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Member of:



1. AUSTRALIA - GREATER MELBOURNE 'FOUNDATIONAL' PRE-GOLD RUSH MELBOURNE IMPRINT

Thomas HAM (1821 – 1870).

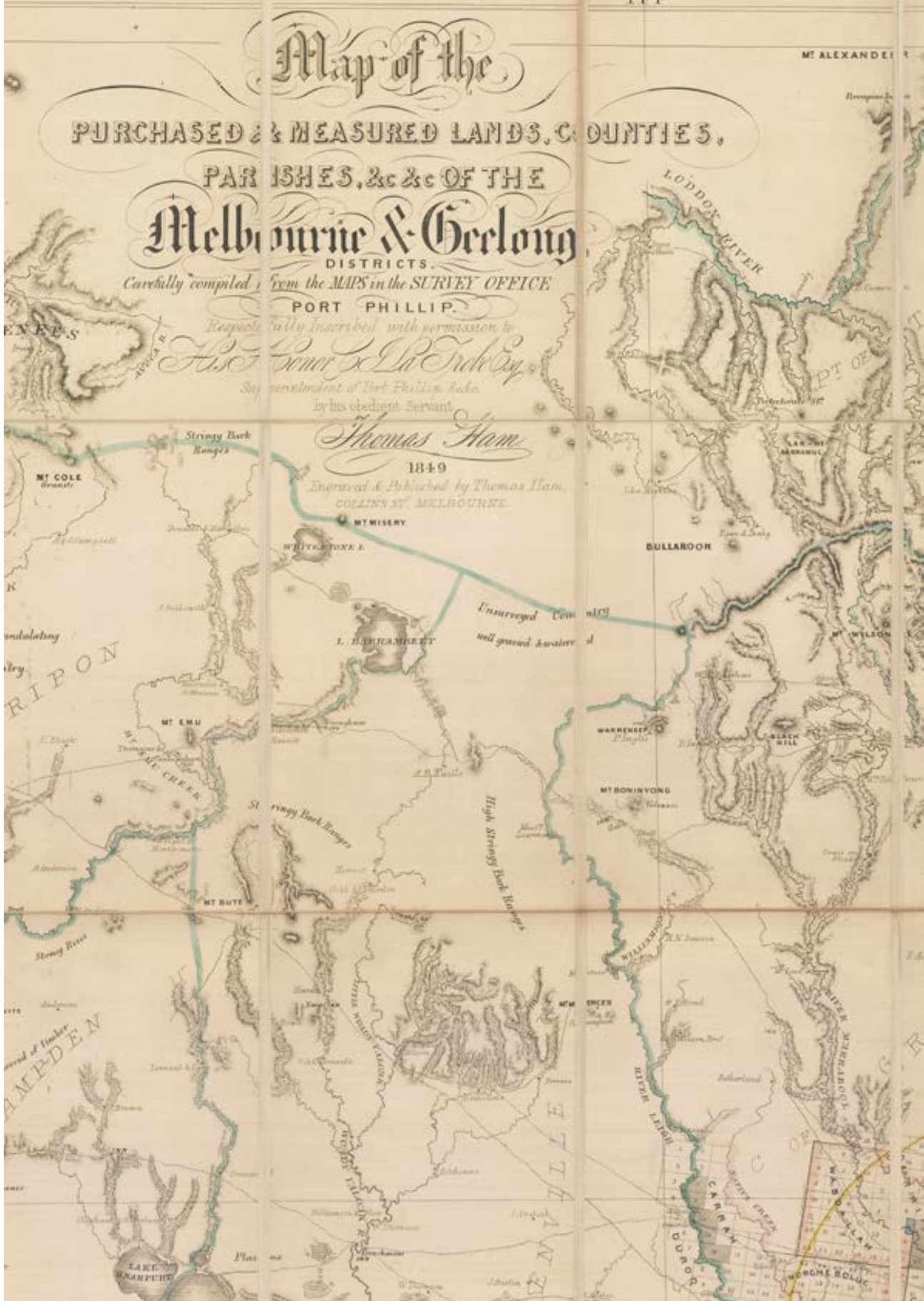
Map of the Purchased and Measured Lands, Counties, Parishes &c &c of the Melbourne & Geelong Districts. Carefully Compiled from the Maps in the Survey Office Port Phillip., Respectfully Inscribed with permission to His Honor C.L. La Trobe Esq Superintendent of Port Phillip, &c.&c., by his obedient Servant Thomas Ham. 1849.

Melbourne: Engraved & Published by Thomas Ham, Collins St., 1849.

Lithographed map with original outline hand colour, dissected into 36 sections and mounted upon original linen, folding into contemporary brown cloth covers bearing circa mid to late 1850s mapseller's pastedown label of 'Edward Stanford' of London with the title 'The Melbourne & Geelong Districts of Australia Felix shewing the surveys & c.' (Very Good, overall clean with light even patina with strong impression and attractive original colours, contemporarily trimmed close at lower left corner shaving a few numerals in gazetteer and printer's crease in lower right corner with loss to a couple numerals in gazetteer, covers with light shelf-wear, short closed tear to gazetteer on right), 74.5 x 107 cm (29.5 x 42 inches).

An outstanding rarity – one of the foundational maps of Greater Melbourne, a grand and meticulous large format work that more than any other map captures the state of play in the region on the eve of the Victoria Gold Rush (1851-69), detailing the topography, all town sites, rural cadastral divisions (with a gazetteer listing their acreage and their owners, who became Victoria's 'elite'), and squatting stations, all predicated upon the best official sources; critically, during the initial stage of the Gold Rush the map served as the definitive blueprint for locating real estate holdings and for land speculation schemes, as property values skyrocketed, making landowners immensely wealthy overnight; one of the largest, most impressive and influential Australian maps of its era, created by Thomas Ham, Melbourne's pioneering commercial cartographer – no examples located outside of Australia.

What is today Greater Melbourne, today one of the world's great financial and cultural centres, was during the late 1830s and '40s considered to be a second-tier locus for colonial development in Australia. Despite is mild climate, fertile soils, and the presence of the stellar natural harbour of Port Phillip, it was permanently settled by Europeans at only a very late stage, at least by the standards of Eastern Australia.



Map of the

PURCHASED & MEASURED LANDS, COUNTIES,

PARISHES, &c. &c. OF THE

Melbourne & Geelong

DISTRICTS

Carefully compiled from the MSS in the SURVEY OFFICE

PORT PHILLIP

Thomas Ham

1849

PORT PHILLIP BAY.

In the wake of failed colonial ventures in the Port Philip region, the entrepreneur and explorer John Batman, who was based in Tasmania, came to the lower Yarra Valley in May-June 1835, where he claimed to have purchased a 2,400 sq. km tract from indigenous Wurundjeri people. Choosing the site of modern Melbourne for a town, settlers, as part of the Port Phillip Association, promptly arrived and founded what was briefly known as 'Batmania', although in 1837 the town was (mercifully!) renamed Melbourne (after the incumbent British prime minister).

In 1836, the southern part of New South Wales became the Port Phillip District, granting the area limited local self-governance, with what would become Melbourne as its capital. Other areas for towns, such as Geelong, later the region's second city (est. 1838), were designated, while the countryside was gradually surveyed along a grid system, with lots sold to eligible colonists.

Between 1836 and 1842, the local aboriginal communities were largely displaced, as settlers occupied the territory. By 1845, much of the best land had been surveyed and sold to 240 main proprietors (many of whom owned multiple lots, as shown by the property gazetteer on the present map), and these people would become the local elite of the region in the coming generations.

Importantly, many of the Crown lands that had not been sold to private proprietors were occupied by 'squatters'. While this term had a broadly negative connotation in England, in Australian history, it generally had a more positive and nuanced meaning. In the early days of Australia, a squatter was typically a man, either a free settler or ex-convict, who physically occupied a sizeable tract of Crown land, usually in order to graze livestock. Initially, while squatters had no legal rights to the land, they practically gained the benefits of physical possession and usage through being the first (and often the only) Europeans in the area. While squatters in England were despised for trying to impinge of the long-held property rights of the crown and rural landowners, squatters in Australia were popularly seen as playing a beneficial role by 'civilizing' lands that would otherwise be left to waste in the wilds.

That being said, the Australian colonial authorities initially discouraged granting squatter's rights in the fear of upending the established British legal property system that had been in force since the time of William the Conqueror. Eventually, however, the Crown gradually came to value the benefit from the tax revenues paid by the squatters, notably on the large amount of wool they exported to Britain. Consequently, government officials in many (but not all) regions of Australia came to tolerate, if not officially sanction, the squatters. Notably, the Port Phillip District remained for a time something of holdout, being slower than the rest of New South Wales to grant key protections to squatters. A turning point came in 1844, when a large and vocal group of protesters descended upon Melbourne, armed with bagpipes and petitions. Forming the 'Pastoral Society of Australian Felix', they effectively lobbied for the local Crown officials to tacitly support squatting in what would become Victoria.

Melbourne was made a city in 1847, and by the time that the present map was made, it was a steadily growing regional centre with a population approaching 25,000 (it having grown from 10,000 residents in 1840). In the Port Phillip District, the population was largely concentrated around Port Phillip Bay, having a total population of around 65,000, and was considered an unspectacular area for colonial expansion, greatly overshadowed by the Sydney region.

The fate of the Melbourne region was utterly transformed by the discovery of gold in 1851, that led to the Victorian Gold Rush (1851-69). The promise of riches caused an international sensation, as thousands of Europeans, Australians, and some Americans, flocked to the region in search of riches, either from gold itself, or, from profiting from the influx of people. Anticipating great change, the British government agreed to the demands of the people of the Port Phillip District to separate from New South Wales. On July 1, 1851, the Colony of Victoria was formally created.

The transformation of the region was astounding. The population of Victoria grew from 75,000 in 1851 to 500,000 in 1861. Melbourne went from having 29,000 residents, in 1851, to over 123,000, in 1854, and becaming one of the most vibrant places on earth. Fittingly, the Victorian Gold Discovery Committee wrote in 1854:

"The discovery of the Victorian Goldfields has converted a remote dependency into a country of world wide fame; it has attracted a population, extraordinary in number, with unprecedented rapidity; it has enhanced the value of property to an enormous extent; it has made this the richest country in the world; and, in less than three years, it has done for this colony the work of an age, and made its impulses felt in the most distant regions of the earth." For several years, the output of gold from Victoria exceeded that of every region of the world, save for California. Victoria's greatest annual yield, in 1856, was 3,053,744 troy ounces. The Victorian Mines Department would subsequently estimate that between 1851 and 1896, a total of 61,034,682 ounces of gold was mined in the colony. Many individuals and corporations made astounding fortunes, not only from mining itself, but also in providing services and products to the rapidly expanding population.

Importantly, many of the owners of the properties depicted on the present map (whose names are listed on the gazetteer), became wealthier than their wildest dreams overnight, as land values skyrocketed. Former subsistence farmers suddenly owned property worth more than townhouses in the best parts of London! The families of these landowners comprised Victoria's elite for many generations. Moreover, many squatters were able to hold claim to the land the occupied, making them wealthy, so creating something of a "Squattocracy".

The Present Map in Focus

The present large format and beautifully lithographed map is the ultimate cartographic record of the Melbourne-Geelong region on the eve of the Victorian Gold Rush and the astounding boom in population, development, and land speciation that it triggered. It is dramatically more detailed and accurate than any other printed map of the region from the period, predicated upon the best official information from the Survey Office of the Port Phillip District, and was drafted and published by Thomas Ham, Melbourne's pioneering, and premier mapmaker.

WILLIAMSON'S

M.N. Simson

RIVER MERRIBROOK

Wilson Bro.

Sutherland

RIVER LEIGH

CARRAH

DURO

WABDALLAM

MURGHEBOLUC

Chain of Ponds

CARRUNG-E-GNARWARRE

MURNONG

BARWON RIVER

LAKE LAKE WOLLARD

MODEWARRE

KARNGUN

TUTEGONG

NAN YAN GURT

WHOOREL

ANAKI HILLS

F. Atkinson

BALLIANG

ARWAN

MOORADAL

STATION PEAK

WURDI YOUANG

WOODNYALOAN PONDS

MURTCA

HULBAN

OWANG

CHERINEGHAP

BARWON R.

BARRABOOL

MOOR-PANYAL

GEELONG HARBOUR

Pt Henry

GEELONG

Saltwater Land

BLIGH POND

DUNEED

MOOLAP

LAKE CONEWARRE

Ravens

THOMSONS CREEK

Drysdale

Y. Paneit

Geelong

REFERENCE.

County Boundaries

Parish Dº

Settled Districts Dº

Sections of Land measured for Sale

Lands purchased from the Crown

Names of Countries

Dº of Parishes

Town & Village Reserves

Squatting Stations

BOURKE

MOOLAP

PARKDALE

DERRIMUT

CUT PAW PAW

TARNEIT

TRUGANINA

KERRIBEE

NAMBOURK

DEUTGAM

COCCROC

Pt Richards

North Red Cliffs

S. Red Cliffs

SELLERINE

PAWIT BAY

SWAN BAY

LIGHT H

Pt Lonsdale

Pt Nepean

PORT PHILLIP BAY.

JIKA JIKA

MELBOURNE

HOBSONS BAY

WILLIAMS TN

PRAHRAN

BRIGHTON

BOROONDARA

MOORABIN

Red Cliffs

M. MARTHA

ARTHURS SEAT

Open Forest Country

The map embraces the heartland of the Port Phillip District, the entirety of today's Greater Melbourne region, with the city of Melbourne in the upper right-centre, and Geelong in the lower centre. The map captures the topography of the region with great assuredness, and features a wealth of detail, precisely delineating the coastlines, charting the rivers, and expressing ravines and hills by hachures, while lakes and swamps are likewise depicted. The vicinities of Melbourne and Geelong are shows to have been surveyed into political jurisdictions, townsites, townships and numbered cadastral lots which had, in recent times, been acquired by members of the emerging landed oligopoly.

The 'Reference', in the bottom centre, explains the symbols used to identify the various elements of development, including county boundaries (green lines), parish boundaries (pink lines), settled district boundaries (yellow lines), Sections of Land measured for Sale (blank surveyed squares), Lands purchased from the Crown (surveyed squares shaded black), Town & Village Reserves (blue surveyed spaces), Squatting Stations (hollow dots), as well as Surveyed Roads and Bush Tracks.

While most the surveying system of the settled land around Port Phillip followed the even grid pattern like that favoured for some decades in North America, some areas, owing to their specific development needs, follow other forms (such as the strip-surveyed lots in the Jika Jika township, just to the north of Melbourne). In other cases, some lots are of an enlarged or irregular shape, being 'special surveys', lands with specific uses mandated by the crown.

Importantly, the dark shaded lots, which were already occupied by proprietors, are clustered immediately around Melbourne and Geelong, while many of the surveyed areas beyond, being blank cadastral lots, are 'paper townships', still awaiting settlement, with many of the areas along the margins being home to squatters. Beyond that, the hinterland remains a virtual wilderness, penetrated by a few roads, and dotted with the odd named European homesteads. Amazingly, within only a couple years or so of the map's issue, all the paper townships and the countryside beyond would be fully claimed or settled, as tens of thousands of people arrived in the region, hoping for a gilded future. As such, the map represents a critical snapshot in time – before everything suddenly changed.

A lovely feature of the map are the vignettes of the 'Union Bank of Australia, corner of Collins & Queen Streets, Melbourne', upper right, and the 'Union Bank of Australia, Geelong', lower left, being branches of an institution that played a critical role in the development of the Melbourne region (and who were clearly sponsors of the map).

An extremely important and fascinating feature of the map, of profound value to academics and enthusiasts of Victorian history, is the property gazetteer that runs along both sides of the work. Categorized by township and relating to the numbering of the cadastral lots in each on the map, is a comprehensive list of all the rural landowners in the Port Phillip region, with the acreage of each lot. One will notice that many of the 240 families that made up the region's landed elite owned multiple properties, ensuring that they soon became very wealthy upon the advent of the Gold Rush, which caused property prices to skyrocket to stratospheric levels.



The present map, more than any other work, during both the eve of the Gold Rush and, critically, during the early days of the boom itself, would have served as the blueprint for Crown officials, prospective settlers, and land speculators to locate currently occupied properties, as well as the most promising lots and areas for future development and investment. In this way, it is a foundational document in the modern history of Greater Melbourne.

Thomas Ham & the Early Map Publishing Industry in Melbourne

Thomas Ham (1821 -1870) was the father of cartographic publishing in Victoria, printing maps in Melbourne well in advance of the Gold Rush. Ham was a native of Devon, England, and immigrated to Melbourne in 1842, arriving with his parents and two brothers. His father soon became an important figure in town as the minister of the Collins Street Baptist Church.

Thomas had apprenticed as an engraver and lithographer in England and showed great natural aptitude for his profession. He benefited greatly from the fact that, during the early 1840s, he was one of the only people in Melbourne with any experience in printing, and so in 1843 he was contracted to engrave the corporation seal for the Town of Melbourne. He soon incorporated a business on Collins Street and became the official government printer in Melbourne, as well as fulfilling commissions from various banks and businesses. Philatelists also value Ham's work, for he engraved the first Victoria stamps.

Thomas and his brothers had a keen and skilled interest in land speculation and as early as 1845 they held titles to properties in the countryside beyond Melbourne. Ham's contacts in government and in the settler community gave him unrivalled access to the latest geographic intelligence on the region. He realized the urgent need for a general map of the 'Port Phillip District' (later Victoria) and issued a Map of Australia Felix (1847), which was importantly the first locally-produced map of the region. This map lived on as the highly popular and influential Ham's Squatting Map of Victoria… (first issued in 1851, and running into several updated editions, with the last published in 1864).

Ham also issued maps focused upon Melbourne and its environs, including the present Melbourne and Geelong Districts (1849), by far and away his largest and most impressive work; Map of the Suburban Lands of the City of Melbourne (1852); and Plan of the City of Melbourne (1854).

From 1850 to 1852, Thomas, with his brothers, Theophilus and Jabez, published the Illustrated Australian Magazine, the first Australian periodical with images. Thomas also issued important views of the Gold Rush, including Ham's Five Views of the Gold Fields of Mount Alexander and Ballarat, drawn by D. Tulloch (1852), and the plates within The Diggers Portfolio and The Gold Diggers Portfolio (1854).

In 1853, Ham and his brothers opened a successful real estate firm that became known as C., J. & T. Ham. In 1857, seeking to capitalize on the specific needs of the mining industry, he joined Victorian Geological Survey Office, where he made pioneering geological maps of the region.

Not unlike the situation in California a few years earlier, the discovery of gold in Victoria in 1851 brought about a mass influx of people, wealth and talent that fostered a thriving local print industry, as well as a unique and rich visual culture. From 1856, several other mapmakers were established on the Melbourne scene in an effort to satiate the cartographic needs of prospectors and land speculators.

Melbourne map publishers enjoyed a major inherent advantage over the established firms in London, such as James Wyld. They had access to late breaking information and the most up to date surveys from both the colonial archives, as well as private sources, such as mining and real estate concerns. The Melbourne printers were able to expeditiously add critical new information to the updated versions of their maps, a process surely aided by their firsthand knowledge of the region. By the time similar information reached London, months later, it was arduously incorporated into new editions of maps, yet by the time these works were shipped to Australia, this 'new' information was, in many cases, already stale. Thus, the comparatively rough and ready Melbourne printers often produced superior (ie. more accurate, current and useful) regional maps compared to those produced by the eminent London publishers.

In 1860, Ham moved to Brisbane where he became the lithographer and later the Chief Engraver of the Queensland Survey Office. The highlight of his tenure there was his Atlas of the Colony of Queensland (1868). Ham and his business partners also developed sugar plantations on the Albert River. Thomas Ham died at Brisbane on March 8, 1870, highly regarded for his work as a mapmaker and printer and wealthy from his land dealings.
A Note on Rarity

The present map is one of the outstanding rarities of important Australian cartography. Indeed, all Pre-Gold Rush Victorian imprints tend to have been issued on only very small print runs, owing the small population of the region at the time.

We can trace institutional examples of the map held by the National Library of Australia (2 examples); State Library of New South Wales and the State Library of Victoria (2 examples). However, we are not aware of any examples outside of Australia. Moreover, we cannot locate any sales records for other examples since one was offered by Francis Edwards (London) in 1948.

References: National Library of Australia: (2 examples:) Rex Nan Kivell Collection Map NK 10500 and 912.945 HAR; State Library of New South Wales: 84/152 , Z/M4 821gbbd/1849/1; State Library of Victoria: (2 examples, both filed under:) MAPS LB 821 BJF 1849 HA; OCLC: 221686383, 220918617.

14.500 EUR

2. MICROGRAPHY
PROTESTANT REFORMATION
MARTIN LUTHER

ANNONYMOUS.

Gottlob nun sinds gleich hundert Jahr Das Lutherus hat offenbar. Gemacht des Bapsts falsche Lahr

[Thank God It Has Been a Hundred Years Now, Since Luther Promulgated the Pope's False Teaching]

[S. l., Prob. Wittenberg or Dresden: S. d., 1617].

Black and gold ink on the parchment, 22 x 25,5 cm (8.7 x 10 inches), (traces of mounting verso, minor staining, minor scratches with loss of image to one face).

An early 17th century German manuscript micrography in black and gold ink on velum, made at the 100th anniversary of Martin Luther's presentation of the Ninety-five Theses and the beginning of the Protestant Reformation.

A image in a fine late-North Renaissance cartouche represents the father of the Protestant Reformation Martin Luther (1483-1546), with his protector Friedrich the Wise (1463-1525) on the left-hand side and Philipp Melanchthon (1497-1560) and John George I of Saxony (1585-1656) on the right.

The images are composed of fine black and gold lines and of a miniature text in German language, recounting the story of Luther's life and work. The other text on below the image glorifies the protagonist on the image and is accompanied with the biblical quotes in two cartouches on the side.

The drawing was made at the 100th anniversary of Luther's presentation of the Ninety-five Theses and the beginning of the Protestant Reformation in 1517, possibly in Wittenberg or Dresden and depicts the contemporary elector of Saxony John George I, who ruled from 1611 on.

The portrait of Philipp Melanchthon appears to be deliberately erased, possibly by a later owner of the image, who opposed the views of this theologian.

The micrography in German art reached its peak in the late 17th and early 18th centuries with the family Püchler. Comparing to those somehow younger images, which were mostly reproduced as etchings and copper engravings with a miniature script, often difficult to read, the writing on our image is crisp and the letters are clearly recognizable, when enlarged.




Gedencket an diesen Tag An dem ihr aus Egipten aus dem Dienstthause des Unglaubens gegangen seid.
Exod. am 13.
Martin Luther der Tewere Mann Johann Tetzels Ablas predigt etwa c. Jaren Gottes gnade vnd gutigkeit, Als Bapst Leo leibet zur selben Zeit, Wolt vnter Hertzog Friedrichen Churfurst von Sachsen Leblich Da es kam die Herrlich Gemein Welz auff Christi Verdienst allein, Sein Fundament die Heilig Schrift Stets war wieder der Schwermer Gift Mit hulff Philippi vnnd Andreä Frommer gelehrter Manner mehr.
Die Mittelweg der anfang war Im funffzehenhundert Dreyzehn Jahr, Gott zuloo sie solch gros gnad Manns Jubel Fest begangen hat Nach hundert Jaren durchgangen Hertzog Johann Georgen dem Jetzigen Regierenden Churfursten Frome Gott wolle ferner sein Christenthum Erhalten stets vnd Frommen Poet Bey seim Heiligen Evangelio Wort Bis vnns alln nach Dieser Zeit Verleihn die Ewige Seligkeit
Sie ist gefallen ist gefallen Babylon die grosse Freue dich vber sie du Himmel vnd ihre heiligen Apostel vnnd Propheten
Apocal. 18.
Gottlob nun sind es gleich hundert Jahr, Das Lutherus hat offenbar, Gemacht des Bapsts fall

A Brief History of Micrography

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

Artists brilliantly constructed elaborate designs composed entirely of microscopic lines of text. During the Medieval period, the art form flourished in Iberia and Central Europe, regions with strong Jewish artistic patronage. It is important, however, to remember that due to the extreme sophistication and technical difficulty of the medium, micrography never became a popular art form, but was reserved for appreciation in rarefied circles. Appropriately, an especially fine early surviving example of micrography is found inside the 'The Duke of Sussex's German Pentateuch: Book of Ecclesiastes,' made in Southern Germany around 1300 (British Library Add. MS 15282, f. 302), in which amazing anamorphic forms are composed of fine lines of Hebrew text. Another lovely example is the Rösel Bible (Jewish, Germany, 13th Century), in which a splendid pair of opposing lions is formed entirely by micrography (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin).

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

References: Cf: Friedrich Polleross, in: Hecht, Christian (Hrsg.): Beständig im Wandel : Innovationen - Verwandlungen - Konkretisierungen ; Festschrift für Karl Möseneder zum 60. Geburtstag, Berlin 2009, Schrift -Bilder. Zum Werk des Mikrographen Johann Michael Püchler d. J. (1679–1709), pp. 261-281. Schrift als Bild, Berlin 2001, passim.

8.500 EUR



3. CONGO (BELGIAN) - CONGO FREE STATE IMPORTANT UNPUBLISHED MSS. EXPLORATION-MILITARY TRAVELOGUE FRONTIER CARTOGRAPHY

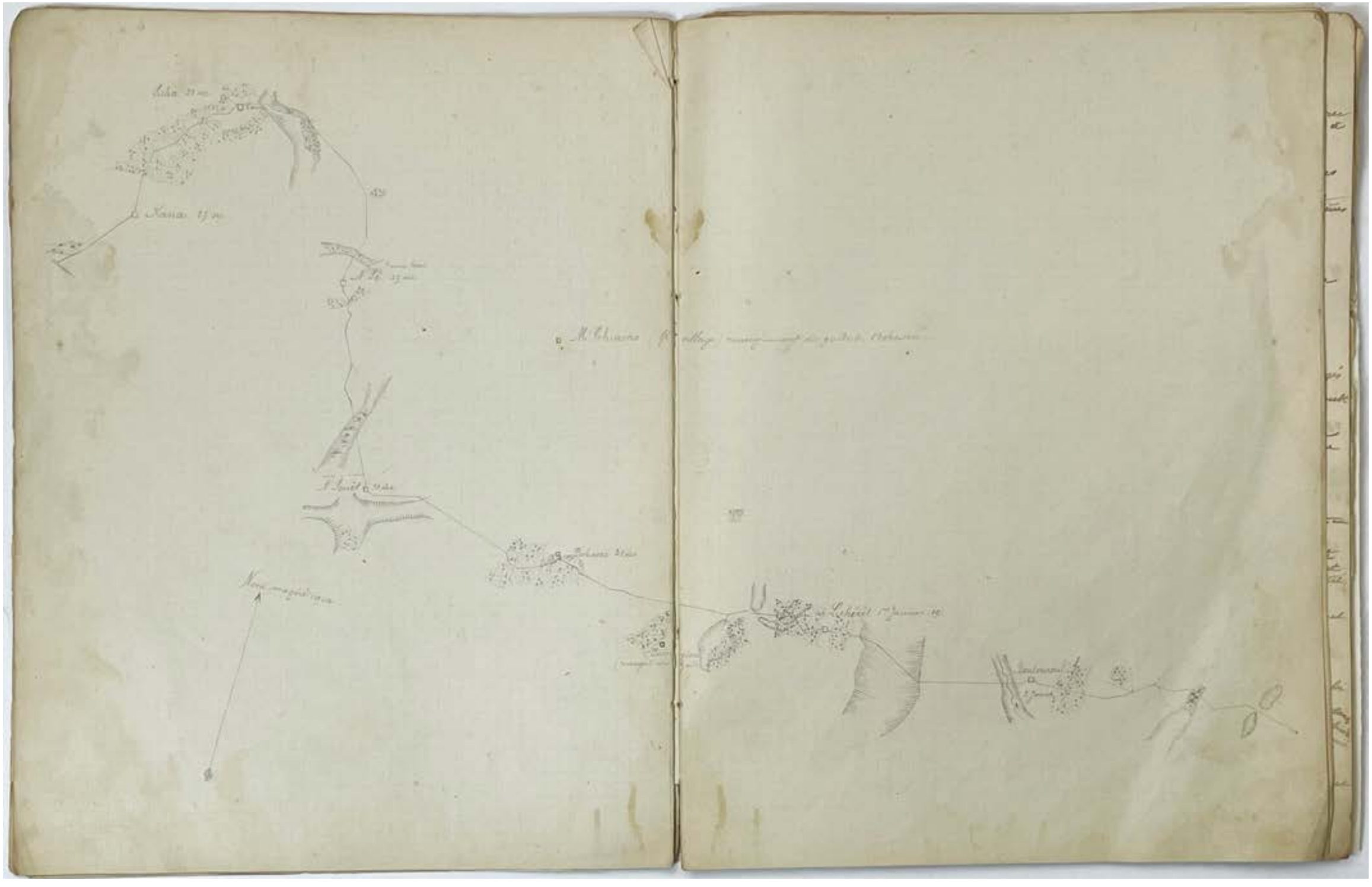
Eugène Constant BLOCTEUR (1864 - 1896).

Manuscript, Congo Free State, December 1890 – September 1891.

4° (27.5 x 21.5 cm): 25 pp. text, written mainly in brown ink, but some passages in pencil and indigo pen, plus 6 maps (2 double page, 4 single page) drafted in pencil (5 of which could be connected to form a 1.5-metre-long itinerary map), all on 27 ff. of paper, unbound and loose, but housed in a modern custom card clamshell box (Very Good, overall clean, some light sporadic staining and a few leaves slightly tattered in outer margins not affecting text, the 3rd map with loss to lower left corner but not affecting any important details, small closed tear to fist map with no loss).

A real life, first-hand account of entering what Joseph Conrad called the 'Heart of Darkness' - a highly important and early unpublished original manuscript travelogue written by Eugène Constant Blocteur, one of the commanders of the advance force of the 'Kerkhoven Expedition' (1890-2)', a Belgian military mission that travelled over 1,500 km across the Congo Free State (later Belgian Congo), from the Léopoldville (Kinshasa) area, up the Congo River and then over to the Uelle River Valley, with the ultimate objective of fighting the Mahdist Islamist movement; along the way, the expedition explored the "little known" countryside inland from the Congo River, while liberating slaves, and either forging peace treaties with, or, violently suppressing numerous tribal villages; the manuscript comes in the form of an unusually well-written, engaging and action-packed daily journal, composed by Blocteur in the field between December 1890 and September 1891, that chronicles the Belgians' experiences that included almost daily violent skirmishes and ambuscades, while being stalked by deadly tropical diseases, as well as surprises such as Hippopotamus attacks, while marching through vast and varied expenses of territory, ranging from the most morbid swampy jungles to verdant sunlit plantations, or traveling by river steamer, while vulnerable to enemy attack by war canoes; Blocteur's account forcefully draws the reader in, perfectly capturing the essence of the intensely fascinating horror of 1890s Congo - illustrated by 6 manuscript maps, finely drafted by Blocteur, five of which can connect to form a 1.5-metre-long itinerary map of the march between Kimpoko and the Kasai River, while the other map charts the Yumbi area in the Middle Congo, the maps representing the first accurate cartography of these areas. The work concludes with a description of a separate visit that Blocteur made to Stanley Falls, the natural wonder at the head of the Congo navigation.





The Berlin Conference (1884-5), which divided Africa amongst the various European powers, awarded the Congo (today's Democratic Republic of Congo), encompassing the vast heart of Africa, to the Belgian King Leopold II, in his personal capacity, as opposed to it being made a Belgian colony. Leopold II duly created the Congo Free State (État indépendant du Congo), which given that it was owned by an individual, and not a state, was not subject to contemporary legal and moral norms. To exploit its immense natural resources (the colony became the world largest rubber producer by the late 1890s), the Belgian king's agents presided over what may have been the most brutal regime anywhere in the world at the time, creating a climate of terror, racism and slavery perfectly captured by Joseph Conrad's novella, Heart of Darkness (1899).

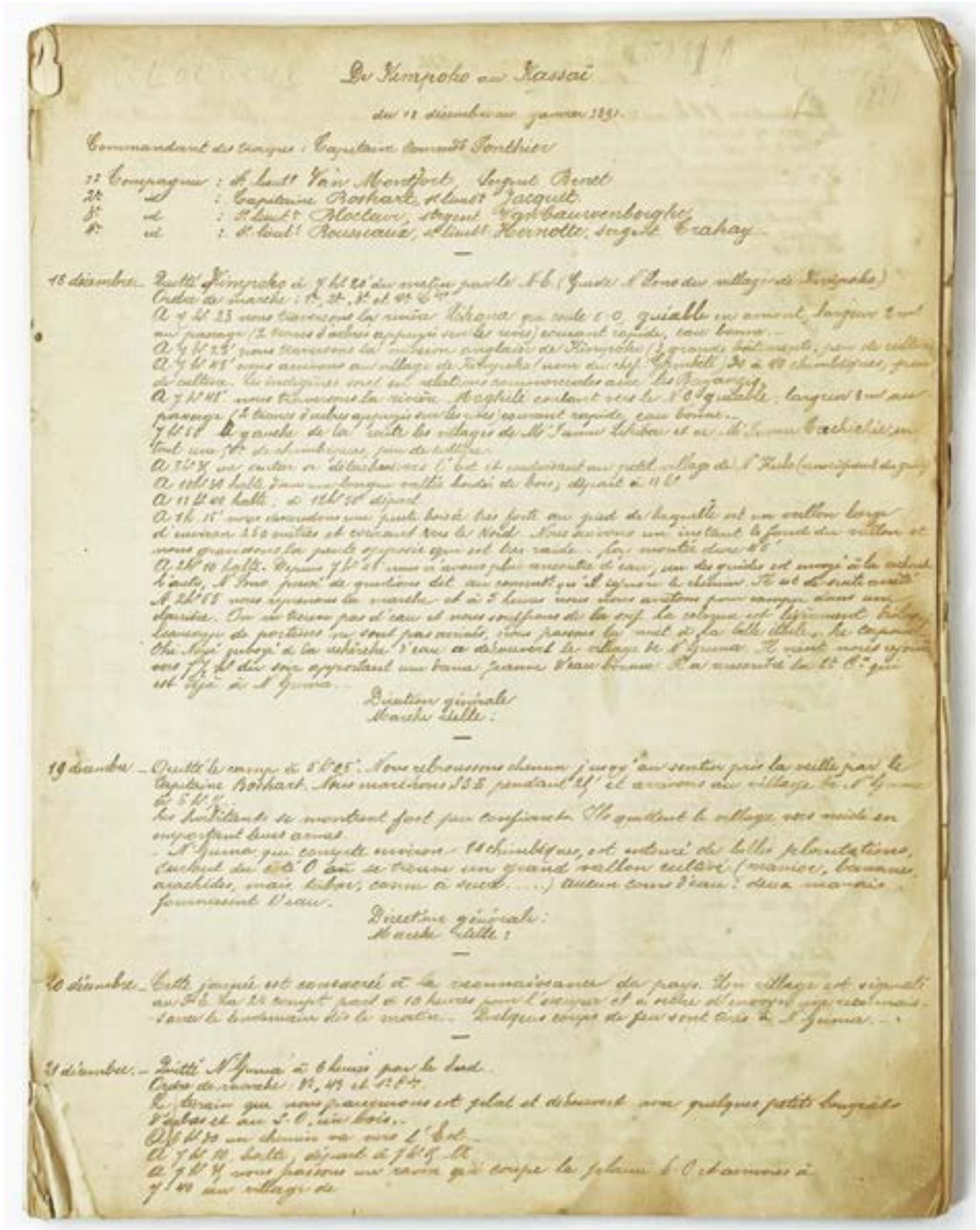
The Congo Free State was an astoundingly vast land of over 2 million square km, encompassing half of the basin of the Congo River. It was generally covered in thick jungle and traversed by innumerable large rivers, many of which were navigable, including a 1,700 km-long, stretch from the colonial capital, Léopoldville (Kinshasa), to Stanleyville. Yet traveling through the country was exceedingly dangerous, as tropical diseases often cut down otherwise healthy Europeans, while some of the region's many tribal nations were (understandably!) less than welcoming towards the Belgians.

In the initial years after the official creation of the colony, Leopold II's vision of creating a tightly controlled, profitable corporate powerhouse remained elusive. While his agents had successfully established an archipelago of forts stretching deep into the interior, mostly hugging the Congo River and its main tributaries, the vast majority of the territory was totally beyond their authority, while hundreds of thousands of sq km of territory had never even been visited by Europeans. The Belgians knew that even if they managed to establish successful plantations and towns along the major travel corridors, an inability to control the hinterland would doom the colony to invasion or rebellion from powerful indigenous nations.

The greatest potential threat to Belgian hegemony in the Congo were the Mahdists, a radical Islamist movement that had famously evicted the British and Egyptians from Sudan in 1885 (only for the British to retake Khartoum, killing their top leadership). However, the Mahdists survived, and while past their prime, they were growing in strength in southern Sudan and adjacent Uelle River Valley area of the northern Congo. Should their expansionist designs continue unchecked, they would soon be in position to threaten key Belgian outposts in the Upper Congo. Urgent action had to be taken....

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4. SLAVERY – CUBA
AFRO-CARIBBEAN AND CHINESE SLAVERY
IMPORTANT ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT

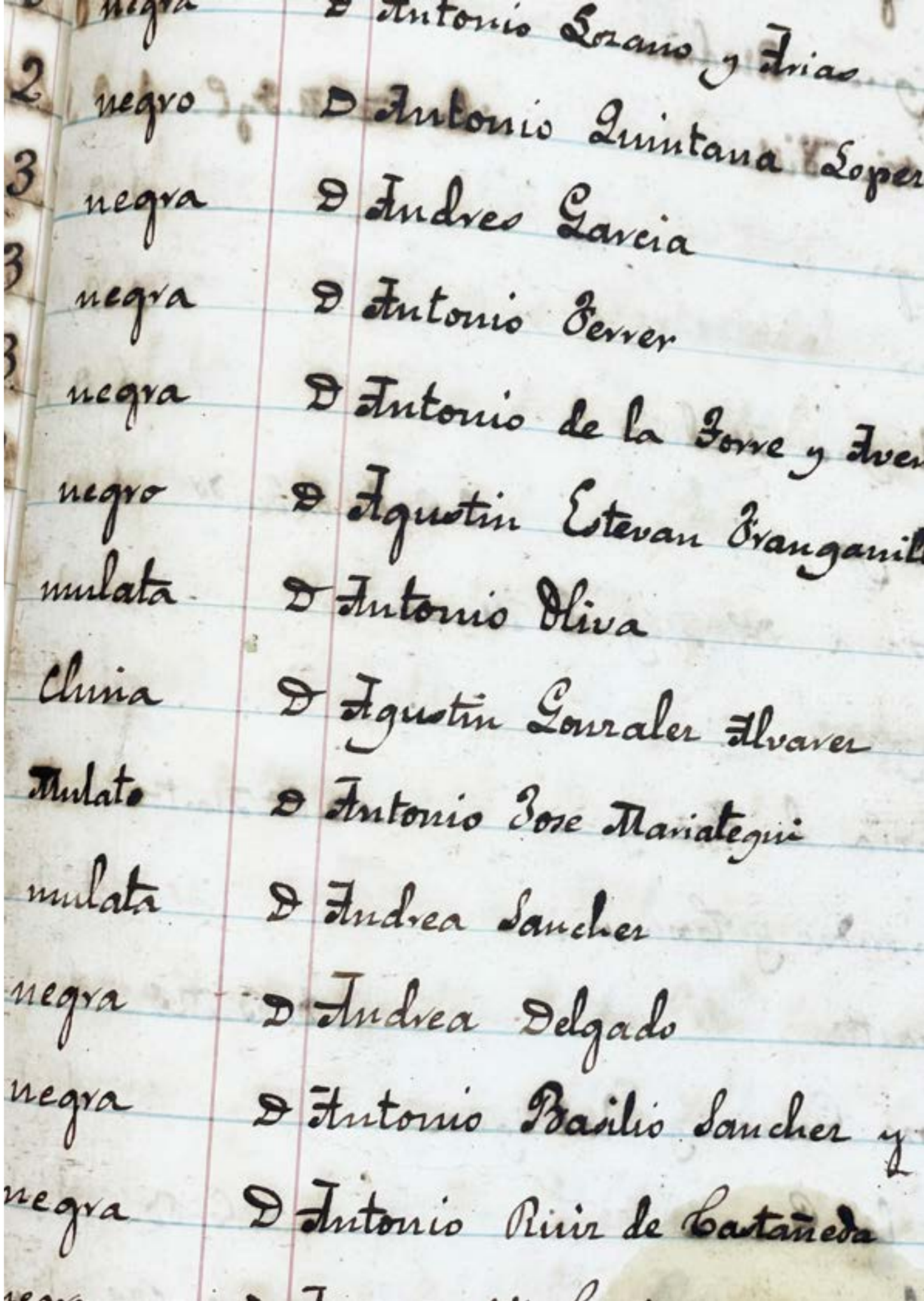
[GOBIERNO POLITICO, REGISTRADOR DE ESCLAVOS, CUBA].

“Modela de Cedulas para los esclavos”.

Manuscript, Cuba [likely either Havana or Matanzas], [1855] - 1856.

4° (29.5 x 21 cm): [unpaginated, 234 pp., or 117 leaves (we have designated the page numbers)], manuscript, dark brown ink on lined ledger paper, almost all leaves written on both sides, disbound with traces of former leather binding (Fair to Good, ink quite oxidized in many places with some corrosion of paper and bleeding though leaves but all text completely legible, some purple staining in upper outer areas of pp. 49/50 to 177/178 and on last leaf, but not affecting other pages, and some old damp staining to bottom part of leaves from pp. 49/50 to 77/78, occasional worming and slight chipping to few pages but with no real loss, some leaves a little loose), accompanied (loose) by a printed Slave ‘Cédula’ issued by the Cuban authorities, with details filled in by manuscript, dated at Matanzas, 1859 (21.5 x 31.5 cm).

The most extraordinary, extensive and data-rich manuscript on slavery we have ever encountered – being an original Cuban ‘registro’ (registry book) of ‘licensed’ slaves composed by a slave ‘registrador’s (registrar’s) office, likely either Havana or Matanzas, in 1855-56 (from December 1854 onwards, all slaves in Cuba were required to have a ‘cédula’, that acted both a license and an identity certificate); amazingly listing around 4,500 individual entries, each relating to a single cédula (given one per slave), that notes the names of the slave owners (including many members of the island’s elite), as well as the race and gender of each licensed slave; importantly, while most of the slaves listed are either ‘black’ or ‘mulatto’, there are many entries for Chinese “slaves”, referring to the indentured Chinese agrarian workers that were imported into Cuba between 1847 and 1877; the present manuscript is thus an incriminating document, in that it proves that the Cuban authorities considered the Chinese labourers to be slaves, and not ‘guest workers’ as they had solemnly asserted to the international community; a peerless and inexhaustible font of primary research into the nature of both Afro-Caribbean and Chinese slavery in Cuba during the mid-19th century sugar boom, with thousands of data points regarding the island’s plantation owners and the demographics and locations of members of their enslaved work force not preserved anywhere else.



negro.	D. Felix Fernandez Martinez	a D.n J.G.d	2 4	Guillermo= Gregorio= Genoveva= Gerónimo= Gabino= Gil= German=				2
negro.	D. Felipe Valdés		2 4	Guadalupe= Ginés				2
negra	D. Felip Alonso		2 5					4
negro	D. Fermin Mendiola		2 6					3
negro	D. Florencio Baez		2 6	Mulatos	D.n	Gregorio del Moral y Bucelon	a este edto	3 3	3
Chino	D. Felipe Gonzalez		2 7	Negra	D.n	Guillermo Stuart	a D.n Jph Calleja Perez	3 3	9
negro	D. Ferreol Kerach	a D.n Luis Delgado	2 8	Mulatos	D.n	Gregorio del Moral y Bucerelon	a este edto	3 6	2
mulato	D. Felicia Sanchez		2 8	Mulatos	D.n	Gregorio Piquero Arguelles	a D. Ricardo Lacaigue	2 0	2
negra	Siguracion Perez	a D.n Nicolas Castelvi	3 0	Negros	D.n	Guillermo Stuard	a D. Juan Segura	2 9	3
Chino	D. Felipe Perez		3 1	Negros	D.n	Guillermo Stuard	a D.n Ang.l Gimenez	3 2	4
negro	D. Felipe Regatero	a la Sucesion de Sega	3 1	Negros	D.n	Guillermo Stuard	á D. Ang.l Gimenez	3 3	6
negra	D. Feliciano de [illegible]	a D.n Ig.o Duran	3 8	Mulatos	D.n	Guillermo J Fenelon	á este interesd	5 0	7
negra	D. Felipe Limantour	a D.n Jph del Valle Bandera	3 2	Negras	D.a	Genoveva Martin	a este edto	5 7	9
mulato	D. Felicia Sanchez	a D.n Jph Cabrera	3 2	Mulatos	D.n	Gregorio Borrego	á este edto	7 3	2
				Negros	D.n	Gregorio del Moral y Buecelon	a este dotr	1 4 9	2
				Mulatos	D.n	Guillermo Murdoch	a este edto	1 6 1	3
				Negros	D.n	Gregorio Piquero Arguelles	a unas menores	1 7 6	6
				Negros	D.n	German Montero	a este edto	1 8 3	5
				Negros	D.n	Gregorio Ramon de Ortiz	a dos indios	1 9 1	5
				Mulatos	D.n	Gerónimo Donate	a este edto	1 5 8	8
				Mulatos	D.n	Gregorio Gonzalez	a este edto	1 9 5	9
				Mulatos	D.n	Gregorio Gonzalez	a este edto	2 0 8	5
				negra.	..	Guadalupe Rivr.		2 2 7.	9
				negra.	D.	Gerónimo Diaz.		2 3 3.	6

Cuba is largest island in the West Indies (with a land area of 110,860 km2) and possesses almost endless fertile plains, featuring some of the best farmland in the world. The island's Spanish colonial rulers began importing slaves from Africa to the island in the 16th century, becoming the backbone of Cuba's largely agrarian economy. However, for the better part of the first 250 years or so of the colonial era, Cuba's agrarian sector dramatically underperformed relative to its potential, as the island was isolated from the global economy by the Spanish mercantilist system. Its economy and population grew slowly, and its importation of slaves was relatively limited, as its agrarian sector was largely geared only towards local consumption, as opposed to for export. Cuba grew more tobacco than the much more lucrative sugar, an inefficient allocation of resources. Its sugar production and maritime trade was dramatically overshadowed by the nearby French colony of Saint-Domingue (Haiti) and the British island of Jamaica, which were the world's leading sugar producers.

However, the Haitian Revolution (1791 - 1804), which overthrew French rule, saw the almost complete collapse of the world's largest sugar economy, creating a colossal vacuum in the global market. Coinciding with the relaxation of Spanish mercantilist regulations, Cuba stepped into the void, dramatically ramping up its agrarian production, with an emphasis upon sugar, the global market price of which was at an all-time high. This led Cuba to import an unprecedented number of African slaves, as between 1791 and 1805, 91,211 slaves entered the island through Havana.

In only a relatively short time, Cuba created a massively productive (yet savagely inhumane) sugar-slave economy, and by 1820 the island was the leading sugar producer in the world. Its main competitors, Jamaica, and the other British West Indian islands, had become uncompetitive, as their production costs were too high, as the British Empire closed their access to the Transatlantic slave trade, while imposing expensive regulations upon the existing captive labour pool. The ignoble institution was abolished throughout the British Empire between 1834 and 1838, largely taking the British West Indies out of the game.

During the same period, Cuba's plantation owners were barely affected by the global abolitionist movement, which was weak in the Spanish Empire. Despite British diplomatic pressure, the Spaniards paid little heed to the Royal Navy's efforts to stamp-out the slave trade. Cuba continued the mass importation of captive Africans, largely brought from Portuguese Africa on Portuguese ships (the British were loath to search and siege Portuguese vessels, as Lisbon was London's oldest ally). It is believed that between 1830 to 1839, 120,438 slaves arrived in Cuba, mostly from Portuguese Africa. Famously, the saga of the Amistad (1839) involved slaves who were smuggled from West Africa to Cuba by Portuguese embargo-runners.

Cuba's growth during the first half of the 19th century was awesome, as its population grew almost six-fold between 1775 and 1841, rising from 170,000 to just over a million in 1841, with enslaved people accounting for 45% of the island's residents. During this time, Havana rose to become the wealthiest and most culturally sophisticated city in the New World.

However, events in the 1840s threatened to make Cuba's reliance upon enslaved Afro-Caribbean labour economically and politically unviable. First, an 1839 Anglo-Portuguese agreement caused Portugal to dramatically reduce its role in the Transatlantic slave trade, cutting Cuba off from its main source of new slave labour. While slave smuggling continued, at greatly reduced volume, the price of newly imported slaves was prohibitively expensive, while the price of slaves already in Cuba greatly increased.

Second, the Spanish crown, under intense pressure from liberal elements in Europe, brought in legislation that imposed standards upon the treatment of slaves that riled plantation owners (who were generally known for their brutal behaviour towards their captive labourers).

Third, the Cuban elite developed a heightened fear of enslaved Africans, chilled by the bloody (although unsuccessful) slave rebellion Jamaica (1831-2). There concerns were not misplaced, as in 1843 Cuban authorities would uncover a well-laid conspiracy to mount a slave insurrection in Matanzas.

While driving and terrorizing Cuba's exiting labour pool of enslaved people of African descent would continue to be the backbone of the island's economy, the planters enacted two major changes to save their industry from the fallout of the end of the mass slave trade. First, they dramatically modernized their estates, for between 1838 and 1880, Cuban sugar production became the most mechanized on earth, employing steam-powered mills and narrow-gauge railways.

Second, they looked across the world to obtain a new source of labour to, at least partially, replace the slaves of African descent.
From 1847 to 1877, the purpose-created Compañia Asiatica de la Habana arranged for the importation of tens of thousands of Chinese migrant labourers to Cuba to work on the sugar plantations. The Compañia, aided by its agents, marshalled poor Chinese agrarian workers to Macao, where they had to sign contracts committing them to terms of labour in Cuba, in return for promises of certain compensation, provisions, and guarantees of working conditions. From there, they were transported in ships to Cuba, where they found themselves on sugar plantations.

As it turned out, the Chinese labourers were often deceived, coerced, and treated harshly, no better than slaves; even their meagre contractual rights were commonly not honoured. Only foreign pressure after thirty years brought an end to this horrific system. During the 30 years of the Compañia's active operations, it is estimated that over 140,000 Chinese labourers were imported into Cuba, the great majority of which were male. Most of the Chinese labourers were settled in the areas between Havana and Matanzas and Cárdenas and Colón, noticeably altering the Cuban economy and the demographic makeup of many areas.

The Present Manuscript in Focus

In the mid-1850s, the Cuban government sought to gain effective oversight of the island's

mulata	D Apolonia Ponce	á D. Jorge	21	Colegio	D Agustin Fernandez		3 0 9	
negra	D Antonia Paz y Castañeda	á D.ª Mª del Valle Castañeda	21	negra	D Antonio Romero		3 1 1	
negra	D Agueda Lavastte de Castellon		21	negro	D Antonio Mal Hacienda		3 1 1	
negro	D Antonio Guerrero		21	negro	D Antonio Quintana y Lopez		3 1 2	
Dotacion	D Antonio Diaz Martinez		21	negra	D Antonio Romero		3 1 2	
negro	D Antonio Rodriguez Medina	á D.ª Mª	21	negra	D Antonio Carrera y Garcia		3 1 2	
negra	D Antonio Vidal y Ripoll		21	negro	D Antonio Laterre y Agustin	á D. Bruno Ldo y Vidal	3 1 3	
negra	D Antonio Martinez Diaz	á D. J. Nuñez y Ramos	21	negro	D Antonio Quintana		3 1 5	
negro	D Antonio Velita y Zayas	á D. Fr.co Mz y Zambrano	21	negra	D Agustin Delan		3 1 8	
negra	D Agustin Zarraga		21	negro	D Antonio Ponce de Leon y Manto	á D. J.	3 2 1	
negra	D Agustin Zarraga	á D. Dolz Zarraga	21	negro	D Antonio Quintana		3 2 1	
negra	D Antonio Macias dig.s Hernandez y Hernandez		21	negra	D Antonio Plata		3 2 4	
mulata	D Agustin Morales Reyes		21	negra	D Antonio Jose Hernandez	á D. M. de Brave	3 2 7	
negro	D Antonio Guillen	á D. Jose Zarraga	21	negro	D Agustin Fernandez Maca		3 2 7	
mulata	D Antonio Carrillo	á D. C. S. de Fernandez	21	negro	D Antonio Gutierrez Martinez		3 2 7	
negra	Agueda Lavastte de Castellon		21	negro	D Antonio Quintin	á D. Fran.co Jerv.o	3 2 8	
negro	D Agustin Bobles	á D. Mel. Ponce	21	Dotacion	D Antonio Gualer Solar	á D. C del Castillo	3 2 9	
negro	D Antonio Pers y Ricar	á D. J. Feldun	21	negro	D Agustin de Zarraga	á D. Fr.co	3 3 2	
negra	D Antonio Rodriguez Medina		21	negro	D Agustin Quinceles	á D. Mel Guerra	3 3 3	
negra	D Antonio Romero	á D. B. Castel	21	negro	D Antonio de la Guerra	á D. J. Alemian	3 3 3	
negro	D Agustin Segarra		21	negra	D Antonio Obregon	á D. J. Alemian	3 3 3	
negra	D Antonio Vazquez		21	negro	D Agustin Fernandez		3 3 4	
mulata	D Antonio Ponce		21	negra	D Antonio Diaz y Mora		3 3 7	
negro	D Antonio Lopez Mariscal	á D. Fr.co Fernandez	21	negro	D Agustin del Pozo	á D. F. R.	3 3 9	

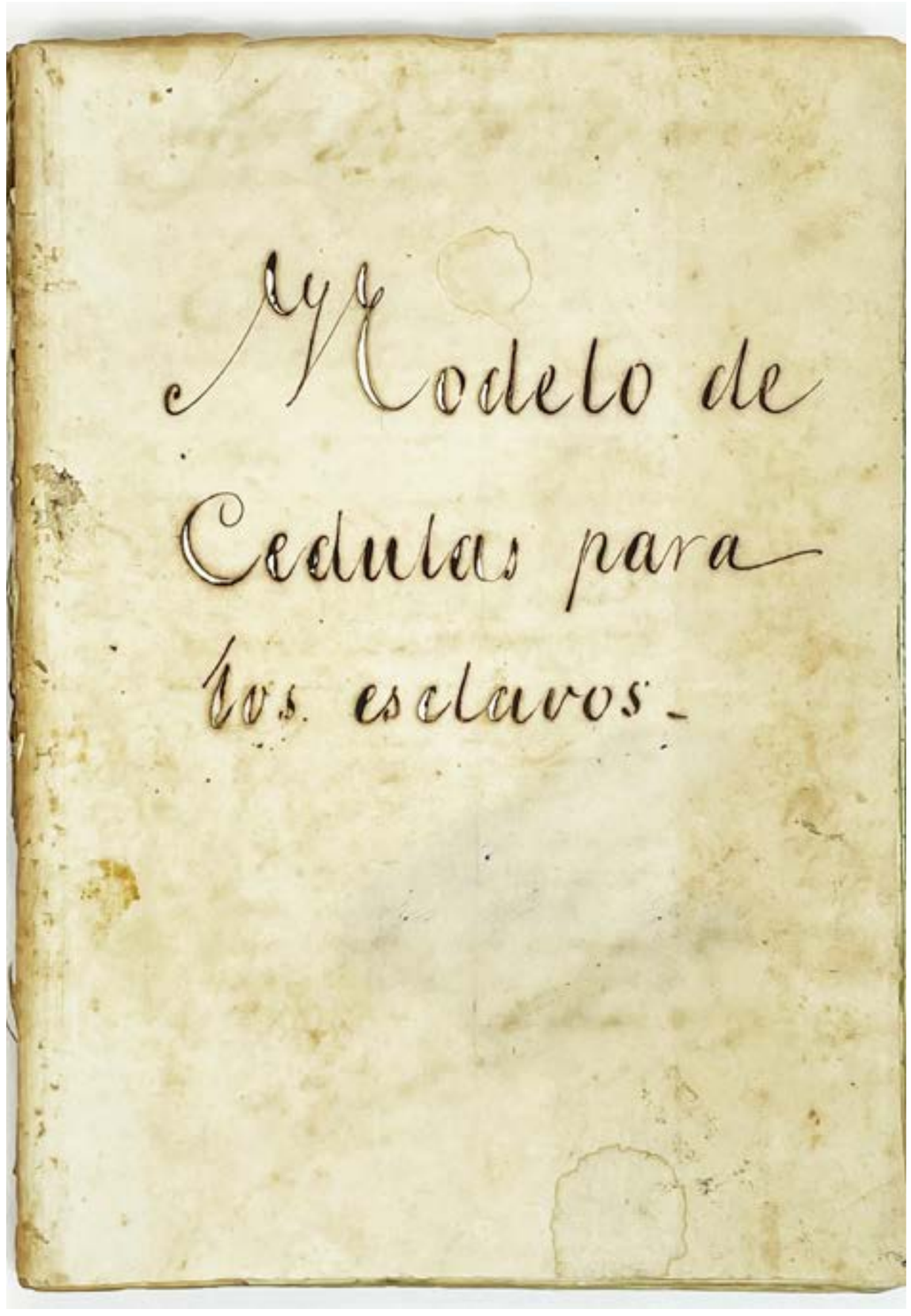
slavery system. Amazingly, while slaves were the backbone of Cuba's economy, the crown had no official or generally reliably records of how many slaves were on the island, their demographics, who owned them, and where they were located. This was especially pressing as Cuba was home to over 500,000 slaves, out of a population of around 1.2 million. It was now deemed necessary to create a general 'register' of slaves in Cuba, so that the government could: a) crack down on what remained of the slave trade (although this would not be fully stamped out until 1867); b) to decide how to best allocate civilian and military resources based on intelligence as to where slaves worked and resided (i.e. to put down possible slave rebellions, etc.); c) to be able to deploy state inspectors to plantations to ensure that slaves were being treated properly according new laws; d) to ensure that the state gained direct revenue from slavery.

