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1. VIETNAM – RED RIVER BASIN (HANOI TO LÀO CAI) TRADITIONAL VIETNAMSE MSS. MAP

Anon. Vietnamese Artist / Cartographer.

[Untitled Map of the Red River (Sông Hồng) Basin, extending from Hanoi Area to Lào Cai Province, Vietnam].

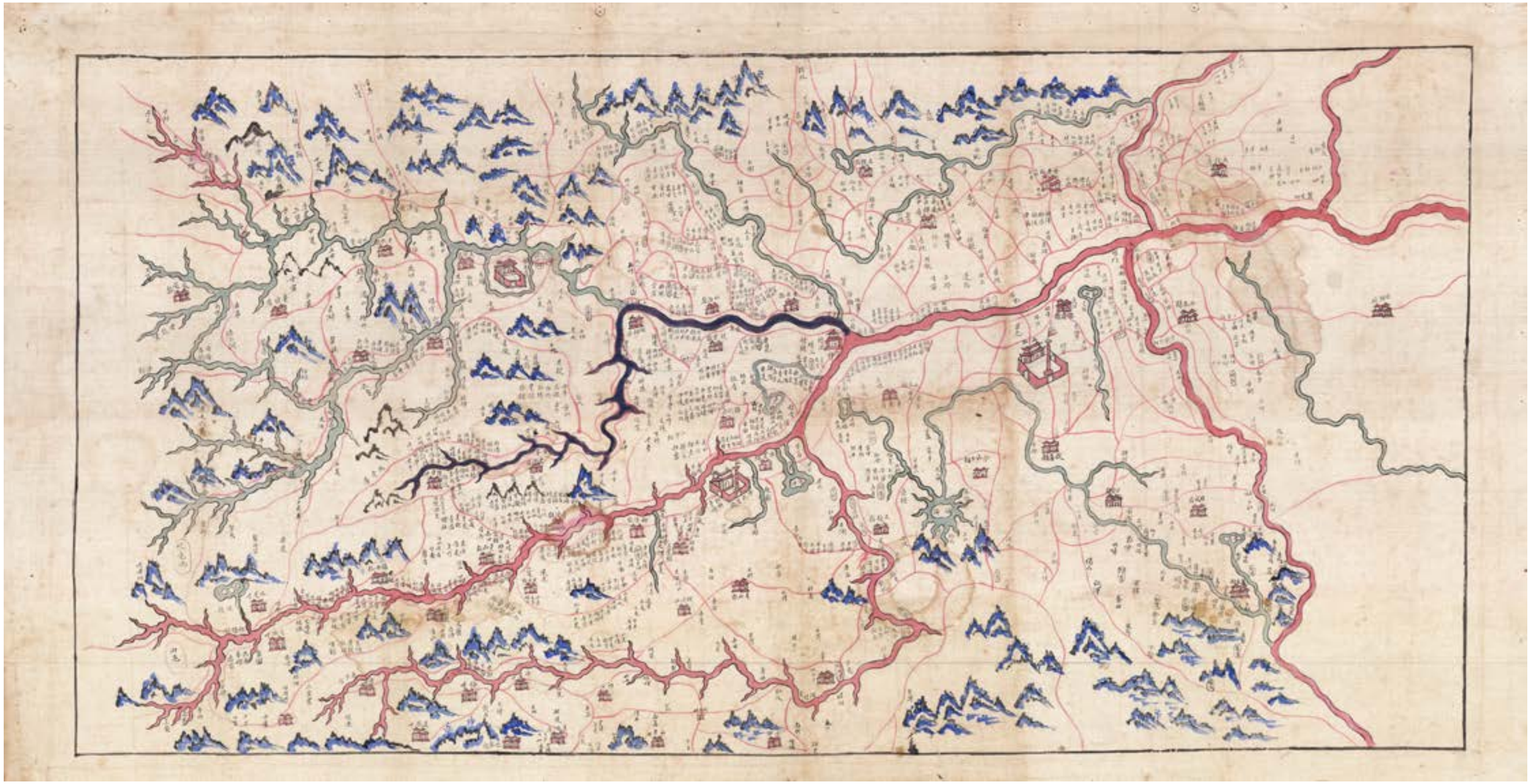
[Northern Vietnam, likely 1850s – 1880s].

Manuscript, pen and ink and watercolour and wash on fine cloth (Very Good, lovely bright original colours, some light staining in various places and a couple points of very minor bleed of detail), 90.5 x 170 cm (35.5 x 67 inches).

A monumental and artistically virtuous manuscript map on cloth, drafted in the traditional Vietnamese style, embracing the Red River (Sông Hồng) Basin, the heartland of northern Vietnam, from the Hanoi area up to the Chinese frontier, created by an anonymous artist-mapmaker sometime from the 1850s to 1880s, with all toponymy given in 'Chữ Nôm' (traditional Sino-Vietnamese) characters, it showcases the rivers in broad branches of colour, flowing down from luminous blue mountains, labelling innumerable cities, towns, rural districts ('huyện') and temples, the most important of which are shown pictorially, while all major roads are delineated; the map was possibly used by French officers as an orientation guide during their invasion of northern Vietnam, the Tonkin Campaign (1883-6) - an exceptional museum quality work of art.

This grand and lively work of cartography and art is a map of the Red River (Sông Hồng) Basin, the heartland of northern Vietnam, in the region historically known to Europeans as Tonkin. It is executed according to traditional Vietnamese style and conventions, almost certainly made sometime during the reign of Emperor Tự Đức (ruled 1847 - 1883), being the latter half of the period of sovereign rule of the Nguyễn Dynasty. Created by an anonymous professional artist-cartographer, the map is drafted on fine cloth, in pen and ink and vibrant watercolours and wash, depicting features in a stylized, exaggerated form for visual effect, with all toponymy given in 'Chữ Nôm', the traditional Sino-Vietnamese characters used before the modified Latin alphabet was adopted for Vietnamese during the French colonial period.

The map is orientated with the southeast on the left-hand side, and the northwest on the right, such that is follows the Red River Basin in a diagonal fashion. The map captures



the territory from the Hanoi area up to Lào Cai, near the mountainous Chinese frontier (beyond which is Yunnan Province). The map is dominated by the depiction of the rivers, which are represented in broad, stylized branches, of which the most prominent is the Red River (Sông Hồng), so named due to its natural reddish sediment, and which is coloured in a bright burnt orange-red hue. This river is joined near the middle of the map by its main tributaries, the Lô River (Sông Lô, which means the 'Clear River'), here curiously coloured in a dark hue, and the Black River (Sông Đà), with their innumerable tributaries feeding their mighty channels. Located in the upper right corner of the map is the Đuống River (Sông Đuống, also the Thiên Đức River), which is a distributary of the Red River (meaning that it is a channel that flows out of it), marking the beginning of a large delta.

The map labels hundreds of cities, towns, rural districts ('huyện') and temples, the most important of which are shown pictorially, as appealing individualized representations, coloured in the same lively burnt orange-reddish hue as the Sông Hồng, while all major roads are delineated. The mountains that progressively rise from the alluvial plain as one travels inland are heightened in a luminous, bright blue hue following period style.

Curiously, while the map meticulously labels settlements throughout, it does not feature Hanoi (Hà Nội), which was by far and away the largest city in the region. This is even though map embraces the entire area where the city should appear, in the upper right corner, just below the point where the Red River splinters into the Đuống River. It does, however, label Hoài Đức, a huyện that was an important logistical centre, just to the west of Hanoi (today consumed by the greater Hanoi metropolitan area).

The omission of Hanoi seems to be intentional. Indeed, many maps depicting northern Vietnam made in the traditional Vietnamese style during the sovereign period of the Nguyễn Dynasty (1802 - 1883; although the regime continued to reign in a de jure sense until 1945) omit Hanoi. This is perhaps because the Nguyễn somewhat resented the city.

Hanoi (until 1831 called Thang Long), served as the capital of various nations states from 1010 to 1802. Hanoi was the nucleus of the Tây Sơn Dynasty (1778 - 1802), the Nguyễn's long-time enemies, which they deposed. Upon taking control of all Vietnam in 1802, the Nguyễn moved the national capital to Huế, far away in central Vietnam. While Hanoi remained a large city and an important centre of commerce and culture, it had (temporarily) lost its cache. While the Nguyễn did not supress Hanoi and allowed to city to thrive, they had little affection for it, associating the city with the Tây Sơn regime, and wished it to have 'low profile'. As such, while they did not specifically ban its cartographic representation, it seems that they may have discouraged its appearance on general maps, unless necessary. As many travellers heading up the up the Red River Basin on long journeys bypassed the chaotic streets of Hanoi, rather passing through Hoài Đức as a waystation, it was (as here) not seen necessary to label the region's largest city.

The Red River and its principal tributaries had been the lifeblood of northern Vietnam for millennia. The river has its origins in China's Yunnan province and flows for 1,149 km to the Gulf of Tonkin. Its upper course follows the Red River Fault through very mountainous country, but in Vietnam it eventually contributes to a broad fertile plain, which then flows into the Red River Delta. The river was for centuries one of the primary trade routes

from the sea into the deep interior of southwestern China, notably to Kunming, being one of the Asia's great nexuses of commerce and cross-cultural exchange.

Naturally, the fertile, populous, and culturally rich Red River Basin was a subject of prime interest to Vietnamese artist-cartographers, and during the Nguyễn Dynasty, the precise scope of the present map (the Hanoi area to Lào Cai) was a common subject for manuscript works, although each of these maps was a unique artistic creation, even if they conveyed largely the same information.

It is worthwhile to compare the present work to a map of the same era held by the Bibliothèque nationale de France that frames the precise same geographic scope (Bibliothèque nationale de France: GE SH 19 PF 180 DIV 2 P 22, carte 17). The map, which is untitled, is visually much 'busier' than the current work, but features a similar colour scheme and shares many stylistic traits. It also does not label Hanoi, even though its coverage extends over where the city should be. Please see a link to an image:

https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b531580269/f17.item.r=carte%20tonkin.zoom

The present map, like others of its genre, with his highly stylized details of exaggerated size, is obviously not scientifically accurate. However, it does label hundreds of places along the major rivers and roads, being the natural travel routes, in their correct sequence, while noting major landmarks, such that it would be useful as an itinerary guide.

Critically, during the Tonkin Campaign (June 1883 to April 1886), when France invaded and conquered (albeit with great difficulty) central and northern Vietnam, the Red River Basin was the scene of intense, large-scale, and constant conflict, which played out in numerous campaigns, sieges, and battles. This not only involved the French combatting Vietnamese imperial troops, but for a time also saw the intervention of Chinese forces joining the Nguyễn cause, in what was known as the Sino-French War (August 1884 - April 1885).

During the war, the grand format traditional Vietnamese maps executed upon cloth, such as the present work, were highly prized by the French officers, as they labelled far more villages and temples, and indeed topographical details, than that which were depicted on European maps of northern Vietnam. The French went to great efforts to acquire such maps from the Vietnamese, while also commissioning Vietnamese artist-cartographers to create new, custom-made maps of areas of interest. There are many examples of the French using such maps as orientational guides for their campaigns up the Red River Basin. While the present map does not feature any clear signs of French use, some such works, like the map held by the Bibliothèque nationale de France cited above, feature copious transliterations of Vietnamese toponomy in Latin letters for the benefit of French users.

As the late esteemed scholar of early Vietnamese history, John Whitmore, wrote of comparable maps:

"*The French, in their sweep across northern Vietnam in the 1880s, seem to have availed themselves of local maps to aid their efforts. The Bibliotheque Nationale in Paris and the*

Bayerische Staatsbibliothek in Munich hold maps that the French apparently picked up and used in the campaign. They may even have copied or commissioned some of them in order to gain local knowledge of the terrain. The existence of romanized script (Quốc ngữ) on the maps indicates their adaptation to French needs. Three maps are of Hà-Nội, two others of Ninh-binh and Nam-dinh, provinces in the southern portion of the Red River Delta, two of San-tay Province, and the other six of mountain areas to the north and north-west (Lào Cai, Thái Nguyên and Lao-cai, Thai-nguyen, and Lạng Sơn). The maps continue the earlier mode, being generally drawn in black ink with other colors used to illustrate different features (roads in red, rivers in blue, and mountains in brown or gray)… These thirteen maps provide some indication of the cartography available locally in the north during the second half of the nineteenth century." (Whitmore, 'Cartography in Vietnam', pp. 506-7).

The present map is a unique, grand sale and exquisitely executed work of cartography, as well as museum-quality work of art, from the last great era of traditional Vietnamese mastery, before the country's culture was altered forever by the French colonial conquest.

References: N/A- Present Manuscript Unrecorded. Cf. (re: a comparable contemporary Vietnamese mss. map of the Red River Basin:) Bibliothèque nationale de France: GE SH 19 PF 180 DIV 2 P 22, carte 17; (re: background:) Marie de RUGY, Aux confins des empires: Cartes et constructions territoriales dans le nord de la péninsule Indochinoise (1885-1914) (2018); John K. WHITMORE, 'Cartography in Vietnam', in The History of Cartography, Volume 2, Book 2: Cartography in the Traditional East and Southeast Asian Societies (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1994), pp. 478–508.

9.500 EUR



2. NICARAGUA – FIRST OFFICIAL MAP INTEROCEANIC CANAL GERMAN SURVEYORS IN LATIN AMERICA

Maximilian von SONNENSTERN (1819 - 1895).

Mapa de la Republica de Nicaragua levantado por orden del gobierno por Maximilian v. Sonnenstern 1858.

East New York (Long Island): G. Kraetzer, 1858.

Lithograph with original outline hand colour, dissected into 32 sections and mounted upon original linen, folding into original blue blind-stamped boards with gilt debossed title, crossed-out handstamp of 'The Valentine Museum, Richmond, Virginia' and earlier hand-stamp of 'M. Lienau' to inside of front cover (Very Good, attractive original colours, light even toning, some light print transference, some old staining to upper part of covers), 61 x 77.5 cm (24 x 30.5 inches).

The first edition of the first official map of Nicaragua, predicated upon itinerary surveys conducted by Maximilian von Sonnenstern, a German engineer who recently immigrated to the country and who became the father of the modern mapping of Central America; features a highly detailed and broadly accurate rendering of the populated western and southern three-fifths of the country, considered to be a vitally useful strategic guide for developing the country in the wake of the Nicaraguan Civil War of 1854-8, making it a foundational documents of the modern republic; published in New York - very rare.

Until the 1850s very little scientific mapping had been conducted in Nicaragua, due to the frequent bouts of political instability, as well as a lack of government initiative and funding. While the southern and western parts of the county were populated and relatively developed, the Mosquito Coast (the vast region along the Caribbean Sea), the ownership of which was long disputed with Great Britain, was sparsely populated and covered with dense jungle.

Growing interest in the possibility of constructing an inter-oceanic canal across Nicaragua motivated foreigners to create maps of that depicted the populated part of the country with a basic measure of general planimetric accuracy (until the 1890s Nicaragua was considered to be the most promising location for such a world-changing route, until it lost the 'canal race' to Panama). The best of these maps included Fermin Ferrer's *Geographical Map of the Republic of Nicaragua with Three Plans and Views* (1855) and Auguste Myionnet Dupuy, *Union des deux océans Atlantique et Pacifique, par le transit ouvert à*




MAPA
DE LA REPUBLICA DE
NICARAGUA
LEVANTADO POR ORDEN DEL GOBIERNO
por
MAXMILIAN. SONNENSTERN
1858.
PLANO DE LEON.
PLANO DE GRANADA.
PLANO DE LA COLONIA PROYECTADA EN EL VIEJO LEON
GOLFO DE FONSECA
LAGUNA DE MANAGUA
LAGUNA DE NICARAGUA
COSTA RICA
OCEANO PACIFICO
OCEANO ATLANTICO
SECTION Nº 1
SECTION Nº 2
SECTION Nº 3

travers la République de Nicaragua: Carte détaillée des Cinq Départements avec indication des principaux tracés du Canal Interocéanique (1855). However, these works were not predicated upon surveys and had little utility for engineering or infrastructure development purposes.

During the latter part of the Nicaraguan Civil War of 1854-8, President Tomás Martínez Guerrero realized the urgent need to create a broadly accurate official national map that focused upon the populated western part of the country (the Mosquito Coast being too vast and vacuous to be worth the effort, at least initially).

In 1855, Maximilian von Sonnenstern, a recent German immigrant from a noble-military background, became a consultant engineer to the Nicaraguan government. He introduced the latest German mapping techniques to Central America, and in addition to mapping Nicaragua constructed the first official maps of Guatemala and El Salvador. Over the next two years, he had the opportunity to conduct itinerary surveys of the major transport routes of western and southern Nicaragua, as well as to make some skilled, albeit unscientific, renderings of the surrounding topography.

The result was the present work, the Mapa de la Republica de Nicaragua levantado por orden del gobierno 1858, which showcases the country in great detail, to high degree of planimetric accuracy. It marked a dramatic improvement over all previous endeavors, providing the first map that would be truly useful and reliable for strategic administrative planning, while lending credibility to Nicaragua's desire to host a possible future interoceanic canal. Even if Sonnenstern's surveys had not been systematic, and while the map intentionally omitted most of the Mosquito Coast, President Martínez rightly hailed the map as a triumph.

The map embraces the western and southern three-fifths of Nicaragua, intentionally omitting the northern Mosquito Coast, which lay beyond the line marked on the map as the 'Territorio ò linea despoblado y desconocida de la republica' (Line of the Unpopulated and Unknown Territory of the Republic). The map shows the country in great detail, including the entire Pacific littoral, the great interior seas of Lago Managua and Lago Nicaragua, and the San Juan River that runs down to the Caribbean Sea, along with the southern Mosquito Coast, up to Bluefields. Nicaragua's mountains are show by hachures, notably including the chain of volcanos the run down the western side of the country, creating great islands in Lago Nicaragua.

The country is shown divided into its departments, with its rival 'capitals' of Granada and León prominently labeled. Managua is also marked, but not with any prominence, as while it was chosen as the permanent national capital in 1857 (due to a compromise between the two main cities), this decision may not have been finalized by the time Sonnenstern sent his manuscript to New York to be published.

The map features a wealth of information, all from official sources, as the 'Explicacion' identifies the symbols used throughout to locate departmental capitals, villages with churches, farming valleys, haciendas (rural estates), ruins, fortifications, mines, political boundaries (national, departmental), the lines of projected railways, wagon roads, the camino real (main old royal highway), shipping lanes, and quays.

In the upper right, are three large insets, featuring detailed plans of León (with a key labeling 24 sites), Granada (with a key labeling 10 sites), as well as a map of the new agrarian colony planned for the site of Viejo León (at the abandoned location of the old city of León, originally founded in 1523).

In the lower left corner are 4 topographical cross-sections that cut through different parts of the country. No. 1 shows the line from the Pacific up to Segovia, in the north of the country, while No. 2 cuts through the volcanic peaks that run down the western side of the country. The third and fourth profiles are directly relevant to the vision to one day build an interoceanic canal to Nicaragua, as they show two different cross-sections of possible routes for the canal. No. 3 crosses the route from the Pacific through Lago Managua and then through Lago Nicaragua, while No. 4 shows a more direct route from the Pacific through Lago Nicaragua then down the San Juan River to the Atlantic.

President Martínez ordered another edition of the map to be issued by Kraetzer in 1859, which is identical to the first, save for the change in the date in the title.

Maximilian von Sonnenstern: The Father of the Modern Mapping of Central America
Maximilian von Sonnenstern (1819 - 1895) was a towering figure in civil engineering and the modern mapping of Central America. He was born in Stuttgart, allegedly the illegitimate son of a member of the royal family of Württemberg, although it seems that great efforts were made to cover up this 'scandalous' detail. After excellent training, he served as a military engineer in his native country but, in 1855, he decided to leave the stifling formality of Germany to find his fame and fortune in Central America. While rife with civil unrest and corruption, men of Sonnenstern's abilities were immensely valued in the region, and he was only one of a succession of German engineers who attained great prominence in Latin America during the 19th Century.

Basing himself in Nicaragua, Sonnenstern quickly managed to set himself up as a high-priced engineering and surveying consultant. He was responsible for introducing the highest standards of German precision and excellence to surveying and civil engineering in Central America. The rise of national identity, the advent of a period of relative peace, and an infrastructure boom, necessitated the creation of official accurate national maps in a region where such projects had never been seriously attempted.

Sonnenstern was duly hired by the governments of Nicaragua, El Salvador, and Guatemala to construct each of these republics' first official national maps. All these endeavours resulted in folding maps which were well beyond the technical capabilities of publishers in the region, so they were lithographed and issued by G. Kraetzer in New York. These included the present map of Nicaragua, Mapa general de la Republica de Nicaragua (1858, with the 1859 edition following); the Mapa general de la Republica de Salvador (1859) and the Mapa General de la República de Guatemala (1859). His map of the greater region was published in London shortly thereafter, as the Mapa de las Republicas de America Central (1860).

In 1858, following the Nicaraguan Civil War, President Martínez appointed Sonnenstern as the official engineer and surveyor general of the republic. His first priority was to conduct advanced surveys of Nicaragua the well beyond the remit of his 1858 map, including

the depiction of the Mosquito Coast, resulting in his Mapa de la Republica de Nicaragua levantado por orden de su Ex.a el Presidente Cap.n General Martinez por Maximiliano de Sonnenstern 1863 (Paris: Broise & Tiheffry, 1863).

Please see a link to this map, courtesy of the David Rumsey Map Collection:

https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~296099~90067584:Mapa-de-la-Republica-de-Nicaragua?sort=Pub_List_No_InitialSort%2CPub_Date%2CPub_List_No%2CSeries_No&qvq=q:Sonnenstern;sort:Pub_List_No_InitialSort%2CPub_Date%2CPub_List_No%2CSeries_No;lc:RUMSEY~8~1&mi=2&trs=5

Sonnenstern became Nicaragua's point man in the ongoing saga of the interoceanic canal. His presence lent great credibility to the nation's position, and he represented Nicaragua during high-profile deliberations in Washington in 1874. Sonnenstern preferred a canal route that ran from Lake Nicaragua to the Pacific, via Charco Muerto Bay, the Río Ochomogo, and then the Río Escalante to its mouth on the sea.

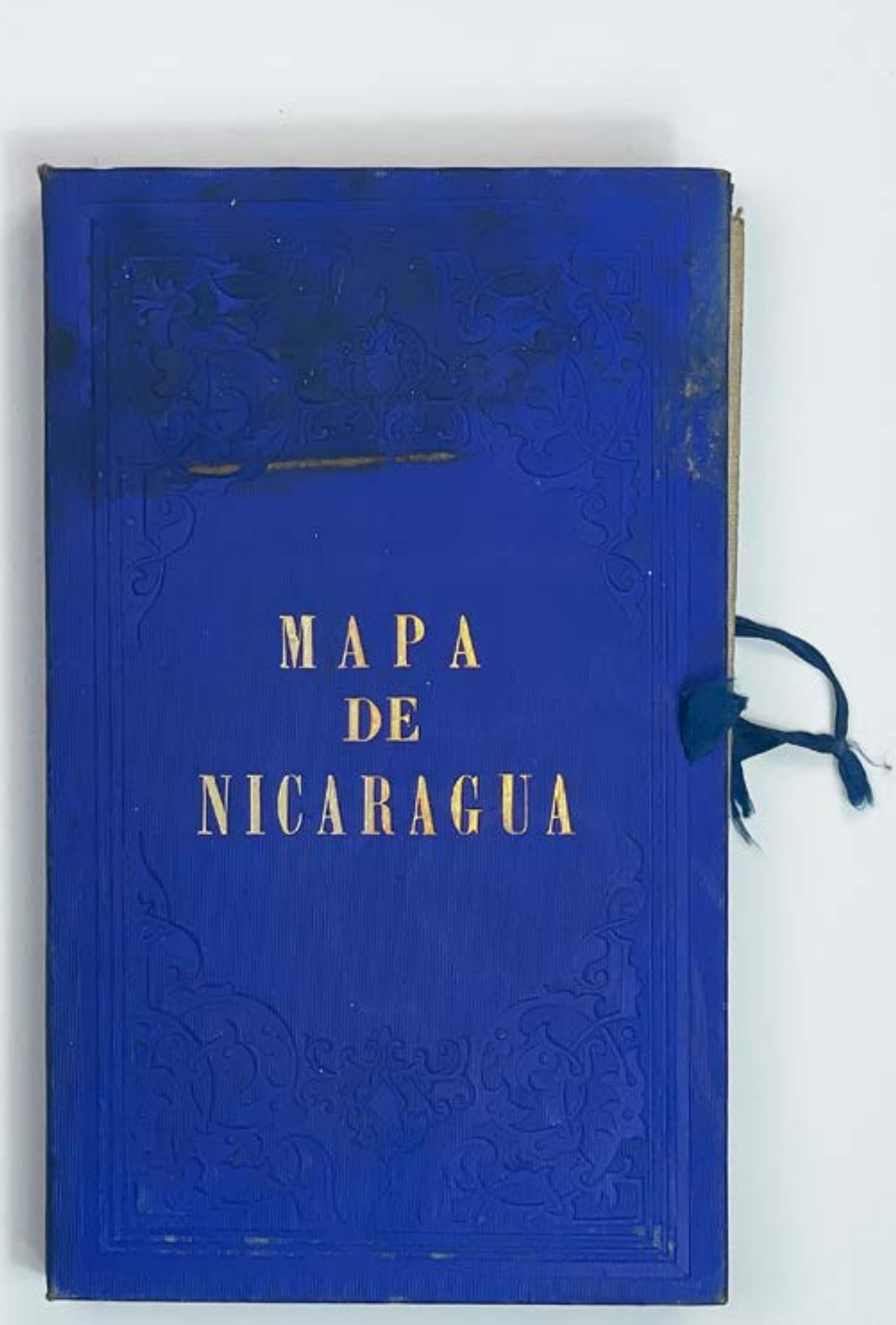
During the 1870s and 1880s, he oversaw an infrastructure boom in Nicaragua, which resulted in the building of numerous new roads, bridges, port facilities and railways. Sonnenstern served in office until his death in 1895, at the age of 76, whereupon he was eulogized as one of the greatest Nicaraguans. It is thought that his passing was one of the factors that led Nicaragua to lose the 'canal race' to Panama.
A Note on Rarity

The map is very rare. We can locate only 4 institutional examples of the present first edition of 1858, held by the Library of Congress; University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee; University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign; and the University of Texas at Austin. Moreover, we cannot trace any sales records for any other examples. Of the 1859 second edition, we are aware of 7 institutional examples.

The present example of the map was recently officially deaccessioned from the Valentine Museum (Richmond, Virginia), and bears the earlier ownership stamp of a 'M. Lienau'. This would almost certainly refer to Michael Martin Lienau (1816 - 1893), a German-born immigrant to New York, who owned M. Lienau & Company, a successful wine importer.

References: Library of Congress: G4850 1858 .S6 TIL; University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee: 226 B-1858; University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign: G4850 1858 .S6 TIL; University of Texas at Austin: G 4850 1858 S655; OCLC: 641279070, 820965814; O. Bolivar Juarez, Maximiliano von Sonnenstern y el primer mapa de la República de Nicaragua (Managua, 1995); Michel Gobat, Empire by Invitation: William Walker and Manifest Destiny in Central America (Cambridge, MA, 2018), fig. 7.3. Cf. [Re: Sonnenstern's Biography] G. von Houwald, Los Alemanes en Nicaragua (Managua, 1975), esp. pp. 67-9.

4.500 EUR



3. FIRST SOVIET HISTORICAL ATLAS POLITICAL PROPAGANDA

Константин Васильевич Кудряшов (Konstantin Vasilievich Kurjashov, 1885-1962), Author of Maps; Михаи́л Никола́евич Покро́вский (Mikhail Nikolayevich Pokrovsy, 1868-1932), Author of the Introduction.

Русский исторический Атлас
[Russkiĭ istoricheskiĭ atlas / Russian Historical Atlas]

Moscow – Leningrad: Государственное издательство [State Publishing House] 1928.

Oblong folio, 12 pp. XVIII with 58 numbered maps, printed in colour lithography, interleaved errata on green sheet, original card binding with lettering (binding slightly age-toned with minor rubbing and chipping, but overall in a good condition).

First Soviet historical atlas, made by one of the leading historians Konstantin Kurjashov and accompanied with an introduction by a pioneering historian of the Russian revolutionary movement Mikhail Pokrovsy, glorifying Russian economy of the past and presenting the newly founded Soviet Union as a historical self sufficient formation.

The author Konstantin Vasilievich Kurjashov (1885-1962) was a Russian historian and professor, who authored several important books, mostly emphasizing the heroic past of the peoples of the USSR. After his first post in Irkutsk, he was in the 1920s and 1930s teaching at the Faculty of History of the Leningrad University and at the Leningrad Historical and Linguistic Institute.

The introduction was written by Mikhail Nikolayevich Pokrovsy (1868-1932) an influential early Soviet historian, Marxist and one of the earliest professionally trained historians to join the Russian revolutionary movement.

In the introduction Pokrovsy describes the importance of this atlas, which, according to his words corrects “sin of the non-Marxist and anti-Leninist” atlases of the past.
The 58 maps, charmingly and crudely lithographed in colour and presented on 18 sheets, depict the historically important position of the territory, now occupied by the Soviet Union, Russian tendencies of the past centuries to expand and colonize the neighboring countries and detailed maps of apparently well organized cities, military centers and river transportation. The maps entirety omit the presence of the imperial leaders and foreign allies, which were according to the authors both of no importance to the economy of the





of the Russian past and economy, presenting the territory of the present Soviet Union as a historically self sufficient formation.

A scan of the whole atlas, housed at the Boris Yeltsin Presidential Library, is available under this link:

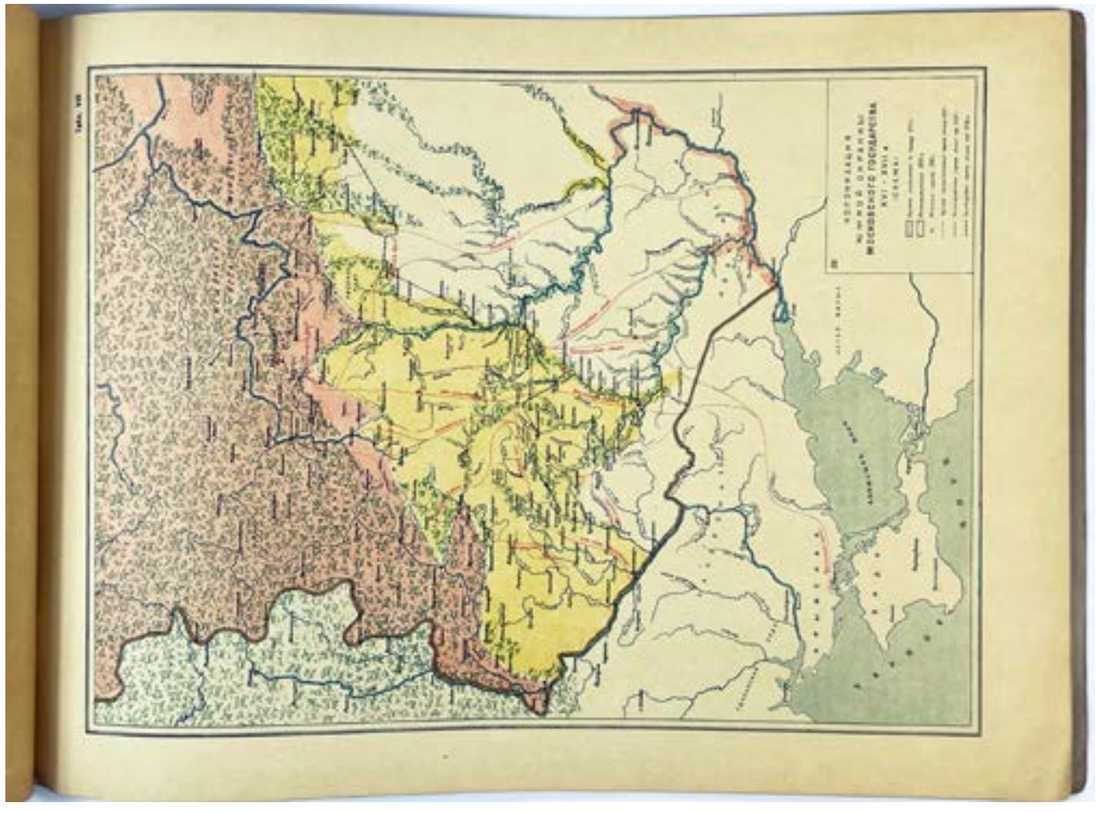
Russian Historical Atlas | Presidential Library (prlib.ru)

We could only trace about three institutional examples on Worldcat (Columbia University Libraries, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Berkeley Library). The others appear to be eBooks.

References: OCLC 9611549.

2.200 EUR





4. SOUTH CAROLINA, USA – MSS. PLAT MAP SLAVERY POST-REVOLUTIONARY ERA

William MOULTRIE (1730 - 1805), Guarantor. / Peter BREMAR (1753/4 - 1813), Surveyor.

"South Carolina / I do hereby Certify for Christopher Lewis a tract of Land containing Seven Hundred & seventy nine Acres Surveyd for John Butt the 21st of September 1793, Situate in the District Ninety six in Pendleton County on Waters of fall Creek & Bruces Mill Creek of Saluda River.... Given under my hand this 26th of July 1794. / Peter Bremar pro Survr Genl".
Manuscript, Pendleton County, South Carolina, July 26, 1794.

Manuscript on laid watermarked paper (Good, quite stained but not affecting the clarity or legibility of any of the detail), 31.5 x 26 cm (12.5 x 10 inches).

[tied to the following by contemporary ribbon to form a single item:]

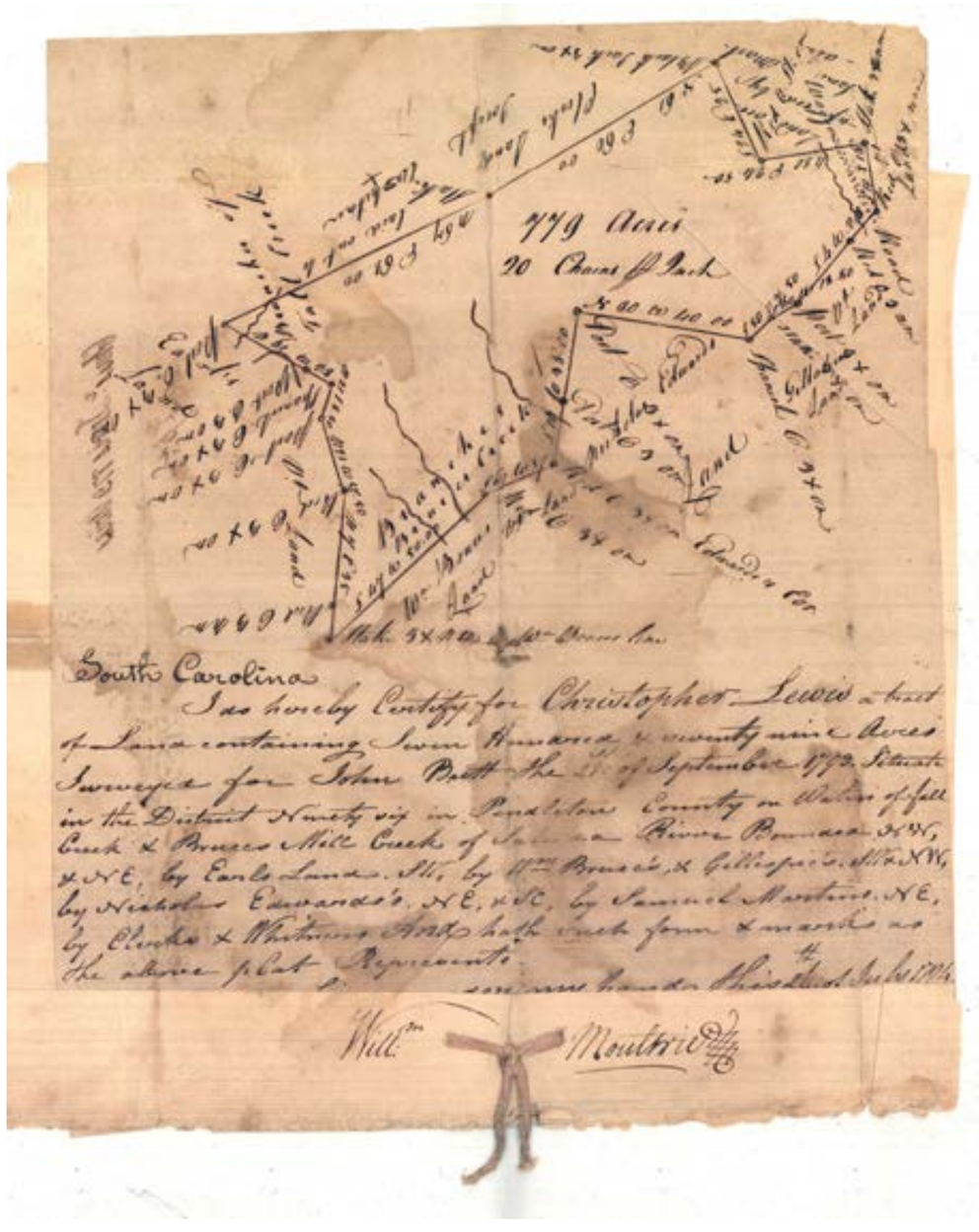
The State of South-Carolina… Know Ye… We have granted, and by these presents do grant unto "Christopher Lewis… his heirs and assigns, a plantation or tract of land, containing Seven hundreds & Seventy nine Acres...".

