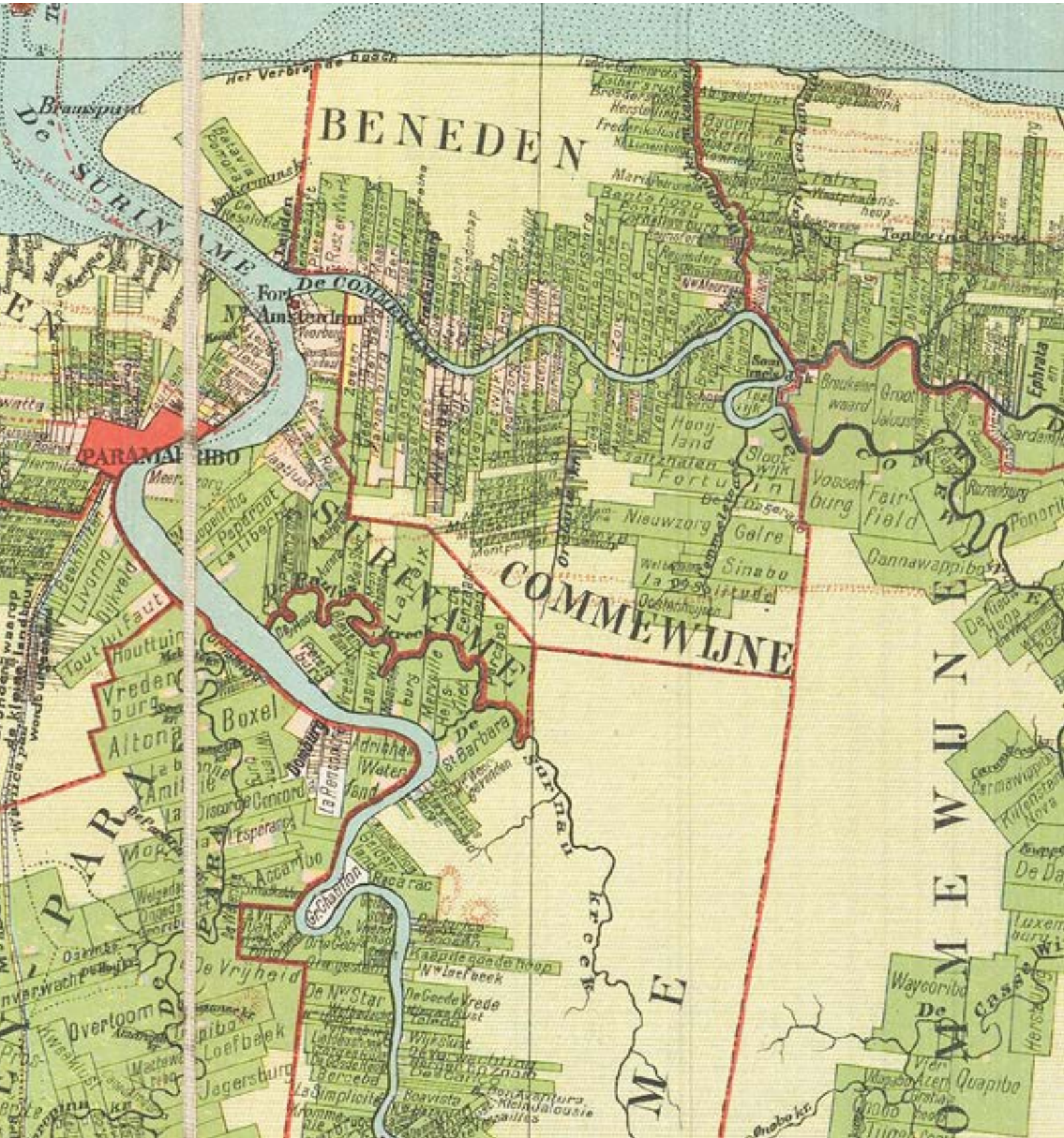
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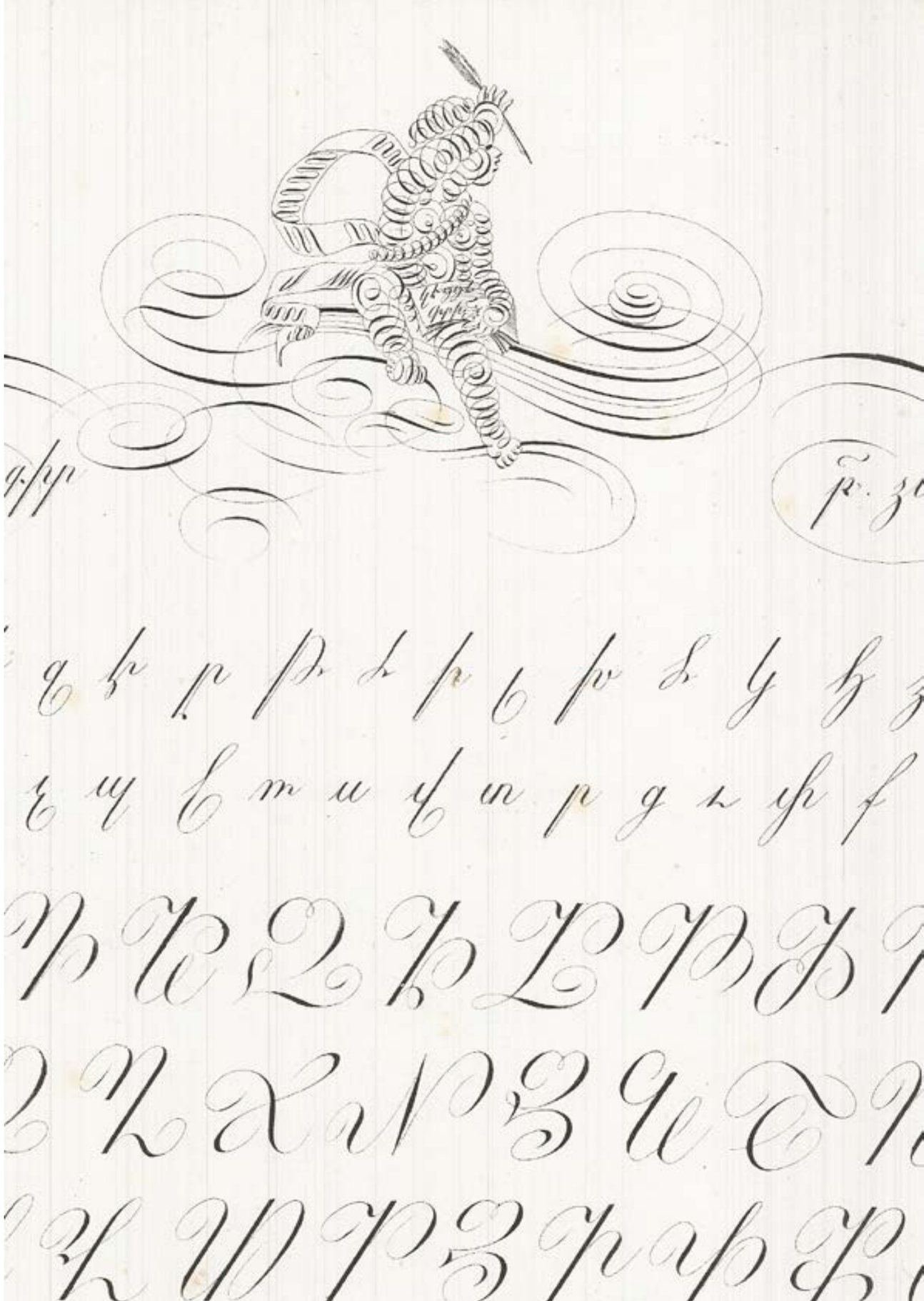
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Member of:



1. Mexico
French Intervention – 'Maximilian & Carlotta'
The 'Porfiriato'
Original Typescript

Mariano RUIZ Montañez (1843 - 1932).

Reminiscencias históricas escritas por el gral de división Mariano Ruiz veterano dé 1862 / Decicadas a la muy Honroable Sra Doña Carmen Romero Rubio de Diaz / Mexico Septiembre 15 dé 1926.

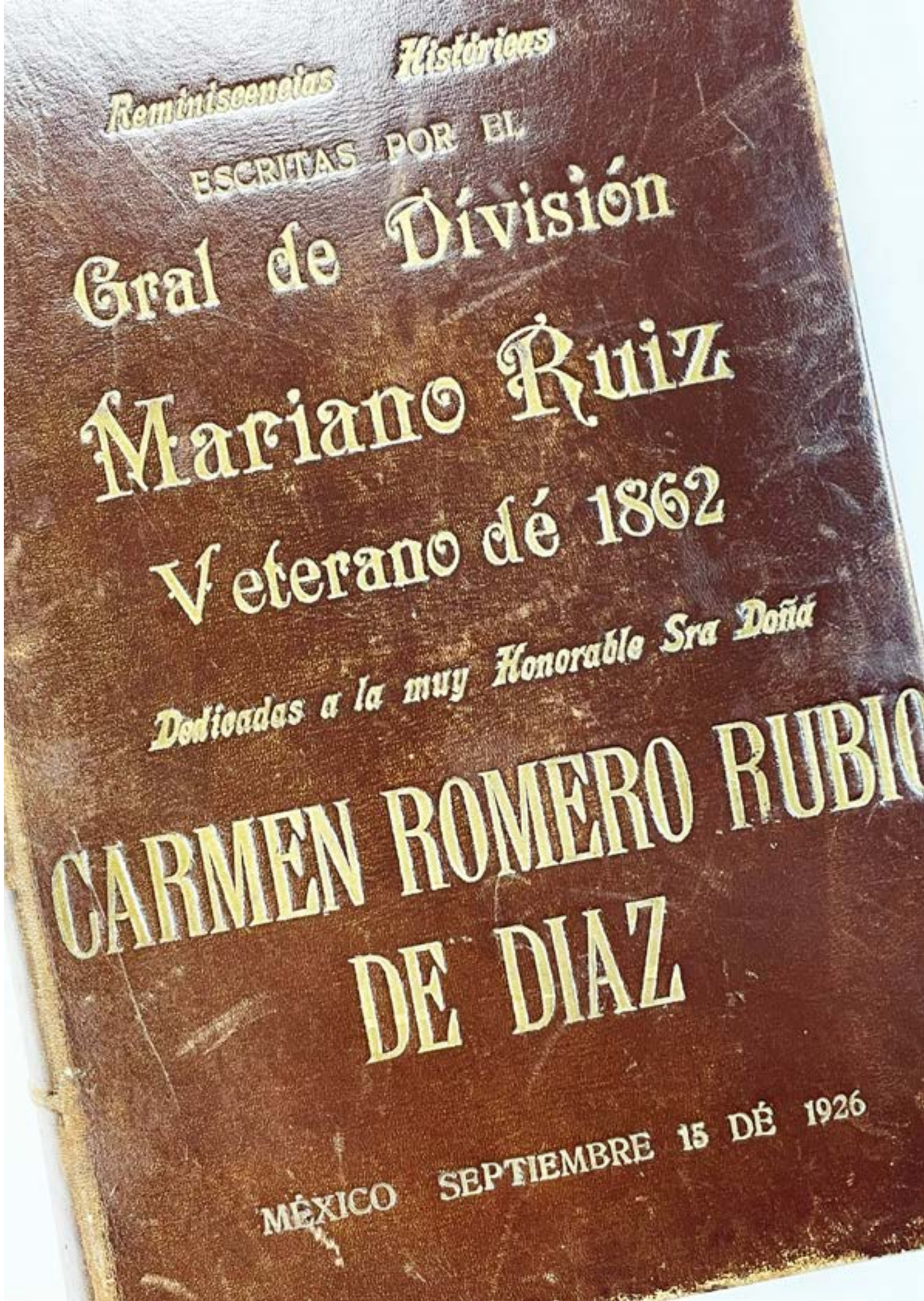
Mexico City: [Privately Published by the Author], 1927.

Folio (35 x 22.5 cm): Indigo typescript, [3 ff.], 7ff., [2ff.], 81ff., 12ff., plus 71 plates (1 folding) of pastedown illustrations upon card (mostly being copies of old photographs and paintings) with indigo typescript captions, bound in original custom chestnut-coloured sheepskin with gilt debossed front cover and spine (Very Good, internally clean and crisp, tear to back free endpaper some partial splitting along gutters but binding still holding firm, binding with shelf-wear).

A fascinating and historically valuable original typescript featuring the memoirs of General Mariano Ruiz Montañez, a Mexican career army officer, state governor and longtime lieutenant of President Porfirio Díaz, presenting a gripping 'eyewitness account' of the seminal events of the French Intervention in Mexico (1861-67) and the downfall of Emperor Maximilian, never otherwise published or disseminated – 1 of only 3 known surviving 'customized', or unique, examples, with the present dedicated to Doña Carmen Romero Rubio de Díaz, the widow of President Díaz.

The French Intervention in Mexico (1861 – 1867) was one of the most extraordinary and bizarre events in the history of the Americas. It came about when France, ruled by Emperor Napoleon III (the nephew of Napoleon Bonaparte), sent forces to invade Mexico, with the aim of conquering the country and placing it under the charge of pro-French leadership. This was done in league with a group of Mexican conservative elites, who after seeing their country suffer a long period of turmoil, came to value stability over patriotism. Curiously, Napoleon III selected the quixotic Archduke Maximilian von Habsburg, the younger brother of the Austrian Emperor Franz-Josef, to be the 'Emperor of Mexico'.

France, aided by local allies, managed to take control over Mexico City and many other centres, placing Maximilian and his wife, Carlotta, upon the throne. However, the honeymoon period did not last long, as the new regime was opposed by Mexican



republicans, led by the deposed (but still legitimate) President Benito Juárez. After a series of epic showdowns and surprising twists and turns, France abandoned Maximilian, ensuring his defeat and the restoration of the Mexican republic. Almost a decade later, the country was taken over by one of Juárez's leading generals, Porfirio Díaz (1830-1915), an archetypal strongman who was the de facto leader of Mexico from 1876 to 1911, an era termed the 'Porfiriato', being a time of unprecedented stability, modernization and strong, but highly unequal, economic growth.

Enter Mariano Ruiz Montañez: Eyewitness to 70 Years of Mexican History

Mariano Ruiz Montañez (1843 - 1932) had a front row seat to virtually all of the major events in Mexican history for a period of almost 70 years. Born in into a military family in Texcoco, just northeast of Mexico City, he joined the Mexican army while still a teenager. Highly intelligent and disciplined, he soon gained the attention of the senior ranks and during the French Intervention found himself as a lieutenant on the General Staff. He was, for a time, attached to General Porfirio Díaz, who would become his mentor, friend and patron for the next fifty years. Beloved and trusted by the most senior Mexican officials, from President Juárez on down, Ruiz was present during innumerable battles, dramatic events and high-level strategy sessions. He thus gained a knowledge of matters at the highest possible level, well beyond his station.

After the restoration of the Mexican republic, Ruiz remained in the army, eventually rising to the rank of division general and commander of the 1st Infantry Brigade, West Division. With Díaz's support, Ruiz entered politics in 1886, being elected to the federal Chamber of Deputies (serving until, 1912).

From 1904 to 1911, Ruiz was the Governor of Nayarit state, during which his administration was credited with several important accomplishments. He reformed the tax system, making it more efficient, built numerous schools and hospitals and greatly improved infrastructure and agrarian production. While a leading member of Porfirio's corrupt military junta, Ruiz was nevertheless a conscientious and competent administrator who did a lot of good for the great majority of people under his charge. Ruiz lamented Díaz's forced resignation and exile in 1911, and shortly thereafter retired from public life.

Ruiz was always trusted by his friends and colleagues, in good part because he was discreet. For decades, his witnessed so many extraordinary things and gained knowledge of so many secrets, but he never wrote about or openly discussed what he saw or heard.

Finally, at the age of 83, once almost all his contemporaries had passed, he felt comfortable writing his memoirs (but only for private circulation) regarding what was the most exiting period of his life, and indeed that of modern Mexican history, the drama surrounding the French Intervention.

The Present Work in Focus

In 1926-28, Ruiz dedicated immense effort and expense to produce and privately circulate his memoir of the French Intervention era, having largely kept his experiences and knowledge of the period to himself for 60 years. His decided to create a small number of typescripts, entitled Reminiscencias históricas, richly illustrated with pastedown images of portraits, battles scenes and monuments, etc., each bound in full leather. Each example would by 'customized' for the intended recipient, including personalized dedications and bindings, and the careful selection of the illustrations and the arrangement/content of the text, such that each example was unique. As best as we know, the recipients tended to be the few friends, from the French Intervention or early to mid-Porfiriato eras, that still lived.

The present example of the Reminiscencias históricas is one of only 3 known surviving examples, and is especially important, as it is dedicated to Fabiana Sebastiana Maria Carmen Romero Rubio y Castelló (1864 - 1944), better known as Carmen Romero Rubio de Diaz, the second wife and widow of Porfirio Díaz. She was married to Díaz for 34 years, from 1881 to 1915, covering most of the Porfiriato period. The daughter of the prominent politician and lawyer, Manuel Romero Rubio, Carmen was highly intelligent and socially gifted, and she met Porfirio Díaz when she agreed to be his English tutor. As Mexico's first lady for thirty years, she was very active and high profile, supporting many charities and, due to her excellent command of English and her family connections, played an important role forging Díaz's close ties the United States. She joined her husband in exile in France in 1911, but returned to Mexico in 1934, where she spent the rest of her days. Ruiz and Doña Carmen always each other in high regards, having been acquainted for over 40 years by the time that this memoir was written.

The present example of the Reminiscencias históricas features the text in indigo typescript, richly illustrated with 72 plates on card, with indigo typescript captions. These images are largely copies of old photographs and paintings, and include portraits, battles scenes, pictures of monuments, as well as a song score and a folding map. These illustrations would have been difficult to source and duplicate at the time, such that the are indicative of Ruiz's great dedication and effort in creating the work. The content of this particular example of the Reminiscencias seems to have been customized to include more Porfirio-oriented material than the other known examples, and it features a personalized dedication and gilt-debossing binding in honour of Doña Carmen.

The work commences with a dedicatory letter to Doña Carmen, signed by Ruiz and hand-stamped "General Mariano Ruiz / Feb 15, 1927'.

The text is divided into 3 parts. The Primera Parte (7 leaves of text) features a history of the Bonaparte family, from Napoleon I to his nephew Emperor Napoleon III (reigned 1852-70) and seeks to explain the clan's lust for military adventure and conquest and how the current French emperor came to set his sights upon Mexico.

The Segunda Parte (83 leaves of text) forms the backbone of the work and takes the reader on a gripping action-packed journey back into to the period of the French Intervention, as seen through the eyes of an insider who was present during most of the seminal events and privy to secret high-level meetings. Drawing upon his own observations and intelligence imparted to him by the likes of Díaz, President Juárez and General Mariano Escobedo, it features much historically valuable information that has never appeared anywhere else, making it a precious resource for scholars of Mexican history.

Here Ruiz tells a tale of fear, bravery, patriotism, honour, treason and revenge, and how the Mexican republicans, who having initially failed to protect their nation from foreign invasion, managed to regroup and, against tall odds, regained control of their country and their destiny, building the foundations of modern Mexico. The saga, full of unexpected twists and turns, features military leaders and adventures of extraordinary description, including figures of shocking audacity and eccentricity.

Citing the things he witnessed and secret correspondence, Ruiz gives an account of the critical operations of the Ejército del Norte and Ejército de Oriente (the latter commanded by Díaz); the decisive Siege of Querétaro and the capture, court-martial and execution of Emperor Maximilian; and the involvement of the 'American Princess' Agnes Salm-Salm. Enlivening the story are numerous vignettes and anecdotes, such a detailed account of the exploits of the pro-French "traidor a la patria", Manuel Lozada, aka the "Tiger of Alica". Far from being a dry historical treatise, Ruiz makes the events of 1860s Mexico come alive for readers generations later.

The Tercera Parte (12 leaves of text) concerns the 'Porfiriato', including 'Historical reminiscences of the honorable lady Mrs. Carmen Romero Rubio viuda de Díaz' and various events and issues of the regime and the Mexican Revolution (1910-20) that saw its downfall.

The text is lavishly illustrated with 71 plates, which are as follows (with their titles here usually translated into English):

1. Portrait of Porfirio Diaz and Dona Carmen Diaz (frontispiece).

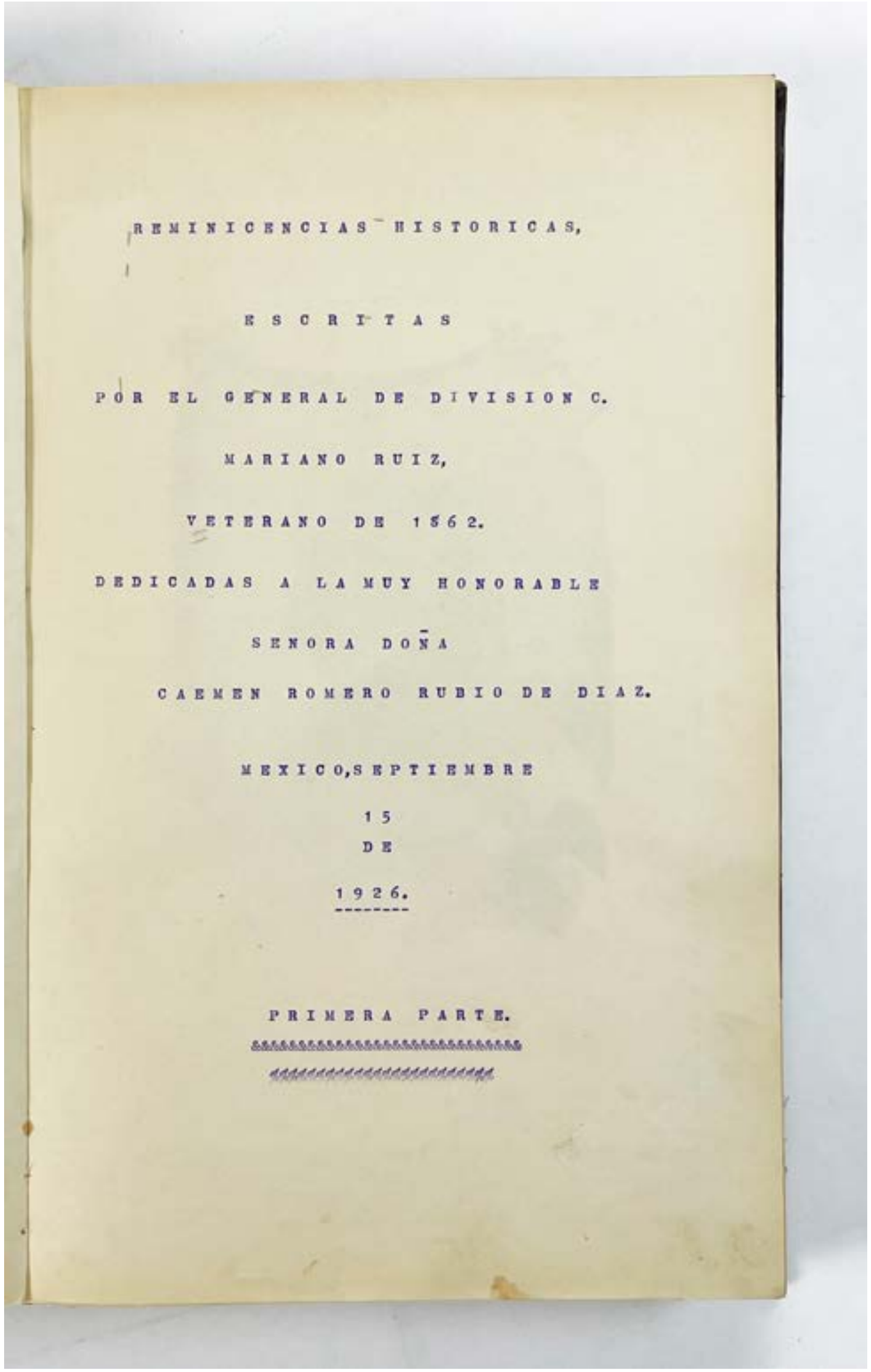
2. Portrait of Porfirio Diaz.

3. Napoleon Bonaparte.

4. Napoleon III, Emperor of France.

5. President Benito Juárez.

6. Sebastian Lerdo de Tejada, Minister of Foreign Relations.


REMINICENCIAS HISTORICAS,

ESCRITAS

POR EL GENERAL DE DIVISION C.

MARIANO RUIZ,

VETERANO DE 1862.

DEDICADAS A LA MUY HONORABLE

SENORA DOÑA

CARMEN ROMERO RUBIO DE DIAZ.

MEXICO, SEPTIEMBRE

15

DE

1926.

PRIMERA PARTE.

7. General Ignacio Mejía, Minister of War and Marine.

8. Authors of the Constitution of 1857.

9. Battle of Calpulalpam, 1860.

10. General Manuel Doblado, representative of the Mexican government in the conference with England, France, and Spain, 1862.

11. General Juan Prim, representative of Spain and Commander-in-Chief of tripartite forces, 1862.

12. Vice-Admiral Jurien de la Graviere, French representative, 1862.

13. Conde Lorencez, Division General of French forces defeated at Pueble, 5 May 1862.

14. Brigadier General Félix Díaz.

15. Monument to the memory of Mexican patriots who died, El Fortín, Veracruz, 19 April 1862.

16. Division General Ignacio Zaragoza.

17. Battle of Puebla, 5 May 1862.

18. Division General Porfirio Díaz.

19. Porfirio Díaz routing French invaders at the Cerro de Amalucán.

20. Division General Miguel Negrete, 1862.

21. Division General Felipe Berriozabal.

22. Division General Florencio Antillon.

23. Division General Jesús González Ortega.

24. Division General U. Forey (Lorencez's successor).

25. Bazaine, Marshal of the French forces, responsible for the decree of 3 October 1865, issued by Maximilian in 1867.

26. Brigadier General Pedro J. Méndez, Tamaulipas, d. 13 February 1866

27. Mexican commissioners who offered Archduke Maximilian of Austria the Mexican throne, 3 October 1863.

28. General José López Uraga of the Central Army, defected to the French in 1863.

29. Maximilian, killed at Querétaro, 19 June 1867.

30. Carlotta.

31. Maximilian meeting Srta. Guadalupe Martínez when his disguise was uncovered.

32. Manuel Lozada, "The Tiger of Alica".

33. Assault on the plaza of Puebla, 2 April 1867.

34. Division General Mariano Escobedo.

35. Division General Ramón Corona.

36. Brigadier General Vicente Riva Palacio.

37. Adios Mamá Carlota. Canción popular por el General V. Riva Palacio.

38. Brigadier General Sóstenes Rocha.

38. Brigadier General Nicolas Regules.

39. Brigadier General Mariano Escobedo.

40. Plano histórico de la cuidad de Querétaro (folding map).

41. Division General Francisco A. Velez.

42. Imperial General Leonardo Márquez, who escaped to Cuba.

43. Maximilian's Surrender to General Mariano Escobedo, Cerro de las Campana, 15 May 1867.

44. Coronel Carlos Fuero.

45. Imperial General Severo del Castillo.

46. Imperial General Miguel Miramón.

47. Imperial General Tomás Mejía.





¡Hé...es el Emperador...! dijo el Capitan Martinez.

A M O R E S

DEL ARCHIDUQUE MAXIMILIANO DE AUSTRIA, CON LA SENORITA GUADALUPE MARTINEZ, HERMANA DEL CELEBRE GUERRILLERO LIBERAL. CAPITAN PABLO MARTINEZ, EL QUE AL VICITAR A SU HERMANA EN CUERNAVACA EN 1865, DESCIBRIO QUE EL NOVIO DE SU HERMANA QUE SE HACIA PASAR COMO CAPITAN DEL GUARDIAS DEL EMPERADOR, ERA EL MISMO SOBERANO; Y EL QUE ESTUVO A PUNTO DE SER ACESINADO POR DICHO ENGANO; PERO GUADALUPE SE OPUSO, OFRECIENDOLE ACOMPANARLO A MICHOACAN. PARA DAR FIN A DICHOS

A M O R E S .

48. Imperial General Ramón Méndez.

49. Imperial Coronel Miguel López.

50. Princess Salm-Salm pleading before Juárez in San Luis Potosí.

51. Military Council (court-martial) held at the Teatro Iturbide, Querétaro, 13 June 1867.

52. Maximilian and his defense attorneys, 13 June 1867.

53. Maximilian's farewell to Father Ficher, 19 June 1867

54. Execution of Maximilian, Miramón, and Mejía, 19 June 1867.

55. Embalmed body of Maximilian, Querétaro, 20 June 1867.

56. Funeral services for Maximilian, Cathedral of Vienna, November 1867.

57. Burial Crypt of Maximilian, Imperial Chapel at Vienna, 22 June 1867.

58. Baron de Magnus, who was commissioned by Maximilian t escort his body to Vienna in the company of the Prince and Princess of Salm-Salm and the Admiral Tejetob, 1867.

59. Drawing of Princess Salm-Salm, 1867.

60. Mariano Ruiz, teniente de Estado Mayor, head of escort for Maximilian's body to Puebla, October 1867.

61. General Santiago Vidaurri, governor of Nuevo León, who betrayed President Juárez, Monterrey, 1862.

62. General Tomas d'Horan who betrayed the country by joining the French in 1862.

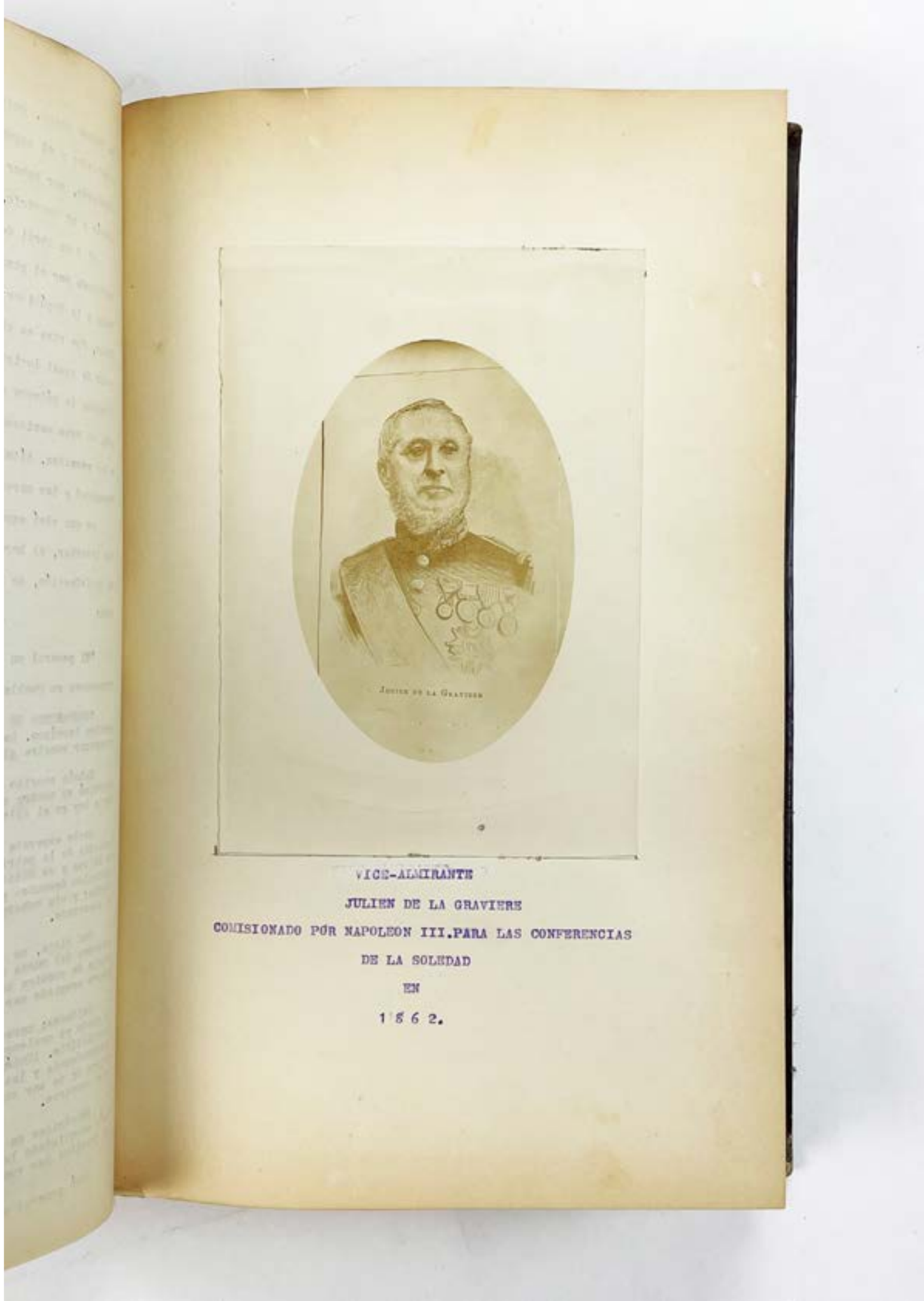
63. General Mariano Escobedo, Commander-in-chief of the Army of the North. Mariano Ruiz was sub-teniente in the republican forces during Maximilian's reign, 1864-1867, and Jefe Superior until 1876.

64. General Jesus Alonso Flores.

65. Manuel Lozada, "El Tigre de Alica," killed by a firing squad, Tepic, 5 June 1873.

66. Sra. Carmen R.R. viuda de Díaz, 1926.

67. General Porfirio Díaz, President of the Republic, reviewing troops at Guarnición de México at Llanos de San Lázaro on the anniversary of 1867, 2 April 1907.



68. General Porfirio Díaz and U.S. President William Howard Taft, Ciudad Juárez, November 1910.

69. José I. Limantour, ministro de Hacienda y Crédito Público, 1910.

70. General Mariano Ruiz and Mr. Ingram, vice-president and general manager, Southern Pacific Railroad of Mexico, at station named in Ruiz's honor [Chihuahua?]. This was at the time that Ruiz was involved in uncovering the Taft's machinations against Profirio Díaz, 1910.

71. General de División Mariano Ruiz, 1926.

A Note on Rarity, Uniqueness and Comparative Examples

We are aware of only 3 surviving examples of Ruiz's Reminiscencias históricas. Importantly, all three seem to be unique, as Ruiz customized the examples for the intended recipient. While the bulk of the content seems to be the same, some aspects of the text and illustrations vary, while each example features a personalized dedication and bindings with the name of the recipient debossed in gilt to the front cover.

The best known and researched of the examples is held by the Benson Latin American Collection - University of Texas at Austin and was dedicated, in 1928, to Ruiz's "honorable friend" Edmund Steele Joy, an American relative of Princess Agnes Salm-Salm (née Agnes Elisabeth Winona Leclerc Joy, 1844-1912), the wife of one of Maximilian's top commanders. It is dedicated to the incumbent President of Mexico, Plutarco Elías Calles and General Alvaro Obregón, a future president. It features 74 illustrations, of which 69 are the same as those inside the present example, while the typescript text, while largely the same, seems to include some different material in places.

The other example is held as part of the Bandini Family Papers at the University of California - Los Angeles and is dedicated to John Tracy Gaffey (1860–1935), an Irish American journalist and real-estate speculator based in California, who was a long-time friend of Ruiz. The dedicatee is described on the title of the work as the "Honorable Irlandés, Mr. John T Gaffey. De San Pedro California. E.U.A. 1926"; we have not be able to explore the content of this example.

The French Intervention in Mexico & the Rise and Fall of Emperor Maximilian

The French Intervention in Mexico (1861 – 1867) was an extraordinary, and somewhat bizarre, event in the history of the Americas. To clear up any confusion, it is technically know as the Second French Intervention in Mexico (Segunda intervención francesa en México), for the French had briefly invaded parts of Veracruz state during the so-called Pastry War of 1838-9 (the First French Intervention). At its essence, the Second Intervention was a full-throttle attempt to re-impose European colonial-imperialism upon one of Latin America's largest nations, almost two generations after Mexico had won its independence from Spain. The Intervention was a transformative event in the history of Mexico, as the nation's successful struggle to regain its independence hailed the birth of the modern republic, turning the page on the disasters that had befallen the country during the mid-19th Century.

During the mid-1850s, Mexico was reeling from the devastation of its defeat during the Mexican American War (1845-8), which included the loss of what became the U.S. Southwest. However, things were about to get worse. The advent of a new administration in 1854, dedicated to liberal reforms, met with resolute opposition from many of the large landowners (the hacendados) and the Roman Catholic Church. The new regime aimed to curtail their powers and grant constitutional rights to the peasantry, objectives codified in the Constitution of 1857. The tensions between conservative and liberal elements broke out into a civil conflict, the Reform War (Guerra de Reforma, 1857-60). While the forces of the 'La Reforma' were eventually victorious, in 1860, the republic was wracked with crushing public debt, while the government's enemies licked their wounds, plotting revenge.

President Benito Juárez (1806-72), who assumed office in 1858, was a brilliant lawyer who became a liberal icon as the author of the 'La Reforma' legislation. He was also the first Mexican head of state of primarily indigenous decent since 1520. Juárez was determined to liberate the masses from the remains of the feudal ecomienda system and to modernize Mexico's economy and infrastructure. However, these objectives promised to be expensive and were being undermined by the nation's severe public debt, the interest payments upon which were alone starting to deprive Mexico from having basic daily operating capital, not to mention funds for grand measures. In particular, Mexico owed vast sums of high-interest debt to France, Britain and Spain. After the president's attempts to renegotiate the loans failed, in July 1861, Juárez announced that Mexico would default on its debts.
France, Britain and Spain were enraged by Juárez's action, and all parties decided to seek redress – by force if necessary.

Meanwhile, a unique circumstance had developed which would underlie the events which were to follow. Since 1823, the United States had tried to enforce the Monroe Doctrine, a policy by which it would prevent European powers from increasing their colonial presence in the Americas beyond what they already held at that time (Canada, some West Indian islands and few coastal enclaves). In other words, the Americas were to be U.S. zone of dominance. However, the period leading up and during the U.S. Civil War (1861-5) ensured that Washington was completely consumed with domestic matters, having no resources to enforce the Doctrine.

In this power vacuum, the trio of European powers decided to use the debt default as a pretext to invade Mexico. France, Spain and Britain signed the Treaty of London (October 31, 1861), whereby they formed a collation to mount a punitive expedition against Mexico. The plan was to seize the country's principal port of Veracruz, while threateing a larger invasion, and so forcing Juárez to honour his debts.

On December 8, 1861, a Spanish naval fleet arrived off of Veracruz, seizing the fortress

of San Juan de Ulúa, and then the entire city on December 17. Joint European forces then proceeded inland to Orizaba, Cordoba and Tehuacán, while a French fleet took the port of Campeche, to the south. However, it was only after a large French army arrived at Veracruz on March 5, 1862, that the Spanish and British realized that France had plans that went far beyond what was agreed in London.

Emperor Napoleon III (1808-73), the nephew of Napoleon Bonaparte, had ruled France as a dictator since 1852. Like his uncle, he harboured grand ambitions for his country that, at times, bordered on the delusional. With aggressive military and economic policies, he wanted France to become the dominant power in Continental Europe, and global player who could rival Britain and the United States.

Napoleon was not content to simply threaten Mexico to recover France's money, he wanted to conquer the nation, making it into a colony under his control. The debt controversy and the U.S.'s internal travails provided him with an unprecedented opportunity, and he merely used Spain and Britain as pons in his game. Madrid and London, not accepting this realization, withdrew their forces from the Mexican conflict in April 1862.

Napoleon's plan was as follows. Recalling that the U.S. invaded Mexico with relative ease in the 1840s, he believed that a sizable and well-equipped French army could take the country in a similar fashion. His agents had also found that many of the conservative Mexican landowners would welcome the removal of the Juárez government and imposition of a traditional, imperial regime. Napoleon, for his part, envisaged that Mexico's vast silver wealth could be used to finance France's global ambitions.

France would eventually send 38,493 well-armed regular troops to Mexico, backed up by 20,285 Conservative Mexican fighters. They would be opposed by Mexican Republican forces numbering 70,000 troops, plus many more irregular fighters.

The French forces began their conquest of the interior in earnest, but not without complications. The main French army suffered a shocking defeat at the hands of Republican forces under General Ignacio Zaragoza at the Battle of Puebla (May 5, 1862), an event which has since been commemorated as the Mexican national holiday 'Cinco de Mayo'. However, Mexican attempts to wipe out the French army were thwarted by the French victory at the Battle of Orizaba (June 14). Additional French forces arrived in Mexico in September 1862, and the French took Tampico (October 23) and Xalapa (December 12).

In 1863, the military conflict reached its climax. The French defeated the Mexican army at the Battle of San Lorenzo and took Puebla in May 17. The road to the capital then lay open for a large French force under General François Achille Bazaine, who seized Mexico City on May 31. President Juárez then moved with his government to Chihuahua, which became the provisional Republican capital, while mounting a guerrilla war against the foreign invaders and their domestic allies.



Carlota Amalia.

LA EMPERATRIZ
CARLOTA.
SACRIFICADA POR NAPOLEON
III.
ENLOQUECIDA EN EL VATICANO
26
SEPTIEMBRE
1866.

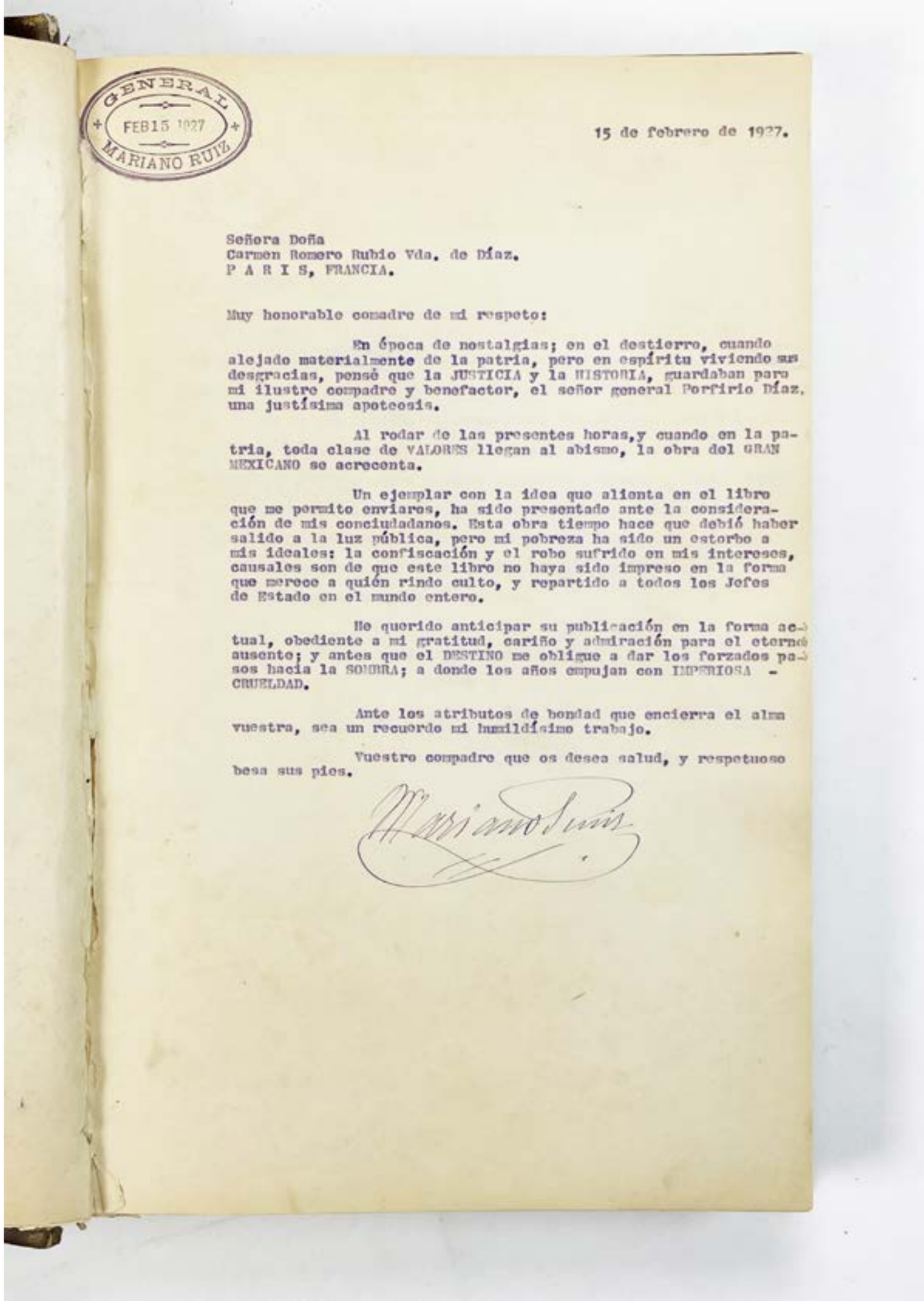
Once in charge of the capital, the French appointed a Junta Superior made up of conservative grandees, declaring the country a 'Catholic Empire', based on traditional imperialistic values. However, an empire would not be an empire without an emperor, and it was at this juncture that Napoleon III concocted his most flamboyant flourish.
Napoleon arranged for Archduke Maximilian Ferdinand von Habsburg (1832-67), the younger brother of the Austrian Emperor Franz Josef, to become 'Emperor of Mexico'. As the Habsburg family had previously ruled Mexico for almost two centuries, it was hoped that Maximilian's pedigree would add historical gravitas to his reign. Maximillian was an intelligent, honourable and ambitious man, who possessed an impressive military record as an officer in the Austrian Navy. While his world view was somewhat archaic and naïve, he had a liberal disposition, which was to alienate him from his natural supporters. Indeed, while Napoleon assumed that Maximillian would be a conservative puppet, responsible to Paris, things would not turn out that way.