The crown enacted the Decreto del gobierno superior civil, estableciendo las cédulas para los esclavos' (December 19, 1854), commonly referred to as 'Decreto de 19 de Diciembre de 1854', that mandated that all slave owners had to apply to the government for a cédula for each slave in their charge, which acted as both a licence and an identification card that had to be produced to authorities on demand. Offices of the Registrador de Esclavos (Registrar of Slaves), a division of Cuba's civilian government bureaucracy (the Gobierno Politico), were established in major centres (ex. Havana, Matanzas, Santiago, Puerto Príncipe, etc.), which would issue the cédulas (certificates in the form of printed templates with the particulars filled out in manuscript and signed) for their districts, the details of which were listed in official registros (registers), being manuscript books, with separate registers kept by each office regarding their respective districts. These books would be used by officials to locate slaves and to monitor the plantations and their owners as the law saw fit.

Naturally, the vast majority of the slaves recorded in the registers were categorized as 'Black' or 'Mulatto'.

Importantly, however, the registers classified and listed Chinese indentured labourers brought to the island by the Compañia Asiatica de la Habana as "slaves". This is highly significant, as all the while the Spanish government and the Compañia publicly went to great efforts to assure foreign governments and abolitionist associations that that the Chinese labourers in Cuba were 'guest workers' and not slaves. However, their own internal legal and bureaucratic systems revealed their deception! Indeed, the Chinese labourer were often treated exactly like slaves, subjected to terrible working conditions and punishments, and were often prevented from leaving the plantations (sometimes indefinitely).

Amazingly, present here is one of the earliest original manuscript register books of slave cédulas, dating from 1855-1856, that runs to 234 pages and contains in the ballpark of 4,500 entries. Written in dark pen on lined ledger paper, it is comprised of horizontal entries for each cédula granted, given in sections of alphabetical order (i.e., a set of several names beginning with 'J') according to the principal slave owner's first (given) name (usually individuals, but sometimes companies), plus the names of co-owners, including many of the island's elite figures and families (note that many owner's names repeat, as they applied for multiple cédulas). This is accompanied by a note on the race and gender of slave in question (whether they be Negro, Negra, Mulatto, Mulatta, Chino, China), while those designated as Dotacion (literally endowment) are part of large compliment of slaves, while some individuals are simply listed as Esclavo(a). Each entry is accompanied by a number that, within



themselves, do not necessarily follow each other in a coherent fashion. While the book does not necessarily appear to have anything missing, the highest progress of names in the alphabet recorded is of the letter 'M', so it is not clear whether the book is a fragment or is complete.

The present register, which lists Chinese people as "slaves" is an incriminating document, as despite the ardent and consistent assertions of the Cuban colonial regime and the Compañia Asiatica de la Habana, that the Chinese on the island were well-treated and voluntary present 'guest workers', their own internal official records classified them to be on a level indistinguishable from Afro-Caribbean slaves.

On the matter of the manuscript's dating, from page 52 onwards, several pages feature the date "1856", and while not noted, one gains the impression that the entries from before that point perhaps date from 1855, making the present work one of the earliest Cuban 'registros', made in the immediate wake of the Decreto de 19 de Diciembre de 1854.

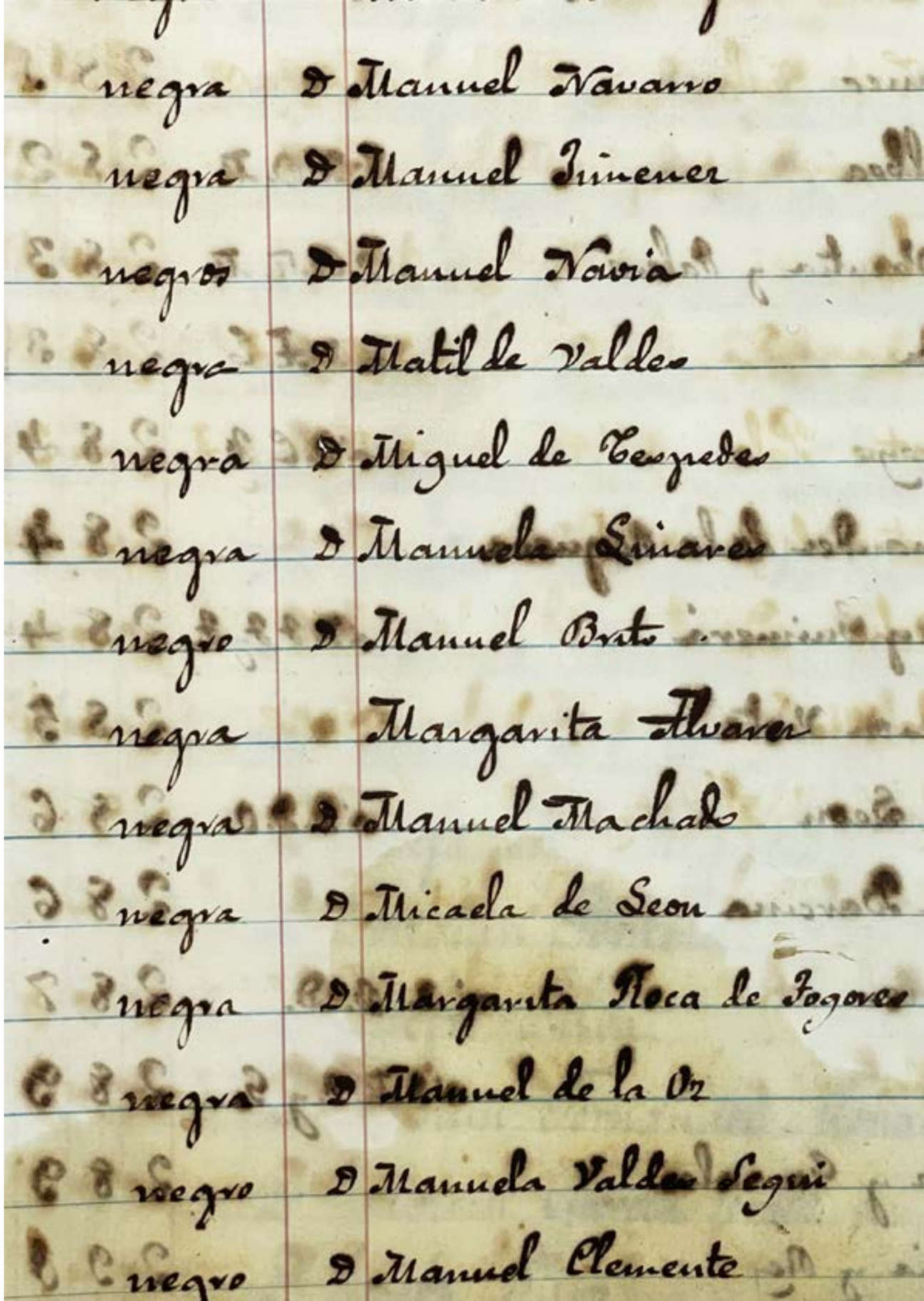
While no place is given for where the manuscript was made, a cursory investigation of some of the slave owner's names suggests that it was drafted by either the slave registrador's office in Havana or Matanzas. Moreover, the presence of Chinese 'slaves', which was typical of Havana and Matanzas areas, further supports this inference.

Appropriately, the manuscript was found accompanied by an example of an original slave cédula of the kind that that was recorded in its entries. While the typography and precise formats of the cédulas differed from place to pace and over time, the present example follows the standard for the document, as it features a printed template, with the particulars of the individual slave filled in by manuscript and them signed by the appropriate authority (often the slave registrador). The present example is a cédula dated in 1859 at Matanzas that records the registration of a male Chinese "slave", named "Chin Riv Tanuto" (his proper name clearly 'lost in translation'), who was a 24-year-old native of Amoy (Xiamen), obligated to serve an 8-year contact of labour in Cuba. The cédula measures 21.5 x 31.5 cm and was published in Havana by the Imprenta de Gobierno y Capitania General por S.M. and was issued for a fee of 2 Reals.

The present manuscript is an extraordinary survivor, we are not aware of a reference to the present location of any other original Cuban slave registro, nor have we encountered anything remotely like it from any country, featuring so many entries. The manuscript represents an almost inexhaustible font of primary academic research on the nature of both Afro-Caribbean slavery and Chinese indentured labourers during the heady period of the sugar boom of the mid-19th century. Specifically, it will permit ground-breaking investigations into many Cuban slaveowners, including members of the island's elite families, as well as the locations of slaves, and their demographics. The work includes thousands of data points and angles of inquiry that are likely not preserved anywhere else.

References: N/A – Manuscript seemingly unrecorded. Cf. Hubert Hillary Suffern AIMES, History of Slavery in Cuba, 1511 to 1868 (New York, 1907); Arthur F. CORWIN, Spain and the Abolition of Slavery in Cuba, 1817–1886 (Austin, TX, 1967); Christopher SCHMIDT-NOWARA, Empire and Antislavery: Spain, Cuba, and Puerto Rico, 1833-1874 (Pittsburgh, 1999).

14.500 EUR



5. CUBA
MEDICINE – EPIDEMIOLOGY – YELLOW FEVER
FINE BINDINGS

Manuel González de JONTE (1827 - 1867).

Nuevo tratamiento preventivo y curativo del vómito negro, o sea la fiebre amarilla, y fiebres paludeas. Inventado, ensayado, comprobado y dedicado a los peninsulares…

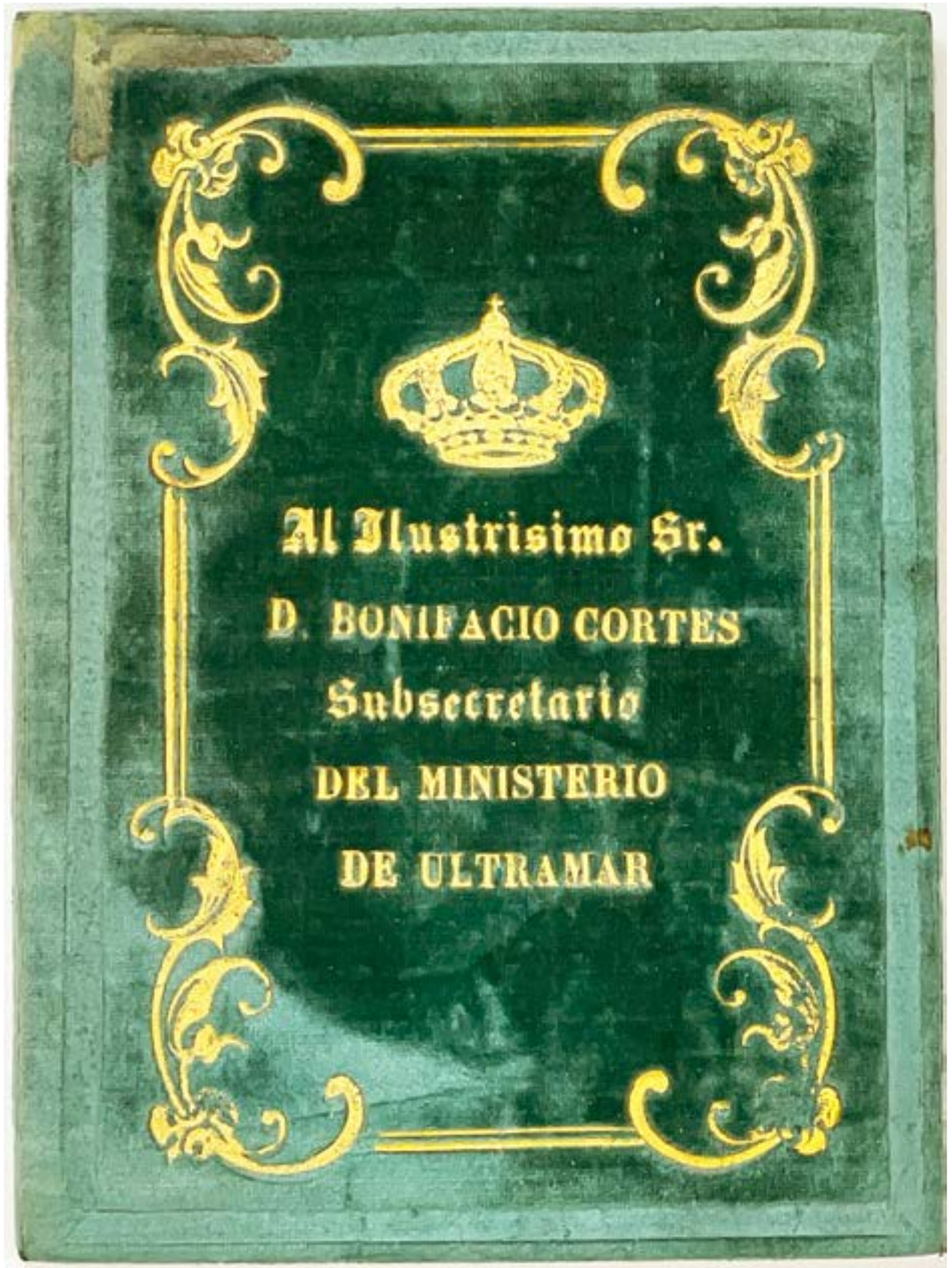
Havana: Imprenta Nacional y Extranjera, 1865.

8º (15.8 x 11.7 cm): 20 pp., contemporary silked endpapers, exquisite presentation binding of green velvet with elaborate gilt-debossed designs and dedication line to front cover: 'Al Ilustrísimo Sr. D. Bonifacio Cortés, Subsecretario del Ministerio de Ultramar' (Good, text clean and crisp, endpapers naturally oxidized in places, binding with wear and staining to upper left corner).

An exquisite and unique presentation example of a treatise on yellow fever by the Spanish physician and botanist Manuel González de Jonte who resided in Cuba; published in Havana, it is an early an important work that helped to established Cuba as the epicentre of global yellow fever research; the present example lavishly bound in green velvet with elaborate gilt-tooling, with a dedication to Bonifacio Cortés, the Undersecretary of the Spanish Colonial Ministry, who previously served as the head of the Cuban Customs Bureau - extremely rare – one of only 3 recorded examples.

Yellow fever (Spanish: La fiebre amarilla or vómito negro) is a viral haemorrhagic disease that initially caused a high fever and, in most cases, dissipated after five days. However, in 15% of cases, the illness raged back with a greater virulence, causing the patient to have a jaundiced appearance, with vomiting, leading to organ failure and death. Yellow fever had its origins in Africa and was initially transported to the New World aboard slave ships. It soon became a leading cause of death in the tropical and semi-tropical Americas, killing many thousands of people annually. It was an especially severe scourge in the West Indies and up through the 19th century and was often the leading cause of death in Havana.

As Havana long had a strong medical community, it was natural that it became a leading centre of yellow fever research, although for many years there were no credible theories as to the cause of the disease, nor were there definitive treatments, although methods were developed that sometimes seemingly lessened the severity of the disease. During the mid-19th century, yellow fever was taking terrible toll on Havana, killing many newly arrived 'peninsulares' (Spaniards born in Spain residing in the New World), who were often VIPs, so troubling the Cuban elite class.



Enter Manuel González de Jonte (1827 - 1867), an extraordinarily brilliant young peninsular physician, botanist, and journalist. Born in Madrid, he gained a medical degree at an unusually young age and was appointed as a Professor of Natural Sciences at the Universidad Central (Universidad Complutense de Madrid). At only the age of 22, he wrote a stellar botanical treatise, Manual de Botánica para el uso de las personas que se dedican al estudio de la Botánica de Ampliación, y de la Organografía y Fisiología Vegetal (1849). He subsequently became interested in the nature and effects of medicinal waters, authoring (with José Pérez de la Flor) El Novísimo manual de hidrología médica (1851). While serving as the Director of the La Margarita Spa, he wrote Memoria sobre los baños y aguas minero-medicinales salido-alcalinas frías, tituladas de La Margarita, en Loeches (1853).

However, in 1857, Jonte became embroiled in a scandal that revolved around his relationship with a married woman, forcing him to leave Spain. He decided to head for Havana, which was arguably the most culturally and intellectually sophisticated city in the Americas, arriving there at the beginning of 1858.

A man of Jonte's intellect and stature was readily accepted into the Havana's elite society, who cared nothing for his personal 'indiscretions' in Madrid. In April 1858, he founded the weekly literary journal, the Eco de la Literatura Cubana and contributed many important articles to the Cuban medical journal, Eco de la Medicina. He was shortly appointed as the chief physician for the military base of the Castillo de Atarés de La Habana.

In 1864, Jonte ascended to the top tier of Cuban academia when he was appointed the Chair of the Natural History Department of the elite the Escuelas Professionals para las Carreras Superiores. He was also made the Scientific Director of the Havana Botanical Gardens, where he continued his medical-botanical investigations.

All the while, Jonte operated a lucrative private medical practice for Havana's well-healed. One of his specialties was his programmes for the prevention and alleviation of the symptoms of yellow fever, based upon the plant-based medicines he developed at the botanical gardens. While it is now known that his treatments could not definitively prevent yellow fever, it is possible that they could have helped to lessen the severity of the disease once it struck, giving his patients improved survival rates.

His experiences led Jonte to write the present work, the title of which translates as 'New Preventative Treatment and Cure for Yellow Fever'. Published in Havana, in this brief, but well-composed and content-rich treatise, Jonte reveals his methods for preventing and alleviated yellow fever, noting that he believed his preventative measures, based upon his signature medical cordials and pills, to be the most effective. He noted that:

"The preventative treatment for yellow fever, to which I am referring, is the following: order the newcomer to drink with a small glass of water every morning for two nights or more, depending on the case, on an empty stomach, a glass of cordial, which comes to make approximately two ounces of the liquid of preventative remedy arranged according to my formula, and the every eight day one suspends taking that, to purge instead, using the effect of the cathartic vegetable pills also prepared according to my formula and administered regularly in number of six per dose." (p. 7)

Jonte went on to write an influential treatise about cholera, the other great epidemic of the era, Memoria sobre el cólera morbo asiático, o sea Método higiénico, preservativo y curativo al alcance de todos (1866).

Tragically, Jonte died on August 27, 1867, at only the age of 39. The reason for his passing is not recorded, but perhaps his health had been worn down by years of being exposed to contagious diseases and noxious substances, sadly the fate of many physicians of his era. However, Jonte had an estimable legacy, especially with regards to his studies on yellow fever. The present work provides a very accurate assessment of the nature of the disease that, in 1881, helped the Cuban doctor Carlos Juan Finlay (1833 – 1915) to propose that the vector of yellow fever was the Aedes aegypti mosquito. While this was not to be proven for some years, Findlay's assertion was critical in setting researchers upon the right course.

The big breakthrough in understanding came during the Spanish-American War (1898), when thousands of people in Cuba (including many American soldiers) were felled by the disease. This motivated an American-Cuban team of physicians, which included Walter Reed, James Carroll, Aristides Agramonte, and Jesse William Lazear, to conduct experiments that definitively proved Findlay's theory that yellow fever was transmitted be mosquitos.

As a result, the military physician William C. Gorgas, who was appointed as the Chief Sanitary Officer of Havana, employed aggressive methods to eradicate mosquites in the city, making the Cuban capital almost yellow fever free of the first time in 300 years.

On a grander level, the French attempts to build the Panama Canal in the 1890s failed largely because 10,000s of workers died of yellow fever. In 1903, the Americans assumed control of the construction of this globally vital travel and trade link, and Dr. Gorgas was brought in to eradicate mosquitos on the Panamanian Isthmus. His efforts proved largely successful, as yellow fever rates fell to low levels. This allowed the canal to be completed and opened in 1915, so revolutionizing global travel and communications.

In 1927, yellow fever was the first human virus to be isolated, and in 1937 in the South African-American physician Max Theiler discovered an effective vaccine that largely eradicated yellow fever in most of the world.

A Unique and Exquisite Presentation Example

The present example of the work is unique, as it is bound in a lavish custom green velvet binding with elaborate gilt-tooling, featuring the gilt dedication line: 'Al Ilustrísimo Sr. D. Bonifacio Cortés, Subsecretario del Ministerio de Ultramar'. Thus, this example was presented by Jonte to his friend, Bonifacio Cortés Llanos (1816 - 1884), who was then the Undersecretary of the Spanish Colonial Ministry, making him one of the most important figures in the Spanish imperial firmament. A native of Oviedo, Asturias, Cortés, he was trained as lawyer and initially worked as a journalist. He subsequently served in a senior role in the national tax office and then as the Governor of the Bank of Barcelona. In the early 1860s, he resided in Havana, where he was head of the Cuban Customs Bureau, during which time he befriended Jonte. He returned to Spain after a few years, whereupon

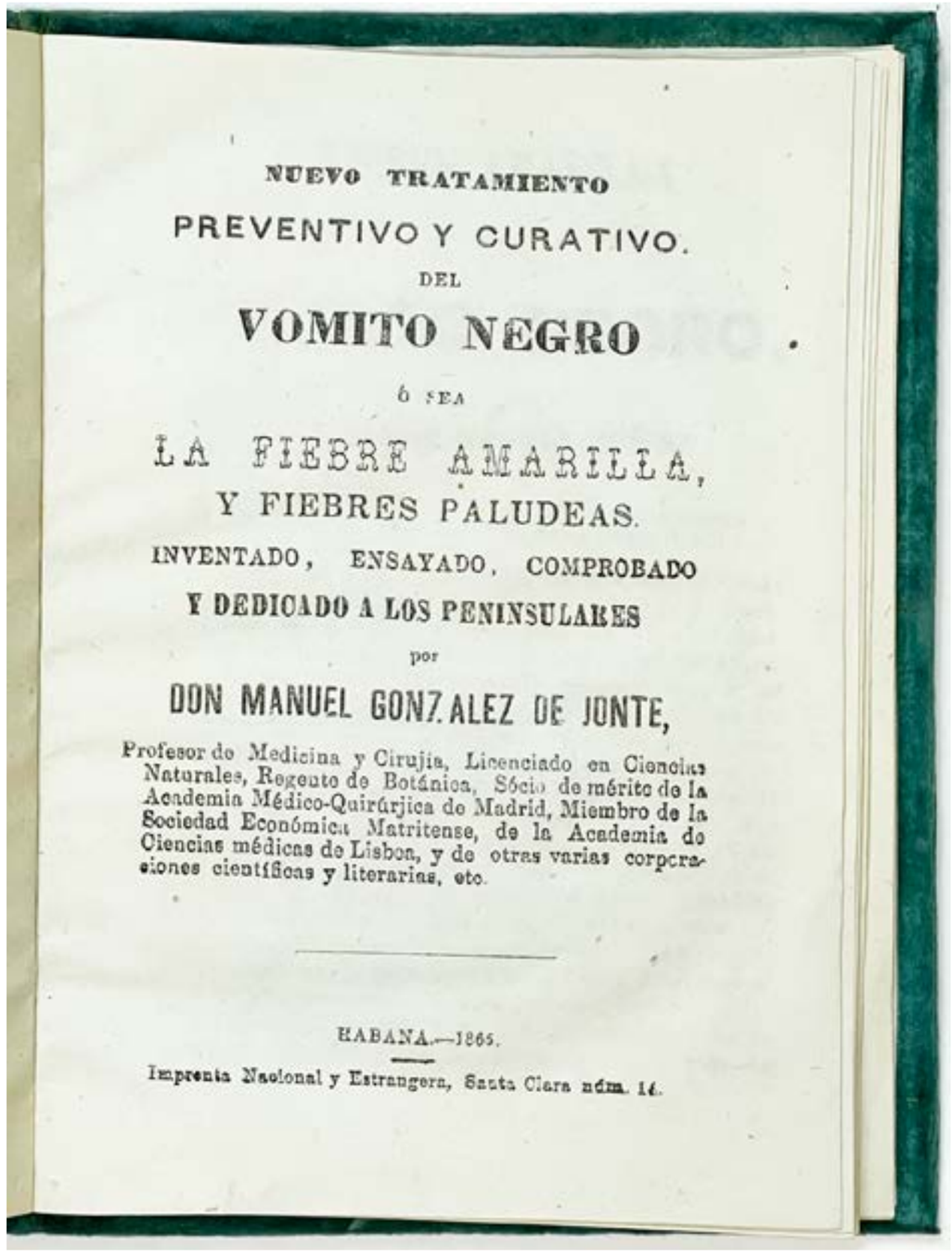
he was appointed as the Colonial Undersecretary. Cortés spent his later years as a senior courtier to King Alfonso XII (reigned 1874-85).

A Note on Rarity

The present work is extremely rare, which is not so surprising, as the survival rate of 19th Havana pamphlets is very low. We can trace only 2 institutional examples, held by the Biblioteca Nacional de España (one of which is in poor condition), while we cannot trace any sales records for any other examples. Additionally, there are likely a couple examples in Cuban institutions; however, their catalogues are not accessible online.

References: Biblioteca Nacional de España (2 examples): 2/31412 and HA/19142(1); OCLC: 740429084, 432409394; Antonio PALAU y Dulcet, Manual del librero hispano-americano, no. 105406; Carlos Manuel TRELLES, Bibliografía cubana del siglo XIX: 1856-1868 (Havana, 1913), p. 239; Alberto GOMIS et al. 'Manuel González de Jonte, un naturalista y médico español del siglo XIX. Noticia biográfica y bibliográfica', in Javier Echeverría Ezponda & Marisol de Mora Charles (eds.), Actas del III Congreso de la Sociedad Española de Historia de las Ciencias (San Sebastián: Editorial Guipuzcoana, 1986), vol. 3, pp. 291-310; Alberto GOMIS, 'Manuel González de Jonte, (1827-1867) el que se enfrentó a sus mayores', en Emilio Cervantes Ruiz de la Torres, Naturalistas proscritos (Salamanca: Ediciones de la Universidad de Salamanca, 2011), pp. 113-22.; Alberto GOMIS, 'Sobre los últimos años del botánico Manuel González de Jonte (1827 -1867)', Acta Botanica Malacitana, 33 (2018), pp. 388-9; José Antonio LÓPEZ Espinosa, 'La prioridad de Carlos J. Finlay en el descubrimiento de vector amarílico', ACIMED, vol. 12, no. 1 (2004); Emilio Cervantes RUIZ de la Torre, Naturalistas proscritos (Salamanca: Ediciones Universidad de Salamanca, 2011), pp. 113-22, esp. p. 120-1.

1.800 EUR



NUEVO TRATAMIENTO

PREVENTIVO Y CURATIVO.

DEL

VOMITO NEGRO

Ó SEA

LA FIEBRE AMARILLA,

Y FIEBRES PALUDEAS.

INVENTADO, ENSAYADO, COMPROBADO

Y DEDICADO A LOS PENINSULARES

por

DON MANUEL GONZALEZ DE JONTE,

Profesor de Medicina y Cirujia, Licenciado en Ciencias Naturales, Regente de Botánica, Sócio de mérito de la Academia Médico-Quirúrjica de Madrid, Miembro de la Sociedad Económica Matritense, de la Academia de Ciencias médicas de Lisboa, y de otras varias corporaciones científicas y literarias, etc.

HABANA.—1865.

Imprenta Nacional y Estrangera, Santa Clara núm. 14.

6. MEXICO - ‘EL PORFIRIATO’ THEMATIC CARTOGRAPHY GERMAN MAPMAKERS IN LATIN AMERICA

Bodo von GLÜMER von Borries (1843 - 1902).

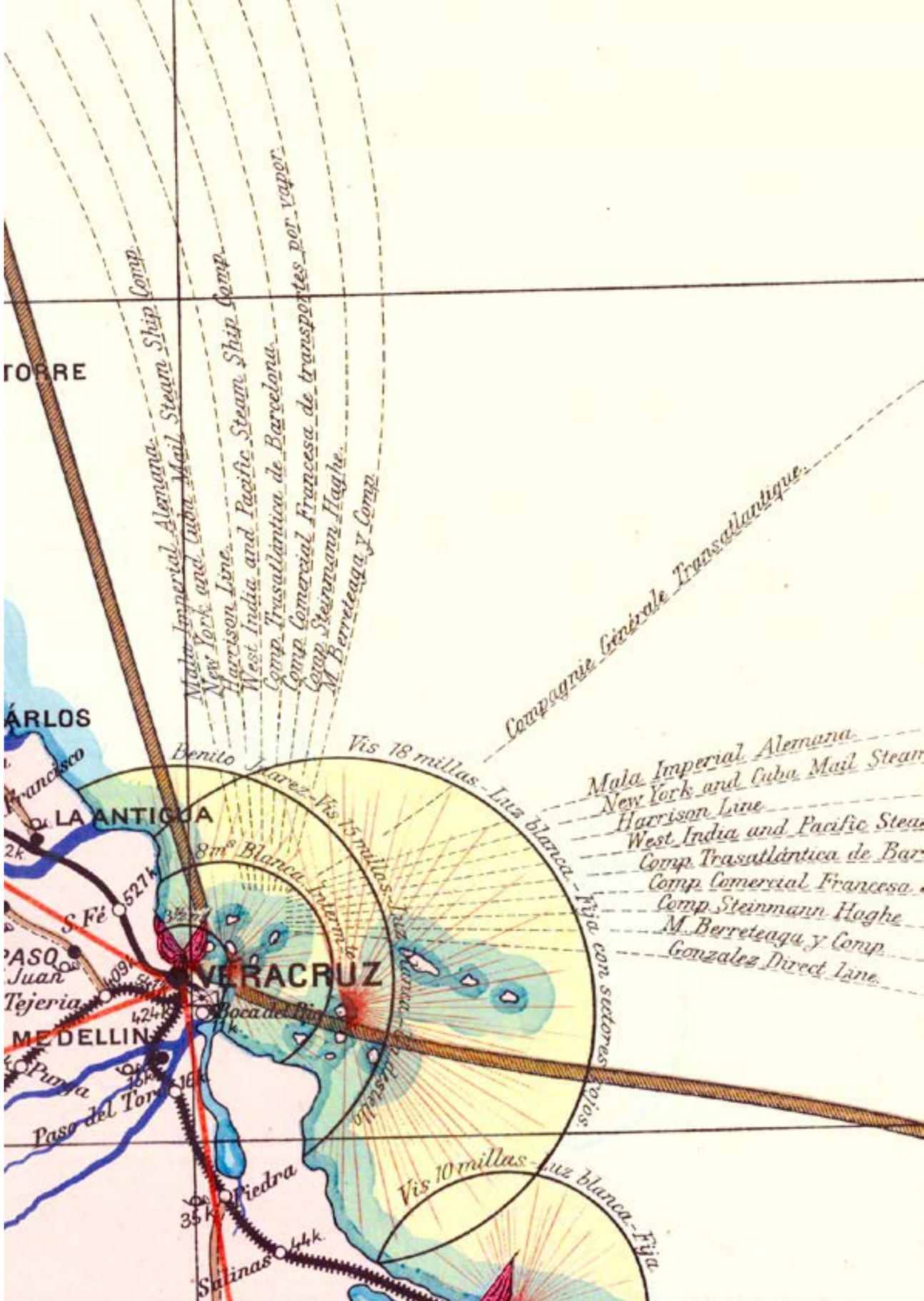
Carta de Comunicaciones de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos formada de orden de la Secretaria de Estado y del Despacho de Comunicaciones y Obras Publicas, por el Coronel Bodo von Glümer. 1895 - 1896. / Primera Hoja [y] Segunda Hoja.

Berlin: Berliner Lithographisches Institut, 1896.

Colour lithogragh, in 2 massive parts, each dissected into 40 sections and mounted upon original linen, each part folding into very fine original red cloth slipcases bearing gilt-debossed title and the Escudo Nacional de México (Excellent condition, map parts remarkably clean, crisp and bright, slipcases are stellar with only very minor edge-wear), each part: 130 x 237 cm (51 x 93 inches); if joined would for map of irregular shape, maximum measurements approximately: 245 x 237 cm (96.5 x 93 inches).

A colossal map of Mexico (measuring around 2.4 x 2.4 metres!) that is the cartographic epitome of ‘El porfiriato’ (1876 - 1911), the era of unprecedented political stability, economic growth, scientific progress, and booming infrastructure that Mexico experienced under the rule of the military strongman Porfirio Díaz Mori; with unrivalled scale and precision the map showcases the country’s rapidly expanding networks of roads, railways, postal routes, telegraph lines, telephone systems, and shipping lines, that brought the Industrial Revolution to Mexico, laying the foundation of the modern state; the map was made by Colonel Bodo von Glümer, a German nobleman who joined the Mexican Army, introducing sophisticated German techniques of surveying and cartography to Mexico; published in Berlin - very rare - a deluxe example housed in special, grand red cloth and gilt debossed slipcases.

Prior to the 1870s, Mexico suffered from a severely underdeveloped economy with very little modern industry, terrible infrastructure, and communications, and grinding poverty, following decades of corruption, stagnation, internal instability, and foreign invasions that robbed Mexico of a third of her territory. This was even though the country boasted phenomenal natural resources and human capital. Almost always, the best laid plans came to naught, a situation that frustrated the bright and ambitious figures in the Mexican elite.




GOLFO DE MEXICO
CARIBE
MAR
OCEANO PACIFICO
BELICE
GUATEMALA
HONDURAS
SAN SALVADOR
NICARAGUA
CARTA DE COMUNICACIONES
DE LOS
ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS
Formada de órden d.e la Secretaría de Estado y del Despacho de Comunicaciones y Obras Públicas,
1895 por el General 1896
Emilio von Glümer.
SEGUNDA HOJA.
Escala 1:1000000
Distrito Federal

All this changed during 'El porfiriato', the 35-year long presidency of Porfirio Díaz Mori (1876 - 1911), which marked an era of unprecedented political stability, economic growth, and scientific progress. Díaz restored his nation's pride, forming a strong, modern state. That being said, the regime, which eventually collapsed into a decade of revolutionary turmoil, holds a controversial legacy, as it also saw profligate corruption, cronyism, political repression and increased income inequality.

Díaz's agenda was anchored in several developments that would rely greatly on accurate cartography. First, was the privatization of vast amounts of federal land (new private land investment in Mexico grew from virtually nil in 1876 to £19.7 million in the 1910s). Second, was fostering the 'Railway Boom' (during El porfiriato the country's railway network grew from only 640.5 km to 24,720 km!) that utterly transformed the country. Third, was the professionalization and deployment of the armed forces to secure the countryside and the integrity of the republic's borders. Fourth, were programs to improve land management, especially with respect to agriculture and forestry. Fifth, maps were required to manage industrialization, urban growth and mining (decade revenue totals from mining grew from £1.3 million in 1880s to £11.6 million in the 1910s!).

Upon Díaz's assumption of the presidency, in 1876, his administration was confronted by a challenge – there were very few regional maps of Mexico that were sufficiently accurate for operational planning, nor were there any general maps of the country sufficiently detailed and precise for strategic planning. While the established official map of the republic, Antonio Garcia y Cubas's Carta General de la Republica Mexicana (Mexico, 1863), represented a spectacular achievement, given the chaotic circumstances under which it was prepared, it featured serious geodetic inaccuracies that undercut its effectiveness as an administrative aid. Moreover, there was no central body to manage mapping programs across the country or to arrange for the publication of official maps.

Díaz dramatically increasing the funding for the Servicio Geográfico del Ejército, providing first-class equipment and training, and promoting officers with advanced foreign experience in mapping (such as Bodo von Glümer) into leadership roles. Notably, in 1877, Díaz formed the Comisión Geográfico-Exploradora (CGE), an autonomous organization that was charged with surveying the republic and publishing official maps. While technically, under the supervision of the Secretaria de Formento, Colonización e Industria (the Ministry of Public Works, Colonization and Industry), most of its field staff were military engineers from the Servicio Geográfico. The GCE's signature project was the creation of the Carta de la Republica Mexicana á la 100,000a, a massive map of a planned 1,100 sheets, executed to the large scale of 1.58 miles to an inch. Although the project was never completed (only 197 of the envisaged sheets were realized), it set the foundation for the modern scientific cartography of Mexico.

Enter Bodo von Glümer: German Precision and the Modern Mapping of Mexico

Bodo von Glümer von Borries (1843 - 1902) was one of the most consequential cartographers working in Mexico during the second half of the 19th century, although his achievements have not been properly recognized by historians.

Glümer was born in Schönebeck, near Magdeburg, Prussia (today in the state of Saxony-Anhalt), the heir to an old noble family; he eventually inherited the title freiherr (baron). His father, Weddo von Glümer (1811 - 1891), was a successful merchant (curiously, for centuries, almost every generation of the Glümer family included men with the unusual given names 'Bodo' or 'Weddo').

Details of Glümer's early biography remain obscure, but it seems that he received military training in Germany, where he qualified as an engineer and surveyor. While he hailed from a well-off aristocratic background, like many of his peers, Glümer seemingly found the prospects for advancement in the ossified Prussian military-political system discouraging. Following in a long line of German military men and mapmakers who went to Latin America in search of fame and fortune, around 1865 Glümer immigrated to Mexico.

Glümer arrived in Mexico in the midst of the turmoil of the Second French Intervention in Mexico (1861-7), when Mexican Republican forces were trying to liberate the country from a French occupation that placed the Austrian Hapsburg 'Emperor' Maximiliano I on the throne.

On November 23, 1866, Glümer joined the Mexican Army, becoming 2nd lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers of the Ejército del Norte, commanded by General Mariano Escobedo de la Peña.

He saw immediate action during the Siege of Matamoros, Tamaulipas, when the Republicans successfully dislodged forces loyal to the emperor from that crucial border town. Glümer was subsequently seconded to Chihuahua and Durango, where he came to the favorable attention of Benito Juárez, the Republican leader and the official Mexican President. He ended his wartime action by participating in the liberation of Zacatecas from French forces. The Republicans triumphed in the conflict, seeing the full restoration of Juárez's regime.

In the years following with war, Glümer, as a member of the Servicio Geográfico del Ejército, due to his much-admired German methodology and the favour of President Juárez, was placed in charge of several key surveying projects. While much of his work was behind the scenes, with his maps remaining in manuscript form for high level official use, they subsequently acted as vital source material for many of the most important printed maps of Mexico. A stellar example of this work from this period is the sophisticated manuscript map, "Plano y Corte Geológico del Camino de México a Puebla" (no date, early to mid-1870s) (Archivo de documentos de Secretaría de la Defensa Nacional), that charts the critical travel route between the capital and Puebla, as well as the underlying geological strata.

Glümer's skill-set was perfectly suited to El porfiriato, and he was one of the great driving forces of modern Mexican cartography, introducing the most advanced German methods and techniques to his adopted country. He was entrusted with many of most important projects of mapping military corridors, mines, railway / telegraph routes, as well general topographic surveys. His maps played a critical role in guiding Mexico's modernization programme. His general mapping also contributed greatly to the newly created Comisión Geográfico-Exploradora's work, notably the Carta de la Republica Mexicana project.

Of his few printed works for public consumption was the fine railway map of the Mexico City-Puebla corridor, El Corazon del Anahuac y sus Ferro-Carriles (New York, 1883).

Glümer enjoyed steady promotion and his marriage to the American socialite and heiress, Frances Amelia Bartlett (1839 - 1926), gave him access to a considerable fortune, allowing him to enter the country's social elite.

In the 1890s, Glümer retired from active military field work, and moved to Acapulco, where he executed projects for the Guerrero state government. He also dedicated a great deal of time and effort to creation of his finest and most ambitious public project that, perhaps more than any other map, perfectly epitomized El porfiriato, the present *Carta de Comunicaciones de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos.*

The Present Map in Focus

The colossal map (measuring around 2.4 x 2.4 metres if its parts were joined!), executed to the grand scale of 1:1,000,000 (16 miles to 1 inch), is one on the greatest achievement of modern Mexican cartography, and is the only map to meticulously showcases Mexico's recently built extensive transportation and communications network, captured at the height of El porfiriato. Based upon years of labour by Glümer, working from the best official sources, the project was sponsored by the Secretaría de Estado y del Despacho de Comunicaciones y Obras Pública, with the map exquisitely colour lithographed in Berlin by the Berliner Lithographisches Institut (an arraignment likely due to Glümer's connections to his home country).

Notably, the present example of the map is a deluxe issue, with each of the two parts housed within its own lovely red cloth slipcases with gold debossed titles and the Escudo Nacional de México (all the other examples of which we are aware, being 'normal' issues, have drab card slipcases), seemingly made for VIP clientele.

The map provides a tremendous wealth of information on El porfiriato Mexico's transportation and communications infrastructure, details not collectively found on any other printed map. The various featured are identified by the symbols described upon the 'Explicación' found on each part, including the national and state capitals; regional and district seats; villages; ranchos; haciendas; railway lines (whether wide or narrow gauge); train stations; telegraph routes (whether federally or state run); telephone lines; post offices; postal routes (whether conducted by coach, horse or by foot); submarine telegraph cables; lighthouses (including the radius of their effectiveness); and customs and post offices. Also depicted are all major roads, as well as named maritime corporate steamship routes.

Glümer's sources for the map included unpublished manuscripts (including maps of his own creation, as well as by the army, railway and mining companies, etc.); various works by the Comisión Geográfico-Exploradora (such as the *Carta General del Estado de San Luis Potosi* (1894) and the ongoing *Carta de la República Mexicana* project); Manuel Fernández Leal's *Carta General de la República Mexicana, formada en el Ministerio de Fomento* (1890);




CARTA DE COMUNICACIONES
DE LOS
ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS
Formada de orden de la Secretaría de Estado y del Despacho de Comunicaciones y Obras Públicas
por el Coronel
Bodo von Glümer.
1895 1896
PRIMERA HOJA.
Escala 1:5000000
ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMERICA
OCEANO PACIFICO
GOLFO DE CALIFORNIA
GOLFO DE MEXICO
Explicacion

Antonio del Castillo's Carta Minera de la Republica Mexicana, fundada por disposition del Secretario de Fomento (1893); *Antonio García Cubas's Carta Geografica General de la República Mexicana* (1863); *C. E. Herbert's Mapa oficial del estado de Sonora* (1884); as well as various recent United States Navy sea charts.

The map would have been vitally useful for high level military, governmental and commercial purposes. As the only map to precisely detail Mexico's and transportation and communications networks during the apogee of the El porfiriato, it would have allowed decision makers to effectively marshal resources across the country, or to determine where to add infrastructure to the existing systems (indeed the incredible construction boom would continue until 1911).

A Note on Rarity

The present map is very rare. We can trace 8 institutional examples, all in North America, held by the Archivo General de la Nación (México); David Rumsey Map Collection (Stanford University); Bancroft Library, University of California-Berkeley; University of Texas at Arlington; University of Texas at Austin (Benson Latin American Collection); Princeton University Library; Penn State University Library; and the Library of Congress. We can trace only 2 sales records for other complete examples of the map from the last 25 years, one of which we gather was purchased by one of the above institutions.

Importantly, the present example of the map is clearly a deluxe issue, as it is housed in fine red cloth and gilt debossed slipcases.

References: Archivo General de la Nación (México): CGF.RM.M27.V7.0340-1.2; David Rumsey Map Collection (Stanford University): 8388.004; Bancroft Library, University of California-Berkeley: f F1226.G6; University of Texas at Arlington: 82-11; University of Texas at Austin (Benson Latin American Collection): GZ 912.72 M574C; Princeton University Library: Q-000541; Penn State University Library: G4411.P8 1896.G5 sheet.1 and G4411.P8 1896.G5 sheet.2; OCLC: 20404854; Juan David DELGADO and Yelitza Osorio MERCHÁN, 'Cartografía y Nación en América Latina (siglos XIX y XX): una aproximación a los casos de Argentina, México y Colombia', Revista Perspectiva Geográfica, vol. 24, no. 22 (julio – diciembre 2019), p. 56; Monthly Bulletin of the Bureau of American Republics, no. 82, vol. 1, no. 1 (1900), p. 197.; P.L. PHILLIPS, A List of Maps of America in the Library of Congress (Washington, DC, 1901), p. 419; SECRETARIA DE ECONOMÍA NACIONAL - DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE ESTADÍSTICA, Bibliografía mexicana de estadística, Tomo II (México, 1942), map no. 162, p. 474.

5.500 EUR

7. GERMANY – HESSE / THURINGIA
IMPORTANT ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPTS

A stellar collection of 3 large original mid-18th century manuscript maps of parts of the former Landgraviate of Hesse-Kassel, including a beautifully composed, decorative map of the Lordship of Schmalkalden (today in Thuringia), adorned with a detailed view of Schmalkalden town and Wilhelmsburg Castle, created by a seemingly unrecorded cartographer H.C. Hofmann (Hofmann), as well as 2 grand maps of the Hersfeld Principality (in today's Hesse), one of which, by Hofmann, is beautifully finished and features elegant views of Bad Hersfeld and Eichhof Castle, while the other map is a rough, but intriguing, earlier manuscript that may have been used by Hofmann as an aid for his own composition; the 2 Hofmann maps are of a style that suggests that they were intended for publication; however, he have not been able to trace any derivative printed maps; amazing artefacts from the Early Enlightenment Era of German regional cartography.

7a
H. C. HOFMANN.

"Situation der Herrschaft Schmalkalden, nebst der verzuigthe[n] Barchfeldt," Manuscript, Hesse, 1740.

Manuscript, pen and ink and watercolour (Good, light even toning and minor spotting, some marginal tears and two chips with loss to neatline in lower left), 53.5 x 67.5 cm.

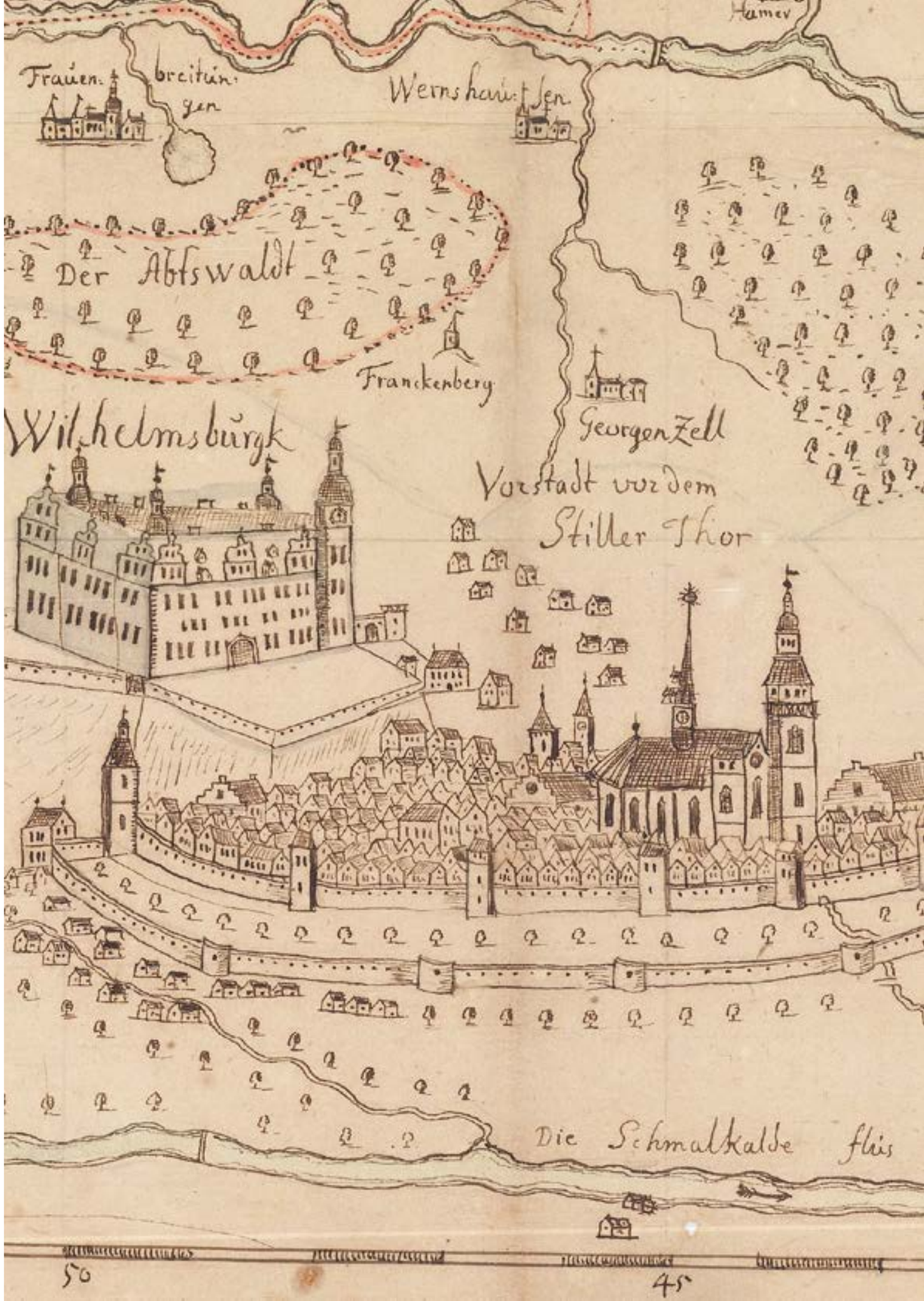
This highly attractive and decorative manuscript map depicts the territory of the Lordship of Schmalkalden (today part of Thuringia), which in 1583 fully became a possession of the Landgraviate of Hesse-Kassel, a wealthy and powerful German state. The map, centred upon the grand medieval town of Schmalkalden, extends from Salzungen, in the west, to Meiningen, in the east. The topography of rolling hills is elegantly expressed, with all towns, abbeys and mills depicted pictorially.

The lower part of the map is adorned by a lovely, highly detailed and unique view of Schmalkalden town, with Wilhelmsburg Castle above it and surrounded by villages with a documentary representation of the position of the cemetery and saltworks.

The map is singed by "H.C.H", meaning H.C. Hofmann (please see #2 below), of whom we have not been able to trace any refences, although he seems to have been a mapmaker / surveyor employed by the court of the Landgrave of Hesse-Kassel.

The map has a style of having been prepared for publication; however, we have not been able to trace a printed derivative of the work.

3.200 EUR




GOTHAISCH
WALDT
Sachsen
THURINGEN
Vogtkey
Wilhelmsburg
Wolfenbüttel

7b

H.C. HOFMANN.

“Principatus Heresfeldensis Tabula cum praepositura gellingensi et adjucentibus quibusdam confiniis Authore H.C. Hofmanno Casselanno ao. 1741.”

Manuscript, Hesse, 1741.

Manuscript, pen and ink and watercolour (Good, lower left panel naturally toned, some minor marginal tears with no loss and a few old repairs form verso, a few tiny holes in lower right corner), 65.5 x 112 cm.

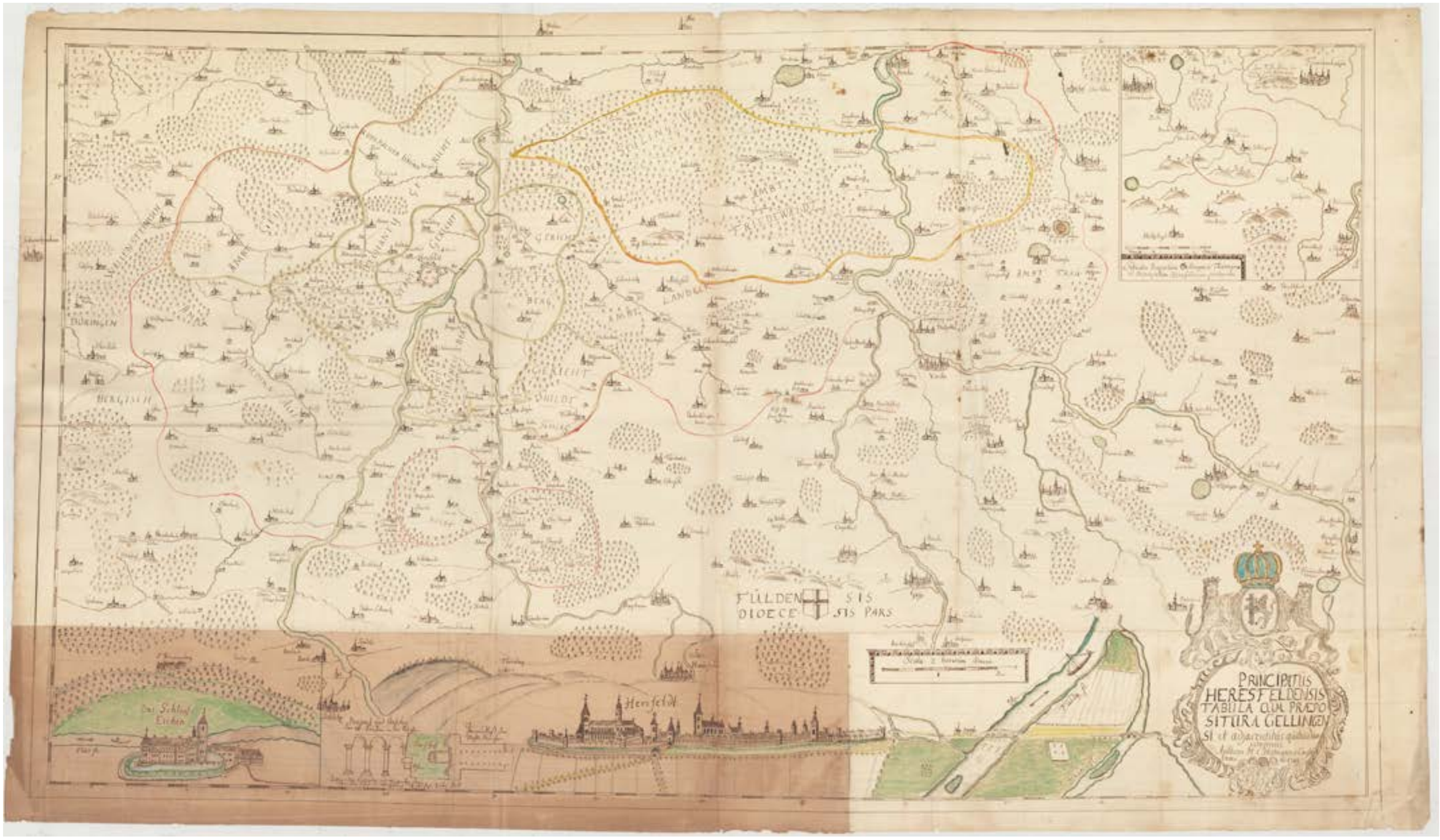
This beautifully composed and decorative manuscript map, signed by H.C. Hofmann, depicts the ‘Fürstentum Hersfeld’, or Principality of Hersfeld, a jurisdiction created in 1648 that was part of the Landgrafschaft Hessen-Kassel (today in northern Hesse). Centred upon the old walled abbey town of Bad Hersfeld, the map extends as far east as Salzungen (Thuringia) and west to Oberaula. The hilly topography is finely expressed, with all towns, castles, and mills depicted pictorially.

The map is graced, in the lower left, with beautiful unique views of Schloss Eichhof and Bad Hersfeld town, with the routes leading to it. The city view represents the monastery church of Bad Hersfeld before its destruction in 1761 and the drawing on its left-hand side showcases the church’s plan and the architectural details of the Romanesque arcades.

The inset map, upper left, “Situatio praepositura Gellingen in Thuringia, ad principalum Heresfeldensem pertinentis”, depicts St. Wigbert’s Cloister (Göllingen), which was subordinate to Hersfeld Abbey.

Like map #7a, the work is of a style that suggests that it was intended to have been published; however, we have not been able to trace a printed derivative of the work.

