEGE; 11203. Osmanlı astronomi literatürü tarihi. History of astronomy literature during the Ottoman period, 1997, p. 621, no. 456.

680 EUR



رسم سطح سماء


برجلری
منطقه
کواکب قدر اول
کواکب قدر دوم
کواکب قدر سوم
کواکب قدر چهارم
کواکب قدر پنجم
کواکب قدر ششم
دب اکبر
دب اصغر
جدی
میزان
ثور
اسد
سنبله
عقرب
قوس
حوت
حمل
سرطان
جوزا
میزان
عقرب
قوس
جدی
دلو
حوت
حمل
ثور
جوزا
سرطان
اسد
سنبله

21. Ottoman Firm Catalogue Blueprints

T. Ismail HAKKI

اناطولی بغداد دمیریوللری... آلات وأدوات آلبومی
Album d'outillage. Werkzeug-Album
[Anatolian-Baghdad Railways … Album of Tools and Machines. 1st part A-L]

Istanbul – Haydarpaşa: Anatolian-Baghdad Railways, July 16th 1924.

Large 4°: 69 pp. blueprints with illustrations, recto only, contemporary mounted corrections in Ottoman in black ink on white paper, original illustrated blueprint wrappers, original black spine (minor staining, spine with small chips and loss of material, otherwise in a good and clean condition).

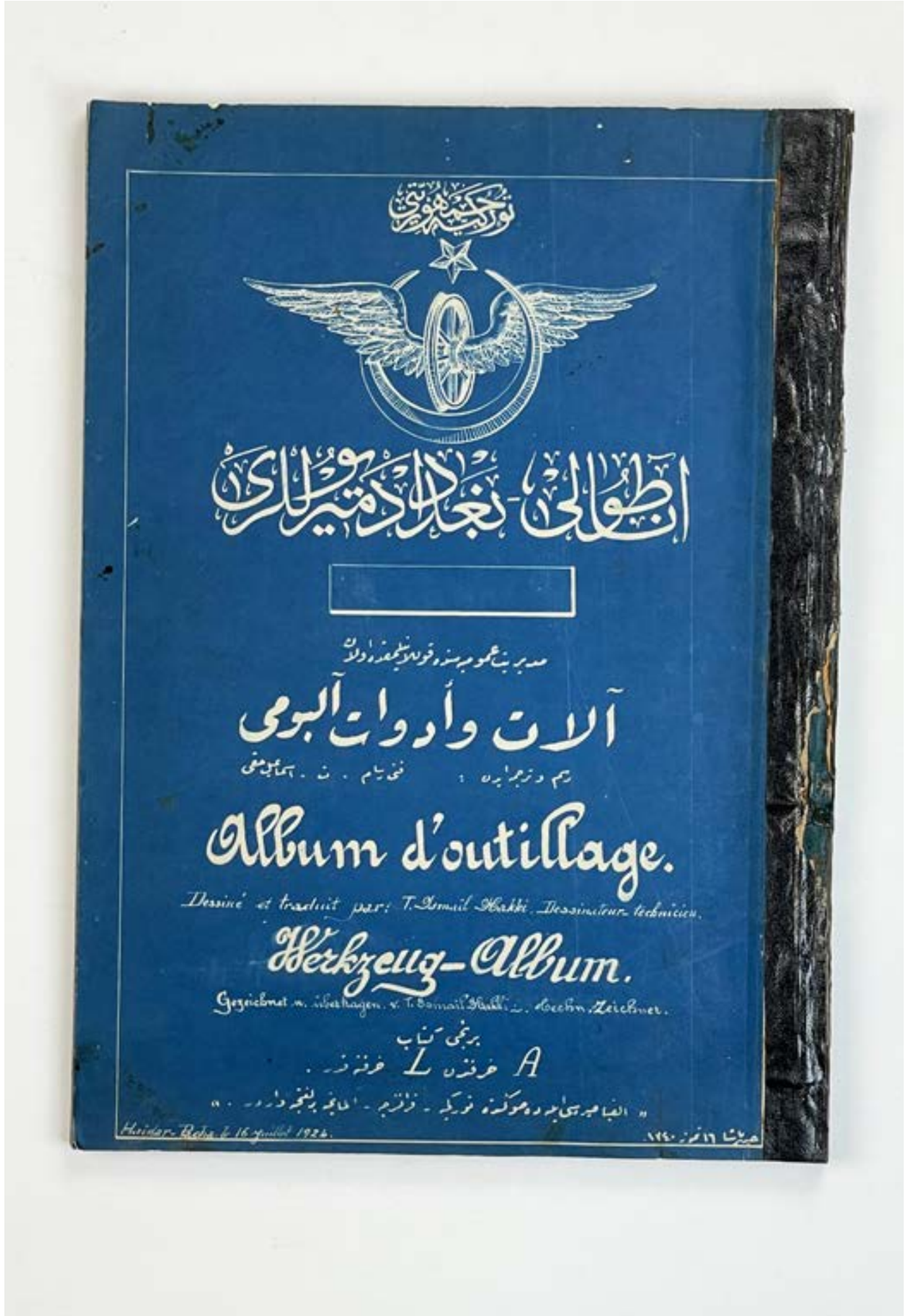
This fascinating and highly decorative firm catalogue, entirely made in the technique of a blueprint, includes 599 drawings of metal and wooden tools and accessories for metal workers, tanners, carpenters, bookbinders, printers, engineers, also for medical staff and other professions. The offer contains drawings of unusual items such as fire extinguisher, parts for machines, pots, furniture for printers and other workshops, scales, cans, brushes, medical stretcher, transporters etc. The descriptions are made in Ottoman, French and German, and sporadically contemporary corrected with black manuscript on white paper.

The image in the vignette at the end represents a female technical drawer.

The catalogue was a part of the offer by Anatolian-Baghdad Railways and was drawn and translated by a technical drawer Ismail Hakki in 1924 in Haydarpaşa, a part of the Istanbul, known for its massive railway station with the same name, built by the Anatolian Railways by 1909. The building represented the end of the Baghdad and Hijaz railways.

This is the first part (of 2? – if published). We could not find any other examples of the catalogue.

1.600 EUR



7

٢٨ ـ اوطه صولاغی [تنکه دن یاپلمش صولاغی]

28 Arrosoir en fer blanc.

Fußbodenbesprenger von Weißblech.



٢٩ ـ فوجمجی کری .

29 Asse.

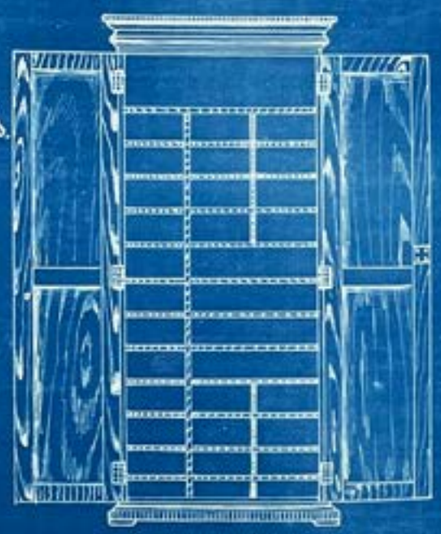
Küfer-Dächsel.



٣٠ ـ اوراق دولابی .

30 Armoire à imprimés.

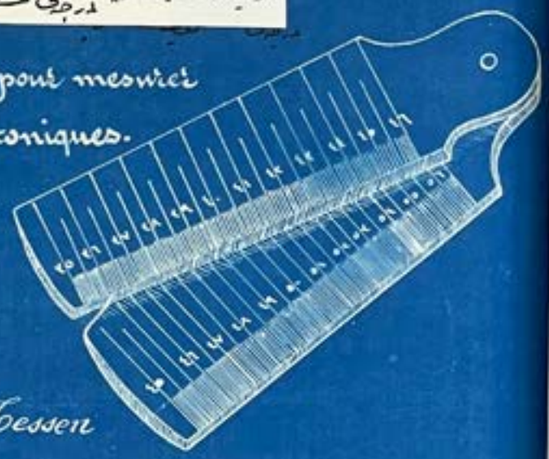
Drucksorten-Schrank.



9

٣٥ ـ [مخروطه مسطره یه ماخوذ :] [تخروطی قسملری اولیه ده رجه الت] .

35 Appareil à degrés pour mesurer les coniques.



Mastab zum Messen

Konicitait.

٣٦ ـ [قاطاره آتر توواری ایچون] قلاغوز . [اوجاغه طوام چراغلرینی آسمه یه یارار]

36 Appareil pour marquer les ancrages du ciel du foy

Apparat zum Anzeichnen der Deckenanker.



22. Mimeographed Books by Ottoman Provincial Agriculture Schools Botany, Chemistry, Agriculture

Ottoman agriculture schools were founded all over the county at the time of the agricultural reforms between 1888-1908. They were partly funded by the Agricultural Bank (Ziraat Bankasi), which was the heart of the large new infrastructure, connecting the people and economy through the newly founded transportation routes, most important being the new railroad connections, which suddenly enabled a rapid contact between the rural areas and big cities. These agricultural schools contributed to the decentralization of the country, helped educating people from the provinces and introduced to the countryside the latest scientific discoveries on the field of botany, chemistry and land survey.

The books made for educational purposes at the provincial Ottoman agriculture schools were produced in small numbers, usually in forms of manuscripts or mimeographed manuscripts and based on the lecturer's speeches. With their charming improvised illustrations, which accompany countless new information, mostly based on the western knowledge, they offer a valuable insight into the educational methods of such institutions and show the dedication of the educators.

All of the books, made for the Ottoman agriculture schools are exceedingly rare and usually unrecorded, as they usually only survive in one example.

Nişan KALFAYAN, lecturer; Timur FAUD (?), editor of the text; Ahmet HIKMET, illustrator.

زراعت خصوصیه. Cultures Speciales, 237-238
[Ziraat-I Hususiye / Special Cultures. [School Year] 1911-1912]

[S. l., but possibly Bursa:] 1911.

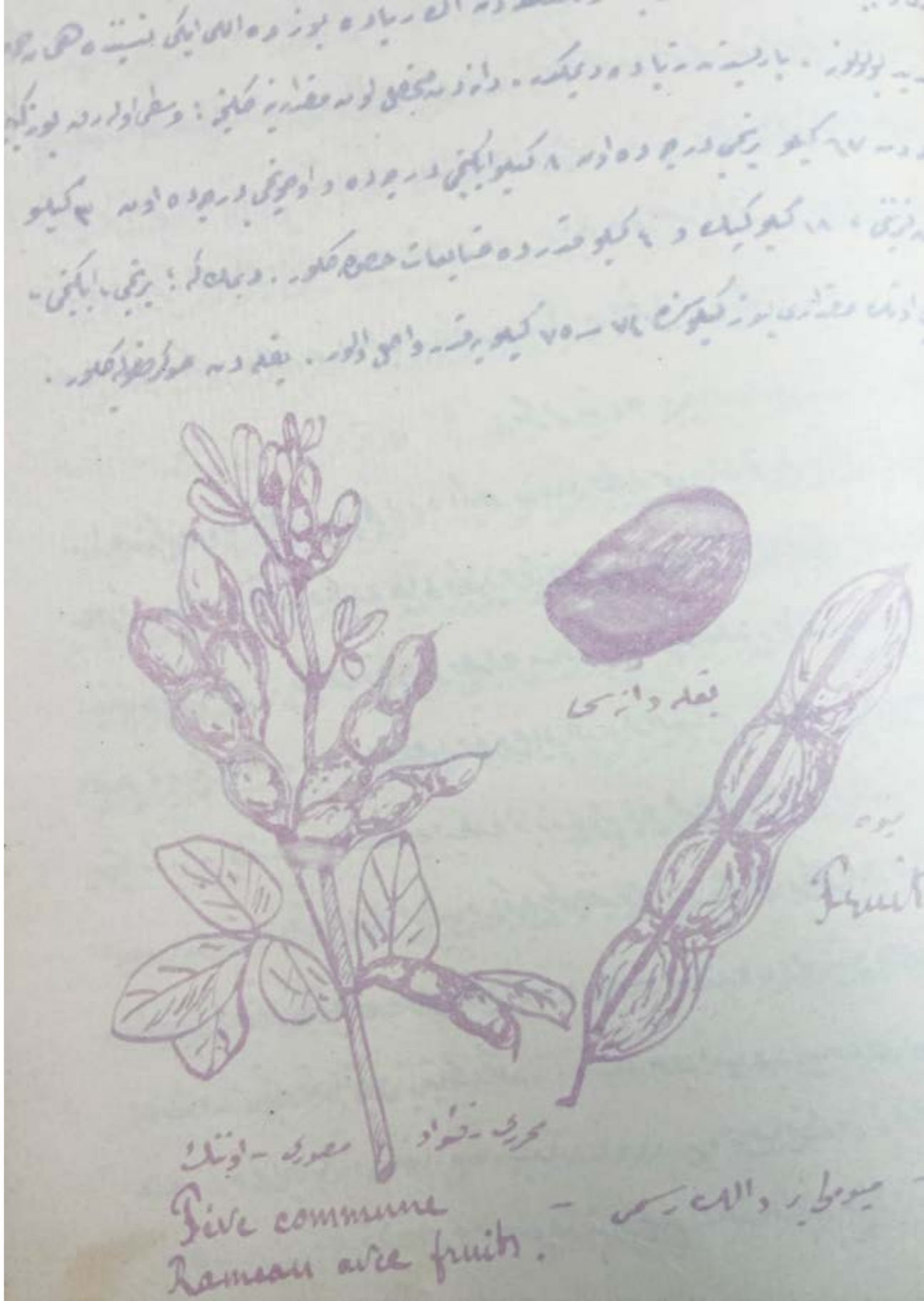
[Bound together with:]

Nişan KALFAYAN, lecturer; Mehmet ŞEVKET, editor of the text; Mustafa LÜTFI, illustrator; Ismail KEMAL – Mehmed AKIF, participating students.

زراعت خصوصیه. قسم ثانی
[Ziraat-I Hususiye / Special Cultures. Second Part [School Year] 1912-1913]

[S. l., but possibly Bursa:] 1912.

Small 8°, 2 parts in one volume: 272 pp., [2 pp.]. 336 pp., mimeographed text in purple and pink, manuscript in blue ink, old annotations and corrections in pencil, original green cloth binding with debossed decoration (minor foxing, pages in the middle with tiny black spots in the lower tiny stripe of white margin, the second part clean and partly uncut in the upper margins, binding with minor scratches, but overall in a good condition).



Two exceedingly rare mimeographed and manuscript books on plants, bound together in one volume and made for the students of agriculture in Bursa in years 1911-1913

The first illustrated book describes garden and field vegetables and tobacco. The second part is dedicated to tobacco, rice, sugarcane and plants, growing on large fields, various types of grass, clovers and useful plants for grazing animals.

The text, based on the lectures by professor Nişan Kalfayan, is accompanied with French name, as Ottomans did not yet develop their own expressions for several scientific terms, coming from the west.