Maximilian I (Spanish: Maximiliano) and his wife Charlotte (Spanish: Carlota) arrived in Mexico in April 1864, during a period in which the French forces were romping from victory to victory. The French had captured Guadalajara on January 6, 1864; Zacatecas on February 6; and would go on to take Acapulco on June 6 and Durango on July 3. Maximilian was warmly received by the conservative grandees and, for a while, it looked as if the Empire would endure, as Juárez's forces were everywhere on the run.
However, much to the shock of Napoleon, Maximilian failed to follow dictates from Paris. He also vowed to rule as a constitutional monarch, subject to an elected house of representatives, while maintaining most of the liberal policies of the La Reforma. This horrified the conservative factions, who became to have second thoughts, gradually withdrawing their support for the imperial regime.

For a time, the French forces added to their conquests, taking Mazatlán in November 1864 and Oaxaca (the capital of Juárez's home state) on February 9, 1864. However, the Republicans managed to retain control of strategic bases in the both the north and south and the country.

The war was about to turn, as determined Republican resistance, the scourge of disease and the vastness and ruggedness of the country, began to wear down the French forces. Their supply lines were tenuous and their morale was flagging, and the French began to suffer a series defeats. The Republicans won the Frist Battle of Tacámbaro in Michoacán (April 11, 1865), and began to conquer imperial-held territory from the north, as they descended from Sinaloa and Chihuahua. The French suffered another defeat as the Second Battle of Tacámbaro on July 11, 1865, which generally placed them on the defensive.

Maximilian, who had alienated both Paris and the Mexican conservatives, began to lose his cool. Worried by imperial losses, he urged the French forces to mount a more ferocious campaign, treating the Republican 'rebels' as illegal combatants, as opposed to honourable opponents subject to the rules of war. On October 21, 1865, he issued the 'Black Decree' that stated that any Republicans captured should be summarily executed. While this dictate was not universally followed (many imperial troops found it barbaric and contrary to their honour system), many Republican prisoners-of-war were brutally killed. The Black Decree lost Maximilian any respect he may have had within liberal circles and, as shall be seen, it sealed his own death warrant.


GENERAL
FEB15 1927
MARIANO RUIZ

15 de febrero de 1927.

Señora Doña
Carmen Romero Rubio Vda. de Díaz.
P A R I S, FRANCIA.

Muy honorable comadre de mi respeto:

En época de nostalgias; en el destierro, cuando alejado materialmente de la patria, pero en espíritu viviendo sus desgracias, pensé que la JUSTICIA y la HISTORIA, guardaban para mi ilustre compadre y benefactor, el señor general Porfirio Díaz, una justísima apoteosis.

Al rodar de las presentes horas,y cuando en la patria, toda clase de VALORES llegan al abismo, la obra del GRAN MEXICANO se acrecenta.

Un ejemplar con la idea que alienta en el libro que me permito enviaros, ha sido presentado ante la consideración de mis conciudadanos. Esta obra tiempo hace que debió haber salido a la luz pública, pero mi pobreza ha sido un estorbo a mis ideales: la confiscación y el robo sufrido en mis intereses, causales son de que este libro no haya sido impreso en la forma que merece a quién rindo culto, y repartido a todos los Jefes de Estado en el mundo entero.

He querido anticipar su publicación en la forma actual, obediente a mi gratitud, cariño y admiración para el eterno ausente; y antes que el DESTINO me obligue a dar los forzados pasos hacia la SOMBRA; a donde los años empujan con IMPERIOSA - CRUELDAD.

Ante los atributos de bondad que encierra el alma vuestra, sea un recuerdo mi humildísimo trabajo.

Vuestro compadre que os desea salud, y respetuoso besa sus pies.

Mariano Ruiz

Meanwhile, the Civil War in the United States had concluded, giving Washington the ability to reassert its traditional role in the Western Hemisphere. The U.S. made it clear that the continued existence of the Mexican Empire was totally unacceptable. America placed ever-greater pressure upon Napoleon III to withdraw from Mexico and it gradually ramped up its semi-covert financial and material support of Juárez's regime, with appreciable consequences. U.S. Secretary of State William Seward would later recall that "The Monroe Doctrine, which eight years ago was merely a theory, is now an irreversible fact."

On May 31, 1866, facing further loses in the field, combined with American pressure, Napoleon announced the gradual withdrawal of French forces from Mexico. He urged Maximilian to abdicate, and return to Europe with the retreating armies. However, the emperor stubbornly refused, even as his empire was falling before him. The Republicans took Guadalajara on July 8; while later that month they seized Matamoros, Tampico and Acapulco. The French soon abandoned Monterrey, Saltillo and the entire state of Sonora.

Still Maximilian fought on with a small an ever-smaller army of conservative Mexicans and a loyal coterie of European troops. Imperial forces were crushed at the Battle of Miahuatlán in October 1866, driving them out of Oaxaca; while by January, 1867 they were evicted from Zacatecas, San Luis Potosí and Guanajuato.

The gig was now up. The French marched out of Mexico City on February 5, 1867, leaving it in the hands of a small imperialist force. The quixotic Maximilian then fled to Querétaro. There the Imperialists made their last stand, sustaining a siege for two months. Once the city was captured by Juárez's forces, and after a series of attempts by Maximilian to flee the scene, the Emperor was placed on trial and court-martialled. Literally dozens of European rulers and intellectuals, from Queen Victoria to Victor Hugo, telegrammed Juárez to spare Maximilian's life. However, Juárez knew that he had to send a message to any potential future foreign invaders; moreover, Maximilian's 'Black Decree' ensured that he would only get the justice he had meted out upon captured Mexicans. Maximillian and his two top lieutenants were executed by firing squad on June 19, 1867. The following day, Mexico City surrendered to the Republicans, so ending the Empire.

Juárez then resumed is civil administration, free of the conservative opposition, which had become utterly discredited by their 'treasonous' association with foreign invaders. However, he increasingly faced opposition within his own liberals ranks. Juárez died in office in 1872, and after a period of instability. In 1876, Porfirio Díaz, a military hero of the late war, became president. Presiding over a 35-year long dictatorship, known as the 'Pofiriato', his autocratic and repressive regime nevertheless succeeded in restoring Mexican sovereignty, industrializing the economy and modernizing infrastructure and institutions, creating the foundation of the modern Mexican republic.

References: Present example seemingly unrecorded. Cf. (Re: Another, different example:) Benson Latin American Collection - University of Texas at Austin: Manuscripts Collection BENSON-MS RUIZ MARIANO; OCLC: 70704514. Carlos Tello Díaz, Porfirio Díaz. Su vida y su tiempo II: La ambición: 1867-1884 (Mexico City: Penguin Random House Grupo Editorial México 2018), n.p.

7.500 EUR



2. Mozambique-Transvaal Boundary Survey (1890-1) / Surveyor's Mss. Portfolio Of Notes & Maps: South Africa (Kruger National Park) / Mozambique (Maputo And Gaza Provinces).

Alfredo Augusto Freire d'ANDRADE (1859 - 1929) et al.

[Original 'Surveyor's Portfolio' of 3 Manuscript Maps and Technical Notes from the Mozambique-Transvaal Boundary Survey (1890-1)].

[Lourenço Marques District, Mozambique and Pretoria, Transvaal, 1890].

8° (12.5 x 9.5 cm): 7 pp. mss. notes, plus 3 large folding mss. maps, bound in original cloth covers with string ties (Condition: see below for internal contents, covers good but with edge-wear and partial loss to ties).

An extraordinary and unique artifact of the Mozambique-Transvaal Boundary Survey (1890-1), one of the most geopolitically consequential African mapping expeditions of its kind, being an original 'surveyor's portfolio', featuring 3 exquisitely drafted large format manuscript maps which formed the seminal cartographic record of the survey, along with the surveyors' associated manuscript technical notes, seemingly created/compiled by the head of the expedition's Portuguese delegation, Alfredo Freire d'Andrade, a brilliant polymath who subsequently became the Governor-General of Mozambique and the Portuguese Foreign Minister.

Specific Contents of Portfolio:

[A. Surveyors' Notes:]
Alfredo Augusto Freire d'ANDRADE (1859 - 1929) & José António Matheus SERRANO (1851 - 1904).
"Relação das Latt.es e Long.es somadas ao longo da frontiera" [and] "Discripção dos marcos da frontiera".
[Lourenço Marques District, Mozambique, 1890].
Manuscript Notes, [7 pp.], black pen on lined octavo paper (Very Good).

[B. Maps:]
#1.
Magnus FORSMAN. / Johann Friedrich Bernhard RISSIK (1857 - 1925).
"Schets Kaart aantoonende de grenslyen in Zuid-Afrika tusschen de gronden behoorende aan Het Koninglyke Poortugeeche Gouvernement en de Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek, overeenKonstig het Traktaat dd. 29. July 1869."



[Pretoria, 1890].
Manuscript, pen and ink and watercolour on waxed tracing cloth (Good, some conspicuous spotting and toning, some splitting along folds lower right), 73.5 x 47.5 cm (29 x 18.5 inches).

#2.
[Likely Alfredo Augusto Freire d'ANDRADE (1859 - 1929].
"Esboço do terreno entre os Rios Pasuri e Singuedsi."
[Lourenço Marques District, Mozambique, 1890].
Manuscript, pen and ink and watercolour on waxed tracing cloth (Good, some conspicuous spotting and toning, some splitting along folds upper right), 50.5 x 51 cm (20 x 20 inches).

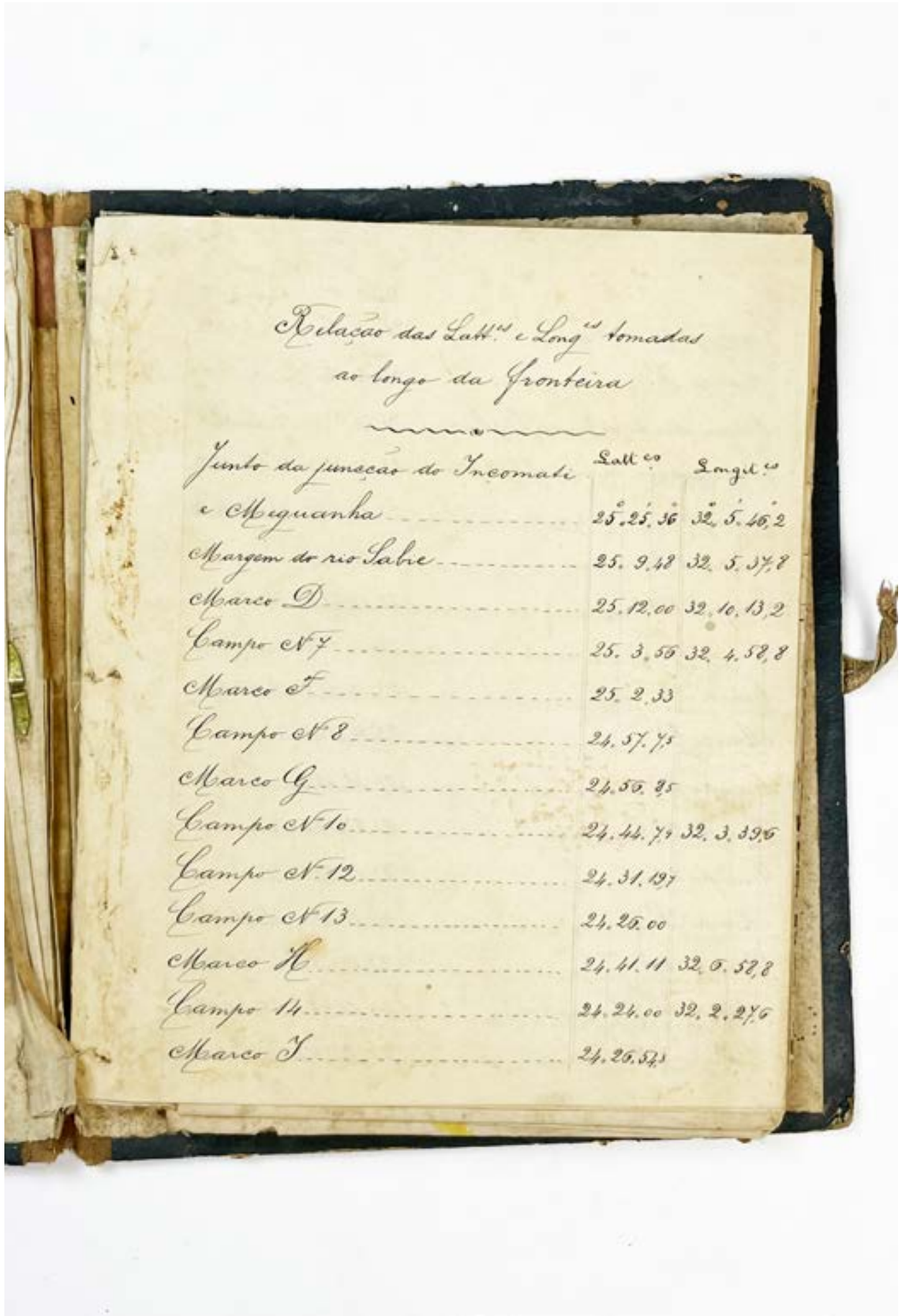
#3.
Alfredo Augusto Freire d'ANDRADE (1859 - 1929).
"Esboço do terreno ao longo da frontiera do Districto de Lourenço Marques."
[Lourenço Marques District, Mozambique, 1890].
Manuscript, pen and ink and watercolour on waxed tracing cloth (Good, some conspicuous spotting and toning), 52 x 148 cm (20.5 x 58.5 inches).

Delineating the boundary between the Portuguese colony of Mozambique (specifically the Lourenço Marques District) and the Transvaal (formally the South African Republic, Zuid Afkikaansche Republiek, ZAR), an independent Afrikaans nation (founded in 1852), was one of the most important and consequential frontier surveys in Africa.

Up the late 1860s, the Mozambique-Transvaal frontier was not clearly defined but was considered to run roughly in a north-south line for around 400km straddling the Lebombo Mountains from the northeastern tip of Swaziland up the Limpopo River (where Mozambique, Transvaal and Rhodesia were to later meet). On the Mozambique side lay Delgoa Bay, the largest and best natural harbour in southern Africa, with the fast-growing Portuguese trading and garrison town of Lourenço Marques (today Maputo), which had since 1850 developed around a fort founded in 1781. The hinterland between Lourenço Marques and the Transvaal frontier was the occupied by the Gaza Empire, a native nation that was long a powerful and clever antagonist of the Portuguese. On the Transvaal side, the land was largely still controlled by indigenous chiefs, with there being only a few Afrikaans trading posts and homesteads. Thus, for some time, demarcating the precise border between Mozambique and the Transvaal was not really a priority, as neither government practically controlled the lands on either side of the frontier.

To contextualize the area in question in modern terms, the Transvaal side of the line today forms part of the world's most famous wildlife reserve, South Africa's Kruger National Park, while the Mozambique side is today part of the Maputo and Gaza Provinces.

The situation changed suddenly when massive diamond deposits were discovered on the western frontiers of the Orange Free State (the sister African country to the


Relação das Latt.es e Long.es tomadas
ao longo da Fronteira

	Latt.e	Longit.e
Junto da junsção do Incomati e Mpuanha	25.25.36	32.5.46,2
Margem do rio Sabie	25.9.48	32.5.37,8
Marco D	25.12.00	32.10.13,2
Campo N.7	25.3.56	32.4.52,8
Marco F	25.2.33	
Campo N.8	24.57.7s	
Marco G	24.56.35	
Campo N.10	24.44.7s	32.3.39,6
Campo N.12	24.31.19s	
Campo N.13	24.26.00	
Marco H	24.41.11	32.6.52,8
Campo 14	24.24.00	32.2.27,6
Marco I	24.26.54s	

Transvaal) in the late 1860s. Britain, which possessed the Cape Colony, bordering the Orange Free State, which had hitherto shown little interest in the interior of southern Africa or Mozambique, now suddenly gained the most intense fixation upon the region. British political figures, businessmen and adventurers, dazzled by promises of riches, abandoned their generally sober and measured African policy in favour of a frenzied course of greed and aggression.

While Portugal was Britain's oldest and most steadfast ally (ever since the Treaty of Windsor of 1386), Lisbon it was caught aback by London's new tone and felt distinctly uneasy. The Afrikaners, who had a difficult history with the British, distrusted them from the start. Defining the Mozambique-Transvaal boundary became a priority for both parties. The Portuguese, fearing (correctly) the British might someday try to conquer the Transvaal, wanted Mozambique's boundaries to be set in stone, lest the British use ambiguous frontiers as an excuse to move into Mozambique. The Transvaal wanted to shore up its hinterland, especially if they would someday need to weather a British invasion. It helped that Portugal and the Transvaal had excellent relations, made even closer be their mutual concern over Britain, with the Portuguese relying upon the Afrikaners to keep some of the indigenous nations in check, while the land-locked Transvaal relied upon Lourenço Marques as its main seaport.

Portugal and the Transvaal signed the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Boundaries (July 29, 1869), by which they agreed that the Mozambique-Transvaal frontier would run along a roughly north-south line from Swaziland to the Limpopo River. The line would lie about 120 km west of Lourenço Marques, giving the Portuguese ample territory behind their key port, while the Afrikaners would be able to keep their existing outposts; both parties were pleased with the agreement. However, for years, the border zone, beyond the river valleys and the immediate vicinities of the outposts remained un-surveyed, for it was thought too rugged and too dangerous (owing the presence of Gazan warriors).

The Portuguese and Afrikaner fears of British avarice were not misplaced. In 1875, the British mounted what can only be described a preposterous and utterly groundless legal claim to gain a part of Delgoa Bay. They dedicated considerable resources to this endeavour, which deeply disturbed Lisbon. However, fortunately, when the issue came to arbitration, the adjudicators summarily dismissed Britain's claims.

Shortly thereafter, Britain showed its cards, attempting to annex and conquer the Transvaal during the First Anglo-Boer War (1880-1). While the Afrikaners prevailed and preserved the independence of their country, everybody knew that Britain would try again.

Tensions intensified when, in 1886, the world largest gold deposits were discovered in Transvaal's Witwatersrand region. For that point onwards, Britain seemed prepare to stop at nothing to dominate the heart of Southern Africa.

That same year, the Portuguese and Transvaal governments jointly authorized the construction of the Lourenço Marques Railway, which was to connect the critical Mozam-




Copia
ESBOÇO DO TERRENO
ao longo da fronteira do Districto
de
Lourenço Marques
REPUBLICA SUL AFRICANA
OU
DO
TRANSVAAL
LOURENÇO
MARQUES

bican port with Pretoria, the Transvaal capital (today known as the Maputo-Pretoria Railway). This promised to be a major boon to both Transvaal and Mozambique, as it opened a stellar nexus of trade (giving the Afrikaners access to the sea), and possibly for military movement, totally independent of Britain. The initial leg of the line was to run from Lourenço Marques to the Transvaal border at Ressano Garcia-Komatipoort, on the Incomati River, which was completed on March 1, 1890. Consequently, the southernmost stretch of the Mozambique-Transvaal boundary between Swaziland and the Incomati was well surveyed as a corollary of the railways mapping, while the frontier lands north of Incomati remained enigmatic. The complete line of the railway from Lourenço Marques to Pretoria would not be inaugurated until January 1, 1895.

Meanwhile, the British Prime Minister, Lord Salisbury, egged on by colonial grandees such as Cecil Rhodes, made a bold and what many consider a very 'rude' move. He issued the '1890 British Ultimatum' (January 11, 1890), whereby Britain directly threatened Portugal with military consequences unless it agreed to relinquish its claims to the interior regions between Angola and Mozambique (so giving it control of what became 'Rhodesia', rumoured to be rich in gold). This was totally against international law and the diplomatic dispute mechanisms ordained by the Berlin Conference (1884-5), which had divided Africa amongst the European powers. While Britain's terms were moderated somewhat by the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty of 1891, Portugal still had to give up any claim to what would become Zimbabwe, Zambia and Malawi.

The Ultimatum plunged Mozambique and the entire Portuguese empire into a state of total, frenzied crisis, with the Portuguese public enraged at their government for permitting such a humiliating and dangerous misfortune to befall their country. The Afrikaners were also alarmed, as if Britain would so terrorize their oldest ally, there is no telling what they would do to a long-time adversary.

The new reality spurred the Portuguese to define their territories around the all-critical port of Lourenço Marques, such that Lisbon and Pretoria moved with alacrity to survey their mutual frontier.

Enter Alfredo Freire d'Andrade and the Comissão de Delimitação de Fronteira de Lourenço Marques, 1890-91

In the spring of 1890, Portugal and the Transvaal formed a joint surveying commission to scientifically map the frontier between their two countries from the Incomati River (the point where the railway surveys left off), in the south, up to the Limpopo River, in the north. While the rough nature of the frontier had been agreed in 1869, its specific course was unknown.

The commission, called the 'Comissão de Delimitação de Fronteira de Lourenço Marques', in Portuguese, was to be headed, on behalf of Lisbon, by Captain Alfredo Augusto Freire d'Andrade (1859 - 1929), would later become one of the most consequential and multi-talented figures in Portuguese service during the late 19th and early 20th centuries, serving as the Governor-General of Mozambique and the Portuguese

Foreign Minister. He proved himself to be an accomplished politician, diplomat, colonial administrator, mining engineer, surveyor-cartographer, army battle commander, author and gemologist. When big challenges arose, or in times of turmoil and chaos, Andrade was always the calm, confident problem solver.

Andrade was a native of Figueira da Foz, in central Portugal, and he attended the Escola Politécnica and the Escola do Exército in Lisbon, before completing his education at the École des mines de Paris (today Mines ParisTech), the world most prestigious mining college.

Due to his august education and some family connections, in 1889, Andrade, as a captain of the Portuguese Army engineers, was appointed as the Commissioner General for Mines and Precious Stones of Mozambique, a highly important position, given the importance of these industries to the colony.

As the most talented 'earth sciences' expert in Mozambique, Andrade was made head of the 'Comissão de Delimitação' and was joined on the Portuguese side by his chief deputy, Captain José António Matheus Serrano (1851 -1904), Major Caldas Xavier and the Italian engineer Elvino Mezzena.

Representing the Transvaal side on the Commission was the republic's Surveyor General Gideon Retief von Wielligh; M.C. Vos, a surveyor and esteemed astronomer who formerly worked at the prestigious Cape Town Observatory; the Native Commissioner, J. Abel Erasmus (placating the indigenous peoples was vital to the success and safety of the mission); and J. H. Luttig, the mission's secretary.

Importantly, while the Portuguese and Transvaal teams formally represented different sides, in practice the two teams worked hand-in-glove. They saw their mission as 'accurately' surveying the line as it was articulated in 1869, in a disciplined and technocratic manner, as opposed to trying to 'hoodwink' the other side into giving up territory. As such, the two parties operated as friends and colleagues, sharing information.

The commissioners' process was to mark waypoints along the boundary, set precisely by astronomical observations, and then following straight lines between such points. Due to their professionalism and the urgency of the project, the surveys preceded swimmingly, and the work was largely completed by the latter part of 1890, although Andrade led a 'mopping up' expedition early in 1891 to sort out out any kinks that may had been left by the endeavour's fast progress.

A fascinating album of photographs of the Portuguese commissioners at work, courtesy of the Instituto de Investigação Científica Tropical (IICT, Lisbon), can be seen at this link:

https://actd.iict.pt/collection/actd:AHUC148

In the end, both Pretoria and Lisbon were highly pleased with the Commission's work, with Portugal securing sufficient hinterland for Lourenço Marques, which could not be legally compromised in the future, while Transvaal gained the territory it desired.

The 'Surveyor's Portfolio' in Focus

Present here is an original manuscript 'surveyor's portfolio' from the Mozambique-Transvaal Boundary survey, compiled by a member of the Portuguese delegation, more than likely being Alfredo Freire d'Andrade. It contains official contemporary manuscript copies of the seminal technical notes on the endeavour, as well as the three most important maps created from, or related to, the project. It was customary with such surveys for the original maps and a formal version of any related text to be submitted to the sponsoring governments, while a very small number of official copies (usually between 3 and 10 examples) of such notes and maps were made to be retained by the surveyors, or to be given to other officials.

Importantly, until the sponsoring government decided to publicize the findings of the surveys, their details were usually (as was the case here) considered to be state secrets, such that the dissemination of the manuscript copies tended to be tightly controlled. While the original documents and maps submitted to the governments usually survive in official archives or libraries, the examples retained by the surveyors often perished or were lost, making the present offering an extraordinary find.

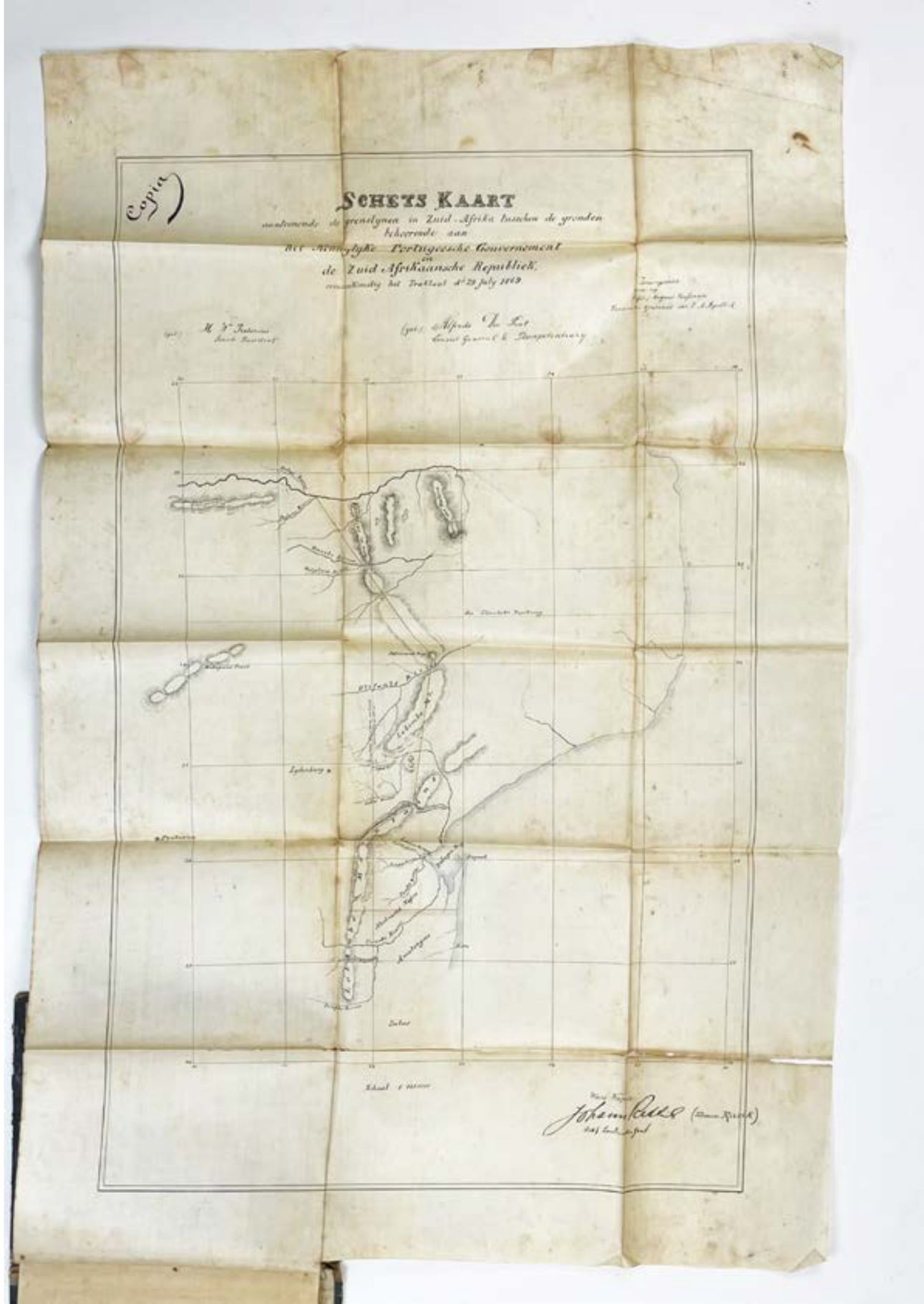
The first part of the portfolio, which we have called Part A, features 7 pages of neatly hand-written text by Andrade and Serrano, the first part of which, the "Relação das Latt.es e Long.es somadas ao longo da frontiera", lists the numerous surveying "Marcos" (basepoints, or waypoints) and the surveyor's camps (which are marked on Maps # 2 and 3 below), giving their precise geodetic coordinates, as ascertained by astronomical observations; this data anchored of the survey.

The second part of the notes, the "Discripção dos marcos da frontiera", provides detailed physical descriptions of the surveying waypoints, allowing one to easily locate them upon scouting their vicinities.

It is worth noting that another version of Andrade's notes, entitles as "Caderneta de cálculos de longitudes da Comissão de fronteiras entre o distrito de Lourenço Marques e o Transval", is held by the Portuguese Foreign Ministry's (Ministério dos Negócios Estrangeiros (MNE)) Arquivo Histórico-Diplomático.

Part B, the cartographic element, features 3 exquisitely rendered large format manuscript maps, all drafted in black ink, with coloured ink and watercolour details, on tracing cloth.

Map #1, the "Schets Kaart aantoonende de grenslyen in Zuid-Afrika tusschen de gronden behoorende aan Het Koninglyke Poortugeeche Gouvernement en de Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek, overeenKonstig het Traktaat dd. 29. July 1869" (Pretoria, 1890), is the true starting point for the mapping for the Mozambique-Transvaal boundary commission. It is an official copy (made in 1890) of the manuscript treaty map that showed the rough boundary between the Lourenço Marques District and the Transvaal as agreed between Pretoria and Lisbon by the Treaty of July 29, 1869.



This fine manuscript map embraces all Mozambique beyond the Limpopo River, and the adjacent parts of Transvaal, Swaziland and Natal. Lourenço Marques appears prominently in the lower centre, on Delgoa Bay, while the un-surveyed border line is shown to vector between waypoints from the Swazi border up the Lebombo range to the Limpopo River. While the treaty defined some of the waypoints and the approximate location of the frontier, the location of the line was at least a few kilometres off the mark in almost all places, making a proper survey essential.

The map, drafted in Afrikaans, was originally made in 1869 by Magnus Forsman, the then Surveyor General of Transvaal, whose name appears in the upper left, and is marked as approved by Marthinus Wessel Pretorius, the President of the Transvaal and Alfredo Du Prat, the Portuguese Consul-General in Pretoria. The present official copy was made early in 1890, faithful to the original, by Johann Rissik (who is signed in the lower right), the then Deputy Surveyor General of Transvaal. Rissik later became the Surveyor General (in 1895), and subsequently served as the Minister of Land & Native Affairs of British Transvaal (1907-10) and the as the Administrator of Transvaal (1910-17).

The map was likely given to Andrade by Wielligh to the serve as the departure point for the mutual endeavour.

We have not been able to trace the current location of the antecedent map, although it is likely stored in a South African archive. An interesting comparison with the present map would be with the map of the same scene drafted after the 1890-1 boundary survey was completes, being Wielligh's "Plan Aantoonende Grenzen der Suid-Afrikaansche Republic tusschen Komatipoort en Samenloop van Pafuri en Limpopo Afgebakend door G. R. Von Wielligh…", held by the Johannesburg Public Library (JPL S Map 912(682) 1887).

Map #2, the "Esboço do terreno entre os Rios Pasuri e Singuedsi" (1890), likely drafted by Alfredo Freire d'Andrade, is a very finely executed manuscript map of the northern portion of the Mozambique-Transvaal Fortier, which lay between the Singuedsi River and the Pasuri River, where it meets the Limpopo, marking the extreme northeastern corner of Transvaal. While marked as a "Copia", in the upper left corner, it is one of the few official renderings of the Portuguese commission members' mapping of this critical corridor.

The map provides an incredibly accurate topographical impression of the countryside on both sides the frontier, which is shown as a red line, running between waypoints (Marcos "S" and "T" and the confluence of the Pasuri and Limpopo), the geodetic coordinates of which are noted in the lower right corner. Mountains are expressed by a sophisticated system of hachures, while river passages are precisely delated and shaded in blue. There are various annotations as to the qualities of the terrain, while 'kraals' are marked, being stockaded native villages, or compounds, which were the only settlements in the immediate area.

The region in which the survey was conducted was often arid, such that water supply was a life and death issue. A key with symbols, in the lower left, identifies the locations of wells that offer water seasonally; wells that offer water at all times; rivers/streams that always feature running water; and places where water can be found after digging into the sand. A note in the lower left explains the symbol of a red circles topped by an arrow that identifies the locations of the surveyor's campsites.

The present map seems to be a more detailed, or sophisticated version of the manuscript map,
"Fronteira do Transval: Região entre os rios Pafuri – Limpopo e o rio Singuedsi", likely by Andrade, held today by the Archivo Histórico Nacional (Lisbon).

Map #3, Alfredo Augusto Freire d'Andrade's "Esboço do terreno ao longo da fronteira do Districto de Lourenço Marques" (1890), is a very grand manuscript about 1.5 metres wide. It embraces the entire Mozambique-Transvaal boundary from the Incomati up to the Limpopo, being the entire scope of the Comissão de Delimitação activities, a trace of over 300 kms over rugged territory. While likewise marked as a "Copia", it is one of the few official renderings of the survey made by the Portuguese delegation.

The Mozambique-Transvaal boundary line, marked by red crossed-lines, follows vectors between the various waypoints, which are anchored by astronomical observations. The line travels along the Lebombo range, the heights of which are expressed by contour lines, with the corridor traversed by well-charted river passages. There are numerous notes on the quality of the countryside, as well as the prevalence of animals (ex. elephants and buffaloes), while remarkable geopolitical aspects, such as "Granite" outcroppings are noted.

As with the previous map, a key with symbols, in the lower left, identifies the locations of wells that offer water seasonally; wells that offer water at all times; rivers/streams that always feature running water; and places where water can be found after digging into the sand, while the symbol of a red circle topped by an arrow identifies the locations of the surveyor's campsites.

The Instituto de Investigação Científica Tropical (IICT, Lisbon) holds an eponymous 3-sheet manuscript map that may be another version of the present work.

Epilogue

The Mozambique-Transvaal Boundary survey was universally well-regarded for its technical accuracy and clarity, and essentially still defines the frontier between Mozambique and South Africa to the present day. The results of the survey were first made public in 1892, appearing in various forms, but perhaps most notably in Friedrich Jeppe's officially authorized map, Die Neue Grenze Swischen der Suid-afrikanischen Republik und der Portugiesischen Besitzungen. Nach den Neuesten Quellen Zusammenges- teelt under Gezeichnet von Friedrich Jeppe, in the world-renown journal, Petermann's Geographische Mitteilungen (1892).



The mapping for the survey was also integrated into the authoritative maps of the greater region, such as Friedrich Jeppe's Map of the Transvaal or S.A. Republic and Surrounding Territories (London, 1899). Alfredo Freire d'Andrade and José António Matheus Serrano also published a memoir of their experiences on the survey, Explorações Portuguesas em Lourenço Marques: Relatórios da Comissão de Limitação da Fronteira de Lourenço Marques (Lisbon, 1894).

After the Gaza Empire attacked Lourenço Marques in 1894, Portugal moved with alacrity to take over the hinterland behind the port, securing the railway to Pretoria. They mounted a series of 'Pacification Campaigns' from 1895 to 1897, that succeeded in implementing total Portuguese control over the area for the first time. In honour of its great importance and growth, Lourenço Marques was made the capital of Mozambique in 1898. During and in the wake of the Second Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902), whereupon Britain invaded and conquered the Afrikaner republics, the well-surveyed Mozambique-Transvaal border ensured that the British were not able to encroach upon the Lourenço Marques area.

As for Alfredo Freire d'Andrade, in good part due to his excellent work on the survey, he enjoyed rapid promotion. He served as the Acting Governor of the Lourenço Marques District in 1892 and 1895 and played a leading role in the 'Pacification Campaigns' against the Gazans. In 1898 and 1899, Andrade led an exploring expedition into the little-known heart of Angola, resulting in the publication of his memoir, Relatorio da Viagem de Exploração Geographica no Districto de Benguella e Novo Redondo (1902). From 1899 to 1903, he held the lucrative post as the chief of mining for the private Mozambique Company, which controlled a vast swath of the country.

From 1906 to 1910, Andrade served as the Governor-General of Mozambique, whereupon his administration received high marks for its efficiency and modernizing zeal. His insightful and detailed reports made during his time in office, Relatorios sobre Moçambique (5 vols., 1907-10), are today considered to be one of the seminal contemporary historical sources on the colony.

During the Portuguese Revolution of 1910, Andrade supported the Republican cause, serving as the Director General of the Colonies from 1911 and 1913, and then as Foreign Minister in 1914. He also taught as the Escola Politécnica of the Faculty of Science in Lisbon (1910-29).

Importantly, Andrade represented Portugal at the Versailles Peace Conference (1919) that followed World War II. He was also the head of the 1921 diplomatic delegation to Pretoria, whereupon he forged an enduring agreement for close relations between Mozambique and South Africa.

Andrade passed away in 1929, having lived the experiences of many lifetimes.

References: N/A – Present items seemingly unrecorded. Cf. (re: similar manuscript items:) "Caderneta de cálculos de longitudes (Portuguese Foreign Ministry, Ministério dos Negócios Estrangeiros (MNE) - Arquivo Histórico-Diplomático: Espólio Freire de Andrade); Johannesburg Public Library: JPL S Map 912(682) 1887 and Archivo Histórico Nacional (AHU, Lisbon): Comissão de Cartografia, ex-CEHCA P10 C039; Instituto de Investigação Científica Tropical (IICT, Lisbon): Pasta10-073 MLITG-JIU; (re: Historical Context:) Alfredo Freire d'ANDRADE and José António Matheus SERRANO, Explorações Portuguesas em Lourenço Marques: Relatórios da Comissão de Limitação da Fronteira de Lourenço Marques (Lisboa: Imprensa Nacional, 1894); Jane CARRUTHERS, 'Friedrich Jeppe: Mapping the Transvaal c. 1850-1899', Journal of Southern African Studies , vol. 29, no. 4 (Dec., 2003), pp. 955-975; Andrew MACDONALD, 'Forging the Frontiers: Travellers and Documents on the South Africa–Mozambique Border, 1890s–1940s', Kronos, no. 40, (November 2014), pp. 154-177; Matheus Serva PEREIRA, 'The Lourenço Marques Frontier Limitation Committee and its Pictorial Records (Mozambique 1891)', Paper presented in: Rice-Unicamp Seminar III. Crossing places, crossing cultures, Rice University, March 2015; Ana Cristina ROQUE, 'Entre o colonizador e o colonizado: reflexões em torno da pertença e acessibilidade do corpus documental sobre a delimitação e demarcação das fronteiras de Moçambique', Africana Studia, no. 25 (Porto, 2015), pp. 71-81.

4.500 EUR

3. Nizami Cookbook
Hyderabad Imprint

Ghulam Mahbub HYDERABADI, author; Syed Muneer Uddin, editor.

تحفۂ اللذات محبوبیہ المعروف بہ خوان نعمت آصفیہ

[Tohfat-ul-Lazzaat Mahboobiya al-Maaroof bihi Khwan Nemat-e-Asafia / Masterpieces of Beloved Delights or Asifya Blessed Plate]

Hyderabad: Fakhr Nizami – lithographer; Ghulam Mahbub – seller, 1310 Rumi calendar [1894 AD, date on the stamp on the last page], manuscript corrections 1901 AD – 1319 Rumi Calendar.

Large 8°, original orange front wrapper with lettering, 25 pp. index, 4 pp. with bread forms, 348 pp. lithographed text, contemporary Ottoman three quarter calf binding with red boards, spine with green labels and gold lettering (minor staining, p. 25. of the index contemporarily replaced with a contemporary facsimile in manuscript, original dedication page contemporary removed and replaced with a manuscript dedication in Arabic on the verso of the title page, inside otherwise in a good and clean condition, binding slightly scuffed and rubbed, spine cracked with small loss of material).

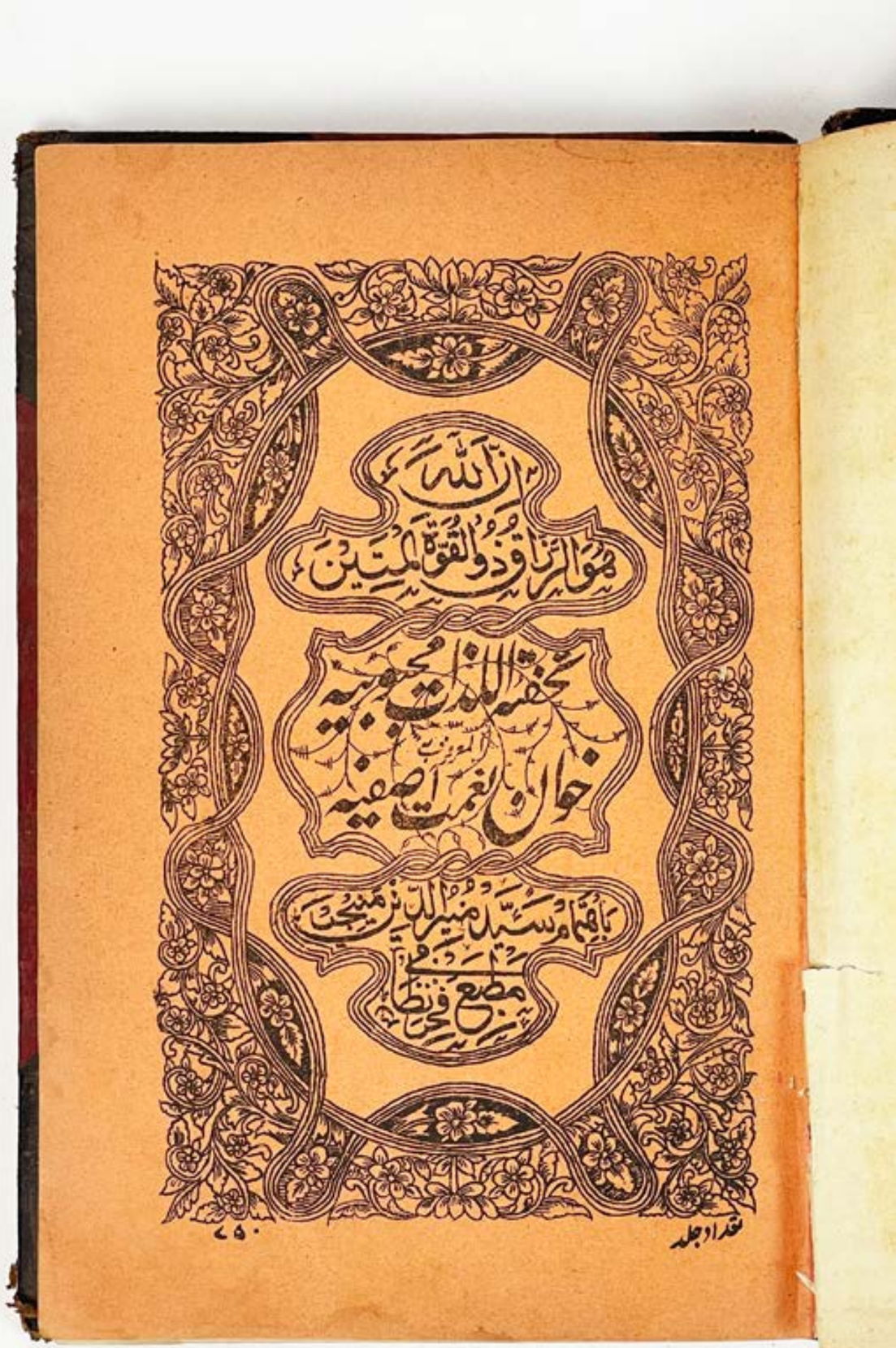
A stunning and rare Urdu cook book with 680 recipes for the dishes, served in the Nizami palaces in the late 19th century, written by the chef of the Hyderabadi prime minister and a known bon vivant Asman Jah

This stunning and important cook book in Urdu on over 350 pages includes 680 recipes for various traditional dishes, typical for the Hyderabadi palaces in the time of the sixth Nizam Mir Mahboob Ali Khan (1866-1911).

The author of the book was Ghulam (Servant) Mahbub, the master chef of the palace of Sir Asman Jah (1839-1898), an Indian nobleman from an important Paigah family, who grew up with the future Nizam Mir Mahboob Ali Khan as a half-brother and served as prime minister of Hyderabad from 1887 to 1894.

Asman Jah was a notorious gourmand and bon vivant, known for his extravagant dishes and luxury feasts.

Not much is known about Asman Jah's chef, who authored the book. He signed himself under the dedication as Ghulam Mahbub, the Palace Master Chef of Nawab Sir Aasman Jah Bahadur (Dar we Bawarchikhana Nawab Sir Aasman Jah Bahadur). According to the stamp on the back, he received a license to sell his book in 1894 (1310).