3.200 EUR


FÜLDEN SIS
DIOECE SIS PARS
Hersfeld
PRINCIPATUS
HERESFELDENSIS
TABULA QUA PRAEPO
SITURA GELLINGEN

7c

Anon.

[Manuscript Map of the Fürstentum Hersfeld].

Manuscript, Hesse, [Probably c. 1720-1740].

Manuscript, pen and ink with watercolour borders, with extension panel to the righthand side (Good, even toning and some small stains, some wear along old folds, some tears and chipping in margins with minor loss, a few old paper patch repairs from verso), 62 x 112.5 cm.

Manuscript, pen and ink with watercolour borders, with extension panel to the righthand side (Good, even toning and some small stains, some wear along old folds, some tears and chipping in margins with minor loss, a few old paper patch repairs from verso), 62 x 112.5 cm.

This rough manuscript of the 'Fürstentum Hersfeld', was made by an anonymous mapmaker, and drafted upon paper with graphed lines, is seems to have preceded Hofmann's map fothe same subject (see #2 above), and was perhaps used by him as an aid for making his own, more fished map of the region, although the planometric placement of many details differ. In this sense, it provided aa fascinating example of how German regional mapmakers in the Early Enlightenment period composed their works.

References: N/A – All maps seemingly unrecorded.

2.500 EUR




SEPTENTRIO
MERIDIES

8. SEVEN YEARS' WAR (FRENCH & INDIAN WAR) CARTOGRAPHY

Jean-Baptiste Jacques de BEAURAIN (1728 – c. 1785).

[A Collection of 64 Miniature Maps of Battle Sites of the Seven Years' War on 6 Uncut Sheets].

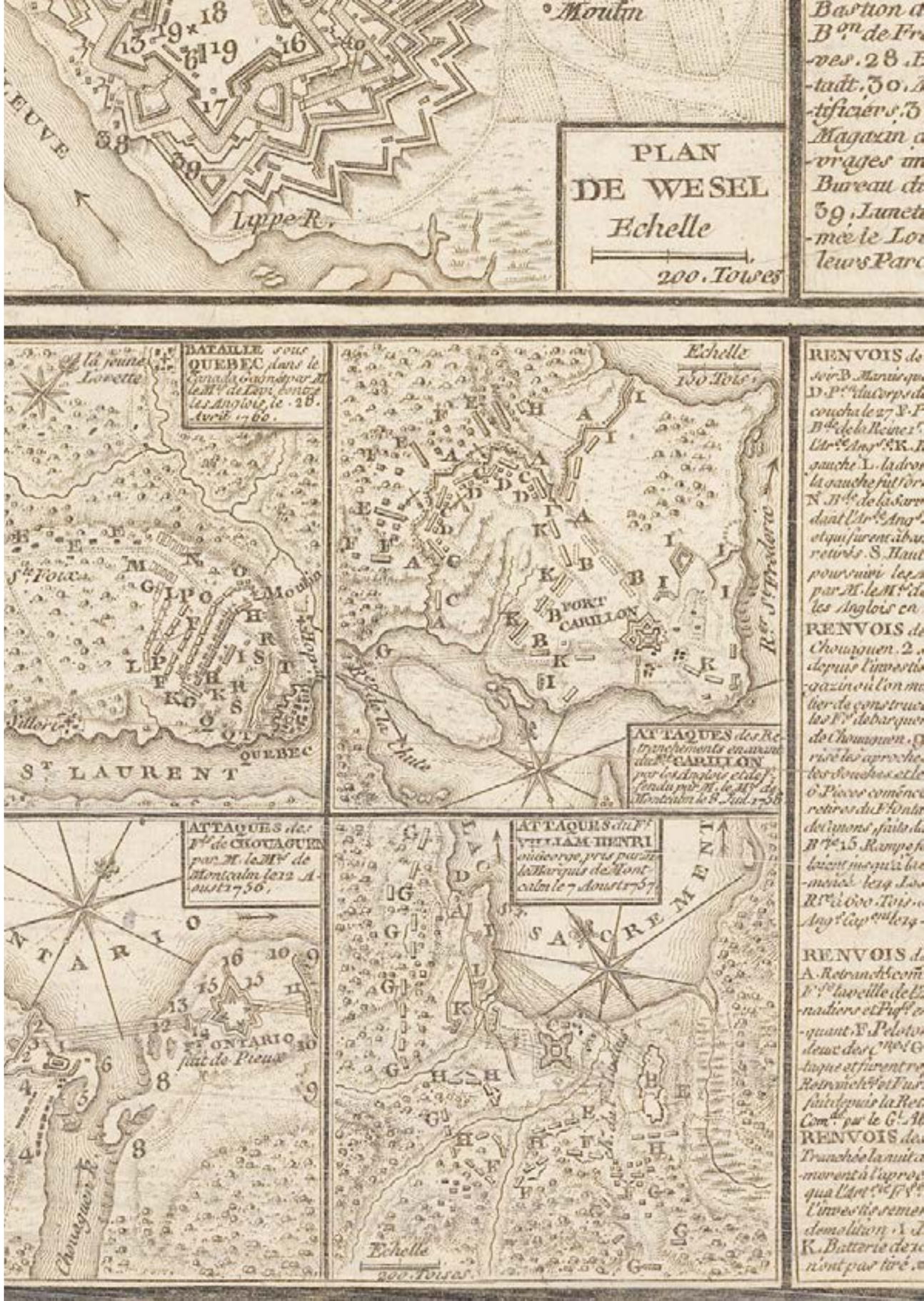
Paris: [Chez le chevalier de Beaurain], 1765.

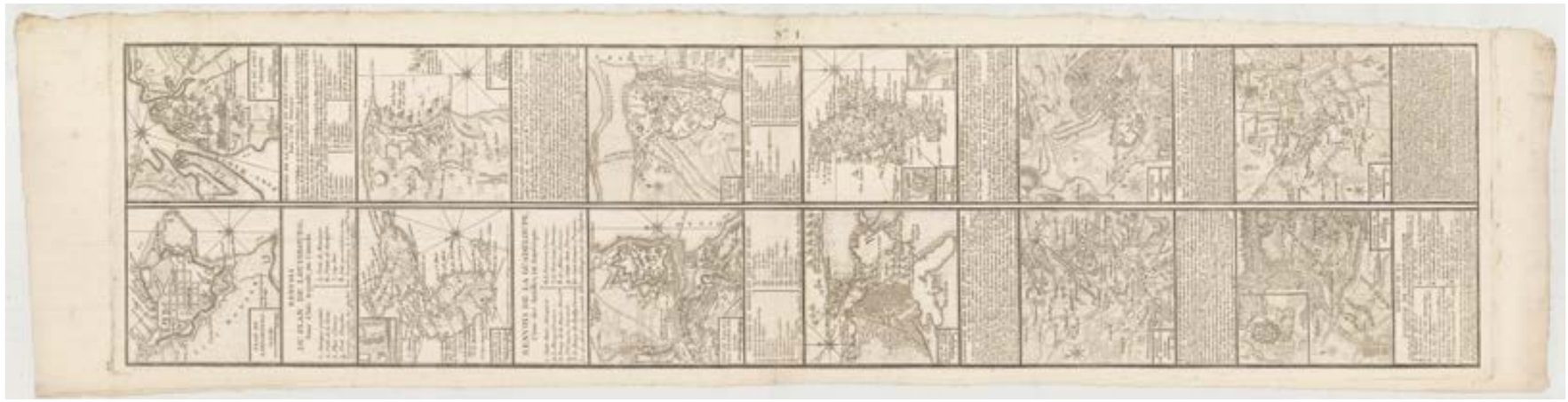
A Collection of 64 copper-engraved miniature maps (ranging in size, 8-8.5 x 8-11-5 cm), printed on 6 sheets (with either 10 or 12 maps per sheet) (Excellent condition, clean and sharp impressions on uncut sheets with deckled edges), each sheet measuring approximately 20 x 80 cm.

A collection of 64 of Jean-Baptiste Jacques de Beaurain's exquisitely rendered and surprisingly detailed miniature maps of battle sites of the Seven Years' War (1756-63), considered by some to be the first truly global conflict, these examples unusually printed on 6 of the printer's original uncut sheets with decked edges (10 or 12 maps per sheet); including the most prized maps of the series, being the 6 maps of locations in the Americas (Quebec City, Louisbourg, Havana, Martinique, Guadeloupe and Ticonderoga/Oswego/Fort William Henry, NY); also including 2 maps of places in Iberia; 2 of locations in France; 54 of sites in Central Europe (in today's Germany, Czech Republic, Poland and Lithuania).

The Seven Years' War (1756-63), known in the United States as the French & Indian War, was the first truly global conflict, with major battles fought in the Americas, Europe, Asia, and Africa. The war, in essence, in Continental Europe it was a struggle between Prussia (allied with Britain) and France for superiority, while externally it was a contest between the 'Bourbon Powers' (France and Spain) versus Britain for colonial domination; both principals had numerous allies all around the world, adding complexity and dimension to the conflict.

While the Bourbon Powers took an early lead, Britain and Prussia eventually upped their game and won a resounding victory. Notably, Britain was left in control of North America and gained the upper hand in the Caribbean and India. The war had far-reaching implications, as it set Britain on course to dominate the world outside of the Americas for generations, although, ironically, it ultimately weakened its destiny in the Western Hemisphere, as it caused errors and complacency that led to Britain's defeat during the American Revolution (1775-83).









The war fascinated audiences throughout the world and coincided with (and fuelled) the rise of mass print media and popular map printing in Europe.

Enter Jean-Baptiste Jacques de Beaurain (1728 – c. 1785), a skilled Paris cartographer, who was the son and successor of the esteemed Jean de Beaurain (1696 - 1771), a historian and Géographe du Roi. In 1765, seeking to capitalize on the lasting public fascination for the Seven Years' War, he made a grand series of exquisitely rendered miniature maps of the major locations and battles of the conflict. While measuring only between 8-8.5 x 8-11-5 cm each, the maps are amazingly detailed and included a 'Renvois' explaining the military action of the scene.

While Beaurain initially advertised 74 of these miniature maps, we have only been able to definitively identify 72 as having been published.

The maps were conventionally offered / appeared in 3 ways:

1) With 72 of the miniature maps serving as borders around Beaurain's large war map of Central Europe, Carte d'Allemagne pour servir a l'intelligence de l'histoire de la guerre (itself measuring 72 x 100 cm), although very few examples of this configuration survive today. Please see an image example courtesy of the Bibliothèque Nationale de France:

https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b53202426g.highres

2) Comprising an album, with the Carte d'Allemagne and the views each mounted on separate pages. Please see the example held by the Royal Trust:

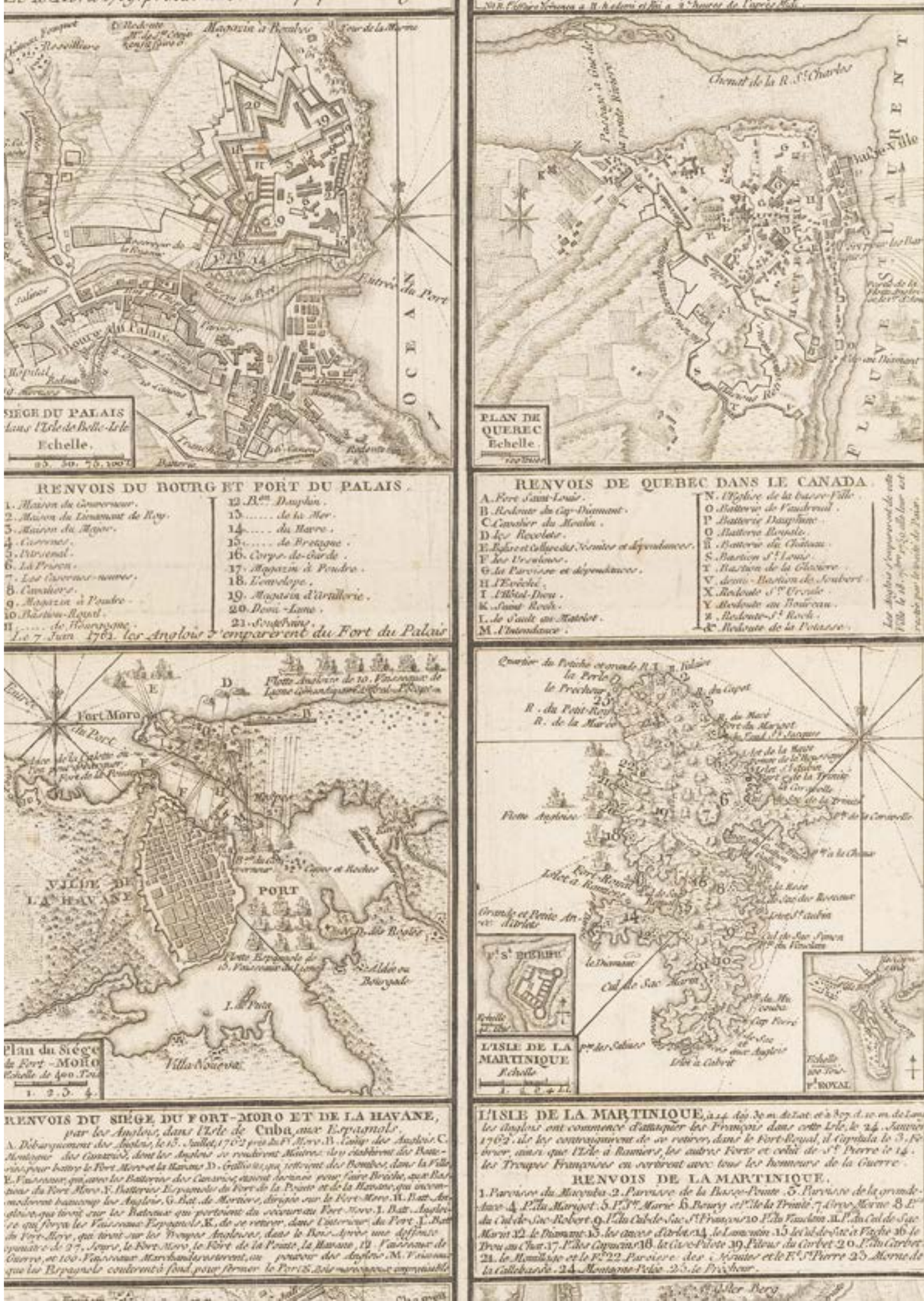
https://militarymaps.rct.uk/the-seven-years-war-1756-63/germany-europe-and-north-america-1756-63

3) Separately issued, usually trimmed to neatline and mounted upon a larger piece of paper. This is how the maps most often appear today.

Present here are 64 of the supposed 72 of the miniature maps, which are, quite unusually, still found on their original printer's uncut sheets (with either 10 or 12 maps together per sheet) with deckled edges.

Included in this collection are 6 maps of battle sites in the Americas; 2 maps of places in Iberia; 2 of locations in France; and 54 of sites in Central Europe (mostly in today's Germany, but also in the Czech Republic, Poland, and Lithuania).

The maps of the North American and West Indian battle sites are especially prized, and include a map of Quebec City (taken by the British in 1759), Louisbourg (seized by the British in 1758), Havana (taken by the British in 1762), Martinique (conquered by the British in 1762), Guadeloupe (seized by the British in 1759) and a 4 map-in-1 configuration with another map of Quebec City, plus 3 maps of the bastions in New York province (state), being Fort Carillon (Ticonderoga), Fort Chouagen (Oswego) and Fort William Henry.



List of Maps in the Collection (the numbering of the maps is given by us, and the Americas maps are in bold):

Sheet No. I (12 maps): **1. Louisbourg 1758; 2. Guadeloupe 1759**; 3. Le Palais 1761; **4. Havana / Fort-Moro 1762**; 5. Minden 1759; 6. Sandershausen, Meppen, 1758; 7. Fort St. Philip 1756; 8. St. Cast 1758; **9. Quebec City 1759; 10. Martinique 1762**; 11. Hastenbeck 1757; 12. Crevelt 1758.

Sheet No. II (10 Maps): 13. Olmütz 1758; 14. Lobositz 1756; 15. Battle of Prague 1757; 16. Siege of Prague 1757; 17. Berlin 1760; 18. Dresden 1760; 19. Pirna 1756; 20. Reichenberg 1757; 21. Chotzemitz 1757; 22. Görlitz 1757.

Sheet No. III (10 maps): 23. Plan of Breslaw 1757; 24. Rosbach 1757; 25. Kolin 1759; 26. Neiss 1758; 27. Maxen 1759; 28. Battle of Breslaw 1757; 29. Lissa 1757; 30. Schweidnitz 1757; 31. Hochkirchen 1758; 32. Torgau 1760.

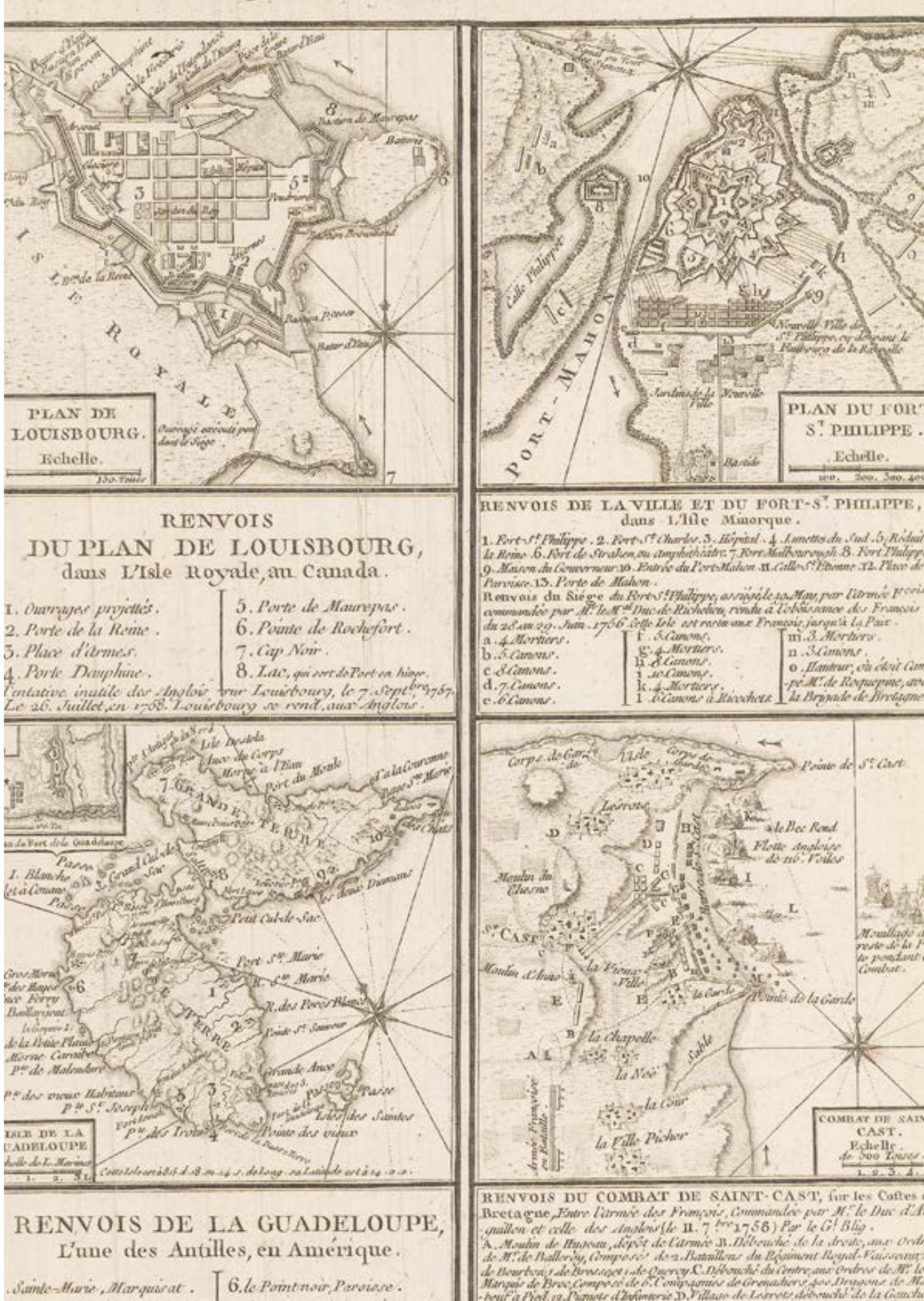
Sheet No. IV (12 maps): 33. Strehla 1760; 34. Freiberg 1762; 35. Memel 1757; 36. Zulichau (Palzig) 1759; 37. Colberg 1758; 38. Pilau 1757-8; 39. Lignitz 1760; 40. Schweidnitz 1762; 41. Gross-Jagersdorf 1757; 42. Zorndorff 1758; 43. Kunersdorff 1759; 44. Stralzund 1757-8;

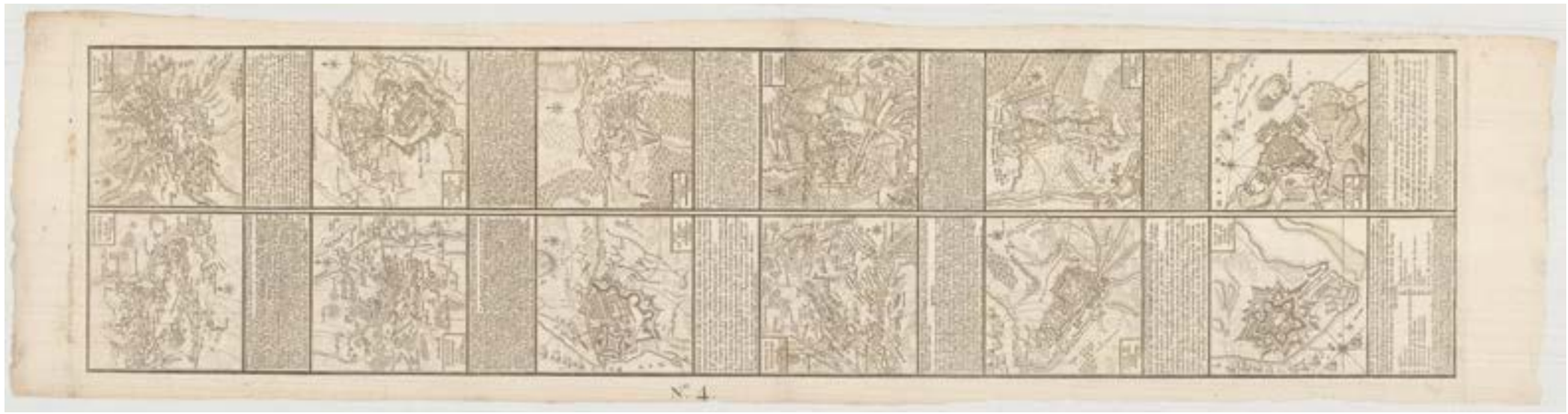
Sheet No. V (10 maps): 45. Münster 1759; 46. Dusseldorf 1758; 47. Grüningen 1762; 48. Frideberg (Johansberg) 1762; 49. Wesel 1763; 50. Wilhelmsthal 1762; 51. Cassel 1757-62; 52. Harburg 1757; 53. Lippstadt 1758; 54. **Quebec City, Ft. Carillon (Ticonderoga) / Ft. Chouagen (Oswego) / Ft William Henry** (4 maps on a single sheet).

Sheet No. VI (10 maps): 55. Meer 1758; 56. Luternberg 1758; 57. Bergen 1759; 58. Almeida 1762; 59. Willinghausen 1761; 60. Marburg 1759; 61. Warbourg 1760; 62. Hanovre 1757-8; 63. Corbach 1760; 64. Clostercamp 1760.

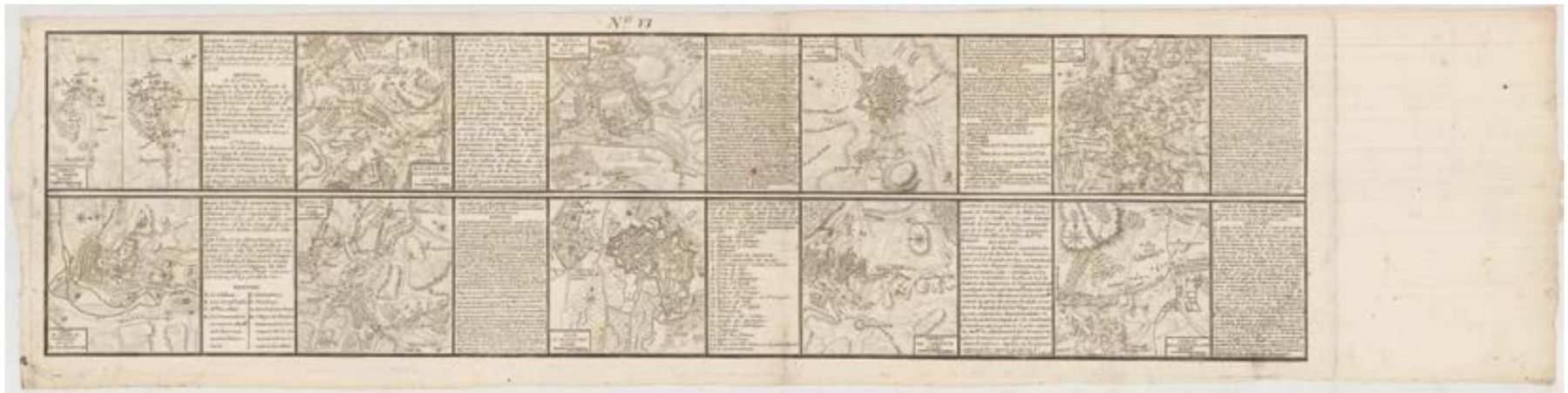
References: No References to uncut sheets of the maps; for a bound set please see: Royal Collection Trust (London): RCIN 731066.

2.800 EUR









9. CHINA (EASTERN) – HISTORICAL MAP (SPRING AND AUTUMN PERIOD) CHENGDU IMPRINT

傅崇榘. [FU CHONGJU] (1875 – 1917).

春秋列国历史地图 [Chūnqiū lièguó lìshǐ dìtú / Historical Map of the Countries in the Spring and Autumn Period].

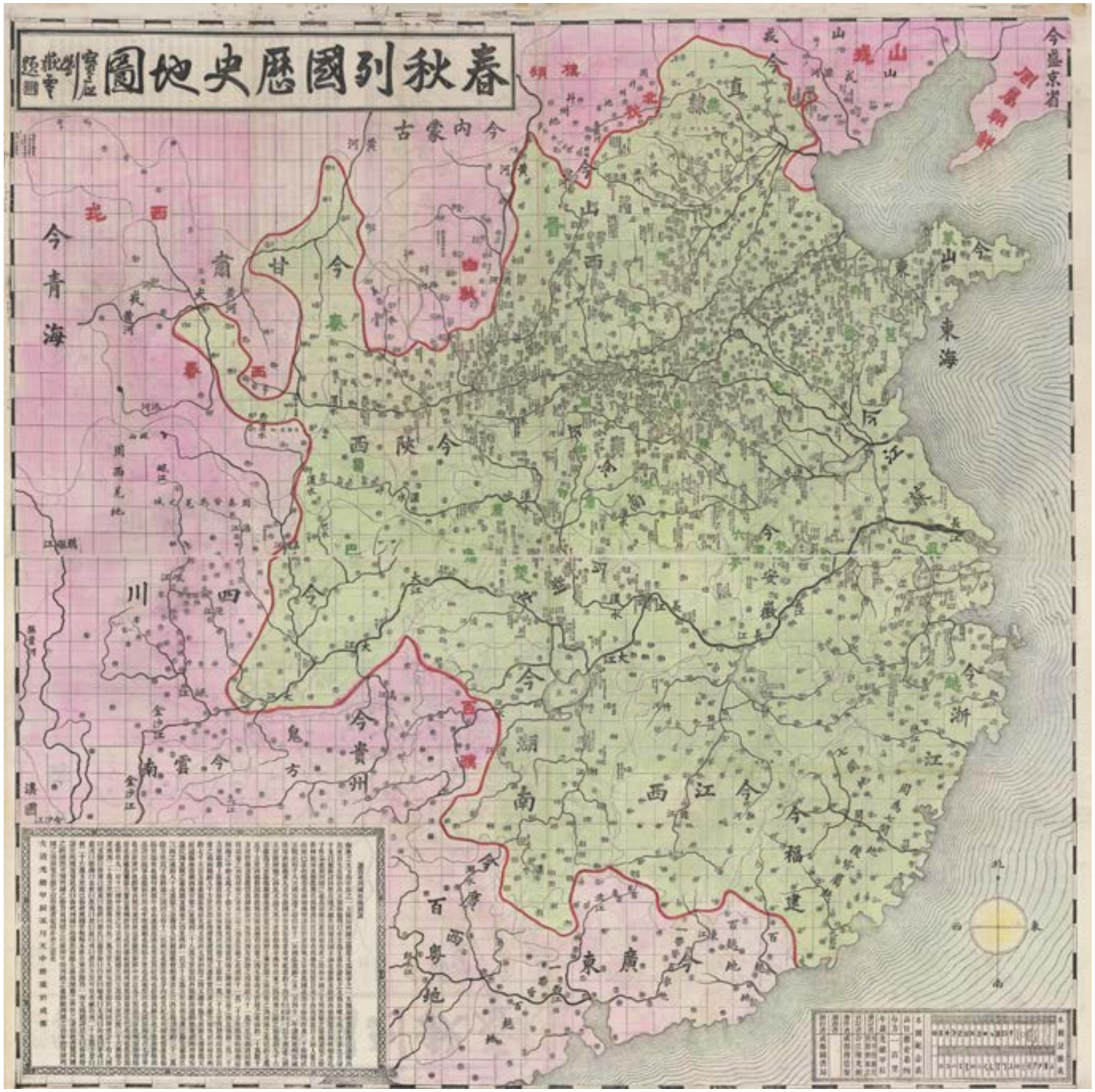
Chengdu: 成都圖書局 [Chéngdū túshū jú / Chengdu Book Bureau], Guangxu 30 [1904].

Lithograph with original hand colour, printed on 2 joined sheets of thin but high-quality rice paper, folding into original tan paper slipcase with red lettering (Very Good, remarkably clean, bright and crisp with resplendent colours, just some chipping to upper margins with very tiny loss to neatline, slipcase chipped in lower left corner), 135 x 135 cm (53 x 53 inches).

Extremely rare - a beautifully lithographed and coloured grand historical map depicting China during the Spring and Autumn Period (770 to 476 BCE), when east-northern China, nominally ruled by the Eastern Zhou Dynasty, was riven by civil war instigated by rebellious regional noblemen, an era famously chronicled by Confucius; published in Chengdu by Fu Chongju (傅崇榘), the father of modern journalism in Sichuan and the first local mapmaker to adapt Western scientific cartographic methods to traditional Chinese styles, so creating novel and extraordinary works – the present example bearing a stellar provenance, being from the estate of Auguste François, the French diplomat who was perhaps the era's greatest photographer and cinematographer of China.

The present map depicts historical China during the Spring and Autumn Period (770 to 476 BCE), a fascinating and dramatic time in ancient Chinese history. During this era, Chinese civilization was concentrated upon the Chinese Plain, in the what is today east-northern China. The authority of the ruling Eastern Zhou Dynasty, based in their capital Luoyi (Luoyang), was being undermined by the regional dukes and marquesses, who had successfully gained de facto authority over their fiefdoms. These potentates came to fight amongst themselves, plunging the entire region into civil conflict. The name of the period is derived from the work of Confucius (551–479 BCE), the Spring and Autumn Annals, which is especially valuable as he was an eyewitness to many of the events that he chronicled.

The Spring and Autumn Period gave way to the Warring States Period (c. 475 – 221 BCE), which plunged China into a lengthily civil war, but which ended in the triumph of the Qin Dynasty and the consolidation of China into a unified empire for the first time.


春秋列國歷史地圖
今內蒙古
今青海
今甘肅
今陝西
今山西
今河北
今河南
今山東
今江蘇
今安徽
今浙江
今福建
今廣東
今廣西
今雲南
今貴州
今四川
今湖南
今湖北
今江西
今遼寧省
今直隸
今東海
今南海
今黃河
今長江
今珠江
今金沙江
今瀾滄江
今怒江
今雅魯藏布江
今黑龍江
今松花江
今遼河
今海河
今淮河
今漢水
今洞庭湖
今鄱陽湖
今太湖
今洪澤湖
今巢湖
今滇池
今青海湖
今羅布泊
今塔里木盆地
今準噶爾盆地
今柴達木盆地
今四川盆地
今關中平原
今華北平原
今東北平原
今長江中下游平原
今珠江三角洲
今雲貴高原
今內蒙古高原
今黃土高原
今青藏高原
今秦嶺
今大興安嶺
今太行山
今燕山
今阿爾泰山
今天山
今崑崙山
今喜馬拉雅山
今橫斷山脈
今武夷山
今南嶺
今長白山
今陰山
今賀蘭山
今祁連山
今巴顏喀拉山
今唐古拉山
今岡底斯山
今念青唐古拉山
今阿里山脈
今臺灣山脈
今海南島
今臺灣島
今崇明島
今舟山群島
今渤海
今黃海
今東海
今南海
今日本海
今琉球群島
今日本群島
今朝鮮半島
今中南半島
今馬來半島
今菲律賓群島
今印度尼西亞群島
今新幾內亞島
今澳大利亞大陸
今紐西蘭群島
今太平洋
今印度洋
今北冰洋
今南極洲
今亞洲
今歐洲
今非洲
今北美洲
今南美洲
今大洋洲
今南極洲
今地球
今月球
今太陽系
今銀河系
今宇宙
今時間
今空間
今物質
今能量
今資訊
今科技
今文化
今歷史
今地理
今生物
今化學
今物理
今數學
今哲學
今宗教
今藝術
今文學
今音樂
今美術
今建築
今雕塑
今繪畫
今書法
今篆刻
今戲曲
今曲藝
今雜技
今舞蹈
今體育
今武術
今圍棋
今象棋
今麻將
今撲克
今骨牌
今飛行棋
今跳棋
今五子棋
今圍棋
今象棋
今麻將
今撲克
今骨牌
今飛行棋
今跳棋
今五子棋

This grand, resplendently coloured map was drafted and published in Chengdu, Sichuan, in the year Guangxu 30 [1904] by Fu Chongju (傅崇榘), a brilliant young polymath who was one of Sichuan's first modern journalists, as well as a groundbreaking cartographer, historian and humanitarian. He thrived during the period when Sichuan was opening to foreign trade and ideas, and Fu Chongju's strength, as brilliantly illustrated by the present map, was taking the best elements of Western science and techniques, and gracefully integrating them with Chinese traditions.

The very large map (over 1.3 x 1.3 metres!) shows Eastern China in grand perspective, with the realm of the Eastern Zhou Dynasty shaded in Green, bounded by a bold red line, while the surrounding territories are shaded in pink. The various (often rebellious) noble fiefdoms are labeled, while hundreds of cities are marked with their names in rondels, following Chinese tradition. Numerous symbols, explained in the legend, in the lower right corner, identify many military details such as the locations of battles, forts, etc. Detailed text, in the lower felt corner, describes the state of China during the Spring and Autumn Period.

The map is extremely rare, which is not surprising, as the map's gargantuan size and its fragile nature would have given it a very low survival rate. We cannot trace any institutional examples of the map but are aware of an example (in poor condition) that was offered at a Chinese auction in 2018.

Fu Chongju: Polymath of Chengu, Merging Eastern and Western Cultures in Journalism, Cartography, Academic Writing and Medicine

Fu Chongju [傅崇榘] (1875 – 1917) was a fascinating and brilliant figure who contributed greatly to the intellectual life and modernization of Sichuan during a time of transformational change. He was dedicated to adopting the best aspects of Western science and culture and adapting them to Chinese traditions. With this ethic in mind, he is considered to have been Chengdu's first modern journalist and historian, as well as being responsible for creating the most valuable chronicle of the contemporary city. He was also an accomplished cartographer, who made several extremely high-quality maps that merged European empiricism with domestic artistic styles.

Fu Chongju was born in the town of Jianyang, just to the southwest of Chengdu, but moved to the provincial capital as small boy, such that he always saw himself as native of that city. Imbued with an immense intellectual curiosity, he was a stellar student, graduating from Chengdu's Zunjing Academy in 1898.

In the immediate wake of his studies, Fu Chongju was employed as reporter, and later as an editor of Shu Xuebao, which founded in March 1898, was only the second newspaper in Sichuan and the first in Chengdu. There Fu Chonju became the city's first modern journalist, adopting Western methods of covering the news, including writing on crime, the arts and human-interest stories, as opposed to merely making dry announcements of official acts, which was traditionally the mainstay of the Chinese media.

While Fu Chongju seldom left Chengdu, he befriended resident foreigners and acquired a knowledge of European languages and Western customs, literature, and scientific discoveries. He was close to many of the European consuls in Chengdu, and quite likely met Auguste François while the latter was on one of his visits to the city.

In 1900, Fu Chongju founded the Journal of Mathematics which, while short-lived, was Sichuan's first scientific journal, highly regarded in academic circles. He also founded Chengdu's first public reading room, the 'Newspaper Reading Commune'. In 1901, he established Chengdu's second newspaper, the Enlightenment Popular News, a woodblock publication issued initially semi-monthly and then monthly. In part sponsored by the European consulates, the paper pursued modern Western and liberal forms of journalism. From 1909, Fu Chongju added an illustrated supplement to the paper, the 'Popular Pictorial', which was much beloved by readers.

From 1903, Fu Chongju became one of the principals of Sichuan's first official newspaper and Chengdu's first daily, The Chengdu Daily, which while overseen by the government, permitted is writers a surprisingly wide degree of editorial freedom.

Fu Chongju made his only known trip outside of China, when he travelled to a World's Fair, the Fifth National Industrial Exhibition (1903), in Osaka. There he encountered many amazing people and new technologies that greatly influenced his work going forward.

Fu Chongju made enormous contributions to cartography, developing his own distinct form, employing traditional Chinese styles with modern Western content. In addition to the present work, he made a colossal map of Sichuan (measuring 1.5 x 3 metres!), a telegraph and transportation map of China and the Far East (1901); a set of twenty maps of historical China; a New Map of Land and Water for International Trade; the Civilization Progress Map of China, the Reform Map of Ancient and Modern Western Regions; a Map of the Yangtze River; and a city plan of Chengdu.

However, Fu Chongju's greatest intellectual masterpiece is the 成都通览 [Chengdu tonglan / Overview of Chengdu] (1909), an encyclopedic account of the history and cotemporary state of Chengdu that features an unprecedented array of detail on its sites, institutions, residents, and their customs. Unlike the dry traditional Chinese histories, which focused upon the public affairs of national and regional rulers, the Chengdu tonglan discussed many elements of the daily lives of regular citizens and the appearance and activities of the normal city streets. It is today a seminal work on the modern history of Chengdu and is perhaps the finest contemporary work of its kind of any Chinese city.

Fu Chongju was also a great humanitarian, who spent a good deal of time and money to provide medical care to those in need. He was for a time the President of the Sichuan Red Cross, whereupon he promoted vaccines and modern Western medical practices, in tandem with traditional Chinese medicine.

While Fu Chongju was a bright intellect and good Samaritan, he was a terrible businessman. His attention to quality, detail and scientific rigour was often not cost effective. Most

of his journalistic, academic, and cartographic activities were money losing ventures, and he was forced to make up the shortfall by selling rickshaws and lottery tickets. It seems that Fu Chongju succeeded in making and losing several fortunes this way, for he quickly spent all the money he ever received, while his good nature was often exploited by unscrupulous business associates.

Sadly, Fu Chongju died in 1917, while only in his early forties, although he had lived the experiences of many lifetimes.

An 'Auguste' Provenance

The present example of the map comes from the estate of Auguste François (1857 - 1935), a French diplomat who was perhaps the greatest photographer and cinematographer in late Qing Dynasty China.

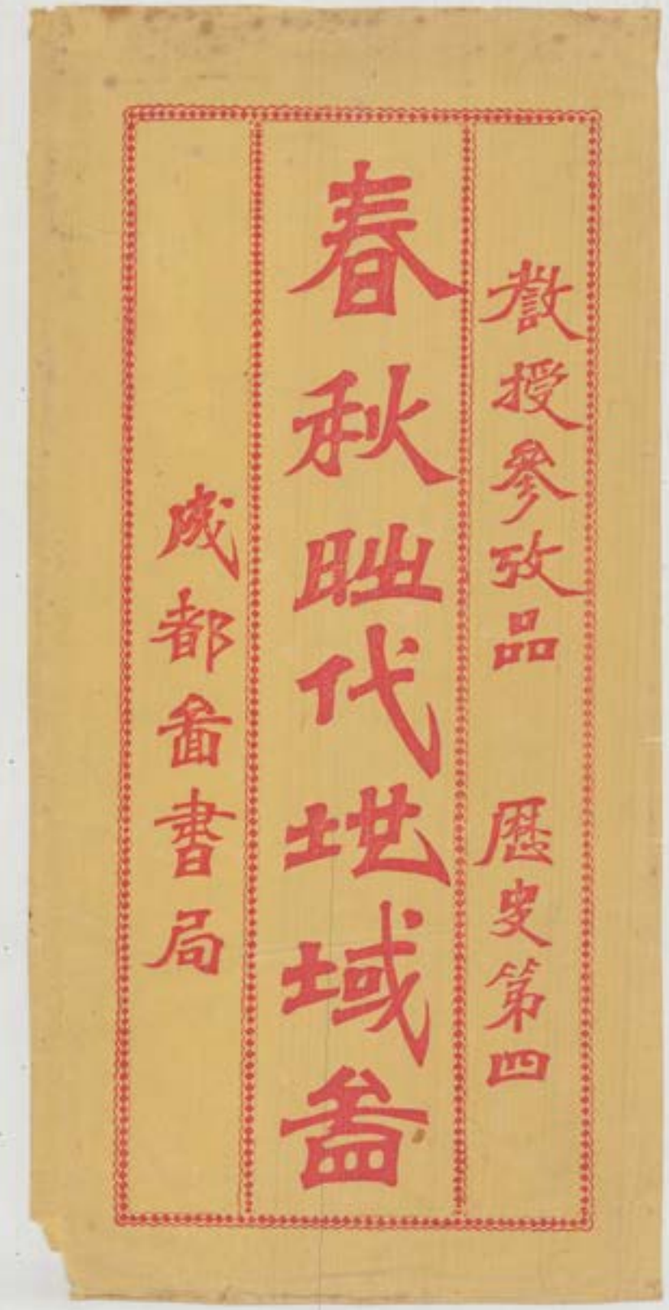
François was based in China between 1896 and 1904, initially as the French Consul in Longzhou (Guanxi) and then in Kunming (Yunnan). In the latter post, he was instrumental in setting the groundwork for the railway which was to run from French Cochinchina (Vietnam) to Kunming. Completed in 1910, it proved to be one of Asia's most important nexuses of trade and cultural exchange.

François was a tremendously intrepid and curious man, and having mastered the Chinese language, he found the time to travel widely through Yunnan, Guanxi, Sichuan, and Tibet, visiting many areas where few Europeans had ever ventured. He also memorably followed the Yangtze River from Yunnan to Shanghai. He was a highly talented photographer and always travelled with an entourage carrying the most modern camera equipment. He took thousands of photographs, not only of landscapes and historical sites, but also of regular people and their daily activities, imbuing his work with tremendous documentary value. He also made the first motion pictures in China, upon which today the Middle Kingdom of a bygone era comes alive in way that could never be imagined through other media. Today, François's images take pride of place in museum and gallery exhibitions worldwide.

The present example of map was likely acquired by François during one of his numerous visits to Chengdu (whereupon there is a good chance that he met Fu Chongju), and was clearly treated with great care, as it is found in surprisingly fine condition today. The map was retained by François's descendants until recently.

References: N/A.

2.800 EUR



10. MECCA
THE HAJJ, 1823

الحاج محمد فراقى ايوبى [Al-Hajji Muhammad Faraki Ayyubi].

حجاج مسلمينك ميدان عرفاتدن عودتله مزدلفة ومينا شهرنده بولندقلرى منظره

[The View of the Muslim Pilgrims of the Arafat Square Returning in Muzdalifah and the Lodgings of the City of Mina]

[S. l. , prob. Mecca or Mina]: 1239 AH [1823 AD].

Water-colours, blank ink and gold details on paper, 35 x 48 cm (wormholes with loss of image, slightly stained, light scratches on the surface).

One of the earliest known documentary views of Mina - the City of Tents – and Muzdalifah with parts of Mecca, made by a Muslim artist, depicts religious sites and the locations of the steps of the Hajj, and glorifies the foundation of the Black Stone and the Grand Mosque of Mecca through the iconographical motifs.

The image represents the city of Mina, also called the City of Tents, and Muzdalifah with the east part of Mecca, important religious sites and locations of prominent visitors of the Hajj, made in 1239 AH (1823 AD). Mina is not only the place for tents for pilgrims, but also a location for five steps of the Hajj.

The center of the image is occupied by a pilgrimage road from Mount Arafat on the top to Mecca through Muzdalifah and Mina. Cleary presented in the lower part of the road are the *jamarāt* or the three pillars, where the ritual of the Stoning of the Devil is performed.

This brilliantly composed early view, which rather focuses on the often neglected historically important suburbs of Mecca, instead of on the more commonly represented Grand Mosque, is exceedingly important from at least three aspects: for its representations of the steps of the Hajj on one image, documentary and historical value and for its iconography, connected with the history of Mecca and the Islam.

Religious Motifs

The view depicts locations of five steps, traditionally preformed and visited during the Hajj: Step 2: Mina or the City of Tents, Step 3: the road from Mina to Arafat, Step 4: Muzdalifah, Step 5: Stoning of the Devil, Step 6: Nahr or the Slaughtering.

Omitted is the first step - Ihram, which is not performed on a ceratin location.

The last, 7th step, the *Farewell Tawaf,* which is performed in Mecca, in represented indirectly through the iconographic motifs explained later in the text.




جبل ابراهیم
جبل قرنطینه
حجاج مسلمینک میدان عرفاتدن عود تلهٔ مژده لفه ومینا شهرنده بولندقلری منظره

The places for sacrificing of animals (or step 6), traditionally made in Mina, are showcased with brown pits on the left-hand side by the road, just above the first row of built houses.

The map also depicts local religious monuments. The Mosque of Muzdalifah is marked on the right-hand site below the Mount Ararat and the Mosque of Mina (مسجد مینا) in the lower part by the road, on the left-hand side of the *jamarat,* the three pillars, which are represented in their early 19th century form before the renovation.

Documentary Representation of the Hajj, 1823

The view is not only interesting for its representation of the religious sites, but it also records the camp of the pilgrims in the year 1823 with stunning documentary preciseness.

Large luxury tents in blue, light blue and pink, scattered among smaller white temts and decorated with gold ornaments, are accompanied with names of their owners and inhabitants: Arab Shaiks (مشایخ عرب), Custodians of Mecca (خادم مکة), Artillery Commander (طوپچ قماندامی), Arab Women (امرای عرب), Egyptian Women (امرای مصر), Arab and Syrian boys, Hajji Chief Governor (محافظ حج شریف), Hajji Governor (محافظ حج), Egyptian delegates etc.

Marked are also various locations, where important pilgrims and caravans were stationed during the Hajj, for example the location of the Egyptian Mahal (محمل مصر) below the Mount Arafat.

The details showcase the places with fresh water, marked with large blue basins, and opened grills, where the pilgrims could get a warm meal. The view also presents in details the positions of the cannons in the valley and a military station with an Ottoman flag, built by the road to Mecca.

Iconographic Analysis

The two large mountains on the left and right-hand side are not a part of the actual scenery, but symbols of the foundation of Mecca as a pilgrimage center.

The mountain on the right is named as Mount Quraysh (جبل قریش) after a grouping of Arab clans, which historically controlled the Mecca and the Kaaba. The prophet Muhammad was born into the Hashim clan of the tribe.

The mountain on the left-hand side with two stones on a plateau is called Mount Ibrahim (جبل ابراهیم) after a prophet, patriarch and the reformer of the Kaaba in Mecca. The two stones connected with Ibrahim are The Black Stone or *Hajar al-Aswad*, which "came down from Paradise" and was presented to Ibrahim, to be placed on the corner of the Kaaba, and *Maqame Ebrahim* (مقام ابراهیم) , the stone, which Ebrahim stood on, while building the Kaaba.

The text in the white margin below the image explains the story of Ibrahim and glorifies him as an model of the true believer.

These symbolic representations of the two mountains connect the contemporary middle image with the beginning of the Islamic faith and indirectly represent the Kaaba, connected with the last step of the Hajj.

Note on Rarity

This is a very early known view of Mina and Muzdalifah. We are not aware of any other similar work. We could also not find any other drawings by Muhammad Faraki Ayyubi, who signed this image in the cartouche in the lower left part.

32.000 EUR



11. IRAQ / IRAN – PETROLEUM (OIL) HISTORY
DIPLOMATIC HISTORY

Sir Percy COX (1864 - 1937), Project Supervisor. / VARIOUS INDIAN ARMY SURVEYORS. / GEOGRAPHICAL SECTION, WAR OFFICE (GREAT BRITAIN), Publisher.

[A Complete Collection of the 3 Official Maps (on 4 Sheets) certifying the Ottoman-Persian Boundary Survey by the Shatt Al-Arab Waterway, along today's Iraq-Iran Frontier, according to the Anglo-Turkish Declaration of July 29, 1913].

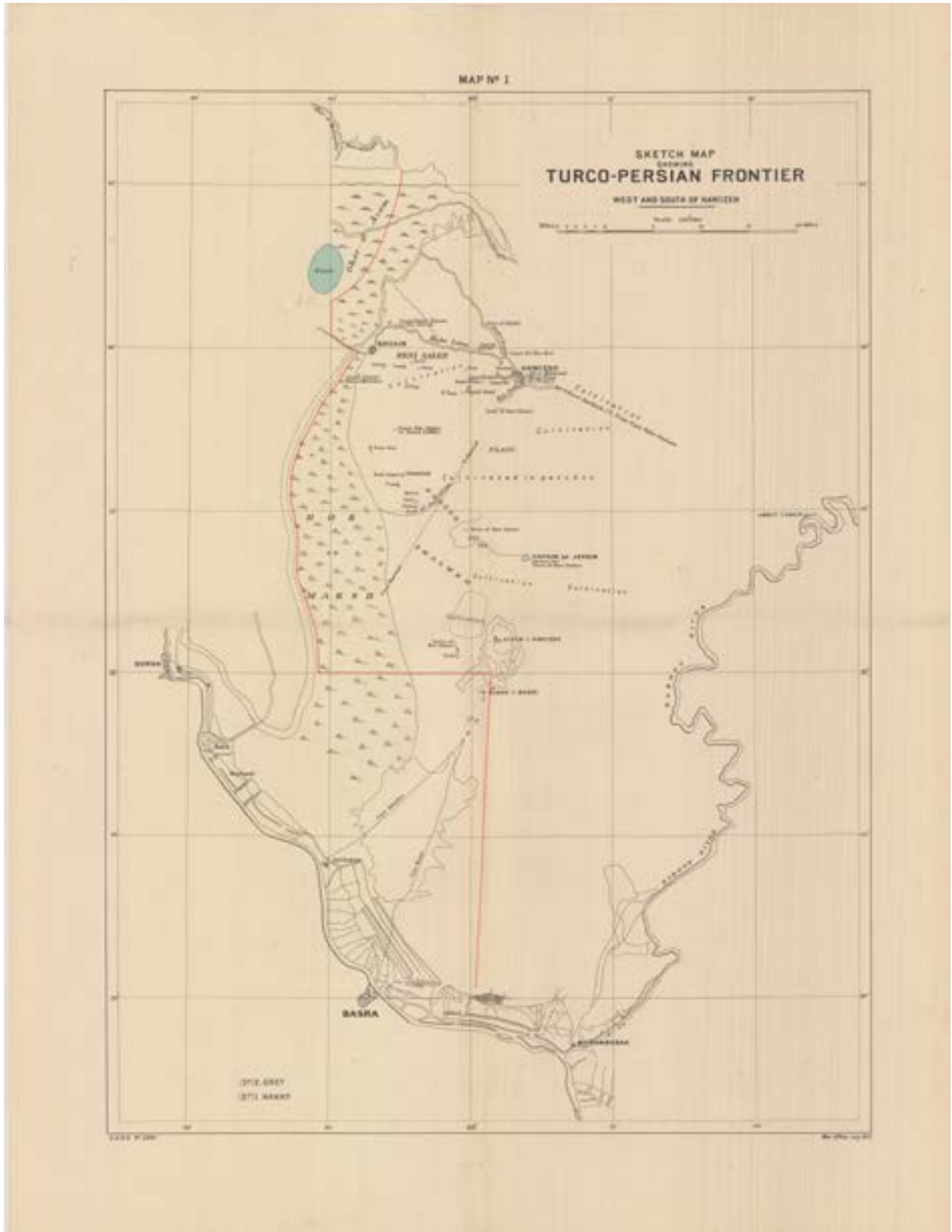
London: Geographical Section, War Office, [1913].

Please see below for details of the individual maps.

Extremely rare – the complete series of the 3 maps (on 4 sheets) of the Ottoman-Persian Boundary Survey in the vicinity of the Shatt Al-Arab waterway, along today's Iraq-Iran frontier, above the head of the Persian Gulf, as mandated by the Anglo-Turkish Declaration of July 29, 1913; this boundary settlement was surveyed by Indian Army engineers under the supervision of Sir Percy Cox, the British 'fixer' in the Persian Gulf, and was forced upon both the Ottomans (who controlled Iraq) and Persia so that the British-controlled oil concessions in southwestern Persia (the first commercially viable petroleum operations in the Middle East) had ample space; while the boundary as demarcated here was never formally ratified, it served as the de facto Iraq-Iran frontier for decades, although it inevitably pleased nobody, fueling local tensions, being one of the causes of the Iran–Iraq War (1980-88).

Iraq, which had been controlled by the Ottoman Empire since 1534, maintained an almost 1,600 km-long-border with Persia. Over the centuries, the two empires had fought over this frontier, causing it to shift in places. By the 19th century, the border had settled into a roughly defined fashion, although its precise delineation was unclear. Ottoman-Persian Boundary commissions were convened in 1843-47 and 1848-65, but they failed to define an exact boundary.

A final Ottoman-Persian Boundary Commission was convened in 1907-13, and almost immediately its operations became ensnared in high profile global geopolitics. To make a long story short, while for much of the 19th century, the Ottoman Empire was allied with Britain and France, from the 1890s, the Sultan gravitated towards an alliance with Germany, much to the alarm of Westminster.



Beginning in 1903, the Germans stated to build the Baghdad Railway, that would, if completed, link the heart of Iraq to Istanbul, and then on to Berlin, giving the Kaiser the upper hand in the Mesopotamia. The British, who were consolidating their power in the Persian Gulf (making alliances with the sheikhs of Kuwait, Bahrain, and Qatar, etc.), feared that the German designs would not only compromise their efforts in the region, but could even pose a danger to their hold over India.

Meanwhile, Britain and Russia decided to bury their 80-year-long rivalry in Asia, known as the 'The Great Game', signing the Anglo-Russian Convention of 1907. This accord not only established agreed zones of influence for the two powers in Central Asia, but also divided Iran (which was ruled by the weak, ailing Qajar Dynasty) an into colonial zones of influence. The British were given control over southeastern Persia, with the Russians given sway over the northern regions, while a strip of the country running from the southwest to the centre was a 'Neutral Zone'. However, in reality, the British dominance of the Persian Gulf pretty much gave them control over all of Southern Iran.

In a globally transformative historical event, the first commercially exploitable oil deposits in the Middle East were discovered in 1908 at Maidan-i-Naftan, near 'Masjid Solaimān', in the extreme southwestern corner of Persia, a region known as 'Arabistan' (the western part of today's Khuzestan Province, Iran), due to its majority ethnic Arab population. The find was located by teams working for the flamboyant Anglo-Australian tycoon William Knox D'Arcy (1849 - 1917), who led the Anglo-Persian Oil Company (APOC), and which was backed by powerful British political and commercial entities, including the Indian Government and the Royal Navy. APOC was able to claim ownership and control over the oilfields due to a 1901 agreement with the Persian Shah. Critically, the Persian oil discoveries not only promised to boost the British industrial economy but would also allow the Royal Navy to switch its fleets from coal to oil power, giving it an edge over its rivals.

The British were prepared to develop and protect their petroleum interests at all costs. However, the oilfields, and the supporting infrastructure necessary to extract, refine and export the oil lay uncomfortably close to the Ottoman border. The Ottoman-Persian frontier in the region was only vaguely defined, leading to the possibility that the Ottomans or Germans could use a legal 'loophole' to make a landgrab of Persian territory strategically valuable to the British. Rumours that the Germans wanted to eventually extend the Baghdad Railway to Basra, the Iraqi river port near the Persian frontier, heightened Westminster's fears. Moreover, the largely ethnic Arab population on both sides of frontier maintained strong ties, opening the prospect of a future pan-Arab alliance, or rebellion, that could threaten Anglo-Persian authority in Arabistan.