The books do not reveal the place, where they were printed, but they were probably made in Bursa, where Nişan Kalfayan, signed as the teacher on both title pages, served as a director of the agriculture school. Prior to that he was appointed director of the Thessaloniki agriculture school. Not much is known about Kalfayan, who was of Armenian origins. He was schooled in Marseille (Andreas Schmoller, Middle Eastern Christians and Europe: Historical Legacies and Present Challenges, 2018, p. 68) and also authored a book Dut Fidanlığı (Mulberry Nursery, first edition 1909).

The text is a mixture of manuscript and mimeographed text, seemingly made as a mistake by the book binder, who combined sheets from various sources. The manuscript parts are a rare-to-find evidence, how the drafts for such improvised school books looked like.

We could not find any other examples of the book nor any references in the literature.

1.200 EUR



23. Mimeographed Books by Ottoman Provincial Agriculture Schools

Harun AZIZ, lecturer.

زراعت
[Ziraat / Agriculture]

Karesi: Karesi Ziraat Mektebi Muallimi [Students of the Karesi Agricultural School] 1341 [1925].

Small 8°: 156 pp. mimeographed text, later black faux calf binding (slightly age-toned and stained, , title page with small tears, but overall in a good condition, duplicate of p. 2 bound after p. 8).

A charming mimeographed book on agriculture in Ottoman language, accompanied with French terms, covers the subjects of soil, its temperature, chemistry, fertilizers, geology etc.

The book was printed by the students of the Agriculture School in Karesi, Balıkesir Province, Turkey, and was based on the lectures of professor Harun Aziz. The school was founded in 1915.

We could not find any other examples of the book.

680 EUR



24. Ottoman Calligraphy
Talismans and Spells

Ottoman-Arabic manuscript with Talismans and Spells

[S. l., S. d., but Ottoman Empire, probably Istanbul, late 19th century].

12°: [32 pp.] manuscript in red, black and gold on thin burnished paper, first page blank, dark pink wrappers, contemporary full calf with gilt decoration and a flap, contemporary yellow endpapers (minor staining and hardly noticeable wear to the corners of the binding, otherwise in a good condition).

An elegant, late Ottoman manuscript in Arabic language with a wonderful calligraphy in red and black, contains charts with symbols and words, which in various combinations served as talismans against the evil.

The history of such talismans go back to Ahmad al-Buni (Muḥyi al-Din Abu al-Abbas Aḥmad ibn Ali ibn Yusuf al-Qurashi al-Sufi, more known as Ahmad al-Buni, died 1225), an Arab philosopher and mathematician, who authored a highly influential book Shams al-Ma'arif (شمس المعارف or The Sun of Gnosis / The Sun of Knowledge), a manual for achieving esoteric spirituality as well as communication with angels and spirits through geometrical forms and charts with repetitive patterns of names, letters and words.

Such magic geometrical charts with Arab letters and names survived in various patterns until today in forms of books, broadsides and scrolls and are believed to protect the owner from the evil and bring him closer to the god.

980 EUR



25. Islam in North America

Ahmet MIDHAT Efendi (1844 –1912).

استبشار يڭي دنياده اسلام تشبثي نشر اولنمسي
[İstibşar Amerika'da Neşr-i İslâm Teşebbüsü / Foresight ot the Spead of the Islam in America].

Istanbul: Tercüman-ı Hakikat Matbaası 1310 [1893].

Small 12°: 138 pp. [6 pp.] blank.

[bound together with:]

Ahmet MIDHAT Efendi (1844 –1912).

مسائل مغلقه
[Mesail-i Muğlaka / Closed Matters]

Istanbul: Tarik Gazetesi Matbaası 1312 [1895].

Small 12°: 350 pp., [2 pp.] blank.

Bound in a contemporary binding with dark red debossed boards and brown calf with gilt decoration (old annotations in pencil, light foxing, minor tears and tiny pieces of paper missing in margins, sheets somehow loose, binding slightly rubbed).

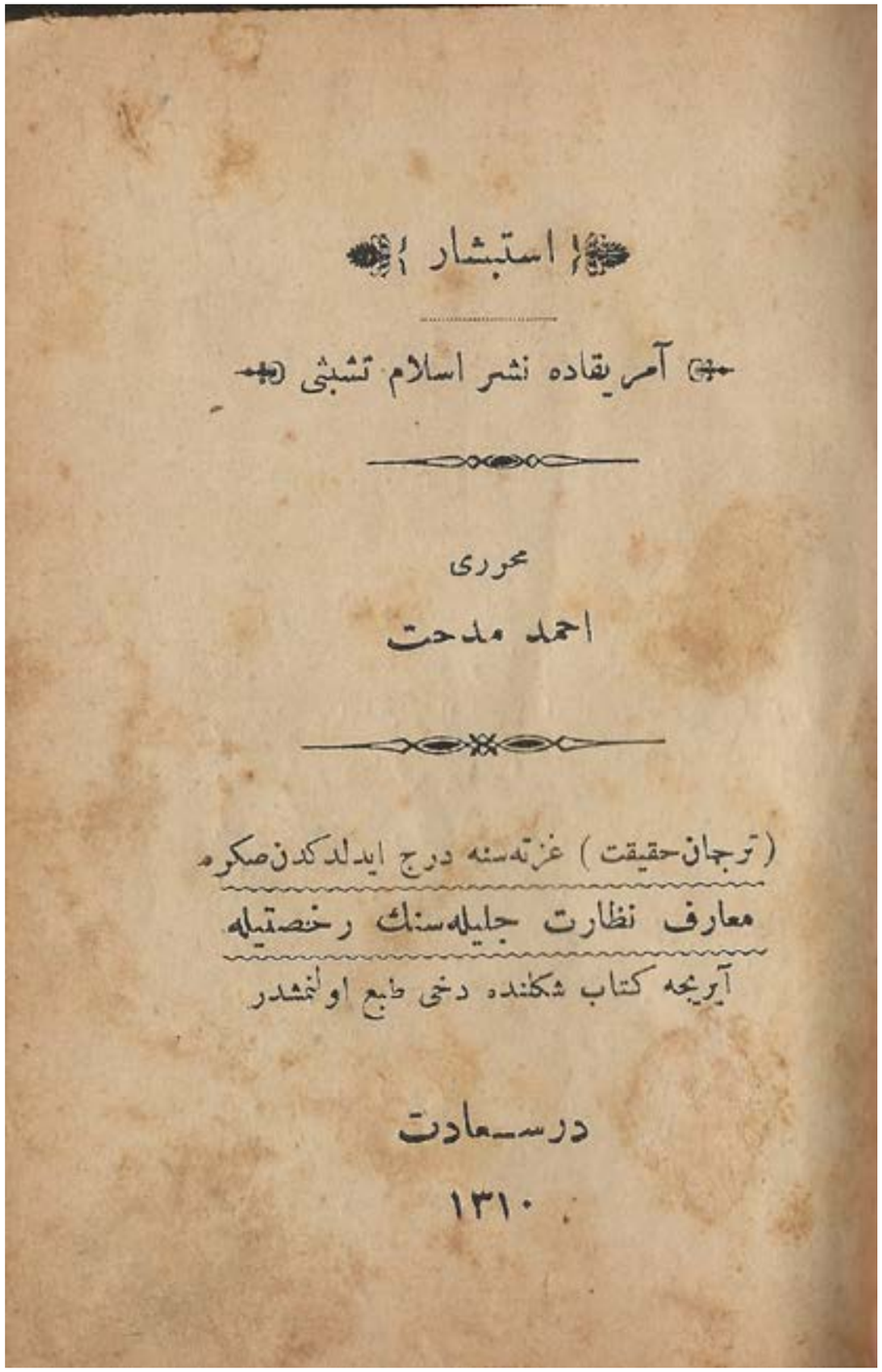
Two titles bound in one volume, discussing the religion, written by prolific Ottoman author Ahmet Midhat. The first book discusses the Islam in the United States.

Ahmet Mithat (1844 –1912) was an Ottoman author, editor and writer, active mostly during the Tanzimat period. Mithat was a socialist writer, whose style was more conservative than the one of the contemporary modern writers. He was also known as a teacher of the first female novelist in Turkey and in the Islamic world, Fatma Aliye.

Ahmet Mithat published about 250 known texts with various motifs.

References OCLC 1030875332, 949579488, 312247769, ÖZEGE; 9453; OCLC ÖZEGE; 9453.

420 EUR



26. Sudan
Early Ottoman Literature on Africa

عمر كامل [Ömer Kamil Paşa]

سودان مصرى
[Sudan-ı Mısrî / Egyptian Sudan]

Istanbul: مطبعه جريده عسكريه [New Military Press] 1304 [1887].

8°: 101 pp., 3 blank, folding map (36 x 48 cm / 14.2 x 18.9 inches), contemporary dark red boards with debossed decoration, brown calf spine with glit lettering and decoration, old label with manuscript title on the cover, leftovers of old paper labels on the spine (minor foxing and age-toning, small folds in margins, map with small holes on the crossings of the folds and a small tear, binding with minor wear on the corners, but overall in a good condition).

A rare Ottoman report on Sudan during the Mahdist War and one of the earliest original Ottoman descriptions of a part of the African continent

This rare and valuable original Ottoman report on Sudan was written by Ömer Kamil Paşa, an Ottoman officer, and is one of the first reports on a part of Africa in Ottoman language.
According to the bibliographer of the Ottoman books on Afrika, Zekeriya Kurşun, this is the second separately issued text on a part of the African continent, following Ömer Lütfi's Ümitburnu seyahatnâmesi from 1876.

The book is accompanied with a folding map, embracing the area of today's Sudan, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Uganda and Kenya.

The Ottoman interest in Africa developed in the late 19th century under the influence from the West and a threat of loosing valuable parts of the Empire.

The Mahdist War: Epic Contest for Control of Sudan

The Mahdist War (1881–99) was one of the longest and most brutal colonial conflicts ever fought by Britain. At its essence, Britain and her protectorate Egypt sought to wrest control of Sudan from the Mahdist Islamist rebels who had rapidly conquered much of the country. The 18-year long conflict resulted in many stunning defeats and victories for both sides, as well as involving the other regional players, such as France, Ethiopia, Italian Eritrea and the Belgian Congo Free State. The conflict was extensively



covered in real time (via telegraph) by the major European newspapers, ensuring that it was one of the earliest modern worldwide media spectacles. Winston Churchill, who fought for a time in Sudan, wrote The River War: An Historical Account of the Reconquest of the Soudan (1899), a bestseller which dramatically raised his profile on the eve of his first election to Parliament.

Sudan had been occupied by Egypt since 1819; however, large segments of the Sudanese population continued to actively resist the foreign presence, mounting innumerable insurrections over the years. In 1873, General Charles Gordon, a British general who had achieved international great fame due to his super-human exploits in China during the Second Opium War (1856-60), was recruited by the Egyptians to serve as the Governor of the Equatorial Provinces of Sudan, with mandate to quell the insurgencies. Gordon, while a Christian religious fanatic, with a somewhat reckless streak, could, at times, prove a skilled operator. He achieved some measure of success in Sudan, but grew exhausted by what was a thankless task, resigning in 1877. After that point, the political situation in Sudan became increasingly unstable, opening the door to momentous events.

Muhammad Ahmad bin Abd Allah (1844-85), was a regional Nubian leader and Islamic mystic, who through his great charisma and bold strategic cunning suddenly rose to become the most prominent insurgent leader in Sudan. Proclaiming himself the 'Mahdi' of Islam (the 'Guided One'), he formed a movement of hundreds of thousands of loyal followers. In 1881, the Mahdists broke out into open rebellion against the Egyptian administration.

The Egyptian Army gradually lost control of the Sudanese countryside, although they managed to hold Khartoum and were able to maintain their lifeline down the Nile to Egypt (albeit with great difficulty). By 1883, the Egyptians had 7,000 troops garrisoned at Khartoum, under the command of William Hicks, a retired British officer contracted by Cairo. Churchill described Hicks' rag-tag force as "perhaps the worst army that has ever marched to war". At the Battle of Shaykan (November 3-5, 1883), in Kordofan, Central Sudan, Hicks' force was annihilated by the Mahdist warriors; from that point on the Egyptians completely lost control of the situation.

Britain, who had made Egypt a protectorate in 1882, was initially reluctant to get involved in Sudan. Even the best-case scenario would still be a monstrously bloody and expensive debacle. However, the situation down south was becoming so alarming that it threatened the security of Egypt proper; dramatic action was deemed necessary.

It was decided that maintaining Egypt's rule over Sudan was not viable, such that the best course would be to mount a staged, orderly withdrawal of all Egyptian garrisons in the country. Unfortunately, forging a retreat agreement with the rebels was not possible; the Mahdi rejected all requests to parley or compromise.

General Gordon was pressed back into service to oversee what would be a difficult and dangerous mission to withdraw the Egyptian forces from Sudan. There was tremendous opposition to this appointment in British official circles, as many considered Gordon to be borderline-insane (with good reason); however, Queen Victoria was his greatest fan and her intervention secured his service.

Gordon, accompanied by a modest British force, arrived to command the Egyptian garrison at Khartoum in February 1884. However, beginning on March 13, the Mahdi, at the head of 50,000 warriors, speedily moved in to besiege the city. Gordon, who was caught off guard by this turn, managed to send a mayday cable to London. British Prime Minister William Gladstone, whop personally despised Gordon and was known to have privately opposed Britain's involvement in Sudan, was reluctant to send a relief force; he procrastinated as long as possible. Eventually, pressure from Queen Victoria, as well as public opinion fanned by the yellow press, forced him to send a relief expedition to Sudan, led by the legendary General Sir Garnet Wolseley (who had achieved great fame for his missions in Canada and the Gold Coast).

The Nile Expedition, or 'Gordon Relief Force', was marshalled at Wadi Halfa, on the Egyptian-Sudanese border, on October 26, 1884. The force took three months to fight its way up the Nile to reach the environs of Khartoum. However, on January 28, 1885, when they first sighted the city, they learned that Gordon, and almost all his 7,000 troops, as well as 4,000 civilians, had been slaughtered on January 26, when the Mahdists stormed Khartoum. Wolseley carefully withdrew his force from Sudan, leaving almost the entire country under Mahdist control.

The British public was furious with both Gladstone and Wolseley for not rescuing their hero. Gladstone was voted out of office, while Wolseley's career took a temporary hit. Britain proceeded to mount a series of expeditions into Sudan, the earliest of which were unsuccessful. During the Suakin Expedition of March 1885, a force led by Lieutenant-General Sir Gerald Graham, proceeded inland from the Red Sea coast, and while initially successful, it was forced to withdraw upon being bogged down by guerrilla attacks in the interior.

The Mahdi, Muhammed Ahmad, died of natural causes on June 22, 1885 and was succeeded by the Khalifa ('the Successor'), Abdullah ibn Muhammed, who provided the Mahdist cause with continued competent leadership.

