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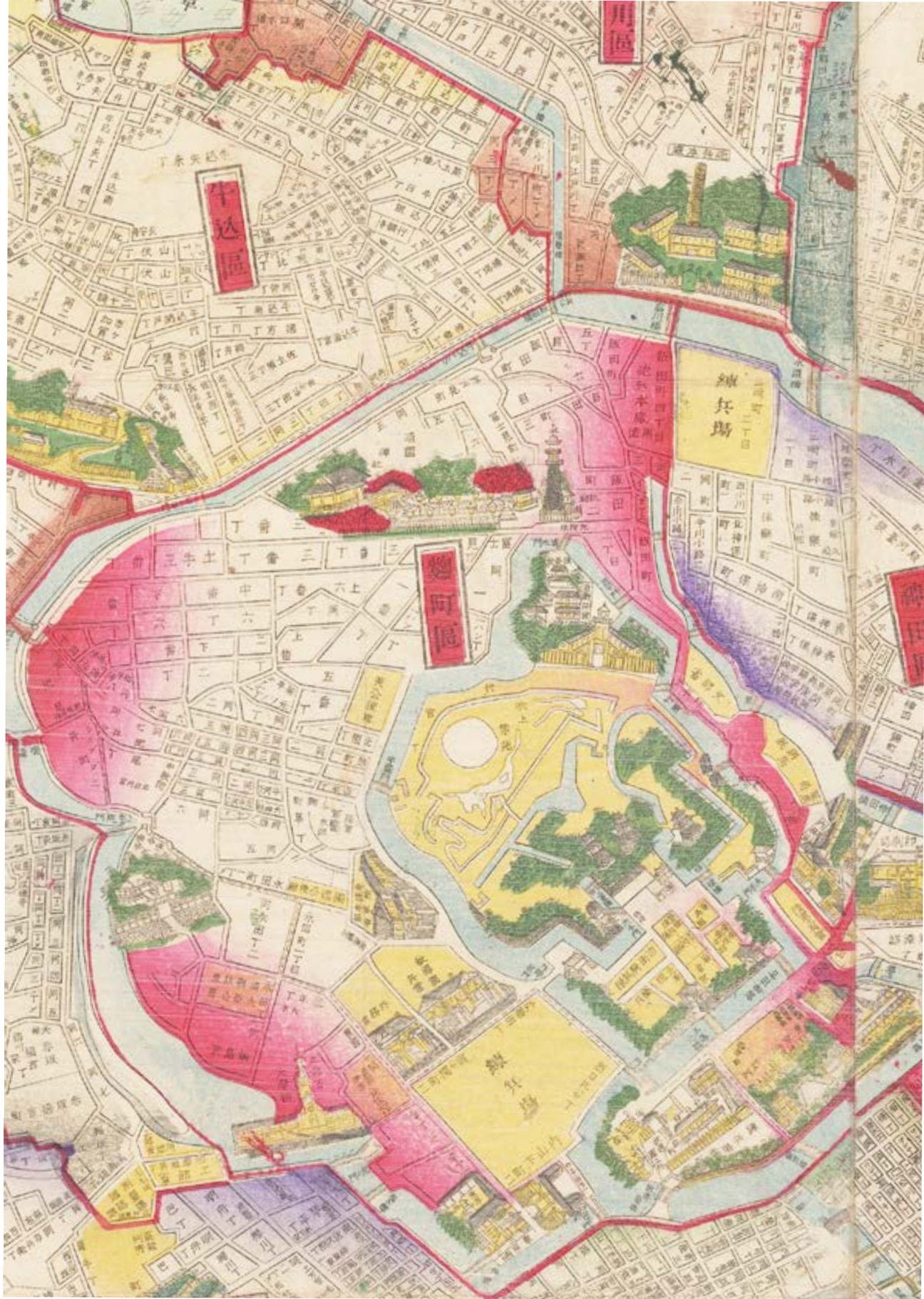
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Member of:



1. Mozambique – Inhambane Slavery / Portuguese Colonization

Duarte Manuel da FONSECA.

Mapa estatistico e descritivo da villa Inhambane em referencia ao mês de Janeiro de 1850, (Boletim Numero 52). Offerecido ao Illm.º Sr d'Armada Joaquim José Cicilia Kol, Secretário do Governo Geral do Estado da India, e Capitão Tenente, por Duarte Manuel da Fonseca, Escrivão Encarregado do Brigue de Guerra Nacional - D. João de Castro.

Nova-Goa (India): Imprensa Nacional, [1850].

Lithography and letterpress on 4 joined sheets of blueish paper (Very Good, some wear, staining and toning along old folds, lower-left quadrant evenly toned, loss to a few letters at a fold vertex centre-right, some tears and chipping to margins but overall stellar condition for a 170-year-old jumbo Indian broadside), 63.5 x 88.5 cm (25 x 35 inches).

An exceedingly rare and unusually large broadside featuring an incredibly detailed description of the major Portuguese slave-trading port of Inhambane, Mozambique, including copious statistics on the town's demographics (Christians, Muslims and Slaves), government establishment, the listing of European and Asian residents, the names of 113 local tribal chiefs loyal to Portugal, as well as incredibly thorough accounts of the town's economy and physical appearance, the ethnography of the indigenous Bitonga people, and an impression of the legendary warrior-king Manukosi; in the form of a report by the naval officer Duarte Manuel da Fonseca to his superiors in India, printed in lithography and letterpress by the Imprensa Nacional in Nova-Goa; the work is of great academic value in that it transcends its specific subject, providing uniquely authoritative insights into the nature of a major African centre during the twilight of slavery but before the transformative changes brought on by the 'Scramble for Africa'.

Inhambane was for centuries one of the most important trading ports of Mozambique, a great entrepot for slaves, ivory and tropical cash crops. Located on a stellar natural harbour in the south of the country (about 470 km northeast of modern Maputo), Inhambane first rose to prominence in the 11th century, frequented by Persian, Indian and Arab mariners, trading in pearls, ambergris and cotton. The first European to encounter Inhambane was Vasco da Gama, in 1498, whereupon was treated so warmly by the locals that he called the area the "Terra de Boa Gente" (Land of Good People), a motto still used today.

Christãos (•)

Livres									Libertos			Escravos						
Masculino				Femenino					M.	F.		Masculino			Femenino			
Menores de 18 annos.	Maiores de 18	Maiores de 60	Todos	Menores de 18 annos	Maiores de 18	Maiores de 60	Todos	Total	Maiores de 18	Menores de 18	Todos	Menores de 18	Maiores de 18	Todos	Menores de 18	Maiores de 18	Todos	Total
3	71	2	146	71	162	2	235	381	3	2	5	8	7	15	14	8	22	37

(•) Neste numero entram Europeos, Aziaticos, Nativos, e Pretos.

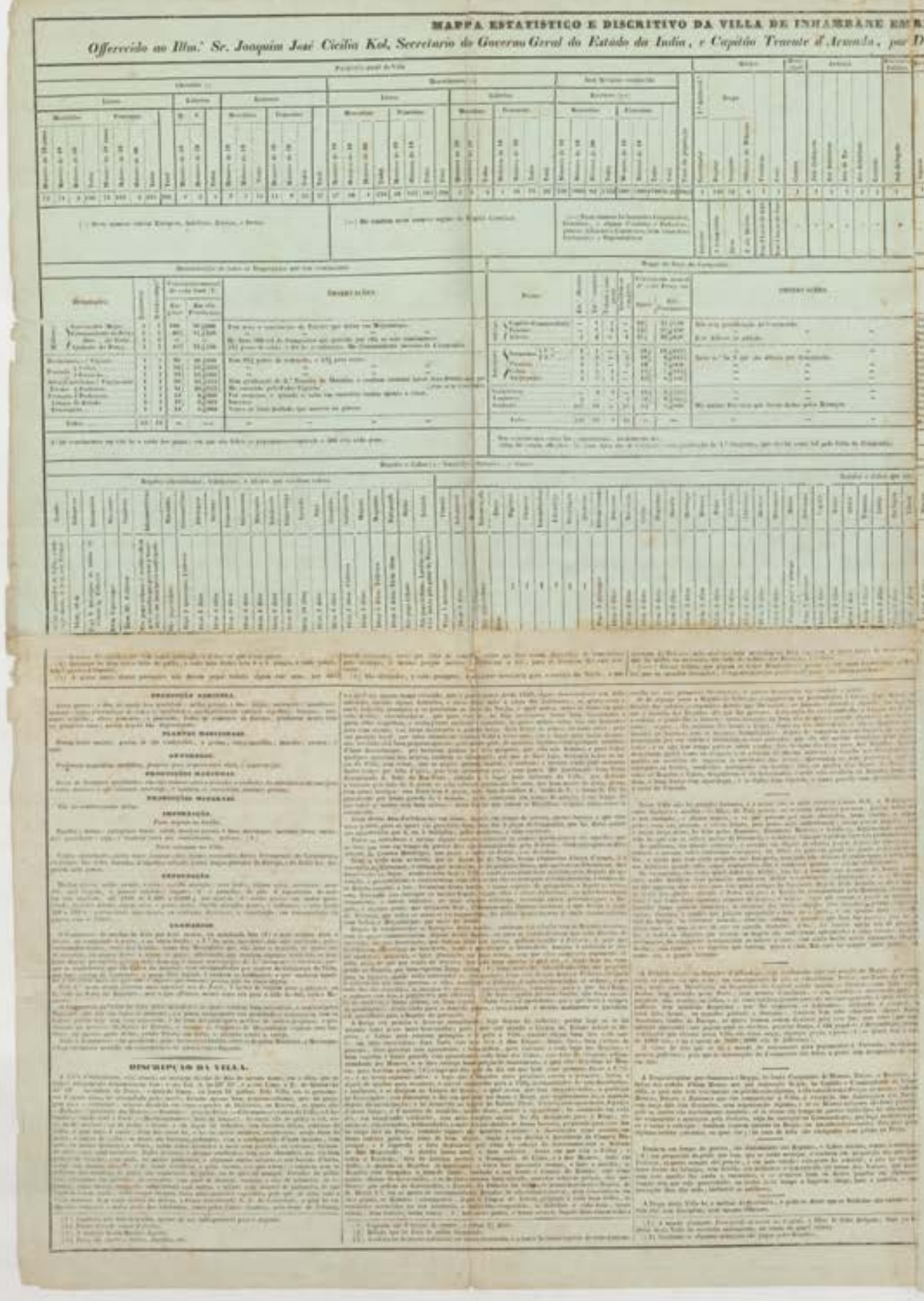
Demonstração de todos os Empregados que tem vene

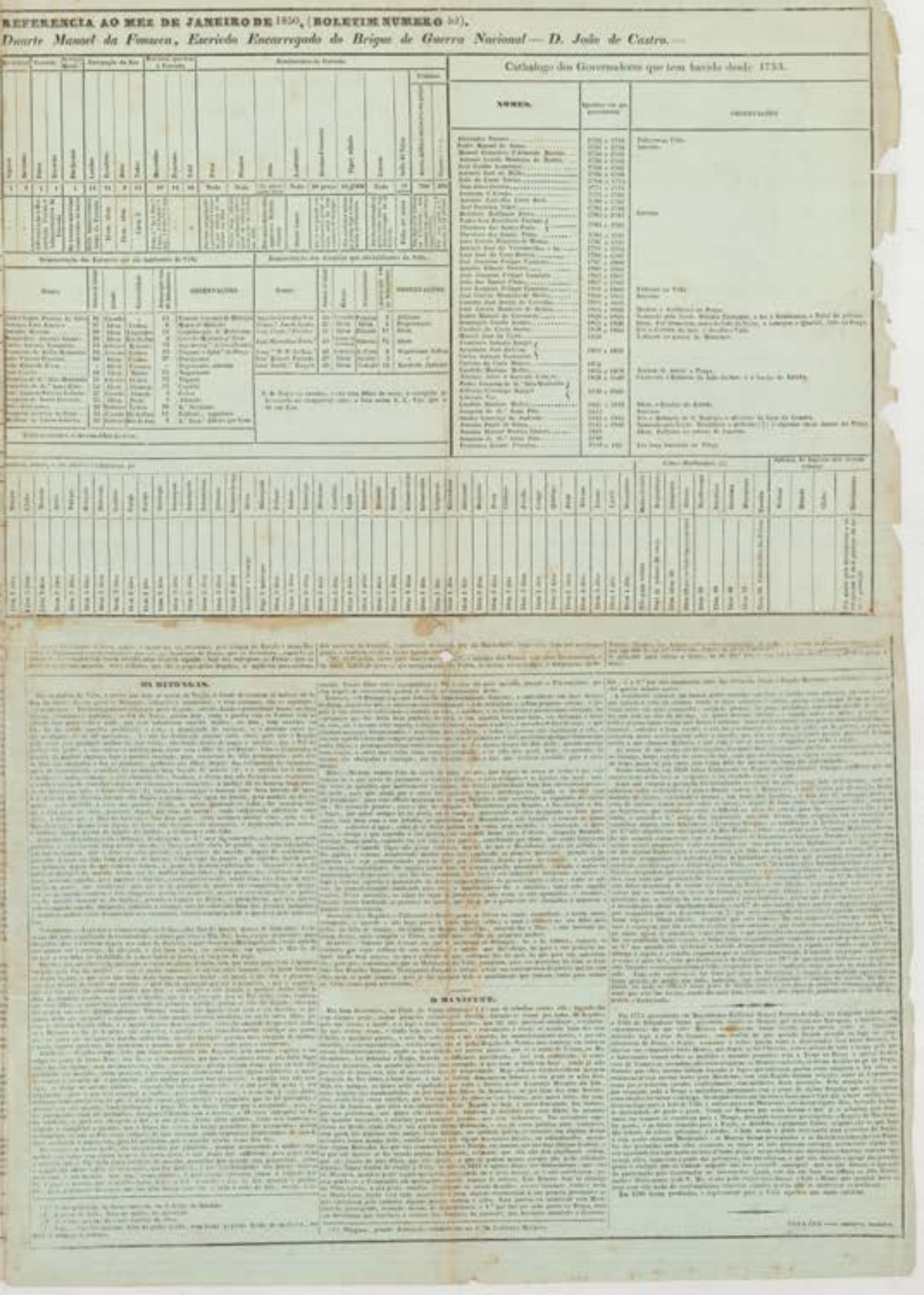
	Designações.	Existentes	Estado compl.º	Vencimento mensal de cada hum (1) Em panos	Em réis Provinciaes	
Militares	Governador (Major)	1	1	100	50$000	Tem mais o vencimento da Patente
	Commandante da Praça	1	1	82½	41$250	" "
	Dito do Forte	1	1	"	"	He hum Official da Companhia que
	Ajudante da Praça	1	1	64½	32$250	54½ panos de soldo, e 10 de gratific
Ecclesiastico	Vigario	1	1	80	40$000	Tem 66⅔ panos de ordenado, e 13
Fazenda	Feitor	1	1	66⅔	33$333⅓	" "
	Escrivão	1	1	35⅓	16$666⅔	" "
Serviço maritimo	Patrão-mór	1	1	66⅔	33$333⅓	Tem graduação de 2.° Tenente de
Ensino Primario	Professor	1	1	41⅔	20$833⅓	He exercido pelo Padre Vigario.
	Professora	1	1	12	6$000	Foi suspensa, e quando se acha em
Lingoa do Estado		1	1	19⅕	9$900	Interino.
Pensionista		1	1	12	6$000	Viuva de hum Soldado que morreu
Todos		12	12	"	""	" "

1) Os vencimentos em réis he o valór dos panos; em que são feitos os pagamentos=equivale a 5

MAPPA ESTATISTICO E DISCRITIVO DA VILLA DE INHAMBANE EM REFERENCIA AO MEZ DE JANEIRO DE 1850, (BOLETIM NUMERO 50).

Offerecido ao Illm.^o Sr. Joaquim José Cecilia Kol, Secretario do Governo Geral do Estado da India, e Capitão Tenente d'Armada, por Duarte Manuel da Fonseca, Escrivão Encarregado do Brigue de Guerra Nacional — D. João de Castro.





The Portuguese established a trading post at Inhambane in 1534, followed by what was the first Jesuit mission in southeast Africa, in 1560. The native population of the area are the Bitonga (or Batonga), a Bantu people who speak a language, Gitonga. The Bitonga soon forged an enduring alliance with the Portuguese, in part motivated by their mutual fear of the large warlike tribes from the interior who occasionally raided the coast. However, for the next two centuries, the Portuguese presence in the Inhambane area was light, with most of the trade handled by Muslim Indian and Arab traders dealing in slaves and ivory.

In the mid-18th century, Portugal expanded its role in Mozambique, in good part motivated by the slave trade. Portuguese slavers came ever more frequently to ports like Inhambane, engaging Indian and Arab agents in the ignoble industry, with many of the unfortunate victims kidnapped from the interior of the country, to be placed aboard ships and sent to places such as Brazil.

In 1746, the Portuguese established their own town at Inhambane, that was a culturally vibrant mosaic, of Portuguese officials and traders; Goan and Arab merchants; and a small population of Bitongo freemen – although the vast majority of the town's residents were slaves. Portuguese Mozambique, which had traditionally been governed from Goa, was made its own colony with a separate administration in 1752. In 1753, Inhambane was given its own governor, appointed from Lisbon, who was to rule over the new Inhambane District. This jurisdiction embraced all the land between the Limpopo and Sabi rivers and the sea, an area of almost 110,000 square km, although the Portuguese had little control over the countryside beyond the immediate vicinity of Inhambane town.

For the next three generations, Inhambane played a major role in the Portuguese mercantilist economy. Britain's decision to enforce a ban on the global slave trade in 1807 ironically proved to be a boon for the slave trade in Mozambique, as the Royal Navy concentrated her efforts on West Africa, so removing East Africa's main competition. This permitted the virtually unlimited export of slaves from Mozambique, so serving a burgeoning international black market. Indeed, during the 1800s, over 1 million slaves were taken from Mozambique, ravaging the societies and economies of the interior, while providing massive revenues to the Portuguese crown and Arab traders. Notably, slavery within Mozambique would not be formally abolished until 1879, although it would persist in some areas until the end of the century.

Inhambane also continued to handle precious shipments of ivory and pearls, while the surrounding district produced lucrative tropical cash crops such as wax, skins, cotton, coconuts, maize, cashews, copal, sugar, honey, rice, oil nuts, vanilla, pineapples and bananas. While Portugal's hold over many other regions of Mozambique was tenuous, for a long time, in good part due to the alliance with the Bitongas, her hold over the Inhambane area seemed secure – and hugely profitable.

However, Portuguese Mozambique was suddenly confronted by a surprising new threat, in the form of the rapidly ascendant indigenous Gaza Empire, founded in 1824 in Manicaland, to the immediate west of the Inhambane District. It was led by Soshangana KaZikode (c. 1780 – c. 1858), commonly known as Manukosi (or 'Manicuce' in Portuguese), a brilliant military strategist who trained an army of master guerilla warriors, whose lightening stealth tactics managed to neutralize the Portuguese advantage in technology. Manukosi's men were motivated by long-standing inter-tribal rivalries as well as deep-seated resentment towards the Portuguese and Arab slaving raids upon their people. In 1833, Manukosi shocked the Portuguese when he overran their major base of Lourenço Marques (Maputo).

In November 1834, Manukosi's army descended upon Inhambane, and total overran the Portuguese garrison, sacking the town. The district governor, Manoel José da Costa, was killed along with all but ten of his men. The fall of Inhambane was seen an epic disaster from Lisbon to Goa and it dealt a terrible blow to Portuguese prestige and commerce.

Henceforth, Portugal would spend much greater resources on security in Mozambique, with special emphasis on deploying it navy to protect the sea and river ports, maintaining an advantage that could not be directly matched by any native power. With great effort the Portuguese managed to contain Manukosi's forces, keeping them at a distance from their main bases, although they were never able to score any decisive blows.

In the immediate wake of the 1834 disaster, Inhambane, buoyed by a robust global market for slaves and commodities, and the new regime of naval protection, managed to rebound with remarkable speed and strength. For the Portuguese establishment and the Arab and Indian traders in Inhambane, the late 1840 to late 1860s marked the final golden era. Exports grew year by year and the proceeds led to the construction of many fine new buildings, such as the Cathedral of our Lady of Conception. Inhambane made the transition from a rough trading outpost into a prosperous, relatively orderly sea-side town.

However, beginning the late 1860s, a series of interconnected events and trends threatened Inhambane's commercial position. The opening of the Suez Canal in 1869, reoriented global shipping and trade away from the southwestern Indian Ocean, while the slave industry was likewise being wound down (it would be illegalized in 1879). Global economic changes and the 'Scramble for Africa', along with the end of the Portugal's closed mercantilist economic system, brought new types of foreigners into Mozambique, uprooting traditional commercial patterns. The Portuguese crown also came to find the costs of developing and defending Mozambique onerous, and so eventually turned to foreign private joint-stock and companies to fulfill many of these obligations. These factors, and the rise of Lourenço Marques as Mozambique's centralized economic hub, cause a sharp decline in Inhambane's economy. By the end of the century, it was a sleepy regional centre with only very limited relevance to the outside world.

The Broadside in Focus

The present broadside provides the most autorotative and detailed insight into the

nature of Inhambane's demographics, economy, governance, defense, and physical appearance, as well as the ethnography of the local people and nature of town's security during its final period of economic prosperity and geopolitical importance. The unprecedented quality of the information provided imbues it with a grander academic significance as a record of a major African port during the twilight of slavery, but before the great changes brought upon by the Scramble for Africa. Very few important African centres of the period were ever showcased in such detail and accuracy.

The broadside is an official report, or 'Boletim', on the state of Inhambane as of January 1850, written by Duarte Manuel da Fonseca, a naval officer in command of the Inhambane District, and submitted to Captain Joaquim José Cicilia Kol, the Secretary to the Governor-General of Goa, and a career naval man (Fonseca is otherwise known for leading a successful expedition to capture the pearl rich Bazaruto Islands, just to the north or Inhumane, in 1855, and by 1858 he is recorded as being a member of the Governor-General of Mozambique's Executive Council). It must be noted that while Mozambique was its own standalone colony, the Portuguese naval establishment in the Indian Ocean was still run out of Goa, such that all naval commanders in Mozambique reported directly to Captain Kol, who was otherwise the COO of the government of Portuguese India.

While most such reports were for Kol's private review, with many being classified as top secret, Fonseca's description of Inhambane was clearly viewed as being so valuable and interesting that it deserved to be publicized, such that it was ordered to be printed by the crown's press, the Imprensa Nacional, in Nova-Goa, the capital of Portuguese India. Indeed, all official works regarding Mozambique were then either printed in Lisbon or Goa, as the first press in Mozambique would not be established until 1854.

The unusually large broadside, printed in lithography and letterpress, on bluish paper, features voluminous text and several charts, enough information to otherwise comprise a large pamphlet. While issued in a small print run, copies of the broadside would have been made available to Portuguese civil officials, military officers and merchants who operated in Mozambique, as the work conveyed intelligence that would have been of considerable interest and value.

Indeed, despite the broadside's rarity, news of its content certainly got around; for example, it forms the basis of an entire chapter in Carlos José Caldeira's popular contemporary memoir of a voyage from Lisbon to China, via Mozambique, Apontamentos d'uma viagem de Lisboa á China e da China a Lisboa (Lisbon, 1852).

Turning to the content of the broadside, the top horizontal register in the upper left features the section 'População geral da villa' (General Population of the Town), which gives a detailed census of Inhambane. It breaks the population down into 'Christãos' (Christians, noting 'Libres' (free subjects), 'Libertos' (freed former slaves), and 'Escrivos' (slaves)); 'Mossulmanos' (Muslims); and 'Sem Religão conhecida' (No Known Religion, but all Slaves – the Portuguese were clearly dismissive of tribal animist faiths); while within these categories the numbers are divided into classifications of Male and Female, as well as age categories, being Under 18, Over 18 and Over 60. The

total population of the town is given as 3,865, consisting of 423 Christians, 320 Muslims and 3,122 Slaves of No-Religion (while 37 Christians are also classified as Slaves). Thus, over 80% of Inhambane's population were slaves, while the rest of the town's residents were almost evenly divided between Christian and Muslim freemen.

Turning to the top middle-right, is a chart detailing statistics for the civil, military, judicial, maritime and farming establishments in the town, from the Governor on down. It shows that Inhambane had a standing military garrison of 188 troops; there were 5 judicial officers; 2 priests; 55 people employed by the port or for river navigation; and 30 farm slaves. Further to the right are employment and financial details with regards to the 'Redimentos da fazenda' (Agrarian establishment).

The top-right of the broadside is taken up by the 'Cathologo dos Governadores que tem havido desde 1753' (List of Governors of Inhambane since 1753), accompanied by notes.

The second horizontal register contains the 'Demonstração de todos os Empregados que tem vencimentos' (List of all Employees who take crown salaries), noting the amounts of their compensation, along with notes. These offices include the Governor and his chief lieutenants; priests; schoolmasters; and the harbour master. The 'Mappa da forçã de Campanhia' (The Manpower of the Military Garrison) lists the number of officers and troops by rank at the Inhambane garrison, along with their salaries and some notes.

Further to the right, in amazing detail, is the 'Demonstração dos Europeos que são habitantes de Villa' (List of the European Residents of the Town), which provides the names, places of origin and ages and occupations of all 16 of the male permanent European residents of Inhambane. The neighbouring chart, 'Demonstração dos Asiaticos que são habitantes de Villa' (List of the European Permanent Residents of the Town), provides the same details for the 7 male permanent Asian residents, who are mainly from Goa.

The third horizontal register of the broadside features the 'Regulos e Cabos limitrofes, tributarios, e aliados' (Allies and Tributary Rulers and Chiefs in the Region), which lists the 113 native chiefs by name in the Inhambane District who were allied to, and in many cases on the tributary payroll, of the Portuguese crown; with each entry accompanied by notes.

The lower left quadrant features a detailing of the natural resources and economy of the Inhambane District, including the 'Producção Agrícola' (Agricultural Production); 'Plantas Medicinaes' (Medicinal Plants); 'Arvoredos' (Trees); 'Producções Marinhas' (Fisheries); 'Producções Mineraes' (Mineral Production); 'Importação' (Imports); 'Exportação' (Exports); and 'Commercio' (Commerce).

This is followed by the highly important 'Discripção da Villa' (Description of the Town), which features an extremely detailed account of the physical appearance of the town, including all its topographical features, major public buildings, fortifications and barracks, etc., which in aggregate allows one to construct a very precise mental map of Inhambane.

In the lower right quadrant is a highly detailed ethnographic description of the local indigenous nation, 'Os Bitongas', describing their pregnancy, birth, marriage, adultery, divorce, and funerary rituals, as well as the rules for the succession of the chiefs and their commercial/industrial practices.

This is followed by an intriguing account of the nature and exploits of Inhambane's famous arch-nemesis, 'O Manicuce' (Manukosi). The composition is rounded out by an engaging account of how in 1775 the Portuguese authorities had to suppress a rebellion launched by the Muslims in Inhambane. While this event initially got out of hand, the Portuguese eventually managed to restore order, ensuring that such a thing never occurred again.

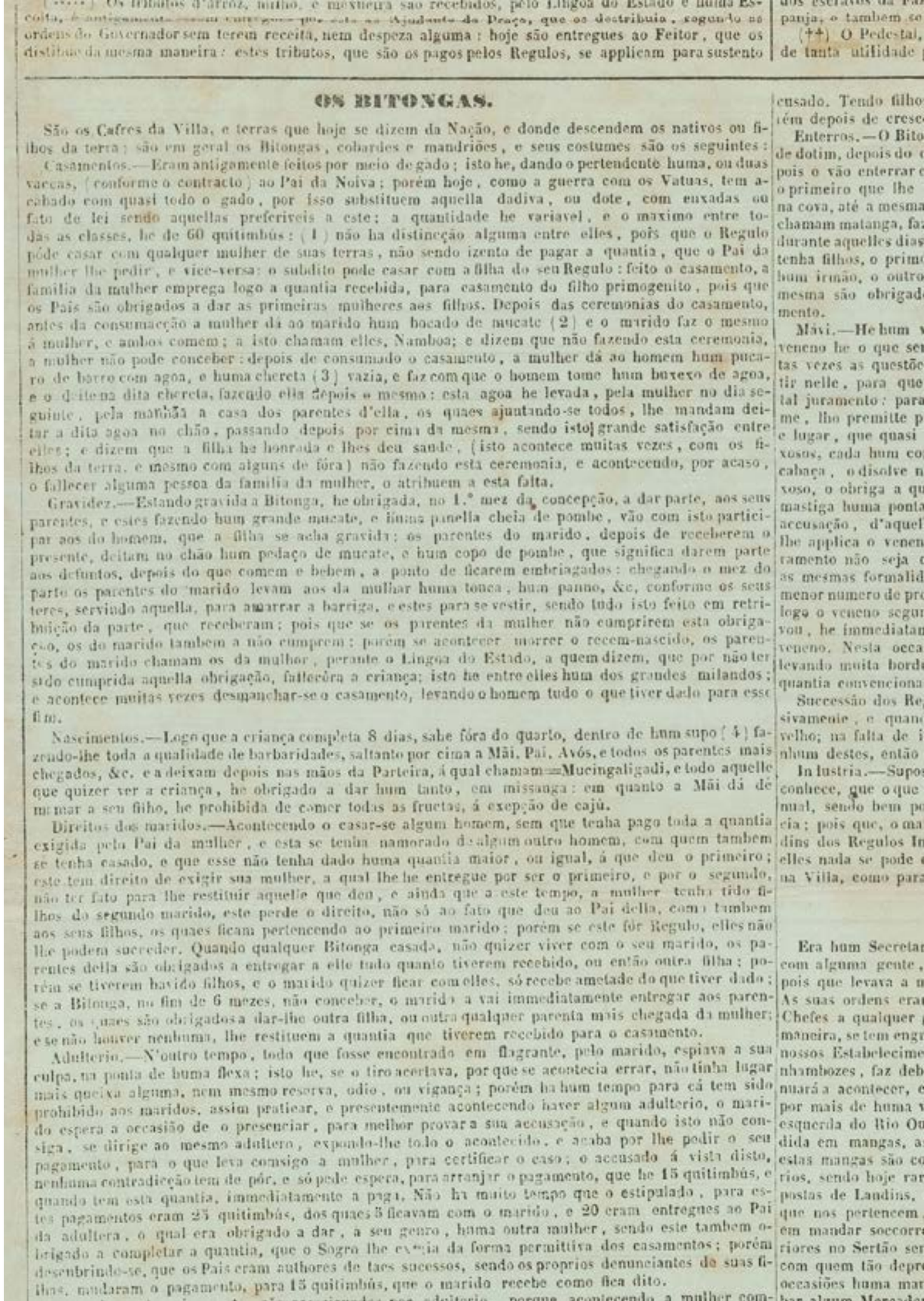
A Note on Rarity

The broadside is exceedingly rare, so much so that its contents tend to be known today only through the excerpts of its text quoted in Caldeira's Apontamentos d'uma viagem de Lisboa á China (1852). Suffice to say, the broadside would have been made in only a very small print run, while the survival rate of such large format, separately issued works published in India is incredibly low.

We can only trace a single institutional example of the broadside, held by the Arquivo Histórico de Moçambique (Maputo). Moreover, we are not aware of any other examples as having appeared on the market over the last generation.

References: Arquivo: boletim do Arquivo Histórico de Moçambique, no. 8 (Maputo: Arquivo Histórico de Moçambique, 1990), p. 137; Carlos José CALDEIRA, Apontamentos d'uma viagem de Lisboa á China e da China a Lisboa (Lisbon: Typographia de Castro & Irmão, 1852), pp. 127-37; Francisco da Silva INNOCENCIO, Diccionario bibliográphico portuguez: Estudos. Applicaveis a Portugal e ao Brasil, Tomo 9, Segundo do supplemento C – G (Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 1870), p. 154; Francisco João XAVIER, Breve noticia da Imprensa Nacional de Goa, seguida de um catalogo das obras e escriptos publicados pela mesma imprensa desda a sua fundação (Nova-Goa: Imprensa Nacional, 1876), no. 717 (p. 173).

2.800 EUR



ordens do Governador sem terem receita, nem despeza alguma : hoje são entregues ao Feitor, que os distribue da mesma maneira : estes tributos, que são os pagos pelos Regulos, se applicam para sustento

(††) O Pedestal, de tanta utilidade

OS BITONGAS.

São os Cafres da Villa, e terras que hoje se dizem da Nação, e donde descendem os nativos ou filhos da terra ; são em geral os Bitongas, cobardes e mandriões, e seus costumes são os seguintes :

Casamentos.—Eram antigamente feitos por meio de gado ; isto he, dando o pertendente huma, ou duas vaccas, (conforme o contracto) ao Pai da Noiva ; porém hoje, como a guerra com os Vatuas, tem acabado com quasi todo o gado, por isso substituem aquella dadiva, ou dote, com enxadas ou fato de lei sendo aquellas preferiveis a este : a quantidade he variavel, e o maximo entre todas as classes, he de 60 quitimbús : (1) não ha distincção alguma entre elles, pois que o Regulo póde casar com qualquer mulher de suas terras, não sendo izento de pagar a quantia, que o Pai da mulher lhe pedir, e vice-versa : o subdito pode casar com a filha do seu Regulo : feito o casamento, a familia da mulher emprega logo a quantia recebida, para casamento do filho primogenito, pois que os Pais são obrigados a dar as primeiras mulheres aos filhos. Depois das ceremonias do casamento, antes da consumacção a mulher dá ao marido hum bocado de mucate (2) e o marido faz o mesmo á mulher, e ambos comem ; a isto chamam elles, Namboa ; e dizem que não fazendo esta ceremonia, a mulher não pode conceber : depois de consumado o casamento, a mulher dá ao homem hum pucaro de barro com agoa, e huma chereta (3) vazia, e faz com que o homem tome hum buxexo de agoa, e o deite na dita chereta, fazendo ella depois o mesmo : esta agoa he levada, pela mulher no dia seguinte, pela manhãã a casa dos parentes d'ella, os quaes ajuntando-se todos, lhe mandam deitar a dita agoa no chão, passando depois por cima da mesma, sendo isto grande satisfação entre elles ; e dizem que a filha he honrada e lhes deu sande, (isto acontece muitas vezes, com os filhos da terra, e mesmo com alguns de fóra) não fazendo esta ceremonia, e acontecendo, por acaso, o fallecer alguma pessoa da familia da mulher, o atribuem a esta falta.

Gravidez.—Estando gravida a Bitonga, he obrigada, no 1.° mez da concepção, a dar parte, aos seus parentes, e estes fazendo hum grande mucate, e huma panella cheia de pombe, vão com isto participar aos do homem, que a filha se acha gravida ; os parentes do marido, depois de receberem o presente, deitam no chão hum pedaço de mucate, e hum copo de pombe, que significa darem parte aos defuntos, depois do que comem e bebem, a ponto de ficarem embriagados : chegando o mez do parto os parentes do marido levam aos da mulher huma touca, hum panno, &c, conforme os seus teres, servindo aquella, para amarrar a barriga, e estes para se vestir, sendo tudo isto feito em retribuição da parte, que receberam ; pois que se os parentes da mulher não cumprirem esta obrigação, os do marido tambem a não cumprem ; porém se acontecer morrer o recem-nascido, os parentes do marido chamam os da mulher, perante o Lingoa do Estado, a quem dizem, que por não ter sido cumprida aquella obrigação, fallecêra a criança ; isto he entre elles hum dos grandes milandos ; e acontece muitas vezes desmanchar-se o casamento, levando o homem tudo o que tiver dado para esse fim.

Nascimentos.—Logo que a criança completa 8 dias, sahe fóra do quarto, dentro de hum supo (4) fazendo-lhe toda a qualidade de barbaridades, saltando por cima a Mãi, Pai, Avós, e todos os parentes mais chegados, &c. e a deixam depois nas mãos da Parteira, á qual chamam=Mucingaligadi, e todo aquelle que quizer ver a criança, he obrigado a dar hum tanto, em missanga : em quanto a Mãi dá de mamar a seu filho, he prohibida de comer todas as fructas, á excepção de cajú.

Direitos dos maridos.—Acontecendo o casar-se algum homem, sem que tenha pago toda a quantia exigida pelo Pai da mulher, e esta se tenha namorado de algum outro homem, com quem tambem se tenha casado, e que esse não tenha dado huma quantia maior, ou igual, á que deu o primeiro ; este tem direito de exigir sua mulher, a qual lhe he entregue por ser o primeiro, e por o segundo, não ter fato para lhe restituir aquelle que deu, e ainda que a este tempo, a mulher tenha tido filhos do segundo marido, este perde o direito, não só ao fato que deu ao Pai della, como tambem aos seus filhos, os quaes ficam pertencendo ao primeiro marido ; porém se este fôr Regulo, elles não lhe podem succeder. Quando qualquer Bitonga casada, não quizer viver com o seu marido, os parentes della são obrigados a entregar a elle tudo quanto tiverem recebido, ou então outra filha ; porém se tiverem havido filhos, e o marido quizer ficar com elles, só recebe a metade do que tiver dado ; se a Bitonga, no fim de 6 mezes, não conceber, o marido a vai immediatamente entregar aos parentes, os quaes são obrigados a dar-lhe outra filha, ou outra qualquer parenta mais chegada da mulher ; e se não houver nenhuma, lhe restituem a quantia que tiverem recebido para o casamento.

Adulterio.—N'outro tempo, todo que fosse encontrado em flagrante, pelo marido, espiava a sua culpa, na ponta de huma flexa ; isto he, se o tiro acertava, por que se acontecia errar, não tinha lugar mais queixa alguma, nem mesmo reserva, odio, ou vingança ; porém ha hum tempo para cá tem sido prohibido aos maridos, assim praticar, e presentemente acontecendo haver algum adulterio, o marido espera a occasião de o presenciar, para melhor provar a sua accusação, e quando isto não consiga, se dirige ao mesmo adultero, expondo-lhe todo o acontecido, e acaba por lhe pedir o seu pagamento, para o que leva comsigo a mulher, para certificar o caso ; o accusado á vista disto, nenhuma contradicção tem de pôr, e só pede espera, para arranjar o pagamento, que he 15 quitimbús, e quando tem esta quantia, immediatamente a paga. Não ha muito tempo que o estipulado, para estes pagamentos eram 25 quitimbús, dos quaes 5 ficavam com o marido, e 20 eram entregues ao Pai da adultera, o qual era obrigado a dar, a seu genro, huma outra mulher, sendo este tambem obrigado a completar a quantia, que o Sogro lhe exigia da forma permittiva dos casamentos ; porém desenbrindo-se, que os Pais eram authores de taes sucessos, sendo os proprios denunciantes de suas filhas, mudaram o pagamento, para 15 quitimbús, que o marido recebe como fica dito.

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rém depois de cresc
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pois o vão enterrar
o primeiro que lhe
na cova, até a mesma
chamam matanga, fa
durante aquelles dias
tenha filhos, o prim
hum irmão, o outro
mesma são obrigad
mento.
Mávi.—He hum
veneno he o que se
tas vezes as questõe
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e lugar, que quasi
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2. Angola
Important Portuguese Colonial Cartography
Indigenous Tribal History

Bernardo de Sá Nogueira de Figueiredo, 1st Marquis de SÁ DA BANDEIRA (1795 - 1876) and Fernando Augusto da Costa LEAL (1825 - 1869).

Angola / Mappa coordenado pelo Visconde de Sá da Bandeira Tenente General, Ministro da Guerra, e por Fernando da Costa Leal, Tenente Coronel Governador de Mossâmedes.

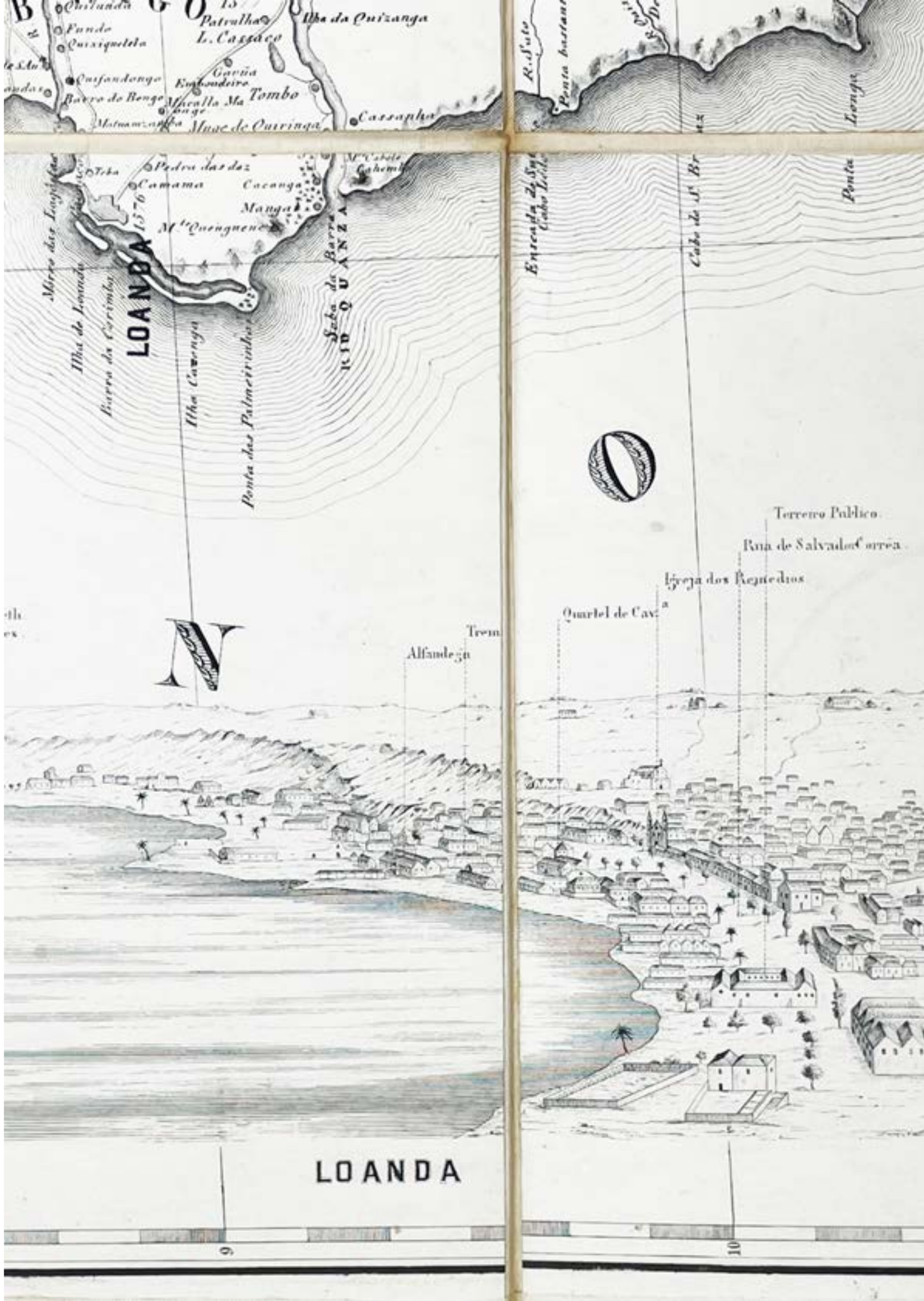
Lisbon: Lith. do Deposito Geodesico do Reino, 1863.

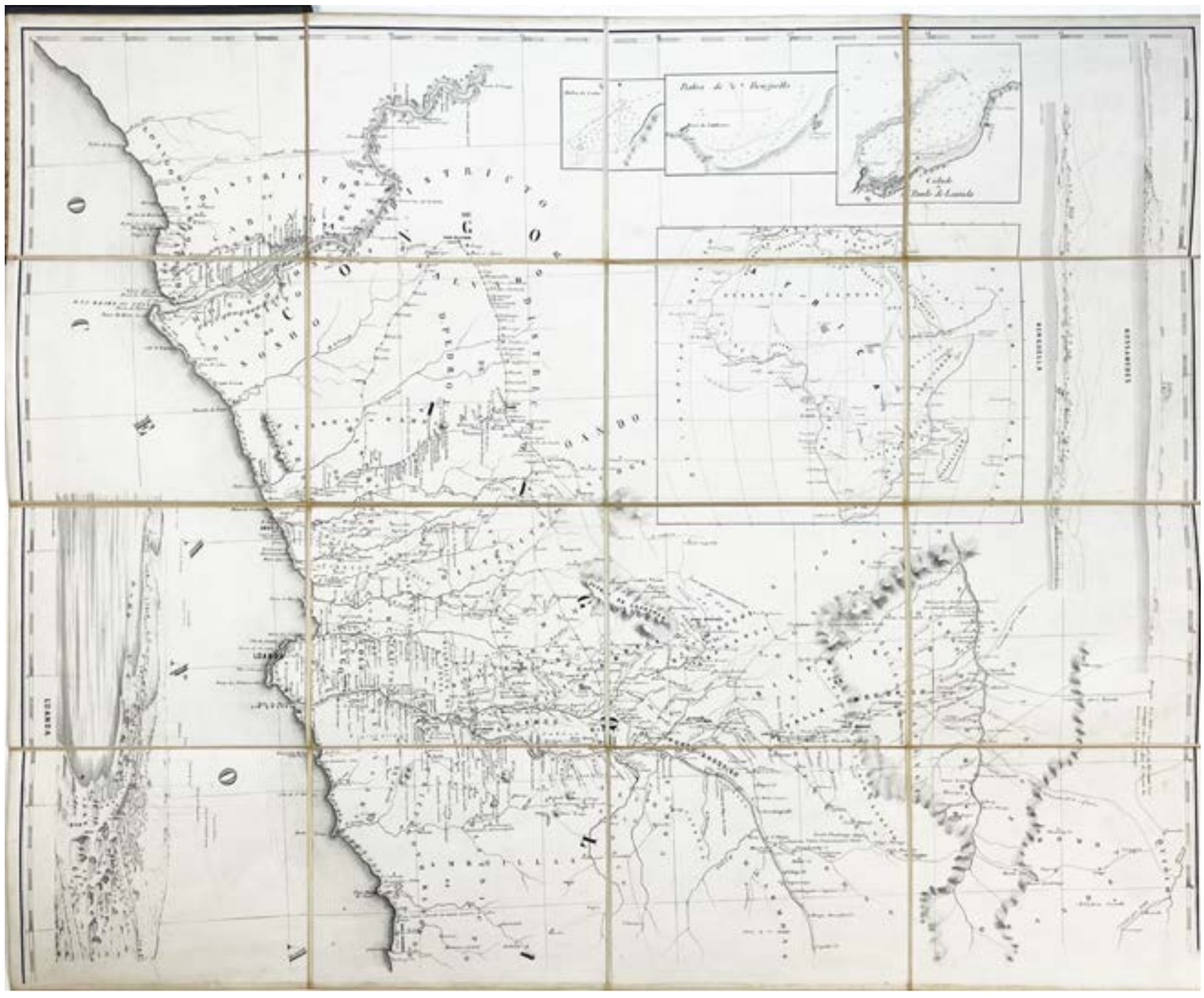
Lithograph, in 2 parts, each dissected into 16 sections and mounted upon old but not original linen, folding into mid-20th century black cloth covers (Very Good, both sheets overall clean and bright, Northern Part with a 17 cm tear to a panel lower right but closed with no loss and Southern Part with a 17 cm tear crossing 2 panels lower right but closed with no loss; covers worn and partly restored), Northern Part: 68 x 83.5 cm (27 x 33 inches); Southern Part: 72 x 83.5 (28.5 x 33 inches), that would, if joined, form a map: 137.5 x 83.5 cm (54 x 33 inches).

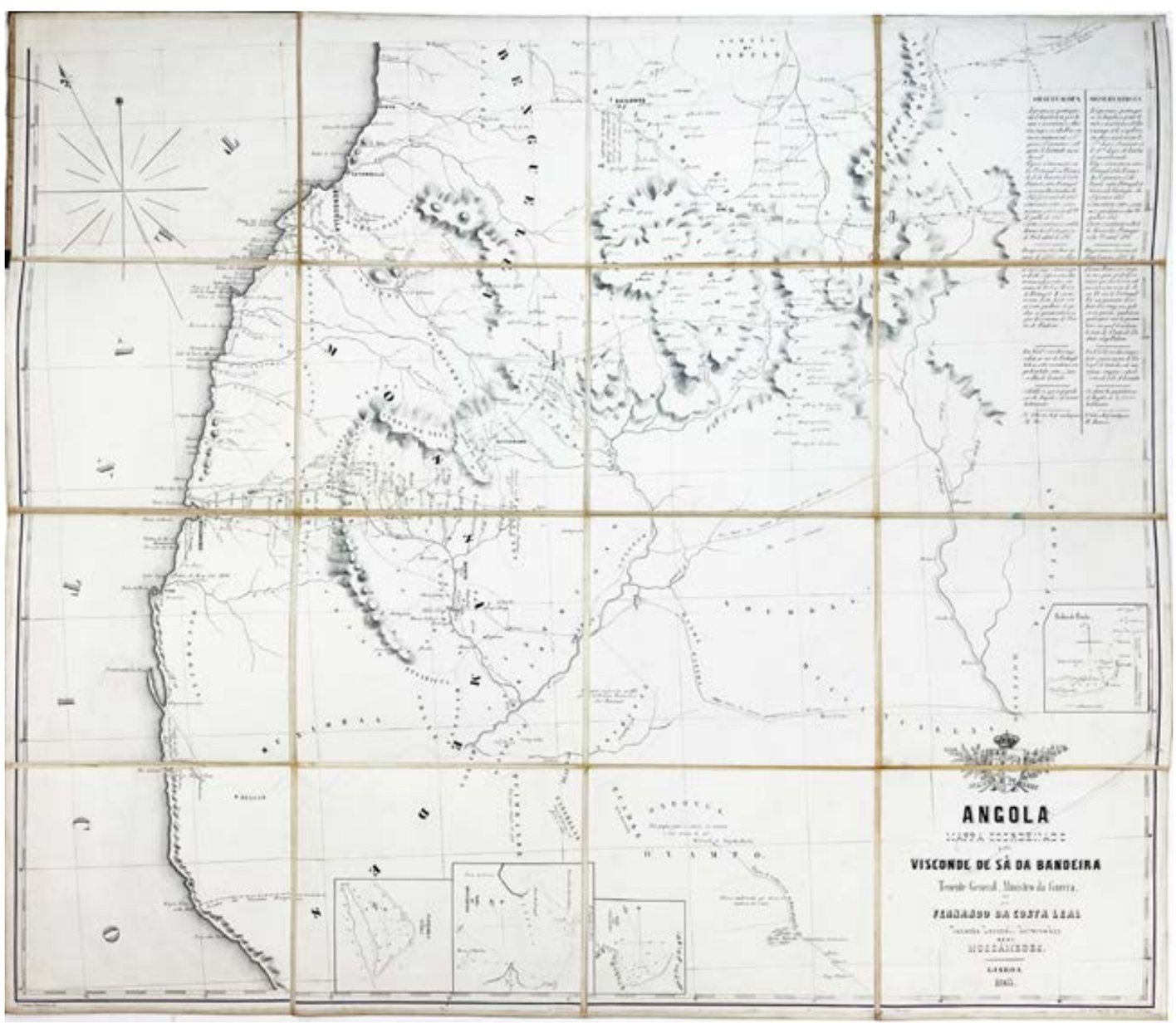
The very rare, extra-large format first edition of the first modern, detailed map of Angola, a collaboration between the Viscount (later Marquis) de Sá da Bandeira, the Portuguese Minster of War (and five-time prime minister) and Fernando da Costa Leal, the Governor of Mossâmedes, a stunning technical achievement of very early scientific mapping in a Sub-Saharan theatre, adorned with beautiful and historically valuable original topographical views of Luanda, Benguela and Mossâmedes – one of the most impressive maps of any African subject we had ever encountered.

This magnificent map is not only the first modern, detailed map of Angola, but one of most sophisticated works of cartography of any part of Sub-Saharan Africa from such an early period; generally, such advanced maps were not made until the 1880s or '90s. It is the first, and the only extra-large format edition of the map that was the result of the collaboration between the Viscount (later Marquis) de Sá da Bandeira, the incumbent Portuguese Minster of War (and five-time prime minister), and Fernando da Costa Leal, the Governor of Mossâmedes (a district in southern Angola), then the rising star of the Portuguese colonial establishment.

The map appeared at a critical time, during the twilight of the era of slavery (which was abolished in the Portuguese colonies in 1879) but before the international competition and change brought about by the 'Scramble for Africa'. During this time, Portuguese leaders, such as Sá da Bandeira and Leal, were working diligently to develop






ANGOLA
VISCONDE DE SÁ DA BANDEIRA
FERNANDO DA COSTA LEAL

their African colonies to make them financially profitable and to prevent territory from falling into the hands of indigenous 'rebels' or European rivals. Given that the interior of Angola, even only a short distance from the coast, was hitherto poorly defined in the Portuguese consciousness, the creation of an accurate and detailed map of all of Angola that was then under Portuguese control, or at least under partial Portuguese influence, was an absolute imperative for the crown in order to be used to delegate resources with regards to commerce, services, infrastructure and the military.

The map was the result of an amazing meeting of minds between the elderly liberal firebrand and Abolitionist, the Viscount de Sá da Bandeira, who was one of greatest Portuguese figures of the 19th century, and the young and ambitious colonial district governor, Fernando da Costa Leal. While Sá da Bandeira had never stepped foot in Angola, as a five-time Portuguese prime minister, and otherwise a senior cabinet minister (he was Minister of War when the present map was issued), he was one of the leading advocates of investment in Portugal's African empire and protecting it from foreign encroachment. An exceptionally talented military-trained cartographer and writer, as a workaholic and perfectionist he insisted on drafting his own work, as opposed to delegating it to subordinates, despite his high office. Having made use of the state's secret archives of manuscripts, by this time he was responsible for several highly important maps of regions of Mozambique and Angola, which he paired with his brilliant treatises that advanced Portuguese territorial clams.

Leal was an energetic and innovative administrator, who managed to make many of the crown's ambitions in Angola become realities. He was also a highly gifted cartographer and artist of topographical views, and he extensively toured Angola, sketching the things he saw, while he had access to manuscript maps made by explorers, landowners and adventurers. While Leal was in Lisbon on home leave in 1862-3, he and Sá da Bandeira spent countless hours compiling and editing the dozens of high-quality manuscript surveys and printed charts into the present masterpiece, creating the first thorough and broadly correct view of Angola.

With regards to the present map, it is important to note that it only showcases Angola as it was known to the Portuguese at the time. It extends inland only roughly as far as the

Rio Cuango, in the north, and the Rio Cubango, in the south, meaning that it embraces only the western half of today's country; the lands in the east were still terra incognita to Europeans. Portugal's direct authority then barely extended beyond its major coastal settlements, and apart from the immediate vicinities of a small number of isolated forts and missions, the interior was still under the day-to-day control of local tribal chiefs, allied to Lisbon by tributary systems. While some Portuguese missionaries and traders ventured into the interior, for the most part, the Portuguese exercised little direct influence there, while the peace was often disrupted by inter-tribal conflicts and slave-capturing missions conducted by agents at the behest of the colonial regime.

Focusing on the main map, it captures Angola through highly attractive lithography to a large scale of 1:1,250,000, and features a vast wealth of information, most of which never appeared before on maps, and much of which would not been seen again on any printed map for many years (if ever). The coastlines are shown with great accuracy, based upon trigonometrical surveys undertaken by both the British and Portuguese navies, while the littoral lands are quite well mapped. As one heads inland, the landscape is initially shown to be quite well understood, but details tend to become more scare and conjectural as one heads east. All rivers are charted as best as possible, while highlands are expressed by hachures. Portuguese towns, forts and missions are marked by squares, often with the date of their settlement. It is interesting to note that that many of the Portuguese outposts the interior were only established in the 1850s, not long before the present map appeared, while Loanda, the oldest settlement and the colonial capital, was founded in 1576.

Importantly, the map labels the territories of the various indigenous tribal nations, who in most cases still, for all practical purposes, controlled their lands. Innumerable native villages are marked by simple circles, with those that are the seats of indigenous tribal chiefs ('Soba'), marked with an 'S.' The maps also delineates numerous roads and paths, as well as the routes of various military and exploring expeditions, including Governor Leal's own extensive tours of southwestern Angola, whereby he gained much new original information used to create this map. The countryside features numerous intriguing notes on explorers' discoveries, travel times, the qualities of the land and its resources, as well as historical events. The level and quality of detail is truly amazing for a work of African frontier cartography of its era.

To support Portugal's historical claims to Angola's territories, is the text of the 'Observações / Observations', in the upper right of the Southern Sheet, given in both Portuguese and French (the premier European diplomatic language at the time). In essence, it reads that the boundaries of the Portuguese Province of Angola extend along the coast from the top of Cabinda down to Cabo Frio, which spans from 5° 12′ to 18° South latitude. It asserts that these boundaries are internationally recognized by treaties between Portugal and France (1786), Portugal and Britain (1810) and between Portugal and both of those powers (1817), with said boundaries enshrined in the Portuguese Constitution of April 29, 1826. It goes on to remarks that the Portuguese explorer Diogo Cam was the first European to encounter the region, when he landed at the mouth of the Congo River in 1484, placing a padrão (a stone pillar for claiming possession of territory), at the point on the southern mouth of the river, so staking claim to the region for King João II of Portugal. It is noted that in 1570, the King of the Congo ceded the coastal areas from the Congo River to Luanda to Portugal. Finally, it records that the current population of Angola is estimated to be 2,000,000.

The composition is augmented by 3 topographic views and 8 inset maps. The views, which all appear on the Northern Sheet, are all based upon original sketches taken by Leal, between 1854 and 1858. The highlight is the magnificent oblique bird's eye view of 'Loanda' (Luanda), which takes the viewer down into the heart of the Angolan capital, picturing all major buildings and labelling key sites such as the customs house, main square, and the principal church, the Igreja do Remedios. It is a valuable impres-

sion, as very few graphic images of Luanda exist from this period. On the other side of the sheet are attractive profile views of the two other main Portuguese Angolan coastal towns, Benguela and Mossâmedes.

The eight inset maps detail all of Angola's major coastal towns and natural harbours, based upon advanced naval surveys, and include: the 'Península dos Tigres'; 'Bahia de Mossâmedes'; 'Bahia dos Elefantes'; 'Bahia de Pinda'; 'Bahia do Lobito'; 'Bahia de Benguella'; 'Cidade de S. Paulo de Loanda' (Luanda)'; as well as a general map of Africa which places Angola within its grander geographic context.

The Sá da Bandeira-Leal map was a massive improvement, in both its accuracy and its level of detail, over the hitherto best map of Angola, José Joaquim Lopes de Lima's Carta geographica dos reinos de Angola, e Benguela; contindo a hydrografia da ssuas costas, e as principaes situaçoẽs da sua topografia na parte do paiz sugeita ao dominio Portuguez (Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 1846), a comparatively small-scale work that, while a noble effort for the time, was predicated upon highly variable sources. ´

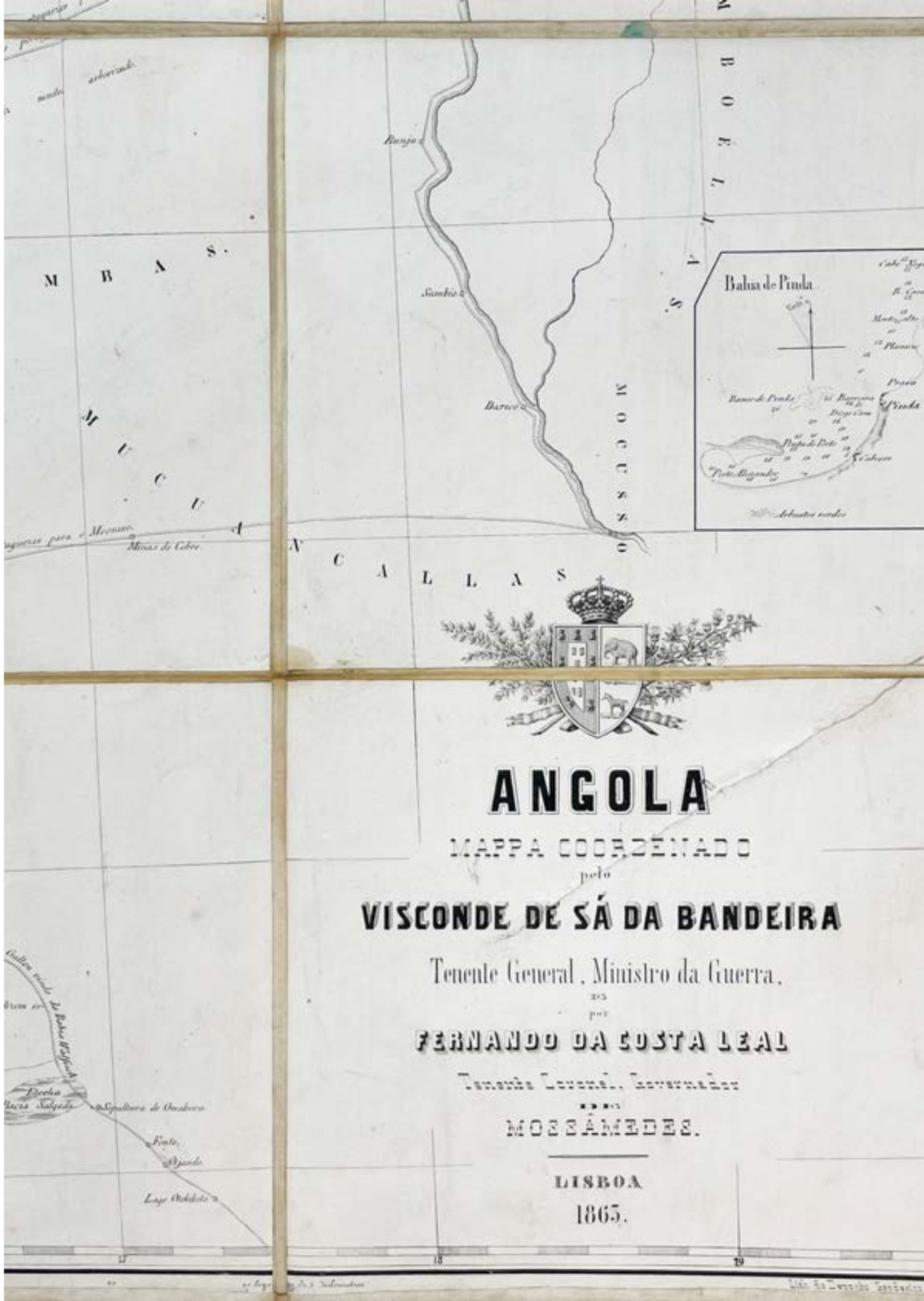
The present map of Angola was hugely admired in its time and proved highly influential, serving as the gold standard for the cartography of the country for over 20 years. It was reissued in a reduced format (half the size, at scale of 1:2,500,000) in both 1864 and 1870.

The map's cartography would not be superseded in any way until the availability of the mapping from Captain Hermenegildo de Brito Capello and Lieutenant Roberto Ivens 1877-80 exploration expedition into the interior of Angola, which followed a route from Benguela to Bié and then up to the Iaca country, in northern Angola. This information would not be fully integrated into a complete national map until the publication of the Comissão de Cartografia's Carta de Angola contendo indicações de producção e salubridade (Lisbon, 1885), giving the Sá da Bandeira-Da Costa Leal map a run of supremacy lasting 22 years, an amazing record during a time of rapid and intense information gathering in Africa.

The Marquis de Sá da Bandeira: Five-Time Portuguese Prime Minister and Cartographer

Bernardo de Sá Nogueira de Figueiredo, 1st Marquis de Sá da Bandeira (1795 - 1876), was one of the leading Portuguese political and diplomatic figures of the 19th century, renowned for his controversial liberal stances, and his extraordinary intellectual rigour. A military man, he first rose to prominence during the Liberal Wars (1828-34), in which he fought bravely, losing an arm. In the wake of that civil conflict, he became a resolute liberal voice, notably advocating for the abolition of slavery (which would not occur in Portugal's overseas empire until 1879).

For four decades, Sá da Bandeira was at the forefront of Portuguese politics, serving



prime minister on five separate occasions, albeit only for short stints (5 November 1836 – 1 June 1837; 10 August 1837 – 18 April 1839; 17 April 1865 – 5 September 1865; 22 July 1868 – 11 August 1869; 29 August – 29 October 1870). Otherwise, he often held senior cabinet posts, such as Minister of War, the office he occupied when the present map was made. Sá da Bandeira was made a baron in 1833; a viscount in 1834; and a marquis in 1864.
Sá da Bandeira was an intellectual and prolific author who always took a 'hands on' approach to his work. Unusually for such a senior figure, he spent hours every day doing his own research and writing, resulting in countless books, pamphlets and memoranda on Portuguese politics and diplomacy, which were of considerable influence. While serving in the army, he become a skilled cartographer and analyzer of maps and he placed the geographic dimension at the forefront of his work.

Sá da Bandeira had a special interest in the affairs of Angola and Mozambique, which were so critical to Portugal's economy and imperial identity. When he saw that his country's claim to all of 'Zambezia', the mid-interior of Mozambique, was threatened by David Livingstone's ongoing Zambezi Expedition (1858-64), he wrote a convincing paper supporting his country's preexisting maximal territorial claims by right of exploration, settlement and the numerous accords signed with local indigenous chiefs, entitled 'Nota relativa a alguns lagos da Africa oriental e aos rios Zambeze e Chire' (January 1861). This was followed by his spectacular map, Zambezia e Sofálla: Mappa coordenado sobre numerosos documentos antiguos e modernos portuguezes e estrangeiros pelo V.de de Sá da Bandeira (Lisbon: Lith. Belga, 1861), the first serious attempt to chart the interior of Zambezia, which he painstaking assembled from the best available sources (both Portuguese and British), including hitherto secret explorer's manuscripts.

Buoyed by the success of his Zambezia project, he turned his attention to Angola. In 1855, he had written a brilliant treatise defending Portugal's rights to Cabinda and other regions of northern Angola, against the covetous ambitions of various foreign powers. However, conversations about Angola were hindered by the fact that the geography, especially that any real distance from the coasts, was not well understood. Working with Fernando da Costa Leal, the Governor of Mossâmedes, in 1862-3, they used superlative sources to create the present work, the first modern, detailed map of Angola, which served as the authoritative geographic record of the country for the next twenty years.

Later that decade, Sá da Bandeira authored an important study of the defenses of Lisbon, Memoria sobre as fortificãçoes de Lisboa (Lisboa, Imprensa Nacional, 1866)

While the marquis died in 1876, well before the territorial questions regarding the boundaries of Mozambique and Angola were resolved, his mapping and treatises on these matters had an enduring influence in that they undermined Britain's moral and legal positions, even if Britain ended up gaining most of what it wanted by the threat of force.

Lubango, the capital of Angola's Huíla Province, and today the country's second largest city, was from 1923 to 1975 named Sá da Bandeira, in the marquis's honour.

Fernando da Costa Leal: Rising Star of Portuguese Africa, Cut Down too Soon

Fernando Augusto da Costa Leal (1825 - 1869) was one of most gifted colonial administrators in Portuguese service during the modern era, as well as being a highly virtuous cartographer and topographical artist. He was born in Porto, the son of Lieutenant General Fernando da Costa Leal, and he followed his father into military life.

