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1. CONGO (PR & DRC)
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
CHAD – EXPLORATION / ETHNOGRAPHY

Robert HOTTOT (1884 - 1939).

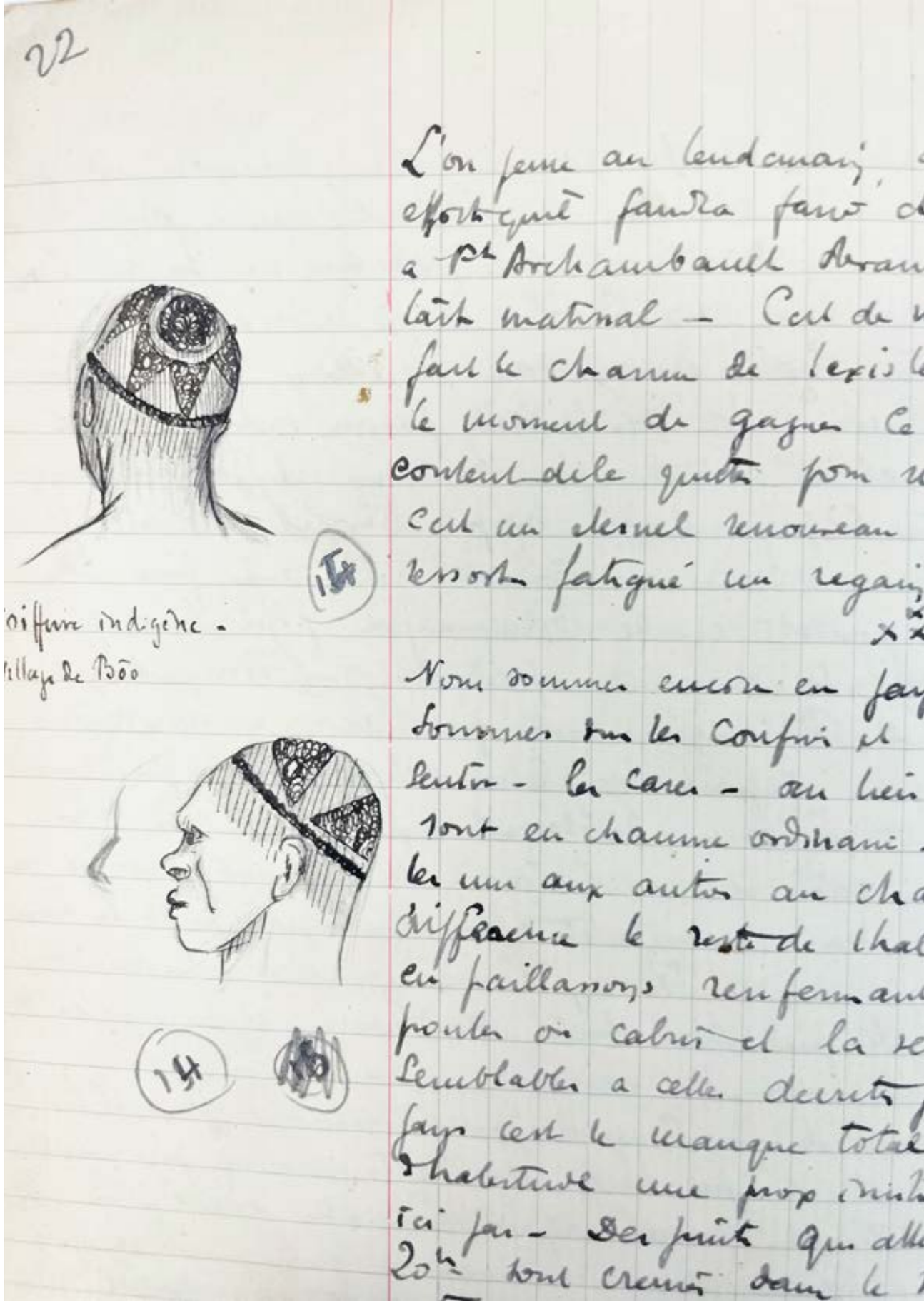
[Robert Hottot's Diary of his 'Mission ethnographique du Kanem-Chari-Logone', March 1908 to January 1909].

Manuscript, Congo Free State / Congo français / Chad, March 12, 1908 – January 30, 1909.

Small 4° (23 x 17.5 cm): Manuscript, of 13 fascicules, each bound in original mss. inscribed wrappers, containing a total of around 350 pp. written mostly in blue and black ink, featuring 7 original pen and ink manuscript maps, around 80 marginal pictorial vignettes (many in pencil, some with watercolour), and with 7 original contemporary letters addressed to Hottot bound in and 1 photograph and 1 photograph postcard bound in, all bound together in contemporary plain calf (Very Good, overall clean, occasional spotting and soiling, some heavier staining to leaves of the second and third fascicules not affecting legibility or strength of paper, a few near-contemporary marginal repairs to wrappers).

One of the most significant manuscripts regarding exploration and ethnography in sub-Saharan Africa to appear on the market in many years, being the original diary of the French adventurer Robert Hottot complied during his groundbreaking 'Mission ethnographique du Kanem-Chari-Logone' (1908-9), to what is today Congo (both PRC and DRC), the Central African Republic and Chad, where he made meaningful contact with several indigenous nations that were hitherto quite mysterious to Europeans, forming critically important observations on their cultures and customs that redefined ethnographic studies for many years; the present voluminous journal records the most critical 10 months of the mission, including stories of violent encounters, big game hunting, and amazing cultural discoveries, and is richly illustrated with 10 original and historically significant manuscript maps showcasing key settlements and the expedition's routes, and around 80 pictorial vignettes of people, tools and weapons; an incredible primary source worthy of high-level academic research and publication.

Even in the late 19-noughts, a generation after the Berlin Conference (1884-5) that saw the European powers presumptuously divide Africa amongst themselves, the upper Congo, Central Africa, and Chad were still largely outside the control of their supposed colonial masters. The Europeans had attempted to organize these regions into the Congo Free State, the personal property of the Belgian King Léopold II (existed 1885 – November 15,



Le village ayant pris l'éveil le soir, me avons pu [illegible]
le remblement habituel de tous nos [illegible]
des personnes facilement. Nous fûmes [illegible]
abal tout calme fini et le calme revenu [illegible]



(1)

Les cases sont entourées par la nuit, [illegible]
d'un côté [illegible] derrière, [illegible]
jamais lui éloignés - à l'intérieur [illegible]
de fonctions d'abri des hommes, [illegible]
de courges fendues par la moitié, [illegible]
Conseils, renfermant la provision [illegible]
pipi, de mil, épaules etc - les lits bois reliés les uns aux [illegible]
élevage, sont recouverts de nattes fonctions d'abri, à 40 [illegible]
fonds pétrin des ménages, la nuit, et font un peu lit dans [illegible]
facilement aux besoins - Enfants et hommes mangent [illegible]
Les cases, sur le sol, donnent protection contre l'extérieur de [illegible]
sont différentes par une cloison d'épines -
La nourriture des Rabbas consiste, en haricots de terre, [illegible]
que on extrait d'une cosse et que l'on mange cru ou grillé [illegible]
d'un goût très agréable rappelant celui de arachide - D'autres [illegible]
haricots blancs et allongés également et à pois [illegible]
est fait de farine de mil, on l'on verse de l'eau chaude [illegible]
que l'on remue jusqu'à pâte très consistante. On obtient après [illegible]

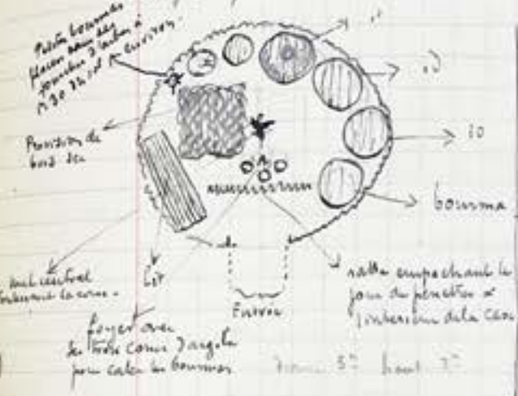
× ×

Une femme fabrique la poterie - C'est par moules de [illegible]
pour quelle édifie la bourma sans tour, ni pour [illegible]
elle réalise à même, en tournant l'intérieur [illegible]
des coquillages - La bourma terminée elle [illegible]
d'un tout car très usuel de poterie rudimentaire, la multiple [illegible]
que orne le fond de ses roses - Notons donc tout de [illegible]
rudimentaire. Les potiers de terre grossière, au moule [illegible]
à cuire les bourmas sont en terre cuite; elles sont arrondies [illegible]
moyen d'un bois en forme de spatule - Une fois faite, on [illegible]
fait exposer au soleil pour en donner de faille - Ceci fait [illegible]
cuit à un peu de faille -
Le vernis qui orne certaines parties elles est obtenu par une
grande noire qui servait sur la terre une fois cuite et



long. 0.30
larg. 0.08

que forte cuisson d'une pâte unie, à qui donne le brillant.
Dans les cases, pour s'asseoir, des tabourets, très bas, de bois -
En résumé, l'ameublement dans case de comprox [illegible] de bourma,
de deux lits grossièrement, deux [illegible] de bois sec et de nombreux
petits objets, tels que cuves, nattes, bouteilles, sacoches de cuir, qui pour -
ont pour pouvoir être calmer



(1)



(1) oreillers indigènes long. 0m25 - haut. 0m20

Le matin, dans un brouillard intense je quitte le camp, sous la conduite de deux indigènes - vers je enfin trouver tous ces gibiers différents que l'on me promet ? Malheureusement, comme d'ordinaire, toute la plantation - et il y en a -

30 Août.

Quand ceci est enfin terminé, beaucoup, longue et ennuyeuse, marche entourée dans une humidité folle du brouillard qui est déposé sur le sol pendant la nuit sur feuilles - on peu d'instant nous sommes lamentablement mouillés - mais désespoir, cela ne fait rien pour bien des choses ! A ce moment depuis un temps déjà respirant j'ai quitté le camp - j'interroge alors mes deux hommes qui fondamentalement ne racontent que du gibier il y en a peu ici ; mais que du côté de Gueleboro il en foisonne - Merci de renseignement, remonte de ce village je devais au moins le dernier aussi bien qu'eux. Cependant je le fais rentrer et arrive au camp vers 1h pendant et deux heures marcherais - Je veux retourner à notre village en le chemin Bernard Sibry. P. me dit grand village de Simmi à une journée marche, par le bord du Bahr Salamat je trouverai tout ce que je peux désirer va donc pour Simmi et plaque bagages, tout le convoi est en marche une demie heure après - Nous à soi, afin d'écouter l'étape demain nous gagnons le village de Gidzobo - Chef arrive demande de pipi. - C'est un petit groupement de cases plus ou moins séparées par des clôts de bourma depuis Gueleboro, Rien de particulier - Le terrain semble sablonneux, nous avons traversé



Bol en terre cuite, décoré sur côtés de dessins variés - présente certaines ressemblances avec les bols de Tête Est.

1908; henceforth becoming the Congo belge, and today the Democratic Republic of Congo); Congo français (including the modern People's Republic of the Congo and part of the Central African Republic; in 1910 becoming Afrique-Équatoriale française); the Territoire de Oubangui-Chari (a French territory created in 1903 that embraced the bulk of today's Central African Republic); and the Territoire Militaire des Pays et Protectorats du Tchad (loosely controlled by France, created in 1900, in 1920 joining the Afrique-Équatoriale française).

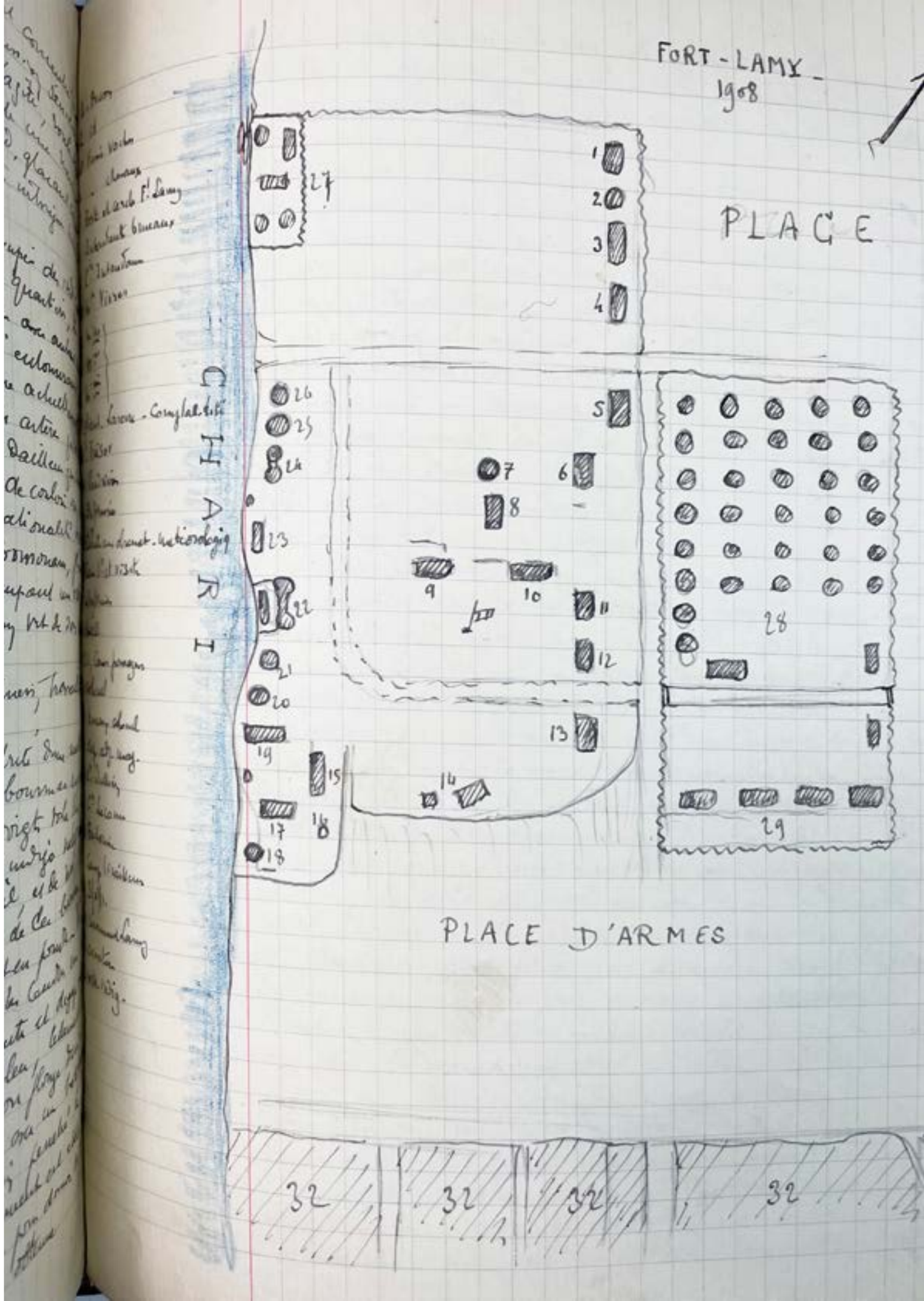
The Europeans established an archipelago of forts and missions across these regions to anchor their claims to the territory; however, it remained the case that immediately beyond the perimeters of these outposts and just off the major travel corridors (trails, caravan routes, waterways), they had almost no knowledge of, let alone control over, the land. Many indigenous nations, with ancient and sophisticated cultures, remained almost completely enigmatic to Europeans, making the region one of the last major frontiers of ethnographic and geographic discovery in the world.

Enter Robert Hottot (1884 - 1939), a larger-than-life personality, who led some of the era's most consequential and best-recorded exploring expeditions into the Congo and Central Africa. Hailing from a wealthy and well-connected Parisian family, as a boy, Hottot developed an intense fascination with travel to faraway, exotic lands, under the influence of his uncle, the esteemed collector and physician, Ernest Hottot, and family friend Max Jacob (1876 - 1944), the famed poet, painter, writer, and critic who had a role in introducing Pablo Picasso to African art.

As a teenager, Hottot abandoned his studies, setting about on grand voyages to Algeria, India, French Indochina, China, and Japan. However, his greatest fascination was with Africa, and that is where his turned his energies and ambitions.

Robert Hottot made two expeditions to the Congo, one in 1906 and the other in 1907, whereupon he was formally classified as a "touriste". An avid big game hunter and fan of photography, he and his entourage superficially came across as "showboats" or "playboys". While Hottot's flamboyance and total lack of formal qualifications did not initially endear him to serious Africa experts, he returned to Partis with extremely valuable ethnographic specimens and artworks, as well as amazing photographs of the native peoples of the regions he explored. His journals and letters revealed Hottot to possess an incredibly gifted mind for understanding African cultures and languages, and this soon won him the respect of the curators of the prestigious Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle in Paris. His studies of the Teke people of the Lower Congo were immediately reorganized as masterly. Hottot was dispatched on a third, but far more ambitious, mission to the Congo, Central Africa, and Chad, this time acting as an official agent of the Muséum, with the backing of the French government.

Hottot was this to lead the so-called 'Mission ethnographique du Kanem-Chari-Logone', which lasted from February 1908 to April 1909, and had, as its ultimate destination, the lands of the former Kanem–Bornu Empire (c. 700 – 1380), located to the north of Lake Chad, a region scarcely visited by Europeans, but which was of most intense interest to ethnographers. The general plan was to depart from Brazzaville, the capital of the Con-



go français, and to travel roughly up the Congo River before turning north to enter the Oubangui-Chari territory, before crossing into Chad and heading down the Chari River to Lake Chad and then finally north to the Kanem lands. This route would see Hottot and his party travel over 2,000 km down, sometimes raging rivers, through malarial rainforests and into scorching deserts, crossing the territories of several native nations, including the Teke, Ekonda, Mongo, Ngala, Ngbaka, Banda, Sara, Bagirmi, Kanuri; while in Saharan Chad they would encounter Teda and Bedouin Arabs.

The mission promised to be incredibly dangerous, as Hottot's party would encounter hostile natives, and be exposed to tropical diseases that could easily kill Europeans, while the chance of accident while travelling through such rough country was high.

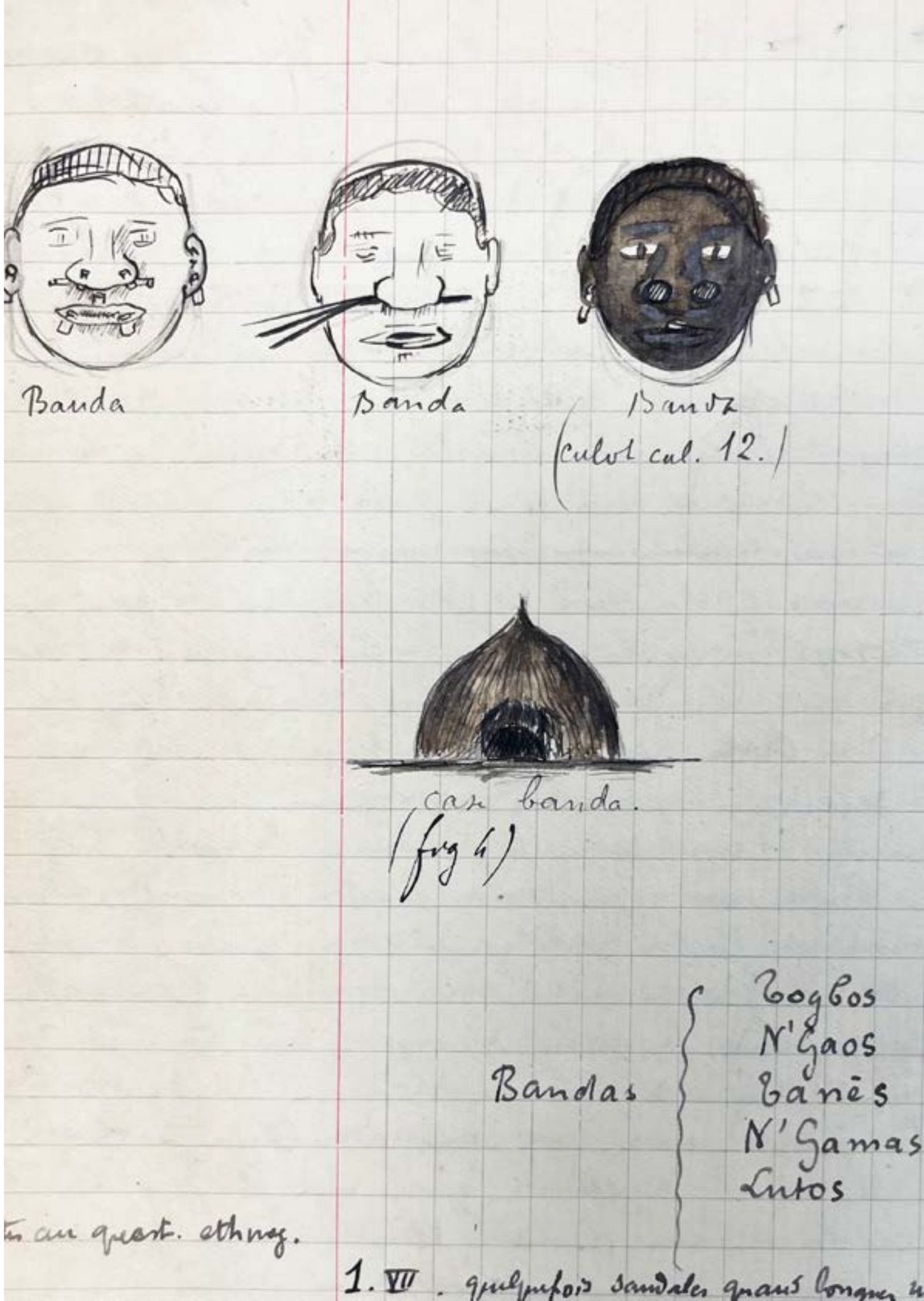
Hottot, whose party included numerous African porters, cooks, and guides, was to be accompanied by three other Frenchmen, two of whom did not manage to complete the voyage. These men were Dr. Léon Poutrin (1880 -1918), a former army physician who could provide healthcare to the party, while also serving as a skilled ethnographer; Albert Guinard, who sadly fell severely ill early in the voyage, and had to return home; and Georges Barbat, a veteran traveller to Indochina, who tragically died during the expedition.

Hottot's goal was to create a textual and visual archive of some of Africa's most impressive, yet hitherto mysterious cultures, before they were irrevocably altered by Europeans, to take back to Paris to serve as a profound and permanent contribution to the study of ethnography. The party would seek to engage with the various native nations, to learn about their customs, religion, social structure, and political and military situations, while gathering samples of weapons, tools, and artworks. They would capture what they saw by way of sketches and photographs (the party would travel with ample equipment).

Hottot's Expedition Diary in Focus

Present here is Robert Hottot's original manuscript diary that he wrote while on the expedition. It covers the period from March 12, 1908 to January 30 1909, encompassing the bulk of, and all of the most interesting and significant parts, of the mission. Here Hottot records his and his colleagues' experiences beginning from when they departed their basepoint of Brazzaville, first travelling up the Congo River and over to Bikoro (on Lac Tumba), in the Congo Free State, before heading up to the Oubangui-Chari territory, and then into Chad and down Chari River to Fort-Lamy (N'Djamena), before reaching the Kanem lands, to the north of Lake Chad. The diary ends as the party was, once again, in the Oubangui-Chari territory, on their return from Chad towards Brazzaville.

The diary comes in the form of 13 labeled parts, or fascicules, each written in individual notebooks (some with printed wrappers commemorating battles of the Napoleonic Wars) that are bound together to form a single coherent work. The first 12 fascicules contain Hottot's dairy, while the final part is an ethnographic treatise. The text, running to between 70,000 to 100,000 words, is richly illustrated with 80 original manuscript vignette sketches of great ethnographic value, including portraits of various tribesmen in their traditional garb, as well as images of tools, ceremonial items, and weapons, with some being beautifully executed, and a few with watercolour. Also featured are valuable sets of scien-



Tatouage :

FEMME BATÉKÉ numération n° 26.

raies de race batéké'

Sourcils yeux et ligne front



incisés dans la peau

tatouage intérieur bleu noir -

HOMME BATÉKÉ n°27.





tific observations and data, notes on animals, as well as the vocabularies of various African languages. The final part is an amazing treatise on the ethnography of the Banda people (of today's Central African Republic) based upon an interview that Hottot conducted with a Banda chief.

Importantly, the diary includes 9 original manuscript maps drafted by Hottot. These maps are early and finely executed detailed records of territories, native villages, and French outposts for which very few contemporary maps of these subjects survive, including one of the earliest known maps of Fort-Lamy (today's N'Djamena, the capital of Chad). Also included, are 7 original contemporary manuscript letters addressed to Hottot, as well as a photograph and a real photographic postcard, all bound in.

The diary is so information and action-packed, that it is impossible to adequately summarize here. It is full of surprising tales of frightening encounters with hostile native tribesmen, juxtaposed with friendly and edifying meetings with others; of big game hunting; of great bravery and intellectual curiosity, as well as moments of fear and confusion; and the thrill of encountering amazing societies and beautiful things that had scarcely ever been seen by outsiders. In reading the journal, one is transported back in time and place to one of the final great frontiers in European discovery.
The contents of the present diary are as follows:

Part 1.
"No. 1 / de Brazzaville à Frebon / Bas Congo", March 12 to April 6, 1908.
24 pp., with 1 photographic postcard and 1 photograph bound in at back, bound in original wrappers.

This section concerns the beginning of the expedition proper, as it set off from Brazzaville up the Congo River.

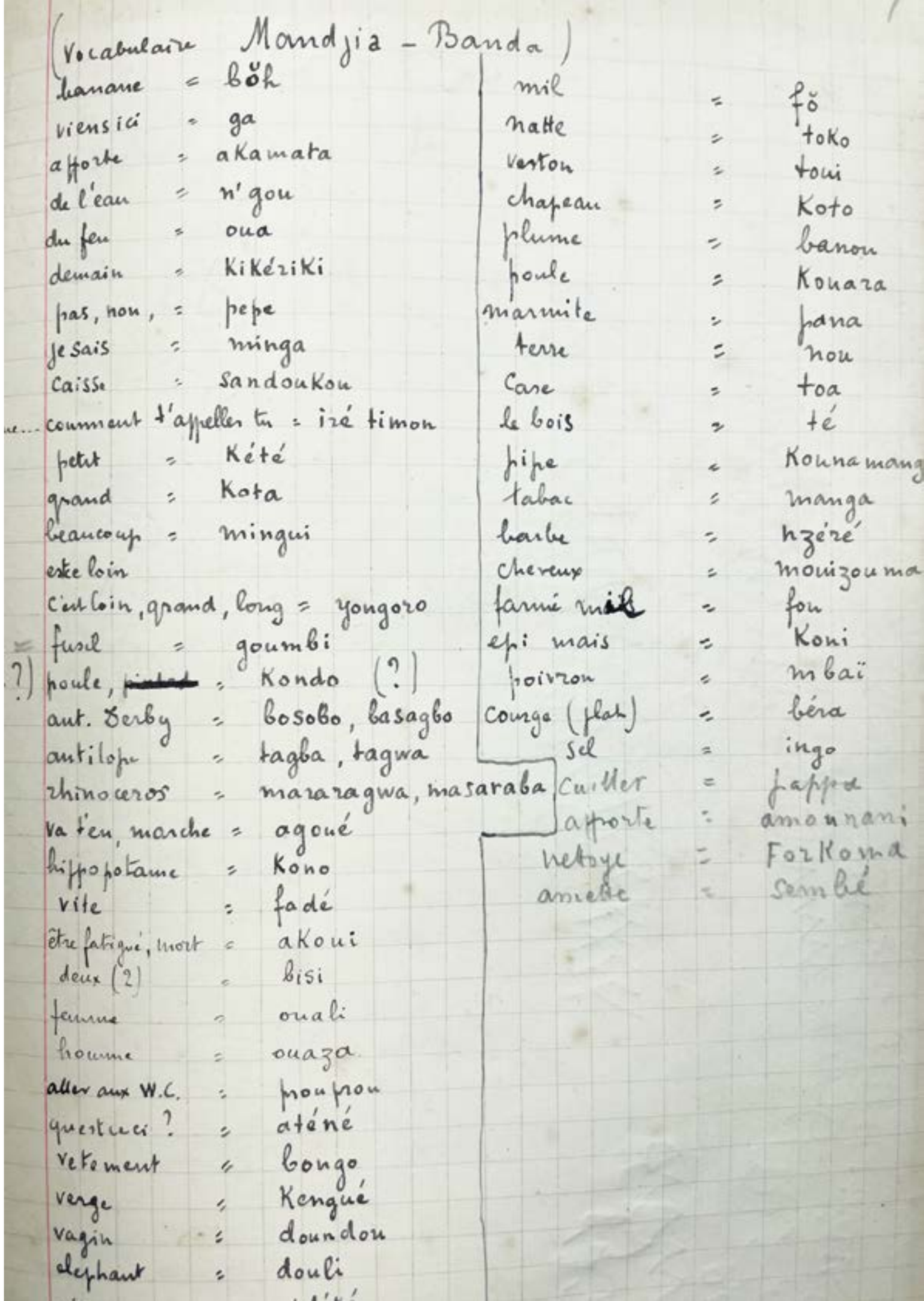
Part 2.
"No. 2 / de Bikoro (Lac Tumba) à Loko (Lobay)", April 10 to May 28, 1908.
33 pp. including text written on inside of back wrapper, bound in original wrappers.

Here Hottot recalls his party's progress from Bikoro, located on Lac Tumba, in the interior of the Congo Free State, up north to Loco, in the Lobaye area of what is today the southwestern part of the Central African Republic.

Part 3.
"No. 3 / de Loko (Lobay) à Krébédje", May 28 to June 26, 1908.
26 pp., including 1 mss. map, 4 original mss. letters addressed to Hottot bound in, bound in original wrappers.

This section concerns Hottot's progress from the Lobaye area to the French outpost of Krébédje (Fort-Sibut), in the Oubangui-Chari territory (Central African Republic).

Includes [Map no. 1]: "Krébédjé"
This map (covering two-thirds of p. 26) depicts the important French outpost of Krébédje (founded 1895), which was renamed Fort-Sibut in 1900 (today Sibut, Central African


(Vocabulaire Mandjia - Banda)

banane	= bŏh		mil	=	fŏ
viens ici	= ga		natte	=	toko
apporte	= aKamata		verton	=	toui
de l'eau	= n'gou		chapeau	=	Koto
du feu	= oua		plume	=	banon
demain	= KiKéziKi		poule	=	Kouara
pas, non,	= pepe		marmite	=	pana
je sais	= minga		terre	=	nou
Caisse	= SandouKou		Case	=	toa
comment t'appelles tu	= iré timon		le bois	=	té
petit	= Kété		pipe	=	Kounamang
grand	= Kota		tabac	=	manga
beaucoup	= mingui		barbe	=	nzéré
este loin			cheveux	=	mouizoumo
c'est loin, grand, long	= yongoro		farine mil	=	fou
fusil	= goumbi		epi mais	=	Koni
poule, ~~pintad~~	= Kondo (?)		poivron	=	mbaï
ant. Derby	= bosobo, basagbo		Courge (plat)	=	béra
antilope	= tagba, tagwa		sel	=	ingo
rhinoceros	= mararagwa, masaraba		Cuiller	=	fappa
va t'en, marche	= agoué		apporte	=	amounani
hippopotame	= Kono		nettoye	=	ForKoma
vite	= fadé		ameche	=	Semlé
être fatigué, mort	= aKoui				
deux (2)	= bisi				
femme	= ouali				
homme	= ouaza				
aller aux W.C.	= pouipou				
quest ce ci ?	= até				
vetement	= bongo				
verge	= Kengué				
vagin	= doundou				
elephant	= douli				

Republic). It has a key that labels 15 sites in and around the outpost and shows the Tomi River and the roads to Kemo and Fort-Crampel.

Part 4.
"No. 4 / de Krébédje à Batangafo", June 26 to July 18, 1908.
32 pp., including 3 mss. maps, bound in original wrappers.

This section charts Hottot's travels in the Oubangui-Chari territory, between Fort-Sibut and Batangafo, in the Chari River Basin.

Includes [Map no. 2]: "Région entre Ft. Sibou & Oua – ligne d'étapes du 28 Juin au 8 Juilliet / R.H. & B".
This full-page map (on p. 9) depicts the upper Chari River Basin, noting the rivers, the territories of various tribes, and the locations of French forts and native villages, plus, a table of distances.

Includes [Map no. 3]: "Poste de Bouca à Confluent de Lakoumi & de la Fafa".
This is a detailed plan of the key French outpost of Bouca, and features a key labeling 6 sites, and covers one-third of page (p. 11).

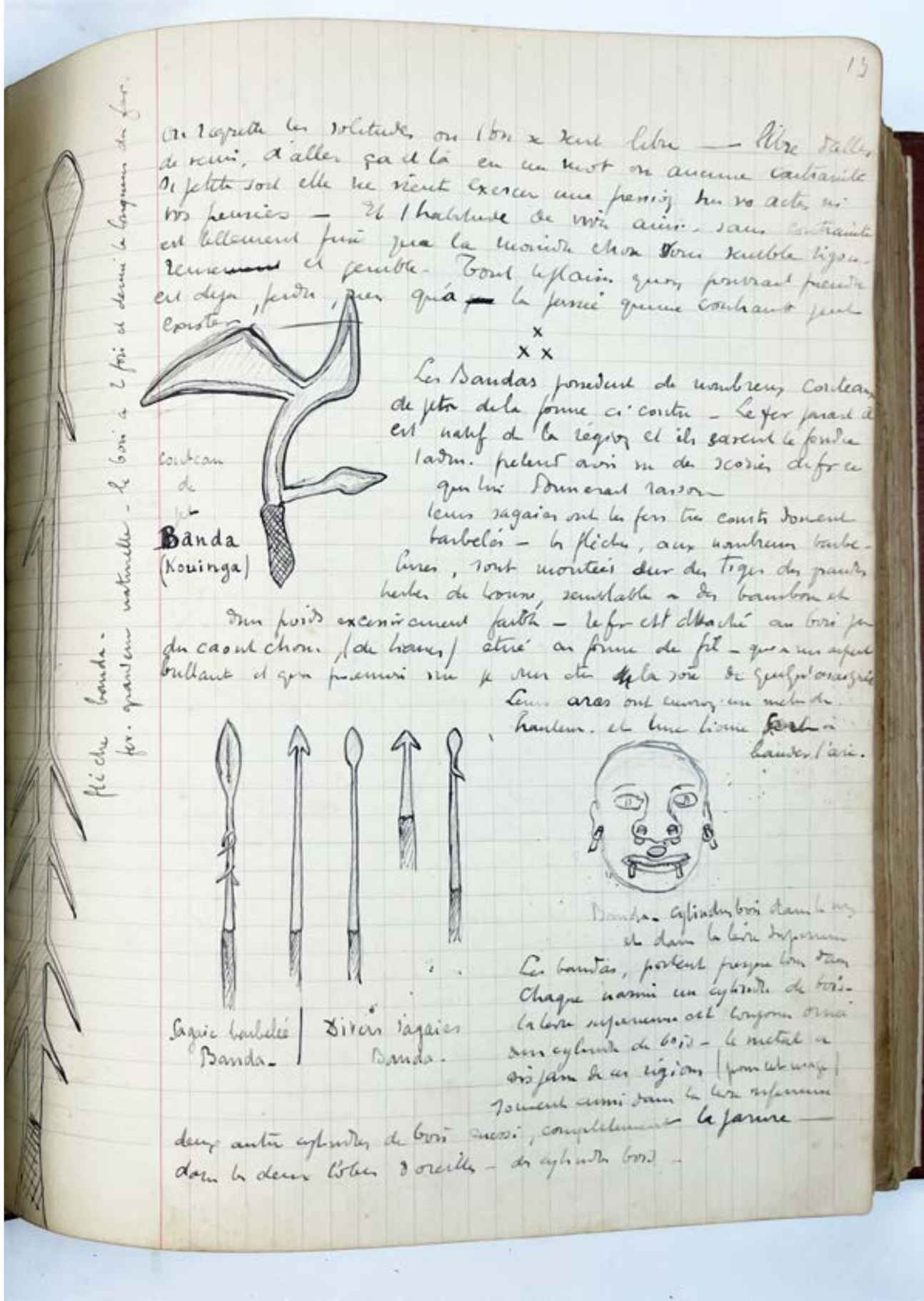
Part 5.
"No. 5 / de l'Ouahme à Fort-Crampel", July 18 to 29, 1908.
27 pp., including 3 mss. maps, plus a 1 p. drawing glued in at end, bound in card wrappers.

Here Hottot recounts his party's travels in the Chari Basin, between Fort-Crampel and the Ouahme River.

Includes [Map no. 4]: "Fort-Crampel (Bandoro) 448 m altitude".
This full-page map (on p. 9) depicts the critical French base of Fort-Crampel (today Kaga, Bandoro, Central African Republic). Founded in 1898, the outpost was infamously the scene of the 'Affaire de Fort-Crampel', in 1905, when two French functionaries summarily executed a native man using a stick of dynamite. This horrible incident discredited the French in the region for many years. The map shows the fort near the Gribingui River, and includes a key labelling 31 sites, with the "Factorie hollandaise" (Dutch commercial outpost), located nearby.

Includes [Map no. 5]: "Itineraire Batangafo à Crampel / Distance Kilom: 120 env. (4 joirs de marche – 20, 21, 22, 23 Juillet. R.H. & P."
This finely drafted quarter-page (on p. 21) general topographical map shows the area between Batangafo and Fort-Crampel (in today's west-central Central African Republic), and traces Hottot's route through the area.

Includes [Map no. 6]: "Carte de note voyage sur l'Ouahme de Krebedje a Crampel / 28 Juin au 23 Juillet 1908 / R.H. & B."
This fine general topographical rendering (covering two-thirds of p. 22) depicts the Chari Basin from Fort-Sibut all the way up north past Batanfogo.



Part 6.
"No. 6 / de Fort-Crampel à Guélébom", July 28 to August 24, 1908.
28 pp., including 1 mss. map, with 2 original mss. letters to addressed to Hottot bound in, bound in original wrappers.

This section covers the Hottot expedition's progress down the Chari River in southern Chad.

Includes [Map no. 7:] "Fort-Archambault".
This full-page map (on p. 25) depicts the major French base of Fort-Archambault (today Sarh, Chad), founded in 1899. Shown by the Chari River, it features key that labels 31 sites.

Part 7.
"No. 7 / de Guélébom (pays Kabba) à Tanda", August 24 to September 11, 1908.
32 pp., bound in original wrappers.

Here Hottot's party enters the territory of the Kaba, a tribe of the Sara people, travelling along the Chari River. A Sara vocabulary regarding the names of animals can be found inside the front wrapper.

Part 8.
"No. 8 / de Tanda (pay Sara-Kabba) à Mandjaffa", September 11 to October 4, 1908.
[2 pp.], 26 pp., 1 mss. letter addressed to Hottot bound in, bound in original wrappers.

This section describes Hottot's continued progress through the Kaba lands and includes interesting entries on the measurements of animals (giraffes, antelopes) and the names of animals in various languages.

Includes [Map no. 8]: "Itineraire en pays Kabba du 20 Aout au 14 Septembre 1908 / R.H. & P. / 1 /1 000 000".
This map (which covers half of p. 10) is a fine topographical overview of the Kaba lands of southern Chad, and notes rivers, villages, Fort-Archambault, along with a distance table.

Part 9.
"No. 9 / de Mandjaffa (Chari) à Bol (Kanam)", October 5 to 26, 1908.
27 pp., including 1 mss. map, bound in original wrappers.

In this section, Hottot describes the party's progress down the Chari to Fort-Lamy (N'Djamena) and then around Lake Chad, to enter the mysterious Kanem region, the ultimate destination of the expedition.

Includes [Map no. 9]: "Fort-Lamy 1908".
This full-page map (on p. 32) is one of the earliest detailed depictions of Fort-Lamy, founded in 1900, which is today the site of N'Djamena, the capital of Chad. Located near the confluence of the Chari and Logone Rivers, Fort-Lamy was the main French base in the south-central Sahara. A key labels 32 sites around the town.

Part 10.
"No. 10 / de Bol a Mao", October 26 to November 15, 1908."
32 pp., bound in original wrappers.

Here Hottot charts the expedition's advance into the heart of the Kanem region, to the ancient city of Mao. The final page features a Kanem vocabulary.

Part 11.
"No. 11 / de Campement arabe à Fort Crampel", November 14 to December 27, 1908.
25 pp., including 2 blank pp., bound in original wrappers.

Here Hottot's party commences their long return journey towards Brazzaville, with this section describing their traverse of the Chari Basin in the Oubangui-Chari territory.

Part 12.
"No. 12 / de Fort Crampel ----", December 27, 1908 [to January 30, 1909].
11pp. plus 3 pp. on later pages interspersed by blanks, bound in original wrappers.

This section charts the continuation of the Hottot expedition's return journey. The diary's consistent content ends on January 8, 1909, but a stray final entry is dated January 30.

Includes [Map no. 10]: "Nana-Ké".
This small, quarter-page, map (on p. 4) depicts the Banda village of Nana-Ké, with a key labeling 13 sites.

Part 13.
"Ethnographie Banda", dated Fort-Archambault, August 14, 1908.
21 pp., bound in original wrappers.

This is a fascinating and highly valuable ethnographic treatise on the Banda people of today's Central African Republic. Signed at the end, "Intervieux du chef Yaugueré / Banda / Ft. Archambault, 14-8-08", it is based upon an interview that Hottot conducted with a Banda chief while at Fort-Archambault. Including 70 points, it is worthy of further academic study.

Epilogue

Robert Hottot's 'Mission ethnographique du Kanem-Chari-Logone' was greeted as a great success in Paris, and his reports, accounts, and amazing photographs and artefacts were highly treasured, redefining the study of several indigenous African cultures.

As for Hottot, he got married in 1912, whereupon his travelling stopped, as apparently his wife was not so enthusiastic about him disappearing for years on deadly expeditions in faraway lands. He then spent the rest of his career as a highly regarded academic authority on African ethnography, living in various places in France, Jersey and, finally, from 1932, in Oxford, England, where he became the President of the Oxford University Anthropological Society and a Fellow of the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.

ang communs dans cette région et une espèce d'étoupe, très fine légèrement teinté, sans doute grâce à l'écorce d'arbre. Ils appellent cela Nom.

Ils sont de très forts pêcheurs (cf. p. 15)

Du côté de Balangafo, jusqu'aux N'Gaos et au delà de Balangafo sur la Côte de l'Oubanghi ; il faut voir avec quelle curiosité ils inspectent tout ce que nous possédons.

Passez sous votre Canotage, une Cercle se forme autour de nous poussant des cris d'étonnement avec objets jugés bons

CARTE DE NOTRE VOYAGE SUR L'OUAHME

DE KREBEDJE A CRAMPEL

28 Juin au 23 Juillet 1908

R.H. & B.

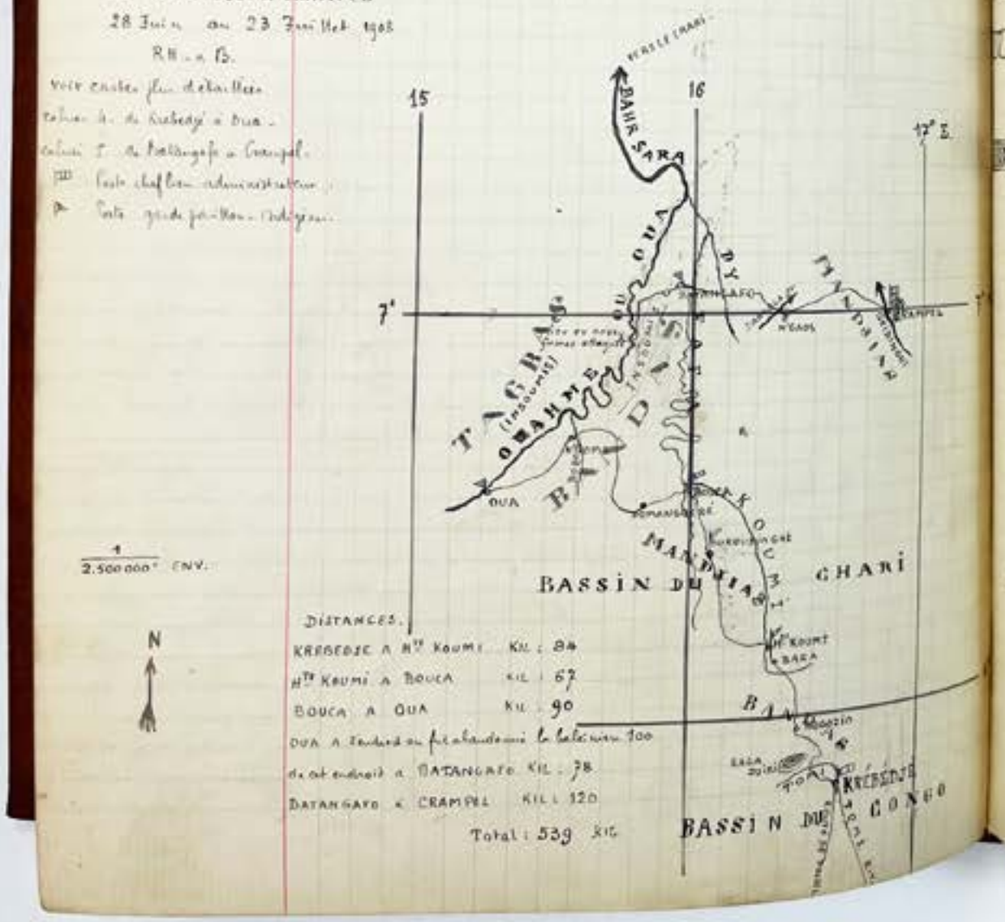
Notre Caravane fleuve de la Rivière

Itinéraire de Krebedjé à Oua

Itinéraire de Balangafo à Crampel

Poste chef-lieu administratif

Poste grande factorerie indigène



DISTANCES.

KREBEDJE A Mt KOUMI	KIL : 84
Mt KOUMI A BOUCA	KIL : 67
BOUCA A OUA	KIL : 90
OUA A Tendard en fréquentant le Caléchien 100	
de cet endroit à BATANGAFO KIL : 78	
BATANGAFO A CRAMPEL	KIL : 120
Total : 539	KIL

monté - Les cils sont de noir des cris d'admiration etc. —
Les Mallis, les hommes portent un tissu à la main gauche
tiennent près de leur poitrine ; ils combattent ainsi le
poing naturel —
Lorsqu'appelés ils se servent de cornes d'antilopes dont l'extré-
mité est percé de deux trous, l'un au dessus de l'autre.
ils soufflent ainsi par le gros bout et bouchent alternativement
des doigts pour faire trois notes — un trio ! — (fig 1)
Beaucoup de Bandas ont les dents taillés en pointe — d'autres
nombreux se les usent en carré, renflés à l'extrémité en marie
ils ne se taillent que les dents du haut et non pas celles de la
mâchoire inférieure — (fig 2)
Du côté des N'Gaos les hommes portent des ceintures de paille
tressé — Larges de trois Cm/ environ ; à la paille blanche
formant le fond sont rectangles des fils noirs (en paille) formant
des dessins. (fig 3)



Couteau de jet

Les Bandas possèdent une marque très curieuse - qu'ils
nomment Kangba du côté de Crampel et Karangwa du
côté de Douca.
Cet instrument est formé de huit à dix Cornes longues et
vides - Montées avec de la poix sur une planche qui les unit
toutes au même niveau ; au dessus de chaque corne,
espacé de trois à quatre Cm/ une plaquette de bois dur qui
repose sur deux bois très minces. Avec des baguettes dont
l'extrémité est recouverte de caoutchouc, on frappe

A Note on the Locations of Hottot's Other Surviving Archives and Artefacts

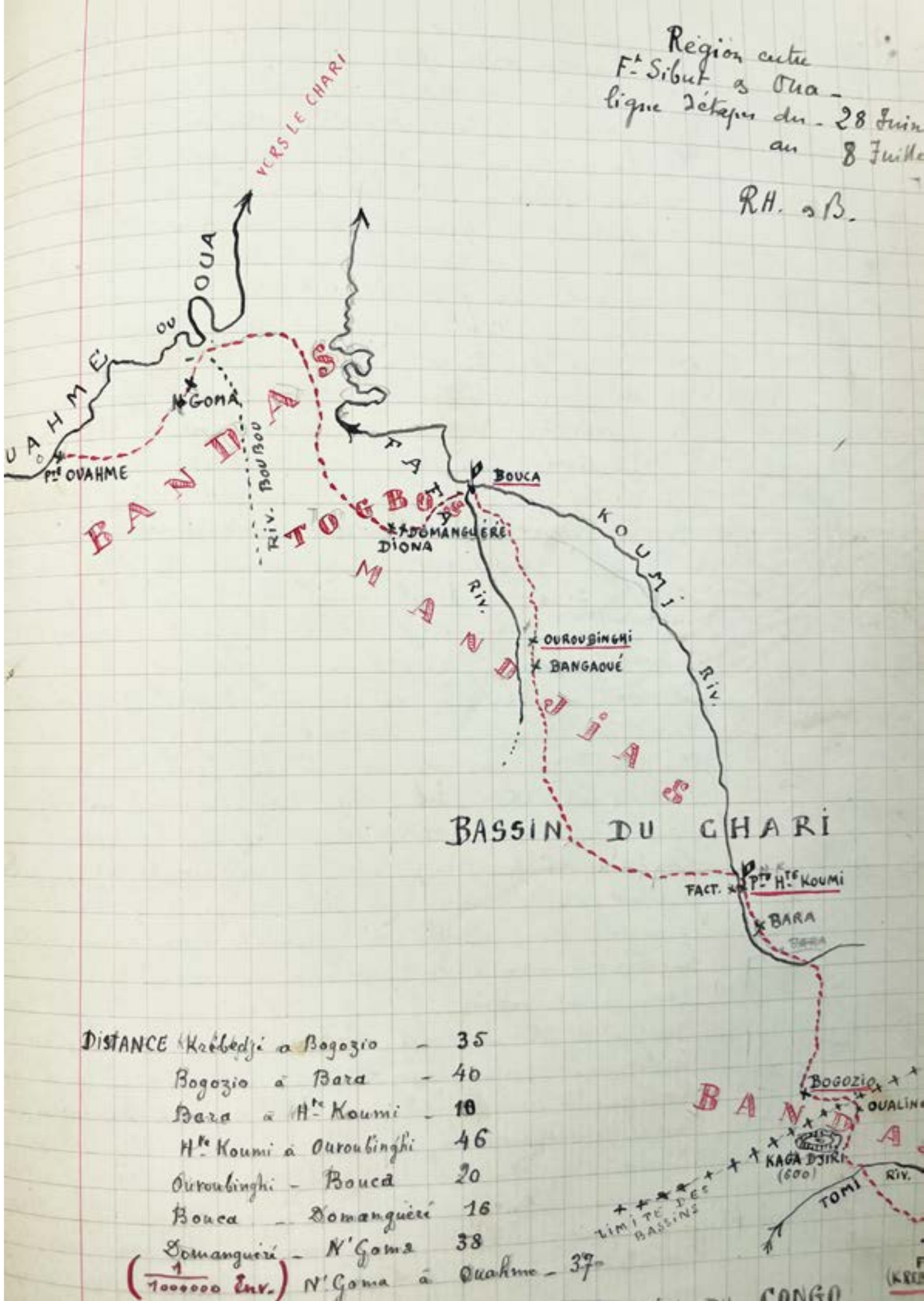
While many objects acquired by Hottot are housed in places such as the Musée du Quai Branly, Paris, the British Museum and the Natural History Museum, London, the great bulk of his papers and his photograph collection were retained for many years by his son, Hubert Hottot. In 1994, he donated this grand collection (including diaries kept by Robert Hottot from June 4, 1906 to 2 March 2, 1908) to the Pitt Rivers Museum (Oxford). Please see link to this archive:

http://web.prm.ox.ac.uk/congojourney/robert-hottot-expedition-mission-collection-resources-bibliography.htm

The present diary is more than likely the most significant original document by Hottot still in private hands, and until only very recently had been part of a private British collection for over 50 years.

References: N/A – Present diary seemingly unrecorded. Cf. Jacques de NOUVION, 'La Mission Robert Hottot', Le Monde illustré, 29 August 1908, p. 132; 'Mission R. Hottot', La Géographie: Bulletin de la Société de Géographie, 19 (1909), pp. 85–86.

12.500 EUR



2. U.S. CIVIL WAR
IMPORTANT BIRD'S EYE VIEW

Thomas PACKER (1825 - 1896), Artist. / STANNARD & DIXON, Publisher.

Stannard & Dixon's Birds Eye View of the North & South States of America, Shewing the Seat of Revolution, Projected from the Ordnance Surveys of the United States.

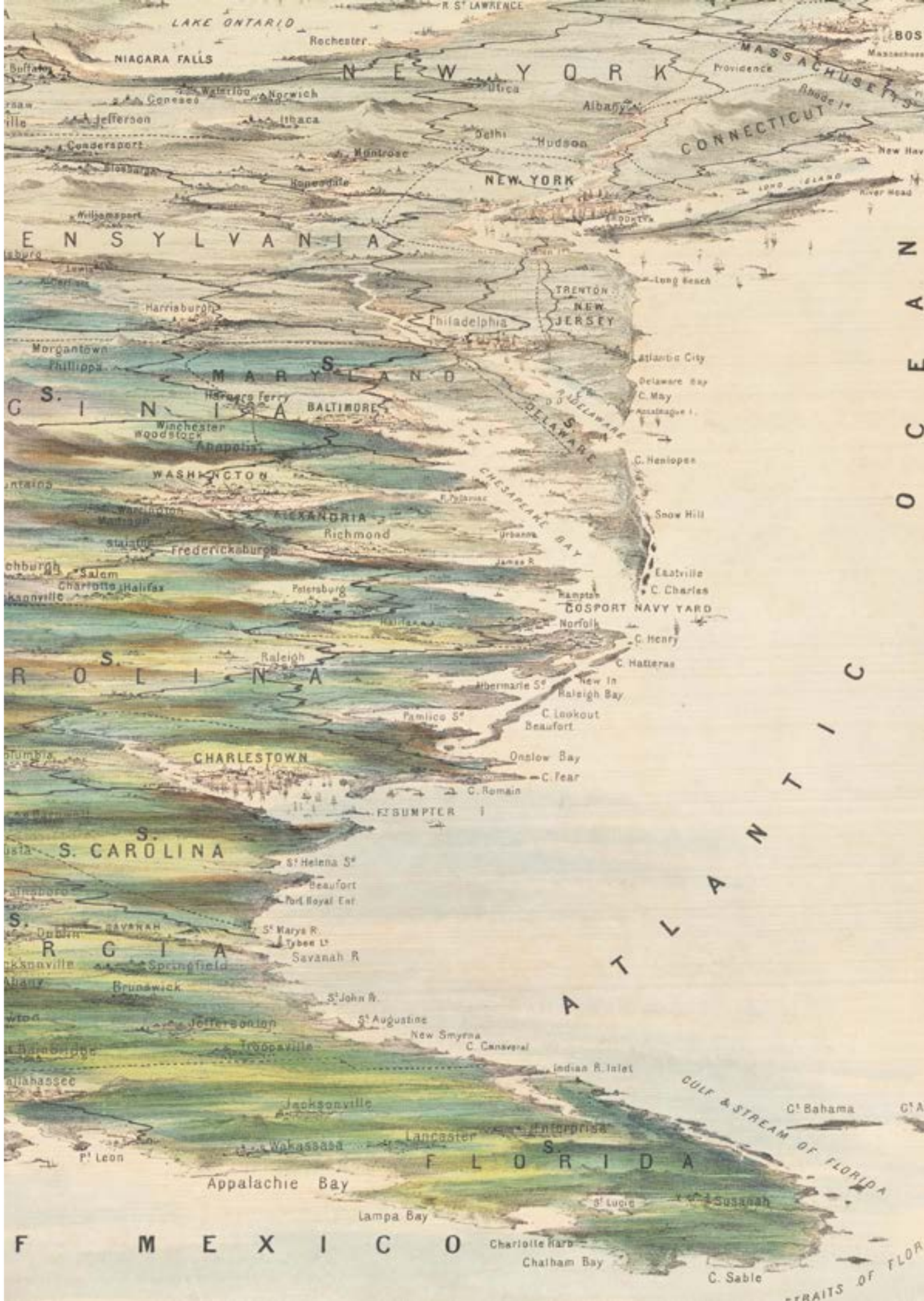
London: Printed and pub'd May 8th by Stannard & Dixon, [1861].

Chromolithograph, with contemporary manuscript notes in pencil to right-hand margin (Very Good, some wear to vertical centrefold, some light toning, a few marginal tears not affecting printed area, old tack marks to corners, small loss to blank lower left corner, old reapirs to verso of centrefold), 55.5 x 76 cm (22 x 30 inches).

Exceedingly rare – 1 of only 2 known examples – of an amazing, large-format, and beautifully rendered chromolithographed bird's eye view of all the United States east of the Mississippi, embracing the complete theatre of the recently commenced U.S. Civil War, possibly the earliest such work concerning the conflict, drafted by Thomas Packer, one of the pioneers of the medium, and published in London in May 1861 by the firm of Stannard & Dixon, with intriguing contemporary manuscript marginal notes referring to battles in 1862.

This exceedingly rare and impressive bird's eye view grants a panoptic overview over the entire United States east of the Mississippi, with its purpose being to showcase the entire theatre of the expected showdown between the recently succeeded 'Confederate States of America' ('The South') and the remaining United States of America ('The North). The view was drafted by Thomas Packer, a 'boutiquey' London lithographer who had recently developed a specialization in the new medium of large-format chromolithographed panoramas of large areas. It was published by the London firm of Stannard & Dixon, of which Packer's works were their best-known products.

The present view is dated May 8 (1861), shortly after the news of beginning of the U.S. Civil War had reached London, with the Battle of Fort Sumter (April 12–13, 1861) being the event that sparked an open, inexorable conflict. However, the rupture between the North and South had occurred some months earlier. Largely motivated by the debate over slavery, the 'Confederate States' were formed February 8, 1865, initially including seven states, declaring their secession from the Union; they subsequently were joined by 4 other states.





T. PACKER, LITH. LONDON, PRINTED & PUBT MAY 8TH BY STANNARD & DIXON, 7 POLAND ST. STANNARD & DIXON, DEL.

STANNARD & DIXON'S BIRDS EYE VIEW OF THE NORTH & SOUTH STATES OF AMERICA, SHEWING THE SEAT OF REVOLUTION,

PROJECTED FROM THE ORDNANCE SURVEYS OF THE UNITED STATES.

NOTE.

S. ..... DENOTES SLAVE STATES.

------ THE BOUNDARIES OF THE STATES

——— THE RAILWAYS

While the new U.S. President Abraham Lincoln, took the conflict seriously, calling up tens of thousands of extra Union troops, most Northerners were dangerously overconfident. They assumed that the much larger and more industrialized North would effortlessly bulldoze the Confederacy. They did not count on the fact that the South entered the conflict with far better generals and much stronger morale. The shocking Union defeat as the First Battle of Bull Run (July 21, 1861), just out outside of Washington, DC, made it clear to everyone that the war would be long and bloody.

The present view captures the eastern part of America from an imaginary place in space, and embraces the territory from the lower tip of Florida, in the south, all the way up to Upper Canada, beyond the Great Lakes, in the north, and from the near Transmississippi West, over to take in the entire eastern seaboard up to include Maine. The rendering of the topography, especially the mountain ranges and rivers, etc., are exaggerated, and many landforms are abstracted, this all being intentional, as the work's purpose to create a dramatic visual effect, as opposed to adhering to planimetric precision. The lowlands of the South are bathed in lively, thick green and yellow hues of chromolithography, while the high mountains and northern areas have a frosty appearance. All cities and towns of any note are labelled, with the larger cities shown pictorially. The railways, the key transportation medium of the conflict, are all shown, while all the states are labeled, delineating their boundaries. As described in the 'Notes', in the lower margin, the states labelled with 'S.', which 'Denotes Slave States' (all of which, except Maryland and Delaware, had either joined or tried to join the Confederacy).

The view conspicuously shows 'Fort Sumpter' [sic], in Charleston Harbor, in reference to the Battle of Fort Sumter (April 12–13, 1861), as well as clearly labelling the 'Gosport Naval Yard', which was seized from the U.S. Navy by Virginian militiamen on April 20, 1861. However, the view does not seem to depict any other battle sites, as the war had not yet progressed to such altercations.

It is no surprise that such a view would have been issued in London, as interest in the U.S. Civil War was intense amongst the British public. In fact, Britain subsequently got into considerable diplomatic trouble with the U.S. government for having not so subtly supported the Confederacy in oblique ways.

The present example of the view features intriguing contemporary manuscript notes in the righthand margin, perhaps written by someone with a Confederate bias, reading: "Victories of General Beauregard over the Northern Yankees", noting 1. Bethel, 2. Bulls Run, 3. Manassas, 4. Springfield, 5. Lexington, 6. Leasburg, 7. Belmont". Below, another passage reads: "Richmond July 1862 captured" (referring to General Lee's tremendous victory defending the capital of the Confederacy, called the 'Seven Days Battles'), listing "stores worth 6 million dollars", including 80 large guns, 2,500 horses, 1 balloon and 11,000 men etc.

While bird's eye views of cities, castles and battle sites had been published in Europe since the late 15th century, the medium of grand chromolithographed bird's eye view of entire countries or large regions was a novel medium that did not become popular until the Crimean War (1853-6), a conflict that generated great international media attention. Critically, not every draftsman or printer could make them, as they required a very high degree of technical skill, at least to produce to a high degree of quality and attractiveness.

Such bird's eye views of grand battle theatres played an important role in informing the public, as they were able to reach the large percentage of the population who were not carto-literate, or who were visual learners. Only through such works could thousands of people be able to place key battle sites and regions, and to follow the conflict day-to-day. Indeed, the present example of the map features tack marks in the corners, and this, plus, the manuscript marginal notes, indicates that the view was used as intended.

The artist and lithographer Thomas Packer (1825 - 1896), often working with Stannard & Dixon, was one of the pioneers of this medium, producing large chromolithographed views of theatres and battle sites of the Crimean War, such as A panoramic view of the town, harbour forts and defences of Sebastapol and the siege works of the allied armies of England and France (1854) and A panoramic view of the Gulf of Finland and the Baltic Sea, with the fortified places from the Aland Isles to St Petersburg (1855) and Kars, Erz-Roum, Kulash, Kutais, Ardahan, & Akaltzik, the River Ingour, & the area occupied by the Russians, & the Turkish army under Omar Pascha (1856).

Packer later made a view of the theatre of the Second Austro-Italian War, Stannard & Dixon's panoramic bird's eye view of Lombardy & its fortresses of Verona, Pavia, Mantua, Peschiera, Legnano, Lodi, Cremona, Pizzichetone, Padua, Como, Crema (1859).

Of a somewhat similar style the present view of the U.S Civil War theatre, Packer made the lovely Panoramic View of India from the Himalaya Mountains, for the firm of Read & Co. (1857).
Packer also produced views of subsequent conflicts, including of the Franco-Prussian War (1870-1), such as Stannard & Son's, panoramic birds-eye view of Paris and its fortifications, and all the fortresses and strategic positions, between the capital and Metz (1870); and of the Russo-Turkish War (1877-8), such as the Panoramic bird's eye view of the Ottoman Empire, Egypt & the surrounding countries affected by the war (1877).
With specific reference to bird's eye views of the U.S. Civil War, Packer-Stannard & Dixon's present work is perhaps the earliest work of its kind regarding the conflict. It may very well have preceded the initial part of John Bachmann's famous The Seat of War / Panorama of the Seat of War… series (1861-2), which ran to contain 6 bird's eye views of the regional theatres of the conflict, that could connect to cover the entire American coastline from Texas to Maryland. The first issue of this series likely appeared in late May or June 1861 (perhaps a question for further research). Beyond that, many conventional bird's eye views, focusing upon cities or battles (ex. of the Battle of Gettysburg, etc.), were made throughout the war.

A Note on Rarity

The present view is exceedingly, and perhaps surpassingly, rare. The Packer - Stannard & Dixon cooperation was a 'boutiquey' operation, and not one of mass production. It seems that that they produced the present work in only a very small print. This is perhaps because such chromolithographs were relatively expensive to produce, and they were cautious about entering a new market (previously they largely focused upon making views that depicted military events that directly involved Britain – perhaps producing an American view was seen as more speculative).

We are aware of only a single other example of the view, held by the Library of Congress, which is dissected on linen and has somewhat different colouring. Please see a link to this example:

https://www.loc.gov/resource/g3706a.ct005822/?r=-0.25,-0.054,1.596,0.859,0

Moreover, we cannot trace any sales records for any other examples.
References: Library of Congress: G3706.A3 1861 .S8. Cf. (Re: biographies of Thomas PACKER and STANNARD & DIXON:) Laurence WORMS & Ashley BAYNTON-WILLIAMS, 'British Map Engravers – A Supplement': Thomas Packer: https://britishmapengravers.net/entries/p-entries/thomas-packer/ ; Stannard & Dixon: https://britishmapengravers.net/entries/s-entries/william-thomas-stannard/ and https://britishmapengravers.net/entries/d-entries/francis-dixon/ .

14.500 EUR



3. MECCA, MEDINA & THE ARABIAN PENINSULA

أيوب صبري باشا (Eyüp Sabri Paşa, died 1890).

مرآه الحرمين

[Mir'at ül-haremeyn, Mir'âtü'l-Haremeyn, Mirat ül-haremeyn and other variations of transliteration / The Mirror of The Two Shrines or The Mirror of Two Holy Cities]

Istanbul: Bahriye Matbaası 1301 [1885], 1304 [1888], 1306 [1890].

3 titles of the same series, bound in 5 volumes, bound in later green three quarter green goat with green boards, gold lettering on the spine.

Vol. 1: Large 8°, 22 pp., [3 pp.] blank with margin in sepia, 160 ,ز pp., with margins in sepia and finely debossed title in gray, 23 – 26 pp., 161-320 ,ا ى - ح pp. (pp. 189-192 misbound between pp. 184 and 185), 27-36 pp., 321-480 ,ى ب - ى ه pp., 37-44 pp., ى و - ى ط 481-640, with 10 black and white and 1 colour interleaved full-page plates and 3 colour double page plates.

