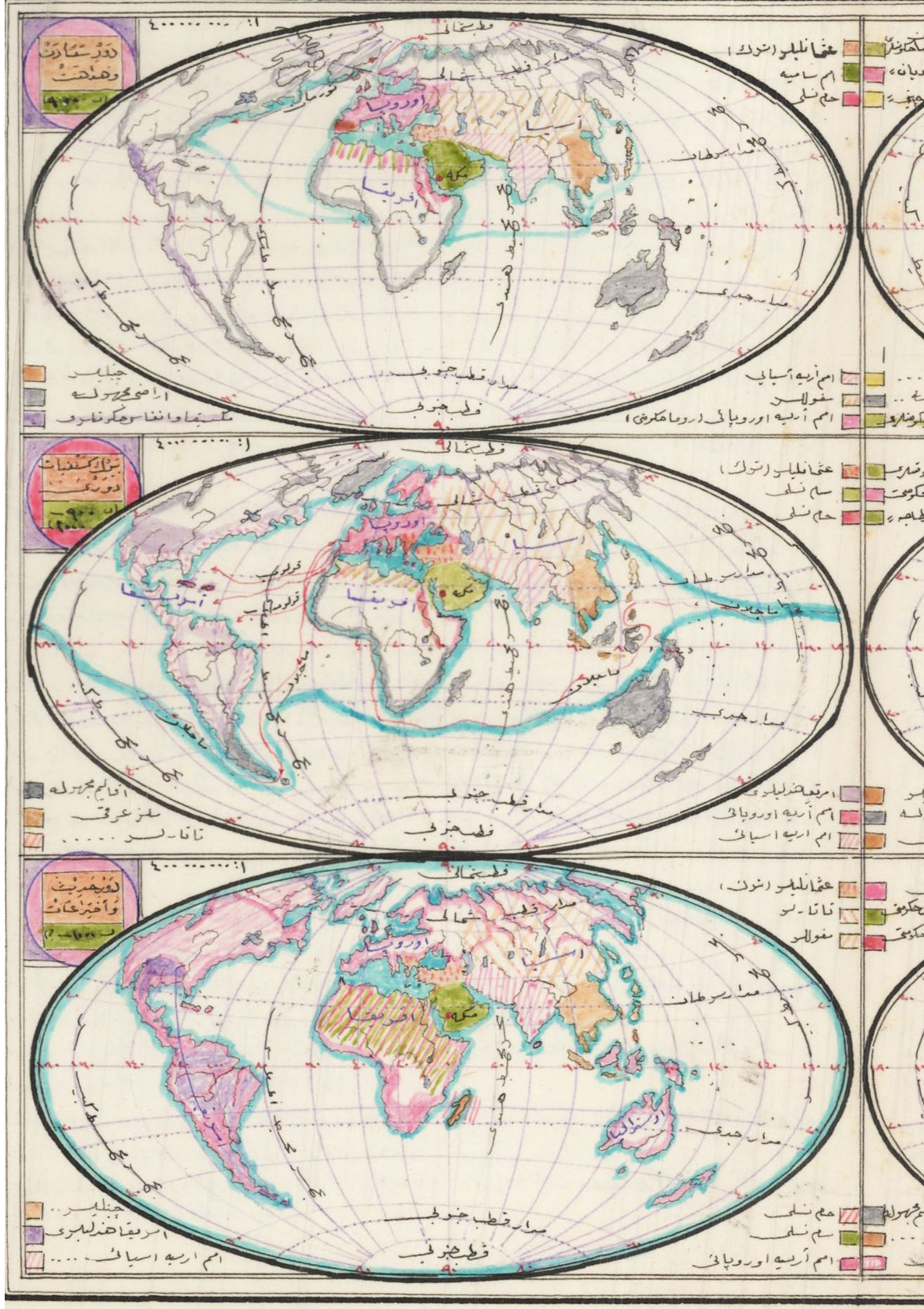
CATALOGUE: Firsts 2020

www.pahor.de

Antiquariat Daša Pahor GbR
Alexander Johnson, Ph.D. & Daša Pahor, Ph.D.

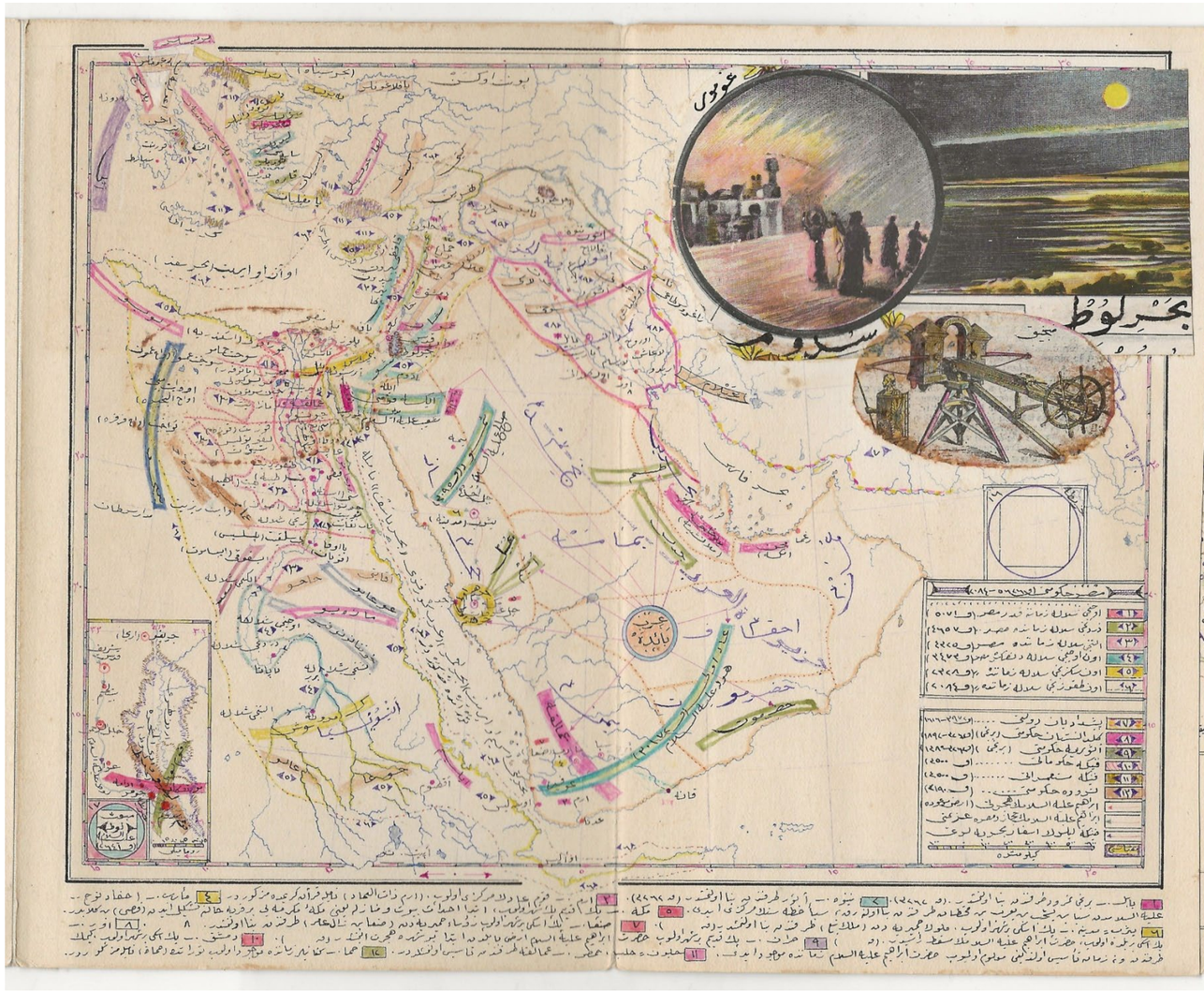
Jakob-Klar-Str. 12
Germany - 80796 München
+49 89 27 37 23 52
www.pahor.de
antiquariat@pahor.de

antiquariat
Daša Pahor



1. Mecca as the Navel of the World

The History of the World through the Eyes of an Enlightened Muslim Scholar



Anonymous

[S. l., s. d. Possibly Ottoman Empire / Turkey, late 1910s-1920s].

A magnificent hand-written privately assembled encyclopaedia of the World, affectionately assembled and curated by an enlightened Muslim scholar in the last years of the Ottoman Empire, with over 580 text pages and 380 hand drawn detailed maps with gilt highlights, represents Mecca as the Navel of the World and the connecting point between the ancient civilisations and culture and the modern East and West.

Collation:

3 red privately custom-made boxes, constructed of thick card with red linen surface with debossed lettering and decoration, patterned paper mounted inside, each with a black cloth loop with a knot, edges originally reinforced with linen, some linen parts with details of manuscript maps, 9 x 14 x 20 cm (3.5 x 5.5 x 7.8 inches). The boxes contain:

- **217 separate units** of fold-outs (leporellos), pamphlets and maps composed of sheets of paper, privately joined with straps of linen, sporadically also with stripes of paper or bound together with a sting. Most units with 4-8 pp., but also single sheet units and pamphlets with up to 16 pp. manuscript text. Most of the text accompanied with manuscript maps, mostly mounted verso. Some manuscript maps on loose linen waxed paper. Also includes sporadic single prints from books and magazines and postcards, not edited by the author.

- **The 217 units include:**
- - Over 580 manuscript text pages, some with charts in text, plus additional text comments and keys.
  Black and red ink on paper of various quality and thick card, each 18 x 11,5 cm (7 x 4.5 inches) when folded.

- - More than 380 manuscript maps, including multiple maps on one sheet and folding maps. The maps are mostly mounted or drawn on cards on the inner side of the fold-outs and pamphlets, on the back of the text sheets. Some manuscript maps on loose waxed linen paper sheets. Most of the maps are ornated with gilt highlights.
  Black, purple and red ink and water colours on paper and linen paper, from 18 x 11,5 cm to 18 x 44 cm (7 x 4.5 inches to 7 x 17.3 inches), mostly mounted on the back of text pages, but also loose sheets.

- - More than 225 prints, mostly mounted in compositions with maps, pictorial panels and more than 35 collages. The prints of various, mostly small sizes include maps, lithographs, chromolithographs, steel engravings, wood-cuts, postcards (cut and uncut), photo-reproductions, illustrations from books and magazines etc. Some prints (mostly illustrations from books and postcards) are added as unedited and uncut sheets. The prints have been taken from mostly Ottoman, but also German, French and English publications.
  Various techniques, some with manuscript annotations in black ink or with hand colour.

- Additional unsorted sheets of manuscript and illustrations.

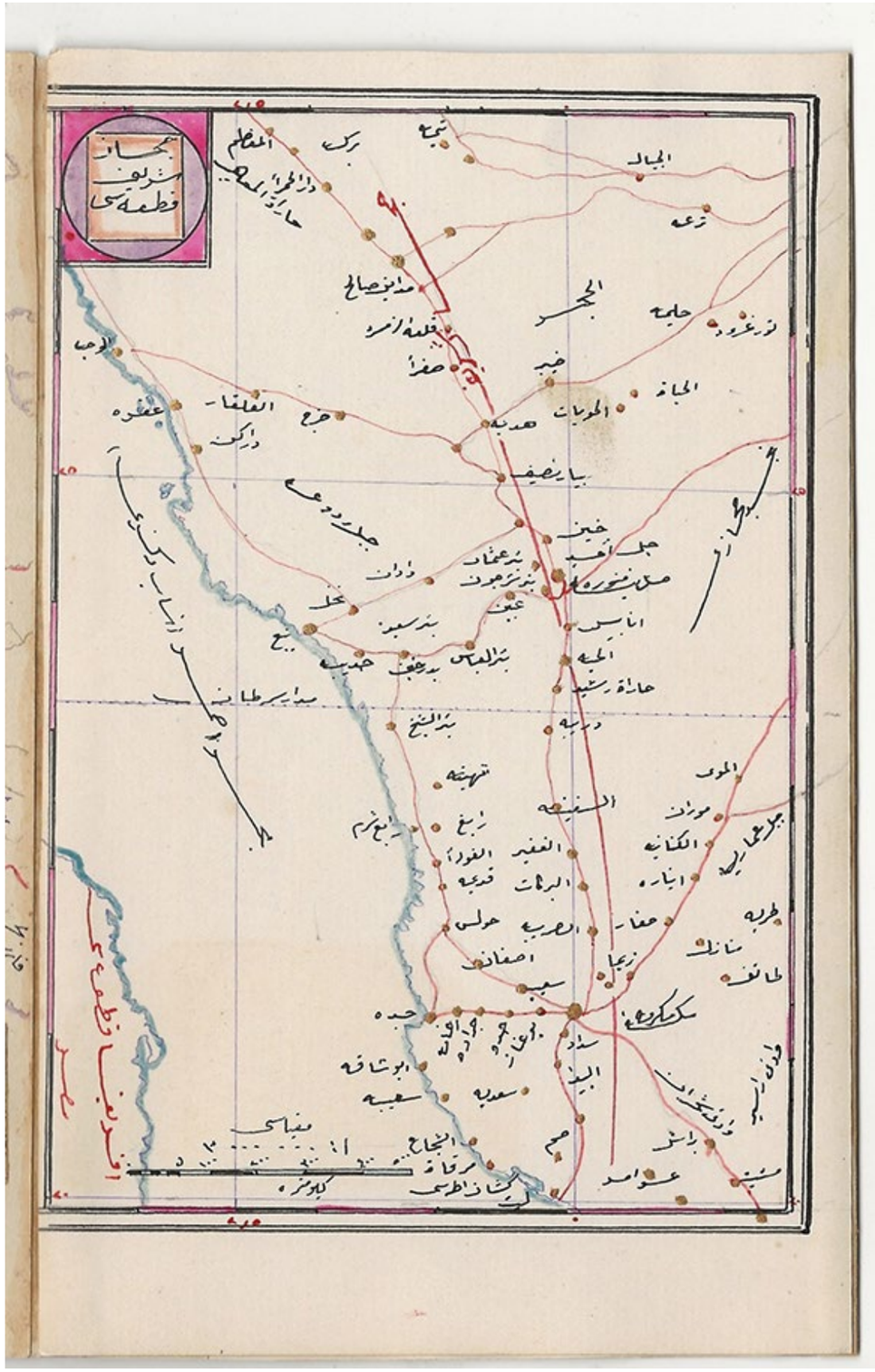
Condition report: Boxes with some staining and minor wear on the edges, manuscripts and maps overall in a good clean condition with minor staining, foxing and wear. Sporadic maps and manuscripts are left unfinished.

This is an extraordinary privately assembled encyclopaedia, focused on Mecca as the Navel of the World.

Written in manuscript in thin black and red pens in Ottoman language, it contains over 580 pages of manuscript in tiny characters, sometimes accompanied with charts, over 380 manuscript maps, made with extreme care in precision in colours and with gold and silver highlights, over 225 prints from magazines, books, atlases and other sources from the late 19th and early 20th centuries, often joined in collages and compositions with hand-drawn maps.

The maps are made with a greatest precision in well planned configuration. The colours are carefully applied to give an instant effect of a modern data visualisation. The gilt highlights and small details in black ink express the author's endless patience and dedication to the project.

The manuscripts, maps and illustrations are tastefully and carefully joined together thematically in fold-outs and pamphlets, bound together with linen or paper stripes or strings. Shorter subjects and uncut plates also appear as separate leaves. We could count 217 such separate units.



جبل عرفاتك منظرهٔ عموميه سی

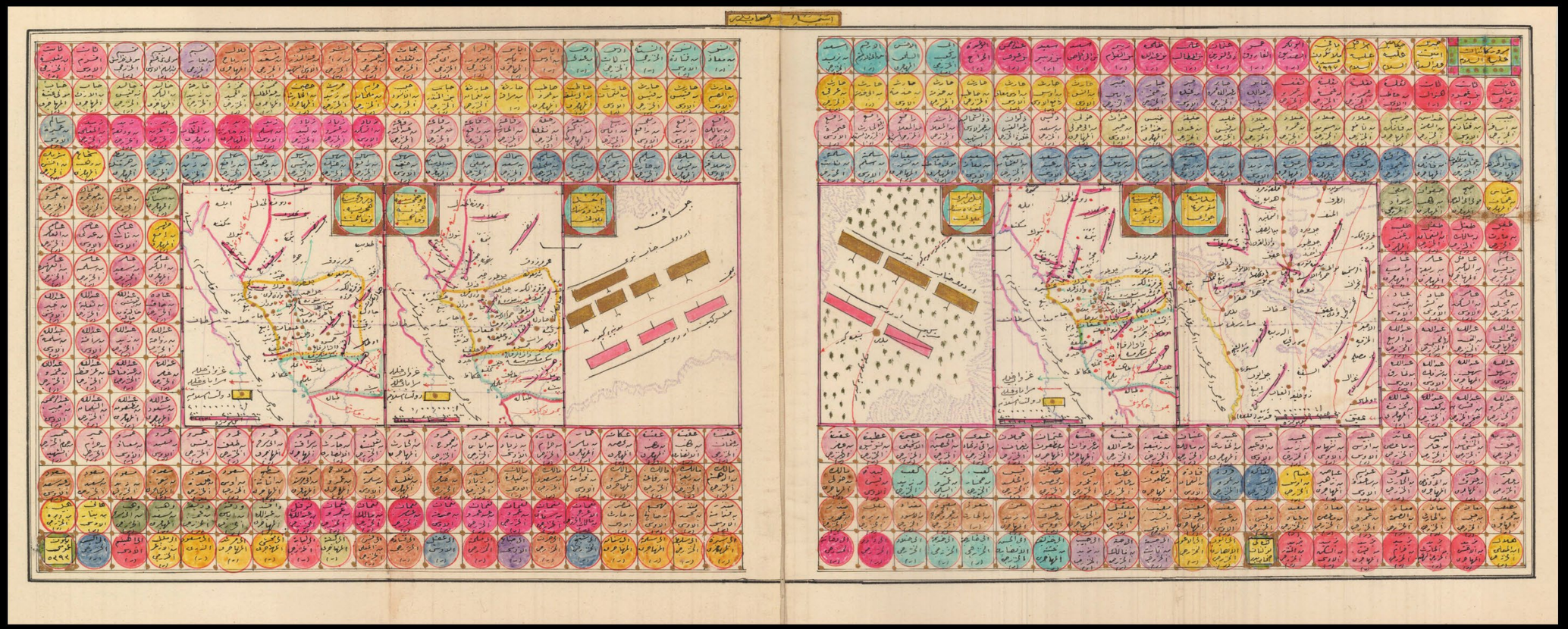
مینا نك منظرهٔ عمومیه سی

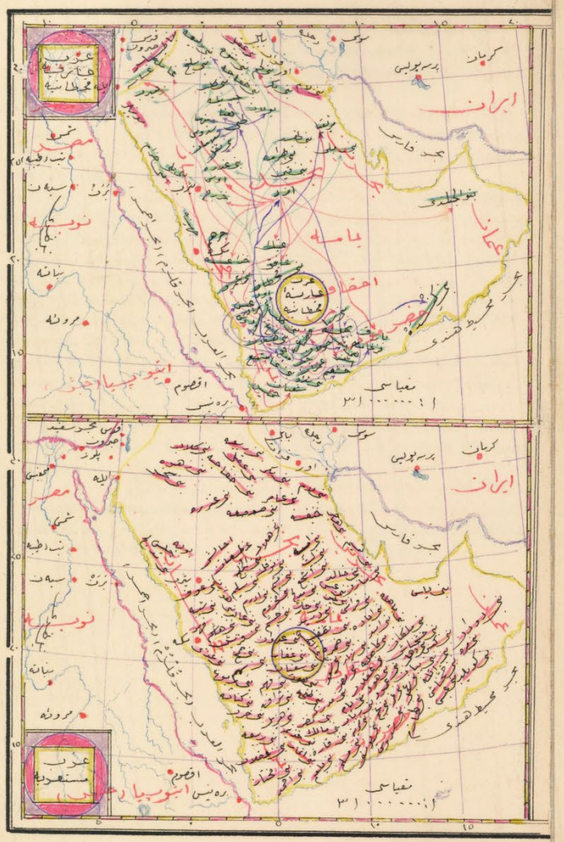
مكهٔ مكرمه وقلعهٔ اجیاد ایله مسفلهٔ اكلی سنه‌ك وضع طبیعیسی