In 1886 to 1889, the British sent a force into Sudan to rescue the besieged Egyptian Governor of Equatoria (the far south of Sudan), Emin Pasha. While successful in its prime objective, the mission suffered many costly misadventures and failed to wrest any part of country from Mahdist control.

In 1895, new political circumstances supported a more robust British position with respect to the Sudan, which remained entirely in Mahdist hands. The British government, headed by the hawkish Lord Salisbury, used rumours of French designs upon the Nile and the Mahdist's on-going war with Britain's ally, Italy, in Eritrea, as a pre-

tence to enforce Egypt's claim upon Sudan. It also helped that Egypt's economy had improved dramatically over the last decade, while its army had become much better trained and equipped.

In 1896, General Herbert Kitchener, an esteemed soldier with impressive experience in the Middle East, was appointed Sirdar, or Commander-in-Chief of the Anglo-Egyptian Army. Vast resources were given to Kitchener's expeditions, including the best artillery and armoured boats, while the railway system was extended southwards to assist its progress. Kitchener's 9,000-man strong force scored a quick and resounding victory, annihilating a major Mahdist garrison at Ferkeh, near Dongola, on June 7, 1896.

In 1898, Kitchener, after redoubling his preparations, led a force of 8,200 British regulars and 17,600 Egyptian troops on a mission to wipe out the Mahdists once and for all. While the Khalifa could count on 60,000 warriors, his force was dramatically outmatched in terms of weapons and technology.

Kitchener defeated the Mahdists at the Battle of Arbara (April 1898) and, in what proved to be a decisive showdown, captured Omdurman, the Khalifa's capital, on September 2, 1898.

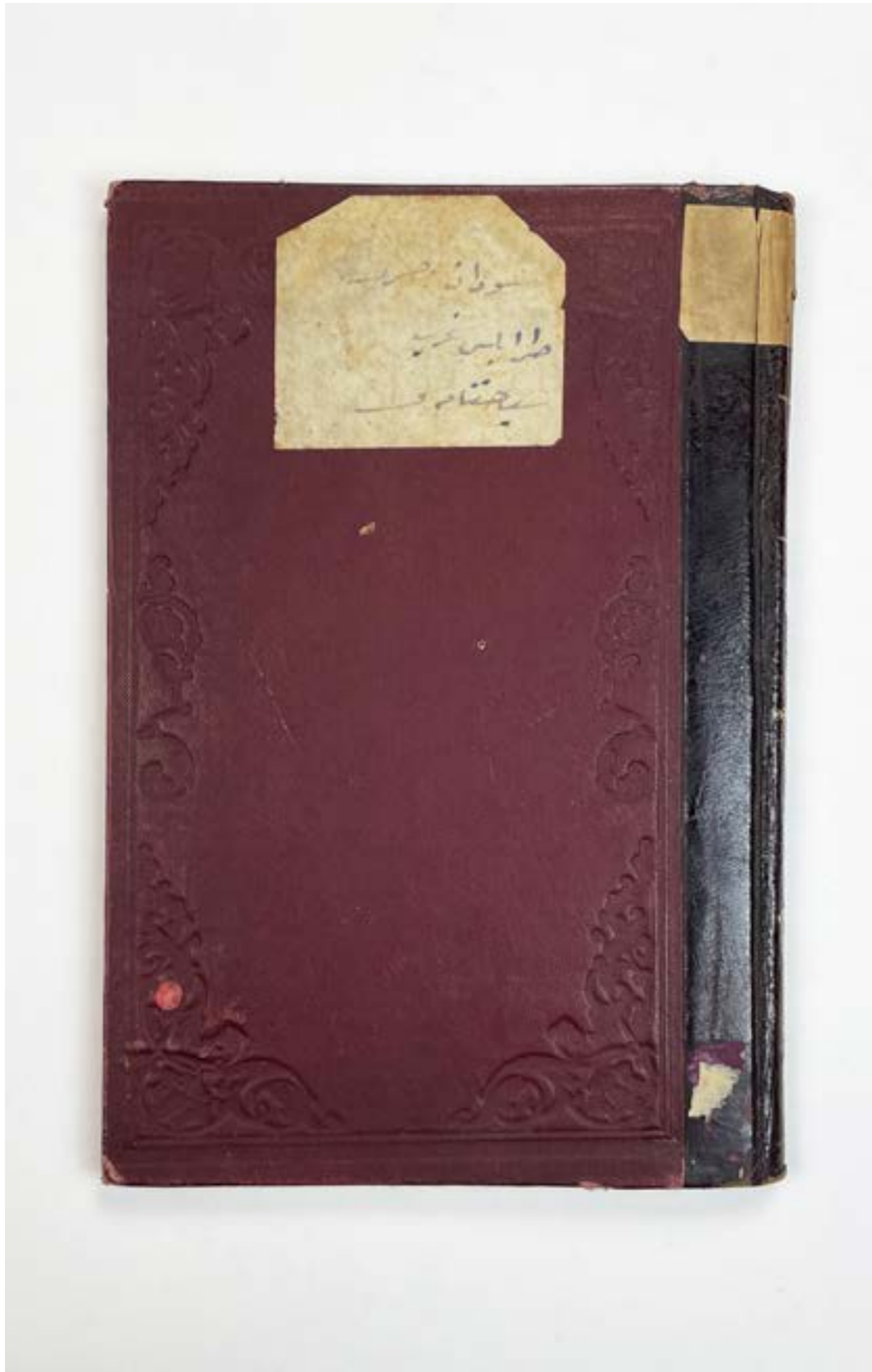
Later that month, as the main Mahdist force fled southwards, with the Anglo-Egyptians in hot pursuit, Kitchener's party was stunned to encounter a small French force, under the command of Jean-Baptist Marchand, at the fort of Fashoda (today Kotok), on the White Nile. While the two parties greeted each other cordially, the so called 'Fashoda Incident' sent shock waves throughout the global diplomatic community, as it opened the possibility of a Franco-British conflict in Africa (France was seen to have boldly interfered in Britain's zone of influence). Fortunately, cooler heads prevailed, and instead of pursuing such a foolhardy collision course, set the stage for the Entente Cordiale (1904), the enduring Anglo-French alliance.

Turning back to the Mahdist conflict, the British gradually assumed control over the majority of Sudan, while hunting down the reaming Mahdist detachments. The final action occurred at the Battle of Umm Diwaykarat on November 25, 1899, when an Anglo-Egyptian force, under General Francis Reginald Wingate, crushed the main Mahdist army, killing the Khalifa. Britain and Egypt then proceed to rule the country as the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, in a de jure condominium, until 1956, whereupon Sudan attained its independence.

The book is very rare. Worldcat mentions the title with no examples in libraries.

References: OCLC 745202324; Cf. Zekeriya Kurşun, Osmanlıdan Günümüze Afrika Bibliyografya, 2013; Federico Donelli, Turkey in Africa. Turkey's Strategic Involvement in Sub-Saharan Africa, 2021, p. 7.

940 EUR



27. Exploration of Africa

Ignacij KNOBLEHAR (Ignatius KNOBLECHER, also Abuna Soliman 1819-1858), author; Vinzenz Ferrer KLUN (Vincenz Ferrerius KLUN) (1823-1875), author of the introduction.

Reise auf dem weissen Flusse. Aus den Original-Maniscripen des General-Vicars von Central-Africa Dr. Ignaz Knoblecher
[Travel on the White River. Based on the Original Manuscripts of the General-Vicar for Central Africa Dr. Ignaz Knoblecher]

Ljubljana: Ignaz Alois von Kleinmayr 1850.

8°, VIII, 39 pp., contemporary marbled spine (Very Good, old pencil annotation on the cover).

A rare first edition of the description of the exploration of the White Nile by a Slovenian missionary Ignacij Knoblehar, also known as Abuna Soliman

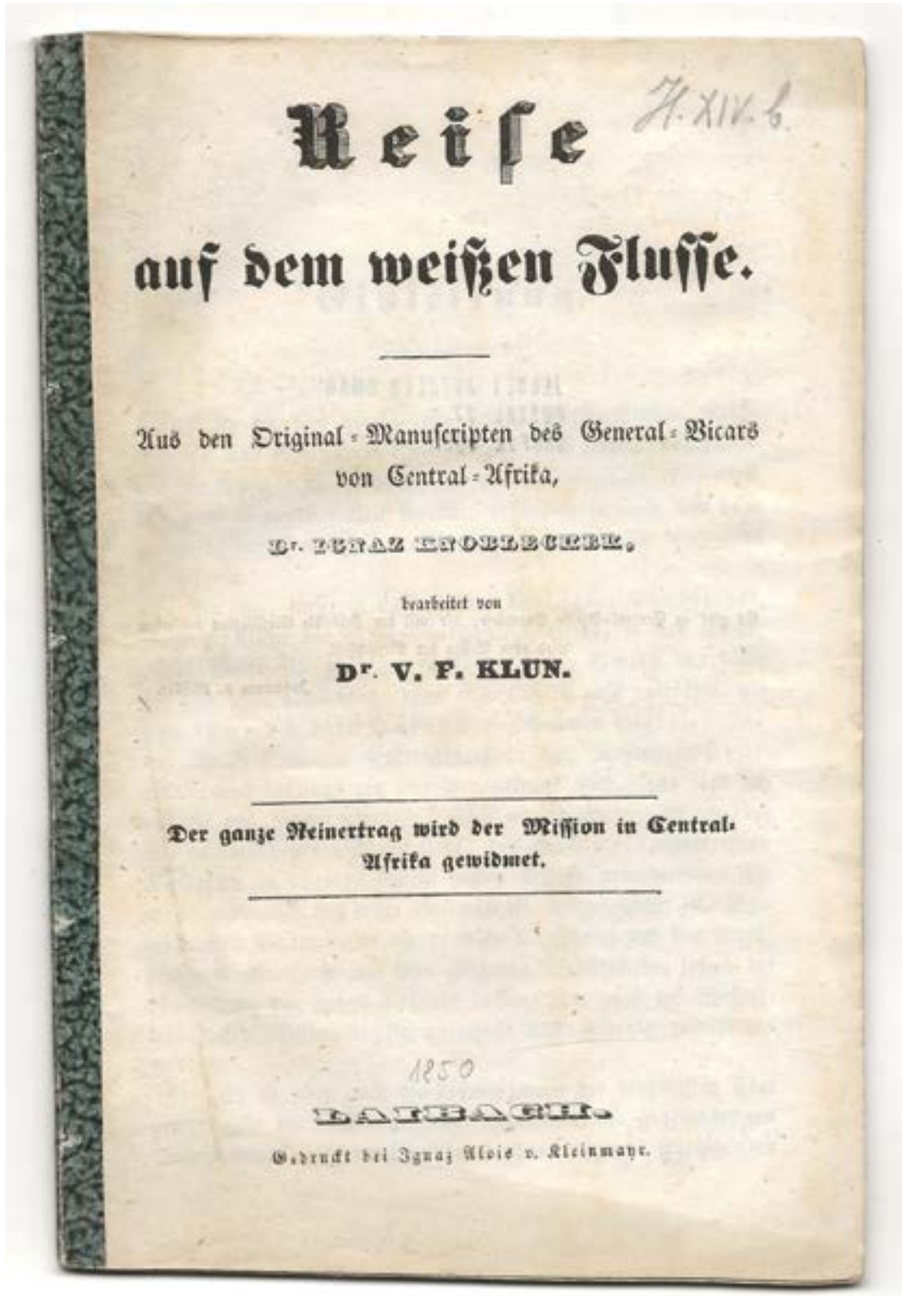
A rare first edition of a text on the exploration of the White Nile by Ignacij Knoblehar was published in German language in Ljubljana, today Slovenia. The author of the introduction was Vinzenz Ferrer Klun (Vincenz Ferrerius Klun), a Ljubljana-born editor, historian and geographer, who later worked in Vienna.

A Slovenian translation was published later in the same year.

Ignacij Knoblehar - Abuna Soliman

Ignacij Knoblehar (Ignatius Knoblecher, 1819-1858), known by his nickname Abuna Soliman (Father Solomon) was a missionary in Africa and one of the first explorers of the White Nile Basin.

Knoblehar was born in a village Škocjan in south Austrian region, in what is today Slovenia, and after studies of languages, natural science and theology in Ljubljana and Rome, travelled to Sudan as a missionary to the Vicariate Apostolic of Sudan, which was established the same year, in 1846. At the end of 1947 Knoblehar left Cairo in company of the Pro-Vicar Apostolic of Central Africa, and four other missionaries, and arrived at Khartoum, Sudan, in February 1848. There they established a school for young Africans whom they had purchased at the slave-market. Through these boys Knoblehar learned the language and they accompanied him on his later missions.



In the fall of 1849, Knoblecher made an expedition into the interior of Africa by the White Nile (Bahr-el-Abiad) and was the first white person to penetrate in the land of the Bari people, as far as 4° 10 N.

In 1850, Ignacij Knoblehar travelled back to Austria to gather more missionaries and funds. When he returned to Africa two years later, Knoblecher founded a mission among the Bari tribe at Gondokoro, and in 1854 another among the Dinka or Jangeh people at Angweyn.

Knoblehar died suddenly at the age of 39, after returning to Rome. He left an enormous documentation on his travels, prepared dictionary of Bari language, and a vast ethnographical and ornithological collection, today kept in museums in Vienna and Ljubljana.

The pamphlet is very rare. We could find four examples in Slovenian libraries and two abroad (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin - Preußischer Kulturbesitz, Haus Potsdamer Straße, Afriterra Library).

References: OCLC 249850738. Ehrlich, L., Bohinec, V.: Knoblehar, Ignacij (1819–1858). Slovenska biografija. Slovenska akademija znanosti in umetnosti, Znanstvenoraziskovalni center SAZU, 2013. (4. november 2017). Slovenski bijografski leksikon: 3. zv. Hintner - Kocen. Izidor Cankar et al. Ljubljana, Zadruzna gospodarska banka, 1928; Koblar, France: Umek, Anton (1838–1871). Slovenska biografija. Slovenska akademija znanosti in umetnosti, Znanstvenoraziskovalni center SAZU, 2013. (4. november 2017). Slovenski biografski leksikon: 13. zv. Trubar - Vodaine.Alfonz Gspan, Joze Munda in Fran Petrè Ljubljana, Slovenska akademija znanosti in umetnosti, 1982; ÖBL 1815-1950, Bd. 3 (Lfg. 15, 1965), S. 425.

680 EUR

28. China and Japan

Josip STARE (1842-1907).

Kitajci in Japonci
[Chinese and Japanese]

Klagenfurt: Družba sv. Mohorja 1893.

8°: 143 pp. with black and white illustrations (later spine, missing original wrappers), but otherwise in a clean, seemingly unread condition).