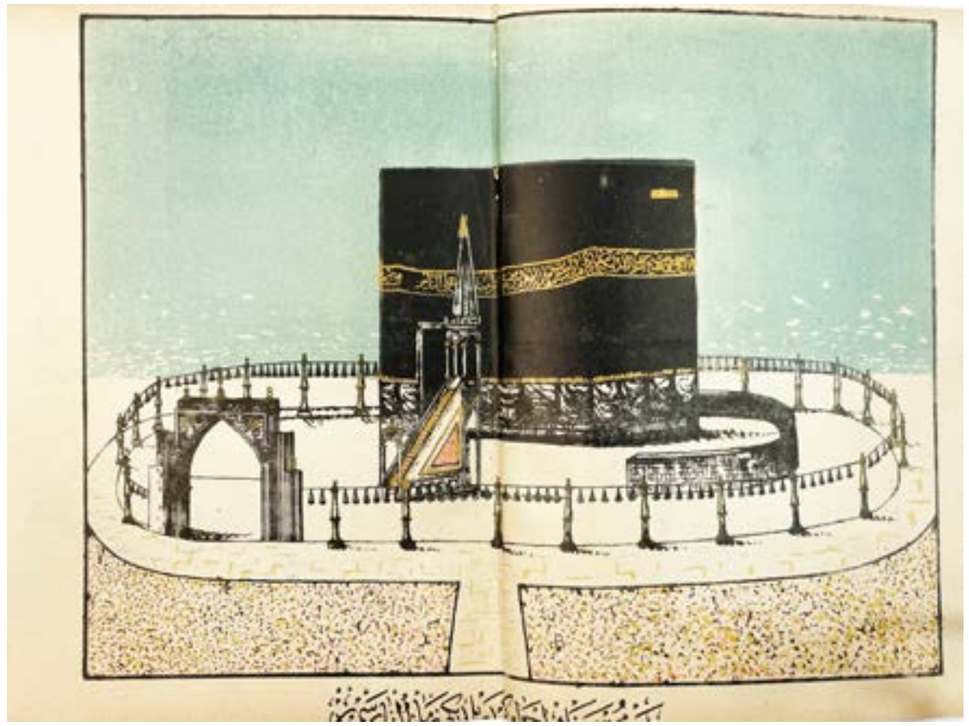
Vol. 2: Large 8°, 45-50 pp., 641-800 , ج ك - ك pp., 51-54 pp., 801-960 ,ط ك د - ك pp., 55-58 pp., 2] ,ه ل - ل pp.] blank, 961- 1175 pp. with black and white illustration in text (pp. 1133—1136 misbound between pp. 1128 and 1129), with illustrations in text, 7 interleaved full page black and white illustrations and one colour full-page illustration, one folding colour plate, one folding plan.

Vol. 3: Small 4°, 642 pp. with sporadic illustrations and one full page-plan, 2 interleaved black and white lithographies, one folding colour plate.

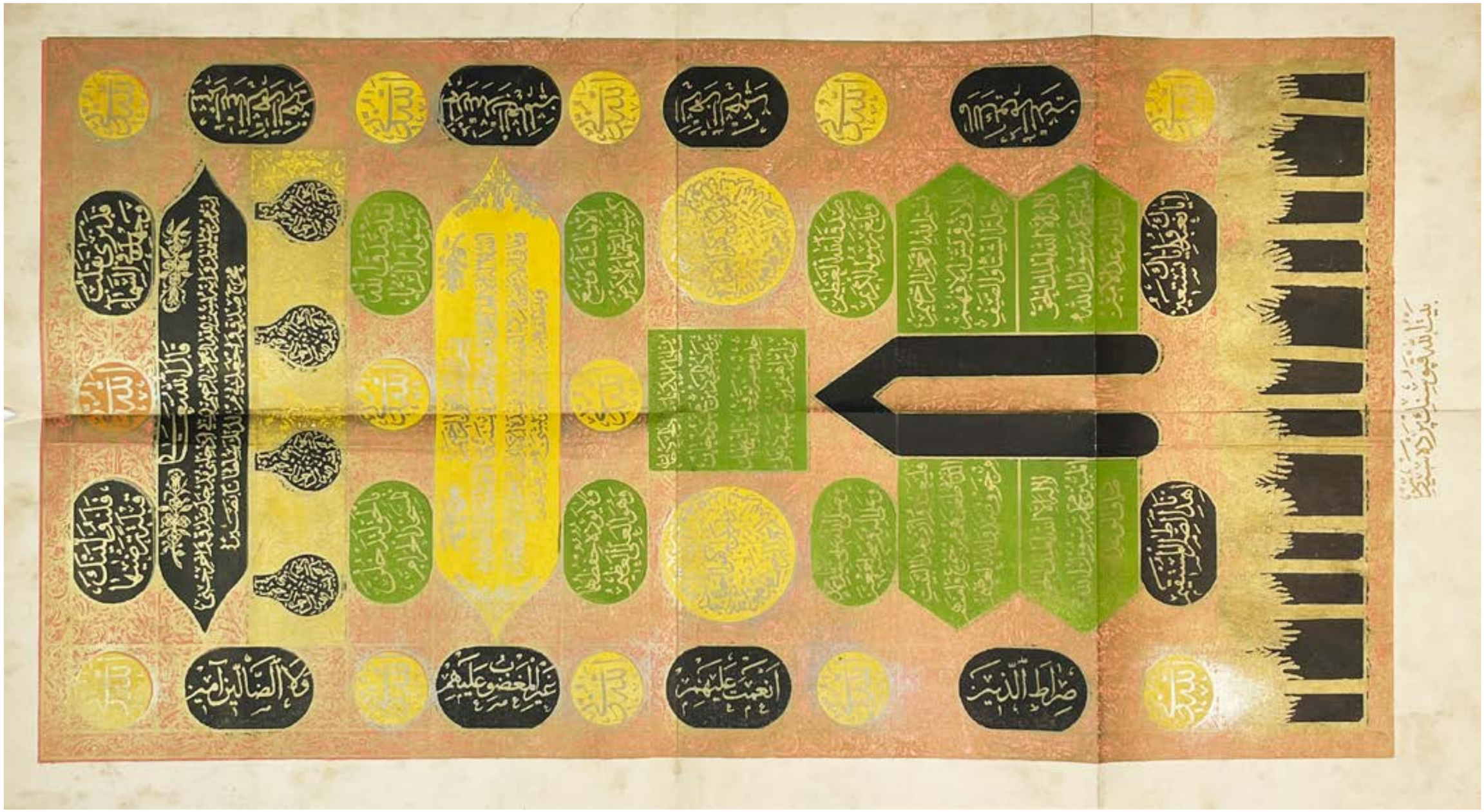
Vol. 4: Small 4°, 643-1122 pp., 8 pp., 3] ,1123-1343 ,ز ك pp.] blank, folding plate.

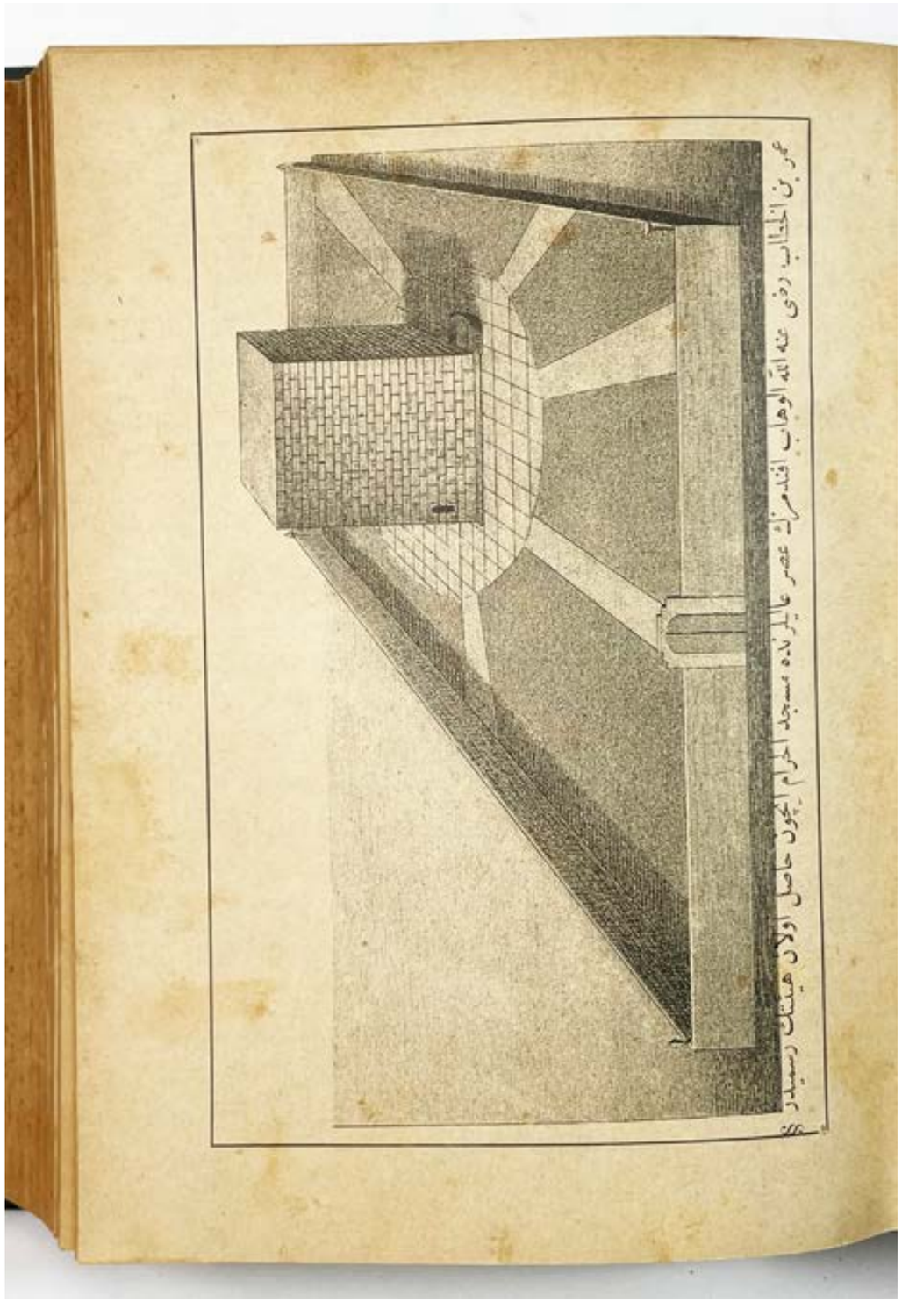
Vol. 5: Large 8°, 416 ,اى pp. (between p. 80 and p. 81 appendix numbered with pp. *81 - *100), with one illustration in the text and two interleaved full page illustrations

Condition report: Slightly age-toned and stained, light foxing, a tear on p. 1094 repaired with old partly transparent paper with lettering partly retouched in pencil, some minor, partly repaired tears on the colour plates, sporadic coloured plates with minor loss of lettering in the lower margin, minor scuffing to the corners of the bindings, but generally in a good and clean used condition.

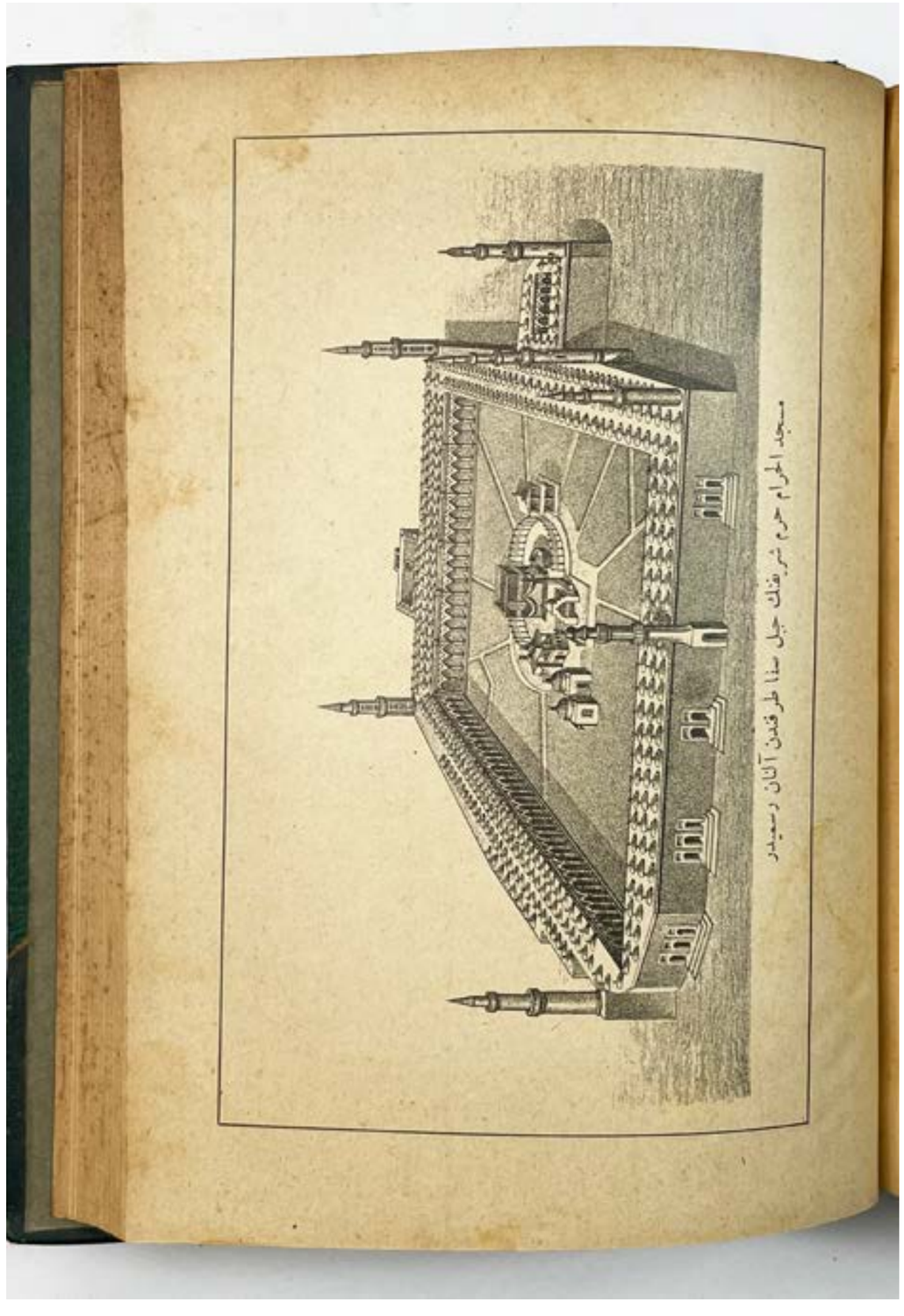





صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ
أَنعَمتَ عَلَيهِم
غَيرِ المَغضُوبِ عَلَيهِم
وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ آمِين



عمر بن الخطاب رضی عنه الله الوهاب افندمزك عصر عالیزده مسجد الحرام الجون حاصل اولان هیئتك رسیدر



مسجد الحرام حرم شریفك جبل صفا طرفندن آلنان رسیدر

A rare-to-find complete set of most detailed Ottoman work on Mecca, Medina and the Arabian Peninsula.

This detailed work on over 2700 pages is divided in three parts: *Mir'âtü Mekke* - a book on Mecca in two volumes, published in 1301 (1885), *Mir'âtü Medîne* - a book on Medina in two volumes, published in 1304 (1888) and *Mir'âtü Cezîreti'l-Arab* – a book on the Arabian peninsula, published in 1306 (1890).

The work, richly illustrated with black and white illustrations, colouful folding plates and folding plans, describes in details the history, history of art, geography and the history of the inhabitants of the Two Holy Cities – Mecca and Medina - and of the Arabian Peninsula.

The author, Eyüp Sabri Paşa (died 1890) was an Ottoman official, who became interested in the history and art of the Mosques of Mecca and Medina during his work at the Hejaz Vilayet. He started to write the work, which he based on older books as well as on his own observations, in 1872. It took him fifteen years to complete it.

Collation

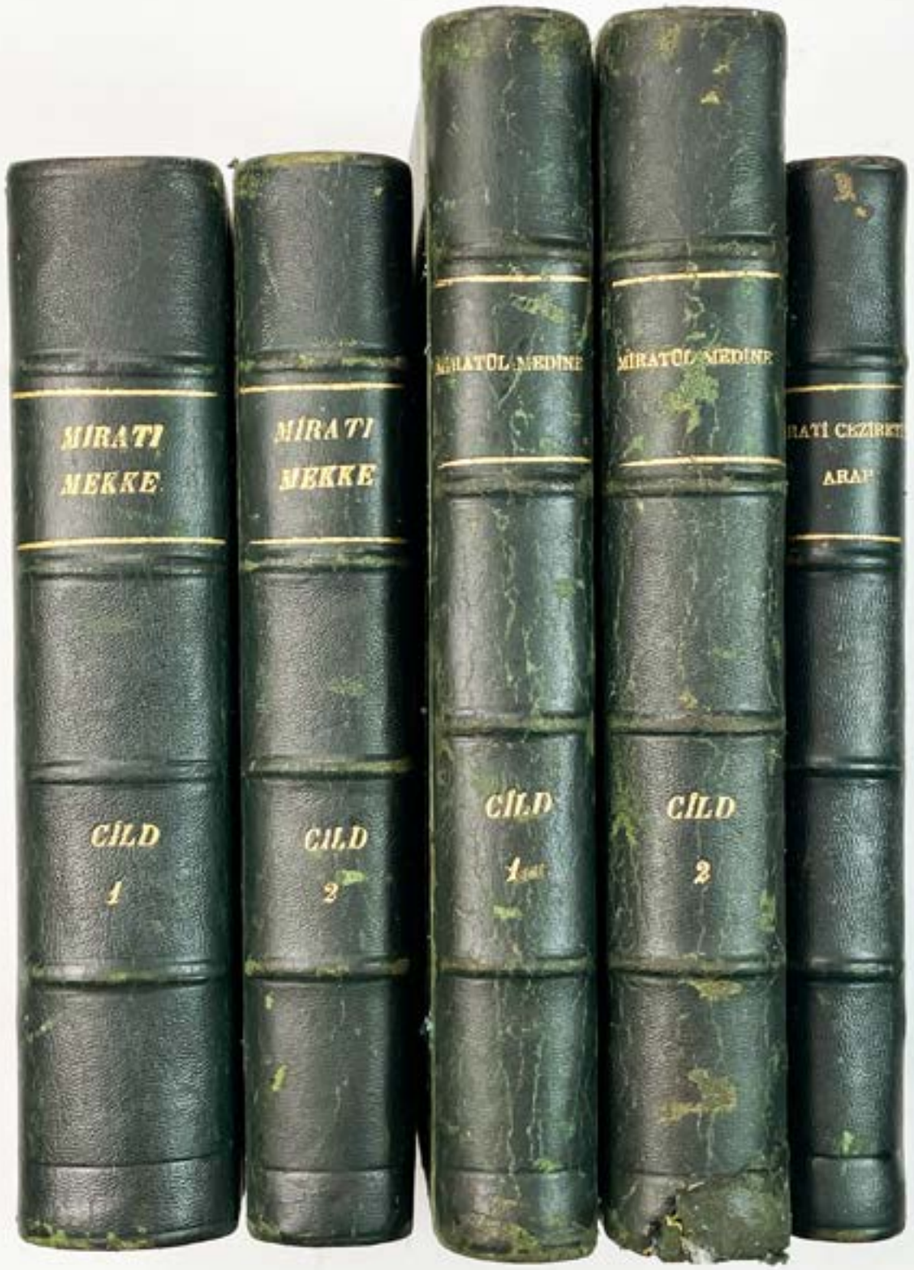
The work was originally issued in pamphlets, which were bound together on variants by bookbinders depending on the wishes of the owners. Usually the index was bound at the beginning of the book and rarely, as in our case, the index leaves were left at the beginning of each pamphlet, as originally published, hence differences in collation. Colour plates were often bound between different pages, depending on the example.

We have encountered two variations of the text, at least of the first volume: one was published on thicker darker paper with gilt-like margins, such as our example, and the other in a simpler version with black margins, which was published without black and white illustrations.

Caution: Many examples appearing on the market are incomplete with one or more colour plates missing!

References: OCLC (with some volumes listed separately)875180778 (including eBooks), 319980492, 652077042, 977098244, 879554797, 33061830, 1101930604, 66763541, 645582292. ÖZEGE 13760.

8.500 EUR





4. EGYPT
SUEZ CANAL
OTTOMAN CARTOGRAPHY

مصر سفلاء خريطه سی

[Mısır-ı Süfla haritası / Map of Lower Egypt]

[Istanbul:] ارکان حربیه عمومیه [Erkân-ı Harbiye-i Umûmiye / Ministry of General Staff] 1300 AH [1884].

Coper engraving with original colour, originally dissected in 32 segments and mounted on linen, green silk margins, 91 x 140 cm (Very Good, very light sporadic staining, minor light foxing on the linen verso and tiny scuffing to silk, tiny pin-holes in the corners).

An early, very rare gigantic Ottoman map, showcasing the Lower Egypt with the Suez Canal and the railway system

Although the design is based on a French map Carte hydrographique de la Basse Egypte, made in 1855 by Louis Maurice Adolphe LINANT de Bellefonds, aka 'LINANT PASHA' (1799 - 1883) (click here for the link), our map is enriched and updated with numberless later details, including with the Suez Canal (completed 1869) and the Railway System (the first railway in Egypt was completed between Cairo and Alexandria in 1856).

The text in the cartouche mentions the map from 1855 and the British take-over of Egypt in 1882.

Note on Rarity

The map is very rare. It does not appear in the bibliography of Ottoman books on geography, maps and atlases (*Osmanlı coğrafya literatürü tarihi. History of Geographical Literature during the Ottoman Period,* 2000).

We could not find any institutional examples on Worldcat. One Turkish institution with an unresponsive link on the internet lists an example with a scan.

3.200 EUR





نادر
مشتوان
منوف
طرانه
شلشلمون
كفر الشموت
مشتول السوق
سبيل
عياس
بردين
سلت
قليوب
خانقاه
شبين القناطر
ام دينار
بشنيل
٧

5. EGYPTOLOGY
DEMOTIC SCRIPT
ROSETTA STONE

Jacques-Joseph CHAMPOLLION-FIGEAC (1778 - 1867).

Ecriture démotique égyptienne, Lettre de Mr. Champollion-Figeac, à Mr. Ch. Lenormant (7 février 1843).

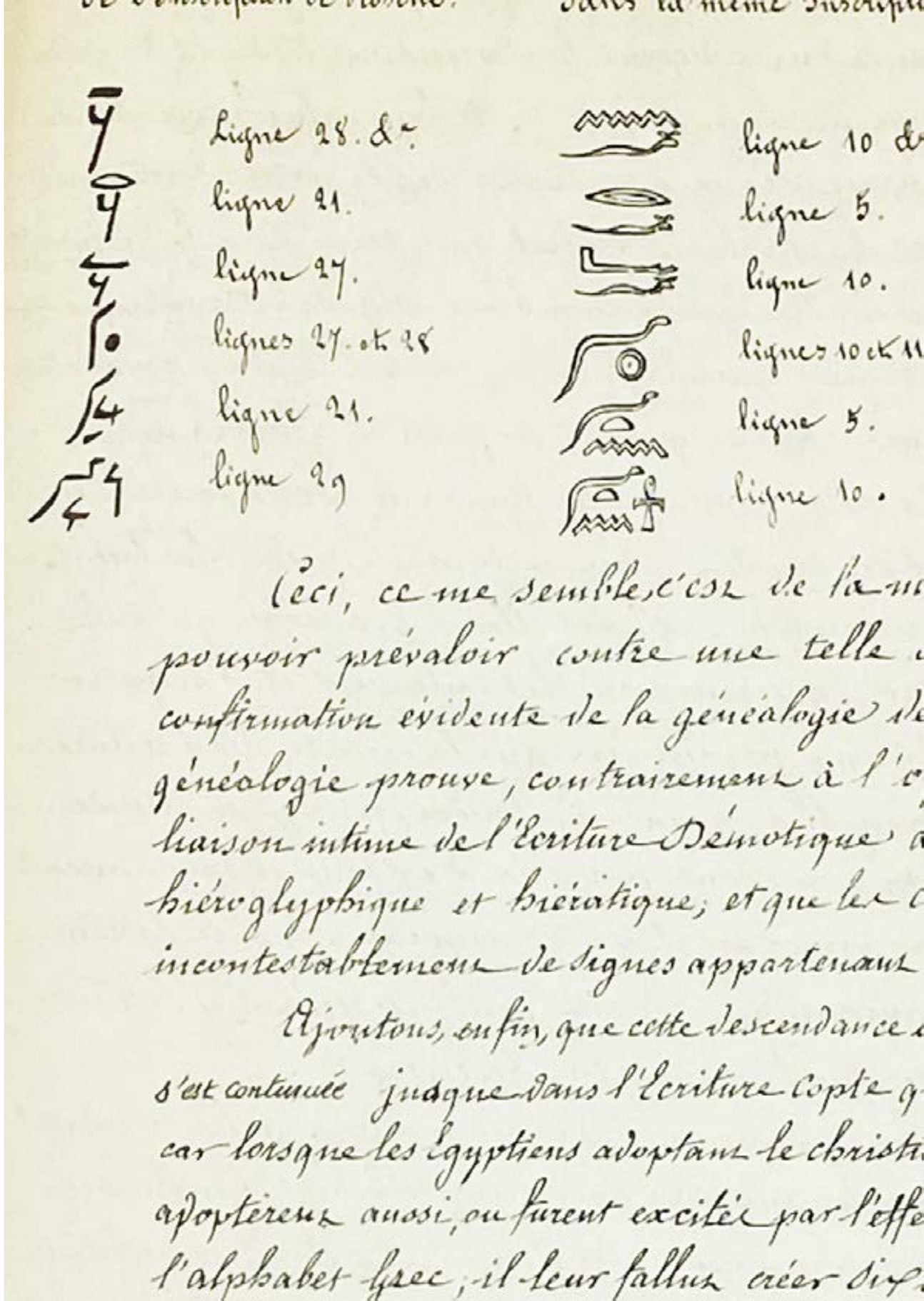
Paris: Lithographie de Clouet, 1843.

Thin 4° (28 x 21.5 cm): [1 p.], 14 pp. printed in a crude, improvised lithograph technique, bound in contemporary plain blue paper wrappers (Very Good, a lovely uncut example, just some minor marginal toning and slight fraying at edges).

A rare and important work on Demotic script, the 'keystone' that linked ancient Egyptian Hieroglyphics to the medieval world, which permitted the legendary philologist Jean-François Champollion to decipher the Rosetta Stone; the present study written by his brother, the archaeologist Jacques-Joseph Champollion-Figeac, is largely based upon the late Jean-François's work, and critically emphasized the alphabetical nature of the script and clears up some key points of grammar, while providing visual charts comparing Demotic to other scripts, along with a catalogue of Jean-François's manuscripts on Demotic, published in a crude, improvised lithographic technique in the form of an open letter from Champollion-Figeac to his fellow archaeologist Charles Lenormant.

Demotic (from the Ancient Greek: dēmotikós, meaning 'popular') is an Egyptian script that was used in Lower Egypt (the Nile Delta) between c. 560 BC and the 5th century AD, that was a critical link between Ancient Egyptian Hieroglyphics and medieval Coptic script. For centuries, until the early 19th century, the comprehension of Demotic had been forgotten, and all initial attempts to decipher it proved fruitless. As a result, a massive amount of vitally important information from the Egyptian-Mediterranean world was (at least temporarily) lost to human consciousness.

The discovery of the Rosetta Strone in Lower Egypt, in 1799, marked a watershed moment in the study of Ancient languages and the unlocking of knowledge. The stone features the same text translated into Egyptian Hieroglyphics, Demotic and Ancient Greek. Painstakingly, the French linguist Antoine Isaac Silvestre de Sacy, employing the Greek text, managed to decipher the Demotic script on the tablet (although much of Demotic remained enigmatic).



Ces trois tableaux sont assez étendus et assez expressifs dans leurs signes pour porter la conviction dans tous les esprits, et je puis ajouter qu'un semblable rapprochement, en ce qui concerne la descendance des signes Démotiques des signes hiéroglyphiques, peut être fait sur le texte hiéroglyphique tout entier de l'Inscription, comparée signe par signe avec la partie correspondante du texte Démotique. Le tableau général qui terminera le Dictionnaire Egyptien présentera aussi un très-grand nombre de signes Démotiques mis en concordance avec les signes hiéroglyphiques dont ils sont une émanation, tachygraphiée, et les analogues absolus pour l'expression graphique.

Du reste, le progrès des connaissances humaines est la conséquence nécessaire de l'état actuel des sociétés; on ne saurait prévoir les limites des sciences ni leur en imposer. Mais elles n'avancent qu'à la condition de se débarrasser des erreurs qui les entravent et d'acquérir des secours nouveaux. Il ne me paraît pas que la science des écritures Egyptiennes, telle que Champollion jeune l'a fondée, puisse en attendre d'efficaces, des idées et du système dont je viens d'exposer sommairement les éléments, et ce n'est pas sur ce qu'il y a de nouveau dans ce système que la science peut, dès aujourd'hui, fonder quelques espérances. Nous verrons ultérieurement ce que l'avenir lui réservera.

Vous, mon cher Collègue, qui avez suivi le maître sur les rives du Nil jusqu'à la deuxième cataracte, qui avez subi irrésistiblement l'influence lumineuse et salutaire des monuments originaux et celle de ces subites révélations qu'ils paraissaient inspirer à votre guide, quand ses doctes paroles ne faisaient cependant que la simple application des règles de la science qu'il avait fondée, vous êtes resté fidèle à la science et au maître, parce que vous avez été le témoin journalier de la certitude de l'une et de la sincérité de l'autre. A une telle épreuve faite sur mille monuments, l'erreur aurait-elle pu survivre une seule seconde? La vérité reste et son pouvoir grandira de décade en décade comme les souvenirs de notre maître, de notre ami, grandissent sur les hommes qui savent honorer la mémoire des propagateurs et des martyrs de la science. /.

Veuillez agréer, mon cher collègue, mon bien affectueux dévouement.

J.J. Champollion-Figeac.

Liste des Manuscrits de Champollion le J.r relatifs à l'Ecriture Démotique.

1°. Travaux antérieurs à la découverte de l'Alphabet hiéroglyphique

1. Recherches comparatives sur le texte Démotique de l'Inscription de Rosette: rapprochement des groupes semblables dans ce texte — Déductions grammaticales et interprétations — Rapprochement des groupes Démotiques et des groupes hiéroglyphiques qui se correspondent dans les deux textes. (Manuscrit de 71 pag. grand in-f.o en Matériaux isolés. Travail fait à Grenoble, vers 1812.)

2. Mémoire sur l'Ecriture Démotique des anciens Egyptiens, lu à l'académie au mois d'août 1822, dont l'académie demanda l'impression au Gouvern.t et que M.r de Sacy qualifie d'admirable dans sa Notice page 25. (Manuscrit de 180 pag. in-f.o, estimé 30 feuilles in-8.o par l'Imp.rie royale s'il est accompagné des pièces suivantes:)

1.° Tableau général de tous les Signes Démotiques de l'Inscription de Rosette classés en quatre séries; (pag. 64 du mémoire).

2.° Tableau des signes grammaticaux;

3.° Tableau des signes et des groupes dont la valeur est fixée

4.° Analyse du texte Démotique tout entier de l'Inscription de Rosette. (Par erreur, M.r de Sacy n'a parlé que de neuf dernières lignes, notice p. 26) sur six lignes correspondantes offrant, la 1.re le texte séparé en groupes; la 2.e le mot du texte grec correspondant; la 3.e la lecture en copte; la 4.e le mot français équivalent; la 5.e de compos. de chiffres indiquant les autres lignes du texte où le même groupe est employé avec le même sens. Une 6.e ligne contient le texte hiéroglyphique tel que ce qui reste correspond au Démotique — Il manque les 3/4 du texte hiéroglyphique.

La 5.e pièce jointe au Mémoire est le Relevé des Variantes du texte Grec et du texte Démotique comparés, et l'application du texte Démotique à remplir les lacunes du Texte grec.

2. Travaux manuscrits postérieurs à la découverte de l'alphabet (1822).

1.° Plusieurs rédactions successivement augmentées de l'alphabet Démotique

2.° Quinze contrats Démotiques avec la traduction, de tous les Protocoles

Enter Jean-François Champollion (1790 – 1832), the towering genius of oriental and ancient philology. A chaotic and financially irresponsible character, who relied upon his more level- headed older brother, the esteemed archaeologist Jacques-Joseph Champollion-Figeac (1778 - 1867), to 'bail him out' of trouble and advance his career, Champollion was the first to successfully decipher Egyptian Hieroglyphics as written upon the Rosetta Stone. His breakthrough revealed in his Lettre à M. Dacier relative à l'alphabet des hiéroglyphes phonétiques (1822), was largely accomplished by improving upon Silvestre de Sacy's understanding of Demotic. Thus, it was Demotic that proved the key to unlocking Hieroglyphics and all the inexhaustible treasure trove of information that it would yield. Champollion's work is rightly recognized as the greatest ever accomplishment in philology and the recovery of lost languages.

Despite the breakthrough, there were still many elements of both Demotic and Hieroglyphics that were yet to be deciphered, or, at the least, properly contextualized. Champollion spent the rest of his life upon improving, and hopefully perfecting, the understanding of Demotic and Hieroglyphics. Tragically, due to his health having been ruined by an expedition to Egypt, Champollion died at only the age of 41, leaving much of his writings unpublished, generally in the form of rough notes.

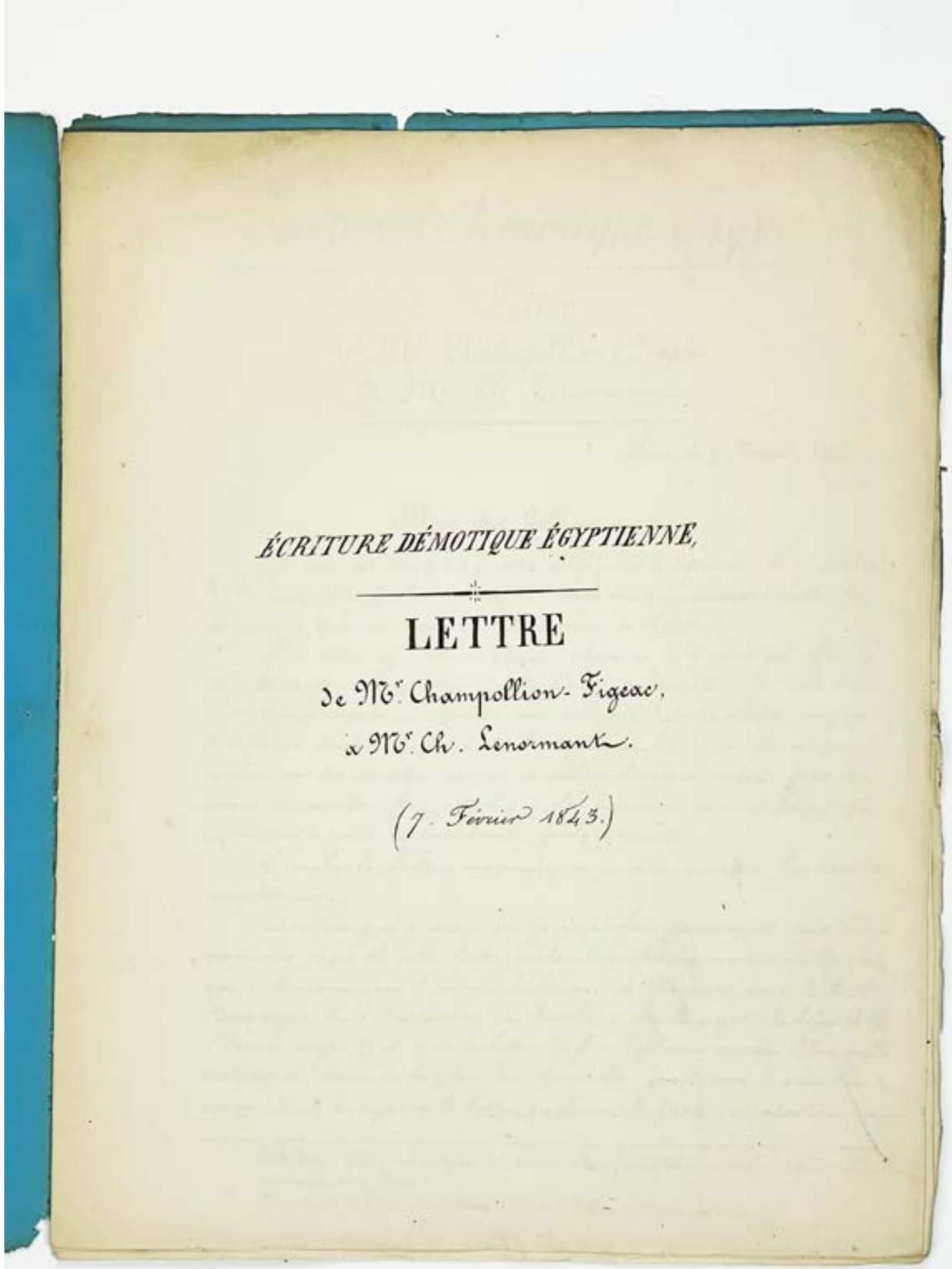
Fortunately, Jacques-Joseph Champollion-Figeac, an esteemed archaeologist, a former professor, and the keeper of manuscripts at the Bibliothèque Nationale, was a skilled philologist (even if he did not possess his late brother's virtuosity) who had the drive and ability to analyze Jean-François's unpublished papers. He painstakingly editing, and in some cases completed, these works, publishing them over the years, often in the form of open letters to other distinguished academics (a common practice at the time).

The Present Work in Focus

Ecriture démotique égyptienne, Lettre de Mr. Champollion-Figeac, à Mr. Ch. Lenormant (7 février 1843), comes in the form of an open letter written by Jacques-Joseph Champollion-Figeac to his friend and fellow esteemed archaeologist Charles Lenormant (1802 - 1859), that was communicated to the Académie des inscriptions et belles-lettres on February 10, 1843. A brief pamphlet, published in only a very small print run in an improvised, rather crude technique of lithography, it is nevertheless an very important work on Demotic script.

Here, Champollion-Figeac, heavily drawing upon and citing upon his late brother's work, seeks to broaden and refine the understanding of Demotic, including its relationship to conventional Hieroglyphics and Hieratic, a cursive writing system used for Ancient Egyptian Hieroglyphics.

While a somewhat sophisticated understanding of the philology of the scripts tis necessary to fully comprehend the work, in essence, Champollion-Figeac outlines 8 'Propositions' for properly understanding Demotic, asserting that it is "purely Alphabetical in nature" while clearing up some key questions with regards to the correct usage of articles and other grammatical matters.


ÉCRITURE DÉMOTIQUE ÉGYPTIENNE,

LETTRE

De Mr. Champollion-Figeac,

à Mr. Ch. Lenormant.

(7 Février 1843.)

This is followed by two fascinating charts (on pp. 10 and 11), with No. 1 showing the (vertically) parallel characters in Hieroglyphics as they appear on the Rosetta Stone; Demotic as it appears of the Rosetta Stone; and Hieratic script. No. 2 show, in parallel, compares Hieroglyphic 'Groups' and Demotic 'Groups' as the appeared on the Rosetta Stone.

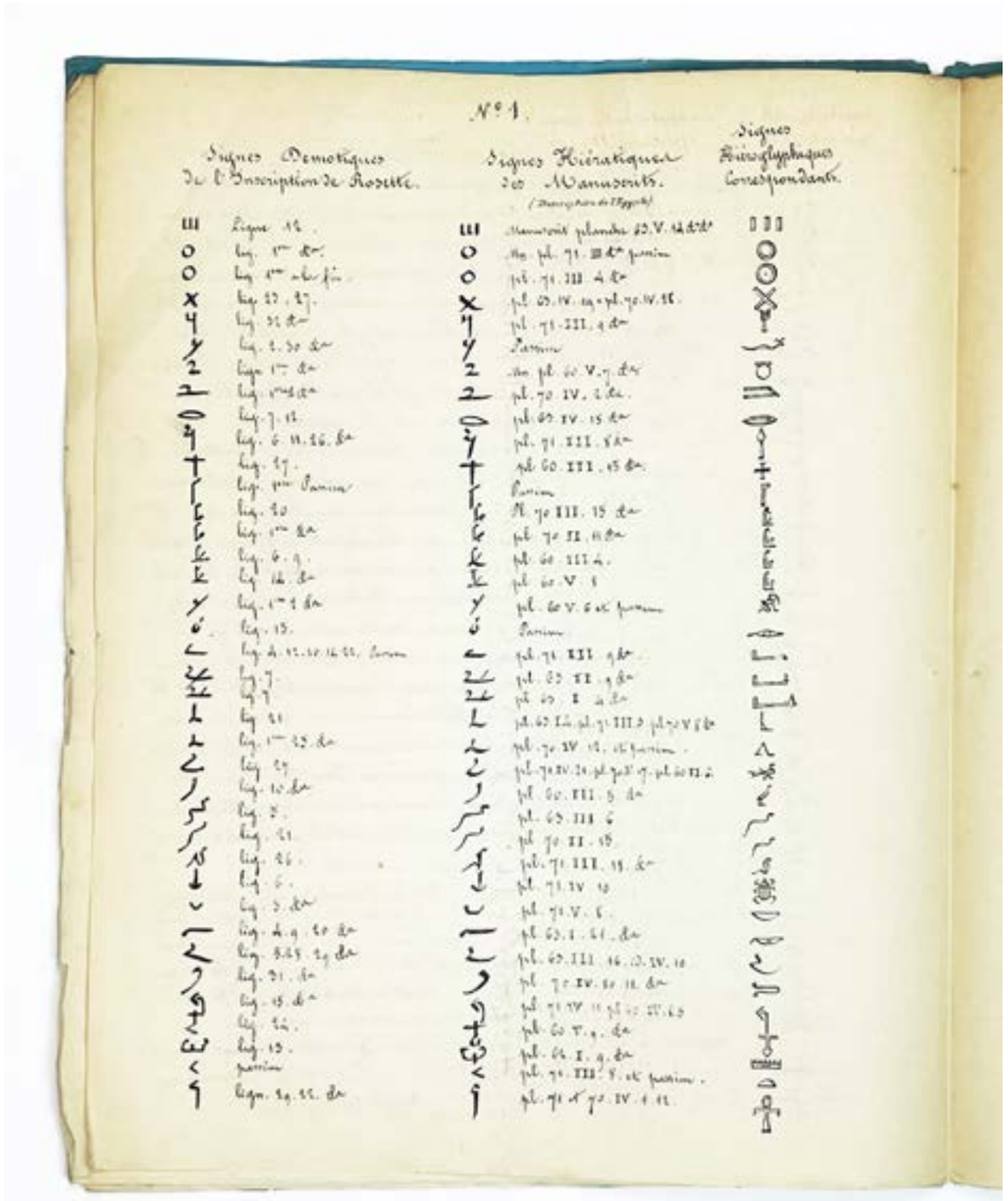
Finally, on pp. 13-4, Champollion-Figeac provides a list of his late brother's 12 manuscripts regarding Demotic script, the 'Liste des Manuscrits de Champollion le Jne. relatif à l'Ecriture démotique égyptienne'.

A Note on Rarity

The present work rare, it was published in an improvised lithographic technique in only a small print run. While we can trace 9 institutional examples, held by the Bibliothèque nationale de France; University of Oxford; Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin
Huntingdon Library (Burndy); Universitätsbibliothek München; Bibliothèque interuniversitaire de la Sorbonne; BM Lyon; Brown University Library; and the New York Public Library, we can trace only a single sales record for another example from the last 25 years.

References: Bibliothèque nationale de France: X-4758; University of Oxford: PJ1801 .CH; Huntingdon Library (Burndy): 753421; Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin: 4"@Ur 1-3; OCLC: 43806244.

2.500 EUR



6. FIRST LITHOGRAPHED BOOK, ISSUED IN ISTANBUL
EARLY LITHOGRAPHY IN THE ISLAMIC WORLD

نخبة التعليم. طابور تعليمى

[Nukhbat al-talim. Tabur talimi also Nuhbetü't-talim. Tabur Talimi / The Elite Education. Education for Battalions]

Istanbul: [Henri Cayol – Ministry of War] 1247 [1831].

8°, [1] title page, 13 pp., 79 numbered lithographed plates contemporary binding with marbled boards, calf spine with gilt decoration, lettering and ornaments from original wrappers mounted on boards (binding with rubbed spots, spine with small cracks and chips, ca 10 tiny wormholes throughout all the book, otherwise a good clean example).

A rare book in Ottoman language on the military training, titled Nuhbetü't-talim [The Elite Education], issued in Istanbul in 1831, is the first lithographed book made in this political and cultural center of the Ottoman Empire. The elegant Ottoman lettering is lithographed on highly decorative smooth paper and our example is bound in contemporary binding with pasted-on parts of the original wrappers. The book was contemporary lithographed in three versions: on white, blue and pink paper.

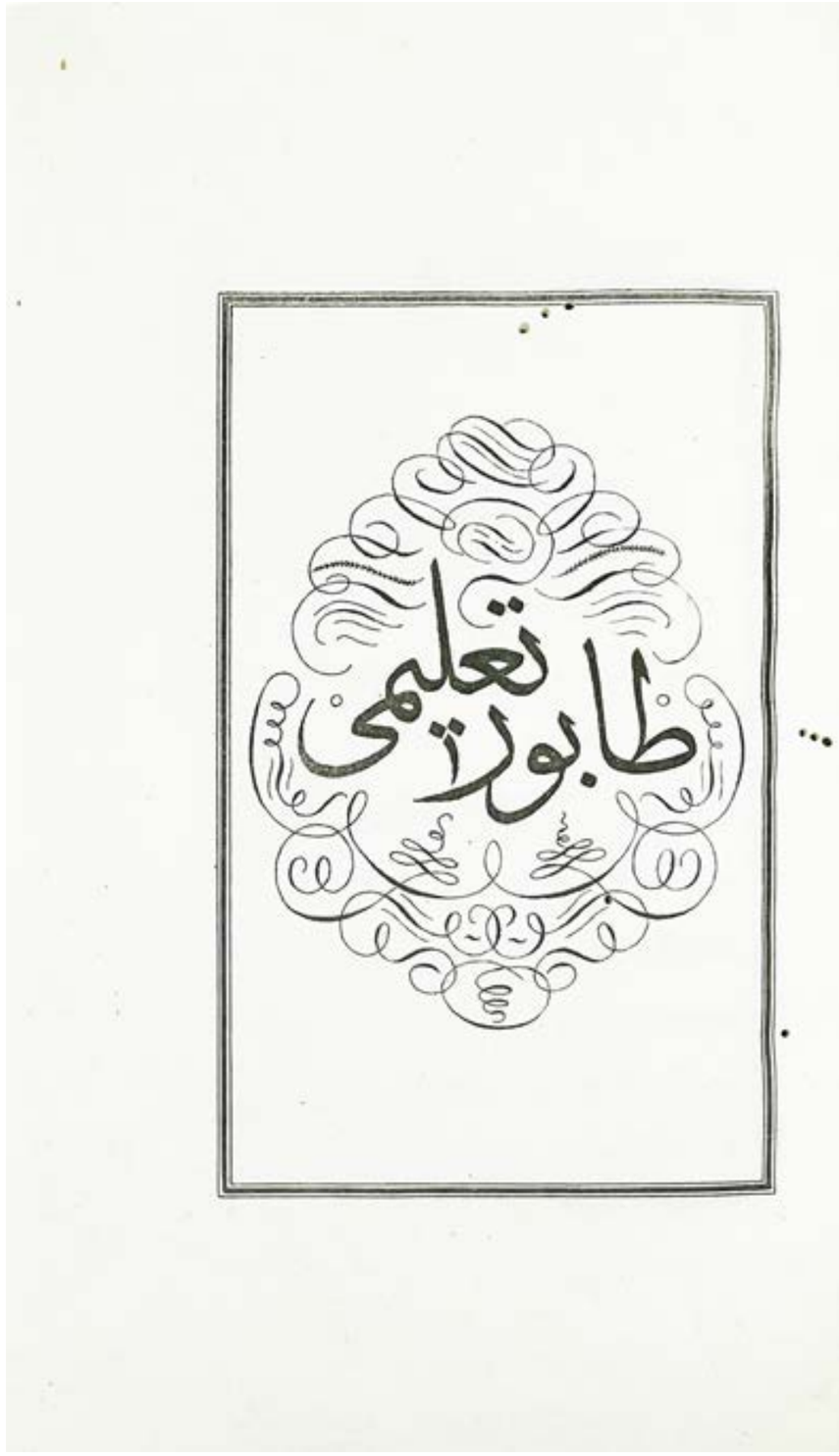
The book was published in a newly established lithographic office on the premises of the Ministry of War in Istanbul, under the patronage of an admiral and statesman Koca Hüsrev Mehmed Pasha (1769 – 1855). In 1826, Hüsrev Pasha played a vital row in the disbandment of the Jannissary corps (the Auspicious Incident) and in the formation of the new Ottoman army, a so called Mansure army, based on the modern European examples.

With a goal to modernize the new Ottoman army, Hüsrev Pasha assembled a staff of foreign advisors and experts. A part of this new program was also a military press, which would produce manuals and illustrated books for the education of the Ottoman officers.

Hoca Hüsrev Pasha, with no doubt under advice of the central European stuff, decided to introduce to Istanbul a press with a relatively new printing technique of lithography, until then practically unknown in the Ottoman Empire.

Lithography in Istanbul

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




نخبة التعليم
سنة ١٢٤٧

Possibly the first press to introduce lithography to the Islamic world was the Bulaq press in Egypt, under the influence from France and Italy. The first mentioning of a lithographic workshop at the Bulaq press in Egypt is that by an American traveller G. B. English, who saw a lithographed newspaper in Italian and Arabic, made by the School of Engineering in 1822 (A Narrative of the Expedition to Dongola and Sennaar, London 1822, p. viii. In: Hsu Cheng Hsiang, The first Thirty Years of Arabic Printing in Egypt 1238-1267, 1822-1851, p. 57). Books, made in the early years of the Bulaq press, would often use the technology of lithograph for illustrations in printed books on the subjects of the military science and mathematics. The first known lithographed book, issued other than the Bulaq press, was made in 1832 at the School of Medicine in Cairo (established in 1827).

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

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

In Istanbul, Hüsrev Pasha's lithographic press at the Ministry of War from 1831, with its first book produced in the same year, was one of the first functional lithographic presses in the Islamic World, after the Bulaq (1822) and Indian presses (1827).

The new Pasha's printer and lithographer was Henri Cayol, a lawyer from Marseille, who opened the lithographic press together with his cousin Jacques Cayol. The modern printing equipment was imported from Paris.

The lithographic press was running in the building of the Ministry of War from 1831, when they published this first book, titled Nukhbat al-talim [The Elite Education], with 79 charts representing for training the battalions, to 1836, when Hürsev Pasha was removed from the office. During these 5 years, 50 soldiers were trained by Cayol at the press to learn the technique of lithography.

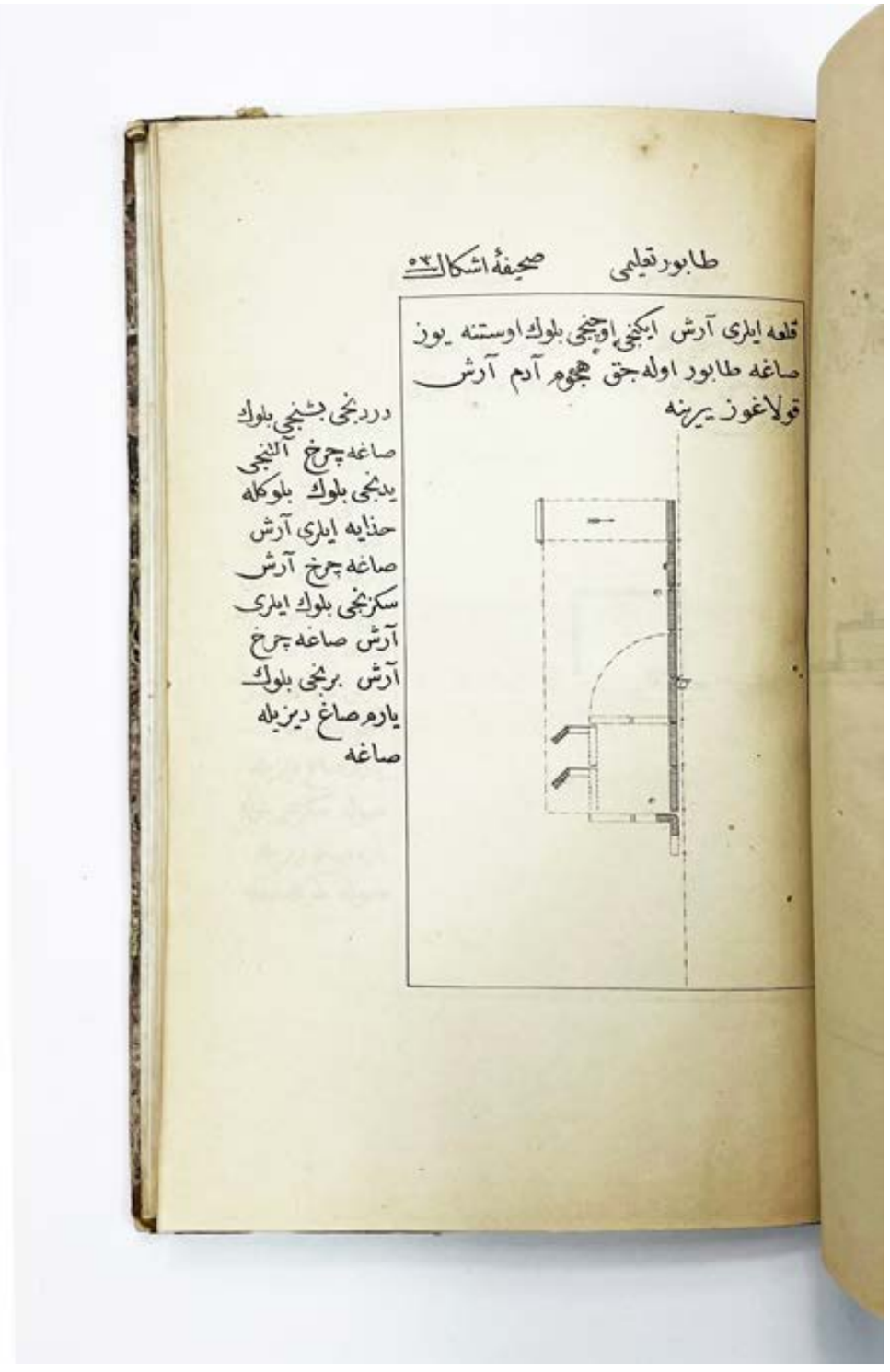
In 1836, Henri Cayol, still under Hürsev Pasha's wing, opened a lithographic press near the French Embassy, where he worked until his death from cholera in 1865. Cayol's work was continued by his apprentice Antonije Zelić, a Croatian, born in Brela, Dalmatia in 1820, who moved to Istanbul 1840 for economic reasons. After learning the craft of lithography from his teacher, Zelić opened his own shop in 1855.

The lithography in Istanbul was scarce and expensive to make, as the stones had to be imported until 1892, when they discovered appropriate stone south of Istanbul. More common, especially for the religious prints was much cheaper photolithography.
All the books from the Cayol's press at the Ottoman Ministry of War are rare. We could not trace any examples of this title on Worldcat.

We could only trace one example on Worldcat (Boğaziçi University Library, Istanbul).

References: OCLC 949511219; ÖZEGE 15556.Cf.: Selim Nüzhet Gerçek, Türk Taş basmacılığı, [Ankara]: Maarif Vekaleti, 1939. Clifford Edmund Bosworth, The Encyclopaedia of Islam, 1989, p. 802.

6.200 EUR



7. LITHOGRAPHED RUZNAME
OTTOMAN EMPIRE

Ruzname

Konya: Konya Vilayet Matbaası 1277 [1861] [date in the headpiece], 1288 [1872] date on the bottom of the text.

Paper Scroll (rotulus), mounted upon an original wood roller original patterned brown paper wrappers (Very Good, a few minor tears and light staining, tears in the upper part repaired with modern tape) 205 x 12 cm (80.7 x 4.7 inches).

A remarkably fine example of an Ottoman Tanzimat Era lithographed calendar scroll (ruzname), headed with an image of a clock, with original rollers and wrappers

This calendar scroll opens in a typical book format with an illuminated headpiece and, like a manuscript, ends with a colophon at the very bottom. This portable scroll is used for tracking daily prayer times, length of days, the times of sunset and sunrise.

A ruzname (a note on days) is a portable reference calendar in a form of a rotulus They became popular in the Ottoman Empire as manuscripts in red and black on vellum and later as lithographs in same colours on paper. They are usually circa 100 cm or longer and 8-9 cm wide, and protected with an embossed flap made of leather or embossed paper. The decorative headpiece, the motif of which can vary, is called serlevha and the text is often accompanied with explanatory text in margins.

All the examples of the ruzname rare, because they were, as calendars, usually thrown away after a year of use.

2.600 EUR



8. INDIA – HYDERABAD / NIZAM'S COURT CESSION OF BERAR HYDERABADI IMPRINT

James Andrew Broun-Ramsay, 1st Marquess of DALHOUSIE (1812 - 1860). / James Stuart FRASER (1783 - 1869) et al.

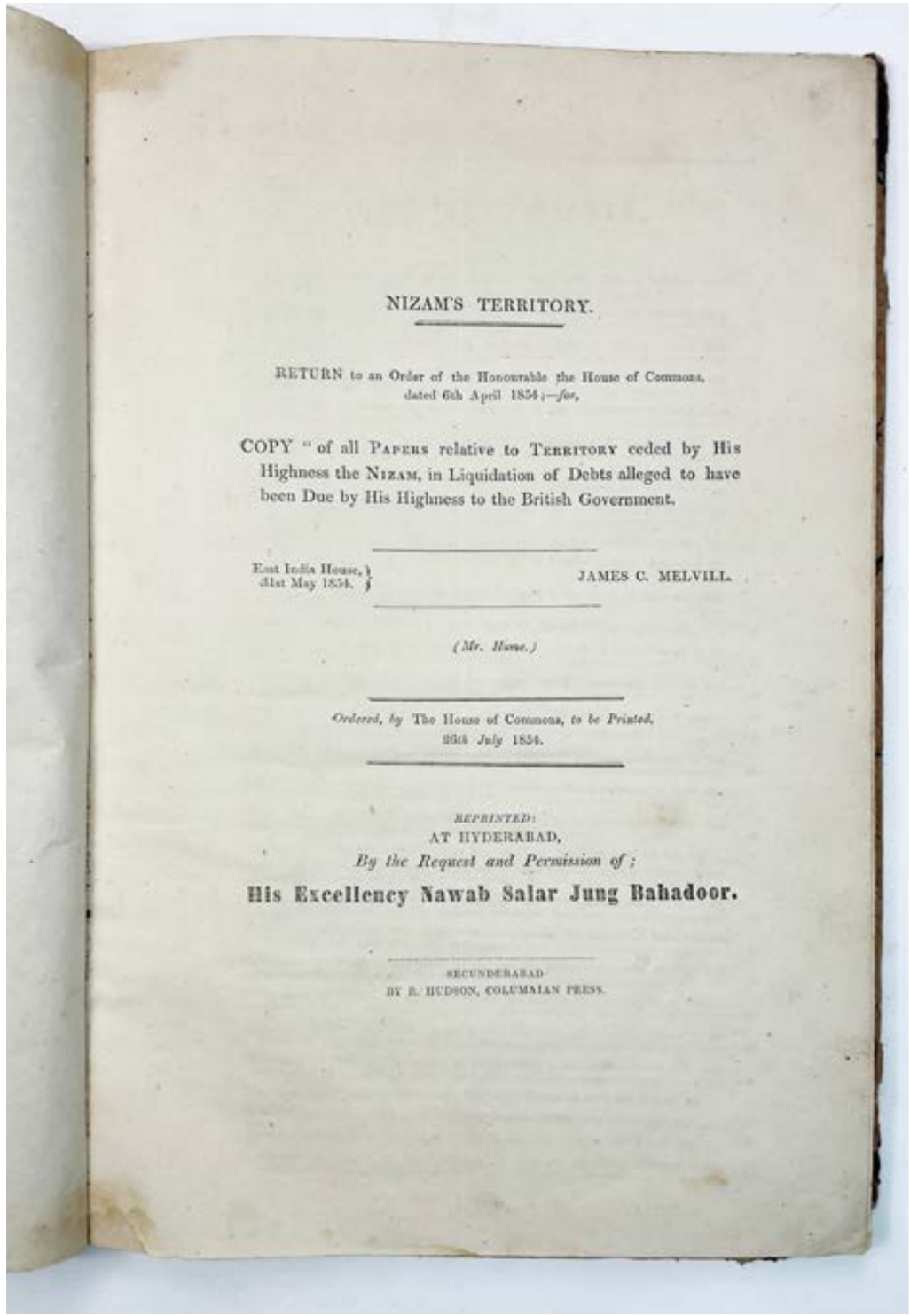
Nizam's Territory. / Return to an Order of the Honourable House of Commons, dated 6th April 1854; - for, Copy of all Papers relative to Territory ceded by His Highness the Nizam, in Liquidation of Debts alleged to have been Due by His Highness to the British Government. / Reprinted at Hyderabad, By the Request and Permission of; His Excellency Salar Jung Bahadoor.

Secunderabad (near Hyderabad): R. Hudson, Columbian Press, 1854.

4° (33 x 22 cm): iv, 162 pp., of which 6 leaves are folding statistical tables, bound in original half calf over marbled boards, with publisher's pastedown label of 'Secunderabad, Columbian Press, R. Hudson' to inside front cover (Very Good, internally very clean with only some very minor toning in places, biding quite worn with chipping to corners but still holding firm).

The extremely rare Hyderabad edition, and the first separate printing, of the official British papers relating to the Hyderabad Debt-Cession of Berar Crisis, during which Lord Dalhousie, the Governor-General of India, and General James Stuart Fraser, the British Resident in Hyderabad, orchestrated a 'shakedown' of the Nizam of Hyderabad, who owed the British an astounding 7.4 million rupees; the end result saw the Nizam ceding the wealthy cotton-growing province of Berar to the British to clear his debts; this insider's account (from the British perspective) was curiously re-published by the Columbian Press in Secunderabad on the orders of the Nizam, who believed that the papers portrayed Dalhousie and Fraser in a bad light.

The region that became Hyderabad State has for centuries been renown for the 'Golconda Diamonds', the world's most fabled gems (i.e., the Koh-i-Noor Diamond). In the 1670s, Hyderabad became part of the Maratha Confederacy, and was ruled by a hereditary viceroy of the Asaf Jah Dynasty, called the Nizam-ul-Mulk (meaning 'Administrator of the Realm'). In 1724, Hyderabad became a de facto independent state, with the Nizam essentially ruling as a sovereign sultan. Initially, the country allied itself with Mysore and France, and so was an antagonist of the British East India Company (EIC). As a result, it lost territory to the British, notably all its coastal lands, the Northern Circars.



NIZAM'S TERRITORY.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable the House of Commons, dated 6th April 1854;—*for*,

COPY "of all PAPERS relative to TERRITORY ceded by His Highness the NIZAM, in Liquidation of Debts alleged to have been Due by His Highness to the British Government.

East India House, 21st May 1854. JAMES C. MELVILL.

(Mr. Home.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 26th *July* 1854.

REPRINTED:
AT HYDERABAD,
By the Request and Permission of;
His Excellency Nawab Salar Jung Bahadoor.

SECUNDERABAD
BY R. HUDSON, COLUMBIAN PRESS.

The inexorable rise of the EIC as the dominant power on the subcontinent convinced the Nizam to change sides. In 1788, he received an embassy from the British, with resulted in a non-aggression pact. This was upgraded to an alliance in 1798, when the Nizam expelled his French advisors and French-trained army units, making the British Resident the primary foreign influence at his court.

In 1800, the Nizam agreed to what proved to be a very bad deal the with the British. In return for the EIC's protection from its enemies, in exchange the Nizam agreed to raise and fund a permanent standing army of 9,000 troops (to be increased to 15,000 in times of war) to exclusively support British operations on the subcontinent, a force that was later known as the 'Hyderabad Contingent'. This was in addition to the tens of thousands of soldiers and militiamen that the Nizam supported for his own purposes.

While Hyderabad was a very large and wealthy state with vast revenues, the cost of its military establishment caused it to run massive annual deficits. In 1823, the EIC, backed by British banks, agreed to extend the Nizam virtually unlimited credit, but at savage interest rates. While the Hyderabadi court was long famous for its luxurious tastes and lavish spending, its main financial liabilities always remained its armies. As the Nizam borrowed ever more money, the British Resident in Hyderabad felt increasingly entitled to interfere in the state's internal affairs, such that eventually the Nizam became something more like a tributary figure that a sovereign king.

By 1851, the incumbent Nizam Nasir-ud-Daula, Asaf Jah IV (reigned 1829-57), owed an astounding, unpayable, total debt of over 7.4 million Hyderabadi Rupees to the EIC and British banks. The British had him over a barrel, although he was slow to see the danger of his predicament, naively believing that the British would never call in his loans, as they valued his support too much.

Unfortunately for the Nizam, his fate was to be decided by two Scottish imperialist diehards. The Marquess of Dalhousie, the Governor General of India (in office, 1848-56), was known for his coercive tactics against his Indian allies. In what was known as the 'Doctrine of Lapse', he used 'creative' legal means to annex princely states to the EIC, while acting like a 'mob loan shark' towards states that owed the British a lot of money.

Dalhousie turned his sights upon Hyderabad, the richest princely state, that owed the largest debts in India. Making matters even worse for the Nizam, the longtime British Resident in Hyderabad, General James Stuart Fraser (in office, 1839-52), was exasperated with the Nizam's totally dismissive tone towards the British entreaties to resolve his financial obligations and so, for a time, was happy to support Dalhousie's hardball tactics.
In January 1851, when the Nizam's loan payments became overdue, Dalhousie threatened to use force if Hyderabad did not agree to a deal that was acceptable to the British. The Governor-General even wrote the Nizam, theatrically warning him that he would "make you as dust under foot and leave you neither a name nor a trace". Fraser, in more diplomatic language, suggested that the Nizam's full territories could be placed 'in trust' under British control until Hyderabad was able to pay its depts. This talk finally got the Nizam's full attention, and over the next two years intense negotiations occurred.