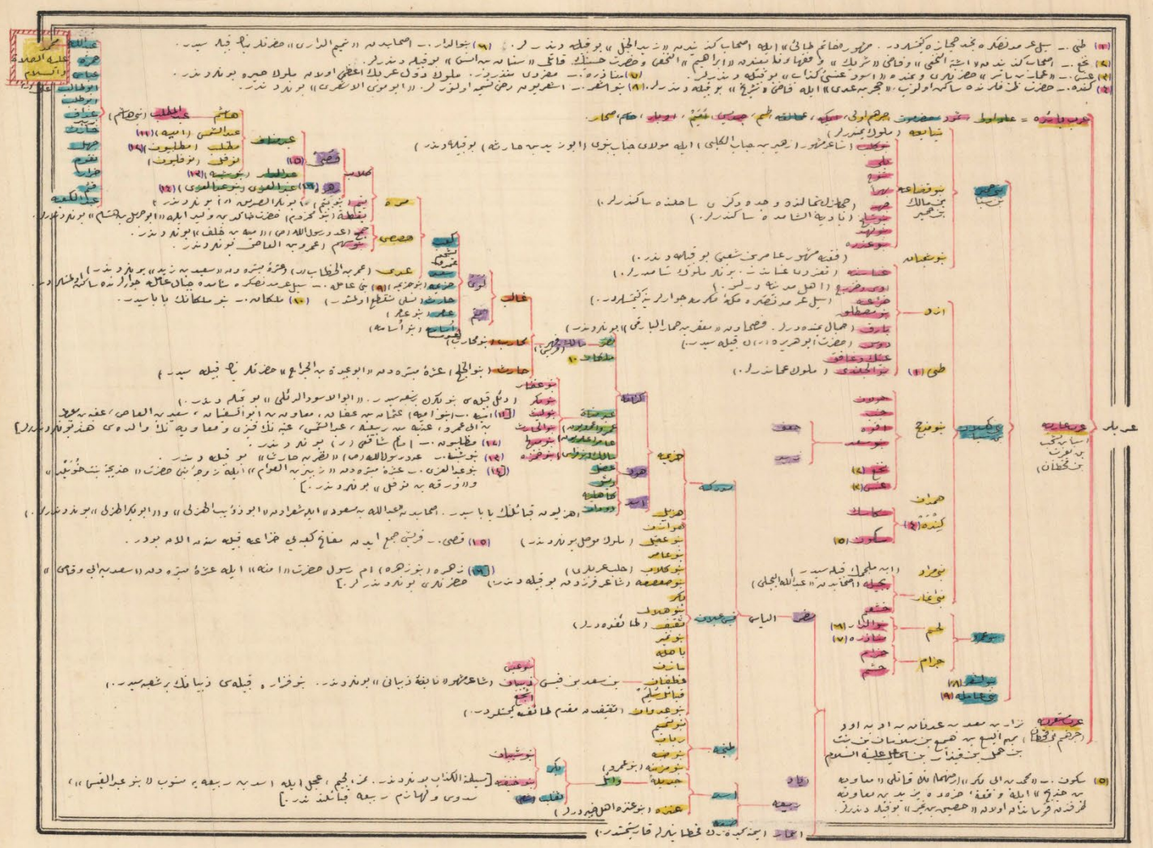
مكهٔ مكرمه حرمشریفك داخلا كورونشی

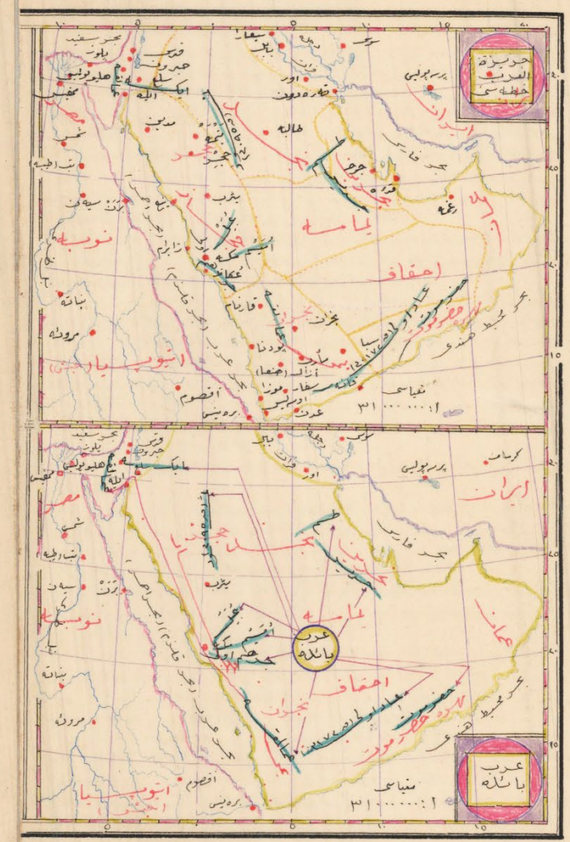
جبل ثور

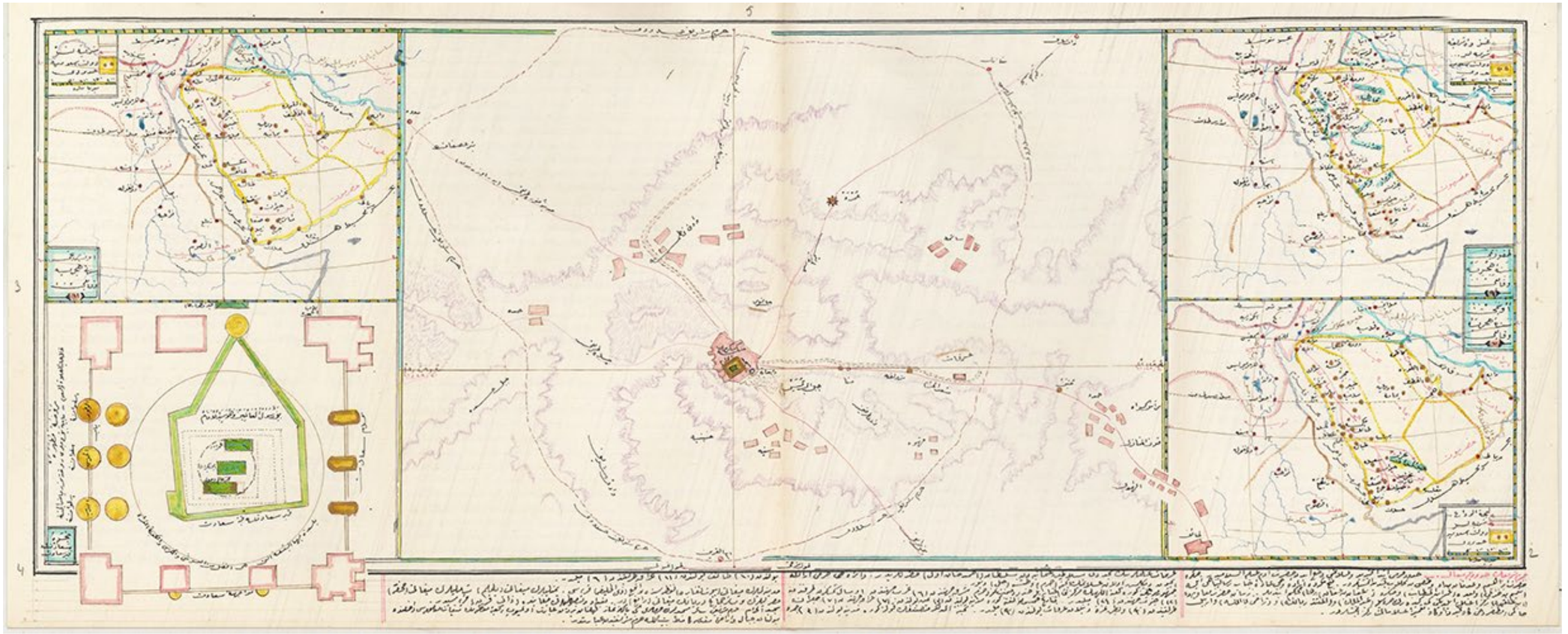
جبل حرا

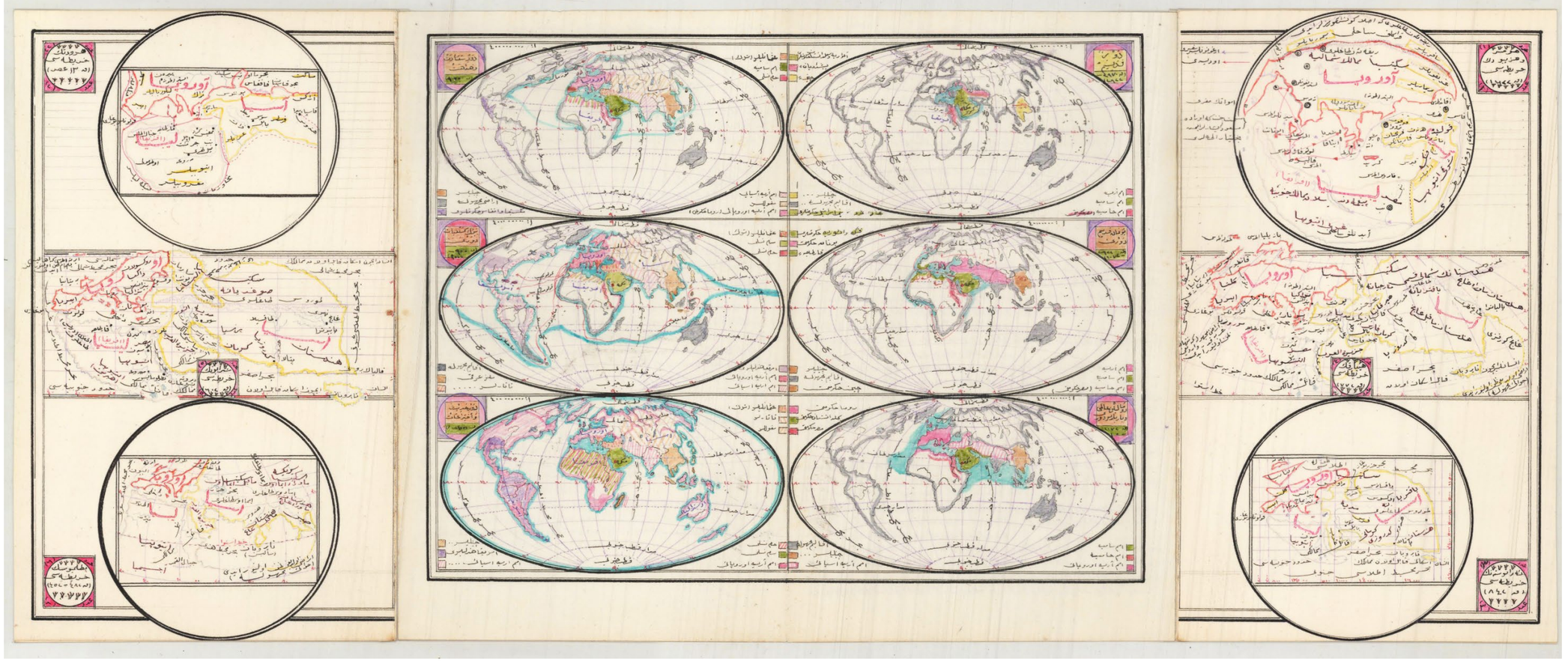


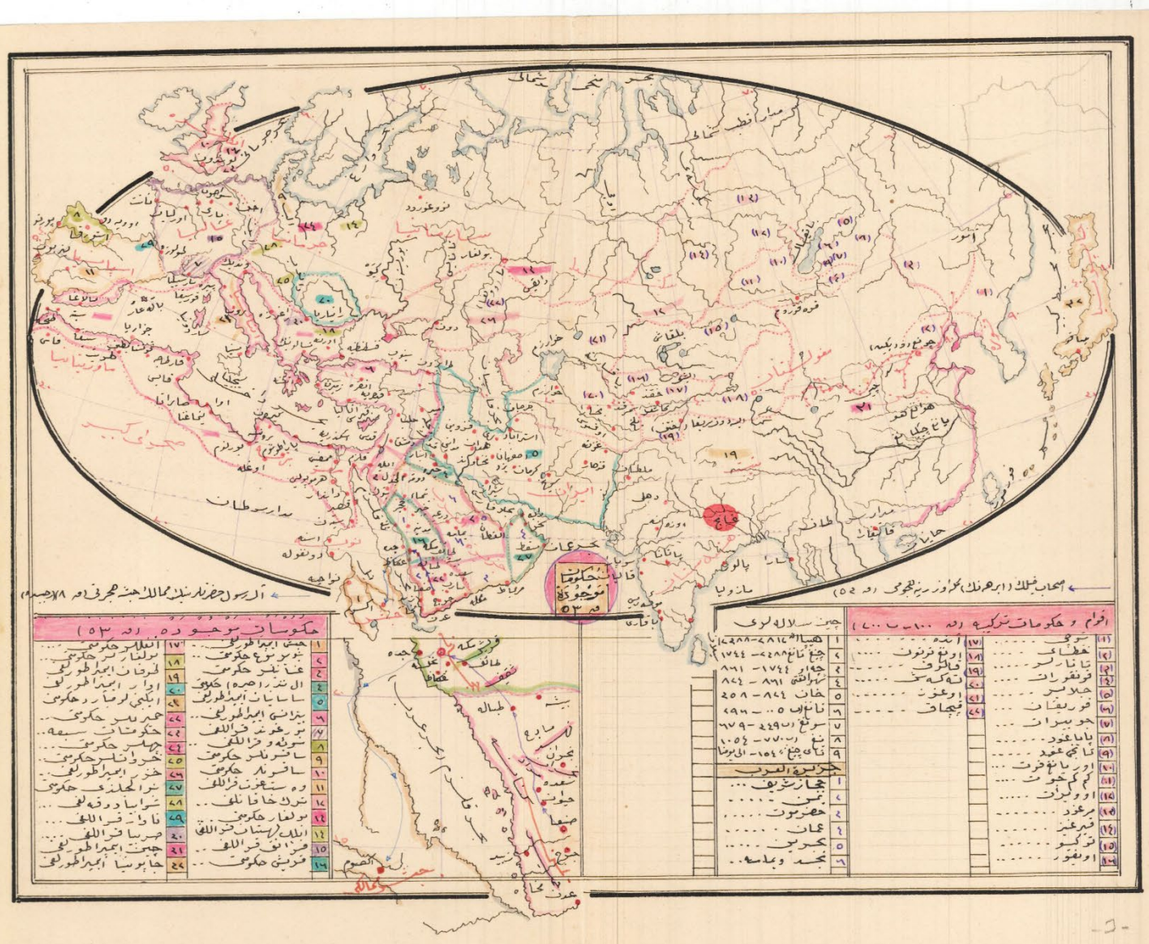












ازمنهٔ شوسرطه ذیل بدانیده حرارت عالمده موجود بنارین کرسین حکومات (ده ۵۴)

حکومات	محل حکومتنارین	مدت حکومتاری	سلفلری	خلفلری	حکومات	محل حکومتنارین	مدت حکومتاری	سلفلری	خلفلری
۱ جنیف ایمپراطوریغی	جنیف ...	قم — الی یومنا	...	...	۱۷ فرانغو فرانللی	عالیا (فرانه) قطعه‌سی	قم ۱۱۴ — ۱۲۵۵	وه‌ست غوتلند	فرانسه حکومتی
۲ جامایوریسا ؛	جامایوریسا ...	۱۱۸۴ — الی یومنا	...	...	۱۸ فرنین حکومتی	جمعا رستریف ...	۱۱۲ — ۱۰۸۵	خراعه حکومتی	دولت سهدوسیه
۳ حبشی ؛	بلاد الحبش وقطعاتی	؛ — ۱۱ الی یومنا	...	...	۱۹ انغلتر حکومتی	نفس انکلتره قطعه‌سی	۱۷۵ — ۱۱۷۴	غرب ایمپراطوریلو	بری فرانغو ..
۴ شیرنوع حکومتی	جامایه قطعه‌سی	۹۰۰ — ۱۰۴۲	...	...	۲۰ بولغارستان حکومتی	بولغارستان ؛	۱۰۶۰ — ۱۷۹۰	شرق ایمپراطوریلو	دولت عثمانیه
۵ غاسکنار ؛	ربیة الشام ؛	۹۰۰ — ۱۱۶۵	...	...	۲۱ طوقان ایمپراطوریلو	نفس وحوالی ؛	۵۷ — ۱۷۰۵	نامع ایمپراطوریلو	جنس زیمپراطوریلی
۶ الاندرا (حیره) ؛	حیره قطعه‌سی	۹۰۰ — ۱۱۴۵	...	...	۲۲ آوار ؛	طغطوار وهوارق ؛	۵۴ — ۱۸۲۵	لومبارد (جیدلو	بحاس لرز ...
۷ ساماسانیات ؛	ایران، سند وهواری	۲۹۶ — ۱۰۲۱	...	...	۲۳ ایکلی لومبارد ؛	رینالیا قطعه‌سی	۵۲ — ۱۷۵۰	شرق ایمپراطوریلو	
۸ سرخی بروسا ؛	بالقان، اناطولی	۱۲۷۷ — ۱۸۵۷	...	...	۲۴ خمر بلس ...	...	...	...	دولت سهدوسیه ..
۹ لورغوند ؛	جنوه وقورسه	۱۱۴۵ — ۱۲۹۶	...	...	۲۵ بدی فرانللی	...	۲۹ — ۱۱۷۶	لوفر بلس (رومه)	انغلتره حکومتی
۱۰ سوئده ؛	اسپانیا ...	۱۲۱۱ — قم ۱۲۷۰	...	...	۲۶ جمهسلر حکومتی	...	۱۴ — ۱۷۵۷	أوار بلس ...	
۱۱ ساقونلر ؛	الباهری مصحی	۱۲۷۶ — ۱۲۹۹	...	...	۲۷ خروا فلس ...	المانیا ...	۱۰ — ۱۸۰۵	المانیا وداجمار	
۱۲ ساقونلر ؛	نفس انکلتره قطعه‌سی	۱۲۷۶ — ۱۳۱۵	...	...	۲۸ خزر ایمپراطوریلو	بده فرانللی	۱۰ — ۱۸۵۴	بولغارلر ...	
۱۳ اسپانیا ؛	واسنه الشر ...	۱۵۵۰ — ۱۵۹۰	...	...	۲۹ نوالمانده ؛	دولت امومیه	؛ — ۱۸۰۹	فرانسه نصرفنه	
۱۴ وه سنه غوت	...	۱۵۰۰ — ۱۵۹۹	...	...	۳۰ نوایا دوقه لولی	سوریخ حوالیسی	؛ — ۱۷۰۱	غرب ایمپراطوریلو	
۱۵ نوران حاقانلی	پروسیا ؛	۱۴۹۶ — قم ۱۸۰۹	...	...	۳۱ نا وارنا ؛	باوار یا قطعه‌سی	؛ — ۱۷۸۷	غرب ایمپراطوریلو	
۱۶ بولغارستان فرالللی	هلسنات ...	۱۴۰ — ۱۷۵۵	...	...	۳۲ صربیا فرالللی	صربیا قطعه‌سی	۱۰ — ۱۷۹۱	شرق ایمپراطوریلو	دولت عثمانیه
۱۷ البلار حکومتی	...	...	...	...	۳۳ فرانسه حکومتی	...	...	...	...

شمال
مدار قطب شمالی
مدار استوا
مدار سرطان
مدار جدی
مدار قطب جنوبی
قطب جنوب
خط استوا
خط نصف النهار گرینویچ
خط نصف النهار پاریس
خط نصف النهار پولکوفو
خط نصف النهار پولکوفو
خط نصف النهار پولکوفو




LAROUSSE
LAROUSSE

The whole collection is housed in three charming boxes, possibly made by the author from commercial boxes and leftovers of the linen, which he used for drawings of some of the maps.

The anonymous author, doubtless a Muslim intellectual, took the information from the contemporary sources and atlases and smartly combined them in his own unique compositions. He also often added his own annotations, colouring and keys to the prints, which he took from the books and magazines.

The manuscripts give an impression of a coherent collection, which was probably never meant for a publication. It was possibly an author private project, to which he dedicated years or decades of his life. It is possible that the collection was meant for a private education.

Focus on Mecca

The maps with geographic, historic and thematic data focus on the Arabian Peninsula with Mecca as a center. Throughout the series the city is often smartly positioned in the middle of the folds, to give the impression, that the world and around it opens like a flower.

In the collection we could trace approximately 23 maps, where Mecca is represented in the central point of the world, 24 maps showcasing only the Arabian Peninsula or parts of it or / and the Red Sea, circa 25 maps of Mecca or/and its surroundings and sketches of the Kaaba and 11 views and prints of Mecca. The latter ones have been taken from other publications and integrated into the encyclopaedia by the author.

Medina is represented with two manuscript maps and 8 views. The views here are as well taken from other publications.

Separate pamphlets also focus on the history of the Arabian Peninsula and the history of its inhabitants with a chart on the tribes of Arabia.

With this work the author geographically represented Mecca as the central point, a navel of the global culture and history from the ancient times up to the present days.

Other Subjects

The pamphlets and fold-outs are bound together thematically and represent the cultures, history and geography of the World from its beginnings until the early 20th century. The manuscript units with maps, charts and illustrations describe subjects such as geology, time through the Ottoman time charts, astronomy and astrology, ancient cultures and monuments (Babylon, Mesopotamia, Ancient Greece, Baalbek etc.), old geographic representations, such as Tabula Peutingeriana and parts of Fra Mauro's map, America on old maps, discoveries on America and later discoveries and explorations, thematic maps of the world and parts of the world etc.

A large portion of the maps is dedicated to the Mediterranean Basement (ca 152 maps) and the Balkans, with the large Ottoman battles. The other maps focus on Asia, America (ca 5 maps of North America, 2 maps of Central America), other continents and the whole world (27 maps of the world).

The author seems unattached an ambivalent to Istanbul and Turkey, as the region is almost neglected in the manuscripts, which is the opposite of the contemporary glorification of the newly founded Turkey and the magnificent history of Istanbul. Also hardly represented are the African regions, including the Muslim ones. It is possible, that the author spent most of his life on the Arabian Peninsula and was not attached to the cultural and political center Istanbul.

Authorship and Date

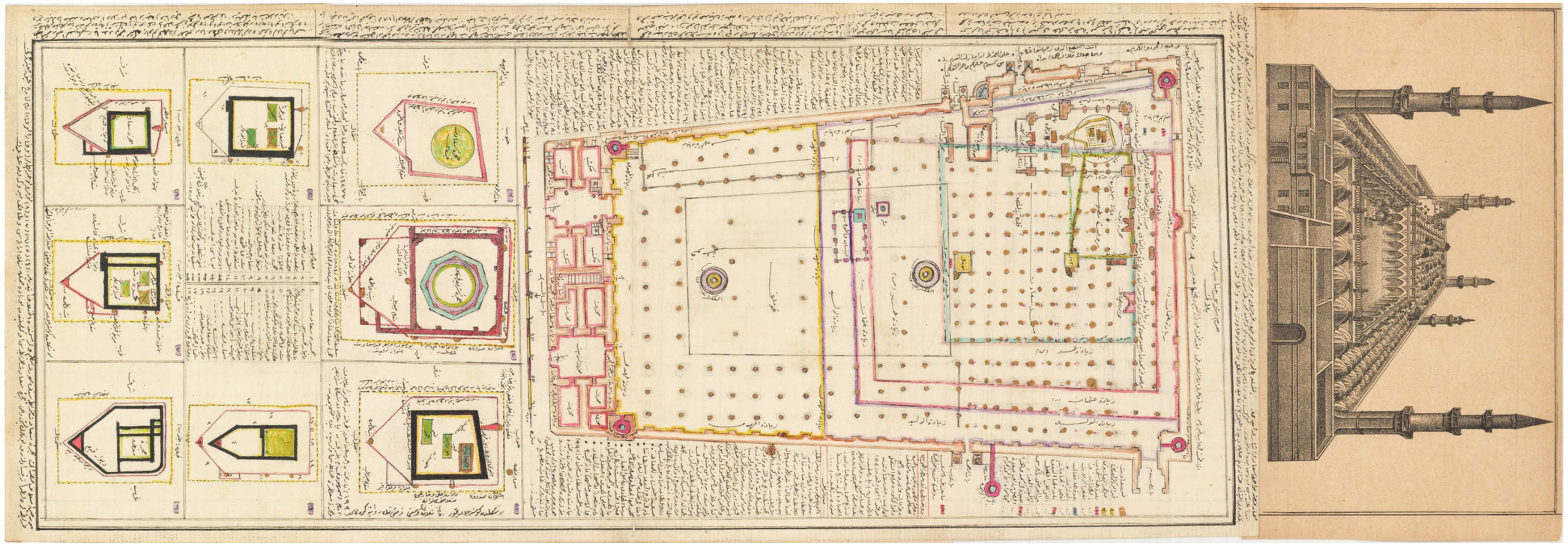
The author of the work is not signed, neither are the maps dated.

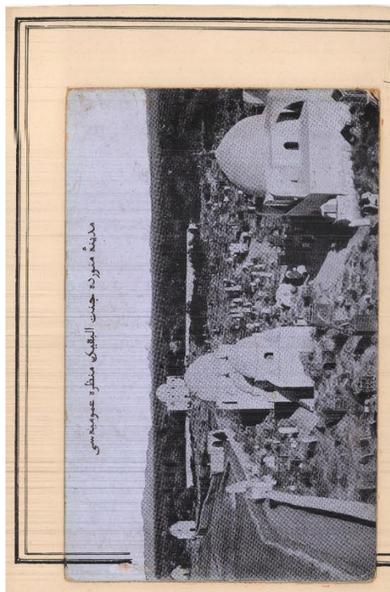
According to the attached note, the collection was allegedly connected with the family of the Turkish writer Ahmed Cemil Akıncı (1914-1984). His father and a possible author, Abdürrahim Hilmi Bey (Sipahizâde) was of Sipahi origins from Rumelia and was educated at the Fatih Madrasa in Istanbul. Hilmi Bey was in charge for the railway and education in Egypt, Palestine, Syria and Hejaz, where he spent a large part of his life. This would explain the author's unattachment to Istanbul and Turkey.

The paper, style and material of the boxes indicate the late 1910s and 1920s. Some of the maps confirm this period of time: a series of thematic world maps (possibly drafted after a contemporary Ottoman atlas) showcase the world in 1915 (1331 Rumi years). An illustration from a magazine, representing a map *A Child's Map of the Ancient World*, by Alice York and Ilonka Karasz, was published in 1926. It is the youngest dated document, which we could trace in the collection.

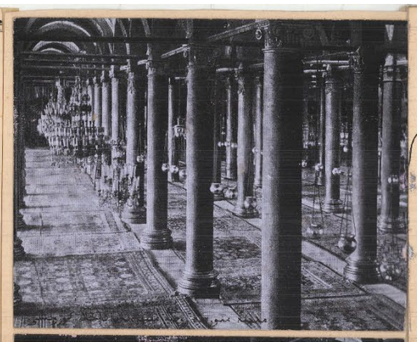
References: Unrecorded.

