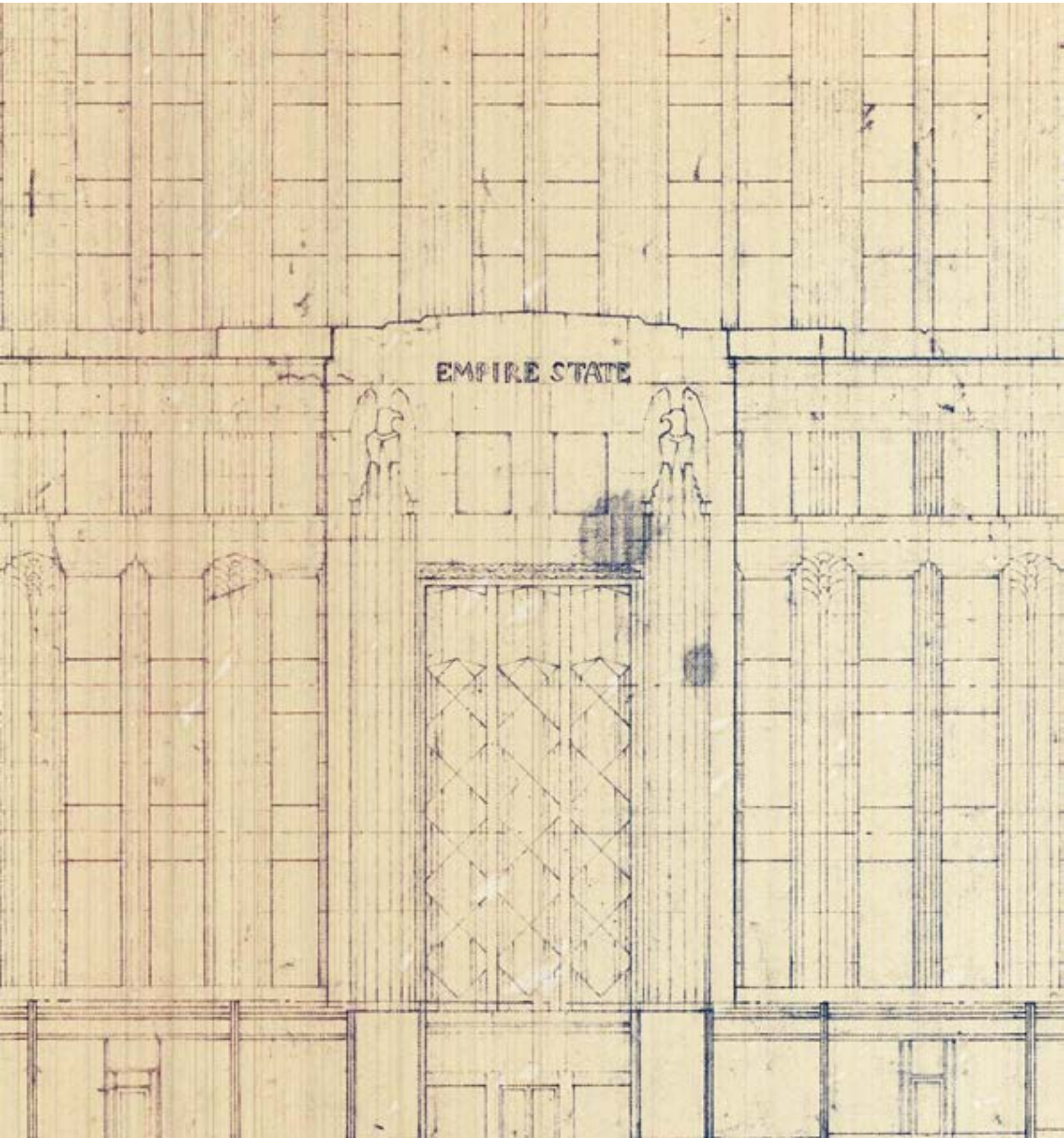
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Member of:



1. Music
The Visualization Of The Sound Of Music

Victor-Charles MAHILLON (1841 - 1924):

Tableau synoptique des voix et de tous les instruments de musique employés dans l'instrumentation moderne des orchestres de symphonie, d'harmonie. et de fanfares indiquant l'étendue, la position et l'emploi de chacun d'eux, la manière de les écrire et leur corrélation. 5e. Edition.

Leipzig: C.G. Röder for Maison Mahillon & Co., 1879.

Broadside, lithographed on cloth (Good, some conspicuous old spots and staining, old folds and old tack marks to corners), 85 x 57 cm (33.5 x 22.5 inches).

An extremely rare broadside, lithographed on cloth, that visualizes of the sound of music, graphically comparing where dozens of instruments and the human voice register on the octave scale, an ingenious and groundbreaking work by the esteemed Belgian instrument maker and experimenter Victor-Charles Mahillon.

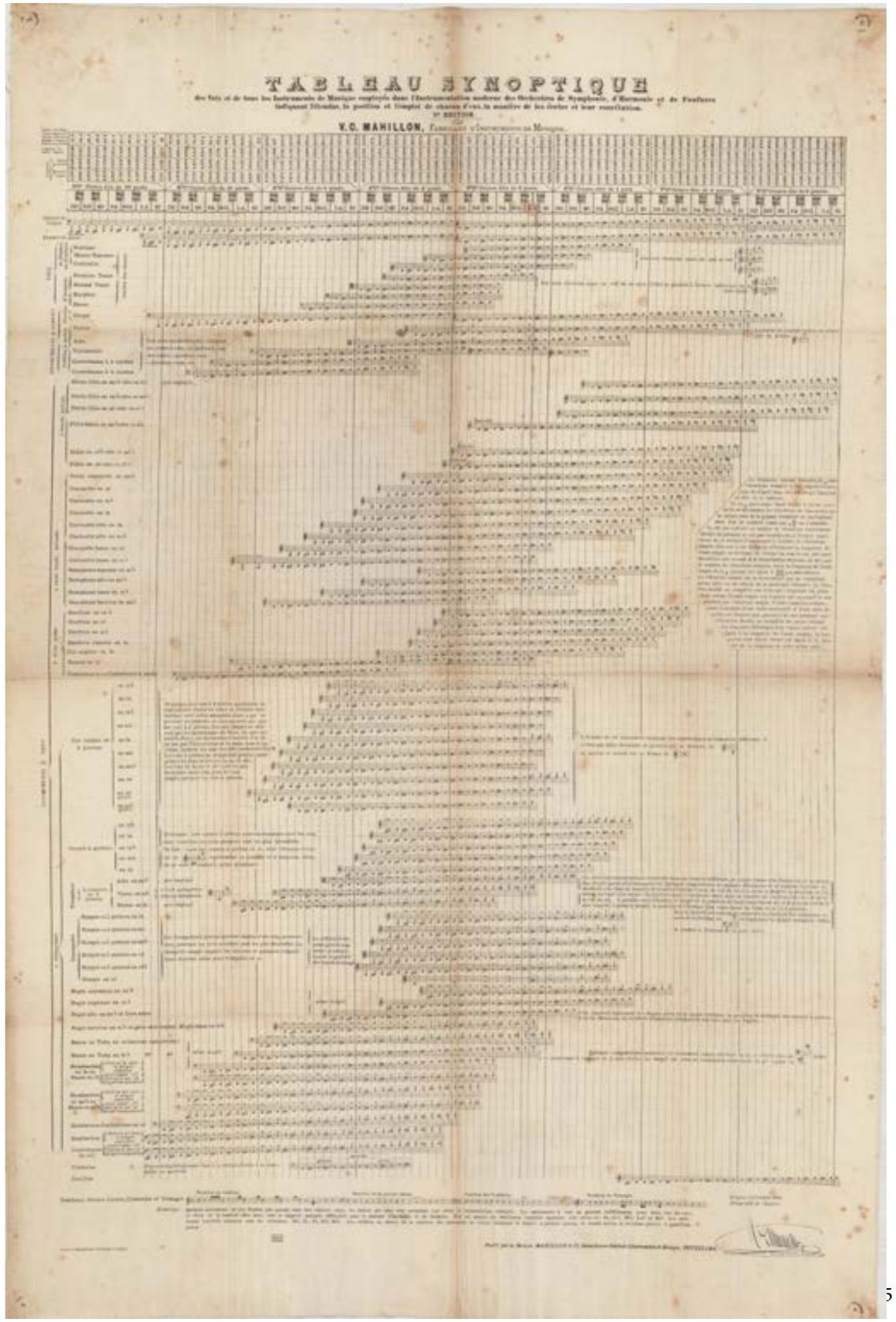
This extremely rare and fascinating work is large broadside printed on cloth that literally seeks to visualize the sound of music. It was made by Victor-Charles Mahillon, a brilliant and insatiably curious Brussels instrument maker and experimenter with musical phenomena.

The broadside features a grand and detailed chart whereupon the different musical elements of a symphony orchestra, being the human voice in its different ranges (ex. soprano, contralto, etc.), and numerous instruments, grouped into string, wind and percussion, are all measured and compared on the 8-octave scale. The registers are all meticulous rendered, with the chart is explained by detailed technical notes.

Mahillon's chart is truly a groundbreaking work, well ahead of its time. The comparison of the sound registers of the different voices and instruments is truly fascinating, even for one without a musical background.

Victor-Charles Mahillon and the Nature of Sound

Victor-Charles Mahillon (1841-1924) was a Belgian musician, instrument maker and experimenter with sound. He hailed from a musical family, his father Charles Mahillon (1813-87), his uncle and three of his brothers were in the professional musicians.



Victor-Charles was informally educated in acoustics and organology, before joining the staff of his father's instrument factory. In 1869, he founded the music periodical, L'Echo musical, which ran until 1886.

Mahillon subsequently became the founder and first curator of the Musée instrumental du Conservatoire Royal de Musique, in Brussels, known today as the Musical Instruments Museum. Over his career, he built, collected and catalogued over 1,500 different instruments, including pieces made by different cultures from around the world.

Mahillon was especially interested in the nature and range of acoustics of different instruments, leading him to create the present broadside. In a related development, in 1890, he collaborated with Brian Greene, to develop a system for the classification of idiophones (any musical instrument that creates sound primarily by the vibration of the instrument itself), which is still used today.

Some of his other publications include Eléments d'Acoustique musicale & instrumentale, etc. (1874); Instruments à vent (1908); Notes théoriques et pratiques sur la résonance des colonnes d'air dans les tuyaux de la facture instrumentale (1921); and Catalogue descriptif & analytique du Musée instrumental du Conservatoire royal de musique de Bruxelles (1893-1922).

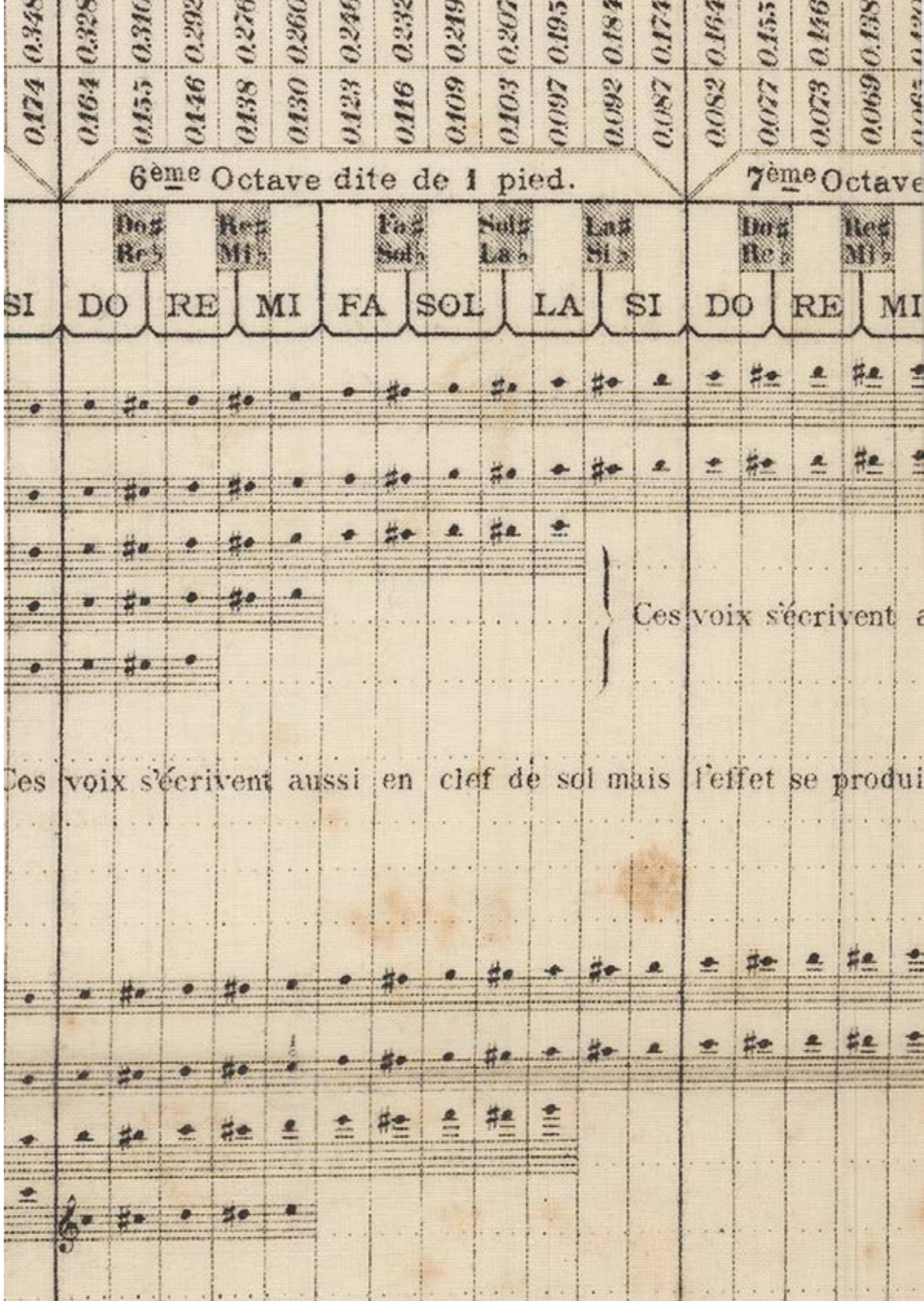
A Note on Editions and Rarity

The present (1879) edition of the broadside is noted as being the '5th Edition' of the Tableau synoptique... We can trace the 2nd edition of 1866 (which was published in Brussels) but cannot find references to any of the other supposed editions.

All editions are evidently extremely rare. We can trace only a single institutional example of the present 1879 edition, held by the Bibliothèque de Genève, and only a single example of the 1866 edition. Moreover, we are not aware of any sales records for any other examples.

References: Bibliothèque de Genève: BGE Ib 3399; OCLC: 1040930055; cf. (re: 1866 ed.:) OCLC: 16271214.

3.400 EUR



2. China – Harbin
Japanese Occupation
White Russians

Akira YURIMOTO.

Харбин / 大哈爾濱案内図. [Harbin Guide Map].

Harbin: Mukdenyama Bookstore, Showa 10 [1935].

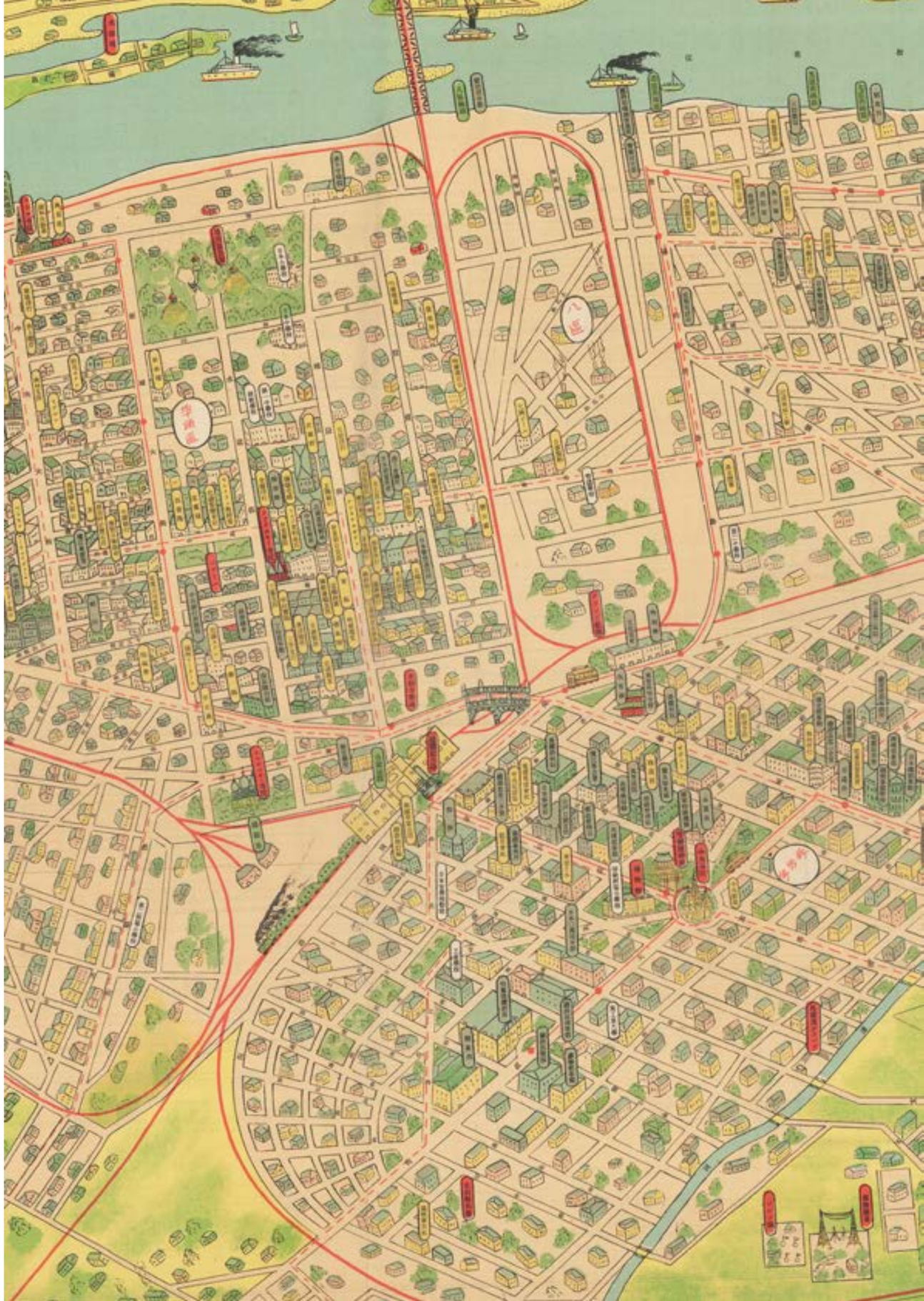
Colour print, printed on both sides, with verso in blue-scale, contemporary map seller's hand-stamp to recto, left-hand margin (Excellent condition, remarkably clean and bright, just some light wear along old folds), 53.5 x 77.5 cm (21 x 30.5 inches).

An extremely rare and beautifully rendered bird's eye view of Harbin, captured early in the Japanese occupation of the city when it was a still a multi-cultural commercial colossus, with Han Chinese, Manchurian, White Russian, Korean, Jewish and Japanese communities; pictographically rendering all the city's major monuments, edifices and sights, granting a vibrant, panoptic view of the city not seen on maps, printed in Harbin.

This amazing bird's eye view of Harbin captures the city when it was a bustling commercial centre of 500,000 (and growing fast), having benefited from being the great rail hub in Northern Manchuria. While then under a brutal Japanese occupation, Harbin still retained something of its former vibrancy from when it was an international city, as it had large communities of Han Chinese, Manchurians, White Russians, Koreans, Jews and Japanese.

Harbin is taken from a southerly perspective, looking across the city over past the Songhua River. The panoptic rendering depicts and names all streets and pictographically shows all major budlings, monuments, industrial works and sites, while red lines delineate the railways and tramlines. Adding life to the scene, figures of cars, boats and trains ply the appropriate routes. The map features colour coded spot signals (labels) that identify the major named places categorized by their purpose, including historical sites / monuments, commercial premises, and government buildings and schools, etc.

It is hard to believe that Harbin was only 37 years-old when this view was made, having been founded by the Russians in 1898. Evidence of the enduring Russian influence in the city is show be the bilingual title and the appearance of the onion domes of St. Sophia's Church and Church of the Intercession, the great Binzhou Railway Bridge (built by the Russians in 1901) crossing the river, as well as the many Russian-founded businesses.



濱爾哈大
ХАРБИН
図内案

倒尺

The verso of the map features numerous advertisements (some illustrated) and bus and train schedules, all printed in blue scale.

While pre-World War II maps of Harbin and other Manchurian cities appear on the market for time to time, bird's eye views of the same are extremely uncommon, this being the one we have ever encountered. Indeed, the present work is extremely rare, we cannot trace any references to the work, let along the locations of any other examples.

Harbin: Rise of the Colossus of Manchuria

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

Russia gained Port Arthur (today the Lüshunkou District of Dalian) and procced to build the Chinese Eastern Railway (CER), a line that was built across Manchuria from Russian territory to Vladivostok (essentially the CER became the eastern terminus of the Trans-Siberian Railway).

Harbin's story is unlike that of any other city in China. Until it was founded by the Russians as railway hub on the CER in 1898, its location was a totally undistinguished rural spot. However, the Russians moved with alacrity to build up the city, hiring Italian and Swiss urban planners to lay out rational grids of streets, parks, squares and room for ample infrastructure, while buildings, many of grand and expensive designs, were built faster than lightening. Thousands of people arrived from across Russia and beyond, riding the CER, which also carried the latest wares from Europe. Harbin's population and economy boomed, creating a metropolis almost out of thin air.

While the city was dominated by ethnic Russians, there was a very large Jewish community, as well as significant populations of Poles, Tatars, Manchurians, Han Chinese, Japanese, Koreans, and others. This city became one of the great nexuses of cultural exchange in the world, and contemporary accounts describe it as an incredibly exciting place.

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

During the Russian Civil War (1917-22), thousands of 'White Russian' refugees flooded into Harbin fleeing the Soviets, altering its social charter.

By the beginning of the 1930s, Japan had built itself into Asia's most powerful and wealthy military-industrial state and had come to have limitless imperialistic visions of conquest (which ultimately came to disastrous results in World War II). In 1931, Japan invaded and conquered Manchuria, and the following year made the region into the puppet state of Manchukuo. While the Japanese permitted many 'client' peoples to remain in the territory, including the White Russian, it proceeded to thoroughly instill Japanese culture and commerce across the region.

At the end of World War II, the Soviets took over Harbin, before transferring it to the Chinese People's Army; it became the first major city ruled by the Communists. Under Mao Zedong's rule the city lost its international character and suffered the levelling of its economy. It was not until the 1990s that Harbin came roaring back; it now has population of over 6 million and one of the most vibrant economies in China.

References: N/A – No other examples traced.

1.600 EUR

3. Africa Archive – Portuguese Colonial War (Guerra Do Ultramar) (1961-74) - Angola Guiné (Guinea-Bissau)

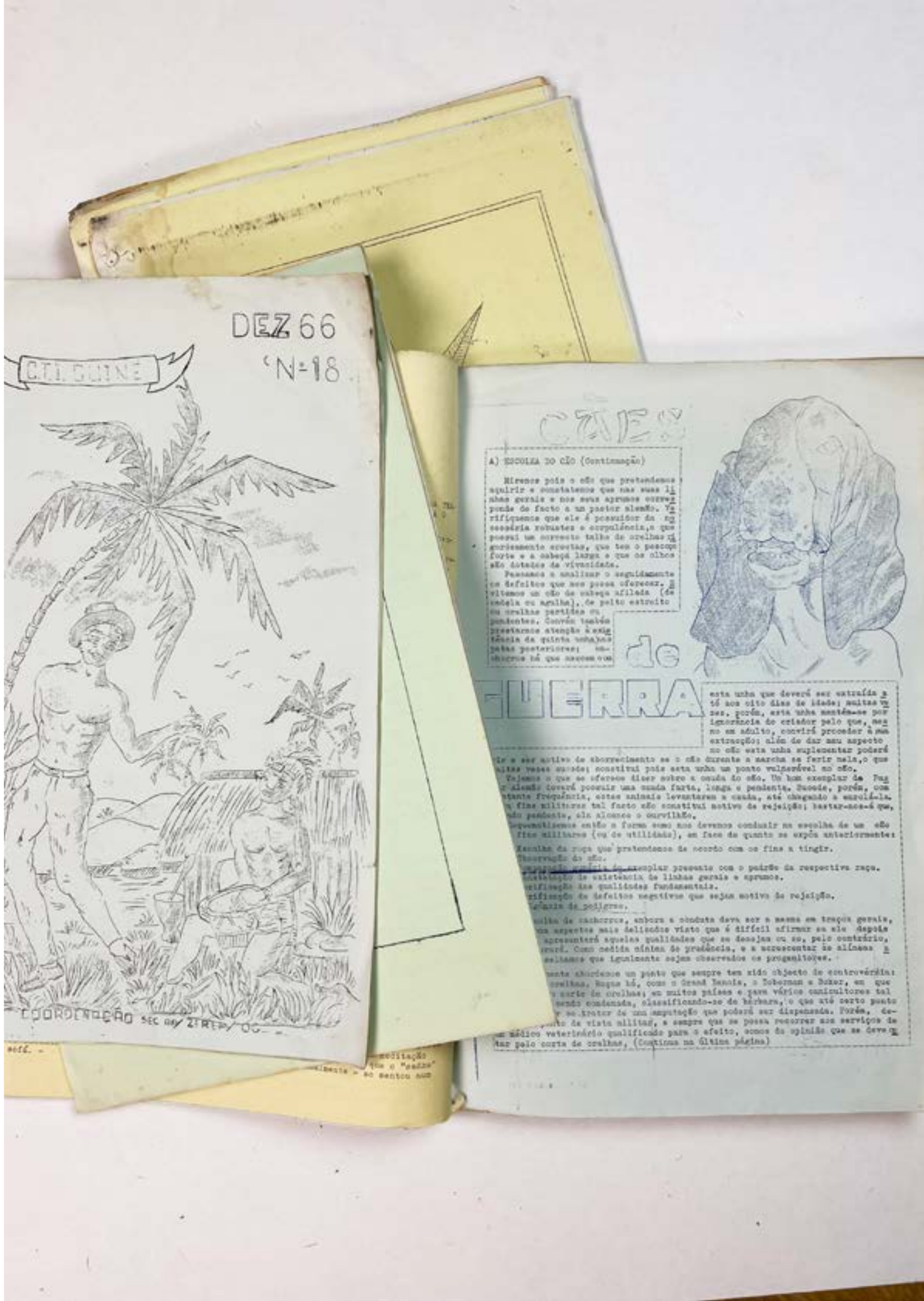
Lieutenant-Colonel Fausto LAGINHA dos Ramos (d. 2010). / BATALHÃO DE CAÇADORES No. 2891 (ANGOLA). / BATALHÃO DE CAÇADORES No. 1894 (GUINÉ).

[The Military Archive of the Portuguese commando leader Lieutenant-Colonel Fausto Laginha dos Ramos from the Portuguese Colonial War, featuring of 100+ artefacts including "Secret" manuscript and typescript mission plans and over 30 manuscript maps, created in various locations in Angola and Guiné (Guinea-Bissau), 1961 - 1972].

A highly valuable and voluminous archive relating to the Portuguese Colonial War, or the 'Guerra do Ultramar' (1961-74), an epic conflict whereby Portugal fought to maintain its 400-year-old African colonial empire, simultaneously opposing large-scale and well-organized independence movements in Angola, Guiné (Guinea-Bissau), and Mozambique, forming three hot fronts in the Cold War; here being the military papers of Lieutenant-Colonel Fausto Laginha dos Ramos, who led two Portuguese commando units, 'Batalhões de Caçadores' (Hunter's Battalions), countering guerrilla insurgents in Guiné (1966-8) and Angola (1969-71), conducting dozens of offensive operations along the most active and strategically important zones on both theatres; highlights of the archive include Laginha's "secret" original manuscript drafts of his advance plans and after action reports for 20 distinct counterguerrilla operations against the PAICG insurgents in the strategic Cacheu District of northwestern Guiné, including 3 mss. sketch maps and a whiteprint map of Laginha's São Domingos command base and 5 exceedingly rare, mimeographed soldier's magazines published in the field; Laghina's "Secret' typescript advance plans and after-action reports for 21 distinct operations / actions in the critical Uíge District of northern Angola, attacking the FNLA insurgents, illustrated with 28 original manuscript maps; the archive is a uniquely valuable gateway to further academic research, not only into the wars of independence in Angola and Guinea-Bissau, but into the general nature of modern guerilla and counterinsurgency warfare, imbuing the archive with a global resonance, featuring perspectives on operational and tactical planning that are seldom found in public archives or libraries.

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GOVERNO DO DISTRITO DO UIGE

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Comandante do Batalhão de

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(DO GOVERNADOR)

JUNTA
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CARTA D

REPÚBLI

SECRETO

SECRETO

B.CAÇ. 2891

CONFIDENCIAL

CAPITANIA

A
CTT GUINÉ

A. B. C.

DO COMANDANTE DE SECÇÃO E PELOTÃO NO COMBATE

GUERRILHA

jornal do militar

ANO I ★ N.º 4 ★ AGOSTO/SETEMBRO DE 1967

ANGOLA

CONCURSO AZULEJOS DE PORTUGAL

SEPARATA DOS JOGOS DOS CAMPEONATOS NACIONAIS DE FUTEBOL DA I E II DIVISÕES

BATALHÃO DE CAÇADORES Nº.1894

CERIMÓNIA DA ENTREGA DA FLÂMULA DE GUERRA
A C.ART.ª. 1744 E BAT.CAÇ.1894

- PROGRAMA -

1. - Chegada de Sua Ex.ª, o COMT. MILITAR e S.DOMINGOS
2. - Deslocação de Sua Ex.ª, para o local de concentração das NT no Aquartelamento Norte
3. - Revista à C.ART.ª.1744, passada por Sua Ex.ª, após a recepção da continência prestada naquele local pelas NT ali concentradas
4. - Ida da F.N. ao mastro da C.ART.ª.1744, após a leitura do diploma certificativo da respectiva atribuição
5. - Entrega da fita, e respectiva imposição, da miniatura da F.N. atribuida, e do diploma atrás referido
6. - Alocução alusiva à cerimónia, por Sua Ex.ª, o COMT MILITAR
7. - Desfile da C.ART.ª.1744
Com este movimento termina a cerimónia da entrega da F.N. de ouro à C.ART.ª. 1744.
Sua Ex.ª, o COMT MILITAR acompanhado pelo comitiva desloca-se para a Messe de Oficiais onde lhe serão servidos aperitivos.
Após o desfile da C.ART.ª.1744, as forças antes concentradas deslocam-se para a sua ZAL de aquartelamento onde terá lugar a cerimónia da entrega da F.N. simples, consequência da atribuição atrás referida, ao B.CAÇ.1894.
8. - Chegada do Emt.COMT AIR 2952 ao local da nova concentração
9. - Ida da F.N. ao mastro do B.CAÇ.1894
10. - Entrega da miniatura da F.N. ao CMDT do BAT.CAÇ.nº.1894
11. - Alocução alusiva à cerimónia,pelo Emt.CMDT AIR 2952
12. - Deslocação das entidades assistentes para o edifício do CMD donde assistirão ao desfile das forças agora concentradas
13. - Desfile de todas as forças concentradas, com que termina a cerimónia da entrega da FLÂMULA DE GUERRA, de ouro à C.ART.ª.1744, e simples ao B.CAÇ.1894
14. - Após a 2ª. revista dispustar-se-ão competições desportivas entre os militares aqui aquartelados

Aquartelamento em S.DOMINGOS, 25 de FEVEREIRO de 1968

... o | o ...

4. Empire State Building (New York)
Original Architects' Whiteprints Collection

SHREVE, LAMB & HARMON ARCHITECTS.

[EMPIRE STATE BUILDING - COLLECTION OF 4 ORIGINAL ARCHITECTS' WHITEPRINTS].

New York: Shreve, Lamb & Harmon Architects (11 East 44th St.), 1930 - 1931.

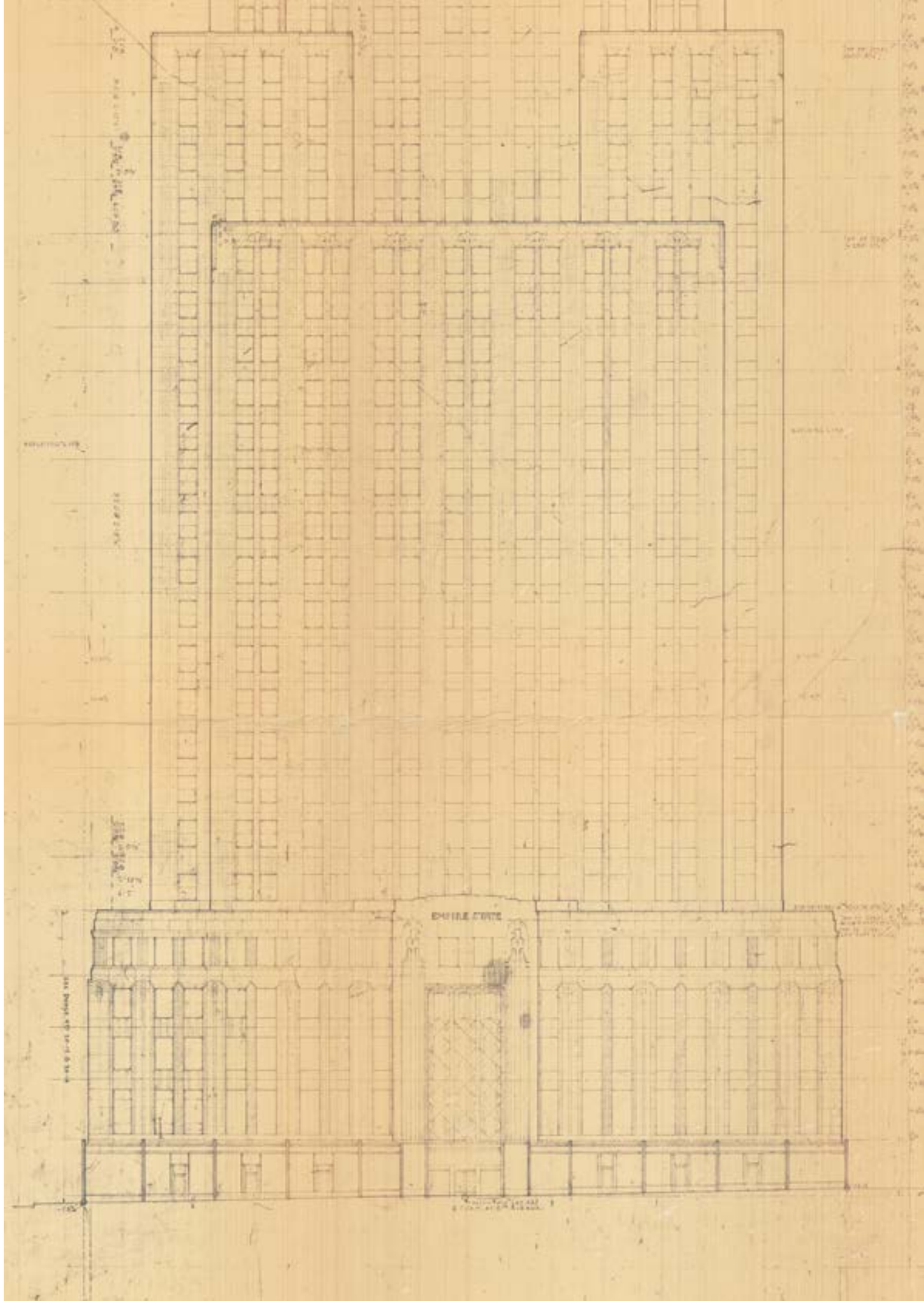
4 Whiteprint Architectural Plans, please see below for details:

Amazing and extremely rare artefacts from the construction of one of the world's most iconic structures, being a collection of 4 original large format whiteprint architectural plans drafted by the firm of Shreve, Lamb & Harmon for use during the creation of the Empire State Building, with comprehensive coverage, cumulatively showcasing almost all the principal elements of what would become the world's tallest structure.

#1.
5th Ave Elevation / Empire State Building, 5th Ave 33rd to 34th St, New York City.
New York: Shreve, Lamb & Harmon, February 4, 1930 (Revisions to October 15, 1930).
Whiteprint (Good, 16 cm tear entering frame with no loss upper right, small tear upper right blank margin, some light wear along old folds, old tack marks to corners), 112 x 92 cm (48 x 36 inches).

#2.
33rd & 34th Street Elevations / 37th Floor to Roof of Pent House / Empire State Building, 5th Ave 33rd to 34th St, New York City.
New York: Shreve, Lamb & Harmon, February 4, 1930 (Revisions to June 4, 1930).
Whiteprint, with some contemporary manuscript calculations in pencil (Very Good, some tattering to blank margin lower left, old tack marks to corners), 122 x 92.5 cm (48 x 36.5 inches).

#3.
Elevations of Observation Tower / Empire State Building, 5th Ave 33rd to 34th St, New York City.
New York: Shreve, Lamb & Harmon, September 26, 1930 (Revisions to February 4, 1931).



Whiteprint (Good, clean tear along fold lower right with no loss, part of tower mask partially, but intentionally and cleanly cut out and partly re-adhered with old masking tape, some old placing of black cloth tape, old tack marks to corners), 92 x 122 cm (36 x 48 inches).

#4.
Plans of Observation Tower / Empire State Building, 5th Ave 33rd to 34th St, New York City.
New York: Shreve, Lamb & Harmon, September 26, 1930 (Revisions to May 1, 1931).
Whiteprint (Very Good, some natural oxidization along old folds as is common with whiteprints, old tack marks to corners), 92 x 121 cm (36 x 47.5 inches).

The Empire State Building is one of world's iconic structures, an Art Deco masterpiece that stands 1,454 feet (443.2 m) tall, containing 102 stories. It was the world's tallest building from its completion in 1931 until 1970, and while today it is only the world's 49th tallest edifice, it remains the globe's most famous skyscraper.
Located in Midtown Manhattan, on Fifth Avenue, between 33rd and 34th Streets, the Empire State Building was constructed at remarkably rapid pace, in only thirteen months, with ground broken on March 17, 1930, and the structure opening on May 1, 1931.

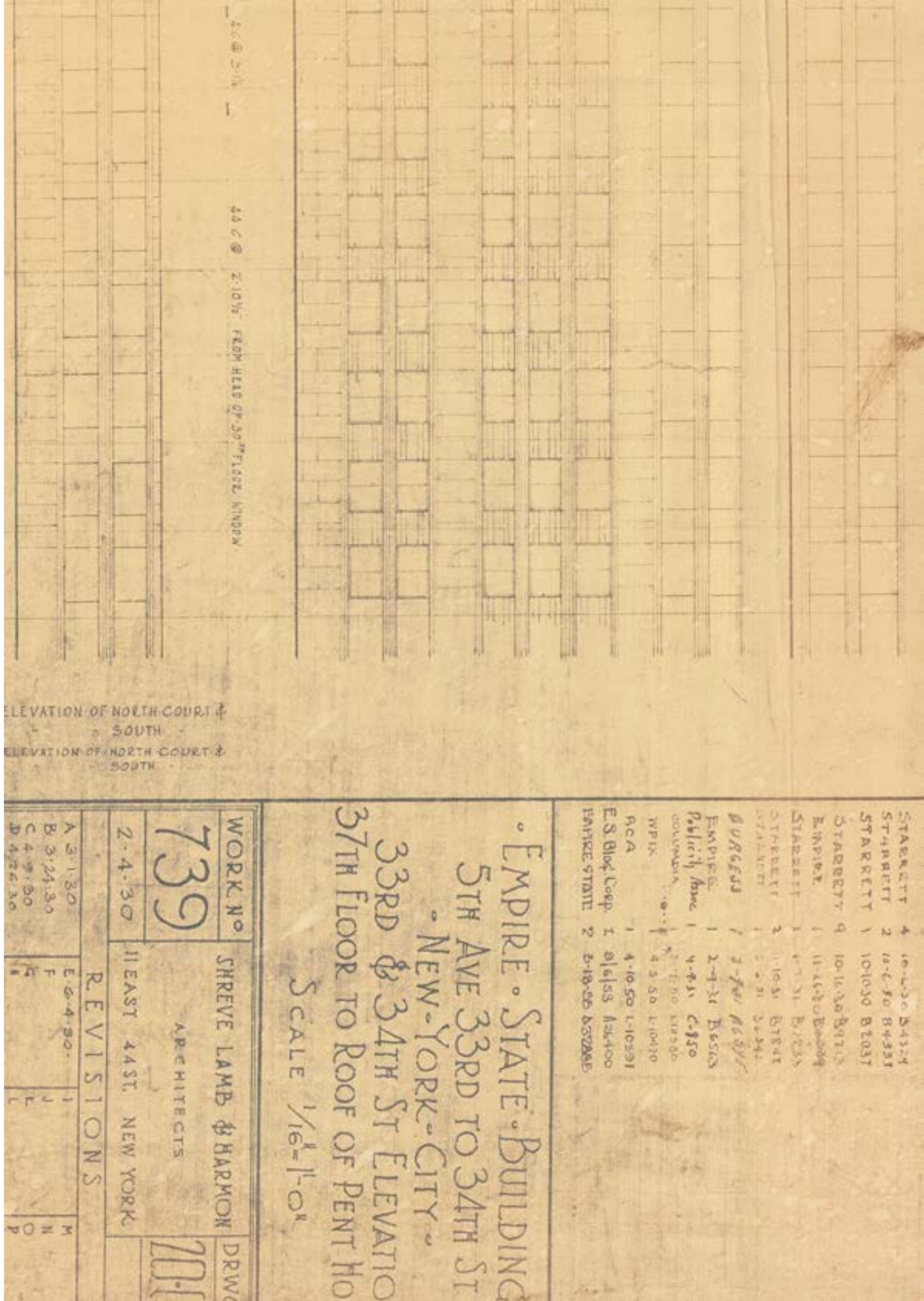
The building was designed by the prestigious New York architectural firm of Shreve, Lamb, and Harmon, becoming their signature project. The company was founded in 1920 by the Canadian architect Richmond Harold 'R.H.' Shreve (1877-1946) and the Brooklyn native, William Frederick Lamb (1883-1952). In 1929 the partnership was joined by the Chicago architect Arthur Loomis Harmon (1878-1958). The firm was responsible for designing several other prominent edifices in New Work, such as the 740 Park Avenue (1930), arguably New York's most luxurious residential address, and the 60-story Art Deco skyscraper 500 Fifth Avenue (1931), as well as works further afield, such as the Jerusalem International YMCA (designed by Loomis, 1933).

Ironically, Shreve, Lamb, and Harmon employed and trained the then young, and later great, architect Minoru Yamasaki (1912-86), who designed the World Trade Centre, which broke the Empire State Building's record as the world's tallest structure.

Turning to the Empire State Building project, Shreve, Lamb, and Harmon altered the design of the building on numerous occasions, in part to ensure that its height well surpassed that of its rival, the Chrysler Building (at 1,046 feet / 319 m), which was completed only 11 months before the Empire State Building.

The Whiteprints in Focus

In designing the Empire State Building, Shreve, Lamb, and Harmon followed what were then standard architectural drafting conventions. While provisional ideas were sketched on paper, and copied on tracing paper, the mature, approved designs for various elements of the structure were carefully drafted in black ink upon linen. From



this, whiteprint (or in some cases blueprint) copies were made, and the architects often used these prints as the bases for sketching amendments or discussing the building process with the construction contractors. Significantly, the present whiteprints show clear signs of use by the architects, bearing contemporary manuscript markings, tack marks in the corners, while one print even has a figure partially cut out, presumably so that it could be viewed in 2-D.

The designs were often modified (usually only in small ways), with all amendments being carefully catalogued and dated in the registers by the title (as seen on all the present whiteprints).

The four present whiteprints are all taken directly from the original linen drawings (one can even see the patterns of the cloth on the printing).

Importantly, the present collection is comprehensive, cumulatively showcasing almost all the major elements of the building, with the elevations from the ground up to the top of the 'Observation Tower', which runs up to the 102nd floor, below the cupola which holds the building's spire. Additionally, there are floor plans of various levels of the Observation Tower.

As was standard practice, all the plans feature meticulous measurements and the identification of the materials used for the various elements of the construction, with any revisions being noted in the registers by the title.

Notably, the present whiteprints capture the building during a mature stage in its design, such that what is shown is either identical or very close to how the building appeared when complete.

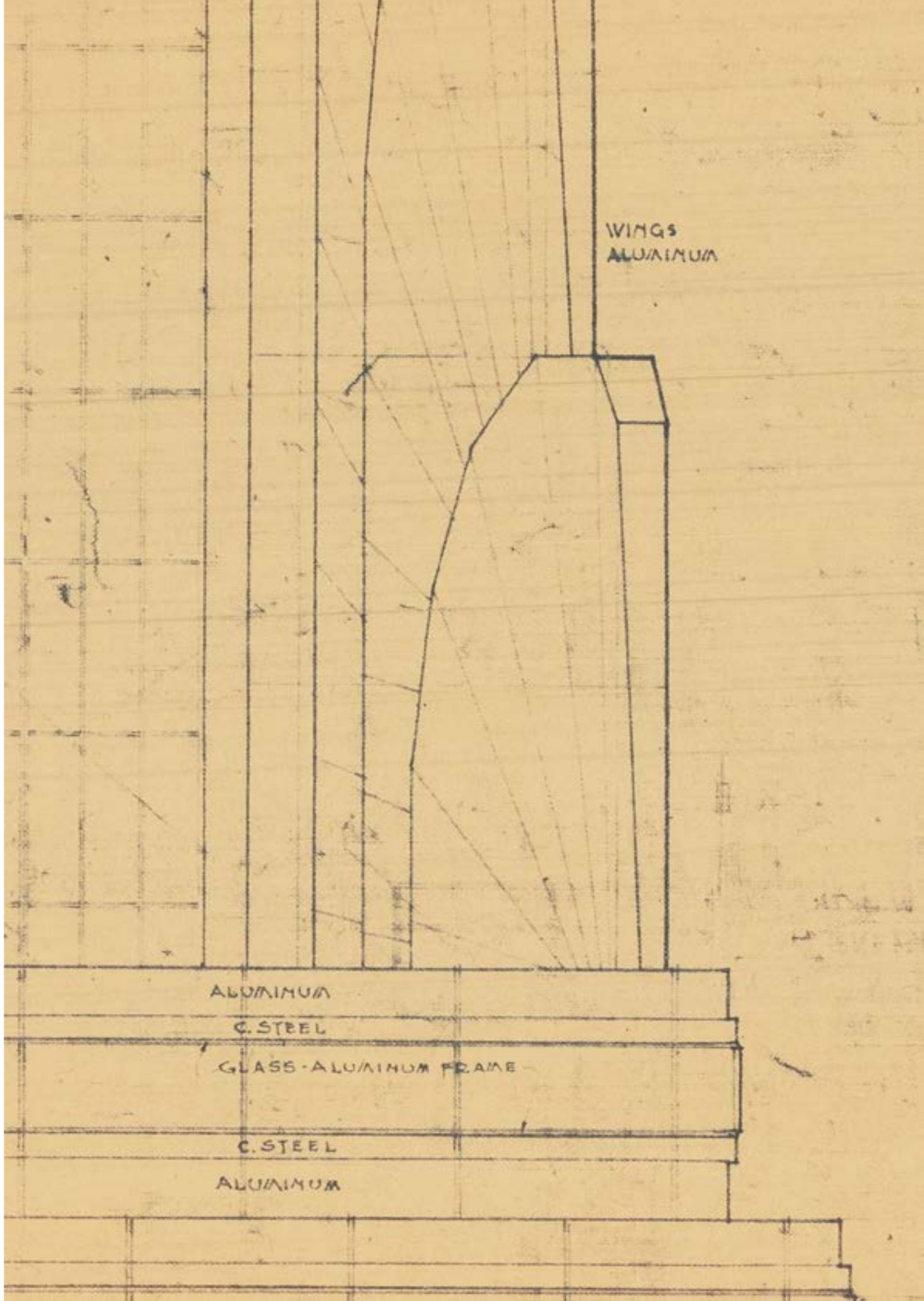
Whiteprint #1. 5th Ave Elevation shows the side profile of the Empire State Building from the perspective of Fifth Avenue, with the view taken in parts. The section on the left features the view from the ground up to the 37th floor, while on the right the view continues from the 38th to the 85th floor (the roof of the penthouse). The highlight, on the left-hand view is, of course, the grand art Deco entrance, guarded by eagles, since one of the most memorable sights along Fifth Avenue.

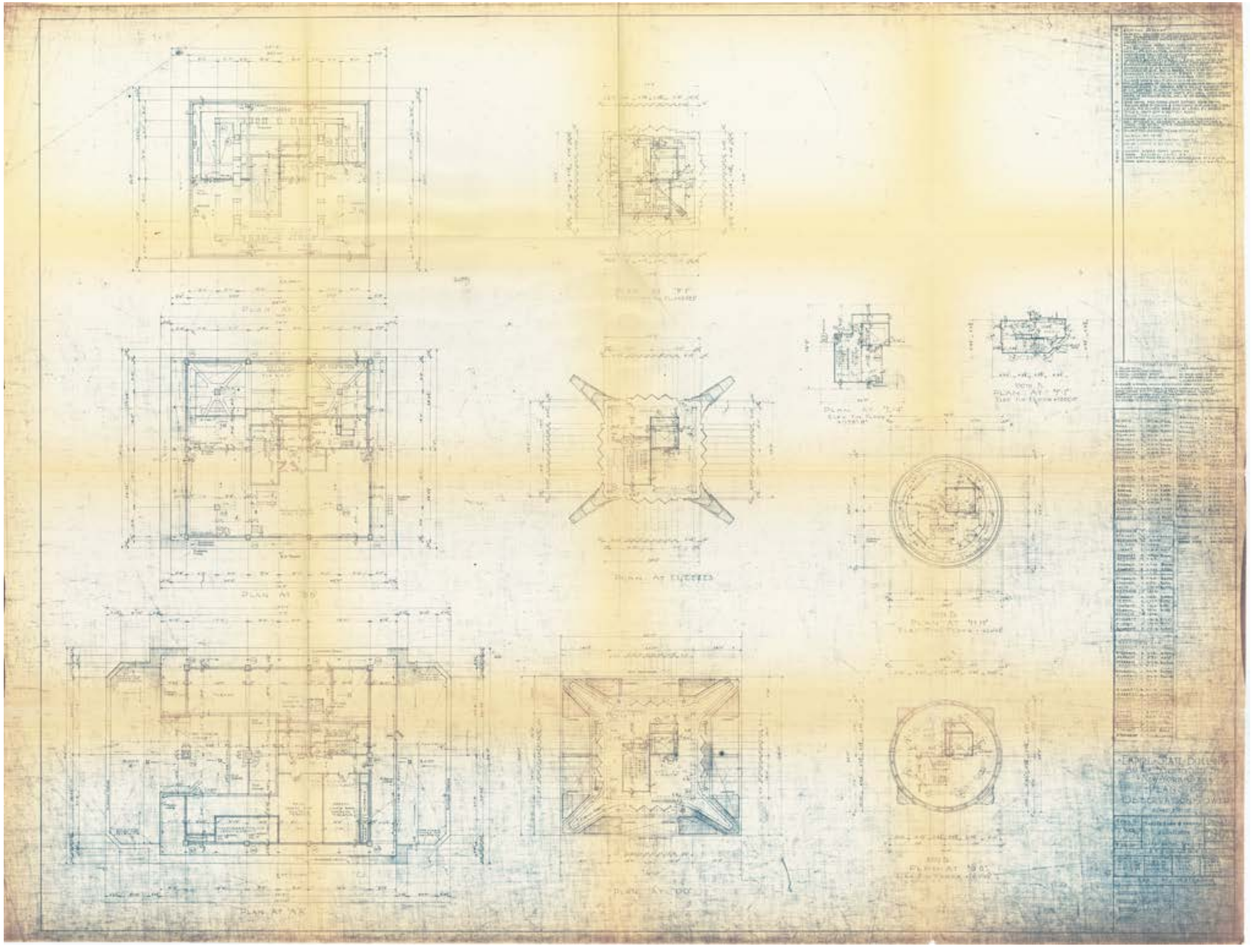
The original manuscript drawing on linen upon which the present whiteprint is predicated seems to have been sold at Wright Auctions, Chicago, in 2008. Please see a link:

https://www.wright20.com/auctions/2008/12/important-design-day-2/612

Whiteprint #2. 33rd & 34th Street Elevations / 37th Floor to Roof of Pent House shows the appearance of the Empire State Building from the side, captured between the 37th Floor to Roof of the Penthouse on the 85th floor.

Whiteprint #3. Elevations of Observation Tower continues the view from Whiteprint #1 and #2, showing two profile perspective views (North & South / East & West) of the





beautiful Art Deco form of the entire 'Observation Tower', which runs from the 86th floor (home to the large observation deck) to the 102nd floor (hosting the small observation deck), just below the cupola that hold the building's spire.

Interestingly, the view on the left (the North & South perspective) was contemporarily cut out, presumably so that the architects could view it in 2-D, before being partially taped back into place

The original manuscript drawing on linen upon which the present whiteprint is predicated seems to have been sold at Wright Auctions, Chicago, in 2008. Please see a link:

https://www.wright20.com/auctions/2008/12/important-design-day-2/614

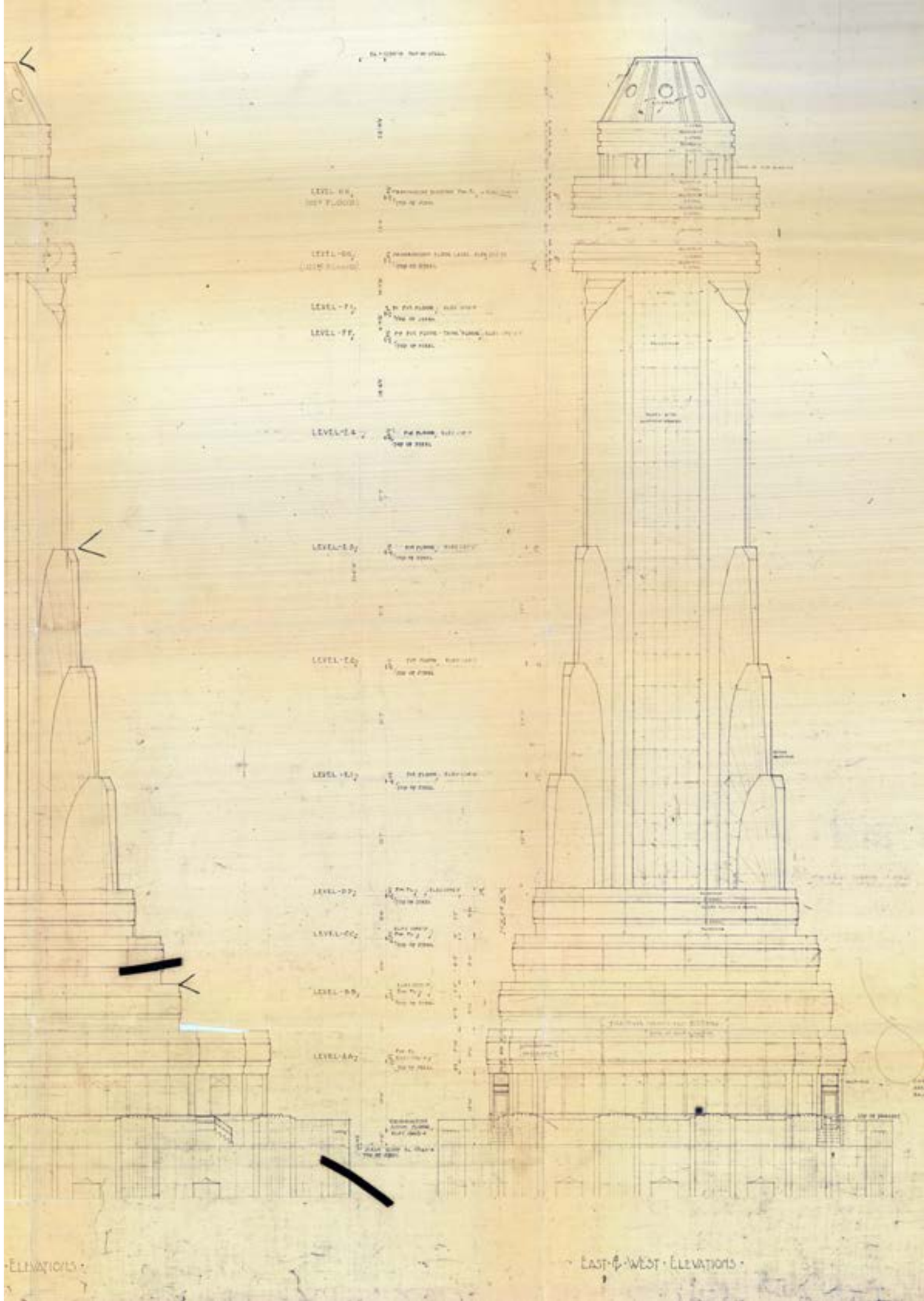
Whiteprint #4. Plans of Observation Tower shows 10 floor plans taken from various levels of the Observation Tower, providing a very detailed view of the internal organs within the elegant Art Deco construction which hosted the highest viewing deck in the world.

