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CATALOGUE SEPTEMBER 2022



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Index & Price List

1. Blueprint, Dendrology Book, Tokyo, 1921	2.600 €
2. Islamic Portable Talisman, [18th Century ?]	6.500 €
3. Fan – Menu, The Northeast Passage - Vega Expedition, Tokyo 1879	4.500 €
4. Dominica, Manuscript map, [circa 1750]	5.200 €
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1. JAPAN / TAIWAN / KOREA / SAKHALIN BLUEPRINT (CYANOTYPE) DENDROLOGY BOOK

農商務省山林局 [FORESTRY BUREAU, MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE (JAPAN)].

日本重要木竹圖票 [Charts of Important Tree and Bamboo Species of Japan].

[Tokyo:] Tokorozawa, October 1921.

Small 4° (25 x 17 cm): 25 ff. cyanotype printed both sides, bound in original cyanotype covers with text to inside of front cover, original stitching (Very Good, some light marginal tattering and light toning to covers, internally clean and crisp).

An uncommonly beautiful and exceedingly rare Taishō Era blueprint (cyanotype) edition of a work on the most important tree and bamboo species of Japan, created by the Japanese Forestry Bureau, illustrating and describing 100 species, not only from Metropolitan Japan but also from Taiwan, Korea and Karafuto (Sakhalin), seeking to inform key stakeholders as to the greatly expanded range of commercially viable forestry resources available in their newly expanded Japanese Empire, which then straddled an amazing variety of bio-climatic zones, from the tropical to subarctic.

Traditionally, 'core' Japan consisted of the islands of Honshu, Kyushu, and Shikoku. However, during the Meiji Era (1868 -1912), Japan underwent the most rapid and extreme socio-economic transformation in world history. In only a small number of years, it went from being a largely agrarian, isolationist society into becoming a modern military-industrial superpower with global ambitions. It sought to gain additional territories, not only to bolster national prestige and power, but to access vital resources to fuel its industrial expansion.

Notably, during the late 19th century Japan progressively colonized Hokkaido (a land long claimed by Japan but only scarcely settled), supplanting the native Ainu people, and integrating it into Metropolitan Japan. It also annexed the Kurile Islands and the Ogasawara (Bonin) lslands, while tightened its control over Okinawa.

During the First Sino-Japanese War (1894-5), Japan conquered Taiwan and Korea, while during the Russo-Japanese War (1904-5), it gained Karafuto (the southern half of Sakhalin). By 1910, all these lands had formally become part of the Japanese Empire as its sovereign territories. Japan thus now extended along the Pacific coast of



84



名稱 ヤシャブシ
學名 *Alnus firma* Sieb. et Zucc. var. *multinervis* Mak.
產地 台灣及琉球ノ海岸又ハ低キ山地
樹性 喬木ニシテ高サ五六尺ヨリ二三十尺ニ及ブモノアリ幹ノ直徑ハ一尺ニ及ブモノアリ
效用 材ハ建築器具指物及船舶ノ材トシテ適シ樹皮ハ染料ニ用ヒラル

83



名稱 しまぐは
學名 *Morus kiusiana* C. K. Schneid.
產地 琉球及臺灣（三千五百尺ノ高地）ニ生ズ
樹性 喬木ニシテ高サ三四丈ニ達ス
效用 建築器具指物及船舶ノ材トシテ適シ樹皮ハ製紙ノ原料トス



Asia for almost 30 degrees of latitude, from the fully tropical zone of southern Taiwan, up through the various temperate climates of Metropolitan Japan and Korea, and then up into the subarctic climes in the Kuriles and Sakhalin. The newly acquired lands included an astoundingly diverse array of trees and plants, many traditionally unifamilial to the Japanese, that had untold value for commercial, industrial and medicinal uses.

The Forestry Bureau of the Japanese Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce was responsible for managing Japan's forestry resources. This included identifying which trees were appropriate for cultivation and exploitation and (hopefully sustainably) regulating their harvesting for practical use. In 1914/5 the Bureau commissioned their agents to make a book illustrating and describing 100 of the most important tree and bamboo species in the Japanese Empire, while carefully representing the great diversity in species due to the vast range of climates and terrains that lay within their domains. The work was to be produced in only a very small print run for internal use by key forestry officials and commercial stakeholders.

A manuscript was produced, which was then typeset and published as book under the title 日本重要木竹圖票 [Charts of Important Tree and Bamboo Species of Japan] (Tokyo: Forestry Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, Taishō 5 /1916). This extremely rare work is known today in only 2 institutional examples (National Diet Library and the Waseda University Library). The National Diet Library example can be viewed at this link:

https://dl.ndl.go.jp/info:ndljp/pid/967157?tocOpened=1

In 1921, we gather that the original manuscript used the create the book was acquired by Tokorozawa, a 'boutiquey' Tokyo commercial publisher, who reproduced it through the cyanotype (blueprint method), being the present work. The content of the blueprint version is essentially the same as that of the 1916 edition, save that it includes a beautiful Art Nouveau style title/cover, while the text and images are drawn freehand, after the manuscript, and given the beautiful blue tone, it creates a highly attractive and unusual visual effect.

After the title/cover, the work features a table of contents followed by 'charts', or registers, showcasing each of the 100 principal tree and bamboo species of the Japanese Empire (presented two per page). These range from a variety of evergreen conifers, temperate broadleaf trees, including the famous Ginko and Magnolia, palms and tropical and semi-tropical broadleaf species, as well as various types of bamboos. Each chart features an image of the tree in question; its Japanese name; its Linnean name in Latin characters; its native habitat; its appearance and height; and its common uses (ex. to make bookshelves).

The charts are arranged by geographic categorization. Figures 1 to 55 focus upon the species of traditional 'core' Japan (Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu); Figs. 56 to 65 concern Hokkaido and Karafuto; Figs. 66 to 75 showcase species from Korea; Figs. 76 to 90 concern Taiwan, Okinawa and Ogasawara (Bonin) Islands; Fig. 91 exclusively deals with Taiwan; while Figs. 93 to 100 cover the bamboo species of Honshu, Shikoku, and Kyushu.

The present blueprint edition of the work is exceedingly rare; we cannot trace even a reference to it, let alone the location of another example. This is not so surprising, as like most cyanotype publications, it was made in only a very small quantity for limited circulation.

The work's gorgeous blue tone is the result of the cyanotype (blueprint) printing technique, which is sometimes referred to as a 'sunprint'. This photographic printing process involved the use of two chemicals: ammonium iron (III) citrate and potassium ferricyanide. Invented in 1842 by the astronomer Sir John Herschel, the technique was favoured by engineers, as it produced technical diagrams of sharp contrast and clarity. It also had the advantage of being very low cost and easy to execute (by those properly trained). In the late 19th and early 20th Centuries, the technique gained wide popularity for architectural and engineering plans (i.e. 'Blueprints'). This led it to be adapted to cartography, often to maps of a technical nature, such as urban models and plans for mines and infrastructure. It was also, but less often, used for scientific diagrams, such as those of the tree and bamboo species that illustrate the present work. A limitation of the cyanotype medium is that it could yield only a very limited number of copies, such that virtually all cyanotype maps are today extremely rare.

The cyanotype method enjoyed a great deal of popularity in Japan during the late 19th and early 20th centuries, as the Japanese were keen to embrace Western publishing technologies, of both an ephemeral and formal nature.

References: N/A – Present blueprint edition seemingly unrecorded. Cf. (re: conventionally printed 1916 edition:) National Diet Library: 419-65.

2.600 EUR

2. ISLAMIC PORTABLE TALISMAN

Islamic Portable Talisman

[S. l., S. d., but possibly Arabian Peninsula or North Africa, 18th or early 19th century (?)].

Thin wooden boards, with brocade paper on the outer side and gold leaf over dark red paper, decorated with embossed gold lettering, on the inner side. 8,5 x 8 cm (3.3 x 3.1 inches), when closed. Inserted contemporary blank paper leaf. Accompanied with contemporary slipcase, made of thick waxed dark brown linen (slipcase torn in folds, and slightly rubbed, but complete, boards slightly rubbed, mostly on the outer side, but overall in a good condition).

A miniature Islamic portable talisman, ornated with gold leaf, embossed symbols and text, and accompanied with a contemporary linen slipcase

A stunning Islamic amulet in a shape of two miniature binding-like boards, decorated with brocade paper on the outside and embossed golden leaf on the inner side, was possibly made in the 18th or early 19th century in the Western part of the Ottoman Empire.

The amulet, ornated with short prayers and repetitive words in geometrical forms, and safely housed in a contemporary pouch, made of water-resistant waxed linen, was supposed to protect its owner from evil spirits, diseases and other negative influences and events on the road and bring him closer to the god.

The history of talismans of such forms goes back to Ahmad al-Buni (Muḥyi al-Din Abu al-Abbas Aḥmad ibn Ali ibn Yusuf al-Qurashi al-Sufi, more known as Ahmad al-Buni, died 1225), an Arab philosopher and mathematician, who authored a highly influential book Shams al-Ma'arif (شمس المعارف or The Sun of Gnosis / The Sun of Knowledge), a manual for achieving esoteric spirituality as well as communication with angels and spirits through geometrical forms and charts with repetitive patterns of names, letters and words. Such magic geometrical charts with Arab letters and names survived in various patterns until today in forms of scrolls, portable cases, small metal boxes, etc. The protective words can be in the shape of symbols, usually gathered in circular forms, prayers, miniature Qurans, or passages from it.





This is the first time we have encountered an Islamic amulet, closely resembling a miniature book binding.

The object is probably complete in itself and was not made as a binding to a booklet, as the boards, when closed, do not leave any room for paper sheets. The inserted piece of paper is probably a contemporary guard to prevent the rubbing pf the gold leaves.

6.500 EUR





3. THE NORTHEAST PASSAGE
VEGA EXPEDITION
TOKYO UNIVERSITY - GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

C. N.

[Fan with an Image and Route of SS Vega and a Dinner Menu]

Tokyo: Tokyo University, 15. September 1879.

Folding paper fan with a lithographed view with hand-coloured details on the front and map on the back, mounted on black wooden sticks (folds slightly rubbed, minor staining in the upper part, but overall in a good condition), 25,5 x 39 cm, when opened (10 x 15.3 inches).

A rare and intriguing fan, made to celebrate the success of the Vega Expedition under the leadership Adolf Erik Nordenskiöld, the first Arctic expedition to navigate through the Northeast Passage, in Tokyo on September 15, 1879. The event was hosted by the newly founded Tokyo Geographical Society. The fans, combining the menu of the evening with the SS Vega's route, were presented to circa 130 high-ranking international guests.

In the autumn of 1879 Tokyo had an unexpected honor to host the members of the expedition of the SS Vega, under the leadership of Adolf Erik Nordenskiöld, who had just completed the first Arctic expedition to successfully navigate through the Northeast Passage.

The SS Vega sailed from Karlskrona, Sweden, on June 22, 1878. Joined with a cargo ship Lena part of the way, the expedition sailed the narrow ice-free passage along the north coast of the Eurasian continent until September 28, 1878, when it got stranded in ice at the Chukchi Peninsula, the easternmost peninsula of Asia.

Vega was not freed from the ice for almost a year, when it finally continued its journey on August 18, 1879, reaching the Bering Strait two days later.

The expedition sailed to Yokohama on September 2, and stayed in Japan for almost two months for repairs, after which it returned through the Indian Ocean and the Suez Canal, before sailing to Stockholm on April 24, 1880. It was the first voyage to circumnavigate Eurasia and one of the greatest achievements in the history of Swedish science.

Among the 30 members of this international expedition were captain Louis Palander,




POTAGE
RELEVE
HORS D'OEUVRE
ENTREES
ROTIS
ENTREMETS
ROEDERER
Salade
Blanc Manger
Mouton

a Swedish medical doctor and botanist Ernst Almquist, Swedish engraved and painter Karl Johan Andersson, an Italian sailing master Giacomo Bove, Danish naval officer and meteorologist Andreas Peter Hovgaard, Swedish botanist Frans Reinhold Kjellman, Finnish hydrographer and zoologist Oscar Frithiof Nordquist, Finnish hydrographer and zoologist and Swedish zoologist Anton Stuxberg.

Nordenskiöld in Japan

In Japan, the explorers were greeted with great enthusiasm by the Tokyo Geographical Society, which was only founded in March of the same year as a part of the Japanese opening to the outside world under the Meiji era. Adolf Erik Nordenskiöld and his team were the first explorers to reach Japan in this new, modern period.

On September 15th the Tokyo Geographical Society, joined with Asiatic Society of Japan and Germanic Asiatic Society held a reception at the Tokyo Imperial University for over 130 guests, which included beside the wealthy merchants and politicians, forming the Geographical Society, two Japanese princes, Japanese Ministers of Finance, Foreign Affairs and Navy and various foreigners, including Russians and Americans.

Each guest was given a decorative fan, depicting the Vega's route, which was at the same time a dinner menu.

The Fan

One side of the fan represents the SS Vega trapped in ice, with polar bears and seals in the front. The view is dated with September 15, 1879, in a shield on the top, surrounded by eight nternational flags.

The back of the fan marks the route of SS Vega from Sweden (here the starting point wrongly marked as Oslo) to Tokyo on a map in a humorous way: instead of geographical names, the map gives the names of the courses, which were served at the dinner party at the Tokyo University that evening.

The dinner started with consommé quenelles à la Lyonnaise, marked on the map at the beginning of the SS Vega's journey, followed by various courses, each one labeling an important stop on the explorers' route. Wines are marked as rivers, flowing towards the North Pole. The voyage ends with various desserts in Tokyo.

The fan is very rare and we could not trace any other surviving examples.

References: H. J. Walker, Nordenskiöld and the Science in Japan. Scientific Bulletin, 5, 1, 1980, , p. 27. Cf.: Taiji YAZAWA, A. E. Nordenskiöld and the Tokyo Geographical Society, Journal of Geography (Chigaku Zasshi), 90, 2, 1981.

4.500 EUR



4. WEST INDIES – DOMINICA
IMPORTANT CARTOGRAPHY
EARLY ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT MAP

Anon. (French).

“Carte de l’Isle Dominque”.

Manuscript, [Likely France, circa 1750].

Manuscript, pen and ink and wash on watermarked laid paper (Obvious Condition Issues, with several conspicuous points of loss, some large, although great majority of mapped area and decorative details preserved, some staining, mounted upon modern laid paper), 38 x 31 cm (15 x 12 inches).

A highly important early manuscript map of Dominica that, despite its clear condition issues, is exquisitely rendered, with a detailed toponomy and projection of the coastlines and interior mountains, with lovely wash colouring and elaborate Rococo decoration; it is one of only very few known surviving maps from the French colonial period (1690 to 1761), and it showcases the very distinct mid-18th century Gallic cartographic conception of the island before it was annexed by the British and scientifically surveyed for the first time.

Dominica (French: Dominique) is a verdant, very mountainous island in the Windward Islands of the West Indies, located between Martinique and Guadeloupe, with an area of 750 km2 (290 sq mi). Of astounding natural beauty, its rugged nature ensured that it was a challenge for Europeans to settle. While discovered by Columbus in 1493, it was largely left under the control of the Carib peoples (who fiercely resisted European encroachment) for almost two centuries. While France formally claimed the island in 1632, no colonization ventures were attempted. In 1660, Britain and France agreed that Dominica should be an unsettled neutral zone, although both parties conducted timbering expeditions to its lush forests, while the odd French missionary visited to preach to the natives.

In 1690, the French founded the first permanent European settlements on the island, being timber camps. From 1715, poor white farmers, displaced from Martinique and Guadeloupe, began to establish small plantations in Dominica, mostly growing coffee. It was at that time that the first African slaves were brough to the island. In 1727, France formally colonized Dominica, creating a rudimentary civil government. The island was divided into 10 quartiers (parishes), and while some cadastral surveys and mapping of fortifications were executed, the small population and relatively poor financial state of the colony ensured that no proper general survey of the island was attempted (a very expensive endeavour).



Mereau

St. JOSEPH

Pte Coulouacoa

Layure

I. a Taron

Mahot

R. Gireau

Manaire

BOIRY

M. Daniel

Fond Collet

P. Rosseau

ROSSEAU

Batterie

Quarry

Petit Loubiere

Grand Loubiere

P. Michel

Lasi-houli

Ance Batterie

La Sorciere

Ance du Cachacrou

Cachacrou

Pointe Crabier

Lac

M. Verte

QUARTIER

BOIRY.

Grande Suffriere

M. Coulibabone

QUARTIER DE LA POINTE

MICHEL

QUARTIER DE LA BAYE

Petit

L'Ance a

Pointe & M. O

GRAND BAYE

Les Peres Jesuits

Pointe Tanama

Grand Coulibri

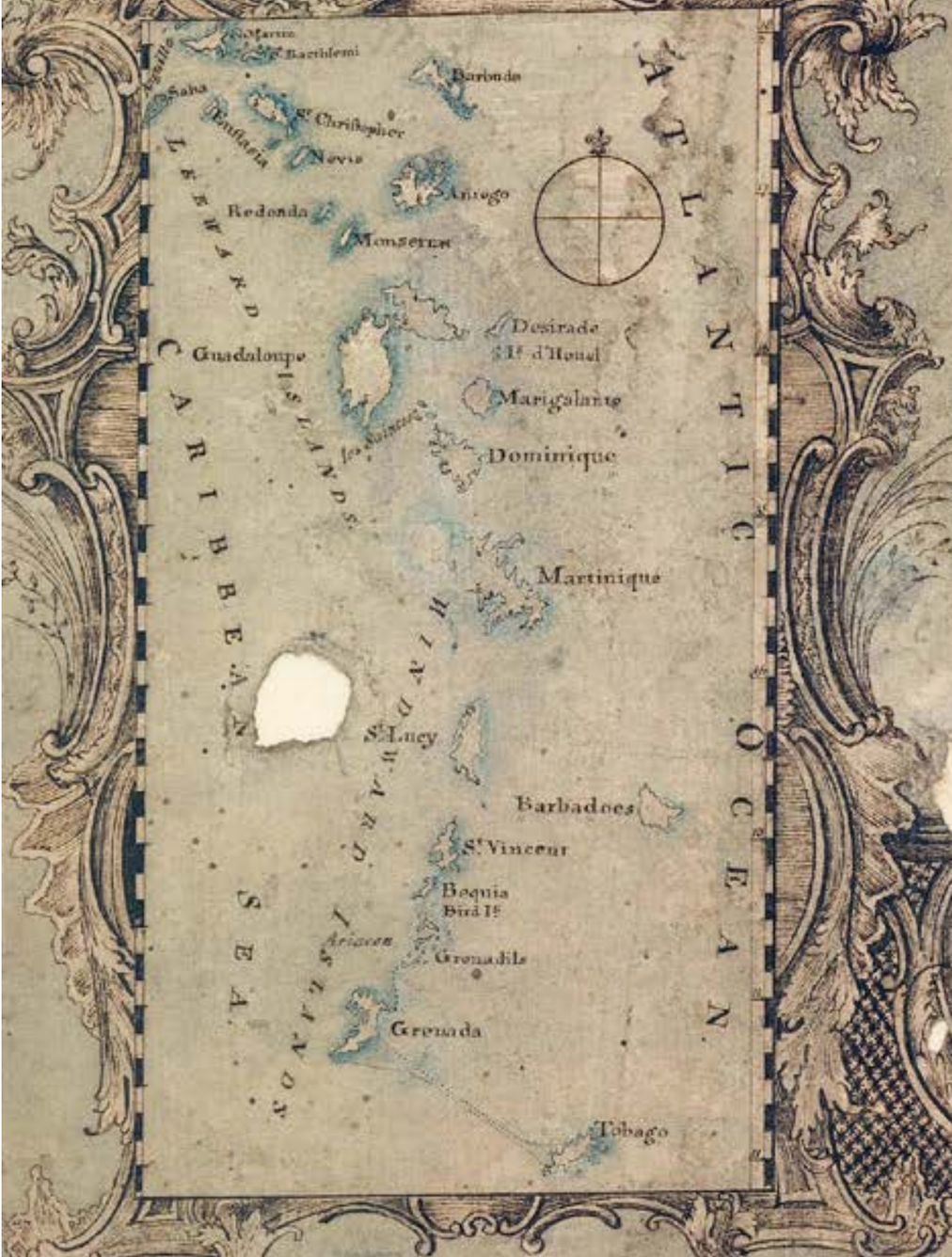
Petit Coulibri

ROSSEAU

SOUFF

QUAI

ECHELLE de A



In 1761, During the Seven Years' War (1756-63), the British conquered Dominica, with the Treaty of Paris (1763) granting them permanent sovereignty. The population upon the British takeover was only 7,600 (1,718 whites and 5,872 blacks, mostly slaves).

The Present Map in Focus

The present manuscript is one of only very few surviving general maps of Dominica from the French colonial period (1690 - 1761). While there are surely other such maps buried somewhere in French archives, we have not been able to trace any other examples, either printed or manuscript. Indeed, the small population and relative poverty of French Dominica ensured that scant resources were dedicated to the mapping. As such, on many general mid-18th century maps of the West Indies, Dominica appears as an amorphous blob with no similarity to its actual form.

However, the mid-18th century French cartographic conception of Dominica is well known from a map made by the leading British mapmaker Thomas Jefferys. While this work was published seven years after the British takeover of Dominica, Jefferys entirely relied upon French sources. This map is Dominica, By Thomas Jefferys, Geographer to His Majesty (London: Robert Sayer, 1768), and it was published as part of his rare atlas, A General Topography of North America and the West Indies. Being a collection of all the maps, charts, plans, and particular surveys, that have been published of that part of the world, either in Europe or America (1768).

Please see a link, courtesy of the Library of Congress:

https://www.loc.gov/resource/g3300m.gar00003/?sp=110

Cartographically, this map is very similar to the present manuscript, which clearly precedes the Jefferys map, yet is derived from the same general template. Seemingly, this general cartographic conception of Dominica was circulating in France, as was likely copied several times in manuscript in Paris by official mapping agencies, of which the present map is an example. Jefferys clearly got hold of one of these manuscripts, which he used for his printed map.

The present map was likely made in Paris around 1750, owing to its content and style. It showcases all of Dominica, with its craggy coastlines shown in great detail, with all the numerous bays, coves, points and the small villages clearly labelled; the 'Quartiers' are bounded and named; the mountains of the interior are expressed by hachures, with the major peaks named; while the island's numerous rivers are shown flowing down to the sea. The quality of the draftsmanship is very high, suggesting a professional hand, likely employed by one of the official French mapping agencies (ex. the Dépôt des Cartes et Plans de la Marine).

The map shows Dominica with an almost elliptical form, much thinner that its true projection, although the rough planometric accuracy of both the east and west coasts is reasonably accurate. Considering that mapping the outline of the island would have been done aboard a vessel at sea, the present 'narrowing' of the island is likely since rounding its northern and southern tips (where the Caribbean Sea met the choppy waters of the open Atlantic) made for rough sailing and, thus, challenging surveying. Moreover, accurately ascertaining longitude at sea at the time was difficult, further complicating matters.

While the present map is clearly derived from the same general cartographic template as the Jefferys map and is almost identical in its rendering of the topography, there are some differences in the inclusion of placenames.

Surrounding the map is an elaborate title cartouche and inset in high Rococo style, popular in France during the 1740s and early 1750s. Curiously, the cartographic inset in the lower-left corner, that depicts Dominica within the greater context of the Leeward and Windward Islands (here Dominica is shown as an amorphous blob), is in the English language, having clearly been copied from a British map.

Epilogue: The British Conquer Dominica

From 1764, the British proceeded to heavily settle and develop the island, selling or granting virtually every inch of arable land to settlers. While the rugged nature of the landscape ensured that the size of the estates was generally small, Dominica was very fertile, giving rise to some very profitable plantations, fuelled by a vast increase in the importation of African slaves.

The British decided that scientifically surveying Dominica was priority and spent great sums and efforts to accomplish this. John Byres, the Chief Surveyor of the 'Ceded Islands' (the West Indian territories recently conquered from France), meticulously mapped the island to the highest trigonometric standards, completing his work in 1773. The results of his endeavours were published as John Byres's Plan of the Island of Dominica laid down by actual survey under the direction of the Honorable the Commissioners for the Sale of Lands in the Ceded Islands (London, S. Hooper, 1776).

Please see a link, courtesy of the Library of Congress:

https://www.loc.gov/resource/g5100.ar203201/?r=-0.553,-0.404,2.106,1.132,0

Byres's cartography formed the basis for the mapping of the island for many years and was copied innumerable times.

In 1778, The French conquered Dominica during the American Revolutionary War (1775-83), resulting in a great corpus of mapping of the island, which generally followed Byres's template (the island would be returned to Britain in 1784). However, it is curious to note that the old pre-Byres French template re-emerged upon a wartime French manuscript map of Dominica, "Dominiq.e prise par les François en 1777" (which incorrectly states the year of the French conquest).

Please see a link, courtesy of the Bibliothèque nationale de France:

https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b531218997?rk=536483;2

Dominica remained a British colony until 1978, when it gained its independence.

References: N/A – A unique, seemingly unrecorded map.

5.200 EUR

5. SLAVERY – WEST INDIES – GRENADA ORIGINAL PLANTATION MANUSCRIPT

[ATTORNEY / MANAGER, MOUNT NESBITT ESTATE, GRENADA].

"Journal of the Proceedings on Mount Nesbitt Estate... October 1777 / November 1777 / December 1777 / January 1778 / February 1788 / March 1778".

Manuscript, Grenada, W.I., 1777 – 1778.

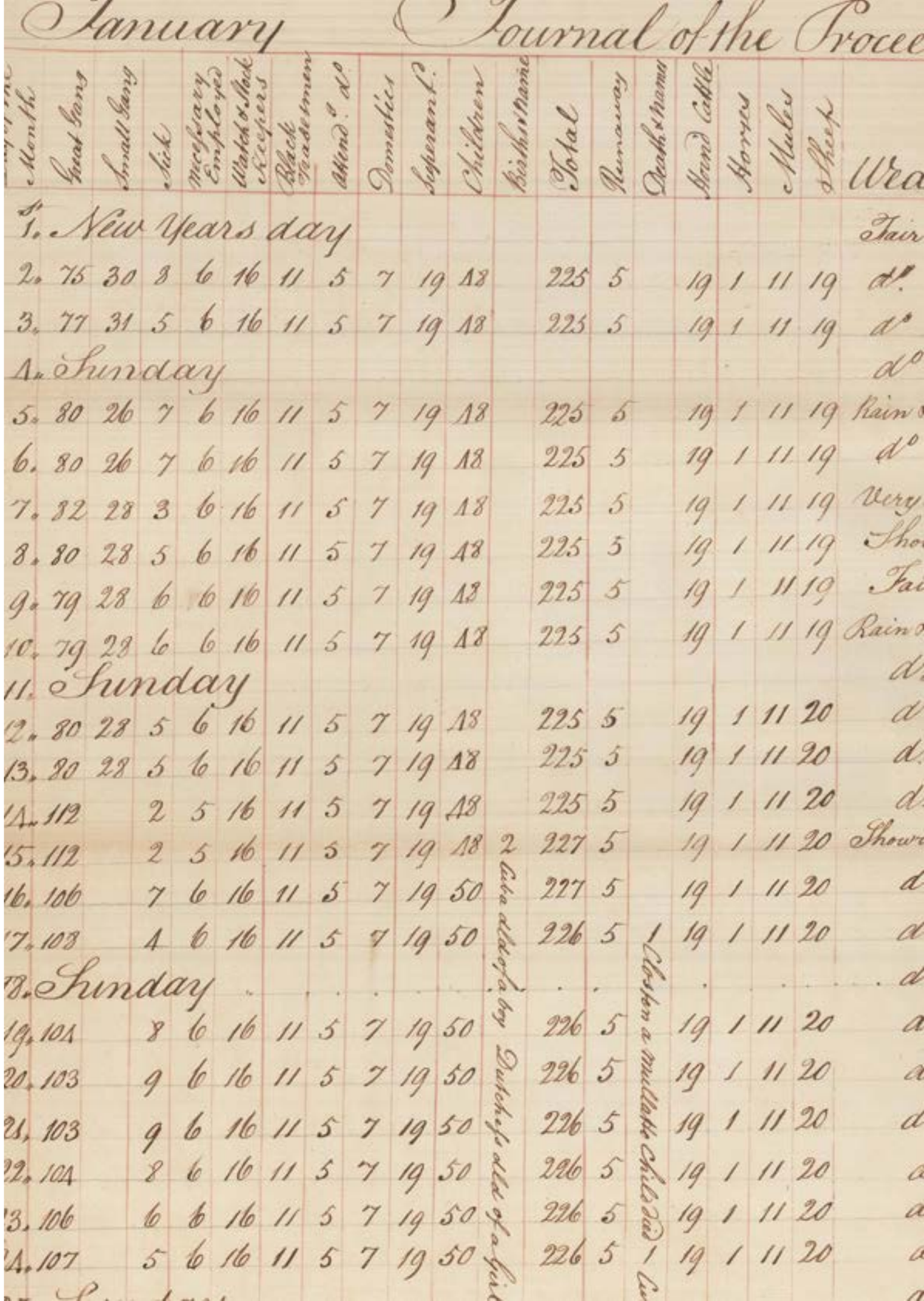
Set of 6 manuscripts, being red ruled charts with details in black pen on laid paper watermarked 'C. Taylor', each measuring 38.5 x 49.5 cm, folding into original mss. addressed envelope measuring 11 x 26 cm (Very Good, documents overall clean and crisp, just some light toning in some places and minor wear along old folds, original envelope tattered with loss).

A fascinating set of original manuscripts concerning the Mount Nesbitt estate, a major sugar plantation in Grenada owned by the prominent Nesbitt family of Irish financiers of London; detailing the daily operations and occurrences on the estate for a six-month period from October 1777 to March 1778, including detailed information on the division of labour and activities of its 200+ workforce of slaves; a valuable primary source for academic research into the sugar-slave economy during the twilight of its first great boom, just before the American Revolutionary War arrived in the West Indies.

Grenada is a lush, mountainous isle in the Windward Islands of the West Indies, with an area of 348.5 square kilometres. Christopher Columbus was the first European to encounter Grenada, in 1498, while it was in the possession of the Carib people, who fiercely resisted foreign encroachment. The English were the first Europeans to attempt to settle the island, in 1609, but her party was massacred by the Caribs.

In 1649, France started to colonize Grenada, soon gaining control of the entire island, eventually exiling the Caribs. They turned the island into a profitable sugar-slave economy, while introducing cacao, in 1714. Under French rule, Granada was the most developed plantation economy of the small Caribbean islands, due to the exceptional fertility of its soils and the fact that it was home to the finest natural harbour in the region, located by the island's capital, Fort Royal (today St. George's).

In 1762, Britain capture Grenada during the Seven Years' War (1756-63) and gained formal title to the island by the Treaty of Paris (1763). Buoyed by a massive influx of investment from London financiers, the British dramatically ramped-up the planta-



tion economy, importing thousands more slaves and bringing in the latest technology, turning Grenada into an agrarian powerhouse that hit well above its size. British Grenada initially benefited from stiff global demand for sugar and relative political stability.

However, Grenada was reconquered by France, in 1779, during the American Revolutionary War. This event severely hindered the operations of the plantations, cutting them off from all contact with Britain, so chalking up massive losses for their (generally absentee) proprietors. While Grenada was returned to Britain in 1784, it would be some years before the estates regained their former prosperity.

The Mount Nesbitt Estate: One of the Finest Plantations in Grenada

Mount Nesbitt was at the time that the present manuscripts were made owned by Arnold Nesbitt (1721 - 1779), the scion of the wealthy and influential Scots Irish Nesbitt family of County Cavan. Arnold's uncle, Albert Nesbitt, had, since 1718, formed a large and far-reaching commercial empire, involving banking and real estate in England and Ireland. Based in London since around 1738, he left his empire to Arnold upon his death in 1753.

Arnold Nesbitt duly formed Arnold Nesbitt & Co., and while his uncle was a cautious and stable, albeit successful, investor, Arnold was by nature a speculator and 'wheeler and dealer'. He gained his uncle's seat in the British Parliament, where as an ally of the Duke of Newcastle, he acquired many powerful political connections that advanced his business endeavours. Often in league with his friend, the banker Sir George Colbrooke (1829 - 1809), Nesbitt made a fortune through victualling contracts for the British military in Canada and Jamaica during the Seven Years' War (1756-63). Through these connections, in 1763, he was able to purchase partial shares of the Jamaican sugar plantations of Monteagle, Orange, Duckenfield Hall (an especially grand venture), which proved fabulously lucrative.

At In 1764, upon the British takeover of Grenada, Arnold Nesbitt gained ownership of the valuable sugar estate previously owned by the Gautier family in the L'Ance Goyave Quarter of the parish of St. John, Grenada. This property is marked on the definitive early British cadastral plan of the island, Daniel Paterson's A New Plan of the Island of Grenada, from the original French Survey of Monsieur Pinel taken in 1763 by order of government, and now published with the addition of English names, alterations of property, and other improvements… (London: William Faden, 1780), as Lot 13 in the Parish of St. John (located near the middle of the parish, beside the Little Palmistes River, abutting the sea).

Please see this link, courtesy of the John Carter Brown Library:

https://jcb.lunaimaging.com/luna/servlet/detail/JCBMAPS~1~1~3319~101583:A-new-plan-of-the-island-of-Grenada

The estate, renamed Mount Nesbitt, located near the midpoint of Granada's lush Caribbean (west) coast, was one of the prime growing areas in the Windward Islands. Nesbitt was an absentee landlord (he never stepped foot in the Americas), although he seemed to have hired very competent attorneys and overseers to operate the plantation and to supervise its enslaved workforce, as the estate flourished over the coming years.

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Fortunately, we have very good idea of the scale and value of the Mount Nesbitt estate in the 1770s, as an official appraisal of the plantation, "A Valuation of the Estate Called Mount Nesbitt, in Grenada, with all the Buildings, Slaves & Stock thereunto Belonging as under", dated July 13, 1772, survives today in the collections of the Beinecke Lesser Antilles Collection at Hamilton College Library, in Clinton, NY (shelfmark: bei-m212).

Please see this link:

http://beinecke.hamilton.edu/islandora/object/hamBeiMss%3A4140?solr_nav[id]=6ea0b1b201ac7ca82354&solr_nav[page]=0&solr_nav[offset]=19#page/1/mode/1up

The estate was in total evaluated at £65,707 10s – an astounding sum for time, making it one of the most precious plantations in Grenada. It was recorded to contain 479 acres (including 200 acres planted with sugar cane, valued at £20,000; with the rest of the land valued at £15,117, 10s.); employed 218 slaves, described of as being "Negroes of different ages & sexes averidging [sic] one with the other", valued at £16,350; a new set sugar works and equipment, valued at £5,000; and old works and buildings, valued at £7,000; plus, 90 head of various livestock, valued at £2,240. This picture mirrors where things stood in 1777-8, when the present manuscripts were made.

The Present Manuscripts in Focus

The present documents were drafted during the twilight of the financially lucrative first period of British rule in Grenada (1764-79). Written by an unnamed attorney / manager of Mount Nesbitt, who ran the estate of behalf of Arnold Nesbitt, are a series of six manuscript documents, being the "Journal of the Proceedings on Mount Nesbitt Estate…" for six consecutive months, covering October 1777 to March 1778. In sum, they comprise the bi-yearly operational report for Mount Nesbitt that the estate's attorney / manager was required to submit (the fiscal year then generally ran from March to March, such that this is the second-half report for that fiscal year).

For each month, the "Journal" meticulously tracks the daily operations and events of the estate from all angles, granting valuable insights into life at Mount Nesbitt throughout a transitional period in the agrarian year. Each issue is comprised of a large, red-ruled chart, with vertical columns labelled on the top, describing the data in the horizontal registers below. It starts with the days of the month (noting that slaves did not work on Sundays and on holidays such as Christmas Day and New Years' Day), followed by several columns concerning the daily activities of the enslaved work force.

Importantly, these variables feature the number of slaves classified by their types of employment. This includes (here with average numbers / range given for each) those that were part of the "Great Gang", being the largest corps of agrarian field workers, its numbers varying greatly by season (18 – 112 persons); the "Small Gang", being small, more versatile units of agrarian workers, its numbers varying greatly by season (0 - 60); those

that are “Sick & Lame” and supposedly unable to work (2 - 16); “Necessary Employed” (6 -30); Watch & Stock Keepers (7 - 16); “Black Tradesmen” (11); those supporting the Black Tradesmen (1-5); Domestics (7); “Superannuated” (19); Children (16-19); and the number of slaves that were classified as “Runaway” (5). Also noted are the total number of slaves engaged on the plantation at any one time (ranging between 221 and 225 persons).

Columns also note the “Births” and “Deaths” of the slaves, recording the names of those involved. For example, in November 1777 it notes that “Charles died” and in December 1777 “Jacqueline delivered of a girl”; while in in January 1778 it records that “Cuba delivered of boy”, but tragically, only a few days later “Cuba’s Child Died”. Birth and deaths were regular occurrences on the plantation, where conditions for the slaves must have been brutal.

Also recorded are the estate’s livestock numbers (horned cattle, horses, mules, and sheep), while a column records the daily weather (often “Fair” bu
t sometimes “Rain & Windy” or “Showery”).

On the right-hand side of each document are broad registers labelled as “Remarks” that describe the daily activities of the slave field gangs, as well as any remarkable events. These activities varied greatly depending upon the time in the annual sugar calendar, whether it be planting or harvesting season, or the shoulder period in between. Most of the times covered in the present “Journals” falls into the shoulder season (October to February), when the slave gangs were predominantly occupied with the general maintenance of the estate and caring for the crops. However, March, the final month featured, concerns the prime sugarcane harvesting time in Grenada.

During the shoulder season, from October to February, the field gangs were generally employed in activities such as “supplying young canes”, “carrying plants”, “weeding” various named fields or around buildings, and “paving roads” or “clearing” canals.

In March, during the harvest season, the field gangs were generally employed in “cutting cane” and preparing the “Cattle Mill”, which was needed for grinding the harvested cane. The cutting, carrying, and grinding the cane were notoriously brutal and dangerous jobs, dreaded by the slaves, especially as the overseers were often particularly ill-tempered during what was a stressful time (the harvesting had to be done quickly in a very organized manner for the yield to be maximized).

Also featured in the “Remarks” are annotations such as “Employed William Nicholls as Overseer” (December 21); “Felix Runaway” (October 27) and “Felix returned home” (November 1), upon which the poor Felix would have received severe corporal punishment for this failed bid for freedom; notes on livestock like “an ewe of a lamb” and “Bull killed and fed to Negroes as of being unsalable”; while for Christmas Day it reads “Served Negroes Beef”.

Finally, the last vertical column records the amounts of “herring” and, lest often, “beef” that was given to the slaves.



Notably, the present manuscripts are housed in the original envelope in which the Mount Nesbitt attorney / manager mailed them to "Arnold & John Nesbitt" (John was Arnold's nephew, his chief deputy in business and his main heir) in Aldermanbury, London.

Upon exploring the manuscripts, even 240 years later, one feels a certain chill reading how the Nesbitts' agents recorded the brutality of slavery in such a banal, almost inhuman fashion. Yet, the charts provide fascinating and authentic insights into how a large West Indian sugar plantation was run during the great 18th century sugar boom.

Epilogue

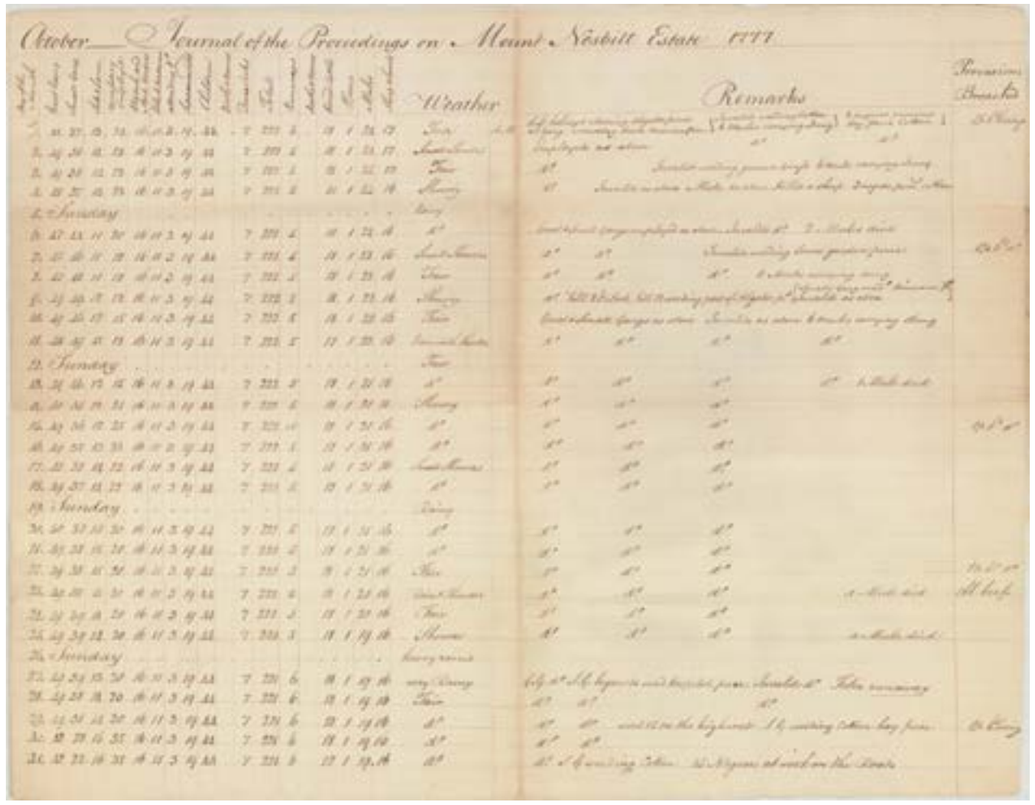
While Arnold Nesbitt always retained ownership of Mount Nesbitt, it should be noted that during the British Credit Crisis of 1772-3, his finances suffered terribly, although he narrowly avoided bankruptcy (his frequent business partner, Sir George Colebrooke, was not so lucky; his bank went under in 1773). The annual revenues from Mount Nesbitt were one of the main things keeping Nesbitt & Co. afloat.

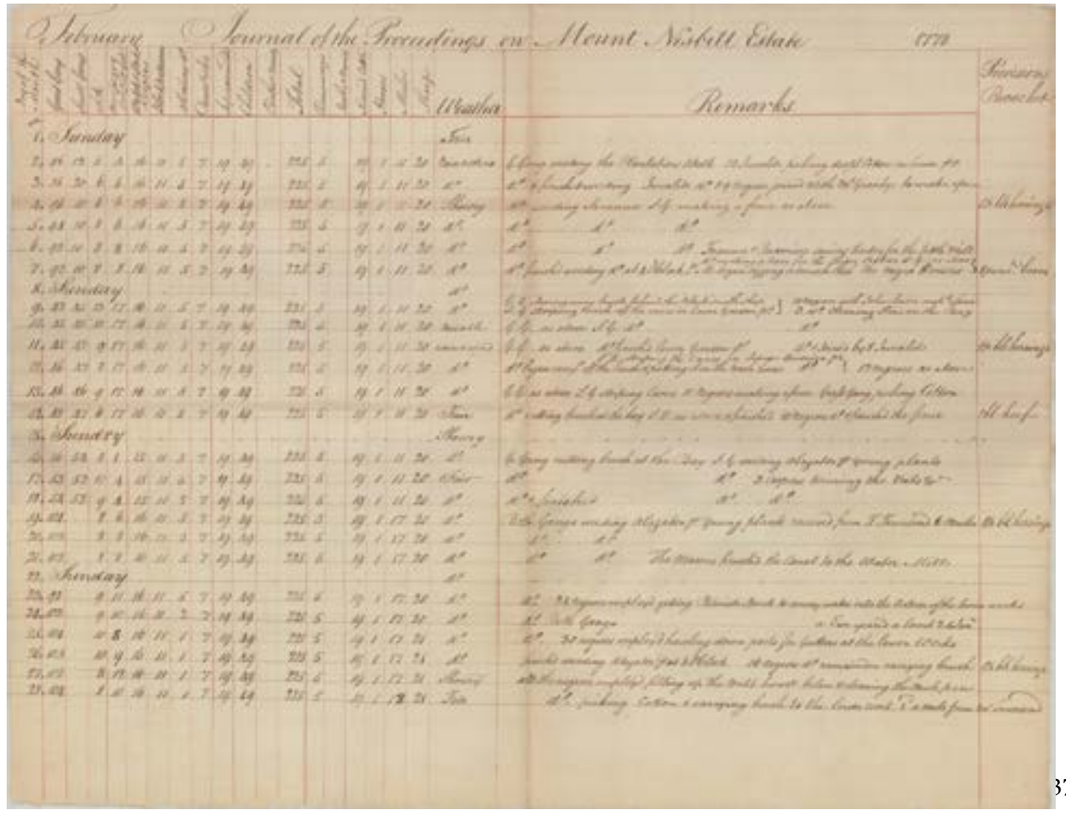
The year 1779 was an annus horribilis for the Nesbitt clan, as Arnold died and the French reconquered Grenada (thus cutting the estate off from all communication and the Nesbitts from its precious sugar shipments). Colebrooke Nesbitt (Arnold Nesbitt's illegitimate but recognized son) inherited the estate, but was soon compelled, by the imminent bankruptcy of Nesbitt & Co, to transfer ownership to Sir George Colbrooke, who was also one of the Nesbitts' leading creditors. However, Colbrooke, soon sold the property to William Mitchell, a Grenada-based estate attorney.

Mitchell retained the estate for many years, but in 1817, faced with declining sugar revenues and ever-stricter regulations on slavery, he sold the property to the Lushington family. The Lushingtons oversaw the decline of the plantation, which met it coup de grace upon the abolition of slavery in the British Empire (1834-8). Upon emancipation, Mount Nesbitt was home to 125 slaves, for whom the Lushingtons received £3,201 2s 4d in compensation from the British crown.

References: N/A – Manuscripts seemingly unrecorded. Cf. 'Mount Nesbitt, Grenada', Centre for the Study of the Legacies of British Slavery Database: https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/estate/view/1404; Craig BAILEY, 'The Nesbitts of London and their Networks' pp. 231-49 and Thomas M. TRUXES, 'London's Irish Merchant Community and North Atlantic Commerce in the mid-Eighteenth Century' (pp. 271-93), in David Dickson, Jan Parmentier, Jane H. Ohlmeyer (eds.), Irish and Scottish Mercantile Networks in Europe and Overseas in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries (2007), pp. 231 – 293.

2.200 EUR





6. WORLD WAR II – AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY
WESTERN & CENTRAL EUROPE
NORTH AFRICA / IRAN

[ROYAL AIR FORCE (GREAT BRITAIN)].

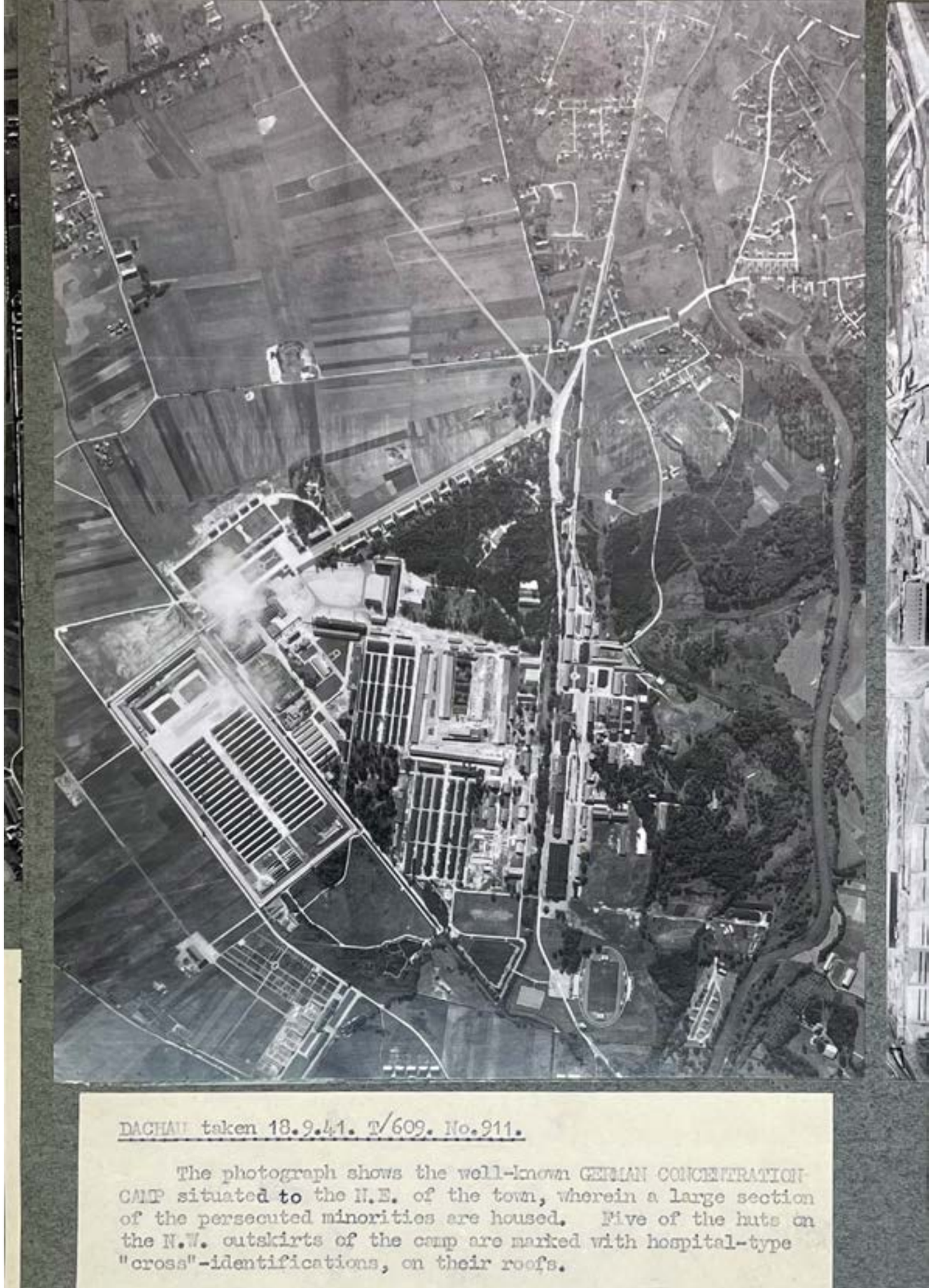
[An Album of 159 Original World War II Aerial Reconnaissance and Bombing Photographs compiled by the Royal Air Force].

[Britain:] Photographs all dated 1941, album assembled in Early 1942.

Oblong Folio (30 x 38 cm): [v, incl. indexes and map], 102 pp. on 51 grey album leaves featuring 159 photographs and pastedown typescript descriptive captions, bound in original black roan with gilt lettering (marked 'Vol. I') and ruling to spine (Very Good to Excellent, internally very clean and crisp, photographs are high quality, clear with strong contrast, just a few captions with light stains, binding with light shelf-wear).

Unique and highly important – by far and away the finest and most comprehensive collection of World War II bombing and reconnaissance photographs we have ever encountered, an expensively custom bound album of 159 photographs, each with detailed pastedown typescript captions, as well as a location map and index, clearly made by the British Royal Air Force (RAF) for presentation to an unnamed VIP (ex. cabinet minister or senior general); the highly classified, unusually high quality images were all taken between May and December 1941, the critical period when the RAF was turning the tide against the Luftwaffe, mounting sorties deep into Axis territory for the first time; the photographs cover a wide variety of subjects in various places in the Western and Central Europe, North Africa and the Middle East, and include images of RAF attacks upon enemy cities (including a large suite of active bombing images of Berlin, Cologne, Hamburg, etc.), factories, military bases, infrastructure and shipping, an image of the infamous Dachau Concentration Camp, as well as oil facilities in Iran.

This is by far and away the highest quality and most comprehensive collection of original World War II aerial reconnaissance and bombing photography we have ever encountered. It was clearly made by the British Royal Air Force (RAF) to be presented to an anonymous VIP official (perhaps a cabinet minister or senior general), as the then 'highly classified' photographs are displayed in expensive custom bound album, with and index, a map of the locations of the photographs, followed by the 159 photographs neatly affixed to grey album leaves, each acclaimed by (often detailed) pastedown typescript captions. Moreover, the photos are all of high technical quality, with sharp focus and contrast, unlike the 'foggy' nature of many such images.



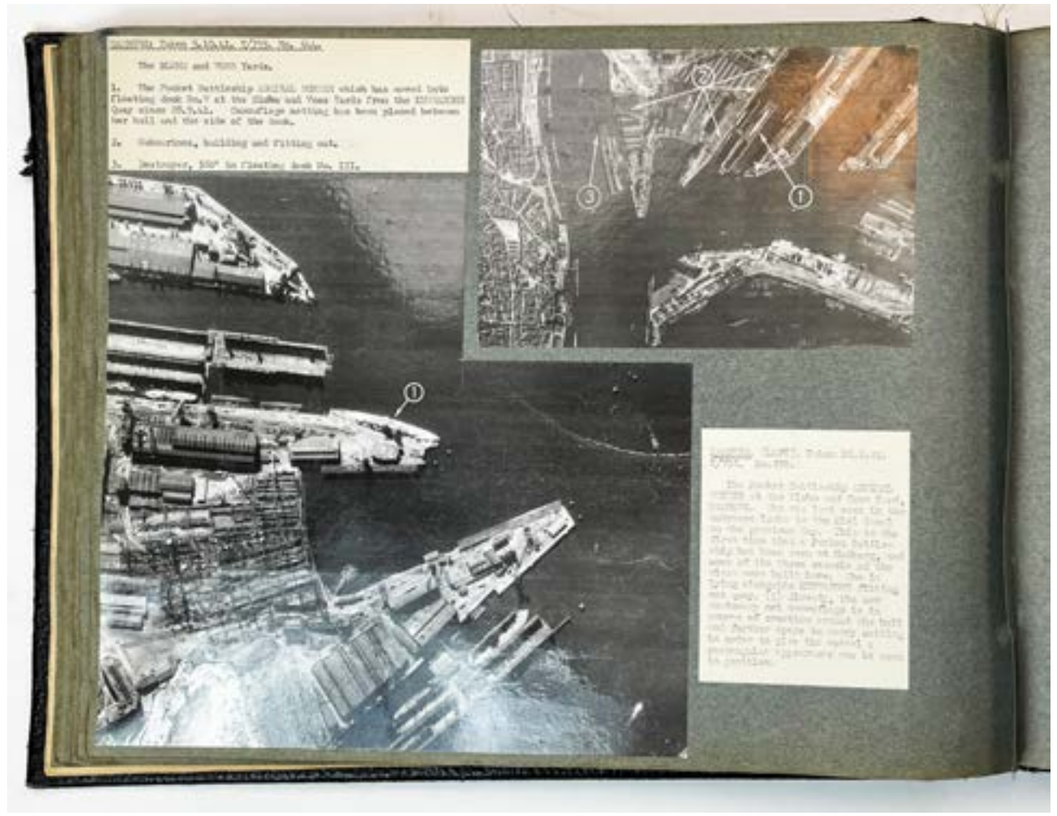
The album features what was highly sensitive military information that would be classified exclusively for the eyes of individuals with 'top security' clearance. The spine of the album is gilt labelled 'Vol. I', and was presumably followed by another album; however, the present work is complete in and of itself, and is surely unique. The album seems to have been assembled early in 1942, as the photographs are all dated between May and December 1941. The purpose of the album seems to be to comprehensively showcase the diverse and impressive reconnaissance and bombing abilities that the RAF had developed to date.

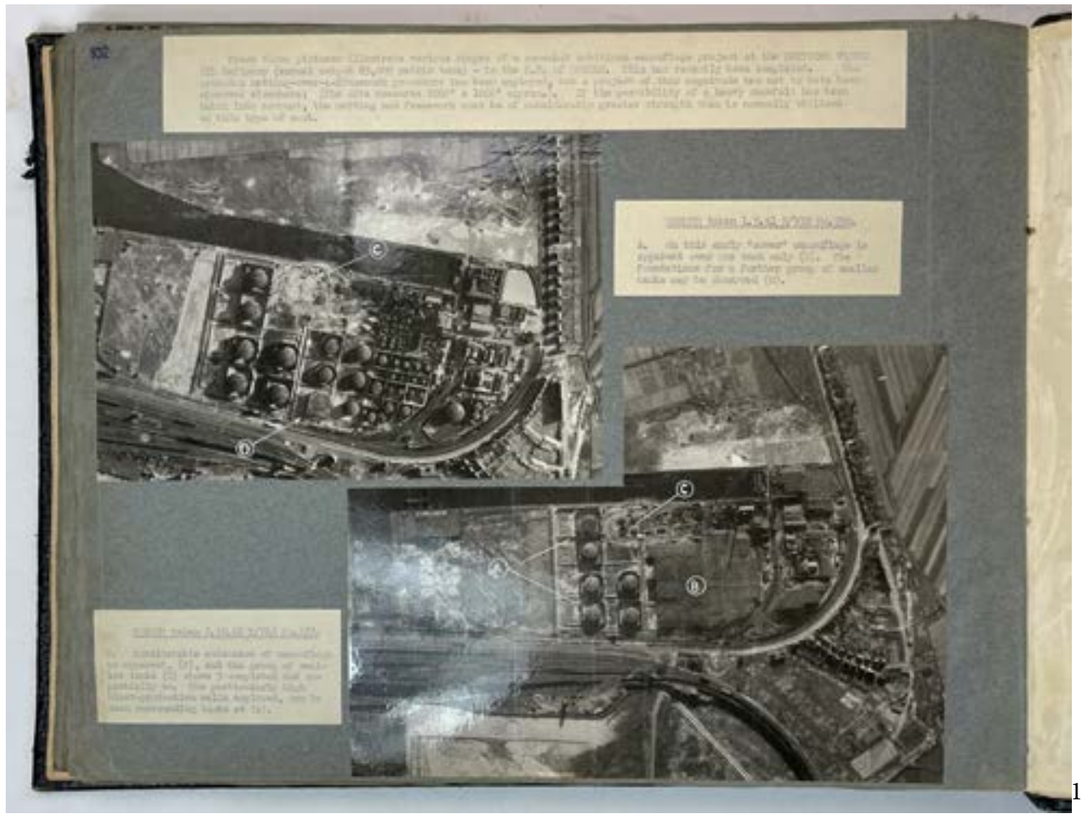
Significantly, the images cover a critical period of the WWII air war, when the RAF and their Imperial allies (ex. Canada, Australia, South Africa, etc.) were left virtually alone to fight Germany's Luftwaffe, prior to the United States entering the war at the end of 1941. During this period, the RAF battled to turn the tables against the Germans. The Luftwaffe, which once possessed overwhelming air superiority, had by this time become worn down by their loss at the Battle of Britain and mass effort of The Blitz, which failed in its objective of denting British morale. From June 1941, the Germans became increasingly distracted by their invasion of the Soviet Union, while the British 'upped their game' and their numbers of aircraft and trained crew, so allowing them to execute large strikes against targets deep within Axis territory of the first time, as well as to mount reconnaissance flights far into Luftwaffe-controlled airspace.