An uncommon late 19th century book on Chinese and Japanese people, printed in Slovenian language in Klagenfurt, Austria

A book on the Chinese and Japanese, written in Slovenian language by an educator Josip Stare (1842-1907), contains various information on the habits, history and character of the Chinese and Japanese people, as well as descriptions of clothing, trade, food etc. The author praises many of their habits, skills and most of all hard work and hopes, that in the future, they might do more trade with Europe.

On the other hand Stare mentions in various passages the Chinese immigrants in the United States and compares their low paid difficult jobs to slavery.

The book was printed by a Catholic press in Slovenian language in Klagenfurt, a city with a Slovenian minority in Austria, but in the 19th century together with what is today Slovenia a part of Austro-Hungary.

We could not find any institutional examples outside Slovenian libraries.

References: OCLC 439149229.

420 EUR



128

Kitajci pišejo le na jedni strani papirja, od zgoraj dol v vrstah od desne roke proti levi. Besede postavljajo po nekem stanovitnem redu drugo poleg druge, a ne vežejo jih v stavke, kakor mi naše. Zato ni dovolj, če poznaš samo znamenja za vsako besedo, ampak moraš tudi znati po kitajsko misliti, da boš mogel čitati. Po pravici torej Kitajci prištevajo učenim možem vsakega, kdor zna mnogo čitati.

Tudi na Kitajskem ločijo književni jezik od navadnega vsakdanjega jezika, ločijo pa tudi starejši književni jezik od

Dvor pred svetiščem v Asakusi (Jedu) na Japonskem.

novejšega; in med tem ko se omikani ljudje v svoji govorici nekoliko bližajo književnemu jeziku, govoré priprosti ljudje svoje domače narečje, ki ga v vsakem kraju malo drugače zavijajo. Že v starodavnih časih so učeni Kitajci spisovali knjige, in mnogo se jih je ohranilo do današnjega dne, akopram so leta 215. pred rojstvom Kristusovim na cesarjevo povelje sežgali velik del zgodovinskih in drugih spisov. Ohranilo pa se je iz starih časov petero vzglednih knjig preroka Konfucija iz šestega stoletja pred Kristusom.

29. Ottoman Book on Cuneiform

Karapet J. BASMADJIAN (1864 - 1942).

آثوری و کلدانیلره مخصوص خط میخی حقنده معلومات مجمله
[Asurî ve Keldanîlere mahsûs hatt-i mihî hakkinda malûmat-i mücmele / General Information on the Calligraphy Specific to Assyrians and Chaldeans].

Istanbul: Asir Kitabhanesi 1312 [1895]

16°: 27 pp., [5 pp.] blank, later cloth binding with debossed prnaments and gilt lettering (margins slightly age-toned and with tiny tears, otherwise in a good condition).

The first Ottoman book on cuneiform, written by scholar and Armenian nationalist Karapet J. Basmadjian

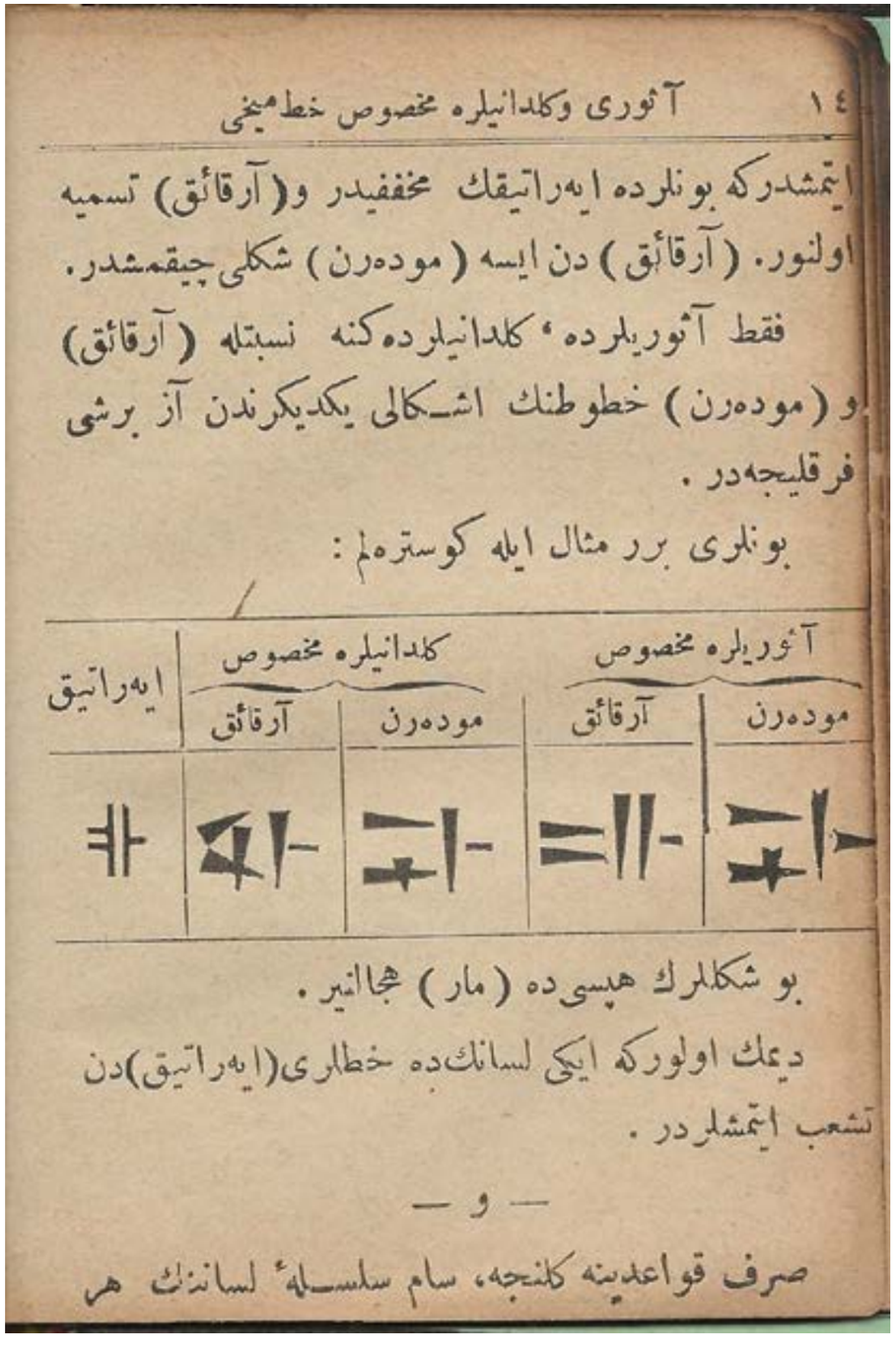
The small pamphlet is the first Ottoman book on cuneiform. It was written by an Armenian scholar Karapet J. Basmadjian and based on the latest western researches. Two years later the book was published in French language in Venice.

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

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

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

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

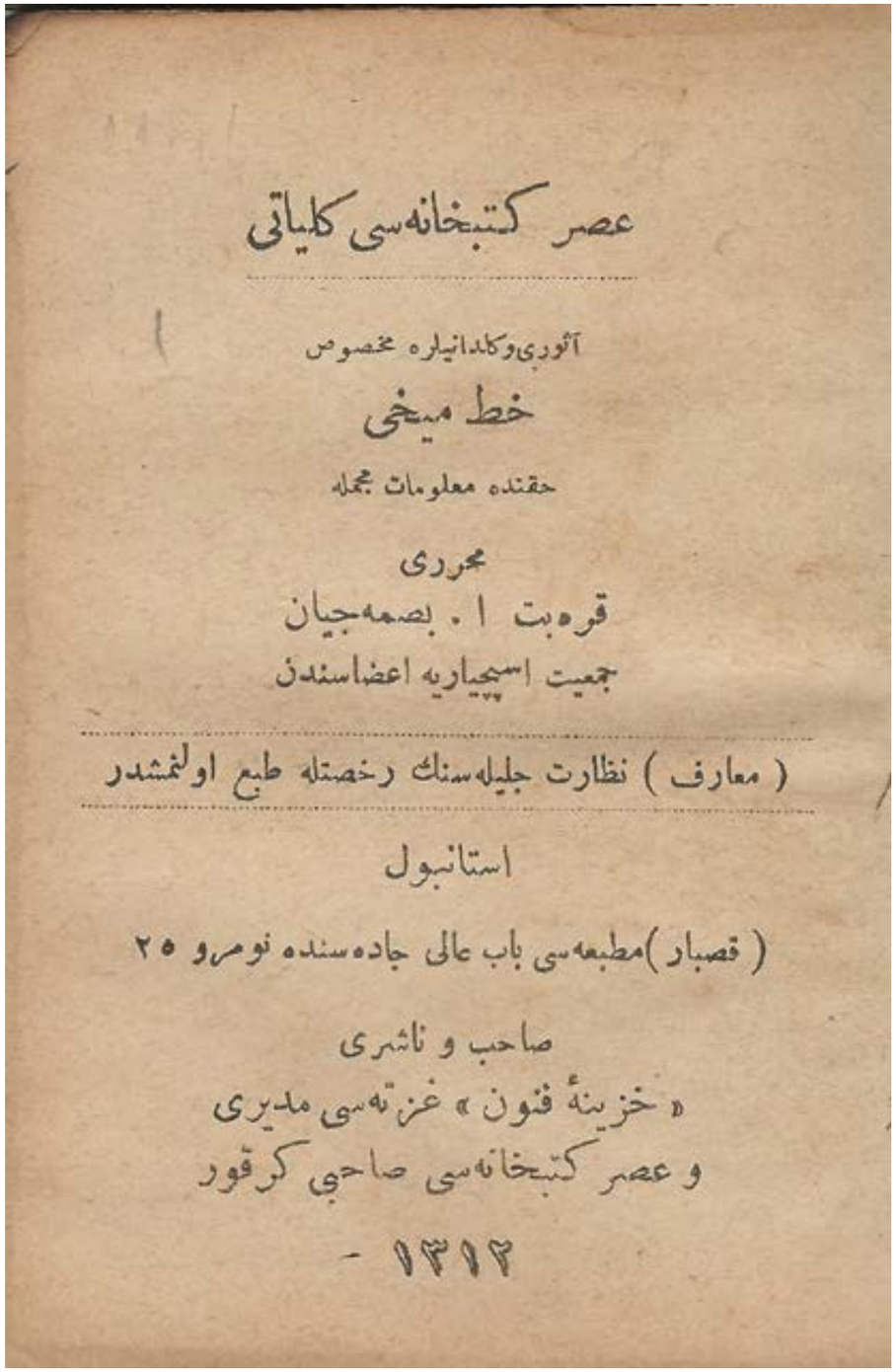


international d'histoire comparée (Paris, 1900).

During World War I, as the notion of an independent Armenia emerged as a realistic possibility, Basmadjian was one of the protagonists of the Paris-based group of Armenian intellectuals lobbying the Western powers to back their cause. In addition to the present map, he produced two other cartographic works that supported historical Armenian claims, *Carte de l'Arménie ancienne* (Paris, 1916) and *Arménie, revendications arméniennes dressée par K. J. Basmadjian* (Paris, 1919), a map depicting the maximal territorial claims of the short-lived First Republic of Armenia (1918-20). Even long after the collapse of the First Republic, Basmadjian worked tirelessly to reassert Armenian self-determination.

References: OCLC 759747521, 947191529, 224916967, 697606809; Özege 1146.

250 EUR


عصر کتبخانه‌سی کلیاتی

آثوری وکلدانیلره مخصوص

خط میخی

حقنده معلومات مجمله

محرری

قوه‌بت ا. بصمه‌جیان

جمعیت اسپچیاریه اعضاسندن

(معارف) نظارت جلیله‌سنك رخصتله طبع اولنمشدر

استانبول

(قصبار)مطبعه‌سی باب عالی جاده‌سنده نومرو ۲۵

صاحب و ناشری

« خزینهٔ فنون » غزته‌سی مدیری

و عصر کتبخانه‌سی صاحبی کرقور

- ۱۳۱۲

30. Partisan Codebook

Radiotelegrafski kodeks in kratice
[Radiotelegraph Codex and Abbreviations].

[Kočevski rog, Slovenia:] Radiotel. tečaj offic. šole glav. štaba NOV in POV [Radiotelegraphical Course of the Officers' School of the National Liberation Army and Partisan Liberation Army], January 1945.

Small 8°: [1] mimeographed title, 94 pp. incl. one folding page, [1] blank, original purple paper wrappers with mimeographed title, stapled (minor staining, spine pale, tiny tears in margins, old annotations on the title page).

A rare Partisan codebook for use by telegraph and radio operators during the final months of WW II in order to communicate with the approaching planes of the Allies

This is an extremely rare Partisan codebook, issued by an underground Slovenian press in January 1945, just months before the complete liberation of Yugoslavia. The hundreds of codes it explains are based on Anglo-American codes, and so not only allowed Partisan telegraph and radio operators to communicate with each other, but, importantly, with the Western Allies whose support was by this time a critical element in the Partisans' success. The folding plate illustrates how a diary of a radio-telegraph station should appear.

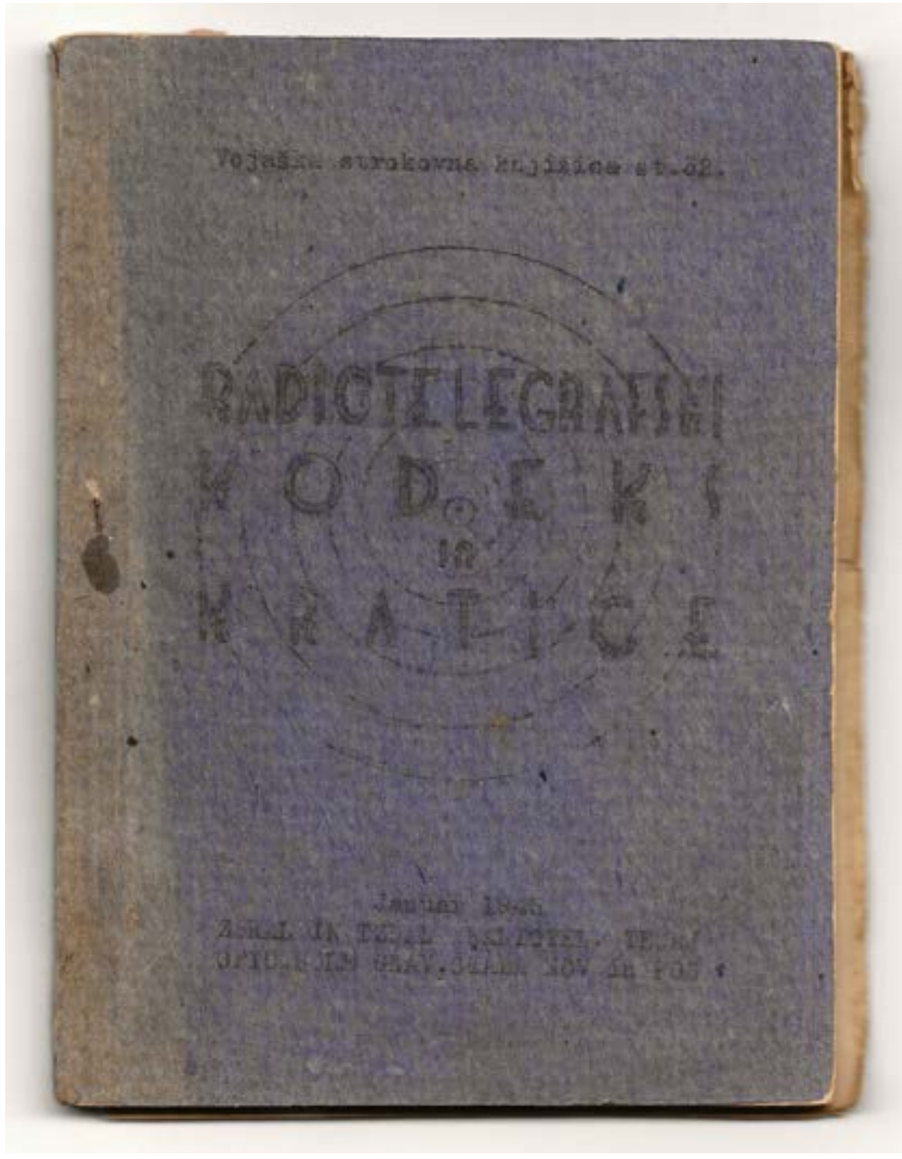
The codebook was printed at the underground Partisan press of Kočevski rog, which was part of large, spread-out settlement of Partisan huts called 'Baza 20', which notably also included a hospital. Kočevski rog was one of the largest Partisan publishing operations, employing over 40 full-time printers working in multiple houses. Even thought it was located deep in the woods of south-western Slovenia, it illustrates the perils of operating an underground press anywhere in Yugoslavia. In April 1945, Baza 20 was attacked by the Germans and the press was forced to shut down. Some of the huts of Baza 20 survive to this day, although none of the printing houses survive.