A Note on Rarity

We cannot trace any sales records for any other original whiteprints used in the construction of the Empire State Building, although we are aware (as already mentioned) of some of the original drawing as having appeared on the market. Most importantly, a series of original Shreve, Lamb, and Harmon manuscript architectural plans, drafted on linen, appeared at Wright Auctions, Chicago (December 11, 2008), some of which sold for very considerable sums, including what appears to be the antecedent drawings for two of the present whiteprints. Additionally, a series of original drawings of plans of the Empire State Building were offered at Swann Galleries, New York (April 16, 2013), including what appears to be the antecedent to the present Whiteprint #4, while most the others seem to have depicted only minor elements of the structure. That being aid, any original works from the Shreve, Lamb, and Harmon office regarding the Empire State project are incredibly rare, and likely unique survivors.

References: N/A – Present Whiteprints Seemingly Not Recorded (See above for references to antecedent manuscript drawings).

14.500 EUR



5. First Lithographed Folio Atlas, Printed in the Ottoman Empire

Ali ŞEREF PAŞA (also Hafız Ali Eşref), cartographer. HASAN FERID, printer and editor.

يڭی جغرافيا آطلسی
[Yeñi coğrafya aṭlası / The New Geographic Atlas]

Istanbul: Matbaa-I Amire 1307-1309 [1891-1893] (date on the cover), (maps dated between 1307 and 1311 AH / 1891-1895).

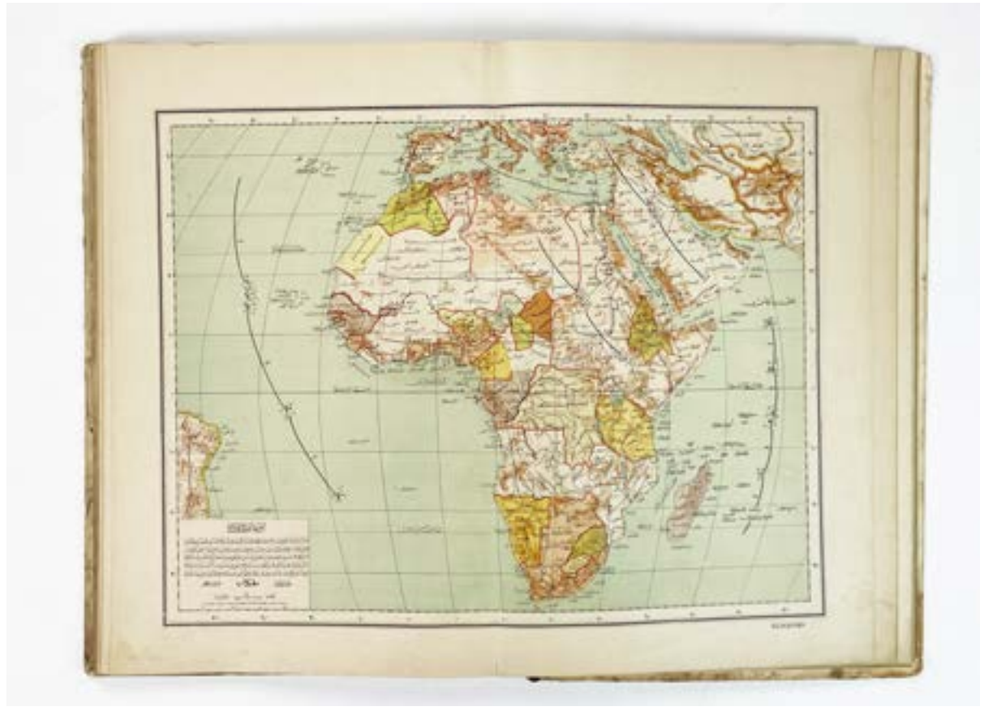
Folio, 42 chromolithographed double-paged maps, original chromolithographed illustrated boars, recent black cloth spine, original green endpapers (minor wear to the boards, spine replaced, crack in the joints on the front endpapers repaired with modern tape, crack in the joints on the rear endpapers repaired with tape, inside clean and crisp, two maps with tiny tears in margins).

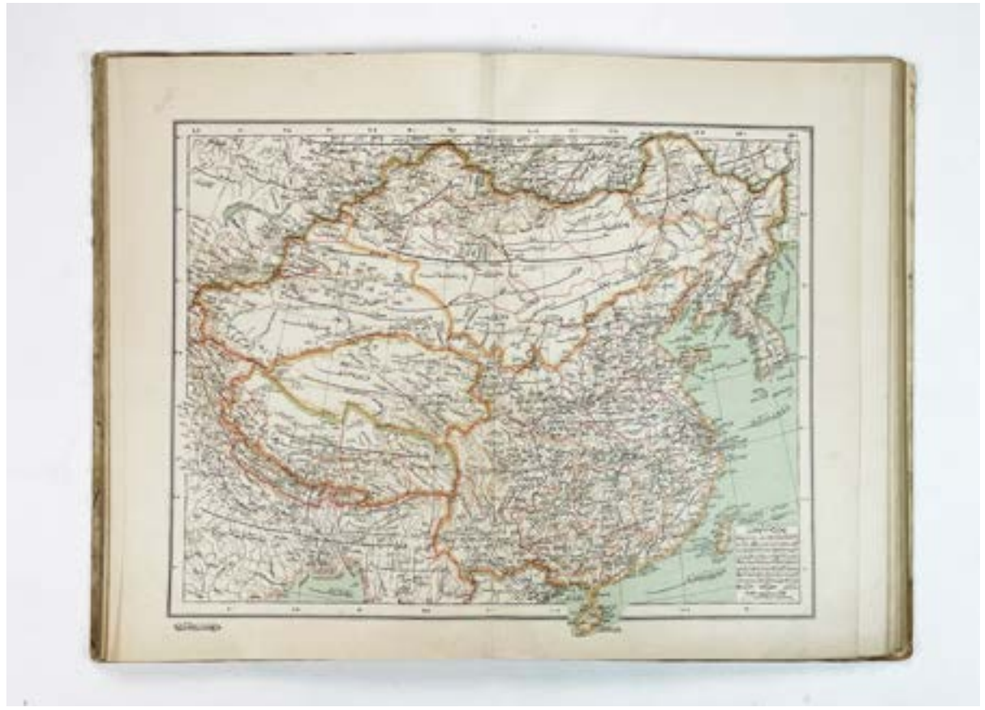
First folio atlas, lithographed in the Muslim world

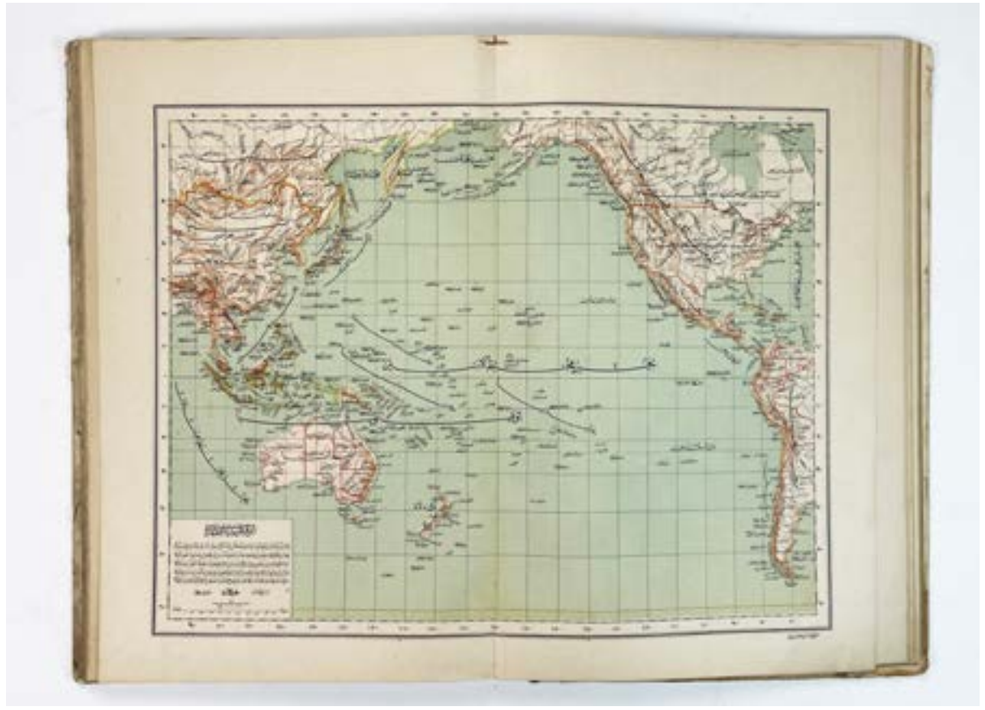
This fascinating atlas, rare to find in a complete form with original binding in a good condition, was the first lithographed folio atlas in the Muslim world. Published by the Istanbul press Matbaa-i Amire, it is an excellent result of the influence of French cartography on the Ottoman World.
The atlas includes the following 42 double-page chromolithographed maps:

1. Solar system,
2. 4 projections of the Earth Globe,Europe
3. Maps of the World,
4. Europe,
5. Asia,
6. Africa,
7. North America,
8. South America,
9. Oceania,
10. Anatolia,
11. The Balkans,
12. Greece,
13. Austro-Hungary,
14. Italy,
15. Iberian Peninsula,
16. European Russia,
17. Germany,











18. France,
19. Switzerland,
20. Scandinavia and Denmark (2 full-page maps),
21. The Netherlands, Belgium and Luxemburg,
22. Great Britain,
23. Persia and the Near East,
24. Russia,
25. China and Korea,
26. Korea and Japan,
27. South-East Asia,
28. India,
29. The Middle East,
30. North-West part of Africa,
31. South part of Africa with Madagascar,
32. Canada,
33. The United States,
34. Central America,
35. The Caribbean,
36. Australia,
37. East part of the Black Sea,
38. The Adriatic Sea,
39. Part od the East Mediterranean with Anatolia and Cyprus on the north and the Nile Delta on the South,
40. West Part of the Black Sea,
41. North Coast of Libya,
42. Levant.

(the last 6 maps join in a wall map, embracing the area of eastern Mediterranean and the Black Sea)

The maps are based on the contemporary French cartography.

Printed between 1307 and 1311 AH (1891-1895 AD), as dated in the cartouches, the information on the maps does not entirely match neither the index on the back cover (listing only 40 maps) neither the date on the cover 1307-1309 AH (1891-1893 AD), which indicates, that this atlas was a long-term and probably partly improvised project. Maps were possibly also sold separately to raise money, as we have encountered maps from this series which were probably never bound.

Ali Şeref Paşa – The Pioneer of the Modern Ottoman Cartography

The author Ali Şeref Paşa (also Hafız Ali Eşref) was a soldier and map-maker, who was sent by the Ottoman government around 1862 to Paris, with a goal to learn the skills of the modern cartography and the technique of modern lithography in colour.
In 1869, Ali, when still a student in Paris, published his first atlas, Yeni Atlas or the New Atlas (signed on the maps as Hafız Ali Eşref). This work with 22 maps in folio format, lithographed in bright colours, with decorative Ottoman lettering, is the first modern Ottoman lithographed atlas and together with its printing technique a foundation for all the Ottoman atlases following.

Upon his return to Istanbul, Ali Şeref Paşa became a chief cartographer at the Matbaa-i Amire, a printing press in Beyazit, which was the successor of the Müteferrika press from 1727. Ali introduced lithograph as a printing technique for cartographic sources to Istanbul and in the following years commissioned a series of maps in folio format, which were issued in another large format atlas یگی جغرافیا آطلسی (Yeñi coġrafya aṭlası / The New Geographic Atlas), making his Paris-based knowledge available in the Ottoman Empire.

Ali Şeref Paşa's most famous late project was a 100 sheet map of Anatolia, which he based on the Heinrich Kiepert's map of the same area. When Ali died in 1907, the project remained unfinished. Separate sheets of the wall map were sold and today scarcely appear on the market.

Ali Şeref Paşa or Hafız Ali Eşref

Ali Şeref Paşa, who is in our atlas signed in the texts in the cartouches, is possibly identical with another Ottoman cartographer Hafız Ali Eşref, as signed in the Paris published Yeni Atlas.

Until the surname law adopted on June 21, 1934 Turks did not have surnames. They were born with one first name and were until the adulthood described only as sons or daughters of their parent's names. Later they were given titles such as Effendi (Sir), Bey (Chief) or Hanım (Madam) for higher classes, or they were given names according to their work or class. The names were not inherited by children until 1934, when the surname law was enforced.

The map maker Ali with years received names Şeref, the honourable, and Paşa, the dignitary. He was also known as Hafız, the memorizer of Qur'an, and Eşref, proud. So Ali Şeref Paşa would have a meaning of Honourable Dignitary Ali, and Hafız Ali Eşref, Memorizer of Qur'an Proud Ali. The names Şeref and Eşref are both based on the same Arabic three letter root.

Darüttıbaa - Matbaa-i Amire Printing Press

The first press in the Muslim world, called Darüttıbaa, was founded in Istanbul by İbrahim Müteferrika in 1727, with a permission of Sultan Ahmet III. It was located in Müteferrika's house. The first book was published in 1729 and until 1742 sixteen other works followed.

format, lithographed in bright colours, with decorative Ottoman lettering, is the first modern Ottoman lithographed atlas and together with its printing technique a foundation for all the Ottoman atlases following.

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After Müteferrika's death the press was suppressed for printing, as printed books were considered dangerous.

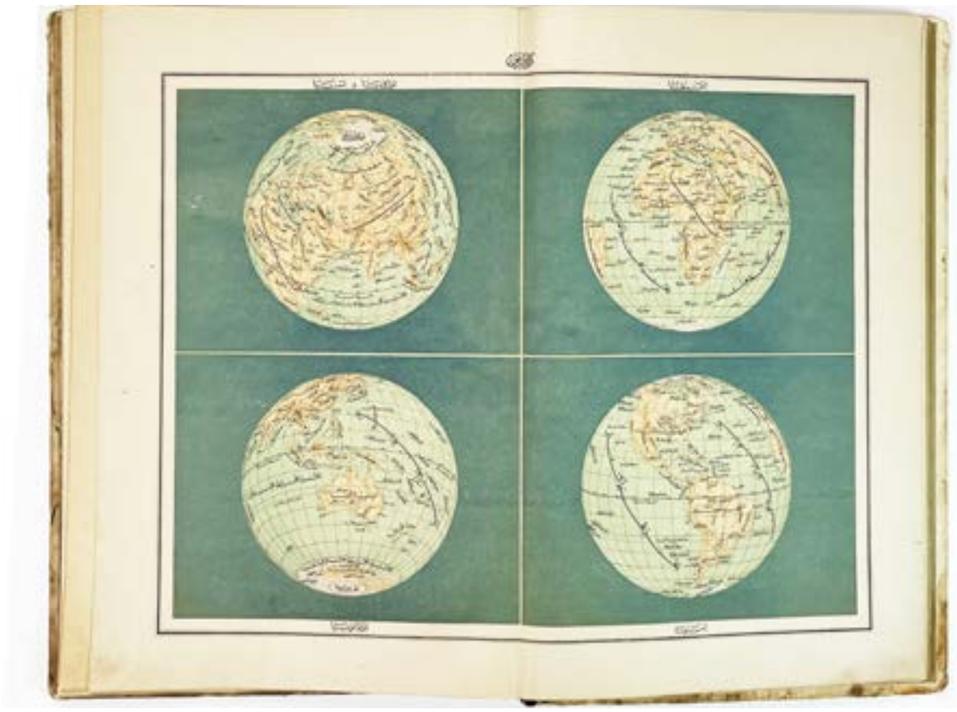
In 1796 the press was purchased by the government and moved to Üsküdar in Istanbul, and in 1831 finally to Beyazit, where it was renamed to Matbaa-i Amire in 1866. The press was closed in 1901 and was reopened in 1908 under the name Millî. In 1927 the name changed to State Printing House. The press still exists and is known for publishing school and educational books.

Note on Rarity

As maps from this atlas appear on the market, examples of the atlas with complete set of 40 maps and a cover in a good condition are exceedingly rare.
We could only trace one institutional example (David Rumsey Map Collecition)

References: Osmanlı coğrafya literatürü tarihi. History of Geographical Literature during the Ottoman Period, 2000, pp. 378, 380.

3.800 EUR





6. Japan – Early Meiji School Atlas
World & Continents

眞島寛編 [Hiroshi MASHIMA], Editor.

Geography / 小學用地圖: 日本地誌畧•萬國地誌畧附圖 [Elementary School Map… Universal Geography].

[Osaka:] Meiji 10 [1877].

Large 8° (23 x 14): [1 f. title], 7 double-page (1 folding) lithographed maps with original outline hand colour, bound in original printed wrappers over wooden boards (Very Good, internally remarkably clean and crisp, proof state imprint of the cover image in pink on front blan paper, lovely bright original colours, covers with some conspicuous surface loss to front cover, wear along edges of covers).
A very rare and unusually attractive Japanese school atlas of the world and continents, being an early work of educational cartography of the Meiji Era, whereupon the Japanese school curriculum was radically transformed to encourage students to learn about foreign lands, an integral part of the period's dramatic socio-economic transformation of Japan; edited by Hiroshi Mashima and published in Osaka.

This very rare Japanese school atlas of the world and continents was published in Osaka in 1877, early in the Meiji Era (1868- 1912), when Japan's school curriculum was dramatically transformed to encourage students to learn about the world abroad, following centuries of national isolationist policies.

The atlas features 7 maps, all hand coloured in the vibrant hues then en vogue in Japan, bound literally between wooden boards with printed paper covers, lending the work an unusually attractive appearance.

All the maps are derived from recent Western cartography and feature archaic names for the continents in Kanji, and are as follows:

1. [The World], double hemispheres, folding, extra-size (26 x 41 cm).

2. 亜細亜 [Asia].

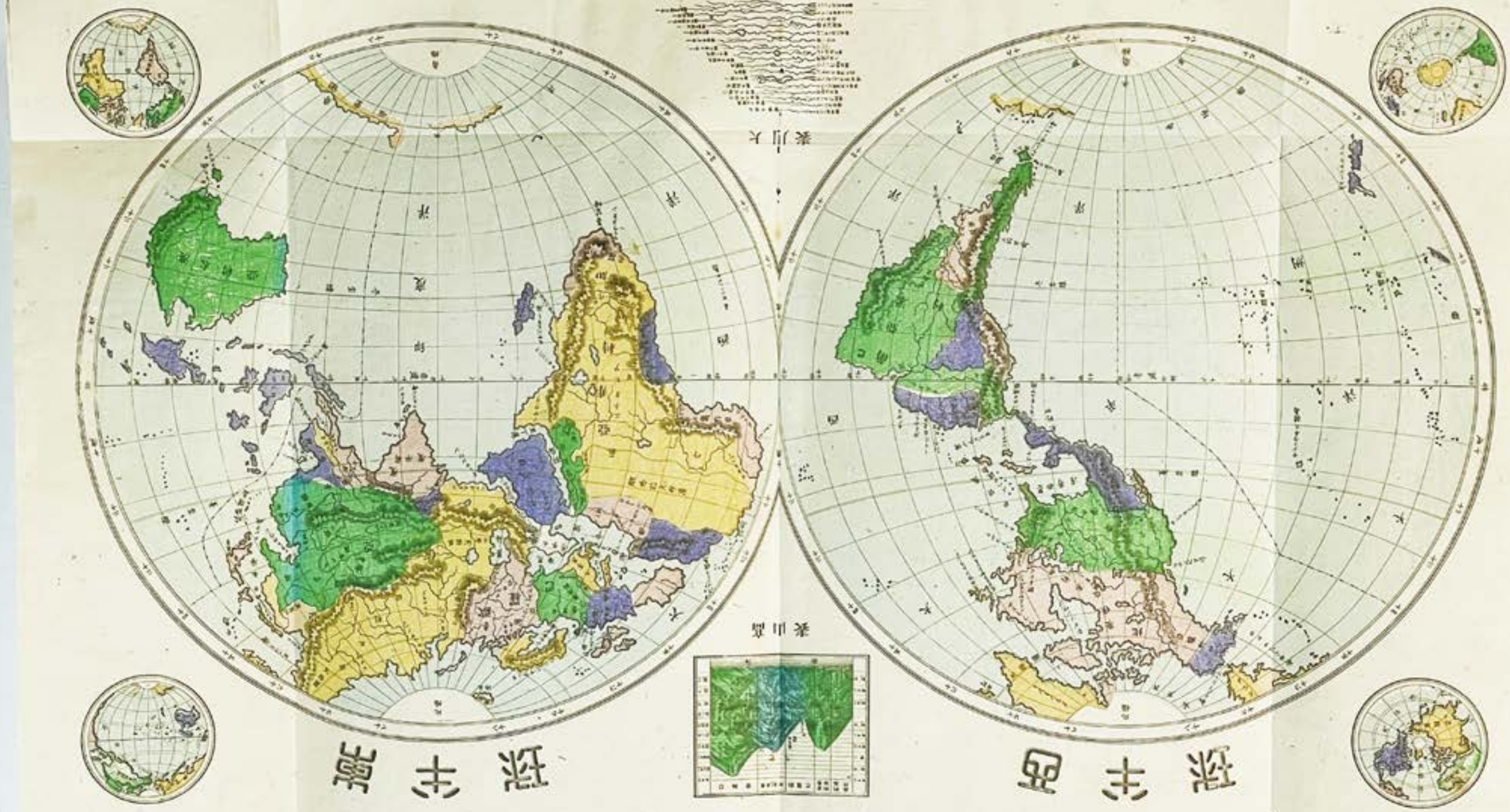
3. 亜非利加 [Africa].

4. 歐羅巴 [Europe].

5. 北亜米利加 [North America].






東半球
西半球
東山高

6. 南亜米利加 [South America].

7. 澳太利亜 [Australasia].

The work was compiled by Hiroshi Mashima, a boutique author of educational books, who also published 洋算例題代数学答射 [Western Math and Algebra] (Tokyo, 1877).

The present atlas is very rare. We can trace only an institutional example of what appears to be a later edition (published in 1879), held by the National Diet Library, while we are not aware of any sales records for another example.

The Meiji Revolution and Education

The present atlas appeared during the early stages of Meiji Era (1868-1912), which saw the most rapid and radical socio-economic transformation of any nation in world history. In the 1850s, American-led foreign pressure compelled the long ruling (but ailing) Shogunate regime to reluctantly open the country to international trade, following a three-century-long official policy of isolation. In the wake of the regime change that installed the Meiji imperial administration, in 1868, it suddenly became official policy to embrace the outside world with gusto. Japan rapidly adopted Western-style industrial methods, and in only a single generation transformed itself from having an industrial profile based upon agriculture and handcrafts to being one of the most advanced modern economies in the world. Whereas inquiry into foreign lands was traditionally discouraged, the Japanese people now thirsted for information and products from distant shores, spawning a great flowering of print culture on foreign subjects that included maps, travel logs and scientific works on Europe, America, Africa, Australia, and the rest of Asia.

In line with this social-economic revolution, the Meiji regime radically altered the national school curriculum to encourage learning about overseas countries. Significant amounts of both public and private funds were spent on new textbooks, pictures and maps showcasing faraway lands. While many of these works were either translation of, or copied from, Western antecedents, many, like the present work, were modified in style to give them a distinctly Japanese flair.

The present work appeared only 9 years after the beginning of the long Meiji Era, making it a remarkably early example of a Japanese international education atlas.

The result of the changes to the Japanese education system ensured that for generations thereafter Japanese people tended to be curious about foreign countries, with those with the means often going to great lengths to travel to see with their own eyes what they once saw in textbooks or on maps.

References: N/A – present edition seemingly not recorded. Cf. (re: 1879 edition:) National Diet Library: K110.26||136.4a.

980 EUR





7. Vietnam / Cambodia / Laos (Indochina)
French Conquest Of Vietnam

Jules Léon DUTREUIL DE RHINS (1846 – 1894).

Carte de L'Indo-Chine Orientale dressée par Mr. J.L. Dutreuil De Rhins publiée sous le Ministère de Mr. le Vice Amiral Jaureguiberry. Au Dépôt des Cartes et Plans de la Marine en 1881.

Paris: Impr. Becquet, 1881.

Colour lithograph, printed in 4 sheets, but here joined and dissected into 16 sections and mounted upon original linen (Good, some wear and chipping along section edges with some very minor loss, some staining and toning especially to lower left quadrant), 189 x 130 cm (74.5 x 51 inches).

A colossal monument of the cartography of Indochina, being the grand 'Headquarters Map' of Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos and eastern Siam commissioned by the French Government in anticipation of their bold designs of expansion in the region that led to the Tonkin Campaign (1883-6), the complete conquest of Vietnam; showcasing by far and away the most accurate and detailed general rendering of Vietnam made to date and the finest skeletal mapping of Laos and the mid and upper Mekong; the map was made by the skillfully integration of a vast selection of the best available sources by the geographer, explorer and spy Jules Léon Dutreuil de Rhins, who had recently mapped Annam – importantly, this is the very rare first and only 'super-large' format edition of the work, now thought to survive on only a handful of examples.

Prior to the appearance of the present colossal map, Indochina had been mapped in a piecemeal fashion. Cochinchina (the far south of Vietnam), and the adjacent parts of Cambodia, which France controlled since the early 1860s, were already very well mapped, while French expeditions (including one led by Dutreuil de Rhins) had charted the rest of lowland Vietnam to various degrees of accuracy. However, Laos, and the adjacent parts of Siam beyond the immediate Mekong Valley and some its main tributaries were scarcely mapped, with only the odd explorer's forays breaking the void. While these sources were available to the French government, they had never been comprehensively or skillfully integrated into an accurate (as much as possible) general map. Yet, the French government was in desperate need of such a map of Indochina that showed stellar coverage of Vietnam beyond the far south and the main travel corridors up the Mekong, and their relationship to Vietnam – for France had ambitious plans to expand its presence in the region.



Enter Jules Léon Dutreuil De Rhins, a French former naval officer, merchant mariner, explorer and geographer, who while still in his mid-thirties had already explored much of the world. Dutreuil De Rhins's grand map appeared at the perfect time for the French government, for it proved vitally useful as a strategic aid that could be hung from the walls or laid upon boardroom tables at French ministerial officers or at army HQs as they planned and executed the Tonkin Campaign (1883-5), France's shambolic, but ultimately successful, military invasion to conquer the rest Vietnam (Annam and Tonkin). During this war, a good understanding of the terrain proved vital, and that France had access to stellar maps, such as here, proved to be a saving grace, in part making up for their horrendous operational and tactical errors, which were due to poor leadership, as opposed to a lack of geographical knowledge.

In the wake of the war, the map, and its derivatives, proved vitally useful to France for military planning and civil administration as they created their new mega-colony in the region, Indochine française, which came to embrace all of Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos.

Jules Léon Dutreuil De Rhins: Explorer, Geographer and Spy on Three Continents

Jules Léon Dutreuil de Rhins (1846 – 1894) was an intrepid and multi-talented French explorer, geographer and cartographer. He studied at the Naval Academy and entered the French Navy, whereupon he was posted to Mexico, during the French Intervention (1861-7). After the conflict, he worked for a time as the captain of long-range commercial vessels, giving him the chance to explore many countries.

In 1876-7, Dutreuil de Rhins made an academic tour of Annam, the region of central Vietnam which France not so secretly coveted. He extensively explored and mapped the countryside, proving himself to be a highly skilled cartographer. He was welcomed by the local potentates and had the opportunity to experience many of the land's cultural wonders. When he returned to France, he published his entertaining and valuable memoir of the tour, Le royaume d'Annam et Annamites: journal de voyage de J.L. Dutreuil de Rhins (Paris, 1879).

While Dutreuil de Rhins's Annam tour had genuaine academic objectives, it was also an espionage mission, and he managed to gather a great deal of geographic and military intelligence that would soon prove critically useful to the French military, which would subsequently invade Annam. Dutreuil de Rhins was duly charged to compile the present exquisite map of Indochina, based upon his own superb manuscript maps and the best printed and manuscript surveys and sketches of the region that were housed in French official archives.

In 1883, he accompanied the legendary explorer Savorgnan de Brazza (the founder of Brazzaville, Congo) on a mission to explore West Africa.



Dutreuil De Rhins's grand map appeared at the perfect time for the French government, for it proved vitally useful as a strategic aid that could be hung from the walls or laid upon boardroom tables at French ministerial officers or at army HQs as they planned and executed the Tonkin Campaign (1883-5), France's shambolic, but ultimately successful, military invasion to conquer the rest Vietnam (Annam and Tonkin). During this war, a good understanding of the terrain proved vital, and that France had access to stellar maps, such as here, proved to be a saving grace, in part making up for their horrendous operational and tactical errors, which were due to poor leadership, as opposed to a lack of geographical knowledge.

In the wake of the war, the map, and its derivatives, proved vitally useful to France for military planning of Eastern Turkestan (now Xinjiang) and Tibet. Tragically, in 1893, Dutreuil de Rhins was murdered by a group of Golok tribesmen in eastern Tibet. The memoirs of the trip were subsequently published under the direction of Grenard.

A Note on Editions

Something must be said about the editions and variations that followed the map, a subject which can easily lead to confusion. To be clear, the present map is the first and the largest format version of Dutreuil De Rhins's Carte de L'Indo-Chine Orientale, done to a scale of 1: 935,000 (12.8 miles to an inch) and published in 1881. This was immediately followed by a "reduced" edition of 1881, done to scale of 1: 1,820,000, around half the size.

The map remained popular and indispensable throughout the Tonkin Campaign (1883-6), and a "revised", updated edition, done to scale of 1: 1,525,361 was published in 1886. This was followed by a final version, published in 1888, slightly revised from the 1886 edition.

A Note on Rarity

The present map is very rare. It was expensive (costing 15 Francs), very large, and would have been made in only a very small print run, while such grand maps are prone to damage and have a low survival rate.

We can trace only 3 institutional examples of the map, held by the British Library; University of Cambridge (formerly the British War Office's example); and the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin. We can trace only a single sales record for another example, which appeared at a French action in 2019.

For comparison purposes, the 1881 smaller format edition is scarce, but there are several institutional examples, and it appears on the market from time to time, while the mid-sized 1886 and 1888 editions are very rare, both institutionally and commercially.

Historical Context: The French Conquest of Vietnam

Historical Context: The French Conquest of Vietnam

After a long period of civil war, from 1802, Vietnam was ruled as a unified state by the Nguyễn Dynasty. In addition to controlling the three traditional regions of Vietnam, being Cohinchina (the south), Annam (central) and Tonkin (north), the Nguyễn also ruled over parts of Cambodia and Laos. Curiously, during the late 18th century, French interests backed the Nguyễn ascendency. For a time, the Nguyễn emperor's righthand man was a French missionary, Pierre Georges Pigneau (1741-99), who introduced French military architecture to Vietnam. Beginning in late 18th century, and for decades thereafter, numerous Vauban-style citadels (like Đồng Hới, completed in 1824-5) were built across the country. Through the first half of the 19th century, France considered Vietnam to be a place of special interest, and it spent much effort spreading Catholicism and gaining special trading and legal privileges in the country, while technically supporting the sovereignty of the Nguyễn regime.

Emperor Napoleon III (reigned 1852-70), embarked upon an aggressive policy of colonial expansion which placed French control of Indochina as a top priority. In 1862, France took control over Saigon and much of the rest of Cochinchina, making it a protectorate. The following year, they assumed control over much of Cambodia. Over the coming years, relations between the Nguyễn Dynasty and France remained tense, as it became increasingly clear that the colonial usurpers wanted much more.

In what became known as the Tonkin Campaign (June 1883 to April 1886), France endeavored to conquer all of Vietnam. This war was bewilderingly complex and is difficult to summarize. Franco-Vietnamese hostilities commenced in the spring of 1882, when a French force struck Hanoi, taking the city's citadel on April 25. From then on, sporadic fighting occurred throughout northern Vietnam.

A full-scale war did not begin until June 1883, then the Tonkin Expeditionary Force (which eventually numbered 35,000 French troops) arrived with the object of pacifying northern Vietnam. The force possessed an overwhelming technological advantage. Yet, over the next two years brutal fighting followed, and while the French often able to mount technical victories in conventional battles, they were unable to effectively counter the ingenious guerilla tactics of the Vietnamese. The result was that while the French possessed more and more citadels and some major cities, they were unable to gain any real control of the countryside. As such, their isolated garrisons lived under the constant threat of stealth attack, creating an uneasy, fluid atmosphere.

To make matters more complex, in what became known as the Sino-French War (August 1884-April 1885), China invaded Tonkin and attacked French forces (Chins long considered Vietnam to be a 'tributary state'). While France botched many elements of the conflict as it extended into China, it was able to gain the upper hand in the fighting in Vietnam, effectively removing China from the equation.

During the final phase of the formal Franco-Vietnamese conflict, in what can be called the period of the 'pacification' of Tonkin' and the 'raids' upon Annam (April 1885 to April 1886), French forces sought to seize control over the countryside of Tonkin, while

making strategic strikes upon key targets in Annam (a full-on invasion of Annam was overruled by Paris, as it would stretch French forces too thin).

The French became involved in a savage guerilla conflict in Tonkin and barely managed to secure the perimeters of their key bases, while their troops were ravaged by a cholera epidemic.

In Annam, the French were incensed to hear reports of Nguyễn forces attacking Vietnamese Christians (whom they accused of being loyal to France), and this drove them to prosecute their operations with greater drive and brutality. However, the French faced the Cần Vương (Vietnamese for 'Aid the King') movement, which fought a determined guerrilla war in the name of the Nguyễn emperor.

The French operations in Annam were often poorly executed, and while some important citadels (like Đồng Hới) were taken, many missions failed, or the invaders were later often forced to give up their gains.

A modern academic analysis of this phase of the campaign aptly described it as:

"Comme dans un drame shakespearien, des grotesques s'agitent sur le devant de la scène pendant que la tragédie se poursuit dans le sang, sur toute l'étendue du Tonkin ravagé et de l'Annam…" ["As in a Shakesperian drama, clowns gambolled at the front of the stage while the tragedy was played out in blood, not only across ravaged Tonkin but in Annam too..."]
(Fourniau, C., Annam–Tonkin 1885–1896: lettrés et paysans vietnamiens face à la conquête coloniale (Paris, 1989), p. 23).

Annam descended into total anarchy, and it was only in the spring of 1886 that the French, having received massive reinforcements, managed to gain control over much of Tonkin and Annam. It is at this point that France publicly declared victory, claiming the conquest of all Vietnam.

In 1887, the country was rolled into the new, giant colony of Indochine française, which included all modern Vietnam and much of Cambodia. In 1893, France took over most of Laos, adding it to Indochina.

Despite their conventional military victories, the French still had only limited control of the countryside in Tonkin and Annam, and had to fight a determined and, in some cases, large-scale, Vietnamese resistance until 1896.

References: British Library: Cartographic Items Maps 46900.(63.); University of Cambridge: Maps.342.88.1-4: Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin: Kart. E 8668; OCLC: 557750428; Adrien Jean Quentin BEUCHOT (ed.), Bibliographie de la France (1881), p. 875; ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY (GREAT BRITAIN), Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society and Monthly Record of Geography, vol. III (1881), p. 443; Louis Vivien de SAINT-MARTIN, Nouveau dictionnaire de géographie universelle, vol. 2 (1884), p. 846.

6.500 EUR

8. Brazil / History
Rio De Janeiro Imprint

Alexandre José de MELLO MORAES (1816 - 1882).

Corographia historica, chronographica, genealogica, nobiliaria, e politica do Imperio do Brasil…

Rio de Janeiro: Typographia Brasileira – Edictor J.J. do Patrocinio (for vols. vol. 1, part 1, 2 and 3), 1858, 1859, 1859 / Typ. americana de J. Soares de Pinho (for vols. vol. 1, part 2 and vol. 4), 1860, 1863.

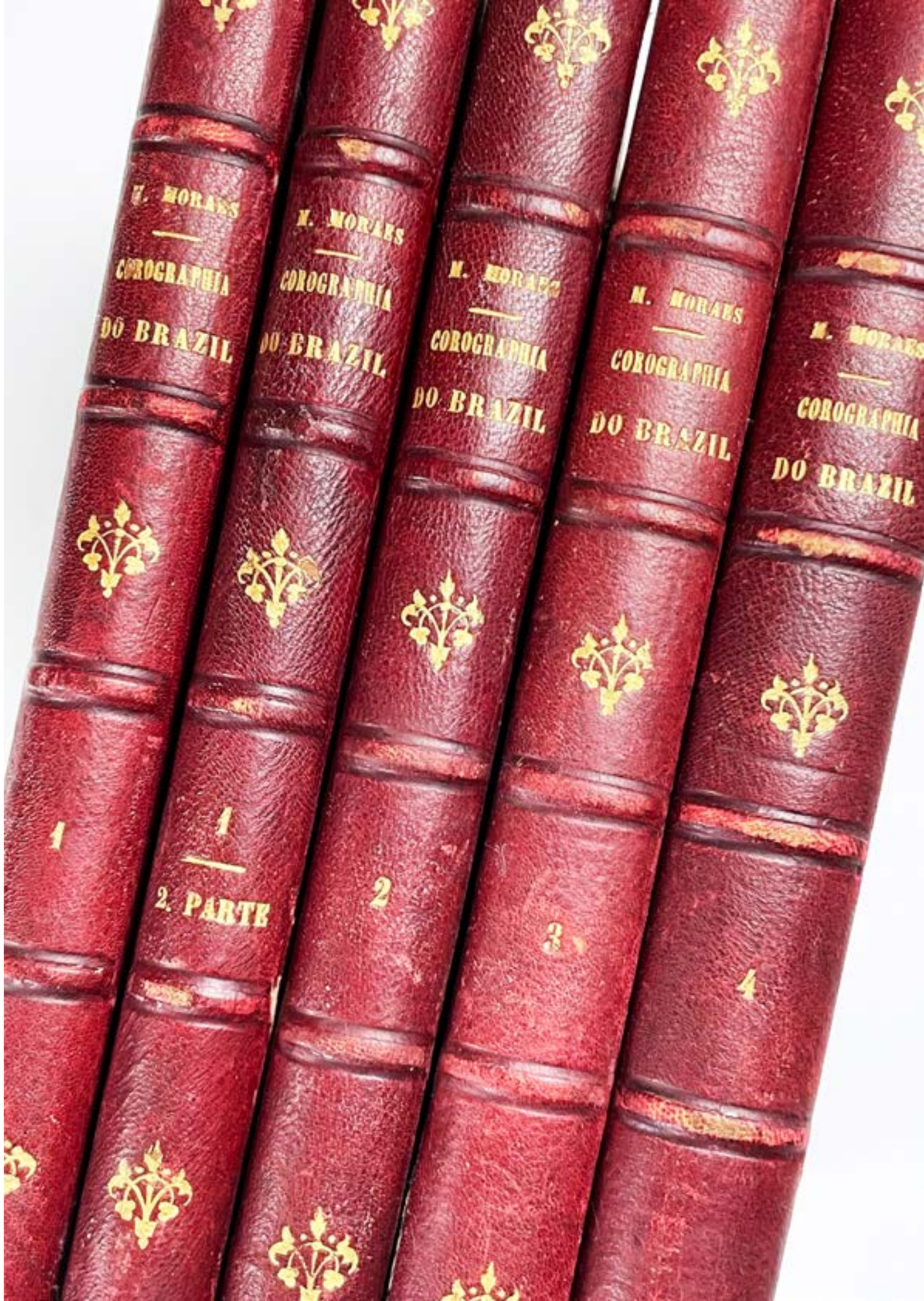
Large 8º (23 x 16.5 cm): 4 Volumes in 5 Parts: vol. 1, part 1: xi pp., 1 plate (portrait), 456 pp., (2 pp.); vol. 1, part 2: 454 pp.; vol. 2: 510 pp.; part 3: 508 pp., plus 1 additional f. (2 pp.) of contemporary mss. notes pasted on final free endpaper; vol. 4: 618 pp.; all uniform bound in contemporary quarter red morocco with marbled boards, gilt debossed title and designs to spines, bookplate of 'Eugénio Eduardo de Andrea da Cunha e Freitas' (Very Good overall, some light toning to text in some areas, vol. 4 with a clean long tear to 1 leaf (pp. 615-6) with no loss due to natural paper weakness; binding with light shelf-wear and few surface abrasions to sides of spines).

A monumental work on the political and economic history of Brazil, including fascinating vignettes on the rise of its great cities and the lives of its leading families, by the Bahia physician and homeopathist Alexandre José de Mello Moraes – a stellar example with lovely contemporary quarter red morocco bindings - very rare as complete with all five parts.

This grand, encyclopedic work is one of the most intriguing works of Brazilian history of the Imperial Era, written by the Bahia physician and homeopathist Alexandre José de Mello Moraes. In an eccentrically ordered, yet engaging, manner the work takes one on a fascinating voyage through the political and economic history of Brazil from the times of first European landings until the contemporary period, whereupon Brazil had expanded deep into the heart of South America to become one of the world's great nations. Topics include the genealogy and chronicles of Brazil's famous families, the rise of its cities, the production of its famous diamond and gold mines, the political dynasties, and many other curious topics.

Mello Moraes drew his research from a vast array of different sources, both printed and manuscript, some of which do not survive today. These include archives of correspondence, treaties, papal bulls, government records, and unpublished eyewitness accounts of events. It is an indispensable work for scholars of Brazil.

The book has a complex publication history. Mello Moraes originally planned to issue



the book in four volumes. Volumes 1, 2 and 3 were published in 1858, 1859 and 1859 respectively by J.J. do Patrocinio. Volume 4 was published by the Typ. americana de J. Soares de Pinho in 1860. Mello Moraes decided to publish an addition to volume 1, which was issued by Soares de Pinho in 1863 (so becoming Volume 1, part 2). A second edition of the work was issued in 1866-68.

The present example of the work is stellar, as all five volumes are bound in fine contemporary red quarter morocco. Additionally, the set bears the ex-libris of Eugenio de Andrea da Cunha e Freitas (1912 - 2000), the prominent Portuguese lawyer, historian and genealogist, who over his long career wrote over 400 academic articles and books, including as a contributor to the Grande Enciclopédia Portuguesa e Brasileira.

Alexandre José de Mello Moraes: Brazilian Physician and Historian of the Imperial Age

Alexandre José de Mello Moraes (1816 – 1882) was a prominent Brazilian physician and historian, who spent most of his career in Bahia and Alagoas provinces. He was known as an early leading promoter of homeopathic medicine. He was the father of the writer Alexandre José de Mello Moraes Filho (1844 - 1919).

In addition to the present work, he published the historical works, Biographia do Senador Diogo Antonio Feijó (Rio de Janeiro: J. J. Do Patrocinio, 1861); Chronica geral do Brazil, pelo dr. Mello Moraes (A.J. de) systematisada e com uma introducção por Mello Moraes filao... (Rio de Janeiro, B.L. Garnier, 1886); and the Historia do Brasil-reino e Brasil-imperio comprehendo: A historia circumstanciada dos ministerios, pela ordem chronologica dos gabinetes ministeriaes, seus programmas, revoluções politicas que se derão, e cores com que apparecerão, desde a dia 10 março de 1808 até 1871 (Rio de Janeiro, Typ. de Pinheiro & c., 1871-73). He also authored a homeopathic medical work, Diccionario de medicina e therapeutica homoeopathica... (Rio de Janeiro, Typographia nacional, 1872).

A Note on Rarity

The present work is very rare on the market as complete with all five volumes. This is likely in good part due to its complex publication history, as the work was issued by two different printers over a period of five years.

While stray volumes appear from time to time, the last sales record we can trace for a complete example is from Swann Galleries (New York) in 1978.

As for institutional examples, outside of those in Brazilian libraries, we can locate only around half a dozen examples worldwide.

References: King's College London: 35024106; Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin: Uy 5162; OCLC: 457624911, 899525876, 1148786084; Philip Lee PHILLIPS, A List of Books, Magazine Articles, and Maps Relating to Brazil. 1800-1900 (Washington, D.C., 1901), p. 59; Sabin, no. 47458.

1.600 EUR



9. Korea – Japanese Occupation
Japanese 'Headquarters Map'
Mineralogical Map

朝鮮総督府地質調査所 [GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OFFICE OF THE GOVERNMENT-GENERAL OF KOREA].

朝鮮總圖 / General Map of Chosen (Korea).

Tokyo: 小林印刷所 [Kobayashi Printing Office], Shōwa 2 [1927].

Photolithograph with very neat contemporary manuscript additions in red pen and pink crayon, mounted upon contemporary dark green marbled paper backing with contemporary rollers and hanging string (Very Good, map clean and bright, an old vertical crease, map trimmed close to neatline; marbled backing with some old wear and small tears to upper-left corner with old repairs from verso), map with mounting: cm 160 x 85 (63 x 33.5 inches); map proper: 115 x 74 cm (45.5 x 29 inches).

Extremely rare – a great monument in the modern cartography of Korea, being both a 'Headquarters Map' made expressly for the administrative use of senior Japanese officials and military officers in charge of their empire's occupation of the country, as well as the first advanced mineralogical map of Korea and by far and away the most accurate and detailed general map made to date; the apogee of many years of exacting topographical and geological surveys, compiled by the Geological Survey Office of the Government-General of Korea; the present example featuring neat contemporary manuscript additions in red pen, with original marbled paper mounting and rollers.

This extremely rare, large format map is, importantly, the first advanced mineralogical map of Korea and the most accurate and detailed general map of the country made to date. Created by the Geological Survey Office of the Government-General of Korea, and issued in December 1927, it was used, especially in the form as seem here with contemporary mounting and rollers, as a 'Headquarters Map' by senior Japanese administrators and military officers for strategic planning and the exploitation of the country's natural resources (which were desperately needed to fuel the Japanese Empire's hyper-industrialized economy).

The result of decades of sophisticated trigonometrical surveys, the map provides an incredibly detailed and precise rendering of the countryside, labeling the locations of all cities, towns and villages, the exact delineation of coastlines, rivers, the sites of peaks with spot heights in metres, and the charting of railways, highways, local roads and the district and provincial boundaries.



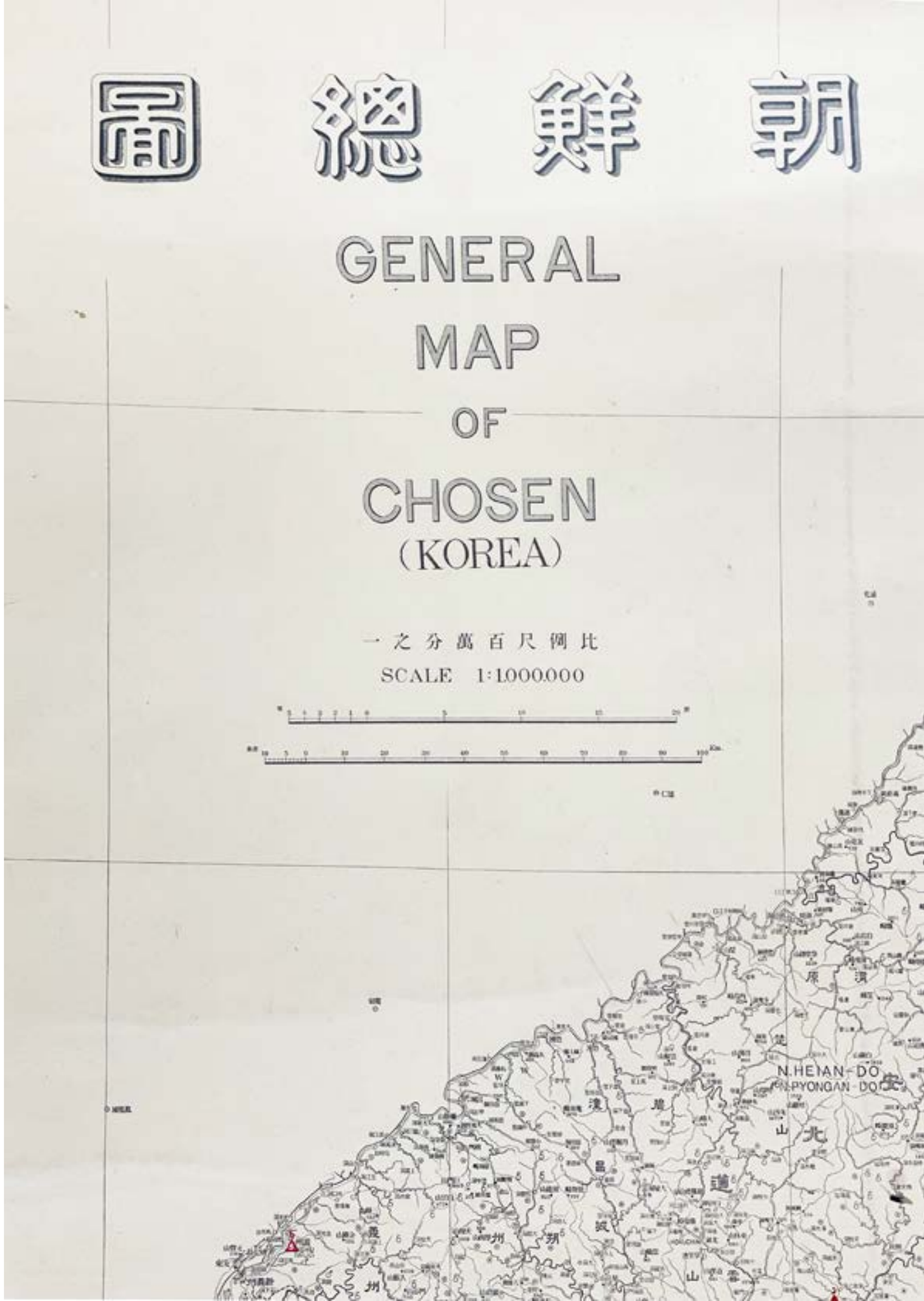
The map is also the first advanced mineralogical map of Korea, based on years of geological investigations. It features the title and the names of major cities in both Kanji and English, with the mineralogical information assuming international forms, to make the map relatable to a global academic audience, even as if it was primarily intended for high level Japanese administrative use. The legend in the bottom margin provides the symbols employed on the map, being Latin letters and mineralogical symbols to identify the locations of natural resources across Korea, for example, gold, silver, lead, iron, copper, etc.

The map was intentionally printed in black and white, with details very carefully and clearly placed, for the purposes of clarity and so that any potential manuscript additions could potentially be added without creating unwanted visual distraction. Indeed, the present example of the map features contemporary manuscript additions in very neat red pen (which present in a very clear fashion, owing to the black and white background). The provincial boundaries are thus outlined in red, while a series of red triangles, some accompanied by numbers, are placed throughout the country, in obviously strategic locations, while a solitary pink arrow in crayon showing the movement between two points. The significance of the manuscript additions is a subject for further research, although it may have to do with the disbursement of military forces, as the locations of the red triangles seem to coincide with what would be barrack towns.

The present map was made during a period of intense activity and change. Japan wrested Korea from being a Chinese tributary state during the First Sino-Japanese War (1894-5) and preceded to progressively make Korea into a client state, before annexing the country and dissolving its government in 1910. From that point onwards, Japan severely repressed the Korean people and their culture with their military and security forces, while successfully harnessing the country's human and natural resources into making Korea into an industrial powerhouse and a major source of support to the economy of Metropolitan Japan. Such a detailed map would have been vitally useful for administrative, industrial and military planning during a period of rapid development and change.

Importantly, the present map served as the template for the 朝鮮地質総圖 / General Geological Map of Chosen (Korea) (Tokyo: Kobayashi Printing Office, Shōwa 3 [1928]), which appeared only three months later, in March 1928. It was the first scientifically accurate and complete general geological map of Korea. The basis of the map is identical to the present, save that coloured geological zones are overprinted according to the legend added in the lower left, while the title is also modified. Please see an image, courtesy of the Kyoto University:

https://rmda.kulib.kyoto-u.ac.jp/item/rb00023985#?c=0&m=0&s=0&cv=0&r=0&xywh=-19863%2C-1%2C46137%2C9810

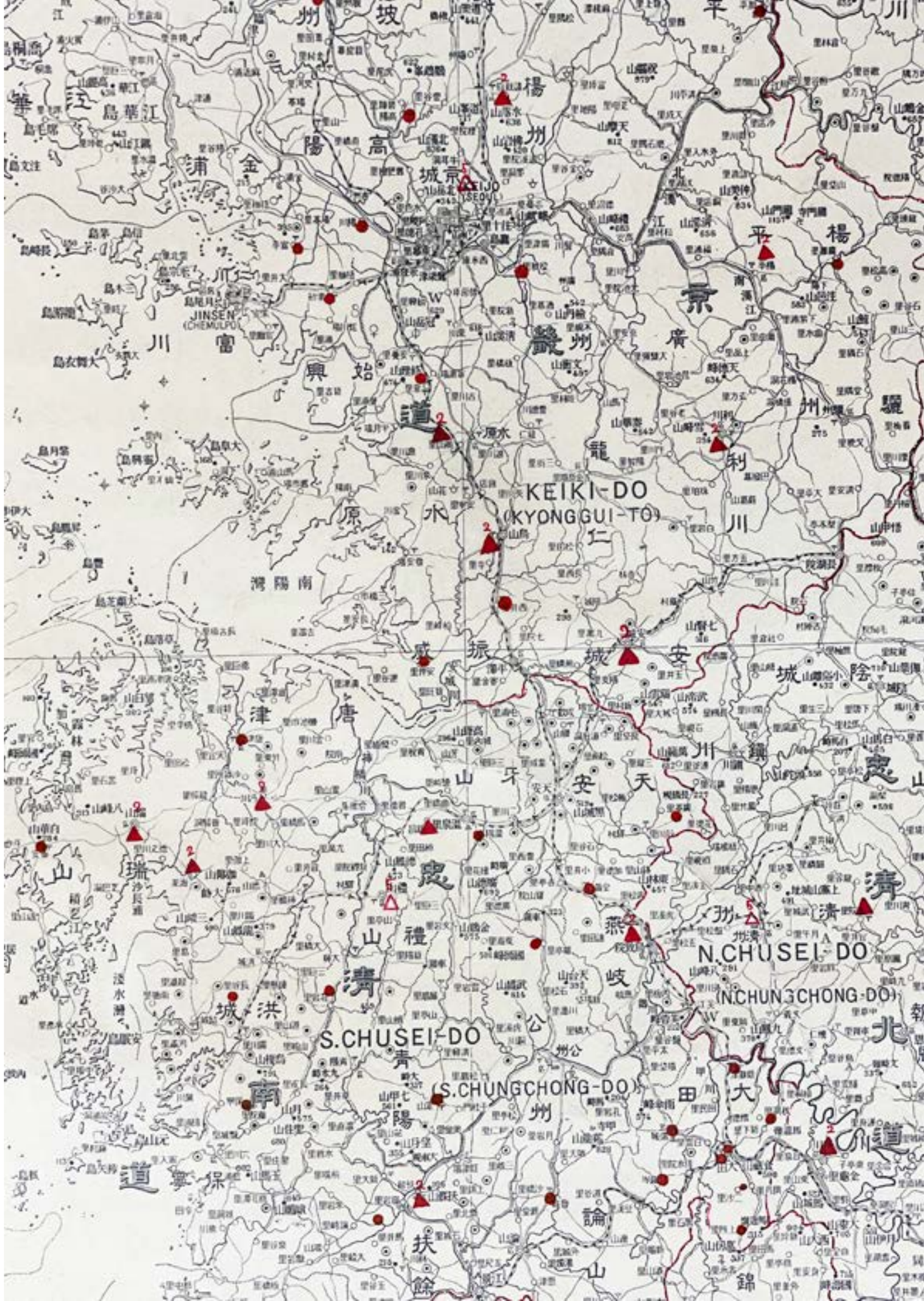


A Note on Rarity

The map is very rare, it would have been issued in only a very limited print run, while most examples would have perished. We can locate 4 institutional examples world-wide, held by the Kyoto University Library; British Library; University of California – Berkeley Library and the University of Queensland Library. Moreover, we cannot trace any sales records for any other examples.