The album features 159 photographs, taken between May 1 and December 27, 1941, and are of various sizes (some full page, maximum 30.5 x 23 cm, but most are smaller). The locations of the photographs are shown on the custom map (page v), the 'Sketch-Map showing Locations of Places covered by Photographs'. These locations include approximately 55 from Germany; 39 from France; 23 from the Netherlands; 9 each from Norway and Iceland; 6 from Belgium; 5 from Italy; 2 from Iran; and 1 photograph each of Poland, Denmark, Sweden, Algeria, Morocco, and Turkey (off the coast thereof); while 4 photographs are of events at unspecified locations.

According to the 'Subject Index' (pages ii and iii), of the photographs, 13 are categorized as 'outstanding examples' of aerial photography; 13 are of aerodromes or seaplane bases; 5 are of aircraft works; 23 concern camouflage (of all types); 17 depict bombing damage; 18 are of daytime attacks; 2 show decoys; 10 are of defenses (arms, flack); 34 depict industrial facilities and communications; 4 concern invasion preparations and related equipment; 5 are of night photos; 42 show ports and shipyards; 27 show shipping (both naval and merchant); 1 concerns wireless and telecommunications; and 20 concern miscellaneous subjects (ex. aircraft in flight, a concentration camp, an infrared photo, submarine pens, etc.).

The captions that accompany the photographs are often quite detailed, explaining the precise context of the mission involved. Some images are for reconnaissance, and do not show any battle action, while other show the active bombing or strafing Axis targets (whether they be cities, warships, or infrastructure, etc.) by RAF planes. Some of the photographs are even marked up with potential bombing target details, granting a sophisticated view of places such as enemy submarine pens and factories. In sum, they lend an unparalleled 'for a general's eyes only' insight into the nature of the air war during 1941, a pivotal year of conflict, as the RAF sough to turn the tables on the Luftwaffe.





The quality, diversity, and fascinating nature of the subjects of the photographs ensures that so many of them deserve special mention beyond the scope of this catalogue entry. However, highlights include, 62. Dachau taken 18.9.41., an early and daring reconnaissance photograph of the infamous Nazi Dachau Concentration Camp, near Munich (est. 1933), which features annotations that chillingly detail its facilities.

There are numerous active bombing photos of major German cities, such as Berlin, Cologne, Hamburg and Bremerhaven, etc. Particularly amazing images are 31. Berlin (Night Photograph) taken on 2/3.9.41. and 41. and 43. Kassel taken 8/9.9.41., as they possess amazing visual effects that show bright streaks of ordnance flying through the night sky, photographed from the cockpits of RAF bombers.

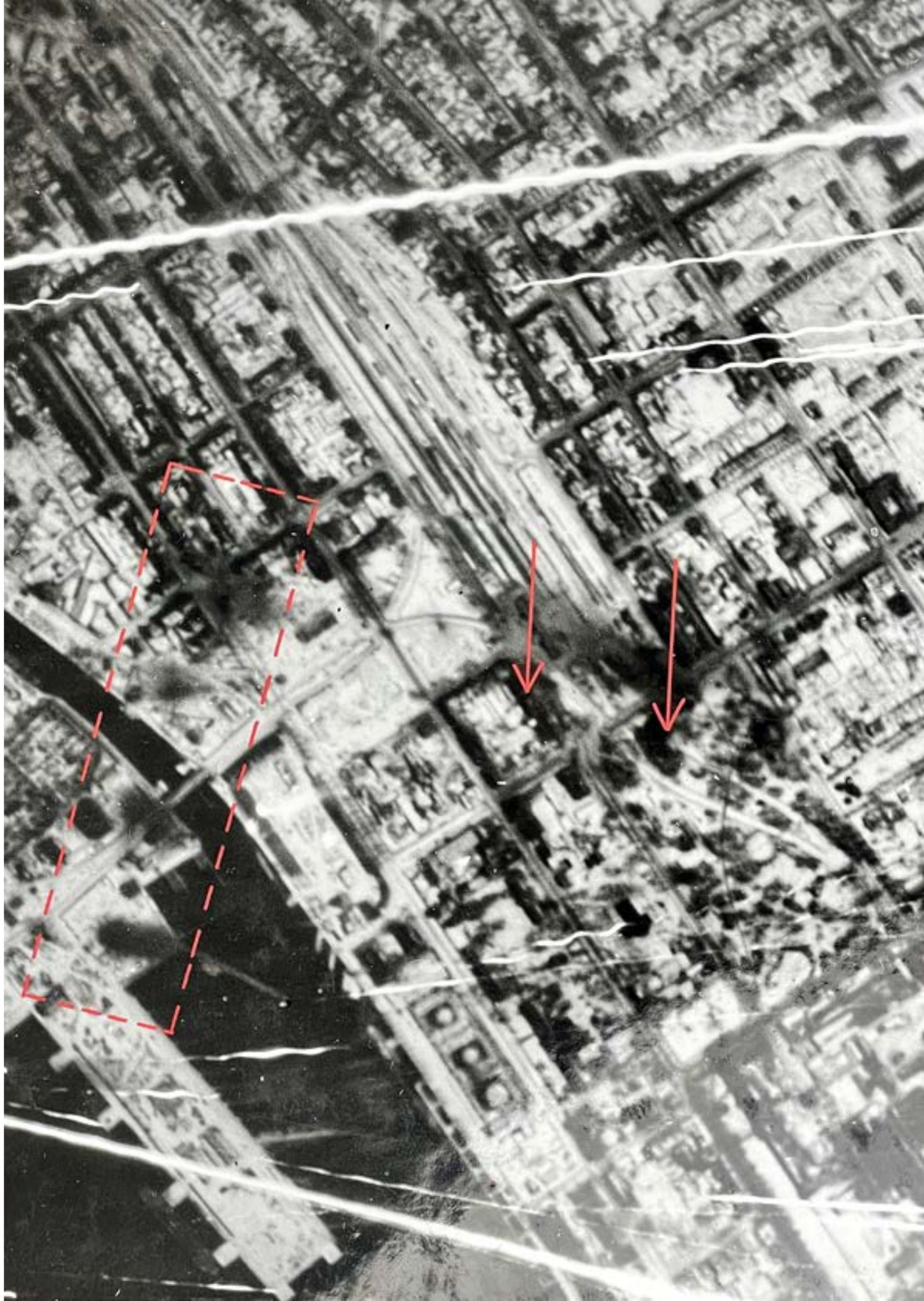
Intriguing images include 23. Abadan Mosaic taken on 5.8.41. and 47. Ahwaz (Mosaic) compiled 8.9.41. depicting the Anglo-Persian Oil Company's petroleum facilities in southwestern Iran that were critical to the Allied war effort. The Abadan refinery (est. 1912) was the oldest in the Middle East and one of the largest in the world, while Ahwaz was the city nearest the region's oldest commercial oilfield. While these assets were inevitably spared from being attacked, at the time that these photos were taken their positions were far from secure, for in October 1940 the Italian Airforce had successfully attacked the major British Gulf base of Bahrain. Visually stunning are the images of Iceland taken 29.5.41 to 5.8.41. (nos. 96 to 104 inclusive).

Indeed, we have never encountered a collection of WWII aerial photographs remotely comparable, in term of its quality, quantity and breadth.

Historical Context: The RAF Starts to Turn the Tide on the Luftwaffe

At the beginning of World War II, Germany had huge inherent advantages over Britain in the air war. The Luftwaffe employed 208,000 personnel with 4,201 operative aircraft, while the Royal Air Force (RAF) could only muster 3,700 aircraft and 167,000 personnel. However, the Germans practical lead was even greater, as they were generally better equipped, while their pilots were more highly trained and prepared.

The Luftwaffe proved awesomely effective during the 'Blitzkrieg' invasion of France (May 10 to June 25, 1940), vitally supporting the ground operations that rolled over the country in only 46 days. Upon the conquest of France and Belgium, the German air advantage was greatly augmented as the Luftwaffe controlled airfields in close range of England. Conversely, RAF bombers had to fly over hundreds of kilometres of heavily defended enemy airspace to strike German targets, while many of the key objectives (such as Munich and Berlin) were virtually out of range. However, the Luftwaffe made strategic errors that surrendered their advantage, allowing the Allies to buy time to catch up and gain the upper hand. The German attempt to gain permanent air superiority over England failed during the Battle of Britain (July 10 – October 31, 1940), the world's first full-scale air war, while the 'Blitz' (September 7, 1940 to May 11, 1941), the intensive German bombing of London and other key British cities, failed to dent British resolve. These undertakings came with a heavy price in men and planes and, leaving the Luftwaffe much diminished.



The RAF took advantage of the Luftwaffe's shortcomings and were further advantaged by the fact that from June 1941 onwards, much German air power was directed away from the Western Front and towards their invasion of the Soviet Union (which proved a disaster, leading to the loss of thousands of planes and pilots). The British and their imperial Allies (Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, etc.), although left to fight the Allied air war largely singlehandedly, were able to increase their production of aircraft (with improved technology), while training thousands more pilots, so quickly closing the gap on Germany's numerical superiority. As such, during the period that the present photographs were taken, British and Allied sorties were, for the first time, able to occasionally strike deep into Germany, bombing cities, factories, and infrastructure for the first time, as well as taking out German shipping far out to sea. They also had the ability to fly reconnaissance flights far into Axis domains, boldly taking high quality images of valuable future targets, while gaining vital intelligence on enemy operations. While the RAF could not yet equal the devastating force that the Luftwaffe showed during The Blitz of the levelling of Rotterdam, they were gradually turning the tables.

The entry of the United States into WWII was the gamechanger in the air war, as it provided the Allies with an almost unlimited source of equipment and manpower. The Allies also improved their planes, as well as their dogfighting and bombing tactics. The RAF's bombing of Lübeck, on March 28, 1942, hailed the start of frequent devastating Allied airstrikes deep into German territory. While the Luftwaffe retaliated with the 'Baedeker Bombings' of England's prettiest cities, in April-May 1942, this proved unsuccessful, as it served only to galvanize British resolve. As 1942 ended, the Allies assumed air superiority over the entire Western Front, while Germany started to run low on supplies of jet fuel, as it failed to conquer the Baku Oilfields, for their invasion of the Soviet Union had been stopped cold at the Battle of Stalingrad (August 23, 1942 – February 2, 1943).

In 1943, the Luftwaffe's offensive capabilities started to fall apart, as it suffered from debilitating shortages of planes, trained pilots, and fuel. Meanwhile, the Allies were receiving massive re-enforcements from North America. The Germans were increasingly losing their ability to defend their own cities from massive raids. By 1944, the Luftwaffe was so depleted that, in many areas, it could be described as more of a nuisance than a threat, as the Allies (which now had airfields in Italy) could carpet and firebomb cities and destroy large industrial facilities anywhere in Germany. The Allied air raids (sometimes featuring over 1,000 planes at a time) were so devastating that they gradually shut down entire sectors of German war production, while severely sapping civilian morale, as entire cities were reduced to rubble. During the remainder of the war, the Allies' total air superiority was a key factor in their successful land invasion of Germany, precipitating the fall of the Third Reich in May 1945.

LIST OF CONTENTS (159 Photographs):

'Sketch-Map showing Locations of Places covered by Photographs'

1. Decoy Point (Nr. Lorient [France]) taken on 6.8.41. <p. 1>
2. Lorient taken on 13.6.41.
3. Cologne taken on 12.8.41.
4. Cologne taken on 12.8.41.
5. Cologne taken on 12.8.41.
6. Cologne taken on 12.8.41.
7. Horten (Norway) taken on 9.8.41.
8. Le Trait [France] taken on 12.8.41.
9. Destroyers in Line Ahead taken on 7.7.41. (off Seven Capes, Turkey)
10. Attack on Enemy Merchant Vessel [in North Sea], taken on 30.7.41. <p. 5>
11. Attack on Enemy Merchant Vessel [in North Sea], taken on 30.7.41. (same as before).
12. Ijmuiden Harbor [Netherlands] taken on 21.8.41.
13. Attack on Iron and Steel Works at Ijmuiden. Taken on 21.8.41.
14. Cognac Chateaubernard [France] taken on 7.8.41.
15. Bergen Alkmaar Aerodrome (Holland) taken on 20.8.41.
16. Hamburg Docks: taken on 17.8.41.
17. Hamburg taken on 17.8.41.
18. Camouflaged Blenheim Mark IV [near Lille, France] taken on 18.8.41.
19. Hazebrouk [France] taken on 19.8.41. <p. 10>
20. Bomb Damage at Cologne taken on 21.8.41.
21. Toulon (Mosaic) taken on 27.8.41.
22. Pocket Battleship [in Samso Belt, Denmark] taken on 4.9.41.
23. Abadan [Iran] Mosaic taken on 5.8.41.
24. Rotterdam (The Maashaven)… on 1.9.41.
25. Ludwigshafen (Badische Anilin and Soda Fabrik)… taken on 2.9.41.
26. Mannheim (and district)…
27. Mannheim (Waldhof) Daimler-Benz Works… taken on 2.9.41.
28. Lannion [France] Aerodrome taken 31.8.41. <p.15>
29. Kiel taken on 4.9.41.
30. Rotterdam… 1.9.41.
31. Berlin (Night Photograph) taken on 2/3.9.41.
32. Rotterdam taken on 28.8.41.
33. Caen / Capriquet Aerodrome taken on 4.9.41.
34. Caen / Capriquet Aerodrome taken on 4.9.41.
35. A. Rotterdam taken 28.8.41.
36. B. Rotterdam taken 1.9.41.
37. Rotterdam taken 28.8.41.
38. Stettin taken 8.9.41.
39. Strander Bucht [Germany] taken 12.9.41.
40. Malmo: Mosaic taken on 4.9.41. <p.20>
41. Kassel taken 8/9.9.41.
43. Kassel taken 8/9.9.41.
43. Attack on Flakship [off of The Hague] taken 7.9.41.
44. Attack on Flakship [off of The Hague] taken 7.9.41.
45. Damage to the Industrial Plant at Mazingarb [France] taken on 10.7.41.
46. Mazingarb taken on 8.7.41.
*47. Ahwaz [Iran] (Mosaic) compiled 8.9.41.

48. Berlin taken 16.9.41. <p.25>
49. Berlin taken 16.9.41.
50. Bremen taken 21.9.41.
51. Rostock taken 21.9.41.
52. Augsburg taken 18.9.41.
53. Farge (near Vegesak) [Germany] taken 21.9.41.
54. Le Grand-Quevilly [France] taken 18.9.41.
55. St. Nazaire taken 20.9.41.
56. Battleship „Tirpitz“ [in Kiel Fiord, Germany] taken 13.9.41. <p.30>
57. Light Cruiser Emden (Oslo) taken 15.9.41.
58. Bethune [France] taken 21.9.41.
59. Neuburg [Germany] taken 22.9.41.
60. Heligoland & Dune [Germany] taken 21.9.41.
61. Wilhelmshaven taken 21.9.41.
62. Dachau taken 18.9.41.
63. Hallendorf [Germany] taken 16.9.41.
64. Le Havre taken 17.9.41. <p.35>
65. Swinemunde [Germany] taken 19.9.41.
66. Daylight Attack on Shipping taken 18.9.41.
67. Wilhelmshaven taken 21.9.41.
68. Synthetic Oil Plant at Politz near Stettin taken on 30.9.41.
69. Bremen. taken 28.9-41.
70. Kiel Taken 27.9.41.
71. Gydnia [Poland]. Taken 29.9.41.
72. Hamburg. Taken 5.10.41. <p.40>
73. Hamburg. Taken 28.9.41.
74. Ostend: Taken 3.10.41.
75. Zeesen [Germany]. Taken 29.9.41.
76. Misburg [Germany]: Taken 3.10.41. (Gewerkschaft Deutsche Erdol Raffinerie).
77. Knock-sur-Mer [Belgium] – taken 12.10.41. <p.45>
78. Dordrecht – taken 12.10.41.
79. Flushing [Vlissingen, Netherlands] – taken 15.10.41.
80. Bremerhaven. taken on 28.9.41.
81. Bremerhaven - taken on 5.10.41.
82. Bremerhaven - taken on 20.10.41.
83. Bergen Aanzee [Netherlands]. Taken on 10.10.41.
84. Casablanca [Morocco] Taken 15.10.41. <p.50>
85. Brandenburg taken 29.9.41.
86. Heroya (Norway) taken on 20.5.41
87. Heroya (Norway) taken on 5.10.41.
88. Toulon taken 23.10.41.
89. Toulon taken 23.10.41. <p.55>
90. Mers-el-Kebir [Algeria] taken 3.10.41.
91. Rotterdam taken night of 3/4.10.41.
92. Stettin taken night of 30.9./1.10.41.
93. Genoa: taken 28.9.41.
94. Petten (near Ijmuiden) taken 10.10.41.



The town area of Neuburg taken after a recent raid,showing some damage.

A. The South side of a triangular block of flats or offices in the Grosse Allee severely damaged.

B. The extensively camouflaged railway station.

C. Bizones Atelier fine'ing camouflage.

D. Reproduction of Leadenale Bridge in the Aussen Binnen.

CAMOUFLAGED MESSERSCHMITT BF109 TYPE IV, taken on

A close view of a camouflaged Messerschmitt Bf109 Type IV taken during a Daylight attack on Lille. The effectiveness of the camouflage of the aircraft is noticeable.



37

95. Le Havre. Taken 15.10.41.
96. Oslo Fjord. taken 13.10.41. <p.60>
97. Akreyri [Iceland] taken 5.8.41.
98. Looking South from Herades Floi [Iceland] taken 5.8.41.
99. Sigludfjordur [Iceland] taken 5.8.41.
100. Seydisfjordur [Iceland] taken 5.8.41.
101. Vatneyri [Iceland] taken 12.7.41.
102. Raufarhofn [Iceland] taken 29.5.41.
103. Schydhis Fiord [Iceland] taken 29.5.41.
104. Reykjor Fiord [Iceland] taken 5.8.41.
105. Coastline near Mjoi Fiord [Iceland] taken 29.5.41.
106. Rotterdam: taken 24.10.41.
107. Nore (Norway) taken 13.10.41. <p.65>
108. Berlin taken 16.9.41.
109. Berlin taken 16.9.41.
110. Nieuwpoort-La Panne [Belgium] Area taken 19.10.41.
111. Nieuwpoort-La Panne Area taken 19.10.41.
112. Nieuwpoort-La Panne Area taken 19.10.41.
113. Nieuwpoort-La Panne Area taken 19.10.41.
114. Naples taken 25.9.41.
115. Naples taken 20.10.41. <p.70>
116. Flushing taken 25.10.41.
117. Flushing taken 25.10.41.
118. Flushing taken 25.10.41.
119. Flushing taken 25.10.41.
120. Flushing taken 25.10.41.
121. Aasfjord (Norway) taken 28.10.41. <p.75>
122. Gennevilliers [France] taken 18.8.41.
123. Gennevilliers taken 20.6.41.
124. Gennevilliers taken 22.10.41.
125. Trondheim taken 28.10.41.
126. Cognac / Chateaubernard Aerodrome taken 21.10.41.
127. Brunswick-Broitzem [Germany] Aerodrome taken 2.10.41. <p.80>
128. Munster taken 12.7.41.
129. Berlin taken 16.9.41.
130. Keroman (Lorient) taken 4.5.41.
131. Keroman (Lorient) taken 2.10.41.
132. Keroman (Lorient) taken 30.10.41.
133. Gravelines [France] taken 4.11.41.
134. Brest taken 18.11.41.
135. Brest taken 18.11.41.
136. Ile Brehat [France] taken 15.11.41. <p. 85>
137. New Canal near Ieuna [Germany] taken 15.11.41.
138. Le Havre taken 18.11.41.
139. Le Havre taken 18.11.41.
140. Etaples [France] taken 17.11.41.
141. Heinkel Factors at Rostock/Marienehe taken 30.11.41.

142. Brest taken 21.11.41. <p. 90>
143. Valsen [Netherlands] taken 1.12.41.
144. Kiel Harbour taken 29.11.41.
145. Swinemunde taken 30.11.41.
146. Henkel III. taken 3.11.41.
147. Hamburg. taken night of 30.11.41. and 1.12.41.
148. Amsterdam / Schiphol taken 1.12.41.
149. Keroman (Lorient) taken 7.12.41. <p. 95>
150. St. Nazaire taken 7.12.41.
151. Boulogne taken 8.12.41.
152. Wilhelmshaven taken 28/29.12.41.
153. Leghorn [Livorno] taken 11.6.41.
154. Leghorn [Livorno] taken 11.6.41.
155. Aastveitvaagen [Norway] taken 27.12.41. <p. 100>
156. Brest taken 18.12.41.
157. Brest taken 18.12.41.
158. Bremen taken 1.5.41. <p. 102, final page>
159. Bremen taken 1.5.41.

References: N/A – Album seemingly a unique, unrecorded, highly classified document.

14.500 EUR

7. BRAZIL - RIO GRANDE DO SUL
IMPORTANT BRAZILIAN CARTOGRAPHY
PORTO ALEGRE IMPRINT

Antônio Eleuthério de CAMARGO (1839 - 1891).

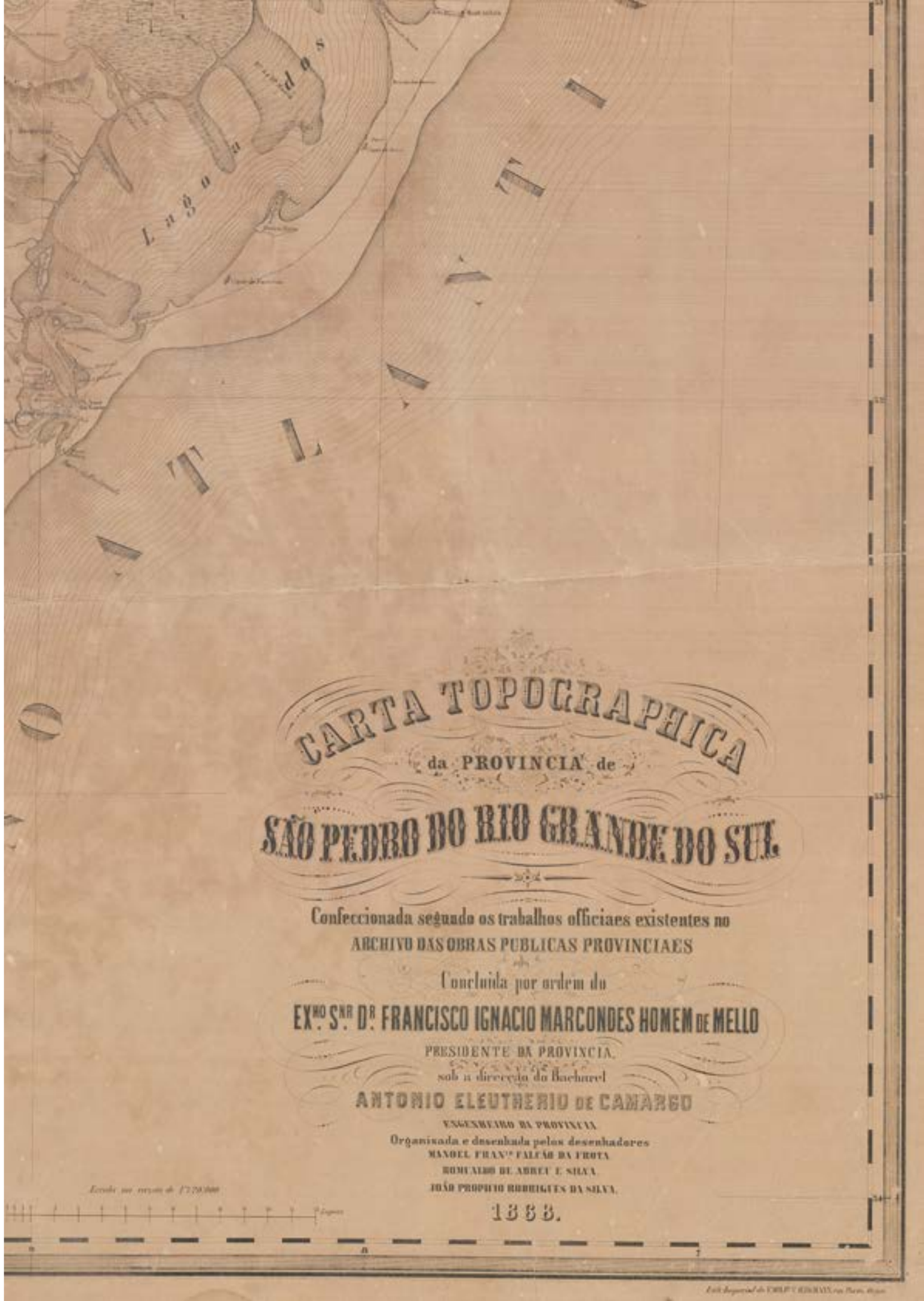
Carta topográfica da Província de São Pedro do Rio Grande do Sul. Confeccionada segundo os trabalhos officiaes existentes no Archivo das Obras Publicas Provinciaes. Concluida por ordem do Ex.mo Snr. Dr. Francisico Ignacio Marcondes Homem de Mello, Presidente da Provincia, sob a direcção do Bacharel Antonio Eleutherio de Camargo, Engenheiro da Provincia. Organisada e desenhada pelos desenhadores Manoel Fran.co Falcão da Frota. Romualdo de Abreu e Silva. João Propicio Rodrigues da Silva.

Porto Alegre: Litografia Imperiale di Emilio Wiedemann, 1868.

Lithograph printed on 4 sheets, but mounted upon contemporary linen and now in 2 sections (upper and lower halves), old brass hanging rings to upper half (Good, light even toning to upper half, more mottled toning to lower half, some small light stains, irregular horizontal folds to both halves, old tack marks to corners; map in 2 sections due to clean break of old linen along horizontal centrefold, could be easily be re-joined), each section: 58 x 116 cm (23 x 45.5 inches); if joined would form a map: 116 x 116 cm (45.5 x 45.5 inches).

One of the greatest achievements of Brazilian cartography – a large-format wall map that is the first accurate and detailed map of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil's most southernly province; made when the region was still largely a wild, sparsely settled frontier, the domain of gaúchos (cowboys), before it was 'civilized' due to mass immigration and an economic-railway boom, during which the map served as a blueprint for development; the result of 11 years of labour by a team eventually led by Antônio Eleuthério de Camargo, the province's chief engineer and future Brazilian War Minister; published in Porto Alegre by the German-born lithographer Emil Wiedemann; one of the largest and most technically advanced maps made in the Brazilian provinces during the 19th century – extremely rare – no institutional examples traced outside Brazil.

Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil's most southernly state (formerly province) is a vast and magnificent land with an area of 281,707 sq. km. It is wedged between today's Santa Catarina state, to the north, Uruguay, to the south, while to the west the Uruguay River marks the boundary with Argentina, while the Atlantic coast runs to the east-south-east. The western interior watershed falls into the Uruguay River, while the rivers of the eastern areas flow into the Atlantic, via enormous coastal lagoons. The littoral




Provincia de
PARANÁ
Provincia de
SANTA
CATHARINA
OCEANO ATLANTICO
CARTA TOPOGRAPHICA
da PROVINCIA de
SÃO PEDRO DO RIO GRANDE DO SUL
Levantada por ordem do
1852.

areas are flat and semi-tropical; the central interior was covered by dense forests; while the far west featured grasslands. The northern third of the province is characterized by a high plateau, with the region overall having a climate much more moderate and hospitable to Europeans that the rest of Brazil.

While it is today one of Brazil's most civilized and affluent regions, prior to the economic-railway boom that commenced in the 1870s, which attracted mass immigration, Rio Grande do Sul was largely a wild, politically unstable place. When the present map was issued in 1868, the majority of the province's 400,000 or so residents were concentrated in the coastal flatlands, anchored by the small but vibrant capital, Porto Alegre. The sparsely inhabited interior was still largely the domain of the gaúchos (ranchers / cowboys), while latifundias (large ranching estates) were interspersed amidst thick forests and empty grass plains, while the northern interior plateau was largely deserted, while only a few roads entered the interior.

Worryingly for the authorities, the gaúchos were politically volatile. Not only were they suspicious of government, but they also often resorted to arms. During what was known as the Revolução Farroupilha, they took over most of the province far a time, declaring it the independent state of the Riograndense Republic (1835-45). Moreover, Brazil's borders with Uruguay (a state with which it had a very complex and tumultuous relationship) was ill-defined, leading to possibility of costly misunderstandings. In sum, not only did the Rio Grande do Sul government not exercise practical authority beyond the coastal areas, but the interior remained an enigma, even to the most seasoned officials.

In the period after the revolução, the administration of the President of Rio Grande do Sul (essentially the governor, appointed by the emperor) sought to reassert control, while the economy boomed, owing to a rise in commodity prices. However, the government's ability to foster economic development, to settle new areas, to build infrastructure, to gain authority over the interior, as well as to police the frontiers with Argentina and Uruguay, was severely impaired by the fact that no remotely accurate general maps of the interior and borderlands existed. While the coasts and estuarine lagoons had been scientifically mapped by naval hydrographers, apart from certain river valleys, for every kilometre one ventured inland, the quality of the mapping generally deteriorated to the point where vast tracts of the province were either blank spaces, or, filled with conjectural details

In 1850, Rio Grande do Sul President Francisco José de Souza Soares de Andréa declared that creating an accurate, detailed general map of the province, predicated upon fresh scientific surveys, was a top-level priority. Fortunately, the Brazilian Army, which was heavily concentrated in the region, possessed excellent military engineers and draftsmen who were technically capable of what was an admittedly ambitious feat. Moreover, due to an ongoing economic upswing, the provincial treasury could afford such a costly endeavour. As the President remarked:

"Uma carta de toda a província, bem construída, depende de muitas observações astronômicas, e de uma triangulação não interrompida, que prenda, a grandes distancias, todas as posições elevadas do terreno, e chegue assim as extremidade della. Este serviço depende de despezas consideráveis, e de tempo; e bem que seja de ultima urgência para todos os actos da administração, não devemos encruzar os braços, emquanto a esta exactidão podermos chegar…" (President de Andréa, cited in Marzola Fialho, p. 7).

[Translation: A well-constructed map of the whole province depends on many astronomical observations, and on a triangulation of all distances, which attaches to great positions, such as elevated positions on the ground, and as well as its limits. This service depends upon considerable expense and time; and although it is of the greatest urgency for all the acts of the administration, so we must not cross our arms, if we can reach this exactitude…]

However, it took some years to coordinate the human and financial resources necessary for the endeavour, especially due to ongoing distractions from conflicts in Uruguay. Consequently, the project did not commence for another seven years. As the note in the upper left corner of the present map reads:

"NOTA. Foi principiada esta carta em 1857 pelo capitão de engenheiros Antonio Dias da Costa. Em 1863 continuarão os trabalhos relativos a sua organização pelos engenheiros Antonio Augusto de Arrada, Antonio Eleutherio de Camargo e desenhador Guilherme Grote Tex. Em 1865 ficou encarregado dos trabalhos o tenente coronel d'engenheiros Luiz Manoel Martins da Silva, sendo desenhador o mesmo Guilherme Grote Tex. Em 1868 foi concluída pelo engenheiro e desenhadores no título referidos."

[Translation: NOTE. Work on this map was started in 1857 by the Captain of Engineers Antonio Dias da Costa. In 1863 the endeavour was continued by the engineers Antonio Augusto de Arrada, Antonio Eleutherio de Camargo and the designer Guilherme Grote Tex. In 1865, Lieutenant Colonel of Engineers Luiz Manoel Martins da Silva was placed in charge of the work, and was assisted by the same designer, Guilherme Grote Tex. In 1868 the map was completed by the mentioned engineers and designer.]

The surveyors set out to execute gruelling, exacting trigonometrical surveys across the province, braving rough topography, diseases, insects, and less than welcoming gaúchos. Technically, the task was one of the most difficult mapping endeavours in all Latin America during the 19th century.

Enter Antônio Eleuthério de Camargo: The Father of the Modern Mapping of Rio Gande do Sul and Liberal Firebrand Politician

The endeavour to create the first accurate general map of Rio Grande do Sul took eleven years to complete, involving many different military mapping professionals. However, the catalyst who brought the project home was Antônio Eleuthério de Camargo. Upon the publication of the map, the President of the Province, Francisco

Ignácio Marcondes Homem de Mello, the dedicatee of the work, remarked "to the efforts and dedication of engineer Dr. Antonio Eleuthério de Camargo, effectively aided by the zeal of the employees of the Public Works Department and the surveyor João Propício Rodrigues da Silva, is due the completion of the Carta topográfica da Província, on which such considerable sums will already have been be spent" (indeed, in the end, the project cost 100,800 Reis, then an astounding figure!).

Antônio Eleuthério de Camargo (1839 - 1891) was described by the historian Fortunato Pimentel as "an eminent politician, provincial and general deputy, and adviser of the Empire and also a [cabinet] minister…". Born in Porto Alegre, he attended the Escola Militar and the Escola Central, graduating with a bachelor's degree in mathematics and physical sciences, as well as a qualified civil engineer. He joined the Brazilian Army in 1861, commissioned as second lieutenant in the Army Corps of Engineers. While still a military officer, he seems to have contributed greatly to the Carta topográfica da Província... do Rio Grande do Sul project, creating a large and impressive manuscript survey map of a key tract of the Uruguay River, "Planta da parte do rio Uruguay comprehendida entre a barra do Pepiry-Guassu e do Salto Grande..." (1863), that became a key source for the present work, and today held by the Biblioteca Nacional (Brasil).

Camargo grew disenchanted with army life and resigned his commission in 1865. He became actively involved in politics, as a member of the Liberal Party, and the following year founded the newspaper A Reforma, which he ran for 20 years.

Around this time, Camargo officially joined the Carta topográfica project in a civilian capacity, and soon became the driving force behind its completion, greatly expediting the execution the surveys and the drafting of the formal manuscripts. In 1867, he was made the deputy head of the newly created provincial Public Works Department, and that same year he made another key source map for the present work, a manuscript of another stretch of the Uruguay River, "Planta da parte do rio Uruguay comprehendida entre a barra do rio Passo-fundo e a do Rio Turvo" (1867), that survives today in the Brazilian Archivo Militar.

Early in 1868, Camargo was made the Chief Engineer of Rio Grande do Sul and the head of the Public Works Department. He authored the first scientific statistical analysis of the province, Quadro estatistico e geographico da provincia ele S. Pedro do Rio Grande do Sul, organisado em virtude de ordem do presidente da mesma provincia (Porto Alegre, 1868), that compliments, but was published separately from, the present map. He carefully oversaw the completion of the final manuscripts for the Carta topográfica and supervised Weidemann's stellar work in lithographing the map and bringing the print run to completion.

While President Marcondes Homem de Mello was very pleased with Camargo's professional work, later in 1868, he dismissed him from government service, due to the engineer's supposedly inflammatory liberal political articles in A Reforma. He claimed that Camargo's firing was due to his "preaching anarchy and doctrines contrary to the institutions that govern us, making his signature ostentation of the articles he writes".

Camargo then went into journalism and politics fulltime. In 1875, was elected as a deputy to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Rio Grande do Sul, serving for the next ten years, on several occasions as the body's President.

In 1885, Camargo was appointed by Emperor Dom Pedro II to be an Imperial Councillor of State, and he briefly served as the Brazilian War Minister, from June to August 1885. Upon the overthrow of the emperor, and the proclamation of the Brazilian Republic, Camargo left politics. In need of money, he accepted a post as the General Manager of a bank in São Paulo but died suddenly in 1891. However, Camargo left a great legacy, as the father of the modern cartography of his home province and one of the great figures of Liberal politics in southern Brazil.

The Camargo Map in Focus

The present grand map, finely lithographed upon 4 sheets by the firm of Litografia Imperiale di Emilio Wiedemann, in Porto Alegre, is one of the largest and most technically impressive maps made anywhere in the Brazilian provinces during the 19th century. It is, critically, the first accurate general map of Rio Grande do Sul, and executed to an ample scale of 1:720.000, it is highly detailed, imbuing it with many vital military and civilian uses.

The publisher, Emil (Emilio) Wiedemann (1829 - 1907), was for five decades one of the most important publishers in Port Alegre, and a leading member of the small, but vibrant, German community that existed in the Riograndense capital prior the first waves of mass German immigration to the region.

Born in Hanau, near Frankfurt, Wiedemann immigrated to Brazil in 1851, and upon purchasing a small local printshop, he founded the Litografia Imperiale, in 1855. He built a very successful business importing German books and newspapers and sold stationery and cigars. He fulfilled private printing commissions "of the highest quality, at the lowest price" and was most renowned for publishing language textbooks that were officially endorsed and used by the provincial school system. Wiedemann was one of the founders, in 1861, of the local German language newspaper, the Deutsche Zeitung, and pushed an almanac, the Deutscher Volkskalender.

Wiedemann published numerous views of Porto Alegre (which are all today great rarities) and was an agent for cartographic works published in Rio de Janeiro and in Europe. The present work is by far and away his most impressive achievement and would have tested the technical limits of lithography in a private provincial workshop. Wiedemann laboured until his death, in 1907, after a career of 52 years.

In 1868, the new President of Rio Grande do Sul, Israel R. Barcellos, reported that Emilio Wiedemann delivered the 2,000 copies of the Carta topográfica da Província de São Pedro do Rio Grande do Sul to the Public Works Department. He then arranged for "a thousand copies be sold, to the benefit of the provincial government's account, and the others archived and also distributed throughout the Provinces of the Empire". Despite this, only a handful of examples have survived.

The attractively lithographed map embraces all of Rio Grande do Sul in amazing detail, showing how the province's topography rose from the gentle coastal lowlands into the rugged and forbidding interior.

The coastal areas are dominated by large lagoons and low sandy isthmuses, with Porto Alegre located at the mouth of the Jacahy River, at the head of the Lagoa dos Patos lagoon. The main maritime shipping channel connecting Porto Alegre with the Atlantic, through the lagoon, is shown to run past many capão, typical Brazilian man-made navigation markers consisting of trees or bushes.

Throughout the province, right through the interior, there is an astoundingly detailed rendering of the complex river systems, which split into the Atlantic and Uruguay River basins. The mountains and hills are very carefully expressed by hachures, with ranges and key peaks named, with the northern part of the province rising onto a great plateau.

All towns and villages are marked, with Catholic missions and rural churches identified by circles surmounted by crosses. All roads are delineated, while bridges are depicted and named. Dots mark named rural estates near the coast and the Port Alegre area. To the north and northwest of the capital, are the named cadastral divisions for the first of the immigrant settler colonies, soon the be home to mass influxes of Italian and German arrivals.

In the deep interior are small squares identifying the nuclei of latifundias, being giant cattle ranches. Many interesting details are noted on the map, including a 'Minha de Cobre' (copper mine), on the Rio Quaraim, in the far west; the main border checkpoint with Uruguay along the coast; a rural 'cimiterio', etc.

Notably, the map charts the Brazil-Uruguay land boundary, that while roughly defined by treaties, had never been properly surveyed on the ground. Critically, the map was the first to properly show Brazil's definition what was long a contentious frontier, often violated by smugglers and agents provocateurs.

Importantly, the lower left corner of the composition features an important map of Porto Alegre, 'Planta da Cidade de Porto Alegre Capital da Prova. de São Pedro do Rio Grande do Sul', accompanied (below) by a fine topographical view of the city, taken from the north. The city plan map is one of the most important early cartographic renderings of the Riograndense capital, being only the fifth printed map of the city, and the first to be made after the Revolução Farroupilha (1835-45). It depicts the city of just over 40,000 residents located upon a peninsula near the mouth of the Rio Jacahy. All streets are delineated and named, with the city blocks consisting of building with large courtyards, in the traditional Brazilian style.

The numbered key to the sides and below the plan identifies all 36 (a, b, 1 – 34) of the major buildings and sites in Porto Alegre. This includes 22 sites that had never been depicted upon a printed map, being many recently completed, or still under-construction, edifices (Porto Alegre was then experiencing a building boom). These sites in-

clude the premises of the Companhia Hydraulica (a and b); 1. Cadêa Civil, completed in 1864; 2. Praça da Harmonia e/ou Passeio Público; 3. Arsenal de Marinha; 4. Quartel General; 5. Igreja das Dôres; 6. Antigo Edeficio do Arsenal de Guerra; 7. Novo edifício do Arsenal de Guerra, completed in 1866; 8 Assemblêa Provincial; 9. Palácio do Governo; 10. Cathedral; 11. Capella do Espírito Santo; 12. Baitante; 13. Theatro São Pedro, built in 1858; 14. Câmara Municipal, still being built, would be completed in 1871; 15. Lyceo, opened in 1856; 16. Alfândega; 17. Antigo Mercado; 18. Novo Mercado, under construction, would be completed in 1869; 19. Igreja do Rozario; 20. Quartel da Praça da Independência; 21. Santa Casa de Mizericordia; 22. Igreja do Carmo, completed in 1855; 23. Fonte do Dezembargador Bello; 24. Praça da Independência; 25. Fonte dos Pobres; 26. Antigo depósito d'agoa do canal; 27. Quartel dos Guaranis (27); 28. Quartel do Corpo Policial; 29. Fabrica de Óleos; 30. Igreja Protestante, opened in 1865; 31. Seminário, under consruction, would be completed in 1888; 32. Palácio Episcopal; 33. Praça do G . Ozório; and 34. Praça de Pedro 2°.

The Carta topográfica da Província de São Pedro do Rio Grande do Sul provided the Riograndense authorities, as well as interested private parties, with the first reliable graphic record of the province, being a blueprint for its future development. It would also be a vital tool for the Brazilian Army, especially during the ongoing Paraguayan War (1864-70), providing all the information that would be needed to guide military movement across all parts of the region (indeed, the lack of reliable maps had been major strategic liability for commanders up to this point). The map would also inform plans for infrastructure development, as new roads and railways would be built across the province in the coming years. It also located promising new areas for colonial expansion, as waves of immigrants arrived in Rio Grande do Sul, starting in the 1870s. The map would play major role in guiding the province's economic and population boom which dominated the rest of the century, making it a seminal document in the history of southern Brazil.

A Note on Rarity

Today the map is extremely rare; the survival rate of such large walls maps, especially in warmer climates, is very low. We cannot locate any institutional examples outside of Brazil, wherein we can definitively trace 3 examples, held by the Biblioteca Nacional (Brasil), in Rio de Janeiro; Museu Imperial (Petrópolis); and the Instituto Histórico e Geográfico do Rio Grande do Sul (Porto Alegre). Commercially, the only sales record we can find for another example is one which was offered at a German auction in 2005.

Rio Grande do Sul: 'Civilizing' Brazil's Wild, Wild South

The state of Rio Grande do Sul is today one of the most civilized and prosperous parts of Brazil, with a population of over 11.5 million, anchored by its cosmopolitan capital of Porto Alegre (metro population of 4.5 million). However, from the beginning of colonial times until the 1930s, it was one of the most politically volatile regions of the

Americas. Historically, its residents, whether they be Guaraní indigenous peoples, Jesuit missionaries, gaúchos, or European immigrants, had an extraordinarily independent and rebellious temperament. During the mid-19th century, the province was still a lot like the 'Wild, Wild West' of the United States, being a vast, largely untamed frontier.

The Treaty of Tordesillas (1494) designated the future Rio Grande do Sul as Spanish colonial zone, but for ages Madrid showed little interest in the region, and it was since coveted by Portugal. However, it remained one of the last areas of coastal Brazil to be settled by Europeans. Most of the interior was traditionally home to the Guaraní peoples, who were often not welcoming of foreign incursions. At the beginning of the 17th century, the Jesuits became the first Europeans to settle in the Rio Grande do Sul, building missions in the far western part of the region, near the Uruguay River. In the 1630s, these missions were destroyed by bandeirantes (literally 'flag-carriers', being slave traders and explorer-fortune hunters), and many of the Guaraní were enslaved. However, the Jesuits returned in 1687.

During the 18th century, the Portuguese authorities became concerned that the Spanish would annex the Rio Grande do Sul if they did not settle the coastal areas. In 1737, the Portuguese founded their first settlement at what is today the city of Rio Grande, and the following year, the region became part of the Capitania d'el Rei, a dependency of Rio de Janeiro. In 1743, Azorean settlers founded Porto dos Cazaes, subsequently renamed Porto Alegre, the future capital and metropolis of the region. Yet, much of the interior largely remained under the control of the Guaraní, who had resisted Portuguese incursions, at least until 1756. The far west was controlled by the Jesuits until their order was abolished in the Portuguese Empire in 1759.

The remainder of the century was dominated by a Spanish-Portuguese contest for control over the region, which was eventually won by Portugal. This instability ensure that the interior generally remained a wild place, with the only inhabitants being the Guaraní and gaúchos, with few significant settlements. Feral cattle roamed the western grasslands, descendants of those that had escaped from the former Jesuit estates.

In 1760, Rio Grande do Sul became distinct political entity for the first time, as a captania-geral of Portuguese Brazil. Upon Brazil's independence in 1822, it became a founding province of the Empire of Brazil.

In 1816, Portuguese Brazil captured Uruguay; however, during the Cisplatine War (1825-8), Uruguay successfully rebelled against Brazil, making the Rio Grande do Sul a front in the conflict. However, efforts to settle the province's interior with Europeans remained sluggish, while the coastal towns grew only slowly. The Brazilians knew that they would have to 'up their game' if the region was not to be seized by a rival power.
The Brazilian crown encouraged settlement of the interior by dividing it into latifundias, large agrarian estates, sold cheaply, or granted to migrant farmers from other parts of Brazil. The new arrivals re-domesticated the feral cattle herds, leading to the rise of some productive enterprises, mainly creating beef jerky for export. Meanwhile, Azorean immigrants established successful farms in the coastal areas.

However, competition in the jerky market from much cheaper and higher quality products from Argentina and Uruguay led to great poverty in Rio Grande do Sul's interior by the early 1830s. This caused much of the province, which was dominated by gaúchos, to rebel against Brazilian rule, in what was known as the 'Revolução Farroupilha', resulting in the independent Riograndense Republic (1835-45). Curiously, for a time, the rebels were joined by a young Giuseppe Garibaldi. However, this fledgling state was eventually reconquered by the Brazilian Army commanded by the legendary general, the Duke of Caixas, who strongly reasserted federal authority.
In the wake of the turmoil, Rio Grande do Sul's economy recovered quickly, due to rising global commodity prices and Brazil's protectionist economic policies. The first settler colonies, organized as self-contained communities for immigrants, were established to the north and northeast of Porto Alegre.

In the 1850s and '60s, the province, once again, became a front during Brazil's military innervations in Argentina and Uruguay. During the brutal Paraguay War (1864-70), when the present map was completed, the western Rio Grande do Sul was briefly invaded by Paraguay, although Brazil eventually won the conflict. The constant wars and revolutions gave Rio Grande do Sul a distinct martial character, such that over 25% of the Brazilian Army consisted of soldiers from Rio Grande do Sul, including 20% of its generals, even though the province had less than 5% of the national population.
The 'modern' Rio Grande do Sul was established in the period after the Paraguayan War, when the province saw an unprecedented economic and population boom. Railways were built, linking the interior to Porto Alegre, while steamship travel greatly lowered shipping costs, making the region's commodities more competitive. In the final three decades of the 19th century, Rio Grande do Sul attracted mass migration from other parts of Brazil, as well as 60,000 Italians and a smaller but still large number of German immigrants, who settled and tamed the interior. The state's (Rio Grande do Sul became a 'state' when Brazil became a republic in 1889) population grew from 434,000, in 1872, to 1.15 million, in 1900.

Rio Grande do Sul continued to be a fast-growing and economically prosperous state, even though it was the origin of revolutions in 1893, 1923 and 1930, the last of which famously brought the local potentate Getúlio Vargas to power as Brazil's dictatorial president.

Today, Rio Grande do Sul is one of the most affluent and pleasant regions of Brazil, with Porto Alegre being one of the country's great centres of culture and commerce.

References: Biblioteca Nacional (Brasil): ARC.005,01,011 – Cartografia; Museu Imperial (Petrópolis): 00330-BR.RS-1868; Augusto Victorino Alves Sacramento BLAKE, Diccionario Bibliographico Brazileiro, vol. 1 (Rio de Janeiro, 1883), p. 152; Jeffrey A. ERBIG Jr., 'Between Ethnonyms and Toponyms: Between Cartography and Native Pasts in the Eastern Rio de la Plata', Fabrício Prado, Viviana L. Grieco and Alex Borucki (eds.), The Rio de la Plata from Colony to Nations: Commerce, Society, and Politics (2021), p. 21; Daniela MARZOLA FIALHO, 'A Porto Alegre de Antônio Eleuthério de Camargo', in Anais do I Simpósio Brasileiro de Cartografia Histórica (2011), pp. 1-18; Luiz Henrique TORRES, A Ilha dos Marinheiros na cartografia (Lisbon, 2020). pp. 92-3. Cf. (re: on Emilio Weidemann:) Imgart GRÜTZMANN, 'Intermediários a Leitura de Língua Alemã em Porto Alegre entre 1855 e 1870', in II Encontro Internacional Fronteiras e Identidades (Pelotas, 2014), pp. 1-12.

8.500 EUR

8. EARLY OTTOMAN LITHOGRAPHED RELIGIOUS TEXT

عبدالقادر الجيلاني (Abdul Qadir Gilani, 1078 – 1166), Author - محمد زجانى (Mehmed Zajâi), Editor.

دلائل سيدنا عبد القادر قدس سره

[Delâil Sayyidna Abdul Qadir Kuddisa Sirruhu / Prayers of Our Sir Abdul Qadir, May His Tomb be Sanctified (God Bless His Soul)]

[S. l., but Istanbul: دار الطباعة العامرة [Dar At-tabaai Al-Amira] 1273 [1857].

12°. [4 pp.] Blank, 40 lithography with hand-coloured and gilt details on waxed paper, [2 pp.] blank, original full goat with hand-painted gold ornaments, original embossed green endpapers, bookseller's stamp on the first blank endpaper (minor water-staining in the margins of the front and rear blank paper, front first blank paper with light traces of old ottoman doodles in pencil, binding slightly bent with a small crack in the upper part of the spine in the rear board, but otherwise in a good condition).

A fine example of an early, seemingly unrecorded lithographed religious text by an Ottoman press, combined with hand-painted illumination, giving the book an appearance of a manuscript.

This lithographed pamphlet in Arabic language, bound in a contemporary handsome hand-painted binding, includes prayers by Abdul Qadir Gilani, the founder of a the Sufi order Qadiriyya, and is a superb example of an early lithographed religious text of the Ottoman empire, combined with the Islamic tradition of fine illuminating.

Sayyid Abdul Qadir Gilani (1078 – 1166), a Sunni religious preacher and a descendant of Prophet Muhammad. Born in Iran and active in his later life in Iraq, Abdul Qadir became known as the founder of the Qadiriyya (order) of Sufism. The can be found especially in the non-Arabic speaking areas of the Islamic World, among others also in Turkey.

A Brief History of the Lithography in the Islamic World

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



Possibly the first press to introduce lithography to the Islamic world was the Bulaq press in Egypt, under the influence from France and Italy. The first mentioning of a lithographic workshop at the Bulaq press in Egypt is that by an American traveller G. B. English, who saw a lithographed newspaper in Italian and Arabic, made by the School of Engineering in 1822 (A Narrative of the Expedition to Dongola and Sennaar, London 1822, p. viii. In: Hsu Cheng Hsiang, The first Thirty Years of Arabic Printing in Egypt 1238-1267, 1822-1851, p. 57).

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

The first lithographic press in Persia was brought from Tiflis in 1821, but the first recorded book, The Quran, was only published in 1832/1833.

The first Muslim books, produced in the technique of lithography in Asia, were published in India under the influence of East India Company, who brought lithographic presses to Calcutta in 1823, yet the first book was not issued until 1827.

Lithography in Istanbul

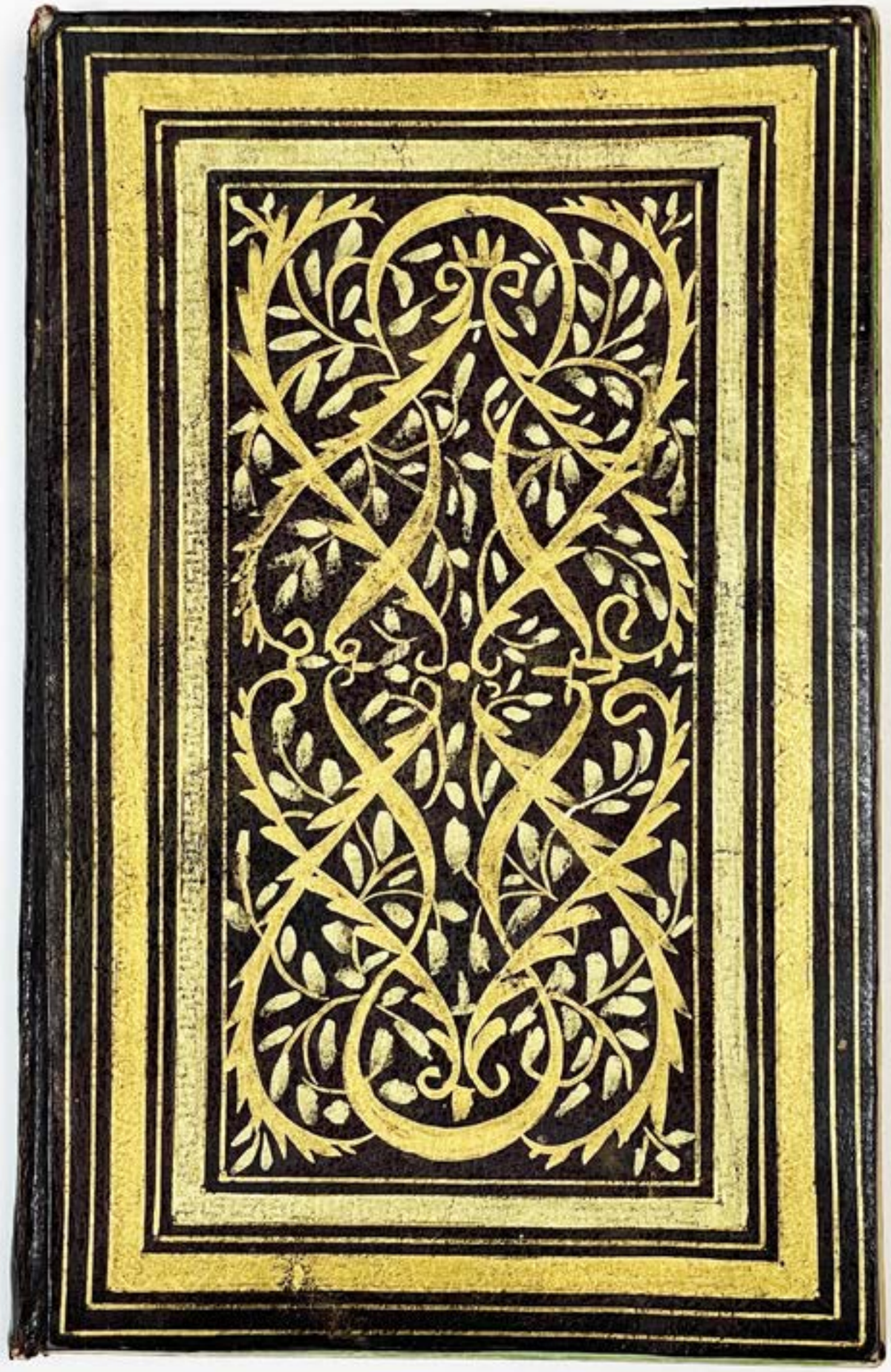
In Istanbul the first lithographic press was founded by a Frenchmen Henri Cayol, in 1831, and was possibly only preceded by the Bulaq and Calcutta presses. The books printed by the press were exclusively of military nature.

Religious texts adopted the technique of lithography only slowly and with skepticism, as stone printing was considered cheap and prone to printing errors. One should also not underestimate long Islamic tradition of calligraphy and the pride of scribes, who produced unique manuscript details and illuminations.

We could not find the date of the first lithographed religious text in the Ottoman Empire nor in Istanbul, but the first smaller texts, mostly in shape of pocket talismans and calendars started appearing in the early 1840s (for example an Ottoman pocket calendar scroll, printed by Mekteb-i Fünûn-ı Harbiye Matbaası in 1841 and held at the Bavarian state library (A.or. 5789)).

The 1840s and 1850s wellcomed the first lithographed pocket books with collections of prayers, most popular probably being Delâil ül-hayrât (Delail-i Hayrat, Dala'il al-Khayrat) by Muhammad al-Jazuli. These booklets were mostly sold to pilgrims as more affordable versions in comparison to expensive manuscripts.

Following the tradition the texts were often decorated with hand-painted floral ornaments and gilt details.



Our book is a handsome, richly decorated example of such early lithographed religious text, combined with traditional illuminator's art.

The first Quran in the Ottoman Empire was not lithographed until 1304 AH (1886), when the printer Hâfız Osmân received permission to produce the stone printed version of the holy text under a strict supervision of the sultan on the premises of the imperial palace. The Quran was same as older lithographed texts heavily ornated with traditional manuscript decoration and gilt.

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

2.600 EUR



9. FIRST BRAILLE PUBLICATION PRINTED IN THE ARAB WORLD

محمد أنس [Muhammad Anas] also محمد أنسى [Muhammad Ansa].

توفيق طر يقة تعليم القراءة و الكتابة العربية و التركية و الفارسية العميان
الف با وتعليم القراءة والكتابة العربيه المبتدئين مسن العميان
[Tewfik Method of Teaching the Blind to Read Arabic, Turkish and Persian. Primer and Teaching Reading and Writing for Beginners, Elderly Blind People]

Egypt [Cairo]: Wadi al-Nil 1291 [1874].

4°. [1 pp.] in Braille, [8 pp.] in Arabic, 37 pp. in Braille, original blue linen binding with gilt decoration (binding slightly rubbed, spine replaced, last page with tiny holes, a tiny hole in the upper margin of one of the pages, light staining to the endpapers, but overall in a good condition)

The first, seemingly unrecorded book in Braille script, printed in the Arabic world by the inventor of the Middle Eastern version, Muhammad Anas

This magnificent and exceedingly rare book is the first one in Braille script to be printed in the Arabic world and introduces the script for blind in Arabic, Ottoman and Persian language.

The author Muhammad Anas travelled to Paris to learn Braille at the Institute for Blind. Upon his return to Cairo he invented a system to print the Arabic types in script for blind with a printing machine, that he brought from France. Our book was published by a school for blind, founded and run by Ansa in the popular neighborhood Shaikhun of Cairo, which closed after his death.