Our example bears a contemporary inscription, commemorating a Partisan underground course of 1944 (Memory of the officer school… 1944).

The codebook is extremely rare. A 1964 census recorded 4 copies in Yugoslavian institutions, although we not been able to locate the current whereabouts of any examples.

References: Bibliografija, no. 991; Gradivo, p. 688.

520 EUR



pristanek pomožnega avijona
kat - valovi dovoljujejo le pristanek pomožnega letala
kau - valovi onemogočajo pristanek pomožnega letala
kav - plovec poškodovan
kaw - oba plovca poškodovana
kax - podporniki plovca poškodovani
kay - nosilci poškodovani
kaz - luknja v dnu čolna
kba - luknja v...? /Stummeln/
kbb - luknja zamašena
kbc - luknja le delno zamašena
kbd - letalo potonilo
kbe - potniki rešeni
kbf - posadka rešena
kbg - ...potnikov utonilo
kbh - ...od posadke utonilo
kbi - pošta rešena
kbk - pošta potonila
kbl - tovor letala rešen
kbm - tovor letala potonil

PROMETNE OKRAJŠAVE

c - da
n - ne
p - znak za privatne telegrame pri prenosni postaji
w - beseda ali besede
?aa - vse po... } uporabljeno po oddano vprašanju, je zahteva ponovitve
?ab - vse pred
?al - vse dosedaj
?bn - vse med...
bq - sledi zahtevana poprava
cl - zaključim delo na postaji /končam z oddajo/
cs - klicni znak /uporabljamo, če zahtevamo ponovitev klic. znaka/.
db - ne morem ti sporočiti usmeritve, ker se ne nahajaš v izmerjenem sektorju moje postaje
dc - minima tvojih signalov je uporabljiva za usmeritev
df - tvoja usmeritev ob...uri je bila... stopinj je nezanesljiva z mogočo napako od 2

31. Ottoman Calligraphy

عارف حكمت (Ârif HIKMET also Hattat Ârif Hikmet Bey bin Hamze also İbn'ül-Hafız Arif Hikmet Hamza).

تحفه خطوط
[Tuhfe-i Hutut / Mastering Writing. Parts: 2, 3, 5, 11 (of ?)]

Istanbul: 1328 سى سيد حسين - محمود بك مطبعه [Mahmud Bey Matbaası] [1912].

4 pamphlets. Each 8 °: 8 pp., original colour wrappers with lettering, stapled (minor tears in margins, old school stamps on the covers, otherwise in a good, unused condition).

A charming set of four ephemeral primers and exercise books for Ottoman (Perso-Arabic) calligraphy for children

Each volume of this attractive pamphlets with colourful art nouveau cover includes printed examples of letters or short texts and printed lines, templates and shadowed text for the students to rehearse the script in repetitive patterns.

The books offer a valuable insight in the learning techniques of the Ottoman calligraphy and every day script.

The author of the calligraphy was Ârif Hikmet (Hattat Ârif Hikmet Bey bin Hamze meaning Calligrapher Ârif Hikmet, the son of Hamze also İbn'ül-Hafız Arif Hikmet Hamza). Born in Strumica in today's North Macedonia, he came as a child to Üsküdar, Istanbul, where he trained calligraphy at great masters of the time. In 1908, he was appointed the chief calligrapher at the large Istanbul publishing house Matbaa-I Amire. Ârif Hikmet also worked as a self-employed author of various scripts, prints and carte de visites and as a teacher in various institutions in Istanbul and later in Ankara. In 1916, Ârif Hikmet was appointed a teacher at the Highschool for Trade in Istanbul, but died from tuberculosis less than two years later.

Present are 4 parts (of?): 2, 3, 5, and 11. Özege, the bibliographer of Ottoman books, only mentions 6 parts.

We could not find any institutional examples on Worldcat.

References: TBTK; 4686 - ÖZEGE; 21239.

320 EUR



32. Christian Missions in the Muslim World

احمد حمدی (Ahmet Hamdi (Pasha) Akseki, 1887 - 1951)

عالم اسلام و انكليز ميسيونەرى : انكليز ميسيونەرى نصل يتشديريليور
[Âlem-i İslâm ve İngiliz Misyoneri, İngiliz Misyoneri Nasıl Yetiştirilir? / The World of Islam and the British Missionaries. How do they train British Missionaries?]

Istanbul: Bey Oğhlī Müdafaa Matbaası 1334 [1918]

8°. 112 pp., [2 pp.], interleaved black and white photographs and one map, original cover with lettering, later blue cloth binding with gilt lettering and debossed decoration, spine repaired (paper slightly fragile with small tears in margins, sporadic leaves partly loosespine repaired, old bookseller's stamps).

A rare insight on the impact of the Christian missionaries on the Muslim world

This historically important, richly illustrated Ottoman book, written by a prolific scholar Ahmet Hamdi Pasha (1887 - 1951) is probably the first modern Muslim report on the impact of the British Christian missions on the Islamic world. The author embraces the problem starting with the history of the missions and ending with the latest British establishments.

Ahmet Hamdi Pasha was one of the most important Ottoman / Turkish Muslim scholars of the early 20th century. He authored several books on religion, including for children, villagers and for the army. He server president of Religious Affairs from 1947.
A mosque in Ankara, named after him, is one of the largest mosques in the country.
The second edition of the book, written in modern Turkish, was published in 2006.

References: OCLC 67087924, 42824615, 921504923; ÖZEGE 410.

420 EUR



33. WWI in Ukraine
Ukrainian- Ottoman Relations

اقراینا خلاصکار جمعیت اتحادیه‌سی [Ukrayna Halaskâr Cemiyet-i İttihaddiyesi / Ukraine Salvation Society Union]

(اوقراینا، روسیا و تورکیه : (مقاله‌لر مجموعه‌سی
[Ukrayna, Rusya ve Türkiye. Makaleler Mecmuası / Russia, Ukraine and Turkey. A Discussion]

Istanbul: Matbaa-yı Hayriye ve Şürekâsı 1915.

8°. 71 pp., folding map, later brown cloth binding with gilt lettering (light staining and foxing, small tears in the inner margin of the title page, old hand-written price on the inner side of the rear board, but overall in a good condition).

A pamphlet on cultural and demographic connections between Ukraine and Turkey, printed in Ottoman, in Istanbul, during World War I

A pamphlet in Ottoman language, accompanied with the map, marking the position of Ukraine with its larger borders, tries to establish a close connection between the country and Turkey regarding the history and inhabitants. On the other hand it distances from Tukey's archnemesis Russia, which would in the next years entirely take over Ukraine.

The book was printed in 1915, during WWI, when Ukraine, divided between several territories, fought on both sides: for the Central Powers under Austro-Hungarian Army, and for the Triple Entente, with the Imperial Russian Army.

References: OCLC 26113202, 1085135388 (ÖZEGE 21973 mentions the year of printing as 1919).

480 EUR



34. WWI – Central Asia and the Caucasus
Caucasus Campaign

NAZMI, translator.

[Title on the wrappers:]

قافقاسیه و ترکستان. جغرافی، سیاسی، تاریخی، و استاتیستیقی مجمل معلومات
[Kafkasya ve Türkistan. Coğrafi, siyasi, tarihi ve istatistiki mücmel malumat / Caucasus and Turkestan: Complete Information on Geography, Politics, History and Statistics]

[Title on the title page:]

قفقاسیه و آسیای وسطی و ترکستان ولایتلری بخارا و خیوه خانلقلری
[Kafkasya ve Asya-yı Vusta ve Türkistan Vilâyetleri Buhara ve Hiyve Hanlıkları / Caucasus and Central Asia and Turkestan Provinces, Khanates Bukhara and Khiva]

Istanbul: Matbaa-yi Askeri 1334 [1918].

Large 8°. 63 pp., [4 pp.], 2 colour folding maps (45,5 x 79 cm / 18 x 31.1 inches & 44 x 72 cm / 17.3 x 28.3 inches), original purple wrappers with lettering (wrappers with small tears and tiny holes, minor wear to the last four index pages with a tiny worm hole, small worm holes in the maps, but overall in a good and clean condition, missing the errata slip).

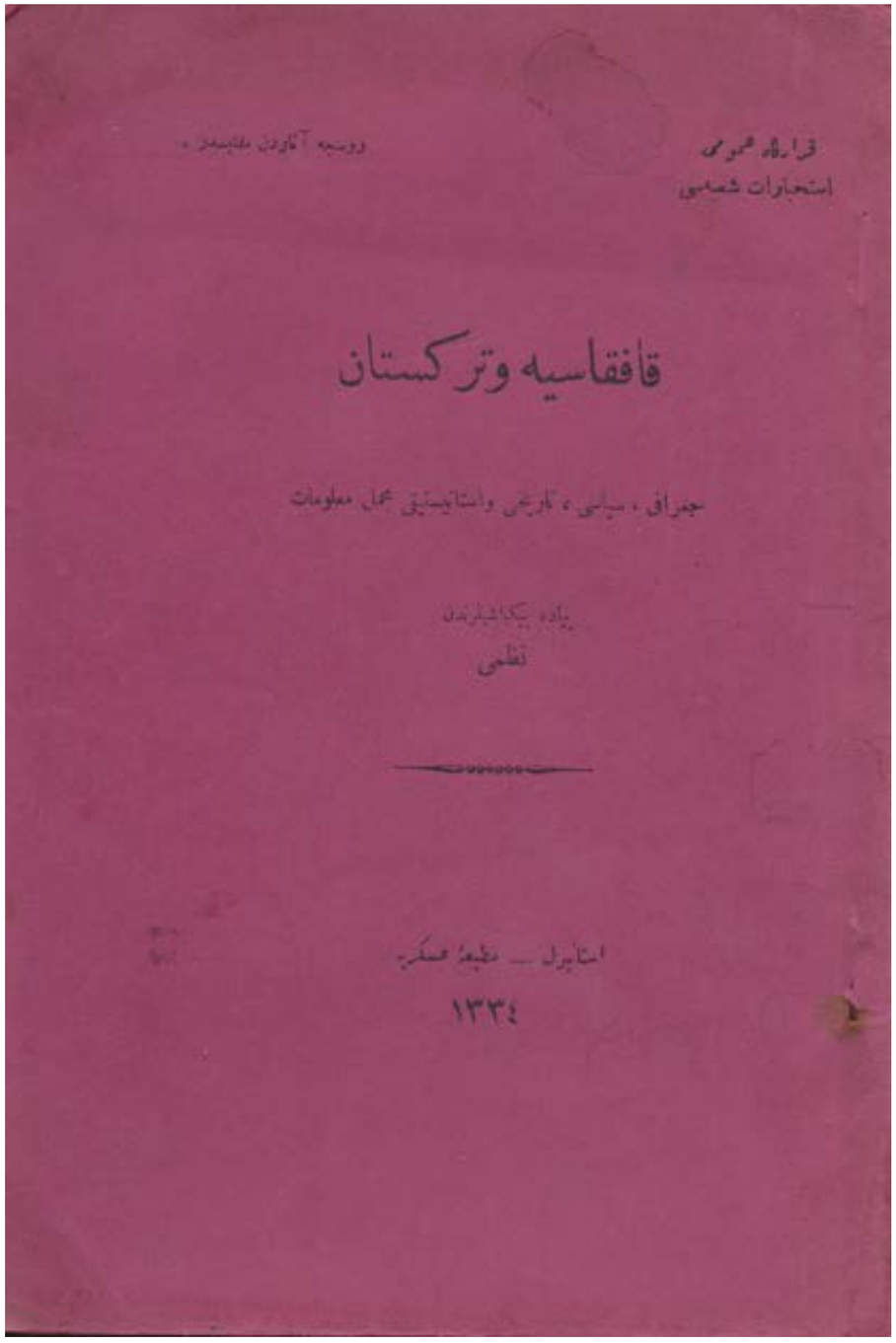
A book in Ottoman language, describing the Caucasus and the historical region of Turkestan, was printed by the Military Press during the so called Caucasus Campaign in WWI, which among other resulted in the Armenian genocide.