In 1852, Dalhousie and Fraser had major falling out. The Governor-General decided that the amount owed by the Nizam was so large as to be unrecoverable, so advocated that Hyderabad should cede the very rich cotton-growing province of Berar (today in eastern Maharashtra) to the EIC, in return for debt forgiveness. However, Fraser, his tone having moderated somewhat, felt that this was too harsh, as it would alienate the Nizam from Britain at a time when they needed his support. He came to believe that a more lenient settlement should be arranged through civil deliberations. However, he was overruled by Dalhousie, and so he resigned.

The Nizam was compelled to sign the Treaty of Berar (May 21, 1853) that ceded Berar to Britain in perpetuity. Through improved irrigation programs and transport infrastructure, the British quickly saw Berar yield an astounding bonanza of wealth from cotton, supporting the Lancashire textile mills. This industry proved especially lucrative during and in the wake of the U.S. Civil War, when global cotton prices skyrocketed.

While the 'Berar Shakedown' certainly poisoned the Anglo-Hyderabadi relationship, during the Indian Uprising of 1857, the Nizam provided vital support to the EIC that was a critical factor in saving British India from collapse. The new British Raj regime (the EIC dissolved in 1858) assumed a more moderate attitude towards Hyderabad. It formally returned Berar to de jure Hyderabadi sovereignty (although the province would never return to the Nizam's rule), while providing far more advantageous financial terms, especially regarding the funding of its military establishment. Over time, Hyderabad built up massive budgetary surpluses, such that during the early 20th century, the Nizam of Hyderabad was widely considered to be the wealthiest person on earth!

The Present Work in Focus

This work is the ultimate insider's account of the Hyderabad Debt-Berar Cession crisis, from the British perspective, featuring transcriptions or summaries of all the official correspondence and documents that Lord Dalhousie, General Fraser, and other colonial senior officials, issued during the saga. The anthology of 64 letters and minutes, that date from January 22, 1851 to November 22, 1853, chart the British deliberations and moves that led to the Treaty of Berar (May, 1853) and its immediate aftermath. It is an invaluable source for anyone seeking to understand the modern history of the Deccan and the Company Raj during its aggressively imperialistic twilight period.

The correspondence and documents chart Dalhousie and Frasers' frustrations with the Nizam for not only defaulting on his debt to the British, but his seeming lack of concern or action regarding the matter. The Nizam apparently, at least for some time, regarded the debt matter as nothing more than a mere nuisance, thinking that the British would perhaps 'move on' after being ignored for a while.

Dalhousie and Fraser, at first, endeavoured to suggest ways that the Nizam could implement some form of austerity programme to come up with the funds. However, the Nizam both showed no interest in considering this, while it was soon revealed that no amount of cost-cutting could possibly service 7.4 million Rupees of debt.

Attention then turned to what kind of radical arrangement could be found to satisfy Britain in lieu of all, or partial, payment of the debt. After different ideas were floated as trial balloons, in the end, the cession of Berar was the price that the Nizam would have to pay.

The documents include many tables of financial statistics that reveal the extent of the Hyderabad's debt crisis, detailing the state's annual revenues and expenditures, notably revealing the tremendous bonanza from taxes and cotton duties that could be received from Berar should it be in British hands (the work notes that Berar yielded the Hyderabad treasury 413,275 Rupees during the 1848-49 fiscal year – an enormous sum).

These documents were gathered by T.L Peacock, the Examiner of India Correspondence at East India House, in May 1854, at the behest of the British House of Commons, which maintained oversight of the EIC's affairs. They were first published within the House of Commons' Accounts and Paper: Thirty-Six Volumes. 9. East India. (Session 31 January – 12 August 1854), vol. XLVII (London: H.M. Stationery Office, 1854), pp. 263-438.

Importantly, while the present work is the not the first printing, it is the first separate publication of these documents. It was issued "By the Request and Permission" of the Nizam by R. Hudson's Columbian Press, in late 1854, in Secunderabad, a garrison town just outside of Hyderabad city.

That the Nizam would want the papers relating to the most humiliating spectacle of his reign to be published in India might, at first, seem surprising, that is, until one considers that they make the British look bad to the objective reader. The Governor General and Resident's attitude and tone comes across as avaricious, opportunistic, capricious, and short-sighted. Indeed, while the Nizam's initial lackadaisical attitude was not becoming, one gains the impression from the text that Dalhousie and Fraser were hellbent on 'shaking down' the Nizam, regardless of whatever he said or did (short of immediately repaying the entire 7.4 million Rupees). As such, the present documents reveal the kind of hyper-charged, excessive imperialism that would lead to the unravelling of the Company Raj only four years later.

A Note on Rarity

The present work is extremely rare, which is not surprising, as it would have been issued in only a very small print run, while the survival rate of mid-19th century Hyderabad imprints is very low.

We can trace only a single institutional example, held by the Salar Jung Museum (Hyderabad), which hails from the Nizam's personal library. We cannot trace any records of another example of the work as having ever appeared on the market.

References: Salar Jung Museum (Hyderabad): E17435. Cf. Henry George BRIGGS, The Nizam: His History and Relations with the British Government, 2 vols. (London, 1861); Sarojini REGANI, Nizam-British Relations, 1724-1857 (New Delhi, 1988), pp. 259-299; Sarojini REGANI, 'The Cession of Berar', Proceedings of the Indian History Congress (1957), vol. 20 (1957), pp. 252-259.

2.200 EUR

No. 366.

From *S. D. Birch*, Esq., Sub-Treasurer, to Sir *Vansittart Stonehouse*, Bart., Accountant-General.

Sir,

I DO myself the honour of forwarding Copy of a letter addressed by me to the Honourable Company's Solicitor, No. 364, of yesterday's date, and of his reply thereto; the Hoondees referred to will be presented on their due dates. I request your further instructions in the event of their not being paid.

Received wi
letter No.
23rd August

I have, &c.
(Signed) *S. D. Birch*,
Sub-Treasurer.

Fort St. George, General Treasury,
27th August 1851.

No. 364.

From *S. D. Birch*, Esq., Sub-Treasurer, to *Clement Dale*, Esq., Honourable Company's Solicitor.

Sir,

I DO myself the honour of forwarding four Hoondees as under, which I have to request you will note for non-acceptance.

	Co.'s Rs.	a.	p.
1 Hoondee, No. 83, on Lutchmun Doss Narrain Doss, Madras at 41 day's date, from 14th August 1851, for	20,000	0	0
1 Hoondee, No. 96, on Lutchmun Doss Narrain Doss, Madras, at 41 days' date, from 15th August 1851, for	8,150	0	0
1 Hoondee, No. 97, on Lutchmun Doss Narrain Doss, Madras, at 41 days' date, from 15th August 1851, for	5,328	10	0
1 Hoondee, No. 99, on Lutchmun Doss Narrain Doss, Madras, at 41 days' date, from 15th August 1851, for	21,000	0	0

I have, &c.,
(Signed) *S. D. Birch*,
Sub-Treasurer.

Fort St. George, General Treasury,
26th August 1851.

No. 249.

From *Clement Dale*, Esq., Honourable Company's Solicitor, to *S. D. Birch*, Esq., Sub-Treasurer, Fort St. George.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter to my address noted in the Margin, together with its enclosures.

Letter from S
Treasurer to
Company's, S
tor 26th Au
1851, No. 364

2. I presented the four Hoondees for acceptance, when Lutchmun Doss Narrain Doss refused to accept the same, and I noted them, as requested in your letter, and herewith return them.

3. My charges in the aggregate amount to 34 Rupees (thirty-four), eight Rupees and eight Annas for each Hoondee, which sum be pleased to receive on my account in case the Hoondees are hereafter paid.

I have, &c.
(Signed) *Clement Dale*,
Honourable Company's Solicitor.

9. WEST INDIES - NETHERLANDS ANTILLES: CURAÇAO / ARUBA / BONAIRE / SINT MAARTEN / WILLEMSTAD IMPORTANT CARTOGRAPHY

Johannes Vallentin Dominicus WERBATA (1866 - 1929) and Willem A. JONCKHEER Jr. (1887 - 1960) et al.

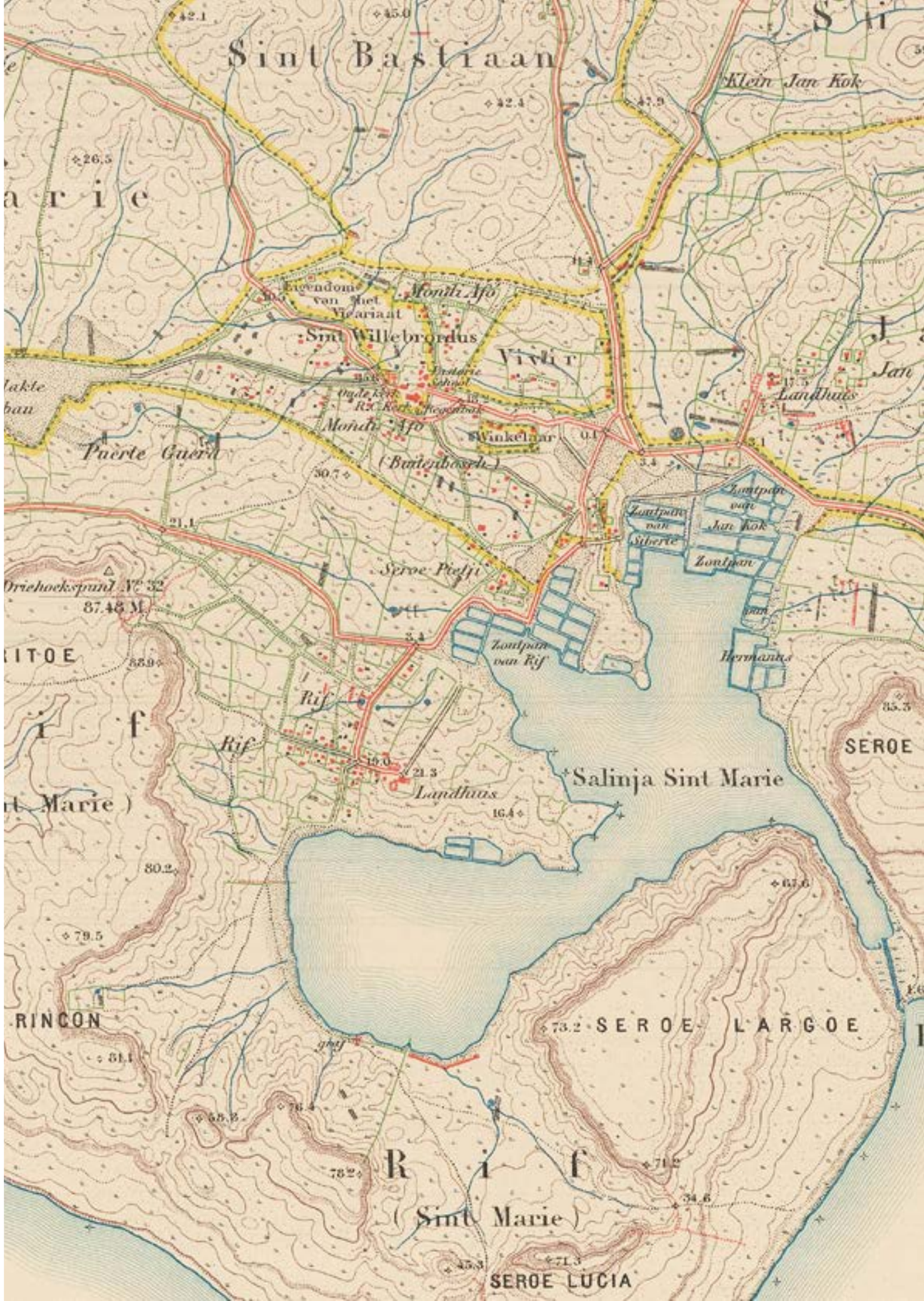
[Five (5) Individual Maps of the Netherlands Antilles islands of Curaçao, Aruba, Bonaire and Sint Maarten, and the City of Willemstad (Curaçao) – Offered Separately].

The Hague: J. Smulders & Co., [1911 - 1915].

Please see Descriptions for the Individual Maps below.

The first scientifically accurate and ultra-large-scale maps of each the main islands, as well as the capital city, of the Netherlands Antilles (being Curaçao, Aruba, Bonaire, Sint Maarten and Willemstad), predicated upon advanced systematic trigonometrical surveys spearheaded by the brilliant Indonesian military surveyor J.V.D. Werbata (son of a Dutch father and a Sumatran mother); the maps are amongst the greatest technical achievements of scientific surveying conducted anywhere in the Americas during their era; in extreme detail, they showcase every imaginable natural and man-made feature of the islands; importantly, while the maps appeared around 40 years after the abolition of slavery in the Netherlands Antilles, they are critical resources for the study of slavery, as they are the only printed maps to precisely depict the cadastral divisions of the island's individual plantations and the outlines of their major buildings; the maps played a vital role in overseeing the revitalization of the islands' agrarian sector, the industrialization of Curaçao (i.e. the arrival of the petroleum industry), the rise of tourism on all the islands, and the defense of the islands from German U-Boats during World War II; they and were not superseded until the aerial surveys of the 1960s – all the maps are very rare on the market.

In the 1630-'40s, the Netherlands acquired various West Indian islands, being Curaçao, Bonaire, Aruba (the so called 'ABC Islands', located just off the coat of Venezuela), and about 900 kms to the northeast, in the Leeward Islands, St. Eustatius, Saba and the southern three-eighths of Saint Martin (called Sint Maarten in Dutch, the rest of the island was French), with a total land area of 986 sq. km. Collectively, these islands were known as the Dutch West Indies, or the Netherlands Antilles (Nederlandse Antillen), a unified colony governed from Willemstad, Curaçao.



For much of the 17th and 18th centuries, Curaçao and St. Eustatius were incredibly important trading hubs (including for slaves), where the authorities often turned a blind eye to smuggling and piracy (in foreign waters). There slave-plantation industry also developed in the islands, although due to their relatively arid and unfertile nature, this aspect of the economy was never as vibrant as it was on many of the other West Indian isles (ex. Jamaica, Antigua, Martinique, etc.), although its role was not negligible.

Traditionally, the mapping the Netherlands Antilles was mainly hydrographic in nature, as maritime trade and defense were backbone of these societies, and while some fine cadastral surveys of isolated plantations were made, there was little incentive to conduct expensive general scientific topographical surveys of the islands (in contrast to the sophisticated surveys the British conducted of their fertile sugar islands from the 1720s to 1770s, such as of Jamaica, Barbados, St. Lucia, Antigua, etc.).

The West Indies generally experienced a sharp and prolonged economic downturn from the 1820s until the period arround the opening of the Panama Canal (1915). Curaçao's trade dripped off dramatically, while the abolition of slavery in the Netherlands Antilles (phased in from 1863 to 1873), made much of the agrarian sector financially unviable. As such, few resources were dedicated to mapping the islands.

While Curaçao was the subject of a basic triangulated general survey in 1825-6, the nature of this mapping was below the standard required for most matters of land management, infrastructure creation, and property registration. The terrestrial aspects of the other Dutch were scarcely surveyed at all, the best maps being only low quality, small-scale endeavours. Despite the general prosperity of the Netherlands and its technological sophistication, by the end of the 19th century, the Netherlands Antilles were arguably the worst mapped major islands in the West Indies.

However, upon the turn of the 19th–20th centuries, some enterprising Dutch officials resolved to revive the economy of the Netherlands Antilles, and that of Curaçao in particular. Their priority was to reinvigorate Curaçao's agrarian sector, which was in the doldrums. Due to its arid climate and indifferent soils, it was totally reliant upon an irrigation system of dams, canals, dykes, and windmills. This network, while still operating, had long fallen into disrepair, and it poor state severely hindered the ability to produce decent crop yields. The plan was to comprehensively repair, expand and modernize the water system, yet this endeavour would require an advanced large-scale trigonometrical survey of all Curaçao.

In 1900, the Dutch government convened a royal commission to investigate mapping Curaçao to advanced trigonometrical standards. While experts endorsed the notion, it initially received strong pushback from some parsimonious officials. However, the new Governor of the Netherlands Antilles, Jan Olphert de Jong van Beek en Donk (1863 – 1935, serving as governor, 1901-9), was an enterprising visionary who understood the great importance of such a survey. In 1903, he notably founded the Curaçaosche Maatschappij tot Bevordering van Landbouw, Veeteelt, Zoutwinning en Visserij (Curaçao Company for the Furthering of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Salt Extraction and Fishery) for reenergizing the island's economy.

The governor not only authorized the funds for scientifically surveying Curaçao, but also agreed to finance the mapping of all the colony's islands, being Aruba, Bonaire, Sint Maarten, St. Eustatius, and Saba. He managed to secure almost 10,000 Guilders for the project, a considerable sum for the time.

The first stage in making a modern scientific systematic survey was to construct an accurate trigonometrical framework that defined the general space being mapped. This was done by affixing the locations of basepoints by astronomical observations, and then running lines between these points, resulting in a trigonometrical network covering an entire island. The second stage, which is more difficult and complicated, will be addressed later. In March 1904, the military engineer Lieutenant M.L. Pliester commenced creation of the trigonometrical framework for Curaçao, a project taken up and finished by L. Lens in November 1906. Simultaneous endeavours were undertaken in Aruba and Bonaire. Work in Aruba was commenced by R.J. and J.J. Beaujon, and was finished by Lens, while Lens took sole responsibility of triangulating Bonaire, with both projects completed in 1909.

However, completing advanced, large scale ultra-advanced scientific topographical maps of the Netherlands 'Antilles would require the leadership of an engineer with extraordinary abilities. This individual needed to possess unusual technical skill and the know-how to train locals to become expert surveyors, as well as to manage different teams simultaneously working in multiple theatres, while having experience operating in tropical environments. Nobody in the colony, nor in the Metropolitan Netherlands, had such abilities. Fortunately, however, stellar scientific mapping of the kind desired for the Netherlands Antilles had already been accomplished in the Dutch East Indies (Indonesia) for some decades. As such, the authorities looked there for a figure who could spearhead the mapping the islands.

Enter J.V.D. Werbata: Indonesian Master Surveyor Maps the Netherlands Antilles
Johannes Vallentin Dominicus Werbata (1866 - 1929), better known by his initials JVD, was born on Padang, on the west coast of Sumatra, to a Dutch military officer father and a Sumatran mother. Destined for a career in the army, at the age of ten, he was enrolled in the Military School in Gambong, Java. After his training, he became as fusilier in the Netherlands East India Army (KNIL), but soon gravitated towards surveying. In 1884, he was transferred to become an apprentice in the KNIL's Topographische Dienst (Topographical Service).

At this point, something needs to be said of the Topographische Dienst, which was part way into a decades long process of scientifically mapping the entire Dutch East Indies (Indonesia), one of the most vast and challenging places to survey on the globe. The Dienst was responsible for some of the most impressive feasts of surveying in the modern world history, although their efforts are little known today outside of Indonesia and the Netherlands. Their surveys of frontier regions in Borneo and Sumatra were tremendous achievements of technical engineering, while the 'Residentie Kaarten' (regional surveys of Java), are exquisitely executed works printed in a stunning, unique form of chromolithography.

From 1887 to 1895, Werbata became a central figure in the Topographische Dienst when he surveyed much of Western Borneo. This endeavor was so physically and technically

challenging that the mere mention of it became legendary throughout the KNIL. Western Borneo was a colossal realm of mountainous jungles and malarial swamps that was one of the final frontiers of mapping in Asia.

In 1895, Werbata returned to Java and was promoted to be a senior instructor of surveying for the KNIL, quite an accolade, especially for someone of Indonesian ethnicity, as he would have had to have been much better than any of his European rivals to overcome the army's institutional racism. Werbata was praised by his commanding officer, who characterized his credo: "that mental strength is indispensable to a surveyor so that no 'tjot' is too high, no jungle too hard to find, if it is after all necessary to stretch a surveying line across it". In 1898, Werbata played a key role in the successful Dutch military expedition in Aceh, for which he was knighted by Queen Wilhelmina.

By the early 19-noughts, Werbata was known throughout the Dutch military world was one of the best, if not the very finest surveyor, in their employ. For this reason, in 1906, Governor Jong van Beek en Donk appointed him to lead the mission to survey the Netherlands Antilles.

The Antilles Surveys in Focus

Werbata arrived in Curaçao in October 1906, just in time to see the completion of the triangulation of the island. His mission was complex and ambitious, and his first step was to train local islanders to become expert surveyors, with an eye to select one or two of the most talented figures to one day be able to supervise surveys on their own accord. As the Governor was only able to secure financing to bring in Werbata to the colony, and as he would only be able to remain on site for two or three years, he would not be around to see the completion of the mapping of all the islands. As such, he had to start the process and then had off the project to his trainees, who would hopefully continue to work to his high standards. Fortunately, Werbata was a superb teacher, and if anyone could accomplish this, it would be him. Even though Werbata ended up personally overseeing only the mapping of Curaçao and the colonial capital Willemstad, he set the tone for the mapping of the rest of the islands, such that all the programme's maps are collectively known today as the 'Werbata Maps'.

Werbata complted the surveying of Curaçao and Willemstad before returning to Java in 1909. His prodigal student, the Curaçao native Willem A. Jonckheer Jr. (1887 - 1960), acted as his chief lieutenant during the Curaçao survey, and at its conclusion was deemed a master surveyor who could independently manage island surveys on his own. He was able to take over from Werbata, duly overseeing the surveys of Aruba, Bonaire and Sint Maarten.

Each of the individual island maps (Curaçao, Aruba, Bonaire, Sint Maarten and St. Eustatius; note that the remining island, Saba was not mapped as part of the programme) were to be made to the exact same standards of projection, scale, draftsmanship and detail. Working within the preexisting structure of the trigonometrical measurements of each island, Werbata and his colleagues were to conduct numerous smaller systematic trigonometrical surveys to fill in the natural and man-made features of the landscape, while plotting these details upon manuscript plats, which would be consolidated to form complete maps of the islands. This was very difficult work, especially as Werbata insisted upon ultra-strict technical precision.

All the island maps were to be drawn to an ultra large scale of 1:20,000 (1 cm on the map = 0.2 km on the land), five times that of a British Ordnance Survey, and a much larger than that of maps of any other major West Indian island to date. They were all to be drafted on a polyhedron projection favoured in the Dutch East Indies. The Willemstad survey was done to an even larger scale of 1:5,000. The Curaçao, Aruba and Bonaire maps were colossal, with the Curaçao map running to 18 sheets and being almost 4 metres long! The level and comprehensiveness of detail on the maps is astounding and is far greater than that provided upon virtually any other Caribbean map. As such, the Netherlands Antilles went from being perhaps the worst mapped to best mapped place in the region. The 'Verklaring der Teekens' (Statement of Signs, or Legend) explains the symbols used upon the maps that identify virtually every imaginable natural and man-made feature of the islands, to the extent that the viewer can almost imagine being there in person. Impressively, this is accomplished without the map seeming cluttered, as the arrangement of details is carefully choreographed.

The legend is divided into four categories, with the first being 'Waters', noting symbols pertaining to the coastlines, including for anchorages, tidal flats, beaches, cliffs, lagoons, salt pans, quays (whether made of brick or wood), habours, buoys, navigation lights, and coral reefs, etc.

Next are symbols for 'Roads', and infrastructure, including roads for carriages or carts, horse paths, foot paths, bridges, and dykes, etc.

Following, are topographic symbols, plus, some man-made features such as the irrigation systems. Features include the spot heights of peaks (in metres), elevation contour lines at 5 metre intervals (an amazingly precise level of measurement), dry beds even during the rainy season, earthen dams, stone dams, wells, windmills, rainwater reservoirs, forests, swamps, scrublands, orchards, and lone trees.

Finally, there are symbols for 'Small Signs, Abbreviations, etc.', including for trigonometrical surveying points (basepoints); stone buildings, wooden buildings, clay huts, 'Landhuis' (plantation 'great houses'), churches, ruins, boundary posts, stone walls, plank fences, hedges, spiked wire barriers, boundaries of named private lands, or cadastres (often being of former slave plantations), flagpoles, telephone lines, brick cisterns, etc.

Importantly, while the Werbata maps were made around four decades after the end of slavery in the Netherlands Antilles (which was phased out between 1863 and 1873), they are invaluable resources for the study of the slavery era, as they are the only maps to details all the islands' plantations, providing their names, boundaries, topographical features and depicting major buildings (notably the 'landhuis' or great houses). In many cases, the major features of the plantations had not changed since the abolition of slavery, such that one can gain a good impression of the physical nature of the former slave-plantation economy in the Netherlands Antilles.



The 'Werbata Maps' were published between 1911 and 1915 by the house of J. Smulders & Co. in The Hague. Employing highly sophisticated colour lithography, using bright hues, the map sheets are technically stellar works of printing.
The maps were highly regarded in their time, sentiments captured by a Curaçao newspaper, referring to the Curaçao map as "a masterpiece rarely seen…a superb buy!". Werbata's efforts were hugely appreciated by the Netherlands Antilles and the home government, and he was invited to join an elite knightly club as a Brother of the Order of the Netherlands Lion. (After returning from Curaçao to the Dutch East Indies, Werbata was appointed as a senior civil servant topographer Batavia. He subsequently headed his own brigade in his hometown of Padang, Sumatra, and later at Magelang, Java, where he died in 1929.).

The Werbata maps proved to be incredibly useful, even well beyond initial expectations. There were not only used to improve Curaçao's irrigation system, so reviving the agrarian sector, but they also aided infrastructure and land management on all the islands. Critically, the Curaçao map appeared just in time the assist the construction of the Curaçaosche Petroleum Industrie Maatschappij (completed in 1916), a massive oil refinery, near Willemstad, that processed Venezuelan crude, and which revolutionized the island's economy. Werbata's map of Willemstad guided urban planning as the city experienced strong growth, with all the maps playing a vital role in preparing the islands for the arrival of mass tourism in the Netherlands Antilles.

During World War II, the Netherlands Antilles, and Curaçao's oil refinery in particular, were prime targets for German U-Boats, such that the Werbata maps were used by U.S. and other Allied forces for planning the defense of the islands. Both the U.S. Defense Department and British War Office printed their own versions of the maps for this purpose (today exceedingly rare).

The Werbata maps remained the gold standard of cartography of the Netherlands Antilles until the 1960s, when the KLM Aerocarto company was able to map the islands employing aerial surveys, using advanced controlled mosaic methods.

Today the Werbata Maps are well known only in intellectual circles in the Dutch Caribbean and the Netherlands. This is regrettable and they are world-class masterpieces of scientific surveying, as well as invaluable records of Caribbean history, that deserve to be widely studied. Moreover, the tale of an Indonesian surveyor travelling to the other side of the world to fulfill such an epic project is an extraordinary story, and an amazing example of global intellectual cross-cultural exchange.

General References: Peter VAN DER KROGT, 'J.V.D. Werbata, een topograaf uit Oost-Indië, karteert in West-Indië De eerste topografische kaarten van de Nederlandse Antillen, 1911-1915', Caert Thresoor, inhoud 24ste jaargang, nr. 1 (2005), pp. 3-13; [re: Subsequent English version:] Peter VAN DER KROGT, 'The Werbata-Jonckheer maps: The first topographic maps of the Netherlands Antilles, 1911-1915', [Conference Paper:] International Symposium on "Old Worlds-New Worlds": The History of Colonial Cartography 1750-1950 Utrecht University, Utrecht, The Netherlands, 21 to 23 August 2006 (19 pp.), please see link:

https://history.icaci.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/Krogt_Peter_van_der_2006.pdf

Descriptions of the Individual Maps

*** Please note that the maps of Curaçao, Willemstad, Aruba, Bonaire, and Sint Marin are offered here for sale individually. The map of St. Eustatius (a small work measuring only 37.5 x 36.5 cm) is not present.**

9. A. [CURAÇAO]

Johannes Vallentin Dominicus WERBATA (1866 - 1929), Willem A. JONCKHEER Jr. (1887 - 1960) and Enrique E. ECKER (1887 - 1966) et al.

Topographische kaart van Curaçao in 18 Bladen. Schaal 1:20000.

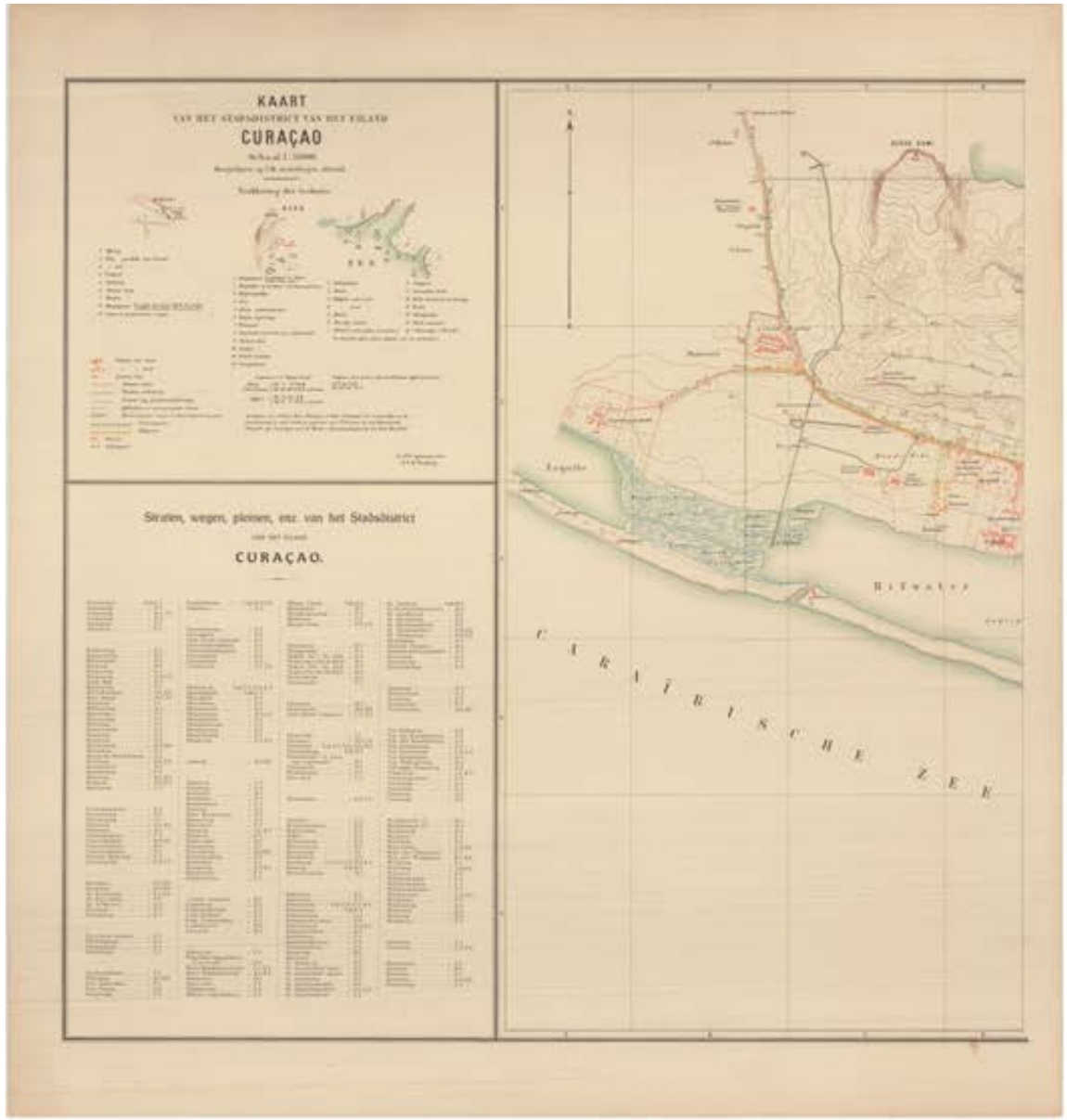
The Hague: Lith. J. Smulders & Co., [1911].

Colour lithograph, printed on 18 sheets, plus, 1 legend sheet, housed in original printed tan card folder featuring key map, sheets with old handstamps of 'Nederlandsche Handelshoogeschool / Rotterdam' and former inventory numbers in pen to blank margins (Very Good, sheets clean and bright with lovely colours, covers with some marginal fraying and old repairs to spine), each sheet: 46 x 46 cm, would if joined from a map of irregular dimensions, maximum approximately: 119 x 155 cm (47 x 61 inches), that would diagonally measure approximately 390 cm (153.5 inches) long.

Curaçao has a land area of 444 sq. km, and is a long and narrow island running diagonally for 58 km, with a width varying between 3.5 and 11 km. The capital, and only major settlement, Willemstad, is located upon a stellar natural harbour along the mid-point of the west coast. Curaçao is arid and generally consists of low, rolling hills, although it has some more prominent highlands, with the tallest peak being Christoffelberg (372 metres).

The present colossal work is the first highly detailed scientifically accurate map of Curaçao, printed on 18 sheets, it is, measured diagonally, almost 4 metres long. It shows all the island's topography and infrastructure in astounding detail, and it is notably the only printed map to showcase all Curaçao's former slave plantations, depicting their boundaries, major buildings, and physical features. It is also the only island map of the series based upon surveys personally overseen by J.V.D. Werbata.

The present example of the map seems to be the first edition, with updated issues appearing over the following years. An edition issued around 1920 updates the map with the depiction of the Curaçaosche Petroleum Industrie Maatschappij (C.P.I.M.), established on the shores of the Schottegat in 1915-16, being a massive refinery, which handed Venezuela oil, and which totally revolutionized the island's economy, turning it from relying upon agriculture to industry (no sign of the refinery appears on the present map). For a comparison with Sheet XII of the present map, please see an image of the same sheet from this later state, courtesy of the University of Leiden:


KAART
VAN HET STADSDISTRICT VAN HET EILAND
CURAÇAO
Straten, wegen, pleinen, enz. van het Stadsdistrict
CURAÇAO.
C A R A Ï B I S C H E Z E E


C A R A Ï B I S C H E Z E E

https://digitalcollections.universiteitleiden.nl/view/item/2016777?solr_nav%5Bid%5D=08cfe7ec3d78b0aaf9ad&solr_nav%5Bpage%5D=0&solr_nav%5Boffset%5D=1

The best topographical map of Curaçao available prior to Werbata's work was Lt. Col. Johannes C. Ninaber's (revised by Rainer F. Baron von Raders) Kaart van het eiland Curaçao benevens een plan van de stad en haven, which was issued (Amsterdam, 1836). Done to a scale of 1:50,000, it is predated upon a 1825-6 basic trigonometrical survey of the island, and while it depicts the island major features, and the locations of 120 plantations, it is not sufficiently detailed or precise for modern land management purposes. Please see a link to an image of this map:

https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/c/cf/Curaçao1836.png

While there are around a dozen examples of the Werbata map of Curaçao in institutional collections, in all the states, the map is very rare on the market, as we can trace only a single sales record for another example from the last 25 years (sold at a Dutch auction in 2018).

References: Library of Congress: G5180 s20 .N41; Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin: Kart. R 13937<1923>; Universitaire Bibliotheken Leiden: D A 45,1; OCLC: 777030119, 1090242757, 67934634, 64470964, 1292733842.

4.500 EUR

9. B. [WILLEMSTAD, CURAÇAO]

Johannes Vallentin Dominicus WERBATA (1866 - 1929).

Kaart van het stadsdistrict van het eiland Curaçao. Schaal 1:5000.

The Hague: Lith. J. Smulders & Co., [1912].

Colour lithograph, printed on 2 sheets (Very Good, overall clean and bright with lovely colours, just some light spotting), each sheet: 70 x 76 cm, if joined: 70 x 129 cm (27.5 x 51 inches).

This is the first scientific survey of Willemstad, the capital the Netherlands Antilles and the colony's only decent sized urban area. Traditionally a multicultural major nexus of commerce (including the slave trade) and privateering, Willemstad was built upon both sides of a passage, the St. Annabaai, leading into a large lagoon, the Schottegat, which acted as an inner harbour.

The map is based upon surveys personally executed by Werbata and showcases Willemstad to a grand scale of 1:5,000, depicting and labeling all streets and laneways, and showing the outlines of all city blocks and major buildings, with stone buildings shaded in pink and wooden buildings shaded in yellow. All key sites are labelled, with the government and military quarter occupying the area near the east side of the mouth of the harbour, while the mercantile districts line both sides of St. Annabaai, which is crossed by the Emmabrug, ingenious pontoon bridge, built in 1888, that can open and to allow the passage of ships.

An important cultural feature of the city is the Mikve Israel-Emanuel Synagogue, labelled as the 'Ned. Port. Isr. Kerk', which is today oldest surviving synagogue in the Americas, having been first built in 1674, with the current building dating from 1732.
The map is very rare, we can trace 5 institutional examples (held by the Universitaire Bibliotheken Leiden; British Library, Universiteitsbibliotheek Amsterdam, Universiteitsbibliotheek Utrecht, and the Delft University of Technology), and we can find only 2 sales records for other examples from the last 25 years.
References: Universitaire Bibliotheken Leiden: D A 44,16; British Library: Cartographic Items Maps X.3814.; OCLC: 703619663.

1.500 EUR

9. C. [ARUBA]

Willem A. JONCKHEER Jr. (1887 - 1960) et al.

Topographische kaart van Aruba in 8 Bladen. Schaal 1:20000.

The Hague: Lith. J. Smulders & Co., [1913].

Colour lithograph, printed on 8 sheets, plus 1 legend sheet, housed in original printed tan card folder featuring key map (Very Good, sheets clean and bright with lovely colours, just some light marginal toning, covers with some marginal fraying and old repairs to spine), each sheet: 46 x 46 cm, would if joined from a map of irregular dimensions, maximum approximately: 132 x 131 cm (51.5 x 52 inches), that would diagonally measure approximately 195 cm (77 inches) long.

Aruba is a low-lying, arid, sandy island of 180 sq. km in area, located about 50 km northwest of Curaçao. While Aruba is today an internationally renowned tourist mecca, it was traditionally considered to be a backwater, home to small, largely subsistence plantations and ranches, with its economy depending upon aloe vera farming, small-scale livestock, and phosphate and gold mining (there was even a brief 'Aruba Gold Rush' in 1824).

The present 8-sheet map, based upon surveys by teams led by Werbata's prodigal student, Willem A. Jonckheer Jr., showcases the island in incredible detail. Is capital, Oranjestad, is located about midway up the west coast, while small plantations and ranches dot the countryside, while the southeast is shown to be a virtual desert wasteland.

Prior to the Jonckheer map, the best topographical map of Aruba was W.A. van Spengler's (revised by Rainer F. Baron von Raders) Kaart van het eiland Aruba, gevolgd naar den opmeting in den jare 1820 gedaan (The Hague, 1827), predicated upon a mid-scale basic survey.

While there are around a dozen examples of the present map in institutional collections, the map is very rare on the market, as we can trace only a single sales record for another example from the last 25 years (sold at a Dutch auction in 2018).

References: Universitaire Bibliotheken Leiden: D A 46,13; British Library: Cartographic Items Maps 81310.(3.); Staatbibliothek zu Berlin: Kart. R 13919;

OCLC: 1183400932, 236328510, 703619663.

3.500 EUR

9. D [BONAIRE]

Willem A. JONCKHEER Jr. (1887 - 1960) et al.

Topographische kaart van Bonaire in 10 Bladen. Schaal 1:20000.

The Hague: Lith. J. Smulders & Co., [1915].

Colour lithograph, printed on 10 sheets, housed in original printed tan card folder featuring key map (Very Good, sheets clean and bright with lovely colours, just some light marginal toning, covers with some marginal fraying and old repairs to spine), each sheet: 46 x 46 cm, would if joined from a map of irregular dimensions, maximum approximately: 166 x 124 cm (65.5 x 49 inches).

Bonaire is a 294 sq. km arid, low-lying island, located about 80 km east of Curaçao. Its only settlement of note was its capital, Kralendijk, and its countryside was only sparsely populated by the odd small planation or ranch. Traditionally, its only major industry was salt mining, gathered in pans near the coasts. By contrast, today the island is a busy tourism centre, favoured for its almost constantly sunny climate.

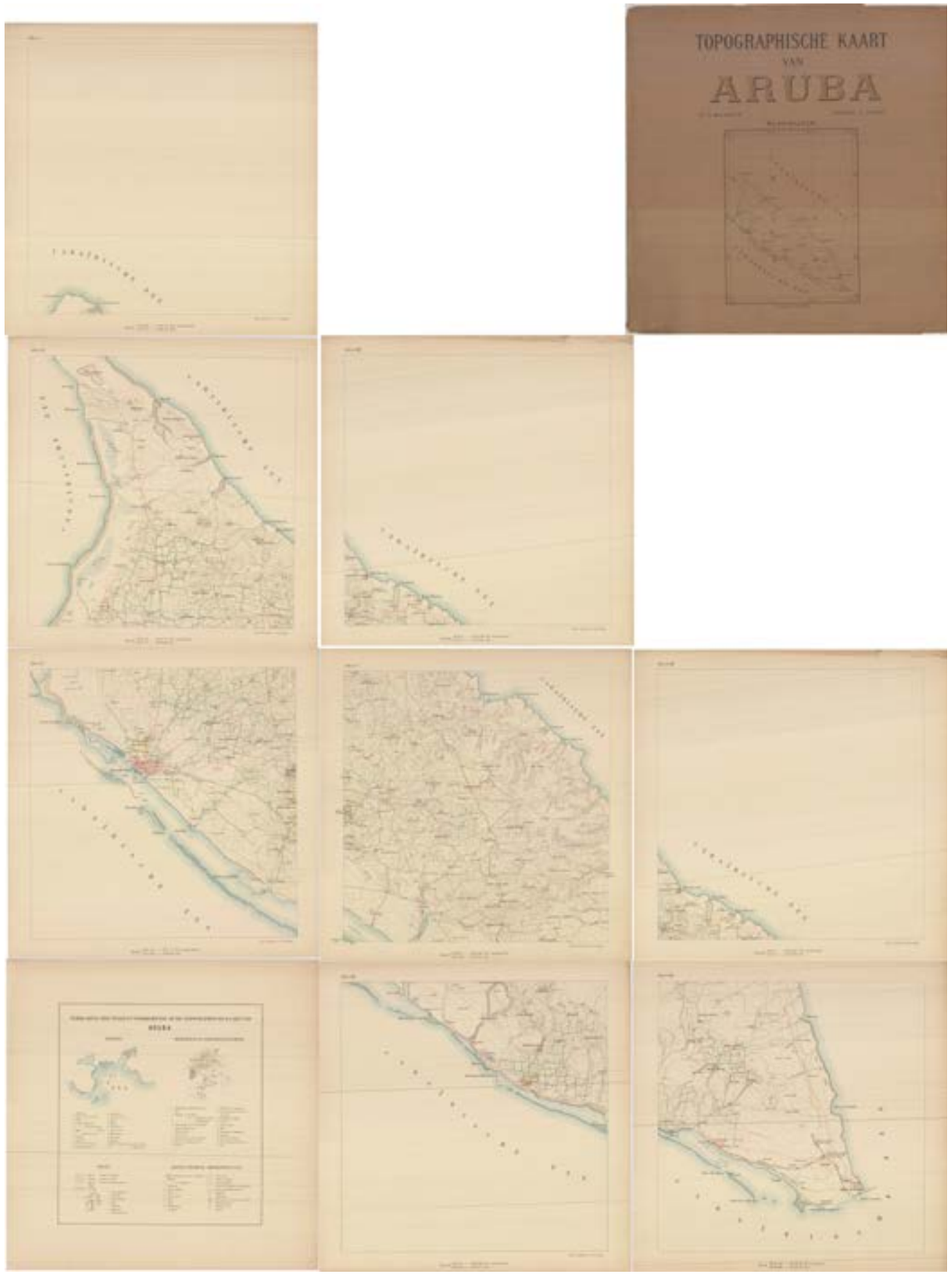
The present 10-sheet map is the first accurate detailed map of Bonaire and was made under the supervision of Willem A. Jonckheer Jr. It shows the island in stellar detail, locating all homesteads and all other natural and man-made features.

Prior to the Jonckheer map, the finest topographic map of Bonaire was A. Conradi et E.E. Jarman's Carte de l'Ile de Bon-Aire, dressée au mois d'Octobre 1866 d'après les ordres du Gouverneur de Curaçao (The Hague, 1867), a small-scale basic survey.

While there are around a dozen examples of the present map in institutional collections, it is very rare on the market, as we can trace only a single sales record for another example from the last 25 years (sold at a Dutch auction in 2018).

References: Universitaire Bibliotheken Leiden: D A 47,12; Staatbibliothek zu Berlin: Kart. R 13927; OCLC: 980571688, 71415469, 1183401308.

3.200 EUR




TOPOGRAPHISCHE KAART
VAN
BONAIRE

9. E. [SINT MAARTEN (SAINT MARTIN)].

[Willem A. JONCKHEER Jr. (1887 - 1960)].

Topographische kaart van Sint Martin (Nederlandsch Gedeelte) in 2 Bladen. Schaal 1:20000.

The Hague: Lith. J. Smulders & Co., [1915].

Colour lithograph, printed on 2 sheets, housed in original printed tan card folder, contemporary handstamp reading 'Exh. 21. Oct. 1916.' to blank margins (Very Good, sheets clean and bright with lovely colours, just some light marginal toning, covers with some marginal fraying and old repairs to spine), each sheet: 46 x 46 cm, if joined: 46 x 84 cm (18 x 33 inches).

Sint Maarten (Saint Martin in French) is one of only two Caribbean islands to be divided between two countries (the other being Hispaniola). The semi-arid island is in the Leeward Islands, about 900 km northeast of Curaçao, and so while governed in colonial times from Willemstad, in lay in a very different region. The entire island of St. Martin is 87.2 sq. km, of which the southern three-fifths is Dutch (34 sq. km), while the rest is French (53.2 sq. km).

The present 2-sheet map showcase only the Dutch part of St. Martin, and it is the first scientific survey of the district. The landscape is composed of a highly mountainous interior, with the coast featuring large lagoons, some of which hosted salt pans which were a major source of revenue. The only town in the district, Phillipsburg, is located on an isthmus between a lagoon and the sea, and was a small but vibrant trading port, while the countryside was home to small farming homesteads and fishing settlements.

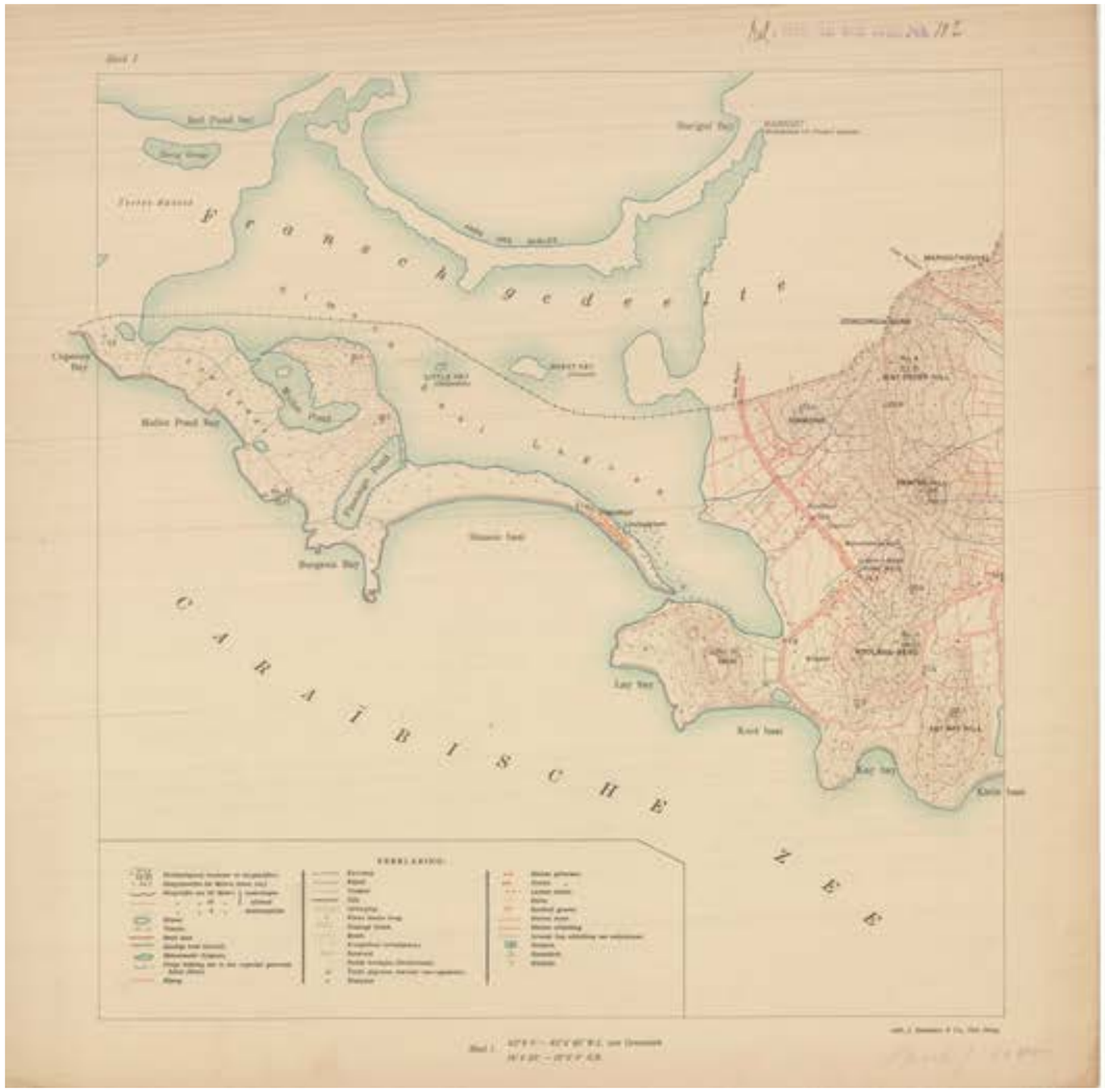
Prior to the creation of the present map, the only somewhat adequate rendering of St. Martin's topography was Isaac Dornseiffen's Kaart van het eiland St. Martin (Scale 1:42.000), which appeared in the appendix to the periodical, Tijdschrift van het Koninklijk Nederlandsch Aardrijkskundig Genootschap (1883).

While there are around a dozen examples of the map in institutional collections, it is rare on the market, as we can trace only three sales records for other examples from the last 25 years.

References: Universitaire Bibliotheken Leiden: D A 44,5; British Library: Cartographic Items Maps 82140.(2.); Staatbibliothek zu Berlin: Kart. R 14018; OLCL: 1292734026, 940392086.

1.500 EUR




Blad I
Franchegdeelte
CARAÏBISCHE ZEE
Lagoen
Lac baai
Klein baai


Blad II
Franchegdeelte
KANAAL VAN SINT BARTHOLOMEY
Lagoen
Klein baai
Gelderse baai
Oranje baai
Bonaire baai
Lac baai

10. JAMAICA – PAIR (2) ORIGINAL MSS. VIEWS SLAVERY IMMEDIATE POST-EMANCIPATION ERA

A pair (2) of historically important original manuscript sepia views, depicting 1) the Great House and windmill of Perrins's Estate, one of Jamaica's leading sugar plantations, and 2) the St. Dorothy's (or the 'Tamarind Tree') Church, established in 1681, which is today one of the oldest and most culturally significant churches in Jamaica; executed to an unusually high degree of artistic skill, in 1848, during the immediate post emancipation era, they are perhaps the earliest surviving images of these places which played such large roles in the story of the island.

This pair (2) of original manuscript sepia drawing depicts: 1) The great house and windmill of Perrin's Estate, one of the most valuable sugar plantations in Jamaica, located in the 'Vere Parish Sugar Belt'; and 2) the St. Dorothy's Anglican Church (popularly known as the 'Tamarind Tree Church'), which is one of the oldest surviving and most culturally significant churches in the former British West Indies. Executed to an unusually high degree of virtuosity by an anonymous artist, they were both made in 1848, aboard a ship, the Barque Liverpool, as it lay just off Jamacia (one of the views specifies the location as being Morant Bay). Likely, the artist took pencil sketes of both the Perrin's Estate and St. Dorothy's Church on scene during a tour of the island, and then used these sketches to create the present, more refined, works in sepia, while awaiting his departing for Britain.

Significantly, while we could stand to be corrected, to the best of our knowledge both works are the earliest known surviving images of these key Jamaican historical sites, with their value

#1.
Anon.

"Perrins / A Sugar Estate / Vere".

Manuscript, drafted aboard the Barque 'Liverpool', 1848.

Manuscript, pen and sepia ink on wove paper (Very Good, some minor spots, light toning, especially to righthand margin, light stain in lower right corner), 22.5 x 32.5 cm (9 x 13 inches).

This finely executed view depicts the 'Great House' of the Perrin's Estate, one of the largest and most profitable of all Jamaica sugar plantations. Founded in the 1740s, in the Vere Parish Sugar Belt, of southern Jamaica, along the banks of the Rio Minho, the estate came to occupy 1603 acres of some of the best agricultural land in the West Indies. It was established by the merchant William Perrin (d. 1759), a great sugar baron who owned five major estates in





Jamaica that were willed the to his son, William Phillip Perrin (1742 - 1820). In its heyday, Perrin's Estate employed as many as 300 slaves. In 1820, the estate was inherited by Perrin's nephew, Sir Henry Fitzherbert, 3rd Barnet (1783 - 1858). In 1835, following the abolition of slavery, Fitzherbert was compensated £5495 14s 11d by the British crown for the loss of 258 slaves, then a colossal sum.

While most sugar plantations in Jamaica withered in the wake of the abolition of slavery and falling sugar prices, the Vere Sugar Belt was so productive that Perrin's Estate remained profitable for some years, employing many of its former slaves. The estate was dissolved in the late 19th century.

The present drawing captures Perrin's 'Great House' in 1848, during the immediate post emancipation period, when the estate still prospered under Fitzherbert's absentee ownership. The great house, which is captured from the front, at an oblique angle, is of the classic 18th century Jamaican style, with a double stairway above an arch, leads to a portico, and then into the piano nobile. The house was built of stone, with a wooden roof, and with shutters on the windows to protect from hurricanes. In the background, to the left, are some supporting buildings and a windmill, the key power source for grinding the sugarcane.

As far as we are aware, this is oldest surviving image of the Perrin's Great House, which we gather fell into ruin in late 19th century. It grants a stellar insight into how a leading Jamaican sugar plantation appeared during what was still a prosperous period.

[and:]

#2.
Anon.

"Tamarind Tree Church & Rectory / Old Harbour".

Manuscript, Morant Bay [Jamaica], drafted aboard the Barque 'Liverpool', March 1848.

Manuscript, pen and sepia ink on wove paper (Very Good, some minor spots, light toning, especially to righthand margin, light stain in lower right corner), 22.5 x 32.5 cm (9 x 13 inches).

This lovely sepia drawing was clearly made by the same artist as No. 1 above, and depicts the St. Dorothy's Anglican Church, historically known as the "Tamarind Tree Church", due to the large arbor that graced its approach until the mid-20th century. Importantly, St. Dorothy's is one of the oldest surviving churches in Jamaica, if not the former British West Indies. The church and its rectory were built in 1681 on a 30-acre parcel of land donated by Colonel Thomas Fuller (d. 1690), one of Jamaica's first great sugar planters and an esteemed veteran of the military campaign that conquered Jamaica from Spain (1655-8).

The building served as the official church of St. Dorothy Parish, a jurisdiction that existed

in Jamaica between 1675 to 1866 (whereupon it was merged into St. Catherine parish). Located about 2 km from the market town of Old Harbour, St. Dorothy's served a prosperous sugar-growing region, and its congregation included some of Jamaica's wealthiest and most powerful figures. Due to its distinctive red brick construction, with white wooden shutters, and its triangular roof, the church was also affectionately known as the 'Old Harbour Barn'.

The present view depicts the church with the front gate taken from an oblique angle, which is framed by two large tamarind trees. The church's main entrance is visible, while the rectory can be seen in the background, to the left.

Later in the 19th century, St. Dorothy's church was renovated, with a belfry added, although it has largely retained its traditional character to the present day. Today, the church lies at the heart of vibrant community.

While another early image of St. Dorothy's Church may exist, we have not been able to trace any references to such a work, augmenting the historical significance of the drawing.

References: N/A – Both views seemingly unrecorded. Cf. [re: #1. Perrin's Estate:] Centre for the Study of the Legacies of British Slavery (online): http://wwwdepts-live.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/estate/view/2769; Papers of Perrin's Estate: https://phys.org/news/2015-08-documents-reveal-price-britain-slave.html and https://calmview.derbyshire.gov.uk/calmview/Record.aspx?src=CalmView.Catalog&id=D239%2FM%2FE%2F24059; [Re: #2. St. Dorothy's Church:] Franck CUNDALL, Historic Jamaica with Fifty-Two Illustrations (London: The West India Committee, 1915), pp. 130-1.

4.500 EUR

11. SLAVERY - TRANSATLANTIC SLAVE TRADE PORTUGAL ABOLITIONISM

Anon.

Breves reflexões acerca do estado actual do trafico da escravatura, em relação ao progresso da civilização europeia.

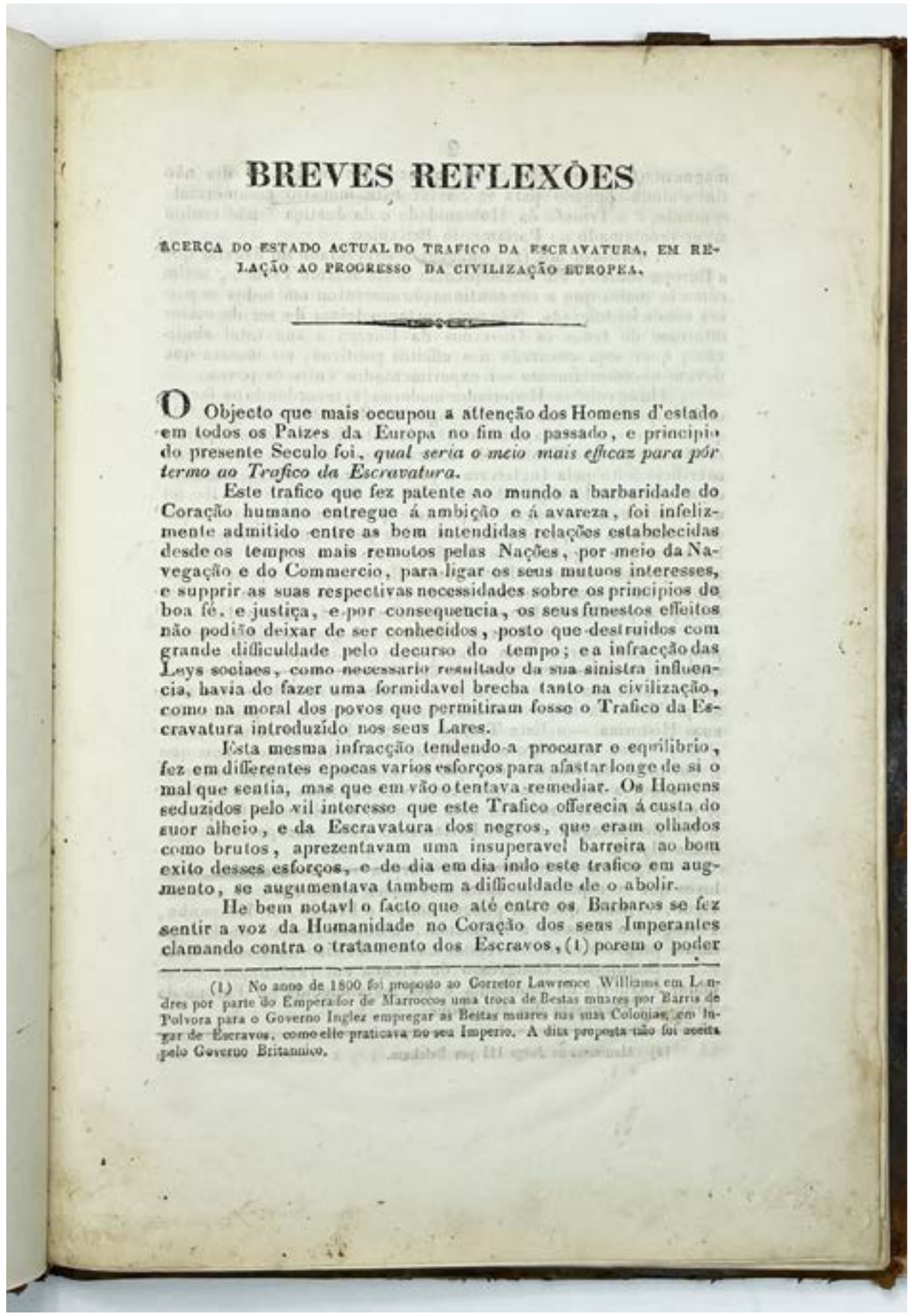
[Lisbon:] Typographia de J.F. de Sampaio, [1839].

Small 4° (26.5 x 19.5 cm): 16 pp., bound in circa 1900 full calf with title in gilt to spine (Very Good, internally quite clean, binding scuffed with edge-wear).

A powerful and sophisticated treatise encouraging the Portuguese crown to decisively cease the country's involvement in the Transatlantic slave trade, part of a PR campaign. mounted by Portuguese abolitionists in the wake of Britain's 'Palmerston Act' (1839), which authorized the Royal Navy to seize suspected Portuguese slaving vessels on the high seas, at a time when the slave trade from Angola and Mozambique was fueling the ignoble institution in places such as Brazil and Cuba; written by an anonymous Portuguese Liberal and anglophile, it provides amazingly vivid insights into the minds of Portuguese abolitionists at a critical moment in history; the PR campaign proved successful, as it helped motivate Portugal to sign a robust anti-slave trade treaty with Britain that marked the beginning of the end of Portugal's 400 year-long involvement in the enslavement of Africans – very rare.

While the slave trade remained legal in most European colonial realms, in 1807, Britain endeavoured to ban the international slave trade. Focusing on clamping down upon the Transatlantic trade, the Royal Navy set about intercepting and seizing slave ships flying foreign flags. However, while their efforts may have been noble, they were legally dubious. In 1817, the British Supreme Court ruled the interception of foreign slavers was legal only if Britain had signed an anti-slavery treaty with the appropriate country. While Britain had already inked a few such treaties, it proceeded to dramatically step up its efforts to forge more, and stronger, agreements, often applying intense diplomatic pressure.

The enforcement mechanism of these treaties permitted the Royal Navy to board suspected foreign slavers, and should they be suspected of violations, they would be escorted to be tried by 'Mixed Commission' courts' (i.e., composed of magistrates from both Britain and the nation of the defendant) at fixed locations (Freetown, Sierra Leone was home to the busiest such court).



BREVES REFLEXÕES

ACERCA DO ESTADO ACTUAL DO TRAFICO DA ESCRAVATURA, EM RELAÇÃO AO PROGRESSO DA CIVILIZAÇÃO EUROPEA.

O Objecto que mais occupou a attenção dos Homens d'estado em todos os Paizes da Europa no fim do passado, e principio do presente Seculo foi, *qual seria o meio mais efficaz para pôr termo ao Trafico da Escravatura.*

Este trafico que fez patente ao mundo a barbaridade do Coração humano entregue á ambição e á avareza, foi infelizmente admitido entre as bem intendidas relações estabelecidas desde os tempos mais remotos pelas Nações, por meio da Navegação e do Commercio, para ligar os seus mutuos interesses, e supprir as suas respectivas necessidades sobre os principios de boa fé, e justiça, e por consequencia, os seus funestos effeitos não podião deixar de ser conhecidos, posto que destruidos com grande difficuldade pelo decurso do tempo; e a infracção das Leys sociaes, como necessario resultado da sua sinistra influencia, havia de fazer uma formidavel brecha tanto na civilização, como na moral dos povos que permitiram fosse o Trafico da Escravatura introduzido nos seus Lares.

Esta mesma infracção tendendo a procurar o equilibrio, fez em differentes epocas varios esforços para afastar longe de si o mal que sentia, mas que em vão o tentava remediar. Os Homens seduzidos pelo vil interesse que este Trafico offerecia á custa do suor alheio, e da Escravatura dos negros, que eram olhados como brutos, aprezentavam uma insuperavel barreira ao bom exito desses esforços, e de dia em dia indo este trafico em augmento, se augumentava tambem a difficuldade de o abolir.

He bem notavl o facto que até entre os Barbaros se fez sentir a voz da Humanidade no Coração dos seus Imperantes clamando contra o tratamento dos Escravos, (1) porem o poder

(1) No anno de 1800 foi proposto ao Governor Lawrence Williams em Londres por parte do Emperador de Marrocos uma troca de Bestas muares por Barris de Polvora para o Governo Inglez empregar as Bestas muares nas suas Colonias em lugar de Escravos, como elle praticava no seu Imperio. A dita proposta não foi aceita pelo Governo Britannico.

Throughout the first half of the 19th century, the Portuguese Empire, notably its colonies of Angola and Mozambique, were amongst the largest sources of slaves in the world. While Portugal signed a an anti-slave trade treaty with Britain in 1817, in reality, many Portuguese officials turned a blind eye to the trade, with slavers remaining incredibly active, such that thousands of captive Africans were transported to places such as Brazil and Cuba each year. As Portugal was Britain's oldest ally, the Royal Navy was loathe to intercept Portuguese ships, so most slavers crossed the Atlantic unimpeded.

In Metropolitan Portugal, for years there had raged a fierce debate over slavery, with very powerful forces lined up on both sides. The abolitionist cause was led by the Liberal war hero and five-time prime minister Bernardo de Sá Nogueira de Figueiredo, 1st Marquis de Sá da Bandeira (1795 - 1876). However, his efforts were ardently opposed by the colonial lobby, ensuring that Sá da Bandeira could only achieve gradual, incremental limitations upon slavery and the slave trade. Moreover, many colonial officials not only tolerated the slave trade, but were actively engaged in the business. Notably, Joaquim Pereira Marinho, the roguish Governor of Cabo Verde (in office, 1835-6, 1837-9), was flagrantly in league with slave traders, causing a great scandal.