He graduated from the Royal Military College in 1842, and worked his way up to captain, before being appointed as the aide-de-camp to the Governor of Angola in 1853. In addition to his official duties, Leal showed a keen interest in the geography of Angola, making sketch maps and topographical drawings of considerable artistic merit.

After three years in Luanda, in 1856, Leal was appointed as the Governor of Mossâmedes, an amazing honour for a man only 31 years of age. He showed great vision and energy in this post, which he held for nine years (1856-9; 1862-8), reforming the bureaucracy and improving infrastructure, services and tax collection. His reports to his superiors in Lisbon remain amongst the most valuable sources on the current state and nature of southern Angola during what was a critical time.

During a period of home leave, in 1862-3, Leal brought an amazing cache of manuscript sources to Lisbon, which, in addition to other materials, he and Sá da Bandeira painstakingly assembled into the present map.

In mid-1868, Leal was appointed as the Governor-General of Mozambique, one of the biggest jobs in the Portuguese empire. His first days there were ones of great activity and optimism. However, on May 29, 1869, barely eight months into his posting, he succumbed to a tropical disease, cut down way too soon. This was a tragedy for both the Portuguese colonial establishment and the academic study of Africa. The Journal of the Royal Geographical Society remarked that Leal was "mourned by all who were acquainted with his virtues and noble character. His name, owing to his great ability and integrity, must bequoted among the most worthy functionaries of the Portuguese colonies."

It is worth noting that Leal's aide-de-camp in Mozambique, his nephew, Fernando da Costa Leal (1846 –1910), remained in Africa, whereupon he became a celebrated writer, botanist and poet.

A Note on Rarity

The map is very rare. A grand, expensive work, it would have been issued in only a very limited print run, while its colossal size would have left it vulnerable to damage, giving it a low survival rate.

We can trace 7 institutional examples, with 5 in Portuguese state libraries (Instituto Geográfico Português; Biblioteca Exército; Biblioteca do Instituto Hidrográfico; Arquivo Histórico Ultramarino; and the Sociedade de Geografia de Lisboa), but only 2 examples outside of Portugal, held by the Bibliothèque nationale de France and the Staatbibliothek zu Berlin. Moreover, we are not aware of any other examples as having appeared on the market, at least in the last generation.

The reduced-sized editions of the map from 1864 and 1870 are still rare but appear from time to time.

References: Bibliothèque nationale de France: FRBNF45710899; Staatbibliothek zu Berlin: Kart. C 15290; OCLC: 1268328985, 1100385847; Instituto Geográfico Português: CA 570 / CA 571; Biblioteca Exército (Portugal): 10517-1A-9-13; Biblioteca do Instituto Hidrográfico: C17-1 CIH; C17-2 CIH; Arquivo Histórico Ultramarino (AHU): PT/AHU/CARTI/001/00344; The Journal of the Royal Geographical Society, vol. 37 (1867), pp. cii. Cf. (re: Leal's biography:) The Journal of the Royal Geographical Society, vol. 43 (1873), pp. clix-clx.

4.500 EUR

3. South Africa – Orange Free State
The 'Diamond Rush'
Important Afrikaans Cartography

H.A. ROBINSON (fl. 1872 - 1902).

Kaart van den Oranjevrystaat voor het Gebruik der Scholten. Zamengesteld ten Kantore van den Landmeter Generaal, Bloemfontein, September, 1882, door H.A. Robinson, Hoofdklerk.

Edinburgh: Archibald & Peck, 1882.

Colour lithograph, with additional original hand colouring, varnished and mounted upon contemporary linen, some contemporary manuscript additions of the names and boundaries of newly proposed districts, map seemingly removed from original rollers (Very Good, lovely colours, varnish lightly toned and spotted especially in the upper right, some wear and crackling with very tiny loss where map seems to have once been folded, still pleasing condition for a 19th century wall map destined for the South African market), 74 x 108 cm (29 x 42.5 inches).

Exceedingly rare – 1 of only 2 recorded examples – the first official map of the Orange Free State, one of South Africa's two independent Afrikaner republics, made in the wake of the First Anglo-Boer War (1880-1), when the country was struggling to resist British encroachment due to the ongoing 'diamond rush', a grand, colourful wall map, drafted entirely in the Afrikaans language and showcasing many intriguing details by H.A. Robinson, a British surveyor in the employ of the republic, published in Edinburgh by a boutique lithographer.

This extremely rare wall map is the first official map of the Orange Free State (Oranje-Vrystaat), the Afrikaner ruled independent republic in central South Africa, which existed between 1854 and 1902. It was drafted in September 1882 from the best sources by H.A. Robinson, a mysterious British surveyor, while he served as the High Clerk of the Orange Free State surveyor general's office. It was published in Edinburgh by the boutique lithographers Archibald & Peck, with text entirely in the Afrikaans language, making it one of the largest and most important works of Afrikaans cartography. The map was designed, as the title says 'voor het Gebruik der Scholen' (to be used in schools) but would also have been displayed on the walls of government offices and perhaps in some travel bureaus and other businesses.

KAART
VAN DEN
ORANJEVRYSTAAT
VOOR HET GEBRUIK DER SCHOLEN.

TOELICHTING.

TRANSVAAL

HOOGSTAD

BOSHOF

WINBURG

BLOEMHOF

BRANDFORT

HARRISMITH

LADYBRAND

THABANCHU

BASUTO LAND

GRIQUALAND WEST

JACOBSDAL

KIMBERLEY

TAURUSMITH

PHILIPPOLIS

SMITHFIELD

CALEDON RIVER

ROUXVILLE

KAAP KOLONIE

GEOLOGIESCHE SNEDINGS

The map represents a powerful emblem of Afrikaner defiance in the face of extreme British pressure. While the British, based in the Cape Colony, initially showed little interest in the Orange Free State and its sister Afrikaner nation, the Transvaal (technically the ZAR, Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek), both located deep in the interior of the highveld, that all suddenly changed. In the late 1860s, the world's greatest diamond finds were discovered near where the Orange and Vaal rivers meet, in the ill-defined boundary lands between the Orange Free State and the Cape Colony. The British placed immense pressure upon Bloemfontein to cede territory to Britain, under the threat of a total invasion of the country.

The Orange Free State's saving grace was its leader, President Johannes Henricus Brand, arguably the most skilled African diplomat of his era, who managed to stave off British aggression, preventing his country from getting dragged into the First Anglo-Boer War (1880-1), fought between British at the Transvaal. While Transvaal's victory in that conflict gave the Orange Free State some breathing space, in 1882, when the present map appeared, everyone knew that the British threat would soon return.

Here the Orange Free State unfolds in unprecedented accuracy, to a large of scale of 14 miles to the inch (c. 1:887 000), with each of the states' districts coloured in their own vibrant hue. The cleanly-designed map mainly showcases the country's major towns and infrastructure but also includes many other interesting details. The map shows that the British Cape Colony, occupies the territory to the west and southwest of the Orange Free State, and contains Kimberly, home to the world's largest diamond mine, located just across the Free State boundaries, in West Grinqualand, a region that was recently 'stolen' from Bloemfontein's administration. To the north is the Orange Free State's sister Afrikaner nation, the Transvaal, while to the east is the British colony of Natal and the to the southeast is 'Basuto Land' (modern Lesotho), an indigenous-governed state with which Bloemfontein long had a difficult relationship.

The 'Toelichting' (Explanation), in the upper left corner identifies the symbols used throughout to represent national and district boundaries; wagon roads; the national capital (Bloemfontein); district seats and other towns; locations of port offices; Christian missionary stations; rivers and streams; mountain ranges and peaks (called 'kops'); and forested areas.

Various diamond sites are labelled in the western Orange Free State, such as the 'Oliphantsfontein' and 'Koffyfontein' 'Diamant Delveryen' (diamond deposits) and the 'Jagerfoentien' 'Diamant Myn' (diamond mine).

The jurisdiction to the east of Bloemfontein, prominently outlined in red, 'Barolongs Grondgebied' (the Barolong's Territory), represents the reserve of the Barolong (or Rolong) indigenous nation, with its limits as agreed by the national government. The Barolong people occupied a variety of areas in what is today's South Africa and Botswana.

In the lower right corner are three geological cross-sections of the country, running, respectively, from the Vaal River to Harrismith; the Vaal River to Mt. aux Sources; and Vaal River to Thaba Nchu. The accompanying 'Beschryving' (Description) identifies 14 different formations or strata and shows that the Orange Free State possessed a very complex and varied geology, which explains the presence of rare minerals, such as diamonds.

The chart below the title details the population of the country and its districts, according to the census of March 31, 1880. The numbers are divided between the 'white' and 'coloured' population, while the national tallies are further divided into gender classifications. It shows that the country had total population of 133,518, with 61,022 being 'white' and 72,496 'black'. Not included in the main national numbers is the population of the 'Barolongs Grondgebied' (the Barolong's Territory), recorded at 12,000.

The present map, while showcasing the Orange Free State's major topographical and human features with unprecedented planimetric assurance, is overall not all that accurate or detailed. This is since the country had never been systematically trigonometrically surveyed, unlike most of the Cape Colony and Natal. This was not due to backwardness or the inability of the Orange Free State's surveyor general's department but rather seems to have been intentional. Carrying out comprehensive, scientific surveys of the country would uncover more diamonds and gold deposits, and would make the British covet the territory even more, while such maps could aid an invading British army. Thus, while the present map gives a very good overview of the Orange Free State, it is of only very limited strategic military value, while some supposedly sensitive information, like the locations of some diamond mines, were already public knowledge.

Importantly, the Robinson map still provided by far and away the best overview of the Orange Free State on any existing map. It is notably far more accurate that the depiction of the region portrayed on Abraham de Smidt's A Map of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope and Neighbouring Territories (1876), hitherto the finest portrayal of the area.
The Orange Free State's surveyor general's department thus concentrated its efforts upon making local cadastral surveys, or mapping towns, creating maps which were of great day-today practical use to the citizenry and government, but which would have been of limited use to the country's enemies. The comprehensive trigonometric surveying of the Orange Free State would not commence until the British army started mapping the country during the Second Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902), with the entire territory not being fully mapped until civilian surveys were completed over the decade that followed.

Robinson's map nevertheless proved highly influential, and its content was copied by many of the leading mapmakers of South Africa, including Frederick A. Jeppe.

Despite the importance of his work, little is known of H.A. Robinson (fl. 1872 - 1902) - we don't even know his given names! He first appears in 1872 as a surveyor working for T. Doms mapping the territory in West Grinqualand that the Brit deeded to the Griqua chief Nicolaas Waterboer. Around 1880, Robinson moved to Bloemfontein to become the High Clerk (i.e., chief draftsman) of the Orange Free State surveyor gen-

eral's office. Despite the Anglo-Afrikaner rivalry, it was not unusual for the Bloemfontein regime to hire qualified British technical professionals. The present map is by far and away Robinson's best-known work, he was otherwise engaged in making cadastral surveys, which wile locally important at the time, are seldom studied today. Robinson served the Orange Free State loyally for almost 20 years, but when the British conquered the country in 1900, Robinson is recorded as staying on to help run the civilian mapping operations in what became known as the Orange River Colony, at least until 1902.

There has been some confusion over the publication details of the present map, with some authors assuming that it was published in Bloemfontein; the title notes that the map was 'Zamengesteld' (Compiled) at the Surveyor General's Office in Bloemfontein. However, they have overlooked the tiny imprint of 'Archibald & Peck, Engravrs, Edinr.' that appears at the bottom right of the lowest of the geological cross-section. It was not uncommon for colonial entities around the world to commission maps to be lithographed by boutique British houses, as this was often more cost effective for making large maps in small print runs than it would be engaging one of the big London or Paris houses, or having it printed locally (it would in theory have been technically possible to have the map printed in Bloemfontein, although the project would have been on the upper end of local capabilities).

A Note on Rarity

The map is exceedingly rare, we can trace only a single other example, held by the University of Leiden Library (Netherlands), although there must be a couple examples in South African institutions that are not catalogued online. Moreover, we are not aware of any other examples as having appeared on the market.

The great rarity of the map is not surprising, as relatively few examples would have been published, while the survival rate of wall maps, especially those geared for the South African market, would have been incredibly low.

That the present example survives at all seems to be since it was seemingly taken off its original rollers and folded away somewhere safe for some years; it comes down to us in remarkably good condition under the circumstances.

Diamonds: Not the Afrikaners' Best Friend

The present map appeared during a time of transformative change in South Africa, in which the discovery of vast mineral resources caused the region to go from a colonial backwater to a focal point of international geopolitics, resulting in great conflicts for control of the country.

Britain conquered the Cape Colony from the Netherlands in 1806. For the next



Stad.	Blanke.	Gekleurde.	District.	Blanke.	Gekleurde.
Bloemfontein	1688	879	Bloemfontein	7353	5921
Harrismith	776	419	Harrismith	4164	14254
Winburg	250	315	Winburg	6590	9268
Kroonstad	329	326	Kroonstad	4201	7916
Ladybrand	396	175	Ladybrand	5235	6306
Fauresmith	256	233	Fauresmith	4444	6993
Boshof	399	234	Boshof	4855	4829
Heilbron	187	63	Heilbron	4460	4652
Rouxville	208	273	Rouxville	5031	3058
Bethlehem	263	65	Bethlehem	4445	2397
Smithfield	239	224	Caledon Rivier	3426	2167
Philippolis	230	217	Philippolis	1881	2504
Bethulie	281	327	Bethulie	1904	2175
Jacobsdal	132	84	Jacobsdal	1036	992

Totaal Bevolking	31906	Mannelyk	Blanken	38244	Mannelyk	Gekleurden
	29116	Vrouwelyk		34252	Vrouwelyk	
Te zamen	61022	Blanken		72496	Gekleurden	

several decades Britain mainly valued the colony as a strategically located way-station for voyages to India. The Cape was invariably a financial burden, as it produced few exportable commodities and its location ensured that it was almost continuously embroiled in expensive frontier wars with formidable native nations, such as the Xhosa. The British Crown was loathe to invest any significant amounts of money into infrastructure and economic development schemes, which ensured that the colony's lack of productivity was a self-fulfilling prophecy.

Thousands of Afrikaners 'trekked' into the Highveld, in the deep interior, founding independent societies in the 1830s. This seemed not to bother the British, as they had no interest in those far away landlocked territories and were glad to be rid of potentially troublesome subjects. Britain's decision to annex the former Afrikaner settlement of Natal in 1843, motivated by its coastal location and the fine natural harbour at Durban, was nevertheless considered by many Whitehall officials to only be an added burden.

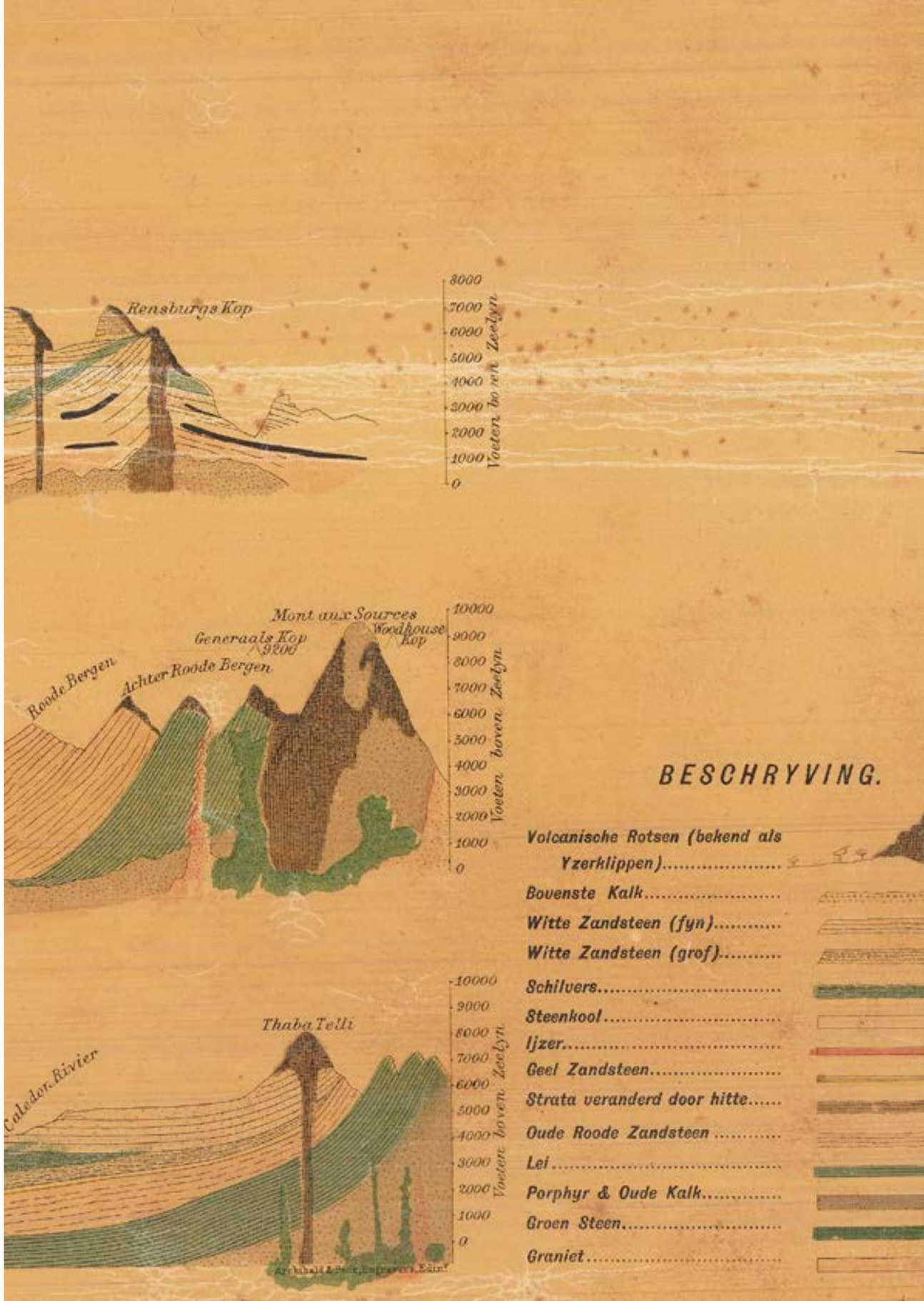
London recognized the independence of the Afrikaner nations, the South African Republic (ZAR, Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek), being the Transvaal, at the Sand River Convention (1852) and the Orange Free State at the Bloemfontein Convention (1854). While both the British and Afrikaners were weary of each other, for some years, the British were content to allow the Afrikaners to farm the rugged interior with little interference. The fertile and temperate coastal areas were seen as far more precious than the rugged and politically unstable interior, hitherto thought to be light in natural resources; and so the British were content to let the Afrikaners be as they were. Moreover, they were pleased to have another European power in the neighbourhood which could help to keep their mutual rivals, the Xhosa and Zulu nations in check.

However, this 'detente' would unravel following a surprise event.

In 1867, a 15-year old boy named Erasmus Jacobs found a bizarre, shinny pebble along the banks of the Orange River at Hopetown, Cape Colony, very close to the British-Orange Free State boundary (depicted on the present map, on the far left-hand side). The rock was greeted with fascination in the town and was sent off to be assayed. It turned out to be a 21.24 Carat gem, soon to become famous as the 'Eureka Diamond'. It was purchased Sir Richard Southey, the Governor of the Cape Colony, for £500. Shortly thereafter, it became an international spectacle, upon being displayed at the Paris Exhibition of 1867.

From then on, isolated diamond finds were made in the area near the confluence of the Orange and Vaal rivers, although not enough diamonds were found to cause much of a sensation.

However, the discovery of the 'Star of South Africa', a massive 83.5 Carat gem in 1869, in the Orange Valley, proved to be a turning point in the region's history. The more prescient observers recognized the magnitude of the event. Sir Richard Southey, who, in a dramatic flourish, laid the Star upon a table before the Cape Parliament, declared:



"Gentlemen, this is the rock on which the future of South Africa will be built". The diamond subsequently sold in London for £25,000, an enormous sum for the time. Prospectors came to the Diamond Region, and in particular to what was viewed the be the most promising area, near where the Vaal and Hart Rivers meet, by the old missionary outpost of Pniel (founded 1849). Mining camps were set up at various locations; however, for some months, very little was found, and it looked as if the rush might be a false alarm.

Then, beginning in January 1870, the miners started to find diamonds – and lots and lots of diamonds! News spread fast and soon thousands of prospectors and entrepreneurs

flooded to this remote and sparsely populated region. People came not only from across Southern Africa, but from Britain and Continental Europe, as well as seasoned gold diggers from places such as California and Australia.

The mining operations in the region near the confluence of the Orange and Hart rivers continued to proliferate. By April of 1871, there were at least 5,000 miners in the area, and as the brilliant white alluvia diamonds could be found even some distance from the riverbeds, claims were being mined along the gravel terraces as much as four miles inland from the banks, on either side of the rivers.

The British government suddenly showed an intense interest in the diamond lands on the frontier of the Orange Free State, in 1871 fording Bloemfontein to cede to Britain the 'West Grinqualand', a district (marked on the present map) that contained what would become Kimberly, the world most productive diamond mine.
Naturally, the Orange Free State and the ZAR were incensed, seeing the British actions not only a 'land grab' of Afrikaner territory, but (presciently) as a clear and present danger to the future independence of their republics. As the Diamond Rush gained intensity, the British appetite for more and more territory in region grew, leaving the Afrikaners ever more threatened. Britain and the Afrikaner republics were now on a collision course.

Yet, on the scene was the Orange Free State's saving grace, President Johannes Henricus Brand (1823 - 1888), considered by historians to have been a clever, calculating leader. He was a was a highly respected, English-educated law professor before being elected in 1864 to the first of his five terms as President of the Orange Free State. While an expansionist by nature, determined to broaden his nation's horizons at the expense of its indigenous neighbours, he was at the end of the day a practical man, aware of his republic's political and military limitations. As best exemplified by his conduct of the latter part of the Free State-Basotho Wars, he successfully gained valuable territorial concessions without coming into direct conflict with Britain.

While Brand did not always succeed in his endeavours (he failed to stop Britain from annexing Kimberly in 1871), overall, he ensured that the Orange Free State thrived far better than could otherwise have been expected in a neighbourhood of dangerous

potential and realised enemies. Most notably, he wisely ensured that his country did not join the First Anglo-Boer War (1880-1), as he knew that, unlike the Transvaal (which successfully fended off the British forces), the Orange Free State, being more geographically exposed, would be easily overrun. While maintaining an official stance of neutrality, Brand managed to lend covert support to the South African Republic, while keeping friendly ties with London. In 1882, the year that the present map was published, Queen Victoria gave him a knighthood!

For a few years, it seemed as if the independence of the Afrikaner republics would be secure and that Britain might turn its attention to other regions of the world. However, another shocking surprise altered the course of South African history. In 1886, the largest gold deposits in the world were discovered along the Witwatersrand in the Transvaal. Britain became obsessed with taking control of the gold fields and everything else that stood in the way – including the Orange Free State.

President Brand, who had died in office in 1888, was succeeded by comparatively hot-headed leaders who led the Orange Free State, along with the Transvaal, on an adversarial path viz. Britain, something that Brand would likely have avoided. The showdown came in the form of the horrendously destructive Second Anglo-Boer War (1899 - 1902), which resulted in a complete British victory. The Afrikaners were forced to surrender and signed the Treaty of Vereeninging (May 31, 1902), by which the Orange Free State and Transvaal were dissolved and annexed by Britain, in return for the Afrikaners retaining their property rights and being safe from reprisals. All the British colonies in the region were integrated to form the Union of South Africa in 1910.

References: Universitaire Bibliotheken Leiden: D A 39,7; OCLC: 776649690;
S2A3 Biographical Database of Southern African Science, article: 'Robinson, Mr H A (cartography)': http://www.s2a3.org.za/bio/Biograph_final.php?serial=2377; E.C. LIEBENBERG, 'From Barrow to Jeppe - The Development of 19th century Cartography in South Africa', in E.C. Liebenberg (ed.), Proceedings of the Symposium on the History of Cartography of Africa... (Pretoria: International Cartographic Association, 2003), pp. 103-119.

3.500 EUR

4. Swaziland (Eswatini) / Mining Geology / Johannesburg Imprint

Sydney Turner RYAN (1860 - 1943).

Sketch Map of Swaziland: Minerals & Metal Concessions. Compiled from Official Records and Local Information by Sydney T. Ryan, Late Managing Director of the Swaziland Tin Mines.

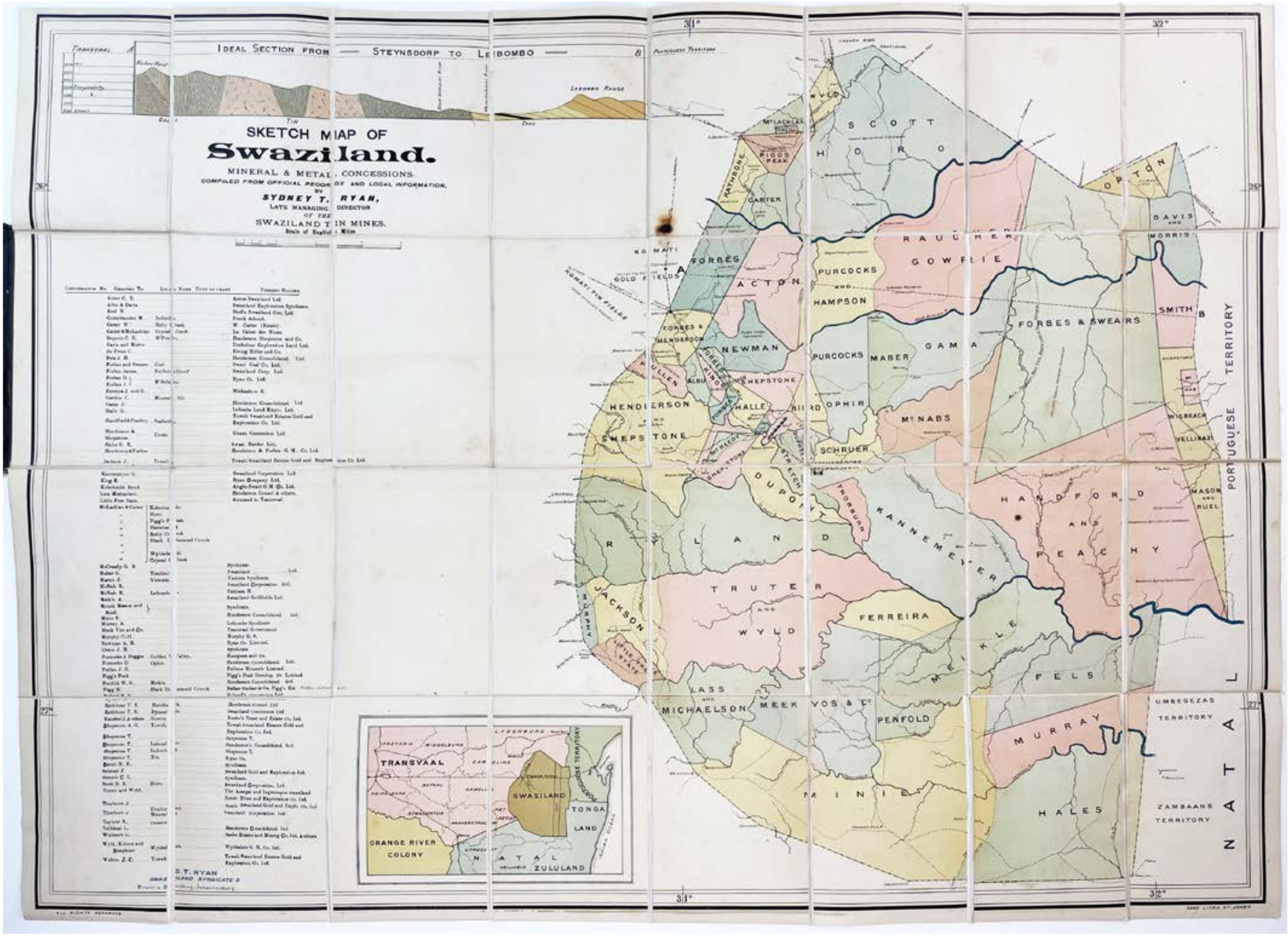
Johannesburg: Rand Litho. Co., [circa 1910].

Lithograph with original stenciled colour, dissected into 32 sections and mounted upon original linen, folding into original brown cloth covers with gilt debossed title to front cover, a contemporary manuscript correction to a mining concession name (Good, overall clean, some light toning and few very slight stains, however, there is a conspicuous ember burn in the upper centre (perhaps from a miner's campfire or pipe!), covers worn and stained with some tattering to spine), 74.5 x 102 cm (29.5 x 40 inches).

Extremely rare – an impressive and brightly coloured large format map of Swaziland (Eswatini) depicting mineral concessions along with a wealth of details, including the locations of towns, 'kraals' (Swazi villages), 'camps', country general stores, mines, plantations, Christian missionary stations, and infrastructure; drafted by Sydney Turner Ryan, the irrepressible pioneer of the tin industry in Swaziland, during the 'boom' that proceeded and ran through World War I, published in Johannesburg.

Swaziland (today known as Eswatini) is a small landlocked country, 200 kilometres (120 miles) north to south and 130 kilometres (81 miles) east to west, mostly surrounded by today's South Africa, save for its border with Mozambique, to its northeast. The nation was founded by the Swazi people in the early 19th century, who immigrated from a nearby region along the Natal-Mozambique border. The Swazis were a warrior-cattle herder society, ruled by an absolute monarchy, which amazingly managed to preserve their independence in the face of both Afrikaner and British encroachment.




IDEAL SECTION FROM STEYNSDORP TO LEBOMBO
SKETCH MAP OF
Swaziland.
MINERAL & METAL CONCESSIONS.
COMPILED FROM OFFICIAL RECORDS AND LOCAL INFORMATION,
BY
SYDNEY T. RYAN,
LATE MANAGING DIRECTOR
OF THE
SWAZILAND TIN MINES.
S.T. RYAN
LAND SYNDICATE
TRANSVAAL
SWAZILAND
TONGA LAND
ORANGE RIVER COLONY
ZULULAND
NATAL
KOMATI GOLD FIELDS
KOMATI TIN FIELDS
FORBES
ACTON
NEWMAN
HENDERSON
SHEPSTONE
HALLE
PURCOCKS AND HAMPSON
FORBES & SWEARS
GOWRIE
RAUCHER
SMITH
MORRIS
DAVIS AND OPTON
SCOTT
HORO
MACLACHLAN
FIGGS PEAK
RATHBONE
CARTER
PURCOCKS
MABER
GAMA
MCNABS
SCHRUER
DOPHIR
KANNEMEYER
HANDFORD AND PEACHY
MASON AND RUEL
PORTUGUESE TERRITORY
TRUTER AND WYLD
FERREIRA
JACKSON
MICHAELSON
MEEK
VOS & Co
PENFOLD
MURRAY
HALES
UMBEGEZAS TERRITORY
ZAMBAANS TERRITORY
31°
32°
26°
27°

Britain recognized Swaziland's independence in 1881, and while the country became a protectorate of the Transvaal in 1894, it managed to largely preserve its autonomy. In 1903, following the Second Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902), which left Britain with total masterly over southern Africa, Swaziland was made a British protectorate. While the Swazi king still maintained day-to-day control over his people and their cultural customs, the British set about managing many social services, infrastructure and, importantly, taking control of Swaziland's natural resource wealth. As only very little tax revenue could be raised from Swazi society, the British hoped that mining profits could help fund the country's civil administration (in addition to making some British subjects rich!).

Swaziland was known to have sizeable deposits of cassiterite (tin bearing ore), which ran in a diagonal line southeast to northwest, in the northwest of the country, while a vein of gold lay to the north, with the eastern areas home to coal deposits. However, there were 'caveats' that made exploiting Swaziland's mineral wealth prohibitive. The extremely rugged country was distant from ports and railway lines, meaning that ore had to be transported by oxcart many miles over rough roads. Moreover, all supplies had to be brought in, usually from Johannesburg, by the same arduous methods. Additionally, there was a labour shortage, as the Swazi people were a proud, independent lot, who had little interest in backbreaking labour at the hands of foreign masters. Moreover, while viable under certain market conditions, the tin and gold veins in Swaziland were not all that rich, in terms of their yield per ton.

The present map was made by Sydney Turner Ryan, a native of the Eastern Cape, who was the irrepressible pioneer of the tin industry in Swaziland. The former police officer spent almost two decades tirelessly attempting various tin mining ventures, which all ended in financial failure, before he managed to make a great success of it during the 'tin boom' that occurred in the run up to and during World War I.

Around 1910, at the heigh of the heyday of tin mining in Swaziland, Ryan drafted the present map, which was published in Johannesburg. It has the distinction of being one of the very few large format pre-World War I maps of the country, and one of the most technically impressive maps published in Johannesburg during its era.

The main map shows Swaziland divided into dozens of brightly coloured mining concessions, all with European names. These concessions were awarded by the British protectorate regime, and while other landowners maintained their general property rights, the minerals below the surface were open to exploitation by the concession holders. To the left-hand side of the map, is a detailed list of the concessions and the names of their holders (whether individuals or companies), providing a valuable source for academic research into Swaziland history.

Swaziland's prime tin mining areas extended in a diagonal line from Bremersdorp up the Carlton on the Transvaal border. This area contained to the densest concentration of tin concessions and was also the most populated and developed part of the country, home to the capital 'Embabaan' (Mbabane), with the easiest access to transportation and communications networks.

While the map has a clean, uncluttered appearance, it features a vast wealth of information, labelling the locations of dozens of 'kraals' (Swazi villages), and named towns, 'camps', country general stores, mines, farms / plantations and Christian missionary stations, while the various roads and ox cart trails that traverse the country are delineated, including the vital 'Main Transport Road from Bremersdorp to Delgoa' (the link to the port of Lourenço Marques, Mozambique). Importantly, the map marks the two telegraph lines that enter Swaziland from the northwest, the country's only real-time connection to the outside world.

The inset map, in the bottom centre, contextualizes Swaziland's location, and notes the general placement of the country's tin, gold and deposits. The map charts the proposed line of a projected railway which was to run from Johannesburg to the port of Lourenço Marques (today Maputo), in Mozambique, a project that was agreed by an Anglo-Portuguese treaty in 1902. This line, which would run through Swaziland, promised to liberate the country's economy, however, the project was not realized in its era (the railway was only built from Lourenço Marques as far as Goba, near the Swazi border, in 1905). It would not be until the 1960s that railway lines were built on Swazi territory.

In the upper left, is a complex and colourful geological cross-section of Swaziland, entitled and 'Ideal Section from Steynsdorp to Lebombo', with its route marked as the line 'A to B' on the large map.

A Note on Rarity

The map is extremely rare. It would have been made in only a small print run, while the survival rate of large African maps meant to be used by miners on the field is extremely low.

We can trace only a single institutional example of the map, held by the Rhodes University Library (Grahamstown, South Africa). Moreover, we are aware of only a single other example as having appeared on the market in the last generation.

Sydney T. Ryan: Irrepressible Pioneer of Tin Mining in Swaziland

Sydney Turner Ryan (1860 -1943) was the driving force behind the early tin mining industry in Swaziland, and a leading figure in the country in general. A native of Somerset East, Eastern Cape, he initially pursued career in law enforcement, being appointed as the Police Chief of Swaziland in 1888. Around 1890, during a trip to a farm in the Transvaal which was home to confirmed cassiterite (tin ore) deposits, he noticed that the soil there was remarkably like that found along the Malotja (aka Malotsha) River near Mbabane, the Swazi capital, where he lived.

In 1892, Ryan, who had helpfully been appointed as the Justice of the Peace for north-western Swaziland, duly formed the the Ryan Company Swaziland, Ltd. to exploit the Malotja tin deposits, purchasing pieces of the Forbes mining concessions in the north-west of the country. Ryan's party promptly dug up two to three tons of ore to be sent off for analysis. In league with Offy Shepstone, the British Resident Advisor in Mbabane, he formed the Ryan Tin Syndicate, which managed to attract seed capital from Johannesburg investors. It acquired 50,000 acres of mining concessions the Mbabane and Ezulwini areas, with his mines becoming operational in 1896. Meanwhile, several smaller mining endeavors sprang up, seeking the same bonanza.

However, Swaziland's remoteness from markets, labour shortages and inefficient mining practices ensured that virtually all the early tin mining operations were unprofitable. The Ryan Tin Syndicate went into liquidation in 1898.

Over the next few years, Ryan made a living in the wool industry, whole he bided his time to resume his dream of making a fortune from tin.

As an aside, Ryan is also known in archaeological circles, for through his mining operations he uncovered several great artifacts, the most important of which were a series prehistoric stone tools which he sent to London, which were received with great interest.

In March 1905, Ryan became the head of the Swaziland Tin, Ltd., just in time to take advantage of the rapid and extreme rise in tin prices that by 1906 soared to over £200 a ton. This made Swaziland's tin endeavours profitable, despite their operational shortcomings.

Ryan made the present sent map around 1910, when the tin operations in Swaziland were booming, buoyed by industrial growth in Europe and America. Tin process remained high right though World War I (the metal was immensely important for munitions production). Between 1905 and 1920, tin accounted for 50% of Swaziland's exports by value, and greatly improved the economic standard of the country.
Tin prices decreased in the 1920s, such that the industry fell into decline, leading to the abandonment of most mines. However, Ryan's persistence paid off, as he made a fine fortune that allowed him to retire in comfort.

References: Rhodes University Library (Grahamstown, South Africa): Gold Fields Collection: F(12) j 1; 'RYAN, Mr Sydney Turner (archaeology)', in S2A3 Biographical Database of Southern African Science (online): http://www.s2a3.org.za/bio/Biograph_final.php?serial=3370; Huw M. JONES, A Biographical Register of Swaziland to 1902 (Pietermaritzburg: University of Natal Press, 1993), pp. 508, 652; Jérôme VIALATTE, Swaziland, un royaume en Afrique australe: Bibliographie thématique commentée, 1886-2000 (Bordeaux: CEAN, Institut d'Etude Politique de Bordeaux, 2001), p. 74; Charles Stewart WALLACE, Swaziland; a Bibliography (Johannesburg: University of the Witwatersrand, 1967), p. 11. Cf. [Tin mining in Swaziland:] Jonathan CROUCH, Tin Mining in the Valley of Heaven, African Studies Seminar Paper (Johannesburg: University of the Witwatersrand, African Studies Institute, March 1987).

2.800 EUR



5. Marifetname

İbrahim HAKKI Erzurumi (1703 - 1780).

معرفتنامه
[Marifetname]

Cairo – Bulaq: 1255 [1839-1840].

Large 4°: 23 pp., 563 pp. letterpress with lithographed illustrations with old colouring, late 19th century calf binding with a flap and debossed and gilt decoration (Paper with light age-toning, foxing and staining, binding with light scratches, old annotations a stamp on the front loose endpaper, sporadic contemporary thin surfaces in the paper in the margins, but overall in a good condition).

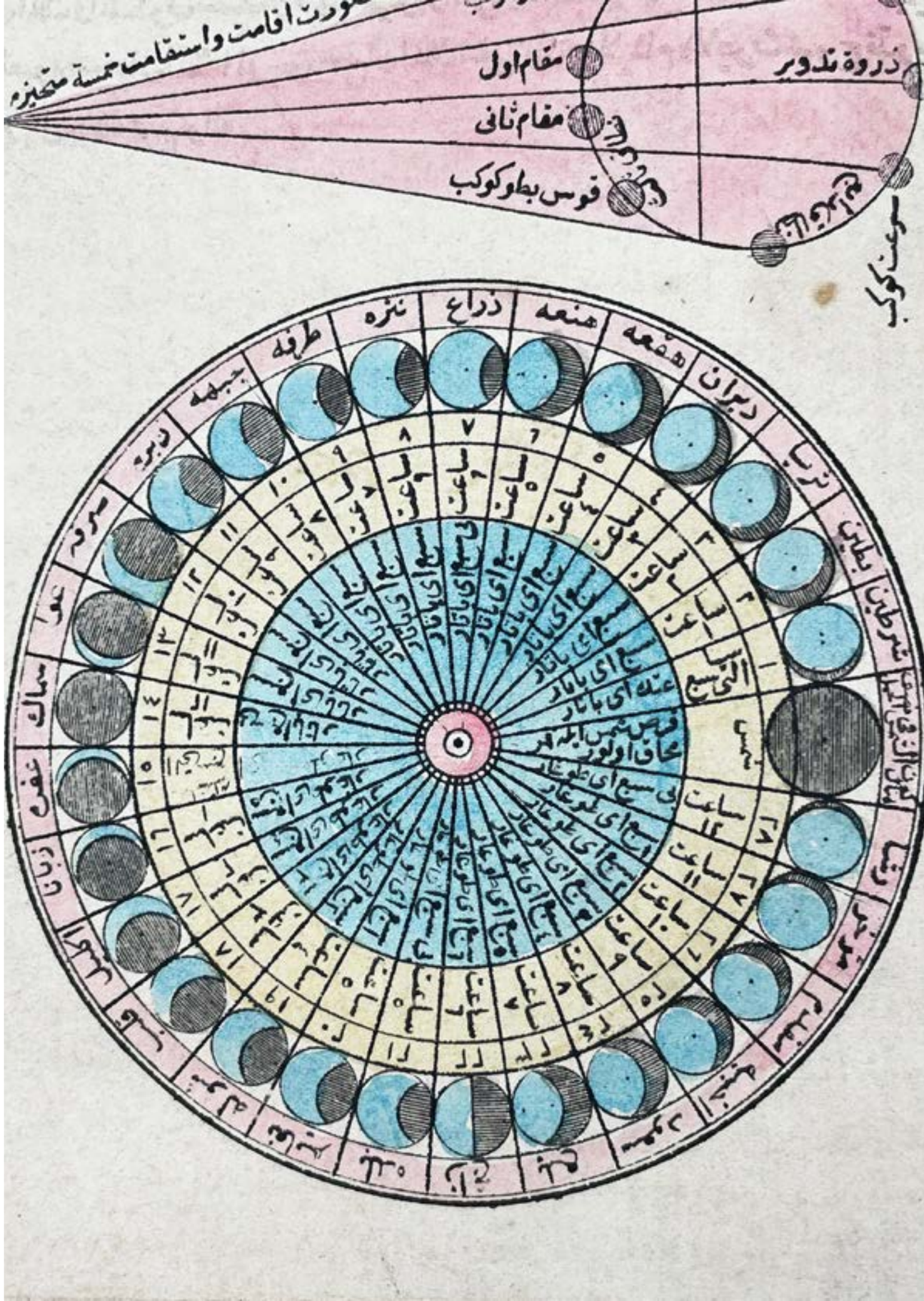
This is the second edition of Marifetname or Book of Gnosis, a majestic encyclopedic work in Ottoman language, printed by the Bulaq press in Cairo, with a magnificent and unique original colour and bound in a 19th century binding with gilt decoration.

This majestic illustrated work was written in the 18th century by a Sufi saint, Islamic scholar, physicist, astronomer and İbrahim Hakkı (1703 - 1780).

The book includes a map of the World in two hemispheres and from the north and south perspective, astronomical charts and various other charts. The print is a charming combination of a letterpress and lithographed illustrations. The text consists of three books and is combining the religion with the science. It starts with the God, followed by the analysis of the minerals, basic beings, plants and finally a man. It is followed by richly illustrated chapters on the geography and the universe.

Hakkı then analyses the human body from the aesthetic point of view and connects the bodily features with the persona. The text ends discussing the relations and respect between the people, especially between the man and his wife, their relatives, servants and neighbours and the responsibility towards children.

Hakkı finished writing Marifetname in 1757. In the next decades this richly illustrated work was copied in manuscript until it was first printed in 1835 (1251) by the Bulaq press.



سيوت الغاذ والنهوك والكال



سيوت كسوف الشمس

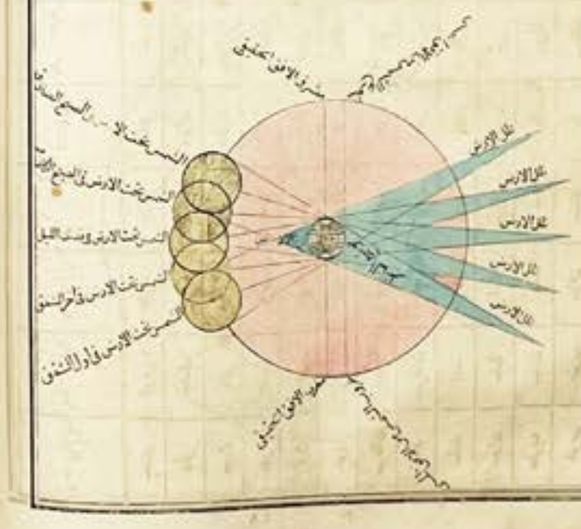


سيوت خسوف القمر



استخراج زائجة مولود





جدول معرفة مكان القمر من البروج اثنى عشر

عدد ايام ماه هرمز	كانون ثاني	شباط	آذار	نيسان	ايار	حزيران	تموز	آب	ايلول	تشرين اول	تشرين ثاني	كانون اول
١	دلو	حوت	حمل	ثور	جوزا	سرطان	اسد	سنبله	ميزان	عقرب	قوس	جدي
٢	حوت	حمل	ثور	جوزا	سرطان	اسد	سنبله	ميزان	عقرب	قوس	جدي	دلو
٣	حمل	ثور	جوزا	سرطان	اسد	سنبله	ميزان	عقرب	قوس	جدي	دلو	حوت
٤	ثور	جوزا	سرطان	اسد	سنبله	ميزان	عقرب	قوس	جدي	دلو	حوت	حمل
٥	جوزا	سرطان	اسد	سنبله	ميزان	عقرب	قوس	جدي	دلو	حوت	حمل	ثور
٦	سرطان	اسد	سنبله	ميزان	عقرب	قوس	جدي	دلو	حوت	حمل	ثور	جوزا
٧	اسد	سنبله	ميزان	عقرب	قوس	جدي	دلو	حوت	حمل	ثور	جوزا	سرطان
٨	سنبله	ميزان	عقرب	قوس	جدي	دلو	حوت	حمل	ثور	جوزا	سرطان	اسد
٩	ميزان	عقرب	قوس	جدي	دلو	حوت	حمل	ثور	جوزا	سرطان	اسد	سنبله
١٠	عقرب	قوس	جدي	دلو	حوت	حمل	ثور	جوزا	سرطان	اسد	سنبله	ميزان
١١	قوس	جدي	دلو	حوت	حمل	ثور	جوزا	سرطان	اسد	سنبله	ميزان	عقرب
١٢	جدي	دلو	حوت	حمل	ثور	جوزا	سرطان	اسد	سنبله	ميزان	عقرب	قوس
١٣	دلو	حوت	حمل	ثور	جوزا	سرطان	اسد	سنبله	ميزان	عقرب	قوس	جدي
١٤	حوت	حمل	ثور	جوزا	سرطان	اسد	سنبله	ميزان	عقرب	قوس	جدي	دلو
١٥	حمل	ثور	جوزا	سرطان	اسد	سنبله	ميزان	عقرب	قوس	جدي	دلو	حوت
١٦	ثور	جوزا	سرطان	اسد	سنبله	ميزان	عقرب	قوس	جدي	دلو	حوت	حمل
١٧	جوزا	سرطان	اسد	سنبله	ميزان	عقرب	قوس	جدي	دلو	حوت	حمل	ثور
١٨	سرطان	اسد	سنبله	ميزان	عقرب	قوس	جدي	دلو	حوت	حمل	ثور	جوزا
١٩	اسد	سنبله	ميزان	عقرب	قوس	جدي	دلو	حوت	حمل	ثور	جوزا	سرطان
٢٠	سنبله	ميزان	عقرب	قوس	جدي	دلو	حوت	حمل	ثور	جوزا	سرطان	اسد
٢١	ميزان	عقرب	قوس	جدي	دلو	حوت	حمل	ثور	جوزا	سرطان	اسد	سنبله
٢٢	عقرب	قوس	جدي	دلو	حوت	حمل	ثور	جوزا	سرطان	اسد	سنبله	ميزان
٢٣	قوس	جدي	دلو	حوت	حمل	ثور	جوزا	سرطان	اسد	سنبله	ميزان	عقرب
٢٤	جدي	دلو	حوت	حمل	ثور	جوزا	سرطان	اسد	سنبله	ميزان	عقرب	قوس
٢٥	دلو	حوت	حمل	ثور	جوزا	سرطان	اسد	سنبله	ميزان	عقرب	قوس	جدي
٢٦	حوت	حمل	ثور	جوزا	سرطان	اسد	سنبله	ميزان	عقرب	قوس	جدي	دلو
٢٧	حمل	ثور	جوزا	سرطان	اسد	سنبله	ميزان	عقرب	قوس	جدي	دلو	حوت
٢٨	ثور	جوزا	سرطان	اسد	سنبله	ميزان	عقرب	قوس	جدي	دلو	حوت	حمل
٢٩	جوزا	سرطان	اسد	سنبله	ميزان	عقرب	قوس	جدي	دلو	حوت	حمل	ثور

بو نصف کره ارض ومادن عبارت اولوب
هند غرب وافریقا نصفیله اولسان یکی دنیالك

شکل وهیئتی وبرابری وعجاردن مشتمل اولدیغی
مسافه وسعتی معلوم اولان ایکون

اشبو دائره رسم

وتسطیح اولنشدر

وبو نصف کره ارضی ومادن
عبارت اولوب آسیا

ولوریا وافریقا اقلیملری
محیط اولان آسکی

دنیالك شکل وهیئتی وبراری وعجاردن
مشتمل اولدیغی مسافه وسعتی معلوم اولان

ایکون اشبو دائره رسم وتسطیح
اولنشدر

بو

بو نصف کره ارض ومادن عبارت اولوب قطب جنوبیدن
خط استوایه کلنجیه دك بولنان سطح کره نك
شکل وهیئتی وبرابری

وعجاردن مشتمل اولدیغی مسافه وسعتی قطب
جنوبیدن عقیل اولنجیه ایکون بو دائره

غرب

شرق

اولنشدر

رسم وتسطیح

وبو نصف کره ارضی ومادن
عبارتی اولوب

قطب شمالیدن خط استوایه
کلنجیه دك بولنان کره نك

غرب

شرق

شکل وهیئتی وبراری وعجاردن مشتمل اولدیغی مسافه
وسعتی قطب شمالیدن عقیل اولنجیه ایکون

بو دائره رسم وتسطیح اولنشدر

بود اثره هیئت عالمك

شكل سطح صيدرك فلك بروج



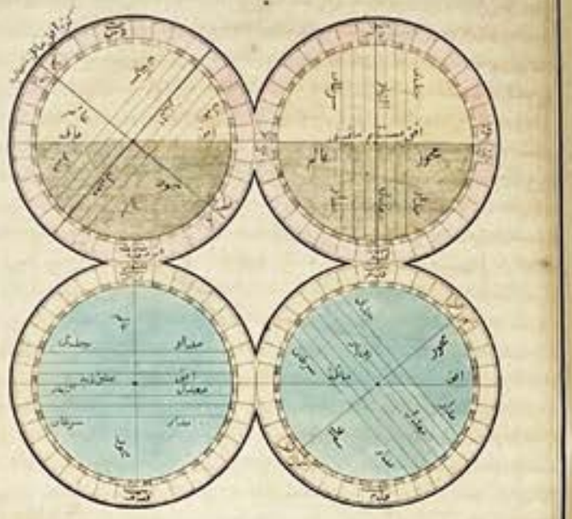
ومدارات كوسز فلك البروج رسم وتخريج اولنمشدر

بود اثره كرة ارضك دوائر جسم اولمق

مناطق جسم انسانيدر



دائره خط استوا



حكماى قدماك دوم معموري اقاليم سبعه به تقسيم ايلمكلرى شكليدر



منقد صينك ذعفه كوره ربع معمورك شكليدر

Bulaq Press

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

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

Marifetname was commissioned privately for commercial reasons. Between 1351 (1835-36) until 1299 (1882) 17 editions of Merifetname were printed by the Cairo / Bulaq press, all of which are rare today.

This is the second edition with the same pagination as the first one.

References: Özege No.12259. Bekir Topaloğlu, MÂRİFETNÂME, TDV İslâm Ansiklopedisi (https://islamansiklopedisi.org.tr/marifetname). Hsu Cheng Hsiang, The First Years of Arabic Printing in Egypt 1238-1269. 1822-1851. The Checklist; no. 252 – Edn2.

5.200 EUR



6. Modern Astronomy and Calculation of Time in the Islamic World
Bulaq Imprint

احمد مختار پاشا Ahmed Muhtar Paşa (1839-1919).

رياض المختار.مرآة الميقات والادوار
[Riyaz ül-muhtar. Mirat ül-mikat ve 'l-Edvar]

Cairo, Bulaq: بولاق مطبعه سي [Bulak Matbaası] 1303 [1886] – 1313 [1896] – Ressam Hüseyin Sabri Efendi Matbaası [plates] - 1304 [1887] [appendix].

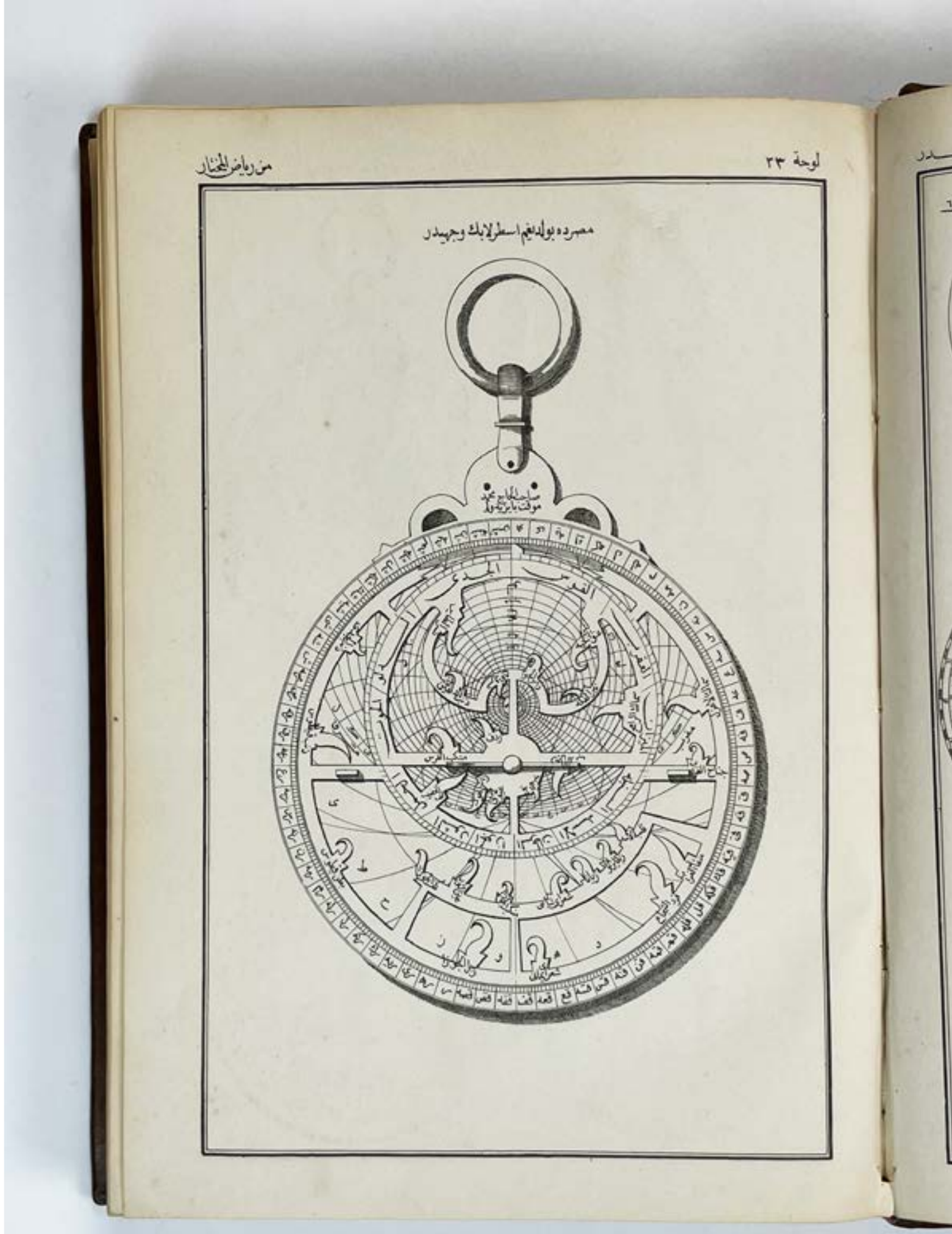
3 Volumes in 1 (plates, main text, appendix), complete. Large 4°: 32 plates with first plate printed on the verso of the title page (last one double-page), [10 pp.] index, 387 pp., 58 pp., folding plate, first part printed on E. M. & S. Superfine paper, recent full calf with debossed and gilt decoration, modern marbled endpapers (old owner's signature in the top corner of the title page, stabile crack in the gutter between pp. 308-309).

A fine example of the magnificent illustrated work on time and astronomy by one of the greatest Ottoman military leaders Gazi Ahmed Muhtar Paşa, printed in Cairo by the Bulaq Press, with an exceedingly rare appendix.

This magnificent, richly illustrated work on the measurement of time was authored by one of the most esteemed Ottoman military leaders Ahmed Muhtar Paşa. He combined the traditional Islamic knowledge on astronomy and instruments with contemporary Western discoveries. The author also lists foreign literature in Latin, French, English and German.

Gazi Ahmed Muhtar Paşa found the modernization of the Islamic calculation of time, which was until then mostly used for religious purposes, important for military purposes and for the development of the Middle Eastern science. In one of his other contemporary similar scientific works *Islahü't-takvim* (1307-1890) Ahmed Muhtar Paşa advocated for the invariant Islamic calendar, which would help connecting the Islamic countries.

The work consists of three parts: the plates, main text, and a rare appendix from 1314 (1887). The main text is a rare second edition, which only differs from the first one by a date 1313 on the last page under the text. The text part is printed on a fine high-quality British paper.



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

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

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

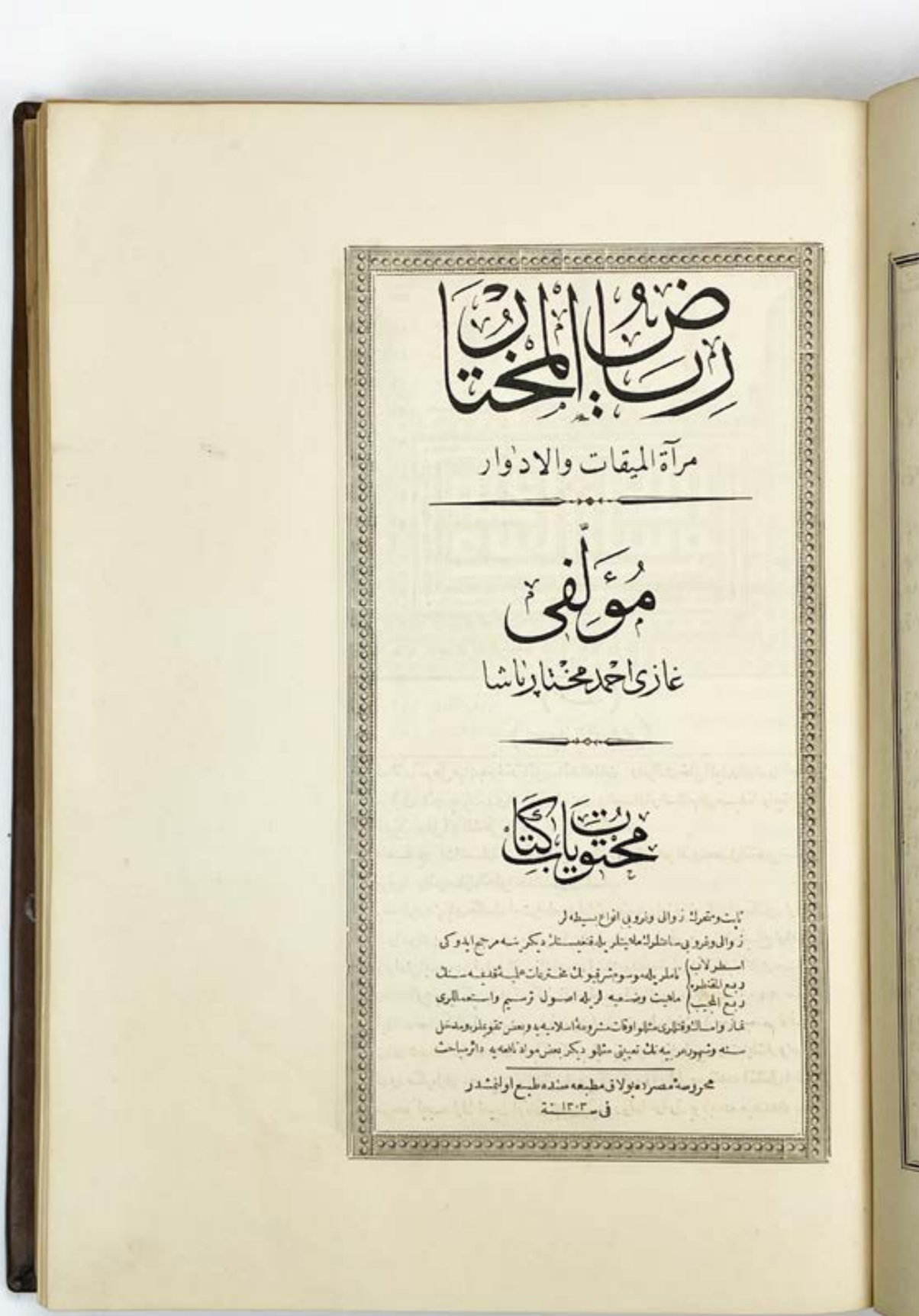
Upon his return to Constantinople, Ahmed Muhtar was appointed professor of engineering and artillery at the Ottoman Military College and was sent to France and Germany to learn about the most advanced European weapons systems. Acquiring a profound undertraining of ballistics and metallurgy, for the rest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

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

In 1869, then Colonel Ahmed Muhtar was sent to Yemen to quell a long-running rebellion, an assignment that was perhaps the most difficult in all the empire. Brilliantly adapting the tactics of his forces to fight guerrilla warfare, by 1871, he scored major victories, extending Ottoman rule deep into the interior of the country for the first time. He was promoted to the rank of General and made the Governor of Yemen, extraordinary achievements for a man only in his early 30s. Ahmed Muhtar subsequently fulfilled senior staff postings in the Balkans, notably in Bosnia & Hercegovina. His next great achievement was, as described above, saving Anatolia from being overrun by Russia during the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-8.