Charleston, August 4, 1794.

Broadside (33 x 33 cm / 13 x 13 inches), letterpress form filled in with mss. particulars, folding over to the ribbon tie, signed by Governor William Moultrie (Fair, some small holes at fold vertices, old tape repairs to verso that have discolored paper, some staining and toning, tab with signature separated from main sheet but held firm by the ribbon).

An intriguing artefact from the early post-Revolutionary Era in South Carolina, being an original manuscript plat map of a 779-acre land grant in the state's 'Backcountry' awarded to the slaveholder and land speculator Christopher Lewis; surveyed by Peter Bremar, one of the state's most prolific cadastral surveyors, tied together with a partially printed certificate signed by South Carolina governor and Revolutionary War hero William Moultrie.

South Carolina's 'Backcountry', located on the Piedmont of the Appalachians, has a very different history than the state's lush and long-settled Lowcountry. In British colonial times, the crown generally discouraged white settlement in the region for fear of provoking the indigenous Cherokee Nation. The Cherokee and the British came to distrust each other, resulting in the Anglo-Cherokee War (1758–1761), as while the British won the conflict, they tried to steer clear of the region, fearing another costly entanglement.



The Cherokee-American Wars (1776 to 1794), which commenced during the American Revolution, were a series of intermittent low intensity conflicts (consisting of raids, ambushes and skirmishes), between American settlers and the Cherokee throughout the southern Appalachians, including the South Carolina Backcountry. The Americans progressively gained the upper hand, clearing much of the territory. However, during the war period far too few settlers flowed into the South Carlina Backcountry to ensure its stable and enduring security. The Lowcountry plantation barons, who controlled the state, felt this reality to be untenable, as 'civilizing' the interior was necessary for the defense of the whole, while new communities would provide the state treasury with valuable added revenue.

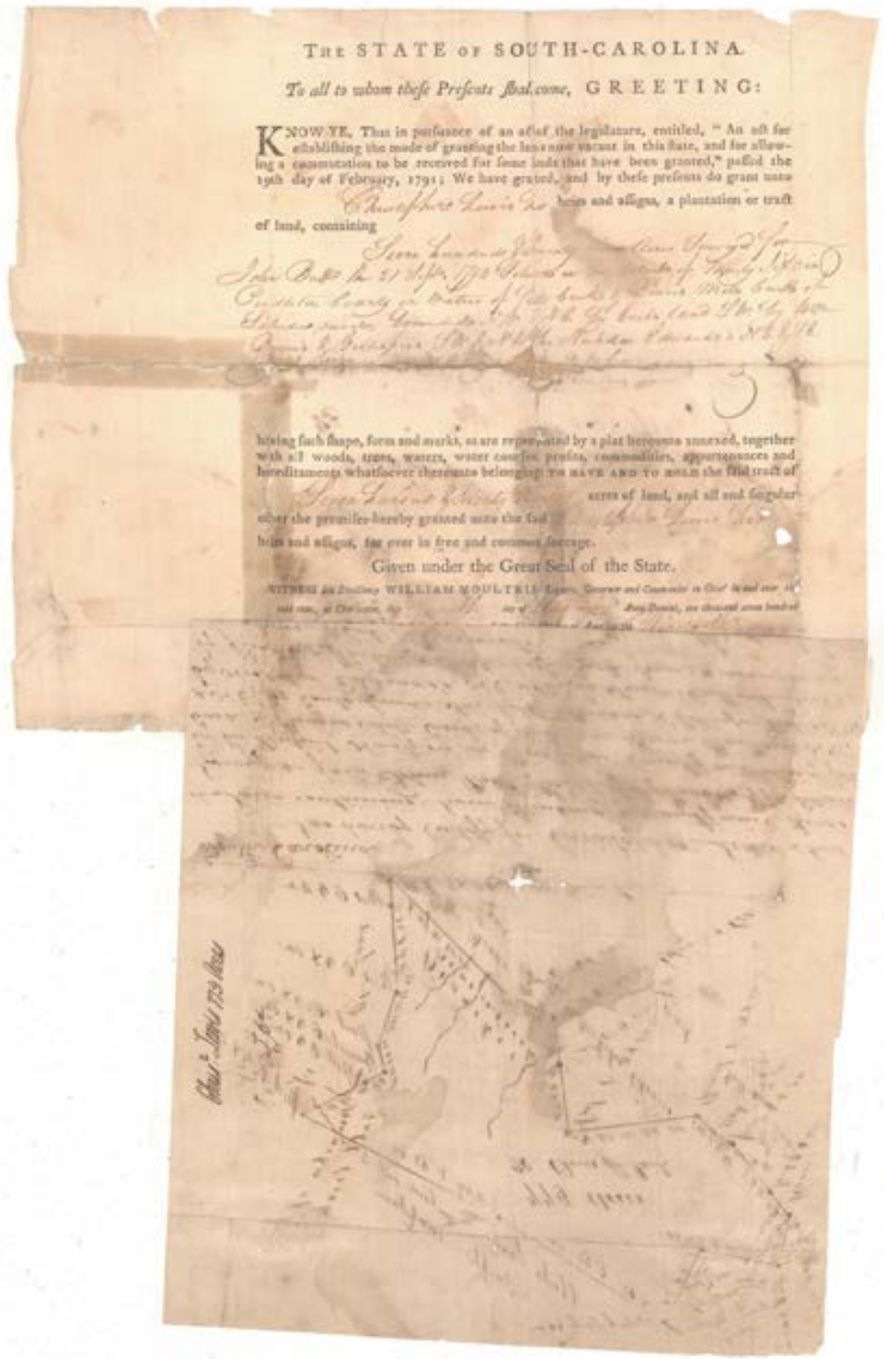
In 1784, to encourage settlement in the Backcountry, the South Carlina legislature passed a law grating 100 acres of land in the unsettled interior to settlers for the fee of $10, a very affordable sum. While this led to an uptick in settlement, this was still not enough to fully secure the Backcountry. On February 19, 1791, the legislature passed 'An Act for Establishing the Mode of Granting the Lands Now Vacant in this State, and for Allowing a Commutation to be Received for Some Lands that have been Granted', which replaced the 1784 legislation, and notably dropped the $10 fee.
The new regime encouraged rapid settlement of the South Carolina Backcountry, and the involvement of massive private land speculation syndicates, such as the North American Land Company (founded in February 1795), which made mass land acquisitions in the frontier regions of numerous states. Some of these companies were later revealed to be massive scams, while others played a constructive role in developing Piedmont and Trans-Appalachian territories.

By the beginning of the 19th century, the South Carolina Backcountry was relatively well-settled and secure, being an integral part of the state.

The 'civilization' of the interior came at a horrific moral price, as the Cherokee were progressively squeezed out of the good lands, while losing their hunting grounds altogether. In one of the most disgraceful events in U.S. history, from 1836 to 1839, the U.S. government forced the total removal of all Cherokee from their ancestral lands for Oklahoma, evicting 16,000 people, of which 4,000 died on what became known as the 'Trail of Tears'.
The Present Map in Focus

To acquire lands in the South Carolina Backcountry under the 1791 legislation, the applicant merely needed to pay the nearly negligible registration fee for recording the deed. The state surveyor general would then deputize a surveyor to map the lot in question, producing a manuscript plat map that would then be accompanied by a partially printed certificate, with the particulars filled in, signed by the state governor. This would then grant the new owner legal title to the land.

The present artefact is an original manuscript plat map and appended certificate that accords precisely to these regulations. In this case, this map and the certificate relates to a grant of 779-acre of land near the Saluda River in the former Pendleton Country in the Backcountry, in the far upper west corner of South Carolina, awarded to Christopher Lewis (1735-1794), a major landowner in the state and speculator on undeveloped frontier properties. Lewis was native of King and Queen County, Virginia, but as an adult moved to South Carolina. A resident of Claremont County, he is recorded in 1790 as owning four slaves.


THE STATE OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.

To all to whom these Presents shall come, GREETING:

KNOW YE, That in pursuance of an act of the legislature, entitled, "An act for establishing the mode of granting the lands now vacant in this state, and for allowing a commutation to be received for some lands that have been granted," passed the 19th day of February, 1791: We have granted, and by these presents do grant unto

heirs and assigns, a plantation or tract of land, containing

having such shape, form and marks, as are represented by a plat hereunto annexed, together with all woods, trees, waters, water courses, profits, commodities, appurtenances and hereditaments whatsoever thereunto belonging: TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said tract of

acres of land, and all and singular other the premises hereby granted unto the said

heirs and assigns, for ever in free and common socage.

Given under the Great Seal of the State.

WITNESS his Excellency WILLIAM MOULTRIE, Esquire, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the said state, at Charleston, the

day of

Anno Domini, one thousand seven hundred

In total, Lewis acquired 222,000 acres of land in the South Carolina Backcountry. In 1793, he acquired more than 180,000 acres in the Orangeburg District; in 1794, gained 13,500 acres in the Ninety-Six District of Pendleton County (including the present grant), as well as 3,400 acres in the Cheraw District, 935 acres in the Camden District, and 25,000 acres in Greenville County. Unfortunately, he did not enjoy this bounty for long, as he passed away late in 1794.

The present manuscript plat map is drafted and signed by Peter Bremar (1753/4 - 1813), of Orangeburg County, one of the Backcountry's most prolific commercial surveyors. It shows Lewis's plat, drawn to scale of 20 chains to an inch. The property, with has an irregular form, shows the boundary lines to run between labelled waypoints, noting the presence of creeks, the "Waggon Road" and the names of adjacent properties. The note below reads:

"I do hereby Certify for Christopher Lewis a tract of Land containing Seven Hundred & seventy nine Acres Surveyd for John Butt the 21st of September 1793, Situate in the District Ninety six in Pendleton County on Waters of fall Creek & Bruces Mill Creek of Saluda River.... Given under my hand this 26th of July 1794. / Peter Bremar pro Survr Genl".

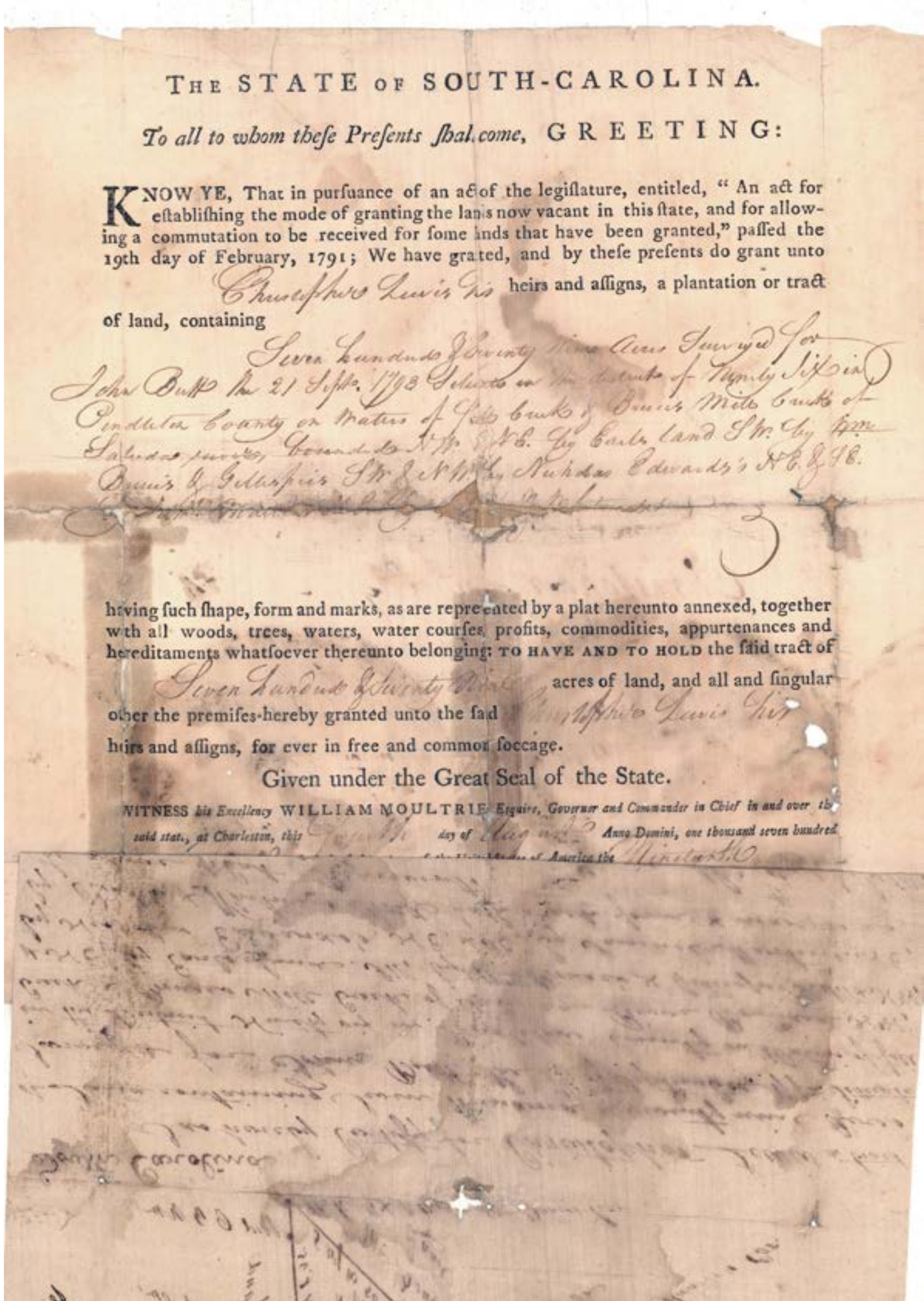
The accompanying certificate, which is tied to the map by a ribbon to form a single legally binding document, is a letterpress form with the particulars filled in manuscript, made in the name of the South Carolina governor William Moultrie (1730 - 1805), whose manuscript signature appears on the folding flap by the ribbon tie.

Moultrie was a Revolutionary War hero, credited for saving Charleston from being taken by the British in 1776. Promoted to Brigadier General, he failed to prevent the British from taking Savannah in 1778 and was captured when the British took Charleston in 1780. He was released on exchange in 1782 and held the rank of major general by the end of the war. He served two terms as Governor of South Carolina, in 1785-7 and 1792-4, whereupon he was regarded as an energetic and competent chief executive. The particulars of the certificate read:

"Know Ye, That in pursuance of an act of the legislature, entitled, 'An act for establishing the mode of granting the lands now vacant in this state, and for allowing a commutation to be received for some lands that have been granted,' passed the 19th day of February, 1791; We have granted, and by these presents do grant unto Christopher Lewis his heirs and assigns, a plantation or tract of land, containing Seven hundreds & Seventy nine Acres...and all and singular other the premises thereby granted unto the said Christopher Lewis his heirs and assigns, for ever and common socage. Given under the Great Seal of the State. Witness his Excellency William Moultrie, Esquire, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the said state, at Charleston this fourth day of August Anno Domini, one thousand seven hundred and ninety four and of the Independence of the United States of America the nineteenth. [On folded flap:] Willm Moultrie".

References: N/A – seemingly unrecorded.

1.800 EUR


THE STATE OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.

To all to whom these Presents shall come, GREETING:

KNOW YE, That in pursuance of an act of the legislature, entitled, "An act for establishing the mode of granting the lands now vacant in this state, and for allowing a commutation to be received for some lands that have been granted," passed the 19th day of February, 1791; We have grated, and by these presents do grant unto Christopher Lewis his heirs and assigns, a plantation or tract of land, containing

Seven hundreds & Seventy nine Acres Surveyd for John Butt the 21 Sept. 1793 Situate in the District of Ninety Six in Pendleton County on Waters of Falls Creek & Bruces Mills Creek of Saluda River bounded N°. & W°. by Vacant land S°. by Genl. Bruce & Gillespies S°. & W°. by Nicholas Edwards's N°. & E°.

having such shape, form and marks, as are represented by a plat hereunto annexed, together with all woods, trees, waters, water courses, profits, commodities, appurtenances and hereditaments whatsoever thereunto belonging: TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said tract of Seven Hundred & Seventy Nine acres of land, and all and singular other the premises hereby granted unto the said Christopher Lewis his heirs and assigns, for ever in free and common soccage.

Given under the Great Seal of the State.

WITNESS his Excellency WILLIAM MOULTRIE Esquire, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the said state, at Charleston, this fourth day of August Anno Domini, one thousand seven hundred and ninety four and of the Independence of America the Nineteenth.

5. JAPAN – SENDAI
ORIGINAL MSS. CITY MAP

Anon.

[仙台市と城の地図 / Map of Sendai City and Castle].

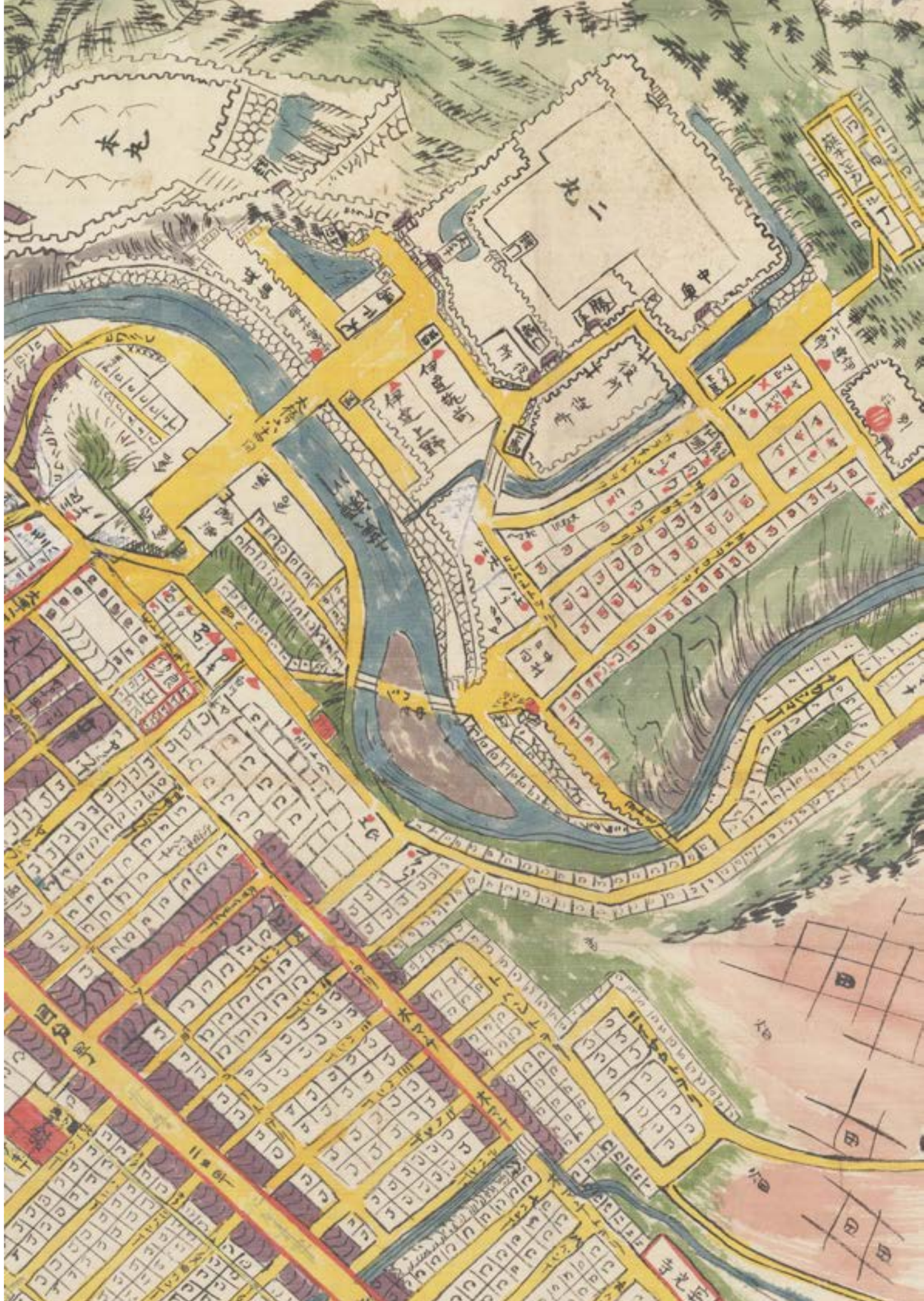
Manuscript, [Sendai], Bunkyū 2 [1862].

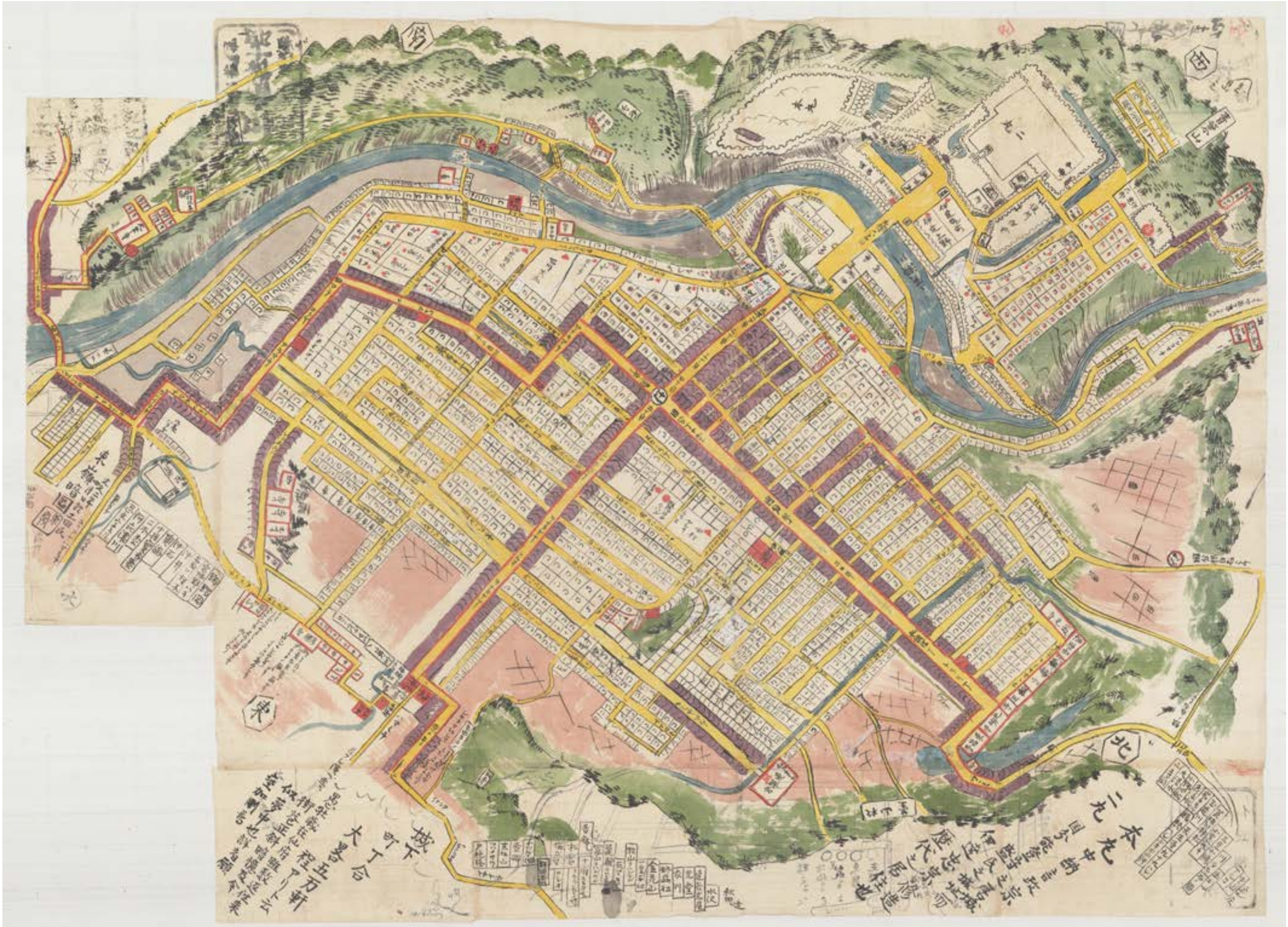
Manuscript, pen and ink and watercolour on several joined sheets of rice paper, old hand-stamps to 3 corners (Very Good, lovely colours, clean and bright, old clean folds), irregular measurements: maximum 58 x 80 cm (23 x 31.5 inches).

A unique and historically important artefact, being a highly detailed and beautifully coloured original manuscript map of Sendai, then the largest city in Japan north of Edo (Tokyo), and a major commercial centre of around 50,000 residents, built just across the river form the famous Aoba Castle, labelling all streeta, outlining all major cadastral lots and noting all key sites, while colour coding land use; it captures the city in its traditional form just before it became the nucleus of the ill-fated Shogunate resistance during the Boshin War (1868-9), the outcome of which utterly transformed Sendai through industrialization and urbanization; one of only very few surveying detailed urban plans of major Japanese regional centres from before the Meiji Era surveying-map printing revolution.

Sendai (仙台市) is today one of Japan's premier cities, with a population of over 1 million (2.34 million metro), being the largest city in the Tōhoku region (northern Honshu). Sendai is a relatively new city by Japanese standards, having been founded in 1600 as the new headquarters of the Date daimyō clan, one of the most powerful noble families in the country. A 'castle town' grew on the plain across the Hirose River from the Aoba Castle (青葉城 Aoba-jō), also called Sendai-jō (Sendai Castle, 仙台城), located upon a bluff, a short way inland from the incredibly scenic Matsushima Bay. Sendai soon became the most important and prosperous trading and cultural centre in Northern Japan, with the great distance from Edo and Kyoto imbuing the locals with strong independent streek.

Upon the enforced opening of Japan to foreign trade and cultural influence in the 1850s, Sendai stubbornly resisted change, becoming a centre of political conservativism, and was initially largely isolated from the massive changes that were sweeping the country's major port cities.





During the Boshin War (1868-9), the long-ailing Shogunate regime took its last stand against the resurgent imperial (Meiji) forces. Sendai became the centre of the 'Northern Coalition', an alliance of daimyōs of northern Japan that vowed to maintain the Shogunate. However, the coalition suffered a crushing defeat at the Battle of Bonari Pass (October 6, 1868), near Sendai, which forced its armies to retreat to Hokkaido, where they met their final defeat in the summer of 1869, completing the full Meiji takeover of Japan.

In the wake of the conflict, Sendai embraced modernity, and heavily industrialized, resulting in great economic and population growth. It was connected to Tokyo by rail in 1887 and was incorporated as city in 1889. In the early 20th century, it was the scene of many modernizing firsts (ex. the local Tōhoku University became the first in the country to admit women). Sendai was almost totally destroyed by bombing by U.S. Air Force in latter part of World Warr II, such that very little of what appears on the present map survives to the present day.

The Present Map in Focus

This original manuscript map captures Sendai in 1862, during the twilight days of the Shogunate Era, when it had a population of around 50,000, making it the largest city in Japan north of Edo. It is a unique and historically important record of the city in its traditional form, before it was transformed by mass industrialization and urbanization.

Drafted freehand, in beautiful watercolours, on several joined pieces of rice paper, it is extremely detailed, and while not scientifically precise, it has a decent level of planimetric accuracy. Importantly, there are very few detailed plans of major Japanese regional centres (there were always many maps of Edo, Kyoto, and Osaka) from before the Meiji Era, which saw a revolution in surveying and the mass publication of maps throughout Japan. Indeed, while a few surely exit somewhere, we are not aware of a similarly detailed map of Sendai from such an early period.

The map, oriented with the West facing the upper left corner, shows the Hirose River streaming across the upper third of the map, above which is the highland containing the Aoba Castle and the associated walled military compounds (all upper right), while Sendai city unfolds on the relatively flat land across the river. Sendai, being a post-medieval city, features an urban plan of a fairly even grid of streets (all named and coloured yellow). Virtually every major land plot in the city is outlined, and key institutions and businesses labelled, with some heightened in red. The commercial areas, which hug the main thoroughfares and the downtown are shaded in purple, while residential areas are left in white. Parklands and forests (for which the city is famous) are shaded in green, while exurban areas not yet developed are shaded in pink.

References: N/A – Unique manuscript, seemingly unrecorded.

2.500 EUR

6. JAPANESE MEIJI WORLD MAP WESTERN-JAPANESE INTELLECTUAL EXCHANGE

前田虎吉 [TORAKICHI Maeda].

萬國明細全圖 / 改訂新版. [Kaisei shinpan bankoku meisai zenzu / Detailed Map of the World / Revised New Edition].
Kyoto: 前田虎吉 [Torakichi Maeda], Meiji 19 [1886].

Lithographed map, with original hand and stenciled colours, two small contemporary tax handstamps, to upper right and lower left blank corners (Good, save for an area of surface loss bottom centre taking out part of neatline and some fragments of inset borders, some light stains, wear and toning along original folds, attractive original colours, some colour transference, lacking original wrappers), 49 x 69.5 cm (19.5 x 27.5 inches).

A rare and highly decorative Meiji Era World Map, an important landmark in the Japanese adoption of Western cartographic methods, as it one of the first Japanese maps to feature charts showing the comparative heights of the world's main mountains and the lengths of its longest rivers, clearly used for pedagogic purposes, fulfilling the major Meiji changes to the Japanese standard school curriculum which encouraged students to learn about foreign lands, an integral part of the period's dramatic socio-economic transformation of the country; published in Kyoto by the boutique cartographer Torakichi Maeda.

This highly attractive world map was published in Kyoto by the local cartographer Torakichi Maeda. It appeared during the middle of Meiji Era when Japan opened to the outside world, adopting many Western technologies and systems, and adapting them to Japanese styles and tastes. During this time, Japan radically transformed its general school curriculum to value the study of foreign lands, and the present map is an ideal example of the kind of pedagogic tool that would have advanced this mandate.

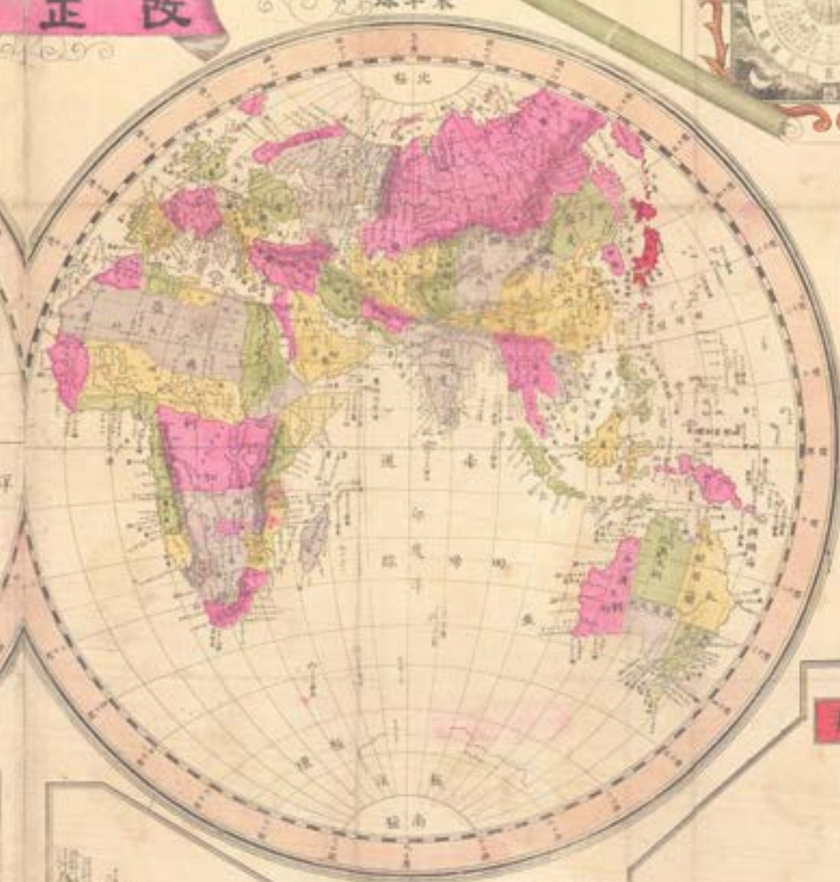
The map, with its vibrant colours and pleasing design, depicts the world in a double hemisphere projection. The outlines of the various continents, nations and colonies are not all that precise, as they are intentionally stylized to show the general placement of the lands in a clear and attractive manner.

Significantly, the work is one of the first Japanese maps to use Eastern-style charts to visually depict the comparative heights the world's major mountains, lower right, and the length of its longest rivers, upper left, which were still relatively new features of American and European cartography.

萬國明細全圖

改正新版



















In the upper right corner is a lovely diagram showing the world's time zones, while in the lower right is a chart of national flags.

The map was drafted and published by 前田虎吉 [Torakichi Maeda], a boutique cartographer based Kyoto who was active through the 1880s. The same year he also issued the 京都細見全圖 / 前田虎吉 (Kyōto saiken zenzu / Complete Map of Kyoto) (1886).

A Note on Rarity

The map is rare. We can locate only 3 institutional examples, held by the National Diet Library; Yokohama City University Library; and the University of California-Berkeley (East Asian Library).

The Meiji Revolution and Education

The present world map appeared during the middle of the Meiji Era (1868-1912), which saw the most rapid and radical socio-economic transformation of any nation in world history. In the 1850s, American-led foreign pressure compelled the long ruling (but ailing) Shogunate regime to reluctantly open the country to international trade, following a three-century-long official policy of isolation. In the wake of the regime change that installed the Meiji imperial administration, in 1868, it suddenly became official policy to embrace the outside world with gusto. Japan rapidly adopted Western-style industrial methods, and in only a single generation transformed itself from having an industrial profile based upon agriculture and handcrafts to being one of the most advanced modern economies in the world. Whereas inquiry into foreign lands was traditionally discouraged, the Japanese people now thirsted for information and products from distant shores, spawning a great flowering of print culture on foreign subjects that included maps, travel logs and scientific works on Europe, America, Africa, Australia, and the rest of Asia.