During the mid to late 1830s, Britain struggled in vain to convince Portugal, by friendly diplomatic means, to cease its involvement in the slave trade. However, these efforts fell on deaf ears, as slaving from Portuguese Africa to the Americas only intensifies, as other countries curtailed their involvement. Critically, by this time, public opinion in Britain had become profoundly abolitionist (Britain phased out slavery throughout its empire between 1834 and 1838), and in 1839, the British Foreign Secretary, Lord Palmerton, had simply run out of patience with Portugal.

At the Foreign Secretary's instigation, Parliament passed the 'Palmerston Act' (August 24, 1839), which authorized the Royal Navy to board suspected Portuguese slaving vessels and even if they found only evidence of having recently been used as a slaver (i.e. the presence of shackles, open compartments, etc.), and not even the presence of slaves themselves, the ships could be hauled to be tried in British Vice-Admiralty courts under only British law.

While many Portuguese were outraged by this violation of their sovereignty on the part of the oldest ally, the Palmerston Act dramatically upped the pressure on the Portuguese crown to decisively to end the slave trade. A fierce debate ensued in Portugal about how to proceed, with the abolitionists pressing what they saw as an unprecedented advantage, an inflection point, in the decades-long struggle.

Portuguese abolitionists and their foreign allies embarked upon an intense PR campaign to increase anti-slavery sentiment amongst the Portuguese public and to pressure their leaders to agree to the British demands to suppress the slave trade. This is where the present work comes into play, as one of the most articulate and intellectually sophisticated Portuguese arguments against their country's involvement the trade. Works like this played a critical role in convincing many in the educated and influential classes, in cities such as Lisbon and Porto, to join the abolitionist cause, or to at least agree to the need to end the international slave trade.

Under duress from Britain and an ever-growing number of their own people (the PR campaign proved quite effective), the Portuguese government signed a new anti-slave trade treaty with Britain on July 3, 1842, whereby Portugal promised to seriously come down hard on the slave trade. Suspected 'black market' Portuguese slavers could be seized by the Royal Navy and tried by new Mixed Commission courts at Luanda, Boa Vista (Cabo Verde), Spanish Town (Jamaica) and Cape Town.

The 1842 treaty proved to be the turning point that the abolitionists had hoped for. While black market Portuguese slave trading continued, the slavers found their endeavours to be far more expensive and dangerous, often prohibitively so. The trade from Portuguese Africa to the Americas dramatically declined, such that, from 1847, Cuba even came to import Chinese indentured workers to replace the lack of new African labour. While slavery remained legal in the Portuguese colonies until it was phased out between 1869 and 1879, the abolitionists' PR campaign and the 1842 treaty marked the beginning of the end of 400 year-long Portuguese enslavement of Africans, and eventual downfall of slavery in the Americas (which ended with Brazil abolishing the institution in 1889).

The Present Work in Focus

The present work, the title of which translates to 'Brief Reflections on the Current State of the Slave Trade in Relation to the Progress of European civilization' is a finely crafted treatise encouraging Portugal and its major stakeholders to resolutely abolish the slave trade. It was surely one of the most convincing elements of the abolitionist PR campaign that arouse during the critical 1839-42 period. While the author is anonymous, as is the case with many such works (indeed, his pointed words could have made him some very powerful enemies), he was clearly a Portuguese Liberal (explicitly praising that side in the recent civil war), an ardent anglophile, and religious, and a man who was clearly highly educated and well-read. Throughout, he makes numerous references to recent literate, scripture, the economics of slavery, and current events in Portugal, Britain and in colonial realms. While he clearly abhors slavery and sincerely believes in the humanity of Black Africans, he holds a curiously naïve view about Portugal's historical role in slavery. The work is written in a distinct style, full of many specific refences, such that the author could perhaps one day be identified by comparing this work to those by known authors.

The author attacks Portugal's continued involvement in the international slave trade from a variety of angles, not only asserting that the ignoble commerce is morally corrosive, but also arguing that it is also not in Portugal's practical interests.

The work commences with the noble line "The object that most occupied statesmen in all European countries at the end of the last and at the beginning of the present century, was what would be the most effective means to put an end to the Slave Trade." The author goes on the say that the slave trade reveals the "barbarity of the human heart", being a "breach" in "civilization".

The trade is still carried on by the "vile interest" of those who profit "at the expense of others", and who considered black people to be "brutes". Due to them "the (slave) traffic increased" while "the difficulty of abolishing it increased". It in mentioned that many

innovative ideas to replace slave labour were rejected, such as the Englishman Lawrence Williams's 1800 proposal to trade gunpowder for mules with the King of Morocco, such that the mules could be worked in West Indian sugar mills in the place of slaves (mules had been trained to power gran mills in Morocco) (p. 1).

While the "Magnetic power of gold" allowed the "commercial monster" of the trade to persist, the British Parliament created "a triumph for humanity and justice" when it banned the trade in 1807. This "true sacrifice made by England" for the cause of "humanity" was done against strong opposition. Moreover, "England was not content to limit her generosity to her own country", as, at its urging, at the Congress of Vienna (1814-5), many of the great nations, including France, Portugal, Spain, and Russia agreed to abolish the slave trade (p. 2).

In 1817, Britain and Portugal signed a treaty whereby the latter agreed to cease its involvement in the slave trade. Even though Britain had already lost £20 million due to the shutdown of its own trade, it still awarded Portugal £600,000 in compensation for its sacrifice, with a third of that amount being paid immediately (p. 3).

The author then proceeds to describe the financial mechanics behind the triangle trade, as previously practiced by Britain. In the year 1800, this "sinister" commerce saw 200 – 300 of the East India Company's 'Guineamen' ships sail from London and Liverpool to Africa, where they traded wares for slaves at an average 40% profit. They then transported the slaves across the Atlantic to the West Indies, where they sold the slaves for a an average 120-160% profit. They then used some of these funds to purchase goods (ex. sugar, rum) that they brought back to England, upon which they made handsome profits. In an 18-month period, each ship made an average profit of between £15,000 to £20,000, with 10% of that going to the crown as customs revenue. Thus, the slave trade from the mentioned ports yielded Britain over £4 million over that duration. It is estimate that if Britain did not ban the salve trade in 1807, that the in the following year the trade volume would have doubled from the 1800 level!

The author discusses, in detail, how the Bible is full of references to slavery, a matter often used by slavers to defend their trade, but he (dubiously) asserts that slavery was less brutal in ancient times that it was currently. He claimed that in old times "slaves served masters who more or less treated them with charity", whereas in modern times African slaves were "stolen or caught in snares" and treated "like oxen or sheep destined for the slaughterhouse" just because of their "difference in colour" viz. Europeans. He asks "How many thousands of the unfortunate captives" must "expire under the hard blows of the superb planter" or be "submerged by the waves of the ocean" when slaver captains dumped their cargoes overboard to avoid being caught "red handed" by the Royal Navy. (p. 6).

It is remarked that "immense of amounts of money at the expense of the groans of African slaves" are earned by planters, when then return to Europe to "enjoy the fruits of the inquisition". However, they leave their heirs a poisoned chalice, that will "only serve as a curse and ruin" due to the ill-providence and moral decay that it bestows.

The author, showing his knowledge of international literature on slavery, mentions the fate of 'Joanna', the slave mistress of the soldier-adventurer John Gabriel Stedman, who died of poisoning (re: Stedman's book, Narrative of a Five Years Expedition against the Revolted Negroes of Surinam (1796)).

Returning to the praise of England, it is noted that providence awarded Britain for its decision to ban the slave trade with a resounding victory over Napoleon's only seven years later. Since 1807 "everything flourished in England", as the nation built steamboats and railways that connected the globe. Britain also aided Liberal forces in Portugal during the recent civil war (referring to the Liberal Wars (1828-34)), allowing Queen Maria II to preserve her "legitimate" rule (p. 7).

It is opined that even during the 18th centaury, Portugal's rulers already knew that the slave had "disastrous consequences" for "religion" and "public morals". Consequently, king Jose and Maria I tried to abolish the slave trade, but their efforts failed due to elite opposition driven by the "force of bad customs and thirst for gold".

Today "all civilized nations" of Europe and the America are linked to Britain by anti-slave trade treaties, such that "only Portugal is left to take the last step". The author promises to "try to explain" the position of Portugal's pro-slavery lobby "with impartiality" to inform readers.

Going back to the 16th century, when Portugal gained its African colonies, it merely continued the established practices of slavery in those regions. As the first European Power in Africa, it naturally gained control of the industry of exporting African slaves to the New World. Initially this trade was quite limited due the mercantilist system that discouraged trade with other empires (p. 8).

The author reveals his naïve view of slavery as it was practices in the 16th to 18th centuries, as he portrays the institution as having saved the slaves from the "barbarity" of Africa and introducing them to Christianity. He opines that many slaves were "treated with humanity" and that after "having faithfully served their masters, were at the end of their years released, and even able to spend the rest of their lives in certain comforts" (in reality, while this did occur in some cases, this was not the normal situation).

However, since Brazil ceased being a Portuguese colony (in 1822), the slave trade had degenerated into a "true traffic in human flesh", which is "to the manifest discredit and incalculable damage to Portugal".

Turning to Portuguese Africa, it is noted that only African labour "can made agriculture flourish in that fertile land". Consequently, the slave trade, which leads to the "depopulation of the African colonies" is against the general interests of the Portuguese Empire, and it benefits only a "half dozen local authorities and individuals, who not caring about the good of the Nation, only try to enrich their ambition with the dripping entrails of this rich country".

A person exported as a slave from Angola or Mozambique, sold for an average price of 4-5 pesos (38,200 to 45,000 reis), results in a "real loss for the country" of 720,000 reis, due the loss of 20 years labour from these people collectively. As such, if you export 50,000 to 60,000 people, in 20 years you will yield a loss of 36 billion reis! The slave trade robs Portuguese Africa of its manpower; if the trade was ended, Portuguese Africa could eventually grow to rival Brazil as an agrarian power! (p. 9).

It is then asked why Portugal has not banned the slave trade. Objections include a refusal to accept the affront to Portuguese sovereignty due to the Royal Navy seizing suspected slavers sailing under its flag. However, it must be considered that Portugal does not have the naval re-sources to properly enforce the ban itself and must rely upon Britain (pp. 10-11).

Some say that Britain is merely suppressing the Portuguese slave trade to weaken the country, with the goal of seizing its African colonies. The author dismisses this, as in 1836 a British naval vessel, the HMS Britannia, helped the Portuguese to suppress a rebellion in Mozambique.

The author then advocates the total abolition of slavery in the Portuguese Empire, noting that liberated peoples would be more productive and would be "thankful" to the crown for their free-dom. As a result, Portugal would no longer have need to fear the people of its own colonies (p. 12).

Returning to Anglo-Portuguese affairs, it is asserted that Britain never "betrayed her allies" and never asked them to make sacrifices that that they were not willing to themselves make first.

Discussing the French Revolution, it is described as "the volcano that caused the fatal explosion in Paris in 1790, although from far away it sent some lava towards Portugal". Britain opposed France, although anti-British sentiment in Portugal developed as "a hidden power" that held that all the misfortune that would befall Portugal was "motivated by England" (p. 14). However, these sentiments, conjured "in weak minds", are "against the true interests of the Portuguese na-tion" (p. 14).

Britain's faithfulness to Portugal was shown during the Peninsular War, when "watered the [bat-tle] fields…in its own blood", while spending £45 million to liberate Portugal. In return, Eng-land "requires no more than treaties to be fulfilled in good faith". The work concludes with "A Great nation can never hope for its happiness in the midst of the ruins of others" (pp. 15-16).

A Note on Rarity

The present work is very rare, we can trace 8 institutional examples, held by the National Library of Portugal (2 examples); Biblioteca e Arquivo Histórico (Portugal); Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian; British Library; John Carter Brown Library; and the New York Public Library. Moreover, we are not aware of any sales records for any other examples from the last generation.

References: National Library of Portugal (2 examples): S.C. 7768//18 V. and S.C. 16526 V.; Biblioteca e Arquivo Histórico (Portugal): 11797 BAHOP; British Library: General Reference Collection RB.23.b.3456; John Carter Brown Library: 1-SIZE C839 .B847r; New York Public Library: Sc Rare F 80-9; OCLC: 958958414, 1083003174; Luís Miguel BERNARDO, Sobre as causas do atraso científico em Portugal - Uma digressão histórica (Braga, 2021), p. 188; Pedro CARIDADE DE FREITAS, 'O Direito de visita e a abolição Internacional do tráfico de escravos', in Jurismat, no. 12, (Portimão, 2020), p. 26.

1.800 EUR

12. EARLY PRINTING IN PORTUGUESE ANGOLA

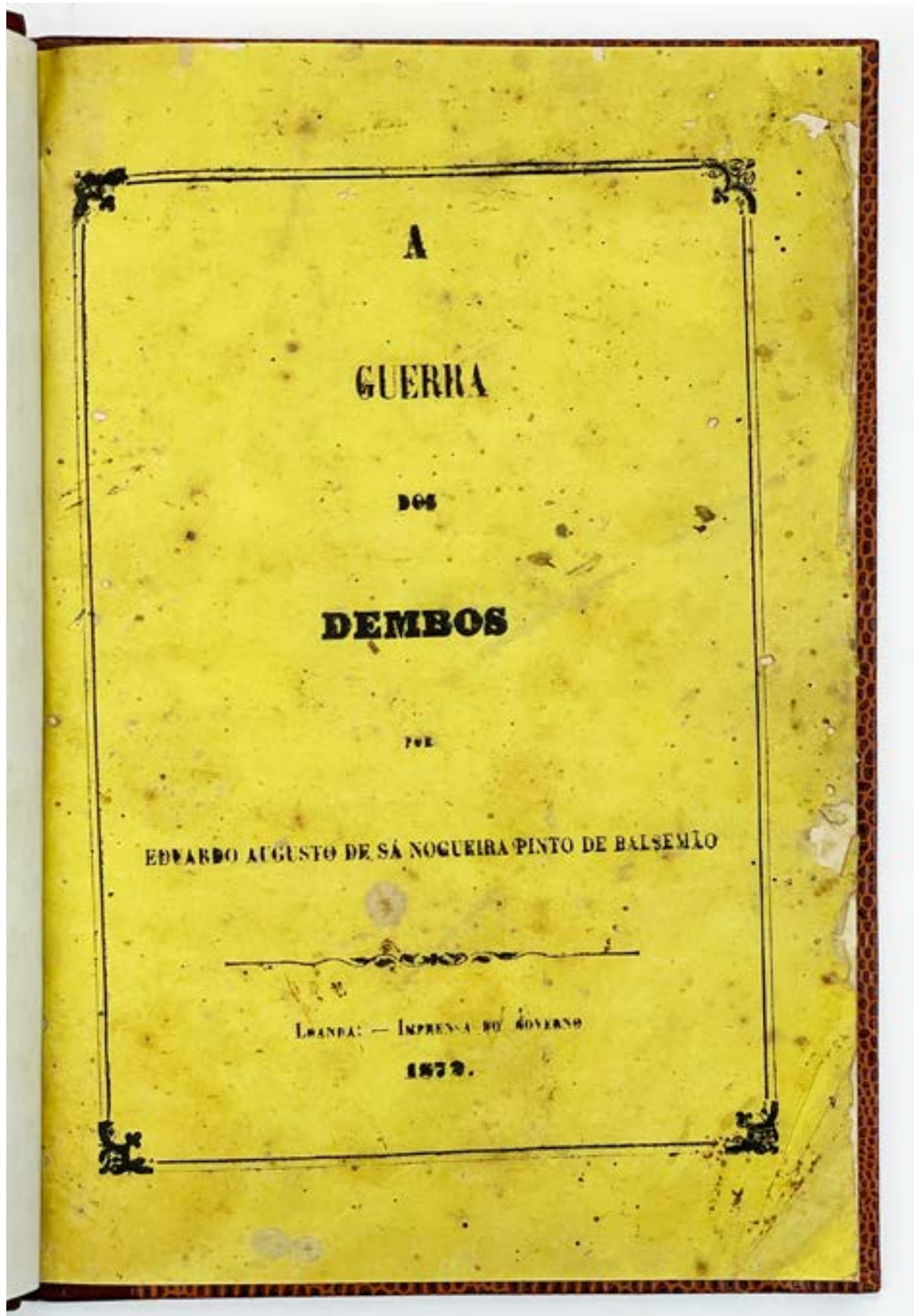
In 1845, the first printing press was established in Angola, being that of the official printer, the Imprensa do Governo (later the Imprensa Nacional), in Luanda. Prior to that time, Angola's printing needs were met by presses either in Portugal or in Goa. The press's first work was the Boletim Oficial de Angola (September 13, 1845), while an intriguing early work was José da Silva Maia Ferreira, Espontaneidades da minha alma (1849), an anthology of poetry. The Imprensa do Governo was the only press in Angola until by the early 1870s some commercial presses, such as the Typographia do Mercantil, were established.

During the 19th century, the Angolan presses tended produce only ephemeral works, such as broadsides, periodicals, and pamphlets, issued in only very small print runs. Especially given that the survival rate of antiquarian works published in sub-Saharan Africa is very low, all 19th century Angolan imprints are very to exceedingly rare.

The first decades of printing in Angola occurred during the most interesting historical time. From the 1850s, Portugal was engaged in an aggressively expansionist policy, seeking to take control over Angola's interior regions, battling native nations, and thwarting rival colonial powers (ex. Germany, Belgium, France, and Britain). This also occurred during the rise of an intellectual movement in Europe that valued the academic study of sub-Saharan Africa's people and the cultures, as well as the continent's flora, fauna, and topography.

Consequently, while brief and rare, many early Angolan imprints cover highly important and intriguing subjects, including on exploration, ethnography, geography, botany, biology, geology, political, diplomacy and military affairs. In many cases, the Luanda imprints were the first to break the news of important discoveries or events in Angola before they reached Europe. Moreover, the Angolan works are often more 'authentic' than those on the same subjects published in Europe, as they tended to be authored directly by the protagonists of the events described, often during or closely after the relevant events, and were often hastily published before information could be devalued by censorship, excessive editing, or the loss of memory. Consequently, many Angolan imprints are critical primary sources on the Great Age of Exploration of the African Interior, African cultures, the abolition of slavery and the rise of scientific discovery of the continent.

Presented here is a trio of especially interesting 19th century Luanda imprints, two of which relate to exploration and ethnography, while the other concerns Portuguese-native nations conflicts and colonial politics.



ANGOLA – EARLY LUANDA IMPRINT
MILITARY & POLITICAL HISTORY

Eduardo Augusto de Sá Nogueira Pinto de BALSEMÃO (1837 - 1902).

A Guerra dos Dembos.

Luanda: Imprensa do Governo, 1872.

8° (21 x 14.5 cm): viii, 35 pp., [1 p.], not featuring the map found in some examples but complete as issued (please see explanation below), preserving original yellow printed front wrapper, bound in modern quarter calf over orange patterned boards, gilt title to spine; old bookseller's handstamp of 'Livraria Ecléctica / Lisboa' to title (Very Good, some light spotting, very tiny abrasion to leaf of pp. 21 – 22 perhaps from printer's error very slightly affecting text but not impairing legibility, some edge-wear to front wrapper).

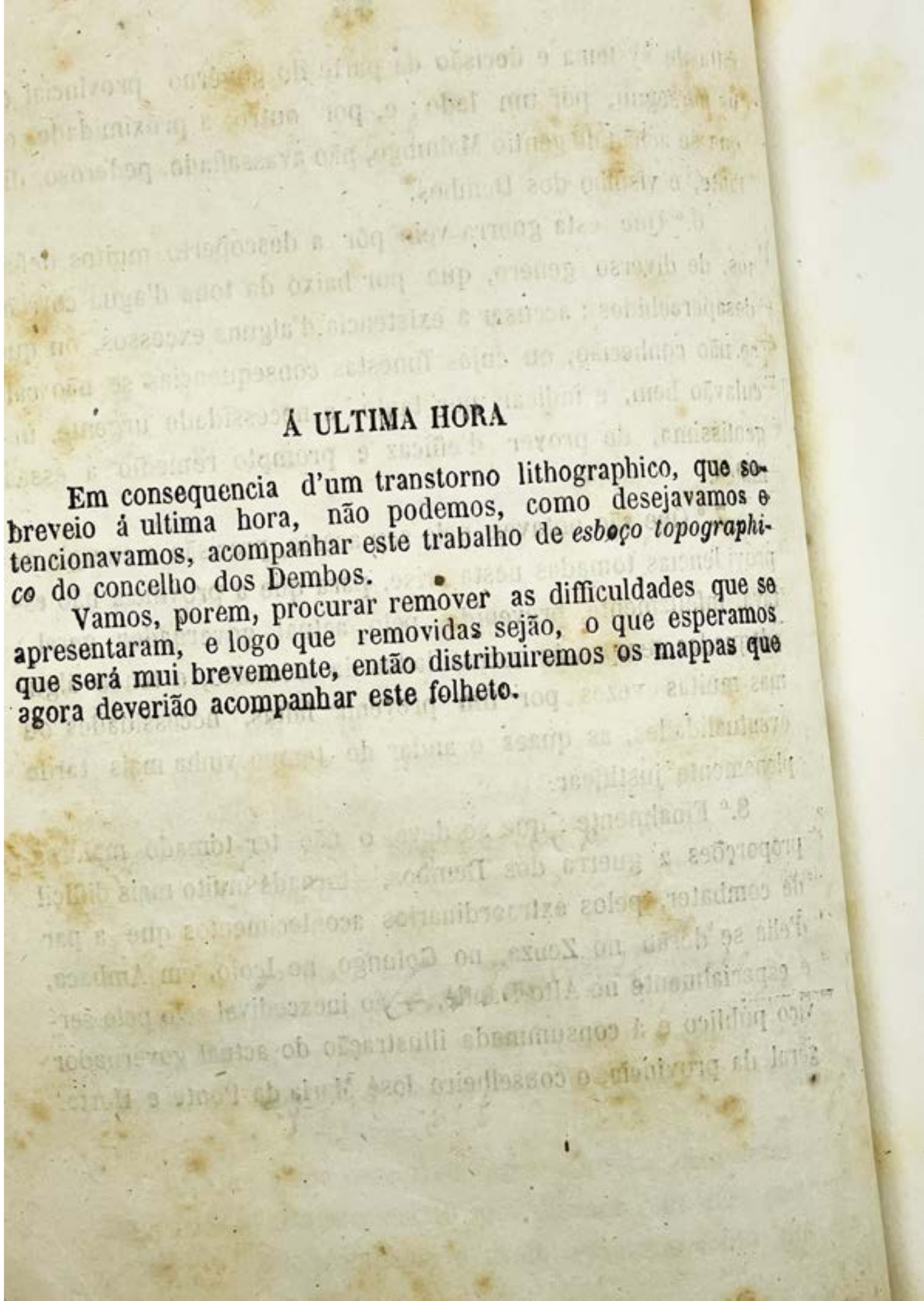
An extremely rare and fascinating authoritative work on the NDembo Revolt of 1872, a key event during Portugal's efforts to secure control of northwestern Angola, written by Eduardo Pinto de Balsemão, the Secretary-General of Angola and one of the key organizers of the military expedition that suppressed the insurgency; published in Luanda by the Imprensa do Governo.

The Ndembo (Dembo) are a sub-tribe of the Ambundu, a Bantu people who comprise the largest single ethnic group in Angola. The Ndembo's territory are the highlands of Ambuíla, which often rise to above 3,000 feet, located on the borderlands of the modern Bengo and Uíge provinces, about 250 km northeast of Luanda. Famed for their military prowess, since the 17th century they had successfully defied Portuguese attempts to subjugate them. Like many other powerful indigenous nations, the Ndembo made a deal with the Portuguese, agreeing to acknowledge Lisbon's de jure sovereignty over their lands, in return for being allowed their autonomy.

However, beginning in the 1850s, the Portuguese, seeking to shore up their hold over Angola in the face of foreign competition, began to interfere in daily Ndembo affairs, even sending military expeditions into their territory. This broke the traditional deal, a situation that the Ndembo found intolerable.

In September 1872, the Ndembo, led by their important Caculo Cahenda clan, based near the outpost of São José do Encoje, rebelled against the Portuguese presence, in what became known as the Ndembo Revolt of 1872, or the Guerra dos Dembos.

Angola's energetic governor José Maria da Ponte e Horta (in office, 1870-3) realized that it was imperative that he bring the Ndembo to heal, otherwise the entire hinterland of Angola



Á ULTIMA HORA

Em consequencia d'um transtorno lithographico, que sobreveio á ultima hora, não podemos, como desejavamos e tencionavamos, acompanhar este trabalho de *esboço topographico* do concelho dos Dembos.

Vamos, porem, procurar remover as difficuldades que se apresentaram, e logo que removidas sejão, o que esperamos que será mui brevemente, então distribuiremos os mappas que agora deverião acompanhar este folheto.

would convulse into revolution. He dispatched a column of troops commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Miguel Gomes de Almeida to the Ambuíla region, which succeeded in gaining a sharp and quick victory over the Ndembo forces. However, instead of ravaging the Ndembo villages to 'teach them a lesson', as was often the colonial custom, Gomes de Almeida was lenient, imposing the status quo ante bellum, meaning a return to some form of the traditional deal.

The peace between the Ndembo and the Portuguese stuck for almost 18 years; however, in 1890, the Ndembo had grown tired of the colonial presence and mounted another rebellion. The Portuguese were, for the longest time, unable to contain this insurgency, and soon lost all authority over the Ambuíla region. The fighting continued, on and off, for almost thirty years until the Portuguese were able to definitively gain the upper hand, with the last Ndembo resistance holding out until 1919. The Ndembo lost their autonomy, as their lands were placed under the direct control of the Portuguese crown. However, their spirit was not extinguished, as they would play a major role in the Angolan War of Independence, or the Guerra do Ultramar (1961-74).

The Present Work in Focus

Published in Luanda, only days after the return of Gomes de Almeida's expedition, this work was during it time, and it remains today, the definitive account of the Ndembo Revolt. Described by the historian René Pélissier as "a small book of extreme rarity, it is the only one to expound the official opinions on the Dembo revolt", it was written by Eduardo Augusto de Sá Nogueira Pinto de Balsemão (1837 - 1902), a journalist and senior colonial administrator, who was the nephew of Bernardo de Sá Nogueira de Figueiredo, 1st Marquis de Sá da Bandeira (1795 - 1876), the five-time Portuguese prime minister and foremost authority on colonial affairs. During the period of the Ndembo Revolt Balsemão served as the Secretary General of Angola, essentially being Governor-General Ponte e Horta's 'Chief of Staff', whereupon he managed the daily running the colony. He was one of the principal architects to the Portuguese response to the Ndembo insurgency, playing a key role in outfitting the Gomes de Almeida expedition, and negotiating the peace that followed. Here, Balsemão offers the ultimate 'insider's account' of the Ndembo insurgency and the maelstrom of political events that swirled in Luanda during the period.

In wiring the work, Balsemão notes that he had to quote many privileged official documents and so sought (and gained) Governor-General da Ponte e Horta's permission to do so. He starts out with a detailed account of the breakdown in Ndembo-Portuguese relations from 1868 to 1870, for which he relied heavily upon correspondence from Antonio Soares Ferreira, the Portuguese emissary to the Ndembo.

Balsemão then discusses Gomes de Almeida's martial efforts to subdue the Ndembo, who the Portuguese accused of treacherous behaviour. These efforts were successful and secured a peace deal whereby the Ndembo agreed to respect Portuguese authority in their lands. He then gives a stellar overview Portuguese-Ndembo relations going back to 1811.

Balsemão also vigorously defends the leadership of his boss, Governor-General da Ponte e Horta, who had attracted tremendous opposition amongst Angola's colonial elite for his strict discipline and anti-corruption campaigns which had upset that traditional 'laissez-fare' climate in Luanda.

Please note that the work was intended to be accompanied by a map, the 'Esboço topographico do Concelho dos Dembos', which exists in some of the known surviving examples. However, the present example does not feature the map, although it is complete as issued, for on the final page it features the following note from the Publisher:
À última hora / Em consequencia d'um transtorno lithographico, que sobreveio a ultima hora, não podemos, como desejavamos e tencionavamos, acompanhar este trabalho de esboço topographico do concelho dos Dembos.

Vamos, porem , procurar remover as difficuldades que se apresentaram,elogoque removidassejão,oqueesperamos que será múi brevemente, então distribuiremos os mappaš qire agora deverião acompanhar este folheto.

["At the last minute / As a result of a lithographic disturbance, which occurred at the last minute, we are unable, as we wished and intended, to accompany this work with a topographical sketch of the municipality of the Dembos. We will, however, try to remove the difficulties that have arisen, which we hope will be very soon, so we will distribute the map that should accompany this leaflet."]

However, it seems that the publisher did not manage to catch up with owner of the present example.

As for Balsemão, he won plaudits for his handling of the Ndembo insurgency, and consequently was promoted to the prestigious post of Secretary General of Goa. In that role, from 1877 to 1878, he served as the de facto Governor of Portuguese India. There he wrote an important history of the Portuguese exploits in Asia, Os portugueses no Oriente: Feitos gloriosos praticados pelos portugueses no Oriente, 3 vols. (Nova Goa: Imprensa Nacional, [1882]). Upon his return to Lisbon, on, he founded and edited the esteemed colonial affairs periodical O Ultramarino.

A Note on Rarity

The present work is very rare. We can locate 4 institutional examples, held by the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal; British Library; Bibliothèque nationale de France; and the Peace Palace Library (The Hague). The only sales record we can trace is for an example, in very poor condition, that was once sold by a Portuguese dealer.

References: Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal: H.G. 14968//5 P.; British Library: General Reference Collection Cup.408.tt.32; Bibliothèque nationale de France: 8-OY-458; OCLC: 1063603680, 458837042; BRITISH LIBRARY, Preliminary Checklist of 19th Century Hispanïo-Lusaphone Africana (London, 1985), no. 77; António José Machado MARRACHO, 'Revoltas e Campanhas nos Dembos (1872-1919). 47 Anos de Independência às Portas de Luanda', Master's Thesis, ISCTE – Instituto Universitário de Lisboa (Lisbon, 2008); Francisco Augusto MARTINS DE CARVALHO, Diccionario bibliographico militar portuguez (Lisbon, 1891), p. 37; René PÉLISSIER, História das Campanhas de Angola, Vol. II (1986), p. 369.

1.200 EUR

13. ANGOLA / EXPLORATION ETHNOLOGY EARLY LUANDA IMPRINT

SOCIEDADE PROPAGADORA DOS CONHECIMENTOS GEOGRÁFICO-AFRICANOS (LOANDA). / Max BUCHNER (1846 - 1921).

Recepção e conferencia do Ex.mo Dr. Max Buchner explorador alemão na Sessão d'Assembleia da Sociedade em 1 de Setembro de 1881.

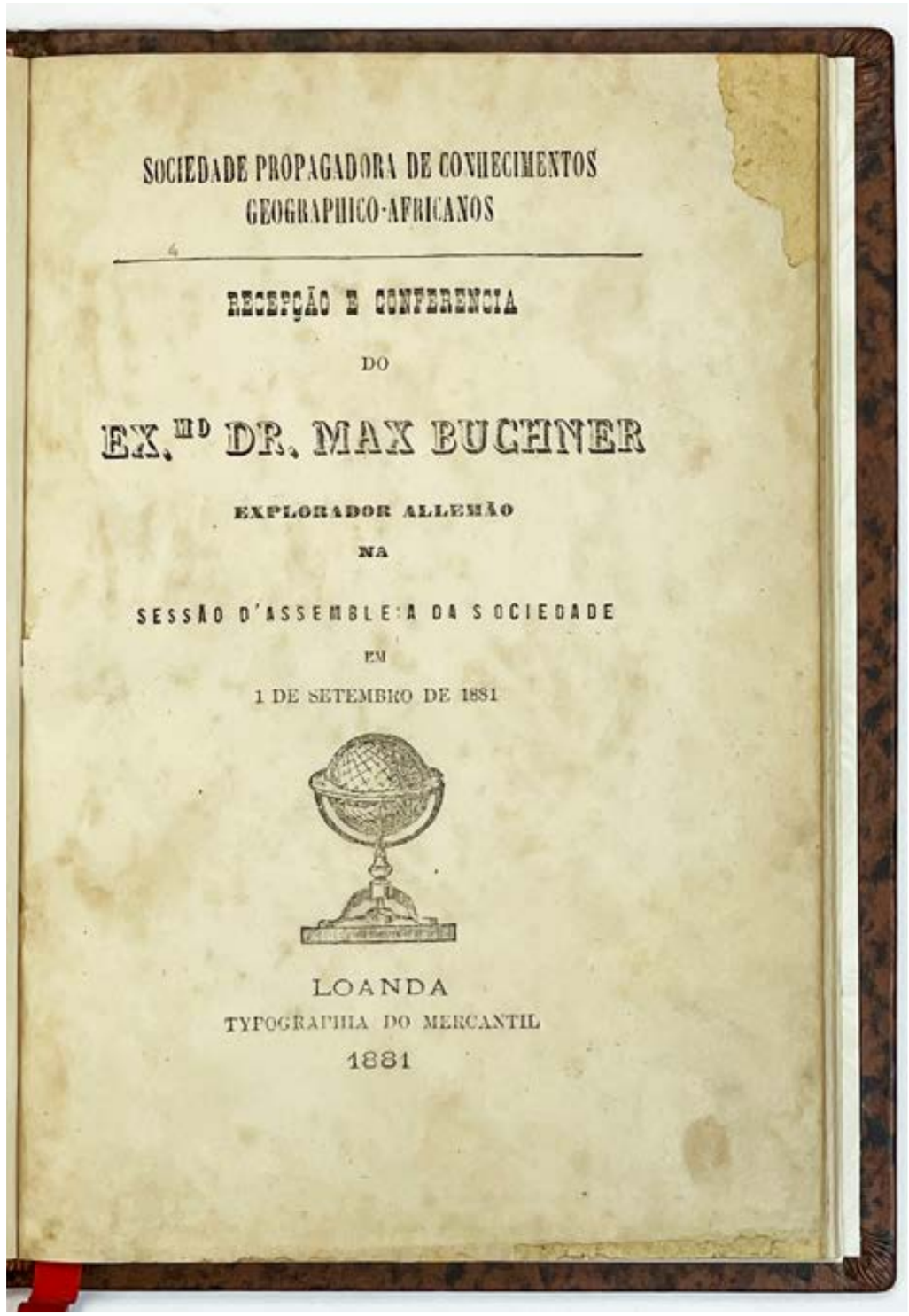
Luanda: Typographia do Mercantil, 1881.

8° (21 x 14.5 cm): 15 pp., plus 1 folding lithographed map (29 x 38.5 x cm) with itinerary tracks delineated in red, lacking the woodburytype photographic portrait found in some examples, bound in modern faux-leather with gilt title to spine (Very Good, some old restoration to blank margins of title page, some light toning and spotting, map slightly toned with very light wear along folds).

One of the most fascinating and significant books published in Angola during the 19th century, it features an account of the special meeting of Luanda's learned society held in honour of the presence of the esteemed German explorer and ethnographer, Dr. Max Buchner, and includes his firsthand account of his recent expedition across northern Angola to Musumba, the capital of the Lunda Kingdom, providing intriguing insights and tales of harrowing experiences in the still mysterious interior of Angola, illustrated with a charmingly crude map of his itinerary, published by the Typographia do Mercantil in Luanda.

While Portugal was vigourously endeavouring to expand and consolidate its control over Angola's interior, in the 1870s, it began to experience heightened foreign competition. This occurred at the same time as the rise of scientific inquiry into Africa's peoples, flora, fauna, and topography, which was a departure to the narrowly commercial interests that most Europeans had hitherto held in sub-Saharan Africa. Various European powers sponsored 'academic' research expeditions to Africa, and while these featured legitimate academic researchers, they doubled as espionage missions.

Of key relevance to Angola were the missions sponsored by Germans under the aegis of the Deutsch-Afrikanische Gesellschaft (est. 1878, the successor of the Deutsche Gesellschaft zur Erforschung Äquatorial-Afrikas, est. 1873) to reconnoiter the interior of the country. While the explorers sent from Berlin were highly qualified, and were legitimately engaged in serious academic work, they nevertheless had orders to comb the land for natural resources, and to forge trade and diplomatic links with tribal chiefs, seeking potential opportunities for German colonial development.


SOCIEDADE PROPAGADORA DE CONHECIMENTOS
GEOGRAPHICO-AFRICANOS

RECEPÇÃO E CONFERENCIA

DO

EX.MO DR. MAX BUCHNER

EXPLORADOR ALLEMÃO

NA

SESSÃO D'ASSEMBLEA DA SOCIEDADE

EM

1 DE SETEMBRO DE 1881

LOANDA

TYPOGRAPHIA DO MERCANTIL

1881

One of the most important of the Deutsch-Afrikanische Gesellschaft's endeavours was its sponsorship of the physician Dr. Max Buchner's mission to the interior of northern Angola. A native of Munich, he was educated at the city's premier high school, the Wilhelmsgymnasium. After earning a medical degree, he became a doctor for the shipping line, North German Lloyd, whereupon he gained the 'travel bug'. In 1875, he embarked upon a world tour, which took him as far as New Zealand and Polynesia. During the voyage he discovered his true passion, ethnography, while also developing keen skills in botany, biology, and the earth sciences, making him something of a polymath.

In 1878, the Deutsch-Afrikanische Gesellschaft sent Buchner to Angola, to travel deep into the interior to meet the ruler of the Kingdom of Lunda (c. 1665 – c. 1887), once one of the most powerful nations in sub-Saharan Africa that controlled large sections of today's northeastern Angola, southern Congo (DRC) and Zambia. While by then of faded grandeur, due to the advances of rivals and internal decay, it was still a power to be reckoned with.

Buchner's assignment was to travel to Musumba (today in the Lualaba Province of the DRC), the Lunda capital, to meet the king, bestowing presents from Kaiser Wilhelm I, and opening favourable diplomatic relations. Along the way he was to make scientific observations regarding the people and the political situation, as well to analyze the topography, flora, and fauna, while collecting specimens. From Musumba, Buchner intended to travel north to the Congo, continuing his scientific research. Importantly, this mission was to occur during the heady period before the Berlin Conference (1884-5), when Angola's boundaries remained in complete flux.

Moving fast forward almost three years, after Buchner had completed his mission to Musumba, he was in Luanda, where on September 1, 1881, he was the guest of honour at a special meeting of the Sociedade Propagadora dos Conhecimentos Geográfico-Africanos de Loanda (Society for the Propagation of Geographical-African Knowledge of Luanda), a leaned scientific society formed in 1880, modelled upon the prestigious Lisbon Geographic Society. Run by colonial grandees, its inaugural president was Dr. José Batista de Oliveira, while its secretaires were Henrique Carvalho and Victor Cordon.

The present work is the official record of this special meeting, during which the German explorer delivered a fascinating account of his expedition to the Lunda court, accompanied by an original map, published in Luanda by the Typographia do Mercantil.

Here it is recorded that Buchner was greeted by the Sociedade's members with great warmth and ceremony. Then follows what is essentially the transcript of the speech he delivered, recounted his experiences on the expedition.

Buchner starts off by saying that his original dream was to traverse Africa from Angola to Zanzibar, but realties compelled him to limit his horizons. He them notes that he had hoped, after visiting Musumba, to head north to the Congo. Buchner recalls that he arrived in Luanda in December 1878 and then headed inland to set up the base for his expedition at Malange, in July 1879, located 350 kms east for Luanda. He recalls that his progress eastwards, across northern Angola was relatively easy, save for an incident with

the Kiokos tribe, who greeted his presence with hostility. They assembled a war party of 300 men to intimidate him, but fortunately they backed down, allowing Buchner to continue his journey.

Buchner arrived at Musumba on December 10, 1879, after covering 1,000 kms in 70 days. He was not impressed with the current state of Lunda society, which was well past its prime. He considered them to be "indolent", and addled by "lasciviousness and drunkenness", and were people who would "talk a lot, and do nothing".

Buchner met with King Muatyanwo I of the Lunda on numerous occasions. He found him to be difficult, especially as the king could not believe that Buchner was interested in academic inquiry, for he thought only of trade. He exchanged ivory and slaves for European goods and was renowned for being a tough customer. He was regularly visited by Europeans who offered him gifts.

Bucher asked the king for his support (i.e., for porters, provisions) to travel northeastward towards the Congo, but his requests were always denied. Curiously, the Lunda people were accepting of western medicines and being photographed.

After six frustrating months in Musumba, during which he spent a third of his money with no obvious return, Buchner realized that he could never gain the king's support to head north. He decided to travel west in the hopes of meeting better fortune, although his progress was hindered by a lack of guides.

Buchner soon encountered hostile tribes who initially barred their progress. Some demanded guns and gunpower as a toll, while others scared Buchner's porters be telling them that they would be "eaten by cannibals".

A chief of one of the tribes, Kahungala, charged Buchner an enormous sum for the use of a guide, but it was later revealed that the guide was intentionally leading the party in the wrong direction. To make matters worse, Buchner's porters abandoned him, leaving him to burn most of his possessions.

Bucher decided to head back to Malange as quickly as possible, yet still managed to form valuable observations on the flora, fauna, and geology of the region, as well remarking upon the different methods of agriculture employed by the various tribes. He asserts that the area between Malange and Musumba would prove to be a very challenging region to "civilize".

The work is accompanied by an original map, Itineraria do Dr. Max Buchner no Interior d'Africa 1879 – 1881, especially (and crudely) lithographed in Luanda for the work, no doubt taken from Buchner's own sketches. In red lines, it shows his route from Malange eastwards, traversing many great rivers, to Musumba, and then back, forming something of an ellipse. The map labels all major river and villages, as well as naming the various tribal areas.

Importantly, please be aware that some examples of the work included a woodburytype

photograph portrait of Dr. Buchner, credited to the studio of 'Moraes Phot., Loanda'. The Portuguese often inserted such portraits in books made in the colonies during this time (ex. such a practice was common in Macau); however, our experience is that these portraits were included in only some, select examples, and that many books were originally issued without such portraits. As best as we are aware of the 4 other known examples of the present work, 3 have the portrait, and 1 does not.

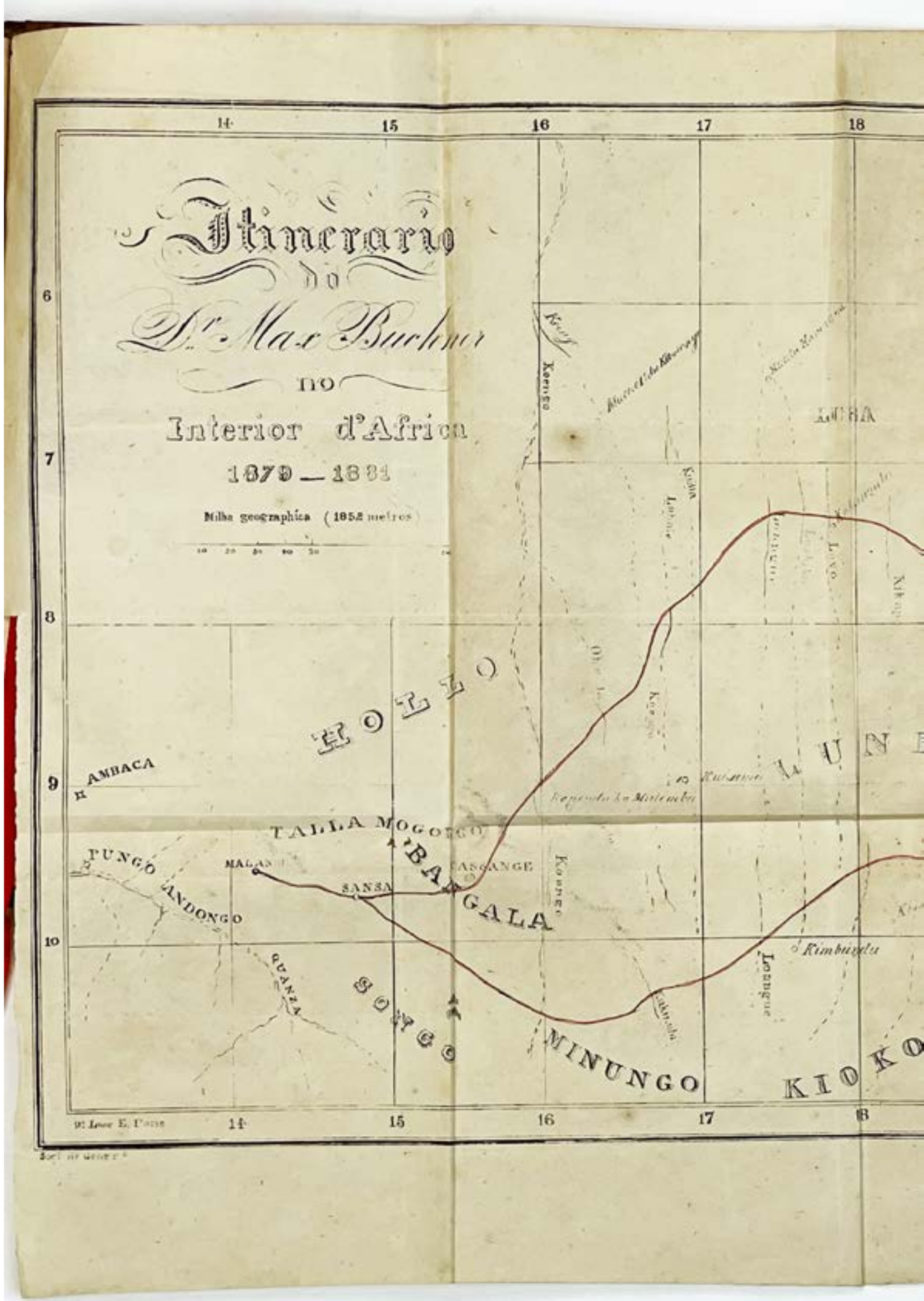
As for Buchner, he managed to visit the Congo shortly after his reception at the Sociedade in Luanda, before returning home. From 1884-5, he acted as an agent for Gustav Nachtigal, the father of formal German colonialism in Africa, and toured Cameroon, bringing back many precious objects and artworks to Germany. He subsequently served, from 1887 to 1907, as the chief curator of the Bavarian Royal Ethnographic Collection (today part of the Museum of the Five Continents, Munich), where he became one of Europe' most renowned authorities on African cultures.

A Note on Rarity

The present work is extremely rare, we can locate only 4 institutional examples, held by the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal; Centro Português de Fotografia (Porto); British Library; and Northwestern University. Moreover, we are not aware of any other examples as having appeared on the market.

References: Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal: S.C. 10993//3 V.; Centro Português de Fotografia: PT/CPF/CNF-CALVB/0055; British Library: 1570/1730.; Northwestern University: 910.967 B919Zr; OCLC: 606535129, 1106118740; Robert L. HESS and Dalvan M. COGER, Semper Ex Africa: A Bibliography of Primary Source for Nineteenth-Century Tropical Africa (Stanford, 1972), no. 3164, p. 265; Márcia Cristina Pacito FONSECA ALMEIDA, 'Comércio, bens de prestígio e insígnias de poder: As agências centro-ocidentais africanas nos relatos de viagem de Henrique de Carvalho em sua expedição à Lunda (1884-1888)', Universidade de São Paulo Faculdade de Filosofia, Letras e Ciências Humanas, Post-Graduate Dissertation (São Paulo, 2015), p. 119; Beatrix HEINTZE, 'Ethnographic Appropriations: German Exploration and Fieldwork in West-Central Africa', History in Africa, vol. 26, 1999, pp. 69–128.

1.800 EUR



14. ANGOLA – LUANDA IMPRINT
INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS
‘SCRAMBLE FOR AFRICA’

Henrique Manoel Colaço FRAGOSO (b. circa 1853).

Diario de uma viagem do Ambriz a S. Salvador do Congo.

Luanda: Typographia Luso Africana, 1891.

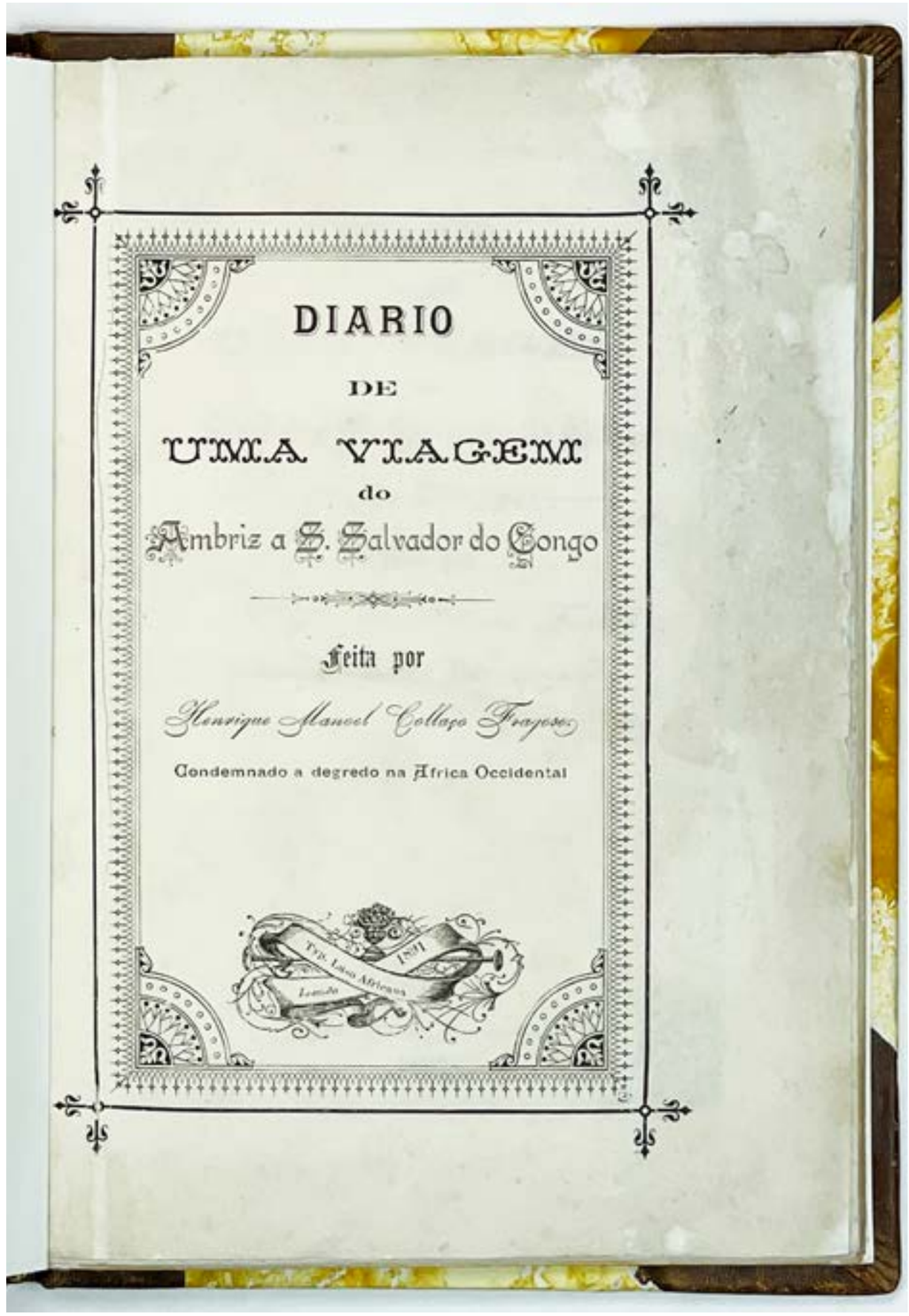
8° (22.5 x 16cm): [1], 48 pp., bound in modern half calf and yellow marbled boards with gilt title to spine (Very Good, overall clean and bright, some restoration to margins of half-title).

A rare and fascinating firsthand account of an important intelligence mission into the dangerous interior of northwestern Angola and the borderlands of the Belgian Congo Free State, undertaken in the immediate wake of Berlin Conference (1885) by Henrique Manoel Colaço Fragoso, a Portuguese soldier who had been ‘exiled’ to Angola for having once participated in botched coup; the mission succeeded in strengthening Portugal’s claim to the region and expanding its commercial operations in the interior; published in Luanda by the Typographia Luso Africana.

São Salvador do Congo (today Mbanza-Kongo, the capital of Angola’s Zaire province) was the historical capital of the Kingdom of Congo, a powerful and socially advanced indigenous state founded in 1390, which once controlled all of northern Angola and the western part of today’s Democratic Republic of Congo. During the 16th and up to the mid-17th centuries, São Salvador was perhaps the largest city in sub-Saharan Africa (with a population of 100,000), and which had been Christianized under Portuguese influence (although Portugal did not conquer the region at that time). The city had many stone buildings, including the magnificent Cathedral of São Salvador, the ruins of which anchor the city’s current status as a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

São Salvador do Congo was sacked in the 1660s, and though it continued to be an important centre, it never regained its former glory. It remained under the control of the indigenous Kongo people, and the for the next two centuries the Portuguese showed realtively little concern for its region.

Everything changed in the 1840s-’50s, when Britain showed interest in the Lower Congo. Portugal, whose colonial presence in Angola then barely extended beyond the coastal Luanda-Benguela corridor, moved with alacrity to defend its claim over Angola’s hinterland. In the north, Portugal established military outposts at Ambriz (1855), Bembe (1856) and São Salvador do Congo (1858). However, in the 1870s, resistance from the native nations had compelled Portugal to withdraw from much of the region.



At the Berlin Conference (1884-5), whereby the European powers divided Africa between them, Portugal was permitted to retain the region, including the southern bank of the Congo Estuary. However, the boundaries between Angola and the Belgian Congo Free State were not surveyed and remained fluid. Indeed, while Belgium was a small country, like Portugal, it was far wealthier and its king (who personally owned the colony) possessed only a single overseas holding, such that it could focus immense resources into the Congo. Moreover, the various tribes of the Kongo nation continually 'rebelled' against Portuguese authority. Portugal was thus under intense pressure to actively expand, militarily occupy and economically develop the region to ensure that it was not annexed by Belgium. São Salvador do Congo held an especially strategic location, as it commanded the highlands above the Congo estuary.

Enter Henrique Manoel Colaço Fragoso: Seeking Redemption through Exploration

Henrique Manoel Colaço Fragoso (b. circa 1853), a native of Lisbon, was a Portuguese military man, who at the age of 19, while serving as a 2nd Sergeant in his hometown, became caught up in the thwarted Revolta d'A Pavorosa (July 22, 1872), a planned coup against the Portuguese crown led by the Conde de Peniche and General Cruz Sobral. Consequently, Fragoso was "Condemnado a degredo na Africa Occidental" ("Condemned to Exile in West Africa"), in Angola specifically, a common sentence for rebellious Portuguese personnel. While in Angola he continued to serve in the army, but supposedly at a safe distance from the king's majesty.

In late 1885, during the immediate wake of the Berlin Conference, the Governor-General of Angola, Francisco Joaquim Ferreira do Amaral (in office, 1882-6) decided that he needed to dispatch a military intelligence expedition to northwestern Angola and the borderlands of the Belgian Congo Free State, to assess how Portugal could strengthen its authority and economic activity in the region in the wake of continued 'native rebellions'. However, the assignment promised to be incredibly dangerous, due to the prevalence of disease and the unwelcoming disposition of the locals. Specifically, the Portuguese had until recently operated productive mines in the interior, however, they had to cease these operations due to indigenous resistance; the governor-general wanted these mines reopened. There was a huge demand for increased trade with the interior, as in Angola, in 1883, there were 25 European trading houses, with this rising to 65 in 1885, and 103 by 1891.

Fragoso volunteered to lead the expedition, in the hopes of gaining the crown's favour, and hopefully having his exile rescinded. Present here is the journal of his tour, which lasted from November 2 to December 12, 1885. Leading a small party, Fragoso, travelled from Ambriz, on the coast, inland to Bembe, São Salvador do Congo and Noqui (located near the banks of the Congo River, by the border of the Belgian Congo Free State), before crossing into the Congo to head to Banana, the colony's major seaport, before returning full circle to Ambriz. With daily entries, written in an engaging style, Fragoso charts his progress, revealing details of his meetings with the locals (including both native chiefs and European agents), the nature of the countryside and its resources (along with the eerie sight of abandoned Portuguese forts), as well monitoring the state of play along and across the Congo boundary.

Fragoso returned to Ambriz with valuable intelligence that allowed Portuguese interests to move into the interior to exploit the natural resources and to open more trade with the native nations (who could be treated with under the right circumstances). His efforts likely gained the favour of his superiors, although we don't know if he gained his hoped-for pardon and return to Portugal.

The diary remained in manuscript form until 1891, when it was published in Luanda by the Typographia Luso Africana, as the prestigious Lisbon Geographical Society recommended that it be printed due the valuable information it contained.

A Note on Rarity

The present work is rare, we can locate 8 institutional examples, held by the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (2 examples); Biblioteca Central da Marinha; The British Library; Bodleian Library - University of Oxford; Syracuse University; University of Florida; and the Bibliothèque Mazarine. The only sales record we can find is for another example sold by a Portuguese auction house some years ago.

References: Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (2 examples): H.G. 8204//1 V. and H.G. 8210//6 V.; Biblioteca Central da Marinha: 3A819-10; The British Library: General Reference Collection 1560/3066; Bodelian Library - University of Oxford: (RHO) 715 r. 39 (1); Syracuse University: DT1282 .F73 1891; University of Florida: DT1282 .F73 1891; OCLC: 559359004, 904334510; Bruno Pastre Maximo, A paisagem de São Salvador do Congo e o discurso colonial português frente a Conferência de Berlim (1884-1885), Vestígios - Revista Latino-Americana de Arqueologia Histórica, vol. 12, no. 1 (October 2018), pp. 5-29; Revista do Portugal, vol. IV, no. 19 (December 1891), p. 121.

1.200 EUR

15. TIMOR – INDONESIA / TIMOR-LESTE / MACAU
PORTUGUESE COLONIALISM

Manuel António de CASTRO (fl. 1814-62), Publisher. / José de Sousa AMADO (1812 - 1878), Editor.

Província de Macáo na Asia e Australasia / Lisboa 1862.

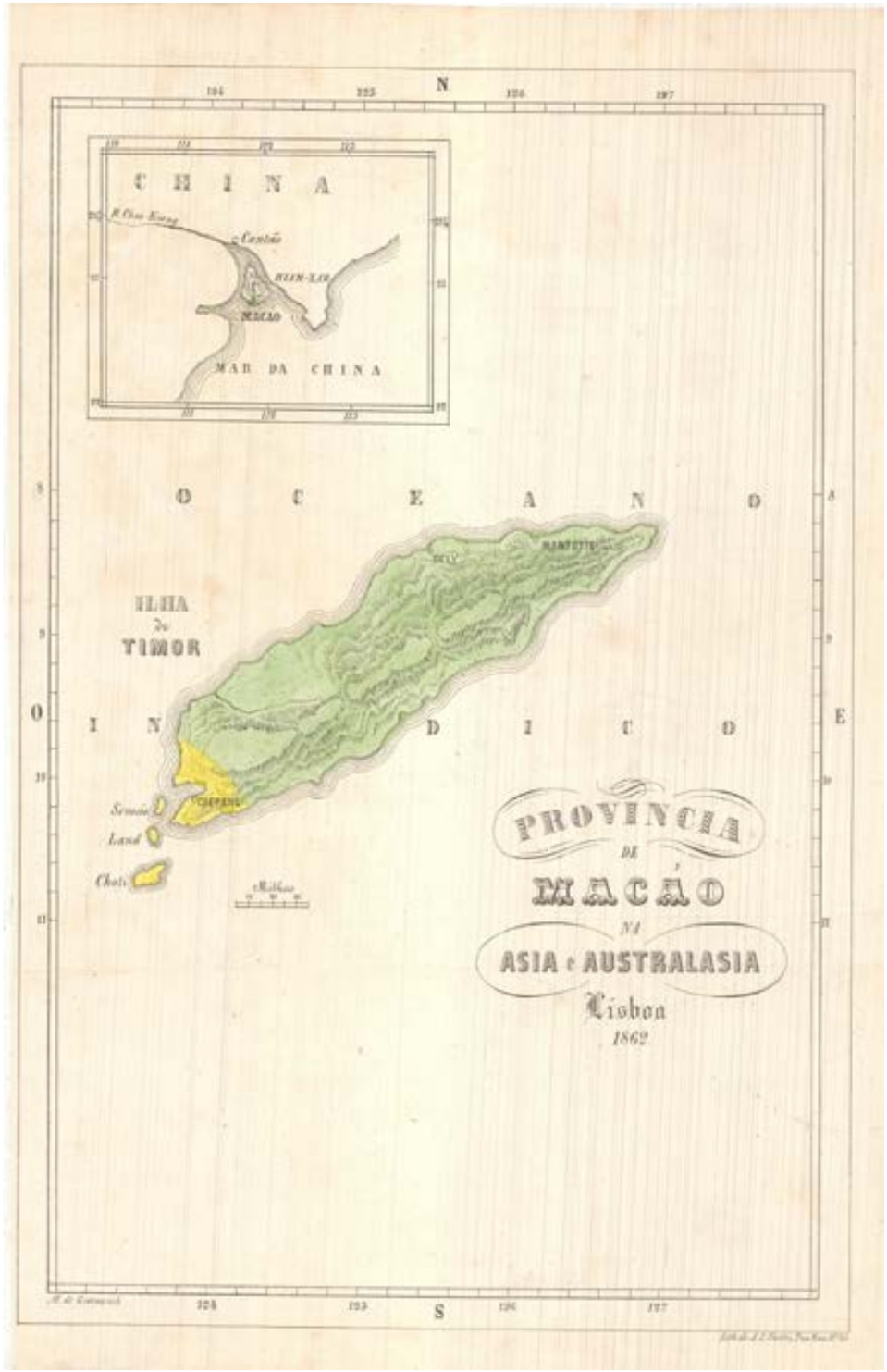
Lisbon: Manuel António de Castro, 1862.

Lithograph with original hand colour (Very Good, overall clean and bright with just a few minor spots, old crisp folds), 42 x 27 cm (16.5 x 10.5 inches).

An extremely rare, early Portuguese lithographed map of Timor, an island in the Indonesian Archipelago famed for producing sandalwood, that was long disputed between Portugal and the Netherlands, with the eastern part of the island being dominated by Portugal (being today's nation of Timor-Leste), featuring a small inset map of Macau (with which Portuguese Timor was then united in a single province); published by the Lisbon portrait engraver Manuel António de Castro under the supervision of the priest-historian José de Sousa Amado.

Timor is an island in the eastern Indonesian Archipelago, located about 500 km north Australia, with a land area of about 32,350 sq km, measuring a maximum of 470 km in length and 110 km in width. Home to 11 distinct ethno-linguistic communities, it is a land of remarkable cultural heritage. Rich in sandalwood, Timor first attracted Portuguese settlement in 1515, which was initially focused upon the western part of the island. In 1556, Dominican friars arrived on the island, taking control over the sandalwood trade, and converting many of people to Roman Catholicism.

Through most of the 16th century, Portugal was the dominant colonial power in the Indonesian Archipelago, with bases on numerous islands. However, during the first half of the 17th century, the Dutch East India Company evicted Portugal from most of these holdings, although it retained its presence on Timor. The Dutch gained a foothold in West Timor in 1613, and over the coming decades gradually gained control over most of the western part of the island, while Portugal switched its focus to East Timor, which it officially declared to be a colony in 1702. In 1769, the Portuguese founded Dili as the capital of Portuguese Timor, although the colony was for the longest time a largely neglected backwater. Meanwhile, the Dutch established their capital at Kupang, on the western tip of the island.



While traditionally Portuguese Timor had been politically subordinate to Goa, between 1844 and 1865 and 1878 and 1894, it was governed from Macau, as part of the 'Province of Macau'. This proved to be an impractical arrangement, as the distance between Macau and Timor was about 3,700 km.

The boundary between Dutch (West) Timor and Portuguese (East) Timor remained disputed and ambiguous until it was surveyed and mutually ratified in 1914. Beginning in the 1920s, Portugal dramatically ramped up its investment in East Timor, improving infrastructure, the agrarian sector, and social services, although it remained one of the most remote and poorest parts of Southeast Asia.

While West Timor became part of an independent Republic of Indonesia in 1949, East Timor (Timor-Leste) remained a Portuguese possession until 1975, when it briefly gained its independence, before being invaded and annexed by Indonesia. Timor-Leste regained its independence in 2002.

The present work is a very rare early Portuguese lithographed map of Timor. Indeed, virtually all Portuguese maps of any of their colonies made before the establishment of the official colonial mapping agency, the Comissão de Cartografia, in 1883, are great rarities. Issued in 1862, it depicts Timor during the period when it was governed as part of the Província de Macau (1844-56; 1878-94), and thus features a small inset map of Macau, in the upper left corner.

The map depicts all of Timor, and labels the Portuguese colonial capital, 'Dely' (Dili), the Portuguese town of 'Mantolle', and Coepang' (Kupang), the capital of Dutch Timor. Curiously, the map, which employs colour coding (Portuguese territory = Green; Dutch territory = Yellow), shows Portugal as owning almost all the island, such that the Dutch are shown to possess only Kupang and its immediate vicinity. While the ownership of almost the entire island was disputed, in reality, the Dutch controlled almost all the western half of Timor, making this map a rather extreme form of Luso-irredentism!

The map was drafted and published in Lisbon by Manuel António de Castro (fl. 1814-62), who was a leading Portuguese engraver of portraits of royalty, nobility, and important historical figures. It was made under the supervision and to the specifications of the priest-historian José de Sousa Amado (1812 - 1878), who is best known for his monumental history of Catholicism in the Portuguese Empire, Historia da Egreja Catholica em Portugal, no Brasil e nas possessões portuguezas, 10 vols. (Lisbon, 1870-79).

The present map of Timor is part of series of maps of Portuguese colonies made by Castro and Amada that seem to have been both separately issued, as well as within Amado's extremely rare book, Compendio de geographia das provincias e colonias Portuguezas d'além mar, na Europa, Africa, Azia e Australasia. Seguido de nove cartas das mesmas possessões, que são as de: Acores, Cabo Verde, Guiné, Angola, S. Thomé e Principe, Moçambique, Damão, Goa, Macào e Timor (Lisbon, first issued 1861; subsequent editions, 1862, 1874, 1887). The present map seems to have first appeared within the second edition (1862), while we do not know of the nature of the maps in the two final editions.