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

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


رسالۂ مختار

مرآة الميقات والادوار

مؤلفی

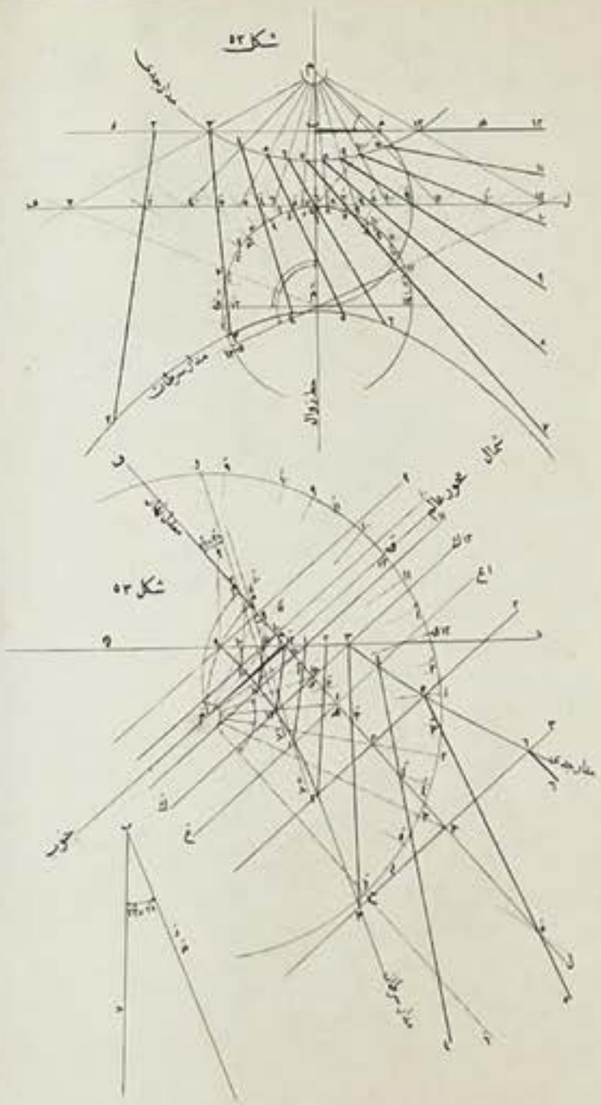
غازی احمد مختار پاشا

محتویاتِ کتاب

ثابت ومتحرك زوال وفروبی انواع بسیطه ك
زوال وفروبی ساطوك علی یتلر یله قیاسلری دیگر بسه مرجع ایدوکی
اسطرلاب (تامل یله وسوه شرقیوك خدمتلرینه علیه قدیمه مسلك
ربع المقنطره (ماهیت وضعیه ك یله اصول ترسیم واستعمالری
ربع المجیب)
غاز واسطه وقتلری مثلو اوقات مشروعه اسلامیه یه وبعض تقویملرده مدخل
سنه وشهور عربیه نك تعیینی مثلو دیگر بعض مواد نافعه یه دائر مباحث

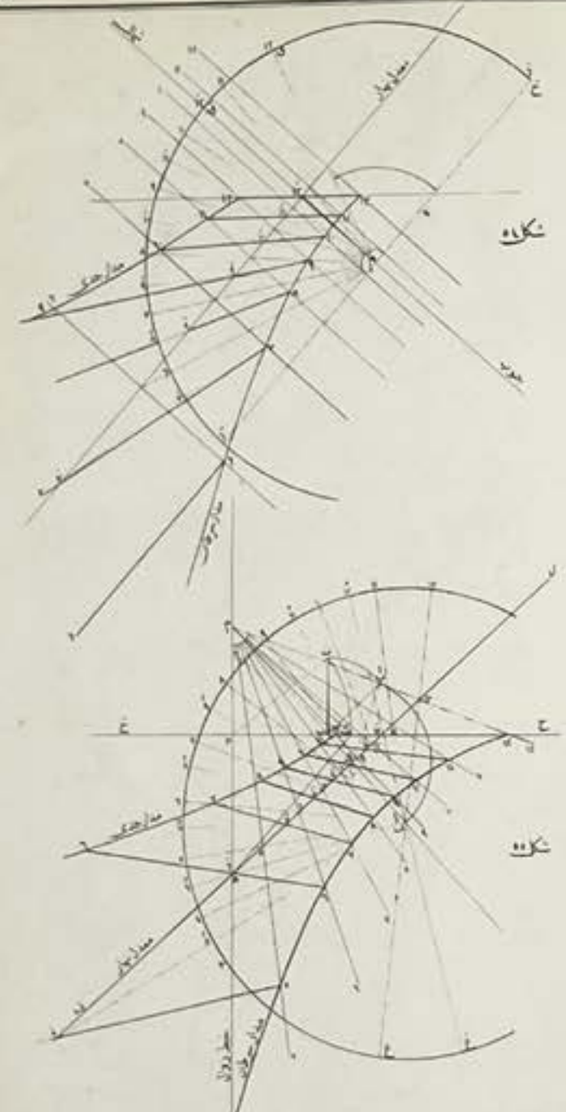
محروسه مصر ده بولاق مطبعه سنده طبع اولنمشدر
فی سنة ۱۲۰۳

شكل ٥٢



شكل ٥٣

شكل ٥١



شكل ٥٥

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

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

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

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

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

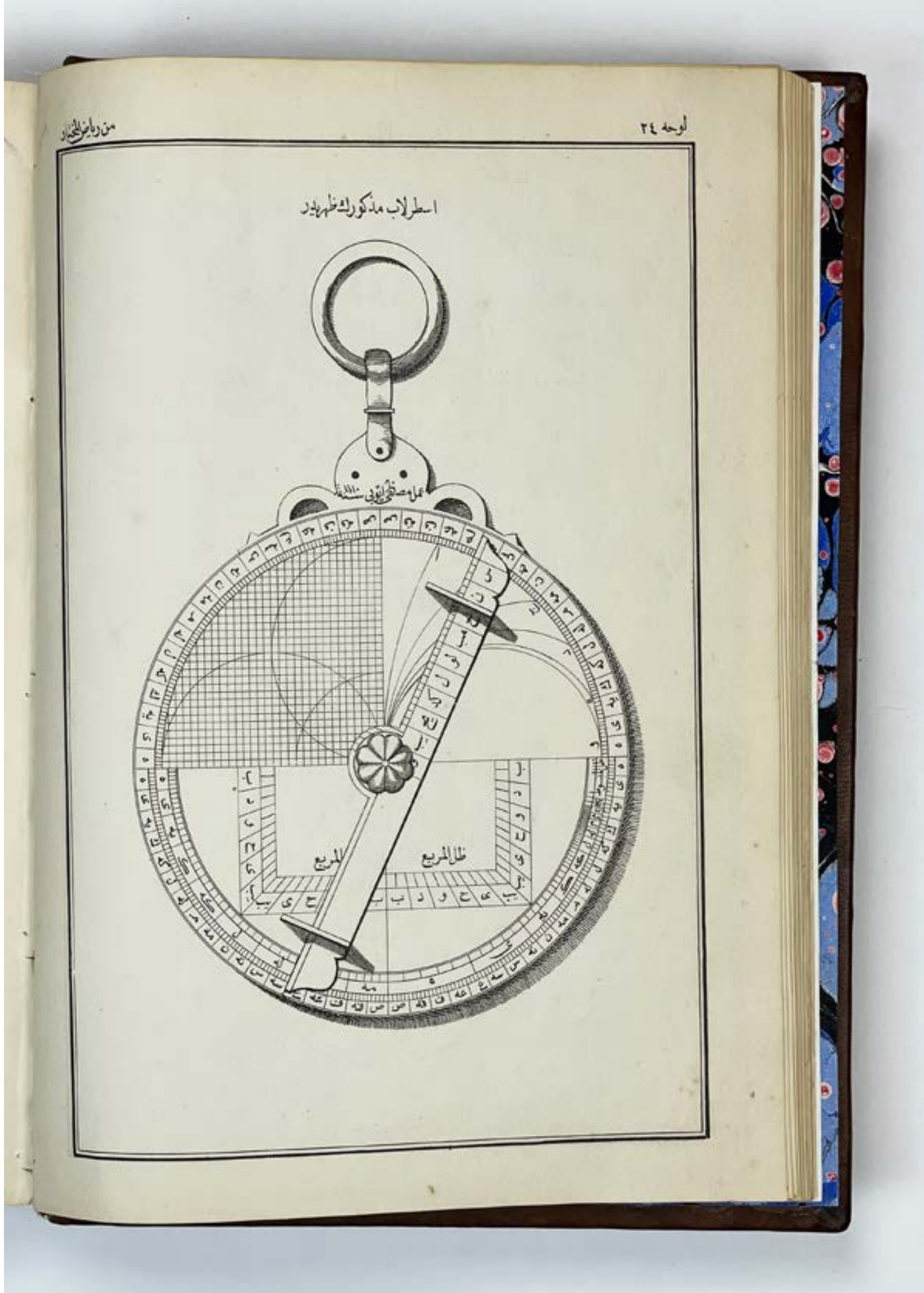
Note on Rarity

It is unclear how many examples of this 1313 edition are held in institutions, as the title page is dated in in 1303 and could cause a confusion with the cataloguing. We could find 11 institutional examples on Worldcat, all of which date the work in 1303 and apparently lack the appendix (Universiteitsbibliotheek Leiden, Boğaziçi University Library, University of Oxford, Harvard University, UC Berkeley Libraries, University of California, NRLF, Landesbibliothek Coburg, Orient-Institut Istanbul, McGill University Library, Library of Congress, University of Chicago Library).

We could not trace any mentioning of the appendix from 1304 (also the scans from the Harvard University lack this additional part).

References: OCLC 635137404, 777517867, 56938242, 7698231 (all dated 1303 without an appendix), 786379162 (eBooks).

2.800 EUR



7. Islamic Perpetual Pocket Calendar

Tekfurdağlı Aziz Efendi.

Ottoman Perpetual Pocket Calendar with two volvelles

[S. l., but possibly Istanbul:] 1304 [1888].

Small 8°, [2 pp.], 25 pp. lithographed text, 2 volvelles with original colour mounted on the inner side of boards with German coins, original blue cloth boards with debossed decoration (boards with light discoloration, spine restored on the inner side, minor staining, mostly to the first and last pages, but overall in a good condition).

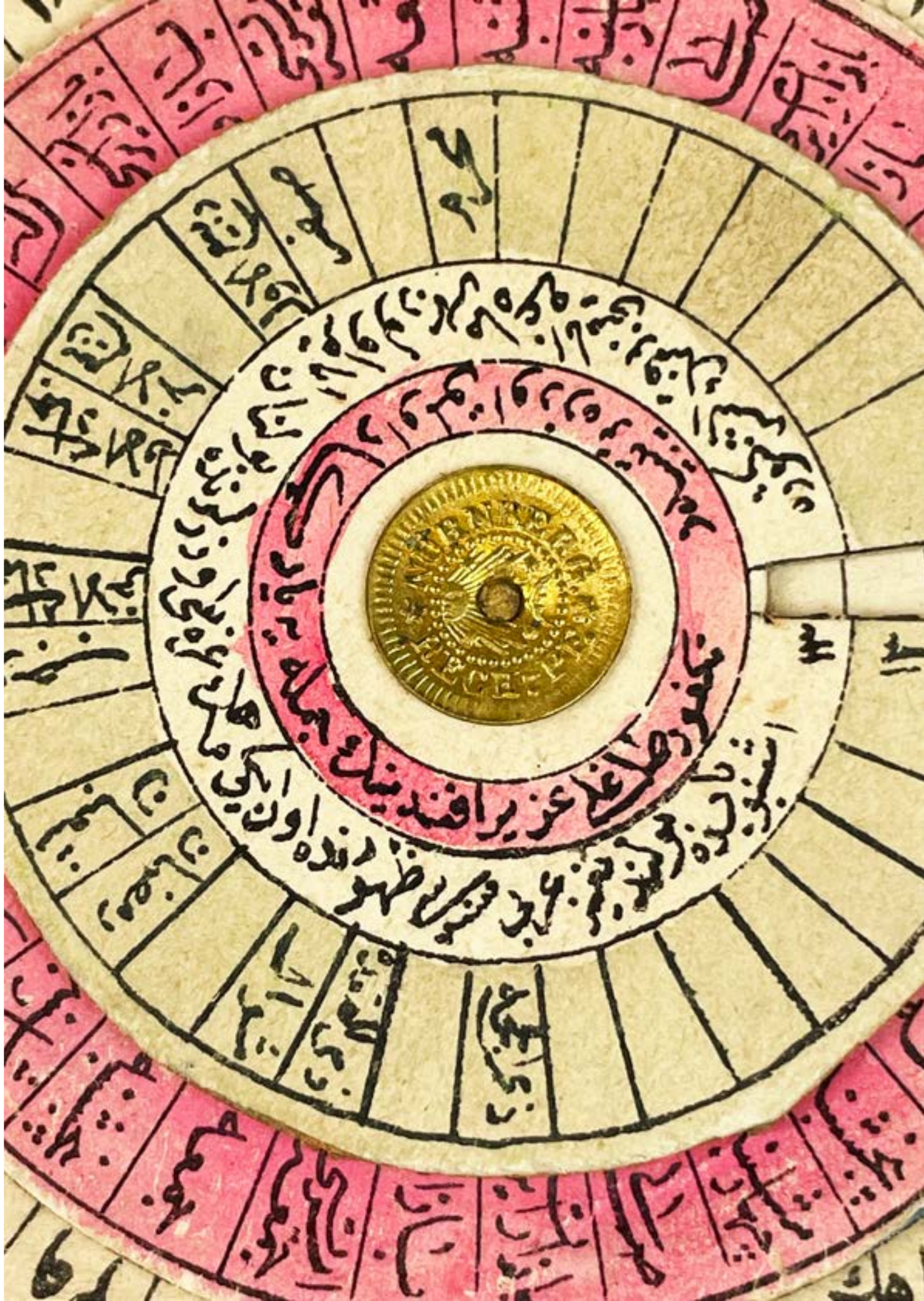
An unusual and rare Ottoman perpetual pocket calendar with two volvelles, mounted with German coins

This unusual Ottoman pocket Islamic calendar, designed by Tekfurdağlı Aziz Efendi in 1888, calculates days for the following 80 years, meaning until 1968 AD or 1384 AH. The text on the first page gives instruction, how to use the device and is followed by charts with numbers. The text in the circle on the last page explains, who made the calendar and for what purpose it was made.

The inner sides of the boards are decorated with originally coloured volvelles. Curiously, the material used for mounting the circles were small German coins or more precisely Nuremberg Reichspfennig from the late 19th century.

We are not aware of any other examples of such calendars.

1.500 EUR





8. Family Tree of Prophet Muhammad
Early Lithography

[الشجرة الشريفة. الكتاب الخلفاء الراشدين]
[Shajarah al-Sharīfah. Tarikh Al-Hulafa Al-Rashidin]
[The Noble Tree [i. e. Family Tree of Prophet Muhammad] and History of Rightly Guid-ed Ca-liphs]

[S. l., S. n., S. d., but probably Cairo or Istanbul, mid 19th century].

Large 4°: [44 pp.] lithographed text with hand coloured gilt details, original gilt wrappers, later spine (minor staining, but overall in a good condition).

This wonderful, lithographed family tree of the prophet Muhammad, accompanied with text on the caliphs, written in Arabic language and finishing with the Ottoman sultan Abdulmejid I, is decorated with hand-pained gilt lines and decoration, giving the work an appearance of a manuscript.

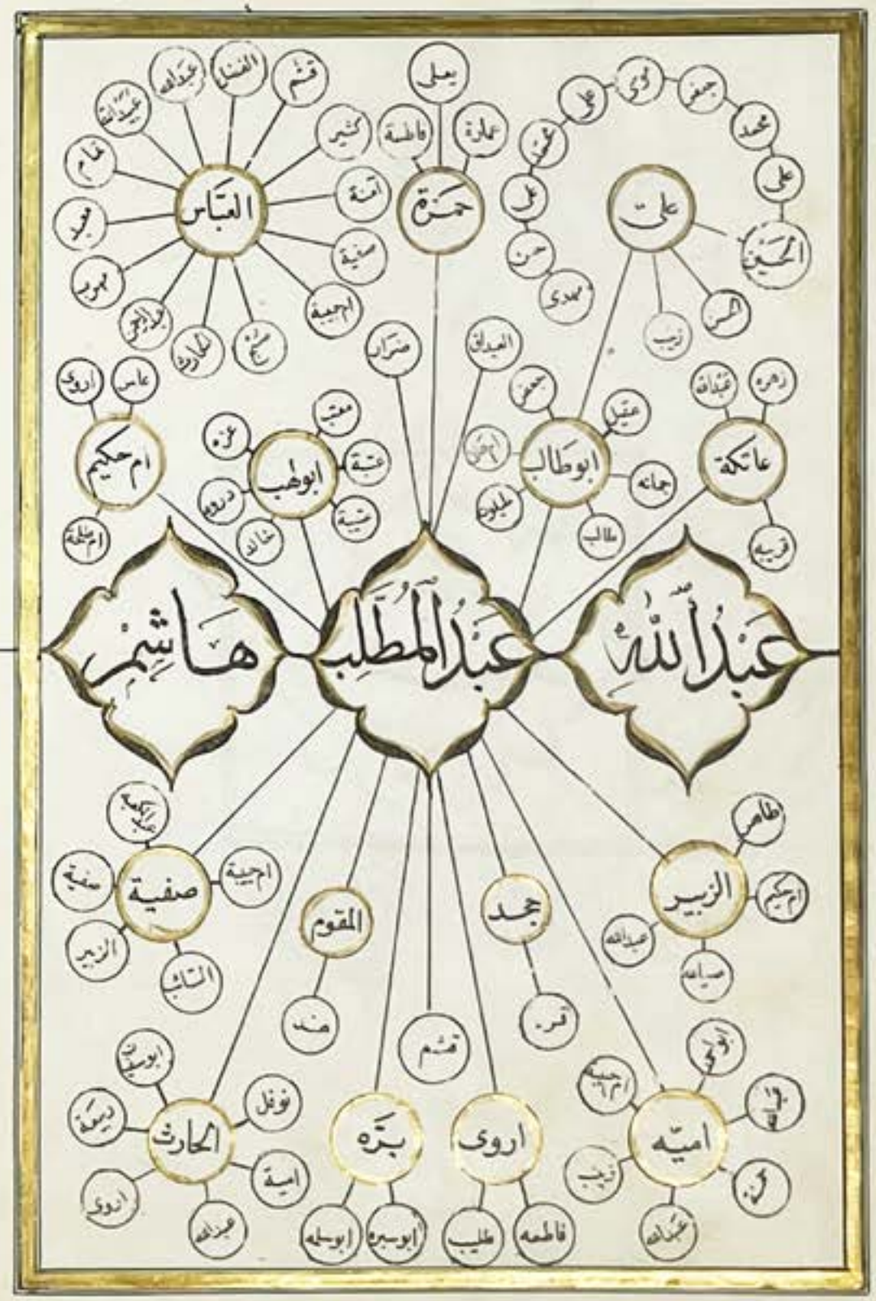
The title Shajarah al-sharīfah, literary meaning the Noble Tree, represents the family tree of the prophet Muhammad.

The second part of the book is dedicated to the caliphs, starting with the Rashidun, until the present day rulers. According to the last sentences, the text was written in the time of sultan Abdulmejid I who ruled between 2 July 1839 and 25 June 1861 and is here mentioned as the last in the chain of caliphs.

Our example does not have an imprint with a date nor location of the publication, but was probably made in the mid 19th centuy in Cairo or possibly in Istanbul. The first printed edition of Shajarah al-Sharīfah, was made in 1833 by the Bulaq press in Cairo (44 pp.), followed by the second one around 1840 also on 44 pages, mentioning same as ours Abdulmejid I being the current sultan (Hsu Cheng Hsiang, The First Years of Arabic Printing in Egypt 1238-1269. 1822-1851. The Checklist; no. 422-423). Our book is most possibly based on this second Bulaq edition.

We could not find any other examples of the book, although the search is difficult, due to the similar titles and a lack of date.

2.800 EUR


عبدالله
عبدالمطلب
هاشم
علی
العباس
حمزة
ابوطالب
عاتکة
ام حکیم
ابولهب
الزبیر
صفیة
المقوم
امیه
الحارث
برّه
اروی
عبدشمس
عثمان
نوفل
المطلب
عبدالرحمن
سعد
عبدمناف
قصی
کلاب
زهرة
عبدعوف
عبد
عثمان
امیه
ابوعمرو
عبدالعزی
اسد
خویلد
خدیجة
العوام
الزبیر
عبدالدار

9. Family Tree from Adam to the Prophet Muhammad and to Ottoman Sultans

Mehmed bin Şah (Şeyh) Ramazan (also Mahmud ibn Ṣeyh Ramaḍan) – Ahmed Kemal Efendi, editor.

سبحة الأخبار من زبدة الاثار
[Sübhatü'l-ahbâr min Zübdetü'l-âsâr / The Rosary of the Times]

[S.n., S.d., but Istanbul, before 1872].

4°. 40 pp. lithographed with illustrations, recent three quarter Bordeaux calf with gilt decoration and grey cloth boards, recent printed marbled papers (miniature Ottoman annotations in red ink, old owner's signature on the bottom of the title page, white margin on the last sheet trimmed, otherwise in a good condition).

A rare first lithographed edition of a genealogy, starting with Adam, to Muhammad, Four Caliphs, Abbasid caliphs, Turkish and Mongolian rulers, Great Seljuk and finishing with the last Ottoman Sultan.

A rare first lithographed edition of Sübhet ül-ahbar or the Rosary of the Times representing the genealogy from Adam to Muhammad and to the Ottoman Sultans of the early 19th century

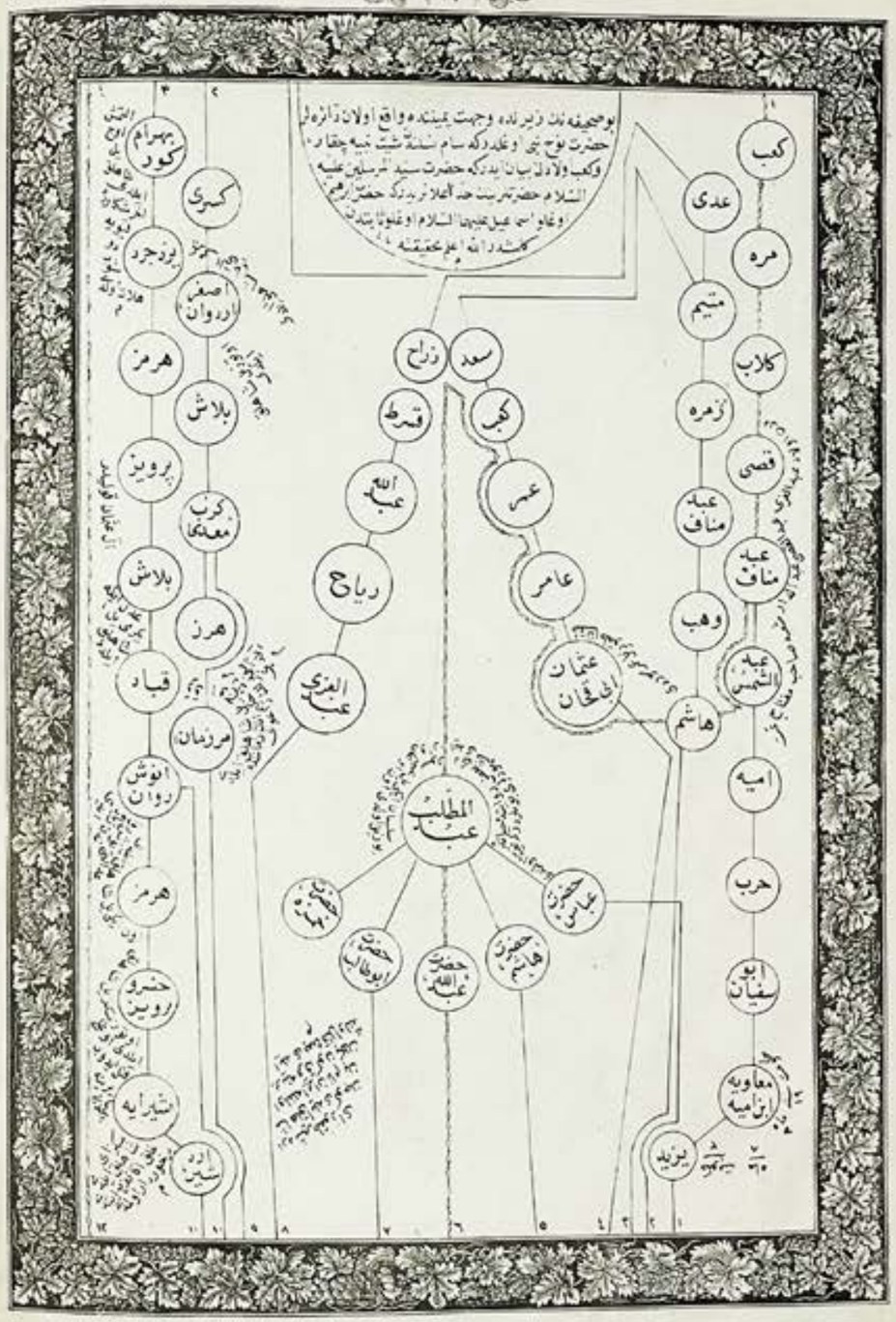
The protagonists are represented with portraits, with exceptions of Muhammad and some earlier rulers. The names and portraits are placed in medallions, which are connected in decorative beads-like formations, giving the work an appropriate name Sübhatü'l-ahbâr or The Beads of History (or The Rosary of the Times, lit. The Beads of News).

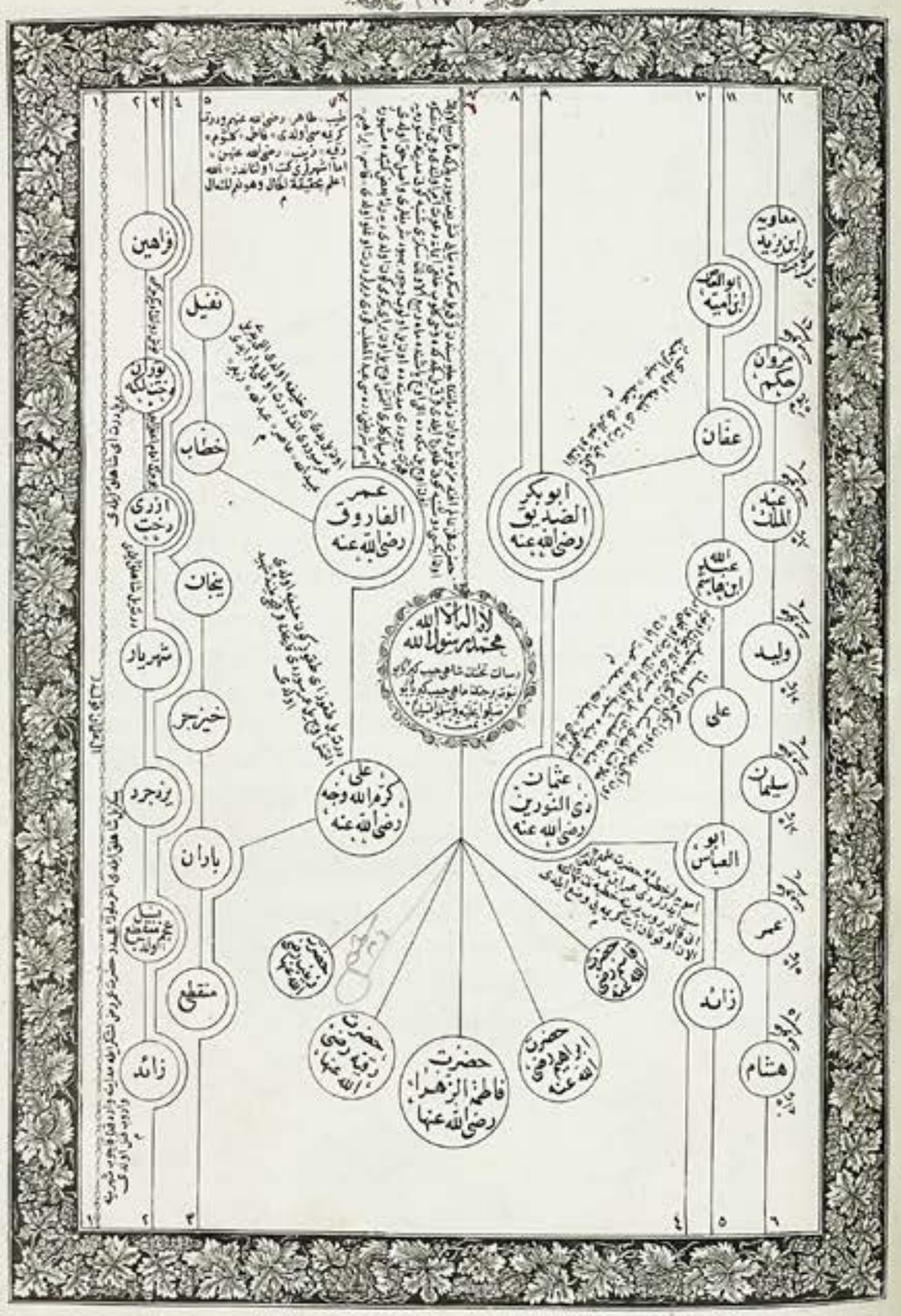
History of Sübhatü'l-ahbâr

The origins of the work go back to the time of Suleyman the Great, in the 16th century, when Dervish Mehmed the son of Şah (Şeyh) Ramazan or Mahmud ibn Şeyh Ramaḍan created a more than 20 meters long scroll with genealogies from Adam through Muhammad to the current sultan of the Ottoman Empire. The names were represented with connected medallions, some of them with inserted portraits.

In the next centuries under the other sultans, the work was copied and enlarged in the forms of manuscript books.

بو صحیفه نك زیر نده وجهت یمینده واقع اولان دائره لر
حضرت نوح نبی و ولدلرك سام نسلنه مشتبه شجره چقار ،
وكب ولادی بیان ایدر كه حضرت سید المرسلین علیه
السلام حضرتلرینه قدر اجداد شریفلرك حضرت ابراهیم
و غایت اسمعیل علیهما السلام اوغلوی بتدنه
كلشدر الله اعلم بحقیقته





Today the most beautiful manuscript copies survive in the museum of Topkapı Palaca in Istanbul and in the National Library of Vienna (COD.AF, nr. 50). The latter comes from the collection of Prince Eugene of Savoy, who probably came into possession of the book at the Siege of Petrovaradin in 1716.

The Lithographed Edition

This is the exceedingly rare first printed edition without a date or the name of the publisher.

Not much is known about this edition of Sübhatü'l-ahbâr, possibly because of lack of researches on the so far underappreciated field of illustrated lithographed books in the Ottoman Empire.

The last two portraits are dated with 1241 (1825), suggesting, that the book was based on a manuscript from around that time.

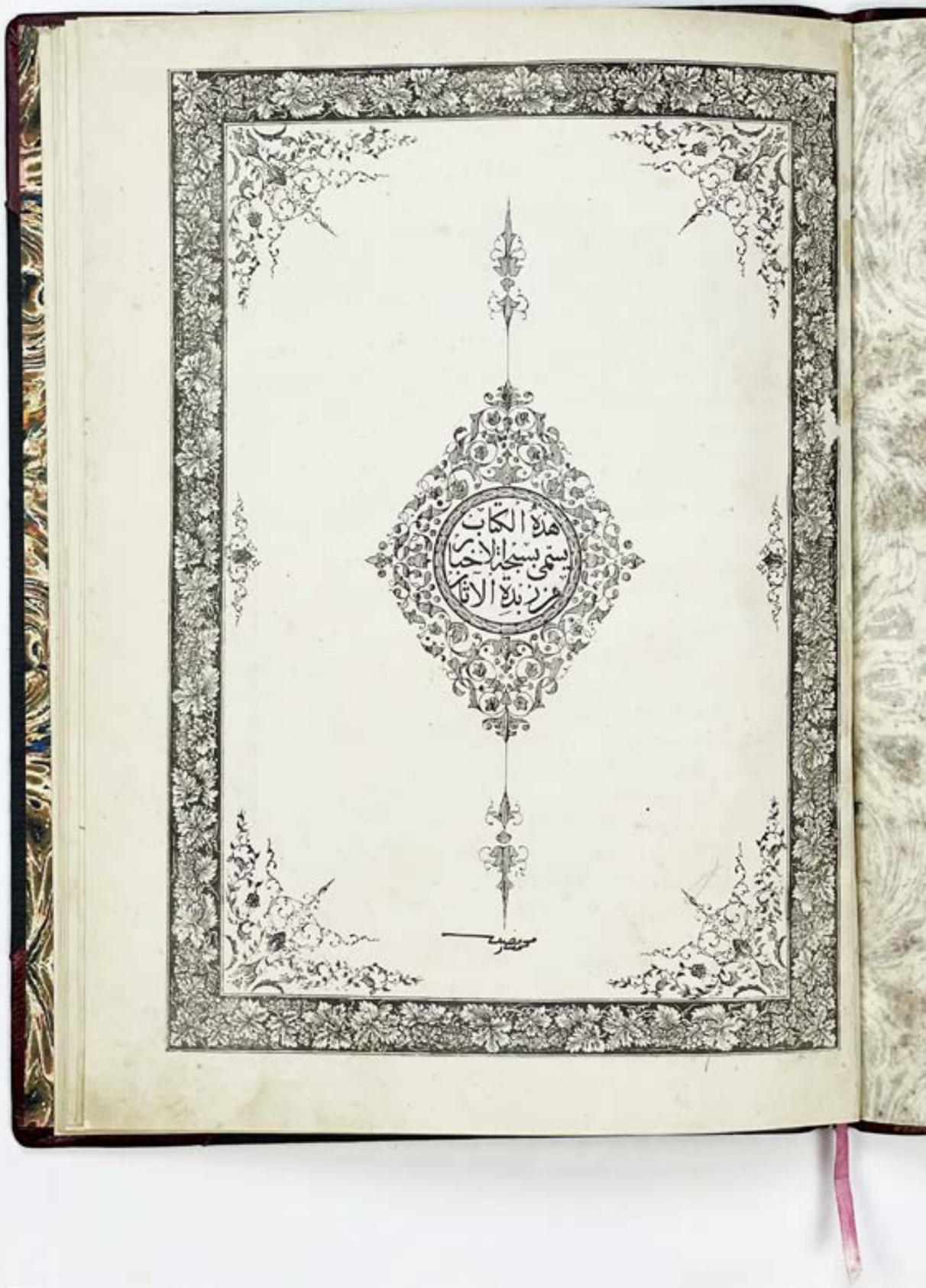
The author and editor of this modernized content of Mehmed bin Shah Ramazan's version was Ahmed Kemal Efendi, who is mentioned in the imprint of the second edition as deceased by 1872.

This very rare first edition differs from more common second one by high quality of paper and fine lithography. The second edition finishes with an additional e portrait of Abdulmejid I, not present in the first version.

The book is very rare. We could trace 2 examples in the institutions, listed on Worldcat (Hungarian Academy of Sciences Library, Princeton University Library).

References: ÖZEGE 18420; OCLC 1132594677.

1.400 EUR



10. Malay Language and History

عبد الله بن عبد القادر (Abdullah bin Abdul AL KADIR, 1796–1854), author; Hillebrandus Cornelius KLINKERT (1829 – 1913), editor.

سلالة السلاطين يايت شجارة ملايو
[Sulalat Al-Salatin, yaitu Sejarah Malayu / Genealogy of Kings or Malay Annals]

Leiden: E. J. Brill 1884.

8°: 392 pp., 2 printed title pages with titles in calligraphy and gilt and red decorative ornamental border, contemporary black and red marbled boards, red calf spine with gilt lettering (old owner's signature and a stamp on the endpapers, binding slightly scuffed on the corners, a tiny tear in the lower margin of the first title page, minor staining, missing original wrappers with Dutch title, but overall in a good condition).

The first obtainable printed version of "the most famous, distinctive, and best of all Malay literary works", Sulalat Al-Salatin or the Genealogy of Kings, printed in Jawi script, issued in Leiden in 1884.

Sulalat Al-Salatin or the Genealogy of Kings is possibly the most recognizable Malay work. In its monumental text it embraces centuries of Malay history, describing several important historical events, as well as fictional stories and sometimes somehow exaggerated narratives.

The work was described by the scholars as "the most famous, distinctive, and best of all Malay literary works" (R. O. Winstedt, History of Malay Literature, 1939), "one of the most, if not the most, important texts of Malay literature" (Chambert-Loir, 2005) and "the unequaled jewel of Malay literature" (Chambert-Loir, 2017).

The text, combined of original stories and several older texts, probably started developing in the late 15th or in the 16th century and was traditionally read to the public. Until the 19th century the text survived in the various forms and lengths as a manuscript.

Sulalat Al-Salatin was first printed in Malay language as a book in 1841 in Singapore, based on a text, edited by the scholar Abdullah bin Abdul al Kadir. The script used was the Jawi alphabet, a script based on the Arabic lettering and traditionally used for several languages of the Southeast Asia.



Our book, printed by Brill in 1884, in Leiden, was based on this 1841 Singapore edition and was edited by H. C. Klinkert (1829 – 1913), a Dutch Mennonite missionary, translator and teacher of Malay at the Leiden University.

Abdullah bin Abdul al Kadir

The author / editor of this version of Sulalat al-Salatin was Abdullah bin Abdul al Kadir (1796–1854), born in Malacca, who worked as a munshi (a scribe, a secretary and a teacher) in Singapore. He was born to parents of Tamil and Yemeni descent and was described as a Jawi Peranakan, a member of an elite ethnic group found primarily within the Malaysian state of Penang and in Singapore.

After several positions on the field of writing and teaching, Abdullah became a scribe an copyist to Sir Thomas Stamford Bingley Raffles (1781 – 1826) a British statesman, Lieutenant-Governor of the Dutch East Indies between 1811 and 1816, and Lieutenant-Governor of Bencoolen (1818–1824). Sir Stamford Raffles is best known for his founding of modern Singapore and the Straits Settlements.

Abdullah bin Abdul al Kadir also worked as a translator of the Gospels for the London Missionary Society and the American Board of Missions. He died suddenly in 1854 in Jeddah or Mecca during the Hajj pilgrimage.

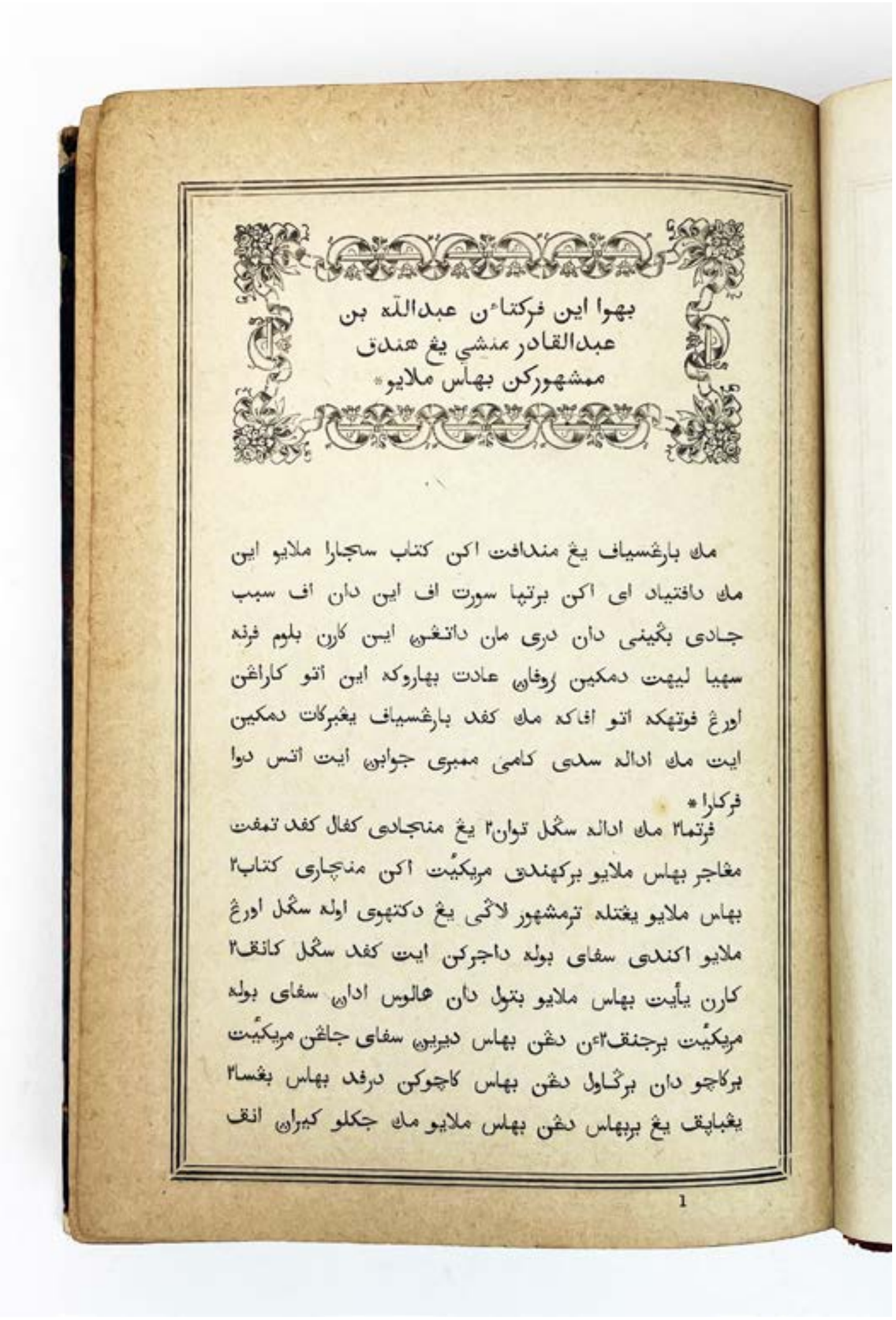
Abdullah bin Abdul al Kadir was one of the pioneering and most influential Malay writers of his time. His most famous works were an autobiography Hikayat Abdullah (1849), Kisah Pelayaran Abdullah ke Kelantan (1838), an author's travelogue from Singapore to Kalantan, which was the first commercially published Malay literary text, and Kisah Pelayaran Abdullah ke Mekah, a posthumously published travelogue to Mecca. For his realism, Abdullah bin Abdul al Kadir is regarded as one of the first reporters of his time and area.

As Abdullah bin Abdul al Kadir's edition of the Sulalat Al-Salatin, first published in Singapore in 1841, is today almost unobtainable and does not appear in any auction records nor in any institutions in Worldcat, the Leiden edition from 1884 becomes the first obtainable printed example on the market.

We could only trace around six examples of the book on Worldcat (Universitätsbibliothek Johann Christian Senckenberg, University of Melbourne Libraries, Bibliothèque nationale de France, New York Public Library System, Utrecht University Library, Universiteitsbibliotheek Leiden). The title is sometimes listed under the Dutch translation Sadjarah Malajoe of de Maleische Kronieken. Other examples appear to be electronic copies. We could not find any other examples of the book in the auction records for the past decades.

References: OCLC 910081125, 224722596, 963161972, 1245328303. Cf.: Henri Chambert-Loir, The Sulalat al-Salatin as a Political Myth , Indonesia, No. 79, 2005, pp. 131-160 ; Henri Chambert-Loir, The History of a History: The Variant Versions of the Sulalat al-Salatin. Indonesia, No. 104, 2017, pp. 121-177.

2.400 EUR


بهوا اين فركتاءن عبدالله بن
عبدالقادر منشي يغ هندق
ممشهورکن بهاس ملايو*

مك بارڠسياف يغ منداڤت اکن کتاب سجارا ملايو اين
مك دافتياد اى اکن برتيڤا سورت اف اين دان اف سبب
جادى بڬينى دان درى مان داتغ اين کارن بلوم فرنه
سهيا ليهت دمکين روفا عادت بهاروکه اين اتو کاراغن
اورڠ فوتهکه اتو افاکه مك کفد بارڠسياف يغبركات دمکين
ايت مك اداله سدى کامى ممبرى جوابن ايت اتس دوا
فركارا*
فرتما٢ مك اداله سڬل توان٢ يغ منجادى کفال کفد تمفت
مغاجر بهاس ملايو برکهندق مريکيت اکن منجارى کتاب٢
بهاس ملايو يغتله ترمشهور لاڬى يغ دکتهوى اوله سڬل اورڠ
ملايو اکندى سفاى بوله داجرکن ايت کفد سڬل کانق٢
کارن يأيت بهاس ملايو بتول دان عالوس اداى سفاى بوله
مريکيت برجنق٢ءن دغن بهاس ديرين سفاى جاغن مريکيت
برکاچو دان برڬاول دغن بهاس کاچوکن درفد بهاس بغسا٢
يغباڤيف يغ بربهاس دغن بهاس ملايو مك جکلو کيراى انف

1

11. Qur'an
First Armenian Translation Printed in Istanbul

Levon LARENTS (KIRISCIYAN) (Լևոն Լարենց (Քիրիշճյան), 1875–1915), translator.

ՔՈՒՐԱՆ ՀԱՆԴԵՐՁ ՄՈՒՀԱՄՄԷՏԻ ԿԵՆՍԱԳՐՈՒԹԵԱՄԲ
[The Koran Together with the Life of Muhammad]

ՏՊԱՐԱՆ Յ:ԱՍԱՏՈՒՐԵԱՆ ԵՒ ՈՐԴԻՔ [Istanbul: Tparan H. Asaturian ew ordik', 1911].

Small 8°. 845 pp., [11 pp.], contemporary calf spine with lettering, original patterned endpapers (sporadic staining, foxing and small folds in corners, but inside overall in a good condition, binding slightly scuffed on the corners, with tiny pieces of material missing).

An exceedingly rare second Armenian translation of the Quran and the first one, published in Istanbul, made by Levon Larents, who would four years later become a victim of the systematic destruction of the Armenian people in the Ottoman Empire

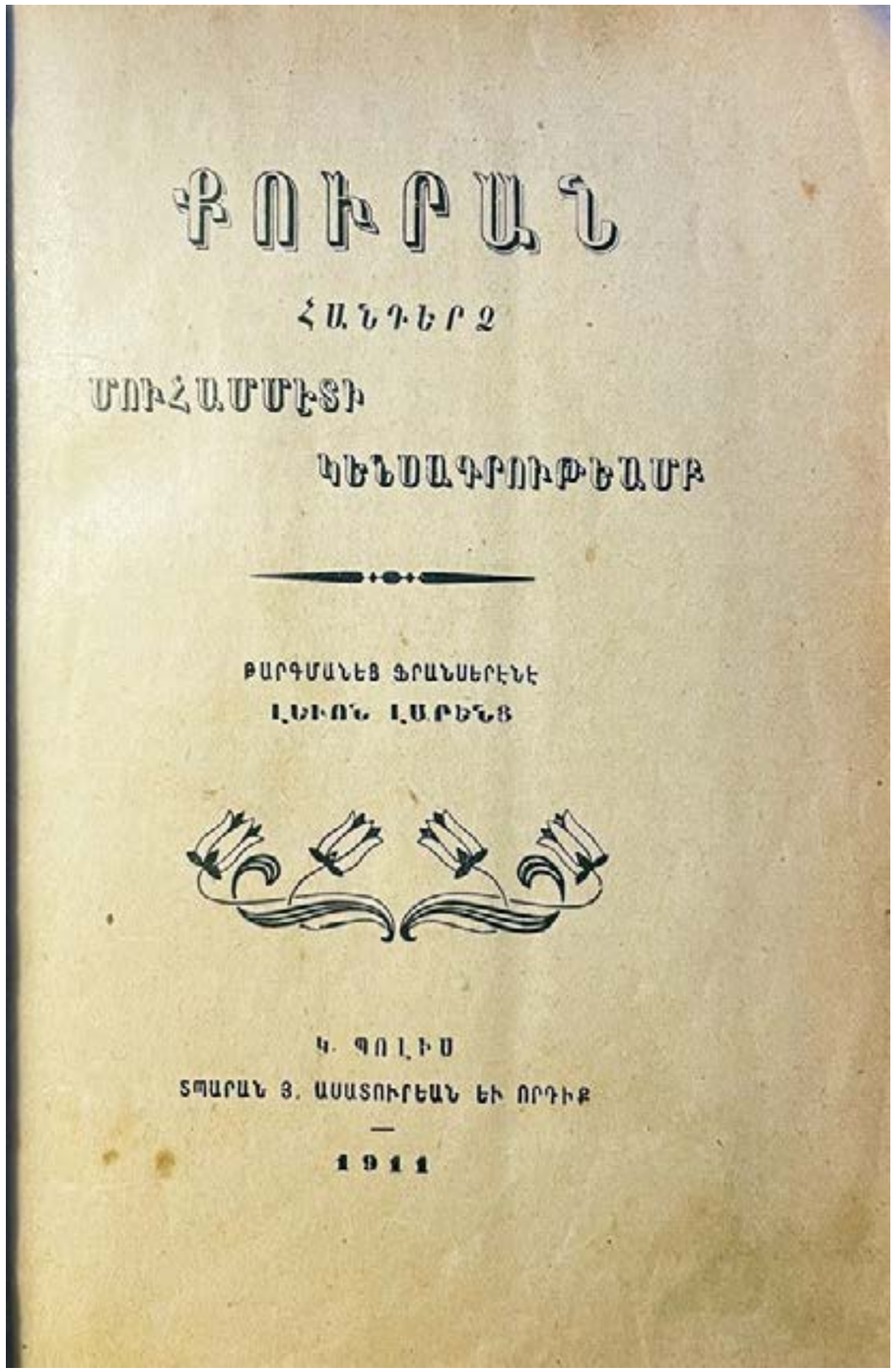
This is an exceedingly rare second translation of the Quran to Armenian, which followed Abraham Amirkhanyan's first translation from Persian, first issued in 1909 in Varna. Amirkhanyan was an Armenian Evangelical Baptist pastor, who also translated Bible to Uzbek and Turkmen.

It is the first translation of the Quran to be published in Istanbul. The translator Levon Larents based his text on a French version of the Quran, made by Claude-Étienne Savary (1750 – 1788) and corrected by Albert Kazimirski de Biberstein (1808-1887).

Levon Larents (Kirisciyan) (Լևոն Լարենց (Քիրիշճյան), 1875–1915), was an Armenian editor, translator and writer, born in today's Turkey. In 1905, he moved to the United States, where he edited an Armenian newspaper Tsayn Hayreneats (Voice of the Fatherland). Larents returned to Istanbul in 1908 continuing working as a translator and editor. The translation of the Quran to Armenian from that period is one of his greatest achievements. Levon Larents, who made this great step of approaching the Islam to the Armenian population, was sadly murdered in 1915 by the Ottoman authorities in Ankara.

The book is extremely rare and we could not find any institutional examples in the Western libraries. Columbia University holds a microfilm (OCLC 15120621). An example is held at the National Library of Armenia. We could not find any examples in Turkish libraries.

2.400 EUR


ՔՈՒՐԱՆ

ՀԱՆԴԵՐՁ

ՄՈՒՀԱՄՄԷՏԻ

ԿԵՆՍԱԳՐՈՒԹԵԱՄԲ

ԹԱՐԳՄԱՆԵՑ ՖՐԱՆՍԵՐԷՆԷ

ԼԵՒՈՆ ԼԱՐԵՆՑ

Կ. ՊՈԼԻՍ

ՏՊԱՐԱՆ Յ. ԱՍԱՏՈՒՐԵԱՆ ԵՒ ՈՐԴԻՔ

1911

12. Pennsylvania Germans
Unusual printing

Geistlicher Irrgarten of the Spiritual Labyrinth

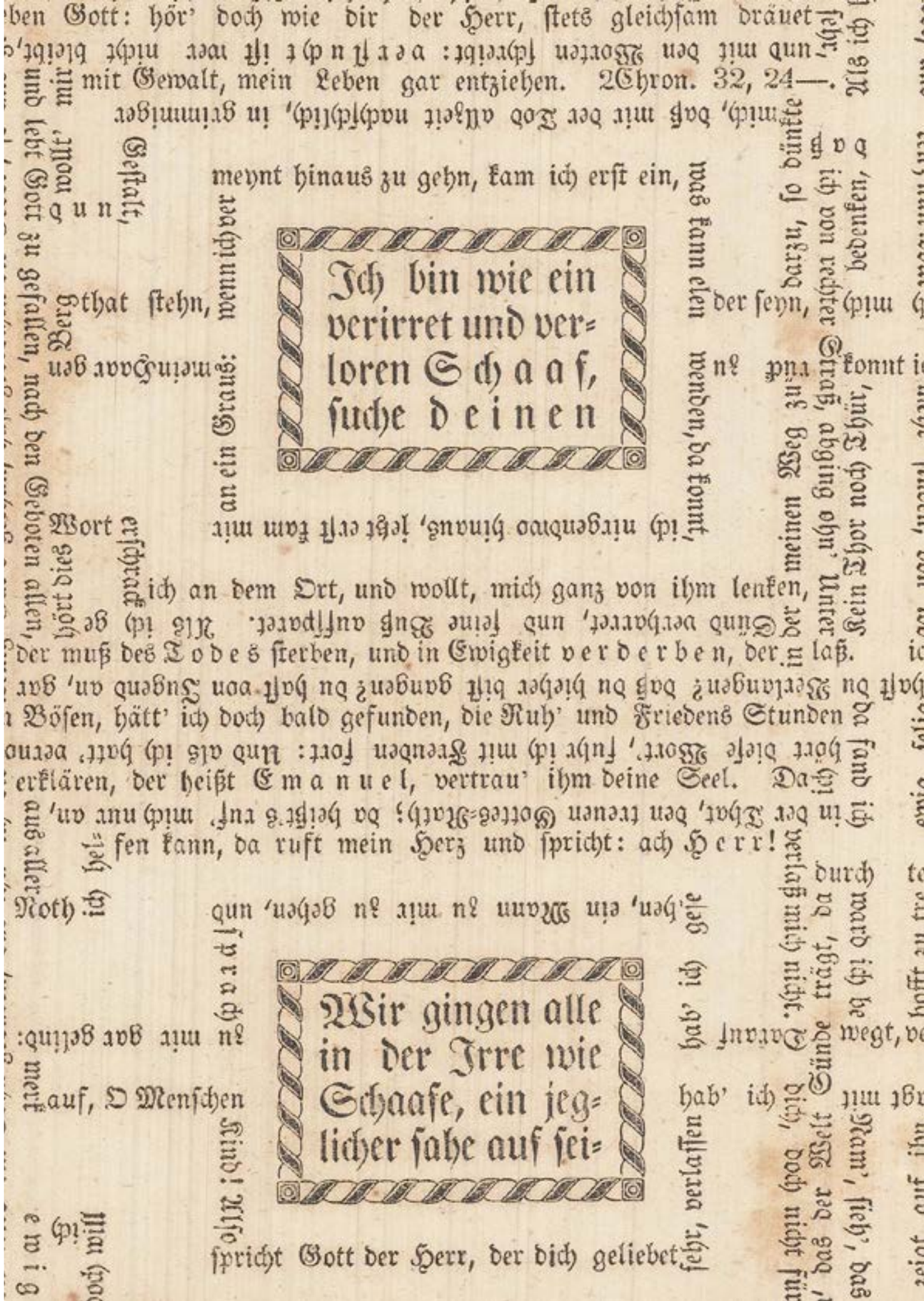
The motif of *Geistlicher Irrgarten, Mit Vier Gnaden-Brunnen* or the *Spiritual Labyrinth, with the Four Springs of Grace*, developed as one of the novelty broadsides for wider population in the German speaking areas in Europe and came to the Unites States in the 18th century, where it became exceedingly more popular than in its country of origin, especially among the German immigrants in Pennsylvania.

By following the text in forms of labyrinths, which are a metaphor for difficulties of life, the reader should find a right path to the springs of grace with the help of the religious texts, the same way he should find his path to God in real life.

The technique of confusing rotation of the text, which forces the reader to concentrate on the words has a long tradition in the medieval manuscripts and later in printing. It became especially popular in Germany in the late 17th and early 18th century through its extreme form of the so called micrography – text of almost microscopical size, which was placed in forms of images.

The earliest broadside with the Spiritual Labyrinth in the New World was possibly made in 1762 by Henrich Miller (1702-1782).

In his thesis P*erplexion and Pleasure: The Geistlicher Irrgarten Broadsides in the German-American Printshop* Trevor Carl Brandt could trace 37 various editions of this motif in German language, printed as broadsides in the United States, all of which are exceedingly rare today.



12A. Pennsylvania Germans
Unusual printing

Geistlicher Irrgarten, mit vier Gnadenbrunnen. Gedruckt und zu haben beym Dutzend und Einzelnen, bey E. Benner, Sumnytaun, Pa.

[Spiritual Labyrinth, with the Four Springs of Grace. Printed by and available in the dozen or singly by E. Benner, Sumneytown, PA.]

Sumneytown, Pennsylvania: Enos Benner [1832].

Letterpress, 40 x 30 cm (15.7 x 11.8 inches), (soft folds, minor foxing, but overall in a good condition).

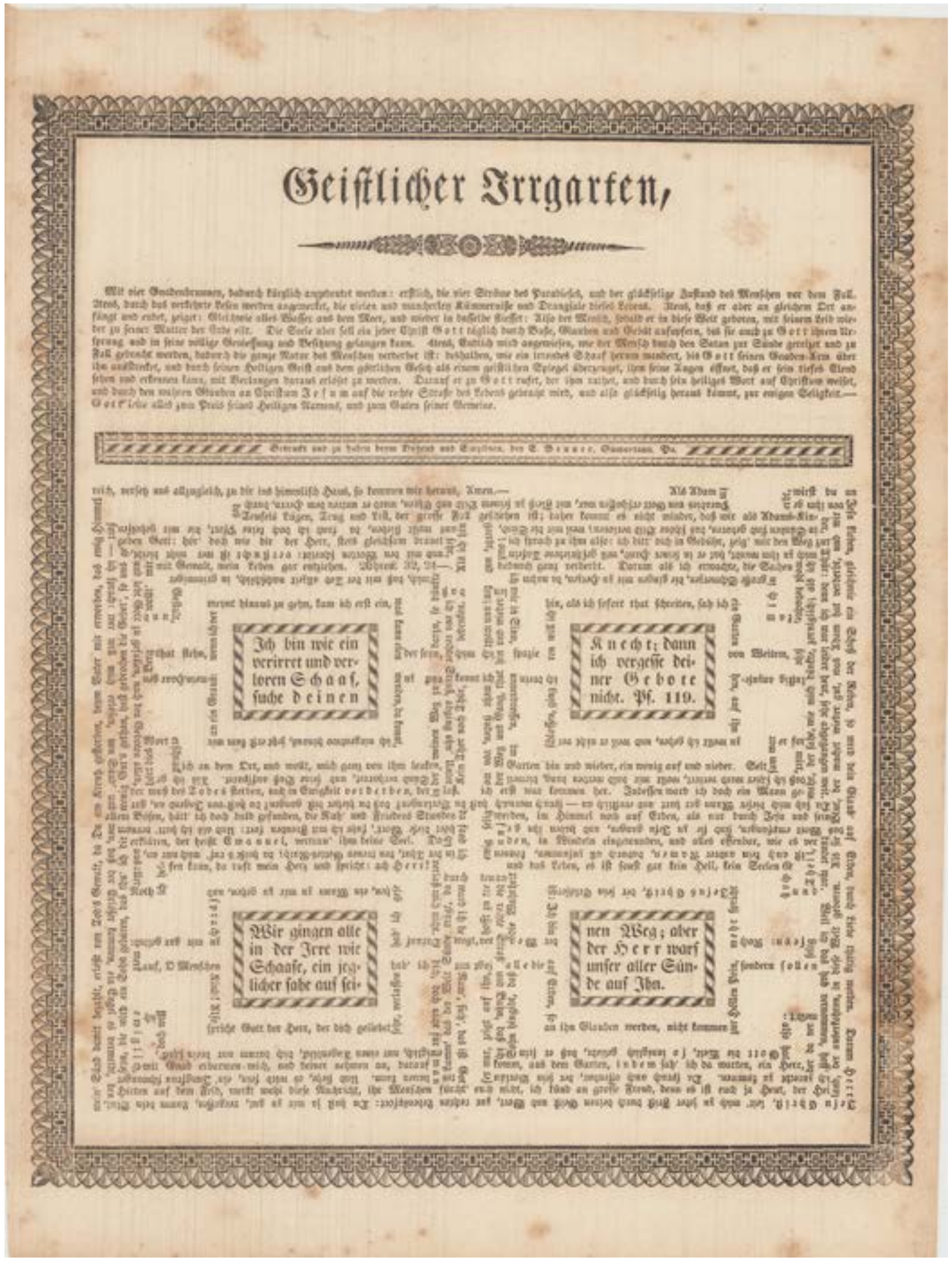
A broadside in German language with the motif of the Spiritual Labyrinth was printed by Enos Benner in Sumneytown, Pennsylvania, in 1832 and was based on a 1811 broadside by Johann Ritter and Co., printed in Reading, Pennsylvania.

Enos Benner (1799 - 1860) was an owner of a printshop out of Sumneytown and later Pennsburg, Pennsylvania. The first advertisement for Benner's Geistlicher Irrgarten appears in his newspaper Der Bauernfreund in 1832.

Trevor Carl Brandt could for his thesis *Perplexion and Pleasure: The Geistlicher Irrgarten Broadsides* in the German-American Printshop trace 10 examples of this broadside, including private collections and an example sold on eBay.

References: Trevor Carl Brandt, Perplexion and Pleasure: The Geistlicher Irrgarten Broadsides in the German-American Printshop, Home, and Mind, University of Delaware, 2017, pp. 207-212, no. 30.1.

1.800 EUR



12B. Pennsylvania Germans
Unusual printing

Geistlicher Irrgarten, mit vier Gnadenbrunnen
[Spiritual Labyrinth, with the Four Springs of Grace]

[S.l., S.n., S.d., but possibly Reading: Jacob Baab and Döbler, circa 1820s].

Letterpress, 40 x 33 cm (15.7 x 11.8 inches), (soft folds, minor foxing, but overall in a good condition).

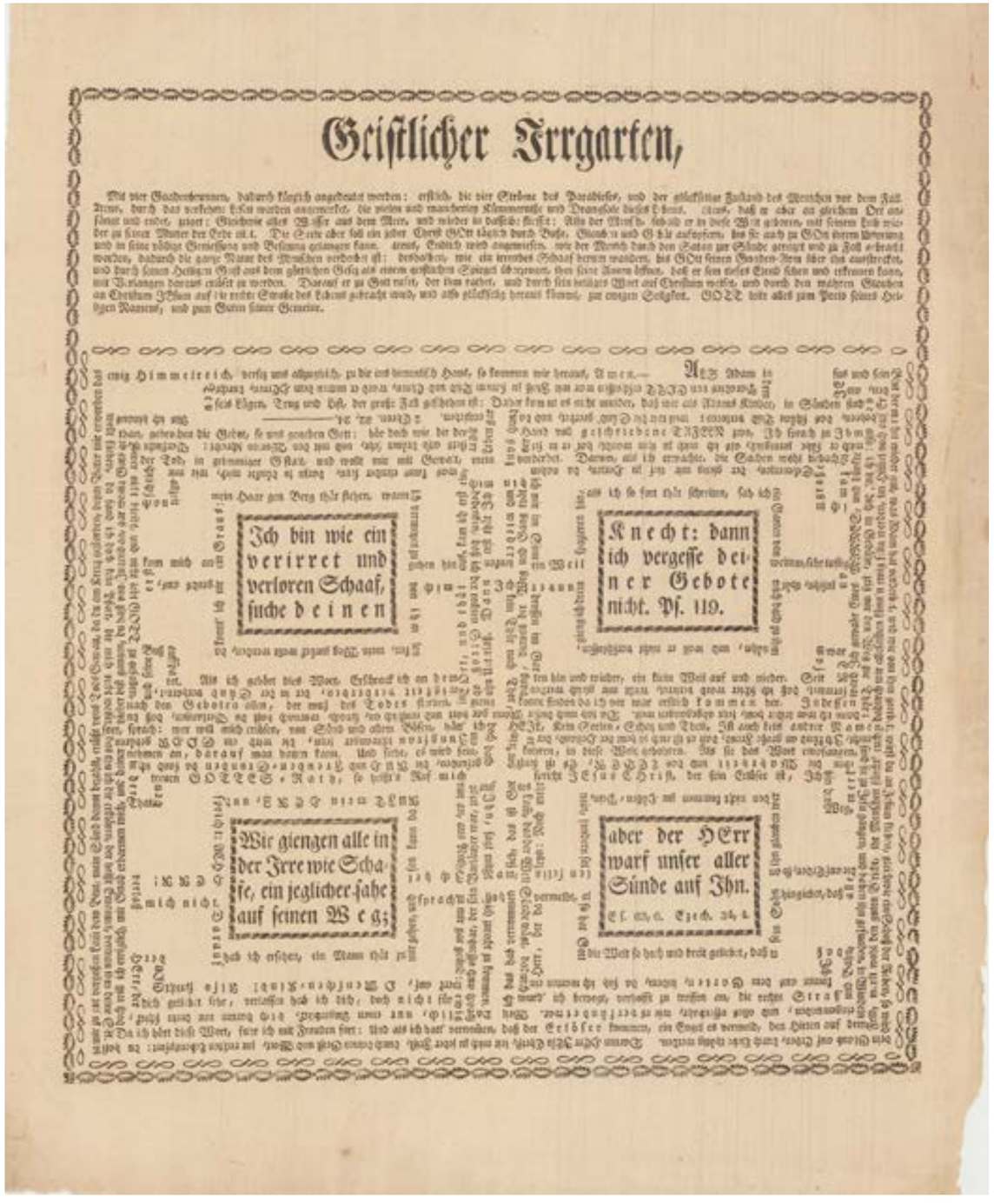
This anonymous broadside is as the one in the previous lot, based on the 1811 broadside by Johann Ritter and Co., printed in Reading, Pennsylvania.

Trevor Carl Brandt could in his thesis Perplexion and Pleasure: The Geistlicher Irrgarten Broadsides in the German-American Printshop find 7 examples of this broadside (five of them housed at the Franklin and Marshall College Library).

On at least one of the broadsides Brandt traced a watermark of Abraham Levan of Kutztown, Pennsylvania, who operated a papermill until circa 1823. As possible printers he mentions Jacob Baab and Döbler from Reading, who were in partnership between circa 1826-1829 and were using similar border decoration.

References: Trevor Carl Brandt, Perplexion and Pleasure: The Geistlicher Irrgarten Broadsides in the German-American Printshop, Home, and Mind, University of Delaware, 2017, pp. 181-184, no. 23.1.

1.800 EUR



13. Mozambique / Cartographic Propaganda Mss. Additions – The Inhambane Company

COMISSÃO DE CARTOGRAFIA (PORTUGAL).

Carta de Moçambique 1889. / Carta da provincia de Moçambique 1889.

Paris: Erhard Frères, 1889.

Colour lithograph, with extensive and important contemporary manuscript additions in coloured crayon and red pen, folding into original printed card covers with title on front and catalogue of the Comissão de Cartografia's recently published maps to verso (Very Good, overall clean and bright, some toning and light wear along old folds, some mild staining to covers), 77.5 x 62 cm (30.5 x 24.5 inches).

A unique example of a rare and important work – the first printing of the first complete and accurate official map of Mozambique, created by the Comissão de Cartografia, Portugal's colonial mapping agency; the map was an incendiary piece of propaganda, as it showed Portuguese Mozambique to extend far inland to embrace much of today's Malawi, Zimbabwe and Zambia, being one of the factors that led Britain to issue Portugal the infamous '1890 Ultimatum'; the present example featuring valuable manuscript additions regarding the Compagnie d'Inhambane, a private Belgian joint-stock company that controlled a large tract of southern Mozambique.

This rare work is the first official map of Mozambique to show the entire country in a broadly accurate manner. It was made from the best sources by the Comissão de Cartografia, Portugal's colonial mapping agency, and it appeared at a critical historical juncture, when Portugal was attempting to claim the deep interior regions above Mozambique, as part of a desired land connection with Angola, spanning the width of Africa. The map thus not only shows all of Mozambique in the traditional sense but depicts the country to include large parts of British-claimed territories in what is today Malawi, Zimbabwe and Zambia, placing the two ancient allies on a collision course. The map is thus a clever, but far from subtle, work of propaganda that seeks to portray Portugal's possession of these lands as a fait accompli, a move that angered Britain, provoking a belligerent response.



At the same time, Portugal was struggling even to maintain control over its established coastal holdings in Mozambique, constantly deploying its army on bloody and costly 'pacification missions' against various indigenous nations, while also having to commission private joint-stock land companies to exploit and manage many regions, as the crown could not handle these obligaitons. Importantly, the present example of the map features extensive contemporary manuscript additions regarding the Compagnie d'Inhambane, a Belgian enterprise that gained control over a large tract of southern Mozambique.

The map showcases Mozambique with remarkable technical assurance for the time, with the coasts precisely outlined and the courses of major river and Lake Nyasa (Lake Malawi) well charted. Major mountain ranges are expressed by hachures, with the elevations of various places given by spot heights. However, some areas and courses of rivers had not been explored or surveyed, and these, in the spirit of empiricism, are shown to be conjectural. Towns and Portuguese forts are marked, as are innumerable 'povoações' (native villages); archaeological sites and the ruins of old forts; while the territories of various indigenous nations are labelled. Additionally, the map traces roads and paths, as well as the lines of proposed railways, and the relatively short line then under construction, that was to run from Lourenço Marques (Maputo) to the Transvaal border (and would eventually reach Pretoria).

Each district of Mozambique is shaded in its own bright hue and is clearly labeled, and in this way the map shows how Portugal's claims extend into to the deep interior, into British-claimed territories, while other fictitious districts, not even yet incorporated by the Portuguese crown, are shown to be established entities. Specifically, the Quelimane District extends far to the northwest of its actual li´mits to embrace the Shire River valley and 'Blantire' (Blantyre), today the southernmost part of Malawi, an area that was then under de facto British control. The established Tete District extends far to the north of its traditional realm, taking in the southwestern shore of Lake Nyasa (today central Malawi), while the fictious 'Zumbo' District take in the upper Zambezi River, including large portions of what is today Zimbabwe and Zambia.

Of interest to cartography historians, the back cover of the map features a catalogue of the Comissão de Cartografia's recent printed maps, as well as those under production.

The present map was made in the context of Portugal robustly claiming a contiguous strip of territory extending from Mozambique across the continent to Angola, a deisign that was bolds depsicted upon the famous Mapa cor-de-rosa ("rose-coloured map"), often known in English as the 'Pink Map', technically the Carta da Africa Meridional Portugueza (Lisbon, 1886); please see a link courtesy of the Portuguese government:

https://purl.pt/93/1/iconografia/imagens/cc976a/cc976a_3.jpg

The present map doubles down on Portugal grander claims, lending specific 'evidence' to Portugal's case in Mozambique, in a level of detail not possible on the Mapa cor-de-rosa.