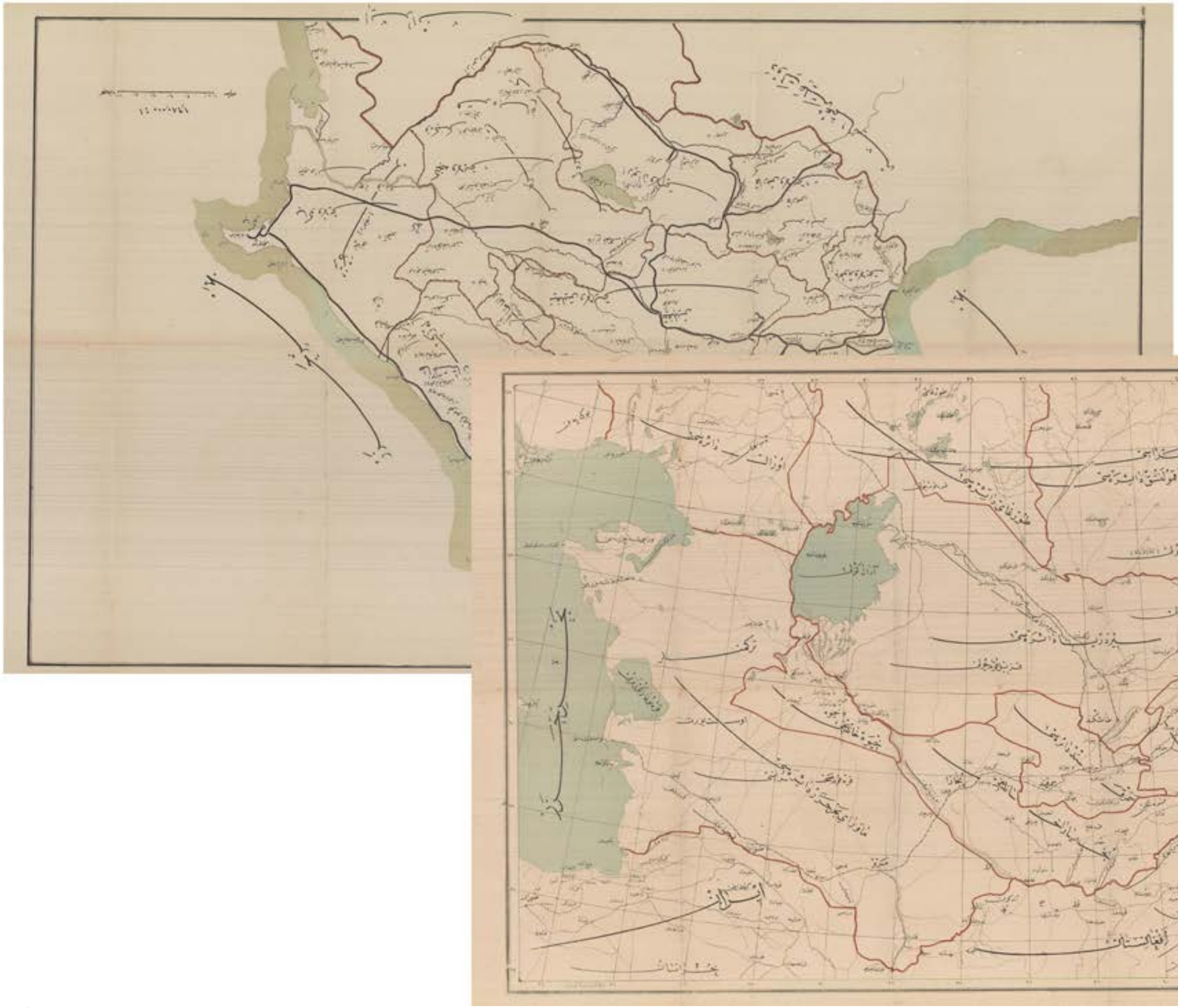
During World War I and the beginning of the Russian Revolution large areas of the Caucasus and the Central Asia were left in a power vacuum and it was a chance for the Ottoman Empire, sided by Germany and later Azerbaijan and Georgia, to take over these large areas, inhabited with mostly Muslim inhabitants, who were for centuries treated like a second rate citizens by the Tsarist Russia.

Led by Enver Pasha, with a goal of establishing an independent Transcaucasia, the Ottoman troops were faced by the British army, backed by the White Russian troops, which was protecting its oil interests starting with that area. This pamphlet, that describes the current political, economic and demographic situation of the Caucasus and the historical area of Turkestan, was published for military purposes by the Ottoman military press and was accordingly to the description based on a Russian text.

References: OCLC 46515596, 80226944, 122834706; ÖZEGE 9905.

620 EUR





35. Fascism

Alessandro NICOTERA, author; Ivan KODER, translator.

Zgodovina in ustanove fašizma. Prva knjiga za Slovence
[The History and Organizations of the Fascism. First Book for Slovenians]

Ljubljana: Ljudska tiskarna 1942.

8°: 156 pp., [4 pp.], original wrappers with lettering on the cover (wrappers with minor staining and a tiny chip on the rear cover, otherwise in a good, clean, seemingly unread condition).

A Slovenian translation of Alessandro Nicotera's "Fascismo", is an explanation of the fascist believes, plans, goals and rules for the society, issued by the Fascist government during the Italian occupation of a part of Slovenia during World War II.

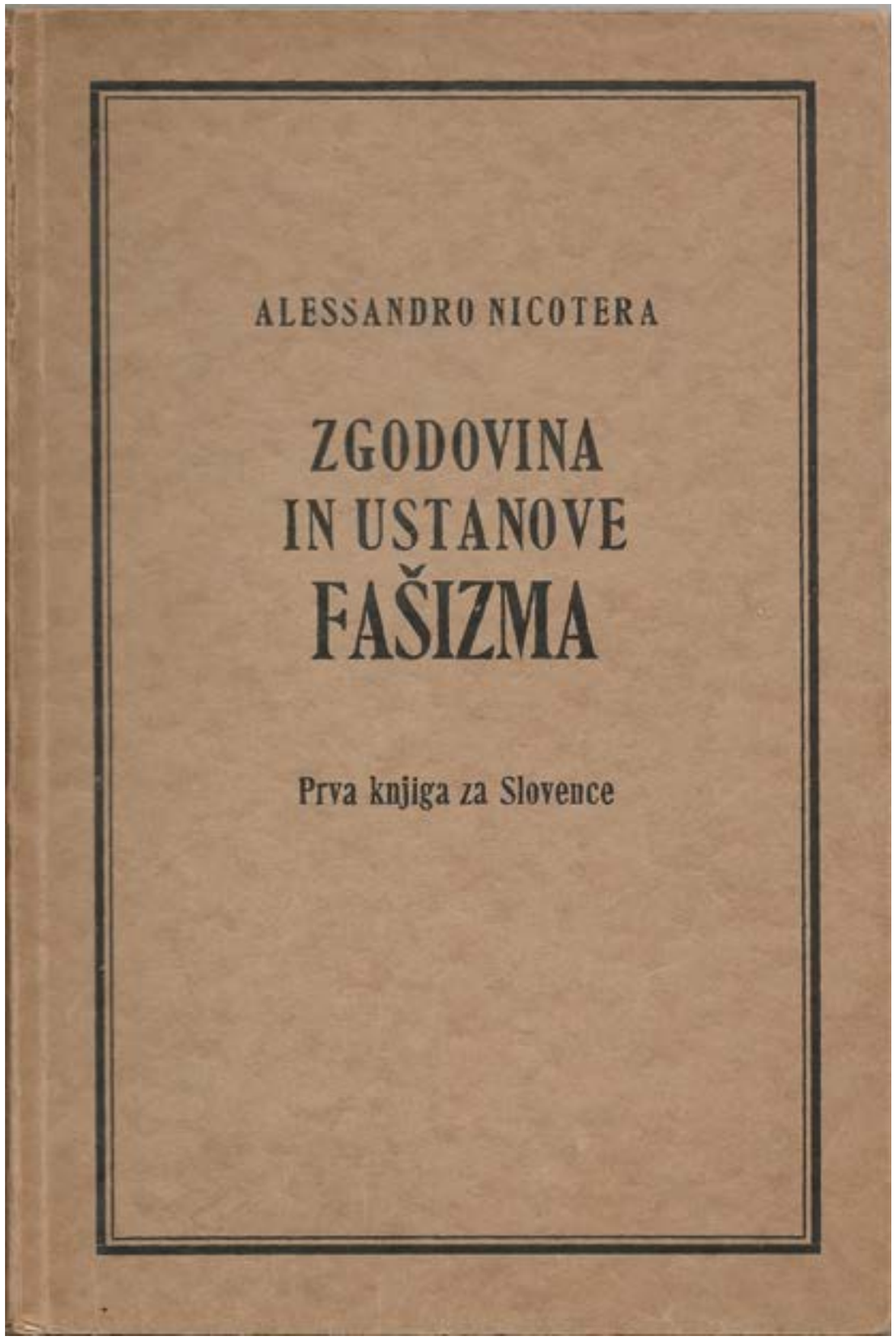
The detailed chapters depict the "ideal society" under the Fascism, including programs for children, sporting organizations, the organization of the press, role of the church, Fascist women (according to the text, their main goal is to keep their bodies beautiful, bear children and quietly, but strongly support men), schools, social care, military navy, factories and the economy.

The book represents the Fascism as an anti-Communist movement, which will establish a new order in the society.

Such texts were often translated by the Fascists into the languages of the occupied areas.

References: OCLC 443356199.

320 EUR



36. Communist Anti-Fascist Propaganda For Children
Yugoslavian ABC Book

Vinko MÖDERNDORFER (MODRINJAVESČAN, 1894-1958), author: Slavko PENGOV (1908-1966) - Marij PREGELJ (1913-1967) - Maksim SEDEJ (1909-1974) - Evgen SAJOVIC (1913-1986), illustrators; Stane KOVIČ, design of letters.

Slovenska Začetnica
[Slovenian Primer]

Ljubljana, Slovenia: Ministrstvo za prosveto, Komisija za izdajo učnih knjig [Ministry of Education, Committee for Publication of School Books] 1945. Printed by Tiskarna ljudske pravice [Press of Human Rights].

Oblong 8°: 10 pp., 10 pp., 10 pp., 10 pp., 10 pp., 10 pp. all illustrated in colour, original colour illustrated card binding with yellow linen spine, stapled (pale Yugoslav primary school stamps on the cover, the title page and on the inner site of the rear board, one page with repaired tear with age-toning caused by old repairs with tape, minor traces of wear, mostly to the cover).

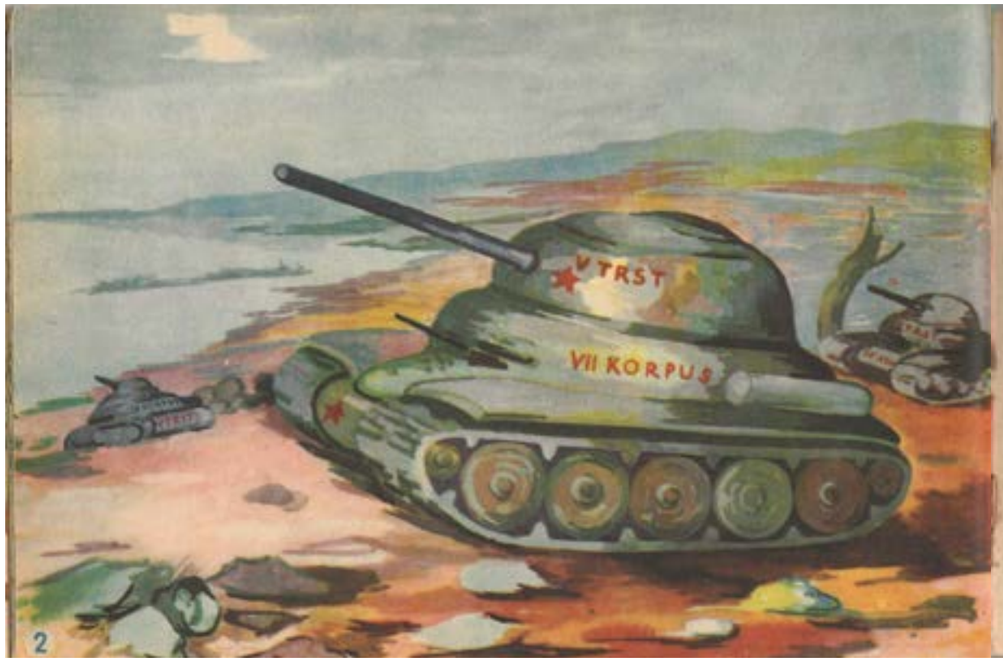
A rare, superbly designed children's primer in Slovenian language was issued days after the end of WWII as a first post-war school book. It involves a strong anti-Fascist pro-Communist propaganda. Due to its cruelty it was forbidden by the government in the following autumn. The author was sent to the Naked Island, a Yugoslavian political gulag-like prison, three years later.

This extremely well designed pro-Yugoslavian, pro-Soviet, anti-Nazi and anti-Fascist children's book in Slovenian language was designed days after the end of WWII as the first grammar book, not only to educate children in new political believes, but also to encourage them to re-build the country and put revenge on any traitors, Fascists and Nazis left in the country. The drawings were designed by the leading illustrators of the time.

The book in divided into 6 parts, 10 pages each. They were designed for 6 classes of the primary school to save on the material. Due to the lack of books and appropriate rooms after WWII, children of different generations were often taught from the same books in the same classrooms.

The illustrations include pro-Yugoslavian iconography, glorifying Josip Broz Tito, Stalin, the Soviet Union, and the victory of the South-Slavic nations in the war against the Axis. The images also glorify the work and encourage children to rebuild the country, after it was destroyed by the enemy.




V TRST
VII KORPUS

2


PARTIZAN VINKO
IMA PUŠKO.
P
PUŠKA POČI
PIF, PAF, PUF!
IN ŽE JE PADEL
FAŠIST IN IZDAJALEC
DOMOVINE.
B
BOMBE
POKAJO BUM, BUM!
SOVRAŽNIK PA BEŽI.
TO JE BOMBA.

3


M
MAMA! MAMA!

10


M M Y V
IVAN!
IVO!
MILA!
IVANA! MILENA!
MAMA
IMA
VILE.

1







NAŠA DOMOVINA JE RAJSKO LEPA. V TO PRELEPO DEŽELO SO VDRLI FAŠISTIČNI ROPARJI. VOJSKA STARE JUGOSLAVIJE JE BILA ZA NIČ. ZATO JE PRIŠEL SOVRAŽNIK V NAŠO DEŽELO.

PODIVJANI SOVRAŽNIKI SO POŽIGALI NAŠE LEPE VASI, ZAPIRALI IN MORILI POŠTENE SLOVENCE. TO SO BILI NAJSTRAŠNEJŠI DNEVI NAŠEGA ŽIVLJENJA.

OB TEM TRPLJENJU NAŠEGA LJUDSTVA BI SE ZJOKAL ŠE KAMEN. TRŠI OD KAMNA PA SO BILI IZDAJALCI SLOVENSKEGA LJUDSTVA. TI SO OVAJALI SVOJE BRATE, POZNEJE PA JIM VRH TEGA ŠE MORILI PRAV TAKO KAKOR FAŠISTI. FAŠISTI IN IZDAJALCI BI POKONČALI VES SLOVENSKI ROD, ČE BI NE BILO NAŠIH HRABRIH PARTIZANOV.

PARTIZANE JE VODIL NAŠ LJUBI MARŠAL TITO. TITA IN NAŠO JUGOSLOVANSKO VOJSKO PA JE PODPIRAL GENERALISIM STALIN. NJEGOVA SLAVNA RDEČA ARMADA JE UNIČILA NEMŠKO VOJSKO.

DOKLER BO ŽIVEL SLOVENSKI ROD, BOMO SLOVENCI HVALEŽNI GENERALISIMU STALINU, RDEČI ARMADI, MARŠALU TITU IN JUGOSLOVANSKI ARMADI.