References: Kyoto University Library: 680//61/掛図40-154(2); British Library: Cartographic Items Maps X.3027; University of California – Berkeley: NRLF (UCB) G7901.H1 1928 .K6; University of Queensland Library: G7900 .S1000.1928.G46 1928; OCLC: 497860821, 1111560313, 21727257, 223029338; Вестник Геологического комитета (Vestnik Geologicheskogo komiteta / Bulletin of the Geological Committee), vol. 3 (Leningrad, 1928), p. 70.

1.800 EUR



10. Unique Ottoman Cartography
Bosnia – Croatia – The Balkans

Mahmud Raşid BELGRADI.

بوسنیه قطعه سنده واقع اهلونه قضاسنك بلا مقیاس خریطة قلقلی رسمیدر
[A Map of Contemporary Elhune, a Part of Bosnia, Without Scale, …]

[S. l., but probably Bosnia:] 1274 [1857].

Water colours and ink on paper, in 16 segments, originally mounted on patterned silk material with hand-stitched edges, 52 x 75 cm (20.5 x 29.5 inches), (minor staining, small holes in the folds, overall in a good condition).

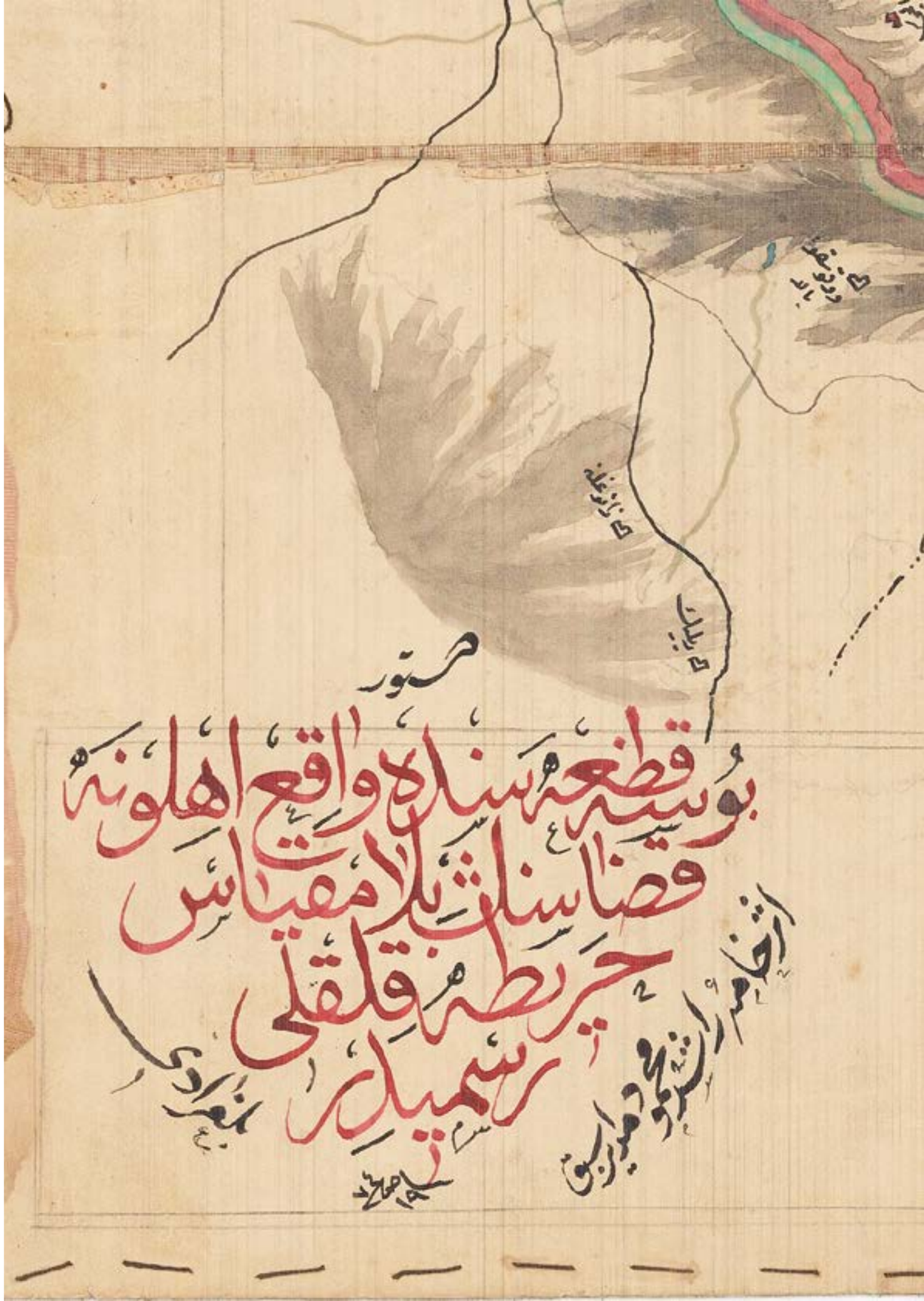
A unique and apparently only so far known manuscript map by an Ottoman author and specialist for Serbia and Bosnia, Belgradi Raşid, a Serbian of Bosnian origin, who served as an advisor and a spy master to the Ottoman government, showcasing the Christian population of the area around the bordering Bosnian town Livno, which could side with the Austrians in case of rebellion.

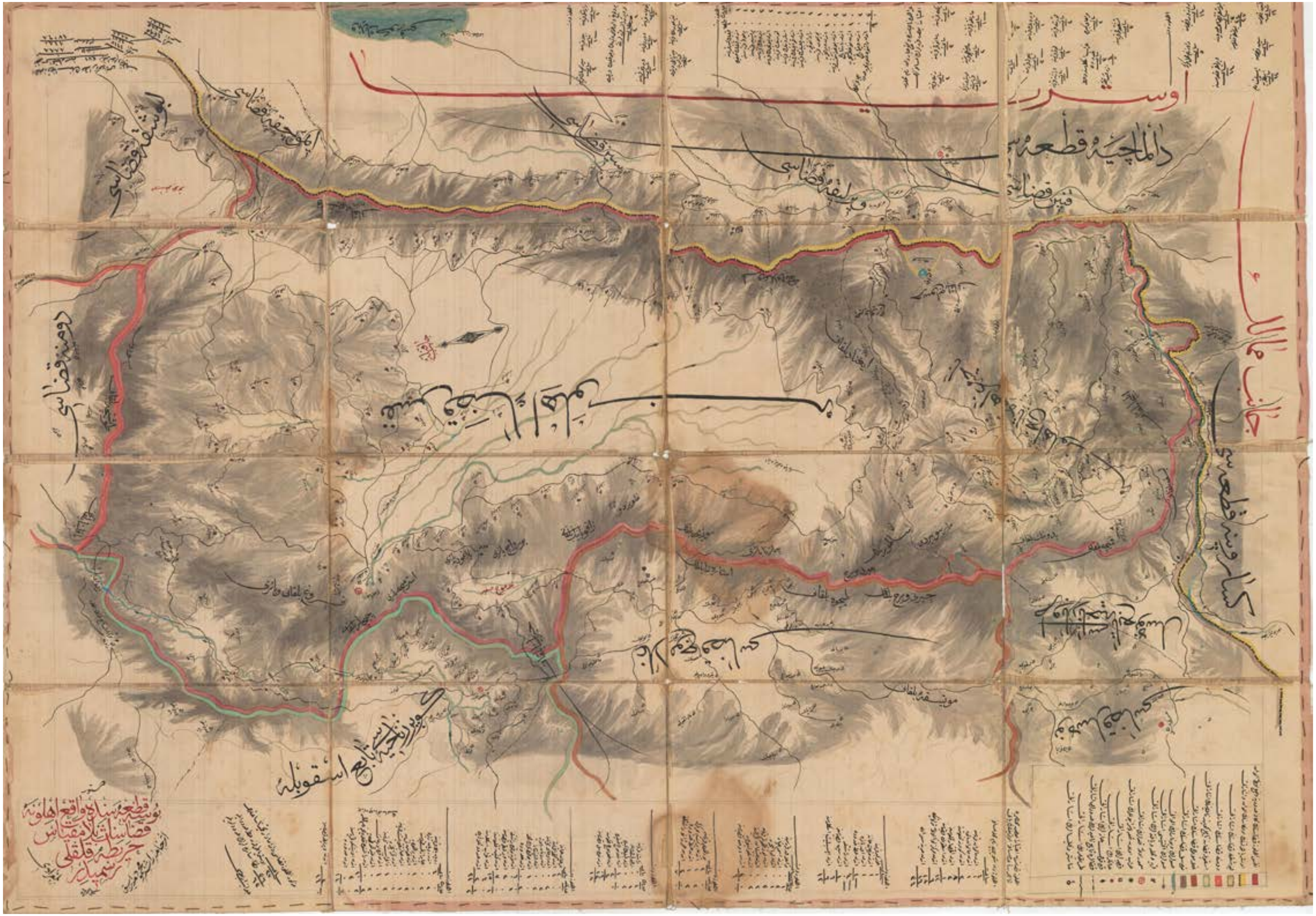
This magnificent, detailed manuscript map, originally sewn and mounted on patterned silk material, showcases the area around the Bosnian city of Livno, bordering on a narrow strip of Dalmatian coast, at the time belonging to Austria-Hungary. It shows the roads, various borders, mountains, villages, settlements, towns, hans (hostels), fortresses, water supplies etc. The numbers on the side mark the number Christian and Muslim inhabitants in different areas.

This borderland between the Ottoman Empire and Austro-Hungary was a troublesome area with a large percentage of pro-Austrian Christian inhabitants, which represented a thread to side with Austria in these difficult times, when the Ottoman Empire rule on the Balkans begun to crumble.

Already in 1848 Ottoman spies were sent to the area, to observe the Ottoman Croatians communicating with the Austrian Croatians and exchanging the ideas about the 1848 revolution.

This magnificent manuscript map made less than a decade later, signed by Raşid Belgrad and made in a surprisingly western style, is a unique example of a spy-map of the area with an original survey of the area and the population.





Raşid Belgradi

The map is signed under the title with the name of Mahmud Raşid Belgradi, the "former superintendent".

Raşid Belgradi was born to a prominent Bosnian Muslim family Zaimzade, in Belgrade, Serbia. He started a diplomatic career in his home city, where it is recorded, that he resided in a mansion with a large library with books in various languages, first serving as a fiscal director and accountant to the Ottoman government. Raşid was soon promoted to the observer of the tensions between the Christian Serbs and Muslims in Serbia, and often participated in negotiations. He is also recorded as a map-maker.

In 1852, he was appointed the superintendent to the governor of Bosnia, Mehmed Hūrşid Paşa, a position he kept until circa 1856 (on our map, dated 1857, Raşid is already signed as a former superintendent).

After his assignment was concluded, Raşid stayed in Bosnia for another two years, before returning to Belgrade, in 1858. Knowing the area, language and the tensions between the Christians and Muslims in Bosnia well, Raşid in these two years probably worked as a spy and surveyor for the Ottoman government, which was at the time vitally interested in the opinion and events on the borderlands of Bosnia, where tensions to join the Austro-Hungary were growing amongst the Christian inhabitants.

In 1860, Raşid Belgradi travelled to Istanbul, where he participated in sessions of the Council of Reforms, helping resolving the problems of the relations between the Muslim agas and begs and the Muslim and Christian landowners.

In 1863, Belgradi returned to Bosnia again, this time again to lead similar surveys on the landowners in Mostar, as a part of investigations by Ahmed Cevdet Paşa.

Around 1868 Raşid Belgradi moved to Istanbul, where he authored two influential works on Serbia: *Tarih-i Vaqa-i Hayretnüma-i Belgrad ve Sırbistan* and *Ta'rihçe-i İbretnüma*, touching the problem of the tensions between Serbs and Muslims, as well as summoning the Serbian history of the 19th century until ca 1867.

He died in Istanbul in 1882 or 1883.

Although the documents describe Raşid Belgradi as literate and interested in maps, this appears to be his only known map so far. It shows his immense talent for the survey and data presentation in the time, when the Ottoman map making was still leaping behind the West. We can assume, that Belgradi learned from the western cartographers of the time.

The present map is one of the most modern Ottoman maps we have encountered and one of rare preserved original surveys of the Balkans.

References: Cf. Selim ASLANTAŞ, Belgradi Raşid, 2006 (Belgradi Raşid | Historians of the Ottoman Empire (uchicago.edu)); Bojana SAVIĆ, Could have, would have, should have: Belgradi Raşid and… 2011.

3.200 EUR

11. Serbia
Serbian–Turkish Wars Of 1876 – 1878
Important Ottoman Military Cartography

MATBAA-I ASKERIYE [OTTOMAN MILITARY PRESS].

صربیه خریطه سی
صرب لسانی اوزره بلغارددە طبع اولنان خریطه لیسان ترکیه نقل وترجمه اولنه رق طبع اولنمشدر

[Map of Serbia. Translated and Adapted to Turkish Language from a Map in Serbian Language, Printed in Belgrade. Published in the Year 1289].

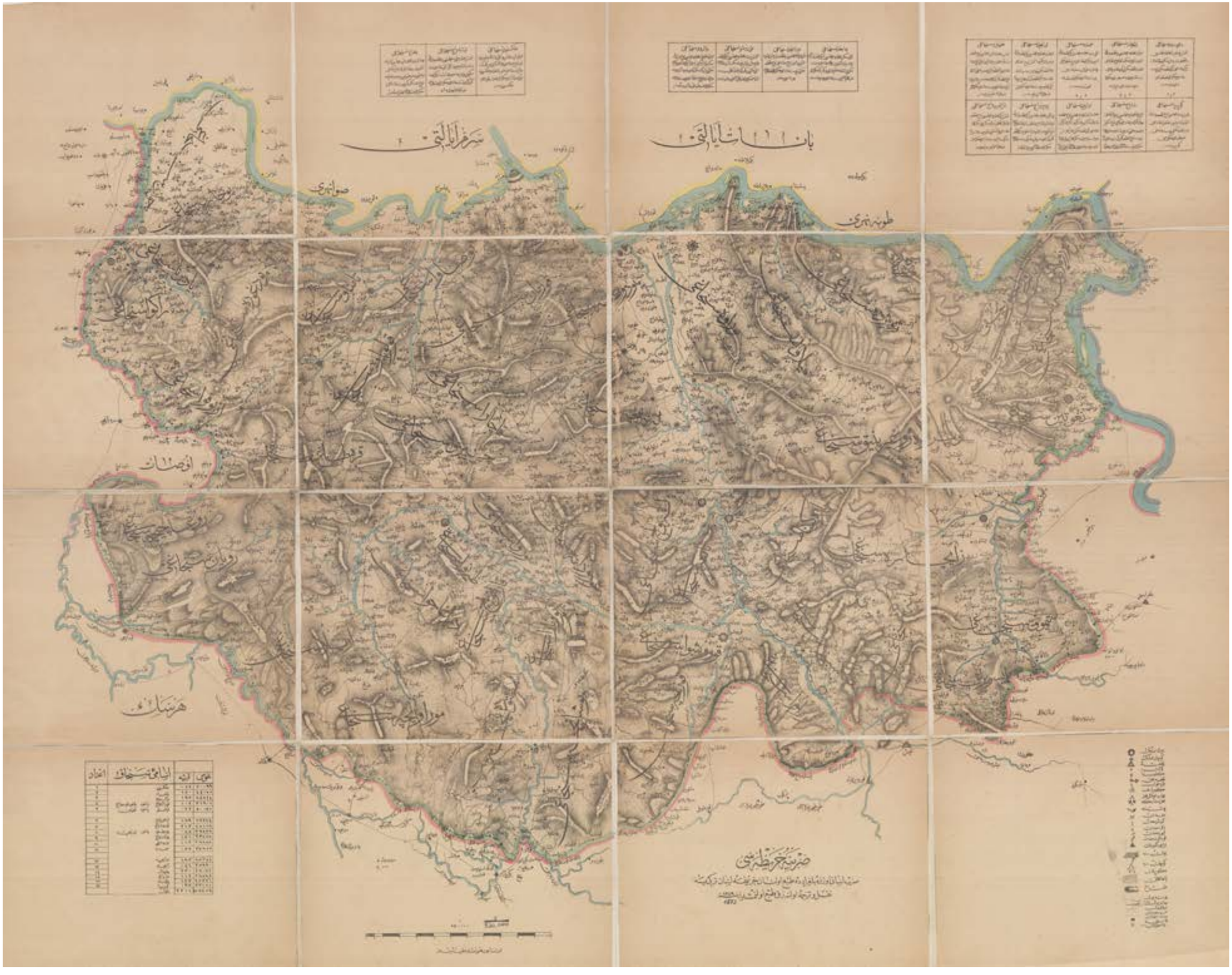
[Istanbul: Matbaa-i Askeriye (Ottoman Military Press)], 1289 [1873].

Lithograph with original outline hand watercolour, dissected onto 16 sections, mounted upon original linen (Excellent condition, remarkably clean and bright, lovely original colours), 87.5 x 110 cm (34.5 x 43.5 inches).

A seemingly unrecorded large format, separately issued map of the Principality of Serbia, made for field use by the Ottoman Army on the eve of the Serbian–Turkish Wars of 1876-8, during which Serbia attained its full independence from the Sublime Porte (but only after an intense struggle); predicated upon a map, printed in Belgrade in Serbian language, the map showcases a highly sophisticated knowledge of the details necessary for guiding military movement, including to topography, transportation routes, the locations of forts and army outposts, as well as many other sites throughout Serbia, almost certainly published in Istanbul by the Matbaa-i Askeriye (Ottoman Military Press).

The Principality of Serbia, as depicted upon the present map was, from the 1830s until 1878, an autonomous tributary state of the Ottoman Empire. The precursor to modern Serbia, it notably controlled only the territory that makes up the midriff, or central-third, of today's state. Buoyed by the rise of the national 'Awakenings' that were then sweeping the Balkans, as well as promises of Russian support, during the Serbian–Turkish Wars of 1876 – 1878 the country liberated itself from centuries of Ottoman rule.

The present map is by far and away the most detailed 19th century Ottoman printed map of Serbia. It was issued by the Matbaa-i Askeriye (Ottoman Military Press) on the eve of the war to serve as a strategic aid to the Sultan's troops. Predicated upon a map, printed in Belgrade in Serbian language, it depicts the entire territory of the Principality of Serbia, outlined in green, showing its northern borders to run along the Sava and Danube rivers, with its capital, Belgrade located at the confluence of the two rivers, along the border with 'Austria Hungary' (today the Vojvodina region of Serbia), which



is outlined in yellow watercolour. From there, the country reaches south in a roughly semicircular shape, with its boundaries with Romania, outlined in purple, while the adjacent Ottoman lands are coloured in pink; the Vilayet of Bosna (Bosnia), is labelled to the west, while the Vilayet of Tuna (Danube), today in northern Bulgaria, is noted to the south-east.

The highly detailed map shows all variables useful for guiding military movement. All cities, towns and villages of any note, along with all roads and rough trails are noted, with all rivers delineated, while the many mountain ranges are expressed by hachures. The legend in the lower left identifies the symbols used throughout to identify the outlines of the numerous fortified cities and towns; rural churches; forts and military outposts; historical battle sites; post offices; armouries and mines, etc. The tables in the corners provide recent statistics and details regarding Serbia's regional divisions.

While the map does not feature any imprint, or the author's name, it was almost certainly published in Istanbul by the Matbaa-i Askeriye (Ottoman Military Press), which had responsibility for printing the great majority of the maps used by the army. Indeed, given the present map's clear purpose as a strategic military aid, the Matbaa-i Askeriye would be one of the only parties both interested and capable of making such a map at the time.

The present map is seemingly unrecorded. Having searched all relevant literature and databases, we cannot trace any references, let alone the locations of any other examples.

The Serbian–Turkish Wars of 1876 - 1878: Serbia is Finally Liberated from the Sublime Porte

The Serbs are a Slavic Orthodox Christian people who during the Middle Ages controlled a large independent state in the Western Balkans. However, like most of their neighbours, their country fell to the Ottomans, who surged out of Anatolia, conquering Serbia in stages from 1389 to 1521.

The nature of Ottoman rule varied over the centuries and is still a matter of controversy amongst historians. While the Ottomans certainly made the Serbs second class citizens in their own country, they still allowed them to retain their culture and religion, while the economy, especially in Belgrade, flourished. The Serbs understandably always longed to overthrow the Ottomans, but for centuries the Sultan's armies were far too powerful, and any inkling of rebelliousness was brutally crushed. While the Serbs briefly gained their local autonomy, from 1718 to 1739, when the Austrian Habsburgs conquered central Serbia, the Ottomans soon returned with a vengeance.

In the early 19th century, the Serbs finally got the opportunity they desired. The Napoleonic Wars and palace intrigue in Istanbul has plunged the Sublime Porte into turmoil, and the Serbs saw their moment to strike. The Serbian Revolution (1804-17) was an on-and-off armed struggle to overthrow Ottoman rule that lasted until 1817, when both sides were exhausted and agreed to a ceasefire. Under the terms, the lands of the Ottoman Pashalik of Belgrade (comprising most of the Serbian lands on the present map) were to become autonomous, yet remaining a part of the Ottoman Empire, to be ruled on the local level by the Obrenović family, which had led the Serbian cause during the latter stages of the rebellion. While called the Principality of Serbia, the new entity's status remained ambiguous for some years, while tensions were kept in check by the fact the neither side wanted to resume hostilities.

Finally, Sultan Abdulmejid I signed the Hatt-i-Sharif of 1830, in which he formally recognized the Principality of Serbia as an autonomous state within the Ottoman Empire, ruled by the Obrenović clan as its hereditary princes. In 1833, Serbia's borders were extended to the limits reflected upon the present map.

While the Serbs had control of their day-to-day affairs, they still had to host Ottoman troops on their soil and pay an annual tribute to the Sultan. Over the coming decades, Serbia, like many other Balkan countries under Ottoman rule (Montenegro, Bulgaria, Romania), experienced a 'National Awakening', which saw renewed cultural awareness and a drive towards self-determination. Serbia's separatist ambitions were actively encouraged and supported by their 'big brother' country Russia, the Sublime Porte's longtime arch-nemesis, which only added fuel to the fire. Serbia proceeded to make several moves to gain more control over its affairs, while receiving pushback from the Ottomans. A key event occurred in 1867, when the Ottomans agreed to leave their last permanent military post in Serbia, at the Belgrade Citadel.

In the mid-1870s, in what became known as the 'Great Eastern Crisis', the Sublime Porte descend into turmoil, that was to result in the bankruptcy of its treasury, the overthrow and murder of a sultan, and a brief experiment with democracy. The Ottoman high command was thus constantly distracted and slow to respond to events.

Ethnic Serbs in Bosna and Hercegovina mounted the Herzegovina Uprising (1875-7), which inspired the Principality of Serbia to openly rebel against Ottoman suzerainty, in what became known as the Serbian–Turkish Wars of 1876 – 1878. This conflict had two distinct stages, or wars.

During the first stage, which lasted from June 30, 1876 to February 28, 1877, the ill-equipped and underprepared Serbia army rashly challenged the Ottoman forces in the region, led by the wily General Abdul Karim, leading 40,000 well-trained troops. While the Serbs fought bravely, they were hopelessly outmatched, and once the Ottomans looked to overrun the country, the Serbs appealed to the international powers to pressure the Sublime Porte to come to the table. The Serbs were very lucky to gain the terms of status quo ante bellum at the peace talks, as the first war had been a near death experience.

However, everything in the Balkans changed upon the outbreak of the Russo-Turkish War (April 24, 1877 – March 3, 1878), during which Russia and their Balkan allies

throttled the Ottomans (they would eventually come close to taking Istanbul before international pressure forced them to stand down!). The Sublime Porte was in no position to fight a multi-faceted conflict and neglected the Serbian theatre. The Serbians renewed hostilities on December 13, 1877, and with significant Russian military assistance, managed to defeat the Ottomans, driving them out of southeastern Serbia, taking Niš and Vranje.

The Berlin Conference (1878) that ended the wars in the Balkans granted the Principality of Serbia its full independence from the Ottoman Empire, with expanded boundaries, reflecting its conquests in the southeast.

In 1882, the Principality was elevated to become the Kingdom of Serbia, still ruled by the Obrenović family. Serbia preserved its independence and entered the industrial-railway era, yet experienced great political instability. Notably, in 1903, the Obrenović clan was overthrown in bloody coup, to be replaced on the throne by their ancient rivals, the Karađorđević family.

During the First Balkan War (1912-3), Serbia entered an alliance with Greece, Bulgaria and Montenegro, which succeeded in nearly driving the Ottomans from all of their European lands. In the postwar settlement, Serbia's boundaries were vastly expanded to the south, embracing all of Kosovo and Macedonia. In the wake of World War I, Serbia became the dominant component of the new Kingdom of Yugoslavia, leaving Belgrade in charge of a great state that covered much of the western Balkans.

Despite the fact that the Ottomans have not ruled any part of Serbia in over a century, the legacy of their long presence survives in elements of the culture, food, language and architecture.

References: N/A – Map seemingly unrecorded.

3.500 EUR



12. Liberation of Paris, August 1944

WAR OFFICE.

Paris

[S. l.:] Geographical Section, War Office 1941; Photolithographed 1942; corrected August 1944.

Photolithography, 71 x 99 cm (39 x 28 inches), (soft folds, manuscript in margin, but overall ina good condition).

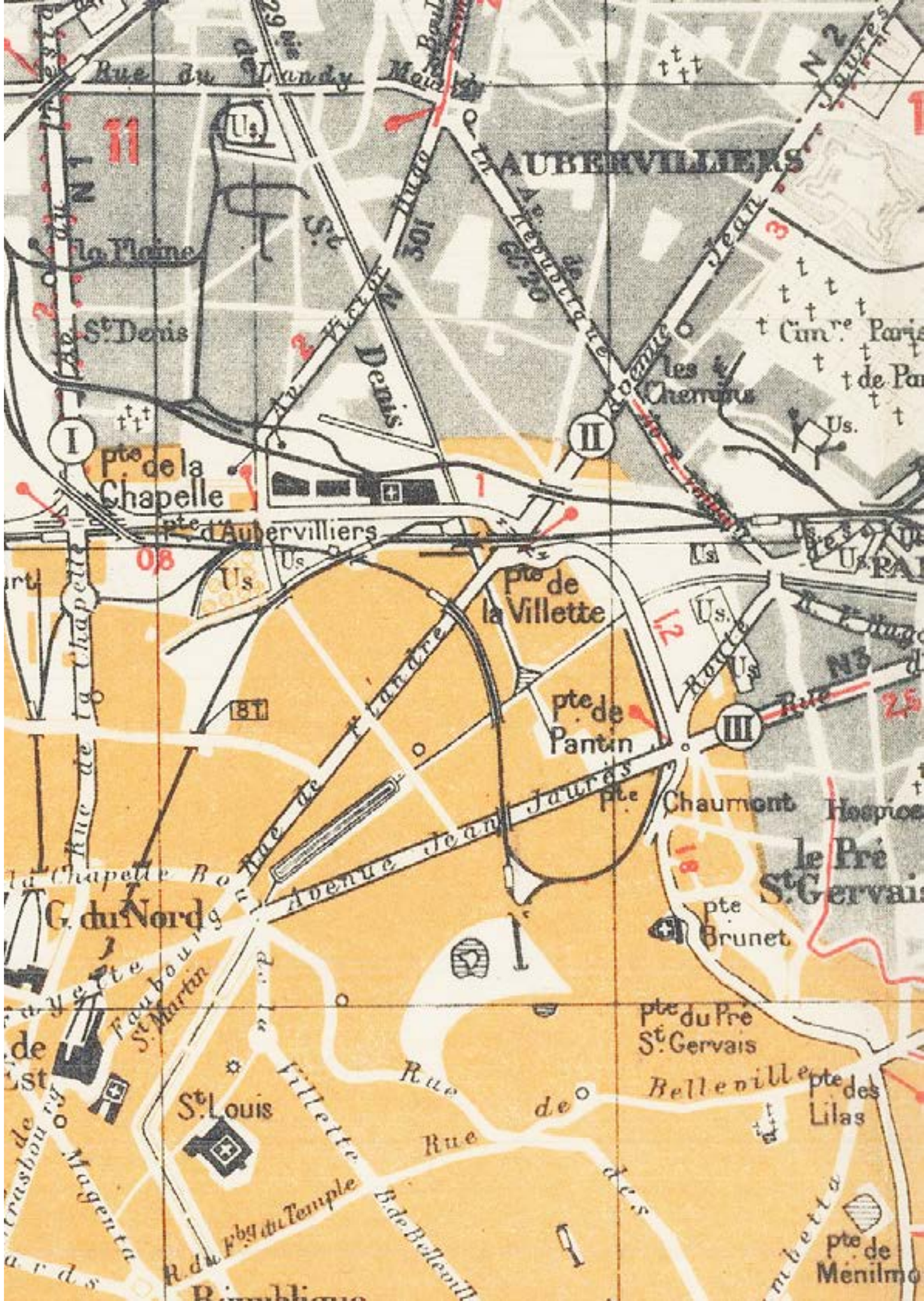
A fascinating map of Paris, made for the Allied soldiers by the War Office for military operations, leading to the liberation of the French capital in late August, 1944.

This fascinating map was issued in August 1944, on the eve of the liberation of Nazi-occupied Paris. The map, made by the War Office for the military use and based on the 1937 French Michelin map, marks important structures, such as bridges, stations, tunnels, level crossings, tramways, cycle tracks, hills, distances, various types of roads etc.

Marked are also points of vital importance for the army, such as good viewing points, dangerous points, forest paths practicable in dry weather, isolated hotels and buildings, hospitals, forts, radio stations, important factories, distances from various entrances of Paris to Notre Dame and areas of unstable grounds.

The map was printed for the use on the field during the military battles in Paris, which resulted in the liberation of the city on August 25th, 1944.

1.200 EUR

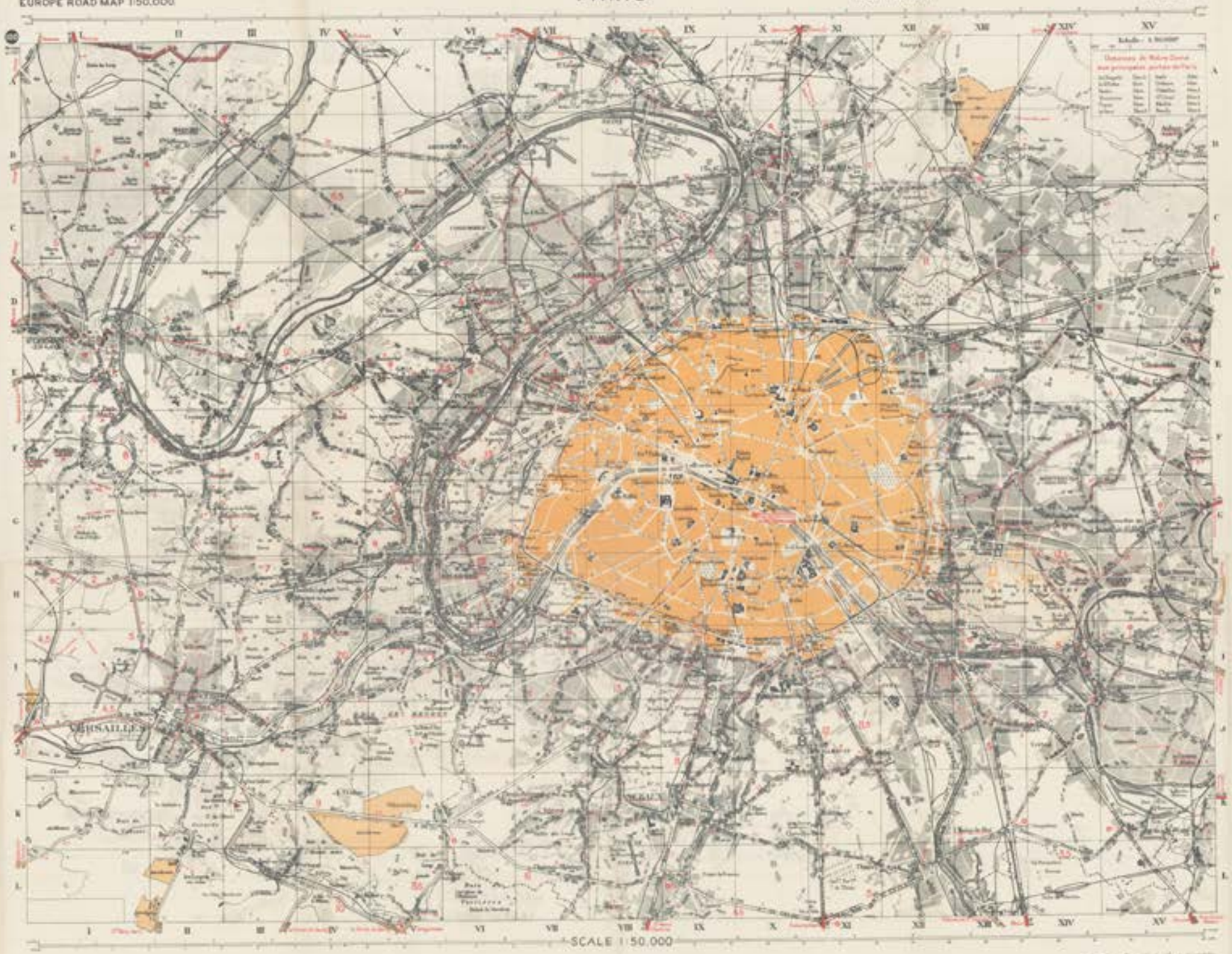


EUROPE ROAD MAP 1:50.000

PARIS

FIRST EDITION

SHEET 100



METHOD OF FOLDING MAPS

REFERENCE

INDEX TO ADJOINING SHEETS

13. Belarus – 1920s Byelorussian SSR Mss. Map Collection Stalin's First Five-Year Plan

[ВЫ́СШИЙ СОВЕ́Т НАРО́ДНОГО ХОЗЯ́ЙСТВА СССР (В.С.Н.Х.Б.) / SUPREME COUNCIL OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY OF THE USSR].

[Collection of 4 Manuscript Maps of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic].

[Moscow, 1928].

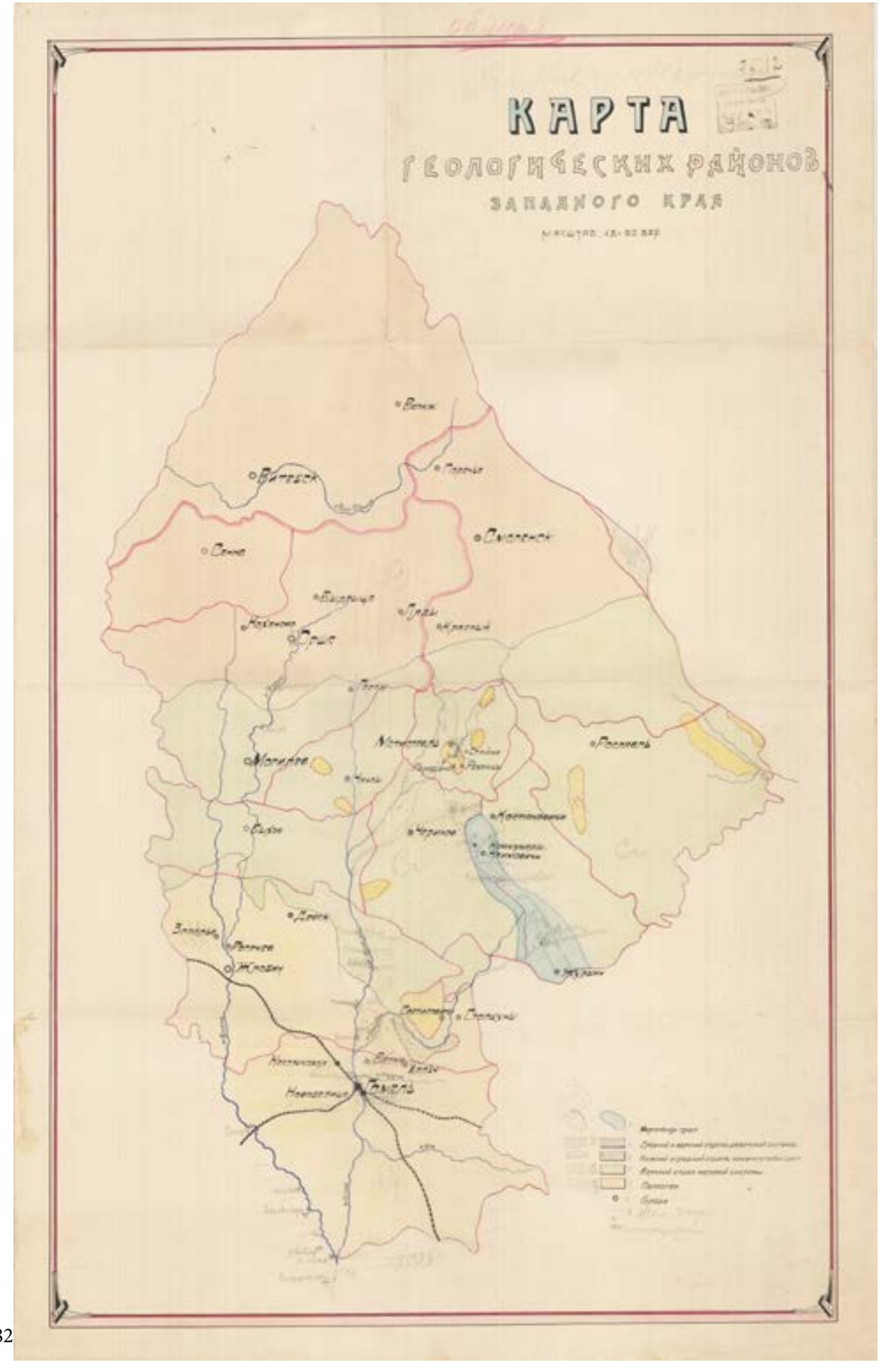
See below for details of each map.

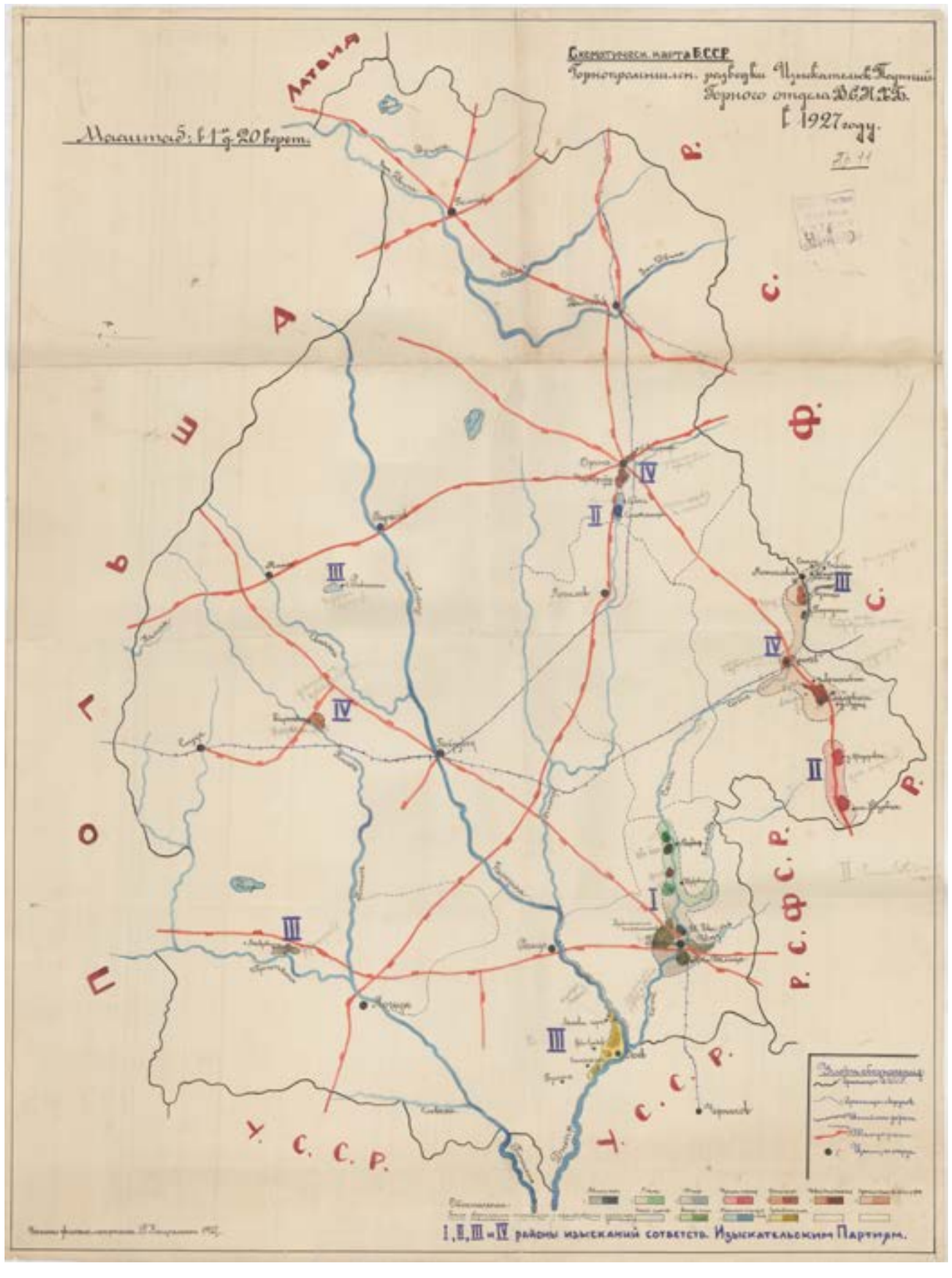
A unique and fascinating collection of Early Soviet original manuscript thematic maps of the Byelorussian S.S.R. (the precursor to modern Belarus) seemingly made by the Supreme Council of the National Economy of the USSR for strategic consultation in the preparation of Stalin's First Five-Year Plan (1928-32), the famous and controversial programme to hyper-industrialize the Soviet Union; the 4 sophisticated economic maps detail the locations of natural resources crucial to industrial and agrarian development, with contemporary mss. additions bearing evidence of use in official deliberations.

In 1920, during the Russian Revolution, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic (BSSR, or Byelorussian SSR; Belarusian: Беларуская Савецкая Сацыялістычная Рэспубліка), was carved out of the former Polish lands that had been acquired over century before by the former Russian Empire. The new republic was mainly inhabited by ethnic Belarusians and, in 1922, it became one of the four founding republics of the USSR. The precursor to the modern nation of Belarus, for the first generation of the BSSR's existence, its territory only included roughly the eastern half of today's Belarus (the future western part belonged to Poland until after WWII, in 1945). For instance, Minsk was located near the western frontier of the country, whereas today it lies near the middle of Belarus.

According to the 1926 USSR Census, the BSSR had just under 5 million inhabitants, of which 83% lived in rural areas, while 80.6% were ethnic Belarusians.

Shortly after assuming power, the Soviets dramatically reformed the national economy by implementing the New Economic Policy (NEP), from 1922 to 1928. While the NEP dramatically increased agricultural production, it failed to do the same for industry and caused serious inflation. The Soviet leader Joseph Stalin and his planners believed that industrial production needed to dramatically increased, both for reasons of economic development and national security (i.e., arms manufacturing).


КАРТА
ГЕОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ РАЙОНОВ
ЗАПАДНОГО КРАЯ
Витебск
Смоленск
Орша
Могилев
Гомель
Минск
Бобруйск
Пинск
Брест
Барановичи
Слуцк
Новогрудок
Волковыск
Гродно
Белосток


Схематическая карта БССР
Горнопромышлен. разведки Изыскательск. Партий
Горного отдела ВСНХ Б.
г. 1927 году.
Масштаб: 1 в. 20 верст.
Латвия
Р. С. Ф. С. Р.
У. С. С. Р.
I, II, III и IV районы изысканий соответств. Изыскательским Партиям.

Stalin thus initiated the First Five-Year Plan (October 1928 to December 1932), orchestrated by the Supreme Council of the National Economy of the USSR. This ambitious programme aimed to consolidate sectors of production and create vertical integration under a state-planned system. Consequently, the Supreme Council's research units scoured the country for current and accurate information on the BSSR's natural resources, transportation links and the capabilities and needs of existing factories.

The BSSR, as a relatively well-developed part of the USSR, with a good transportation system, exiting factories and access to natural resources, was seen as one of the more promising areas for the First Five-Year Plan, and its precepts were thoroughly implemented there.

At the end of its course, the First Five-Year Plan was revealed to have had very mixed results. It succeeded in dramatically raising industrial output by a whopping 118%, with the production of capital goods increasing by 158% and consumer goods by 87%. The First Five-Year Plan and the two plans that followed were later seen as vital to the USSR being able to win World War II, as it formed the basis of the country's modern arms production. Also, the standard of living in the cites and market towns greatly improved.

On the (big) downside, the First Five-Year Plan neglected the agrarian sectors, making them disastrously inefficient. This had horrific consequences, as in the early 1930s between 3.2 and 7.5 million Soviets died of starvation – all unnecessarily! Moreover, the plan set in stone the central planning culture the proved brittle and unadaptable in the post-WWII years, leading the USSR to fall badly behind the West in economic production and standards of living.

The present sophisticated economic maps of the Byelorussian SSR were seemingly made early in 1928 for the private use of the Supreme Council of the National Economy of the USSR, based upon the best data recently collected in the field by the Council's agents. In detail, the maps all show the locations of natural resources, the transportation networks and the urban (factory) centres of the republic. In some places, there are copious additional manuscript annotations, suggesting that the maps were actively used during strategic planning sessions at the Supreme Council's headquarters in Moscow.

Two of the maps (nos. 1 and 4) were drafted in a fine, finished late Art Nouveau style, suggesting that they may have been presented to senior officials. The maps do not appear to have been published, as the information they feature was for the privileged use of the Supreme Council and was not seen as fit for public consumption (or that of the USSR's Western rivals!).

While the maps all concern the same subject, with some duplication of information, they each tend to showcase the BSSR's economic development form a slightly different perspective, thus making the maps all mutually complementary.

The maps all have handstamps of the 'Моск. Геог. Разв. Трест Отдел ФоНда Учтено (Moscow Geog. Development Trust Department Fund), dated 1929, in manuscript, suggesting that they were archived there after their term of episodic use at the Supreme Council expired (the information featured was highly time sensitive). This archive was deaccessioned many years ago. Also, each of the maps bears a number in manuscript (ex. "Кр. 11" [Map no. 11]), indicating that they were originally part of an even larger set.

In sum, the present collection provides a unique and valuable 'insider's view' into the strategic deliberations behind the First Five-Year Plan, one of history's most famous, large-scale and controversial economic programmes.

The Collection's Maps in Focus:

#1.

[ВЫ́СШИЙ СОВЕ́Т НАРО́ДНОГО ХОЗЯ́ЙСТВА СССР (В.С.Н.Х.Б.) / SUPREME COUNCIL OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY OF THE USSR].

"Схематическая Карта Б.С.С.Р. горнопромышленные расведки изыскателвских партй В.С.Н.Х.Б. в 1927 г."

["Schematic Map of B.S.S.R. from the Mining Intelligence Research Parties of V.S.N.H.B. in 1927"].

[Moscow, 1928].

Manuscript, black ink and watercolour on thick cream card-like paper, with extensive contemporary mss. additions in pencil, with period handstamp of the 'Moscow Geographical Development Trust' and the mss. labelling of "Кр. 5" [Map no. 5] in upper-right corner (Very Good, overall clean and bright, some minor spots, some wear along old folds), 84.5 x 58.5 cm (33.5 x 23 inches).

This extremely refined manuscript map, with beautiful late Art Nouveau lettering and borders, depicts all the Byelorussian S.S.R. Its purpose it to provide a "schematic" overview of the country, labelling all major cities/towns, rivers, external boundaries and the railway system, the lifeblood of the economy, which cross-crossed the landscape. Pursuant to the legend, in the lower-right, the map employs colour-coding to label the locations of natural resources that could be harnessed for agricultural and industrial development, including, for example: ore, chalk, marl, limestone, and phosphorite deposits, with the information obtained by the Mining Intelligence Research unit of the Supreme Council of the National Economy of the USSR. The map would have been ideal for use during strategic planning sessions for the Five-Year Plan at the Council.

#2.

[ВЫ́СШИЙ СОВЕ́Т НАРО́ДНОГО ХОЗЯ́ЙСТВА СССР (В.С.Н.Х.Б.) / SUPREME COUNCIL OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY OF THE USSR].

“Предварительная Схематическая Карта выходов и доступных для разработки участков месторождений агрономических руд: мелов, мергелей, известняков, фосфоритов, и известнков. отбросов. бумажнаго производства Б.С.С.Р.”

[“Preliminary Schematic Map of Outcrops and Agronomic Ore Deposits available for Mining: Chalks, Marls, Limestones, Phosphorites, and Limestones and Paper Production, B.S.S.R.”].

[Moscow, 1928].

Manuscript, black and coloured ink and watercolour on thick cream card-like paper, with period handstamp of the ‘Moscow Geographical Development Trust’ and the mss. labelling of “Кр. 7” [Map no. 7] in upper part (Very Good, overall clean and bright, some minor spots and toning, some wear along old folds), 57 x 46.5 cm (22.5 x 18.5 inches).

This colourful and highly detailed manuscript map embraces the entire Byelorussian S.S.R. and divides the country into its eight rayons and its numerous okruga (municipal districts), as listed in the large chart to the left. Pursuant to the legends, in the lower part, the map labels all cities and district seats and shows all means of transport, including railways, post roads, local roads and canals, while colour-coding identifies the locations of the various natural resource deposits that could be useful for industrial and agrarian use, ideal for Five-Year Planning at the Supreme Council.

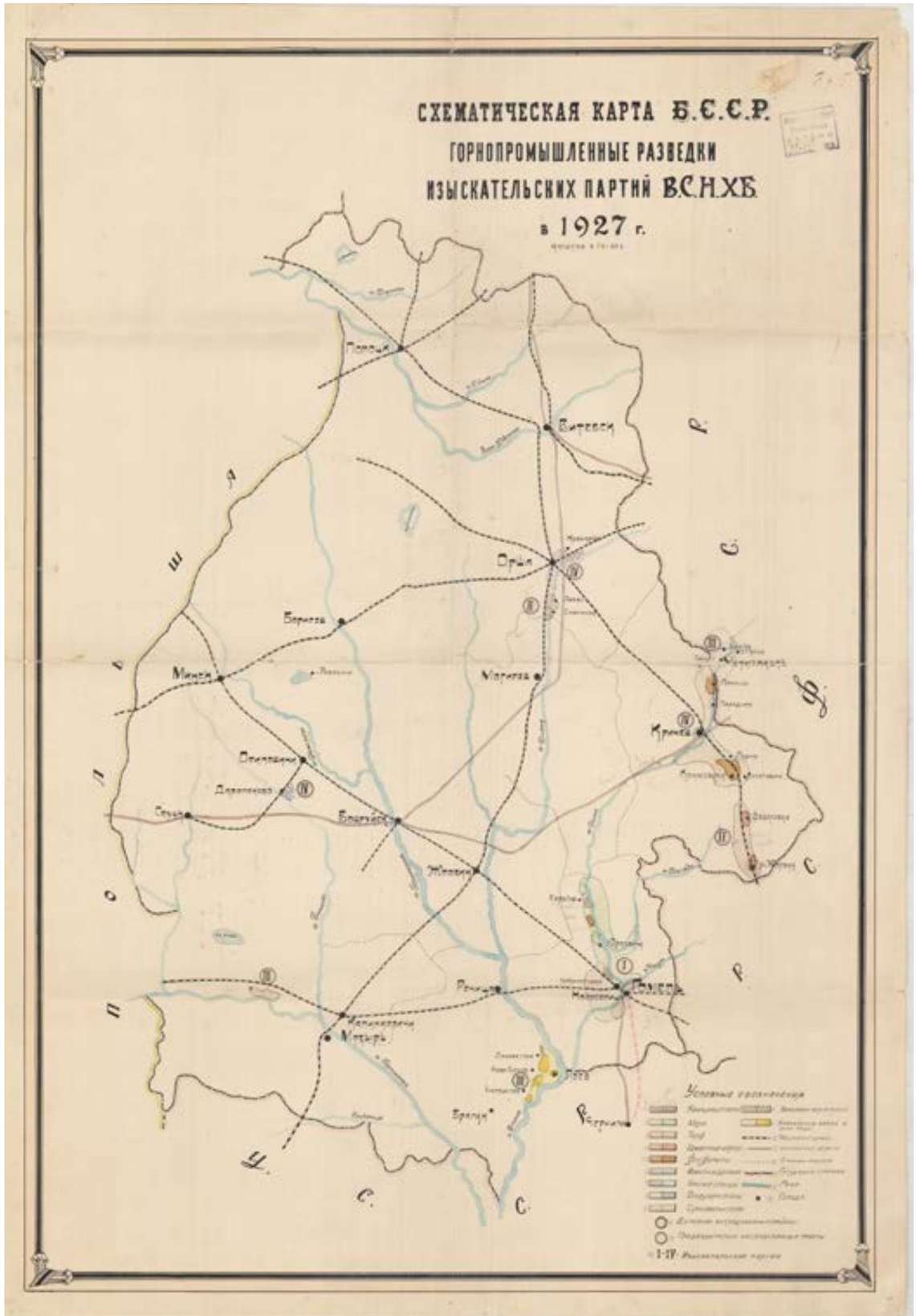
#3.

[ВЫ́СШИЙ СОВЕ́Т НАРО́ДНОГО ХОЗЯ́ЙСТВА СССР (В.С.Н.Х.Б.) / SUPREME COUNCIL OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY OF THE USSR].

“Схематическая Карта Б.С.С.Р. Топографическая разработка изыскательских…
В.С.Н.Х.Б. в 1927 году.”

[“Schematic Map of the B.S.S.R. Topographic Development …from the Surveys of the V.S.N.H.B. in 1927.”].

[Moscow, 1928].



Manuscript, black ink, coloured marker and watercolour on thick cream card-like paper, with extensive contemporary mss. additions in pencil, with period handstamp of the 'Moscow Geographical Development Trust' and the mss. labelling of "Kp. 11" [Map no. 11] in upper left (Very Good, overall clean and bright, some minor spots and toning, some wear along old folds), 70.5 x 52.5 cm (28 x 20.5 inches).