These two maps, taken together, enraged Whitehall, and played no small role in Britain's decision to issue Portugal the '1890 Ultimatum', whereby Lisbon was threatened with military force if it did not relinquish its clams to the interior lands between what the British considered to be Mozambique and Angola proper. The present map could perhaps be considered a 'step too far' in Portugal's propaganda campaign. The ultimatum created a national crisis in Portugal that had longstanding repercussions, even contributing to the downfall of the Portuguese monarchy two decades later. While Britain subsequently softened its demands, granting both Angola and Mozambique some additional inland territories, the heart of Africa between the two great Portuguese colonies was in due course annexed to Britain to from Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

The Manuscript Additions to the Present Map: The Inhambane Company

In the early 1880s, Portugal struggled to maintain control over its traditional coastal holdings, even as it was preparing to claim the rights to lands deep interior of the African continent. It was obliged to fight constant 'pacification campaigns' against various local indigenous nations, some of which were horrendous difficultly operations, a heavy burden for a relatively small, cash-strapped country. Moreover, the massive obligations of 'civilizing' the landscape proved too much for the Portuguese treasury, such that the crown was compelled to grant concessions to foreign joint-stock land companies, that were given the rights to exploit the human and mineral resources, in return for bearing the costs of building and maintaining services and infrastructure in the relevant tracts. It was necessary to head abroad to search for investors, as that capital required was so vast as to greatly exceeded that available on the Lisbon market. As Mozambique was inarguably rich in natural bounty, there was no shortage of takers for the various companies' bonds.

One of the most important foreign join-stock land companies in Mozambique was the Compagnie d'Inhambane (Inhambane Company), which is the subject of the extensive contemporary manuscript additions that were added to the present map. The Compagnie d'Inhambane was incorporated in Belgium in July 1891 with an initial market capitalization of FR 1,250,000. The Portuguese crown granted it corporate control over a massive, 120,000 square km, tract of southern Mozambique, which lay between the Inhambane and Sabi rivers and the sea. This included the entire Inhambane district, with its capital, the vibrant eponymous trading port, as well as a sliver of the neighbouring Sofala District. The region was known to be capable of producing vast quantities of rubber, wax, skins, cotton, coconuts, coffee, maize, cashews, copal, sugar, honey, rice, oil nuts, vanilla, pineapples and bananas. While the Portuguese authorities were to retain control of defense and certain other sectors, the tract's potentially great wealth in tropical cash crops would be entirely the province of the company. The Compagnie d'Inhambane was buoyed by the fact that it was backed by Alexandre de Serpa Pinto (1846 -1900), a Portuguese explorer who had been a national hero ever since he trekked across the width of Africa in 1877-8.

Focussing upon the manuscript additions on the map, the legend, written in French (likely by Belgian investor), in red pen, in the bottom margin, explains that the lines

Antigo Forte
M.ca Doro
M.ca Vochua
Lacombe
Chilanga
Mehendaze
Dumbo
Malingele
R. Machae ou Tidi
R. Luenha ou Zambeze
R. Bubye
Varnele
Aldeas abandonadas
AMADUMA
Quatelala
Peri-Peri
Madume
Mundi
Chucomeda
Zamocasi
Macabele
Mata
BUTONGA
Umsidami
Masicingi
Selica
Umsiasa
Selyeabac
Malingotse
Mediveane
Amabaia
Masabam
R. Bembe ou das Crocodillas
Madges
Lambane
Tsaul
Zebane
Macuarel
Mutzenlandala
Schoemansdal
R. Ifort
R. Sitsonge
Rudeual
R. Ietaba
Marabas Stad
Resteling
R. Chaidi
R. dos Elefantes
Steelpoort
LIDENRURG
Caiquinhana
Fichidandi
Impanda
Ungasui
Inpangenolo
Mahungo
Chapa
Mutanz
Matiti
Utarkuei
Ungasu
Satanina
Halala
Pagadi
Mahungel
Siuguinguy
Chibuta
CHICONAI
Helahan
Mangarel
Magogoneta
Jacambizi
Trisolan
Mabulu
R. Umtangeneni
TCHOUQUI
Mahonhi
Gangua
Mangarnia
Inconan Simba
Sisseki
Umtchefa
MABANAIN
Iniantchichi
Fiava
CHICUNDACUALLA
Matsambu
Silva
Maingeri
Mahanjo
Inhadune
NBUMBE
Sifumbat
Isibuga
Ritobi
Unitangane
Injobo
Matonse
Cuiuanga
Muncanhana
MACUAMBA
Maingbo
Matamini
Tenane
Sibolana
Sibomo
Chefe dos Masibi
MAPANINI
MLENGA
MACUACUA
Mahonhi
Mocumba
Boguxa
BEMBE
CUMBANE
INHACUNE
GUAMBE
Matchent
Mocumbi
Alambagati
ZAVALLA
QUISSIQUI
Sidudu
INHATUMBO
CHOPE
Intchi Intchi
Rio Limpopo, Inhampura, dos Crocodillos ou do Ouro
Rio Zavora ou Inhatumbo
MACHANGA
Sicuco
JAVANE
Mapeia
Mutanz
Maheaie
Changalassa
Malchangui
Palo-Iti
Ungasu
Satanina
Chibuta
Halala
Pagadi
Mangarel
Magogoneta
Jacambizi
Trisolan
Mabulu
Gangua
Mangarnia
Tchucha
Macuacua
Chinangara
Limcorqui
Chiamel
Magun
Chimilan
Imbhano
Chimilan
Marqueli
Impalam
Mangarnia
Chichambane
MASIBI
Chicumi
Sisiani
Fichalan
IMBALINI
Singarel
Mapompi
Chirengasi
Injacazan
Meleti
Lambi
Elati
CHILOANE
Bahia Inhanguaia
Rio Nhachipole
Marupenhe
Cabo Machanea
Rio Save
Zarico
Tambe
Rio Chidien
Bahia de Mofomeno
Inhamanjone
Rio Govuro
Pomonni
Tecare
Chicangala
I. de S.ta Carolina
CHATA
BAZARUTO
I. de Bazaruto
I. Benguerua
I. Xeguine
Rio Pzau
Cabo de S. Sebastião
Sifuque
Sicoman
Machamale
Chuanga
Panguanhane
Machamale
Inglubi
Matimbajare
Canjabatu
Pcanc
Macarringue
Rio Inhacudi
Sihoia
Pilan
Mapanguane
Machumisa
Mavanha de Mongangu
Ingue
Imbban
INIAMBIMI
Balabala
Rio Sulale
Ponta da Burra Falsa
Matangutane
Rio Muanha
Inhafulane
Magumbe
Machiqueta
Masinga
Mtidas
Zangue
Tasaggue
Maguvela
Marruqua
Matapissa
Oumba
Lagita
Morumbene
MONGO Rio Inhanamba
Bahia de Inhambane
Ponta da Burra
INHAMBANE
CUMBANE
Cabo das Correntes
Pambarra
Inhacole
Chicangala
Chambalada
Petane
Macunhe
Chicongo
Xicova
Inhafule
Rio Pzau
Sifuque
Sicoman
Inglubi
Matimbajare
Canjabatu
Sihoia
Pilan
Mapanguane
Machumisa
Inhambane
Mocumbi
Matchent
Alambagati
QUISSIQUI
Sidudu
Intchi Intchi
Rio Zavora ou Inhatumbo
Rio Limpopo, Inhampura, dos Crocodillos ou do Ouro

in orange crayon on the map define the boundaries of the Inhambane Company grant, while the lines in blue crayon are the routes of the proposed railways that were planned to service the tract. Otherwise, the text includes mention of the dates that the company's rights were announced in the Diario do Governo, the official Portuguese journal, while a note below mentions the sub-concession of rights to the pearl fishery around the Bazaruto Islands, so arranged by Serpa Pinto, in exchange for a 10% share of the profits. The manuscript additions are evidence that the present map was used as the blueprint for both governmental and commercial action in Mozambique during this critical period.

A Note on Editions and Rarity

The present first edition (1889) of the map is scarce, while we can trace around a dozen institutional examples, it only very seldom appears on the market.

Importantly, the present example of the map is unique, owing to its contemporary manuscript additions.

The map was re-issued in revised editions in 1894, 1903 and 1914, all of which are today scarce.

Portugal vs. Britain in the 'Scramble for Africa': The Battle for the 'Sertão' of Mozambique

During the mid-19th century, Portugal controlled the coasts of Angola and Mozambique, as it had for three centuries, although its presence in the interior was very light to nonextant. The inland regions were home to many often-less-than-welcoming native nations and riddled with deadly tropical diseases, and the Portuguese, as a maritime people, were inherently ill-suited to such places. While efforts were made from 1840 onwards to buttress their littoral holdings with increased settlement in the sertão (hinterland), Portugal was initially unprepared for the 'Scramble for Africa' the was to ensue amongst the European powers.

Lisbon was especially concerned by Britain's increasingly aggressive designs, which threatened to undermine what was the world's oldest diplomatic alliance (England and Portugal had been allies since the Treaty of Windsor (1386)). Britain had ruled the Cape Colony since the 1806, while the eastern interior of South Africa was home to the independent Afrikaner states of the South African Republic (ZAR, or Transvaal) and the Orange Free State, officially founded in the 1850s. Although the region in interior to the north, the middle Zambezi and Lake Nyasa area, were encountered first by the Portuguese in the 1840s, it was most famously explored by David Livingston, in the following decade.

The discovery of the world's largest reserves of diamonds on the frontiers of the Cape Colony and the Orange Free State, in 1868, dramatically increased British interest the Southern Africa, placing pressure upon both Portugal and the Afrikaner republics. In the 1870s, British Protestant missionaries founded settlements in the Lake Nyasa area, while the British established the African Lakes Company in 1877, to trade in the greater region. Britain also turned its sights upon Portuguese territory, making a preposterous claim to part of Delgoa Bay, near the major Portuguese town of Lourenço Marques (today Maputo), although this bid was dismissed by arbitration in 1875.

These developments had deeply surprised and alarmed Portugal, as Britain, gripped by lust for natural resources wealth, was transomed from being its oldest ally into a ravenous and unpredictable foe – the infamous 'Perfidious Albion'. To protect its position, since 1869, Lisbon commissioned several expeditions deep the into the heart of Southern Africa, with the objective of claiming the vast region that lay between Angola and Mozambique as a Portuguese zone. The most important of these missions was Alexandre de Serpa Pinto's 1877-8 crossing of the continent, from Benguela, Angola, to Pretoria, via Victoria Falls.

Portugal's fears intensified when Britain unsuccessfully sought the annex the Afrikaner republics, fighting against the ZAR during the First Anglo-Boer Wear (1880-1).

Meanwhile, even in the coastal regions of Mozambique, Portugal was struggling to maintain control, as it was forced to mount a seemingly endless series of 'pacifying campaigns' against the local indigenous nations, many of which were resource intensive and bloody. Moreover, Portugal, which was short on capital and manpower, increasingly came to rely upon foreign joint-stock land companies to run things on the ground in many areas. In short, despite its best efforts, its presence in Mozambique often ran on fumes.

At the Berlin Conference (1884-5), whereby the European powers divided Africa between themselves, Portugal was given clear title to coastal Angola and Mozambique, while the fate of the interior regions was left up in the air. The Conference held that the future colonial control of undesignated areas would be determined by reasons of historical discovery and recent exploration. Consequently, both Britain and Portugal intensified their exploration activities in what is today Zimbabwe and Zambia, while Britain expanded its presence in the Lake Nyasa area.

In 1886, the Portuguese government commissioned the Mapa cor-de-rosa, known in English as the 'Pink Map', whereby Lisbon unambiguously declared its possession of virtually all of what is today Zimbabwe and much of Zambia and Malawi. Portugal's move did not go unnoticed in London, whereby Whitehall stiffened its resolve. Indeed, British interests in Southern Africa dramatically increased due to the discovery of the world's largest gold deposits in the Witwatersrand region of the ZAR, which occurred that same year.

In 1888, the soon-to-be legendary Cecil Rhodes, formed the British South Africa Company, with a mandate to colonize what is today Zimbabwe and Zambia (soon to

become 'Rhodesia'), which were thought to be home to vast mineral wealth. He also envisioned the creation of a British colonial domain that would someday extend uninterrupted from the 'Cape to Cairo', connected by a railway.

The present map doubles down on Portugal's claims in the 'Pink Map', granting a specific form to Portugal's designs in the Zambezi Valley and Lake Nyasa.

The British Prime Minister Lord Salisbury, egged on by colonial grandees, made a bold and what many consider a very 'rude' move. He issued the '1890 British Ultimatum', whereby Britain directly threatened Portugal with military consequences unless it agreed to relinquish its claims to the interior regions between Angola and Mozambique. This was totally against international law and the diplomatic dispute mechanisms ordained by the Berlin Conference.

The Portuguese government was shocked by this betrayal at the hands of their oldest ally. However, it simply had no choice but to comply, initially agreeing to the Treaty of London (August 20, 1890). In this proposed accord, Portugal would surrender its claims to all of what is today Zimbabwe, Zambia and Malawi to Britain, plus ceding some lands that were commonly considered to be parts of Mozambique proper.

At the end of August 1890, the treaty provisions were made public, sparking a furore among the Portuguese people of an intensity that had not been seen in three generations. The Portuguese people had deep emotional and economic attachment to what were their last remaining major colonies, and felt betrayed by their own government, seen the London treaty as an intolerable humiliation. The backlash was fierce, causing the Portuguese parliamentary government to collapse, while doing permanent damage to the monarchy (indeed the 1910 Republican Revolution that toppled the crown held the outrage over the 1890 treaty as one of its leading causes). Portugal thus did not ratify the accord, while even many leading figures in London believed that the treaty's terms were unnecessarily harsh against Portugal. Both sides went back the negotiating table.

The Anglo-Portuguese Treaty of 1891 (June 11) was agreed by both powers, and included an improved settlement for Portugal, although the overall result remained that Britain was to gain title to 'Rhodesia', forever killing the notion of linking Angola with Mozambique in all-Portuguese band running across Southern Africa. Specifically, the treaty awarded valuable additional territory to Mozambique north of the Zambesi River, while Britain was given Manicaland (in today's Zimbabwe). The treaty's geographical provisions are represented upon the present map. While the settlement fell well short of Portugal's ambitions, it at least guaranteed both Mozambique and Angola ample inland territory, while presumably eliminating threat of future British aggression.

While the boundaries ordained by the 1891 treaty would need to be surveyed, and an amendment to the line running through the Manica Plateau needed to be settled by arbitration in 1897, the borders depicted upon the present map between the British and Portuguese territories would endure.

As Britain had essentially gotten what it wanted, it returned to being Portugal's steadfast ally and protector, and the two nations notably fought together during World War I to fend off (albeit with great difficulty) the German General Paul von Lettow-Vorbeck's amazingly vigorous invasion of British East Africa, Mozambique and Rhodesia.

Portugal would continue to rule Angola and Mozambique until 1975.

References: Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal: C.C.d. 56 A.; British Library: Cartographic Items Maps 66595.(4.); Staatbibliothek zu Berlin: Kart. C 16970/30; School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS) Archives, University of London: GB 102 F MAP E 67 (2); University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign Library: G84501889_P6; OCLC: 556697471, 67226427, 1175926972, 492546166; Mary Jane GIBSON, Portuguese Africa: A Guide to Official Publications (Washington, D.C.: library of Congress, 1967), no. 1728 (p. 111).

1.500 EUR

14. Aviation History – The ‘Nippon’ The First Japanese Aerial Circumnavigation (1939)

東京日日新聞社 [TOKYO NICHI NICHI SHIMBUN].

世界一周大飛行地図　征空五大陸六万キロ空前の壮挙 [Nippon Round-the-World Flight Map: An Unprecedented Grandeur of 60,000 Kilometers on Five Continents].

Tokyo: Tokyo Nichinichi Shinbunsha, Shōwa 14 [1939].

Colour photolithograph (Very Good, some wear and toning along old folds), 78.5 x 109 cm (31 x 43 inches).

A rare, large and impressive map celebrating the voyage of the ‘Nippon’, which made the first Japanese aerial circumnavigation of the World; conducted in the late summer-autumn of 1939, just as World War II had commenced, the ill-timed ‘Peace Tour’ was nevertheless impressive, as the 55-day-long 50,000 km+ trip was the longest airplane itinerary to date, highlighting the newly great prowess of Japanese aviation.

In the late 1930s, Japan was brimming with confidence, a macho militaristic power which had cowed all its rivals in East Asia, and now felt ready to take on the world. It was especially proud of its new prowess in aviation, as in only a few years Japan’s airplane industry had gone from an embryonic joke to rivalling that of the best American and European manufacturers. To create a worthy global PR spectacle, in 1939, a group of private investors led the by the Mainichi Shinbun newspaper group, decided to sponsor the first Japanese aerial circumnavigation of the world. While not a new concept (the first aerial circumnavigation was accomplished in 1924), this enterprise was to be unprecedented in scope and ambition.

The group commissioned a Mitsubishi G3M2-Model 21 bomber plane, owned by the Mainichi firm, but removed the ordnance to allow it to fly steady and far. The craft was renamed the Nippon, and the goal was not to pursue the fastest route around the world, but rather to conduct a world ‘peace tour’, visiting as many countries as reasonably possible, promoting Japan and its supposed goodwill to all.

The retrofitted Nippon was to carry seven crew and was to have a top speed of 375 km/h, a maximum range of 4,400 km, and an ability to fly for 24 hours without refueling.



世界一周大飛行地図

機産國輸ンポツミ

東京日日新聞社



擧壯の前空・口キ萬六陸大五空征

The present beautifully designed and brightly coloured map charts the Nippon's route. The voyage commenced at Tokyo's Haneda Airport on August 23, 1939, and it lasted 55 days, including 194 hours of flying time, covering a total route 52,867 km, making it the longest aerial itinerary ever completed to date. The endeavour successfully concluded in Tokyo on October 20, 1939. The map shows the flight's tracks with a bold line, labelling each of the stops along the way, in the 24 different lands visited marked with the flag of the appropriate country/colony, while a large image of the Nippon looms over the scene.

As shown, the Nippon's major stops included Tokyo - Chitose - Nome (Alaska) - Whitehorse (Yukon) - Seattle - Oakland - Los Angeles - St. Louis - New York – Washington, D.C - Miami - San Salvador, El Salvador - Quito - Lima - Arica (Chile) - Santiago - Buenos Aires - Santos (Brazil) - Rio de Janeiro - Recife - Dakar - Casablanca - Seville - Paris - London - Berlin - Rome - Basra (Iraq) - Karachi - Calcutta - Bangkok - Taipei - and Tokyo.

In the bottom of the map, a box features a description of the voyage, while to the left are portraits and brief resumes of the Nippon's seven crew members, including Sumitoshi Naka (中尾純利), the Captain; Hajime Shimokawa (下川一), flight engineer; Nobusada Sato (佐藤信貞), communications operator; Shigeo Yoshida (吉田重雄), pilot; Hiroshi Saeki (佐伯), professional engineer; Nagasaku Yaokawa (八尾川長作), flight engineer; and Takeo Ohara (大原武夫), the Aerial Director of Mainichi Shimbun and the mission's 'Ambassador of Goodwill'.

While the Nippon's mission was hailed as great success, Nakao and his men lauded as national heroes, and its technical achievements inarguably impressive, the voyage's timing as a 'peace mission' proved unfortunate. World War II in Europe commenced on September 1, 1939, and the Nippon was only able to fly across the airspace of the opposing powers due to Japan's neutrality (Japan would not join the Axis Powers until September 1940 and would not actively join the war against the Allies until December 1941). Thus, while the Nippon's crew were greeted cordially everywhere, nobody was in a 'peaceful' mood. Nevertheless, the Nippon's exploits represented a major achievement in the history of global aviation.

The present map is rare, we can trace only a single institutional example, held by the National Library of Singapore.

References: National Library of Singapore (Lee Kong Chien Reference Library): 912 NIP -[EGW]; OCLC: 944211985; Joyce E. CHAPLIN, Round About the Earth: Circumnavigation from Magellan to Orbit (2012), pp. 335-6.

1.500 EUR

15. Manuscript Map of the Bosporus

Manuscript Map of the Bosporus

[S.l., S. d., but possibly Istanbul: circa 1880].

Manuscript in red, black and blue, originally dissected in 6 segments and mounted on red silk with tan cloth margins, 88 x 62 cm (34.6 x 24.4 inches), (restored holes on the crossings, light staining verso, but overall In a good condition).

A unique large Ottoman manuscript map, mounted on red silk, from a circle of maps, from the circle of Sultan Abdul Hamid II.

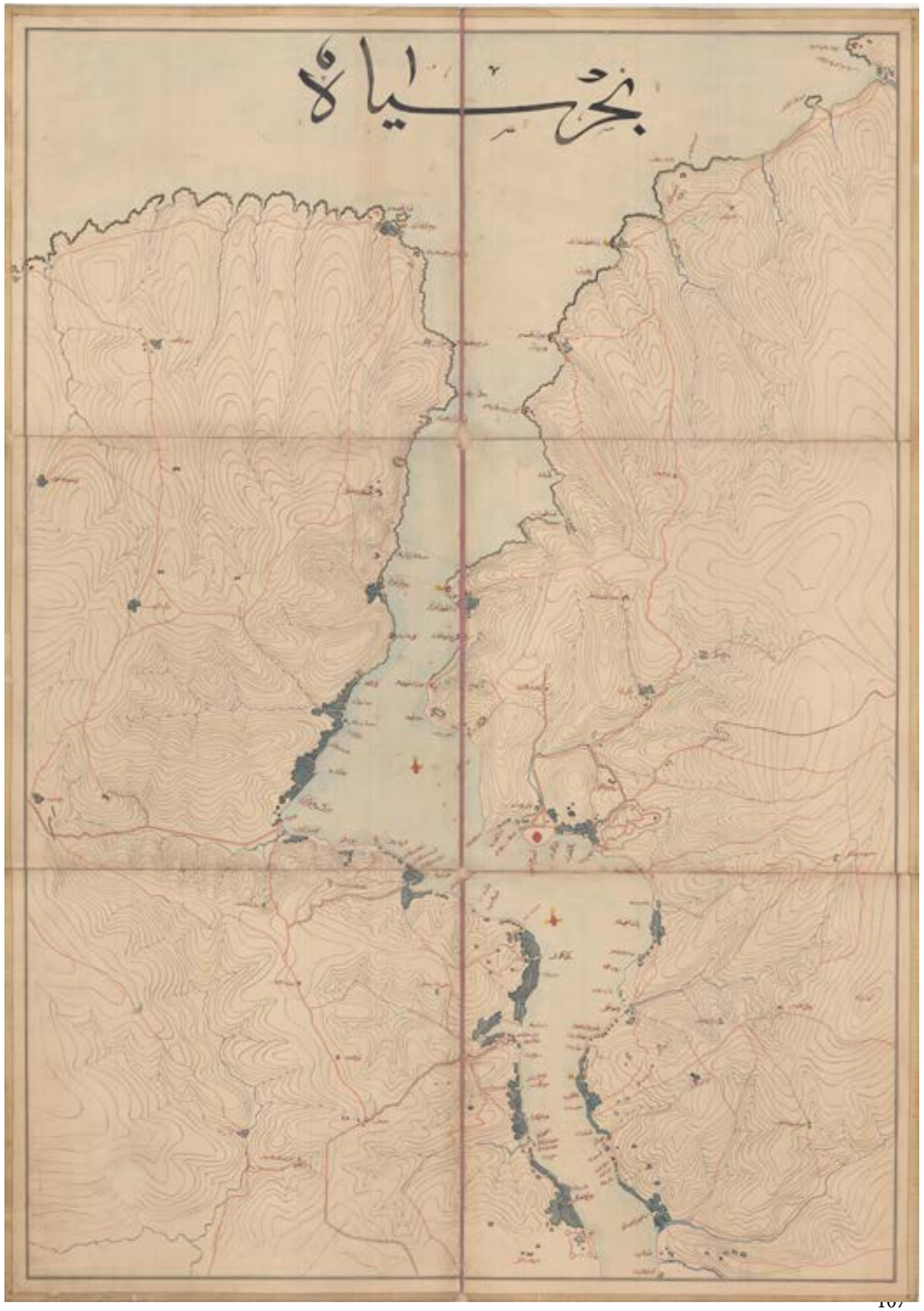
The map starts with the Rumeli Fortress in the lower left and Küçüksu Kasrı, a Sultan's pavilion, completed in 1857, on the opposite bank and finishes with the Red Sea in the North.

The finely drafted details showcase the elevation of the hills, towns, settlements and separate houses. The buildings marked with red represent the sultan's and governmental buildings, such as fortresses, positions of cannons, naval ships protecting the straight and sultan's pavilions along the coast, such as Beykoz "Mecidiye" Kasrı, which was finished in 1854.

The map is not dated, but was probably made by a cartographer, closely connected with sultan Abdul Hamid II., around 1880. The mounting on fine red silk was at the time only used for most exquisite orders, connected to the Ottoman imperial court and the fine lines are almost identical as the lines on several maps from the late 1870s and the 1880s, which were owed by the sultan (see Sultan II. Abdülhamid Devri Harita ve Planlarında İstanbul, 2013).

An undated map of the Bosporus from the Abdulhamid's collection is almost certainly based on the same draft as ours, but made by another hand and focuses on different details (Sultan II. Abdülhamid Devri Harita ve Planlarında İstanbul, 2013, pp. 62-63).

3.800 EUR



قلندر
قصر همایون
بوغدوس ائدی
یکی کوی
منیر پاشا
استنیه
ایران سفارتخانه سی
طوفانی پروت
علی پاشا
اسمعیل پاشا
قره طاغ پرنسی
میرکون
بویاجی کوی
بالطه لیمانی
بالطه لیمانی کوشکی
بالطه لیمانی سرایی
حلیم پاشا
صاحب منلا
پاشا بغچه سی
شیشه فابریقه سی
برون بغچه
غازی پوسی
چبوقلی
رفعت پاشا محله سی
چقال پروتی
فواد پاشا
قاقلیجه
صفوت پاشا
قدری پاشا
کورفز
تحسین بک
صلاح الدین پاشا
یازیجی خفتکی
پوطچی کلبه سی
کونر تپه
الغه بکی
نجیب پاشا بکی
قواجق بغتکی
صادق بک چفتکی

16. Africa - Congo / Angola / Liberia
American Missionaries In Africa / Rural New Jersey Imprint

George May POWELL (1835 - 1905).

African News Map of Central Africa. With Powell's Radial Key.

Vineland, New Jersey: The African News [T.B. Welch & Son], 1889.

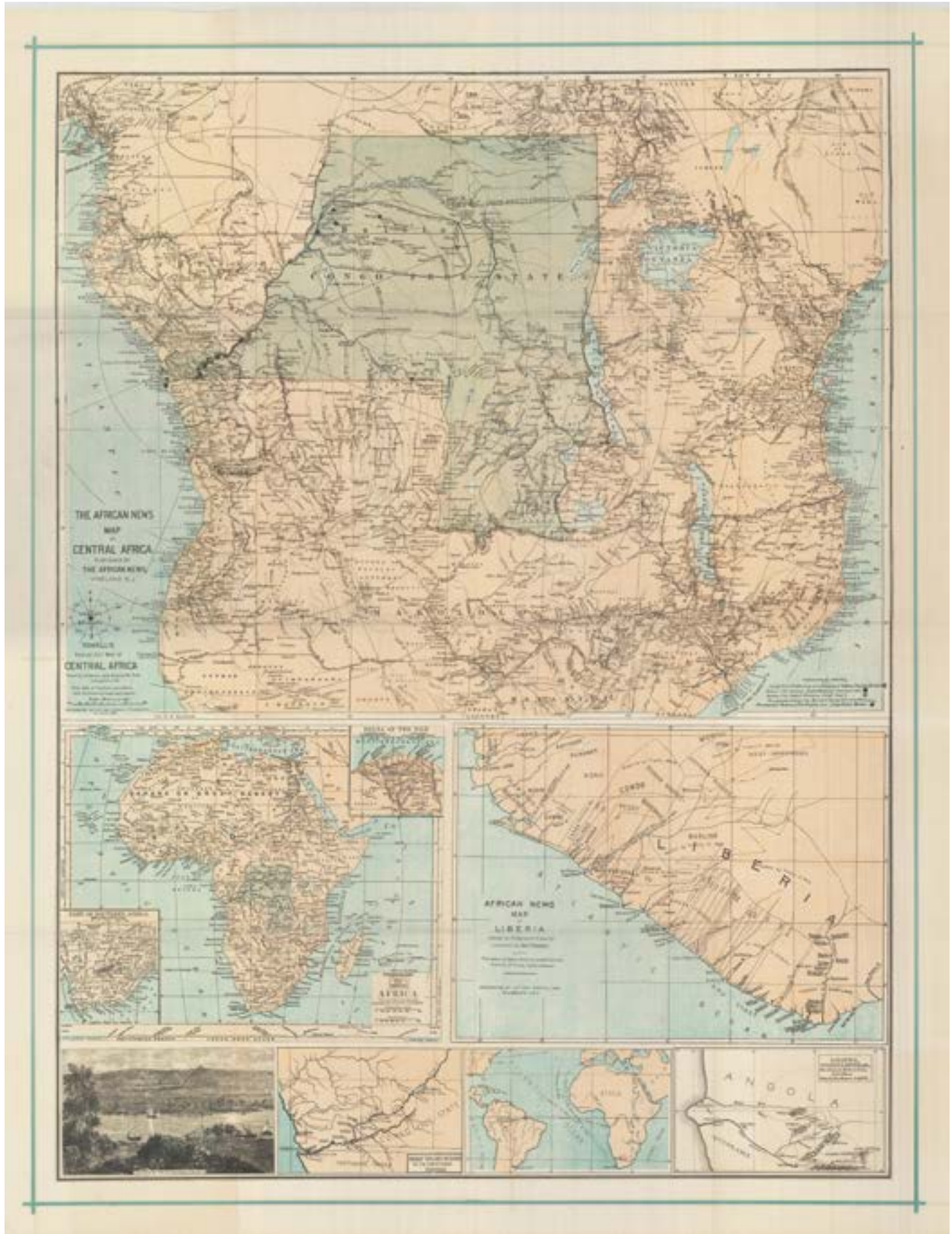
Colour lithograph, folding into original printed card covers bearing title and view on front cover and a map of the Léopoldville area on back cover (Excellent condition, Map amazingly clean, bright and crisp, seemingly barely ever opened, only the lightest marginal wear to covers), 86 x 68.5 cm (34 x 27 inches).

A very rare and early cartographic map collage of Africa, depicting a wealth of topographic and ethnographic information, plus the locations of dozens of American and British Christian missions, with an emphasis on the Congo, Angola and Liberia, made by the eccentric evangelical business magnate George May Powell, and printed in Vineland, New Jersey by 'The Africa News', the newspaper of the missionary giant Bishop William Powell.

This very rare American composition features 9 maps, 2 views, and 1 topographical cross-section, and was created by the eccentric businessman, inventor and cartographer George May Powell, who was a prime supporter of the missionary activities of Bishop William Taylor, who founded many stations in Africa. The map was printed by Taylor's newspaper, The African News, on the press of T.B. Welch & Son, in what was the small town of Vineland, Cumberland County, New Jersey, located about 40 miles south of Philadelphia.

In making the map, Powell, who had experience as a surveyor in the Holy Land, used many fine authoritative sources, and relied upon expert external advice, as a faintly printed note in the bottom left margin of the main map reads, 'The aid of Prof. Geo. M. Sayre, Cartographer of E.H. Butler & Co.'s Geog. Establishment, is cordially acknowledged.'

The main map, The African News Map of Central Africa published by The African News, Vineland, N.J., which takes up the upper 60 percent of the sheet, embraces the midriff of Africa, from 16° South up to 6° North, and is centered upon the Conge Free State, which shaded in green, was a corporate entity personally owned the Belgian King Leopold II. The map shows that while the geography of Africa was by then overall reasonably well understood, there were still many blank areas, with the conjectural routes of unex-



plored rivers represented by dashed lines. While the boundaries between the colonial possessions of the various European powers, as agreed at the Berlin Conference (1884-5), are shown to be reasonably well-defined near the coasts, in the interior, these frontiers are improvised, for instance, the Congo Free State's limits have an artificially 'boxy appearance', ignorant geography that would determine its course. The territories of the various indigenous nations are noted, as are the locations of numerous European settlements and outposts.

The main purpose of the map is to depict the locations of American and British Protestant missions in the Conge Free State and neighboring Portuguese Angola. While the Conge Free State was run on slavery and terror for the advantage of Leopold II and his associates, creating an environment later made famous by Joseph Conrad's novella The Heart of Darkness (1899), it was nevertheless a major focus of missionary activities.

The Free State was dominated by the Congo River, the route into the heart of Africa, and its immense natural resource wealth. However, while navigable for about 160 km from the sea, passage further upstream is barred by a succession of astoundingly violent rapids and cataracts.

In the context of the 'Scramble for Africa', following the legendary Welsh-American explorer and tireless self-promoter Henry Morton Stanley's epic expedition of 1876-7, during which he became the first Westerner to explore the upper reaches the Congo, proving that from 'Stanley Pool' (Pool Malebo, near modern Kinshasa-Brazzaville), the river was navigable for steamboats 1,600 kms further into the interior. This opened the possibility of the creation of a vast inland empire of limitless natural resources wealth. It also availed Christian missionaries with the possibility of 'saving' millions of souls in the heart of Africa, with the first of many missions established in the Congo in 1878.

King Leopold II of Belgium seized upon the economic-political opportunity, and in 1881 hired Stanley to be his agent with the mandate of establishing the Congo Basin as an empire owned by his person, as opposed to the Belgian state (the kingdom's parliamentary government rejected any involvement in the scheme). With remarkable skill and speed, over the next four years Stanley founded many trading posts along and near the Congo River, including Léopoldville (Kinshasa), in 1881, ideally located at the base of the Congo's vast inland navigation. The French, led by Pierre Savorgnan de Brazza (the founder of Brazzaville), were also setting up outposts in the right bank of the Congo.

The present map appeared just over a decade after the first Christian missions had been established in the Congo, and by this time several different societies had founded outposts, some deep in the interior.

Returning to the main map, the 'Explanation', in the lower right corner, identifies the symbols used to denote the Boundaries of the Congo Free Trade Area – Bold Black Dashed Lines (an open commerce zone as agreed by the European powers); The Proposed Railway from Matadi to Stanley Pool – Bold Black Tracked Lines (so avoiding the lethal rapids of the lower Congo); as well as the locations of the Stations of Bishop Taylor's Mission – Bold Black Circles; the Stations of American Baptist Missionary Union– Bold (English) – Bold Black Hollow Squares; and Stations of the English Auxiliary Congo Balolo Missionary Society – Bold Black Stars (also known as the Congo-Balolo Mission (CBM), a British Baptist missionary society, founded in 1888, with the boundaries of the Balolo lands marked on the map).

The map also features interesting notes and details such as the 'Supposed general line of Stanley's march to relieve Emir Bey' (Henry Morton Stanley' s 1886 route to recuse Emin Pasha, the besieged Governor of Equatoria, Sudan); and at Ujiji, on Lake Tanganyika, it is marked 'Here Stanley found Livingston, November 10, 1871' (scene of Stanley's supposed "Dr. Livingstone I presume?" greeting). The map aslo featured 'Powell's 'Radial Key', with concentric circles of distances from Léopoldville.

To the lower right of the main map is the African News Map of Liberia based on Anderson's drawings corrected by Heli Chatelain. Liberia was a country founded in 1822 by the American Colonization Society in order to provide a home for freed American slaves, in the grandest example of the 'return to Africa' movement. Interestingly, the map records the various land divisions acquired by Liberia over the years, with their boundaries and dates, as well as the 1883 boundary settlement between Liberia and British colony of Sierra Leone. The names of towns which are underlined are home to stations of Bishop Taylor's Mission.

To the left of the Liberia map are contextualizing maps, including a general map, Africa (showing the comparative size of the continent versus that of Pennsylvania – something that Americans could relate to); as well as a small inset, Part of Southern Africa and the Delta of the Nile. Immediately below is a topographical cross-section cutting across Africa from Pt. Lopez (Gabon) to Port Durnford (Burgabo, Kenya), running through Mt. Kilimanjaro.

On the bottom register is a view of The Pyramids, from the East Bank of the Nile; as well as a map of Bishop Taylor's Missions on the Lower Congo (with their locations underlined);
an untitled map showing the Shipping Routes from the United States and Europe to Africa; and a map of part of Angola, Loanda, Coanza River, etc. From a Drawing by H.W. Mead of Bishop Taylor's Mission (with the names of Taylor's missions printed in capitals).

On the covers of the work are a view of missionaries and indigenous people by some rapids, while on the verso is a map of the Léopoldville (Kinshasa)-Brazzaville area, A Sketch of Stanley Pool by Compass.

George May Powell and Bishop William Taylor: American Missionary Zeal Reaches the Heart of Africa

George May Powell (1835 – 1905) was a fascinating, energetic figure, who combined capitalism and scientific curiosity with religious zeal. A native of Upstate New York, he became a statistician in the U.S. Treasury Department in the late 1850s, whereupon he was known for his unusual intellect and original thinking. A great support of Abraham Lincoln, he was active in Republican politics, and his tax plan was adopted for the party's winning plank during the 1864 election.

During the U.S. Civil War, Powell was a prolific inventor, improving the design of army cots, prosthetic limbs, and as well as creating many fire-resistant materials. He successfully commercialized his innovations, founding the George May Powell Company, whereupon he made a vast fortune which he used to promote his true passion – Evangelical Christianity.

In 1868, he founded the Evangelical Press Association, and over the coming years led missions to North Africa and the Holy Land. He notably headed the 'Oriental Topographical Corps' to terrestrially and archaeologically survey Palestine to create accurate school maps of Biblical history.

Powell was one of the greatest supporters of Bishop Taylor's missionary activities, and the present map celebrates the link between these two American missionary giants.

Bishop William Taylor (1821 - 1902) was a Methodist missionary bishop, who founded numerous missions in Africa. A native of Virginia, he first became active upon joining the Baltimore Annual Conference in 1843. In 1849, he traveled to San Francisco during the Gold Rush, where he organized the first Methodist church in the city, remaining there for some years.

From 1856 to 1883, Taylor travelled the world spreading the evangelical word, visiting Australia and South Africa (1863-6); England, the West Indies, British Guiana, and Ceylon (1866-70); India (1870-5); South America (1875-84); and Liberia, Angola, Congo, and Mozambique (1885-96). As the present map shows, he established numerous missions in Angola, Liberia and the Congo. In 1884, he was elected as the Methodist Episcopal Bishop of Africa, a post he held until his retirement in 1896. Stanley recalls that he was known to Africans as 'The Flaming Torch', carrying the light of the faith into heart of the continent.

A Note on Rarity

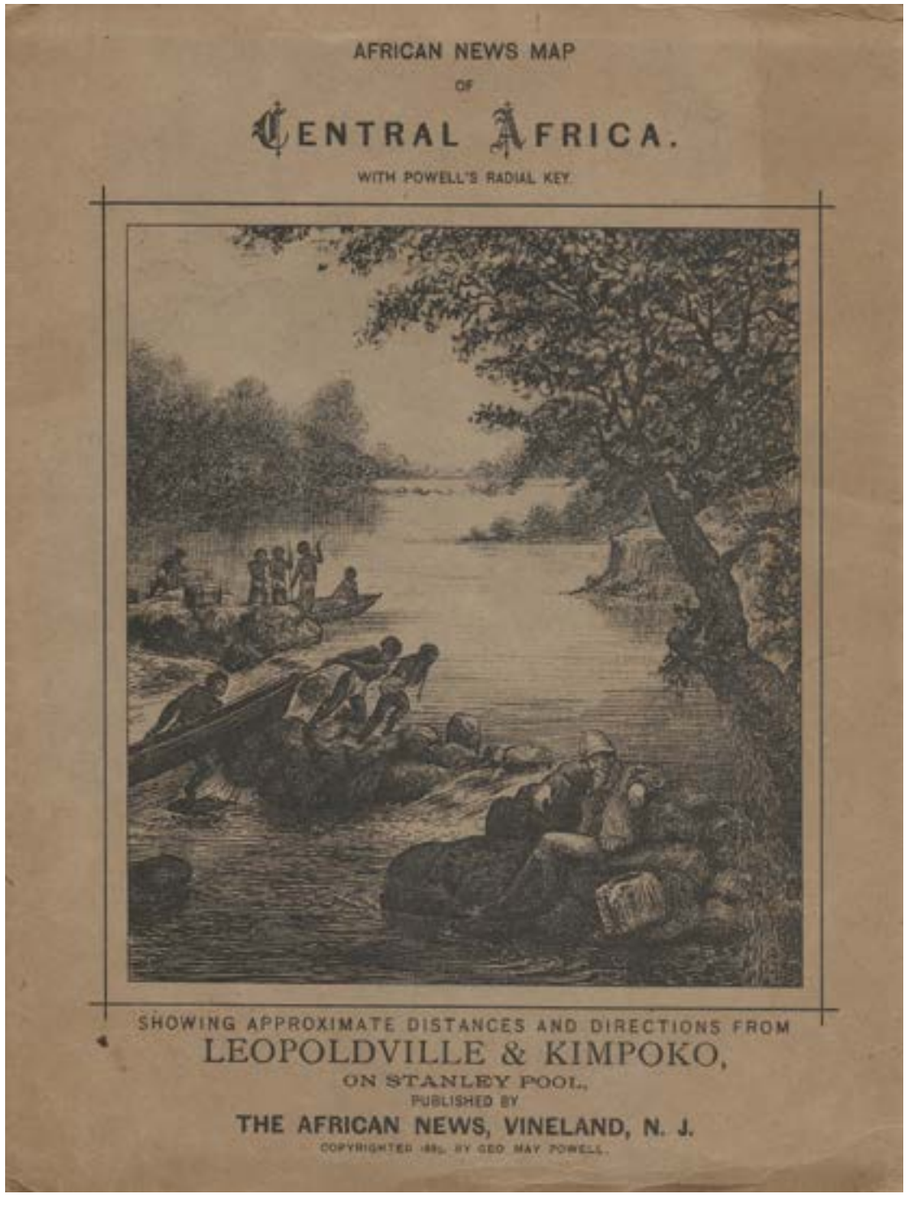
The map is very rare. It was seemingly produced in only a small print run, and while being of quite a fragile nature, it would have had a low survival rate.

We can trace only 4 institutional examples, held by the Harvard University Library; Columbia University Library; New York Public Library; and the Wisconsin Historical Society.

Moreover, we are aware of only a single other example as having appeared on the market.

References: Harvard University Library: G8630 1889. P6; Columbia University Library: G8630 1889. P6; New York Public Library: Map Div. (Africa, Central. 1889) (African news map of Central Africa); Wisconsin Historical Society: D GX70 1889 A; OCLC: 40528410; Journal of the American Geographical Society of New York, vol 21 (1889), p. lvi; Zeitschrift der Gesellschaft für Erdkunde zu Berlin (1890), p. 611.

1.200 EUR



17. Hydrology / Meteorology
Atlantic Ocean - West Africa / Portugal

João Carlos de Brito CAPELLO (1831 - 1901), Joaquim José de BARROS (1866 - 1946) and J. d'OLIVEIRA. / SECÇÃO DE METEOROLGICO NAUTICA - COMISSÃO DE CARTOGRAPHIA.

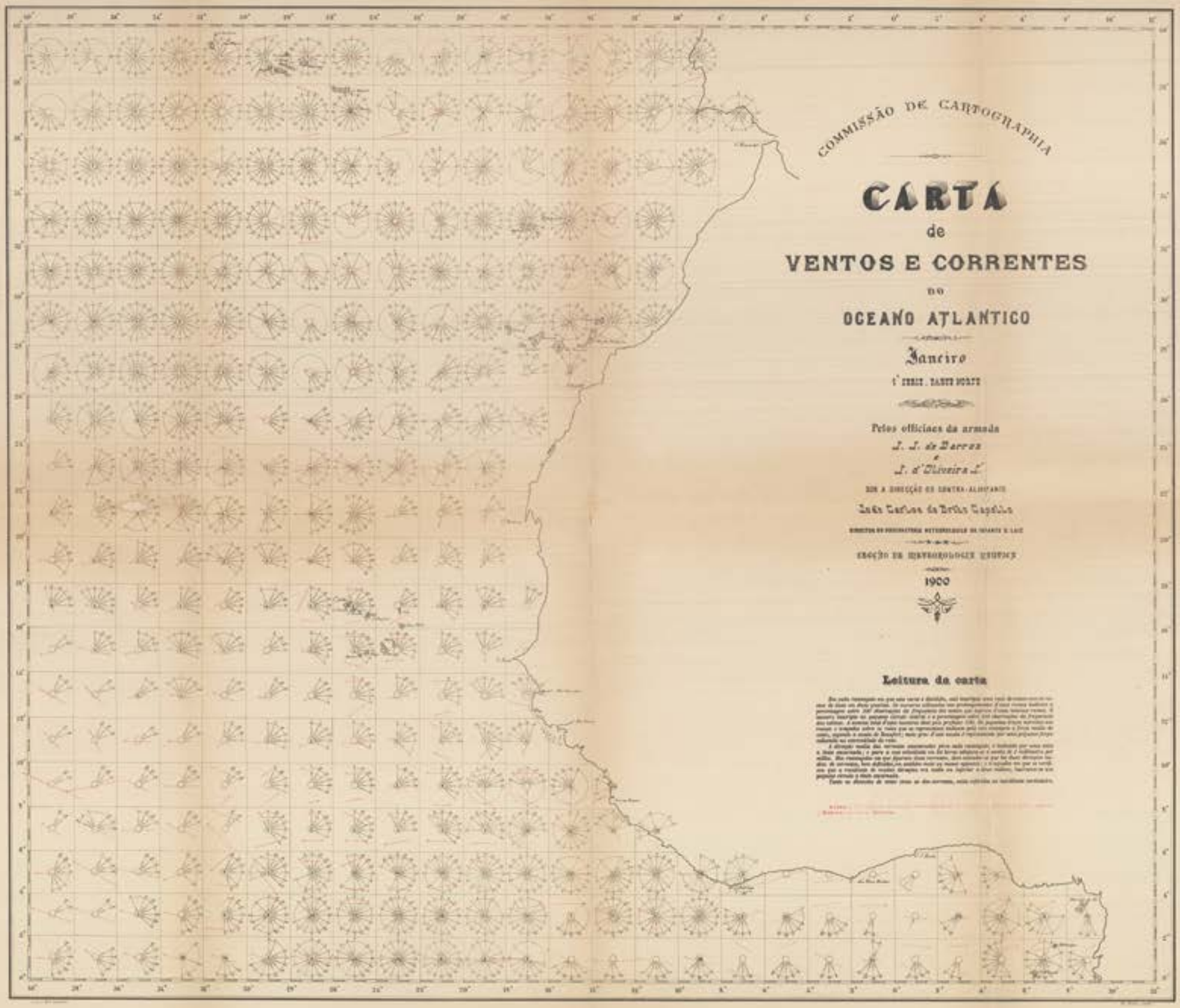
Carta de ventos e correntes do Oceano Atlântico / Janeiro 1ª. Série. parte Norte / Pelos officiaes da armada, J. J. de Barros & J. d'Oliveira Ir. sob a direcção
Contre-Almirante João Carlos de Brito Capello, Director do Observatorio Meteorolgico do Infante D. Luiz. / Secção de meteorolgico nautica - Comissão de Cartographia. / 1900.

Lisbon: Lithographia da Companhia Nacional Editora, 1900.

Lithograph in 2 colours (Good, some toning and wear along old folds, with some old repairs from verso, small hole with tiny loss on left-hand side closed with old repair), 67.5 x 89 cm (26.5 x 35 inches).

Extremely rare – the most advanced early scientific hydrological-metrological chart of the critical passage of the Western Atlantic from the Equator to the 40° North, charting the powerful forces related to the North Atlantic Gyre and the Guinea Current, the understanding of which was long critical to navigation to and from Europe and the Americas and Africa (and beyond to the Indian Ocean); made under the direction of the esteemed Portuguese meteorologist Rear Admiral João Carlos de Brito Capello following his rigorous technique, published in Lisbon for the maritime division of the Comissão de Cartographia, the Portuguese colonial mapping agency.

This highly sophisticated charts depicts the Western Atlantic Ocean between the Equator and 40° North, which embraces the passage from Lisbon (with the rest of Europe beyond) down to include all of West Africa, as far down as São Tomé and Príncipe. This stretch of ocean was critical, as it contained the eastern part of the North Atlantic Gyre and the Guinea Current, the skilled navigation of which was vital to facilitating travel between Europe and Africa (and Asia beyond), as well as the Trans-Atlantic passage to and from the West Indies and South America.


COMMISSÃO DE CARTOGRAPHIA
CARTA
de
VENTOS E CORRENTES
no
OCEANO ATLANTICO
Janeiro
Pelos officiaes da armada
J. J. de Barros
e
J. d'Oliveira L.
Luiz Carlos da Motta Capello
1900
Leitura da carta

The North Atlantic Gyre is a massive circular current that takes up most of the Atlantic between the Equatorial latitudes and the early 40s-degrees North. It runs clockwise, with the doldrums of the Saragossa Sea in the centre. The incredibly powerful currents, combined with accompanying winds forcefully run towards the coasts of Portugal before curving down to the littoral of West Africa to Cape Verde, whereupon it sharply departs southwestward into the open Atlantic. Riding the Gyre allows one to travel to and from the West Indies and Brazil with relative ease, however, running directly against the current was nearly impossible for sailing ships.

Running in an eastward direction from the Mid-Atlantic in the Equatorial latitudes North towards and along the southern West African coast is the Guinea Current, a powerful stream with accompanying winds, that if navigated properly allows one to sail quickly into the Gulf of Guinea, yet is devilish to oppose.

Importantly, running on both sides of the Equator, below the Guinea Current and the middle of the North Atlantic Gyre is the Intertropical Convergence Zone, an area of extremely unpredictable winds, current and storms, which had to be either avoided or carefully traversed.

The key challenge for navigators it not only understanding the workings of the North Atlantic Gyre and the Guinea Current, which both had seasonal variations in their strengths and routes but handling the dangerous gap between these systems. Notably, since Ancient Roman times, it was viewed as prohibitively difficult to sail down the coast of West Africa much beyond southern Morocco, as the North Atlantic Gyre would suddenly sweep south, and then southwest, far out to sea, taking one into oblivion.

In the 15th century, Portuguese mariners, sponsored by the legendary Prince Henry the Navigator, became the first Europeans to successfully negotiate the North Atlantic Gyre, and to make the passage between it and the Guinea Current, allowing them to explore the southern coasts of West Africa. Portugal, which since maintained a strong presence along the west side of Africa (not to mention Mozambique and its Asiatic possessions beyond) gained special practical mastery of navigating the Gyre and the Guinea Current, although this intelligence was held in the persons of seasoned skippers, or was closely guarded in manuscript ship's logs, hidden from public view.

Fast forward to the steamship era in the 19th century, the new autonomously powered vessels were able to ride against the elements in most cases, and so were not at the full mercy of the currents and winds. However, the North Atlantic Gyre and Guinea Current could be so powerful, especially during the Northern Hemisphere winter, that running against them was economically prohibitive (they would be required to run the engines at full steam for too long).

During this era, various efforts were made by mariners from Portugal, Britain France and the Netherlands to analyze and provide reliable guides for navigating the Gyre and the Guinea Current, especially to facilitate navigation from Europe to West Africa. Mariners were by this time pleased to publicly share their findings for the mutual benefit of global commerce (as many business ventures in Africa were then transnational endeavours).

Enter Admiral João Carlos de Brito Capello (1831 - 1901), a brilliant Portuguese naval offer and arguably the most technically skilled hydrologist of his era. A perfectionist with endless energy and attention to detail, he developed superior methods for measuring currents and winds. He served for some years as the director of Portugal's premier astronomical institution, the Observatório Meteorológico do Infante D. Luís, in Lisbon. As an aside, he was the older brother of the legendary explorer and cartographer of Africa, Hermenegildo Carlos de Brito Capelo (1841 - 1917).

Admiral Capello pioneered the systematic, scientific surveying of the Guinea Current, publishing a series of four maps of its seasonal variations Ventos e correntes do Golpho de Guiné … (Lisbon, 1861), accompanied by a textual guide, Guia para o uso das cartas dos ventos e correntes do Golpho de Guiné (Lisbon, 1861). This was a bold achievement that was greatly admired by mariners worldwide, with these works translated into different languages.

A major advance in mapping the Gyre-Guinea navigation was the publication of an official Dutch hydrological atlas of the region, the Koninklijk Nederlandsch Meteorologisch Instituut's De Guinea en Equatoriaal stroomen voor iedere maand afzonderlijk bewerkt volgens de gegevens van 2900 journalen, gehouden aan boord van Nederlandsche schepen (Utrecht, 1895).

Over the succeeding decades, Capello perfected his techniques for mapping the hydrological-meteorological conditions off West Africa, resulting in a set of three charts that showcase an identical area, but capturing them variously during the months of January, February and March, during a transitional period when the winds and currents off West Africa were strong, yet and shifting between their main seasonal variations. The set of charts, which were drafted to Capello's specifications by his subordinates, Joaquim José de Barros (1866 - 1946) and J. d'Oliveira, which includes the current work, are in many respects an improvement upon the charts within the 1895 Dutch atlas, and indeed his own 1861 works on the Guinea Current.

To be clear, present here is only one of three of the set of charts, being the issue that charts the hydrological-meteorological conditions in the Atlantic off West Africa during the month of 'Janeiro' (January), when the winds and current in the region were especially forceful. The divides the maritime spaces into a grid of one degree of latitude by one degree of longitude, and as explained in the 'Leitura da carta' (Legend), lower right, within each square is a wind rose recording the wind directions and speeds, while the red arrows show the directions of the ocean currents. The readings in aggregate give an incredibly precise account of the behaviour of the North Atlantic Gyre and the Guinea Current during this time of year, providing an invaluable guide for mariners navigating these difficult waters.

A Note on Rarity

All the charts of the series are extremely rare, they would have been issued in only small print runs, while the survival rate of such working sea charts is very low.

The only institutional examples of the present chart we can trace is part of a full set of the three charts held by the Biblioteca Nacional de España, please see this link:

http://bdh-rd.bne.es/viewer.vm?id=0000235289&page=1

Beyond that, of the series we can only trace an example of the chart for 'Março' (March), held by the University of London, Senate House Library.

The chart series was consolidated onto a single chart summarizing the 'Primeiro trimeste' of the year (January, February, March), under the same title, published in 1905; this chart is also extremely rare.

References: Biblioteca Nacional de España: MR/33-41/19; OCLC: 927731499, 940394193; Boletín de la Real academia de ciencias y artes de Barcelona (1908), p. 55; Bulletin de la Société de géographie de Lille, vols. 35-36 (1901), p. 76; Faculdade de Ciências de Lisboa, A Escola politecnica de Lisboa, nos. 1-13 (1937), p. 34; The Geographical Journal, vol. 18 (London, 1901), p. 247; Petermanns Mitteilungen, Ergänzungsheft 1901, p. 141; Universidade de Coimbra - Instituto Geofisico, Observacões meteorológicas e magnéticas e sismológicas, vols. 43-45 (1908), p. 150; Verhandlungen der Gesellschaft für Erdkunde zu Berlin, vol. 28 (1901), p. 470. Cf. (re: the chart from the series for March): University of London, Senate House Library: K: 1:4.

450 EUR


COMMISSÃO DE CARTOGRAPHIA

CARTA

de

VENTOS E CORRENTES

DO

OCEANO ATLANTICO

Janeiro

1ª SERIE . PARTE NORTE

Pelos officiaes da armada

J. J. de Barros

e

J. d'Oliveira J.r

SOB A DIRECÇÃO DO CONTRA-ALMIRANTE

João Carlos de Brito Capello

DIRECTOR DO OBSERVATORIO METEOROLOGICO DO INFANTE D. LUIZ

SECÇÃO DE METEOROLOGIA NAUTICA

1900

Leitura da carta

Em cada rectangulo em que esta carta é dividida, está inscripta uma rosa de ventos com os rumos de duas em duas quartas. Os numeros collocados nos prolongamentos d'esses rumos indicam a percentagem sobre 100 observações da frequencia dos ventos que sopram d'esses mesmos rumos. O numero inscripto no pequeno circulo central é a percentagem sobre 100 observações da frequencia das calmas. A somma total d'estes numeros deve pois prefazer 100. Os pequenos traços normaes aos rumos e traçados sobre os raios que os representam indicam pela sua contagem a força media do vento, segundo a escala de Beaufort; meio grau d'esta escala é representado por uma pequena farpa collocada na extremidade do raio.

A direcção media das correntes encontradas para cada rectangulo, é indicada por uma seta a tinta encarnada; e para a sua velocidade em 24 horas adoptou-se a escala de 1 millimetro por

18. Brazil – Japanese Immigration To Brazil São Paulo State

中島和夫. [Kazuo NAKAJIMA].

新案聖州地圖. [New Map of the Holy Land].

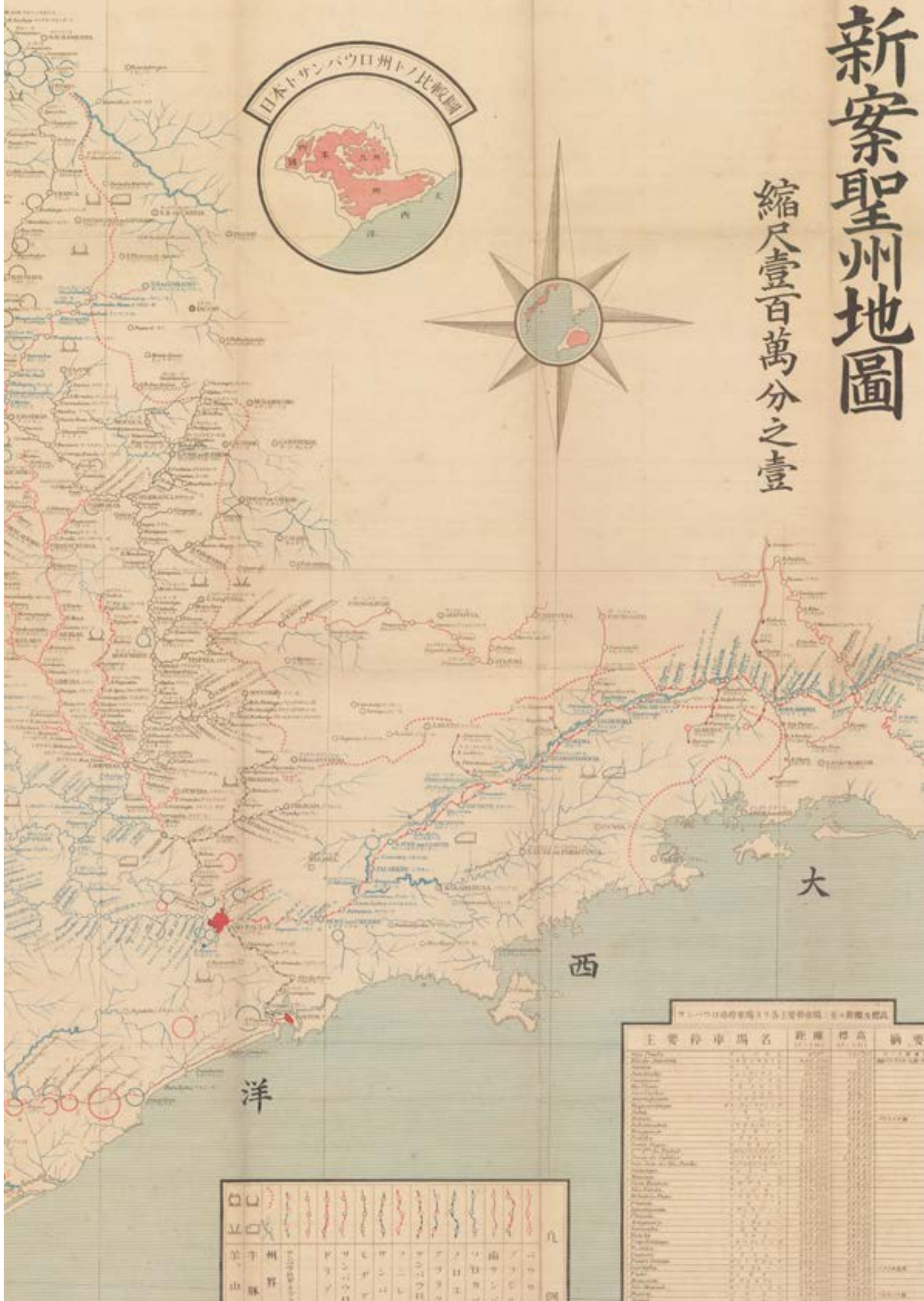
Tokyo: [海外興業株式會社. / Kaigai Kogyo Kabushiki Gaisha / Overseas Kogyo Co., Ltd.], [circa 1925].

Colour lithograph, with contemporary tax stamps and manuscript short title to verso, folding and housed in a contemporary Japanese Brazilian printed paper slipcase provided by the vendor in São Paulo (Good, evenly toned, wear along old folds, and a line of toning along vertical centrefold), 78.5 x 109 cm (31 x 43 inches).

A very rare large format Japanese map of São Paulo State, Brazil, showing the locations, nature and sizes of the Japanese immigrant communities in the region; the map was made towards the height of Japanese immigration to Brazil, which resulted in the largest Japanese diaspora in the world, that today numbers over 2 million people.

This fascinating and important map depicts Brazil's São Paulo State, the main destination for the waves of Japanese immigration that gave Brazil what remains today the world's largest Japanese diaspora. Beginning in 1908, thousands of Japanese farmers, fleeing poverty in their homeland came to work mainly on São Paulo's immense coffee estates. However, after much suffering and toil, the immigrants, through their intelligence and industry, attained a high degree of success, many leasing or buying their own agrarian estates, while other sought professional or entrepreneurial careers in the cities. Today over 1 million Nipo-brasileiros live in São Paulo State, forming a major pillar of the general society, playing an outsized role in business, academia, culture and politics.

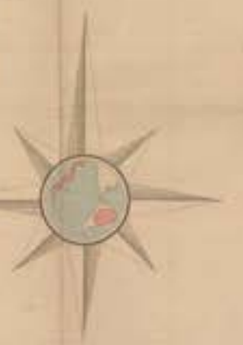
The present map was designed by the engineer Kazuo Nakajima and was printed in Tokyo around 1925 by the Kaigai Kogyo Kabushiki Gaisha (Overseas Kogyo Co., Ltd.). It was made to both inform the Japanese public about Japanese immigration to Brazil, as well as to educate prospective immigrants about their potential new homeland and the current state of their brethren in São Paulo State. The map appeared just before the greatest wave of Japanese immigration, during which between 1926 and 1935 132,225 Japanese immigrants arrived in Brazil.



新案聖州地圖

縮尺壹百萬分之壹





大西洋

土地所有者 ○ 約一、三五〇家族

所有土地面積 約六五、六〇〇町歩

借地耆新珈琲栽員 ○ 約二、六〇〇家族

借地面積 約八二、〇〇〇町歩

珈琲園労働者 ○ 約一三、〇〇〇家族

備考 圖中記入七ヶ日本數字ハ其家族數ヲ示ス

編者 土木技師 中島一男

發賣所 直輸入商 瀬木商店

In grand scale, São Paulo State and its immediate neighbouring areas (extending from Paraná State, in the west, and over to Rio de Janeiro city, in the east) is showcased in detail. São Paulo city can be seen in the lower centre, while the map labels every city and town of any significance and delineates all railways (all colour/symbol coded and labelled on the legend, lower right), the lifeblood of the state's huge and bustling agrarian economy.

Most importantly, as explained in the lower left, the coloured-coded circles identify the types of Japanese settlements around the state, with the size of circles made relative to the communities' population. The Japanese communities identified by Black Circles are populated by employee planation workers; Blue Circles represent estates leased by Japanese immigrants; while those marked by Red Circles are of estates owned by Japanese proprietors. Various symbols in the legend, lower right, explain different types of agrarian activities throughout the countryside.

To the best of our knowledge, no other map chronicles the locations, sizes, and nature of the Japanese communities in São Paulo State at what was a critical juncture, imbuing it with great academic value.

Interestingly, the map is housed within a contemporary printed paper sleave that was added to the map after it arrived in Brazil; it features an advertisement for a São Paulo farming goods store that was a local agent of the map.

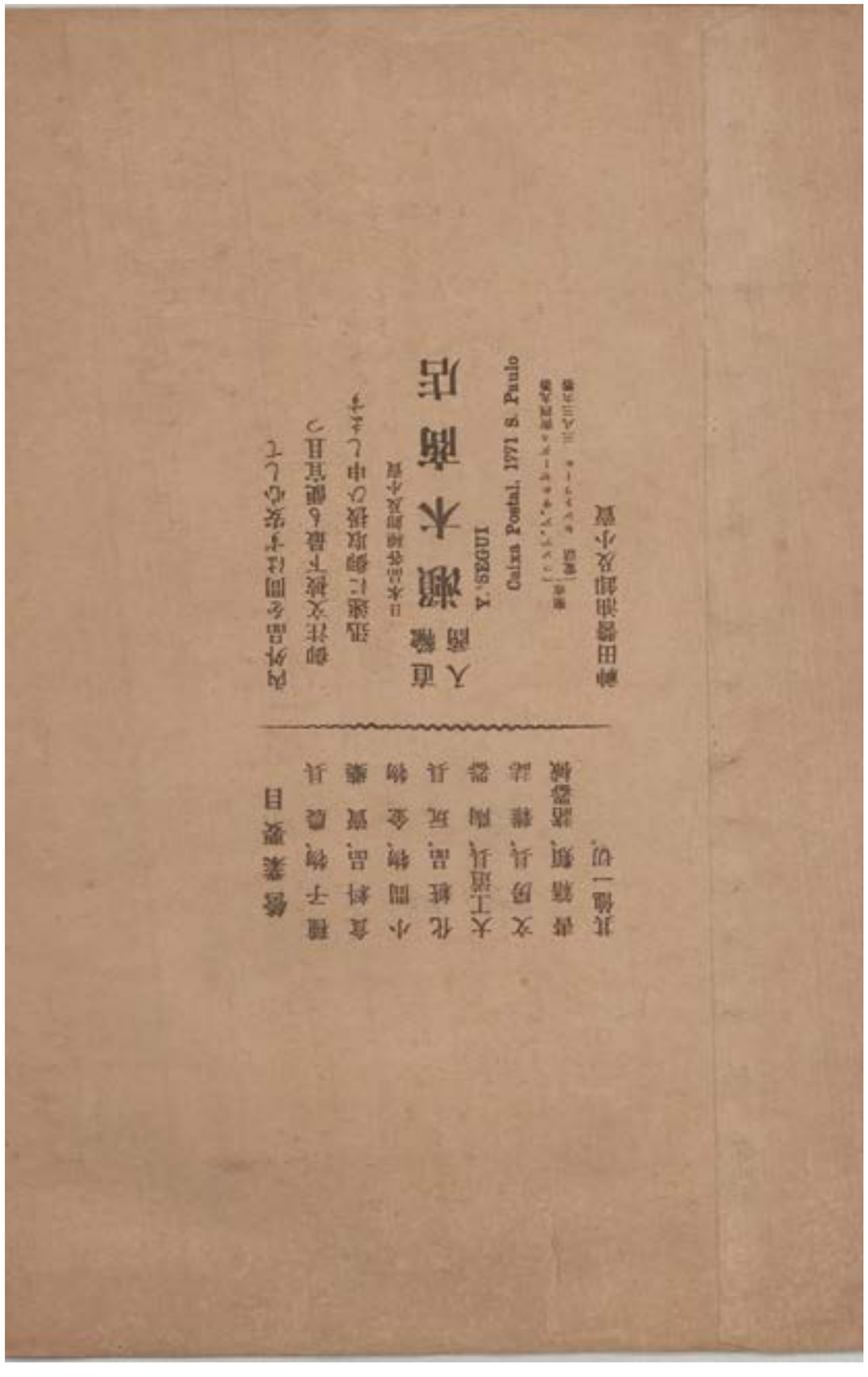
A Note on Rarity

The present issue of the map appears to be an early (if not first) edition of the map, published by the Kaigai Kogyo Kabushiki Gaisha. All other versions of the map of which we are aware, which date between 1926 and the mid-1930s, feature a revised title and different colouration, albeit using the same design template.