نمبر (۱۶)



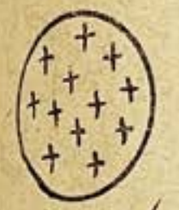
نان گل داؤدی

نمبر (۱۷)



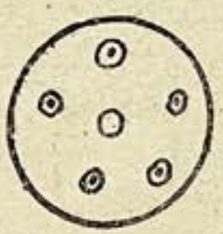
باقرخوانی دم

نمبر (۱۸)



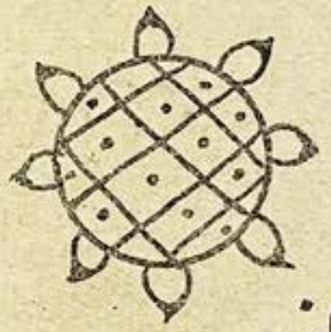
اکبری

نمبر (۱۹)



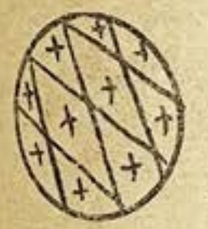
ایضاً بینی

نمبر (۲۰)



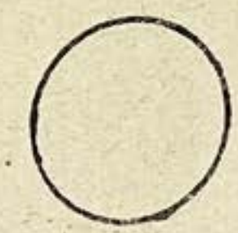
کنجد

نمبر (۲۱)

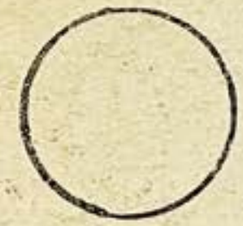


تافتان

نمبر (۲۲)



نمبر (۲۳)



نمبر (۲۴)



نمبر (۲۵)

مظہری

نمبر (۲۶)

پنیری

نمبر (۲۷)

بیسنی

نمبر (۲۸)

ورقی

نمبر (۲۹)

تیموری

نمبر (۳۰)

طوتک

نمبر (۳۱)

محبوب پسند

نمبر (۳۲)

نقمی

نمبر (۳۳)

آشش نقمی

نمبر (۳۴)

نمبر (۳۵)

نمبر (۳۶)

نمبر (۳۷)

نان گل داؤدی

نمبر (۳۸)

باقرخوانی دم

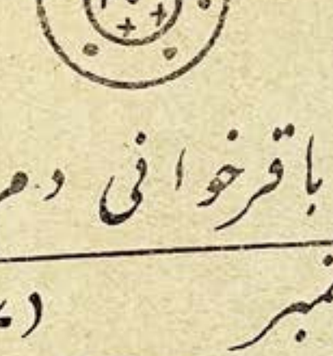
نمبر (۳۹)

اکبری

نمبر (۴۰)

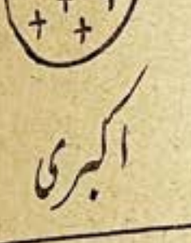
ایضاً بینی

نمبر (۴۱)



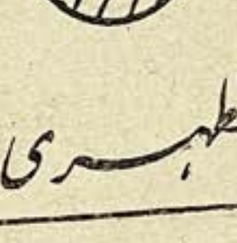
کنجد

نمبر (۴۲)

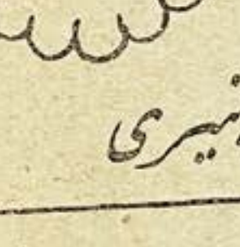


تافتان

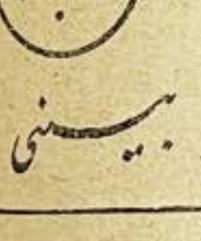
نمبر (۴۳)



نمبر (۴۴)



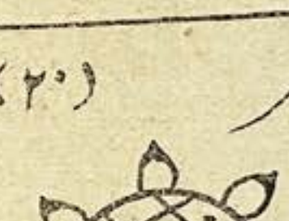
نمبر (۴۵)



نمبر (۴۶)

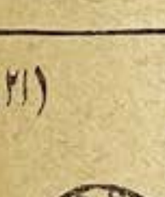
مظہری

نمبر (۴۷)



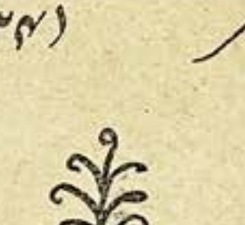
پنیری

نمبر (۴۸)



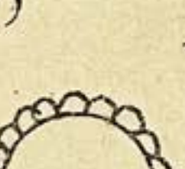
بیسنی

نمبر (۴۹)



ورقی

نمبر (۵۰)



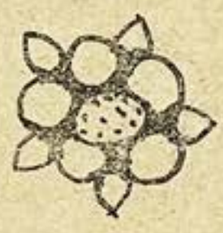
تیموری

نمبر (۵۱)



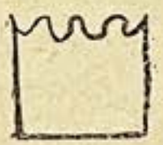
طوتک

نمبر (۵۲)



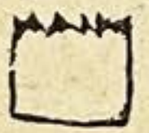
محبوب پسند

نمبر (۵۳)



نقمی

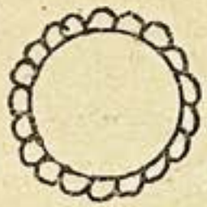
نمبر (۵۴)



آشش نقمی

نمبر (۵۵)

نمبر (۵۶)



نمبر (۵۷)

The Recipes

The recipes from this book are in variations still used today and represent a valuable insight in the Nizami cuisine.

The book contains 680 recipes, including 46 recipes for bread, 30 different variants of biryanis, 18 pulaus, 16 khichdis, 48 dopiazas, 21 khormas, 45 kababs, 29 types of naan, 25 varieties of chutneys and 33 types of achaar (pickles).

The images at the beginning of the book showcase 46 traditional forms for the following types of bread: Pichki, Sheermal, Bakarkhani, Capri, Gaw-Zaban, Panja Kash, Asad Khwani, Gaw Deedah, Sheermal Gul, Tanki, Goller, Naan e Naazuk, Naan Gul e Dawoodi, Baqarkhwani Dam, Akbari, Mazhari, Paneeri, Besani, Kunjad, Taaftaan, Jawaar, Roghani, Sheer, Aashkhor, Masehri, Nau Nemat, Warqi, Taimoori, Totak, Mahbub Pasand, Luqmi, Aash Luqmi, Chapada, Puri, Saaq e Aroos, Samosa, Poori Puran, Kanole, Samosa Warqi, Qutalmah /Qatalmah, Poori Abri, Gajri, Kashtali Baiza, Kashtali, Nargis and Kuukuu.

A Curiosity of the Book Trade

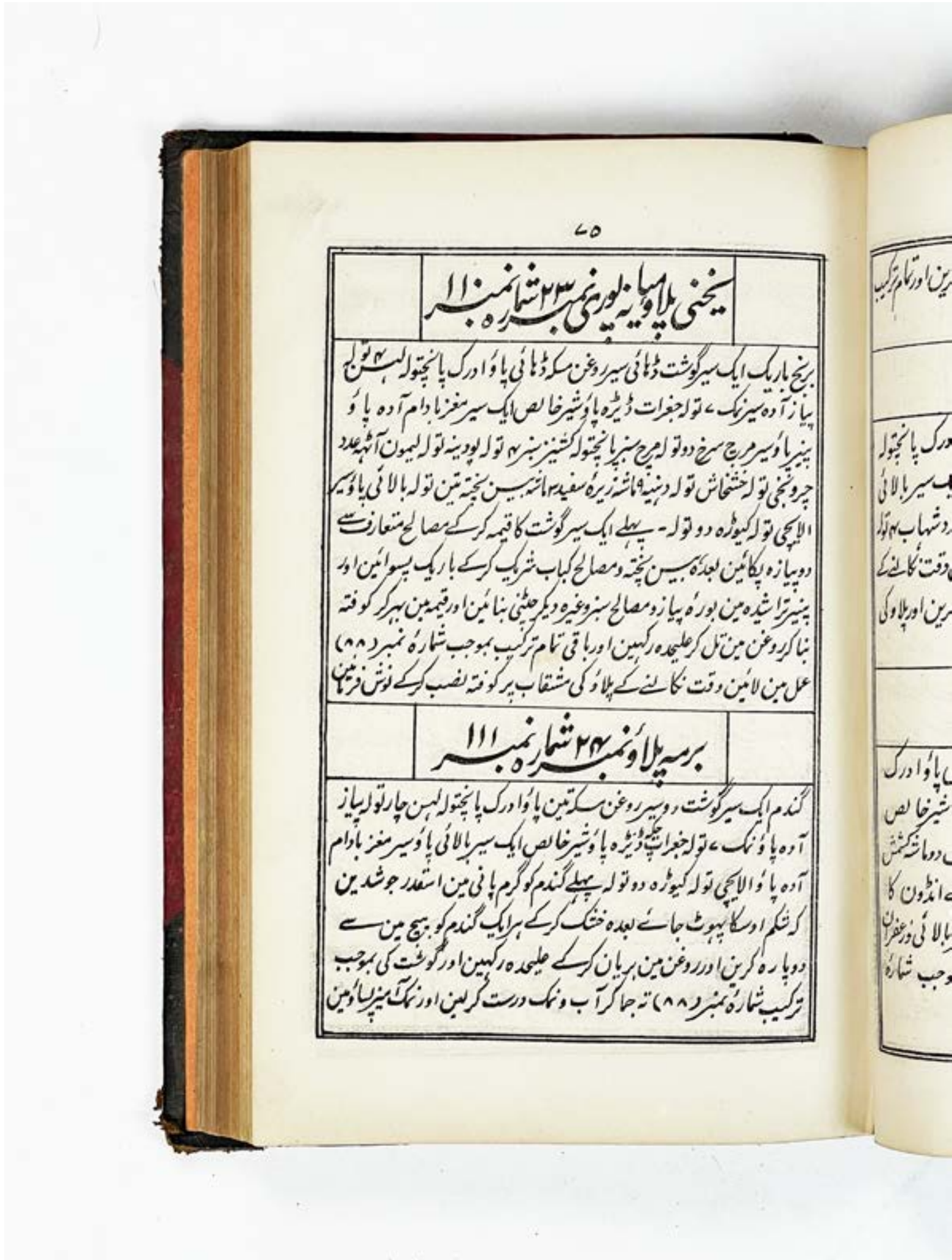
Our example was imported to the Ottoman Empire in 1901, a year quoted on the back page, and the book importer and seller had to adjust two pages of the book to the local market and censorship.

The last page of the index was therefore carefully replaced with a hand-written facsimile, with adjusted text in the lower part. Also the dedication page, originally bound after the title page and probably praising the Nizam of Hyderabad, was removed. The new dedication, this time to the Ottoman Sultan Abdelhamid II with all his superlatives, was hand written in Arabic language on the back of the title page.

The bookseller's annotation on the back page notes the changes on 5 Rajab 1319 (Rumi calendar) and 19 October 1901 (Gregorian calendar). The stamp on the bottom bears the author's name Ghulam Mahbub and year 1310 (Rumi), suggesting that Mahbub had received the licence to sell his own book in that year.

The book is exceedingly rare and we could not find any institutional examples.

4.200 EUR



4. Brazil – Cookbook
First Brazilian Book On Desserts
Female Authors

Anna Maria das Virgens Pereira RABELLO E GAVINHO (1832 - 1856), Author / Constança OLIVA DE LIMA, Editor.

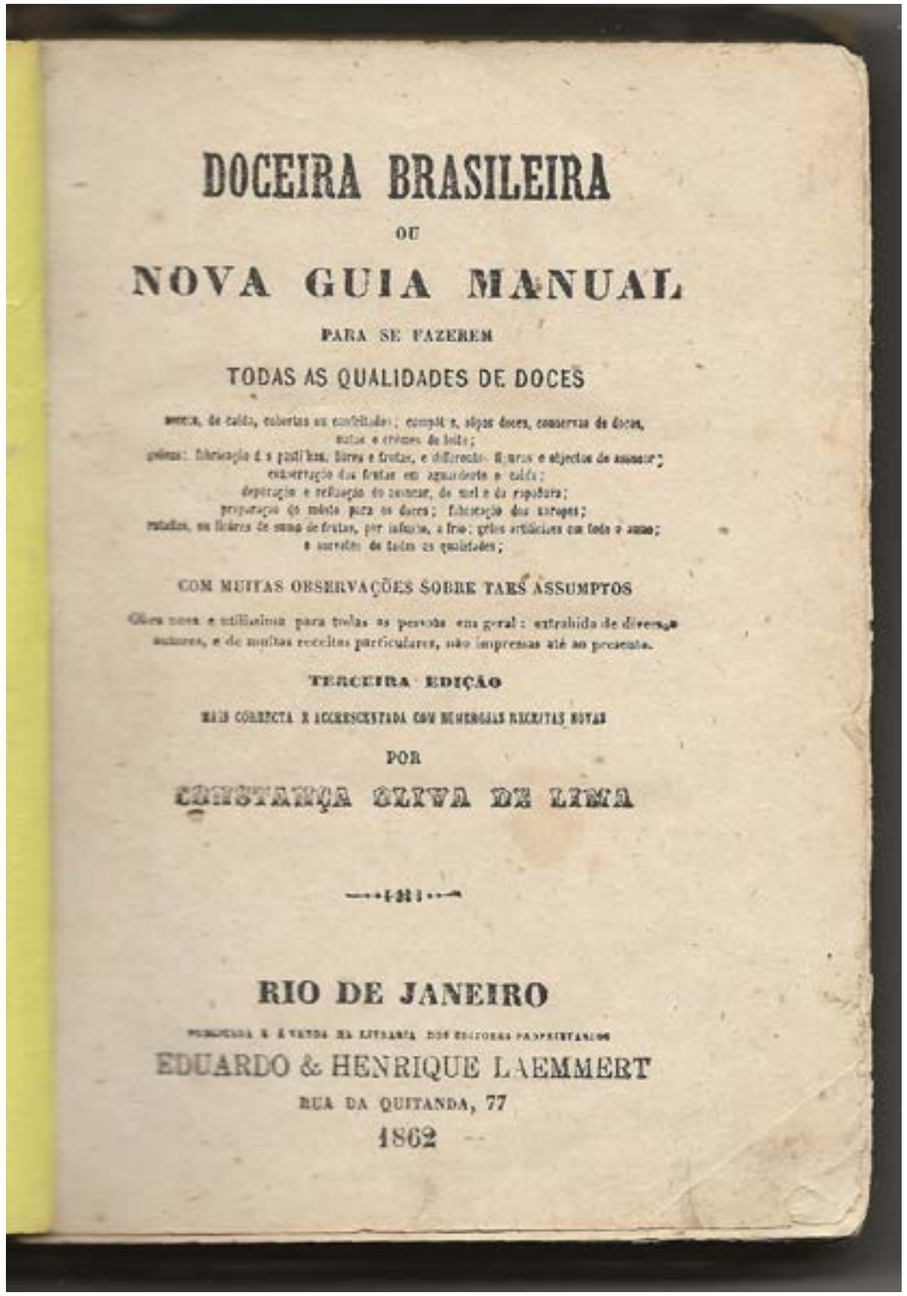
Doceira Brasileira ou Novo Guia Manual Para Se Fazerem Todas as Qualidades de Doces... Terceira Edição, mais correcta e augmentada com Numerosas Receitas Novas, por Constança Oliva de Lima.

Rio de Janeiro: Eduardo & Henriques Laemmert, 1862.

Small 8° (16 x 11 cm): vii, [1 p.], 272 pp., bound in contemporary quarter green calf, green pebbled boards, with elaborate gilt-debossed designs to spine, contemporary bookseller's pastedown label of the 'Livraria Económica… Pernambuco' to inside of front cover (Good, overall clean, just a couple minor sporadic spots, some loss to blank lower corners of leaf of pp. 71/2 not affecting text, edge-wear to binding with chipping to head and tail of spine and some partial splitting of hinge of front cover).

Exceedingly rare – a great monument in the culinary history of Latin America, being an early edition of the first published Brazilian work on desserts, a valuable record of over 100 recipes, many quintessentially Brazilian and employing local produce and methods, a manifestation of the new pride in 'things Brazilian' that flourished during the reign of Emperor Pedro II; a landmark for female authors in Brazil, the work is based upon a manuscript of 'secret' recipes compiled by Anna Maria Rabello e Gavinho, a 19-year-old leading lady of an aristocratic estate in northern Rio de Janeiro province, and edited and augmented by Constança Oliva de Lima, previously the author of the first Brazilian cookbook, published in Rio de Janeiro by the venerable Laemmert firm.

Brazil, a vast land with an incredible bounty of tropical produce, both cultivated and wild, influenced by a wide array of European, African and indigenous cultures, always had a remarkably rich and unique dessert scene. For centuries, family recipes were carefully guarded secrets handed down from the leading women of families to their daughters and granddaughters. While some dishes, made of cheap, easily available ingredients, could be enjoyed by virtually all Brazilians, some recipes of elaborate construction were reserved for the wealthy planter classes, where the "Sá-Dona" (the leading lady of an aristocratic estate) would oversee the preparation of recipes with the help of her house slaves (slavery was legal and common in Brazil until 1889, and many recipes, especially desserts, were products of the sugar-slave economy).



DOCEIRA BRASILEIRA

OU

NOVA GUIA MANUAL

PARA SE FAZEREM

TODAS AS QUALIDADES DE DOCES

COM MUITAS OBSERVAÇÕES SOBRE TAES ASSUMPTOS

TERCEIRA EDIÇÃO

POR

CONSTANÇA OLIVA DE LIMA

RIO DE JANEIRO

EDUARDO & HENRIQUE LAEMMERT

RUA DA QUITANDA, 77

1862

For several reasons, for the longest time, many of the most popular Brazilian recipes were never publicly disseminated or printed. Families wished to preserve their 'secret' recipes, while the first printing press in Brazil was not established until 1808. Moreover, during the Portuguese colonial era (1500-1822), it was considered 'proper' for the wealthy and aspiring classes to publicize Portuguese, or other European dishes, with the local recipes considered 'provincial', even if it they were much beloved by Brazilians.

However, during the reign of Emperor Pedro II (r. 1840-1889), Brazil found its voice, and buoyed by national pride, the good and great of the country came to explore and promote things Brazilian. Food made with Brazilian ingredients, done to local recipes, was now looked upon with pride, and was to be promoted.

The first Brazilian cookbook was the Cozinheiro imperial ou nova arte do cozimento e do copeiro em todos os seus ramos (1840), authored by Constança Oliva de Lima and printed in Rio de Janeiro by the esteemed Laemmert firm, the same press that produced the present work. It proved extreme popular, running into several editions over many years, although examples are today very rare.

However, Cozinheiro imperial focused upon savory dishes, paying scant attention to sweets. Desserts, which played such central role in Brazilian cuisine, were not yet covered with their own dedicated book.

Enter Anna Maria das Virgens Pereira Rabello e Gavinho (1832 - 1856), the young "Sá-Dona" of an estate in the Macaé region, in the north of Rio de Janeiro province, an area famed for its 'sweet tooth'. She hailed from an esteemed, wealthy family and at the age of 15 married the scion of another such clan, Commander José Gavinho Viana (1826 - 1904). Wise well beyond her years, while still only a teenager, she ran a large household with a bustling kitchen that catered to the many parties hosted at the estate. By the age of 19, she had already given birth to four children and has recorded numerous 'secret' desert recipes in a manuscript book, gleaned from her own family traditions and those of her aristocratic friends (this book is said to be retained by the Gavinho family to the present day). Tragically, this highly intelligent and enterprising young women died in 1856, at only the age of 24.

Constança Oliva de Lima, the author of Cozinheiro imperial, somehow obtained a copy of Rabello e Gavinho's manuscript, and editing some of the recipes and adding a few from other sources, published it at the Doceira Brasileira ou Novo Guia Manual Para Se Fazerem Todas as Qualidades de Doces (Rio de Janeiro: Eduardo & Henriques Laemmert, 1851), which became the first published book of Brazilian desserts. While Rabello e Gavinho's is not credited in print, her authorship of most of the recipes has since been confirmed by research.

Importantly, while Doceira Brasileira's over a hundred recipes included many European elements, many of the dishes are quintessentially Brazilian, employing local ingredients, difficult or impossible to source in Europe. It also describes how to refine raw materials using local methods. In short it is a dessert book by Brazilians for Brazilians, epitomizing the patriotic sentiment that flourished during Dom Pedro II's reign, having a very different feel from contemporary European cookbooks. It is also an important monument of in the history of Brazilian female authors, being both written and edited (and augmented) by women.

The present example of the work is of the third edition, issued in 1862, whereupon Oliva de Lima added additional material beyond the previous editions of 1851 and 1856.

The work is organized into nine chapters: I – Purification and refining of sugar, honey and rapadura; and the way to make sugar candies and syrups (pp. 1-22); II – Sweets in general that are not syrupy; pastries for sweets and puff pastry; Murcellas and various sweet soups (pp. 23-158); III – Fruit jellies, and others (pp. 159-167); IV – Sweets and fruits in syrup, or compotes, and creams, or milk cream (pp. 168- 193); V – Of the sweets and fruits covered, or confectioned, and the way of making some preserves (pp. 194 - 204); VI – The manufacture of tablets, flowers, fruits and different figures and sugary objects (pp. 205-217); VII – The method of conserving fruits in brandy syrup and sugaring (pp. 218- 225); VIII – Of ratafias or liqueurs made by infusion (pp. 226 – 243); IX – The system by which artificial ice is obtained for the whole year; and how to make ice cream (pp. 244-257); all followed by an alphabetical index per chapter (pp. 258-272).

Doceira Brasileira proved extremely popular and influential, with its recipes copied millions of times in hotels, restaurants and in private homes all across Brazil. It was issued in ten editions over period of 52 years, from 1851 to 1903, all printed by Laemmert, establishing many desserts as national 'classics' for generations to come. It also spurred the publication of many other dessert books in Brazil, although none of these was ever able to rival Doceira Brasileira's treasured place in the kitchens of the nation.

A Note on Rarity

Despite, or perhaps because of, Doceira Brasileira's great importance, it seems that almost all examples of the to work, in any of its editions, have perished, likely due to heavy use in kitchens and the ravages of Brazil's generally tropical climate.

While there are likely a handful of examples in Brazilian libraries (although we have not been able to trace them), we can find only a single institutional example outside of Brazil of the work in any of the editions, being what seems to be an 1889 (fifth) edition, held by the Stanford University Library. Moreover, we are not aware of any sales records for any other examples in any of the editions since another 1862 (third) edition was offered for sale by Francis Edwards (London) in 1966.

References: No locations of the present 1862 edition of any of the other early editions, traced, at least outside of Brazil. Cf. Stanford University Library (re: 1889 fifth edition:) 641.5 .O48 T; OCLC: 22761778; (re: literary references:) Rosa BELLUZZO, Nem garfo nem faca à mesa com os cronistas e viajantes (2019), n.p.; Gilberto FREYRE, Açúcar: Uma sociologia do doce, com receitas de bolos e doces do Nordeste do Brasil (2020), n.p.; Laurence HALLEWELL, O livro no Brasil: sua história (2005), p. 240; EDUARDO & HENRIQUES LAEMMERT, Edições Brasileiras, Novo Catalog N. 3 (Rio de Janeiro: Eduardo & Henriques Laemmert, 1851); Joana MONTELEONE, (2019). 'Uma análise do livro Doceira Brasileira', Revista Ingesta, vol. 1, no. 2 (2019), p. 245.

2.200 EUR

5. Surinam
Plantation Economies

Willem Lodewijk LOTH (1844 - 1916).

Kaart van Suriname naar de opmetingen van J.F.A. Cateau van Rosevelt en J.F.A.E. van Lansberge, aangevuld tot 1898 met die van, en geteekend door W.L. Loth, Gouvernements-Landmeter in Surinam. Eerbiedig opgedragen aan H.M. de Koningin der Nederlanden.

Amsterdam: J.H. de Bussy, 1899.

Colour lithograph printed on 2 sheets, here joined and dissected into 24 sections and mounted upon original linen, folding into publisher's original card slipcase bearing pastedown printed label (Good, a couple minor old paint stains in upper area and some light spotting and toning mainly in peripheral areas, some light wear and mild toning to slipcase), 122 x 106 cm (48 x 41.5 inches).

[Accompanied by:]

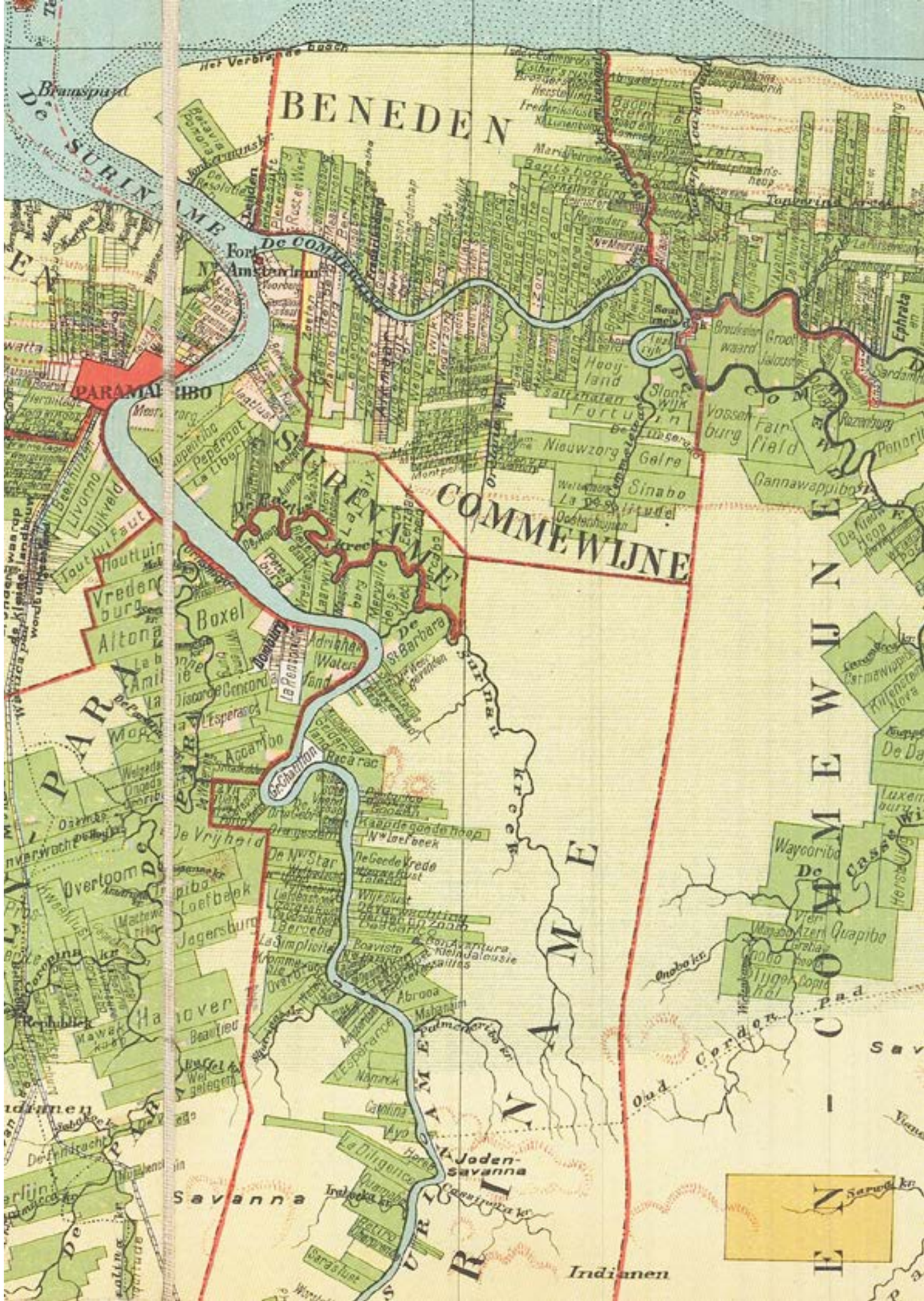
Willem Lodewijk LOTH (1844 - 1916).

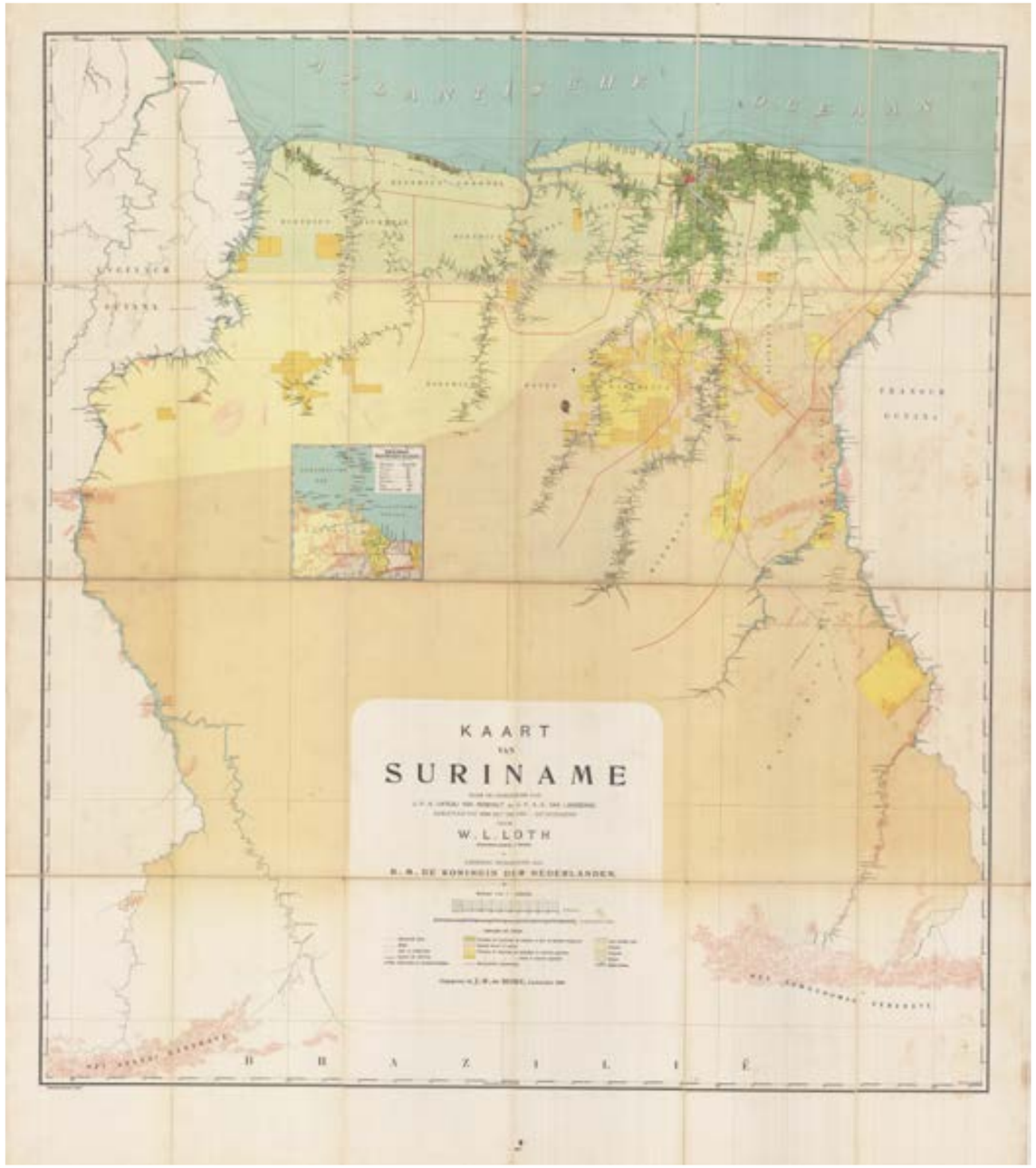
Handleiding bij de kaart van de Kolonie Suriname door W.L. Loth.

Amsterdam: J.H. de Bussy, 1899.

8° (20 x 13 cm): [1 f.], 22 pp., [1 p.], bound in printer's baby blue paper wrappers (Very Good, overall clean, just as few tiny spots, repaired tear to back wrapper, tiny old pastedown inventory labels to upper-left corner of front cover).

Rare - the first 'modern map' of Surinam, embracing the entire colony, it is predicated upon the latest scientific regional and cadastral surveys, for the developed areas in the north, as well as recent explorers' and gold prospectors' maps of the vast rainforest-covered interior; composed by Willem Lodewijk Loth, the Paramaribo-born Surveyor-General of Surinam, the map labels and outlines the hundreds of plantations that were still the lifeblood of the colony's economy in the generation after the abolition of slavery, as well as numerous mining and Bulletwood (Balatá, a quasi-rubber) concessions in the interior; the present example accompanied by its valuable 'Handleiding' (manual book) which lists all Surinam's plantations and their products.





C V
No. 24

HANDLEIDING

BIJ DE

KAART

VAN DE

KOLONIE SURINAME,

DOOR

W. L. LOTH.

SCHAAL 1 : 500.000.

Uitgave van J. H. de BUSSY. Amsterdam.
1899.

This magnificent and fascinating work it the first 'modern' map of Surinam, showcasing the entire colony, with its settled areas predicated upon the latest scientific surveys, while the vast and mysterious interior is based upon recent mapping made by explorers and mineral prospectors. The work was compiled with great skill and dedication by Willem Lodewijk Loth, the Paramaribo-born Surveyor-General of Surinam, and labels and outlines the hundreds of plantations that were still the lifeblood of the colony's economy in the generation after the abolition of slavery, as well as numerous mining and Bulletwood (Balatá, a quasi-rubber) concessions in the hinterland. The present example of the map is accompanied by the 'Handleiding' (manual book) which lists all Surinam's estates and their products, which combined with the map, provides perhaps the most detailed and precise record of any West Indian plantation economy from the fin de siècle era, forming an invaluable resource for scholars.

The first Europeans to successfully settle Surinam were English planters from Barbados, in 1650. By the Treaty of Breda (1667), which ended the Second Anglo-Dutch War, the Netherlands gained Surinam from England, in exchange for New Amsterdam (New York). Curiously, as Surinam's lush tropical climate and fertile soils promised an agrarian bonanza, the Dutch believed that they got the better side of the deal!

The Dutch were ideally suited to developing Surinam, as the swampy alluvial lowlands benefitted from being drained and managed by the same canal and dike techniques that they had developed in their homeland. Surinam soon became one the world's most profitable sugar-slave economies, and with the plantations being concentrated in ribbons of settlement along the major rivers near the coasts, anchored by the capital city, Paramaribo. While all the West Indian slave economies were horrendously cruel, Surinam was infamous for, as the historian C.R. Boxer wrote, "man's inhumanity to man just about reached its limits in Surinam".

In Surinam's vast rainforest interior, known today as the Sipaliwini District, there developed a society of 'Maroons', escaped slaves who intermarried with indigenous peoples. They fought for their freedom against the colonial regime, while raiding the plantations and encouraging the rebellion of their enslaved brethren.

Slavery was finally abolished in Surinam in 1863, although the 'freed' workers had to toil for another ten years for their masters during a transitional phase. Once released from their bondage, many of the laborers, who were of African descent, left the plantations to forge new lives, mainly in Paramaribo. To make up for the agrarian labour shortage, the colonial regime imported immigrant workers from India and China, thrusting them into a system of bondage scarcely better than the formal institution of slavery. The legacy of this immigration has made Surinam today into one of the most ethnically diverse countries in the world.

By the fin de siècle period, when the present map was made, Surinam still relied heavily upon its agrarian sector, although it had long diversified away from sugar to make its largest revenues from coffee and cocoa. However, mining, especially of gold, in the interior was increasingly an important source of revenue, along with the harvesting of Bulletwood (Balatá, a quasi-rubber) and the logging of the vast rainforests. The exploitation of the interior exacerbated the tensions between the colonists and the indigenous tribes and the Maroons, while reviving Surinam's long-running boundary disputes with British Guiana, French Guyana and Brazil.

The present map embraces all Surinam and shows the coastal lowlands to feature many areas of dense settlement, largely hugging the major rivers and estuaries, with Paramaribo, in the northeast. Amazingly, the hundreds of plantations along the rivers are individually outlined and named. Surinam's bounty attracted a remarkably diverse community of planters, which beyond the predictable Dutch Calvinist stock, included many Sephardic Jews, Anglos, French Huguenots, Germans and various Latin Americans; this diversity is represented in the names of the plantations. Meanwhile, as one moves ever further south into the interior, the ribbons of settlement gradually give way to the Sipaliwini, which remained enigmatic to Europeans.

The 'Verklaring der Teekens' (Legend of Symbols), below the title, colour-codes land use, with Bold Green = Agricultural plots (Plantations); Bold Pink (actually Red) = Built-up areas (towns); Bold Yellow = Lands for the Extraction of Minerals ceded in concession; Bold Orange = Lands for the Extraction of sap from the Bulletwood (Balatá) Tree, ceded in concession. As for the undeveloped lands, Pale Green = low alluvial land; Pale Yellow = savanna; Pale Orange = highland, while hachures represent mountains. Additionally, pictographic symbols are given for roads, tracks, waterfalls, river rapids, district boundaries, coastal/estuarine sandbanks, while white tracked lines delineate the route of a projected steam tramway (that was to run about 90 km from Paramaribo up the Surinam River to the Berg en Dal Plantation).

A small inset map, 'Nederlandsch Westindische Koloniën', shows Surinam in relation to the to the other Dutch West Indian colonies (Curaçao, Sint Maarten, etc.), and demonstrates that Surinam had 132-times the land area of all the Dutch islands combined!

As implied in the title, Loth used J.-F. Cateau van Rosevelt and J. F. A. E. van Lansberge's map, Kaart van Suriname, naar de opmetingen gedaan in de jaren 1860-1879 (Amsterdam, 1880), a composite of cadastral maps of the coastal lowlands, as a starting point for the present work, although he greatly augmented its scope to embrace the whole colony, while adding much new and more accurate information.

The map is accompanied by the Handleiding (Manual). In this information-packed pamphlet, Loth reveals his 'Bronnen' (Sources, pp.1-2), listing the specific surveys, executed by various cartographers between 1876 and 1897, that he employed the compile the present map. This is followed by a description of Suriname's lush, tropical 'Kimaat' (pp. 2-3). The bulk of the manual is made up by the 'Oversicht van de Verdeeling, Hoofplaatsen, Grootte en Bevolking' (Overview of the Distribution, Capitals, Size and Population, pp. 4-22), which, dividing the colony into its 13 districts, notes its capital towns, populations, land areas, along with a detailed listing of all Surinam's plantations and their products (ex. coffee, cocoa, sugar, rice, etc.).

Willem Lodewijk Loth: The First 'Modern' Cartographer of Surinam

Willem Lodewijk Loth (1844 - 1916) was a leading figure in Surinam for over 40 years from the 1870s, being the colony's foremost mapmaker, as well as holding various cabinet-level offices on the Governor's Executive Council. Born in Paramaribo to a long-established Surinam family, he was the son of Daniel Jacob Loth (1799 – 1892), a successful merchant. Loth trained to become a land surveyor in 1863, and over the coming years he executed innumerable cadastral surveys across Surinam. He also led fruitful gold prospecting expeditions into the colony's vast and mysterious interior.

Loth's tireless industry led the governor to appoint him to his cabinet. While serving as the Director of Public Works, he oversaw a road building boom, and as Administrator of Finance, he stabilized the colonial budget.

From the mid-1880s until 1905, Loth served as the Surveyor-General of Surinam, a role for which he was exceptionally well qualified. While the present map represents the apogee of his surveying-cartographic career, he made several important regional maps of Surinam which were published in Amsterdam (most of which were integrated into the present work), including a map of the critical corridor between the Suriname and Saramacca rivers, Kaart en doorsnede van het terrain tusschen de rivieren Suriname en Saramacca over de lijn in September en October 1877 [1879]; a map of cross-section of terrain between points on the Surinam and Marowijne Rivers, Kaart en doorsnede van het terrein tusschen de Brokopondo stroomsnelling in de rivier Suriname en de Pedrosoengoe vallen in de rivier Marowijne (1876); a fascinating expedition map into the deep interior of the colony, Kaart behoorende bij het verslag van eene reis naar de Lawa, tot het verkennen van het terrein tusschen die rivier en de Tapanahoni en dat tusschen de Toso- en Sarakreeken, gedaan van Januari-Mei 1892 (1893); and a fine map of the capital, Plan van Paramaribo (1904).

However, while Loth's work was technically stellar, his map of the 'Three Guyanas' (British Guiana, Surinam and French Guyana), the Kaart van Guiana, Engelsch, Nederlandsch en Fransch / naar de beste bronnen en eigen opnemingen geteekend in 1888 (Amsterdam: J.H. de Bussy, 1889), landed him in great controversy. Please see a link: https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/4/48/Kaart_van_Guiana_-_Engelsch%2C_Nederlandsch_en_Fransch_%281888%29.jpg

As one can see, the map shows the southern corners of Surinam's boundaries, with British Guiana and French Guyana, as tapering inwards, such that it seems to deny the Netherland's maximal boundaries claims against its neighbours (these lines were, and are still today, disputed). Here Loth, as a native colonial, was merely expressing the borders as the informal 'lines of control' as agreed amongst the locals in each colony. However, the leading lights in The Hague, most of whom had never stepped foot in South America, felt passionately that all Dutch maps should only show Surinam's most extreme territorial claims as being a reality. The present map, published ten years later, show Surinam's southern corners to taper outwards, so 'correcting' the record.

In addition to his day job, Loth was active in all of Paramaribo's major social and intellectual institutions, as well as being the Major-Commander of the Civil Guard. His achievements were honoured by Queen Wilhelmina, who conferred upon him the knightly De Orde van de Nederlandse Leeuw ('Order of the Netherlands Lion').

A Note on Rarity

The present map is rare, and, despite its considerable merits, it seems to have 'slipped under the radar', perhaps not having received the level of appreciation that it deserves from library curators and map dealers.

We can trace 6 institutional examples, held by the Universiteitbiblioteek Leiden; Universiteit van Amsterdam; Universiteitsbibliotheek Utrecht; Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin; Bibliothèque nationale de France; and the Boston Public Library. Moreover, we are aware of a few examples as having appeared on the Dutch and German market over the last 15 years or so.

Importantly, several of the known examples of the map lack the accompaniment of the Handleiding (Manual), which is present here. It is also worth noting that many of the 'examples' listed in library catalogues are in fact facsimile editions, made in either 1973 of 2004; however, a closer reading reveals original the examples to be few and far between.

References: Universiteitbiblioteek Leiden: KK 119-01-09; Universiteit van Amsterdam - Allard Pierson Handbibliotheek OTM: HB-KZL 107.22.21A,B; Universiteitsbibliotheek Utrecht: *VII*.D.b.8 (Lk3-8); Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin: 4" Kart. R 15855; Bibliothèque nationale de France: GE B-617; Boston Public Library: G5260 1899 .L68; OCLC: 910561813, 878962529, 71501331, 494199357; Koeman, Printed maps of Suriname, no. 85.

3.500 EUR

6. Brazil – Epidemiology - Cholera In The Amazon
Belém Do Pará Imprint

Francisco da Silva CASTRO (1815 - 1899).

Apontamentos para a historia do cholera-morbus no Pará em 1855. Offerecido à junta central d'hygiene publica do Rio de Janeiro por Francisco da Silva Castro.

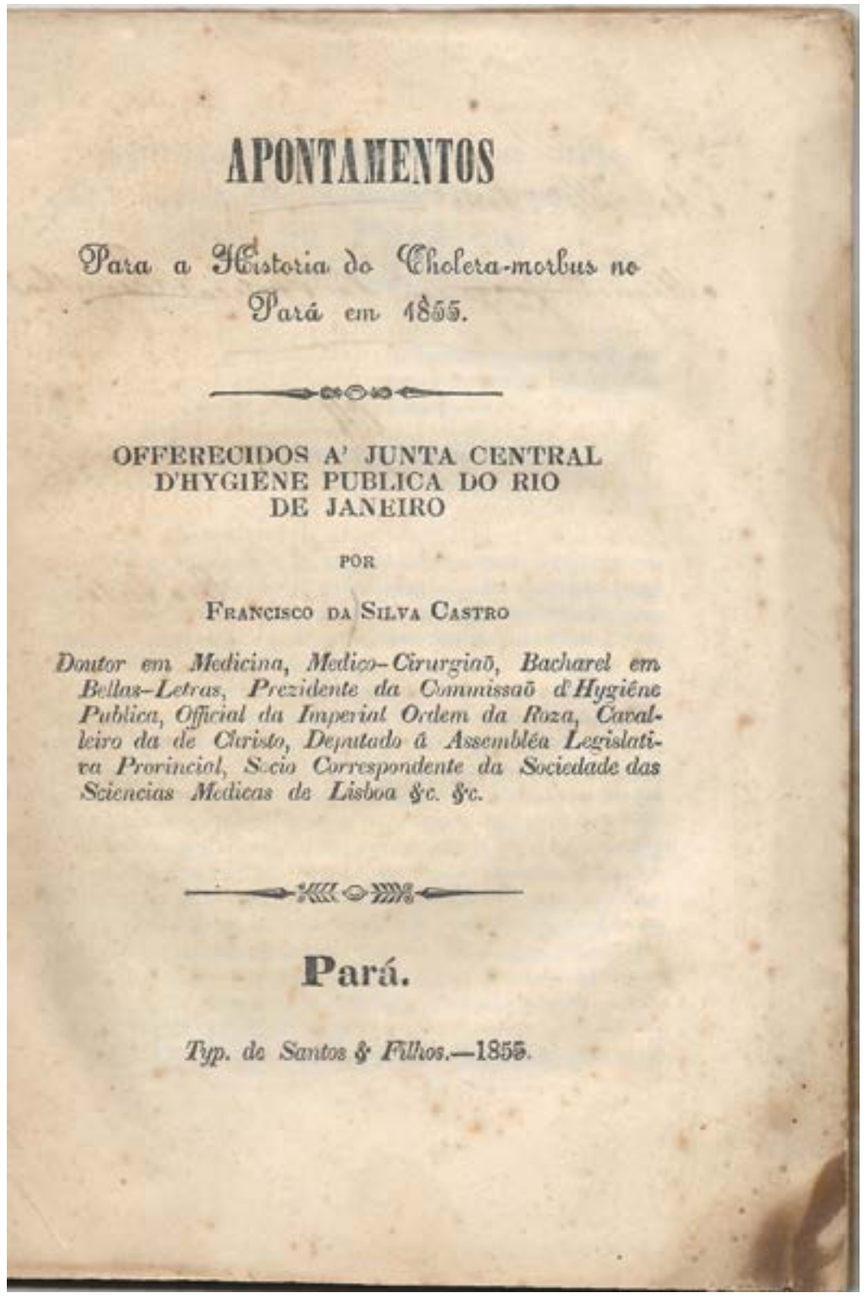
Pará [Belém, Brazil]: Typ. De Santos & Filhos, 1855.