In line with this social-economic revolution, the Meiji regime radically altered the national school curriculum to encourage learning about overseas countries. Significant amounts of both public and private funds were spent on new textbooks, pictures and maps showcasing faraway lands. While many of these works were either translation of, or copied from, Western antecedents, many, like the present work, were modified in style to give them a distinctly Japanese flair.

The result of the changes to the Japanese education system ensured that for generations thereafter Japanese people tended to be curious about foreign countries, with those with the means often going to great lengths to travel to see with their own eyes what they once saw in textbooks or on maps.

References: National Diet Library: YG913-12; Yokohama City University Library: WC-0/107; University of California-Berkeley (East Asian Library): East Asian Rare; A 42; OCLC: 21788916.

1.200 EUR

7. WEST INDIES – HISPANIOLA - HAITI DOMINICAN REPUBLIC ‘THE HAITIAN PERSPECTIVE’

Alexandre POUJOL (1865 - 1924) & Henri THOMASSET (b. 1845).

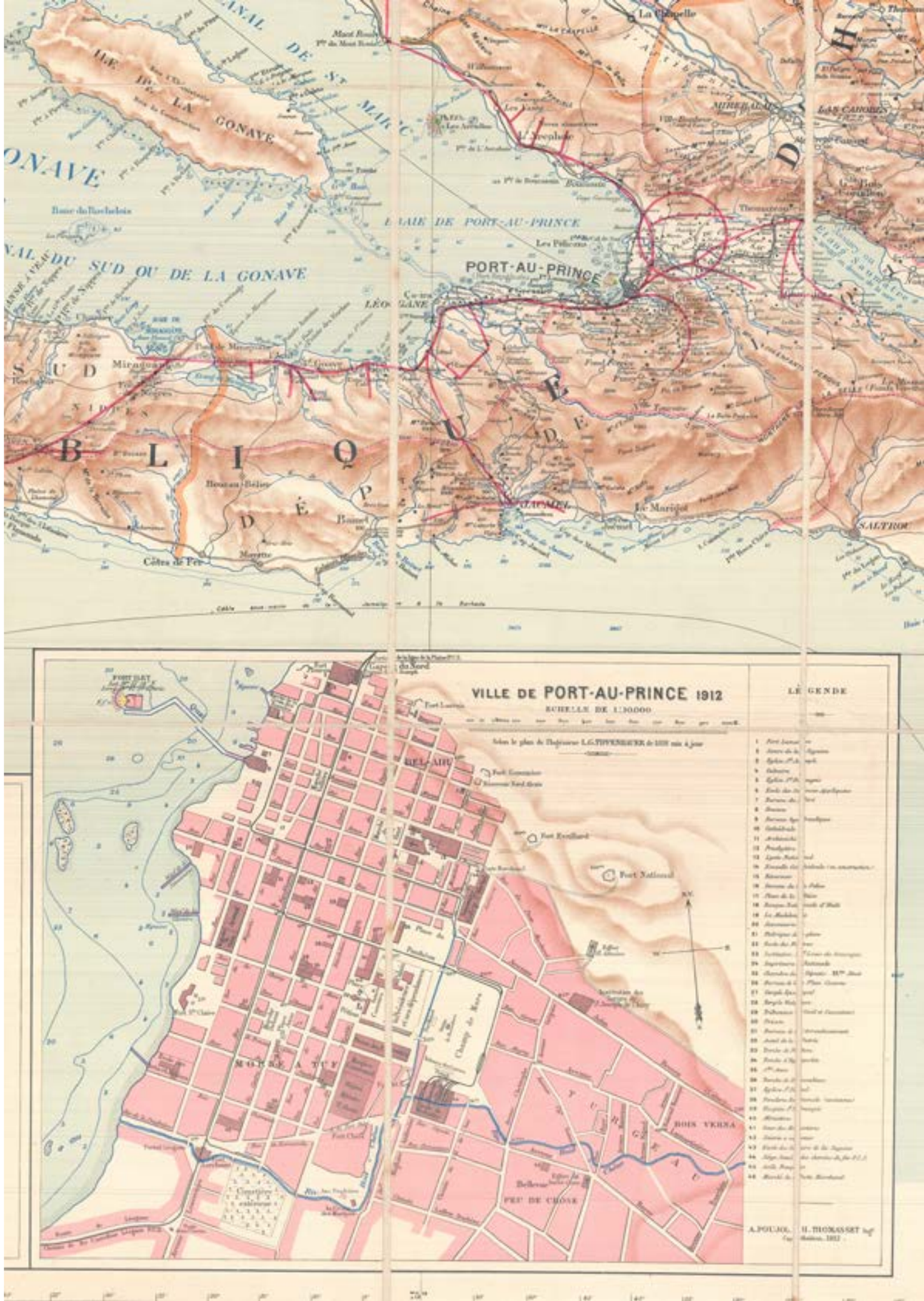
Carte physique et politique de l’Ile d’Haïti / Dressée par Mr. A. Poujol, Ancien Chargé d’Affaires d’Haïti á Santo Domingo et Ancien Membre des Commission mixte de délimitation de 1899 et 1901 et Mr. H. Thomasset, Ingénieur de l’Ecole Centrale de Paris, Officier de la Légion d’Honneur. Publiée sous le Ministère de Mr. T. Laleu, Sécretaire d’Etat aux Départments de l’Instrucion Publique et de la Justice, Port-au-Prince, 1908. / Nouvelle édition rectifiée 1912.

Paris: A. Simon, 1912.

Colour lithograph, dissected into 40 sections and mounted upon original linen, with extensive contemporary manuscript additions in neat red marker tracing an itinerary around the island (Good, overall clean, and bright, some closed tears lower centre but with no loss, some wear along some section edges and an abrasion with small surface loss in the sea lower centre not affecting mapped area or text), 110 x 175.5 cm (43.5 x 69 inches).

Extremely rare - a monumental, brilliantly colour lithographed work that is by far and away the most accurate and detailed map of Hispaniola to date, and one of the great achievements of cartography of the early 20th century in the Americas, the result of a collaboration between Alexandre Poujol, a leading Haitian jurist and stateman, and Henri Thomasset, a Frenchman who was the preeminent civil engineer and mining and railway entrepreneur in both the Dominican Republic and Haiti; predicated upon an the best and latest sources, it was both a marked technical improvement upon, and a rhetorical counterpoint to, the well-known 1906 map of Hispaniola made by the Dominican General Casimiro Moya, as it fulfils a propagandist purpose in showing Haiti’s extensive territorial claims, at the Dominicans’ expense; an invaluable record of the topography, economic development, infrastructure and diplomatic affairs of Haiti and the Dominican Republic issued on the eve of the American occupation of the island.

This extremely rare, gargantuan, and beautifully colour lithographed work is by far and away the finest and most accurate map of Hispaniola made to date. It is the result of the collaboration of Alexandre Poujol, one of Haiti’s leading jurists, statement and diplomats, and Henri Thomasset, the Frenchman who for over three decades had been the preeminent civil engineer and mining and railway entrepreneur in both Haiti and the Dominican



CARTE PHYSIQUE ET POLITIQUE DE L'ILE D'HAÏTI

Dressée par Mr A. POU JOL, Ancien Chargé d'Affaires d'Haïti à Saint Domingue et Ancien Membre des Commissions mixtes de délimitation de 1870 et 1881

et Mr H. THOMASSET, Ingénieur de l'Ecole Centrale de Paris, Officier de la Légion d'Honneur

Publiée sous le Ministère de Mr T. LALEAU, Secrétaire d'Etat aux Départements de l'Instruction Publique et de la Justice, Port au Prince 1882.



Republic. Based in good part upon their unparalleled access to privileged source maps and intelligence, the work is one of the great masterpieces of cartography in the Americas of the early 20th century.

Importantly, while a rigorous adherence to empiricism guided the creation of the map regarding its depiction of topographical and manmade features, with respect to Haiti and the Dominican Republic's disputed international borders, the map functions as a work of cartographic propaganda, boldly advancing Haiti's maximal boundary claims as a fait accompli, in defiance of the reality on the ground (i.e., the Dominican Republic controlled far more territory than as shown on the map). Specifically, in central and southern Hispaniola, it shows the boundaries, based upon obsolete treaties, to run far to the east of their true course, granting Haiti hundreds of sq kms of additional territory beyond what it possessed. The map was officially endorsed by the Haitian government, being published under the authority of its Minister of Justice and Information.

While Haiti and the Dominican Republic share an island, history has dictated that they are radically different countries and societies. Hispaniola, with an area of 76,192 sq km, is the second largest of the Greater Antilles, of which the Dominican Republic comprises 48,445
sq km and Haiti possesses 27,750 sq km. Historically, it had the distinction of being the first European colony in the New World, home to Santo Domingo, the first European city in the Americas (founded by Columbus in 1498).

While Hispaniola enjoyed a heyday in the 16th century, the Spaniards came to neglect the colony in favour of Cuba (an agrarian powerhouse), and Mexico and Peru, with their seemingly limitless bounty of gold and silver. Spain's lethargy allowed France to take over the western third of the island during the 17th century, with the first arrivals being French pirates on the island of Tortuga, from 1625, with the first proper French settlement being founded at Léogâne in 1663. Spain and France agreed on the boundaries between their domains on the island at the Treaty of Aranjuez (1777), which gave France's colony of 'Saint-Domingue' a territory somewhat smaller than that of today's Haiti, although this included the island's best farmland.

While the Spanish side of Hispaniola languished, being lightly populated, with an economy based upon haciendas farming cattle, employing limited slavery, over the 18th century Saint-Domingue became the world's greatest sugar-slave economy. By the 1780s, its 7,000 slave plantations were responsible for 40% of France's overseas trade, producing 40% of the world's sugar and over half of its coffee!

During the extremely bloody Haitian Revolution (1791 - 1804), Haiti's slaves and free colored men revolted, defeating France and, in 1804, declaring the country's independence, forming the first Black-ruled nation in the Americas. However, this epic achievement was followed by the country losing itself in constant civil wars and turmoil that ruined its economy.

Meanwhile, in 1821, the Spanish side declared its independence as the Republica Dominicana, but only for the entire nation to be conquered by Haiti in 1822. Indeed, Haiti had developed into a martial society, such that the relatively peaceable Dominicans were no match for their neighbours. The Dominican Republic was occupied by Haiti until 1844, when the prior successfully rebelled. However, war between the nations continued until 1856, producing much bad blood.

Haiti, still the more powerful player, coerced the Dominicans into disadvantageous boundary arrangements, in 1856 and 1874, although these 'accords' were inevitably not accepted by Santo Domingo, as the 'line of control' remained far to the west of the supposed treaty frontiers, being close to today's Haitian-Dominican boundary. In a rare climate of civility, in 1901, a joint commission of the two countries (which included Alexandre Poujol) amicably settled the northern part of the frontier, while the rest of the line remained ambiguous.

During the late 19th and early 20th centuries, Haiti continued to experience extreme political and economic turmoil, further impoverishing the country (even if there was still good money to be made by certain entrepreneurs, like Thomasset). On the other side, the Dominican Republic, despite some political instability, 'got its act together', and rapidly industrialized, improving its infrastructure, and dramatically increasing the productivity of its agrarian and mining sectors, becoming far wealthier than its neighbour. By the time that the present map was made, the balance of power had, for the first time in history, shifted to from Port-au-Prince to Santo Domingo.

What Poujol and Thomasset could not have known was that United States, in its muscular 'imperialist' phase, taking advantage of the fog of World War I, would use lame pretenses to invade and occupy both Haiti (1915-34) and the Dominican Republic (1916-24), as it had done with Cuba in 1898. This saw a rapid expansion of American investment in both nations, generally of the exploitative nature, that enriched U.S. corporations and their partners amongst the local elite, at the expense of the common people.

The Poujol-Thomasset Map of Hispaniola in Focus

A mandatory prerequisite for any discussion of the Poujol-Thomasset map of Hispaniola is an awareness of General Casimiro de Moya's Mapa de la Isla de Santo Domingo y Haiti (London: Rand McNally, 1906), which has the distinction of being the first high quality, large format map of the island. Made by the preeminent Dominican military engineer, the well-known map (which is far less rare that present work) is a grand accomplishment, especially with regards to its depiction of the Dominican Republic (although Moya's portrayal of Haiti was less sound). Critically, Moya's map depicted the Haitian-Dominican boundary to follow the 'line of control', like today's border, which runs well to the west of Haiti's claimed frontiers.

Please see a link to an image of the Moya map, courtesy of the Library of Congress:

https://www.loc.gov/resource/g4930.ct002324/?r=0.201,0.467,0.453,0.249,0

At first glance, the Poujol-Thomasset map, the first edition of which was issued in Paris in 1908, looks to a 'knock-off' of Moya's work, being of the same style, format, and layout.

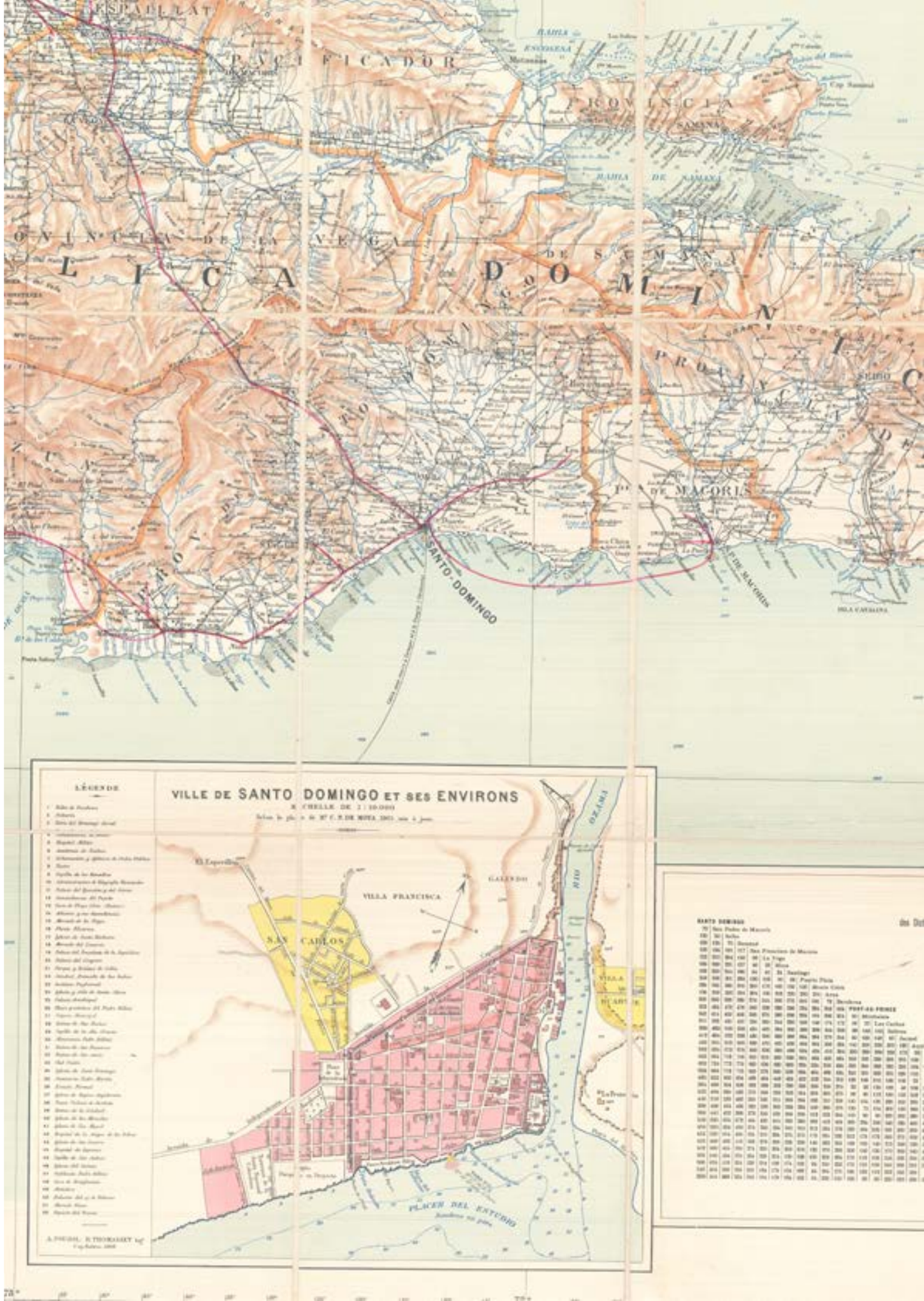
However, this impression could not be further from the truth. Poujol and Thomasett clearly intended for the map to mimic Moya's work so that it could serve as counterpoint, in what became a duel of cartographic propaganda, depicting the Haitian reprise concerning the disputed international boundary. While Thomasset and Poujol admired Moya's efforts greatly, they resolved to "do better", by dramatically improving upon Moya's depiction of Haiti, and even ameliorating some aspects the of the portrayal of the Dominican Republic.

The present second edition of the Poujol-Thomasset map, published in 1912, billed as the "Nouvelle édition rectifiée", features notable improvements over the 1908 issue, especially with regards to the depiction of certain regions of Haiti, and details concerning infrastructure and resource development across the country, as well as featuring a much-improved plan of Port-au-Prince.

The map, beautifully colour lithographed in Paris, showcases Hispaniola to a grand scale of 1:400,000, and provides a wealth of detail on the topography, infrastructure, and economic development, predicated upon the latest sources. The 'Legénde', upper left, explains the symbols used to locate the national capitals, department or provincial capitals, seats of arrondissements, local centres, military posts (forts), villages, rural estates, refineries (sugar, cacao, coffee, tobacco, and rubber; often noting the name of the facility), telegraph and telephone stations, roads for pedestrians and horses, roads fit for carriages, railways in operation, railways under construction, boundaries of departments or provinces, limits of arrondissements, mines (noting the appropriate minerals and whether they were in use or in exploration). Additionally, the map features the spot heights of mountain peaks and bathymetric soundings in the seas.

Of note, the Poujol-Thomasset map was the first document to break the news of the discovery of the first major oil deposit discovered in Haiti, marked on the map as 'Huille lignites', at a place west-southwest of Hinche, in the east-central part of the country. While Haiti does indeed possess significant viable petroleum deposits, political instability had ensured that these resources have never been exploited, much to the detriment of such an impoverished nation.

On the controversial matter of international boundaries, a note below the Legénde states that 'The Dominican-Haitian Mixed Commission of 1901 delimited the northern part from the mouth of the Massacre River down to its confluence with the Capotille River', and indeed, this stretch of the frontier, in northern Hispaniola, is shown to definitively run according to its precepts. However, south of that point, the map, as explained in the Legénde, employs a Bold Pink Line to represent the Dominican-Haitian boundary as established by Article 4 of the Treaty of November 9, 1874, while a Bold Yellow Line represents the Dominican-Haitian boundary as established in 1856 'according to Dominican documents'. Thus, the map does not show the prevailing 'line of control', which in central and southern Hispaniola runs considerably to the west of these two lines, but rather indicates that Haiti's true bounds should lie upon one of, or somewhere between, the 1856 and 1874 treaty lines. This stands in sharp contrast to the Moya map, which shows the border to definitively run along the line of control. Thus, Poujol and Thomasset's map seeks to legitimize Haiti's maximal boundary ambitions, moving the marker in advance of possible



future negotiations with the Dominican Republic. However, Haitian-Dominican border discussions would not resume until the late 1920s, resulting in a 1929 agreement that settled 80% of the boundary, while the remaining 20% was demarcated by a 1936 Protocol, essentially producing today's 395 km-long Haitian-Dominican frontier.

Also, below the Legénde, is a listing of the ports in both Haiti and the Dominican Republic that are open to foreign trade, as well as noting the major international shipping lines that serviced Hispaniola's ports, as well as the shipping times along key routes (ex. Port-au-Prince to New York took 5 days).

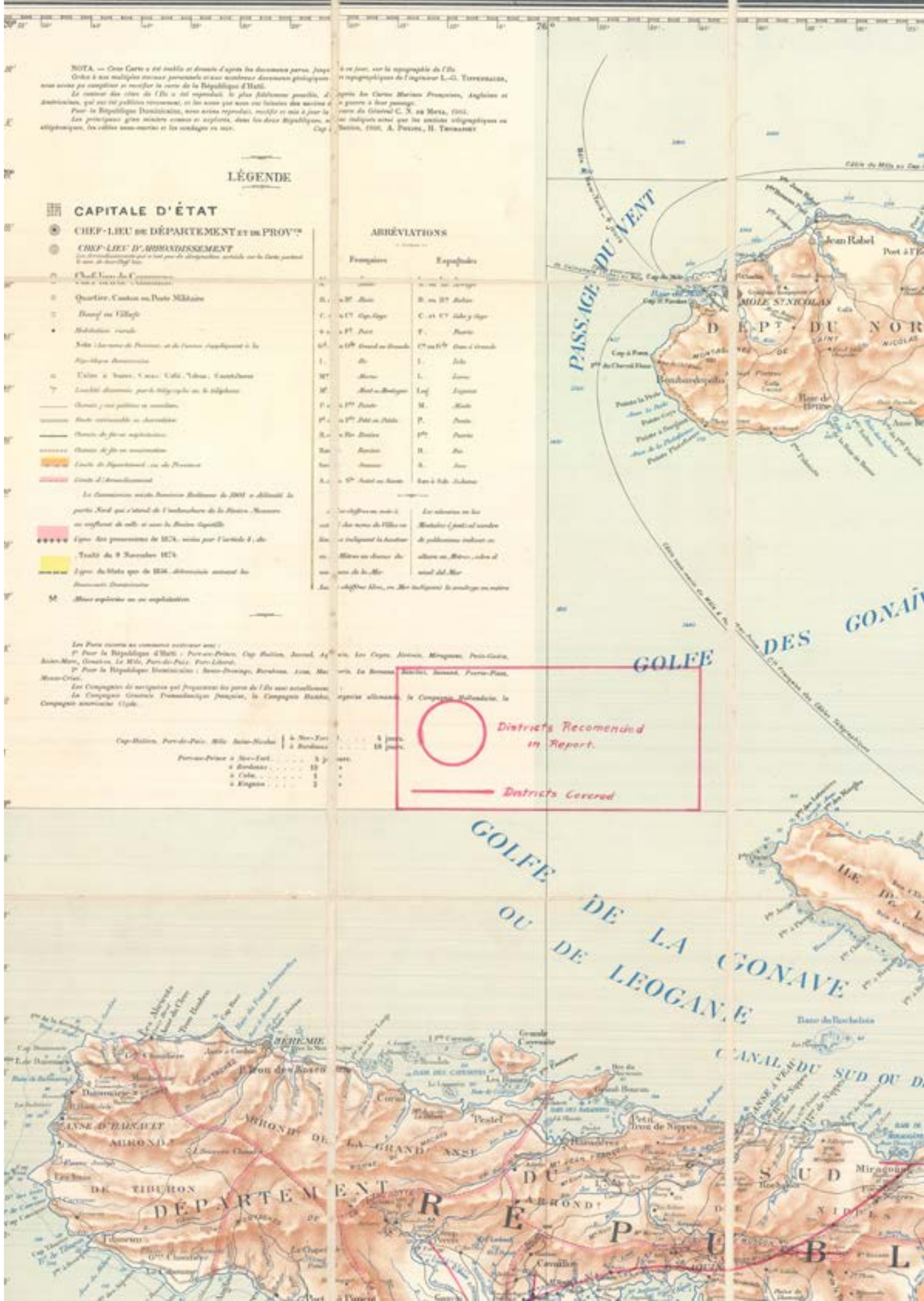
The work features two excellent, detailed maps of the capitals of Haiti and the Dominican Republic. The one on the left, 'Ville de Port-au-Prince 1912 / Eschelle de 1:10000 / Selon de plan de l'ingénieur L.G. Tippenhauer e 1891 mis á jour', features a key labelling 46 sites. It is after an official plan by Louis-Gentil Tippenhauer (1867 - 1959), a Haitian engineer of Polish-German descent, who was the longtime chief municipal engineer of Port-au-Prince, as well as a ground-breaking geologist and meteorologist, authoring foundational studies in these fields, as well as creating regional maps. He was a close friend of Thomasset and provided much critical source material for the general map.

The inset to the right, 'Ville de Santo Domingo et ses Envrions / Eschelle de 1:10000 / Selon le plan de Mr. C.N. de Moya, 1905, mis á jour', is am masterly map, with a key locating 52 sites, based upon General Moya's plan.

Additionally, the map features two large distance tables, with the one on the left recording maritime distances between Hispaniola's ports, and the other road distances between the island's key centres.

The Poujol-Thomasset map was a very large and expensive work in its day and would have been issued in only a small print run for the use of government officials, diplomats, and leading businessmen. In addition to its propagandist purpose of promoting Haiti's expansive boundary claims, it would have served critical practical uses. It would have been very valuable to anyone charged with allocating resources within their respective countries, or for investors in the agrarian, railway, or mining sectors. While the map would mostly have been reserved for elite consumption, examples were likely hung up on the walls of public bureaus such that they would have been observed by some elements of the masses.

Indicative of the map's practical utility, the present example features extensive manuscript additions in red marker, in a very neat hand. These show the routes of an extensive tour of the island, through both Haiti and the Dominican Republic. The manuscript box, superimposed in the upper left, explains that the 'Districts Recommended in Report' are marked by 'circles' while the 'Districts covered' are traversed by red lines. Thus, the map was used to illustrate a now supposedly lost written report. Given that the manuscript additions are in English, and that they seem to date from not too long after the map was issued, it is likely that they were added by an American entity (either a government bureau or some official contractor) who conducted an inspection tour of the island during the period of U.S. occupation in the late 19-teens or early '20s.



The Cartographers: Alexandre Poujol & Henri Thomasset

Alexandre Poujol (1865 - 1924) was born in Cap-Haïtien, the son of Joseph-Marcel Poujol (1827-1911), a Senator of the Republic. He received his early education locally, but studied law in Paris, where he developed specializations in international boundary settlements and commercial regulations. He contributed to the prestigious journals, Revue générale de droit international and l'Annuaire de législation étrangère. Returning to Haiti, he variously served as leading private attorney, a judge, and a Deputy of the House of Representatives. He notably wrote the definitive work on the commercial laws of the Haiti, Code de commerce d'Haiti (Berlin, 1910). He served on diplomatic missions in Cuba, Porto Rico, Jamaica, France, and the U.S., and notably was the Haitian Chargé d'Affaires in Santo Domingo. Relative to the present map, he served as a member of the joint Haitian-Dominican Boundary Commission (1899-1901), which succeeded in settling the northern course of the frontier between the two nations. Latterly, he was the Chief of Staff of the Haitian Foreign Ministry and the Chief Registrar of Haiti.

Henri Thomasset (b. 1845) was for over three decades the preeminent civil engineer in both the Dominican Republic and Haiti, as well as a leading entrepreneur in the mining and railway sectors. A graduate of the prestigious l'Ecole Centrale de Paris and an Officier de la Légion d'Honneur, he moved to the Dominican Republic around 1880. A man of enormous talent and charm, the Dominican authorities entrusted him with a series of grand projects, including the urban plan for the new city of La Romana (founded in 1897), that became a great centre for the sugar industry; the plan for the San Cristobal-Santo Domingo Railway; the building of the the Iglesia Parroquial Mayor in Santiago de los Caballeros; the plan for the Puerto Plata aqueduct and the concession to build the republic's eastern railways. Around 1900, Thomasset moved to Cap-Haïtien, where he became Haiti's dominant figure in developing the country's mines and railways. His son, Charles Thomasset (b. Paris, 1874), was likewise an engineer in Haiti, serving as the director of the Port-au-Prince Tramway Company, whereupon he helped gather source material for the present map.

On the Sources and Construction of the Pujol-Thomasset Map

Poujol and Thomasset worked tirelessly to gather the best possible sources in preparing the present map. Both men had acquired many valuable maps in the process of their professional duties, while Thomasset would have personally drafted many key regional, mining and railway maps. Both men were part of the official and commercial elite on the island and would have had access to privileged sources that could not be collected by anyone else.

Fortunately, Thomasset extensively recorded their experiences in creating the present 1912 edition of the map. In a lengthy letter he penned to the Cap-Haïtien newspaper Le Cable, dated January 12, 1911, he wrote (as translated):

It remains to talk about the map from the "physical geography" point of view: I had considered this side as very important for the territory of Haiti. There were such errors in all those already published, including that of my friend General de Moya, that we were going to manage to do better, and give as much precision as possible to the position of towns, villages, rivers, roads and mountains.

This is how I brought into this map all the documents, notes and sketches amassed by me during my fifteen-year stay, all those gathered by my son Charles in Port-au-Prince, and all those published there, several times in Germany by my friend and colleague, the engineer Gentil Tippenhauer on the geology and mineralogy of different parts of Haiti.

It is not yet complete, but this map leaves far behind everything that has appeared so far on Haiti. We checked all the most recent nautical charts and I endeavored to reproduce the outline of the coasts with the most exactness possible; on this side, my friend M. de Moya had little information.

We are therefore aware of having endowed Haiti with a useful work and as the agricultural and industrial development of the country will only come through the study and examination of its territory, explorers will be able to consult and work on our card with great practical utility. (Duvivier, p. 109).

A printed line on the map itself, located above the Legénde, reads (as translated):
Note. – This Map was established and drawn up according to the documents published to date on the topography of the island thanks to our many personal works and to the many geological and topographical documents of the engineer L.-G. Tippenhauer, we were able to complete and rectify the map of the Republic of Haiti.

The outline of the coasts of the island has been reproduced, as faithfully as possible, from French, English and American nautical charts, recently published, and the notes left by passing warships.

For the Dominican Republic, we have reproduced, corrected, and updated the map of General C.N. de Moya, 1905.

The principal known and explored mineral deposits, in the two Republics, are indicated as well as the telegraph or telephone stations, the submarine cables and the soundings at sea.

A Note on Rarity

The present map is extremely rare, in either of its editions. A lavish and expensive work in its day, it seems that it was issued in only small prints runs for the use of government officials and leading business figures and was never intended to be a mass production, while the survival rate of such large format maps destined for tropical climes is extremely low.
We can trace only 3 institutional examples of the present 1912 revised edition, held by the Bayerische Staarsbibliothek, Beinecke Rare Book & Manuscript Library (Yale University), and the Buffalo and Erie County Public Library. As for the 1908 edition, we can locate 3 examples, at the Library of Congress, Boston College, and Brigham Young University (Salt Lake City). Moreover, we are not aware of any sales records for any another examples.

References: Bayerische Staarsbibliothek: Mapp. XXI,58; Beinecke Rare Book & Manuscript Library (Yale University): 853 1912; Buffalo and Erie County Public Library: G4940 .P68 1912; OCLC: 219159443, 877912349. Cf. (re: 1908 edition:) Library of Congress: G4940 1908 .P6; Boston College: G4940 1908 .P6 WILLIAMS; (re: either the 1908 or 1912 editions:) Ulrick DUVIVIER, Bibliographie Générale et Méthodique d'Haïti, tom. I (Port-Au-Prince: Imprimerie de l'Etat, 1941), p. 109; LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, A List of Atlases and Maps Applicable to the World War (Washington, D.C., 1918), p. 168; Memorial de la librairie francaise: revue hebdomadaire des livres, complement de la bibliographie francaise, tom. 18 (1912), p. 93; Thomas Wayland VAUGHAN and Charles Wythe COOKE / U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, A Geological Reconnaissance of the Dominican Republic (Washington, D.C., 1921), p. 23.

4.800 EUR

8. RAILROADS
DATA VISUALIZATION

Anon.

Railroad Map of Europe

[S. l., S. n., S. d., but circa 1858].

Manuscript in gouache and black ink on two thick originally joined sheets, 104 x 118 cm (40.1 x 46.5 inches), (repaired tears and tiny losses of image in folds, small tears in margins).

A unique, large attractive and modernly architected mid 19th century map in French language, represents modern railroad system as well as geographic and political features of Europe, relevant for railway construction.

Finished railroad lines on the map are showcased with red lines, railroads under construction with broken red lines and planned railroads with red lines, composed of short parts. Brown lines mark ridges of mountain chains and blue lines larger rivers. Names are not only large cities, but also important locations on often difficult transportation routes, such as mountain passes, sea ports and border stations. The thick light blue line, running from south of France to the north of European Russia represent the main tectonic division of Europe, as see in the mid 19th century.

The map could be dated relatively precisely around 1858, as the Vienna-Trieste railway, which was completed on July 27, 1857, is represented as finished. On the other hand Milan is still showcased as a part of Austro-Hungary. After the Battle of Solferino, fought on June 24, 1859, the city and Lombardy were incorporated into Piedmont-Sardinia.

1.700 EUR




FINLANDE
NORVÈGE
SUÈDE
MER DU NORD
MER BALTIQUE
ESTHONIE
LIVONIE
COURLANDE
RUSSIE
RUSSIE OCCIDENTALE
JUTLAND
DANEMARK
MER
ANGLETERRE
MECKLENBOURG
POMÉRANIE
PRUSSE
HANOVRE
PRUSSE
HOLLANDE
POLOGNE
PETITE RUSSIE
BELGIQUE
PRUSSE R
VOLHYNIE
UKRAINE
SAXE
ROHÊME
GALICIE
PODOLIE
MORAVIE
FRANCE
BAVIÈRE
HONGRIE
RUSSIE MÉRIDIONALE
TAURIDE
BADE
SUISSE
AUTRICHE
MOLDAVIE
BESSARABIE
CRIMÉE
STYRIE
TYROL
ILLYRIE
TRANSYLVANIE
SLAVONIE
ÉTATS
SARDES
VALACHIE
BOSNIE
SERBIE
MER NOIRE
MER ADRIATIQUE
TOSCANE
BULGARIE
TURQUIE D'EUROPE
CORSE
ALBANIE
ROUMÉLIE
NAPLES
TURQUIE D'ASIE
MER DE SICILE
SARDAIGNE

9. CONGO (DRC)
(BELGIAN) CONGO FREE STATE
KASAI RIVER – EARLY EXPLORATION

Albert Jean-Baptiste Joseph THYS (1849 - 1915) & Captain SCHAGESTRÖM. / Hermann WISSMANN (1853 – 1905).

Le Kassaï et la Louloua de Kwamouth à Louebo levé à bord du Steamer «Stanley».