Muhammad Anas based his script on the French Braille, but it was only four years later, that the Braille script was uniformized for the whole world on a conference in Paris convening representatives from France, Britain, Germany, and Egypt.

“Named after its creator, the script he devised came to be known as al-xaṭṭ al-ʾanasī (Al-Khat al-Ansi). For printing Braille, ʾAnas used the same tools as in Europe, the slate and the stylus. No traces of that adaptation survived because the project came to an end when the school was closed after the death of its owner”
(Mohamed El-Sharkawy 1997 p. 34, and Muhammad al-Sharkawi “Braille”, 2022).

After the Anas’s death Braille vanished from Egypt until the 20th century, where the script returned under the Western influence.

توفيق طريقة تعليم

القراءة والكتابة

العربية والتركية والفارسية

للعميان

بالبلاد الشرقيه

باعتناء الفقير الى ربه

محمد انسى

الف باو تعاليم

القراءة والكتابة

العربيه للمبتدئين من

العميان

طبعه اول

بمطبعة وادى النيل المصريه

سنة ١٢٩١

Anas's private school for blind was founded in a group of several similar institutions for handicapped in the time of the modernization of Egypt.

When Khedive Isma'il Pasha, who was schooled in Paris, came to power in 1863 he planned to developed Egypt in a modern sense. He founded or supported several new institutions, based on the western models, including the newly founded school for handicapped, which schooled 100 boys and girls. In 1874, the year our book was printed, he donated a large amount of money to the school to support the educational and maintenance costs and also the school meals.

Note on Rarity

The book is exceedingly rare and appears to be unrecorded. It was probably made in a very limited print run by the author exclusively for the needs of the school. The books would be disposed of after Anas's death as Braille fell into disuse in Egypt for the next decades, which would lead to t allow survival rate of the title.

We could not find any other examples in Western libraries nor any references to the title in the bibliography.

Muhammad al-Sharkawi mentions in his PhD on the Arabic Braille and the article on Braille in the Arabic Countries in *Encyclopedia of Arabic Language and Linguistics*, published by Brill, that no traces of Anas's adaptation of the Braille script survive.

This is one of the rare surviving examples of the Muhammad Ansa's printing activity in Braille.

References: Cf.: Lesley Kitchen Lababidi, Silent No More: Special Needs People in Egypt, 2002. pp. 8-9. Mohamed El-Sharkawy, "Braille", in: Encyclopedia of Arabic Language and Linguistics, Managing Editors Online Edition: Lutz Edzard, Rudolf de Jong. Consulted online on 08 September 2022 http://dx.doi.org/10.1163/1570-6699_eall_EALL_COM_0047. Muhammad al-Sharkawi, The Arabic Braille: Evaluation and suggestions for modification. M.A. thesis, American University in Cairo, 1997.

8.500 EUR



10. CAIRO PRINTING AND BINDING FEMALE LAND OWNERS IN THE ARAB WORLD

حساب وقف المرحوم محمد شريف باشا الكبيرنظارة حفيدته حضرة صاحبة العصمة والعفاف السيده خديجه سعاد هانم افندى

[Account of the Inheritance of the Late Muhammad Sharif Pasha the Great, Regarding His Granddaughter, Her Excellency, Sinless and Virtuous Madam Khadija Soad Hanim Efendi]

Egypt [Cairo]: مطبعة على سكر [Matbaa Ali Sukkar] 1919.

Small 4°. Blank, 12 pp., 3 pp., blank, blank, original full brown goat binding with bold and embossed decoration and lettering, original green and gold endpapers (binding slightly stained and scuffed around the spine, but otherwise in a good condition with only minor sporadic staining to the paper).

A detailed report in Arabic language, handsomely bound in contemporary goat skin and ornated with stunning endpapers, refers to the estates in Cairo and central Egypt and the taxes, expenses and profits connected to them, which were inherited by Khadija Soad after the death of her father and her grandfather in 1919.

Khadija Soad came from one of the most prominent Egyptian families, although not much is known about her. She was the oldest child of Abdulhamid Sherif Bey (عبد الحميد شريف بك), who apparently died without male heirs. His other daughters were Amina, Sharifa, Nimaat and Zainab (خديجه هانم وأمينه هانم وشريفه هانم و نعمات هانم و زينب هانم), which are mentioned at the end of this text. At the time of this document Khadija was still possibly relatively young and unmarried. We could not trace any other information about her, except of the data from this book. She inherited larger estates in Beni Suef Governorate, Kom Ishfin, Mahmashah, Menyat as Serg (all three today in the Cairo governorate) and in Qalyubia Governorat

Khadija Soad was either granddaughter of the Egyptian statesman and prime minister Mohamed Sherif Pasha (1826–1887) or of his son with the same name, who served as undersecretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The name Al-Kebir, the Great, in the title would usually refer to the great statesman, but we could not trace any sons nor sons-in-law, whose names would match Khadija's father's name. Also the year of the Mohamed Sherif Pasha's death in 1919, mentioned in the book, suggests, that she was rather a granddaughter of Mohamed Sherif Pasha, the son. That would also make Khadija Soad a great-granddaughter of a French born Egyptian commander Soliman Pasha al-Faransawi (1788 – 1860) and a second cousin to the queen consort Nazli of Egypt, ruling from 1919 to 1936.

The book, possibly printed only in a few examples to be distributed to the family and officials of the estates, is expensively and exquisitely bound in a handsome goatskin and stunning green and gold endpapers.

1.400 EUR



11. PERSIAN LITHOGRAPHY
PERSIAN BOOK ILLUSTRATION

Abul-Qâsem Ferdowsi Tusi (1019/1025 – 940 ;ابوالقاسم فردوسی توسی), attributed – میرزا محمد رضا صفا (Mirza Mohammad-Reza „Safa“), scribe.

علیه الرحمه حکیم فردوسی طوسی یوسف و زلیخای
[Yusof ve Zoleikha / Hakim Ferdowsi Tusi, Peace Be Upon Him. Yusuf and Zulaikha]

[S. l., Tehran]: دار الطباعه خاصه مدرسه مبارکه دار الفنون **[Printing House, Blessed School, House of Arts (Dar Al-Funun)] 1299 [1881].**
Sold by: آقا میرزا محمد علی **[Agha Mirza Mohammad Ali], Tehran.**

Large 8°. 234 pp. with illustrated title and illustrations in text, contemporary blue printed wrappers, made of Russian advertisements, brown spine, fragments two printed pages (one illustrated) on the inner side of the boards.

Condition report: In a good, clean, partly uncut condition, with only minor sporadic staining, traces of old label on the cover. Mispagination – missing page number 89, two pages marked with 97, page 112 wrongly numbered 212, missing page numbers 113-114, page 208 wrongly numbered as 28, but complete according to the reference words in the lower corners matching with the first words on the following pages.

A superbly preserved Persian illustrated lithographed book from the Qajar period with the story of Yusuf and Zulaikha, with a stunning ephemeral binding, composed of Russian advertisements.

The intriguing Persian book, lithographed in the Qajar period, includes a popular story of Yusuf and Zulaikha, an Islamic version of the story of Joseph and Potiphar's Wife, richly illustrated with black and white lithographs, including a somehow crudely made title page with a putto and a portrait of Naser al-Din Shah Qajar (1831-1896). The work was at the time sometimes, as in our example, attributed to the Persian author Ferdowsi, which was since then disputed.

The unique late 19th century binding was made of two decorative identical Russian advertisements, printed on blue paper and ornated with Mercury.

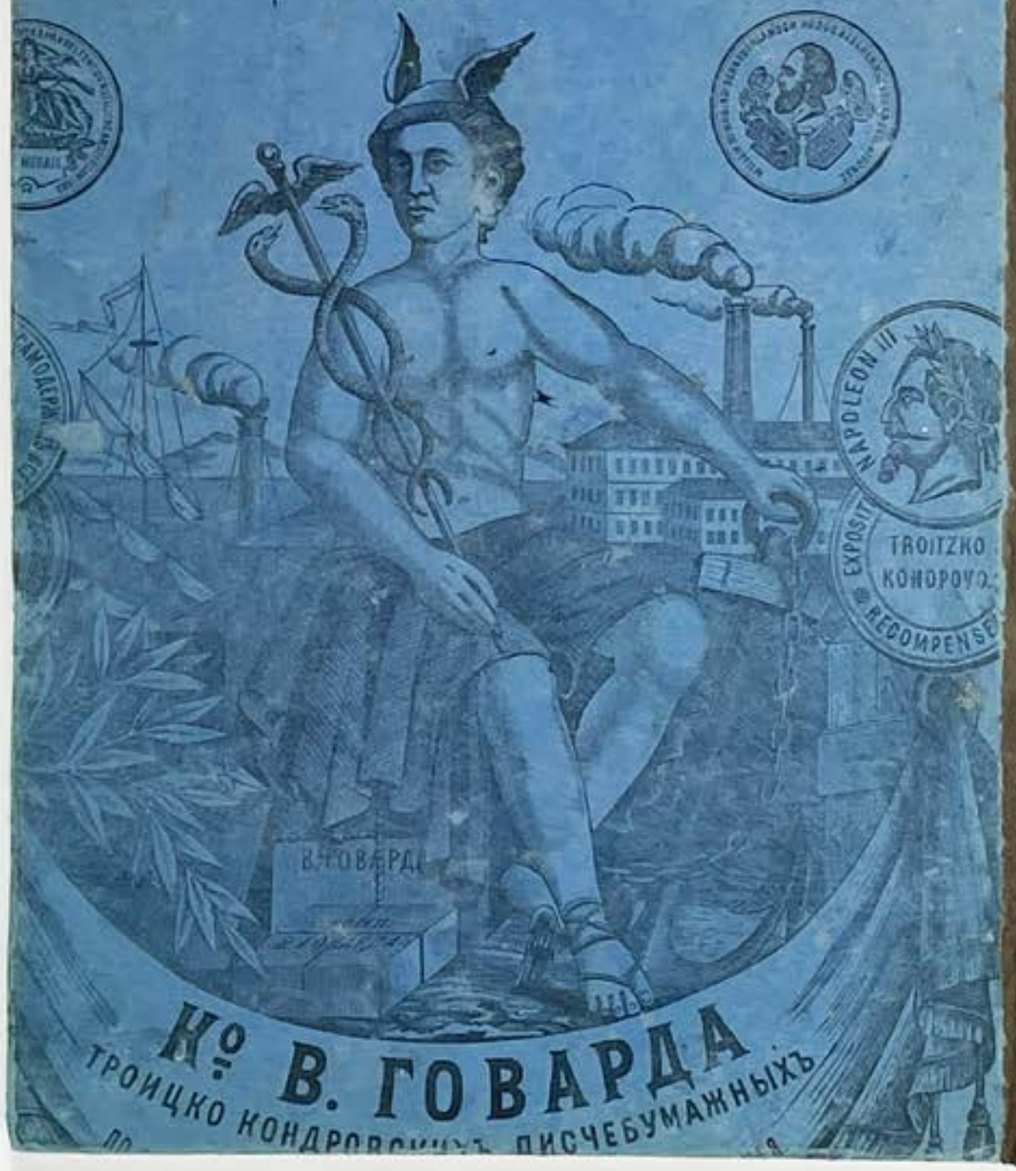


№ 7

ФАБРИКА СУЩЕСТВ.

10 Ф.

СЪ 1790 ГОДА.



№ В. ГОВАРДА

ТРОИЦКО КОНДРОВСКИХЪ ПИСЧЕБУМАЖНЫХЪ

№ 7

ФАБРИКА СУЩЕСТВ.

10 Ф.

СЪ 1790 ГОДА.



№ В. ГОВАРДА

ТРОИЦКО КОНДРОВСКИХЪ ПИСЧЕБУМАЖНЫХЪ

Illustrations

The book is illustrated with 17 black and white images. The title page, depicting a putto, was most probably based on an European source, as the other images showcase scenes from the story, with people dresses in the distinguish Persian clothing from the late 19th century.

Comparing to the Ottoman Empire, when lithography only represented a small percentage of the book production and was often frowned upon for being of inferior quality, the Persians eagerly embraced the stone printing, first introduced in 1821, although the first book, being the Holy Quran, was not printed until 1832/33.

For the next two decades the lithography and the printing from the movable type were almost equally popular, until the first one almost entirely took over the printed book industry. The technique of stone printing namely proved to be more appropriate for the traditional layout of Persian books, including the illustrations, which could with the new technique mimic the manuscript illuminations.

Influence of Photography on Illustrations

The portrait of Naser al-Din Shah Qajar on page 12 is based on the photograph by a French photographer Nadar (1820-1910), made in 1880, and showcases a great influence of contemporary photography on the Iranian art of the late 19th century.

In the middle of the 19th century the art of Persia found itself in a time warp. The traditional motifs and techniques allowed only a little space for the quick development, which was happening in the outside world.

With a goal to introduce the western art to Iran, Mohammad Shah (1808-1848) "*sent an artist to Rome to learn the secrets and processes of European art, which the Persians freely acknowledge as being superior to theirs. Unfortunately, the choice of the student did not appear to be very fortunate. The painter had neither been touched nor had understood anything*" (Joseph Arthur, Comte de Gobineau, Trois ans an Asie, 1859, quote from: Roxburgh 2017, p. 107).

Photography on the other hand was eagerly embraced by the Persian artists and craftsmen. The first photographic equipment arrived to Tehran already in 1842, only three years after the first official presentation of daguerreotype, as a present from Queen Victoria to Muhammad Shah.

A contemporary author writes:

Since photography was discovered, it has been of great service to art of design. The art of landscape rendering, of portraiture, of light and shade and the use of the laws of perspective as well as other aspects of this technique: all have found their originality and have been perfected.
(Muhammad Hasan Khan I'timad Al-Saltana, Kitab al-maa'athir wa al-athar, 1888-1889, quote from: Roxburgh 2017, p. 107).



Images from photographs were applied on lacquer bindings and pen boxes, and copied as separate portraits and as in our case, in book illustration.

Provenience and Condition

The book comes from a private late 19th / early 20th Century French collection of an orientalist and survives in a stunning, near mint condition in a perfectly preserved contemporary ephemeral binding.

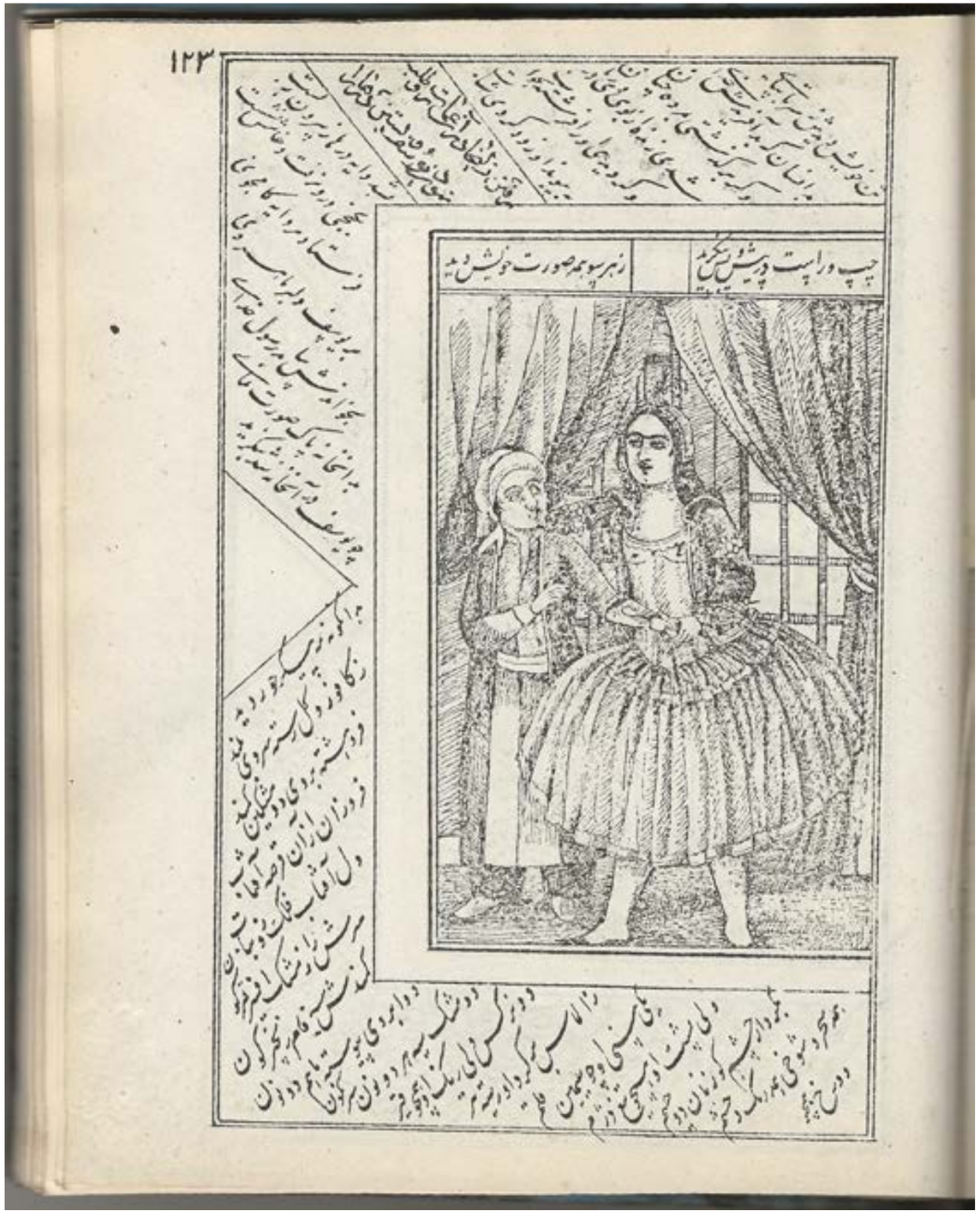
Note of Rarity

Because the book was printed as an entertaining publication, possibly for a wider audience of literate circle, it survived until now in only a small number of examples. Marzolph (col. 233 pp.) mentions three examples (The British Library (col. 254 pp.), Paris – École nationale de langues orientales vivantes and a private collection). We could not trace any examples on Worldcat.

References: Ulrich Marzolph, Narrative Illustration in Persian Lithographed Books, 2001, p. 268. Cf.: Farshid Emami, The Lithographic Image and Its Audiences, Technologies of the Image. Art in 19th-Century Iran, 2017, pp. 55-80; David J. Roxburgh, Painting after Photography in 19th-Century Iran. Technologies of the Image. Art in 19th-Century Iran, 2017, pp. 107-130; Mira Xenia Schwerda, Iranian Photography: From the Court, to the Studio, to the Street. Technologies -106. of the Image. Art in 19th-Century Iran, 2017, pp. 80-106.

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3.400 EUR



12. HAVANA IMPRINT
WEST INDIAN ILLUSTRATED BOOKS
SPANISH HIGH LITERATURE

Pedro CALDERÓN DE LA BARCA (1600 - 1681), Author; Ramón OLIVA, Editor; Alexandre MOREAU de Jonnès and Frédéric (Federico) MIALHE (1810 -1881), Illustrators.

Las comedias de D. Pedro Calderon de la Barca. Edicion cubana corregida y aumentada.

Havana: R. Oliva, 1839 and 1840.

8° (21 x 15 cm:) 2 vols bound in 1: [10 pp.], 507 pp., [1 f.]; 494 pp., [1 f.], plus monochrome portrait and 31 hand-colored plates (some with tissue guards); bound in 19th century half sheep over cloth, marbled endpapers, bookseller's bookplate to inside of front cover (Good, plates with lovely original hand colouring, some spotting mostly to plates, more pronounced in places, some light spotting to text in places, several plates with faded water-stains to margins, one plate with marginal tissue repair of closed tear, a few leaves bound out of place by binder; binding with edge-wear and some light staining).

Extremely rare – the first Cuban edition of the legendary Spanish dramatist Pedro Calderón de la Barca's 'Comedias', lavishly illustrated by 31 hand-coloured plates made by Havana's greatest early lithographers, Alexandre Moreau de Jonnès and Frédéric (Federico) Mialhe, it is one of the most elegant and technically sophisticated literary works published anywhere in Latin America or the West Indies during its era, issued in Havana by the house of Ramón Oliva.

Pedro Calderón de la Barca (1600 - 1681) was one of the giants of European Baroque literature, and one of Spain's all-time greatest dramatists, writers and poets. He led the second cycle of Spanish Golden Age theatre, refining the style pioneered by Lope de Vega. Drawing upon historical tales and moralizing fables, his theatrical works were prized for their elegance, economy of expression and populist sense, as he avoided using phrases and terms that would not be familiar to the common Spaniard. A perfectionist, his constantly reworked his scripts until they hit the exact right note. Over his long career, Calderón wrote 120 comedias, 80 autos sacramentales (a type of morality play relating to a Sacrament), and 20 short comedic works called entremeses.

Calderón's work were enormously popular throughout the Hispanic world during his lifetime, and were subsequently translated into several languages. While his plays fell out of fashion during the 18th century, they enjoyed a great resurgence in popularity during the Age of Romanticism, in the early 19th century. While academic literary critics for most of the 20th century were unkind to Calderón's Comedias, this work



had since been reappraised and is today generally hailed as being elegantly composed masterpieces of the genre, worthy of being treasured by future generations. Scholars lend particular praise to La dama duende (The Phantom Lady), Casa con dos puertas, mala es de guardar (A house with two doors is difficult to guard), and El galán fantasma (The Heroic Phantom), titles which are all featured in the present work.

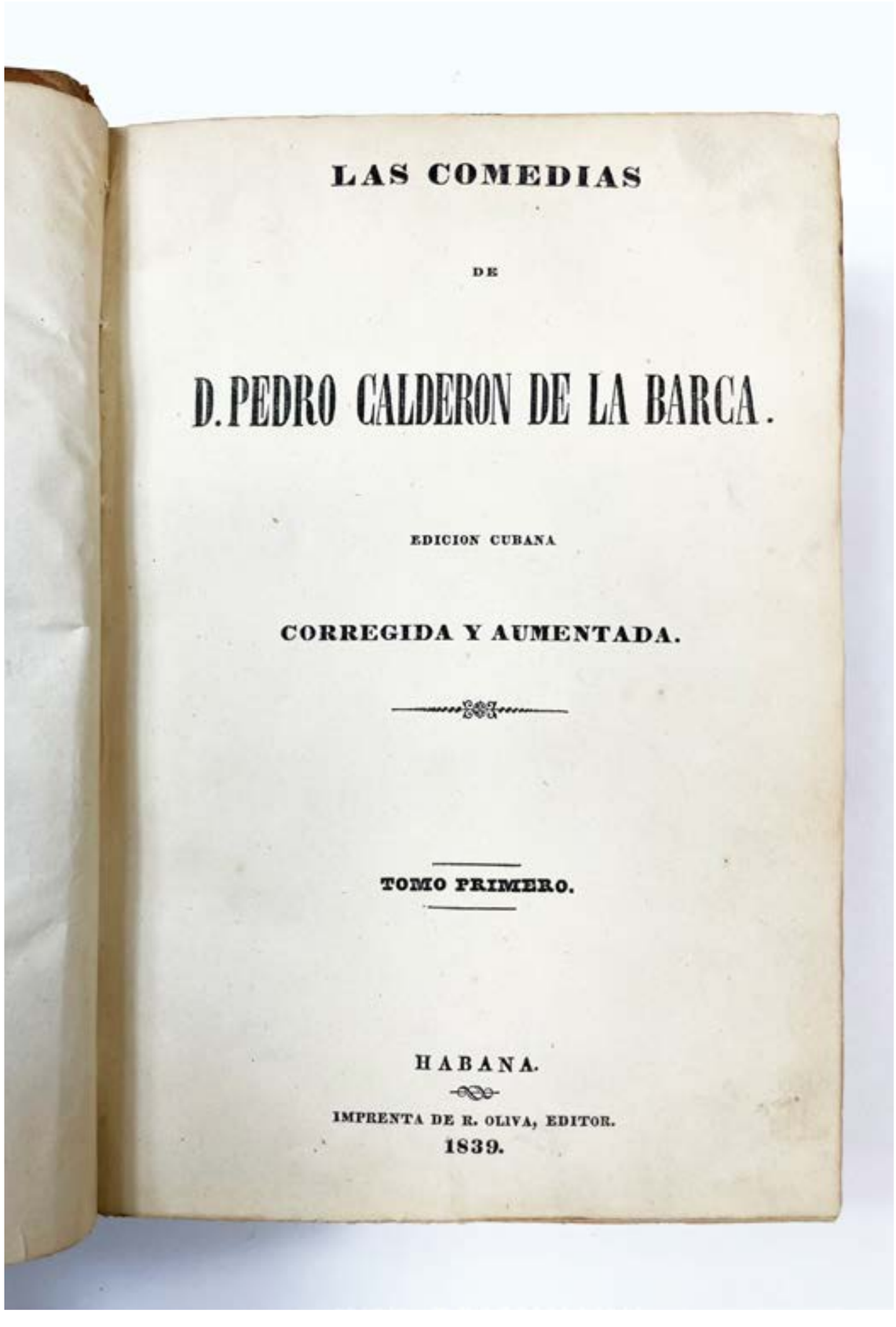
Moving forward to 1830s Havana, the Cuban capital was one of the wealthiest and most culturally sophisticated cities in the Americas. Its upper class and it fast growing bourgeoisie communities had a great thirst for the finest European things, whether that be art, clothing, accessories, objects or intellectual pursuits. The works of Pedro Calderón de la Barca were, once again, very much en vogue throughout Hispanic world, but with copies of his plays from Spain being quite hard to obtain in Cuba, leading members of the city's literary elite to come to the idea of creating the first 'Edicion cubana' of Calderón's Comedias.

A fortunate series of coincidences ensured that the 'Edicion cubana' would be no normal printing of the Comedias, but perhaps the most beautifully produced version of Calderón's masterpieces ever endeavoured. As it happened, in 1837, the Real Sociedad Patriótica, a learned society founded in Havana, in 1793, went to great efforts to establish a top-notch lithographic press in the city. They recruited Alexandre Moreau de Jonnès, a French master lithographer, landscape painter, Doctor of Sciences, and a member of the Academie des Beaux-Arts in Paris, to set up the press and to hire the best staff from France to come to Havana to run the enterprise. Moreau recruited Frédéric (Federico) Mialhe (1810 -1881), a native of Bordeaux, who while not well known, was a superbly talented landscape painter, having exhibited at the Paris Salons of 1831-4.

By 1838, the Litografia de la Real Sociedad Patriótica operated three presses, controlled by five technicians, and overseen by one master lithographer (Moreau) and a master painter (Mialhe). It has been described as "one of the most outstanding enterprises of its kind ever attempted in Cuba", and the quality and scale of its work was dramatically above that of the established Havana lithography house of the Costas Hermanos.

When Moreau had to return to France, in some haste, in 1840, the press, led by Mialhe was responsible for the greatest illustrated books ever made in the Wes Indies to date, featuring many of the iconic images of 19th century Cuba, including those within the Isla de Cuba Pintoresca (c.1839-42). Mialhe also produced the original artwork and lithographs within Viaje Pintoresco Al Rededor de la Isla de Cuba (1847-8), which was published by Louis Marquier. The golden age of the 'French lithographers' in Havana lasted until Mialhe returned to France in 1854, angry that an unscrupulous Spaniard, Bernard May, had been permitted (by a legal technicality) to copy his pictures in Berlin and to sell then at half price in Havana, so ruining his business.

The publisher of the present work, Ramón Oliva, a Havana native, was a leading figure of the Cuban book world, and he was determined to make the first Cuban edition of Calderón's Comedias a deluxe production. He used expensive paper and the text was to be carefully typeset and printed in a sharp, dark, even tone. Critically, the edition


LAS COMEDIAS

DE

D. PEDRO CALDERON DE LA BARCA.

EDICION CUBANA

CORREGIDA Y AUMENTADA.

TOMO PRIMERO.

HABANA.

IMPRENTA DE R. OLIVA, EDITOR.

1839.



A. Moreau sculp. y lit.

Lit. de la Rl. Sociedad Patriótica

Isabel — Una burla le he de hacer
Y ha de ser de esta suerte
Quitarle de aquí el dinero
Al tal lacayo y ponerlo
Unos carbones.

JOR. I.

X.

LA DAMA DUENDE.

PERSONAS.

Cosme, *gracioso.*	Clara. } criadas.
Rodrigo, *criado.*	Isabel. }
Doña Angela	*Criados.*
Doña Beatriz.	

JORNADA I.

—

... Isabel y Cosme, *vestidas de camino.*

... una hora no llegamos
... de ver las fiestas,
... que Madrid generosa
... el tercianno celebra
... primero Baltasar.
... esas cosas no acierten,
... pierna por una hora!
... Por una hora que fuera
... Píramo á la fuente,
... hallara á su Tisbe muerta:
... las moras no mancharan;
... que dicen los poetas,
... un arrope de moras
... sucedió aquella tragedia.
... Por una hora, que tardara
... Tarquino, hallara á Lucrecia
... acogida; con lo cual
los autores no anduvieran,
sin ser vicarios, llevando
á salas de competencias
la causa, sobre saber
si hizo fuerza, ó no hizo fuerza.
Por una hora, que pensara
si era bien hecho ó no era,
echarse Hero de la torre,
no se echara es cosa cierta;
con que se hubiera escusado
el doctor Mira de Mescua
de haber dado á los nuestros
tan bien escrita comedia,
y haberla representado
Amarilis tan de veras,
que volatin del carnal,
(si otros son de la cuaresma)
saltó mas de alguna vez
las manos en la cabeza.
Y puesto que hemos perdido
por una hora tan gran fiesta,
no por una hora perdamos
la posada; que si llega
tarde Ahindarraez, es ley
que haya de quedarse afuera;
y estoy rabiando por ver
este amigo que te espera,
como si fuera galan
al uso, con cama y mesa,
sin saber cómo ó por dónde
tan grande dicha nos venga;
pues, sin ser los dos tercos,
hoy á los dos nos sustenta.

Mes. Don Juan de Toledo es, Cosme,
el hombre que mas profesa
mi amistad, siendo los dos
envidia, ya que no afrenta,
de cuantos la antigüedad
por tantos siglos celebra.
Los dos estudiamos juntos,
y pasando de las letras
á las armas, los dos fuimos
camaradas en la guerra.
En las de Piamonte, cuando
el señor duque de Feria

was to be illustrated, and for this he was fortunate to have collaborated with the Litografia de la Real Sociedad Patriótica, especially while both Moreau and Mialhe were in house.

The contents of each volume are as follows:

Volume I: Fama, vida y escritos de Don Pedro Calderon de la Barca, por D. Juan de Vera Tasis y Villarroel. I. La vida es sueño. II. El golfo de las sirenas, égloga piscatoria. III. Casa con dos puertas mala es de guardar. IV. El purgatorio de San Patricio. V. La gran Cenobia. VI. La devocion de la cruz. VII. La puente de Mantible. VIII. Saber del mal y del bien. IX. Lances de amor y fortuna. X. La dama duende. XI. Peor está que estaba. XII. El sitio de Bredá. XIII. El príncipe constante. XIV. El mayor encanto amor. XV. El galan fantasma. XVI. El secreto á voces. XVII. Judas Macabeo.

Volume II: XVIII. El médico de su honra. XIX. Argenis y Poliarco. XX. La Vírgen del Sagrario. XXI. El mayor monstruo los zelos. XXII. Hombre pobre todo es trazas. XXIII. A secreto agravio, secreta venganza. XXIV. El astrólogo fingido. XV. Amor, honor, y poder. XVI. Los tres mayores prodigios. XXVII. En esta vida todo es verdad, y todo mentira. XXVIII. El maestro de danzar. XXIX. Mañanas de abril y mayo. XXX. Los hijos de la fortuna. XXXI. Afectos de odio y amor. XXXII. La hija del aire, parte primera.

Illustrating the work is a monochrome portrait of Calderón and 31 beautifully rendered hand-coloured plates, illustrating each of the comedias. The first 25 of the plates were designed lithographed by Moreau, while the remaining six were made by Mialhe. It seems that the original plan was for Moreau to complete all the plates, but the hasty nature of his departure ensured that the project had to be finished by Mialhe. The plates, which enliven the text, are all beautifully coloured, and render the work as one of the most elegant and lavishly illustrated books published in Latin America or West Indies during its era, and a true monument in Cuban bibliographic history.

To clear up any confusion, the present example of the work is complete as issued, with the maximum number of plates called for in bibliographies. It has 31 plates, all corresponding to each of the numbered comedias, with the exception of XXIX. Mañanas de abril y mayo, which does not feature a plate. It seems that the haste of Moreau's departure from Havana in 1840 placed a kink in the Litografia de la Real Sociedad Patriótica's production of the plates destined for Oliva's workshop, such that not all the plates were ready when the books rolled off the press. Carlos Trelles, writing in 1912, found the example he consulted to include 31 plates, while the example held today by the Biblioteca Nacional de España includes only 28 plates. An example of work offered at a German auction in 2005 featured only 27 plates.

The 'Edicion cubana' of Calderón de la Barca's Comedias proved to be a great success, as even though the work was very expensive, Havana's good and great were eager to acquire such a beautiful, locally produced homage to one of the greatest Spanish dramatists. Oliva issued a second edition of the work, under a different title, Comedias escojidas de D. Pedro Calderón de la Barca, 2 vols. (Havana: R. Oliva, 1842), that featured almost the exact same content as the first edition, reusing Moreau and Miahle's plates.

A Note on Rarity

The present work is extremely rare. It would have been issued in only a very limited print run, as it was a very expensive work that could only be afforded by a rarified audience. Moreover, the survival rate of such fragile books produced in the tropics is very low.

We can trace only 4 institutional examples, held by the Biblioteca Nacional de España; Harvard University (Widener Library); Seattle University (Lemieux Library); and the Biblioteca Nacional de Cuba José Martí. Moreover, we are aware of only a single other example as appearing on the market in the last 25 years, being a flawed example offered at a German auction in 2005.

The second edition of the work, Comedias escojidas de D. Pedro Calderón de la Barca, 2 vols. (Havana: 1842), is likewise a great rarity.

References: Biblioteca Nacional de España: T/18649 V.1 and T/18649 V.2; Harvard University (Widener Library): Span 5073.7; Seattle University (Lemieux Library): PQ6281 .A2 1839; OCLC: 431338086; Carlos M. TRELLES, Bibliografía cubana del siglo XIX, tomo segundo (1826 -1840) (Matanzas: Quirós y Estrada, 1912), pp. 200-1.

4.600 EUR

13. HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS, CIRCA 1800 FRANCE, RUSSIA AND EGYPT OTTOMAN BINDING

Ahmed Ârif Hikmet Beyefendi (1786-1859), editor - Mehmed Ziyaeddin, scribe.

خلاصة المقالات في مجالس مكالمات
[Hulasatü'l-Makâlât fi Mecâlisi'l-Mükalemat [also] Hülâsatü'l-makālât fî mecâlisi'l-mükâlemât / Summaries of Debates and Political Assemblies]

[S. l., S. d., but probably Istanbul, second half of the 19th century].

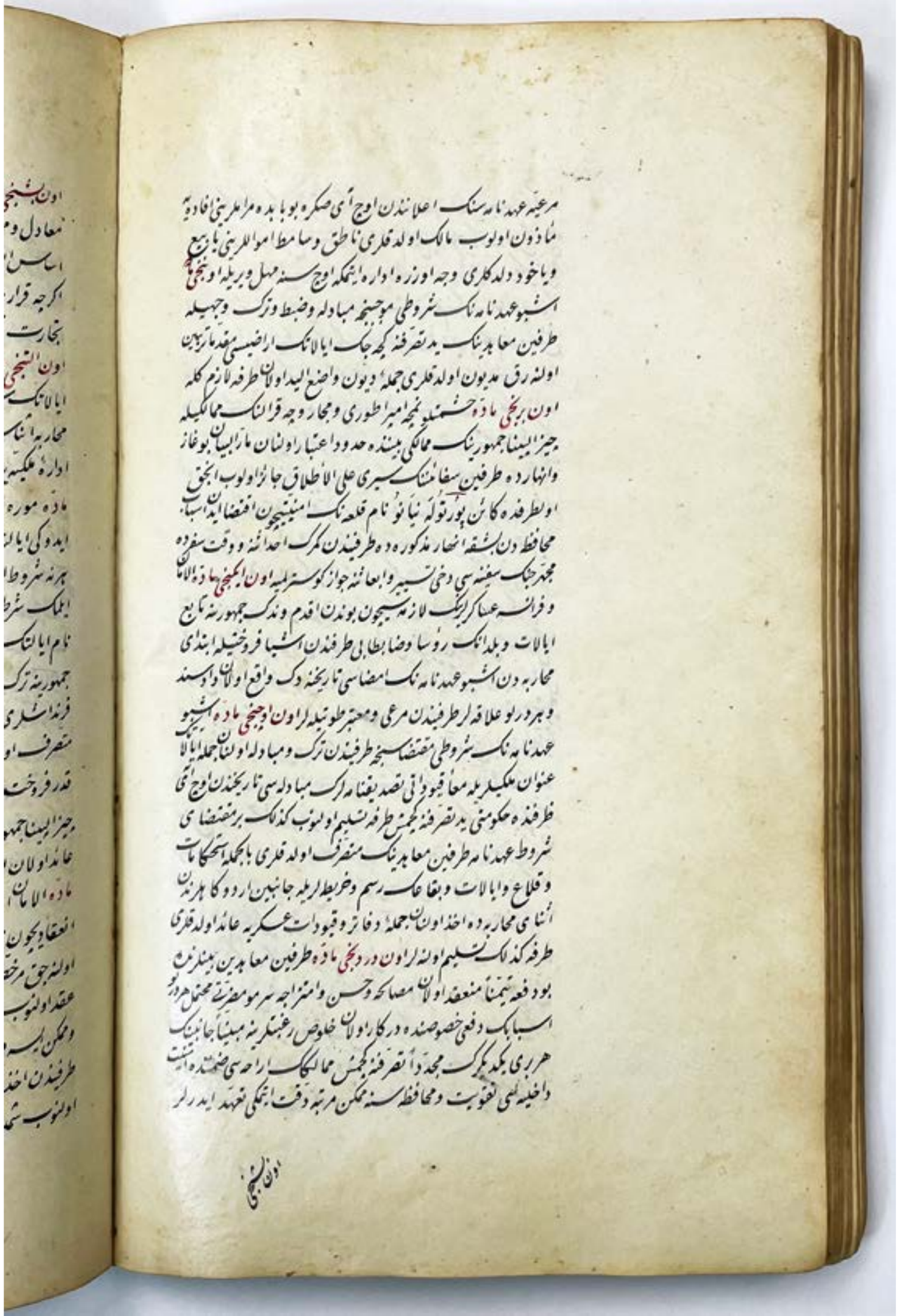
Large 8°, [356 pp.] Ottoman manuscript text in black and red on waxed paper, contemporary brown goat binding with gold decoration in margins and pasted-down embroideries in silk on front and rear board, speckled pasted-down endpapers (no loose endpapers), hand-written title on the foot edge, old paper label on the spine (minor age-toning and staining, sporadic tiny pieces of corners missing, erased title on the title page, old bookseller's stamp and annotation on the title page, sheets and text block somehow loose, binding slightly battered with tiny chips and cracks).

A stunning and rare transcription of hundreds of documents, never published in print, mostly written in Egypt and referring to the Napoleonic period in the region and international relationships between France, Russia and the Ottoman Empire.

This is an exceedingly rare collection of hundreds of Ottoman reports, written around 1800 and mostly referring to the Napoleonic era in Russia, France and Egypt, as well as international relations, which were collected and transcribed some decades later by an prominent Ottoman politician Ahmed Ârif Hikmet Beyefendi (1786-1859), who mostly inherited these documents from his father, the statesman Kadıaskeri İbrahim İsmet Bey. Many of the documents were written in Egypt.

The author Ahmed Ârif Hikmet Beyefendi was an intellectual, higher official, judge, poet and a book collector from a prominent Ottoman family. He was named sheikh al-Islam, which was a honorific title for outstanding scholars of the Islamic sciences.

Ahmed Ârif Hikmet was a great-grandson of Malatyalı İbrâhim Pasha, a vizier under sultan Mahmud I, a grandson of Reîsülküttâb Râif İsmâil Pasha (died 1776), a vizier under Abdülhamid I, and a son of Kadıaskeri İbrahim İsmet Bey (died 1807), a prominent statesman under sultan Selim III.





Hikmet, who studied literature and science, was among others appointed the judge of Jerusalem in 1816, Egypt in 1820 and of Medina in 1823.

Ahmed Ârif Hikmet was also known for his large book collection, which contained circa 12.000 titles. He prepared the catalogue of his library, which is today housed by the Istanbul Technical University. At the time he was appointed the kadi (judge) of Hejaz, he build a library next to the Prophet's Mosque of Medina, to which he donated approximately 5000 volumes from his collection.

This work is highly unusual for Ahmed Ârif Hikmet, who was active as a poet. It is possibly his only known historical work.

The first page bears a stamp of Mehmed Ziyaeddin, who probably authored the transcription of this manuscript.

Not on Rarity

The book is exceedingly rare and was never published in a printed version. We could not find any other examples on the market nor any examples in institutions. The Istanbul University Library only holds a photocopy of another manuscript example.

Most of the documents from this work are probably the only surviving examples of the first-hand Ottoman reports on the French campaign in Egypt and the contemporary raletions of the Empire with Russia and France.

References: Cf.: MUSTAFA L. BİLGE, ÂRİF HİKMET BEY, Şeyhülislâm,
TDV İslâm Ansiklopedisi.

7.200 EUR

14. CRACOW EARLY 16TH CENTURY IMPRINT EASTERN-EUROPEAN HISTORY

Jerzy z Tyczyna, lat. Georgius TICINIUS (circa 1510 - 1591).

Quaerimonia terrarum Pocuciae Podoliaeq[ue] ob incursionem per Valachum in eas factam carmine Elegiaco constripta

[The Question of the Lands of Pokuttia and Podolia Due of the Invasion of the People from Wallachia Made upon Them in an Elegiac Poem]

Cracow: Mathias Scharffenberg (Maciej Szarfenberg, Scharffenbergius, Scharffenberger, Szarfenberger, Ostrogŕski) 1536.

8°. [10 pp.] with woodcut image on the cover, later marbled paper wrappers (hardly noticeable water staining,small wormholed going through the lower left white margin without loss of text, title on the cover corrected with black ink in old hand, sporadic words underlined in black ink, missing rear blank page (?), overall in a good condition).

A rare pamphlet with a poem, written by a Polish humanist Georgius Ticinius and printed in Cracow in 1536, describing invasions of Moldavans on the Polish speaking areas, today belonging to the southwestern Ukraine.

This rare, separately published poem in Latin, printed on 10 pages in Cracow, describes the situations of the two Polish regions Pokuttia (Pokuttya or Pokutia) in today's southwestern part of Ukraine, north of the Romanian border, and Podolia, also in Ukraine, on today's Moldovan border. The regions were for decades a subject of dispute between the neighboring countries. This text was published after two failed attempts to conquer Pokuttia by a Moldovan voivode Petru Rareș, in 1531 and 1535 respectively.

Passages mention the Polish king and a Polish nobleman and military leader Jan Tarnowski (1488 –1561), who led the battles of Obertyn against the Moldavians in 1531. The work is dedicated to Jerzy Myszkowski, archdeacon of Crakow, Melchior Sobek (d. 1542), canon of Cracow, and Sigismund, decan Sandomierz.
The author Georgius Ticinius (circa 1510 - 1591) was a polish humanist and secretary of the king Sigismund II Augustus. He was closely connected with the Polish nobility and scientists such as Marcin (1512 – 1589) Prince-Bishop of Warmia, cartographer, diplomat and historian.


QVÆRIMONIA
TERRARVM POCVCIAE PO/
DOLIAEq; OB INCVRSIO/
nem per Valachum in eas factam
carmine Elegiaco conſcripta;
Magiſtro Georgio Tyczynenſe Authore.

The printer Mathias Scharffenberg (Maciej Szarfenberg) was active in Krakow from 1519 on. He opened his printing shop in 1526 or 1527 and was operating it until his death in 1547. From 1537 he was also active as a book seller. Scharffenberg was mostly printing books in Latin, antique Classics, grammars, humanistic literature and theology. He is possibly most famous for issuing Rudimentorum cosmographiae libri duo by Johannes Honter in 1534.

All the publications by Mathias Scharffenberg are rare today. On Worldcat he titles from this printing shop usually only appear in one example.

The pamphlet is exceedingly rare and we could not trace any examples on Worldcat.

References: Cf.: Drukarze dawneij polski od XV do XVIII wieku. Tom 1: Małopolska; I. Bezzel †, "Scharffenberg (Scharffenbergius, Scharffenberger, Szarfenberger, Ostrogŕski), Matthias", in: Lexikon des gesamten Buchwesens Online. Consulted online on 10 September 2022 <http://dx.doi.org/10.1163/9789004337862__COM_190370> First published online: 2017.

2.800 EUR

AD CLARISSIMOS VEREq; NO/
biles Viros Dominum Melchiorem Sobek
Canonicum Cracouien. eiusq; Germanum
Dominum Sigismundum Decanum
Sandomirien. Magistri Geor/
gij Tyczynen. Epigramma.

ET uos nomine quo dicam duo sydera fratres,
Sitis cum patrij splendor honosq; soli.
Quos probitatis amor, uiridi comitatur ab æuo.
Acalit in gremio, uirtus amica, suo
Nec uos degeneri uidi torpere ueterno,
Vel patrias morum posthabuisse uias.
Sed mirum non est, insit si candida uirtus,
Vobis & sanctæ relligionis amor.
Excultus tribulos nam nunq; parturit hortus,
Fructus nonq; malos, nobilis arbor, habet.
Sic pater extiterat uobis pietatis amator,
Atq; comes matris candida relligio.
Ergo uos merito uirtutis fouit honestas,
Quod splendor ueræ nobilitatis amat.

Impressum Cracouiæ per Mathiam Scharffen/
berg. Anno Domini Millesimo quingen/
tesimo trigesimo sexto.

15. GERMAN PRINTING AT THE BANDO PRISONERS OF WAR CAMP JAPAN, WORLD WAR I

The items showcased following are truly special, and little-known outside of Germany and Japan. Technically speaking, they are amongst the most spectacular prints were have ever encountered anywhere in the world. The Bando Camp, located near Naruto, Japan, was set up in 1917, during World War I, to house German POWs, most of whom had been captured in China.

The Bando Camp was a remarkably pleasant place, where the prisoners were allowed an unusual level of freedom, under high quality physical conditions. The internees founded a printing house within the camp, active for just over 2 years, from 1917 to 1919, in which they pioneered a unique and highly sophisticated technique for printing in colour on silk paper – a combination of screen printing and German aesthetics. They produced works of remarkably elevated and diverse content, including articles on Japanese culture, astronomy, politics, theatre, music, poetry and political and military affairs, as well as 'how to' guides to their own unique printing techniques. These publications were lavishly illustrated with brightly colourful and, in some cases large, views, maps and diagrams, of a quality more akin to fine art works produced in great metropolitan centres, and nothing like what one would consider prison publications. The works have magnificent and unique technical qualities and content that could only have been created in Bando.

Presented here is a collection of various books, prints and photographs, made by the Bando press.

The Bando Camp, Japan: The Most Pleasant POW Camp in the World

The Pacific theatre of World War I is today a largely forgotten aspect of the conflict. Prior to the war, Germany controlled several territories in the Asia Pacific region, including Papua New Guinea, the Caroline Islands and the treaty port of Qingdao (also Tsingtao), a port city in Shandong province, China, which is still today known for its beer and Wilhelmine architecture. Since 1898, Qingdao had been, in essence, a German colony, although it was not technically a possession, but rather a leased city.

By eve of the war the city had developed a small, yet well-adapted and surprisingly self-sufficient German community, such that a variety of vocations from brewers to bakers to bookbinders carried out their trades in the precise manner as ordained by the apprenticeship system in the homeland.



Japan joined the Entente side against Germany early in World War I, and in October 1914 dispatched a force of around 30,000 troops to take Qingdao. As most of the city's garrison had been dispatched to Europe, Qingdao was defended by only 5,000 German troops, being mostly inexperienced civilian reservists. After an eight-day siege, the city surrendered to Japan on November 7, 1914. Qingdao's German residents, both civilian and military, were captured and held as POWs.

Initially, the German prisoners were held in variety of makeshift camps, but were eventually consolidated to six major camps within Japan. One of these camps was a Bando, founded in April 1917, near Naruto, Tokushima Prefecture (Shikoku Island). Bando was extraordinary in that the 'prisoners' were treated as something closer to honoured guests, held under remarkably comfortable physical conditions, and given a high degree of liberty. This was due to the fact that the camp was run by Captain Toyohisa Matsue, an ex-Samurai of the Aizu Clan. Toyohisa Matsue was deeply wedded to an ancient code, 'Compassion of the Samurai', that stressed that one must respect and honour one's opponents, especially those that are entrusted to your custody.

During the entire life of the Bando camp, from 1917 to 1920, a total of 1019 prisoners, almost all Germans, were held at camp. The civility of the environment was aided by the fact that only 99 of the 'guests' were professional soldiers; and many of the civilians were professionals with useful skills.

The largest share of the Bando population was made up of merchants (303); while there were also 148 metal workers; 52 key makers; 30 farmers; 27 merchant mariners; 22 carpenters, 19 miners; 18 post and telegraph operators; and 17 bakers. Critical to our story, there were also 4 printers, 1 paper maker, 1 letter press operator, 1 lithographer, 1 bookbinder and 2 book dealers.

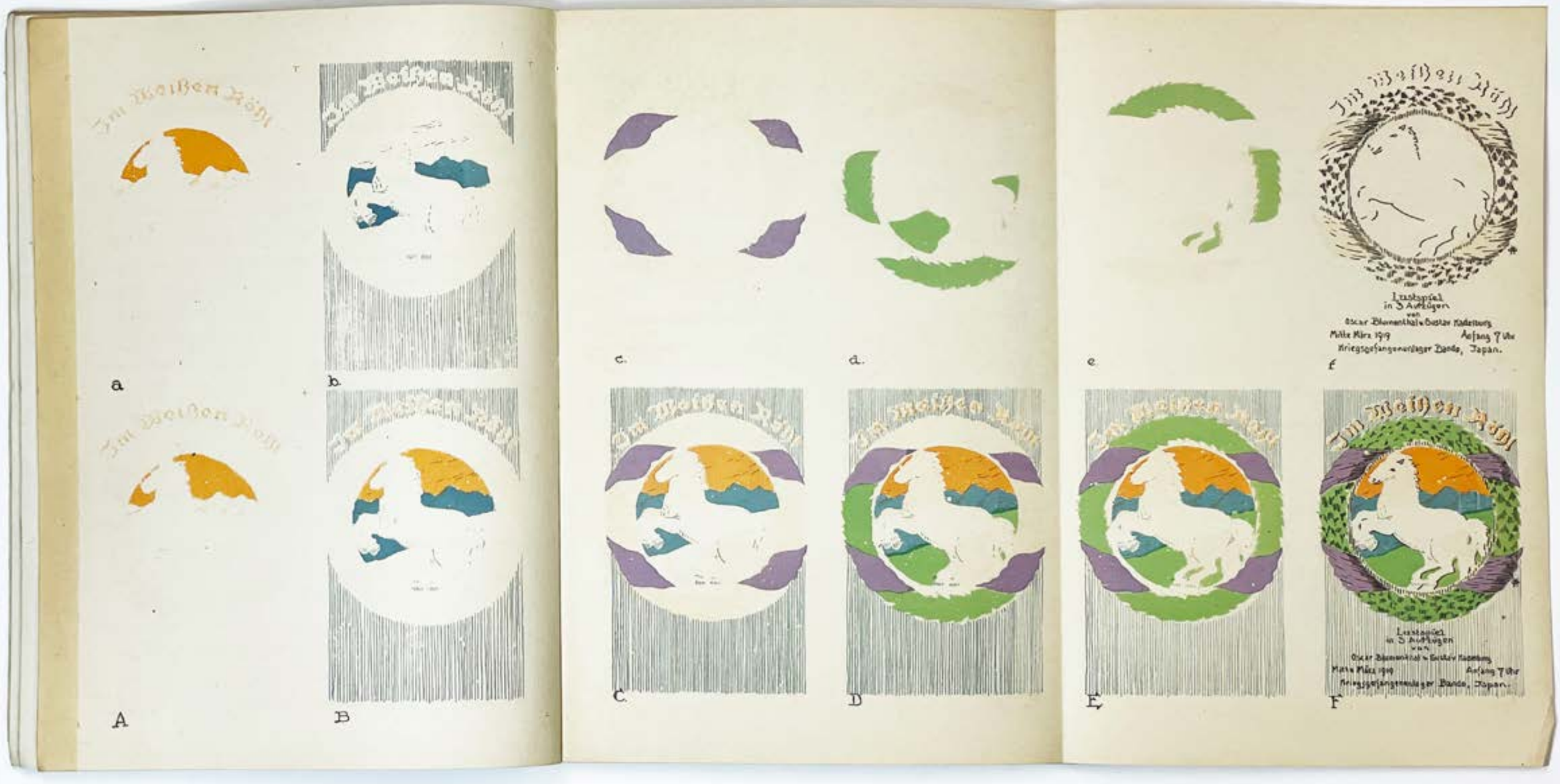
The German officers amongst the POWs received the same salary as an equivalent Japanese officer, while other inmates received the same wages as normal Japanese soldiers. Importantly, these salaries were often accepted 'in kind' in the form of foodstuffs and materials.

Toyohisa Matsue authorized the creation of wide variety of the recreational programmes for the inmates, including tennis, sailing on one of the camp's ponds, swimming, a health club, bowling, orienteering and running events. The camp also had its own post office (printing lovely custom stamps that are highly collectable today), a theatre (some of the men insisted on playing women's roles; the camp tailor made special costumes), and held many musical concerts. The local people were encouraged to associate with the inmates, and many cultural events were joint German-Japanese productions. Indeed, Bando became a highly important nexus of cross-cultural exchange, with an enduring legacy.

Of great importance, the Bando prisoners introduced Beethoven's Ninth Symphony to Japan, a piece with remains immensely popular in the country to this day. Since 1982, the city of Naruto sponsors an annual concert playing the symphony on the first Sunday in June.



The printing shop at the Bando POW camp as depicted in one of the issues of *Die Baracke* magazine



A colour printing, developped at the Bando POW camp and explained in *Die Baracke*

Following the closure of the Bando Camp, most of the prisoners were repatriated to Germany. However, 170 former inmates chose to remain in Japan, where they founded German-style businesses, some of which thrive to the present day.

The Extraordinary Printing of the Bando Press

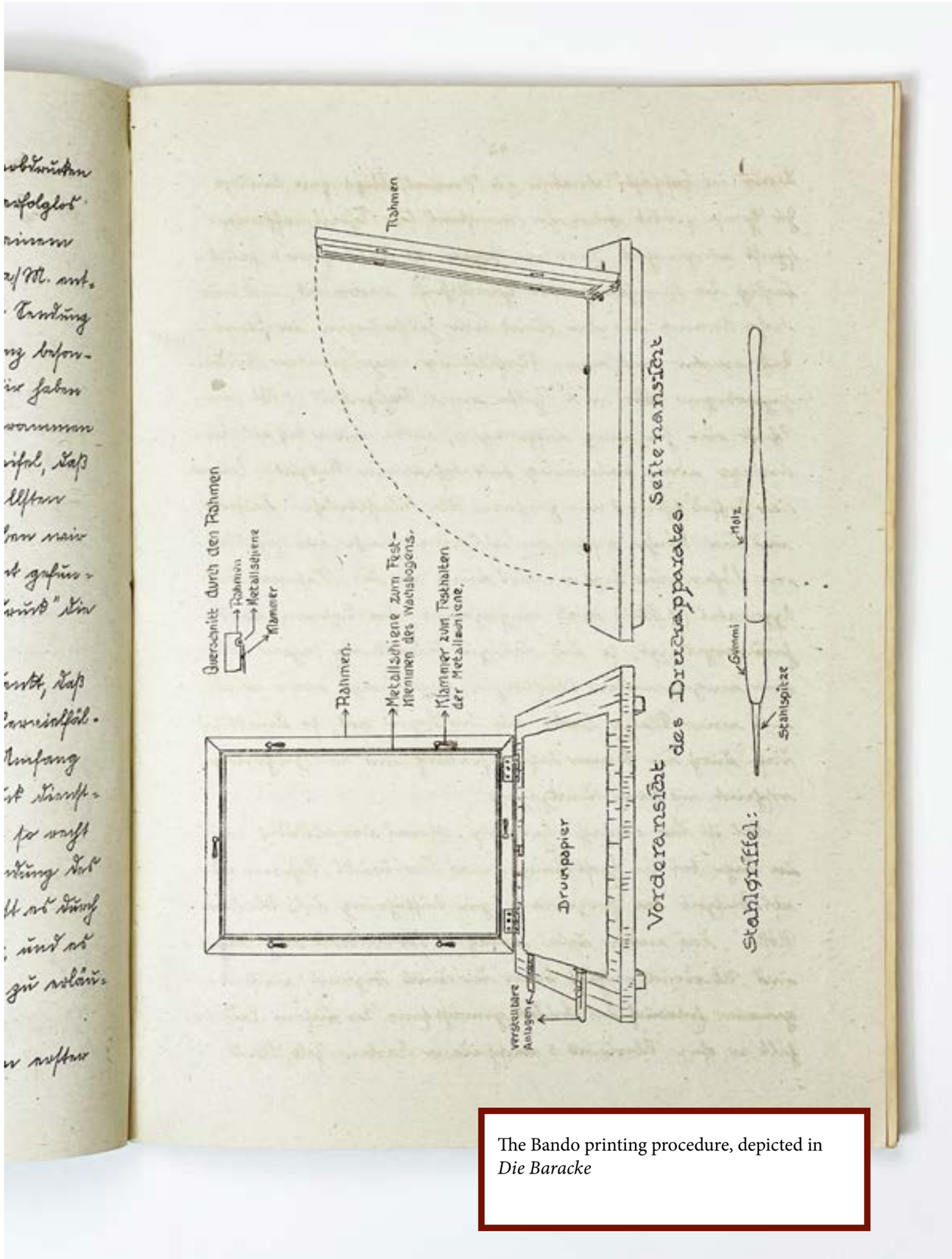
Some of the most unique, beautifully designed and technically innovative printing made anywhere during the early 20th Century was created within the Bando Camp, at the 'Lagerdruckerei'. The camp fostered a unique environment in which saw the synergy of the German apprenticeship system with Asian printing techniques and materials. The printers at the Bando camp created a press shop with the blessing and active support of Toyohisa Matsue. It helped that the camp included 10 inmates who were professionals in publishing and the book trade.