8° (21 x 15 cm): 34 pp., [79 pp.], plus 2 large folding plates of statistical charts, Author's manuscript inscription to the prominent Portuguese physician Miguel Joaquim da Fonseca Esguelha, rebound in modern plain brown paper wrappers (Very Good, some light spotting to title, title and a few leaves with conspicuous lines of toning in blank corners and margins, but overall clean and crisp).

The extremely rare definitive first-hand account of the 1855 Cholera pandemic that struck the city of Belém do Pará, in the greater Amazon region, marking the first instance that the disease had significantly impacted Brazil; a detailed report, backed by primary sources and empirical data, by Pará province's chief medical officer, Francisco da Silva Castro, who became a local hero for his courageous and sage efforts to contain the scourge, published in Belém in the immediate wake of the brunt of the tragedy and submitted to the imperial health authorities in Rio de Janeiro, it played a major role in revolutionizing how Brazilians considered and treated epidemics, towards following only serious, 'science-based' courses of action (lessons seemingly forgotten during the recent Covid-19 Pandemic!) – the present example inscribed by the author to the prominent Portuguese physician Miguel Joaquim da Fonseca Esguelha.

Cholera is a highly contagious gastrointestinal disease, incubated in pools of warm, contaminated water and spread by human contact. It had its origins in India's Ganges Delta, where it had been a recurrent epidemic since ancient times. Traditionally, the disease's spread had been limited to the Indian Subcontinent. However, in 1817, Cholera began to spread to various parts the world, carried by merchants and sailors, leading to a series of pandemics.

The First Cholera Pandemic (1817-24) severely affected many parts of Asia and Africa, while the Second Cholera Pandemic (1827-35), shocked the Western World, affecting Europe and North America, killing hundreds of thousands.



APONTAMENTOS

Para a Historia do Cholera-morbus no Pará em 1855.

OFFERECIDOS A' JUNTA CENTRAL D'HYGIENE PUBLICA DO RIO DE JANEIRO

POR

FRANCISCO DA SILVA CASTRO

Doutor em Medicina, Medico-Cirurgião, Bacharel em Bellas-Letras, Prezidente da Commissaõ d'Hygiêne Publica, Official da Imperial Ordem da Roza, Cavalleiro da de Christo, Deputado á Assembléa Legislativa Prorincial, Socio Correspondente da Sociedade das Sciencias Medicas de Lisboa &c. &c.

Pará.

Typ. de Santos & Filhos.—1855.

Brazil was poorly prepared for the arrival of cholera on its shores. While the country had two medical schools, at Rio de Janeiro and Bahia, and while some Brazilian students were educated in Europe, it had a severe shortage of doctors. Moreover, many Brazilian physicians were slow to learn of new medical discoveries abroad and often acted upon dated or incorrect assumptions. The first board of public health in Brazil, the Junta central d'hygiene publica do Rio de Janeiro, was only set up in 1851, and initially had little authority beyond Rio.

The city of Belém do Pará (then often known simply as 'Pará', and today as 'Belém') was a large port city located 100 km up Pará River, an estuarine tributary of the Amazon, and was the capital of the province of Pará (then still often still referred to by is archaic name, 'Grão-Pará'). Along with Manaus, it was one of the great 'rubber boom' towns of the Amazon, and during the second half of the 19th century, it was one of the most economically vibrant places in Latin America. Belém was also a 'sitting duck' for contagious diseases, as it received hundreds of ocean-going vessels per annum, while its equatorial climate fostered diseases, while most of its people lived in poverty, with poor hygiene and limited or no access to medical care. Indeed, Belém had suffered terribly during an outbreak of yellow fever in 1850.

The Third Cholera Pandemic (1839-56) raged throughout Europe, North Africa and the Americas, but for the longest time did not affect Brazil. Many Brazilians naively believed that the country was naturally protected, reasoning that the disease had trouble crossing the Atlantic and the intense heat of the Equator. These assumptions were dead wrong.

Belém was the first city in Brazil to be significantly affected by cholera. On May 15, 1855, the ship Defensor arrived off the city's port, having sailed from Porto, Portugal. Upon its approach, its captain reported to the local authorities that a 'mysterious disease' had carried away 37 of the ship's 288 passengers. The Governor of Pará, Ângelo Custódio Correia and his medical advisors had a difficult decision to make. They could quarantine the ship, and risk spreading a panic that would severely injure Belém's trade-based economy, or they could allow the Defensor to dock and unload, assuming that the disease was not contagious.

The governor's advisors were initially split into two groups. The "contagionists" believed that the Defensor's passengers hosted a dangerously communicable disease and that the ship and its compliment needed to be immediately isolated. They were opposed by the "anti-contagionists" who believed that the illness was due to the vessel's exceptionally poor hygiene, which was revealed upon an inspection of the vessel. Under great pressure from the merchant community, the governor sided with "anti-contagionists" and the Defensor was allowed to dock at Belém without restrictions.

Cholera spread rapidly across Belém, especially affecting the city's black, mulatto and indigenous peoples (indeed over 80% of the deaths in city are thought to have been from these communities).

In response to the emergency, Governor Correa set up a committee of public health, the Comissão de Higiene Pública do Pará, led by the city's most respected physician, Francisco da Silva Castro. Castro, himself a "contagionist", led a small team of doctors and volunteers on the front lines, treating the afflicted as best as they could with whatever remedies were recommended by recent European medical literature. While no cure for cholera was yet known, patients who were heavily rehydrated in a sterile environment had a fighting chance of surviving the diseases.

While many hundreds of people in Belém succumbed to cholera, Castro's actions ensured the scourge was not much worse. He worked almost 24 hours day for weeks, fearlessly and selflessly treating patients rich and poor, black and white, gratis (he refused to accept payment from anyone), making him into something of a folk hero throughout the province of Pará. As for Governor Correa, the man who allowed Defensor to dock in Belém, he turned out to be the city's most prominent casualty of the pandemic.

Castro was also engaged in propaganda war in Belém's local newspapers, during which he urged the authorities and the public to take cholera seriously, following self-isolation and hygienic practices, a tough sell in a place where most people made a substance living through daily toil in group environments. He was countered by naïve and/or economically self-interested people who continued to argue, against science, that cholera was not contagious and that those who were affected simply did not practice good hygiene.

The cholera pandemic raged southwards throughout Brazil, severely striking Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, although the authorities in Recife wisely closed the city's port, largely sparing it from the scourge. In the end, it is estimated that around 200,000 Brazilians died of cholera in 1855-6 (out of a total national population of around 8 million), making it, in the words of the eminent Brazilian historian José Pereira Rego, the "blackest page in the medical history of Brazil" (at least until the Covid-19 Pandemic of 2020-22, which has so far killed 665,000 Brazilians).

The cholera pandemic of 1855-6 had a profound effect upon the state of public health in Brazil. It caused doctors and government officials to take epidemics seriously, following science-based courses of action, according to the latest research from Europe and North America, as opposed to 'witch doctor' remedies and or economically self-interested stances. Consequently, while much the rest of the world continued to suffer terribly from cholera outbreaks, Brazil was spared from the worst, and by the beginning of the 20th century, the disease was practically eliminated from the country. Indeed, for a massive tropical country, Brazil proved remarkably healthful and resilient to contagious diseases. That was, until the recent Covid-19 pandemic in Brazil, during which the government reverted to pre-1855 methods of (not) dealing with an epidemiological crisis!

The Present Work in Focus

The present work was published in Belém by Castro in November 1855, when cholera was still a problem, but was receding. It comes in the form of a report to the Junta central d'hygiene publica do Rio de Janeiro, dated November 15, 1855, and it proved highly influential in altering the attitude of Brazilian officialdom and the medical community towards taking a sober, empiricist, evidence-based approach to future epidemics. It is also the most authoritative and detailed contemporary record of the outbreak in Belém, today heavily referenced in literature.

The work commences with Castro's gripping first-hand account (pp. 3-34) of how cholera arrived in Belém abord the Defensor and the authorities' initial errors that allowed the scourge to take hold; followed by a relation of how the disease cut down so many of Belém's citizens and the valiant efforts of Castro and his colleagues to bring the outbreak under control. It is also notes how the Comissão de Higiene Pública do Pará sought to answer three questions: 1) What were the symptoms of the disease on the Defensor, and how did it spread in Belém?; 2) what are the symptoms of the disease as it spread in Belém, and what are the possible treatments?; and 3) What information can be gained from the autopsies of the cholera victims?

In answering these questions, Castro and his colleagues showed a great deal of common sense, although their efforts were hindered by the contemporary limitations in knowledge of the disease. Yet, they correctly identified the symptoms of cholera and how it spread, although some of the potions they used to 'treat' the disease were not particularly effective. They were able to isolate and rehydrate patients in sanitary conditions, so allowing some to recover (It would not be until 1883, when the German scientist Robert Koch isolated the causal bacteria, Vibrio cholera, that an effective 'cure' for cholera was developed).

Castro's account is followed by a lengthy series of appendices that feature a wealth of primary sources and scientific data. These include cemetery records, noting the causes of death of the interred (for example, in the months before the arrival of cholera in Belém, the 'Cemiterio da Soledade' had on average 50 to 75 internments per month, while in June 1855, at the height of the pandemic, it had 510 interments, of which 442 were due to cholera deaths!); copies of documents and letters concerning the arrivals of the Defensor in Belém; the text of Castro's letters to various local newspapers; reports of the specific treatments used on cholera patients; reports written by other Belém doctors on the cholera outbreak; correspondence of the Comissão de Higiene Pública do Pará concerning real-time events during the outbreak; a list of "indispensable medicaments" needed to treat cholera (including alcohol, gum Arabic, wormwood, cathartic salt, as well as elixirs of peppermint, cinnamon and orange blossoms, etc.); with the section rounded up by two large folding tables with charts regarding the meteorological conditions (temperatures and precipitation) in Belém from 1845 to 1850, seeking to find correlations between the weather and spread of cholera.

The present example of the work is inscribed by "O Autor" (the Author) to Miguel Joaquim da Fonseca Esguelha (1808 - 1873), a prominent Portuguese physician, agronomist and man of letters, who in 1856 battled a cholera outbreak in his hometown of Vila Franca de Xira, 35 kms northeast of Lisbon.

A Note on Rarity

The present work, despite is considerable historical importance and influence, is today extremely rare. As a highly technical piece for a rarified audience, it would have been issued in only a small print run, while all mid-19th century works printed in Amazon region have a very low survival rate, where the equatorial climate is especially unkind to books.

While there are surely a few examples in Brazilian libraries (the whereabouts of which we have not been able to trace), we can locate only 2 institutional examples outside of Brazil, held by the University of Texas at Austin (the Benson Latin American Collection) and the National Library of Medicine (Bethesda, Md.). Moreover, we are not aware of any other examples as having appeared on the market, at least in recent decades.

Francisco da Silva Castro: Pará's Heroic Frontline Doctor

Francisco da Silva Castro (1815 - 1899) was one of the leading figures in Pará province throughout much of the 19th century, being an accomplished physician, botanist, ethnographer, archeologist and philanthropist. A native of Belém, he was the son of José da Silva Castro, a Portuguese merchant who moved to Brazil in 1808, in the wake of Napoleon's invasion of his homeland.

Francisco was schooled in Belém, before heading to Portugal to take a degree in arts at the University of Coimbra, followed by medical studies in Lisbon. He completed his education by graduating magna cum laude in medicine from the prestigious University of Louvain, in Belgium, "a distinction of prominence that had never been conferred on a foreigner".
Castro's time in Europe left him with many contacts and a profound knowledge of the latest scientific literature, benefits not available to Brazilian physicians who never headed abroad.

Castro returned to Belém in 1838, whereupon he set up a medical practice. He also widely traveled the Amazon region, engaging in zoological, botanical, archeological and ethnographic studies of what was one of the most fascinating and mysterious regions in the world. He donated much of his collections of specimens to the local Museu Paraense, as well as sending samples to foreign institutions, playing a major role in spreading knowledge of the Amazon worldwide. He was also a major supporter of philanthropic causes of all kinds in Belém.

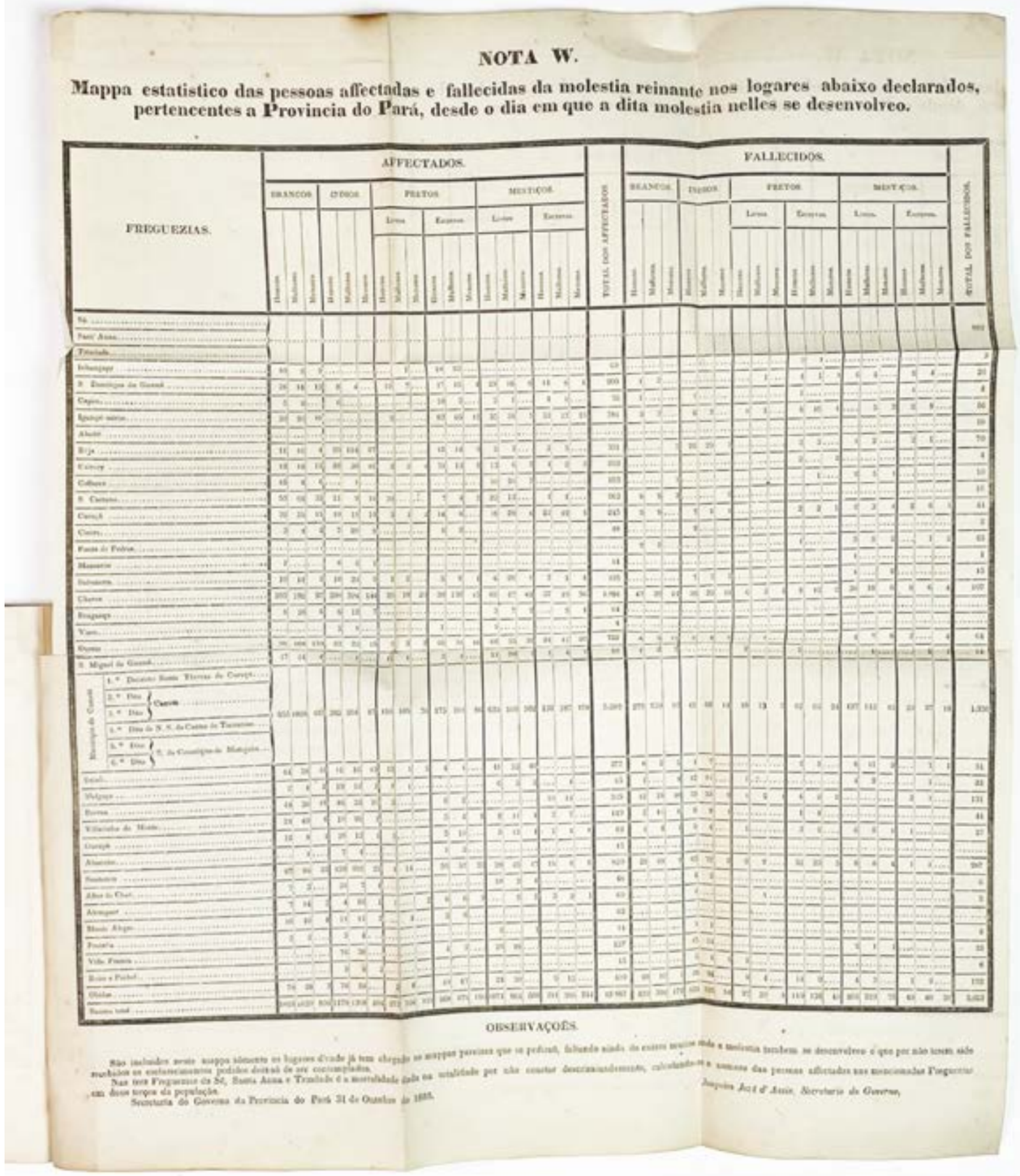
During the 1850 yellow fever outbreak that stuck Belém, and the cholera pandemic that beset the city in 1855-6, Castro worked tirelessly on the front lines, treating patients seemingly with no regard for his own safety, insisting on never accepting money or gifts for his efforts. He also treated all patients, rich or poor, black or white with equal concern and respect. Importantly, he also urged to local authorities to follow medical protocols shaped by the latest scientific knowledge, as opposed to superstition, or the narrowly self-interested agendas that hitherto guided the official response to epidemics. His efforts not only had a major impact on saving Belém from total catastrophe, but in modernizing and strengthening Brazil's general response to contagious disease outbreaks.

Castro was considered a local hero in Belém and was decorated by Emperor Pedro II with the Order of Our Lord Jesus Christ and the Ancient Most Noble and Enlightened Order of Santiago for Scientific and Literary Merit.

In addition to the present work, Castro published a number of books and articles on diverse subjects regarding the greater Amazon region and its medicine, plants and people, including the Roteiro corographico da Viagem que se costuma fazer da cidade de Belém do Gram Para para a Villa Bela de Mato Grosso (1857); Enumeração dos vegetaís indigenas do Brazil (1860); Nota sobre a droga "Uirary" ou Curare (1865); and Observações sobre o vegetal Paricary e suas aplicações terapeuticas (1868), amongst others.

References: University of Texas at Austin: Benson Latin American Collection, LAC-Z Rare Books RA 644 C3 C37 1855; National Library of Medicine (Bethesda, Md.): 101649190; OCLC: 930495619; Francisco da Silva INNOCÊNCIO, Diccionário bibliográfico portuguez, vol. III (1869), no. 1809 (p. 60); Revista do Instituto Histórico e Geográfico Brasileiro, vol. XIX (Rio de Janeiro, 1856), p. 165; Sabin, no. 11451. Cf. (on background:) Jane Felipe BELTRÃO, 'Autoridade médica e divulgação científica no Grão-Pará flagelado pelo cólera: século XIX', Horizontes Antropológicos, ano 8, n. 17, (Porto Alegre, junho de 2002), pp. 239-252; Donald B. COOPER, "The New 'Black Death': Cholera in Brazil, 1855-1856." Social Science History, vol. 10, no. 4, 1986, pp. 467–88; Osvaldo Rodrigues da CUNHA, Talento e Atitude: Estudos Biográficos do Museu Emílio Goeldi, I. (Belém - Pará Outubro 1989), pp. 48-53.

1.600 EUR



NOTA W.

Mappa estatistico das pessoas affectadas e fallecidas da molestia reinante nos logares abaixo declarados, pertencentes a Provincia do Pará, desde o dia em que a dita molestia nelles se desenvolveo.

OBSERVAÇÕES.

São incluidos neste mappa sómente os logares d'onde já tem chegado os mappas parciaes que se pedirão, faltando ainda de outros muitos onde a molestia tambem se desenvolveo e que por não terem sido reclamados os esclarecimentos pedidos deixão de ser contemplados.

Nas tres Freguezias da Sé, Santa Anna e Trindade é a mortalidade pela sua totalidade por não constar descriminadamente, calculando-se a somma das pessoas affectadas nas mencionadas Freguezias em dous terços da população.

Secretaria do Governo da Provincia do Pará 31 de Outubro de 1855.

Joaquim José d'Assis, Secretario do Governo.

7. Slavery / Abolitionism
Transatlantic Slave Trade
Brazil / Angola / Mozambique / Cuba

George William ALEXANDER (1802 - 1890).

Observações sobre a Escravatura e Commercio de Escravos dirigidas a's Cortes e a' Nação Portugueza Por G.W. Alexander.

Lisbon: Typografia de F.C.A., 1842.

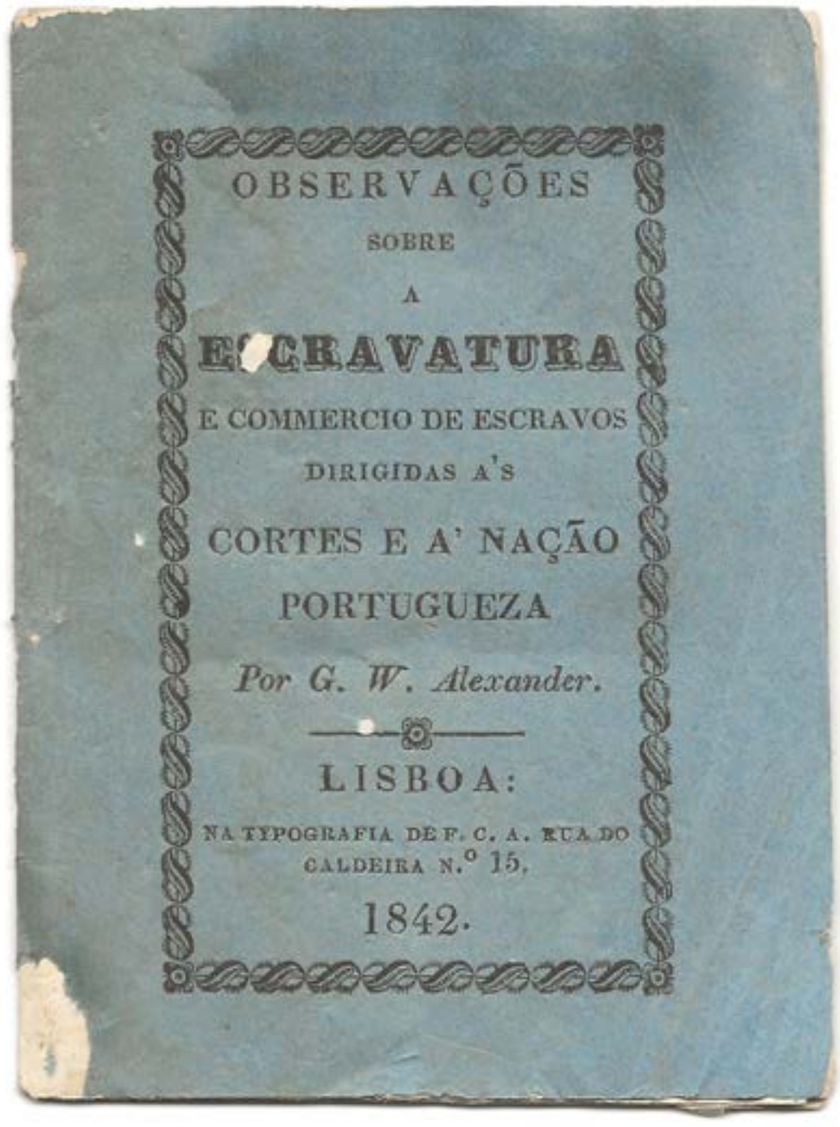
16º (13 x 9.5 cm): 27 pp., original blue printed wrappers, contemporary manuscript former owner's name to front endpaper (Very Good, overall clean, just some very faint staining to title and in margins of some leaves, wrappers a little stained and chipped with minor loss).

Small but important – a gem of anti-slavery literature, being an impassioned, yet data-driven, exposé on the Portuguese Empire's leading role in the 'illegal' Transatlantic slave trade, written by George William Alexander, the Quaker tycoon who was the de facto leader of the British Abolitionist movement; published in Portuguese, in Lisbon, while the author was on a lobbying tour of Iberia in the spring of 1842, it comes in the form of an open letter to the Portuguese court and nation, informing them of the vast extent of their country's continued involvement in slavery, while suggesting how they could redeem themselves through abolitionism – extremely rare – 1 of only 3 known examples.

By the beginning of the 19th century many members of the metropolitan elites in Europe and North America came to believe that slavery should be abolished. In many cases, the Abolitionists formed well organized societies to lobby for the end of the ignoble industry. However, they were opposed by powerful colonial / planter lobbies that employed tried and tested methods of 'convincing' political leaders to protect what was the lifeblood of their prosperity.

In 1807, Britain unilaterally decided to abolish the Transatlantic slave trade, dispatching the Royal Navy to interdict slaving vessels of all flags en route from Africa to the Americas. While these anti-slaving patrols succeeded in liberating many thousands of kidnapped Africans, and shutting down many established slaving routes, the Royal Navy had its technical limitations, while it was reluctant to interdict ships from certain allied states (like Portugal). As such, many thousands of Africans continued to be transported to the Americas against their will every year. Indeed, in major slave economies such as Brazil (independent from Portugal since 1822) and Cuba, a Spanish colony, slavery was not only legal, but so was the importation of slaves.

A major step forward for the anti-slavery cause was the abolition of slavery throughout the British Empire, which was the phased in between 1834 and 1838, liberating 800,000 souls. However, the abolitionists' mission was far from complete, as slavery


OBSERVAÇÕES
SOBRE
A
ESCRAVATURA
E COMMERCIO DE ESCRAVOS
DIRIGIDAS A'S
CORTES E A' NAÇÃO
PORTUGUEZA
Por G. W. Alexander.
LISBOA:
NA TYPOGRAFIA DE F. C. A. RUA DO CALDEIRA N.º 15,
1842.

was still legal in Brazil and the Spanish, French, Dutch, Danish, and Swedish West Indian colonies, let alone the United States. Despite Britain's best efforts the 'black-market' Transatlantic slave trade still thrived, and often in plain sight.

Portugal was one of greatest 'offenders'. Its massive possessions of Angola and Mozambique, plus its smaller African colonies, had been one of the main sources of slaves for almost 400 years. The Portuguese colonial authorities routinely sent raiding parties into the interior of their colonies to kidnap new victims, before spiriting them onto ships, usually bound for Latin America. While the British occasionally interdicted Portuguese slaving vessels, they were often hesitiant to do so, as Lisbon was London's oldest ally, while many wily Portuguese captains knew how to evade capture. Every year, new world ports, such as Rio de Janeiro and Havana, received thousands of slaves from Angola and Mozambique.

The Portuguese colonial lobby was incredibly strong and well-placed, as business with Angola, Mozambique and Brazil accounted for a large percentage of Portugal's imperial economy. That being said, an increasing number of prominent Portuguese figures were abolitionists, usually being members of the Liberal Party. Foremost amongst them was Bernardo de Sá Nogueira de Figueiredo, 1st Marquis de Sá da Bandeira (1795 - 1876), a war hero, politician and an esteemed authority on African affairs, who served as prime minister on five occasions (in 1836-7, 1837-9, 1865, and 1868-9).

Against biting headwinds, Sá da Bandeira was able to pass a law that banned the slave trade in 1836. However, this prohibition was not well enforced, as the pro-slavery authorities in the African colonies and in the Portuguese Navy simply turned a blind eye, such that the slave trade even increased in the period immediately after the ban.

However, some people were not content to allow Portugal, and the other slavery superpowers, to simply continue as before.

Enter George William Alexander: Abolitionism Goes Global

George William Alexander (1802 - 1890) was a towering figure in the global Abolitionist movement, who in the words of Frederick Douglass worked tirelessly "to rid the world of the scourge of slavery", having "spent more than an American fortune in promoting the anti-slavery cause…".

Alexander was born into an upwardly mobile Quaker family in London. In 1810, his father founded a bill-brokering business, Alexander and Co., that upon his untimely death six years later came to be run by his wife. George William assumed leadership of the firm in the late 1820s, building it into a massively profitable concern (today it is the world's oldest bill-broker, known as Alexanders Discount plc, a division of Credit Lyonnais).

While Alexander always competently managed his business, his true passion was combatting the evils of slavery. He was motivated not only by his Quaker faith, but by his own unyielding decency and sense of justice. He generously directed his fortune and virtually every available waking hour to the cause.

The abolition of slavery in the British Empire, far from making Alexander feel victorious or complacent, rather spurred him and his associates into action, as the evil institution thrived in virtually all the other European colonial empires. In 1839, Alexander became the founding treasurer and chief benefactor of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, an organization dedicated to eradicating slavery worldwide. It notably sponsored the Word Anti-Slavery Convention, in London, in 1840, which help to reignite the global abolitionist movement.

Alexander was the de facto leader of the British abolitionist movement, immortalized in Thackery's Vanity Fair (1847), and a friend of Alphonse de Lamartine and Harriet Beecher Stowe, as well as an inspiration to Frederick Douglass.

Alexander embarked upon series of lobbying tours the of the major slaving states, in order to inform their leading classes of their country's true role in the global slave industry and to advise how like-minded figures could advance the cause of abolitionism. In 1839, he visited Sweden and the Netherlands, but his most consequential mission was to Spain and Portugal, in April and May 1842. Indeed, Portugal was by far and away the greatest single driver of the Transatlantic slave trade, despite Sá da Bandeira's best efforts.

While in Lisbon, in May 1842, Alexander met with numerous liberal politicians, noblemen and merchants, plus some figures who were 'sitting on the fence' viz the question of slavery. He believed that if the Portuguese people knew the true extent and horror of their country's role in global slavery that their Christian decency would cause them to turn against the ignoble industry.

While the best-known written legacy of Alexander's Iberian tour is his Letters on the Slave-Trade, Slavery, and Emancipation: with a Reply to Objections Made to the Liberation of the Slaves in the Spanish Colonies: Addressed to Friends on the Continent of Europe, during a visit to Spain and Portugal (London, 1842), he also published a work that is far more powerful and interesting.

The Present Work in Focus

This charmingly diminutive pamphlet really packs a punch, as it features Alexander's impassioned, but data-driven, exposé on the Portuguese empire's leading role in the Transatlantic slave trade (even after it was illegalized), and his appeal to the Portuguese people to turn towards abolitionism. It comes in the form of an open letter from Alexander addressed the Portuguese court and nation, dated Lisbon, May 5, 1842. Alexander boldly commences by implying that Portugal is not currently acting as part of the civilized world, but is motivated by craven self-interest, declaring that "There is no Civilized Nation whose Government failed to prohibit the Commerce of Slavery in Africa: this sacrifice, however made for the sake of the voice of humanity and justice, was generally given little esteem in some Countries familiar with the profits of oppression and cruelty." (p. 3).

He points out that not only does Portugal persist in "this wicked commerce", but that it does so with gusto, with profound international consequences. He cites figures given by John Scoble (1799-1877, a British-Canadian abolitionist) that state that in 1837-9 inclusive, 244 ships carrying 108,934 slaves arrived in Rio de Janeiro, with most having originated in Portuguese Africa. He goes on to note that the British consuls in Bahia, Pará and Maranhão reported that from January to June 1840 inclusive, a total of 27 slave ships arrived in these ports, while another report says that since Portugal's abolition of the slave trade, 83 ships arrived in Rio de Janeiro and Pernambuco from Angola and Mozambique. Sir Thomas Buxton (1786 - 1845, an MP, brewer and abolitionist) estimated that 100,000 slaves enter Brazil every year from Portuguese Africa.

Yet, the true extent of the Portuguese slave trade with Brazil was actually much larger than any recorded data might suggest, as it is though that the black-market accounted for over 50% of the traffic.

Alexander continued, opining that "The coasts of Africa are devastated by the merchants of slavery, particularly the part that belongs to Portugal" (p. 7).
Turning to Cuba, it is cited that between 1822 and 1839 a total of 738 slave ships arrived in Havana from Portuguese African ports, with the frequency of the trade on the rise, with 382 of these arriving between 1833 and 1839. Furthermore, official statistics state that between 1830 to 1839, 120,438 slaves arrived in Cuba, likewise mostly from Portuguese Africa. In 1837 to 1839 inclusive, a total of 201 slave ships arrived in Havana, with 108 originating from Portuguese African ports, while from January to October 1840 inclusive of the 49 slave ships that arrived in Havana, 32 vessels carried the Portuguese flag.

Yet, as with Brazil, the numbers of slaves entering Cuba were impossible to fully quantify, as slavers arrived at many small ports unrecorded in official statistics, not to mention the black-market trade.

Alexander remarks that from 1834 to 1838, the British Royal Navy's anti-slavery patrols, based out of Sierra Leone, captured 151 ships, liberating 34,884 slaves bound for the Americas, with most originating in Portuguese Africa. Yet, despite these interdictions, over 300,000 Africans were killed, or their lives ruined, by slavery each year.

Emotively, Alexander decries the "wild beasts in both the old and new world, who trade in their fellows" and declares that "The slave trade puts an end to all commerce, produces an unlimited lack of security, ignites a perpetual war, destroys all legitimate trade, sciences, social progress, and above all Christianity in a part of the world with over 100 million people" (p. 16).

Internationally, it is recorded that the United States of America had 2.5 million slaves, Brazil, 2 million; the Spanish colonies of Cuba and Puerto Rico, 700,000; the French West Indies, 250,000; and the Dutch, Danish and Swedish West Indian islands combined had 100,000 slaves. Furthermore, there were many more slaves elsewhere in South America.

The "unnatural and cruel character" of slavery was responsible for there being an excess of deaths to births in Brazil of 5%; while in Cuba it was not less than 10%.

Alexander believed that slavery imparts a "despotic power" in its masters, and that is presents a "criminal system". In response, he felt that in Portugal "It is necessary to adopt the most decisive measures", to be administered "exclusively people of incorruptible probity and unshakable firmness" to enforce the country's 1836 laws against the slave trade.

As such, the "severest punishment" should be meted out to slaver traders, who Alexander calls "delinquents", and that the focus should initially be on government officials who turn a blind eye to, or assist the slave trade, as well as navy captains that allow the traffic. He reasons that if some of the major perpetrators could be brought to justice, then "it will have a healthy influence on the least officers" (p. 20).

In the place of the slave trade, Portugal should "establish other legal products with Africa" to "promote and honour the nation", as opposed to appealing to its "dark side".

Alexander goes even further to assert that slavery should be abolished period in Portuguese Africa, as it is the "only way for the civilized world" to benefit the "African natives, who for so long have been so shamefully abused". To show, by comparison, how uncivilized is Portugal's current behaviour, he notes that even some Muslim states in Africa, such as that run by the Bey of Tunis, have already liberated their slaves (p. 23).

However, the author holds out hope, as "Many people of distinction in Portugal" know the "cruel nature of the slave trade" and that they will "stimulate" the government "by opposing the individuals who are interested in the continuation of these abuses".

Significantly, Alexander writes "I think that the Portuguese have not so far been well acquainted by the character of slavery, as they are only informed by those interested in its continuation" (p. 25). He goes on to say that "I am very happy to know that there are people, both private and in public office, who openly, honourably, and without any fear, will want to take part in the abolition of traffic that is dishonourable to the character of any nation".

Alexander notes that the United States, Britain, France and the Netherlands already had their own powerful abolitionist societies, but that Portugal still lacked one. He recommends that the prominent Portuguese figures who oppose slavery unite to form an abolitionist lobby such that their country can regain its Christian honour by playing a major role in ensuring that slavery "would cease to desolate the earth."

Epilogue

In the period following Alexander's mission to Lisbon, the Portuguese Empire moved in the direction of abolitionism – but only very slowly. A key mitigating factor was

Brazil's decision to ban the importation of slaves, with the passage of the Queiroz Law (1850), although slavery itself would remain legal in the country until 1888.

While a black-market slave trade between Portuguese Africa and Brazil still existed, the Queiroz Law led to a sharp decrease in traffic. This paved the way for Mozambique to announce, in 1856, that slavery would cease to be legal there in 20 years' time (1876), while Angola instituted a similar measure in 1858. As it turned out, the emancipation dates were brought forward, with slavery being abolished everywhere in the Portuguese Empire in 1869.

However, towards the end of the 19th century, the colonial administrations of Mozambique and Angola instituted the chibalo system, a scheme of enforced labour that was the same as slavery in all but name. While, in 1910, Portugal's new republican government abolished chibalo, from 1930, the Estado Novo regime (1926-74), reintroduced enforced labour to Portuguese Africa (i.e., Africans who could not pay an annual 'head tax' had to work for the state gratis, or for next to nothing). This system prevailed in some form until 1974-5, when the Portuguese African states gained their independence.

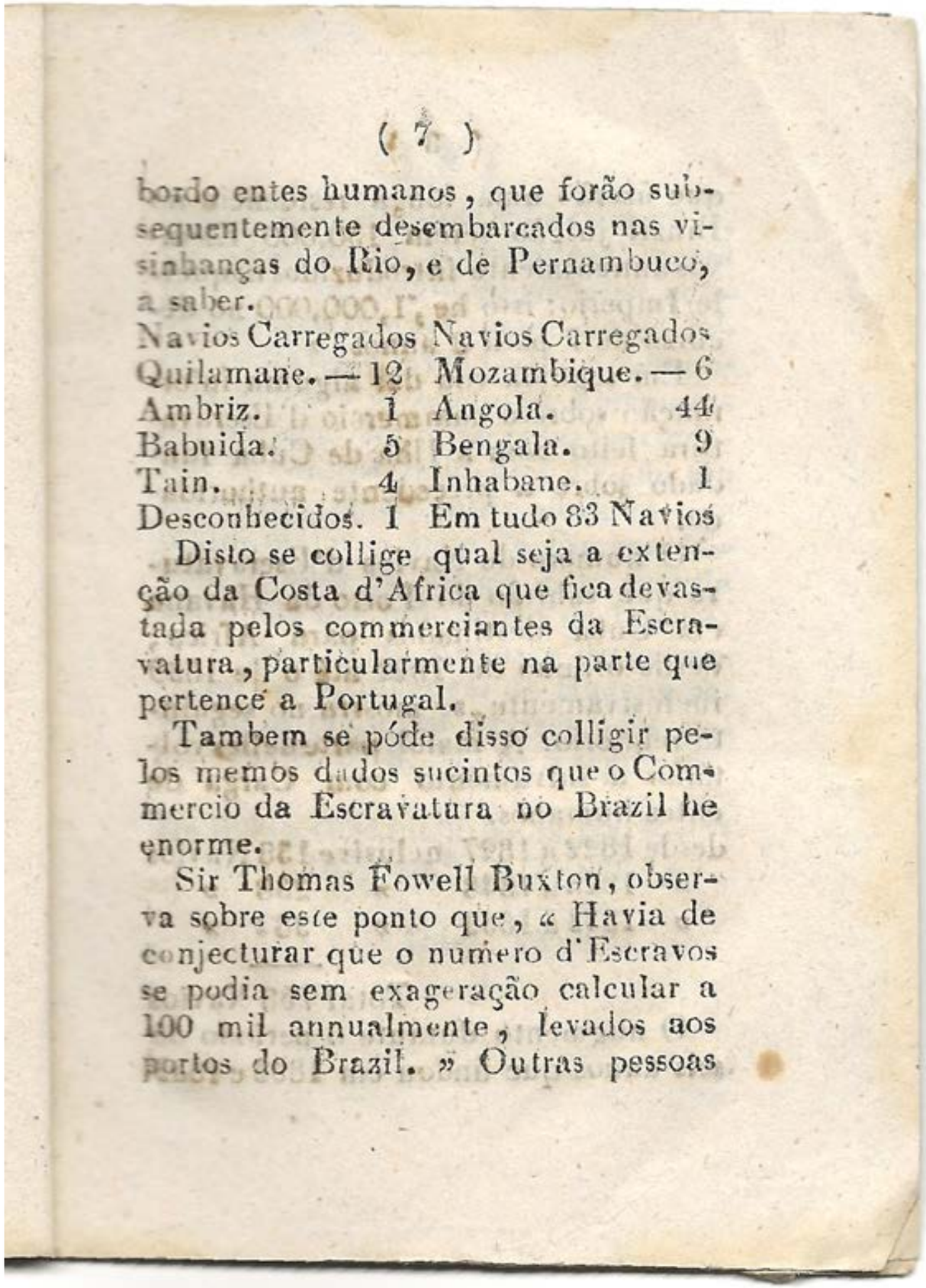
A Note on Rarity

The present work is extremely rare. It would have been issued in only a small print run for a rarified audience, while its diminutive size and fragility would have ensured a low survival rate.

We can trace only 2 institutional examples worldwide, held by the Biblioteca da Assembleia da Republica (Lisbon) and as part of the Goldsmiths'-Kress Library of Economic Literature at the Senate House Library, University of London. We cannot locate any sales records for any other examples.

References: Biblioteca da Assembleia da Republica (Lisbon): 12/1842; University of London – Senate House Library: [G.L.] B1.842 [Alexander]; Goldsmiths'-Kress Library of Economic Literature, no. 33000.

2.800 EUR



(7)

bordo entes humanos, que forão subsequentemente desembarcados nas visinhanças do Rio, e de Pernambuco, a saber.

Navios Carregados		Navios Carregados	
Quilamane. —	12	Mozambique. —	6
Ambriz.	1	Angola.	44
Babuida.	5	Bengala.	9
Tain.	4	Inhabane.	1
Desconhecidos.	1	Em tudo 83 Navios	

Disto se collige qual seja a extenção da Costa d'Africa que fica devastada pelos commerciantes da Escravatura, particularmente na parte que pertence a Portugal.

Tambem se póde disso colligir pelos memos dados sucintos que o Commercio da Escravatura no Brazil he enorme.

Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, observa sobre este ponto que, « Havia de conjecturar que o numero d'Escravos se podia sem exageração calcular a 100 mil annualmente, levados aos portos do Brazil. » Outras pessoas

8. Bolivia

Juan ONDARZA Lara (1827 - 1875) / Joseph Hutchins COLTON (1800 - 1893).

Mapa de la Republica de Bolivia mandado publicar pr el Gobierno de la Nacion en la Administracion del Presidente Doctor José Maria Linares... Levantado y organindo en los años de 1842 à 1859 Por el Teniente Coronel Juan Ondarza, Commandante Juan Mariano Mujia y Mayor Lucio Camacho.

New York: J.H. Colton, 1859.

Lithographed map with full original hand colour, printed on 4 sheets and contemporarly joined and mounted upon old linen, rolled (slightly age-toned, light brown stain in the lower right part, minor scratches and folds on the surface, tiny pin holes in the margins), 182 x 140 cm (71.6 x 55.1 x inches).

Very rare – Juan Ondarza's large and highly detailed wall map of Bolivia, the first proper survey of the republic and one of the great monuments of the 19th Century cartography of Latin America, published by J.H. Colton in New York; at the centre of an entertaining, yet bizarre, story of intrepid Andean surveying, patriotic pride, financial scandal and earthquakes!

This spectacular wall map of Bolivia is one of the great landmarks of the cartography of Latin America. It represents the first accurate general survey of Bolivia and is by far the largest and most detailed map of the republic produced during the 19th Century. Interestingly, it also shows Bolivia with its territory at its maximum historical extent, before it ceded vast amounts of its landmass following wars and, in some cases, 'bizarre' diplomatic incidents involving its neighbours.

Printed by the leading American map publisher, Joseph Hutchins Colton, it is also the first national map produced in the United States at the behest of a foreign government (a practice that would become common later in the century). The story behind the map's production is a carnival of extraordinary events. It involves a dangerous 11 year-long reconnaissance of a one of the world's most rugged landscapes, the hindrance of the dissemination of the map by military coups and earthquakes, and a process that resulted in the bankruptcy of America's leading mapmaker.

Bolivia was then a vast, geographically diverse and, in many parts, inhospitable land that spanned from the peaks of the Andes to the coastal Atacama Desert (the world's driest region) to the plateau of the Gran Chaco to the Amazonian Rainforest. The dramatic topography is vibrantly expressed through the use of hachures and shading, and the landscape is replete with details as to the locations of cities, towns, mines, rivers,



roads, post offices, mountain ridges and other features. The republic's various departments are distinguished in full regional colours typical of the productions of the Colton firm, while the great Andean lakes of Titicaca and Poopó and the shores of the Pacific are coloured in brilliant blue. In the lower left corner of the map are detailed insets of La Paz (the main commercial centre of Bolivia), labeling 18 key sites and Sucre (the national capital), labeling 27 sites, along with a table noting the heights of the nation's major Andean peaks. In the upper right, the map features a large inset of South America, placing Bolivia within its greater geographical context. The title, in the upper left, is surmounted by the national coat of arms, while the map features an elegant border of spiraling acanthus scrolls, containing roundels featuring picturesque Bolivian scenes. The map is signed by Juan Ondarza Lara and his assistant Juan Mariano Mujia, in the lower left.

The Bolivia portrayed on the map is far more expansive than it is in its current form. While the centre of the country as shown here, remains Bolivia today, the extremities on north, southeast and southwest are today all part of neighbouring countries. The northern Amazonian portion, along with a sliver of the Mato Grosso in the east, was ceded to Brazil in parts, in 1867 and 1903. The Coastal Atacama region was lost to Chile, following the War of the Pacific (1879-84) and the Gran Chaco region in the southeast was lost to Paraguay following the Chaco War (1932-35).

Since Bolivia was declared an independent republic in 1825, it had suffered from extreme political instability. Traditionally a part of the Spanish Viceroyalty of Peru, referred to as "Upper Peru", its birth as a nation had more to do with its remoteness from Lima than any coherent socio-political purpose. The country had no natural governing elite or institutions and was subject to especially severe social and economic inequality. What followed was a seemingly endless cycle of military dictatorships and popular revolutions that had almost fatal consequences for the republic. That being said, a small coterie of enlightened scientists, statesmen and military officers fought tirelessly against these currents to undertake projects that would advance Bolivia.

The enlightened elements of Bolivia's power structure recognized that creating an accurate general national map would be absolutely critical for the purposes of civil administration, military planning and economic development. As of the mid 19th Century, Bolivia was very poorly mapped compared to other South American nations.