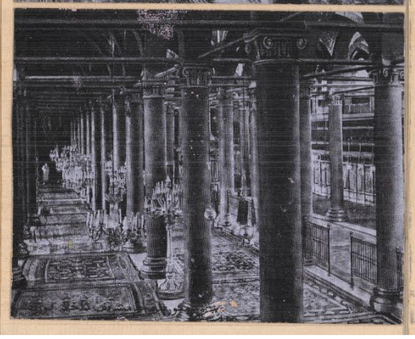
SOLD

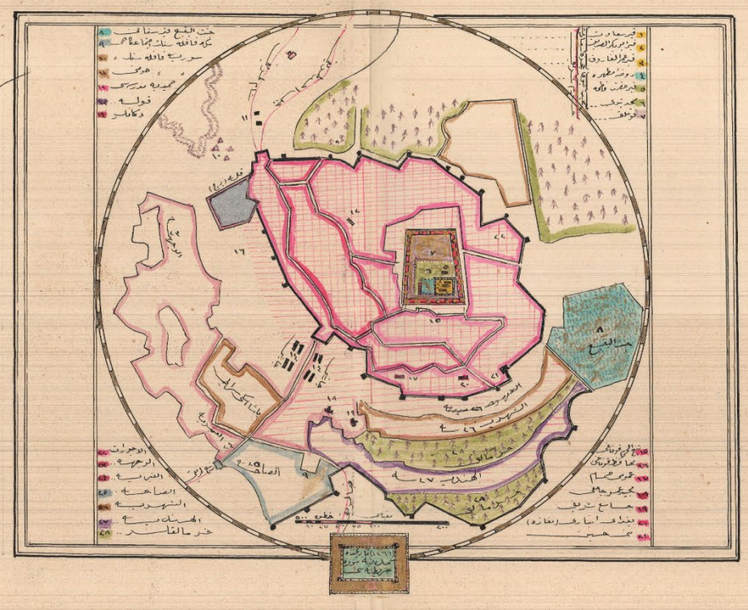




مدينة منورة جهين البقيعي منظر عمومية مسي

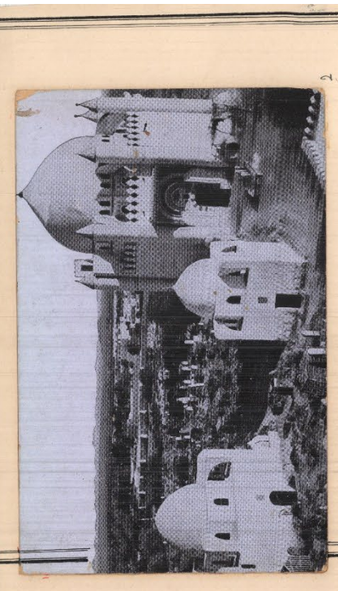


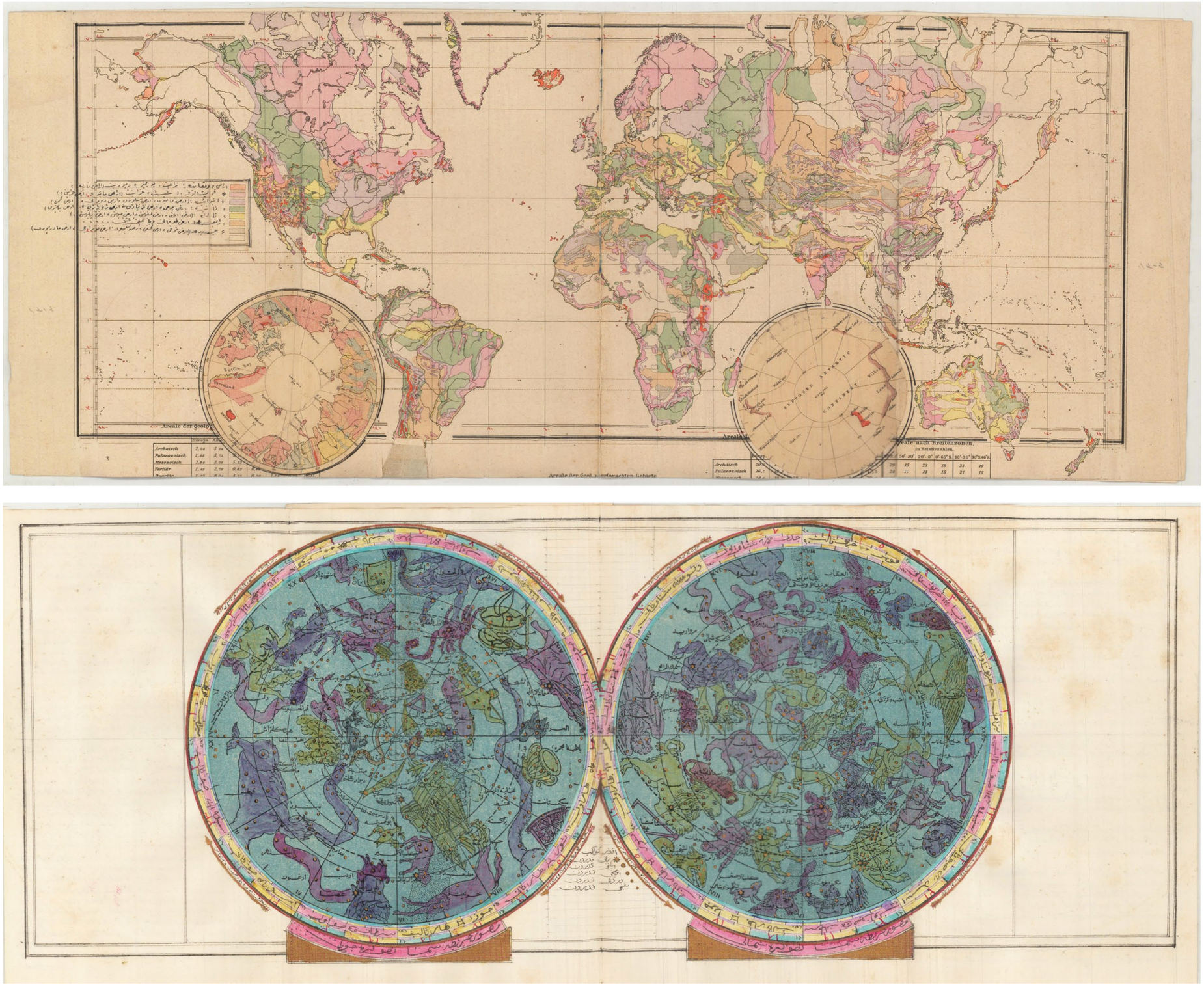


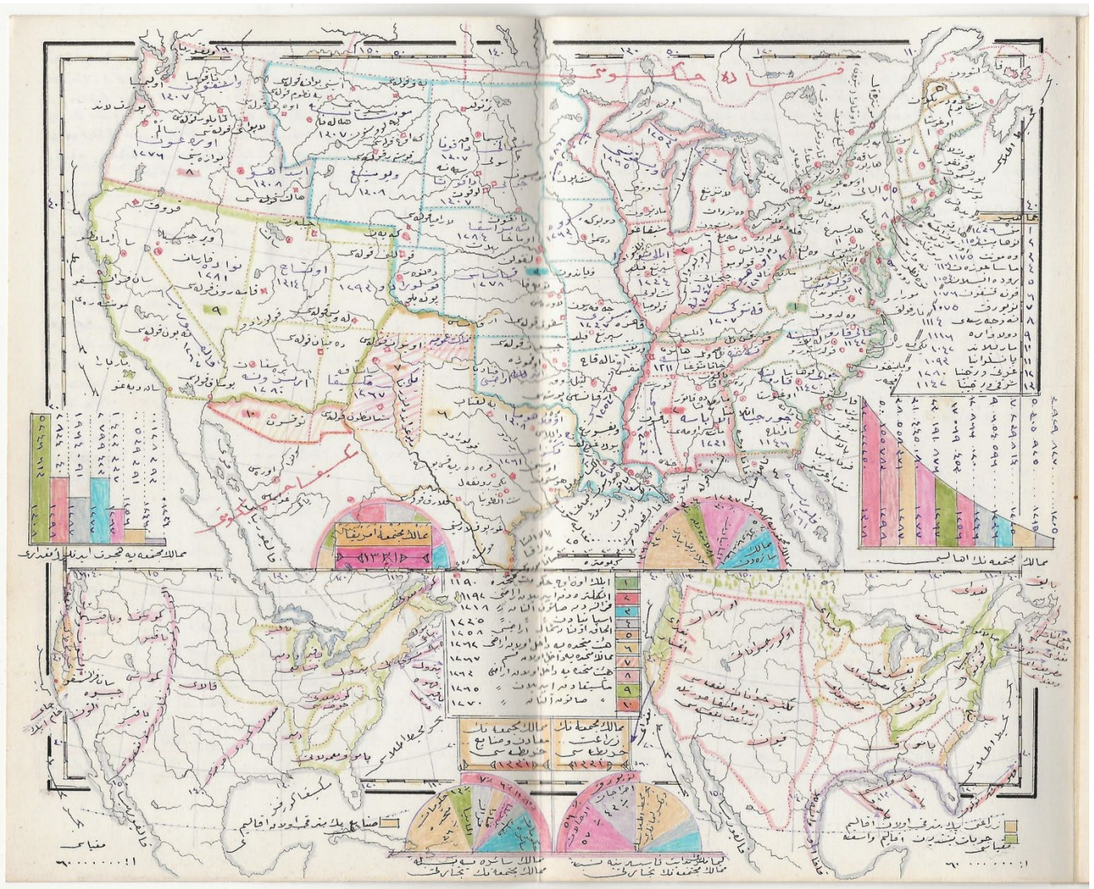




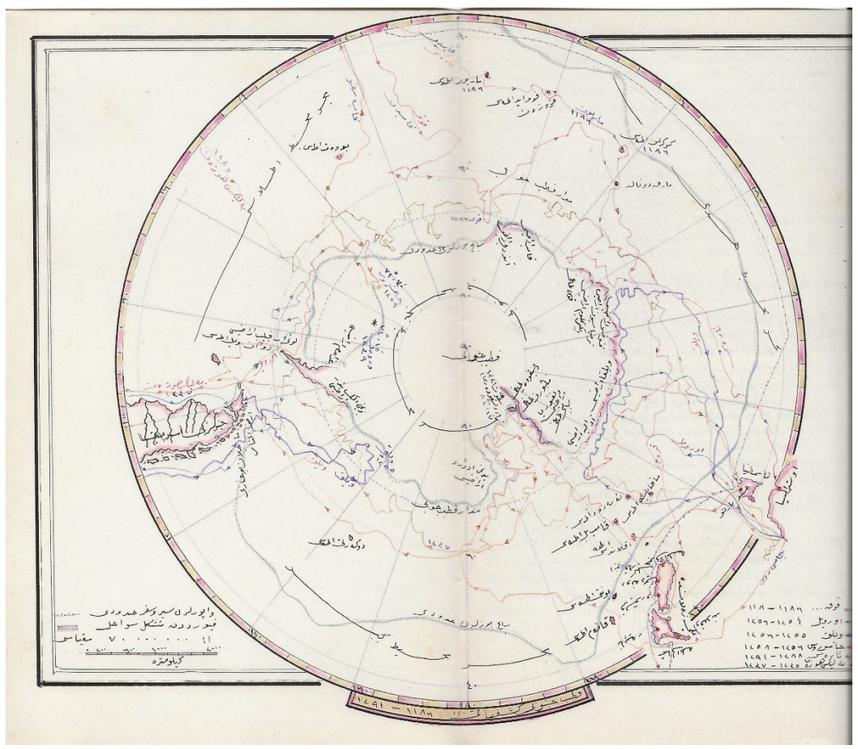




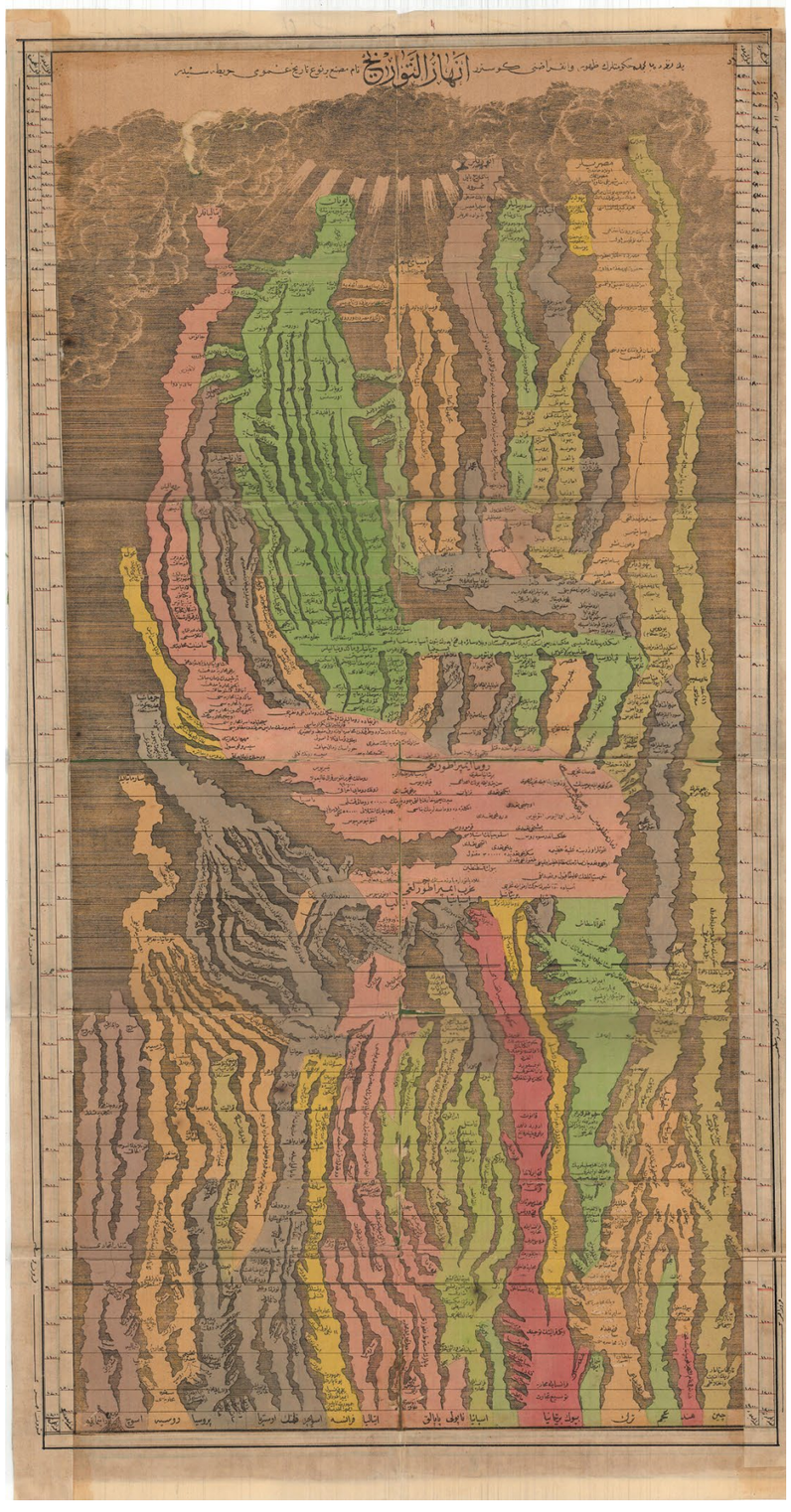

Areale der geolog
Areale der geol
Areale nach Breitenzonen,
in Relativzahlen.
50°-30° 30°-0° 0°-60° s. 30°-30° 30°-60° s.
Europa
Archaïsch 2,04 5,24
Palaeozoisch 1,46 5,72
Mesozoisch 2,84 3,08 5,82
Tertiär 1,45 2,78 0,42
Archaïsch 30,7
Palaeozoisch 16,7
Mesozoisch 29 15 21 18 21 19
Tertiär 28 17 34 15 21 15
Baffin Bay
Grönland
EUROPEAN
CONTINENT
AUSTRALIA

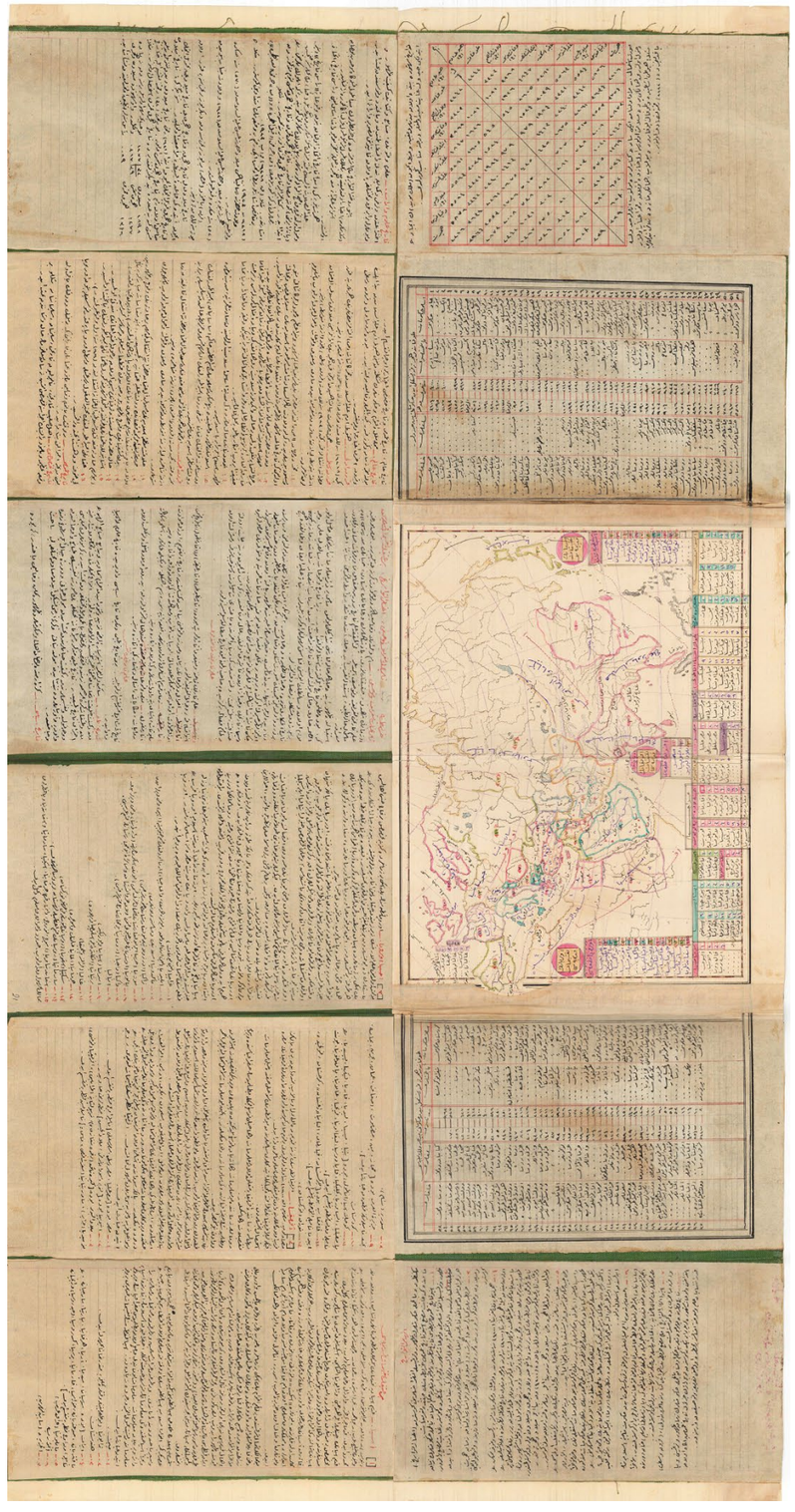


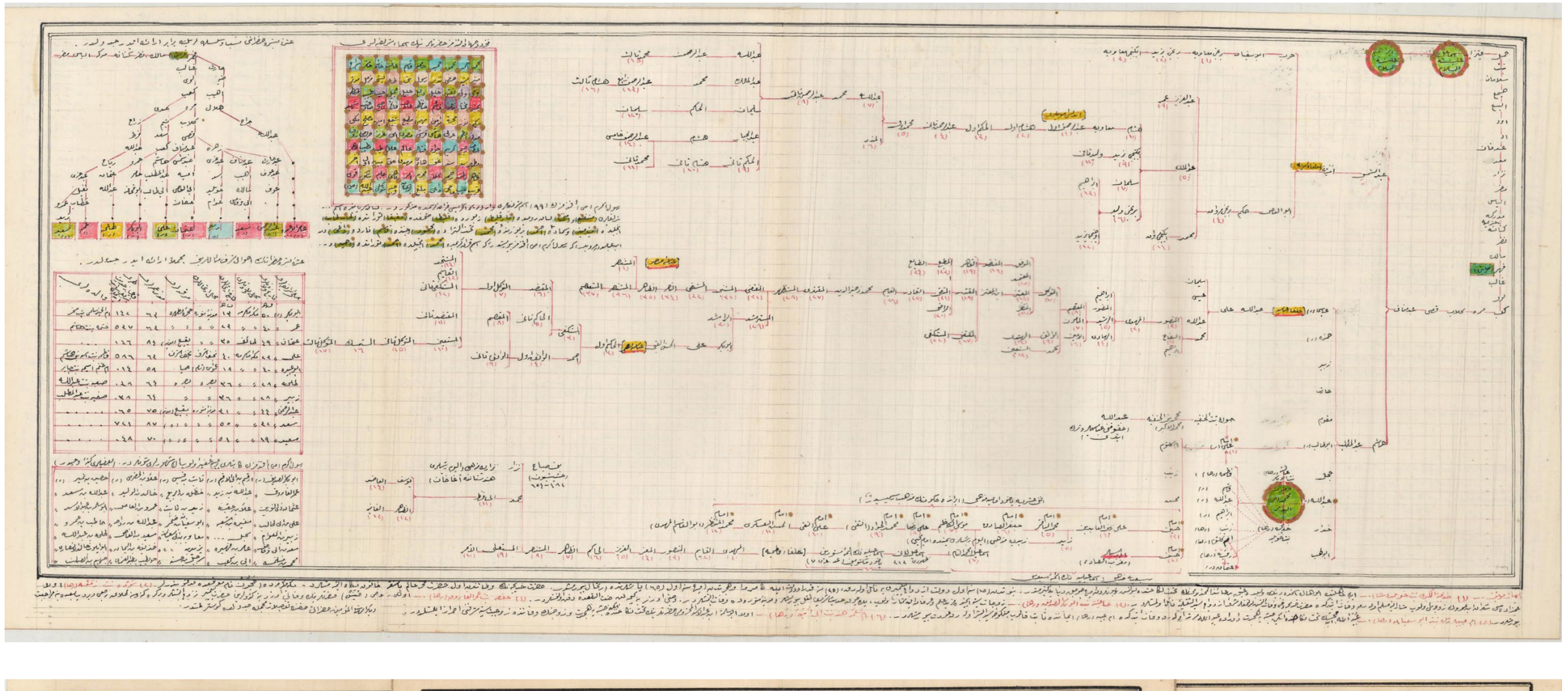




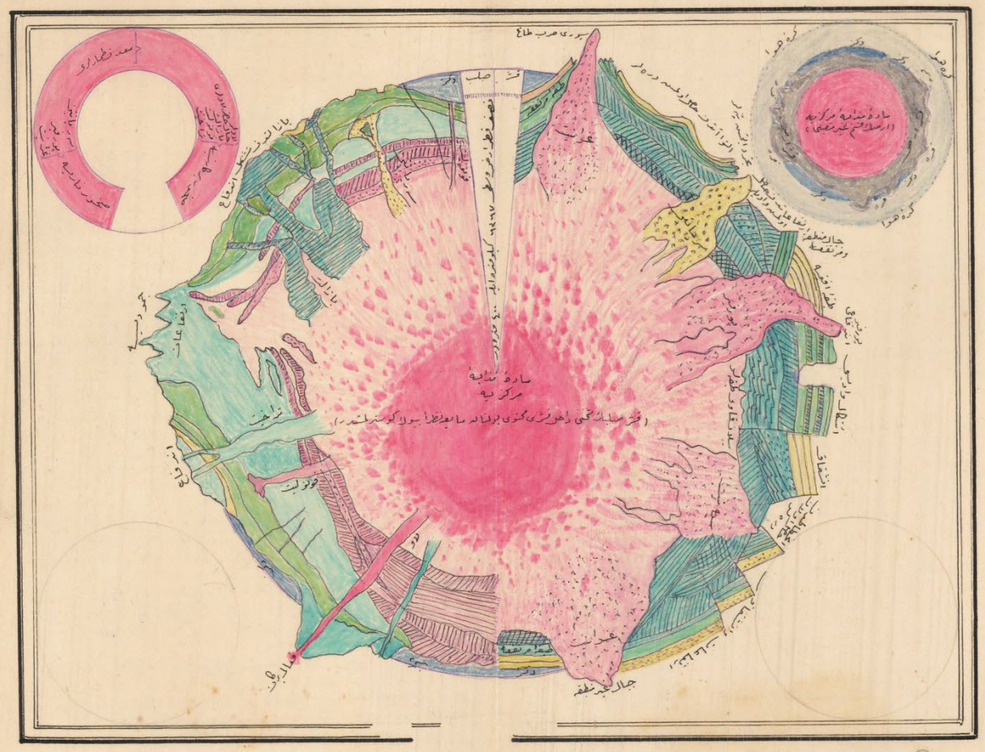


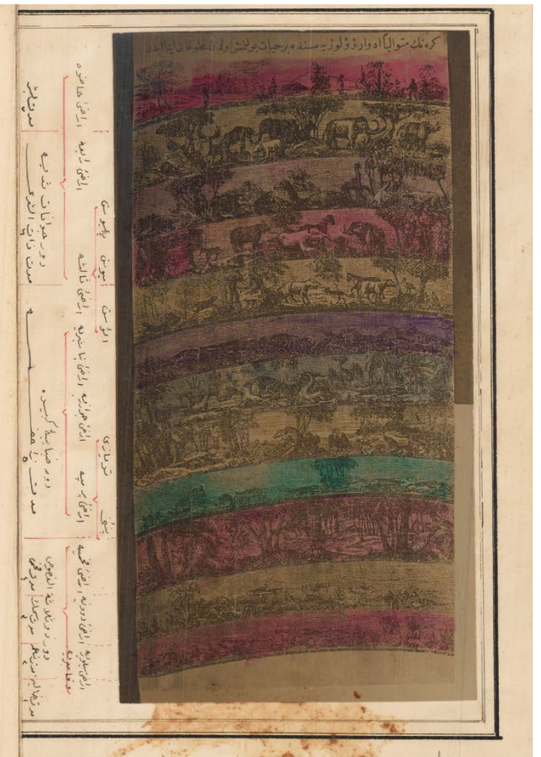

انهار التواريخ
عرب امير طورلنجي
اسپانيا فاپولي پاپالق
انكلتره وفرانسه
اسپانيا طلك اوسترا
پروسيه
اسج
چين
هند
عجم
زنك
اسپانيا فاپولي پاپالق
انكلتره وفرانسه
اسپانيا طلك اوسترا
پروسيه
اسج