Printing at Bando played major role in the daily life of the camp, as the press shop was very prolific, responsible for 50 separate titles (out of the total of 70 titles produced by all World War I POW camps in Japan). The range of publications was diverse, including newspapers, magazines, short novels, language books, economic tracts, as well as posters, flyers and invitations. Many of the books were sold outside the camp, with some even exported abroad. In the first year of its operation, the Bando press used 350,000 sheets of paper, in the second year 550,000 (an average of 1,500 sheets per day, or around 550 sheets per camp inmate!).

The works of the Bando Press gained the attention of fine printing aficionados the world over, and many titles were ordered from abroad. These sales were encouraged by Toyohisa Matsue, who was proud of his camp's products. Indeed, one of the Bando printers recalls receiving numerous letters from abroad (including a note from Frankfurt in a Red Cross box) that opined, that of all the contemporary presses across the globe, Bando was the best!

The colour printing technique employed by the Bando Press is highly unusual, and this has led many to erroneously describe it as some form of the lithography. In truth, the Bando printers devised their own ingenious and gorgeous, yet labour intensive, technique that was a unique melding of German and Asian printing techniques and materials. It seems that while the technique was devised at Bando, the German printers likely benefited from having had some acquaintance with Asian papers, inks and screen-printing from their time in Qingdao.

In the April 1919 edition of Die Baracke (please see the images), the Bando printer K. Fischer explains how the press's colour printing technique was executed. He was eager to record this unique method for posterity, as Bando was shortly to be closed and the prisoners repatriated to Germany. He recalls how many of his compatriots entered the press shop in its final days, referring to his printing equipment, asking him how he expected to get "all this stuff" home? Fischer was also quite annoyed that many ignorant people referred to the Bando technique as chromolithography. He eloquently called their printing technique "a child of a prison of war" ("ein Kind der Kriegsgefangenschaft"), a procedure which could only be invented in the extremely unusual circumstances of the Bando Camp.



The Bando printing procedure, depicted in *Die Baracke*

Fischer describes the colour printing technique in exacting detail, such that it could conceivably be revived today by a highly skilled professional. While he never used the term, the technique could perhaps be described as 'pierced silk paper colour printing'. First, the text or drawing was to be impressed upon a sheet of silk paper, that was first coated in a waterproof film, or layer, by making microscopic, strategically placed superficial perforations with a steel pin, in a stipple-like manner. The colour was then applied on the verso of the paper, before being impressed with a custom-made press. The colour then bled out through the tiny holes on the front, leaving impressions on the white paper.

As the different pigments of colour possessed variable structures, they had to be applied separately in different stages: first yellow, then blue, purple, green and black. Each individual sheet of paper had to be run through the press on multiple occasions, each time to add a single colour via a signature impression from a different stencil through the silk paper.

The unusual characteristic of the Bando printing is, that the used this silk-printing method also for the text.

Fischer's article is beautifully illustrated by sketches of the printing devices, as well as plates showing different stages of the same image printed in colours. The technique combines different lines and layering of colours, and Fischer patiently explains how the finest images are made. Also included is an image of the Lagerdruckerei.

15a. MAGAZINES
BANDO POW CAMP, JAPAN
WOLRD WAR I

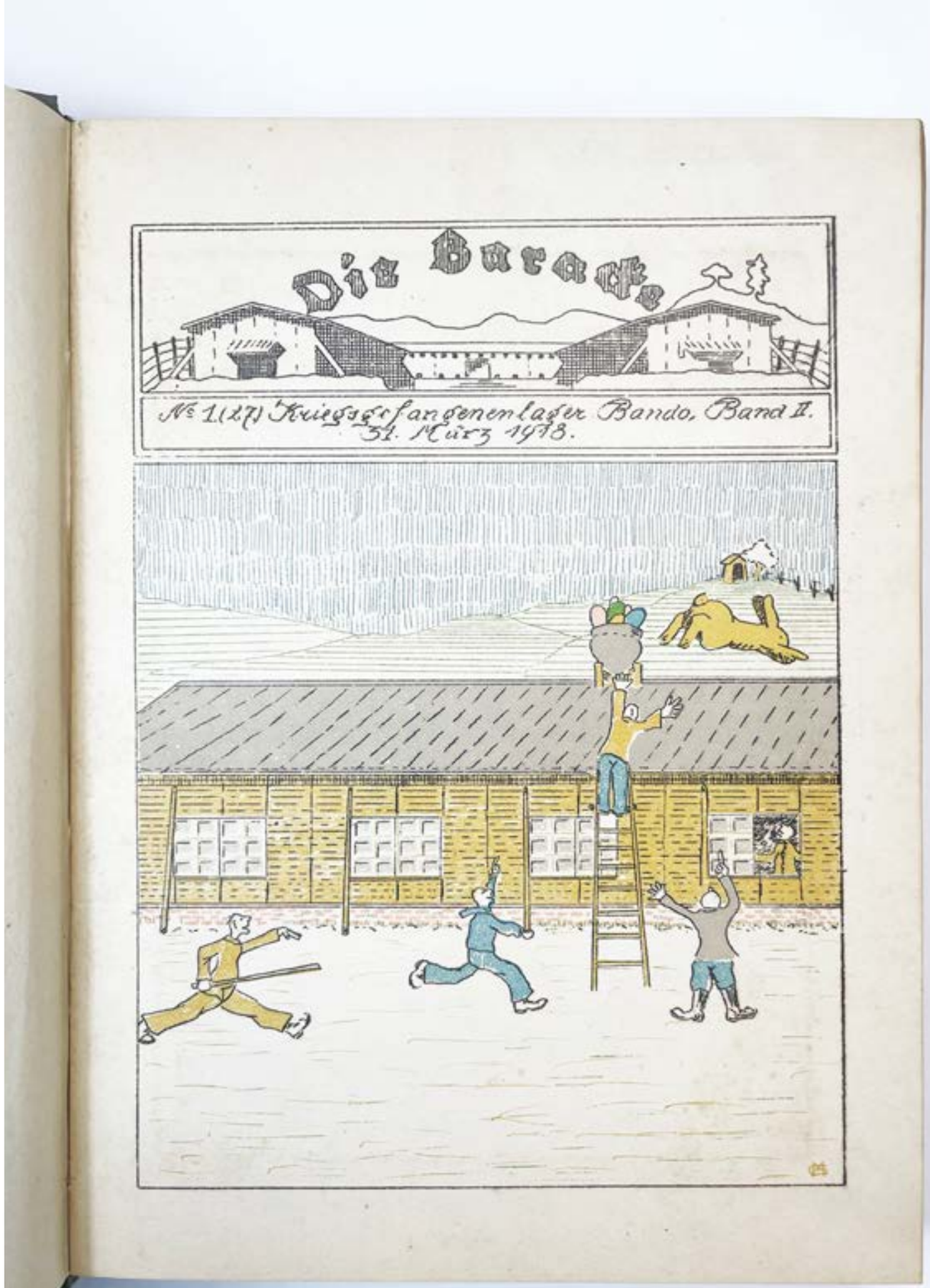
MARTIN – SOLGER – RAHAUS – MÖLLER – MAHNFELDT, Editors.

Die Baracke. Zeitung für das Kriegsgefangenenlager. Bando, Japan
[The Barracks. Newspaper for Prisoners of War. Bando, Japan].

Bando: Lagerdruckerei [Bando Prison Camp Press], 1919.

59 issues of 85, with missing first 26 numbers. Please see below for collations and details).

A stunning set of 59 issues of 'Die Baracke', a magazine printed by German internees at the Bando POW Camp, Japan, lavishly illustrated with original maps, theatre sets, a moon chart, music scores, and a 'how to' guide on the unique and sophisticated screen silk paper printing method pioneered within the camp.



Volume II, 1 (nr. 27) – 27 (nr. 53).

Bando: March 31, 1918 - September 29, 1918.

4°. Imprint on the front loose endpaper verso, original illustrated colour cover on thicker paper for volume II, original illustrated colour covers on thicker paper for no 1, 8 19 (black and white) and 27, 712 pp. with black and white and colour images in text and also full-page charts, 4 full-page colour maps, 4 folding colour maps (2 of which printed on two pages of the same sheet), 1 folding star chart printed in colours, 7 full page colour and black and white images, title of index, 10 pp. index, 2 inserted leaves with printed explanations to articles, original publisher's blue linen with illustrated cover (binding slightly age-toned with a tiny hole on the spine, inside in a clean, near-mint condition, two sheets (pp. 577-580) originally unbound. Note: the title pages have been removed by the bookbinder, if they were not a part of the collation / page numbers).

Volume III, 1 (nr. 54) – 26 (nr. 79).

Bando: October 6, 1918 – March 30, 1919.

4°. Imprint on the front loose endpaper verso, original illustrated colour cover on thicker paper for volume III, original illustrated colour cover on thicker paper for n. 12/ 55, 12/56 (black and white), 620 pp. with black and white illustrations in text, blank, after p. 148 appendix 8 pp., after p. 346 appendix [4 pp.], 2 full page colour illustrations, 1 double page colour illustrations, 2 full page colour map, 3 colour folding and double-page maps, 2 full page colour star charts, inserted errata, original publisher's blue linen with illustrated cover, (misspagination – missing page numbers 354-358, but complete, missing title page of no. 20 paginated 436-437, one page with tiny holes in the upper white corner, binding and edges with minor staining in the lower part, but overall in a good condition).

Unbound 6 Issues, all small 4° (Note: the advetisement in the last issue states, that these last 6 isses were not bound together at the end of the year):

1. - April 1919: 1 full-page black and white illustration, 158 pp. with colour and black and white illustrations in text, folding colour plate, 1 full page colour illustration, [4 pp.] advertisements, original wrappers with lettering, printed decorative border and advertisements on the rear cover (minor scuffing to the spine, but otherwise in a good condition).

2. - May 1919: 1 full-page colour illustration, 142 pp. with black and white illustrations in text, full-page colour illustration, two folding sheet with black and white illustrations (one bound upside down), [2 pp.] advertisements, original wrappers with lettering, printed decorative border and advertisements on the rear cover (minor scuffing to the spine, but otherwise in a very good condition).

3. - June 1919: 119 pp. with black and white illustrations in text, 6 full-page black and white illustration, 1 full page colour illustration with original Japanese paper guard, 1 folding illustration, 2 full-page colour map, 3 full-page black and white illustrations, original wrappers with lettering, printed decorative border and advertisements on the rear cover (Very Good).

4. - July 1919: 1 colour illustration, 100 pp. with black and white illustrations in text, [2 pp.], original wrappers with lettering, printed decorative border and advertisements on the rear cover (Very Good).

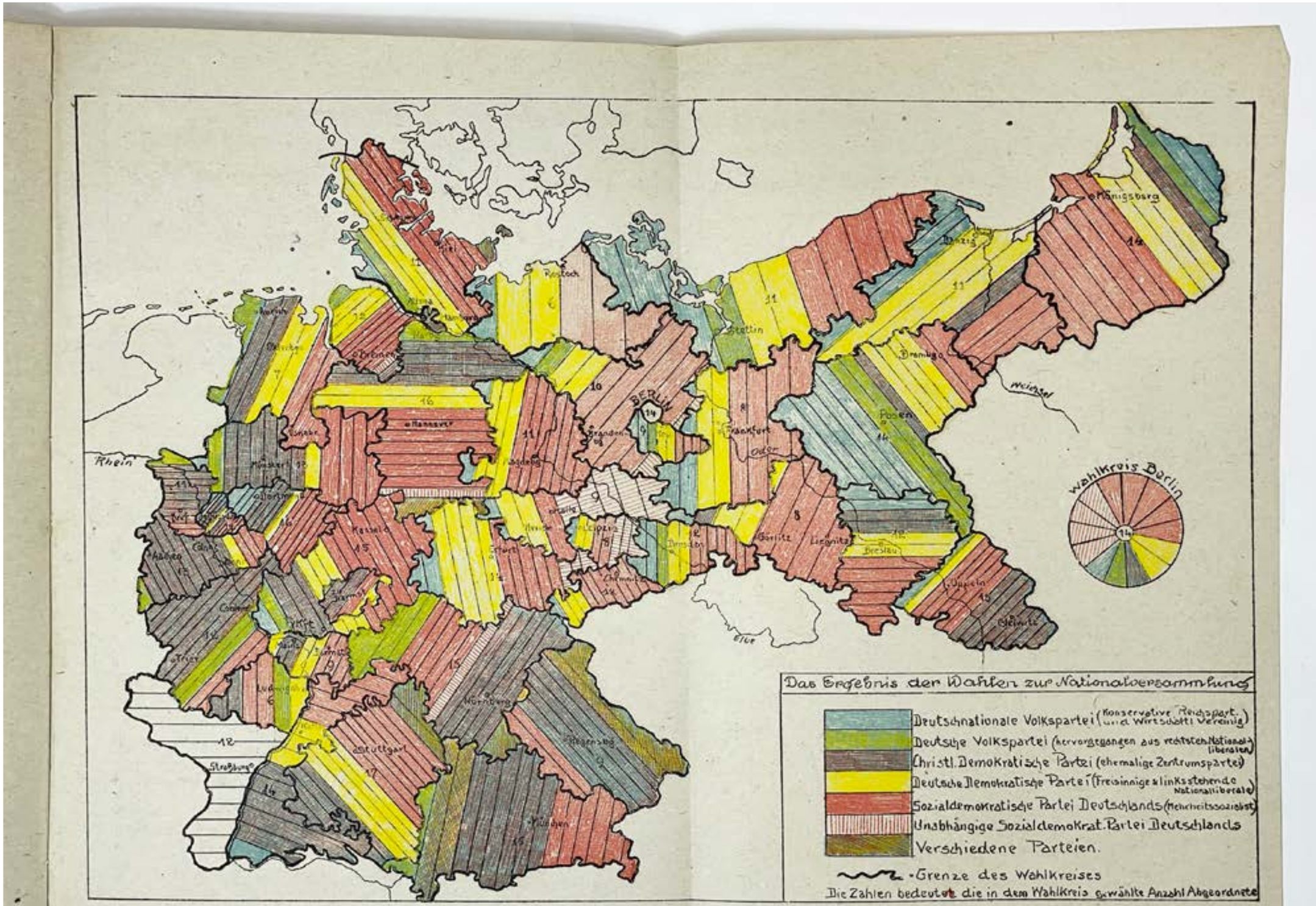
5. - August 1919: 1 colour illustration, 108 pp. with colour and black and white illustrations in text, 3 full-page black and white illustrations, 1 large colour folding map, 2 full page colour illustrations, 1 black and red map of the moon, original wrappers with lettering, printed decorative border and advertisements on the rear cover (minor scuffing to the spine, but otherwise in a very good condition).

6. - September 1919: 135 pp. with black and white illustrations in text, 10 colour prints with highlights mounted on dark grey paper, 5 black and white full-page illustrations, 1 colour folding map, 1 large folding colour map, printed from both sides in black, blue and red, title, 8 pp. index, original illustrated wrappers (minor scuffing to the spine, but otherwise in a very good condition).

The present 59 consecutive issues of Die Baracke, a magazine published by internees at the Bando POW Camp, on Shikoku Island, Japan, are amongst the most surprising and technically impressive modern prints we have ever encountered. The issues are lavishly illustrated with maps, music scores, elaborate theatre sets, various sundry diagrams, and even a moon chart. The intellectual depth and varied social and scientific interests of the internees is most unusual. The articles evince an amazingly progressive and sensitive interest in comparing Western and Japanese cultures. The Bando Press shop invented its own sophisticated and remarkably beautiful colour printing technique, the process of which might have remained something of a mystery, had not one of the printers included a detailed, illustrated 'how to' guide within one of the present issues. Generally, the issues of Die Baracke provide valuable information on daily life, news, culture and politics, created in what was probably the most humane and pleasant POW camp in the world.

Die Baracke, a monthly magazine, was first published by the Bando Lagerdruckerei on September 30th, 1917, with the first issue recorded as being of a run of 300 copies. By the time the final issue rolled of the press in September 1919, all the issues of the magazine combined accounted for 2,720 published pages.

The magazines include hundreds of texts, such as short stories, poems, instructions how to breed chicken in a prison camp, they describe outings, sports, politics, reports on the war, puppet theater, music and music programs, school in Bando, printing, book trade, chess, pilgrimage, tennis, billiard, weather, trade and politics of China,


Rhein
Rostock
Stettin
Königsberg
Danzig
Weichsel
Posen
BERLIN
Frankfurt
Oder
Hannover
Kassel
Dresden
Görlitz
Liegnitz
Breslau
Oppeln
Nürnberg
Stuttgart
Straßburg
München
Regensburg
Elbe
Wahlkreis Berlin
Das Ergebnis der Wahlen zur Nationalversammlung
Deutschnationale Volkspartei (Konservative Reichspart. u. d. Wirtschaftl. Vereinig.)
Deutsche Volkspartei (hervorgegangen aus rechtsstehenden Nationalliberalen)
Christl. Demokratische Partei (ehemalige Zentrumspartei)
Deutsche Demokratische Partei (Freisinnige & linksstehende Nationalliberale)
Sozialdemokratische Partei Deutschlands (Mehrheitssozialist)
Unabhängige Sozialdemokrat. Partei Deutschlands
Verschiedene Parteien.
Grenze des Wahlkreises
Die Zahlen bedeutet die in dem Wahlkreis gewählte Anzahl Abgeordnete

monuments in Japan, theater, including performing Shakespeare at the camp, astronomy, salt making in Japan, geology, explanation of names, world news and history, Spanish flu, silk, Beethoven, health insurance at the camp, postal system at the camp, German prisoners at Vladivostok, Bolshevism etc.

The maps and charts, often printed in stunning colours, show current political and military situations, geology and various thematic subjects. The charts, mostly composed of striking visual patterns, reveal sometimes surprising statistics, related to the prisoners at the Bando camp, such as:

- The number of people at Bando camp, contaminated with Spanish flu: first 3 people were diagnosed with the Spanish flu on November 9, 1918, the disease reached its peak on November 20, with 324 contaminated. By December 2, the Spanish flu was diagnosed with about 680 prisoners. Although it was not over yet, the statistics showed, that the disease was in a rapid decline.

- The average age of prisoners at Bando on January 1, 1919: the largest percentage was between 24 and 28 years old, the youngest prisoner was 20 and the oldest 54.

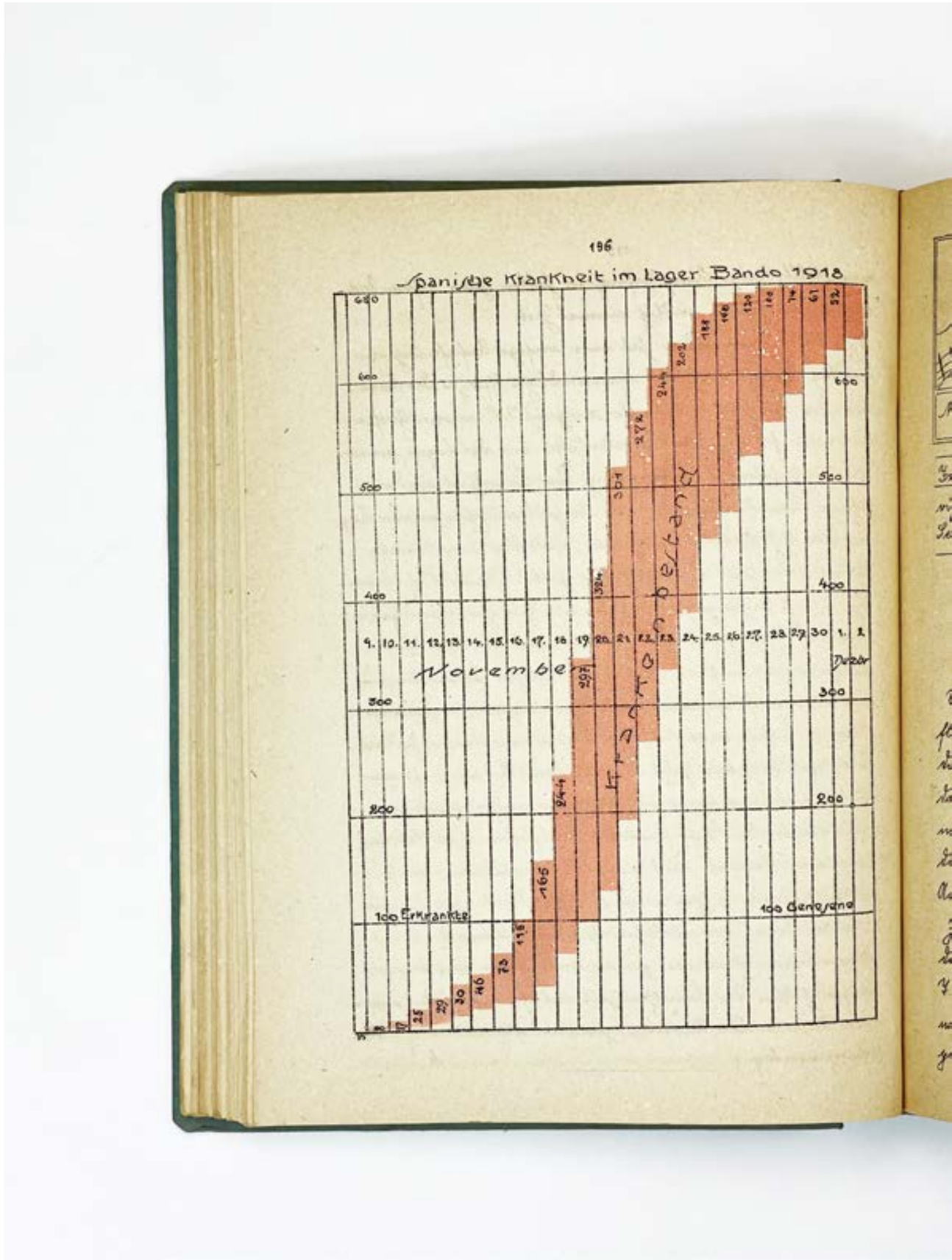
- Statistics of people working in various categories inside the camp: most of the prisoners, 148, worked at the metal industry, and the smallest number, 10, in the book trade.

- Professional training of the POWs before the war: only 99 were trained as professional soldiers and marines, as the rest were trained in every days jobs.

- The main revenue of the camp's income came from selling alcohol, followed by tobacco: more than 50% of the camp's revenue came from alcoholic beverages, sold at the canteen, and about 20% from selling tobacco. Those sales covered approximately 50% of the camp's expenses.

- Inflation on the prices for products, bought by Bando, from 1915 to 1919: as the price for the butter remained almost unchanged, the price for the wood tripled and the and eggs and flower went up by more than 100%.

Advertisements on the last pages and covers promote the products, made by the printing shop, the camp's florist, a bowling alley, photographer, billiard room, beer brewery, puppet theater, restaurant, mobile restaurant in a wagon, soft-drink producer, seller of bottled water and mineral water, repairer of music instruments and seller of suitcases (advertised in the last months before the prisoners left the camp).





Note on Rarity

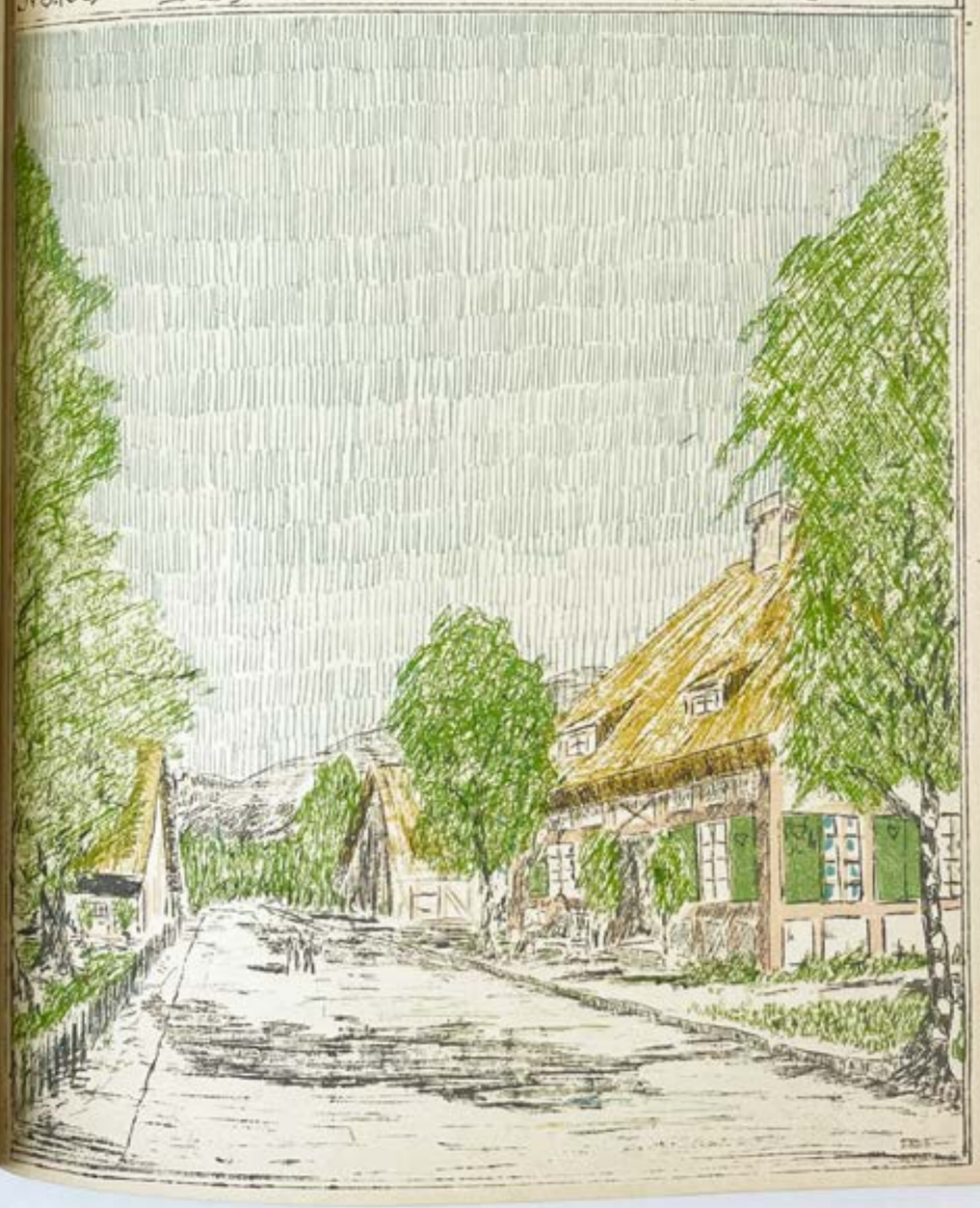
All issues of Die Baracke are today very rare. While several German libraries hold various issues, as for institutional holdings in the United States, we can only trace a set of issues of an unspecified quantity at the University of California, Santa Barbara. In 2018 we have owned 6 last issues of the magazine (please see our printed catalogue Far from Home).

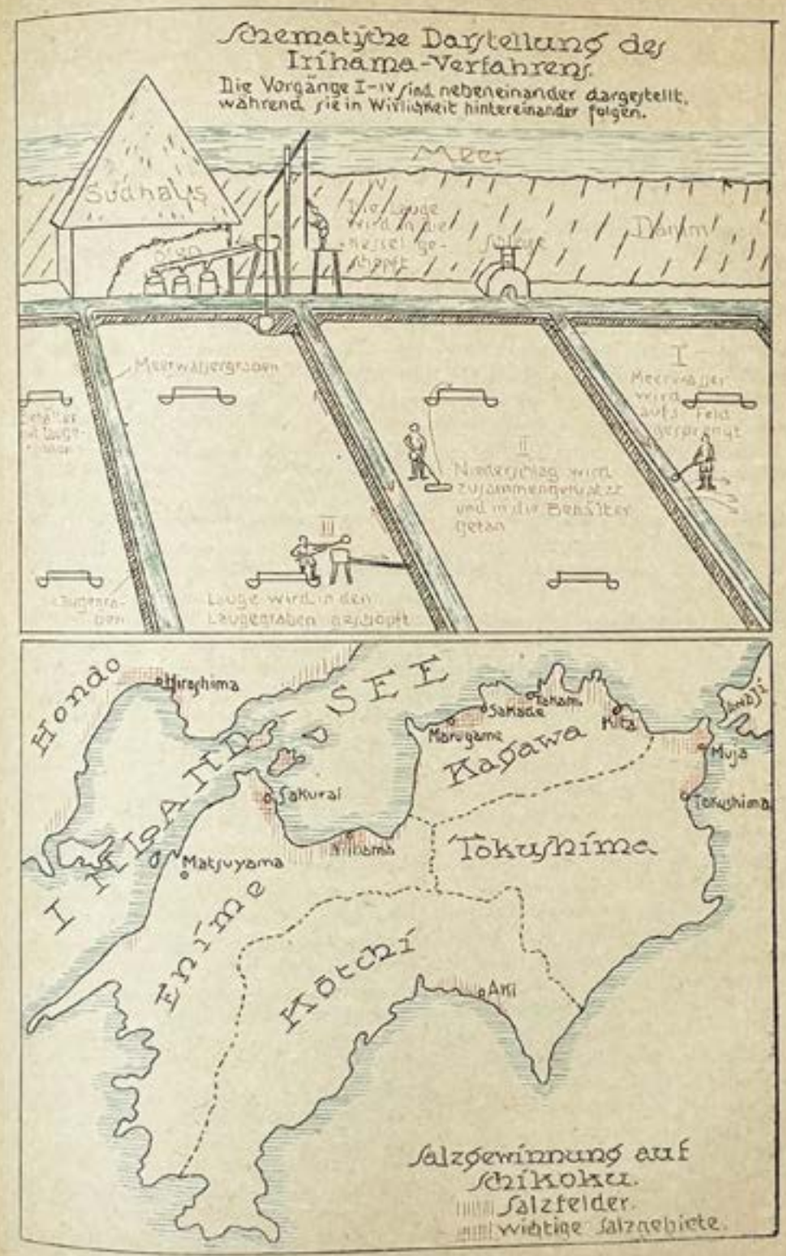
References: OCLC 213540303, 225438606, 773674008 (possibly only electronic examples).

8.500 EUR

Die Baracke.

№ 8. (34) Kriegsgefangenenlager Bando. Pfingstsonntag, 1918. Bd. II.





15b. SUMO WRESTLING
BANDO POW CAMP, JAPAN
WOLRD WAR I

Hans TITTEL.

相撲圖說. Sumo. Der japanische Ringkampf
[Sumo Wrestling. Sumo. The Japanese Wrestling Match]

Bando: Lagerdruckerei des Kriegsgefangenenlagers [Prison Camp Press of the POWs] 1919.

Small 4°. Folding colour image, title, 42 pp. with colour and black and white images in the text, all text printed recto on folded paper, 3 colour and 1 full-page illustration, original patterned card wrappers with mounted title in Japanese (Very Good with only minor war to the corners).

[Accompanied with:]

18 black and white photos.

Various sizes from 4 x 6 cm (8 photos) to 7 x 10 cm (1.6 x 2.4 inches to 2.7 x 3.9 inches), 3 photos with hand written names in pencil verso.

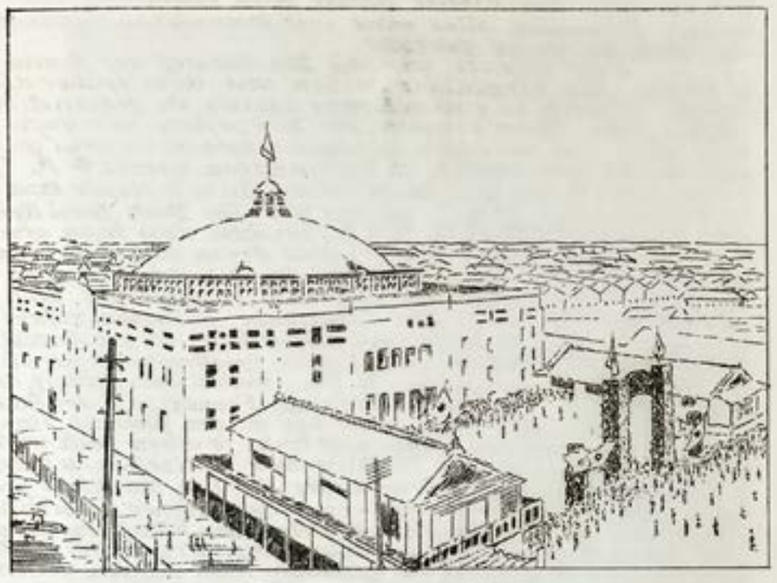
A handsomely illustrated book on the Sumo wrestling in German language, printed at the Bando POW camp

This handsomely printed Germany publication on Sumo wrestling was published as one of the last books by the Bando POW Press. It contains a lengthy description on the history of the Sumo wrestling, the techniques and depicts contemporary Yokozuna Tochigiyama Moriya (1892 –1959), Ōnishiki Uichirō (1891 –1941) and Ōtori Tanigorō (1887-1956), as well as two images, based on the older Japanese images.

The cover and binding of the publication, unusual for the Bando press, mimics Japanese books.

The book is accompanied with 18 original black and white privately made photographs, which showcase Sumo wrestlers, among others Tochigiyama Moriya, during the preparations.





Neue Ringerhalle in Osaka.

werke, auf das die reiche Handelsstadt Osaka besonders stolz ist, beträgt mehr als 30 m, die Seiten des äusseren Quadrats rund über 45 m lang. Baukosten auf 200 000 Yen veranschlagt später auf 500,000 Yen erhöht. Die Halle fasst 10 000 Personen. Anfang August 1949 soll der Bau fertig sein. Eine zweite, kleinere Ringhalle besitzt die Stadt in der Medizinschule.

Europäischen Nerven sagt das stundenlange Zuschauen bei einem Riesenringen wenig zu; Japaner aber können mit Tee, Tabak und Bentōschachtel versehen, lange aushalten. Es soll vorkommen, dass begeisterte Sportsleute Gebete für ihre Lieblingsringer anstimmen, dass – wie im römischen Zirkus – Wetten abgeschlossen werden, dass Hitzköpfe in Streit geraten und Enthusiasten ihren Günstlingen Kleidungsstücke in die Arena hinwerfen, die diese aber nicht behalten, sondern sie am anderen Tage durch einen Schüler den Spender wieder zustellen lassen, natürlich gegen ein entsprechendes Geldgeschenk.

In der Mitte der Ringhalle ist die Arena aufgebaut; ringsherum gehen die Sitzreihen für das Publikum. Die Arena ist durch Sandsäcke, besser durch sandgefüllte, strohgeflochtene Säcke, abgegrenzt und heißt daher Dohyō (土俵 = „Sandsack"); darüber erhebt sich auf 4 Pfosten eine Art Zelt. Jeder Sandsack, jeder Pfosten, sogar das Zelt.



Schwarzdruck nach altem Farben-Holzschnitt.

After the war the author, Hans Tittel, wrote a book on the Chinese book trade, which was published in Tokyo on 1927 and 1928.

Worldcat lists three institutional examples, all in German libraries (Zentralbibliothek der Sportwissenschaften der Deutschen Sporthochschule Köln, Staatliche Museen zu Berlin, Preußischer Kulturbesitz, Kunstbibliothek, Staatsbibliothek Zu Berlin).

References: OCLC 249819518.

6.800 EUR





15c. SCIENCE
BANDO POW CAMP, JAPAN
WOLRD WAR I

Friedrich SOLGER (1877-1965).

Heimaterde und Ahnenblut. Eine Erinnerung an die vom Januar 1918 bis zum Juni 1919 im Lager Bando gehaltenen "Vorträge zur Heimatkunde"

[Native Soil and Past [lit. Ancestral Blood]. A Memory on the "Lectures on Local Geology and Geography", Held at the Bando Prison Camp between January 1918 until June 1919]

Bando: Lagerdruckerei des Kriegsgefangenenlagers [Prison Camp Press of the POWs] 1919.

Small 4°. Title page on thicker paper, XX, title page on thicker paper, 128 pp. with colour and black and white illustrations, title page on thicker paper, 152 pp. with colour and black and white illustrations, title page on thicker paper, 379 pp. with colour and black and white illustrations, maps, charts and a folding colour time chart, bound in original green silk binding with brown lettering, inserted printed advertisement of a bookbinder (Very Good with slight discoloration to the spine).

A detailed book, composed of three volumes, richly illustrated with colour and black and white images, maps and charts, is a result of lectures on science, given by a former Tokyo-based professor Friedrich Solger (1877-1965) at the Bando prison camp.

Solger was probably one of the most educated and with the age of 42 one of the oldest prisoners of war at Bando. Born in Berlin, he promoted from geology and paleology and in 1913 became a professor at the Tokyo University. At the beginning of World War I, Solger entered the marine, to protect Qingdao, but was soon captured by the Japanese and sent to a prison camp. He came to Bando three years later, in 1917.

After the war, Friedrich Solger returned to Germany, where he became a professor at the Berlin University and a prominent author on several books on German geology. During the 1930 and World War II, he supported the Nazis and German Faith Movement, which tried to connect the Germanic nations through ancient pagan believes. After the war Solger lived in West Berlin, but was also a member of several Eastern German scientific associations.

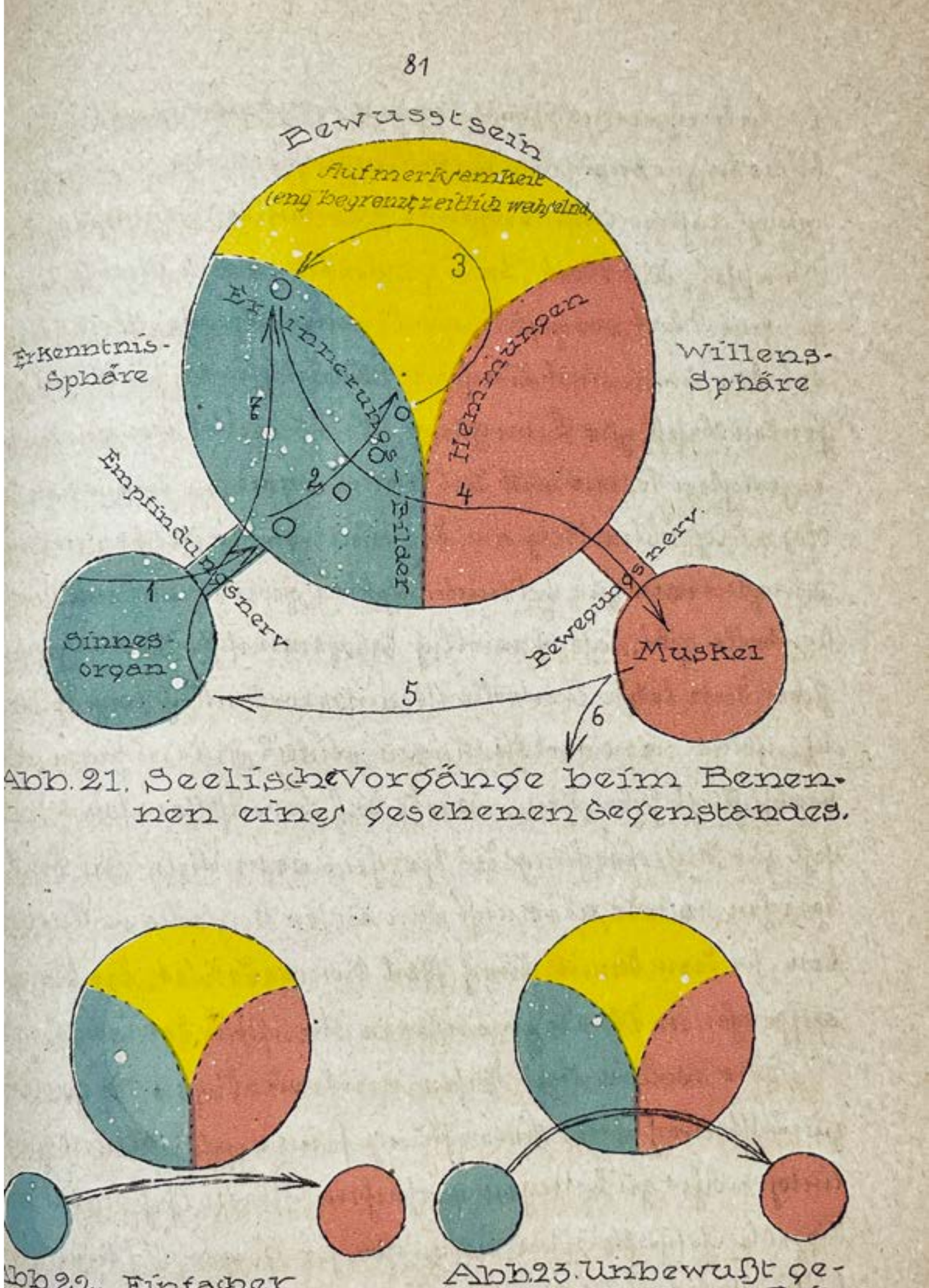


Abb. 21. Seelische Vorgänge beim Benennen eines gesehenen Gegenstandes.

Abb. 22. Einfacher

Abb. 23. Unbewußt gehemmter Reflex



Abb. 41.

Die Gebirgs- und Wüstengegenden der Erde.



Abb. 40. Mutmaßliche Verteilung der wichtigsten Menschenrassen am Anfange ihrer geschichtlichen Wanderungen.

Versuch einer paläontologischen Gliederung der Menschheit:

Rassenbildungen der
2. Vereisung ..... schwarz
3. Vereisung ..... blau
4. Vereisung ..... rot

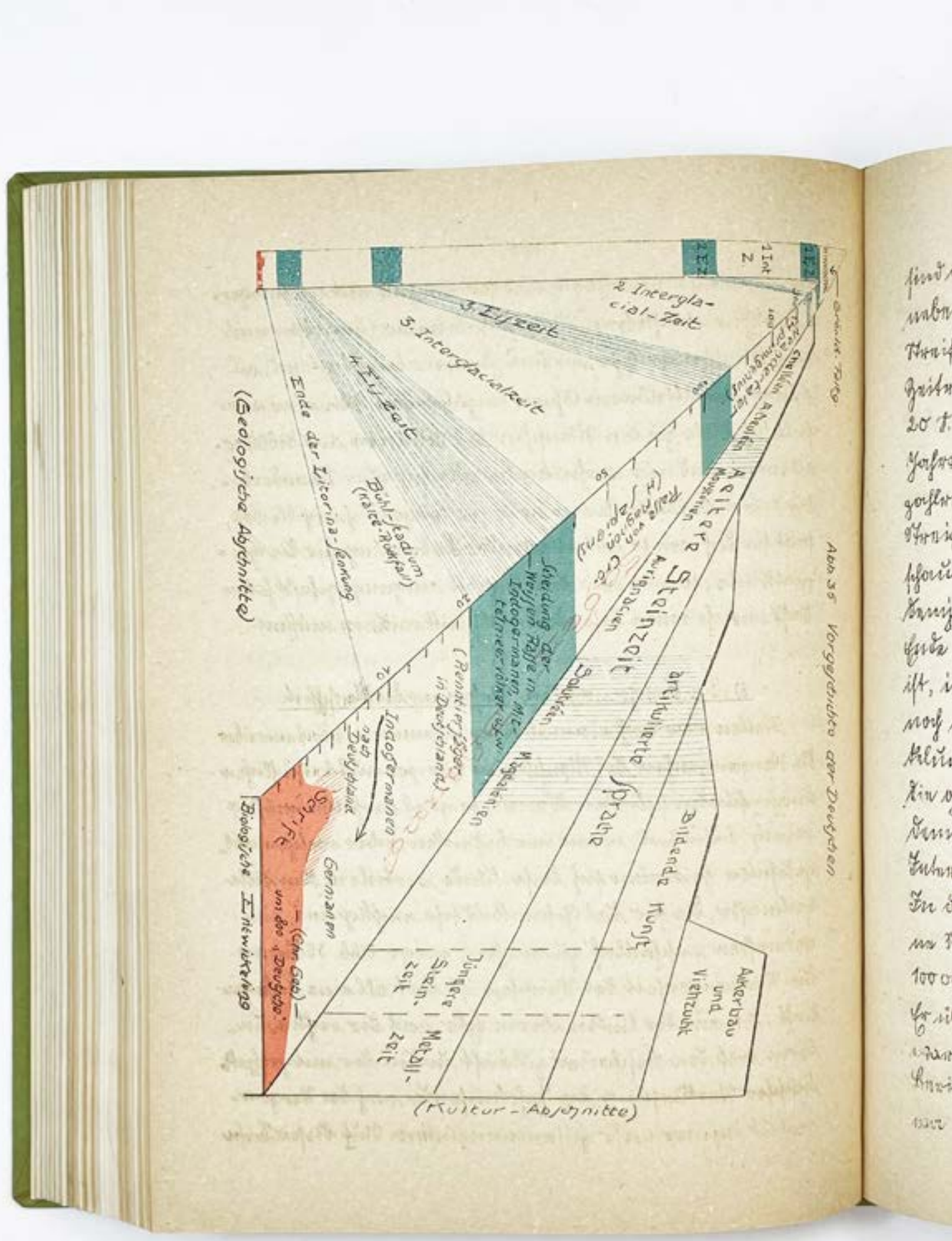
The text explains in details the geology, paleontology, history, archeology, weather, psychology and also subjects such as the development of languages of various nations. The work is concentrated on Germany as a superior country, what would in the next two decades develop in Solger's dedication to unite the Germanic nations and his support of the Aryan race under the National Socialism.

The inserted leaflet for ordering a binding for the work is signed by a man called Schimming, who was probably the owner of our Bando archive. The address book from this collection gives his occupation as a postmaster at Qingdao, China, with a former residential address at W. Hauer, Beymestr. 1, Berlin-Steglitz.

We could trace five institutional examples (Deutsches Institut für Japanstudien, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, Die Ostfriesische Bibliothek, Staatsbibliothek Zu Berlin, Gonzaga University).

References: OCLC 833395298.

4.500 EUR



15d. MUSIC
BANDO POW CAMP, JAPAN
WORLD WAR I

Das Engel-Orchester. Seine Entstehung und Entwicklung 1914-1919

[The Engel Orchestra. Its Foundation and Development 1914-1919]

Bando: Lagerdruckerei des Kriegsgefangenenlagers [Prison Camp Press of the POWs] [September] 1919.

Small 4°. Title page, IV, 158 pp., interleaved 4 dark grey sheets with mounted 11 original black and white photographs, inserted errata, original green linen binding with lettering on the cover (Very Good, minor age-toning to the spine).

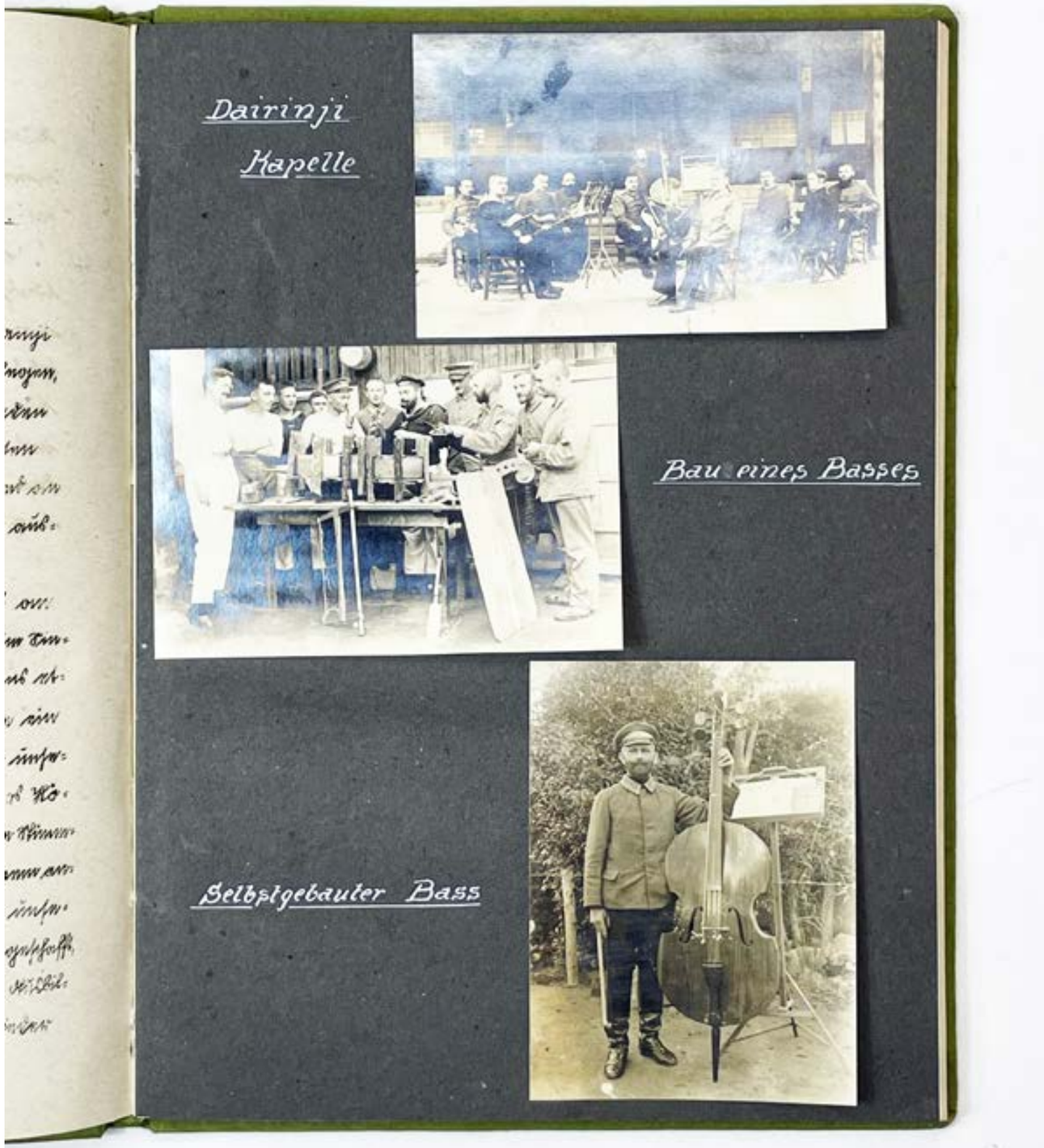
An exceedingly rare book, illustrated with original photographs and printed in the Bando POW camp, describes in details the activity of the Engel Orchestra, a highly influential musical ensemble, founded at the camp, who among others introduced Symphony No. 9 by Ludwig van Beethoven to Japan and Asia, and educated a large number of Japanese in the Western classic music.

The prisoners at the Bando POW camp were surprisingly active on the field of music. The orchestra, led by the violinist Paul Engel, with 45 musicians was the most active and famous musical ensemble at Bando, followed by the Tokushima Orchestra of the same size, two brass orchestras and two choirs, each with 60 singers.

The Engel Orchestra was most famous for performing Ludwig van Beethoven's Ninth Symphony in full length for the first time in Asia, in the Bando POW camp, on June 1st, 1918. Since 1982, the city of Naruto sponsors an annual concert playing the symphony on the first Sunday in June.

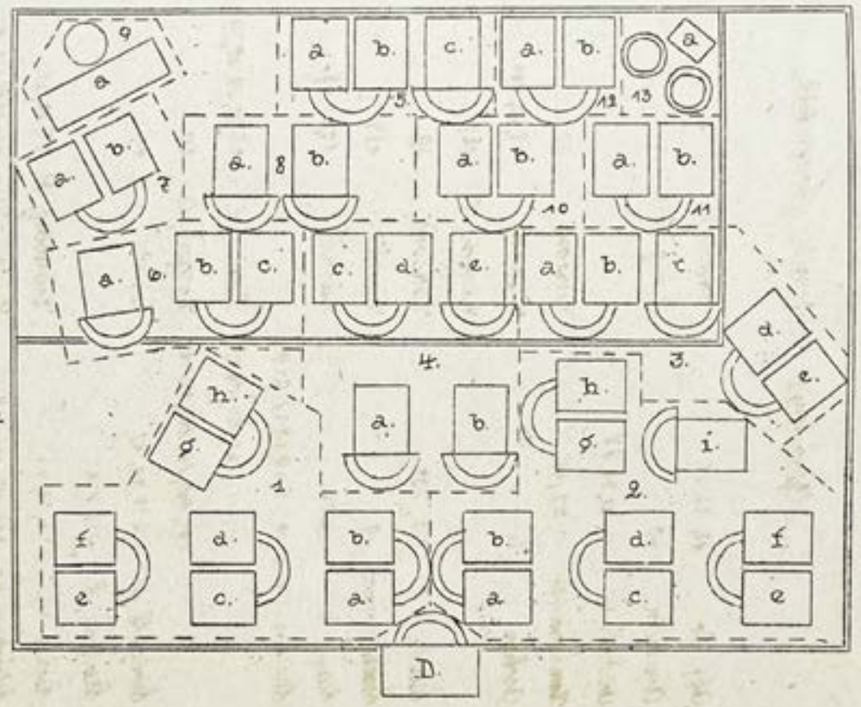
The orchestra was immensely popular inside and outside the camp and several Japanese musicians were educated by Paul Engel.

This book, published in September 1919, on the eve of the prisoners departing for Germany, describes in details the activity of the Engel Orchestra from its beginnings. It also lists all the concerts from the early 1915 on, which were conducted by Paul Engels, including the ones in the prison camps before Bando, names all the performed compositions on various dates and lists the names of all the musicians. The concerts described were held among others at Bando, in Marugame, Dariringi and Tokushima.



Besetzung bei der 6. Symphonie.

D. = Dirigent
1 = 1. Violine
2 = 2. Violine
3 = Bratsche
4 = Cello
5 = Bass
6 = Flöte
7 = Oboe
8 = Clarinette
9 = Harmonium
10 = Horn
11 = Trompete
12 = Tenorhorn
13 = Pauke



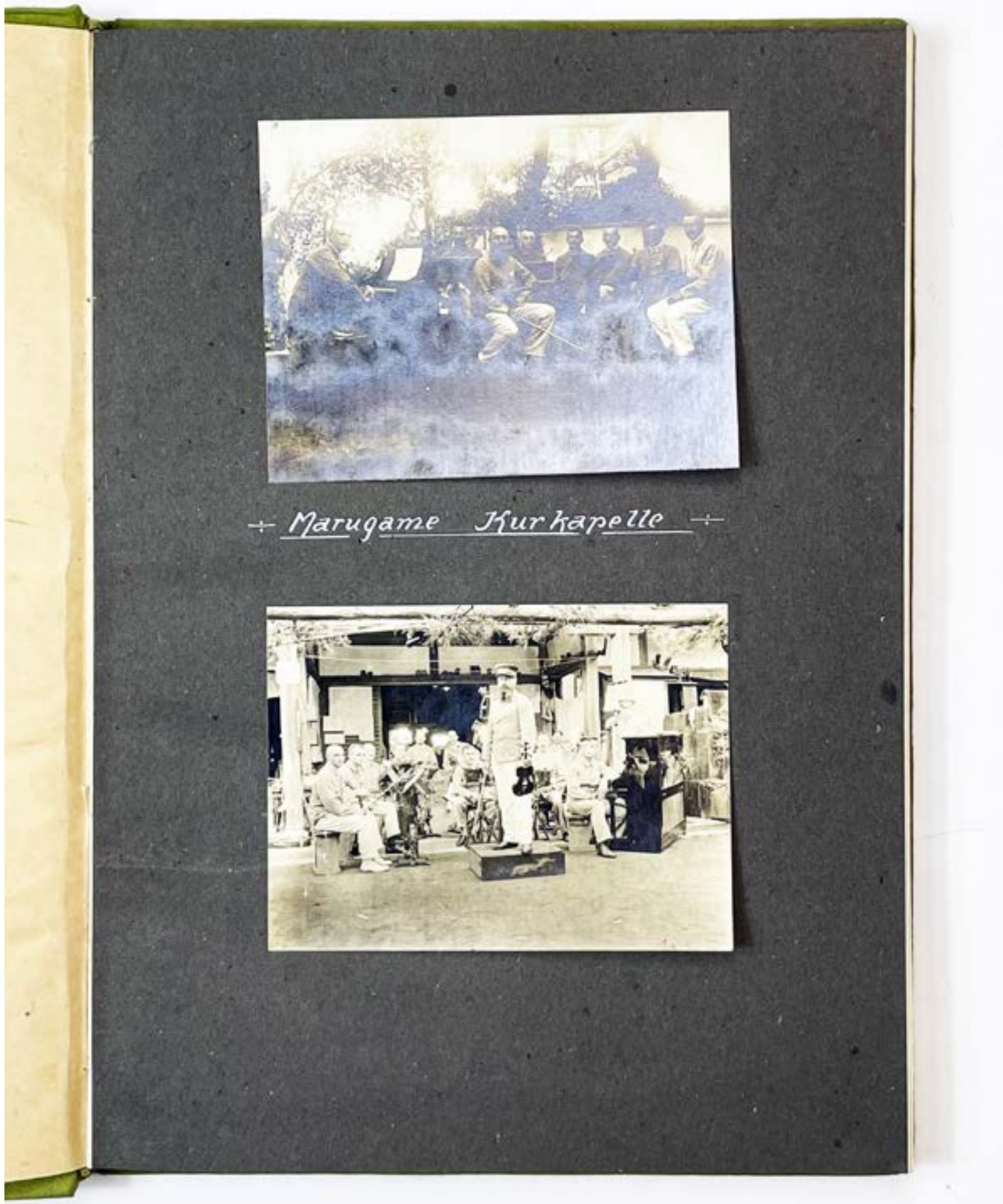
Das Engel-Orchester

The original photographs, mounted in dark green cards, showcase the orchestra, their performances on various locations, self-constructed instruments etc.
.
The last part of the book describes concerts of the “popular music”, which developed in the circle of the Engel Orchestra from January 1919 on.

Wolrdcat only lists two institutional examples, both in German libraries (Landesbibliothekszentrum Rheinland-Pfalz / Pfälzische Landesbibliothek,
Stiftung Deutsches Historisches Museum – Berlin).

References: OCLC 915681206.

7.500 EUR



15e. BANDO POW CAMP, JAPAN
WOLRD WAR I
ADDRESS BOOK

Heimat-Adressen der Kriegsgefangenen im Lager Bando, Japan

[Home Addresses of the Prisoners of War in Bando Camp, Japan]

Bando: Lagerdruckerei des Kriegsgefangenenlagers [Prison Camp Press of the POWs] 1919.

Small 4°. 49 pp., inserted printed explanation, original illustrated wrappers (very good with hardly noticeably scuffing to the edges).

Printed on the eve of the prisoners' return to their homeland, this pamphlet lists names of all hundreds of men, who lived in the Bando prison camp in the last month of its existence, in the summer of 1919. Noted are also their professions before the war and addresses in Germany, where they originally came from. The text on the second page lists 41 firms, who employed the Bando POWs before the war, many of which were stationed in China.