The Ottoman-Persian frontier near the head of Persian Gulf was to run along the Shatt al-Arab waterway, a broad navigable channel created by the confluence of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers. The line was to run down from desert and marches in the north, to hit the Shatt al-Arab at a point below Basra, and then follow main channel of the waterway to the Gulf. As the waterway was full of islands, creating various channels, the route of the frontier remained unclear. Critically, the British plans called for the construction of a massive oil refinery and ocean-going port on the Shatt al-Arab (connected the oilfields, to the northeast, by a pipeline), such that the prospect of fluid borders added an intolerable level of risk to their designs.

The APOC moved with alacrity to build petroleum infrastructure in Arabistan, with British agents negotiating a deal with the local Arab potentate, Sheikh Khaz'al, to build the world's largest oil refinery on Abadan Island, that lay in the mouth of the Shatt al-Arab, connected to the Maidan-i-Naftan oil fields by a 225-km-long pipeline. The nearby town of Muhammerah (today Khorramshahr) was to be the local base of APOC's operations. This project was completed and made operational in 1912, dramatically altering the course of the history of the Middle East and the British Empire.

Critically, the APOC petroleum refinery on Abadan Island, along with Muhammerah, lay immediately next to the disputed Ottoman-Persian frontier.

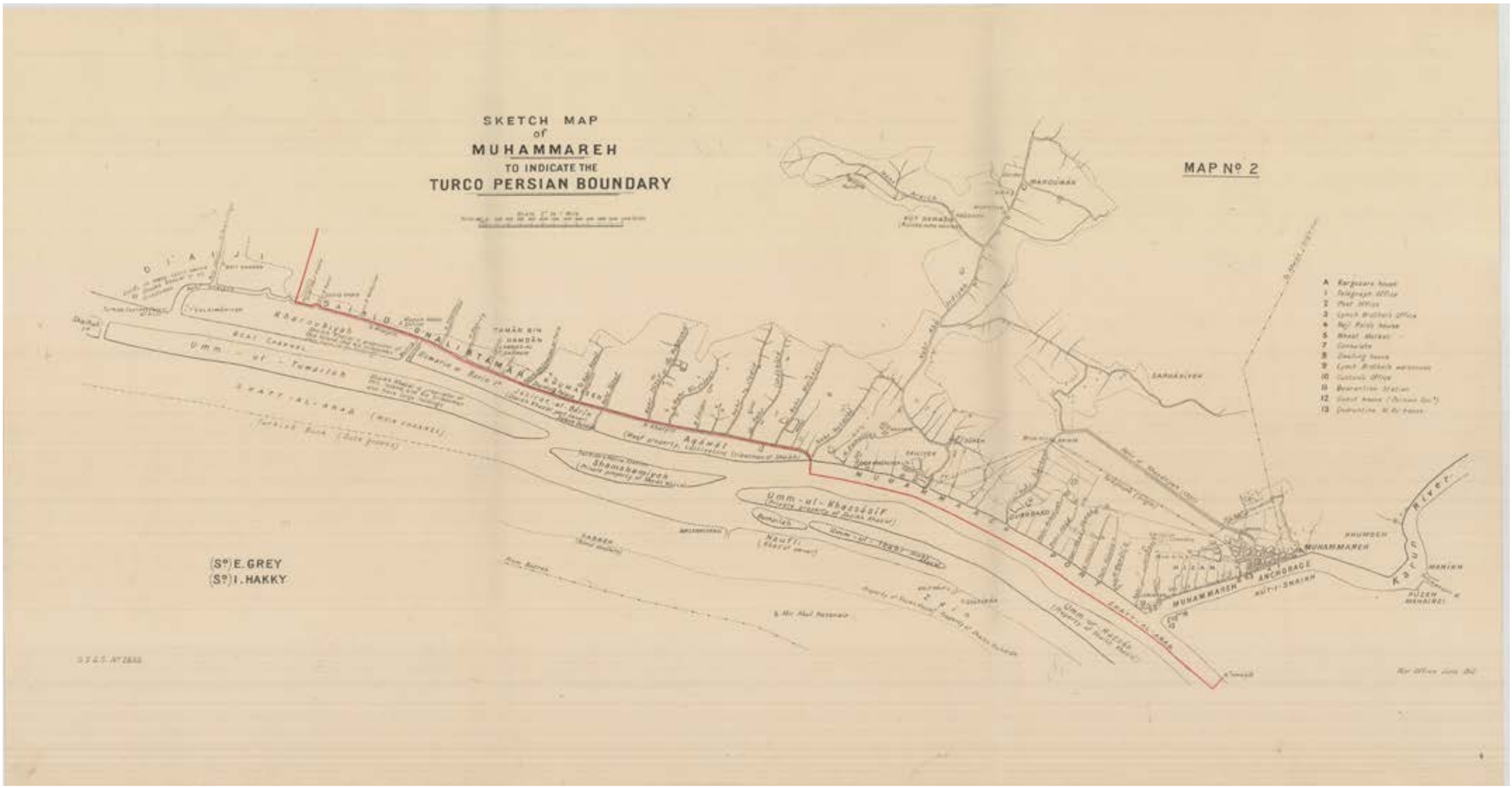
Beginning in 1909, the British commissioned scientifically advanced surveys of the Ottoman-Persian frontier in the Shatt al-Arab region, with the hope of defining boundaries that would give APOC's operations ample breathing space and would close any legal loopholes that could permit Ottoman-German incursions. This project was overseen by Sir Percy Cox (1864 - 1937), the British Resident in the Middle East, and one of the great 'fixers' of British imperial history. The mapping itself was undertaken by expert teams of military and civilian surveyors brought in from India.

Given the high stakes, Britain robustly and brazenly, 'hijacked' the Ottoman-Persian boundary negotiations surrounding the line in the Shatt al-Arab area, completely side-lining the Qajar Court, and treating with Istanbul directly. It also took the opportunity to leverage the Ottoman into giving up many of their de jure rights in the Persian Gulf. The Ottoman Empire, led by the feckless 'Young Turk' regime, was weak and pliable, while their allies in Berlin were too distracted to intervene effectively to buttress their interests.

The British side was represented by Foreign Minister, Sir Edward Grey (1862 - 1933), while the Ottoman delegation was led by İbrahim Hakkı Pasha (1862–1918), the Sultan's special envoy and a former Grand Vizier (in office, 1910-11). Commencing their negotiations in London, in February 1913, they eventually hammered out the Anglo-Turkish Agreement of July 29, 1913.

This accord pretty much gave Britain everything it desired. Famously, it carved out Kuwait as a British sphere in influence, even if Istanbul was to maintain de jure sovereignty over the sheikhdom, while the Ottomans sphere of influence in the Gulf was to extend only as far east as the 'Blue Line' that was to run due south into the Arabian Peninsula, just east of Uqair (in today's Saudi Arabia), while everything beyond the line was to fall within the British sphere. As such, Qatar and Bahrain gained their autonomy, becoming British protectorates. These developments sealed British hegemony in the Persian Gulf and, in some ways, were seen as the 'declarations of independence' for Kuwait, Qatar and Bahrain.

In terms of the Ottoman-Persian frontier in the Shatt al-Arab region, Grey pressed for boundaries that he asserted were supposedly long "locally recognized" or "observed", as shown on the maps created by Cox's men. These lines largely favoured the Anglo-Persian interpretation of the boundary and were presented to Hakkı as a fait accomopli. This gave the British the feeling of a least a legal, of not military, sense of security over APOC's operations (which would be taken over by the British crown in 1914). A provisional edition of these interconnecting maps was published by the Geographical Section, General Staff, of the War Office in June and July 1912.


SKETCH MAP
of
MUHAMMAREH
TO INDICATE THE
TURCO PERSIAN BOUNDARY
MAP Nº 2
(Sº) E. GREY
(Sº) I. HAKKY
MUHAMMAREH ANCHORAGE
KHUMDEH
MUHAMMAREH
KARUN RIVER
SARGASHEH
MARGUMAR
Umm-ul-Khaseif
Shamshamiyeh
Ayamat
Nauft
Umm-ul-Hamdh
SHATT-AL-ARAB

Critically, the accord also guaranteed the free movement of shipping for the vessels of all nations through the Shatt al-Arab, regardless of which side of the river the navigation was to occur.

For comparison to the present set of maps, please see the provisional editions, from the collections of the India Office Records, British Library:

https://www.qdl.qa/en/archive/81055/vdc_100048418271.0x0000bb

https://www.qdl.qa/en/archive/81055/vdc_100048418271.0x0000c5

https://www.qdl.qa/en/archive/81055/vdc_100048656965.0x000009

https://www.qdl.qa/en/archive/81055/vdc_100048656965.0x00000a

While Grey and Hakkı signed the Anglo-Turkish Agreement of July 29, 1913, the accord was never legally ratified by any of the parties, even if the British accepted its precepts for all practical purposes. Not long after the accord was negotiated, the Ottoman-British relationship dramatically soured, leading the Ottomans to join Germany in fighting Britain during World War I.

So crucial were the APOC operations on the Shatt al-Arab, that Britain's first move in the war in the Middle East was to land an expeditionary force to secure the region, on both the Persian and Ottoman sides of the waterway, before mounting a full-scale invasion of Iraq (known as the Mesopotamian Campaign, which was eventually won by the British, albeit great difficulty). After the war, Iraq became a client state of Britain, and in 1927, vast oil deposits were found in the country, making Britain the world's first oil superpower.

In modern times, neither Iran nor Iraq recognized their mutual boundary in the Shatt al-Arab region as imposed by the 1913 accord. Disputes over the border was one of the causes of the brutal Iran-Iraq War (1980-88), that ended with status quo ante bellum, such that today the frontier essentially follows the lines as run by Cox's men decades earlier.

The Maps in Focus

N.B.: The maps are all housed within a contemporary blue and black faux-leather portfolio (with renewed endpapers and ties), with a manuscript pastedown label that reads: "Turco-Persian Frontier, in neighbourhood of Muhammerah [4 Maps annexed to the Anglo-Turkish Declaration of July 29, 1913]".

While separately issued from the text of the Anglo-Turkish Agreement of July 29, 1913, a final printed series of maps was annexed to the accord that illustrated the line of the Ottoman-Persian frontier through the Shatt Al-Arab region as proposed by the British, boundaries that were accepted as definitive by the agreement. These official maps were updated from the aforementioned provisional editions published in June and July 1912.

Present here is the complete set of the final version of these official maps. They were published in the immediate wake of the Anglo-Turkish Agreement of July 29, 1913 and are slightly different than the provisional versions of the maps (issued in June-July 1912), although the boundary as proscribed by the British remained very similar (the final treaty line granted the Ottomans a modest amount of additional territory in the swampland north of the Shatt al-Arab). Another key difference between the provisional and final versions of the maps, is that the latter omits some of the annotations on the background information regarding the surveys, while adding the official approval of the treaty lines bearing the chief delegates' names, as '(Sd.) Grey' and (Sd.) Hakky', in their lower left corners.

While the interconnecting maps are labeled Map No. 1, No. 2, No. 3 and No. 4, they number 3 maps, as Map No. 3 and No. 4 combine to form a single map (as the parts are labeled Sheet I. and Sheet II. respectively).

The maps cover the entire scope of the Shatt al-Arab region, tracing the Ottoman-Persian boundary, represented by a bold orange line, from Hawizeh, in the marshes about 60 miles north of the Shatt al-Arab, to then run down to the waterway and through it to the Persian Gulf. The territory near the Persian side of the boundary is very clearly mapped, while the Ottoman side is only mapped in vague outline, as it had not been surveyed by Cox's teams. The border line itself was scientifically demarcated by plane table surveys, anchored upon basepoints taken by astronomical observations, so being precisely accurate.

All the maps are today extremely rare (in either of their editions, provisional or final). They would have been issued in only very small print runs for private, high-level diplomatic and political use (they were not to be sold or otherwise publicly disseminated). We can locate only institutional examples in 4 complete sets, held by the British Library, National Archives U.K. (2 sets), and the University of Leiden Library, while we cannot trace any sales records for another examples.

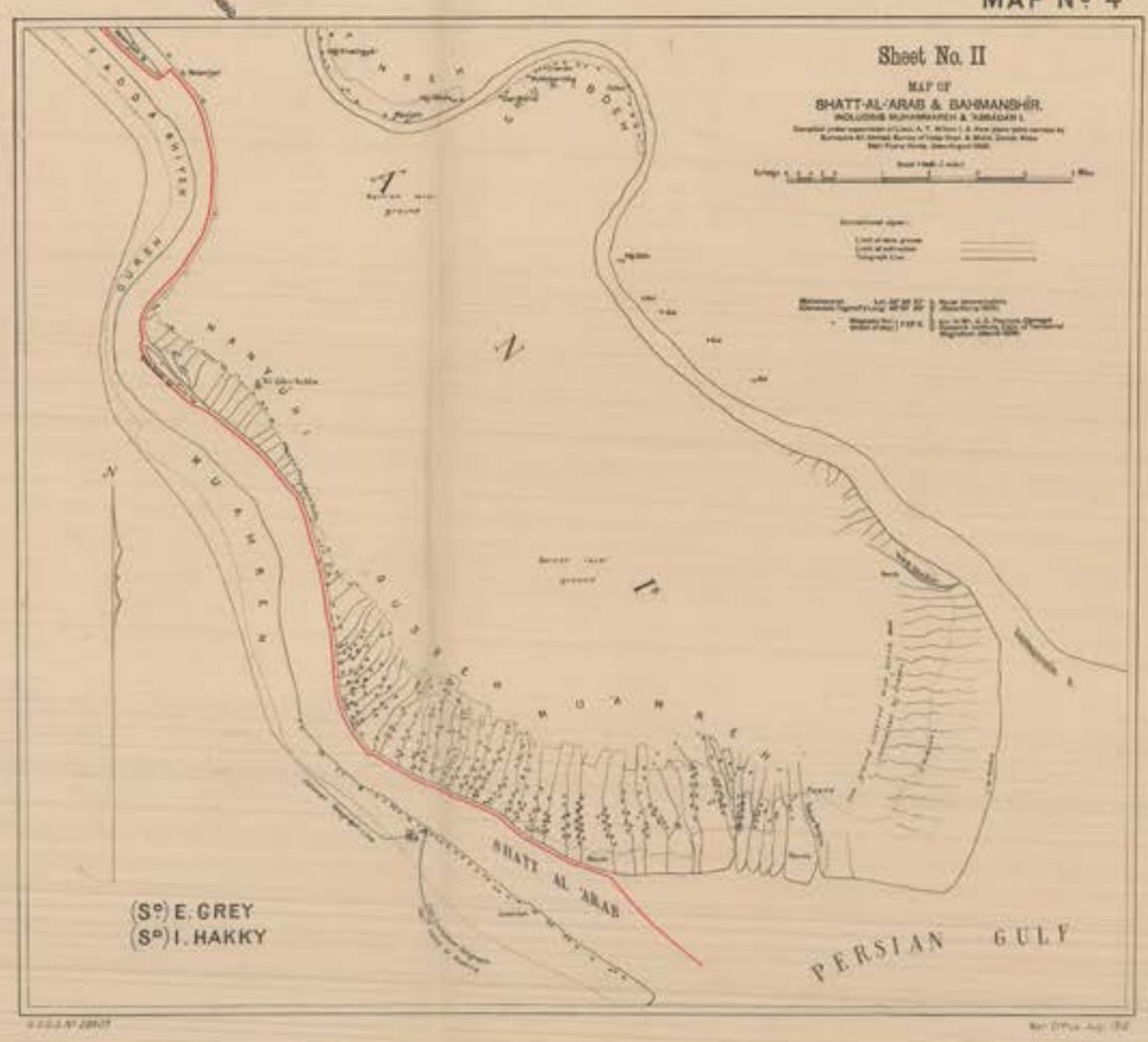
The maps are as follows:

1.
S. Firoz BAKHT, Surveyor. / Sir Percy COX (1864 - 1937), Project Supervisor. Sketch Map of Turco-Persian Frontier west and south of Hawizeh. / Map No. 1. London: Geographical Section, War Office, July 1912 [but 1913].

Lithograph with the international boundary coloured in orange, mounted upon original linen (Very Good, overall clean and bright), 84.5 x 64.5 cm (33.5 x 25.5 inches).

The first map of the series, drawn to a scale of 1:250,000, depicts the borderlands above the head of the Shatt al-Arab, running from the swamps of Hawizeh, in the north, down to the shores of the waterway. It covers the Shatt al-Arab from Qurna, Iraq, to Basra, and then down to Muhammerah, Persia (Khorramshahr). The Ottoman-Persian boundary (the bold green line) is shown to run south down through the marshes to the 31 parallel before heading due eastward, and then meandering south to reach the Shatt al-Arab at

MAP Nº 4


Sheet No. II
MAP OF
SHATT-AL-'ARAB & BAHMANSHÍR.
INCLUDING MUHAMMARAH & 'ABBADAN I.
(Sº) E. GREY
(Sº) I. HAKKY
PERSIAN GULF

Qurna, Iraq, to Basra, and then down to Muhammerah, Persia (Khorramshahr). The Ottoman-Persian boundary (the bold green line) is shown to run south down through the marshes to the 31 parallel before heading due eastward, and then meandering south to reach the Shatt al-Arab at Diaji. Otherwise, the map depicts major features of hydrology, vegetation, and areas of cultivation on the Persian side. Compared the provisional version of the map, this final version slightly re-charts the Ottoman-Persian frontier in the swamp-land in the north to the benefit of the Ottomans, although the British-Persians retained their full claims in the more valuable areas close to the Shatt al-Arab.

As noted on the provisional edition of the map (but omitted here), the map was "Compiled from a plane-table survey from Hawizeh via Shuaib to Diaji April 912, and existing maps by Surveyor S. Firoz Bakht [of the Indian Army], under the supervision of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Percy Cox, Resident Persian Gulf."

2.
[Anon. Indian Army Surveyors. / Sir Percy COX (1864 - 1937), Project Supervisor].
Sketch Map of Muhammareh to indicate the Turo Persian Boundary. / Map No. 2.
London: Geographical Section, War Office, June 1912 [but 1913].

Lithograph with the international boundary coloured in orange, mounted upon original linen (Very Good, overall clean and bright), 40 x 76 cm (15.5 x 30 inches).

The second map the series takes up things up where the first map left off, at Diaji, on the Shatt Al-Arab, but features a larger scale (2 inches to 1 mile), tracing the Ottoman-Persian frontier down the waterway to a point just beyond Muhammerah, at the northern tip of Abadan Island. The boundary is initially shown to hug the Persian (northern) bank of the waterway giving all the intra-river islands to the Ottomans, until it reaches a point just above Muhammerah, whereupon it follows the thalweg of the main channel of the river. Critically, the Persians (and APOC) were left in clear control of the strategically critical town of Muhammerah.

The map features one of the most detailed depictions of Muhammerah (Khorramshahr), the oil boom town, given on any printed map of the era, with the legend, upper right, labeling 14 sites. These include: A. Karguzars house (local administrator's office); 1. Telegraph Office; 3. Post Office; 4. Lynch Brother's Office (important British traders); 5. Hajji Rais's house; 6. Wheat Market; 7. (British) Consulate; 8. Dwelling house; 9. Lynch Brothers' Warehouse; 10. Customs Office; 11. Quarantine Station; 12. Guest house (Persian Gvt.); 13. Quarantine M.Os' house.

The map is predicated upon surveys by Indian Army engineers, under the supervision of Sir Percy Cox.

3 & 4.
Arnold Talbot WILSON (1884 - 1940), Ali AHMED and Muhammad Zaman KHAN, Surveyors. / Sir Percy COX (1864 - 1937), Project Supervisor.
Map of Shatt Al-Arab & Bahmanshir including Muhammareh & Abadan I. Sheet I. / Map No. 3. [and] Sheet II. / Map No. 4.
London: Geographical Section, War Office, July 1912 [but 1913].

Lithograph with the international boundary coloured in orange, on two un-joined and separately titled sheets, mounted upon original linen (Both Very Good, overall clean and bright), Sheet I.: 41.5 x 61 cm, Sheet II.: 38 x 61 cm; if joined would form a map measuring approximately 67 x 61 cm (26.5 x 24 inches), with the mapped area being of irregular dimensions.

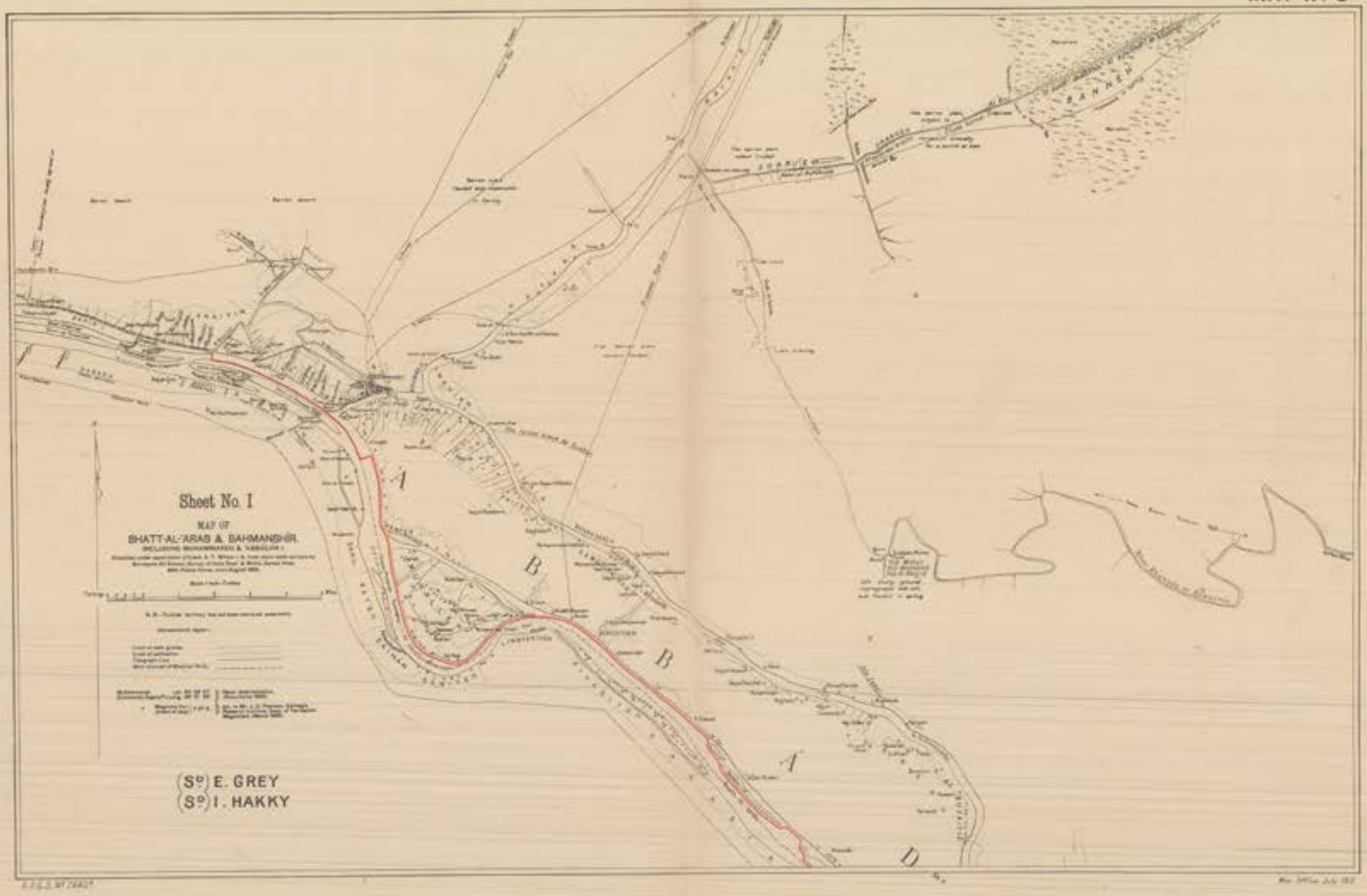
The final map, on two un-joined but interconnecting parts, embraces the view down the Shatt al-Arab from the Muhammerah area all the way down past Abadan Island to the head of the Persian Gulf. This was the first area surveyed by the Indian engineers under Cox's supervision, having been mapped in the spring-summer of 1909. The map grants and incredibly detailed view of Abadan Island, which was soon to host the world's largest oil refinery (at the location marked here as Duweh) and is shown on the map to be connected to the Maidan-i-Naftan oil fields by the 'Proposed Pipe line'. Today the island is home to the large Iranian city of Abadan. In the sector, the Ottoman-Persian boundary is shown to closely hug the Persian shore of the main channel of the Shatt al-Arab by the Muhalleh and Abadan islands, until it reaches the sea.

The map features the note 'Compiled under supervision of Lieut. A.T. Wilson I.A. from plane table surveys by surveyors, Ali Ahmed, Survey of India Dept., and Muhd. Zaman Khan, 34th Poona Horse, June-August 1909'. Wilson was none other than Sir Arnold Talbot Wilson (1884 - 1940), a distinguished British officer and diplomat, who presided as the British Consul General at Muhammerah, from 1909 to 1901, and subsequently served as a senior administrator in Iraq during and after the World War I. Later on, he became a British Member of Parliament, and was sadly killed in action early in World War II.

References: (re: the maps as catalogued as complete sets:) British Library, India Office Records: IOR/L/PS/10/60; National Archives U.K.: MPKK 1/21/1-4 and MPKK 1/10/2-5; University of Leiden Library: COLLBN 010-01-003/004. Cf. Sabri ATEŞ, Ottoman-Iranian Borderlands Making a Boundary, 1843–1914 (Cambridge, U.K., 2013); Kaiyan Homi KAIKOBAD, The Shatt-al-Arab Boundary Question: A Legal Reappraisal (Oxford, 1988), esp. 39.

1.800 EUR

MAP Nº 3


Sheet No. 1
MAP OF
SHATT-AL-'ARAB & BAHMANSHIR
INCLUDING MUHAMMERAH & 'ABBADAN
(Sº) E. GREY
(Sº) I. HAKKY

12. ASTRONOMY (TRADITIONAL HINDU)
TAMIL PRINTING
CEYLON MISSIONARY IMPRINT

Henry Richard HOISINGTON (1801 - 1858), Translator and Editor. / UḶḶAMUḌAIYĀN, Translator. / Visvanatha SASTRIYAR (1756 - 1845), Author.

சாதிசாதீதிரம். **[Sothi Sastra = Astronomy] / The Oriental Astronomer: Being a Complete System of Hindu Astronomy, accompanied with a translation and numerous explanatory notes. With an Appendix. [bound with:] A Complete System of Hindu Astronomy, being a translation of the foregoing work.**

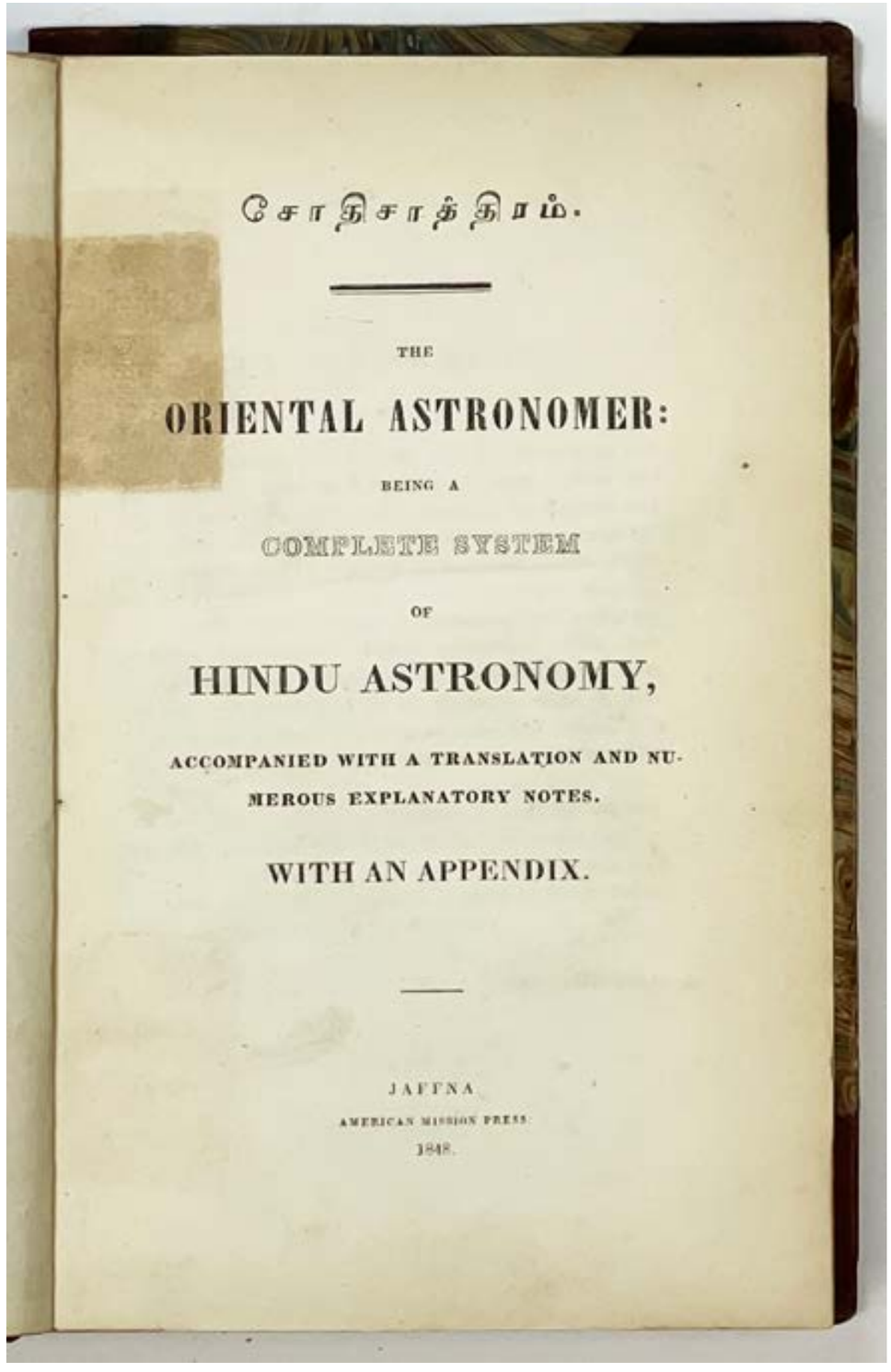
Jaffna (Ceylon): American Mission Press, 1848.

8° (14,5 x 21.5 cm): [4], 177, [2], 2, 145, [2], bound in contemporary red half calf over green marbled boards with gilt title to spine, with binder's pastedown stamp to inside front cover reading 'M. Winslow Binder, A.M. Jaffna' (Good to Very Good, internally overall clean, just a patch of toning to title and some very light sporadic toning in a few places elsewhere, binding worn with cracked hinges but covers still attached, chip of loss to head of spine).

A fascinating and sophisticated work on traditional Hindu astronomy, given in dual Tamil-English text, edited and translated by Reverend Henry R. Hoisington, the American missionary and principal of the Batticotta Seminary, the first university-level educational institution in Ceylon; featuring the 'Parakitham' (Treatise on Astronomy), regarding the astronomical system of Ullamadian first written in 1234 A.D.; and a fascinating treatise on the solar and lunar eclipses, penned in 1788 by Visvanatha Sastriyar considered to be "the most celebrated astronomer in Ceylon" of his era, plus valuable tables, discourses on astronomical problems, a glossary of terms, as well as Hoisington's insightful notes and analysis; published in Jaffna by the American Mission Press – very rare.

Hindu tradition developed a unique and highly sophisticated appreciation for astronomy, which was integral to religious observation and philosophy. The analysis of astronomical phenomena was critical to ascertaining the timing of religious festivals and observances, as well as man's relationship to the cosmos and the deities. An understanding of Hindu astronomy is essential to exploring the history of culture of one of the world's great civilizations.

Famously, in relatively recent times, from 1724 to 1735, the Maharaja of Jaipur, Jai Singh II, ordered the construction of assemblies of colossal, stone astronomical instruments to observe the cosmos at five places in northern India, called Jantar Mantar, most of which survive to the present day.


சாதிசாத்திரம்.

THE

ORIENTAL ASTRONOMER:

BEING A

COMPLETE SYSTEM

OF

HINDU ASTRONOMY,

ACCOMPANIED WITH A TRANSLATION AND NUMEROUS EXPLANATORY NOTES.

WITH AN APPENDIX.

JAFFNA

AMERICAN MISSION PRESS.

1848.

புதன்.

பதினொராம் பரிவிருத்தி.

வேதநூலறைவோம்	அ	இதணம்
வானுறை காவனமோ	கசு	இதணம்
குடகாடன் போதத்தோன்	உச	இதணம்
உலகோர் வாஞ்ஞதவோ	ரு0	இதணம்
நீதிநூலாம் போதகம்	ருசு	தனம்
மாதாவனமா போதகம்	ச0	தனம்
வாழியோ கோலமலர்	சரு	தனம்
உண்ணீரோ சோழன்றன்பால்	சசு	தனம். வ.
மீனுறைவானோர் வந்தார்	சுஉ	தனம்
மானேடமாயோன் வந்தான்	டுஉ	தனம்
நூலாயும்மாயோன் வந்தான்	டுடு	தனம்
வந்தபாராயோ மன்னு	டுஅ	தனம்
வீணுமோமாயோன் வந்தால்	சுஉ	தனம்
முத்தன்சைவக்கோன் வந்தான்	சுச	தனம்
கண்டோஞ்செல்வம் போதனும்	சுஎ	தனம். ஈ.
காணீரையன் பொன்னதான்	எ0	தனம்
மாயாதமா மோகமால்	எரு	தனம்
மதவினரோ மன்னு	எசு	தனம்
பொன்னேடமாயோன் வந்தான்	அ0	தனம்
நூலுற்றநோக்க வந்தான்	அசு	தனம்
பொன்னேதூய மலரான்	சுஉ	தனம்
கேடகில்மேலாம் பதத்தில்	சு00	தனம்
மின்னுர் வீரச்	சு0அ	தனம்
நாளீர் மேலானீர்	சுசுசு	தனம்

It appears also, that the Astronomers of this period (945 B. C.,) among other things, had determined the *rate of precession of the equinoxes*, which they found to be 3° 20′ in 247 Hindu Tropical years, and one month; in consequence of which determination, they settled the commencement of the former period, and made it the first of Sittirei, in the year 1192 B. C.

They found that, in this period of 247 years and one month, in which the sun made 247 revolutions and one sign over, the moon made 3,303 revolutions and one sign over, and that there were 3,056 lunations complete, and that the number of days in the whole period was 90,245½.

Hence we get—Length of the Tropical year=365*d*. 5*h*. 50*m*. 10*s*.$\frac{98}{553}$

Length of the Sidereal year =365*d*. 6*h*. 9*m*.52*s*.$\frac{3868}{6671}$

Length of a lunation=29*d*. 12*h*. 44*m*. 3*s*.

Moon's tropical revolution =27*d*. 7*h*. 43*m*. 5*s*.

Mean annual precession = 48″·56661.

Sun's mean motion for 365 days=11*s*. 29° 45′ 37″

க—மு. கசடும். வருஷத்திலே இருந்த சோதிசாஸ்திரிகள் அனுஸ்ண டு, உசஅ. மாதம், உ.இலே அயனசலனம், கூ. பாகையும், உ0. கலையுமென்று தீர்மானித்திருந்தார்களென்றுந் தோற்றுகின்றது. அந்நிர்ப்பைக்கொண்டு, கி—மு. உ,ககூஉம். வருஷத்திலே சித்திரை மாதம் முதற்றேதியிலேதான் முக்தினது தவாரம்பமென்றுகண்டு வைத்துக்கொண்டார்கள்.

ஆரியன், உசஅ. தரஞ்சுற்றி மேலே ஒரு இராசியைக் கடந்த காலமான, உசஅ. வருஷத்துக்குள்ளும், ஒருமாதத்துக்குள்ளும் சக்திரன், கூ, கூடுக. தரஞ்சுற்றி மேலே ஒரு இராசியைக் கடந்ததென்றும், அதில், கூ0டுகூ. சாந்திரமாதங்கள் முடிந்தனவென்றும் அதில் அடங்கிய தினம், கூ0, உசடுஙி. என்றும் அவர்கள் கண்டார்கள்.

ஆகையால்,

அயனஆண்டுப்பிரமாணம் தினம், கூகூடு. நாடி, கச. விகாடி, கூடு. தற்பரை, உடு. நட்சத்திரவருடப்பிரமாணம் தினம், கூகூடு. காடி, கடு. விகாடி, உச. தற்பரை, ச0. சாந்திரமாதப்பிரமாணம் தினம், உகூ. நாடி, கூஉ விகாடி. டு0. தற்பரை, எ. சாந்திர அயன மாதம், தினம், உஎ. நாடி, கசூ. விகாடி, கச. தற்பரை, ச0. வருடாந்தமத்தீம அயனசலனம், சுசஇ. விகலை கூகூடு. தினத்தில், சூரியமத்தீமகதி, கக. இராசி, உகூ. பாகை, சடு. கலை, கூஎ. விகலை. சந்திரமத்தீமகதி, கூகூ

For centuries some of the more enlightened Europeans in India developed a profound fascination with Hindu astronomy, although it was only in the early 19th century that Europeans were able to gain a proper scientific and philosophical grasp of the subject, acquiring, or making, good translations of seminal manuscripts written in Indian languages (often Sanskrit).

Enter Henry Richard Hoisington (1801 - 1858), an American Protestant missionary, educator, and printer. A native of Vermont, he was raised in Upstate New York in a devout Presbyterian family and apprenticed as printer at an early age. After being educated at Williams College and the Auburn Theological Seminary, he joined the American Board of Commission of Foreign Missions (ABCFM). In 1833, he and his wife sailed for Ceylon, where he joined the missions in the Jaffa Peninsula, in the Tamil Hindu majority part of the island.

In 1835, he joined the staff of the Batticotta Seminary (operated from 1823 to 1855, re-established as Jaffna College in 1871), in Vaddukoddai (Jaffna), considered to be the first university-level educational institution in Ceylon. He served as principal of the institution from 1836-41 and 1844-49. Hoisington, as a man of great energy and deep intellect, employed his skills a printer, linguist, and editor, to produce top-notch textbooks and academic works to support the advanced and unusually well-rounded curriculum he developed for his students. These works were printed by the American Mission Press in Jaffna.

Hoisington's most extraordinary and ambitious achievement in publishing was the creation of the present work, which was intended to educate his students (native Tamil speakers from a Hindu background) on traditional Hindu astronomy. Importantly, he showed great reverence and sensitivity to the subject, and intended that the teaching of Hindu concepts should complement a knowledge of modern European astronomy, for the purposes of comparison and intellectual inquiry.

The present work, while at first appearing to be two separate books bound together, as each bear their own title pages, is actually a single unified work, as the first title is largely made up of Tamil language text, while the second features the English translation of the same.

Importantly, Hoisington was not only responsible for translating the Tamil text into English, but he also provided copious explanations and corrective notes, so adding his own original context. The work is technically sophisticated, although well written, and features tables and mathematical calculations, lending scientific heft to the inquiry. Printed by the American Mission Press in Jaffna, it was bound by the mission's binder, 'M. Winslow', whose pastedown label adorns the inner cover.

The work consists of 4 distinct parts.

First, is the பதிகம் / Introduction, written by Hoisington in parallel Tamil-English text. It features an historical overview of Hindu astronomy, heavily influenced by John Bentley's Historical View of the Hindu Astronomy, from the earliest dawn of that science in India, down to the present time, etc. (Calcutta, 1823).

Second, is the பரகிதம் (Parakitham / Treatise on Astronomy), regarding the traditional Hindu astronomical system of Ullamadian as written in 1234 A.D., with the original Sanskrit work here translated into Tamil by a gentleman named Uḷḷamuṭaiyān, with the English translation of his version made by Hoisington. This valuable discourse explains the behavior and relations of the sun, moon and planets for the benefit of precisely ascertaining the timing of religious festivals and the understanding of divinely inspired phenomena, and covers many subjects, including the Manwantras, being the patriarchal eras, which commenced in 4225 BC; longitudes of planets; as well as eclipses, etc.

Third, is a modern treatise on the Hindu consideration of solar and lunar eclipses written in 1788 by the esteemed astronomer and poet Visvanatha Sastriyar (1756 - 1845). The present printing appears to be the first published rendering of this fascinating and important work. Sastriyar hailed from a Hindu Brahmin family of intellectuals from Vaddukoddai, Jaffna, and was described by the British colonial administrator and traveller Sir Emerson Tennent, as "…the most celebrated of the astronomers of Ceylon, in as much as he concentrated in his own person the accumulated science of his ancestors, who for nine generations had been cultivators of the same study".

Fourth, and finally, is the Appendix, featuring tables, astronomical problems, and a glossary of Hindu astronomical terms.

Upon reading the work, one gains a very well developed and sophisticated appreciation of traditional Hindu astronomy, allowing one to contemplate how it relates to the modern world.

A Note on Rarity

The present work is very rare, it would have been produced in only a limited print run, while the survival rate of such missionary titles printed in tropical climes is quite low. The number of institutional examples is difficult to gauge, as the online catalogue listings of legitimate examples are entwined with the citations for digital copies. However, we gauge that there are around a dozen examples held by libraries worldwide, including at the Library of Congress, British Library, National Library of Scotland, Harvard, Yale, Brown, Cambridge, and Oxford. Moreover, we can trace only 1 sales record for another example from the last 30 years, having been offered by an American dealer in 2000.

References: Library of Congress: QB18 .P3618; British Library: Asia, Pacific & Africa 14170.i.8.; National Library of Scotland: N.45.a; Harvard University Libraries (2 examples): Miss 593.8 and KE 32135; Yale University Libraries (2 examples): Fxq48 H68 and Nx H68; Brown University Library: QB18 .U4; Cambridge University Library: 837:21.c.80.1 Oxford University (2 examples): Bodleian Library: (IND) 18 C 24 and Regent's Park College Library: Tamil 2 / N13711085; OCLC: 794814718, 10716926; The Calcutta Review, vol. XIII (January-June 1850), pp. 65-85; Journal of the American Oriental Society, vol. 2 (1851), p. xxxv.

2.800 EUR

13. PERSIAN CUISINE
GASTRONOMIC POETRY

ابو اسحاق اطعمه بسحاق اطعمه also ابواسحاق اطعمه or (Shaykh Abu Ishaq (Esḥāq) Ahmad bin Hallaj At'ama also Bosḥāq At'ema or Bosḥāq (Abū Esḥāq) Aṭʿema, Faḵr-Al-Dīn Ḥallāj Šīrāzī, early second half of the 14th century - 1423 or 1427), Author.
Mohammad Hasan bin Abu l'Qasem Khansari, Scribe.

كنز الاشتها
[Kanz al-eštehā also Kanz al-eshteha / The Treasure of Apetite]

[S. l., today's Iran:]; Kerbela'i Mahmud – A-Mohammad Sadeq Khansari, Publishers: Mohammad Taqi, Printer. 1299 [1881].

12°, [96 pp.] lithographed text with illustrations, original dark red goat with embossed decoration and tiny paper label with the title on the spine (old blind-stamps in Cyrillic by a Tatar company in white margins, old book-seller's stamp in the margin of the first printed page, binding with minor age-toning and staining, old scribbles on the inner side of the boards and on the first blank page, otherwise in a good condition, with only minor staining).

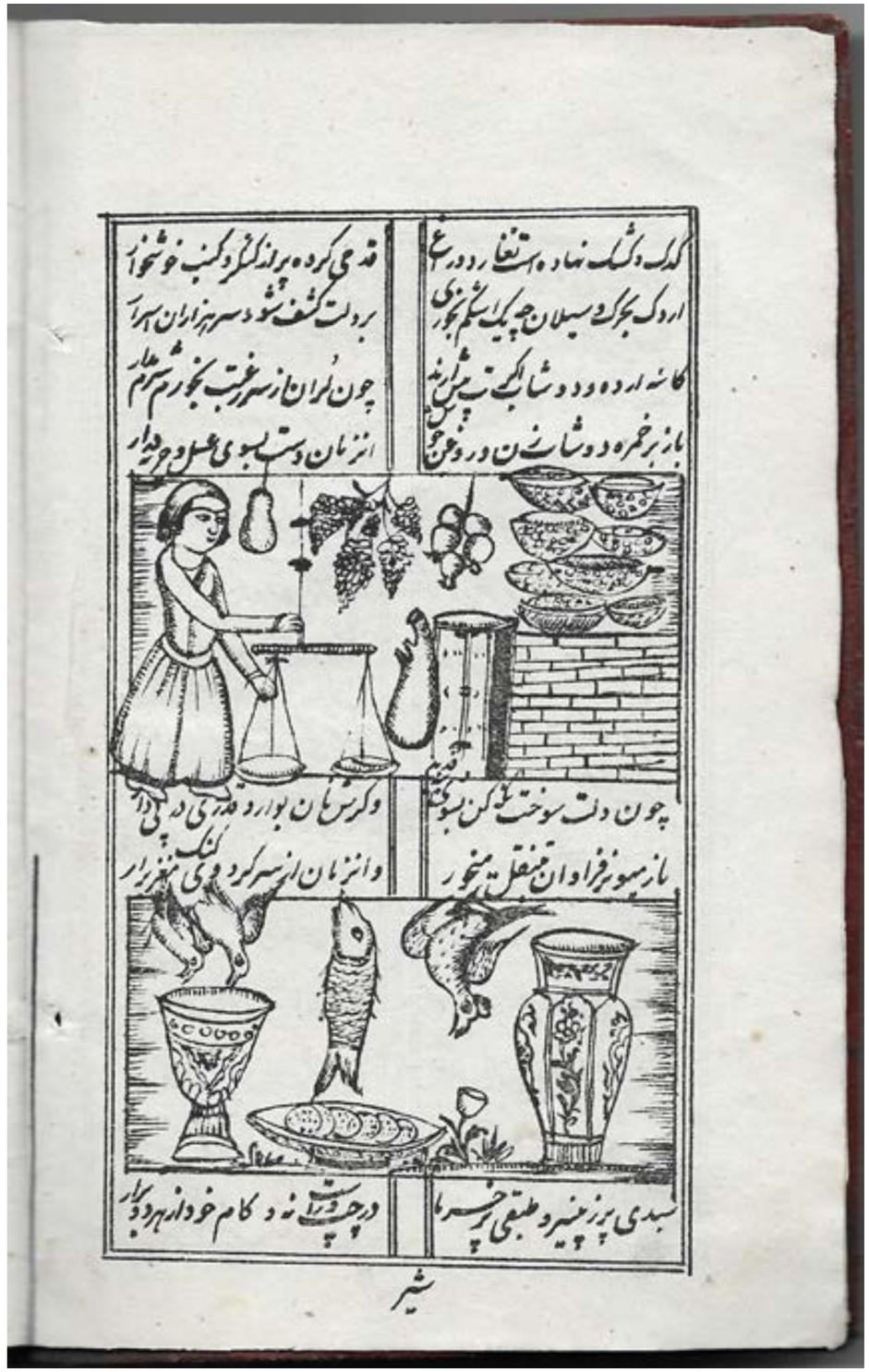
The first printed edition of Kanz al-eshteha or The Treasure of Appetite by a Persian gastronomic poet Bosḥāq, who invented his own genre of light, satirical poems, rotating around Persian culinary vocabulary and kitchen terminology.

A rare small format lithographed book, accompanied with illustrations, contains a Persian poem on the local recipes and glorifies the appetite. It was written by a Persian author Bosḥāq At'ema, also known as Boshaq, who lived in the late 14th and early 15th century AD.

Boshaq was known for his series of poems involving gastronomic motifs, expressing "his boredom with the narrow range of themes and the repetitiousness of poetry in his time" (Moayyad, 2012). His Kanz al-eštehāʾ (The Treasure of Appetite) served as an introduction to a series of poems such as Dāstān-e Mozaʿfar o Boḡrā (The story of Pilaf and Pastry), Mājarā-ye Berenj o Boḡrā (The Adventure of Rice and Pastry) and Asrār-e Čangāl (The Secrets of Čangāl [i. e. a pastry]).

Note on Rarity

This is apparently the first printed / lithographed edition of Kanz al-eshteha and the only illustrated edition, printed in Persian in the 19th century.



We could not find any institutional examples on Worldcat.

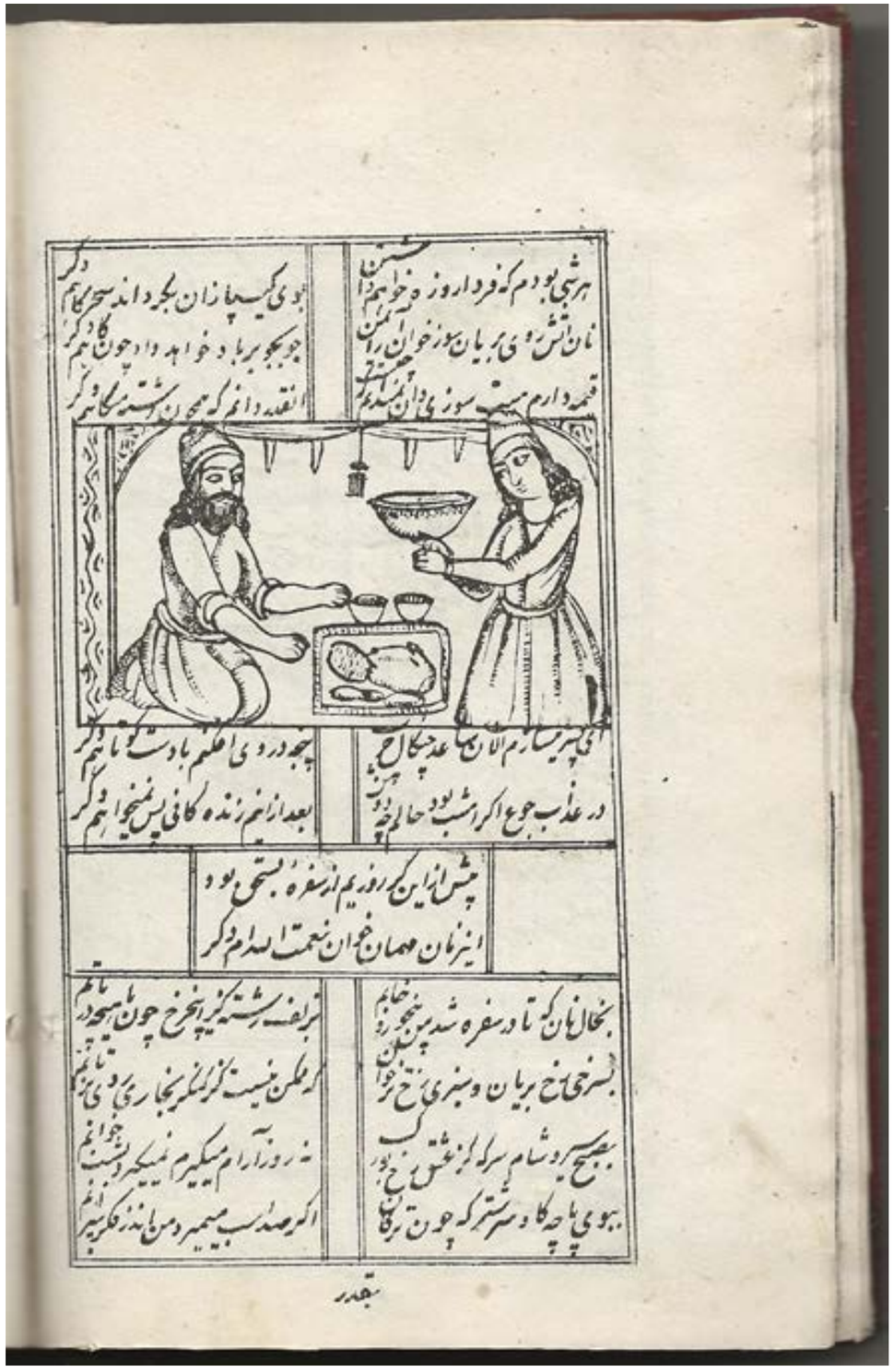
Marzolph (2002, p. 248) mentions two examples of the work, one in a private collection and one housed by the British Library.

The more know version of the Divan - the whole collection of Boshaq's poems on food, was published in Istanbul four year after our edition, under the title Divān-e aṭʿema (ديوان أعطمه ابو اسحاق حلاج شيرازى / Dīvān-i Aʻṭimah Abū Isḥāq Ḥallāj Shīrāzī)) in 1302 AH (1885 AD) by an Persian author and translator Mirza Habib Esfahani.

The book comes from a collection of a French orientalist, active in the late 19th and early 20th century, and survives in a very good condition with original binding.

References: Ulrich Marzolph, Narrative Illustration in Persian Lithographed Books, 2001, p. 248. Cf.: Heshmat Moayyad, "BOSḤĀQ AṬʿEMA," Encyclopaedia Iranica, IV/4, pp. 382-383, available online at http://www.iranicaonline.org/articles/boshaq-atema (accessed on 30 December 2012).

1.800 EUR



14. TEA
OTTOMAN EMPIRE

سيد محمد عزتی (Seyyid Mehmed İzzet *also* Çaycı İzzet Efendi)

چای رسالەسی
[Çay Risalesi / A Treatise on Tea]

Istanbul: İzzet Efendi Matbaası 1295 1878.

8°, title page, 81 pp. on thicker paper, first and last page originally coloured yellow, original publisher's dark brown cloth with enbossed decoration and lettering (sporadic Ottoman annotations in red ink, internally in a good, clean condition with only minor staining, binding slightly scuffed and rubbed, with later spine).

The first edition of the legendary and influential Ottoman book on tea

This legendary and highly decorative first edition of a treatise on tea was published in Istanbul in 1878 and it describes various brewing methods, drinking etiquette and health benefits of tea.

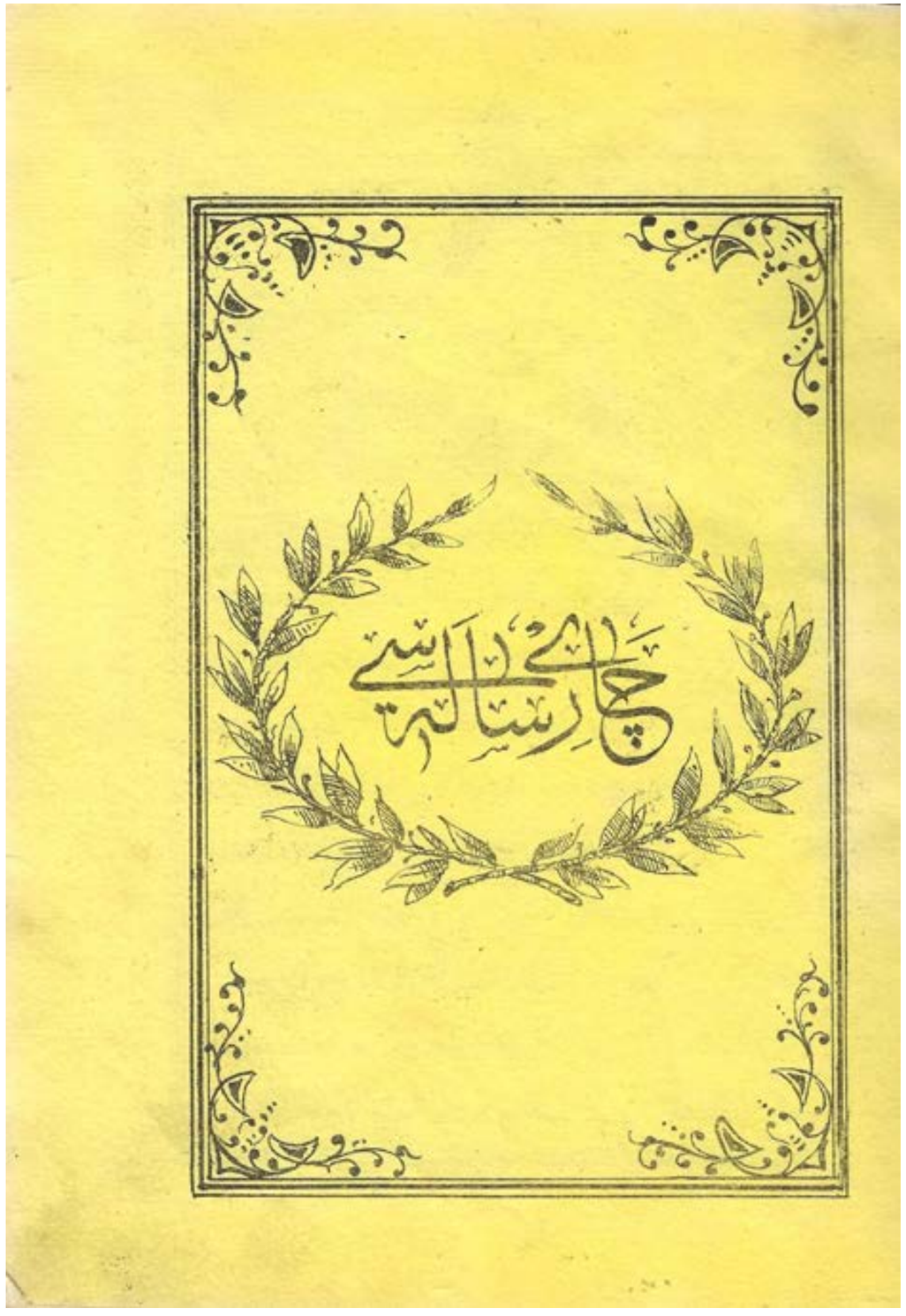
The text was so influential, that after the publication of the book the tea prices in the Ottoman Empire soon reached the prices of much fancier coffee (Chris Fitch, Globalography: Our Interconnected World Revealed in 50 Maps, 2018, p. 28) and the beverage became popular among all social classes.