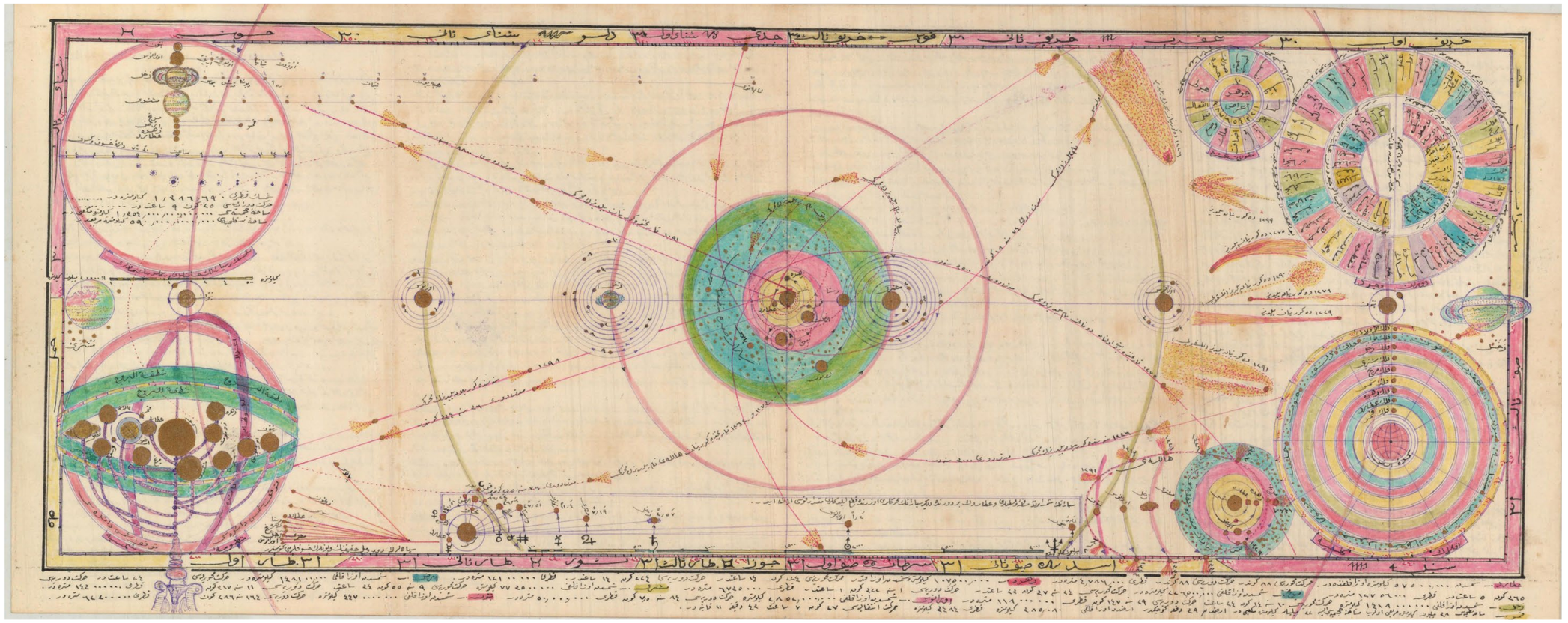


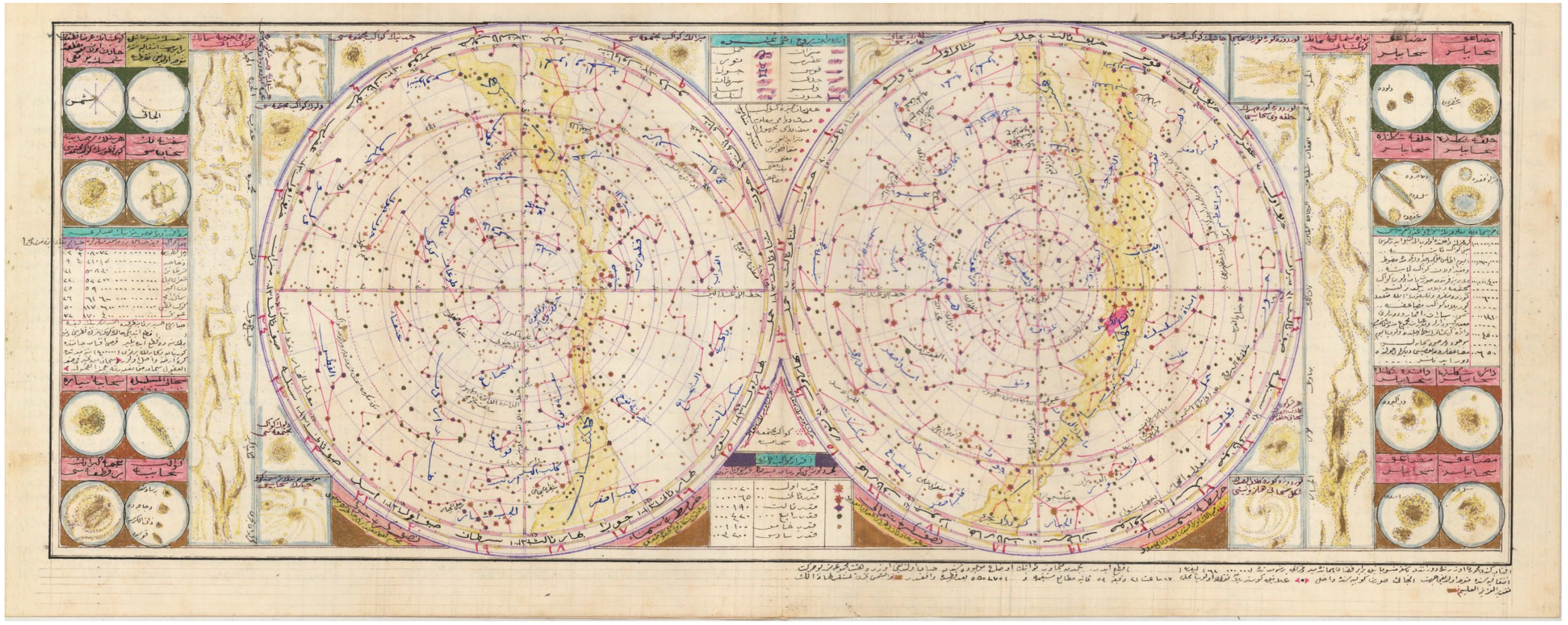












2. One of the first maps to clearly depict the Abadan Petroleum Refinery, the first oil refinery in the Middle East

OIL-PETROLEUM HISTORY – ABADAN PETROLEUM REFINERY / IRAN / IRAQ / WWI MIDDLE EAST / CALCUTTA IMPRINT:

SURVEY OF INDIA / Sidney BURRARD (1860 - 1943).

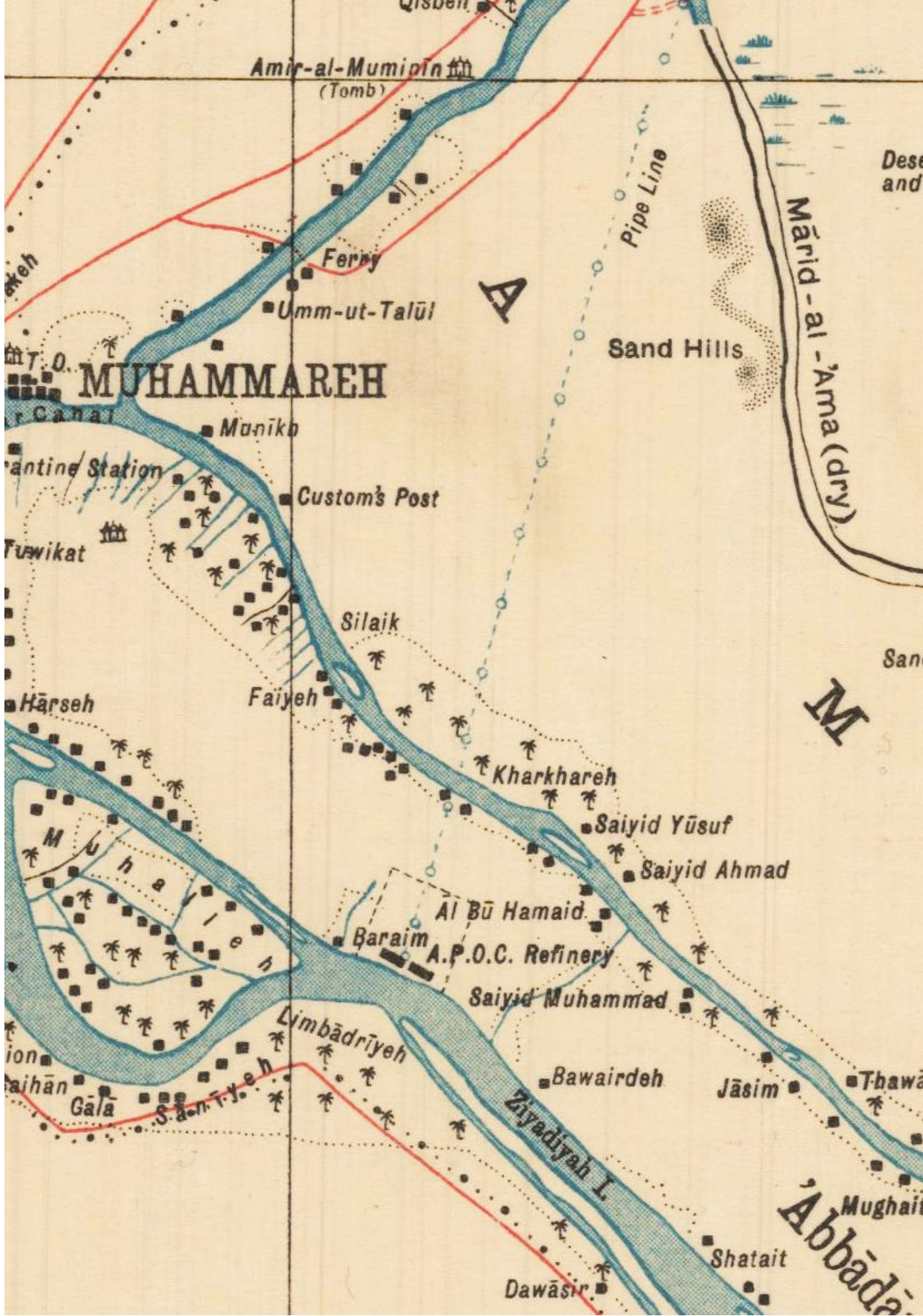
Turkey in Asia and Persia. / Irāq & Arabistān Provinces. / 10.B. **[Muhammareh].**

Calcutta: Survey of India, 1915.

Heliozincograph in colour (Good, some creasing, some stains to upper margin, an abrasion to upper neatline with old repair from verso, old tear with minor loss to upper left blank margin with old repair from verso), 59 x 46.5 cm (23 x 18.5 inches).

Exceedingly rare and classified - one of the first maps to clearly depict the Abadan Petroleum Refinery, the first oil refinery in the Middle East, being a map of the Muhammareh (Khorramshahr)-Abadan area of Persia (Iran) and the lower Shatt al-Arab waterway at the head of the Persian Gulf, published in the early days of World War I, when protecting the refinery was Britain's primary objective in the Gulf, published in Calcutta by the Survey of India, predicated upon the best and most recent surveys.

This extremely rare map depicts the lower part of the strategically critical Shatt al-Arab waterway, the navigable estuary at the head of the Persian Gulf, and focuses upon the town of 'Muhammareh' (today the city of Khorramshahr, Iran) and ''Abbādān Island or Jazīrat-ul-Khidhar', which is today home the major Iranian city of Abadan. Critically, the map is one of the first to clearly depict the 'A.P.O.C. Refinery' (Anglo-Persian Oil Company Refinery), the first oil refinery in the Middle East, completed in 1912. To the refinery, running down from the direction of 'Ahwāz' (Ahvaz)



in the north, is the ‘Pipe Line’, being the region’s first oil conduit, which had its origins in the Middle East’s first commercially exploitable oil field, near Masjed Soleyman, discovered in 1908.

The map was issued in 1915, during the early days of World War I, when protecting the Abadan Refinery from enemy attack or sabotage was of paramount concern to Britain. It was the definitive map used by the British-Indian forces who were deployed to the area during the conflict. It was published in Calcutta by the Survey of India, predicated upon the finest and most recent surveys, and was part of the Survey’s ground-breaking ‘Degree Sheet’ mapping system of Persia and Iraq.

The Shatt Al-Arab, the lower part of which runs diagonally through the lower-left quadrant of the map, is the great estuarine channel formed by the confluence of the Euphrates and Tigris rivers that runs into Persian Gulf. Critically, it provides the port of Basra (here noted as being 12 km upstream from the map) with access to the sea. Here the waterway marks the boundary between Ottoman Iraq and the ‘Arabistan’ region of Persia (today the western part of Khuzestan Province, Iran). Both sides of the Shatt al-Arab are lined by the region’s famous date palm plantations, while on the Iraqi side is the key gateway of ‘Fāo’ (Al Faw), with its old ‘Mud Fort’ and ‘T.O.’ (Telegraph Office).

On the Persian side, the town of Muhammareh, the seat of the Emirate of Arabistan (an autonomous entity within Persia), is outlined along the north shore of the ‘Haffār Canal’, labelling such sites as the mosque, ‘Brit. Con.’ (British Consulate), ‘T.O.’ (Telegraph Office) and the ‘Quarantine Station’. A short way down the river, on Ababan Island, is the oil refinery, depicted with its two main buildings, with the oil pipeline running in from the north down the banks of the Karun River. Otherwise, the map marks all roads, trails, villages, plantations, rural mosques, ruins, ‘Camping Grounds’, as well as featuring notes on the quality of the terrain and passages, noting seasonable variations. While some areas are intentionally left vague, the map is by far and away the most accurate map of the region to date, predicated upon a composite of the best surveys, variously made by the Royal and Indian navies, the Survey of India, British military cartographers, as well as surveyors employed by the Anglo-Persian Oil Company.

It should, at this point, be noted that Britain’s interests in the Persian Gulf came under the auspices of the British Raj (the Government of India), although Whitehall retained the right to directly intervene whenever it so chose. For decades, the Indian Navy and Army played key roles in surveying the Gulf region, with the resulting maps being edited and published by the Survey of India.

The Indian Government and the Survey of India’s interests in the Gulf intensified in the early 20th Century, due to oil exploration and the rise of Ottoman-German cooperation which threatened British hegemony. The Survey of India thus sought to develop a series of maps of the Gulf, Iraq and Persia, executed to high scientific standards and to uniform scales sufficient to aid both strategic commercial and military use.

Colonel Sidney Burrard, who served as the Surveyor General of India from 1908 to 1919, was one of the most driven and visionary modern holders of the office. He decided to expand the highly regarded ‘Degree Sheet’ surveys of the Indian Subcontinent to include Persia and Iraq. As the name suggests, these surveys were comprised of adjoining map sheets that each covered a rectangle of exactly one degree of latitude by one degree of longitude (for instance, the present sheet depicts the area between 30° and 31° N and 48° and 49° W). While such parameters for survey sheets were not novel, they proved



highly popular in South Africa during the Second Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902), and the Survey of India started producing degree sheets covering India beginning in 1905.

In 1912, Burrard initiated the publication of the 'Degree Sheet' surveys of Iraq and Persia under the title *Turkey in Asia and Persia*, with the sheets done to a scale of 1:253,400 (1 inch to 4 miles). This scale was ideal for both military and civilian strategic planning, clearly depicting all key details of a given district, producing maps sheets of a size as to be conveniently portable for use in the field. The sheets were accordingly updated and reissued as new mapping and intelligence arrived at the Survey's headquarters in Calcutta. While the sheets of the *Turkey in Asia and Persia* series were made to be able to be joined to form ever-larger maps, the sheets were issue separately and were considered to be standalone publications in and of themselves.

Importantly, the maps of the series were, as noted on the present map, classified 'For Official use only', as they featured militarily and commercial sensitive information. The map sheets were intended for senior military officers, senior government officials, and the principals of British commercial entities (such as the Anglo-Persian Oil Company) and they were never to be sold of otherwise publicly distributed. Unless you were pre-authorized to receive the sheets, you would have had to apply to the Chief of the General Staff of the Indian Army in Shimla to gain permission to receive examples.

A Note on Editions and Rarity

All the map sheets of the *Turkey in Asia and Persia* series were classified and published in only small print runs exclusively for high level official use, while the survival rate of the sheets, which tended to be heavily used in the field, would have been very low. Not surprisingly, all issues of all the sheets are today extremely rare.

The present map sheet (labelled as being no. 10.B. of the series) was apparently first issued in 1912, as it bears the line 'Published under the direction of Colonel Sir S.G. Burrard, K.C.S.I, R.E., F.R.S., Surveyor General of India, 1912'; however, the present issue was issued 'With Additions to 1915'. As such, the present edition seems to have been updated from information supplied by the British forces following their large-scale military deployment to the region form November 1914.

We cannot trace the location of any other examples of either the 1912 or 1915 editions of the map. The Bodleian Library (Oxford University) and the University of California at Berkeley hold collections of Iraq Degree Sheets dating from 1921 to 1936 that likely contain later editions of the present map.

The Birth of the Petroleum Industry in the Middle East & the resulting Geopolitical Contests

Throughout the 19th Century, Britain sought to extend its commercial and political power into the Persian Gulf. Britain, through the agency of the Government of India, had continually interfered in the affairs of Persia, ruled by the ailing Qajar Dynasty. At the same time, it took advantage of the ebbing influence of the Ottoman Empire in the region, it progressively making several of the small Arab emirates along the Gulf's shores British protectorates.

At the dawn of the 20th Century, Britain's interests in the Gulf region assumed greater importance. Geologists were certain that the region possessed massive, albeit undiscovered, exploitable petroleum reserves. This came at a time when Britain had a great demand for oil, both to fuel its industrial economy and to hopefully switch the Royal Navy's reliance upon coal in favour of lighter, more efficient petroleum. Whitehall was also alarmed by the Ottoman Empire's budding alliance with Germany, just as it was making peace with Russia, its traditional nemesis in Western Asia.

The extreme southwestern corner of Persia, a region known as 'Arabistan' (the western part of today's Khuzestan Province, Iran), due to its majority ethnic Arab population, was thought to be the most promising region in the Gulf to explore for oil. Enter the flamboyant Anglo-Australia tycoon William Knox D'Arcy (1849 - 1917). Backed by powerful political and commercial entities, including the Indian Government and the Royal Navy, D'Arcy applied to the Persian Crown for a petroleum concession. In 1901, he obtained the exclusive rights to explore and exploit oil for a sixty-year period throughout a massive 1,200,000 km^2 tract, covering almost all of southern Persia, in return for an upfront payment of £20,000 and the promise of 16% percent of his venture's annual profits. This was later revealed to be a terrible deal for the Persians, a reality that has haunted Anglo-Iranian relations up to the present day.

In 1903, D'Arcy formed the Anglo-Persian Oil Company (APOC) with the initial capital of £500,000, an astounding sum for the time. Suffering under the weight of the costs, he soon invited the Burmah Oil Company to join as a partner for a buy-in of £100,000.

Meanwhile, Britain and Russia buried their almost century-long Cold War known as The Great Game, singing the Anglo-Russian Convention of 1907, which divided Persia into zones of Russian (northern Persia) and British (the south of the country) influence. While the Qajar shah was still technically sovereign, he was not consulted on the accord, which made Persia into something akin to a colony.

Back to the oil, D'Arcy recruited the world best geologists and drillers, yet striking commercially viable deposits proved elusive. After frustrating and incredibly expensive failed endeavours around Shardin, in 1907 his teams shifted their focus to the Masjed Soleyman area, to the northwest of Ahwaz. After feverish activity, no major deposits were found, and by early May 1908, a nearly bankrupt D'Arcy telegrammed his managers to "cease work, dismiss the staff, dismantle anything worth the cost of transporting to the coast for re-shipment, and come home".

Fortunately, the lead driller, George B. Reynolds, refused to give up. He continued operations and on May 26, 1908, at the Maydon-e-Naftune field, struck a massive, game changing gusher! From that point on, more and more fabulous wells were established, promising the AIOC a bright future.

D'Arcy knew that it was one thing to have productive oil wells, but another to refine and transport the oil to market. This was especially true in the Gulf, a region of political instability and underdeveloped infrastructure.

The only viable route to exploiting the wells near Masjed Soleyman was to secure facilities along the Shatt al-Arab, about 225 kilometres away, and for that they had to gain the support of a powerful local potentate. Arabistan, while nominally a part of the Persia, was actually the autonomous Emirate of Arabistan, ruled by Sheikh Khaz'al bin Jabir bin Merdaw al-Ka'bi (1863 - 1936). The Sunni Arab ruler was a larger-than-life figure who, from his capital at Muhammareh, controlled an army of 20,000 horsemen, exerting influence that extended for hundreds of kilometres beyond his realm. It certainly helped that in 1902 Khaz'al had signed a treaty that made Arabistan a British Protectorate.

In July 1909, acting on behalf of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, Sir Percy Cox, the British resident in the Gulf, and the region's premier political brinksman, negotiated a deal with Sheikh Khaz'al for a ten-year renewable lease on land on Abadan Island sufficient for the oil refinery, storage tanks and port facilities, as well as various other privileges, in return for a £6,500 advance payment and a loan of £10,000.

The pipeline from Masjed Soleyman to the Abadan Refinery was built in an expeditious manner and became operational in 1912 (the year that the first edition of the present amp was issued).

The British government assumed a majority stake in the Anglo-Persian Oil Company in 1914, leading Whitehall to directly control a large percentage of Persia's oil economy. By the late summer of 1914, Britain was at war with Germany, although the Ottoman Empire had not yet joined the conflict. However, the British high commands in both Whitehall and India would not to leave anything to change regarding the Abadan Refinery, the Masjed Soleyman fields and the pipeline, which lay dangerously close to the Ottoman border. Elaborate secret plans were drawn up in both London and Calcutta to deploy a force to Abadan to protect the oilworks, while preparing to invade Iraq, in the event that the Sublime Porte entered the conflict. This army, termed the Indian Expeditionary Force (IEF), left Bombay and arrived in Bahrain on October 23, 1914.

The IEF arrived off of the Shatt al-Arab on October 29, the same day that the Ottomans effectively entered the war, upon attacking Russian positions in the Black Sea. Britain declared war on the Sublime Porte on November 5 and her forces promptly took out the Ottoman positions on the Al Faw Peninsula, securing the vital telegraph station at 'Fao' on the present map. Shortly thereafter, the IEF secured Abadan and the Persian side of the Shatt al-Arab. On November 21, the Ottomans abandoned Basra, leaving the British to take the city unopposed. However, while the British would remain firmly in control of Arabistan and the Basra area for the duration of the war, the possibility of German sabotage of the Abadan refinery remained a concern, so a top-level state of alert was maintained until the end of the conflict. The relative peace in Abadan and Basra was very much at odds with the scene further up the Euphrates-Tigris basin, where both sides became bogged down in the horrendous Mesopotamian Campaign, during which the contest see-sawed back and forth, before Britain finally gained the upper hand in 1917.

All the while, the oil from Abadan played a crucial role in Britain's global war effort, powering the Royal Navy, as well as tens of thousands of army and civilian vehicles.
In the wake of the war, Britain came to control Iraq and southern Persia. APOC went from strength to strength as new wells were opened, while oil prices remained high. By the mid-1920s, Abadan Refinery was producing almost 4.5 million tonnes of petroleum per annum!

However, the rise of Reza Pahlavi, a Russian-trained military strongman, who gained the Persian throne in 1925, represented a formidable challenge to British power. He was a nationalist, and while too pragmatic to directly oppose Britain, was prepared to curtail APOC's power by indirect means. The same year he assumed the throne, Reza had Sheikh Khaz'al kidnapped and deposed, dissolving the Emirate of Arabistan, and removing a stalwart British ally from the scene. He then mounted and diplomatic and public pressure campaign to force the Britain to the negotiating table to review the unequal 1901 Qajar-D'Arcy agreement. After years of haggling, APOC finally agreed to pay the Persian Crown a flat rate of £4 per liquid tonne of oil exported from the country, which was considerably more that the Persians' established 16% take on the Company's profits. In 1935, APOC rebranded itself to become the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company (AIOC) to reflect the country's change in name.

Meanwhile, in 1927, British-backed interests discovered massive exploitable oil deposits in Iraq, near Kirkuk, which promised to make Britain less reliant upon Persian petroleum.

Yet Reza Shah still felt short-changed and during the early days of World War II, he showed strong sympathies towards the Third Reich. This caused Britain and the Soviet Union to invade Iran in 1941, deposing Reza in favour of his malleable 22-year old son, Mohammad Reza Pahlavi. In the post-war period, AIOC reached new heights, with the Abadan facility becoming the largest oil refinery in the world.

AIOC's monopoly on Iranian oil continued until the country abruptly nationalized its oil industry during the premiership of Mohammad Mosaddegh (1951-3), who deposed Mohammad Reza and set up the National Oil Company of Iran (NIOC) to control the sector. However, in 1953, the CIA and the MI6 deposed Mosaddegh, restoring the Shah's more 'cooperative' regime. While AIOC ended up losing its singular control over Iran's oil in 1954, changing its name to British Petroleum, it remained a major stakeholder in the shared control agreement with NIOC and various foreign enterprises.

The extreme and unyielding resentment of the majority of the Iranian people to the foreign "theft" of their country's most valuable natural resource was one of the main drivers of the 1979 Iranian Revolution, which removed Anglo-American interest from the country, setting Iran upon a new and controversial course.

References: N / A – no examples of the present edition traced. Cf. [Re: Collections of Iraq Degree sheets from 1921 to 1936 that may include a later edition of the present map:] Oxford University - Bodleian Library: Maps N12487410; University of California - Berkeley: G7610.s253 .S8 / OCLC: 743383533. Cf. Eugene ROGAN, *The Fall of the Ottomans: The Great war in the Middle East* (New York: Basic Books, 2015), pp. 79-87.

SOLD

3. First Lithographed Book, Issued in Istanbul

نخبت التعليم. طابور تعليمى

[Nukhbat al-talim. Tabur talimi. / The Elite Education. Education for Battalions]

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

8°, [1] title page, 13 pp., 79 numbered plates, lithographed on blue paper, contemporary binding with marbled boards, calf spine with gilt decoration, lettering and ornaments from original wrappers mounted on boards (binding with sporadic rubbed spots, spine with small cracks and a chip of loss to tail, tiny wormholes in the lower part of the rear board and a pin-size hole in the lower part of the last page, otherwise a good clean example).

A rare book in Ottoman language on the military training, titled *Nukhbat al-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 blue paper and our example is bound in contemporary binding with pasted-on parts of the original wrappers.