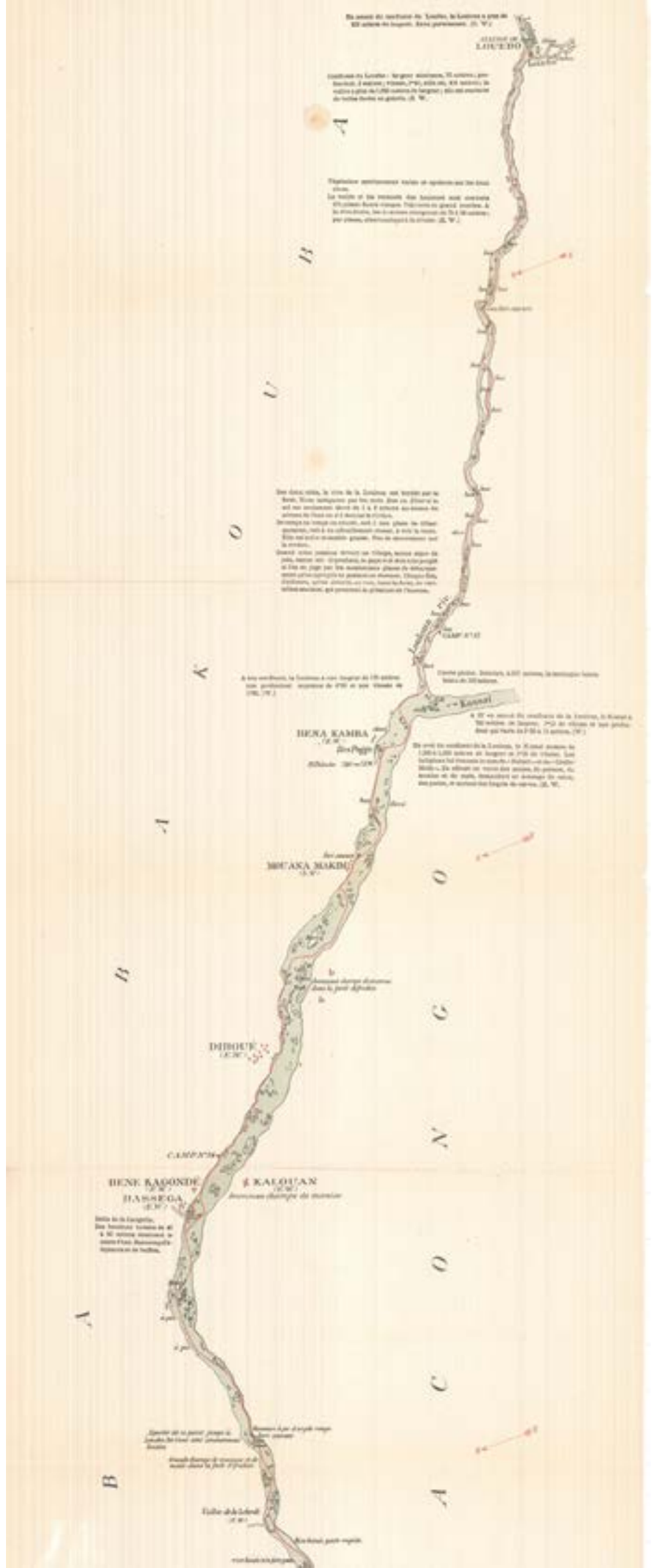
Brussels: Institut National de Géographie, 1888.

Colour lithograph, folding (leporello style) into original sky blue printed paper covers bearing publisher's advertisements on verso (folds with minor separations, tiny loss of white paper, wrappers with small tears and tiny loss of paper), 340 x 24 cm (134 x 9.4 inches).

One of the most impressive and historically consequential river surveys of the 'Scramble for Africa' era, being the first broadly accurate and detailed charting of the 750-km long navigable lower stretches of the Kasai and Lulua Rivers in what was then the Congo Free State (Belgian Congo), surveyed by Albert Thys, the chief architect of Belgium's colonial designs in the Congo, and Captain Schagestrom, the legendary river pilot, while travelling aboard the steamer 'Stanley'; the fascinating 3.4-metre long map was made for the use of steamship navigation and it became a critical tool in opening the Kasai region to colonial development, producing phenomenal bonanzas in rubber, palm oil, precious hardwoods and diamonds, albeit while horrifically placing the indigenous people into slavery – rare.

Belgium was a new nation (its independence recognized only in 1839) and a small country (30,688 km2 / 11,849 sq mi), yet these realities seemed irrelevant to its ruler, King Leopold II (reigned 1865 - 1909) during the era when European powers sought to gain chunks of the last inhabitable continent not to have been completely overrun by colonialism. Leopold II set his sights upon the Congo, a vast land of inestimably great agrarian and mineral wealth, but also one of the least developed and accessible parts of Africa.

In 1878, the king hired the famed Welsh explorer Sir Henry Morton Stanley (of 'Dr. Livingstone, I presume?' fame) to be his personal agent in the Congo, to reconnoitre the region and to assess its potential for humanitarian 'civilizing' and economic projects.



Extraordinarily, Leopold II orchestrated a campaign to convince the other European powers to award control of the Congo to him personally (as opposed to the Belgian government), to govern as corporate colony. Leopold II, riding on Stanley's gravitas, promised to 'civilize' the Congolese people, bringing Christianity, modernity as well as higher living standards. He would develop the economy and make the country a free trade and investment zone by which all European powers could profit.

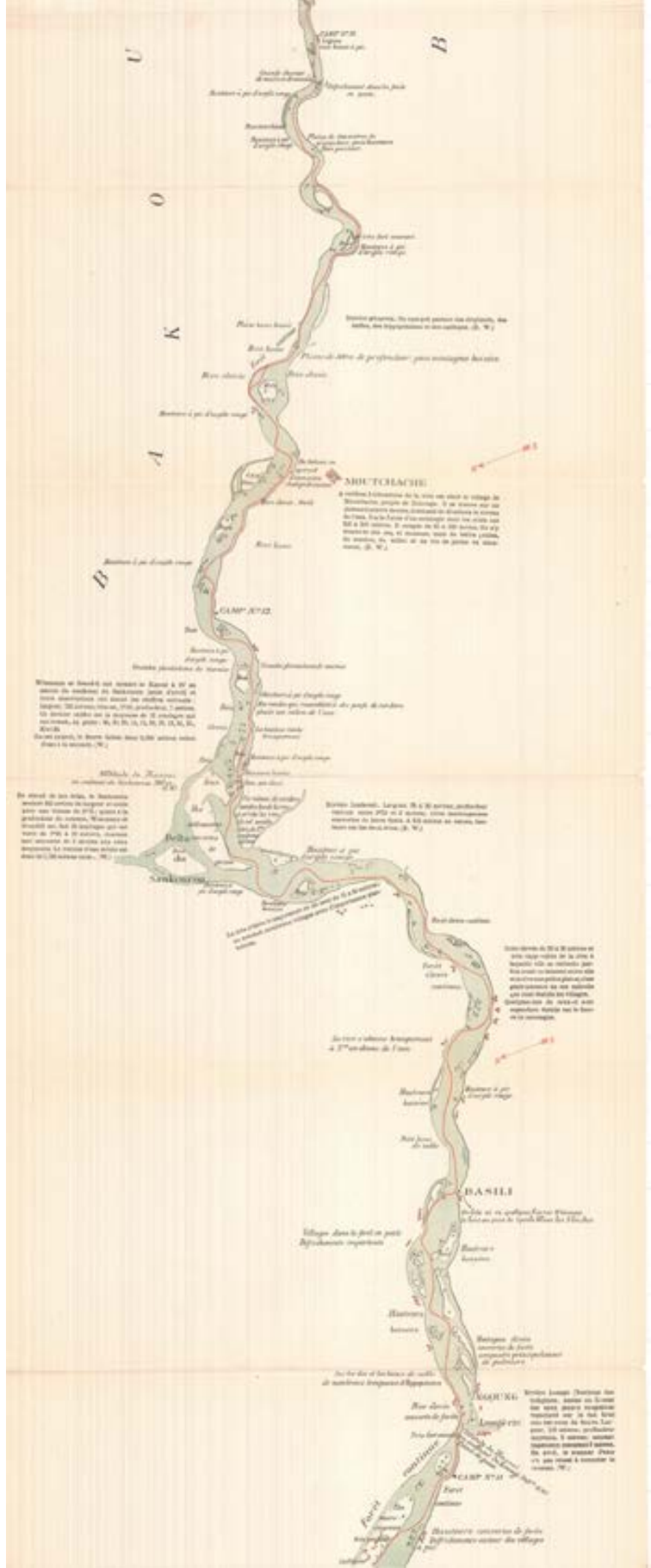
At the Berlin Conference of 1884-5, whereby the European powers divided most of Africa between themselves, the Big Powers were content to accede to Leopold II's request. They were pleased that the Belgian king was willing to undertake the awesome responsibility of civilizing and developing such a vast land, while opening the county to all. Moreover, the fact that Belgium was a small power ensured that Leopold II's regime was unthreatening (i.e., the Britain preferred that Belgium held the heart of Africa, as opposed to France or Germany).

Leopold II founded the Congo Free State (État indépendant du Congo / Kongo-Vrijstaat), a corporate entity wholly owned by the king, that at 2,344,000 km2 (905,000 sq mi), was 76-times the size of Belgium! The name for the colony was ironic, as it was an absolute terror state, whereby millions of Congolese would be enslaved to create and operate roads, railways, plantations, and mines.

While Stanley was the 'pathfinder' who opened the heart of Africa to Belgian exploitation, Albert Thys (1849 - 1915), the soldier, industrialist, and Leopold I's right-hand man, was responsible for making the king's imperialist vision a reality. Thys became the Belgian monarch's chief advisor and 'fixer' on colonial affairs 1877 and served as Stanley's handler. With his military training (which included skills in cartography), Thys was brave, incredibly driven, and resourceful; he was also astoundingly cruel, happy to sacrifice the lives of thousands of Africans to achieve his objectives.

The key to unlocking the Congo's vast wealth for colonial exploitation was the creation of infrastructure along long-distance transportation routes. Extraordinary, the Congo River and several of its major tributaries were navigable for vast distances, most notably being the 1,700 km stretch from Léopoldville (Kinshasa) to Stanleyville. The lifeblood of the Free State was thus its network of steamship routes. Naturally, sailing the rivers was exceedingly dangerous, as navigational hazards abounded, deadly tropical diseases were rife, while some of the region's many tribal nations were (understandably!) less than welcoming, swarming the steamers with war canoes. Thys oversaw the formation of the world's largest brown-water navy, of armed steamers, to protect the shipping networks and the associated settlements.

In 1890, Thys would famously employ the future writer, Joseph Conrad, as a Congo steamship captain, the experience from which motivated him to write his great novella The Heart of Darkness (1899), which perfectly captures the horror of Leopold II's Congo. Blocking the Congo's vast inland network from the sea were the great rapids of the lower Congo River. Thys's greatest achievement was the construction of the Matadi-Léopoldville Railway in 1898, which would allow fast travel from the Atlantic into the deepest interior.



In 1887, Thys made the first of ten expeditions to the Congo to oversee the railway project and to explore newly opened, commercially important steamship routes. On the first of these expeditions, Thys explored the Congo River and some its main tributaries aboard the steamer Stanley, a Free State navy steamer that was one of the most famous vessels in Africa. It was skippered by the legendary Captain Schageström, who while his first name remains elusive, is well known for having been Henry Stanley's skipper on many of his river voyages. He was described by one of Stanley's lieutenants:

"*The captain, a Swede, named Schagestrom, is a really fine fellow. I consider him to be one of the best men the State ever had: a six-foot, broad-built fellow, simple and frank, with much hard work about him. He devotes himself thoroughly to his duty. Stanley much admired him*" (Herbert Ward, My Life with Stanley's Rear Guard (New York, 1891), p. 102-3).

One of Thys and Schageström's priorities on the 1887 tour was exploring and mapping the Kasai-Lulua River corridor. The Kasai River (French: Kassaï, Portuguese: Cassai) is Congo's largest tributary in its southern course, that contributes 20% of the larger river's volume at the confluence. Rising from Angola's Bíe Plateau, it flows for 2,153 km, with its lower 700 km or so being navigable for steamboats, beyond which its major tributary, the Lulua (Louloua) River, navigable for a further 50 km.

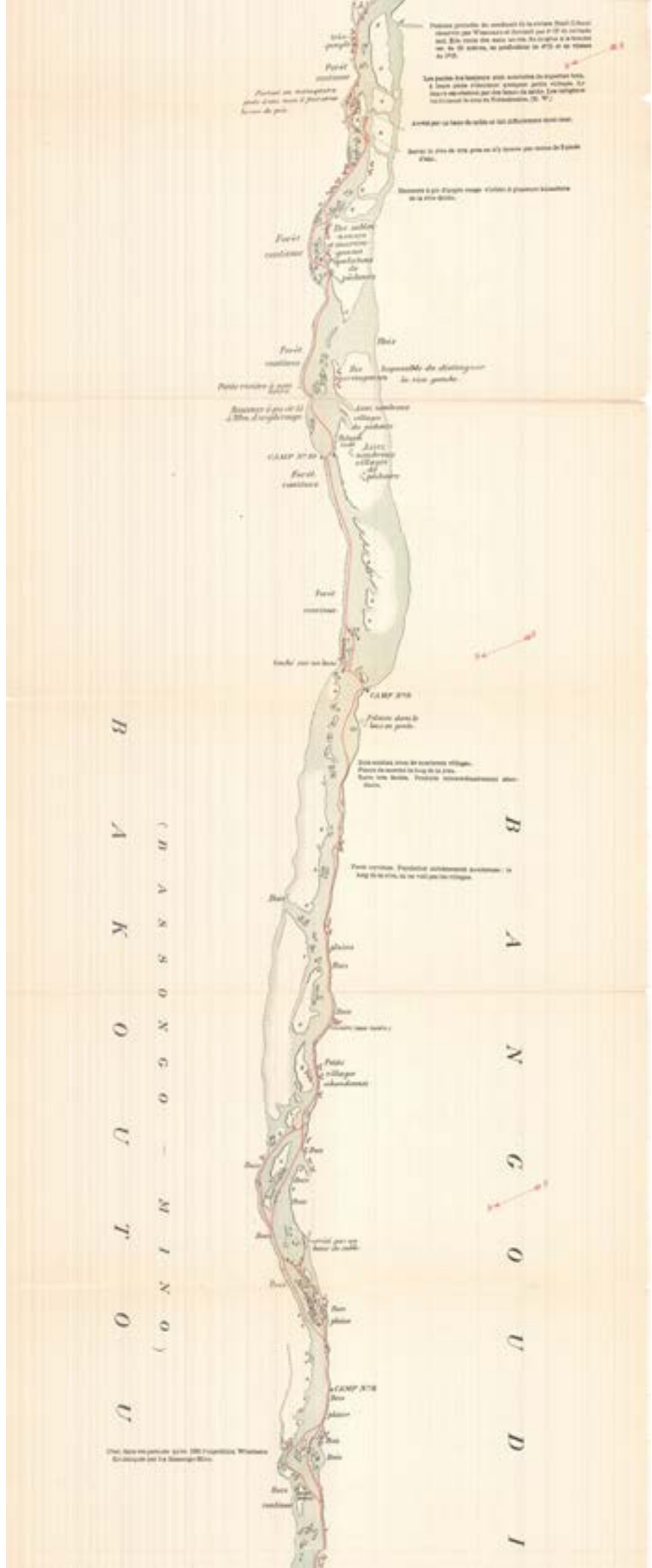
Thys correctly recognized the Kasai as one of the most promising areas to create a mass planation economy (in rubber, palm oil and precious hardwoods) and mining.

The Kasai was first encountered by Europeans by Livingstone in 1859, was first extensively explored in 1884-5 by the German explorer and empresario Hermann Wissmann (1853 - 1905), who recorded his adventures in the work Im Innern Afrikas: Die Erforschung des Kassai während der Jahre 1883, 1884 und 1885 (Leipzig, 1888). While some small European outposts, such as the one at Luebo (founded in 1887), and a few minor commercial ventures had already been established, for the most part the Kasai region was still largely under the control of the local indigenous people, variously the Teke, Bayanzi, Baboma, Pindi, Mbuun tribes.

Importantly, the navigable lower stretches of the Kasai and lower Lulua had never been charted in any systematic manner. The lack of a reliable map of was a severe hinderance to development, especially as steamboats could not safely progress up the river without a guide to identify the best routes, hazards, and good campsites. Until this problem was dealt with, the large-scale colonization and economic development of the Kasai region would be impossible. During their 1887 reconnaissance mission, Thys and Schageström's would go to great efforts to create such a map that could serve as the key to unlocking the region for European exploitation.

The Present Map in Focus

This is the first broadly accurate, detailed map of the 750 km-long navigable corridor of the lower Kasai and lower Lulua. The amazingly long (3.4 metres!!!) colour lithographed strip map, in a folded (leporello) form, captures the entire course of the Kasai from



Kwamouth, where its joins the Congo, up to where it is met by the Lulua, and then up that river to the outpost of Lueba.

The map shows the rivers as blue ribbons cutting deep through the mysterious interior, which is covered by dense equatorial rainforest. The Légende, in the far lower right corner, explains the symbols used to depicts features along the route of the Stanley (with Thys and Schageström aboard) = red line; villages = red clusters of huts; rocks = pictorially shown; sandbanks (Sable) = marked with an 'S.'; grasslands (Gazon) = marked with an 'g.'; woods (Bois) = marked with an 'B.'; while details added from information from the Wissman expedition are marked with the initials 'F.W.'.

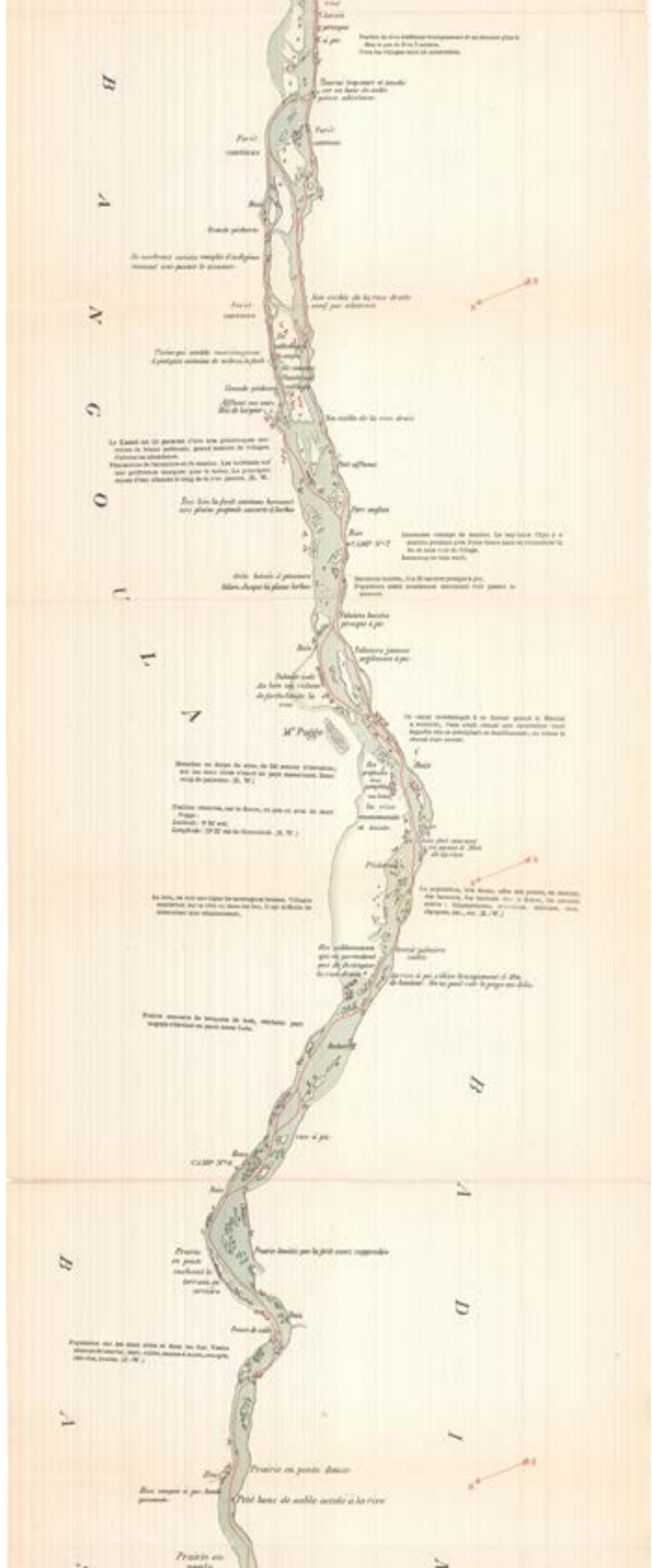
The map shows the course that the Stanley followed up the river, weaving around innumerable hazards, to find the best course. On the riverbanks are many (often named) villages, while notes describe the nature of the countryside (ex. swamps, high banks, etc.), the fauna (ex. encounters with elephants) and flora (ex. immense fields of manioc). The Kasai's various tributaries are labelled as they enter the larger river, often with their size and volume noted, while many major features of the riverscape, such as the 'Wissmann Pool', are labelled. The altitudes of places are given at various intervals (ex. Kwamouth, at the confluence with Congo, is at 287 metres, while the meeting place of the Lulua and Kasai rovers is at 390 metres). Thys and Schageström's campsites are marked and numbered. In short, it provides all the information needed for one to successfully ascend the Kasai and Lulua to Luebo Station, so becoming the key to opening one of the Congo's most valuable regions to European colonial development.

This groundbreaking map is the product of a collaboration between two very different men, but with complimentary skill sets. Captain Schageström possessed unrivalled practical knowledge of the Kasai, along with a superlative natural ability to understand how Congolese rivers behave, yet he was not a professional cartographer. Thys, on the other hand, was a newcomer to the Congo, but was a formally trained military mapmaker, who would have greatly valued his captain's practical insights.

Schageström seemingly made some crude sketches of the river, along with some insightful written observations. Meanwhile, Thys painstaking reconnoitered, sketched and measured the river in a systematic, albeit not precisely scientific, fashion (which would then not have been possible), creating a fine manuscript of the entire course covered. Thys would have augmented his work with information from Schageström's notes and sketches, as he saw fit. Importantly, Thys added further information gleaned from Hermann Wissmann's expedition from a few years back. Given the urgently useful nature of the map, it was rushed to press in the wake of Thys's return to Brussels, issued by the Institut National de Géographie.

Fortunately, Thys published a memoir of his 1887 Congo tour, in the form of a pamphlet Au Congo et au Kassaï / Conférences données à la Société Belge des Ingénieurs et des Industriels (Brussels: P. Weissenbruch, 1888), which was published separately from the present map.

In the section, 'Construction de la carte du Kassaï' (pp. 21-24), Thys describes his methodology for surveying the Kasai and Lulua to the Study Committee of the Société Belge



des Ingénieurs et des Industriels, which we have excepted and translated here:

On December 12, 1887, the 'Stanley', coming down from Bangala, left Kwamouth to enter the Kassai.

Less has been written on the Kassai than on the Upper Congo. The only travel accounts that have appeared have been published in Germany: these are those of the Wissmann expedition. I therefore think I am doing well in entering into a few details on this river, which is the most important of the tributaries of the Congo.

I went up the Kassaï and its tributary, the Louloua, over a length of 750 kilometres; I have drawn up the map which is on display in this aisle and of which I lay a copy on the desk to serve as a document for the Study Committee [of the Société Belge des Ingénieurs et des Industriels].

This sketch makes no claim to geographical accuracy. It is only a topographic sketch at sight, which I have sent, mainly concerned with establishing a document which can serve as a guide for steamers and, above all, which can be useful to those who want to take account of the resources of the Kassai, to study the nature of its shores, the distribution of its apparent population, the difficulties that navigation presents in certain places. It is therefore, above all, a detailed map, which explains the relatively large scale on which I thought I had to draw it.

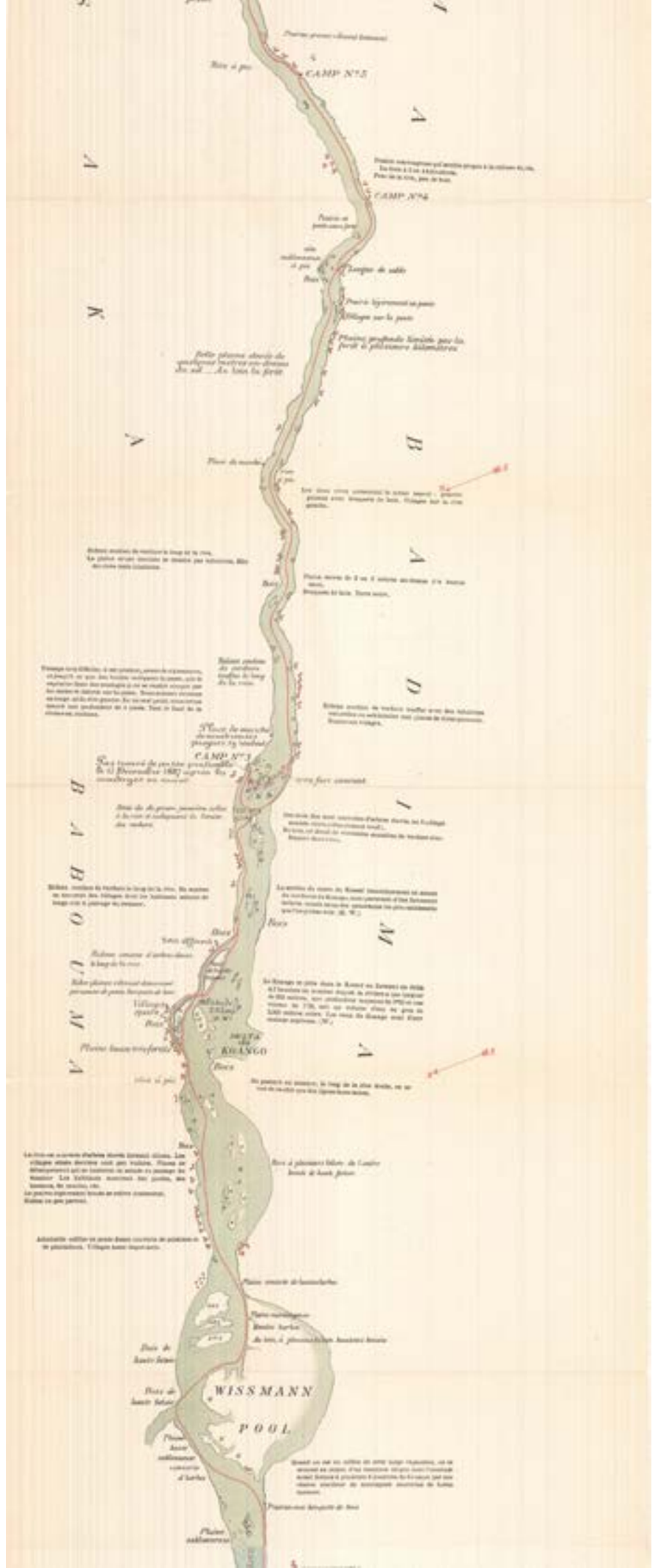
I make available to your Study Committee the documents which served as a basis for me to draw up this sketch, documents which prove the absolute sincerity of the work. Those are :

1 - A sight sketch in which, during the trip upriver, I drew all the details of the river noting, at the same time, the estimated sight widths, the depth of the pass whenever it was less than 10 feet, the aspect of the shores, their nature, the location of the villages, the manifestations of the inhabitants at the passage of the steamer, as well as the times of passage at accidents of the shore easily recognized, such as: isolated trees, cliffs, villages, and distinct islands, etc.

2 - A correction of this sketch, drawn up each evening, which is only a clearing of the preceding work and for the establishment of which I have accepted an approximate scale having as its sole basis the length of the time taken in the ascent . On this setting, during the trip down river, I indicated, with a compass, the directions between characteristic points of the river; at the same time, I carefully noted the times of passage at the point where I had taken them at the ascent of the river;

3 - A new rectifying sketch of the previous one, in 60 sheets and to the scale of 65,000, which served as the basis for the preparation of the final sketch which I put before your eyes today. This new sketch has been drawn up taking into account the directions noted to the compass during the descent journey. The distances between the different points were calculated using the following data:

A. The number of minutes spent ascending the river;



B. The number of minutes spent in descending the river;

C. The speed of the steamer 'Stanley' calculated on the basis of 7½ nautical miles per hour, or 231m50 per minute. …

Examination of the sketch that I drew up by these approximate means makes it possible to notice the general configuration of the course of the Kassaï and the Louloua, which is the consequence, is substantially the same as that which Messrs. the members of the expedition Wissmann found, on their side, using different processes.

Epilogue

The present Thys-Schageström map opened the Kasai and Lulua to extensive European exploitation, whereupon many of the locals were essentially enslaved to work for the variety of new mining, forestry, and plantation concerns established by the Belgians. Eventually, in 1901, the industrial activity in the region came under the domination of the Compagnie du Kasai (Kasai Company), founded in 1901, that while initially focussed upon rubber, soon expanded into palm oil and mining.

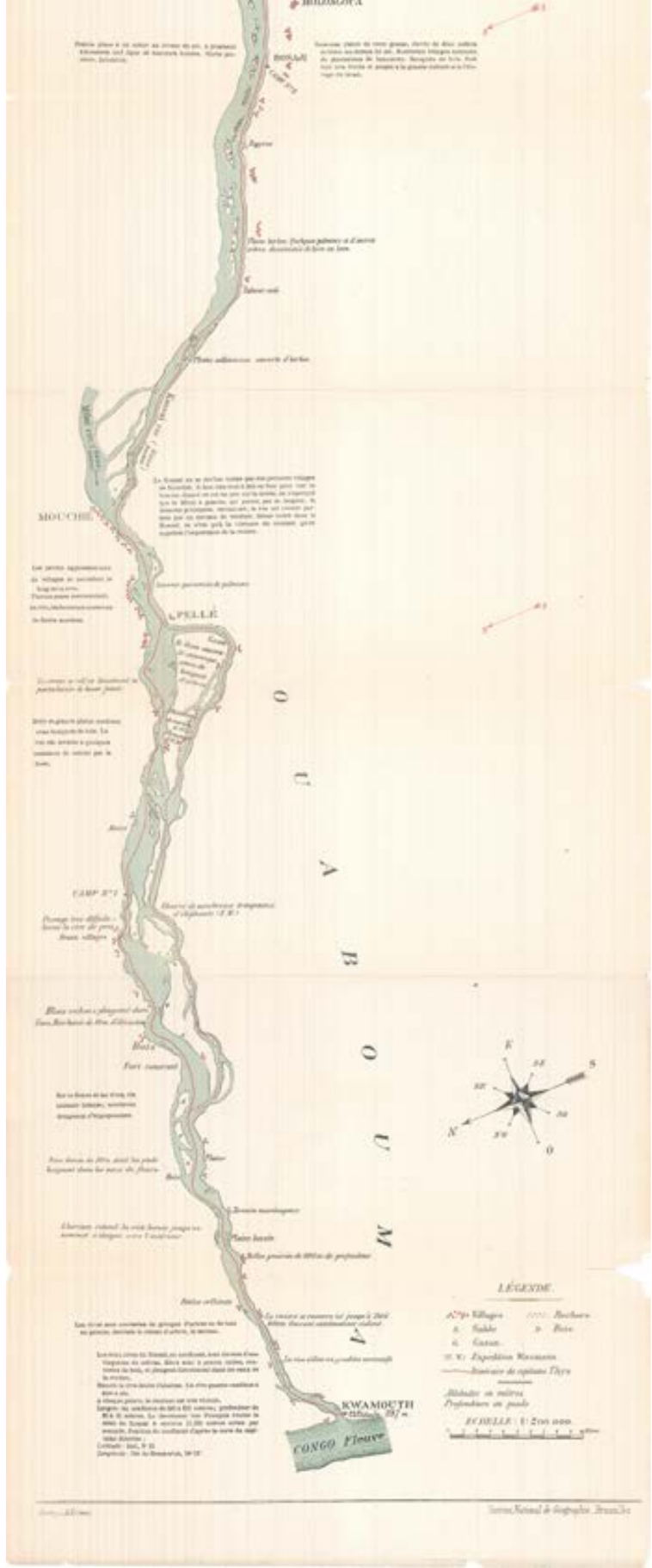
In 1908, diamonds were discovered on the banks of the Kasai, sparking of one the great diamond rushes of modern history. The vast quantity of high-quality gems helped to make Antwerp a global diamond centre. The Kasai remained one of the highest profile and most valued regions of the Congo for the remainder of the colonial period, albeit at the heavy toll of African lives.

A Note on Rarity

The present map is rare, while we can trade something in vicinity of a dozen or so institutional examples, held by the likes of the British Library; Oxford University; Bibliothèque nationale de France; Erfgoedbibliotheek Hendrik Conscience (Antwerp); Bibliotheek Universiteit van Amsterdam; Yale University; University of Virginia; University of California-Berkeley; and the Michigan State University, examples only very seldom appear on the market, as we can trace only a single sales listing for another example from the last decade.

References: British Library (2 examples): Maps 10.c.42. and Maps 10.c.44.; Oxford University: E8:14 (5); Bibliothèque nationale de France: GE F CARTE-462; Yale University: Covers 652gma K154 1888; University of Virginia: DT641.S63 1886 no.6; University of California-Berkeley: G8652.K3 1888 .T4; OCLC: 458304398, 902454846, 66750539, 2594344, 25301960; Mitteilungen der Kais. Königl. Österreichischen Geographischen Gesellschaft, 32 (Wien, 1889), p. 126; Alexander SUPAN, 'Geographischer Literatur Bericht für 1889', Petermanns Mitteilungen, no. 35 (1889), p. 69.

3.500 EUR



10. VISUALISATION OF HISTORY
DATA VISUALISATION

Georgius BAGDADIUS ANTEPLIUS.

Chronologia Romanorum Pontificum / A S. Petro Ad Seculum XVIII. Iohanni Baptistae Rezzonico Clementis XIII fratris filio praefecto Palatio Apostolico et Magno Priori Ordinis Hierosolymitani Viro Omnibus Meritis Ilustri Nobilitate Iustitia Clementia Conspicuo et a Primo Aestatis Flore Probato. Georgius Bagdadius Anteplius Monachus Armenus. Seriem Chronologicam Pontificum Romanorum D. D. D.

[Chronology of the Popes. From St. Peter to 18th Century…]

[S. l., but probably Rome:] [S.n., S.d., but between 1775 and 1785].

Engraving and etching, 60 x 35,5 cm (23.6 x 14 inches).

A rare broadside, architected by an Armenian monk and official translator to the pope, Georgius Bagdadius Anteplius, represents a list of popes from St. Peter to Pope Pius VI (1717-1799), shaped in a form of a flower.