We have not been able to trace another example of the present edition of the map, while the seemingly later editions are rare, appearing infrequently on the market.

Nipo-brasileiros: Japanese Immigration to Brazil - Creating the World's Largest Japanese Diaspora
Japanese immigration to Brazil created the largest Japanese diaspora in the world – today around 2 million Brazilians can claim Japanese ancestry, as Nipo-brasileiros. About half of this population is concentrated in São Paulo State, where the Japanese Brazilian influence is, far from being a niche presence, central to the identity of the greater society.

During the Meiji Era in Japan (1868-1912), the country hyper-industrialized, and while this overall led Japan to attain a level of unprecedented wealth, this prosperity was concentrated in the cities. The rural areas, due to the abolition of the traditional feudal system and other economic realignments, suffered terribly, especially in southern Japan, causing dire poverty.



Consequently, thousands of Japanese farmers decided to leave Japan in the hopes of starting new lives in unfamiliar, faraway lands. Many of the initial waves of immigrants went to places such as California, British Columbia, Hawai'i and Peru.

Meanwhile, around the turn of the century, Brazil's agrarian sector, and its coffee plantations in particular, were booming. Yet, the great estates suffered from severe shortage of workers, especially skilled labour, while Japan had a surplus of under-employed labourers accustomed to semi-tropical and tropical agriculture.

In 1908, the first party of Japanese immigrants arrived in Brazil. They, and the other early arrivals that followed, were compelled to work in almost slave-like conditions, mostly on coffee plantations in São Paulo State.

However, the Nipo-brasileiros proved to be incredibly hard-working, patient and clever. Many saved up money, while groups of Japanese farmworkers pooled resources, and it was not long before many bought their own coffee plantations (as shown on the present map!). These enterprises often thrived, due to the industriousness of their proprietors.

The, albeit hard-won, success of the early Japanese Brazilians encouraged others to make the long voyage from the home country. While only 14,983 Japanese immigrated to Brazil between 1908 and 1914, from 1914 to 1940 over 164,000 Japanese immigrated to Brazil, with the majority of these arriving between 1926 and 1935. Around 75% of these immigrants settled in São Paulo State.

While many Nipo-brasileiros remained in the agrarian sector, others migrated to the cities, notably São Paulo, where the second generation became educated and followed entrepreneurial or professional careers. They proved to be incredibly disciplined and civic-minded and they gained a reputation for honesty and competence in a society that had chronic problems with corruption and disorder.

Today, Japanese Brazilians play a critical role in the economic and cultural life of Brazil that far transcends their size as constituting only 1% of the total population; this is especially true in São Paulo State, where over 1 million residents claim Japanese ancestry. While the Nipo-brasileiro identity and culture is not under existential threat, intermarriage outside of the community is today very common, such that the Japanese Brazilians have become highly integrated into the general Brazilian society.

References: Cf. (re: different edition:) National Diet Library: YG835-152; OCLC: 673531272.

1.800 EUR

19. Tokyo, Japan
Meiji Era Cartography

Seisuke YAMAMURA, Cartographer. / Shirobē ŌKURA, Publisher.

東京繪圖. [Tokyo ezu].

[Tokyo:] Ōkura Shirobē, Meiji 15 [1882].

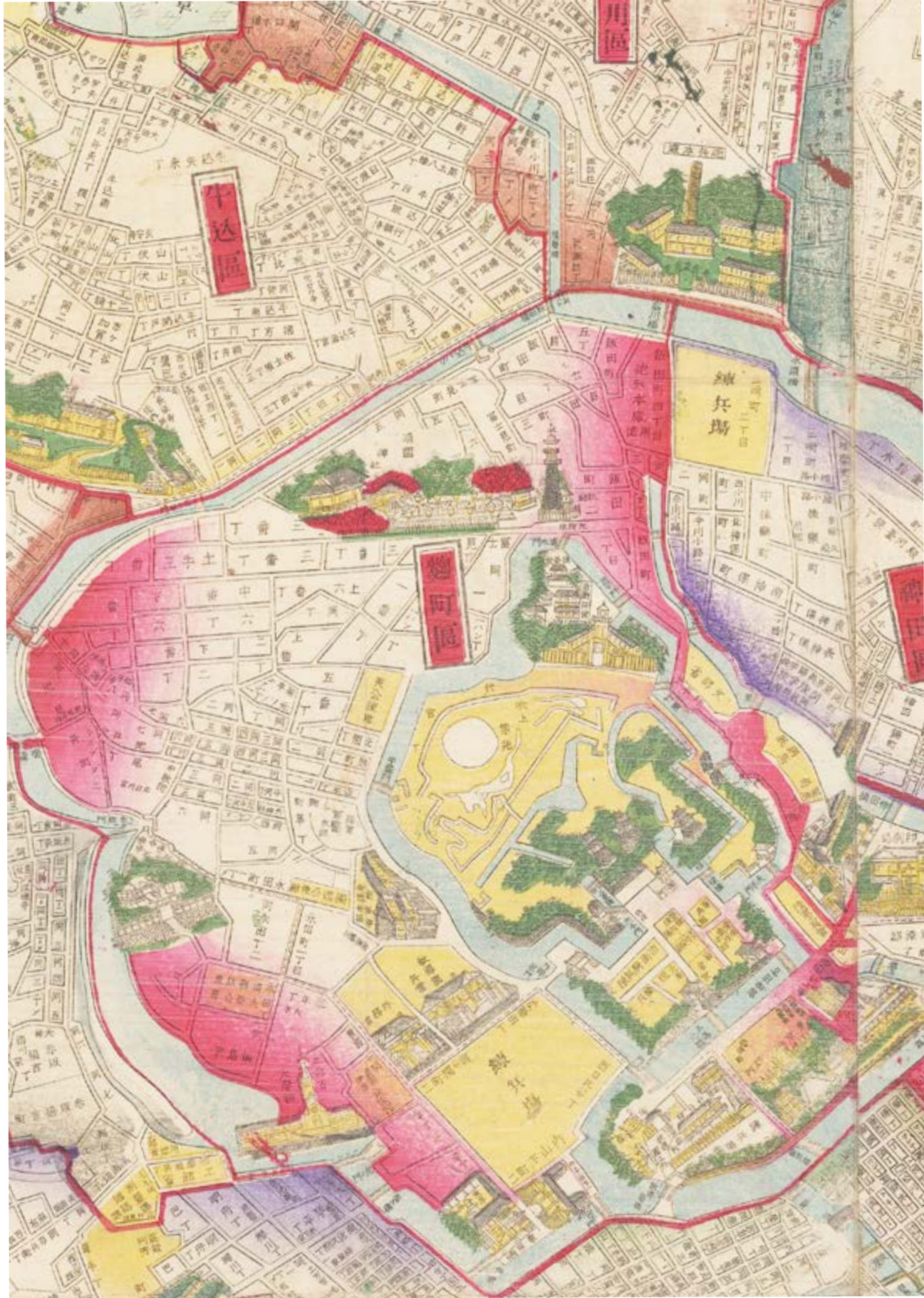
Copper engraving with original colour, on Japanese paper, folding into original plain yellow card covers bearing printed pastedown title label on pink paper (Very Good, resplendent original colours, very light even toning, some wear to covers), 50 x 71 cm (19.5 x 28 inches).

A very rare and resplendently colourful pageant of Meiji Era Tokyo, depicting the Japanese capital during a period of great prosperity and optimism, with its major palaces, temples and public edifices portrayed pictographically, a 'boutique' production drafted by the cartographer Seisuke Yamamura, and published by the wholesaler and maker of popular prints Shirobē Ōkura.

This resplendently coloured and beautifully designed map showcases Tokyo during the Meiji Era (1868 -1912), when it was the capital of a Japan that was in the process of rapidly transforming itself from an isolated agrarian society into a hyper-industrialized military power brimming with energy and optimism. It was a period of explosive growth, as by 1882, Tokyo had around 1 million residents, making it one of the largest cities in the world, as the relevant censuses recorded Tokyo's population to have grown from 595,905 in 1873 to 1,121,883 in 1886.

A lovely and intriguing feature of the map is that all the major palaces, temples and public buildings are shown pictographically. The imperial palace complex occupies the pride of place in the city centre, while Tokyo's bustling port hugs the bay. Incredibly detailed, the map labels all its major streets, canals and sites, while the different neighbourhoods are outlined in their own brilliant hues and labelled by attractive crimson-coloured registers.

Seisuke Yamamura was a boutique cartographer active in Tokyo from the late 1870s to late '80s, who is recorded to have made several maps of Tokyo and Japan, of which the present map is his best known work.



東京繪圖

Shirobē Ōkura was a Tokyo wholesaler and publisher who was most active in the 1870s and ‘80s. Of his publishing activities, cartography was a an aside, as he was best known for producing popular ukiyo-o prints and reproducing painting of famous contemporary Japansese artists.

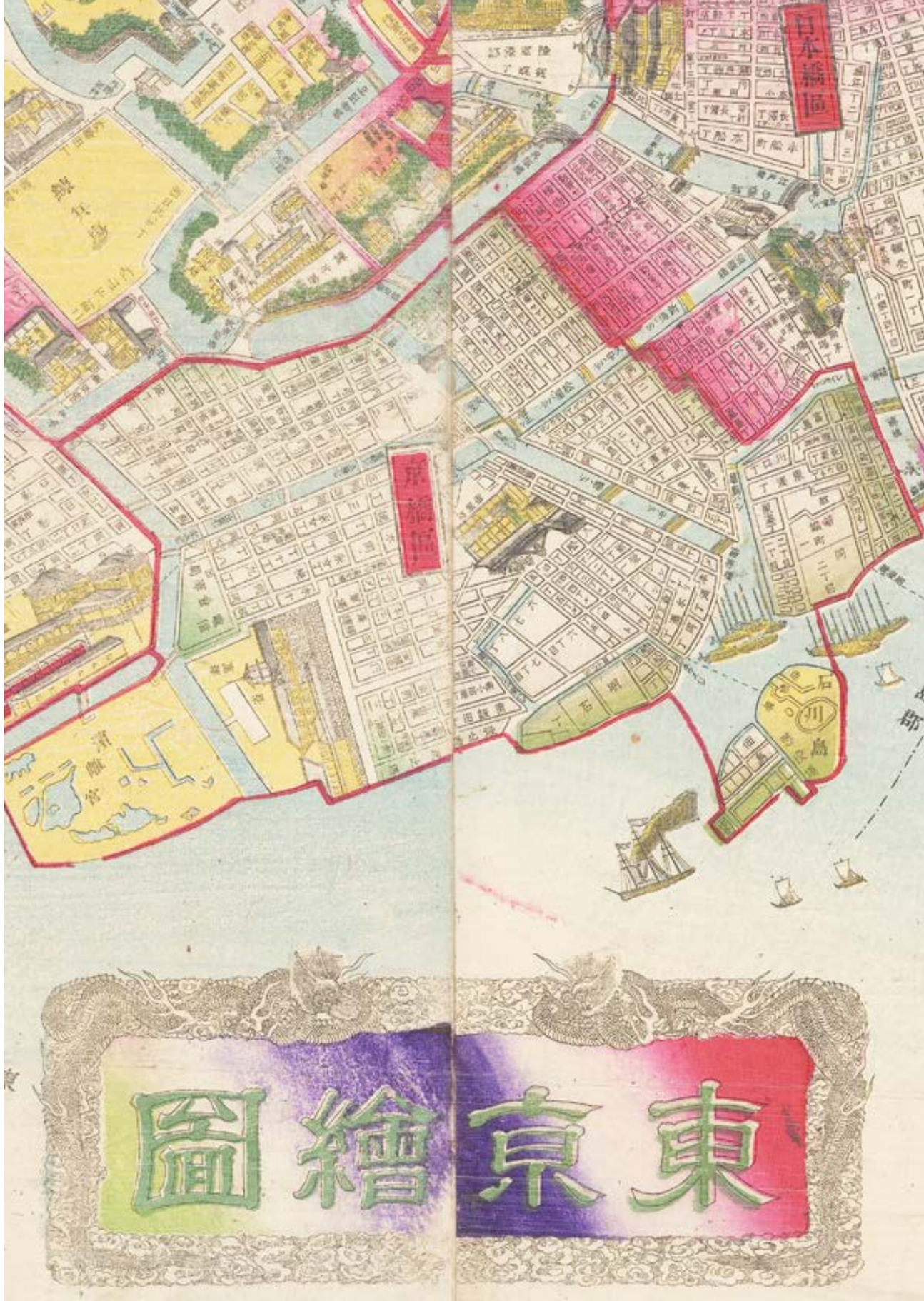
A Note on Editions and Rarity

The present work was a commercial success that ran into six editions, printed in 1881, 1882 (being of the present example, the 2nd edition), 1883, 1884, 1886 and 1888.

However, the map, as a boutique production, was only issued in limited print runs, while being quite fragile, it seems to have had a low survival rate. All editions are today very rare; we can trace only 2 institutional examples of the present 1882 edition, held by the University of California – Berkeley and National Diet Library (Tokyo), while the other issues are similarly uncommon.

References: University of California – Berkeley: East Asian Rare Eb 55; National Diet Library (Tokyo): 11150/3117, OCLC: 21808710.

980 EUR



20. Osaka
Fifth National Industrial Exhibition

園地新市阪大
園と圏波難前車七拾四百四阪大

Osaka: Meiji 36 [1903].

Colour print, 54 x 79 cm (21.2 x 31.1 inches) (soft folds, small holes in the image).

An attractive illustrated ephemeral map of Osaka, made for the Fifth National Industrial Exhibition

The Fifth National Industrial Exhibition was held in 1903 in Osaka and was the first of such kind to be open for foreign exhibitors. The exhibitors were 47 Japanese prefectures and 16 colonies and other countries, such as Belgium, China, France, Germany, United Kingdom and the United States.

Indigenous people from Africa, India and the Malay peninsula had to pay a special rate to enter.

All the buildings were destroyed after the event, except of two, which were sent to Taiwan, first a dance stage and the other as a shire to prince Kitashirakawa Yoshihisa. Our map, partly written in English, showcases the locations and appearance of the most important pavilions.

Worldcat does not list any institutional examples.

440 EUR



大阪市新地圖

大阪四百四拾七年前難波圖之圖

21. Early 20th Century Map of Tunis

E. TARDY

Plan de Tunis Dressé en 1904 par E. Tardy, Géomètre principal du Service Topographique. 1 : 8 000 Hayet et Vannet, Dessinateurs.

Tunis: Danguin 1904.

Colour print, folded in original wrappers, 65 x 100 cm (25.6 x 39.4 inches), (soft folds with minor wear, light age-toning in the lower left margin, tiny tears in margins, but overall in a good , clean condition).

A rare and highly detailed map of Tunis during its urban revolution with marked most important buildings and lists of hundreds of street names

In the late 19th century Tunis under the French protectorate developed in a modern city, with western urban plan, large boulevards and modern buildings. Our map showcases the city in 1904, as it looked like during this urban evolution, which lasted until 1914, the beginning of the WWI.

Marked are most important buildings, hundreds of street names and important locations such as a Greek and Jewish cemetery.

The map is very rare and we could only find one institutional example (Bibliothèque nationale de France).

In the later years the map was sold without the lists of streets in the left and right margin and with the new title mounted over the old one, no doubt to conceal the outdated date of the publication.

References: OCLC 494961211.

550 EUR

IMPASSES

RUES

PLAN DE TUNIS

Dressé en 1904 par E. TARDY

Ingénieur principal du Service Topographique

Echelle 1:5000

OUEST

NORD

LAC SEDJOUMI

LAC DE TUNIS

Saint-Henri

Terrain de manœuvres de la Garde

Fort Rhilis

Mélassine

Hôpital Civil

Hôpital Militaire

Forgemol

Terrain de Casernes

Ville-Ville

Parc du Belvédère

Quartier du Belvédère Supérieur (Plaisance)

Hôpital Pasteur

Hôpital Italien

La Manouba

Fort Sidi Hassen

Delisseville

Champ de Mars

Montplaisir

Terrain de la Société { A- Section du Passage des Chameaux
B- Terrains du Belvédère des Anglais

22. Florence City Map

A. BIRGA

Pianta monumentale di Firenze

Florence: Società Editrice Fiorentina [s.d., possibly circa 1910].

Chromolithograph with original illustrated wrappers, 54 x 77 cm (21.3 x 30.3 inches) (soft folds with tiny holes on crossings, small repaired tear in the upper left part, wrappers fragile with chips and loss of paper, otherwise in a good condition).

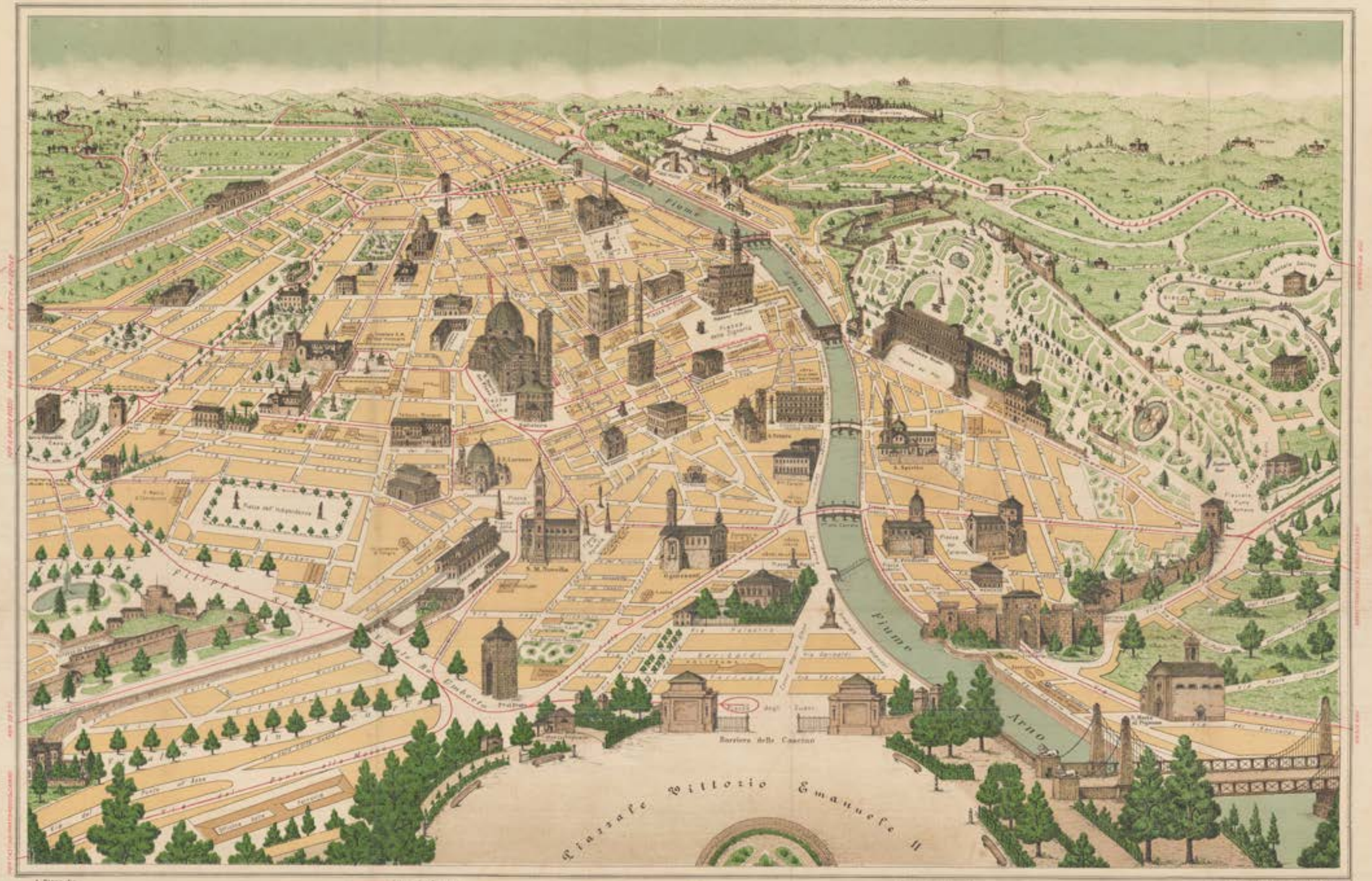
A decorative bird's eye view shows Florence with its most famous monuments. The red lines mark the omnibus and tram lines.

The map was probably made in the first years of the 20th century, after the tram lines were electrified in 1898.

350 EUR


Piazza del Duomo
Battistero
S. Maria del Fiore
S. Lorenzo
Cappella Medicea
Piazza Aldobrandini
Piazza della Stazione
STAZIONE CENTRALE
S. M. Novella
Piazza S. M. Novella
Ognissanti
Piazza della Signoria
Palazzo Vecchio
Uffizi
Piazza S. Firenze
S. Croce
Piazza S. Croce
Piazza Manin
Piazza Vittorio Emanuele
Piazza Beccaria
Piazza Indipendenza
Piazza Poggi
Piazza Donatello
Piazza Alberti
Piazza Salvemini
Piazza Dalmazia
Piazza Leopoldo
Piazza Ferrucci
Piazza Tasso
Piazza Gavinana
Piazza Piave
Piazza Ferrucci
Piazza Ferdinando
Piazza Ferrucci
Piazza Ferrucci
Piazza Ferrucci

PIANTA MONUMENTALE DI FIRENZE



23. Arabia / Levant / Egypt
World War I / Hejaz Railway

FREYTAG & BERNDT.

Kriegskarte von Ägypten, Palästina und Arabien.

Vienna: G. Freytag & Berndt, [1914].

Colour lithograph, folding into original tan printed paper wrappers (Very Good, overall clean, light even patina, a couple very small tears from bottom margin with archival repairs from verso, covers with areas of toning and light wear, old mss. ownership inscription to front cover), 55 x 79.5 cm (21.5 x 31 inches).

A rare Austrian large format map of the Arabian Peninsula, Egypt and the Levant, made in the early days of World War I, when these regions were theatres of dramatic action, the results of which created the modern Middle East; published by the esteemed Vienna map house of Freytag & Berndt.

This rare map was made by the leading Viennese map house of Freytag & Berndt (founded 1878) towards the end of 1914, in the early days of World War I. It is one of the few maps of the period to depict the entire Arabian Peninsula, along with Egypt and the most critical section of the Levant. These regions were to become one of the most dramatic theatres of war, during which Ottoman-German forces (which included small contingent of Austro-Hungarian soldiers) mounted two shocking attacks upon the Suez Canal, the lifeline of the British Empire, before being repulsed. Further south, in Hejaz, the Ottomans were to face the Arab Revolt (1916-8), in part led by 'Lawrence Arabia', that wrested control over the regions that contained the holiest cities of Islam from the Sultan, while threatening to sever the Hejaz Railway, the Ottomans' only link to the Red Sea. Unlike the brutal stalemate that that occurred along the Western Front, the war on the Middle East was one of dramatic action and surprising twists and turns. The present map would have allowed Austrian and German audiences to follow the events that played out in unfamiliar, faraway lands.

The map takes in much the Levant, with Damascus, the headquarters of the Ottoman German forces in the region, near the top centre. To the southeast is Egypt, with the Suez Canal, the ultimate strategic prize in the Middle East, and Cairo, the regional Headquarters of the British-Allied command. The map features a complete depiction of the Arabian Peninsula, which is shown here with maximal Ottoman boundaries, which extend far beyond what Istanbul controlled on the ground. Not only are the Ottomans shown to control the entire Arabian littoral of the Red Sea down through

G. Freytags
Kriegskarte
von
Ägypten, Palästina
und Arabien.

MITTELLÄNDISCHES MEER
Cypern
LIBYEN
Unter-Ägypten
Ober-Ägypten
ÄGYPTEN
Libysche Wüste
SAHARA
oder
Große
Wüste
NUBIEN
ENGLISCH
ÄGYPTISCHER
SUDAN
ABESSINIEN
ROTES MEER
ARABIEN
Nil-Delta
KAIRO
ALEXANDRIA
Wadi Natrun
Fajum
Mareotis
Libysche Wüste-Plateau
ULAD ALI
Nil
Nil-Thal
Nil-Kanal
Suez-Kanal
Suez
Sinai
Halbinsel Sinai
Wadi Tumilat
Bitter-Seen
Timsah-See
Menzaleh-See
Serbonischer See
Pelusium
Damiette
Rosetta
Kanopischer Nil-Arm
Canopus
Abukir
Abukir-Bay
Aboukir
Rhamanieh
Ramleh
Gaza
Rafah
Wadi el Arish
Arish
Katia
Suez
Tor
Sinai
Ras Mohammed
Sharm
Ras Nasrani
Ras Benas
Ras Abu Somer
Ras Abu Schar
Ras Gemsah
Ras Hamata
Ras Elba
Ras Kasar
Ras Kasr
Ras Abu Schar
Ras Abu Somer
Ras Nasrani
Ras Mohammed
Ras Benas

Hejaz, Asia and North Yemen (which they did), but it is also shown to possess the Nejd (the territory of the Ottomans' enemies, the Wahabis) and the Persian Gulf coast from Kuwait down to Al Hofuf (in modern Saudi Arabia). In truth, Kuwait was a British Protectorate while the Ottoman presence in the Gulf was limited to the southeastern tip of Iraq. Bahrain is correctly shown to be a British protectorate (it was the main Allied naval base in the Gulf), while Oman, a British ally, is shown to have suzerainty over Qatar, the Emirates, while ruling its own core territory. The British possess South Yemen, including the Hadramawt. The physical depiction of Arabia is quite detailed, labeling deserts, and ridges, while caravan routes, towns and oases are marked.

Special mention should be given to the Hejaz Railway, the route of which is clearly depicted upon the map, along with its proposed (but never realized) extensions. The railway was a legendary project that aimed to complete a 1,750 km-long fixed link between Damascus and Mecca, the destination of the Hajj, the greatest pilgrimage of the Muslim faith. Ottoman Sultan Abdul Hamid II (reigned 1876-1909) initiated the endeavour in order to solidify his claim to be the Caliph, the Guardian of Islam, by assisting thousands of the faithful to safely make the pilgrimage, while providing the Ottoman Army with a rapid route to the Hejaz, a region that had long chafed under Turkish rule. The project was funded by subscriptions from Muslims worldwide, but was largely reliant upon German engineering and technology.

Construction of the Hejaz Railway commenced in 1901 and completed and opened for service between Damascus and Medina in 1908 (the intended continuation to Mecca was never realized). The year 1914 represented the apogee of the Hejaz Railway's operations, as it enjoyed its highest ever volumes and revenues.

A Note on Rarity

The present map is rare. We can trace 7 institutional examples, held by the Österreichischen Nationalbibliothek; Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin; Library of Congress; Universitätsbibliothek Leipzig; Technische Informationsbibliothek (Hannover, Germany); Deutsche Nationalbibliothek (Leipzig); and the Biblioteca Civica di Rovereto (Italy). Beyond that, we are aware of only a single other example as having appeared on the market in recent years.

World War I in Arabia, Egypt and the Levant: A Dramatic Clash of Empires

The Ottoman Empire entered World War I on the German side in November 1914, a momentous event that was not entirely expected. The Levant and Egypt were strategically critical for both sides. Britain had to defend the Suez Canal, the lifeline of its empire, while Palestine, Lebanon and Syria, mainly populated by Arabs who resented the sultan's rule, were seen to comprise the 'soft underbelly' of the Ottoman Empire. For the Sultan, who claimed the be the 'Caliph of Islam', maintaining at least de jure control over Hejaz, with the holy cities of Islam (Mecca and Medina), was central to Ottoman legitimacy. The Hejaz railway attained immense military importance as the

Ottomans' only link to the Red Sea, every stakeholder knew from the outset that the line was henceforth a prime target for attack by Britain, or her local proxies.

In the Levant-Egypt theatre, the British Imperial forces, headquartered in Cairo, assumed the form of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force (EEF). The Central Powers side, headquartered in Damascus, was dominated by Ottoman Troops, but had a mixed Turkish-German command structure.

For the first two years of the war, the Ottoman-German side was generally on the offensive, terrifying the British by invading the Sinai and mounting two (albeit unsuccessful) assaults upon the Suez Canal. However, in 1916, the British were gradually able to improve their performance in Egypt, holding the enemy well away from the canal.

Meanwhile, the Arab Revolt (June 1916 – October 1918), in which forces loyal to the Sharif of Mecca, advised by 'Lawrence of Arabia', mounted an insurgency against the Ottomans in Hejaz and Transjordan, began to sap the Sublime Porte's strength and their authority in the Arab World. Lawrence's Arab fighters aimed to disrupt, if not sever, the Hejaz Railway, and from March to December 1917, they insurgents and the British mounted five significant operations against the line. This included the bombing of Al-Ula Station, raiding other stations in Hejaz, including Tabuk and Aba el Naam (between Al-Ula and Medina), while derailing a train near Tabuk. Moreover, in the Spring of 1918, the British mounted two, ultimately unsuccessful, invasions of Transjordan, of which one of their primary objectives was the seizing and severing the Hejaz Railway.

Contrary to the portrayal of the Ottomans in David Lean's epic film Lawrence of Arabia (1962) as blundering clowns, the Sultan's troops and engineers did a remarkably good job protecting the line and quickly repairing it in the wake of enemy attacks. For the duration of the war, they controlled almost all the railway most of the time, keeping it running in most sectors.

Returning to the Levant Theatre, by the beginning of 1917, the EEF had turned the tables, crossing onto Palestine and, albeit with difficulty, taking Jerusalem in December of that year.

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

The gridlock was only shattered by the Battle of Megiddo, the 'Breakthrough at Nablus' (September 19-25, 1918), whereupon a force of 70,000 British Imperial troops, under

General Edmund Allenby, backed by over 4,000 Hejazi warriors, broke the lines of an Ottoman-German force of 35,000 troops commanded by General Liman von Sanders.

In the wake of Megiddo, the EEF and their Hejazi allies (who had moved north, having secured control of most of Hejaz and Southern Transjordan) embarked upon a campaign to conquer Syria and Lebanon in anticipation of the end of the war; such an achievement would strengthen the Entente's leverage in any post-war settlement.

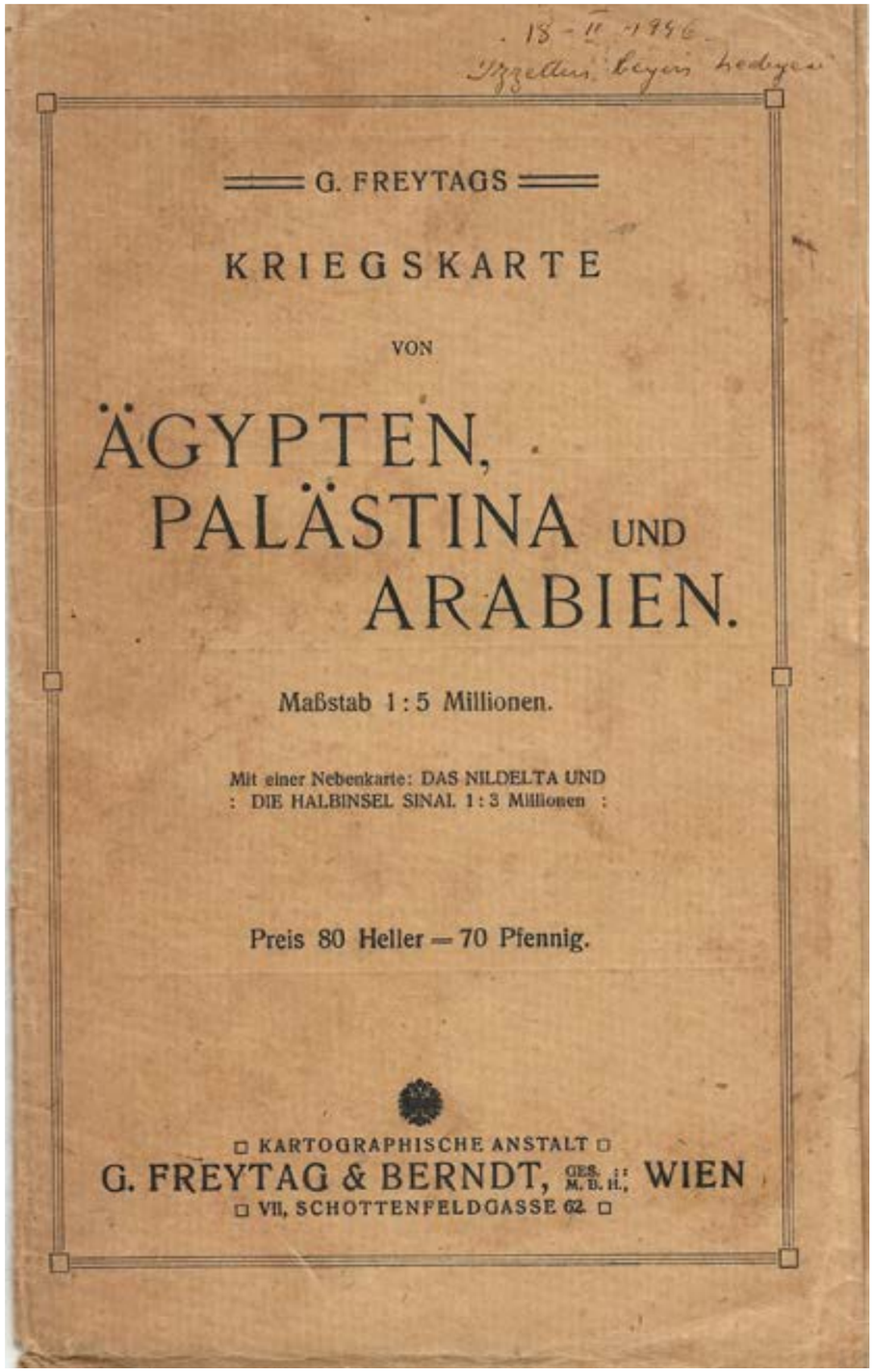
In what became known as the 'Pursuit to Haritan' the British-Hejazi forces chased the Ottoman Yıldırım Army as they retreated northwards. They mounted their offensive in two prongs, one departed from Haifa along the coast, on September 29, while the other would attempt to conquer Damascus (the headquarters of the Ottoman-German forces in the Levant and Arabia), before moving north through the interior, up the Beqaa Valley, and then over to Homs, Hama and Aleppo.

The Entente forces captured Damascus on October 1, 1918, just after the Ottoman-Germans beat a hasty retreat northward. Lawrence of Arabia, who was part of the conquering force, was disappointed not to have been amongst the first Entente troops to enter the city, especially as he envisaged Damascus as the future capital of an independent and unified Arab state.

The Entente offensive continued until the Ottoman forces were chased to Haritan, Syria (today commonly known in English as Hraytan), just outside of Aleppo. After fierce fighting in that vicinity, the armies gained word that the Sublime Porte and Britain had signed the Armistice of Mudros (October 30, 1918), which formally ended the Ottoman's participation in World War I. It also ensured the collapse of the Ottoman Empire and the preconditions that led to the birth of the modern Middle East and the Republic of Turkey.

References: Österreichischen Nationalbibliothek: K II 96546; Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin: 8" Kart. V 74210; Library of Congress: G7420 19-- .F7; OCLC: 256327596, 1184742794; Bulletin of the American Geographical Society, Band 47 (1915), p. 399; Petermanns Mitteilungen, Globus (1915), p. 127; Streffleurs militärische Zeitschrift, vol. 55 (1914), no. 269; Tonindustrie-Zeitung und Keramische Rundschau: Zentralblatt für das Gesamtgebiete der Steinen und Erden, Band 39, Ausgabe 1 (1915), p. 82; Weltwirtschaft: Monatsschrift für Weltwirtschaft und Weltverkehr, Band 5 (1915), p. 232; Urania, Band 8 (1915), p. 63.

960 EUR



24. Ottoman Wall Map of Asia

Mehmed Reşid Efendi - Haji Mehmet Nasrullah

مكمل اسيا خريطه سى
[Map of Entire Asia]

Istanbul: Mahmud Bey Matbaası - Tefeyyüz Kütüphanesi 1324 [1908].

Colour lithograph, originally mounted on linen, 58 x 90 cm (22.8 x 35.4 inches), (varnish age-toned with tiny cracks in the folds, minor staining, loss of image in the middle upper part with hand-coloured retouches and replaced linen on the back)

A rare Ottoman wall map of Asia with in-set maps of Turkey with the Levant, the Arabian Peninsula and China with Korea and Japan was made in 1908. The colours mark various countries and European colonies. The two educators, who cooperated on the map were Mehmed Reşid Efendi and Mehmet Nasrullah.

Not much is known about Mehmet Nasrullah, except that he worked as an educator. He could be identical with a certain Al-Hac Nasir Al-Dagistani, who graduated from a military school in 1883, with his name suggesting, that he was from Dagestan. Mehmet Nasrullah is most famous for his atlas Atlaslı coğrafiya-yi Osmani from 1910. He also cooperated on at least 5 wall maps and another atlas.

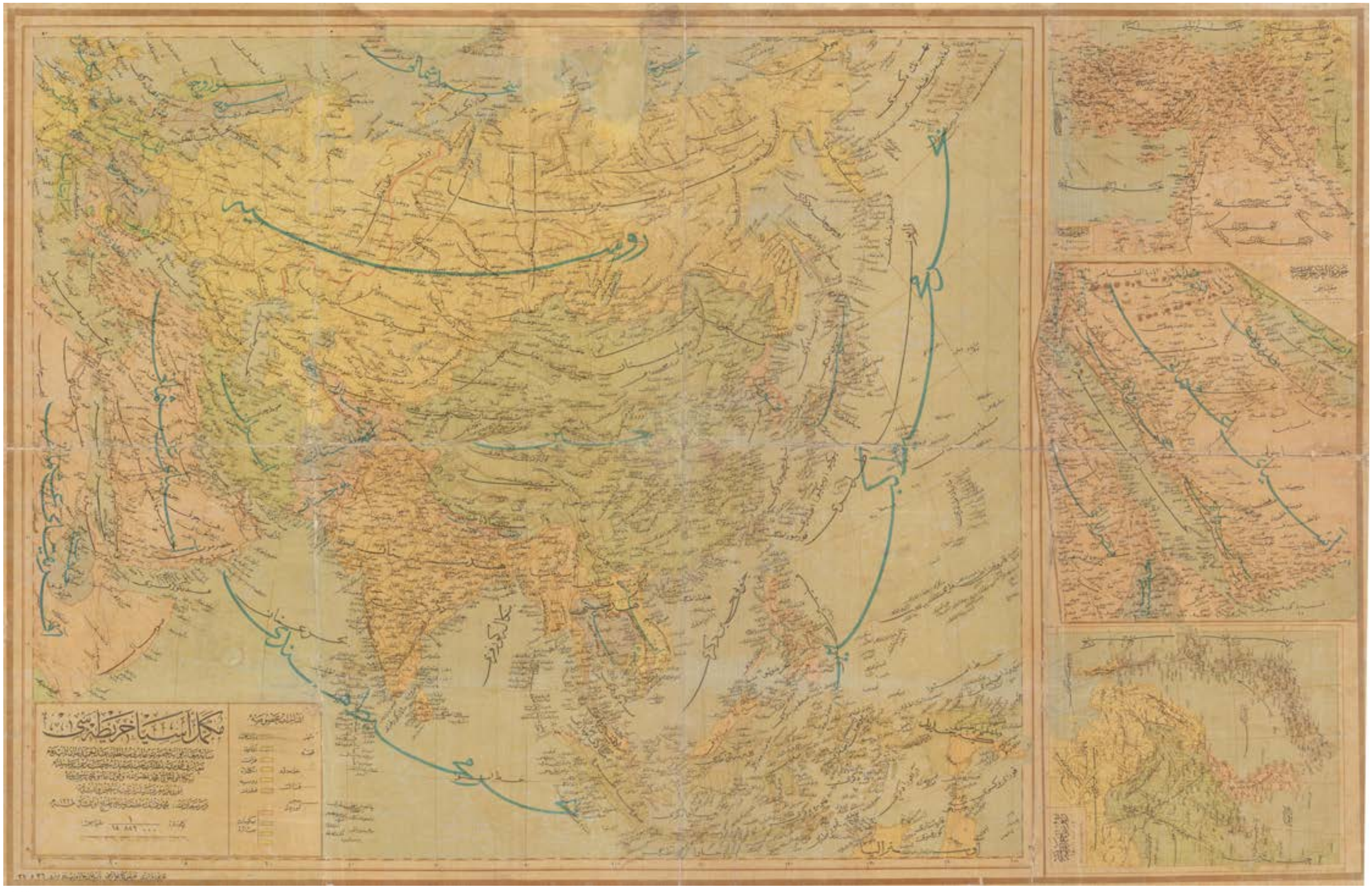
His first wall map of Asia was printed in 1898 (1314 AH) and this enlarged second one, in 1908.

Also not much is known about Mehmed Reşid. He is probably identical with a teacher of French language, who wrote several works on geography (Cf. Osmanlı coğrafya literatürü tarihi, p. 339, no. 237).

We could not find any institutional examples on Worldcat.

References: Osmanlı coğrafya literatürü tarihi. History of Geographical Literature during the Ottoman Period, 2000, pp. 401, 404, no. 294/6.

1.400 EUR


روسیه
مکمل آسیا خریطه سی

25. Ottoman Map of the Balkans

Mehmed Reşid Efendi - Mehmet Nasrullah

مفصل بالقان شبي جزيره سى خريطه سى
[Mufassal Balkan Şeb-i Ceziresi Haritası / Detailed Map of the Balkan Peninsula]

Istanbul: Mahmud Bey Matbaası - Tefeyyüz Kütüphanesi.1328 [1912].

Colour lithograph, 86 x 120 cm (33.8 x 47.2 inches), (soft folds with tiny tears and pin size holes on the crossings, minor staining, otherwise in a good condition).

A rare Ottoman map of the Balkans, representing the peninsula on the eve of the Balkan Wars

A large, separately issued map of the Balkans showcases the area a year before the Balkan Wars, where the Ottoman Empire lost larger bulks of its European territory.

The in-set maps on the left showcase the Balkans in the time of sultan Murad I., Suleiman the Magnificent and after the Berlin conference. The two maps in the corner of the larger image represent the Straits of Dardanelles and Bosporus.

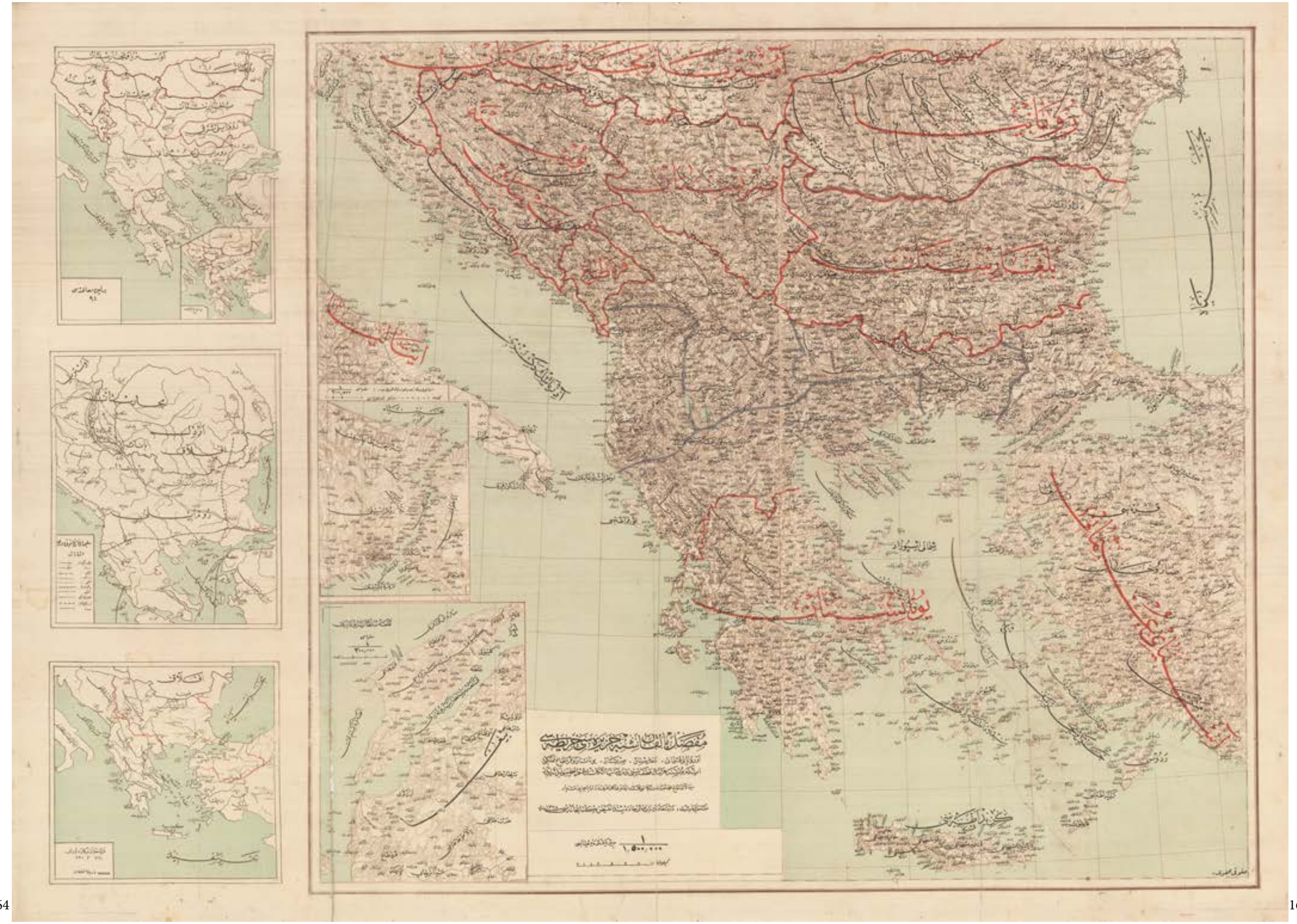
The map was made by two Ottoman educators Mehmed Reşid Efendi and Mehmet Nasrullah. Not much is known about Mehmet Nasrullah, except that he worked as an teacher. He could be identical with a certain Al-Hac Nasir Al-Dagistani, who graduated from a military school in 1883, with his name suggesting, that he was from Dagestan.

Mehmet Nasrullah is most famous for his atlas Atlaslı coğrafiya-yi Osmani from 1910. He also cooperated on at least 5 wall maps and another atlas.

The map is very rare and is not listed in the bibliography od Ottoman maps (Osmanlı coğrafya literatürü tarihi. History of Geographical Literature during the Ottoman Period, 2000).

850 EUR





26. Ottoman Map of Iraq

عثمان نوری [Osman Nuri, Sabık Coğrafya-yı Askeri Muavini Piyade Kol Ağası / Senior Chief Military Cartographer for the Infantry].

جغرافیای عسکری و عثمانی درسلرینه مخصوص نهرین حریطه سی
[Map of Mesopotamia for Specific Military and Ottoman Geographical Operations]

Istanbul: مکتب حربیه مطبعه سی [Maktaba Harbiye-yi Matbaası / War Office Press] [circa 1905-1910].

Colour lithograph, 81 x 56 cm (31.9 x 22 inches), (slightly stained, soft folds, tiny tears and holes in margins).

A map of Iraq, expanding from the area north of the Lake Van in the north-west to the Persian Gulf in the South-East made by the Ottoman Military Office in Istanbul and marking the planned railway projects.

A detailed map of Kuwait was made around 1905 or 1910 in Istanbul by the War Office for the Ottoman military and engineers, working in the area. Marked are borders, roads and planned railroads, not all of which were ever finished. The first railway in Iraq opened in 1914 between Baghdad and Samarra, a distance of 120km. The in-set map showcases the railroad to Aleppo, where the station was not finished until 1912.

The area between Euphrates and Tigris at the time represented an important new developing stretch of the Ottoman Empire, which with the Baghdad Railway under construction opened new possibilities on the field of military, economy, engineering and agriculture.

The area gained a special importance with the discovery of the oil and the first oil pipeline in the Middle East at the Ahwaz area of the Arabistan region of Persia (today Khuzistan Province, Iran), completed in 1912, which connected the Masjed Soleyman Oilfield with the Anglo-Persian Oil Company's refinery at Abadan.
As the pipeline is not yet marked, the map could be dated before 1912, possibly between circa 1905-1910.

The cartographer Osman Nuri was an esteemed late Ottoman cartographer, who worked for the military office, yet not much is known about his life. In 1909 (1325) he made a wall map of the Arabian Peninsula and around this time a more common wall map of Anatolia (Anadolu haritası) (Osmanlı coğrafya literatürü tarihi. History of Geographical Literature during the Ottoman Period, 2000, nos. 282 and 433).

750 EUR



27. Survey of the Adana Massacre
Ottoman Statistics

اطنة ولاىتى اغتشاش خريطه سى
[Adana Vilayet-i iğtişâş haritası, 1325 / Map of Massacre [or Rebellion] of the Adana Vilayet, 1909]

[Istanbul:] 1325 [1909].

Manuscript in black and pink on waxed cloth, 38 x 42 cm (15 x 16.5 inches), (minor staining, soft folds, but overall in a good condition).

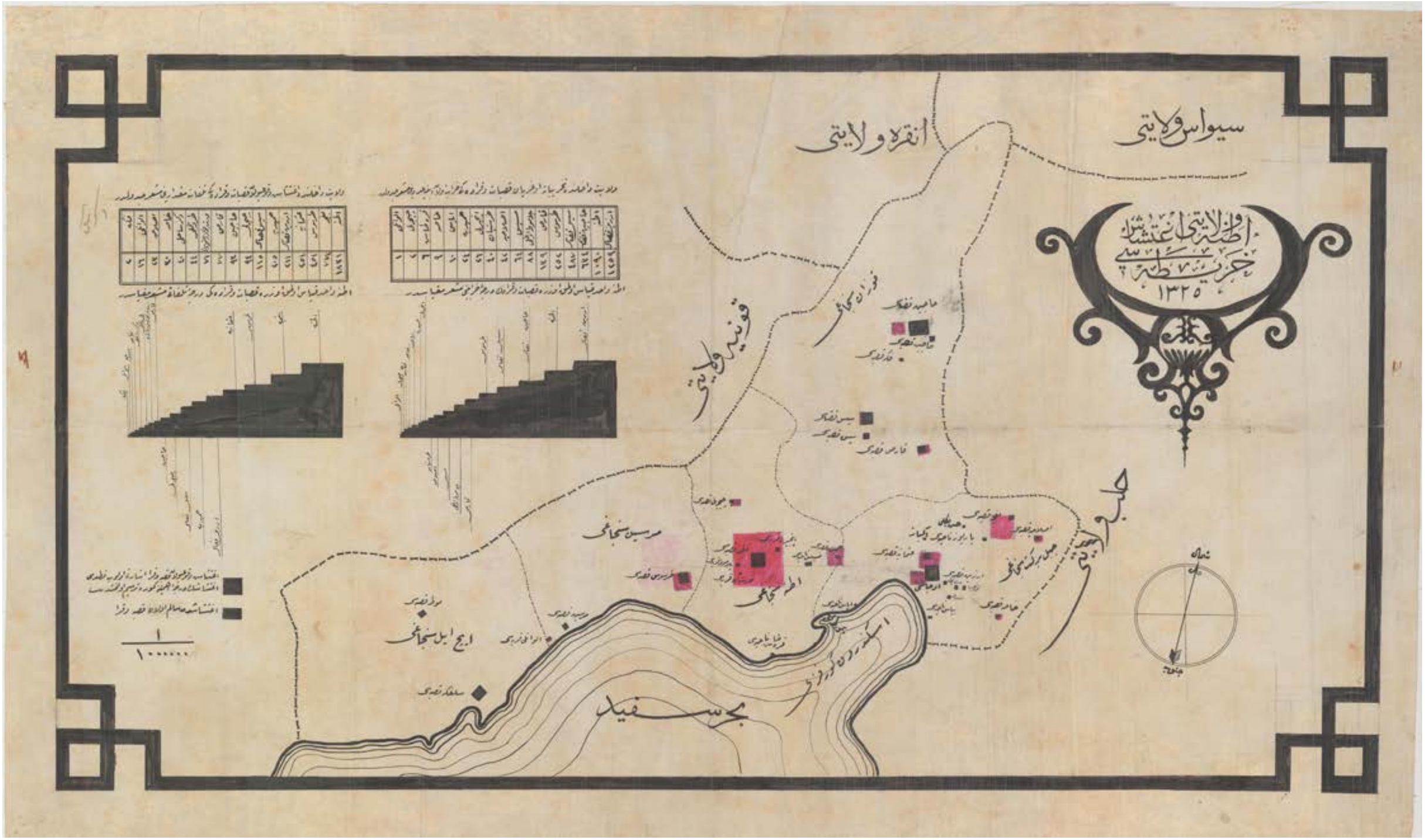
A unique Ottoman manuscript map representing the statistics of the riots in the Vilayet of Adana and the massacre of the mostly Armenian population

This beautifully designed, yet indescribably sad statistic map, represents the grim statistics of the Adana massacre, which occurred in 1909 in the Ottoman Empire under the leadership of sultan Abdul Hamid II.

In 1908, the Christian minority, being mostly Armenians and Assyrians, of the Adana Vilayet embraced the Young Turks Revolution, which successfully restored the Constitution and ended the absolute rule of sultan Abdul Hamid II, who capitulate in the summer of 1908.

The Young Turks' victory was short-lived. Already on April 13th, 1909, in a so called 31 March Incident, conservative counter revolutionists overthrew the new government and the Sultan suspended the Constitution. The new sultan Mehmed V, Abdul Hamid's half-brother, was proclaimed on April 27th.

The Adana massacre occurred on April 14th, a day after the conservative counter-revolutionists took over the power in Istanbul. It started with a large riot, when the Muslim mob of the Adana Vilayet attacked the Christian, mostly Armenian and Assyrian inhabitants. According to today's information over 20.000 people were killed. The massacre is considered a prelude to the Armenian genocide half of a decade later. Our map represents the statistics of the riots among the Muslim and non-Muslim inhabitants of various cities of the Adana Vilayet, marked with pink and black square. The left chart in the upper left corner marks the number of the victims in various cities. Today's known statistic vaguely matches the one on the map, except of Adana, where later records listed almost thousand more dead people.

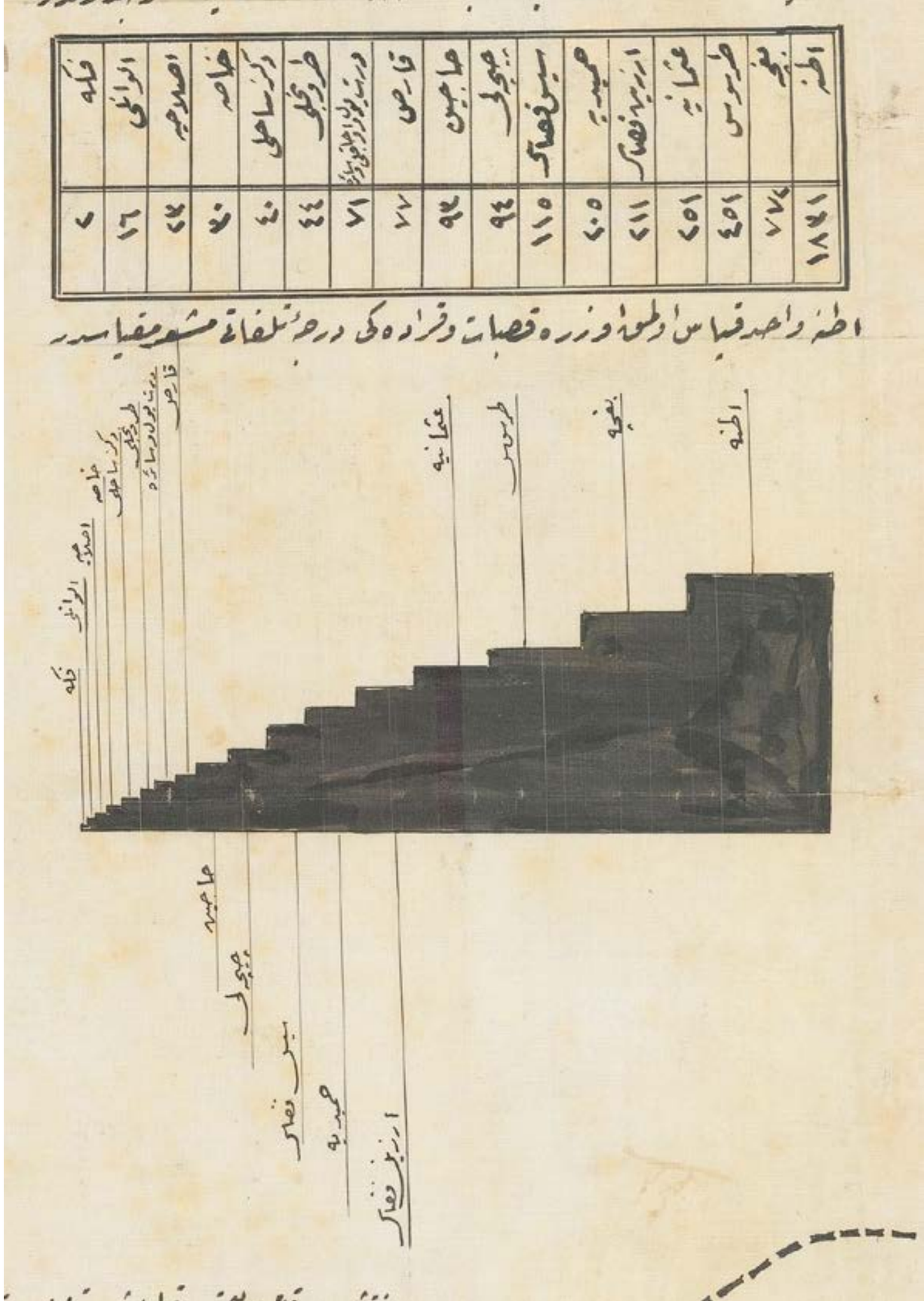

سیواس ولایتی
انقره ولایتی
قونیه ولایتی
حلب ولایتی
بحر سفید
مرسین سنجاغی
اطه سنجاغی
ایچ ایل سنجاغی
اسکوردره کورفزی
شمال
جنوب
۱
۱۰۰۰۰۰۰

The chart on the right-hand side showcases the numbers of demolished buildings, with the city of Erzin on the first place with 1259 destroyed buildings, followed by Adana with 1090.

The map, drawn in highly decorative manner with unusually sophisticated data visualization for the late Ottoman Empire of the first years of the 20th century, was almost certainly made by a governmental official. Also the material, waxed silk, which was commonly used for the cadaster maps or war maps, suggests, that the map was meant for the bureaucratic purposes, yet it does not bear any official Ottoman stamps.

We could not trace any similar examples on the market nor in the libraries.

3.200 EUR



28. Armenia

Karapet J. BASMADIJAN (BASMADJIAN) (1864 - 1942).

Carte de l'Armenie Ancienne dresée par K. J. Basmadijan

Paris: Délégation Nationale Arménienne 1916.

Lithograph with original colour in outline, 50 x 65 cm (19.7 x 25.6 inches), folded in original wrappers with lettering (slightly age-toned, soft folds, but overall in a good condition).

A rare map depicting the historical territories of Armenia, published in Paris in 1916 by the prominent Armenian historian and independence activist Karapet J. Basmaijian.

A historical map of Armenia was made in Paris in 1919 by Karapet Y. Basmadijan (Basmadjjan), the prominent Armenian historian and independence activist. The lines depict three various sizes of Armenia through the history and yellow lines determine the boundaries of Armenia in Turkey.

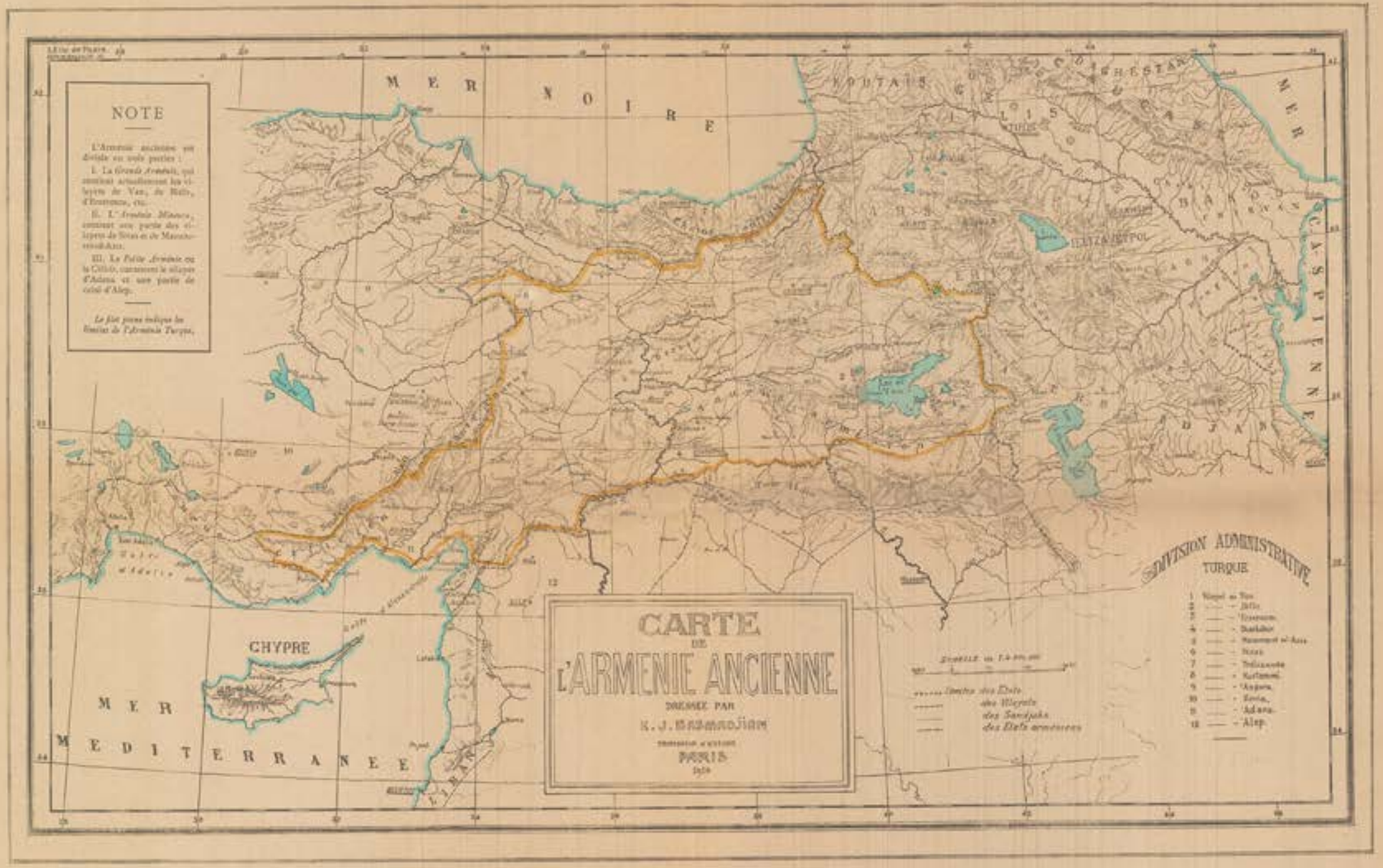
The map was made during WWI, when around million Armenians lost their lives in Ottoman Empire during the Armenian holocaust.

Three years later, in 1919, Basmadijan authored his more famous map Arménie, revendications arméniennes dressée par K. J. Basmadijan, depicting the maximal territorial claims of the First Republic of Armenia, the first independent Armenian state since the middle ages, which lasted only from 1918 to 1920.

The (Brief) Rise of an Independent Armenia

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




NOTE
L'Arménie ancienne est divisée en trois parties :
I. La Grande Arménie, qui constitue actuellement les vilayets de Van, de Bitlis, d'Erzeroum, etc.
II. L'Arménie Mineure, comprend une partie des vilayets de Sivas et de Mamouret-ul-Aziz.
III. La Petite Arménie ou la Cilicie, comprenant le sandjak d'Adana et une partie de celui d'Alep.
Le fort pointé indique les limites de l'Arménie Turque.
MER NOIRE
MER CASPIENNE
MER MEDITERRANEE
CHYPRE
ERIVAN
ELISABETPOL
CARTE
DE
L'ARMENIE ANCIENNE
DRESSÉE PAR
K. J. BASMADJIAN
PARIS
DIVISION ADMINISTRATIVE
TURQUIE

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

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

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

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

Meanwhile, the leading members of the Armenian diaspora in France, Britain and the United States, stepped their efforts into high gear. Awareness and sympathy had developed in the West for the suffering of the Armenian people due to the genocide at the hands of the Turks. Many Armenian leaders believed that there was now a receptive audience for the Armenian cause, and so set about to educate Western policy makers on the historic claims of the Armenian people and their contemporary challenges. By the beginning of 1919, it was well known that the fate of Armenia's territorial claims would be decided by the Western powers at a treaty conference, likely to be convened at some point in 1920. The Armenian exile leaders, including Karapet Basmadijan, prepared numerous well-researched newspaper articles, essays and pamphlets, along with a handful of maps that advanced the Armenian position, all geared towards convincing the Western powers to grant the most favourable possible terms to Armenia.

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

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

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

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

Karapet Basmadijan: Intellectual Advocate for an Independent Armenia

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

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

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

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

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

The map is very rare. We could find three institutional examples on Worldcat (Bibliothèque Diderot LSHS (Lyon), Bibliothèque nationale de France, Muséum national d'histoire naturelle).

References: OCLC 494772993.

860 EUR



29. Nazi Germany
Army High Command Headquarters Map

GENERALSTAB DES HEERES. [NAZI GERMAN ARMY GENERAL STAFF].

Karte der Wehrkreis-, Wehrersatz- und Wehrbezirksgrenzen. Übersichtskarte Deutsches Reich 1:1.000.000. Stand 1.1. 1943.

Berlin: Berliner Lithographisches Institut for Gea Verlag, January 1943.

Colour photolithograph, with a couple of small details in manuscript blue crayon, printed on 2 sheets joined with original staples (Very Good, overall clean and bright, just a few marginal tears and chips and some wear along old folds with small holes at some fold vertices, old tack marks to margins), 137 x 210 cm (54 x 82.5 inches).

Extremely rare – a colossal 'Headquarters Map' of the Deutsches Reich, made for the General Staff of the German Army during the turning point of World War II, a classified masterplan of the geographic distribution of the German Army command structure made exclusively for use at Wehrmacht district headquarters, where it would generally have been displayed on the walls of the war rooms.

This gargantuan 'Headquarters Map' is nothing short of masterplan of the geographic distribution of the German Army command structure across the Greater Deutsches Reich during the turning point of World War II (during the Battle of Stalingrad, August 23, 1942, to February 2, 1943). A classified production labelled as 'Nicht für Öffentlichkeit bestimmt!' (Not Intended for the Public!), it was intended for the exclusive use of senior Nazi officers at district headquarters, and as evident by the tack marks on the present example, was generally intended to be displayed upon the walls of war rooms. The map would have been invaluable for strategic planning, especially for where to allocate troops and resources.