This map, predicated upon recent information from surveys conducted by parties dispatched by the Supreme Council of the National Economy of the USSR, showcases all the Byelorussian S.S.R., noting the locations of its natural resources, according to the coded key in the lower left, and portrays the country's transportation network, with an emphasis upon its extensive railway system, perfect for Five-Year Planning.

#4.

[ВЫ́СШИЙ СОВЕ́Т НАРО́ДНОГО ХОЗЯ́ЙСТВА СССР (В.С.Н.Х.Б.) / SUPREME COUNCIL OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY OF THE USSR].

"Карта Геологических Районов западного края."

["Map of the Geological Regions of the Western Territory."].

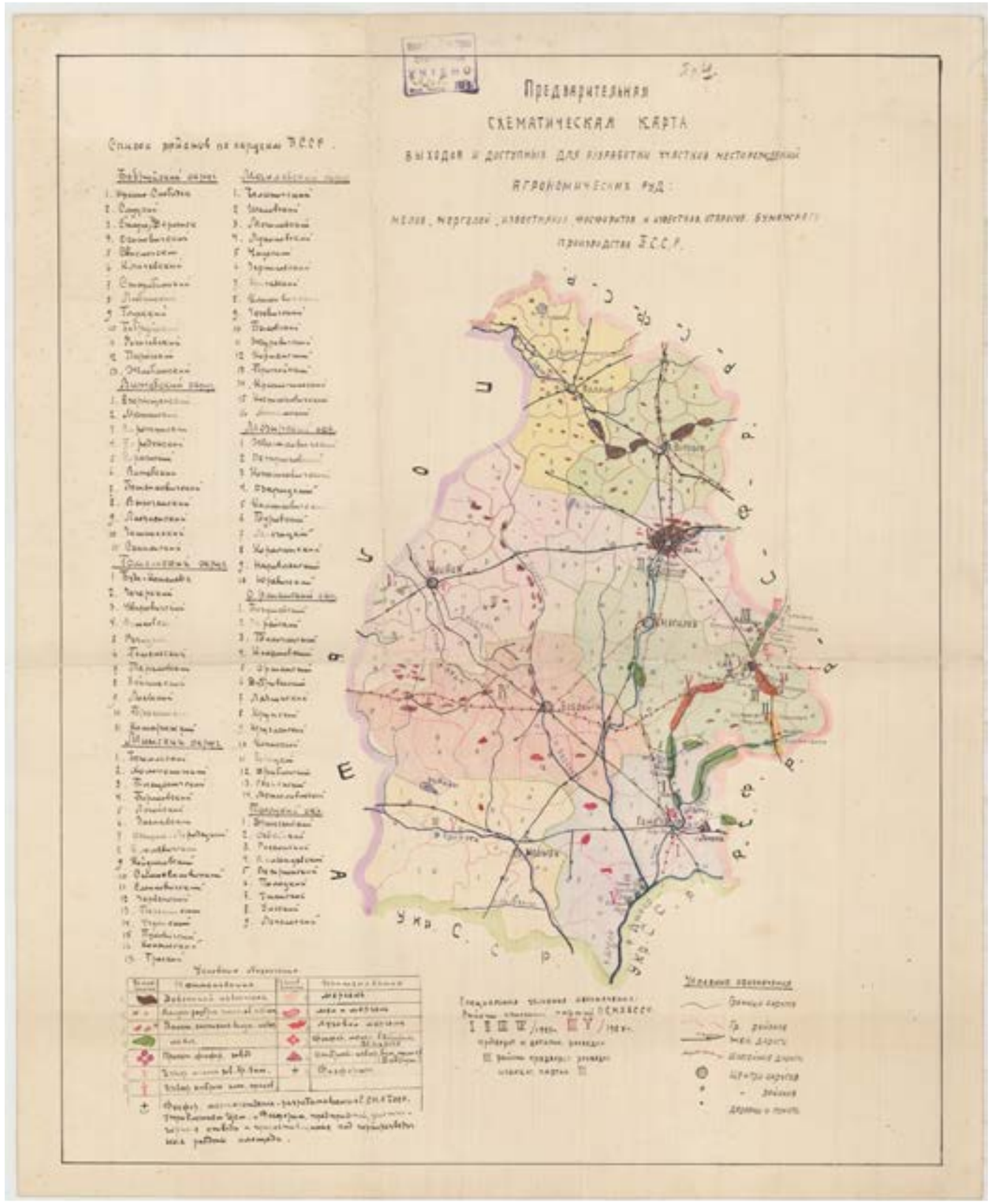
[Moscow, 1928].

Manuscript, black and colored pen, watercolour and pencil on thick cream card-like paper, with extensive contemporary mss. additions in pencil, period handstamp of the 'Moscow Geographical Development Trust' and the mss. labelling of "Kp. 11" [Map no. 21] in upper-right corner (Very Good, overall clean with attractive colours, just some light stains and wear along old folds), 82 x 52 cm (32 x 20.5 inches).

This map focusses upon the eastern 3 rayons of the Byelorussian SSR, running from Vitebsk, in the north, and then down to Mogilev (Mahilioŭ) and Gomel, in the far south. It is beautifully drafted in a late Art Nouveau style, with the pastel palette, lettering and borders to fashion. The map shows the locations of natural resources and cities, and delineates the transportation system, ideal for use in Five-Year Planning by the Supreme Council of the National Economy of the USSR.

References: N/A – Maps seemingly unrecorded.

1.800 EUR



14. Moscow – Tramway System
Russian Revoltionary Era

МОСКОВСКАЯ ГОРОДСКАЯ УПРАВА [MOSCOW CITY GOVERMENT].

Сѣть Московскихъ Городскихъ Желѣзныхъ съ показаниемъ тарифныхъ границъ и эксплуатационныхъ линий, Сѡ 20 іюня 1916 г. [Network of the Moscow City Railway Network with Operational Lines and Tariff Boundaries as of June 20, 1916].

Moscow: Типо-лит. В. Рихтеръ [V. Richter Lithographic Printers], 1916.

Colour lithograph printed on both sides (verso in monochrome), contemporary mss. inscription on title panel (Good, some wear and small areas of loss along old folds since filled with expert repairs, title panel toned), 60 x 45.5 cm (23.5 x 18 inches).

An extremely rare survivor, being the official map and fare schedule of the Moscow Tramway System issued on the eve of the Russian Revolution, showcasing one of the most extensive urban railway networks in the world which for generations was the lifeblood of the city.

This extremely rare ephemeral work is the official map and fare schedule of the Moscow Tramway System made on the eve of the Russian Revolution of 1917. At the time Moscow boasted one of the most comprehensive and modern urban rail networks in the world, with the great majority of its 450+ cars running on electricity on over 300 km of tracks.

The present map, issued by the Moscow City Government, shows the network's 36 numbered lines, that reach out from the old city centre in all directions through the concentric rings of the city, to include 5 fare zones. The detailed chart on the verso describes each of the routes and the fares involved. The coverage of the city is impressive, as Moscow then covered an enormous area, with a population of about 2 million.

The Moscow tramway network, in its various forms, has played an integral role in the city's economy and social life for 150 years. The origin of the system was the Konka network of horse-driven trams, established in 1872. From 1886, the network was supplemented with steam-powered trams on certain routes. However, both the Konka and steam trams, while vitally aiding the city's dauly life, occupied great deal of space and created unwanted pollution.

Расписаніе движенія по линіямъ Московскихъ Городскихъ Желѣзныхъ Дорогъ.

№ по плану	НАЗВАНІЕ ЛИНІЙ.	ОТЪ ...	ЧЕРЕЗЪ ... И ОБРАТНО.	ДО ...	Первый вагонъ отправляется: ОТЪ ...	ДО ...	Час.	Мин.	Послѣдній вагонъ отправляется: ОТЪ ...	ДО ...	Час.	Мин.
1	Курско-Александровская.	Курскаго вокзала.	Театральную площадь, Кузнецкій, Софійку, Воскр. пл., Петровскія Ворота, Тверскую.	Александровскаго вокзала.	Курскаго вокзала. Александровскаго вокзала.	Александровскаго вокзала. Курскаго вокзала.	7 7	— —	Курскаго вокзала. Александровскаго вокзала.	Александровскаго вокзала. Курскаго вокзала.	10 10	40 40
2	Преображенско-Сокольническая.	Преображенской застав.	Спасскую, Мясницкую, Лубянскій пасаж., Б. Кисловскій мостъ, Поляную, Сокольническую.	Дивизіонныя ряды.	Преображенской заставы. Дивизіонныя ряды.	Дивизіонныя ряды. Преображенской заставы.	6 6	— —	Преображенской заставы. Дивизіонныя ряды.	Дивизіонныя ряды. Преображенской заставы.	12 12	— —
4	Преображенско-Дорогомиловская.	Преображенской заст.	Сухаревку, Каланчевскую площ., Мясницкую, Воздвиженку и Арбатъ.	Дорогомиловской заставы.	Преображенской заставы. Дорогомиловской „	Дорогомиловской заставы. Преображенской „	6 6	— —	Преображенской заставы. Дорогомиловской „	Дорогомиловской заставы. Преображенской „	12 12	— —
5	Преображенско-Садовая.	Преображенской заст.	Спиридоновку ул., Нов. Басманную и Садовую.	Смоленскаго рынка.	Преображенской заставы. Смоленскаго рынка.	Смоленскаго рынка. Преображенской заставы.	7 7	— —	Преображенской заставы. Смоленскаго рынка.	Смоленскаго рынка. Преображенской заставы.	10 10	40 40
6	Петровско-Спасольниковская.	Петровскихъ воротъ.	Страстную площ., Б. Дмитровку, Кузнецкій, Ордынскій пр. и Ключевскія ворота.	Спасольниковой заставы.	Петровскихъ воротъ. Спасольниковой заставы.	Спасольниковой заставы. Петровскихъ воротъ.	7 7	— —	Петровскихъ воротъ. Спасольниковой заставы.	Спасольниковой заставы. Петровскихъ воротъ.	12 12	— —
7	Воробьевская.	Калужской заставы.	Калужскую площ., мимо Нескучнаго дом.	Воробьевыхъ горъ.	Калужской заставы. Воробьевыхъ горъ.	Воробьевыхъ горъ. Калужской заставы.	— 10	— —	Калужской заставы. Воробьевыхъ горъ.	Воробьевыхъ горъ. Калужской заставы.	10 10	40 50
8	Ваганьковская.	Александровскаго вокз.	Лубянскую, Кузнецкій, Страстную площ. и Красныя ворота.	Ваганьковой площади.	Александровскаго вокзала. Ваганьковой площади.	Ваганьковой площади. Александровскаго вокзала.	7 7	— —	Александровскаго вокзала. Ваганьковой площади.	Ваганьковой площади. Александровскаго вокзала.	12 12	— —
9	Покровская Богородицкая.	Покровскихъ воротъ.	Сокольницкую, Сокольническій, Лубянскую площ., Б. Дмитровку, Тверскую.	Александровскаго вокзала.	Покровскихъ воротъ. Александровскаго вокзала.	Александровскаго вокзала. Покровскихъ воротъ.	— —	— —	Покровскихъ воротъ. Александровскаго вокзала.	Александровскаго вокзала. Покровскихъ воротъ.	12 12	— —
10	Покровско-Симоновская.	Калужской заставы.	Пречистенскій бул., Волхонку, Софійку, Субботину, Сухаревскую площ., Красныя ворота, Ваганьковскую площ. и Симоновскій вокзалъ.	Симоновской заставы.	Калужской площади. Симоновской заставы.	Симоновской заставы. Калужской площади.	— —	— —	Калужской площади. Симоновской заставы.	Симоновской заставы. Калужской площади.	10 10	40 40
11	Марьинско-Калужская.	Марьинскій рынокъ.	Пречистенскій бульваръ, Смоленскую ул., Поганый пр., Арбатскую пл., Сухаревскую, Красныя ворота.	Калужской площади.	Марьинскій рынокъ. Калужской площади.	Калужской площади. Марьинскій рынокъ.	6 6	— —	Марьинскій рынокъ. Калужской площади.	Калужской площади. Марьинскій рынокъ.	12 12	— —
13	Земляногородско-Петровская.	Петровскихъ воротъ.	Страстную площ., Арбатскую площ., Б. Никитскій мостъ, Поляную.	Серпуховской площади.	Петровскихъ воротъ. Серпуховской площади.	Серпуховской площади. Петровскихъ воротъ.	7 7	— —	Петровскихъ воротъ. Серпуховской площади.	Серпуховской площади. Петровскихъ воротъ.	10 10	40 40
15	Смоленско-Смоленская.	Смоленскаго рынка.	Воздвиженку, Поляную, Арбатскую пл., Софійку, Пушкина пл., Вспрскій пер., Тверской бул., Никитскій бул. и Арбатъ.	Смоленскаго рынка.	Смоленскаго рынка. Смоленскаго рынка.	Смоленскаго рынка. Смоленскаго рынка.	7 7	— —	Смоленскаго рынка. Смоленскаго рынка.	Смоленскаго рынка. Смоленскаго рынка.	10 10	40 40
16	Смоленско-Александровская.	Смоленскаго рынка.	Тимошкину площ., Арбатскую площ., Поварскую площ., Б. Никитскую, Кудрино и Б. Грузинскую.	Александровскаго вокзала.	Смоленскаго рынка. Александровскаго вокзала.	Александровскаго вокзала. Смоленскаго рынка.	6 6	— —	Смоленскаго рынка. Александровскаго вокзала.	Александровскаго вокзала. Смоленскаго рынка.	12 12	— —
17	Арбатско-Введенская.	Новодѣвичьяго мон.	Каменную, Арбатъ, Воздвиженку, Софійку, Субботину, Мѣщанскую 1-ю.	Введенскаго вокзала.	Новодѣвичьяго монастыря. Введенскаго вокзала.	Введенскаго вокзала. Новодѣвичьяго монастыря.	6 6	— —	Новодѣвичьяго монастыря. Введенскаго вокзала.	Введенскаго вокзала. Новодѣвичьяго монастыря.	12 13	— —
18	Бутырско-Калужская.	Церковнаго придан.	Бутырскую заст., Новослободскую, Долгоруковскую, М. и Б. Дмитровку, Охотный р., Волхонку, Ульянку, Б. Полянку, Коровій валъ и Калужскую ул.	Калужской заставы.	Церковнаго придан. Калужской заставы.	Калужской заставы. Церковнаго придан.	7 7	— —	Церковнаго придан. Калужской заставы.	Калужской заставы. Церковнаго придан.	10 10	40 40
19	Введенско-Саратовская.	Введенскаго вокзала.	1-ю Мѣщанскую, Сухаревку, Лубянскую площ. и проѣздъ, Новокрутицкій пов., Устьинскій мостъ, Серпуховку.	Саратовскаго вокзала.	Введенскаго вокзала. Саратовскаго „	Саратовскаго вокзала. Введенскаго „	6 6	— —	Введенскаго вокзала. Саратовскаго вокзала.	Саратовскаго вокзала. Введенскаго вокзала.	10 10	40 40
20	Богородская.	Спасольниковой заст.	Спасольниковой проѣздомъ и Богородскій вокзалъ.	с. Богородскаго.	Спасольниковой заставы. с. Богородскаго.	с. Богородскаго. Спасольниковой заставы.	7 7	— 20	Спасольниковой заставы. с. Богородскаго.	с. Богородскаго. Спасольниковой заставы.	12 13	13 35
22	Лубянско-Семеновская.	Лубянскій застава.	Б. Никитскую, Мясницкую, Покров Бисловскую, Покровскую ул., Б. Семеновскую ул.	Семеновской заставы.	Лубянскій заставы. Семеновской „	Семеновской заставы. Лубянскій заставы.	6 6	— —	Лубянскій заставы. Семеновской „	Семеновской заставы. Лубянскій заставы.	12 12	— —
24	Царицынско-Лефортовская.	Царицынскій павильонъ.	Хамовники, Остоженку, Мясницкую, Лубянскую площ., Покровку, Бисловскую.	Госпитальной площади.	Царицынскій павильонъ. Госпитальной „	Госпитальной площади. Царицынскій „	6 6	— —	Царицынскій павильонъ. Госпитальной „	Госпитальной площади. Царицынскій „	12 12	— —
25	Лубянско-Саратовская.	Лубянскій застава.	Б. Лубянскую, Б. Грузинскую, Страстную площ., Б. Дмитровку, Красную площ. и Кузнецкій ул.	Саратовскаго вокзала.	Лубянскій заставы. Саратовскаго вокзала.	Саратовскаго вокзала. Лубянскій заставы.	6 8	— 10	Лубянскій заставы. Саратовскаго вокзала.	Саратовскаго вокзала. Лубянскій заставы.	12 12	— —
27	Бутырско-Рогожская [1].	Бутырскій застава.	Долгоруковскую, Б. Дмитровку, Солянку, Никольскую.	Рогожской заставы.	Бутырскій заставы. Рогожской „	Рогожской заставы. Бутырскій „	7 5	— —	Бутырскій заставы. Рогожской „	Рогожской заставы. Бутырскій „	12 12	— —
28	Сокольническая.	Сокольническій застава.	Крутицкій и Сокольническій Бан.-Каз. валъ.	Сокольничьяго поля.	Сокольническій заставы. Сокольничьяго поля.	Сокольничьяго поля. Сокольническій заставы.	7 7	— 15	Сокольническій заставы. Сокольничьяго поля.	Сокольничьяго поля. Сокольническій заставы.	10 10	40 50
29	[illegible]	[illegible]	Бутырскую заст., Долгоруковскую, М. Дмитровку, Трубную площ., Сретенку, Лубянскую, Красныя ворота, Красносельскую ул., Сокольническій [illegible]	[illegible]	Петровскихъ воротъ. Сокольническій заставы.	Сокольническій заставы. Петровскихъ воротъ.	— —	— —	Петровскихъ воротъ. Сокольническій заставы.	Сокольническій заставы. Петровскихъ воротъ.	12 12	— —
31	Курско-Дорогомиловская.	Курскаго вокзала.	Пятницкую, Ордынскій тупикъ, Воспитанную, Арбатъ, Б. Дорогомиловскую.	Дорогомиловской заставы.	Курскаго вокзала. Дорогомиловской заставы.	Дорогомиловской заставы. Курскаго вокзала.	— —	— —	Курскаго вокзала. Дорогомиловской заставы.	Дорогомиловской заставы. Курскаго вокзала.	10 10	30 45
32	Рогожско-Марьинская.	Рогожской застава.	Никольскую, Солянку, Лубянскую площ., Сухаревку, 3-ю Мѣщанскую и Бѣлорусскую.	Марьинскій рынокъ.	Рогожской заставы. Марьинскій рынокъ.	Марьинскій рынокъ. Рогожской заставы.	7 7	— —	Рогожской заставы. Марьинскій рынокъ.	Марьинскій рынокъ. Рогожской заставы.	10 10	40 40
33	Калачниково-Замоскворѣцкая [2].	Калашниковой площади.	Ордынскій пр., Кисловскую ул., Лубянскую пл., Ивановскій проѣздъ, Ѣлисаровскую площ., Набережную, Москворѣцкій мостъ и Пятницкую.	Серпуховской площади.	Калашниковой площади. Серпуховской „	Серпуховской площади. Калашниковой „	7 7	— —	Калашниковой площади. Серпуховской „	Серпуховской площади. Калашниковой площади.	10 10	00 40
34	Калачниково-Царицынская.	Калашниковой площади.	Ордынскій пр., Мясницкую, Покровку, Простенную.	Царицынской площади.	Калашниковой площади. Царицынской площади.	Царицынской площади. Калашниковой площади.	7 7	— —	Калашниковой площади. Царицынской площади.	Царицынской площади. Калашниковой площади.	10 10	40 40
36	Александровско-Серпуховская.	Александровскаго вокз.	Лубянскую, Кузнецкій, Сухаревскую площ., Сухаревку, Бронную площ., Гоголевскій, Б. Серпуховскую ул.	Даниловской слободы.	Александровскаго вокзала. Даниловской слободы.	Даниловской слободы. Александровскаго вокзала.	7 7	— —	Александровскаго вокзала. Даниловской слободы.	Даниловской слободы. Александровскаго вокзала.	10 10	40 40
А	Бульварное кольцо.	Пречистенскихъ вор.	Арбатскую пл., Страстную пл., Трубную пл., Сухаревскій пор., Цвѣтной пор., Пушкін пор., Жоховскую набер., Краснохолмскую набер.	Пречистенскихъ воротъ.	Пречистенскихъ воротъ. „ „	Къ Устьинскому мосту. Къ Серпуховскому монастырю.	6 6	— —	Пречистенскихъ воротъ. „ „	Къ Устьинскому мосту. Къ Серпуховскому монастырю.	12 13	— —
Б	Садовое кольцо.	Титовской площади.	Земляной, Курскій вокз., Сухаревскую площ., Самотечную площ., Трубную, Сивцевъ, Кудринскую площ., Смоленскій рынокъ, Зубовскую площ., Пречистенскій мостъ, Калужскую площ., Серпуховскую площ., Краснохолмскій мостъ.	Титовской площади.	Титовской площади. „ „ Смоленскаго рынка. „ „	Къ Сухаревской вл. „ Серпуховской „ „ Серпуховской „ „ Сухаревской „	7 7 7 6	— — 30 —	Титовской площади. Смоленской вл.	Къ Сухаревой вл. „ „	12 12	— —
В	Новоконюшенное кольцо.	Смоленскій застава.	Покровскій Бан.-Каз. валъ, Долгоруковскую, Красносельскую, Каланчевскую площ., Орликовъ пр., Мясницкую, Кругскую площ., Кузнецкій ул., Ѣлисаровскую, Новоконюшенный мостъ, Сивцевскій.	Смоленскій застава.	Смоленскій заставы. „ „	Къ Каланчевской. Къ Калашниковой площ.	— —	— —	Смоленскій заставы. „ „	Къ Каланчевской. Къ Калашниковой площ.	10 10	40 40
С.Б.	Солдатенковская.	Петровскаго поля (Каѳедр. клиническая).	Хлѣбный пер., мимо Солдатенковской больницы.	Никольскихъ воротъ.	Петровскаго поля. Никольскихъ воротъ.	Никольскихъ воротъ. Петровскаго поля.	— 17	— —	Петровскаго поля. Никольскихъ воротъ.	Никольскихъ воротъ. Петровскаго поля.	10 11	30 —
	Петровско-Разумовская кирпичн.	Бутырскій застава.	Бутырскую ул., Дмитровскій пассажъ, Нов. Петровско-Разумовскій пассажъ.	Петровской академіи.	Бутырскій заставы. Петровской академіи.	Петровской академіи. Бутырскій заставы.	— —	30 —	Бутырскій заставы. Петровской академіи.	Петровской академіи. Бутырскій заставы.	12 1	30 —

[1] Въ праздничные дни съ сокращеннымъ часомъ движенія можетъ быть продолжено до Воробьевыхъ горъ.
[2] Нежилыхъ рейсовъ: отъ Бутырской заст. до Т-чернаго, ул. въ 12 ч. 20 м. ночи, отъ Бутырск. заст. до Страстн. пл. въ 1 ч. 20 м. ночи.

Примѣчаніе: На праздничные и воскресные дни ранніе утренніе движенія не производятся и вагоны отправятся въ 7 час. утра.

ПОСТАНОВЛЕНІЯ

о городскихъ желѣзныхъ дорогахъ.

(Собр. Узак. и Распор. Правит. 1912 г. № 3, ст. 31, Уст. Ж.-Дор. 1912 г. ч. I).

1. Во избѣжаніе столкновенія поѣздовъ, на линіяхъ, гдѣ движеніе производится по одному пути, для каждаго направленія, должны быть установлены опредѣленные часы, въ которые поѣзда могутъ выходить съ конечныхъ пунктовъ линій.

2. Отъ этого правила могутъ быть сдѣланы отступленія для поѣздовъ, слѣдующихъ за поѣздами, отправленными съ конечныхъ пунктовъ линій, по истеченіи опредѣленныхъ часовъ.

3. Порядокъ движенія поѣздовъ, указанный въ предыдущихъ статьяхъ, можетъ быть измѣненъ по распоряженію начальника дороги, если это вызывается необходимостью.

4. Начало и конецъ каждаго часа движенія поѣздовъ, указаннаго въ расписаніи, должны быть обозначены на видномъ мѣстѣ на конечныхъ пунктахъ линій.

5. Послѣ истеченія послѣдняго часа, указаннаго въ расписаніи, движеніе по данной линіи можетъ быть продолжено, если это вызывается необходимостью, но не болѣе, какъ на одинъ часъ, и только по окончаніи этого часа поѣзда могутъ отправляться съ конечныхъ пунктовъ линіи.

Такое движеніе можетъ производиться не болѣе, какъ въ теченіе трехъ часовъ.

6. Вагоны, имѣющіе неисправности, угрожающія безопасности движенія, должны быть немедленно изъяты изъ движенія.

7. Вагоны, имѣющіе неисправности, не угрожающія безопасности движенія, могутъ быть допущены къ движенію, если они будутъ немедленно отправлены въ ремонтъ.

8. Вагоны, имѣющіе неисправности, не угрожающія безопасности движенія, могутъ быть допущены къ движенію, если они будутъ немедленно отправлены въ ремонтъ.

9. Вагоны, имѣющіе неисправности, не угрожающія безопасности движенія, могутъ быть допущены къ движенію, если они будутъ немедленно отправлены въ ремонтъ.

10. Вагоны, имѣющіе неисправности, не угрожающія безопасности движенія, могутъ быть допущены къ движенію, если они будутъ немедленно отправлены въ ремонтъ.

11. Вагоны, имѣющіе неисправности, не угрожающія безопасности движенія, могутъ быть допущены къ движенію, если они будутъ немедленно отправлены въ ремонтъ.

12. Вагоны, имѣющіе неисправности, не угрожающія безопасности движенія, могутъ быть допущены къ движенію, если они будутъ немедленно отправлены въ ремонтъ.

13. Вагоны, имѣющіе неисправности, не угрожающія безопасности движенія, могутъ быть допущены къ движенію, если они будутъ немедленно отправлены въ ремонтъ.

14. Вагоны, имѣющіе неисправности, не угрожающія безопасности движенія, могутъ быть допущены къ движенію, если они будутъ немедленно отправлены въ ремонтъ.

15. Вагоны, имѣющіе неисправности, не угрожающія безопасности движенія, могутъ быть допущены къ движенію, если они будутъ немедленно отправлены въ ремонтъ.

16. Вагоны, имѣющіе неисправности, не угрожающія безопасности движенія, могутъ быть допущены къ движенію, если они будутъ немедленно отправлены въ ремонтъ.

17. Вагоны, имѣющіе неисправности, не угрожающія безопасности движенія, могутъ быть допущены къ движенію, если они будутъ немедленно отправлены въ ремонтъ.

18. Вагоны, имѣющіе неисправности, не угрожающія безопасности движенія, могутъ быть допущены къ движенію, если они будутъ немедленно отправлены въ ремонтъ.

19. Вагоны, имѣющіе неисправности, не угрожающія безопасности движенія, могутъ быть допущены къ движенію, если они будутъ немедленно отправлены въ ремонтъ.

20. Вагоны, имѣющіе неисправности, не угрожающія безопасности движенія, могутъ быть допущены къ движенію, если они будутъ немедленно отправлены въ ремонтъ.

21. Вагоны, имѣющіе неисправности, не угрожающія безопасности движенія, могутъ быть допущены къ движенію, если они будутъ немедленно отправлены въ ремонтъ.

22. Вагоны, имѣющіе неисправности, не угрожающія безопасности движенія, могутъ быть допущены къ движенію, если они будутъ немедленно отправлены въ ремонтъ.

23. Вагоны, имѣющіе неисправности, не угрожающія безопасности движенія, могутъ быть допущены къ движенію, если они будутъ немедленно отправлены въ ремонтъ.

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35. Вагоны, имѣющіе неисправности, не угрожающія безопасности движенія, могутъ быть допущены къ движенію, если они будутъ немедленно отправлены въ ремонтъ.

36. Вагоны, имѣющіе неисправности, не угрожающія безопасности движенія, могутъ быть допущены къ движенію, если они будутъ немедленно отправлены въ ремонтъ.

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38. Вагоны, имѣющіе неисправности, не угрожающія безопасности движенія, могутъ быть допущены къ движенію, если они будутъ немедленно отправлены въ ремонтъ.

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44. Вагоны, имѣющіе неисправности, не угрожающія безопасности движенія, могутъ быть допущены къ движенію, если они будутъ немедленно отправлены въ ремонтъ.

45. Вагоны, имѣющіе неисправности, не угрожающія безопасности движенія, могутъ быть допущены къ движенію, если они будутъ немедленно отправлены въ ремонтъ.

46. Вагоны, имѣющіе неисправности, не угрожающія безопасности движенія, могутъ быть допущены къ движенію, если они будутъ немедленно отправлены въ ремонтъ.

47. Вагоны, имѣющіе неисправности, не угрожающія безопасности движенія, могутъ быть допущены къ движенію, если они будутъ немедленно отправлены въ ремонтъ.

48. Вагоны, имѣющіе неисправности, не угрожающія безопасности движенія, могутъ быть допущены къ движенію, если они будутъ немедленно отправлены въ ремонтъ.

49. Вагоны, имѣющіе неисправности, не угрожающія безопасности движенія, могутъ быть допущены къ движенію, если они будутъ немедленно отправлены въ ремонтъ.

50. Вагоны, имѣющіе неисправности, не угрожающія безопасности движенія, могутъ быть допущены къ движенію, если они будутъ немедленно отправлены въ ремонтъ.

Составлены Московскимъ городскимъ Дѣлъ, согласно ст. 3 [illegible] Пол. о городскихъ опредѣленіяхъ 424 ст. II, т. Св. Зак., изд. 1912 г.).

Типографія Московскаго Городского Попечительства о Тюремномъ Призрѣніи, Мясницкая, д. 3. 1912 г. 1000 экз. № 1000 отъ 8 мая 1912 года.

In 1899, the municipal authorities formed a new entity mandated with replacing the horse and steam trams with a modern electric system, then avant-garde technology. A Belgian-led joint-stock company was made responsible for the venture, bringing in some of Europe's best engineers to design the network. While valuable planning work occurred right away, construction was delayed by a combination of technical issues, the Russo-Japanese War and the Russian Revolution of 1905.

In the wake of the upheaval, Moscow's new mayor, Nikolai Guchkov, energetically championed the project, and tracks were laid with amazing speed, with many tens of kms of line opened each year. The last horse-drawn trams ceased operation in 1912, while the remaining steam routes were progressively retired (the last steam tram would run in 1922). While construction of the electric network slowed during World War I and the Russian Revolution of 1917, by 1918 the total length of the system was 323 km (201 miles), with the average speed of the network's 475 cars being 7 km per hour.

In the early Soviet Era, the Moscow tram system experienced brisk growth and technical improvement, with the network growing by 1926 to include 395 km of line, running 495 cars, travelling an average speed of 12 km per hour.

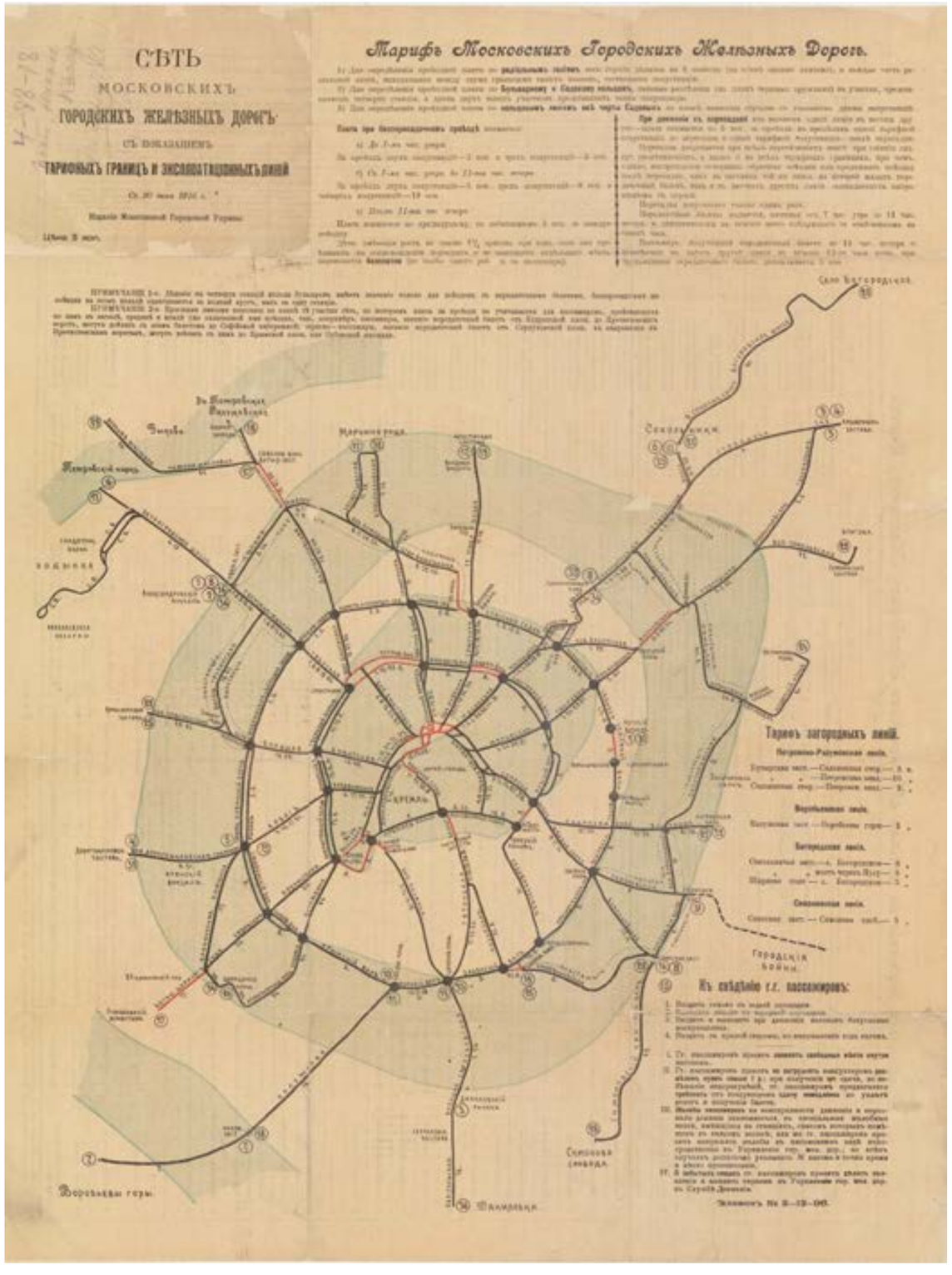
While the opening of Moscow's famed metro system in 1935 made some aspects of the tram network redundant, the system continued to be crucial to Moscow's connectivity. Today, the city runs the most modem trains on a 181 km of line, making it the fourth largest tram network in the world, after Melbourne, St. Petersburg and Berlin.

A Note on Editions and Rarity

We are aware of editions of the map issued in 1914, 1915 and 1916 (being the present). As the maps were fragile, ephemeral items, they had a very low survival rate, such that all examples are today extremely rare. We cannot find a reference to the present 1916 edition, and the only institutional holding we can trace is of an example of the 1915 edition, held by the State Public Historical Library (Moscow).

References: N/A – No examples of the present 1916 edition traced. Cf. (re: 1915 ed.): Государственная публичная историческая библиотека [State Public Historical Library]: Карта (2479).

750 EUR



15. Korea / Japanese Takeover Of Korea
First Sino-Japanese War

中村芳松 [Yoshiamatsu NAKAMURA].

朝鮮地圖 [Chosen chizu / Map of Korea].

Osaka: Yoshiamatsu Nakamura, Meiji 27 [1894].

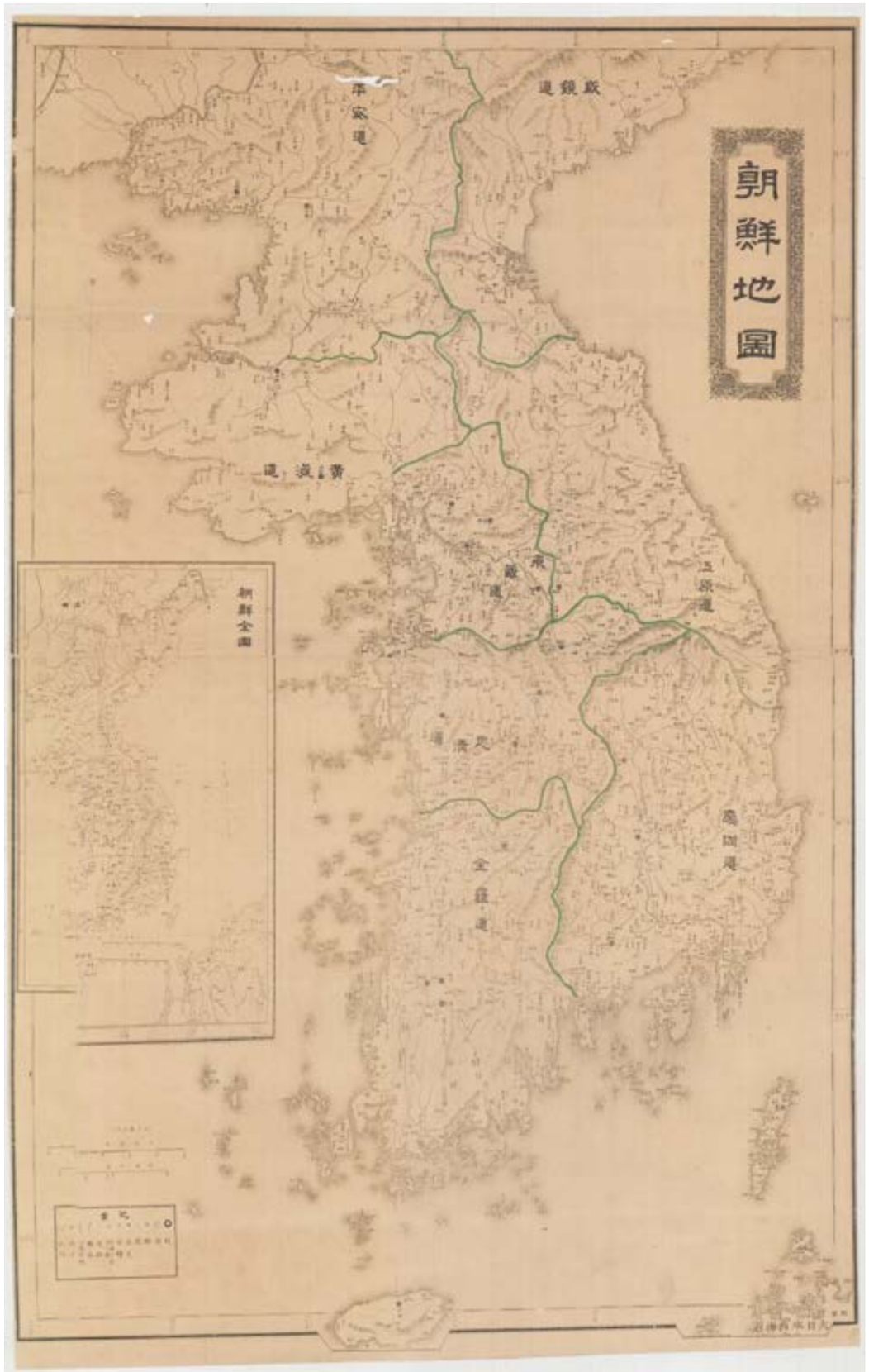
Lithograph with provincial boundaries outlined in original hand colour (Very Good, light even toning and a couple minor stains, small holes with very tiny loss in upper area professionally filled from verso, some old horizontal folds, trimmed close to neatline with minor chip off neatline in upper-left), 74 x 49 cm (29 x 19.5 inches).

Extremely rare and historically important – one of the earliest large format broadly accurate Japanese maps of Korea, made by the Jcartographer Yoshiamatsu Nakamura and published in Osaka in August 1894, the month after Japanese forces took Seoul as a precursor to the First Sino-Japanese War (1894-5), the first major step towards the eventual fall of the Joseon Dynasty and Japanese colonization of the country.

During the First Sino-Japanese War (July 25, 1894 – April 17, 1895), Meiji Japan invaded Korea in a successful effort to remove Chinese influence over the country, with the aim of making it a Japanese client state. Korea was a vast land of great natural and human resources that Meiji Japan hoped to harness to support its imperialistic ambitions and its hyper-industrialized economy.

The Japanese intervention in Korea was of intense public interest in Japan, resulting in the publication of numerous books, magazine articles and maps (although most of these are today quite rare). It was in this context that Yoshiamatsu (sometime called 'Yoshiaki') Nakamura, a prominent Osaka printer issued the present map, which appeared in August 1894, barely a month after Japanese forces took Seoul (July 23, 1894) and at the beginning of the formal war that followed two days later.

The present map is importantly one of the finest and earliest large format broadly accurate Japanese maps of Korea. It embraces the great majority of the Korean Peninsula to a relatively large scale, with coverage all the way north to a line running from the lower Yalu River to just north of Hamhung (the extreme northeastern part of Korea, which was of limited strategic interest, is excluded). The geographic portrayal is impressively advanced, predicated upon the latest available mapping, including military and taxation surveys. While the cartographic sources are mainly Korean and Chinese, the style of the map is Western, indicative of the ethic of international scientific empiricism favoured in Meiji Japan.



The map divides Korea into its traditional provinces, and carefully details the coastlines and major rivers, while the many mountain ranges are expressed by hachures. The map marks the locations of innumerable cities, towns and villages of various levels of importance; the placement of army bases / outposts and the sites of famous historical military battles; while all highways and regional roads are carefully traced. Unlike most previous, and many contemporary maps of Korea, which rely upon vague pictographic representations of details, the present work is very precise.

The inset map, on the left-hand side, entitled 朝鮮全圖 (All Korea), shows the entire Korean Peninsula in a more traditional geographic form (thinner and more elongated, as opposed the more correct bulbous form which appears on the main map).

The present map would have been of great interest to anyone following the war news in the papers, who wished to geographically place and contextualize the action. It was also sufficiently accurate and detailed that it could also have served as a strategic planning aid to an official or officer involved in the war.

Yoshiamatsu Nakamura was a popular publisher, active in Osaka between the 1880s and the 19-noughts who issued all sorts of works, ranging from textbooks to fine art prints. Cartography was an aside for his firm, but he issued a handful of separately issued maps, including the present work, a map of the Chūgoku region of Southeastern Honshu (1894) and a map of Taiwan (1895).

A Note on Rarity

The present map is extremely rare, it seems that Nakamura published the map in only a limited print run, while the survival rate of such fragile separately issued maps is quite low.

We can trace only a single institutional example of the map, held by the National Diet Library, Tokyo, while we are not aware of any sales records for any other examples.

Japan's Staged Takeover of Korea: From the First Sino-Japanese War to the 1910 Annexation

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 generations that had the advantage of protecting Korea from significant foreign intervention, as the Chinese bothered them little, while third parties were hesitant to robustly interfere with Korea for fear of stoking conflict with Peking.

However, by the early 1890s, the Joseon regime was past its prime and was having trouble maintaining order over the countryside. Meanwhile, China, ruled by the Qing Dynasty, was in terminal decline, having been defeated in multiple wars and diplomatic standoffs by Western Powers over the last 50 years. That being said, the Chinese had recently carried out an expensive and comprehensive modernization of their military, creating the Western-style 'Beiyang Army' that they believed would halt their decline, a notion believed by many foreigners.

On the other hand, over the last 30 years, Meiji Japan had undergone the most extreme and rapid socio-economic transition of any country in world history. Hyper-industrialized and ultra-militarized, Japan was brimming with self-confidence and eager to become an imperial power with external possessions. Tokyo sensed China and Korea's weakness and all that was needed was an 'excuse' to launch an invasion.

The precondition for the Japanese invasion of Korea was the Donghak Peasant Revolution (January 11, 1894 to December 25, 1895), a popular rural uprising which quickly mushroomed into a crisis that was beyond the control of the Joseon regime. In June 1894, China sent troops to Korea in order to help suppress the rebellion, which threatened Seoul. This gave Japan the pretense it needed to intervene. As it was, China and Japan had a preexisting agreement by which each country was obligated to inform the other in advance if they intended to move forces into Korea. Tokyo claimed that Peking did not provide said notice, so producing a casus belli.

On June 8, 1894, Japan landed a force at Incheon, and issued an ultimatum to China to vacate Korea. While China withdrew most of its forces, it still maintained a presence in Seoul, which offended the Japanese and gave them a green light to proceed with their military offensive. On July 23, 1894, Japanese forces occupied Seoul.

In what became known as the First Sino-Japanese War (July 25, 1894 – April 17, 1895), the Meiji war machine functioned with almost perfect, ruthless precision, while China's
Beiyang Army was shown to be utterly incompetent. Japan landed large forces in Korea and totally outmatched the Chinese, quickly securing southern Korea, before moving north to seize Pyongyang on November 5, 1894.

China was soon driven out of Korea entirely, while Japan continued to press it advantage, taking China's Liaodong Peninsula, in southern Manchuria, and the strategic port of Weihaiwei (today Weihai), on the Shandong Peninsula, in early 1895.

At the Treaty of Shimonoseki (April 17, 1895) that ended the war, China ceded the stellar natural harbour of Lüshun (Port Arthur) and Taiwan to Japan, while China was to sever its tributary relationship with Korea and to recognize the country's full independence.

To be clear, during their time, Japan did not seek to annex or gain de jure control over Korea but hoped to make it into a client state. However, Japan had competition, as in the vacuum created by China's departure, Russia exercised tremendous economic and political influence over Korea. Moreover, the Western Powers, weary of Japan gaining

too much power, forced it to cede Lüshun (Port Arthur) to Russia, which strengthened the latter's hand.

These tensions led to a showdown known as the Russo-Japanese War (1904-5), during which Japan utterly throttled Russia. This removed Russian influence from Korea, leaving Japan to consolidate its position as the dominant influencer. Over the coming years, Japan tightened its grip over Korea's economy and political class. Tokyo eventually grew tired of having to negotiate power arrangements with the Joseon court and local stakeholders, and sought total control.

In 1910, Japan annexed Korea, deposing the Joseon Dynasty, and placing the country under the rule of a 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 into one of the world's most advanced miracle economies, a position it enjoys to the present day.

References: National Diet Library: 43055768; OCLC: 703697151.

2.200 EUR

16. Morocco (Northern) Diplomatic History

INTELLIGENCE DIVISION, WAR OFFICE (GREAT BRITAIN). / EDWARD STANFORD LTD.

Map of Northern Marocco compiled in the Intelligence Division, War Office. 1890.

London: For the War Office by Edward Stanford Ltd., October 1891.

Colour lithograph with original outline hand colour, dissected into 36 sections and mounted upon original linen, with contemporary mss. additions of a few names in black pen and pencil and some cities underlined in neat red pen, housed in publisher's brown card slipcase with pastedown labels, mss. former owner's signature of "J.J. Chapman 20/7/1900" to upper left margin of map and on front label of slipcase (Very Good, clean and bright, attractive lithography, slipcase with wear and surface loss to lower part of spine), 68.5 x 104.5 cm (30 x 41 inches).

A very rare, high-quality map of northern Morocco made by the Intelligence Division of the British War Office in anticipation of the region becoming one of the major geopolitical fault lines of rivalry between the great European powers as the country was divided into French and British zones, with Britain being the diplomatic arbiter, a reality that was rashly contested by Germany, contributing to tensions that led to World War I.

This attractive and finely drafted map of northern Morocco was created from the best available sources by the Intelligence Division of the British War Office in 1890, in anticipation of the region becoming one of the most serious geopolitical fault lines between the great European powers. While Morocco was still a sovereign state, France (which ruled neighbouring Algeria) claimed a special zone of interest over the bulk of the country, while Spain (which long owned the enclaves of Ceuta and Melilla on Morocco's north coast) felt entitled to a zone of interest in the far north of the country. While Britain was not directly involved on the ground in Morocco, due to the country's key strategic location (guarding the nexus between the Atlantic and the Mediterranean), and as the world's premier naval power (which controlled Gibraltar, just across the straits from Morocco), it acted as the diplomatic arbiter of affairs in the region, a role accepted by both France and Spain. Germany, however, rashly (and some might say bizarrely) inserted itself into affairs in Morocco, leading to diplomatic crises that greatly contributed to the tensions that created World War I.




MAP
OF
NORTHERN MAROCCO
COMPILED IN THE INTELLIGENCE DIVISION, WAR OFFICE
1890.
MEQUINEZ
ALGARVE
ALGIERS
ALGERIA
ATLAS MTS.
RIF
ANGERA
TANGIER
TETUAN
ARZILA
LARACHE
EL KSAR
WAZZAN
FEZ
MEQUINEZ
SALLEE
RABAT
MAZAGAN
MOGADOR
SAFFY
ATLANTIC OCEAN
ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

The map embraces almost all northern Morocco, with the Straits of Gibraltar and the cities of Tangier, Ceuta (a Spanish enclave) and Melilla (another Spanish enclave), in the north; and then all the way south down to a line beyond Rabat (the Moroccan capital), and the old imperial cities of 'Mekinez' (Meknes) and Fez. The Atlantic coast runs to the west, while in the interior, the country rises gradually into the El Rif and Atlas Mountains.

The coastlines and adjacent areas are mapped with great precision, predicated upon top-notch French and British naval surveys, with the maritime shores and major rivers hand coloured in a lovely blue wash. All cities, towns and villages, and are labelled; many rural mosques and Muslim pilgrimage sites are marked, while roads and caravans routed are delineated. The names of regions are noted, areas of elevation are expressed by shading with the names of key highlands, while major rivers and wadis are delineated. There are also many annotations regarding aspects of the land, such as the 'Forest of Shbira' and an area of 'Many Tent Villages'. The maps shows that while some areas of the interior, largely near the major cities and caravan routes, are well mapped (largely due to French reconnaissance), much of the country remains enigmatic to Europeans, including a great expanse in the El Rif, labelled as 'Unexplored Mountainous Regions', while another area, in the south, in the Atlas foothills, noted as simply 'Unexplored'.

Particular attention should be directed towards the 'River Sebu' (Sebou) which runs from the Atlas foothills, just north of Fez and Meknes, to the enter the Atlantic, just north of Rabat. This river marked the frontier between the envisaged French and Spanish zones of interest, a division which would be officially ratified in 1912 when France and Spain founded their Moroccan protectorates.

The detailed inset map, in the upper right, 'Mekinez by Mr. Ch. Tissot, taken from the work "Morocco" by H.M. de la Martinère F.R.G.S. 1889', showcases the city of Meknes, based on a recent French survey. Meknes is one of the four 'Imperial Cities' of Morocco (along with Rabat, Marrakech and Fez), serving as the national capital during the reign of Sultan Moulay Isma'il (1672 – 1727), although it had already been an important place for many centuries. The map shows the various walled sectors of ancient Meknes, including the Kasba of Abu Yusef Yakub (1275).

The present example of the map features old manuscript additions. This includes the former owner's inscription of "J.J. Chapman 20/7/1900" to the upper left margin of the map, and on front label of the slipcase, while many key cities are underlined in neat red pen. There are also some manuscript additions indicating the direction to "Casablanca", in pencil, and the designations of Ceuta and Melilla as being "Spanish".

The present map was made by the Intelligence Division of the War Office, and published by their long-standing cartographic contractor, the world-leading firm of Edward Stanford Ltd., expressly for use by senior British diplomats and military officers to plan how Britain should manage what would soon become a fast moving geopolitical juggernaut.

A Note on Editions and Rarity

The present map was made in two editions, the first issued in September 1890, and the second, revised edition (being of the present example), issued in October 1891. Additionally, there is a variant of the map issued under the title Map of Northern (North East) Marocco (1891-2).

The map, in all its versions, was issued in only small print runs for use by senior British diplomats, politicians and military officers. All versions are today very rare, we can trace only 2 institutional examples of the present 1891 edition, held by the Bibliothèque nationale de France and the University of Cambridge Library. We can trace 3 examples of the 1890 edition, held by the British Library, the Staatbibliothek zu Berlin and the Biblioteca AECID (Madrid). Only the British Library holds an example of the Map of Northern (North East) Marocco. Moreover, we cannot trace any sales records for any other examples of any of the versions.

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

Notably, in 1777, Morocco became the first foreign power to recognize the independence of the Unites States of America, while the Moroccan American Friendship Treaty (1786) stands today as the United States' oldest unbroken amicable accord.

However, the French conquest of Algeria (1830-47) hailed a new and perilous era for Morocco. While France did not (yet) desire to conquer Morocco, the Alaouite regime found it increasingly difficult not to be drawn into the conflict in which intertribal alliances crossed the porous Moroccan-Algerian frontier.

Morocco harboured he legendary Algerian resistance fighter Emir Abdelkader (1808-83) and thousands of his supporters, who routinely attacked French positions in Algeria. In response, France invaded Morocco during the First Franco-Moroccan War (August 6 to September 10, 1844), a brief but sharp conflict, whereby France struck Moroccan positions at Tangiers and Mogador, while engaging in a battle at Isly (near the Algerian border). Employing their superior technology, France bested the Moroccans in each of these showdowns, forcing Abd al-Rahman to sign the Treaty of Tangiers (1844), whereby he officially recognized France as the master of Algeria, and by implication classifying Abdelkader as a 'rebel'. The Alaouites spent the next three years battling Abdelkader's forces for control of Morocco, at times only barely hanging on to their throne. However, facing both intense French and Moroccan pressure, Abdelkader surrendered to French forces in 1847, bringing relative peace to the region.

Importantly, the French gained valuable experience in Morocco, and a lingering desire to someday return – in a permanent fashion.

Meanwhile, Spain had a longstanding presence in Morocco. Not only did its metropolitan lie just across the Straits of Gibraltar, but it possessed two cities (as exclaves) along the northern (Mediterranean) coast of Morocco, being Ceuta (since 1580; possessed by Portugal from 1415 until then) and Melilla (since 1497). In 1860, Spain fought a brief war against Morocco, resulting in Ceuta being given extended boundaries. In 1884, Madrid formally declared the north coast of Morocco as a Spanish zone of influence, even it did not really control most of the area.

By the late 19th century, the Alaouite Dynasty was ailing, beset by economic and internal political problems. Into this vacuum, France became interested in extending its colonial empire from Algeria into Morocco. This ambition threatened Spain, which did not want to be geographically hemmed in on two sides by France, while still seeing far northern Morocco as natural Spanish zone.

Meanwhile, Britain, which possessed the major naval base of Gibraltar, just across the water from Morocco, and was the world's prime superpower, while not wanting to colonize Morocco itself, did not wish France to dominate the Straits of Gibraltar. Britain, however, did not feel threatened by Spain, which was a relatively weak power and a staunch ally of London since the Napoleonic Wars. Yet, at the same time, Britain and France wanted to end their ancient rivalry, in order to combine forces to contain Germany, which was viewed as the ultimate threat.

As a corollary of the Entente Cordiale (1904), the groundbreaking Anglo-French treaty of alliance, Britain consented to France gaining control over most of Morocco, if Spain was allowed to consolidate its zone of influence in the far north of the country, by the Straits of Gibraltar (so securing that passage for the Royal Navy). Both France and Spain were agreeable to this plan.

However, in what became known as the First Moroccan Crisis (1905-6), Germany rashly (and somewhat bizarrely) objected to the accord, calling for Berlin to be given some stake in Morocco (even though it had no real history or assets there). To resolve the situation, the major powers convened the Algeciras Conference (April 7, 1906), whereby they essentially outmaneuvered Germany into accepting virtually nothing in return for dropping it objections, while the original plan was preserved.

In 1907, with Britain's acquiescence, France invaded Morocco, commencing a 27-year-long war for control over the bulk of the country.