The author of the book was Çaycı (Master Tea Maker) İzzet Efendi and is not to be confused with Mehmed İzzet Efendi (1841-1903), a contemporary famous calligrapher.

The text of the book is today still very popular and was republished in modern Turkish language.

References: OCLC 682375879, 891324841.

750 EUR



ذیل جامه

بسم الله الرحمن الرحیم

الحمد لله علی نعمائه والصلوة والسلام علی سیدنا محمد
طب القلب ودوائه وعلی اله وصحبه اجمعین بعد ذا مکه مکرمه
حرم شریفی مدیر لکندن متقاعد وحضور کعبهٔ معظمه ده اختیار
شرف مجاور تله امور مأمورهٔ دینویه دن متباعد بولنان
بوحقیر وفقیر لطف صمدی (سید محمد عزت) ابن احمد حمدی که
اوتوز سنه یی متجاوز مدتدر کمال اعتنا ایله چای استعمالنه
مداوم بولندیغی احبا وآشنا سی عندلرنده معلومدر اثنای
مدت مداومتده حصوله کلان نتیجهٔ تجارب ومشاهدات
دلالتیله چای استعمالنه دوام حفظ صحت وعافیته مدار تام

مقدّمه

(چای) لفظنك نه لسان لغاتندن اولدیغی ونه رق نه معنایه محمول اولدیغی
ودیکر السنه ده نه اسملرله یاد ایدلدیکی وقفنی مالکده حاصل
اولوب نه وجهله نشوونما بولدیغی ونه صورتله تربیه ایدلدیکی
بیانندہ در

چای

لفظ مذکور فارسی الاصل اولوب برهان قاطع ترجمه سنده بو
اسمله معروف یپراقدر ختا دیارندن کلور قینا دیلوب ایچیلدیکی
دیو تعریف اولنمشدر بو تعریفه نظراً چای لفظنك معنای
حقیقیسی ختاده حاصل اولان اغاجك یپراقلری دیمك وبو
حالده اسم جنس اولدیغی مربی شکدر السنه مزده دوران

15. COOKBOOKS SOUTH AMERICA GERMAN IMMIGRANTS

Henriette SCHWARTZ

Deutsches Kochbuch für Süd-Amerika. Zweite, vermehrte und verbesserte Auflage.

Buenos Aires: Hans Fändrich 1923.

8°, 243 pp., [5 pp.] advertisements, original green cloth binding with lettering (slightly age-toned and stained, last pages with small sporadic holes in lower margins, hinges in the front endpapers cracked, but stable, binding slightly scuffed on the corners, but overall in a good, used condition).

A rare cookbook, printed in Buenos Aires, educates German immigrant women in South America in application of locally available ingredients, unknown in Germany, Spanish language and cooking procedures, appropriate for the South American climate.

This is a rare cookbook in German language, written for the first generation of immigrants from Germany to South America. It contains hundreds of recipes for soups, starters, main courses, deserts etc., deriving from the German as well as the local cuisine.

The cookbook not only mentions, how to use the ingredients available in the South America, which were until then unknown to German immigrants, but also describes local cooking accessories and their maintenance, how to correctly storage meat, produce various kinds of butter, yeast etc.

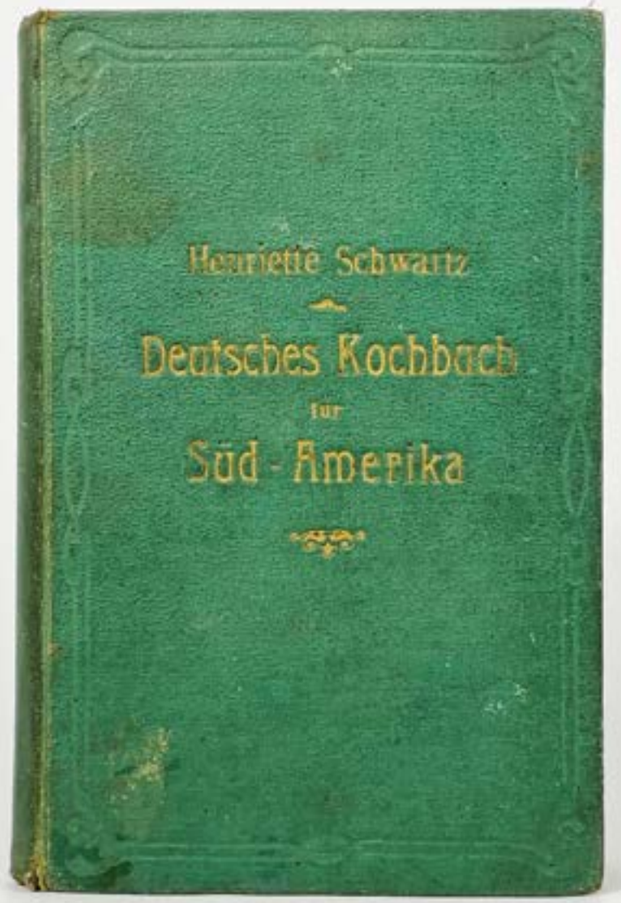
This is a second edition, which was according to the words of the author in the introduction, enlarged with hundred new recipes and a Spanish-German dictionary. The latter was intended to improve the German housewives in South America their understanding of the local ingredients and cooking terms.

The author also noticed, that the sold-out first edition of this cookbook participated in the education of German immigrant women in South America by expanding their knowledge and interests to the areas outside the skills, which they have learned in their home country.

We could trace two examples on Worldcat (Deutsche Nationalbibliothek Leipzig, Sächsische Landesbibliothek - Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Dresden) and an example in Bibliotheca Gastronomica Walter Putz (Putz-band-1 (qucosa.de)). The first edition from 1818 is exceedingly rare and we could not find any institutional examples on Woldcat (Worldcat wrongly lists under OCLC 72411245 both examples of the second edition mentioned above).

References: OCLC 72411246.

950 EUR



16. POLISH HAITIANS
HAITIAN REVOLUTION

Artur OPPMAN (1867-1932).

Na San-Domingo. Obrazy i wspomnienia
[To San Domingo. Images and Memories].

Warsaw: Gebethner i Wolff 1917.

8°, 113 pp., [3 pp.], modern binding with mounted original wrappers (front wrapper with minor damages, discrete, professionally restored tiny damage to the inner margins of the first and last pages, but otherwise in a good condition).

The first and only edition of a history book, based upon original diaries, on the involvement of Poles in the establishment of independent Haiti, the first free black republic in the World.

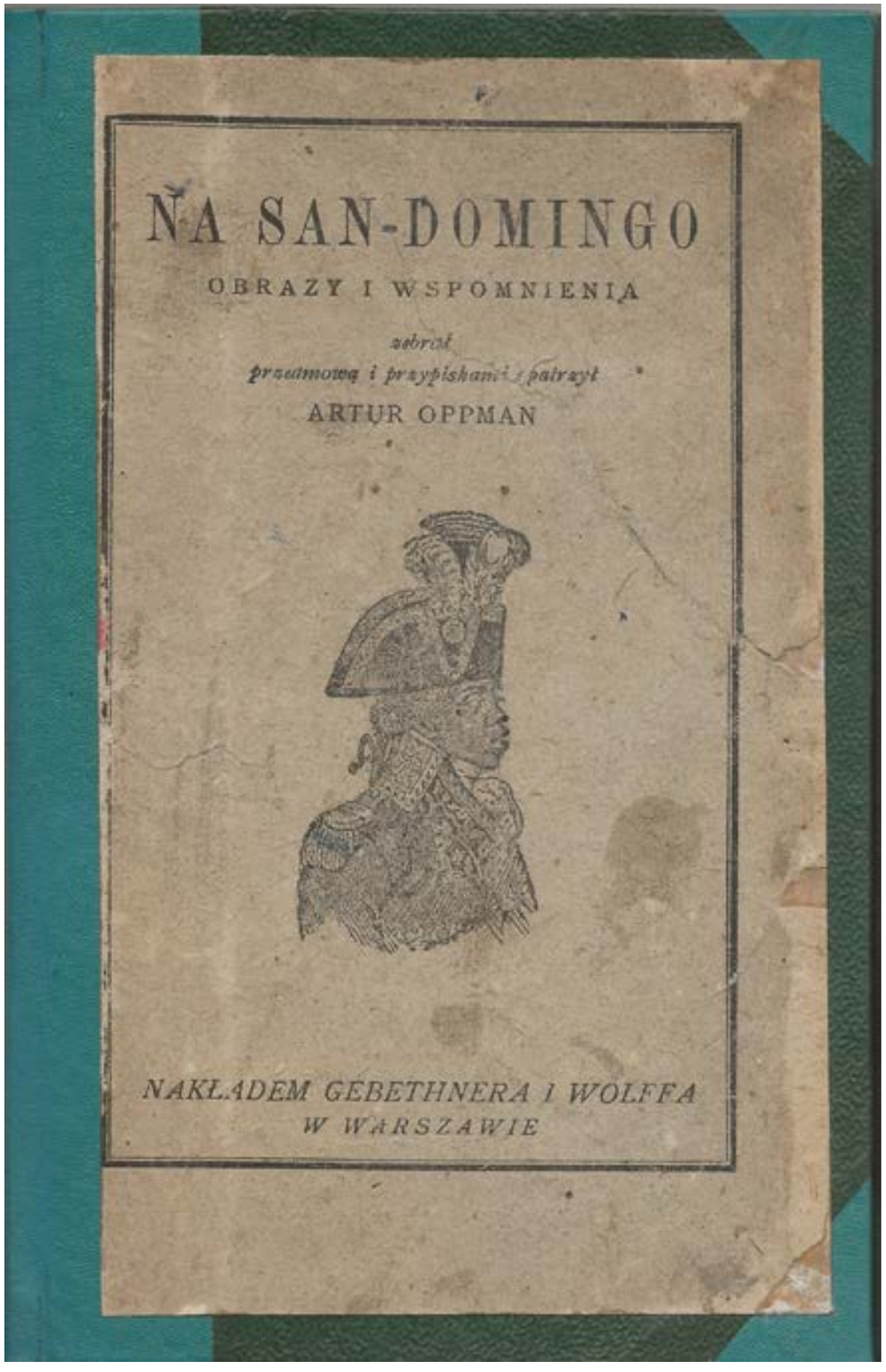
The book in Polish language, featuring Toussaint Louverture (1743-1803), a Haitian general and the most prominent leader of the Haitian Revolution on the cover, describes a today little known history of the involvement of the Poles in the Haitian revolution and the independence of the country, which became the world's first free black republic.

In 1802, France under Napoleon sent to the colony of Saint Domingue 5280 Polish soldiers to put down the Haitian Revolution. The soldiers believed to be sent to the island only shortly to suppress a prison revolt and also hoped, that with cooperating with France, Napoleon would reward them by restoring Polish independence.

Upon arriving to the island the Polish soldiers soon discovered, that their mission was to fight rebellious slaves in an exceedingly unfriendly conditions. In the next years around 4000 Poles died of yellow fever and similar tropical diseases, leaving the survivors in an uncooperative mood.

One of the biggest losses was the death of a promising young general Władysław Franciszek Jabłonowski (1769 – 1802), the first Polish general of African descent. Born to an unknown father of African origins and a British mother, he was adopted by his mother's later husband, a Polish nobleman Konstanty Jabłonowski.

After years of living in disastrous conditions on the island the Polish soldiers turned on the French and sided with the slaves of African origins, fighting for their independence in the Haitian revolution.



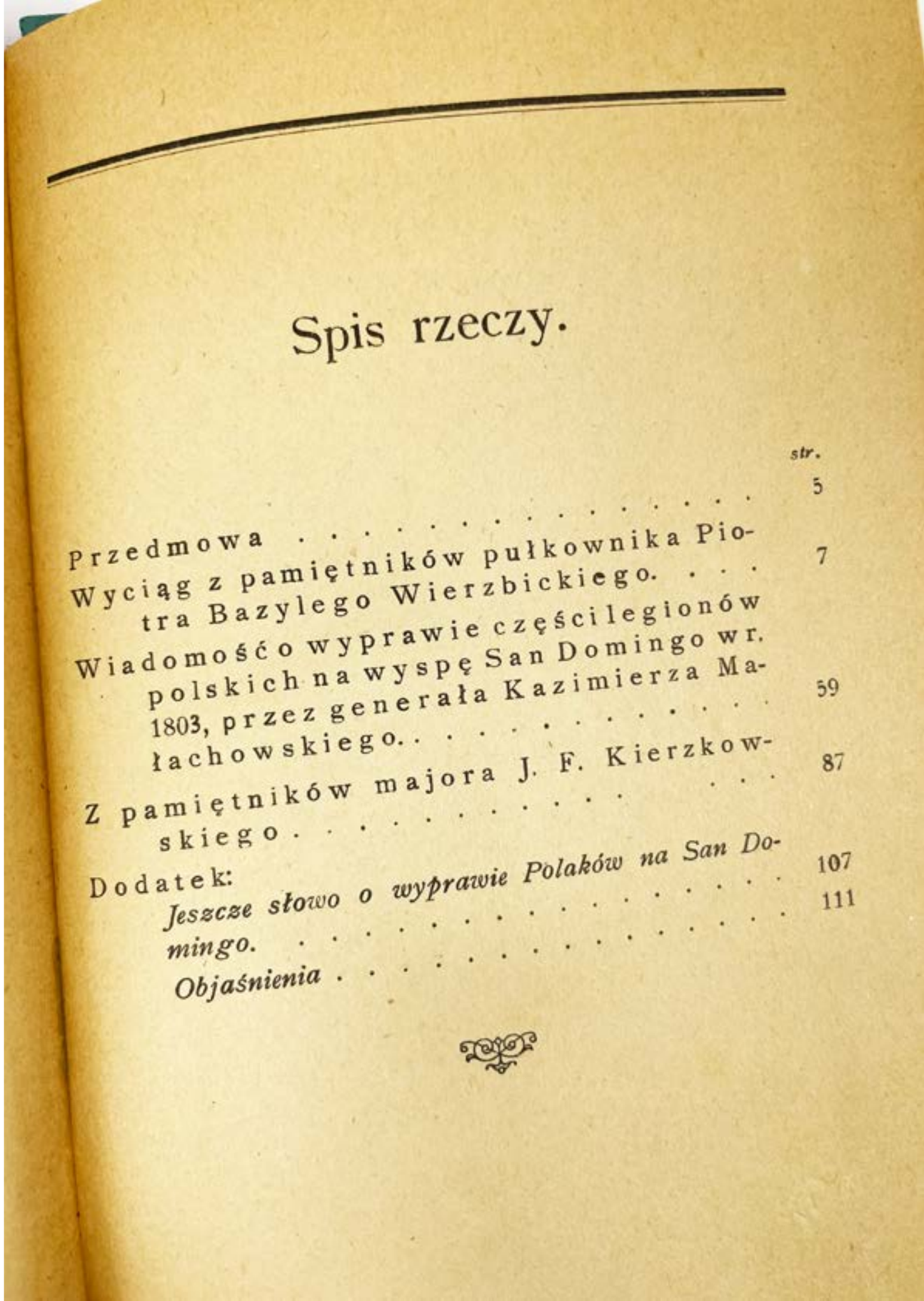
In 1804, when the revolution ended with the former colony's independence, the Polish soldiers were granted the classification as Noir (black), making them a part of the new ruling class and protecting them from the massacre of the French after the revolution. Some 400 or 500 Poles remained in Haiti after the Revolution and their descendants are today known as Polish Haitians.

The author Artur Oppman (1867-1932) was a Polish poet, writer and editor, interested in the local and military history. Oppman based the book on diaries of major Bazyli Piotr Wierzbicki (1776 - 1852), major Kazimierz Małachowski (1765-1845) and a soldier Jakub Filip Kierzkowski (1771-1862), who all served in Saint Domingue between 1802 and 1805.

We could trace approximately four examples in libraries outside Poland (Bibliothèque Nationale de France, Central Connecticut State University, University of Pittsburgh, Berkley Library). The other examples appear to be eBooks.

References: OCLC 33326307, 1064519713.

850 EUR



Spis rzeczy.

str.

Przedmowa 5

Wyciąg z pamiętników pułkownika Piotra Bazylego Wierzbickiego. . . . 7

Wiadomość o wyprawie częściLegionów polskich na wyspę San Domingo wr. 1803, przez generała Kazimierza Małachowskiego. 59

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17. ROMANI PEOPLE
CALÓ LANGUAGE
BIBLE

George BORROW (1803 –1881), Translator.

Embéo e Majaró Lucás. Brotoboro randado andré la chipe griega, acána chibado andré o Romanó, ó chipe es Zincales de Sesé. El Evangelio segun S. Lucas, traducido al Romaní, ó dialecto de los Gitanos de Espana

Madrid: [British and Foreign Bible Society] 1837.

12°, 177 pp., [3 pp.] blank, contemporary brown calf, spine with red label with gilt tooled title and year 1838, contemporary blue marbled endpapers (binding slightly rubbed, tiny traces of old paper label on the rear pasted-down endpaper, overall in a good condition).

The first translation of the Gospel of Luke to Caló, a language spoken by the Spanish and Portuguese Romani

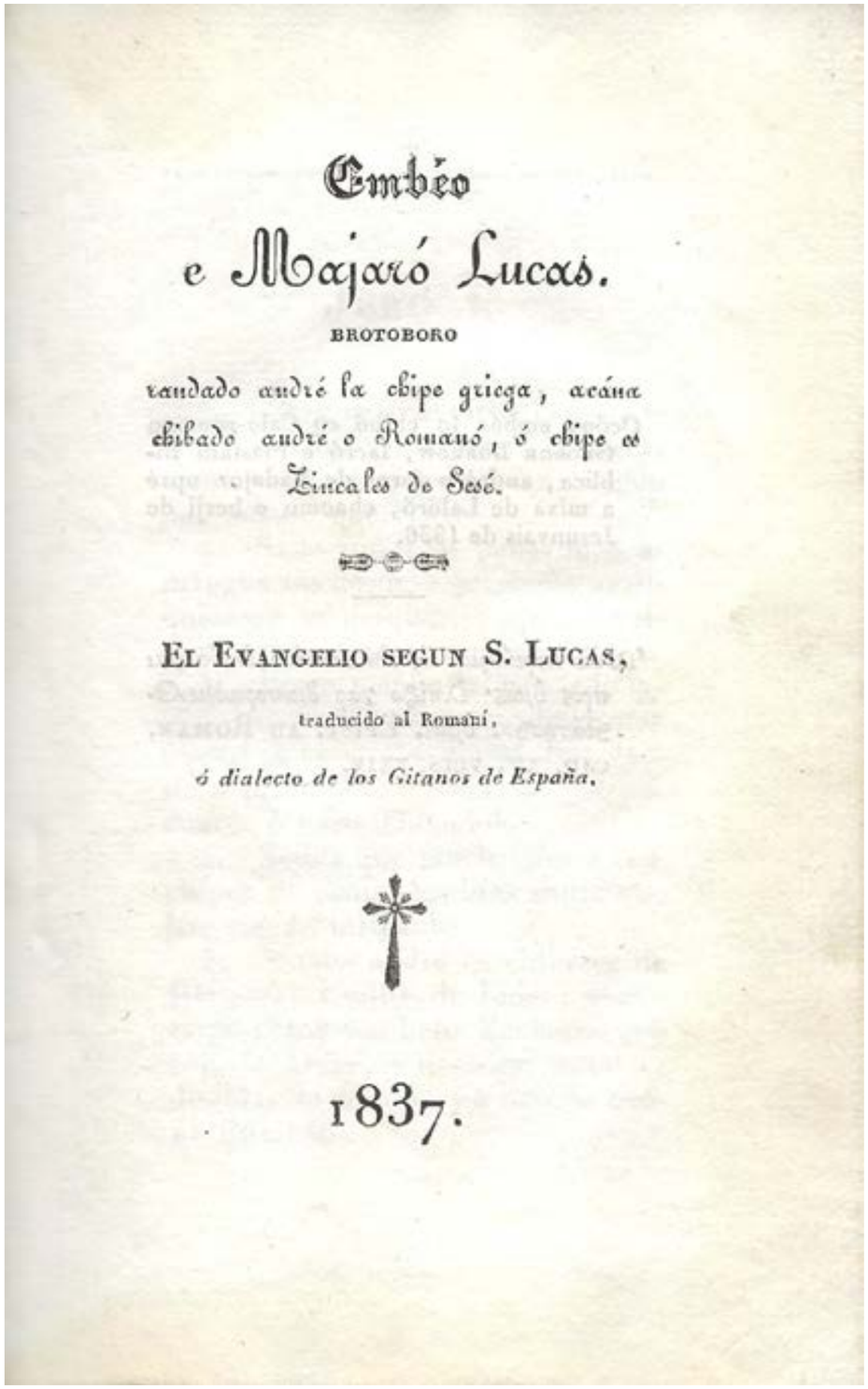
The Gospel of Luke was translated by an English writer and traveler George Henry Borrow (1803 –1881), who's works, such as *Lavengro: The Scholar, the Gypsy, the Priest* (1851) and *The Romany Rye* ("The Gypsy Gentleman", 1857) were heavily influenced by his encounters with the Romani people.

Although studying law, Borrow was vitally interested in languages and soon started travelling, among others to Russia, Portugal, Spain and Morocco as a Bible Society agent. He married and settled down in England in 1940. After his marriage, Borrow, with an exception of his journey to Istanbul through Europe in 1844, mostly travelled around the United Kingdom.

The Gospel of Luke was translated by Borrow during his travels through Spain, working as a Bible salesman from 1835 to 1838, when he also authored a translation to Basque. Borrow published his memories of Spain in his work The Bible in Spain, published in 1843, where among others he described the making and publishing of the Bible.

"Borrow says the Gitanas or women Gypsies were each eager to possess a copy, as they looked upon it as a charm to bring luck in their thieving expeditions" (George Fraser Black, *A Gypsy Bibliography,* 1914). Today, the statement can probably be regarded as a romantic exaggeration of the era.

According to T. H. Darlow and H. F. Moule the Bible was printed in 250 and according to


Embéo
e Majaró Lucas.
BROTOBORO
randado andré la chipe griega, acána
chibado andré o Romanó, ó chipe es
Zincales de Sesé.
El Evangelio segun S. Lucas,
traducido al Romani,
ó dialecto de los Gitanos de España.
1837.

Black in 500 examples. This is the first edition. The work was republished in 1872, 1968 and 1998.

We could trace circa 11 institutional examples on Worldcat (Biblioteca Nacional de España, University Library of Southern Denmark - Odense University Library, Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, Biblioteca Nacional de España (6 examples?), Bibliothèque nationale de France (? examples), University of Pennsylvania Libraries).

References: OCLC 476488552, 634074319, 433849304, 458648560, 460338706, 1288271800, 460341554, George Fraser Black, A Gypsy Bibliography, 1914, p. 11; T. H. Darlow - H. F. Moule, Historical catalogue of the printed editions of Holy Scripture in the library of the British and Foreign Bible Society, 1903–1911, 4542.

3.500 EUR



18. MOON SYSTEM OF EMBOSSED READING FOR BLIND
BOOK OF GENESIS / BIBLE

[The Book on Genesis. Chapter 35]
Vereenvoudigd stelsel van verhevene Letters ten gebruike van blinden

[The Book of Genesis [Title in Moon system on the first embossed page]. Simplified System of Exalted Letters for the Use of the Blind [Title of the introduction]]

Brighton: [Press of English and Foreign Books and Maps for the Blind (in Relief) by W. Moon] [S. d., but probably after 1860 and before 1879].

Large oblong 4°, [1 pp.] explanation in Dutch and Moon system, 192-294 pp. embossed Moon system on thick paper, original card covers, original cloth spine (Only one volume: part 3 of 3, slightly age-toned, edges slightly scuffed and dusty with tiny tears, binding scuffed and with loss of material, but internally in a good, used condition).

A rare version of the Book of Genesis, printed in Dutch and embossed in Moon system for blind

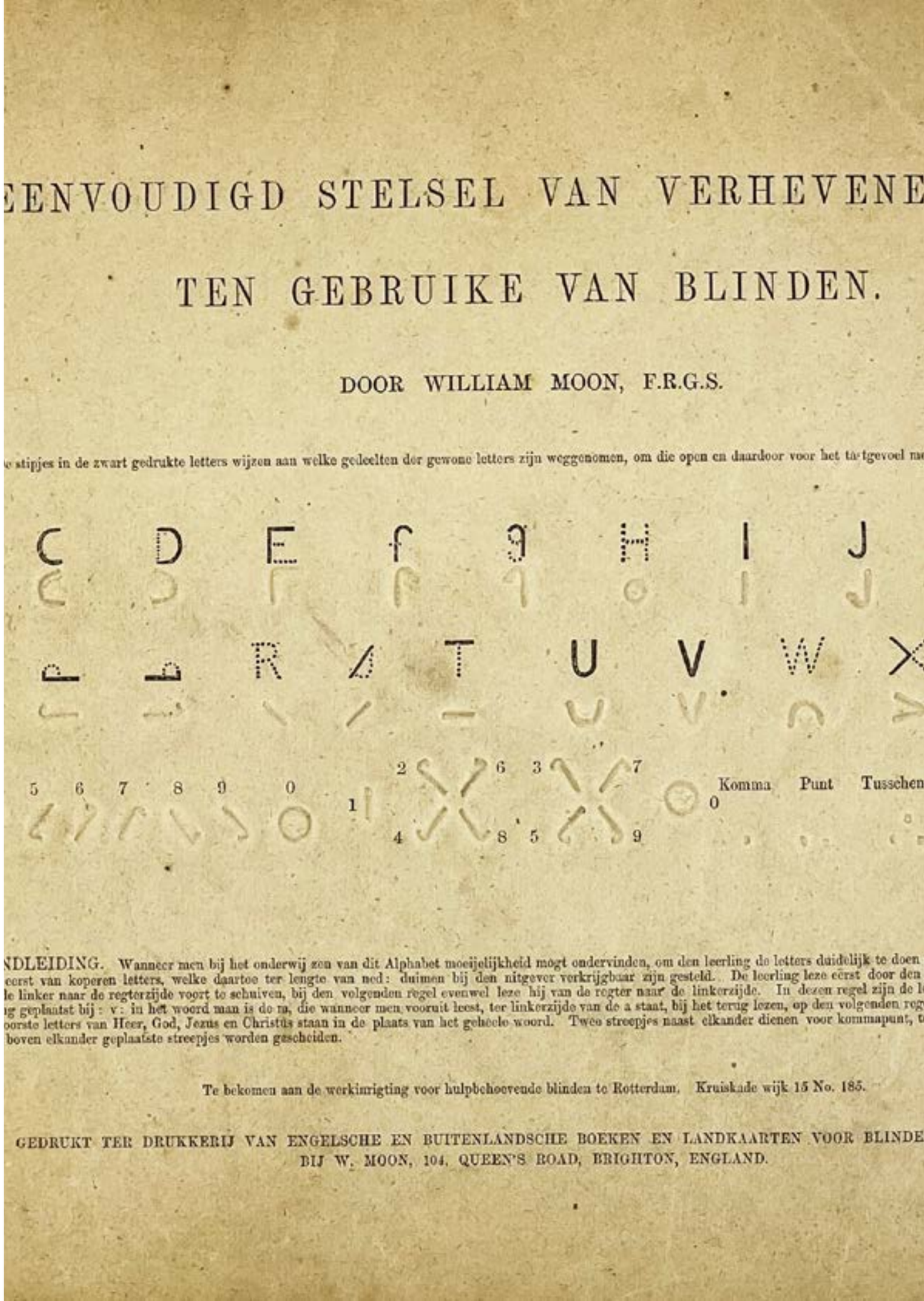
This rare volume includes chapters 35-50 of the Book of Genesis, written in Dutch in a system of embossed reading for blind, developed by William Moon (1818—1894). The first page in Dutch explains the letters and gives additional information on how to teach students the system. This is the third volume in the series of three.

William Moon (1818—1894) from Brighton, who lost his sight at the age of 21 and after that worked as a teacher for blind children. In 1943, he developed his own writing system for blind, which he first published in 1845.

Moon's system differs from the Braille alphabet by its simpler forms, which were based on Latin letters and were mostly made for people, who lost or partly lost their sight as adults and were familiar with the script.

Moon's system is still used today, mostly for people, who have problems memorizing or recognizing the Braille system, which was 1878 made a standard system by the International Congress on Work for the Blind.

Moon was publishing in English language as well as in various foreign languages. Parts of the Bible were transcribed in the Moon system in Danish, Norse, Hindustani, Irish, Armenian, Gaelic, Italian, Spanish, Ladino, Ningbo dialect, Welsh, Dutch, German, French, Arabic, Swedish, Armeno-Turkish, Tahitian, Shanghainese, Kaffir, Portuguese, Hebrew and Bengali. Moon's press was also publishing other books and also maps, printed in relief.


EENVOUDIGD STELSEL VAN VERHEVENE

TEN GEBRUIKE VAN BLINDEN.

DOOR WILLIAM MOON, F.R.G.S.

e stipjes in de zwart gedrukte letters wijzen aan welke gedeelten der gewone letters zijn weggenomen, om die open en daardoor voor het tastgevoel na

C D E f g H I J

R T U V W

5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 6 3 7 4 8 5 9 Komma Punt Tusschen 0

NDLEIDING. Wanneer men bij het onderwijzen van dit Alphabet moeijelijkheid mogt ondervinden, om den leerling de letters duidelijk te doen
eerst van koperen letters, welke daartoe ter lengte van ned: duimen bij den uitgever verkrijgbaar zijn gesteld. De leerling leze eerst door den
le linker naar de regterzijde voort te schuiven, bij den volgenden regel evenwel leze hij van de regter naar de linkerzijde. In dezen regel zijn de l
g geplaatst bij : v: in het woord man is de n, die wanneer men vooruit leest, ter linkerzijde van de a staat, bij het terug lezen, op den volgenden reg
oorste letters van Heer, God, Jezus en Christus staan in de plaats van het geheele woord. Twee streepjes naast elkander dienen voor kommapunt, t
boven elkander geplaatste streepjes worden gescheiden.

Te bekomen aan de werkinrigting voor hulpbehoevende blinden te Rotterdam, Kruiskade wijk 15 No. 185.

GEDRUKT TER DRUKKERIJ VAN ENGELSCHE EN BUITENLANDSCHE BOEKEN EN LANDKAARTEN VOOR BLINDE
BIJ W. MOON, 104, QUEEN'S ROAD, BRIGHTON, ENGLAND.

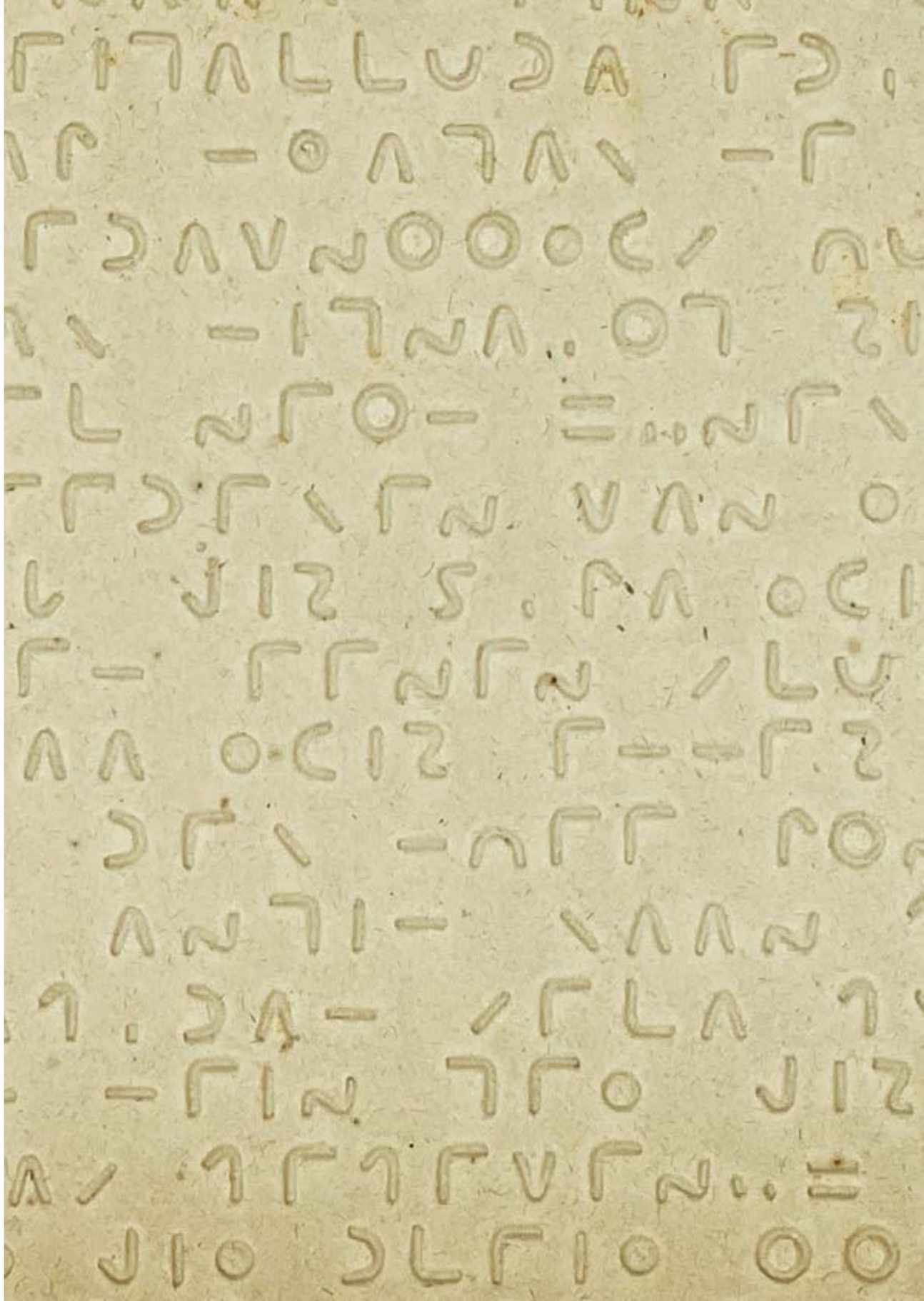
Our book is not dated, but it was probably printed before 1879, as The Book of Genesis in Dutch, printed in three volumes, is already mentioned in Moon's memoires *Light for Blind*, issued in 1879 (2nd edition, the first edition form 1877 is not available to us). He also mentions, that in 1860, he travelled to Rotterdam to advise the Blind School in the city on the printing of the Bible for blind with his system. It was the first publication, based on his system, to be published abroad. From the text it is unclear, what part of the Bible was printed first, but until 1879 nine parts of the Bible were published in 14 volumes in Dutch language. According to Moon, they were also intended to be distributed in the colonies.

Note on Rarity

All of the William Moon's publications appear to be rare, especially in non-English languages. We could not trace any examples of the Dutch Book of Genesis on Worldcat, although the books might be listed under other descriptions, as the titles are often unclear. We could only find a fragment of the Book on Genesis on 16 pages in Hebrew, written in Moon's system, housed by the University of Pennsylvania Libraries (OCLC 29490170).

References: Cf.: William Moon, Light for the Blind, A History of the Origin and Success of Moon's System of Reading (embossed in 131 Languages) for the Blind, 1879 (2nd edition), p. 175.

1.400 EUR



19. PERFUMES & COSMETICS
FINE BINDINGS
ROYAL BELGIAN PROVENANCE

Louis CLAYE.

Les Talismans de la beauté

Paris : [by the author] 1861.

Large 8°, [8 pp.] with manuscript dedication page, 102 pp. [4 pp.], red hard-grained Morocco with gilt and blind tooling, gilt imperial coat of arms of Marie Henriette Anne of Austria, Queen of Belgium, on the covers, watered-silk endpapers, watered-silk doublures, gilt edges (Very Good, seemingly unread example).

A dedication copy of a book on perfumes and cosmetics with a calligraphic manuscript dedication by the author to Marie Henriette Anne of Austria, the Queen of Belgium, and bound in an elegant red Morocco binding by Despierres.

A detailed book on perfumes and cosmetics was written by Louis Claye of the Maison Violet, a perfumery, established in 1827 in Paris, which at the time served as an official perfume maker to the Queen of France and Isabella II of Spain.

This is a fine, wide margined presentation example, bound by Despierres, the emperor's bookbinder located in Rue de l'Echelle in Paris, with inserted manuscript page, dedicated by the author to Marie Henriette Anne of Austria, the Queen of Belgium (1836 –1902). The binding is decorated with the royal coat of arms and monograms M on the spine.

This is the first edition, which was followed three years later by the second one.

References: OCLC 1143143363, 1176901029, 829474290, 472119352.

2.200 EUR



L. CLAYS

—

TALISMANS DE LA BEAUTÉ

M

IMPRIMERIE DE L'EMPEREUR
3, RUE DE L'ESCALIER

20. FINE BINDINGS
ROYAL BELGIAN PROVENANCE
PEDAGOGY

Octave VALLÉE (c. 1832-1858).

La pédagogie des familles, ou: L'éducation et l'enseignement mis à la portée de tous les pères de famille
The Pedagogy of Families, or Education and Teaching Made Accessible to all Fathers of Families]

Brussels: Van Dooren 1857.

Small 8°, [4 pp.], VIII, 268 pp., contemporary red hard-grained morocco with gilt and blind tooling and lettering, gilt floral turn-ins, gilt edges, white moiré paper end-papers, red silk bookmark (minor age-toning to the upper part of the binding and inner parts of end-papers, tiny damage to the bookmark, but otherwise in a good, clean condition).

Book on pedagogy for fathers with a stunning binding, from a library of the Belgian king Leopold II.

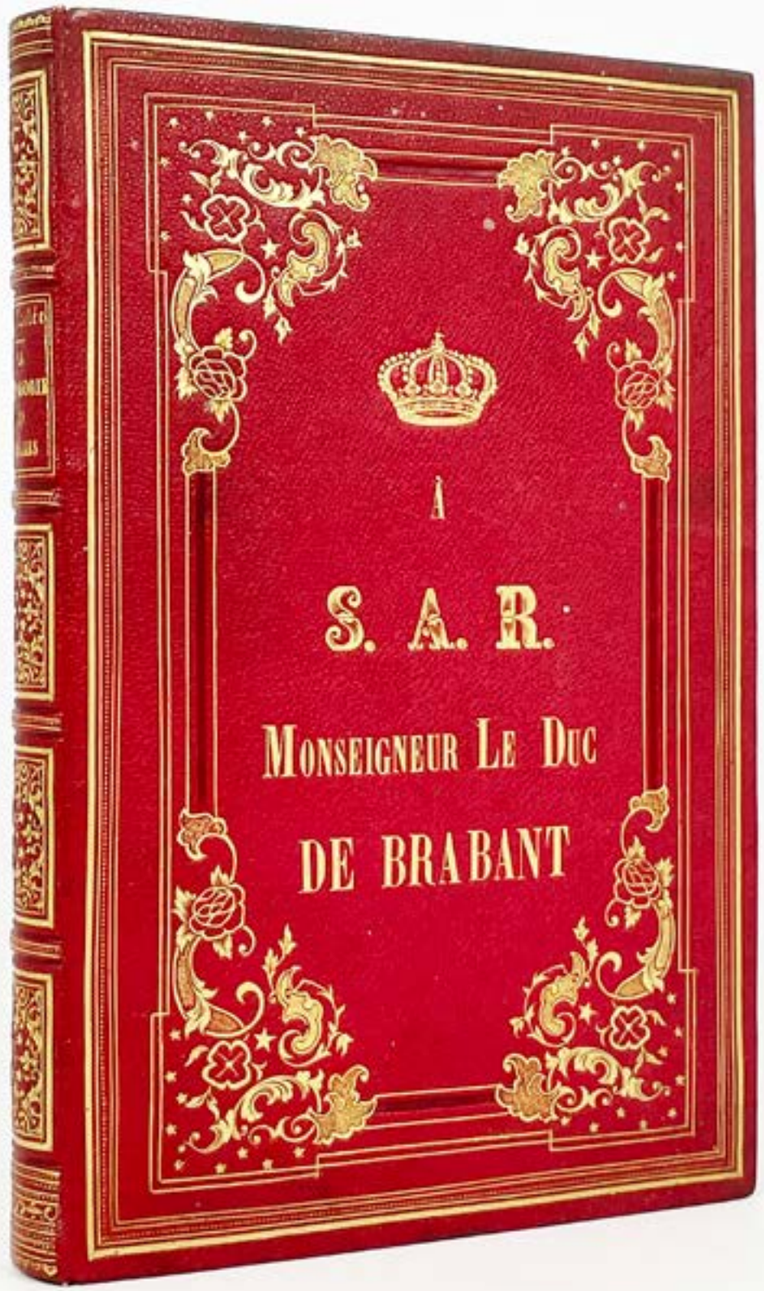
A rare book in French language gives instructions to fathers of children on importance of education and explains the methods, how to teach children reading, writing, grammar, history, science, languages,...

The book comes from a private library of king Leopold II of Belgium (1835 – 1909) with the supralibros "À S.A.R. monseigneur le duc de Brabant" refereeing to his title before becoming a king in 1865.

Worldcat only lists three institutional examples (Erfgoedbibliotheek Hendrik Conscience, The British Library, Bibliothèque nationale de France).

References: OCLC 902171822, 504546062, 458331464.

1.800 EUR



21. FINE BINDINGS
ROYAL BELGIAN PROVENANCE

Eugène STROOBANT (1819-1889).

Hulde aen zyne koninklyke hoogheid den Hertog Van Braband, kroonprins der Belgen, ter gelegenheid zyns achttienden verjaerdags. 9 April 1853
[Tribute to His Royal Highness the Duke of Braband, Crown Prince of the Belgians, at the Occasion of his Eighteenth Birthday. Apr 9, 1853]

[S.l., but Belgium, S.n.] April 9, 1853.

Large 4°, [12 pp.], contemporary blue moiré binding with gilt tooling and colour applications, white moiré endpapers (Very Good,clean example with a tiny chip to one of the ornaments on the rear cover).

An ode in honour of the Duke of Brabant, the future Leopold II of Belgium, written for his 18th birthday. An example with a stunning watered-silk binding from the king's personal library.

An ode in honour of the Duke of Brabant, the later king of Belgium, Leopold II, was printed in a limited edition for the duke's 18th birthday. This example, bound in a striking blue watered-silk binding, signed by Mertens, was presented to the 18 year old Leopold himself and was later kept in the king's private library.

The author of the ode in Eugène Stroobant (1819-1889), a Belgian politician and writer, active in Flemish literary, theatrical and cultural circles in Brussels. He became one of the first members of the Royal Flemish Academy of Language and Literature, founded in 1886.

We could not trace any institutional examples on Worldcat.

2.500 EUR


HULDE

AEN

ZYNE KONINKLYKE HOOGHEID

DEN HERTOG VAN BRABAND,

Kroonprins der Belgen,

TER GELEGENHEID

ZYNS ACHTTIENDEN VERJAERDAGS.

9 April 1853.

9 APRIL

1853

22. FINE BINDINGS
ROYAL BELGIAN PROVENANCE

SOCIÉTÉ LITTÉRAIRE DE LA PREMIÈRE SECTION DU SÉMINAIRE DE GAND ÉTABLIE À ST NICOLAS
[LITERARY SOCIETY OF THE FIRST SECTION OF THE GHENT SEMINARY ESTABLISHED AT SAINT NICHOLAS]

Rapport Sur Les Travaux De La Société Pendant L'année 1852-1853, Lu Dans La Séance Solennelle Du 16 Août
[Report On The Works Of The Society During The Year 1852-1853, Read In The Solemn Session Of August 16]

St. Nicolas (Ghent): J. Edom 1853.

Large 4°, [4 pp.], 21 pp., [5 pp.] blank, red hard-grained Morocco with gilt tooling, white, blue and gold embossed endpapers, white, blue and gold paper doublures with gilt tooling, gilt edges (Very Good wide margined example).

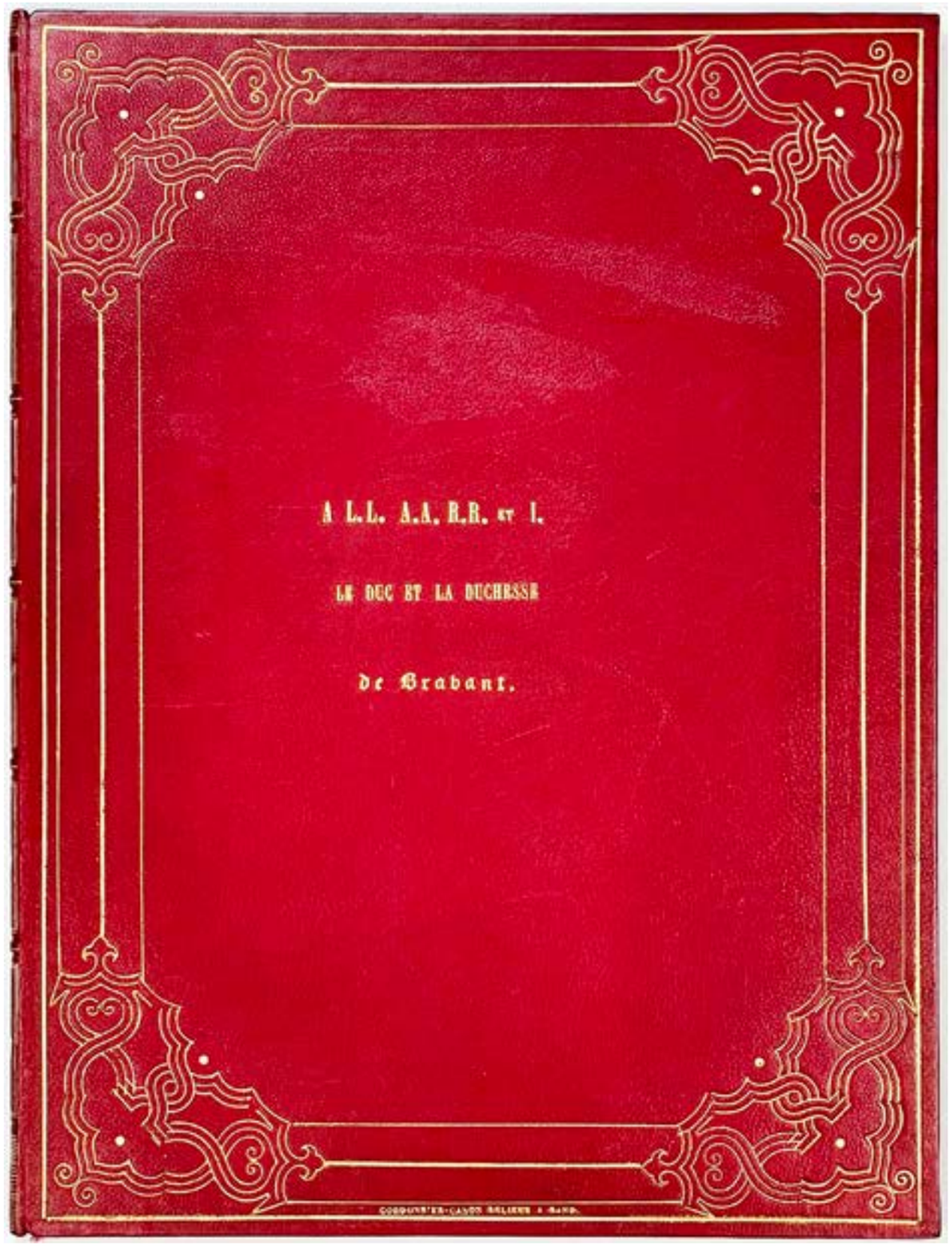
A book from the royal library of Leopold II of Belgium and Marie Henriette Anne of Austria with a binding by Cordonnier-Canon.

A rare pamphlet on the activity of the literary society, founded at the Seminary of St. Nicholas church in Ghent, and printed by the press on the premises of the church was dedicated to the Duke and Duchess of Brabant, the later king Leopold II of Belgium (1835 – 1909) and his wife Marie Henriette Anne of Austria (1836 –1902).

This is a presentation copy from the king's and queen's library, bound in decorative red shagreen by a Ghent-based bookbinder Cordonnier-Canon.

The pamphlet is very rare and we could not find any institutional examples on Worldcat.

1.800 EUR



23. JAPANESE LEATHER WALLPAPER BINDING

Victor HUGO (1802-1885).

Le Dernier jour d'un Condamné

Paris: Eugene Hugues [18?]

Paper on the Covers: [Paris or Japan, circa 1880].

Small 4°, XXXVII, [3 pp.], 114 pp. with illustrations in text, [2 pp.], contemporary debossed gold paper boards with hand coloured details, brown calf spine with gold lettering, marbled endpapers, composed of two different patterns (paper inside with foxing, minor rubbing to the edges of the binding).

A unique late 19th century binding, made of Japanese leather wallpapers

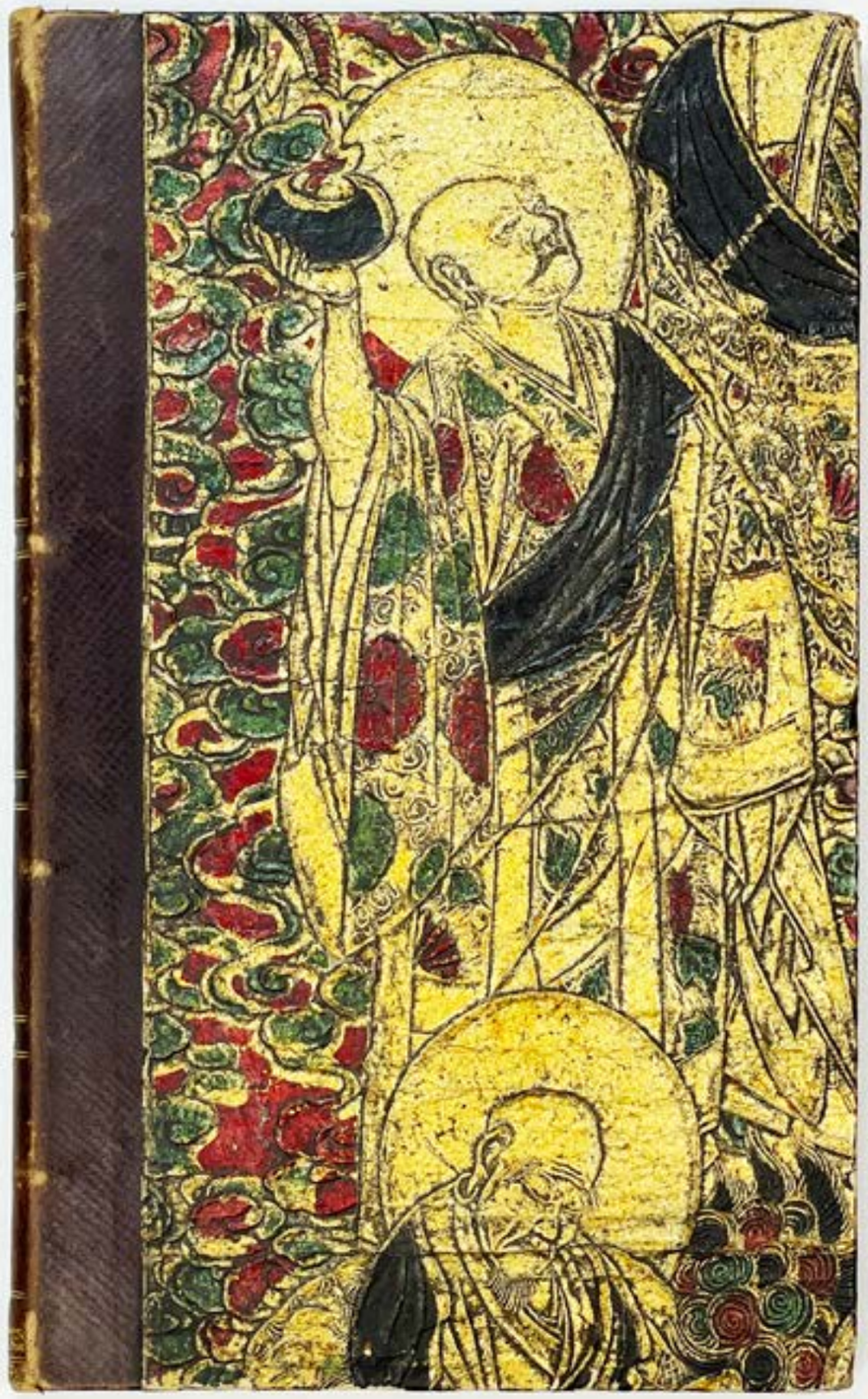
The binding of this Hugo's illustrated work is ornated with thick embossed papers with oriental motifs, originally produced as wallpapers.

Japanese Leather Wallpapers

Leather embossed wallpapers with gilt details have a long tradition in Europe as well as in the Middle and Far East, but it was Japan, that in the second half of the 19th century introduced and popularized paper-made "leather" wallpapers to Europe and the United States. In the 1860s Japan, after hundreds of years of isolation, started opening towards the west, with its new government encouraging the trade with Europe and the United States, which embraced the novelty of Japanese products.

In 1862, at the London International Exhibition, Japan represented an unusual new invention on the field of home decoration – Kinkarankaragami, which translates into "golden foreign-origin leather paper" – wallpapers made of embossed thick paper with ornaments, coloured in gold. The profile was produced by striking moist paper sheets against wooden molds with brushes.

The "Japanese leather wallpaper", as named in the West, became an instant hit and was highly popular in the late 19th century, mostly in London, Paris and in big cities of the East Coast of the United States, where home wallpaper designers soon adopted the technique and started producing their own versions, often decorated with motifs, considered Oriental at the time. Possible most known Paris wallpaper designer, who was producing such papers, was Paul Balin. Japanese leather wallpapers were also produced in Japan by



the order of Western importers and based on European designs.

By circa 1900 the Japanese leather wallpapers went out of fashion and were replaced by lighter interiors. Today these papers are very rare and usually preserved only in fragments.

We could not trace wallpapers, identical to the ones on our book, but we can put in the circle of other similar papers, produced in the late 19th century in Paris or London, or in the circle of papers, made in Japan for the European market.

References: Katie Schinabeck, The Japanese Leather Wallpaper, 2015 (The Gibson Study: The Japanese Leather Wallpaper (thegibsonhousemuseum.blogspot.com)).

1.400 EUR



24. LUCKNOW AND KANPUR LITHOGRAPHED BOOKS PERSIAN AND ARABIC TEXTS

Lucknow was one of the most importing printing centers of India, that produced large amounts of various titles, known for their elaborate covers. The city started gaining its importance in 1775, when it became the seat of the court of the Nawab wazir of Oudh, after which it soon developed in the center of Indo-Persian culture and Urdu poetry, supported by the court.

The history of the press in Lucknow goes back to 1819, when a Royal Press, or Matba-i Sultani, was founded by King Ghazi-ud-Din Haidar. The movable types were brought by Sheikh Ahmad ibn Muhammad al-Yamani al-Shirwani, born in Yemen, who originally came to India for a teaching job at East India Company's College of Fort William in Calcutta.