The map showcases Germany in its greatly expanded form in the wake of the Nazi annexations and conquests of its neighbours, as it swallowed up Austria, Alsace-Lorraine (from France), a piece of Slovenia (the Maribor area), the land of the future Czech Republic and Poland, much of which became the 'Generalgouvernement'.

The country is shown divided into military districts bordered by red lines, with red flags marking the headquarters, while sub-divisions, divided by green lines, feature green flags marking local command centres. Overprinted black lines mark the bound-

Übersichtskarte – Deutschland 1:1000000

Karte der Wehrkreis-, Wehrersatz- und Wehrbezirksgrenzen Stand 1.1.41

Ausgabe 1

X

XX

XXI

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XII

XIII

VII

XVII

XVIII

aries of 22 numbered grander military zones within what was considered Germany proper, plus marking the protectorates of Böhmen und Mähren (the Czech lands), the Generalgouvernement of Poland and a 'Schutz -Zone' (Security Zone) along the border of what is today northwestern Slovakia.

Additionally, all cities and towns of note are labeled, along with all transportation infrastructure, such as railways, highways and canals.

A Note on Editions and Rarity

World War II German military maps are not well researched or catalogued, but as best as we can tell the present map was made in 3 editions, respectively dated August 1940; January 1, 1942; and January 1, 1943 (like the present example).

Not surprisingly, the map is extremely rare. Each of the editions would have been made in only a very small number of examples for secret high-level use, and the survival rate of such large, fragile practical military maps is incredibly low.

We can trace only 4 institutional examples of the present edition of the map, held by the Bundesarchiv (Koblenz); British Library; Österreichische Nationalbibliothek; and the Bodleian Library, Oxford University. Additionally, the Bundesarchiv holds the only known surviving examples of the 1941 and 1942 editions.

References: Bundesarchiv (Koblenz): BArch RH 2/1000K; British Library: Cartographic Items Maps 26909.(24.), OCLC: 557531918; Österreichische Nationalbibliothek: K III 112564; Bodleian Library, Oxford University: C22 (221); Werner LOOS (ed.), Bundesarchiv (Deutschland) Oberkommando des Heeres/ Generalstab des Heeres, Bestand RH2, Band 2 (Koblenz: Bundesarchiv, 1988), p. 114.

1.500 EUR

30. Wall Map of Australia

August PETERMANN (1822-1878).

Specialkarte von Australien in 9 Blättern nach originalen & officiellen Quellen von A. Petermann
[Special Map of Australia in 9 Sheets, after Original and Official Sources by A. Petermann]

Gotha: Justus Perthes 1875.

Original coloured lithography, 98 x 122 cm (38.6 x 48 inches), printed on 9 sheets, originally joined and mounted on linen, with green silk edging (minor age-toning, but overall in a good conditions).

A rare, separately issued Petermann's map of Australia on 9 sheets with old colour, originally mounted on linen and joined together in a wall map, printed by the finest German cartographic office.

A detailed map of Australia, printed on 9 sheets and originally mounted on linen, showcases the latest discoveries, settlements, rivers, mountains, telegraph and road connections.

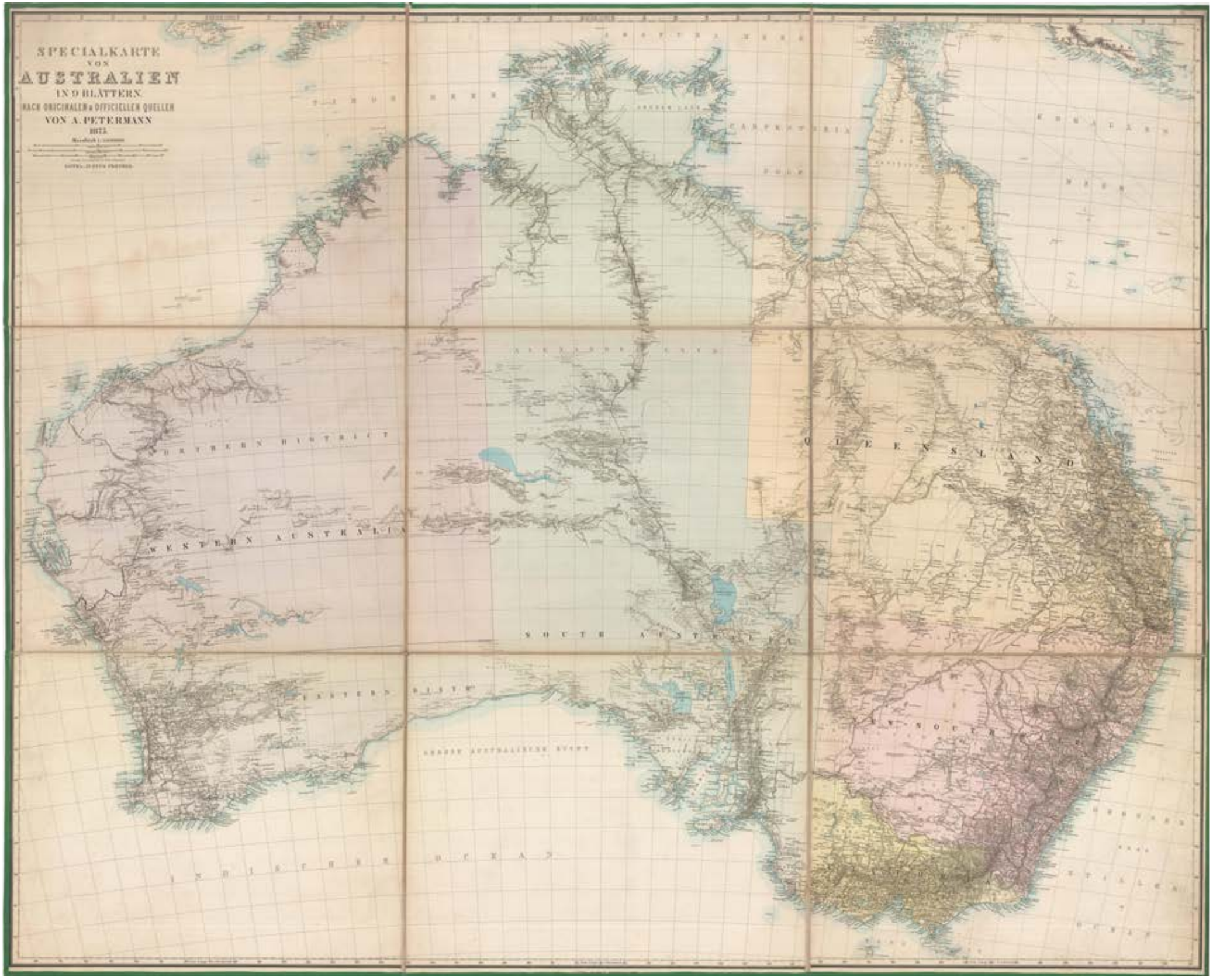
As this map was usually issued in Adolf Stieler's Handatlas, examples were also sold separately to people, who had a specific interest in Australia (or other parts of the world), but did not want to purchase the entire atlas.

Our example has been contemporary mounted on linen and ornated with green silk edging.

August Petermann (1822-78) was one of the leading cartographers in the world during his era. He studied under the great Heinrich Berghaus and from 1845 to 1854 he gained invaluable experience working in London and Edinburgh. He then returned to Germany, assuming a leading role at the Perthes Geographic Institute in Gotha, which founded in 1772, was the most prestigious commercial cartographic house in Continental Europe. In 1855, Petermann founded the journal that became Petermanns Geographische Mitteilungen, considered by many to be the world's most advanced academic geographic periodical, responsible for debuting great explorers' discoveries and publishing ground-breaking maps of all areas of the globe. Petermann also drafted a vast corpus of separate maps, as well as contributing to innumerable atlases and books.

680 EUR


Deniliquin
Conargo
Wanganella
Moulamein
Curumbun
Tullakool
Towan
Tintyndale
Castledonnington
Swan Hill
Jaguar
Coombury
Charm
Pulladjuro
Wetuppa
Mathoura
Murrokoke
Langunya
Yechena
L. Moira
Cobram
Mulwala
Corowa
Tomorit
Jaengenya
Echuca
Yarroweyah
Broken R.
Caddandra
Bundalong
Pichelba
Wyrunt
Rochester
Ardpatrick
Shepparton
Cooper Lake
Arcadia
Runnymede
Bridgewater
Miura
Waranga
Glenrowen
Wangaratta
Wangandery
Marong
Huntly
Sandhurst
Newbridge
Mitchellstown
Castlemaine
Harcourt
Heathcote
Sevmour
Kyneton
Tigins
Broadford
Ballaarat
Sunbury
Melton
Bowsbr
Ripley
Williamstown
Brighton
Port Phillip
Geelong
Portarlington
Queenscliff
Nepean P.t
Flat I.t
Rye
Eagle Nest Reef
Leatitt B.
C.Schanck
Port Western
Corinella
Toms Cap
Toms Cap R.
Taralgon
Moe Swamp
Strzelecki R.
Berwick
Frankston
Dandenong
Caulfield
Prahran
Emerald
Beaconsfield
Berwick
Lakenham
Westbury
Seaton
Wee-rap
Sale
Violet Town
Benalla
Longwood
Euroa
Avenel
Seymour
Broadford
Kilmore
Macedon
Gisborne
Darlington
Carlsruhe
Dareford
Creswick
Clunes
Talbot
Dalhousie
Grampians
Mt Arapiles
Mt Sturgeon
Mt Abrupt
Mt Zero
Mt William
Mt Cole
Mt Buangor
Mt Langi Ghiran
Mt Difficult
Mt Cameron
Mt Alexander
Mt Macedon
Mt Disappointment
Mt Despair
Mt St Leonard
Mt Dandenong
Mt Macedon
Mt Baw Baw
Mt Useful
Mt Tamboritha
Mt Wellington
Mt Buffalo
Mt Feathertop
Mt Hotham
Mt Bogong
Mt Kosciusko
Mt Tambo
Mt Aberfeldy
Mt Barrabool
Mt Barrambet
Mt Enterprise
Mt Torbreck
Mt Jamieson
Mt Stavely
Mt Cole
Mt Sturgeon
Mt Arapiles


SPECIALKARTE
VON
AUSTRALIEN
IN 9 BLÄTTERN.
NACH ORIGINALEN & OFFICIELLEN QUELLEN
VON A. PETERMANN
1872.
NORTHERN TERRITORY
WESTERN AUSTRALIA
SOUTH AUSTRALIA
QUEENSLAND
NEW SOUTH WALES
INDISCHER OCEAN

31. Paraguay
'El Stronismo'

DIRECCIÓN DEL SERVICIO GEOGRÁFICO MILITAR (PARAGUAY).

Paraguay. / Dirección del Servicio Geográfico Militar. / Escala 1.000.000.

[Asunción, Paraguay:] Dirección del Servicio Geográfico Militar, 1984.

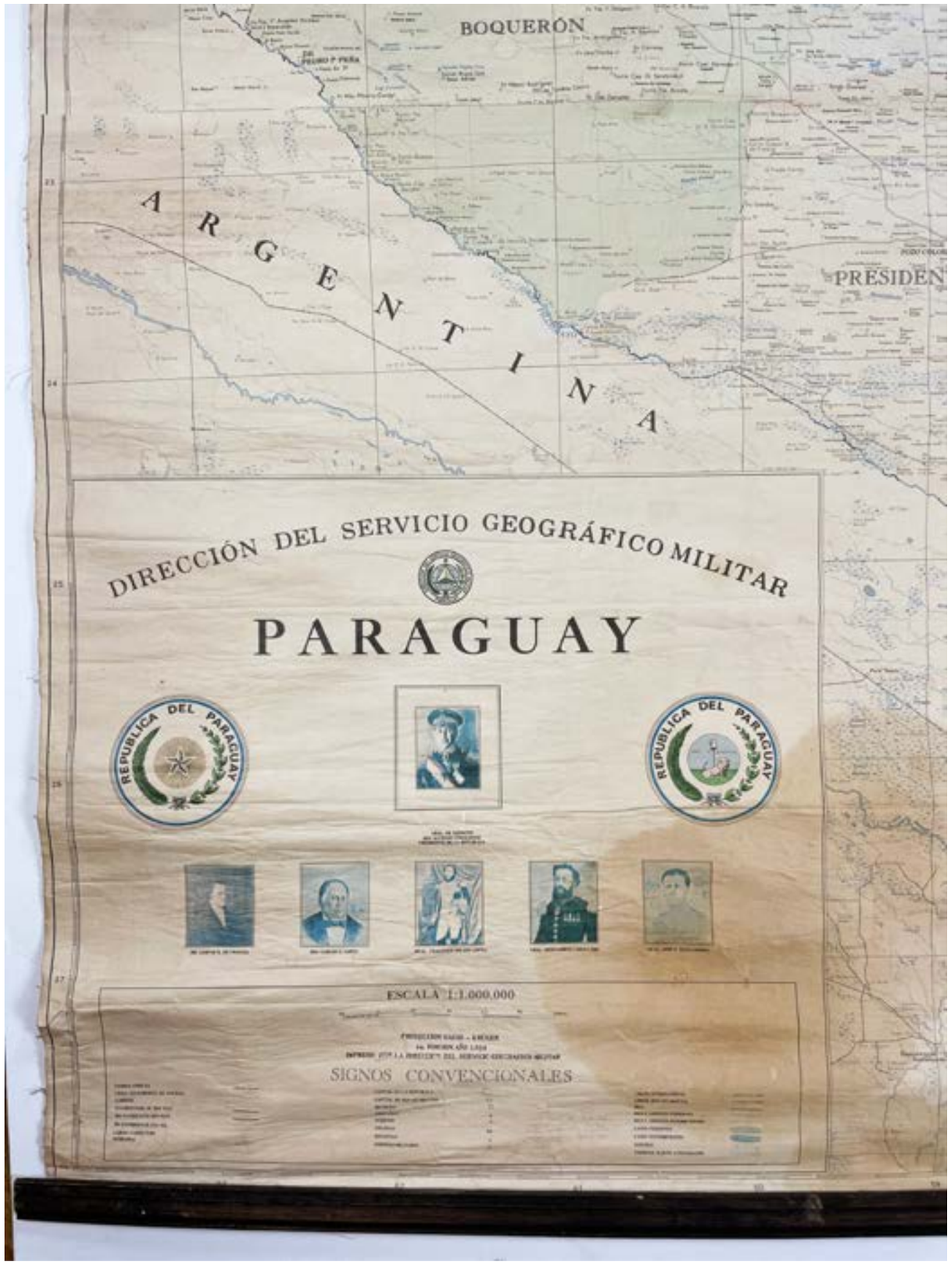
Colour photolithograph, mounted upon original cloth with original wooden rollers (Good, a light but sizeable stain in the lower left quadrant, a visible sellotape repair upper left, otherwise clean), 125 x 110 cm (49 x 43.5 inches).

An official wall map of Paraguay, made during the twilight years of 'El Stronismo', 35-year-long rule of the President General Alfredo Stroessner, whose portrait adorns the map, and at the height of 'Operation Condor', the CIA-backed program of state terror that helped place Paraguay under one of the world's most repressive regimes, a highly detailed and well-designed map based on the best surveys, intended to be displayed in government offices and army headquarters, published in Asunción by the Dirección del Servicio Geográfico Militar.

This well-designed and highly detailed wall map of Paraguay was predicted upon the best sources and issued in Asunción by the Dirección del Servicio Geográfico Militar. It appeared near the end of the 'El Stronismo', the 35-year-long rule of President General Alfredo Stroessner (in office, 1954-89), one of Latin America's most enduring and repressive dictators, whose latitude to act against his own people was augmented by 'Operation Condor', a CIA-backed initiative of state terror, that gave carte-blanche to all such right-wing caudillos to crack down on 'Communists' (which was interpreted as absolutely anybody who was not sycophantically loyal to the regime).

Here Paraguay is showcased in grand scale, with the populated part of the country in the southeast, highlighted by the capital, Asunción, near the confluence of the Paraguay and Pilcomayo rivers; while the sparsely settled scrubland of the 'Chaco Boreal', largely conquered from Bolivia in the 1930s, occupies the northwestern two-thirds of the country.

Paraguay's departments are distinguished by their own colours, while the coverage of the country is highly detailed, with the 'Signos Convencionales' identifying the signs used to locate railways; energy transmission lines; paved roads; unpaved roads; country trails; national, departmental and district capitals; 'compañías' (large commercial farms); ports; 'colonias' (settlement colonies); rural inns; forts; political boundaries; as well as various topographic features (rivers, lakes, swamps, areas of elevation, etc.).



CONCEPCIÓN

SAN PEDRO

AMAMBAY

CORDILLERA DE AMAMBAY

CORDILLERA DE MBARACAYÚ

CANINDEYÚ

SALTO DEL GUAIRÁ

PEDRO JUAN CABALLERO

Ponta Porã

Cerro Corá

Cerro Tranquerita

Cerro Acangué

Charagua

Chiriguelo

Zanja Pyta

Potrerito

Laguna

Carapó

Nova Alvorada

Colonia Yby Yu

Colonia Co Membý

Estancia Capitán Mission Nueva

Estancia Carolina Granja Tres Maria

Cerro Tayay

Cerro Guazú

Cerro Cuatiá

Caferal Co Cuatiá

Guaira Tapere

Marta Potrero

Adm. Lunardelli

Estancia Arroyo Blanco

Estancia San Miguel

Capitán Bado

Cnel. Sapucaia

Bangel

Campinas

Laguna Porã

Unión

Tororó

Paso Isá

Rosalina

Tacuru

Igualem

Campanario

Río Verde do Sol

Flor de Maio

Porto Felicidade

Porto Samaro

Porto Livramento

Vista Alegre

Loreto

Horqueta

Concepción

Belén

Tacuati

Arroyito

Paso Tuyá

Córdio

Ycuá Porá

Toldo Cué

Paso Mbuto

Estancia Nu Porã

Estancia Tacuara

Estancia Alambre cuhá

Colonia Ex Enfermera del Chaco

Colonia Pte Stroessner

Colonia Ex Combatiente

Colonia Hernandarias

Colonia Reconstrucción

Colonia Roberto L. Petit

Colonia Fde la Mota

Colonia Gral Díaz

Colonia José Berges

Cap. Sosa

Paso Horqueta

Estancia Tarumá

Estancia Laz Negra

Estancia Prosperidad

Paso Barreto

Estancia Nu Apuá

Estancia Totoré

Estancia Rosalía

Estancia Cazal Cué

Estancia Corralito

Estancia Rancho Z

Estancia Aramburo

Estancia San Juan

Estancia Medina

Estancia Sta. María

Estancia Napenue

Estancia San Diego

Estancia Toldo Cué

Estancia Loma Porá

Estancia Hermosa

Puesto Pañuelo

Estancia Isla Yvai

Estancia Garay Cué

Estancia San Rafael

Estancia Zapallo

Estancia San Alfredo

Estancia Cascada

Arroyo Chaco

Arroyo Negla

Arroyo Napegue

Arroyo Caboy

Arroyo Guazú

Arroyo Pirapó

Arroyo Caguá

Arroyo Guaviyú

Arroyo Blanco

Arroyo Guaviyú

Arroyo Pirapó

Arroyo Capibary

Arroyo Curuguaty

Arroyo Corrientes

Arroyo Puendy

Arroyo Tacuara

Río Itanará

Río Ypané

Río Aquidabán

Río Negro

Río Jejuí Guazú

Río Aguaray Guazú

Río Verde

Río Aguaray-mí

Río Piratiy

Río Yambey

Río Carapá

Río Corrientes

Ao Ypané-mí

Ao Pindamonhaga

Ao Tramontana

Ao Cuguerú

Ao Pytá

Ao Pozuelo Puerto Adela

Lag. Blanca

Puerto Milagro

Puerto Ybapobó

Puerto Tacuruí Pytá

Puerto Doria

Puerto Carlos Pfannl

Puerto Iramby

Puerto Marangatú

Antequera

San Pablo

Isidoro Resquín

San José del Rosario

Choré

Nueva Germania

Lima

Rosario

Pto Rosario

Gral. Elizardo Aquino

Itacurubí del Rosario

Curuguaty

Itamará

Ypé Jhú

Ygatimí

Corpus Cristi Nuevo

Corpus Cristi Viejo

Puente Kyhá

Monte de Tacuati

Ñú Ruguá

Tacuara

Jhugua Rey

Zanja Jhú Jardín

Yaguary

Pro Lata

Yajhaicé

Tuna

Yhyiarobaña

Cruce Guaraní

Colonia Y Jhobé

Las Palomas

Colonia Libertacion

Colonia Youguhu

Colonia Volendam

Colonia Defensores del Chaco

Colonia Freeland

Colonia Río Verde

Estancia Loma Verde

Estancia Belén Cué

Estancia Pedernal

Estancia Verde

Estancia Josefina

Estancia Tacuara

Estancia Ybyracapé

Estancia Celina

Estancia Victoria

Estancia Elvira

Estancia Lomas

Estancia Ybacaru

Estancia Sta. Catalina

Estancia Bom Vista

Estancia Buena Vista

Estancia Del Medio

Estancia San Onofre

Estancia Vay viene

Estancia T Puntas

Puesto Alegre

Puesto Monte Lindo

Puesto Bequeron

Puesto Michi

Monte Lindo

Montelindo

Santa Rosa

Caaguy Poi

Caaguy Porá

Isla Alta

Ita Verá

Sarandi

Menchaca Cué

Comunidad

Naranjito Cué

Cerapá

Pacuré

Horqueta Mí

Ybyrarobaña

Tuna

Yajhaicé

Pro Lata

Zanja Jhú Jardín

Curuguaty

Naranjito

Golondrina

Laurel

Yaverei Cué

Tacuru

Igualem

Porto Domingos

Fazenda Igualem

Sitio Verde

Porto Ocultio

El Dorado

Río Ygualemí

Río Piratiy

Río Yambey

Río Carapá

Río Jejuí Guazú

Río Jejuí

Río Negro

Río Aquidabán

Río Ypané

Río Aguaray Guazú

Río Verde

Río Aguaray-mí

Río Corrientes

Ao Pozuelo Puerto Adela

Puerto Milagro

Puerto Ybapobó

Puerto Tacuruí Pytá

Puerto Doria

Puerto Carlos Pfannl

Puerto Iramby

Puerto Marangatú

Antequera

San Pablo

Isidoro Resquín

San José del Rosario

Choré

Nueva Germania

Lima

Rosario

Pto Rosario

Gral. Elizardo Aquino

Itacurubí del Rosario

Curuguaty

Itamará

Ypé Jhú

Ygatimí

Corpus Cristi Nuevo

Corpus Cristi Viejo

Puente Kyhá

Monte de Tacuati

Ñú Ruguá

Tacuara

Jhugua Rey

Zanja Jhú Jardín

Yaguary

Pro Lata

Yajhaicé

Tuna

Yhyiarobaña

Cruce Guaraní

Colonia Y Jhobé

Las Palomas

Colonia Libertacion

Colonia Youguhu

Colonia Volendam

Colonia Defensores del Chaco

Colonia Freeland

Colonia Río Verde

Estancia Loma Verde

Estancia Belén Cué

Estancia Pedernal

Estancia Verde

Estancia Josefina

Estancia Tacuara

Estancia Ybyracapé

Estancia Celina

Estancia Victoria

Estancia Elvira

Estancia Lomas

Estancia Ybacaru

Estancia Sta. Catalina

Estancia Bom Vista

Estancia Buena Vista

Estancia Del Medio

Estancia San Onofre

Estancia Vay viene

Estancia T Puntas

Puesto Alegre

Puesto Monte Lindo

Puesto Bequeron

Puesto Michi

Monte Lindo

Montelindo

Santa Rosa

Caaguy Poi

Caaguy Porá

Isla Alta

Ita Verá

Sarandi

Menchaca Cué

Comunidad

Naranjito Cué

Cerapá

Pacuré

Horqueta Mí

Ybyrarobaña

Tuna

Yajhaicé

Pro Lata

Zanja Jhú Jardín

Curuguaty

Naranjito

Golondrina

Laurel

Yaverei Cué

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Río Piratiy

Río Yambey

Río Carapá

Río Jejuí Guazú

Río Jejuí

Río Negro

Río Aquidabán

Río Ypané

Río Aguaray Guazú

Río Verde

Río Aguaray-mí

Río Corrientes

Ao Pozuelo Puerto Adela

An interesting area of the map is located along the Paraná River, by Paraguay's frontier with Brazil. Traditionally an underdeveloped region, in the 1950s President Stroessner initiated the 'March to the East' programme, which endeavoured to reorient the country's trade towards Brazil, as opposed to running down the established route of the Río de la Plata. In 1957, he founded a city at the head of the navigation of the Paraná, which he modestly named Puerto Presidente Stroessner (today known as Ciudad del Este – the country's second city). 15 km upstream from the city, in cooperation with Brazil, Paraguay built the Itaipu Dam, here noted as the 'Represa Itaipú', which was completed in 1984, the year that the present map was issued. Then the largest hydroelectric project in the world, it supplied Paraguay with 86% of its power, and vast sources of revenue for Stroessner and his cronies to pilfer!

Of prominent mention, Stroessner's portrait adorns the title, along with the likenesses of the five previous Paraguayan strongmen that the incumbent leader most admired.

Alfredo Stroessner Matiauda (1912 - 2006) was a colourful and monstrous character, the son of German beer factory worker and Paraguayan mother. He rose through the ranks of the army, distinguish himself during the 'Chaco War' (1932-5), whereby Paraguay bettered Bolivia. He seized power in a coup in 1954 and proceeded to rule the country with an iron first for 35 years, an era known as 'El Stronismo'.

Stroessner was outrageously corrupt and debauched (he fathered at least 30 illegitimate children!), even by Latin American dictator standards, and his regime spent almost nothing on social services or civilian infrastructure (save for the Itaipu Dam; otherwise, as the map shows, Paraguay had a pitiful highway and railway system), while plowing vast funds into the military and police, while most of the treasury was looted through graft.

Stroessner, an ardent Anti-Communist, was one of America's most reliable friends in Latin America and was one of the main beneficiaries of 'Operation Condor' (1968-89), a programme whereby the CIA supported Stroessner, and other like-minded rulers in South America, to mount campaigns of surveillance and terror to eliminate the 'Red Threat'. Stroessner naturally classified all his opponents as 'Communists', so providing him with an excuse to liquidate or exile them all with Washington's blessing. Stroessner's luck finally ran out in 1989, when he was suddenly deposed and exiled by his longtime right-hand man, General Andrés Rodríguez.

The present work is part of an official sequence of official military maps, of the same scale and design, intended to be displayed in government offices and army headquarters. The first edition was issued in 1956, with the present example, dated 1984, being of the fourth edition. The map continued to be issued into the 1990s, presumably without Stroessner's portrait. While several libraries hold an edition of the map, they rarely ever appear on the market.

References: OCLC: 13189375, 999839936.

950 EUR



32. Korea / Japanese Occupation Of Korea
Transportation / Korean Cities

中村謙三. [Kenzo NAKAMURA], Cartographer / 者後藤七郎右衛門 [Shichiroemon GOTO], Draftsman. / 大阪毎日新聞社. [OSAKA MAINICHI NEWSPAPER COMPANY].

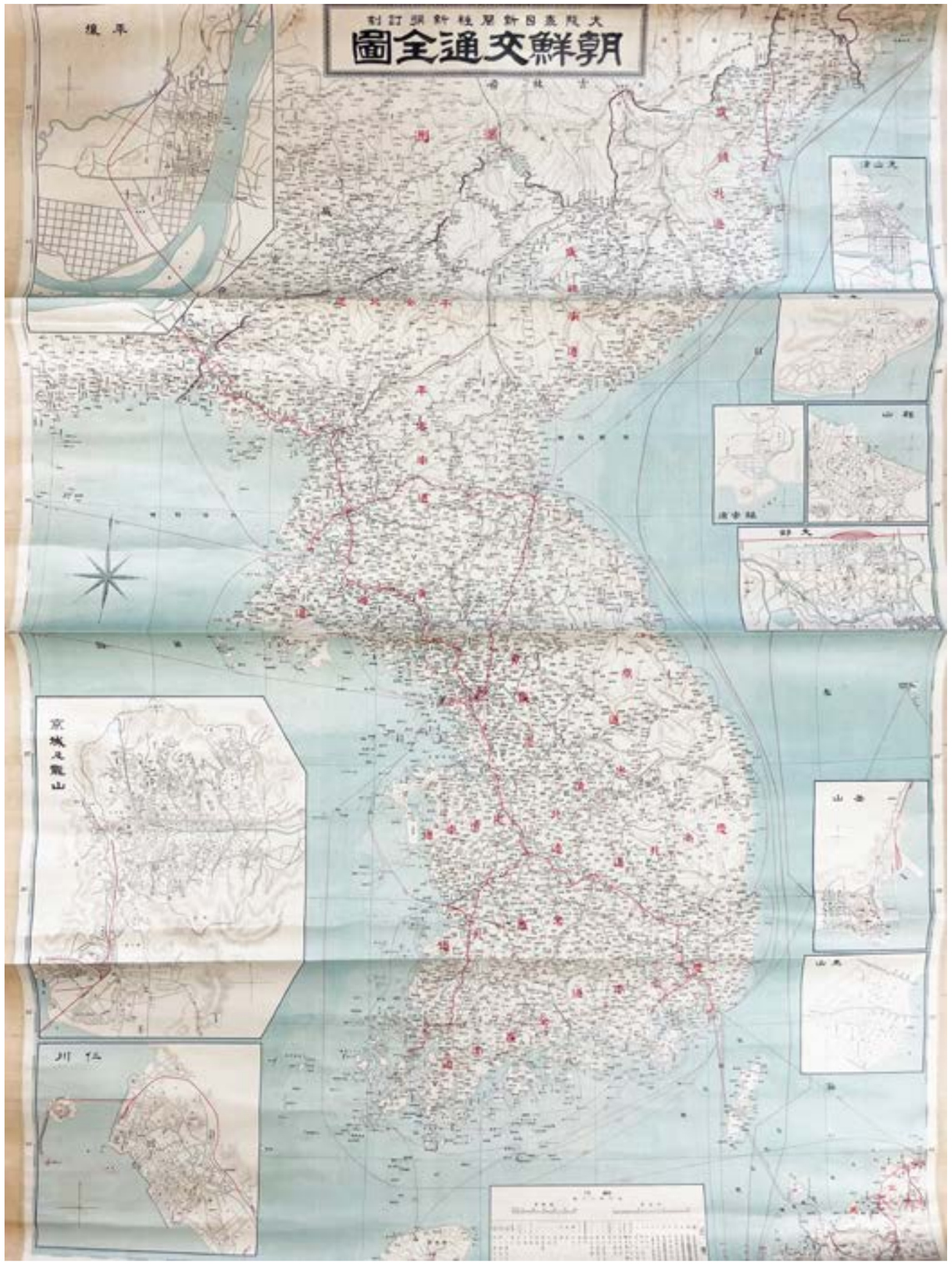
朝鮮交通全図 大阪毎日新聞社新撰訂刻 [Chōsen kōtsū zenzu Ōsaka Mainichishinbunsha shinsen tei koku / Complete Transportation Map of Korea, Newly Revised by the Osaka Mainichi Newspaper].

Osaka: Osaka Mainichi Shinbunsha, Meiji 43 [1910].

Colour photolithograph, mounted upon contemporary backing of fine thick Japanese paper with contemporary wooden rollers and ties (Very Good, map clean and bright, some light horizonal creasing, backing with some modest staining, small holes and chipping), entire scroll: 151 x 87 cm (59.5 x 34 inches); map area proper: 103 x 74 cm (40.5 x 29 inches).

An engaging Meiji Era Japanese wall map of Korea from the year that the country was annexed to the Japanese Empire, showcasing its infrastructure network and featuring detailed inset plans of 10 of its main cities, published by the leading newspaper, the 'Osaka Mainichi', a stellar example, mounted upon contemporary fine Japanese paper backing with original rollers.

From 1392 until the early 20th century Korea was ruled by the Joseon Dynasty. For much of the latter part of this period, Korea was a de facto independent country, although it was technically a tributary state of China. For decades that had the advantage of protecting Korea from significant foreign intervention, as the Chinese bothered them little, while third parties were often hesitant to robustly interfere with Korea for fear of stoking conflict with Peking. That all ended when the newly hyper-industrialized and militarized Meiji Japan throttled China in the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-5. This created a power vacuum that left Korea exposed; Russia suddenly gained great influence within Korea at the expense of Seoul's autonomy, while Japan attempted to horn in on the scene. Japan's stunning victory over Russia in the Russo-Japanese War (1904-5) removed St. Peterburg from the equation and Korea became Tokyo's puppet state.



In 1910, Japan annexed Korea, deposing the Joseon Dynasty, and placing the country under the rule of Governor-General appointed directly from Tokyo. The new regime was extremely brutal, violently suppressing the Korean people and eventually attempting to stamp out (thankfully unsuccessfully) their language and culture. However, the Japanese also invested heavily in Korea's industrial and infrastructure development, transforming the country into a modern economy. Japan would rule Korea until the end of World War II, in the wake of which the country was divided between the capitalist South and the Communist North, a situation which developed into the horrendous Korean War (1950-3). While this conflict resulted in North Korea becoming a shambolic hermit state, while much of the South Korea's factories and infrastructure were destroyed, the industrialization process that occurred under the former Japanese regime gave the South Koreans the savoir fair to rapidly rebuild their nation as one of the world's advanced miracle economies, a position it enjoys to the present day.

This present fine Japanese map of Korea was published in 1910, the year that Japan annexed the country, and was made for the leading daily, the Ōsaka Mainichi, in order to introduce the Japanese public to the great new addition to their empire. It captures the entire peninsula in grand scale, carefully charting its mountainous topography and complex coastlines. Implicitly a transportation map, it shows all railways, major roads, telegraph lines, and shipping routes (with kilometric distances between points); as well was labeling and dividing all of Korea's provinces. The map gives an excellent impression of Korea before it was radically altered by the new occupying regime.

Importantly, in a feature rarely shown on national maps of Korea, are inset maps of 10 of country's major cities, including Pyongyang; Seoul-Yongsan; Incheon; Wonsan; Mokpo; Gunsan; Nampo; Taegu; Busan; and Masan. These plans provide an excellent overview of the Korean urbanism before the explosive growth that occurred under Japanese rule, and the destruction and rebuilding that occurred during and in the wake of the Korean War.

A Note on Rarity

The present map is rare, we can locate 4 institutional examples, held by the University of California – Berkeley Library; University of Michigan, Clark Library; and the National Library of Australia.

References: University of California – Berkeley Library: East Asian Rare Bc 22; University of Michigan, Clark Library: G 7901 .P1 1910 .N3; National Library of Australia: MAP G7901.P1 [1910]; OCLC: 23316255, 54584905.

1.200 EUR



33. Thailand / Southeast Asia – Meteorology Typhoons / Bangkok Imprint

กรมอุตุนิยมวิทยา แห่งราชนาวี
ROYAL THAI NAVY, METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

แผนที่ทางเดินของไต้ฝุ่น และดีเปรสชั่น **/ An Investigation of Typhoons and Tropical Depressions.**

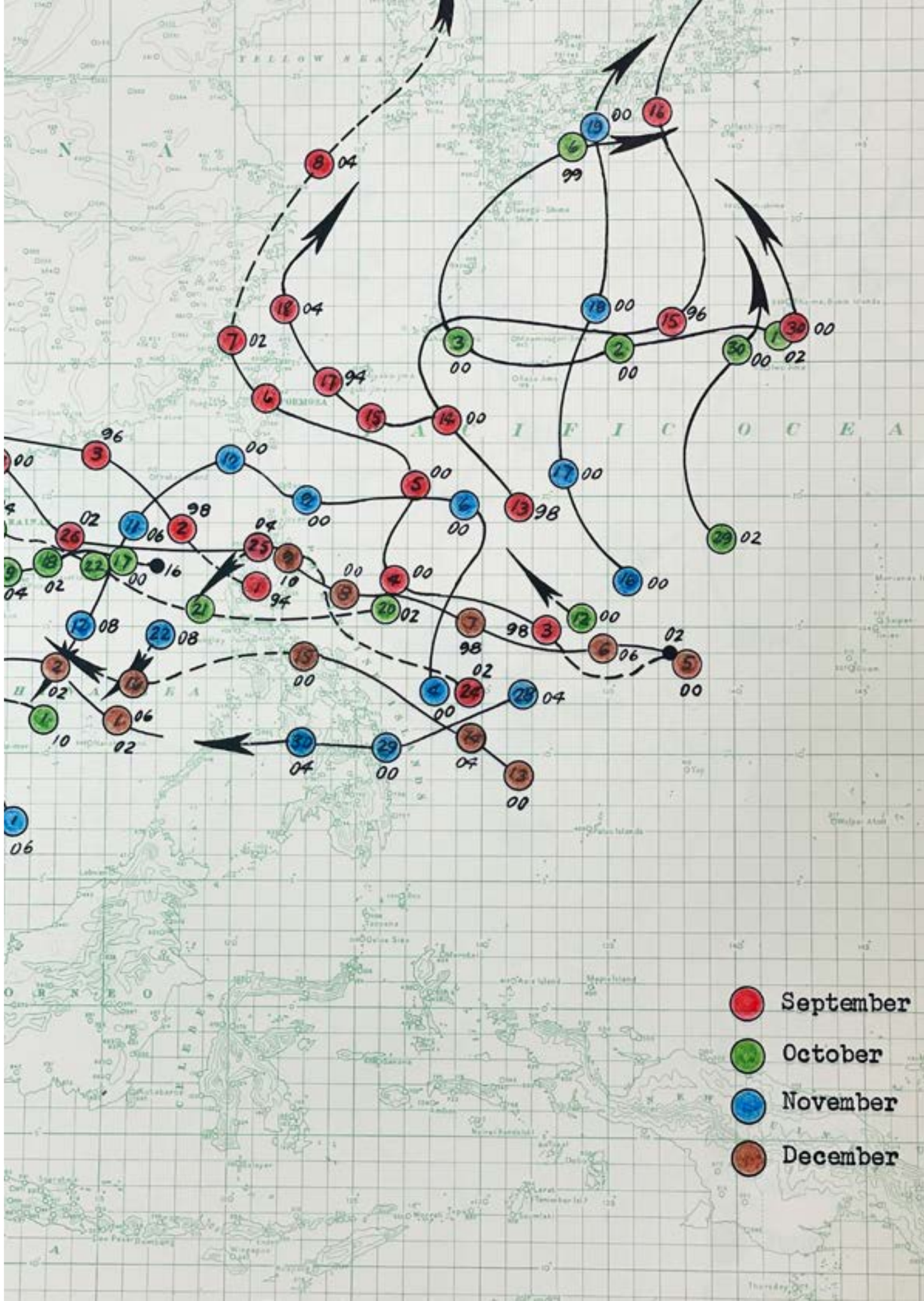
[Bangkok:] Meteorological Department, Royal Thai Navy, [1959].

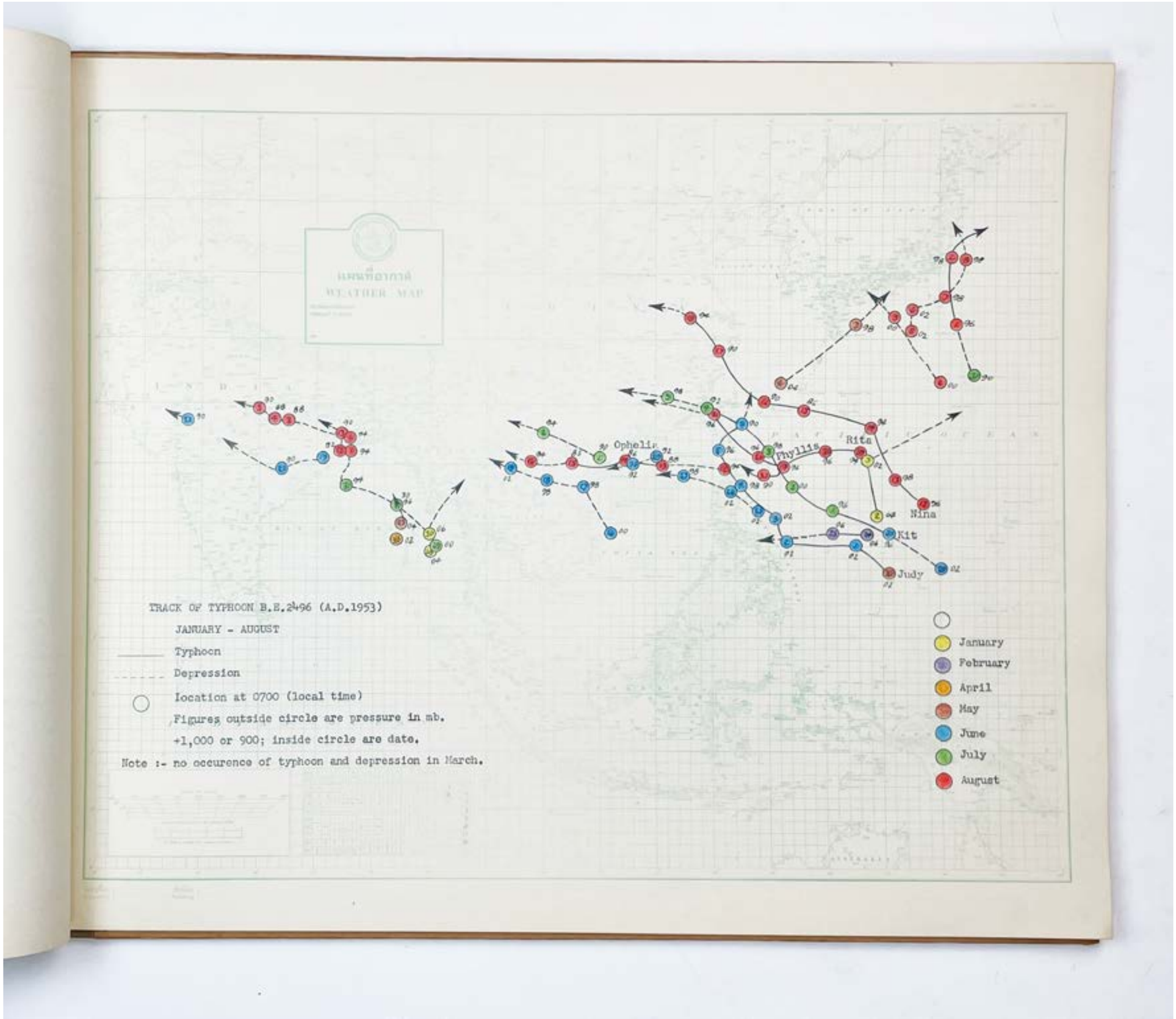
Oblong Folio (35 x 44.5 cm): [3 ff.], 30 full-page plates of photolithographed template maps in green-scale with typescript text and metrological details executed in original manuscript black pen and coloured crayon done with the assistance of stencils, bound in original tan printed boards with cloth spine (Very Good, first leaf toned, otherwise remarkably clean, bright and crisp, slight shelf-wear to covers).

Extremely rare – a fascinating and sophisticated atlas that tracks the paths of dozens of cyclonic storms and tropical depressions in Southeast Asia as recorded between 1947 and 1956, made by the Meteorological Department of the Royal Thai Navy, with preliminaries in both Thai and English, it features 30 full-page maps all with meticulously drafted manuscript storm tracks imposed printed templates – an important record of storm science in the region as well as a valuable archive of reference for today's climate change researchers.

This extremely rare, sophisticated, yet curiously rendered meteorological atlas was made by the Meteorological Department of the Royal Thai Navy to chart the paths of dozens of typhoons and tropical depressions in South and Southeast Asia, as recorded over the decade from 1947 to 1956 inclusive.

The introductory text, provided in both Thai and English, and dated Bangkok, May 8, 1959, commences by explaining the circumstances of the work's production. The fact that the meteorologists had difficulty accessing printing capacity is curious, and it explains why they had to meticulously fashion all the storm tracks on the maps in manuscript:




แผนที่อากาศ
WEATHER MAP
Ophelia
Phyllis
Rita
Nina
Kit
Judy
TRACK OF TYPHOON B.E.2496 (A.D.1953)
JANUARY - AUGUST
Typhoon
Depression
location at 0700 (local time)
Figures outside circle are pressure in mb.
+1,000 or 900; inside circle are date.
Note :- no occurence of typhoon and depression in March.
January
February
April
May
June
July
August

"This investigation had been made for sometimes but is still uncompleted. As the demand for it is now pressing, so it has been reproduced with difficulty owing to the lack of printing equipment. The investigation started from the year 1947. Before this period, the record was broken or had not been drawn. It is presented here in two formats, that is, one set of charts is presenting tracks of typhoons and tropical depressions occurring each month year be year, while another set is a condensed tracks for 10 years from 1947-1956".

The introductory text continues by addressing other issues, including the Definition of Tropical Storms and Depressions; the Affect on Thailand; Tracks of Storms; Atmospheric Pressure; and Wind and Weather and Rainfall.

The 30 meteorological maps are each are built upon identical templates, printed in green-scale, entitled 'weather map' in both Thai and English, bearing the Meteorological Department's arms. The explanatory text and legends are given in English, in typescript, while all the storm tracks are rendered in incredibly careful manuscript, in black pen and coloured crayon, having employed stencils.

As mentioned in the introductory text, the charts can be grouped into two categories: 1) the first 13 charts represent the tracks of specific storms occurring each month classified by year; 2) the final 17 charts features summaries of the storm tracks condensed per month year by year.

The storm tracks on each chart are shown by black arrows, indicating the directions of the storms, with bold lines representing typhoons and dashed lines representing tropical depressions, while color coded circles mark each storm track with the location of the storm centre as it stood at 0700 local time each day. The figures outside of the circles are readings of barometric pressure in mb. Some of the typhoons have names (ex. Camilla, Wilma and Trix, etc.).

Importantly, the present maps are excellent scientific records of these storms and depressions, creating a valuable archive of research, not only for understanding the nature of cyclonic storms in Southeast Asia, but are also relating to the study of climate change, in terms of comparing how storm behaviour in the region then may differ from that today – this being a major emerging field of meteorology.

The Royal Thai Navy and its Meteorological Department had a unique perspective on monitoring storms, as Thailand was in the heart of Southeast Asia, with coast on both the Indian Ocean and Pacific sides, meaning that it was connected to both the, often distinct, meteorological systems of the Bay of Bengal/Andaman Sea and the South China Sea.

While cyclonic storms in South and Southeast Asia had been seriously scientifically studied since the 1850s, by the period following World War II, when the Royal Thai Navy tracked these storms, it had the advantage of radio technology that allowed them to gain real-time data from weather stations and ships, as well as aerial surveillance, often gained form multiple points at any given time, while the actual storms were occurring. The quality of the data collection as showcased here is of very high quality, especially considering that the Thai meteorologists then did not have access to the satellite technology which great eases storm tracking today.

A Note on Rarity

The atlas is extremely rare. Only a handful of examples would have been made exclusively for specialist use, with every map featuring the painstaking manuscript detailing of storm tracks.

We can trace only 3 institutional examples outside of Thailand, held by the University of Hawai'i at Mānoa, Hamilton Library; the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Library and the American Meteorological Society (AMS) Library. Moreover, we cannot trace any sales records.

References: University of Hawai'i at Mānoa, Hamilton Library: Main Folio QC948 .T53; OCLC: 663417151; J. D. BROUGHTON, John H. SHAMBURGER and D. B. DEL MAR, A Literature Survey of Environmental Factors in Thailand (Vicksburg, Mississippi: U.S. Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station, CORPS of Engineers, 1965), C55-01-01-XO, pp. 301-302.

1.200 EUR

34. Second Italo-Ethiopian War
Haile Selassie

圖全細明國アピオチ工 最 新
[Saishin echiopiakoku meisai zenzu / Latest Details on the Country of Ethiopia]

Tokyo: 東京日日新聞社 [Tōkyō Nichinichi Shinbunsha] [1936]

Colour lithography, 78 x 54 cm (30.7 x 21.3 inches) (soft folds, tiny tears and loss of paper in with margins, but overall in a good condition).

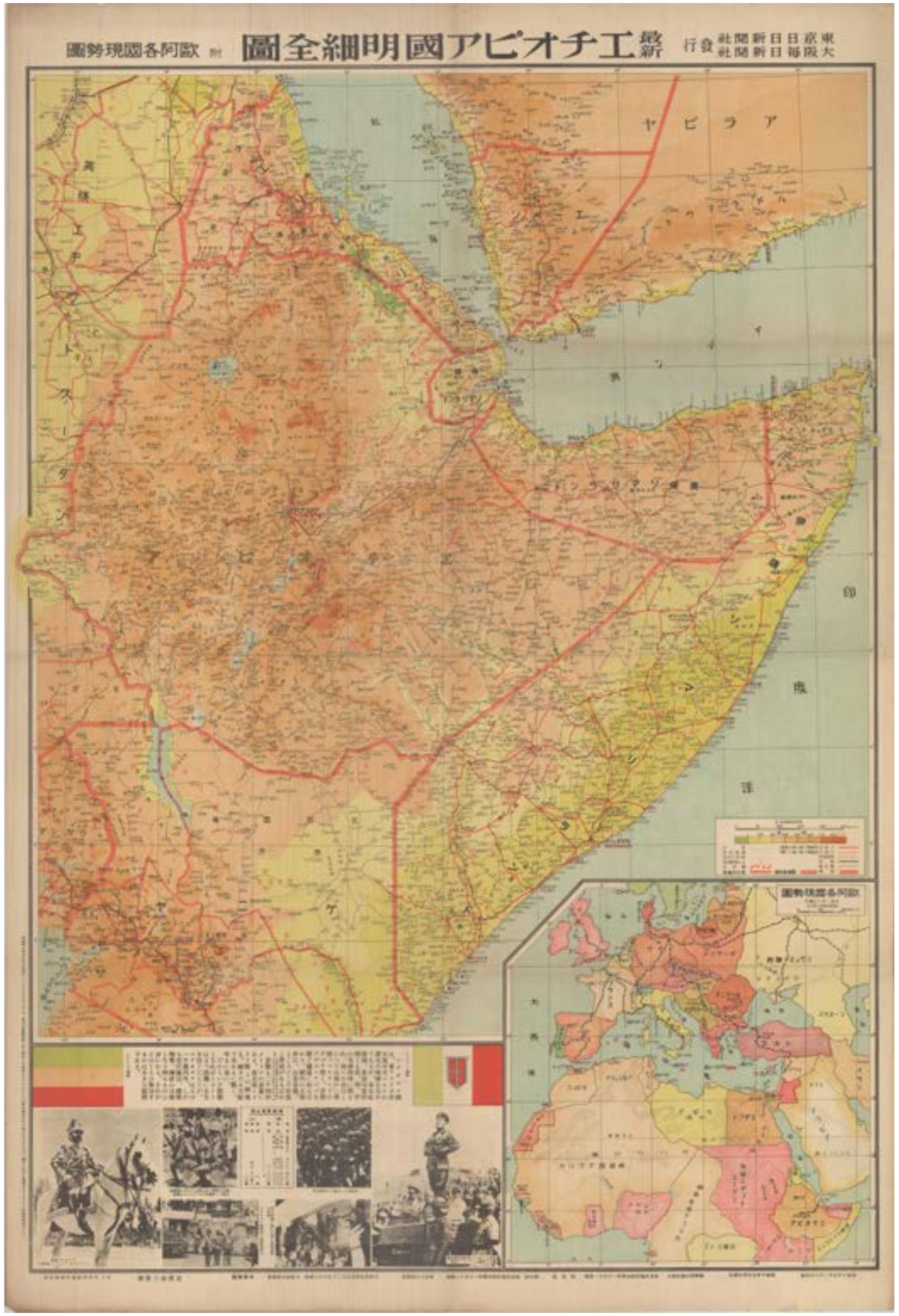
A detailed map in Japanese, printed in 1936, represents Ethiopia, immediately after the Italian invasion. The portraits in the lower left corner showcase the to opposite leaders Haile Selassie, the Emperor of Ethiopia, and Italian Fascist leader Benito Mussolini.

On May 5th, Italian Marshal Pietro Badoglio marched with his troops into Addis Ababa and Mussolini declared Ethiopia a province of the Italian Empire. A year later, on 12 May 1936, when this map was made, the Emperor of Ethiopia Haile Selassie gave his famous anti-Fascist speech in the League of Nations.

Worldcat only lists two institutional examples (Tokyo National Diet Library, New York Public Library System).

References: OCLC 672812563, 1088439602.

350 EUR



35. Mid-Century Map of Morocco

Jean-Gaston MANTEL (1914-1995).

امغرب السياحي أقاليم الشمال
Reiseland Marokko. Die Nordprovinzen
[Tourist Country Morocco. North Provonces]

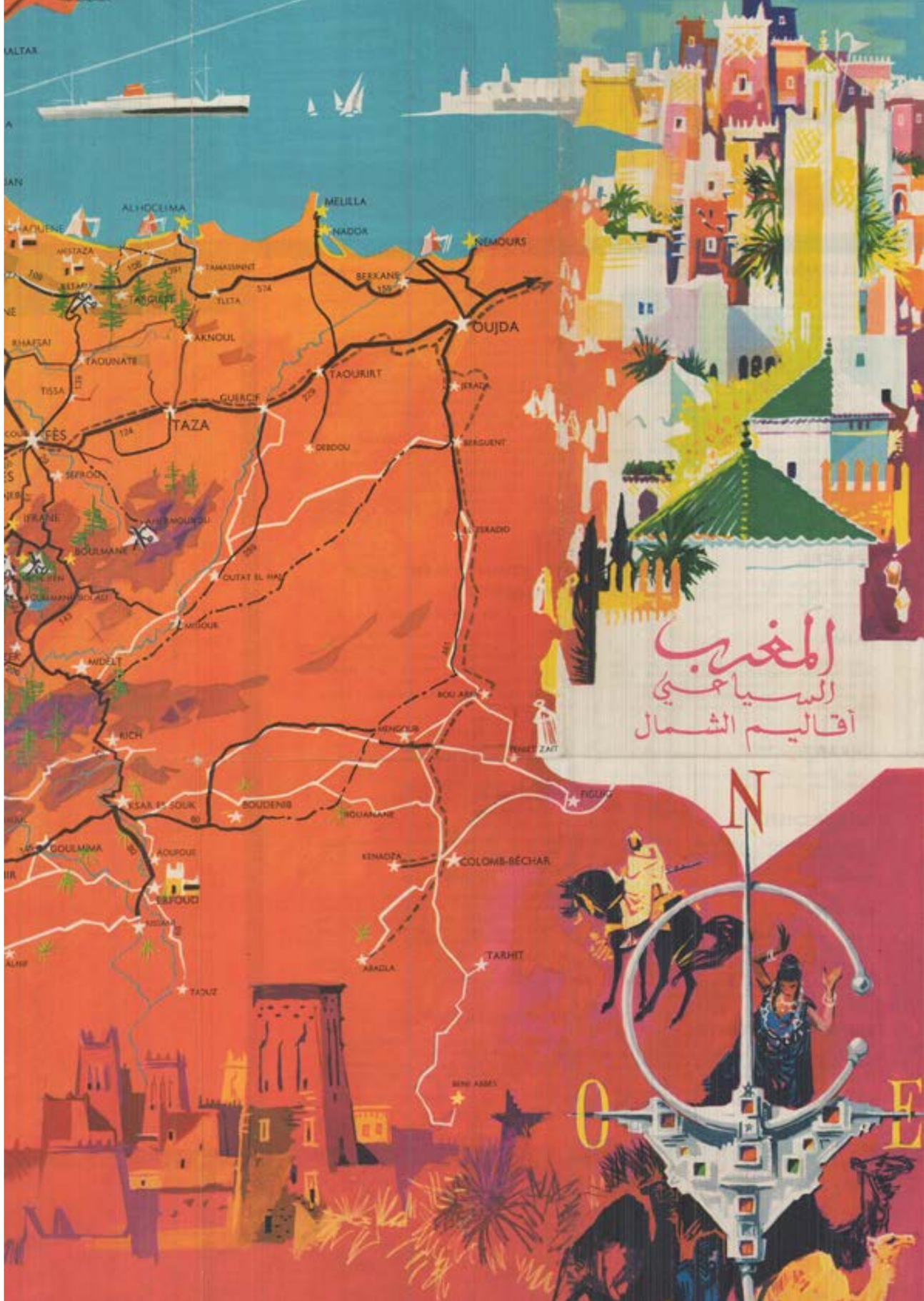
Rabat: Office National Marocain du Tourisme 1958.

Colour print, printed from both sides, 43 x 60 cm (17 x 23.6 inches) (soft folds, otherwise in a good condition).

A highly decorative tourist map of Morocco, with decorative figural decoration, drafted by a French painter Jean-Gaston Mantel. Marked are oases, woods, cities, hotels, lakes, artificialal lakes, roads and train connections.

Jean-Gaston Mantel (1914-1995) was a French artist, who finished the School of Fine Arts ín Paris and moved to Rabat in 1936, where he opened his painting studio. In his later years he lived in worked on Côte d'Azur. Mantel is mostly known for his decorative paintings of inhabitants and horses of Morocco, images which he also used on this tourist map of Morocco.

320 EUR



REISELAND MAROKKO

Die Nordprovinzen







المغرب
السياحي
أقاليم الشمال

TANGER
TETOUAN
ESPAGNE
GIBRALTAR
AL HOCEIMA
MELILLA
NADOR
NEMOURS
OUJDA
OUEZZANE
KENITRA
RABAT
CASABLANCA
EL-JADIDA
FES
TAZA
MEKNÈS
TAOURIRT
BERKANE
GUERCIF
TAOUNATE
KHEMISSET
SAFI
ESSAOUIRA
MARRAKECH
AGADIR
TARFAYA
TIZNIT
TATA
ZAGORA
TINDOUF
ERFOUD
COLOMB-BÉCHAR
TARHIT
OUARZAZATE

N
O
E
S

Palmenhaine Tadernwald
Wintersport
Strand
Salzsee
Staedte
Staedte
Flughafen
Bedeutende Landstrasse
Eisenbahn

OFFICE NATIONAL MAROCAIN DU TOURISME

المكتب الوطني المغربي للسياحة

36. Fezzan, Sahara
Ottoman Travelogue

Abdülkadir Cami BAYKUT (1877 - 1949).

طرابس غربدن صحرای کبیره دوغری
[Trablusgarbdan Sahra-yı Kebir'e Doğru / From Tripoli to the Great Sahara]

Istanbul: Nişan Babikyan Matbaası 1326 [1910].

12°: 220 pp., with interleaved maps and black and white images, later red cloth bonding with gilt decoration on the spine (minor staining, mostly to the first and last pages, two small losses of paper in white corners, small old annotation at the end, but overall in a good condition).

An early Ottoman travelogue to Sahara and the Fezzan region, on the eve of the Italian occupation

A detailed illustrated travelogue from Tripoli to Ghat in the Fezzan region in Sahara, written by Abdülkadir Cami Baykut, an Ottoman / Tuskih soldier, statesman, writer and in his later years educator.

After his training in the military school, Cami Baykut was sent to the remote Ottoman location in Tripoli, where he served under the governor Matlı Recep Pasha (1842 - 1908). In 1905 he traveled to the south, to the Fezzan region, to attend the military operations at the fortress of Ghat, where he stayed for the following two years, serving as a commander and governor. In 1911, Ghat and Fezzan were occupied by Italy.

During the travel Cami Baykut recorded his encounters with the inhabitants, recorded the landscape, buildings, settlements, animals, language and script and commented the maps. The book is possibly the first Ottoman separately published travelogue to Sahara.

We could find four institutional examples (National Library of Israel, Orient-Institut Istanbul, University of Pennsylvania Libraries, Library of Congress).

References: OCLC 1232420370, 879189470; ÖZEGE; 21187.

860 EUR



37. Ottoman Book on Geography

Ahmed Hamdi ŞIRVANÎ (1247 - 1307 [1828-1879]).

اصول جغرافیای صغیر
[Usûl-i Coğrafya-yı Sagir / Small Introduction to Geography]

Istanbul: 1288 [1872].

12°: 156 pp., [4 pp.] blank and errata, 3 folding plates with maps – lithographs with original colour, original green boards and green cloth spine (binding with small chips and scratches, inside in a good condition with minor staining).

An early Ottoman geography book with large, wonderfully originally coloured maps.

A rare geography book with early large hand-coloured plates includes images of the hemispheres and a wind rose, and large maps of the world and the Ottoman Empire. Ahmed Hamdi Şirvanî was a teacher at the military and navy schools, who authored several educational works, including three works on geography.

This small version of his geography book was based on a French book Le Petit cours de géographie moderne by Pierre-François Eugène Cortambert (1805 - 1881) and was intended for school classes. Each chapter finisher with questions on the information, that the students should learn.

Comparing to other Ahmed Hamdi's works, this shorter text includes more information on railways, roads and telegraphs. It also contains a rare map of the Ottoman Empire with an In-set map of the Arabian Peninsula, not present in other titles.
This is the first edition, which was followed by three more editions in 1295, 1308 and by an undated version. We could not find any institutional examples on Worldcat.

Referneces: ÖZEGE 22117; Osmanlı coğrafya literatürü tarihi. History of Geographical Literature during the Ottoman Period, 2000, pp. 269, 275, nos. 181 & 181/4.

680 EUR

خريطة ممالك عثمانلر

روسيه

اوستريه

ونلاريه

ايتاليه

افلاق

بحر سياه

بحر رومي

بحر احمر

بحر سفيد

اوروبا

اسپانيا

افريقه

بلاد الصحرا

جزيرة العرب

عراق عرب

38. Geography of the Ottoman Empire World War I in the Middle East

صفوت [Saffet or Safvet].

جغرافیای عثمانی
[Coğrafya-yı Osmanî / Ottoman Geography]

Istanbul: Matbaa-i Âmire 1332 [1916].

Large 8°: title page, 229 pp. (with appendix pp. 37-1 to 37 -4) with black and white illustrations, interleaved colour maps, [3 pp.] blank, original black cloth boards and black calf spine with lettering and gilt decoration, original colour endpapers (text overall in a good and clean condition with only minor staining and sporadic Ottoman annotations, rear loose endpaper with a tear, spine and boards slightly rubbed).

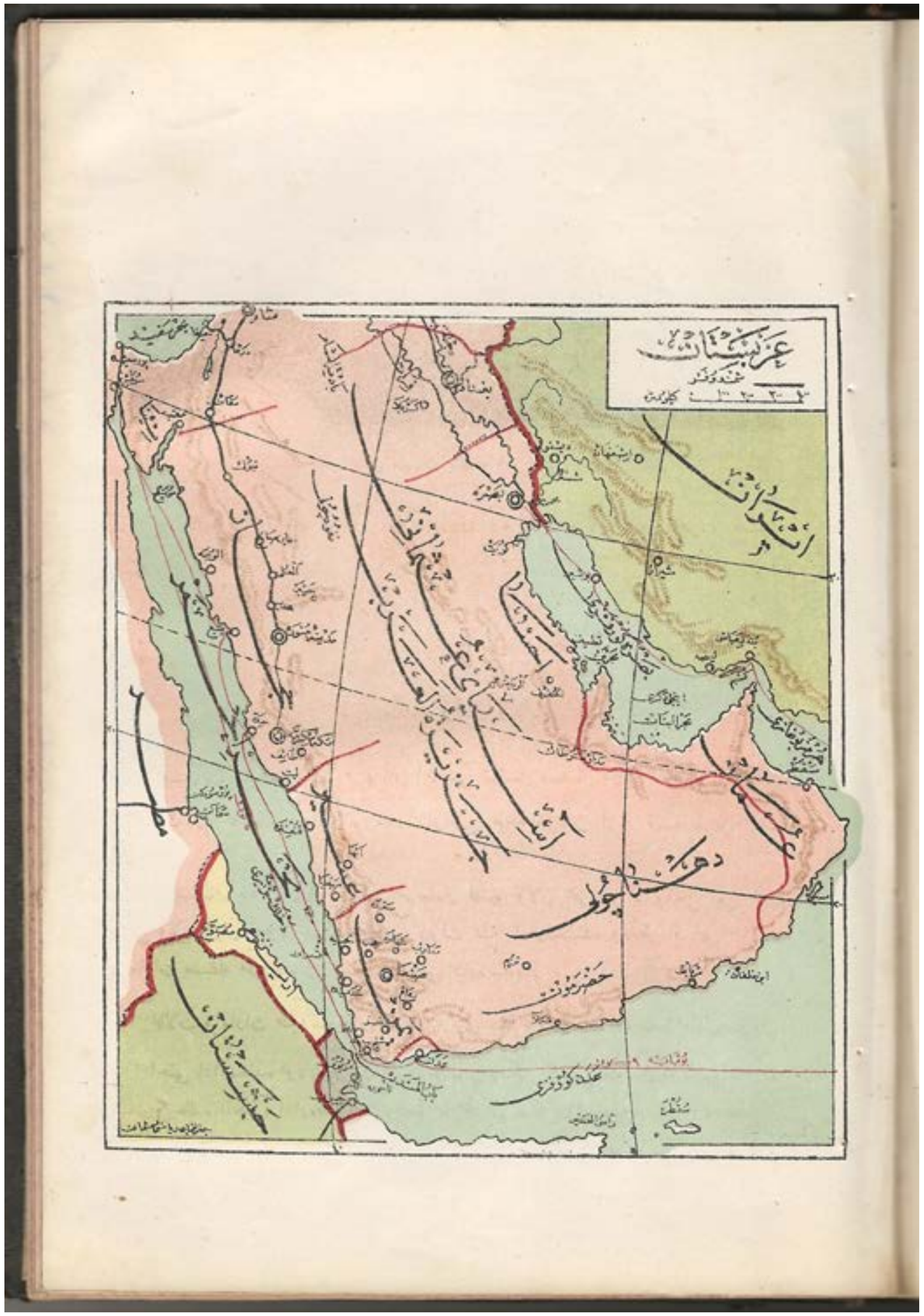
A richly illustrated Ottoman book on geography describes various part of the Empire, as it looked during the World War I. Black and white images depict cities, villages, landscapes and inhabitants.

The colour maps mostly concentrate on the geography, important for WWI, with the areas such as Gallipoli with the Dardanelles, Arabian Peninsula and the Hijaz Railway. Other maps are dedicated to the Vilayets and the

Worldcat lists one institutional example (Harvard University).

References: OCLC 33061809.