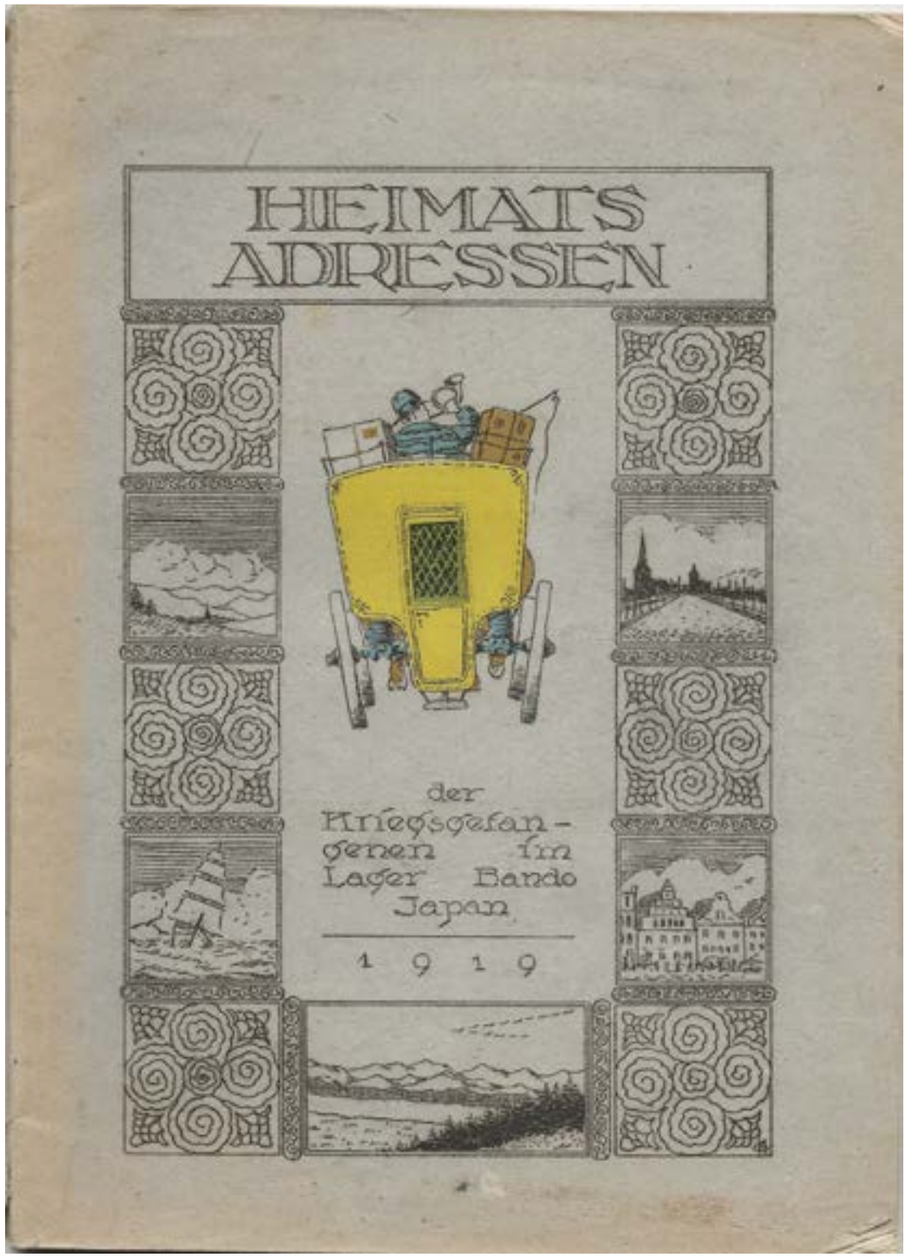
This wonderful ephemeral pamphlet personalizes the Bando POWs and is at the same time a valuable source of information on the camp today.

The pamphlet was sold for 0, 35 Yen the Bando POWs and possibly to their friends outside the camp, to keep them connected after their return to Germany. The inserted note mentions, that they are trying to find an agent in Germany, who will distribute the post to the right addresses.

Worldcat records two examples, both in German institutions (Helmut-Schmidt-Universität, Universität der Bundeswehr Hamburg, Universitätsbibliothek, Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin).

Rederences: OCLC 250994935.

4.500 EUR



16. FEMALE AUTHORS DATA VISUALISATION HISTORICAL ATLAS

Camille DEYNOODT.

Histoire de Belgique. Chronologie Des Rois de France. Chronologie des rois D'Angleterre

[s.l., s.d., but probably Belgium, circa 1850].

Large 4°. [40 pp.] blank, title page and charts in dark brown ink, folding plate with colour map in the center, [18 pp.] blank, title page and charts in dark brown ink, folding plate with colour map in the center, [18 pp.] blank, title page and charts in dark brown ink, folding plate with colour map in the center, blank, folding plate with colour map in the center, blank. Contemporary orange clothe boards with gold decoration and label with lettering, original calf spine with gold decoration, original patterned endpapers (old annotations in pencil verso on front loose endpaper, minor staining, spine scuffed with small pieces of material missing, binding slightly rubbed, first plate with small repaired tear in the margin, two sheets with tiny holes in the lower margin, missing a blue guard before the first title page, small cracks in hinges, but otherwise in a good condition.

A unique manuscript historical atlas of Europe with genealogical charts, executed in handsome calligraphy by a female author Camille Deynoodt.

The unique calligraphic manuscript in French, composed of charts and maps, visually represents the genealogical trees of royal families and histories of Belgium, France, England and Italy (the latter only a folding map, surrounded with text, without the genealogical charts).

All the important information from the book is gathered again on the last large folding chart, composed of medallions with maps, surrounded with the names of the kings, and the map of Europe in the center. The spaces between the maps are filled with quodlibets, listing didactic methods for correct learning of history, together with their definitions, such as: rhetoric, drawing, repetition, pronunciation, knowledge of English language etc.

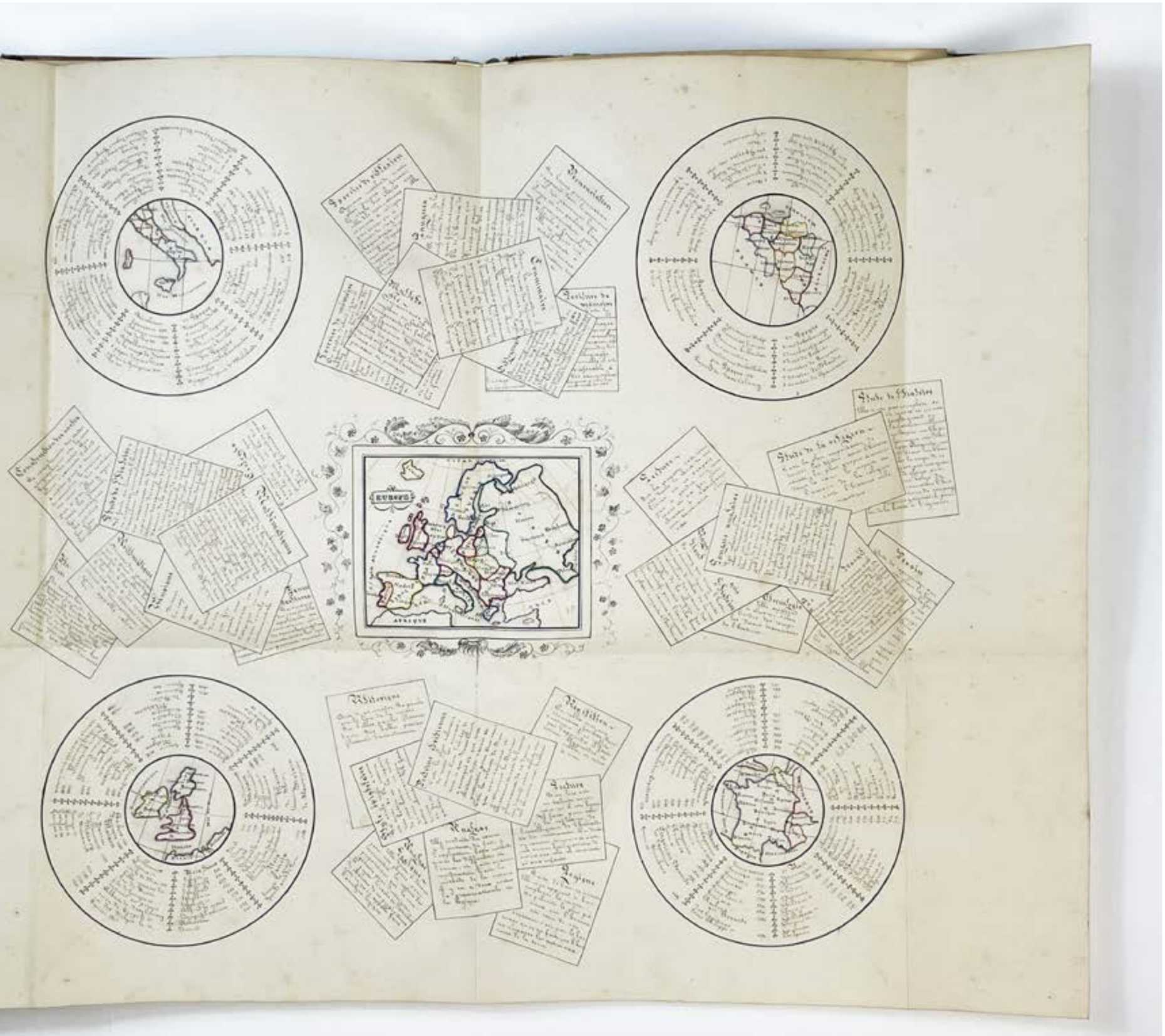
This handsome work is signed by Mademoiselle Camille Deynoodt in gold letters on a label on the cover. We could not trace any information on Mlle. Deynoodt, but we can assume, that she either worked as a tutor or was a female student, who composed this book as a collection of her knowledge.

2.800 EUR



HISTOIRE
de
BELGIQUE

MAD^elle
CAMILLE DEYNOODT



17. FEMALE MAP MAKERS
FEMALE EMANCIPATION

Maria Ros SIMÓ, Author - Ana CANALIAS MAESTROS (also Agna Canalias, 1886 - 1934), Supervisor.

Manuscript Atlas of Spain

Girona: 1919.

Oblong large 4°. Blank, 21 colour manuscript maps, protected with original guards, blank, original green linen, original patterned printed endpapers (minor sporadic staining and foxing, light folds in guards, but overall in a good condition).

A unique manuscript atlas of Spain, made in 1919 as a school project by a female student under the mentorship of a known Spanish feminist and educator Ana Canalias Maestros.

The maps in this unique manuscript atlas showcase parts of continental Spain, The Balearic Islands, the North-West Africa, The Canary Islands and the Railroad and Road system of Spain.

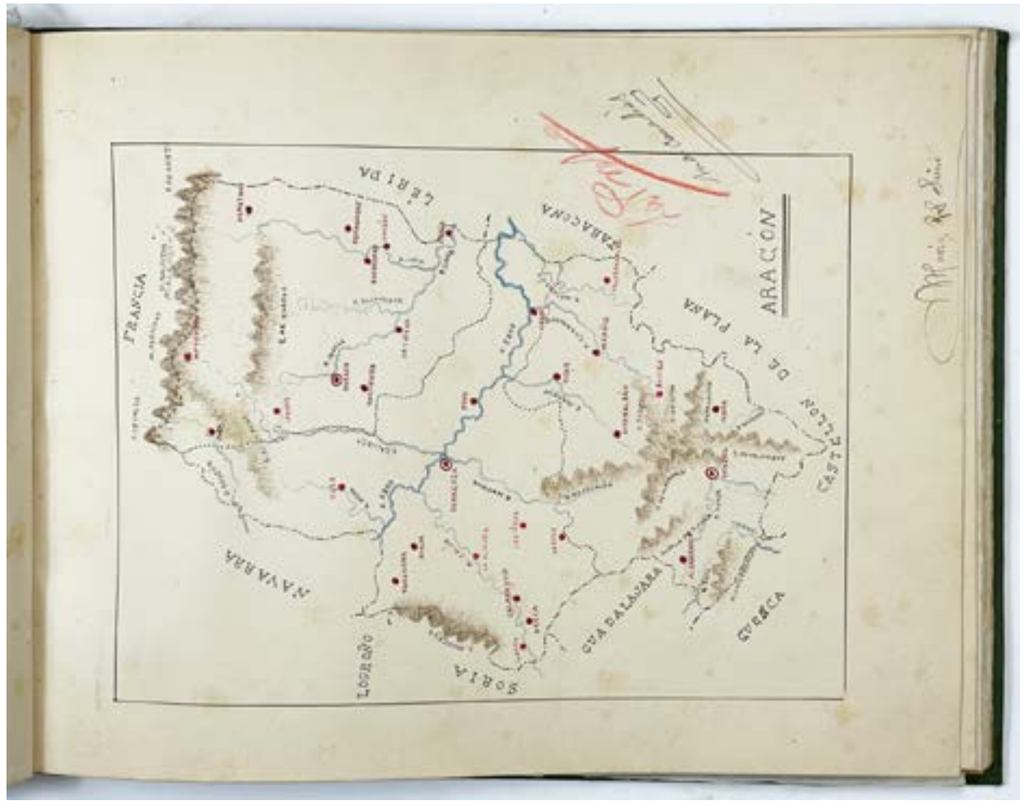
Each map is signed by the female author Maria Ros Simó, accompanied with the word “proofed” and a signature by Ana Canalias Maestros (also Agna Canalias, 1886 - 1934), a Spanish educator and feminist.

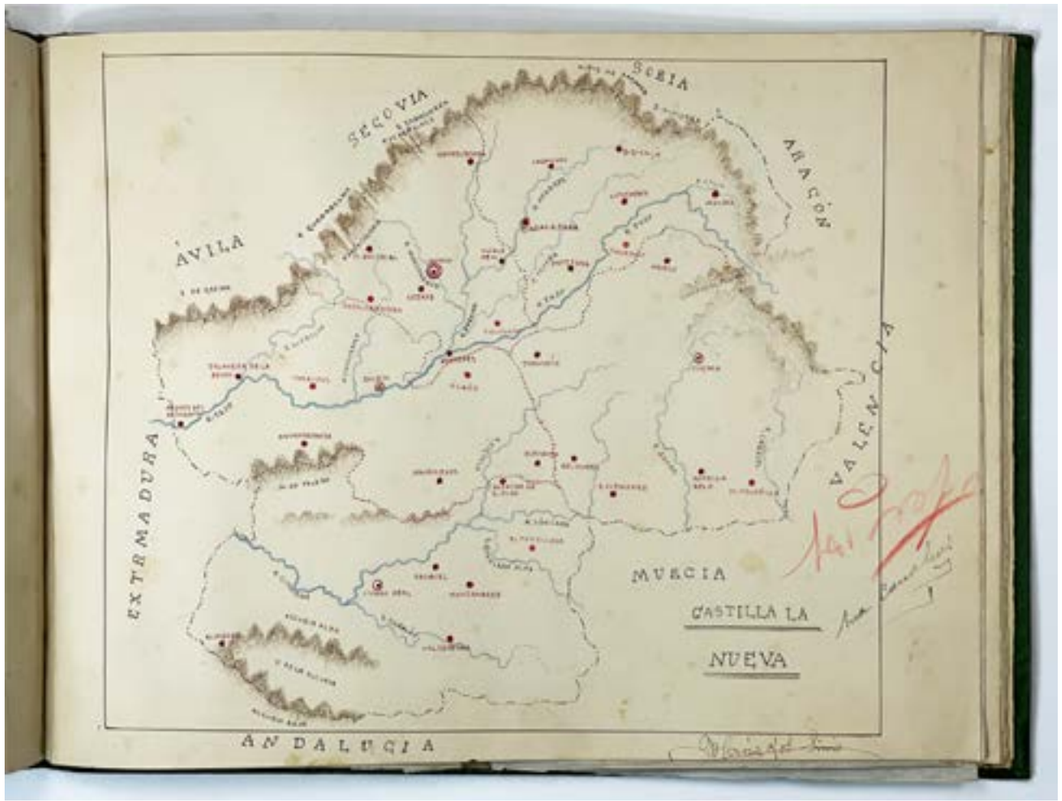
Canalis was teaching women at a workers’ college in Barcelona and later in Madrid and from 1921 on in Palma de Mallorca, where she tried to change to change the traditional suppressed role of women through education. Canalias also wrote poems in support of Catalanism, published texts on Mallorcan press on feminism and organized courses wor women on shorthand and tailoring.

Nothing is known about the Maria Ros Simó, who authored this atlas, except that she was one of the Canalis’s students in Girona, before she moved to Palma de Mallorca.

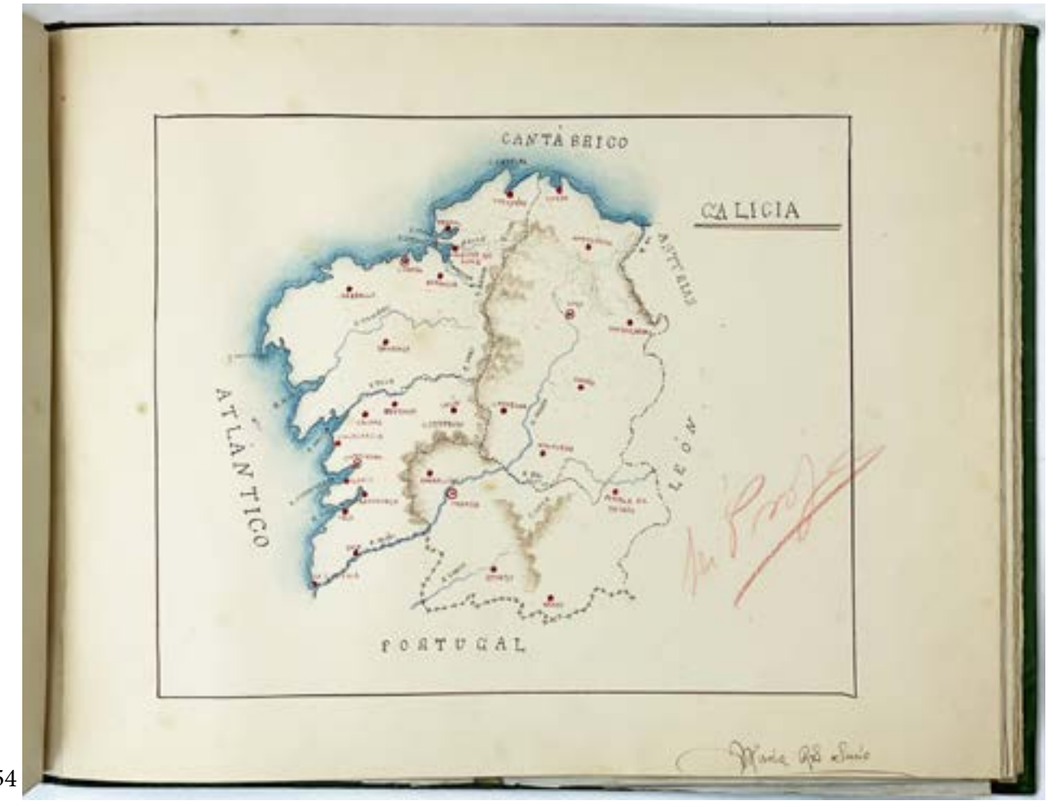
1.800 EUR

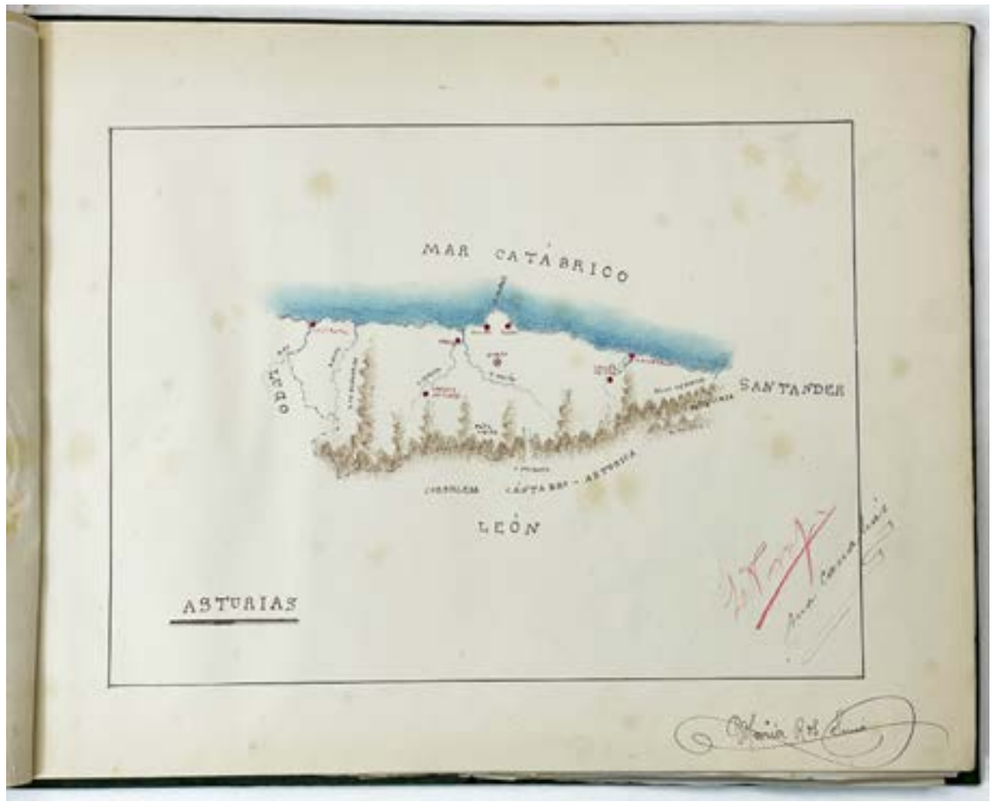





SEGOVIA
SORIA
ARAGÓN
ÁVILA
EXTREMADURA
VALENCIA
MURCIA
CASTILLA LA
NUEVA
ANDALUCIA


BADAJOZ
SEVILLA
PORTUGAL
CÓRDOBA
MÁLAGA
MAR MEDITERRANEO


CANTÁBRICO
CALICIA
ASTURIAS
LEÓN
ATLÁNTICO
PORTUGAL


MAR CANTÁBRICO
SANTANDER
LEÓN
ASTURIAS

18. OTTOMAN CARTOGRAPHY

Mehmed REFIK MANASTIRLI.

Atlas

Monastir (Bitola, North Macedonia): Manastır Mekteb-i Rüşdiye [Manastir Military High School] 1307 [1891].

4°. [12 pp.] blank, 20 double-page maps in pencil, and red and black ink with blank verso, contemporary binding with embossed leaves, red corners and spine, old illustrated label with manuscript in black on the cover, original dark patterned endpapers, each map stamped with a name of the author (endpapers with small tears and tiny loss of paper, one map (Italy) loose, binding with minor scratches on the corners, but overall in a good condition).

[and:]

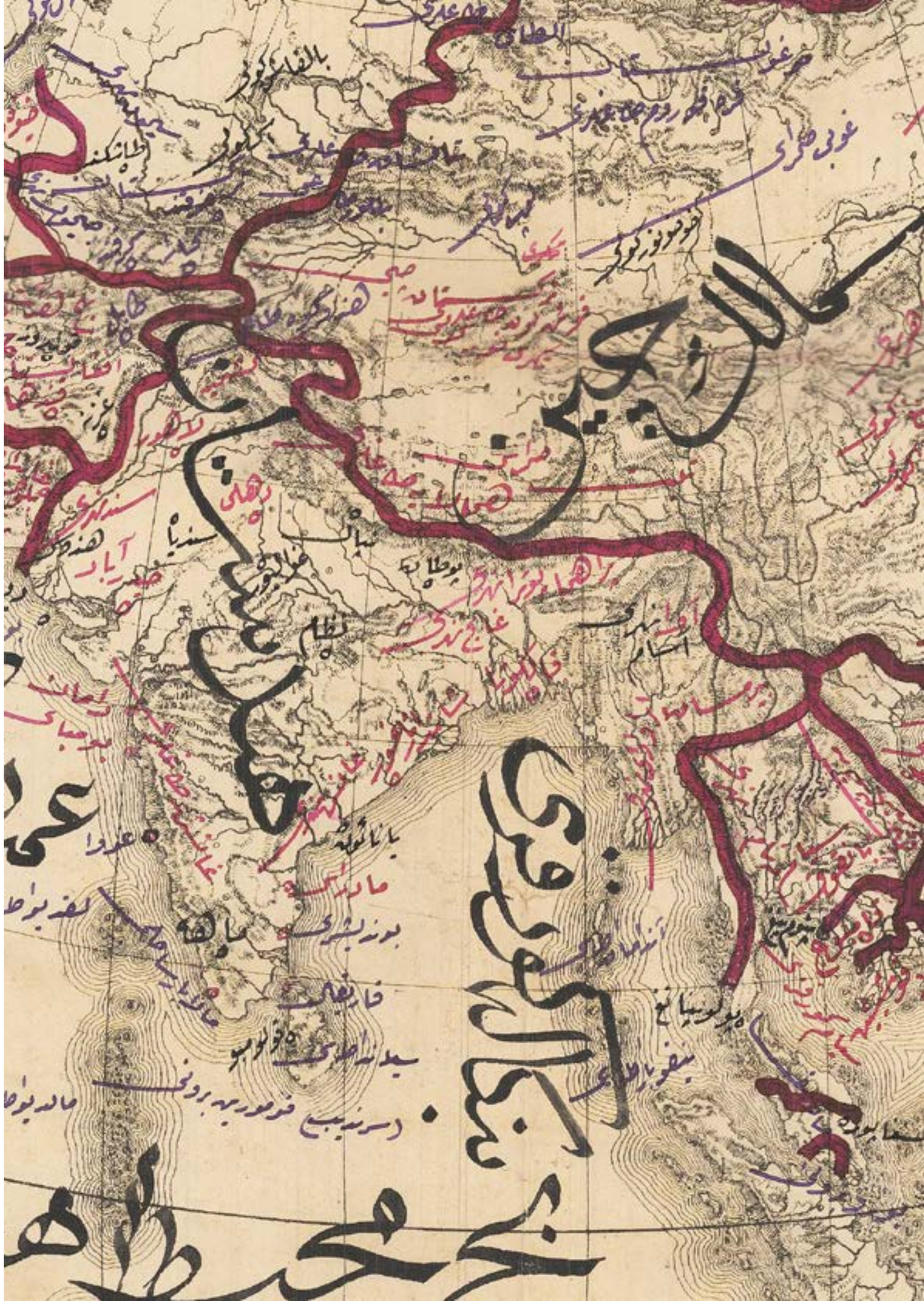
Mahmud Efendi – Author of the Printed Map. Mehmed REFIK MANASTIRLI– Author of the manuscript additions.

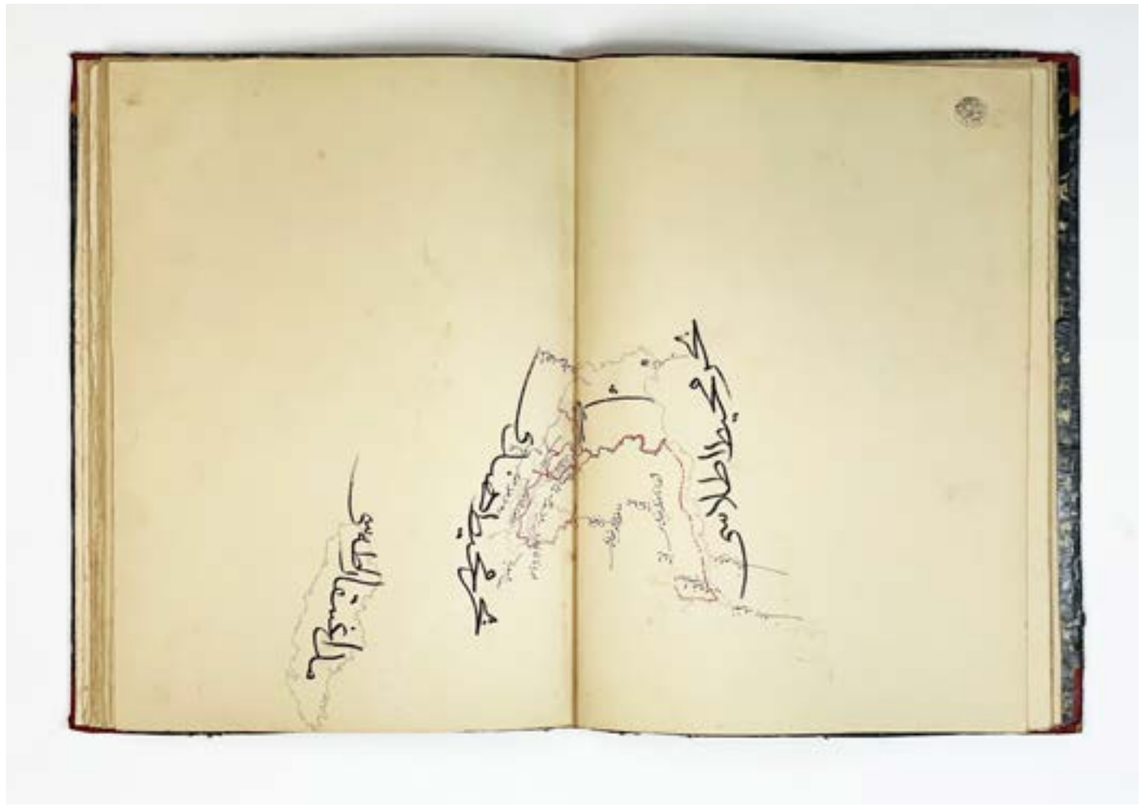
[Asia]

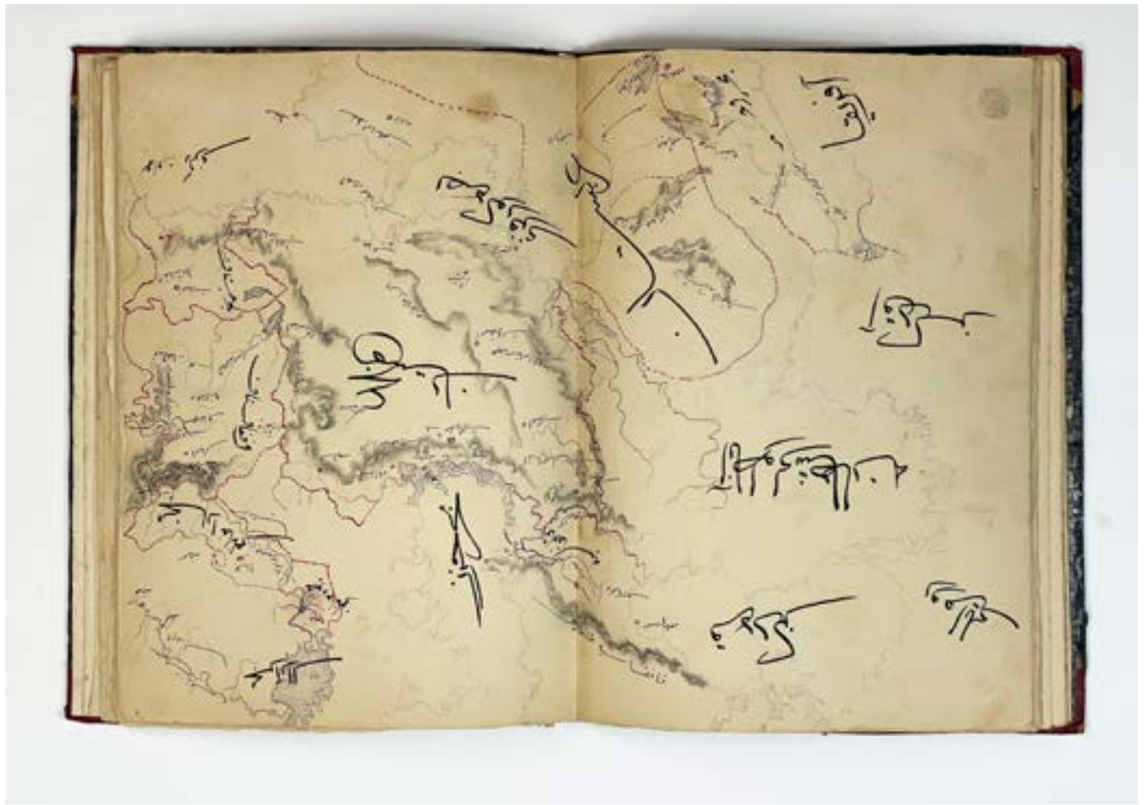
Istanbul: [Imperial Military Office Press] 1304 [1888], printed draft - Monastir (Bitola, North Macedonia): Manastır Mekteb-i Rüşdiye [Manastir Military High School] [s.d., circa 1891] – manuscript additions.

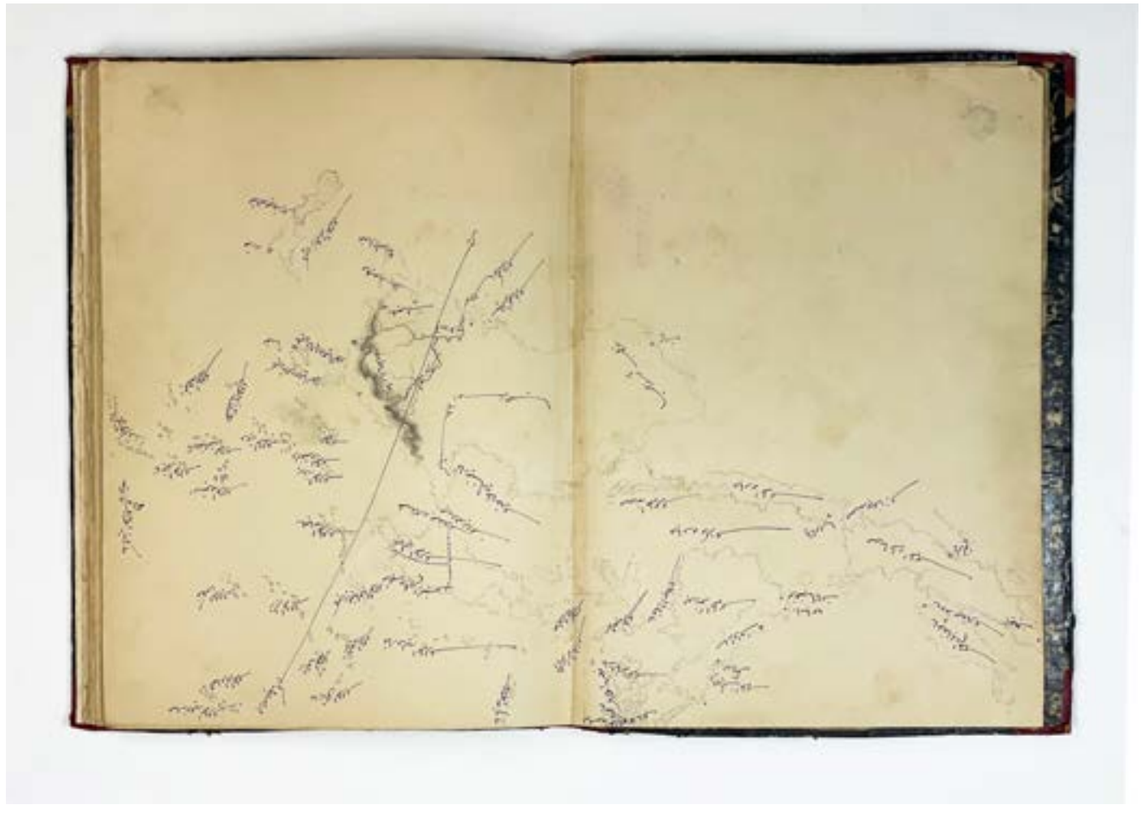
Lithograph with manuscript additions in red and black ink, originally mounted on linen 38 x 51 cm (14.9 x 20 inches), (soft folds, hardly noticeable staining, but otherwise in a good condition).

A unique pair of an Ottoman manuscript atlas and a map, made by a student of the Military Highschool in Bitola, in 1891, as a project for his final exams.











This unique pair of an atlas and a map in Ottoman language was made by a student Mehmed Refik at the Military High School at Monastir (Bitola, North Macedonia) for an exam at the end of the third and final year of the program. Refik shows a tremendous confidence in his knowledge in geography, expressed through determined and flawless handwriting in black and red ink. The Manastir Military High School was one of the most venerable military institutions of the Ottoman Empire. Among others Mustafa Kemal Atatürk was schooled there from 1896 to 1898.

The atlas includes the following hand drawn maps: Balkans, European Russia, Austro Hungary, Germany with neighbouring countries, France, Italy, Switzerland, Benelux, Denmark, Scandinavia, Arabian Peninsula, Near and Middle East, China with Korea and Japan, Indian Subcontinent and Indochinese Peninsula, Egypt and North Africa, Central Africa, South Africa and Madagascar, North America, South America, Australia and Oceania.

Each map bears a stamp with the name of Mehmed Refik.

The titles of the maps follow the standard sequence of the Western atlases, which no doubt served Refik as guides for drawing the coastlines and contemporary borders. The maps of whole continents are omitted with an exception of Australia, and first empty pages were probably meant to be filled in with the map of the world and star charts.

Although the atlas seems crude at first, young Mehmed Refik possibly used all the contemporary knowledge to create this unique work. Until 1891, when this book was made, Ottoman atlases were still rare and only one large Ottoman atlas existed. It was printed in Paris in 1868 in small run and was by 1891 outdated. Refik's manuscript atlas does not copy the maps from it.

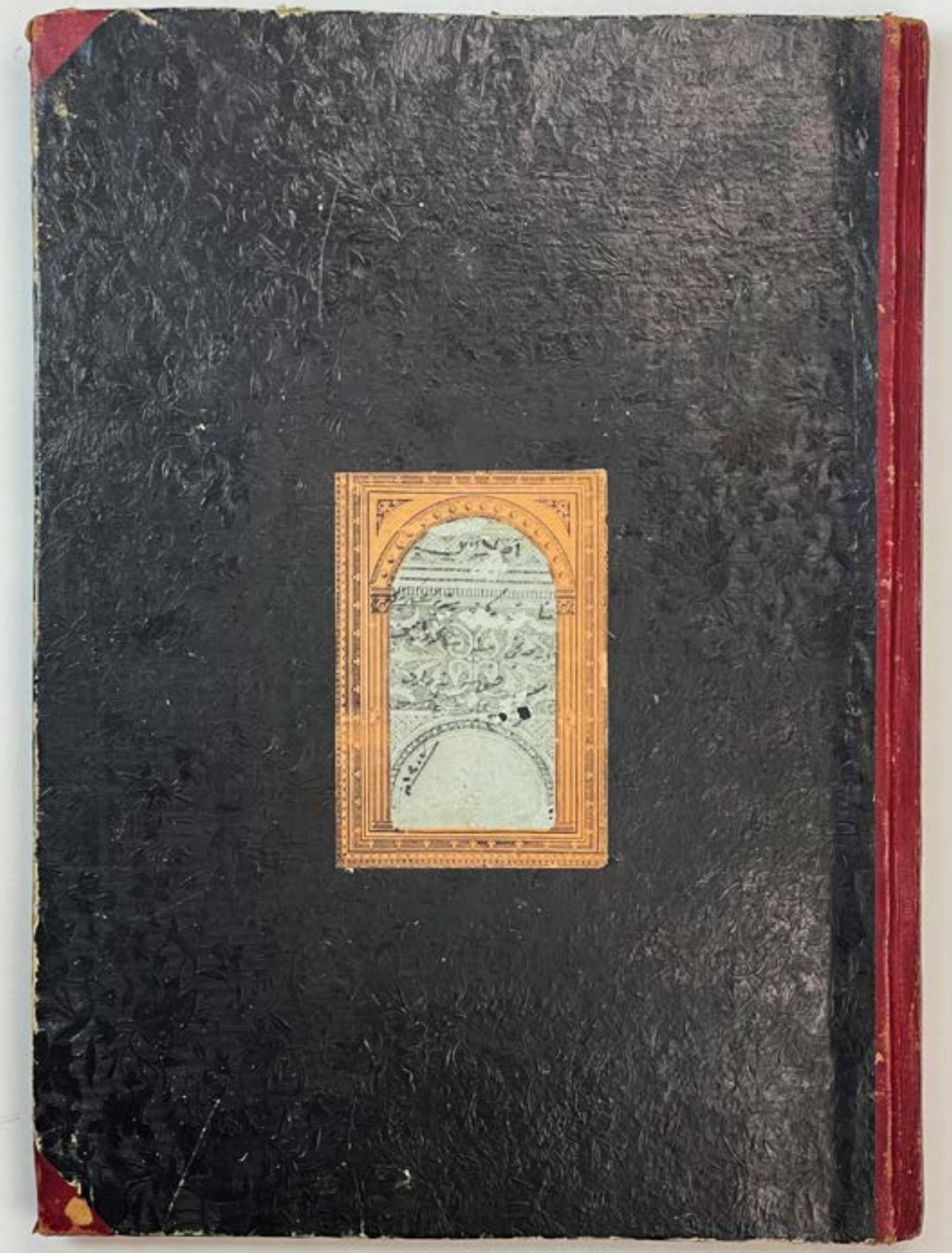
In the same year Mehmed Refik created his work, a production of the first large format atlas, printed in the Ottoman Empire, Yeni Coğrafya Atlası, started, yet the atlas was not available on the market for another two or four years, making the Refik's work unique and innovative, as many geographical names were not translated into Ottoman yet.

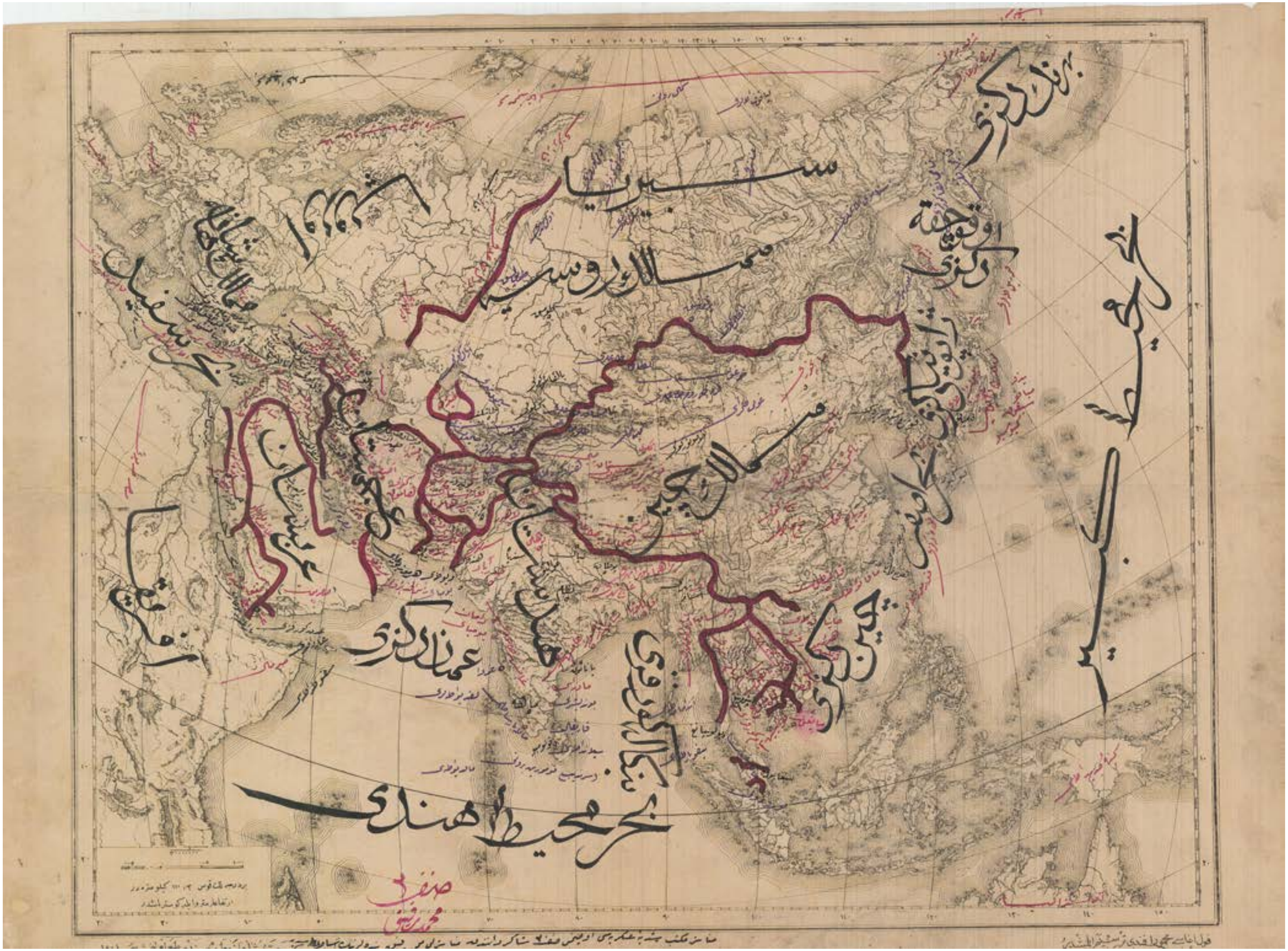
The separately published lithographed map of Asia with magnificent annotations in Ottoman language in red and black ink is a wonderful product of the late Ottoman period on the field of cartographic studies. The engraved blank map was printed by the Imperial Military Office Press in 1888 in Istanbul and the manuscript was added shortly after by Mehmend Refik, again for his third year exam at Monastir Military High School.

Blank maps and atlases were exceedingly popular in the last decades of the Ottoman Empire and were used for educational purposes at high schools and military schools. The student was supposed to annotate the maps as a part of the learning procedure.

Not much is known about Refik, whom we could not trace in any bibliography (one should not mistakenly confuse him with the first Ottoman electrical engineer with the same name, who was schooled in Europe and was only born in 1881). According to his signature "Manastirli" at the bottom of this map either he or his father was born in Monastir.

5.500 EUR




سیبریا
ممالک روسیه
بحر محیط هندی
صنف ۲

19. RUSSIAN FAR EAST
JAPANESE FISHERIES ‘MASTERPLAN’

八十島金村 **[Yasojima KANEMURA].**

沿海州漁區明細全圖 [Complete Map of the Primorye Fishing Areas].

Tokyo: 有樂社 [Arakusha], Meiji 42 [1909].

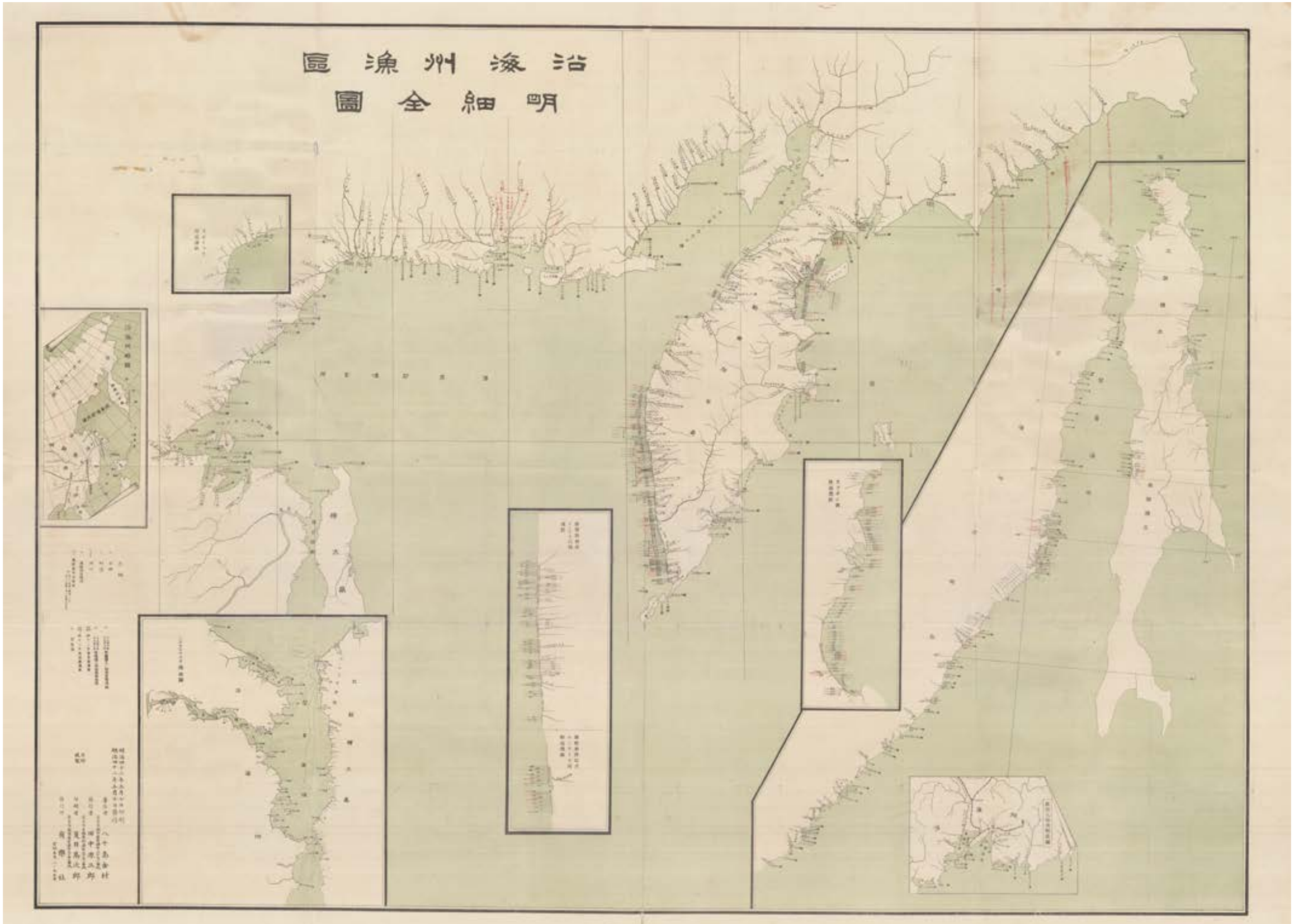
Colour lithograph on thick paper printed on 2 sides (verso monochrome), with contemporary manuscript annotations in Japanese marking extra fishing areas executed in red pen (Very Good, overall clean and bright, just some light staining especially to upper part, some light wear along old folds and some tiny holes at some folds vertices and small hole upper left but with no significant loss), 79.5 x 110.5 cm (31.5 x 43.5 inches).

Extremely rare – the map that was the ‘masterplan’ for the operations of the Japanese fishing industry along the coasts of the Russian Far East (Primorsky Krai, Kamchatka and North Sakhalin), which existed in the wake of Japan being given extensive fishing rights under the Treaty of Portsmouth (1905) that ended the Russo-Japanese War; the massive windfall of the so-called ‘Primorye Fishery’ spurred Japan to expand and modernize its fleet so as to facilitate the mass industrialization of its industry, leading Japan to become the largest producer and exporter of fisheries products in the world; the map drafted by the cartographer Yasojima Kanemura and published in Tokyo, based upon the latest information from the Japanese Ministry of Fisheries.

Dr. T. Kitahara, in his 1910 article on the Japanese fishing industry opened by declaring that “It is a well-known fact that the Japanese are among the world’s most extensively fish-eating people of the world”. Indeed, at the time the average Japanese person consumed 50 lbs. of fish per annum, virtually more than anyone else globally. Fish was long at the heart of Japanese cuisine and diet, in part due to the insular-maritime nature of Japan, but also because of the relative lack of grazing land in the country. Historically, fishermen had long been on the vanguard of Japanese colonization of its outer islands, especially in the north, including Hokkaido, the Kuriles Islands and Karafuto (Sakhalin).

While Japan was blessed with thousands of miles of coastline amidst waters bathed by both cold and warm currents, ensuring a great natural bounty and biodiversity of fish near its shores, hydrographic factors placed a damper on the operations of the Japa-

沿海漁州區全圖



nese fishing industry. Unlike in some other fish rich northern areas, such as off Newfoundland, or, in Europe's North Sea, Japanese waters possessed few undersea plateaus (banks), as its seafloors dropped off precipitously close to shore to extreme depths. As a result, the Japanese were traditionally limited to inshore fisheries, employing small boats. As such, even as Meiji Japan was rapidly industrializing, as late as the 1880s Japan's fishing fleet could be called 'artisanal', with the equipment and vessels unfit for the mass industrialization of the fisheries. Moreover, much of the waters off Metropolitan Japan had already been 'fished out' with declining stocks due to centuries of over-exploitation. These pressures went up against a sharp rise in demand for fish, as the growing affluence of the county, especially of Japan's burgeoning population of city dwellers, created more customers, while foreign markets craved Japanese fishing products.

Japan's conquest of Korea and Taiwan during the First Sino-Japanese War (1894-5) and, more significantly, its acquisition of Karafuto (the southern half of Sakhalin) in the wake of the Russo-Japanese War (1904-5), along with the postwar treaty provisions, opened the door to the mass industrialization and hyper-growth of Japan's fishing industry. The Japanese Empire now had sovereign control over a massive archipelago running up the Pacific coast of Asia for 30 degrees of latitude, extending 3,000 miles, encompassing virtually every imaginable maritime biome, including many areas that had not yet been over-fished. Karafuto, in particular, was incredibly rich in salmon and other high value fisheries.

However, the greatest potential boon to Japan's fishing ambitions came in the form of Article 11 of the Treaty of Portsmouth (September 5, 1905), that ended the Russo-Japanese War, and which read:

"Russia engages to arrange with Japan for granting to Japanese subjects rights of fishery along the coasts of the Russian possession in the Japan, Okhotsk and Bering Seas. It is agreed that the foregoing engagement shall not affect rights already belonging to Russian or foreign subjects in those regions."

The cold, nutrient rich waters of the Russian Far East were home to one of the globe's most potentially productive and valuable fisheries, home of the world's largest salmon runs, endless King Crab, cod and other high value species. Moreover, the region's fisheries were healthy and abundant, as the Russian Pacific fishing vessels were relatively few and far between, while the Russian market did not have the capacity or technical ability to fully exploit such resources. While the Russians would not have been thrilled by the prospect of thousands of fishermen from a rival state frequenting their shores, the promised fishing license fees would have been a great consolation.

By 1908, St. Petersburg and Tokyo agreed fishing treaties that allowed Japanese parties to catch fish off of, and to land to dry and tend fish, at hundreds of locations along the coasts of Primorsky Krai, Kamchatka, and North Sakhalin. The Russians evidently decided that the healthy revenues derived from the Japanese fishing licenses outweighed their security concerns. The Japanese fishery in the Russian Far East was commonly known as the 'Primorye Fishery'.

Importantly, the vast quantities of fish harvested, and the great distances involved in operating the industry entailed by the recent expansion of the Japanese Empire, and the vast extent of the new Russian fishing concessions, compelled the Japanese to rapidly modernize and up-scale their fishing fleets to meet the needs of mass industrialization. Soon the quantities of fish caught far exceeded domestic needs for the first time, allowing Japan to build a large export industry of fishery products.

In 1910, the year after the present map was issued, Japan already had a fast-growing industrial fleet of 124 steam-powered boats, 669 European-style sailing vessels, and 1,674 motorboats – a massive difference from the 1880s. Also in 1910, the Japanese commenced large-scale fish canning operations that permitted the export of many products, as well as providing a convenient medium to supply their own domestic market. Over the next 20 years, Japan's fishing industry would grow by over 300% and by the eve of World War II, Japan was the largest producer and exporter of fishing products in the world.

The Present Map in Focus

The present large format, separately issued map is the official masterplan, or blueprint, of the agreed fishing locations in the Russian Far East for Japanese fishermen, pursuant to the agreement mandated by Article 11 of the Treaty of Portsmouth. It was drafted in Tokyo, in 1909, by the cartographer Yasojima Kanemura, prepared from the best official information supplied the Japanese Ministry of Fisheries.

The map, counting its several insets, covers the entire Pacific coast of Russia, which included Kamchatka, Primorsky Krai, and North Sakhalin, with all the coasts of the Sea of Okhotsk and the Bering Sea. While the map carefully delineates the coastlines and major rivers, apart from its fisheries information, it is intentionally sparing of detail, so as the permit visual clarity. The map meticulously labels around 400 fishing sites, identified by numbers (which run up to 319B), dispersed virtually everywhere along the coasts, but with especially dense concentrations in southwestern and northeastern Kamchatka, areas that were especially rich in high value salmon, salmon caviar and King Crab. The numbers on the map accord to a 'List of Fishing Aras and Supplementary Provisions' printed on the verso.

As noted in the legend, on the left-hand side, the fishing sites checked with red lines are those permanently leased to Japanese fishermen, while sites ticked with grey lines are those made available to the Japanese only for the 1909 season. The triangle symbols mark the locations of Russian fishing bases, while the 'Xs' mark the locations of fish processing factories.

Interestingly, the present example of the map was clearly used in the field, either onboard a Japanese vessel or in a fisheries office, as contemporary manuscript annotations, in Japanese, in neat red pen are added at the head of the Sea of Okhotsk and along the coasts of the Bering Sea northeast of Kamchatka.