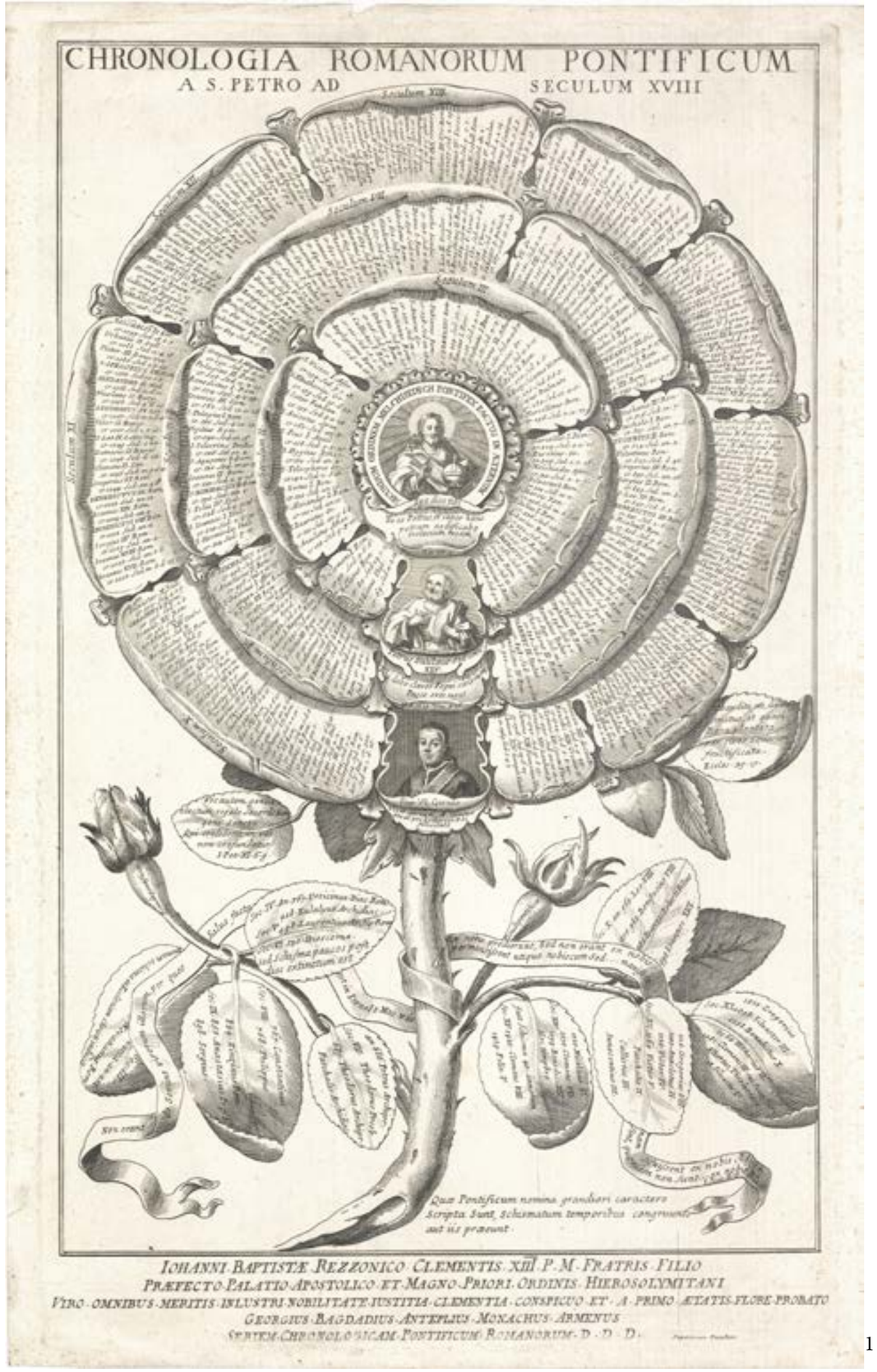
The lower leaves bear the names of schismatic anti-Popes, wrapped with a string, engraved with biblical quotes. The broadside was dedicated to Cardinal Giovanni Battista Rezzonico (1740-1785), nephew of Pope Clement XIII (1693-1769).

Georgius Bagdadius Anteplius

Only little is known about Georgius Bagdadius Anteplius "Monachus Armenus", who drafted the composition for the print and signed himself in the lower lines. His names suggest, that he was an Armenian monk, who previously lived in Antep, Turkey, and in Baghdad.

From scarce printed sources, mentioning his name, we can conclude, that Georgius resided in the Armenian monastery of the Mekhitarists on the island San Lazzaro in Venice, before moving to Rome, where he became a "magister" at the Pontificio Collegio Urbano de Propaganda Fide (Pontifical Urban College for the Propagation of the Faith) and pope's personal translator from Armenian. Possibly his work was mostly connected to translations of manuscripts.

Georgius Bagdadius Anteplius was described as respectful and very knowledgeable in ecclesiastic history.



Sources:

"… Catechismum Romanum a Georgio Anteplio Armeno Monacho Congregationis Mechitarensis Sancti Lazari Amico nostro, Viro non solum idiomatis, sed & Ecclesiasticae Historiae, que ispius Nationem respicit, scientissimo".
(Johannes-Christophorus Amaduzzi, Leges Novellae V. Anecdotae Imperatorum Theodosii Junioris Et Valentiniani III, Rome 1767, LXXXIII-LXXXIV).

"Georgius Bagdadius Anteply, Sacerdos Armenus, Santissimi Domini Nostri PP. Armeniae Linguae Interpres, & Ven. Collegio Urbano Magister" as a translator of an Aremenian manuscript in 1775.
(Giovanni Crisostomo Trombelli, Tractatus De Sacramentis Per Polemicas, Et Liturgicas Disserationes, Vol. 2, Bologna 1777, p. 228)

„Georgius Bagdadius Anteply, Sacerdos Armenus, Summi Pontificis interpres Armenae linguae et in Collegio de Propaganda Fide magister" in a connection with a 18th century translation from Armenian
(Heinrich Denzinger, Ritus Orientalium, Coptorum, Syrorum et Armenorum in administrandis Sacramentis, 1864, p. 519).

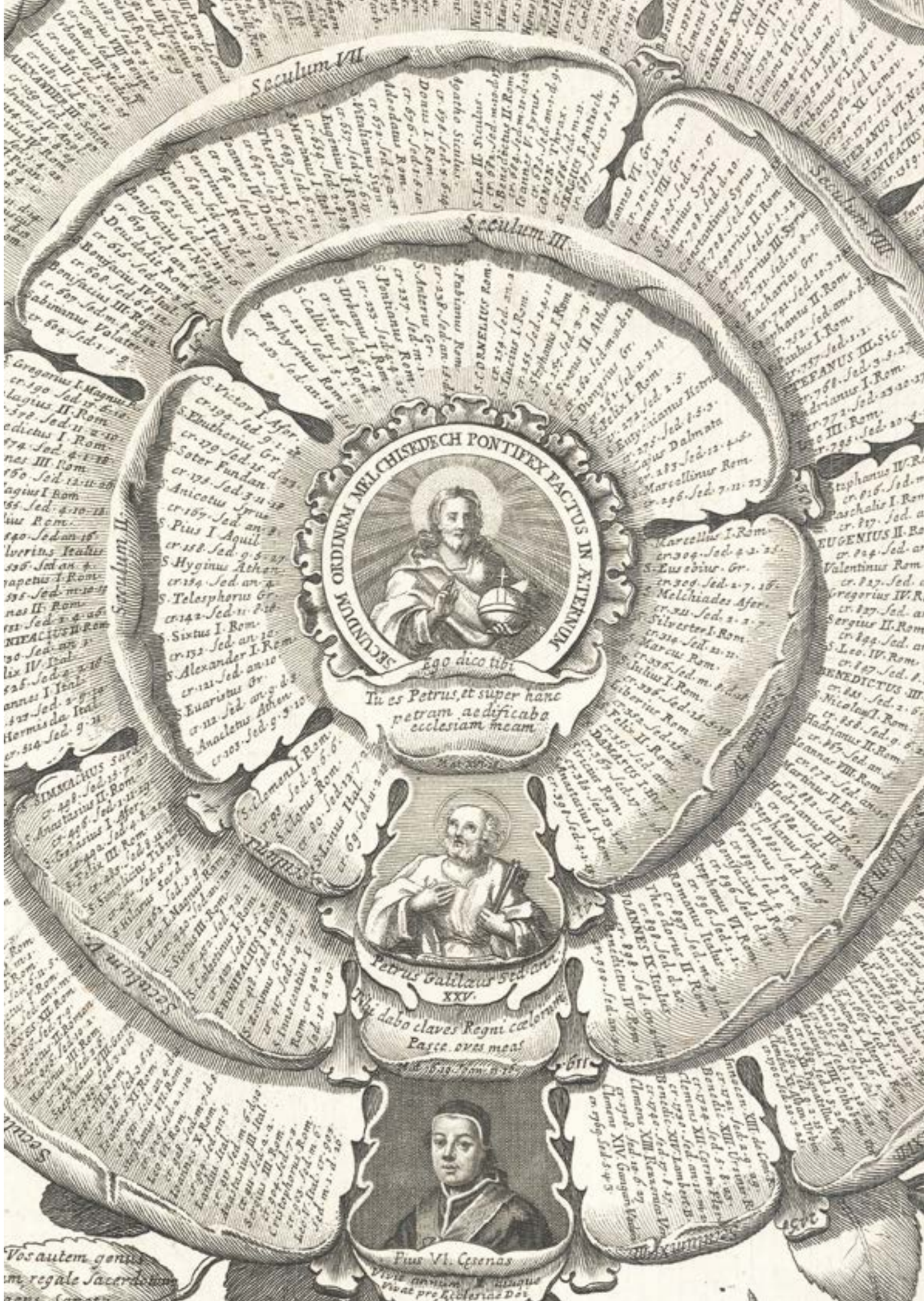
DATE AND NOTE ON RARITY

The print can be dated between 1775, when Count Giovanni Angelo Braschi (1717-1799) became Pope Pius VI, and 1785, the year of the death of Cardinal Giovanni Battista Rezzonico. According to the portrait of the pope, showing Pius VI as a dark-haired man, the engraving was possibly made closer to 1775.

We could not trace any activity of Georgius Bagdadius Anteplius after 1775, but all the information on the author are scarce, as mentioned above.

We could only trace one example of the engraving (British Museum, print; chronology | British Museum), but could not find any references to the print in literature.

2.800 EUR



11. CARMEN FIGURATUM BAROQUE

ANON.

Nobilissimo Praeclarissimo ac Consultissimo Domino Philippo Germeau I. V. Doctori, Urbis Tungrensis Consuli et Scabnio meritissimo etc. Domino Patrono meo colendissimo. Anno 1717

[Tongeren, Belgium:] 1717.

Gouache on paper, 41,5 x 32,5 cm (16.3 x 12.8 inches), (soft folds with tiny hole on the crossing, tiny tears and loss of paper in margins).

A stunning devotional drawing, dedicated to a Belgian lawyer Philippe de Germeau (bapt. 1671 – 1742), combining the ancient form of Carmen Figuratum with contemporary Baroque decoration.

The central panels is surrounded with stylized images of flowers in forms of decoration, typical for provincial Baroque sacral art, and superposed with a Christogram, giving the whole image appearance of an religious object, centered on name of Philippe de Germeau (Vivat Philippus Germeau Consul Tungrensis) repeating in diamond-shaped patterns, and making the protagonist the element of devotion and at the same protecting him with the name of Christ.

The composition of the letterings of the central panel derives from Carmen Figuratum, an ancient form of architecting an image from letters of a poem, which later expanded on various types of texts.

Philippe de Germeau was a lawyer and a mayor of his native city Tongeren, Belgium, 1714, 1718, 1721 and 1724. The image was made by one of his protégés, who is in the upper text referring to de Germeau as “my venerable patron”.

References: Cf. Bulletin de la Société Scientifique et Littéraire du Limbourg, Volume 16, 1884, p. 144.

1.600 EUR



12. CUBA
AMERICAN ANNEXATION SCHEMES
'OSTEND MANIFESTO'

Joseph Hutchins COLTON (1800 - 1893).

Cuba in 1851.

New York: J.H. Colton, [likely 1853 - 1854].

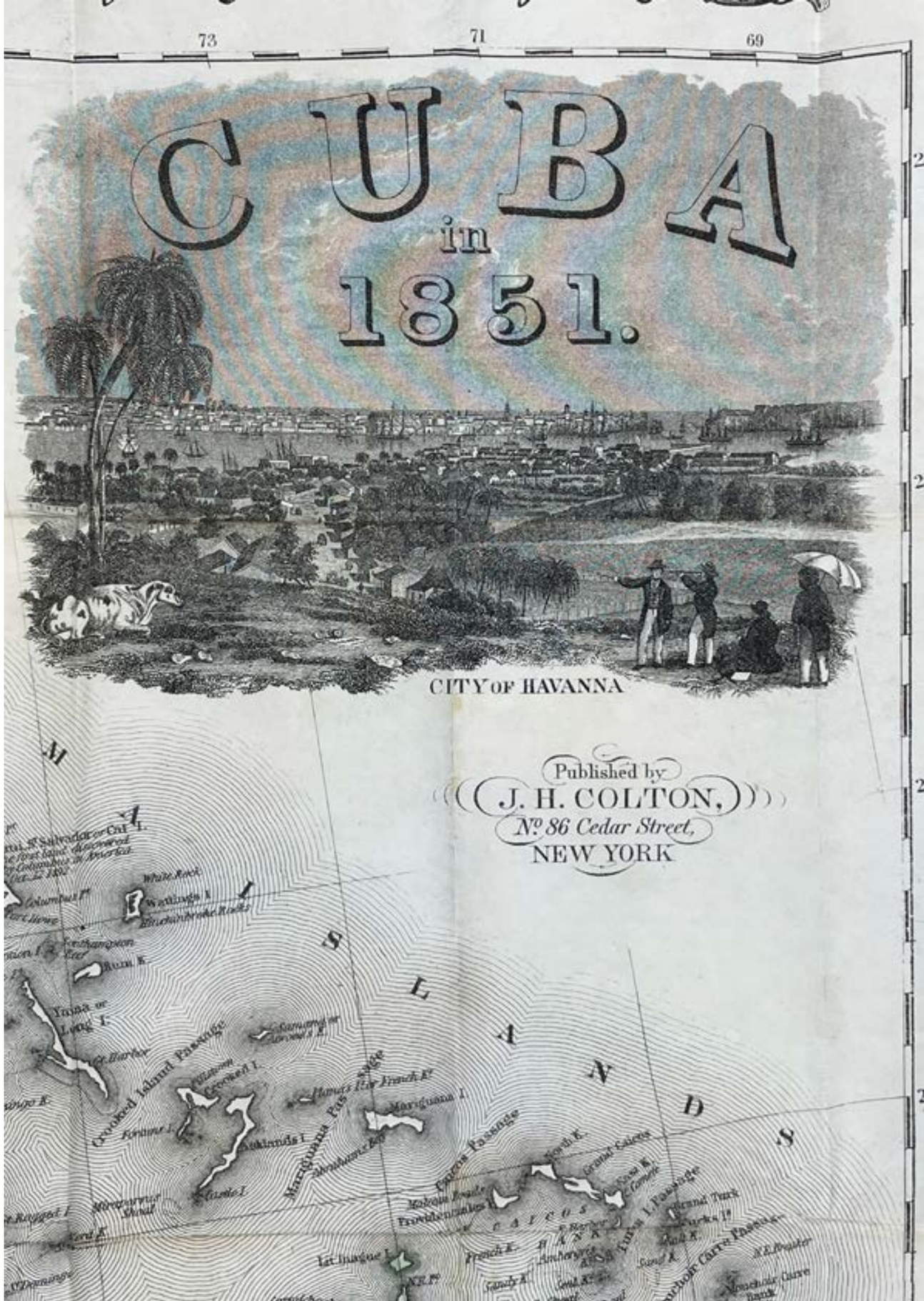
Liithograph with hand colour, with contemporary manuscript additions of a shipping route in pen, printed on banknote paper, bound in original brown cloth covers with gilt title and blind-stamped designs, crossed-out handstamp of 'The Valentine Museum, Richmond, Virginia' and earlier handstamp of 'M. Lienau' and pencil inscription to him dated Christmas 1854 to inside of front cover (Good to Very Good, conspicuous old stains, particularly on left-hand side, some creasing, some light wear and minor holes with no loss along original folds, some short repaired tears on right side with no loss), 53 x 67 cm (21 x 26.5 inches).

An extremely rare American map of Cuba, made in the run up to the 'Ostend Manifesto' (1854), a circular drafted by senior U.S. diplomats that advocated the American annexation of Cuba; the map intentionally showcases Cuba within its greater geographic context, emphasizing its proximity the United States, adorned with a beautiful view of Havana, published in New York by the leading commercial cartographer Joseph Hutchins Colton.

Cuba had been a Spanish colony since the early 16th century, and by the late 1700s had developed into one the world's largest sugar-slave economies. While Spain managed to retain Cuba following the Spanish American Wars of Independence (1808-33), its grip upon the island was tenuous at best, as it was continuously roiled by rebellion. Meanwhile, Spain suffered from its own internal political and economic instability that prevented it from mounting a definitive response to Cuban insubordination.

Yet, Cuba was valuable real estate, as due the collapse of its British West Indian competitors (following the abolition of slavery there in the 1830s), it sugar-slave economy was astoundingly profitable. The island was also had a strategic location, being only 90 miles south of Florida, guardimg the maritime approaches to both the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea. Havana was also one of the wealthiest, and arguably most culturally sophisticated, city in the Americas.

Key figures in the United States, going back to Thomas Jefferson, when he served as President, had long favoured somehow (one day) taking control of Cuba. The U.S.'s easy acquisition of Florida from Spain, in 1819, encouraged those interested in annexing Cuba, while the Monroe Doctrine held that Cuba should, in principle, no longer be ruled by Europeans.




CUBA
in
1851.
CITY OF HAVANNA
Published by
J. H. COLTON,
No. 86 Cedar Street,
NEW YORK
G U L F
O F
M E X I C O
W E S T
I N D I E S
C A R I B B E A N
HONDURAS BAY
HONDURAS
JAMAICA
GENERAL STATISTICS OF CUBA

In the late 1840s, American interest in acquiring Cuba intensified. The Southern slave states were very enthusiastic about the notion, as it would conceivably add a large, wealthy and ardently pro-slavery state to the Union (slavery would not be abolished in Cuba until 1886), which would supposedly alter the balance of power in the U.S. against the anti-slavery North.

Moreover, many businessmen, both Southern and Northern, saw tremendous commercial opportunities in Cuba, while many in the government sector favoured the acquisition of Cuba simply so that it did not end up under the influence of a powerful foreign rival, such as Britain or France.

At the behest of President James Polk (in office, 1845-9), Secretary of State James Buchanan organized a serious offer of U.S.$100 million (then as astounding sum!) to Spain to purchase Cuba. However, a proud Madrid responded that they would "sooner than see [Cuba] transferred to any power, would prefer seeing it sunk into the ocean".

Some Southerners then turned their sights upon taking control of Cuba by force. Many prominent figures, including the Governor of Mississippi, actively supported the Venezuelan filibuster Narciso López's 1850-1 expedition to topple the Spanish regime (and supposedly turn Cuba into an American puppet state), although the Millard Fillmore administration (1849-53) disapproved of their actions. While López's endeavour ended in disaster, this did little to discourage annexationist diehards.

President Franklin Pierce (in office, 1853-7), a 'doughface' (a Northerner who appeased the South) was enthusiastic about the notion of annexing Cuba, as a sop to his slave-owning supporters. Many key members of his administration were Cuba diehards, including his Ministers (ambassadors) to Spain (Pierre Soulé), Britain (James Buchanan) and France (John Y. Mason). These men were officially charged with coming up with a plan to acquire Cuba, supposedly only by diplomatic means, although the vagueness of their instructions encouraged them to exceed their orders.

Under Soulé's leadership, the three ambassadors met secretly in a Belgian port city to consider the Cuba question, resulting in the 'Ostend Manfiesto' (1854). This incendiary document called for the U.S. to try, once again, to purchase Cuba from Spain, but to simultaneously warn Madrid that Washington would be "justified in wresting" it away if their offer was rebuffed.

When the document, full of incendiary language, was leaked (at the behest of Congress), it caused an international furore. Spain (and other European powers) were outraged, while Northern politicians were deeply threatened by any Southern attempt to add an extra slave state to the Union (which would upset the new Nebraska Act (1854)). An embarrassed Pierce maintained that Soulé's trio had acted without his blessing.

While James Buchanan became President in 1857, and continued to favour the U.S. annexation of Cuba, the turmoil of the era surrounding the U.S. Civil War War (1861-5) ensured that the matter was put on ice for decades. However, the United States would conquer Cuba during the Spanish-American War (1898), making the island into an American puppet state, with ultimately disastrous and surprising consequences.

The Present Map in Focus

Naturally, in the early 1850s there was a great deal of interest in Cuba in elite American circles that led to the creation of several books and a much smaller quantity of maps published in the United States (mainly in New York). Joseph Hutchins Colton (1800 - 1893), then America's leading commercial mapmaker, with a keen eye on the market, published a beautifully rendered map of Cuba, with a clear emphasis on its proximity the Unites States.

The present map, which evinces Colton's signature style of lithography and colour, with ivy boarders, features Cuba, shown divided onto its three departments, each distinguished by their own bright wash handcolours, while labelling all major cities and towns, and showing the road system and the incipient railway network. Cuba, which occupies the centre of the composition, is quite purposefully shown within its greater context, to emphasize its proximity to the United States. The Keys can be seen only 90 miles north of Havana, with the map taking in all the Floridian Peninsula and extending over to New Orleans, the American South's greatest city and port, in the upper left. Otherwise, the map embraces Mexico's Yucatan, Jamaica, Hispaniola, and the Bahamas.

A lovely aspect of the map is the large view 'City of Havanna' that makes up the title cartouche (upper right). It captures the city looking northwest from Regla, with the downtown left-centre and the famous 'El Morro' caste to the right.

The map features shipping routes from Havana to New York (1260 miles), Charleston (646 miles), New Orleans (693 miles) and Chagres (1048 miles), while a chart of Cuba's 10 railways with their mileages is located left centre. In the lower right corner, are a series of tables, 'General Statistics of Cuba'. The first of these records the island's 'Extent and Population', noting that Cuba counted a population of 898,752, of which 425,767 were whites, 149,226 were free coloured people, and 323,759 were slaves. The next table regards the nature of land use, noting the acreage of arable land, natural and artificial pasture, forests, and wasteland; while the chart below gives the annual production of Cuba's principal products (sugar, muscovado, molasses, rum, coffee, tobacco, wax, and honey), while below are statistics for Cuba's annual exports and imports, recording that the island carried over $50 million in trade per annum –an impressive sum.

In the upper left is a chart noting the populations of Cuba's major cities and towns, organized per department, with Havana recorded as having 106,968 residents, while the second city, Santiago de Cuba was home to 24,005.

The map shows signs of having been used in the field, as it features neat contemporary manuscript tracks in pen, charting a shipping route from Santiago to 'Batavano' (Batabanó), the port on the Caribbean coast immediately south of Havana.

Interestingly, the map was issued by Colton in 2 states, of which the first was likely issued in 1851-2, and the second (represented by the present example), likely published in 1853-4.

The first state of the map is very similar to the present second state, save that it does not feature the statistical table and the shipping routes, but most notably features a coloured image of the 'Republican Flag of Cuba', just to the left of Havana view.

Please see an image of President Millard Fillmore's personal copy of the first state, held by the Library of Congress:

https://www.loc.gov/resource/g4920.fi000062/?r=-0.351,-0.061,1.763,0.883,0

The republican flag of Cuba was invented in 1849 by the poet and playwright Miguel Teurbe Tolón and Narciso López (it is today and has since 1898 has been the country's national flag). Colton likely included the flag the map to increase its appeal, both visually, and philosophically to those sympathetic to López's cause. However, in the wake of the failure of his rebellion in August 1851, it probably became impolitic for Colton to continue to issue the map with the flag, especially as the Fillmore administration disapproved of the insurgency (Colton had strong ties to the U.S. Government, so had to be careful not to cause offense), although ironically Fillmore owned an example of the map. The present second state thus omitted the flag, yet it rhetorical point is still clear, as it shows Cuba to be only a stone's throw from the United States, with its annexation perhaps being inevitable.

A Note on Rarity

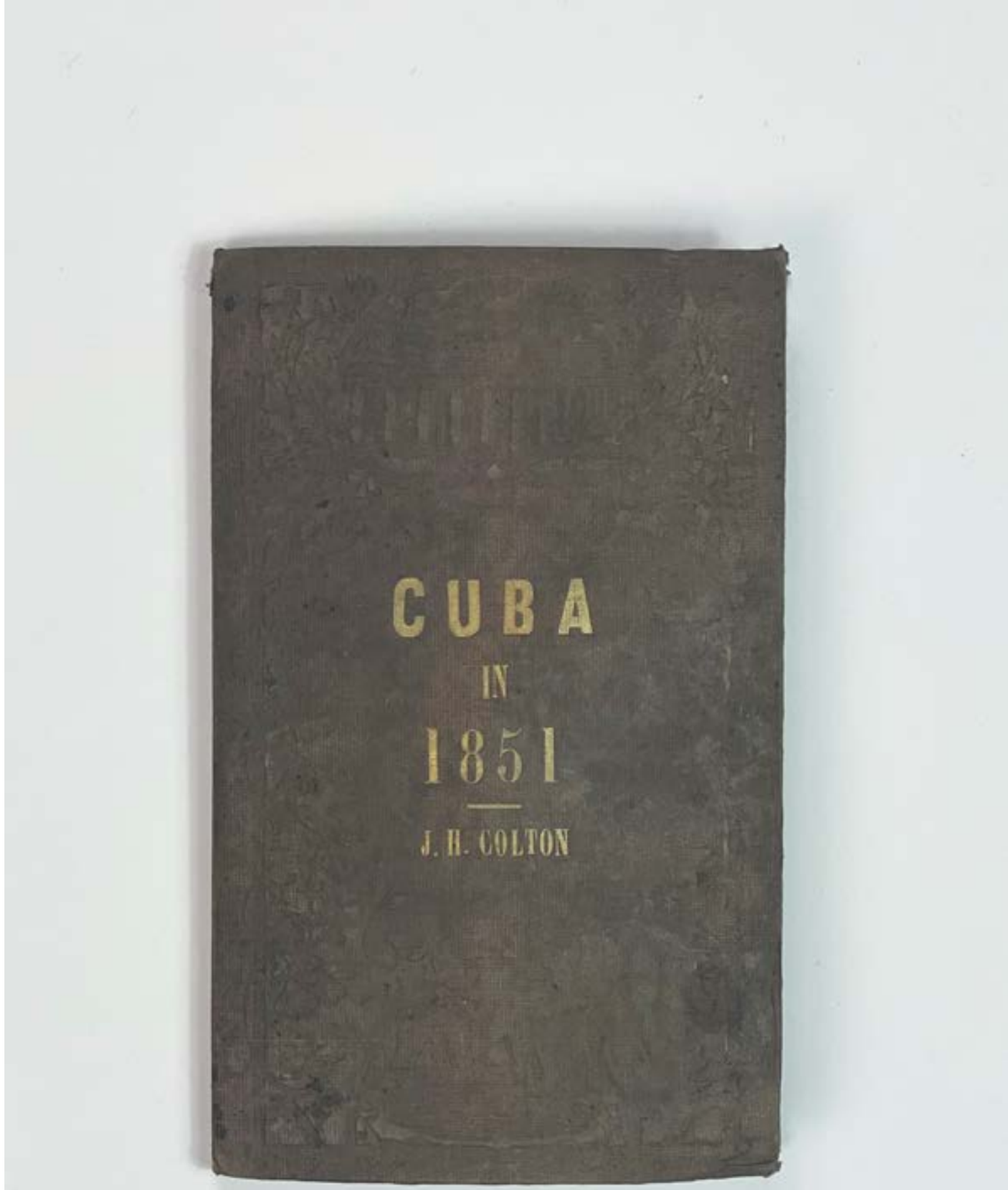
The present map is extremely rare in either of its states. It seems that Colton issued the map in only very limited print runs for the interest of a very specific audience, while its fragile nature would have ensured that its survival rate was very low.

We can trace only 3 institutional examples. Those held by the Library of Congress and the Biblioteca Nacional de Cuba José Martí (Havana), being examples of the first state, while the example held by the American Antiquarian Society seems to be of the second state.

The present example of the map was recently officially deaccessioned from the Valentine Museum (Richmond, Virginia), and bears the earlier ownership stamp of a 'M. Lienau', and a manuscript inscription to him dated Christmas 1854. This would almost certainly refer to Michael Martin Lienau (1816 - 1893), a German-born immigrant to New York, who owned M. Lienau & Company, a successful wine importer. Perhaps Lienau was interested in business opportunities in Cuba and may have undertaken the trip, tracked in manuscript, from Santiago de Cuba to Batabanó.

References: (re: both of the 2 states:) Library of Congress: G4920 1851 .C6; American Antiquarian Society: Maps Pocket 1851 002; Biblioteca Nacional de Cuba José Martí: 80510. (8); OCLC: 903628822, 1006810944; Emilio CUETO, 'Cuban Cartography, 1500–1898', Cuban Studies, vol. 27 (1998), no. 128a (p. 175); Revista de la Biblioteca Nacional [Biblioteca Nacional de Cuba], vol, 2-3 (Havana, 1910).

2.800 EUR



13. SLAVERY – ANGOLA
THE SLAVERY DEBATE INSIDE AFRICA
'THE PORT ROYAL EXPERIMENT'
EARLY LUANDA IMPRINT

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

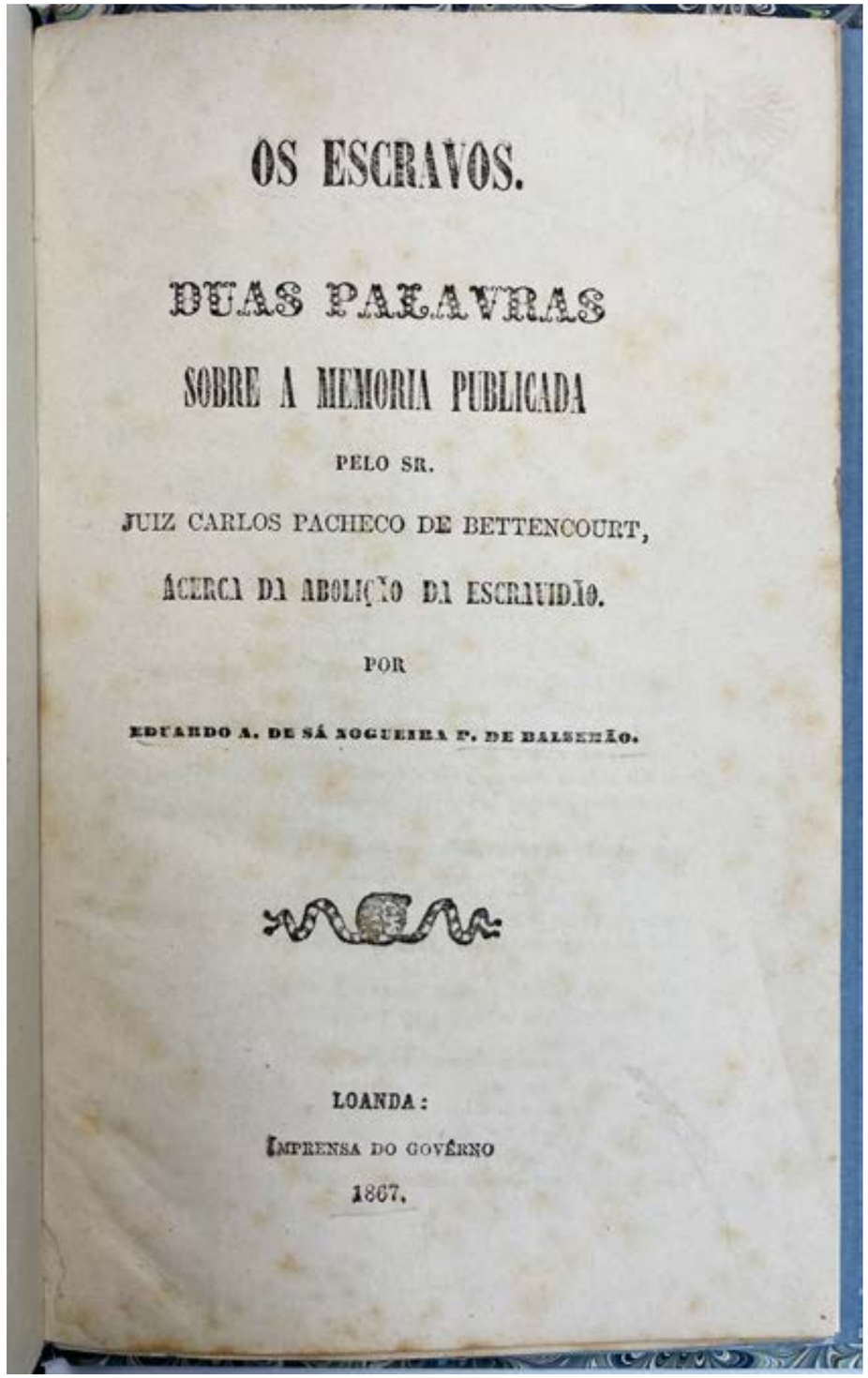
Os escravos. Duas palavras sobre a memoria publicada pelo Sr. Juiz Carlos Pacheco, ácerca da abolição da escravidão por Eduardo A. de Sá Nogueira P. de Balsemão.

Luanda: Imprensa do Govêrno, 1867.

8° (22 x 14 cm): 15 pp., small scallop-shell blindstamp in upper outer margins of title page and p. 9., bound in late 20th century marbled boards, lettering piece with short title to spine (Very Good, overall a lovely example, partially uncut, some light spots of toning, wide margins, a few tiny nicks to blanks margins of some pages).

Very rare and highly important – one of only very few works that focus on the debate surrounding end of slavery inside Africa between colonial luminaries; published in Luanda, it features the treatise of the ardent abolitionist Eduardo de Balsemão, then the Secretary General ('COO') of Angola, who advocated the immediate end of slavery in Portuguese Africa, written as a response to the senior Luanda judge, Carlos Pacheco de Bettencourt, who argued that slavery should be ended in a gradual fashion, over a 10 year period; critically, to support his case Balsemão uses the example of the recent 'Port Royal Experiment', whereupon a group of newly freed slaves in South Carolina proved that they could be successful and productive without white supervision; one of the most engaging and insightful early Angola imprints, providing a critical, yet underappreciated, perspective on one of the greatest debates of the era.

Angola was at the centre of the global slave trade, and the institution of enslaving Africans, for almost 400 years. Portugal established a regular presence there from the late 15th century and founded their first colony in Angola, at Luanda, in 1576. From there, the Portuguese created an elaborate network, in cooperation with accommodating indigenous nations, to capture unfortunate Angolans and send them to the New World. Along with the Gold Coast (Ghana), Angola was the largest single source of African slaves to the Americas, supplying a large percentage of the captive workforce in places such as Brazil and Cuba, while through intermediaries, Angolan slaves ended up in places everywhere from Virginia to Chile.



OS ESCRAVOS.

DUAS PALAVRAS

SOBRE A MEMORIA PUBLICADA

PELO SR.

JUIZ CARLOS PACHECO DE BETTENCOURT,

ÁCERCA DA ABOLIÇÃO DA ESCRAVIDÃO.

POR

EDUARDO A. DE SÁ NOGUEIRA P. DE BALSEMÃO.

LOANDA:

IMPRENSA DO GOVÊRNO

1867.

Portugal and international syndicates of slave traders and investors earned vast fortunes from the ignoble commerce for many generations. Yet, the slave trade horribly disfigured Angola's indigenous societies, as well as hampering the Portuguese colonial development of the country. Slavery was fuel for the constant wars between the indigenous nations in the interior, and the export of many thousands of the country's youngest and fittest people robbed it of vital human capital. Moreover, the nature of the trade, whereupon the Portuguese remained relatively idle in their coastal enclaves, waiting for indigenous traders to bring them their human commodities, made them 'lazy', such that they did little to develop the immense agrarian and mining potential of Angola.

Essentially, by the end of the 18th century, the Portuguese bases in Angola were nothing more than scruffy slave entrepôts, with the interior war-torn and chaotic.
In 1807, Britain enforced a global ban on the international slave trade, with an emphasis upon shutting down the Transatlantic commerce. This threatened to destroy Angola's only major industry, posing an existential threat to Portugal's presence in Africa. In 1817, in the wake of the Napoleonic Wars, during which Britain helped to liberate Portugal from French occupation, under intense pressure, Lisbon signed a treaty with London, agreeing to ban the Transatlantic slave trade. However, for years thereafter, slave traders continued to export slaves from Angola with the local authorities' tacit consent, transferring their human cargos to places such as Rio de Janeiro and Havana. This usually occurred without interference, as Britain, Portugal's oldest ally, was hesitant to authorize its Royal Navy to intercept slavers flying the Portuguese flag. In the 1820s and '30s, Portuguese Africa (led by Angola) was the largest source of slaves sent the Americas.

During the 1830s, the Portuguese Empire was engaged in a fierce internal debate over the future of the Transatlantic slave trade, with powerful forces representing both sides. Many prominent liberals were ardent abolitionist (not only in favour of banning the slave trade but slavery itself). Their side was led for decades by the military hero and colonial expert Bernardo de Sá Nogueira de Figueiredo, 1st Marquis de Sá da Bandeira (1795 - 1876), who would serve five terms as Prime Minister, and was otherwise often a senior member of the cabinet.