The present map is extremely rare, either as appearing separately or as part of the book. We can locate only 2 examples of the map appearing separately, while Amado's Compendio de geographia das provincias e colonias Portuguezas, is very rare an in any edition, with only 2 institutional examples known outside of Portugal. Moreover, we cannot trace any sales records for the map or the book.

References: Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (seemingly a proof state): C.C. 358 V.; Arquivo Histórico Ultramarino: PT/AHU/CARTI/062/00829; Ana CANAS (ed.), Arquivo Histórico Ultramarino, Coleção De Cartografia Impressa - Macau (Lisbon, 2017), p. 4.

550 EUR

16. PORTUGUESE COLONIES ANGOLA, MOZAMBIQUE, MACAU, GOA, ETC. ‘ESTADO NOVO’ / THEMATIC CARTOGRAPHY

João Maria Carlos MOREIRA DA SILVA.

Portugal adjacente e ultramarino / mapa escolar.

Porto: Livraria Simões Lopes de Manuel Barreira, [circa 1961].

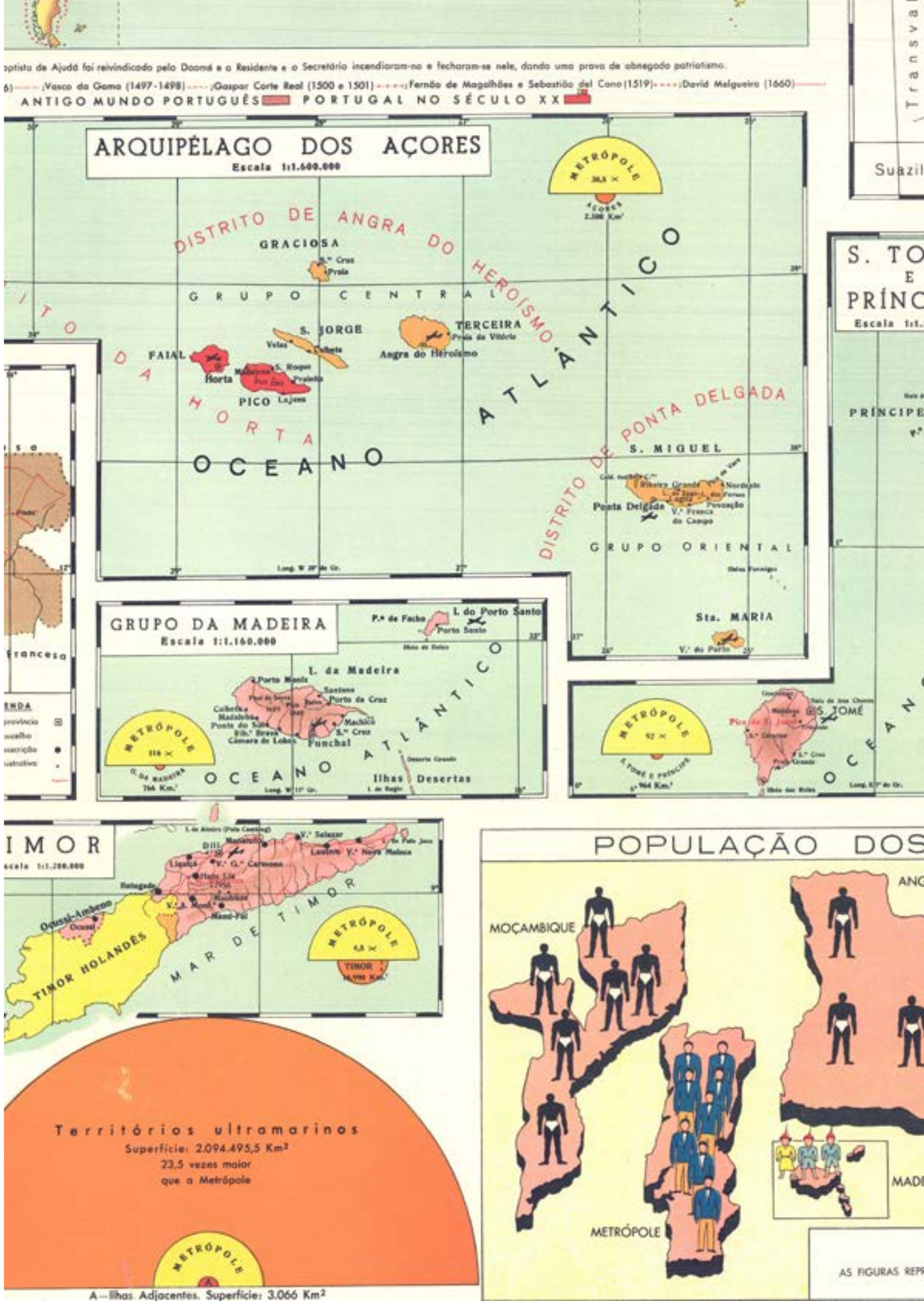
Colour print (Very Good, overall clean and bright, some light spotting in blank margins and small area of loss to blank upper right corner, soft folds), 88 x 119 cm (34.5 x 47 inches).

An extremely rare, highly decorative, large format school map of the Portuguese Empire, or ‘O Ultramar’, as it stood during its twilight, showcasing Portugal’s Atlantic islands, Angola, Mozambique, Guiné, Goa, Macau, and East Timor, etc.; including many thematic elements, it was made by the geographer João Moreira da Silva and published in Porto by the bookseller Livraria Simões Lopes de Manuel Barreira.

At the beginning of the 1960s, Portugal still possessed a sizeable colonial empire, called ‘O Ultramar’ which included Mozambique; Angola; Macau, China; Goa, India and its dependencies; Cabo Verde; São Tomé & Principe; Guiné; and Timor-Leste. Additionally, closer to home, were Portugal’s Atlantic archipelagos of Madeira and the Azores.

The twilight era of Portuguese colonialism was overseen by the Estado Novo regime (1926-74), led most of the time by the dictator António de Oliveira Salazar (1889 – 1970), an economics professor. While he presided over a conservative autocracy with a lamentable human rights record (especially in the African colonies), he revolutionized and modernized Portugal’s imperial bureaucracy, valuing science, statistics, mapping, and data visualization. This, combined with the prevailing international movements of Art Deco and Mid-Century design, produced graphic works throughout the Portuguese lands that featured bright colour schemes, while imparting technical or scientific information in a precise, but visually crisp manner.

The present map was made circa 1961 by the Porto-based geographer João Maria Carlos Moreira da Silva as a commission from the bookseller Livraria Simões Lopes de Manuel Barreira, located in Porto’s Bolhão quarter. The bright and lively large format composition consists of numerous inset maps, with the upper two-thirds of the work featuring a world map ‘Portugal no Mundo’, locating the Portuguese colonies, plus, the historical explorers’ itineraries of Bartolomeu Dias (1486), Vasco da Gama (1497-8), Gaspar Corte Real



PORTUGAL
ADJACENTE E ULTRAMARINO

Mapa escolar

Por

JOÃO MARIA CARLOS MOREIRA DA SILVA

LIVRARIA SIMÕES LOPES DE MANUEL BARREIRA - 118, RUA DO ALMADA, 123 - PORTO PORTUGAL

PORTUGAL NO MUNDO



ANTIGO MUNDO PORTUGUÊS — PORTUGAL NO SÉCULO XX

























(1500-1), and Ferdinand Magellan and Sebastião Del Cano (1519); as well as conventional maps of each of Portugal's colonies, being Mozambique; Angola; Macau, China; Goa, India, along with its dependencies Damão, Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli; Cabo Verde; São Tomé & Principe; Guiné (today Guinea-Bissau); and Timor-Leste (East Timor, in the Indonesian Archipelago), all with charts indicating their size viz. that of Metropolitan Portugal.

The lower part of the composition features two registers of thematic maps, with the one on the left showing economic maps of each colony, while on the right are (by today's standards politically incorrect) pictographic population maps of each colony.

The map is extremely rare, which is not surprising as it would have been issued in only a small print run, and large and fragile it would have had a low survival rate. We can trace only a single institutional example of the map, held by the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal.

Portugal's 'Ultramar': The First and Longest Lasting European Overseas Empire

Portugal established the first and one of the longest lasting European colonial empires, commenced by the amazingly audacious maritime projects of Prince Henry the Navigator (1394 – 1460). By the early 16th century Portugal's empire, including both held colonial territories and trading posts, extended from South America all the way around Africa and thorough the Indian Ocean to the Asia Pacific, as far as Japan.

Portugal's disastrous union with Spain (1580 - 1640) severely weakened the empire, causing it to lose many of its colonies and trading posts to the Netherlands and England. However, in the aftermath, Portugal still retained a massive colonial empire that included (with dates of their establishment as colonies): Cabo Verde (1462); São Tomé & Principe (1486); Mozambique (1506); Goa, India (1510), along with its dependencies Damão, Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli; Brazil (1532), the gem of the empire; Macao, China (1557); Angola (1571); Guiné (1588), today Guinea-Bissau; and Timor-Leste (1702), or East Timor, in the Indonesian Archipelago.

While Brazil became an independent mega-state, ruled by a branch of the Portuguese royal family, in 1822 (albeit maintaining close ties the Lisbon), Portugal retained its remaining colonies for a longer time that most other European powers. In fact, in modern times, these lands were classified as 'overseas provinces', or integral parts of Portugal proper, and not as colonies (the residents of those lands were even given full Portuguese citizenship); for example, Angola was legally just as much part of Portugal as Lisbon. Over the generations, hundreds of thousands of ethic Portuguese people had also migrated to the overseas provinces, with generations of their stock born there. While many (but not all) of the indigenous peoples had different notions, the Portuguese national psyche held the overseas domains as an inalienable part of the country's identity.

During World War I, when Portugal, in alliance with Britain, had to defend Mozambique from a surprisingly effective German invasion launched by the master-guerrilla leader, General Paul von Lettow-Vorbeck. While the Anglo-Portuguese side eventually prevailed, this came after only many shocking trials and tribulations.

Under the 'Estado Novo' regime (1926-74), ruled most of the time by the dictator António de Oliveira Salazar, Portugal stubbornly resisted the anti-colonialism movements that were sweeping the world. Portugal sent in the army to suppress rebellions in Angola and Mozambique and were for a time successful. However, in 1961, India seized Goa in a lightening military strike, 'Operation Vijay', hailing the beginning of the end of the Portuguese overseas empire.

Portugal's 'Carnation Revolution' of 1974 saw the collapse of the Estado Nova regime, which was replaced with a liberal democratic government. Portugal then allowed all the remaining colonies to gain their independence (although Timor Leste was soon invaded and conquered by Indonesia; it attained its independence in 2002), except for Macao, which was retained until 1999, when it was voluntarily handed back to China.

While Portugal no longer possesses any colonies, it retains very strong social and economic ties with its former overseas realms. Today, well over a million of Portugal's residents are of colonial decent (either ethnic Portuguese or from ingenious stock, or mixed), including the incumbent prime minister, António Costa (who is partly of Goan descent), such that the colonial legacy is still very much part of the modern Portuguese identity.

References: Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal: cc-374-r.

850 EUR

17. MAPUTO, MOZAMBIQUE
MOZAMBICAN INDEPENDENCE
AFRICAN URBANISM

Anon.

[An Untitled Whiteprint Map of Maputo, Mozambique].

[Likely Maputo, Late 1970s].

Whiteprint (Very Good, some toning along old folds from natural oxidization, very short tear on lift side closed from verso), 34.5 x 56.5 cm (13.5 x 22 inches).

An intriguing, and likely unique, artefact of the early era of Mozambican independence under the rule of the Socialist FRELIMO movement, being a map of the Mozambican capital Maputo (formerly Lourenço Marques), hastily published in the whiteprint method, that interestingly showcases the city with most of its major streets renamed after Socialist / Communist luminaries such

This wonderfully crude whiteprint map of Maputo is a fascinating, and likely unique, artefact of the early Mozambican independence era of the late 1970s. It showcases the national capital shortly after Mozambique had gained its independence in 1975, following the Mozambican War of Independence (1961-74) (called in Portuguese: Guerra do Ultramar), and just around the beginning of the horrific Mozambican Civil War (1977-92).

Maputo, known in Portuguese colonial times as Lourenço Marques, was originally founded as a fort in 1781, with town forming around it from 1850. Located upon a stellar natural harbour by Delgoa Bay, and connected by railway to Pretoria from 1894, Lourenço Marques was made the capital of Portuguese Mozambique in 1898.

By the 1930s, Lourenço Marques was one of the most modern and sophisticated cities an all Africa, boasting grand Art Deco buildings, modern infrastructure, and services, as well as thriving business and cultural sectors. However, prosperity was very unevenly allocated, as the Portuguese enforced an Apartheid-like system, that saw the city's Black majority live as second-class citizens, in relative poverty, causing much discontent, which was mirrored across Mozambique.

Matters came to a head when various Mozambican indigenous groups rebelled against over four centuries of Portuguese rule. While Maputo was never directly involved in the war that ensued, the exodus of skilled European workers upon Mozambican independence, in 1975, left many of the capital's businesses and infrastructure in a ruined state. Lourenço Marques was renamed 'Maputo' in 1976.

The FRELIMO (Frente de Libertação de Moçambique / Liberation Front of Mozambique) party, which assumed control over Mozambique, reoriented the country towards China and Warsaw Pact and imposed socialist command economic policies with disastrous results. This helped to fuel a civil war from 1977 that flooded Maputo with refugees.

The present map seems to have been hastily made, perhaps by civic authorities, in the improvised whiteprint method, perhaps in 1976-7, before the Maputo's formal printing infrastructure was restored. It shows the well-ordered grid of streets and squares, as originally designed by the Portuguese in the late 19th century, with the city rising upon a bluff over the port, which is connected to the interior by railway lines.

Interestingly, the map shows that that most of the former Portuguese colonial street names have since been replaced with the names of African and international Socialist / Communist luminaries. These new names include the Avenidas Vladimir I. Lenin, Karl Marx, Salvador Allende, Mao Teo Tung, Kim Il Sung, Ho Chi Min, Kenneth Kaunda, Kwame Nkrumah, Julius Nyerere, as well as Edouard Mondlane and Samora Machel (the founders of FRELIMO). Today, while Mozambique is still ruled by FRELIMO, the party had opened the country to a free-market economy and international trade, such that one is greeted by the site of avowedly capitalist billboards posted above Avenida Lenin!

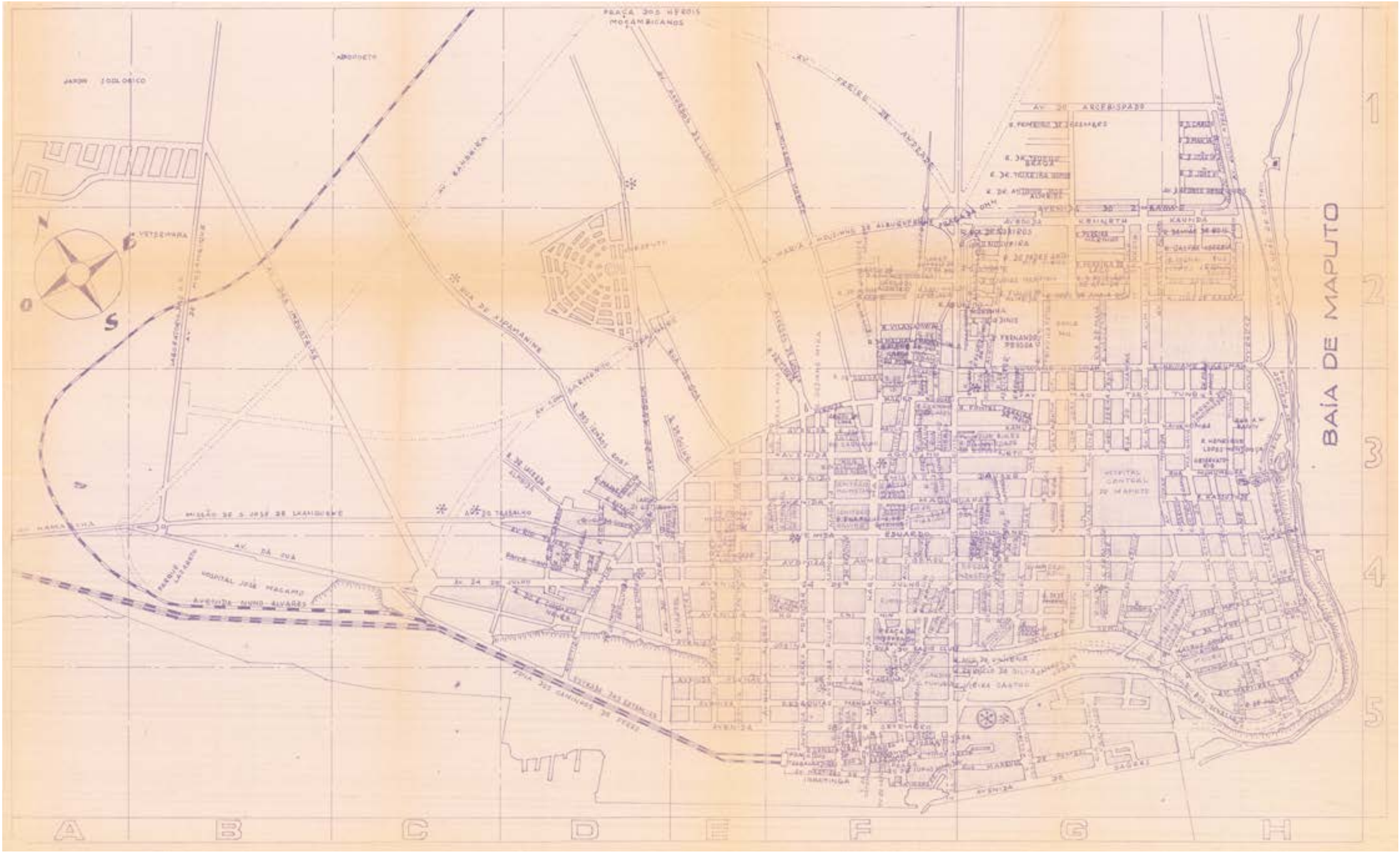
The map shows Maputo's incipient suburbs, which have since grown dramatically. In 1980, greater Maputo recorded a population of 770,000, while today it has over 3 million residents.

Today, Maputo is experiencing something of renaissance, with high economic growth allowing an increasing number of people to join the middle class, while seeing the gentrification of formerly run-down neighborhoods.

The map is certainly an extremely rare, if not unique, survivor, as only a handful would have been made, while almost all would have quickly perished.

References: N/A – Seemingly Unrecorded.

350 EUR


JARDIM ZOOLÓGICO
AEROPORTO
PRAÇA DOS HERÓIS MOÇAMBICANOS
AV. FREIRE DE ANDRADE
AV. DO ARCEBISPADO
AVENIDA KHARTUM KAUNDA
AV. DA MARGINAL
AV. DA OUA
AV. DO TRABALHO
AV. 24 DE JULHO
AVENIDA NUNO ALVARES
HOSPITAL JOSÉ MACAMO
HOSPITAL CENTRAL DE MAPUTO
AVENIDA EDUARDO MONDLANE
BAÍA DE MAPUTO
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18. FIRST LITHOGRAPHED FOLIO ATLAS, PRINTED IN THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE

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

يكى جغرافيا آطلسى
[Yeñi coğrafya aṭlası / The New Geographic Atlas]

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

Folio, 42 chromolithographed double-paged maps, original chromolithographed illustrated boards, recent black cloth spine, original green endpapers (boards with minor wear, light staining, light water-staining in the lower white margin of the rear cover, tiny chips to the margins of the front cover, spine replaced, crack in the joints repaired, a tiny tear in the Great Britain map,.

First folio atlas, lithographed in the Muslim world

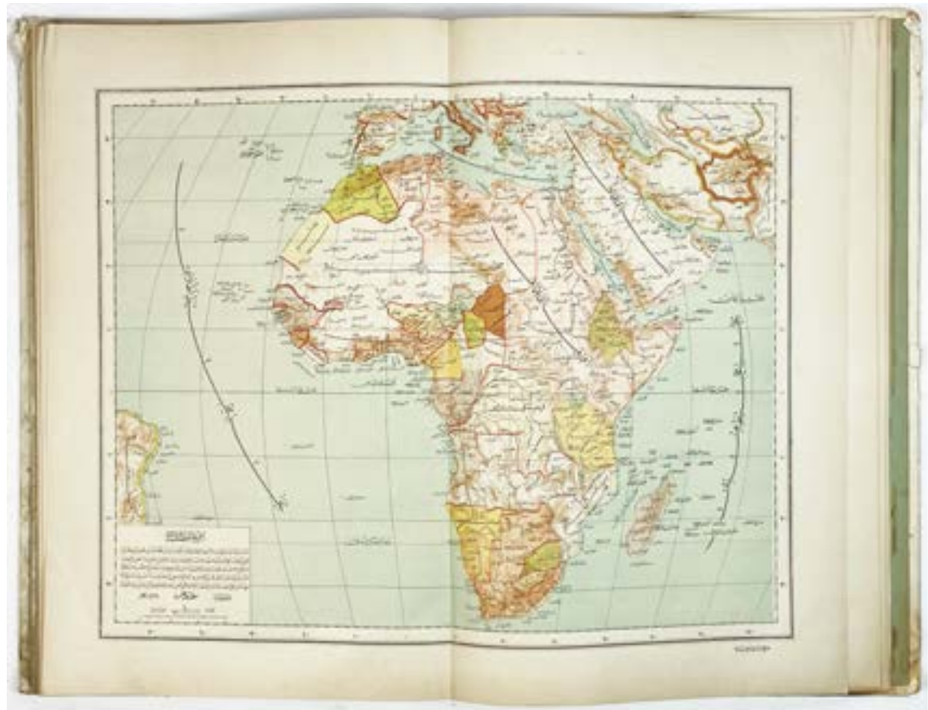
This fascinating atlas, rare to find in a complete form with original binding in a good condition, was the first lithographed folio atlas in the Muslim world. Published by the Istanbul press Matbaa-i Amire, it is an excellent result of the influence of French cartography on the Ottoman World.
The atlas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

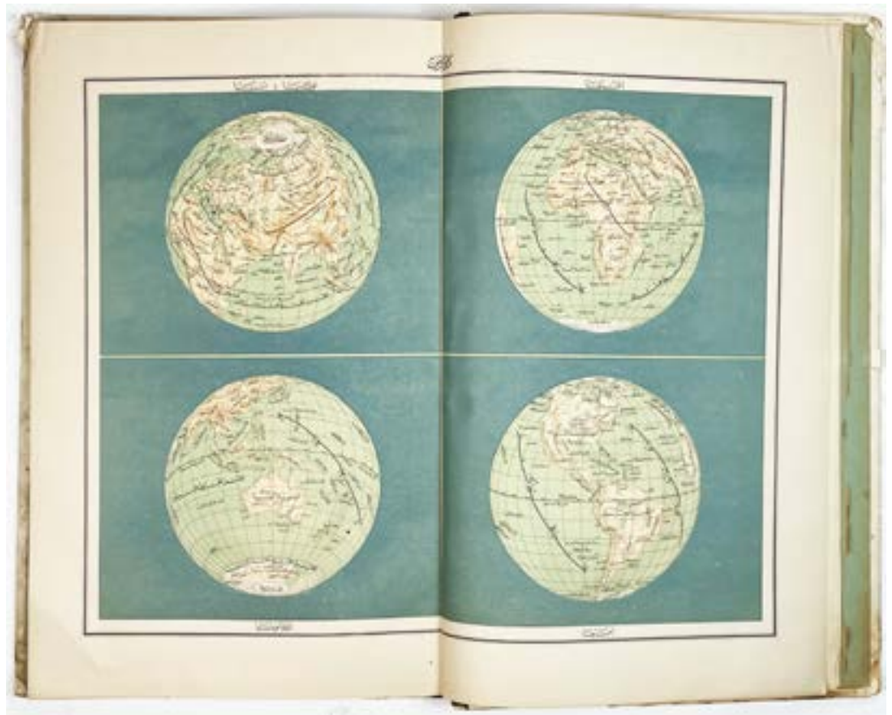
1. Solar system,
2. 4 projections of the Earth Globe,
3. Maps of the World,
4. Europe,
5. Asia,
6. Africa,
7. North America,
8. South America,
9. Oceania,
10. Anatolia,
11. The Balkans,
12. Greece,
13. Austro-Hungary,
14. Italy,
15. Iberian Peninsula,
16. European Russia,
17. Germany,











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

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

The maps are based on the contemporary French cartography.

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

Ali Şeref Paşa – The Pioneer of the Modern Ottoman Cartography

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

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

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

Ali Şeref Paşa or Hafız Ali Eşref

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

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

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

Darüttıbaa - Matbaa-i Amire Printing Press

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

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

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

Note on Rarity

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

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

5.500 EUR

19. OTTOMAN POCKET ATLAS

İbrahim Hilmi ÇIĞIRAÇAN (1876 – 1963).

ممالك عثمانيه جيب اطلاسى
[Memâlik-i Osmaniye Cep Atlası / The Pocket Atlas of the Ottoman Empire]

Istanbul: Kitaphane-yi Islam ve Askerî İbrahim Hilmi [Islamic and Military Press İbrahim Hilmi] 1323 [1907].

12°: 6 pp., [2 pp.], 328 pp. text in Ottoman, 64 pp. with single- or double-page maps, lithographed in colour, original dark red cloth bnding with black and gold lettering and decoration- (light foxing and staining, last page age-toned, front end-papers replaced, binding slightly rubbed, but overall in a good used condition),

An attractive first pocket atlas made by an Ottoman cartographer and publisher İbrahim Hilmi, describing the vilayets of the Ottoman Empire in 1907.

A charming pocket atlas with chromolithographed maps on 64 pages, accompanied with text 328 pages, describes in details all the Ottoman vilayets and their population, embracing the area between North Africa, throught the Arabian Peninsula, Levant, Turkey and part of the Balkan Peninsula.Maps in text show the island Samos and the Hejaz Vilayet with a planned railway (The Hejaz Railway).

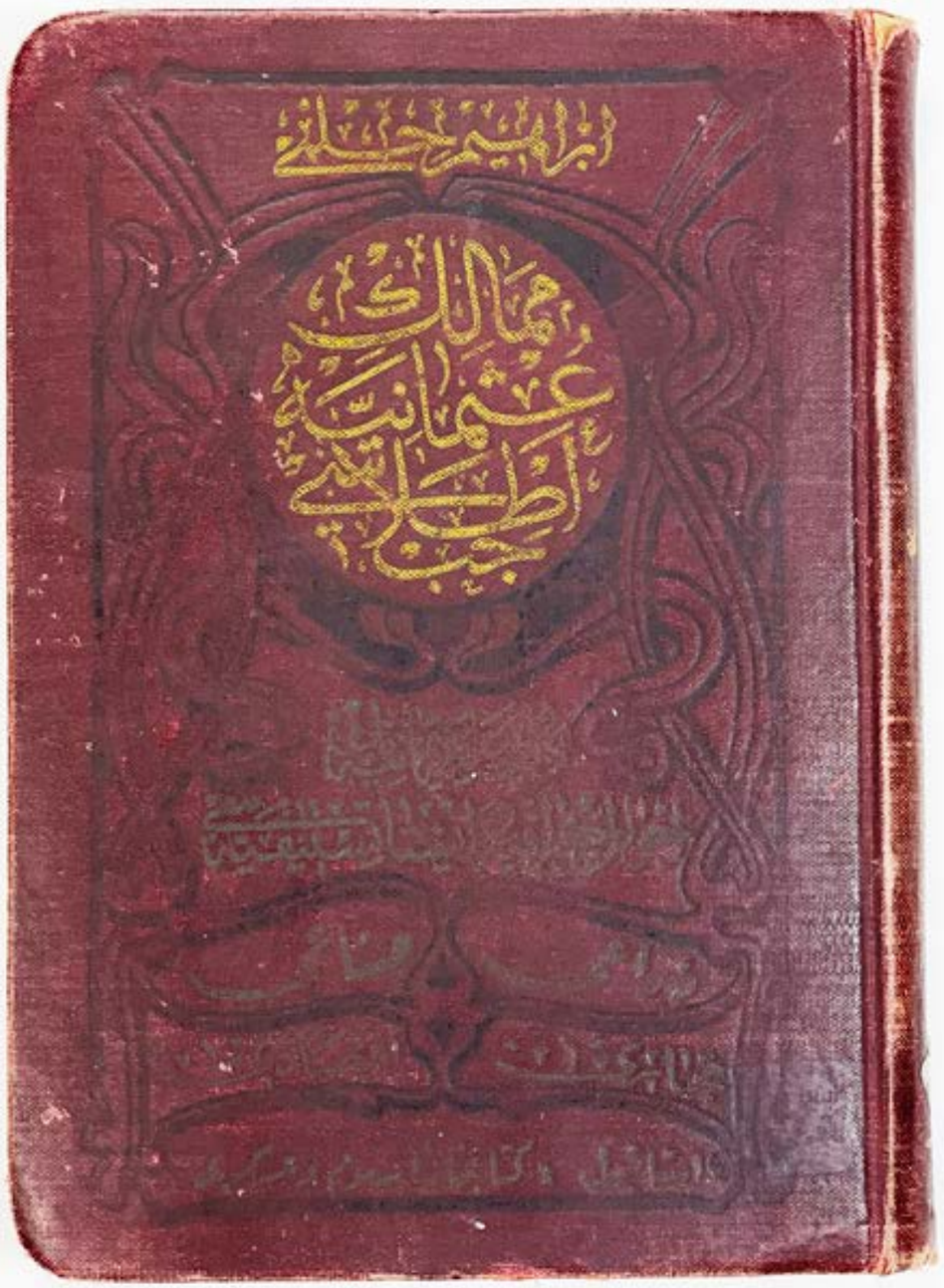
İbrahim Hilmi Çığıraçan (d 1876, Tulçe town, Romania – June 12, 1963, Istanbul), born in Tulcea, today in Romania, was one of the first publishers in the Ottoman Empire. Opening his publishing shop in 1896 in Istanbul, under the name Kitaphane-i Islami (Islamic Library), Hilmi Bey started publishing mostly religious books.

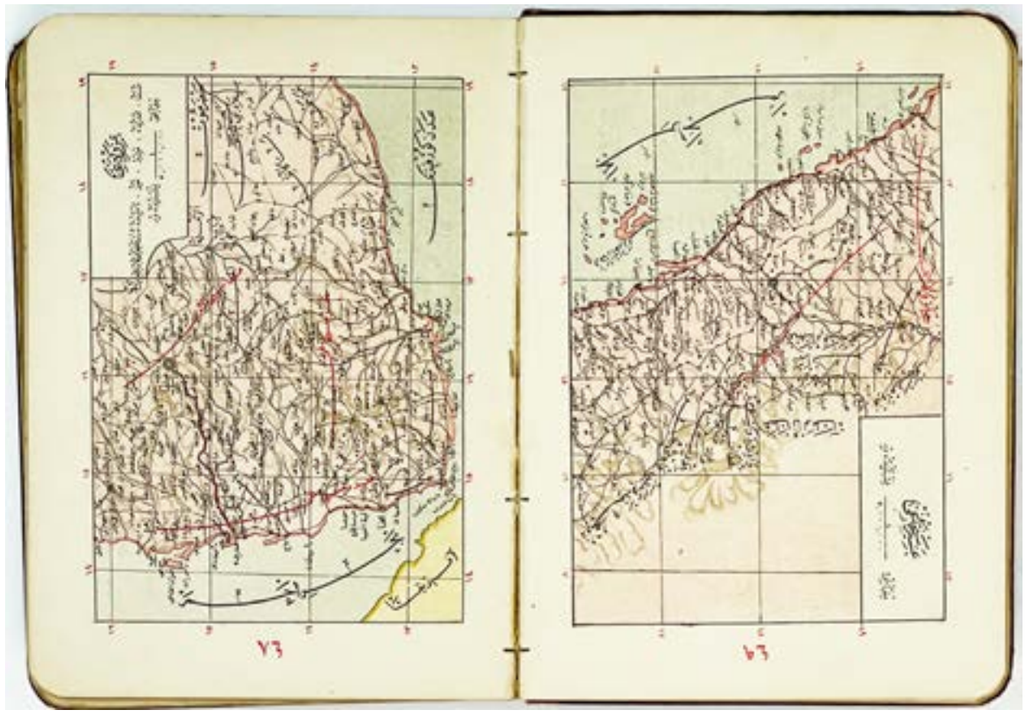
Under the Young Turks regime, in the Second Constitutional Era, he became interested in military, geography and history, and changed the name of the press to Kitaphane-i İslam ve Askeri (Islamic and Military Library). Hilmi Bey published about 200 military books in 15 years. He was also publishing school books, which were during the war often sent for free to poor children in Anatolia.

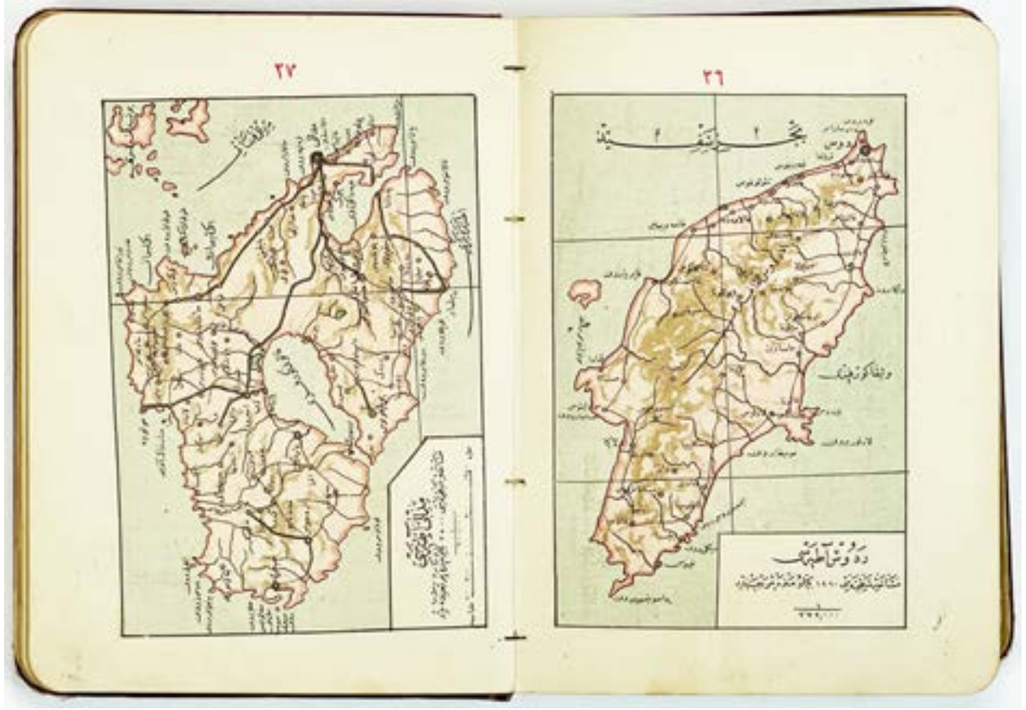
The first big loss for Hilmi's workshop was the governmental change of the Ottoman letters for the Latin ones and a law, that all the law and school books should be printed by the government. During his lifetime Hilmi published more than 1000 books on history, literature, politics, religion and social issues. He also authored five atlases, with this one, The Pocket Atlas of the Ottoman Empire, being his first one.

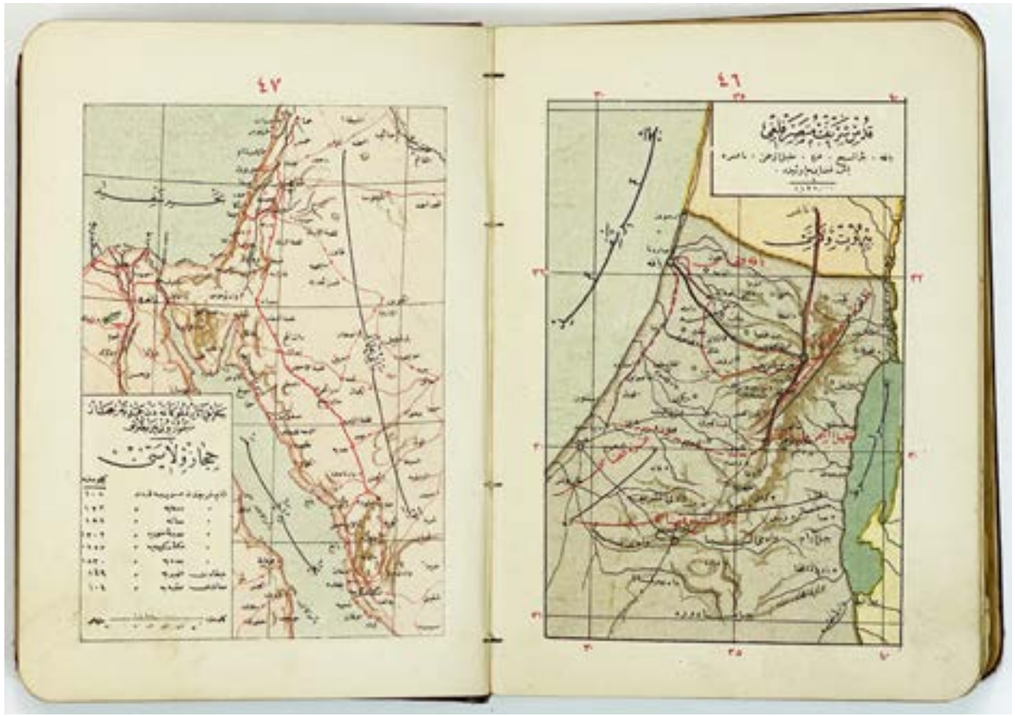
References: OCLC 15081428, 1014526531, 313134395, 949450635, 745200026 (some entries on Worldcat wrongly dated 1905); ÖZEGE 13008; Osmanlı coğrafya literatürü tarihi. History of Geographical Literature during the Ottoman Period, 2000, p. 589. No. 5.

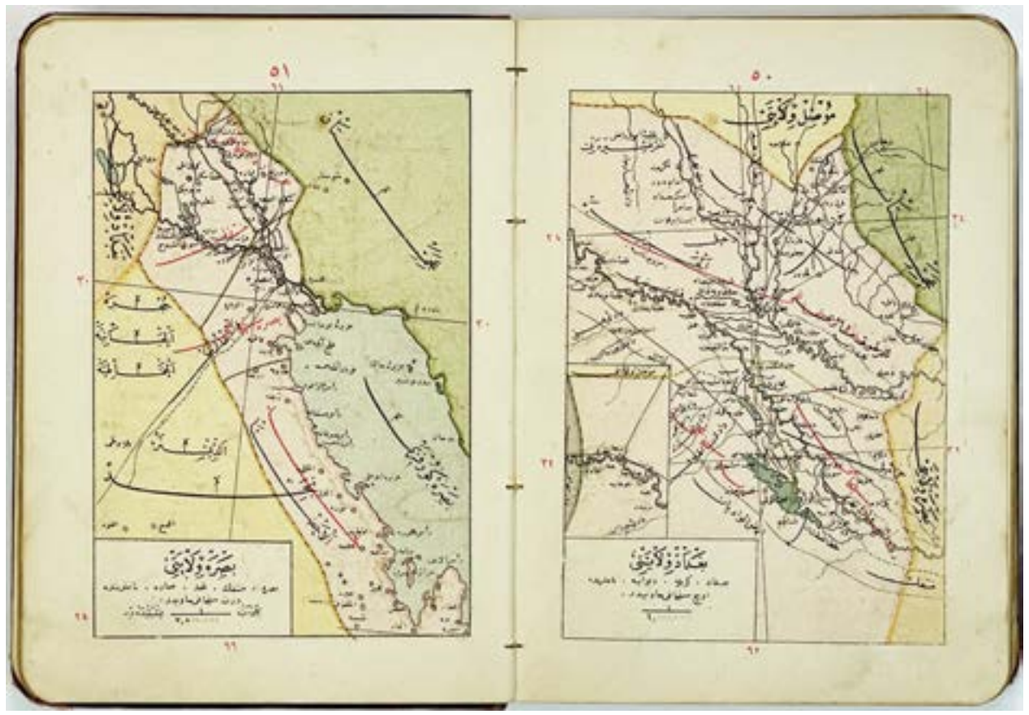
1.200 EUR

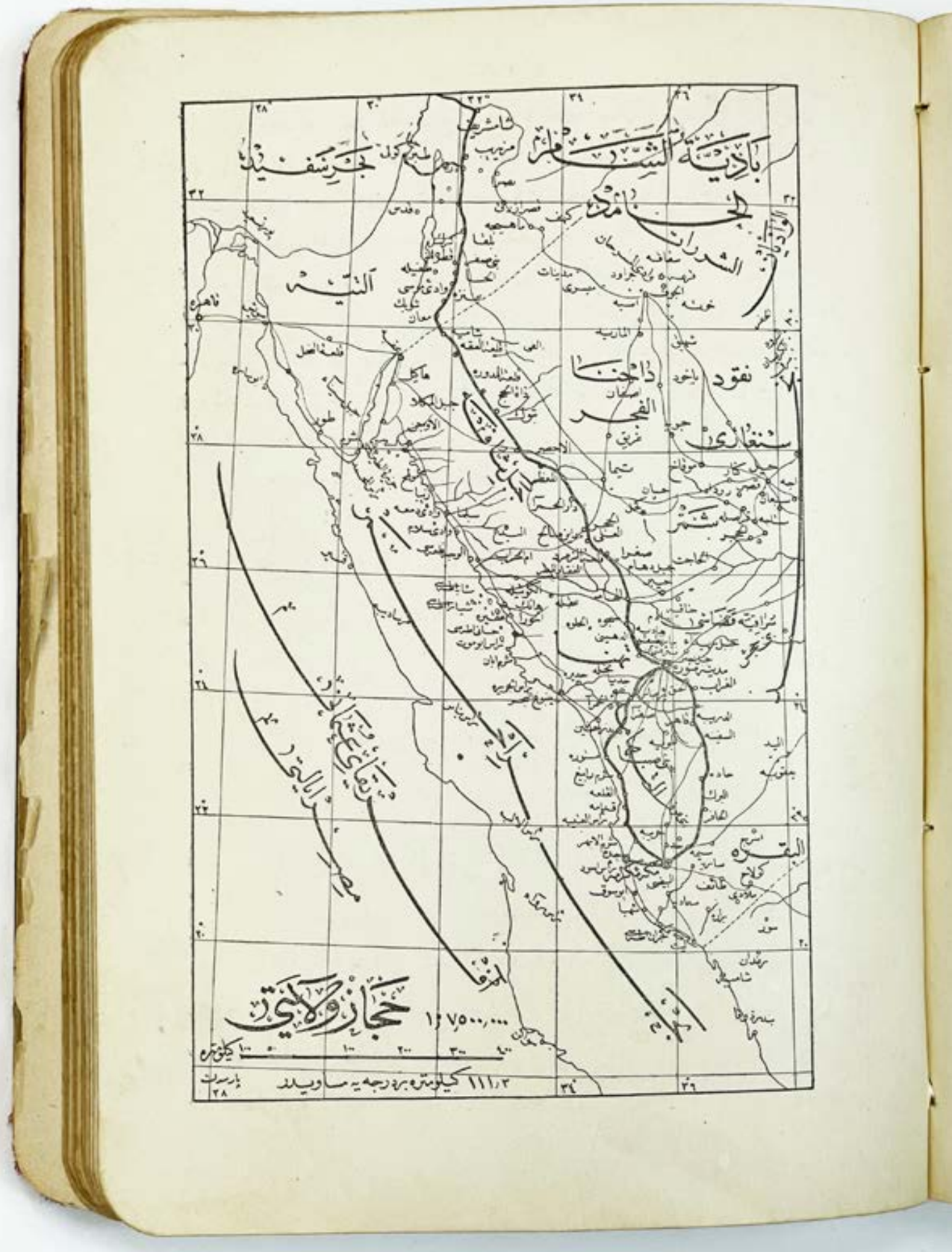

ابراهيم حلمي
ممالك عثمانيه
اطلس جيب


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٤٧
حجاز ولايتي


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موصل ولايتي
بصره ولايتي
بغداد ولايتي


بادية الشام
الجفار
الشرارات
النبك
نفود
ذاحنا
الفجر
ستعالى
البقره
بحر سفيد
حجاز ولايتي
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١١١٫٢ كيلومتره برد رجه يه مساويلد

20. VIETNAM – TÂN AN, LONG AN PROVINCE FRENCH COLONIAL PERIOD / ORIGINAL MSS. FRENCH ARMY BASE PLAN

Anon.

“Poste de Tanan”.

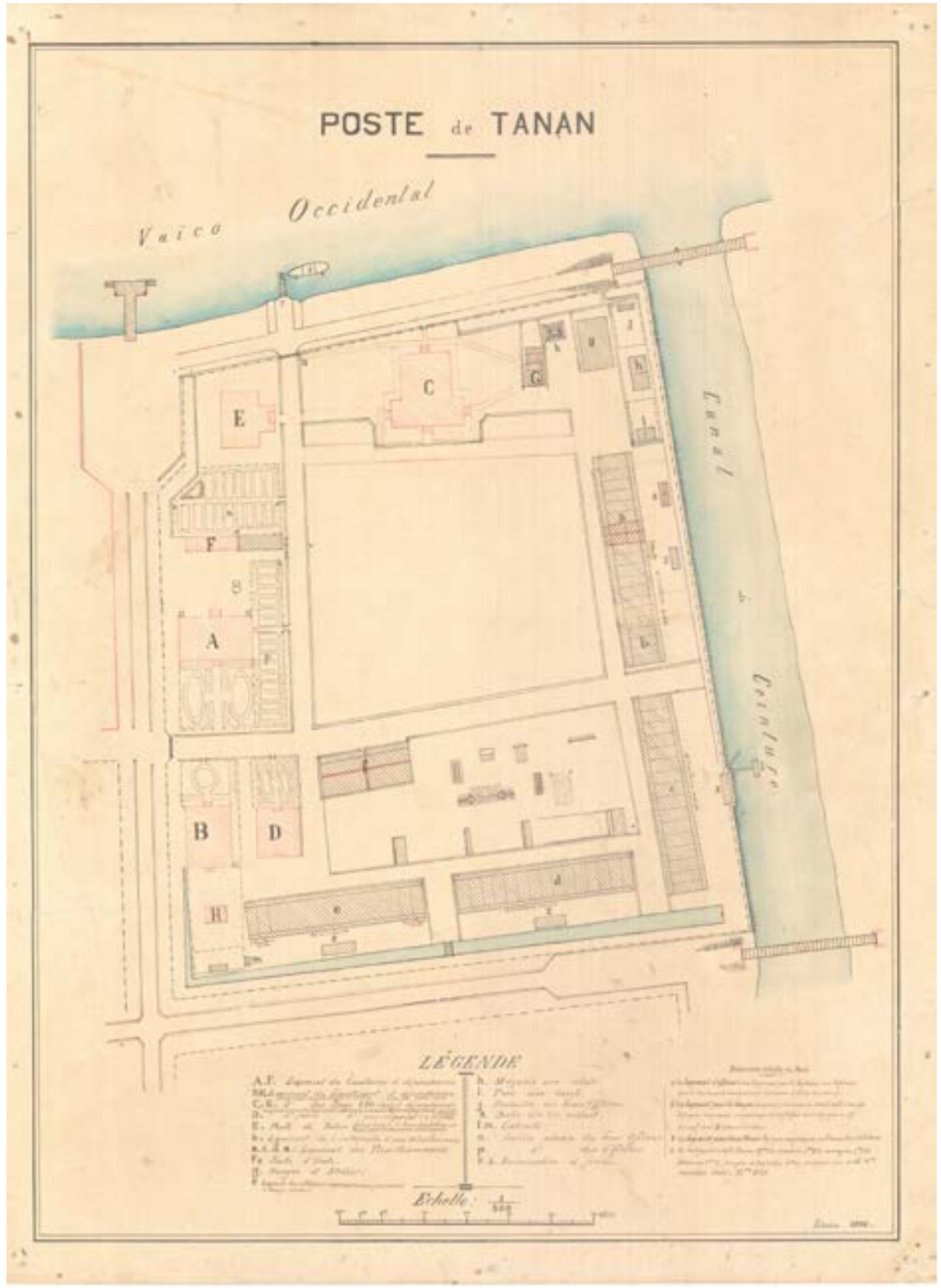
Manuscript, [French Cochinchina, probably Tân An], February 1896.

Manuscript, pen and ink and watercolour on thick paper (Good, exquisite draftsmanship and lovely colours, 3 significant tears entering image but closed from verso with no loss, some light stains, old tack marks to blank margins), 60 x 44 cm (23.5 x 17.5 inches).

Intriguing, unique, and historically important – one of only very few surviving original manuscript plans of the archetype army bases established in key towns across French Indochina (today’s Vietnam and Cambodia) that were the foundation of colonial power in the region; the present finely rendered and highly detailed plan showcases the French army base at Tân An, a provincial capital and vibrant commercial centre just southwest of Saigon, and carefully outlines all aspects of the walled bastion, including the various quarters of the officers, tirailleurs (ethnic Asian soldiers in French service), the armoury and storage facilities, the school (for the soldiers’ children), the gardens and farm animal pens, as well as the dock and armed junk on the adjacent river, that allowed the base to be its own secured, self-contained ‘village within a village’, that could withstand a potential siege by the locals until reinforcements could arrive from Saigon.

By the time that the present map was drafted, France had over a century of active military, political and religious involvement in Vietnam. In the late 18th century, France became a major backer of the Nguyễn Dynasty (which would unite Vietnam under its rule in 1802). Over the succeeding decades, they built many grand Vauban-style citadels around the country and trained Vietnamese officers in modern European martial techniques. France also established Christian missions across the country, while French traders enjoyed special commercial privileges in its major ports.

However, in the mid-19th century France and the Nguyễn Dynasty had a major falling out. The imperial court had come to resent the high level of French intervention in the country’s affairs and acted to limit French activities in the country. These measures enraged the hyper-imperialist French Emperor Napoleon III (reigned 1852-70), who



launched an attack upon Vietnam called the Cochinchina Campaign (1858-62), during which France defeated the Nguyễn. The resulting Treaty of Saigon (1862) granted France control of 3 provinces in the far south of Vietnam (being Biên Hòa, Gia Định and Định Tường, plus the Côn Sơn (Condor) Islands), so creating the colony of French Cochinchina. The size of this domain doubled in 1867, when France pressured the Nguyễn court into ceding them the provinces of Châu Đốc, Hà Tiên and Vĩnh Long.

France's hold upon Cochinchina generally rested upon coercion, as the Vietnamese resented their presence. While France occupied the series of and Vauban-style fortresses (such as the Saigon Citadel) in some key centres, its control of the countryside was predicated upon the archipelago of military outposts that it established across the colony. These, often crude and small garrisons, were generally not strong enough to withstand a siege or attack by an organized, armed force, and their presence was mainly to serve the 'intimidation factor', as it was reasoned that the mere presence of French armed troops in the towns would secure the 'cooperation' of the locals. In Cochinchina, in most places, this strategy was successful.

France conquered the remainder of Vietnam (being Annam and Tonkin) during the Tonkin Campaign (1883-6), although a ferocious, guerilla resistance movement continued in the north until 1896. There, the Vietnamese lightening, stealth strikes upon French positions, undermined any sense of security the colonizers maintained in the region.

France united it conquests in Vietnam and Cambodia into the mega-colony of French Indochina in 1887. This raised the importance of the region to the highest levels in Paris, guaranteeing much greater attention and funding, as France sought to create a modern state out of the colony, with stellar infrastructure.

Key to this was the dramatic upgrading of the military presence across French Indochina. As colonial insurgencies tended to have their geneses in rural areas, it was a priority to transform the small, lightly built provincial garrisons into modern, self-contained, supposedly 'impregnable' compounds. These 'postes' could withstand short sieges, and their presence inside the country towns would serve to further intimidate the locals. The garrisons would be connected to Hanoi and Saigon by telegraph, from where forces could be rapidly deployed to neutralize any local unrest before it got out of hand. This system was largely responsible for France being able to maintain a high degree of control over Indochina for decades, until World War II.

The Present Map in Focus

The map is a highly detailed original manuscript masterplan of the French military compound at Tân An (called by the French Tanan), an important regional centre, located about 47 km southwest of the centre of Saigon. It lies on the banks of the Vàm Cỏ Tây (West Vàm Cỏ River), a navigable major tributary of the Mekong Delta, where it meets the important Bảo Định Canal. While the area had been inhabited for millennia, it was only in 1705 that the town was properly established. Tân An first gained significance as a trading centre during the early years of the Nguyễn Dynasty, while eventually hosting a French Catholic mission.

In the wake of the Cochinchina Campaign, Tân An, as part of Gia Định Province, was one of the first areas of Vietnam to be brought under French control. The French soon established a small military base at there, whereupon the garrison was housed in a series of low, unprotected buildings on the edge of town, occupying a very insecure position. In 1869, the outpost was terrorized by a tiger that left the troops cowering; it obviously was not fit to sustain any kind of armed attack.

Upon the French conquest of all Vietnam and the creation of Indochina in 1887, the French endeavoured to redevelop Tân An. It was upgraded to become the capital of its own eponymous province in 1889, when Gia Định was divided into four provinces. The famed Eiffel company was brought in to build iron bridges across the waterways, while the town was extensively modernized.

The military base at Tân An as entirely rebuilt as a modern, self-contained compound that could resist a concerted enemy attack, or siege, until help could arrive from Saigon.

The present finely executed manuscript was drafted by an anonymous French officer, who obviously had formal training in surveying and draftsmanship, if not being a member of the army engineers. It provides a highly detailed view of the "Poste de Tanan", which is shown here to be its own self-contained, well protected compound, almost as if it was its own 'village within a village'.

Importantly, by this time, the French forces in Indochina largely consisted of French officers commanding 'tirailleurs', being ethnic Asian soldiers in French service. Usually, the French ensured that the tirailleurs were from different regions than that where they were posted, to avoid any conflicted loyalties. Moreover, many officer and tirailleurs bought their families to live with them at bases such as Tân An.

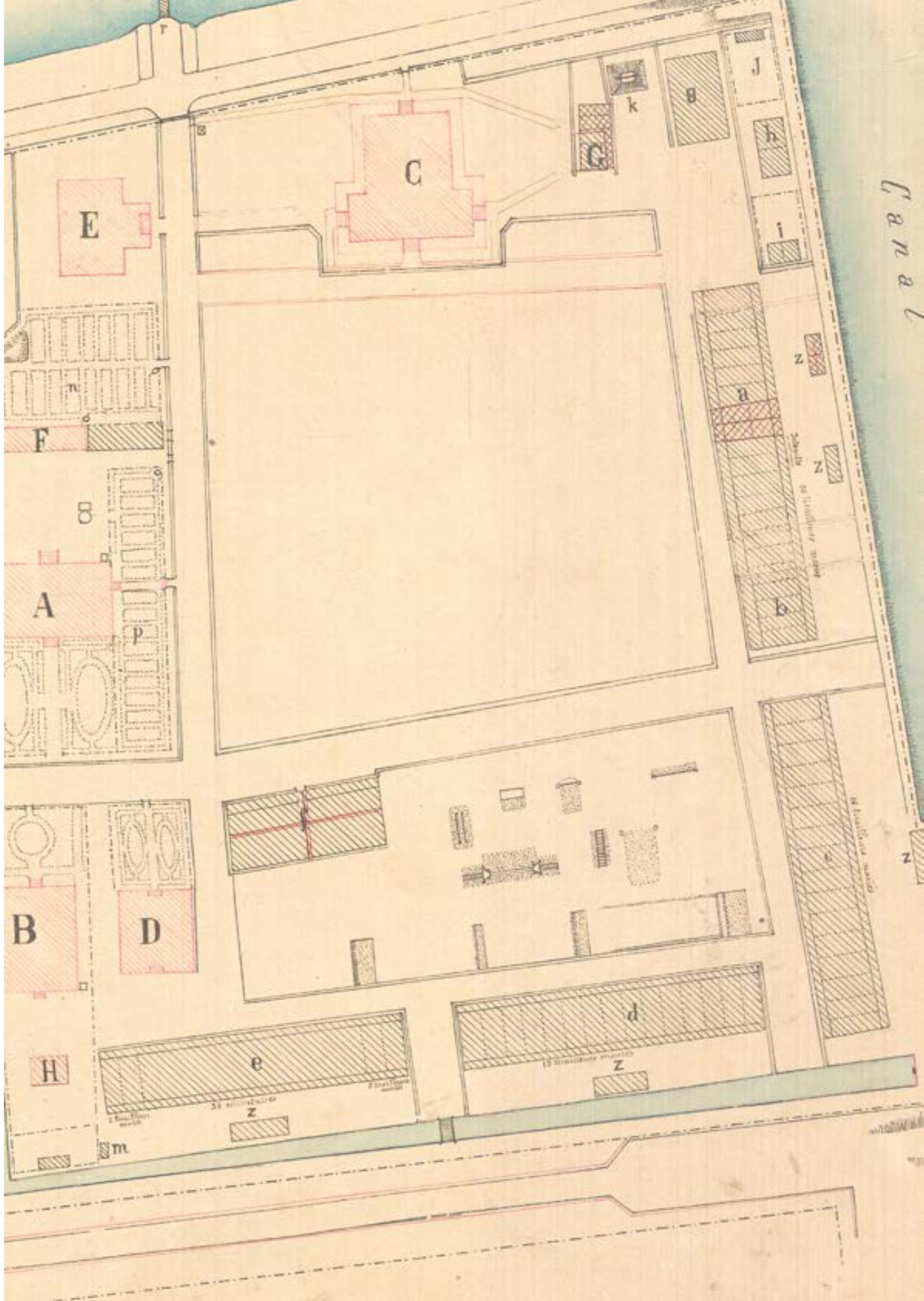
The walled, roughly rectangular fort is shown to be strategically located upon the south bank of the "Vaïcao Occidental" (Vàm Cỏ Tây River), while to the east runs the "Canal de Ceinture". The centre of the compound is comprised of a large square, with buildings on all sides, with the details labelled by the 'Légende'. The buildings labeled A and F comprise the residence of the 'Capitaine', the commander of the base, which are abutted by gardens for his use and that of the other officers, while the officer quarters (p) lie adjacent. B is the home of the lieutenant, while C and D are the junior officers' lodgings. E is the Police Station, which, importantly, was responsible for maintaining law and order on the streets of Tân An on a day-to-day basis. The schoolhouse for the children of the officers and troops is represented by a. The letter b labels the lodgings of the interpreter, as well as for 10 "tirailleurs" and their families, while c,d,e are likewise qaurters for both married and unmarried tirailleurs. The 'Hangar et Atelier" (g) is the armoury and martial supplies storehouse; h is the magazine; while l and m are warehouses. In addition to the gardens, used for growing vegetables, there are small paddocks for cattle (i) and chicken coops (j), while k is the target practice range. Along the river, r and s represent the locations of the base's patrol boat (junk) and its dock. While not labeled, a sizable area in the lower right of the bastion is reserved for the physical exercise of the troops, with the relevant equipment. The text, "Ressources totales du Poste", to the right of the legend, provides details on the sizes of floor plans of key buildings, as well as some of their internal amenities.

All considered, the base possessed all the garrison's needs for accommodation, defense, and nourishment, without relying upon anything from the outside world for a time, such that it could withstand a short siege.

The present plan is not only significant for being a specific record of the "Poste de Tanan", but possesses a broader importance, as it is one of only very few surviving maps detailing an archetypical military outpost in French Indochina as they were after the upgrades of the 1890s. As such, it showcases what was the essence of the daily exercise of French colonial in Vietnam for around 50 years.

References: N / A – Manuscript seemingly unrecorded.

1.800 EUR



21. SOUTH AFRICA – EASTERN CAPE
ANGLO-XHOSA WARS
CAPE TOWN IMPRINT

Sir George CATHCART (1794 - 1854) et al., Authors. / Saul SOLOMON (1817 - 1892), Publisher.

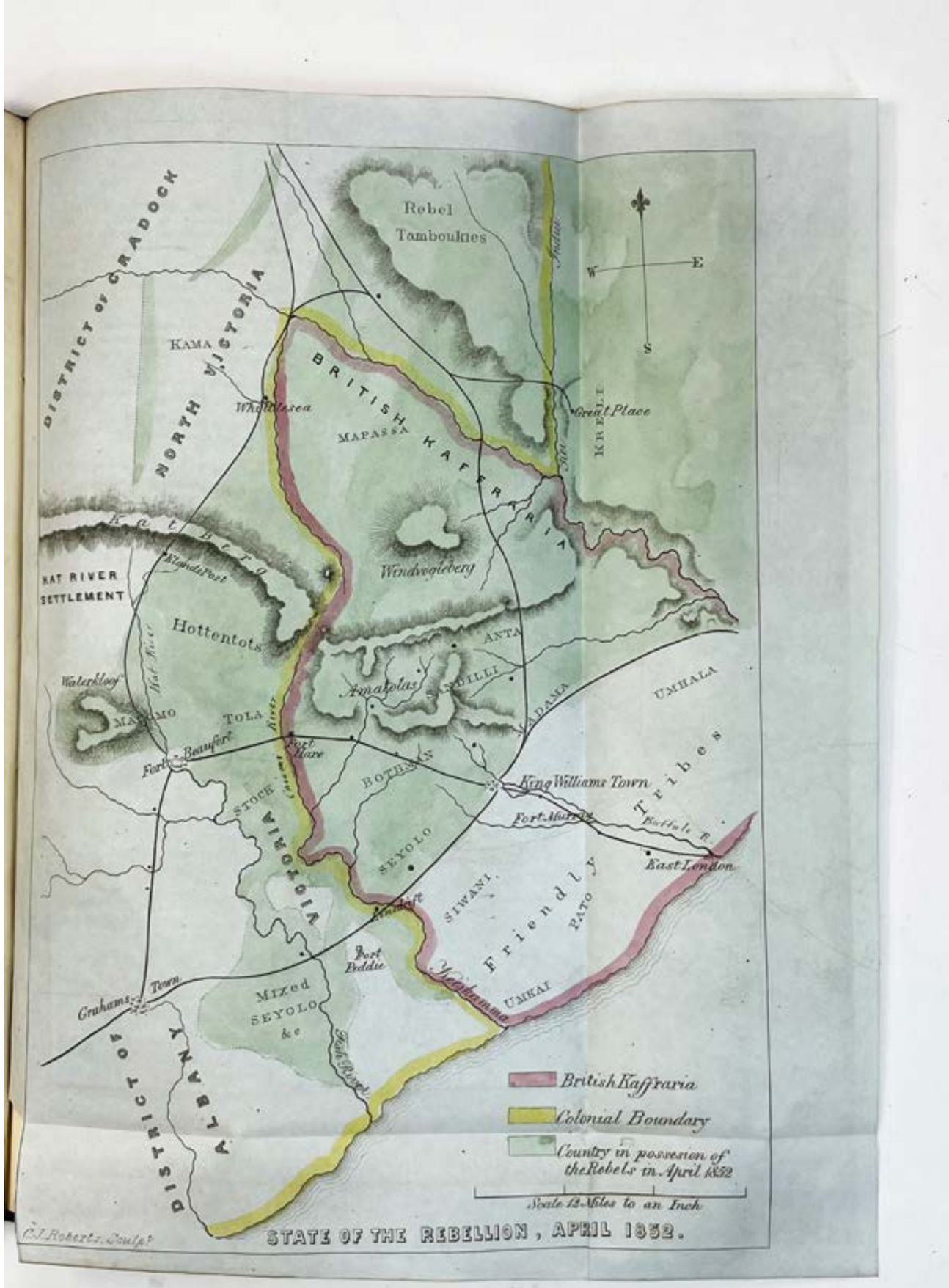
Cape of Good Hope. Minute of His Excellency the Governor of the State of Frontier Affairs. Presented by the Legislative Council, by command of His Excellency the Governor June 1853.

Cape Town: Saul Solomon & Co., 1853.

4° (31.5 x 20.5 cm): 48 pp., plus 2 folding lithographed maps with original hand colour printed on blue paper, plus the insertion of an extra page from another work (between pp. 18 and 19), bound in modern navy-blue half calf (Very Good, overall clean and crisp, just a few insignificant stains, minor fraying and staining to outer blank margin of p. 40 from foredge paint, maps crisp with lovely original colours).

A highly important and attractive work on the Eighth Xhosa War (1850-3), a critical conflict in which the British scored a crushing defeat upon the Xhosa, so securing permanent dominance over the Eastern Frontier regions of the Cape Colony, a victory secured by the 'scorched earth' offensive launched by Governor George Cathcart from the spring of 1852 to the spring of 1853; the work being an indispensable anthology of primary sources that represents the ultimate insider's view of the events of the decisive final year of the war, including eye-witness accounts of dramatic events, official proclamations, correspondence by key stakeholders, and official reports; printed in Cape Town by Saul Solomon, the Jewish 'Liberal Lion' of Cape politics and South Africa's leading publishing magnate; illustrated with 2 stellar maps of the war theatre custom made for the book, printed on blue paper with lovely original colours, made by 'boutiquey' Cape Town lithographers.

In that is today known as the Eastern Cape, the Dutch, and later the British colonial regimes fought what is known as 'Africa's Hundred Year War' against the Xhosa nation (lasting from 1779 to 1879). Over the numerous individual wars that made up the conflict, the Europeans gradually gained territory from the Xhosa; however, the latter were clever and brave and managed to strike shocking blows against the colonial forced on many occasions. From the 1820s to the early 1850s, the Anglo-Xhosa frontier, remained a dangerous, ill-defined buffer zone, or "no man's land", albeit one that was gradually moving east.