In 1911, the German Navy, seeking to gain Entente concessions, threatened French positions at Agadir, Morocco, in what was known as the 'Agadir Crisis' or 'Second Moroccan Crisis'. Wilhelm II, once again, looked rash and foolish, but managed to convince France to cede him a large tract of land in the Congo (which was added to German Cameroon) in return for backing down. However, the incident played a major role in raising the tensions that led to World War I.

In 1912, at the Treaty of Fez, the Moroccan sultan was compelled to allow his nation to become a protectorate of both France (over most of the country) and Spain (in the far north, beyond the Sebou River, as well as the extreme southern part of the country, the 'Cape Juby' zone). In 1923, Tangier was made an international city under the joint protection of Britain, France and Spain.

As France had to continue to fight Moroccan 'rebels' to gain control over its protectorate lands, Spain had to contest the Rif War (1921-6) to subdue its northern Moroccan territories.

Morocco finally regained its independence in 1956, at which point France and Spain withdrew their forces (although Spain has retained it enclaves of Ceuta and Melilla up the present day).

References: Bibliothèque nationale de France: GE C-2015; University of Cambridge: Maps.18.L.39; OCLC: 933284851, 494875662; Cf. (Re: 1890 ed.) British Library: Cartographic Items Maps MOD ID 808; Staatbibliothek zu Berlin: Kart. C 3045/20; Biblioteca AECID (Madrid): 4C-47/10 (Re: variant - Map of Northern (North East) Marocco:) British Library: Cartographic Items Maps 63905.(43.).

1.200 EUR

17. Tianjin, China / Japanese Occupation Foreign Concessions

鈴木徳助編 [Tokusuke SUZUKI].

最新天津明細圖 / [Saishin tenshin meisaizu. / Latest Details of Tianjin].

[Tianjin:] 東洋堂土産店 [Tōyō-dō miyage-ten / Toyodo Souvenir Shop], Showa 14 [1939].

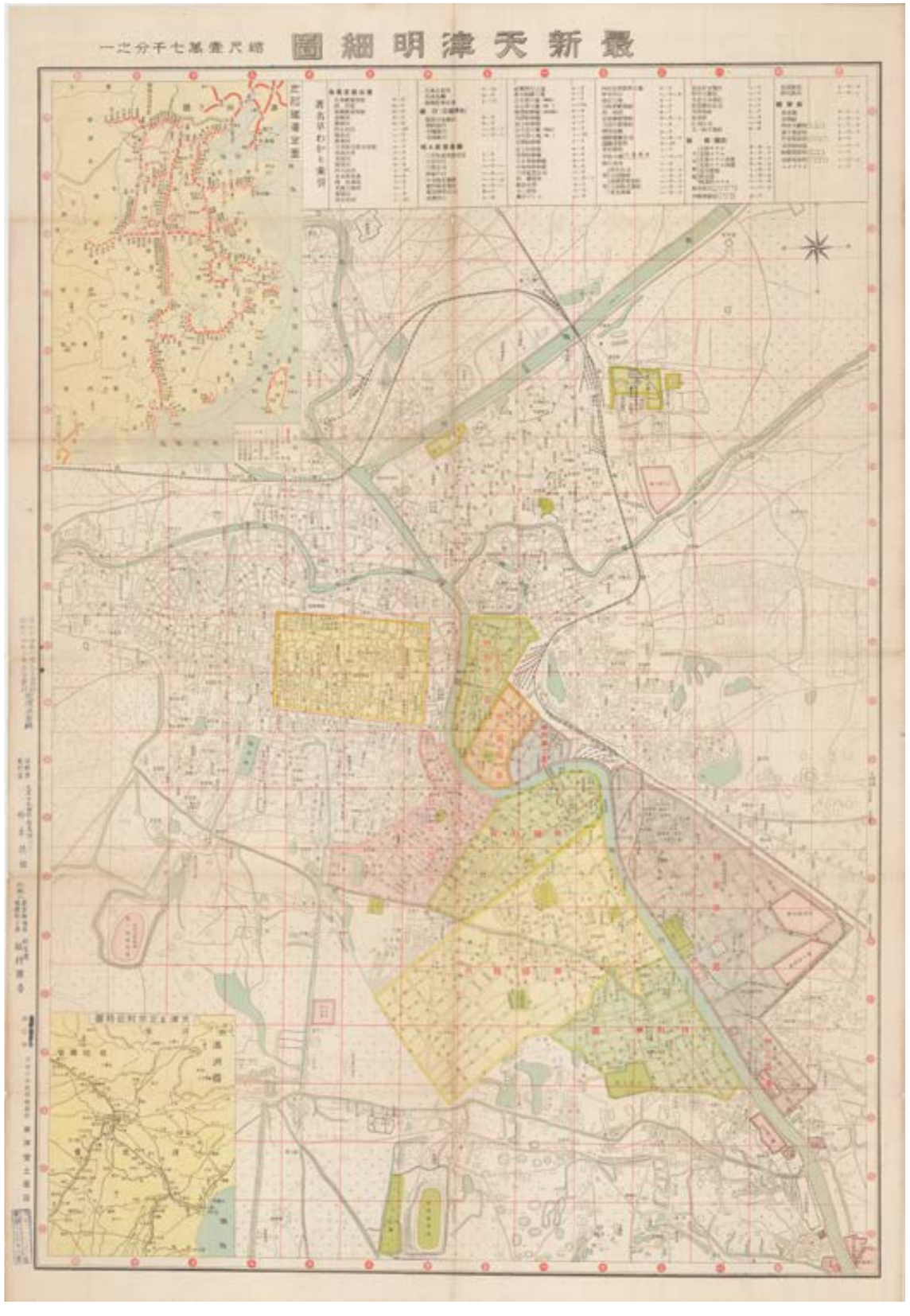
Colour lithograph printed on both sides, housed in original printed paper slipcase (Good, overall bright, some wear and toning along original folds especially vertical centrefold, light stain on far right side of recto; slipcase worn and chipped along edges with some loss especially to upper left corner with old repairs), 79 x 55 cm (31 x 21.5 inches).

A very rare, high-quality double-sided map of Tianjin, capturing the city during the twilight of its 1920s-'30s 'Golden Era' when it was one of the most economically and culturally vibrant cites in Asia, with the main map providing a stellar overview of the entire city shown divided into the Old Chinese town, and the various colour-coded foreign concessions, while on the verso is a highly detailed map of the Japanese Concession, accompanied by 10 photographic views of major sites; published in Tianjin less than 2 years after the Japanese occupied the city.

Tianjin is today one of China's premier metropolises, a major centre of commerce and the science, home to over 14 million. However, until the 1860s, it was a relatively unimportant place, despite that fact that it occupied a strategic location between Beijing and the sea. Following the Second Opium War (1856-60) and the Treaty of Tianjin (arranged 1858, ratified 1860) Tianjin became a treaty port, home to foreign concessions, with the British and French being the first to establish their sovereign districts. The city grew rapidly, buoyed by its role as the gateway to trade in mid-northern China.

Following additional external interventions around the turn of the century, further foreign concessions were established in Tianjin, including those of Japan, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Russia, Belgium and Italy. Tianjin's commerce boomed, even as the some of the concessions were expelled by the end of World War I.

During the 1920s and '30s, Tianjin enjoyed an unprecedented economic and cultural flowering, making it perhaps the most stylish and vibrant city in China, after only Shanghai. Grand European-style edifices lined the main avenues, while the city was home to swank restaurants, nightclubs and boutiques catering to a well-healed polyglot crowd.



In 1937, during the Second Anglo-Japanese War (1937-45), which dovetailed into World War II, Japan conquered Tianjin. While this represented an immediate nightmare for the local Chinese population, as Japan was not yet at war with the Allies (thus would not occur until December 1941), the occupying regime allowed the 'good times' to continue in the foreign concessions for a little while longer. However, in 1939, the year the present map appeared, the Japanese and the officials in charge of the British concession started to quarrel, which almost broke out into armed conflict (the British left Tianjin in 1940 to avoid such an outcome). A small contingent of American troops remained in Tianjin until Japan and the Allies came to war and were taken captive as POWs. The Italian and (Vichy) French concessions were allowed to exist for the duration of the war.

Japan was expelled from Tianjin, and all of China, when it lost the war in late summer of 1945. The city was then controlled by the Chinese Nationalists for some time before being taken by the Communists in 1949. While it fared better than most Chinese cities, Tianjin economy suffered under Mao's rule. On July 28, 1976, the city was hit by a major earthquake that killed many thousands of people and destroyed 60% of its buildings. Tianjin came roaring back like never before beginning in the 1990s.

The Present Map in Focus

This impressive double-sided map was made in 1939, less than 2 years after Japan had taken over the city, but just before its jazz era flair was extinguished. It was made by the Japanese cartographer Tokusuke Suzuki and published locally by the Toyodo Souvenir Shop.

The map, on the recto, provides a stellar overview of the city, with its districts colour-coded. The Hai River and various canals snake through the ubanscape, while all streets of any note are figured, with the major thoroughfares and sites labelled. The rectangular old Chinse city, shaded in yellow, in the upper right, is indicative of how small Tianjin was prior to the 1860s.

The foreign concessions (both current and former, with their dates of existence noted) hug the Hai River, with the Japanese concession (1898–1945), shaded pink; while the French concession (1860–1946) lies to is south, is shaded green; the British concession (1860–1943) shaded yellow, is further south; while further down still is the former German concession (1899–1917), shaded green. Across the river, shaded purple, is the former Russian concession (1900–1920), while on the bend to the north is the Italian concession (1901–1943), shaded orange, and the Austro-Hungarian concession (1901–1917), shaded green.

One will immediately notice that the foreign concessions tended to follow geometrical urban plans, with broad avenues, squares and large parks, while the Chinese areas, both old and new, are composed of dense warrens of streets. Indeed, true to the nature of imperialism, the foreign concessions were home to some of Asia's most affluent communities, while the Chinese majority lived in relative poverty.

The railway lines, which played a major role in Tianjin's prosperity, snake down the eastern side of the city, while the inset map in the upper left corner shows how Tianjin fits into China's grander railway network. The inset map is the lower left corner shows Tianjin's location in relation to Beijing and the Gulf of Bohai.

The map on the verso is very interesting, as it provides in exceedingly detailed rendering of the Japanese Concession, labeling every street, outlining and noting every key building, as well as numerous cadastral lots. It is certainly one of the most meticulous printed maps of the district made during the era and is thus a valuable resource for scholars of Tianjin and WWII era China in general. The map is embellished in the upper and lower margins by 10 photographic images of key sites.

The map is very rare; we can trace only a single institutional example, held by the International Research Center for Japanese Studies (Nichibunken), in Kyoto.

References: International Research Center for Japanese Studies (Nichibunken): BA47395314; OCLC: 1020962594.

850 EUR

18. China – Qingdao / Japanese Occupation
Qingdao Imprint

仙波子之吉 [Senba KONOKICHI].

青島市街圖 最新 [Chintao shigaizu: saishin / Qingdao City: The Latest].

Qingdao: 博文堂書店 [Hakubundo Bookstore], Taishō 9 [1920].

Colour lithograph (Good, but noticeably toned with some print transference from natural oxidization and some small stains, some partial splitting along original folds, lacking original printed covers), 66.5 x 52.5 cm (26 x 20.5 inches).

A very rare separately issued map of Qingdao, made during the first period of Japanese Occupation (1914-22) of the city, after it was captured during World War I, it previously having been the German treaty port of 'Tsingtau'; featuring a very detailed overview of the bustling port's streets, major industrial and military facilities, as well as the under-construction 'New City District' intended to house Japanese colonists and businesses; drafted by the Japanese cartographer Senba Konokichi and published locally by the Hakubundo Bookstore.

This very rare and intriguing map showcases the great trading port of Qingdao, in Shandong Province, during the relatively brief first period of Japanese occupation (1914-22). Previously, from 1898 to early days of World War I, the city was the German treaty port of 'Tsingtau', famed for its Jugendstil architecture and Tsingtao beer!

The map shows Qingdao perched upon a peninsula at the mouth of the stellar natural harbour of Jiaozhou Bay. The established former German city can be shown with its neat grid of streets (with all thoroughfares named) and large pubic and commercial edifices, shaded in yellow. To the north are the extensive port facilities and connected railway termini, connecting the Qingdao to the rest of China and the hinterland of Shandong, which fueled its economy.

The Japanese invested heavily in Qingdao during this period, expanding the port and industrial infrastructure, while rapidly constructing new suburbs along the harbour to the northeast of the old German town. As show here, the new neighbourhoods are distinguished in that the street grids there are left unshaded, with the avenues under construction are composed of dashed lines. Importantly, here the Japanese aimed to construct the 'New City District' that would house Japanese colonists and businesses in a well-ordered and secure zone, separated from the relative chaos of the Chinese neighborhoods.



While Japan would return Qingdao to Chinese administration in December 1922, the character of the 'New City District' was preserved as the Japanese maintained extraterritorial civil and commercial privileges. Japan would return to (brutally) reoccupy the city from 1938 to 1945.

The present map was issued in 1918, at the midpoint of the first Japanese occupation, by the Japanese cartographer Senba Konokichi and published in Qingdao by the Hakubundo Bookstore. As a fragile, ephemeral work, it would have had a low survival rate. Today it is very rare; we can locate only a single institutional example, held by the Nichibunken, the International Research Cente for Japanese Studies, in Kyoto. Moreover, we are not aware of any other examples as having appeared on the market.

Qingdao under German, Japanese the Chinese Administrations

Today Qingdao is one of China's most important cities. However, even though it lay at the mouth of the stellar natural harbour of Jiaozhou Bay, on the Shandong Peninsula, until the late 19th century it was the insignificant fishing village of "Jiao'ao". In 1891, the Qing Empire decided to upgrade the town's defenses, finally recognizing its natural strategic location.

In 1898, Germany, taking advantage of the weakness of the ailing Qing regime, seized Qingdao. The emperor was thus compelled to grant the 'Kiautschou Bay Leased Territory' to Germany for a 99-year term, which comprised 552 km2 (213 sq mi) of territory on the Shandong Peninsula, including all of 'Tsingtao'. The Germans quickly, yet methodically, constructed the city of 'Tsingtau' into one of most orderly, clean, pleasant and well serviced urban spaces in East Asia. Thousands of Germans moved to the city, creating European-style businesses (such as Tsingtao Beer – still China's favourite brew!) and Jugendstil buildings (many of which survive to the present day). While an imperialist environment to be sure, Tsingtao became an extraordinary society blending German and Chinese cultures. The Chinese Revolutionary leader Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, commented upon visiting Tsingtao in 1912, "I am impressed. The city is a true model for China's future". The city's population in 1913 was recorded as being 187,000.

Tsingtao's peaceful and industrious German era came to a crashing halt upon the beginning of World War I. Ominously for Germany, Japan joined Britain on the Entente side, sealing the Protectorate's fate. A Japanese-British fleet blockaded Tsingtao, leading the city to be defended by only 3,650 German soldiers and 324 Austro-Hungarian sailors. As the blockade failed to convince the Germans to surrender, the Japanese-British side mounted what became known as the Siege of Tsingtao (October 31 – November 7, 1914), whereupon 23,000 Japanese troops and 1,500 British soldiers, backed by 10 large naval vessels, invested the city, after forming a line along the neck of land that connected Tsingtao to the larger Shandong Peninsula. Tsingtao was surrounded, and the Japanese-British force proceeded to bring their lines ever closer to the city. Finally, on the night of November 6, the Japanese proceed to attack the defenders' final defensive cordon, compelling the Germans to fly the white flag and call for parley. While the Germans had lost the battle and their fine city, they were nevertheless proud of the brave way that they for a time withstood being besieged by a force six times their size.

The Japanese permitted the Germans an honourable surrender and took 4,700 Germans as POWs (the Japanese also generously agreed to accord the captured civilian prisoners full Geneva convention protections). The Germans were taken to Japan, and most were eventually housed at the Bando and Kurume POW camps, where the Japanese wardens were of a 'Samurai' background, which meant that they were honour bound by their ancient code to treat war captives with respect and kindness. The 'inmates' were not only given ample access to quality food and recreational facilities, but were also permitted to organize regular musical concerts, sporting competitions and theatre performances, all held in a pleasant semi-tropical setting.

Japan proceeded to occupy the Tsingtao and Kiautschou Bay Territory as a base for it to exploit the natural resources of the surrounding Shandong Province. It spent vast amounts upgrading the infrastructure, as well as buildings new schools, hospitals and government buildings. The city also expanded rapidly up the harbour to the north-east (as seen on the present map), including the "New City District" of residential and commercial quarters for Japanese colonists (which were far more luxurious that than the established Chinese neighborhoods).

In 1922, under diplomatic pressure, Japan reluctantly agreed to hand Tsingtao back to China, although it was permitted to maintain extraterritorial privileges for the numerous Japanese residents in businesses that remained in the city. Tsingtao continued to grow rapidly, reaching a population of 385,00 in. 1937.

In 1938, during the Second Sino-Japanese War (1937-45), Japan conquered Qingdao and Shandong Province, placing it under a brutal regime of occupation that made its previous period of administration seem like a halcyon time. The Chinese residents were mercilessly repressed and exploited, while the Japanese expanded the city into 'Greater Tsingtao', with an emphasis upon milking the economy for the home country's benefit and providing the Japanese colonists with a pleasant lifestyle.

With Japan's defeat in World War II in the late summer of 1945, Qingdao returned to Chinese Nationalist administration. The city and surrounding province were taken by the Communists in 1949. Mao's rule ravaged Qingdao's economy: however, from 1984, the city was one of the earliest and greatest beneficiaries of Deng Xiaoping's economic liberalization programme. Today it is one of China's most economically and culturally dynamic cities with a metro population of over 8 million.

References: Nichibunken - International Research Cente for Japanese Studies (Kyoto): YG/7/GE369/Ch; OCLC: 1020881687.

650 EUR

19. Ottoman Historical Atlas

محمد عشرف (Mehmed Eşref, 1847 or 1848 - 1914).

تاريخ عمومى عثمانى آطلسى
[Tarih-i Umûmî ve Osmanî Atlası / Atlas of General and Ottoman History]

Istanbul: Mekteb-i Harbiye Matbaası 1329 [1913].

Large 8°. 16 pp. text on pink paper, 32 double-page colour lithographed maps, original blue cloth binding with black lettering on the cover (binding slightly scuffed with light staining, old ottoman annotations in pencil on the endpapers, otherwise in a good condition).

A historical Ottoman atlas representing the local and world history by the master of the late Ottoman cartography Mehmed Eşref.

A detailed and rare Ottoman historical atlas represents the history of the Ottoman Empire and the world on 138 maps, printed in colour lithograph on 32 double-page plates.

This is the second edition of the atlas with the same title, which followed the first one from 1910 (1326). The maps in the second edition have been heavily revised or replaced with new ones and the publication entirely differs from the preceding one. They focus mostly on the history of the Anatolia, the Arabian Peninsula, Greece, the Balkans and the Mediterranean Basin. The choice of the regions was no doubt triggered by the contemporary Balkan Wars, which made the Ottomans focus on the history of the Balkan regions, which they have been losing one by one during the past decades.

Two maps represent the ancient monuments of Istanbul.

The life of work of Mehmed Eşref, who authored several important late Ottoman atlases, printed in colour lithography and many of them in a smaller format, is today still not well researched.

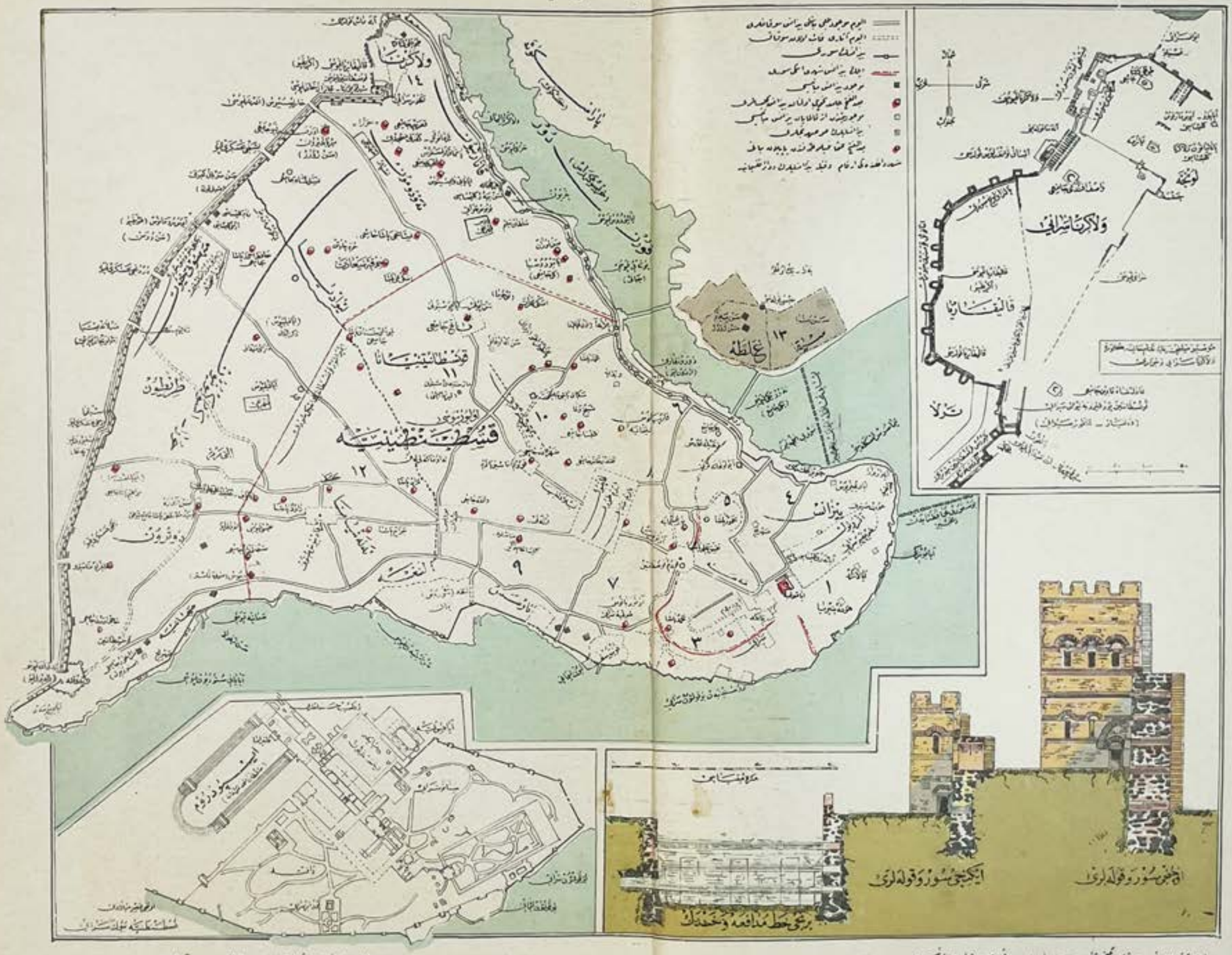
The bibliography on Ottoman cartography does not mention the 1910 edition and lists ours at the first one (Osmanlı coğrafya literatürü tarihi. History of Geographical Literature during the Ottoman Period, 2000, p. 475.) The third edition was published in 1914.

References: ÖZEGE 19953. OCLC 27883987, 165135107, 15081409.

720 EUR



استانبول بيزانس زمانده كى سوقاقلرى مباينى اراضيه بلان



(استانبول قره جه سنده بلنمش تودوسى سوريله برابر قسملرك مقطع عرضانيسى)

. . . . . اعداد اصحاب الفضيلة الاساتيذ الكرام المرتفعة اسماءهم ذيل هذه الصفحة .

20. Armenians in the Ottoman Empire Almanac for 1905

Արշակ ԳԱԶԱԶՅԱՆ (Arshak KAZAZIAN)

1905 Ընդարձակ օրացոյց Ս. Փրկչեան հիւանդանոցի հայոց
[1905 Extensive Calendar of the Armenian Holy Savior Hospital]

Istanbul: Յ. Մատթէոսեան 1905.

8°, 512 pp. with portraits in text and interleaved 6 folding black and white maps, [20 pp.] advertisements on thin yellow paper, original blue cloth blinding with debossed black decoration and gilt lettering (title with a contemporary rubber stamp and a clear cut in the lower part, light foxing, binding slightly rubbed on the corners, missing front loose endpaper, missing an advertisement or possibly a subscription form on pp. 7-8, but otherwise in a good condition).

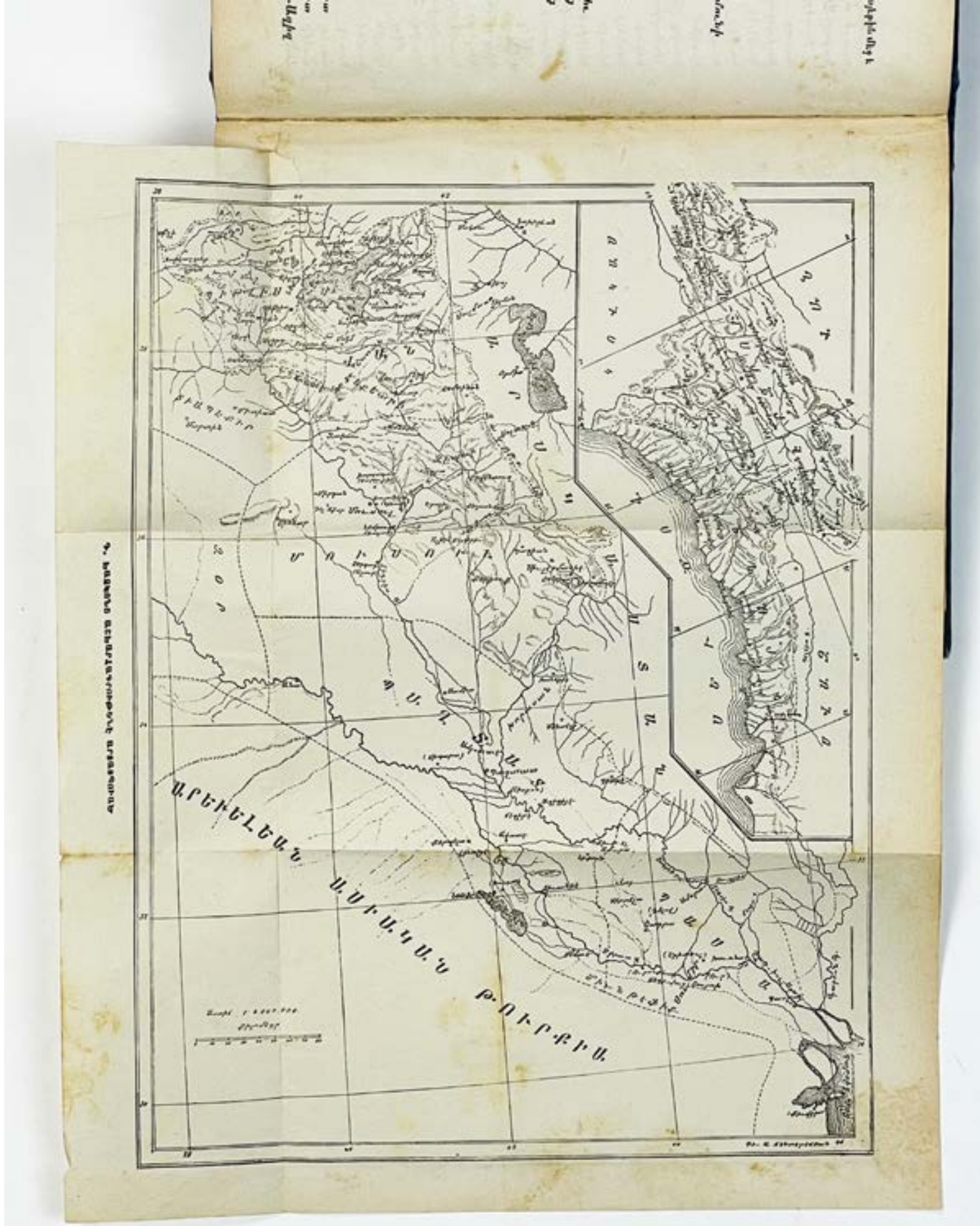
A rare Armenian almanac, issued in 1905 in Istanbul by the Armenian Hospital, including folding maps and valuable information on the Armenian minority.

This rare Armenian almanac for year 1905 was published in Istanbul and includes valuable information on the Armenian minority in the Ottoman Empire, statistics, short literary texts, portraits and six maps showcasing Albania, Istanbul with its south-western area, Palestine with an in-set map of Cyprus, Iraq with Kuwait on the south-west and an in-set map of the north-western coast of Turkey and Anatolia.

The author Arshak Kahanay Kazazian was an Armenian medical doctor and intellectual. On 24 April 1915, he was deported with about 250 other Armenian intellectuals to Ankara in the event, that is today known as the beginning of the Armenian genocide, but was allegedly not among the murdered prisoners.

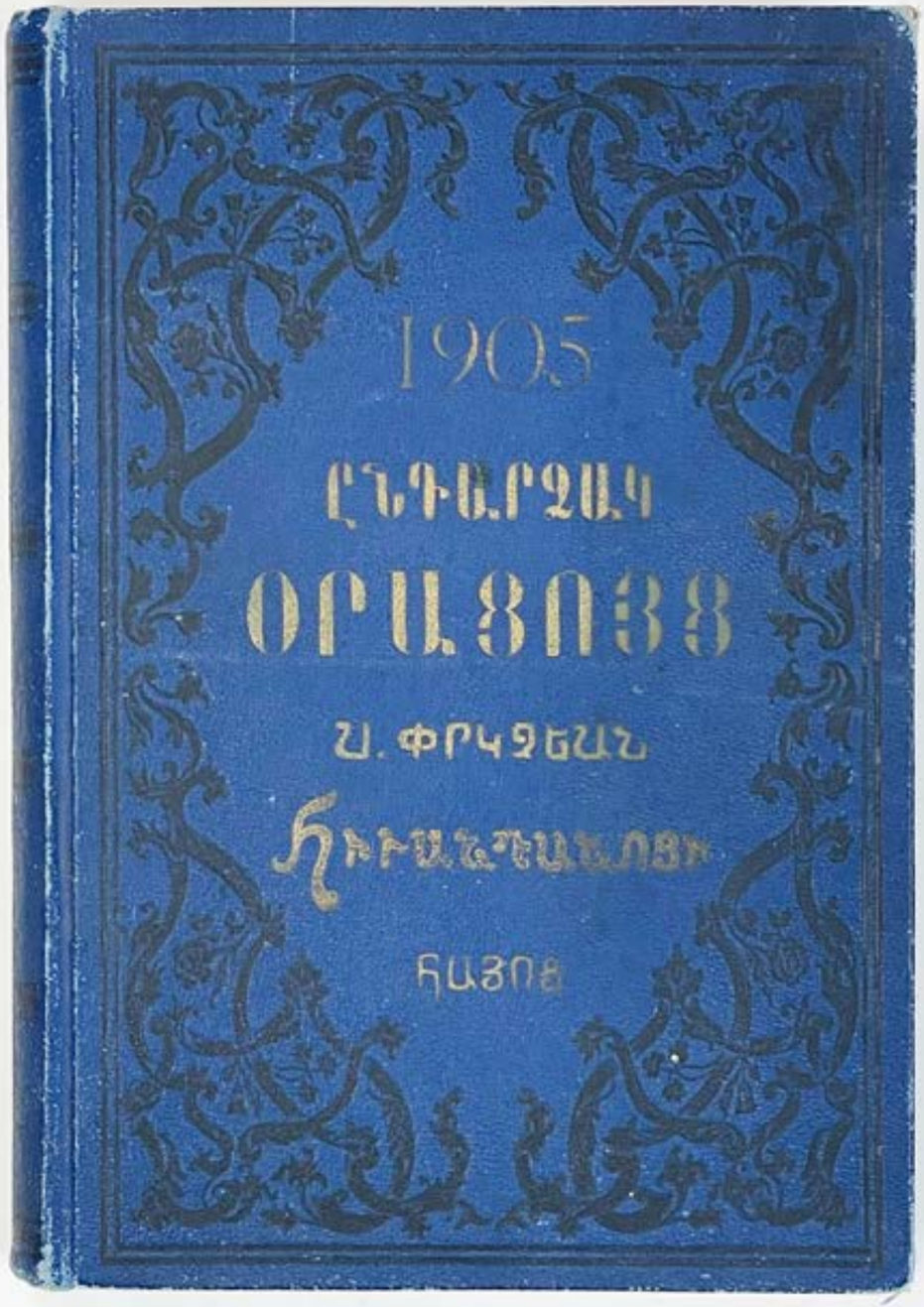
We could not find any institutional examples in Worldcat not in the western libraries.

1.400 EUR





Ե. ԽԱՉԱՏՈՒՐ ԱՂԵՒՍԱՐԱՆՈՒԹԻՒՆԸ ԵՐԻՒԱՆԻՈՒՄ



21. Armenian Typography
Istanbul Imprint

Խաչիկ ԹԱՀՏԱՃՅԱՆ (Khatchig TAHTADJIAN, 1847-1914).

Ոսկետեղ ասեղնագործութեան: (Պրօտըրի եւ Քանըվա) : Սկզբնատառեր անուներու, մականուններու անջատ եւ ընդելուզիկ = Cours complet de broderie artistique et de Canevas
[Complete Course for embroidery... Separate and Initial Letters of Names and Nicknames]

Istanbul: Պ. Պալենց գրատան հրատ., prob.1913.

Obling folio , [2] portraits and dedications, original guard, 29 pp. patterns, printed in blue, additional interleaved page between pp. 21 and 22 (missing original guards on the first portrait, second guards slightly age-toned, first two pages with light foxing and water-staining, other pages clean, binding slightly worn, mostly around the spine. Overall in a good condition).

The uncommon book decorative book, printed in blue ink in Istanbul at the 400 anniversary of the Armenian printing, contains patterns for Armenian letter-shaped embroideries for Armenian names and nicknames.

The author Khatchig Tahtadjian (1847-1914) was born in London and was active in Constantinople as a professor artist, actor and calligrapher, who published books on Armenian lettering and calligraphy. He was killed in the systematic destruction of the Armenian people at the beginning of World War I. All of Tahtadjian's works were published in small quantities and are rare today.

We could find one institutionale example (University of Michigan).

References OCLC 43989649.

1.400 EUR



Հ. Ս. ԹԱՀԻԱԴՅԱՆ
ԿՈՒՐՍԱՏԵՍ ԳԵՂԱԳԻՐ

ԱՍԿՅԱՑ

ՀԱՐԴԱԳՈՐԾՈՒԹԵԱՆ
(Պրոդերիի եւ Ջանվասի)

ԱՄԲՈՂՋԱԿԱՏԱՐ

ԱՌՈՒՆԱՐՈՒՄԱԿՈՒՆԵՐՈՎ
ԱՆՔԱՍ ԵՒ ԸՆԴԵԼՈՒԶԻԿ

Կ. ՊՈԼԻՍ

H. S. TAHTADJIAN
PROFESSEUR DE CALLIGRAPHIE

COURS COMPLET

DE
BRODERIE ARTISTIQUE
et de Canevas

CONTENANT

TOUTE SORTE D'INITIALES
ISOLÉES ET ENTRELACÉES

CONSTANTINOPLE

ՀԵԴՈՒՆԱՏԵՂ ՊԱԼԵՆՅ ԴՐԱՏՈՒՆ
Կ. ՊՈԼԻՍ.

Տպագր. Ա. ՃԵՆՏԵՐԵՃԵԱՆ



22. Data Visualization
Female Map Makers

Avni ALTINER, editor; Hurrem ATAYER, illustrator.

Bütün osmanli tarihinin resimle ve yazi ile hülasasi - 600 yüzyilin resim ve yazi ile panoramasi

[The Summary of the Entire Ottoman History with Illustrations and Text. Panorama of the 600 Centuries with Illustrations]

Istanbul: Avni Altiner - Bakış Kütüphanesi [s. d., but 1956].

Folio, [16 pp.] with 8 full-page colour maps, time charts, portraits and illustrations, original card wrappers with mounted illustrations on covers, green spine (corners slightly battered, binding scuffed on the corners, image on the last cover with light scratches, old book-seller's stamps, inside clean with hardly noticeable staining).

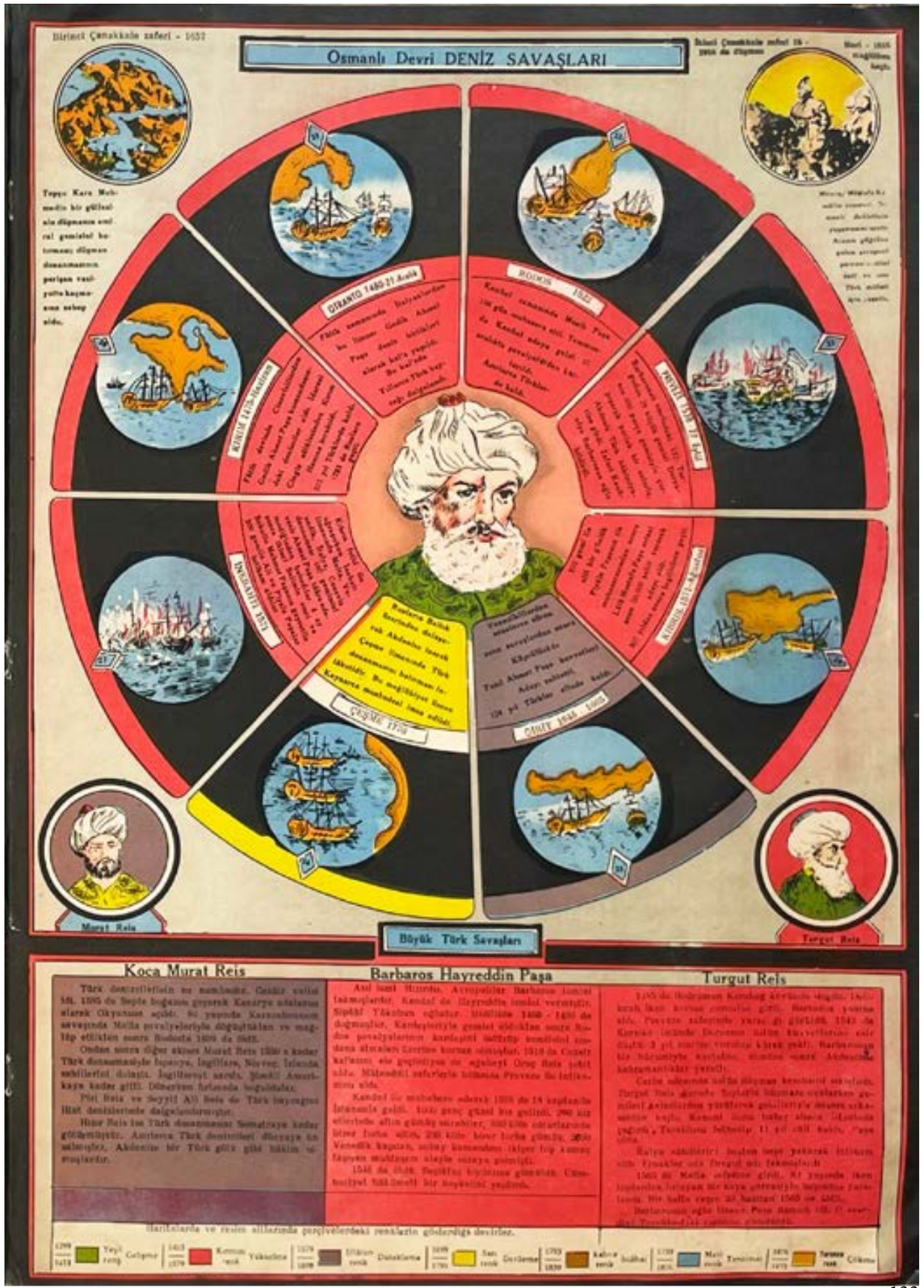
A charming collection of large maps, time charts and text, embracing circa 600 years of the Ottoman history until 1923 and drafted by a Turkish female illustrator Hurrem Atayer.

The maps represent events through the time, expansions under various rulers, genealogical tree, portraits and biographies of sultans etc. The book was published for education of children.

The illustrations were made by a female educator, illustrator and map-maker Hurrem Atayer.

We could not trace any institutional examples on Worldcat.

450 EUR



BÜTÜN OSMANLI TARİHİNİN RESİMLE VE YAZI İLE HÜLÂSASI

6 büyük renkli tabloda bütün Osmanlı Padişahlarının fotoğrafları, resimleri, meşhur Sadrazamların ve 10 deniz, 20 kara savaşının temsilî resim ve haritalariyle, Tarihî kronolojik tablolarla bu eser meydana gelmiştir.

Bu Eser ; İlkokuldan Üniversiteye kadar her öğrenci, tarih meraklısı herkes için faydalıdır. Bütün Osmanlı tarihi hülâsa edilmiştir.

Bu eserde ; Osman Gazi'den Cumhuriyetin ilânına kadar her yılın hâdiseleriyle, Kuruluş, Gelişme ve Yükselme Duraklama Gerileme İnkılâp ve Tanzimatla çökme devirleri, özetlenmiştir.



Tertipleyen ve yazan : E. Edebiyat - Tarih Öğretmeni AVNİ ALTINER

Resimleri çizen ve hazırlayan : Öğretmen Hurrem ATAYER

☆☆☆ BÜTÜN OSMANLI TARİHİNİN RESİM VE YAZI İLE HÜLÂSASI ☆☆☆

600 Yılın Resim ve Yazı ile Panoraması

SATIŞ FİATI: (7,5) Lira - Ciltli (10) Lira. Lüks ciltli (15) Liradır.

Yazı ve resimlerin her şekilde nesir ve iktibas hakkı mahfuzdur.

Bası: AVNİ ALTINER'in Sahibi bulunduğu İstanbulda BAKIŞ Müessesesi Matbaasında basılmıştır. Yayınlayan : İstanbul Çağaloğlu yokuşu başında No. 2 BAKIŞ Kütüphanesi. Mektup adresi P. K. 102 Telefon : 22 89 90 Yazı: Telgraf : İstanbul Bakışlar.

FATİH
AKSARAY - 1. İLKOKULU
Başöğretmenliği
SAYI :

23. Bird's Eye View of Istanbul

Kerim ÇALAPVERDI, editor.

Istanbul

Istanbul: Apa Ofset Basımevi 1969.

Colour lithograph, printed from both sides, 49 x 69 cm (27.1 x 19.3 inches) (soft folds, but otherwise in a good condition).

A detailed tourist map of Istanbul from 1969 showcases every building of the city in the bird's eye view and the images on the back present the Asian and European coast of Istanbul and the Bosporus along with the information on the city in English.

The maps was based on a popular large tourist bird's eye view of Istanbul, drafted by architects and restorers Şevket Özden (1926-2020) and İlban Öz, first published in 1966.

180 EUR



ISTANBUL

golden horn

halic

bosphorus

bogazici

sea of marmara

marmara denizi

Her hakk mahfuzdur - Copyright by: M. Kemal Çalışanel Ave Cihat Basımevi, İstanbul - 1969

24. Data Visualization
Turkish Industry

Asim KARAHASAN, artist.

Türk deniz ticareti
[Turkish Maritima Trade]

Istanbul: Halk Basımevi 1937

4°: 104 pp. (front wrappers counting as pp. 1-2) with colour portraits and black and white illustrations in text, [6 pp.], 11 colour folding plates (between 25,5 x 36 cm and 25,5 x 51 cm), original colour wrappers (wrappers with minor scuffing, holes in margins and light staining).

A beautifully designed Turkish book on the development of the maritime trade with a large map and a series of 11 statistical charts in art deco forms

This highly decorative Turkish report on the maritime trade was issued on the eve of WWII and represents the growth of the Turkish trade since its independence in 1923 until 1936.

The richly illustrated text, preluded with portraits of Atatürk and the heads of the trading offices, adorned with art deco frames, is followed by 11 folding colur plates, showcasing the growth of Turkish and world trade in innovative visual representations in shapes of ships, maritime symbols and charts.

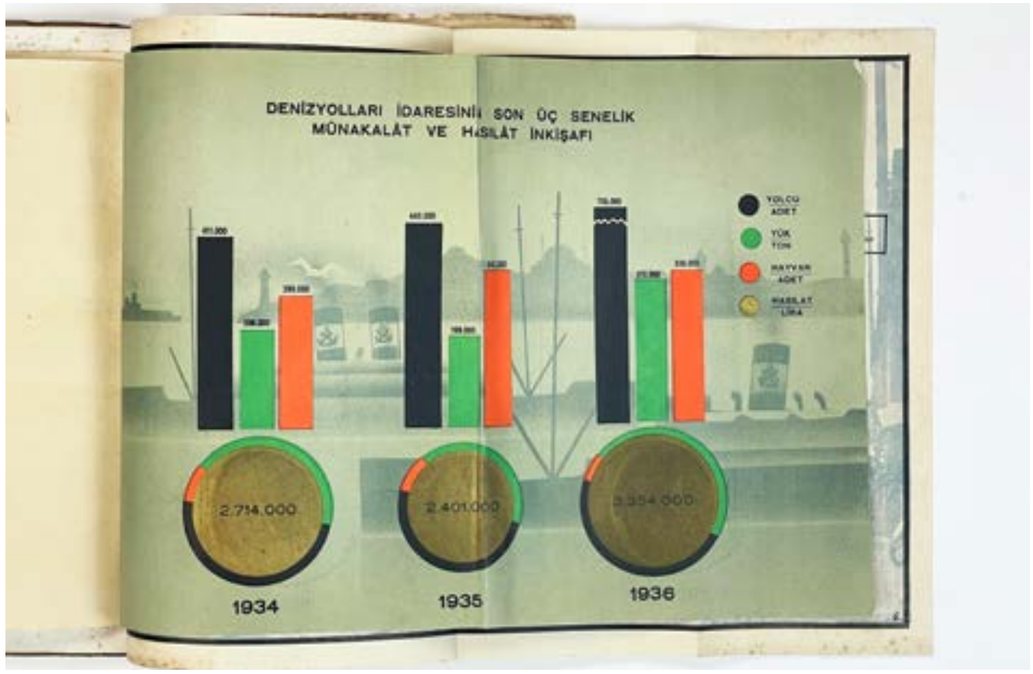
The book is accompanied with a large colur map of the Istanbul port, designed in beautiful art deco forms.

Worldcat lists two institutional examples (Leiden University Library, Boğaziçi University Library).

References: OCLC 68610611.

680 EUR




DENİZYOLLARI İDARESİNİN SON ÜÇ SENELİK
MÜNAKALÂT VE HASILÂT İNKİŞAFI
YOLCU ADET
YÜK TON
HAYVAN ADET
HASILAT LİRA
2.714.000
2.401.000
3.354.000
1934
1935
1936


Fabrika ve Havuzlar Tonajı
1934
1935
1936
HEPSİ: 254.086
HEPSİ: 275.258
HEPSİ: 331.729
Denizyolları
Ticcar ve sonaki
Akay


Fabrika ve Havuzlar Safi varidatı
1934
1935
1936
88.000 Lira
60.000 Lira
Lira
Denizyolları 196.533 Harp 54.154
Akay 165.570 Ecnebi 10.436
Ticcar 135.401 Çamaşır 17.002
Akay
Ticcar
Ecnebi
Çamaşır


CÜMHURİYET DEVRİNDE DEVLET TİCARET
GEMİLERİNİN TONAJ İNKİŞAFI
SAFİ TONAJ
1923
1937
1938

İstanbul Limanı

İSTANBUL LİMANININ İNKİŞAFI

1. Sahilde yeni inşa edilecek yolun satıhı, antrepo ile meydan ve istinat yolu.
2. Denizyolları İşletmesi Mütemadiyen Fındıklıya kadar ilerleyen rıhtım ve yeni inşa edilecek antrepo ve emniyet mağazaları.
3. Sarayburnuna kadar ilerleyen rıhtım ve inşa edilecek Perapalas oteller, trigonlik caddesi ve antrepolar.
4. Sirkeci emniyet antrepolarında yeni inşa edilecek yolun satıhı.
5. Horozlubahçe rıhtım tahkimatı yeni yapılacak ticaret limanı.

Mikyas 1:2.000

HALİÇ

BOĞAZİÇİ

GALATA

DENİZ

DENİZ

DENİZ

DENİZ

KURUÇEŞME KÖMÜR SAHASINDA — YÜKLEME BOŞALTMA TESİSAT PROJESİ

Cadde

L.G.

25. Ukraine
Polish Press / Vilnius Publishing

Mamertas HÈRBURTAS (*also* Mammert HERBURT *or* Mamert HERBURT Z FULSZTYNA, 1789 – 1873).

O śmilańskim parafijalnym kościele na Ukrainie
[About the Parish Church of Smila in Ukraine]

Vilnius: Józef Zawadzki 1856.

Small 4°, 1 toned lithographic view and 1 colour lithography, later half claf with marbled paper boards and gilt lettering and decoration on the spine, marbled edges (minor age-toning, foxing and staining, old library stamps, old inscription in brown ink on the upper part of the title page, first plate with restored tiny tear and reinforced corners).

A rare Polish book on a Catholic church in Smila, at the time a part of the Russian Empire (today Ukraine), printed in Vilnius.

This rare work in Polish language, printed in Vilnius, describes a Catholic church of the
Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Smila, today in the central Ukraine. The area with a large number of Catholic Polish inhabitants, was annexed to the Russian Empire in 1793, in the second partition of Poland.

The church was built in the neoclassical style between 1818 and 1827 under the mentorship of Anton Sovetsky, a landlord and a former member of the Polish army troops, and the building soon became the Catholic center for the wider area.

The book was written in Vilnius by a Lithuanian Catholic theologian, higher church official, professor, author and translator Mamertas Herburtas (1789-1873) and published by a major Polish publisher Józef Zawadzki (1781–1838).

This is a de-accessed example from a Cracow library.

We could not find any institutional examples outside Polish libraries.

References: OCLC 968550138.

980 EUR





KOŚCIÓŁ W ŚMIELE.

26. Pan-Slavism
Prague: Czechoslavic Ethnographic Exhibition

Svatopluk ČECH (1846 – 1908), author of the poem.

Upomínka na Národopisnou Výstavu Československou v Praze 1895
[Souvenir of the Czechoslavic Ethnographic Exhibition in Prague 1895]

Prague. L.I. Čech 1895.

Folding paper fan with a chromolithographed view on the front and poem on the back, mounted on wooden sticks, joined with a metal loop at the bottom, 35 x 64 cm (13.8 x 25.2 inches) (Very Good, with only minor wear to the folds).

A rare illustrated fan, made for the Czechoslavic Ethnographic Exhibition, held in Prague in 1895, represents the fair with traditional Czech and other Slavic architecture, exhibited at the event. The back of the fan is decorated with a patriotic poem Z minulosti v budoucnost (From the Past to the Future) by a Czech poet Svatopluk Čech (1846 – 1908)

Czechoslavic Ethnographic Exhibition, was organized by the Czechoslavic Ethnographical Society, founded in 1893 in Prague and was an important step in the pan-Slavic movement and in the self-esteem of the Slavic nations inside the Austro-Hungary. It was also the first exhibition, where Czechs, at the time inhabitants of Austria, presented Slovaks, who's land was a part of Hungary, as their brothers. Many of the items from the exhibition became a foundation of the Ethnographical Museum, which opened in 1904.

Pan-Slavism was a movement, which developed in Europe in the mid 19th century and called for the unity of the Slavic Peoples, which at the time mostly lived in political formations, such as Austro-Hungarian and the Ottoman Empires. In the early 20th century the movement resulted in new countries, such as Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia.

The fan is very rare. We could trace a similar fan, but without the poem on the back at an auction a decade ago, but are otherwise not aware of any other examples.

1.400 EUR




Upomínka na Národopisnou Výstavu Československou
v Praze 1895.

27. Ottoman School Atlas of Africa

حسين سعادت [Hüseyin SAADET].

فن جغرافيا ايچون ياريسز خريطه دفترى

[Fenn-i Coğrafya İçin Yazısız Harita Defteri. Harita Tersimi Usûlünün Mebâdisi / Blank Map Book for Science of Geography. The Basics of the Map Representation Method]

آفريقا [Arika / Africa]

Istanbul: Matbaa-i Osmaniye [s. d., circa 1914 or before].

8°. 22-28 pp. facing pages marked with same numbers [altogether 16 pp.] with hand coloured lithographed maps and original wrappers (margins with small tears and tiny loss of paper, but overall in a good, used condition).

Ottoman filled-in blank atlas of Afrika with unique and exquisite original colour

This is an Ottoman ephemeral atlas, which served as a school book for geography lessons in high schools and universities. The maps were printed blank, without names, and are juxtaposed with pale imprints of identical images or blank grids. The blank spaces on printed maps were meant for the students to fill in with names of places and the empty grinds on the opposite pages were meant for the exercises of map drawing.

Our example is filled in with Ottoman and Latin script and entirely coloured with most exquisite original colour.

The atlas was issued in a series of 6 pamphlets, covering the following areas: 1 & 2 – Europe, 3 – Asia, 4 - Africa, 5- America, 6 – Oceania and maps of the world.

480 EUR




قبرص
ليماسول
لارنكا
بافوس
مرسين
طرسوس
اسكندرون
بيروت
طرابلس
دمشق
حلب
حماة
حمص
تدمر
الرقة
الفرات
دير الزور
الرحبة
عانة
هيت
الانبار
بغداد
سامراء
تكريت
الموصل
نينوى
الخابور
نصيبين
ماردين
جزيرة ابن عمر
دجلة
الفلوجة
النجف
كربلاء
الحلة
واسط
البصرة
الكويت
الزبير
ام قصر
عبادان
المحمرة
شط العرب
الاحواز
شوشتر
دزفول
سوسنكرد
بهبهان
ارجان
فارس
شيراز
لار
جهرم
بندر عباسي
بندر لنگه
قشم
هرمز
مسقط
صحار
البريمي
عمان
الباطنة
الظاهرة
الشرقية
الجبل الاخضر
الجبل الاسود
الربع الخالي
الدهناء
نجد
القصيم
حائل
تيماء
تبوك
العلا
المدينة
ينبع
رابغ
جدة
مكة
الطائف
الليث
القنفذة
ابها
جيزان
صبيا
ابو عريش
صنعاء
ذمار
يريم
تعز
المخا
الحديدة
زبيد
بيت الفقيه
عدن
لحج
الشحر
المكلا
سيئون
تريم
شبام
حضرموت
وادي حضرموت
الربع الخالي

٧٨

28. Early Printing in Egypt

AZIZ EFENDI.

Fülk-i Aziz

[Alexandria, Egypt: Ras El Tin Palace] 1249 [1833].

Large 8°, 103 pp., letterpress, 19th century calf with gilt decoration and tughra of Sultan Abdulmejid I, blue marbled endpapers (minor staining, binding slightly scuffed on the corners and spine, small cracks in the hinges, otherwise in a good condition).

A rare book in Ottoman, printed in an early, short-lived Egyptian press in the Ras El Tin Palace in Alexandria, which only produced three books, in a fine binding.

The book in Ottoman language, bound in a highly decorative old binding with tughras of Sultan Abdulmejid I (1823 – 1861) was printed in Alexandria, in a press in the complex of the Ras El Tin Palace. Only three books were printed at the press, all by the same author, the leading Alexandrian scholar, Aziz Efendi: Tarih-i Napolyon Bonaparta (The History of Napoleon Bonaparte) (4 Muharram 1249), Fulk-i Aziz (The Ship of Aziz) (16 Rabi'al-Awwal 1249) and Tarih-i italya (The History of Italy).