The man selected for the task was Juan Ondarza Lara (1827-75), an officer and military engineer in the service of the Bolivian Army Topographical Bureau (Topografica del Ejercito). Ondarza commenced his epic survey in 1842, assisted by Juan Mariano Mujia and Lucio Camacho. Meanwhile, in 1843, a French immigrant and surveyor, Felipe Bertres, issued the first large-scale map of Bolivia, entitled Mapa Corografico de la Republica de Bolivia (1843) published in London by John Arrowsmith. Unfortunately, this map was not based on actual surveys and was in many places was so inaccurate as to approach a work of fiction. Berthes' map did little to inform Ondraza's work and was merely an elegant diversion. Curiously, Berthes had once been Ondarza's tutor in surveying.

Ondarza and his men were absolutely zealous in their task and their experience can only be described as one of outrageous difficulty. They spent eleven years conducting a meticulous reconnaissance of the countryside, taking astronomical observations and land measurements, followed by another three years compiling their field sketches and data into a fair copy of a general map.

Ondarza vividly recounted that the survey was:

"Full of immense, colossal and terrible dangers, having to cross the country from one end to another, through virgin forests, desert, vast and unhealthy plains, high inaccessible mountain ranges and frigid, torrential rivers and finally compromising life, apart from the wild tribes against whom were daily engaged in open struggle."

Fortunately, in 1857, José María Linares Lizarazu became the President of Bolivia following a coup d'état. Linares was a relatively enlightened figure who was a strong supporter of Ondarza's survey. Ondarza's manuscript was so large and grand that only select publishers in the United States and Europe had the technical ability and experience necessary to print such a map. Linares sponsored Ondarza and Mujia to travel to America, Britain and France in order to find the right publisher and negotiate a deal on behalf of the Bolivian government.

While abroad, the two Bolivians were wined and dined by the elite of the science community in Paris, London, Washington and New York, who were transfixed by their stories of exploring and charting such a vast and exotic land. Ondarza was inducted into the American National Academy of Sciences, the Royal Geographical Society and the Société de Géographie.

Ondarza finally settled on the firm of J.H. Colton of New York, the leading map publisher in America, to produce his map. Joseph Hutchins Colton (1800-93) established his company in 1833, hiring the highly talented cartographer David Burr to devise some of his maps. The firm grew quickly, fulfilling the need amongst the American public for regularly updated and attractively engraved and lithographed railway maps, pocket maps and guidebooks, especially those relating to America's rapidly growing western territories. As represented in its grandest form on the present map, Colton developed his own style for his cartography which evinced careful and exacting printing, the use of bright wash colours and signature borders bearing spiral motifs. With the assistance of his sons, George Woolworth and Charles B. Colton, the firm became the first American enterprises to rival the great European map publishers. Colton's Atlas of the World, first issued in 1855, developed into one of the most popular cartographic productions in American history.

Colton offered Ondarza shockingly generous terms that, as it would be revealed, turned out to be dangerously naïve. On September 21, 1858, Ondarza and Colton singed a contract under which Colton agreed to publish 10,000 copies of the map

"artistically and in the best manner" in exchange for $25,000 dollars, with $2,000 to be paid immediately as a deposit, with the balance to be settled by the Bolivian government upon delivery of the maps in La Paz. Colton was injudicious in accepting such a modest advance, as he would have to spend a much larger sum up front before any possibility of being paid in full.

Colton showed exceptional enthusiasm for the project and his draftsmen were assisted by Ondarza, who remained in New York to ensure the quality of the production. Completed in 1859, The result was a real tour de force, a gargantuan map which showcased Bolivia in amazing detail, very attractively rendered. A shipment of the first 2,000 copies reached La Paz where it was greeted with great acclaim, with copies quickly selling out at $12 each, an impressive sum for the time.

Ondarza agreed to personally shepherd the remaining 8,000 copies back to Bolivia. The quickest route upon reaching the Pacific Coast of South America was to land at the Peruvian port of Tacna, and then take the maps overland to La Paz. Unfortunately, the Peruvians, who maintained a 'complicated' relationship with Bolivia, decided to impound the maps, locking them in the town's customs house. The appeals of Ondarza and the Bolivian government fell on deaf ears, and the maps languished in Tacna until the town (and the maps) were destroyed in an earthquake in 1868. Thus, it seems that only around 2,000 copies of the maps ever made it into circulation. Given that the survival rate of large wall maps is extremely low, this would account for the great rarity of the Ondarza-Colton map today.

Nevertheless, the Bolivian government agreed to pay Colton his balance, but only in installments. Unfortunately, these installments were not forthcoming. Meanwhile, Colton, who had over extended himself on other projects, had spent thousands of dollars of borrowed money on the production of the Bolivia map. Colton essentially went bankrupt (although may have technically avoided the ignominy) and in 1861 he had to be financially "bailed out" by the rival firm of Alvin Jewett Johnson and Ross C. Browning who, in return, gained the rights to use much of Colton's intellectual property. The Colton firm spent years suing both the Bolivian and Peruvian governments and eventually received a settlement, the size of which is today unclear. The Colton firm continued to operate in its own right until 1897, although the 'Bolivian Fiasco' destroyed its market dominance. In a cruel twist of irony, what was likely Colton's finest work proved to be his professional downfall.

In 1864, Bolivia came under the rule of Mariano Melgarejo, an intellectually incurious brute, who set his nation on a road to ruin. Melgarejo exiled Ondarza was said to have had little interest in his map, although apocryphally, he was responsible for one of the most curious recorded uses of the map. The story goes that a Brazilian minster sent Malgarejo a gift of white horse. The president was so pleased by this gesture that he pulled out a copy of the Ondarza-Colton map and placed it on the ground. The horse laid one hoof on the map, and tracing around it, Malgarejo agreed to cede to Brazil all of the territory encompassed by his tracing. Unfortunately, this included most of

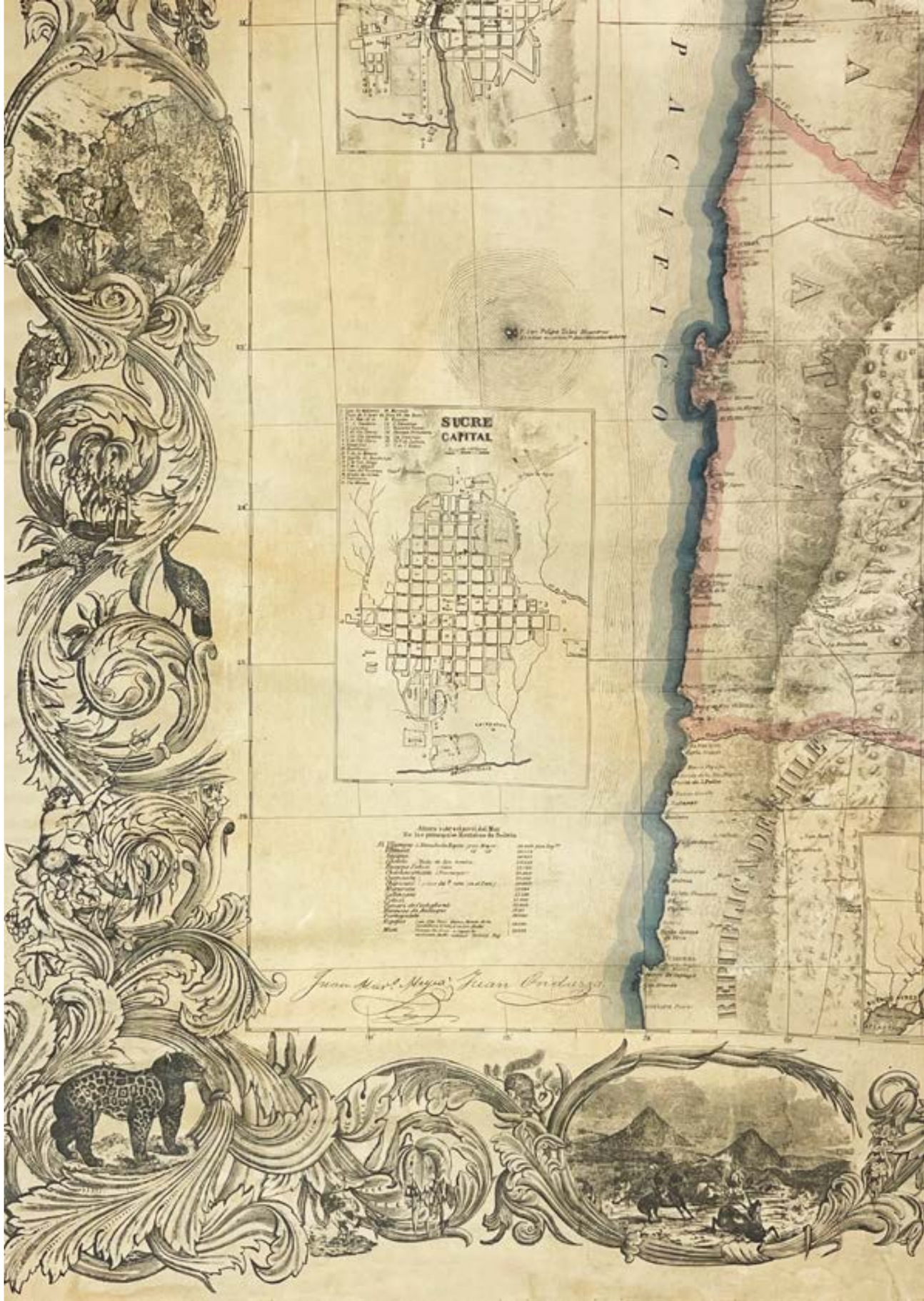


of the Bolivian Amazon, which became the Brazilian state of Acre. Later revealed to be rich in rubber, the cession came to be considered to be one of the most impetuous and foolhardy acts of 'diplomacy' in South American history.

The Ondarza-Colton map of Bolivia is very rare; we are aware of examples appearing at auction or in dealers' catalogues on only a handful of occasions during the last generation.

References: P. Phillips, Check List of large scale maps published by foreign governments (Great Britain excepted) in the Library of Congress (Washington, 1904), p. 54; OCLC: 319714359; A. Costa de la Torre, Hombres celebres de Bolivia: Juan Ondarza, autor del mapa de Bolivia (La Paz, 1970).

5.500 EUR



9. Lazarev Institute of Oriental Languages
Armenian Printing in Moscow

LAZAREV INSTITUTE OF ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.

Կարգադրութիւնք Կայսերական հովանաւորութեամբ պաշտպանեալ Հայկական ճեմարանին Արևելեան լեզուաց, կառուցելոյ ի Մոսկով քաղաքի ի Տեարց Լազարեանց

[Decree of the Armenian Institute of the Armenian Language, Protected by Imperial Sponsorship, to be built in Moscow by Teartz Lazarian...]

Под Высочайшим покровительством состоящий Московский Армянский Лазаревых Институт Восточных Языков.
Постановление московскаго армянскаго Лазаревыхъ института восточныхъ языковъ

[Under the High patronage of the Moscow Armenian Lazarev Institute of Oriental Languages. Decree of the Moscow Armenian Lazarev Institute of Oriental Languages]

Moscow: Armenian Lazarev Institute of Oriental Languages 1830.

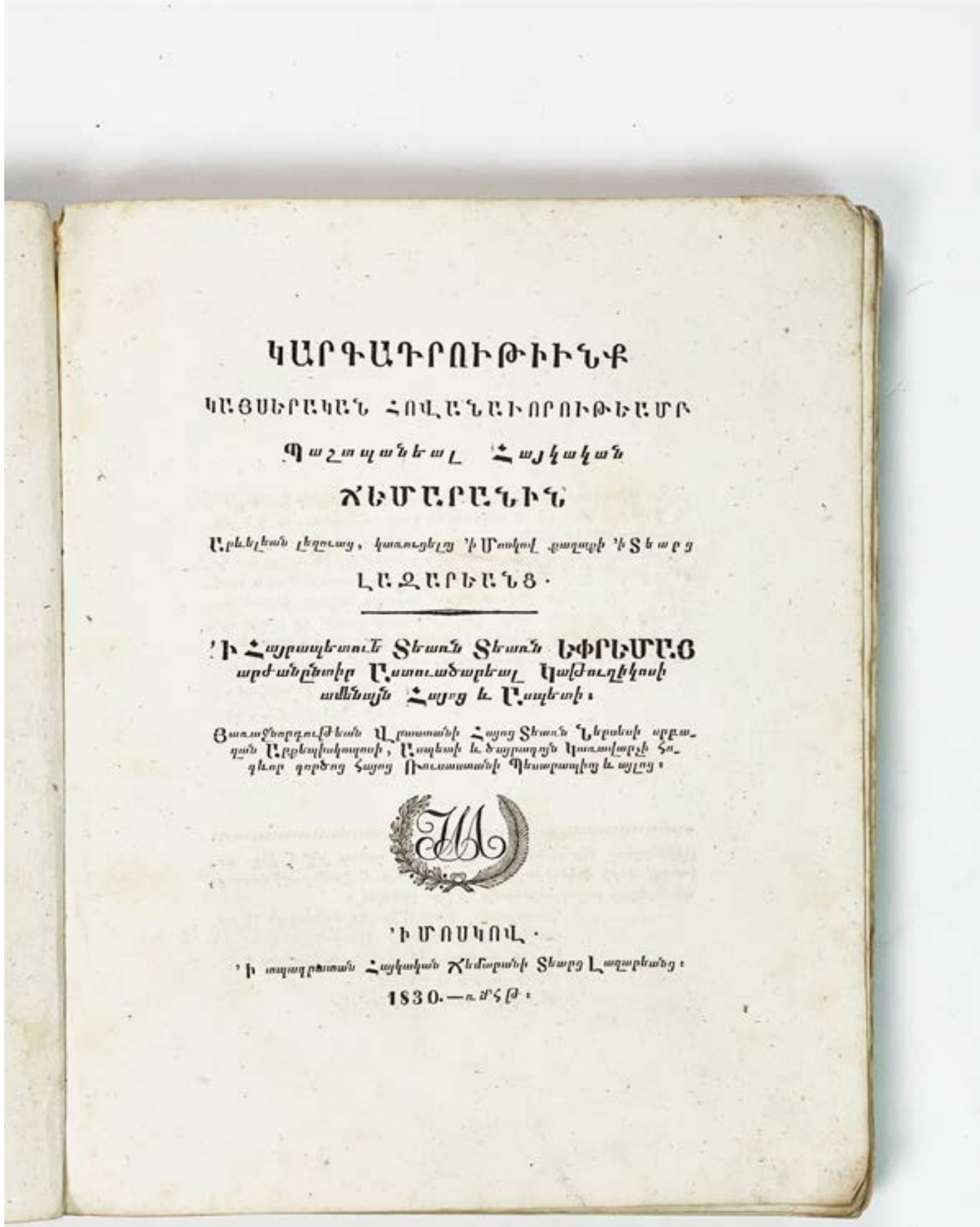
4°, [4 pp.], 82 pp. (mispagination with missing pp. 65-66, but complete), 60 pp. folding plate, original blue wrappers (tiny tears in margins, small worm holes in the hinges, hardly noticeable stained, small piece of modern tape on the hinges between the cover and first page, but overall in a good and clean condition).

An exceedingly rare printed decree of the Lazarev Institute of Oriental Languages in Moscow and possibly the first printed book on the premises of the establishement

The Lazarev Institute of Oriental Languages was according to the introduction in the book founded in 1816 (on-line sources quote the date 1815) by a wealthy Armenian-Russian family and specialized in orientalism. In the first years it mostly focused on the Armenians, living in Russia, but later expanded to Ottoman (Turkish), Arabic and Persian. The main building acquired its present-day shape in 1823 and five years alter a near-by building was bought, which soon housed a printshop.

The Institute is still active today and the Armenian Embassy in the Russian Federation is located on its premises.

This is possibly the first book, published by the press of the Lazarev Institute of Oriental Languages in Moscow and includes the decree of the organization. The introduc-



ԿԱՐԳԱԴՐՈՒԹԻՒՆՔ

ԿԱՑՍԵՐԱԿԱՆ ՀՈՎԱՆԱՒՈՐՈՒԹԵԱՄԲ

Պաշտպանեալ Հայկական

ՃԵՄԱՐԱՆԻՆ

Արեւելեան լեզուաց, կառուցելոյ ի Մոսկով քաղաքի ի Տեարց

ԼԱԶԱՐԵԱՆՑ.

Ի Հայրապետութեան Տեառն Տեառն ԼՓՐԻՄՄԱՑ
արժանաբնտիր Կաթուղիկոսի
ամենայն Հայոց եւ Կաթողիկոս.

Յառաջնորդութեան Վեհապանծ Հայոց Տեառն Ներսէսի արքեպիսկոպոսի, Կաթողիկոսի եւ Ծայրագոյն Պատրիարքի Հոգեւոր գործոց Հայոց Ռուսաստանի Պետրապոլոյ եւ այլոց.

Ի ՄՈՍԿՈՎ.

Ի տպագրութեան Հայկական Ճեմարանի Տեարց Լազարեանց.

1830.—ՌՃԼՀ.

АРМЯНСКІЙ

ЛАЗАРЕВЫХЪ ИНСТИТУТЪ

ВОСТОЧНЫХЪ ЯЗЫКОВЪ.



МОСКВА.

Въ Типографіи Лазаревыхъ Института Восточныхъ Языковъ.

1830.

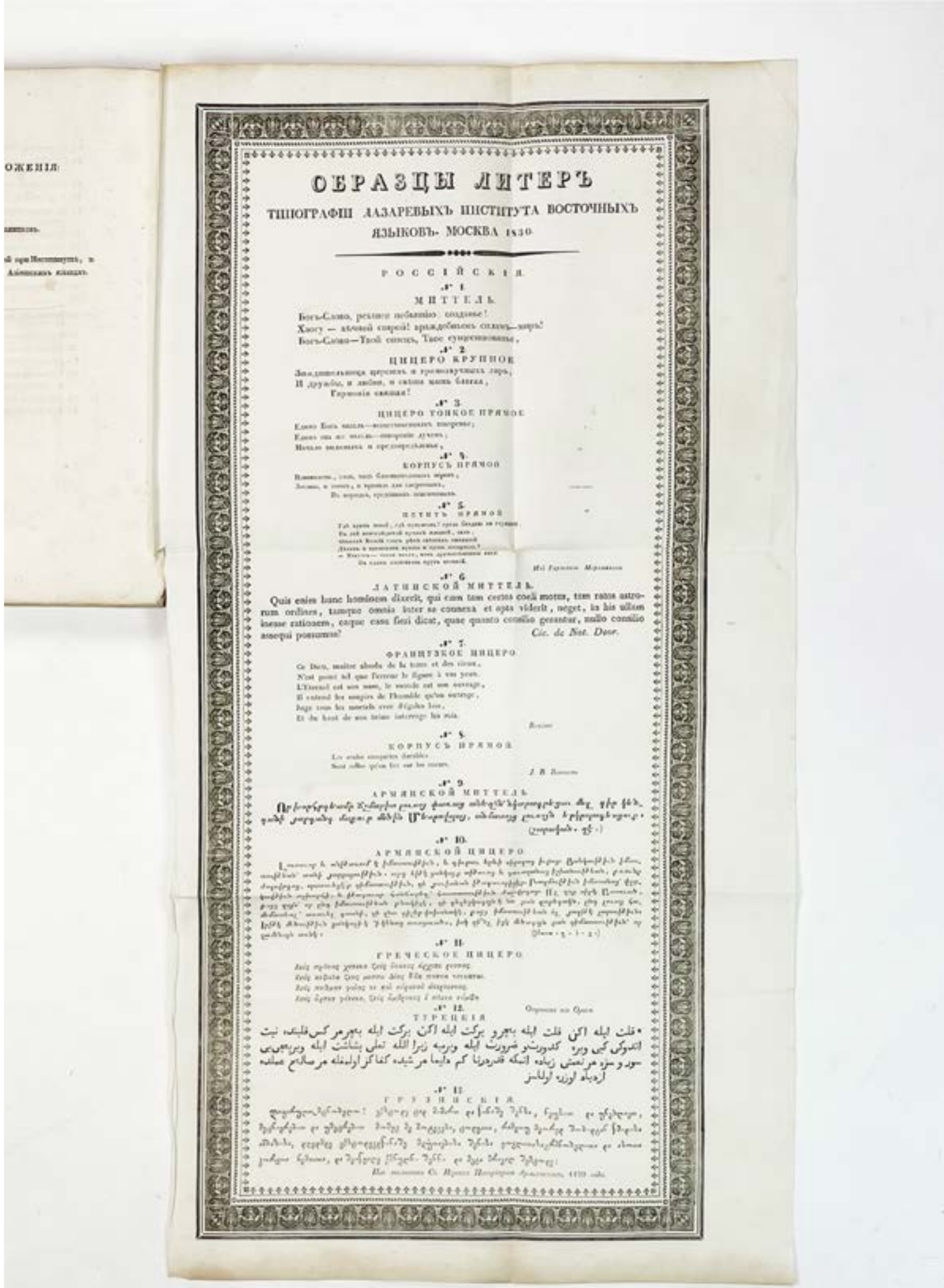
tion in French on first four pages gives a valuable information on the Lazarev Institute in its contemporary form and its history.

The large decorative folding plate on the back lists various topography in Russian Cyrillic, Armenian, Ottoman and Georgian, available by the newly founded Printing House of the Lazarev Institute.

We could not find any literature on the early publications of the Lazarev Press, but we can assume, that this 1830 publication with its documentary and official content is possibly the first book made by the printing house of the institute.

We could trace only one complete institutional example, which is held in Fundamental Scientific Library (FSL) in Yerevan, Armenia (kargadrutyun_kaysrakan.pdf (sci.am).

2.600 EUR


ОБРАЗЦЫ ЛИТЕРЪ

ТИПОГРАФІИ ЛАЗАРЕВЫХЪ ИНСТИТУТА ВОСТОЧНЫХЪ ЯЗЫКОВЪ. МОСКВА 1830

РОССІЙСКІЯ

№ 1

МИТТЕЛЬ

Богъ-Слово, реклъ повелѣніе созданіе!
Хаосъ — вѣчной скорби! враждебенъ солнцу—мракъ!
Богъ-Слово—Твой сынъ, Тѣло существованья,

№ 2

ЦИЦЕРО КРУПНОЕ

№ 3

ЦИЦЕРО ТОНКОЕ ПРЯМОЕ

№ 4

КОРПУСЪ ПРЯМОЙ

№ 5

ПЕТИТЪ ПРЯМОЙ

№ 6

ЛАТИНСКОЙ МИТТЕЛЬ.

Quis enim hunc hominem dixerit, qui eam tam certam coeli motum, tam ratam astrorum ordinem, tamque omnia inter se connexa et apta viderit, neget, in his ullam inesse rationem, eaque casu fieri dicat, quae quanto consilio gerantur, nullo consilio assequi possimus?

Cic. de Nat. Deor.

№ 7

ФРАНЦУЗКОЕ ЦИЦЕРО

Ce Dieu, maître absolu de la terre et des cieux,
N'est point tel que l'erreur le figure à vos yeux.
L'Eternel est son nom, le monde est son ouvrage,
Il entend les soupirs de l'humble qu'on outrage,
Juge tous les mortels avec légèreté,
Et du haut de son trône interroge les rois.

Racine

№ 8

КОРПУСЪ ПРЯМОЙ

Les seules conquêtes durables
Sont celles qu'on fait sur les coeurs.

J. B. Rousseau

№ 9

АРМЯНСКОЙ МИТТЕЛЬ

№ 10.

АРМЯНСКОЙ ЦИЦЕРО

№ 11.

ГРЕЧЕСКОЕ ЦИЦЕРО

№ 12.

Origenes ап Cyrill.

ТУРЕЦКІЯ

№ 13

ГРУЗИНСКІЯ.

10. Armenian Typography & Calligraphy
Vienna

Պալճեան ԱՂԵՔՍԱՆԴՐ (Aghek‘sandr Palchean, 1814-1884)

Վայելչագրութիւն
[Vayelch‘agrut‘iwn]

Vienna: Mekhitarist Congregation, publisher - Alois Leykum, printer - Joseph Czerny, lithographer, 1838.

Oblong small folio, [2 pp.], 8 pp., printed recto only, later marbled wrappers with mounted original title from the wrappers (slightly stained, sporadically dusty in corners, small tears in margins, minor restorations, corners with sporadic pieces of old tape verso and minimal loss of paper, but plates in general in good and clean condition).

A series of wonderful calligraphic and printed types for Armenian letters, printed in Vienna at the occasion of the erection of the new Mekhitarist monastery

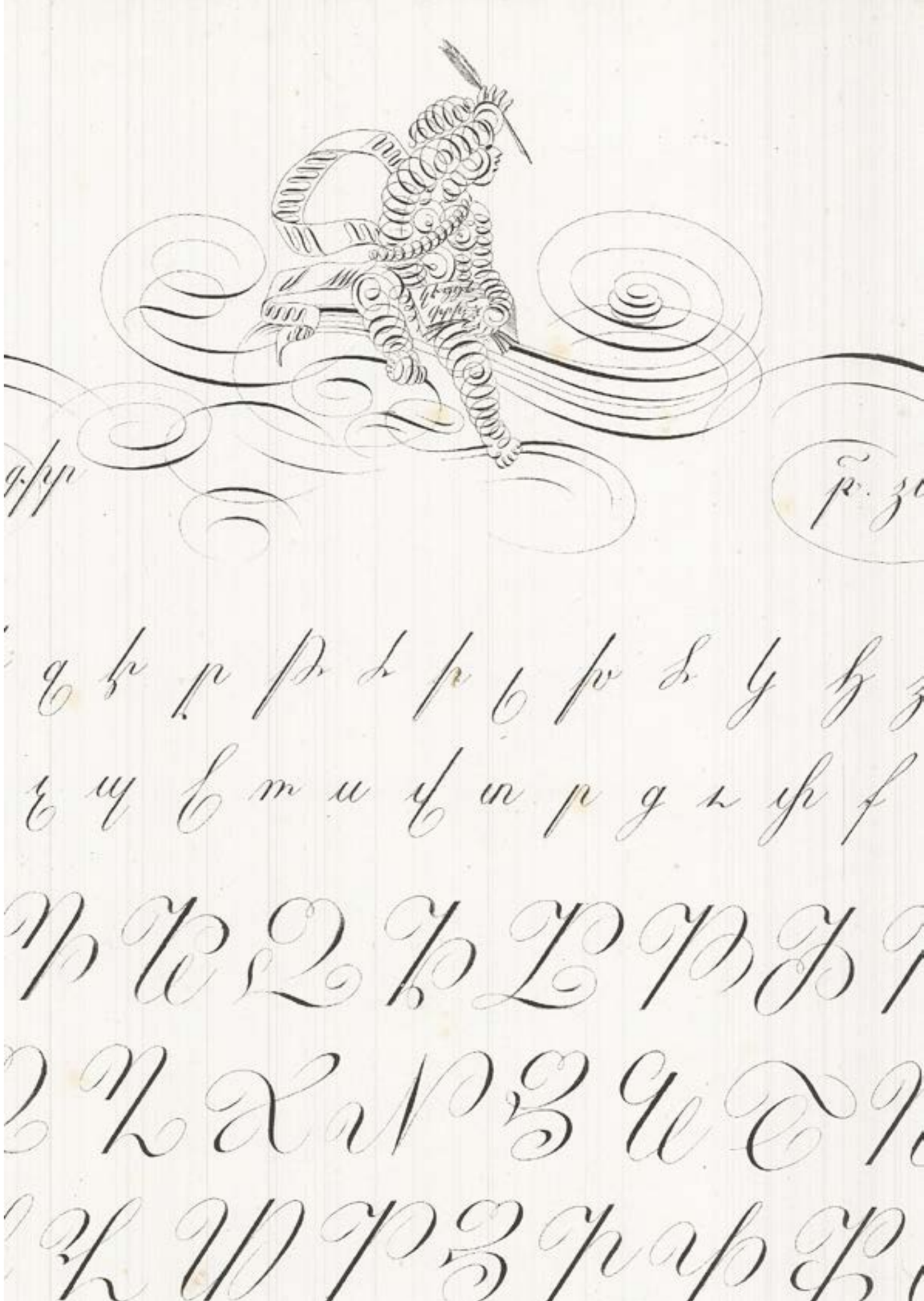
The title page is ornated with a view of Vienna, surrounded by lettering in Armenian, accompanied with magnificent small details, and images of putti, writing Armenian letters in their notebooks.

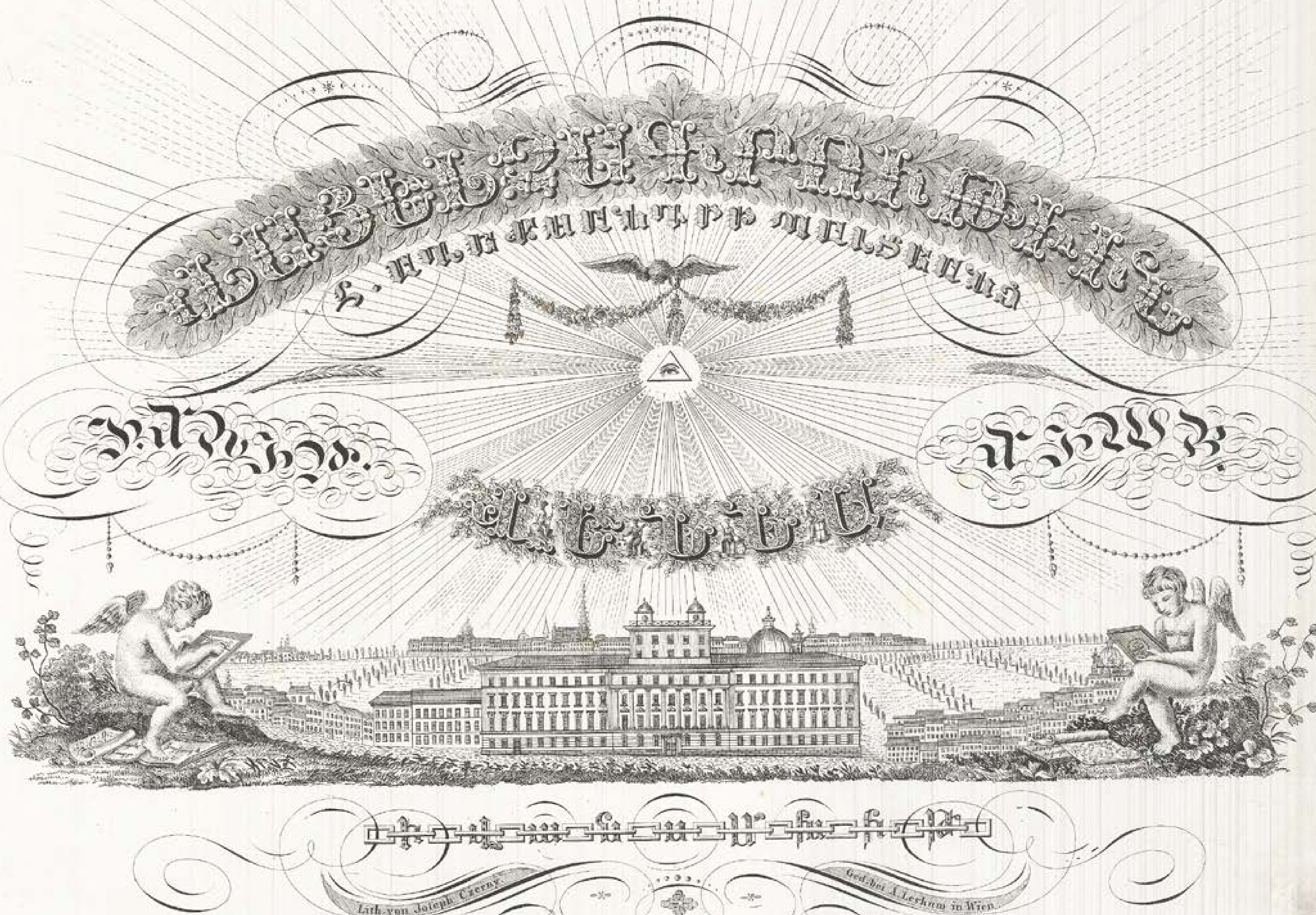
The representative house in the front is the planned monastery for the Mekhitarist Congregation in Vienna, which is now a part of the city, but at the time of its construction it was situated in the meadows outside the city walls. Visible is the front with an observatory on the top and a church with a dome in the right-hand side behind the building.

The construction of the new monastery in Mechitaristengasse started a year prior to this publication, in 1837, and was finished in its today’s form almost 40 years later. The observatory on the top was never built and its cubic form was filled with two additional floors. Also the church, with a planned dome, was eventually built in historicistic style with two towers and was only constructed in 1874.

The title page is followed by a dedication and 8 pages of series of Armenian types, ornated with calligraphic lines and figures.

The author Aghek‘sandr Palchean wrote several historic, theological and scientific works in the next decades, most known being Astronomical indications in relation to the sky (*Hrahangk' asteghagitut'ean i veray erknagndoy*) in 1845 and History of Catholic missionary work among the Armenians and union of the latter with the Church of Rome at the Synod of Florence (*Patmut'iwn Kathoghikē vardapetut'ean i*




Lith. von Joseph Czerny
Ged. bei A. Lerhum in Wien.

Hays ev miut'ean nots'a ĕnt hromeakan ekeghets'ioy i florentean siwnhodosi) in 1878.

The work was published by Mekhitarist Press in Vienna and printed by Alois Leykum, who was especially known for his colour printing.

The lithographer is signed on the title page as Joseph Czerny, who's work is today almost unknown (he is not to be mixed with the pianist of the same name nor the lithographer Carl Czerny, both active in Vienna in the early 19th century). The source from 1853 mentions him as a lithographer, stone-carver and printer in gold, silver and colours, with a shop on Mariahilfer Str. 36, who received a privilege on December 29th, 1851 (Verordnungsblatt für die Verwaltungszweige des Österreichischen Handelsministeriums 1853,1, p. 140).

The Mekhitarist Movement: Leading Armenian Printing

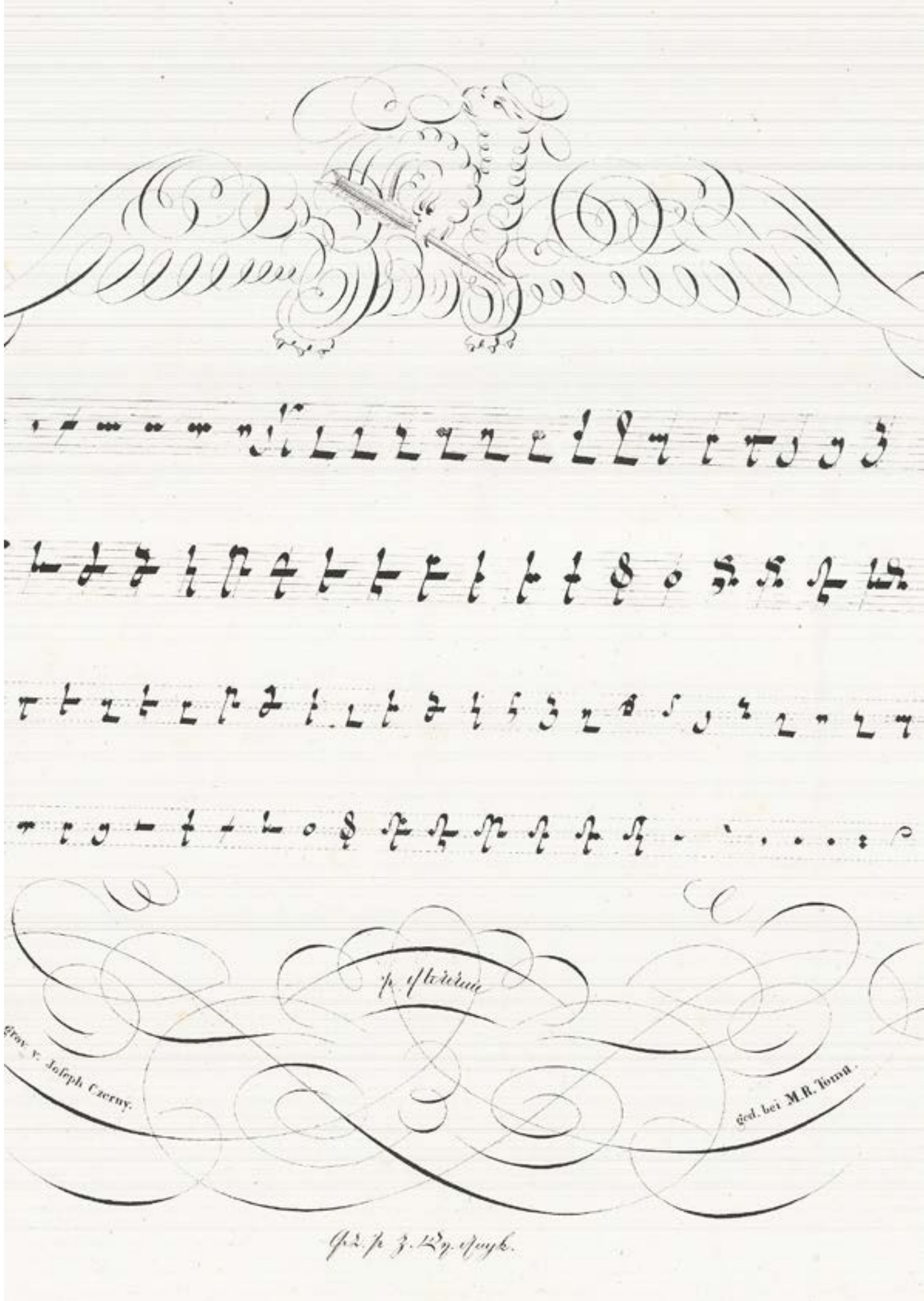
The Mekhitarist Monastic movement played a critical role in Armenian print culture. As a young man, Mekhitar of Sebaste (1676 - 1749), a native of Sebaste (Sivas, Turkey), became deeply concerned with what he considered to be the backward state of education amongst the Armenian communities in the Ottoman Empire. He believed the solution was to translate important religious texts, as well as the best and most recent Western books, and to impart the contained knowledge to the people.

Mekhitar was educated in Rome and was ordained an Armenian Catholic priest in 1696. In 1700, he moved to Constantinople and founded his own monastic movement, attracting a small group of followers. However, he encountered resistance within the city's conservative Armenian community and in 1706, he and his followers moved the Morea, Greece where he founded the first 'Mekhitarist' monastery. While not formally a part of the Benedictine Order, the Mekhitarists followed the Benedictine's rules, and the order was formally recognized by the Vatican in 1712. However, political upheaval in the region caused the Mekhitarists to, once again, pull up stakes.

In 1717, Mekhitar and his associates were welcomed in Venice, where they were given the island of San Lazzaro to build a new monastery, called the 'San Lazzaro degli Armeni'. It became the most important centre of Armenian learning outside of the Ottoman Empire, with the printing press issuing all kinds of magnificent Armenian language educational books.

In 1773, a group of monks at San Lazzaro had a falling out with the head of the order, Abbot Melkhonian. They left Venice, forming their own independent 'Mekhitarist' order in Trieste, then a part of Austria. Empress Maria Theresa was only too happy to welcome a group of Catholics whose mission was to educate people and promote industriousness. In 1775, they set up their own press in Trieste, where they issued Armenian books of the high standard as was done in Venice.

In 1810, the Trieste Mekhitarists moved their headquarters to Vienna, the imperial



Austrian capital. Befitting their grand new home, the order became very well financed due to large donations from grandees of the Armenian diaspora. The monks assembled one of the finest libraries of Armenian manuscripts and printed works in the world, as well a stellar numismatic collection. In 1812, they established a printing press in Vienna that specialized in high quality educational works.

Meanwhile, the original Mekhitarist Monastery continued to operate in Venice, completely independent of the Vienna order. Notably, it was the only monastery in Venice that was spared from being decommissioned during Napoleon's occupation of the city, as the French emperor enormously appreciated its role in education.

Note on Rarity

The work is very rare. We could only trace two examples (The British Library and Austrian State Library, inv. nr. 305590-D.1-3 ALT MAG ALT).

The example in the Armenian National Library bears same title on the wrappers, but entirely different content, which is on the last page dated with 1836 (vayelchagrutyun_1838.pdf (sci.am)). It is possible that the wrappers were added later to the wrong text pages.

References: OCLC 861640615.

2.400 EUR



11. Micrography

ANNONYMOUS.

The Ten Commandments

[S. l., Dutch] 1846 (dated with pencil in the lower left margin of the card, but the drawing possibly later).

Water colours with gilt details and ink on paper, composed of two parts, mounted with edges on later card, 15,5 x 12,2 cm (6.1 x 4.8 inches), card: 27 x 21 cm (10.6 x 8.3 inches) (minor staining on the right-hand side, but overall in a good condition).

A charming miniature drawing of a neo-Renaissance monument with the Ten Commandments, written in micrography.

The center panels of this unique water-colour drawing of a neo-renaissance monument is filled with the text of Exodus 20, or the Ten Commandments, written in Dutch in micrographic script, known as micrography. The image is dated in the lower part of the card with 1846, but the paper of the image suggests, that the image itself was made earlier (possibly late 18th century

A Brief History of Micrography

Micrography (from the Greek 'micrographia,' meaning small writing) is an art form first developed by Jewish scribes in Egypt and Israel around the 9th Century. Traditionally, Jewish artists were banned from drawing images of living creatures due to the rabbinical interpretation of the Second Commandment which states: "Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image, or any likeness [of anything] that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth." As with traditional Islamic art, Jewish artists were thus relegated to drafting calligraphy and geometric forms. However, rabbinical rulings permitted forms that might optically appear to be of banned subjects to be constructed, as long as they were composed entirely of calligraphy.

Artists brilliantly constructed elaborate designs composed entirely of microscopic lines of text. During the Medieval period, the art form flourished in Iberia and Central Europe, regions with strong Jewish artistic patronage. It is important, however, to remember that due to the extreme sophistication and technical difficulty of the medium, micrography never became a popular art form, but was reserved for appreciation in rarefied circles.

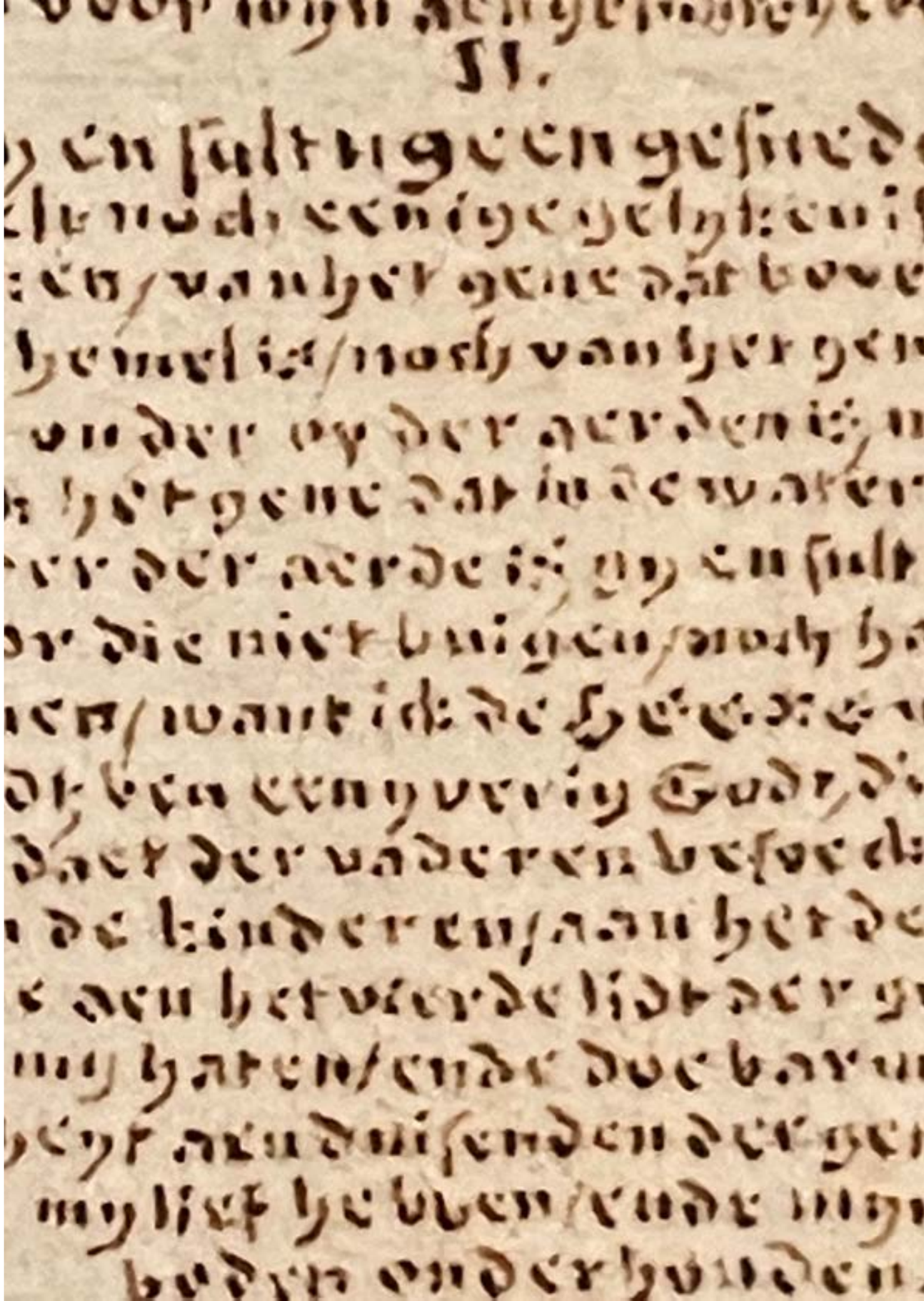


Appropriately, an especially fine early surviving example of micrography is found inside the ‘The Duke of Sussex's German Pentateuch: Book of Ecclesiastes,’ made in Southern Germany around 1300 (British Library Add. MS 15282, f. 302), in which amazing anamorphic forms are composed of fine lines of Hebrew text. Another lovely example is the Rösel Bible (Jewish, Germany, 13th Century), in which a splendid pair of opposing lions is formed entirely by micrography (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin).