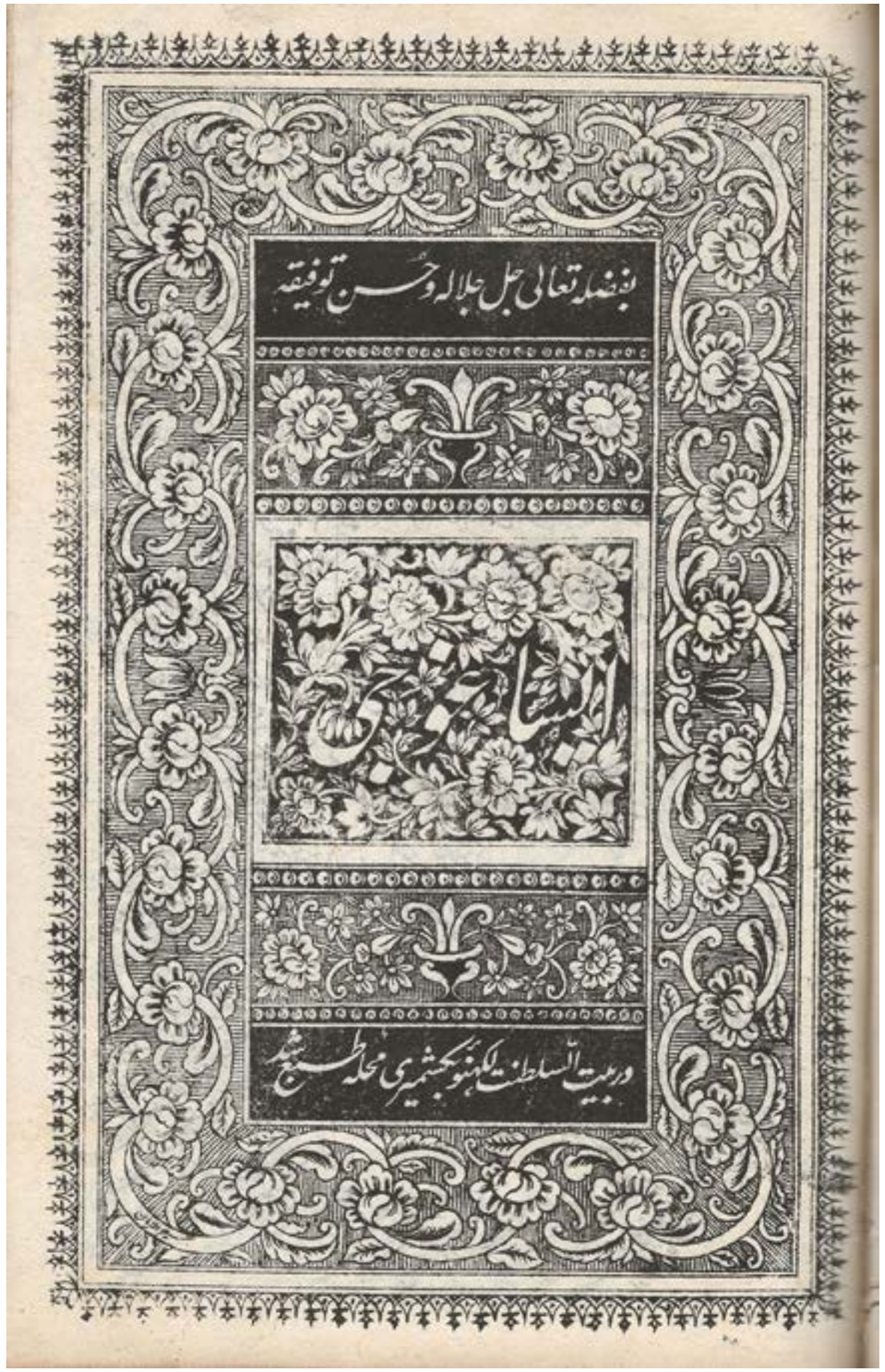
Printing in Lucknow with movable types had a rough start and it was only in the early 1830 that Henry Archer, a superintendent of the Lithographic Press in Kanpur, introduced lithography to Lucknow. The technique became an instant success and over night dozens of lithographic shops became active in the city.

In 1847, Hasani Press from Lucknow published an elaborate lithographed Quran, which established a recognizable form for Lucknow publications for the next decades: an elaborately decorated title page, surrounded by heavily ornated borders and with a quote from the Quran in the upper panel, large title of the book in the middle and details about publishers in the lower panels.

The printing in Lucknow was briefly interrupted in 1849, when king Mirza Wajid Ali Shah forbade printing in the city and the presses had to move to nearby Kanpur. In the following year twelve presses were recorded back in Lucknow.

The following examples of books, lithographed in the late 1840s in Lucknow and one in Kanpur in 1849 are with their magnificent detailed decoration and elaborate calligraphy fine examples of the book production in this Indian cultural center.

References: Cf. Ulrike Stark. Calligraphic Masterpiece, Mass-Produced. Scripture: Early Qur'an Printing in Colonial India, 2022.



24A. LUCKNOW LITHOGRAPHED BOOKS
PERSIAN AND ARABIC TEXTS

مير سيد شريف i. e. الشريف الجرجاني (Sayyed Sharif Jorjani also al-Sayyid al-Sharif)

صغرى وكبرى
[Sugrā ve kubrā / The Smallest and the Largest Things]

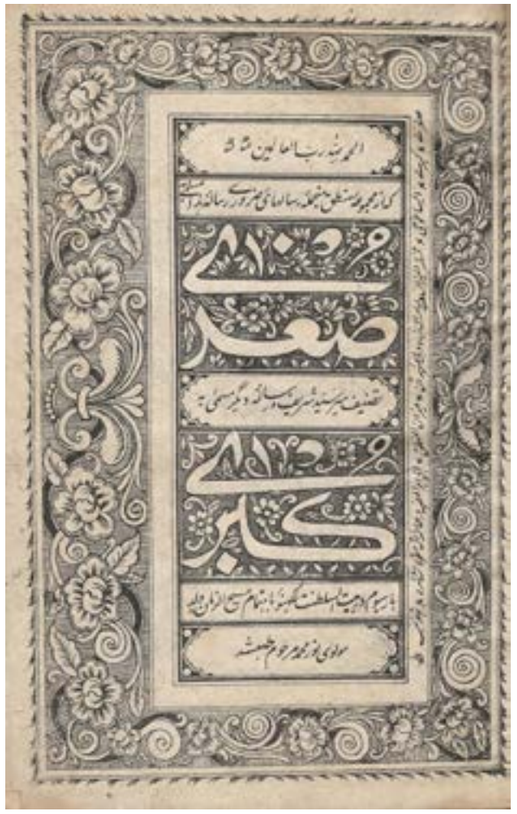
Lucknow: مسيح الرنان ولد مولوى نور محمد مرحوم [Masih al-Ranan, Son of Late Mawlawi Noor Muhammad] 1264 [1847].

[and:]

أثير الدين الأبهري (Athir al-Din al-Abhari, died 1262 or 1265)

إيساغوجي
[Isagudji / Isagoge]

Lucknow: كشميرى محل [Kashmiri Mohalla Press] [s. d., prob. late 1840s].





[and:]

مختصر الميزان
[Muhktasar al-Mizani / The Summary of Balance]

Lucknow: مسيح الرنان ولد مولوى نور محمد مرحوم [Masih al-Ranan, Son of Late Mawlawi Noor Muhammad] [s. d., prob. late 1840s].



[and:]

ميزان المنطق
[Mizan al-Mantiq / The Balance of Logic]

Lucknow: مسيح الرنان ولد مولوى نور محمد مرحوم [Masih al-Ranan, Son of Late Mawlawi Noor Muhammad] [s. d., prob. late 1840s].



[and:]

شيخ عبدالحق محدث دهلوى ('Abd al-Haqq al-Dehlawi, 1551-1642], Author; Makbul Ahmad, Author of the Commentaries.

الجواهر المضية في شرح الدرة البهية للشيخ عبد الحق الدهلوى
[Jawāhar al-maḍīyah fī sharḥ al-Durra al-bīhīah li-l-Shaykh Abd al-Haq al-Dehlawi / The Golden Jewels in the Explanation of Al-Durra Al-Bahia by Sheikh Abdul Haq Al-Dahlawi]

[Lucknow]: [s. n.] [s. d., prob. late 1840s].

[and:]

تهذيب
[Tahdhib / Edification]

Lucknow: مسيح الرنان ولد مولوى نور محمد مرحوم [Masih al-Ranan, Son of Late Mawlawi Noor Muhammad] [s. d., prob. late 1840s, a handwritten annotation on the last text page with the date 1271 (1855 AD)].

6 titles bound in one volume, Small 4°. 36 pp. lithographed text with illustrated title page. 16 pp., lithographed text with annotations in margins and an illustrated title page. 16 pp. lithographed text with annotations and an illustrated title page. 28 pp. lithographed text with annotations and an illustrated title page. [2 pp.] lithographed text, 8 pp. lithographed text. 20 pp. lithographed text with annotations and an illustrated title page, [2 pp.] index, a handwritten annotation on the last text page with the date 1271 (1855 AD). Contemporary brown half calf with gilt decoration on the spine, contemporary marbled boards (tiny worm holes in margins, binding with minor rubbing and age-toning, but overall in a good condition).

The volume, bound in an elegant European (prob. French) 19th century binding, includes the following six treatises on logic with commentaries:

1. Sugrā ve kubrā [The Smallest and the Largest Things]: A short Persian philosophical work by a Persian theologian and encyclopedic writer al- Sharif al-Jurjani (1339–1414).

2. Isagudji [Isagoge]: A treatise on logic Isāghūjī fi al-Manṭiq (متن إيساغوجي في المنطق) by Athir al-Din al-Abhari (أثير الدين الأبهري) in Arabic language.

3. Muhktasar al-Mizani [The Summary of Balance]: A religious commentary with annotations in Arabic.

4. Mizan al-Mantiq [The Balance of Logic]: A text on logic.

5. A commentary by Makbul Ahmad upon a compendium of the elements of logics by 'Abd al-Haqq al-Dehlawi (1551-1642 ,شيخ عبدالحق محدث دهلوى), entitled al-Durrat al-bahiyat in Arabic language (Cf.: Alexander George Ellis, Catalogue of Arabic Books in the British Museum, Volume 1, p. 37).

6. Tahdhib [Edification]: a philosophical text in Persian with a commentary.

The book comes from a private library of a 19th century French orientalist and the paper survives in a crisp and clean condition.

3.600 EUR



24B. LUCKNOW AND KANPUR LITHOGRAPHED BOOKS

الحزب الأعظم
[Al Hizbul-Azam]

[Lucknow]: مطبع در مصطفا محمد خان [Matbaa Dar Mustafa Muhammad Khan] 1263 [1846]

[and:]

مجموعة خطب
[General Sermons]

Kanpur: مطبع مسيحائي [Matbaa Masiihaii], Printer; مطبع در مصطفا محمد خان [Matbaa Dar Mustafa Muhammad Khan], Publisher, 1267 [1850].

Two titles bound in one volume. Small 4°. 80 pp. lithographed text with illustrated title page. 32 pp. lithographed text with illustrated title page, contemporary half brown calf with marbled paper boards and (old annotation in black ink on the front loose endpaper, binding slightly rubbed and scuffed, old annotations mounted on the inner side of the front board, internally good with hardly noticeable sporadic staining).

The volume includes two titles, the first one being a book of prayers in Arabic language, followed by a commentary in Persian, and the second one general sermons in Arabic language.

The printing and publishing house Matbaa Dar Mustafa Muhammad Khan, also known as Matbaa Mustafa'i (Mustafa's Press) was founded in Lucknow in 1839 or in 1841 (Zahra Shah, Sustaining Authority in Persian Lithographed Books: Publishers and Printing in North India, c. 1835–57) by a wealthy glass merchant Mustafa Khan. In 1850, it briefly moved its headquarters to nearby Kanpur.

The book comes from a private library of a 19th century French orientalist and the paper survives in a crisp and clean condition.

1.800 EUR





25. KARACHI IMPRINT
SINDHI LANGUAGE

لعلو پڳت Lalu BHAGAT.

Kámsen Kámrúp. An Original Poem by Lalú Bhagatú. Prepared for the Press by Moonshee Oodharam Thawardass, Assistant Translator of Government in Sind
كامسينء كامروپ

Karachi (Kurrachee): تعليم كاتي چي چاپخاني مر چپيو Educational Press 1869.

[and:]

آخوند عبد الرحيم (Akhund Abdul Rahim ABBASI also Akhund Abdur Rahim ABBASI).

عمر مارئي جو قصو
[Umara Maruiya Jo Qiso‘ / The Story of Umar’s Assassination]

Karachi: تعليم كاتي چي چاپخاني مر چپيو [Educational Press] 1872.

[and:]

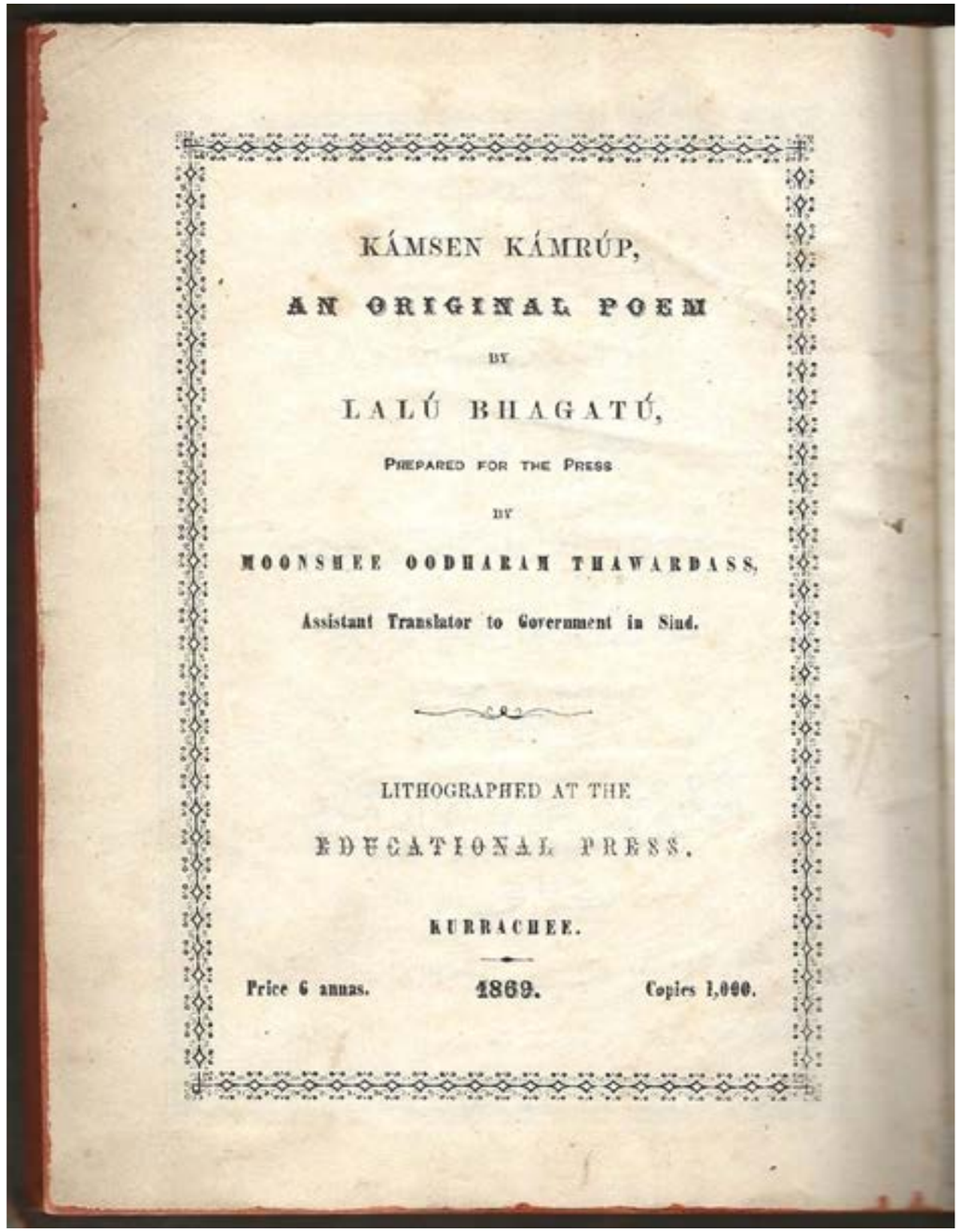
آخوند عبد الرحيم (Akhund Abdul Rahim ABBASI also Akhund Abdur Rahim ABBASI).

بلي كون جو قصو
[Bili Kuan Jo Qiso’ / The Story of Cats and Rats]

Karachi: تعليم كاتي چي چاپخاني مر چپيو [Educational Press] 1872.

Two titles bound together in one volume. 8°, [6 pp.] with title pages in English and Sindhi and an introduction, 131 pp. lithographed text in Sindhi, 14 pp. index, 8 pp. errata. 51 pp. lithographed text in Sindhi. Title page, 18 pp. lithographed text in Sindhi. Contemporary brown goat with gilt floral tooling in margins, contemporary colourful endpapers, red edges (binding slightly scratched and battered with traces of old white colour on the boards, spine with small cracks, missing head- and footband, internally clean and with only hardly noticeable staining and minor cracks close to hinges on the last pages).

Three exceedingly rare early lithographed books in Sindhi language, bound together, include educational stories in verses and were sponsored by the British to educate the state officials


KÁMSEN KÁMRÚP,

AN ORIGINAL POEM

BY

LALÚ BHAGATÚ,

PREPARED FOR THE PRESS

BY

MOONSHEE OODHARAM THAWARDASS,

Assistant Translator to Government in Sind.

LITHOGRAPHED AT THE

EDUCATIONAL PRESS,

KURRACHEE.

Price 6 annas. 1869. Copies 1,000.

The volume includes three rare books, lithographed in Sindhi language in 1869 and 1872 by the Educational Press in Karachi, Pakistan, under the British sponsorship. All three works are stories, put in verses; the first one is a love story in Persian tradition, the second one an account on the assassination of the Rashidun caliph Umar from the Islamic history and the third work is a moral tale on cats and rats.

The stories are accompanied with educational chapters on recognizing the Perso-Arabic letters with additional Sindhi characters in words and the dictionary of synonyms.

Akhund Abdur Rahim Abbasi, the author of the last two stories, later authored a Persian-Sindhi dictionary, which was never published (Amaresh Datta, Encyclopaedia of Indian Literature: Devraj to Jyoti, Volume 2, 2005, p. 1037).

The Educational Press for Sindhi books in Karachi, was set by the British after their taking over Karachi in 1839 and after their occupation of Sindh, when the region was annexed with the Bombay Presidency in 1843. The Sinshi language was promoted over Persian and the state officials were encouraged to take an exam in Sindhi.

The Perso-Arabic script with additional 18 letters for sounds particular to Sindhi was made official by the British in 1853. The first books in Sindhi, made for the education of the officials, were made in Karachi as early as 1851 (Hidayat-ul-Salheen' (Religious instructions in verse by Wali Muhammad Hasim).

Note on Rarity and References

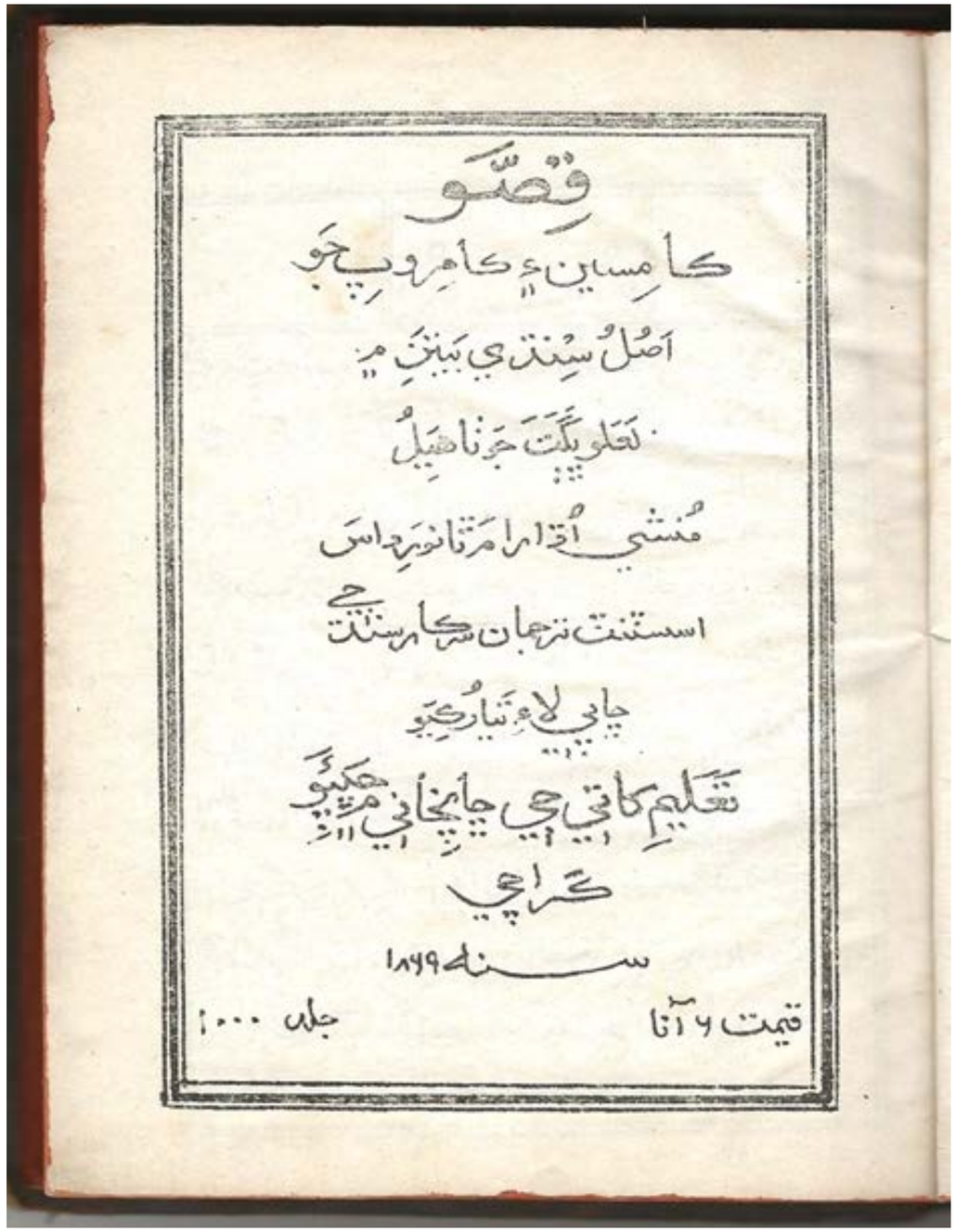
All the early Sindhi lithographed books are extremely rare today. These are the earliest and possibly the only lithographed editions of these three texts.

We could not find any other examples of the three books on the market not in institutions.

The first work is work is mentioned as *Qisso Kamasen ain Kamarupa*, "a love poem, that explores popular Persian themes as well as local legends" by Sisir Kumar Das, and as *Kamsan Ain Kamroop Jo Qiso*' (A Tale in Verse) by Dr. Mumtaz Hussain Pathan. The latter author, whose list of Sindhi publications is available only to the letter L, also mentions the third book.

References: Sisir Kumar Das, A History of Indian Literature, 2005, p. 150; Dr. Mumtaz Hussain Pathan, Early Sindhi Books.

1.600 EUR


قصو
کامسین ءِ کامروپ جو
اصل سندي بيتن ۾
لغلويگت جوڻاهيل
منشي اڪبار مرتاضو رحيم داس
اسسٽنٽ ترجمان سرڪار سنڌ جي
چاپي لاءِ تيار ڪيو
تعليم ڪاتي جي چاپخاني ۾ ڇپيو
ڪراچي
سنه ۱۸۶۹
قيمت ۶ آنا
جلد ۱۰۰۰

26. OTTOMAN / ARABIC PRIMER – ELIFBA TRADITION OF ISLAMIC MANUSCRIPTS IN LITHOGRAPHY

[Elifba / Primer]

[S. l., but probably Istanbul:] Matbaa-i İbrahim Vasfi Efendi [S. d., late 19th century].

8°, 32 pp. lithographed text, margins hand-painted in gold, manuscript ornaments in colour and gold on first two text pages, last four text pages with floral ornaments in green orange and gold, contemporary blue card boards with hand-pained gold lines and ornaments, original pink cloth spine, original purple paste-down endpapers (paper slightly age-toned and with sporadic staining, binding with minor scuffing and staining, but in general in a good condition).

A superb example of a traditional format of Arabic primer printed with lithographic procedure in the Ottoman Empire and heavily ornated with manuscript decoration, mimicking an appearance of a traditional hand-written book.

The traditional format of a primer for learning Arabic language was composed of the following parts:

The first two pages, elaborately illuminated with floral patterns and gilt background in the margins, list the basic letters in charts. Written over the right chart are the verses from the Quran:
اعوذ بالله من الشيطان الرجيم [I seek refuge in Allah from the cursed Satan] and
رب يسر ولا تعسر رب تمم بالخير [My Lord, make things easy, never make them hard, my Lord complement this matter with goodness].

The study of script of Arabic letters in traditional schools always started with the latter phrase. The teacher writes the phrase and the student re-writes it until he or she reaches an acceptable level to move to the letters.

The sign on the upper part of the left part says:

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم [In the name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate].
The first two elaborately made pages are followed by 28 pages with charts including various combinations of the letters.

The last four pages are inscribed by verses on the alphabet, starting with the joined letters of the Arabic alphabet
أبجد هوز حطي كلمن سعفص قرشت ثخذ ضظغ



أَعُوذُ بِاللهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ

رَبِّ يَسِّرْ وَلَا تُعَسِّرْ رَبِّ تَمِّمْ بِالْخَيْرِ

ا	ب	ت	ث	ج
ح	خ	د	ذ	ر
ز	س	ش	ص	ض
ط	ظ	ع	غ	ف
ق	ك	ل	م	ن
و	ه	لا	ي	ف

بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيمِ

نتشرح ٥ ٧ ٨ ٩ ١٠

اَ	بَ	تَ	ثَ	جَ
حَ	خَ	دَ	ذَ	رَ
زَ	سَ	شَ	صَ	ضَ
طَ	ظَ	عَ	غَ	فَ
قَ	كَ	لَ	مَ	نَ
وَ	هَ	لَا	يَ	فَ

and with verses from the Quran, which the students had to transcribe to perfect their writing after finishing the basic writing course.

Primers in such format were used in Ottoman religious schools, madrasas, as a basis for all the future knowledge, which rotated about memorizing the Quran. These primers helped students to read and write basic combinations of Arabic letters and eventually recognize and rewrite the passages from the Holy Book, very often without a sufficient understanding of the Arabic language. Ottoman letters were not included in the text, as they do not appear in the Quran.

It was not until after the mid 19th century, that the first primers appeared, that encouraged children of the Ottoman Empire to recognize and read various texts in their colloquial language, various scripts and languages (please see our next item for the details).

In the 19th century the traditional Elifbas or Arabic primers remained inflexible in their strict format and only adapted to the modern printing techniques with great difficulties. The most appropriate technique for massive production was lithography, which could almost perfectly mimic the fine lines of the Islamic calligraphy without drastically interfere in the traditional draft.

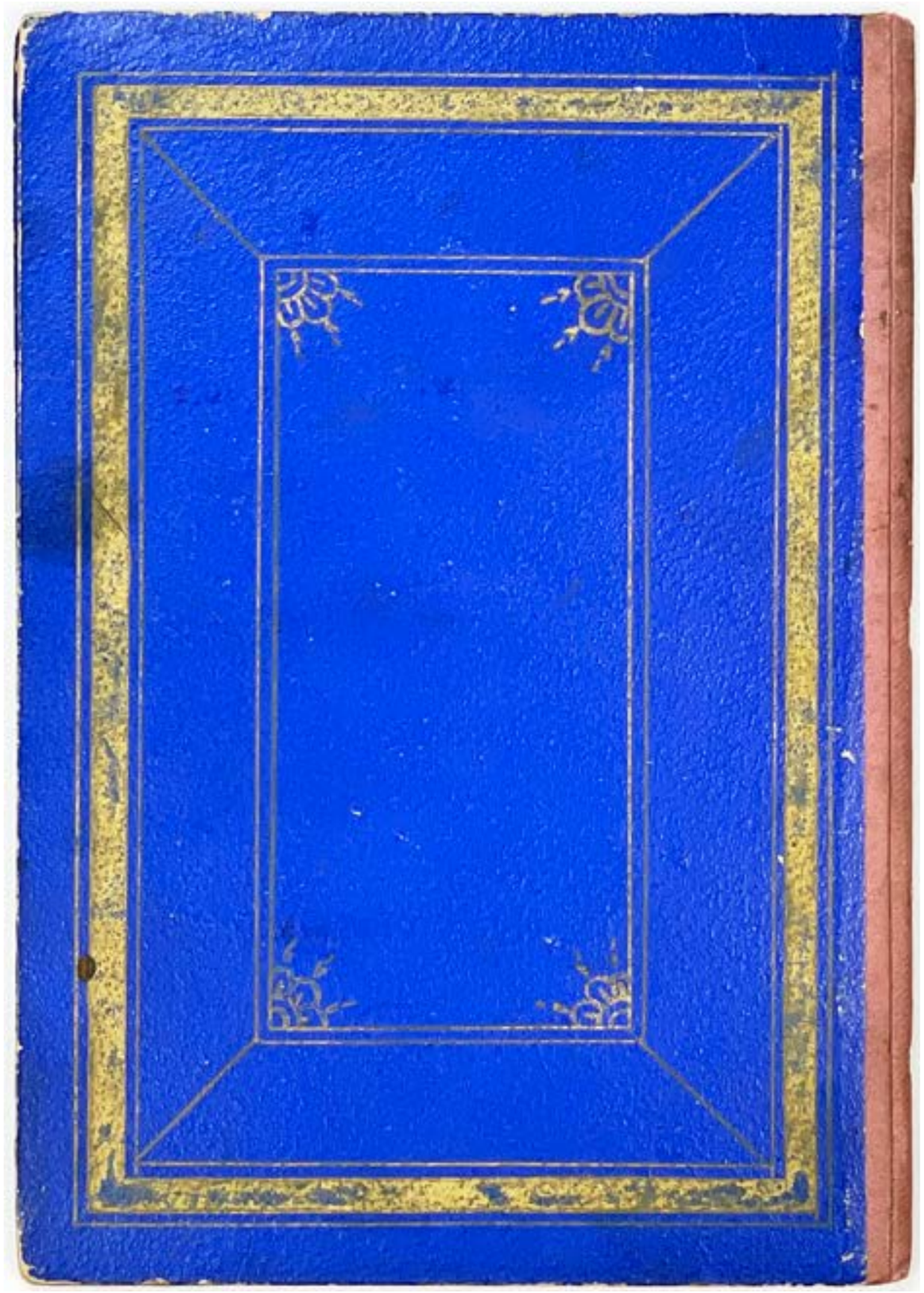
Religious texts in the Ottoman Empire adopted the technique of lithography only slowly and with skepticism, as stone printing was considered cheap and prone to printing errors. One should also not underestimate long Islamic tradition of calligraphy and the pride of scribes, who produced unique manuscript details and illuminations. In Istanbul first lithographed religious texts started sporadically appearing in the early 1840s about a decade after the introduction of the lithography in the city. They were often accompanied with hand-pained decorations in order to adopt an appearance of more desirable manuscripts.

Our Elifba is a crisp example of a lithographed text, made for ingrained religious-educational purposes, heavily decorated with traditional manuscript ornaments. The book was possibly only published in limited edition for pupils of the upper social class.

The primer was printed by a less known lithographer İbrahim Vasfi Efendi, signed on the last page. We could not trace any records of any other publications, made by Vasfi, nor could we trace any other examples of this book.

We could not find any references to the work in bibliography nor on-line.

2.500 EUR



27. FIRST PRINTED OTTOMAN PRIMER INTRODUCTION TO MODERN PEDAGOGICAL APPROACH IN THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE HISTORY OF IDEAS

Kayserili Mehmed Rüşdü also Rüşdi

نحبة الأطفال
[Nuhbetü'l-etfâl / [Could be approx. translated to:] Exelency of Children's Learning]

Istanbul: Ressam Necib Efendi'nin Litoğrafya Destgâhı 1273 [1857, date on the last text page], 1274 [1858, date in words in imprint on the last text page and on the rear wrapper].

Large 8°, 68 pp. lithographed text with the wrappers counting as p. 1, original illustrated pink wrappers mounted on the inner side of boards, bookseller's stamp on the title page, contemporary brown goat binding with marbled paper paste-downs on the covers (mispagination pp. 9-10 numbered as 4-5, p. 13 as 8, slightly age-toned and stained, small, partly old repaired tears in margins, ca 5 cm tear in pp. 4-5, binding slightly scuffed with loss of material, but overall in a good used condition).

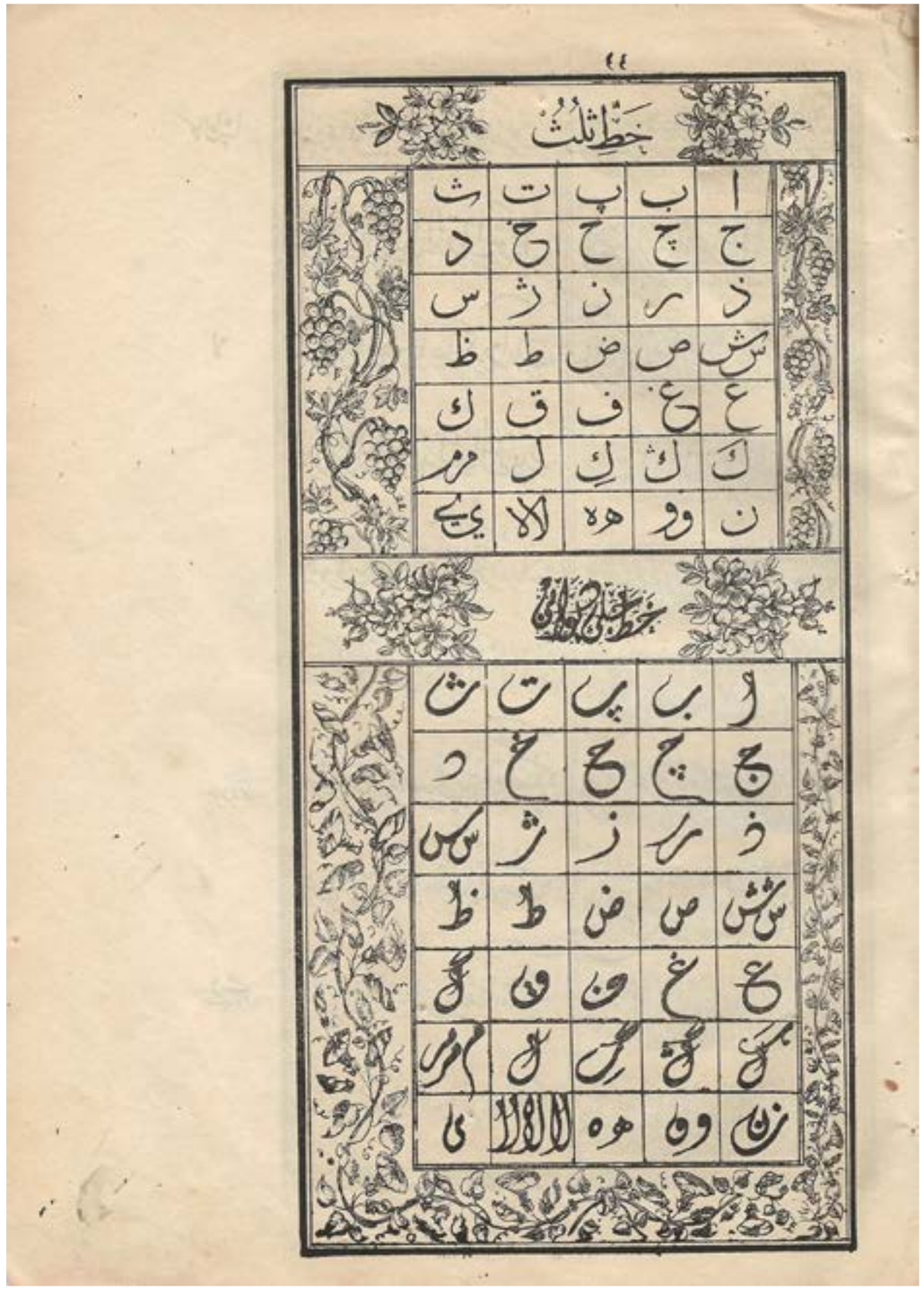
A milestone of children's education in the Ottoman Empire – the first printed Ottoman primer and the first primer with modern educational methods for teachers.

This is the first printed primer in Ottoman language, which also for the first time includes special Old Turkish characters, various types of scripts, diverse texts, such as children's stories, and various modern teaching methods. The primer was juxtaposed to traditional ABC books of the Ottoman Empire, which were made in Arabic language and only focused on the Quran.

The book for the first time increases the number of letter of the alphabet from 29 to 35, by including the Ottoman characters. Already in the introduction the author points out the importance of the Ottoman letters, until then not taught in schools, for everyday words such as "money, orange, bed sheet, socks, dragon, good news".

The book was originally written for teachers, in order to educate them in modern pedagogical methods. The text gives educators advices, how to introduce various subjects to children and how to explain the parts, that are harder to learn. These new methods were supposed to encourage children to approach reading with pleasure and develop curiosity for further knowledge.

It is not surprising, that this first modern primer was printed and drafted in a new, untraditional style, invented by the author. With the lithographed multiplying technique and



a new pedagogical approach it could not be more different from the traditional Elifbas – primers used by religious schools - which encouraged children to memorize first sentences and then the whole passages from the Quran, without a sufficient understanding of the Arabic language and without any encouragement to read texts, non-related to the Holy Book (please see our previous item).

Nuhbetü'l-etfâl was later described as "a revolution in the instruction of reading and writing and the creation of a progressive professional mentality" (Aziz Berker, Türkiyede lk Öretim, 1839–1908 (Ankara: Millî Eitim Basmevi, 1945), p. 135, cit from: Fortna, B.. Learning to Read in the Late Ottoman Empire and the Early Turkish Republic . Palgrave Macmillan UK).

This primer for the first time introduced reading in Ottoman to popular and not only elite circles with its lithographic technique, diverse texts in regionally spoken languages and various letters. Its preceder was Kitab iftitah al-qira'at (Introduction to Reading), a pamphlet published anonymously in Izmir in 1264 AH (1848 AD), which introduces Children to spoken and written Ottoman, Arabic and Persian.

Nuhbetü'l-etfâl became a milestone in the Ottoman Empire, encouraging publications of further modern educational books in colloquial Old Turkish language.

In 1869, the Ottoman State opened a competition for textbook compositions and in 1870 Rehnüma-yi muallimin- isbyan (Guide for Teachers of Elementary Pupils), written by Selim Sabit Efendi, won. The book became highly influential in the Ottoman education and was followed shortly after by Elifba-y Osmanî (Ottoman Primer), written by the same author. This Ottoman Primer, partly based on traditional Arabic Elifbas, was published for the next decades in various versions and formats.

Not much is known about the author Mehmed Rüşdi (Rüşdü) except that he was recorded as a medical doctor at the Imperial Medical School.

Note on Rarity and Collation

We could trace 4 examples on Worldcat (Library of Congress, University of California Los Angeles, Universität Marburg, Leiden University Libraries). It is possible that more examples are listed, but it is difficult, as always with Ottoman books, to find them due to variations in spelling.

A facsimile was published in 1981.

There were at least two editions of the book dated in the same year, as the facsimile from 1981 represents a version, which differs from ours by its decoration on the first and last page, different title page, minor changes in text (including differently written imprint, but with same text, on the last page) and the collation (unnumbered first four text pages). Our book is probably the second, corrected edition from the same year, which would explain the mispagination on three pages, which kept the numbers from the first version. In our



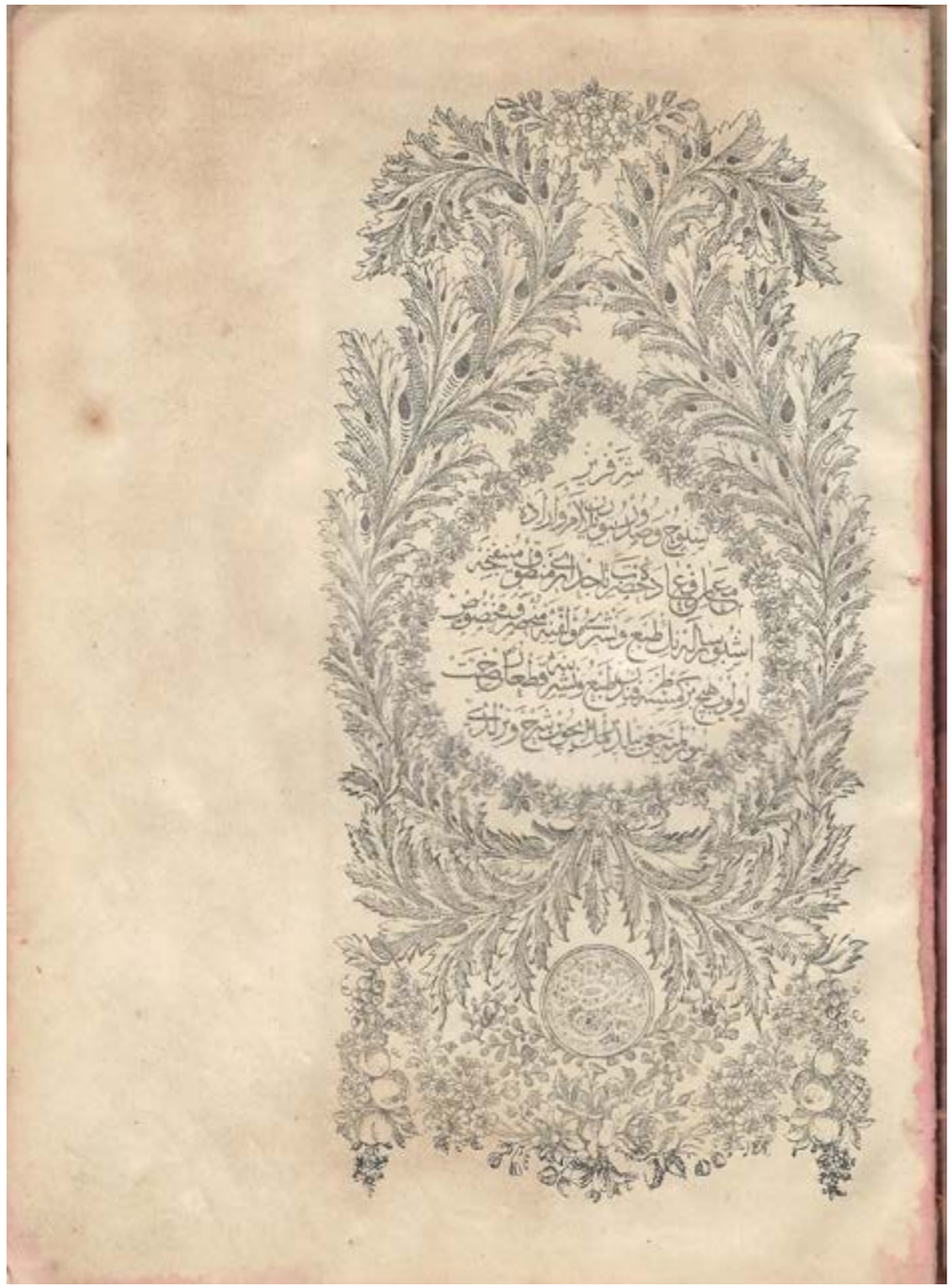
example we have also traced some corrections to misspelled words and clearer written letters, comparing it to the other edition, confirming, that our edition was published later in the year.

One should be careful about the collation, as the examples on the market, that we have encounterd, tend to lack the first four text pages, bound in before the title page, which remained unnumbered in the first version.

The bibliography of Ottoman prints, Özege, wrongly quotes the pagination as 7 + 68 pp.

References: OCLC 604053028, 652963798, 811825040, 69386375. ÖZEGE 15546. Cf.: Fortna, B.. Learning to Read in the Late Ottoman Empire and the Early Turkish Republic . Palgrave Macmillan UK, Kindle Version; Tarık Aksoy ve Zeki Gürel, Türkçe ilk alfabe kitabı Nuhbetü'l Etfâl'de Türkçe öğretim metodu ve günümüzdeki bazı uygulamalar. Abant İzzet Baysal Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü Dergisi, 2008, 2(17) pp.19-29;

1.600 EUR



28. INDIA – KERALA
EARLY MALAYALAM PRIMER

[Hermann GUNDERT (1814 - 1893)]. / TELLICHERRY MISSION PRESS.

പാഠാരംഭം **[Pāṭhārambham / The Beginning of the Lesson, or Primer].**

Illikkunnu [Thalassery, Kerala]: Tellicherry Mission Press, 1859.

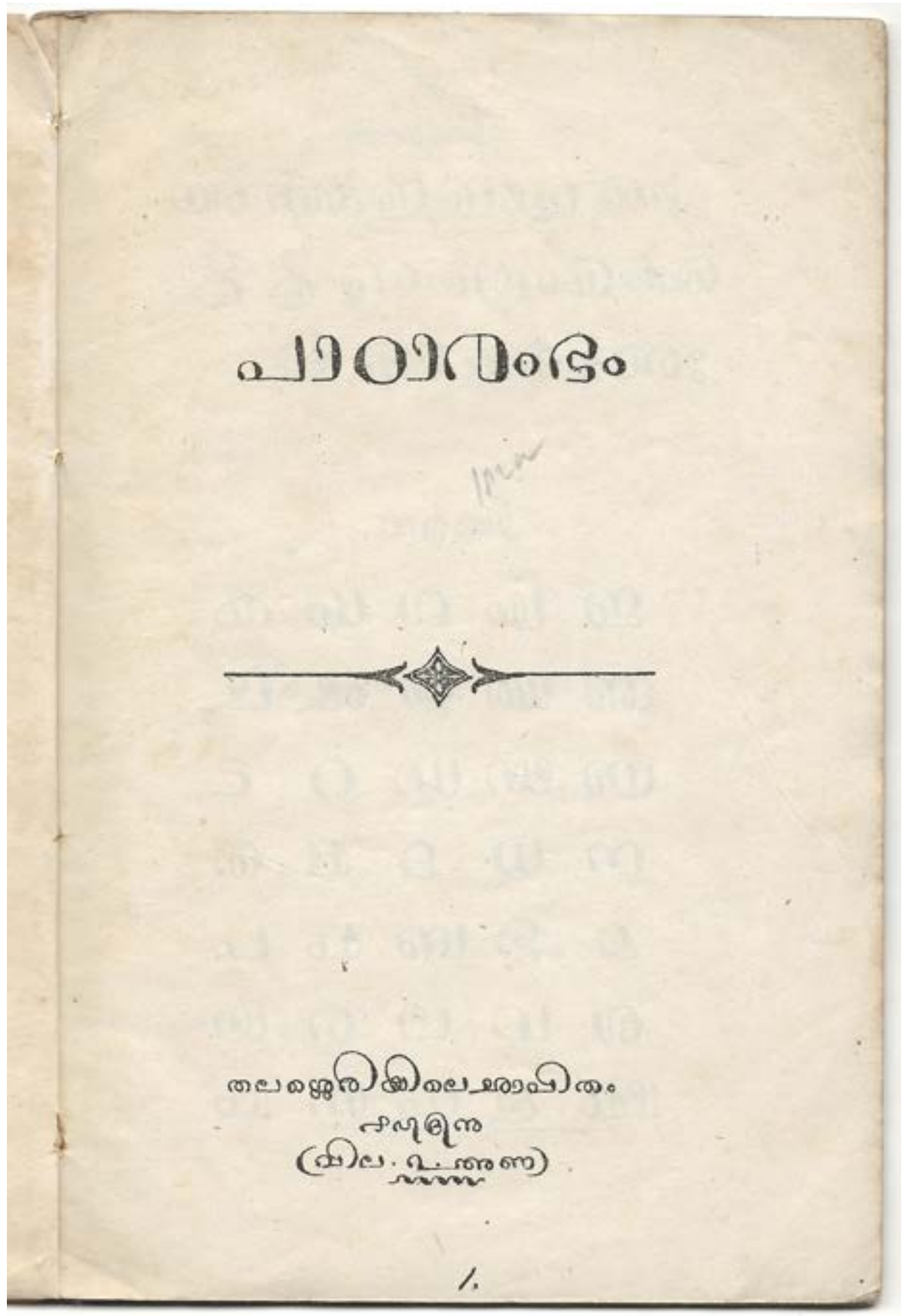
8° (21 x 14 cm): 38 pp., sewn and bound in original orange-pink tissue-covered paper wrappers (Very Good, internally clean and bright, outer tissue wrappers with marginal chipping, repairs to spine).

A seemingly unrecorded edition of an early primer for the Malayalam language (the tongue of Kerala, India), almost certainly created under the direct supervision of the esteemed linguistic scholar Dr. Hermann Gundert, and beautifully lithographed by the Tellicherry Mission Press (in today's Thalassery, Kerala), an organ of the Basel Mission, a highly influential Swiss-based international Christian evangelical society; importantly, such works anchored and popularized reading in Keralan society, such that today Kerala had the highest literacy rate in South Asia.

This is a seemingly unrecorded edition of an early primer of the Malayalam language (being a revised printing of first edition published in 1851). Malayalam is a Dravidian language, the native tongue of Kerala, southwest India, and today has 35 million native speakers.

The primer was almost certainly created under the direct supervision Dr. Hermann Gundert, a German missionary who is considered today to be one of the fathers of the modern Malayalam, and who was the director of the Tellicherry Mission Press (in modern day Thalassery, Kerala), that was operated by the Basel Mission Society between 1845 and 1864. The press, under Gundert's leadership, produced many of the first seminal works in Malayalam which proved highly influential, leading to the standardization of how Malayalam was to be written up to the present day. The present work, the Pāṭhārambham became an official part of the junior syllabus for the Kerala school system. As such, it educated many of the of the region's future leaders.

With its text beautifully lithographed, after a manuscript drafted in neat freehand, the Pāṭhārambham commences with the Malayalam alphabet, with Sanskrit and Dravidian vowels shown separately, with asymptotes shown when a vowel joins the rest of the alphabet. This is followed by a discussion of Malayalam numbers, syllables, words etc., and then



അന്തസ്ഥായുക്തവൎഗ്ഗങ്ങൾ

ക്യ ക്ര ക്ല ക്വ ക്ക
ഖ്യ ഖ്ര ഖ്ല ഖ്വ ഖ്ഖ
ഗ്യ ഗ്ര ഗ്ല ഗ്വ ഗ്ഗ
ഘ്യ ഘ്ര ഘ്ല ഘ്വ ഘ്ഘ
ങ്യ ങ്ര ങ്ല ങ്വ ങ്ങ
ച്യ ച്ര ച്ല ച്വ ച്ച
ഛ്യ ഛ്ര ഛ്ല ഛ്വ ഛ്ഛ
ജ്യ ജ്ര ജ്ല ജ്വ ജ്ജ
ഝ്യ ഝ്ര ഝ്ല ഝ്വ ഝ്ഝ
ഞ്യ ഞ്ര ഞ്ല ഞ്വ ഞ്ഞ
ട്യ ട്ര ട്ല ട്വ ട്ട

ഠ്യ ഠ്ര ഠ്ല ഠ്വ ഠ്ഠ
ഡ്യ ഡ്ര ഡ്ല ഡ്വ ഡ്ഡ
ഢ്യ ഢ്ര ഢ്ല ഢ്വ ഢ്ഢ
ണ്യ ണ്ര ണ്ല ണ്വ ണ്ണ
ത്യ ത്ര ത്ല ത്വ ത്ത
ഥ്യ ഥ്ര ഥ്ല ഥ്വ ഥ്ഥ
ദ്യ ദ്ര ദ്ല ദ്വ ദ്ദ
ധ്യ ധ്ര ധ്ല ധ്വ ധ്ധ
ന്യ ന്ര ന്ല ന്വ ന്ന
പ്യ പ്ര പ്ല പ്വ പ്പ
ഫ്യ ഫ്ര ഫ്ല ഫ്വ ഫ്ഫ
ബ്യ ബ്ര ബ്ല ബ്വ ബ്ബ
ഭ്യ ഭ്ര ഭ്ല ഭ്വ ഭ്ഭ

by a treatment of proverbs, stories, and short lessons on various topics.

The Tellicherry Mission Press first issued the Pāṭhārambham in 1851. The present edition, of 1859, while possessing the same general content, has been entirely re-lithographed and features several clear modifications. We do not know how many editions of the Pāṭhārambham the Tellicherry Mission Press may have issued, as only the 1851 edition is recorded. Please see a link to the 1851 edition, courtesy of the Universitätsbibliothek Tübingen:

Pāthārambham - OpenDigi (uni-tuebingen.de)

The primer, while not explicitly noted as having been made by Grundert, it was almost certainly created under his direct supervision, as he oversaw almost all the educational works issued by the Tellicherry Mission Press.

The present work is seemingly unrecorded, which is not surprising as the survival rate of all Tellicherry Mission Press titles is very low. We can only trace a single institutional example of the first edition of 1851, held by the Universitätsbibliothek Tübingen (Gundert's alma mater), which possesses an unrivalled collection of titles by the Tellicherry Mission Press.

The Tellicherry Pāṭhārambham proved highly influential, as it was the basis for successive Malayalam primers made for many years hence.

The Tellicherry Mission Press's Pāṭhārambham followed what is, to the best of our knowledge, the first Malayalam primer, being First Lessons (Cottayam (Kottayam): Church Mission Press, 1835), which was written in both English and Malayalam.

The Tellicherry Mission Press: The Anchor of Literacy in Modern Kerala

In the wake of the Napoleonic Wars, many evangelical Protestants in Europe felt an urge to the spread their faith beyond their continent, especially to Africa and Asia. Protestant missionaries would have a transformative effect on education, literacy, language, and print culture in many countries, even if their object of converting the masses to Christianity was often not generally successful.

One of the leading international Protestant institutions was founded in 1815, as the German Missionary Society, later known as the Basel Mission. Sponsored by German and Swiss Protestants, in 1816, the society set up a school to train missionaries to work aboard, teaching vernacular languages and customs. The Basel missionaries gradually expanded their overseas activities, establishing missions in Russia and the Gold Coast (Ghana) in 1828; India in 1834; China in 1847; Cameroon in 1886; and then in many other Asian and African countries in the 20th century.

One of the most important of the Basel Mission's stations was established in 1834 in Tellicherry (Thalassery, Kerala), the legendary spice port on the Malabar Coast, where European, Indian, Arab, and Jewish traders had conducted commerce for centuries.

Like other such Protestant missionary societies, the Basel missionaries placed a high value in disseminating the printed word in vernacular languages. The missionaries proved remarkably adept as mastering various tongues and set up publishing houses in their overseas parishes to issue both translated works and original texts in the local script.

In 1845, a local British magistrate donated a bungalow to the Basel Mission, located in Illikkunnu, a village just outside of Tellicherry (today part of Thalassery, Kerala) to serve as the premises for a printing house. On October 23 of that year, the missionary Christian Müller brought a printing press from Mangalore to the bungalow, so establishing the Tellicherry Mission Press (known in Malayalam and the Thalassery Chhapitham).

During the nineteen years of its operation, the Tellicherry Mission Press issued many of the first Malayalam language publications in variety of categories. As such, it played a critical role in education and literacy in Kerala, establishing of the standards for modern written Malayalam, a legacy that survives to the present day.

The driving force behind the Tellicherry Mission Press from its inception until 1859 was the German missionary Dr. Hermann Gundert (1814 - 1893), who was the maternal grandfather of Hermann Hesse (1877 - 1962), the German-Swiss Nobel Prize laureate in literature. A native of Stuttgart, Gundert gained early experience in writing and publishing, as his father, Ludwig Gundert, was the secretary of the local Bible Society. He studied theology and philology at the University of Tübingen, gaining his doctorate in 1835. He was a gifted linguist, as by the time of his graduation, he was totally fluent in Hebrew, Latin, English, and French.

In 1836, Gundert decided to head to India to work as a private language tutor. Aboard ship en route, he learned Bengali, Hindustani and Telugu, and shortly after his arrival in Madras, learned Tamil. His natural ability with Indian languages was astounding.

In 1838, Gundert was invited to join the Basel Mission and was posted to Tellicherry, where he gained a majestic command of Malayalam, widely considered to be one of the most difficult of all Indian languages. He also developed a great love and respect for Keralan culture, which made him very popular with the local people, including the intellectual and ruling classes.

Upon its foundation, Gundert became the director and chief author of the Tellicherry Mission Press. His focus was to translate scripture into Malayalam and to author original textbooks and works on local history. Importantly, in many cases, Gundert's books were the first ever Malayalam works on their subjects ever printed, and in some cases ever written. Through his endeavours, Gundert sought to create a systematic and standardized grammar for Malayalam, which while having an estimable manuscript tradition, lacked consistency in terms of spelling and grammar.