Countering Sá da Bandeira's abolitionists was the 'colonial lobby', consisting of grandees in Portuguese Africa, as well as members of the maritime trading communities in Metropolitan Portugal who depended either directly or indirectly upon the Transatlantic slave trade.

Both sides were extremely powerful and determined, and by the late 1830s they seemed to have reached stalemate, as Sá da Bandeira was able to implement only modest limitations upon the slave trade, while major abolitionist moves were successfully checked by the colonial lobby.

It took robust British intervention to kill off Portuguese involvement in the Transatlantic slave trade. Britain had lost patience with its ally's foot-dragging, and it enacted the 'Palmerston Act' (August 24, 1839), which authorized the Royal Navy to board suspected Portuguese slaving vessels, and to seize them for trial if evidence of slaving was found.

The Palmerston Act eventually compelled Portugal to sign a new anti-slave trade treaty with Britain on July 3, 1842, whereby Lisbon promised to seriously come down hard on the trade. This time, Portugal acted, and while black-market trading continued, the slavers often found their endeavours to be prohibitively expensive and dangerous. The trade from Portuguese Africa to the Americas dramatically declined, becoming only a trickle by the late 1840s.

However, slavery itself remained legal within Portuguese Africa. In 1858, Sá da Bandeira and his allies, capitalizing upon strong and rising abolitionist sentiment amongst the Portuguese public, convinced the king to agree to declare that slavery should be banned throughout the Portuguese Empire in 1869, although it was unclear whether slavery should immediately cease at that time, or whether a period of 'apprenticeship' or a gradual abolition should be mandated.

As the deadline approached, in November 1866, a royal commission was conveyed to consider whether slavery should be stopped cold in 1869, or whether it should be phased out over a ten-year-long period, ending in 1879. Notably, there was a precedent for phased abolition, with Britain (1834-8) and the Netherlands (1863-73) imposing such policies in their colonies.

The matter of the immediate vs. phased abolition of slavery sparked another great debate across the Portuguese world, with the 'usual suspects' (Sá da Bandeira's Liberals vs. the colonial lobby) lined up on both sides. Importantly, while the abolitionists had the moral momentum on their side, the 'gradualists' had some persuasive arguments, as the abrupt cessation of slavery in places such as Angola posed a very real chance of collapsing their economies.

The Slavery Debate Inside Africa

The study of the end of slavery in Portuguese Africa has generally revolved around the debate as it occurred in Europe, namely in Metropolitan Portugal and in its main influencer, Britain. The discourse that occurred amongst colonial grandees living in, or serving in Africa is seldom discussed, and when it is, it's without much detail. This is deeply regrettable, as the decision makers in Lisbon were heavily influenced by the letters and reports they received from their subordinates and business contacts in Africa, who naturally had more current information predicated upon firsthand experience. Even those who favored the immediate abolition of slavery were deeply worried by the impact that it would have in places such as Angola and were eager to gain accurate information as to what would happen if such an outcome as to transpire. As it happens, there was a variance of opinion as to the nature of how slavery should end in Angola, with strong voices on both sides.

While the opinions and intelligence provided by stakeholders in Africa were hugely influential towards determining the decisions made in Lisbon, most of this was conveyed in the form of private manuscript correspondence, much of which does not survive, and

much of that which does is held in public archives in Portugal, never having been published, let alone seriously studied.

Critically, there are very few published works on the slavery debate written by major colonial stakeholders in Africa, of which the present pamphlet is one of the seminal examples. The opening salvo in the public debate on the nature of the end of the slavery in Angola was launched by Carlos Pacheco de Bettencourt, a senior judge serving on the court in Luanda. Previously, the Crown Attorney in the spa town of Caldas da Rainha, near Lisbon, Bettencourt was the favourite justice of Governor-General Francisco António Gonçalves Cardoso, who deployed him to investigate illegal slave trading along the coast, making him an expert on the slavery question.

In January 1867, Bettencourt published a highly intellectual but rhetorically bold work advocating that slavery in Angola should only be abolished in a "slow and gradual" fashion, following the decade-long (1866-79) transitional period. This work is the Memoria sobre a abolição da escravidão nas colonias portuguezas e organisação do trabalho agricola (Luanda: Imprensa do Govêrno, 1867).

Please see a link, courtesy of Google Books and the British Library:
https://books.google.de/books/about/Memoria_sobre_a_aboli%C3%A7%C3%A3o_da_escravid%C3%A3.html?id=nANgAAAAcAAJ&redir_esc=y

To be clear, Bettencourt was an abolitionist, and he sincerely believed that slavery was morally wrong and should be banned. However, he held that the enslaved peoples in Angola were not ready to for their freedom, as they did not have the skills to lead productive lives within the Portuguese colonial economic system without extensive training. He believed that without a period of continued European supervision most of the Angolan workforce would either disappear into the interior or would become "loafers". This would compound a severe labour shortage that was already exacerbated by the large death toll incurred by a recent smallpox epidemic. He noted that in Luanda it was already a nightmare to find anyone to repair the increasingly dilapidated buildings.

Bettencourt suggested that during the 10-year-long transition period, the former slaves should be compelled to live and work as "colonos" (literally meaning 'settlers', but actually much more like the 'apprentices' during the former transitional emancipation system in the British colonies) in "civilization centres", where they would learn vocational skills, receive healthcare, and would be converted the Christianity. The centres would be inspected to ensure that the colonos were well treated and that they would be given a grant of their own plot of farmland at the end of the transitional period.

The Present Work in Focus

The public reprise to Bettencourt's arguments was the present work, Os escravos. Duas palavras…, written in February 1867, by Eduardo Augusto de Sá Nogueira Pinto de Balsemão, the nephew of the Marquis de Sá da Bandeira, who from 1865 to 1872 served as the Secretary General of Angola, essentially managing the daily running the colony as its 'COO'. By this time, he had spent almost 13 years in government service in Africa, so was eminently qualified to opine on the matter.

Balsemão's tone is respectful but hard hitting. He directly addresses Bettencourt by declaring that "I condemn slavery and vote for its immediate abolition. We are therefore in disagreement on this… part". He continues, "I will now try to substantiate my opinions… it will suffice for me to destroy" your "arguments" systematically.

Attacking the notion that it would be acceptable for slaves to remain in some form of bondage for another 11 years, he opines that, under any circumstances, they are never better off in captivity than they would be if free, and that few would want to continue to be enslaved for a moment longer (p. 3).

As to the notion that during the transitional phase that the authorities would ensure that the erstwhile slaves were well treated, he notes that the crown currently fails to combat the abusive treatment of slaves (which is technically against the law), so it follows that it is not credible that it will suddenly improve their vigilance towards policing the new system.

Balsemão notes that the authorities are today inundated with "thousands of complaints" by slaves against abusive masters. However, instead of being granted a "good reception from the authorities" they more often receive "words of severe rebuke". Even if those in power were so inclined to be responsive, they would be so overwhelmed with cases that they could not possibly cope.

Moreover, even slaves who were thought to "be treated well" want to their freedom. He notes that recently 400 slaves had escaped from the property of a wealthy man in Cazengo who was regarded to be a gentle master, as they preferred to risk the punishments for escaping that continue in bondage. As such, "despite good treatment given to slaves, they prefer a thousand times their freedom" (p. 4).

Balsemão notes that slave owners cannot possibly afford to maintain the obligations as outlined under the 'civilization centres' system that Bettencourt advocated. He notes that the "obligations imposed upon the masters of the colonos, seems to me, to be excessive. Obliging them to have nurses, chapels, or priests, is something that is not even required of large landowners in Portugal". Moreover, few estate owners could afford to give land grants to all their former slaves, as they would be obligated to do upon the end of transition period.

He suggests that it would be cheaper and more economically productive for landowners to receive "perks", or financial incentives, from the crown to pay their ex-slaves to voluntarily work on the plantations, which would be good for the overall economy. He implies that this would be cheaper than Bettencourt's cumbersome proposed system (p. 5).

Balsemão continues that "we have seen the mass escapes of slaves as soon as their master dies, with great damage to his heirs, creditors, etc. but what does this prove if not the instant need to put an end to the servitude now!" He believes that "if the properties were worked on by free hands, employed hands, surely there would be no fear of this harm". As such, slavery has been "one of the biggest, if not the biggest setbacks that the agricultural development that the province has struggled with…". If Angola had walked "along the true path of progress long ago" the colony would be much better off today (p. 6).

tacto com os vencedores, em retirar-se do mesmo archipelago, levando apenas diante de si os seus mais robustos e valiosos escravos, e abandonando os demais, tendo antes largado o fogo a todos os seus grandes depositos d'algodão, e destruido todos os aprovisionamentos e mais effeitos que não poderam levar comsigo; só deixando de pé a proxima colheita d'algodão, já quasi prompta a colher-se, por não terem tido tempo para a aniquilar.

Os escravos que ficaram forão bem recebidos pelo general Sherman, que, passando a occupar-se da sua sorte, e sem lhes dar logo uma liberdade ampla e absoluta, os foi empregando, como as circumstancias o permittião, mediante um salario mensal de 10 dollars; devendo dar-se aos que continuavão nos trabalhos da agricultura a centesima parte do algodão que colhessem.

Como era d'esperar a população africana de Beaufort, cresceu rapida e consideravelmente.

Estes escravos forão-se instruindo e educando, e, pouco depois, escrevia a seu respeito E. Reclus na mui interessante *Revista dos dous Mundos*.... «Graças á influencia exercida «sobre elles pelos seus dedicados preceptores, e por algu- «mas d'essas mulhes da Nova-Inglaterra que escondem uma

Balsemão then targets Bettencourt's points with regard to the shortage of skilled labour in Luanda, and in the colony in general. He asks why is it necessary for Black people to remain slaves for them to learn vocational skills. He reasons that it is up to the government to organize programmes whereupon former slaves could voluntarily learn trades as free men, to earn decent salaries, something that the free market will allow, especially if there is a shortage of skilled labour (p. 7).

He next undermines one of Bettencourt's key pillars – which rests upon the Catholic church to enforce humane standards and to educate the slaves in sound morals. He notes that there has been systematic "abuses and scandals" regarding the treatment of slaves at the missions. While this behaviour was far from universal, it is very common. As such, it is unclear to him how priests would serve as "Good examples of moralization" for the outgoing slaves. Balsemão opines that "the current administration [which he personally oversaw] had shown a particular commitment to providing a remedy", but the problem is probably too great for it to solve in a timely fashion.

He then addresses Bettencourt's belief that "it is necessary to regulate the emancipation of slaves so that they will enjoy freedom as rational beings". He continues that "there is no doubt that it is necessary to regulate the emancipation of slaves, and this is one of the main tasks entrusted to the commission recently appointed by the government… composed of the most distinguished and respected gentlemen" in Portugal (p. 8).

He rhetorically asks: "Why eleven (more) years of suffering?"

Balsemão states that "I have been in Africa – Cabo Verde and Angola for close to thirteen years and have never had trouble finding people to serve me for money (p. 9). He recalls that, in 1858, when he made a tour of Barra do Bengo and Calumbo (in the interior near Luanda), "I needed porters… I hired them freely, I got them. I came and went without" trouble – the porters did not need to be enslaved. A black person will do labour, "but what he wants is for himself is to be paid, and for him to be paid the price at which he considers the value of his work, and not for someone else to arbitrate and impose a price on him". In a very human observation, Balsemão says that "What blacks want is to be treated like people" (p. 12).

Balsemão cites that in the last census, of June 30, 1866, there were a total of 23,304 slaves in Angola, of which 13,033 were male and 10,471 were female. Whereas, in 1855, there were 65,967 slaves, of which 33,370 were male and 32,597 were female. Over the last 11 years, it follows that there was an average decline in the number of slaves of 337 per month.

He calculated that if emancipation were to occur immediately in 1869, the state would have to pay 383,400.5 Reis in compensation to the former slave holders. Thus, the outright abolition would be "not as costly as it seems at first glance" (p. 13).

Importantly, Balsemão shows a keen awareness of emancipation events aboard. Recalling an article in Elisée Reclus's Revue des deux mondes, he discusses the 'Port Royal Experiment', which occurred during the recent U.S Civil War (1861-5). Early in the conflict, Union forces conquered some of the islands in the Port Royal vicinity of South Carolina.

There, 33,000 slaves had been abandoned by be their masters who hastily fled, fearing the Northern armies. They left the African Americans with very little to sustain themselves, as before departing they "first set fire to all their great cotton stores and destroyed all provisions and all other effects that they could not take with them".

Instead of freeing the slaves or keeping them captive, Union General Sherman "taking care of their fate" decided to "employed them at $10 monthly; those who continued to be employed in the agricultural sector would be given a one-hundredth part of the cotton they harvested". The former slaves were largely left to their own devices to restart their former masters abandoned plantations.

He continues, "As expected", the local "African population grew rapidly and considerably", peacefully thriving, while harvesting bumper crops. Discrediting the "gibberish that tradition attributes to Sambo", the former slaves willingly took advantage of the education programmes that they were offered by New Englander volunteers and learned valuable vocational and language skills. They also transformed their former squalid slave huts into well-appointed cabins with newly made furniture.

The 'Port Royal Experiment' was a success, as it showed that emacipation allowed the ex-slaves to work with dignity, pride, and productivity, far exceeding anything that they could have accomplished while in bondage (p. 13). They now have a "shine in their eyes" whereas previously they were "melancholic and depressed".

Balsemão declares that freedom "awakened in the soul the noblest feelings, such as love of country, duty and justice", and "these are the salutary results of the freedom given to" the Port Royal slaves; And such will, be the ones that will be harvested with the freedom given to the slaves of Angola, Africans like them, like them the children of the same land: fed with the same milk, circulating in their veins the same blood".

"It is therefore necessary to give freedom to the slaves of this province: not, it is understood, absolute and limitless freedom, but polite freedom, the freedom of culture and civilized nations", while "for those who abuse it there is the law…" (p. 14).

Balsemão notes that he is writing on February 4th, the 73rd anniversary of the abolition of slavery in the French colonies, in 1794. To conclude, he writes "Please God that in a very short time, I see Portugal doing the same for the colonies where unfortunately, there are still slaves" (p. 15).

Epilogue

As it turned out, the colonial lobby won the debate, for the royal commission decided, largely upon economic fears, that slavery should be gradually phased out over the ten-year-long transitional period, from 1869 to 1879. Making matters worse, Bettencourt's recommendations were not followed, as the cash-strapped Portuguese regime cut corners and did little to train or care for the outgoing slaves, while scarcely ever policing how masters treated their captives. In many cases, slavery continued in Angola after 1869 exactly as it had before.

While slavery was formally abolished in 1879, as was the case in U.S. Deep South, this was a false dawn, as the colonial lobby ensured that in Angola there were legal systems of corvée labour, that were often slavery in all but name. Severe economic and political turmoil in Portugal beginning in the 1880s, ensured that Liberal anti-slavery forces were distracted and unable to check the conservative elements in the colonies as they had done previously. While some formerly enslaved Angolans gained true freedom, most did not. The decision to follow neither Balsemão or Bettencourt's recommendations ensured that black Angolans generally remained politically unhappy and poor, while Angola's economy was far less productive than it could have been. This led to the unrest that eventually caused the unravelling of the Portuguese colonial regime.

Eduardo de Balsemão: Angola's 'COO' and Ardent Abolitionist

Eduardo Augusto de Sá Nogueira Pinto de Balsemão (1837 - 1902), a journalist and a senior colonial administrator, who was the nephew of Bernardo de Sá Nogueira de Figueiredo, 1st Marquis de Sá da Bandeira (1795 - 1876), the five-time Portuguese prime minister and foremost authority on colonial affairs. Notably, like his uncle, Balsemão was an ardent abolitionist, a stance that was not always popular amongst the elite of the Portuguese colonies.

Despite his youth, by the time that he authored the present work, Balsemão was already an old 'Africa hand', having served for almost 12 years (from 1853 to 1865) in increasingly senior public service roles in Cabo Verde, before arriving in Angola.

In December 1865, Balsemão was appointed as the Secretary General of Angola, essentially managing the daily running the colony as its 'COO', serving the administrations of Governor-Generals Francisco António Gonçalves Cardoso (1866-69) and José Maria Ponte e Horta (1870-3).

Critically, Balsemão oversaw the implementation of what turned out the be the phase-out of slavery in Angola, a process for which he was personally impatient to see its conclusion.

Balsemão very skillfully and energetically quarterbacked the successful Portuguese military campaign to suppress the Ndembo Revolt of 1872, a very dangerous indigenous rebellion in the far north of Angola. His work, A Guerra dos Dembos (Luanda: Imprensa do Governo, 1872), is still considered to be the definitive account on the conflict.

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

Early Printing in Portuguese Angola

In 1845, the first printing press was established in Angola, being that of the official printer, the Imprensa do Govêrno (later the Imprensa Nacional), in Luanda. Prior to that time,

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

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

The first decades of printing in Angola occurred during the most interesting historical time. From the 1850s, Portugal was engaged in an aggressively expansionist policy, seeking to take control over Angola's interior regions, battling native nations, and thwarting rival colonial powers (ex. Germany, Belgium, France, and Britain). This also coincided with the rise of an intellectual movement in Europe that valued the academic study of sub-Saharan Africa's people and the cultures, as well as the continent's flora, fauna, and topography. The period also saw the end of the formal institution of slavery in Portuguese Africa (1869-79).

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

A Note on Rarity

The present work is very rare. It would only have been issued in a small print run, while the survival rate of works published in 19th century Sub-Saharan Africa is very low.

We can trace 5 institutional examples, held by the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal; Instituto Investigação Científica e Tropical (Lisbon); Yale University Library; New York Public Library; and the University of Wisconsin-Madison. Beyond that, we are aware of only a single other example as having appeared on the market, featured in a dealer's catalogue about six years ago.
References: Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal: S.C. 12945//11 P.; Instituto Investigação Científica e Tropical: AHULR=338; Yale University Library: 2018 1071; New York Public Library: Sc Rare D 16-18 (Lapidus Collection); Wisconsin-Madison: HT1419 A5 B35 1867; OCLC: 506514361.

2.200 EUR

14. MOZAMBIQUE & ANGOLA / ZIMABABWE ZAMBIA / MALAWI ANGLO-PORTUGUESE DISPUTES – 'SCRAMBLE FOR AFRICA'

Emilio BIEL (1838 - 1915), Cartographer. / O COMÉRCIO DO PORTO, Publisher.

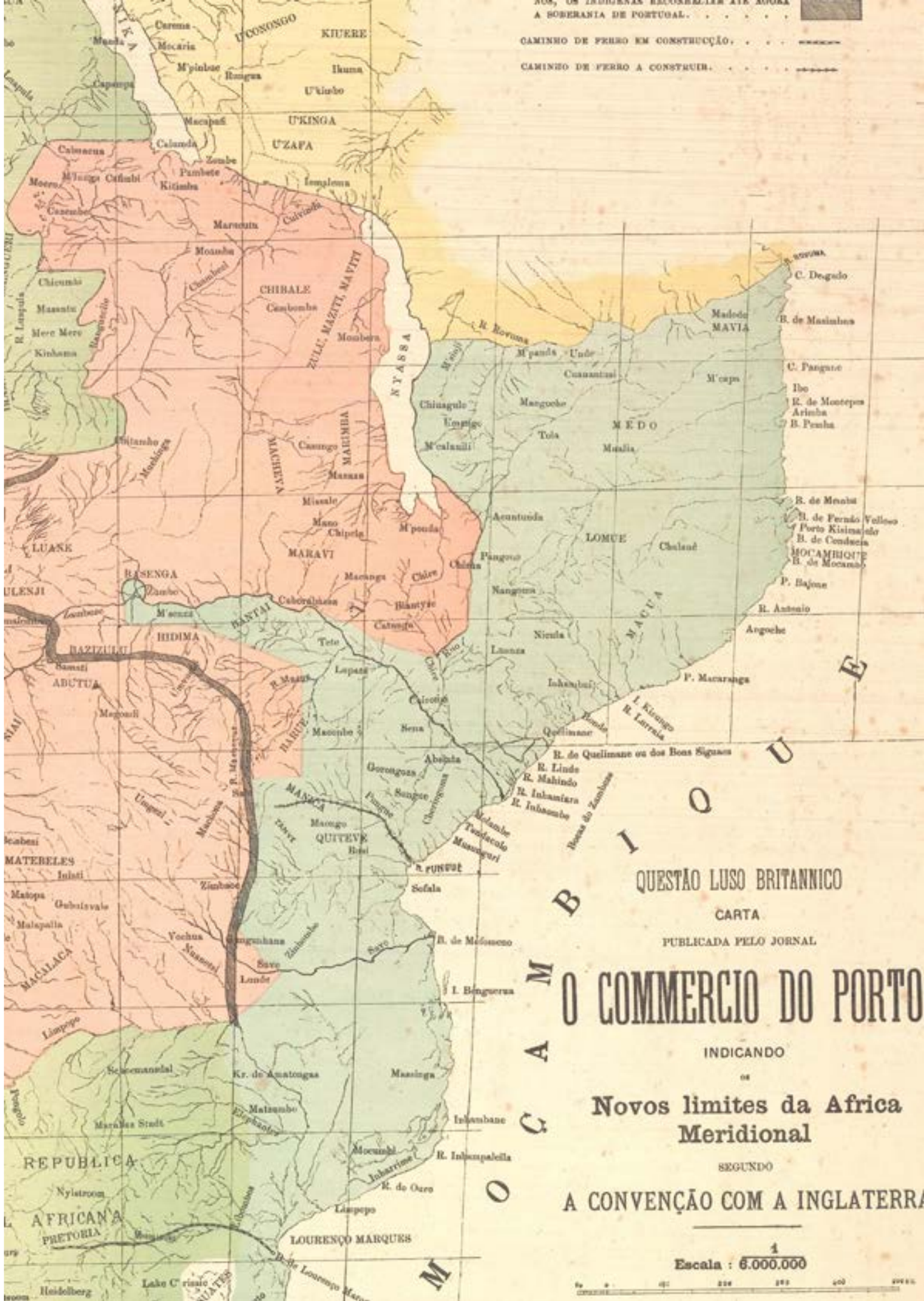
Questão Luso Britannico / Carta publicada pelo jornal O Comercio do Porto indicando os Novos Limites da Africa Meridional / segundo a convenção com a Inglaterra.

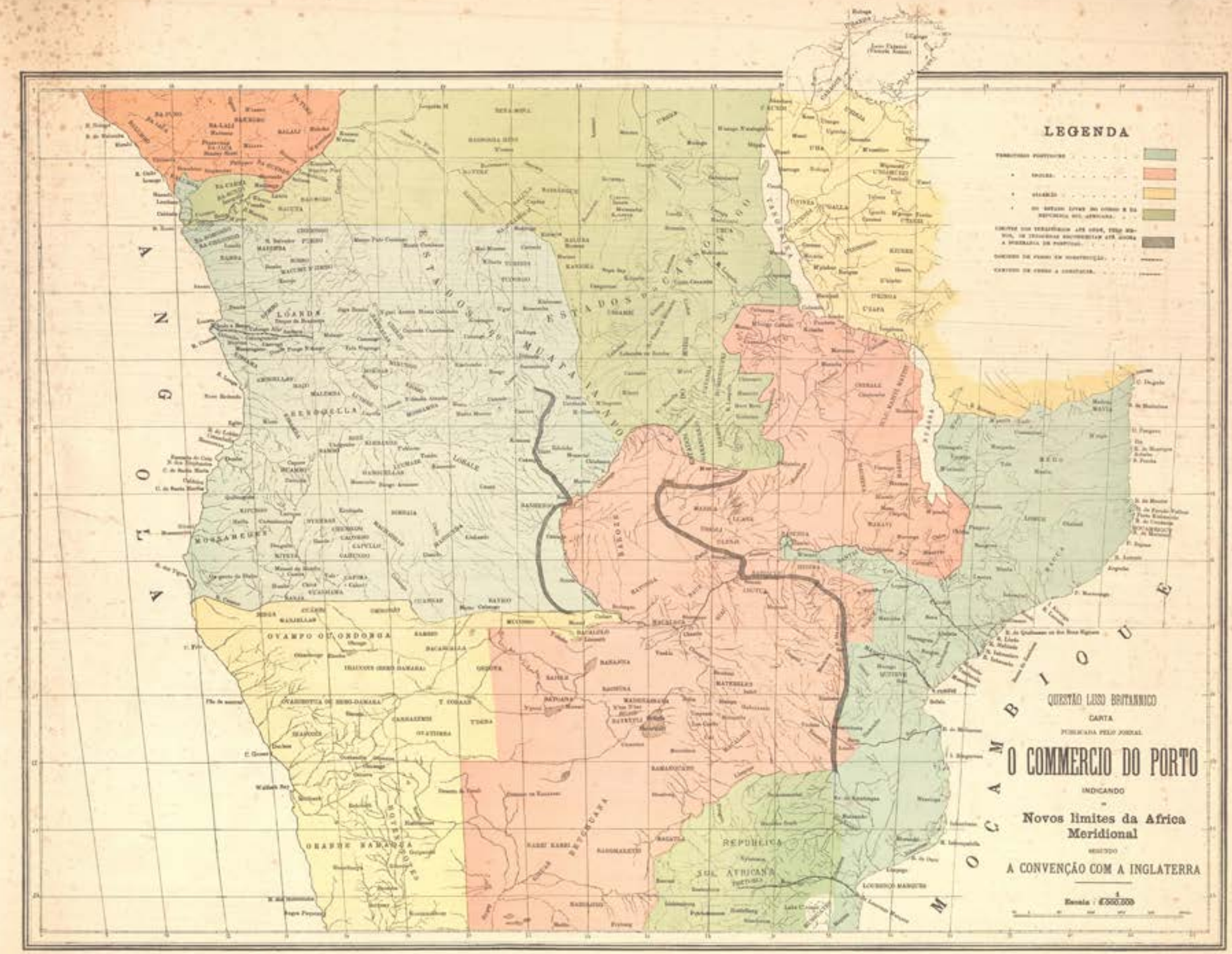
[Porto: Emilio Biel & Ca., September 1890].

Colour lithograph (Good, some spotting to left and right sides, some marginal tears and a larger tear entering image from left but with no loss, all closed form verso by old repairs), 55.5 x 82 cm (22 x 32.5 inches).

An exceedingly rare – 1 of only 3 known examples - and historically consequential map; its contents enraged the people of Porto, helping to fuel the Republican Revolt that occurred there on January 31, 1891; the map, which embraces the midriff of Southern Africa, depicts Portugal's premier colonies of Angola and Mozambique with greatly reduced boundaries, to the benefit of what would become British Rhodesia and Nyasaland, as mandated by the 'British Ultimatum of 1890' and agreed to by Lisbon (under duress) at the Treaty of London (August 20, 1890); the Portuguese people saw this accord as an unpardonable national humiliation, sentiments sharply felt in Porto, a perennial political hotbed, where the economy heavily relied upon African trade; the map was created by the prominent German-born photographer Emilio Biel for the venerable daily 'O Comércio do Porto', whereupon it was sold cheaply at newsstands to a shocked and angry public – the map would have been the only, or best, way for many 'Tripeiros' to conceptualize Portugal's devastating territorial losses in southern Africa.

While Portugal had a settled, fixed presence in Angola and Mozambique since the 16th Century, until the mid-19th century, it only controlled narrow strips of territory along the coasts. While from the 1840s onwards, it made strong efforts to explore the interior and establish outposts in the near inland areas of both colonies. However, the vast majority of the interior areas were still controlled by the indigenous nations, who were bound to Portugal only by loose tributary agreements. Portugal was a small and cash-strapped nation, such that its efforts to develop Angola and Mozambique were Herculean in relative terms. However, they were not sufficient to prevent larger and better-funded European rivals from coveting Portuguese territories.




LEGENDA
QUESTÃO LUSO BRITANNICO
CARTA
PUBLICADA PELO JORNAL
O COMMERCIO DO PORTO
INDICANDO
Novos limites da Africa Meridional
SEGUNDO
A CONVENÇÃO COM A INGLATERRA
OCEANO ATLANTICO
OCEANO INDICO
ESTADOS DO CONGO
ESTADOS DO MUATA IAMVO
REPUBLICA SUL AFRICANA
BECHUANA
MOÇAMBIQUE
ANGOLA
LOANDA
BENGUELLA
MOSSAMEDES
OVAMPO OU ONDONGA
GRANDE NAMAQUA
LOURENÇO MARQUES

While the Berlin Conference (1884-5) awarded Portugal clear title to coastal Angola and Mozambique, the limits of these colonies in the interior remained ill-defined.

Optimistically, the Comissão de Cartografia, the official Portuguese colonial mapping agency, published the Carta das Possessòes Portuguezas da Africa Meridional (Paris: Erhard Frères, 1886), popularly known as the 'Mapa cor-de-rosa' (Rose-Coloured Map), or the 'Pink Map' in English, which became one of the most famous and controversial maps of any part of Africa ever created. Please see a link:

https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b53062038k

Here, Portugal's domains are shown to extend in an uninterrupted form from Angola to Mozambique, taking in most of Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Malawi (otherwise claimed by Britain), all coloured in pink. The map, with Portugal's bold clams, served as a 'red flag' to British imperial diehards, who pressured their government to threaten Portugal to abandon its ambitions and to cede the heart of Southern Africa to Britain.

Britain, while Portugal's oldest ally and historical protector and liberator, saw its ruling classes became obsessed with acquiring African gold and diamonds, of which they believed large deposits existed in the heart of Southern Africa. They caused Britain to behave in scandalously craven and cohesive manner towards Portugal, such that Westminster issued the 'Ultimatum' of January 11, 1890, whereby Britain demanded possession of all the deep interior of Southern Africa (today's Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Malawi), plus significant parts of what Portugal considered to be 'core' Angola and Mozambique. This would go a long way towards realizing Cecil Rhodes's dream of the British Empire in Africa extending uninterrupted from the 'Cape to Cairo'. Under extreme duress, the weak Portuguese royalist government signed the (initially secret) Treaty of London of August 20, 1890, which essentially agreed to the British demands.

As soon as news of the treaty broke in Portugal, on August 30, 1890, it created a national furore of such an extreme intensity that nobody could have predicted. Almost everyone considered the treaty to be a national disgrace and were angry that their government seemed to meekly back down, almost totally accepting the British 'Ultimatum' without even trying to gain any concessions. It reinforced the prevailing view in many quarters that the monarchist regime was corrupt, unresponsive, and atrophied, and should be replaced with a popular republic.

Seemingly oblivious to the public discontent, the Comissão ce Cartografia published a map depicting the treaty settlement, as a sequel to the 'Mapa cor-de-rosa', the Carta das possessões portuguezas da Africa meridional: segundo o projecto de tratado de 20 de Agosto de 1890 (Paris: Erhard Frères, 1890). Perhaps not surprisingly, not many copies of this map were printed, as it showcased the crown's disgrace, and, as such, it was (unintentionally) a powerful piece of government-sponsored anti-government propaganda!

Nowhere was the rage over the August 20 Treaty more intense that in Porto. The bustling port city was long a hotbed of liberal and republican sentiment, whole its economy depended heavily upon trade with Angola and Mozambique. Undoubtably, while 'Tripeiros' (the popular nickname for natives of Porto, due the city's signature dish of tripe) were sincerely motivated by rage over the Africa question, the matter also served as a funnel for the broader discontent they felt towards the crown.

Enter the Present Map…

The leading daily O Comércio do Porto was founded in 1854 to serve the "need felt in the square of Porto for a newspaper of commerce, agriculture and industry, dealing with economic, historical and instructive matters" (the paper operated until 2005, whereupon it was the second oldest newspaper in Portugal). Its editors shared Tripeiros' outrage over the August 20 Treaty and sought to capitalize upon it.
O Comércio commissioned the photographer and publisher Emilio Biel (1838 - 1915) to produce a map of Sothern Africa showing the August 20 Treaty borders. Biel was born in Germany but immigrated to Portugal at the age of 19, whereupon he soon became one of Portugal's most famous photographers and innovators of photographic technology. His images are today highly prized records of 19th century Iberia, being the subject of many exhibitions and books. Biel also worked as a printer, generally issuing books and views, with the present work representing a rare foray into cartography.

The map is, in its scope and content (but not in its style), is predicated upon the Comissão de Cartografia's Carta das possessões portuguezas da Africa meridional: segundo o projecto de tratado de 20 de Agosto de 1890. However, unlike the Comissão's map, which was printed in Paris and was far too expensive for the great majority of Tripeiros to purchase (not to mention the fact that very few copies were ever available), Biel's map was made to be cheaply sold at newsstands to the masses. In this respect, it 'democratized' cartography, and, in many cases, it was the only way that the average people of Porto could geographically understand the full 'disgrace' of the August 20 Treaty.

The map embraces the band of Southern Africa between 2° to 25° South, from Lake Victoria and the Lower Congo, in the north, down past Pretoria and Lourenço Marques, in the south. All significant rivers are delineated, all major European towns are noted, while the territories of the indigenous nations and tribal areas are labelled, over which are superimposed the European intercolonial boundaries, as conceived by the August 20 Treaty.

The 'Legenda', in the upper right corner, explains the colour-coding used to identify the territories of the various European powers, including Portuguese territory = Blue; British territory = Pink; German territory = Yellow; the territories of the Congo Free State and the South African Republic (Transvaal) = Green; while the bold black diagonally hachured lines = Limits of the Territories to where the indigenous tribes had recognized the sovereignty of Portugal (i.e. Portugal's tributary zone); while Railways Under Construction = tracked lines and Completed Railways = arrowed lines.

Critically, the map shows British territory reaching from the direction of the Cape Colony up to the bottom of Lake Tanganyika, separating Angola from Mozambique by 800 km. While Angola's eastern limits, as shown here, were not so problematic compared to Portuguese ambitions, even reaching beyond the black line of Portugal's tributary zone, the Anglo-Mozambican boundaries were seen to be outrageously offensive. In central Mozambique, the boundary was set hundreds of kms east of the black tributary line, hitherto

seen by Portugal as the natural western frontier of Mozambique. Critically, the British gave themselves the northern bank of the Zambesi River in the Tete region, which was very rich in natural resources (notably coal), and which had been long well-explored by the Portuguese, yet had been seldom visited by Britons, in addition to the Shire Highlands (southern Malawi). Portuguese public opinion was correct in believing that the British had absolutely no legitimate claim to the northern bank of the Zambezi in Tete, and that there was no excuse for the Portuguese crown to have surrendered it. Moreover, the borders in many places left Mozambique with an artificially narrow and indefensible form, relegating the colony to being something of a 'rump'.

Undoubtably, the present map would have outraged the many Tripeiros who would have laid eyes upon it, and examples would have been hung on that walls of offices, homes, and the 'safe houses' of revolutionary activists, serving as a 'call to arms' (both figuratively and literally).

As it tined out, the furore over the August 20 Treaty was so intense that it caused the Portuguese parliamentary government to fall, placing so much pressure on the king that Portugal urgently went back to the British to seek a better treaty. Britain, which did not wish to see the regime of its supposed ally collapse, agreed to moderate their demands, opening secret negotiations.

Even as the days turned into months, the anger in Porto did not dissipate, rather it seemed only to intensify. On January 31, 1891, an influential group of local grandees, backed by a number of soldiers, mounted a republican coup d'ětat again against the crown. They took control of the main post & telegraph office and City Hall, which they made into their headquarters.