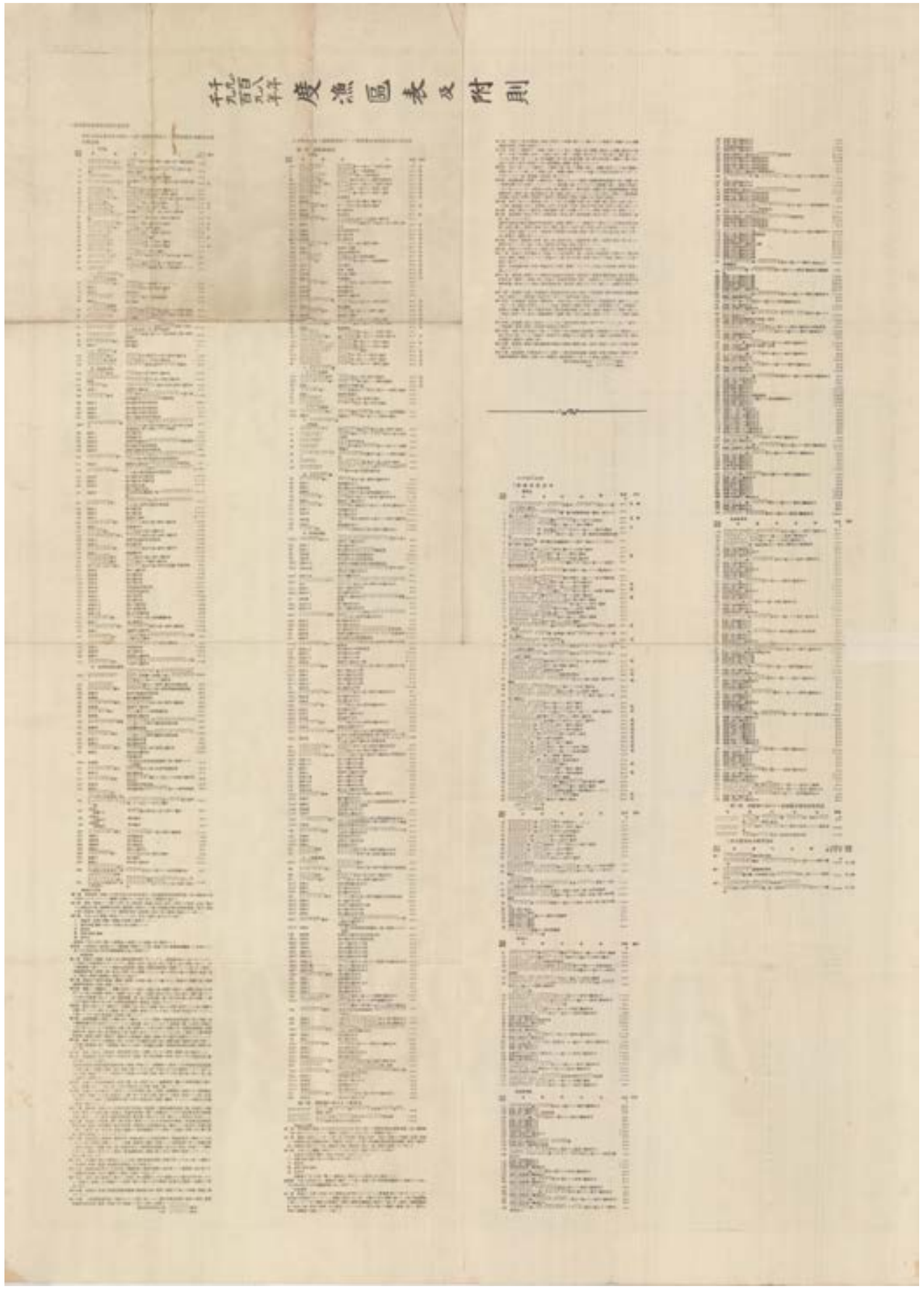
While other Japanese fishing maps of the Primorye Fishery were issued over the coming years, as best as we can tell the present issue is the only edition in this grand 'masterplan' format, made by Yasojima Kanemura.

A Note on Rarity

The map would have been issued in only a small print run for use by Japanese fishery stakeholders, while the survival rate of such large, fragile maps made for practical field use is very low. Not surprisingly, the present map is extremely rare, we can trace only 2 institutional examples, held by the National Diet Library and the Osaka Prefectural Nakanoshima Library. Moreover, we cannot trace any records of any other examples as having appeared on the market.

References: National Diet Library: YG913-216; Osaka Prefectural Nakanoshima Library: 1514626280; OCLC: 675891724. Cf. T. KITAHARA, 'The Fisheries of Japan considered from a Geographical Standpoint', Bulletin of the Bureau of Fisheries, vol. XXVIII (Washington, D.C., 1910), pp. 375-9; D.G. WEBSTER, Beyond the Tragedy in Global Fisheries (Cambridge, MA, 2015), p. 204.

1.600 EUR



20. INDIA
BANGLADESH – TEA INDUSTRY
ATLAS OF TEA PLANTATIONS

INDIAN TEA ASSOCIATION.

Maps of the Following Tea Districts: Darjeeling and Terai, Jalpaiguri and Duars, Darrang (Comprising Mangalda-Tezpur-Bishnath), Nowgong, Golaghat, Jorhat, Sibsagar, Lakhimpur, Dibrugarh, Cachar and Sylhet, with Complete Index to Tea Gardens.

Calcutta: The Criterion Printing Works for the Indian Tea Association, 1930.

Oblong Folio (37.5 x 50.5 cm): [1 f. title], [22 pp., 'Index to Tea Gardens'] 11 colour helioz-incographed map (7 full page, 4 folding with original linen strips backing folds), bound in original orange cloth with gilt title to upper cover (Very Good, overall clean and bright, some light creasing to a few leaves, some toning to Plates V, IX and X, binding with some edge wear and minor repaired damage to foot of spine without loss).

[Accompanied by:]

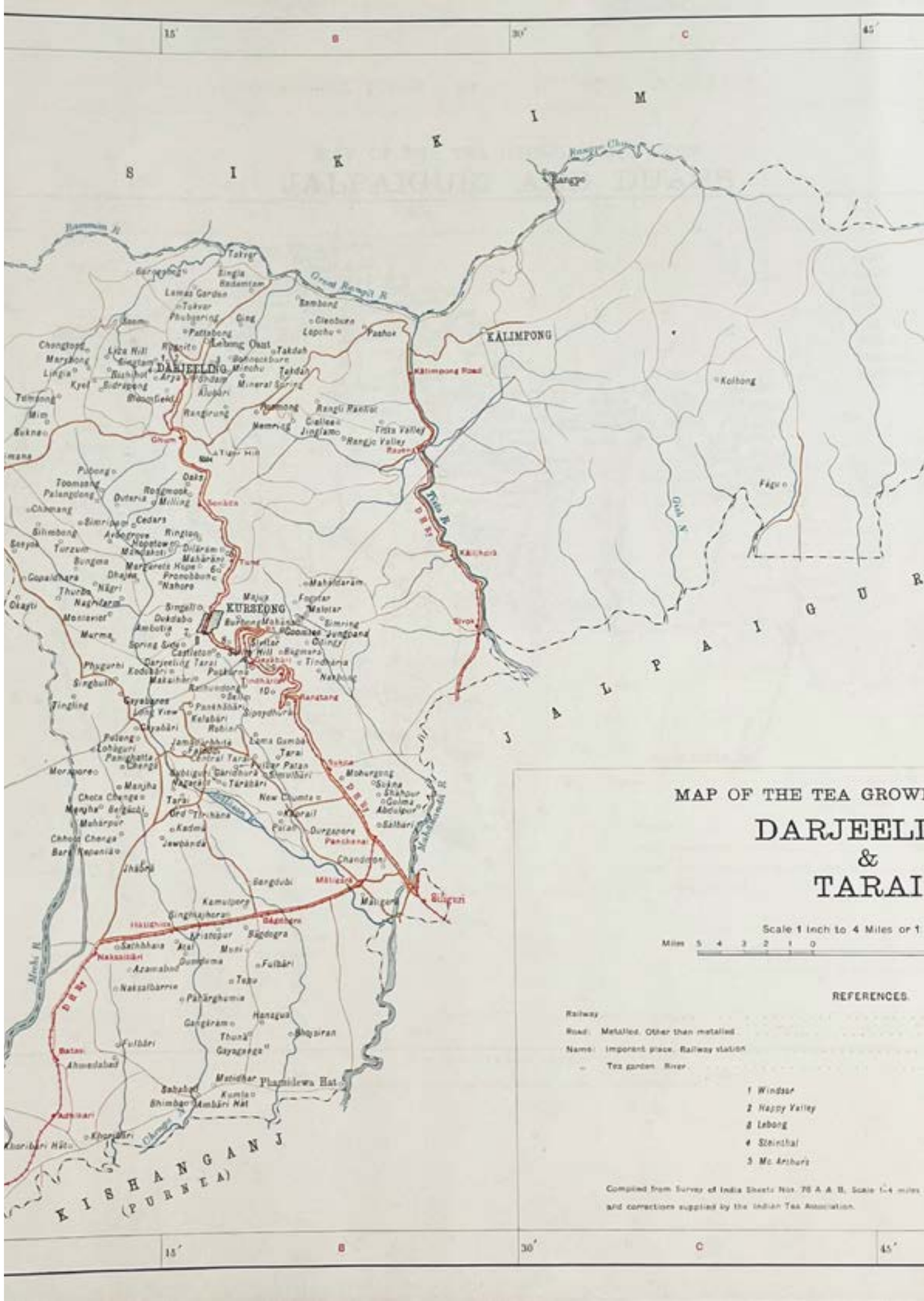
INDIAN TEA ASSOCIATION.

List of Tea Estates in North East India. Registered with the Tea Board (Licensing Committee), Corrected up to 31st December 1954, Acreage figures area as of 31st March 1954, Compiled by the Indian Tea Association.

Calcutta: K.S. Mitra & Co. for the Indian Tea Association, [1954].

Slim Folio (35.5 x 27.5 cm): [2 pp.], 42 pp., bound in original grey printed wrappers, stapled as issued (Very Good, overall clean and bright, just a little spotting to covers, slightly split at head and foot of spine).

One of the few surviving examples of the official tea atlas of India, published in Calcutta in in 1930 by the Indian Tea Association, the lobbying group which represented the country's 'oligarchy' of tea planters, it features a meticulous list of the hundreds of registered tea gardens, noting their ownership and acreage, plus, 11 large custom-made maps showcasing each of India's major tea growing regions and locating and naming all the said tea estates while depicting relevant infrastructure, drafted by the Survey of India; accompanied by a seemingly unrecorded 1954 Tea Association directory, which made in the wake of Indian independence shows how the industry changed in the generation since the publication of atlas.



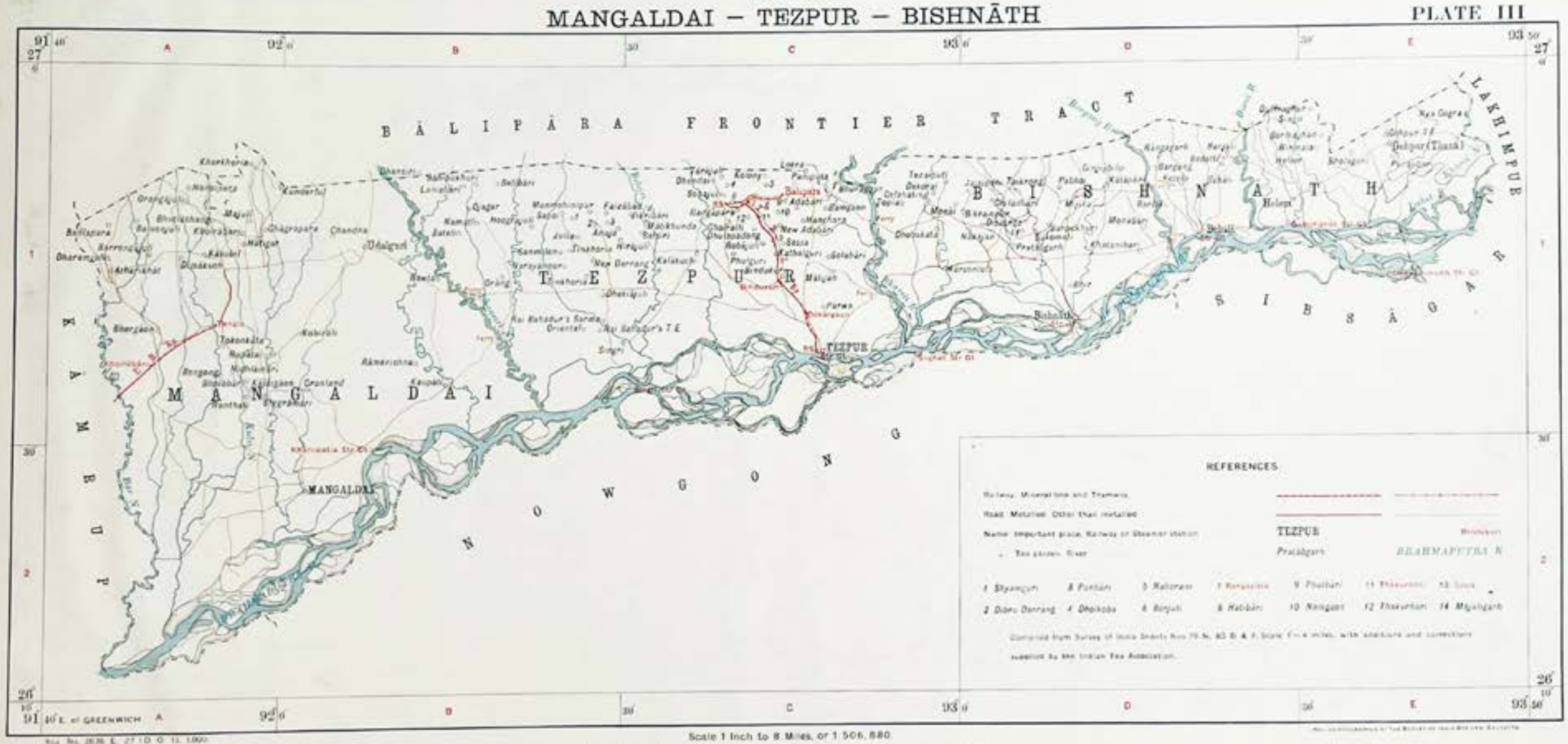
MAP OF THE TEA GROWING DISTRICTS

DARRANG

COMPRISING

MANGALDAI — TEZPUR — BISHNĀTH

PLATE III


BĀLIPĀRA FRONTIER TRACT
LAKHIMPUR
BISHNĀTH
SIBSĀGAR
NOWGONG
KAMRUP
MANGALDAI
TEZPUR
MANGALDAI
Khorkhona
Kundarbil
Bhergaon
Kabirāh
Rāmerichar
Kaupāti
Dhansiri
Balipāra
Dalgaon
Chandra
Kampur
Hoogrijuli
Sanmilon
Sinakhoria
New Darrang
Orang
Rowta
Kalaguch
Dhansiri
Rai Bahadur's Sarala Oriental
Rai Sahadur's T.E
Singri
Baligaon
Adabari
New Adabari
Sessa
Mathaguri
Golakāri
Mangkang
Bamgaon
Chaiduba
Chaiduabeel
Bebejuri
Phuguri
Bindukuri
Malgaon
Pathar
Dhansiri
Tezpur Dekorai Tea Co
Colehabung Tea Co
Mosai
Bhoroli
Nikajuri
Dhekiajuli
Prathāgurī
Morabari
Dhekiakhāti
Kingagarh
Bargang
Kaliabor
Gohpur
Helem
Dekhiāli
Gohpur (Tiniali)
Nga Dagrang
Bhoroli
Bhairabkunda
Bhairabkunda Tea Co
Bhairabkunda Str. Cl.
Kalaibāri
Kaliabāri
Kaliabāri Str. Cl.
Kaliabāri Tea Co
Kaliabāri Tea Co

The highlight of the present pairing is one of the only known surviving examples of the Indian Tea Association's atlas of the major tea districts of India. The Association was a trade group founded in 1888 whose mandate was to protect the interests of the country's tea planting 'oligarchy' and to control the quality and authenticity of the India's teas. The atlas was issued in 1930, when Indian tea dominated the global market, in the twilight years of the British Raj. Indian tea, particularly from Assam, was prized for its strength, yet sophistication, and the industry gave rise to many large, globally known firms such as Tetley's, Twinning's, Lyon's, and Taylor's.

The large-format atlas, published in Calcutta, is predicated upon the best and latest information from official sources, compiled with great care. It commences with an 'Index to Tea Gardens' (garden is the term used in India for tea estates, or plantations), a meticulous 22-page listing of hundreds of alphabetical entries of all the legally registered tea gardens in the main tea growing regions of India. Each horizontal register notes the name of the tea garden; its owner's name or holding company; its acreage; its district; the nearest railway station, post office and telegraph office; as well as the name of the agents or managers overseeing and representing the garden. One will notice many repetitive names in the owners' and agents' columns, indicating that the Indian tea industry was still very much an oligopoly, popularly known as the 'Planter Raj'.

Tea grew best in the fertile acidic soils and lush climate that was found in the Brahmaputra Lowlands and near, or in, the foothills of the Himalayas, in Northeastern India. The atlas thus features 11 large-format maps (7 full page, 4 folding extra-size) showcasing tea growing districts in this region, of which 7 of the maps are of districts in Assam; 3 concern districts in Bengal (2 in today's West Bengal, India, and 1 in today's Bangladesh); and 1 map is of district in the United Provinces (today in Uttar Pradesh).

The maps are all custom drafted for the atlas and colour heliozincographed by the Survey of India, published at their headquarters in Calcutta. The maps are predicated upon the best information from trigonometrical surveys and official taxation and garden registries. In an intentionally clean and clear manner of presentation (avoiding clutter), each map delineates rivers and political boundaries and labels the locations of all major cities, towns, and villages. The railway lines are noted by red tracks (vital to transporting tea; many of the lines had been extended into Assam only for that purpose); roads are also depicted (both metaled and otherwise); while the names of train and river boat stations (on the navigable Brahmaputra River) are also labelled.

Critically, the maps locate all legally registered tea gardens in each district (as listed in the 'Index') and are meticulously labelled in black italics. Where the density of gardens is intense, such as in Darjeeling, Assam, some gardens are labelled by numbers, explained in a key below the title.

The present atlas seems to be the revised second (and final) edition of the work, originally issued under the title Taylor's Maps of the following Tea Districts: Darjeeling, Terai, Jalpaiguri and Dooars, Darrang, Golaghat, Jorhat Nowgong, Sibsagar, Lakhimpur, Dibrugarh, Cachar, Sylhet, with complete Index to all Tea Gardens (Calcutta: Thacker, Spink & Co., 1910).

Both editions of the atlas were clearly issued in only very small print runs for the exclusive use of Indian Tea Association members, as well as some government officials, and they do not seem to have been sold or distributed publicly.

The present 1930 edition of the atlas is extremely rare, known in only 2 institutional examples, both held by the Linnean Society of London, while the 1910 edition is known in only a single example, held by the British Library. Moreover, we can trace only a single other example, of either of editions, as ever having appeared on the market in the last 30 years, being an example of the 1930 edition which sold at a British auction in 2010.

The atlas is by far and away the most accurate and detailed graphic record of India's tea industry, taken during a buoyant period in its now almost 190-year-long history. It represents an unprecedented resource for scholars and enthusiasts who wish to learn about the modern world's most influential natural beverage.

List of the Atlas's Maps (11 Plates):

Plate 1. Map of the Tea Growing Districts Darjeeling and Terai.
Scale 1 inches to 4 miles or 1:253,440, full page (36.5 x 49 cm). This map shows what is perhaps India's most famous and prestigious tea area, located in Bengal (today West Bengal).

Plate II. Map of the Tea Growing Districts Jalpaiguri and Duārs.
Scale 1 inches to 8 miles or 1:506,880, full page. This area is in Bengal (today West Bengal).

Plate III. Map of the Tea Growing Districts Darrang comprising Mangaldi – Tezpur – Bishnāth.
Scale 1 inches to 8 miles or 1:506,880, full page. The Darrang area, in Assam, is the geographical heartland of Indian tea production.

Plate IV. Map of the Tea Growing Districts Nowgong.
Scale 1 inches to 8 miles or 1:506,880, full page. This area is today known as Nagaon, Assam.

Plate V. Map of the Tea Growing Districts Golāghāt.
Scale 1 inches to 4 miles or 1:253,440, folding (49 x 49 cm). This area is in Assam.

Plate VI. Map of the Tea Growing Districts Jorhāt.
Scale 1 inches to 4 miles or 1:253,440, full page. This area is in Assam.

Plate VII. Map of the Tea Growing Districts Sibsāgar.
Scale 1 inches to 4 miles or 1:253,440, full page. This area is today known as Sivasagar, Assam.

Plate VIII. Map of the Tea Growing Districts Lakhimpur.
Scale 1 inches to 4 miles or 1:253,440, folding (45 x 49 cm). This area is in the United Provinces (today in Uttar Pradesh), near the western end of Nepal.

Provinces (today in Uttar Pradesh), near the western end of Nepal.

Plate IX. Map of the Tea Growing Districts Dibrugarh.
Scale 1 inches to 4 miles or 1:253,440, folding (42 x 49 cm). This area is in Assam.

Plate X. Map of the Tea Growing Districts Cāchār.
Scale 1 inches to 4 miles or 1:253,440, folding (51 x 49 cm). This area is in Assam.

Plate XI. Map of the Tea Growing Districts Sylhet.
Scale 1 inches to 8 miles or 1:506,880, full page. This area is in Bengal (today in Northeastern Bangladesh).

An Intriguing Bonus…

As an intriguing bonus, we also include an example of the Indian Tea Association's List of Tea Estates in North East India. Registered with the Tea Board (Licensing Committee), Corrected up to 31st December 1954, Acreage figures area as of 31st March 1954, Compiled by the Indian Tea Association (Calcutta: K.S. Mitra & Co. for the Indian Tea Association, [1954]). The work list hundreds of tea gardens listed alphabetically by district and shows that in the 24 years after the atlas, and 7 years after Indian independence, many new estates had been developed. Moreover, the ownership / management make-up features more Indian names (as opposed to British, although heavy British involvement continued). The work also refers to the several vibrant regional tea associations (ex. the Tripura Planters Association) that had developed. For each entry, the work lists the names of the tea gardens; the registration number; the nearest post office; the estate's proprietors, agents, or managing directors; their acreage; and their regional association memberships.

The 1954 Association's List is an extremely rare survivor; we cannot trace any references to the work, let alone any locations or sales records for other examples.

A Brief History of the Indian Tea Industry

For the almost 190 years, Northeastern India has been world famous for producing some of the world's finest teas.

Assam is one of only two parts of the globe (the other being Southern China) where tea trees are native, being home to the Camellia sinensi var. assamica variety. The ultra-high-quality black tea produced by the trees thrives in the fertile Brahmaputra lowlands, which were generally well-watered, and nourished by the annual monsoons. The indigenous Jingpo people had long brewed tea from the assamica trees, although this bounty remained unknown to Europeans until relatively recently.

Tea was one of the great cash crops of the early modern era. The British East India Company (EIC) had for generations gone to great expense and effort to import tea to Europe from China, although supply was at the mercy of the Middle Kingdom's tempestuous internal affairs.

In 1823, the Scottish adventurer Robert Bruce encountered assamica trees growing in the wild in the Darrang area, and contacted the Jingpo chief Bess Gam, who introduced him to the tea brewing process. The Jingpo gave Bruce samples of seeds and leaves. However, Bruce died suddenly later that same year and his discoveries remained on ice.

Shortly thereafter, the EIC conquered Assam from Burma during the First Anglo-Burmese War (1824-6) and was given title to the region by the Treaty of Yandabo (1826). While the British were long established downriver in Bengal, they knew very little about Assam, and numerous merchants, soldiers and explorers fanned out across the area to gain knowledge of what was a lush and magnificent land.

In the meantime, Bruce's brother, Charles, was able to acquire the tea samples that had been collected by the late adventurer. He dispatched them to Calcutta where experts at the Botanical Garden discovered that the samples were of a variant of the Chinese tea tree, hence called the variant assamica. Further scientific testing in London recognized the tea brew's stellar quality, with its malty, brisk flavour and bold, bright colour.

The EIC constituted a panel of experts, the Tea Committee (1834), to figure out how to best exploit Assam's tea. In 1839, the colonial authorities placed the tea industry under the control of the Assam Company, which in turn rented land to private planters. The British used the 'Wasteland Acts' to confiscate land in eastern Assam from the local peoples for the creation of tea gardens under the dubious premises that if the land was not already cultivated by European standards, it was therefore 'wasted' and needed to be redeemed. This caused immense resentment amongst the local peoples, many of whom refused to cooperate with the tea industry, creating a shortage of labour. The British decided to import Han tea workers from China, but they did not adapt well to their new environment. Eventually, the tea planters imported Indian labourers from other parts of the Subcontinent, but that also presented challenges.

Chinese tea plants were introduced to Assam by the Scottish botanist Robert Fortune, who spent three years in China (1848-51) working under the guise of an academic researcher for the Royal Horticultural Society of London. Even though exporting tea plants from China was illegal (they were viewed as property of the state), Fortune used ingenious methods to smuggle 20,000 plants to Assam. These plants adapted beautifully to the Indian tea districts and greatly enriched India stock, while severely impaired the competitiveness of Chinese production. Notably, the famous Darjeeing Tea was developed from Chinese strains.

While the Indian tea industry continued to expand over the next two decades, with new gardens opening every season, the plantations were not especially productive, due to bad infrastructure and variable, often poor, growing techniques. A capital-intensive enterprise, many tea gardens folded after only a few seasons. The planters also treated their labourers horribly, as little better than slaves, and this hardly helped to improve efficiency.

In 1861, the tea industry was reformed, and individual planters could buy land and tea gardens. This led to improved external investment and a greater sense of responsibil-

ity and discipline on the part of the planters, who quickly assumed great local power, and came to be known collectively as the 'Planter Raj'. It was only beginning in the 1870s, that new technologies and improved infrastructure allowed for much improved production, on high, uniform standards. In 1888, only two years before the present map was made, the region's tea planters united to form the Indian Tea Association, a powerful lobbying group that would formalize the Planter Raj's status for the rest of the colonial era.

Improved production methods and higher yields ensured that tea could be afforded and enjoyed by all members of Victorian society in Britain and her colonies, and tea became a popular cultural rage. British consumers also developed a preference for Indian over Chinese tea, leading to a high level of brand loyalty.

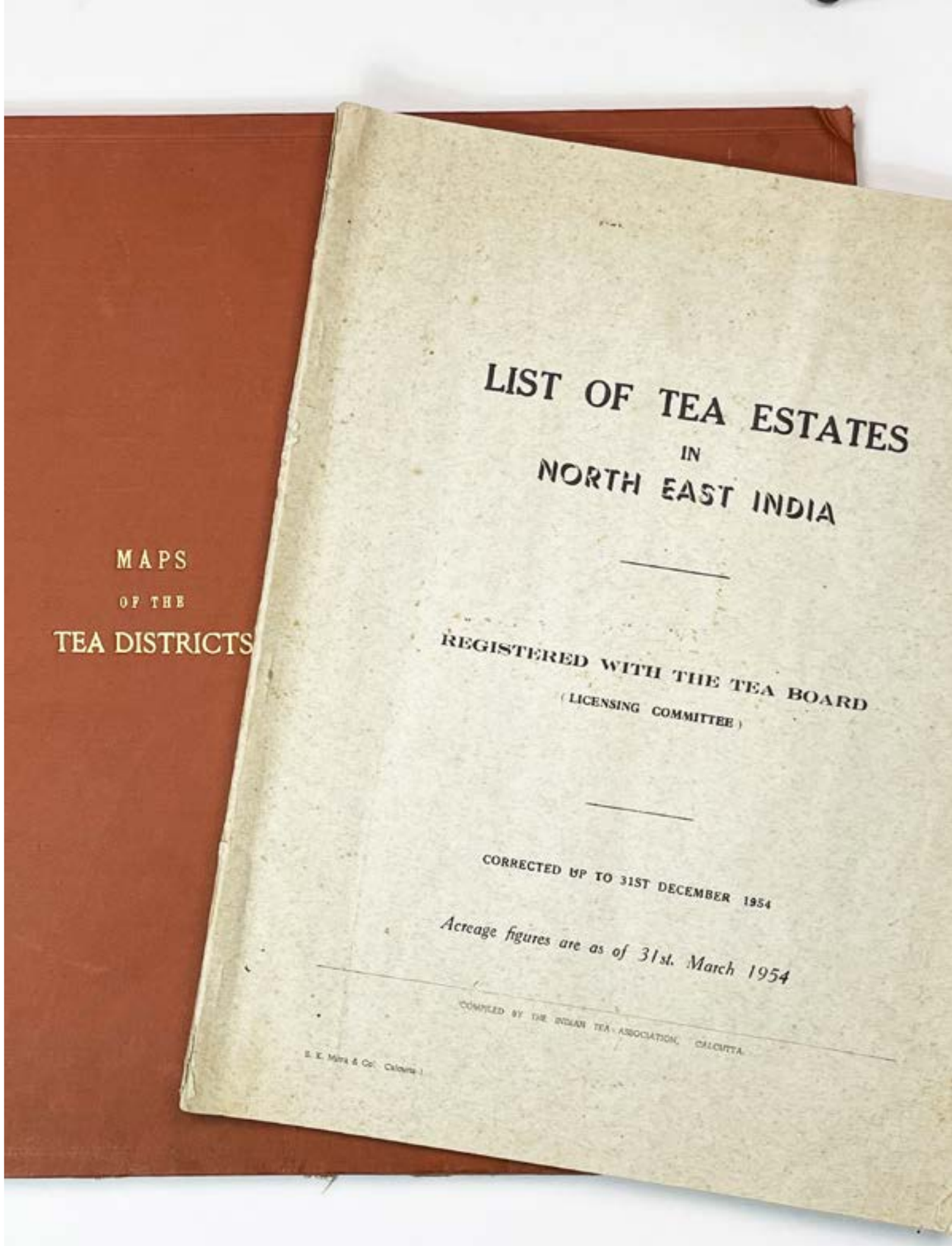
While Indian Tea Association continued to represent the interests of the industry, in 1903, the Indian Government created the Tea Board of India, which sought to regulate the industry, ensure the quality of production, improved labour standards and to enact measures against 'fake teas' (ex. low quality tea from other areas was often passed off as premium Darjeeling).

After Indian independence, Indian ownership and management of the tea industry increased, at the expense of British involvement (although the British remained major players). The Indian Tea Association continued its work as before and the industry remained something of an oligopoly. The Tea Board was reorganized in 1954, to better protect workers and the market from foreign competition.

In modern times, the Indian tea industry, backed by heavy global demand and continuously improving production, surged to eclipse China as the leading tea producer in the world. Today India produces over 1.3 million kg of tea per annum, with 70% being consumed domestically. However, Indian producers have recently experienced steep competition from cheaper African tea growers, especially those from Kenya, so loosing global market share.

References: [re: Tea Atlas:] Linnean Society of London: (2 examples:) INSCH TEA L IND and INSCH TEA L ITA; Cf. (1910 ed.:) British Library: Cartographic Items Maps 144.d.8.; [re: List of Tea Estates in North East India:] N/A – No records traced.

4.500 EUR



21. NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

G.M. HOPKINS CO.

Map of the City of Nashville / Davidson County, Tennessee. 1908.

Philadelphia: G.M. Hopkins Co., 1908.

Colour lithograph (Very Good, save for a small hole upper centre due to an ember burn with slight loss, else light wear along old folds, light even toning with old tack marks to margins), 58 x 81 cm (23 x 32 inches).

An extremely rare and detailed separately issued city plan of Nashville, Tennessee, capturing the city near the beginning of the 20th century, when it was one of the most vibrant commercial centres in the South, albeit one riven by racial tensions; predicated upon new and highly advanced surveys by the Philadelphia civil engineering firm of G.M. Hopkins.

Nashville was founded in 1779, named after the Continental Army, General Francis Nash. Initially just one of many vibrant Tennessee frontier towns, its destiny was assured when it was made the permanent state capital in 1843. With a stellar strategic location, on the Cumberland River, along natural transportation routes, by the mid-19th century Nashville became a major railway hub and river port. In 1862, during the Civil War, it was the first Confederate state capital to fall to Union forces, and it hence became a key forward base for the North to advance into the Deep South.

After the war, Nashville's economy bounced back quickly, buoyed by its transportation links, and it developed a booming manufacturing base. Many wealthy planters moved to the city from the countryside and established grand neo-classical residences. Yet, despite its economic advancement, the city's social charter remained quite regressive. While Nashville had attracted a large African American community, attracted by the promise of jobs and entrepreneurial opportunities, they had to battle constant discrimination and, often, violent racism.

Yet, a bright spot for Nashville's Black community was the foundation of Fiske University, in 1866, a predominantly African American institution that became a nationally recognized centre of excellence. By the early 19th century, the adjacent Jefferson Street neighbourhood developed as a flourishing, middle-class African American centre that was often an oasis from the harsh climate of racism and poverty that Black residents were subjected to elsewhere.

A the time that the present map was issued, Nashville continued to experience healthy economic and population growth as one of the most promising centres of the South. The 1910 census recoded Nashville to have 110,364 residents.

The present city plan was issued in 1908, by the civil engineering firm of G.M. Hopkins of Philadelphia, which specialized in urban mapping. Their plat maps of cities of the Eastern U.S. are particularly well known. The present map is predicated upon advanced cadastral surveys that Hopkins made of the entire city.

The map embraces all of Nashville, with the Cumberland River seen snaking through the centre of the city, with the 'Corporation Line' marking its limits. Concentric circles, centred upon City Hall, mark distances leading 4 miles out. The wards are coloured in attractive hues, all streets are clearly delineated and labelled, while the numerous railway lines (long the economic lifeblood of the city) are charted and named, and the city's extensive tramway system is marked by red lines.

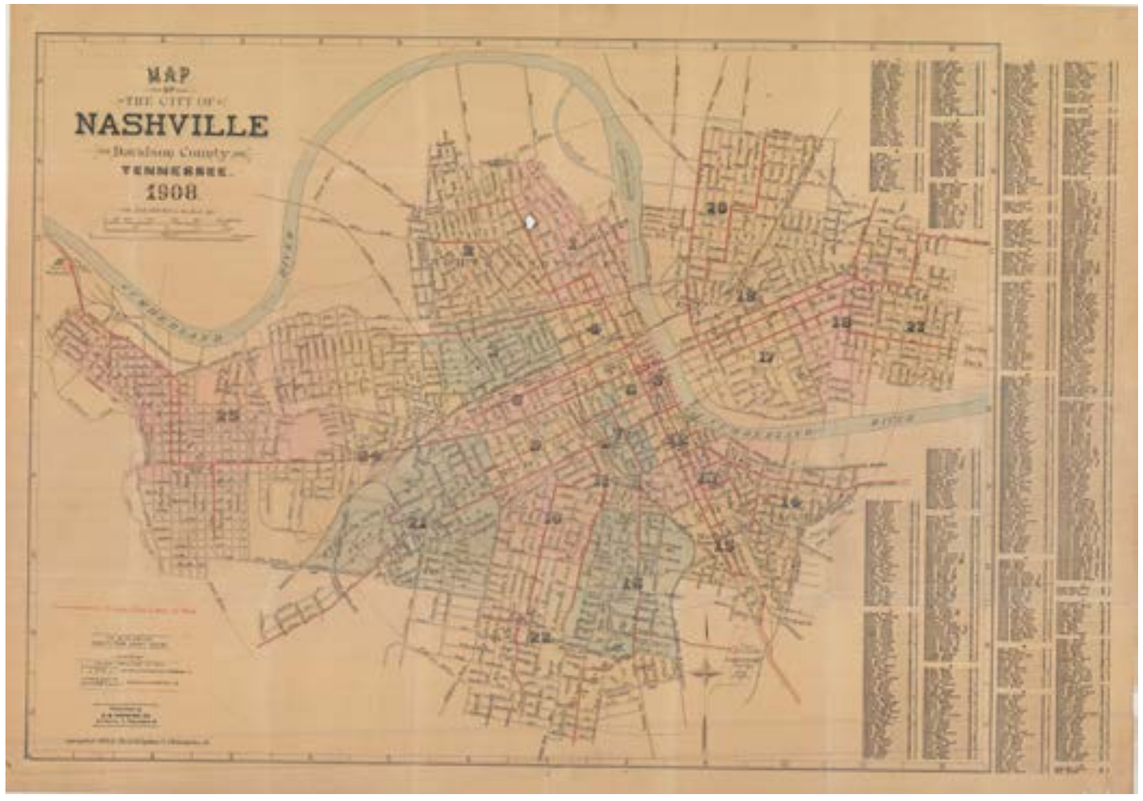
Parks are depicted, while key buildings are outlined and named. Some highlights include the Tennessee State Capitol (1859); Union Station; Port Office & Customs House; City Hall; Court Horse; the full-sized replica of the Parthenon in Centennial Park (1897); and the grounds of Vanderbilt University (1873), the elite then All-White educational institution in the city's southwest. The Jefferson Street neighbourhood and Fiske University are located in the north-centre of what was a highly segregated city.

The present map is extremely rare. We can trace only a single other institutional example, held by the Tennessee State Library & Archive; we cannot find any sales records. This is perhaps not so surprising, as G.M. Hopkins' map production tended to be 'boutique' in nature, such that many of its titles were made in only small print runs for official or limited use. Moreover, the survival rate of such fragile separately issued city plans is quite low.

It is worth nothing that G.M. Hopkins also made an Atlas of the City of Nashville (1908), featuring plat maps of the entire city, based upon surveys that also underpinned the present map. The index map within the atlas is very similar (but not identical) to the present map, and even bears the same title. The atlas is likewise extremely rare, known is only a single institutional example, held by the Tennessee State Library & Archive.

References: Tennessee State Library & Archive: MAP 5; OCLC: 931935293.

950 EUR



22. CHINA – NANJING
ASIAN URBANISM
CHINESE LANGUAGE CARTOGRAPHY

上海中华书局 [SHANGHAI ZHONGHUA BOOK COMPANY].

南京最新全圖 [The Latest Complete Map of Nanjing].

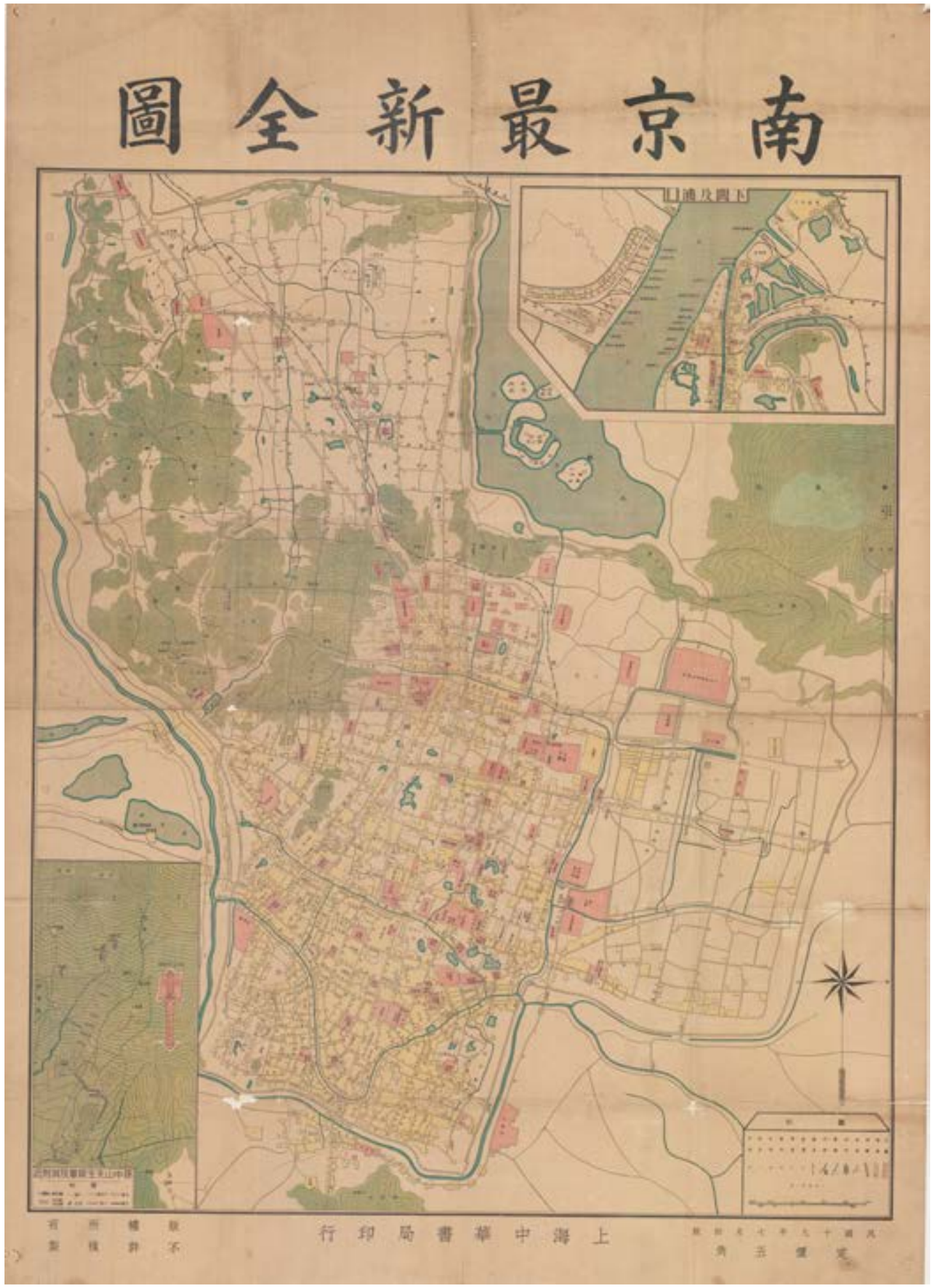
Shanghai: Shanghai Zhonghua Book Company, Minguo 19 [1930].

Colour lithograph (Good, evenly toned with some noticeable staining, wear along old folds with some small loss at some folds vertices and a longer tear entering image in lower left but closed with no loss, several old paper patch repairs from verso, old tack marks to corners), 108.5 x 78 cm (42.5 x 30.5 inches).

A grand broadside (poster) map of Nanjing, one of the largest and most detailed maps of the historically fabled city made during the 'Nanjing Decade' (1927-37), when it was the capital of China during a period of great economic growth and optimism before all came crashing down upon the Japanese invasion of the country and the infamous horrors of the 'Rape of Nanking', one of modern history's most horrific war crimes; published entirely in Chinese by the Shanghai Zhonghua Book Company, it is a very rare survivor known in only a few examples.

Nanjing (南京) has for centuries been one of China's most historically important and impressive cities. Located on a fertile plain near the banks of the lower Yangtze River, it first rose to national prominence as the capital of Southern China during the period of the Northern and Southern Dynasties (420 to 589 AD). However, its age of greatest glory came during the early Ming Dynasty (1368 - 1644), when the city was rebuilt in the grandest and most expensive fashion, engirdled by 48 km long walls. Highlights of the contemporary architectural wonders included the Ming Palace (the 'Forbidden City of the South') and the 'Porcelain Pagoda'. Nanking was, circa 1400, also the largest city in the world, with population of almost 500,000 – almost ten times the size of London!

In modern times, Nanking remained an important city, even as it was eclipsed by Beijing (in the terms of political power) and eventually Shanghai (in terms of commerce). The city suffered terribly during the Taiping Rebellion (1850-64), but soon recovered to regain its footing as one of China's great centres of business and culture, as well as the capital of the affluent Jiangsu Province. However, many visitors remarked that over the succeeding years that its appearance had become a touch shabby, as many of the monuments destroyed during the rebellion were never restored, while once grand buildings gradually fell into disrepair.



The present map was issued during the Nanjing's modern apogee, when it was the capital of the Chaing Kai-Chek's Kuomintang government, during what became known as the 'Nanjing Decade' (1927-37). While parts of China were still mired in Civil War, and the threat of Japanese aggression loomed, much of the country experienced an unprecedented period of stability and economic growth. President Chaing initiated the 'Capital Project' to beautify and modernize Nanjing. Vast sums and great care were spent to restore the great historical monuments and build new streets, as well as elegant modern buildings, with all the latest amenities. The city enjoyed immense prestige, as Chaing's Presidential Place was the epicentre of the country, while lucrative trade flowed up and down the Yangtze.

However, this period of grace was to be short-lived. In what became known as the Second Sino-Japanese War (1937-45), which dovetailed into World War II, Japan mounted a full-scale invasion of China. In December 1937, Japanese forces captured Nanjing, and for the next six weeks executed one the greatest war crimes of the Modern age, whereupon they indiscriminately murdered at last 200,000 (and perhaps as many as 300,000) of the city's citizens, in what wat became known as the 'Nanjing Massacre' or 'Rape of Nanjing'. The carnage was so barbaric and gratuitous that its mere mention chills people in China to the present day. While many key buildings and monuments survived, the Japanese onslaught caused a great deal of destruction, making the Japanese occupation additionally a horrendous cultural crime.

Today Nanjing is one of China's leading commercial and cultural centres with a metro population of around 10 million.

The Present Map in Focus

This giant broadside, or poster, map of Nanjing was issued in 1930 by the Shanghai Zhonghua Book Company and has the distinction of being one of the largest and most detailed general maps of the city issued prior to World War II. Importantly, it is thus a valuable record of the city during its the glory days of the 'Nanjing Decade' and the 'Capital Project', before all was irrevocably altered during the Japanese occupation.

With text entirely in the Chinese language, the map embraces the whole city, which is still shown to be enveloped on its immense Ming Dynasty walls. The large scale of the map permits a very high level of detail, as all roads and streets are labelled, built-up areas are shaded in yellow, while all major edifices and facilities are outlined, labelled, and shaded in pink. The old city, surrounded by ancient moats, lies in the lower centre, while the Xuanwu Lake (with its islands named Asia, Africa, Europe, Australia, and America) lies to the upper right, while in the upper left are the newer suburban areas that were rapidly being urbanized as part of Chaing's 'Capital Project'. To the left of the lake are the slopes of the Purple Mountain, which is detailed in the inset in the lower left corner, and notably features the newly completed Tomb of Sun Yat-Sen (1866 - 1925), the revered first President of the Republic of China. The inset in the upper right corner details the Nanjing port, along the Yangtze, to the northeast of the walled city, long one of the world's busiest inland harbours.

Highlights of the sites marked within the old city, include the Presidential Palace (centre), the Ming Palace, in the southeast, and the grounds of the prestigious Nanjing University, right centre.

Interestingly, the sinica.edu.tw website has a feature that superimposes the map upon a modern satellite map of the area, please see a link:

http://gis.sinica.edu.tw/showwmts/index.php?s=nanjing&l=Nanjing_10K_1930

A Note on Rarity

The present map is very rare, which is not surprising, as the survival rate of such large broadside / poster maps is extremely low. The map was originally sold from newsstands and bookshops in Nanjing for the price of 5 cents, and like the present example (bearing old tack marks) would often have been hung upon walls, where it would have been exposed to wear.

In part because of the re-booting of the WorldCat website, we are not able to cite the precise locations of any examples, but we gather that only a few institutional examples of the map worldwide are known. We understand that there is an example held by the University of California-Los Angeles Library, as well as a couple examples held by Chinese institutions.

References: Rare – please see note above.

1.600 EUR

23. VENEZUELA
CARTOGRAPHIC PROPAGANDA
CARACAS IMPRINT / EARLY RAILWAY HISTORY

MINISTERIO DE FOMENTO (VENEZUELA). / Antonio GUZMÁN BLANCO (1829 - 1899).

Mapa fisico y politico de los Ee. Uu. de Venezuela. // Anuario estadistico de los Estados Unidos de Venezuela / Publicado de orden del Presidente de la Republica Ilustre Americano Guzman Blanco.

Caracas: Litografia e Imprenta de vapor del Gobierno nacional, 1884.

Lithograph, combined map-pamphlet, with map on one side and pamphlet pages (11 pp.) printed upon the folding panels verso and on covers, bound in original printed blue card covers (Good, some wear and toning with old repairs along old folds, tiny loss to text on inside of covers, some marked toning along folds of covers, spine of covers repaired), when unfolded: 66 x 101.5 (26 x 40 inches); when folded: 33 x 21.5 (13 x 8.5 inches).

The extremely rare first edition of a combined map-pamphlet showcasing Venezuela during its first great railway-mining boom under the rule of the strongman, the 'Illustrious American' President Antonio Guzmán Blanco; the large map showcases a 'Gran Venezuela' with massively expansive boundaries and includes 11 insets depicting key railway, mining and colonization projects, as well as maps of Caracas and Margarita Island; the pamphlet printed on the verso panels contains a detailed description with the latest statistics of Venezuela and its fast-growing economy; published in Caracas by the government press for the purpose of promoting the country to foreign investors.

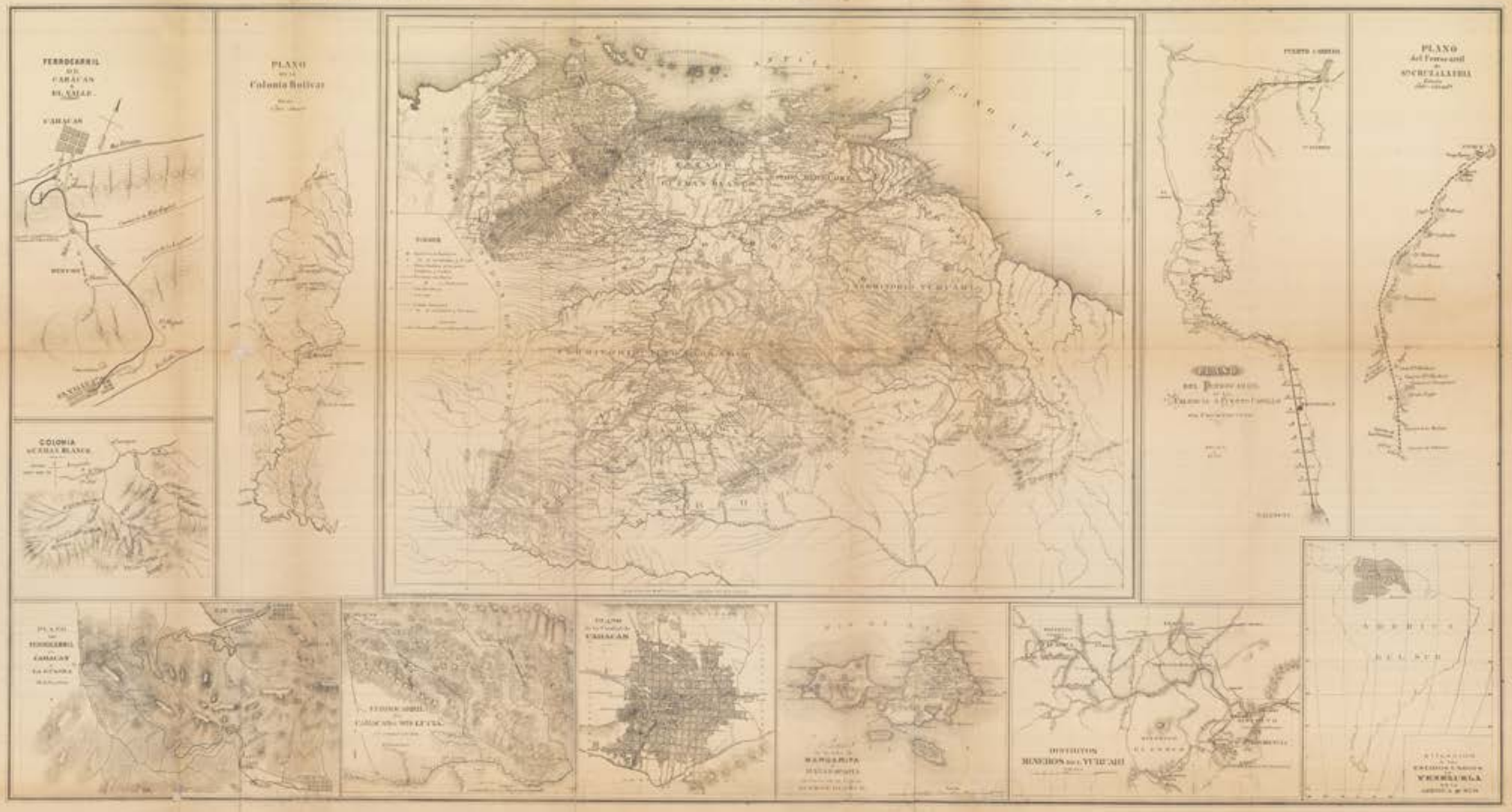
Venezuela is a vast land of spectacular natural resources and beauty; however, its development had always been hindered by the rugged nature of its topography, its poor governance, and the extreme inequality of wealth distribution. Venezuela became one of the first Latin American lands to rebel against Spain, in 1811, and was notably the native country of Simón Bolívar, El Libertador, the greatest of all revolutionary leaders. After gaining its independence it became part of the mega-state of Gran Colombia, that included all modern Colombia, Venezuela, Panama, and Ecuador.

After splitting from Gran Colombia in 1830, forming own republic, Venezuela was beset by almost four decades of extreme turmoil, which climaxed in the Federal War (1859-63), a brutal civil conflict whereby as much as 20% of the national population perished.



MAPA FISICO Y POLITICO
DE LOS EE. UU. DE VENEZUELA.





Enter Antonio Guzmán Blanco (1829 -1899), a flamboyant, charismatic diplomat who rose to national prominence as the protege of the war hero and onetime president, Juan Crisóstomo Falcón. Guzmán Blanco first became president in 1870 and served three terms (1870-77; 1879-84; and 1886-7), although all of the his immediate successors after each of his terms were his puppets. As such, he is regarded to have maintained dictational control over Venezuela from 1870 to 1892.

Guzmán Blanco was the quintessential Latin American strongman, or caudilo, and styling himself as the Ilustre Americano (Illustrious American), he quickly brought order to Venezuela. He was an effective and disciplined administrator, for he made civil institutions operate effectively for the first time and he created a solid commercial environment whereby foreign investors felt secure to finance the president's projects. He won great popularity by creating a countywide system of free universal education. He spurred economic growth, and the life of the average Venezuelan improved markedly. He also redeveloped major cities, notably Caracas, leaving an indelible mark upon the country.

Of note, Guzmán Blanco instigated the country's first railway boom, that sought to compensate for its natural geographic limitations, as Venezuela's populous northern regions consisted of steep mountain ranges and deep valleys that were a nightmare to cross. Caracas, for example lay only 9 km from the sea, but at an elevation of 3,000 feet, with a 7,000-foot-tall mountain range separating it from the coast, so necessitating an arduous circumnavigation of the mountains to travel from the capital to the sea. Similar geographic realties ensured that it was often not possible to send the proceeds from mines or agricultural produce to market in an economically viable fashion. Thus, the great majority of Venezuela's vast natural wealth was in a latent form. However, railways promised the solution, liberating the country's riches and sending them to market.

Guzmán Blanco recruited mass foreign investment and technology, overseeing the completion of the first railway in Venezuela, the line from the copper mines of Aroa to the port of Tucucas, running 145 km. He was determined that other lines would follow, including connecting Caracas to the sea and its hinterland. However, the complex cordillera topography ensured that the railway projects could only be accomplished piecemeal, at tremendous cost and technical difficulty.

During the 22-year period that Guzmán Blanco controlled Venezuela (either directly or through proxies), the country made enormous strides. The mining and agricultural industries boomed, as foreign investment flowed in, and infrastructure projects became a reality. The regular people enjoyed better access to jobs, education, and social services. Productive agrarian colonies were created in rural areas to grow cash crops bound the cities and for export. Most importantly, however, after decades of revolutions and wars, Guzmán Blanco brought his country peace and stability. Statistically, Venezuela went from being one of the poorest and most backward countries in Latin America to being amongst the best.

Yet, this new era of prosperity was illusory. Guzmán Blanco borrowed heavily from foreign creditors to funds his grand projects and social programmes, and gave foreign

interests 'sweetheart deals' on the country's resources and assets to attract and retain their support. The president and his regime were also astounding corrupt, even by 'caudilo' standards. A huge percentage of the state's funds disappeared into the private accounts of Guzmán Blanco and his cronies.

In 1887, when Guzmán Blanco voluntarily 'retired' to live a life of ultra-luxury in Paris, he left his country in a precarious state, as the near-Ponzi scheme he was perpetrating began to fall apart. While it took some years for everything to totally unravel, as the money gradually ran out and the creditors beckoned, the country's mood turned gloomy and its politics unstable. The year 1899 saw the first violent coup in decades, while in 1902-3 Venezuela defaulted on its foreign debt, causing Western powers to blockade its ports. Venezuela would experience rough sailing until the advent of the oil boom from World War I, which brought an unprecedented host of both opportunities and problems.

The Present Work in Focus

The present work is a powerful piece of Guzmánite-Venezuelan intellectual propaganda, showcasing the country in all its modernizing zeal and extolling its limitless potential due to its abundant natural and human resources. Published in Caracas by the government press in 1884, near the end of Guzmán Blanco's second term, the work is a combined map-pamphlet, with a large cartographic tableau on one side, and with the 'pages' of the pamphlet appearing on the panels of the verso and inside of the covers. While the work was technically made for the Venezuelan Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the covers proclaim that it was brought to you by none other than the 'Illustrious American' himself. Notably, the map is one of only very few large-format cartographic works to have been published in Venezuela during the 19th century.

The purpose of the work was to serve as a piece of intellectual propaganda, promoting Venezuela as land of great bounty that was finally ready for exploitation under Guzmán Blanco's inspired, modernizing rule. The target audiences were wealthy Venezuelans, and more importantly, foreign investors whose funds were desperately needed to build the infrastructure, supply the technology, and lend the venture capital needed to jumpstart the national economy.

The cartographic element is surmounted by a portrait of Guzmán Blanco, and is dominated by a large national map, predicated upon the latest surveys, that shows Venezuela's vast expanse, with its long coastlines, backed by rugged mountain ranges, and then with the rainforest basins of the Orinoco and Amazon to the south. All cites and towns of any note are marked, all states and territories are named, while all major roads, along with the few extant railway projects, are delineated.

Notably, the map showcases the notion of a 'Gran Venezuela', with its expansive boundaries as claimed by Caracas (but not internationally recognized). Here Venezuela possesses the Essequibo region (essentially the western half of British Guiana), as well a vast swathe of what is today the Colombian Amazon. While the borders with Colombia would eventually be resolved largely in Bogota's favour, the Venezuela-Brit-

tish Guiana dispute would, in 1895, explode onto a major diplomatic crisis. Amazingly, the quarrel is still today not resolved, as Venezuela still vainly claims much of the Essequibo territory that it administered by Guyana, and recognized as Guyanese by the international community.

Important towards promoting Guzmán Blanco's modernizing agenda are the map's 11 cartographic insets. Five of the insets concern Guzmán Blanco's latest railway projects, either recently completed and operational, or under construction. The most critical concerns the Ferrocaril de Caracas á La Guaira (lower left corner), the 23-mile-long line that connected Caracas with the sea. Built by British interests, it carefully negotiates the edge of the mountain range that separates the capital from the coast. Opened in July 1883, it radically transformed the capital's economic prospects and its connections with the outside world.