-

During the early modern age in Central Europe, following the influence of Jewish artists, micrography was picked up by a small number of Christian artists. Manuscript and woodcut micrographic designs appeared in Germany and Switzerland in the 16th Century. However, the apogee of micrography, outside of the Jewish community, was represented by the stunning engraved portraits made by the German artist Johann Michael Püchler in the early 18th century.

850 EUR



12. Havana, Cuba

Eduardo YONES [Edward JONES].

Directorio de la ciudad de la Habana y estramuros, bajo los auspicios de la Real sociedad patriotica. Con superior permiso. Por don Eduarado Yones.

Havana: Imp. de Soler y Comp., 1842.

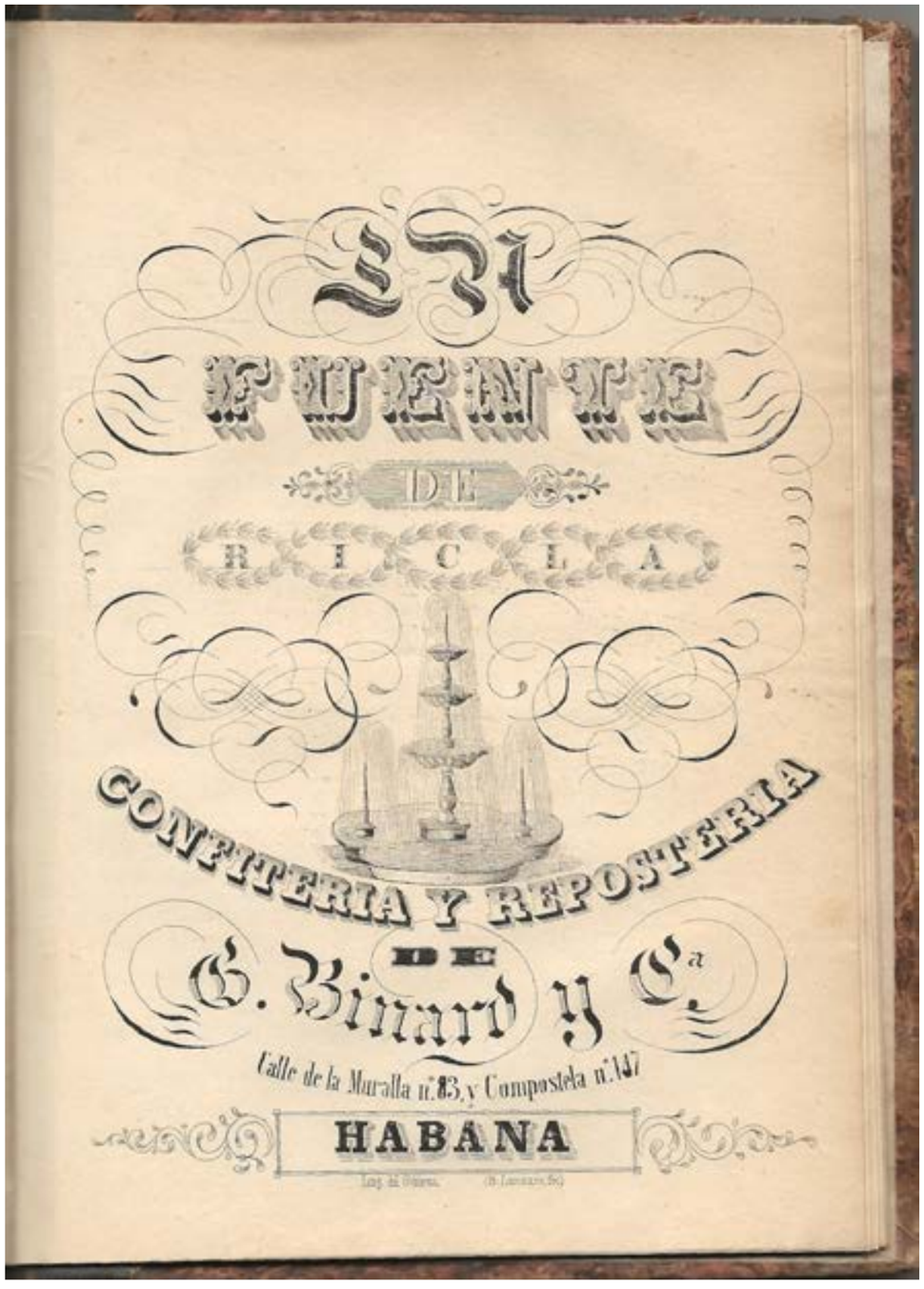
8º (21 x 15 cm): 143 pp., [1 f.], 24 pp. [14 pp.], [10 ff. illustrated advertisements interspersed with 9 ff. of blanks], [9 pp.], bound in contemporary quarter black calf, marbled boards, short title gilt-debossed to spine (Excellent condition, overall remarkably clean, just some light toning to first few leaves and toning to few leaves in the middle of text block, binding lovely with just some shelf-wear).

A stellar example of an extremely rare directory for Havana, issued when it was one of the wealthiest cities in the New World, buoyed by Cuba's last great sugar boom, featuring a vast trove of valuable information on all facets of urban life, including illustrated advertisements for businesses that typified the city's burgeoning bourgeois class, compiled by Eduardo Jones (Edward Jones) and published locally.

This Havana 'Directorio' is an unusually attractive example of a mid-19th century Cuban imprint, in stellar condition. It captures the city during a time of great prosperity brought about by Cuba's last great sugar boom. Havana was then one of the wealthiest cities in the Americas, with a large and growing bourgeoisie class made up of professionals and senior crown officials that demanded the 'finer things' in life. Notably, it shows that by then the 'fashionable' neighbourhoods of Havana were in the extramuros, outside the city's old walls. The work features a vast trove of information on the city's leading residents and their tastes and interests, making it a valuable resource for academic researchers.

The Directorio was compiled by an Eduardo Yones (evidently a Hispanicized form of 'Edward Jones'), of whom little is known, and was published locally.

The historian Ana Amigo-Requejo wrote of the 1841 edition of Yones's Directorio something that can also be said of the present issue, in that "A city guide published in 1841 documents how a sophisticated bourgeois lifestyle embodied by the exclusive residences of government officials, as well as commercial premises had been set up outside the city wall. In the extramuros neighbourhoods, you could find a large number of law firms, administrative agencies, public surveyors, surgeons or pharmacies along with tailors and hairdressers and shops selling sweets, fashion accessories, office stationary, and school supplies." (Amigo-Requejo, p. 132)



The work features several distinct sections, with the largest, the 'Directorio' proper (pp. 5-143), listing of over 3,000 Habaneros of the government and professional classes with their names, employment /businesses and addresses. It shows that Havana had an amazingly sophisticated and diverse service sector, in addition to the mercantile and government sectors as one would expect.

Next are a detailed series of shipping schedules and prices (vital information for a trading island!) for the Compañía Inglesa de Vapores, with routes to other Cuban ports, other West Indian destinations, as well as Transatlantic lines. This is followed by mail (packet) schedules to Europe and North America and information on other shipping services.

A curious aspect of the work is a description of China (3 pp.) by a 'Snr. Davis', discussing the country's history, government and the opium trade. It was clearly made to satisfy public curiosity in China owing to the First Opium War (1839-42), which then dominated global newspaper headlines. As it would happen, Havana would soon have a large Chinese community, as waves of Chinese migrant workers would arrive in Cuba beginning in 1847. Next, the work features charts on the finances and trade of the United States and Britain, two of Cuba's (and Spain's) major trading partners.

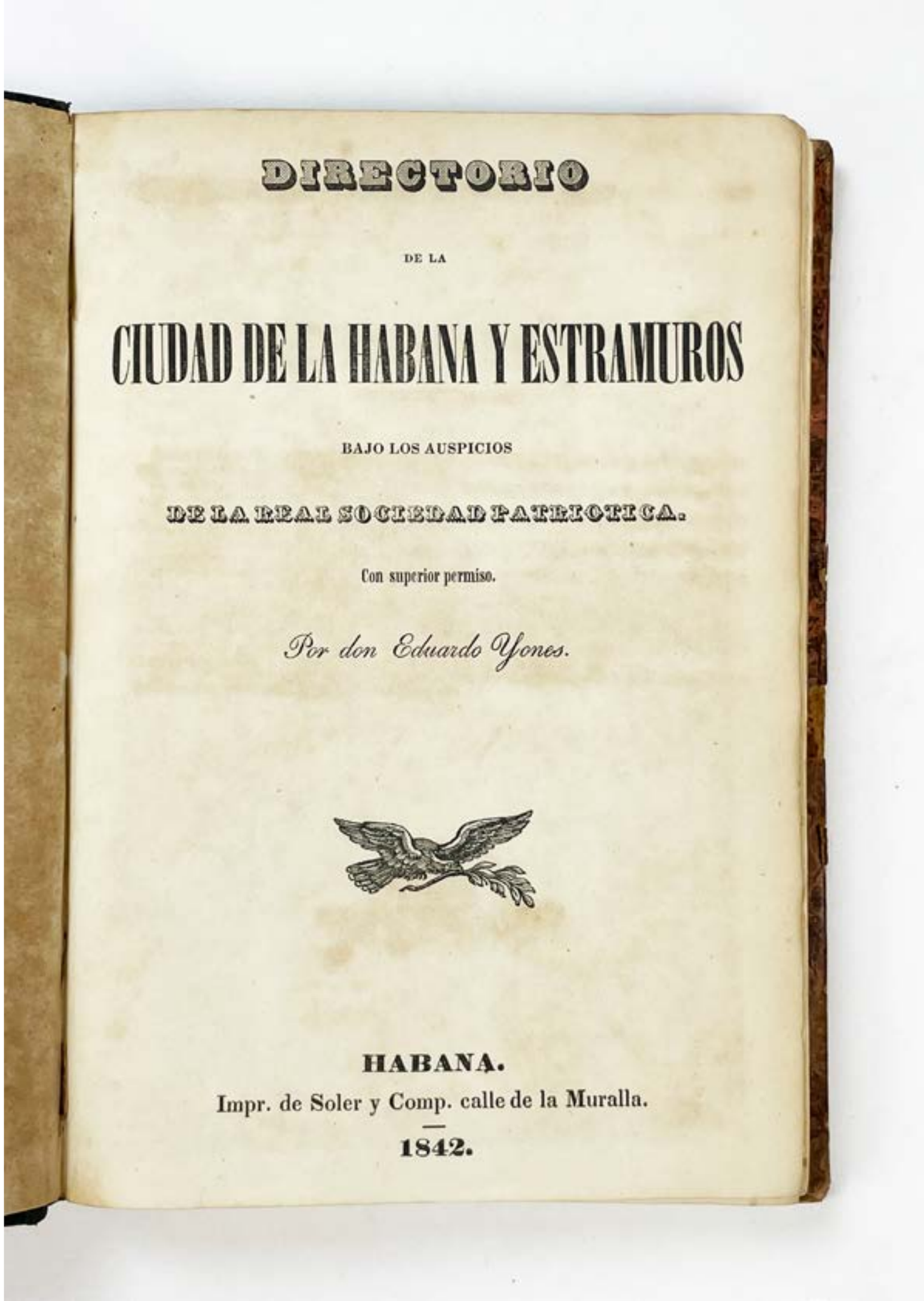
Perhaps the highlight of the entire work are its 10 full-page illustrated advertisements, which typify the interests and needs of Havana's bourgeois class. The beautifully designed and informative plates advertise a wide array of products and services, with a nod to the international nature of the community, as some advertisements feature non-Hispanic (English-German) proprietor's names, while some are bilingual (Spanish-English). The advertisements variously promote a hotel (run by an Englishman named Isaac Lawrence); dry goods & fancy store; fine gentleman's tailor; coach maker; furniture store; optician; printer/lithographer; seller of musical instruments; lamp and mirror store; and a confectionary.

The final section of the Directorio features classified advertisements for diverse services and purveyors of wares, including hatmakers, tutors, jewelers, painting instructors, bookstores, furniture restorers and doctors.

A Note on Editions and Rarity

As best as we are aware, Eduardo Yones issued 3 successive annual editions of his Directorio, in 1840, 1841 and 1842.

All examples of Yones's Directorio are extremely rare. We cannot trace the current whereabouts of an example of the 1840 edition (although it is referenced in literature), while we can find only a single example each of the 1841 and the present 1842 edition, of which an example of the latter is held by the New York Public Library. This is not so surprising, as the survival rate of such ephemeral Havana imprints is very low.


DIRECTORIO

DE LA

CIUDAD DE LA HABANA Y ESTRAMUROS

BAJO LOS AUSPICIOS

DE LA REAL SOCIEDAD PATRIOTICA.

Con superior permiso.

Por don Eduardo Yones.

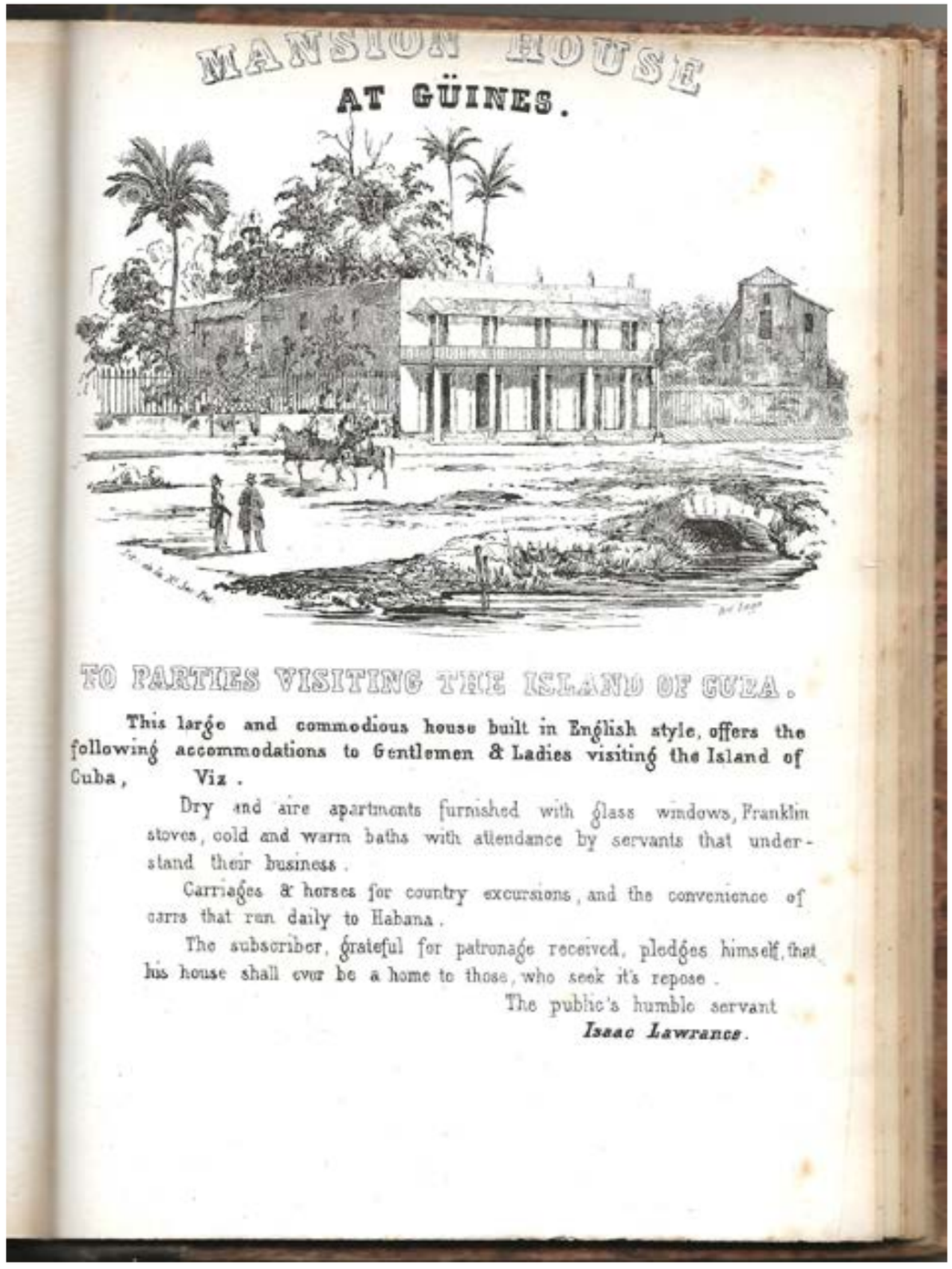
HABANA.

Impr. de Soler y Comp. calle de la Muralla.

1842.

References: New York Public Library: HOV (Directorio de la ciudad de la Habana); OCLC: 35767657; Carlos Manuel TRELLES, Bibliografía cubana del siglo XIX: 1841-1855 (Havana, 1912), p. 39; Carlos Manuel TRELLES, Biblioteca geográfica cubana, vol. 1 (Havana, 1920), p. 291. Cf. (1841 ed.): Biblioteca Nacional de España: HA/9589; ANA AMIGO-REQUEJO, '19th Century Havana, A Case Study of a Collective History of the City Wall: From Technology to Cultural Heritage', in Pedro LUENGO-GUTIÉRREZ and Gene A. SMITH (eds.), From Colonies to Countries in the North Caribbean: Military Engineers in the Development of Cities and Territories (2016), p. 132.

2.000 EUR



MANSION HOUSE

AT GÜINES.

TO PARTIES VISITING THE ISLAND OF CUZA.

This large and commodious house built in English style, offers the following accommodations to Gentlemen & Ladies visiting the Island of Cuba, Viz.

Dry and aire apartments furnished with glass windows, Franklin stoves, cold and warm baths with attendance by servants that understand their business.

Carriages & horses for country excursions, and the convenience of carrs that run daily to Habana.

The subscriber, grateful for patronage received, pledges himself, that his house shall ever be a home to those, who seek it's repose.

The public's humble servant

Isaac Lawrance.

13. Macau – Ethnic Chinese Community
Hong Kong Imprint
Chinese Immigration To Cuba

Manuel de CASTRO SAMPAIO (1827 – 1875).

Os Chins de Macau por Manuel de Castro Sampaio.

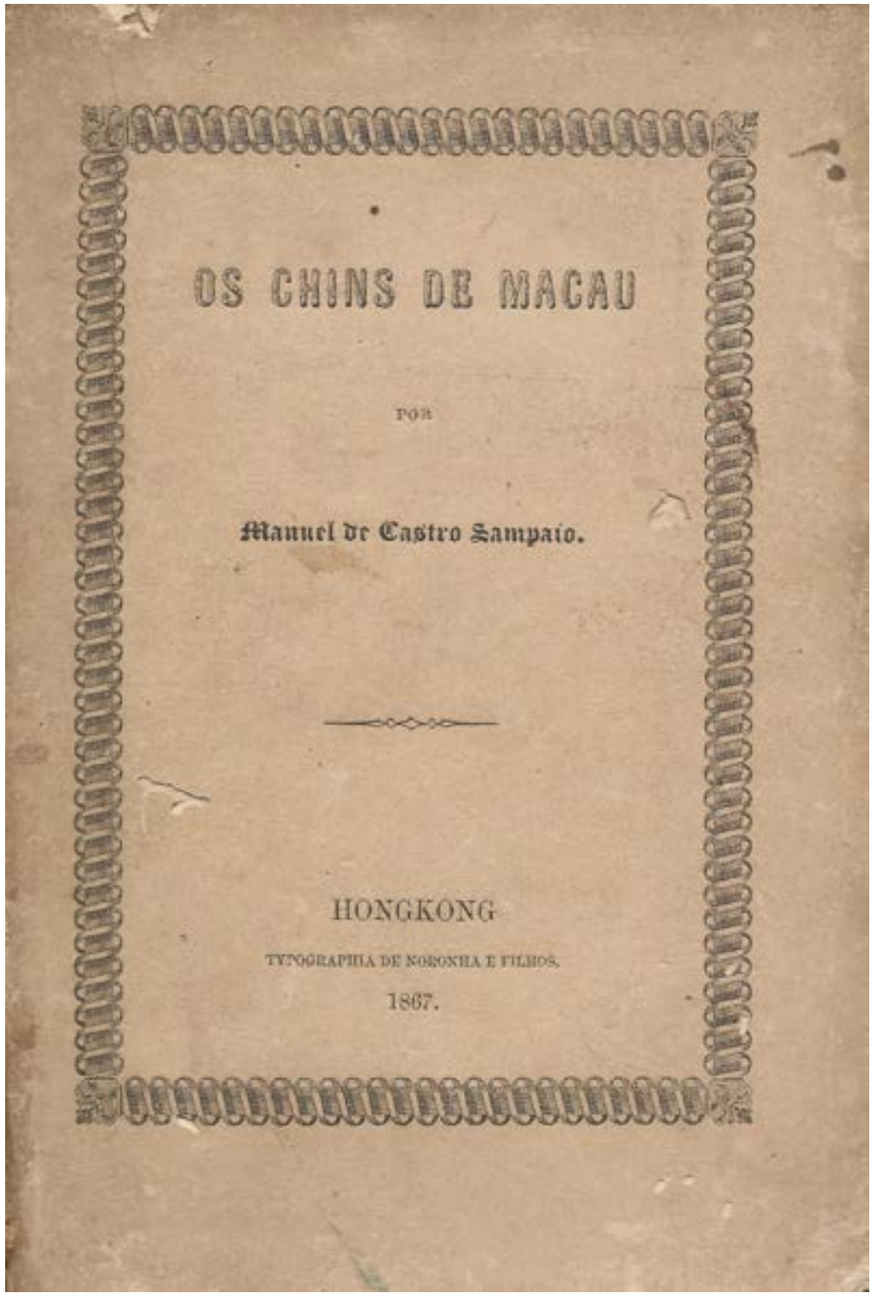
Hong Kong: Typographia de Noronha e Filos, 1867.

8° (20 x 13.5 cm): xi, 144 pp., plus 1 folding map (measuring 24 x 19.5 cm placed between pp. 4 and 5), [2 ff.], bound in original printed card covers (Good, some tiny holes to front cover and half-title not affecting printed area, some sporadic small dark spots to text, spine renewed).

Rare - the pioneering and definitive 19th century study of Macau's Chinese community which after three centuries under Portuguese rule had developed many distinct cultural characteristics, covering subjects such as cuisine, attire, weddings, homes and domestic habits, justice, religion, festivals, commerce (the city's great bazaar), medicine, as well as a valuable chapter on the Chinese emigration to Cuba that flowed through Macau; written by Manuel de Castro Sampaio, the prominent military officer, journalist and future colonial governor who lived for many years in the colony; published in Hong Kong by the firm founded by the Macanese immigrant Delfino Noronha, which became the official printer for the Hong Kong government.

Macau became a Portuguese colony in 1557, and for the next two centuries it enjoyed great commercial advantage as the only major European-controlled port in China. However, beginning in the mid-18th century, Macau endured competition from the new European factories in Canton; then the establishment of the British colony of Hong Kong in 1843; and next the foundation of foreign treaty ports across China from 1860. Moreover, China refused to extend Portugal favoured trading status, as they contested the Lisbon's claims over Macau and resented their mutual boundary disputes. As such, in this new era, the Portuguese merchants and the colonial government had to hustle to drum up business.

Meanwhile, over 80% of Macau's population was ethnic Chinese. Some of the Chinese residents descended from families that had been there for hundreds of years, although most were more recent immigrants from Guangdong province. Despite the new immigration, the Chinese community in Macau developed a culture with many elements distinct from that in neighboring Guangdong. As such, the Macanese Chinese were often not considered to be truly Chinese by their brethren across the border, while traditionally leading lives segregated from the Portuguese / European colonial community. Indeed, the Europeans historically tended to view the Chinese community with much suspicion and prejudice.


OS CHINS DE MACAU

POR

Manuel de Castro Sampaio.

HONGKONG

TYPOGRAPHIA DE NORONHA E FILHOS.

1867.

However, just as affairs became more difficult for the Portuguese colonial establishment, the Chinese community thrived, linked to a massive overseas trading network in China and with the Chinese diaspora communities in Southeast Asia. At the same time, a new generation of Portuguese officials, businessmen, scholars and artists came to have a more open-minded view towards Macau's Chinese community, the author of the present work, Manuel de Castro Sampaio, perhaps foremost among them. While many Portuguese people still kept their distance, the new generation forged close personal and business relationships with the Chinese community, and came to have respect, if not great affection, for their culture.

By the time he wrote the present work, Manuel de Castro Sampaio had spent many years in Macau, first as an army officer, and then as the colony's leading journalist. He developed a deep fascination and respect for the Chinese community in Macau and spent countless days interacting with its people. He thus acquired an insider's view of the community to the highest degree that could ever be achieved by a European. While his viewpoint still suffered from some European biases and prejudices, in this work he approaches the Chinse of Macau community with curiosity and respect, creating a work of special value.

The book was very highly regarded in its day, with a derivative work in English, Rufino F. Martins's (trans. and ed), Manners & Customs of the Chinese at Macao (Shanghai: Printed at the "Celestial Empire" Office, 1877), issued a decade later. In recent times, it is still heavily referenced, considered the seminal 19th century work on the Chinese community in Macau, and one of the most important historical works on Macau in general.

Castro Sampaio's coverage of the Chinese communities in all its facets is amazingly thorough, and is divided into an Introduction and 14 chapters, as follows:

Introducção [Introduction] (pp. vii-xi)

I. De Macau [On Macau] (pp. 1-12).
This chapter provides a profile of Macau's history and geography and the general nature of its Chinese community and its distribution within the colony.

Many intriguing facts and statistics are included, such as the chart noting the Chinese community consists of 56,252 people but that only 10% are descended from traditional residents, while 80% are more recent emigrants, largely from form Guangdong Province.

A highlight is the map of the commercial heart of the Chinese community, the market, or bazaar district, custom made for the work by the author, Planta topographica do Bazar de Macau por M. de Castro Sampaio (placed after p. 4).

II. Da physionomia dos chins, do seu vestuario e diverso accessorios, e de alguns de suas qualidades [On the Physiognomy of the Chinese, their Clothing and Various Accessories, and some of their Qualities] (pp. 13-27).

III. Dos alimentos e bebidas [On Food and Drinks] (pp. 28-33).

IV. Dos casamentos [On Weddings] (pp. 34-43).

V. Dos habitações des chins e de alguns de seus actos domesticos e de etiqueta [Of the Chinese Dwellings and some of their Domestic and Habits and Etiquette] (pp. 44-49).

VI. Do tribunal onde os chins são julgados em Macau [On the Court where the Chinese are Tried in Macau] (pp. 50-67).

VII. Dos principios cultos dos chins e de seus actos religiosos [On the Faith Principles of the Chinese and their Religious Rituals] (pp. 68-73).

VIII. Da medicina chineza [On Chinese Medicine] (pp. 74-77).
This chapter provides an intriguing short overview of the importance of Chinese medicine, written by a former army medic.

IX. Das ceremonias que ha por occasião de falecamentos e enterras [On the Ceremonies that take Place on the Occasion of Deaths and Burials] (pp. 78-91).

X. Das festas [On Festivals] (pp. 92-102).

XI. Das procissões [On Precessions] (pp.103-107).

XII. Das varias superstições [On Various Superstitions] (pp. 108-113).

XIII. Do commercio e industrias [On Commerce and Industry] (pp. 114-136).
This chapter provides a fascinating overview of the vibrant trade that the Chinese community of Macau undertook with Hong Kong and the Chinese diaspora communities in places such as Singapore, Malaya, Manila, Batavia (Jakarta) and Vietnam, often facilitated by the Hāos trading syndicates.

XIV. Mais duas palavras (Sobre a emigração chineza em Macau) [Two More Words (About Chinese Emigration to Macau)] (pp. 137-144).
This highly important chapter concerns the Chinese emigration to Latin America, which flowed through Macau. In the mid-19th century, Cuba desperately needed agrarian labour, and sough to attract immigrant workers from China. For a variety of legal and commercial reasons, these workers had to be transported from China to Havana via Macau. From 1847 to 1877 the Compañia Asiatica de la Habana, the commercial body set up to manage the system, transported over 140,000 Chinese labourers to Cuba.

Here Castro Sampaio gives a detailed account of this migration system and provides recent statistics. The table on page 141 shows that from 1856 to 1860, 32,513 Chinese emigrants passed through Macau, with the great majority, 28,012, were bound for Havana, and 1,613 headed for Peru.

PLANTA TOPOGRAPHICA

DO

BAZAR DE MACAU

por

M. de Castro Sampaio.



Manuel de Castro Sampaio: Journalist, Soldier and Governor in the Far East
Manuel de Castro Sampaio (1827-1875) was during the 1860s one of the most prominent residents of Macau, a senior army officer and then a respected journalist. While still a young man in Portugal, he had founded the Voz do Alentejo, a magazine in Elvas, and wrote of work of poetry, Pobreza envergonhada (Valencia 1852).

He subsequently joined the army, and a member of the medical corps, was posted to Macau, where he eventually became the captain of the garrison. Of great intellect and possessing an open-mind, Castro Sampaio befriended a wide variety of people from all classes and races, granting him precious cultural insights. He left the army and became a full-time journalist, being one of the founders and editors of the short-lived but highly regarded weekly magazine, Ta-Ssi-Yang-Kuo (1863-6), and the author of several books, of both fact and fiction, including, Ensaios Poeticos (1858); Compendio de hygiene popular – tradução livre do texto de D. FranciscoTamires Vaz, (Elvas, 1860); Victimas de uma paixão (Lisbon 1863); Memorias dos festejos realizados em Macau no fausto nascimento de S. A. o sr. D. Carlos Fernando (Macau, 1864) and Compendio de ortographia (Macau, 1864). The present work was Castro Sampaio's finest and most important, based on his many years of intimate knowledge of the Macau's Chinese community.

Sampaio was highly regarded by the Portuguese government and served as the Governor of East Timor (Timor Leste) from 1871 to 1873. Sadly, his years in the Orient took a toll on his health, and after having returned to Portugal, he died at only the age of 48.

The Publisher: Noronha & Sons – the Macanese Official Printer to the Kong Kong Government

The present work was issued by the firm of Noronha & Sons, a leading Hong Kong publishing house that played major role in the history of media and print culture in Hong Kong, Macau and southern China for a century.

The firm was founded by in 1844, the year after Hong Kong's official creation as a colony, by Delfino Noronha (1824-1900), a virtually penniless Macanese immigrant. However, Norohna was incredibly hardworking, and a stickler for detail and quality, who spoke several languages. He produced far better works at more reasonable prices than his British competitors, leading the crown to appoint him to publish the Hongkong Government Gazette. He was subsequently made the official government printer, a major accolade for anyone, especially an immigrant.

Noronha & Sons publishing many of the most important books and magazines in Hong Kong, in a variety of languages, and Delfino Noronha became a very wealthy man and a major philanthropist and patron of the arts. He also founded the first ferry service across Hong Kong Harbour, the forerunner to the famous Star Ferry. Noronha was also one of the principals of the Club Lusitano, the highly influential organization for Portuguese nationals in Hong Kong.

The Noronha firm was continued by his heirs after his death and remained the government printer until World War II.

A Note on Rarity

While we can trace around a dozen or so examples in institutions worldwide, the work very rarely ever appears on the market. We are aware of only a single sales record for another example from the last 25 years.

Importantly, there are two variants of the book, which are identical save for the final leaves that list the author's other works. The first variant (the present example), features a single, unnumbered page of the author's other works after the index, entitled, 'Obras de Mesmo Auctor'. The earlier print runs of the book seem to be of their variant.

The second variant features a differently printed, expanded 2-page list of the author's other works, entitled 'Obras de Manuel de Castro Sampaio', continuing the pagination of the book to page 149.

References: Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal: H.G. 15528 P.; British Library: General Reference Collection 1509/3687; Universiteitsbibliotheek Leiden: KITLV3 M ww 662; University of Macau: RMK 1929; OCLC: 760470066, 253039237, 482495130; Jean A. BERLIE, 'The Chinese of Macao: Identity and Transformation', in Eilo W.Y.YU and Ming K. CHAN (eds.) China's Macao Transformed: Challenge and Development in the 21st Century (Hong Kong, 2014), p. 147; R. D. CREMER, Macau: City of Commerce and Culture (1991), p. 367; N.B. DENNYS (ed.), Notes and Queries on China and Japan, vol. 1 (Dec., 1867), pp. 63-4; Kendall JOHNSON, Narratives of Free Trade: The Commercial Cultures of Early US-China Relations (Hong Kong, 2011), p. 202.

2.800 EUR

14. Azerbaijan SSR

İbrahim Ağa VƏKILOV (1853 – 1934).

Azerbajcanın sijasi va təbii Xərıtəsi
[Political and Natural Map of Azerbaijan]

Baku: Литография. Азполиграфтреста B.C.H.X. [Litografija. Azpoligraftresta V.S.N.H.] 1925.

Colour lithography, printed on four sheets and originally mounted on linen, 100 x 135 cm (39.8 x 53.1 inches) (small tears, folds and holes with tiny loss of material, light staining).

The first wall map of Azerbaijan SSR, made in 1925 by a pioneer of Azerbaijani map-making İbrahim Ağa Vəkilov

A gigantic, exceedingly rare wall map shows Azerbaijan with its new borders, infrastructure and pipelines. The map, made in 1925 presents the country in its new form, after Azerbaijan was annexed to the Soviet Union in 1920, following its short independency, and after the annexation of Nakhichevan Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, which became a part of the Azerbaijan SSR proper on February 9th, 1924.

The title is ornated with hammer and sickle and the parole in the upper right corner reads “Workers of the world, unite!” in Azerbaijani.

The cartographer was the first Azerbaijani specialist in topography and map-making İbrahim Ağa Vəkilov (1853 – 1934), who was also the first and only person to be ranked general-mayor of military geography in the Caucasus. In 1919, İbrahim Ağa Vəkilov was appointed head of the military geography department. He also designed the first military flag and the first map of Azerbaijan in 1920. In the Soviet era he continued working as a map-maker.

We could not find any institutional examples in Western libraries.

2.800 EUR




AZERBAYCANLN SİİASİ və TƏBİİ
XƏRİTƏSİ
A.I.3.C. X.M.K.-LLGL
nəzdində AZƏRNƏŞR Nəşriyatı
DAĞLISTAN S.S.C.
GÜRCÜSTAN S.S.C.
ERMƏNİSTAN S.S.C.
TÜRKİYƏ
İRAN
TIFLIS
İRAVAN
BAKI

15. Manila, Philippines

John BACH (b. 1872, fl. 1893-27).

City of Manila / Philippine Islands / Scale 1:11,000 / Published by John Bach / Issued by Authority of the Bureau of Commerce and Industry.

Manila: Imp. Lit. Carmelo & Bauermann for John Bach, 1920.

Colour lithograph, folding into original printed card wallet; contemporary manuscript annotations to map in pencil in English and Japanese, with former owner's inscription of "J. Taguchi Dec. 6 1927" signed in pencil to wallet (Very Good, overall clean, light even toning, some very tiny holes along a fold in lower left, some light wear to wallet), 94.5 x 70 cm (37 x 27.5 inches).

A rare and highly detailed large format map of Manila, capturing the city at the beginning of its Roaring '20s boom, made from best official sources by the Norwegian-American cartographer John Bach, and published in Manila under the authority of the Bureau of Commerce and Industry.

This excellent, large format map of Manila showcases the city at the beginning of its Roaring '20s boom. It was made under the authority of the Bureau of Commerce and Industry from the best official sources by John Bach, a Norwegian-American cartographer who had worked in Manila for many years. The map is sufficiently detailed that it represents an important resource for academic research, or simply those wishing to better understand Manila during this bygone era.

The map captures all Manila proper with radial lines showing the coverage extending 5 miles beyond the Plaza Goiti area. The city is shown to contain 13.72 sq. miles or territory and was home to 283,613 residents (according to 1918 figures), although many of the named neighbourhoods are shown to be proposed, or still under construction, with the streets composed of dashed lines.

The old Spanish colonial walled city, the Intramuros, appears in the centre-left, surrounded by greenspace, while the new Port District, on reclaimed land, is shown to be the process of development. The new commercial centre of the city, which had long shifted to the north bank of the Pasig River, is heavily urbanized, while the new neighbourhoods span out in all directions.



Importantly, the map marks, and in many cases outlines, all major buildings and sites, which are noted by numbers identified in the 'Places of Interest and General Information', in the lower right corner. These 170 or so places include Amusements, Banks, Cemeteries, Churches, Clubs and Lodges, Fire Stations, Government Offices, Bureaus, Hospitals, Hotels, Industrial sites, Markets, Police Stations, Public Services, Schools, U.S. Army facilities, and miscellaneous sites. It provides a fascinating record of the city in all its aspects during a time of great growth, and before much of Manila was destroyed during World War II.

The 'Index of Street Names', in the upper right corner, allows for the easy location of addresses.

The map list Bach's sources for the map, or 'Authorities', as being the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey; City Engineer, Manila P.I.; and the Philippine Bureau of Lands.

Curiously, the present example of the map bears the former owner's signature of "J. Taguchi Dec. 6 1927", as well as annotations in pencil, in both English and Japanese, suggesting that the map was acquired and used by a Japanese visitor.

As best as we are aware, the map was issued by Bach in four editions, in 1913 (published with F. H. Jaeger), 1918, 1920 (the present edition) and 1924.

The mapmaker John Bach (b. 1872, fl. 1893-27) was a native of Norway, but immigrated to America in 1893. He worked for the U.S. Coast & Geodetic Survey, and in that capacity was transferred to Manila in 1902. By 1917, he was the head of the drafting division of the survey's Philippine headquarters.

In addition to his official duties, Bach was permitted to use his privileged access to official archives and resources to publish his own commercial maps, such as his map sequence of Manila, as well as a variety of general and economic maps of the Philippines, issued between 1911 and 1941, often in conjunction with official agencies.

Bach is thought to have left the Philippines in 1927, perhaps moving New York, although his works continued to be issued in Manila for some years.

A Note on Rarity

The map is rare in all its editions. We can trace 7 institutional examples of the present 1920 issue, held by the Library of Congress; University of Chicago Library; University of Wisconsin-Madison; University of California-Berkeley; Columbia University Library; Harvard University Library; and the Cleveland Public Library, while we are aware of only a single other example as appearing on the market in recent years.

References: Library of Congress: G8064.M5 1920 .B3; University of Wisconsin-Madison: G8064 M5 1920 B3; Harvard University Library: G8064.M5 1920 .B3 vf; University of Chicago Library: G8064.M5 1920 .P5; OCLC: 21852428, 775545458. Cf. (1913 ed): J.M. MANCINI, Art and War in the Pacific World: Making, Breaking, and Taking from Anson's Voyage to the Philippine-American War (2018), pp. 159, 160, 282.

1.800 EUR



16. Australia / German New Guinea

Franz BEHR, Cartographer. / Juilus MAIER, Publisher.

Neue Karte von Australien von Prof. Fr. Behr. Verlag von Juilus Maier in Stuttgart. 1888.

Cannstatt (Stuttgart): J. Mann for Juilus Maier, 1888.

Colour lithograph, dissected into 8 sections and mounted upon original linen with original red silk edging, folding loose into original card covers bearing pastedown printed title (Good, attractive colours, some light wear and staining especially along horizontal centrefold, short separation to linen along one fold, some wear and staining to covers), 72.5 x 111 cm (28.5 x 43.5 inches).

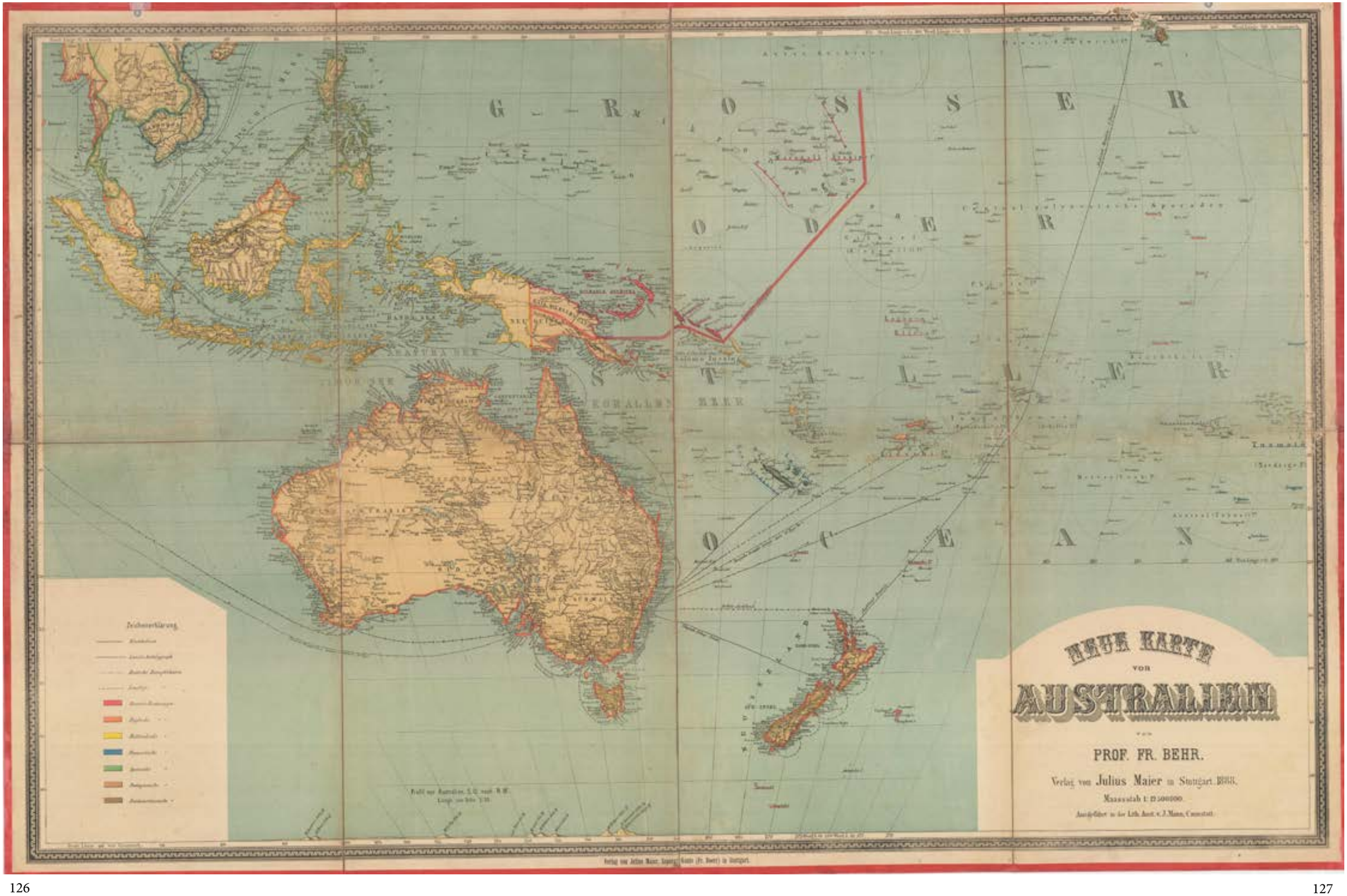
An exceedingly rare and attractive large format map of Southeast Asia, Australia and Polynesia, with a special emphasis upon the new colony of 'Deutsch-Neuguinea', a 'boutiquey' provincial production drafted by Professor Franz Behr and published in Canstatt, just outside of Stuttgart.

This attractive and colourful large format map embraces a great expanse of Southeast Asia, all Australia, New Zealand, Polynesia and Hawaii. It is an extremely rare 'boutique' production, drafted by a Professor Franz Behr and published by a small, provincial lithographic press in Canstatt (today 'Bad Canstatt', a suburb of Stuttgart).

The 'Zeichenerklärung' (Explanation of Symbols), in the lower-left corner, keys the colour-coding used the to identify the territories owned by, or associated with, various European powers, with German – Red; British – Orange; Dutch – Yellow; French – Blue; Spanish – Green; Portuguese – Light Brown; and American – Dark Brown. The map labels all cities, towns, international boundaries and topographic features, while various lines chart railways; land and submarine telegraph lines; German steamship lines; and lines run by other countries. At the very bottom of the map runs a topographical cross-section of Australia, labeling major peaks and their heights, running Southeast to Northwest.

An interesting feature of the map, in Australia, is the depiction of the unofficial Australian territory of 'Alexandra Land', in the southern part of today's Northern Territory. In 1865, at the urging of the explorer John McDouall Stuart, the government of South Australia declared the lands under its jurisdiction between the 16th and 26th southern latitudes to be Alexandra Land, in honour of Alexandra of Denmark, the Princess of Wales, and later Queen consort to Edward VII. While the term was used for the region on and off until 1911, it was never developed, nor did it ever have any government apparatus. Alexandra Land become part of the Northern Territory and was henceforth confined to the realm of historical curiosities.




NEUE KARTE
VON
AUSTRALIEN
PROF. FR. BEHR.
Verlag von Julius Maier in Stuttgart. 1888.
Maassstab 1: 17 500 000.

While not explicitly stated, the seminal purpose of the map seems to be to showcase the recently established German colony of Deutsche-Neuguinea (German New Guinea) within the geographical context of the greater region. The colony, which occupied the northeastern quarter of New Guinea and adjacent islands, has pride of place on the map, outlined in bold red, in the centre.