However, the municipal guard remained loyal to the king, while hundreds of troops in the service of the crown flooded into Porto from the south. After a series of skirmishes on the streets and aboard boats in harbour, the revolt was suppressed, with many of the rebel leaders feeling abroad. However, Porto and the king were never reconciled, and the city was ardently engaged in the successful republican effort to overturn the monarchy in 1910.

Returning to the diplomatic sphere, the negotiations resulted in the the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty of 1891 (June 11), which included an improved land settlement for Portugal in Mozambique, although the overall result remained that Britain was to gain title to 'Rhodesia', forever killing the notion of linking Angola with Mozambique in all-Portuguese band running across Southern Africa. Specifically, the treaty returned the valuable northern bank of the Zambesi River east of Zombo to Portugal, while Britain retained Manicaland (in today's Zimbabwe) and the Shire Highlands. While the settlement fell well short of Portugal's original ambitions, it at least guaranteed both Mozambique and Angola ample inland territory, while presumably eliminating threat of future British aggression.

This settlement was depicted on a rare map, continuing the Comissão de Cartografia's map sequence, the Carta das Possessões Portuguezas da Africa Meridional Segundo as convenções celebradas em 1891. / 2ª Edição (Paris: Erhard Frères, 1891).

Please see Afriterra's example of this map:

https://catalog.afriterra.org/map/3917

While the boundaries ordained by the 1891 treaty would need to be surveyed, and an amendment to the line running through the Manica Plateau needed to be settled by arbitration in 1897, the boundaries between the British and Portuguese territories in the regions would essentially endure.

As Britain had largely gotten what it wanted, it returned to being Portugal's steadfast ally and protector, and the two nations fought together during World War I to fend off (albeit with great difficulty) the German General Paul von Lettow-Vorbeck's amazingly vigorous invasion of British East Africa, Mozambique, and Rhodesia.

Portugal would continue to rule Angola and Mozambique until 1975.

A Note on Rarity

The map is an exceedingly rare ephemeral work. While supposedly it was issued in a sizeable print run, as a large, fragile work made for masses, to be handed around and pinned up on walls, it would have had a very low survival rate.

We can trace only 2 institutional examples, held by the Biblioteca Nactional de Portugal and the Biblioteca Pública de Évora, while we are not aware of any sales records.

The present example of the map appears to be an early issue, or even a proof state, as unlike the other known examples, it does not feature Biel's imprint in the lower left margin.

References: Biblioteca Nactional de Portugal: C.C. 92 A.; Biblioteca Pública de Évora: Arm 3 e 4 Est 3 Hem II, 19 – DVD Mapas – 21.

1.400 EUR

15. MOZAMBIQUE
AFRICAN LANGUAGES – RONGA
LOURENÇO MARQUES IMPRINT

Ernesto TORRE DO VALLE, aka Mavulanganga (c. 1865 - 1909).

Diccionarios Shironga-Portuguez e Portuguez-Shironga / Precedidos de uns breves elementos de grammatica do dialecto shironga, falado pelos indigenas de Lourenço Marques.

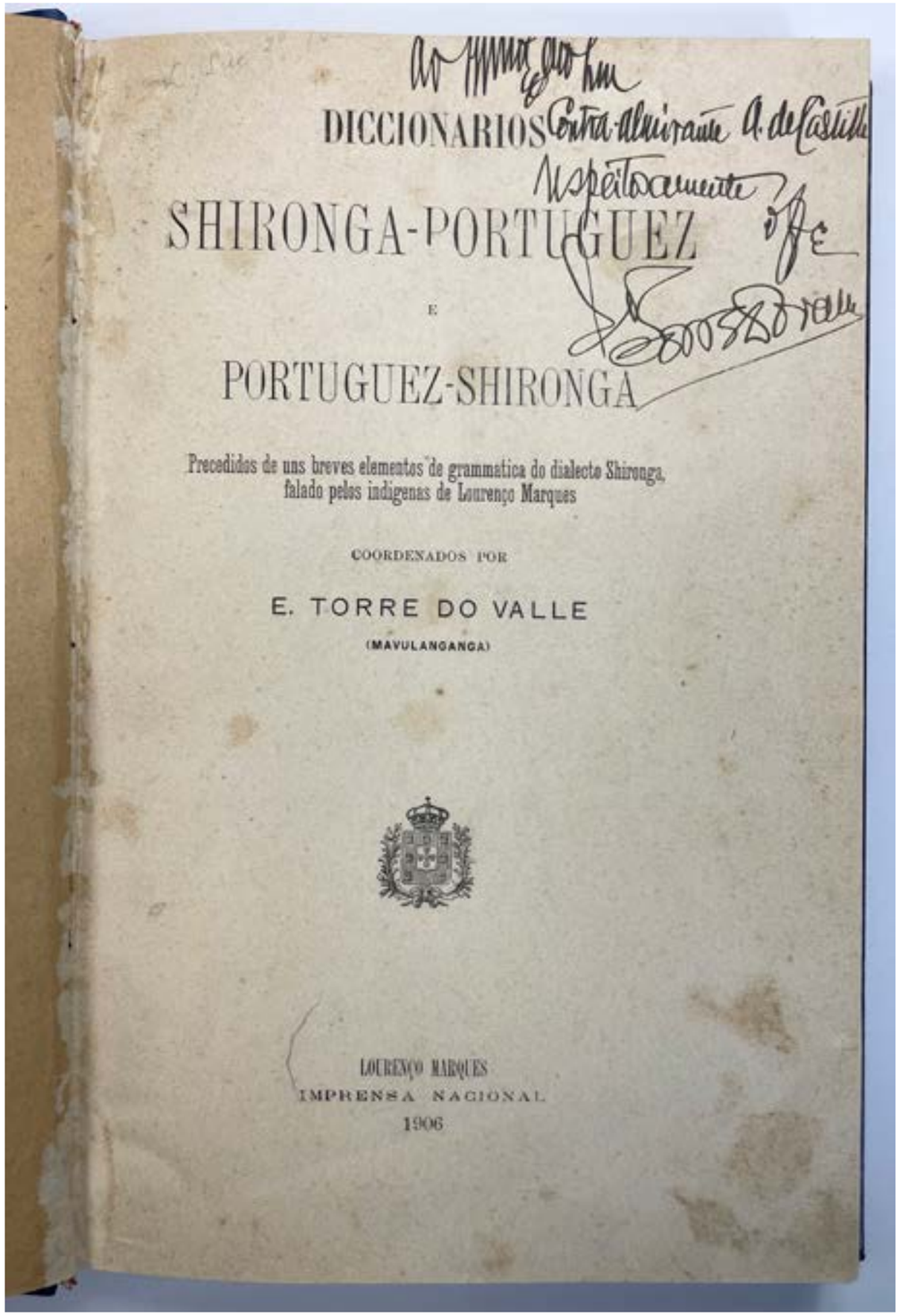
Lourenço Marques (Maputo): Imprensa Nacional, 1906.

4° (23.5 x 15.5 cm): 320 pp., 2 ff., preserving original printed front wrapper, bound in modern quarter blue calf over blue patterned boards, gilt title to spine, author's manuscript dedication to Rear Admiral Augusto Vidal de Castilho, the former Governor-General of Mozambique, to title (Very Good, overall clean and bright, just the odd light printer's crease and some spotting to front wrapper and title).

The first comprehensive and the earliest separately issued dictionary of the Ronga (ShiRonga) language, a Bantu tongue spoken by the indigenous people of the Maputo region of Mozambique and some neighbouring areas of South Africa, by Ernesto Torre do Valle (aka Mavulanganga), the coal baron who became deeply immersed in Ronga culture; includes a guide to Ronga grammar, a short history of the language and people, a Portuguese-Roga dictionary and a Ronga-Portuguese dictionary (importantly including vernacular terms, or 'street language'), plus, a fascinating list of the Ronga names of dozens of Lourenço Marques's European residents; published in the Mozambiquan capital by the state press; an association copy inscribed by the author to Rear Admiral Augusto Vidal de Castilho, the former Governor-General of Mozambique - very rare.

Ronga (sometimes ShiRonga, GiRonga, or XiRonga) is a Bantu language of the Twsa-Ronga branch spoken by the Ronga people of the Delgoa Bay (Maputo) region of far southern Mozambique and some adjacent parts of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. The Ronga today number almost a million people, of which around 650,000 in Mozambique speak Ronga as their mother tongue, while there are about 90,000 speakers in South Africa. The Ronga language is like, and intelligible with, Tsonga and Tswa. Ronga is sometimes referred to in old works as 'Landim', an archaic Portuguese term.

Like many Sub-Saharan African languages, Ronga was traditionally exclusively oral in nature. While the Ronga were the people with the longest and most intense contact with Europeans of all the indigenous nations of the east coast of Africa, it was only in the 1890s that the first serious academic efforts were made to study their language.


DICCIONARIOS

SHIRONGA-PORTUGUEZ

E

PORTUGUEZ-SHIRONGA

Precedidos de uns breves elementos de grammatica do dialecto Shironga, falado pelos indigenas de Lourenço Marques

COORDENADOS POR

E. TORRE DO VALLE

(MAVULANGANGA)

LOURENÇO MARQUES
IMPRENSA NACIONAL
1906

The pioneer of formal Ronga studies was the Swiss missionary and philologist Henri-Alexandre Junod (1863 - 1934), who arrived in the Lourenço Marques area in 1889. He was instrumental in seeing Ronga adapted to writing, following the same modified Latin alphabet developed by Methodist missionaries for Tsonga (this alphabet would be altered slightly in 1989).

Missionaries were responsible for the first books regarding, and written in, Ronga, with important early titles including Junod's Grammaire Ronga (Lausanne, 1896) and Chants et les contes des ba ronga (Lausanne, 1897) and Henri Berthoud's Evangeli ya Yohan ni Papela ḍa ku sungula ḍa Muapostola Paulus ku ba-Korinthe hi Šiṛong… (London, 1896), a translation of the Gospel of John, which was the first proper book entirely in Ronga.

Of direct relevance to the present work, the first steps towards creating a comprehensive Ronga dictionary were E.W. Smith Delacour's A Shironga Vocabulary, Or Word-book on the Language of the Natives in the District of Delagoa Bay ... (London, 1893) and Alberto Carlos de Paiva Raposo's 'Diccionario da lingua landina, português, inglês, landim' (Lisbon, 1901), published' in the form of a 76-page-long article in O Boletim da Sociedade de Geografia de Lisboa. Critically, while Paiva's work was noble endeavour, it was far from being a comprehensive dictionary.

The Present Work in Focus

The present work is the first comprehensive dictionary of the Ronga language, in this case a dual Ronga-Portuguese / Portuguese-Ronga dictionary. It is a groundbreaking work in that it not only includes the seminal elements of vocabulary, but also features many 'slang' terms, used by the Ronga people of Lourenço Marques in daily, informal conversation (Torre do Valle had such interactions with Ronga workers, friends, and family members every day).

In the 'Prefacio', Torre do Valle notes that his work is not "scientific in character" but is rather "without pretensions of any kind". He recalls that he "worked for more than two years, often uninterrupted" on the dictionary, that its purpose was to be a practical aid to Portuguese people in Mozambique to communicate with the Ronga people in the manner of the street, and vice versa, as opposed by being an academic work, or, one of the parlance of formal meetings.

He notes how the dictionary incudes words of "a manifest foreign origin", as Ronga was mixed with European languages, such that it was now "contaminated by foreign influences", especially in Lourenço Marques, where the language seemed to "change daily".
The work features several sections, of which 'Da lingua Shironga' (pp. 9 - 12), introduces the language. The 'Elememtos de Grammatica' (pp. 15 – 36), explains the basics of Ronga, influenced by Junod, whom Torre do Valle refers to as "the Master".

On page 41 there is a Specimen of a letter written in Ronga, while the section 'Leve esboço da historia dos Baronga' (pp. 45 – 48), provides a short history of the Ronga people (who were then often referred to by the Portuguese as the 'Baronga').

The body of the text is comprised of the 'Diccionario Shironga-Portuguez' (pp. 51 - 175) and the 'Diccionario Portuguez-Shironga' (pp. 179 - 315).

One of the most interesting aspects of the work is the 'Appendice / Contendo uma interessante resenha dos principaes cognomes ou alcunhas, pelos quaes são conhecidos entre os indigenses alguns antigos e modernos residentes em Lourenço Marques' (Appendix / Containing an interesting review of the main cognomens or nicknames by which some ancient and modern residents of Lourenço Marques are known among indigenous people) (pp. 317-20), which provinces the Ronga names given to dozens of the Mozambican capital's most prominent European citizens. It was a great honour for a Ronga chief to grant a foreigner a name in their language, as it was a sign of the upmost respect and friendship. Many Portuguese in Lourenço Marques, like Torre do Valle, wore their local names with pride.

One will, at first glance, be surprised that the present work was published in Lourenço Marques, as it is of a high print quality, with sharp typography commonly, on glossy paper, unlike the rather crude form of most works printed in the city up to the time. A voluminous book, apart from a few minor errors, it has the superficial appearance of being printed in Lisbon. Torre do Valle admits that creating the book was a great struggle for the government press in Lourenço Marques, as near the end of the work he writes that "The Imprensa Nacional was not qualified to produce a work of this nature, which resulted in lengthy or sometimes less perfect execution", yet he thanked the printers for doing their best with the "deficiency of the typographic material they could dispose of".

Importantly, the present example of the work is inscribed and signed in manuscript by the author, dedicated to Rear Admiral Augusto Vidal de Castilho Barreto e Noronha (1841 - 1912), the former Governor-General of Mozambique (1885-9), the Governor of Porto, and the future Portuguese Minster of the Navy & Colonies (serving in 1908).

Ernesto Torre do Valle / Mavulanganga: An Enlightened Portuguese Advocate of the Ronga People and Culture

The author, Ernesto Torre do Valle (c. 1865 - 1909), often known by his Ronga name, Mavulanganga (meaning 'the one who opens a breast with single punch') was a fascinating figure. Born in modest circumstances in Portugal, he migrated to Mozambique around 1888 to work on the Lourenço Marques-Transvaal Railway (completed 1894). He was later described by a friend as "a tall, slender figure, slightly curved, with a long face and huge sideburns, bushy eyebrows and very thick hands, one of the white people who arrived in the belly of ships transported like cattle to work on the railroad". However, not long after he arrived in Mozambique, he spotted a great business opportunity, buying coal from whole sellers and then distributing it to the women who hawked the product on the streets of Lourenço Marques. He rapidly made vast profits, which allowed him to purchase a large coal whole seller, as well as a considerable logistics operation at the city's port. By the turn of the century, he was immensely wealthy. He was one of the founders of the Lourenço Marques Chamber of Commerce and a member of the Governor's Council, representing the Mozambican capital.

Unlike many (but certainly not all) Europeans in Mozambique, who kept their distance from the locals, in what was an Apartheid-like colonial system, Torre do Valle had a deep love and admiration for the Ronga people and culture and was immersed in its society. He learned the language toiling side by side with local black labourers and socialized with them after work. He married a Ronga woman, and his children were thus of mixed race. He was known for treating his black workers with kindness and respect and was a tireless advocate for black civil rights in Mozambique. His work, authored by Torre do Valle as 'Mavulanganga', A Rusga. Carta aberta ao Exmo Sr. Delegado e Procurador da Corôa e Fazenda, Curador dos Orphãos, serviçaes e indígenas (Lourenço Marques, 1900), is an articulate and impassioned call for the colonial authorities to improve their treatment of the indigenous people.

While Torre do Valle had virtually no formal education, being entirely 'self-taught', he was highly intelligent and came to have advanced academic skills. Creating the present dictionary was for years Torre do Valle's passion project, and its quality benefitted from his extensive practical experience with how Ronga was spoken on the street, and not just how it was employed in formal affairs.

He was a major patron of the emerging Ronga intellectual class in Lourenço Marques, and his closest friend was João dos Santos Albasini (1876 - 1922), the pioneering black journalist and writer who in 1908 founded O Africano, the first black-run newspaper in Lourenço Marques. A leading civil rights campaigner and proponent of Mozambican identity, Albasini is today hailed as one of the forefathers of the Mozambican independence movement.

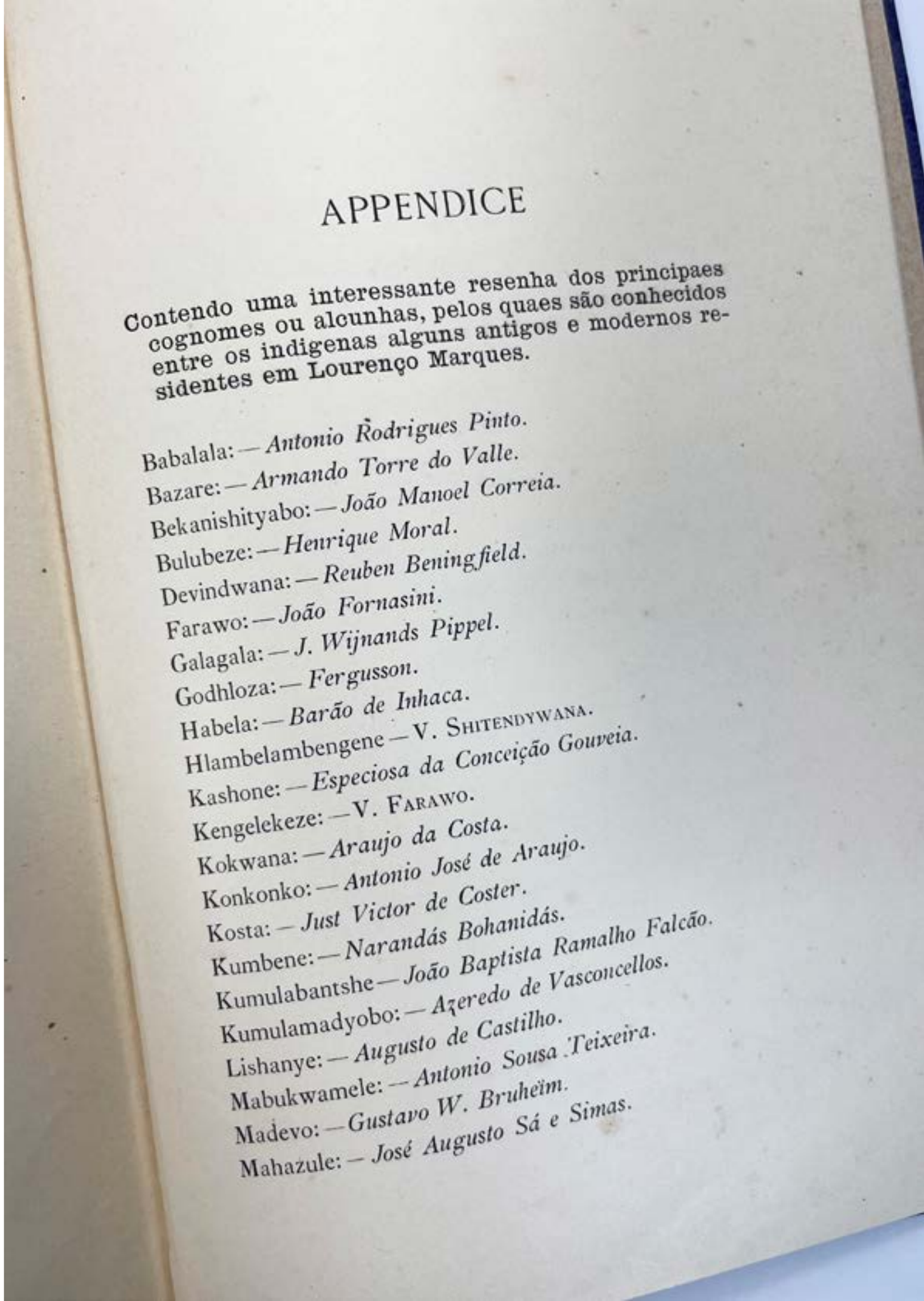
Sadly, in 1908, Torre do Valle's health deteriorated, likely due to 20 years of working on industrial sites in tropical Africa. He departed for Madeira, to regain his form, but tragically passed away not long thereafter. Albasini was left to watch over his family, a charge he took very seriously for the rest of his years.

Torre do Valle's legacy is not only this fine dictionary, but his life served as an example of what European-African relations could, or rightly should, have been.

A Note on Rarity

The present work is very rare. It would have had only a limited print run, while the survival rate of books published in Mozambique during its era is low. It is difficult to gauge the number of institutional examples, as the electronic copies are comingled with real examples on Worldcat. However, it seems that there are only a handful of examples of the work in libraires worldwide, held by the likes of the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, Library of Congress, and Harvard University Library. Moreover, we cannot trace any records for other examples as having appeared on the market in the last 25 years.

References: Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal: L. 6866 V. and L. 55745 V.; Library of Congress: PL8607.R734 T67 1906; Harvard University Library: Old Widener 2235.58.12.7; OCLC: 474990310, 7538007. Cf. Rosemary GALLI, Peoples' Spaces and State Spaces:



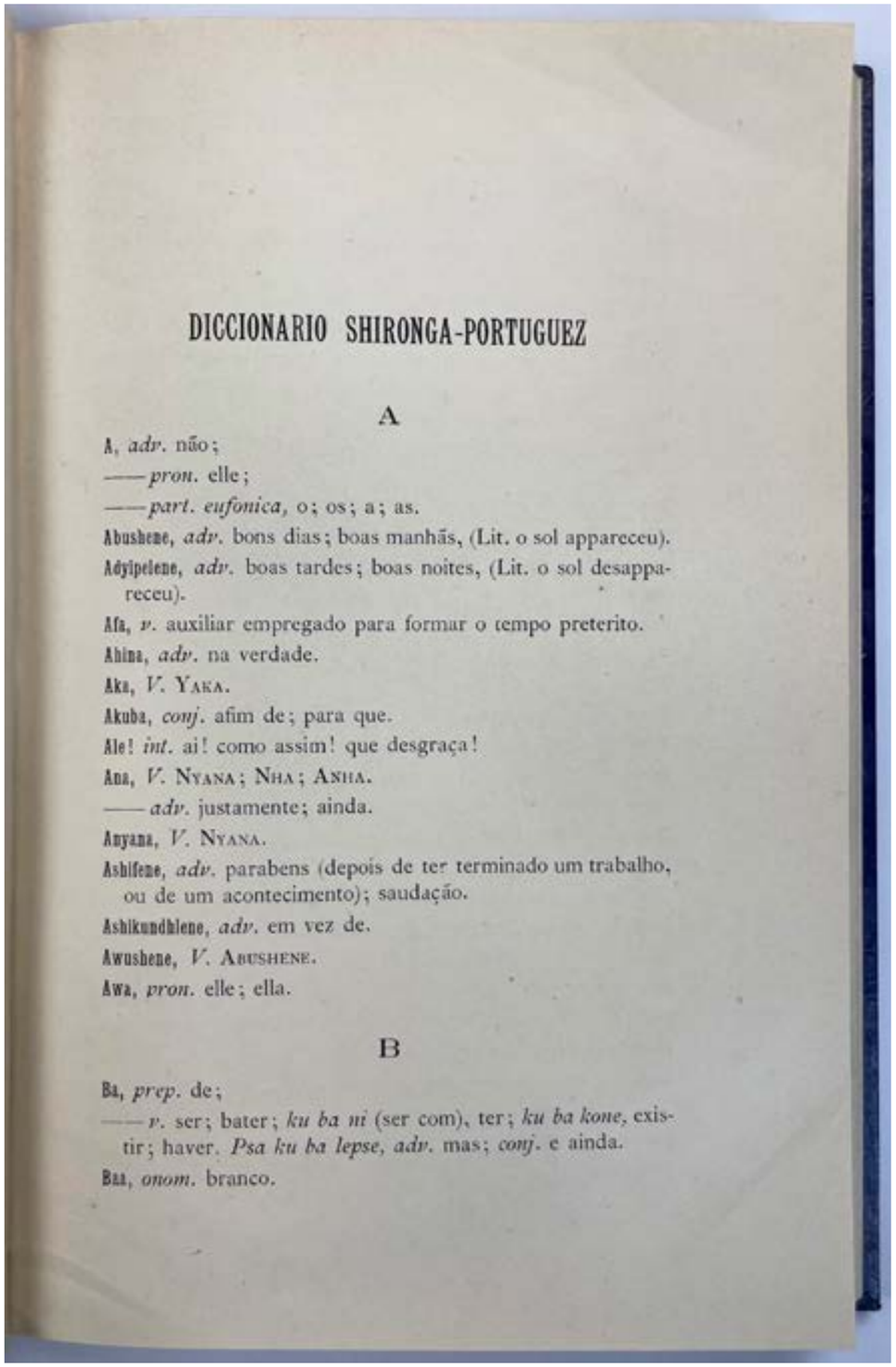
APPENDICE

Contendo uma interessante resenha dos principaes cognomes ou alcunhas, pelos quaes são conhecidos entre os indigenas alguns antigos e modernos residentes em Lourenço Marques.

Babalala: — *Antonio Rodrigues Pinto.*
Bazare: — *Armando Torre do Valle.*
Bekanishityabo: — *João Manoel Correia.*
Bulubeze: — *Henrique Moral.*
Devindwana: — *Reuben Beningfield.*
Farawo: — *João Fornasini.*
Galagala: — *J. Wijnands Pippel.*
Godhloza: — *Fergusson.*
Habela: — *Barão de Inhaca.*
Hlambelambengene — V. SHITENDYWANA.
Kashone: — *Especiosa da Conceição Gouveia.*
Kengelekeze: — V. FARAWO.
Kokwana: — *Araujo da Costa.*
Konkonko: — *Antonio José de Araujo.*
Kosta: — *Just Victor de Coster.*
Kumbene: — *Narandás Bohanidás.*
Kumulabantshe — *João Baptista Ramalho Falcão.*
Kumulamadyobo: — *Azeredo de Vasconcellos.*
Lishanye: — *Augusto de Castilho.*
Mabukwamele: — *Antonio Sousa Teixeira.*
Madevo: — *Gustavo W. Bruhëim.*
Mahazule: — *José Augusto Sá e Simas.*

Land and Governance in Mozambique (Lanham, Md.), pp. 105-130; Harry GOFF, A Bibliography of African Languages and Linguistics (1969), p. 110; L.J. LOUWRENS, 'Contributions made by the Portuguese to the Development of Bantu Linguistics between 1500 and 1917', Scientia Militaria, South African Journal of Military Studies, vol. 18, nr. 3, 1988., pp. 29-33; Jeanne Marie PENVENNE, 'João Dos Santos Albasini (1876-1922): The Contradictions of Politics and Identity in Colonial Mozambique', The Journal of African History, vol. 37, no. 3 (1996), pp. 419–64.

960 EUR



DICCIONARIO SHIRONGA-PORTUGUEZ

A

A, *adv.* não;
—— *pron.* elle;
—— *part. eufonica,* o; os; a; as.
Abushene, *adv.* bons dias; boas manhãs, (Lit. o sol appareceu).
Adyipelene, *adv.* boas tardes; boas noites, (Lit. o sol desappareceu).
Afa, *v.* auxiliar empregado para formar o tempo preterito.
Ahina, *adv.* na verdade.
Aka, *V.* YAKA.
Akuba, *conj.* afim de; para que.
Ale! *int.* ai! como assim! que desgraça!
Ana, *V.* NYANA; NHA; ANHA.
—— *adv.* justamente; ainda.
Anyana, *V.* NYANA.
Ashifene, *adv.* parabens (depois de ter terminado um trabalho, ou de um acontecimento); saudação.
Ashikundhlene, *adv.* em vez de.
Awushene, *V.* ABUSHENE.
Awa, *pron.* elle; ella.

B

Ba, *prep.* de;
—— *v.* ser; bater; *ku ba ni* (ser com), ter; *ku ba kone,* existir; haver. *Psa ku ba lepse, adv.* mas; *conj.* e ainda.
Baa, *onom.* branco.

16. GHANA – DUTCH COLONIAL ERA
DUTCH GOLD COAST

[Cornelis NAGTGLAS (1814 - 1897)].

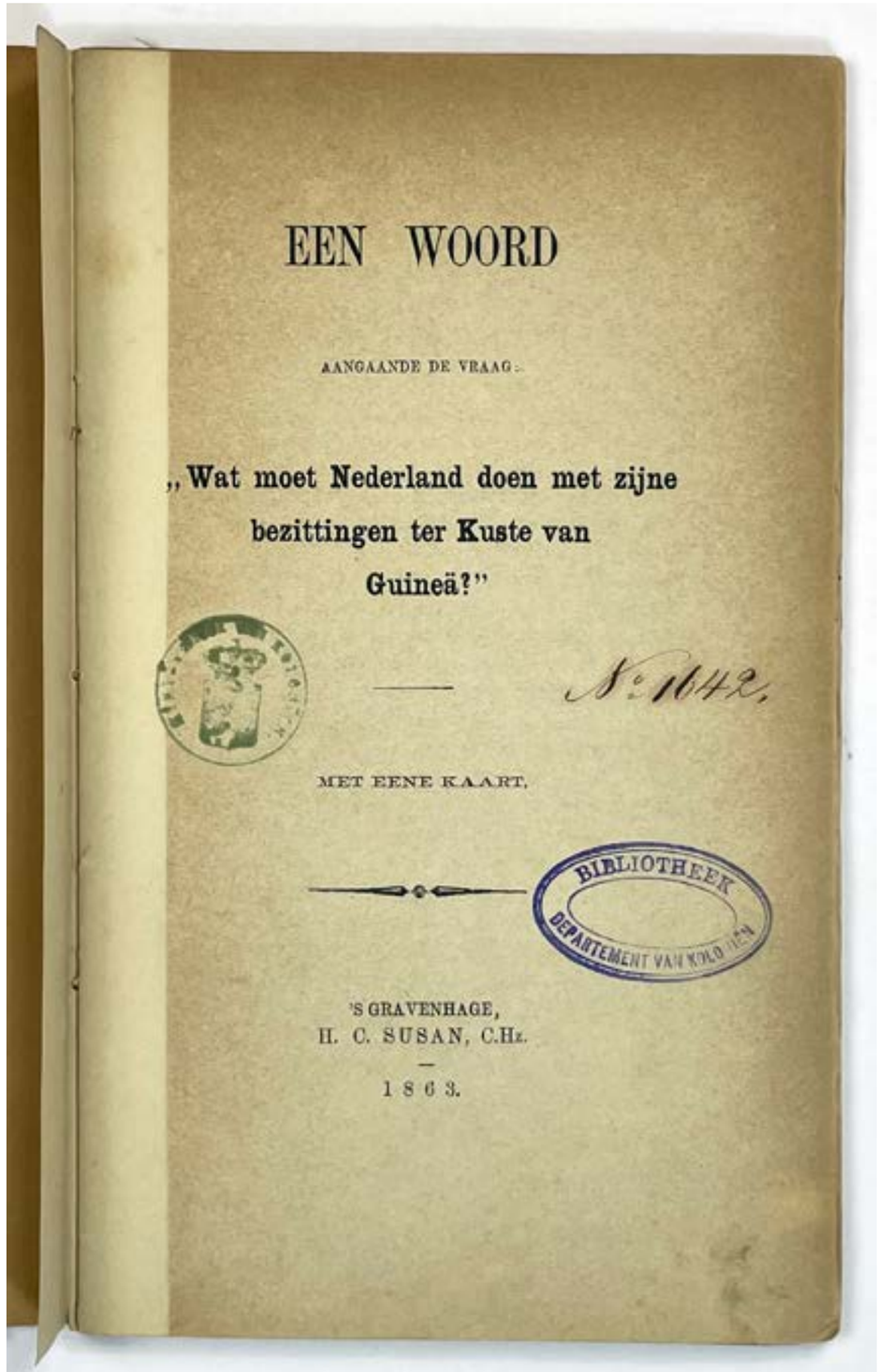
Een woord aangaande de vraag: "Wat moet Nederland doen met zijne bezittingen ter Kuste van Guineä?". Met eene kaart.

The Hague: H.C. Susan, 1863.

Tall 8° (22.5 x 13.5 cm): 23 pp., plus 1 folding colour lithographed map (22.5 x 49.5 cm), bound in original grey printed card covers with red cloth spine, 2 contemporary handstamps to title of the 'Bibliotheek – Department van Kolonien' and the arms of the Netherlands, plus old manuscript inventory number, maps with period manuscript annotations in pencil (Very Good, light toning with a few minor stains, some underlining in pencil, a few neat corrections in pen, light edge-wear to convers).

Very rare - the seminal work on the twilight days of the Dutch Gold Coast (forming part of modern Ghana), the colony composed of an archipelago of former coastal slaving forts that the Netherlands maintained between 1621 and 1872; written by Cornelis Nagtglas, one of the colony's last governors, it proposes a bold 'rescue plan' for the colony that had withered since the end of the slave trade, the measures of which included the recruitment of better, higher paid civil servants, improved education for the locals, commercial reforms to jumpstart the economy and a plan for the Netherlands and Britain the exchange some territory so as to form two geographically coherent, viable colonies; Nagtglas said that if the plan could not be implemented, the colony should be sold to Britain (which is what eventually transpired), illustrated with a fine folding map.

The Gold Coast (today's Ghana) is named for its great deposits of the precious metal but is historically far better known for its role in the Transatlantic slave trade. Portugal dominated the region from the late 15th through to the early 17th centuries, and from there sent thousands of unfortunate captives to places in the New World. The Netherlands (from 1621 represented by the Dutch West India Company, the WIC) gained a foothold in the Gold Coast in 1598, and officially formed their holdings of coastal slave forts into a colony in 1612. Over succeeding decades, they seized Portugal's holdings in the region, including the infamous slave castle of Elmina, in 1637. The English and the Danes also gained control of forts along the Gold Coast during the 17th century.


EEN WOORD

AANGAANDE DE VRAAG:

„Wat moet Nederland doen met zijne bezittingen ter Kuste van Guineä?"

N: 1642.

MET EENE KAART.

BIBLIOTHEEK DEPARTEMENT VAN KOLO

'S GRAVENHAGE,
H. C. SUSAN, C.Hz.
1863.

By the mid-17th century, the Dutch Gold Coast, or Dutch Guinea (technically the Nederlandse Bezittingen ter Kuste van Guinea), became the largest single source for slaves bound for the Americas. While an industry of grotesque cruelty, it was astoundingly lucrative for the Netherlands, responsible for a large percentage of its immense GDP during the Dutch Golden Age. The WIC did little to develop their colonial holdings in the Gold Coast beyond the immediate vicinity of their coastal outposts, simply trading European manufactured goods with the indigenous nations, who bought slaves, ivory, and gold to them on the coast.

As the Dutch outposts, or "bezittingen" (possessions) were scattered along the coast in between British and Danish forts, the colony had a geographically inherent nature. The Dutch holdings in the Gold Coast (with their modern names and the dates of Dutch occupation) were Fort Nassau (Moree), 1598 -1868; Fort Batenstein (Butri), 1598 - 1872; Fort Elmina (Elmina), 1637 - 1872; Fort Coenraadsburg (Elmina), 1637 - 1872; Fort San Sebastian (Shama), 1640 - 1872; Fort Santo Antonio (Axim), 1642 - 1872; Fort Crèvecoeur (Accra), 1642 - 1868; Fort Orange (Sekondi), 1642 - 1872; Fort Witsen (Takoradi), 1665 - 1872; Fort Amsterdam (Cormantin), 1665 - 1868; Fort Goede Hoop (Senya Beraku), 1667 - 1868; Fort Dorothea (Akwidaa), 1687 -1872; Fort Vredenburgh (Komenda), 1682 -1872; Fort Lijdzaamheid (Apam), 1697 - 1868; and Fort Hollandia (Princess Town), 1724 - 1872.