KAKO NAJ POKAŽEMO SVOJO HVALEŽNOST SVOJIM OSVOBODITELJEM? NAŠ LJUBI MARŠAL TITO NAM JE ŽE POVEDAL KAKO: LJUBITI MORAMO SLOVENIJO IN JUGOSLAVIJO TER DELATI ZA NJUN POVZDIG IN NAPREDEK!

MI PIONIRJI BOMO UDARNIKI IN PRVI PRI DELU!

7

Many children at the time were orphaned or lived with traumatic memories on the war. The Yugoslavian government's plan was to keep children and youth on the straight and narrow, by making them feel useful by rebuilding houses and schools, and building new infrastructure.

The didactic illustrations, teaching children the alphabet and cursive script, reflect the images of the war. They showcase children's parents being murdered by the enemies, a little boy being brought to fight to the partisans by his grandfather, a mother fighting off the Fascist taking away a cow with a fork, enemies being hanged, shot and blown up by a partisan, a horse kicking a traitor, a horse kicking a Fascist, a Fascist killing a woman and beating up a man, starved and beaten prisoners, Fascists shooting male and female hostages, a last letter from a prisoner, male and female partisans standing above shot enemies in a pond of blood, etc.

The ABC book also shows liberation of Trieste in the first days of May 1945. Slovenska začetnica was only in use from it was published at the end of the war, in May 1945, until the end of the school year, at the end of June. The government forbade using it in the following school year due to its cruel images.

The book was written by Vinko Möderndorfer (1894-1958) and designed by four Slovenian academic painters.

Möderndorfer was born in Dole na Zilji (German: Zellach), at the time in the Austrian-Hungarian Empire and today in Austria, to a Slovenian family, and served WWI partly at the Battle of Isonzo and partly as a schoolteacher. In the 1920s he became a determined Marxist and a leader of a regional social democrat party. He was also, still employed as a teacher, an author, publishing books on local stories and legends, as well as on rights of the local mine workers.

In the days following the end of WWII Vinko Möderndorfer published this elaborately designed school book fornchildren, filled with anti-Fascist, anti-Nazi, pro-Yugoslavian and pro-Soviet paroles.

In 1948, after Yugoslavian president Josip Broz Tito had a massive fallout with Stalin, Yugoslavia blocked all the contact with the Eastern communist countries and the Stalin's sympathizers were sent to the mass trials. Vinko Möderndorfer was tried for three and half years on the Naked Island (Goli Otok), the most infamous Yugoslavian political prison. Suffering from the consequences of torture, he died in 1958.

The illustrations were made by some of most famous artists of the time Slavko Pengov (1908-1966), known for his frescos in Tito's villa in Bled and in Yugoslav government palace in Belgrade, Marij Pregelj (1913-1967), an academic painter and book illustrator, Maksim Sedej (1909-1974), an academic painter and professor at the Academy of Fine Arts and Design in Ljubljana, and Evgen Sajovic (1913-1986), a fresco painter and illustrator.

The letters were designed and drawn by an architect Stane Kovič, an author of several primary schools in the Yugoslav post-war era.

References: OCLC 444935791; Francè KOTNIK, Möderndorfer, Vinko (1894–1958). Slovenska biografija. Slovenska akademija znanosti in umetnosti, Znanstvenoraziskovalni center SAZU, 2013. http://www.slovenska-biografija.si/oseba/sbi372887/#slovenski-biografski-leksikon (14. maj 2018). Izvirna objava v: Slovenski biografski leksikon: 5. zv. Maas - Mrkun. Franc Ksaver Lukman et al. Ljubljana, Zadružna gospodarska banka, 1933; Francè STELÈ, Pregelj, Marij (1913–1967). Slovenska biografija. Slovenska akademija znanosti in umetnosti, Znanstvenoraziskovalni center SAZU, 2013. http://www.slovenskabiografija.si/oseba/sbi458058/#slovenski-biografski-leksikon (14. maj 2018). Izvirna objava v: Slovenski biografski leksikon: 8. zv. Pregelj Ivan - Qualle. Franc Ksaver Lukman Ljubljana, Slovenska akademija znanosti in umetnosti, 1952; Asta ZNIDARČIČ, Sajovic, Evgen (1913–1986). Slovenska biografija. Slovenska akademija znanosti in umetnosti, Znanstvenoraziskovalni center SAZU, 2013. http://www.slovenskabiografija. si/oseba/sbi531993/#slovenski-biografski-leksikon (14. maj 2018). Izvirna objava v: Slovenski biografski leksikon: 9. zv. Raab - Schmid. Alfonz Gspan et al. Ljubljana, Slovenska akademija znanosti in umetnosti, 1960; Asta ZNIDARČIČ. Sedej, Maksim (1909–1974). Slovenska biografija. Slovenska akademija znanosti in umetnosti, Znanstvenoraziskovalni center SAZU, 2013. http://www.slovenskabiografija. si/oseba/sbi555568/#slovenski-biografski-leksikon (14. maj 2018). Izvirna objava v: Slovenski biografski leksikon: 10. zv. Schmidl - Steklasa. Alfonz Gspan et al. Ljubljana, Slovenska akademija znanosti in umetnosti, 1967.

1.700 EUR

37. Non-Aligned Movement
Yugoslav Book Design

Tibor MENDE (1915 - 1984), author – Dušan SAVNIK (1919-1975), translator - Jakica (Jakobina) ACCETTO (1924-1998), designer.

Pogovori z Nehrujem
[Conversations avec Nehru / Conversations with Nehru]

Ljubljana : Cankarjeva založba 1957

8°: 139 pp. with black and white portrait, [5 pp.], original illustrated wrappers with flaps (wrappers with minor staining and wear on the corner, but otherwise in a good condition).

A Slovenian translation of a lengthy interview between Jawaharlal Nehru and Hungarian Paris-based journalist Tibor Mende. Signed by Tibor Mende

This is a Slovenian translation of a lengthy interview with Jawaharlal Nehru made in 1956 by Tibor Mende (1915 - 1984), a French journalist of Hungarian origins. Jawaharlal Nehru was at the time highly regarded by the Yugoslavs.

The Indian – Yugoslav political friendship went back to 1950, when both of the countries refused to take sides regarding the Korean War. The term used by the United Nations at the time was “Non-Alignment”. The book was published in 1957, a year after India's prime minister Jawaharlal Nehru, Egypt's president Gamal Abdel Nasser and Yugoslavia's president, Josip Broz Tito signed the so called Declaration of Brijuni, which became the basis for the Non-Aligned Movement.

The book was signed by Tibor Mende on the title page.

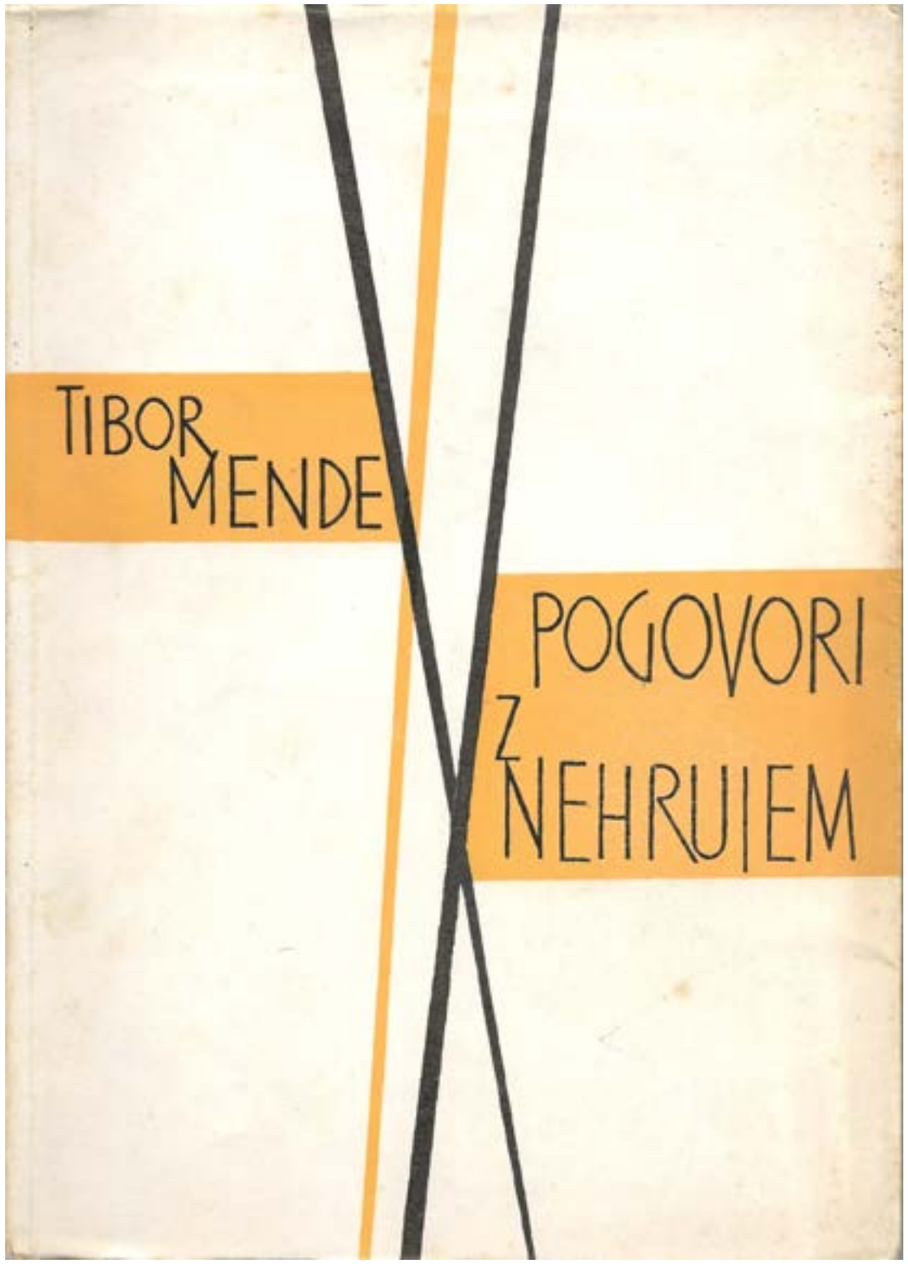
The cover was made by a female designer Jakica (Jakobina) Accetto (1924-1998) until today an underappreciated and not well researched draftswoman, book designer, illustrator and interior decorator, although MOMApicked up on her work for the exhibition Toward a Concrete Utopia, Architecture in Yugoslavia,1948–1980.

Her book designs, with an emphasis on mid-century modern, stand out for their synchronized hythmical geometrical forms in contemporary colours, sharp lines and an astonishing photogenic quality.

We could not find any institutional examples outside Slovenian libraries.

References: OCLC 439359607.

95 EUR



38. Arab–Israeli Conflict
Antisemitism

سليمان أبو زيد [Suleiman ABU ZAYD]

واشنطن في تل ابيب او هنا كانت إسرائيل
[Washington in Tel Aviv or There Used to be Israel Here]

Lebanon [Beirut]: جريدة الدنيا الجديدة [Jerida Al-Dunya Al-Jadida / Newspaper The New World] 1961.

8°. 184 pp., [8 pp.] with black and white illustrations, original illustrated card wrappers (wrappers slightly stained, corners with tiny chips and folds, spine with a small loss of material, imprint on the back cover scratched, old dedication and signature on the title page, otherwise in a good, used condition).

An Arab nationalistic book against Israel with an antisemitic cover design

The book opens with a portrait of Fouad Chehab (1902-1973), the president of Lebanon between 1958 and 1964 and a quote from his letter, written to the US president John Kennedy, that the presence of Israel represents a threat to the piece in the Middle East.

The following texts are passages from various foreign publications, revolving around the antisemitism, anti-Israel propaganda, American conspiracy against Palestine, Zionism, American appetite for Arab oil etc.

The book is decorated with a violent image of an Arab soldier killing a snake with a caricature of a Jewish head and US dollar symbols on the body in front of horrified caricatures of the United States and Great Britain, as white doves, symolising the freedom, are flying above the soldier's head.

We could not find any institutional examples on Worldcat.

420 EUR



39. Warfare in Egypt

احمد حمروش (Ahmad HAMRUSH, 1921-2011).

خواطر عن الحرب
[Khawāṭir ‘an al-ḥarb / Thoughts on the War]

Cairo: الدار القومية للطباعة والنشر [late 1950s or 1960s].

8°. 78 pp., [2 pp.], illustrated wrappers, later spine (rear wrapper scratched with loss of text, small chips in margins, horizontal tear on the title page, otherwise in an uncut condition).

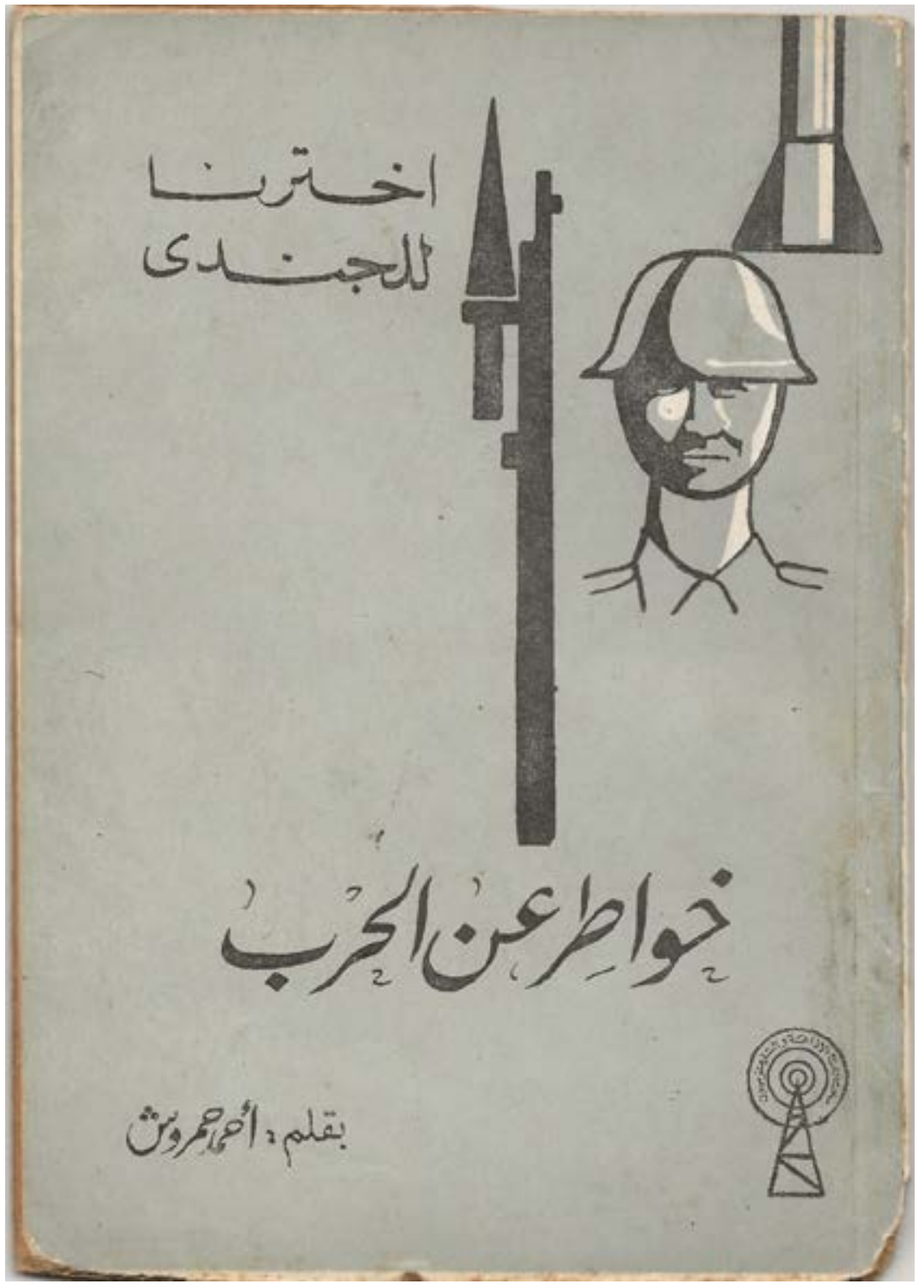
Thoughts on war with examples from the history by a prominent Egyptian military officer and author Ahmad Hamrush.