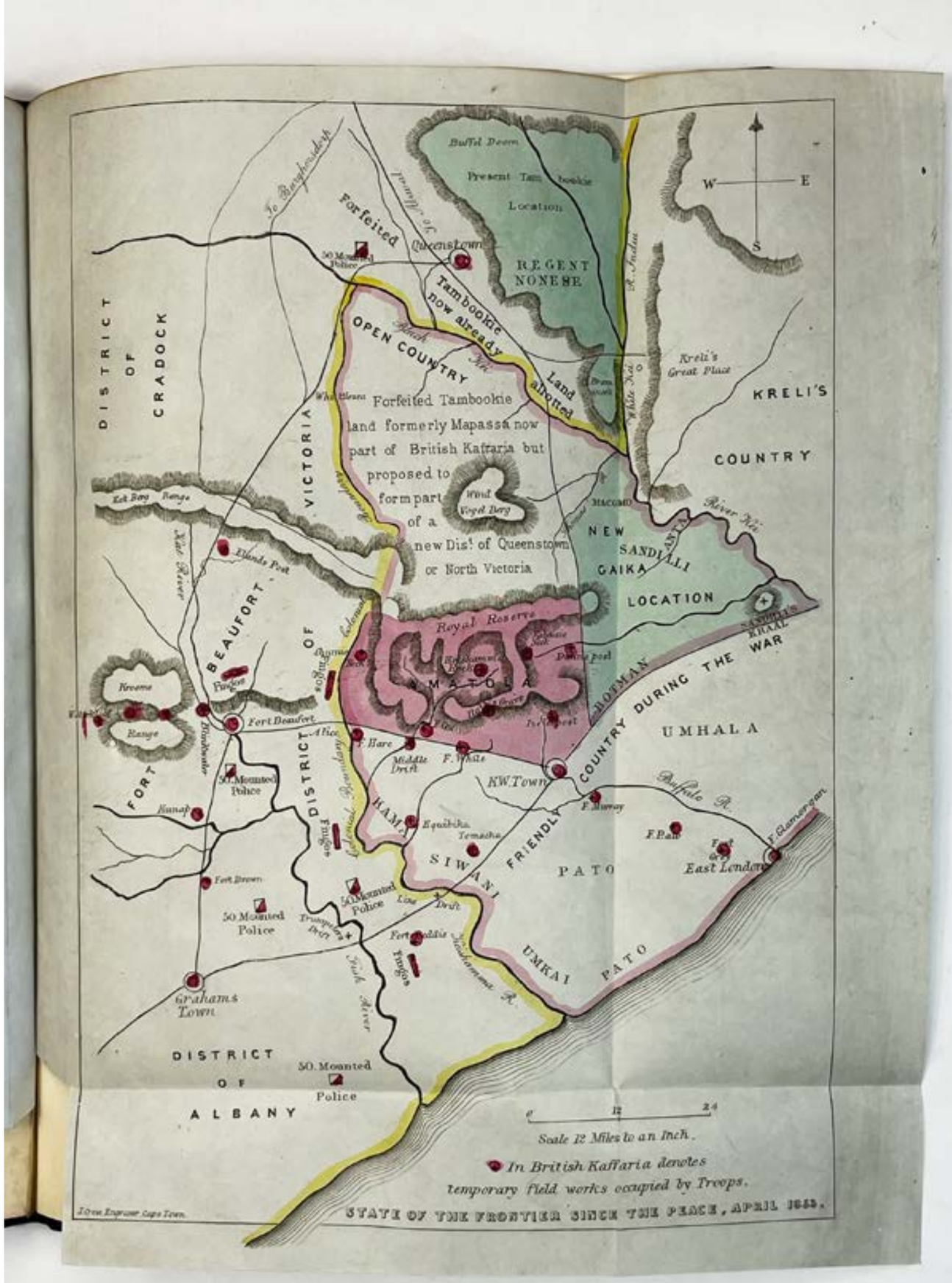
As things stood after the British victory during the Seventh Xhosa War (1846-7), the new boundary was supposedly fixed at the Keiskamma River, with the region to the east known as 'British Kaffraria' (the East London-King William's Town area), being a buffer territory. General Sir Harry Smith (1787 - 1860) was made the Governor of the Cape Colony in 1847 and proceeded to implement incredibly inept policies that threatened the political and economic stability of South Africa. Smith aggressively expelled many Xhosa from all British-held territories, flooding British Kaffraria with refugees, who suffered appallingly. The Xhosa who remained in British lands, were forced to move to towns and to adopt European lifestyles, which they resented. This left them in a desperate, agitated state, making them eager to get revenge upon the British, regardless of the risks or costs. Smith also alienated the Khoekhoen (formerly known as KhoiKhoi) people, who were traditionally allies of the British, causing some to join forces with the Xhosa.

If this was not enough, Smith attacked the Afrikaner settlements in the Orange Free State, which alienated his regime from the Afrikaner Burghers of the Cape Colony, whose support was necessary to prosecute the wars against the native nations. To fund his activities, Smith dramatically raised taxes, angering all white Cape colonists, while slashing the size of the colony's standing army to 5,000 men. In good part due to Smith's policies, by 1850, the Cape Colony was weak, divided, and unprepared.

At the beginning of what became known as the the Eighth Xhosa War (1850-3), Smith mounted a preemptive strike upon the Xhosa, capturing one of their leading chiefs. This naturally enraged the Xhosa, who struck back. On December 24, 1850, they mounted a daring attack upon a British force at the Boomah Pass, compelling their retreat to Fort White, under heavy pressure. The following day, the Xhosa, under the guise of attending Christmas festivities, entered the towns and homes of welcoming white settlers, and then suddenly turned on them, massacring their hosts. Simultaneously, Xhosa forces from British Kaffraria flooded across the frontier into the eastern Cape Colony, taking over large portions of the Albany and Victoria Districts, and besieging colonial outposts in British Kaffraria. Governor Smith was himself even trapped within a besieged Fort Cox (he eventually managed to narrowly escape). The British predicament was not helped by the fact that large parts of their so-called 'Kaffir Police' militias, which were in good part composed of Khoekhoen, defected to the Xhosa, while the local Afrikaner commandos didn't even lift a finger for the British cause.

In January 1851, the Xhosa mounted a fierce offensive, pinning the British garrisons down at Fort White, Fort Hare, and Fort Cox, while attacking the major town of Beaufort. However, the British successfully resisted their advances, and were soon able to secure reinforcements, pushing the Xhosa back.

Yet, the Xhosa still controlled a great deal of the hinterland, with the main Xhosa force, under Chief Maqoma, strongly ensconced on the Waterkloof highland, just northwest of Beaufort, while another key Xhosa base lay in the Amatola highlands of British Kaffraria. The British position was far from secure, and both the colonists and Westminster were deeply unhappy. Smith was blamed for the mess that was, and in March 1853 was replaced by General Sir George Cathcart (1794-1854), an esteemed diplomat and hero of the Napoleonic Wars, who famously served as the Duke of Wellington's aide-de-camp at Waterloo.



From April 1852, Cathcart pursued a 'scorched earth' policy, flooding the country with thousands of British troops, crushing the Xhosa armies, and hunting down their remnants. By February 1853, he broke the back of the Xhosa resistance, securing the surrender of the main Xhosa chiefs, leading to a total British victory.

Cathcart was hailed a hero across the British Empire. The Xhosa had been crushed, and they would never again pose an existential threat to British settlements in the region. The de facto Anglo-Xhosa border also moved further east, to the Great Kai River, as the British prepared to open British Kaffraria to full colonization, pushing the beleaguered Xhosa even further out of their homeland.

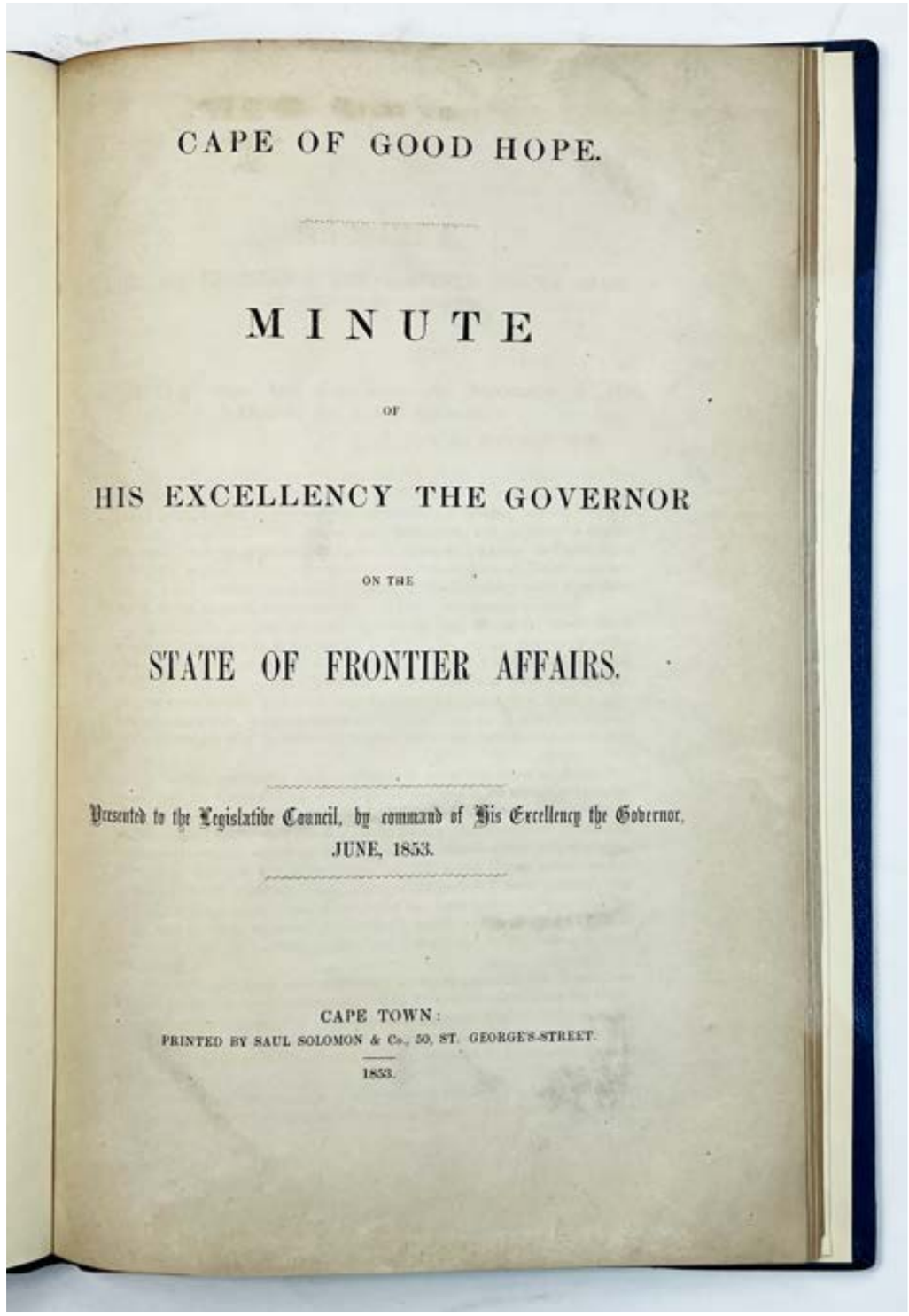
The Present Work in Focus

The present work was compiled and published at the behest of Governor Cathcart to demonstrate how the British under his leadership dramatically altered their fortunes in the Eastern Cape, from disastrous spectacle to total victory, in less than a year.
The work was printed by Saul Solomon (1817 - 1892), of Jewish extraction, who was born on the island of St. Helena, in the mid-Atlantic. He immigrated to Cape Town and built the largest publishing empire in South Africa, including The Argus (est. 1857), today still one of the country's leading newspapers, while also serving as a liberal firebrand politician.

Collected here are a series of seminal official documents relating to the decisive final year of the Eighth Xhosa War, mainly dating from the spring of 1852 to spring of 1853. It is an anthology of primary sources that are indispensable to anyone seeking to understand the 19th century history of the Eastern Cape and Anglo-Xhosa relations.

As the title suggests, the core of the work is the 'Minute' (pp. 3-19), or address, that Cathcart submitted to the Legislative Council of the Cape Colony on May 20, 1853, in which he, in detail, chronicles the events of the war (as he saw it), from his arrival at the battle front on April 9, 1852, up to the current time. Here he provides the ultimate insider's account of the decisive phase of the war, including troops movements, strategic deliberations, enemy actions, and treaty discussions, supported by statistics. He also considers the Anglo-Xhosa conflict from a variety of angles, connecting simultaneous events in different areas all over the Eastern Cape, as well as in the Afrikaner Orange River territory. While such documents are normally dry and technical, Cathcart's prose is fluid and engaging.

The rest of the work is composed of an Appendix (organized as items A to U, each often including more than one document), featuring supporting documents cited in Cathcart's 'Minute'. These fascinating papers include a letter from the Colonial Secretary Earl Grey to Cathcart, dated February 2, 1853, in which he lays out the military mandate for the newly appointed Cape Governor; an entertaining memoranda by Johannes Fortun, a settler, relating to his harrowing experience of being abducted by the Xhosa; letters to the Governor from the Xhosa Chief Moshesh, and correspsondence from the British Resident and Commissioner to the Xhosa; various Proclamations by the Governor announcing new policies; depositions from settler communities; excepts from a diary of a British 'Armed Mounted Police Force' officer stationed at Beaufort; and a General Order with an itemized list of the pay for various officers of the British colonial militias.


CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

MINUTE

OF

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR

ON THE

STATE OF FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

Presented to the Legislative Council, by command of His Excellency the Governor,
JUNE, 1853.

CAPE TOWN:
PRINTED BY SAUL SOLOMON & Co., 50, ST. GEORGE'S-STREET.
1853.

The present example of the work curiously features an 'extra page' taken from another book placed between pages 18 and 19, Correspondence: Government of the Cape of Good Hope relative to the State of the Kafir Tribes and the Recent Outbreak on the Eastern Frontier of the Colony, Cape of Good Hope, Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty May 31 1853 (London: George Edward Eyre and William Spottiswoode, 1853) (pp. 25-6). It features the full text of a 'Memorandum by The Duke of Wellington', dated June 30, 1852, in which he advocates the kinds of strong measures that were being advanced by his former aide-de-camp and protege, Governor Cathcart. It is not known why this extra page was inserted, but it provides added context and is a pleasing 'bonus'.

The Stellar Maps

The work is illustrated with two lovely, original custom-made maps that, considered together, show the state of play at both the beginning and the end of the decisive stage of the conflict along the frontier of the Eastern Cape, from April 1852, when the Xhosa still held vast amounts of British territory, to April 1853, in the wake of Cathcart's scorched earth campaign, whereupon the British vanquished the Xhosa, pushing them past the Great Kai River.

The maps are stellar early examples of cartography printed in South Africa. Both are lithographed in Cape Town upon the kind of thin, attractive blue paper that a favoured in the 1850s, and feature fine original hand colour, giving them a quintessentially 'colonial feel'. The maps were curiously made by different 'boutiquey' Cape Town printers, although they clearly coordinated their work. The maps are as follows:

1.
State of the Rebellion, April 1852.
Imprint: 'C.J. Roberts, Sculpt.' (measuring: 32 x 25 cm).

The first map shows the state of play along the eastern frontier of the Cape in April 1852, before Cathcart's offensive. Its scope extends from Grahamstown, in the west, past East London, in the east, and up to Queenstown, in the north, taking in all the districts of Albany and Victoria and British Kaffraria, with the Keiskamma River running vertically down the middle. All key rivers are delineated, mountain ranges and highlands are expressed by hachures, while all British forts, towns, and villages, are labelled, along with major roads. The domains of various tribes and some names of the chiefs are noted.

The map is colour-coded, with British Kaffraria (outlined in Pink); the Colonial Boundary (outlined in Yellow); and the Country in possession of the Rebels in April 1852 (shaded in Green). It shows that the Xhosa still controlled a vast amount of the countryside, threatening virtually every major British fort and town in the frontier regions.

The map features the imprint 'C.J. Roberts Sculpt.', referring to a boutique Cape Town lithographer who often worked with Solomon, and who is perhaps best known for engraving some important early Cape Colony postage stamps.

2.
State of the Frontier since the Peace, April 1853.
Imprint: 'J. Crew, Engraver, Cape Town.' (measuring: 31.5 x 25 cm).

The second map depicts the same area as the first, in roughly the same style, but shows how the Anglo-Xhosa conflict had been utterly transformed by Governor Cathcart's offensive over the last year. Of note, forts and positions marked with 'red dots' are described as In British Kaffraria denotes temporary field works occupied by Troops, indicating that the British force had not only retaken full control of the Albany and Victoria Districts, but had overrun all British Kaffraria, including the former Xhosa bases in the Amatola highlands. Notes indicate that the British were already planning to clear the area of the Xhosa, driving them beyond the Great Kai River, opening the lands to full British colonization.

The map features the imprint of 'J. Crew, Engraver, Cape Town', a somewhat obscure local printer.

A Note on Rarity

The work is extremely rare; it was likely issued in only a small print run. We can trace only 3 institutional examples, held by King's College London; National Library of South Africa; and the library of the Unisa Muckleneuk Campus (Pretoria). Moreover, we cannot trace any sales records for other examples.

References: King's College London: FOL. DT1837 CAP; National Library of South Africa: FB.4741 UNESCO 7; Unisa Muckleneuk Campus (Pretoria): 968.77 CAP; OCLC: 86063785.

1.800 EUR

22. ARCHERY
FINE BINDINGS
ROYAL BELGIAN PROVENANCE

Société du Tir-à l'Arc [Archery Society]. François MAGNEE (1798-1865), Calligrapher.

Statuts de la Société du Tir-à l'Arc, l'union, installée à Poucques sous le Patronage de Son Altesse Royale Monseigneur Le Duc De Brabant

Poeke, Belgium: 16 January 1853.

Folio (37 x 25 cm), [8 pp.] black, red, green, blue, silver and gold ink on vellum (5 pp. manuscript and 3 pp. blank), bound with a contemporary metal ribbon, contemporary blue moiré binding and pastedowns with gold tooling, white moiré loose endpapers (missing seal on the bottom of the first page, ribbon broken in the lower part, but otherwise in a good condition).

A unique manuscript by a Belgian imperial calligrapher François Magnée, commissioned by the Archery Society at the Poeke castle and presented to Prince Leopold Duke of Brabant, future King Leopold II.

The work was made by a Belgian calligrapher François Magnée (1798-1865). Magné was schooled in France and in 1828 became calligrapher to the Dutch king and 6 years later an official calligrapher to Belgian king Leopold I.

The text lists the rules and mambers of the Archery Society, located at the castle Poeke, under the leadership of Viscount Alfred de Nieuport.

The book comes from a private library of king Leopold II of Belgium (1835 – 1909) with the title “duc de Brabant” referring to his title before becoming a king in 1865.

1.600 EUR



Art. 2. Des Assemblées.

A chaque Assemblée le Président sera à la tête, en l'absence du Président le Roi le remplacera.

Si le Président ou l'un des Conseillers devient Roi, outre la charge qu'il occupe déjà, l'Administration élira un autre membre pour le remplacer dans les délibérations.

Cette affaire sera résolue à la pluralité des voix. Le Président ou celui qui le remplacera, aura le droit de décider comme il le jugera convenable.

Art. 3 Du tir au Roi.

Tous les ans, le mardi de la petite Fête communale, aura lieu le tir au Roi. Le membre qui abattra l'Oiseau Royal, remplacera immédiatement dans l'Administration de la Société, le Roi qui l'aura précédé.

Art. 4 Du Concours.

L'Administration fixera un jour pour un Tir, auquel les membres de la Société seront seuls admis à tirer, sans pouvoir se faire remplacer par d'autres.

Les prix des trois oiseaux supérieurs seront donnés par la Société et payés sur les fonds de la caisse; et ceux des autres oiseaux seront fixés selon la mise des confrères qui prendront part au Tir.

Un Confrère ne pourra avoir plus d'un seul oiseau supérieur; s'il arrivait qu'il en tirât deux ou tous les trois, il choisira celui à sa convenance, et les autres seront remis en place.

Art. 5. De la célébration des Fêtes.

Le jour du Tir au Roi, celui du grand Tir et celui de la Fête de la

St. Sébastien seront regardés comme des jours de Fête de la Société. Les journaliers pour les faire annoncer et les fêter seront à la charge de l'Administration de la Société.

Art. 6 Des Comptes.

Le jour de la St. Sébastien, le Secrétaire et le Receveur sont tenus de rendre compte des recettes et des dépenses faites dans le courant de l'année par la Société.

Cette Assemblée aura lieu dans la cour du Château, à deux heures de relevée. La Société ne tiendra aucun compte des dépenses qui n'auront pas été ordonnées par l'Administration.

Art. 7 Des frais annuels.

Les rétributions annuelles pour chaque membre, sont fixées à trois francs par an, payables de mois en mois entre les mains du Receveur de la Société, qui à cet effet ouvrira le Rôle ou la demeure de chaque membre en particulier. L'Administration veillera, en outre, à ce que les rétributions ci-dessus mentionnées, soient suffisantes pour subvenir aux dépenses à faire.

Art. 8. Des amendes et punitions.

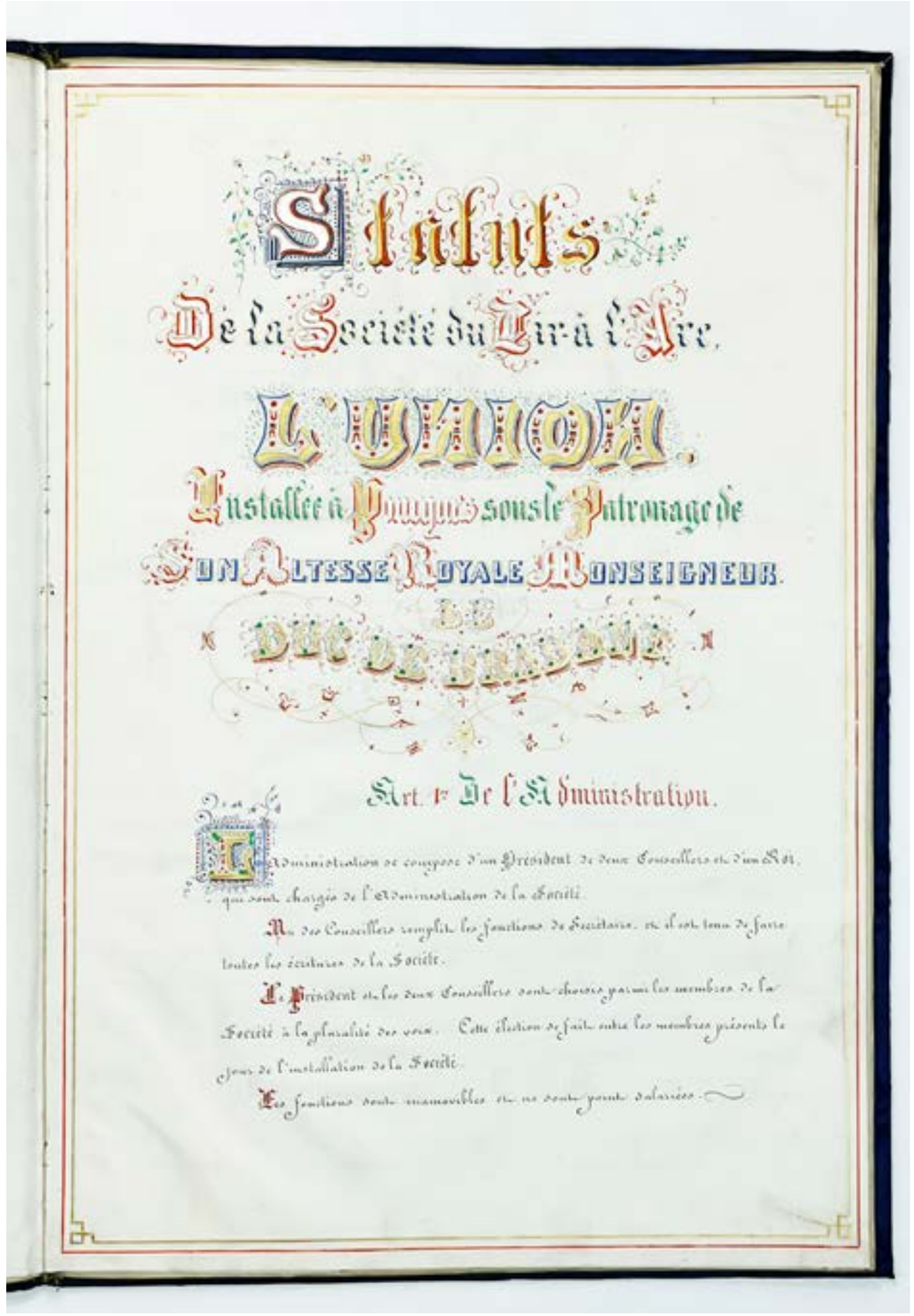
Les membres absents du Tir au Roi ou de l'Assemblée générale, que a lieu le jour de la St. Sébastien, payeront une amende de vingt centimes en sus de la rétribution mensuelle. Ces amendes resteront au bénéfice de la Société.

Seront seuls exempts les membres que justifieront par certificats avoir été malades.

Tout membre qui se refusera à trois reprises différentes de payer ses rétributions mensuelles ou amendes, pourra être déclaré déchu de son droit de Sociétaire et exclu de la Société. Cette exclusion sera prononcée en Assemblée générale convoquée par l'Administration.

Si dans une réunion quelque membre faisait des excès ou tapageait




Statuts
De la Société du Lir-à l'Ire.
L'UNION,
Installée à Poligny sous le Patronage de
SON ALTESSE ROYALE MONSEIGNEUR
LE
DUC DE BRABANT.
Art. 1er De l'Administration.
L'Administration se compose d'un Président de deux Conseillers et d'un Rt.
qui sont chargés de l'Administration de la Société.
Un des Conseillers remplit les fonctions de Secrétaire, et il est tenu de faire
toutes les écritures de la Société.
Le Président et les deux Conseillers sont choisis parmi les membres de la
Société à la pluralité des voix. Cette élection se fait entre les membres présents le
jour de l'installation de la Société.
Les fonctions sont inamovibles et ne sont point salariées.

23. INDEPENDENT ARMENIA
PARIS PEACE CONFERENCE 1919
ARMENIAN CARTOGRAPHERS

Zatik (Zadig) H. KHANZADIAN (1886-1980).

Carte de Arménie [Title on the Wrappers]. Arménie Dressée par le Capitaine de Corvette Z. Khanzadian [Title in the Carouche of the Map]

Paris: Délégation Nationale Arménienne, Paris: Wuhrer & Monrocq 1919.

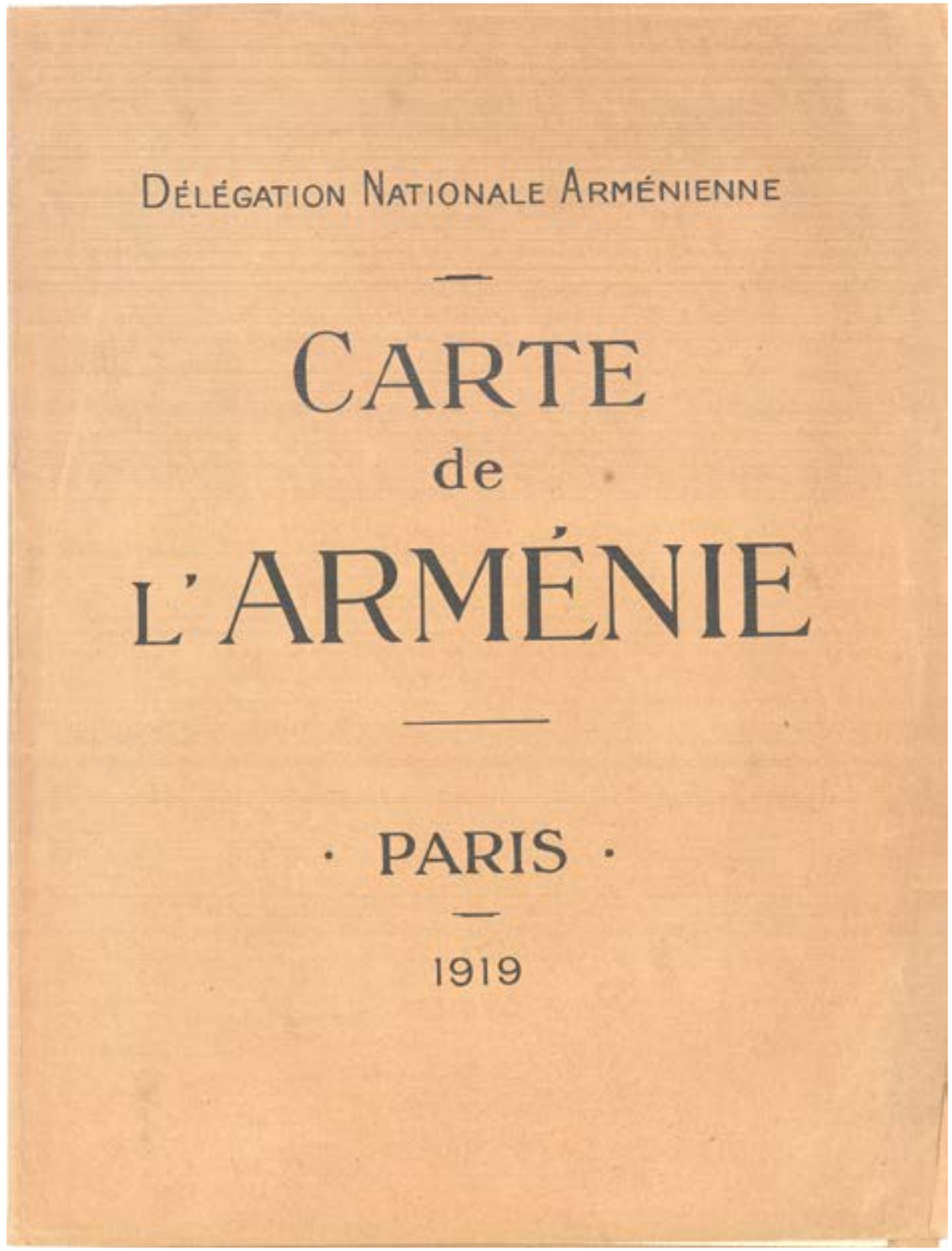
Lithography in colour, 64 x 90 cm (25.2 x 35.4 inches), folded in original wrappers with lettering (Very Good).

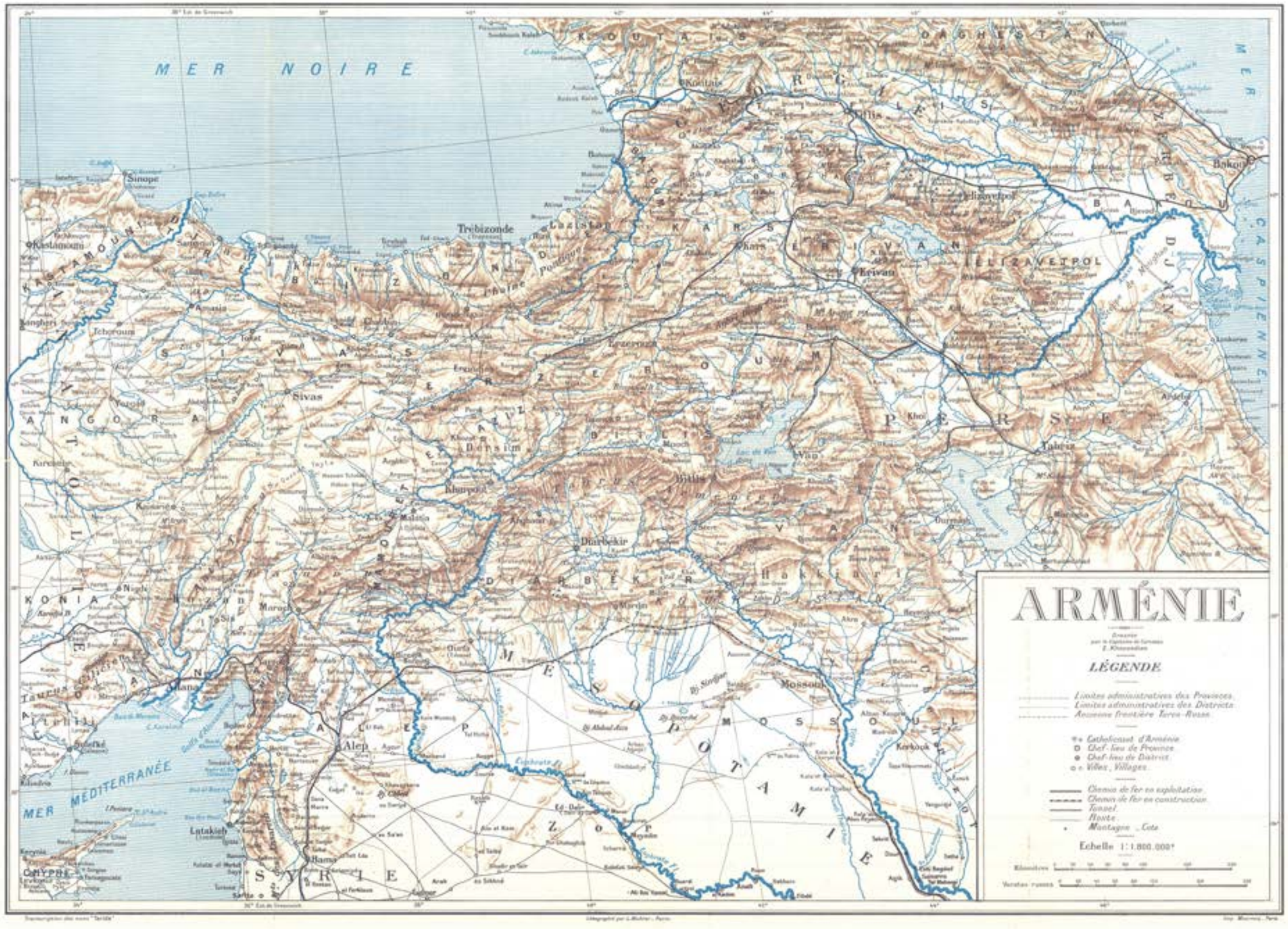
A rare, large separately issued map of Armenia, made by a cartographer Zatik (Zadig). Khanzadian and presented by the Armenian National Delegation at the Paris Peace Conference in 1919.

The map, showcasing the area of today's Armenia with its ancient territories and marked borders of contemporary districts, provinces, historical border between Armenia and Turkey, church centers, railroad connections etc. was made by an Armenian cartographer and researched of old maps Zatik (Zadig) H. Khanzadian (1886-1980), who finished the study of cartography at the Military-Naval School in Izmir. At the beginning of WWI he moved to Bulgaria and then to Paris, where he attended High School of Navigation and the School of the General Headquarters of the Naval Forces of France gaining the title Commandant.

In 1919, Khanzadian attended the Paris Peace Conference as a member of the National Armenian Delagation, for which he drafted the map. For the same event Khanzadian made two further maps of smaller format : République de l'Arménie - Les frontières nord-est Khrame and République de l'Arménie - Statgraphie des frontières naturelles.

The map appeared at a critical time in the long history of the Armenian civilization, when it was enduring the unimaginable tragedy of the Armenian Genocide (1915-23), punctuated by the evanescent hope of regaining its first independent state in over 500 years. Most famous Khanzadian's works on Armenia were Rapport sur l'unité géographique de l'Arménie. Atlas historique from 1920 and Atlas de cartographie historique de l'Arménie, published in 1960, both focusing on the historical maps of Armenia. He also authored several other maps and important, mostly statistical atlases.




MER NOIRE
MER CASPIENNE
MER MÉDITERRANÉE
Sinope
Trébizonde
Erzeroum
Erzindjan
Sivas
Amasia
Tokat
Tchoroum
Kastamouni
Angora
Kerasunde
Kharpout
Malatia
Diarbékir
Mardin
Alep
Alexandrette
Lataki
Bama
Konia
Adana
Tarsous
Kaisarieh
Yozgad
Kirchehir
Ak Dagh Maden
Kharpout
Bitlis
Mouch
Van
Bassorah
Mossoul
Kerkouk
Erivan
Elizavetpol
Kars
Tiflis
Kutais
Daghestan
Derbent
Bakou
Tabriz
Ardebil
Durmah
Hakkiari
Djulfa
Arménie
Chypre
Syrie
ARMÉNIE
LÉGENDE
Limites administratives des Provinces.
Limites administratives des Districts.
Ancienne frontière Turco-Russe.
Catholicossat d'Arménie.
Chef-lieu de Province.
Chef-lieu de District.
Villes, Villages.
Chemin de fer en exploitation.
Chemin de fer en construction.
Tunnel.
Route.
Montagne. Cote.
Echelle 1:1.800.000e
Kilomètres
Verstes russes

The (Brief) Rise of an Independent Armenia

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

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

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

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

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

Meanwhile, the leading members of the Armenian diaspora in France, Britain and the United States, stepped their efforts into high gear. Awareness and sympathy had developed in the West for the suffering of the Armenian people due to the genocide at the hands of the Turks. Many Armenian leaders believed that there was now a receptive audience for the Armenian cause, and so set about to educate Western policy makers on the historic claims of the Armenian people and their contemporary challenges.

By the beginning of 1919, it was well known that the fate of Armenia's territorial claims would be decided by the Western powers at a treaty conference, likely to be convened at some point in 1920. The Armenian exile leaders prepared numerous well-researched newspaper articles, essays and pamphlets, along with a handful of maps that advanced the Armenian position, all geared towards convincing the Western powers to grant the most favourable possible terms to Armenia.

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

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

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

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

Note on Rarity

The map was probably only issued in limited numbers at the conference. We could not find any institutional examples of the map on Worldcat. We could only trace one example in the Library of Congress, listed on their web-page.

References: Cf.: A selection of ancient and medieval historical maps from the cartographic heritage of Zatik Khanzadian (on line source: http://arar.sci.am/Content/9090/129-146.pdf).

1.200 EUR

24. GEORGIA, ARMENIA AND AZERBAIJAN SOVIET UNION

Административная карта Грузинской, Армянской и Азербайджанской ССР [Administrative Map of the Georgian, Armenian and Azerbaijani Soviet Socialist Republic]

[S. l., but Soviet Union, probably Moscow:] 1975 [title] – 1980 [margin].

Colour lithorgraphy, 2 unjoined sheets, each 84 x 100 cm (33 x 39.4 inches), soft folds, tiny tears in margins, otherwise in a good condition).

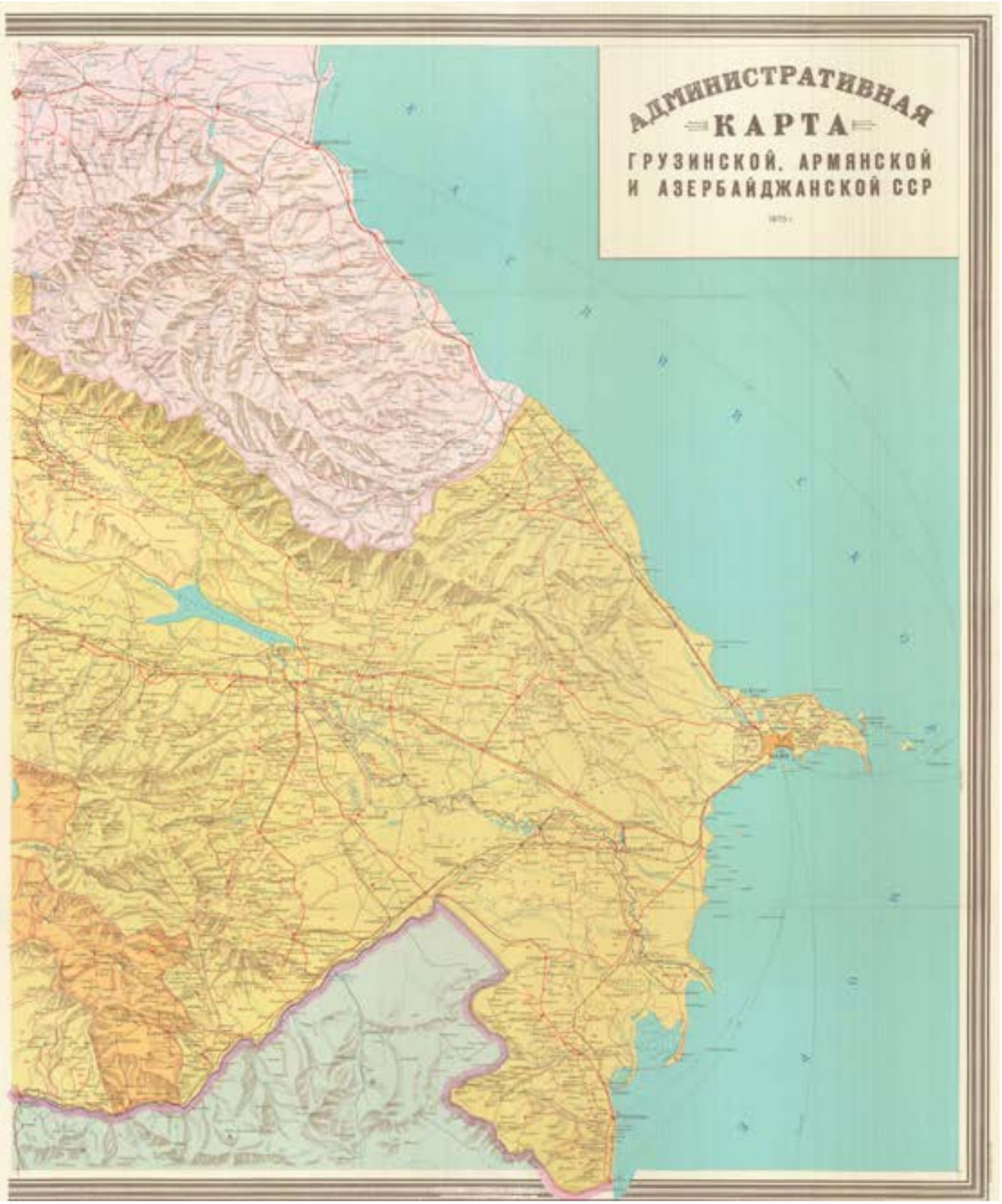
A gigantic wall Soviet wall map shows the administrative district of Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan. This is an undated version from 1980, based on the first edition from 1975.

We could not find any institutional examples.

220 EUR




Черное
море


АДМИНИСТРАТИВНАЯ
КАРТА
ГРУЗИНСКОЙ, АРМЯНСКОЙ
И АЗЕРБАЙДЖАНСКОЙ ССР

25. LATE OTTOMAN JUDICIAL SYSTEM
PRISONS
MIMAR KEMALEDDIN - ORIGINAL DRAWING

Mimar KEMALEDDIN (i. e. Ahmet KEMALETTIN or KEMALEDDIN, also A. KEMAL, 1870-1927)

Draft for a Prison

[S. l., prob. Istanbul:] 1906

Pencil drawing on thick paper, 95 x 114 cm (37.4 x 44.9 inches), (slightly dusty and stained , small tears in margins, a larger repaired tear in the image).

An original pencil drawing for a modern prison, made by the most famous and prolific late Ottoman architect Mimar Kemaleddin in the time of the change of the Ottoman criminal code

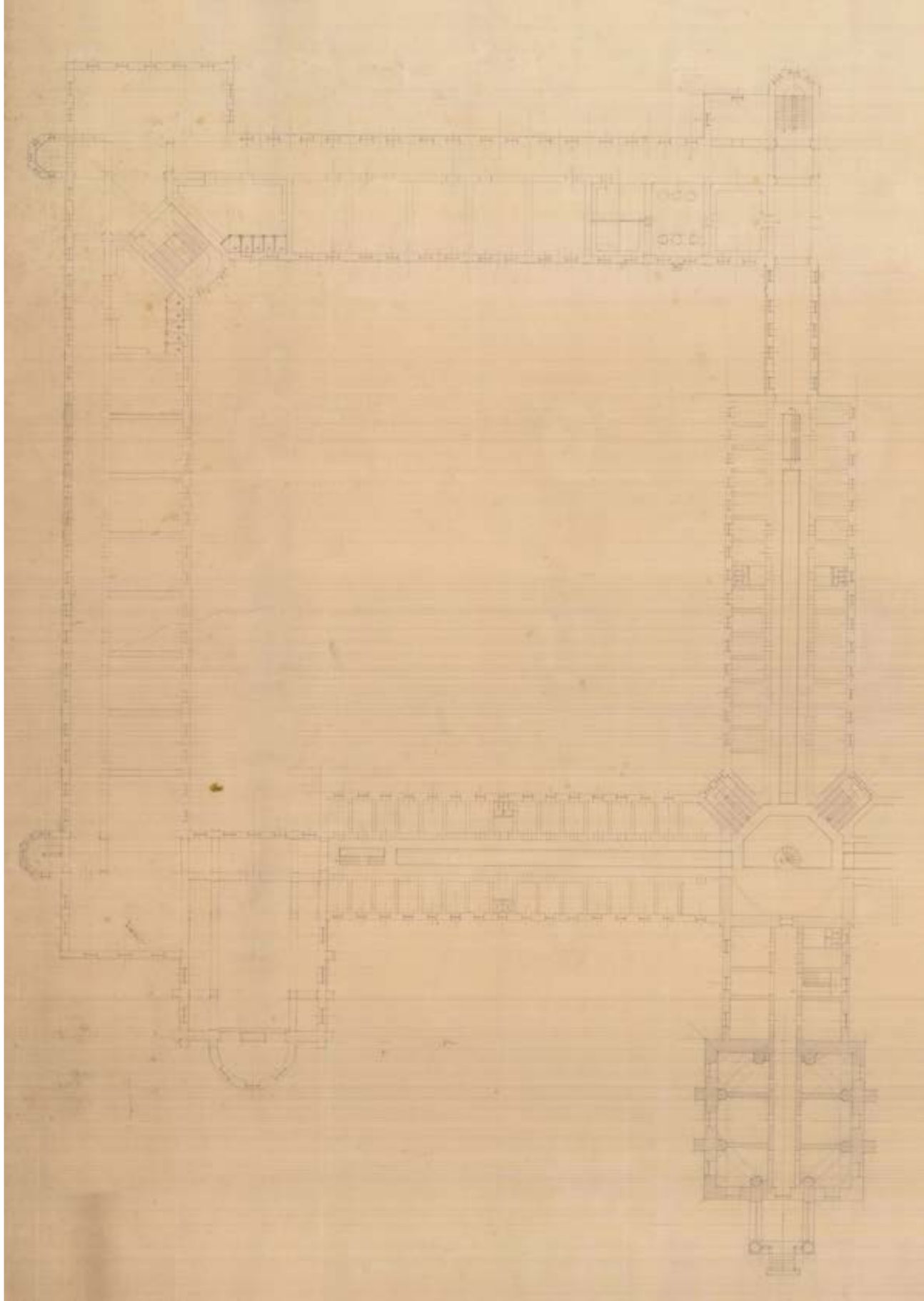
Ahmet Kemalettin or Kemaleddin, known as Mimar Kemaleddin (1870-1927) is most famous architect of After graduating from the School of Civil Engineering, in 1891, Kemaleddin left for Berlin on the advice of the German architect August Jachmund, where he studied at the Technische Hochschule Charlottenburg from 1895 and was later active at various architecture offices.

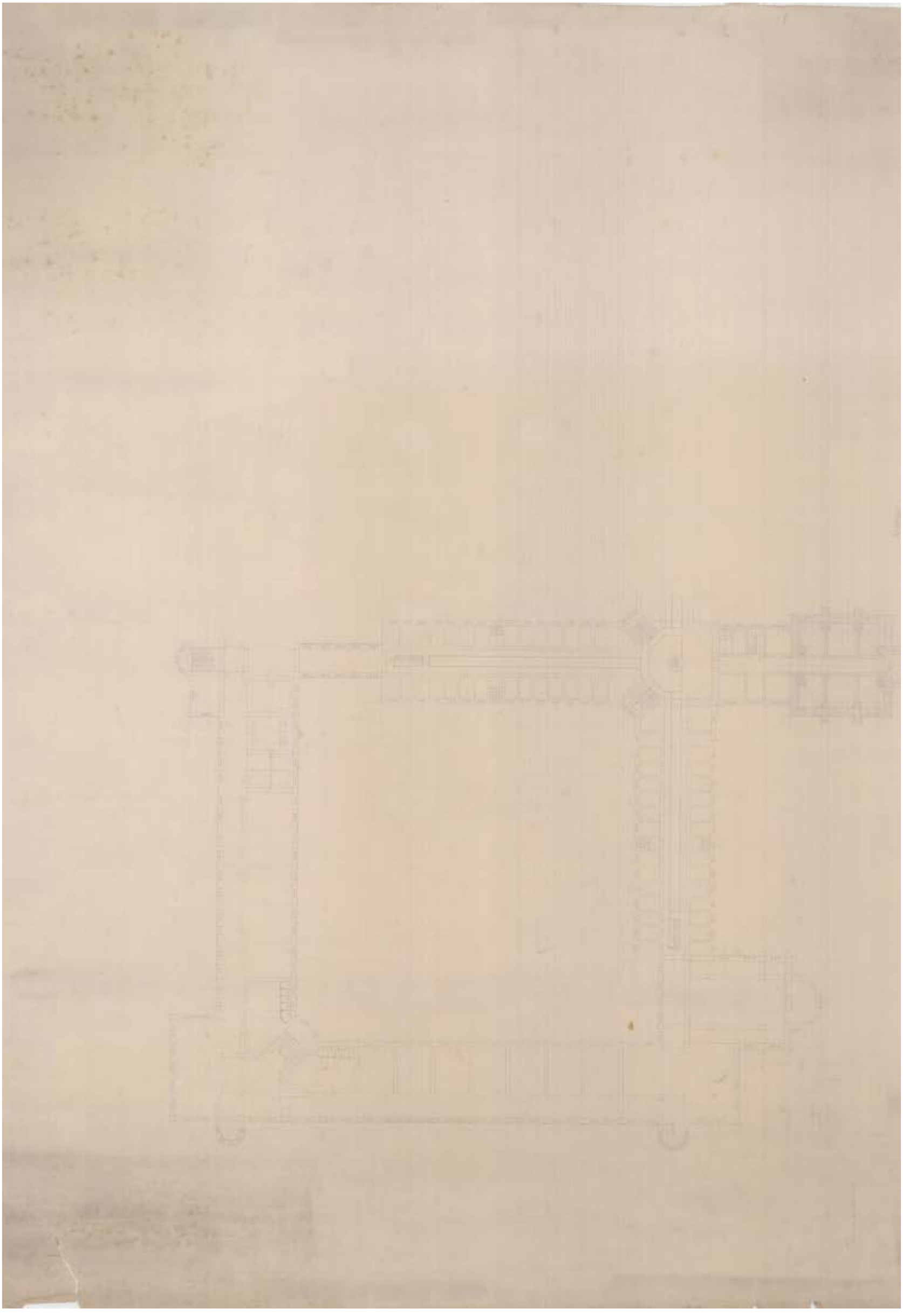
After his return to Istanbul Mimar Kemaleddin became a prolific architect, known mostly for his apartment buildings, train stations and other public buildings.

In the early 20th century Kemaleddin made a series of plans for prisons, inspired by the western, mostly German architecture. Not only that these news structures corresponded to modern hygienic standards, but they also integrated the inmates in an useful and organized community. Mimar Kemaleddin drafted several drawings for three sizes of prisons: for between 75-100 people, 100-300 and 300-450 prisoners.

A large need for modern and organized prisons emerged in the late Ottoman Empire due to political, judicial, economic and administrative developments as well changes of the criminal code, influenced by the West, which resulted in punishment by imprisonment for many criminal offences.

The design of the building on our drawing with small cells, lavatories, washing rooms and larger rooms, possibly for the staff, most probably belongs to this Mimar Kemaleddin's series of designs for prisons. It curiously appears to be based on a form of central Europe-





an Renaissance castles, with a square courtyard and towers with staircases on the corners. One of the larger rooms is as a novelty shaped as a late Gothic hall chapel with a traditional polygonal apse.

Mimar Kemaleddin's drafts for prisons were extremely progressive for its time and were never completed in their planned form.

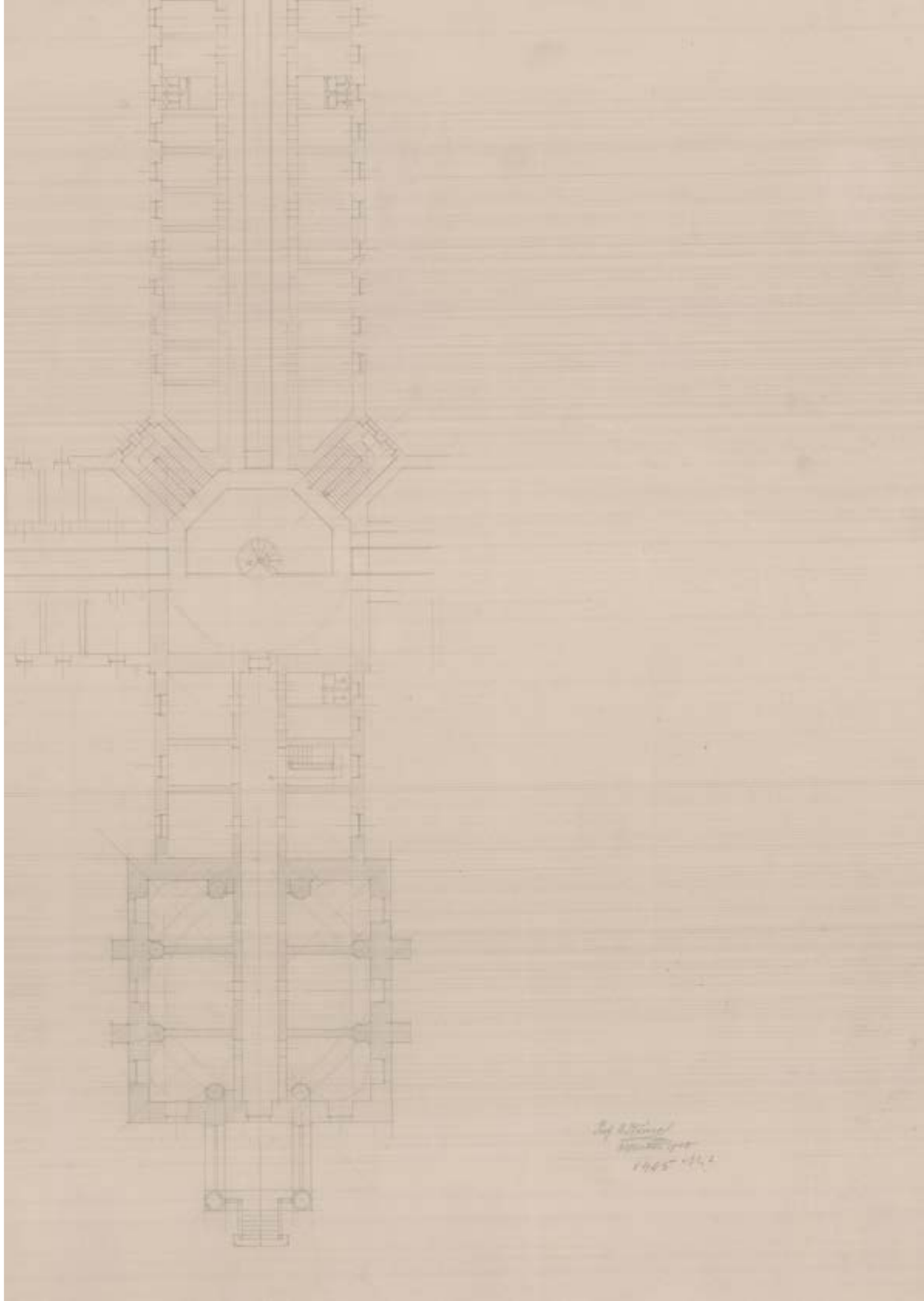
Possibly most famous completed structure, based on a square plan with a courtyard and towers on sides, as designed by Mimar Kemaleddin on our plan from 1906, is Sultanahmet Cezaevi or Sultanahmet Jail, which is today a luxury hotel Four Seasons in Istanbul. It was the first prison building of this type built in Istanbul and its construction only begun in 1918/19.

The Signature

Mimar Kemaleddin signed his plans in Ottoman as well as in French, in westernized version Prof. Kemal Architecte (plus added year). The signature on our plan corresponds to other Kemaleddin's signatures in Latin letters (for comparison please see: Aydın 2019, p. 15).

References: Cf.: Remzi Aydın, Mimar Kemâleddin Bey'in Hapishane Projeleri / Architect Kemaleddin Bey's Prison Projects, OSMANLI SANATINDA DEĞİŞİM VE DÖNÜŞÜM, 2019, pp. 11-36.

1.800 EUR



26. LAW
REPUBLIC OF TURKEY

تورکیه جمهوریتی ۱۳٤۱ تشکیلاتنه کوره تقسیمات عدلیه خریطه سی
[The Republic of Turkey. 1925 Map of Formations, Districts and Subdivisions]

[Istanbul:] Zelich 1341 [1925].

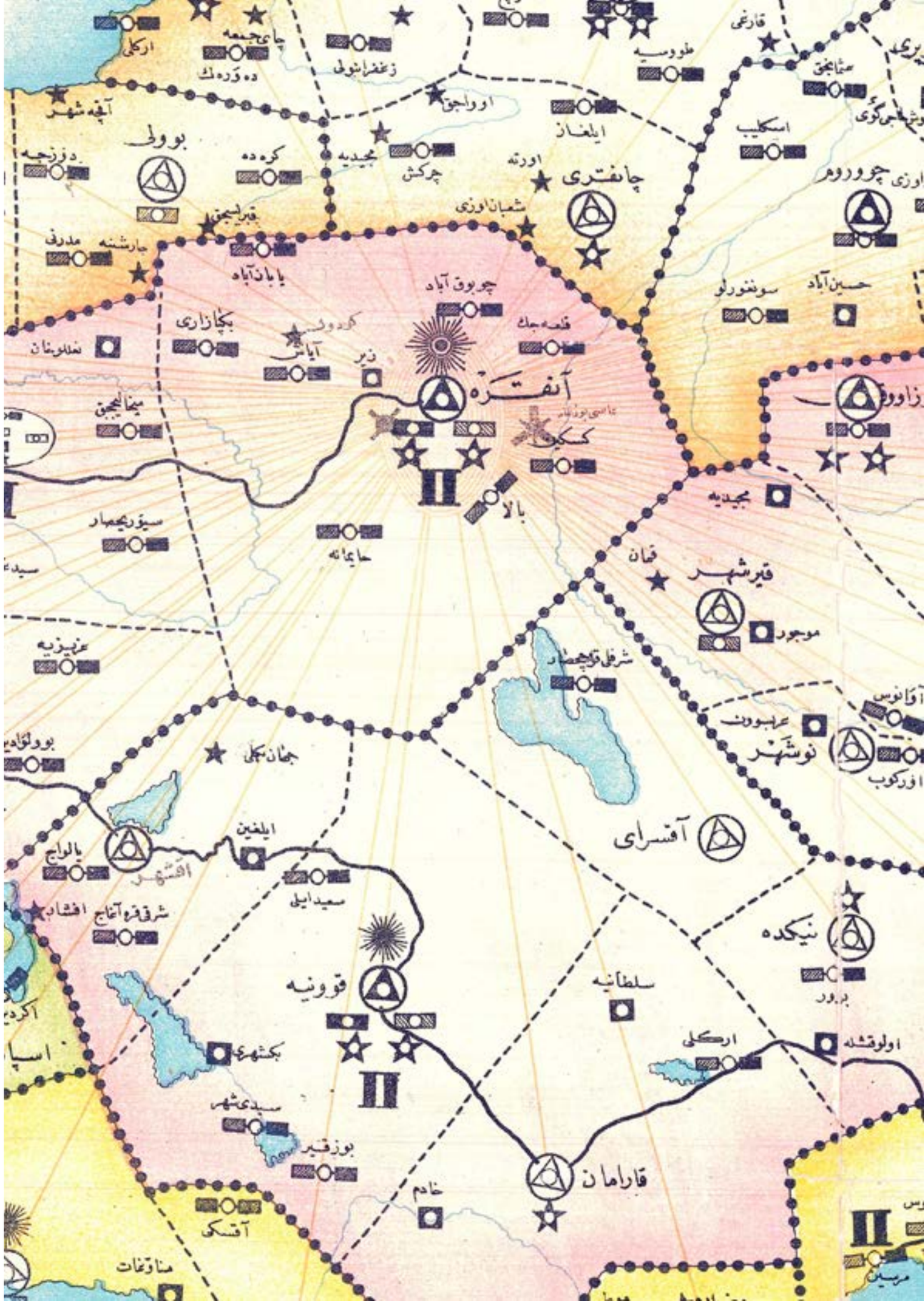
Colour lithography, 60 x 93 cm (23.6 x 36.6 inches), (repaired tears in folds with minor loss of text in the lower margin in the fold).

A large map of the new juridical system of Turkey

The map was made a result of the reorganization of the justice system in the newly founded Republic of Turkey. The important year 1924 was marked by the assignment of the judicial work to the independent courts by constitution and the abolition of the religious courts, with this chart showcasing the success of the new system.

The map showcases new juridical districts and various types of courts and inspectorates with the system centered on the new capital Ankara. The charts in the upper right corner represent the percentage of various types of newly founded courts.

1.600 EUR



قارادهکیز

آقدهکین

27. LITHUANIA, BELARUS & POLAND LANGUAGE MAP

Olgierd CHOMINSKI (1884–1943).

Mapa obszaru językowego litewskiego w Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej = Extension de la langue lituanienne sur les confins de L'État Polonais
[Extension of the Lithuanian Language Beneath the Borders of the Polish State]

[S. l., but Krakow:] Polska Akademia Umiejętności [Polish Academy of Arts], Publisher-Zakł. Graf. Straszewiczów, Printer [1939].

Colour lithography, 108 x 141 cm (inches), (soft folds, tiny tears in margins, but overall in a good condition).

A rare wall 1930s map of the territory around Grodno and Vilnius, depicting areas, where inhabitants spoke Lithuanian, Slavic, Yiddish and German.

Olgierd Chomiński (1884–1943) was a linguist and a professor at the Stephan Batory's University in Vilnius. Between 1928 and 1933 he conducted a linguistic survey on what was at the time Polish borderland, but is today a part of Lithuania and Belarus, from the area East of Grodno, with Vilnius in the middle, until Daugava River on the North-West.

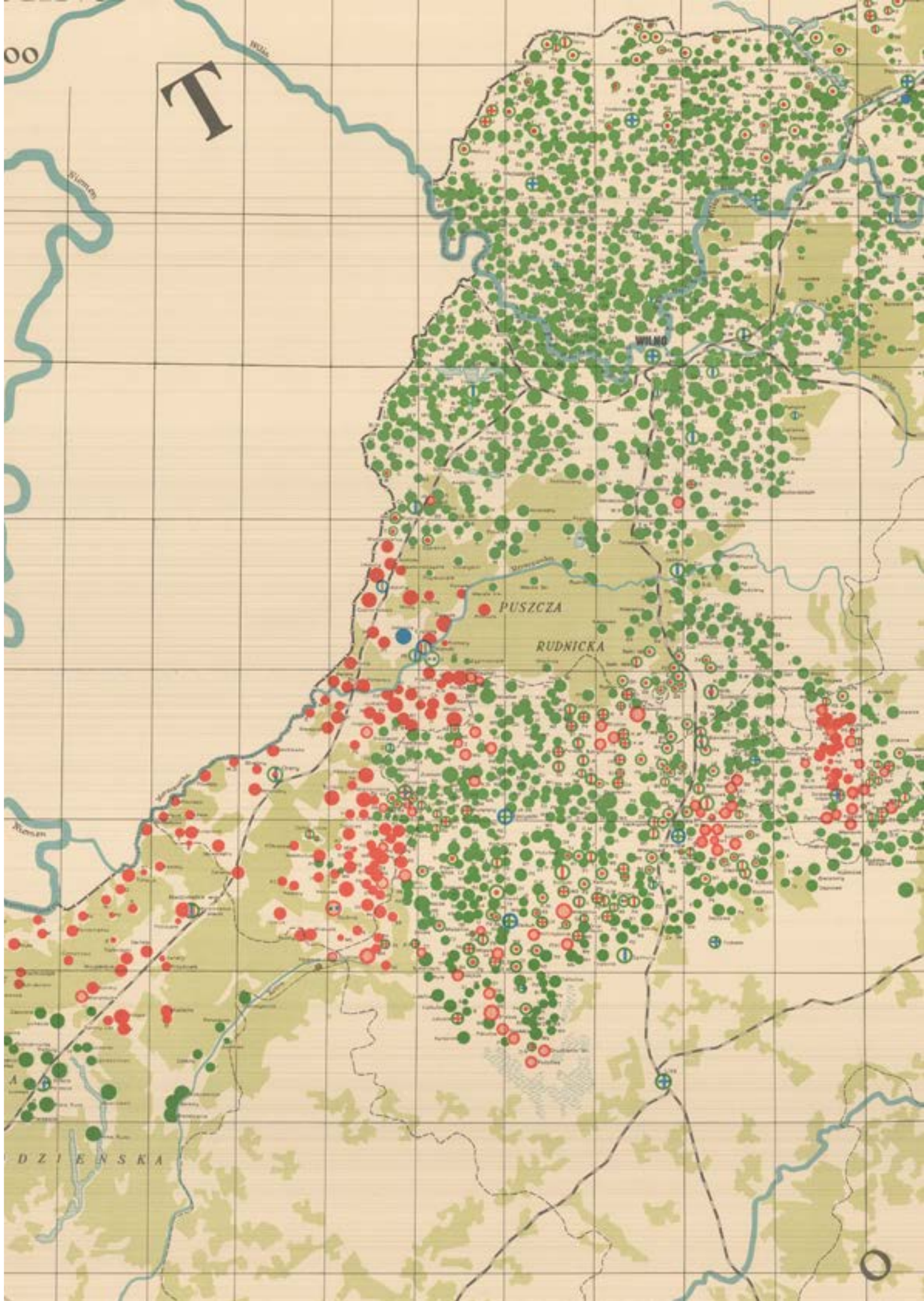
The result of the research was a large wall map, marking the areas with people speaking Lithuanian (red colour), Slavic (green), German (black) and Yiddish (blue). One can notice the domination of Lithuanian and Slavic languages, mixed with Yiddish in larger centers, as the German language was mostly limited to the extreme North-Eastern corner.

The map of the survey was only published on the eve of World War II, in 1939 and the text describing the survey and the results was not issued until 2010 (see: Olgierd Chomiński, Leszek Bednarczuk (ed.) Obszar językowy litewski w państwie polskim 1927–1933, Acta Baltico Slavica, 34 SOW, Warszawa 2010, pp. 197-261, on-line source: Obszar językowy litewski w państwie polskim 1927–1933 | Chomiński | Acta Baltico-Slavica (ispan.waw.pl)).

We could trace examples of the map in Polish libraries, at the Ohio State University Libraries, Universitäts- und Landesbibliothek Sachsen-Anhalt, Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, University of Toronto and The British Library.