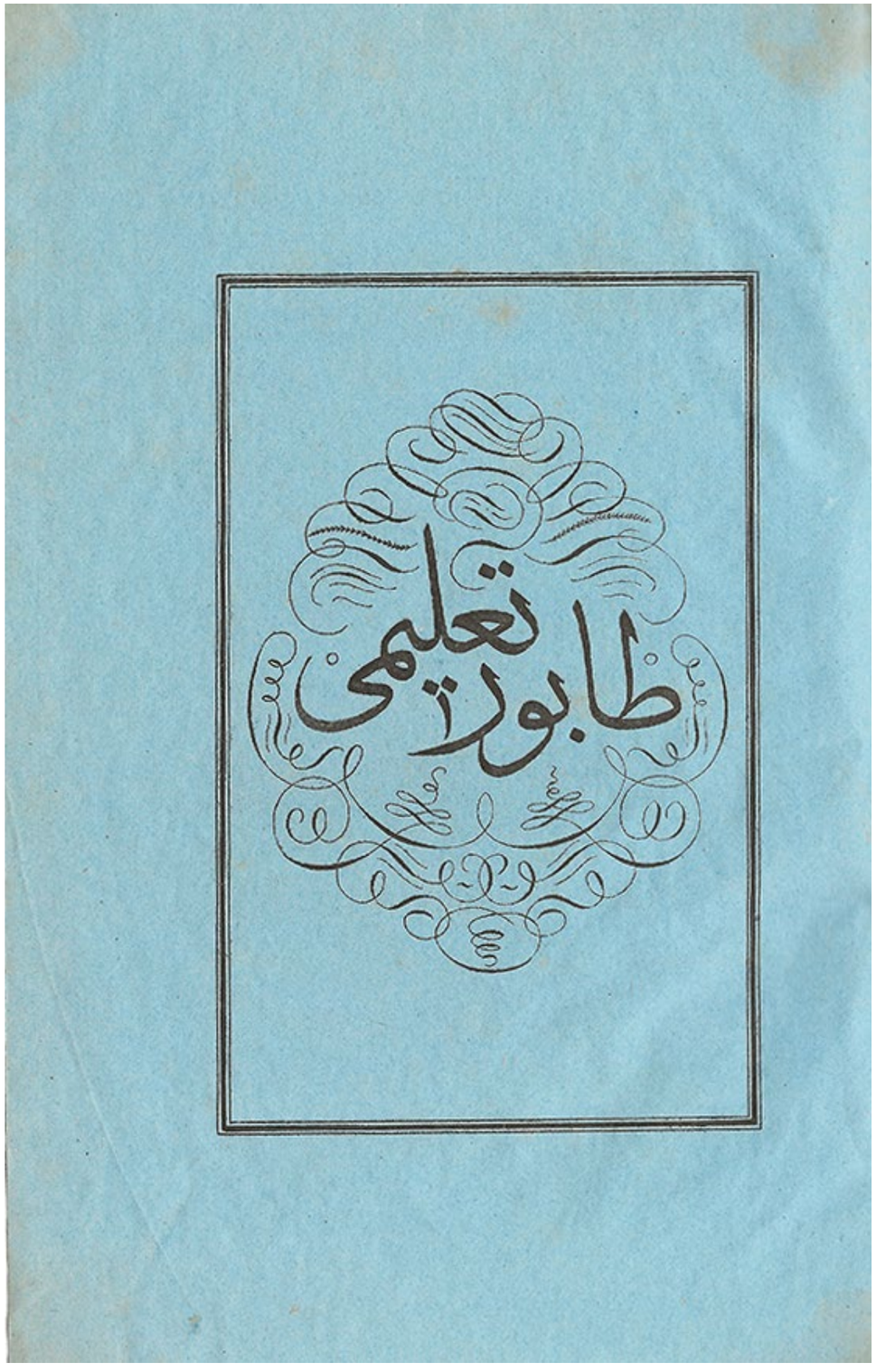
The book was published in a newly established lithographic office on the premises of the Ministry of War in Istanbul, under the patronage of an admiral and statesman Koca Hüsrev Mehmed Pasha (1769 – 1855). In 1826, Hüsrev Pasha played a vital row in the disbandment of the Jannissary corps (the Auspicious 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



نخبة التعليم



سنة ١٢٤٧

than movable type, lithography was often frowned upon as a cheap technique, and was only slowly replacing the letterpress.

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

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

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

The first Muslim books, produced in the technique of lithography in Asia, were published in India under the influence of East India Company, who brought lithographic presses 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.

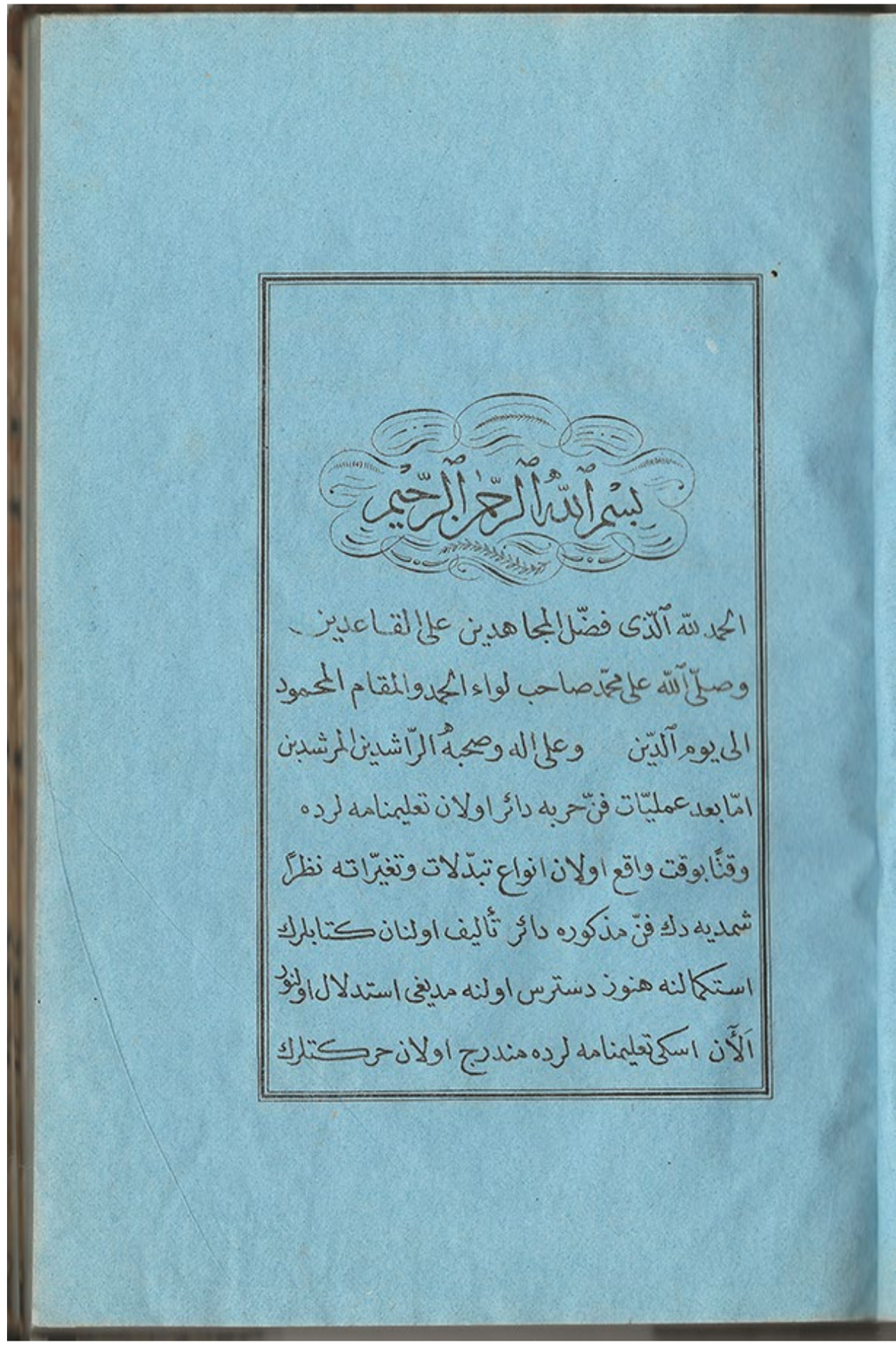
In 1836, Henri Cayol, still under Hürsev Pasha's wing, opened a lithographic press near the French Embassy, where he worked until his death from cholera in 1865. Cayol's work was continued by his apprentice Antonije Zelić, a Croatian, born in Brela, Dalmatia in 1820, who moved to Istanbul 1840 for economic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

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

SOLD


بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

الحمد لله الذى فضّل المجاهدين على القاعدين ،
وصلّى الله على محمد صاحب لواء الحمد والمقام المحمود
الى يوم الدين وعلى اله وصحبه الراشدين المرشدين
امّا بعد عمليّات فنّ حربه دائر اولان تعليمنامه لرده
وقتًا بوقت واقع اولان انواع تبدّلات وتغيّراته نظرًا
شمديه دك فنّ مذكوره دائر تأليف اولنان كتابلرك
استكمالنه هنوز دسترس اولنه مديغى استدلال اولنوب
الآن اسكى تعليمنامه لرده مندرج اولان حركتلرك

4. Ottoman Book on Horses - Training, Riding and Medicine

يوسف ضيا [Yusuf Ziya], author; Krikor UTUDJIAN, illustrator.

فن اشكال خارجى حيوانات اهليه

[The Knowledge of Physical Characteristics of Domestic Animals]

Istanbul: مكتب طبيهء شاهانه مطبعه سى [Imperial Medical Office Press] 1325 [1909]

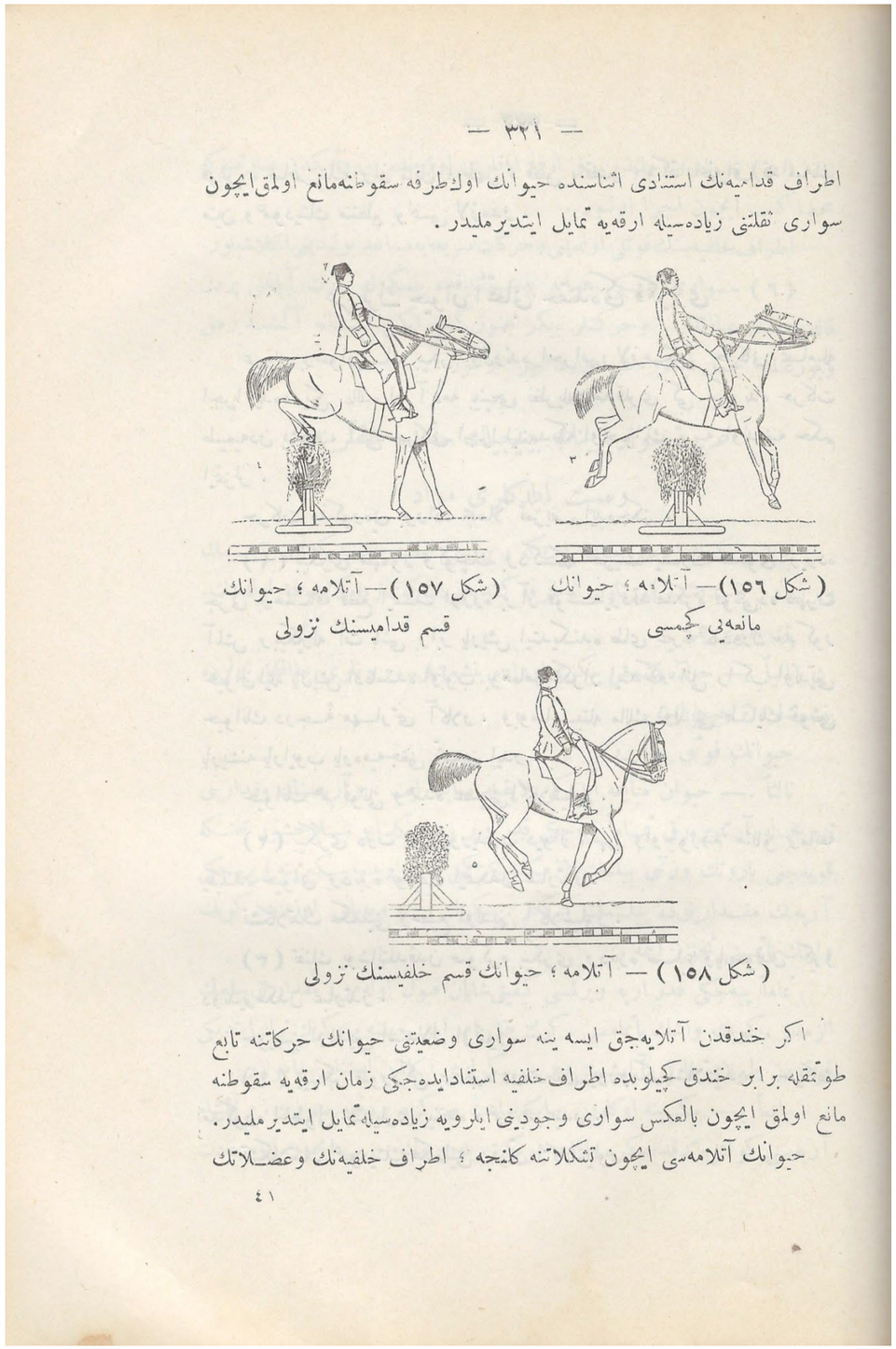
8°, [3 pp.] title page and introduction, 536 pp. with black and white illustrations in text, [1 pp.], 4 folding plates, contemporary grown cloth with gilt lettering on the spine, original green patterned endpapers (slightly age-toned, minor foxing and staining, tiny sporadic folds in corners, sporadic light off-set, printing mistakes on pp. 377-383 with correctly printed images over wrongly printed images, binding slightly rubbed and shipped on the corners, but overall in a good condition).

A book in Ottoman language on horse medicine, physical characteristics, training, correct riding, training horses for jumping, galloping, military skills etc. was published in 1909 in Istanbul. A large part of the book is dedicated to the horse teeth and dental care of domestic animals. Some technical terms are written in French for better understanding, what was at the time common in the Ottoman scientific literature, as many of the words did not exist in Ottoman and had to be newly invented by the writers of such texts.

The book was published by the veterinarian department of the imperial medical office in Istanbul. Some illustrations are signed by Krikor Utudjian, an Armenian printer, illustrator and seller of images in Istanbul.

In the late Ottoman Empire, the sultan tried to modernise the cavalry in order to adjust it to the contemporary military strategies and needs by introducing the European riding methods and training of the horses.

This is the first edition. We could not find any institutional examples.



— ٣٢١ —

اطراف قدامیه‌نك استنادی اثناسنده حیوانك اوك‌طرفه سقوطنه‌مانع اولمق‌ایچون سواری ثقلتنی زیاده‌سیله ارقه‌یه تمایل ایتدیرملیدر .

(شكل ١٥٦) — آتلامه ؛ حیوانك مانعه‌یی چكمسی

(شكل ١٥٧) — آتلامه ؛ حیوانك قسم قدامیسنك نزولی

(شكل ١٥٨) — آتلامه ؛ حیوانك قسم خلفیسنك نزولی

اكر خندقدن آتلایه‌جق ایسه‌ینه سواری وضعیتی حیوانك حركاتنه تابع طوتمقله برابر خندق كچیلوبده اطراف خلفیه استناد ایده‌جكی زمان ارقه‌یه سقوطنه مانع اولمق ایچون بالعكس سواری وجودینی ایلرویه زیاده‌سیله تمایل ایتدیرملیدر. حیوانك آتلامه‌سی ایچون تشكلاتنه كلنجه ؛ اطراف خلفیه‌نك وعضلاتك

٤١

﴿ دورمشروطیتده طبابت بیطریه‌یه عائد ایلك طبع اولنان ﴾

فن اشكال خارجی حیوانات اهلیه

﴿ اثر ﴾

مكتب فنون طبیهٔ شاهانه صنوف بیطریه‌سی عملیات جراحیه ، وملكیه بیطر مكتب عالیسی عملیات جراحیه و اشكال معلمی ، ودرسعادت دوائر بلدیه‌سی حفظ‌الصحهٔ عمومیه بیطر مفتشی

﴿ قول اغاسی ﴾

﴿ یوسف ضیا ﴾

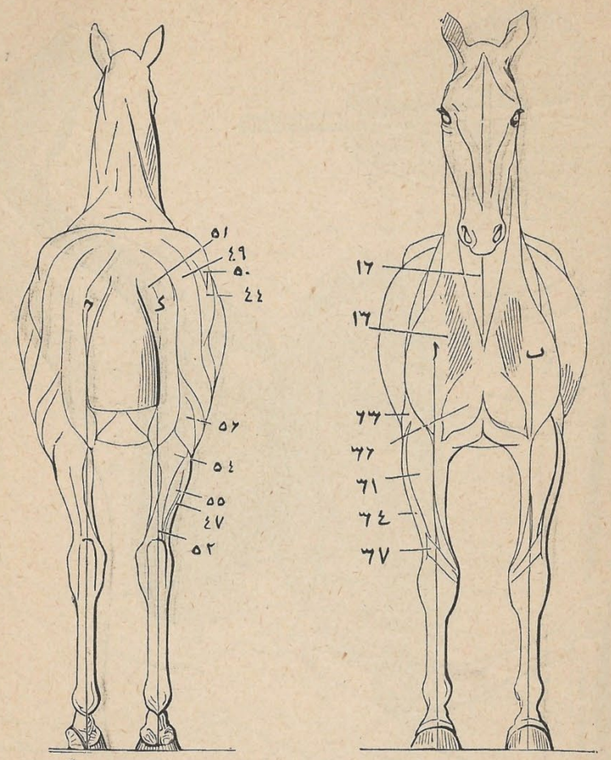
۲۰۱ شكلی و ۳٤ لوحه‌یی حاویدر

هیئت فنیهٔ بیطریه طرفندن بالتدقیق مجلس معارف طبینك قراریله طبع اولنمشدر

﴿ طبع اول ﴾

استانبول ۱۰ تموز — ۱۳۲۵

مكتب طبیهٔ شاهانه مطبعه‌سی



(شكل١٦) — عضلاتك قداماً كورونیشی

١٦ قصیهٔ فكیه
١٣ حلمیٔ عضدیه
٦٣ باسط قصیرهٔ ساعد
٣١ » قدامیٔ مشط‌الید
٣٦ قصیهٔ عضدیه
٦٤ باسط قدامیهٔ سلامیات
٣٧ باسط منحرفهٔ مشط‌الید

(شكل١٧) — عضلاتك خلفاً كورونیشی

٤٤ الیویهٔ سطحیه
٤٧ باسطهٔ جانبیهٔ سلامیات
٤٩ طویلهٔ واسعه (الیویهٔ سطحیه‌نك قسم خلفیسی)
٥٠ الیویهٔ كبیره
٥١ نصف وتری
٥٦ ذات‌الرأسین فخذی
٥٤ توأم ساق
٥٥ قابضهٔ عمیقهٔ سلامیات
٥٢ حبل حنب

5. Arabian Horses
Horse Breeding
Horse Medicine

رضا هدایت [Rıza Hidâyet]

استفاده لی موضوعلی: برنجی کتاب: حیوان مراقلیلر ینه

[Hayvan *meraklılarina* / Useful Subjects: First Book: Interests in Animals]

Istanbul: آرشاق غا رویان مطبعه سی [Arşak Garoyan Matbaası] 1327 [1911].

8°, 264 pp. with illustrations, full-page portrait, [8 pp.], original green embossed cloth binding, lettering on the spine, original patterned endpapers (slightly age-toned and stained, minor scuffing to the spine, overall in a good condition).

A rare work on the horse breeds, breeding and horse medicine by an Ottoman military officer Rıza Hidâyet with an extensive chapter on the horses of the Arabic World and the Middle East

This rare, richly illustrated book on horses in Ottoman language, was written by an Ottoman military officer Rıza Hidâyet.

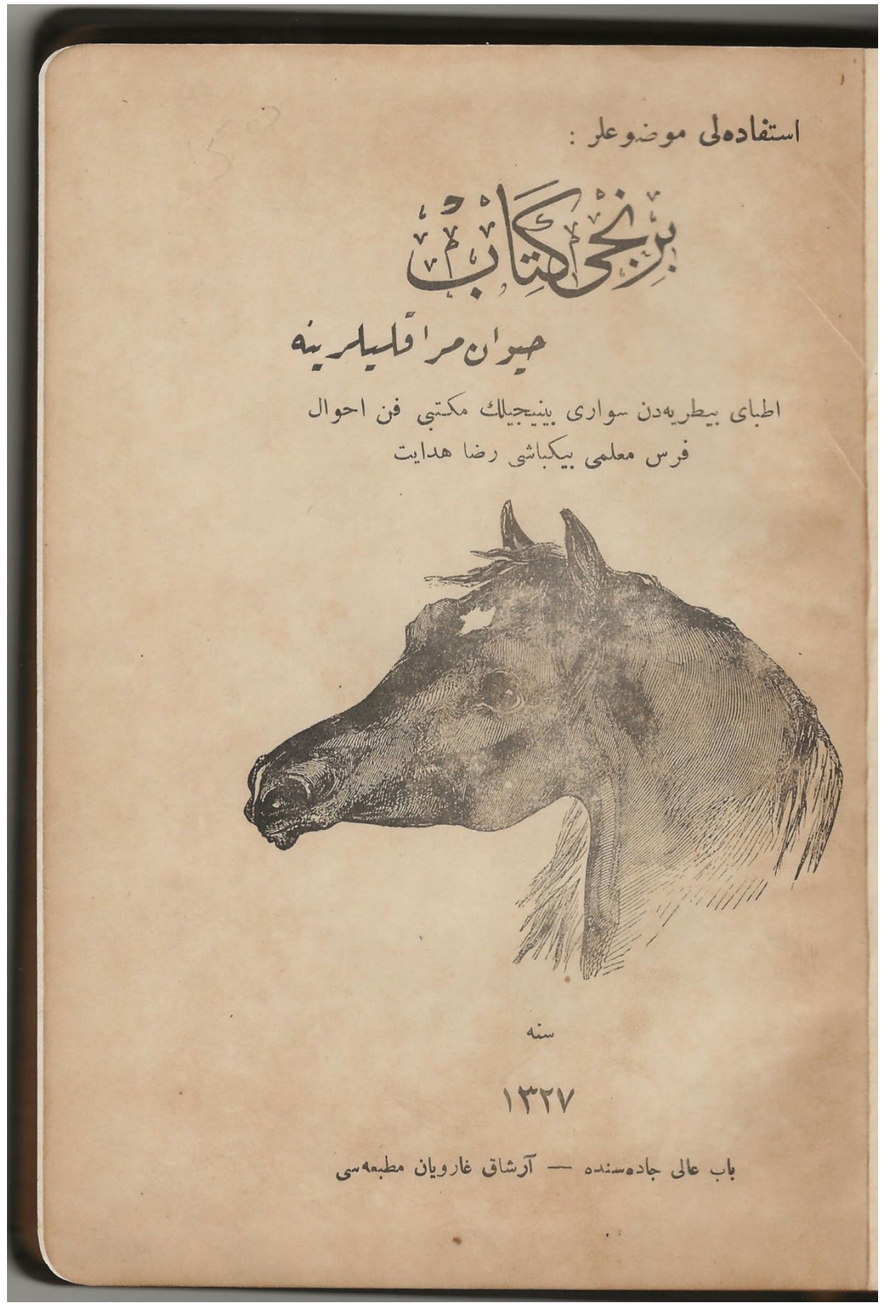
The book begins with detailed description of horses, their anatomy, structure of teeth, names for the colours etc. Some technical terms are written in French for better understanding, what was at the time common in the Ottoman scientific literature, as many of the words did not exist in Ottoman and had to be newly invented by the writers of such texts.

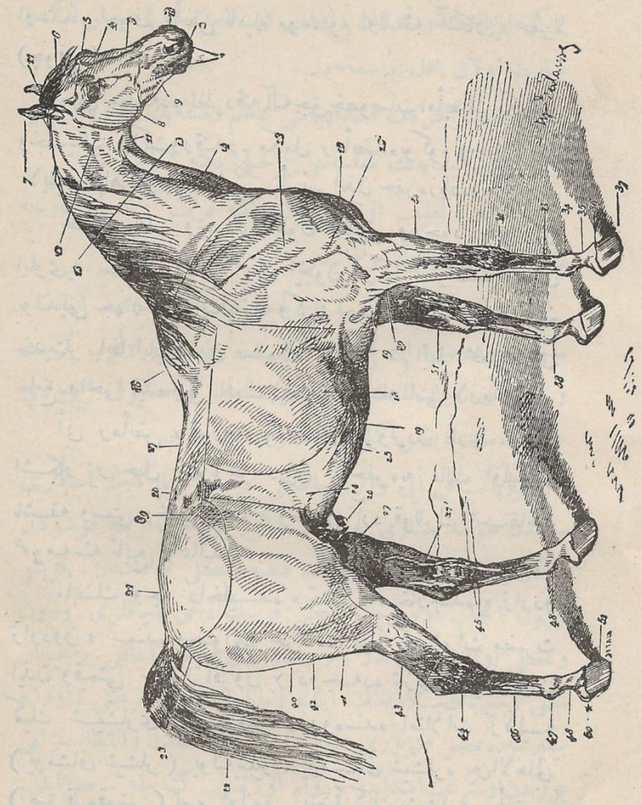
The following chapter describes various horse breeds, starting with the Eastern horse breeds

(شرق اجناس فرسی): the Arabian Horses, followed by the variations of it the Middle East, North Africa, the Balkans (Transylvania, Hungary etc.) and various parts of the Ottoman Empire. The next chapter describes The Western European horse breeds (غرب اجناس فرسی).

The last part of the book is dedicated to the breeding of the horses, with advices for arranging the horse stables and boxes, and to the horse medicine, including the diseases and medicaments.

We could not find any institutional copies on Worldcat.