860 EUR



صفوت بکل جغرافیا کلیاتیندن





صفوت

استانبول ولایتی معارف مدیری

دار الفنون عثمانی ایله تجارت و مالیه مکتبلری جغرافیا
اقتصادی و غلطه سرای سلطانیسیله وقا اعدادیسی
جغرافیای عمومی و عثمانی معلم سابق

یکی رسملی و خریطه لی

جغرافیای عثمانی

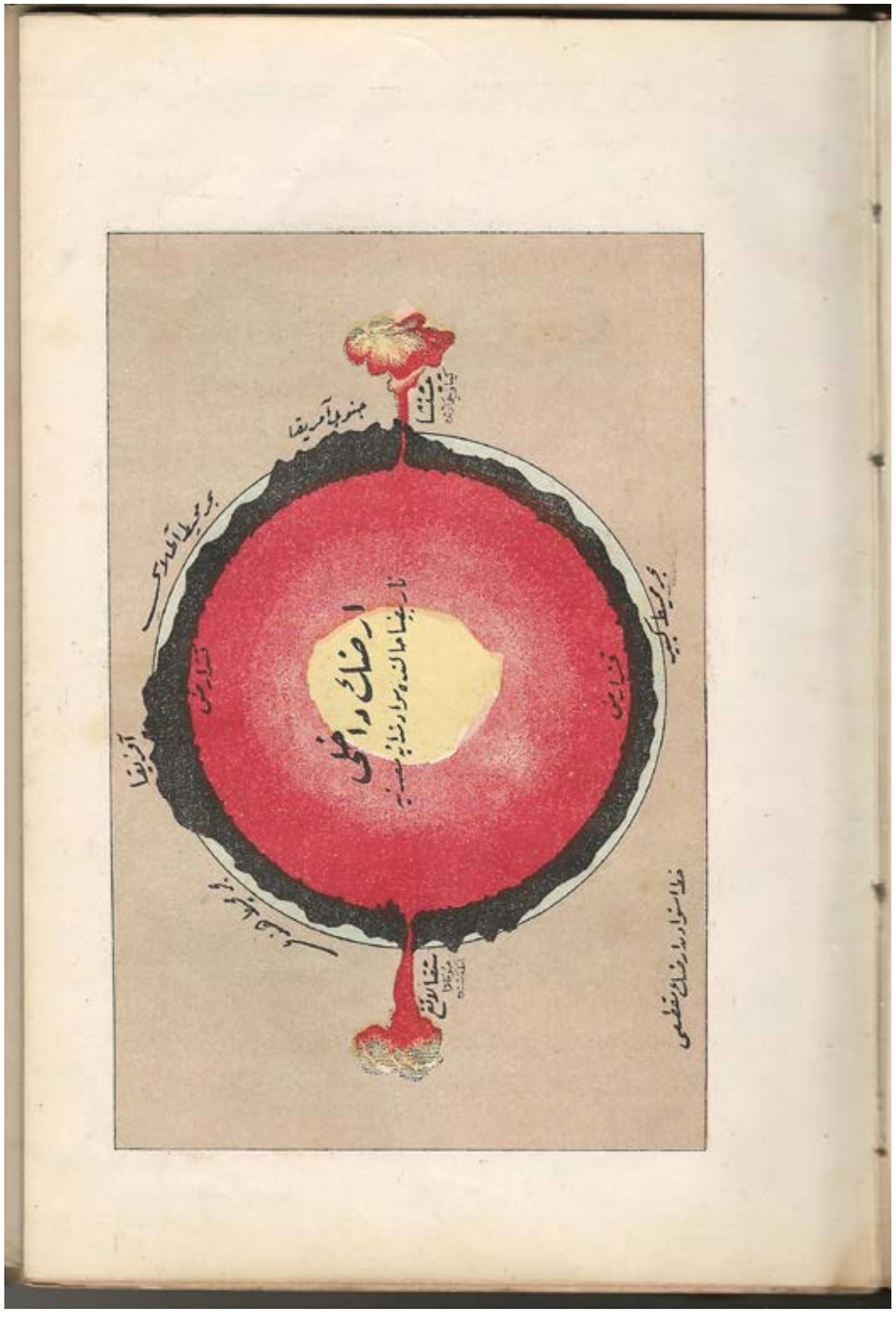
مشاهده ملاحظه، محاکمه، اساسلرینه مستند

مکاتب ابتدائیه دورهٔ عالیه برنجی صنفه مخصوص

مطبعهٔ عامره

۱۳۳۲





39. Bird's Eye View of Istanbul

Şevket ÖZDEN (1926-2020) - İlban ÖZ - Kerim ÇALAPVERDI.

Istanbul, die Stadt der Geschichte und der Meere
[Istanbul, the City of History and Seas]

Istanbul: 1966.

Offset lithograph, printed from both sides, 70 x 100 cm (27.6 x 39.4 inches), (soft folds, otherwise in a good condition).

A beautifully designed poster-size tourist map of Istanbul showcases each building, street and monument in bird's-eye perspective. It represents the city in 1966, when it still included surprisingly large green surfaces.

The map was designed by architects Şevket Özden (1926-2020), İlban Öz and Kerim Çalapverdi.

Şevket Özden was active mostly in the time from the 1960s until 1990s. He had a personal interest in researching antique and late Ottoman buildings. The second architect involved in the design of this map, İlban Öz, also worked as a restorer of old buildings. His most famous project was a renovation of the Topkapı Palace, where Öz made several important discoveries.

250 EUR



ISTANBUL, die Stadt der Geschichte und der Meere

golden horn
halîç
bosphorus
bogaziçi
sea of marmara
marmara denizi

40. Malagasy
Madagascar Imprint / Missionary Press

Henry Ecroyd CLARK (1836 - 1906).

Tantaran´ ny Joda sy ny Israely. Hatramy ny Tantsaryany Solomona ka Hatrany ny Nandravana ny Fanjakan´ny Israely. Fizarana I. [History of Judah and Israel. From the Book of Solomon to the Destruction of the Kingdom of Israel. Section I.].

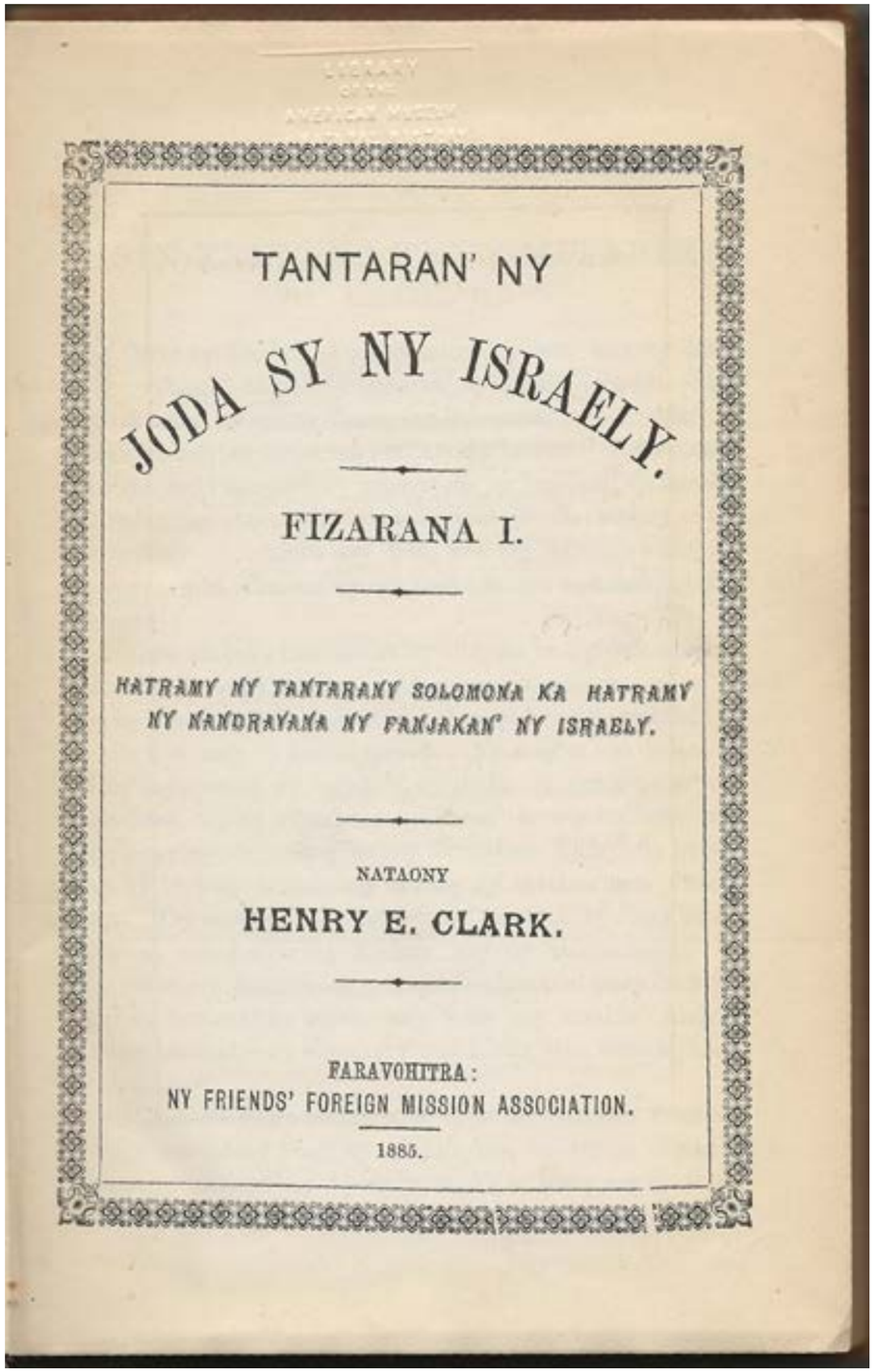
Faravohitra [Antananarivo, Madagascar]: Friends' Foreign Mission Association, 1885.

8° (22 x 14 cm): [3 pp.], ii pp., iv pp., iii pp, 164 pp., vi pp., bound in original orange pebbled cloth with gilt debossed title to front cover, deaccessioned from the 'Library of the American Museum of Natural History', with their bookplate to front endpaper over-stamped 'Cancelled' and their blindstamp to title and preliminary leaf, their former shelfmark to verso of title in neat pen (Very Good, save for one notable flaw – loss to the outer lower corner of 1 leaf (pp. 85/86) with partial loss to a few words, else internally clean; binding later backstrip, and some sunning to covers).

Exceedingly rare – no other examples traced – a Malagasy language work on the history of the Ancient Jewish civilization, as taken from the Bible, as written by the Quaker missionary Henry E. Clark, and printed in Faravohitra (today in Antananarivo), Madagascar by the press of the Friends' Foreign Mission Association – this being the first 'Section' (of two) only, the second part published separately two years later.

This exceedingly rare and intriguing work is a history of the Ancient Jewish civilization, as taken from the Bible, written entirely in the Malagasy language (the main tongue of Madagascar), authored and published by the Quaker missionary Henry E. Clark, who for over thirty years served as the superintendent of the Friends' Foreign Mission Association Press in Faravohitra (today in Antananarivo), Madagascar (established in 1872), one of the most important publishing centres on the island during the late 19th century.

To be clear, the present work is 'Section I' only of what became a 2-part work, although it is self-contained and was separately issued; 'Section II' was published two years later, in 1887. We cannot trace the whereabouts of another example of the present volume, while the second part is and is known in only a single institutional example.


TANTARAN' NY

JODA SY NY ISRAELY.

FIZARANA I.

HATRAMY NY TANTARANY SOLOMONA KA HATRAMY NY NANDRAVANA NY FANJAKAN' NY ISRAELY.

NATAONY

HENRY E. CLARK.

FARAVOHITRA:
NY FRIENDS' FOREIGN MISSION ASSOCIATION.

1885.

The 2-part work was intended to chronicle the 'History of Judah and Israel from the Book of Solomon to the Destruction of the Kingdom of Israel', with the present 'Section I' covering period from the time of Solomon until that of Hosea.

While Clark was a Christian missionary whose goals did not include promoting Judaism, as Jewish history plays such a permanent role in the Bible, he felt that it was important to educate his Malagasy students and congregants on the subject.

While the content of the work hues closely to that featured in the Bible, Clark tried to link the events mentioned to actual dates, as best as known through modern histories of the Holy Land. As such, the events described in this volume span from 1099 to 721 B.C.

A fascinating addendum to the book, placed at the end, is the 'Vidin-Javatra', or catalogue of the books published to date by the Friends Foreign Mission Association Press. This listing incudes dozens of diverse titles, including religious tracts, geographies and atlases, dictionaries, science and history books.

Interestingly, Malagasy is an Austronesian language, the origins of which have no relation to the African continent but is rather conneted to many of the languages spoken in modern Malaysia and Indonesia. Its closest tongue is the Ma'anyan language, spoken to the present day in Borneo.

This is due to the fascinating ancestry of the Malagasy people, that is mainly the consequence of Trans-Indian Ocean sailing routes. The first Austronesian peoples (the Vazimba and Vezo) are thought to have arrived in Madagascar around 300 BC. Arab traders from Oman and Zanzibar followed by the 7th Century AD. Beginning the 8th Century, there were great waves of further Austronesian immigration (Malays, Javanese, Bugis and orang-orang laut), while the 9th Century saw a significant migration of Bantu peoples from East Africa. All these groups settled into speaking the Malagasy tongue.

Missionaries and Publishing in 19th Century Madagascar

The history of publishing in Madagascar, and in the Malagasy language, is intimately entwined with the story of Christian missionary activities on the island. While Europeans maintained constant trade and sporadic settlement along the coast of Madagascar for generations, it was not util the 1820s that they established a permanent presence.

Since 1540, the dominant of the several indigenous powers in Madagascar was the Merina Kingdom, ruled from the interior plateau (with their capital, Antananarivo). In the early 19th century, they started to conquer other regions of the island.

The Merina ruler King Radama I (1793-1828, reigned 1810-28) was a brilliant, ambitious and transformative leader, intent on realizing the Merina dream of conquering and uniting all of Madagascar. He was ardently pro-Western, signing a friendship treaty with Britain in 1817, while maintaining cordial relations with France. In 1820, he invited the London Missionary Society (LMS), and evangelical Protestant organization, to set up the first Christian missions on the island in recent memory. They moved quickly, soon opening 23 schools in the plateau region, teaching 2,300 students. To serve their students and congregants, the LMS established the first printing press in Madagascar in 1826 and proceeded to publish a number of works in the Malagasy language. Their great accomplishment was the publication of the first complete bible in Malagasy, in 1835. The LMS missionaries were also instrumental in seeing the Malagasy language adopting the Latin alphabet, replacing the previous Sorabe alphabet, which was based upon Arabic script.

However, while Radama succeeded in conquering two-thirds of Madagascar by 1827, on the way to the full Merina takeover of the island, he died suddenly in 1828, aged only 35. His widow and successor as monarch, Queen Ranavalona I (reigned 1828-61), was a traditionalist and bitterly resented the European influence upon Madagascar. She illegalised Christianity, and expelled the LMS missionaries, closing their press. While her isolationist polices eased towards the end of her long reign, it was not until after her death that the Merina court, once again, became open to Westerners and missionaries. The LMS returned to Madagascar in the 1860s, which saw a revival of the press on the island.

However, the LMS suffered from labour shortages, so asked the Quakers to come to Madagascar to lend them a hand. In 1867, the British Quaker Joseph Sewell answered the call and the following year he founded the Friends Foreign Mission Association (FFMA). He was soon joined by many more British and American Friends. At their main mission in Faravohitra, just outside of Antananarivo, in 1872 they founded a press, directed by Henry E. Clark, that over the succeeding years produced an amazing array of titles, not just on religion, but also on science, language and literature (as demonstrated by the press' catalogue within the present work), creating some of the most important and interesting books of 19th century Madagascar.
During the Franco-Hova War (1883-96), France conquered Madagascar and toppled the Merina monarchy, annexing Madagascar as a colony in 1897. While the French regime encouraged missionary activity and their printing houses, it also fostered the rise of state and commercial printing on the island, creating a diverse and modern publishing industry. Madagascar would remain a French colony until the nation achieved its independence, as the Malagasy Republic, in 1960.

Henry E. Clark: Quaker Missionary, Writer and Publisher in Madagascar

Henry Ecroyd Clark (1836 - 1906), a Quaker missionary, was a leading force in printing in Madagascar in the late 19th century. A native of Doncaster, Yorkshire, Clark

worked as a grocer and tea dealer for many years in various cities across northern England, but along the way became involved in running a Quaker 'Adult School'. He was a studious and religious man who always longed for a life dedicated to spreading the word of Christ. In the magazine The Friend, Joseph Sewell called for new recruits to serve as missionaries in Madagascar. In 1871, Clark and his wife took up the charge, and headed for Madagsascar.

Once established at the Friends' Foreign Mission Association (FFMA) station in Faravohitra, he became the superintendent of the newly founded Friends press at the mission, where he oversaw the production of thousands of books over the next 30 or so years. He became an accomplished translator between English and Malagasy, and authored many original books, such as the present work.

Notably, one of Clark's books 'Ny Mpamonjy ('The Saviour'), a work of elementary lessons on the life of the Lord, is thought to have been the most popular book in Madagascar, next only to the Bible. It was adopted by all Protestant missionary societies on the island as a standard textbook.

Clark also taught at the Boys' High School in Antananarivo, and variously served as the treasurer and secretary of the Faravohitra mission.

Clark remained on mission in Madagascar until 1905, when his health failed, causing him to return home; he passed away the following year. A friend eulogized him with a poem: "Servant of God! well done! Rest from thy lov'd employ; The battle fought, the victory won Enter thy Master's joy".

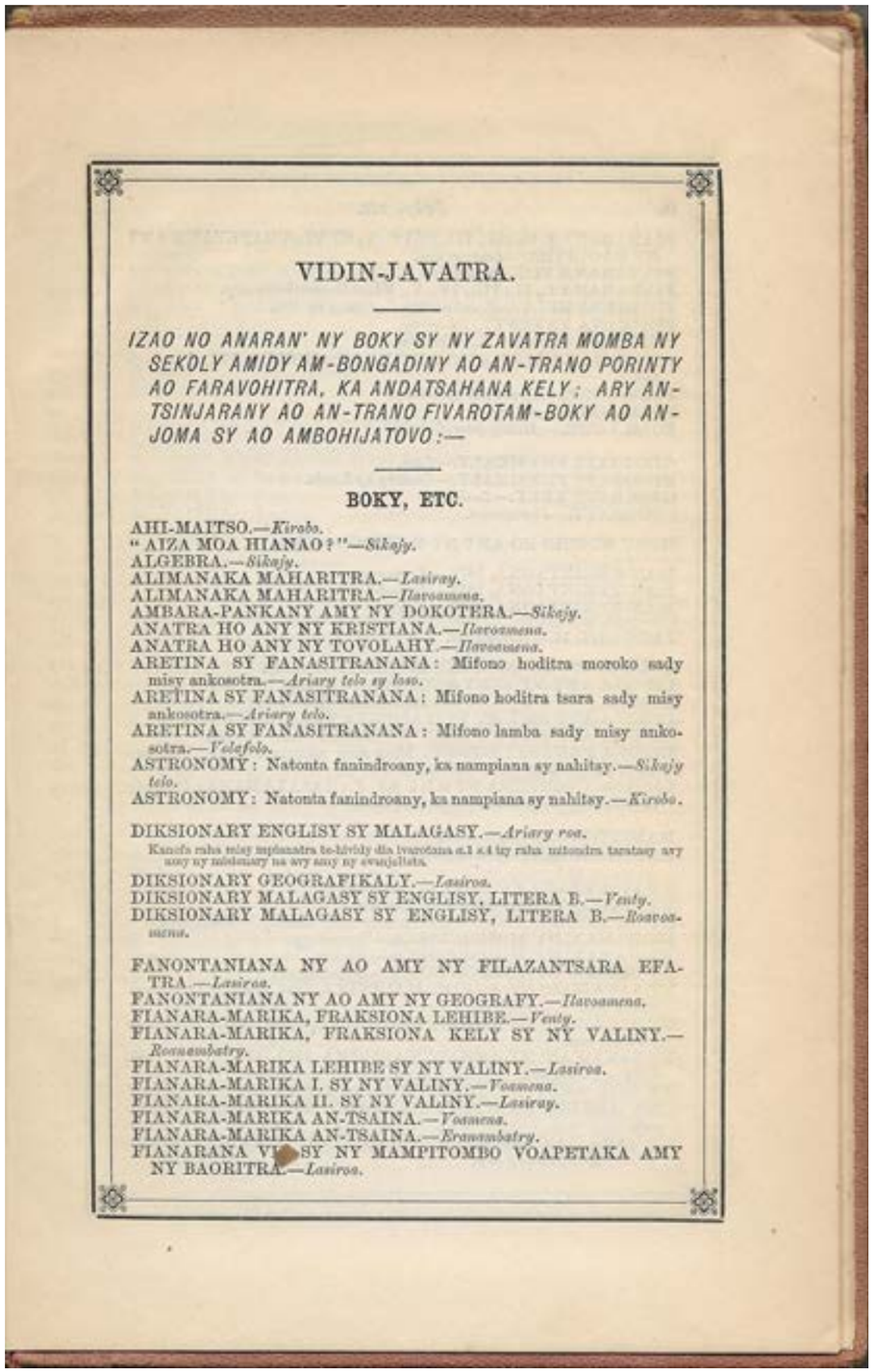
A Note on Rarity

All works from the Friends' Foreign Mission Association Press are today great rarities, as the survival rate of 19th century Madagascar imprints is incredibly low.

We cannot trace any other examples of the present volume, in either library catalogues, or in sales records, while we can find only a single example of 'Section II', issued in 1887, held by the School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS) Library, University of London.

References: James SIBREE, A Madagascar Bibliography… (Antananarivo: London Missionary Society, 1885), p. 76; Cf. [re: 'Fizarana II', or the Second Section, of 1887:] School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS) Library, University of London: E WYM/668410.

980 EUR



VIDIN-JAVATRA.

IZAO NO ANARAN' NY BOKY SY NY ZAVATRA MOMBA NY SEKOLY AMIDY AM-BONGADINY AO AN-TRANO PORINTY AO FARAVOHITRA, KA ANDATSAHANA KELY; ARY ANTSINJARANY AO AN-TRANO FIVAROTAM-BOKY AO ANJOMA SY AO AMBOHIJATOVO:—

BOKY, ETC.

AHI-MAITSO.—*Kirobo.*
"AIZA MOA HIANAO?"—*Sikajy.*
ALGEBRA.—*Sikajy.*
ALIMANAKA MAHARITRA.—*Lasiray.*
ALIMANAKA MAHARITRA.—*Ilavoamena.*
AMBARA-PANKANY AMY NY DOKOTERA.—*Sikajy.*
ANATRA HO ANY NY KRISTIANA.—*Ilavoamena.*
ANATRA HO ANY NY TOVOLAHY.—*Ilavoamena.*
ARETINA SY FANASITRANANA: Mifono hoditra moroko sady misy ankosotra.—*Ariary telo sy loso.*
ARETINA SY FANASITRANANA: Mifono hoditra tsara sady misy ankosotra.—*Ariary telo.*
ARETINA SY FANASITRANANA: Mifono lamba sady misy ankosotra.—*Valofolo.*
ASTRONOMY: Natonta fanindroany, ka nampiana sy nahitsy.—*Sikajy telo.*
ASTRONOMY: Natonta fanindroany, ka nampiana sy nahitsy.—*Kirobo.*

DIKSIONARY ENGLISY SY MALAGASY.—*Ariary roa.*
Kanefa raha misy mpianatra te-hividy dia tvarotana a.1 s.4 izy raha mitondra taratasy ary sony ny mpiasanry na ary amy ny evanjelista.
DIKSIONARY GEOGRAFIKALY.—*Lasiroa.*
DIKSIONARY MALAGASY SY ENGLISY, LITERA B.—*Venty.*
DIKSIONARY MALAGASY SY ENGLISY, LITERA B.—*Roavoamena.*

FANONTANIANA NY AO AMY NY FILAZANTSARA EFATRA.—*Lasiroa.*
FANONTANIANA NY AO AMY NY GEOGRAFY.—*Ilavoamena.*
FIANARA-MARIKA, FRAKSIONA LEHIBE.—*Venty.*
FIANARA-MARIKA, FRAKSIONA KELY SY NY VALINY.—*Roanambatry.*
FIANARA-MARIKA LEHIBE SY NY VALINY.—*Lasiroa.*
FIANARA-MARIKA I. SY NY VALINY.—*Voamena.*
FIANARA-MARIKA II. SY NY VALINY.—*Lasiray.*
FIANARA-MARIKA AN-TSAINA.—*Voamena.*
FIANARA-MARIKA AN-TSAINA.—*Roanambatry.*
FIANARANA VI[illegible]SY NY MAMPITOMBO VOAPETAKA AMY NY BAORITRA.—*Lasiroa.*

41. Benjamin Franklin
Bulgarian Printing in Istanbul

Benjamin FRANKLIN (1706-1790), author; S. S. BOBČEV, translator.

Животътъ на Франклина
[Franklin's Biography]

Istanbul: Karapetrov im Druž. 1874.

8°, vi, 169 pp., original green wrappers with lettering (old stamps from a private collection on the title page and last page, wrappers slightly dust and scuffed with old annotations in black ink and partly erased old Ottoman stamp, old paper label mounted over the spine, minor foxing, otherwise in a good, uncut and unread condition).

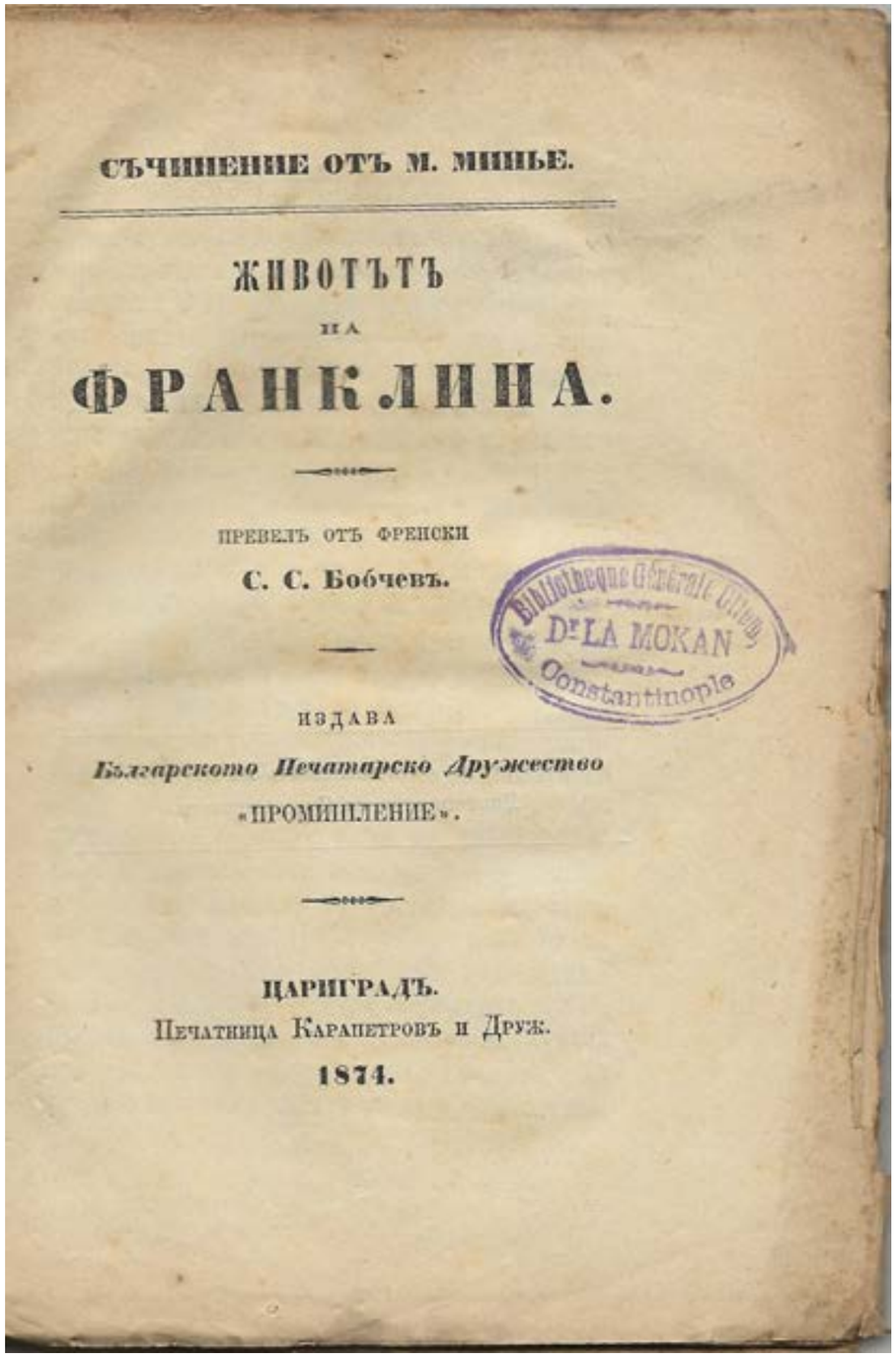
The first Bulgarian translation and adaptation of *Memoirs of the Life and Writings Of Benjamin Franklin*, published in Istanbul.

Benjamin Franklin was a very popular figure in the Ottoman Empire. The first work on Franklin in Ottoman was published in 1870 in Istanbul and in Paris, followed by this Bulgarian translation.

Worldcat lists the title with no institutional examples.

References: OCLC 181118024, 894619288 (eBooks).

680 EUR


СЪЧИНЕНИЕ ОТЪ М. МИНЬЕ.

ЖИВОТЪТЪ
НА
ФРАНКЛИНА.

ПРЕВЕЛЪ ОТЪ ФРЕНСКИ
С. С. Бобчевъ.

Bibliotheque Générale Galata
De LA MOKAN
Constantinople

ИЗДАВА
Българското Печатарско Дружество
«ПРОМИШЛЕНИЕ».

ЦАРИГРАДЪ.
Печатница Карапетровъ и Друж.
1874.

42. Economy
Ottoman Agriculture Schools

محمد علی بك (Mehmed Ali Bey), lecturer. آناسطاس (Anastas), illustrator.

Economie Rurale. اقتصاد زراعی
[İktisad-ı Ziraai / Agricultural Economy]

[S. l., but probably Halkalı, today in Istanbul]: 1327 [1911].

8°: 422 pp., [2 pp.] index, mimeographed text with illustrations, charts and vignettes, illustrated title page, old corrections and annotations in pencil and blue ink, original blue cloth with debossed ornaments (minor foxing, binding slightly stained and scuffed on the corners, missing frond loose endpaper, but otherwise in a good condition).

An exceedingly rare mimeographed illustrated book on the economy in agriculture, made for an Ottoman school with a stunning multicolour title page showcasing a well-managed farm

The book includes various chapters on modern economy for agriculture, charts and charming mimeographed vignettes such as a landscape of a property by the sea, representative building (prob. the school), a country house, a bird and ornaments.

The book was possibly made for the Halkalı School of Agriculture (Halkalı Ziraat ve Baytar Mekteb-i Alisi), a building probably depicted below the text on p. 342. The school opened in 1892 with Mehmed Ali Bey (1853-1923), a famous veterinarian of the time, appointed the first director. Two years later he became a director of a newly founded veterinary school, before retiring in 1911.

After 1908, several students of the agriculture school were sent to study in Europe. The school closed its doors in 1914 at the beginning of WWI, as the students were drafted to fight on the front.

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.

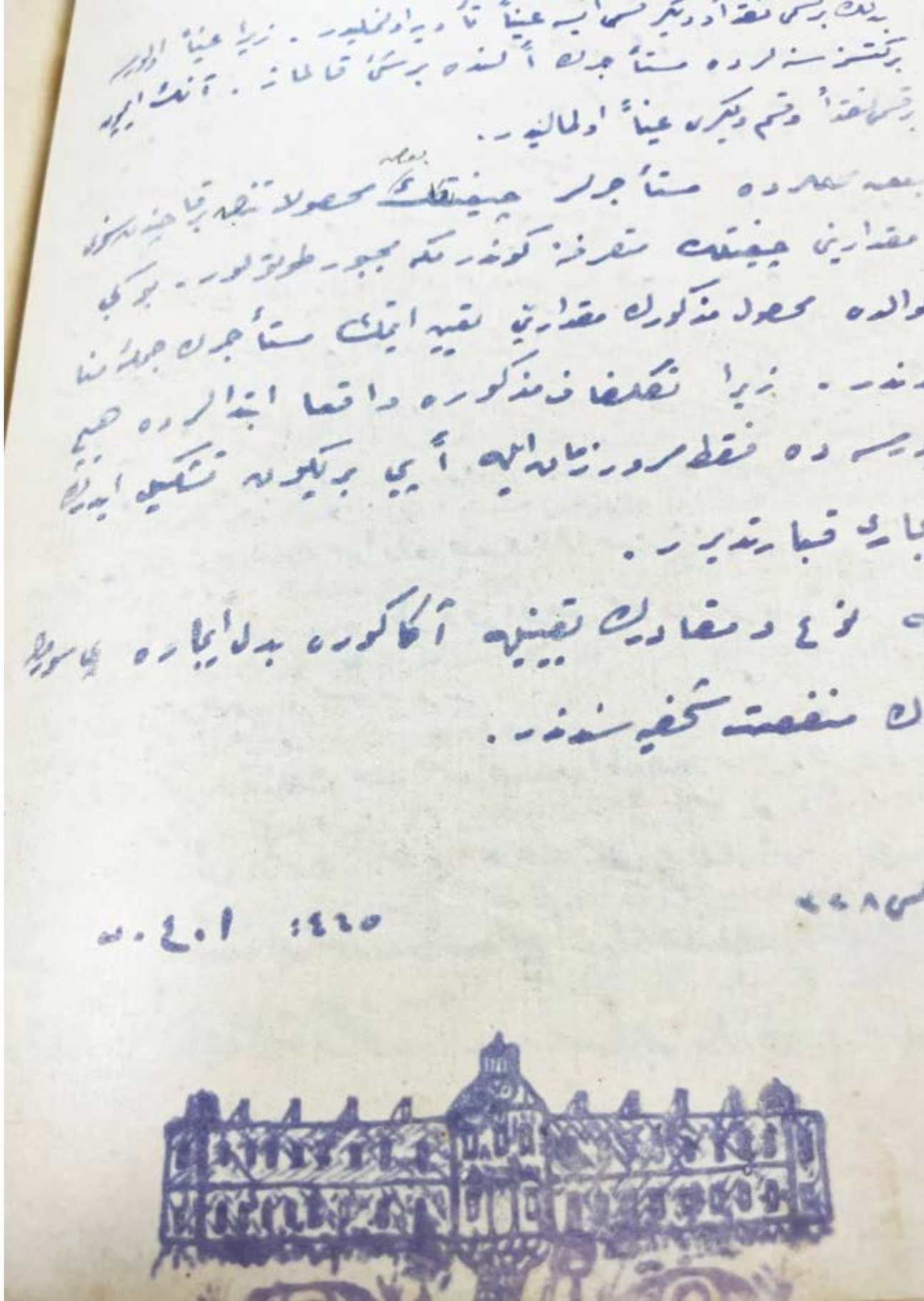


These agricultural schools contributed to the decentralization of the country, helped educating people from the provinces and introduced to the countryside the latest scientific discoveries on the field of botany, chemistry and land survey.

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.

References: Seemingly unrecorded. NOT IN: Volkan Çeşme, Halkali Ziraat Mektebi: Eğitimi, Eğitimci Kadrosu, Örnek Çiftliği ve Yayinlari, Osmanlı Bilimi Araştırmaları, XVI/1,2014, pp.73-99.

1.200 EUR



43. Agriculture Book, Printed in a Post-WWII DP Camp

Maks OSOJNIK.

Poljedelstvo. Travništvo
[Fieldwork. Grasses]

[S.l., S.n., Spittal: Refugee Press / Agricultural School of the DP Camp] 1947.

Two titles bound in one volume, 4°, mimeographed on pink paper with illustrations. 42 pp., [3 pp.,]. 42 pp., [2 pp.,]. Original black boards and cloth spine (boards slightly rubbed, otherwise in a good condition).

A rare pair of mimeographed books on agriculture printed on pink paper in Slovenian language in a DP camp in Austria after WWII

This is a pair of rare illustrated mimeographed books on agriculture, written for the Agricultural School, active on the premises of the DP camp Spittal, with Maks Osojnik being one of the tutors. The school was active from 1945 until 1949, when most of the students migrated abroad. The two year agricultural program in the DP camp was obligatory for all the youths, who did not attend the gymnasium with a goal to make skillful farmers from them.

The DP camp near the town Spittal, in Carinthia, Austria, was founded by the British in the summer of 1945. The barracks, built by the German POWs, were meant to house the refugees and exiles from Yugoslavia, mostly from Slovenia. Most of the adult people in the camp were escaping the newly founded Yugoslavia as political or religious refugees or as WWII collaborators avoiding the prison or death penalty in their homeland. In the next years they were moved overseas, mainly to Argentina, and also to Canada, United States and other countries.

There were about 5000 persons living in the camp, among them approximately 800 school children.

Literature on the Slovenian refugee press in Austrian DP camps (Arnež 1999, p. 283; Švent p. 186) only mentions this pair of titles with a Spittal 1948 imprint and a running numeration 98 pp., which is possibly a second edition. Only one example of both titles from 1947 is recorded in libraries (National and University Library of Ljubljana). Worldcat does not list any examples of the 1948 editions mentioned in the literature.

References: OCLC 449346989. Cf. Janez A. Arnež, Slovenski tisk v begunskih taboriščih v Avstriji 1945-1949, Ljubljana-Washington 1999; Rozina Švent, Slovenski begunci v Avstriji (1945–1950), 2007.

480 EUR



- 40 -

divji koren, regrat, navadni lapuh, navadni repuh, travniško ponvljo itd. Od vseh imenovanih je kislica najbolj nadležna. Če ji pognojimo z apnom, jo močno zatiramo. Če ni travniškega plevela preveč, ga porujemo z roko ali s pripravnim orodjem ki je pridno je dozorel. Za ruvanje plevela nam služi suličasta lopatica, za

plitvo ukoreninjeni plevel pa uporabimo dvo ali petzerobo krovljico. Osat je silno nadležen plevel zlasti na zamočvirjenih travnikih. Z osušitvijo travnikov se ga močno zatira. Popolnoma pa ga je mogoče zatreti samo z izruvanjem.

Velika trobelika je strupena. Zato naj bi se populila takoj, čim bi se pojavila na travnikih.

K O Š N J A I N S P R A V L J A N J E K R M E

1. Č a s i n n a č i n k o š n j e

Količina in dobrota pridelane krme sta v veliki meri odvisni od časa, v katerem se košnja izvrši. Zato se mora izbrati čas košnje tako, da se pridela največ in najboljše krme.

Izjemno more delati košnja za zeleno krmljenje. V ta namen naj se kosi čim večkrat t.j. ko je trava še mlada. Zastarelo travo živina zaneta.

Pri pridelovanju suhe krme je gledati, da pridelamo mnogo zdrave, okusne in tečne krme. Najboljši čas košnje je, ko se detelje in trave v cvetju. V tem času so trave najbolj bogate na beljakovinah.

44. Shakespeare in Slovenian

William SHAKESPEARE (1564 – 1616), author; Ivan CANKAR (1876-1918), translator.

Hamlet. Kraljevič danski. Žaloigra v petih dejanjih
[Hamlet]

Gorizia: Goriška tiskarna, A. Gabršček 1899.

12°, [8 pp.], 208 pp., modern pink binding with a printed copy of the title page on the cover (minor staining and sporadic old annotations, one gutter with modern repaired crack in the gutter, otherwise in a good condition).

The first Slovenian translation of Shakespeare's Hamlet was printed in 1899 in Gorizia, in today's Italy, but at the time a part of Austro-Hungary.

The translation was made by Ivan CANKAR (1876-1918), a Slovenian modernist writer, essayist, poet, playwright, and political activist, who is today considered one of the greatest Slovenian authors.

We could not find any examples outside Slovenian institutions.

References: OCLC 439986365.

320 EUR


HAMLET,

kraljevič danski.

Žaloigra v petih dejanjih.

Spisal

William Shakespeare.

V GORICI.
Tisk. in zal. Goriška Tiskarna A. Gabršček.
1899.

45. Shakespeare in Slovenian

William SHAKESPEARE (1564 – 1616), author; Oton ŽUPANČIČ (1878-1949), translator.

Julij Cezar
[Julius Caesar]

Gorizia: Goriška tiskarna, A. Gabršček 1904.

12°, 144 pp., mid-20th century dark boards and linen spine (minor staining, old signature on the title page, but overall in a good condition).

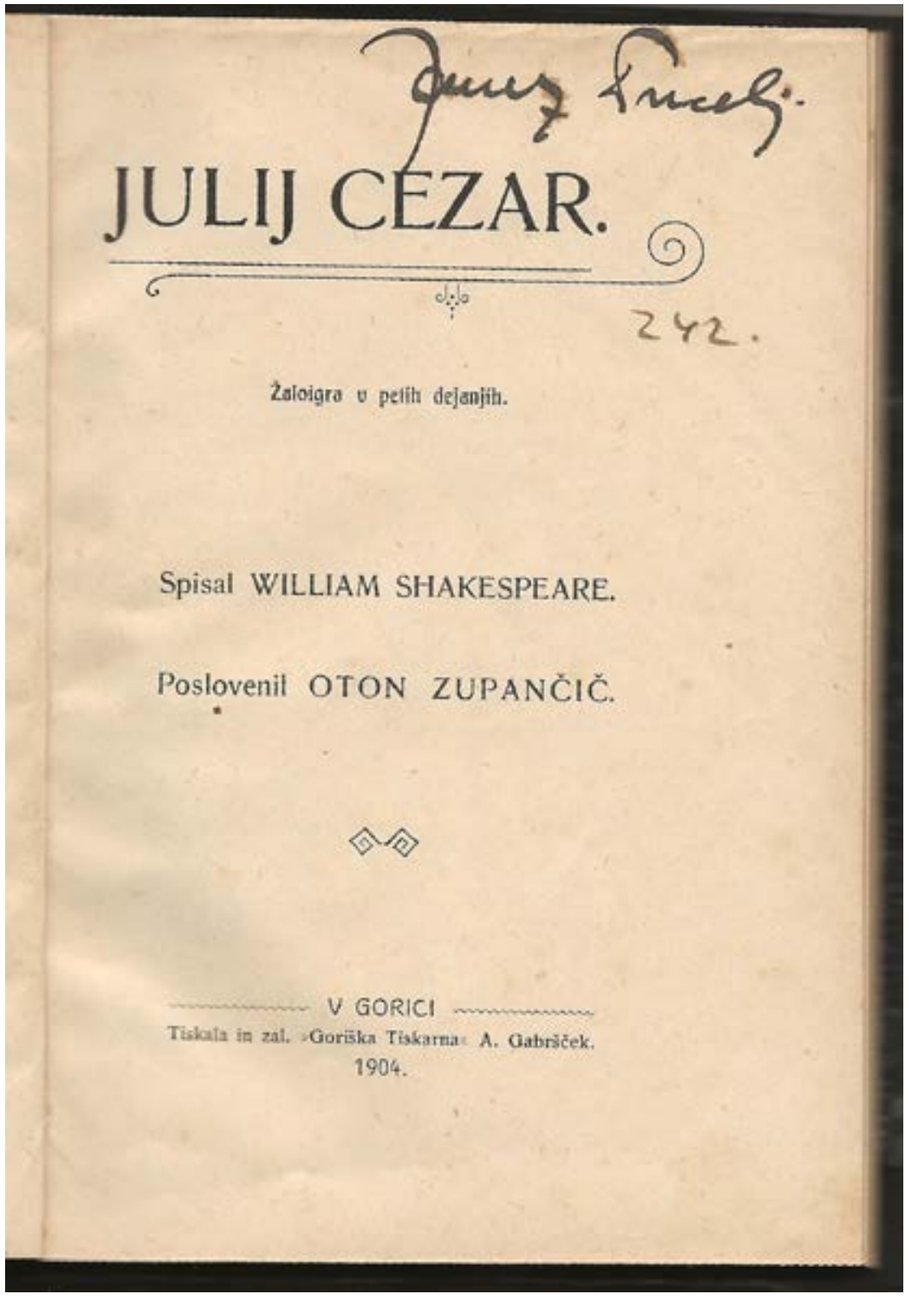
The first Slovenian translation of Shakespeare's Julius Caesar was printed in 1904 in Gorizia, in today's Italy, but at the time a part of Austro-Hungary.

The translator Oton Župančič was one of the most beloved Slovenian authors of the 20th century, whose works, especially poetry for children, are still the widely read today.

We could not find any examples outside Slovenian institutions.

References: OCLC 439703067.

280 EUR


JULIJ CEZAR.

242.

Žaloigra v petih dejanjih.

Spisal WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE.

Poslovenil OTON ZUPANČIČ.

V GORICI

Tiskala in zal. »Goriška Tiskarna« A. Gabršček.

1904.

46. Shakespeare in Ottoman

William SHAKESPEARE (1564 – 1616), author. Kâmuran ŞERIF [SARU], translator.

هاملە ت
[Hamlet]

Istanbul: Devlet Matbaası 1927 (date on the title page), 1928 (date on the cover).

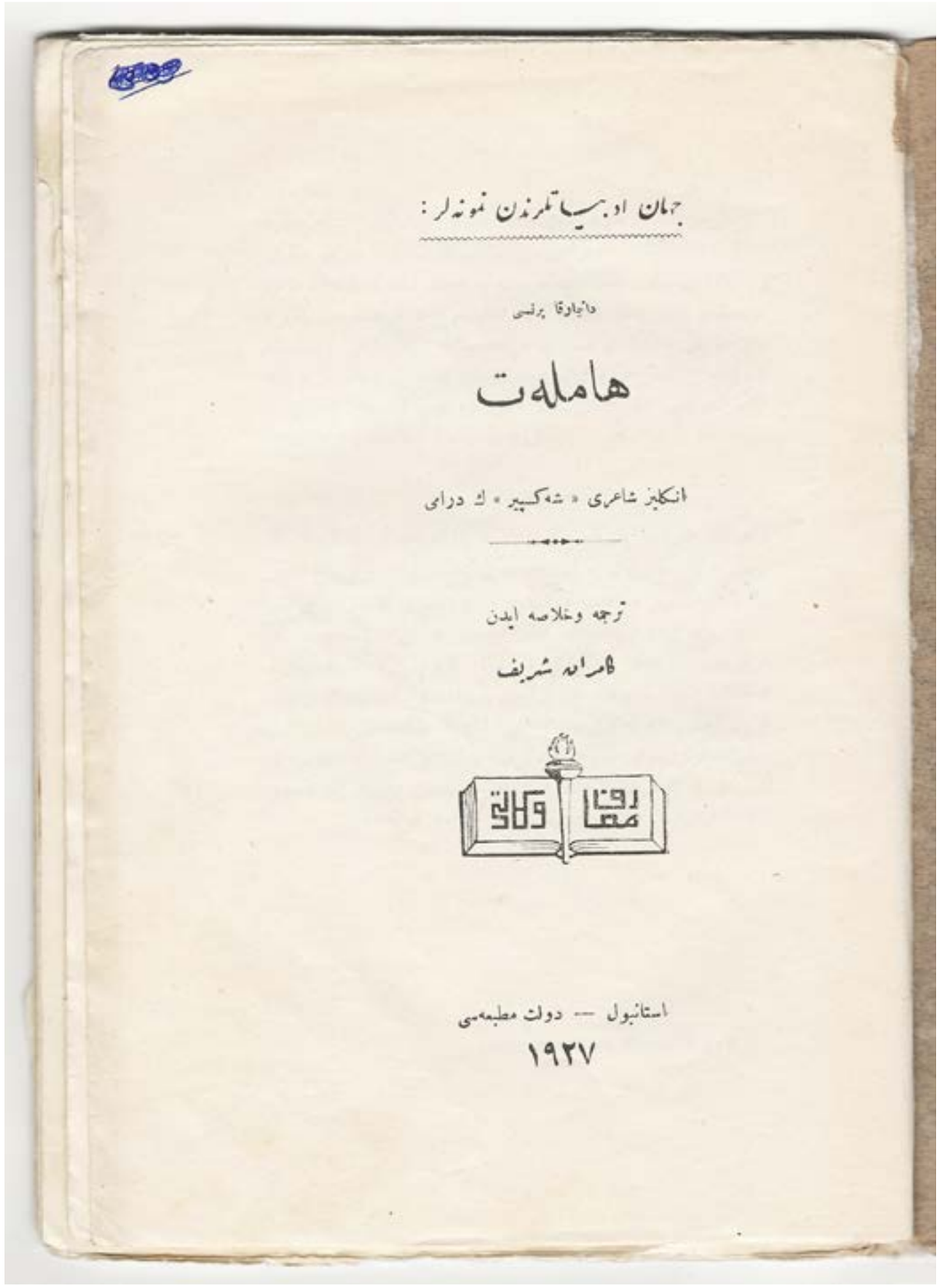
8°: 71 pp., original wrappers with lettering, later spine (new annotation on the top of the titel page, otherwise in a good condition)

This is a rare second translation of Hamlet to Ottoman, made it the time of the Turkish Republic. The first translation was made in 1908 by Abdullah Cevdet (1869-1932) and published in Cairo to avoid the censorship. The work was banned under the Ottoman Empire, as it portrayed a fall of a leader.

Worldcat lists three institutional examples (California State University, Boğaziçi University Library, Orient-Institut Istanbul).

References: OCLC 283805564, 283805564, 283805564; AEKMK - ÖZEGE; 6775.

420 EUR


جهان ادبیاتندن نمونه لر :

دانیارقا پرنسی

هاملەت

انکلیز شاعری « شەکسپیر » ك درامی

ترجمه وخلاصه ایدن

کامران شریف

روشنا وکالتی

استانبول — دولت مطبعەسی

۱۹۲۷

47. European Orientalism in the Orient Theater

Chekri GANEM (1861-1929), author; İzzet Melih DEVRIM (1887-1966), translator.

عنترة
[Antere / Antar]

Istanbul: Mahmud Bey Matbaası 1327 [1911].

8°: 137 pp., [4 pp.], 2 full size portraits, 1 double-page black and white illustration, original illustrated cover, later red cloth binding with a label on the cover (title page with light staining, double-page illustrations with a scratch in the middle with a small loss of image, crack in the gutter after the title page, binding slightly scuffed n the corners, inside in a good clean condition).

The first Ottoman translation of the popular orientalist French theatre piece Antar by Chekri Ganem, issued one year after the original first edition.

The exceedingly popular theater piece in 5 acts, written by a Beirut-born author Chekri Ganem (1861-1929) was first published in French language in 1910.

This first Ottoman translation was made only one year after the book's debut in France by İzzet Melih (1887-1966), who studied In France and tried to introduce new genres to the Ottoman Empire.

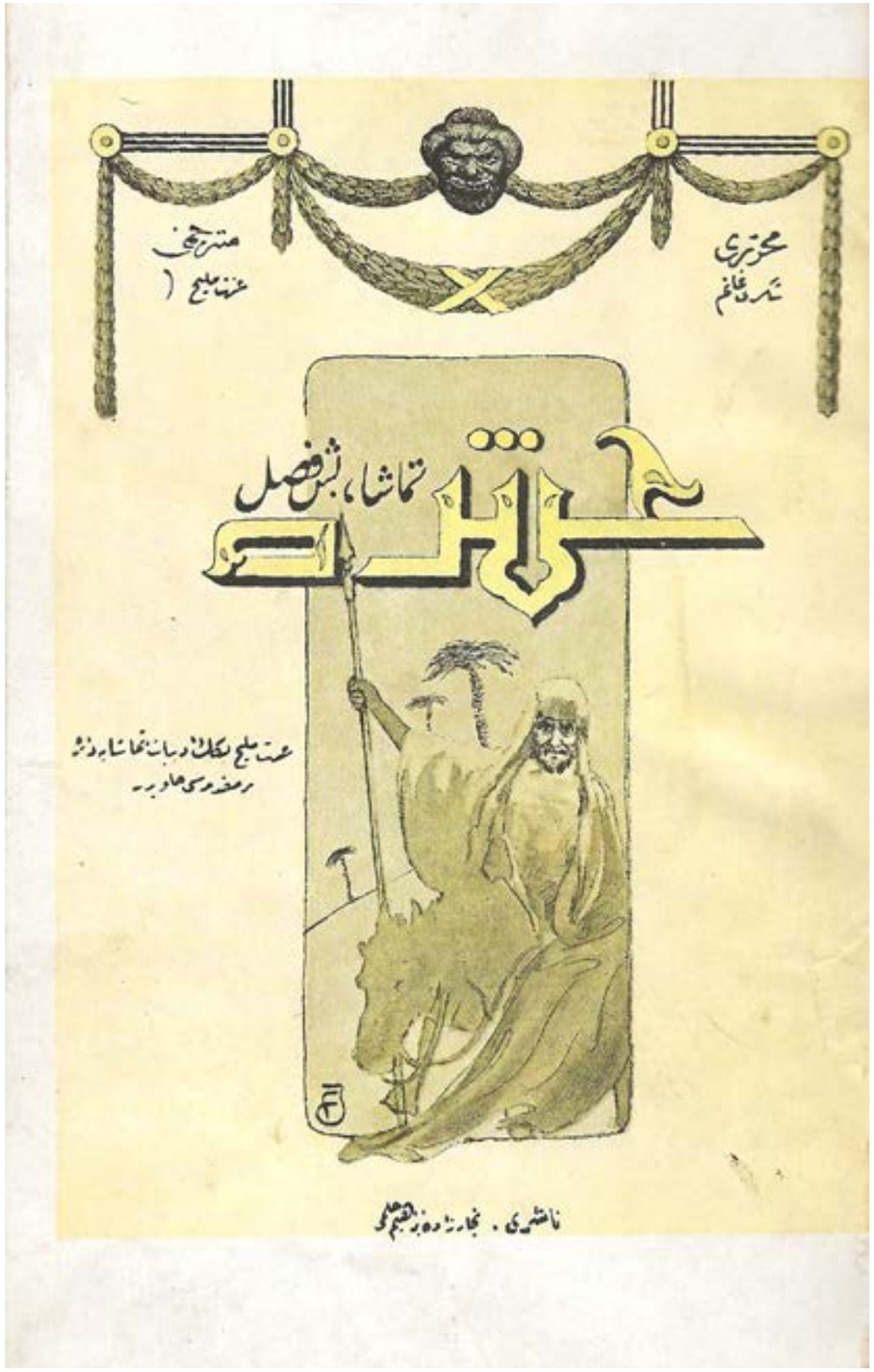
The translation was quite controversial, as the author of the play, Chékri Ganem, born in Lebanon, opposed the Ottoman Empire and supported the Arab nationalism. He started to write his most famous play in 1895 and finished it in 1910. The heroic figure of Antar was for Ganem a personification of the Arabian rebel, fighting for freedom. Antar, with a real name Antarah ibn Shaddad (525–608), was a pre-Islamic Arab knight and poet, famous for his adventurous life. He was born in Nadj, to an Ethiopian slave woman Zabūba. His poetry and adventures are a mixture of a heroic life, chivalrous values, heroism, and unfulfilled love for his cousin Ablah'.

The motif of Antar became exceedingly popular in the European orientalist fin de siècle literature and theater. In 1912, a short silent movie was recorded on the subject and the piece was adapted for an opera by Gabriel Dupont in 1921.

Worldcat lists four institutional examples (Orient-Institut Istanbul, Orient-Institut Istanbul, Orient-Institut Istanbul, Universiteitsbibliotheek Leiden).

References: OCLC 66931644, 25346184; ÖZEGE 865.

550 EUR



48. Female Emantipation / Erotica
Silk Bindings

A collection of 6 Ottoman books on modern Turkish women is bound in original silk bindings with vivid 1920s patterns, which emphasize the presence of a woman as a central motif.

Hüseyin Cahid [Yalçın]

نیچین آلداتیرلرمش...
Niçin Aldatırlarmış… / Why are They Cheating…]

Istanbul: Akşam Teşebbüs Matbaası 1922.

4 EXAMPLES. 8°. 296 pp., original silk bindings with various patterns.

(1: Very Good. 2: Very light water staining, binding slightly discoloured with remaining of an old paper label, old Ottoman annotations on the front loose endpaper. 3: sporadic staining, old owner's signatures on the front loose endpaper and title page, binding slightly scuffed around the spine with tiny loss of material, repaired cracks in the gutters inside. 4: First blank page and title page with two photographs cut from 1920s magazines and representing fashionable women, a stamp and signatures by Hamza Osman Erkan (1897- 1968), a Turkish economist, old Ottoman annotations, spine srecked with tiny loss of material. Overall in a good condition).

[and:]

Burhan Cahit MORKAYA (1892 – 1949).

آی تن
[Ayten]

Istanbul: Burhan Cahit ve Şürekâsı Matbaası 1927.

2 EXAMPLES. 8°. 339 pp., original silk binding, golden label with embossed title on the cover, original patterned end-papers

(Very Good, spines slightly discoloured, 1: cracked in the gutter after the title page. 2: signed by the author).



A collection of 6 Ottoman books on modern Turkish women is bound in original silk bindings with vivid 1920s patterns, which emphasize the presence of a woman as a central motif.

This is a collection of six Ottoman books on women with repeating titles Ayten [female name], here present in 2 examples, and Niçin Aldatırlarmış… (Why are They Cheating…), present in 4 examples. All the books are bound in original silk bindings, a material at the time used for female dresses.

The text in both titles focuses on the roles of a modern strong young woman in the post-Ottoman period and changes in the traditional social structure. After the foundation of the Turkish Republic women gained a series of revolutionary new rights, which enabled them the enjoyment of the western 1920s lifestyle.

Although frowned upon by traditionalists, who preferred the old Ottoman system, many Turkish men saw this female emancipation as exciting and even erotic. The authors of our texts embraced the subject of the new women's liberation in Turkey with much enthusiasm and curiosity.

A woman as a central motif is emphasized by soft silk book-bindings with fashionable patterns, which are made of material, used for contemporary women's dresses, what gives the books an additional erotic connotation.

Books in Focus

The book Niçin Aldatırlarmış… or Why do They Cheat… discusses the reasons, why women cheat on their husbands and men on their wives. The women in this text are put on the same level as the men and cheating on a partner is considered as equally common with both sexes.

The other book is the first edition of a novel by a late Ottoman / early Turkish author Burhan Cahit Morkaya (1892-1949), Ayten, is a story of a strong, educated and sporty woman Ayten and her independent approach towards men. The novel was a typical example of the new, progressive Turkish literature, which started in the last years of the Ottoman Empire, and promoted emancipated women.

References: 1: OCLC 162431035, 1003499927, 22198921. ÖZEGE 15468. 2: OCLC 898423132 & 283804816. Nüket ESEN, Modern Türk Edebiyatı Üzerine Okumalar, 2016.

2.400 EUR

49. Ottoman Binding with French Text

Joseph GUADET (1795-1880).
Notice biographique sur Claude Montal, facteur de pianos à Paris
Paris, Fain et Thunot 1845.
15 pp.

[Bound together with:]

Joseph GUADET (1795-1880).
Les aveugles mécaniciens : MM Moulin, Foucaud, Dumas
Paris, Fain et Thunot, 1845.
15 pp.

2 titles bound in 1 volume, 8°, contemporary Ottoman red card binding with debosses surface and gilt decoration, contemporary debossed orange endpapers (minor foxing, endpapers with light scratches, binding slightly rubbed on the corners and with small worm holes on the front cover, partly repaired crack in the upper part of the spine, but overall in a good clean condition).

2 French articles on famous blind people in arts and literature, bound in a highly decorative contemporary Ottoman binding

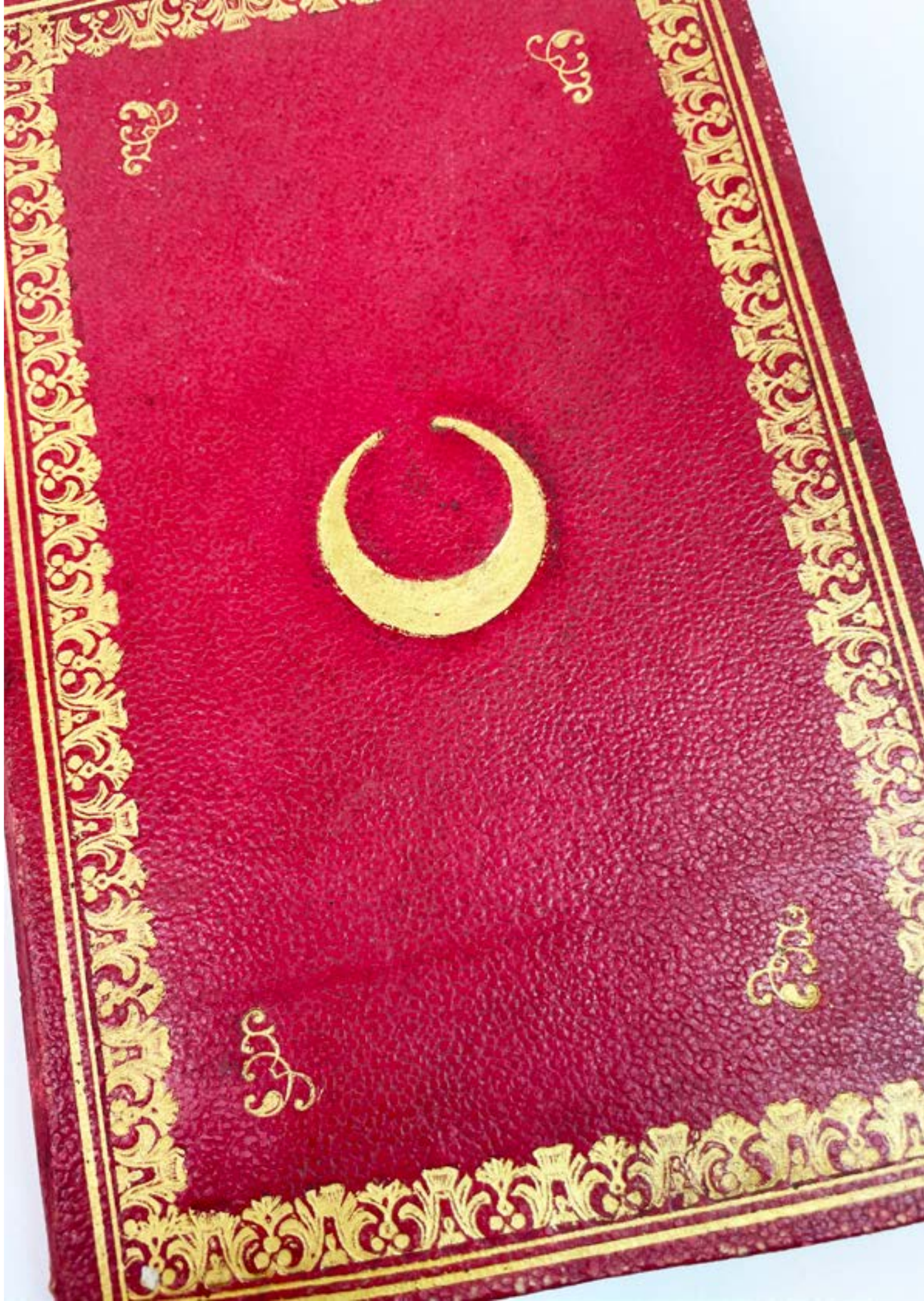
A contemporary short biography of Claude Montal (28 July 1800 – 7 March 1865), a French pianist, the author of the first comprehensive text on piano tuning and repair, "l'Art d'accorder soi-même son piano…" and a major ppiano manufactor, who was blind since his early age.

The second text on famous blind in the world of arts and literature is the continuation of the first one.

The texts were first published in A*nnales de l'éducation des sourds-muets et des aveugles.*

References: 1: OCLC 12832283, 906467271, 457349656. 2: OCLC 53541900.

380 EUR



50. Judaica
Antisemitism in the Ottoman Empire

Ebüzziya TEVFIK (1849 – 1913).

ملت اسرايليه
[Millet-i Israiliye / Nation of Israel]

Istanbul: Matbaa-i Ebüzziya 1305 [1888].

12°. 78 pp. [2 pp.] blank, original illustrated purple wrappers (minor tears in margins, but overall in a good, uncut condition).

The first book in Ottoman language to express anti-Semitic tendencies

This pamphlet, written and published by Ebüzziya Tevfik, was the first one in the Ottoman language to question the moral character of the Jews and discuss the expulsion from their homeland.

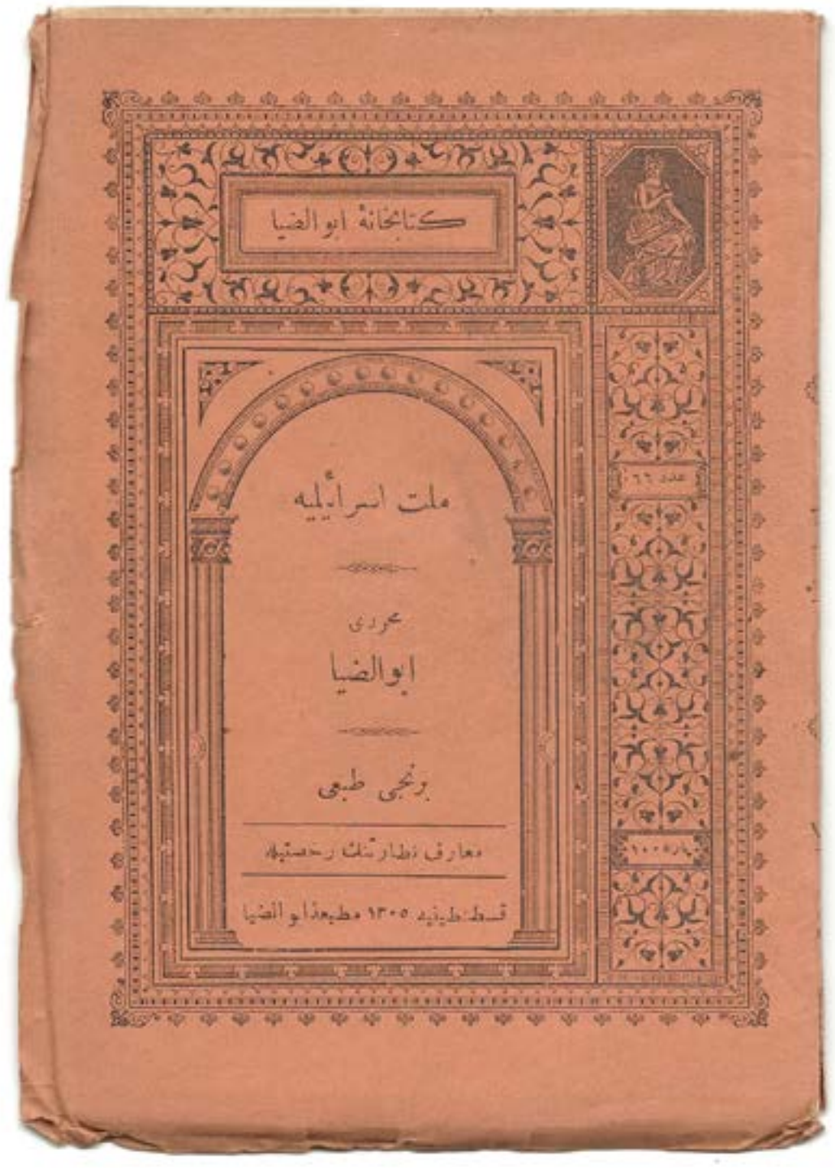
Ebüzziya Tevfik, a journalist, writer and publisher, was known as the person "who turned printing into an art" and lifted the Ottoman press on a level, which could be compared with the contemporary western examples.