The writer Ahmad Hamrush was a prominent Egyptian journalist and author of texts on the politics, theatre, fiction and travel.

Ahmad Hamrush was also a military officer, trained at the military college, where he later worked as a lecturer. In the Egyptian Revolution of 1952 he was one of the main figures, responsible for the organization of the Free Officers, who overthrew king Fuad. In 1955, Hamrush retired from the armed forces and started working as a writer and journalist. In 1956, he was appointed the director if the National Theatre and in 1961 the director of the Theater and Music Foundation.

References: OCLC 569449834 (including eBooks).

220 EUR



40. Women's Rights
UN / Turkey

Mukul BANERJEE (born 1925).

United Nations Seminar on the Status of Women and Family Planning Istanbul, turkey, 11-24 July 1972. Organized on a world-wide basis by the United Nations in co-operation with the Government of Turkey. Draft Report

[S. l., S. d., but probably Istanbul: 1972].

6 fascicules mimeographed text, all 4°. [1 pp.] title, 5 pp., 8 pp.; 8 pp.; 11 pp.; 7 pp.; 4 pp.; 6 pp., stapled (minor age-toning and foxing, but overall in a good condition).

This is a mimeographed draft report on a seminar on women's rights and family planning, organized by the United Nations and held in Istanbul in the summer of 1972. It was written by an Indian female politician and a member of the Indian National Congress Mukul Banerjee (born 1925). The seminar was attended by participants from all over the world, who were addressed by the Turkish minister of Health and Social Welfare Dr. Kemal Demir.

The discussed chapters were:

- The scope and purpose of family planning in the context of respect for human rights and more specifically the status of women.

- The importance of family planning for women as individuals and the impact of their role in society.

- The extent to which the status of women is a factor influencing family size and the birth rate.

- The implications for the status of women of current trends in population growth.

- Future Action concerning the relationship of the status of women and family planning.

The discussions touched popular topics such as education of women, abortion and medical elements.

320 EUR

arrangements that had been made and noted the importance
be discussed. A message from His Excellency, the Minister o
ffairs, Mr. Umit Halûk Bayülken, was also read.
following officers were elected unanimously:

Chairman
Dr. Ilhan Kerse (Turkey)

Vice-Chairmen
Mr. Boleslaw Gornicki (Poland)
Mrs. Lena Gueye (Senegal)
Mrs. Ofelia Machado Bonet (Uruguay)

Rapporteur
Mrs. Mukul Banerjee (India)

D. Agenda

ıe agenda adopted by the Seminar was as follows:
ıe scope and purpose of family planning in the context of resp
uman rights and more specifically the status of women
a) The right of individuals to decide freely and responsibly
number and spacing of their children, and the limitation
that right
(b) The right of individuals to information, advice and serv
enable them to decide freely and responsibly on the numb
spacing of their children, and to prepare them for resp
parenthood

41. Yugoslav Book Design

SOPHOCLES, author; Fran ALBRECHT (1189-1963), translator; Marko ŽUPANČIČ (1914-2007), designer of the cover.

Edip Kralj – Antigona
[Oedipus Rex – Antigone]

Ljubljana: Slovenska Matica 1941.

8°: 158 pp., [2 pp.], original black calf with gilt decoration and lettering on the cover (minor foxing, minimal scuffing to the corners of the binding, but otherwise in a good condition).

A Slovenian translation of Oedipus Rex and Antigone with a stunning late art-deco cover, made by an architect Marko Župančič

Marko Župančič, was an architect, illustrator and a son of a exceedingly popular Slovenian author Oton Župančič.

Župančič was a student of architect Jože Plečnik and a student at Le Corbusier's studio in Paris. He returned to Ljubljana in 1940 and joined the underground resistance during WWII, where he worked as a designer of propaganda flyers and forger of documents.

Caught by the Fascist, Župančič was first sent to the Gonars concentration camp, and later to Dachau, where he helped preparing the prisoners' newspaper Dahavski poročevalec. He authored the only two known printed maps, we are aware of, of the Dachau concentration camp, made by the prisoners.

After the war, he was working as a draftsman of large architectural projects in Yugoslavia. Župančič's work as a book designer is not well researched.

The book was printed in February and March 1941, only days before the beginning of WWII in Yugoslavia, when both the translator of the text, Fran Albrecht, and the designer Marko Župančič joined the partisans. After being captured by the Germans, they were both sent to the Dachau concentration camp.

References: OCLC 443673222, 444865262.

120 EUR



42. Gone With the Wind

Margaret MICHELL, author; M. ROŽIČ (Mihael ROŽIČ?) translator; Ivo SPINČIČ (1903—1985), designer of the cover.

V vrtincu
[Gone with the Wind]

Ljubljana: Modra ptica 1939-1940.

2 volumes, 8°: 429 pp., [3 pp.]; 484 pp., [4 pp.]. Original blue cloth binding with red and gilt decoration and title on the cover and spine, original illustrated wrappers (minor foxing, dust-jackets with small tears and tiny holes, but overall in a good condition).

The first Slovenian translation of Gone with the Wind was translated in 1939 and 1940, on the eve of WWII in Yugoslavia. The movie Gone with the Wind, with its première in 1939, became instantly an immense success also in Slovenia. The second transdlation was made in 1955.

Our examples come with rare original wrappers.

The book design was made by an architect Ivo Spinčič (1903—1985), who studied in Vienna. After the war he founded the first Association of Designers of Applied Arts. Spinčič also drafted interiors for several museums, hotels and night clubs, worked as a stage designer, urban planner, book cover designer and authored several articles and books on architecture.

References: OCLC 7698227; Mušič, Marjan: Spinčič, Ivo (1903–1985). Slovenska biografija. Slovenska akademija znanosti in umetnosti, Znanstvenoraziskovalni center SAZU, 2013. http://www.slovenska-biografija.si/oseba/sbi597371/#slovenski-biografski-leksikon (6. januar 2022). Izvirna objava v: Slovenski biografski leksikon: 10. zv. Schmidl - Steklasa. Alfonz Gspan et al. Ljubljana, Slovenska akademija znanosti in umetnosti, 1967.



43. Bob Dylan

Anthony SCADUTO (1932 –2017), author; Tomaž DOMICELJ (born 1948), translator; Franc MESARIČ (1938-2020), designer of the cover.

Bob Dylan
[Dylan]

Murska Sobota: Pomurska založba 1978.

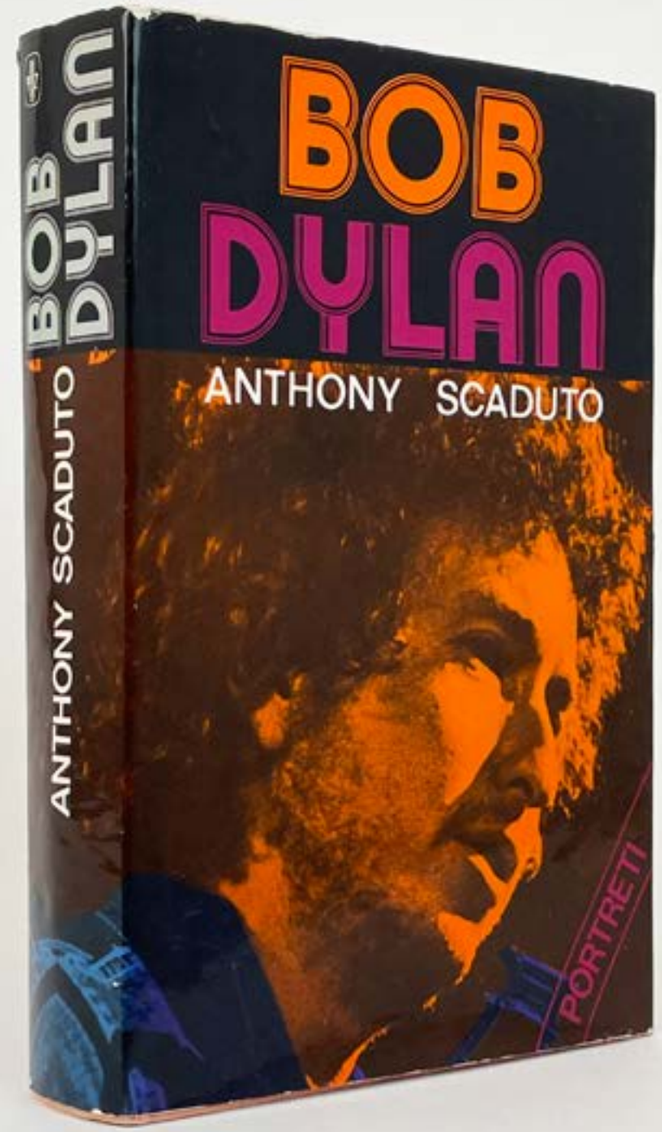
8°: 437 pp. with black and white illustrations, original red cloth binding, original illustrated dustjacket (slight discoloration of the red cloth in the margins, light traces of red colour on the lower part of the wrappers verso and in the lower margin of the last pages, wrappers slightly scuffed on the corners, otherwise in a good condition).

The first Slovenian translation of Anthony Scaduto's highly influential book Dylan, originally published in 1972, with an attractive cover design.

The translation was made by a Slovenian musician Tomaž Domicelj and the cover design by a painter Franc Mesarič (1938-2020), who was known by his photorealist and hyperrealist style.

References: OCCL 454461605.

95 EUR



44. The Beatles

Hunter DAVIES (born 1936), author; Tomaž DOMICELJ (born 1948); translator; Kostja GATNIK (born 1945), designer of the cover.

The Beatles. Beatli. Avtorizirana biografija v dveh knjigah
[The Beatles: The Authorised Biography]

Murska Sobota: Pomurska založba 1980

2 volumes, 8°: 310 pp. with black and white illustrations, [2 pp.]; 335 pp. Original tan cloth binding with gilt lettering on the spine, original illustrated wrappers (Good, used condition, wrappers with small loss of paper and partly repaired tears).

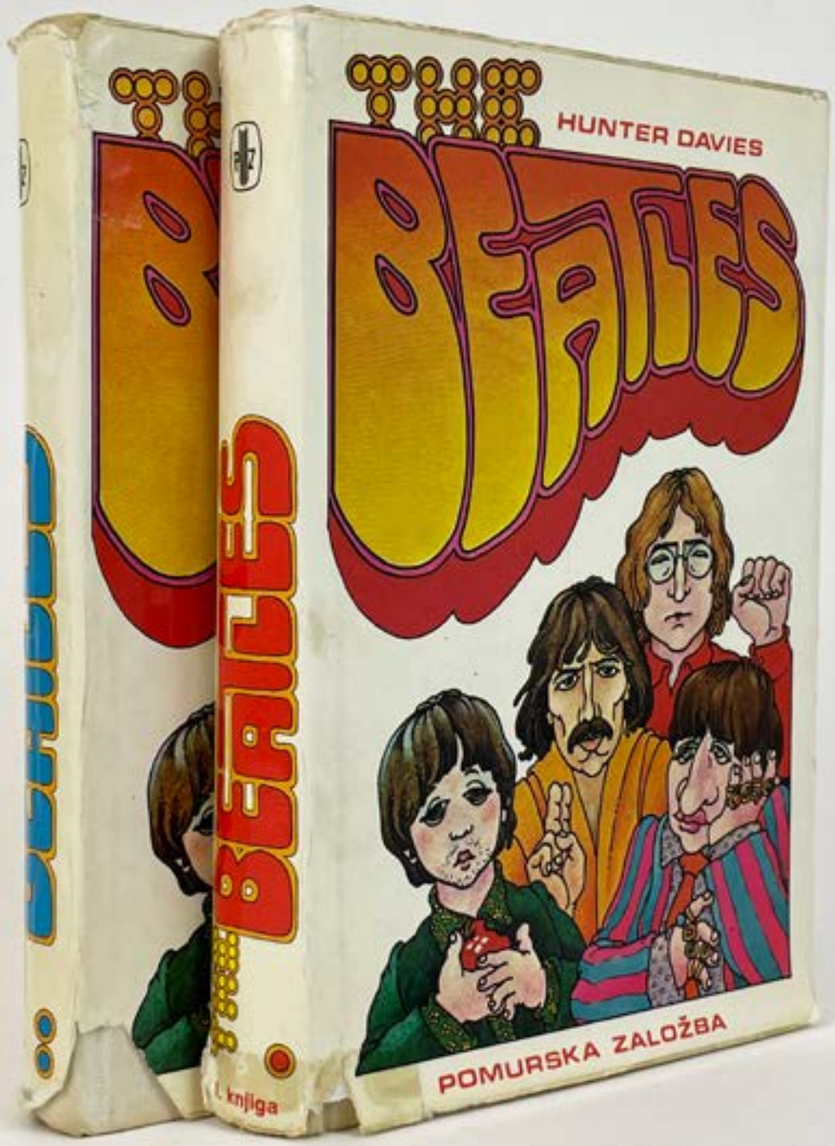
The first Slovenian translation of the first and only authorized biography of the Beatles, made by a Slovenian musician Tomaž Domicelj with an attractive cover design

The cover was designed by Kostja Gatnik (born 1945), an academic artist, schooled at the Academy of Fine Arts in Ljubljana, active as a painter, illustrator and designer. Among younger readers Gatnik is known for his illustrations of comics and educational popular children's books, for which he won several awards.

In Yugoslavia the Beatles were exceedingly popular from the early 1960s on.

References: OCLC 439008845.

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