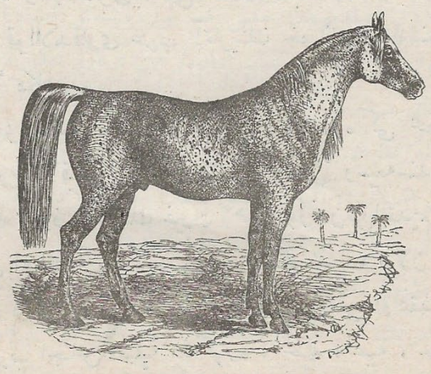




شكل ٧ نواحیٔ بدن : ١ ، دوداقلر . — ٢ ، بورون اوجی . — ٣ ، وجه‌الفرس . — ٤ ، آلن . — ٥ ، كوز اوستی چوقورنی . — ٦ ، كاكل . — ٧ ، قولاقلر . — ٨ ، چكه‌لر وچكه چوقورلغی . — ٩ ، ياناق . — ١٠ ، بورون ده‌ليكلری . — ١١ ، أكسبه . — ١٢ بوغاز . — ١٣ ، قولاق بزلری (غدهٔ نكفيه) . — ١٢ ، بوبون . — ١٣ ، يله . — ١٤ ، ميزابهٔ وداجيه . — ١٥ ، كوكس . — ١٦ ، جداغو . — ١٧ ، آرقه . — ١٨ ، قابورغه‌لر . — ١٩ ، قولاق ياناغی . — ٢٠ ، [*]

برون ده‌ليكلری سربستیٔ تنفسلرينه دلالت ايده‌جك طرزده منبسط ، قولاقلری اوزونجه ونسبتنده مقطوع وظهر صدفه‌سی (قولاغنك ارقه يوزی) محدب واوجنه يقين سيوری ونهايتی منخنيجه‌در . كوكسلری حيوانلرك فعاليتيله متناسب اوله‌جق وجهله كنيش ، باجاقلری ايجه وفقط صلابتلی واوتاری قوتلی وانجيك كميكندن متفرق ، حنبلری پك عريض ، طيرناقلری منتظم ونسج قرنيسی آلاستيقی ومقاومدر .

عموميتله قوللرينك عموديتی مكملدر . مرتفع وقوی اولان وخورطوم واری بر وضعيت آلان قويروقلری وجودلرينك آردقسمنی تزيين وبنيه‌لرينك قوت وصلابتنی ارائه‌وتأمين ايلر . اويلق ايله قالچه‌لری مناسب ميل وطولده ، صاغريلری خط افقيدن پك جزئی اشاغی دوشوك بر وضعيتده‌در (شكل ٢٦ عرب آتی) .



شكل ٢٦ خالص قانلی عرب آتی

خالص قانلی عرب آتلری ، استراحت زمانلرنده شايان

6. The Qur’an



Al-Azhar Mosque جامع الأزهر

محمد عبد الرحمن محمد [Mohammad Abdulrahman Mohammad], author of the draft.

القرآن الكريم [Al-Qur’an Al-Kareem]

Cairo, Al-Azhar Mosque: مكتبة عبدالرحمن محمد بميدان الجامع الأزهر [Printing Press Abdulrahman Mohammad in the Square of Al-Azhar Mosque] 1370 AH [1951]

Broadside, 90 x 57,5 cm (35.5 x 22.5 inches), lithograph in colour and photo-lithograph (minor staining, mostly in margins, tiny creases on the surface, soft horizontal fold, otherwise in a good condition).

A magnificent large broadside with the entire text from the Qur’an was published by the Press of the Al-Azhar Mosque in Cairo.

This extraordinary, large broadside, issued in the month of Ramadan in 1370 AH (1951) by the Al-Azhar Mosque in Cairo, includes a complete text from the Qur’an. According to the imprint in the lower right corner, the manuscript for the broadside was prepared by a committee under the supervision of the Grand Sheikh of Al-Azhar.

The broadside was drafted by Mohammad Abdulrahman Mohammad (محمد عبد الرحمن محمد), who described himself as assistant director of the office for press, supply, railways, telegraphs, and Egyptian government telephones.

The text in micrography was controlled word by word, compared to the manuscript and confirmed by the official reader of texts to the Grand Sheikh of al-Azhar, Ali Muhammad Ad-Dabba (على محمد الضبّاع), also known as the “Hyena of Egypt” (الضباع المصري), as his family name is written with same letters as the name of this animal. Ad-Dabba was author of several books, most notably on the Arabic script and grammar.

The al-Azhar Mosque it with its university from the late 10th century on the second oldest continuously run university in the world after Al Karaouine in Fez, Morocco. For over a century the university

opposed of printing the Qur'an and believed, that the texts should be traditionally learned by heart and re-written by hand.

In 1924, al-Azhar took a large step in combining the traditional values with the modernisation and prepared the first official, printed Qur'an in the Muslim World. The publication was a result of a long-term project. As there was no printing press on the premises of the University, the Qur'an was printed by the Bulaq press in Cairo.

The history of the printed Qur'an goes back to the 16th century, when the text was published for the first time in 1537/1538 in Venice. The printed text was full of errors. In the next centuries, when the Qur'an was printed in parts or with commentaries in the West, the Islamic world opposed of printing of religious texts. In the East, in Russia, Catherine the Great allowed printing of the Qur'an in 1787 (followed by 1790 and 1793) by the Tatar and Turkic press in Saint-Petersburg. The Gymnasium Press in Kazan published the Qur'an in 1803. Until the al-Azhar Qur'an from 1924, the most influential printed edition of the Qur'an was published in Leipzig in 1834.

The al-Azhar Qur'an became the basic for the later editions.

This unusual, carefully prepared broadside with the full text from the Qur'an was printed in 1951, more than two and a half decades after the first edition. The broadside is very rare and we could not find any other examples.



7. Middle East / Archaeology
Max Freiherr von Oppenheim

[OPPENHEIM TELL HALAF EXPEDITION].

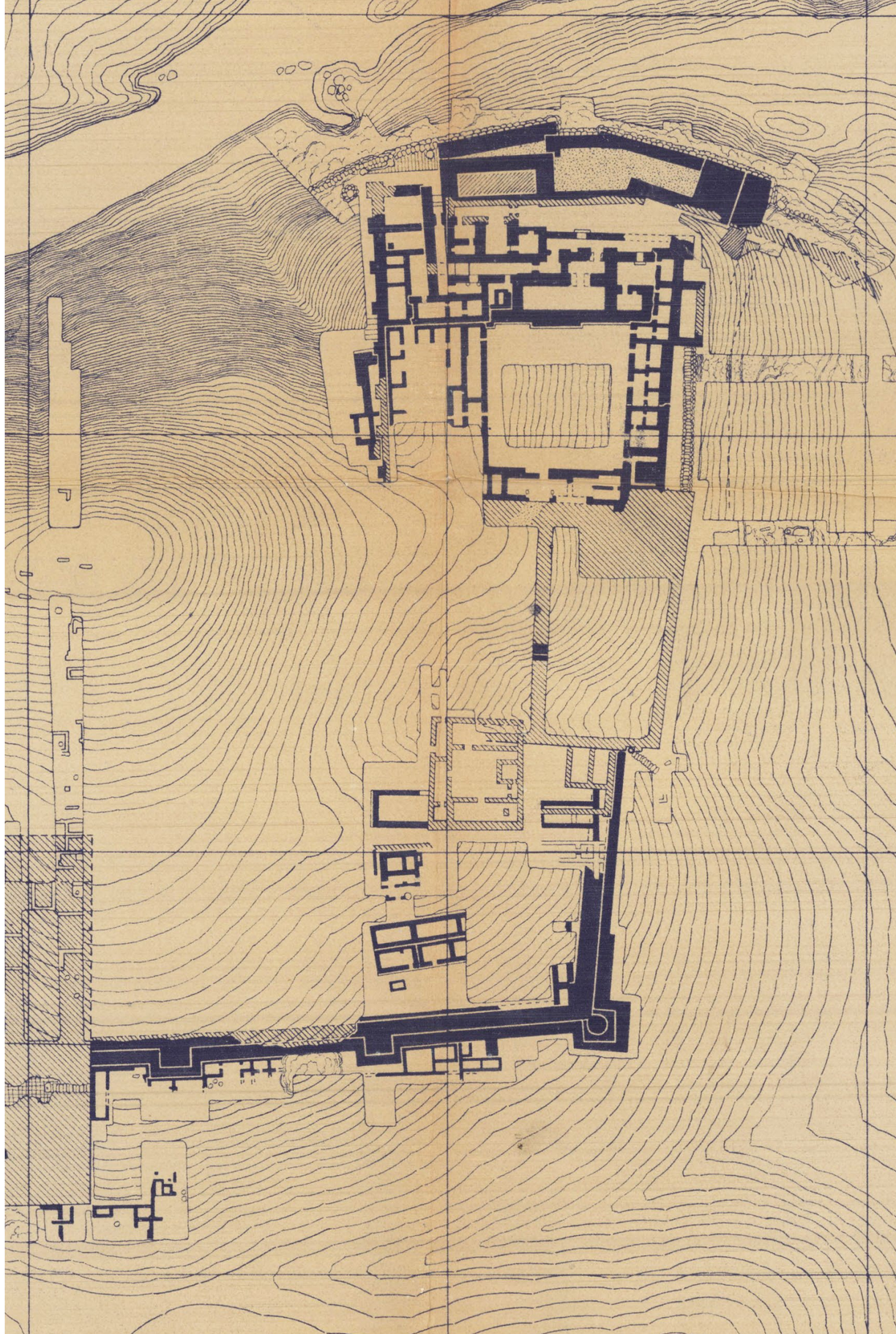
“Tell-Halâf-Stadt 1913”.

[*Probably* Tell Halaf, Syria], 1913.

Whiteprint on thick paper; title, scale and compass executed in manuscript in blue pen; singed “Th. Dombart” in manuscript in blue pen in upper left margin (Very good, some light wear and toning along old folds), 92 x 126 cm (36 x 49.5 inches).

A spectacular ultra-large format whiteprint plan of Tell Halaf (northern Syria), the site of a great ancient Aramaean city and one of the most important archaeological revelations of the modern era, discovered by the German orientalist and spy Max Freiherr von Oppenheim; a working copy of the official, authoritative plan of the site made during the 1911-3 expedition, printed at Tell Halaf for the use of the senior archaeological team; the present example signed in manuscript by Theodor Dombart, a professional architect and one of the Oppenheim’s main associates, later an esteemed professor of ancient Middle Eastern architecture and an authority on Munich history.

In 1899, the larger-than-life German diplomat, orientalist, archaeologist and spy Max Freiherr von *Oppenheim made one of the greatest archaeological discoveries of the modern era, being the remains of Tell Halaf, in northern Syria, today very close the Turkish border. The site featured several distinct archaeological layers, having been highly important to different civilizations over several millenia. It was the first Neolithic city (6th millenium BCE) ever to be excavated, as well as the location of an important Hittite (Bronze Age), centre before being the capital of the* Aramaean city state of Guzana during the first millennium BCE. Once excavated, the layers revealed fantastic, and often well-preserved, monumental statues, jewellery and pottery. However, Oppenheim was only able to uncover a small portion of the wonderous site at this time and had to wait some years to resume the adventure.



Th. Dombart

M. 1:1000

0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160 180 200

N

W O

S

Tell-Halâf-Stadt 1913

From 1911 to 1913, Oppenheim returned to Tell Halaf with a small party of German experts to excavate the site, assisted by a large force of labourers. The party included 5 professional archaeologists and notable figures such as the photographer *Oswald Seemann* and the architects Karl Müller, Felix *Langenegger and Theodor Dombart* (who inscribed the present example of the map). While this expedition succeeded in excavating much of the site and securing precious statues, ceramics and jewellery, the advent of World War I compelled the team to leave the region in some haste, with most of the finds being stored on site. It would be some years later that Oppenheim was able to remove most of the treasures to Berlin, where they would be displayed in his famously innovative purpose-built museum.

The present, very large format plan was the official, authoritative map of Hell Halaf made by Oppenheim's party towards the end of the 1911-3 Expedition. It is a whiteprint (an improvised duplication, using the diazo chemical process, related to blueprint) of what would have been an original manuscript, and was made in only a small number of examples, and printed on-site at Tell Halaf, for the use of Oppenheim and his principal associates. Moreover, apart from the title, scale and compass, which have been added in manuscript, the map features no toponymy or labelling of any kind, as it was an early working plan made for the archaeological team; labelling such features was either unnecessary, or perhaps the team members preferred to annotate the map as they saw fit. While the author of the plan is uncertain, it may have been Langenegger (who reproduced it in his 1950 book), or even Theodor Dombart, who was, after all, a professional architect specifically trained in drafting such plans.

The present plan is a sophisticated, professionally drafted topographical-archaeological rendering of the entire Tell Half site. Contour lines precisely articulate the landscape, while the ground-plans of ruins, monuments and edifices are carefully depicted.

As shown, Tell Halaf is located upon an undulating space, above the steep banks of the Khabur River (a tributary of the Euphrates), which is shown here running across the upper part of the map. The city is framed by the river and the ruins of its ancient walls that roughly form a rectangle to the south. The large complex, in the upper centre, above the river, is the Citadel, containing the Northeast Palace, in the upper-right, the ruins of a large brick edifice and a tower at its gate, in the lower centre, while there are grave sites (rich with archaeological finds) and other edifices to the upper left.

On the left hand side of the general plan is the temple complex, while in the lower centre, is the south gate of the city, featuring the ruins of the 'South Tower' and a site of cult rituals, while the shaded area represents the modern, temporary 'Expedition House' built by Oppenheim's party as their headquarters.

The present map would have been made in only a handful of examples for the use of Oppenheim and his inner circle while excavating Tell Halaf. Beyond that, the survival rate of the plans would have been extremely low. Not surprisingly, we are not aware of the location of any other examples. The present example is also unique, being inscribed in manuscript by Theodor Dombart, one of the principals of Oppenheim's Expedition.

The present plan was subsequently copied, and given various titles, appearing in numerous books and research articles, ensuring that the plan is still regarded as the only reliable and authoritative mapping the Tell Half site created by Oppenheim's team.

Max Freiherr von Oppenheim: Orientalist, Amateur Archaeologist and Spy

Max Freiherr von Oppenheim (1860 - 1946), orientalist, amateur archaeologist and spy, was one of the most fascinating and controversial figures of his era. Born into the fabulously wealthy Oppenheim banking family of Cologne, after a wayward youth, he joined the German Foreign Service, and was posted to Cairo. There he mastered Arabic and became immersed in the contemporary and ancient cultures of the Middle East. While he had scant formal training, he proved to be a highly talented archaeologist and collector of artefacts.

In 1899, he made what was one of the great archaeological discoveries of the era, the *first millennium BC* Aramaean city of Tell Halaf, in northern Syria, full of spectacular and exotic artefacts. He was only able to uncover a small portion of the wonderous site at the time and had to wait until 1911 to return to the region. It was during this period that Oppenheim and his expert team oversaw the mass excavation of Tell Halaf and the extraction of the most prized works of statuary and jewellery, etc.

Oppenheim was a great writer, and many of his books are today considered classics on various Middle Eastern subjects, of which his *Vom Mittelmeer zum persischen Golf durch den Haurän, die syrische Wüste und Mesopotamien* (1899 – 1900), is especially famous.

During World War I, Oppenheim directed a spirited anti-British propaganda campaign in the Moslem world, on behalf of the German authorities. He published numerous periodicals and flyers encouraging Muslims worldwide to rise up in 'Jihad' against Albion. While ultimately unsuccessful, his efforts were nonetheless innovative and spirited (some might say a little 'over the top'). It was also well known that Oppenheim's academic tours doubled as espionage missions.

In 1929, Oppenheim returned to the Tell Halaf area. Shortly thereafter, he had many of his finds moved to Berlin, where they formed the collections of the Tell Halaf Museum in Charlottenburg. The museum was hailed for its unusual and futuristic curatorial approach.

During the Nazi era, Oppenheim, despite his Jewish ancestry, nimbly managed to avoid persecution, and even was quite popular with elements of the regime.

Unfortunately, the Tell Halaf Museum was firebombed by the Allies in 1943, destroying or severely damaging most of the artefacts. It is only recently, that many key items had been painstakingly restored and displayed.

Lately, Oppenheim and his work have been the focus of a number of exhibitions and books. Of note was the recent exhibition, *Abenteuer Orient: Max von Oppenheim und Seine Entdeckung des Tell Halaf*, held at the Bundeskunsthalle in Bonn, in 2014, and the showcasing of Oppenheim's photography collection, *From Cairo to Tell Halaf*, at the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin.

Theodor Dombart: Authority on the Ancient Architecture of the Middle East and the History of Munich

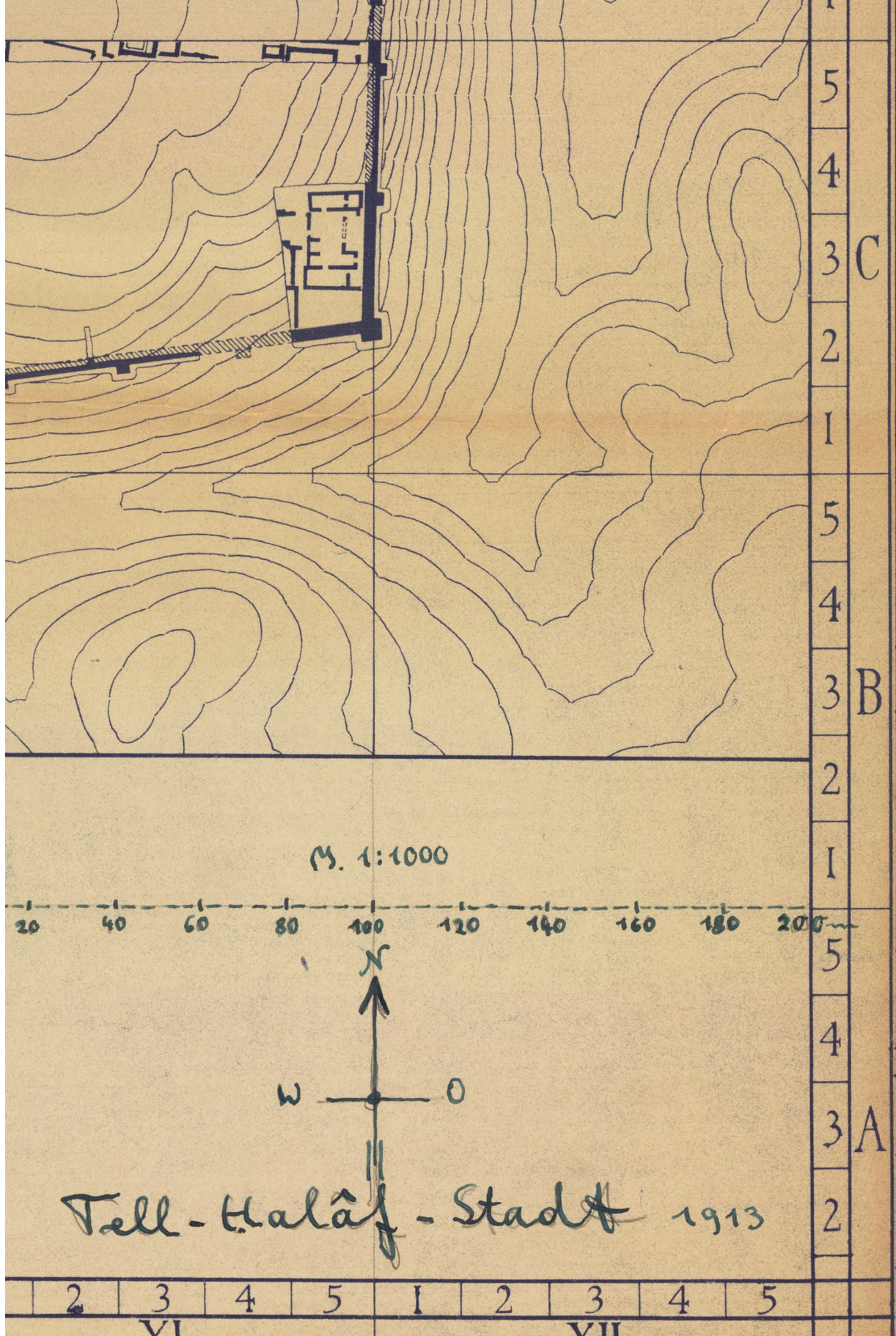
Theodor Dombart (1884 - 1869), the man who inscribed the present Tell Halaf map, was a prominent architect specializing in the ancient Middle East and an authority on the the history and cultural conservation of Munich. He was born in Erlangen, Bavaria, a city with strong academic ties to the Near Orient, the son of high school principal. In 1904, Dombart gradatued with a degree in archteicture from the presitgous Technische Universität München. He then worked for some years for the Munich engineering board.

Due to his stellar professional connections, in 1913, Dombart travelled to Syria to join Oppenheim's team excavating of Tell Halaf. Considered a senior member of the professional management of the expedition, he made major contributions to its work, and the experience gave him a life-long love of the history and culture of the ancient Middle East.

After serving in the army during World War I, Dombart returned to Munich where he married the daughter of the prominent orientalist Fritz Hommel and set to work teaching architecture. He soon became a foremost authority on the historical architecture of the ancient Middle East, becoming a professor at Munich's Ludwigs-Maxmimilan Universität, a position he held until his retirement in 1951.

During his golden years, Dombart became a leading authority on the history of Munich, and an outspoken advocate on historical preservation, publishing numerous books and receiving prestigious state awards. While much of Munich was destroyed or damaged during World War II, many impressive buildings, and even whole blocks of Jugendstil constructions, survived. However, developers, following the atrocious public tastes of the period, called for historical buildings to be bulldozed in favour of new, modern complexes. Dombart, who spent much of his time taking photographs of historically notable buildings and sites, was instrumental in creating lobbying campaign that compelled civil officials to pass preservation laws, which saved what was beautiful about Munich, and the Schwabing neighbourhood in particular, from being ruined forever. Today, all residents of Munich owe Dombart an enormous debt. A street in Munich's Schwabing-Freimann neighbourhood, *Theodor-Dombart-Straße,* is named for him and some of his papers are preserved at the *Bayerische Staatsbibliothek* under the title 'Nachlass von Theodor Dombart' (BSB-Hss Ana 336).

References: N / A – present whiteprint map seemingly not recorded. Cf. Felix *Langenegger*, Karl Müller and Rudolf Naumann, *Tell Halaf: Die Bauwerke* (Berlin: Walter de Gruyter & Company, 1950); Ulrike Dubiel (ed.), *Abenteuer Orient: Max von Oppenheim und Seine Entdeckung des Tell Halaf* (Bonn, 2014); Lionel Gossman, *The Passion of Max Von Oppenheim: Archaeology and Intrigue in the Middle East from Wilhelm II to Hitler* (2013).



8. Iraq WWI – Mesopotamia Campaign
Siege of Kut Al-Amara
Ottoman Military Field Cartography
“Captured” Enemy Map

[OTTOMAN MILITARY ENGINEERS].

[Iraq WWI – Mesopotamia Campaign. Siege of Kut Al-Amara]

[Iraq, *likely* Baghdad, early December 1332 [1916]].

Lithograph with details in original hand colour in blue crayon, with contemporary manuscript annotations in Ottoman Turkish, in blue pen, recto upper right corner, and pencil on verso (Very Good, some light wear and toning along old folds with a subtle old tape repair to vertical centre fold from verso), 41 x 57.5 cm (16 x 22.5 inches).

A fascinating artefact of World War I’s Mesopotamian Campaign – an Ottoman map of the vicinity of the Siege of Kut al-Amara, one of the conflict’s most dramatic events and one of the greatest defeats in British Imperial History; crudely lithographed in theatre by Ottoman engineers, based upon a “captured” British map that was itself based on fresh, detailed field reconnaissance – seemingly unrecorded and likely unique.

Kut al-Amara is a town in Iraq, located upon a bend in the Tigris Rvier, about 100 miles (160 km) southeast of Baghdad. During the Mesopotamian Campaign, Britain’s invasion of Ottoman Iraq during World War I, Kut was considered to be the most strategically crucial location in the country between Basra and Baghdad, a position that the British forces simply had to secure and maintain. The British first took Kut with relative ease in September 1915, on their way to making a disastrous run on Baghdad, whereupon they were driven back south. The main British force, under Major-General Charles Townshend, settled upon Kut as their forward base. However, the town was soon encircled by Ottomans forces, commencing the Siege of Kut (December 7, 1915 to April 29, 1916). After five months and

شویجه هوری

هور الابراهیم

مرزوع

قصاب لوری

مقیاس ۱/۱۲۶،۲۴۰ متره (۱) انچ (۲) میلی انچ ایدر

several British attempts to break the siege and rescue Townshend's men, the starving British garrison surrendered to the Ottomans. The historian Jan Morris rightly termed the siege "the most abject capitulation in Britain's military history." While the British eventually recaptured Kut and went on to take Baghdad and win the war, the sting of the surrender burned in the British imperial memory for decades.

The present map was clearly hastily drafted and lithographed upon a hand powered press by Ottoman engineers, likely in Baghdad. An annotation written on the verso, in pencil, in Ottoman Turkish, reads: "بغداد جوارى انكليزلردن آلنان خريطه صورتى" "This is a copy of the map taken from the British around Baghdad…1332 [1916]". A similar script repeats in printed version in the lower left corner. This note also gives the date 10. 2. 133 (what would be the beginning of December 1916), revealing that the present map was based upon a "captured" British map, acquired by the Ottomans when the British were attempting to take Baghdad, before or at the beginning of the Siege of Kut.

While the precise antecedent map is not known, the present map clearly follows a known template for British military maps of the Kut area, and faithfully duplicates this cartography, save that the text is translated into Ottoman Turkish. To assist in understanding the present map, it is helpful to compare it to a plate from a very rare retrospective series of maps depicting the various phases of the WWI fighting around Kut El Amara made issued in 1925 by the Survey of India (the imprint reads: Heliozincographed at the Survey of India Offices, Dehra Dun. Simla Drawing Office, No. 3933, March 1925. S.D.O. 3936), from the collections of the British Library (IOR/L/MIL/17/15/72/2, f. 17), provided courtesy of the Qatar National Library:

https://www.qdl.qa/en/archive/81055/vdc_100030405325.0x000024

This map clearly has the same, or very similar, base map as the present map; it has the same scope, and while some aspects are different, the extreme majority of details on the maps correspond.