In 1881, Tevfik opened his printing shop, the so called Matbaa-i Ebüzziya, in Karaköy in Istanbul, close to the Arab Mosque, where he published his own magazine and a series of biographies and pamphlets on actual topics, called Kitaphane-i Ebuzziya. The series was the first Ottoman series of pamphlets on popular subjects, available to the wider audience, in the sense of the Western pocket books.

Worldcat lists 8 institutional examples (Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, Orient-Institut Istanbul, Universiteitsbibliotheek Leiden, Harvard University, Columbia University in the City of New York, New York Public Library System, University of Pennsylvania Libraries, University of California Los Angeles).

References: OCLC 644108158, 642833577. Özege 13579.

350 EUR



51. Tatar Printing in Tokyo

الاتقان في ترجمة القران
[Al-Itkan fi tarjimati al-Qur'an / Proficiency in Translating the Quran]

Tokyo: Matbaa Islamiye 1950 (after Kazan: Karimov 1907).

Large 4°, 460 pp. in photographic printing, original boards with lettering, later cloth spine (minor age-toning and foxing, but overall in a good condition).

An important commentary on translating the Quran in Tatar language was originally published in Kazan in 1907 and copied in a photographic technique by the Tatar Community in Tokyo in 1950. The last pages, which are as well multiplied in the same technique, include a facsimile of a hand written text with the introduction to the Tefsir and the story about multiplying it for a Muslim Community in Tokyo.

A long list names the people, who participated the money for the photo-reproduction of this book.

The Tatar minority in Tokyo has been employing the photographic reproduction, at the time exceedingly expensive technique, since the 1930s. It was especially used for the copying the texts, originally issued in Kazan, including the Quran, issued in Tokyo in 1934.

This is an important document from 1950, when Japan was rebuilding after WWII. Many Tatars moved to Turkey after 1945. It is also possibly one of the last documents of the printing with the photographic technique by the Tokyo Tatars. We could not find any other publications, issued so late.

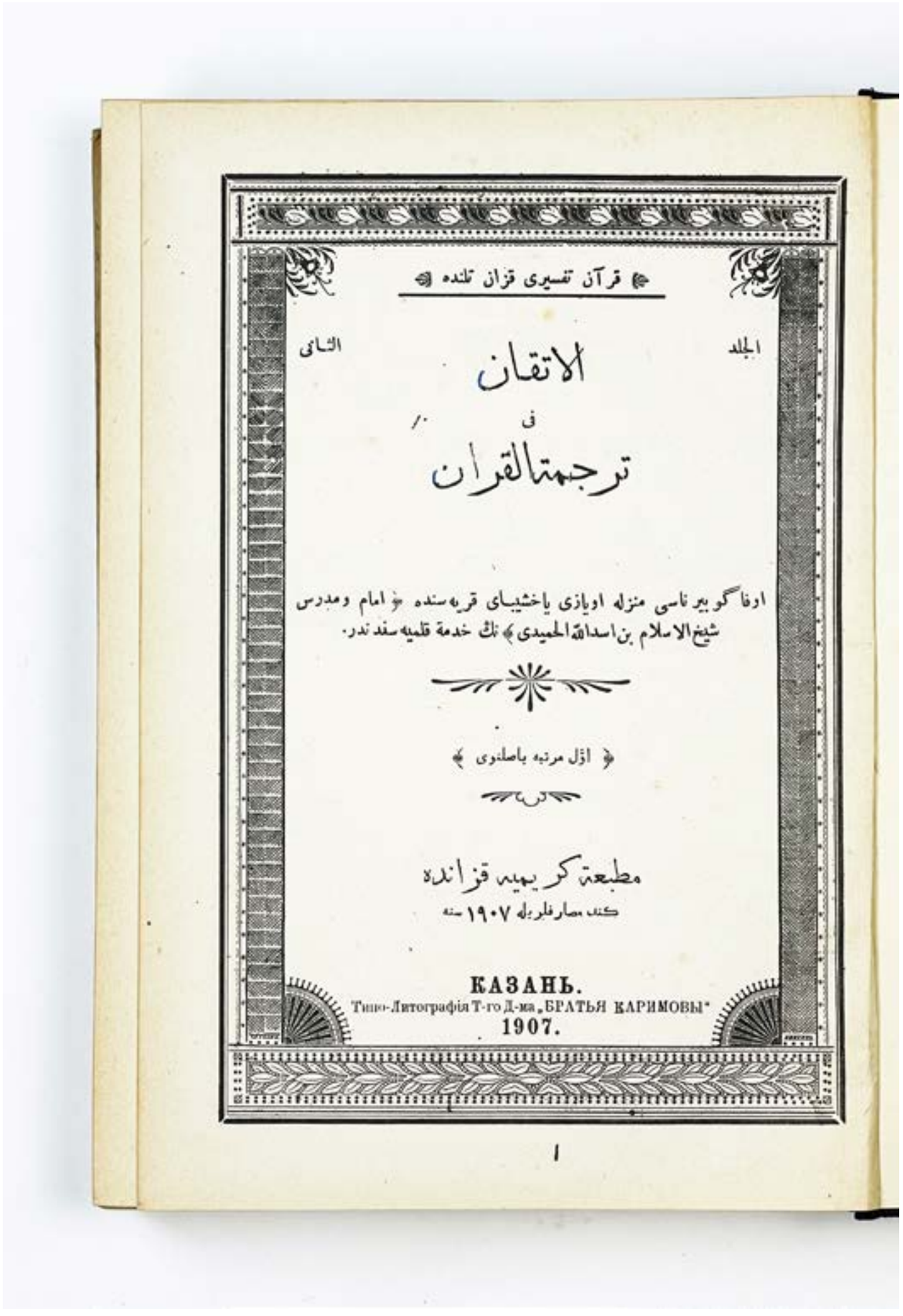
Tatar Community in Tokyo

The Tatar community in Japan was founded after the Russian Revolution by the immigrants, fleeing the Bolsheviks through Siberia and Vladivostok, under the leadership of imam MuhammedGabdulkhay Kurbangaliev (1889-1972). In 1936, they founded the first school in Kobe, which was followed by a school in Tokyo two years later. In the same year, n 1938, the Tatars founded the first mosque in Tokyo. The Tokyo Mohammedan Press was founded in 1929. It was publishing books and a journal in Tatar language.

Japanese welcomed Tatars in their country, especially on the eve and during the war, when the Tatars sided with the Axis Powers in hope to defeat the Bolsheviks and return to their homeland.

Worldcat does not list any examples of this book.

1.200 EUR


قرآن تفسیری قزان تلنده

الجلد الثانی

الاتقان

فی

ترجمة القران

اوفاگو بیر ناسی منزله اویازی یاخشیلای قریه سنده امام ومدرس شیخ الاسلام بن اسدالله الحمیدی نك خدمة قلمیه سفدندر.

اوّل مرتبه باصلنوی

مطبعة کریمیه قزانده

کتد میلادیله ۱۹۰۷ سنه

КАЗАНЬ.

Типо-Литографія Т-го Д-ма „БРАТЬЯ КАРИМОВЫ"

1907.

57 فواد زاهید اللہ اوبلے تاریبیشی — 100 ینی

58 حبیرہ مطہر قزی یاکشی — 1000 ینی

59 نائیلہ شاکیر قزی مینای 60 ثانیہ شاکیر قزی مینای — 400 ینی

61 نفیسہ شاکیر قزی 62 نائیل شاکیر اوبلے مینای

63 شاکیر محمد داکیر اوبلے مینای ولایہ نجم الدین قزی مینای — 8000 منگ ینی

65 نام جہان محمد ہاریف قزی جنایت محسین بک اوبلے چاپان — 5000 منگ ینی

67 ایسکاندار احمد اوبلے محتاسیب — 1000 منگ ینی

68 مزیر شریف اللہ اوبلے مفتاح الدین — 50 ینی

69 عبد السرور محمد جان اوبلے 70 محلیفہ شراف الدین قزی
71 ملیکہ محلیفہ قزی — 300 ینی

72 لطف اللہ زاھید اللہ اوبلے شمس البیان عبد الغنی قزی
74 فاطمہ لطف اللہ قزی عبد الکبر لطف اللہ اوبلے آتلاس لار — 2000 منگ ینی

76 عثمان صفا اوبلے 77 اسماء عثمان قزی صفا
78 عبد الحنان عثمان اوبلے عبد الدیان عثمان اوبلے
80 شمس نور عثمان قزی احسان عثمان اوبلے صفا — 1000 ینی

82 محمد نجیب عمر آن اوبلے نوریہ داکیر قزی عمر آن
87 نقیب محمد نجیب اوبلے عمر آن رضوان اوبلے.
86 فاطمہ عمر آن حاتوف رضوان — 10000 منگ ینی

87 انوار محمد نجیب اوبلے عمر آن
88 مفتوحہ بھاء الدین قزی عمر آن — 10000 منگ ینی

89 داکیر شاکیر اوبلے آمینہ اجرحان قزی شاکیر
91 زینتونہ داکیر قزی طلعت داکیر اوبلے شاکیر — 300 ینی

93 احمد محتاسیب اوبلے رئیسہ دولت گراف قزی محتاسیب — 95000 منگ ینی
95 محتاسیب عبیاد اللہ اوبلے محرجحان عبید اللہ قزی — 2000 ینی
97 دولت گراف یوسف اوبلے مریم دولت گراف قزی — 1000 ینی

99 فرید احمد قزی — 10000 منگ ینی

100 ماہیر عبد الجمیل اوبلے عائیشہ کلیم اللہ قزی
102 عبد الجمیل عبد الواحید اوبلے سروری جہان حبیب اللہ قزی — 5000 منگ ینی

104 کلیم اللہ عریف اللہ اوبلے مرجبا اسد اللہ قزی
106 خوجہ احمد یسوی اوبلے وھاب سارہ داکیر قزی وھاب طالبہ خوجہ احمد قزی — 10000 منگ ینی

109 سریہ خوجہ احمد قزی تاسیم خوجہ احمد اوبلے وھاب — 1000 ینی

111 زاسیم خوجہ احمد اوبلے وھاب . . . — 1000 ینی

112 محمد ہاریف رمضان اوبلے بی حنیفہ حسین قزی پانغورازی — 1000 ینی

114 عاریف علی اوبلے ایسانغول — 1000 ینی

115 علی مصطاف اوبلے ماھی تاب داکیر قزی ایسانغول — 1000 ینی

117 پاکستانلی مولی اللہ افنزی — 1000 ینی

118 گاگلولی فاطمہ توتاش محی الدین قزی — 2750 ینی

119 فیضو اللہ عین اللہ اوبلے عین اللہ زین اللہ اوبلے شریف جمال زین اللہ قزی — 8000 منگ ینی
122 ولایہ عین اللہ قزی فاطمہ عین اللہ قزی فاتیحہ عین اللہ قزی

125 احمد محمد داکیر اوبلے آپاناي ساجیدہ آدم قزی انوار احمد اوبلے
128 فواد احمد اوبلے آپاناي ناجیدہ احمد قزی آپاناي — 3000 منگ ینی

130 عبد الکریم لطف اللہ اوبلے صوفیہ علی قزی
138 فرید عبد الکریم اوبلے جاوید عبد الکریم اوبلے — 1000 ینی

134 اسیسماعیل احمد مبین اوبلے مردی احمد مبین شہاب الدین اوبلے مردی — 2000 ینی
136 عجیب کمال احمد مبین حاتوف ماھی سرور ناھیب اللہ قزی مردی
138 نوریہ اسیسماعیل قزی زفر اسیسماعیل اوبلے مردی

140 محمد حواجہ حبی حواجہ امینہ آدم قزی حبی حواجہ — 500 ینی
142 مزیر محمد حولجہ اوبلے اُمید محمد حواجہ قزی حبی حواجہ — 100 ینی
144 راویل محمد حواجہ اوبلے حبی حواجہ

145 حسمت اللہ بیلال اوبلے ثانیہ ملا محمد قزی نعیم حسمت اللہ اوبلے — 500 ینی
148 زبیر حسمت اللہ اوبلے جعفر حسمت اللہ قزی عبد اللہ حسمت اللہ اوبلے

151 مظہر بور الدین اوبلے یکشی عائیشہ احمد قزی یاکشی — 2000 ینی
153 اکرام الدین مظہر اوبلے محمد مقیم مظہر اوبلے یکشی

155 فاتیح عبد الرحمن اوبلے حنیفہ محمد نجیب قزی مریم فاتیح قزی مطلقین — 500 ینی
158 حمزہ فاتیح اوبلے 159 ناجیہ فاتیح قزی صوالدین

160 میر زاجان عصمت اللہ اوبلے مجیدہ حریجہ حسن قزی — 500 ینی
162 زفر میر زاجان اوبلے نائیلہ میر زاجان قزی مجید — 400 ینی
164 ماھیرہ حسین قزی 167 زمامین حسین اوبلے آبزر — 400 ینی
166 لقمان حکیم اوبلے مشفیقہ محمد ہاریف قزی حکیم — 400 ینی
168 حسین عینلی اوبلے جنت جان بولطاف قزی

52. Russian Revolution
Printing for the White Russian Refugees in Istanbul

Война
[War]

Istanbul: За рубежомъ [Abroad] 1921.

12°, 12 pp., original wrappers, stapled (age-toned and with light foxing, tiny chips in the corners of the wrappers)

An exceedingly rare Russian pamphlet on the Civil war, printed for the White Russian refugees arriving to Istanbul from Odessa, on how to find strength in faith.

In the winter of 1919-1920, during the height of the Russian Civil War (1917-22), the Bolshevik forces, represented by the Red Army, were rapidly gaining ground on the czarist forces, represented by the White Russian army. Outside of Siberia and Artic European Russia, the only territories still under White control were enclaves in the western Ukraine, Crimea and the Caucuses (notably the Kuban), so-called "South Russia".

The conflict was unusually savage, as the both the Red and White forces had a habit of slaughtering enemy soldiers and civilians in cold blood immediately upon conquering cities and towns.

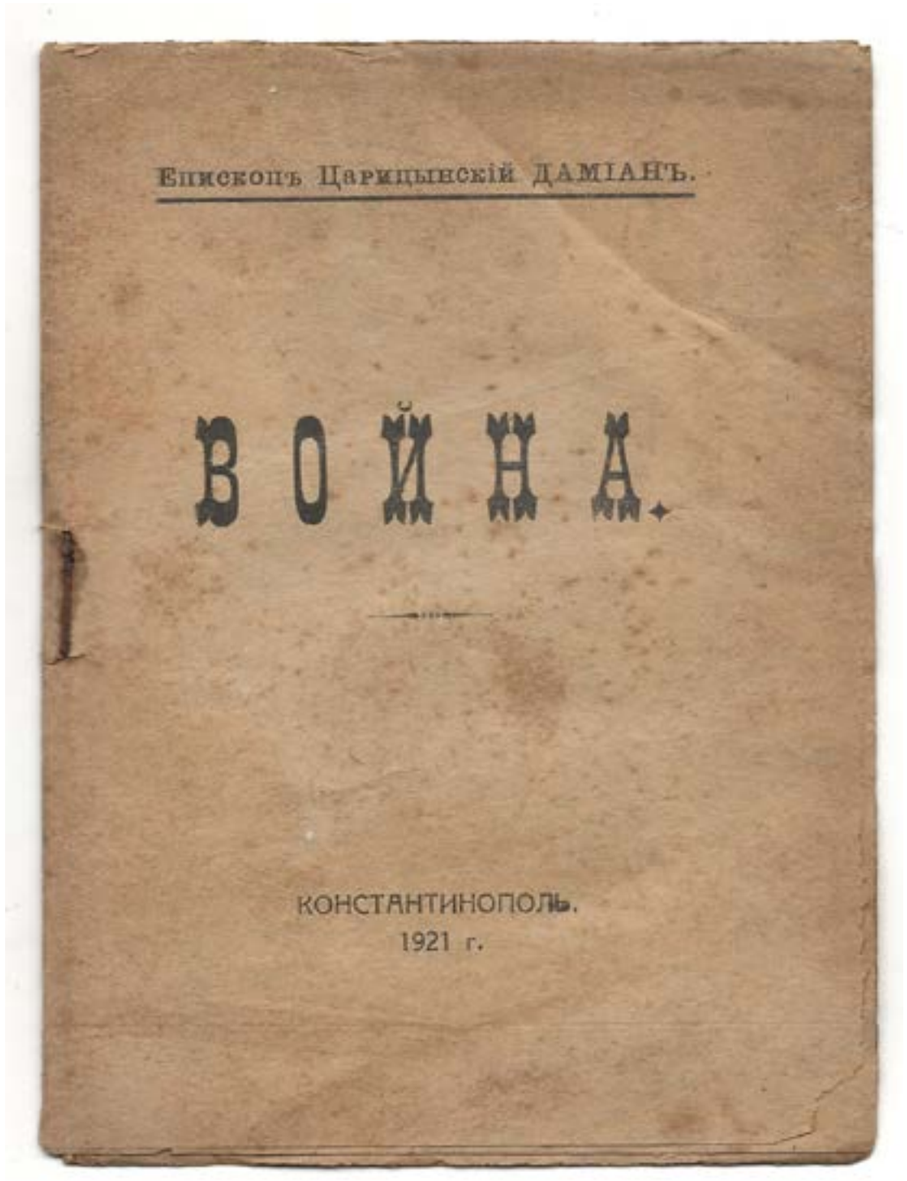
The great port of Odessa, the fourth largest city in the Russian Empire, was by far and away the most important city still in White hands. However, by the beginning of February 1920, it was clear that it would imminently fall to the Reds. Thousands of its leading citizens were certain to become victims of the "Red Terror" should they remain in Odessa once the Bolsheviks entered the city.

From February 3-6, 1920, the British forces in Odessa organised a desperate last-minute evacuation effort, pressing all available vessels into service, in the hope of transporting White Russian officers, their families, as well as civil refugees identified with the czarist cause, to safety in Constantinople (which was then occupied by Britain and her WWI allies). The effort was rushed and clumsy and was not helped by the extreme winter weather. In the end only one-third of the as many as 50,000 people who needed to be evacuated managed to leave Odessa in time.

This pamphlet was printed by a Russian press for immigrants in Istanbul, and was handed to them int he refugee camps, built around the city.

We could not find any other institutional examples.

960 EUR



53. Ottoman School Book for Bulgarians

H. MARKOV.

ترکی لساننده علم صرف اثر نسطور مارقوف
Грамматика за турскыи языкъ отъ Х. Марковъ
[Grammar of Turkish Language by H. Markov]

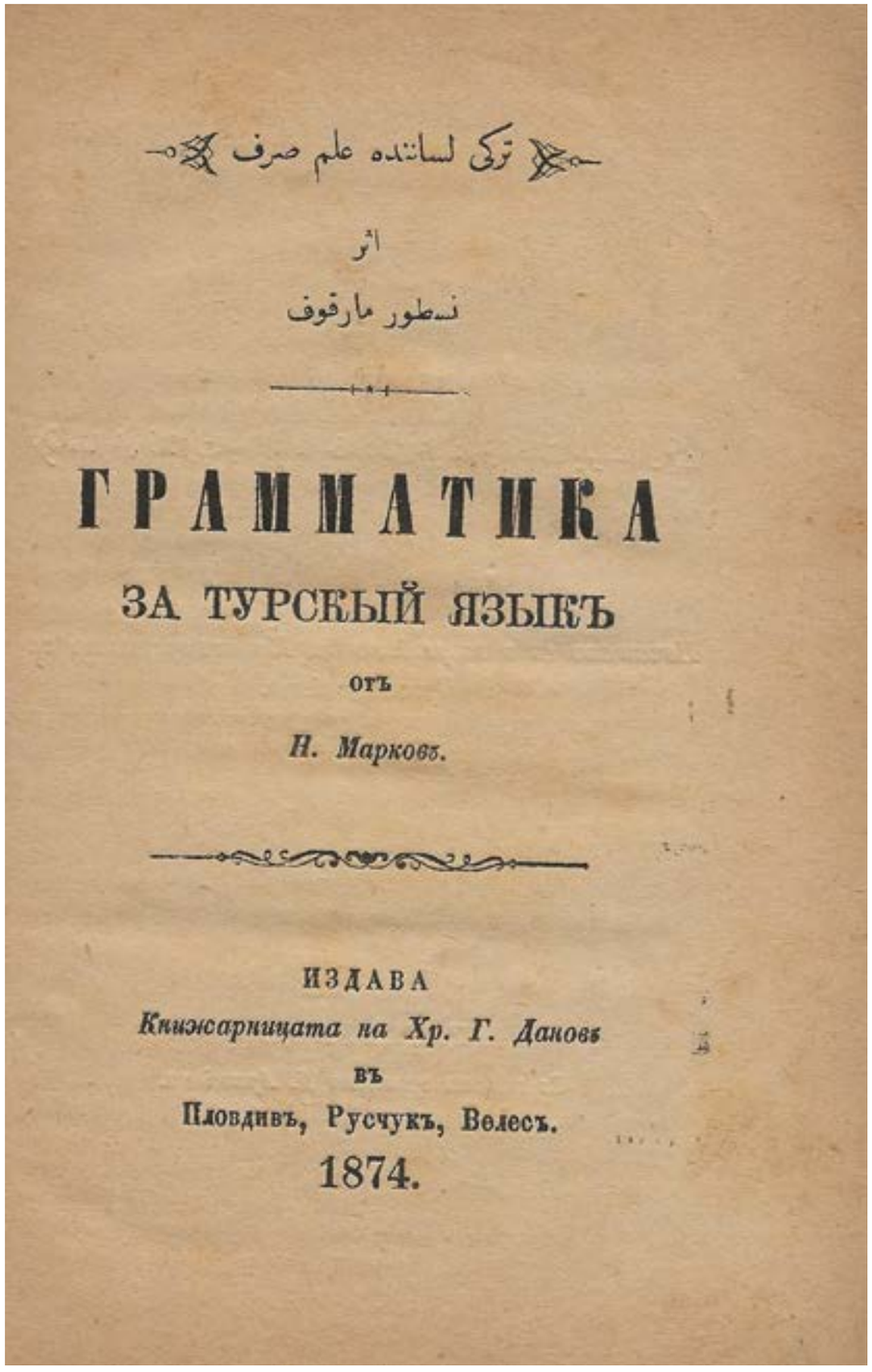
Plovdiv – Ruse – Veles: Hr. G. Danov 1874 – publisher
Istanbul: D. Aramian - printer

8°. 119 pp., original pink wrappers with lettering, later spine (wrappers stained with small pieces of paper missing, rear wrapper with trimmed margins, inside slightly age-toned, sporadic margins lightly trimmed, otherwise a good, partly uncut example).

An exceedingly rare book on the Ottoman language for Bulgarian and Macedonian speaking inhabitants of the Ottoman Empire. The book was printed in Istanbul and published in Provdiv and Ruse, today Bulgaria, and in Veles in today's North Macedonia.

We could not find any institutional examples on Worldcat.

420 EUR


ترکی لساننده علم صرف

اثر

نسطور مارقوف

ГРАММАТИКА

ЗА ТУРСКЫЙ ЯЗЫКЪ

отъ

Н. Марковъ.

ИЗДАВА

Книжарницата на Хр. Г. Даковъ

въ

Пловдивъ, Русчукъ, Велесъ.

1874.

54. Bulgarian Primer for Ottomans Thessaloniki Imprint

AEBREDÜLAZIM

رسملی بلغارجه رهبر قرائت
[Resimli Bulgarca Rehber-i Kıraat / Illustrated Guide to Bulgarian]

Solun (Thessaloniki): Salvator Maratori Matbaası 1322 [1906].

8°. 52 pp. with illustrations, [2 pp.] errata (later wrappers, old taxation stamp on the title page, small worm holes in the lower part of the text, sporadic old annotations in pencil, otherwise in a good condition).

A rare illustrated school book for Bulgarian language, published for the Ottomans in Solun, in today's Thessaloniki, Greece. The city was during the Ottoman times inhabited by large Bulgarian population.

We could not find any institutional examples on Worldcat.

References: ÖZEGE 16748.

420 EUR



55. Les aventures de Télémaque
Bulgarian Printing in Istanbul

François FÉNELON (1651 – 1715), author; N. MIHAJLOVSKI, translator.

Приключенията на Телемаха отъ Фенелона
[The Adventures of Telemachus by Fénelon]

Istanbul: Karapetrov i druž. 1873.

8°, XV, 402 pp., [6 pp.], later brown three quarter calf with bown boards, later patterned endpapers (first blank page missing, sporadic underlinings in red pencil in the first pages, otherwise in a good condition with minimal staining).

This is the first translation of a widely popular novel, *Les aventures de Télémaque, fils d'Ulysse* to modern Bulgarian. It was published in Istanbul, where this novel, set on the border of the East and Orient, appealed to the readers, especially those with a connection with the French language. In the 19th century several edition of the novel were made to Ottoman, as well as to Rumanian and Serbian.

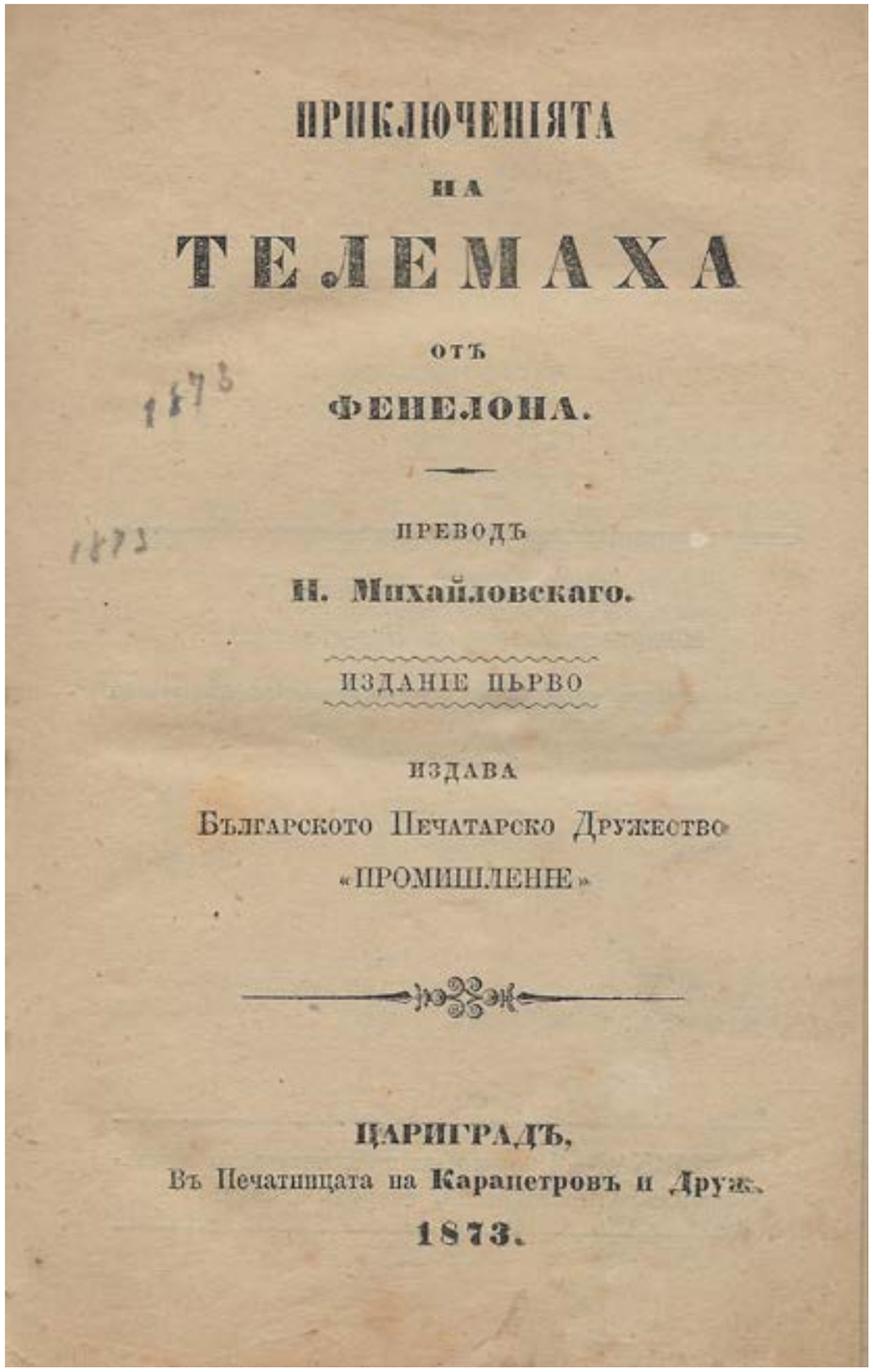
The first translation was made in Bulgarian by P. G. Pipérov already in 1845, but the language used was old-fashioned and the translator tried to emphasise the moral and educational aspect of the story.

This translation by Nikola Michaïlovski uses for the first time fluent, contemporary Bulgarian.

We could not find any institutional examples on Worldcat.

Cf.: Dimitar Vesselinov, L'aventure didactique du Télémaque de Fénelon en Bulgarie, Documents pour l'histoire du français langue étrangère ou seconde 35, 2005, pp. 27-39.

380 EUR


ПРИКЛЮЧЕНІЯТА
НА
ТЕЛЕМАХА
ОТЪ
ФЕНЕЛОНА.
1873
1873
ПРЕВОДЪ
Н. Михайловскаго.
ИЗДАНІЕ ПЪРВО
ИЗДАВА
Българското Печатарско Дружество
«ПРОМИШЛЕННЕ»
ЦАРИГРАДЪ,
Въ Печатницата на Карапетровъ и Друж.
1873.

56. Ladino
Bible - Istanbul Publication
American Missionary Association

לוס סאלמוס
[Los Salmos / Book of Psalms]

Istanbul: Boyaciyan - [American Bible House] 1900.

12°: [4 pp.,], 217 pp., [3 pp.] blank, original dark blue cloth card wrappers (minor staining mostly to the first and last pages, wrappers slightly rubbed, with light staining, a repaired crack and a tiny loss of material, but overall in a good used condition).

An uncommon Book of Psalms in Ladino, printed in Istanbul by an Armenian publisher under a sponsorship of the American missionaries.

The Book of Psalms, printed in Ladino or Judaeo-Spanish, was printed in 1900 in Istanbul. The work was commissioned by American Protestant missionaries and published by Agop Boyaciyan (1837 - 1914), an ethnic Armenian who was one of the leading commercial publishers in the Ottoman Empire, and who learned printing in United States in the 1860s while under the sponsorship of said missionaries.

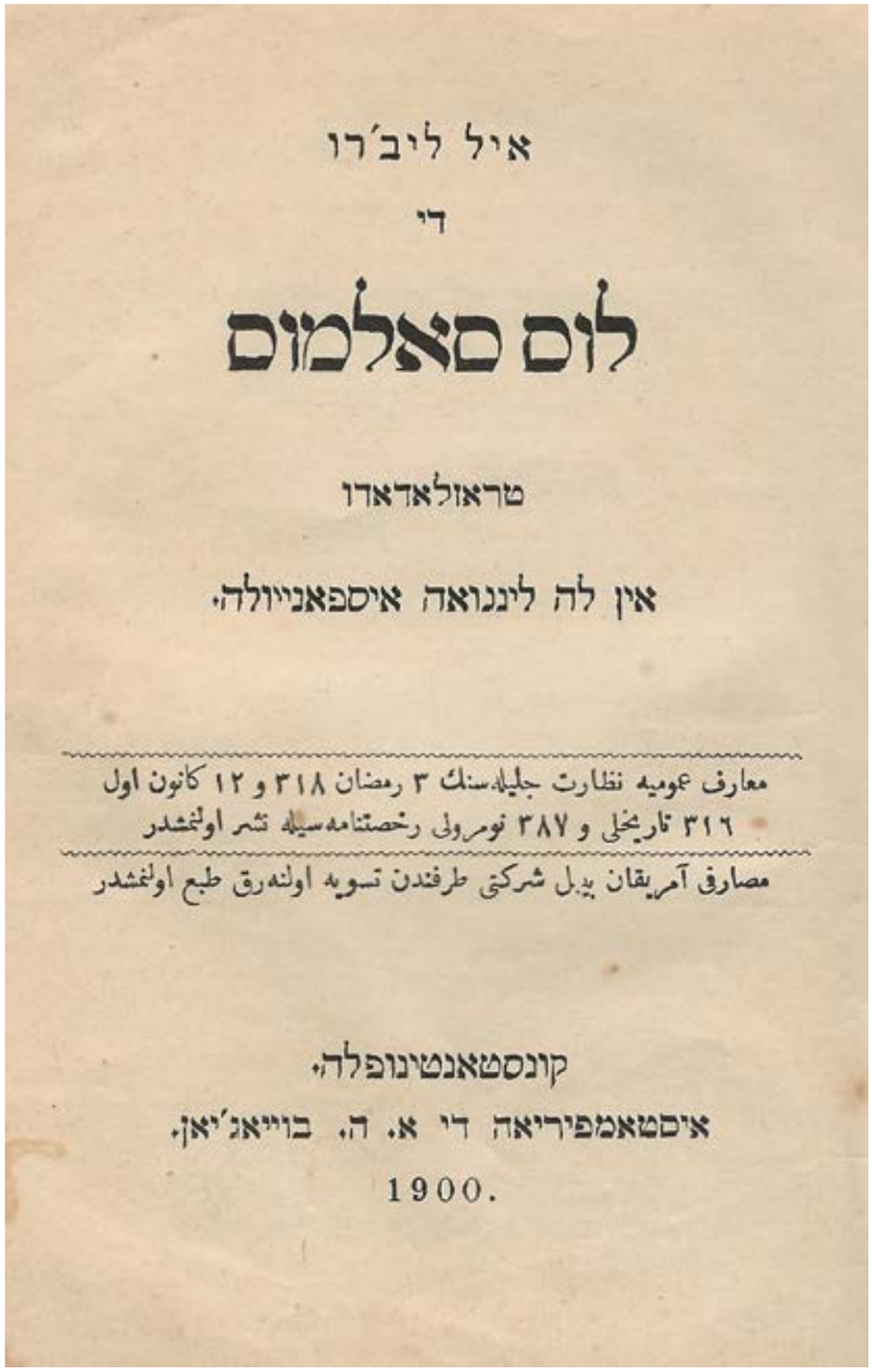
Ladino was an exceedingly popular among the Jewish population in the Ottoman Empire, who published several newspapers in the language.

In this case Judaeo-Spanish was used by the American missionaries to approach the Christian religion to the Jewish minority of Istanbul.

This is the third edition, after the preceding versions from 1878 and 1885. It is unclear how many examples of this edition from 1900 are held in institutions.

References: OCLC 233183622, 233180579, 233180579. Iacob M. Hassan, Angel Berenguer Amador, Introducción a la Biblia de Ferrara, 1991, p. 411, no. 21.3.

350 EUR


איל ליב׳רו

די

לום סאלמום

טראולאדרו

אין לה לינגואה איספאנייולה.

معارف عمومیه نظارت جلیله‌سنك ۳ رمضان ۳۱۸ و ۱۲ كانون اول
۳۱۶ تاریخلی و ۳۸۷ نومرولی رخصتنامه‌سیله نشر اولنمشدر

مصارف آمریقان بیبل شركتی طرفندن تسویه اولنه‌رق طبع اولنمشدر

קונסטאנטינופלה.

איסטאמפיריאה די א. ה. בוייאג׳יאן.

1900.

57. Judaica
Soviet Catalogue of Antiquarian Books , 1932

All-Union Corporation “Meshdunarodnaja kniga”. Antiquarian Department.

Bulletin N. 301

Moscow: December 1932.

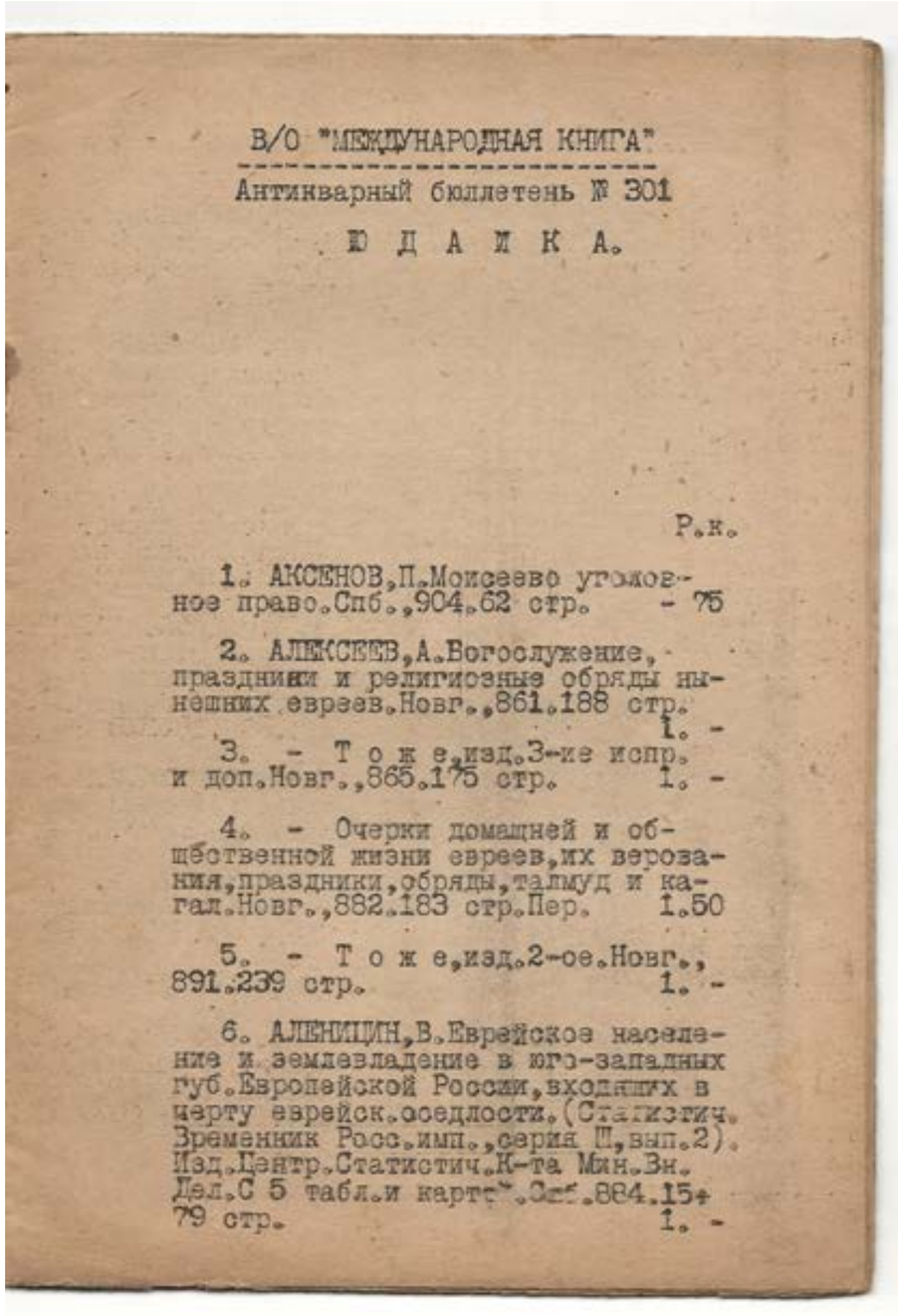
8°: 24 pp., original wrappers with lettering, mimeographed text, stapled (minor staining, mostly to the wrappers, but overall in a good condition, sporadic old annotations in margin)

An ephemeral catalogue of antiquarian books on the subject of Judaica, by an international Soviet bookseller, made in the 1932

A mimeographed ephemeral catalogue in Russian language lists 199 titles of used and antiquarian books on the subject of Judaica. The catalogue bears a Russian and English title and was intended for an international market, with accounts in Berlin, Prague, Vienna, Paris and New York.

Sadly the same year, 1932, marked the uprising of the National-socialism and subsequential antisemitism in Germany.

960 EUR



В/О "МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ КНИГА"

Антикварный бюллетень № 301

Ю Д А И К А.

Р.к.

1. АКСЕНОВ,П.Моисеево уголовное право.Спб.,904.62 стр. - 75

2. АЛЕКСЕЕВ,А.Богослужение, праздники и религиозные обряды нынешних евреев.Новг.,861.188 стр. 1. -

3. - Т о ж е,изд.3-ие испр. и доп.Новг.,865.175 стр. 1. -

4. - Очерки домашней и общественной жизни евреев,их верования,праздники,обряды,талмуд и кагал.Новг.,882.183 стр.Пер. 1.50

5. - Т о ж е,изд.2-ое.Новг., 891.239 стр. 1. -

6. АЛЕНИЦИН,В.Еврейское население и землевладение в юго-западных губ.Европейской России,входящих в черту еврейск.оседлости.(Статистич. Временник Росс.имп.,серия II,вып.2). Изд.Центр.Статистич.К-та Мин.Зн. Дел.С 5 табл.и карт[illegible].Спб.884.15+ 79 стр. 1. -

58. The First Slovenian Professional Female Journalist WWI / Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand

Monogram I. K. [Ivanka ANŽIČ-KLEMENČIČ, 1876 – 1960].

Zločin v Sarajevu; Tragična smrt prestolonaslednika Fran Ferdinanda in njegove soproge vojvodinje Hohenberg

[Crime in Sarajevo. The Tragic Death of the Heir to the Throne Fran Ferdinand and His Wife, the Duchess Hohenberg]

Ljubljana: Katoliška Bukvarna 1914.

8°. 63 pp. with illustrations, interleaved 2 double-side illustrations (portraits), [8 pp.] black and white illustrations, original illustrated wrappers cloth spine (wrappers with light stains, folds and worn edges, inside with very light staining, mostly around staples, but overall in a good clean condition).

A rare illustrated report on the assassination of archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife Sophie in Sarajevo, was written immediately after their death, by the first Slovenian professional female journalist Ivanka Anžič-Klemenčič, who published the book under her initials.

A richly illustrated report on the assassination of archduke Franz Ferdinand of Habsburg and his wife Sophie in Sarajevo, on June 28th 1914, was published in Slovenian language immediately after the event. The assassination would lead to the World War I a month later. The illustrations showcase the members of the royal family, the last images of the archduke and his spouse, the objects and people involved in the assassination, and the transportations of the coffins from Sarajevo through Trieste.

The report was based in on the contemporary newspaper articles and was composed "in a hurry", probably in the first week of July (the last published document dates July 4th). On July 28th, World War I broke out. The Slovenian public was widely interested in the events in Sarajevo, since the region belonged to the Habsburg countries. The people were divided between those, who were loyal to the royal family, and to those, who wanted to join with other South Slavic nations into a formation, which would later become known as Yugoslavia.

The author, here only signed with a monogram I. K., was the first Slovenian professional female journalist Ivanka Anžič-Klemenčič (1876 – 1960). Before the war, she was mostly known as the editor of the newspaper Slovenka (Slovenian Woman) in Trieste. Although Anžič-Klemenčič was traditionally religious and was cooperating



with Catholic newspapers, she believed in modern social education, gender equality and women's liberation. Under Ivanka Anžič-Klemenčič the newspaper Slovenka developed into an intellectual publication for modern women.

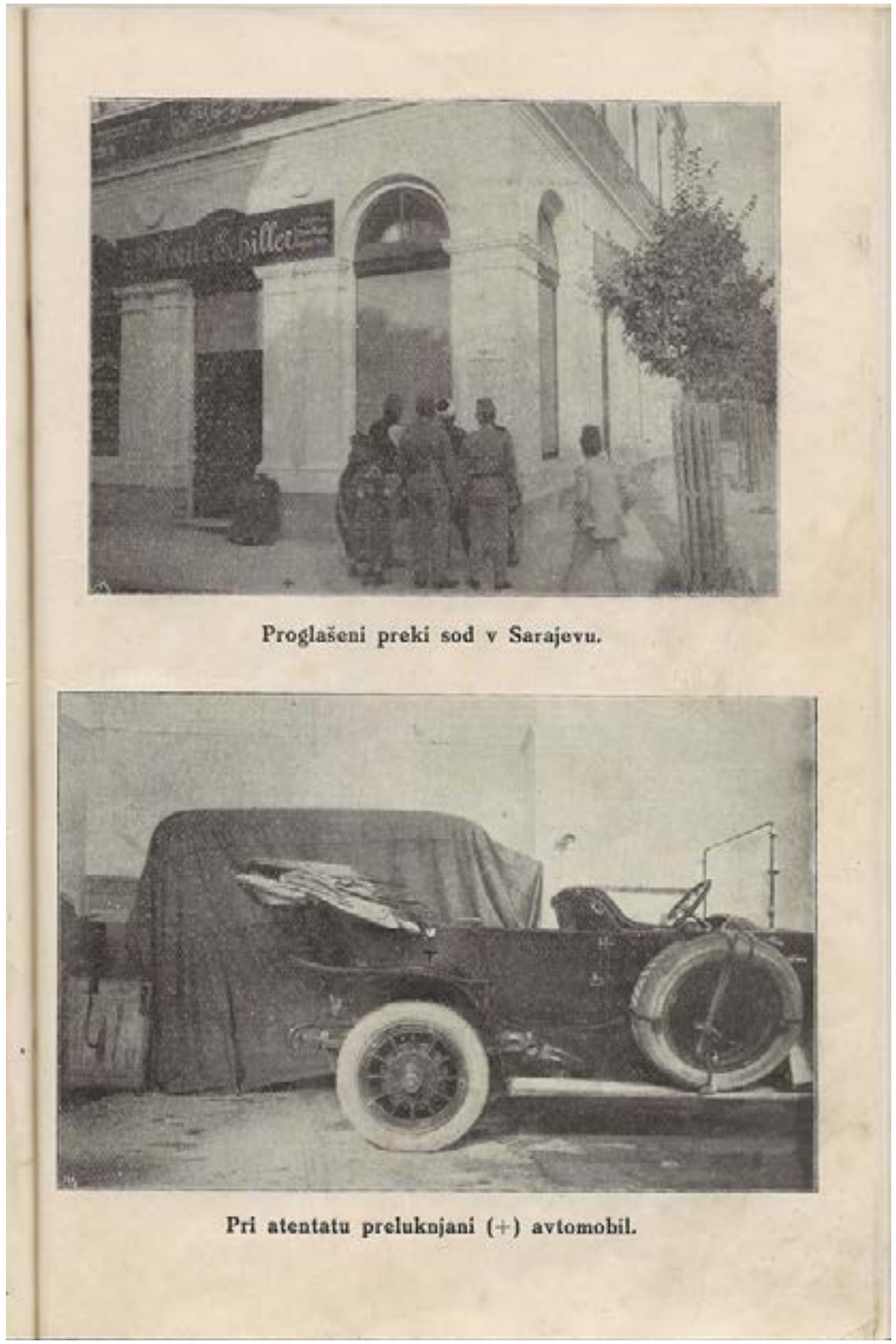
In her book on the assassination in Sarajevo Ivanka Anžič-Klemenčič supports Austria as her home country and blames Serbia for the crime.

WWI had a big effect on Ivanka Anžič-Klemenčič, a supporter of the Habsburg monarchy. Her husband, a soldier died in 1916 as a soldier in Judenburg. After the war she continued editing and writing for newspapers. She became an open supporter of voting rights for women.

Ivanka Anžič-Klemenčič stopped writing after WWII, under the new regime of Yugoslavia, and became as a supporter of Austro-Hungary and the Habsburgs almost forgotten in the following decades.

References: OCLC 439065953, 800933411, 7393125. Brecelj, Marijan: Klemenčič, Ivanka (1876–1960). Slovenska biografija. Slovenska akademija znanosti in umetnosti, Znanstvenoraziskovalni center SAZU, 2013. http://www.slovenska-biografija.si/oseba/sbi275822/#primorski-slovenski-biografski-leksikon (14. junij 2020). Izvirna objava v: Primorski slovenski biografski leksikon: 1. snopič A - Bartol, 1. knjiga. Uredniški odbor Gorica, Goriška Mohorjeva družba, 1974.

650 EUR



Proglašeni preki sod v Sarajevu.

Pri atentatu preluknjani (+) avtomobil.

59. Mark Twain
Yugoslav Book Design

Mark TWAIN (Samuel Langhorne CLEMENS, 1835 – 1910), author; Primož KOZAK (1929 – 1981); translator; Dušan PREMRL (1937 – 2008), author of book design.

Življenje na Missisipiju
[Life on the Mississippi]

Ljubljana: Mladinska knjiga 1961.

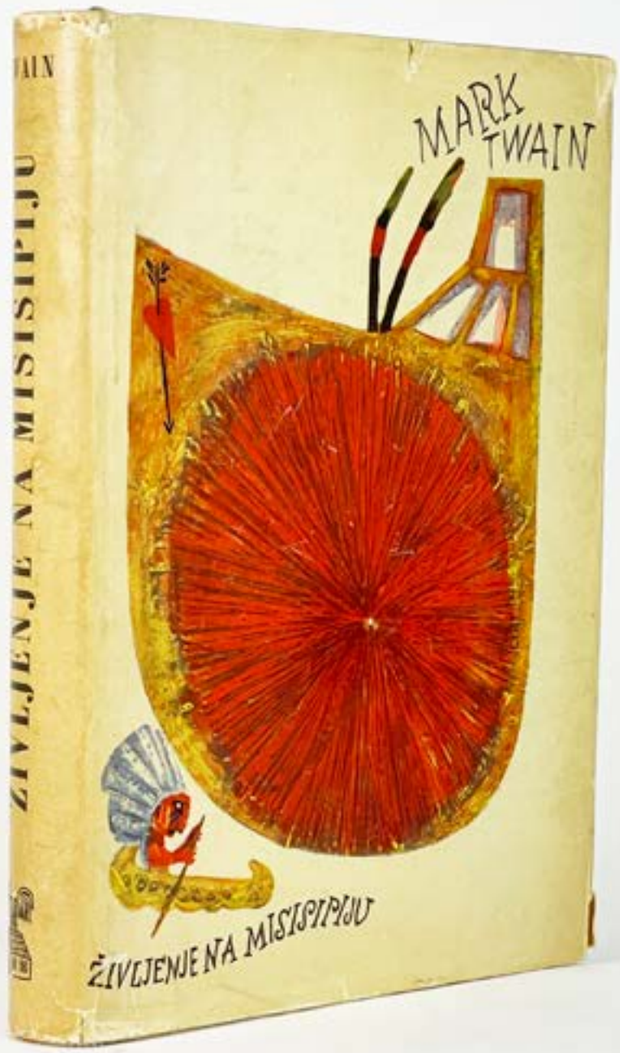
8°: 343 pp., original illustrated boards, original illustrated dustjacket (minor age-toning on the edges, otherwise a good, seemingly unread example, wrappers slightly age-toned with small tears, one tear repaired on the inner side with old tape).

The first Slovenian translation of Mark Twain's Life on the Mississippi with a decorative book design by the academic artist Dušan Premrl (1937 – 2008). Premrl was active as a painter, graphic, book designer and illustrator of children's magazines.

This is a well preserved example of a popular book, with an original dustjacket.

References: OCLC 1051728636.

95 EUR



60. Iraq
Political Propaganda

احرار العراق. انتفاضة العراق الأخيرة عرض وتحليل
[Free Iraq. The Recent Uprising in Iraq. Views and Analysis]

[S.l., S.n., S.d., but Iraq] [1958].

8°. 115 pp., original wrappers with illustrated cover (wrappers slightly scuffed and stained, but otherwise in a good condition).

A rare propaganda pamphlet, printed by Iraqi nationalist officers in 1958, at the time of the coup, which led to the formation of the Iraqi Republic, was dedicated to all the Arab revolutionists from Algiers to Suez and to the East for their fight against the colonialism

This crude ephemeral pamphlet was printed in Iraq, in 1958, during the coup d'état, also known as the 14 July Revolution, against the pro-British Hashemite government of the prime minister Nuri al-Said and king Faisal II. The coup was lead by the Arab and Iraqi nationalist officers, known as “Free Officers”. Faisal II, Prince 'Abd al-Ilah, and Nuri al-Said were all killed during the uprising, and the Iraqi Republic was founded. The new prime minister became Abd al-Karim Qasim, who would himself lose his live five year later in a revolution (please see our next item).

The movement was influenced by the Egyptian group The Free Officers of Egypt and Sudan, that instigated the Egyptian Revolution of 1952.

The introduction dedicates the book to all the Arab revolutionist, who are fighting against the colonialism.

Worldcat lists no institutional examples, but mentions the title in the Arab Union Catalog (OCLC 4770924023, 4770904654, 4770895299, 4771442226).

440 EUR



61. Microphotography

John Benjamin DANCER (1812 – 1887) & OTHERS.

[England, mid-19th Century].

A fascinating collection of 8 mid-19th Century microphotographs, 3 by John Benjamin Dancer, the pioneer of the medium; scare curiosities from the early age of photography.

A Collection of 8 microphotographs (each circa 0.18 cm x 0.9 cm), each mounted under a circular glass slip upon a glass slide (each circa 2.5 x 7.6), with one or two printed labels to each slide (Please see listing of the individual slides following for condition reports).

Present here is a collection of eight mid-19th century microphotographs mounted on glass slides with original paper labels. Microphotography was a technique pioneered by John Benjamin Dancer (1812-87), a prolific English inventor of photographic and optical devices, who started creating examples shortly after the Daguerreotype method was first publicized in 1839. The miniature photographs, approximately 1 x 1 millimetres in size, were meant to be viewed by microscopes. Dancer's microphotography quickly became all the rage in England, and other photographers soon duplicated his process, bringing their own works to market.

Many of the microphotographs of the mid-19th Century depicted portraits of important historical or contemporary personages, city scenes, as well as famous objects or documents. For many years, microphotographs were considered curiosities for the amusement of the public and the commercial gain of photographers and their agents. However, during the Franco-Prussian War (1870-1), the espionage value of microphotography was recognized, and for that point onwards the medium became a preferred route for smuggling top secret diagrams and letters across enemy lines.

The present collection includes three microphotographs by Dancer, as indicated by his initials 'J.B.D.' on the labels, while the five others are by different photographers.
The 8 Microphotographs in the Collection are as follows:



1. The Holy Family. After Raphael. 66. J. B. D. [John Benjamin Dancer]. Printed title on a yellow label on the left-hand side, oval seller's label of 'Newton & Co. 3 Fleet St. Temple Bar. London' on right-hand side (Condition: slight chipping to slide glass on far right not affecting photograph or labels).

2. 155 Portraits of Eminent Persons. 150. J. B. D. [John Benjamin Dancer]. Printed title on a yellow label on the left-hand side, small oval label with mss. numeration on the righthand side (Condition: Very Good, save for transparent tape repair overlaying title label).

3. Photograph. Major Dickson's Tablet. In Rostherne Church, Cheshire. Size of Original, 5 feet. J. B. D. [John Benjamin Dancer]. Printed title on a yellow label on the left-hand side, small oval label with mss. numeration on the righthand side (Condition: photograph scraped and damaged).

4. Her Majesty the Queen. A Photographic Curiosity for the Microscope. J. S. Printed title on a pink label on the left-hand side (Condition: Slide glass broken in the area of the label with an old reparation obscuring part of the label).

5. His Royal Highness Prince Albert Photographic Curiosity for the Microscope. J. S. Printed title on a pink label on the left-hand side (Condition: Slide glass broken in the area of the label with 2 old reparations obscuring part of the label; right-hand side of slide glass missing but not affecting photograph).

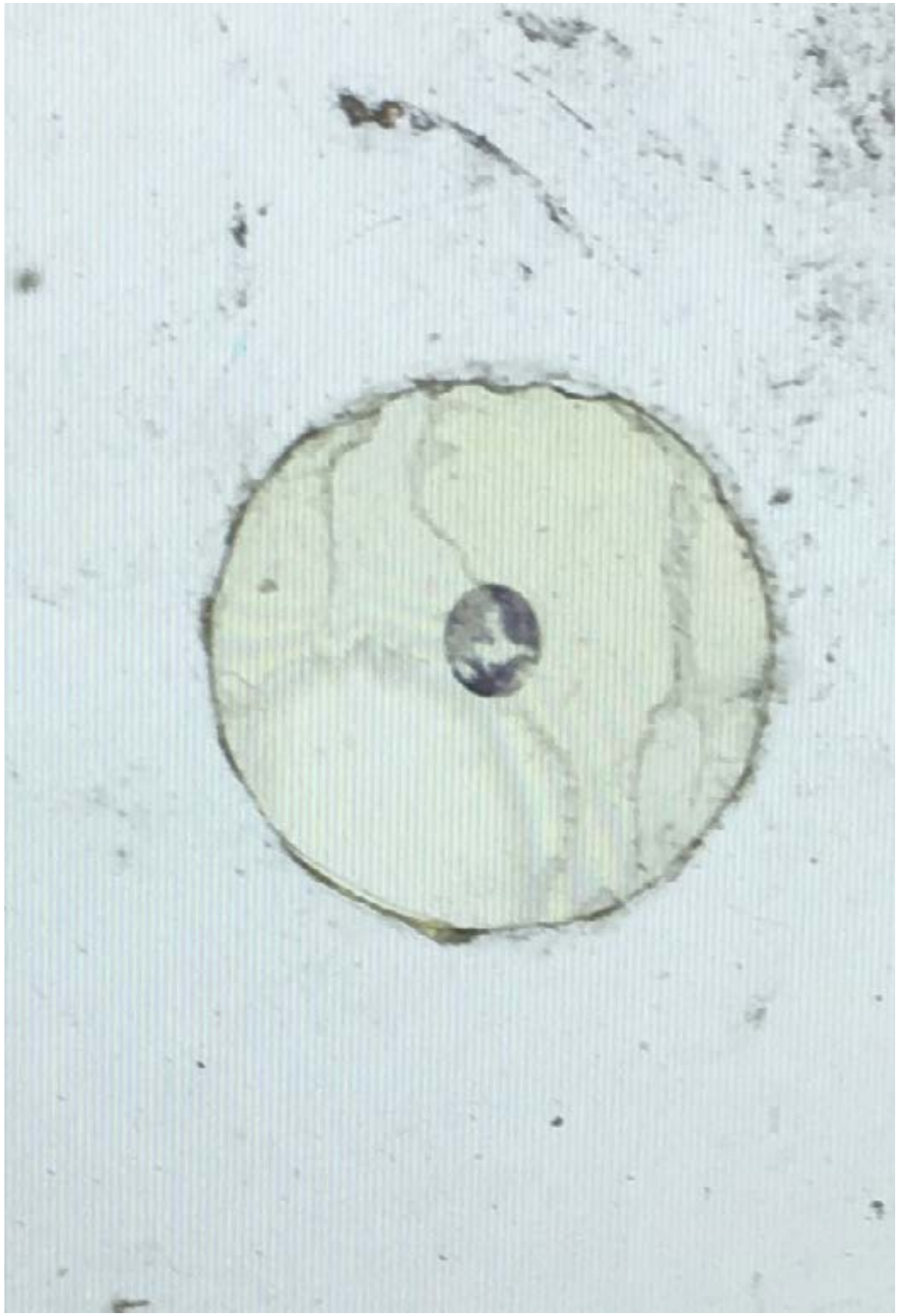
6. Portrait of [Illegible]. White paper label with manuscript in black ink to left-hand side (Condition: Very Good, mss. label slightly chipped).

7. Photograph. Trafalgar Square, Charing Cross. A. R. Printed title on a white label on left-hand side, oval seller's label of 'Newton & Co. 3 Fleet St. Temple Bar. London' on right-hand side (Condition: Very Good, slight abrasion to title label).

8. The Spanish Letter Letter. Printed title on a green label to left-hand side (Condition: Very Good).

References: Cf. Brian BRACEGIRDLE & James B. MCCORMICK, The Microscopic Photographs of J.B. Dancer (London: Science Heritage Limited, 1993); Michael HALLETT, 'John Benjamin Dancer 1812–1887: a perspective', History of Photography, an international quarterly, vol. 10, no. 3 (July – September 1986), pp. 237– 255.

950 EUR



62. Medicine in the Ottoman Empire
Fevers

داخليه وصحيه نظارتى
صحيه مديريت عموميه سى نشرياتندن
[Interior and Health Inspection. General Health Department Publications]

حمای راجعه يه قارشی اتخاذ اولونه جق تدابير تحفظيه و مانعه استيلانه يه دار تعليماتنامه
[Humma-yı Raciaya Karşı İttihaz Olunacak Tedâbir-i Tahaffuziyye ve Mania-i İstilâyeye Dair Talimâtnâme / Instruction for Unionized Precautionary Measures and Prevention of Spreading of the Fever].

Istanbul: Ahmed İhsan ve Şürekâsı Matbaacılık Osmanlı Şirketi 1332 [1916].

Large 12°: 24 pp. on pink paper, original green wrappers with lettering, staples (minor discoloration to the margins of the wrappers, but overall in a good condition).

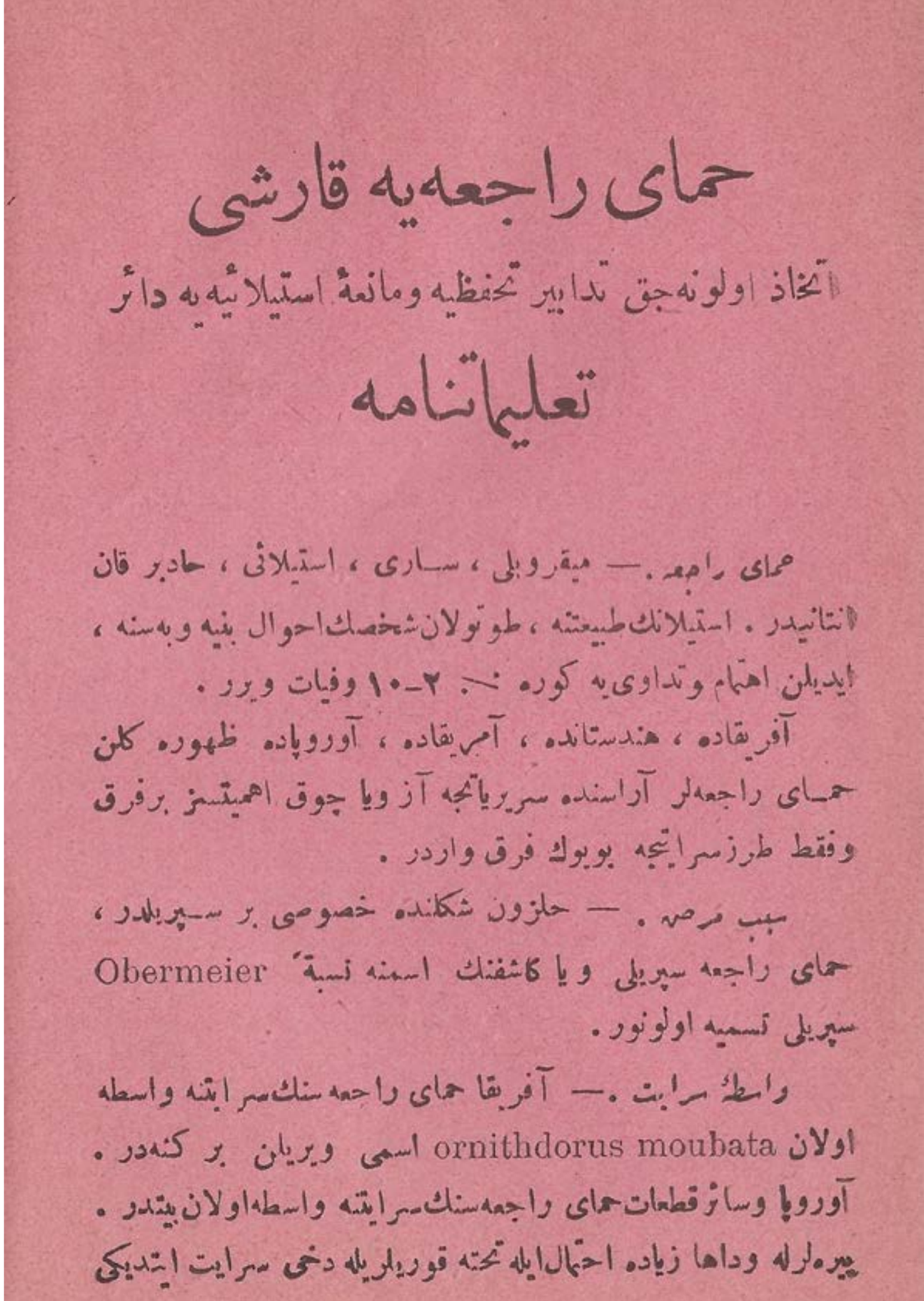
A pamphlet in Ottoman language, printed on attractive pink paper, summarizing the latest western discoveries on the various types of fevers and giving instructions for prevention of their spreading.

An attractive Ottoman pamphlet, printed on pink paper and published by the Health Office in Istanbul includes the latest discoveries on various types of fevers, such as relapsing fever, pappataci fever and Weil's disease, which are mostly transmitted through insects. The pamphlet was made to prevent the spreading of the diseases through the unformed contemporary rules.

We could not find any institutional examples on Worldcat.

References: ÖZEGE; 7999.

420 EUR


حمای راجعه يه قارشی

اتخاذ اولونه جق تدابير تحفظيه ومانعهٔ استيلائيه يه دائر

تعليماتنامه

حمای راجعه . — ميقروبلی ، ساری ، استيلائی ، حادر قان
انتانيدر . استيلانك طبيعتنه ، طوتولان شخصك احوال بنيه وبه سنه ،
ايديلن اهتمام وتداوی يه كوره ٪ ۲-۱۰ وفيات ويرر .
آفريقاده ، هندستانده ، آمريقاده ، آوروپاده ظهوره كلن
حمای راجعه لر آراسنده سريرياتجه آز ويا چوق اهميتسز برفرق
وفقط طرز سرايتجه بويوك فرق واردر .
سبب مرضه . — حلزون شكلنده خصوصی بر سپريلدر ،
حمای راجعه سپريلی ويا كاشفنك اسمنه نسبةً Obermeier
سپريلی تسميه اولونور .
واسطهٔ سرايت . — آفريقا حمای راجعه سنك سرايتنه واسطه
اولان ornithdorus moubata اسمی ويريلن بر كنه در .
آوروپا وسائر قطعات حمای راجعه سنك سرايتنه واسطه اولان بيتدر .
پيره لرله وداها زياده احتمال ايله تحته قوريلريله دخی سرايت ايتديكی

63. Textile Design

Ludmila HELLMANN-KAVALLA (1924-2015)

Archive of Drafts for Textile Patterns

19 pieces: 13 pieces of textile (wool), each 30 x 30 cm (11.8 x 11.8 inches), originally mounted with brown tape on thin cards, each 68 x 50 cm (26.7 x 19.7 inches). 6 gouache drawings on thick paper between 46 x 32 cm and 62 x 44 cm (18.1 x 12.6 and 24.4 x 17.3 inches), one mounted on thin card, two with partly transparent guards.
Some sheets signed by the author. Overall in a good condition.

A collection of 19 large drafts for textile patterns by an Austrian designer Ludmila Hellmann-Kavalla

This is a collection of original drafts for various mid-century patterns to be used for decoration of textiles. The collection includes original gouaches on thick paper as well as larger samples of fabrics, mounted on cards

The author Ludmila Kavalla (1924-2015) was an Austrian designer, who in 1950 graduated in fashion design. She was married to Roman Hellmann (1921-2012) also a designer, with whom they ran until 1955 a designer studio “Hellmann-Kavalla".

1.600 EUR