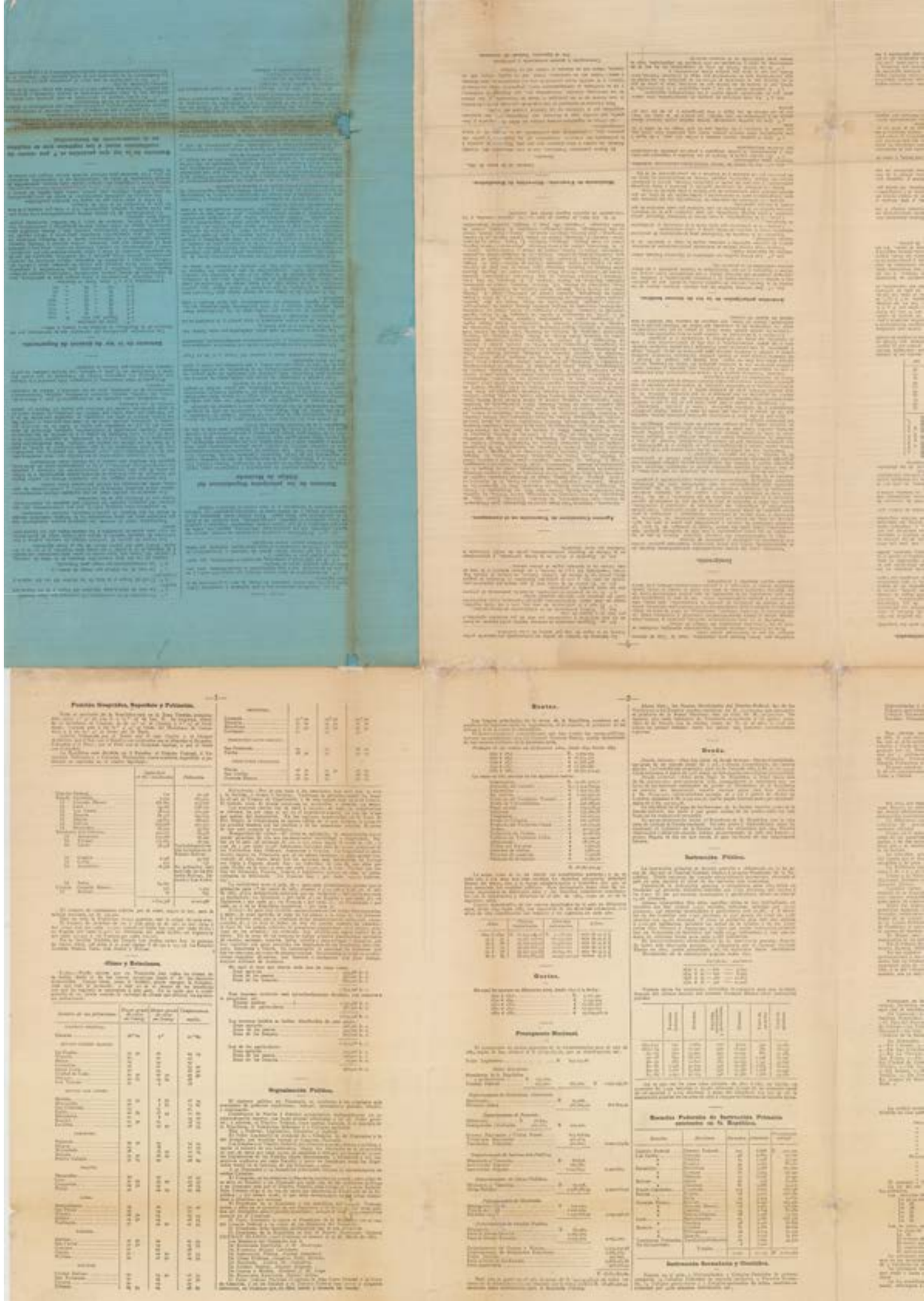
Another key project is presented in the inset, Plano del Ferrocaril de Valencia á Puerto Cabello en Constuccion (upper right), popularly known as the 'Great Venezuela Railway', which was to run 179 km from the coast to Valencia; it would not be completed until 1894. Other projects depicted include the insets for the Ferrocarial de Carácas a El Valle (upper left corner), connecting the capital to the lands to the south; the Ferrocaril de Caracas á Sta. Lucia (lower left, would be completed 1885); and the Plano del Ferrocaril de Sta. Cruz á La Fria (upper right corner).

While the railways had to be built in a piecemeal fashion, in isolated segments, due to the rugged topography (the notion of eventually connecting the various rail lines was an intimidating prospect), the progress in building the lines was impressive. By 1887, 143.8 miles of line would be completed and operational, with another 252.4 miles being under construction.

Other insets focus upon upon resource development. The maps, Plano de la Colonia Bolivar and the Colonia Guzman Blanco (both upper left) showcases new agrarian estates built in the countryside to boost production of cash crops for domestic use and export. The map of the Distritos Mineros del Yuruari (lower right) depicts one of Venezuela's most important mining areas.

The composition also features a fine map of the capital, Plano de la Ciudad de Caracas (bottom centre), as well as a map of the 'pearl of the Caribbean', a favoured holiday place, Plano de la Isla de Maragarita ó Nueva Esparta perteneciente el Estado Guzman Blanco (bottom centre). Finally, in the lower right corner, there is a map that shows 'Gran Venezuela's' location within its continent, Situacion de los Estados Unidos de Venezuela en la America del Sur.

The verso of the map featured detailed descriptions and the latest figures prepared by the Statistics Office of the Venezuelan Foreign Ministry (dated Caracas, March 28, 1884), which is printed on 11 panels, acting as pages, on the verso and on the covers. Subjects include geography, demographics and climate (noting that Venezuela had a population of over 2.2 million and a land area of over 1.6 million sq. km, a figure which is today generally held by international authorities be 916,445 sq km); land



taxes, ministerial budgets; customs; education system; libraires and museums; the press; currency; shipping; prices for daily necessities; public works budgets; railways; telegraphs; telephones; postal system; agriculture; mines; fisheries; exports; important companies; descriptions of cities, states and colonies, as well as notes on immigration; plus, preces of key legislation.

The present work is the first edition of series of annual reports on the state of the country, titled as Anuario estadistico de los Estados Unidos de Venezuela, that were published by the Ministerio de Fomento between 1884 and 1896. As best as we are aware, only the 1884, 1887 and 1889 editions included maps.

For reference, the 1887 edition features a coloured map that is derived and modified from the present work; please see a link courtesy of the Harvard University Library:

https://curiosity.lib.harvard.edu/scanned-maps/catalog/44-990129831550203941

The map within the 1889 edition is entirely different; please see a link courtesy of the Biblioteca Nacional de Uruguay:

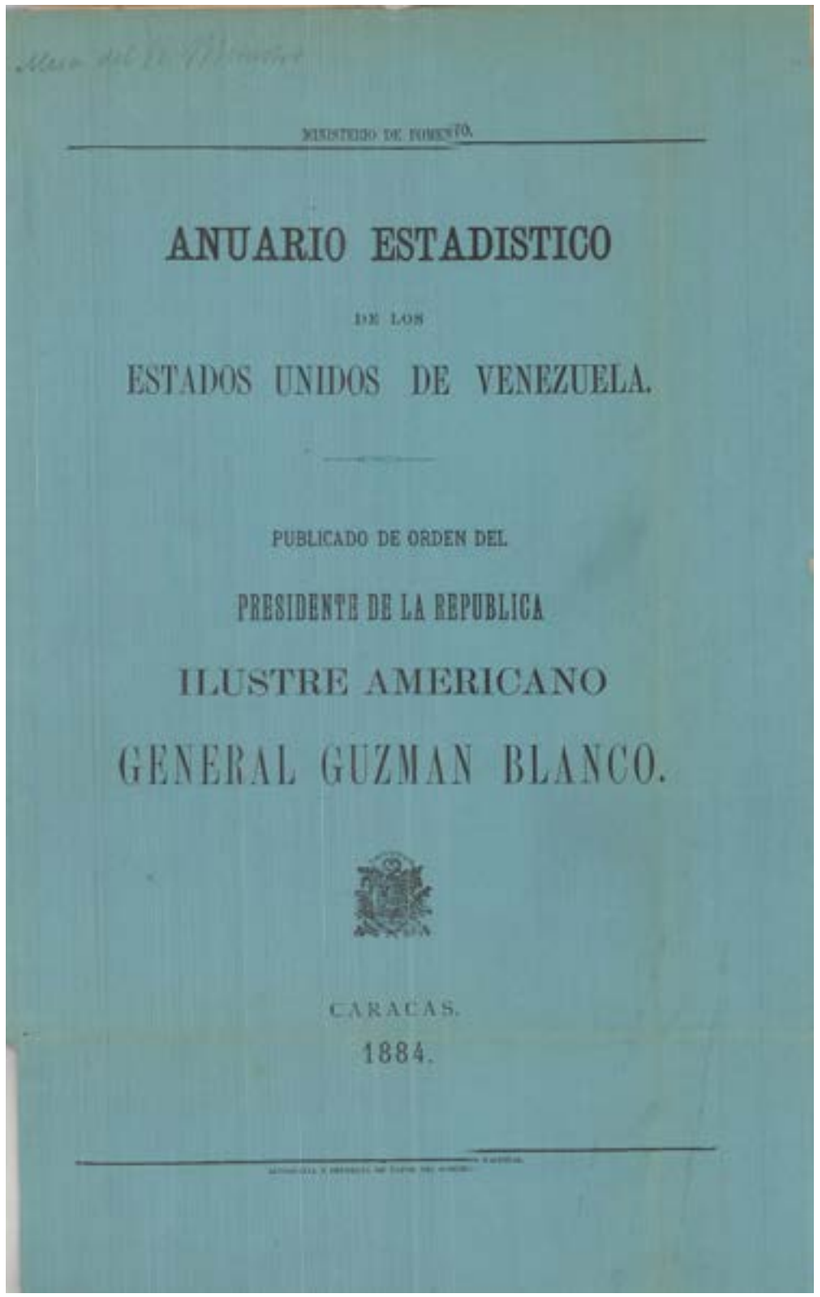
http://bibliotecadigital.bibna.gub.uy:8080/jspui/handle/123456789/5118

A Note on Rarity

The present work is extremely rare. We can trace only 2 institutional examples, held by the the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin and the ZBW - Leibniz-Informationszentrum Wirtschaft (Kiel). Moreover, we are not aware of any other examples as appearing on the market. It seems that the work was produced on only a very limited print run for distribution to elite stakeholders, while the survival rate of such fragile ephemeral pieces from tropical Lain America is very low. It is also worth noting that the 1887 and 1889 editions of the Anuario estadistico are likewise great rarities.

References: Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin: 4" Kart. GfE M 1219; ZBW - Leibniz-Informationszentrum Wirtschaft: Y 274 (1884); OCLC: 254982974.

2.800 EUR


MINISTERIO DE FOMENTO.

ANUARIO ESTADISTICO

DE LOS

ESTADOS UNIDOS DE VENEZUELA.

PUBLICADO DE ORDEN DEL

PRESIDENTE DE LA REPUBLICA

ILUSTRE AMERICANO

GENERAL GUZMAN BLANCO.

CARACAS.

1884.

24. ARABIAN PENINSULA
HISTORY OF ISLAM
BATTLES OF THE PROPHET MUHAMMAD

احمد رفيق (Ahmet Refik ALTINAY, 1881-1937).

غزوات جليلى پيغمبرى
[Gazavât-ı Celile-i Peygamberî / Battles of the Glorious Prophet]

Istanbul: Kitabhane-yi Askerî - İbrahim Hilmi (Military press of İbrahim Hilmi) 1324 [1908].

8°. 224 pp. with decorative vignettes and a small map in text, folding map, bound in dark brown goat with gold ornaments on the covers and lettering on the spine, moiré silk end-leaves, gilt floral turn-ins (binding slightly rubbed, mostly around the spine, light crack in the hinges of the endpapers, old annotations in Ottoman in pencil on the last blank page, sole cities on the map underlined with old colour pencils, otherwise in a good condition with only minor sporadic staining).

An exclusively bound Ottoman book on the glorious conquers of the Prophet Muhammad, written by a historian Ahmet Refik.

A book, written by a prominent late Ottoman historian Ahmet Refik Altınay (1881-1937) describes in details the battles of the Prophet Muhammad, starting with a description of the principles of the warfare of the Prophet.

The first battle described is the Battle of Badr, fought on 17 Ramadan 2 AH (March 13, 624 AD, غزوة بدر or يوم الفرقان in Arabic, بدر غزاسى in Ottoman), followed by the Battle of Uhud, fought on 7 Shawwal, 3 AH (March 23, 625 AD) (غزوة أحد in Arabic, احد غزاسى in Ottoman), the Battle of the Trench fought in 5 AH (626-627) (غزوة الخندق or غزوة الخندق in Arabic, خندق غزاسى in Ottoman) and the Battle of Hunayn, fought in 8 AH (630 AD) (غزوة خنين in Arabic, خنين غزاسى in Ottoman).

The word Gazavât (غزوات) is a term used in the early Islamic literature, marking the expeditions and battles, led by the Prophet Muhammad. The conquests began with the emergence of the Islamic religion in the 1st Century AH (7th Century AD) and the founding of the Islamic state.

The map on the end embraces the territory between Mount Uhud (جبل أحد) north of Medina and Mecca on the South with marked locations of the battles.



Ahmet Refik Altınay was an Ottoman writer and professor of history. Among others he authored books on Sokollu Mehmed Pasha (1506-1579), published in 1924.

The book is bound in a fine goat binding, decorated with gold ornaments and ornated with washed silk and gilt floral turn-ins on endleaves. This highly unusual detail for Ottoman bindings was probably influenced by the West. We have never encountered any other Ottoman books with this type of endpapers.

Worldcat lists 7 institutional examples (Universiteitsbibliotheek Leiden, Boğaziçi University Library, University of Oxford, Harvard University, Princeton University Library, University of Pennsylvania Libraries and University of Arizona Libraries).

References: OCLC 949450676, 81939747; ÖZEGE 6084.

2.800 EUR



25. PERSIAN PRINTING IN MUMBAI
HISTORY OF ISLAM

احمد بن محمد غفاری قزوینی (Qazi Ahmad Bin Muhammad GHAFFARI KASHANI), Author.

آقا میرزا محمد علی شیرازی (Mirza Muhammad Ali Shirazi), Calligrapher.

تاریخ نگارستان

[Tarikh-i Nigaristan (also Tarikh-e Negarestan)]

Bombay: 1275 (1858/59).

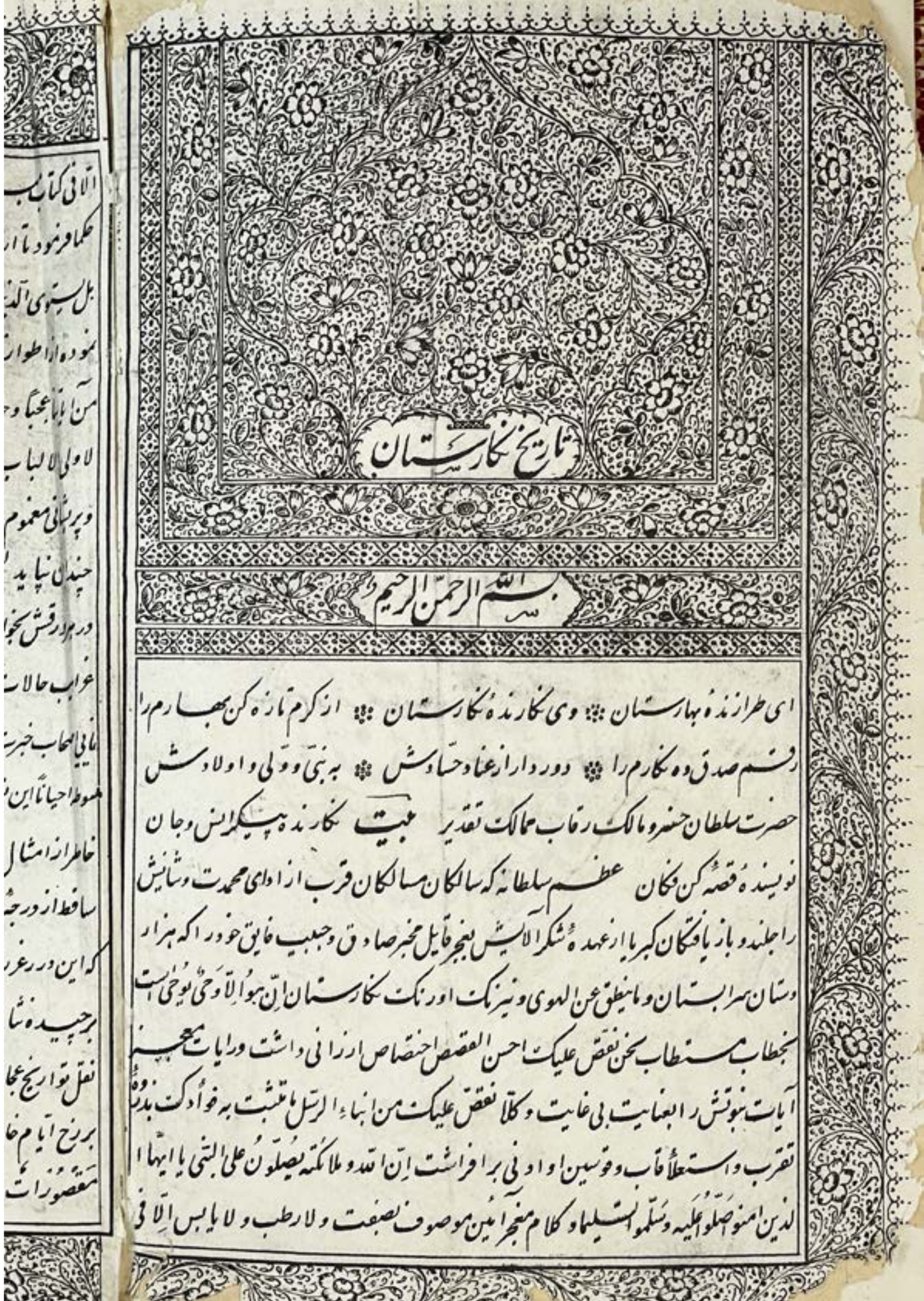
Small 4°. 430 pp., early 20th century European black goat with gold lettering, colour endpapers (mispagination, but complete, first and last pages with tiny loss of paper in margins, last two pages remargined, one further page with tiny holes in the lower white margin, old signature on the first blank paper (L. S. King (?) Bombay, 20th July 1877), old label with annotations in black ink pasted on the inner side of the front cover, binding rubbed around the corners, spine with recent repair).

The history of the Islam in Iran, starting with the life of the Prophet Muhammad and the history of Islam in the Middle East

This rare book, based on a famous manuscript by Ahmad Ghaffari from the 16th century, is a collection of passages on the history of the Islam in Iran and in the wider Arabic World. In the first part the book describes the life of the Prophet Muhammad, with his battles, travels and children, and it is followed with the history of the caliphates and a detailed history if Iran. The work was, according to the author's note at the end of the book, written in 959 AH (1542).

The book was lithographed by the Persian press in Mumbai, where the Persians established the first stone press under the guidance of calligrapher and lithographer Mirza Hasan Shirazi in the 1820s. The first book, being Anwār-e soheyli was published in 1827 /1828.

This is a second edition. The first edition was printed in Mumbai in 1245 AH (1828 or 1829) as one of the first books lithographed in the city. The text was republished with additional chapters in Tehran in 1984.

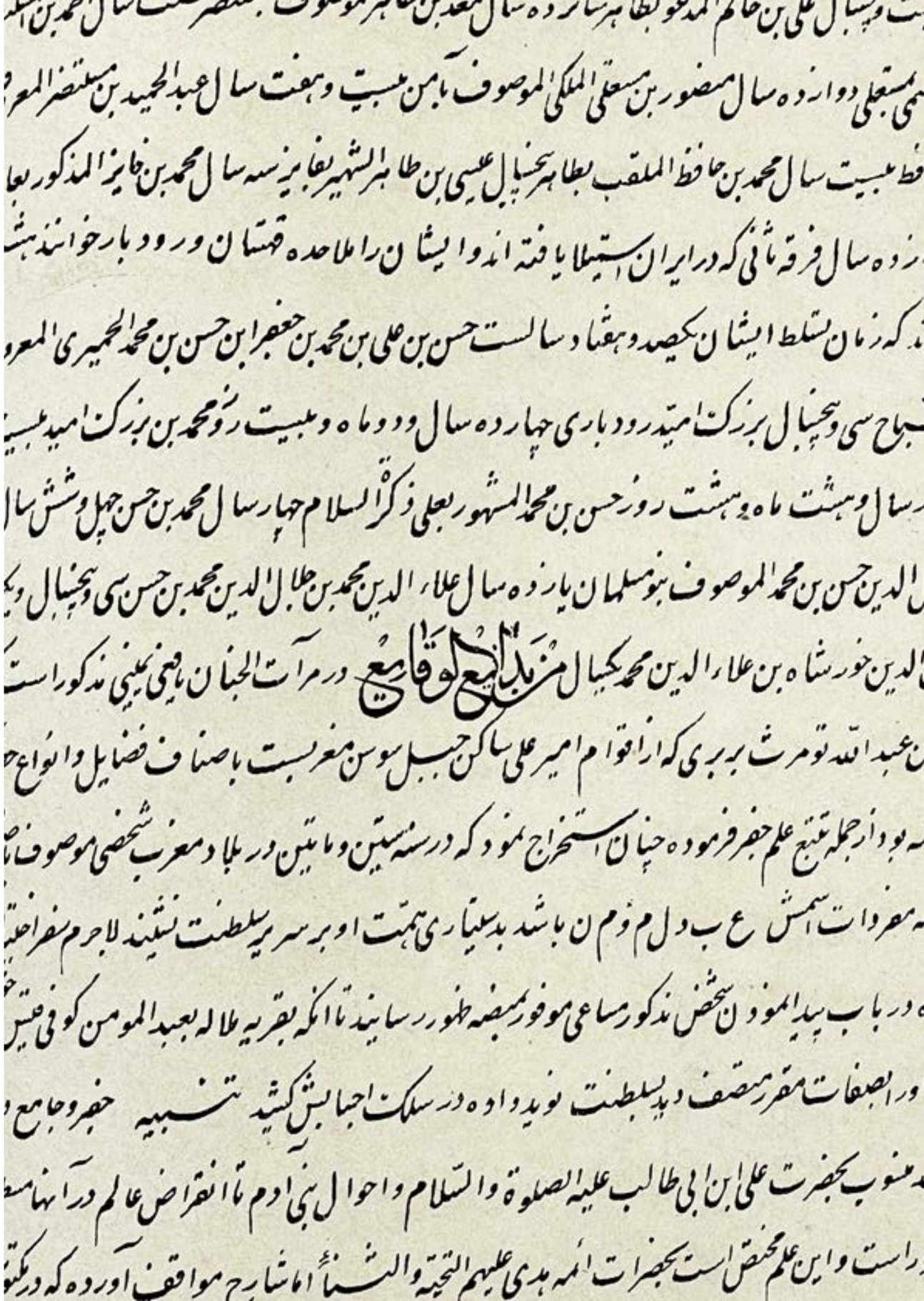


Note on Rarity

Although several manuscripts of the text survive in institutions, this lighotraphed edition is very rare. We could not trace any examples on Worldcat.

References: Moshar 347, Storey 1/1 p. 115. Cf.: Samira Rostami - Jamshid Mazaheri - Ata' Mohammad Radmanesh, Introducing and Investigating the Unknown and Unique Edition of Negarestan History Written By Ahmad Ghaffari. Kohan-name-ye Adab-e Parsi, 2014, 5, 1, pp. 91-109 (سميرا رستمي , جمشيد مظاهري, عطاء محمد رادمنش. معرفي و بررسي نسخهاي ناشناخته و بينظير از تاريخ نگارستان احمد غفاري, كهننامة ادب پارسي، پژوهشگاه علوم انساني و مطالعات فرهنگي سال پنجم، شمارة اول، بهار 1393 ،صص 91 109-).

1.400 EUR



26. QURAN IN ARMENIAN LANGUAGE
VARNA IMPRINT

Յակոբ Գուրպէթեան (Hagop Kourbétian)

Գուրան

[Guran / Quran]

Varna: Տպարան Իրաւունք 1912.

Blank, [14 pp.], blank, 654 pp., original dark brown spine with red label and a title, later marbled paper covers, original marbled paper endpapers (tiny holes and minor pink staining in the inner margins of the first and last pages (slightly discoloration of the colour of the spine, very tyical for the Ottoman books, not pink mold), repaired cracks in the hinges of endpapers, otherwise in a good, slightly used condition).

A rare Armenian translation of the Quran, published in Varna, Bulgaria, in 1912

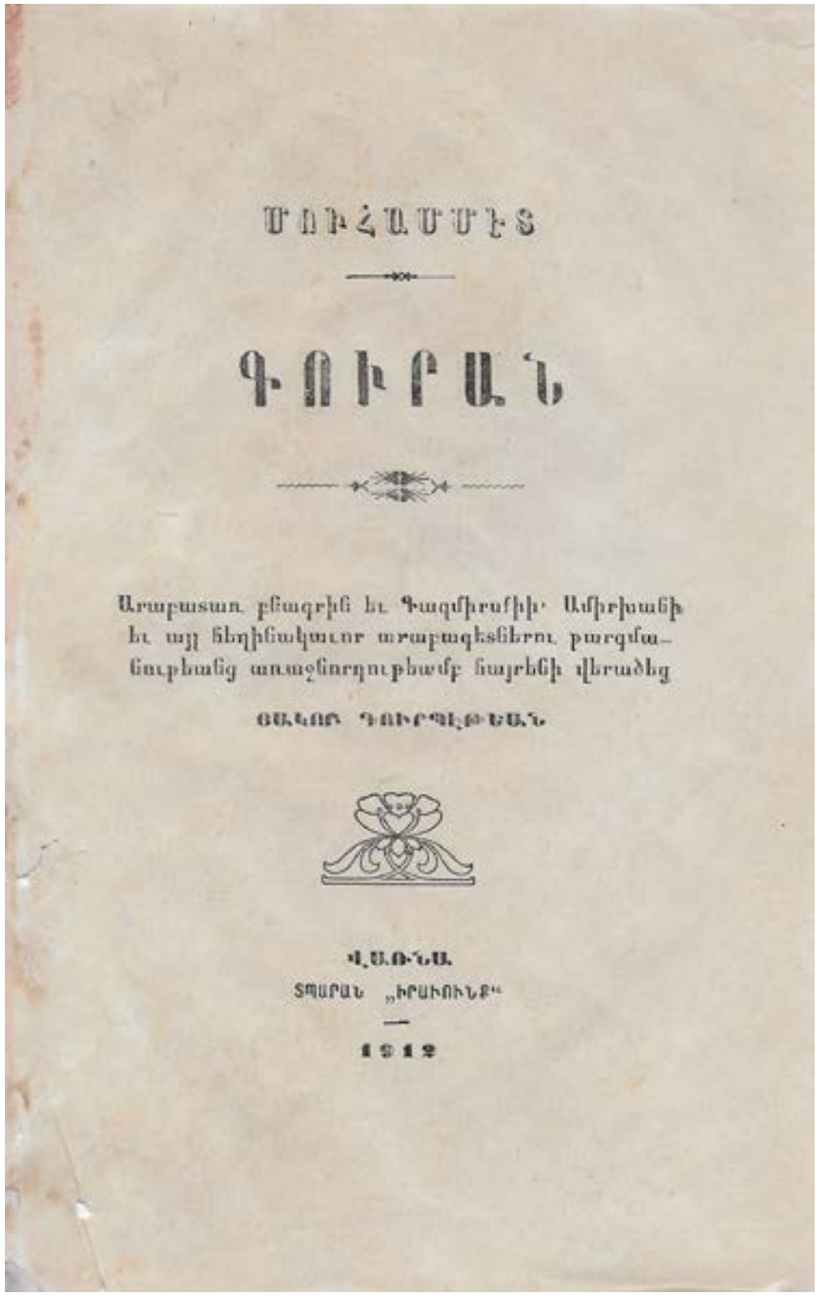
This rare Armenian translation of the Quran, published in Varna, Bulgaria, in 1912 is the third translation of this Holy Book into Armenian, following the 1908 edition, made by Abraham Amirkhanyan and also published in Varna, and Levon Larents's (1875–1915) Istanbul edition of 1911.

The author Hagop Kourbétian based his 1912 translation on the Amirkhanyan's pioneering text and corrected it with a help of works by Arabic scholars.

For the whole book, please see this link to see the scan of the example, held at the Armenian National Library (guran1912.pdf (sci.am)).

References: OCLC 78229122, 1084494573.

1.600 EUR


ՄՈՒՀԱՄՄԷՏ

ԳՈՒՐԱՆ

Արաբատառ բնագրին եւ Գազմիրսխի Ամիրխանի
եւ այլ ճեղինակաւոր արաբագէտներու բարգմա-
նութեանց առաջնորդութեամբ հայրենի վիրաժեց

ՅԱԿՈԲ ԳՈՒՐՊԷԹԵԱՆ

ՎԱՐՆԱ
ՏՊԱՐԱՆ „ԻՐԱՒՈՒՆՔ"
—
1912

27. MOZAMBIQUE
PORTUGUESE COLONIAL EXPANSION
IMPORTANT CARTOGRAPHY

Jeronymo (Jerónimo) ROMERO (fl. 1840s – 1860s).

Memoria ácerca do districto de Cabo Delgado por Jeronymo Romero segundo tenente do Armada.

Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 1856.

Large 8° (24.5 x 15.5 cm): 40 pp., preserving original printed yellow paper wrappers, 1 folding lithographed map (69.5 x 35 cm), recently bound to period style in half maroon calf over marbled boards with spine elaborately debossed in gilt (Very Good, overall clean and crisp, just some light tide-marking to upper inner corners of text, map clean and crisp, binding with light shelf-wear).

[AND:]

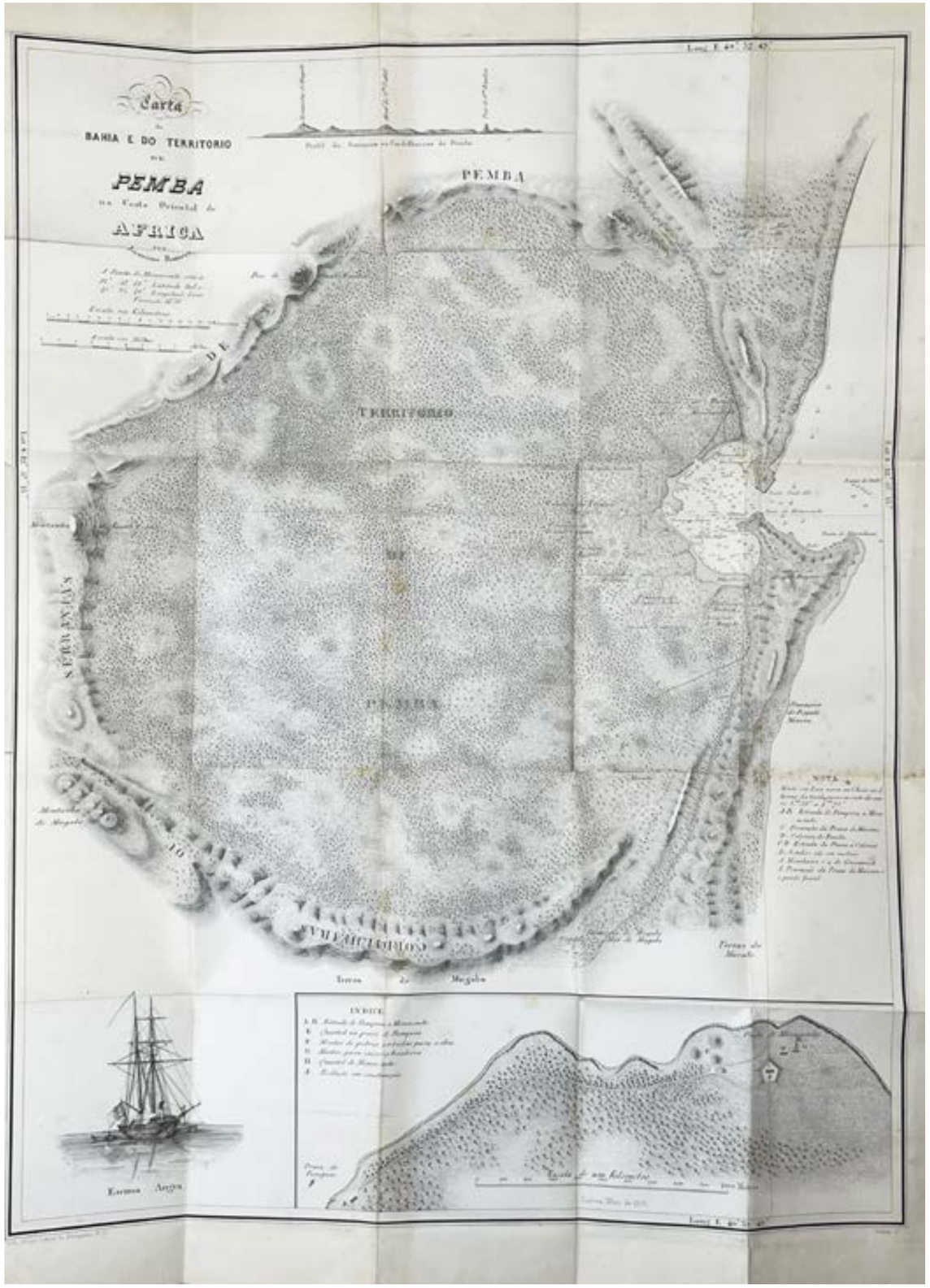
Jeronymo (Jerónimo) ROMERO (fl. 1840s – 1860s).

Supplemento á memoria descriptiva e estatistica do districto de Cabo Delgado com Noticia ácerca do Estabelecimento da Colonia de Pemba.

Lisbon: Typographia Universal, 1860.

Large 8° (23 x 14.5 cm): 1 portrait, viii, 164 pp. (including 1 folding chart), 1 p. errata, preserving original printed pink paper wrappers, 1 folding lithographed map (68.5 x 50 cm), recently bound to period style in half maroon calf over marbled boards with spine elaborately debossed in gilt designs (Very Good, overall clean and crisp, map with only very faint spotting in a couple places, binding with light shelf-wear).

A highly important and complementary pair of works that feature the first scientific and detailed description of the Cabo Delgado district, the strategically important northernmost region of Mozambique, as well as the ultimate insider's account of the first serious European attempt to colonize the mainland of the territory, written by Jeronymo Romero, a Portuguese



a Portuguese naval officer, cartographer and the district's governor, who spearheaded Portugal's efforts to develop Cabo Delgado; featuring 2 large maps, predicated upon Romero's original surveys, that are major landmarks in Mozambiquan cartography, as the first accurate, detailed maps of coastal Cabo Delgado and the critical Pemba area (today home to the provincial capital, the city of Pemba, a major commercial port and tourism centre – the works are very rare on the market, especially found together, as they were issued separately 4 years apart.

Cabo Delgado is today the northernmost province of Mozambique, running 350 km along the coast of the Indian Ocean between the Rio Lúrio and Rio Romuva (which today marks the Mozambique-Tanzania border), and extending almost the same amount inland. The region has traditionally been home to the Makonde, Makua and Mwani peoples. Arabs and Portuguese traders had visited the coastal areas for centuries, often trying to conduct slaving raids, but the local peoples often managed to stymie their efforts.
While the Portuguese founded a trading post on Ibo Island, one of the Quirimbas Islands off the coast of Cabo Delgado, which they fortified in 1609, for the next two and a half centuries their presence on the mainland was very light, despite its significant latent agrarian and natural resources wealth.
In the wake of Portugal's loss of its prime colony, Brazil, in 1822, the country developed a renewed interest in further developing Portugal's existing colonies, and most notably Mozambique and Angola. Generally, while the Portuguese had maintained towns and forts along the coasts of these countries since the 16th century, and organized slaving raids into the interiors, the vast majority of Mozambique and Angola were not under effective Portuguese control.

Moreover, in the era before the 'Scramble for Africa', Portugal knew that its lightly held claims to Mozambique and Angola were vulnerable to the ambitions of rival European powers. The British Navy, under the guise of enforcing their ban on the maritime slave trade, were constantly sailing off the coat of Angola and Mozambique. Many thought that these patrols were a prelude to land grabs, as much as they were motivated by abolitionist sentiment. Moreover, Zanzibari slavers were trying to expand their reach into northern Mozambique, and the Cabo Delgado district, in particular.

However, expanding the Portuguese presence in its Africa colonies was easier said than done. Focusing upon Mozambique, the country was home to several powerful and generally well-led indigenous nations that had long successfully resisted Portuguese attempts to colonize the country beyond their coastal enclaves. Additionally, much of the land was quite wild and forbidding by European standards, with rugged terrain, dangerous animals, and tropical diseases. Comprehensively colonizing Mozambique would be very expensive on the front end (note that Portugal was very short of capital), even if these costs would supposedly be far outweighed the by the eventual rise in natural resource revenues. Indeed, for these reasons, several modest attempts to colonize the mainland of Cabo Delgado had failed.

However, there was a strong 'expansionist' movement in Lisbon, led by the Liberal grandee, Bernardo de Sá Nogueira de Figueiredo, the Marquis de Sá de Bandeira (1895 - 1876), who served five terms as the Portugal's prime minister (1836-7, 1837-9, 1865, 1868-9 and 1870) and otherwise as senior cabinet minister. This sentiment held that that Portuguese Empire could thrive if it gained more revenues from its African realms and had to comprehensively colonize these lands (like Cabo Delgado) to prevent them from being taken by rival powers. In essence, they believed Portugal had no choice but to act.

Enter Jeronymo (Jerónimo) Romero: The Visionary of Cabo Delgado
Jeronymo (Jerónimo) Romero, the author of the present works, was for some years an important figure in the Portuguese Navy and colonial affairs in Africa, yet surprisingly little is known about his life. Even Portugal's foremost biographer, Inocêncio Francisco da Silva, writing in 1859, could find very little on the subject. However, it is believed that Romero was a native of Spain, perhaps born somewhere around 1810, who at some point immigrated to Portugal and joined the navy. At least as early as 1842, and for some time thereafter, Romero was the commander of the naval brig Caçador Africano, which regularly sailed between Mozambique, Goa and Rio de Janeiro. He is recorded as having been promoted to the rank of 2nd lieutenant in 1850.

From 1848 to 1855, Romero was permanently posted along the coasts of Mozambique, whereupon he gained an in-depth knowledge of the country. In the early 1850s, Romero became interested in the notion of colonizing the Cabo Delgado region. His enthusiasm was shared by the Marquis de Sá de Bandeira, who became Romero's patron.

It was under the marquis's influence that, in 1853, Romero was appointed as the Governor of the Military District of Cabo Delgado. This jurisdiction, while technically comprising all the immensity of Cabe Delgado, only had practical authority over the Quirimbas Islands and a handful of mainland native villages controlled by the Makua people, who had friendly relations with the Portuguese.

Romero immediately set about upon a reconnaissance and diplomatic tour of Cabo Delgado, seeking to identify the best locations for settlement and the presence of natural resources and to treat with local tribal leaders.

The Present Works in Focus

Presented here are two works by Romero, that while published separately by different printers four years apart should essentially be seen as volume I and II of the same story.

The first work, Memoria ácerca do districto de Cabo Delgado, is Romero's official report of his reconnaissance / diplomatic tour to Cabe Delgado that he summitted to the Marquis de Sá de Bandeira, who was then the Colonial Minister, dated

MEMORIA

ÁCERCA

DO

DISTRICTO DE CABO DELGADO.

SUPPLEMENTO

Á MEMORIA

DESCRIPTIVA E ESTATISTICA DO DISTRICTO

DE

CABO DELGADO

COM

UMA NOTICIA ÁCERCA DO ESTABELECIMENTO

DA

COLONIA DE PEMBA

POR

JERONYMO ROMERO

LISBOA
TYPOGRAPHIA UNIVERSAL
Rua dos Calafates, 110
1860

March 15, 1855, and which was published her the following year in Lisbon by the Imprensa Nacional. Importantly, the present work is the first serious academic-quality, data driven description and analysis of northernmost Mozambique, and includes the first accurate detailed map of the coastal part of the region, Mappa da Costa Oriental da Africa desde Cabo-Delgado até Moçambique. Basing his narrative on his own extensive firsthand experiences, Romero reveals himself to be a talented writer with a perceptive mind, who masters economy of expression, providing only useful and intriguing information.

Romero commences the text with a general description of the Cabo Delgado district, before focusing upon the Quirimbas Islands, which were then the only established locations of Portuguese permanent settlement in the region. He describes the colonial district capital of Ibo as being home to 2,442 people of with only 467 were Free Christians, while 1,355 were slaves, and the rest being a mixture of Free Muslims and ingenious peoples (note that slavery was legal in Mozambique until 1869). The town of Ibo, where Romero ran his administration, was home to modest Portuguese government buildings and several trading houses. He next goes on to cover the 3 other islands in the Quimibas chain that were home to Portuguese settlements, being Quirimba, Fumbo and Matemo, which were home in total to only about 400 people, of which half were slaves. He also descirbes the 24 of the Quirimba Islands that were not inhibited.

Moving on to the 'Terra Firme', or mainland, Romero discusses that 9 local Macua villages which were then under full or partial Portuguese authority. Of these, six villages, being Pemba, Montepes, Quissanga, Pangane, Lumbo and Mucimba were home to Portuguese crown officers, who technically governed these places and reported to Romero at Ibo. Three other Macua villages, Lurio, Pemba and Tungue were still under the control of their tribal chiefs but had long agreed by treaty to be subject to Portuguese authority and protection. In total, these tributary villages had a population of 1,440 freemen and 5,154 slaves (the Macua kept slaves). The villages were surrounded by verdant farm fields, but they only yielded subsistence crops, as, in Romero's opinion, the locals did not practice efficient agrarian methods.

Romero then systematically evaluates Cabo Delgado's attributes and its suitability for colonization. He elaborates on his comments about agriculture, noting that modern methods should be to be introduced to support mass production of crops and livestock beyond a subsistence basis. In terms of commerce, he notes that the region was underdeveloped, although commodities such as ivory, tortoiseshell, rice, manioc and precious hardwoods and various tree products are abundant and would be excellent export commodities. In return, the indigenous peoples expected to receive European manufactured goods and cotton. Romero believed that the new customs house at Ibo, established in 1853, would act as a major conduit for trade.

Importantly, Romero identifies Pemba and Tungue as the best places for colonization, owing to their fine natural harbours, the friendly nature of the local peoples, and their supposedly gentle climate and fertile soils. However, he cautioned that the settlements would have to be guarded by a fulltime corps of 150 soldiers, most of whom would have to be Europeans. Moreover, Cabo Delgado would have to be connected to regular steamship routes, providing a connection to Europe.

Romero broaches the issue of slavery, but notes that he should not comment on the subject as it is "before the courts". Indeed, while slavery was still legal in Mozambique, and was supported by many of the colonial grandees, many powerful abolitionist figures in Portugal, notably the Marquis de Sá de Bandeira, were pressing the justice system to make it illegal (it would be phased out between 1869 and 1879).

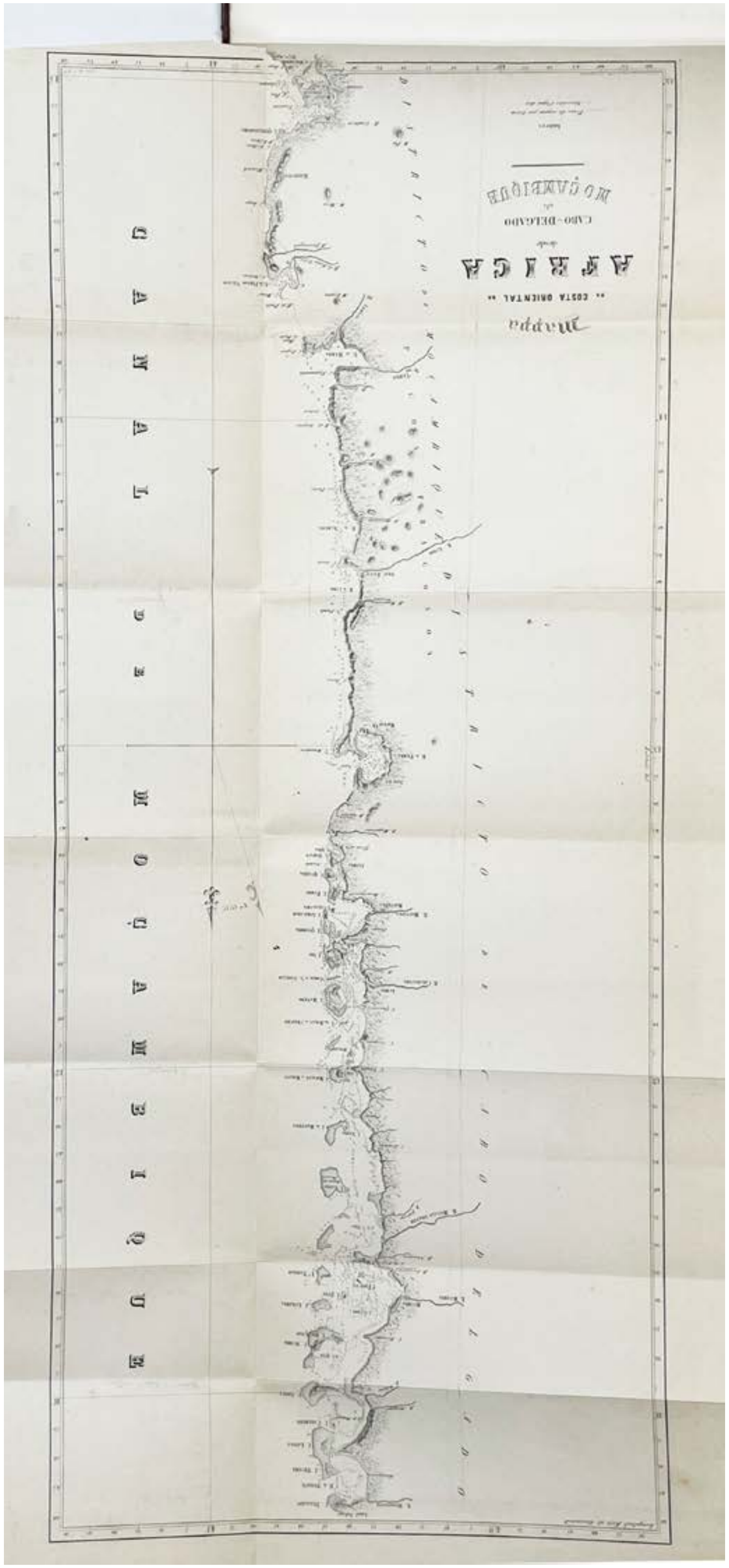
The work includes an excellent, large format map, Mappa da Costa Oriental da Africa desde Cabo-Delgado até Moçambique (69.5 x 35 cm cm), that is importantly the first accurate general map of the coastal areas of northernmost Mozambique. Predicated upon Romero's own scientific surveys, it captures the sophistication of the littoral, with it numerous bays, coves, and the archipelago of the Quirimba Islands. All coastal towns and villages are depicted, headlands and landmarks are noted, while copious hydrographic data details the inshore waters. The map would have been an ideal aide for Portuguese military officers and civilian strategists for planning where to and how to colonize Cabo Delgado, or to respond to any security threats, either caused by the indigenous peoples or foreign interlopers.

The second work, Supplemento á memoria descriptiva e estatistica do districto de Cabo Delgado com Noticia ácerca do Estabelecimento da Colonia de Pemba, features Romero's ultimate insiders' account of the first serious European attempt to colonize mainland Cabo Delgado. Romero recalls that he recommended Pemba as the site for new Portuguese colony. The plan was to create an agrarian settlement, protected by a large fort with a permanent garrison. Pemba had a large and stellar natural harbour, and Romero proposed to locate the colony on the end of point at the south entrance of the bay (a site later known in colonial times as Porto Amélia). Lisbon approved the first phase of Romero's plans. He personally led the establishment of the colony, commanding the navy schooner Angra, transporting a small party of soldiers to create the Colonia de Pemba, arriving on December 8, 1857 (as such, the colony was informally known as the 'Colonia 8 Dezembro').

Romero's narrative is followed by a diary of the colony's early days, and then a discussion of the Cabo Delgado district's finances, an updated and expanded statistical analysis of the region, and discussions on its commerce / trade, customs, fisheries, public health, and public education.

Finally, there is an account of Romero's efforts to suppress the maritime slave trade. It was still common for foreign vessels to attempt to buy captured Africans along the Cabo Delgado coast and to transport then abord, even though this was illegal both under Portuguese and international law. Romero recounts how the Angra schooner intercepted a French slaving vessel, the Maria Carolina, off Ibo Island on October 20, 1857, and the following year 105 Africans were liberated from another slaving vessel.

A highlight of the work is the large folding map, Carta da bahia e do territorio de Pemba na costa oriental de Africa, Carta da Baía e do território de Pemba na costa oriental de África (68.5 x 50 cm cm), that has the distinction of being the first accurate and detailed map of the Pemba territory, today home to the capital of Mozambique's Cabo Delgado province and a key commercial port and tourist hub. The map, made after exhaustive hydrographic and littoral terrestrial surveys by Romero and his men, was


Mappa
" COSTA ORIENTAL "
AFRICA
CABO-DELGADO
MOÇAMBIQUE
MAR DA ALEMANHA
MOÇAMBIQUE

printed in Lisbon by the Lithographia Belga, a publishing house run by Belgian immigrants that specialized in fine graphics, and seems to have been also issued separately, in addition to being included within the present book.

The map embraces the broader are of Pemba, with is stellar natural harbour, on the righthand side, and the great circular interior basin, surrounded by low mountains and hills, in the centre. The bay features detailed hydrographic information and shows the anchorage of Romero's' vessel, the 'Escuna Angra', while an image of the ship adorns the lower left corner of the composition. Numerous native villages, surrounded by farm fields, are shown to dot the countryside near Pemba Harobur. The inset in the lower right depicts the main area of the Colonia de Pemba, on the tip of the peninsula that guards the southern side of the entrance of the harbour. Note that this map is futuristic, as it depicts Romero's envisioned plan for the settlement, as while the colony had been founded, many of the details shown here had not yet been realaized. On the Pont Pampira, to the left, is the civilian settlement, while connected by a road 2 km northeast, is the military establishment at Ponta Miranembo. Here Romero envisioned the construction of large hexagonal fort 70 to 100 metres in diameter, along with supporting structures. Originally named 'Forte de S. Luis' (later known as Forte Romero), the fort that was eventually built on the site was much smaller than the original plan, although it was hexagonal; its ruins still survive to this today. In the upper part of the composition is the 'Perfil da serranias ou cordilheiras de Pemba', which depicts the profile of the mountains surrounding the Pemba territory.

Epilogue: The Portuguese Colonization of Cabo Delgado Delayed

The Colonia de Pemba did not last long, for a variety of reasons. First, once the venture was on its feet, Romero left to travel to attend to other matters. This robbed the colony of effective leadership. Second, João Tavares de Almeida, the Governor-General of Mozambique (in office 1857-64) was not supportive of the colony, seeing it a costly diversion, and situation not helped be the fact that he and Romero vehemently disliked each other. The governor-general proceeded to starve Pemba of funds and resources. Third, Pemba's location proved technically difficult to settle. While its harbour and climate were good, the landscape was hard to tame, and the colonists / soldiers were alarmed at dusk every evening as leopards and lions prowled the grounds. By 1862, the civilian colonists left Pemba, leaving the place to its beleaguered military garrison.

In 1863, a hexagonal fort was built, as planned, at Ponta Miranembo; however, it was much smaller than Romero's original design. The garrison remained miserable, and Governor-General Tavares de Almeida ensured that it received little relief. The post was abandoned in January 1865, with the troops retreating to Ibo Island.

The colonization of Cabo Delgado would have to wait some decades. The Portuguese government eventually outsourced this responsibility to the Nyassa Company (Companhia do Niassa), a British-backed private chartered concern. They re-established a town on the original site of the Pemba Colony in 1904, which was named Porto Amélia. Since restored to the name of Pemba, this city is today the capital of Mozambique's Cabo Delgado province and a major commercial port and tourism centre.

A Note on Rarity

There is at least a dozen institutional example of both works outside of Portugal. However, the works, especially found together, only very seldom appear on the market. The Rare Book Hub does not list any examples of the Memoria ácerca do districto de Cabo Delgado as having appeared on the market, while it notes 2 listings for the Supplemento á memoria descriptiva alone, which appeared at auction, in 2009 and 2010.

References: [re: Memoria:] Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal: H.G. 10014//1 P.; OCLC: 38104098; [re: Supplemento:] Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal: H.G. 10014//2 P., OCLC: 15034517; Hilary C. PALMER and Malyn D.D. NEWITT, Northern Mozambique in the Nineteenth Century… (Leiden, 2016), p. 65.

1.600 EUR

28. WWII AFRICA – SOUTH AFRICAN AIR FORCE WESTERN DESERT CAMPAIGN ALLIED INVASION OF ITALY

SURVEY DEPOT, SOUTH AFRICAN ENGINEER CORPS (S.A.E.C., JOHANNESBURG).

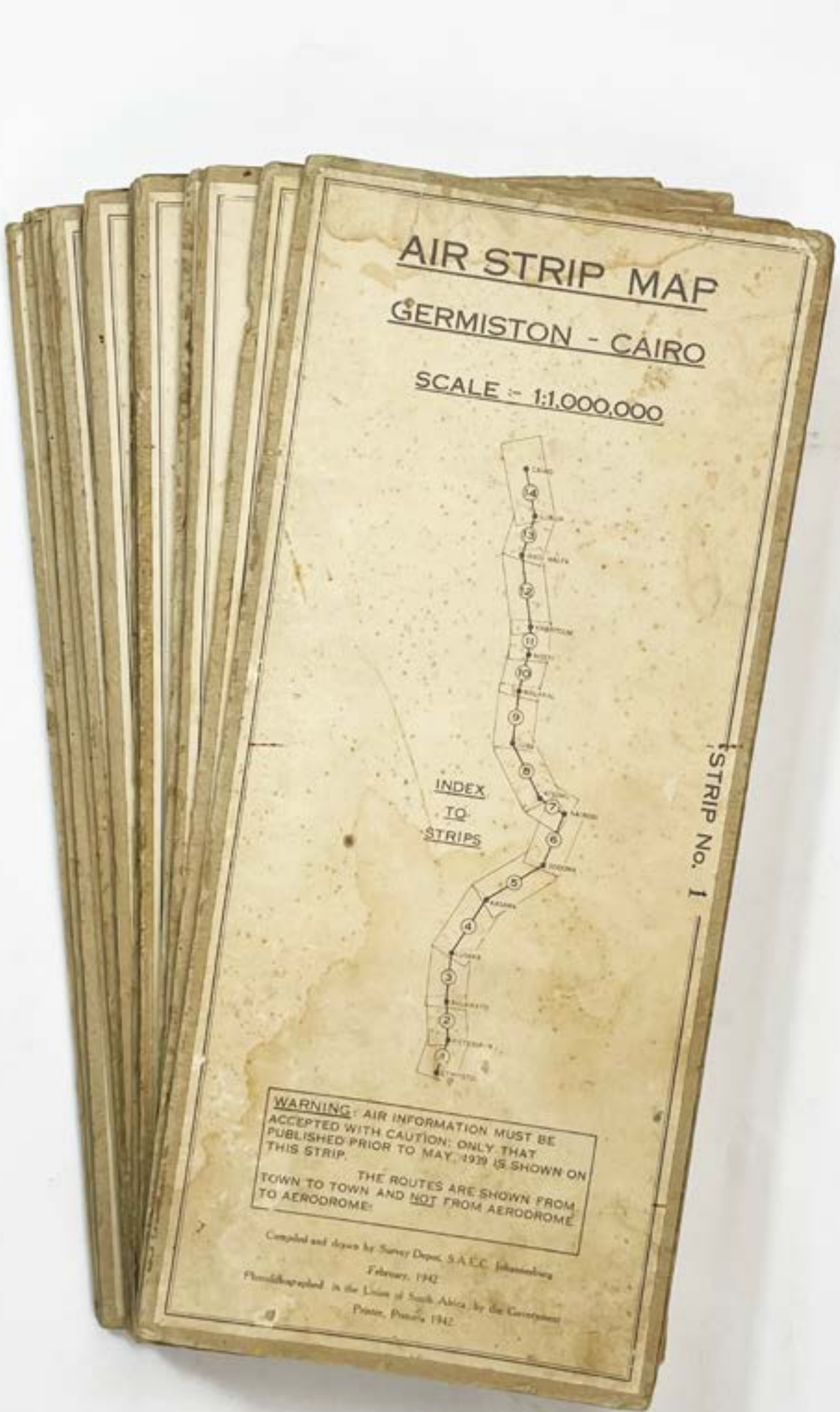
Air Strip Map: Germiston - Cairo.

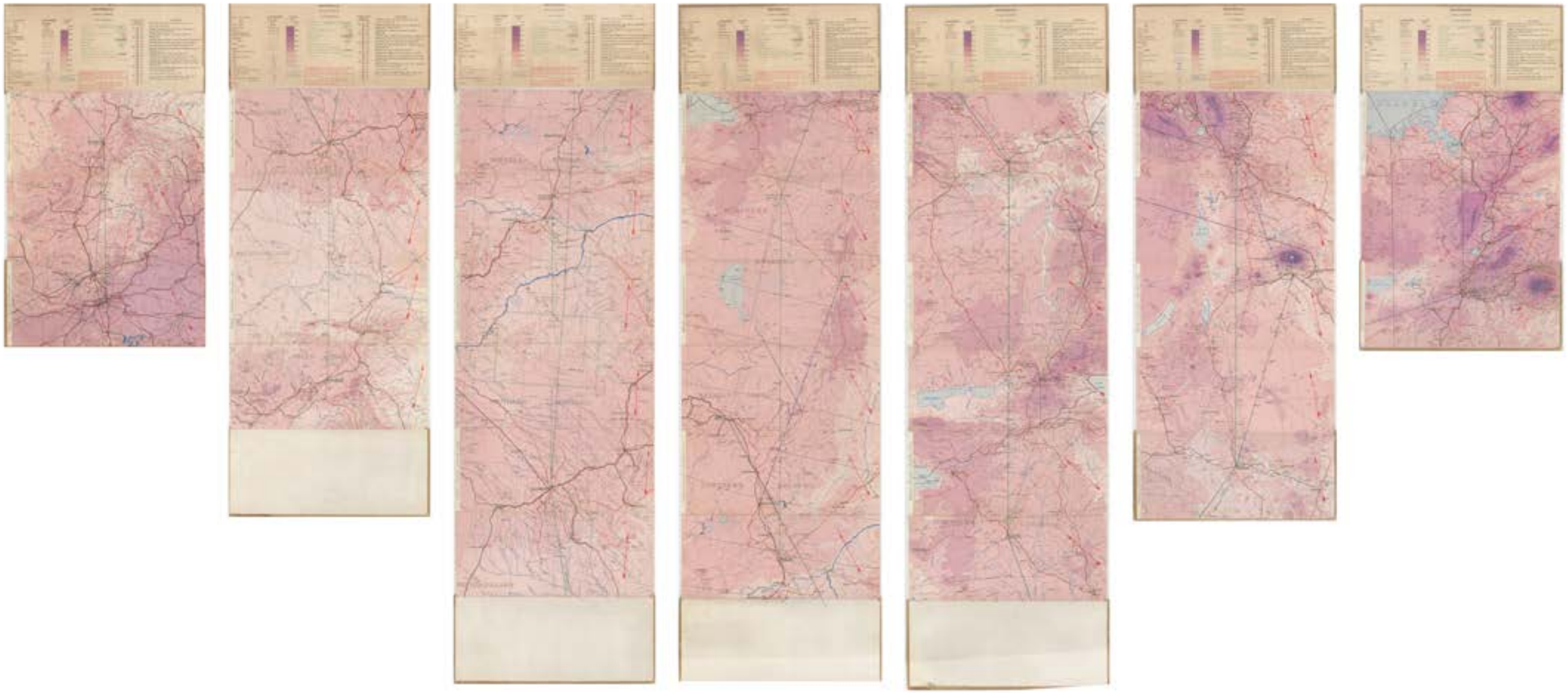
Pretoria: Government Printer, 1942.