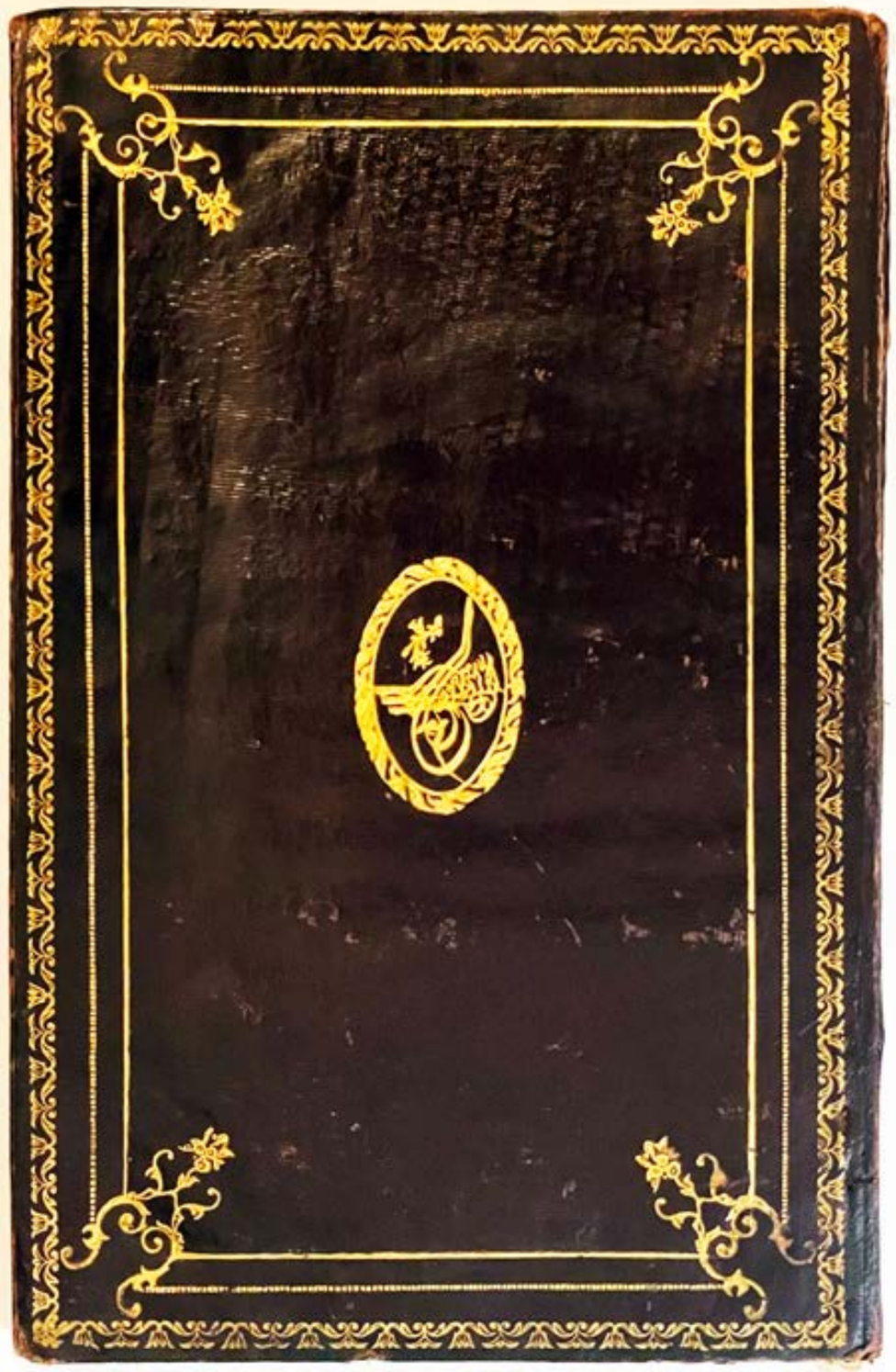
All the books were published in 1833, in June, August and October respectively. The production of the fourth book, issued in three volumes, was transferred to Bulaq in the middle of the printing of the second volume. Until the end of 1844, only a gazette Le Moniteur Égiptien was produced in Alexandria (Hsu Cheng Hsiang, The First Years of Arabic Printing in Egypt 1238-1269. 1822-1851; pp. 45-47).

The book is dated with the gematrical value of the Arabic letters in a poem on the last page.

We could trace five institutional examples on Worldcat (Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, Universität Mainz, Zentralbibliothek, Univ of Toronto at Downsview, Library of Congress, University of Washington Libraries).

References: ÖZEGE 5994; OCLC 962068987, 754985251, 644525756.

1.400 EUR



29. Ottoman Cartography
Arabian Peininsula

احمد جمال (Ahmed Cemal).

ممالك عثمانيه يه مخصوص جغرافيا ى عسكري
[Memalik-i Osmaniye-ye mahsus coğrafya-yi askeri
/ Special Military Cartography of the Ottoman Empire]

Istanbul: Mekteb-i Fünûn-u Harbiye Matbaası 1310 [1894].

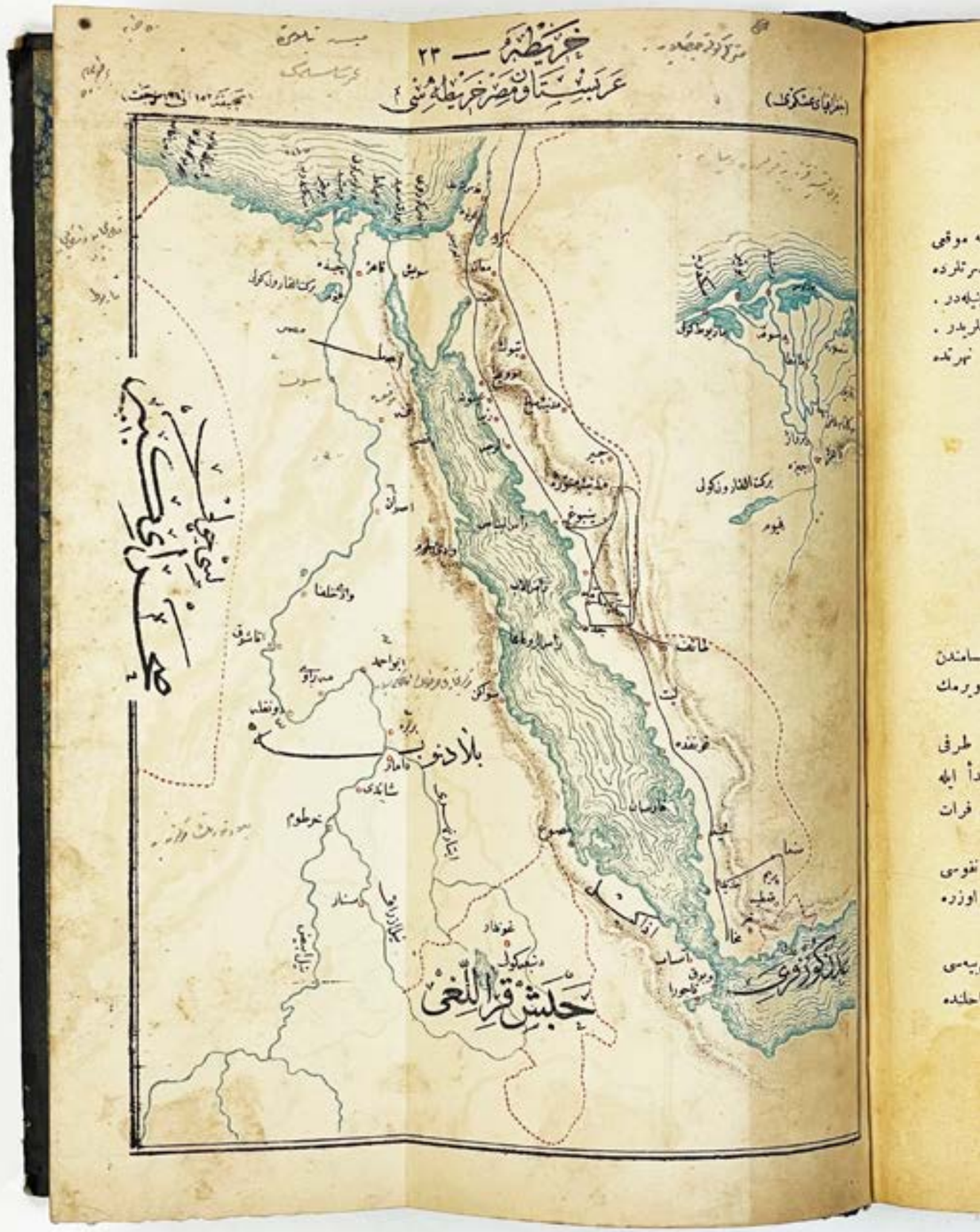
Large 4°, [6 pp.], 180 pp., [8 pp.], 25 single and double-page maps, some folding, printed in colour, contemporary black linen boards with black (minor age-toning and staining, sporadic tears in white margins, binding slightly stained and scuffed with small loss of material).

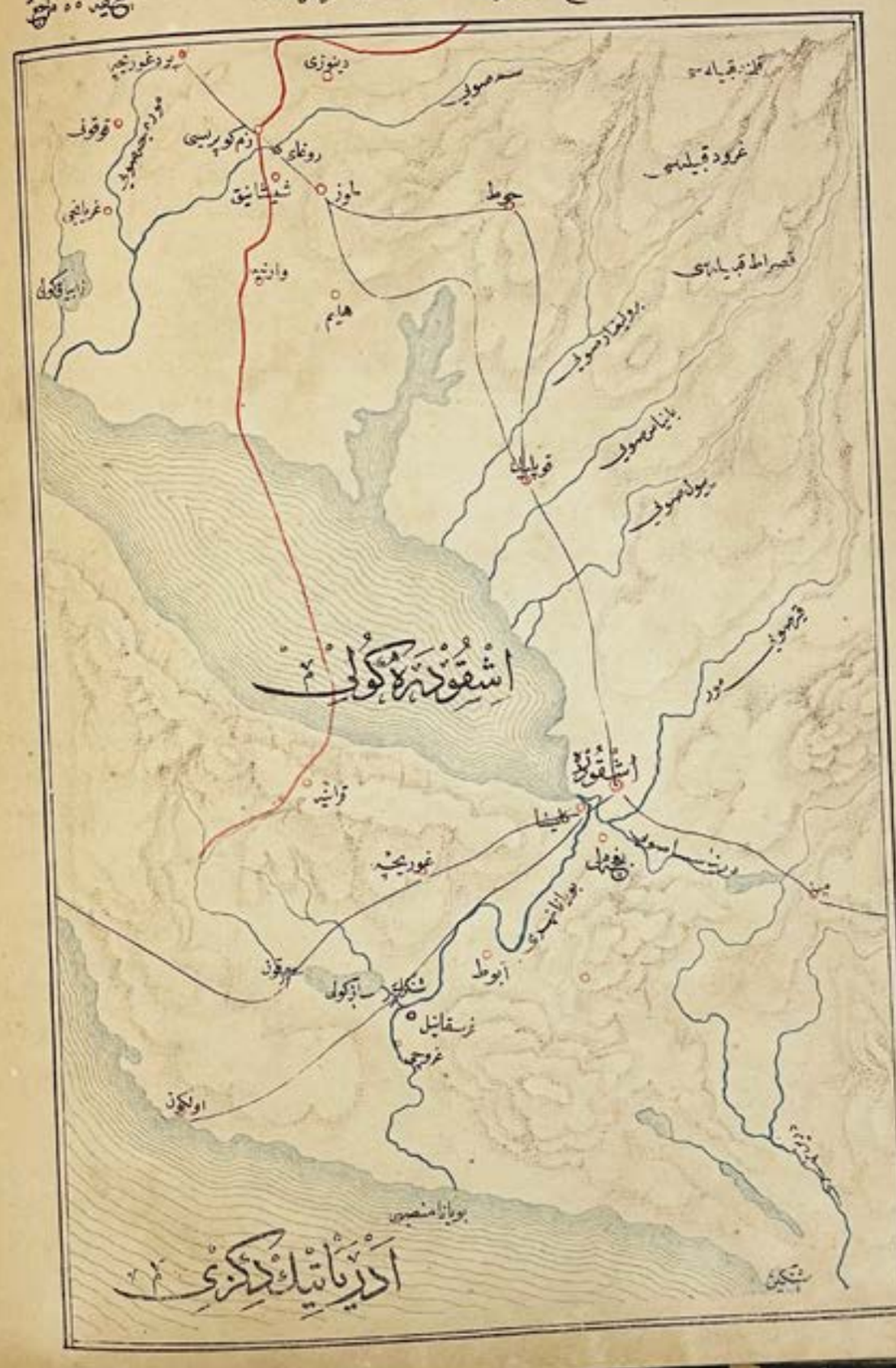
An exceedingly rare Ottoman book on the geography of borderlands of the Empire, including the Balkans, Caucasus, Iraq, the Read Sea and North Africa, with 25 colour maps.

A rare detailed geography book with 25 interleaved maps was published by the Ottoman War Office in 1894 and describes the regions on the borders of the Ottoman Empire. The work is a valuable description of the territory of the late Ottoman Empire.

The maps, printed in colour, embrace the following regions:

- East coast of Romania, what is today Romanian-Moldovan border with the Danube delta,
- Bulgaria,
- Bosnia, Montenegro and Serbia,
- Montenegro,
- Lake Scutari and Shkodër, Albania, with its surroundings,
- European part of the Ottoman Empire on the South Balkan with parts of to day's Greece,
- Albania,
- East part of East Thrace or European Turkey,
- Thrace: North Greek coast between Stavros and Alexandroupoli on today's Turkish border,
- North Greece, North Macedonia, Kosovo and south part of Serbia, between Thessaloniki, Bitola and Čačak,
- Area south-east of Istanbul on the Asian side,
- The Dardanelles
- The Bosporus,





كليات علوم و فنون حربيه دن

طائفه : ١ — قسم : ٦ — صره : ١

— ممالك عثمانيه مخصوص —

جغرافياى عسكرى

مكتب فنون حربيهٔ شاهانه پياده وسوارى شاكردانه تدريس اولنمق اوزره صورت مخصوصه ده تحرير وهر حق مكتب مذكور مطبعه سنه ترك ايدلشدر

اثر

— مكتب فنون حربيه شاهانه جغرافياى عسكرى معلمى سوارى قول اغاسندن —

احمد جمال

مجلس معارف عسكرى طرفندن بالتدقيق كلياته قبول وادخال اولنمشدر.

— طبع اول —

مئتى داخلنده بكرى قدر خريطه يى جامعدر

استانبول — ١٣١٠ اغستوس

— يانانيده كائن مكتب فنون حربيه مطبعه سنده طبع اولنمشدر —

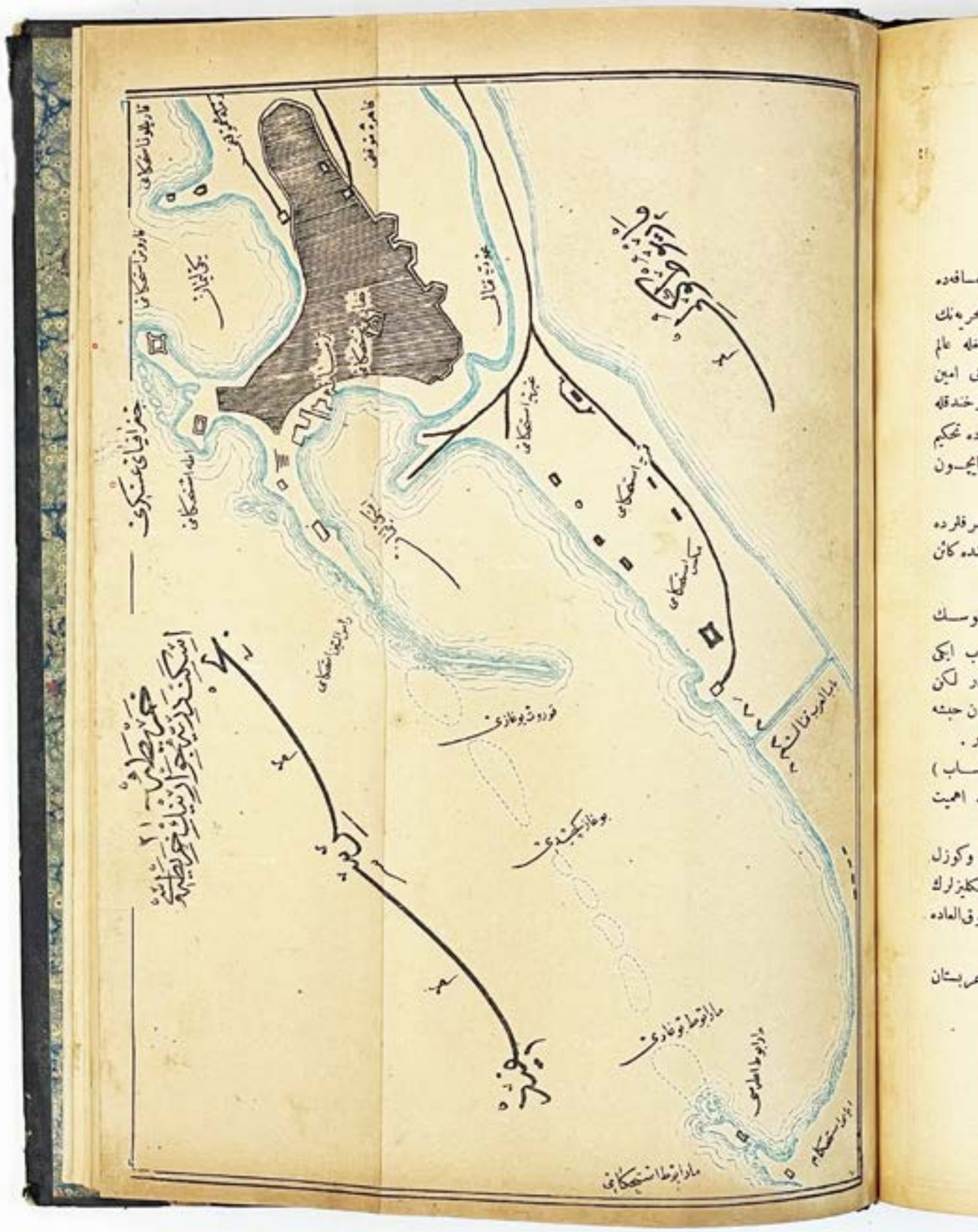
- Central Greece,
- Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan with neighboring regions,
- Lake Van,
- Erzurum Province in Eastern Anatolia,
- Anatolia,
- Iraq with Kuwait in the south east,
- Levant,
- Lebanon with Beirut in the west,
- Palestine,
- The Red Sea with the Hejaz and an in-set map of the Nile Delta,
- Alexandria, Egypt,
- Libya.

The work concentrates mostly on newly built railroads, transportation routes and at the time critical areas, such as the Balkans with its countries longing for their independence. The accompanying text describes the regions and the road connections.

The book is very rare. Worldcat only lists later editions with the same title, published in 1314 (1898) and 1322 (1906). The maps in these later editions lose much of their charm due to the black and white printing.

References: ÖZEGE 13039.

4.800 EUR



30. The Hejaz – World War I
Lawrence of Arabia

Édouard BRÉMOND (1868-1948).

Le Hedjaz Dans la Guerre Mondiale

Paris: Payot 1931.

8°, 351 with black and white maps, original wrappers with lettering (wrappers with light folds, spine slightly damaged, otherwise in a good condition with minor age-toning).

A detailed memories of Édouard Brémond, a French military leader, on the World War I campaigns on the Arabian Peninsula in 1916 and 1917, with first hand accounts on military operations in the Hejaz and a anti-Lawrence of Arabia propaganda.

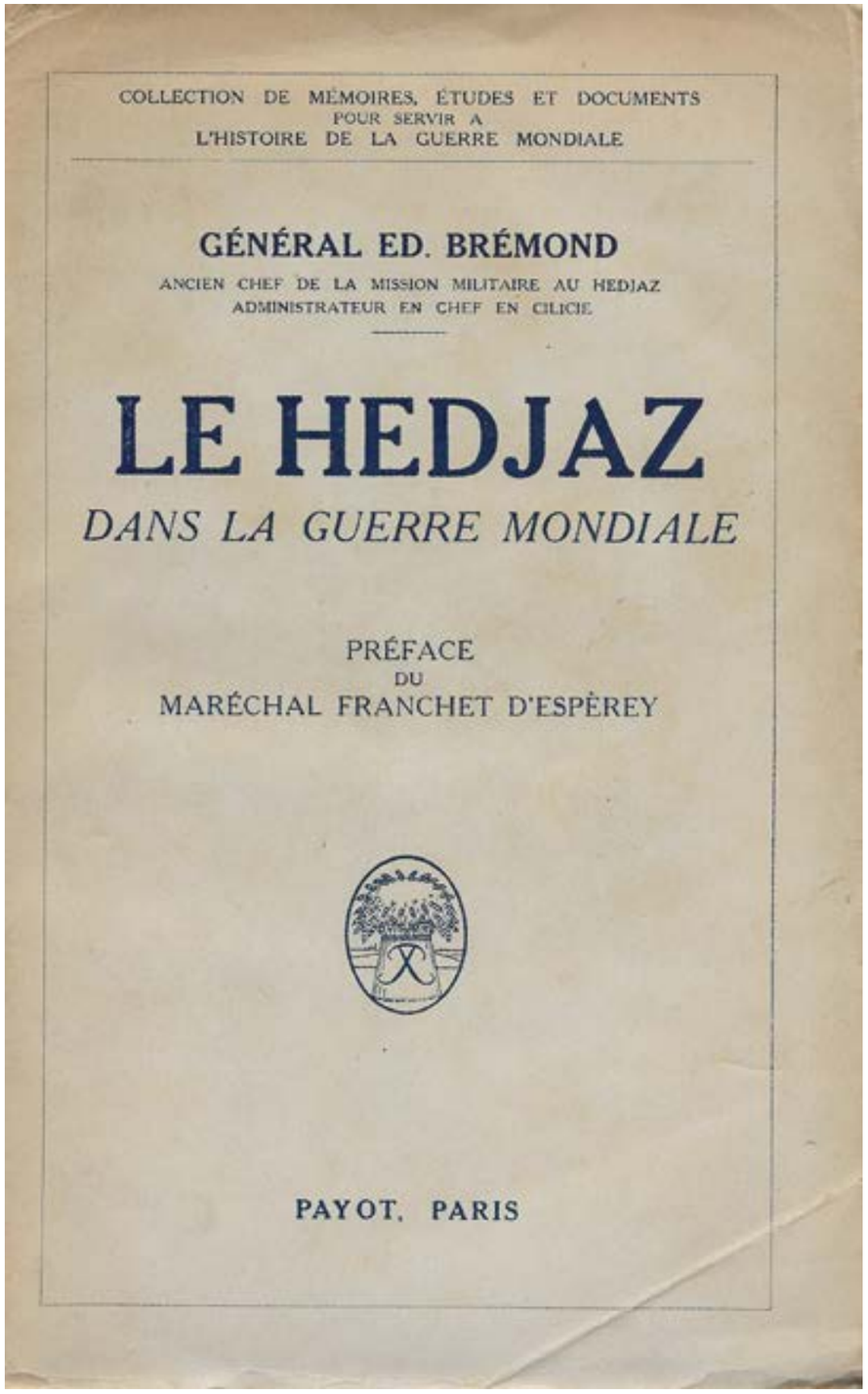
Édouard Brémond (1868-1948), a French military officer, was sent to Egypt and the Hejaz region by the French government, to cooperate with the British army and the Arab tribes to rebel against the Ottoman rule. The French troops, lead by Brémond, consisted mostly of Muslims from North Africa.

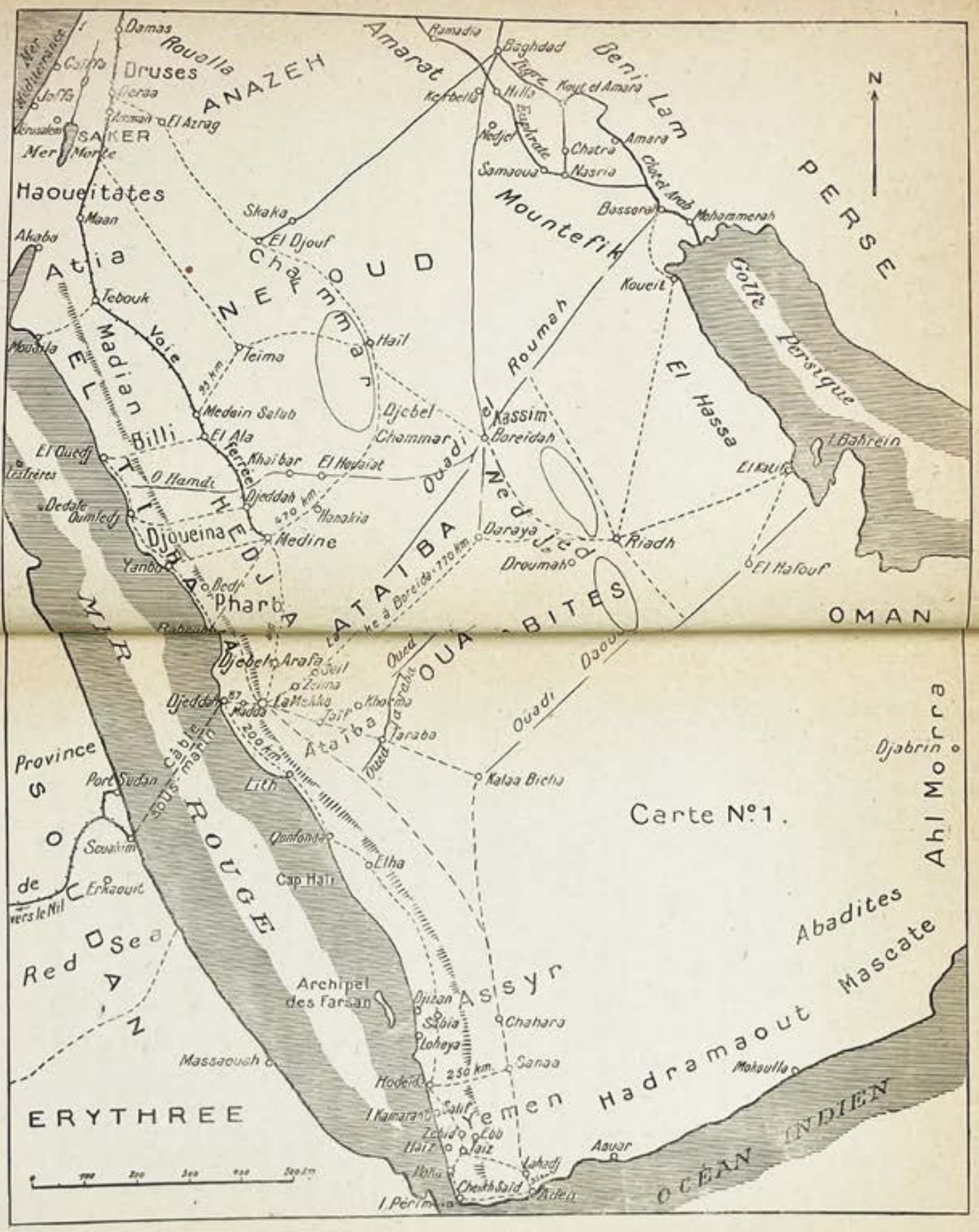
Brémond, who writes in the third person, illustrates himself as an important figure in the destruction of the Hejaz railway and describes Lawrence of Arabia as a Francophobe and arrogant towards the Muslims soldiers and officers.

The book also includes transcriptions of key correspondence with his British and Arab counterparts and with the French Ministry of War in Paris and important information on the post-military development, including the securing of the Hajj, establishing a central bank and enforcing the restrictions against brewing beer and carrying on prostitution in Mecca.

References: OCLC 960395448, 252763114.

1.200 EUR





CARTE GÉNÉRALE DE L'ARABIE

31. نجد Najd
Saudi Arabia
Precursor to the Creation of Saudi Arabia

حسين حسنى (Hüseyin Hüsnü Pasha, 1852–1918).

نجد قطعه سنك احوال عموميه سى
[Necd Kıtasının Ahvâl-i Umûmiyesi also Necid Kıtasının Ahvâl-i Umûmiyyesi / General Report on the Region Najd (lit. General Conditions in the Najd Part)]

Istanbul: Matbaa-i Ebüzziya 1328 [1912].

8°, 289 pp., [3 pp.], full page colour map, folding colour map, later marbled wrappers (good used condition with sporadic soft folds).

A first-hand account on Saudis' recapture of Riyadh.

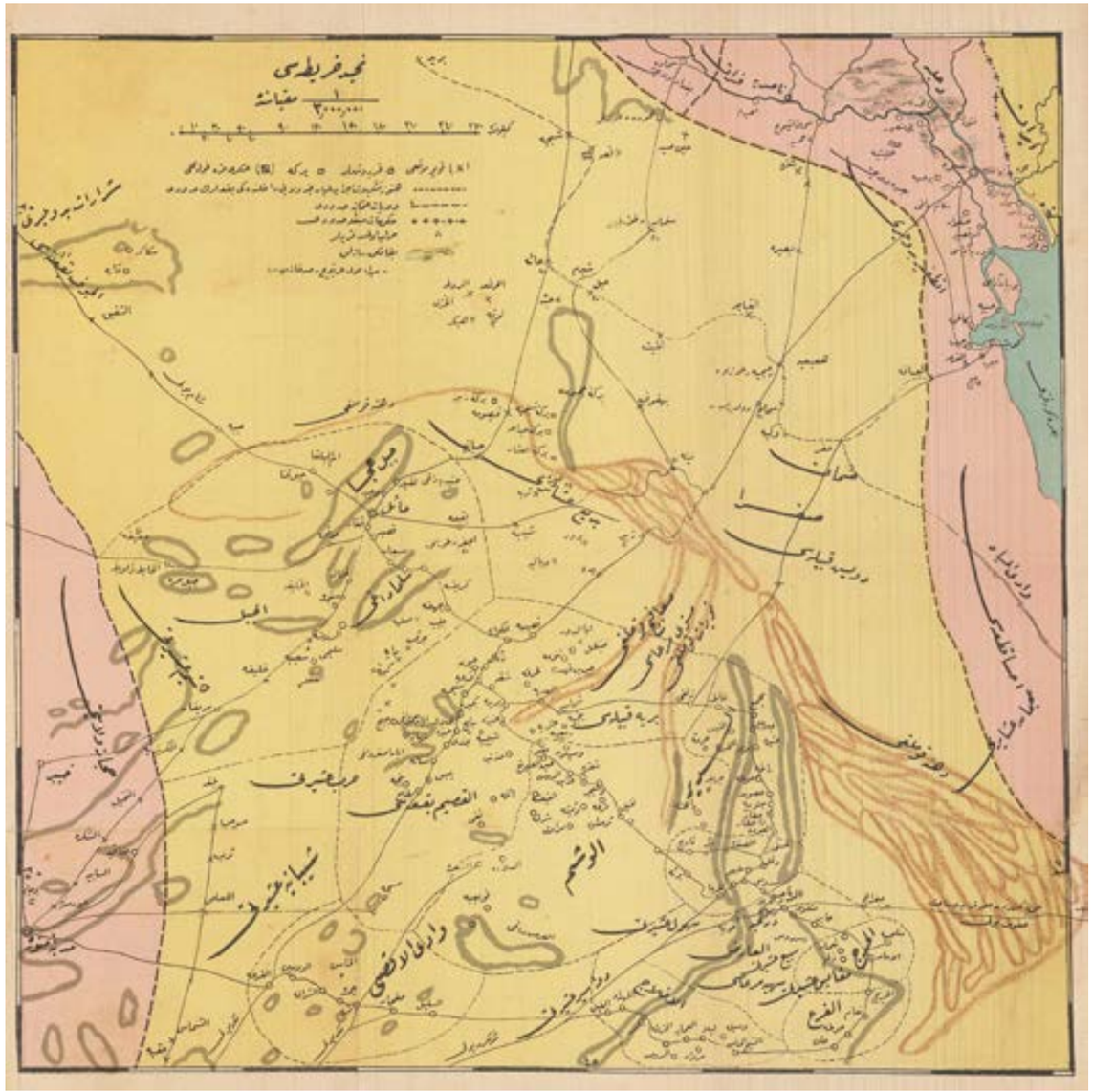
This is a detailed report on Najd, the central region of today's Saudi Arabia, written in 1906 by an Ottoman military officer Hüseyin Hüsnü (1852–1918), who fought the Wahhabi militia in the region. The big folding map embraces the area between the north Persian Gulf with Kuwait, Riyadh on the south and Medina in the West.

The report was first published in 1912, in a groundbreaking year in the history of Saudi Arabia. A decade after Abdul Aziz, later known as Ibn Saud, recaptured control of Riyadh in Najd, in 1902, this Arab leader, and later the founder of Saudi Arabia, joined with the Ikhwan, a powerful Wahhabi religious militia. A year later, in 1913, Ibn Saud with help from this army captured Al-Ahsa from the Ottomans and founded the Third Saudi State.

Hüseyin Hüsnü described the living conditions, the desert, the inhabitants and the historical events he whitened, the most important being the Saudis' recapture of Riyadh. We could only trace one institutional example on Worldcat (Leiden University Library). The other examples appear to be eBooks. Princeton University Library houses an incomplete example.

References: OCLC 780211955 ÖZEGE 15303. Cf. Özer ÖZOCAK, VEHHÂBÎ COĞRAFYASINI ANLAMAK: HÜSEYİN HÜSNÜ'NÜN NECİD İZLENİMLERİ, Akademik MATBUAT, http://dergipark.gov.tr/matbuat, Cilt: 5 • Sayı: 2 • Kasım/November 202.

8.500 EUR



32. Hejaz
Mecca & Medina
The Hajj

ISLAMIN NURU [The Light of Islam].

Hicaz Rehberi
[Hijaz Guide]

Istanbul: Ismail Akgün Matbaası 1952.

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

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

The two folding maps are:

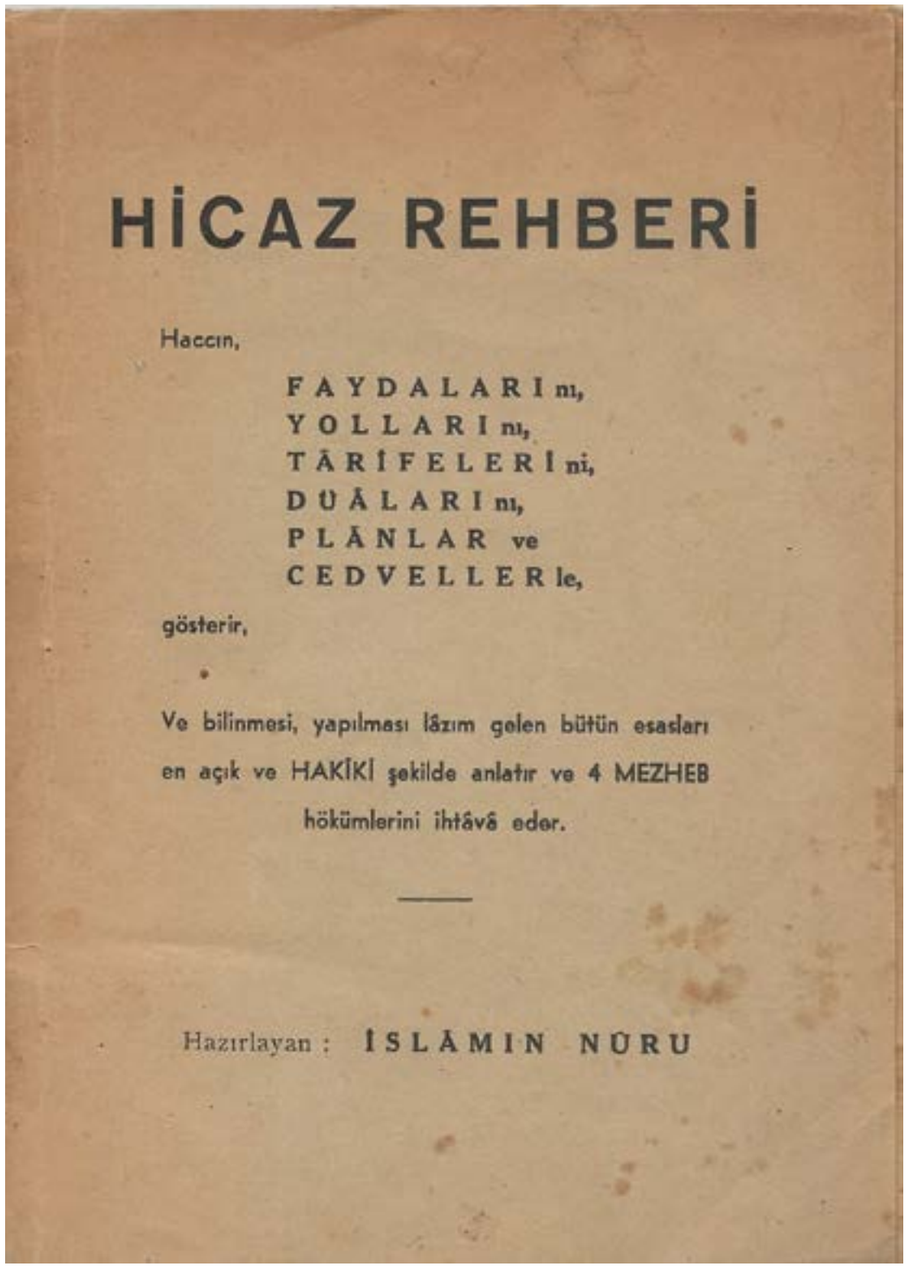
رسم المسجد النبوي. Ravza-İ Mutahhara'nin Plani [The Map of the Al-Masjid an-Nabawi]

and

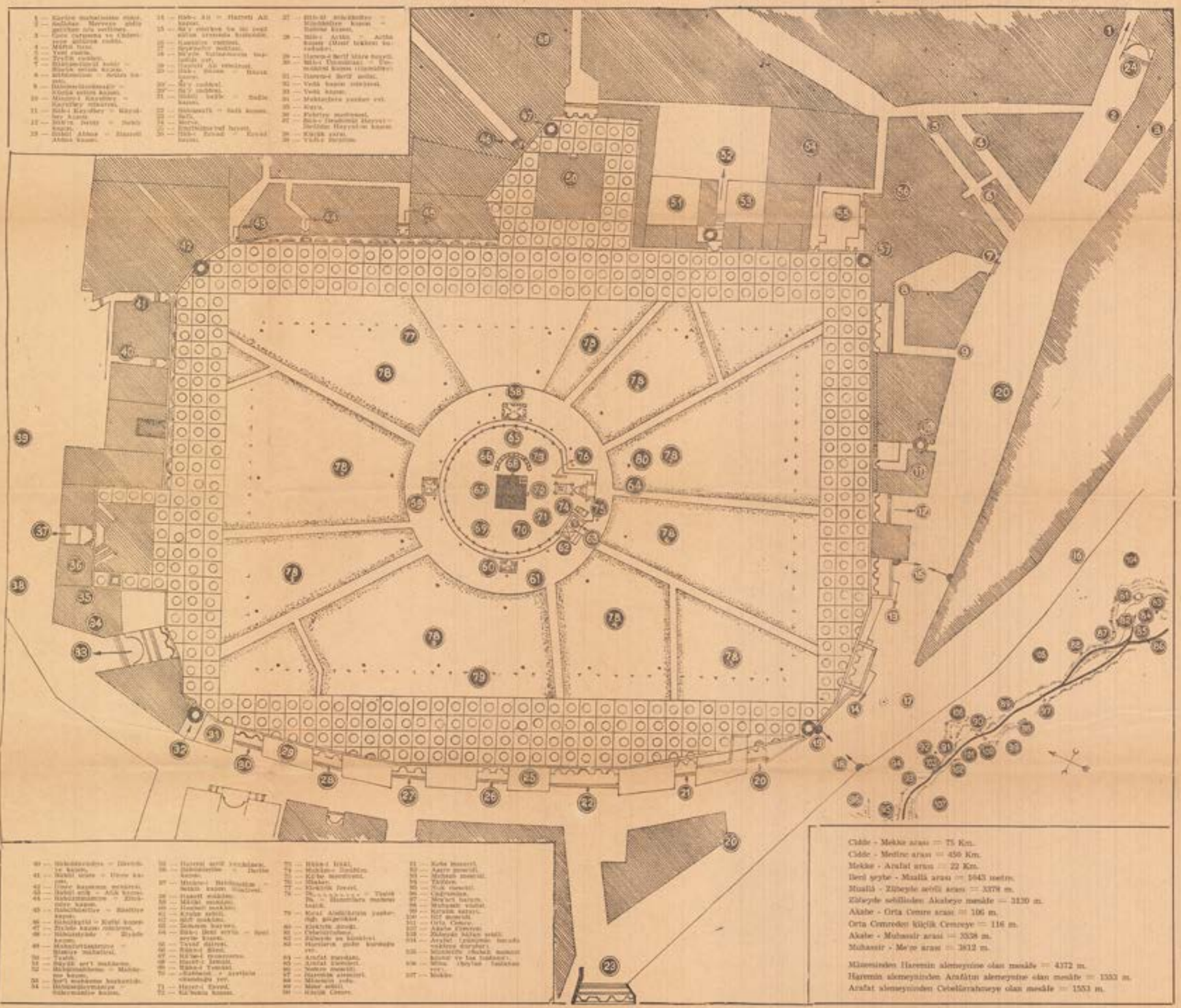
خريطة الحرم المكى و مناسك الحج و العمرة . Kâbe-i Muazzamanın Haritası ve Hac ile Umrenin Menâsiki [The Map of the Kaaba and the Place of Worship of Hajj and Umrah].

We could not find any institutional examples on Worldcat.

950 EUR



Kâ'be-i Muazzama nın Haritası ve Hac ile Umrenin Menâsiki — خَرِيطَةُ الحَرَمِ المَكِّيِّ وَمَنَاسِكُ الحَجِّ وَالعُمْرَةِ



Cidde - Mekke arası = 75 Km.
Cidde - Medine arası = 450 Km.
Mekke - Arafat arası = 22 Km.
Deve şeytan - Müzdelifa arası = 5043 metre.
Müzdelifa - Zilhicede arefe arası = 3378 m.
Zilhicede sebilinden Akabeye mesafe = 3120 m.
Akabe - Orta Cemre arası = 106 m.
Orta Cemreden küçük Cemreye = 116 m.
Akabe - Muhassir arası = 3538 m.
Muhassir - Me'ze arası = 3612 m.

Müzdelifeden Haremin alemeyrine olan mesafe = 4372 m.
Haremin alemeyrinden Arafâtın alemeyrine olan mesafe = 1553 m.
Arafat alemeyrinden Cebelürrahmeye olan mesafe = 1553 m.

33. Rhodes
Sovereign Military Order of Malta

Mehmet Ziver Bey (1868 - after 1920?).

ردوس تاریخی
[Rodos Tarihi / The history of Rhodes]

Rhodes: Rodos Vilâyet Matbaası [Rhodes Provincial Press] 1312 [1895].

8°, 160 pp. with black and white illustrations, [1] full page black and white map, later black cloth binding with debossed ornaments and gilt lettering (tiny tears in margins, softs fold, map with small loss of paper in the margins, but overall in a good condition).

A rare pioneering Ottoman work on the history of Rhodes before the Muslim Ottoman rule. Printed in Rhodes.

The author Mehmet Ziver Bey (1868-?), born on Lesbos, worked as a teacher of French and geography, and later as a science teacher and director of high school in Thessaloniki. In 1891, he was appointed the director of the high school in Rhodes and later among others in Kosovo, Shkodra, Aleppo and Bursa.

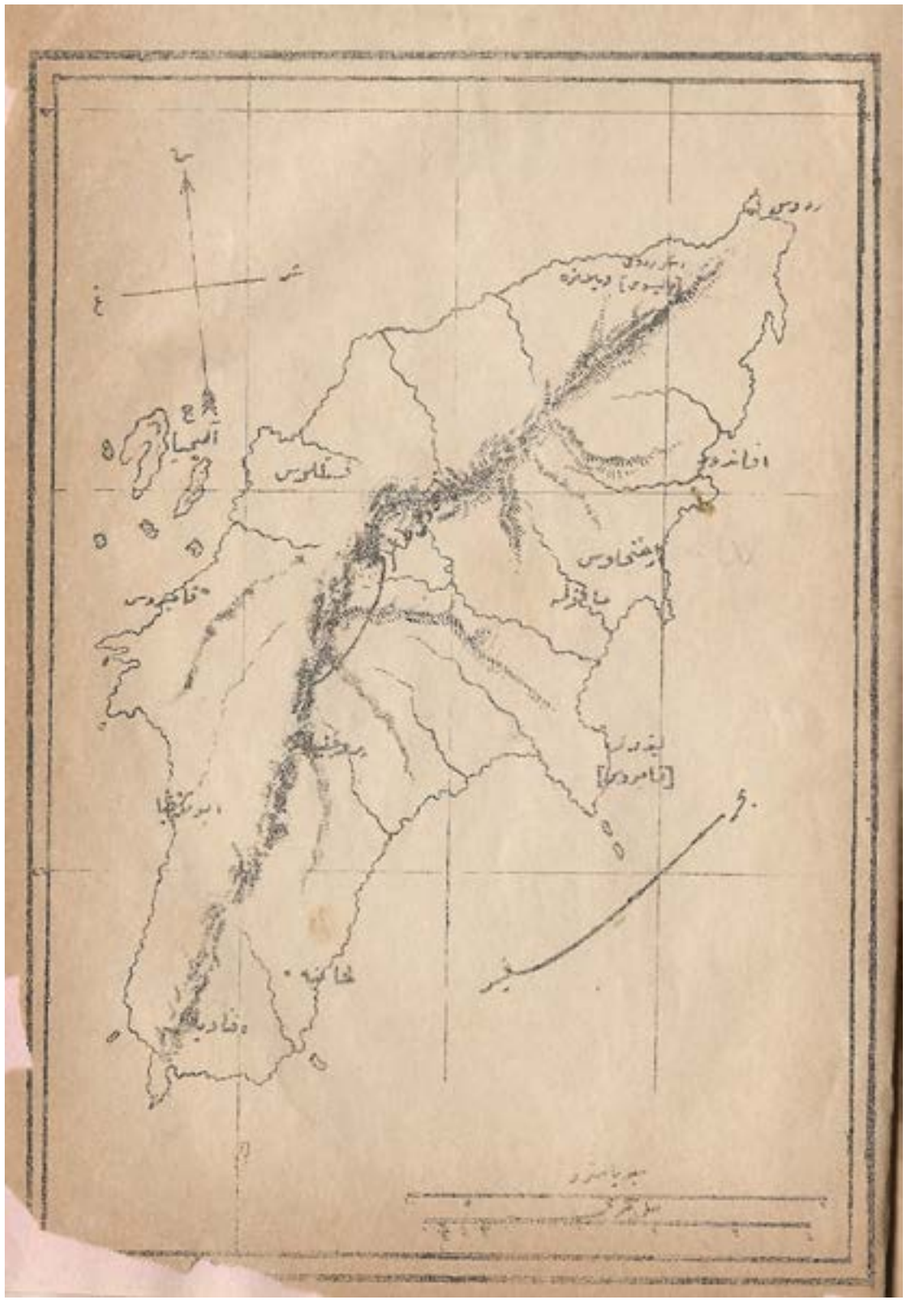
He authored two history books: one on the history of Rhodes and the second on Cyprus, published in Nicosia in 1896, both considered to be pioneering Ottoman works on the subject.

Ziver Bey focuses on the history of the island before the Ottoman rule from the antiquity, the Sovereign Military Order of Malta and the Grand Masters, the Princes of Rhodes with their coats of arms and biographies, until 1523, when the Knights were forced to surrender to the army of Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent.

References: OCLC 777691012, 777691012, 1084588712, 234794641. ÖZEGE 17038. Cf.: Tanzimat'tan Cumhuriyet'e Osmanlı'da Yerel Tarih Çalışmaları ve Yerel Tarih Yazarı Olarak Muallimler, 2018, p. 152; Yurdal Demirel, Tanzimat'tan Cumhuriyet'e Osmanlı'da Yerel Tarih Çalışmaları ve Yerel Tarih Yazarı Olarak Muallimler, 2022, p. 672.

1.400 EUR





زیور

رودوس تاریخی

جزیره‌نك احوال سابقه‌سنده عثمانیلرك تاریخ ضبطنه درکیون
وقوعاتی مصوردر .

Elle est réllement la ville du soleil, et sa magnificeuee est digne d'Apollon; (Lucien)

رودوس برکونش شهری اعتبارینه سزا وداراتوعلویتی ایله معبود شمس آپولونه نسبت اولنمغه بحق احرادر . « لوسیئن »

Laudabunt alii claram Rhodon. (Horace).

نورافشان رودسی – بنم کبی – سائرلری ده مدح ایلیه جکدر . « هوراس »

معارف عمومیه نظارتنك رخصتی ایله رودوسده
ولایت مطبعه‌سنده طبع اولنمشدر
۱۳۱۲

34. Macau - History
Politics
Macau Imprint

Henrique Travassos VALDEZ (1884 - 1953).

Por Macau!... Artigos e Discursos.

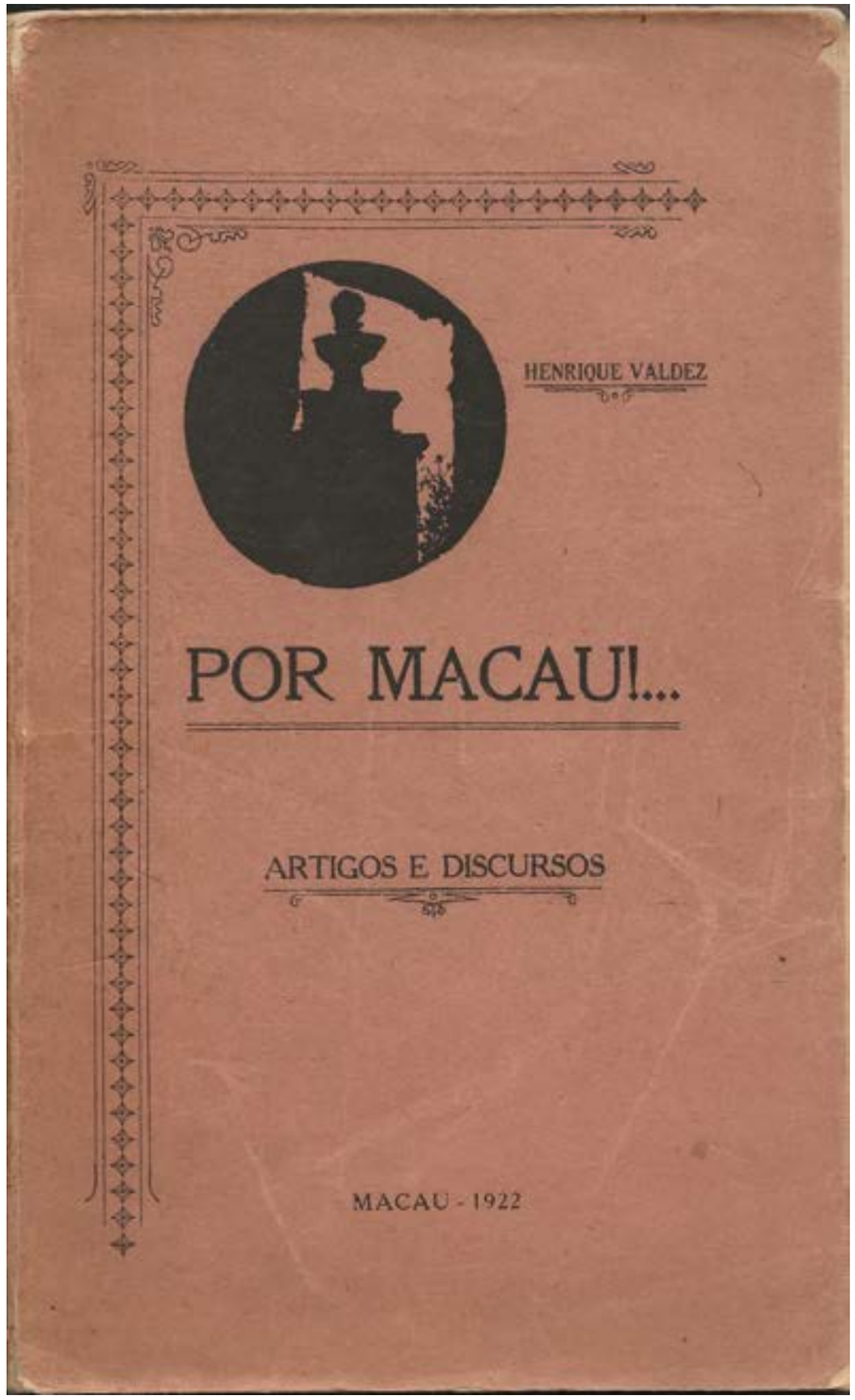
Macau: Tip. do Orfanato da I.C., 1922.

Large 8º (24 x 14.5 cm): 213 pp., [2 pp.], with 22 monochrome images imbedded in text (most full page), plus 2 illustrated plates (1 folding), bound in original printed tan wrappers (Very Good, internally remarkably clean just some light toning to first and final 2 leaves, wrappers with wear to spine and edges with loss to upper left corner of back wrapper).

Rare – one of the seminal works on early 20th century Macau, being an anthology of articles by Henrique Travassos Valdez, the liberal republican firebrand who was the incumbent Portuguese national senator for Macau, with brilliant yet controversial analyses of Macau's place within the Portuguese Empire, its heated relations with China, its vital port and economic development, as well as matters of religion and education, illustrated by 24 images.

This rare work is one of the most important sources on early 20th century Macau, written by Henrique Travassos Valdez, a former naval officer and firebrand liberal republican, who represented Macau in the Portuguese national senate. It appeared at a critical time in Macau's history, as the small Portuguese colony was buffeted by powerful currents emanating from the Portuguese Revolution of 1910 (the upheaval which overthrew the ancient monarchy), the aftermath of World War I, and deteriorating relations with China. As Valdez saw it, the liberal republican spirit of the revolution was not being realized, such that Macau was not given sufficient autonomy, being run by a corrupt, conservative elite appointed from Lisbon, with its economic and social system mismanaged to the detriment of both the colony and the mother country. Here he identifies what he sees as the problems and proposes bold solutions that, in sum, forge a vision for a new form of imperialism, with the Macanese people achieving their self-determination within the Portuguese brotherhood.

The work consists of 34 parts, including a forward, an introduction and 32 short articles, being and anthology of Valdez's work previously published in various weekly magazines from 1918 to 1922, illustrated by 24 photographic images. The subjects include the Portuguese Revolution of 1910 and its effect upon Macau; Macau's supposed longing for autonomy with the Portuguese Empire and how it could better contribute





A cidade de Victoria na ilha de Hong-Kong.



A CIDADE DE CANTÃO.

to Portugal if it were more free; Macau's boundary disputes with China and its failure to recognize Portugal's claim to Macau; the controversial plan to redevelop Macau's port, the lifeblood of the city; the ultra-influential Portuguese community in Hong Kong; the railways built from Macau into China; and issues of education, national service and religion.

The 34 parts of the work are as follows:

Duas palavras apenas [Just two Words] (pp. 5-9), a forward by Contancio José da Silva, dated Macau, April 1922.

Explicação necessaria [An Explanation needed], (pp. 10-6), Valdez's introduction and justification for the work and his radical liberal republican views.

Portugal e a Imprensa Estrangeira / I injusticias que revoltam [Portugal and the Foreign Press / I Injustices of the Revolt], (pp. 17-21)

Portugal e a Imprensa Estrangeira / II Campanhas que Magoam [Portugal and the Foreign Press / II Campaigns that Harm], (pp. 22-5).

Salvemos a Republica / I A Republica ea a questão social [Let's Save the Republic / I The Republic and the Social Question], (pp. 26-9).

Salvemos a Republica / II Outra revolução [Let's Save the Republic / II Another Revolution], (pp. 30-5).

A Conferencia da Paz e a delimitação de Macau [The Peace Conference and the Delimitation of Macau] (pp. 36-39), on the post -WWI negotiations on Macau's borders.

O Apostolo do Oriente / A Ilha de San-Choan [The Apostle from the East / The Island of San-Choan] (pp. 40-48), on the island in China near Macau that is home to the Portuguese church of S. Francisco Xavier.