Gundert's principal works in Malayalam published in Tellicherry were the present Pāṭhārambham (1851, reissued 1859); Malayala Bhasha Viyakaranam [Malayalam Grammar] (1851); and the Paathamala (1860), the first textbook in Malayalam. In 1847, Grundert also inaugurated the first Malayalam newspaper, Rajyasamacharam [News of the Kingdom] and the language's first magazine, Paschimodayam ["Dawn of the West"].

In early 1857, Gundert was appointed to serve as first Inspector of Schools in the Malabar and Canara regions of Kerala, where his textbooks (including the Pāṭhārambham) were made part of the official standard curriculum, ensuring that they were highly influential, as they educated the society's future leaders.

Ill health compelled Gundert to return to Germany in 1859. However, there he translated or wrote many of his most important Malayalam works, including the Kerala pazhama [Malayali History] (1868); New Testament (1868); School Dictionary (1870); Malayalam-English Dictionary (1872); and the Sankeerthanangal ["The Book of Psalms"] (1881).

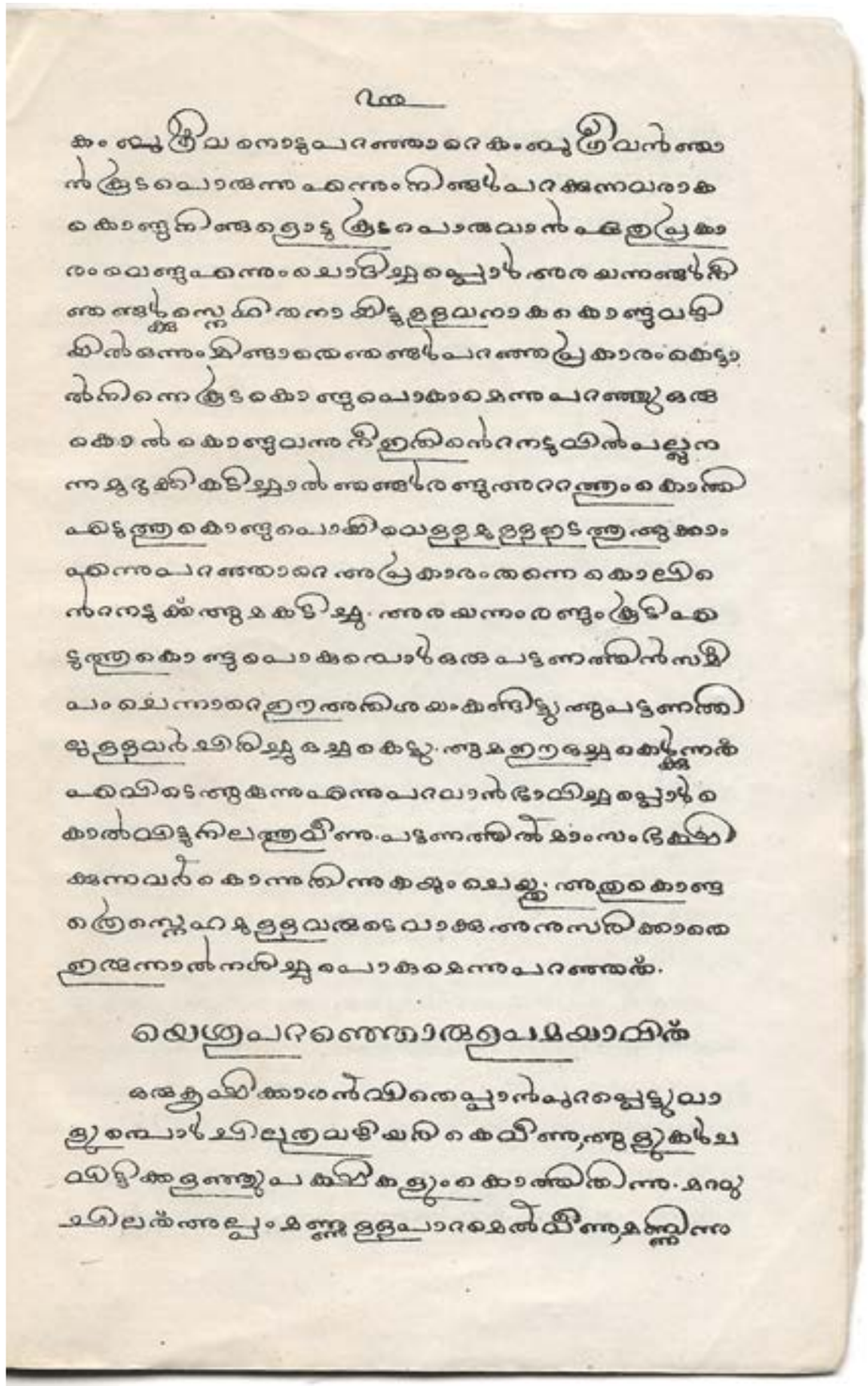
By the end of his active writing career, Gundert succeeded in standardizing how Malayalam was to be written, with his dictionary being described by modern Malayalam scholars as "monumental". Unlike most colonial figures, Gundert is today revered in Kerala, for his love of the local culture as the father of modern Malayalam.

As for the Tellicherry Mission Press, Gundert's departure was a major blow to its operations. The Basel Mission decided to close the press in 1864, and to consolidate all is south-western Indian publishing endeavours (in Malayalam, Kannada, Tulu, and Konkani) at its press in Mangalore (established in 1841).

Nevertheless, the works of the Tellicherry Mission Press had an enduring legacy, as not only did they help to standardize the writing of Malayalam, but they anchored and popularized reading in the region, such that today Kerala had the highest literacy rate in South Asia.

References: Cf. [re: 1851 edition:] Universitätsbibliothek Tübingen: Ci XIV 33; OCLC: 871600605. Cf. Graham SHAW, 'Printing at Mangalore and Tellicherry by the Basel Mission', Libri, 27, 2 (1977) pp.154-64; John V. VILANILAM, Religious Communication in India, vol. 1 (Ann Arbor, MI, 1987), p. 62.

950 EUR



29. INDIA (NORTH-CENTRAL) THEMATIC CARTOGRAPHY ECONOMIC HISTORY

SUDDER [SUPREME] BOARD OF REVENUE (EAST INDIA COMPANY). / John ARROWSMITH (1790 - 1873).

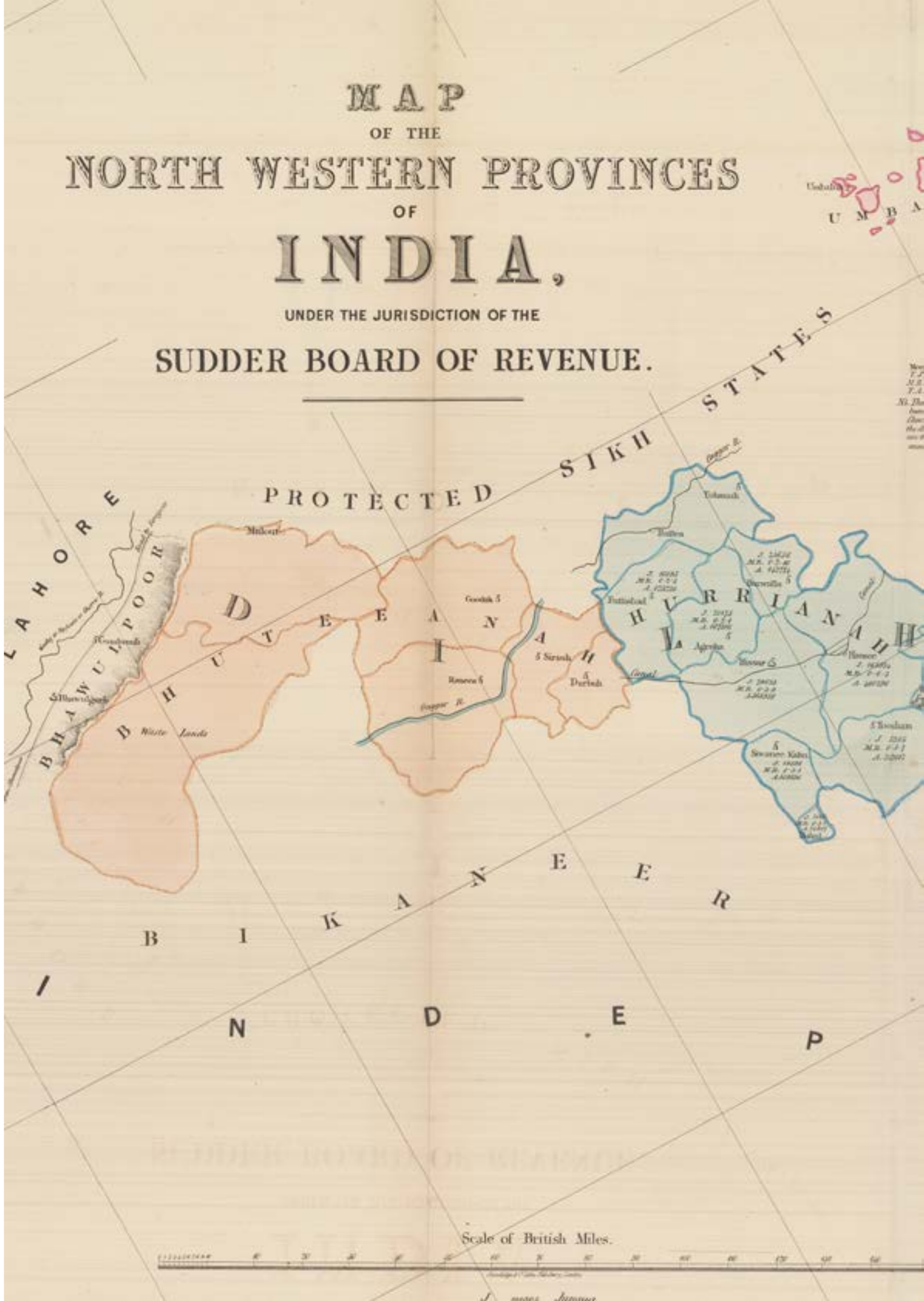
Map of the North Western Provinces, under the Jurisdiction of the Sudder Board of Revenue.

London: John Arrowsmith for Henry Hansard, [1852].

Lithograph, printed on 2 joined sheets, with original hand colour, binding tab to upper left margin (Good, lovely original colours, some clean splitting along some folds near margins, closed from verso, some transference oxidization), 53.5 x 119 cm (21 x 47 inches).

Very rare and historically important – a great monument in the thematic cartography of India, being the first scientifically accurate general revenue survey of the 'North Western Provinces', the lush and productive agrarian lands of the Gangetic Plain, in modern Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Haryana and the Delhi region, etc.; the result of a generation of exacting surveys and reconnaissance missions, the map served as the 'masterplan' that allowed the East India Company (EIC), and later the British Raj, to efficiently collect the tax revenues that underpinned their regime, and to permit Westminster's oversight of the colonial administration; it was made on the orders of the Sudder Board of Revenue, the EIC's supreme revenue agency, and was published by John Arrowsmith, one of the world's leading cartographers; issued shortly before the Indian Uprising of 1857, which commenced in the North West Provinces and which was, in good part, motivated by the "excessive" British taxation facilitated by this map.

While the British East Indian Company (EIC, est. 1600) had controlled forts and small, isolated pieces of territory in India since just after its inception, eventually anchored by its main bases of Madras (1639), Bombay (1661), and Calcutta (1690), it took around 250 years for it to gain possession of a large expanse of Indian territory. In 1757, the EIC conquered Bengal, the Subcontinent's wealthiest province. While control of the region promised untold riches, it also saddled the EIC with massive responsibilities for administering and defending a vast and socially complex land. For its regime to remain viable, in 1765, the EIC gained the right to directly collect tax revenues, called the Diwani, with a focus upon land taxes, for the first time anywhere in India. Critically, the development marked a dramatic shift in the nature of the British presence in India, from one of light-footed commercialism to grand-scale imperial colonization.




MAP
OF THE
NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES
OF
INDIA.
UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE
SUDDER BOARD OF REVENUE.
KUMAON
SUB HIMALAYA RANGE
NEPAUL
PROTECTED SIKH STATES
HINDEE
HINDOSTAN
OUDE
RAJPOOTANA
SIKKIM

In 1785, the EIC created the Board of Revenue, a massive bureaucracy to collect taxes from Bengal and Bihar. This arrangement that was formalized further by the Cornwallis Code (1793), which created the modern Indian civil service, dividing its responsibilities into revenue collection, the judiciary and commerce. The Code also revived the long-established land taxation apparatus imposed in the 16th century by the Mughals, the zamindar system, whereby appointed tax farmers in various local revenue jurisdictions, called parganas (a defined rural areas encompassing a village and or, in urbanized places, a part of a town or city), who were responsible for collecting revenue for the central authorities.

Britain's victory in the Second Anglo-Maratha War (1803-5) gave the EIC control over vast new territories, extending in an irregular crescent from Benares (Varanasi) up the Ganges and Jamuna rivers to include Agra and Delhi, so taking in much of today's Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, and Uttarakhand. Called the 'North Western Provinces', this region embraced the Hindu heartland, set upon of the fertile Gangetic Plain, so representing a great potential bonanza in land taxation revenue for the EIC. Moreover, these funds were desperately needed to maintain the administration and defence of such a large region.

In the North Western Provinces, the EIC decided to implement the malguzari land revenue system, imposed by the Marathas, which was similar to the zamindar system, in that it relied upon local malguzars, or village leaders, to collect tax revenues, much like the role of zamindars.
However, the EIC had a major problem, in that its officials had only very limited knowledge of the geography, cultures and commerce of the region, while they possessed virtually no maps sufficiently accurate to assess land taxation, a situation that the historian Bernardo A. Michael terms as "territorial illegibility".

In 1822, the Board or Revenue decided to employ professional surveyors to make cadastral surveys of the North Western Provinces to accurately define the parganas, with the view towards eventually commissioning accurate general regional revenue surveys, so that land taxation could be expeditiously and accurately assessed and collected. These surveys would be anchored to the accurate geodetic framework of the Great Trigonometrical Survey (GTS) (1802-70), the ongoing ultra-accurate general scientific survey of the entire Indian Subcontinent.

Regrettably, the early revenue surveys in the North Western Provinces were generally desultory, as there was a severe shortage competent surveyors, while the coordination with the GTS and the Survey of India was poor. This greatly hindered the efficient and just collection of land taxes.

The EIC duly enacted a series of reforms to improve the revenue system. In 1829, the Board of Revenue was replaced by the Sudder Board of Revenue (Sudder means 'supreme' in local parlance, derived from the Arabic word sadr, meaning 'leader'), which was given greatly augmented resources. In 1833, the North Western Provinces were made their own sub-presidency of the British India, governed by a lieutenant governor in Agra, while a much enlarged revenue survey department was created, headquartered in Allahabad. New rules were brought in to mandate that revenue mapping was to be conducted only by scientific standards by professional surveyors.

The 1833 revenue mapping reforms proved difficult to implement on the ground until 1837, when the military engineer Henry Landor Thuillier (who subsequently served as the Surveyor

General of India, from 1861 to 1878), proposed that professional European engineers would train local recruits to become skilled surveyors, so greatly expanding the professional labour pool. He also recommended that the pargana surveys be conducted using a compass, with maps executed to uniform scales, anchored by the mapping of the GTS wherever possible. Moreover, these surveys should be entered into a khasra (field book, or register), where they could, in due course, be compared and consolidated into larger district maps.

Thuillier's reform were adopted with gusto, and the revenue surveys in the North Western Provinces were conducted with impressive skill and dispatch. Thuillier and his colleague, Ralph Smith later refined and codified the new high technical standards for revenue surveys in the work, A Manual of Surveying for India detailing the mode of operations on the Revenue Surveys in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces (Calcutta, 1851).

The improved revenue surveys played a major role in allowing for the efficient and thorough collection of land taxes in the North Western Provinces, of great consequence to buttressing British rule in the region.

By the early the 1850s, the Sudder Revenue Board had acquired sufficient scientific pargana and district surveys to, by applying them to the GTS mapping, crate the first accurate general 'masterplan' of the land revenue system in the North Western Provinces.

The Present Map in Focus

This map is the first comprehensive and accurate official masterplan of the land revenue system in the North Western Provinces, based upon a manuscript drafted by the surveying department of the Sudder Revenue Board in Allahabad. The manuscript was then sent to London where it was edited and published by John Arrowsmith (1790 - 1873), then one of the world's leading commercial cartographers, to be submitted to the House of Commons, to inform its parliamentary oversight of the East India Company's management of Indian affairs.

The map covers a grand irregular crescent-shaped sweep of northern India, running up the Gages and Yamuna River valleys, from the western frontier of Bihar, all the way up north-western edges of the Thar Desert, taking in all of today's Delhi Region, and much of Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand. Notably, the area covered by the map only concerned areas directly governed by the British, excluding the lands of princely states, such as Oudh (in today's central Uttar Pradesh, centred on Lucknow). Yet, the covered provinces included many major centres, such as Delhi, Agra, Allahabad, Kanpur, and sacred city of Benares (Varanasi).

The region is shown sectioned into named divisions, each distinguished by its own attractive hue of hand colours, which are further divided into districts. Revenue centres for districts are labelled and identified by double layered boxes topped by flags, while the district revenue centres are likewise labelled and identified by cones topped by flags. While major river and mountain ranges are depicted, the map intentionally omits superfluous detail to lend visual clarify to its seminal function.

Critically, each revenue district is labelled with statistics that are explained in the key in the lower left, below the scale. It follows that 'J. means Jumma', referring to the overall land tax revenue from each district; 'M.R. means Malgoozaree [Malguzari] Rate', referring to the gross

amount of land tax per acre that the district malguzar was expected to remit to the EIC; and 'A. means the land Area in Acres', referring to the total land area of each district. It is important to note that that the Jumma figures for each district do not often correspond to the Malguzari Rate x the Area in Acres, due to certain exceptions and reductions.

Some districts, usually in peripheral areas, do not feature statistics, indicating that they were not yet completely surveyed to the Sudder Board's exacting standards, although efforts were ongoing.

The map appeared at a critical time, as the EIC's overall finances were deeply in the red, a reality which caused great alarm in London, as Westminster feared that it might have to bail the Company out (at enormous cost). The considerable and reliable revenues from the land taxes in the North Western Provinces represented one of the 'bright spots' in financial prospects of British India. The House of Commons naturally had a vital interest in understanding how that system worked.

In addition to the present map being a ground-breaking work of thematic cartography in India, the present map had a vital practical utility in granting officials in Agra, Calcutta, and London the intelligence they needed to strategically analyse the finances of one of the most important regions of British India, which could allow them to forecast budgets and direct resources. In this regard, it far exceeded the utility of any other map to date, and it set the gold standard for future general revenue surveys of the subcontinent.

Despite the great importance and utility of the map, it is today very rare. It was originally intended to have been bound within an evidently very scarce British parliamentary report (the identify of which we have not been able to discern), although separately issued examples also seem to have been circulated. The present example is folded for binding and has a tab for this purpose but does not show any evidence of having been bound within a report. We can only trace 2 institutional examples of the map, held by the British Library and the School of Oriental and African Studies (University of London), while we are not aware of any sales records for any other examples.
Please note that a facsimile of the map appeared within the modern work, Maps, India, Pakistan & Burma, 1831-1894 in the British Parliamentary Papers (Blackrock: Irish Academic Press, 1978). References to the facsimile version litter the internet, and they should not be confused for the original issue.

References: British Library: Cartographic Items Maps I.S.; School of Oriental and African Studies (University of London): GB 102 MAP D 30:1 (7); OCLC: 557736159; INDIA OFFICE (GREAT BRITAIN), A Catalogue of Manuscript and Printed Reports, Field Books, Memoirs, Maps, Etc., of the Indian Surveys deposited in the Map Room of the India Office (London, 1878), p. 208; EAST INDIA COMPANY (EXAMINER'S OFFICE), A Classified List of Books in Store in the Book Office, Examiner's Department, East India House, to which is Appended, a List of Maps, Charts, Plans, and Drawings (London, 1858), Map no. 254; Cf. Bernardo A. MICHAEL, 'Making Territory Visible: The Revenue Surveys of Colonial South Asia', Imago Mundi, vol. 59, no. 1, 2007, pp. 78–95.

1.500 EUR

30. WORLD WAR II – NORTH AFRICA (LIBYA)
THE WESTERN DESERT CAMPAIGN
THE SIEGE OF TOBRUK (1941)

PAIR (2) OF MAPS:

1.
[ROYAL ENGINEERS].

Tobruk Harbour 1:12,000.

[Likely Tobruk, Probably Spring of 1941].

Photolithograph on muslin cloth, with extensive contemporary manuscript editions in black and red pen (Very Good, just some light wear along old folds), 39 x 53 cm (15.5 x 21 inches).

[AND:]

2.
[ROYAL ENGINEERS].

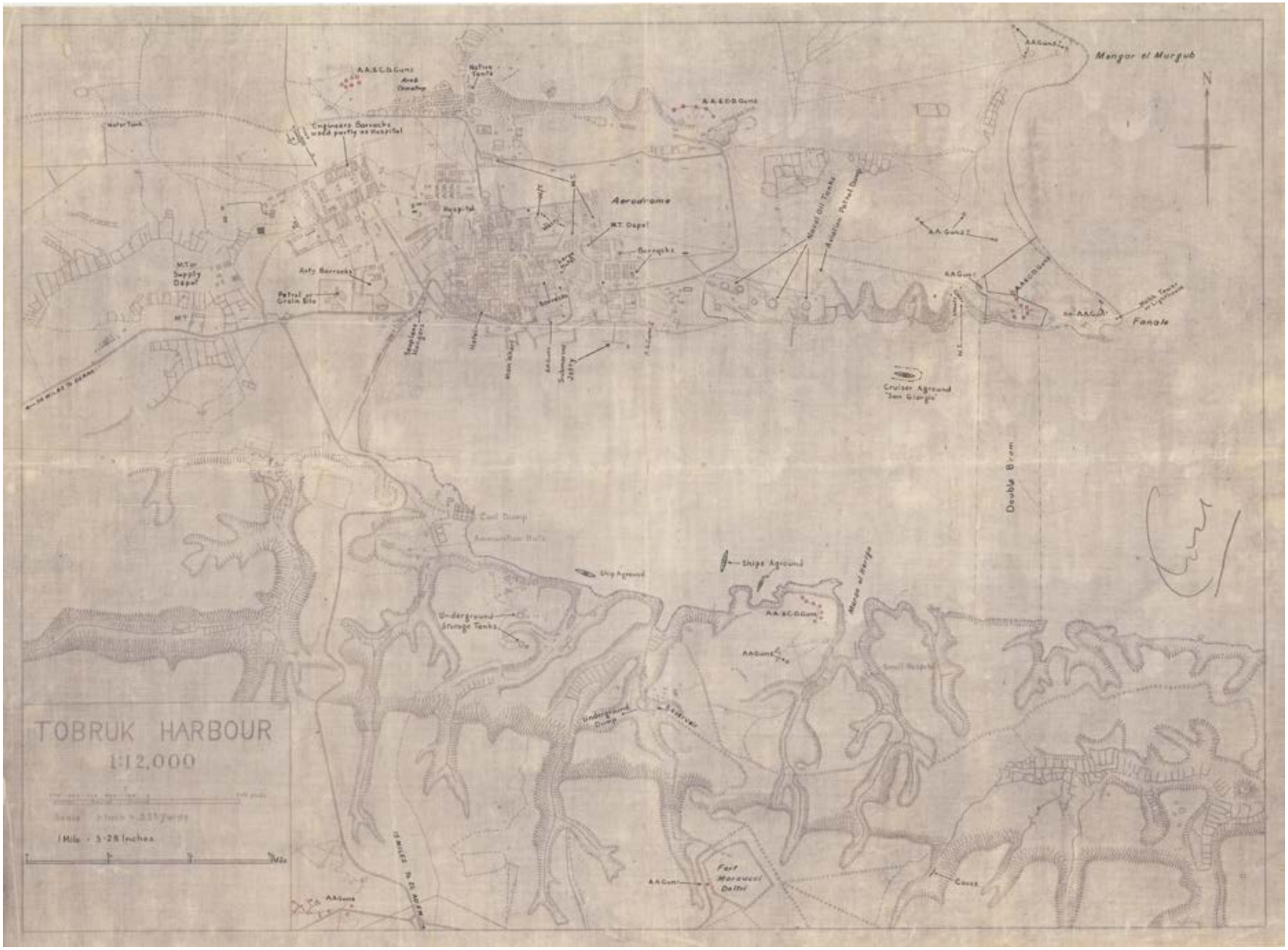
R.A.F. Locations 1:1,000,000 / SECRET.

[Egypt or Libya, Probably First Half of 1941].

Photolithograph on muslin cloth, with title and scale in contemporary manuscript in black pen (Good, a 6 cm tear from upper centre with no loss and closed from verso with archival tape, otherwise just some light wear along old folds), 26.5 x 45 cm (10.5 x 17.5 inches).

An amazing pair (2) of 'Secret' unrecorded maps made by British-Imperial military engineers for the use of Allied commanders during the early period of the Western Desert Campaign, the epic showdown between Allied forces and German General Erwin Rommel's famed Afrika Korps for control of North Africa; the first map, 'Tobruk Harbour 1:12,000', details the critical Allied base in northwestern Libya as it was during the spring of 1941, just before, or during, the early days of the Siege of Tobruk, when for 241 days the Allies successfully resisted Rommel's attempts to take the city; the map photolithographed on a mobile press likely on scene, showcases the city and its environs, with manuscript additions precisely detailing the locations of Allied military infrastructure; the second map, details the locations of Royal Air Force bases in Northwestern Egypt, which both protected the route to Alexandria and backed up the defense of Tobruk – primary sources of extraordinarily detail and value for understanding one of the most fascinating theatres of World War II.




TOBRUK HARBOUR
1:12,000
1 Mile = 5·28 Inches
Mangar el Murgub
Aerodrome
Engineers Barracks used partly as Hospital
Hospital
M.T. Depot
Barracks
Motor Tank
M.T. or Supply Depot
Petrol or Grain Silo
Naval Oil Tanks
Aviation Petrol Dump
Cruiser Aground "San Giorgio"
Fanale
Double Bcom
Ship Aground
Underground Storage Tanks
Underground Dump
Reservoir
Fort Marsucci Delthi
Coast

This pair of secret maps, made by Royal Engineers for the use of Allied commanders in the field, are amazing artifacts of the Western Desert Campaign, which pitted the British-Allied forces against the 'Desert Fox', German General Erwin Rommel's famed Afrika Korps, for domination of North Africa. They relate to the decisive corridor of the campaign that ran from Tobruk, Libya to Alexandria, Egypt, and features fascinating and highly sensitive military information that provides invaluable insights into Allied operations during one of the most hotly contested aspects of World War II.

The first map, Tobruk Harbour 1:12,000, is a highly detailed map of Tobruk, the city located along what many considered to be finest natural harbour in North Africa, in the far northeast of Libya. As such, it was of the greatest strategic importance during the Western Desert Campaign, being an ideal logistics centre, as well as guarding the gateway to Egypt.

The British-Allied forces seized Tobruk from Italy in January 1941 and developed it into their principal military base in Libya. During the Siege of Tobruk (April 10 to November 27, 1941), the city was surrounded and assaulted for 241 days by the Germans, but heroically held out, so severely delaying the Afrika Korps's progress towards invading Egypt (which arguably proved decisive to the Allied victory in North Africa).

The map, while undated, seems to have been made in the spring of 1941, once the British had refortified Tobruk, after having taken the city from the Italians, but before it had suffered any real damage during the German siege. It was made by a detachment of the Royal Engineers for the exclusive use of Allied commanders and would have been classified as secret due to the highly sensitive military information which it contained. The map was photolithographed by an improvised technique, on muslin cloth, likely on a portable press, after an original manuscript, with most of the vital military information subsequently added in manuscript, in black and red pen, in a very neat hand.

The map is by far and away the most intriguing wartime map of Tobruk of which we are aware. The map shows the city and harbour of Tobruk and its immediate vicinity. The urbanized area is situated along the north shore of the harbour, upon relatively flat land, while the south shore is backed by rugged highlands. The town is shown in great detail, with all streets delineated, with the outlines of all urban blocks and major buildings carefully shown. The topography is shown with hachures expressing areas of elevation, while the countryside is traversed by roads and trails.

Most all of the military information is added in manuscript, including the locations of 'A.A.' (Anti-Aircraft) and 'C.D.' (Coastal Defense) Guns, barracks, oil and supply depots, hospitals, radio masts, hotels, jetties/wharfs, ammunitions facilities, the 'Double Boom' that guarded the harbour's mouth, the seaplane landing site and the aerodrome – all 'top secret' information of great interest to Allied commanders and precisely not the thing that they would not want to fall into German hands (indeed these sites would all have been ideal targets for the Luftwaffe and German artillerymen during the siege!).

Thera are also some relics of the former Italian presence, including 'Fort Marcussi Dolti', to the south of the harbour, and the wrecks Italian ships in the port, including the 'Cruiser Aground "San Giorgio"' (a Regia Marina ship that was intentionally scuttled when the Allies closed in on Tobruk in January 1941).

The second map, "R.A.F. Locations 1:1,000,000 / SECRET", was fittingly found accompanying the Tobruk map, and shows the many locations of Royal Air Force (RAF) bases and landing sites in Northwestern Egypt, along the coast between Alexandria, in the east, and Sidi Barrani , in the west (located about 240 km east of Tobruk and 90 km east of the Egyptian-Libyan frontier). It also depicts the railway that ran from Alexandria to Marsa Matruh, that was a vital Allied supply line.

The was made in the same technical fashion as the Tobruk map, to be used by Allied commanders. The featured archipelago of airfields was critically important, as it allowed the RAF to protect the approaches to Alexandria, while also providing vital air support to the British positions in and around Tobruk, both before and during the siege. The map, marked "SECRET", would have been carefully guarded by the Allied command, as it would have been disastrous should it fall into the hands of the Luftwaffe!

Not surprisingly, both maps are unrecorded, as only handful of examples would have been made for high-level use by Allied commanders, while the survival rate of such maps used at the battle front is incredibly low (indeed, many secret maps were intentionally destroyed to prevent them from falling into the hands of the enemy).

Tobruk: The Keystone of WWII's Western Desert Campaign

Tobruk is an ancient city located on what many consider to be the finest natural harbour along the coast of North Africa. In 1911, it became a major Italian military base, and holding the city was the keystone to controlling the Libyan littoral.

While World War II in North Africa, known as the The Western Desert Campaign (1940-3), does not always possess the highest profile in popular memory, all contemporary stakeholders, as well as all of historians today, know it to have been of paramount importance. The region featured Egypt, which included the Suez Canal, the lifeline of the British Empire, while also guarding the approaches to Italy, the soft underbelly of Axis-controlled Europe. If the Germans ran the table in North Africa, Britain would likely be knocked out of the war, while if the Allies gained control, they would have a clear run to invade Axis-dominated Southern Europe.

The British started the war with overwhelming advantages in numbers and firepower, while possessing strong positions in Egypt. By the beginning of 1941, they not only easily beat back an attempted Italian invasion of Egypt but had conquered the eastern half of Italian Libya. Tobruk was taken with ease on January 22, 1941, by an Allied force led by the Australian 6th Division.

Over the coming months, British imperial forces heavily refortified Tobruk, acknowledging its importance as a prime logistics base and the guardian of the gateway to Egypt. It was likely during this period that the present maps were made.

As was the case in other theatres, the Nazis had to step in to save their hapless Italian allies, in what was to be known as Operation Sonnenblume (Unternehmen Sonnenblume / Operation Sunflower, February 6 – May 25, 1941), the Axis reconquest of Libya. However, upon the start of the operation, things did not look so good for the Germans, at least on

R.A.F LOCATIONS.

SECRET

SCALE 1:1,000,000

10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 60

33° 36° 37° 38° 39° 30° 32°

DATTARA DEPRESSION

31° 30°

paper, as the Allies had huge numerical and technical advantages in all categories, while having gained some offensive momentum. The Wehrmacht, bogged down in Europe, could spare only limited resources to form the 'Afrika Korps', their relatively small, but well-trained army in North Africa.

However, the great equalizer was Lieutenant General Erwin Rommel (1891 - 1944), who would prove to be by far and away to best World War II German military commander and the only Nazi officer who is internationally esteemed – even to the present day. Hitler despised and feared Rommel, so decided to banish him to this far-away campaign, but in doing so, unwittingly made Rommel a hero.

The Afrika Korps was almost always severely outnumbered but managed to inflict many shocking defeats upon the Allies, while suddenly appearing and disappearing into the hinterland, giving Rommel the nickname, the 'Desert Fox'. While the German designs in North Africa were ultimately unsuccessful, against all odds they gave the Allies a run for their money that is today the stuff of military legend.

The Allied forces in North Africa were initially overconfident, and viewed the Afrika Korps as a mere nuisance, as opposed to an existential threat – this was big mistake!

Rommel, a master at reading his opposition, smelled blood, and after consolidating his control over western Libya, planned the offensive aspect of Operation Sonnenblume, a bold frontal invasion of Allied-held Cyrenaica, setting up an eventual drive into Egypt. Over the coming weeks, the Germans surged up through Cyrenaica, mowing down the positions of the overstretched Allied forces.

The Germans pinned the Allies down at the Siege of Tobruk (April 10 to November 27, 1941), in far western Libya. The Allies were determined to hold the city, as its vital port would give Rommel a perfect supply base to for the conquest of Egypt. The Allies managed to hold out for 241 days, before the siege was lifted by a relief force.

The events at Tobruk succeeded in negating Rommel's momentum, and the Afrika Korps was bogged down in Cyrenaica, until they manged to score a decisive defeat upon the Allies at the Battle of Gazala (May 26 to June 21, 1942), fought about 60 km west of Tobruk.

Towards the end of the same operation, in what was called the Fall of Tobruk, or the Second Battle of Tobruk (June 17-21, 1942) Rommel's Panzer Divisions surged into the city, forcing the capitulation of the entire Allied garrison of 33,000 troops, being the second largest British surrender in WWII (after the fall of Singapore, earlier that same year).

The capture of Tobruk opened the door to the German invasion of Egypt, which placed the Allied HQ in Cairo in state of total panic.

At the beginning of July 1942, Rommel's forces arrived at El Alamein, only a short distance east of Alexandria. Everyone knew that if Alexandria were to be lost, the Allied positions across Egypt would fall like dominos. There the two sides fought the fierce, nearly month-long First Battle of El Alamein (July 1-27, 1942), which ultimately proved inconclusive.

In the wake of this showdown, the Allies tried, on numerous occasions, to destroy the Afrika Korps with superior numbers and firepower, but every time Rommel slipped way, like a desert fox, only to continue to threaten Alexandria. However, by this time, Rommel's supply lines had become dangerously overextended, while the Royal Navy and Air Force was intercepting many of the German supply convoys from Italy. Rommel also came to face a truly worthy adversary for the first time, in the person of the new Allied commander in North Africa, General Bernard Montgomery

At the Second Battle of El Alamein (October 23 to November 11, 1942) the Allies scored a decisive victory. The Germans were henceforth on the run, heading westwards into Libya with the Allies in hot pursuit.

As a corollary to their victory at El Alamein, the Allies took Tobruk from the Axis forces, on November 11, 1942. This marked a key turning point, as Britain had saved Egypt, while the conquest of Libya remained in their sights.

While Rommel escaped to fight another day, Germany's plans to conquer North Africa were in ruins. Nevertheless, Rommel's skill and tenacity in the face of overwhelming odds won him enduring admiration from friends and foes alike.

North Africa's profound strategic importance was proven when it was used by the Allies as a springboard to invade Italy, beginning in September 1943, so turning the war in Europe decisively against the Third Reich.

References: N/A - Both maps seemingly unrecorded.

1.800 EUR

31. OTTOMAN SATIRICAL MAP OF EUROPE WORLD WAR I

Imre VARGA (ca. 1875 – 1964) - كتابخانه عسكرى, [Kitaphane-yi Askerî / Military Press].

مضحكه حرب خريطه سى
[Muzhıke Harp Haritası / Satirical Map of Europe]

[Istanbul:] كتابخانه عسكرى, [Kitaphane-yi Askerî / Military Press], Publisher; مطبعه خيريه و شركاسى [Matbaa-yı Hayriye ve Şürekâsı / Charity Press & Co.], Printer. 1330 – 1914.

Colour Lithography, 42 x 58 cm (16.5 x 22.8 inches), (Soft folds with small wormholes).

The only known Ottoman WWI satirical map of Europe

This extremely rare Ottoman map was separately published by the Military Press in Istanbul in the first year of World War I and represents the aggressions of European countries in zoomorphic and anthropomorphic forms.

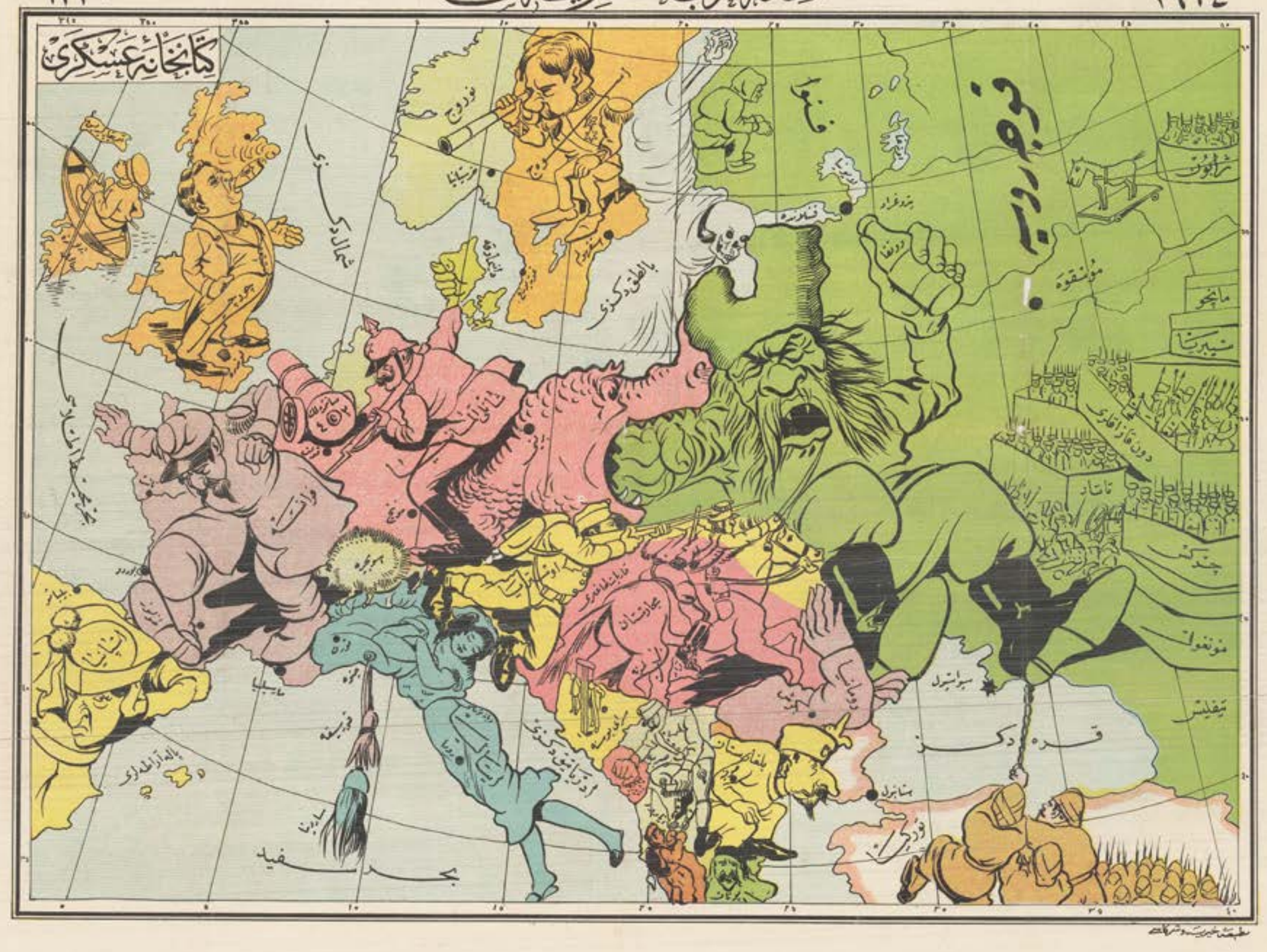
The map is copied after a famous map *A háborús Európa térkép-karikatúrája* (Caricature Map of Wartime Europe) by a Hungarian artist Imre Varga, published in the same year. It is the only known Ottoman variation from a group of exceedingly popular satirical political maps of WWI, appearing at the time in various European countries.

The map is were rare. We could only trace one example, appearing on the market in 2018 and 2019, and no institutional examples on Woldcat.

2.400 EUR



مضحکهٔ حرب خریطه‌سی



32. BAGHDAD
WORLD WAR I

رشيد بك (Rashid Bey), drafter; محمد امين (Major Mehmet Emin), author of the book; محمد شوكت (Mehmed Şevket), scribe

بغداد شهرى
[Baghdad Shehir-i / Baghdad City]

[Istanbul:]: Matbaa-i Askariya [Military Press] 1338-1341 AH [1922-1925 AD].

Colour lithograph, 47 x 68 cm (18.5 x 26.8 inches), (soft folds with tiny holes on the crossings, minor age-toning, otherwise in a good condition).

A rare Ottoman map of Baghdad, based on an Ottoman original from 1917, was printed in Istanbul in 1925

A rare map in Ottoman language was drafted in Istanbul in 1922 and published three years later. Marked are important streets and building and the inset map showcases the old city, as it looked like between 150-300 AH (circa 734-854).

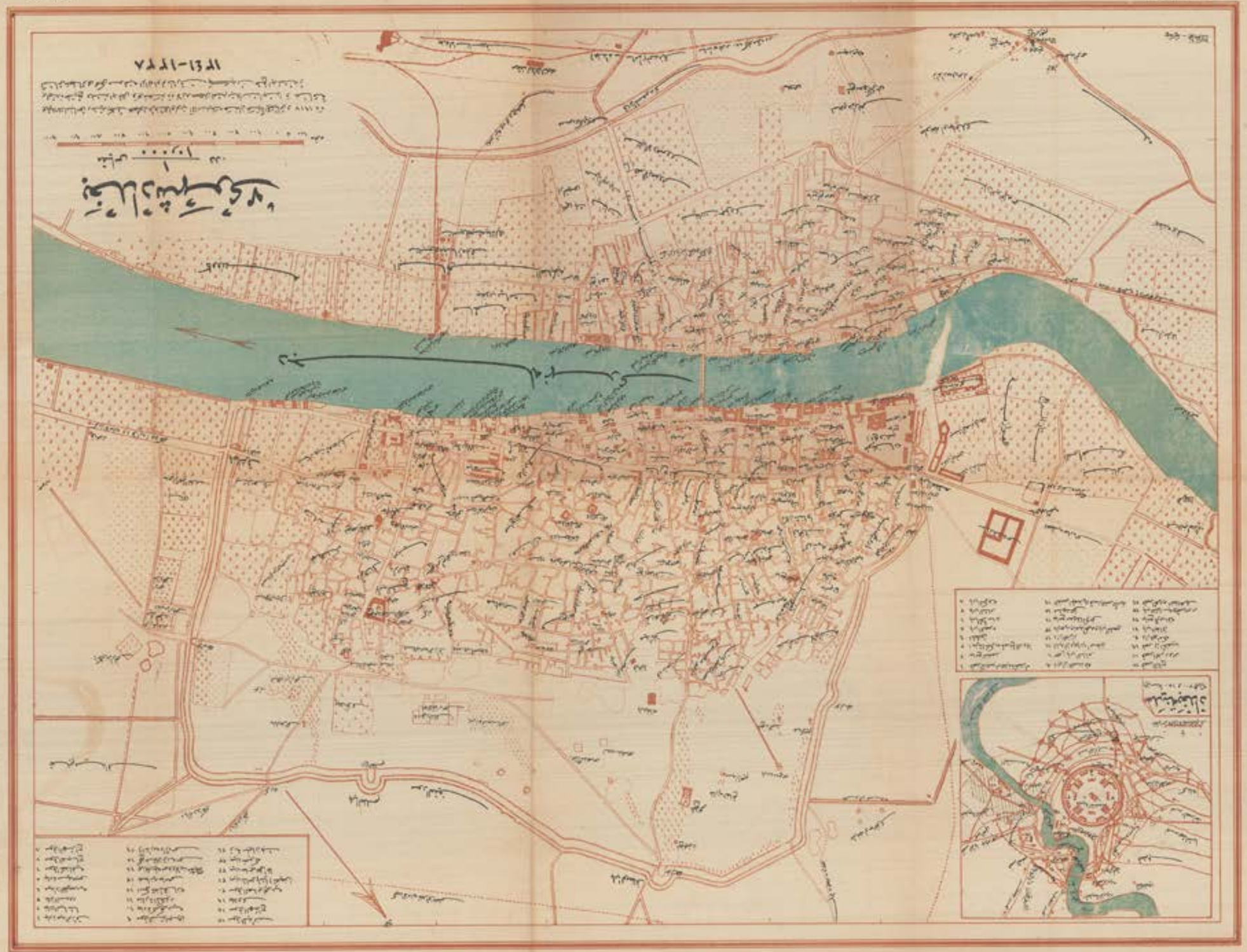
According to the text below the title, the map was based upon a draft, made by Major Rashid Bey in 1917 and copied in Berlin during the World War I, when Germany was the Ottomans' ally. The map was printed as an appendix to an important work by Major Mehmed Emin, *Bağdat ve Son Hâdise-i Ziyâı,* published between 1922-1925, which was a valuable first-hand account on World War I in Baghdad.

When the Ottoman Empire lost its important city Baghdad to the British in 1917 during World War I, the newly founded Turkish Republic still kept vital interests in the city, as a trading center and a possible destination for never finished Berlin-Baghdad railway.

The map as well as the book are very rare. Worldcat mantions only one example of the book (University of Pennsylvania Libraries).

References: Cf.: ÖZEGE 1480; Figen Atabey, Birinci Dünya Savaşı Irak Cephesi Hatıratından: "Bağdat ve Son Hadise-i Ziya'ı", VAKANÜVİS- Uluslararası Tarih Araştırmaları Dergisi/ International Journal of Historical Researches, Yıl/Vol. 4, Sayı/No. 2, Güz/ Fall 2019 (799896 (dergipark.org.tr)).

950 EUR



33. JAPAN

Mehmed (Mehmet) ZEKI Pasha.

ژاپونیا نك ماضیسی، حالی، استقبالی
[Japonya'nın. Mâzisi, Hâli, İstikbâli / Japan. Past. Present. Future]

Istanbul: Mehmet Zeki Matbaası, 1308 [1892].

8°. [2 pp.] index on pink paper, 131 pp., double-page colour map, folding map, later wrappers (folding map with partly repaired tears, otherwise in a good condition).

The first Ottoman book on Japan.

This is a first Ottoman book on Japan, starting a long series of other similar publications. It was written shortly after Ottoman frigate Ertuğrul sank on her return from a goodwill voyage to Japan in 1890, the event, which marked the beginning of Japanese-Turkish friendship.
Over 500 people were killed in the shipwreck and the surviving 69 sailors and officers were delivered on two Japanese corvettes to Istanbul. Sultan personally met the Japanese delegation with all the honours.

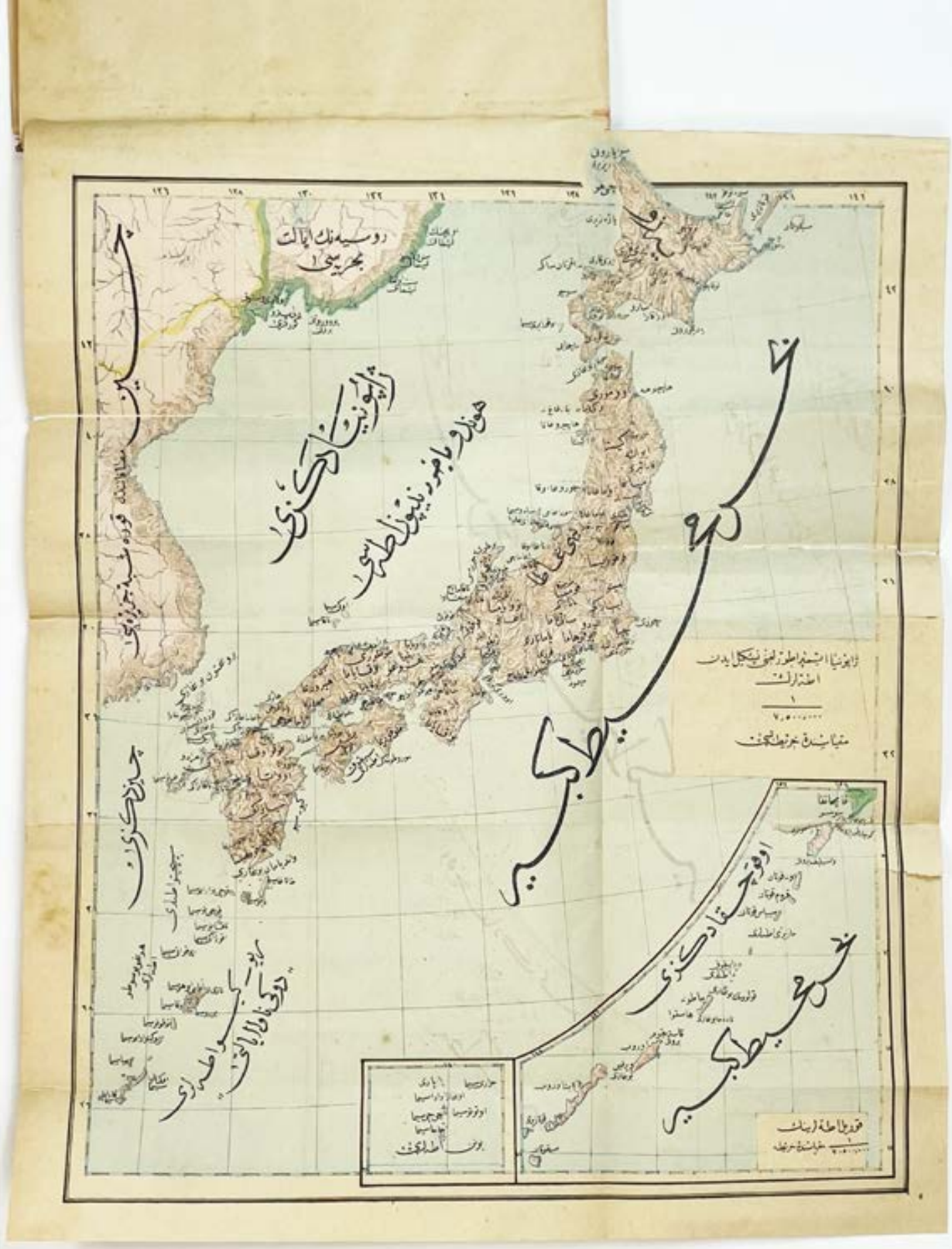
The event lead in the next decades to so called Japonomania in the Ottoman Empire.

The author of this book, Mehmed Zeki Pasha, was the first officer at the military academy in Istanbul in charge for the Ottoman-Japanese relations and learning of the Japanese language at the institution.

'Japanomania': The Ottoman Fascination with Japan and the Russo-Japanese War

At first glance, it might seem that no two countries would have less to do with each other than the Ottoman Empire and Japan – Istanbul is almost 9,000 km for Tokyo, and until the late 19th century, the countries had almost no direct contact with each other. However, in the late 19th century and mostly during the Russo-Japanese War, a form a 'Japanomania' developed in Istanbul, with the political and intellectual classes admiring Japanese achievements, while the literate public thirsted for the latest news from the battlefronts in the Far East.

The intense and peculiar interest in Japan had a strong impact upon print culture in Istanbul, as 47 books on Japan to be printed in the Ottoman capital during the period from 1891 to 1917, but with most of these directly relating the Russo-Japanese War.



۱۳۷° ۳۰′

یه دو کورفزی
مقیاس سند ۱/۴۶۰۰۰۰

ایتابا شی
یه دو ماخود توکیو
توقا ئیدو
مزار مستاز
شنحکامات
شی ناغاوا
میچو
قوما ناغاما صوی
قوا نوا کی
قا او بروتی
« فنار »
فونا باشی
ماتوواوا
تونوغاوا بروتی
چیبا
هامانو
۳۵° ۲۰′
۳۵° ۲۰′
قاناغاوا
یوقوهاما یاماچی
« فنار »
هودوغایا
یوقوهاما
معاهدن بروتی
میسیسیپی لیمانی
آدزوما بروتی
قاناراوا
فوچو بروتی
توکیچو
انا غازاکی
بان سوهاد
ناراوا
قاتوسان طاغی
ساتوکی
فوروودی
میسانو مورا
قووا نوزن بروتی
« فنار »
آرا بروتی
شیخو لیمانی
« فنار »
ساغانوچی بروتی
قاچوبایاما
اوری بروتی
مینه اوقا
دائیو بروتی
تاناکارا
مایزومورا
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۳۵°
توکیو جوار بلدی
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دوکیو
یه دو لیمانی
هانوا
استحکامات
یه دو شهری
مقیاس سند ۱/۲۵۰۰۰
۲۰′ ۱۳۷°

In addition, there were at least four Ottoman magazines dedicated to the war, not to mention ephemeral works such as separately issued maps, pamphlets and broadsides, etc., as well as innumerable stories on the war in daily newspapers.

There were three main reasons behind the development of 'Japanomania' in the Ottoman Empire, and they range from the conventional to the slightly eccentric.

First, the Russian Empire had been for centuries the Sublime Porte's arch-nemesis, and the Ottomans' fear of St. Petersburg at times bordered on paranoia. The two empire had fought over thousands of square kilometres of territory in south-eastern Europe and the Caucuses for centuries. In early times, the Ottomans had the upper hand, but since the 18th Century, Russia had succeeded in taking large swathes of territory from the Sultan's rule. In recent times, Russia had throttled the Ottomans during the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-8, and since then had been actively encouraging the various South Slavic powers and Greece to fight against the Ottoman presence in the Balkans, at great cost to the Sublime Porte. Russian agents also enjoyed spreading bad rumours about the Ottoman economy, sometimes causing Ottoman stocks and bonds to tank on the markets. Quite frankly, the Ottomans despised Russia, and any map that showed one of their great military bases being besieged would have been a source of considerable delight.

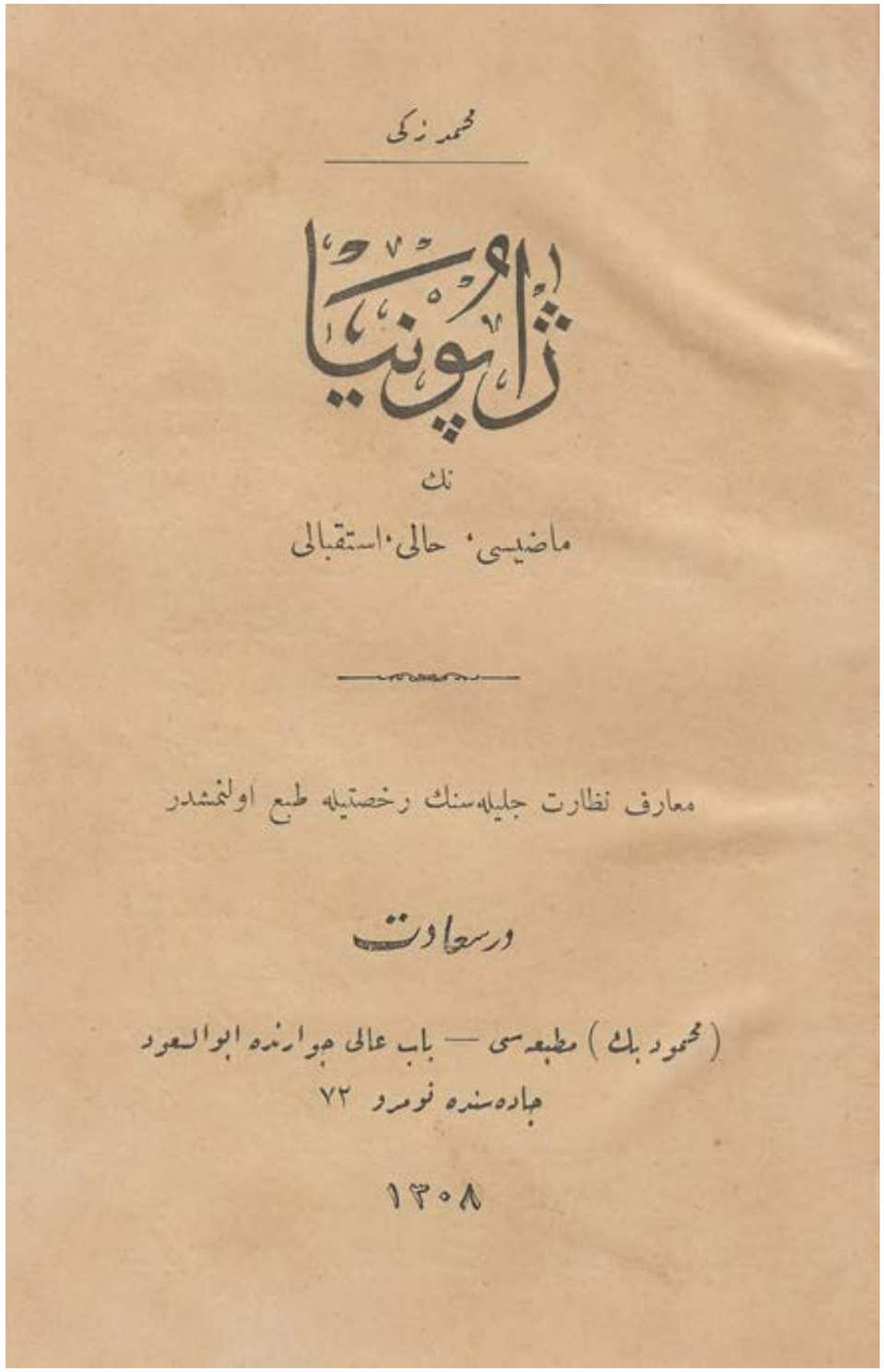
Second, the Ottomans held a certain fasciation for Japan, even if the two empires had limited direct contact. Sultan Abdul Hamid II (reigned 1876-1909) was amazed by how Meiji Era Japan (1868-1912) had rapidly and successfully transitioned from being a pre-industrial society, initially 'pushed around' by Westerners, into a modern economic and military superpower capable of not only preserving its independence, but vanquishing its neighbours (ex. China and Korea), as well as thrashing a major European power (Russia). In this sense, Japan served as something of a role model for the Ottoman Empire, which was in the process of its own, albeit more gradual, industrial revolution, while enduring constant Western interference in its internal affairs.