References: OCLC 1082908671, 1082907733, 823742171, 828782701, 943036353.

1.400 EUR

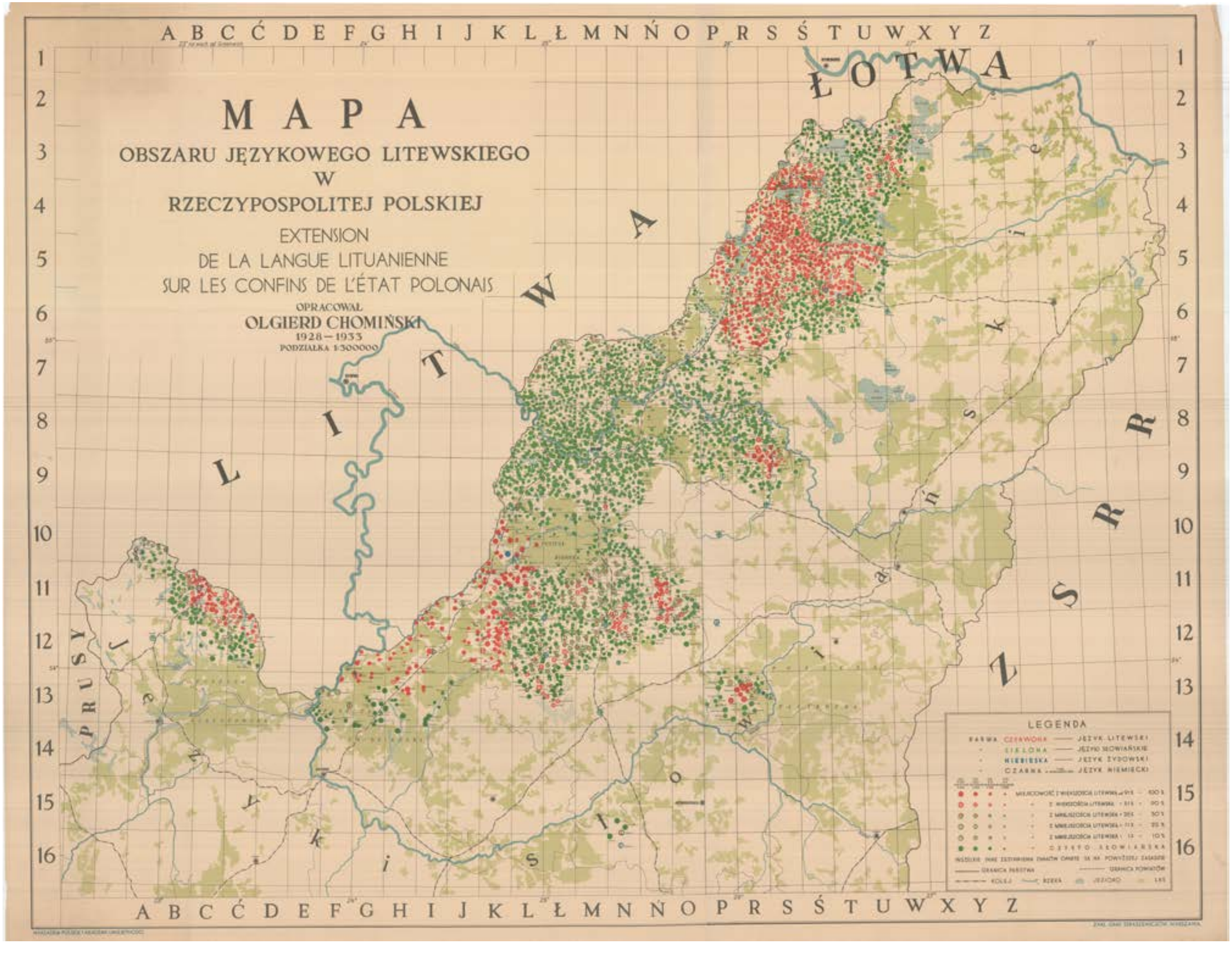


MAPA

OBSZARU JĘZYKOWEGO LITEWSKIEGO W RZECZYPOSPOLITEJ POLSKIEJ

EXTENSION
DE LA LANGUE LITUANIENNE
SUR LES CONFINS DE L'ÉTAT POLONAIS

OPRACOWAŁ
OLGIERD CHOMIŃSKI
1928—1933
PODZIAŁKA 1:300000



28. BRAZIL – JAPANESE IMMIGRATION TO BRAZIL
SÃO PAULO STATE

中島和夫 [Kazuo NAKAJIMA].

伯剌西爾國サンパウロ州地圖 [Burajirukoku sanpauroshu chizu / Map of São Paulo, Brazil].

Tokyo: [海外興業株式會社 [Kaigai Kogyo Kabushiki Gaisha / Overseas Kogyo Co., Ltd.], Taishō 15 [1926].

Colour lithograph (Good, attractive colours, wear along old folds with some holes at some fold vertices and some tears along folds closed from verso by archival repairs, small stain upper right,), 78 x 109 cm (31 x 43 inches).

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

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

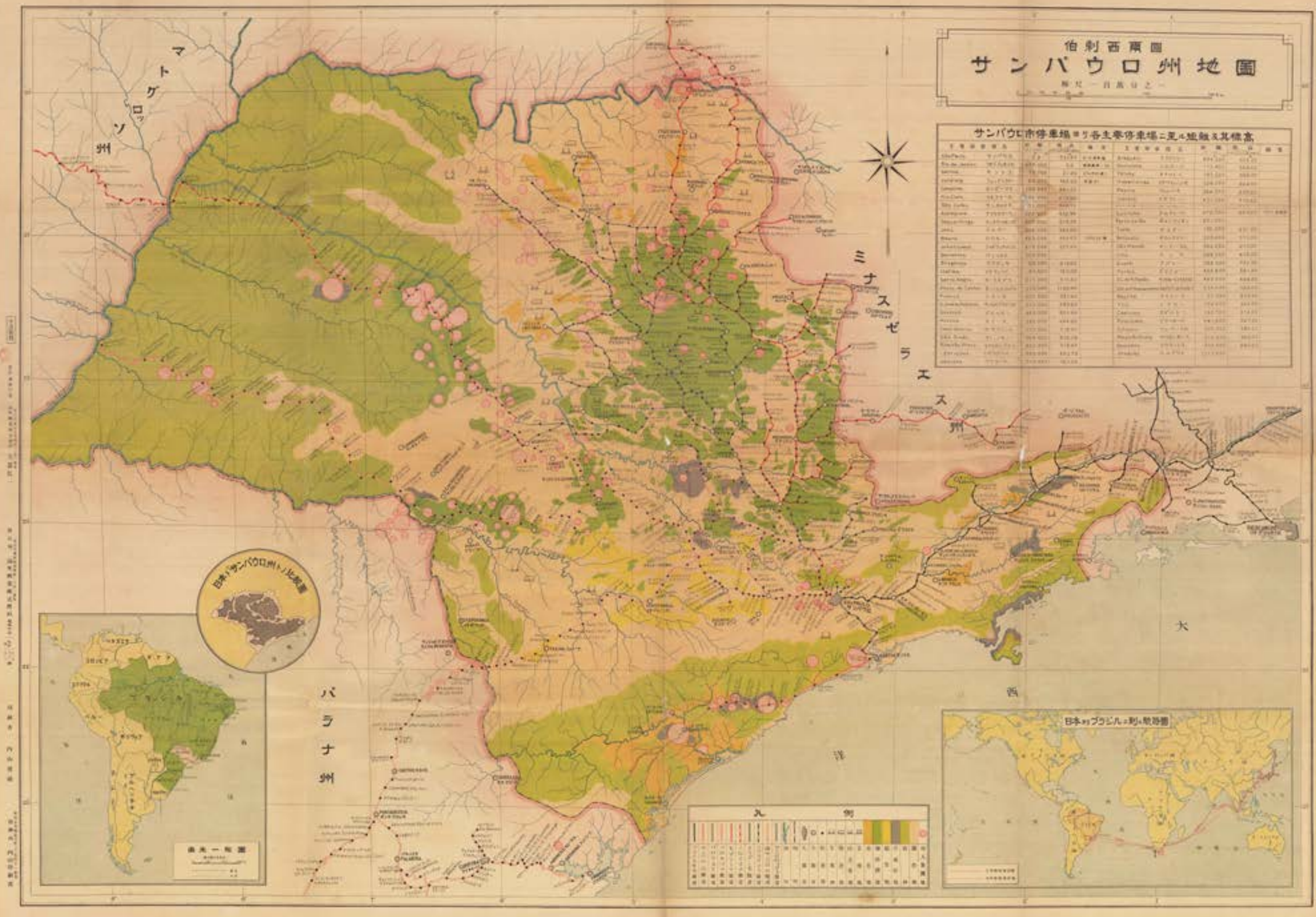
The present map was designed by the engineer Kazuo Nakajima and was printed in Tokyo by the Kaigai Kogyo Kabushiki Gaisha (Overseas Kogyo Co., Ltd.). It was made to both inform the Japanese public about Japanese immigration to Brazil, as well as to educate prospective immigrants about their potential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



伯剌西南國 サンパウロ州地圖

縮尺 一百萬分之一

サンパウロ市停車場ヨリ各主要停車場ニ至ル延長及其標高



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

Importantly, as explained in the legend, in the lower-centre, the pink-shaded circles identify the locations and relative sizes of the Japanese communities throughout São Paulo State and adjacent jurisdictions. In aggregate, this settlement pattern show that the Japanese settlements were still concentrated in rural, prime agricultural areas, as the wave of migration to the cities had not yet occurred. Various other symbols in the legend explain different types of agrarian activities and land use throughout the countryside.

Additionally, the inset map of the world, in the lower-right corner, shows the long shipping route that the Japanese immigrants had to travel to reach Brazil, leaving Japan then sailing around Singapore, then to Ceylon, the Cape of Good Hope, then across the Atlantic to Brazil.

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

A Note on Rarity

The present issue of the map appears to be the second state, made shortly after a first state (of circa 1925), that while of the same overall template as the present issue, was not as colourful and features a few differences. The revised colourful editions of the map seem to have been printed from 1926 up into the earls 1930s.

All editions of the map are very rare. We can only trace institutional examples of any of the editions in the National Diet Library (Tokyo), while examples appear only very infrequently on the market.

Nipo-brasileiros: Japanese Immigration to Brazil – Creating the World's Largest Japanese Diaspora

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

References: National Diet Library: YG835-152; OCLC:673531272.

1.800 EUR

29. OSAKA
FIFTH NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

東阪花圖
[Map of Osaka in Blossom]

1903.

Coloured lithograph, folded in original sleeve with lettering, 55 x 79 cm (21.6 x 31.1 inches), (Very Good, soft folds,small tears in the sleeve).

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

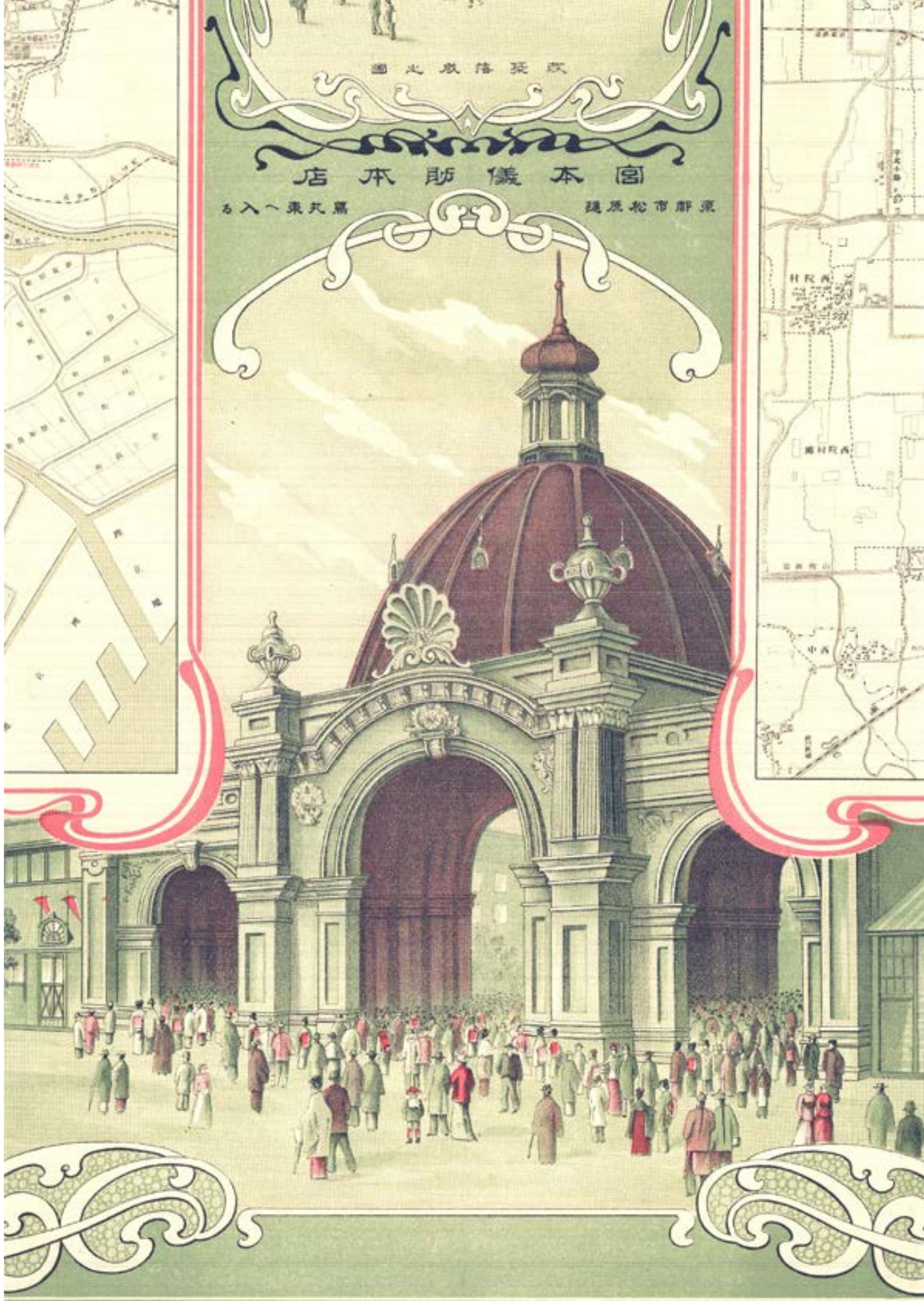
The Fifth National Industrial Exhibition was held in 1903 in Osaka and was the first of such kind to be open for foreign exhibitors. The exhibitors were 47 Japanese prefectures and 16 colonies and other countries, such as Belgium, China, France, Germany, United Kingdom and the United States.

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

All the buildings were destroyed after the event, except of two, which were sent to Taiwan, first a dance stage and the other as a shire to prince Kitashirakawa Yoshihisa.

Our map, partly written in English, showcases the entrance pavilion of the fair and the maps of Osaka and Tokyo in decorative art nouveau frames.

440 EUR



改築紀念

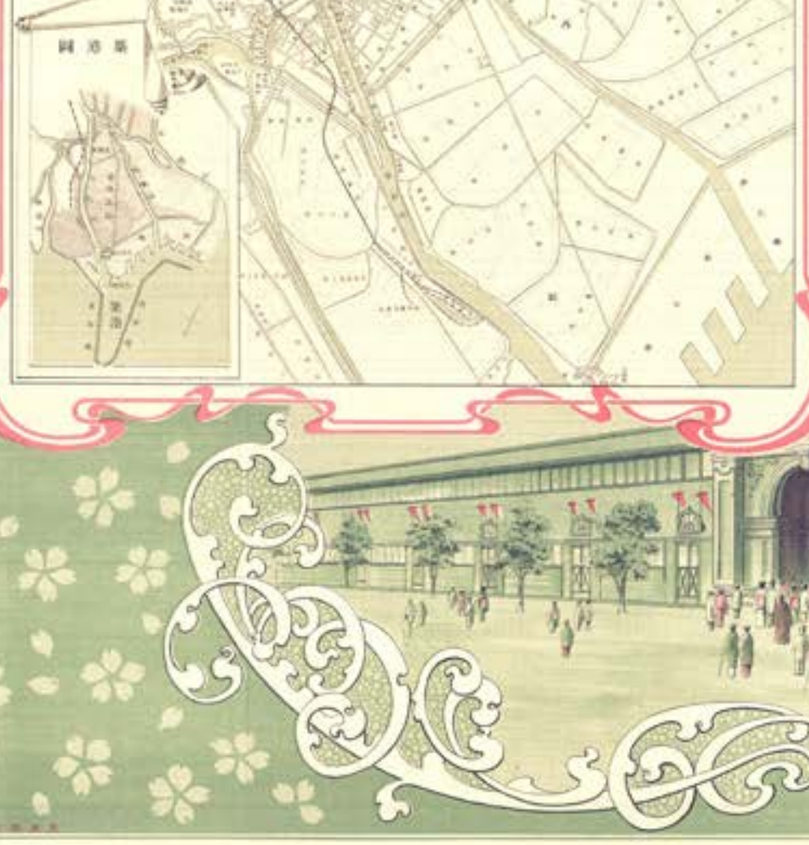
大阪市略圖

東部市略圖



圖本儀船本店







東阪地圖 附最近旅行案內

30. CIRCASSIANS
EARLY TURKISH REPUBLIC

محمد فتکری شوشه نو (Mehmet Fetgerey Şoenu, 1890-1931).

چرکس مسئله سی حقنده تورک وجدان عمومیسنه و تورکیا بویوک ملت مجلسنه ایکنجی عریغه

[Çerkes Meselesi Hakkında Türk Vicdan-ı Umûmisine ve Türkiye Büyük Millet Meclisine / To the General Turkish Conscience and the Turkish Grand National Assembly on the Circassian Question]

Istanbul: [S. n.] 1339 [1923].

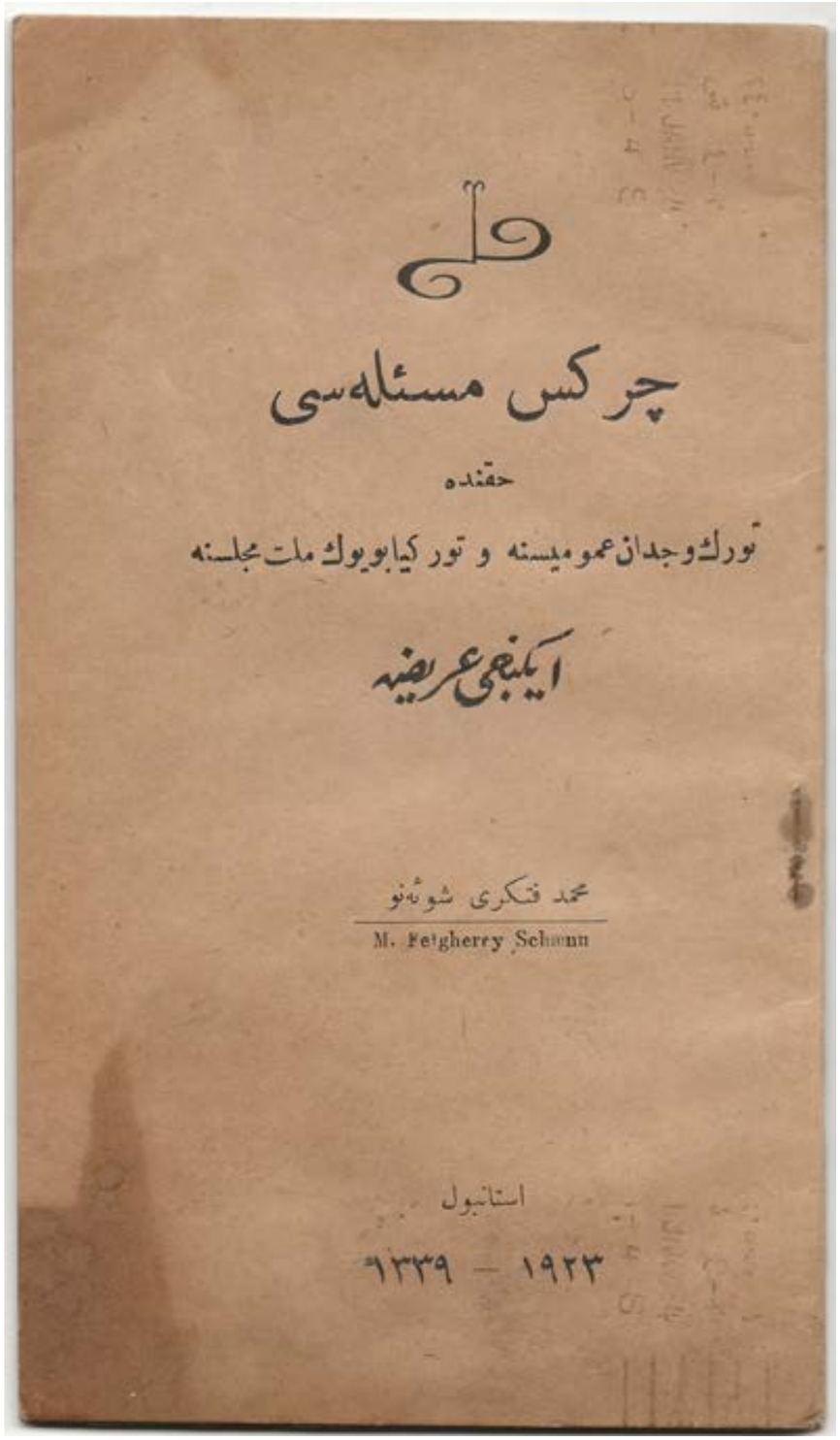
Small 8°, 47 pp., original wrappers with lettering, stapled (slightly age-toned, minor staining to the cover, otherwise in a good condition).

A pamphlet in Ottoman language on the question about the future of Circassians in the newly founded Turkish Republic, written by a prominent Circassian author Mehmet Fetgerey Şoenu.

A work was written by Mehmet Fetgerey Şoenu (1890-1931), a Circassian patriot, who during his short life wrote several works on his ethnic group and on the Caucasus. He was born in to the parents, who escaped the Circassian genocide, a mass slaughtering of this ethnic group by the Russian Empire. He was also one of the leading Ottoman and European wrestles of his time and authored several works on sports.

References: OCLC 1086609230, 780183874, 780172969, 312688699; ÖZEGE 3300.

320 EUR



31. CIRCASSIANS PRIMER

Adige elfib. چرکس الفباسی
[Adyghe Primer or Circassian Primer]

Istanbul: Šems Teydzapɜ 1922.

8°, 25 pp. in Circassian, 7 pp. partly in Ottoman, original tan wrappers with lettering, stapled (minor water-staining, mostly to the wrappers, old sporadic pencil annotations and small doodles, on the title page verso a poem in French language, written in pen and signed Çhapji Seadet (?) accompanied with a small hand-drawn portrait).

The first Circassian / Adyghe printed primer in Latin letters.

This rare primer of the Adyghe or West Circassian language, which is a Northwest Caucasian language, now mainly spoken in Russia, Turkey, Jordan, Syria and Israel, was published in Istanbul in the time of the newly founded Republic of Turkey. The primer was written anonymously in the time, when the Circassian hoped for a better future in this new political formation after, known for their military skills, playing an important role in the Turkish War of Independence.

Their hopes were dispersed by the late 1922, when a large number of Circassian inhabitants were forcefully dislocated. Some months later the Circassian language was banned and the names of people and villages were changed to Turkish.

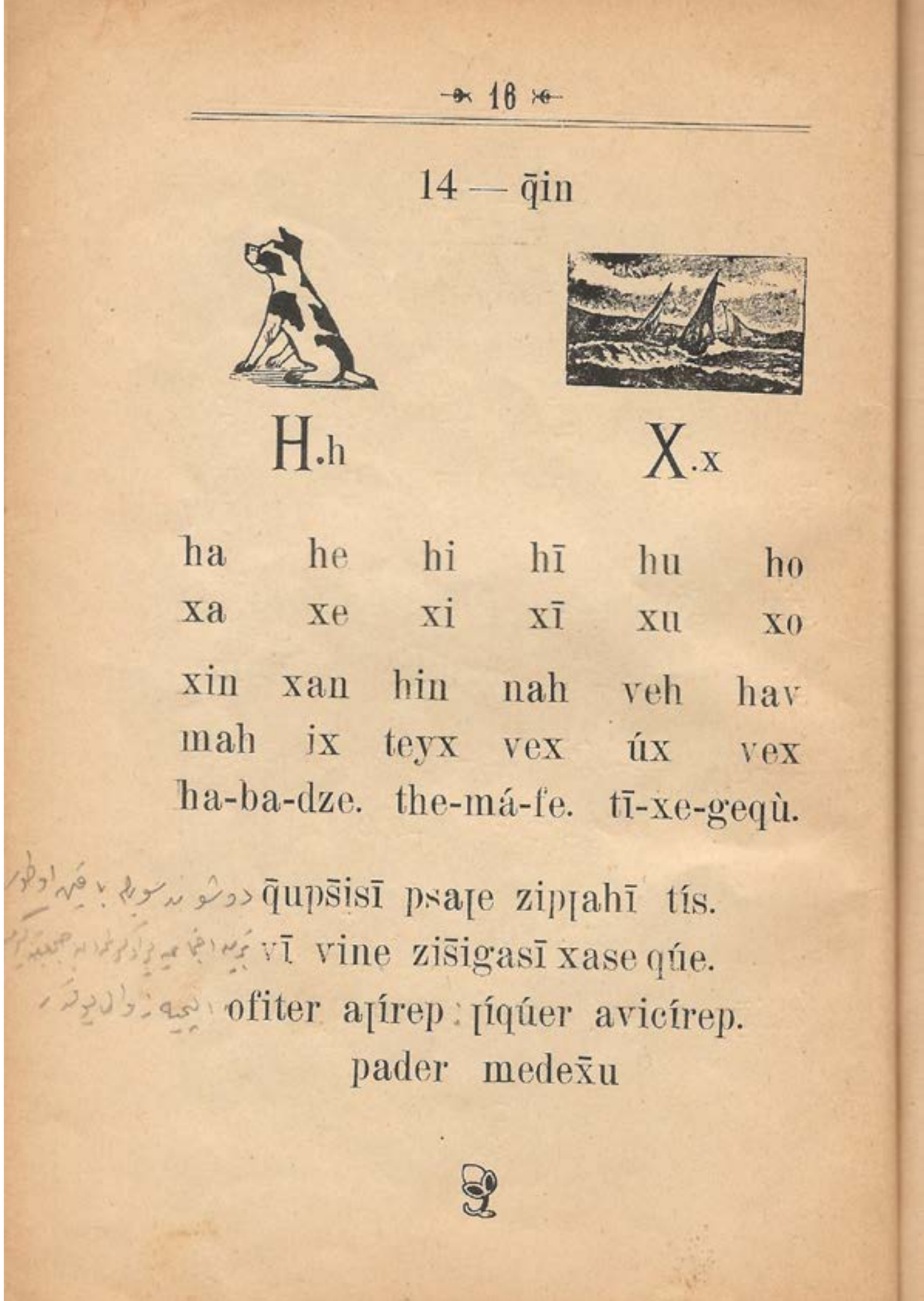
Although the Circassian language used under the Ottoman Empire Perso-Arabic script and later more common Cyrillic, this early primer employs a variation of a Latin script with some unusual letters, often improvising sounds of the language.
At least one Circassian primer in Ottoman language was issued before (Çerkes Alfabesi by Doktor Peçi Haluk Mehmed Ali in 1914.

This is the first printed primer in Circassian language, using Latin characters. It was followed by a primer Adige Txibze written by Tsey Ağomıko Tenbolet and published in Aleppo in 1926.

The primer is very rare and we could not find any institutional examples on Worldcat. Most of the examples were probably destroyed, as Circassian language became prohibited in Turkey in 1923.

References: Juris Cibuls: ABC-Books and Primers for Migrants (Emigrants, Immigrants, Refugees, Displaced Persons) in My Collection, No. 6; Juris Cibuļs Ābeču kolekcijas katalogs 1. sējums A –H, No. 52 (on-line source: Valodu un dialektu alfabētiskais saraksts (abc-world.nl)) .

950 EUR



32. YEMEN, SAUDI ARABIA
MECCA

Siverekli Nurettin Bey

يمن لايحه سى
[Yemen Lâyıhası. Yemen ahvalinin ıslahı hakkında Siverek meb'usı Nureddin Bey tarafından Meclis-i Mebusan-i Osmaniye takdım kılınan layihadır / Report on Yemen. A Statement about the Improvement of the Situation in Yemen, Presented to the Ottoman Parliament by deputy Nureddin Bey from Siverek]

Istanbul: Matbaa-i Âmire 1327 [1911].

8°, 48 pp., folding colour map, later brown cloth binding with mounted original wrappers (wrappers slightly age-toned and stained with tiny pieces of paper missing, inside in overall good condition).

This work is a reply on the famous Ottoman book *Yemen Tarihi* (History of Yemen), published in 1910-1911, and includes the reforms (layiha), suggested at the Ottoman parliament by the deputy Nurettin Bey regarding Yemen.

In 1904, Yahya Muhammad Hamid ed-Din (1869 – 1948), the Imam of the Zaidiyyah, mounted a large-scale and well-organized rebellion that pinned down vast numbers of Ottoman troops in Yemen. Despite the best efforts of the Turkish commanders, the insurrection seemed to only gain strength as the years drew on. Eventually, the Sublime Porte, facing severe pressures elsewhere, simply could not continue paying the heavy price in blood and treasure.

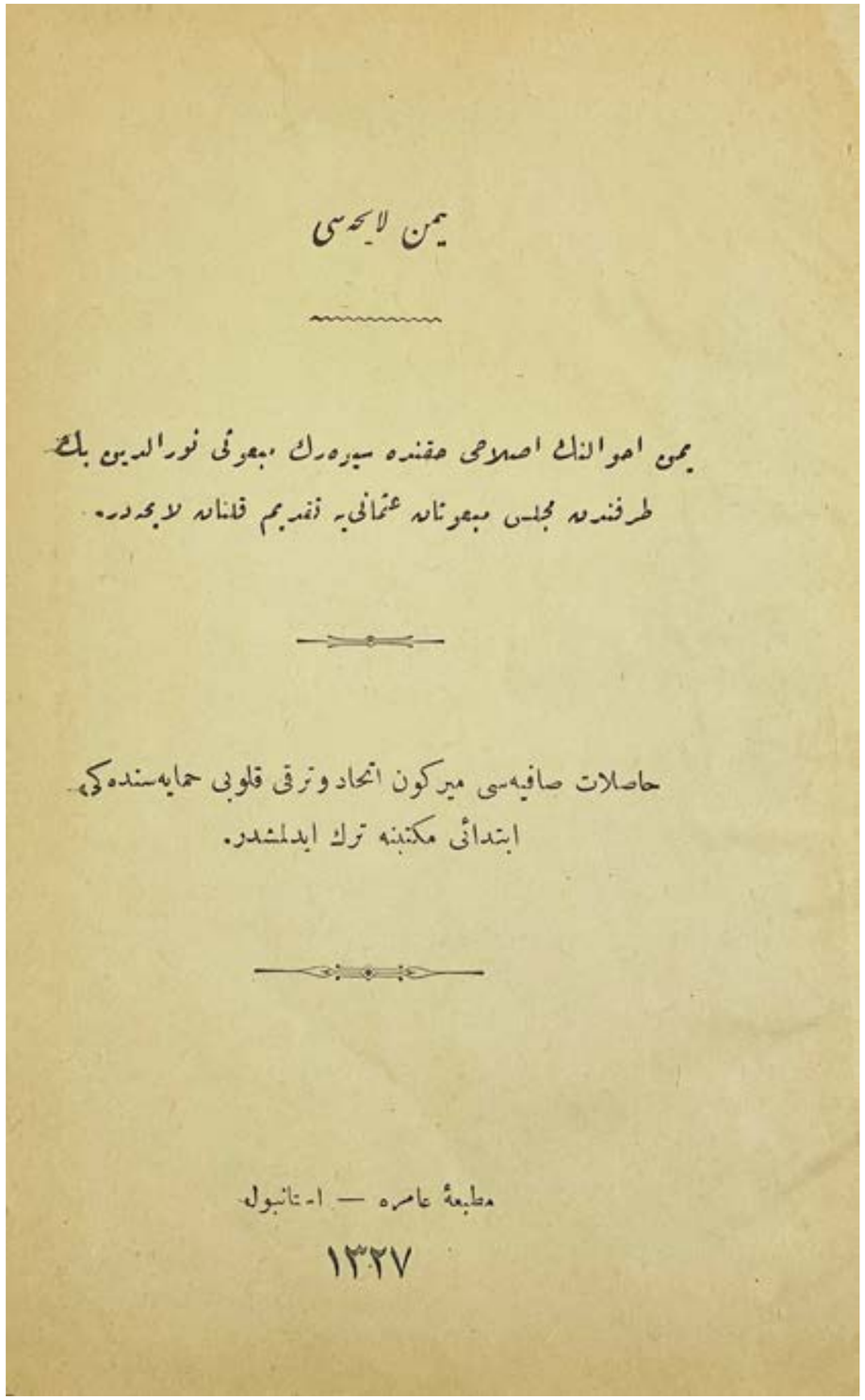
In 1911, when Nurettin Bey held his speech at the parliament and warned, that Yemen was heading toward anarchy, as the gendarmerie did not perform their duties, the Ottomans made peace with Yahya Muhammad Hamid ed-Din, whereby his regime was to be given autonomous control over Northern Yemen, while technically recognizing de jure Ottoman sovereignty.

The map at the end is a copy of the map from Yemen Tarihi (History of Yemen), published in 1910-1911.

We could trace five institutional examples on Worldcat (McGill University Library, Library of Congress, Harvard Library, University of California, Los Angeles, Boğaziçi University Library).

References: ÖZEGE 22946. OCLC 949543820, 905883544 (including eBooks), 956530592.

1.600 EUR


يمن لايحه سى

يمن اهوالنك اصلاحى حقنده سيوركك مبعوثى نورالدين بك
طرفندن مجلس مبعوثانه عثمانيه تقديم قلنانه لايحه درر

حاصلات صافيه‌سى ميركون اتحاد وترقى قلوبى حمايه‌سنده كى
ابتدائى مكتبنه ترك ايدلمشدر.

مطبعهٔ عامره — استانبول
١٣٢٧

يمن وحجاز ولايتيله بحر احمر سواحلينى ارائه ايدن خريطه در

برنجا استعمال اولنمش اعتبارى ارائه ايدن مقياس در

- يمن ولايتنده قضا مركزلرى
- » » قلعه اولانلر بحالر
- » » قريه وعزله

محطان
بلاد سنيابد ويليرى
شرق بد ويليرى
حولان
صنعا
صنعا سنجاغى
عدن
بحار ولايتى
حديده
حراز
بحر احمر
حبشستان

33. OTTOMAN WALLPAPER BINDING

شرح مراح الارواح
[Sharh Marah Al Arwah / Commentary to „The Soul's Place of Rest"…]

[Istanbul:] İzzet Efendi Matbaası 1288 AH [1872 AD].

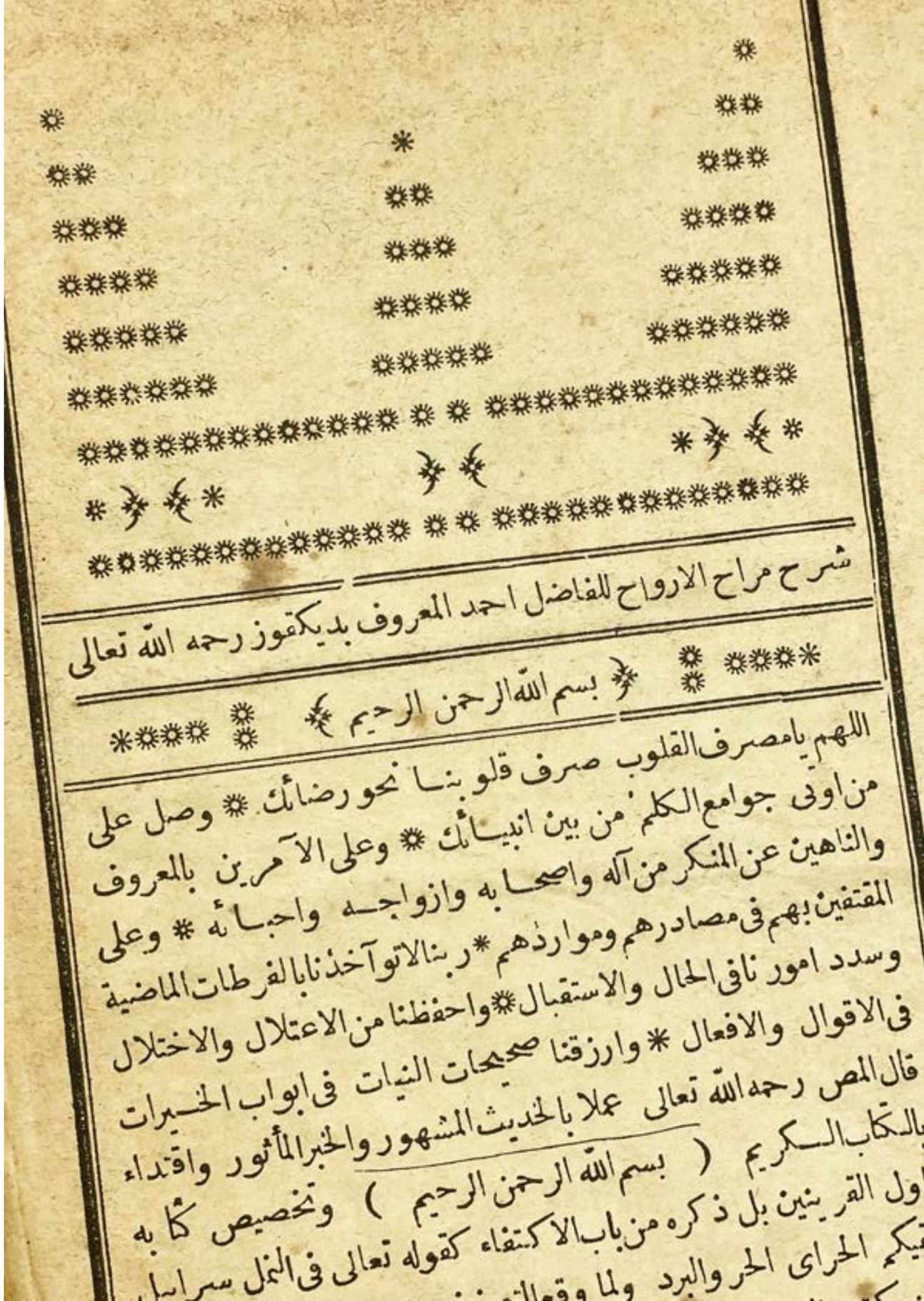
Large 8°, 176 pp. (some mispagination, but complete according to the catchwords in lower margins, slightly age-toned and stained, first and last sheet with tiny losses of paper in lower margins, bords with small cracks, chisps and tiny loss of material, old script on the front cover, lower margins of boards reinforced with later paper, but otherwise in a good condition).

A commentary in Arabic Language to Marah Al Arwah, printed in Istanbul in 1872, was bound in a contemporary binding, decorated with two types of stenciled papier de tenture (wallpaper).

We could not trace any researches of such book bindings in Istanbul, but the material, used for such purposes was most probably either produces in the city, either imported from France.

We could not find any examples of the book on Worldcat.

250 EUR





34. OTTOMAN LITHOGRAPHED RELIGIOUS TEXT

Muhammad al-Jazuli (محمد بن سليمان الجزولي, died 1465).

الخيرات دلائل
[Dala'il al-Khayrat]

[S. l., S. d., But Ottoman Empire, possibly Istanbul, between circa 1850-1880].

12°, 168 pp., lithographed texts with two full page lithographed illustrations and illustrations in text and margins, [16 pp.] lithographed text with one full page lithographed illustration, original red Morocco binding with a flap and with tooling and hand painted decoration in pale gold, contemporary blue and brown endpapers (discrete old elegant annotations and corrections in red ink in text, minor age-toning and foxing, binding with small ships on the corners, a tiny piece of a corner later coloured red, p. 33. with a tiny old repair in the lower right corner, but overall in a good condition).

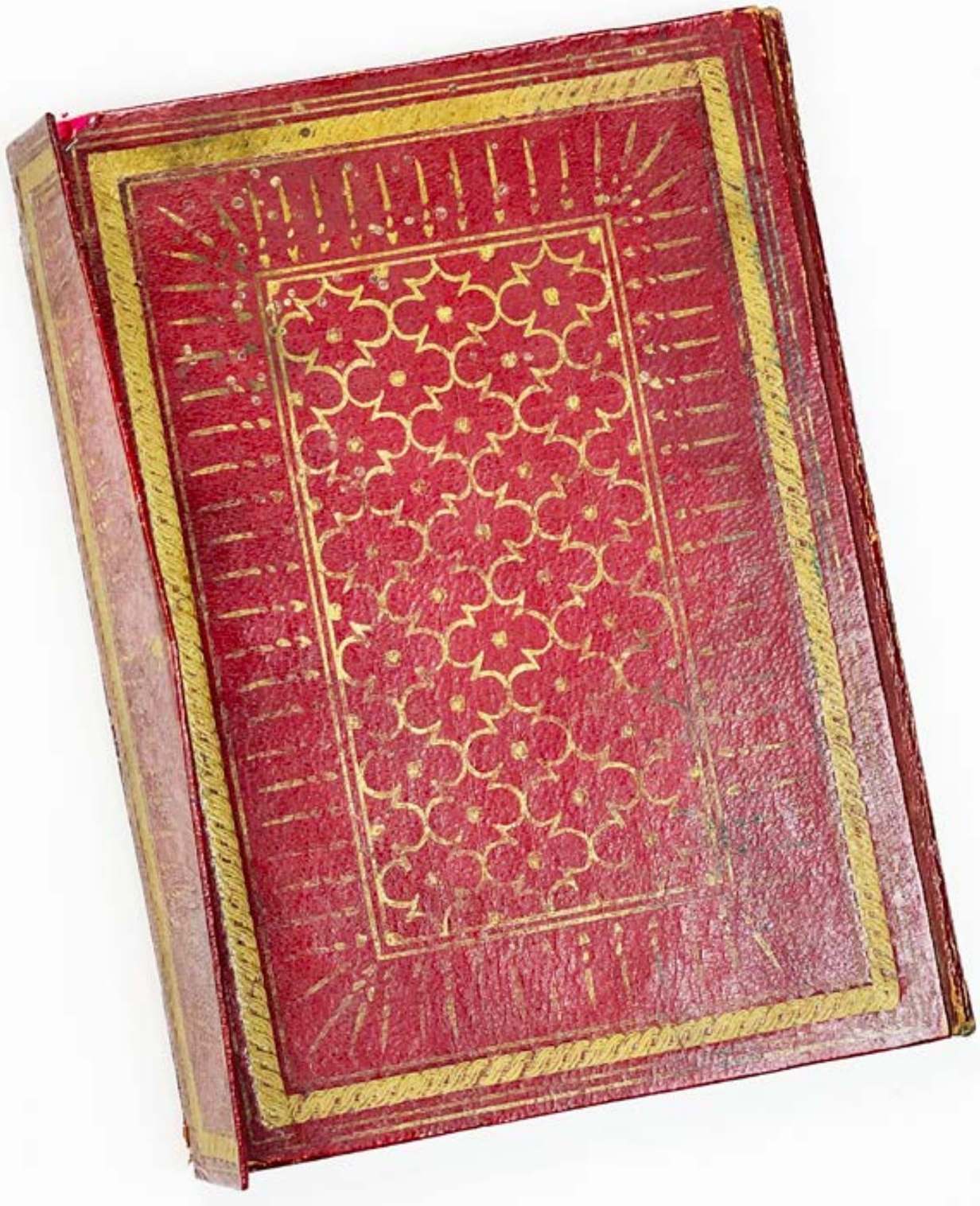
A stunning small format crudely lithographed religious Islamic book with hand-colour, mimicking the traditional manuscripts

The book in Arabic language opens with an introduction on the first page, followed by a prayer and names of Allah and the Prophet Muhammad. The text is decorated with charming floral ornaments and images of mosques in margins, full-page images of Mecca and Medina, surrounded by religious symbols. The last pagess are written in Ottoman language.

We could not find a date nor the year of the publication in the book. We could also not trace any other examples on the market nor in institutions, although searching for titles of such books, with variations in transcript is difficult and sometimes examples appear under differen entries.

3.200 EUR



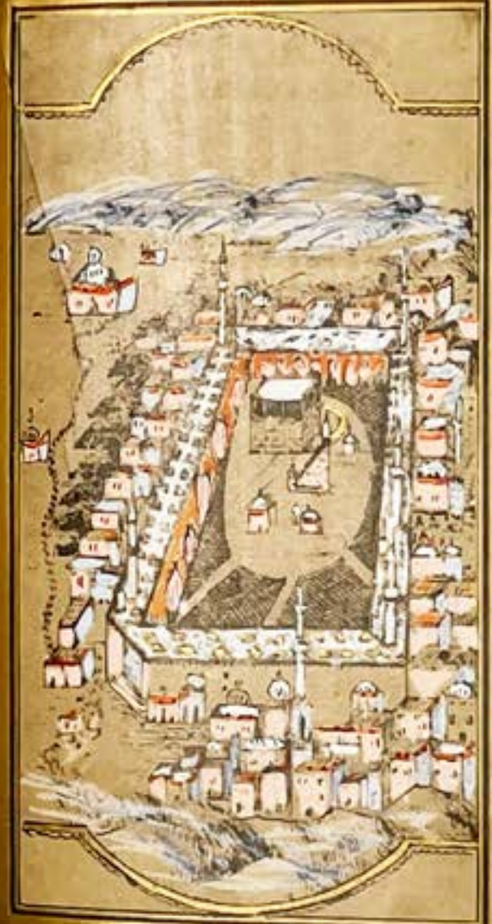



فهرست الحاشية
لدلائل الخيرات
على كرم الله وجهه
الدلائل
مؤلف
لسب المؤلف
ابنه جعفر
ابنه عبد الله
ابنه عبد الرحمن
ابنه عبد العزيز
ابنه محمد
ابنه سليمان
ابنه يحيى
ابنه يخلف
ابنه موسى
ابنه عيسى
ابنه يوسف
ابنه علي
ابنه أبو بكر
ابنه اسماعيل
ابنه خان
ابنه جندب
عبد الله
حزب البحر الشاذلي صحيفه ٢
دعاء اول السنة صحيفه ١٩
دعاء آخر السنة صحيفه ٢٢
حزب البحر الشاذلي صحيفه ٣٢
حزب الحاشية صحيفه ٦٤
دعاء ليلة البراءة صحيفه ١٠٤
حزب النووي صحيفه ١١٣
حزب الدور الاعلى للعربي صحيفه ٨
دعاء عاشوراء صحيفه ٢٠
مقدمة حزب البحر صحيفه ٢٩
مقدمة دعاء نصف شعبان صحيفه ١٠٣
حزب النووي صحيفه ١٠٦
حزب النووي صحيفه ١٢٢
شروط الدعاء صحيفه ١٢٧
انواع الصلوة على النبي صحيفه ١٢٨
حزب الدور الاعلى صحيفه ١٢٨
١٢٨

مدينة منورة



مكة مكرمة



35. OTTOMAN LITHOGRAPHED RELIGIOUS TEXT

شروانی یحیای (Celaleddin Yahya eş-Şirvani also Şeyh Yahya el-Şirvanî, died 870 AH / 1466 AD), Author; Haririzade Mehmet Kemaleddinn also Harirîzâde Mehmed Kemâleddin or Harirîzâde Kemaleddin, 1850-1882 AD), Author of the Commentary.

شرح ورد الستار
[Sharḥ Wird al-sattār also Şerḥ-i Vird-i settār or Şerh-i vird üs-settâr, Şerḥ-i Virdü's-settâr, Fethu'l-esrâr Şerh-i Virdü's-settâr, Fethü'l-esrar, Şerh-i Virdi's-settar]
[Commentary on Wird al-sattār]

[Istanbul:] Matbaa Amire 1287 [1870 or 1871].

8°, [2 pp.] blank, 8 pp. letterpress, 207 pp. lithographed text with gold and colour decoration to the first three pages, [4 pp.] blank, contemporary brown Morocco with gold tooling, contemporary embossed purple endpapers, gilt edges (bookseller's stamp on the first lithographed page, inside in a good, clean condition, binding slightly scuffed on the corners, spine with small loss of material, endpapers with recent repairs with a tape in the hinges).

A splendid monument to the 19th century Ottoman publishing of religious texts – a book combining an introduction, printed in letterpress, and a lithographed main text, accompanied with unique decoration in gold and coloured details, mimicking the traditional Islamic manuscripts.

This is the first and only printed edition a Sufi mystical work Sharḥ Wird (Şerh-i Virdi) with commentaries by an Ottoman scholar Harirîzâde Kemaleddin, who died young, before reaching his potential in religious writings.

The book combines an introduction and index printed in letterpress and the main text, which was multiplied in lithography – the technique, that could mimic a handwriting and a composition of a traditional Islamic text. Our example has been uniquely decorated with splendid ornaments in gold and colour to the first pages, making an

We could trace four or five institutional examples on Worldcat: The British Library (two entries - same example?), University of Oxford, Koc University Library, Princeton University Library. It is unclear, if the text pages of these institutional examples are decorated with gold and colour details.

The examples of the title, that we could trace on the market, were not uniquely ornated.

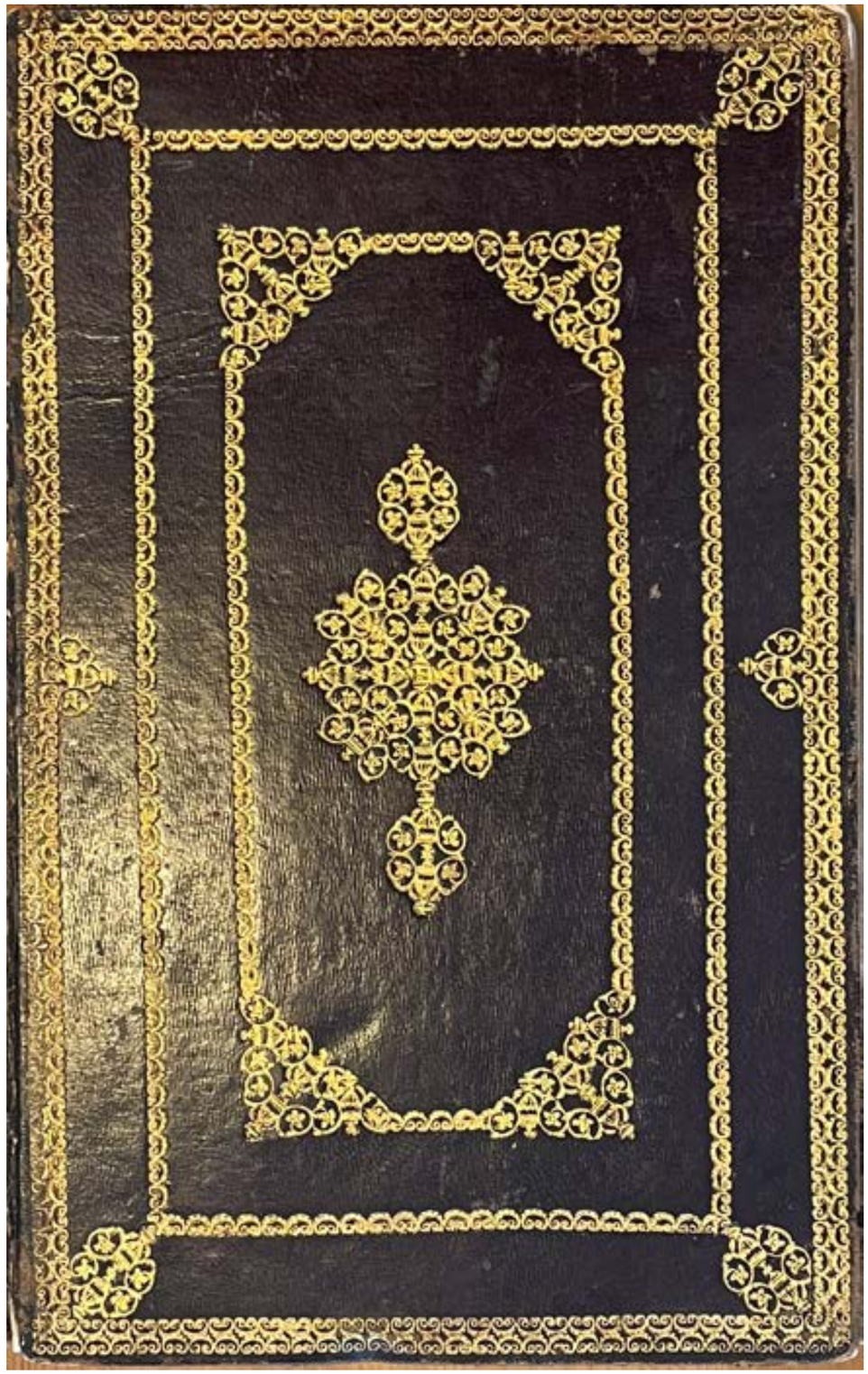
References: OCLC 223160334, 1065327868, 777101920.

2.000 EUR



تارك آلايش ناسوت * ومالك آسايش لاهوت * اولان قطب ربانى *
سر حلقهٔ صنادید خلوتیانى * مولانا (السید الشیخ یحیي الشروانى)
قدس سره السبحانى * جنابلرینك تألیف کرده‌لرى اولان
ورد شریف * وحزب لطیف اوزرینه بوفقیر حقیر *
حریرى زاده محمد کمال الدین شکسته ضمیرك * عاجزانه
جمع کرده سى اولان (فتح الاسرار *
شرح ورد الستار)
نام کتابدر

(کرك رسو ماتندن مستثنا در)



36. ISLAMIC CALLIGRAPHY
TURKISH WAR OF INDEPENDENCE

Hasan Fehmi [Calligraphic signature in the ornament between the date in the margin below].

عصمت
[Ismet / Purity also Honor or Honesty]

National Sovereignty. Economic sovereignty. Islamic Knowledge.

Istanbul: Hasan Fehmi Bey, Publisher; Derelioğlu Matbaası, Printer. 1339 [1923].

Lithography, 48 x 63 cm (soft folds with tiny holes and tears, small holes mostly in margins of the image, minor staining and foxing, small tears in margins, two red Ottoman stamps in the upper right corner).

An eye catching combination of traditional Islamic calligraphy, modern printing technique and contemporary military and political iconography, made to glorify the Turkish War of Independence.

This magnificent late Ottoman broadside, rich with details, was made to glorify the Turkish War of Independence and generals Kâzım Karabekir Pascha (1882 - 1948) and Ali Fuat Cebesoy (1882 - 1968).

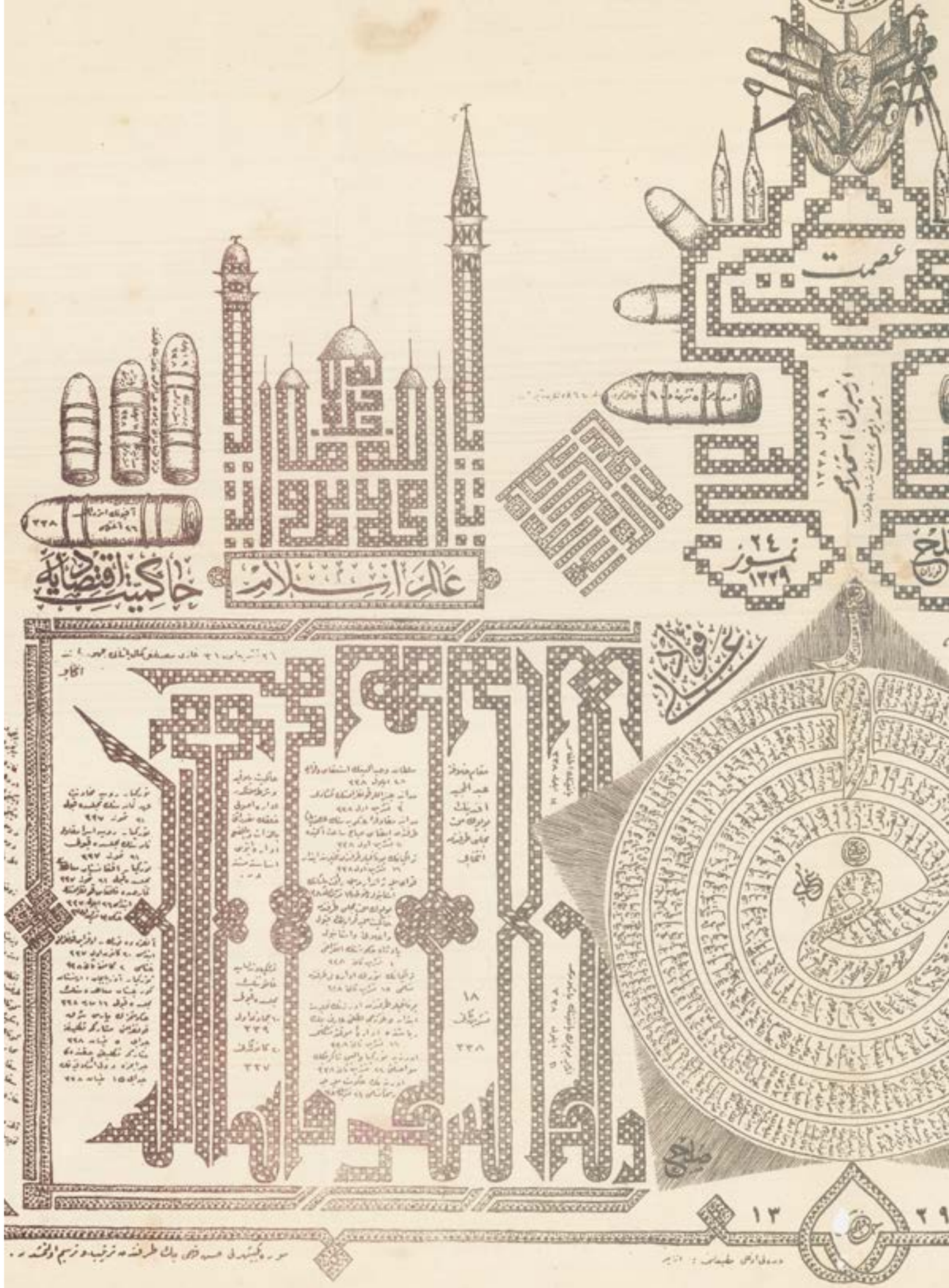
The text with most important dates and events of the war is set in various ornaments, based on the traditional Islamic calligraphy, forming cartouches, mosques, squares and frames, mixed with Islamic religious symbols such as Zulfiqar (the Sword of Ali) and a scroll, set together in a composition of an amulet, as well as with modern military symbols in forms of bullets. The entire composition is crowned with the state symbols and the name Ankara in a star on the top.

The symbols in the upper row praise the Islamic Knowledge (Alem-i İslam) with images of mosques and National and Economic Sovereignty (Hakimiyet-i Milliye, Hakimiyet-i İktisadiye) with depiction of bullets on the sides.

Note on Rarity

We could trace a version of the broadside, printed in red, sold at a Turkish auction, otherwise we are not aware of any other examples, although it is difficult to trace a title of this kind of Ottoman broadsides in institutions.

1.800 EUR




عصمت
صلح
٢٤ تموز ١٣٣٩
عالم اسلام
حاكميت ملليه
حاكميت اقتصاديه
١٨
٢٩
١٣

37. RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR

Ali Fuad Erden, Osman Senai Erdemgil.

مصور روس-ژاپون سفری also مصور ۱۹۰۴-۱۹۰۵ روس-ژاپون سفری
[Musavver Rus-Japon seferi also Musavver 1904-1905 Rus-Japon seferi / Illustrator of the (1904-1905) Russian-Japanese War]

Istanbul: Kitaphane-yi Islâm ve Askerî 1321 [1905].

5 volumes bound original publisher's red cloth with gold and white lettering and decoration and mounted images on the cover, large 8°, 1604 pp. running pagination, [4 pp.] with black and white images and maps, one folding colour map bound in volume 1, a folding plate with multiple maps in a sleeve on the rear board of one of the covers, contemporary patterned endpapers (some foxing and staining, sporadic tiny tears, the binding of volume three rubbed and scuffed on the spine with renewed hinges of endpapers (possibly the volume three comes from another set), maps with tiny tears, the large folding chart with tiny holes, but overall in a good used condition).

A rare-to-find complete set of five volumes of a monumental Ottoman work on the contemporary Russo-Japanese war, with inserted two folding maps.

This magnificent Ottoman work on the Russo-Japanese war, fought in 1904 and 1905, was published in five volumes in 1905. The books are illustrated with hundreds of black and white images and maps, depicting the events, and accompanied with 2 folding maps.

The books were written by young Ali Fuat Erden (1882 – 1957), a military officer and later a general, who would become known for his important role during World War I, Turkish War of Independence and for his participation in the Turkish history during the World War II with his infamous visit to Adolf Hitler.

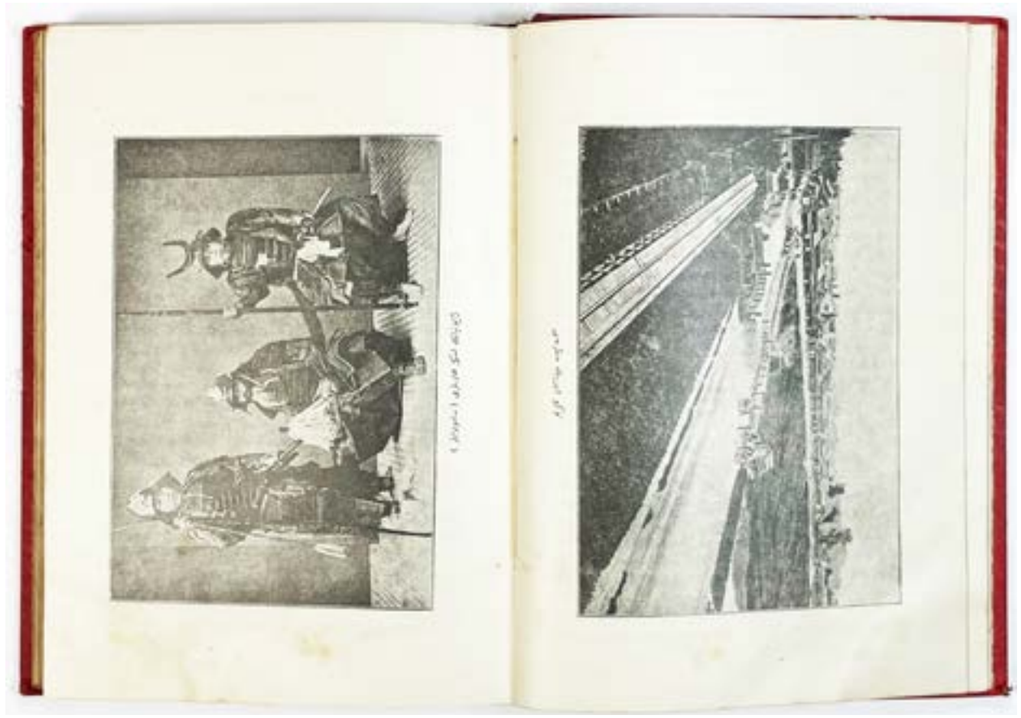
The other author was Lieutenant Commander Osman Senai Erdemgil, a veteran of the late 19th century Ottoman wars and an author of several books and manuals on the warfare.

'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




روس ژاپون سفری ـ دار الحرب خریطه سی
مونغولستان
قوزه کورفزی
پجیلی بوغازی
غراضیف بز
شرقی چین دکزی
شیتو آطه سی
کیوشیو آطه سی





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.

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!

Note on Rarity

The volumes are rarely found together in a complete condition and with large two folding plates, which were usually either inserted in the pockets on the inner sides of the rear boards, or bound in the volume 1 (colour map) and after the page 1104 of the volume 4 (folding plate with several black and white maps).

The record of the title on Worldcat is somehow confusing, as physical examples are mixed with eBooks and several libraries list separate volumes under different OCLC numbers (including multiple entries of the same volume). We could trace all five volumes in the following institutions: Harvard University Library, Leiden University Libraries, Princeton University Library, Ohio State University Libraries, University of Minnesota (all OCLC 18997048), Orient-Institut Beirut (OCLC 965816950, 965816965, 965816941, 965815621, 965817052, 645667890), New York University (OCLC 477063664), Boğaziçi University Library (OCLC 949481867), Bavarian State Library (OCLC 645667886, 645667895, 645667893, 645667890 and 645667889?), University of California Los Angeles (OCLC 13303828?), Koc University Library (OCLC 1030078026?) and National Library of Israel (OCLC 1345009603 only volume 3?). It is possible, that more institutions house the book under other variations of the title.

2.200 EUR

38. HYPNOTISM AND MAGNETISM

Ragıp Rıfkı ÖZGÜREL

مانیاتیزمه و پینوتیزمه معلمی
[Manyatizme ve İpnotizme Muallimi / Manual for Magnetism and Hypnotism]

Istanbul: Kitabhane-i Sudî 1341 [1925].

8°. 24 pp. with a black and white illustration in text, original wrappers with lettering (wrappers slightly scratched, with light foxing, two small holes and a tiny drawing on the top, inside slightly age-toned with small tears and chips in margins).

A rare illustrated book on hypnotism and magnetism was written by Ragıp Rıfkı, the foremost Ottoman pioneer of spiritualism.