New Guinea was first encountered by Spanish mariners in the 16th Century, but its reef-guarded coastlines, impenetrable jungle and the hostility of some its indigenous peoples (including Head Hunters!) ensured that it was one of the last non-polar places on Earth to be colonized. While Europeans occasionally reconnoitred and traded along its coasts over the succeeding centuries, they avoided setting down roots.

This all changed in the early 1880s, during perhaps the most comprehensive period of colonialism, when various European powers were obsessed with claiming every square inch of the globe. In 1883, the British colony of Queensland, Australia, declared Papua (the southeastern quarter of the island) to be a part of the British Empire, and proceeded to set up outposts that would form the basis of British New Guinea. This move was reluctantly and belatedly embraced by Westminster, which dreaded the cost of carrying the project. The Dutch claim to the western half of New Guinea (later Irian Jaya) was considered secure, even if little had been done to advance it on the ground.

Meanwhile, Germany, which had only been unified in 1871, began to project its power all around the world, with private trading companies gaining a fixed presence in Africa and the Asia-Pacific region. It was not long before these players turned their gaze towards the islands of New Britain and New Ireland, adjacent to the coasts of northeast New Guinea. Notably, from 1876 to 1883, the Hamburg firm of Hernsheim & Co. founded several trading posts on the northern part of New Britain's Gazelle Peninsula. Further bases were established near the northern tip of New Ireland. The trade in tropical commodities (notably palm products), which were very much valued by Germany's highly industrialized economy, was brisk and lucrative.

The German Chancellor Otto von Bismarck was initially opposed to Germany gaining overseas possessions, believing them to be costly distractions to the nation's ambitions in Europe. However, as many of the main investors in Africa and New Guinea were also his leading political supporters, he reluctantly agreed to authorize Germany to make certain lands into 'schuztgebeit' (protectorates), colonies in all but name. He insisted, however, that private concerns should bear the responsibility for administering and funding the colonies.

On November 3, 1884, The Germans moved by stealth to formally declare northeastern New Guinea and the adjacent islands of New Britain and New lreland, etc., to be a schutzgebeit called Deutsche-Neuguinea. The colony was to be governed by a private chartered company, the Deutsche Neuguinea-Compagnie (German New Guinea Company).

This move angered the Australians, who resented the German presence in their neighbourhood, although Whitehall was ambivalent, so allowing Berlin's designs to proceed.

Deutsche-Neuguinea was conquered by Australian troops, in 1914, in the early days of World War I. Combined with Papua, it remained under Australian administration until 1975, when the nation of Papua New Guinea gained its independence.

A Note on Rarity

The present map is extremely rare; it was a boutique production that seems to have been made in only a small number of examples. We can trace only 2 institutional examples, held by the Bibliothèque nationale de France and the Universitätsbibliothek Bern. Moreover, we are not aware of any other examples as appearing on the market.

References: Bibliothèque nationale de France: département Cartes et plans, GE C-1054; Universitätsbibliothek Bern: Sektor E5 BeM ZB Kart IV 127; OCLC: 605459629; Das Ausland: Eine Wochenschrift für Kunde des geistigen und sittlichen Lebens der Völker, Band 61, Ausgabe 2 (1888), p. vi; Deutsche geographisch Blätter, Bände 13-15 (1890), pp. 135-6; Mitteilungen der Kaiserlich-Königlichen Geographischen Gesellschaft, Band 31 (1888), p. 194; Verhandlungen der Gesellschaft für Erdkunde zu Berlin, Band XV (1888), pp. 362-3.

850 EUR

17. Nepal
‘State Secret’ Cartography
Espionage
Dehra Dun Imprint

Sir Thomas Hungerford HOLDICH (1843 - 1929). / SURVEY OF INDIA.

Nepal.

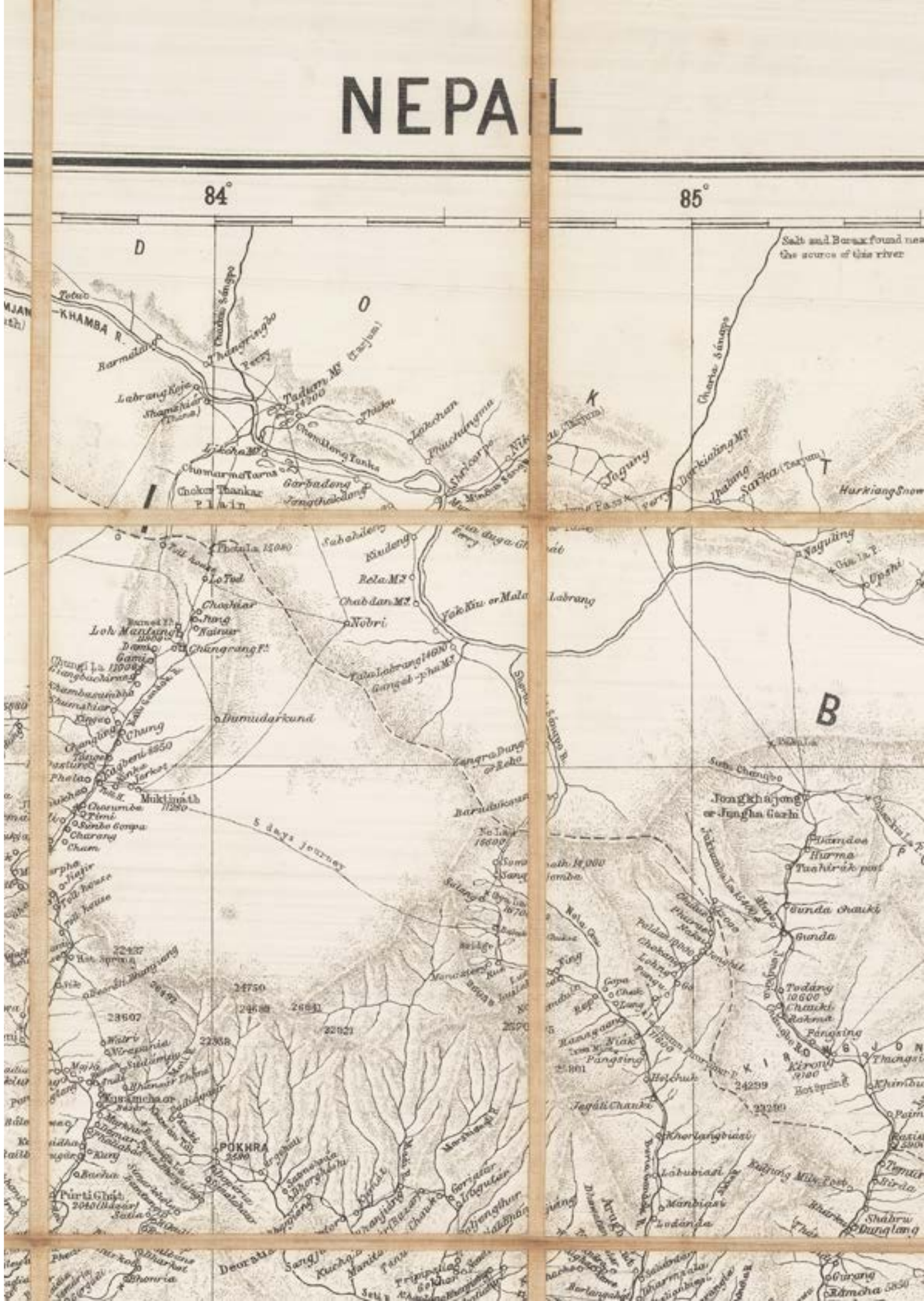
Dehra Dun: Survey of India, 1892.

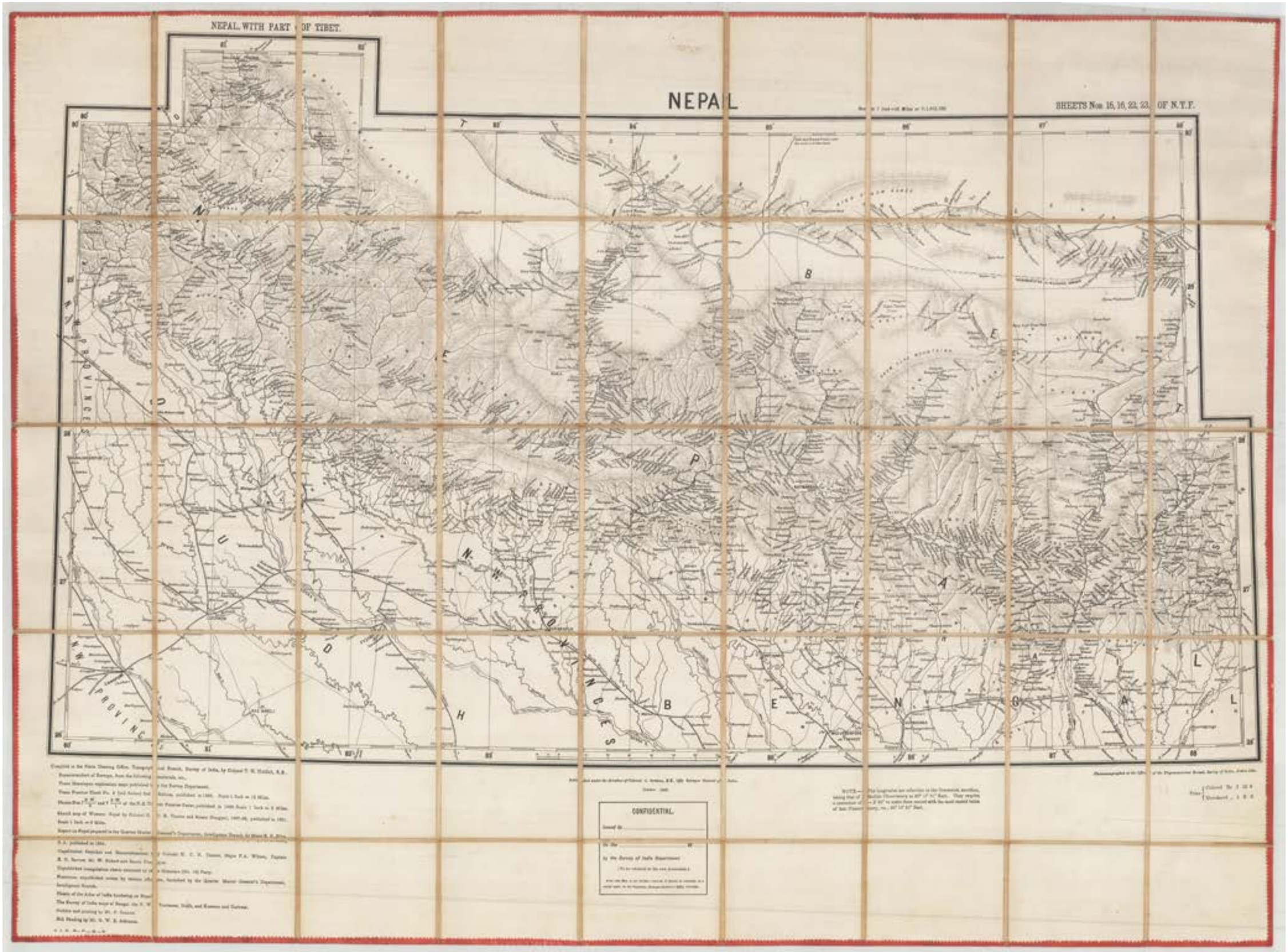
Heliozincograph, dissected into 45 sections and mounted upon original linen with red silk edging, very faint old British Indian Government handstamp to upper margin (Very Good, remarkably clean and bright, verso with some remnants of old mounting material), 67.5 x 91 cm (26.5 x 36 inches).

The first edition of the first broadly accurate and complete map of Nepal, a ‘classified’ work banned from public dissemination due to the country’s geopolitically sensitive location straddling the frontier between British India and China, compiled by the famed surveyor of the high mountains of Central-South Asia, Sir Thomas Hungerford Holdich, predicated upon the best, recent scientific surveys executed by formal Survey of India and British Army teams, as well as “pundits”, ethnic Indian secret agent-cartographers in British service; published by the Survey of India in Dehra Dun – exceedingly rare – 1 of only 2 recorded examples.

This is the first edition of the first broadly accurate and complete map of Nepal, made by Colonel Sir Thomas Hungerford Holdich, the greatest surveyor of the high mountains of Central-South Asia of his generation. Working out of famed Survey of India’s ‘Drawing Room’ in the bucolic hill station of Simla (in today’s Haryana), Holdich, compiled the map after, painstakingly analyzing and editing a series of recent surveys of parts of Nepal made by British Army and Survey of India mapping expeditions, as well as geographic intelligence gained by “pundits”, ethnic Indian spy-mapmakers in British service who reconnoitered taboo areas. The result was a masterpiece of high mountain cartography, upon the ‘Roof of the World’, along one of the globe’s hottest geopolitical flashpoints (the frontier between British India & Nepal and Tibet & China).

Nepal was the last major region of the Indian Subcontinent to be scientifically mapped, for several reasons. First, the country’s incredibly extreme Himalayan topography made conducting trigonometric surveys difficult, to say the least (dragging a 1,000 lb. theodolite up the slopes of a 20,000 foot+ mountain is challenging!). Second, until the 1880s, the government of Nepal, which ran a totalitarian, xenophobic regime, that while pro-British, was steadfast against Britain mapping their territory, seeing it as a security risk and a violation of their sovereignty. However, Nepal’s tune changed




NEPAL, WITH PART OF TIBET.
NEPAL
SHEETS Nos. 15, 16, 22, 23, OF N.T.F.
CONFIDENTIAL.

when it felt increasingly threatened by its neighbour, Tibet, a Chinse tributary state, with which it had decades of bad blood, not to mention innumerable boudary disputes. Britain was likewise weary of Tibet and China, such that both Kathmandu and Calcutta found common cause, which called for the accurate surveying of Nepal, such that the resulting maps could be used by both the British and Nepalese to defend the region and to contain any possible Tibetan or Chinese advances.

The result was the publication of the present map at the Survey of India's Office of the Trigonometrical Branch, in Dehra Dun, in October 1892, many years after similar such surveys of virtually every region of India had been printed.

Importantly, as the matter of the Nepalese-Tibetan frontier was so militarily and politically sensitive, and as the Nepalese were 'touchy' about the dissemination of geographic information on their country, the present map was "Classified" for use only by authorized senior British army officers and Raj officials (plus, of course, qualified Nepalese stakeholders). Rather unusually, in the centre of the lower margin, the map features a security form, within a box entitled 'Confidential', whereby authorized users had to sign their name and the date and promise that "When the map is not further required, it should be returned, in a sealed cover, to the Registrar, Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta". Accordingly, the names of the signees would be added to an official record book, and should the map not be returned to Calcutta within a reasonable period, questions would be asked. That being said, the Survey of India strived to be profit-making, so despite the map being a state secret reserved for official use, the signees were expected to pay the Survey '2 Rupees, 12 Annas' for a coloured example, or '2 Rupees, 8 Annas' for one in monochrome!

The map embraces all of Nepal, which possessed a roughly trapezoidal shape, about 800 km long and 200 km wide, lying along the southern side of the high Himalayas. Kathmandu lies in the centre-right, while the map's scope extends beyond Nepal (the borders of which are marked by dashed lines) to take in a part of Oudh (in modern Uttar Pradesh), as far southwest as Cawnpore; and then to Darjeeling, in Sikkim, in the east; while to the north of Nepal is the vaguely mapped expanse of southern Tibet, with the high Brahmaputra Valley.

Drafted to the ample scale of 1 inch to 16 miles, the map brilliantly captures Nepal's radical topography, as the landscape abruptly rises from the low plains of Northern India into the highest mountains in the world. The great Himalayan massif is pierced by deep valleys in which resided the great majority of Nepal's population. The mountains are expressed by delicate shading, while the altitudes of major towns are noted (Kathmandu was pegged at 4,350 feet), with the spot heights of great peaks marked. Interestingly, Mount Everest is given a height of 28,993 feet, not a bad reading for the time, as we know today that its actual height is 29,031.7 feet (8,848 m).

The map labels all towns and villages of any note and provides all the information needed to aid military movement and intelligence gathering. All major roads are carefully delineated, with toll houses, mountain passes, temples, monasteries, bazars (located in towns), hot springs, and ruined forts, and iron mines marked, while some journeys over high mountain trails feature notes such as '5 days journey'. Importantly, locating places such as bazars was not only for a traveller's convenience, but was critical to the practice of espionage, as such places were ideal for information gathering, as well as maintaining one's cover (many Pundits posed as travelling merchants). Indeed, even as Nepal reluctantly permitted British soldiers and surveyors to conduct limited surveys in their territories, the British still saw fit to send spies into Neal to gather additional intelligence. Also of note, the map labels the 'Approximate Boundary' between British India and Tibet and Nepal and Tibet, depicting frontiers that would be the focus of great geopolitical tension in the coming years.

In the lower left margin, the map lists many of Holdich's source materials, although, for obvious reasons, he would not have been at liberty to mention the 'pundit' manuscripts he would have consulted. These listed sources include various expeditionary surveys made in the 1880s, both printed and unpublished, by the likes of Colonel H.C.B. Tanner, Major F.A Wilson, Captain E.G. Barrow, W. Robert and Rinzin Nimgiyal, amongst others.

The Early Surveying of Nepal: Espionage, Expeditions and the Mapping of a Hermit Kingdom

Nepal, sandwiched between India and Tibet, rises from the Gangetic Plain to the 'Roof of the World', in the high Himalayas, having amongst the most extreme topographies in the world. Modern Nepal was founded in 1768, when a monarchy of the Gurkha military class began to unite the country, a preces that was completed later in the 18th century. The Gurkhas were amongst Asia's fiercest and most clever warriors, and they proceeded to conquer neighbouring states in India, such as Kumaon, the Garwhal Kingdom and Sikkim, although their attempts to invade Tibet were repelled.

The British East India Company felt threatened by the Nepali expansion, and during the Anglo-Nepalese War (1815-6), they defeated the Gurkhas (albeit with surprisingly great difficulty), forcing Nepal to give up its external territories, leaving the country in roughly its modern form.

Meanwhile, the British colonial regime had embarked upon the Great Trigonometric Survey of India (GTS), arguably the work most technically impressive and ambitious cartographic endeavour in world history, in which it methodically and systematically mapped the entire Indian Subcontinent to the highest scientific standards, a process that lasted from 1802 to 1870.

For both scientific and political reasons, the British ardently desired to continue the GTS into Nepal, but for years the Gurkhas flatly refused to allow British surveyors of agents to enter their territory. They were (rightly) suspicious of British intentions, fearing that any surveys or reconnaissance could be a prelude to an invasion.

A watershed moment in Anglo-Nepali relations occurred in 1846, when the Rana clan displaced the Gurkha monarchy from holding political power, making the king a figurehead. All decisions henceforth rested with the hereditary Rana prime ministers who instituted a totalitarian regime that aimed to insulate Nepal from outside influences. While the Rana were weary of all outsiders, they were ardently pro-British, reaching a mutual understanding, by which the British agreed to respect Nepal's autonomy, in exchange for the latter giving the former its support in controlling India. Nepal proceeded to provide the British army with Gurkha warriors, who over the next century proved the be amongst the bravest and most skillful soldiers in British service worldwide. The Nepalis gained tremendous 'street cred' with the British when they helped them to put down the Indian Uprising of 1857, a rebellion that posed an existential threat to the British Indian empire.

While the Rana regime was well disposed to Britain, their indulgence did not extend to allowing the British to send surveyors or scouts into their territory, which they believed to be a dangerous violation of their sovereignty a threat to their isolationist policies. Importantly, in the late 1870s, Nepal remained the only major region of the Indian Subcontinent to not to be scientifically surveyed. Yet, the British were not only eager to map Nepal in order to 'complete' their GTS project, but also to ascertain the heights of the greatest peaks of Himalayas and to define the frontiers of Tibet.

To get around the Rana's lack of cooperation, from 1865, the surveyor-spy master Thomas George Montgomerie (who was Holdich's predecessor as the greatest surveyor of the high mountains of South Asia, famously for having mapped Kashmir) dispatched "Pundits", ethnic Indian agents, who were skilled surveyors, to enter Nepal, usually disguised as merchants. While the pundits were not able to conduct systematic scientific surveys, they did succeed in mapping many critical mountain valleys and passes, as well as ascertaining the heights of some peaks. Their stealth and skill were awe-inspiring, especially considering the technical challenges and the very dangerous nature of the environment (the Rana would not have shown mercy to any pundits whose cover was blown!).

Eventually, beginning around 1880, the Rana's resistance to Britain's constant entreaties to be allowed to survey Nepal began to relent. The Nepalese came to be more concerned with the danger posed by their old nemesis, Tibet, worries shared by the British. It became clear that if Britain would ever need to come to Nepal's aid, their efforts might prove futile due to the lack of geographical intelligence. Moreover, both Nepal and Britain were keen to map the boundaries between British India & Nepal and Tibet, to contain the latter.

Throughout the 1880s, the Rana permitted several British mapping expeditions, conducted variously by Survey of India teams and the Quartermaster General's Department of the British Indian Army, to map parts of its territory, although they were still resistant to allowing any GTS-like systematic surveys, which were viewed to be 'too invasive'. However, the British were permitted to map the major valleys and mountain passes (corridors of military movement), as well as to ascertain the heights of certain Himalayan peaks (for scientific reasons). Many of these cartographic ventures are noted in the sources listed upon the present map.

Colonel Sir Thomas Hungerford Holdich: The Greatest High-Altitude Surveyor of the Late 19th Century

Thomas Hungerford Holdich (1843 - 1929) was the most important surveyor of the high mountains of Central-South Asia of his generation, and the ideal person to create the present map. A native of Nottinghamshire, he was the son an Anglican reverend, and was educated at Godolphin Grammar School and the Royal Military Academy.

In 1862, Holdich gained a commission with the Royal Engineers and was soon deployed to India. His first encounter with the Himalayas was during the Bhutan Expedition (1865), whereupon he formed a lifelong fascination with the world's highest mountain system. He subsequently served in the Abyssinian Campaign (1867), in Ethiopia, and in the Second Anglo-Afghan War (1878-80).

However, outside of his deployments to active war fronts, Holdich was engaged with the Survey of India. A surveyor-cartographer of uncommon skill and stamina, he was chosen for the most technically challenging assignments, which often included boundary surveys. He soon became an internationally recognized expert on frontier mapping, for which he found a particular passion and moral purpose. He in his retirement, he wrote:

"Boundaries are the inevitable product of advancing civilisation; they are human inventions not necessarily supported by nature's dispositions, and as such they are only of solid value so long as they can be made strong enough and secure enough to prevent their violation and infringement." (Holdich, Political Frontiers and Boundary Making (London, 1916), p.2).

Notably, Holdich was the chief surveyor on the Afghan Boundary Commission (1884–6), whereupon he deftly helped to defuse a crisis whereupon Britain nearly came to war with Russia. He then served on the Tasmar Boundary Commission (1894); the very high-profile Pamir Boundary Commission (1895); and the Perso-Baluchistan Boundary Commission (1896). In 1887, Holdich was awarded the highly prestigious Founder's Gold Medal of the Royal Geographical Society, in honour of his leadership in surveying the Afghan frontier.

Holdich retired from active military service in 1898, after a career lasting 36 years. However, he was far from done with grand cartographic adventures.

In 1902, Holdich brought his skills to a major international matter far away from Asia. He was appointed as key member of the British tribunal engaged in 'The Cordillera of the Andes Boundary Case,' to settle an extremely high-profile and potentially volatile boundary dispute between Argentina and Chile. His exacting delineation of the Patagonian Andean peaks was a real tour de force, and his findings were accepted by both Buenos Aries and Santiago. For his efforts, King Edward VII made Holdich a Knight Commander of the Order of St Michael and St George (KCMG).

During his retirement back in England, Holdich lectured extensively on geopolitical topics and served as the President of the Royal Geographical Society (1917-19). He also published many maps, books and academic articles, of which his Gates of India, Being an Historical Narrative of Early Relations Between the East and the West (1910) gained wide popularity. In 1929, He passed away peacefully at his home in Surrey, at the age of 86, having lived the experiences of many lifetimes.

A Note on Editions and Rarity

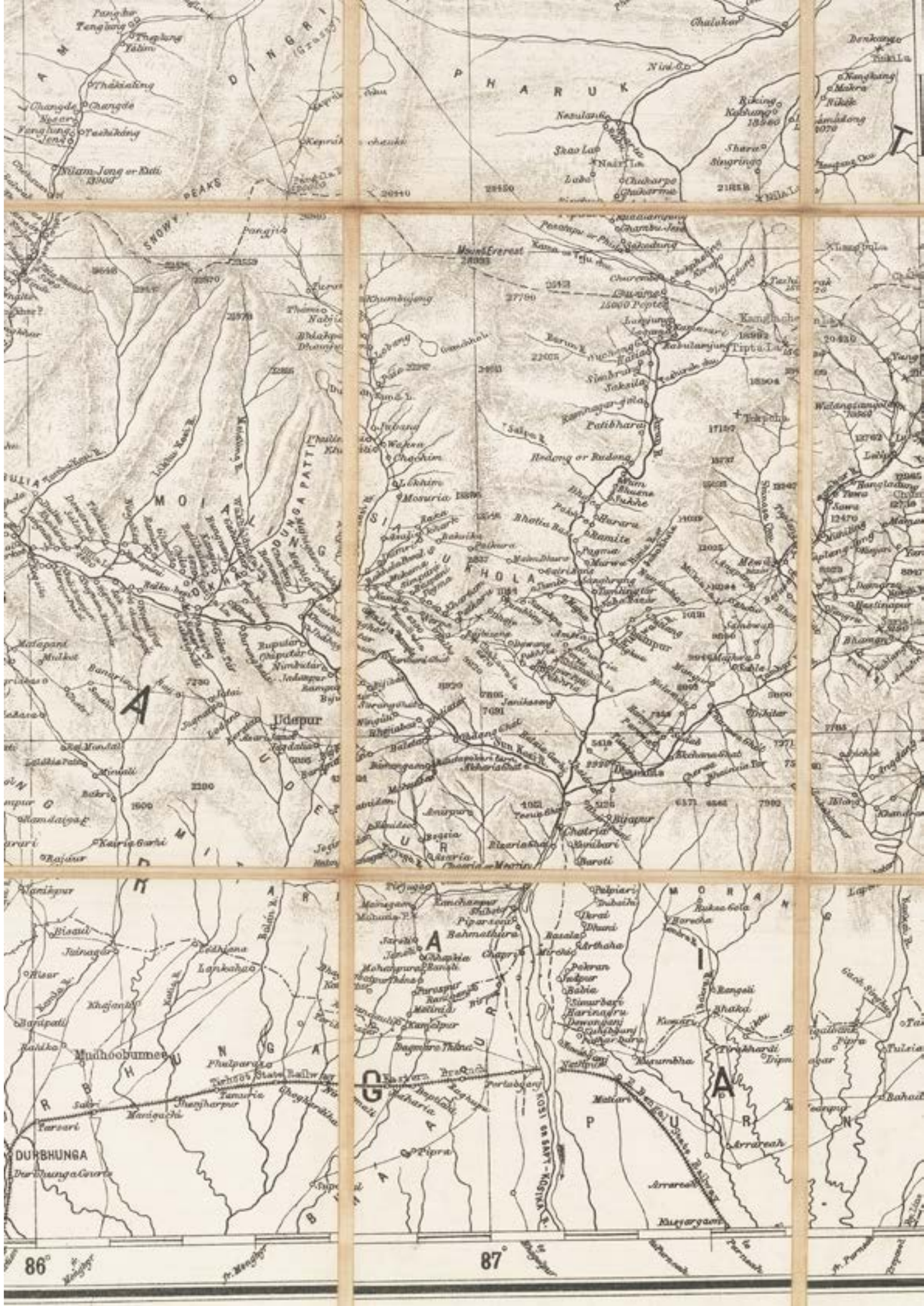
The present map was issued in 3 editions, the first being published in 1892 (represented by the present example); the second, issued in 1902, and the third, printed in 1907.

All editions are the map are extremely rare. They would have bene published in only very small print runs exclusively for high level official use; this is especially true of the present 1892 first edition which was considered more 'classified' than the subsequent issues (the prohibition on disseminating the map had been relaxed somewhat by 1902).

We can trace only a single institutional example for each of the editions, with the only example of the 1892 first edition held by the British Library. Moreover, we are not aware of any other examples of any of the editions as appearing on the market, at least during the last 25 years.

References: British Library: Cartographic Items Maps I.S.124.; OCLC: 556741453.

4.500 EUR



18. Cape Verde (Cabo Verde) Islands
Atlas & Geography

Christiano José de Senna BARCELLOS (1854 - 1915).

Roteiro de archipelago de Cabo Verde.

Lisbon: Typographia do Jornal, 1892.

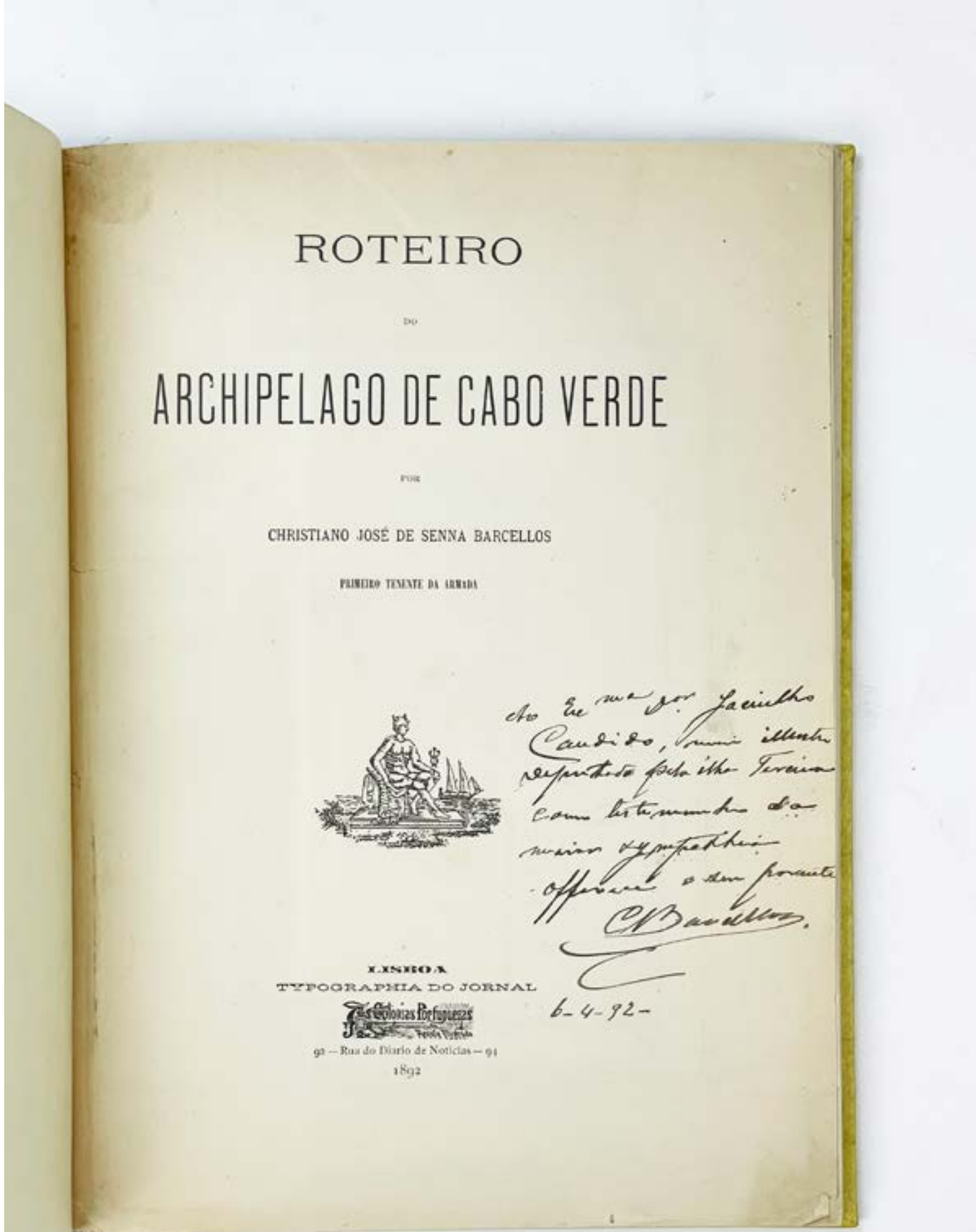
Large 8º (23 x 17 cm): 100 pp., [8 pp.], plus 11 large folding lithographed maps interspersed throughout text, rebound in modern quarter cloth with yellow boards, inscribed to a "Don Candido / 6-4-[18]92" and signed by the author in black pen to title, author's carte de visite affixed to one of the preliminary leaves (Very Good, remarkably clean and bright, just a few minor spots and few very tiny tears to some maps).

A fine example of the first edition of the first printed atlas of the Cape Verde Islands (Cabo Verde), the then Portuguese archipelago off the coast of West Africa, featuring 11 large, attractive, custom drafted maps, including one for each of the major islands, along with detailed textual descriptions, by Christiano José de Senna Barcellos, a Portuguese naval officer and Cabo Verde-native who was a foremost authority on the geography and history of the islands – inscribed and signed by the Author.

The Cape Verde (Cabo Verde) Islands are a volcanic archipelago located between 600 and 850 km off the cast of Senegal. Comprising 10 main islands, plus additional islets, their total land area amounts to 4,033 sq. km. Cabo Verde was uninhabited before Portuguese and Italian mariners discovered the chain around 1456. The Portuguese first settled the islands in 1462, making it the first European colony in the tropics.

The islands' economy thrived a key entrepôt in the brutal slave trade, even as the islands themselves possess few natural resources. The majority of Cabe Verde's population soon consisted of slaves imported from mainland Africa and, in time, their descendants created a rich and unique cabo-verdiano culture.

Cabo Verde's economy declined sharply in the early and mid-19th century due the collapse of the slave trade, while severe droughts caused much hardship and mass emigration. However, later in the century, Cape Verde, and the port of Mindelo, on the island of São Vicente, in particular, prospered as a revictualling base for ships along Transatlantic shipping routes. Yet, while consisting of lands of great natural beauty, and magnificent food and music, life was rarely easy on the Cabo Verde. Popular discontent with the Portuguese regime boiled over in the 1960s into a struggle for self-determination. Cabo Verde gained its independence in 1975.


ROTEIRO

DO

ARCHIPELAGO DE CABO VERDE

POR

CHRISTIANO JOSÉ DE SENNA BARCELLOS

PRIMEIRO TENENTE DA ARMADA

Ao Ex^mo Snr. Jacintho Candido, com a attenção respeitosa do seu Patricio e Comprovinciano do seu mais obrigado obsequiador e dem. amigo C. Barcellos.

6-4-92-

LISBOA

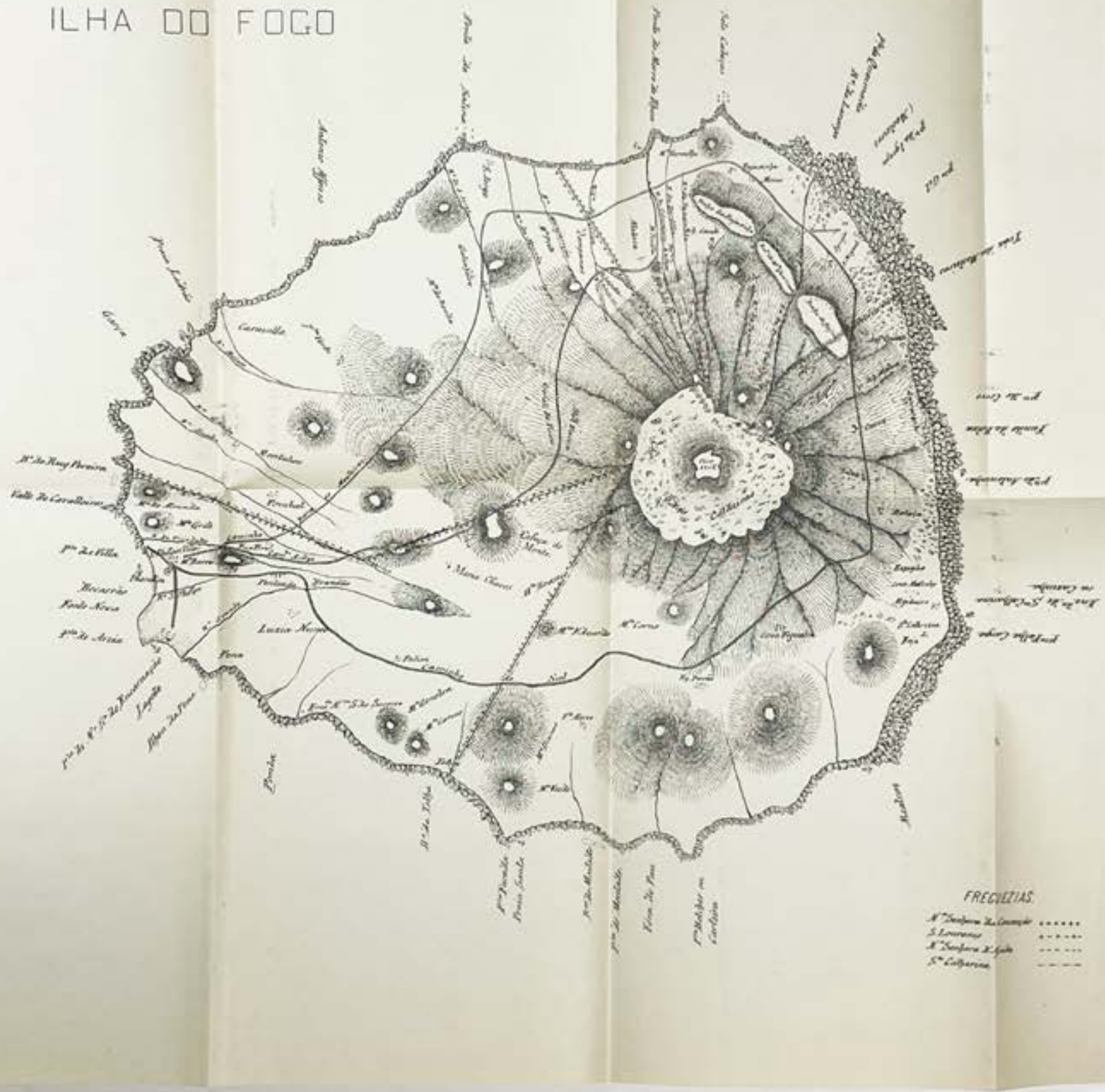
TYPOGRAPHIA DO JORNAL

As Colonias Portuguezas

92 — Rua do Diario de Noticias — 94

1892

ILHA DO FOGO



The present work was made by Lieutenant (later Captain) Christiano José de Senna Barcellos, a brilliant Portuguese naval officer who was born and raised in Cabo Verde. Due to his many years conducting hydrographical and topographical surveys of the archipelago and Guiné (Guinea-Bissau), and exploring archival sources, he became a foremost authority on the geography and history of Portuguese West Africa.

While reading the present work, which is the first printed atlas of Cape Verde, it is clear that Barcellos created it with a great deal of care and enthusiasm. Since, and up to, the present day it is held as one of the most important works of cabo-verdiana.

The work commences with a forward by Barcellos's friend and mentor, Admiral António de Nascimento Pereira de Sampaio (1833-99), the incumbent President of the Lisbon Geographical Society and the former Governor of Capo Verde (1879-81).

Then, Barcellos follows with his 'Introducção', which discusses the archipelago's history and geography, accompanied by a general map of the islands. This is followed by 10 sections, one for each of Cabo Verde's main islands, featuring a geographical description accompanied by a map. The text, while packed with data and facts, is engagingly written, and grants the reader a sophisticated knowledge of the archipelago.
Each of the attractive, folding maps are lithographed after free-hand drawings by Barcellos, custom made for the work. They meticulously label all coastal features (headlands, coves, etc.), with the volcanic topography expressed by hachures, while all towns, villages, and many rural estates and roads (with distance markers) are noted.
The maps have the character of being based upon a true 'insider's knowledge possessed only by a local cartographer.
The present example of the work is inscribed and signed by the author, to the title, while Barcellos's carte de visite is affixed to a subsequent leaf.

List of Maps (11 in total).

1. Archipelago de Cabo Verde. (45 x 32 cm).

2. Ilha de S. Thiago. (62 x 44.5 cm).

3. Ilha do Maio. (40.5 x 27.5 cm).

4. Ilha do Fogo. (39.5 x 51 cm).

5. Ilha Brava. (46 x 32 cm).

6. Ilha da Boa Vista. (42 x 50 cm).

7. Ilha do Sal. (46 x 31 cm).

8. Ilha de S. Nicolau. (41 x 60 cm).

9. Ilha de Santa Luzia. (33.5 x 40.5 cm).

10. Ilha de S. Vincente. (33.5 x 40.5 cm).

11. Ilha de Santo Antão. (42 x 56 cm).

While the Roteiro de Cabo Verde is not particularly rare institutionally, as there are many examples held by Portuguese public collections and around a dozen or so in libraries outside of Portugal, examples seldom appear on the market. It is worth noting that the present example is in a lovely, clean condition, which is unusual as the work is highly prone to foxing.

Captain Cristiano de Sena Barcellos: Geographer and Historian of Cabo Verde

Cristiano de Sena Barcellos (1854 - 1915) was a Cabo Verde-native and career naval officer who was one of the foremost authorities on the islands. He was born in Nova Sintra, on the island of Brava, the son of a civil servant, and grew up in Brava and in Mindelo, on the island of São Vicente. He entered the Portuguese Navy in 1872, whereupon he was generally stationed in West Africa, conducting numerous hydrographic surveys and meteorological observations, establishing himself as one of Portugal's foremost geographers.

In 1888, Barcellos married advantageously to Ana Pereira de Sá Nogueira, the daughter of Rear Admiral Rodrigo de Sá Nogueira and the great-niece of the Marquês de Sá da Bandeira, the late legendary Portuguese prime minister, cartographer and scholar of African affairs.

Barcellos saw rapid promotion in the navy, becoming captain-lieutenant in 1895, and post captain in 1904, while being decorated for distinguished combat service in Guiné (Guinea-Bissau). In 1897, he was appointed as the Commander of Naval forces in Cabo Verde, a post that allowed his to double down on his historical and geographical research on West Africa.

In addition to the present work, Barcellos authored several other works on Cabo Verde and Guiné that are still today considered seminal sources, including Alguns apontamentos sobre as fomes em Cabo Verde: desde 1719 a 1904 (Lisbon, 1904) and Subsídios para a história de Cabo Verde e Guiné: memória apresentada à Academia Real das Sciencias de Lisboa (7 vols., Lisbon, 1899-1915).

References: Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal: C.Rot. 81 P.; Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin: Port-K os 70 [8]°; Harvard University Library: PORT 3597. 10; Brown University Library: DT671.C2 S45; Stanford University Library: DT671 .C2 B24.; University of California-Los Angeles: SRLF DT671.C2 S478; OCLC: 223166561.

1.200 EUR

Jean WEBSTER (Alice Jane Chandler Webster,1876 – 1916), author; Celaleddin EKREM, translator.

سه وکیلی دوشمان
Sevgili Düşman.
[Dear Enemy]

Istanbul: Selâmet Matbaası 1928.

8°, title, V, 395 pp., original wrappers with illustrated cover (minor foxing, last two pages with minor water staining and tiny tears in margins).

An Ottoman translation of the novel Dear Enemy by Jean WEBSTER (1876 – 1916), originally published in 1915. Describing lives of modern American women and set in Dutchess County, New York, this text fits in the line of the feminist literature, which was popular in the early Turkish Republic, when women gained a series of revolutionary new rights, which enabled them the enjoyment of the western 1920s lifestyle.

Worldcat lists one institutional example (Boğaziçi University Library).

References: OCLC 862316843. ÖZEGE 17881.

350 EUR



20. Montenegro
Ottoman Empire

Ali SUAVI (1839 – 1878).

IIIe a Propos de L'Herzegovine. Montenegro

Paris: Victor Goupy 1876.

8°, portrait, 63 pp., folding map, originally coloured in outline, later wrappers (age-toned with light cracks in margins, portrait slightly water-stained).

Ali Suavi (1839 – 1878) was an Ottoman reformer, journalist and political activist. Due to his radical political ideas and opposing to Sultan Abdülaziz Ali Suavi settled in Paris in 1867, where he was an editor of the Young Turks' publication Muhbir, until he was removed from the position. In 1876, Ali Suavi published three books regarding the problem of Herzegovina, with this third book discussing Montenegro.

The book includes a map of Montenegro, an overview of the 19th century historical events in the region and passages from the Western and Ottoman sources. The author expresses his strong opinion on previously wrongly understood or recorded information. The book was written during the Montenegrin–Ottoman War (1876-1878) on the eve of proclamation of independency of Montenegro in 1878.

The books includes a portrait of Sultan Murad V (1840 – 1904), who reigned for only 93 days, from 30 May to 31 August 1876, until he was disposed due to his mental health and replaced by his half-brother Abdul Hamid II.

A great supporter of Murad V, Ali Suavi returned to Istanbul and in 1878 lead a coup, supported by a small group and Murad's closest relatives. Ali Suavi with his followers stormed the Çırağan Palace, where Murad was held, and tried to liberate the former sultan by escaping on a boat, waiting in a nearby bay. The coup failed and Ali Suavi was killed with most of his men.

References: OCLC 221738385, 459128251, 1124574362, 44086488, 49968382.