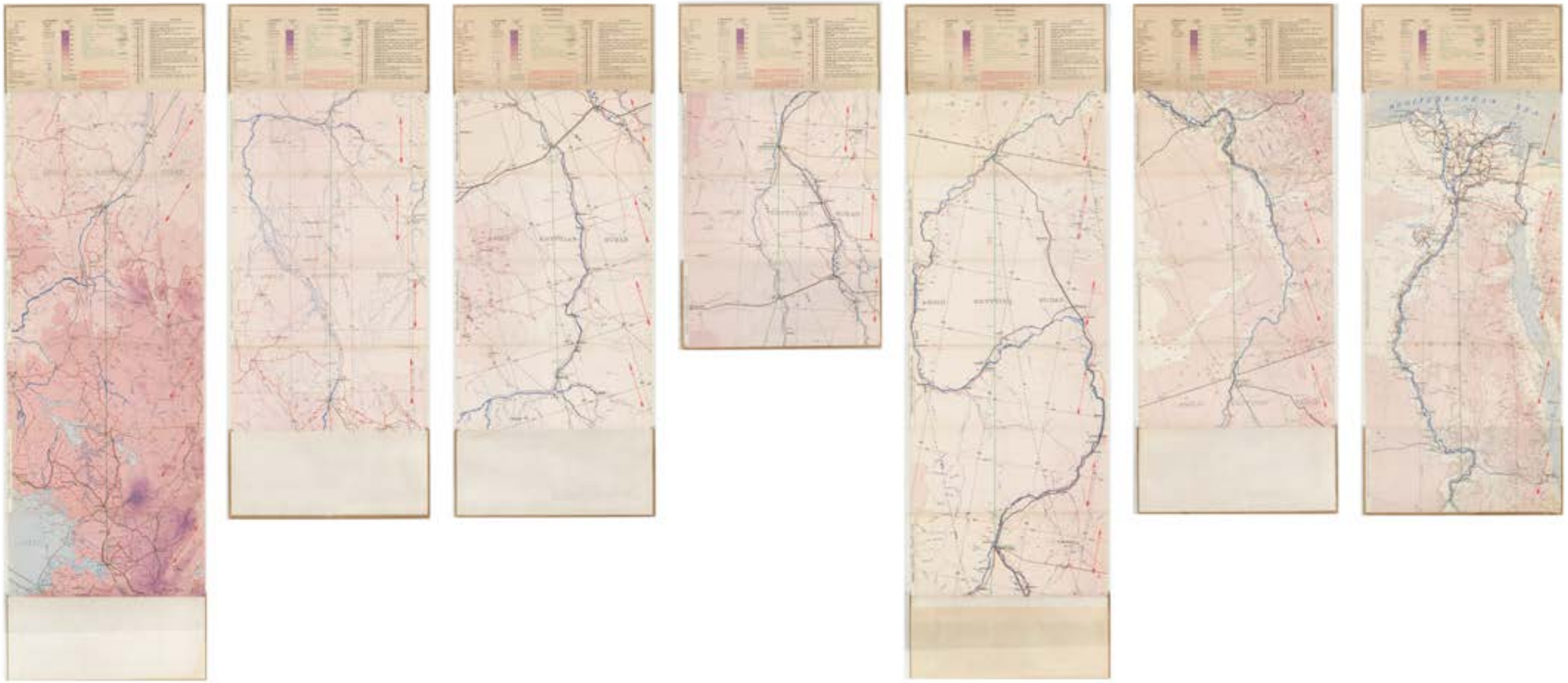
A complete set of 14 colour photolithographed maps, each mounted upon original cloth and folding into original card covers bearing pastedown printed title and index key, contemporary manuscript alternative flight routes drawn in pen and pencil to sheets 3,4,5 and 6 (Very Good, internally clean and bright, just some light toning and spotting to some 'Reference' panels; most covers a touch spotted, a few covers stained with one a bit cracked but not affecting internal contents), sheets of various lengths ranging (not including the 'Reference' panels) from to 45.5 x 35.5 cm to 91 x 35.5 cm, each folding down into covers measuring 36.5 x 16 cm; the 14 parts if joined (note that the coverage of sheets overlaps) would form a map of irregular shape approximately 8 metres (26 feet) long.

An amazing artefact of the South African Air Force's (SAAF) major contribution to the WWII Allied victory against Rommel's Afrika Korps in North Africa and the successful invasion of Sicily; a complete set of the 14 aerial navigation maps (if joined would measure 8 metres / 26 feet long!) that allowed SAAF pilots to fly the length of Africa, from Johannesburg to Cairo (a perilous 4,000 mile plus route) to arrive in the active war theatre; drafted in Johannesburg in February 1942 by the Survey Depot, South African Engineer Corps (S.A.E.C.) and published in Pretoria - extremely rare - 1 of only 3 recorded surviving examples – the present example having been used by SAAF pilots, as it features contemporary manuscript alternative flight routes.

South Africa, as a key member of the British Empire, played a major role in the Allied effort during World War II. The South African grandee Field Marshal Jan Smuts became Premier of South Africa on September 6, 1939, taking the country into war with Britain, against the wishes of many of his fellow Afrikaners. Smuts soon became one of Churchill's most trusted strategists and a member of his war cabinet, giving South Africa a louder voice at the 'big table' than the other dominions.







The South African Air Force (SAAF), founded in 1920, was an especially effective element of the WWII Allied effort in Africa. Their pilots were well-trained and resourceful and were seasoned in flying in difficult, hot weather desert and mountain conditions. In the early days of the conflict, in 1940-1, the SAAF was heavily involved in defeating of the Italians in East Africa. This campaign granted them stellar experience, notably their perfection of the 'cab rank' flying technique, which would prepare them well for what was to come next.

The SAAF's time of glory came during the Western Desert Campaign (June 1940 to February 1943), when Allied forces, defeated (albeit with great difficulty) the Germans' famed Afrika Korps led by their best commander, General Erwin Rommel. The South African pilots were masters at daring reconnaissance missions far behind enemy lines, supplying the British high command with invaluable intelligence. Critically, in the wake of Rommel's victory at the Battle of Gazala (May 26 – June 21, 1942), upon which the Germans invaded Egypt, the SAAF'S Boston bombers of the 12th and 24th Squadrons ceaselessly pummelled the Afrika Korps, severely slowing their advance and sapping their strength. This helped to ensure that the British imperial forces were able to defeat the Germans at the Second Battle of El Alamein (October 23 – November 11, 1942), which caused Rommel's force to retreat. The South Africans then hammered the Germans as they fled into Libya and playing a key role in the Allies attainment of air superiority in the theatre, a key factor in the Germans' final defeat int North Africa in May 1943.

The SAAF always punched well above its weight, and there is no telling how the Western Desert Campaign would have unfolded had they not been involved. The statistics speak for themselves. Between April 1941 and May 1943, the SAAF flew 33,991 sorties and taking out 342 Axis aircraft. By the end of the campaign, they employed 16 squadrons and 8,000 men.
Subsequently, the SAAF played a key role in the success of the Allied Invasion of Sicily (July – August 1943), an event that many consider to be the turning point of the war in Western Europe, as it brought the fight into the Axis homeland for the first time. Later in the war, the SAAF was highly active in the Balkans; bombing the Axis oil fields at Ploiești, Romania; supporting the Warsaw Uprising; and aiding the Red Army advances in the Lviv-Crocow region; as well as supporting the Franco-American invasion of southern France in 1944.

However, throughout the war, the SAAF pilots had always faced one great challenge before they could arrive in the active war theatre – flying from their homeland, up the length of Africa, to Cairo, the hub that was the Allied command centre for the Western Desert Campaign, and the gateway to the European theatre.

The Present Maps in Focus

Cairo was the HQ and marshalling base for the Allied war effort in Northern Africa, the Eastern Mediterranean and the Middle East, a role that was especially vital during the Western Desert Campaign. Allied planes involved in these theatres generally had to meet in Cairo, to form into battle squadrons, consult other Allied forces, and to obtain their secret sortie orders. Especially before the beginning of 1943, when the Luftwaffe had a strong presence in the greater region, flying to Cairo was often a dangerous prospect, whether one came from Europe and other parts of Africa. Moreover, flying in desert conditions was often perilous (ex. sandstorms, challenging navigation over sandy wastelands, etc.). However, it was pilots of the South African Air Force that had one of the longest and the most technically challenging journeys.

To fly from South Africa to Cairo, one had to fly a route of over 4,000 miles, over highly variable terrain, and climates, that includes high plateaus, sandy deserts, areas with mountain peaks over 15,000 feet, as well as dense tropical jungles. The route would have to pass through the Intertropical Convergence Zone, which hugged the Equator, which often featured volatile weather, while seasonal torrential rains and sandstorms in various areas were severe hazards. Moreover, the distances between designated airfields were often great, stressing the endurance of the planes and the pilots (generally, the equipment and training was not designed for such endurance). The only good news was that, since World War I, the British Empire had realized Cecil Rhodes's dream of owning an uninterrupted strip of territory running from the 'Cape to Cairo', such that the SAAF could fly to Cairo exclusively over the King's domains, largely safe from enemy action.

At the beginning of World War II, the SAAF pilots often relied upon a motley assortment of British aeronautical charts, and sometimes even normal topographic maps, to fly from South Africa northwards, whether it be to East Africa, or all the way up to Cairo. These maps, depending on their exact nature and their age, were of variable reliability, adding an extra level of danger to what were inherently perilous journeys.

Towards the end of 1941, the Survey Depot of South African Engineer Corps (S.A.E.C.), the mapping division of the South African forces, based in Johannesburg, decided to create a special series of strip maps that would cover the entire route from South Africa to Cairo. The segments were all drafted to the same scale, with the same style /details, predicated upon the very best and latest intelligence. The S.A.E.C. was highly competent, and had its roots in the stellar British African mapping service formed during World War I. Its engineers and draftsmen were superbly knowledgeable, not just about South Africa, but about all the British colonial realms and bordering lands on the continent.

The S.A.E.C. workshop moved with great haste, yet with considerable care, to complete the present map series, which was published in February 1942 by the Government Press in Pretoria. The colossal 14-sheet series features large folding maps drafted upon an ample scale of 1:1,000,000. Mounted upon cloth and folding into hardcovers, the maps were made to be durable and easily consultable by pilots in the cockpit, while the coverage of each sheet overlapped a bit so that one did not need to abruptly change sheets en route. The maps would have been considered 'classified' (the details of British imperial aviation networks were obviously militarily sensitive) and the pilots would have been warned to guard them from coming into unauthorized possession.

If all 14 of the map sheets were to be trimmed and joined, they would form a strip of approximately 8 metres (26 feet), covering a flight corridor over 4,300 miles long! While the map embraces a wide band of territory, a bold green line marks the preferred / standard route, with stops at designated, well-appointed airfields along the route which, if followed precisely, is measured at 4,296 miles. This route commences at the Rand Airfield, in Germiston, just outside of Johannesburg, the SAAF's principal domestic marshalling point, and then heads roughly north through Southern and Northern Rhodesia (modern Zimbabwe and Zambia), Tanganyika (modern mainland Tanzania), Kenya, Sudan and, finally, over Egypt and into Cairo.

The maps conform to the most advanced aviation conventions of colouring and symbols developed to date to make them easily readable in the cockpit. As explained in the 'Reference' register featured on each sheet, elevation is shown by graduated tints up to above 5,000 metres, while labelled are all cities, towns and villages of various sizes, all types of infrastructure (roads, railways, dams, etc), as well as various topographic features (lakes, craters, wadis, marshes, etc.).

The 'Air Information' in the 'Reference' notes the main / recommended flight path (a bold green line), common alternative routes (thin green lines), with their true courses (noting the flight trajectory angles) and the distances between waypoints in miles. Proper aerodromes and airports are marked by green dots with filled centres, while local, basic airfields (less safe with less services) are hollow green circles, with the elevations of the airfields noted in metres. Designated air corridors and areas prohibited for overflight are also shown. The 'Authorities' column notes the cartographic sources used by the S.A.E.C. to draft the maps, which inches an impressive array of mostly very recent titles.

The Johannesburg to Cairo flight path passed over vast, and highly variable, often inhospitable, topography, with great distances between safe landing spots. However, with care and, weather permitting, these maps would allow SAAF pilots to navigate the length of Africa with confidence.

Notably, the present example of the map set shows clear signs of having been used for navigation, as Sheets 3 to 6 inclusive feature contemporary manuscript alternative flight routes drawn in pen and pencil.

List of Maps (14 'Strips', or Sheets):

*Measurements noted are of mapped areas only; each map additionally has a legend panel which would add approximately 15 cm in length.

1. Germiston (Rand Airport) to Pietersburg. (45.5 x 35.5 cm) – Showing a route distance of 179 miles.

2. Pietersburg to Bulawayo. (61 x 35.5 cm) – Showing a route distance of 262 miles.

3. Bulawayo to Lusaka. (90.5 x 35.5 cm) – Showing a route distance of 328 miles.



4. Lusaka to Kasama. (91 x 35.5 cm) – Showing a route distance of 412 miles.

5. Kasama to Dodoma. (91 x 35.5 cm) – Showing a route distance of 418 miles.

6. Dodoma to Nairobi. (76.5 x 35.5 cm) – Showing a route distance of 345 miles.

7. Nairobi to Kisumu. (45.5 x 35.5 cm) – Showing a route distance of 164 miles.

8. Kisumu to Juba. (91 x 35.5 cm) – Showing a route distance of 404 miles.

9. Juba to Malakal. (61 x 35.5 cm) – Showing a route distance of 325 miles.

10. Malakal to Kosti. (61 x 35.5 cm) – Showing a route distance of 259 miles.

11. Kosti to Khartoum. (46 x 35.5 cm) – Showing a route distance of 169 miles.

12. Khartoum to Wadi Halfa. (91 x 35.5 cm) – Showing a route distance of 445 miles.

13. Wadi Halfa to Luxor. (60.5 x 35.5 cm) – Showing a route distance of 274 miles.

14. Luxor to Cairo. (76 x 35.5 cm) – Showing a route distance of 312 miles.

A Note on Rarity

The present map series if extremely rare. It would have been made in only a very small print run for the exclusive use of SAAF pilots flying the Germiston to Cairo route. As the maps were classified, they would have been expected to have been returned to air-base command after their period of use, while the survival rate off WWII aeronautical charts is very low (many perished due to wear and tear, while other were intentionally destroyed to prevent them from falling into enemy hands).

We can trace only 2 institutional examples of the map set, both held by the British Library. Moreover, we are not aware of any other examples as having appeared on the market.

References: British Library: Cartographic Items Maps 216.d.14. and Cartographic Items Maps 63530.(66.); OCLC: 497850392, 497711495.

3.500 EUR

29. EASTERN AND WESTERN FRONT WORLD WAR I DOLOMITES AND ROMANIA

SCHMID.

Feld-Skizzen-Buch No. 1
Dolomiten u. Champagne

North Italy and Eastern France: August 5, 1915 – October 25, 1915.

Oblong small 8°. 14 hand-numbered full-page or folding drawings in pencil (4), black ink (1) and water-colour (9), 1 unfinished drawing in pencil, 5 empty sheets, original grey boards with hand-written title on the cover, grey linen spine (minor traces of wear on the cover, slightly stained, missing the band on the cover, sporadic small tears in folds, but overall on a good condition).

[and:]

Feld-Skizzen-Buch No. 3
Karpathen, Italien

Poienile de sub Munte, Northern Romania – Zabolotiv, Ukraine – Kamnik, Slovenia – North-Eastern Italy: August 2, 1916 – December 20, 1917.

Oblong small 8°. 25 hand-numbered full-page drawing sin water-colour (23), black ink (1) and pencil (1). Bound in thick grey linen with manuscript title on the cover, old signature on the inner side of the front cover (pages loose, old annotations in pencil on the inner side of the rear cover (list of hand-drawn postcards, of which only one is present)).

[accompanied with:]

Jude. Schmid 1916
Poienile de sub Munte, Romania: 1916.

Postcard with image in water-colours recto and printed template verso, 13,5 x 9 cm (5.3 x 3.5 inches) (old annotations in pencil verso, minor staining, but overall in a good condition).

[and:]

[Sketch-Book]






N.O.
31.8.15.
3 Tofana-Spitzen
Pizzarz-Stolg.
Col di Lana
Nuvelau
Sorapiss
Ornella-Boden
v. Stellungsweg gegg. Osten
Marmarolla

Bavaria, Germany: May 22, 1922, September 10, 1923.

Small 8°. 2 loose water-colour drawings, 1 unfinished sketch in pencil and water-colour, 2 sketches in pencil, 7 empty sheets, brown card boars, black linen spine and corners, old Munich-based seller's stamp on the inner side of the front board, a hand-written list in pencil on the inner side of the rear board (minor staining to the binding, otherwise in a good, used condition).

A collection of beautiful, but chilling drawings, made on the field of the Western and Eastern Front of World War I.

This collection of well made drawings was mostly made during the World War I in the Dolomites, France and North Romania by a German amateur artist, probably from Bavaria, signed Schmid.

The first volume showcases beautiful Alpine scenes such as Pescul with views of Marmolata and La Varella in the morning overlooking the Ziller Alps, both with hardly noticeable details of war in the front, marked in the artist's handwriting, and also the morning, evening and night views of the Dolomites, made on the watch. One drawing shows the fire in the Italian village Arabba on August 20. 1915.

The second volume (actually titled the 3rd), contains in the first part images from Ruszpolyána, today called Poienile de sub Munte in Rumania, close to the Ukrainian border. In World War I, this was a strategic location of the Eastern front.

The sketch book is bound in linen, used by the army and was probably bound together by the author on the field. The images embrace the motifs from the village and the surroundings, mostly houses, which are represented in great details and local costumes by various ethnic groups.

Each image is explained on the back in thick black letters.

The sketch book lists on the inner side of the rear cover titles of hand-drawn postcards, made by the author, of which only one is present. It is a water-colour image of a Jew from Poienile de sub Munte, wearing a fur hat, which was according to the hand written text on the back only worn at the Shabbat prayers. Poienile de sub Munte had until World War II a strong Jewish population. In 1920, it reached over 15% of the inhabitants.

The author and his troop stayed in Poienile de sub Munte until September 1917, when he recorded a destroyed bridge by Zabolotiv, today in Ukraine, where they marched on September 25th on their way back to Italy.

Exactly a month later, they were already in today's Slovenia, where the author depicted two views of the Alps from the road to Kamnik, where the troops were based.
Another month later he represented a seemingly idyllic Italian town Moriago della




№ 5
1918
geb.
17.8.15.
Bamberger Schanze
m/Vallonhütte
2500 m
№ 4.
13.8.15.
Saurosass u. Sella.


№ 8
23.8.15.
Gelue. Unterst I.Zug
Posten m/Feldwache am Stausee
Sasaz v. Mezzodi geg. Süden
Porto Vaskowo
zur Komp Stellg.
Saurosass

Battaglia North of Treviso. The ruthless presence of the war is noted by severe damages on the church tower and the front houses. The author noted on the back, that the drawing was made during the Italian siege.

The last two images in the book represent the difficult conditions of the war in the snowy Italian mountains.

The last volume includes drawing from after the war from presumably the author's native country, Bavaria in Germany, with images of three houses, a Passiflora and a Catholic altar.

3.500 EUR



30. CHINA – HANKOU (WUHAN)
CHINESE URBANISM
FOREIGN CONCESSIONS / CHINESE LANGUAGE
CARTOGRAPHY

[亞新地學社 / Yà xīndì xué shè / ASSIN SOCIETY].

実測漢口街道全圖 [Surveyed Map of Hankou City].

[Wuchang: 亞新地學社 / Assin Society, circa 1925 - 1926].

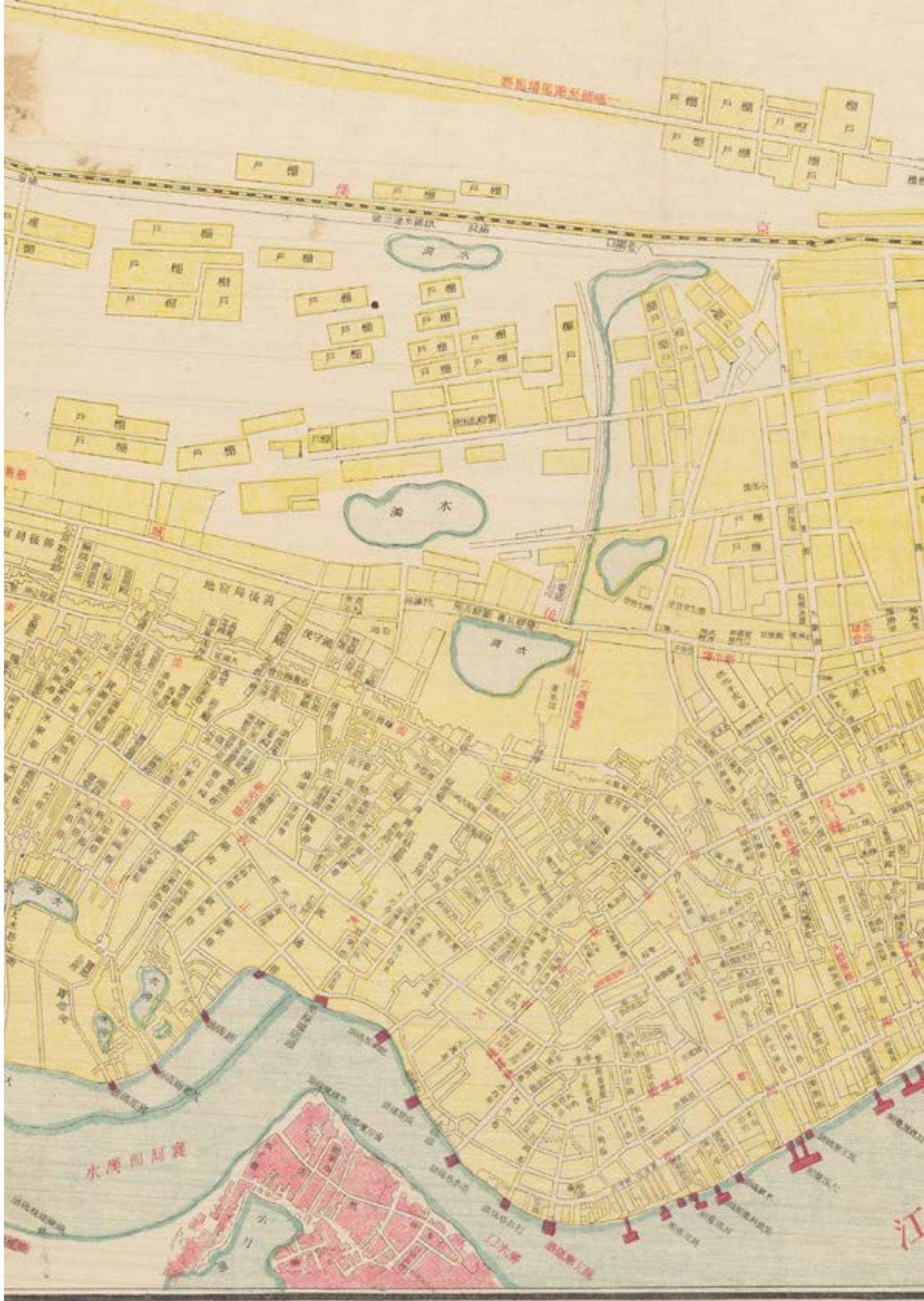
Colour print, on 2 joined sheets of paper (Very Good, overall clean and bright, some small stains notably one left centre, light wear along old folds), 38.5 x 106 cm (15 x 41.5 inches).

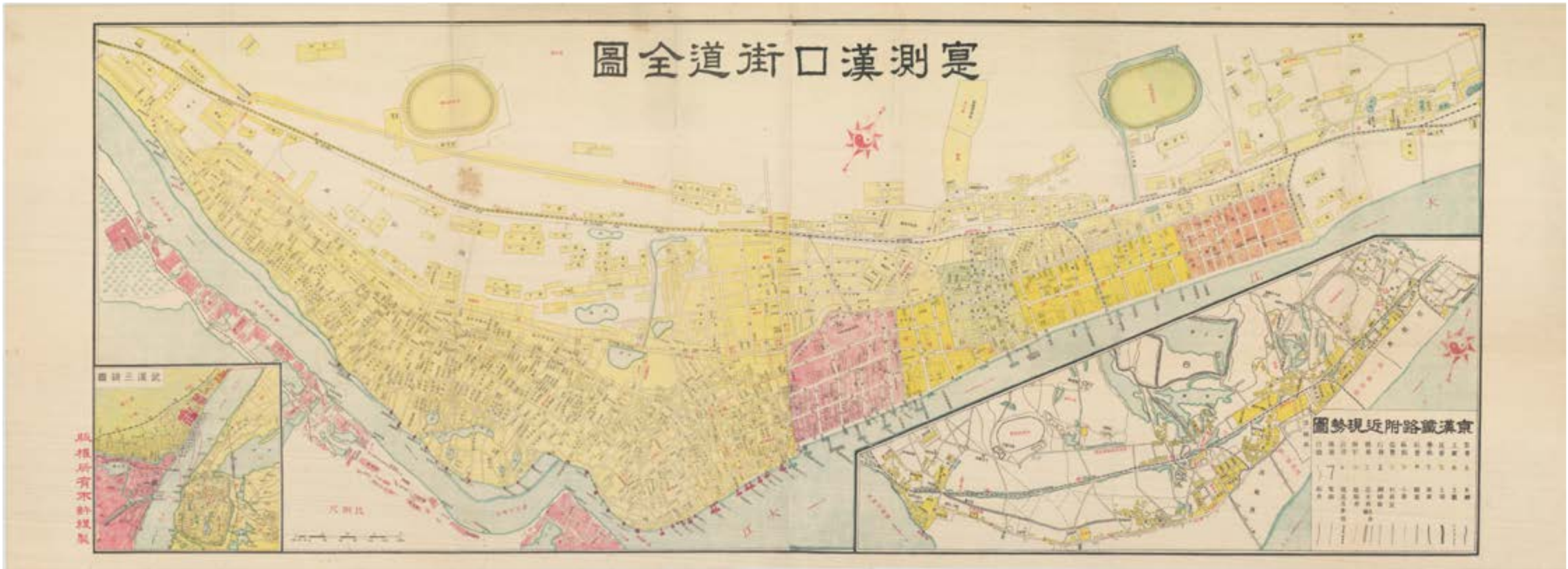
An exceedingly rare and highly detailed 'Roaring Twenties' map of Hankow (today part of Wuhan), which was long the industrial and logistics hub of inland China and a major focus of Western investment; created in 1925-6, during the brief window after the Russian Concession as abolished but just before the dissolution of the British Concession, which occurred as the Kuomintang Government attempted to gain full Chinese sovereignty over the city; likely published in Wuchang (just across the river) by the press of the Assin Society; significantly one of only very few detailed period maps of the city that played an outsized role in the modern history of China, an intriguing artefact worthy of further academic study.

Hankou (漢口 / 汉口, also Hankow, now part of Wuhan) was from the 1860s to the 1930s the industrial and logistical hub of the interior of China, often compared to the role Chicago occupied in the United States. Located in Hebei Province, it was on the banks of the mighty, navigable Yangtze River, just below its junction with the Han River, and it first became a major trading hub at the beginning of the 18th century.

In the wake of the Second Opium War (1856-60), the Convention of Peking permitted European powers to set up concessions, or commercial bases, throughout China where they could carry out trade with low or no taxes or duties, with their citizens enjoying extra-territorial rights. Given China's resources and its large internal market, the business potential of the country was (as it is today) unlimited. While most of these so-called 'treaty ports' were established along or near the coasts (ex. Shanghai), the creation of a concession in Hankow became one of Britain's top priorities in China.

In 1862, Britain set up a consulate and established a 115-acre concession in Hankow.




實測漢口街道全圖
東漢鐵路附近現勢圖

The greatest trading firms of Hong Kong and India flooded into the city, making swift and large profits from the vibrant Yangtze economy. Britain was later joined by the other main powers who established their concessions adjacent to the British zone, forming the 'Foreign Settlement', including France, in 1886 (on a lot of 60 acres); Russia, also in 1886 (24 acres); Germany, in 1895 (40 acres); and Japan, in 1898 (32 acres).

Amazingly, even though China was often rocked by extreme political instability, for years the foreign concessions managed to flourish. Until World War I, the various European concessions, while rivals, often worked together on lucrative business deals and fostered the capital investment that made the Hankow area into one of the most industrialized and prosperous regions of China. The small foreign communities created their own complete mini-societies in Hankow, with their own clubs, church groups, schools and stores, with lifestyles completely separate from the greater Chinese realm.

The completion of the Peking–Hankow Railway, in 1906, cemented Hankou's role as one of China's great logistics hubs, with its railyards being among the busiest in Asia.

The Revolution of 1911, that brought an end to imperial rule in China, commenced in one of Hankow's two sister cities, Wuchang, just up and across the Yangtze (the third city was Hanyang, located just to the south of Hankow, across the Han River). The new Republican regime, while wanting to preserve economic relations with the foreign powers, was nevertheless eager to reassert China's sovereignty, even as the country splintered into factions, leading to a confusing series of rebellions and civil conflicts.

World War I hailed the beginning of the end of the foreign concessions in Hankow. The German Concession was seized by the Chinese authorities in March 1917, when China entered the conflict on the Entente side; the concession was then designated as the 'Special Administrative District No. 1', or 'S.A.D. No. 1'. The Russian concession was likewise taken over during the Russian Revolution, in November 1920, with the area formally coming under complete Chinese control 1924, pursuant to a Chinese-Soviet agreement (the former concession was then known for a time as the 'Special Administrative District No. 2', or 'S.A.D. No. 2').

In September 1926, one of the main Chinese factions, the Nationalists (Kuomintang), mounted the Northern Campaign in an attempt to reunite China. While they were not opposed to the continued Western presence in the country, they also wished to restore Chinese sovereignty, and they occupied all Hankow in September 1926.

The British Concession as abolished on January 3, 1927, but pursuant to the Chen-O'Malley Agreement (February 3, 1927) the British were to retain their property and commercial rights in the city. The former British zone was redesignated as the 'Special Administrative District No. 3' (or 'S.A.D. No. 3') and was to be governed by the 'Committee of Six' commissioners (3 being British, and 3 Chinese), with a director, appointed by the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, representing the tie vote, essentially giving the Chinese a veto. During the same period, the Chinese authorities abolished the Special Administrative Districts Nos. 1 and 2, placing them fully under their civil authority. Yet, the Chinese had little interest in interfering with the British and foreign commercial activities, from which they earned a great deal of desperately needed revenue. Only the French and Japanese Concessions still remained (they would both be dissolved in 1943).

In early 1929, the Chinese government dissolved the Special Administrative District No. 3 (the former British Concession) and brought the neighbourhood under direct and complete Chinese rule. Once again, however, the business interests of the Britain and the other foreign powers in the city were permitted to operate without interference, as they did before, for the Chinese did not want to lose the great investment and revenues they provided. In early 1931, Hankou had population of 804,000, with only 3,515 residents being foreigners (including 2,041 Japanese, 496 Britons, 292 Russians, 258 Americans, 207 Germans, 76 Italians and 52 French).

In the summer of 1931, Hankow and much of central and eastern China were hit by the catastrophic Yangtze-Huai River Floods. The high-water mark of the deluge occurred on August 19, when the Yangtze's level peaked at 53 feet above the average at Hankow. While this caused much destruction to the city, especially to the native Chinese quarters, many of the key buildings of the European and Japanese districts were saved (or salvaged from total destruction) due to the valiant efforts of the local authorities and businesses.

The Foreign Settlement at Hankow continued to thrive until the autumn of 1938, when the city fell to the Japanese Army, during the Sino-Japanese War (1937-45), which dovetailed into World War II. The British, French and American interests had to vacate Hankow, leaving most of their assets behind. While some efforts were made to rebuild the Western presence in Hankow in the wake of the conflict, the Communist takeover in 1949 hailed the end of the foreign presence in China, at least for the next four decades. Also, upon the takeover, the new regime amalgamated Hankow, Hanyang and Wuchang to form the mega-city of Wuhan.

The foreign presence in Wuhan was gradually revived following China's reformation under Deng Xiaoping which commenced in 1979. Today, Wuhan, with a population of 11 million, is one of the anchors of China's economy and the focus of billions of dollars of foreign investment.

The Present Map in Focus

The present map showcases Hankou, in amazing detail, during a critical time, in 1925-6, just before the Kuomintang government sought to gain Chinse sovereign control over the entire city. While the map does not feature an imprint or date, on both stylistic grounds and its similarities to a map citied in online catalogues, we gather that it was published in Wuchang (just across the Yangtze River form Hankou) by the press of the Assin Society, a local printer that specialized in bright, colourful cartography.

The present map embraces all of Hankou, as it lies along the northern banks of the Han and Yangtze Rivers, and clearly draws its cartography from the best official sources, likely municipal cadastral plans. The city's different zones are colour-coded, and their labelling reveals the dating of the map. The areas long under sovereign Chinese control are shaded in light Yellow, with the older Chinese quarter, with its dense warren of streets, occupying the central and western reaches of the urbanized area. By contrast, the current and former foreign concessions, which lined the Yangtze to the east, generally had orderly grid street plans.

The British -Concession is shaded in pink; to its right is the former Russian Concession (abolished in 1924), here now labelled as the 'Special Administrative District No. 2', shaded in dark yellow; further still is the French Concession, shaded in green; to its right is the former German Concession (abolished in 1917), here now called the 'Special Administrative District No. 1'; while finally is the Japanese Concession. Thus, at the time that the present map was issued, only three of the five foreign concessions still survived, with the Russian and German Concessions having been annexed to direct Chinese control. However, the Kuomintang government, determined to regain sovereignty of as much of Hankou as possible, abolished the British Concession in early 1927 (although British businesses and subjects retained their special commercial and legal rights). Thus, the present map was published in 1925 – 1926, during the brief period between the abolition of the Russian and British Concessions.

The map carefully delineates and names every street and depicts the mainline and the spurs of the vital Peking-Hankow Railway. Impressively, the map outlines major buildings and built-up blocks, especially in the foreign neigbourhoods, and labels dozens of businesses and institutions, including numerous named commercial stores, or 'Godowns' (the Indian-East Asian term for warehouse), as the local British community called them; factories; consulates; churches; temples; hotels; clubs; government bureaus, and police stations, etc. Dozens of named jetties, most often owned by private firms, line the Han and Yangtze, especially along The Bund, the quaysides of the foreign districts. There is a wealth of information regarding the manufacturing, tea and logistics industries that were the lifeblood of the local economy, which given the city's importance, were of national consequence. Recreational facilities are also marked, such as the two large racetracks in the interior that were the nucleus of social life in the city.

The inset, in the lower left corner, 武漢三鎮圖 ['Three Towns in Wuhan'], shows Hankou's location in relation to the neighbouring cities of Wuchang and Hanyang, which in 1949 would be merged to form modern Wuhan.

The large inset in the lower right showcases the Peking–Hankow Railway yards and related facilities, located downriver from Hankou, that were critically important to China's logistics systems.

Despite Hankow being one of the most important international commercial centres in China for three generations, surprisingly few good maps detailing the city survive.

This is likely since most of these were ephemeral works, like the present map; the survival rate of which is very low.

The present map is extremely rare. WoldCat lists a map of a very similar description but does not indicate the institution which holds it. Apart from that, we cannot trace even a reference to the map.

The present map, with its large format and great level of detail, is thus a valuable artefact of 'Roaring Twenties' Hankow, worthy of further academic study.

References: OCLC: 811939822.

1.600 EUR

31. COLOMBIA
BOGOTÁ IMPRINT
LEGAL AND POLITICAL HISTORY

[REPÚBLICA DE LA NUEVA GRANADA - MINISTERIO DE JUSTICIA / José Ignacio de MÁRQUEZ Barreto (1793 - 1880)].

Proyecto de codigo de organización judicial presentado a las camaras lejislativas por el secretario de gobierno de la Nueva Granada en 1846.

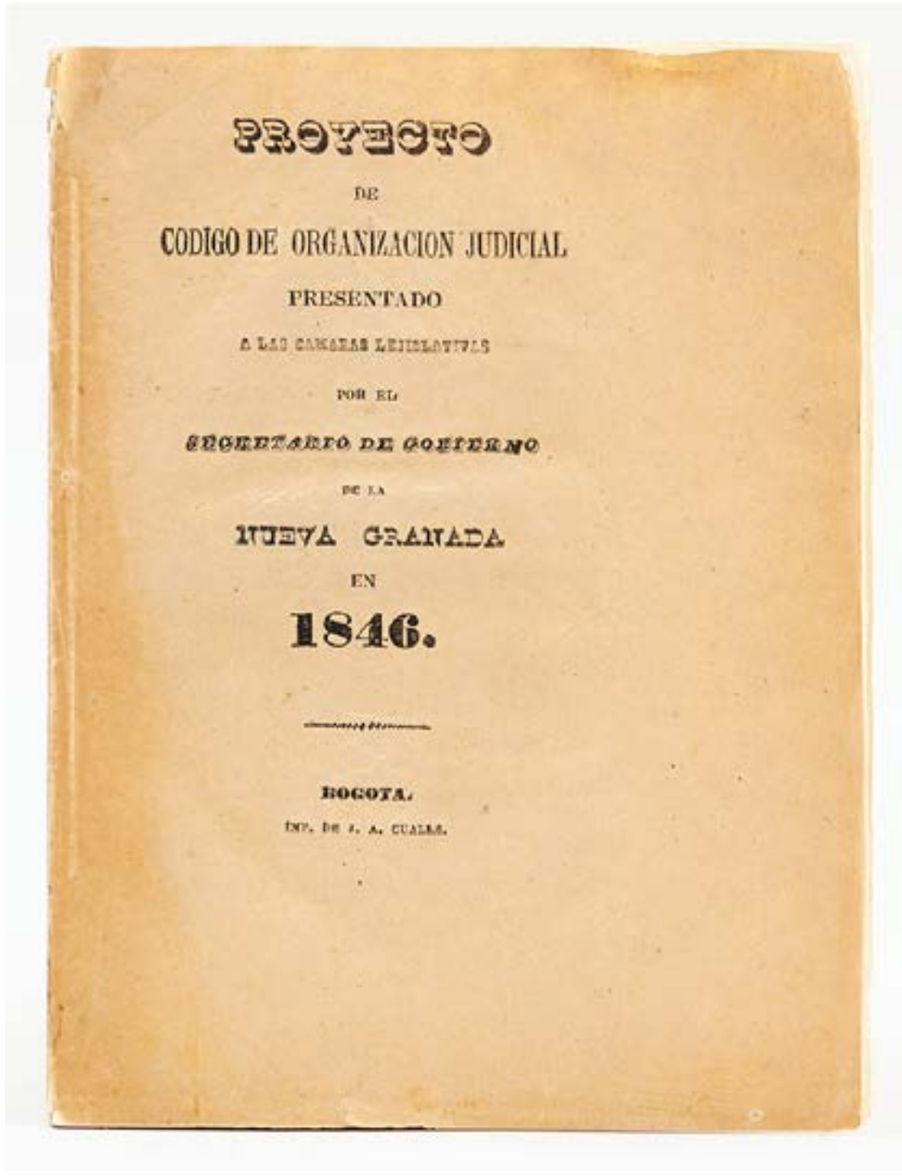
Bogotá: Imp. de J.A. Cualla, 1846.

4° (21.5 x 16 cm): [Front cover doubling as title page], iii, 118 pp., bound in original printed tan paper wrappers (Excellent condition, remarkably clean and crisp with wide margins, just some wear to head and foot of spine).

Extremely rare – an important legal proposal that advocated major reforms of the archaic Nueva Grenadian (Colombian) judicial system by dramatically expanding the role and authority of juries during criminal trials, principally authored by José Ignacio de Márquez, the former President and the nation's foremost legal scholar, framing a major debate between the country's emerging Liberal and Conservative political factions; while the proposal was not initially adopted, it influenced the liberal judicial reform that occurred in 1850s; published in Bogotá under the authority of the Justice Ministry.

What is today the Republic of Colombia became independent from Spain in 1819, as part of Gran Colombia, a country which comprised modern Colombia, Venezuela, Panama and Ecuador. This unstable union was dissolved in 1830, giving way to what we now know of as Colombia, but under the transitional name of New Grenada (the name Colombia would not be enduringly adopted until 1863).

New Grenada inherited from Spain a medieval judicial system that could best be described as authoritarian and inquisitional, and often unjust. Too much power was invested in magistrates (who were often unduly influenced by local Encomenderos, or the large local landowners). Essentially, if the local powers decided to charge someone with a crime, the accused had very few rights or abilities to defend themselves, while bearing the burden of proof.


PROYECTO

DE

CODIGO DE ORGANIZACION JUDICIAL

PRESENTADO

A LAS CAMARAS LEJISLATIVAS

POR EL

SECRETARIO DE GOBIERNO

DE LA

NUEVA GRANADA

EN

1846.

BOGOTA.

IMP. DE J. A. CUALLA.

As Colombia had the first constitutional government in Latin America, many regarded the archaic nature of the judicial system as a threat to democracy and progress. However, by the early 1840s, there developed strong differences regarding how far Colombia should liberalize its judicial and political systems. The emerging liberal factions wanted sweeping reforms, uprooting many Spanish legal traditions, and bringing in a jury-based trial system akin to that in the United States and Britain. Conservative factions, while believing in the need for reform, advocated more limited changes, by only modestly limiting the powers of the magistrates, while providing more latitude to the accused to mount an effective defense against the state's charges.

The debate over the course of the future of the Colombian legal system was highly consequential, as it fueled the fictionalization of the country's body politic, leading to the foundation of the Liberal Party (in 1848) and the Conservative Party, the following year. The increasingly acrimonious contest for power between the Liberals and Conservatives would dominate the country for the rest of the century, leading the Colombian Civil War (1860-2) and the horrific Thousand Days' War (1899 - 1902).

The debate around the future of the judicial system first came to a head in the mid-1840s. The liberal cause for reform was led by José Ignacio de Márquez Barreto (1793 - 1880), the former President of New Grenada (in office, 1837-41), and perhaps the country's foremost legal scholar.

The present important work, while technically advanced by the New Grenadian Ministry of Justice, was largely written by Márquez, and it articulates his wide-ranging proposals to reform the jury system, with the intention of creating a 'professional' jury pool that would severely limit the persecutorial powers of the magistrates.

The work meticulously goes through all different types of courts, crimes, and possible occasions for the employment of juries and, in essence, suggests that juries should be extended to the trails for virtually all misdemeanors and felonies (including press violations, commercial offenses, vagrancy, cohabitation, robbery, and petty theft), and not just for murder or other high crimes. Moreover, these juries were to be drawn from a pool of respected citizens, including merchants, unions, or retirees from public office, as opposed to being 'cronies' selected by local magistrates.

While Márquez succeeded in having the Ministry of Justice take up the proposal and to have the Secretary of the Government bring it before Congress, there existed a potent competing conservative vision.

Lino de Pombo O'Donnell (1797 - 1862), a journalist, legal scholar and the incumbent Secretaría de Hacienda (Economy Minister) of New Grenada, advanced his own proposal for legal reform, Recopilación de leyes de la Nueva Granada. Formada i publicada en cumplimiento de la lei de 4 de mayo de 1843 i por comisión del poder ejecutivo. contiene toda la lejislacion nacional vijente hasta el año de 1844 inclusiva (Bogotá Zoilo Zalazar, por Valentín Espinal, 1845), more popularly known as the 'Recopilación Granadina'. This conservative document recommended that the judiciary be reformed and that extra protections be given to defendants; however, it contained few provisions for increasing the prevalence and power of juries.

A fierce debate developed between the liberal and conservative visions, with the later advocated by Mariano Ospina Rodríguez, the Governor of Antioquia and the future founder of the Conservative Party and President of the Republic, and Cerbeleón Pinzón, the future Foreign Minister. Ospina and Pinzón triumphed, leading to the passage of the Codigo de procedimiento criminal de la Nueva Granada de 1848, which advocated only modest legal reforms, more of less in line with the 'Recopilación Granadina'.

While Márquez and the true liberals lost this round, and the reforms proposed by the present 'Proyecto' were rejected, it was not forgotten and remained highly influential. In due course, elements of the reform of the jury system, as advocated by Márquez, were gradually adopted throughout Colombia.

For instance, the federal laws, Estableciendo el juicio por jurados para los delitos de homicidio, robo i hurto de mayor cuantía (1851) and Sobre jurados (1852), were major steps forward. While the 1853 Colombian Constitution placed many aspects of the justice system under the control of the individual states, liberal justice reforms were gradually enfranchised in state laws across the country, such as with Antioquia's organic law, Sobre jurados (1856) and Santander's Ley orgánica del poder judicial sancionada (1857). Thus, the present work had an enduring influence, playing a key role in modernizing Colombia a legal system.

A Note on Rarity

The present work is extremely rare, like most Bogotá imprints of the era it would have been issued in only a very small print run, while its fragile nature would have ensured a low survival rate.

We can trace only 2 institutional examples, held by the University of Texas – Austin (Benson Latin American Collection) and the Biblioteca Eduardo Santos (Bogotá). Moreover, we are not aware of any other examples as having appeared on the market. References: University of Texas – Austin, Benson Latin American Collection: LAC-Z Rare Books JL 2873 A288; OCLC: 23161406; Biblioteca Eduardo Santos (Bogotá): M567 Pza 6; Alejandro LONDOÑO Tamayo, 'El juicio por jurado en Colombia (1821-1863). Participación ciudadana y justicia penal', Ph.D. Dissertation, Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Facultad de Geografía e Historia, Departamento de Historia de América (Madrid, 2014), pp. 113 and 340; José Anselmo PINEDA Gómez, Biblioteca de ex-coronel Pineda; o, Colección de publicaciones hechas en el vireinato de Santa Fé, en las repúblicas de Colombia y Nueva Granada, desde 1774 a 1850..., vol. 1 (Bogotá: Imprenta de El Tradicionista, 1872), p. 103.

1.200 EUR

32. ISLAMIC TALISMAN

Islamic Spiritual and Religious Talisman

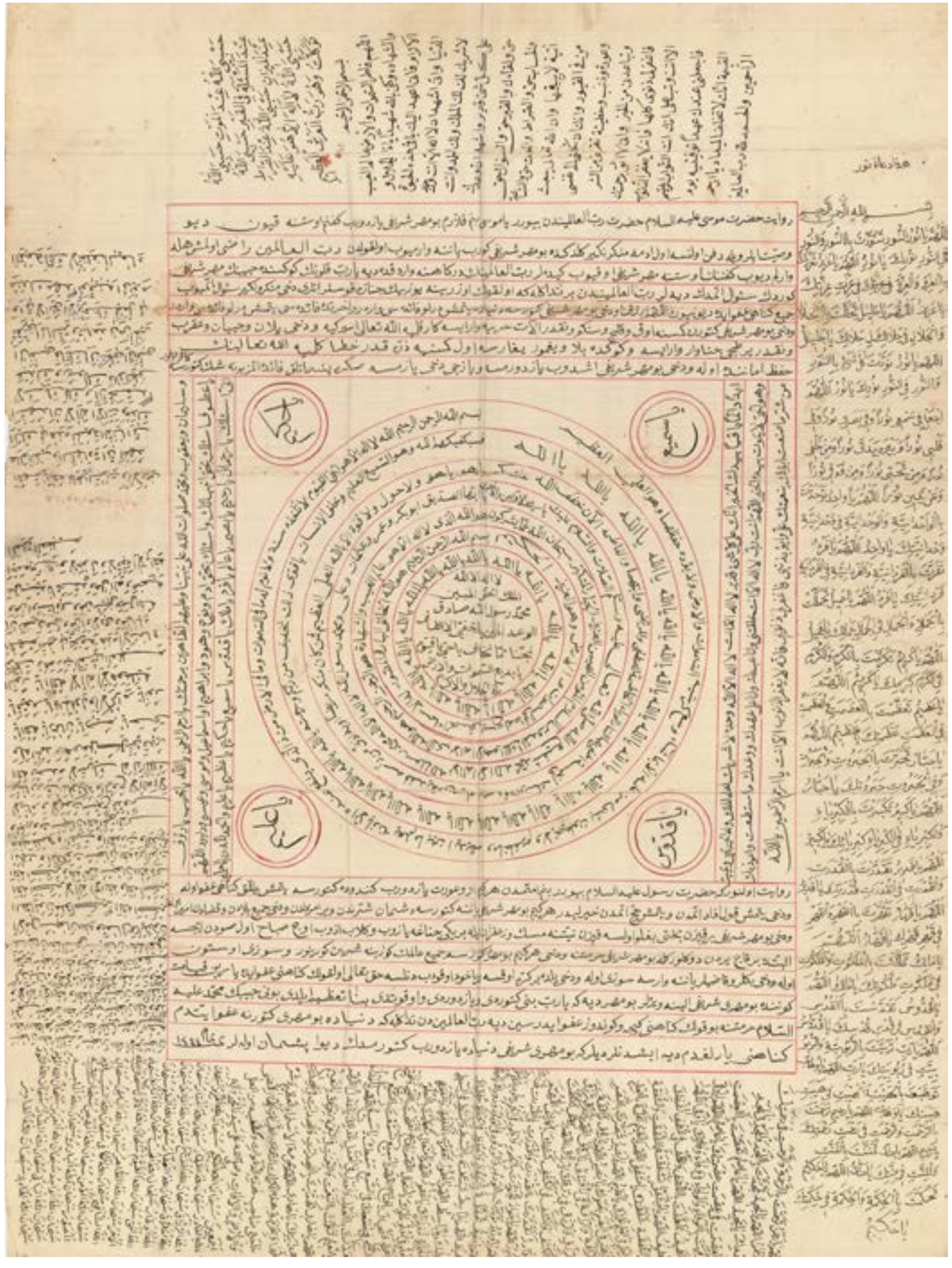
[S. n., S. d., but Ottoman Empire, prob. late 19th Century].

Manuscript on black and red on paper, 48 x 36 cm (18.9 x 14.2 inches), (small tears in folds, minor staining, but overall in a good condition).

A decorative Islamic talisman, repeating the name of Allah and prayers in circles, surrounded by passages from the Quran. The four smaller circles contain four names of Allah: The Pure (القدوس), The All-Hearing (السميع), The Wise (الحكيم) and The All-Knowing (العليم).

Such portable talismans, with repeating words, the names of the God, prayers and passages from the Quran were and are still exceedingly popular among the Muslims. The history goes back to Ahmad al-Buni (Muḥyi al-Din Abu al-Abbas Aḥmad ibn Ali ibn Yusuf al-Qurashi al-Sufi, more known as Ahmad al-Buni, died 1225), an Arab philosopher and mathematician, who authored a highly influential book Shams al-Ma'arif (شمس المعارف or The Sun of Gnosis / The Sun of Knowledge), a manual for achieving esoteric spirituality as well as communication with angels and spirits through geometrical forms and charts with repetitive patterns of names, letters and words.

450 EUR



33. FROGS AND REPTILES
LATE OTTOMAN NATURAL SCIENCE

Asaf CEMIL; SAADETTIN, Author of the Drawings.

ضفاضع و زواحف
[Zafâdı ve zevahif / Frogs and Reptiles]

Büyükdere – Bahçeköy: Orman Mektebi Matbaası [Forestry School Press] 1329 [1913].

Large 8°. Illustrated mimeographed title page, 75 pp., mimeographed text, later black linen binding with debossed decoration and gold lettering on the cover (light foxing and staining, but overall in a good condition).

A rare, seemingly unrecorded mimeographed Ottoman book on frogs and reptiles, made for the Forestry Faculty.

This rare pamphlet with an attractive illustrated cover, mimeographed in two colours, was made for the second class of the Forestry Faculty, located in Büyükdere and Bahçeköy, north of Istanmbul, the premises still occupied by the institution today.

The Forestry Faculty was established in 1857 and is one of the oldest faculties in Turkey, which changes several locations before moving to north of Istanbul. The first teachers were French, German and Austrian.

We could not find any references to the publication in the bibliography nor any other examples.

950 EUR



34. PERSIAN POETRY
TEHRAN IMPRINT
EARLY PERSIAN LITHOGRAPHED BOOKS

میرزا عبدالوهاب محرم [Mirza Abdul Wahab bin Muhammad, known as Muharram also Muharram Yazdi].

کتاب فرهنگ خداپرستی
[The Book on a Method of Adoration of the Divine]

Tehran: 1277 [1861].

8°, [47 pp.], 291 pp., [16 pp.] lithographed text, contemporary full brown goat binding (slightly stained, ca 10 sheets with a dent and small tears in the upper corner, binding hardly noticeable rubbed on the corners, pasted-down paper with old owner's notes on the inner side of the front cover, owner's signature in black ink in Persian on the first blank page, old Iranian bookseller's stamps, but overall in a good condition).

A collection of poems in Arabic and Persian, written by a 19th century Persian poet Muharram

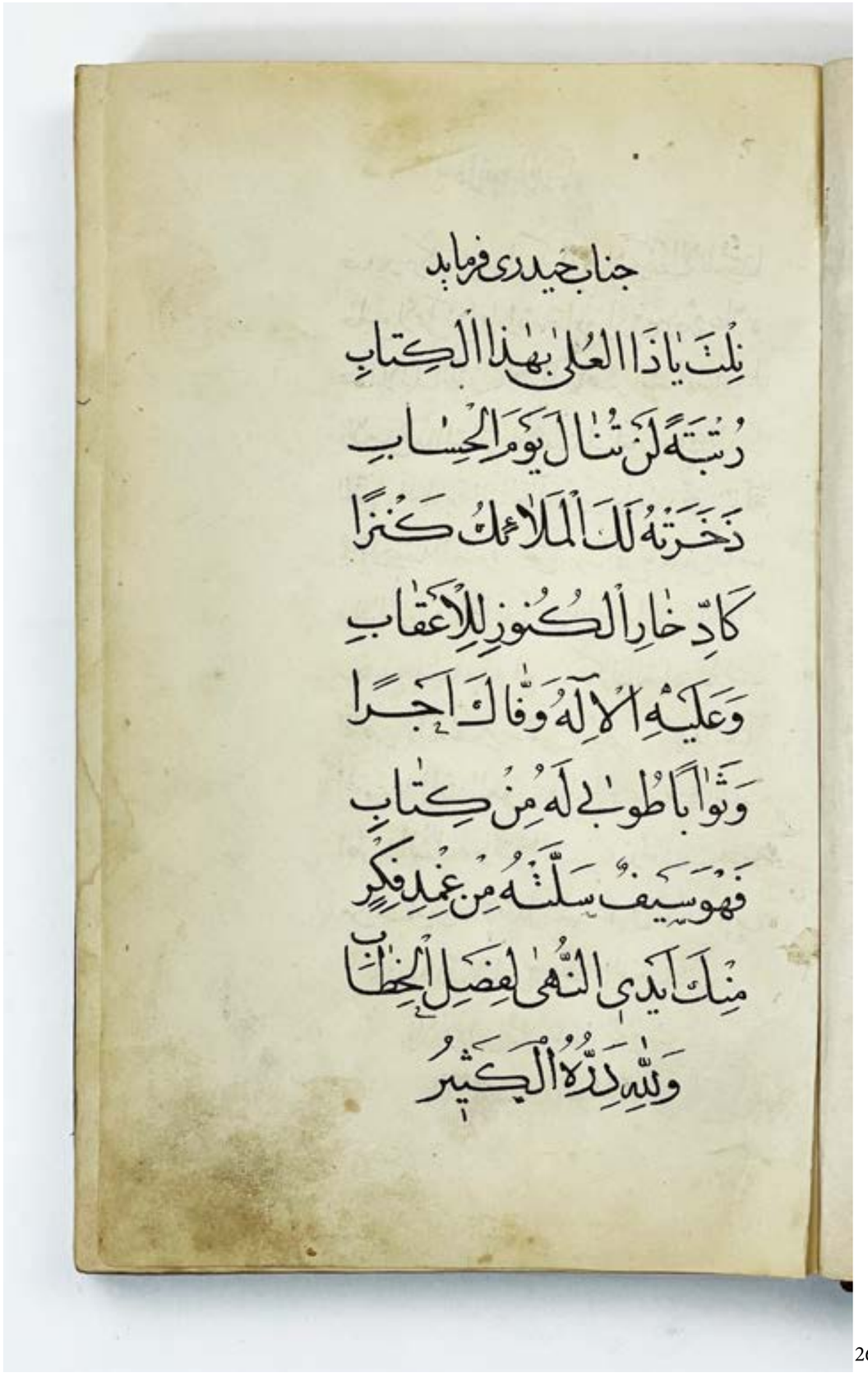
Mirza Abdul Wahab bin Muhammad, known as "Muharram", was a Persian poet of the 19th century, born in the city of Yazd. He studied literary sciences and eventually settled in Tehran, where he was teaching French at the high school. Muharram authored several religious poems and elegies for famous men.

This lithographed book with tasteful type and wide margins contains a collection of Muharram's poems in Arabic and Persian.

We could not trace any institutional examples on Worldcat.

References: Moshar I, 1174.

1.400 EUR


جناب حیدری فرماید

نِلتَ یا ذا العُلی بهذا الکِتابِ
رُتبَةً لَن تُنالَ یومَ الحِسابِ
ذَخَرتهُ لَکَ المَلائِکُ کَنزًا
کادِّخارِ الکُنوزِ لِلأعقابِ
وعَلَیهِ الإلهُ وفّاکَ أجرًا
وثَوابًا طوبی لَهُ مِن کِتابِ
فَهُوَ سَیفٌ سَلَلتُهُ مِن غِمدِ فِکرٍ
مِنکَ أیدی النُهی لِفَصلِ الخِطابِ
وَلَهُ دِرَّهُ الکَثیرُ

جناب سوید بن عمرو سلام الله علیه

چون شیر سوید پسر عمرو رجا جست
سودای عجب در سر آن عاشق سرمست
غرید و بتمپشر پلی آخته همی دست
بر قلب سپه راند و صف میمنه بشکست
در میسره جان داد سواری که ازو رست
میگفت منم چاکر شاهی که وراهست
جبریل امین در دو جهان خادم و دربان

شهید چهل و یکم

رزم نمودن و شهادت آن جناب سلام الله علیه

این گفت و همی برزد چون شیر غضبناک
بر فرقهٔ رویه صفت آن زمرهٔ بی باک
افتاد چو آتش بدل آن خس و خاشاک
افکند بهر حمله کروهی بسر خاک
بس تیر و سنان آمد بر آن بدن پاک
بیخود شد و غلطید بخون با بدن چاک
تا بهره چو اخوان دید از نعمت این خوان

شهید چهل و دوم