O regime escolar em Macau [The School System in Macau] (pp. 49-57).

A Instrução dos Voluntarios / O corpo de voluntarios [The Training of Volunteers / The Volunteer Corps] (pp. 58-66).

As eleições de 1919 / Um convite que obriga… [The 1919 Elections / An Invitation that Obliges…] (pp. 67-73).

5 de outubro de 1910 / Um discurso no lial senado [October 5, 1910 / A Speech in the Loyal Senate] (pp. 74-80).

O Padroado do Oriente / As missões portuguesas [The Church Patriarchy of the Orient / The Portuguese Missions] (pp. 81-5).

A Colonia Portuguesa de Hongkong – A cidade de Camões [The Portuguese Community of Hongkong – The City of Camões] (pp. 86-8).

A Colonia Portuguesa de Hongkong – II Um discurso no Club Lusitano [The Portuguese Community of Hongkong – II A Speech at the Lusitano Club], (pp. 89-91).

No Senado da Republica / Interesse de Macau [In the Senate of the Republic / Macau's Interests] (pp. 92-9).

A propaganda na Metropole / I O que Macau póde dar-nos [Propaganda in the Metropole / I What Macau Could Give Us] (pp. 100-4).

A propaganda na Metropole / II Caminho de Ferro Macau-Cantão [News in the Region / II The Macau-Canton Railway] (pp. 105-11).

A propaganda na Metropole / III Caminho de Ferro Macau-Kongmun [News in the Region / III The Macau-Kongmun Railway] (pp. 112-9).

A autonomina administrative da Colonias – I O congress deve delegar [The Administrative Autonomy of Colonias – I Congress Must Delegate] (pp. 120-8).

A autonomina administrative da Colonias – II Um Protesto! [The Administrative Autonomy of Colonias – II A Protest!] (pp. 129-32).

O porto de Macau - I A falencia de um porto [The Port of Macau - I The Failure of the Port] (pp. 133-40).

O porto de Macau – II O porto que nos convêm [The Port of Macau – II The Port that Suits Us] (pp. 141-6).

O porto de Macau – III A propaganda do porto interesss da colonia [The Port of Macau – III The Propaganda of the Colonial Port Interests] (pp. 147-50).

O porto de Macau – IV A ditura do terreiro do paço o novo porto do Macau [The Port of Macau – IV The Dictatorship of the Governor's Office and the New Port of Macau] (pp. 151-4).

O navigação par o Oriente – I A carreira do Oriente [Navigation to the Orient – I The Route to the Orient] (pp. 155-7).

O navigação par o Oriente – II As carreiras para do Oriente [The Navigation to the East – II The Route to the East] (pp. 158-62).

O navigação par o Oriente – III As carreiras para do Oriente [The Navigation Towards the East – III The Route Towards the East] (pp. 163-6).

Para onde vamos? / Solucões inexplicaveis [Where are We Going? / Inexplicable Solutions] (pp. 167-86), concerning a debate on Macau's situation in the Senate, April 29, 1921.

Profecias que se realizem! I Macau cobiçada pela China [Prophecies Come True! I Macau Coveted by China] (pp. 187-91).

Profecias que se realizem! II A proposito da <Questão de Macau> [Prophecies Come True! II Concerning the <The Macao Question>] (pp. 192-5).

Profecias que se realizem! III Questão de Macau [Prophecies Come True! II The Macao Question] (pp. 196-201).

Profecias que se realizem! III Questão de Macau [Prophecies Come True! III The Macao Question] (pp. 202-8).

Pela honra de nossa Patria = Repelindo uma afronta / Macau e o governo de Cantão [For the Honour of Our Homeland = Repelling an Affront / Macau and the Guangdong Government] (pp. 209-13).

Henrique Travassos Valdez: Liberal Firebrand and Leading Storyteller of Macau

Henrique Travassos Valdez (1884 - 1953) was a Portuguese naval officer, firebrand liberal politician and a prominent authority on China and Macau. He hailed from an august background, being the great-grandson of the Napoleonic Era war hero General José Lúcio Travassos Valdez (1787 – 1862), the Count of Bonfim, who served as the Prime Minister of Portugal (1839-41). He was partly raised in China, being the son of Joaquim Travassos Valdez, the long-serving Portuguese Consul General in Shanghai.

Henrique Travassos Valdez joined the Portuguese Navy, whereupon he was generally based in Macau, eventually rising to the rank of 1st lieutenant. There, he developed an intense love and fascination for Macau and its people, befriending numerous prominent figures from diverse backgrounds.

He was an ardent backer of republicanism (the Portuguese monarchy was toppled in 1910) and liberalism. Upon leaving the navy, in 1918, he went into active politics, joining the Partido Reconstituinte (Partido Republicano da Reconstituição Nacional). In 1919, he was elected as one of the two national senators for Macau, whereupon he promoted progressive policies and advocated autonomy for Portugal's colonies. He also dedicated a great deal of time to writing articles (leading to the present work) on Macau's history and current affairs, showcasing his profound insider's knowledge of the city.

Frustrated by a lack of progress in implementing his agenda (Portugal was then experiencing a political and economic crisis), in 1925 Valdez left frontline politics and returned to Portugal permanently. He was despised by the ultra-conservative Estado Novo dictatorship which took over Portugal in 1926 (the feeling was mutual), and he was excluded from public affairs for the remainder of his life. However, he left a powerful legacy as a foremost storyteller of Macau and his tireless championing of the colony's rights.

A Note on Rarity

The present work is rare. While we can locate examples held by 9 libraries worldwide (Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal; Biblioteca Central da Marinha; Inst. Inv. Cientffica e Tropical; Fund. Oriente - Centro de Documentação António Alçada Baptista; National Library of Australia; University of California - Berkeley; Cornell University; Harvard University; University of Utrecht; and the University of Macau), we can trace only a single record of the another example appearing on the market.

References: Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal: H.G. 1002 V.; National Library of Australia: BRA 1598; University of California - Berkeley: DS796.M2 V29 1922; Cornell University Library: DS796.M11 V14; University of Utrecht Library: Bibl Lusit-Bras oct 563; OCLC: 1110577013.

980 EUR

35. Macau – Data Vizualization
Macau Imprint

Artur TAMAGNINI de Sousa Barbosa (1881 – 1940), Editor. / COMISSÃO EXECUTIVA DA PARTICIPAÇÃO DE MACAU NA EXPOSIÇÃO PORTUGUESA EM SEVILHA.

Monografias, artigos, mapas e gráficos estatísticos coligidos para a representação da colónia de Macau na exposição portuguesa em Sevilha, coordenação de Artur Tamagnini.

Macau: Tipografia Mercantil de N. T. Fernandes & Filhos, 1929.

Small 4° (25.5 x 17 cm): 103 pp. with numerous photographic images imbedded within text, plus 4 coloured maps (1 folding), [25 ff., section title, 7 tables and 17 graphs], 1 errata slip on a smaller piece of pink paper bound in, bound in original illustrated card covers; small exhibition brochure tipped in (Very Good, remarkably clean and bright, plates with lovely colours, covers with some spotting and minor edge-wear).

An impressive and valuable work showcasing Roaring '20s Macau, being an anthology of short articles by many of the Portuguese colony's leading figures, covering its society, culture, and physical attributes from an amazing variety of perspectives, compiled with evident passion by Macau's Governor, Artur Tamagnini, to present the colony to the Ibero-American Exposition of 1929-30, in Seville; illustrated by 4 maps, many photographs and, rather surprisingly, numerous colourful and innovative 'data visualization' charts and diagrams - rarely found in such fine condition.

The Ibero-American Exposition of 1929 (Spanish: Exposición iberoamericana de 1929 / Portuguese: Exposição Ibero-Americana de 1929) was a world's fair held in Seville (May 9 to June 21, 1930) that focused on showcasing the Iberian world, being Spain, Portugal and all their former and current overseas possessions, being the first event of its kind. Eighteen countries were invited to build their own pavilions, including the United States, Brazil, Uruguay, Mexico, Peru, Argentina, Chile, the Republic of Colombia, Cuba, Venezuela, the Dominican Republic, Bolivia, Panama, El Salvador, Costa Rica, and Ecuador, while Spain had displays for all its provinces (it no longer possessed any colonies) and while Portugal was to showcase its metropolitan, plus separate pavilions for each of its colonies.

Macau, located aside Southern China's Pearl River Delta, while tiny (only around 4 km2 in land area), had for centuries played an outsized role in Portuguese, Chinese, and even Pan-Asian affairs, having been a Portuguese colony since 1557. As such, it deserved a major place in Seville.



Enter Artur Tamagnini de Sousa Barbosa (1880 – 1940), who would serve three terms as Governor of Macau (1918-19; 1926-31; and 1937-40). An energetic and highly competent administrator, he was a man of considerable intellect and a great a patron of the arts and sciences. Tamagnini was one of the editors of the Gazeta das Colónias (1924-1926), a short-lived but extremely high-quality magazine on Portugal's 'Ultramar'. He was married to Maria Anna Acciaioli Tamagnini (1900-33), a brilliant young woman who learned to speak Cantonese and, inspired by Macau, wrote a highly regarded work of poetry, Lin tchi fá = Flor de lótus (Colecção Poetas de Macau) (1925). The Tamagninis hung out in literary circles, and were close friends of prominent figures, notably Camilo Pessanha (1867 - 1926), the famed Portuguese poet who resided in Macau for many years.

Tamagnini was determined to ensure that Macau assumed a grand place at the Seville Exhibition. He hired leading artists and designers to create a spectacular pavilion for Macau, in the form of a recreation of the colony's impressive Pagoda da Barra.

To promote the colony and to inform the exhibition's attendees, he commissioned and edited the present work, recruiting many prominent writers and officials specializing in Macau and China, to pen short articles on its current affairs and history, illustrated with maps, numerous photographic images and an amazing series of sophisticated and attractive works of data visualization.

The body of the work features a diverse series of fascinating short articles by prominent politicians, diplomats, academics, travelers, clerics and artists who were authorities on Macau and the Portuguese experience in China. These include O Presente e o Futuro de Macau by Artur Tamagnini (pp. 5-8), and essay on the colony by the Governor; Uma Exposição de Arte em Macau by Maria Ana Tamagnini (p. 9-12), discussing the late poet Camilo Pessahna's famed Chinese art collection, by the governor's wife, herself an acclaimed poet; An Impression of Macau by Bella Sydney Woolf (p. 14); I Portughesi di Hong Hong by Enrico Valtorta (pp. 20-24), concerning Hong Kong's small but highly important Portuguese community; Alguns dados estatísticos sobre a Colonia Portuguesa de Shanghai by Francisco de Paula Brito (pp. 27-30), regarding the Portuguese community in Shanghai; Portugueses e Chineses (pp. 31-5), regarding Macau's Portuguese and Chinese communities; A Gruto de Camões (pp. 36-7), on the grotto visited by the famed 16th century poet Luís de Camões; San Gabriel by Camilo Passanha (p. 38), a work by the eminent poet; Dr. Robert Morrison, D.D., F.R.S., M.R.A.S. (p. 39), on the pioneering Protestant missionary in Macau; Cam-Pau-Sai 1805 – 1809 by Abeillard Gomes da Silva (pp. 41-3), on the pirate Cheung Po Tsai; Camões em Macau by Humberto de Avelar (pp. 44 -46), on Camões time in Macau; Os Pagodes de Macau by Jayme de Inso (pp. 47 - 59), on the colony's Chinese temples; Observatório meteorológica de Macau by Arthur Carmona (pp. 60-7), on Macau's important meteorological institute; Nós e o Oriente ('Us and the East') by Padre A. da Silva Rego (pp. 68-80), on Portugal's history in Macau and the Far East; O Casamento Chinês ('The Chinese Wedding') by Padre J. Lau (pp. 81-92); Teatro Chinês (pp. 93-5), on Chinese theatre; Instrução pública de Macau (pp. 96-7), on public education; and

the Lista dos Governadores de Macau e datas de posse (pp. 98-103), a list of the all the Portuguese governors of Macau.

The work is augmented by the inclusion of 4 coloured maps. These include the Colonia de Macau (between pp. 24 and 25), a general map of the entire colony, showing its various parts, being the peninsula of Macau, and the islands of Taipa and Coloane. The extensive areas in red labelled 'Terrenos conquistados ao mar' are lands reclaimed from the sea; the places held by China underlined with red double lines are 'Territorious em litigio', land in diplomatic dispute between Portugal and China.

The next map is the Sul da China / Colonia de Macau e territorias curcumvisinhos (between pp. 40 and 41), is a general map of Pearl River Delta area showing Macau's relationship to Hong Kong, Canton, etc.

The third map, Principais produçãos e riquezas de região circumvizinha de Macau (between pp. 56 and 57) showcases south-central Guangdong, noting Macau's proximity to natural resources and agrarian productions within China, such as coal, salt, iron, tin, wood, tea, hemp, oranges, ginger, sugar, wheat, etc.

The final map, Traçado das Estradas entre Seac-ki e Kuan-Chap (Região dad Fortas as do Cerco) (between pp. 80 and 81), is an attractive and detailed folding work (30.5 x 24 cm) that provides a detailed view of the Chinese territory, in Guangdong Province, that lay immediately beyond the gates of Macau.

A wonderful, and perhaps surprising, aspect for a work of its kind, is the section 'Grafícos e Estatisticas coodinados pela Propaganda de Macau', which includes 24 plates, featuring 17 graphs and 7 tables, from data prepared by the colony's information bureau. Many of the plates are colourful and, in some cases, clever works of data visualization. These include 3 plates each with a set of 3 pie charts regarding Macau's population with statistics from the 1910, 1920 and 1927 censuses, with 1) the general population; 2) gender; 3) ethnicity; 1 plate with a graphic representation of the amount of fireplaces in Macau, according to the 1910, 1920 and 1927 censuses; 1 plate with a table with annual statistics (imports and exports) on the port of Macau, 1917-7; 2 plates of bar charts: 1) with annual traffic of steamboats and junks entering the port of Macau, 1917-7 and 2) the same but for exiting the port of Macau; 2 plates with stacked area charts concerning the annual levels of Macau's commercial activities, being internal business, imports and exports, 1917-7; 1 plate with a table concerning metrological observations on Macau from 1921-7; 1 plate of with two graphs concerning average monthly atmospheric pressure and temperature readings, 1921-7; 1 plate of with two graphs concerning average monthly evaporation and humidity readings, 1921-7; 1 plate with one graph and one bar chart concerning the average monthly solar irradiation and rain readings, 1921-7; 2 plates of diagrams regarding average monthly wind speeds and directions, 1921-7; 1 plate with a table regarding the revenues to the port of Macau from fees charged to ships, 1919-7; 1 plate with a chart regarding the revenues to the port of Macau from fees charged to ships, 1919-7; 1 plate with a table regarding

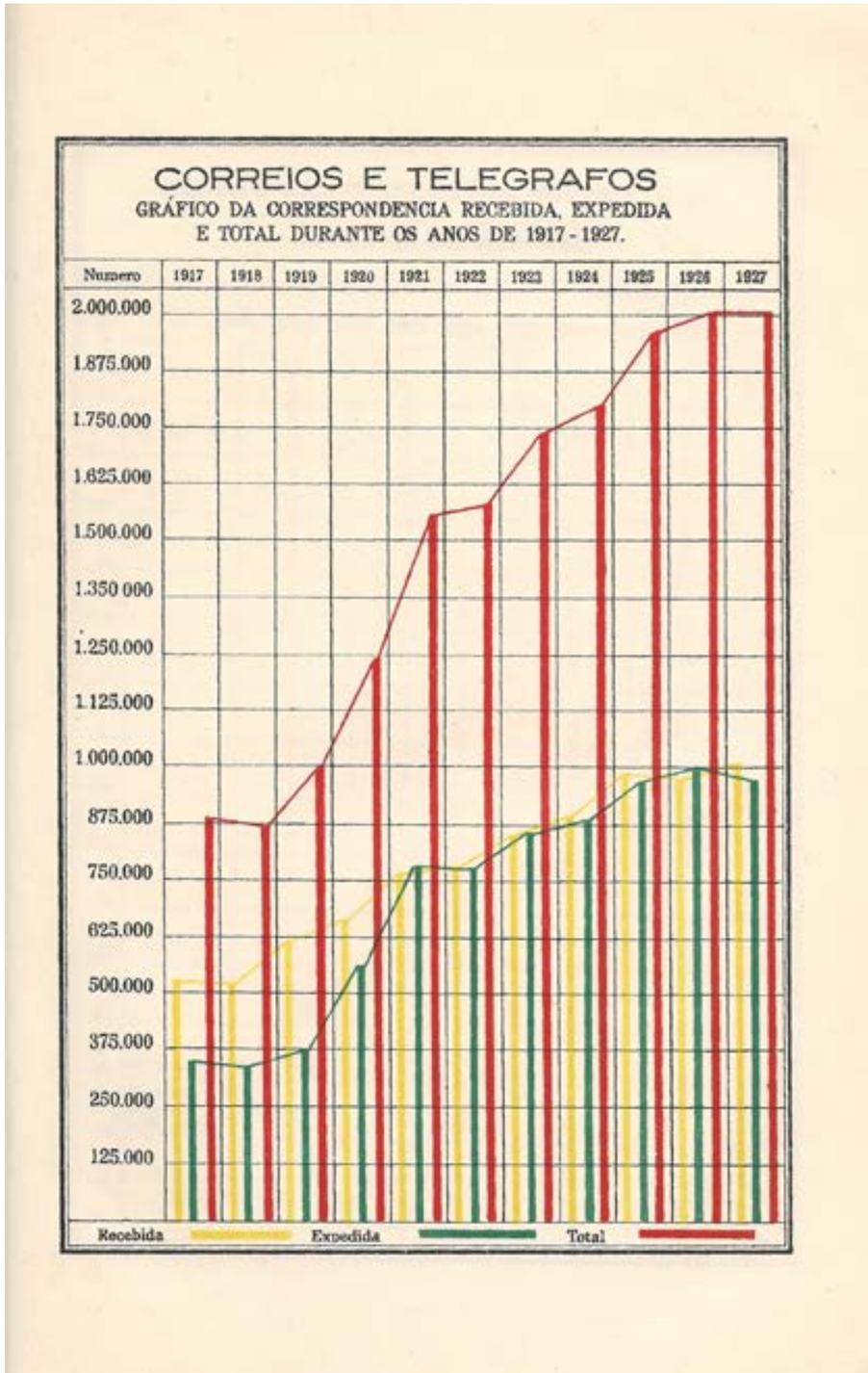
1 plate with a chart regarding the revenues to the port of Macau from fees charged to ships, 1919-7; 1 plate with a table regarding school enrollment in Macau, 1928-9; 1 plate with 2 table concerning china international trade and number of foreign businesses and person in China; 1 plate with a table regarding China's international trade; 1 plate with 2 tables, one regarding the annual number of messages both received and sent by the Macau telephone and telegraph service, 1917-27 and the other concerning annual construction projects (housing; commercial and industrial; diverse), 1920-8; 1 plate with a bar chart regarding the annual number of messages both received and sent by the Macau telephone and telegraph service, 1917-7; and 2 plates with line charts concerning annual construction projects (housing; commercial and industrial; diverse), 1920-8.

A pleasing addition to the present example is the inclusion of the small brochure (tipped in) that was given to visitors of Macau pavilion at the Seville fair.

The work is scarce. While examples appear from time to time, they are almost always found in poor condition, making the present example, which is in a lovely state, quite a rare find.

References: Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal: hg-13724-v; British Library: X.512/1659; OCLC: 503793931, 800800935.

1.200 EUR



36. Mumbai Imprint

Rajanaka Kṣemarāja

The Kashmir Series of Texts and Studies. No. XVI. The Spanda Sandoha of Kshemaraja. Edited by Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Mukunda Rama Shastri, officer in charge research department, Jammu and Kashmir state, Srinagar

Bombay: Shri Venkateshwar Steam Press (printer) – Srinagar, Kashmir: The Research Department (publisher) 1917.

8°, [8 pp.], 26 pp., [2 pp.] blank, old tan cloth binding with pasted label with a manuscript title on the cover (Very Good, binding slightly dusty and stained).

Kṣhemaraja was a pupil of Abhinavagupta (c. 950 – 1016), a Hindu mistic and the chief disciple in the tradition of Kashmir Shaivism. Spanda Sandoha was one of the main works, written by Kṣhemaraja and focuses on the central theme of the philosophy of Kashmir Shaivism, the highly esoteric principle known as spanda and on the first verse of the Spanda Karika.

This is the first printed edition of Spanda Sandoha, printed in Sanskrit in Mumbai and issued in Srinagar.

References: OCLC 459371211, 963563899, 25877891, 69446673, 69446673, 663751591, 251250846, 1074940071.

480 EUR

KASHMIR SERIES OF TEXTS
AND STUDIES.
No. XVI.

THE

SPANDA SANDOHA

OF

KṢHĒMARĀJA.

EDITED WITH NOTES
BY
MAHĀMAHOPĀDHYĀYA PAṆḌIT MUKUNDA RĀMA ṢHĀSTRI
OFFICER-IN-CHARGE RESEARCH DEPARTMENT,
JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE,
SRINAGAR.

PUBLISHED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE GOVERNMENT
OF HIS HIGHNESS LIEUT.-GENERAL MAHĀRĀJA
SIR PRATĀP SINGH SĀHIB BAHĀDUR,
G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E.,
MAHĀRĀJA OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE.



BOMBAY:
PRINTED AT THE SHRI VENKATESHWAR STEAM PRESS.
1917.

(All rights reserved.)

37. Medicine
Late Ottoman Empire

Anonymous.

وجد بشر و جرازلری
[On the Human Body and Surgeries]

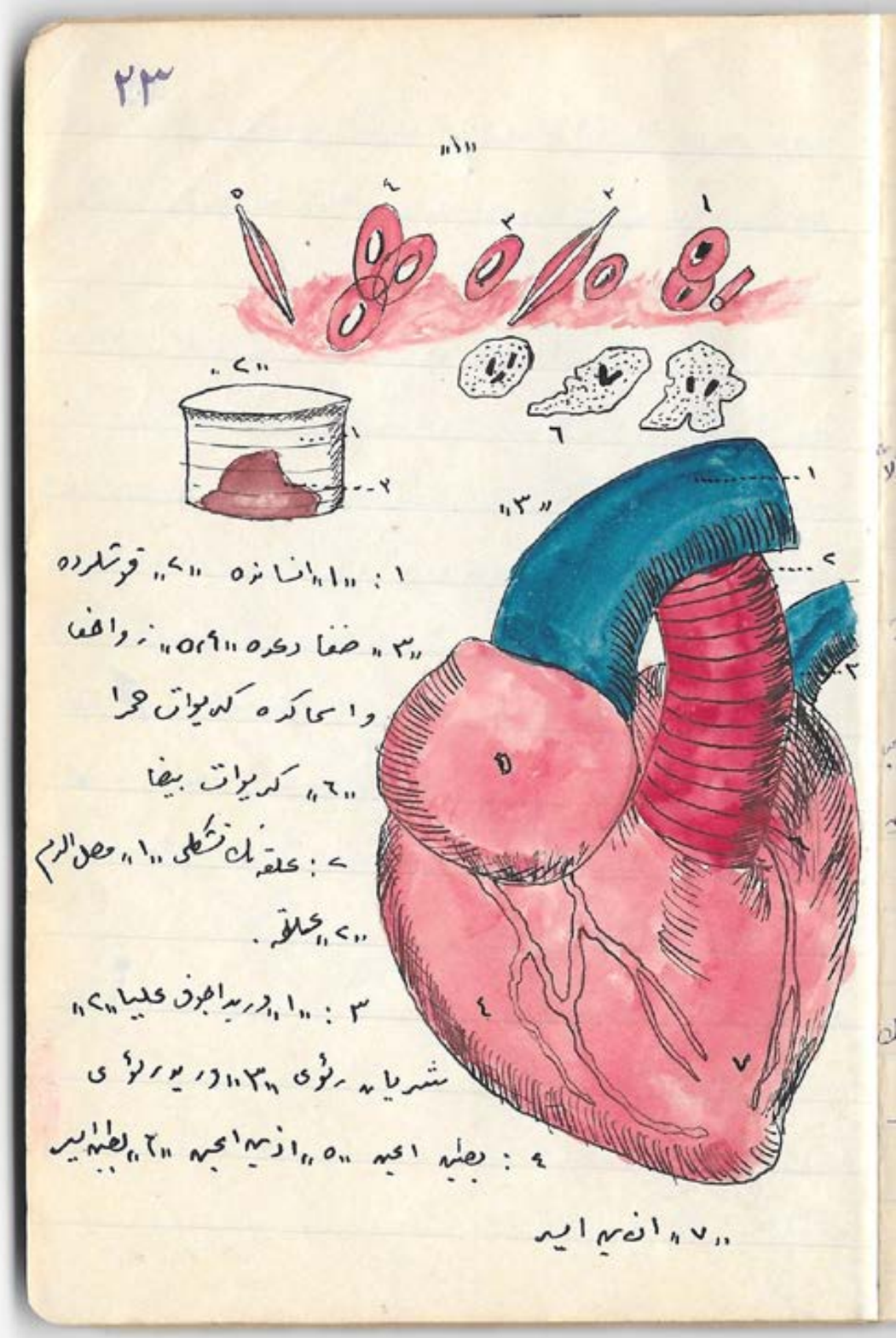
[S. l., S. d., but possibly Istanbul, first third of the 20th century].

12°, [2], 92 pp. manuscript in blue and red and colour illustrations, [2 pp.] blank, [14 pp.], manuscript in blue and red, [26 pp.] manuscript in blue in reverse collation, [2 pp] blank, original wrappers (missing pages 32-33 and some torn out pages in the second part of the book, possibly made by the author, as no text appears to be missing, sporadic drawings unfinished, sporadic text pages blank, binding scratched with small loss of material).

A small late Ottoman medical manuscript notebook with charming illustrations

This small attractive notebook, probably made by a medical student or a teacher, contains notes on anatomy in Ottoman language, accompanied with detailed charming illustrations, depicting various parts of the human body.

550 EUR



غدد لعابیه

غدد معده و روده

لعابیه ptyalin

غدد معده و روده آنزیمی

پانکراس

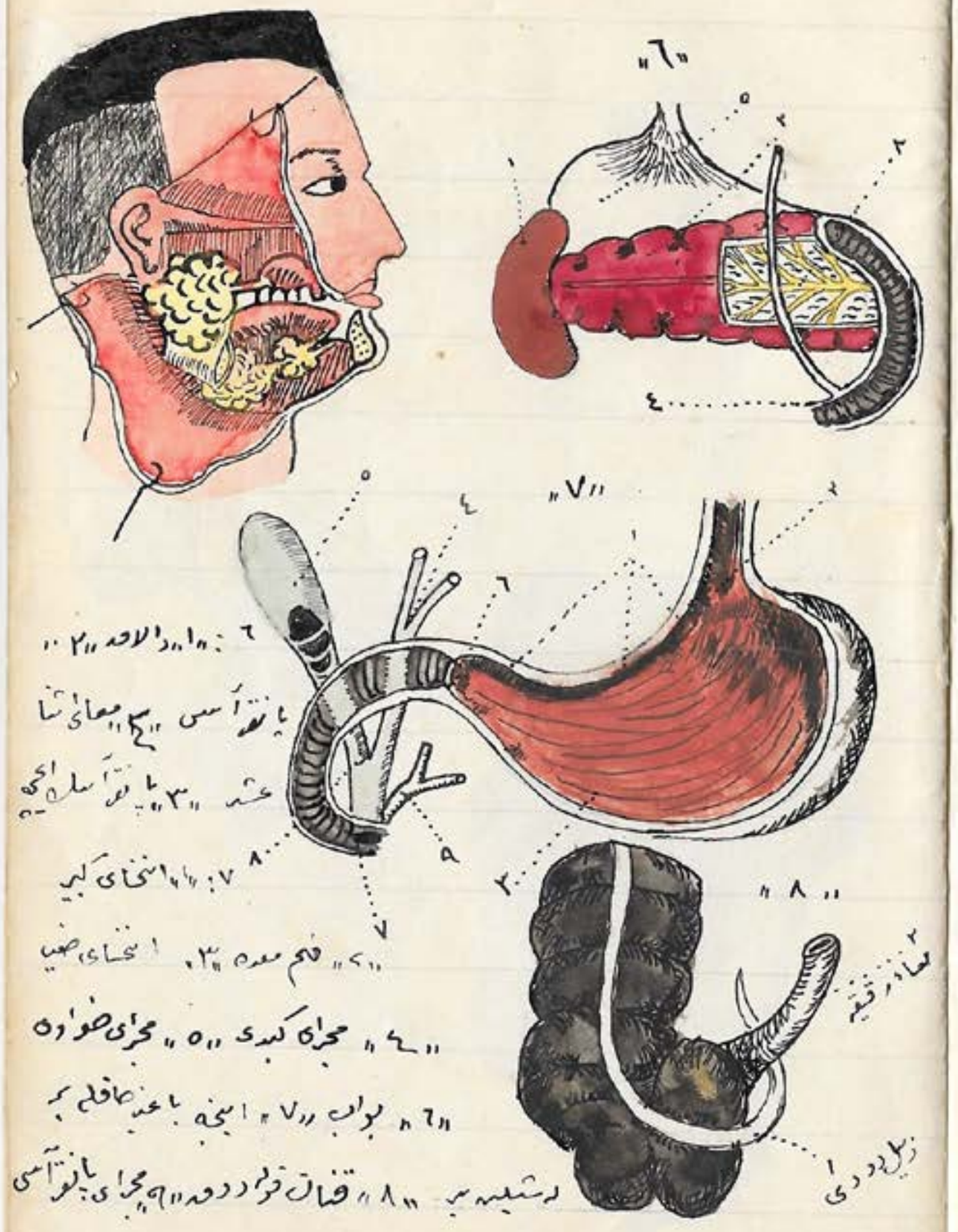
کبد

غدد صفراییه

غدد انگلی

غدد داخلی

غدد جنسی



38. Mechanics in the Ottoman Empire
Mimeographed Publications

ISMAIL

انفلاق و بخار محركلرى
[İnfilak ve Buhar Muharrikleri / Compression Ignition and Steam Engines]

[S. l., but probably Istanbul]: 1329 [1913].

Large 8°, 488 pp., mimeograph in two tons of purple and in black with illustrations in text, contemporary purple cloth boards, black calf spine (some mispagination, but complete, inside with minor staining and foxing, front board with loss of linen, boards slightly scuffed on the corners, spine slightly rubbed).

A rare illustrated Ottoman mimeographed book on compression ignition and steam engines, made on the eve of WWI, possibly for the technical university.

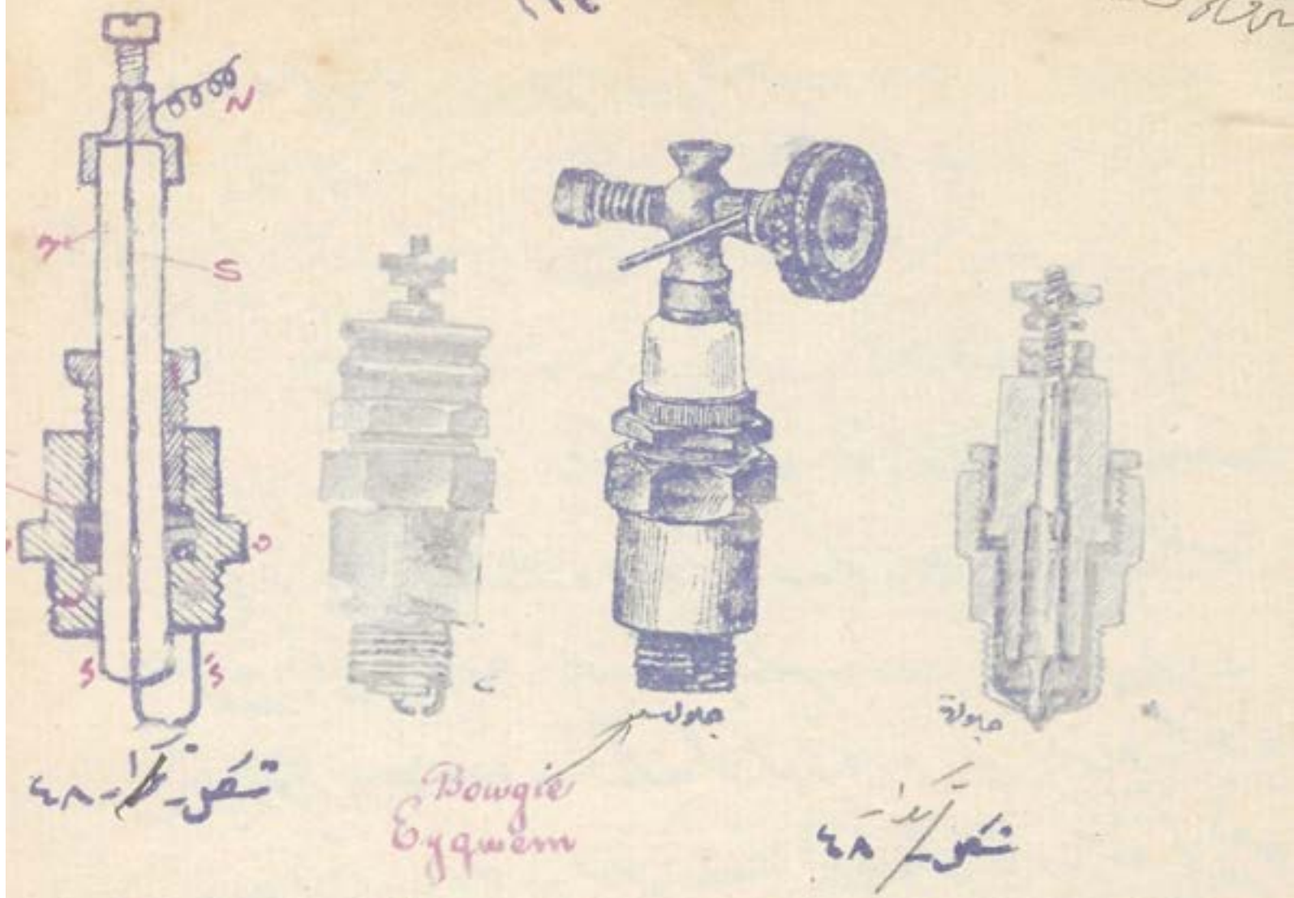
A detailed book in Ottoman language, accompanied with French titles and charmingly mimeographed in two tones of purple is richly illustrated with images of machines and their parts, charts and various sketches.

The text was probably written by a lecturer at the university and multiplied in small quantity, mostly for the use of the university students, possibly at the Yıldız Technical University, founded in 1911 (please also see the following item).

All such Ottoman mimeographed books are exceedingly rare. We could not find any Institutional examples In western libraries.

References: ÖZEGE 24861.

850 EUR



39. WWI
Land Survey and Map-Making in the Ottoman Empire

ابراهيم صلاح الدين (İbrahim Selahattin Bey, 1867-1932).

فنون نافعه دن طپوغرافيا
[Fünun-u nafiadan Topoğrafya also Fünûn-i Nafiadan Topoğrafya / Useful Arts on Topography]

[Istanbul:] Darülhilafeti'l-Aliyye 1331 [1915]

Small 4°, [4 pp.], 303 pp. hectographed text with illustrations, contemporary black boards and black calf spine with gilt lettering (light staining, sporadic annotations and small folds in the corners, binding with light staining and slightly scuffed on the corners).

An early original Ottoman work on land survey and map-making, published for the lectures at the technical university in the first year of WWI.

The richly illustrated book contains detailed instructions on map-making and land survey, charts and illustrations, including images of modern surveying instruments, used by the Ottomans In the World War I.

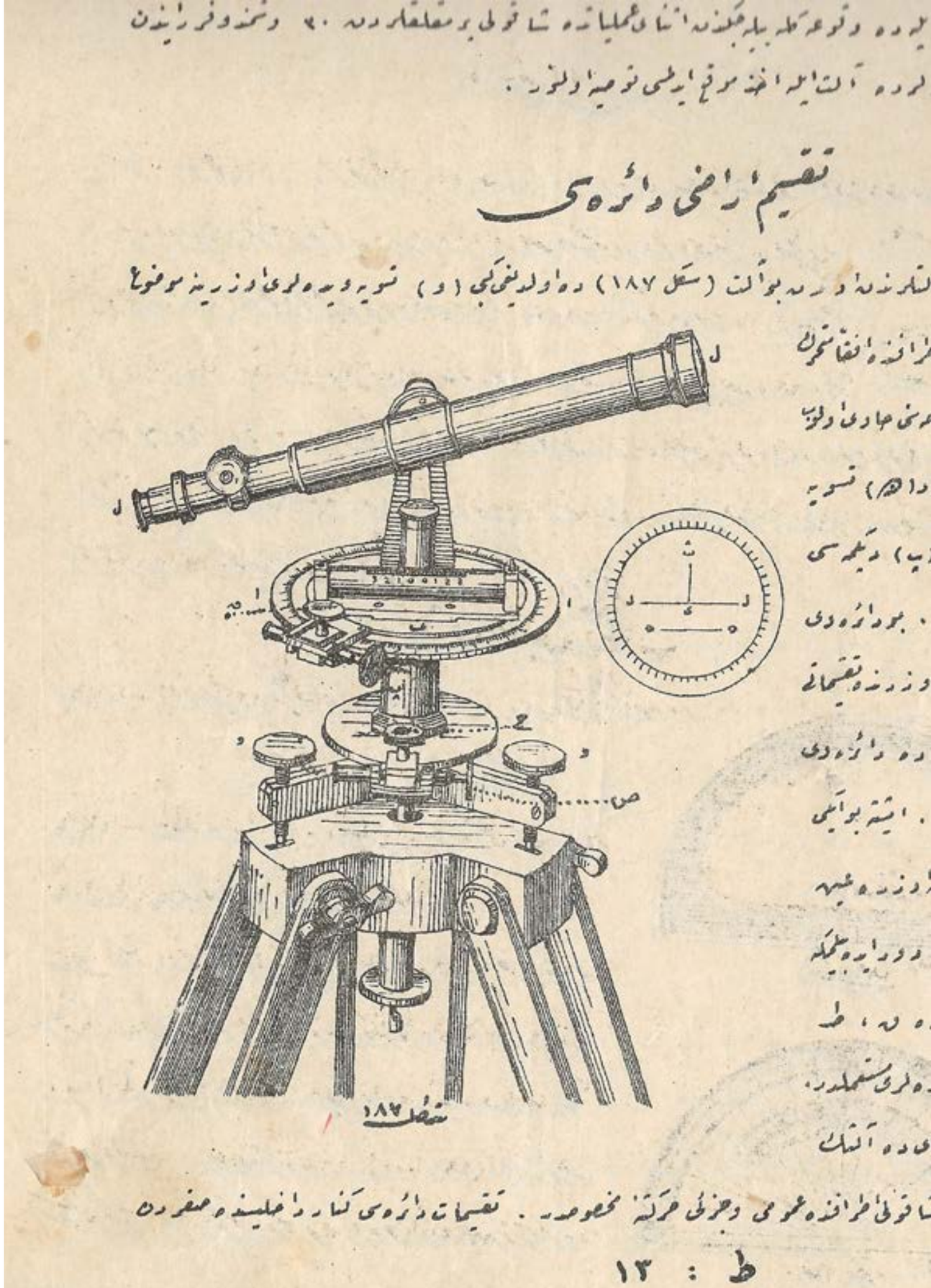
The author İbrahim Selahattin Bey (1867-1932) was a professor of topography at the Yıldız Technical University (Yıldız Teknik Üniversitesi, for a while renamed to Nafia Fen Mektebi) in Istanbul, founded in 1911, and the director of the same institution between 1913 and 1931.

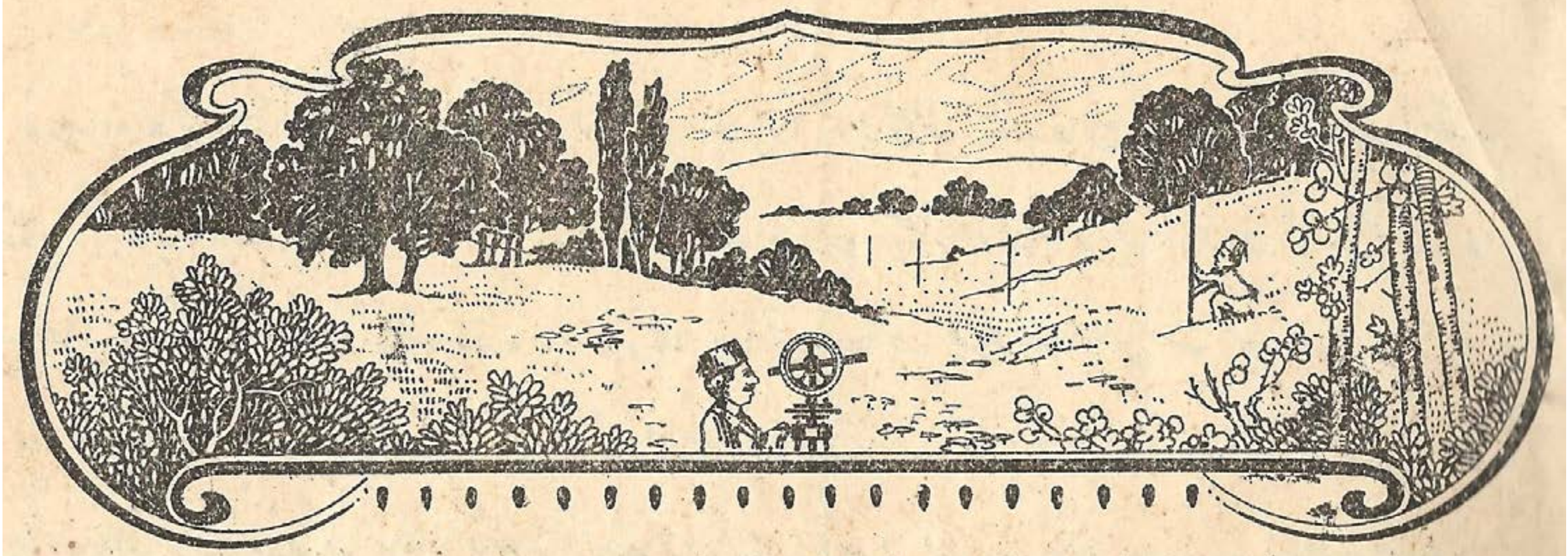
The book was printed in the technique of hectography for the students of the university and is today exceedingly rare.

We could not find any examples outside Turkish institutions. Worldcat does not list any examples.

References: ÖZEGE 21143.

980 EUR





لطفیه و سایر قوه‌ند و کنتور مکتب عالیسی

40. Ottoman Cartography

[Mehmed REMZI]

[Yazısız Harita Defteri]
[Notebook of Blank Maps]

[Istanbul: Mekteb-i funun-i harbiye-i matbaası [Military School Press], 1323 [1905]].

Oblong Small Folio: 66 lithographed double page maps, original brown boards with debossed decoration, original brown calf spine, recent endpaper, slightly age-toned and stained, sporadic folds, small tears and tiny loss of paper in margins, some maps with manuscript annotations in Ottoman in pencil and ink, some maps with partly coloured surfaces, sporadic old scribbling, maps of Oceania cut into the lower margin with tiny loss of image, first map with small damage).

A rare Ottoman blank atlas, made for educational purposes at the Military School

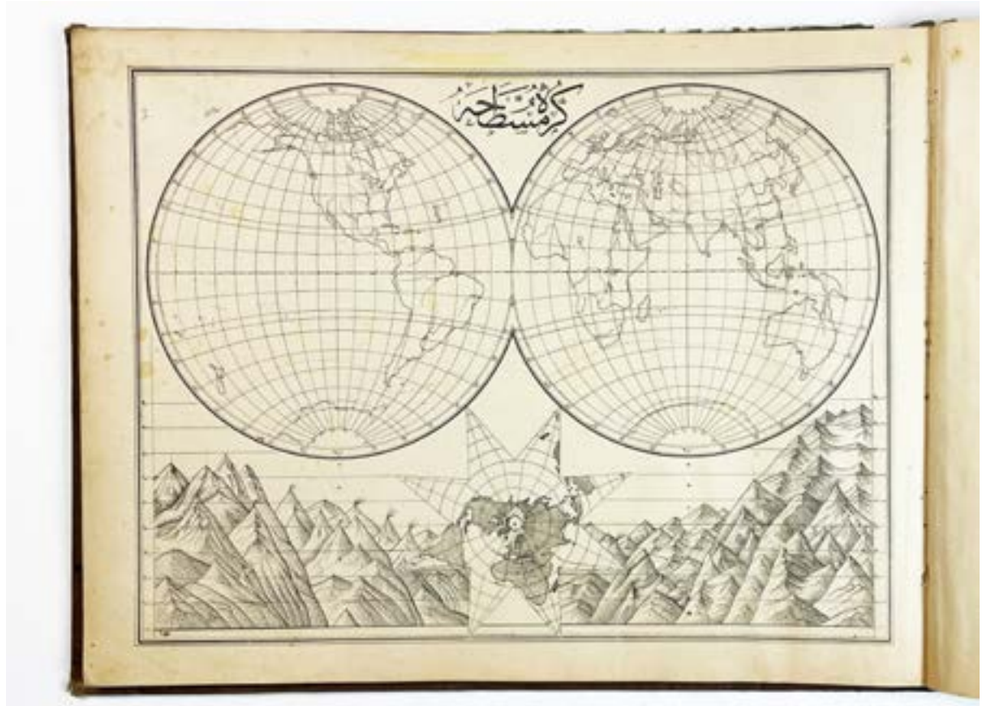
An unusual, rare, crudely made Ottoman composite blank atlas, made of 10 different maps of the world countries, regions and continents, with repeating examples bringing the total of maps to 66, was made as an improvised manual and exercise book for the courses in geography at the Military School in Istanbul.

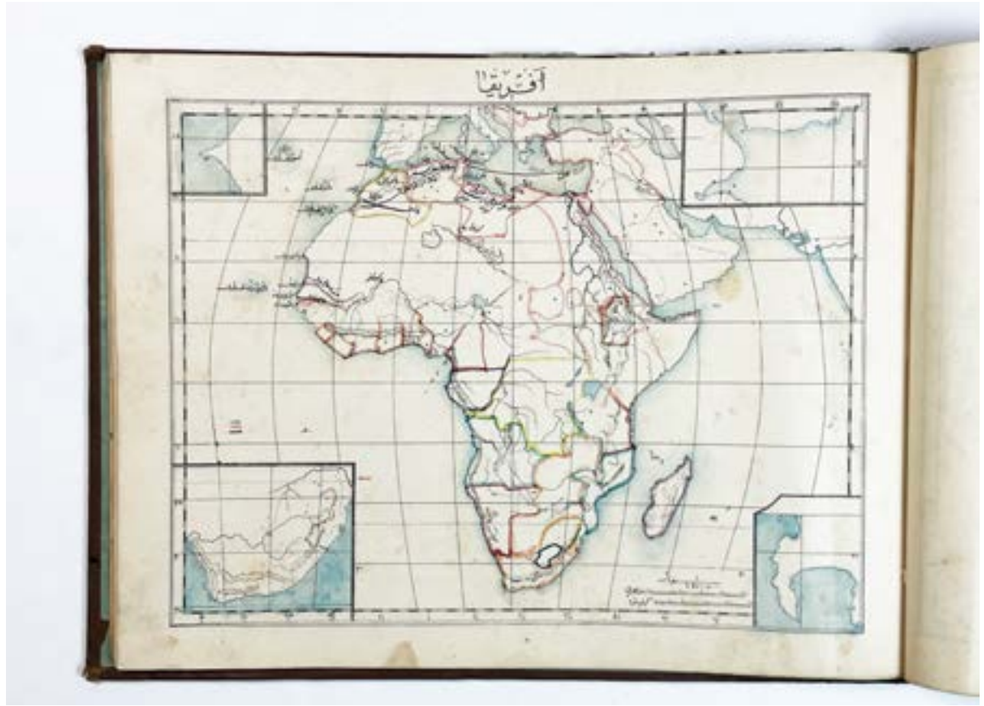
The author was an Ottoman educator on this institution, Mehmed Remzi, who wrote at least five manuals on geography.

The atlas includes the following maps:

- Map of the World in two hemispheres with mountain elevations and North Pole projection (6 examples), - Map of the World – Mercator's projection (6 examples), - Europe (11 examples, 7 of which are coloured and partly annotated in Ottoman and Latin), - The Balkans, with in-set maps of the Dardanelles and the connection between the Athens and Piraeus (1 example, coloured and filled in), - Asia (9 examples, 4 of which are coloured), - Turkey, Persia and the Arabic Peninsula (2 examples), - Africa with in-set maps (12 examples, 1 of which is coloured), - North America (6 examples), - South America (7 examples), - Australia, New Zealand and Oceania, (6 examples, printed on different paper).

The maps mostly concentrate on the geography of the world and almost entirely omit the European countries. The atlas could be probably ordered with various numbers of different maps, according to the need of the user (Please see David Rumsey Map Collection for the same atlas with different maps and collation).





The atlas does not original wrappers with the title, but could be identified as Yazısız Harita Defteri, or a Notebook of Blank Maps, prepared by Remzi in 1900. The list of Ottoman books on geography lists the title, but the author could not find any examples of this atlas in order to list the maps (Osmanlı coğrafya literatürü tarihi. History of Geographical Literature during the Ottoman Period, 2000, p. 394).

In 1905, Mehmed Remzi published another atlas, called *Cografya-yi ʻumumī atḷası* (Atlas of General Geography), which contained 23 maps, including the ones from our book, but this time chromolithographed in colour and accompanied with names.

Our composed atlas was made during the late period of sultan Abdul Hamid II for the school classes in geography, which were strictly controlled by the Ministry of Education. The student was supposed to annotate the maps as a part of the learning procedure.

We could only find one other example of the atlas in Western institutions, but with different collation (David Rumsey Historical Map Collection).

References: Osmanlı coğrafya literatürü tarihi. History of Geographical Literature during the Ottoman Period, 2000, pp. 392, 394; Cf. Mehmet ALKAN, Kemal H. KARPAT, ed., Ottoman Past and Today's Turkey. Modernisation from Empire to Republic and Education in the Process of Modernisation, 2000, p. 75.

890 EUR

41. Turkmen Tribes
Fake News
World War I

Doktor FREILICH and Muhendis RAULIG, but actually NACI İSMAIL (nom de plume Hâbil Âdem (PELISTER), d. 1940).

تورکمن عشیرتلری
[Türkmen Aşiretleri / Turkmen Tribes]

Istanbul: Matbaa-i Osmaniye 1334 [1918].

8°. 533 pp., [3 pp.], original wrappers with lettering (wrappers slightly dusty and soiled with small tears, partly repaired spine, title page slightly age-toned, but otherwise a good condition).

An Ottoman propaganda text on the Turkmen tribes, published during World War I, with partly invented historical texts and statistics, written by an infamous fraudster Naci Ismail under an assumed names of foreign scientists.

The authors of this lengthy scientific work on the Turkmen tribes, published as a part of the nationalistic Ottoman propaganda during World War I, are listed as scholars with foreign names Freilich and Raulig, which never existed. The actual author was Naci İsmail (Pelister), who was writing under several pseudonyms and was recently revealed to be creator vof several dubious political propaganda texts, many of which he allegedly translated.

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

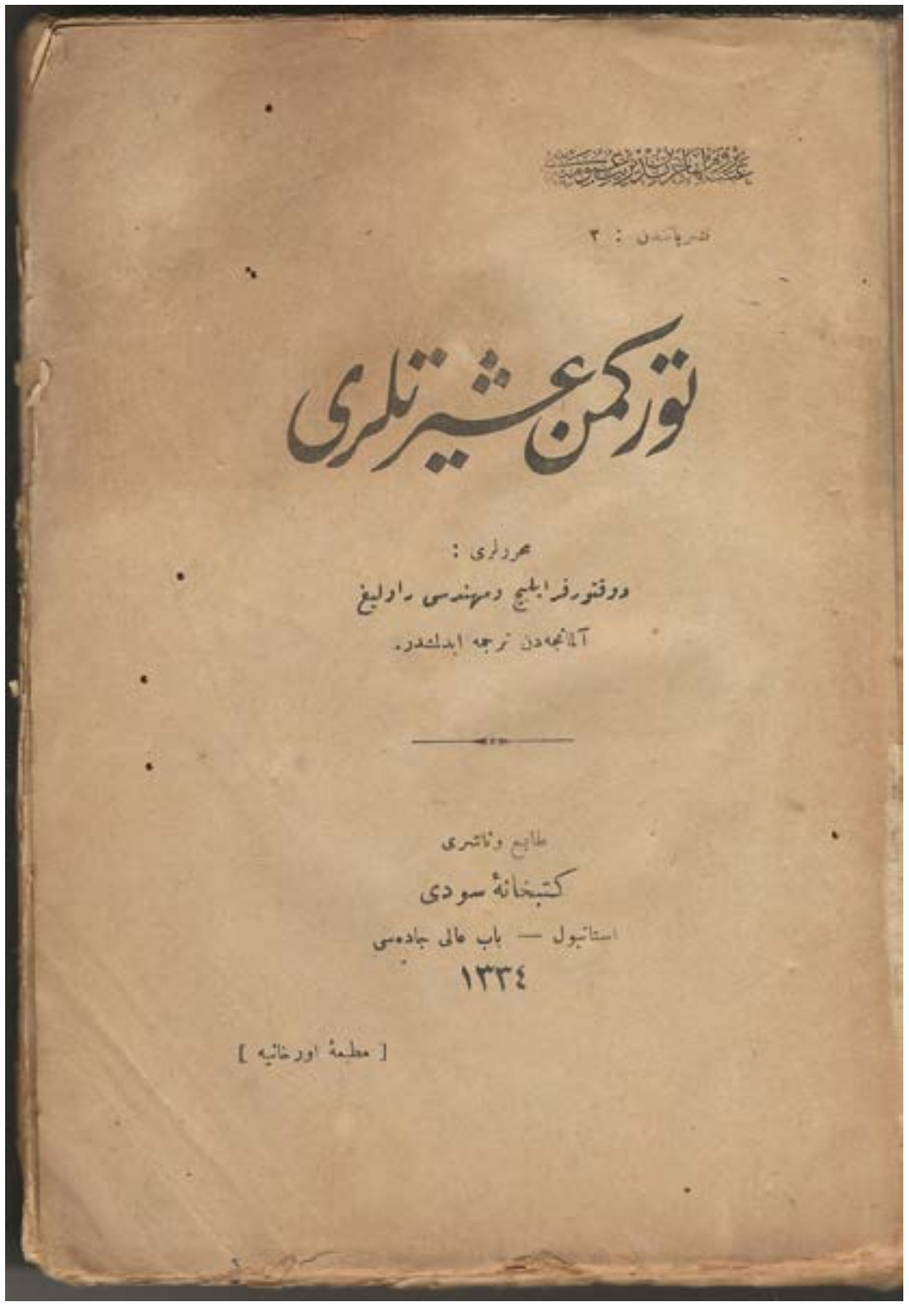
On several occasions Naci İsmail attributed his controversial work to imaginary foreign authors. Among others he "translated" a two volume book The Settlement of Migrants: the International Method of Assimilation by one P. von Gotz, "an official from the Prussian Ministry of Colonies", a book on the Kurds by a nonexistent Dr. Fritsch and a book on the revenge of the Balkan countries to the Ottomans Defeated States. How Do They Take Revenge? by an invented Slavic author Belak.

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

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

References: OCLC 214803578, 1180903872, 51320923, ÖZEGE; 21920 - TBTK; 11093.

450 EUR



42. Pergamon Museum, Berlin

Berlin Kraliyet Müzesi [Royal Museum of Berlin i. e. Altes Museum, Berlin]

برعمه. رهبر خرابه برعمه

Bergama. Rehber-i Harabe-i Bergama (Nüsha-i Türkiye) / Pergamon. Guide to the Ruins of Pergamon. Turkish Edition]

Berlin : Resmî Matbaa 1320 [1904].