650 EUR




قاره طاغ
عمل سعاوی
توسیع الدول ۱۷۹۶
اوسترپا
HERZEGOVINE
هرسك
BOSNIE
بوسنه
SERVIE
صربستان
ALBANIE
البانی
TREBINJE
KOLACHIN
قولاشین
TSETINJI
CATTARO
قطارو
KOUTCHI
SKODRA
MONTENEGRO
PAR SUAVI
Mars 1876
La ligne de démarcation tracée par la commission en 1858.
Route militaire. Art. 6 du traité du 8 Sept. 1860.
Autriche.

21. Ottoman Cartography

استانبول بوغازی و جواري خريطه سی
[İstanbul Boğazı ve civarı haritası / Map of the Bosporus and Its Surroundings]

Istanbul: ارکان حربیه عمومیه مطبعه سی [Erkan-ı Harbiye-i Umumiye Matbaası / Ministry of General Staff Press] 1327 [1911].

Colour lithography, 100 x 108 cm (39.4 x 42.5 inches), originally dissected in 24 segments and mounted on linen (good, used example, slightly age-toned, stained and with small ink-staining, linen with light water-stains, small pin-holes in margins, sporadic old annotations in Ottoman language and min shape of lines, linen thinner in the folds with some sporadic holes, old hand-written title verso).

A large separately published detailed map of Istanbul and the Bosporus, with their contemporary infrastructure and urbanism as developed by 1911, published by the Ottoman state press

A large map of Istanbul, its surroundings and the Bosporus was printed in 1911 by the Ministry of General Staff to present the contemporary infrastructure and the urban situation of the area. Marked are the urban areas, separate houses, rivers, hills, elevations of the hills, Muslim and Christian cemeteries, etc.

The map was probably meant for the official use for planning and developing purposes. Our example is annotated in Ottoman script and with lines, showcasing new or planned transportation routes.

We could not trace any institutional examples on Worldcat. The Bavarian State Library houses a smaller version with the same title, published in the following year (OCLC 165826714). Salt Museum in Istanbul lists two examples on-line. The map is not listed in the bibliography of the Ottoman maps (Osmanlı coğrafya literatürü tarihi. History of Geographical Literature during the Ottoman Period, 2000).

1.200 EUR




بحر سياه

22. Ottoman Cartography
Gigantic Wall Map of Rumelia

روم ایلی شهانه خریطه سی
[Rumeli-yi ṣahane haritası also Rumeli-i ṣahane haritası / Map of Principality Rumelia]

Istanbul: Erkân-ı Harbiyye-i Umumiyye matbaası 1321 [1905].

Colour lithography, composed of 12 plates, originally mounted on linen and varnished, with original wooden rollers, 124 x 210 cm (48.8 x 82.7 inches) (minor staining and water-staining, light scratches, small losses of image in the middle part, rollers with chipping varnish).

A gigantic (over 2 m) wall map of Rumelia (Northern Greece) made by the Ottoman Military Office

This gigantic map, made by the Ottoman Military Office, represents the area of North Greece called Rumelia, which was in the first years of the 20th century representing a problematic borderline area of the Ottoman Empire. Surrounded by the former Ottoman territories, which made themselves independent in the late 19th century, Rumelia soon became the next boiling pot or anti Ottoman revolutionaries. Larger parts of the area were annexed to Greece after the Balkan Wars, in 1913 and 1914.

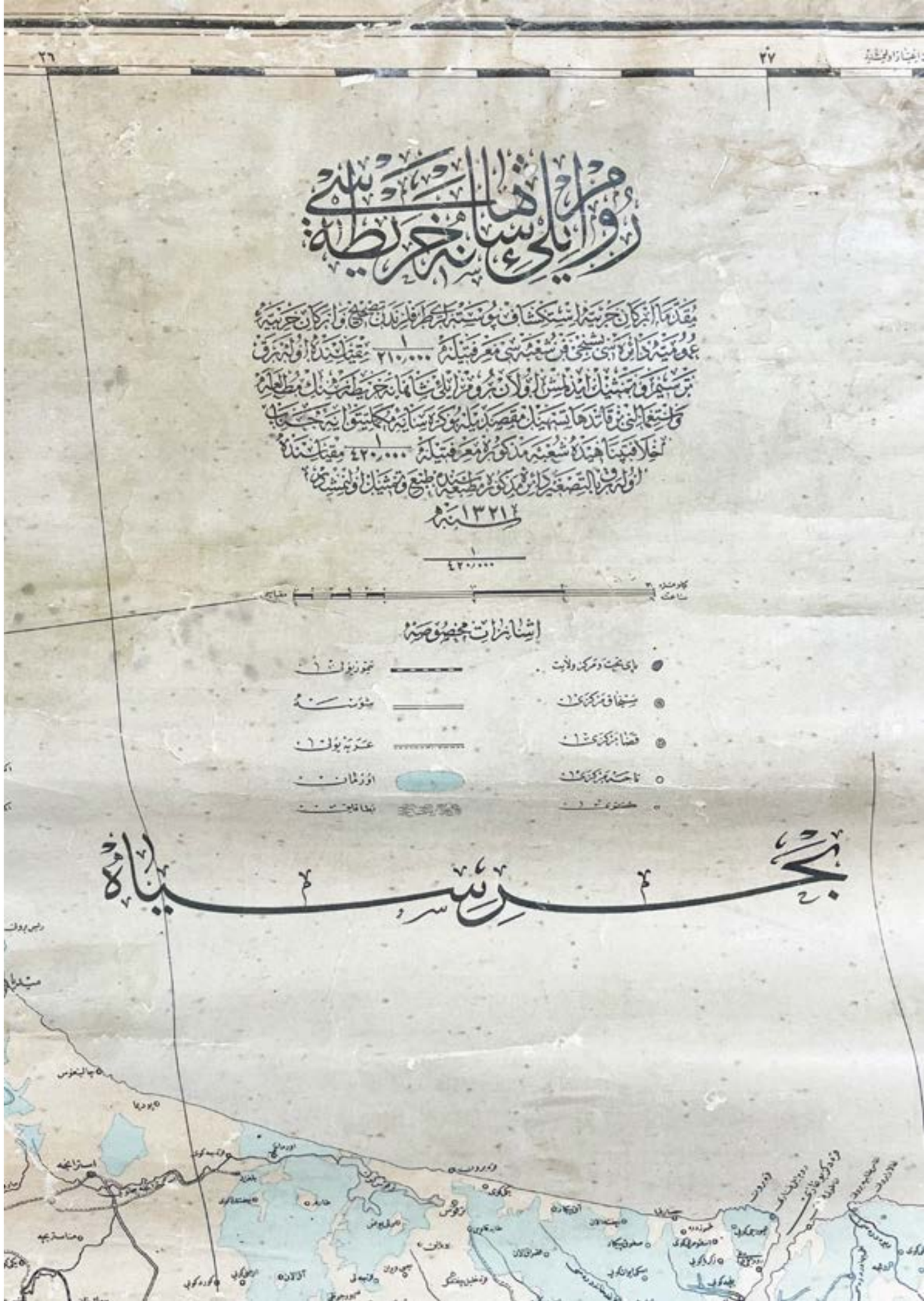
The map marks in details all the cities, towns and villages, roads, hills and forests.

The map was published in at least four states: in 1317 (1901), 1321 (1905), 1328 (1914; version in the SALT Museum in Istanbul, not mentioned in the literature) and in an undated version.

We could trace three institutional examples of the 1901 edition in the Western libraries (British Library, Harvard University, University of Washington Libraries), and one edition of the 1914 version in Istanbul (SALT Museum), all of which were cut into segments and mounted on linen. We could not find any institutional examples of our 1905 edition nor any other examples in the format of a wall map..

References: Osmanlı coğrafya literatürü tarihi. History of Geographical Literature during the Ottoman Period, 2000, p. 741.

1.400 EUR







23. Armenian Typography Photomontage

Յովսէփ Տօղրամաճեան (Hovsep TOGHRAMADJIAN also Josef DOGHRAMADJIAN).

Ալբոմ հայ նշանագրերու առթիւ 1500-ամեակի հայ տառերու գիւտին եւ 400-ամեակի հայ տպագրութեան

[Albom hay nshanagreru : aṛtʻiw 1500-ameaki hay tareru giwtin ew 400-ameaki hay tpagrutʻean / Album on the Armenian Letters on the 1500th Anniversary of the Invention of the Armenian Letters and the 400th Anniversary of the Armenian Printing]

Vienna: Մխիթարեան Տպարան [Mekhitarist Press] 1914.

Oblong 12°, [44 pp.] printed recto only, last sheet blank, original orange wrappers with lettering, stapled (a small cut-out in the lower margin of one of the pages, sporadic light old Armenian annotations in pencil, tiny scratches in the lower part of the title page, wrappers with minor staining and old signature in the upper part, but overall in a good condition).

A charming ephemeral pamphlet with a series of Armenian letters, composed of portraits and images of monuments and important places from the Armenian history.

The pamphlet was published by the Mekhitarist Press in Vienna. The Mekhotarists came to Vienna from their main monastery on the island of San Lazaro in Venice in 1805 through Trieste, where they first settled in 1773. Their vivid printing activity included various publications, including in Slavic and Middle Eastern languages.

We could only trace one example on Worldcat (Columbia University Libraries), all the other appear to be eBooks.

References: OCLC 945197444.

850 EUR







24. Tatar Printing in Japan

عبدالرحمن بدر الدين اوغلى كريم (Abdulrahman Badr al-Din-oğlu Karim).

الكتاب الاول من الأربعينات المتسلسلة
[First Book of the Collection of the Forties]

Nippon, 1935.

Small 4°, 30 pp. photolithography, original blue wrappers, brown cloth spine (staples slightly rusty, wrappers with light age-toning and staining, wrappers slightly stained and age-toned, but overall in a good and clean condition).

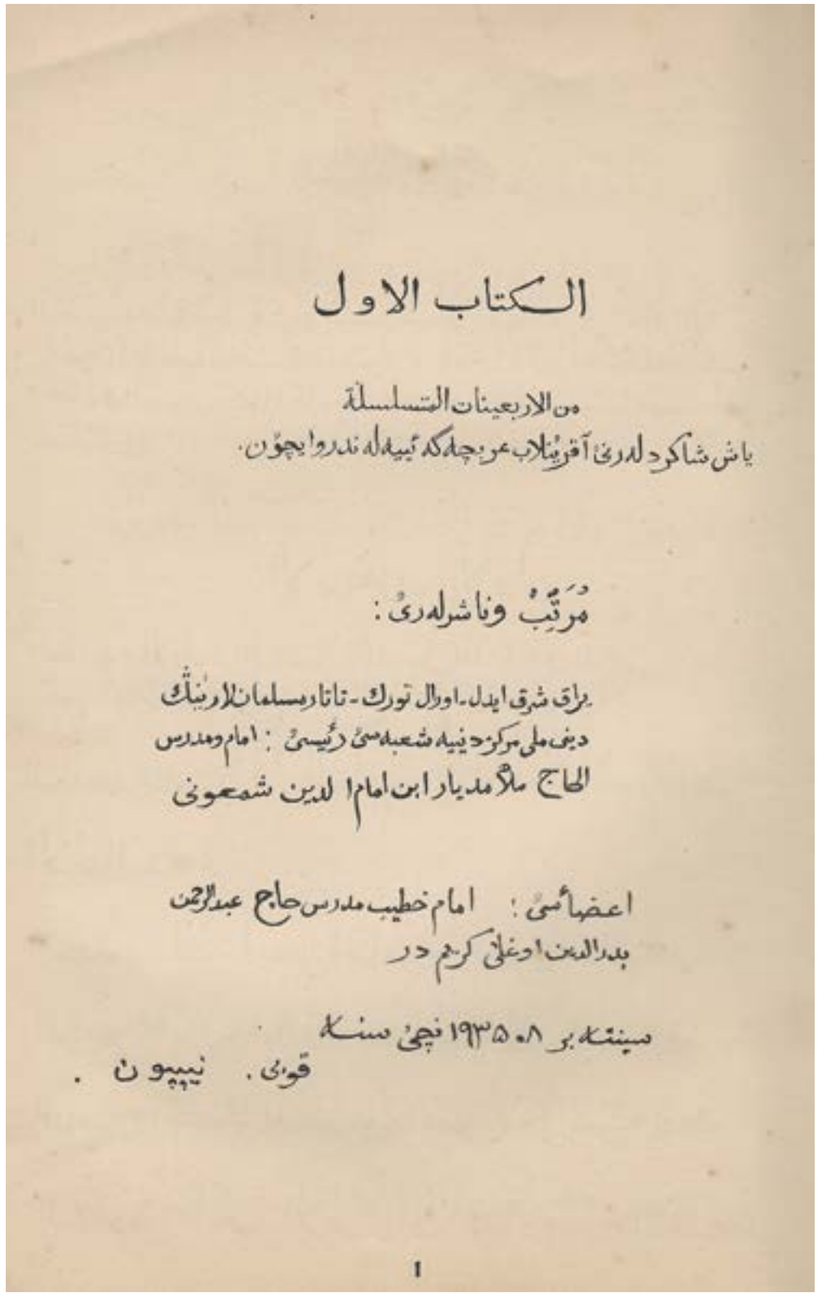
An unusual collection of hadiths, religious sayings and short texts, vocalized for correct pronunciation, based on the Kazan book and issued by east Idel-Ural Turk-Tatar Muslims in Nippon, Japan. First part (of 3?).

Tatar Community in Tokyo

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

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

380 EUR


الكتاب الاول

من الاربعينات المتسلسلة

مُرَتِّبُ وناشرلەرى:

1

25. Persian New Testament

كتاب عهد جديد
[The New Testament]

London: بريتش وفورن بيبل سوسائيتى [British and Foreign Bible Society]. Printed in Leipzig, 1895

8°, 421 pp., contemporary green cloth binding with debossed decoration and gilt lettering (slightly age toned with light foxing, minor water-staining on the edges and endpapers, endpapers with old annotations in Ottoman, old book dealer's stamp and minor cracks in the hinges, binding slightly stained and scuffed on the corners).

The first edition of the first translation of the New Testament to modern Persian, published in London in 1895.

The separately published translation of the New Testament into modern Persian language was published by the British and Foreign Bible Society. The text is based on the translation of the Bible to Persian from Hebrew by William Glen and Mirza Mohammad Jafar Shiraz, published in 1846.

In 1895, after two decades of hard work, Robert Bruce's revised and corrected text in order to approach it to modern Persian. The Old Testament was almost entirely a new translation and the New Testament was heavily revised.

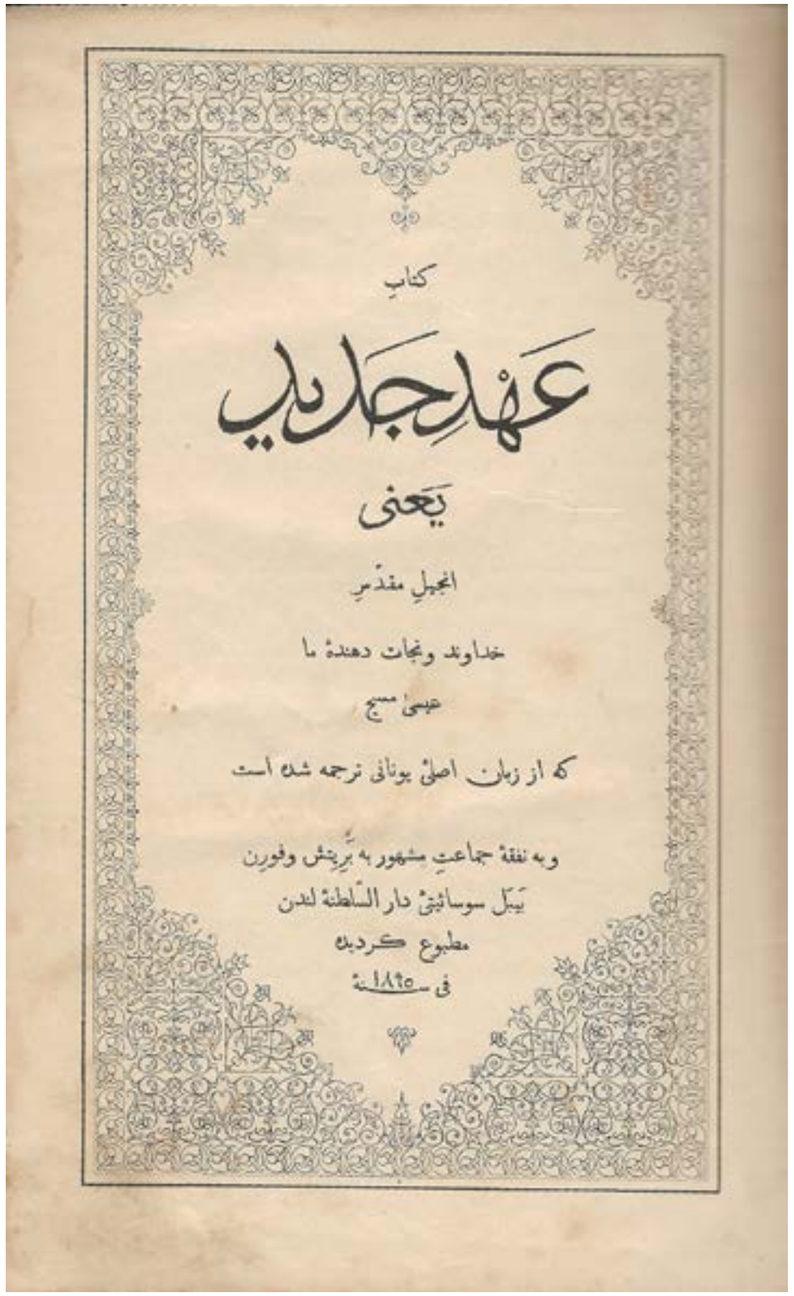
The Bible was sold by already translated chapters before its publication in 1895 and the contemporary advertisement describes the news publication with the following words:

The version of the Bible for which Dr. Robert Bruce got his commission from the late Rev. H. Venn in 1871, and on which he worked almost incessantly for over twenty years, is now published, and in the hands of the people; and it is interesting to note, that this great achievement has been recognized at Oxford, from which Sr. Bruce has received the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

(A year of Bible Work. The Ninety-First Report of the British and Foreign Bible Society, 1895, p. 422).

The book is very rare. The examples on the Worldcat (OCLC 153778891) appear to be later reproductions.

750 EUR


كتابِ
عهدِ جديد
يعنى
انجيلِ مقدّسِ
خداوند ونجات دهندهٔ ما
عيسىٰ مسيح
كه از زبان اصلىٔ يونانى ترجمه شده است
وبه نفقهٔ جماعتِ مشهور به برِيتش وفورن
بَيبل سوسائيتىٔ دار السّلطنة لندن
مطبوع كرديده
فى سنة ١٨٩٥

26. Christopher Columbus in Ottoman Literature

Mehmed Raif.

بحثه اول وندیك وجنویزلی کمیجیلرنیك کشف ایلدکي جزایر و ثانیا قرستوف قولومبك امریقا بولمسی
Bahs-i evvel Venedik ve Cenevizli gemicilerin keşfeylediği Cezayir ve saniyen Kristof Kolombun Amerikayı bulması / First Search: Venetians and Genoese Sailors Discover Islands. Second: Christopher Columbus's Discovery of America]

Also:

Amerika kıt'asının hîn-i keşf ü istîlâsında zuhûra gelen vukūât-ı garîbenin târîhi.
Bahs-i evvel, Venedik ve Cenevizli gemicilerinin keşf eylediği cezâyir ve sâniyen Kristof Kolomb'un Amerika'yı bulması beyânındadır

Istanbul: [s. n.] 1273 [1857]

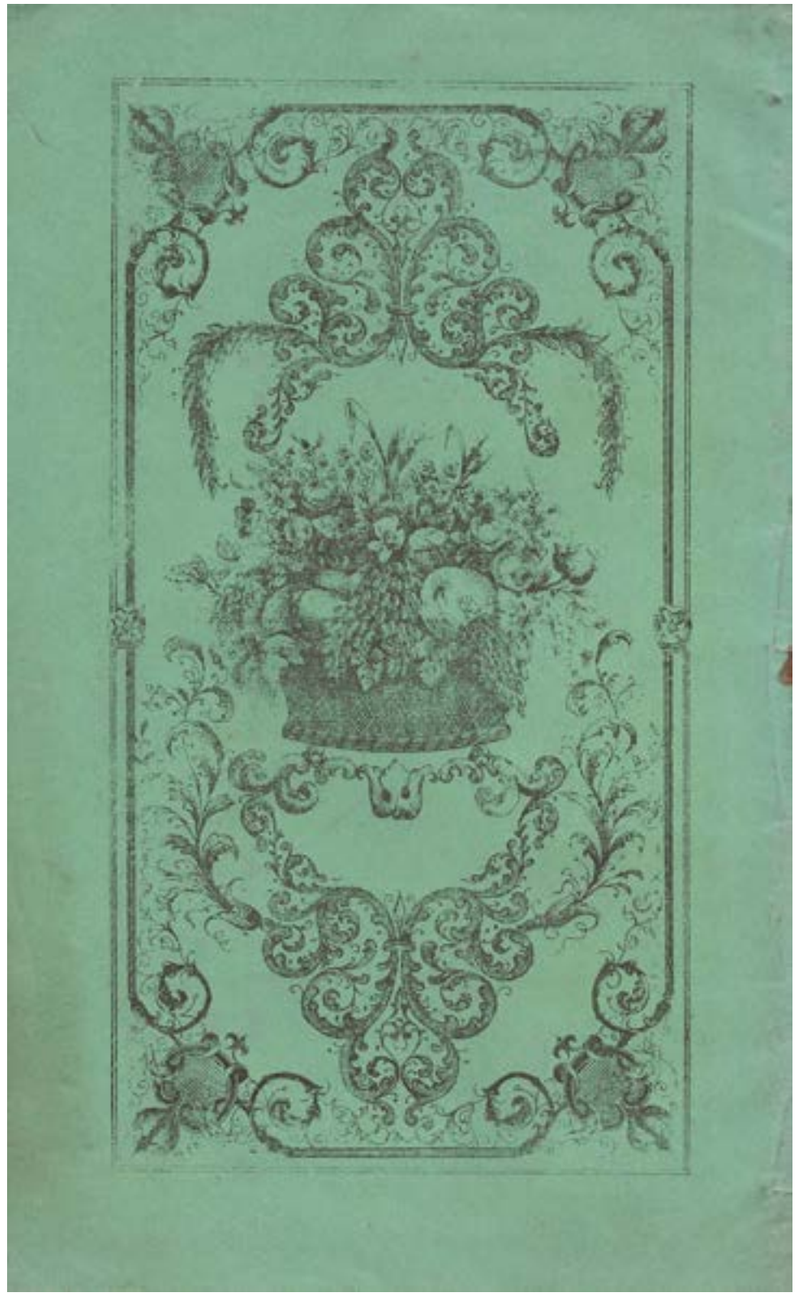
8°, 56 pp., p. 48 wrongly numbered as 40, originally illustrated lithographed wrappers (rear wrapper and last 6 pages with wormholes and a small loss of lettering, tiny tears in the spine, but otherwise in a good clean condition).

This is an early, possibly first separately issued publication on Christopher Columbus and the discovery of America in Ottoman press.

The Ottomans were always fascinated by the discovery of America and the adventurous life of Christopher Columbus. Several articles, books and pamphlets were published on the subject in the 19th century.

History of America by William Robertson, first printed in 1777, served as a basis for the first Ottoman publications on the subject. Around 1850 a relatively unknown state clerk Abdülgaffar Enisî, who worked a secretary (kâtib) at the Translation Chamber (Terceme Odası) and a corresponding member (âzâ-i hariciyyeden) of the Encümen-I Daniş (Strauss 2014, p. 271), translated the first two parts of Robertson's work into Ottoman, what was one of the first mentioning of the discovery of America in that language. Abdülgaffar Enisî's translation ends with the death of Christopher Columbus.

His original manuscript in not preserved, but we can conclude from the information given in the contemporary sources, that the transcriptions, such as our manuscript, were circulating around Istanbul for three decades until the work was finally published in 1880 under the title Amerika Tarih-i Keşfi (Strauss 2014, p. 272).
Only shortly after Abdülgaffar Enisî translation from circa 1850, another author adapted the Robertson's text. That was Ali Rıza from Cairo, who in 1858 published a book



on America titled Tarih-i Amerika. Loosely based on the Robertson's text, the author had to omit and adjust the passages, to make them acceptably to the contemporary political situation and censorship in the area.

Our book was published a year before the Ali Riza's book and appears to be an original text by the Ottoman Author Mehmed Raif.

References: OCLC 16519682. BDK – ÖZEGE; 1591; 22639 – TBTK; 4412 – 5557. Cf: Johann Strauss, Nineteenth-Century Ottoman Americana, In: Frontiers of the Ottoman Imagination, 2014.

650 EUR



27. Chemistry in the Ottoman Empire

Mehmed ARIF Bey, author; Halil ENSARI, editor, Mehned ALRAM, scribe / illustrator.

[Kemmî ve Keyfî Kimya-i Tahlili / Quantitative and Qualitative Analytical Chemistry]

Halkalı [today a part of Istanbul]: Halkalı Ziraat ve Baytar Mekteb-i Alisi [Halkalı School of Agriculture] 1328-1329 [1912-1913].

[bound together with:]

Ahmed HAMDI, editor.

[Kimya-i Ziraî. Chimie Agricole / Agricultural Chemistry]

1328-1329 [1912-1913].

2 titles in 5 parts, bound together, large 8°. Mimeographed text in two colours with illustrations and hand written additions, 136 pp., 107 pp. (two parts of one title). 351 pp., 148 pp., 28 pp. (three parts of one title). Contemporary green cloth binding, contemporary pink endpapers (minor age-toning and staining, light foxing, boards with light repaired chips and staining).

Two seemingly unrecorded Ottoman texts on Chemistry

The book with two seemingly unrecorded titles on the subject of chemistry was made for the Halkalı School of Agriculture (Halkalı Ziraat ve Baytar Mekteb-i Alisi), which opened in 1892 with Mehmed Ali Bey (1853-1923), a famous veterinarian of the time, appointed the first director. Two years later he became a director of a newly founded veterinary school, before retiring in 1911.

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

Several Ottoman agriculture schools were founded all over the county at the time of the agricultural reforms between 1888-1908. They were partly funded by the Agricultural Bank (Ziraat Bankasi), which was the heart of the large new infrastructure, connecting the people and economy through the newly founded transportation routes, most important being the new railroad connections, which suddenly enabled a rapid contact between the rural areas and big cities. These agricultural schools contributed



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

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

The first title includes the text on the analytical chemistry, accompanied with charming illustrations and is an abbreviated version of a work with the same title, written by a chemist Mehmed Arif and first published in 1896.

Both titles appear to be unrecorded.

1.200 EUR



28. Saudi Arabia
Industry – Oil – Investments

مركز الأبحاث والتنمية الصناعية [Industrial Studies & Development Centre].

دليل الاستثمار الصناعي في المملكة العربية السعودية
[Industrial Investment Guide in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia]

Riyadh: المطابع الاهلية الاوفست [National Offset Presses]1395 – 1975.

8°, colour portrait, colour map, [11 pp.],183 pp., full page colour illustrations, original illustrated wrappers (wrappers with light staining, but overall in a good and clean condition).

A governmental guidebook for foreign investors in Saudi Arabia, published in 1975

The detailed publication, issued by the government of Saudi Arabia under the patronage of king Khalid bin Abdulaziz Al Saud focuses on the modern industry of the country with a goal to increase its development with a help of foreign capital.

The first chapters present the geography of Saudi Arabia, its climate, customs, language, social customs, religion, public holidays, visa requirements, residence and work permits, hotels and restaurants. The following parts of the book are dedicated to the industry, agriculture, petroleum firms, the foreign trade, metal industry, mining, laws, social security, training, wages, rent, transportation etc. The annex at the end is dedicated to the oil industry and the forms, necessary for the trade.

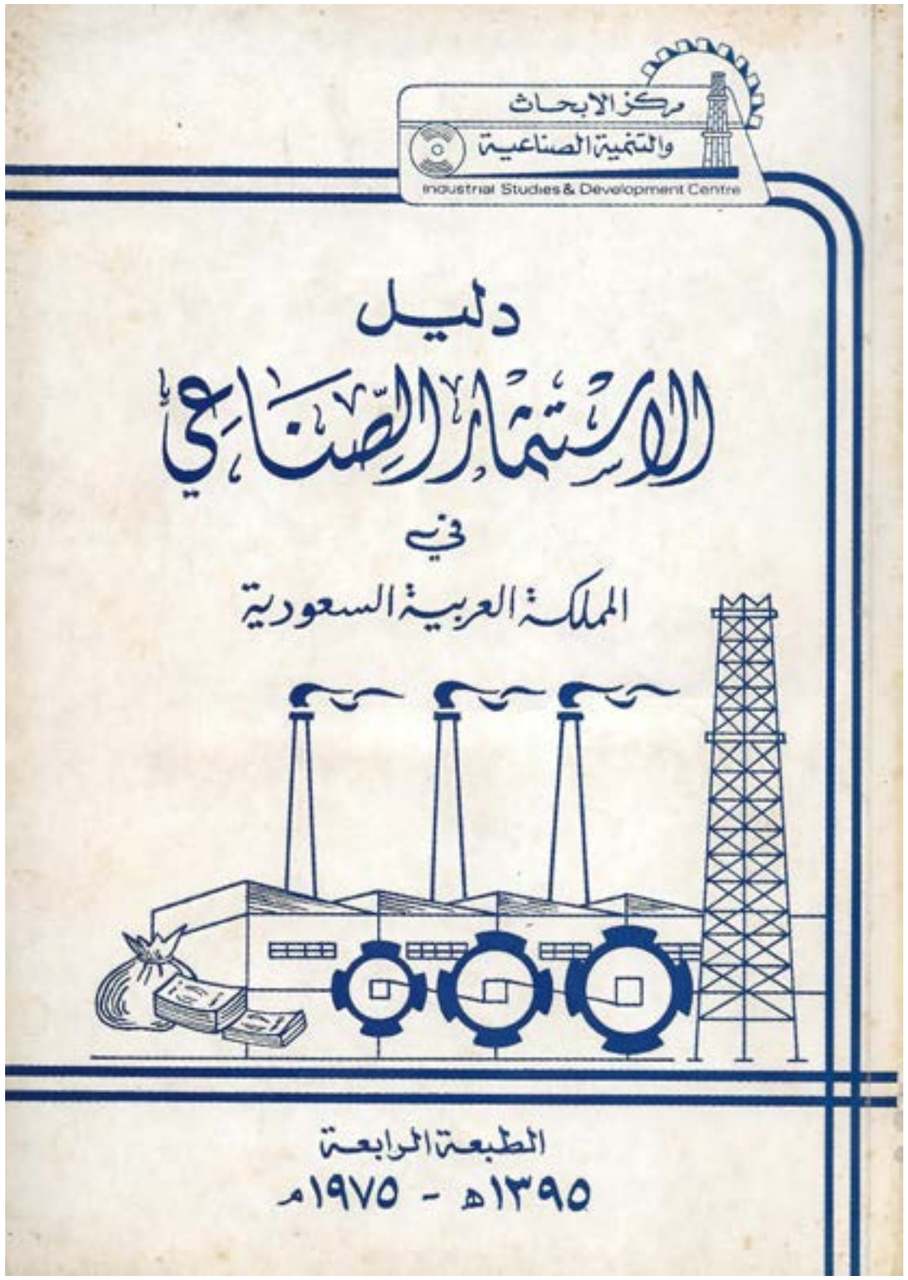
The portrait shows Khalid bin Abdulaziz Al Saud and the map on following page the Arabian Peninsula.

This is the fourth updated edition, following the publications from 1950, 1953 and 1972.

Worldcat lists the title without any examples in the western libraries.

References: OCLC 4770317788.

650 EUR



29. Yemen
Ottoman Travelogue

Abdülganî Seniy YURTMAN (1871 - 1951).

يمن يولنده
[Yemen Yolunda / On the Road to Yemen]

Istanbul: Ahmed Ihsan 1325-1326 [1909-1910].

8°, 198 pp. with interleaved full page black and white illustrations, [2 pp.] advertisements, original pink wrappers with lettering (upper white margins with minor water-staining and a tiny burn mark in the first pages, wrappers slightly water stained, but otherwise in a good condition.

A travelogue from Cairo to Sana'a, Yemen, made in 1909 by an Ottoman writer and higher official Abdülganî Seniy

Abdülganî Seniy Yurtman was an Ottoman poet, writer and educator, who served as the governor of Thessaloniki, Gevgelija (today North Macedonia) and Veria (Greece), and later as deputy governor and deputy mayor of Beirut and as governor of Latakia (Syria). He also worked as a teacher of law, translator from Arabic and correspondent in Yemen, Aden and Beirut.

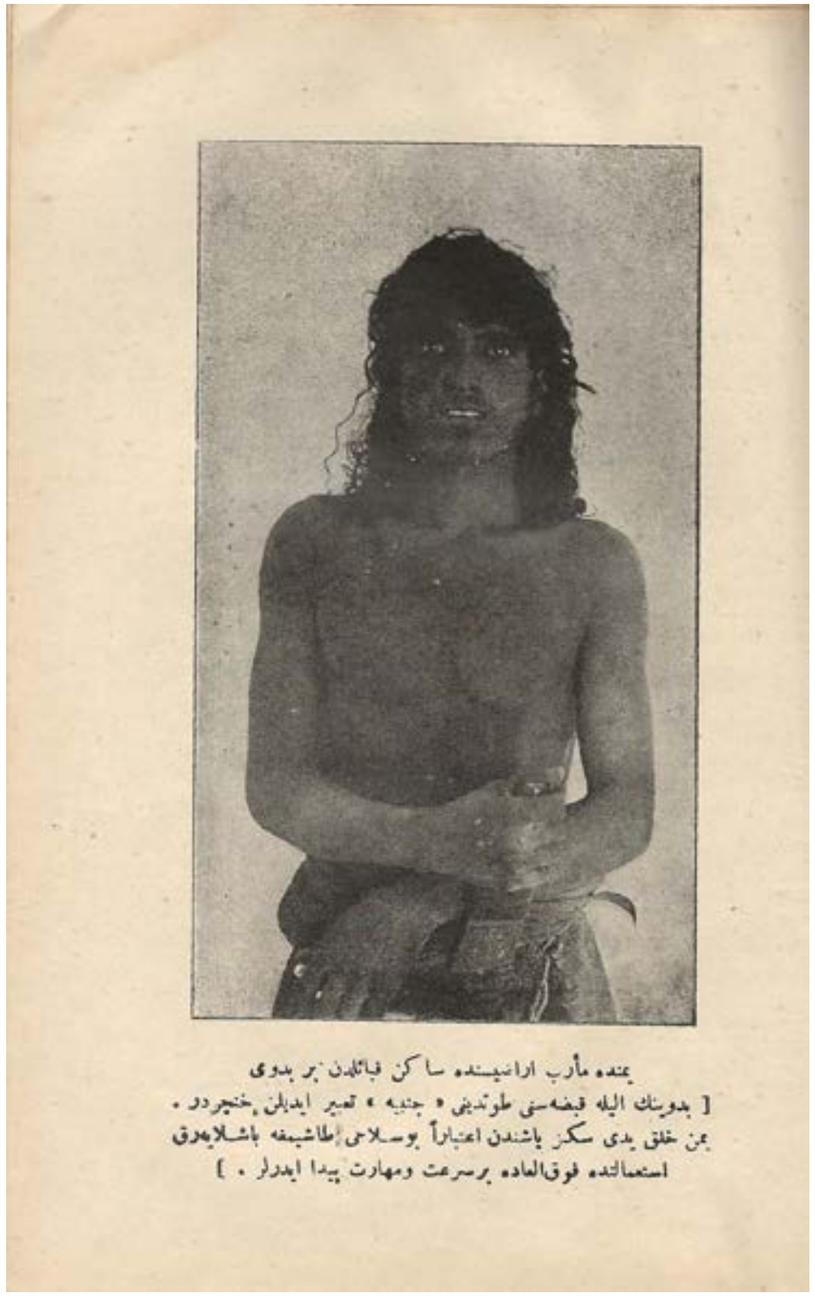
This is one of the three books Abdülganî Seniy authored on his travel in Yemen. *Yemen'de Mahâkim-i Şer'iye* was published in the same year in Sana and *Yemen Yolunda. Yemende Avdet* five years later in Beirut.

In this book Abdülganî Seniy describes his travel to Sana'a in Yemen from Cairo. The first part of the book is dedicated to Cairo and to the archeological museum, which the author described with great fascination and in details. He described his travel by boat, the paperwork and the sanitary regulations to enter Yemen with precise observation for details. The second part of the book describes Sana'a, its buildings, inhabitants and the local customs.

We could only trace eBooks on Worldcat.

References: ÖZEGE 22963.

960 EUR


يمنده مأرب اراضيسنده ساكن قبائلدن بر بدوى
[بدوينك اليله قبضه‌سنى طوتديغى « جنبيه » تعبير ايدبلن خنجردر .
يمن خلق يدى سكز ياشندن اعتباراً بوسلاحى طاشيمغه باشلايەرق
استعمالنده فوق‌العاده برسرعت ومهارت پيدا ايدرلر .]

30. Ottoman Stories

EBÛBEKIR KÂNÎ (1712-1791)

بنام حواريون بروج فنون
[Benam-ı havariyyun-ı büruc-ı fünun]

Istanbul: Tabhane-yi Amire 1273 [1857]

8°. 95 pp., original marbled paper boards, later spine (old annotations, old book seller's stamp, boards slightly scratched with small repairs, otherwise in a good condition).

An Ottoman book with 12 didactic stories made for a young Alexander Mourouzis, later Prince of Moldavia and Prince of Wallachia

The text was ordered as an educational book by Constantine Mavrocordatos (1711-1769), a Greek noble who served as Prince of Wallachia and Prince of Moldavia, to teach his son Alexander, also known as Delibey (1742-1812) the Ottoman language, culture, manners, and customs. Alexander would later serve as Prince of Moldavia from 1782 to 1785.

The book includes 12 short stories with various subjects, revolving around right morals and various political advices.

The author Ebûbekir Kânî Efendi (1712-1791) was at the time a known author and official.

We could find three examples on Worldcat (Princeton Univerity Library, UCLA Library, Boğaziçi University Library). The other appear to be eBooks.

References: OCLC 682469549. BDK - MİL - ÖZEGE; 1833 - TBTK; 2973; 6118. Muhammet Talha KATIRCI, Advices to a Phanariot Candidate for the Grand Dragomanate and Voivodaship of the Danubian Principalities in the Eighteenth Century: Be-Nâm-I Havâriyyûn-I Bürûc-I Fünûn Of Ebûbekir Kânî Efendi, Sabancı University, January 2020.

180 EUR



31. Military in the late Ottoman Empire
Engineering / Naval Battles

William BAINBRIDGE-HOFF (1846-1903), author; Mehmed RASIM, translator.

صوك اصول فن حرب بحريى
[Son Usûl Fenn-i Harb-i Bahrî / Elementary naval tactics, lit. Latest Basics of the Art of Naval Warfare]

Istanbul: Matbaa-i Bahriye 1312 [1895]

[bound together with:]

İsmail ZÜDÜ

سواحل مدافعه سى
[Sevâhil Müdafaası / Defending Coasts]

Matbaa-i Bahriye 1318 [1902]

2 volumes bound-in-one, Small 4°, [8 pp.], 163 pp.,13 illustrations of naval battles on thick paper, separated with blank papers. [8 pp.], 142 pp., [2 pp.], 6 folding plates.
Contemporary black cloth boards with debossed ornaments, original black calf spine with gilt decoration and lettering (minor age-toning and foxing, binding slightly stained with minor scratches on the spine, but overall in a good condition).

The two books published by the Ottoman Navy Press present the latest tactics, techniques and constructions on the field of naval warfare and defense.

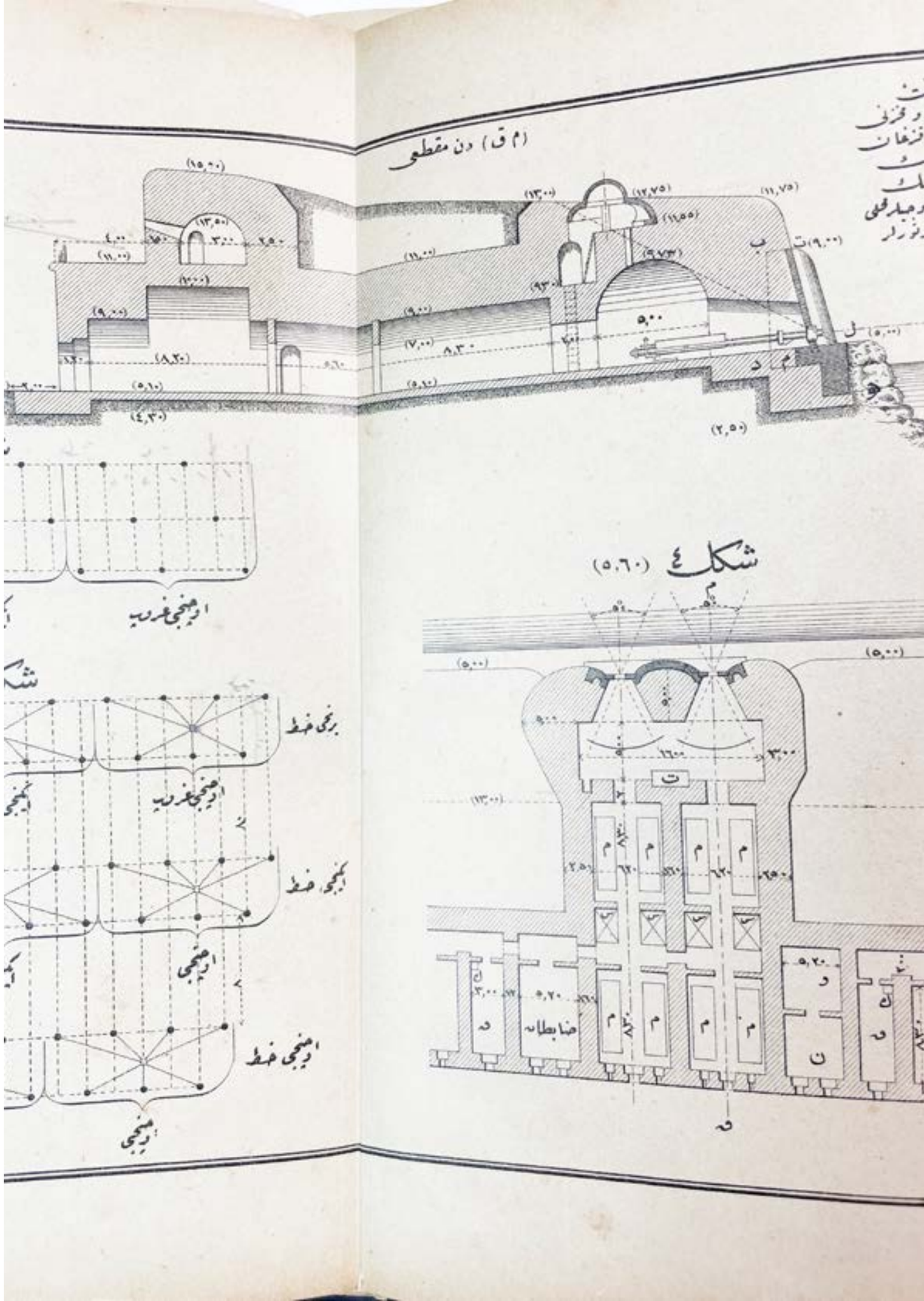
The first book is a translation of Elementary naval tactics, written by a US captain William Bainbridge-Hoff (1846-1903) and published in 1894. The plates showcase various ship maneuvers.

The second title is dedicated to the defense of the coasts, with military architecture. The six folding plates showcase the distribution of strategic rooms in a coastal fortification around the cannons, position of fortifications on islands, canals and bays, bastion-shaped fortifications and the positions of the cannons with their moving and rotating technology.

We could find two institutional examples of the second title (Universiteitsbibliotheek Leiden, Atatürk Library).

References: ÖZEGE 18222; ÖZEGE 17844; OCLC 65805555.

450 EUR



32. German-Ottoman Relations
Wilhelm II's Visit to Istanbul

Selânikli Mehmed Tevfik (1860-1910).

يادكار سياحت
[Yadigâr-ı Seyahat / A Memorable Voyage]

Istanbul: Matbaa-i Ebüzziya 1316 [1899 or 1900].

8°, 32 pp. printed in brown with photography printed in blue, later brown cloth boards, original brown calf spine with gilt lettering and decoration, original brown patterned endpapers (endpapers with cracks in the hinges, minor age-toning and staining, pp. 9-10 with tiny tears without loss of paper).

An uncommon pamphlet, decoratively printed in brown and blue, commemorating the visit of the German Emperor Wilhelm II and his wife Augusta Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein to Istanbul on their tour of the Ottoman Empire.

In 1898, the German Emperor Wilhelm II, accompanied by his wife Augusta Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein (1858 – 1921), paid a highly advertised visit to the Ottoman Empire. The visit marked the beginning of the strong alliance between Germany and the Ottoman Empire, which reached it peak during World War I.

This pamphlet in Ottoman language was published soon afterwards, praising the Prussian royal couple.

Matbaa-i Ebüzziya

The book was printed in colour by Matbaa-i Ebüzziya, founded by Ebüzziya Tevfik, a journalist, writer and publisher, was known as the person "who turned printing into an art" and lifted the Ottoman press on a level, which could be compared with the contemporary western examples.

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

References: OCLC 13137617, 977300159, 949501873, 1030771397; ÖZEGE 22810.

650 EUR