Kut itself is not named on the present map, as its location would have been obvious to the original (British) mapmaker, who was likely based there, although the town stands out at the tip of the most pronounced bend along the Tigris, in the centre-left, across from where the Shatt al-Hayy river joins from the south to meet. In the far north, is the great expanse of the Suwaikiya Lake, while a wealth of information throughout the surrounding countryside is showcased, including innumerable feeder creeks, wadis, lakes and swamps, while villages, rural mosques and forts are labelled. Also depicted are roads, trails, mounds, ridges and disused ancient canals. In addition to Kut itself, key locations of military action include Es Sinn, always down the Tigris from Kut, where the British forces first defeated the Ottomans guarding Kut in September 1915, en route towards unsuccessfully attacking Baghdad. The map also show the locations of the various showdowns that occurred during the Siege of Kut, when British forces tried in vain to relieve Townshend, including the battles of Sheikh Sa'ad (January 6-9,1916); the Wadi (January 13, 1916); Hanna (January 21, 1916); Dujaila (March 8); as well as the final British attempts to break the Ottoman lines at Fallahiya and Sannaiyat (April 5-22, 1916).

Importantly, during World War I both sides placed an incredibly high priority on obtaining geographic intelligence, especially in the Turkish-Middle Eastern theatres, where the topography was not as well-known as it was in Europe. The creation and acquisition of maps sufficiently accurate and detailed to aid military movement was often a decisive factor upon tactical operations in theatres such as Gallipoli, the Sinai and Mesopotamia. Both sides went to great lengths to ensure that the enemy did not capture their best maps, while making great extraordinary efforts to acquire the other side's maps, either from POWs or through espionage. However, despite the best efforts to maintain cartographic secrecy, most printed maps sooner or later found their way into enemy hands.

On the eve of the war, both the British and the Ottoman-German sides possessed a realtibely sophisticated knowledge of the topography of Iraq, including the Kut al-Amara area, as the region had been mapped to high scientific standards for both military and civilian purposes in recent years. However, as the present map indicates, the lowlands of the Tigris-Euphrates Basin were an ever-changing landscape, as the annual floods altered the courses of rivers, creating new lakes and swamps, while leaving other, once verdant places suddenly dry. Moreover, manmade features were often washed way, while the constant military activity altered infrastructure. As such, Iraq, perhaps more than only other battle theatre in World War I needed to be re-mapped often, if not almost continuously, in order to gain a correct 'snapshot' of the landscape immediately in advance of an army. Indeed, even a very accurate survey of the Kut area used two years after it was made would feature many serious inaccuracies due to the changing landscape, potentially hinder military operations.

In the wake Kut first falling to British forces in September 1915, IEF military surveyors, many with vast experience mapping India, had the opportunity to chart the area to an unprecedented degree of detail and precision. The British map upon which the present map is predicated seems to have been a master map based upon these peerless surveys, as so would have been of tremendous value to the Ottomans.

All maps printed by the Ottoman military during World War I in the field (outside of Istanbul) are extremely rare, especially those run off of hand-powered lithographic presses, such as those used by the Ottomans in Baghdad. These maps were issued in only very small print runs and their survival rate is incredibly low. We cannot trace another example of the present map; it is quite likely unique.

Prologue to the Siege of Kut: Espionage, Oil, War and the Contest for Mesopotamia

Mesopotamia, today known as Iraq, was the cradle of civilization in the Middle East and Europe, having over the millennia formed a key part of many empires. In 1534, the region fell to Suleiman the Magnificent's armies, becoming part of the Ottoman Empire. It was eventually divided into the three vilayets (provinces) of Basra, Baghdad and Mosul. Mesopotamia was perhaps the most ethnically and religiously diverse part of the Middle East and Ottoman rule over the country was generally weak, with practical power invested in local leaders.

In the wake of the Napoleonic Wars, Britain aimed to expand its empire in India and to gain total dominance over the Indian Ocean. The Persian Gulf was viewed by Whitehall as vital to its strategic interests and, beginning in 1820, Britain began signing protectorate treaties with the Arab Gulf States, hitherto known as the 'Trucial States', which progressively allowed the Royal Navy to make the Gulf into a 'British lake'.

Beyond its proximity the Gulf, Mesopotamia held a special place in the British mind. Those intellectually inclined were enthralled by the possibility of uncovering the archaeological wonders of the region, while figures of a more business-like disposition saw Mesopotamia as providing the key part of an overland route from Europe to India.

To assert its control of the head of the Persian Gulf, in 1899 Britain recognized Kuwait as separate state from the Ottoman Empire. In 1914, Kuwait became a British protectorate, like the Trucial States.

Meanwhile, geologists were reporting that the Persian Gulf region was likely home to vast petroleum reserves. Oil was not only the key fuel for the next stage in the West's industrial development, but if

supplies adequate to support the Royal Navy's transition from coal to petroleum could be found, it promised to give Britain an indomitable military edge. With the signing of the Anglo-Russian Convention of 1907, whereupon Britain and Russia ended 'The Great Game', their decades-long cold war, Britain gained suzerainty over southern Persia.

In 1908, oil was discovered at Masjed Suleyman, in the Khuzestan region of southwestern Persia, and the British founded the *Anglo-Persian Oil* Company (*APOC*), the precursor of today's British Petroleum, to exploit these discoveries.

The British then turned their sights to Mesopotamia, which geologists believed to be home to massive petroleum deposits. This sparked a surge in British interest in the region, including the sponsorship of a diverse array of megaprojects from irrigation schemes, to shipping lines, to mercantile enterprises and military reconnaissance tours. In a familiar refrain, all these endeavours were also espionage missions, with detailed intelligence being reported in a steady stream to Whitehall.

Enter Germany, which likewise possessed extensive interests in Mesopotamia. Since the late 1880s, it had worked to gradually displace Britain and France as the major foreign financial and military players at the Sublime Porte. Deutsche Bank, Kaiser Wilhelm II's preferred financial vehicle, assumed control of the Orient Express (the famed rail route that connected Constantinople to the heart to Europe) and the Anatolian Railway, the uncompleted line that was to run across Turkey. In 1903, the Germans agreed to expand the Anatolian route through to Baghdad (and perhaps even Basra), creating the Baghdad Railway (German: *Bagdadbahn*), the envisaged Berlin-Baghdad Express. This line, if ever completed, would pose a terrifying threat to British interests in the Persian Gulf, especially the petroleum industry.

In 1912, Britain backed the formation of the Turkish Oil Company to search for petroleum in Mesopotamia. This international affair curiously not only included British investors, but in an example of 'keeping your enemies closer', had Deutsche Bank as a major stakeholder. Ironically, despite its name, the company did not involve the Sublime Porte. While the venture showed enormous promise, the advent of the World War I ensured that any of its projects could not be realized for some years.

In the summer of 1914, Britain, fearing for its interests in the Persian Gulf, formed the Indian Expeditionary Force (IEF), a special unit of the Indian Army, and deployed it to the region.

The IEF arrived off of the Shatt al-Arab on October 29, the same day that the Ottomans effectively entered the war, upon attacking Russian positions in the Black Sea. Britain declared war on the Sublime Porte on November 5, commencing the Mesopotamian Campaign. Her forces promptly took out the Ottoman positions on Iraq's Al Faw Peninsula, before securing the APOC oil refinery at Abadan. On November 21, the Ottomans abandoned Basra, leaving the British to take the key port city unopposed.

In 1915, the British gradually advanced up the Tigris and Euphrates, scoring victory after victory against the Ottomans. Meanwhile, the Ottomans received major reinforcements from Turkey (carried by the partially completed Bagdadbahn, which could transport troops from Istanbul to Baghdad in only 21 days), while the Germans provided massive assistance in the form of sophisticated artillery and airplanes. Moreover, they dispatched Field Marshal Colmar Freiherr von der Goltz, known locally as 'Goltz Pasha', the famed Prussian strategist and long-time military advisor to the Sublime Porte, to oversee the Central Powers' efforts.

Taking Kut al-Amara was vital to securing the road to Baghdad. The IEF seized Kut the day after a British force led by General Charles Townshend, defeated an Ottoman force led by Nureddin Pasha, at the Battle of Es Sinn (September 28, 1915). In the period that followed British military engineers had their first opportunity to map the area around Kut, gaining valuable information that led to the production of the antecedent to the present map.

That autumn, Townshend's forces rashly attempted to take Baghdad but were defeated by the reinvigorated Ottoman-German forces at the Battle of Ctesiphon, or Salman Pak (November 22-25, 1915), only 35 miles south of the city.

The Siege of Kut al-Amara: The Shocking Surrender of Townshend's Army

In the wake of the disaster at Ctesiphon, Townshend had his army to fall back on Kut al-Amara, seeing it as a good base to wait for re-enforcements, arriving there on December 3, 1915. However, an Ottoman army descended upon the scene with surprising speed, surroundering the British positions by December 7. The Ottomans forces numbered 11,000, against Townshend's 8,000 men.

Goltz Pasha arrived on the scene and assumed command of the Ottoman forces. Kut, located on a fortified bend on the Tigris, was quite defensible, and three Ottoman attempts to storm the British lines failed. After a month, Townshend thought it would be best to try and break through the Ottoman lines, to escape southwards. However, he was overruled by his superiors, who foolishly thought that the siege would be helpful, as it tied down and distracted the Ottomans from the larger picture.

Townshend, communicating with the British command in Basra by wireless, desperately asked for a relief expedition to relieve his force, claiming that his men had only a month left of rations (when they actually had four months!). The British command, by then desperately overstretched, reluctantly agreed to send a relief force under Major-General Henry Younghusband, who had recently gained laurels for saving Aden, Yemen from being taken by an Ottoman-allied army.

At the Battle of Sheikh Sa'ad (January 6-9,1916), the British forces managed, with great difficulty, to dislodge the Ottomans from their trenches along this key position down the river from Kut. However, heavy rains ensured that they were not able to effectively follow up on their victory.

The Ottomans retreated 16 km (10 miles) further up the river towards Kut, to a place simply known as the 'Wadi' (meaning the 'riverbed'). The relief British forces, now under General Fenton Aylmer, advanced, attacking the Ottomans at the Battle of Wadi (January 13, 1916) and, once again, drove the Ottomans out of their trenches, whereupon they retreated another 8 km (5 miles) westwards.

At the Battle of Hanna (January 21, 1916), further upstream from the Wadi, the British forces charged the Ottoman lines, but were badly defeated, suffering 2,700 casualties.

It was at this point that the Ottomans, now commanded by Khalil Pasha, sent in major re-enforcements, with another 30,00 troops arriving on the scene. The British also sent in more troops, but their attack upon the Ottoman lines at Dujaila (March 8), to the east of Kut, was a disaster, costing 4,000 British men.

The British force, now under General George Gorringe, had brought their strength up to 30,000, roughly equal to that of the Ottomans, and so moved to make one last try to relieve Kut. From April 5-22 the British force attacked the Ottomans just above Hanna along the Tigris, at Fallahiya and Sannaiyat, but were checked at every turn. After losing thousands of troops, Gorringe threw in the towel. The British would never be able to relieve Kut.

The British dispatched a last-minute mission, led by Aubrey Herbert and T.E. Lawrence (the future 'Lawrence of Arabia'), in an attempt to literally bribe the Ottoman high command with gold in order to allow Townshend's army safe passage to Basra. However, this overture was rejected.

Seeing the writing on the wall, Townshend surrendered to the Ottomans on April 29, 1916, after a siege of 147 days. Only 13,164 of the original 45,000 British imperial troops survived the siege and the relief attempts. Many would be taken as POWs and subsequently died during the 'death march' to Anatolia that the Ottomans subjected them to. This nightmare was not only a devastating blow to British pride and morale, but for a while it threatened to cause the hundreds of millions of Muslims living in the British Empire to question their loyalty to the seemingly flagging Allied case.

The surrender of Kut al-Amara was one of the most shocking defeats in the history of the British Empire and was only matched in modern times by the Surrender of Singapore in 1942. While the British ended up victorious in Mesopotamia, it in many ways the trauma of Kut overshadowed any feelings of accomplishment.

Epilogue: The British Recover and Conquer Iraq

Later in 1916, the British were determined to recover and avenge their defeat, sending massive reinforcements to Mesopotamia commanded by a vigorous new leader, Lieutenant-General Sir Stanley Maude. Meanwhile, the death of Goltz Pasha, due to cholera, on April 19, 1916, was a great blow to the Ottoman-German effort.

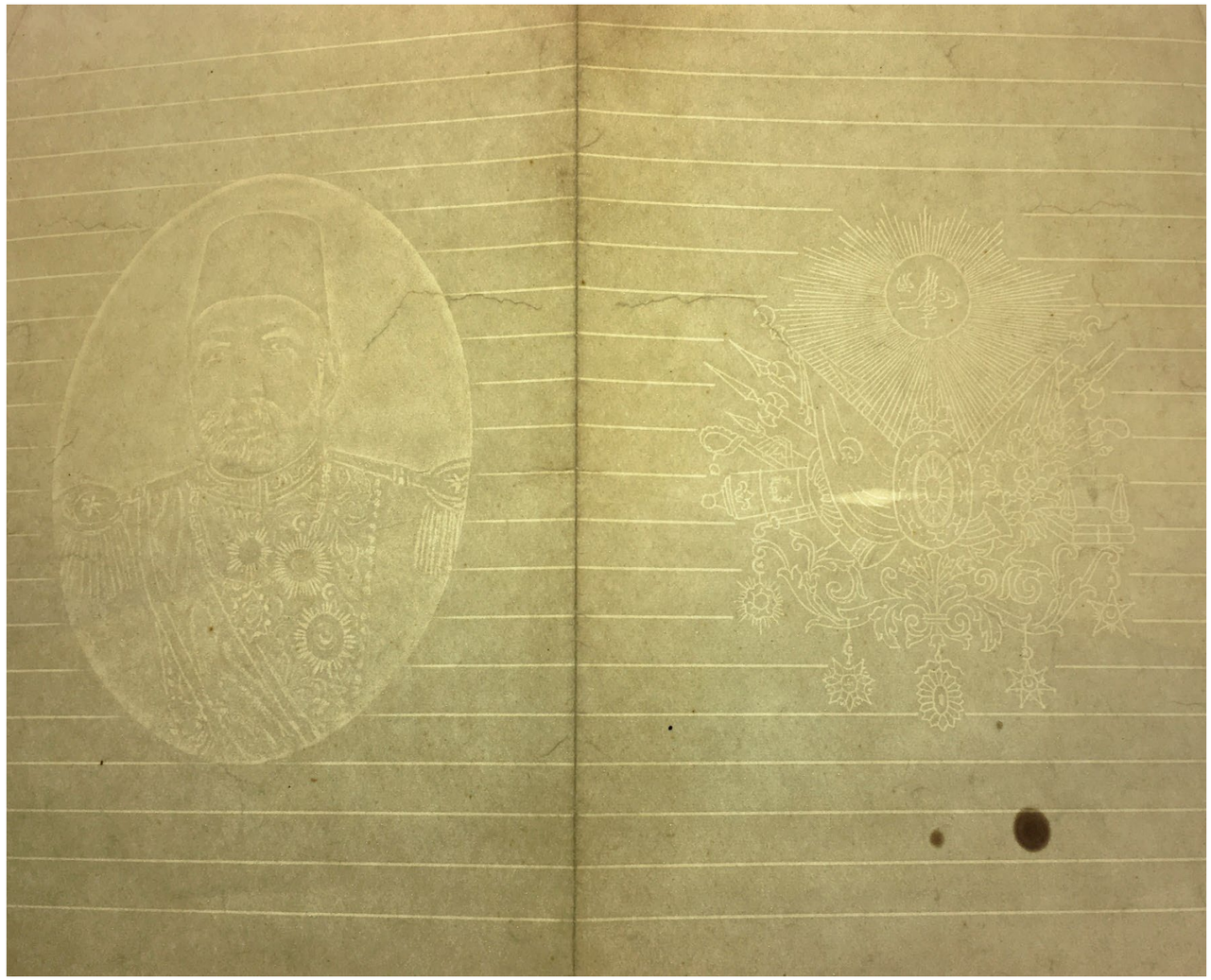
Beginning in December 1916, Maude's force methodically made its way up the Tigris and Euphrates. At the Second Battle of Kut (February 23, 1917), a 50,000-man British force seized the town – this time for good.

Over the coming months, advancing ever further to the northwest, the British eventually spooked the Ottomans into retreating, abandoning Baghdad on December 11, 1917. Henceforth, the British continued their conquest northward, albeit slowly. While World War I in the Middle East ended upon the Armistice of Mudros (October 30, 1918), in contravention of that agreement, British forces took Mosul on November 14, 1918 (so giving Britain control of the most promising potential petroleum region!).

The Treaty of Versailles (1919) led to the dissolution of the Ottoman Empire and made Iraq into British-controlled mandate (essentially a protectorate). The Turkish Petroleum Company ramped up its exploration ventures, discovering the massive Kirkuk fields in 1927. Renamed the Iraq Petroleum Company in 1929, the firm went on to discover many new oil fields, including in the Basra region. While Iraq technically became independent in 1932, Britain continued to dominate its politics and oil production until the July 14 Revolution of 1958, which brought in a nationalist republican regime opposed to Western hegemony.

References: N / A – Present Map seemingly not recorded. Cf. Eugene ROGAN, *The Fall of the Ottomans: The Great War in the Middle East* (New York: Basic Books, 2015), pp. 217-74.

9. ‘The Invisible Sultan’
Artistic Curiousity
Fine Watermarks
Ottoman Court Patronage



Anon.

[A Stationary Sheet featuring Elaborate Watermarks of the Portrait of the Ottoman Sultan Mehmed V Reshad and the Imperial Coat of Arms].

[*Perhaps* Istanbul, 1909 - 1918].

Stationary sheet bearing elaborate watermarks, original vertical centrefold (Good, a couple light irregular folds and a crease emanating from centrefold into watermarks, stain in lower-left side), 20.5 x 25.5 cm (8 x 10 inches).

A stationary sheet with extraordinary, elaborate watermarks featuring a portrait of Ottoman Sultan Mehmed V Reshad and the imperial coat of arms, a curious work of court patronage.

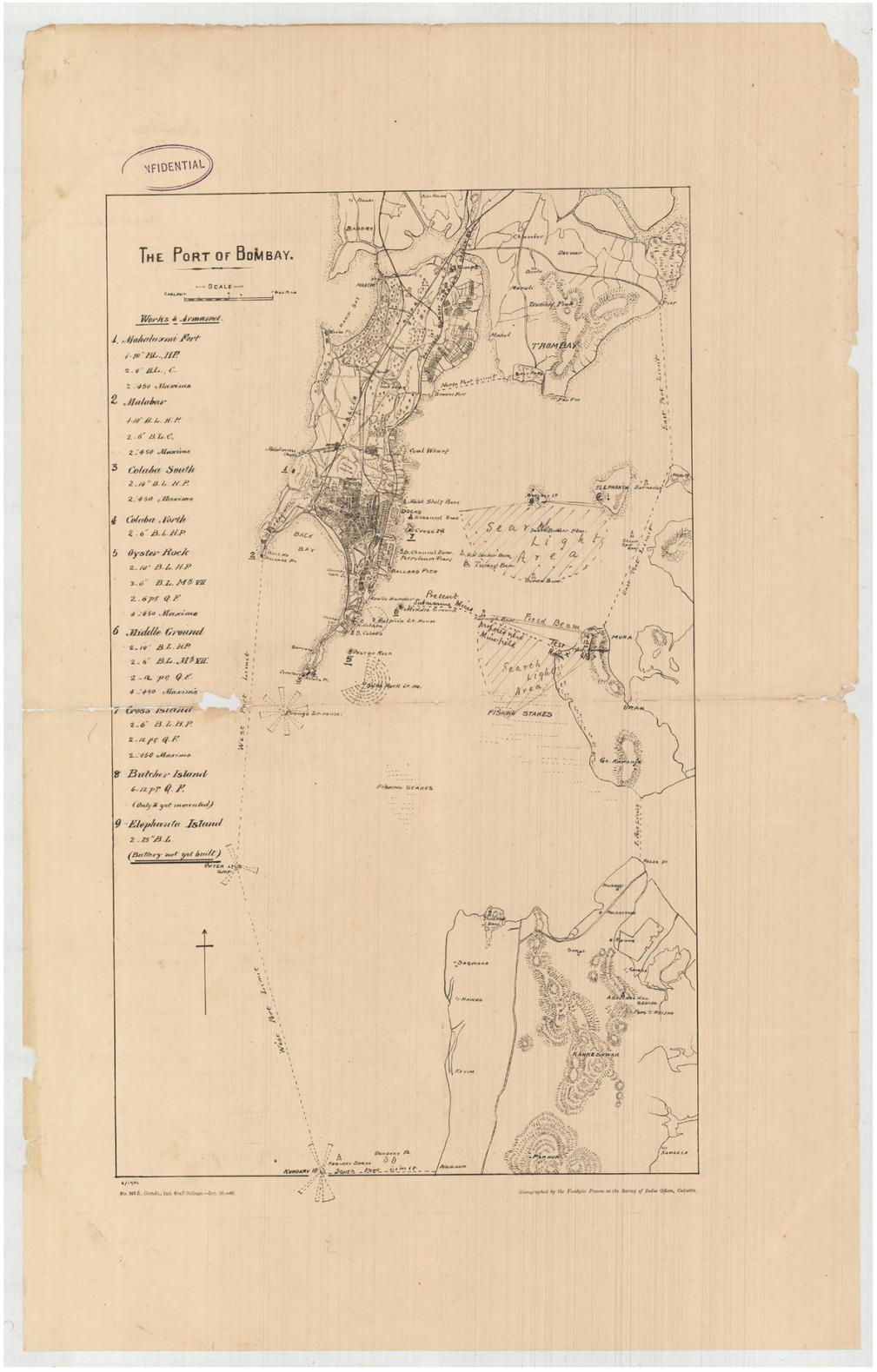
This stationary sheet features elaborate watermarks bearing the portrait of the Ottoman Sultan Mehmed V Reshad within an ovoid frame, on the right-hand side, and another of the imperial arms, on the left-hand side, while the pages are traversed by watermarked ruled lines.

Creating watermarks of this fine quality required extraordinary artistic skill, and the present work was almost certainly commissioned by the Sultan’s court. It follows in a long line of elaborate watermarks that were the result of royal patronage in Europe going as far back as the 16th Century, although all such works are extremely rare. Indeed, we are not aware of another comparable work made for the Ottoman court.

Sultan Mehmed V Reshad (1844 - 1918, *reigned* 1909 - 1918) ascended to the throne upon the overthrow of his elder brother Abdul Hamid II (*reigned* 1876-1909). Unlike his headstrong predecessor, he was considered to be a puppet leader, controlled by the ‘Young Turk’ regime that led the Ottoman Empire into the World War I and the Sublime Porte’s demise. Thus, the present work is from the twilight of courtly patronage in Istanbul.

References: N / A – seemingly unrecorded.

10. India
Intelligence-Espionage Training
Cartography – Original Archive



Frederick William Henry WALSHE (1872 - 1931).

[The Archive consists of dozens of documents variously of manuscript, typescript and indigo copies, plus 3 maps; some aspects are described below. Please request a more detailed description with collations].

[Maharashtra and North-West Frontier Province, India, *circa* 1906 to 1911].

An amazing original archive focusing upon military intelligence training in British India during the heady period leading up to World War I, featuring numerus classified manuscript and typescript documents, illustrated by three extraordinary maps, from the papers of the future Brigadier General Frederick Walshe, an intelligence instructor and later wartime battle commander and Aide-de-Camp to King George V.

This is a fascinating and historically significant archive from the papers of Brigadier General Frederick Walshe (1872 - 1931) from his time as an intelligence officer in British India during the charged era leading up to World War I. Walshe later became the commander of an ANZAC Mounted Brigade during the war (serving in Egypt, Gallipoli and France) and then a senior intelligence officer in Russia, before capping his career as Aide-de-Camp to King George V.

The archive focusses on military intelligence training in British India and includes dozens of classified manuscript and typescript documents, and three especially interesting maps. Taken in sum, the archive is an extremely valuable, unvarnished insight into the nature of spycraft and information gathering by one of the great powers in a critical geopolitical theatre at a key historical juncture. It must be said that any collections of original documents concerning intelligence operations only very rarely appear on the market, owing in good part to their clandestine nature.

The archive consists of four parts. *Part I* concerns Walshe's own advanced intelligence training, including his proposal a new defensive plan for Bombay, illustrated by a seemingly unrecorded, large format "classified" map of Bombay Harbour, printed in 1906 by the Survey of India.

Coast Defences

For this Lecture Garrison
Training, Part I, Chapter
used & extracts read ou
Commented on & explained.

Notes made on a Vis
Bombay & illustrated were sho
Cases & the Defences of Bom
& Kurrachi were explained in de



Part II continues with Walshe participating in a plan for night-time War Games to be staged outside of Nashik (Maharashtra), India, illustrated by an amazingly innovative manuscript plan, specifically designed to be readable at night.

Part III concerns the period, from 1908 to 1911, when Walshe was himself an instructor, educating military officers on intelligence in Peshawar, in the North-West Frontier Province (today Pakistan). Featuring numerous manuscript and typescript papers, including Walshe's original lesson plans, lecture notes and academic reports on such issues as intelligence gathering protocols (in both war and peace), guiding troops, astronomy, codes and ciphers, opposition research, how to share and protect secrets, amongst other intriguing topics. Also, present, and of great value, are series of Walshe's research papers on India's disputed boundaries with China, providing a privileged account of one of the great geopolitical matters of the time; this section features Walshe's own large format manuscript map of the boundaries of British India.