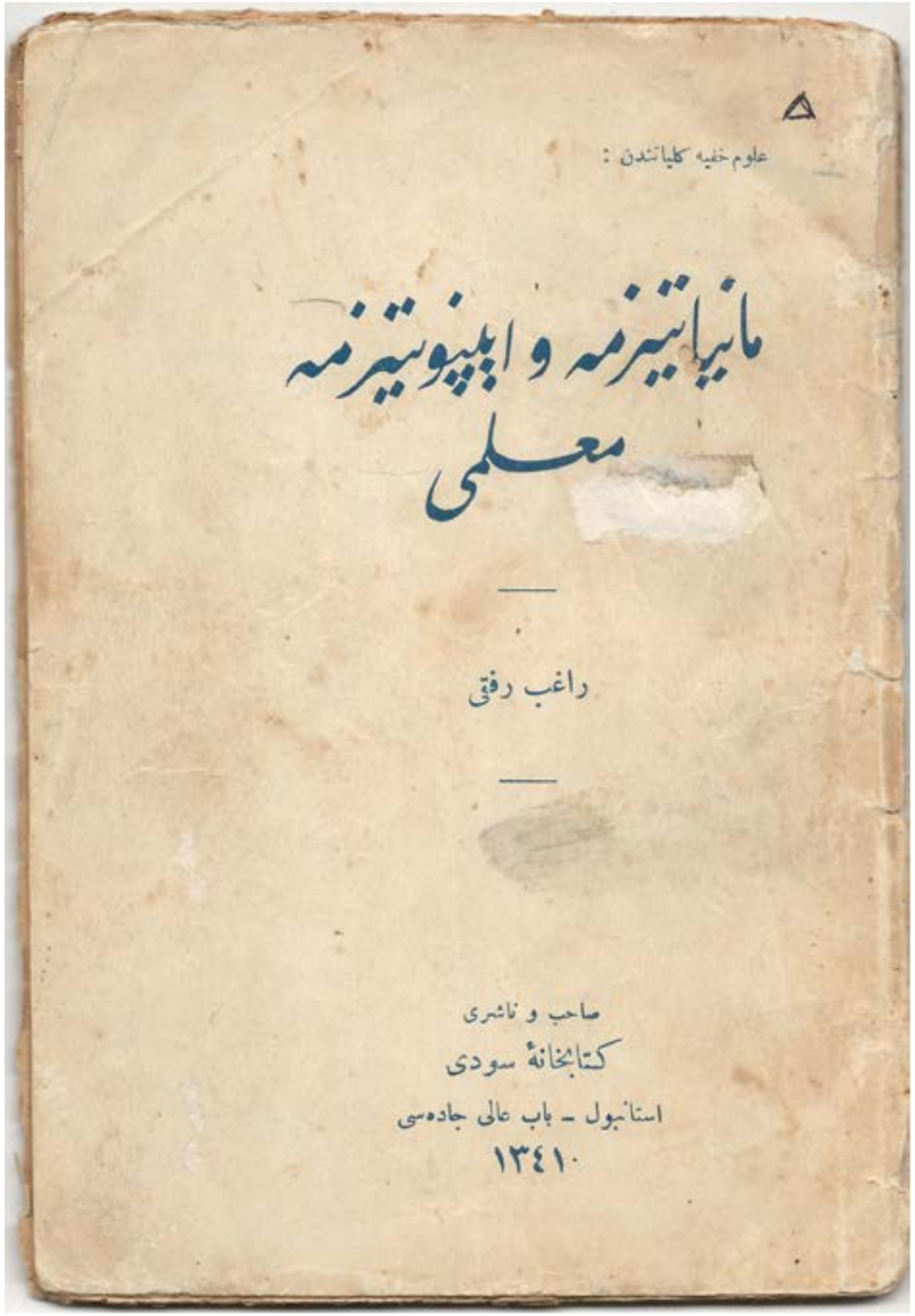
Ragıp Rıfkı who later took the family name of Özgürel, was also known as a translator in the later Ottoman empire and author of political and spiritual texts in the early Turkish Republic. His most affluent work is a German-Turkish dictionary.

This is the second edition. The first one was published by Müdafaa Matbaası in 1919 (1335).

We could trace one example on Worldcat (KOÇ University Library).

References: OCLC 1030107796; ÖZEGE 12214.

420 EUR



39. PERSIAN ILLUSTRATED LITHOGRAPHED BOOKS

FOLK TALE.

قهرمان قاتل

[Quahraman-e Qatel *also* Kahreman-i Katil *also* Kahraman Katil [Turkish / Ottoman version] / The Killer Hero]

[S. l., but today's Iran] کربلائی محمد حسن [Mohammad Hosein Karbalai (Kerbalai)] 1298 [1882].

Large 8°, 64 pp. lithographed text with illustrations, original card paper boards, made of papier mâché and covered with white paper, later spine, bookseller's stamp in the margin of the first text page (binding rubbed and scuffed, but overall in a good condition, old annotation in French mounted on the inner side of the front board).

An illustrated Persian lithographed book *Kahreman-i katil* was a popular epic of a hero, who accompanied with his loyal sword fights dragons and bad spirits, befriends various animals and wins a lady's heart. The story was exceedingly popular in India and Persia, and found its way into the Ottoman and Turkish history. In Georgian it is known as *Qaramaniani.*

The imprint names the publisher as master Karbalai Mohammad Hossein, either born in the Iraqi city of Kabala either named after his pilgrimage to this place, known as a holy city for Shia Muslims.

We could not find any other examples of the book nor any records of the title in the literature available to us. Ulrich Marzolph (in : Narrative Illustration in Persian Lithographed Books, 2001) does not list this book. Mohammad Hosein Karbalai (Kerbalai) is only mentioned as a publisher of *Sa'di* in 1283-85 (1886-68 AD).

2.400 EUR



40. PERSIAN ILLUSTRATED LITHOGRAPHED BOOKS

FOLK TALE. محمد مهدی کلپایکانی (Muhammad Mahdi Golpayegani), scribe.

چحل طوطی
[Chehel Tuti / Forty Parrots]

[S. l., but today's Iran] 1300 [1884].

Large 8°, 54 pp. lithographed text with illustrations, original card paper boards, made of papier mâché and covered with white paper (visible lettering from "Tehran Station" on other side of the paper on the wrappers), contemporary cloth spine, bookseller's stamp in the margin of the first text page (binding slightly rubbed and scuffed with tiny loss of the material, but overall in a good condition).

A rare Persian illustrated lithographed book with a popular story Forty Parrots.

The story developed in Persia in the early 19th century from more popular Tutiname (also Tutuname), a narrative about a wife, who is left home alone with a parrot. The parrot entertains the wife with various stories and keeps her from meeting her lover until the husband returns. The story was so popular, that the title words Chehel Tuti became an expression for a never-ending tale.

We could not find any other examples of the book nor any records of this version in the literature available to us. Ulrich Marzolph (in : Narrative Illustration in Persian Lithographed Books, 2001) does not list this book. Muhammad Mahdi Golpayegani is mentioned as a scribe of two other books, *Boshaq-e at'eme* and *Chahar fasl-e Meikade*, published in 1888 and 1889 (p. 280).

References: Cf.: Ulrich Marzolph, Die vierzig Papageien. Das persische Volksbuch Chehel Tuti. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte des Papageienbuches. Walldorf 1979. Ulrich Marzolph - Richard van Leeuwen, The Arabian Nights Encyclopedia, 2004, pp. 729-730;

2.400 EUR



41. LAYLA AND MAJNUN
FOLK TALES
OTTOMAN EMPIRE

FOLK TALE.

حکایه. لیلی و مجنون
[Ḥikāye-i Leilā we-Meğnūn also Leyla ile Mecnun Hikâyesi also Leylâ ve Mecnun/ The Story of Layla and Majnun]

Istanbul: Âmire Matbaası 1254 [1838].

8°, 87 pp., contemporary marbled paper boards and dark brown goat spine (old inscription in black ink in French on the first blank page, binding slightly rubbed with tiny pieces of material missing around the spine, margins with hardly noticeable water-staining and one fold, otherwise in a good and crisp condition from a 19th century European private collection).

First Ottoman printed version of a popular love story Layla and Majnun

The popular love story Layla and Majnun originates from the Arabic language and passed into Persian, Ottoman and Indian geographical area and languages. It became especially popular in through the narrative poem, composed in 584 AH (1188 AD) by the Persian poet Nizami.

Theis is the first printed Ottoman version of the traditional story, issued in Istanbul in 1838.

We could trace one example on Worldcat (Library and Information Centre of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences).

References: OCLC 1014743124, 706360684.

380 EUR



42. FOOD
LATE OTTOMAN EMPIRE

Hüseyin Hüsnü.

قونسروه قونسروه جيلك
[Konserve – Konservecilik / Cans and Canning]

[S. l.:] Cemiyet Kütüphanesi [cover] - Asır Matbaası [Title page] 1331 [1915].

8°, 45 pp., [3 pp.], original illustrated wrappers (minor staining and age-toning, soft vertical fold, but overall in a good condition).

First Ottoman book on canning fruit, issued during WWI.

This is the first book in Ottoman language on fruit canning, made for private use. A year before a book was issued in Bursa on the regulations for industrial canning.

The procedure of preservation of fruits and vegetables in jars, only invented about a century earlier in France during the Napoleonic era for military use, was in the late Ottoman Empire no doubt incited by World War I, which demanded large amounts of transportable and

non-perishable food for the army and soon also for the civilians, who suffered shortages of food through the war.

We could not trace any examples on Worldcat.

References: ÖZEGE 11130.

360 EUR



43. SALES CATALOGUE - GERMAN IMPRINT SULTAN OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE FIRST GRECO-TURKISH WAR

Sous le haut patronage de sa majesté impériale le Sultan : Bazar de secours aux invalides et aux familles des victimes de la dernière guerre.

تحت حمايه مفخمه حضره پادشاهيده محاربه احيره اولاد

[Taht-ı Himâye-i Mufahhame-i Hazret-i Padişahi'de Muharebe-i Ahire Evlad-ı Şüheda ve Ma'lulin-i Askeriyye İane Sergisi. İş bu sergide bulunan eşyadan boyalı olarak resim ve tab'a en ziyade elverişli olan bazı eşya-ı nefisenin resimleri havi albüm. Under the Patronage for His Imperial Majesty the Sultan. Relief Sale for the Invalides and Famileis of the Victims of the Last War]

Nürnberg: Fritz Schneller [S. d., but 1897].

Small oblong 8°, [32 pp.] with chromolithographed illustrations, original illustrated wrappers, stapled (small cracks and chips with tiny loss of material mostly in margins, some pages loose, minor staining, spine reinforced with modern tape).

A colourful small catalogue, made for a sale of objects from the household of the Ottoman Sultan and other dignitaries to raise money for the invalids and families of the victims of the First Greco-Turkish War.

The handsome catalogue, chromolithographed in Nuremberg, Germany, was made for the occasion of a sale, organized by the Sultan of the Ottoman Empire in Istanbul. 75 luxury objects from the household of the sultan and other dignitaries, presented in this booklet in French and Ottoman language, were sold in a special pavilion, built on the premises of the Yıldız Palace and depicted on the last cover of this brochure, with a goal to raise money for invalids of the last war and the families of the victims.

The American journalist Sidney Whitman, who traveled through Turkey between 1896-1908, described the palace and the sale with the following words:

The Sultan next expressed a wish that I might inspect the "Bazar de Secours" started by him to raise funds for the invalids and the families of the victims of the war. It was a large one-storied building which had been specially erected at his expense a short distance from the Palace, and which was to be opened in a few days to the public. We are sometimes able to estimate the taste, and even the very character, of the inmates of a house by the articles it contains. So also on this occasion the collection of heterogeneous objects exhibited for sale spoke a language of its own. To begin with, almost every





third article, and these the most costly, was a gift from the Sultan himself; many others were from members of his household and the fine old Turkish families generally. (Sidney Whitman. Turkish Memories (S.52). Kindle-Version).

Whitman's description also allows to date the brochure in 1897 with the "last war" in the title meaning the First Greco-Turkish War, fought in the same year between April 18 and May 20.

We could only trace examples in Turkish institutions and none on Worldcat.

960 EUR





44. GREEK IMMIGRANTS
UNITED STATES

ΗΜΕΡΟΛΟΓΙΟΝ "ΘΕΡΜΟΠΥΛΩΝ" 1904 και Ελληνικός Οδηγός της Αμερικής
Almanac of 1904 and Greek Guide to America [title inside]
["THERMOPYLON" Almanac 1904 and Greek Guide to America]

New York: John Booras 1904 [stamp on the title page].

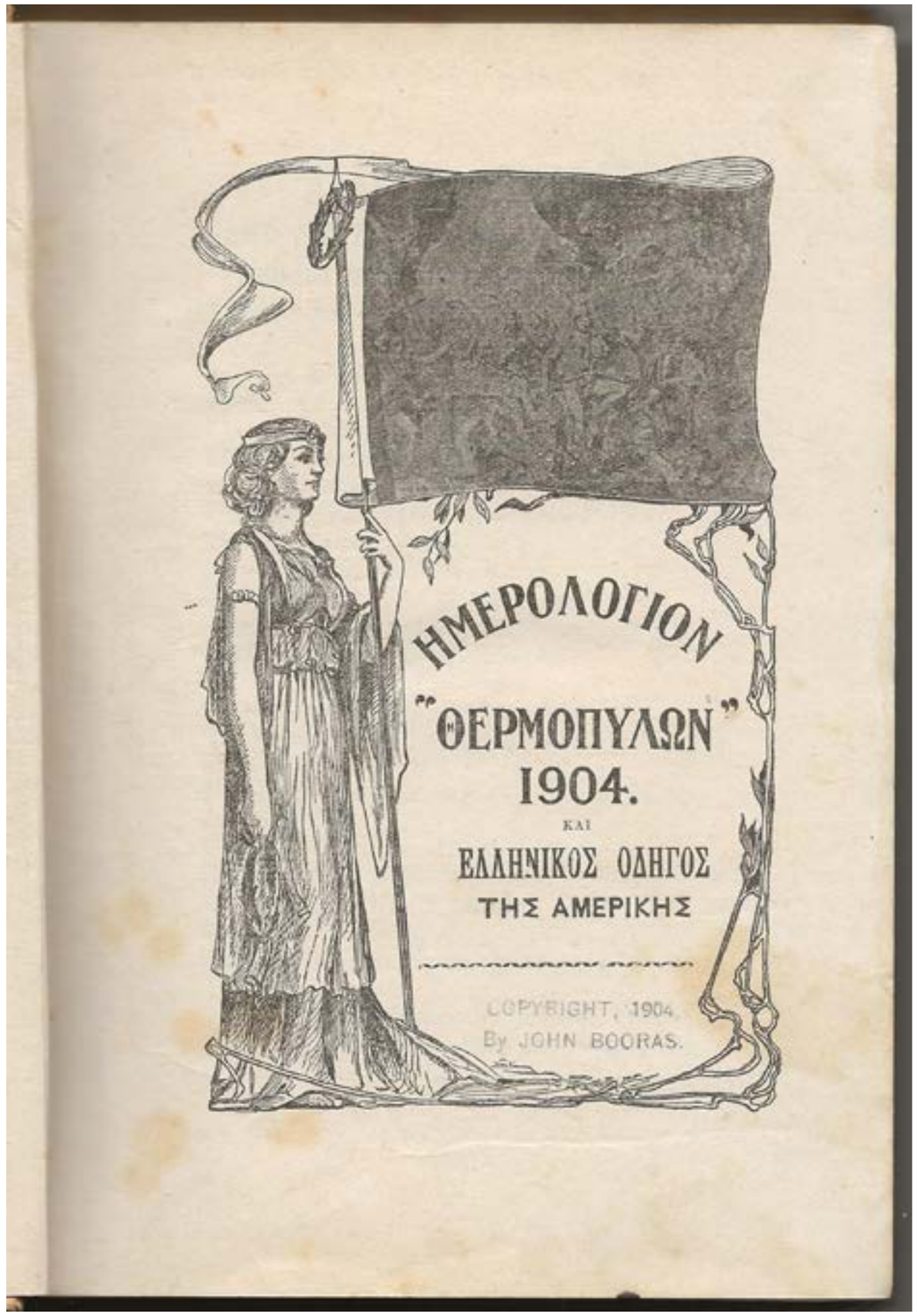
8°, [4 pp.], 404 pp., [16 pp.] advertisements, original illustrated cloth binding (pp. 175-176 with a tear in text, light staining, binding slightly rubbed, but overall in a good used condition).

An rare detailed almanac for Greek immigrants to the United States with articles on the country's history and addresses of Greek housings, merchants and other contacts in the new country.

The almanac contains the articles on America and the Greek Revolution, events of the Spanish-American War, life of Christopher Columbus, life of George Washington, life of Abraham Lincoln, principal cities of the United States, the Greek immigration, Greeks communities of New York, Boston, Lowell, Philadephia, Chicago and San Francisco, Greek societies in the United States, life of Samuel Howe, life of the Greek patriarch of Constantinople Joakeim III, life of metropolitan of Athens Theoclitus, life of Willian McKinley, events of Civil War in America, the Greek Kingdom, directory of the Greek merchants in the United States, universities and colleges in the United starts, the Greek population in the United States,…

We could not trace any institutional examples on Worldcat.

1.200 EUR



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

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

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

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

By eve of the war the city had developed a small, yet well-adapted and surprisingly self-sufficient German community, such that a variety of vocations from brewers to bakers to bookbinders carried out their trades in the precise manner as ordained by the apprenticeship system in the homeland.
Japan joined the Entente side against Germany early in World War I, and in October 1914 dispatched a force of around 30,000 troops to take Qingdao. As most of the city's garrison had been dispatched to Europe, Qingdao was defended by only 5,000 German troops, being mostly inexperienced civilian reservists. After an eight-day siege, the city surrendered to Japan on November 7, 1914. Qingdao's German residents, both civilian and military, were captured and held as POWs.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For more details, please see items under no. 15 in our catalogue September 2022.

45. A. ORIGINAL ARTWORK BANDO POW CAMP, JAPAN WOLRD WAR I

Wilhelm BLOMBERG.

10 Zeichnungen aus dem Lager. Originalzeichnungen auf Wachsbogen von W. Blomberg

Bando: Lagerdruckerei [Bando Prison Camp Press] Ende der Kriegsgefangenschaft 1919 [The End of the War Imprisonment 1919].

Large 4°. 11 screen prints in black and white (title page and 10 loose images), inserted in original thin card folder with flaps and illustrated cover (folded slightly scuffed on the corners, lower flap missing, inside in a good, clean condition).

Screen prints from a rare portfolio made at Bando prison camp in 1919, represent parts of the camp.

A portfolio, made by the press of the prison camp Bando in Japan, includes 10 original screen prints, representing various, often private parts of the camp, such as the backyards with laundry, an outhouse, interior of a warehouse and covered areas for drying newly printed sheets of paper. The clean and dry effect of the drawings is achieved through various types of short black lines, which were reproduced in the technique of the silk screen printing.

Not much is known about Wilhelm Blomberg, except that he was a talented artist, who authored illustrations for several publications and also designed for the stage at the Bando prison camp.

This is one of the last publications, printed at Bando, before the prisoners left for Germany.

We could trace five institutional examples on Worldcat (Landesbibliothekszentrum Rheinland-Pfalz, Die Ostfriesische Bibliothek, Helmut-Schmidt-Universität, Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, Columbia University in the City of New York).

References: OCLC 830679857. Hartmut Walravens, Kriegsgefangenschaft in Japan. In: Nachrichten der Gesellschaft für Natur- und Völkerkunde Ostasiens. Heft 139–142, Jahrgang 1986–87. Hamburg, p. 68. No examples in the collection of the Bando publications at the German Institute for Japanese Studies (DIJ Bandō-Sammlung (dijtokyo.org)).

1.600 EUR



10 Zeichnungen aus dem Lager



Originalzeichnungen auf Wachsbogen
von
W. Blomberg

Bando,
Ende der Kriegsgefangenschaft 1919



45. B. ORIGINAL ARTWORK
BANDO POW CAMP, JAPAN
WOLRD WAR I

Wilhelm BLOMBERG – Karsten Hermann Suhr – Wilhelm Siemssen – Curt LÄTZSCH – Eduard VOCKERODT.

14 Steinzeichnungen
[14 Lithographs]

Bando: Kriegsgefangenenlager [POW Camp] 1919.

Large 4°. Introduction, index, 14 full-page lithographies in black and white and sepia, , blank, original tan wrappers with lettering, originally bound together with a blue string (front wrapper cracked along the ribbon, minor staining to the lower right margin, but overall in a good, clean condition).

A collection of 14 lithographic views, portraits and other images, made by five POWs and issued by the press of the Bando prison camp in Japan, mostly represent motifs taken from the neighborhood of the camp. One image showcases the lithographic press at the camp with two people working on the lithographic limestones.

According to the introduction the illustrations were originally meant to accompany a literary almanac, which was never made due to a sudden closure on the camp in 1919. The already printed illustrations were therefor published as a collection of original prints, as one of the last publications issued at the camp.

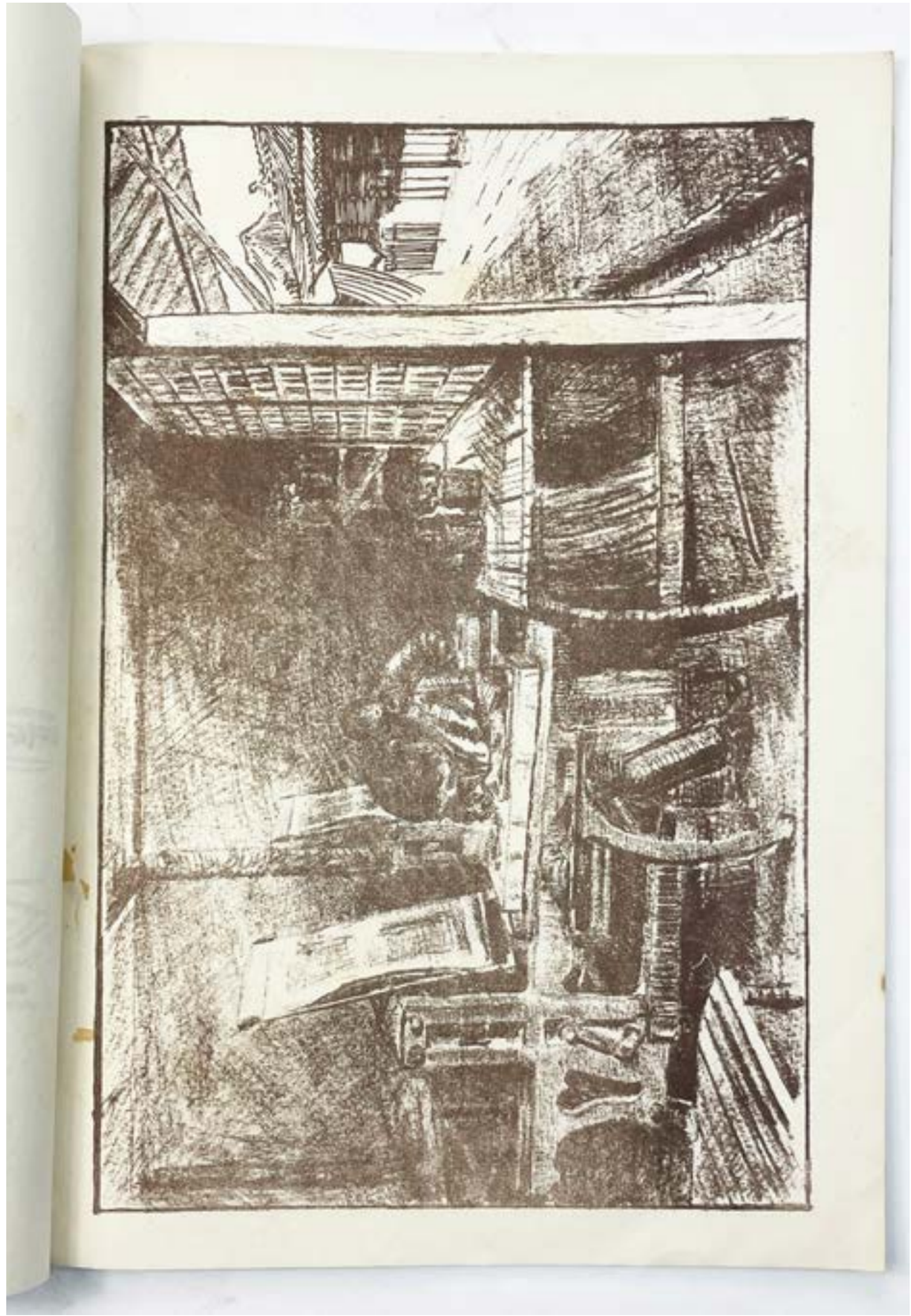
The illustrations were made by Karsten Hermann Suhr, later active as an architect of art deco buildings in Shanghai, Hangzhou and Tianjin, Wilhelm Blomberg, who was responsible for many illustrations in Bando publications, Curt Lätzsch, a painter and puppet theater designer at Bando, and Wilhelm Siemssen and Eduard Vockerodt, whose other artistic work is not recorded.

These are rare lithographs printed by the Bando press, which became famous for its silk screen printed illustrations.

We could trace four institutional examples (Landesbibliothekszentrum Rheinland-Pfalz, University of Washington Libraries, International Research Center for Japanese Studies, German Institute for Japanese Studies).

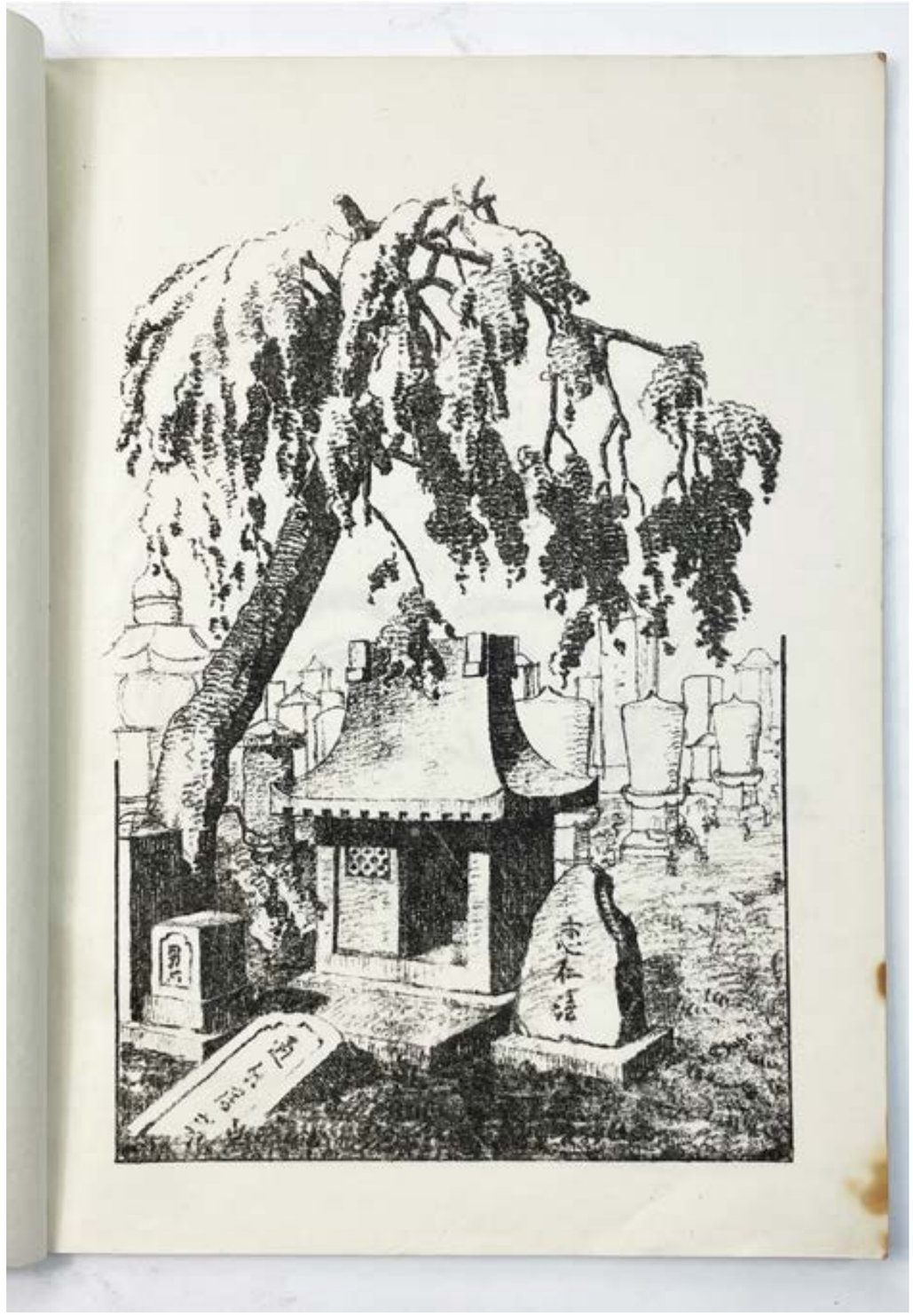
References: OCLC 1074384457. Not in the list of publications of the Bando camp: Hartmut Walravens, Kriegsgefangenschaft in Japan. In: Nachrichten der Gesellschaft für Natur- und Völkerkunde Ostasiens. Heft 139–142, Jahrgang 1986–87. Hamburg. Cf.: DIJ Bandō-Sammlung (dijtokyo.org)).

1.600 EUR



14 STEINZEICHNUNGEN

Herausgegeben
im
Kriegsgefangenenlager Bando, Japan
1 9 1 9.



46. DACHAU CONCENTRATION CAMP
WOLRD WAR II
SLAVICA

Emil SMASEK (1910 - 1980), Editor; Ludwig MRZEL (1904 - 1971), Coauthor; Božidar PENGOV (1910 - 1985), Illustrator.

Jež za žico
[Hedgehog Behind Barbwire].

Dachau Concentration Camp, Germany: June 1st 1945.

4°: 4 pp., mimeographed text with illustrations, stapled in the right upper corner (missing staples, soft folds with small tears, tiny chips in margins, slighty stained).

An extremely rare newsletter printed by Slovenian survivors at Dachau Concentration Camp shortly after the Americans liberated it; with unique and meaningful content, richly illustrated.

This is an extraordinary work that employs a dark 'Balkan Style' sense of humour to attack the some of the greatest acts of evil ever committed, as well as those who were responsible for those acts. It also celebrates the triumph of the survivor, who having endured and witnessed unimaginable suffering, has suddenly been given his life back and chance to go home. At the same time, it is heartfelt tribute to the fallen friends who will not be returning home.

This is, as the subtitle reads, the "First and – hopefully – farewell edition" of a newspaper created by Slovenian Partisan internees, printed at the Dachau Concentration camp, near Munich, Germany. To be clear, the work was published on June 1, 1945, just over a month after the camp was liberated from the Nazis. At this time, the camp was under American administration, and while the Americans went to great efforts to dramatically improve the conditions of the camp's residents, most of the former prisoners were obliged to remain in the camp for some weeks until being processed out. Not only did the Americans need to screen the rolls for people who were potential security risks to the Allies, but it was also considered unsafe or very difficult for many of the internees to return to home. Time was required for all the arrangements to be made, and so thousands remained in Dachau.
Thus, the Americans facilitated activities and diversions for the internees as they awaited their release. A small number of residents requested and were given the resources to publish their own rudimentary newsletters, giving rise to the present work.

The present newsletter immediately launches into sarcastic, ironic humour, seeking to convey various messages, but also to lift the spirits of its readers, fellow survivors who were still in Dachau.



JEŽ ZA ŽICO

PRVA IN - UPAJMO - POSLOVILNA ŠTEVILKA

Dachau, dne 1. junija 1945

XLAVRNE SLIKE

Rupnik

Kot Slovenec se rodil je Leo Rupnik,
v Avstriji se prekrstil je Leon Rupnigg,
po razsulu "integralen Jugoslovan"
spretno v vojsko se preril je Lafe Rupnik,
ko trdejava Vič bila je vzeta,
brž se v Laho prelevil je Leone Rupnick,
že čez leti dve pacval je Italijane,
za SS-evci se skril je Leon Rupnigg,
se prodajal je za krone, lire, marke,
faj, kako v dno duše gnil je Leo Rupnik!

DOMOBRANJEVEC

Domobranjevec ni čistokrvna žival, ampak posebna pasma - nekako med človekom in opico. Kakor je nula zadnice med konjem in osłom, je domobranjevec zmešnjava med nacistom in fašistom.

Domobranjevec je zelo poguman, kadar ni sovražnika, bin pa zagleda nasprotnika, zbeži ali pa dvigne prednji okončini, za kar dobi od svojih predpostavljenih zasluženo pohvalo - če jih še dobiti.

Najbolj razvita organa njegovega telesa sta gobec in želodec, najmanj razviti pa so njegovi možgani, mesto katerih ima v glavi prazno. Odtod tudi njegovo odlično razumevanje svetovno-političnega položaja.

Domobranjevec se v glavnem preživlja s prekupčevanjem. Zato se tudi imenuje domo - branjevec. V tem svojstvu je zelo podoben kenguruju, samo s to razliko, da ima kenguru vrečo spredaj, domobranjevec pa zadaj. Kenguru nosi v vrečki spredaj svoje mladiče, domobranjevec pa nosi v svoji vrečki zadaj na hrbtu črnoborzijansko blago. Skoraj ni videti domobranjvca brez nahrbtnika. Z njegovo pomočjo vrši svoje poslanstvo - črnoborzijanstvo.

Domobranjevec se zelo naglo množi - s prisilnimi mobilizacijami, brez tega načina plodit'va pa takoj izgine in ga lahko uvrstimo med muho enodnevico. Pri nas je sedaj ta pasma v izumiranju in bo kmalu popolnoma izumrla.

(Ježek - Miličinski v radiu Svobodna Ljubljana, 24.5.45.)

Maček

Je Maček v Rupniku sedel,
skrivaj jo s Poglavnikom šel,
počesvi je predel zrapan,
da zveza se prida na dan.

Zbolela "Hrvatska" mačka,
ojoj, če več zdrava ne bo,
naš Maček je jokat začel,
nobeno mi misli več ujel.

"Neodvisno" vzame mu smrt,
s Poglavnikom zgine ko hrt,
a kmalu ne ima nič skrbi -
ju roka pravice dobi!

To žalost v osamelj poven
političnih "srednjih" ljudeh:
Še dolgo živet' vam je mar,
a fašisti so vezat' nikar!

Rožnar

Ljubljanski škof
napadal CK,
Italijanov ne,
pa k njim je govoril.

Pavelič

Včeraj - poglavnik,
danes - brezglavnik,
jutri - obglavnik.

E.S.

NEKAJ EPIGRAMOV

Prez razlova

Vroče helene ata Šibarala:
"Ne! - Hujši je junak naš Drnža!"
Al nevaren ata a plivo garde?
Ne! - Pazva ga vsak kot saloharde.

Sredina

"Kmos primašajo nam elektronisti,
naj bo OF ali belogardisti!
Zlata sredina - ta zakaj veljat'
Pravi - fa nad stotoma nedi na tlat

Nauk

"Le previdno, Jovo, Stevo,
ne na desno, ne na levo;
glavno je, da sam si sit,
pa čeprav si opravan r...!"

DVE PARTIZANSKI ZGODBICI

To je bilo še v času, ko so bili v "ljubljanski pokrajini" ali bolje rečeno po nekaterih mestih Dolenjsko Italijani, ere nako dokle iz Novega mesta oz blok. Al prišla še dalač, ko ji pridejo po glavni cesti nasproti trije avtaki. Po črnih, butnih lasah in po bradah je spoznala, da so to junaki velikega fašistično-ga imperija. Po drugih znakih tega ni bilo mogoče spoznati - kajti bili so oblečeni kakor rajski Adam v raju. S povešeno glavo in pod trebuhom sklenjenimi rokami korakajo ti trije nazaj po cesti.

Dokletu postane nerodno, pogleda stran, ko pa so sline, se le ozre za njimi. In kaj zagleda? Trije napol skoraljo po cesti - in tam, kjer trbot svoja pôsteno leo zgubi, hajdo z rdeče barve napisano:

DUCE

Dokle se ne more vzdržati in plane v glasen smeh.

Tedaj pa se eden od njih ozre in vsa rdeče od jeze zakriči: "Nikar se ne smeši za nami jih reide najmanj sto takih kot smo mi!"

Skozi Belo Krajino je vozil tovorni vlak, namenjen na Hrvaško. Partizani ustavijo vlak, ga pregledajo in odkrijejo vagon pole masti. Takoj se prične raztovarjanje toliko potrebne robe, nekaj praznih kant pa vržejo nazaj na vagon in pošiljajo vlak naprej v "samostalni državo Hrvatsku".

Še prej pa je eden od njih zapisal na ta vagon z velikimi črkami:

Domobranom čast,
partizanom mast,
tebi, drag' Ante,
nabrej prazne kante!

DUCE

Fašist - sadist.

Da Hitler - strupen zločin.

"Nova ureditev" - sveta oglonitev.

Ljubljanska okupacijska oblast - kmečija prepast.

Nacistična kultura - splošna tortura.

Italijansko-nemško orožje - koncentracijsko taborišče.

Sh.

NAGROBNI NAPIS

Popotnik, obrni v ta kamen oči,
pod njim zdaj evropski fašizem leži.
A budno ostani, nikar ne zaspi,
da kuga nemška se spet ne zbudi!

POT ZASTOPNIKA O.R.

Ljubljana 1943

Ju v zapečku sedim,
v mirni pipco kadim
in začrto prebrisano snujem:
Vaj so drugi topôl
Ko jih nič več ne bo,
dvignem jaz sol Sodaj pa mirujem!

Dachau 1944

V taborišču sedim,
klavrn ves tu čepim
in si polna glavó, premišljujem:
saj goblovec sem bil,
v stájo lukenje so skrti,
in zakaj sem zaprt zdaj na tujem?

Ljubljana 1945

Zdaj pred vrati sedim,
in pod nos jih dobim
in na Dachau zmeraj se skliceujem;
ah, sódijo, oblast
in z njo čast in z nje mast,
zdaj za starim' čast žalujem!

E.S.

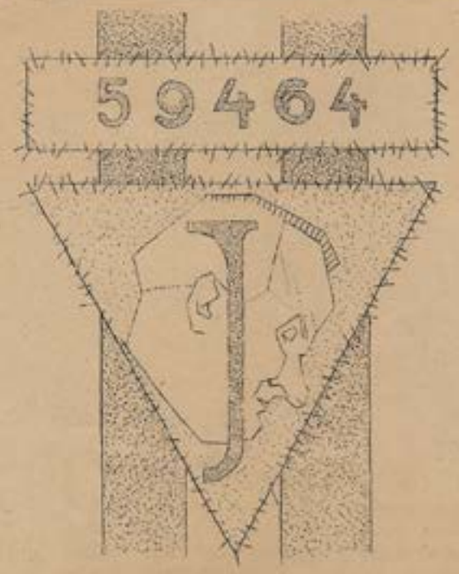


IZ KOLEGA NASTE VELIKO

ali

Aktovka v različnih dobah:
ob prihodu in ob odhodu iz taborišča.





Op.ur.:Prispevek je bil napisan spomladi 1944 na bloku 24, ko so bile številke okrog 59.000 še zelo in določne vsega prezira. V tem času so jih pisci v resnici "izpolnile žolje", da so številke zrasle na 150.000 in več.

Ta številka - to smo nazreč jaz.

Sam priznaval si, tovariš, nikar se ne prenagli in se reci: Ti boš govoril? Da, priznam, ta visoka številka dovolj jasno pove, kako nizko smo padli, nič drugega nisem kakor številka 59.464 - toče nikar ne misli, da bodi jaz nisem videl boljših dni. Z majhno zamudo sem v Dachau prispel, takorekoč bož jug sem potoval na severe, zato pa sem si mnogrado lahko ogledal še košček Italije, te lajsa dežele smeha in ječ. Ah, Koper, bela italijansko mestoce na slovenski zemlji, in stara, siva kazmilnica prav tam, kjer valovi koprskega zaliva butajo ob pečine! V najtežjih urah mojega življenja si je koprska kazmilnica dvakrat rudila zavetje v senci svojih debelih zidov, a ko sem prvikrat stopil vanjo, je sam stopila vame, da si je v srcu na veko ostal nanjo bridek spomin.

Tam so mi prvikrat dali številko. Zapak kakšna številka je to bilat Če bi z njo na prsih stopil tu na ljubljansko cesto, bi gotovo vsa cesta zijala za menoj! Bila je lepa, prisrčno majhna številka 321, Trečento Ventuno - Trečento Ventuno - to sem bil jaz, dokler sem bil ob redki pasti še zamljivec kruha iz še bolj zamljive rižove moke določen gostoljubja pod streho koprske kazmilnice. Od kraja mi je bilo skoraj malo neroden - ne vem, kako je to, od malega sem ostal nekako babjeverec, v vseh rečah vidim znamenja in pome.

Še dost mi je, kakor da sem se v eni zimi za deset let postaral. V dve gube strnjen lezem po lagerski cesti, v koloni marširam na apel. Tovariš pred mano si vso pot gleda pod nogo - da, lanskitne čevlje ima, rjave, prav za prav nekaj rdeče rumene čevlje - bo mu jih ukradeo, jih bo izmed 30.000 parov v taborišču lahko prepoznal. Včeraj, predvčerajšnjim jih je morda v paketu dobil od doma in zdaj je vse pot v skrbeh, da mu jih ne pozabim dvbal. Tesno sem se za petami, glodas te čevlje in se spomnim, da imam prav za prav slabe zveze z domo. Cela vehnost bo že, kar sem dobil zadnje pismo. Ah, da, nesreča je samo, da nora žalost! In bode nikoli si polna - zmerca ti življenje navrže še kakšne zajčne skrbi, sredi gneče in trušča ti zmerca ostane še kakšna tiha, čisto tvoja bolest. Links, links, links und links! In pred mano par tak čudovitih rdeče rumenih čevljev - toga mi pač ne smem prizadejati, da bi mu stopil na peta.

- Tak prestopi se vendar, klada, - mi nabrusi mož za mano in me odsune iz vrste. In ko stopi mimo mene, se zanišljivo ozre na številko na mojih prsih in se obregne: - Sovada, spet eden teh "vretinarjev" z 59.000! - S tem je bilo pač vse povedano, kaj bi bij zagel človek še dodati. Naj boljšega kakor 59.464 pač nisem mogel v Dachau dosečt, prislakkanalno sem svojo karijero zapravljal po arestih, zdaj sem pač tu, kjer sem.

Tudi "haftling" je takorekoč človek, tudi on je od časa do časa potreben svetlega trenutka. Hodi se kakor sam ljubi bog ve kot dni, recimo, ob krampu in lopati na plantaži, potem pa pride nedelja, praznik, ko so vse lahko pozvetlil zamemo gol. Taborišča, kasarne in aresti - ki je začuti so si podobni mno nekoji kakor je

The content takes the form of short poems and articles on aspects of Dachau, as well as salvos launched against prominent pro-Axis Yugoslav figures, accompanied by several entertaining illustrations by Božidar (Božo) Pengov.

Of note, are the poems directed against the Domobranci (Slovene Home Guard); the outwardly pro-Nazi Archbishop of Ljubljana, Gregorij Rožman; the Croatian ustaše leader Ante Pavelić; the Slovenian general and Nazi collaborator Leon Rupnik; as well as the Croatian Ustaše politician Vladko Maček. The text expresses delight that all of these people are either on the run or on their way to the gallows.

There is also a lengthier article about daily life in Dachau written by the survivor Ludwig Mrzel, penned in the spring of 1944 in Bloc 24, but not published until this time. He notes that in 1944 there were 59,000 prisoners in the camp; but that a year later this number had swelled to 150,000.

The newsletter includes a bitingly sarcastic mock advertisement for Dachau:

'Large numbers of empty rooms and joined dormitories to let. Room for about 10,000 men, but more to be free soon. Warm places in the crematorium, a single bedroom in the bunker. Food measured by a German scientific method: spinach, turnip, kohlrabi etc. with accountable calories and vitamins. Lifelong supply. Management of K. L. Dachau.'

The editor of the newsletter, Emil Smasek (1910-85), joined Partisans at the beginning of the war, but was imprisoned in Dachau in from 1942 to 1943, and then again from January 1945. There he became a leader of the underground cultural-propaganda department of Yugoslav National Committee. After the war, he became a famous dramatist and author, involved in radio shows and puppet theatres.

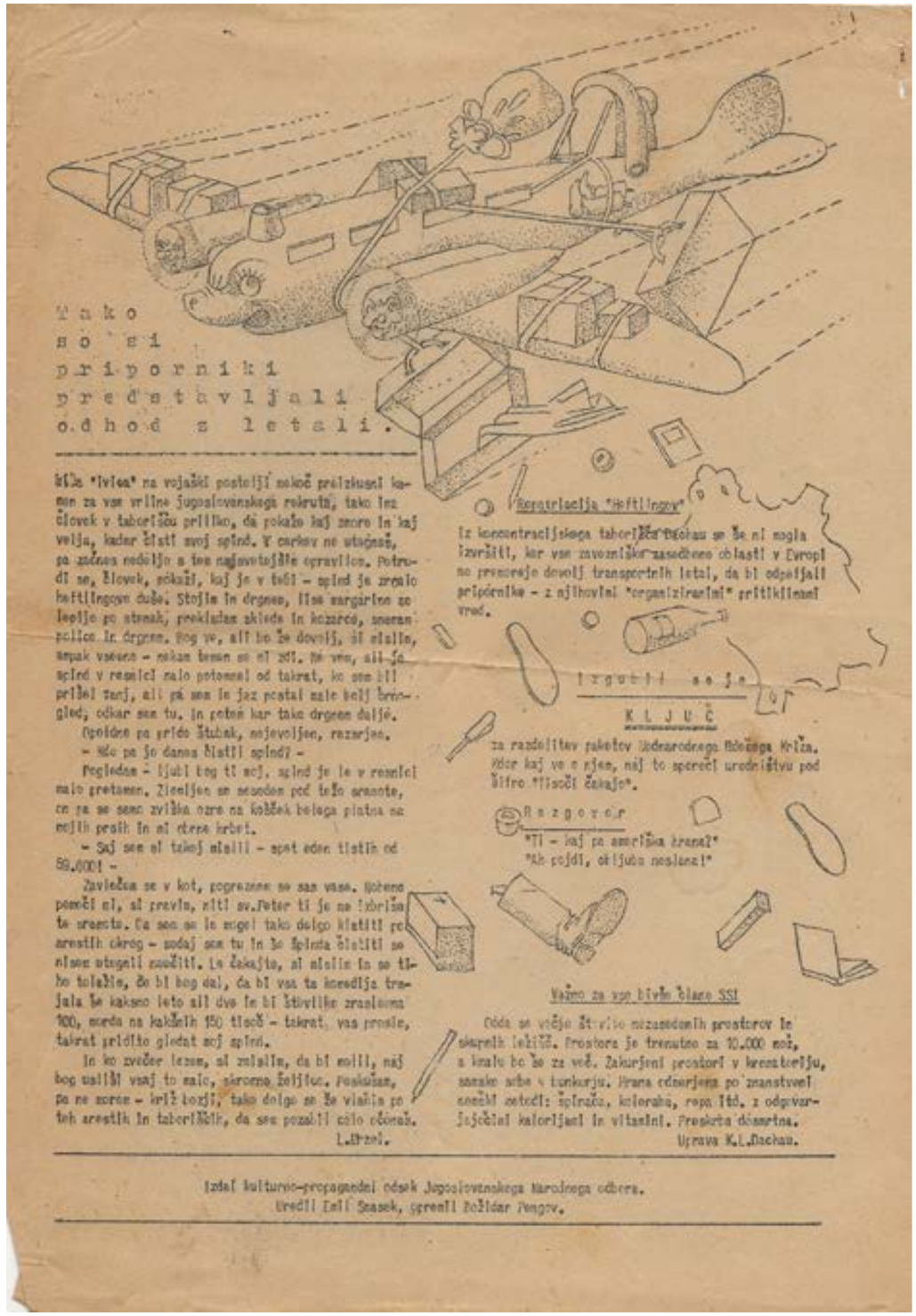
Ludwig Mrzel (1904-71) was a journalist and dramatist, and later the director of the National Theatre in Ljubljana, as well as a prolific translator of books. In 1949 he fell afoul of Marshal Tito and was imprisoned on the notorious Croatian penal colony of 'Naked Island', under the preposterous charge of being a "Gestapo spy". He was subsequently released and continued his career. Importantly, Mrzel was the editor of the only other known Yugoslavian newspaper to be published in Dachau, Dahavski poročevalec. This work was published over 13 days from May 2, 1945 (see Bibliografija, nos. 8395 and 8396).

The illustrator of the work, Božidar (Božo) Pengov (1910-85) was a famous academic sculptor during the pre-war period, responsible for many open-air statues. After the war he became a professor at the Ljubljana Art Academy. Notably, Pengov produced a well-known and poignant work on the horrors of Dachau, being a mimeographed image of starved copses in coffins, with the title Ne moremo z vami - toda ne pozabite nas! [We cannot go with you – but do not forget us!].

The present newsletter is extremely rare; we can locate only examples in Slovenian institutions.

References: OCLC 439673601. Smasek, Emil (1910–1980)', Slovenska biografija (2013); V. Steska, 'Pengov, Božidar (1910–1985)', Slovenska biografija (2013).

2.500 EUR



47. PRIMER - UNDERGROUND PRINTING WORLD WAR II CROATIAN & BOSNIAN PARTISANS / YUGOSLAVIA

Partizanski Bukvar
[The Partisan Primer]

[S. l., but North-Western Croatia or Bosnia:] Tehnika VII. Udarne Divizije [Press of the 7th Assault Division], August 1944.

12°, [4 pp.] 45 pp. with some mispagination, [3 pp.], mimeographed text with illustrations, original green wrappers with illustrated cover, stapled (light water-staining and staining, mostly to first pages, old signature on the upper part of the cover, staples slightly rusty, but otherwise in a good used condition).

The 7th Assault Division of the Yugoslav Partisans was founded on November 22, 1942, and was operating in the area of North-Western Croatia and Bosnia. It was composed of Croatian and Bosnian soldiers and was later joined by the Jewish and Italian brigades. The primer, which was mimeographed for illiterate adult soldiers from the division by an underground mobile press, possibly transported on a cart, opens with a speech by Josip Broz-Tito on the importance of literacy for the future and development of culture, factories, schools and universities in the future.

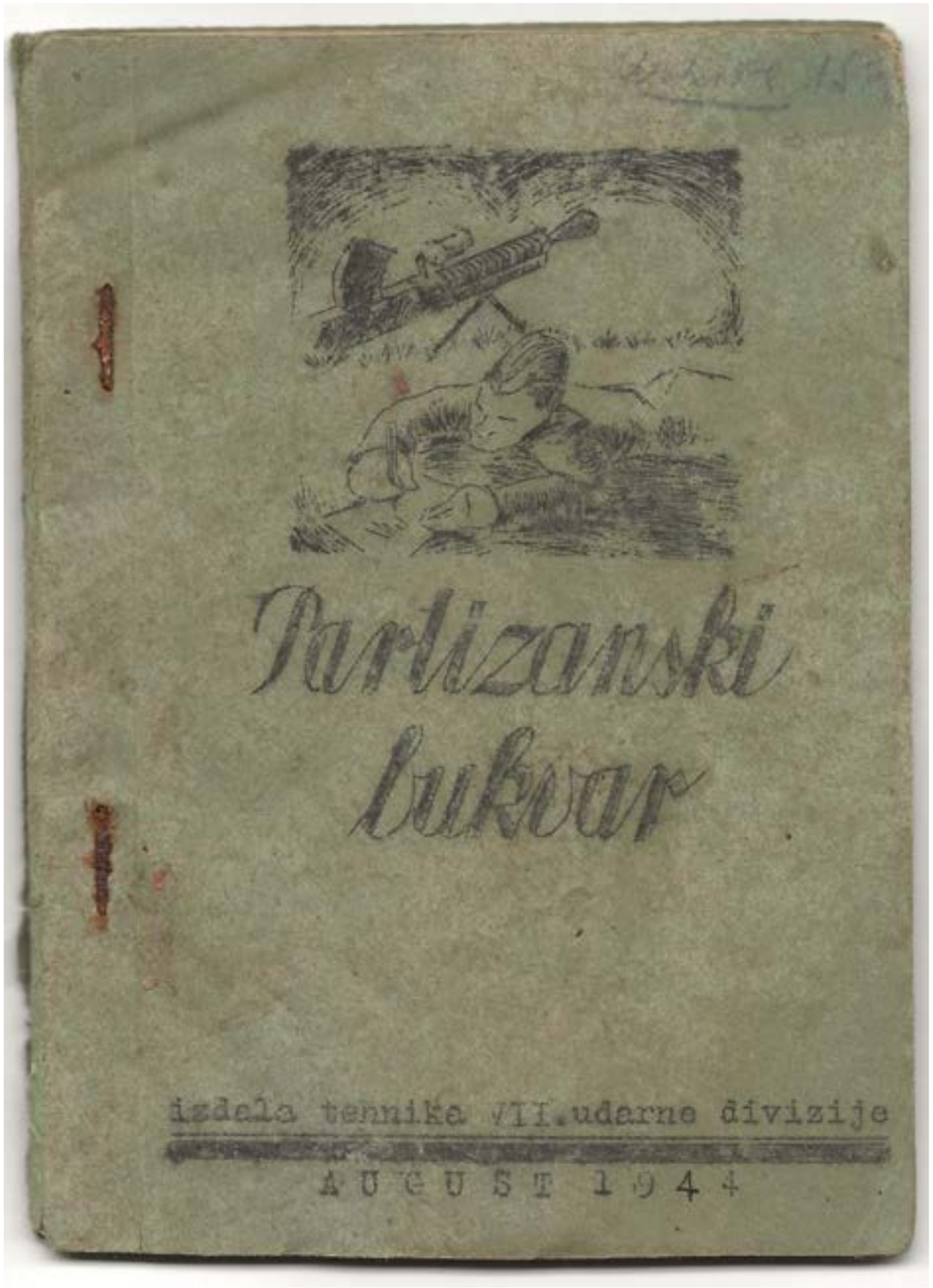
The carefully selected words in the primer, connected with new letters, mostly rotate around fighting (š is for Rušimo bunkere (We are destroying bunkers), g is for Glavni štab (Headquarters)), war (v is for Evo vojsko (There is the army), e is for teret rata (the burden of the war) and j is for Koji je klao (Who has slaughtered)), bombs (P is for Prasak bombe (Explosion of the bomb)), weapons (H is for Haubica (Howitzer)) and Partisans (P is for Partizani and Pokret (Partisans and Movement)).

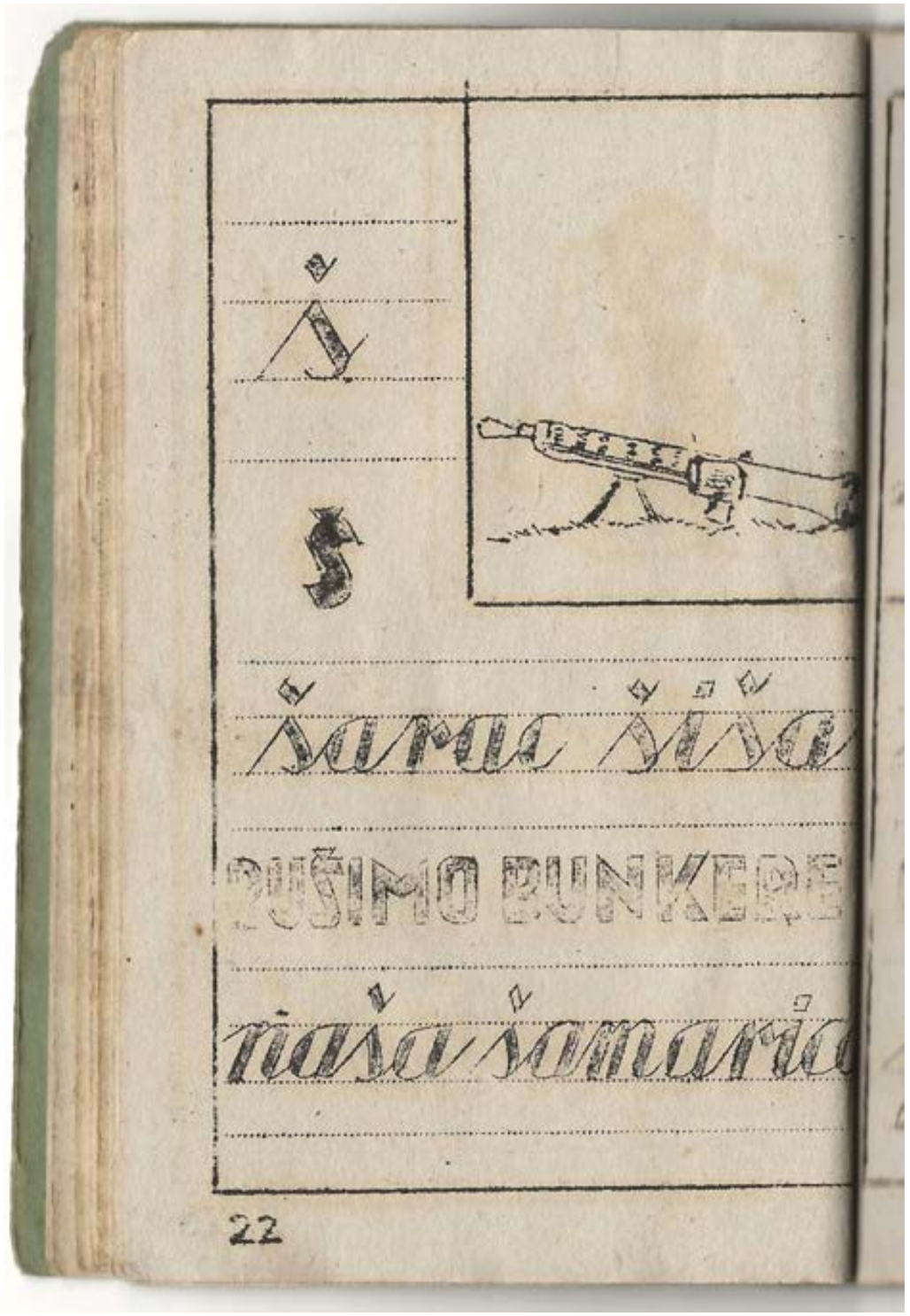
The words such as Mečenčani and Čukur, which are villages in Croatia, close to the Bosnian border, give away the approximate location, where the primer was made. Two images represent a fez and a mosque, which showcase the involvement of soldiers from Muslim areas.

The booklet finishes with short texts, including a composition, written in cursive, allegedly by a courier of the 7th division, who learned to read and write in a month during moving from one location to another and fighting. He expresses his enthusiasm in the new skill, which enables him to write letters home and read newspapers.

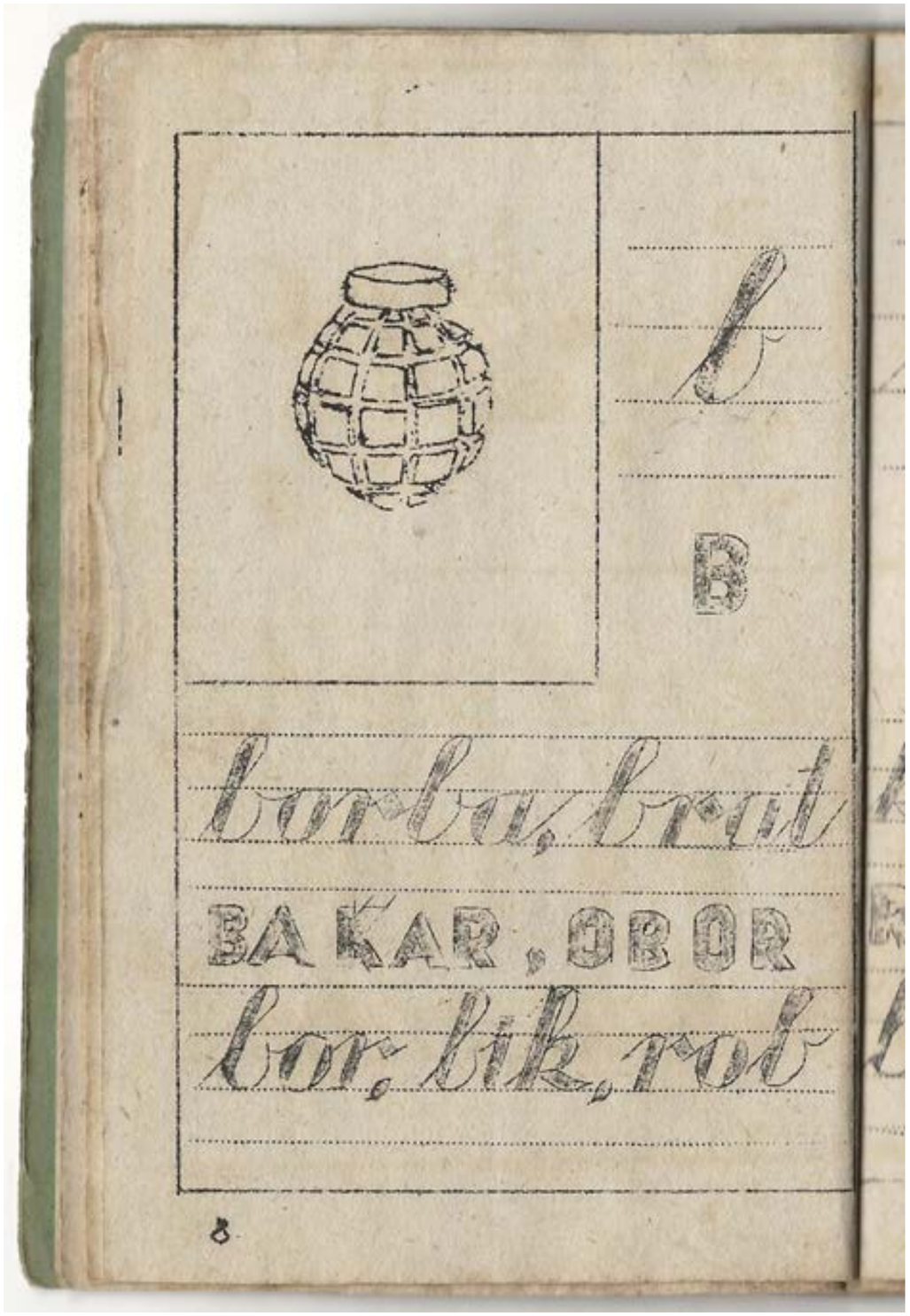
We could not find any institutional examples on Worldcat. The bibliography of partisan prints in Yugoslav libraries in 1964 only mentions one example, housed by the Museum of the National Revolution in Zagreb (Bibliografija izdanja u narodooslobodilačkom ratu. 1941-45, 1964, no. 826).

950 EUR





22



8

48. WOMEN EMANCIPATION WORLD WAR II PARTISANS / YUGOSLAVIA

Lička žena u borbi. Broj 18. Godina II.
[A Lika Woman in Combat. Number 18. Year II]

[S. l., Croatia, Lika Region:] September 1943.

8°, [4 pp.], 25 pp. mimeographed text with an illustrated cover and one illustration in text, stapled (stained and age-toned, staple rusty).

A mimeographed issue of a rare Croatian magazine, written during World War II by and for first all-female regiment

Over 100.000 female Partisan fighters fought in Yugoslavia on the side of the resistance during World War two, with around one quarter of them not surviving to see the liberation. The women were members of the Women's Antifascist Front, officially founded on December 6, 1942 in Bosanski Petrovac at the First National Conference of Women. The organization, which soon expanded all over Yugoslavia, was publishing its own underground magazines until the end of the war.

This magazine was published at Lika – a vast area, expanding in the West of Croatia between Dalmatia, Slovenia and Bosnia, today mostly known for its green surfaces and waterfalls.

Lika holds an especially important place in the formation of the Women's Antifascist Front. On August, 25, 1942, in a little village Trnavac at Korenice, close to the Bosnian border, the first all-female regiment was founded, which is one of the first such formations worldwide. All the female soldiers, aged from 15 years on, were allegedly of Serbian origins.

We could not trace any examples of any of the issues on Worldcat nor is the publication mentioned in the bibliography of partisan prints in Yugoslav libraries in (Bibliografija izdanja u narodooslobodilačkom ratu. 1941-45, 1964).

References: Cf.: Viktorija Cvitković, Žene u antifašističkoj borbi na području like, Master's thesis / Diplomski rad, 2015 (on-line source: view (uniri.hr)).

480 EUR



49. SOVIET PRISONS DRINKING / WINE AND VODKA ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT

R. AKHSHARUMOv Author of the Text; G. SOSNIN, Illustrator.

ПРАВДИВОЕ СКАЗАНИЕ О ДВУХ МОЛОДЦАХ, ДВУХ СОВОЛАХ ОДНОМ ХОЗЯЙСТВЕННИКЕ: ТИРАЖ 1. за прочТение - Бутылка вина]
[A True Story about Two Fellows, Two Alcoholic Beverages and One Official. No. of Examples: 1. Price of Reading - A Bottle of Wine].

Kanaker, Armenia [Канакирская, Kanakirskaya]: Гарнизон Гауптв[áхта] [Garrison Military Prison] [In the First Month of Prison] 1924.

Oblong 8°, 9 pp. manuscript and partly mounted illustrations in blue ink on striped paper recto only, original purple wrappers with manuscript lettering (small tears in margins, soft folds, but otherwise in a good used condition).

A unique manuscript with an entertaining illustrated autobiographical story in verses, made in a Soviet prison in Kanaker, today a part of Yerevan, Armenia.

A hand-written illustrated narrative in verses, made by two inmates at the Soviet Garrison Military Prison in Kanaker, today a part of Yerevan, Armenia, tells their story about how they earned one month in prison.

Close friends and both lovers of wine, vodka and women, unwisely decided to join the first two on the very evening. After switching the table for drinking and talking loud on the floors of the bedroom the landlord walked into the room to ask about the noise. Instead of calming down the soldiers decided courageously to arrest and hang him in the name of the army. The landlord luckily survived the attempt, but the two Soviet soldiers were imprisoned for a month, giving them enough time to write these short memoires.

According to the script on the title page the two authors were landing out the book to other inmates for a price of one bottle of wine.

1.800 EUR




ПРАВДИВОЕ
СКАЗАНИЕ
О
ДВУХ МОЛОДЦАХ, ДВУХ СОКОЛАХ


II
Карты, женщины, вино
Говорилося давно.
Нам эксестонцев враги, —
Остальные — друзья они.
Ретивых коней любили,
Как нектар вино глушили,
Уважали всех умных,
Не имея всех своих.


Выпив водочку до дна,
Как и водится всегда,
Поведем горшить,
Щитки с Ивашкой сыграть.
X
Вопросивши всех людей,
Окрошка его как надо,
Вышли на двор есть,
И пошли домой к Ване.
XI
У Вани в доме свет потушен,
И давно он в доме потушен
Остается повернуть
Звать привез санки засыпать.


КАНЦЕЛЯРИЯ
1
МЕСЯЦ
АРЕСТА
ГАРНИЗОНА