Third, on a bizarre, but not unserious note, many intellectuals in Constantinople were fascinated by the theory of 'Turanism', the notion that certain Eurasian peoples, including Turks, Hungarians, Finns, Manchus and Japanese, amongst others, all originally hailed from a common ancestral homeland in the heart of Asia. While there were some ancient links between some of these disparate peoples, Turanism has since been largely proven to have exaggerated these ties; however, during the late 19th and early 20th Centuries the movement was all rage amongst wealthy-intellectual sets in various 'Turanian' capitals. Even Sultan Abdul Hamid II held a curiosity for the notion, having held several private meetings with Ármin Vámbéry, a leading Hungarian Turanian. In this regard, the Turkish Turanians would have enjoyed seeing their Japanese 'cousins' defeat the Russians!

We could trace three institutional examples on Worldcat (Orient-Institut Istanbul, Library of Congress, University of California, Los Angeles).

References: OCLC 13187799, 1030755110. Renee Worringer, Ottomans Imagining Japan. East, Middle East, and Non-Western Modernity at the Turn of the Twentieth Century, 2014.

1.400 EUR


محمد زکی

ژاپونیا

نك

ماضیسی، حالی، استقبالی

معارف نظارت جلیله‌سنك رخصتیله طبع اولنمشدر

درسعادت

(محمود بك) مطبعه‌سی — باب عالی جوارنده ابوالسعود

جاده‌سنده نومرو ۷۲

۱۳۰۸

34. OTTOMAN SILK BINDING ALEPPO IMPRINT

الحاج محمد فوزى افندى [el-Hac Mehmed Fevzi Efendi also Kureyşizâde el-Hac Mehmed Fevzi, 1826-1900].

تذكير ديانت
[Tezkîr-i Diyânet]

Aleppo: 1295 AH [1879].

Large 8°, 62 pp., contemporary brown moiré binding with gold and papier-mâché embossed decoration, contemporary blue endpapers with moiré effect (one page with a small hole in margin, paper slightly age-toned with minor staining and somehow brittle with small cracks in margins, binding scuffed on the edges and spine with small loss of material).

A rare book in Ottoman language, printed in Aleppo and bound in elegant contemporary silk binding.

This rare Ottoman work on the ethic in religion was written by Mehmed Fevzi (1826-1900), a mufti and prolific writer, who lived and worked in several parts of the empire, among others in Istanbul, Mecca, Aleppo, Jerusalem, Kayseri and Bitlis. Tezkîr-i Diyânet was published during his staying in Aleppo in 1879.

The book is bound in an elegant contemporary silk binding with Ottoman insignia, the tughra of sultan Abdul Hamid II, who ruled between 1876-1909, and details, embossed in black papier-maché.

Silk bindings of the late Ottoman Empire are exceedingly rare, as they were at the time only made by scarce binders for upper-class clients and today survive in small numbers due to bad storing conditions over decades.

We could trace one example on Worldcat (University of California Los Angeles).

References: OCLC 320081959; Mustafa İsmet Uzun, Fevzi Efendi, Edirne Müftüsü (1826-1900), TDV İslâm Ansiklopedisi, d. 2. (on-line source: FEVZİ EFENDİ, Edirne Müftüsü - TDV İslâm Ansiklopedisi (islamansiklopedisi.org.tr)).

1.400 EUR



35. AMERICAN MISSION PRESS BEIRUT BOOK CATALOGUE

AMERICAN MISSION PRESS.

Illustrated catalogue and price list of publications of the American Mission Press, Beirut, Syria. Founded at Malta, 1822, and at Beirut, 1834.

Beirut: American Mission Press 1902.

8°, 38 pp. in English, [3 pp.] blank, 51 pp. in Arabic, with illustrations in text, original wrappers with lettering (somehow brittle, with loss of paper in the corners, but without loss of text, renewed spine, otherwise in a good condition).

A historically important catalogue of 721 books on science, religion and other subjects, published in English and Arabic languages by the American Mission Press in Beirut.

The American Mission Press moved from Malta (founded in 1822) in 1834 to Beirut, where the conditions were more favourable. At the time only four other mission presses existed for the Near East: the London Missionary Society and the Church Missionary Society, both on Malta, the American Episcopalians in Athens and the ABCFM in Smyrna.

The person in charge of the American Press was Eli Smith, who arrived to Malta in 1826. In the following years he explored large areas east of the Jordan for the purpose of the mission.

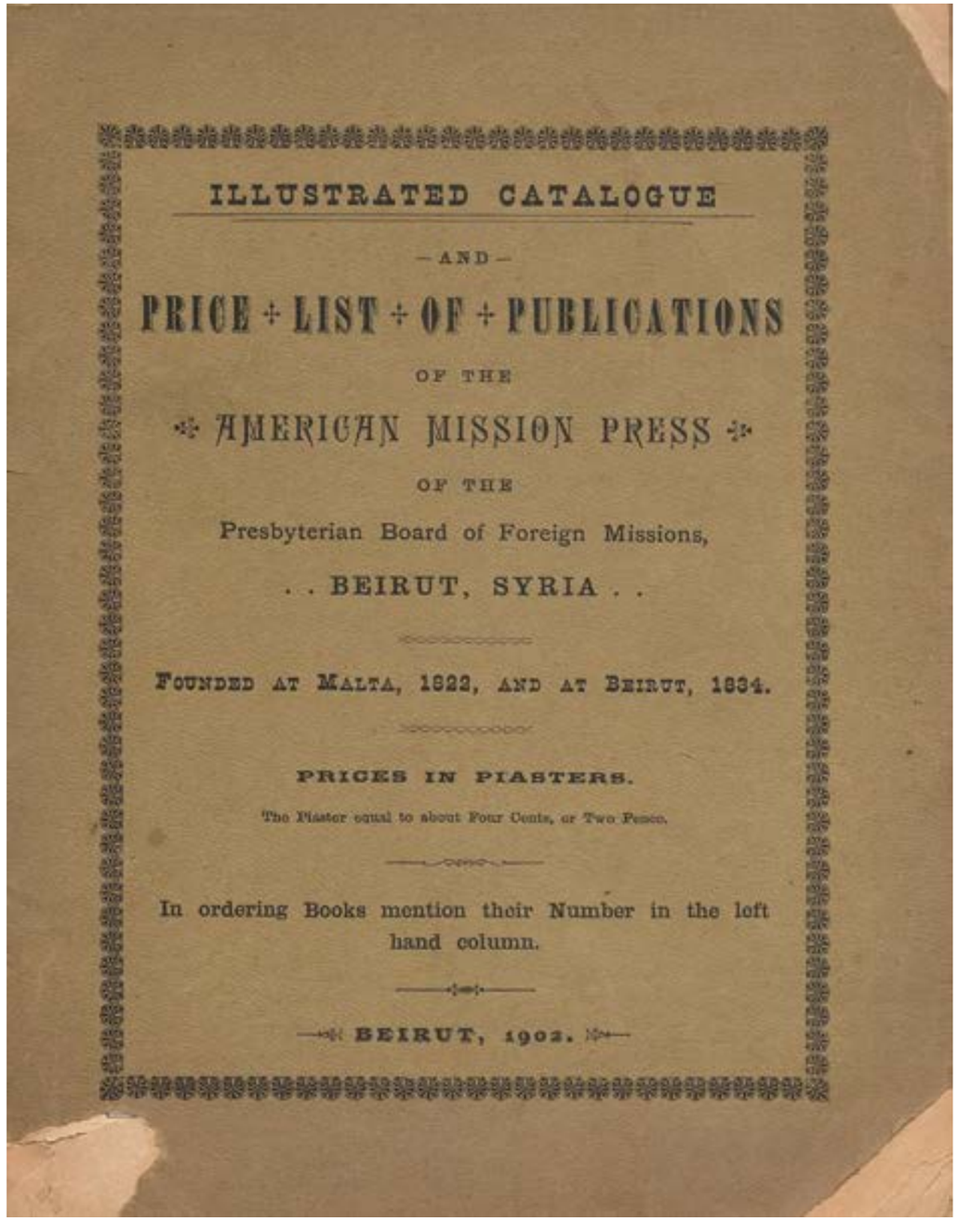
Eli Smith's important contribution for the press was choosing the right type of the Arabic letters. In the first decade the American Press on Malta and later in Beirut was using types, imported from England, which were not suitable for the Arabic readers, by the time used of the Ottoman naskh style.

Based on his detailed researches of the fonts and possibilities and collecting books from various Ottoman and Middle Eastern presses Smith decided for an elegant, clear font with distinctive ligatures. The types were designed and punch-typed by Homan Hallock (1803-1894) in Istanbul and casted in Leipzig by the Tauschnitz foundry in 1841. The type soon became known as al-Amerikani type.

It appears, that only two institutions house this edition of the catalogue (Orient-Institut Beirut, Yale University Library), as sporadic other editions, all of which are rare, are held in various other Western libraries.

References: OCLC 54219734.

950 EUR


ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

— AND —

PRICE ÷ LIST ÷ OF ÷ PUBLICATIONS

OF THE

AMERICAN MISSION PRESS

OF THE

Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions,

. . BEIRUT, SYRIA . .

FOUNDED AT MALTA, 1822, AND AT BEIRUT, 1834.

PRICES IN PIASTERS.

The Piaster equal to about Four Cents, or Two Pence.

In ordering Books mention their Number in the left hand column.

BEIRUT, 1902.

برنامج

المطبعة الأميركانية

للمرسلين الاميركانيين في سورية

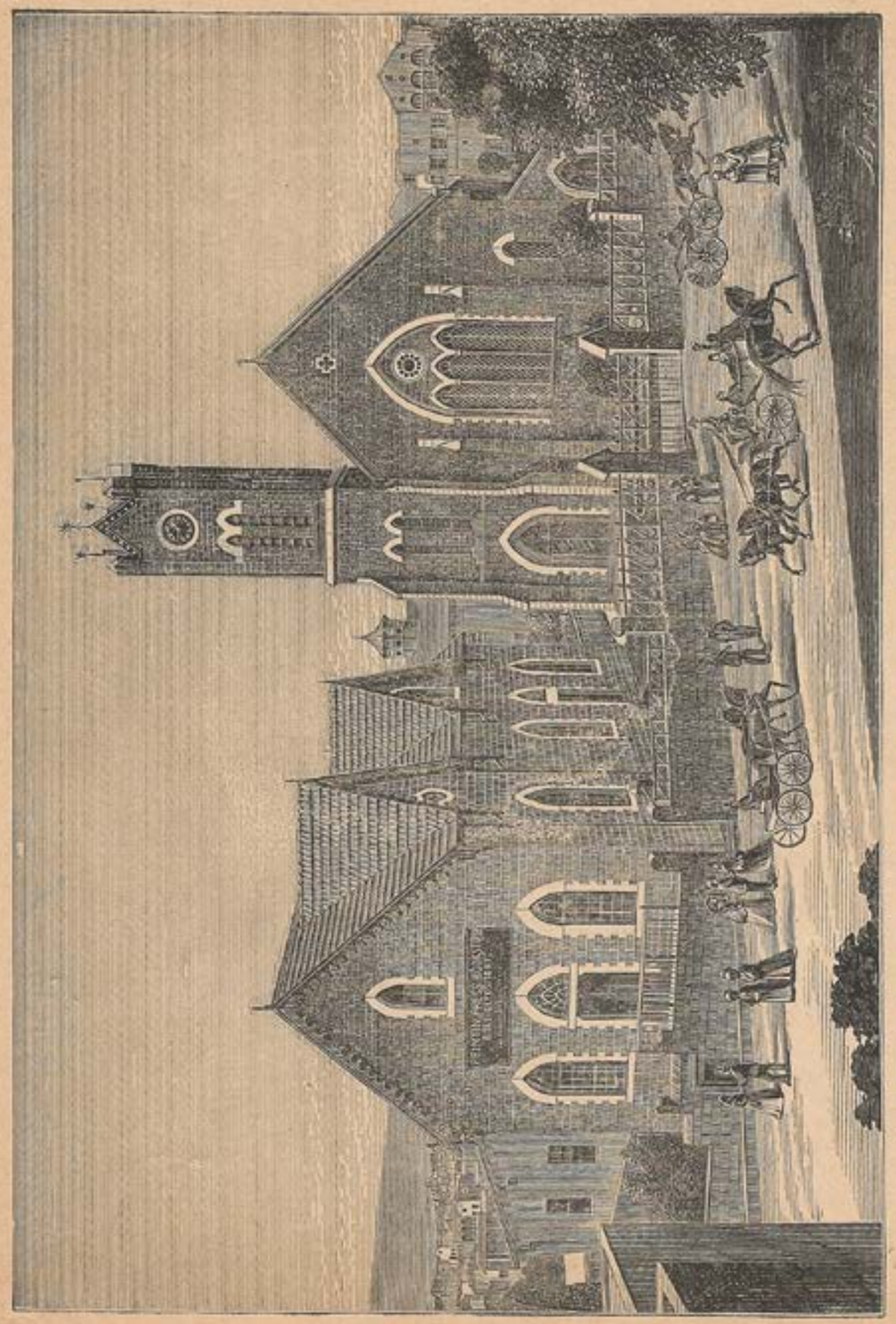
سنة ١٩٠٢

تأسّست في مالطة سنة ١٨٢٢ ونُقلت الى بيروت سنة ١٨٣٤

عند طلب كتب اذكر العدد المرقوم الى يسارها

يُعمَل بهذا البرنامج ولا عبرة بما كان قبلهُ

طُبع في المطبعة الاميركانية في بيروت سنة ١٩٠٢



Evangelical Church, Beirut, Syria. Dedicated in 1870. Its Congregation was formed in 1823.
American Publishing House, Established at Malta, 1822, and at Beirut, 1834.

36. BULAQ IMPRINT BINDINGS LITERARY-HISTORICAL WORKS

عبد الرحمن أشرف المرزيفوني (Abd al-Rahman Efendi Ashaf, fl. 1738-39).

تذكرة الحكم في طبقات الأمم
[Tadhkirat l-Hikam fi Tabaqat al-Umam also Tadhkirat al-Umam / Note on the Judgement in Periods of Nations]

Bulaq, Cairo: Bulaq Press 1252 AH [1835 AD].

8°, [2 pp.], 318 pp (wrongly printed 813), [4 pp.] errata and blank, original embossed brown calf with a flap, original pasted-down endpapers with blue stenciled patterns, blank loose endpapers, hand-written title on the spine and on the foot edge (slightly age-toned with minor staining, old minor annotations on the first blank pages, front loose endpaper with a scratched-out word, minor scratches to pasted-down endpapers, binding with two contemporary filled-in holes and with later surface scratches, but overall in a charming used original condition).

The literary-historical religious work in Ottoman language by a 18th century Muslim scholar Abd al-Rahman Efendi Ashaf starts with the linguistic of the Greeks, Romans, Hebrews and pre-Islamic Indians, Persians, Syrians, Egyptians and Arabic Tribes and continues with the development of the Islamic poetry, exegesis of the Quran, the development of the Islamic law etc.

This is a charming example in a contemporary binding, made in the early period of the Bulaq Press.

The work is rare. It was printed in 508 examples as a privately contracted publication. We could not find any institutional examples on Worldcat.

References: Hsu Cheng Hsiang, The Checklist; no. 455, pp. 492. Cf.: Gustav Leberecht Flügel, “Die” arabischen, persischen und türkischen Handschriften der Kaiserlich-Königlichen Hofbibliothek zu Wien, 1865, no. 32, p. 46-47.

1.400 EUR



37. PRINTING IN EGYPT
RAS EL-TIN, ALEXANDRIA – BULAQ, CAIRO

Aziz Efendi, Editor.

شرح ديوان حافظ شيرازى
[Sharh-i Diwan-i Hafiz-i Shirazi / Commentary on the Divan of Hafez]

Ras el-Tin, Alexandria – Bulaq, Cairo: 24 Rabia 1250 AH [August 30, 1834].

3 volumes. Small 4°. 4 pp., 411 pp. Old annotations, 455 pp. (first four pages originally coloured yellow with orange detail). , 464 pp. Recent brown calf with embossed decoration (pp. 3-4 of the third volume with small vertical cracks, minor sporadic staining and very light water-staining to margins, tiny sporadic loss of paper in white margins, but overall in a good condition).

A rare book in Ottoman language in three volumes, partly printed in Alexandria

The first volume and 120 pages of the second volume of this book in Ottoman language, containing a commentary on the Divan of Hafez, was printed at the press, set at the Ras el-Tin palace in Alexandria, Egypt, and the last part of the text was finished at the Bulaq Press in Cairo.

Only three complete books were printed at the Alexandria-based press, all by the same author, the leading Alexandrian scholar, Aziz Efendi: Tarih-i Napolyon Bonaparta (The History of Napoleon Bonaparte) (4 Muharram 1249), Fulk-i Aziz (The Ship of Aziz) (16 Rabi'al-Awwal 1249) and Tarih-i italya (The History of Italy). The production of the fourth book The Commentary on the Divan of Hafez, issued in three volumes, was transferred to Bulaq in the middle of the printing of the second volume. A gazette Le Moniteur Égiptien was allegedly produced in Alexandria until the late 1834, but it was probably produced before that (Hsu Cheng Hsiang, The First Years of Arabic Printing in Egypt 1238-1269. 1822-1851; pp. 45-47; Hsu Cheng Hsiang, The First Years of Arabic Printing in Egypt 1238-1269. 1822-1851. The Checklist; no. 428, pp. 470-472.).

The production of the Commentary on the Divan of Hafez suggests, that the types from the Ras el-Tin were brought to the Bulaq Press in 1834.

References: Hsu Cheng Hsiang, The First Years of Arabic Printing in Egypt 1238-1269. 1822-1851. The Checklist; no. 428, pp. 470-472.

1.800 EUR



38. FORTUNETELLING
DECORATED PAPERS

ANNONYMOUS.

Enchiridion Curieux
[Handbook of Curiosities *or* Curious Enchiridion]

[S. l., but possibly France or Belgium:] 1808.

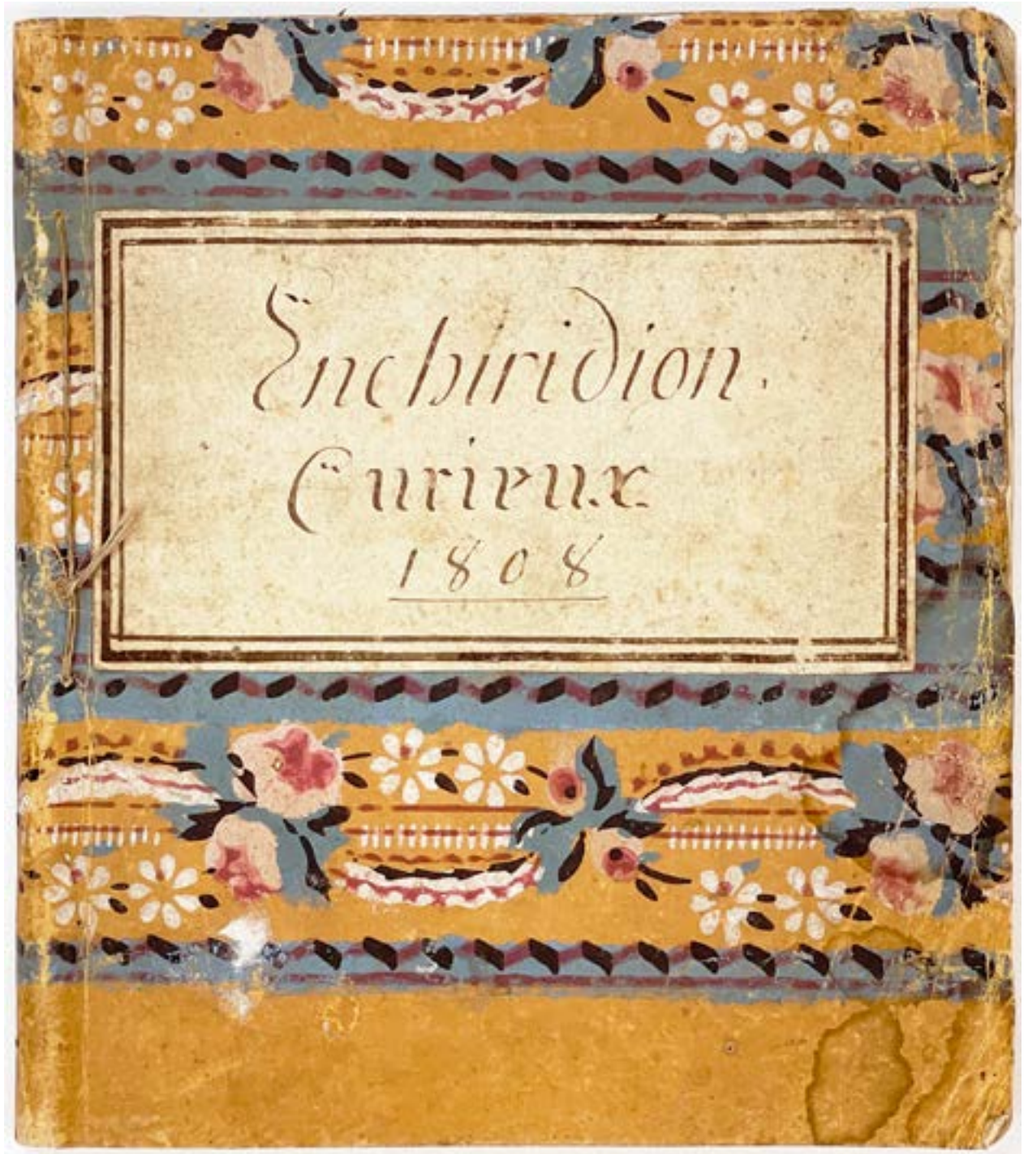
Small 8°, [96 pp.] manuscript in French with illustrations and charts in black ink, contemporary wall-paper stenciled wrappers with manuscript label in black ink pasted on the front cover, originally bound with a linen string (minor, sporadic staining to the corners of the first and last pages, binding slightly stained with scuffed corners and a part of the rear cover missing).

A handsome, early 19th century illustrated manuscript pamphlet in French language explaining various methods of fortunetelling.

A manuscript, bound in attractive block-printed wrappers and containing detailed instructions on fortune telling opens with the Wheel of Pythagoras or the Wheel of Fortune (Roue de Pythagore) and continues with the explanation of the importance of numbers and the use of those, combined with astrology, in fortunetelling, influence of the astrological sings on physiognomy (including practical examples) and chiromancy.

With the instructions in the book, one can not only see the future, but also predict the character and intelligence of people, infidelity, good and bad trips, weather and make an agricultural plan.

2.800 EUR



figures qui Signifient

ses années — ses mois — les Semaines jours et heures

printems — été

automne — hiver

fertilité — Sterilité

fidélité et bonheur — infidélité et malheur

Chasteté — impureté

Loïal amour — faux amour

probité — Larcin

paix — guerre

noblesse — bassesse

gain et fortune — perte et infortune

vie et Santé — maladie et mort

prodige — avarice

justice — force — prudence — temperance — injustice — imprudence — foiblesse — intemperance

alliance et mariage — divorce

heureux voyage — malheureux voyage

grade, honneur — degradation des honeurs

Liberté — prison

heureux enfantement — perilleux enfantement

bon Embarquement — bon trafic — Sumersion — dommage au trafic

victoire — perte de bataille

Serenité — pluie

39. FORTUNETELLING

Ragıb Rıfkı ÖZGÜREL.

علم نجوم و طالع : طالعكز اوغورلمى، اوغورسزمى؟
[İlm-i nücum ve tali : taliiniz uğurlu mu, uğursuz mu? / Astrology and Horoscope: Is Your Future Fortunate or Unfortunate?]

Istanbul: ىس هعبطم هعفادم [Müdafaa Matbaası] 1336 [1920]

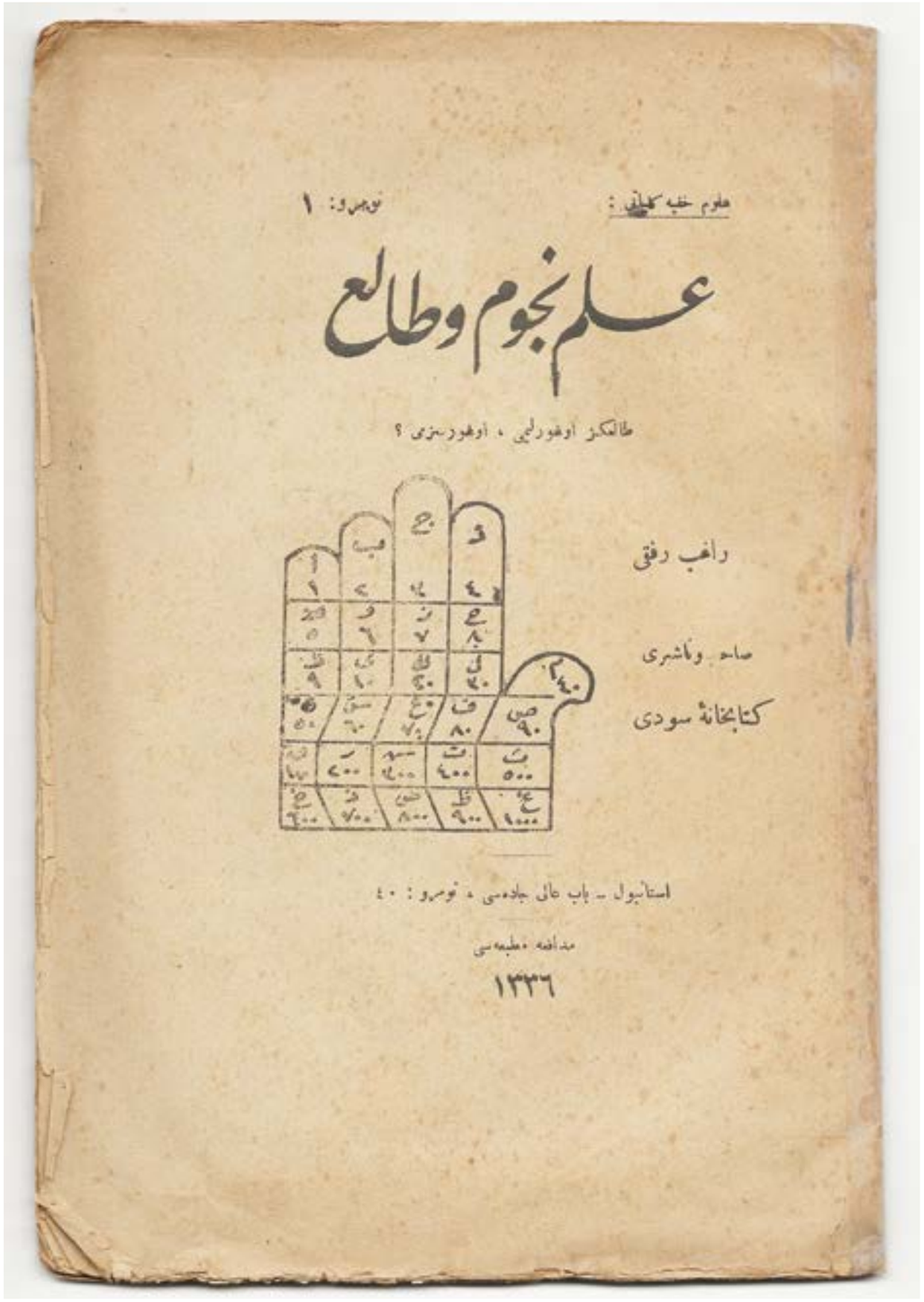
Large 8°, 54 pp., with charts and illustrations in text, original paper wrappers with lettering and illustration (slightly age-toned and stained with light foxing, wrappers with small tears and folds in the corners and repaired spine).

A book in Ottoman language describes various ways of fortunetelling through the star charts, traditional astrology and also though numeric values visible on the palms.
Ragıb Rıfkı Ozgurel was an author and translator, active in the post-constitutional era and specialized in spiritual and supernatural subjects.

We could trace two institutional examples on Worldcat (The British Library, Leiden University Libraries).

References: OCLC 66752238, 1064519713. ÖZEGE 9006.

320 EUR



40. OTTOMAN HISTORY
MUSIC

Ahmet Talat ONAY (1885- 1956).

عاشق دردلی
[Âşık Derdli, Hayatı, Divânı / Ashik Derdli. Life, Songs]

Bolu: Bolu Vilâyet Matbaası 1928.

8°. 165 pp., [7 pp.], original wrappers with lettering, dedication and signature by the author on the title page (slightly age-toned and stained, wrappers slightly stained and water-stained with pieces of old postal stampscorners slightly scuffed).

A biography of an Ottoman aşık - a traditional musician and troubadour - İbrahim Dertli (1772-1845), followed by lyrics of his poems.

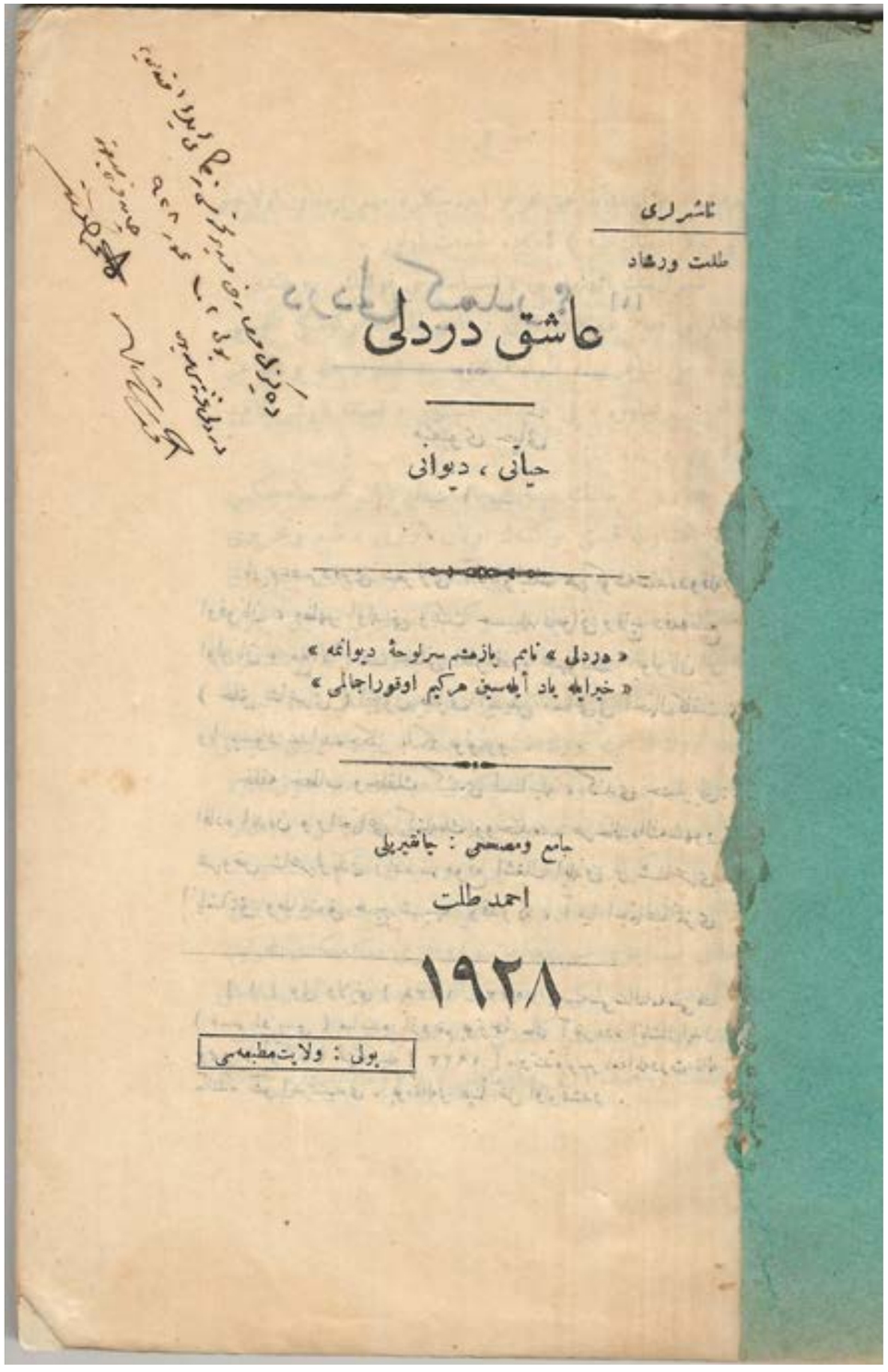
The book was written by Ahmet Talat Onay (1885- 1956), a Turkish writer, researcher of literature and politician, who at the time worked for the Directorate of National Education at Bolu.

Our example is signed by the author.

The book is a good example of a publication, which spread knowledge, traditionally only distributed orally, to wider audience through modern, printed media, made by provincial presses. Such publications were typical for the early Turkish Republic, which encouraged literacy among inhabitants of the rural areas.

References: OCLC 978011644. ÖZEGE 1169.

280 EUR



41. ANIMAL RIGHTS
OTTOMAN EMPIRE

[Ch. T. Angel (?), author;] Abdullah CEVDET (1869-1932), translator.

حيوانات ايله حسن معامله حقبده. اون اكي درس
[Hayvanât ile Hüsn-i Muamele Hakkında On İki Ders / Twelve Lessons on the Friendly Treatments of Animals]

Istanbul: Matbaa-i Agob Matyosyan 1910.

8°, 63 pp., original blue wrappers with illustrated cover (paper slightly waved, wrappers with hardly noticeably foxing and old-hand-written number on the top, but otherwise in a good, clean condition).

A rare Ottoman pamphlet with explanations on animal rights, including regulations, questions and answers, and short passages on various species of animals

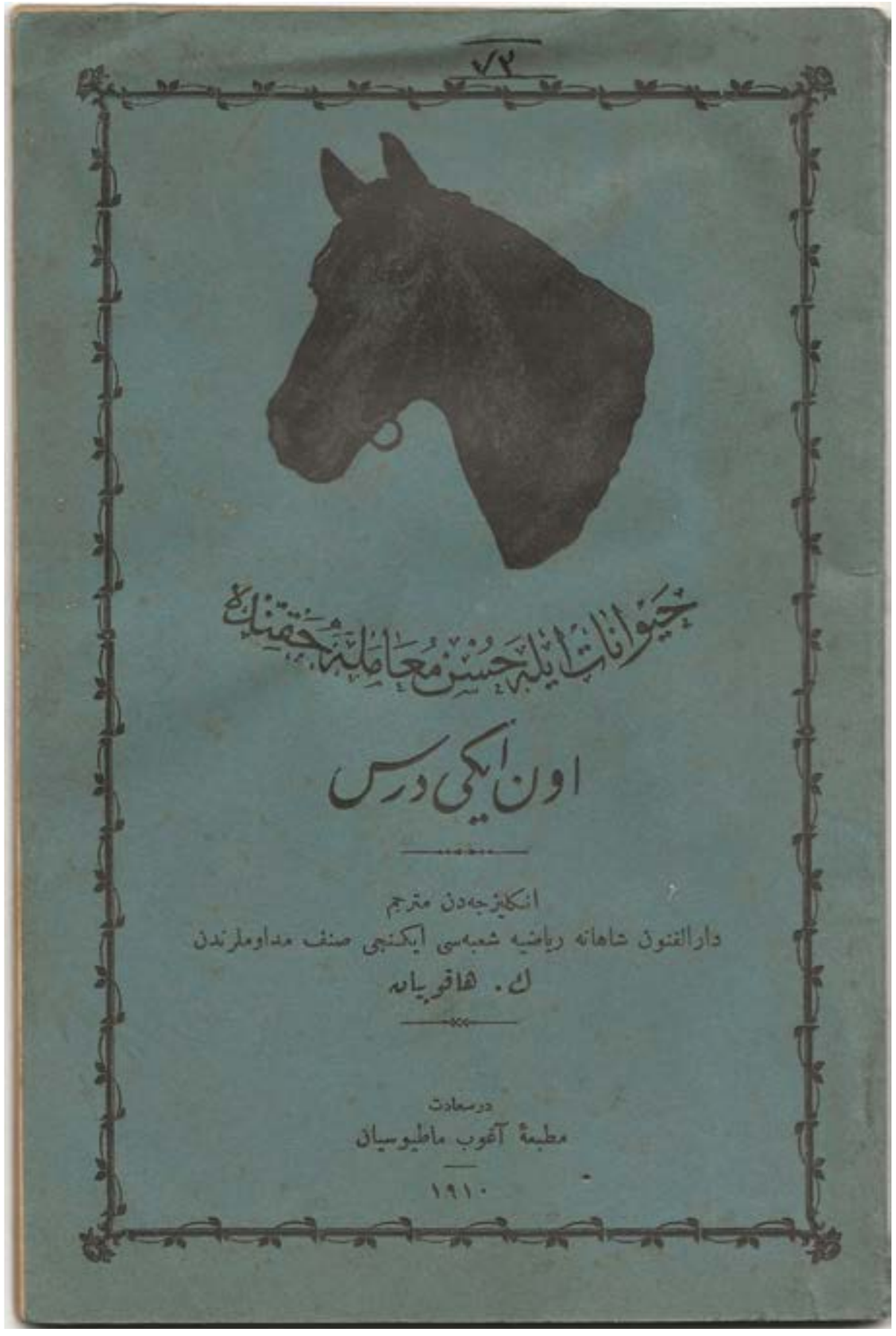
The translation from an unknown source was made by Abdullah Cevdet (1869-1932), an Ottoman medical doctor of Kurdish background, who translated and wrote several groundbreaking works in the early 19th century. He was known for his progressive thoughts on the women's liberation and modernization of the Islamic religion, for which he was tried on several occasion.

Cevdet was mostly known for his translation of Shakespeare's Hamlet in 1908 and Macbeth a year later.

In the same year the work was also published in Armenian language under the title Տասներկու դասեր կենդանիներու քաղցրութիւն ցուցնելու վրայ [Tasnerku daser kendanineru k'aghts'rut'iwn ts'uts'nelu vray] (please see our catalogue September 2021, no. 31). Another Ottoman version was issued in the same year by Tanin Matbaası

References: ÖZEGE 7161; Sevda Ayluçtarhan, Dr. Abdullah Cevdet's Translations (1908-1910): The Making of a Westernist and Materialist "Culture Repertoire" in a "Resistant" Ottoman Context, 2007, p. 212.

280 EUR



42. RIDING HORSES

HASAN.

بينيجيلك تعليمنامه سى سرحى و عربه جيلق
[Binicilik Talimnâmesi Şerhi ve Arabacılık/ Commentary on Riding Instructions and Coaching]

Istanbul: Mühehdishane-i Berri-i Hümayun Matbaası 1330 [1914].

8°, 87 pp., 36 pp. with black and white illustrations in text, original wrapper with lettering (slightly stained, wrappers with tiny tears in margins, old Ottoman annotations on the title page, spine repaired).

A rare Ottoman pamphlet on dressage and coaching was written in the first year of World War I. Not much is known about the author, except that he was a teacher of military defense at the Imperial School of Engineering.

Worldcat does not list any institutional examples.

References: ÖZEGE 24174.

220 EUR



Leonardo da PORTO MAURIZIO (1676 – 1751), Author; Severus SEVER, Translator.

Pot Ṣvetiga Krisha pervizh v' Lashkim jesiku
[The Path of the Holy Cross, First Time in Slovenian language...]

Graz: J. A. Kienreich 1843.

8°. 83 pp., aquatint frontispiece, 14 interleaved aquatint illustrations with hand coloured details in red, contemporary covers with embossed decoration and gold cross, brown calf spine with gold lines (minor traces of wear to the cover, sporadic light staining, but overall in a good, read condition).

A rare Catholic religious book, accompanied with partly coloured aquatints, printed in Graz, Austria, in Slovenian language in Bohorič alphabet.

A charming religious work in Slovenian language is accompanied with aquatint illustrations with coloured red details.

The text is written in the Bohorič alphabet, an orthography used in Slovenian printing until the early 19th century. The alphabet was first used by the pioneer of Slovenian book printing Primož Trubar in the 16th century and was named after Adam Bohorič, who used the symbols in his work Articae Horulae Succisivae, printed in 1583 and published in 1584.

The work was translated by a Slovenian Franciscan and writer Severus Sever.

We could trace seven examples in Slovenian institutions, and no examples abroad.

References: OCLC 445130870.

180 EUR



44. SLAVICA

Simon GREGORČIČ (1844 – 1906).

Svetopisemska knjiga Job in psalem 118
[The Biblical Book of Job and Psalm 118]

Gorizia: Narodna tiskarna [National Press] 1904.

(old owner's signature on the first page, tiny cracks to the hinges of the front endpapers, otherwise in a good, read condition).

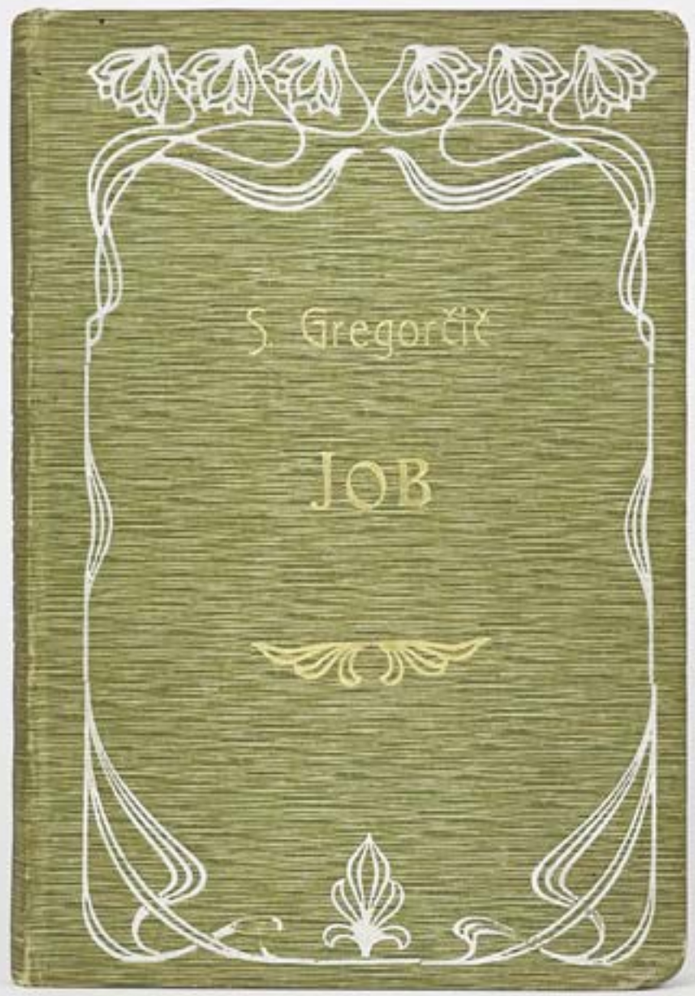
12°. 172 pp., [4 pp.], original green cloth binding with white decoration and gilt lettering, original patterned endpapers (old collector's stamp on the title page,

A fine example of the first edition of a translation of the Book of Job and Psalm 118 by a Slovenian author Simon Gregorčič (1844 – 1906), who is today considered one of the greatest country's poets.

The translation, based on a Hebrew original, was made during a long period of time in the final Gregorčič's years, a priest, who took a distance from the classic theological path and dedicated himself to liberal movement and Slavism. The author spent the last years of his life educating Slovenian youths in Gorizia in their native language.

References: OCLC 440684900.

240 EUR



45. COCKTAILS

Wilhelm STÜRMER.

Cocktails by William

Düsseldorf: Renaissance Verlag 1949.

8°, 167 pp. with black and white illustrations in text and interleaved colour plates, original dark-red cloth binding with silver embossed decoration on the cover and lettering on the spine, original illustrated dustjacket (dustjacket with minor sporadic scratches and tiny tears, but overall in a good, clean condition).

A fine, clean example with original dustjacket of one of the first German post-War cocktail books

The charming cocktail book, printed in 1949 in Düsseldorf in German language, includes hundreds of recipes for various cocktails, mostly with English titles. The introduction is written in a light, entertaining tone, presenting the reader the culture of cocktail-drinking in bars, the organization of home bars, various alcoholic beverages, etc. The text is accompanied with fashionable black and white illustrations and full-page colour images of various cocktails.

It was only after World War II, that most of the Europeans, including Germans, had a chance to start consuming fancy spirits and cocktails and many information, presented in this book were considered a novelty.

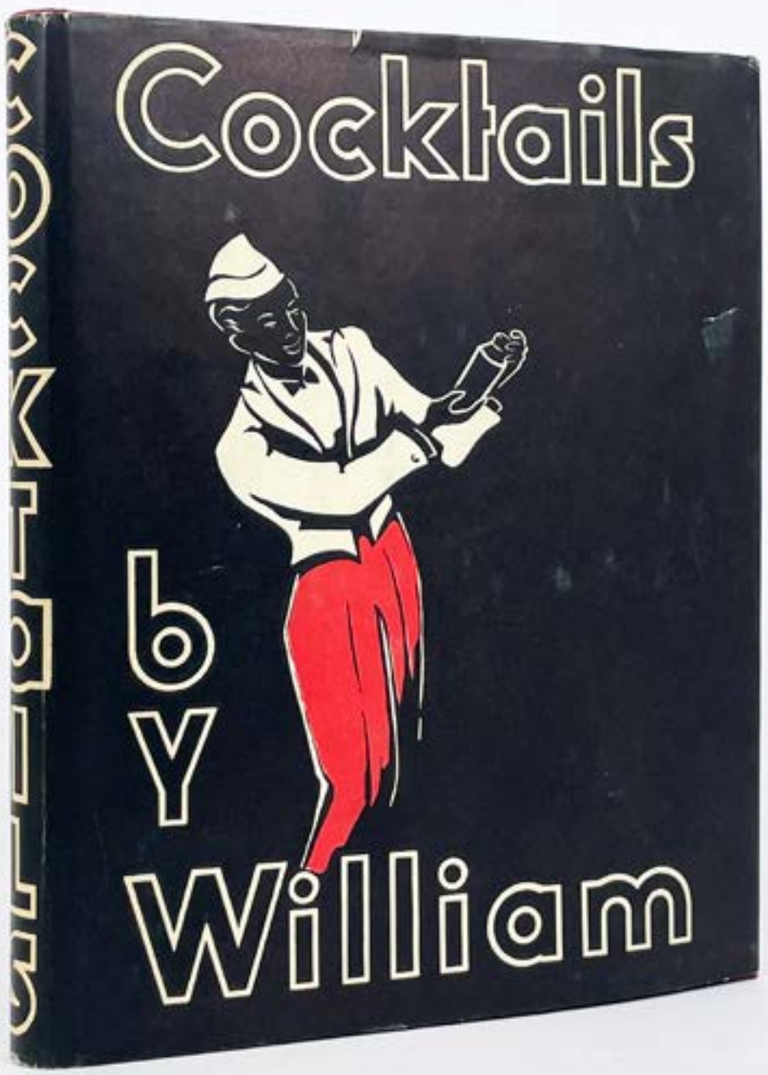
“You know, after the war, in the early fifties-it was only then that people started drinking whiskey. Maybe the Fascist higher-ups drank it before that, who knows, but normal people didn’t.” (Umberto Eco, The Mysterious Flame of Queen Loana).

This is a clean and crisp example with almost perfectly preserved dustjacket.

Worldcat lists five institutional examples in German libraries.

References: OCLC 73735362.

1100 EUR



46. SLAVICA
YUGOSLAV BOOK DESIGN

Ciril ZLOBEC (1925-2018), author; Jože BRUMEN (1930-2000), designer.

Ljubezen
[Love]

Maribor: Založba Obzorja 1958.

12°. 60 pp. with illustrations in text, [4 pp.], original illustrated binding, original illustrated dustjacket (dustjacket with a minor loss of paper on the front and a repaired tear on the rear cover).

A first edition of a collection of poems by a prolific Slovenian author Cirli Zlobec with an attractive mid-century book binding, designed by an architect Jože Brumen

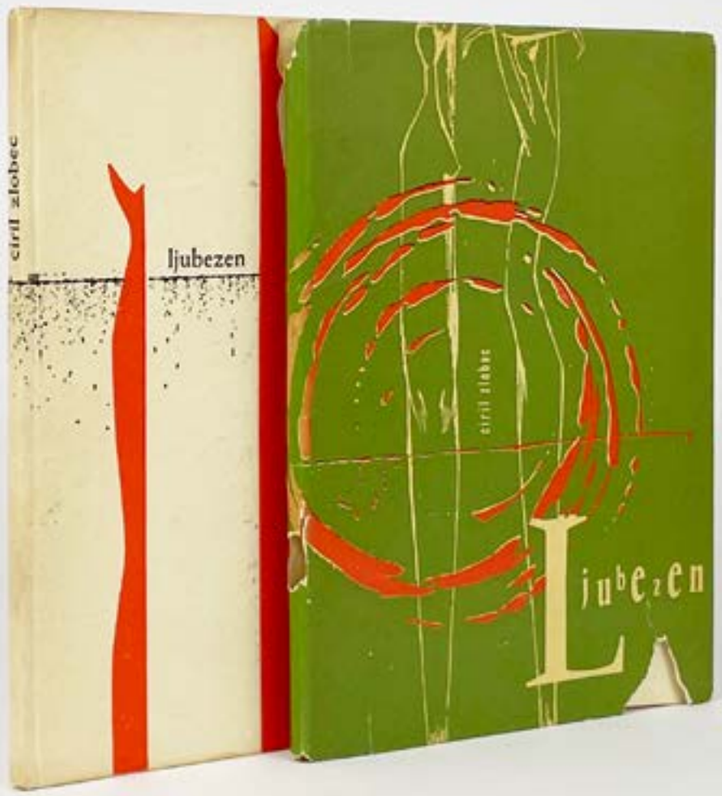
Ciril Zlobec (1925-2018) was one of the most popular and active Slovenian authors, journalists and reporters of the second half of the 20th century.

The book cover with a dust jacket was designed by Jože Brumen (1930-2000), a Slovenian / Yugoslav architect, artist and designer. He was the author of many of the timeless book designs of the second half of the 20th century. He intensively collaborated with the Modern Gallery of Ljubljana, was a professor for design and the Art Academy and was one of Slovenia's leading independent exhibiting artists.

Recently, MOMA highlighted his work during the exhibition Toward a Concrete Utopia, Architecture in Yugoslavia, 1948–1980. In December 2021, the Museum for Architecture and Design in Ljubljana, Slovenia, opened an exhibition on Brumen.

References: OCLC 456107186, 25476913, 504433122.

95 EUR



47. SLAVICA
YUGOSLAV BOOK DESIGN

Mira MIHELIČ (also Mira KRAMER PUC, 1912 – 1985), Author; France MIHELIČ (1907-1998), Designer.

Hiša večera
[The Evening House]

Ljubljana: Cankarjeva Založba 1959.

8°. 372 pp., [4 pp.], original blue boards with illustrated cover and black linen spine with lettering, original dustjacket (good, used condition, dustjacket with small losses of paper, old repaired tear in the upper part of the spine and some scribbles on the inner side).

The first and only edition of a novel by a Slovenian female author Mira Mihelič, designed by a prolific academic artist France Mihelič

The author Mira Mihelič (née Kramer, 1912 – 1985) was a Slovenian author, the president of Slovenian Association of Writers between 1963 and 1966, and a president of the Slovenian PEN club between 1966 and 1975. She also won several national awards for her work. Mira Mihelič was born in Split, Croatia, to a Croatian mother and Slovenian father. She learned English, French and German in a Swiss boarding school, and started studying law upon her return to Slovenia. During WWII she joined the Partisan resistance and was imprisoned two times.
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The design for this work was made by her second husband, a prominent academic painter and professor at the Art Academy of Ljubljana, France Mihelič (1907-1998).

References: OCLC 456602690, 7296162.

95 EUR



48. SLAVICA
YUGOSLAV BOOK DESIGN
FEMALE AUTHORS

Mira PUC (also Mira MIHELIČ or Mira KRAMER PUC, 1912 – 1985), Author; Miha MALEŠ (1903-1987), Designer.

Obraz v zrcalu
[A Face in the Mirror]

Ljubljana: Tiskovna zadruga 1941.

8°. 399 pp., original linen boards with illustrated cover, red calf spine with gold illustrations and lettering, original illustrated dustjacket (old date and signature on the inner side of the front board, otherwise in a good and clean condition).

The first edition of the first novel, written by a prominent Slovenian female writer Mira Puc (Mihelič)

The book is a finely preserved example with original dustjacket of the first novel by a prolific Slovenian writer Mira Puc, later known as Mira Mihelič.

Born in a rich bourgeois family she was well educated in languages and married into a prominent family of Ljubljana. At the age of 29, in March 1941, only weeks before the beginning of World War II, Puc published her first novel, *Obraz v zrcalu*, which became a great success mostly after the war and was later republished three times.

The war changed Mira's relatively comfortable life. During the war, she was send to prison for collaboration with the resistance twice, once six months pregnant, and her marriage ended. After the war she dedicated her life to writing, becoming one of the most prominent female writer in Yugoslavia. Known as Mira Mihelič, after her second husband, a prominent artist France Mihelič, she became the president of Slovenian Association of Writers between 1963 and 1966, and a president of the Slovenian PEN club between 1966 and 1975.

The book design was made by a Slovenian academic artist Miha Maleš (1903-1987).

References: OCLC 439888038.

95 EUR



49. SLAVICA

Gustav STRNIŠA (1887-1970).

Naša pesem
[Our Song]

[S. l.] "v letu vojne 1943" [in the year of war 1943].

12°. Blank, 24 pp. carbon copy of a typescript, partly corrected per hand, blank, original tan card wrappers, originally bound with red and white string, signed by the author on the last page (minor staining to the wrappers, otherwise in a good condition).

[and:]

Gustav STRNIŠA (1887-1970).

Dih prirode
[The Breath of Nature]

[S. l.] "v letu vojne 1944" [in the year of war 1944].

12°. Blank, 24 indigo copy of a typescript, partly corrected per hand, blank, original tan card wrappers, originally bound with red and white string, signed by the author on the last page (minor staining to the wrappers, otherwise in a good condition).

A pair of the first editions of pamphlets of poems, self-published by the author during the World War II

Gustav Strniša (1887-1970) was a prolific self-taught Slovenian author and poet, whose work is still highly popular today. He is especially known for his stories and poems for children. After the war, in 1949, Strniša served two years in prison with an allegation of helping political emigrants.

This two books were published by the author himself in a form of a carbon copy of a typescript during the World War II. They contain motifs, mostly connected with the joy of nature. The first book includes a still highly popular poem, recited mostly among children, "Jaz imam" popularly known as "Goslice" (Fiddles).

Printed edition of "Dih prirode" were published after the war, in 1945.
We could not find any examples outside Slovenian institutions.

References: OCLC 442859858, 444432127 (together with 1945 edition).

220 EUR