Historical Context: Tensions Rise along the Himalayas

The present archive, the contents of which generally date between 1906 and 1911, were made in British India during an especially tense period in geopolitical history. Great Britain was winding down The Great Game, its almost nine-decade long Cold War with Russia over control of the heart of Asia, which formally ended upon the signing of the Anglo-Russian Convention of 1907. However, in Russia's place, Germany was coming on fast and furious, building a massive navy to rival that of Britain. It was also forging an alliance with the Ottoman Empire, building the Baghdad Railway, which would, if completed, allow Germany to strike at the core of British interests in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean. Germany was coming on fast and furious, building a massive navy to rival that of Britain.

At the same time, Britain was concerned with ensuring that India's northern frontiers ran up well into the Himalayas, not just to create a better defensive perimeter for the Raj, but to gain control of a good portion of the headwaters of the Subcontinent's main rivers; possession of the water supply could mean the difference between prosperity and famine. At the Simla Convention (1913-4), Britain pressured China and Tibet to agree to a boundary, the McMahon Line, which largely favoured India, granting it title to such regions as modern Arunachal Pradesh. While China would later dispute the line, the Simla Convention set a precedent which would prove hard to overturn.

As the Great War drew closer, Britain urgently needed to expand its intelligence capacities, especially in India, where German spies were stirring up trouble amongst the Subcontinent's politically restless communities, and while its coasts and frontiers remained vulnerable to enemy attack. Walshe's work to educate a new generation of military intelligence operatives would have been of immense benefit to the British Empire.

Frederick Walshe: A Man at the Centre of Key Events on Three Continents

Brigadier General Frederick William Henry Walshe (1872 - 1931) was an Anglo-Irish soldier, a senior field commander during World War I and the Aide-de-Camp to King George V. During his 36 year-long military career he served in Britain, India, Egypt, Gallipoli (Turkey), France, Belgium and Russia.

Born to a landed family from County Kilkenny, Ireland, Walshe was educated at Bedford School and at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. It is likely at Woolwich that he was trained in draughtsmanship, and combined with is great natural artistic virtuosity, he became an unusually skilled artist; he sketched what he witnessed constantly throughout his life (as evidenced by many works within the present archive).

In 1892, Walshe was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery and served for almost 20 years in India, where he trained as an intelligence officer, and later as an instructor in military intelligence. During this period, he also became renown as a prize-winning big game hunter.

After being posted in Scotland for time, he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel and called to service in World War I. He became the chief-of-staff of an ANZAC Mounted Brigade and was stationed in Cairo, before leading his men during the horrific Gallipoli Campaign.

Returning to Egypt, he played a key role in Britain's victory at the Battle of Romani, which saved the Suez Canal from being taken by the enemy and turned the tide of the conflict in the Levant. Called up to the Western Front, he served in Northern France and Flanders before being given leave to Britain.

Walshe, who was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General in 1919, saw his final combat assignment as an advisor to the White Russian Generals Deniken and Wrangel during the Russian Civil War. Upon his return home in 1920, he was made the Aide-de-Camp to King George V. Walshe was awarded the Distinguished Service Order (1917), the Companion of the Order of St Michael and St George (1919) and the Companion of the Order of the Bath (1928). After serving 36 years in the army, he retired in 1928 and died in Dorset in 1931.

THE ARCHIVE IN FOCUS:

PART I: BOMBAY HARBOUR – DEFENCE EXERCISE

As part of Walshe's advanced intelligence training, in November 1906, he was asked to develop plan to improve the defences of Bombay, India's leading port. As Walshe's instructor wrote, in the document 'Junior Division – 1906 / Bombay Defences'. (typescript copy, signed H.D.D., November 3, 1906)', "It is assumed that the defences of Bombay are not in an entirely satisfactory manner". He went on to say that "You are directed to propose certain alterations in the arrangement of these defences which will render them more efficient". The cost of plan should "not be prohibitive", although no budget need be estimated. One must consider "The position of Bombay in the general scheme of the British Empire", with "plans, maps and charts to be added where necessary".

In his manuscript proposal, "Bombay Defences" (November 11, 1906), Walshe notes that

"Bombay is the chief commercial port of Western India" and that it can "offer far greater facilities to any expedition landing there for moving inland, than any other place on the coast", and that "If we were at war with a European power which managed to gain command of the seas, Bombay would probably be attacked by that power, for use a base". Even if the Royal Navy retains command of the seas, Bombay would it would still be vulnerable to enemy "raids", requiring only a "cruiser or two with torpedo boats", that could devastate the city's commercial and military infrastructure.

SKELETON MAP
TO ACCOMPANY
MEMORANDA ON THE SITUATION
ON N. E. FRONTIER OF INDIA
JULY 1910

Scale 1 inch = 32 miles

REFERENCE.
Demarcated Frontiers or Boundaries
Undemarcated " "

TIBET
LHASA
Shigatse
Chetang
Chokta
Tsang Po River
Kangari Jong
Gyangtse
Gyamda
Sera R.
Sera
Ghora Jong
Kamla R.
BHUTAN
Tawang
Bhutan Duars
Bhutan Duars
MIJIS
Dirang
AKAHS
Tabling
Bomdi R.
Dirang R.
Bomdi
Ziwangiri
Dzalgiri
Mangaldai
APHLAS
Rong Valley
Subansiri R.
Subansiri R.
APA-TANANGS
MISHMIS
Bor Dihing R.
Dibru R.
Dibrugarh
Sadiya
Tsangpo R.
Tsangpo
Chamdo
Lha Tang
Chutpaleo
Ba Chu
Bangram
Tsona Jong
Tsona
Tsona Valley
Rima
Abo Gangka
Tsangpo R.
Tsangpo
Tim Pu Jong
Nizam Ghat
Pai Chuka
Dibong R.
Dibong R.
Sisseri R.
Sisseri R.
Tsangpo
Tsangpo
Tsangpo

As the danger of a night attack was seen as especially acute, Walshe gave very specific recommendations as to where search lights should be placed around the harbour. He believed that the "weak point" in the harbour's defences lay between Karanja and Elephanta Islands. Walshe also gave suggestions for the specific placement of booms, medium and heavy guns, as well as creating a line of submarine mines.

Importantly, Walshe attached a copy of the following 'classified' and seemingly unrecorded large format map of Bombay Harbour, upon which he sketched some of his suggested defensive improvements in black pen:

INDIAN STAFF COLLEGE / SURVEY OF INDIA.

***Port of Bombay*.**

Calcutta: Survey of India Offices, Calcutta, 1906.

Zincographed by the Vandyke Process, hand-stamped "Confidential" upper right, and inscribed in pencil to verso: "Bombay Defences Scheme / Capt. Walshe / Deolali 11:11:06" (map with splits and some loss along horizontal centrefold, repaired tear in the horizontal fold), 68 x 43 cm (27 x 17 inches).

This fine map, custom printed in Calcutta by the Survey of India for the Indian Staff College, provides a very detailed view of Bombay Island, and extends from Trombay in the north, down south to Neigaum, and shows all major landmarks, with an emphasis on surveillance facilities.

In the instructor's response, contained in the typescript, 'Indian Staff College / Bombay Defences. Nov: 1906 / Junior Division' (H.D.D., November 26, 1906), he concurred with many of Walshe's ideas, but strongly disagreed with others. It seems that coastal defence is in the eye of the beholder.

PART II: WAR GAMES IN INDIA

This is a fascinating collection of related manuscript and typescript documents under the heading 'Junior Division 1906 – 1907 / Tactics Night Operations…" (Nashik area, Maharashtra, India, 1907), describing 'war games', or night-time military exercises, of which Captain Walshe was a participant, in the vicinity of Nashik, India, in 1907. The documents detail exacting plans for how the challenging exercises were to be undertaken.

The highlight of the section is a fascinating graphic of the exercise executed by Walshe's colleagues, Captains Williams and Howell, accompanied by Walshe's written text, "Points noted in Leading Night March" (25 x 18.5 cm). The plan was made in an innovative, stylized form making it easy to read at night. The text notes "The sketch…was done in black Crayon on ordinary white nonluminous cardboard. All the figures & letter stood out most clearly & could be read with ease."

PART III: SPY TRAINING IN INDIA ON THE EVE OF WORLD WAR I

In October 1908, the War Office appointed Walshe to lead his own military intelligence course, following an official, proscribed syllabus for officers in Peshawar, in India North-West Frontier Province (today Khyber Pakhtunkhwa). Peshawar was then, and still is today, a global espionage hotspot, being the gateway between the Indian Subcontinent and Afghanistan and Persia.

The section starts off with a letter from R.H. Brade of the War Office, addressed to Walshe (dated October 30, 1908), enclosing indigo copies of the 'Intelligence Course. General Instructions' and a recommended 'Syllabus'. Here Brade notes that "The Object of the Intelligence Course is to give a certain number of regimental officers some preliminary training in Intelligence duties, so that they may be fit to be attached to the General Staff to assist in the performance of these duties in the field".

The "Instructor" for the course must be "Staff College Graduate" and will report to the Commander-in-Chief in the region (Walshe fit the bill perfectly). For some lectures and field tours, the instructor should "obtain the services of officers who have experience of intelligence and reconnaissance work to give some of the lectures".

Each course was to have a maximum of 8 students and would only be open only to "officers recommended for admission to the Staff College…capable of making clear military sketches".

"Great attention should be paid to reconnaissance in the field" and students should ideally spend part of the course on an "Intelligence Staff Ride", visiting places such as coastal defences, wireless installations, telegraph offices, and technical establishments wherever possible.

Student are to be "warned not to impart, or to discuss, the information they have obtained" outside of British military circles.

Next, is Walshe's "Precis of Lectures / Intelligence Class / 1910" (Peshawar, January 22, 1911), containing a mixture of manuscript and indigo copy pages, plus the indigo copy of the '1st (Peshawar) Division Intelligence Course. Programme of Work' (Peshawar, August 1910).

The "Precis" outlines the numbered subjects to be covered (note that some leaves appear to be missing), including: I. Introductory section; II. Panorama Drawing; III. Reconnaissance; IV. Transmission, Classification & Distribution of Information in War; V. The Collection of Information in Peace; 6. Intelligence Duties in the Field; 7. Practical Astronomy; (the page for no. VIII. seems to be missing); IX. The Guiding of Troops (Day and Night); 10. Intelligence in European Warfare – Part 1; 11. Intelligence in European Warfare – Part 2; 12. Intelligence in War – I. India; 13. Intelligence in War – West Africa and III-Somaliland; 14. Intelligence Systems of Japanese and Russian in Peace and War – I. Japanese; 15. Intelligence Systems of Japanese and Russian in Peace and War – II. Russians; 16. Ciphers and Codes; 17. Organization of British and Colonial Forces; 18. Organization of Foreign Armies; 19. The Russian Army; (the pages for nos. 20 to 28 seem to be missing); 28. Persia (Army) – Part I; 29. Persia (Army) - Part II; 30. Railways – Part I; 31. Railways – Part 2; 32. Instruction of Native Officers; and XXXIII. Afghanistan.

The 'Programme of Work', outlines the course on a daily basis for its duration, which was to run from August 1 to 27, 1910, held every day, save Sundays. Walshe's manuscript note at the end, dated January 22, 1911, reads that the students could not join an Intelligence Staff Tour, as "bad weather and Cholera prevented it".

What follows is a large section of 'Walshe's original course notes, providing a fascinating, detailed and rarely seen insight into intelligence training on the eve of World War I. While some sections are clearly missing, many of the most interesting elements are present, in the form of either manuscript or indigo copies, often bound with string.

The sections that are clearly numbered (in crayon) include "1. Introductory Intelligence generally" (Peshawar, March 12, 1911); "3. Reconnaissance", including 'Reconnaissance for Attack of a position held by the enemy'; "4. The Collection of Intelligence in Peace" (August 1910), including the 'Transmission of

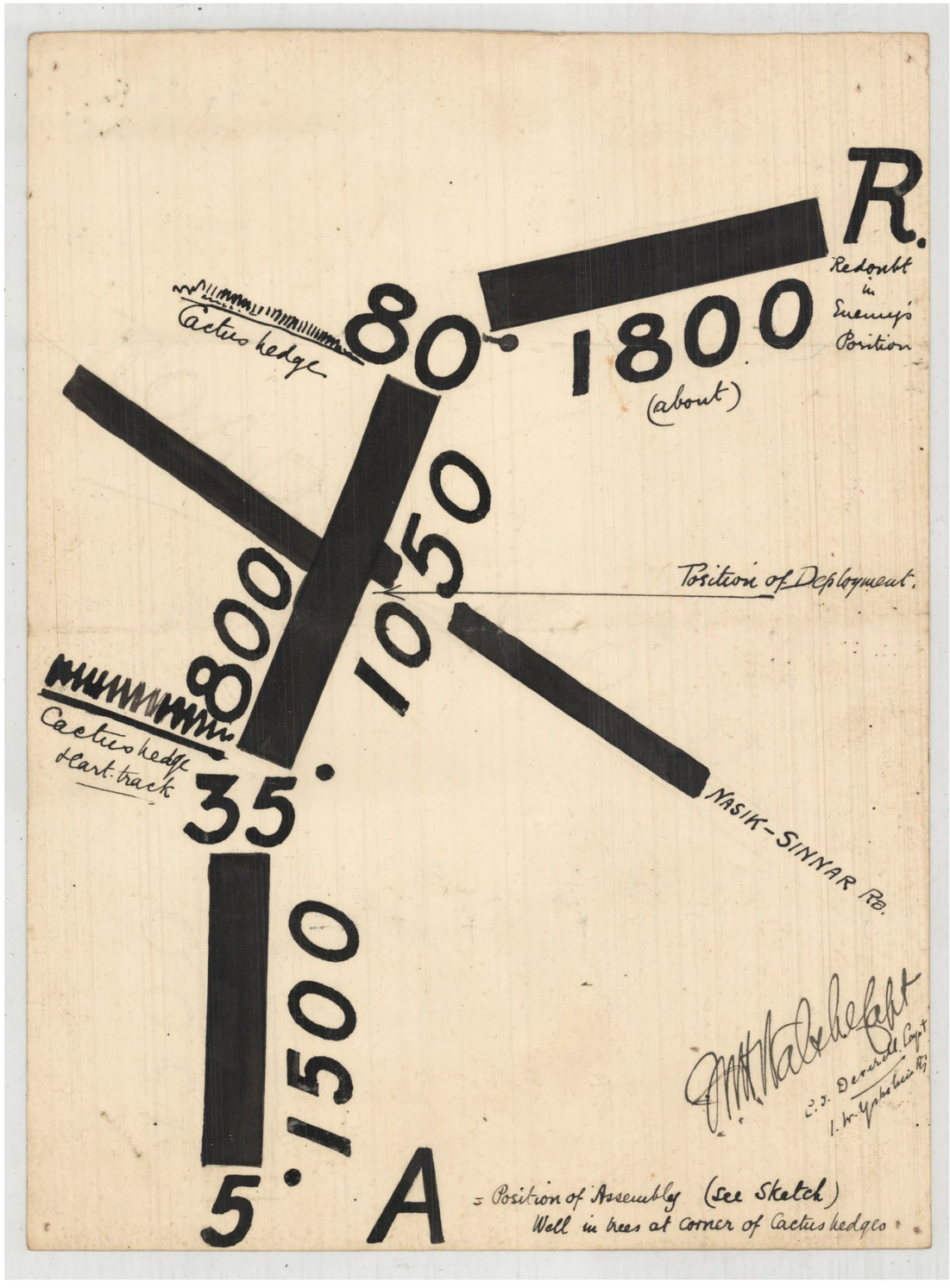
Information' and 'On the Classification and Distribution of Intelligence'; "5. Intelligence Duties in the Field"; "6. Practical Astronomy in the Field"; "7. The Guiding of Troops by Day & Night"; "8. Memory Sketching"; "11. Intelligence in War – 1) In India" and "11a. Intelligence in War – 1) West Africa / 2) Somaliland"; "13 & 13a. Codes & Ciphers"; and "14. Organization of our British and Colonial Forces and of some great Foreign Armies".

The unnumbered sections include "Relations between Intelligence Officers & Political Officers on the Frontier", marked "Confidential"; "Coast Defences"; and 'Afghanistan' (August 15, 1910). Relating to military law there is also a proof printed chapter from a book, Chapter XII. Military Government, Discipline, Spies, Flags of Truce, Censorship and Captures. (Indian Supplement) marked "Draft" in manuscript.

Related to the course, but seemingly additional to the syllabus, Walshe conducted a series of studies regarding British India's disputed frontiers with its neighbours, in particular the Chinese Empire (which had suzerainty over Tibet). These papers are fascinating contemporary accounts of one of the great geopolitical issues of the day, written by an insider with access to classified British intelligence. The studies occurred only a short time before the demarcation of the McMahon Line (1914), resolving the matter (at least for some years). These papers merit further academic study.

These manuscript and indigo copy documents include: "Indian Frontiers"; "Notes for N.E. Frontier, India / Lecture"; "North West Frontier"; and "Notes on the Burma-Yunnan border in connection with recent reports of Chinese activity" (India, 1910).

Additionally, there is Walshe's manuscript "Notes on the N. & N.E. Frontier of E. Bengal & Assam" (India, 1910), that discussed the boundaries between British India (Burma, Arunachal Pradesh and Bengal) and China (Tibet and Yunnan), with the caveat written in pink pen at the top "Policy indicated is only suggested & had not been approved, possibly never will be". To this study, Walsh attached his own large manuscript map:



"Sketch Map To Accompany Memoranda On The Situation On N.E. Frontier Of India / July 1910 / Scale 1 inch = 32 miles."

India, July 1910.

Manuscript, black and pink pen ink on single-sided on waxed cloth paper (Very Good, old folds), 65 x 70.5 cm (25.5 x 27.5 inches).

The map clearly marks salient topographical details and infrastructure, as well as international frontiers, both "undemarcated" and "demarcated".

PART IV: WALSHE'S DRAWINGS

Adding a personal touch, Walshe was an accomplished amateur artist, as well as a prize-winning big game hunter. Included here is a small collection of Walshe's drawings of animals and landscapes, as well as a manuscript sketch of a mosque drafted upon on envelope from 'Lahore'.

References: N / A – Archive seemingly unrecorded.

11. World War II Anti-Allied Propaganda
V-1 Missiles
Churchill



A pair of very rare posters made for the Nazi-occupation regime in Slovenia during the summer of 1944, marking the terror that the German V-1 missile attacks were inflicting upon London, and supposedly Sir Winston Churchill personally, intended as propaganda pieces to rally the Third Reich's dispirited Slovenian collaborators at a point when the Nazis were otherwise losing the war.

By the late spring of 1944, Nazi Germany was badly losing World War II. The Allies had successfully landed troops in France on D-Day (June 6, 1944) and were pressing towards Paris, while the Soviets were gaining ground every day against the Wehrmacht along the Eastern Front. In Nazi-occupied Slovenia, where the present posters were directed, the Partisans were slowly taking over the countryside, their numbers swelling with new recruits, while the collaborationist *Slovensko domobranstvo* ('Slovenian Home Guard') was suffering defections. It was a depressing time for supporters of the Third Reich.

However, Germany had one last trick up its sleeves, after years of development, Hitler's best scientists had perfected the the V-1 flying bomb, known in German as the *Vergeltungswaffe 1*, or 'Vengeance Weapon 1'), or colloquially in English as the 'Buzz Bomb' or 'Doodlebug'. The V-1 was the world's first operable cruise missile, and unlike other aerial bombs which needed to be dropped from planes, the V-1 could be launched from the ground and could power itself with jet propulsion.

The German plan was to terror bomb London, in order to break the British sprit and force a more favourable outcome for the war (i.e. a negotiated solution that would allow Germany a face-saving peace).

The first V-1 missiles started falling on London on June 13, 1944 – only a week after D-Day. With a weight of 2,150 kg and range of only 250 km, V-1s had to be launched from coastal Netherlands, Belgium, or extreme northern France, and could barely make it past London. However, they

immediately proved devastating and terrifying, and the British air defences were relatively helpless to intercept them.

Between June and October 1944 (when most of the V-1 launch sites were overrun by the Allies), 9,500 V-1s fell on south-eastern England, destroying 1.27 million buildings and killing 23,000 people, making

the V-1 raids proportionally more destructive than the Blitz (viz. the length of time of the two events). It is estimated the British air command occupied up over 25% of their planes and manpower trying to interdict the V-1s, often in futile endeavours. On the other side, the Germans suffered literally 'zero' casualties from their V-1 programme, making it perhaps the most efficient offensive operation of the entire war.

While the V-1 attacks succeeded in making life in London a misery, and briefly gave Hitler a good burst of propaganda, the V-1 campaign almost entirely petered out in less than 3 months. After the V-1s stopped falling, the British could redirect more of their energies against Germany, bringing home the final defeat of the Third Reich in May 1945.

While the V-1 missiles arrived too late in the war to save the Axis side, the unbelievably advanced technology behind the missiles was adopted by NASA for their space programme, while also forming the basis of military ballistic research internationally going forward.

The Posters in Focus

The present pair of posters were made on the orders of the Nazi occupation regime in Slovenia in the summer of 1944 to promote the Germans' new reprise against the Allies, the V-1 missile attack on London. While likely published in Ljubljana, they may also have been printed in somewhere in Austria, such as Klagenfurt. The posters were part of an ongoing propaganda war in Slovenia between the regime and the Partisan insurgents, resulting in many fabulously designed pieces, often commissioned from academic artists. The posters, printed on fragile wartime paper, have a very low survival rate, and both of the present posters are very rare, with only a few examples of each recorded in Slovenian collections.

Poster #1.

Anon.

Odgovor Nemčije. [Germany's Reply]

[Slovenia or Austria, Summer 1944].

Colour off set printed broadside (Very Good, old folds, some light spots of toning and creasing, small point of loss to blank margin in lower left corner), 62.5 x 42 cm (24.5 x 16.5 inches).

This finely composed art Deco poster, entitled 'Germany's Answer' shows a visibly rattled Sir Winston Churchill speaking at a podium adorned with a Union Jack, while V-1 missiles whirl down upon a burning London. In the foreground, angry members of media rage against the Prime Minister and his seeming helplessness.

References: Gornjesavski musej Jesenice (Upper Sava Museum, Jesenice, Slovenia): GMJ;M-0003525.

Poster #2.

Anon.

V1 razbija srce Anglije. [V1 is Demolishing the Heart of England]

[Slovenia or Austria , Summer 1944].

Off set printed broadside, orange colour on yellow paper (Very Good, some creasing along old folds), 60.5 x 42 cm (24 x 16.5 inches).

This textual poster, entitled 'V1 Broke the Heart of England', features a series bullet points, each headed by 'V1'. The rhetoric is irreverent and biting towards the Allies and their leadership. Some of the highlights include (roughly translated): 'V1 is attacking London all the time. The news about Germany winning the war will soon come out' and 'V1 – Churchill the old crook and liar" will soon lose the confidence of his people; and 'V1 – the newspapers are starting to the tell the truth'.

References: Gornjesavski musej Jesenice (Upper Sava Museum, Jesenice, Slovenia): GMJ;M-0003526.

ABOUT US



Daša Pahor (*1977 in Slovenia) holds a PhD in History of Art from the University of Ljubljana. Her doctoral thesis analysed the *Tradition of the Gothic Architecture in the 16th and 17th Centuries in Slovenia*. She has published numerous articles and contributions to anthologies on the topic, as well as on Protestant Art in Styria during the 16th century.

A recognized expert on art, architecture and print culture, Daša's primary fields of interest include the Balkans and South-Eastern Europe, with a particular focus on objects from the late 16th to early 20th century.

Daša is a member of the ILAB (International League of Antiquarian Booksellers). Apart from her native tongue, Slovenian, she speaks German, English, Croatian, French, and Italian.



Alexander ("Alex") Johnson (*1977 in Canada) holds a PhD in History from the University of Exeter, England. With a doctoral thesis on the *British Surveys of the Atlantic Seaboard of North America 1764-1775*, Alex is an international authority on cartography, in particular the mapping of the former British Empire. At the Kochi-Muzuris Biennale 2014-15, he served as the Co-Curator of *Cosmography to Cartography*, India's first major exhibition of historical maps. Topics on which he has written range from Comanche Native American maps to the 'Lafreri School' of Italian cartography.

Alex's career in the antiquarian world began at Christie's, London, where he conducted the research for the sale of the Waldseemüller Globe Gores (1507), the 'Birth Certificate of America,' and a world auction record for a single-sheet printed map. He subsequently held positions with leading dealers in New York and California. In September 2014 he joined his wife Daša at Antiquariat Daša Pahor, where his main field of expertise is objects produced in the 17th to 20th centuries.

Within the team of Antiquariat Daša Pahor, Alex is the storyteller. In line with his passion for historical research, he enjoys tracing back the context in which antiquarian pieces were originally created and used. Thus accompanied by intriguing historical facts and details, remarkable objects "come alive" again for their contemporary buyers.

© 2020 Antiquariat Daša Pahor GbR – Alexander Johnson & Daša Pahor

Alle Festbestellungen werden in der Reihenfolge des Bestelleingangs ausgeführt. Das Angebot ist freibleibend. Unsere Rechnungen sind zahlbar netto nach Empfang. Bei neuen und uns unbekannten Kunden behalten wir und das Recht vor, gegen Vorausrechnung zu liefern. Preise verstehen sich in EUR. Rückgaberecht: 1 Monat.

Zusendung Weltweit ist kostenlos.

All items are subject to prior sale and are at the discretion of the vendor.

Possession of the item(s) does not pass to the client until the invoice has been paid in full. Prices are in EURO. All items are subject to return within 1 month of date or invoice, provided the item is returned in the same condition as which it was sold.

The vendor offers free worldwide shipping.