8°, 39 pp., original pink wrappers with gilt and green decoration and gilt lettering, originally bound with red string (shardly noticeable water-staining and staining, but overall in a good condition).

A rare pamphlet on the archeological excavations of Pergamon in Ottoman Turkish was printed by Berlin Royal Museum (now Altes Museum) at the time the artefacts were transported from the Ottoman Empire to Berlin, where they were exhibited in a new museum.

This rare pamphlet with highly decorative orientalist wrappers (here unfortunately slightly damaged by water-staining) was printed in Berlin in Ottoman language in the time, when the famous artefacts and architectural elements from the relatively newly discovered archeological site in Pergamon, in today's Turkey, were exhibited in Berlin. The maps and drawings represent the position of the archeological findings and the Pergamon Altar.

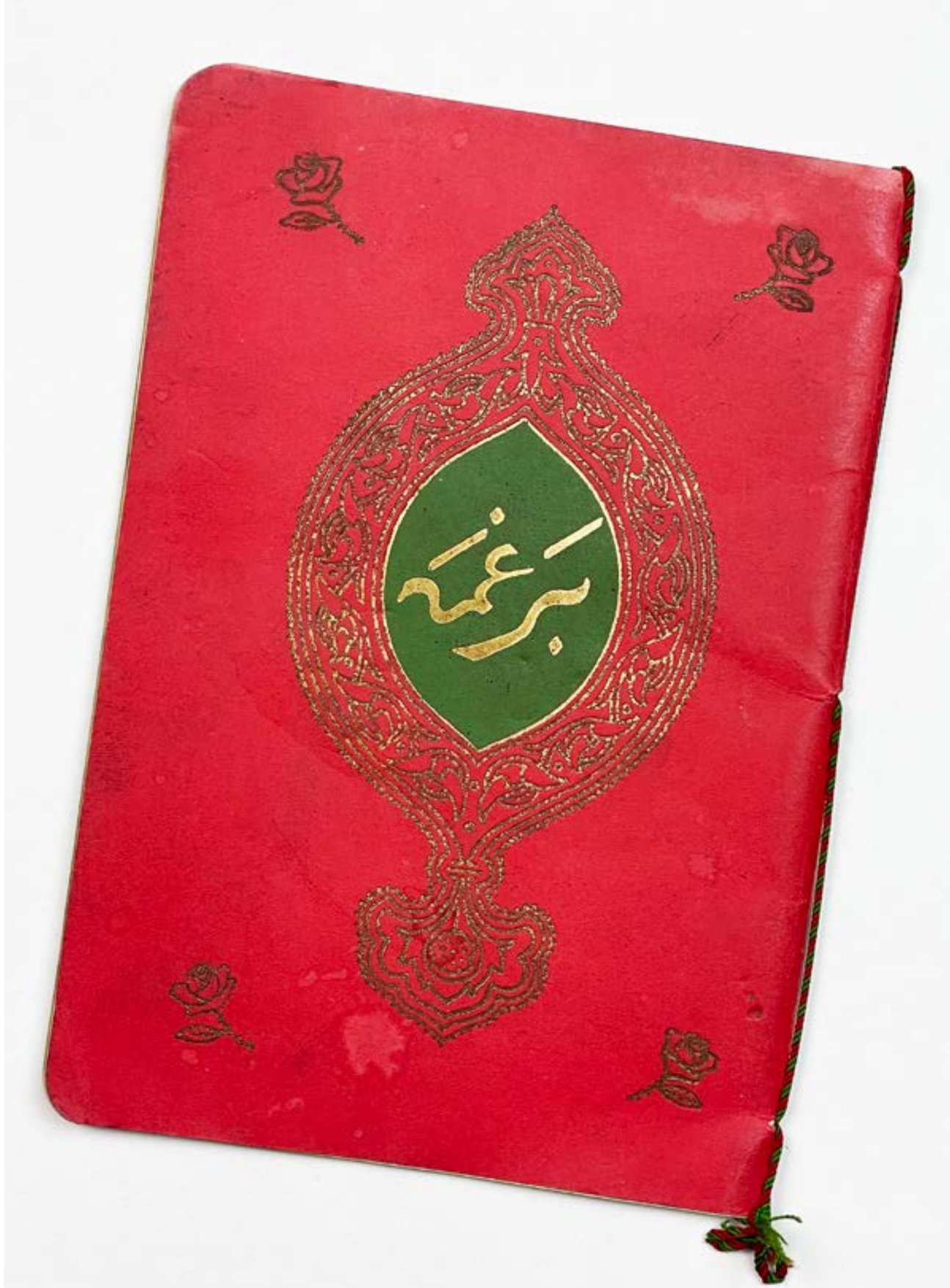
The excavation of the monumental buildings from the 2nd and 3rd century BC on the west coast of Anatolia began in the 1870s by the German archeologists, who sent samples to Berlin for analysis. It was the new director of the department of ancient sculpture of the Berlin Royal Museum Alexander Conze, who recognized the extreme value of the artefacts and had larger pieces, including the famous Pergamon Altar, and had them transported to Berlin.

With the permission of the Ottoman government these large architectonical pieces and sculptures were exhibited in the first Pergamon Museum, built between 1897 and 1899 and official opened by the emperor William II on December 18th, 1901.
The old museum was replaced by a larger building in 1907, which today remains one of the most popular museums in the world.

Worldcat only lists one institutional example (Bavarian State Librara).

References: OCLC 162449575. ÖZEGE 16597.

480 EUR



43. Spiritual Talisman
Shams al-Ma'arif

Talisman in Arabic Language

[S. n., S. d., but probably Ottoman Empire, late 19th or early 20th century].

Manuscript in black ink in a grid, originally folded, manuscript text and a drawing on the cover, opened: 41 x 41 cm (16.2 x 16.2 inches); closed: 19,5 x 9,5 cm (7.5 x 3.7 inches) (slightly stained, but overall in a good condition).

A charming and decorative manuscript talisman in Arabic language, repeating similar words in geometrical patterns.

The history of such talismans go back to Ahmad al-Buni (Muḥyi al-Din Abu al-Abbas Aḥmad ibn Ali ibn Yusuf al-Qurashi al-Sufi, more known as Ahmad al-Buni, died 1225), an Arab philosopher and mathematician, who authored a highly influential book Shams al-Ma'arif (شمس المعارف or The Sun of Gnosis / The Sun of Knowledge), a manual for achieving esoteric spirituality as well as communication with angels and spirits through geometrical forms and charts with repetitive patterns of names, letters and words. Such magic geometrical charts with Arab letters and names survived in various patterns until today in forms of books, broadsides and scrolls and are believed to protect the owner from the evil and bring him closer to the god.

680 EUR



44. Oscar Wilde

Oscar WILDE (1854 – 1900), author. H. M. THOMPSON, editor.

English Tales for Turkish People Arranged with Vocabularies and Notes in Turkish and Fenech by H. M. Thompson, B. A. Professor of Galata Serai Lycée. Constantinople. No. 1. The Happy Prince & The Selfish Giant

Istanbul: Zellitch Brothers (printer) – Ikbal (M. Husséin) Publisher, 1927.

8°, 22 pp., [4 pp.], 13 pp., original wrappers with red lettering (minor loss of paper around the spine, otherwise in a good condition).

An intriguing ephemeral pamphlet is the first publication of Oscar Wilde's short stories *The Happy Prince* and *The Selfish Giant* in original language in Turkey. The text, accompanied with the Ottoman-French dictionary were published for the English-learning pupils of the Galatasaray Lycée by professor H. M. Thompson. Not much is known about Thompson, except that he was years before employed as a professor of English in the Don University, in Rostov-on-Don in Russia.

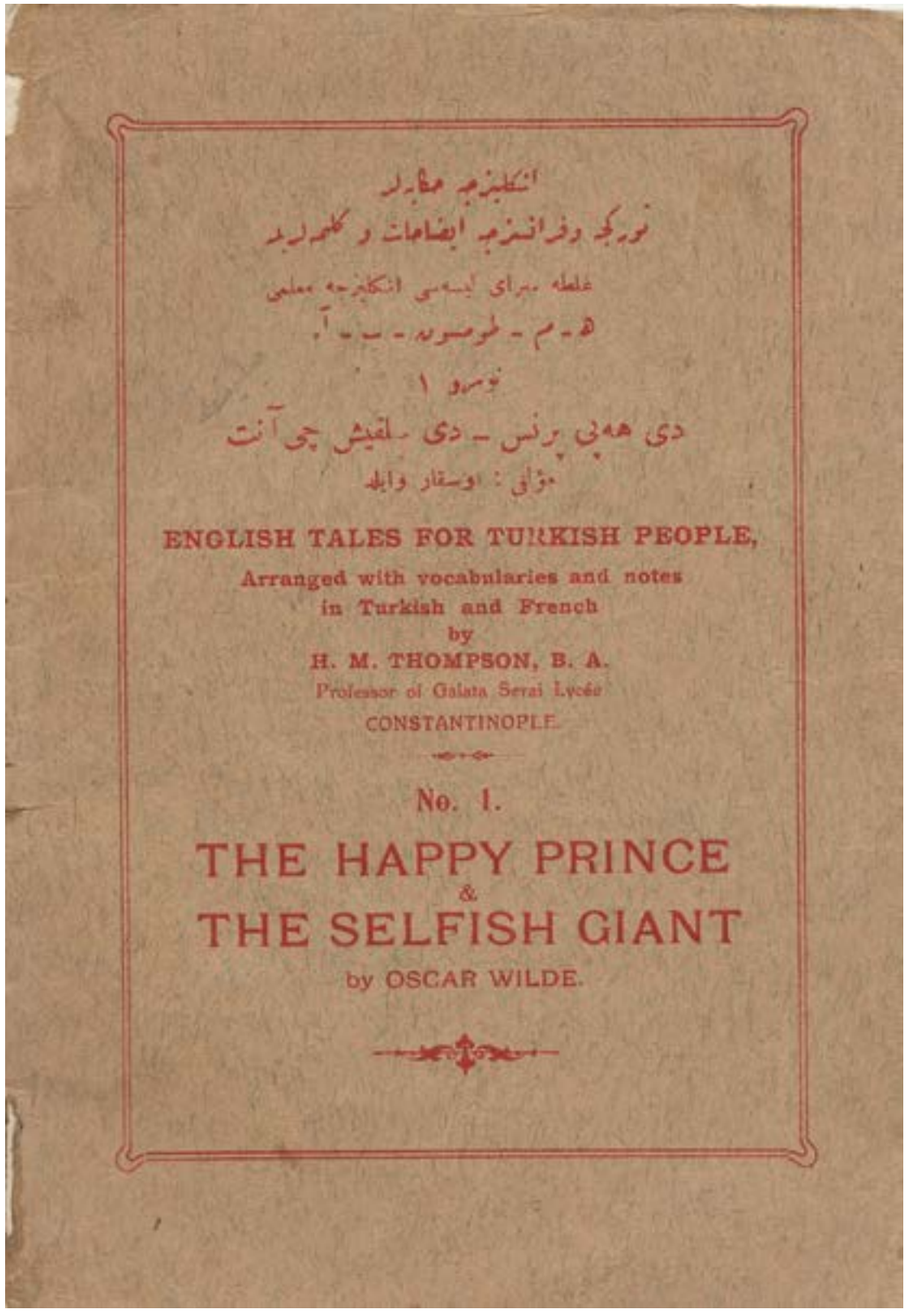
In the introduction Thompson praises the interests of the Turks in English language, which developed in the previous years. This pamphlet was published as the first in a series of similar stories, yet it is not sure, if further issues were ever published.

With the following year, the official alphabet in Turkey changed from Ottoman to Latin and such publications could not be used anymore for schooling purposes.

The story The Happy Prince was entirely translated to Ottoman in the following year by Salih Zeki Aktay under the title *Bahtiyar Prens.*

The pamphlet is very rare. We could not trace any other examples nor any other issues from this series.

380 EUR


انگلیزجه مطالعه لر
تورکجه وفرانسزجه ایضاحات و کلمه لرله
غلطه سرای لیسه‌سی انگلیزجه معلمی
ه - م - طومسون - ب - آ.
نومرو ۱
دی هه‌پی پرنس - دی سلفیش جی آنت
مؤلفی : اوسکار وایلد
ENGLISH TALES FOR TURKISH PEOPLE,
Arranged with vocabularies and notes
in Turkish and French
by
H. M. THOMPSON, B. A.
Professor of Galata Serai Lycée
CONSTANTINOPLE.
No. 1.
THE HAPPY PRINCE
&
THE SELFISH GIANT
by OSCAR WILDE.

45. Oscar Wilde

Oscar WILDE (1854 – 1900), author; Salih Zeki AKTAY (1896-1971), translator.

بحتیار پرنس
[Bahtiyar Prens / The Happy Prince]

Istanbul: Orhaniye Matbaası 1928.

8°, [8 pp.], 64 pp., with two black and white portraits of Oscar Wilde, original illustrated wrappers, bound in a recent black linen with gilt lettering and debossed decoration, signed by the translator (minor age-toning and staining, but overall in a good condition).

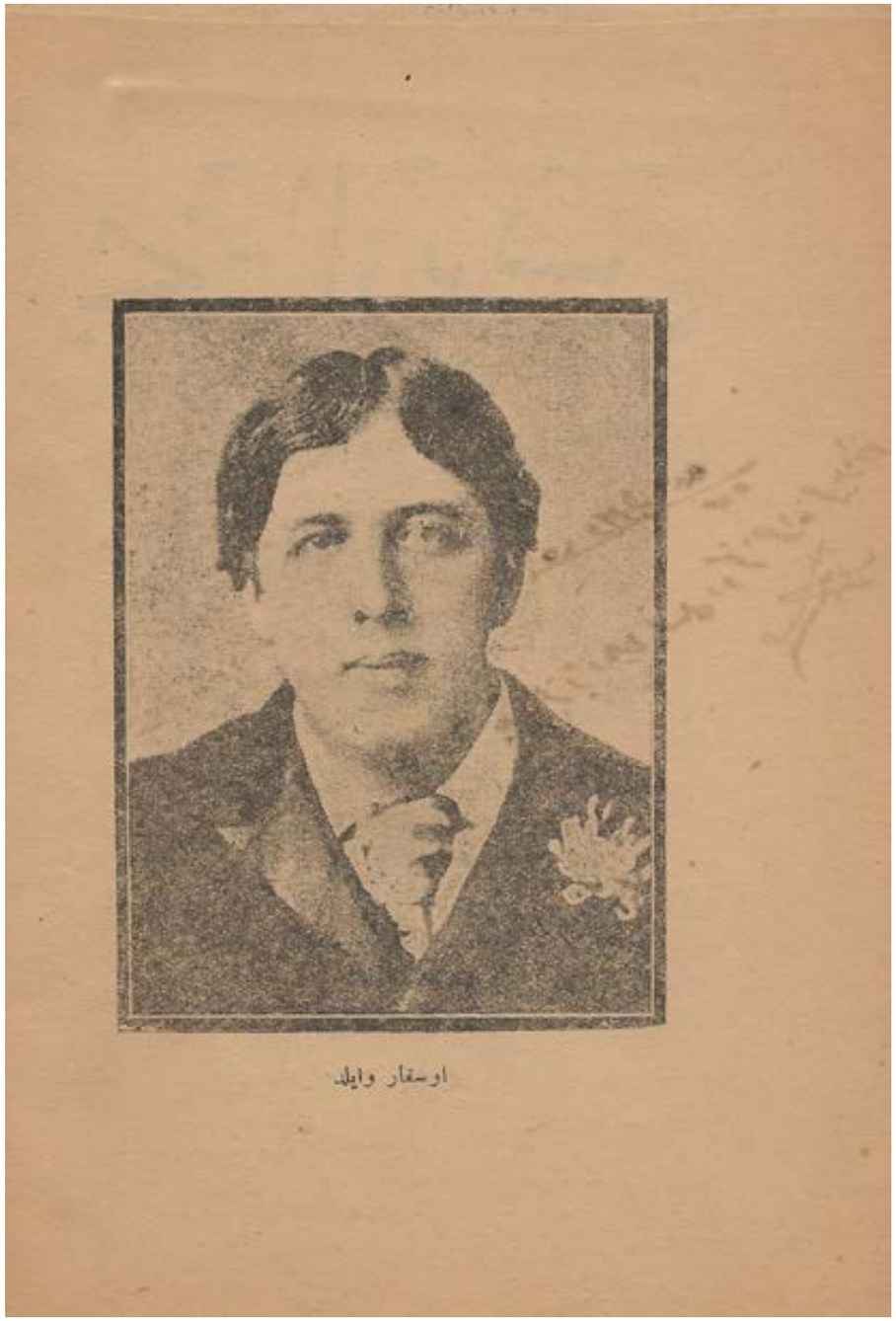
The first Ottoman translation of *The Happy Prince* from 1928 was possibly inspired by the publication of the text in original language by H. M. Thompson at the Galatasaray Lycée in Istanbul a year before (please see our previous item).

There are only two recorded translations of Oscar Wilde to the Ottoman language, the other one being *Oskar Vayld'ın Masalları* (Oscar Wilde's Stories), translated by Şaziye Berrin Kurt and published In 1927.

Salih Zeki Aktay (1896-1971) was an Ottoman / Turkish author and translator, known for his fascination of old Greek texts and for his translation of Ovid's *Metamorphoses.* We could not find any institutional examples on Worldcat.

References: ÖZEGE 1597.

420 EUR



Ivan CANKAR (1876-1918).

Kurent. Starodavna pripovedka
[Kurent. An Ancient Tale]

Ljubljana: Schwentner 1909.

8°, [4 pp.], 81 pp., [3 pp.], original patterned wrappers (old price, written in pencil on the cover, minor foxing to the first and last pages, tiny chips around the spine, but overall a clean and uncut example).

A fine, uncut example of the first edition of a famous Slovenian short story Kurent by one of the county's greatest authors - Ivan Cankar.

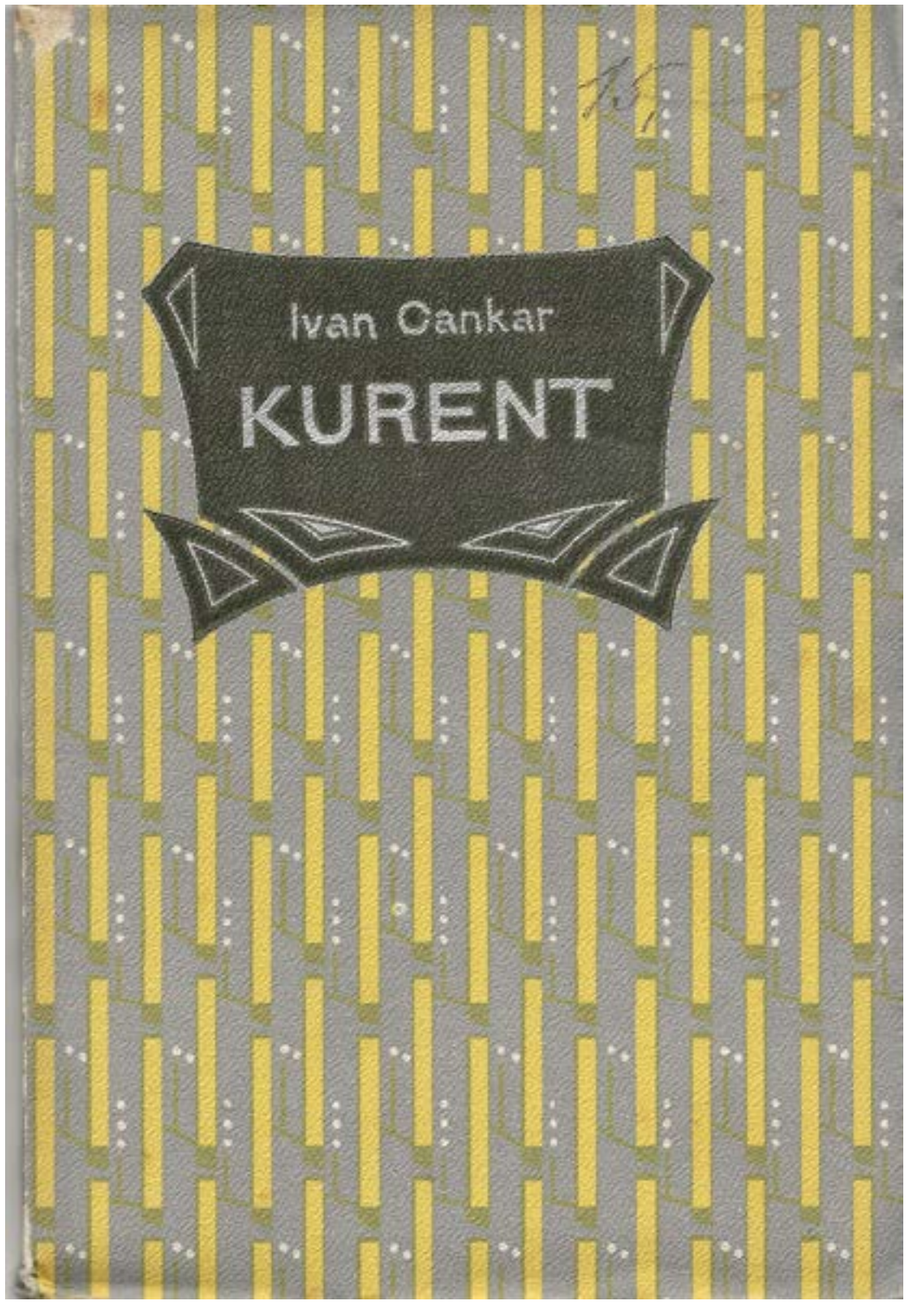
This first edition of a popular Slovenian short novel Kurent was published in highly decorative wrappers in Ljubljana in 1909.

Ivan Cankar (1876-1918) was a Slovenian modernist writer, essayist, poet, playwright, and political activist. Today Cankar is considered one of the greatest Slovenian authors.

We could only trace one example outside the Slovenian institutions (the British Library).

References: OCLC 876275844.

520 EUR



47. Slavica

Simon GREGORČIČ (1844 – 1906), author; Franc Ksaver Meško (1874 - 1964), editor; Maks KOŽELJ (1883-1956), illustrator.

Poezije

Klagenfurt: Družba sv. Mohorja 1908.

Small 4°, 141 pp. with black and white illustrations, original red cloth decoration with ornaments and lettering, original patterned endpapers (old signature on the top of the frond loose endpaper, otherwise in a good condition).

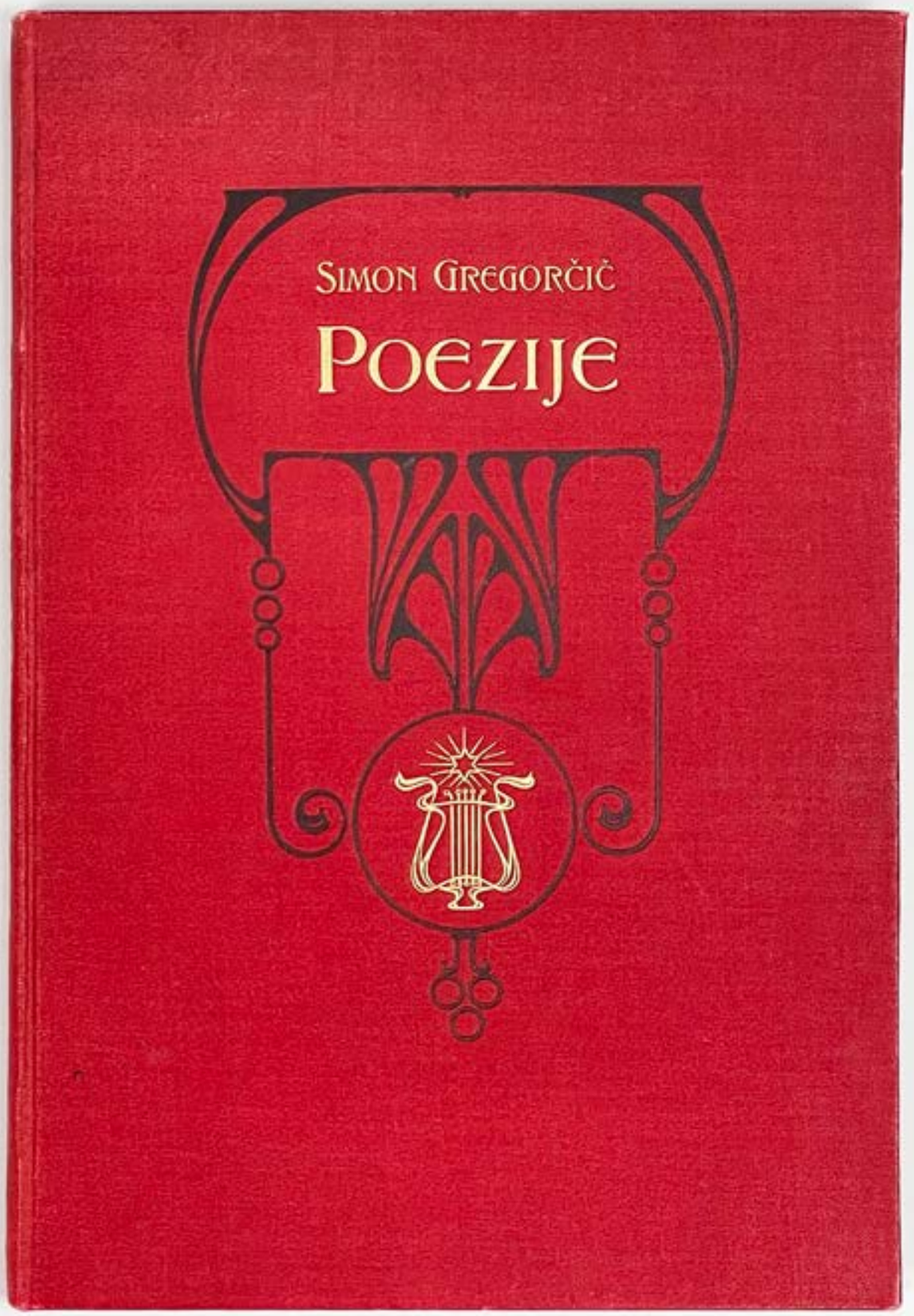
A fine example of an illustrated selection of poetry by a popular Slovenian poet Simon Gregorčič (1844 – 1906) with wonderful art nouveau illustrations by a painter Maks Koželj was published two years after the poet's death and includes his biography and facsimiles of his handwriting. Gregorčič is today considered one of the greatest Slovenian poets.

The illustrator Maks Koželj (1883-1956) was a popular Slovenian painter, schooled in Vienna, Munich and Prague. He is mostly known for his oil paintings and frescoes. The illustrations in this collection of poetry reflect the popular central European tendencies of book illustration.

The book is signed by the priest M. Umek, possibly a Styrian priest and a dean Mihael Umek (1886 - 1966).

References: OCLC 251014123.

320 EUR



48. Slavica
Underground Printing – Parachute Silk Binding

Kratka zgodovina Vsezvezne komunistične stranke (boljševikov)
[A Short History of All-Connected Communist Party (of Bolsheviks)]

[S. l., but: Goteniški snežnik]: Centralni komitet Komunistične partije Slovenije [Central Committee of the Komunist Party of Slovenia], ["Triglav" Press] 1943.

8°, 296 pp., [4 pp.], original silk binding with lettering on the cover (good, used condition with minor foxing and annotations in pencil, old dedication in blue ink on the first loose endpaper, binding slightly stained with tiny tears).

A rare book on the history of Communism, printed by the Slovenian underground press during World War II, bound in dyed parachute silk

This uncommon book on the history of Communism in Slovenian language was printed by the underground partisan press during WWII and was originally bound in a silk binding, material obtained from a damaged parachute.

One will immediately notice that the printing quality of the present work is exceptionally high for an underground publication. This is due the fact that it was printed by the Triglav Tiskarna (Press), which was one of only two Partisans publishing operations that possessed (two) large, professional printing presses, as it was hidden in a secret location deep in the forests of south-western Slovenia.

Triglav was one of only two underground Partisan printing operations to feature modern, electric printing presses, and was incredibly valuable to the resistance war effort. Its location was known only to the high command of the Slovene Partisans and the printers themselves, as well as a small number of trusted couriers, who delivered food, paper and distributed printed material.

This example is bound in a dyed parachute silk, a valuable material during the World War II, usually obtained from damaged Allied parachutes, and often used for “luxury” book bindings.

The inscription on the front loose endspaper reads in Slovenian language: “To comrade Sonja for a memory of the battle we fought together in Carinthia. For her strength and dedication. John. Klagenfurt 23. V. 1945.” With he involvement of the Allies in the war in Yugoslavia and their cooperation with the Partisans, many British, American and Canadian men, some of them of Slovenian / Yugoslav origins with

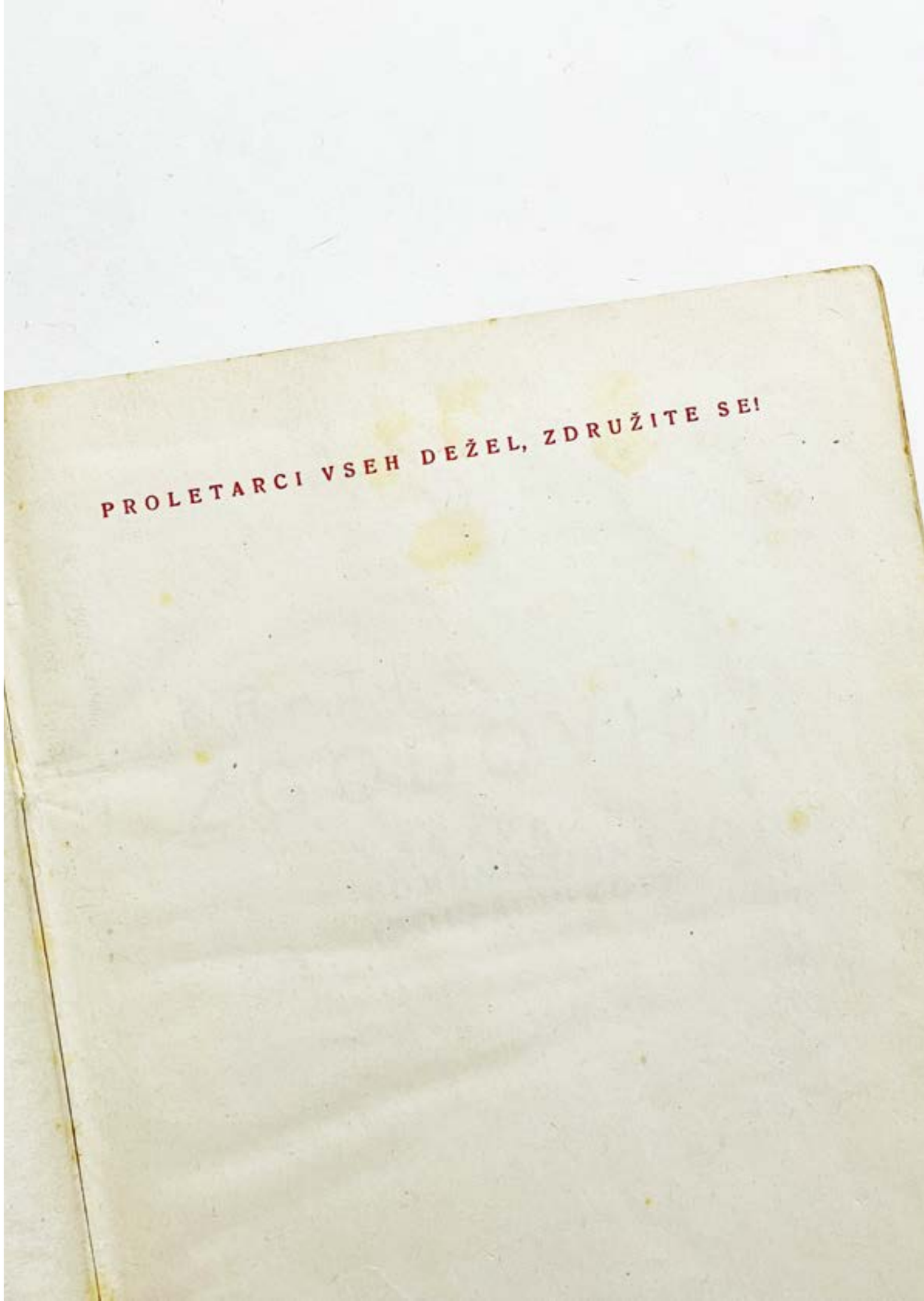


a good knowledge of the local language, joined the Partisans. No doubt John signed here, who appeared to rewrite the dedication to Slovenian with small mistakes, was one of them.

Worldcat lists examples in Slovenian institutions and one example in the Bavarian State library.

References: OCLC 1190908336; Bibliografija izdanja u narodnooslobodilačkom ratu 1941-1945 ; Nr. 5670.

420 EUR



49. Anti-Fascist Propaganda
Croatia – Dalmatia

Ivo RUBIĆ (1897 - 1961), author; A. UDOVIĆ, designer of the cover.

Talijani na primorju kraljevine Jugoslavije
[Italians in the Coastal Regions of the Yugoslav Kingdom]

Split: Jugoslovanski Bureau 1930.

Large 8°, 57 pp. with charts, [3 pp.], original wrappers with illustrated cover (de-accessed library example with stamps on the back of the title page and back cover, minor traces of use, but overall in a good condition).

An important work by a prominent Croatian scientist Ivo Rubić representing the unsignificant number of Italians, living on the Yugoslav coast, written in the time of uprising of Fascism and Italian appetite for dominating the West Adriatic.

This important book representing statistics on the Croatian and Italian inhabitants in the coastal regions of Yugoslavia was published in Split, Croatia, in 1930, in the time of the uprising Fascism. The author tried to prove, that the region was mostly inhabited by Slavic people and the Italians were only representing a non-significant minority.

By the time the Fascist Italy already annexed Istria in the north Adriatic and large portions of the West-Adriatic coasts, and was now openly showing its interests in the rest of Dalmatia, with an excuse of reclaiming the old Venetian territory, allegedly still inhabited by a large number of Italians.

Ivo Rubić (1897 - 1961) was an important Croatian historian, who studied in Zagreb, Ljubljana and Vienna and after finishing his dissertation he continued his studies in Paris and Berlin. The book Italians in the Coastal Regions of the Yugoslav Kingdom was one of Rubić's first influential works, which provoked the Italian Fascist government. After the war Rubić was employed as a professor of geography and anthropogeography in Zagreb, authoring several important works.

References: OCLC 79652522, 254743217, 758711493.

280 EUR



50. Italian Fascist Atlas for Slovenian Primary Schools

Luigi VISINTIN (1892 - 1958).

Zemljepisni atlas za ljudske šole. Slovenska izdaja
[Geographical Atlas for Primary Schools. Slovenian Edition]

Novara: Instituto Geografico De Agostini 1941.

Small 8°. 20 pp. with colour maps and black and white photographs, original wrappers with lettering (good used condition with old signature on the top of the title page).

A rare official atlas for primary schools, issued in Slovenian language by the Fascist Italy, after its taking over the central Slovenian region in World War II in 1941.

This rare small atlas for primary schools, includes colour maps of the different parts of the world with their new boundaries, changed by the World War II., and black and white photos of cities. The atlas was published by the Italian Fascist government for the regions, annexed after 1941.

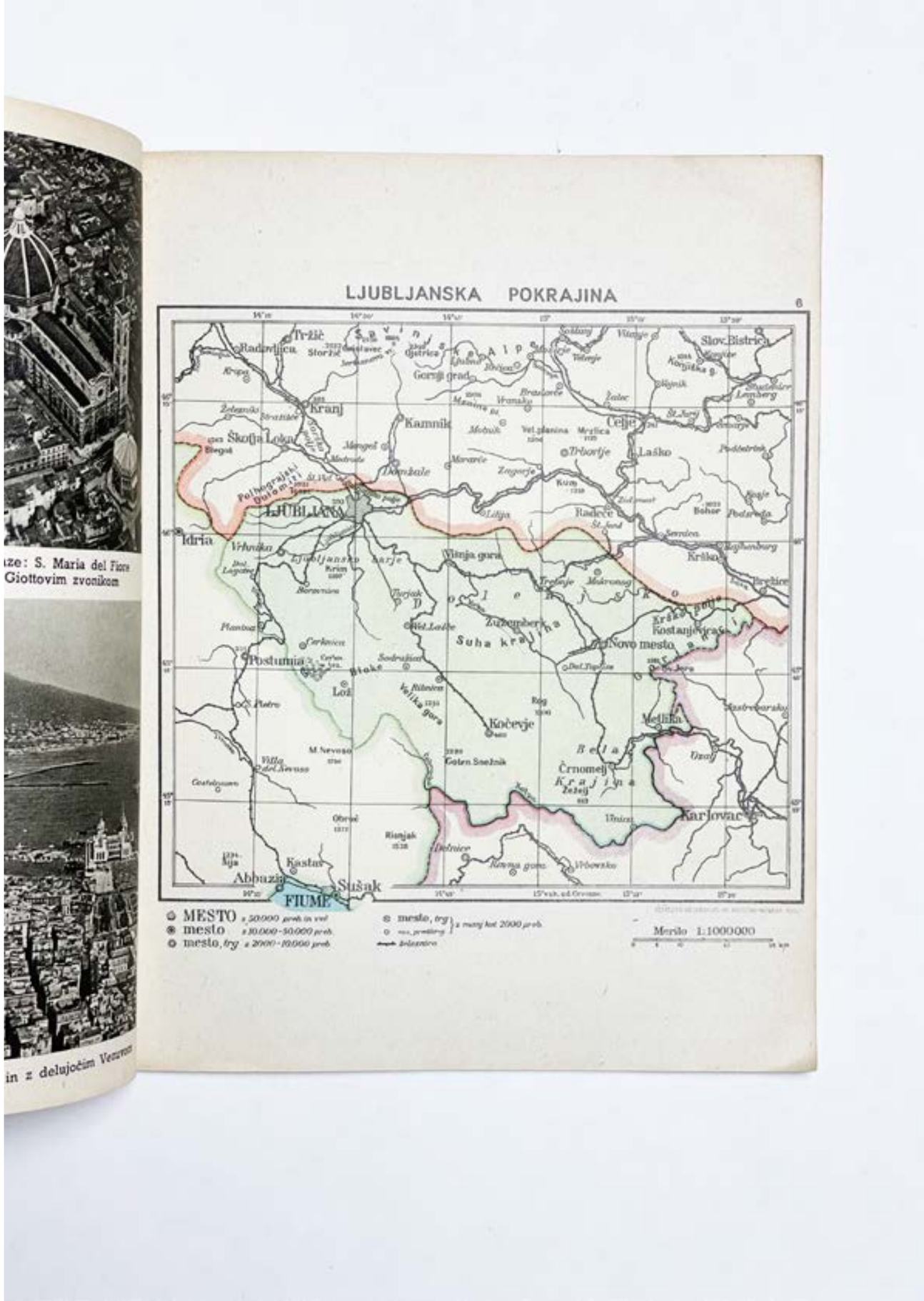
The atlas was adjusted to Slovenian language and geography. This edition includes a map of the Province of Ljubljana (Provincia di Lubiana), a Fascist political formation in the central Slovenia, existing from 1941 until the capitulation of Italy in 1943. After that is was taken over by Germany.

Luigi Visintin (1892 - 1958) was an Italian cartographer, born in Friuli, a region with Italian and Slovenian population. After WWI, he finished his studies as a cartographer in Torino and was employed by the Instituto Geografico De Agostini in Novara, the cartographic institute, responsible for a wide repertoire of maps and atlases, commissioned by the Fascist government.

We could only find 5 institutional examples, all in the Slovenian libraries.

References: OCLC 781229356.

120 EUR



51. Italian Fascist Historical Atlas for Slovenian Secondary Schools

Mario BARATTA - Plinio FRACCARO - Luigi VISINTIN

Zgodovinski atlas za srednje in njim sorodne šole
[Historical Atlas for Secondary and Similar Schools].

Novara: Instituto Geografico De Agostini 1941.

Large 8°. Title page, XXXII i. e. 17 full page and double page colour maps, original card wrappers with lettering (old stamp with a date on the last blank page, old paper stamp with hand written numbers on the cover, wrappers with minor scuffing on the spine, but overall I na good condition).

A rare historical atlas, printed in Slovenian language by the Fascist Italy during World War II for secondary schools of the annexed areas of Slovenia.

The atlas, which served as a political propaganda of the Fascist Italy, focuses almost entirely on the history of the Apennine Peninsula, its historical importance and its connection with the coastal areas and parts of Yugoslavia, taken over during the World War II. Another emphasized motif are the historical boundaries of the Greater Germany through the century.

The atlas was printed by the Instituto Geografico De Agostini in Novara, the cartographic institute, responsible for a wide repertoire of maps and atlases, commissioned by the Fascist government.

We could not find any institutional examples outside Slovenia.

References: OCLC 781109117.

150 EUR



53. Brugge, Belgium

Luc De JAEGHER (1912 – 1987).

Brugge

Bruges: L. Burghgraeve 1948.

Colour lithograph on thick paper, originally mounted on linen, with original wooden rollers, 1 x 1 m (39.4 x 39.4 inches), (minor staining and tiny tears in margins, but overall in a good condition).

A large wall map of Bruges, Belgium, originally mounted on linen and reinforced with wooden rollers, showcases the city with its most important historical buildings in 1948.

Luc (Lucien) De Jaegher (1912 – 1987) developed his style in the 1930s, under the influence of art deco - the forms present in his work throughout his life. De Jaegher was in illustrator, painted and graphic designer.

The map was probably made in limited edition for tourist purposes and is today very rare. We could not trace any examples in libraries on Worldcat.

980 EUR



54. Toruń, Poland

Katarzyna Sobczyk – Henryk Sobczyk

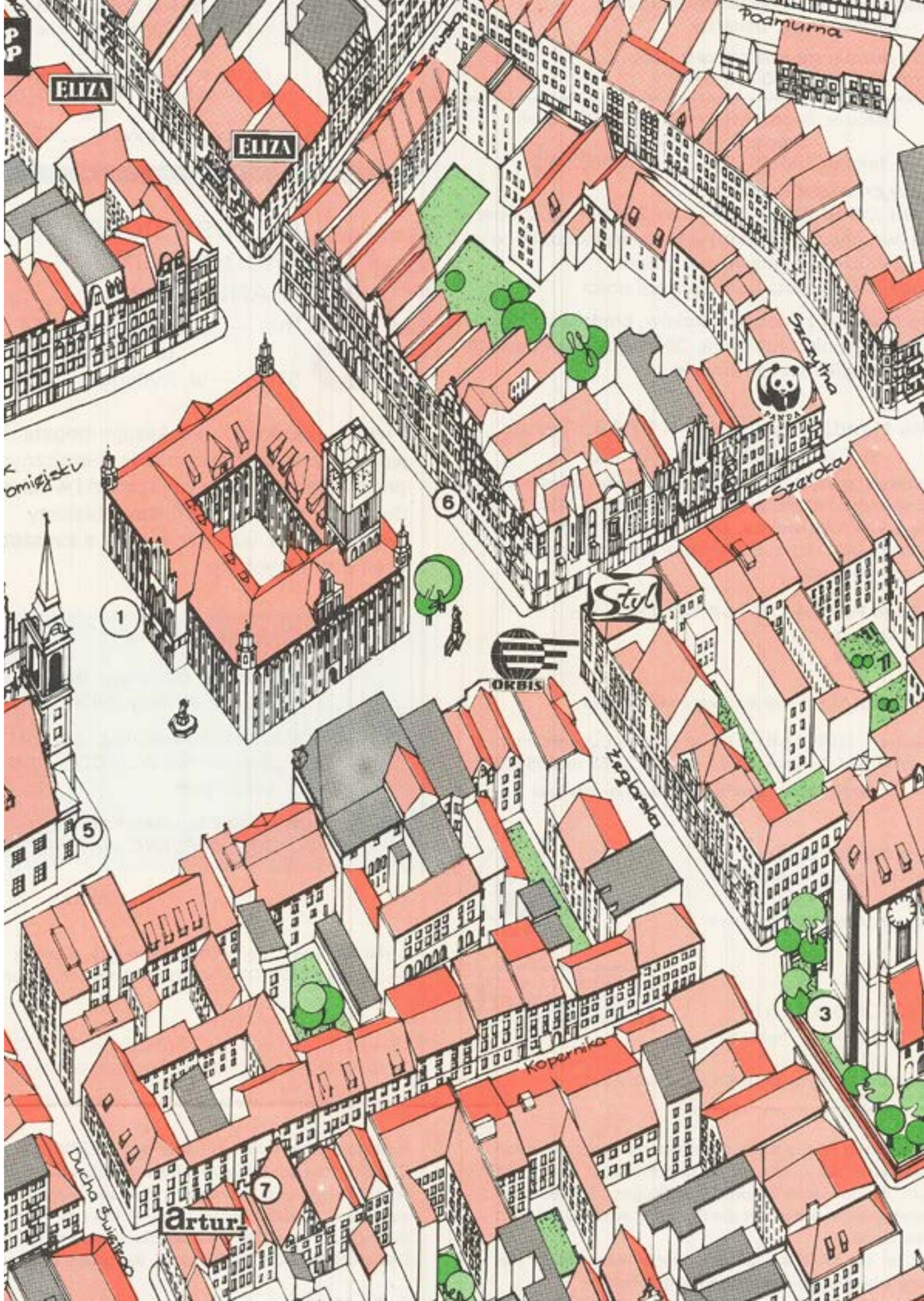
Toruń

Toruń: Kraj 1991.

Colour lithograph printed in black, green and red, printed from both sides, poster size, 70 x 100 cm (39.4 x 27.6 inches) (soft folds, otherwise in a good condition).

A large and detailed bird's eye view of the old city center of Toruń in Poland, internationally mostly known as a birth place of Nicolaus Copernicus.

180 EUR



TORUŃ

PLAN PRZESTRZENNY ŚRÓDMIEŚCIA

Wisła



55. Venice

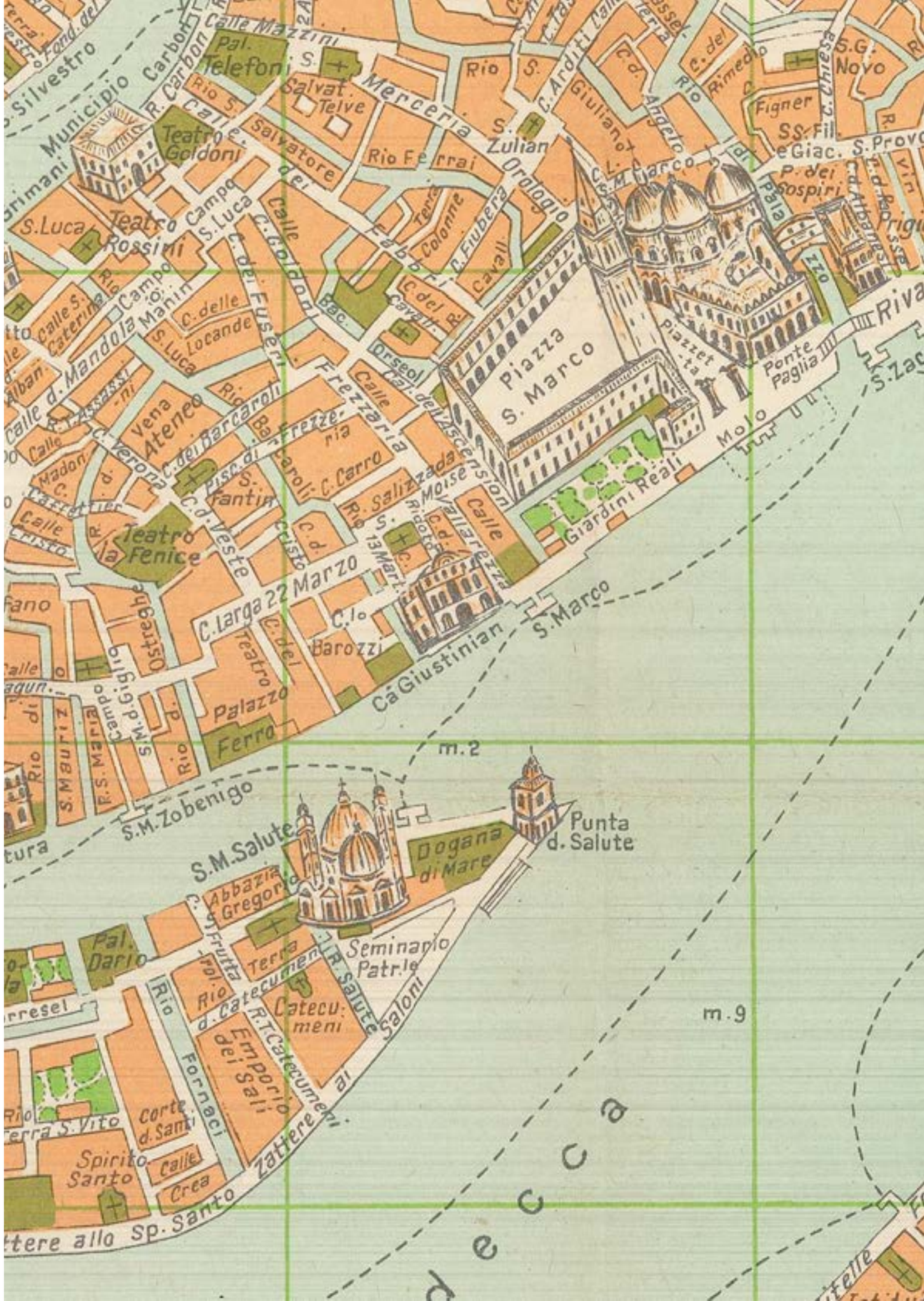
Venezia [Map]. Città di Venezia.

Milano: Adriano Agostino Vincitorio - Laboratorio Cartografico Editoriale 1958.

Coloured lithograph with text on the back, folded in original ornage wrappers with lettering, 48 x 70 cm (18.9 x 27.6 inches) (soft folds, a tiy tear in a fold, otherwise in a good condition).

An attractive mid-century tourist map of Venice with marked historical buildings and streets, accompanied with text in English and German.

120 EUR



Venezia



MURANO
S. MICHELE
TORCELLO
BURANO
MAZZORBO
VENEZIA
LIDO
CHIOGGIA
MALAMOCCO
ALBERONI
MARE ADRIATICO
Canale di S. Marco
Canale della Giudecca
Canale Grande
Canale di Cannaregio
Canale di S. Chiara
Canale di S. Pietro
Canale di S. Elena
Canale di S. Nicolò
Canale di Fusina
Canale Scomenzera
Canale di Malamocco
Canale di Chioggia
Canale di Lido
Canale di Treporti
Canale di Contorta
Canale di Tessera
Canale di Mestre
Canale di Marghera
Canale di Campalto
Canale di Mazzorbetto
Canale di Burano
Canale di Torcello
Canale di Vignole
Canale di Sacca Sessola
Canale di Sacca Fisola
Canale di Sacca Fisolo
Canale di Sacca Fisolo
Canale di Sacca Fisolo

56. Wine Map of Porto, Portugal

Visitez les Chais de vin de Porto de Porto Cintra. Warre Ca. Lda.

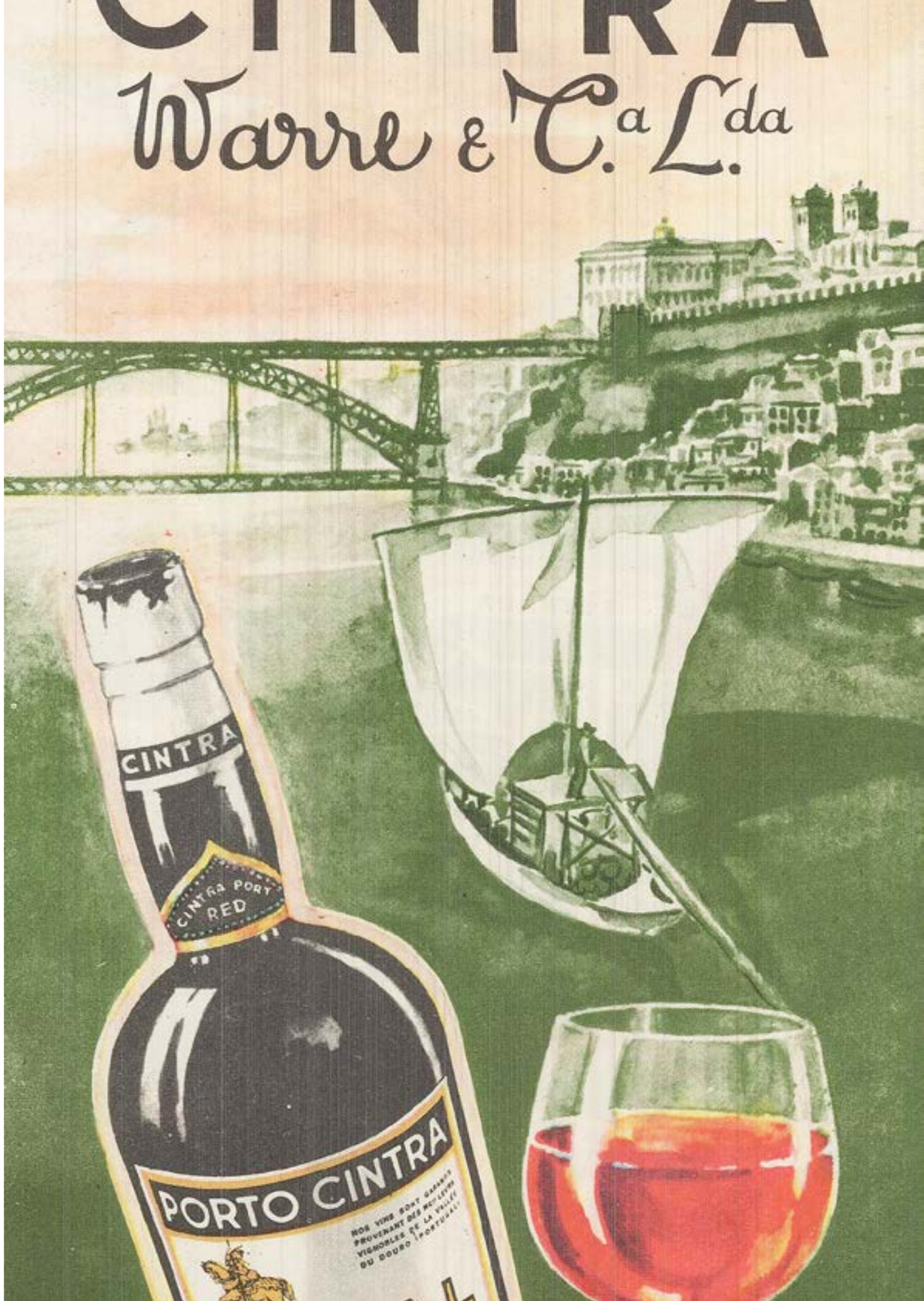
Porto: Bolhão 1973

Colour lithograph, printed from both sides, 46 x 62 cm (24.4 x 18.1 inches) (soft folds, but otherwise in a good condition).

A charming tourist map of Porto, Portugal, issued by Warre, a producer of Port wine, with the premises in the south of the city center.

Marked are points of interest and the route to the vine factory. The text on the back lists restaurants and hotels.

120 EUR




N
O
E
S
OCEANO ATLÂNTICO
R I O D O U R O
CIRCUNVALAÇÃO
ESTRADA
AVENIDA
CINTRA PORT-Warre e C.ª L.da
À L'HONNEUR DE VOUS INVITER A VISITER SES ANCIENS ET TRADITIONNELS CHAIS DE VIN DE PORTO
Comme souvenir nous vous réserverons un accueil sympathique et nous vous offrirons la dégustation de nos delicieux vins de Porto.
PORTO CINTRA WARRE & C.ª L.da

KONEC.