In what was to have an enduring influence over Ghanaian history for centuries, the Dutch allied themselves with the powerful Ahanti kingdom of the region's interior, while the British were in league with the Ashanti's enemies, the Fante. War along the coast between these indigenous powers was only avoided by the presence of strong British and Dutch military forces, even as the Europeans' presence stoked Ashanti-Fante animosities.

Britain decided to abolish the global slave trade in 1807. While this ban was not effectively enforced in some parts of Africa (ex. Angola), in the Gold Coast the Royal Navy, with reluctant Dutch cooperation, ensured the almost complete cessation of the ignoble industry. While the British made efforts to develop other industries (agriculture, fishing, trade, mining, etc.) around their forts, ensuring that their part of the Gold Coast remained economically viable, the Dutch were caught flat-footed, and made little to no effort to redevelop their colonial holdings. As such, during the first half of the 19th century, the Dutch Gold Coast withered, a situation not helped by the geographical incoherence of the colony. By the 1850s, the colony was a seen as a poor and useless burden to the Dutch treasury.

While the Danes sold their holdings in the Gold Coast to Britain in 1850, having suffered the same travails as the Dutch, the Netherlands was then feeling 'too proud' to quit, and stubbornly continued to hold on to the colony, even as they cared little for it.

In line with The Hague's ennui towards the Gold Coast, the colony's governors tended to see their job as a dull sinecure, doing the minimum necessary to keep their post in the hopes of better prospects somewhere else far way. However, Cornelis Johannes Marius Nagtglas (1814 - 1897), who served as the Governor of the Dutch Gold Coast (1857-62 and 1869-71) was a dramatic exception to this sad trend.

Nagtglas abandoned an army career to join the Dutch colonial service, being posted to the

Gold Coast in 1851, whereupon he served as an accountant and judge, and then as the de facto lieutenant governor. Taking over the reins of the colony, in 1857, he proved himself to be an energetic and visionary figure. He developed a large and efficient bureaucracy, improved the state of the forts and infrastructure, and had enlightened (relative for the time) relations with the Ashanti people, and sought to jumpstart trade and commercial activity. His goal was to save the Dutch Gold Coast, from either ruin, or, from being sold to Britain, and to make it into a thriving valuable colony at least as successful as the British Gold Coast (indeed the region possessed great potential due to its impressive natural and human resources).

The Present Work in Focus

Upon talking leave to the Netherlands in 1862, Nagtglas wrote the present work, which was nothing short of his manifesto, or 'rescue plan' for the Dutch Gold Coast, entitled Een woord aangaande de vraag: "Wat moet Nederland doen met zijne bezittingen ter Kuste van Guineä?" (A word regarding the question: "What should the Netherlands do with its possessions on the coast of Guinea?").

He commences by astutely assessing the causes and nature of the Dutch Gold Coast's current lamentable state, noting that the colony consumed 130,000 Dutch Guilders in crown subsidies per annum – a significant sum.

Next, he proposed a comprehensive programme of solutions to make the colony viable. Notably, he asserted that Dutch civil servants in the Gold Coast were poorly paid, which led to desultory job performance. On page 15, he provides an interesting chart that shows that the Dutch officers and functionaries in the Gold Coast were paid only 60% of the salaries of bureaucrats in Spanish Guinea (today's Equatorial Guinea), an even poorer colony owned by a less wealthy power. He reasoned that granting higher salaries in the Dutch Gold Coast would be necessary to ensure vigorous governance, with more qualified people willing to serve in the colony.

He continued by recommending that the Dutch colonial regime needed to educate the locals, to prepare them to be more economically productive and to assume posts in the civil service. More Dutch teachers should be sponsored with decent salaries to travel to the Gold Coast with their families. Also, tariffs and commercial laws should be reformed to encourage the development of the Dutch forts as trading entrepôts.

Importantly, Nagtglas proposed that the British and Dutch exchange some of their territories in the Gold Coast, such that each power could from geographically contiguous colonies (i.e., with the Dutch controlling the western Gold Coast and the British controlling the central and eastern areas), which would be a boon to development on both sides of the new line, as the current sets of exclaves were ultimately unviable.

A highlight of the work is the fine folding colour lithographed map, Schets der ligging van de Nederlandsche en Engelsche bezittingen op de westcust van Afrika. (22.5 x 49.5 cm), that depicts the entire Gold Coast, labelling the Dutch and British forts and their associated strips of territory (with the Dutch areas coloured in Green; British coloured in Pink).

Critically, the map shows that the patchwork of exclaves did not make any geographical sense for either the Netherlands or Britain in the post-slavery era. However, the Netherlands controlled the bulk of the coast west of Elmina, while the British possessed most of the areas to the east. The map thus shows Nagtlas's preferred plan for running the new Anglo-Dutch boundary in the wake of a possible exchange of territory, the 'Grenslijn verlangd door Ned. regering' (Boundary line demanded by Netherlands Government), with this line running through Simboe, midway between the Elmina and British fort of Cape Coast Castle. A manuscript note on the map identifies the location of the line as it was demarcated in 1867, which ran down the Sweet River, immediately to the east of Elmina, not far from Nagtglas's line.

Epilogue: The Reception of Nagtglas's Plan and the Denouement

Nagtglas was by this time highly respected in The Hague, and his views were taken very seriously. The crown's jury was out on whether it was worth saving the Dutch Gold Coast, but it seems that Nagtglas convinced them to give the notion a chance. Nagtglas was made a senior advisor to the government to manage the Gold Coast file.

A key aspect Nagtglas's plan was realized when the exchange of territory occurred upon the signing of the Anglo-Dutch Gold Coast Treaty of 1867. This provided for an exchange of forts, such that the Netherlands would possess all the coast east of Elmina, while the Dutch would take all the western areas, so creating two geographically coherent colonies. However, as with most European treaties concerning Africa, it totally ignored the interests of the African peoples it affected. In this case, this negligence had disastrous consequences. The exchange of territories left many areas that for centuries had been frequented by the Ashanti under the control of their sworn enemies, the British, while the Fante found themselves pressed against their old nemesis, the Dutch. The Ashanti did not accept the new reality, and they turned on the Dutch, out of both as sense of anger at their betrayal and a desire to regain control of their destiny.

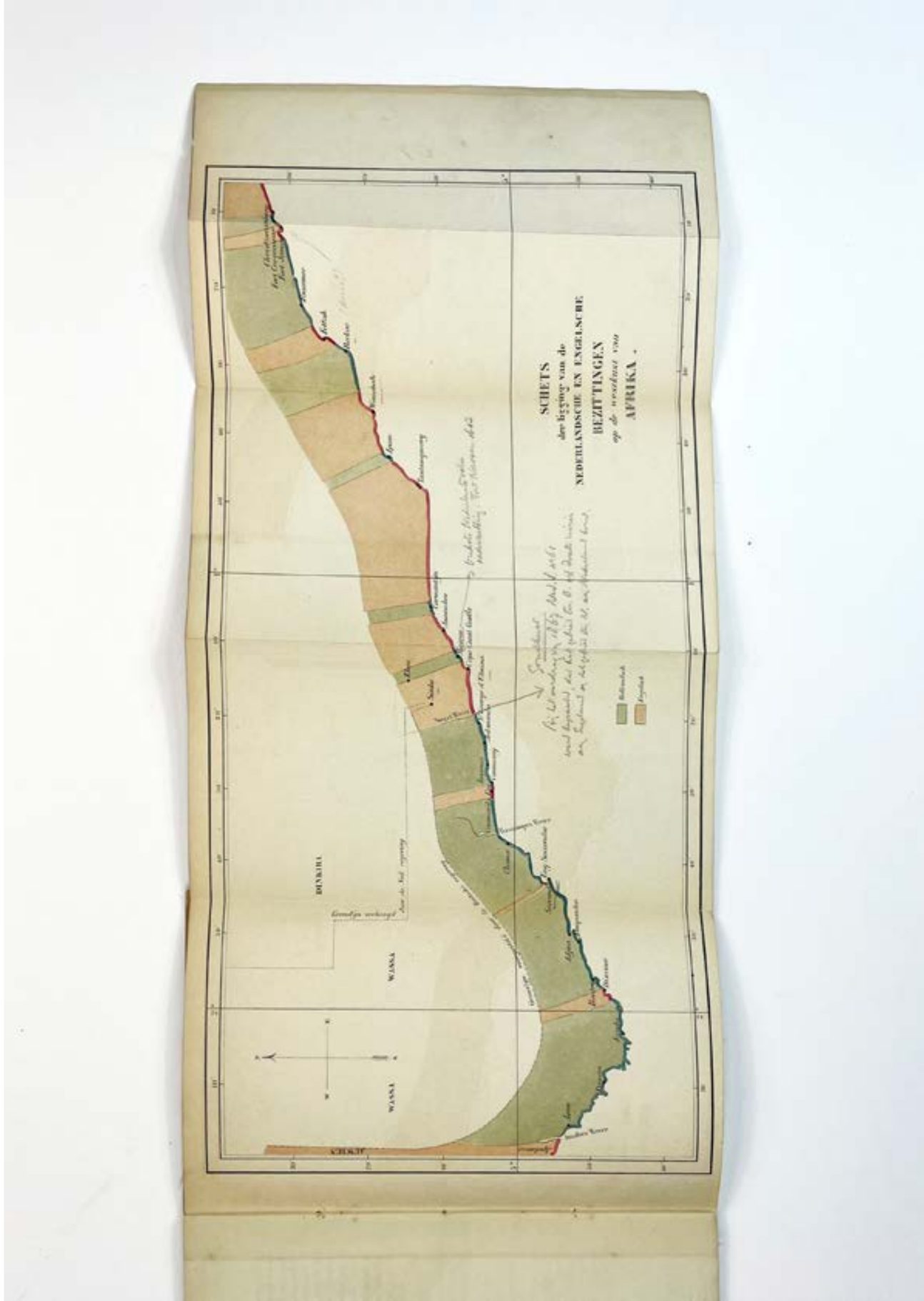
Nagtglas was reinstalled as Governor (1869-71), in a last-ditch effort to save the newly reconfigured Dutch Gold Coast from being totally overrun by the Ashanti. Unfortunately, the situation was by then too far gone, and there was no way for the Dutch to reassert their authority. In February 1871, the Netherlands agreed to sell their part of the Gold Coast to Britain for the sum of just shy of 50,000 Dutch Guilders. Britain assumed control of these territories on April 6, 1872, ending the 274-year-long Dutch colonial presence in the Gold Coast, while creating the foundation of modern Ghana.

A Note on Rarity

The work is very rare, we can trace only 3 institutional examples, held by the Koninklijke Bibliotheek (Den Haag), British Library, and the Oxford University Library. Moreover, we are not aware of any other examples a having appeared on the market in the last 25 years.

References: Koninklijke Bibliotheek: 252 E 10; British Library: 8154.c.66.; Oxford University Library: (RHO) 710.1 r. 8 (1); OCLC: 558863221; Larry W. YARAK, 'Elmina and Greater Asante in the Nineteenth Century', Africa, vol. 56, Issue 1 (January 1986), pp. 33.

680 EUR



17. INDIA – DIU
PORTUGUESE COLONIES
FIRST SCIENTIFIC SURVEY OF DIU

José Mendes Ribeiro NORTON DE MATOS (1867 - 1955).

Carta topographico-agricola do districto de Diu / Commissão de Cartographia / 1911.

Lisbon: Commissão de Cartographia, 1911.

Bi-chrome (black and blue) photolithograph (small tears in margins, overall light age-toning, stronger to the folds), 52 x 88 cm (20.5 x 34.6 inches).

Very Rare - a large format, separately issued work that is the first scientifically accurate, and by far and away the most detailed map to date of the Portuguese colony of Diu, an island strategically located just off the coast of Gujarat, that was long a great mart of trade and cross-cultural exchange, under Lisbon's control from 1535 to 1961; the map reduced from systematic trigonometric cadastral surveys of the island overseen by José Norton de Matos, a military engineer and mathematician who later became famous as the Governor-General of Angola, Portugal's chief delegate to the Versailles Conference and, finally, as a leading

Diu is a small, low-lying island (11 km long and 3 km wide), located off the southern tip of Gujarat's Kathiawar Peninsula. Despite is diminutive size, it has played an outsized role in the modern history of India. Up to the 16th century, Diu was (along with Surat) one of the two major entrepôts for the Indian spice export trade to Europe, of which the Ottoman Empire had a near monopoly. Diu was ideally placed to guard the main shipping routes for spices and valuable cargo from India up to the Red Sea and Persian Gulf.

The Portuguese recognized Diu's importance shortly after their arrival on the subcontinent in 1498. From 1509 to 1531, they made four large-scale but unsuccessful attempts to conquer the island from the Sultanate of Gujarat.

In 1535, the Sultan of Gujarat, Bahadur Shah, made a fateful decision. He offered to go into alliance with the Portugal against their mutual enemy, the Mughal Emperor Humayun. As an incentive, Bahadur gifted Diu to Portugal.

The Portuguese immediately set about heavily fortifying Diu and used it to bust-up the Ottoman monopoly on the spice trade to Europe, while showing little interest in assisting Gujarat with its military objectives.

COMMISSÃO DE CARTOGRAPHIA

CARTA
TOPOGRAPHICO AGRICOLA
DO
DISTRICTO
DE
DIU

1913

SIMBOR
DO DISTRICTO
DE
DIU

CONVENÇÕES

Naturally, the Gujaratis and the Ottomans found the Portuguese moves to be unacceptable, and even a mortal threat to their economic futures. In 1537, Gujarat turned on Portugal, soon to be joined by the Ottomans, in a conflict that dovetailed into the Ottoman-Portuguese Wars (1538-59). From Egypt, the Ottomans sent a force of 40,000 men, in 80 ships, to assist the Gujaratis, representing the largest ever Ottoman intervention in South Asia.

During the Siege of Diu (August-November 1538), a Gujarati-Ottoman force of 24,000 men attempted overcome the Diu garrison of only 600 troops. However, after a four-month-long struggle, the Portuguese prevailed, securing control of Diu for the next four centuries. This was hailed as one of the greatest victories in Portuguese history, commemorated in countless artworks and books for generations.

While Portugal was the dominant colonial power in India during the 16th and early 17th centuries, by the 1640s they had lost that status (and most of their Indian outposts) to the Dutch East India Company, while in 1660 they gifted Bombay to England as the dowry for Catherine of Braganza's marriage to Charles II. Portugal was then left with Goa, Diu, Daman and Dadra and Nagar Haveli as their only colonial beachheads in India.

For some time, Diu remained a vibrant nexus for maritime trade and well as a centre of fishing. It was also a critical nexus between European and Indian cultures, being a major base of Christianity on the Subcontinent.

However, by the 19th century, Diu became a relatively sleepy place, an economic shadow of its former self, as trade in the region now flowed through British-controlled ports such as Bombay. Relying mainly upon fishing and subsistence agriculture, Diu became something of a financial burden to the Portuguese crown. This situation mirrored that in the other districts of what the Portuguese called the Estado da India (within which Diu was a district, subordinate to the state's capital, Goa). As such, the Portuguese authorities embarked upon a series of bold initiatives to reenergize the Portuguese Indian economy through infrastructure development and improved agrarian and industrial techniques. However, in Diu, these plans were hindered by the lack of accurate mapping of the island. While engineer's plans of the fortifications of Diu and some decent maps of Diu town had been accomplished, by the dawn of the 20th century it remained that no general scientific surveys of the island had ever been initiated

Enter José Norton de Matos and the First Scientific Mapping of Diu

José Maria Mendes Ribeiro Norton de Matos (1867 - 1955) was one of the most important and highly respected Portuguese colonial administrators and diplomats of the first half of the 20th century, who ended his career as a leading liberal voice against his country's right-wing dictatorship. However, before he gained fame, he served for many years as a military engineer in Portuguese India.

Norton de Matos was born in Ponte de Lima, just outside of the port city of Viana do Castelo, a great nexus of colonial trade, in far northern Portugal. Of partial English stock, his father was Tomás Mendes Norton, a successful merchant, and the British Consul in Viana, while his mother hailed from an esteemed local family.

A gifted mathematician, Norton de Matos graduated from the Escola Académica in Lisbon in 1880 and was soon appointed as a professor of Mathematics at the prestigious University of Coimbra. However, he eventually grew bored of academic life, and in his late 20s enrolled in military academy, where he trained an engineer.

In 1898, Norton de Matos was sent to India to help devise plans to re-energize the economy of the Estado da India. One of the priorities was conduct precise, systematic trigonometric surveys of the parts of the Estado that has not been mapped to that degree, of which Diu was the priority. As a leading member of the Serviço de Agrimentura do Estado da India, he spent ten years mapping various parts of the Estado to exact precision. The resulting maps were intended to show land use, infrastructure, as well as political and cadastral divisions, information that would allow government planners to devise ways to redevelop the land to make it more productive. Norton de Matos employed innovative techniques suited for surveying in India, which he explained in a guidebook, Manual do Agrimensor (Nova-Goa, 1904).

In Diu, Norton de Matos constructed an exact trigonometric framework for the entire island, anchored upon basepoints, with their locations ascertained by astronomical observations, with the central basepoint at Dangarvadi. Between these points he constructed triangles that defined the precise shape of Diu. Norton de Matos then proceeded to carefully map the islands castral lots and major features, to scales of either 1:1,000 or 1:5,000, that could be seamlessly fitted into the trigonometric framework, eventually creating an exact and complete record of all of Diu.

Norton de Matos returned to Portugal in 1908 with his finished manuscript of Diu which he submitted the Commissão de Cartographia, in Lisbon, Portugal's official colonial mapping agency. There, the master engraver Diniz Miranda (1858 - 1943) prepared it for publication, with the map being issued in 1911.

The Present Map in Focus

This excellent, detailed, large format work is the first printing of the first scientific map of Diu. It embraces the entire island to a scale of 1:20,000. The old fort of Diu, the Castello, on the far eastern tip of the island, is shown surrounded by a moat, while the town of Diu, the Praça, occupies the walled-in area to the west. The outlines of all major buildings are depicted, including the magnificent cathedral, the Igreja de São Paulo (completed 1610).

The rest of the island is composed of small farm plots and named aldeias (villages) that hug the arterial road the ran across the length of the island, with the coastlines featuring marshland, white sand beaches and amazing caves.

In addition to Diu Island, the district included the small adjacent peninsula of Gogolá, on the Gujarati mainland, plus, as showcased within the inset, 'Simbor do districto de Diu', in the upper right corner, the tiny (0.91 km sq) exclave of Simbor, located 25 km east along the coast. Straddling the mouth of the Rio Vançoso (or Sahil River), Simbor was home the once-formidable Forte de Santo António de Simbor, but by this time hosted only a few itinerant fishing camps.

The note in the bottom margin explains the technical origin of the map, reading: 'Redução da carta cadastral levantada nas escalas de 1/1000 e 1/5000 pelos Serviços de Agrimesura do Estado da India, sob a direcção do capitão do Estado Maior, José Mendes Ribeiro Norton de Mattos' ('Reduction of the cadastral chart drawn up on scales of 1/1000 and 1/5000 by the Surveying Services of the Estado da India, under the direction of the Captain of the General Staff, José Mendes Ribeiro Norton de Mattos').

The note below the title explains the principal trigonometric basepoint of Norton de Matos's construction of the map, reading: 'Observações: As coordenadas retangulares são dadas em metros na grade referente ao sinal trigonométrico Dangarvadi de 1ª ordem cujas coordenadas geográficas são: Latitude N. 20° 43' 0,"53 / Longitude E. Gr. 70° 58'30;09' ('Notes: The rectangular coordinates are given in metres in the grid referring to the 1st order Dangarvadi trigonometric basepoint whose geographic coordinates are: Latitude N. 20° 43' 0,"53 / Longitude E. Gr. 70° 58'30;09').

The various symbols that appear throughout the map detail land use and key topographical features, as explained in the 'Convenções' (Conventions / signs), lower left, and include those for anchorages, sand dunes or banks, cashew tree groves, roads, paths, houses, mud huts, cemeteries, boundaries of villages, boundaries of (agrarian) cadastral lots, territorial boundaries, escarpments, urbans streets, swamps, border markers, walls, pagodas, palm groves, quarries, pits, trigonometric surveying basepoints, rocks, hedges, cultivated fields, paved areas, and walled-off compounds.

Epilogue

Norton de Matos's map acted as the masterplan, or blueprint, for managing Diu's economic development for many years. While Portugal never succeeded in returning Diu to being a major trading hub, they did improve infrastructure, social services, and agrarian and food processing techniques, such that the island's economy became more buoyant.

Portugal would rule Diu until India mounted a military invasion of all Portuguese India, called Operation Vijay (December 17-19, 1961), during which the island and all the other districts of the Estado da India were captured and formally annexed to India. From 1962 to 1987, Diu was part of the Union Territory of Goa, Daman, and Diu. When Goa gained statehood in 1987, Diu remained a part of the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu.

As for Norton de Matos, following his years based in India, during which he completed vital diplomatic assignments to Macau and China, he was recognized as one of Portugal's most brilliant administrators and envoys. He was appointed to become the Governor-General of Angola (1912-5), during which he is credited for overseeing the successful defense of the colony in the face of German invasion (October 1914 – July 1915) in the early days of World War I. He then served as Portugal's Minister of War (1915-7), whereupon he planned Portugal's deployment along the Western Front. He subsequently served as Portugal's chief delegate to the Versailles Peace Conference (1919-20) and retuned as Governor-General of Angola (1921-3) to enact vital reforms.

Norton de Matos was a patriot, and a liberal, who strongly opposed Portugal's right-wing 'Estado Novo' dictatorship (1926-74), which was led most of the time by António de Oliveira Salazar. He condemned the regime's curtailment of civil liberties at home and its Apartheid-like policies in the colonies. He published a book, Africa Nossa (1953), where he outlined a more liberal African policy that, while encouraging mass white migration to the colonies, opened the door to the eventual integration Black Africans to Portuguese society, then a daring concept.

At the age of 81, he stood as the National Council of the Movement of National Antifascist Unity's candidate in the 1949 Portuguese presidential elections, but this poll was rigged, so he never had any chance of winning. While Salazar had a habit of 'silencing' or exiling his major opponents, Norton de Matos was an 'inconvenient' foe, as he was national hero and could not be touched.

A Note on Rarity

The map is very rare, it was seemingly made in only a small print run for administrative use, while the survival rate of such a large and fragile separately issued maps is very low.

We can locate 7 institutional examples of the map, held by the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal; Staatsbibliothek Berlin; Bibliothèque nationale de France; Biblioteca do Ministério da Economia; Arquivo Histórico Ultramarino; Universidade do Porto; and the United Nations Library & Archives Geneva. Moreover, we cannot trace any sales records for any other examples.

References: Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal: C.C. 29 R.; Biblioteca do Ministério da Economia: 163516; Staatsbibliothek Berlin: Kart. E 5426; Bibliothèque nationale de France: GE SH 19 PF 1 QUATER DIV 20 P 7, 1911; United Nations Library & Archives Geneva: LON-G7653.D35F1 1911 .D57; OCLC: 1043734784, 1177081520; Avelino TEIXEIRA MOTA, Cartas antigas da India existentes em Portugal (séculos XVIII, XIX e XX) (Coimbra, 1980), no. 221 (p. 99).

1.400 EUR

18. MOZAMBIQUE
CABO VERDE
UNRECORDED GOA IMPRINT

Dionízio Manoel de SOUSA. / re: Joaquim Pereira MARINHO (c. 1782 - 1854).

Relatorio succinto, porém veridico dos acontecimentos havidos em Moçambique relativamente á exoneração do ex Governador Geral dela Joaquim Pereira Marinho, extrahido d'hum Folheto, impresso em Bombaim, na Typographia de Pregoeiro.

Pangim [Nova Goa / Panaji, India:] Na Tipographia Nacional, 1841.

4° (28.5 x 20 cm): 3 pp., printed upon a single folded leaf (Serious condition issues, Please see scans, has several small points of loss taking out a few words and pieces of words but document still fully readable, especially as the missing words can be surmised; some chipping and numerous sold repairs to losses, chips and tears; however, it is the only known surviving example of the work).

A seemingly unrecorded ephemeral work that tells the outrageous and fascinating story of Brigadier Joaquim Pereira Marinho, who while serving successively as the Governor of Cabo Verde and Governor-General of Mozambique, presided over regimes of unprecedented corruption, cronyism and moral depravity that turned the colonies into something akin to mafia states, until his schemes were finally revealed; upon the arrival of the news of his sacking as the Governor-General of Mozambique he attempted to mount a coup against the legitimate incoming governor-general; the unvarnished story, which is otherwise scarcely recorded (due to a government cover-up) is told by Dionízio Manoel de Sousa, a firsthand eyewitness to the almost unbelievable events, published in Goa – an amazing survivor.

Joaquim Pereira Marinho (c. 1782 - 1854), was one of the most colourful and controversial figures in the Portuguese colonial firmament. He should not be confused with Joaquim Pereira Marinho (1816 - 1887), the Portuguese-Brazilian slave trader. Born to a noble family in Porto, Marinho earned a mathematics degree at the prestigious University of Coimbra, before joining the army. Serving for many years in Goa, he gained the favour of the crown for his skilled handling of unrest in colony, as was undoubtably a technically competent military leader, imbued with stellar people skills. However, there were always rumours that he was involved in unsavory business in Goa, such as smuggling, cronyism and corruption, but these missives seemed not to bother his superiors in Lisbon.



Relatorio succinto, porém veridico, dos acontecimentos havidos em Moçambique relativamente á exoneração do ex-Governador Geral della Joaquim Pereira Marinho, extrahido d'hum Folheto, impresso em Bombaim, na Typographia de Pregoeiro.

Julgo que me he desnecessario o demorar-me em traçar o retrato moral do Brigadeiro J. P. Marinho por que tantas são as queixas havidas contra elle, e tantos são os que tem escripto sobre o seu comportamento moral e politico, o que tudo tem apparecido em papeis publicos, que parece-me, que não haverá ninguem, que o não conheça; direi só que este homem, por hum patronato demasiadamente escandaloso, e unicamente criminoso, foi transferido do Governo de Cabo-Verde, theatro horroroso dos seus barbaros e revoltantes despotismos, para o Governo desta desgraçada Provincia de Moçambique, aonde chegou em 26 de Março de 1840.

Não era de esperar que hum homem perverso por essencia, e encanecido na horrivel pratica de opprimir os seus semelhantes, se comportasse aqui de outra maneira que se não comportou em Cabo-Verde. Elle não abarrou da linha do circulo dos seus nefandos vicios: elle não desmentio a sua carreira passada: fez tanto ou ainda mais do que em Cabo-Verde. Os Povos do Ultramar, que raras vezes tem a fortuna de lhes vir governar hum homem verdadeiramente virtuoso, e por isso, por hum habito hereditario e inveterado, estão acostumados a olhar com indifferença, e paciencia stoica despotismos e violencias, quando elles não são extraordinarios e revoltantes: digo, estes Povos tão pacificos soffredores viram-se em tal desespero debaixo deste novo Nero, que fazendo esforços, que pareciam superiores ás suas capacidades, e meios, pelas poucas occasiões, que este paiz offerece de communicarem-se com a Mãi Patria, dirigiram a Sua Magestade já por si, já pelos seus honrados Empregados, representações e arguições documentadas contra o dito Marinho, que a Soberana foi servida exonera-lo do dito Governo por seu Decreto de 20 de Dezembro de 1840, em menos de 9 mezes, contados desde a sua posse. E que perversidades não commetteu elle, e os seus vis satellites neste curto espaço de tempo!!!

Como os tyrannos conhecem, que não podem fundar o seu Imperio no amor e obediencia voluntaria dos subditos, hazes estas em que fundam os vistosos o seu poder, o Sr. Marinho estava já preparado para o que podesse acontecer. Elle tinha augmentado a guarnição da Capital com os degredados, e Soldados, que indo para Goa, fez por sua allicinção desertar, e fazendo-a aquartelar na Praça para a ter reunida, e sempre disponivel, deo o commando della ao Major Onofre Lourenço de Andrade, seu homem: tinha armado duas Embarcações, dando o commando d'huma dellas a hum Hespanhol por nome D. Romeiro, que tendo andado de Pilôto em barcos negreiros, tinha vindo para esta engajado pelo mesmo Marinho no Brigue, que ao Rio de Janeiro comprou; e de outra a hum tal Boneley Francez, que se achava processado e preso por contrabandista: tinha elevado a postos de Officiaes de Milicias individuos, que o não mereciam, e nos Empregos civis e Commissões militares, com prejuizo daquelles a quem pertencia, pessoas incapazes de occupar, a fim de augmentar o numero de quem se interessasse na sua conservação, e tinha feito que a eleição da Camara Municipal tivesse recahido em seus filhados e agraciados. Com taes medidas, e perversações estava disposto a manter-se no Governo, resistindo a qualquer determinação da Rainha, como o praticou em Cabo-Verde, quando foi o Coronel Aroucha rendel-o.

Por fim no dia 7 do corrente deu fundo no ancoradouro deste Porto, vinda de Goa, a Curveta de Infanta Regente em que trouxe o Decreto da exoneração do ex-Governador Geral, J. P. Marinho. Mil graças sejam dadas á Nossa Adorada Rainha, que como Mãi vigilante e Soberana justiceira nos livrou do jugo, que tão deshumanamente nos opprimia, e que para não prolongar mais os nossos crueis soffrimentos, tomou a sabia deliberação de fazer enviar esta salutar medida por Suez a Goa, e desta para cá. Mil elogios sejam feitos ao honrado e zeloso Sr. Lima, Governador da India, que com tanta brevidade fez sahir a dita Curveta, e á actividade do Sr. Torcato, Commandante, que tão dignamente desempenhou a sua Commissão.

Chega o dia, que o tyranno não esperava: hum raio disparado aos seus pés, não o deixaria tão estatico e immovel. No excesso da sua desesperação não sabe o que faça: deseja só a morte, como o unico remedio para os seus males; chama-a; porem em vão.

Ah! antes elle o ouvisse; que teriam-se poupado tantas desgraças, de que elle foi o causador! Tornando em si do seu estado estupefacto, chama os seus agraciados e complices, e lhes faz ver que he tempo d'elles defenderem a causa commum sua e delles: que elle se achava exonerado, e que por tanto devia succeder-lhe o Morgado; porém como este não existia, não haveria grande opposição para a sua conservação; porque até ahi não sabia quem vinha nomeado na via de successão, e se presumia que devia succeder o Conselho do Governo.

Espera o Marinho que o Successor viesse pedir-lhe a posse do Governo, para então pôr em pratica a sua perversa tactica, como o fez em Cabo-Verde, que fugindo d'huma Ilha para outra, se evadio sempre a dar posse ao seu Successor Atouca, e forjando representações disse, que o Povo lhe instava, que não largasse o Governo. Porem prespicazes Ministros, que já conheciam de quanta maldade era capaz o dito Marinho, providenciaram de maneira que as Ordens Regias não fossem illudidas pelo perverso e escandaloso desprezador das Leis. O Commandante da Curveta teria ordem para entregar pessoalmente ao Capitão de Fragata Januario A. Martins Morgado o Decreto de sua successão para o Governo, e para na sua ausencia entregar á Camara Municipal em Sessão publica o Prego da successão, ordenando a mesma Soberana á dita Camara, que immediatamente desse posse do Governo ao Successor ou Successores nomeados no Prego, sem dependencia da intervenção ou consentimento do ex-Governador Marinho.

O Commandante achando fallecido o dito Sr. Morgado, officia á Camara no seguinte dia da sua chega-

In 1835, by then a brigadier general, Marinho received his big break, when he was appointed as the Governor of Cabo Verde, an important post, as it not only included ruling the strategically placed archipelago, but also the mainland colony of Guiné (Guinea-Bissau). A lot of money flowed through the islands during this period, due to the presence of the vibrant trading port of Mindelo (on São Vicente Island) and the illegal, but still very active, Transatlantic slave trade, of which the Cabo Verdes were a key entrepot.

There is ample evidence that Marinho ran a regime of unprecedented corruption, cronyism, intimidation, and outright theft on the Cabo Verdes, turning the place into something akin to a personal mafia state. He was accused by many of misappropriating vast amounts of government funds that were earmarked for major infrastructure projects (roads, bridges, forts, etc.). While taking some form of a 'gratuity' out of such funds was not uncommon, one was still expected to build the bridge, etc. in question. Apparently, Marinho often did not even bother to do that. He also seems to have used government resources in carrying mass smuggling operations, unduly interfering in the business affairs of the colony's merchants, and meddling in matters normally reserved for the church. He appointed unqualified cronies to civil and military positions and was also accused of carrying on an outrageously scandalous private life (involving women).

It was not long before Marinho's actions caught up with him (or so it seemed). In mid-1836, he received notice that he was to be recalled to Lisbon to explain himself, as rumours had made their way the to the royal court. In his place, Colonel Domingos Correia Arouca (1790 - 1861) arrived in Praia, the colonial capital, to serve as the acting Governor of the Cabo Verde (in office, July 24, 1836 to January 13, 1837). Arouca, who later became a general and senator, was a highly respected man with high-level connections in Lisbon. By solemn tradition, the transfer of power between outgoing and incoming governors was to occur in person, in the form of a ceremony of the reading of oaths and exchanging the keys and sash of office, such that only then would the new governor be able to assume office. Even governors who were sorry to be leaving office, for the sake of their own honour, attended the ceremony. To Arouca's astonishment, Marinho literally 'hid' from him, by traveling from island to island, avoiding the moment of reckoning. Eventually, Marinho did meet Arouca to hand over the office, but at the expense of the latter's frayed nerves!

After taking over the islands, Arouca was confronted with the awesome nature of Marinho's depravity, as the colony's finances were left in ruins, with most of the funds that were once earmarked for infrastructure, the military establishment, social services, and education, etc., have been looted. When he attempted to impose order on the colony, Marinho's cronies turned against him (fearing that he would destroy their corrupt system). Left with virtually no money or resources to govern or care for the islands, and surrounded by enemies, Arouca became extremely unpopular.

Meanwhile, Marinho had spent his time in Lisbon charming the royal court, who came to believe that all the bad rumours were nonsense, and that Marinho was a wonderful adminsitrator and a man of stellar character. When Marinho returned to the Cabo Verdes, Arouca was practically run out of the governor's palace.

While Marinho was generally a good judge of character (being a master manipulator), he clearly misjudged Arouca, who would not let go of his outrage over Marinho's abuses. He promptly retuned to Lisbon where he penned an invective-laden attack upon Marinho, Exposição que faz ao governo e à nação o ex-governador civil e militar de Cabo Verde (Lisboa, 1837). However, Marinho was not one to turn the other cheek.

What ensued can only be described as the nastiest public battle between two major colonial figures in modern Portuguese history. Both men proceeded to write dozens of letters to newspapers across the Portuguese Empire attacking each other, while producing (at times lengthy) pamphlets that expounded upon their arguments in detail. Their 'No Hold Barred' combat featured the most shocking, colourful language that was sharply dissonant from the polite, measured tones of public parlance that then generally prevailed in the Portuguese lands.

Marinho defended himself and attacked Arouca in works such as Primeira parte do relatório de alguns acontecimentos notáveis em Cabo Verde e resposta a diferentes acusações feitas contra Joaquim Pereira Marinho (Lisbon, 1838) and the Memória oficial em resposta as accusações dirigidas a sua Majestade contra o Governador Geral da Província de Cabo Verde o Brigadeiro Joaquim Pereira Marinho (Lisbon, 1839).

Marinho's argued that it was Arouca that ran the Cabo Verdes into the ground – in barely six months! He maintained that he left the colony in July 1836 in tip-top shape. He charged, without evidence, that Arouca and his consigliere Coronel Manuel António Martins, were involved in an elaborate smuggling scheme involving Guiné, while looting the treasury, such that the island's troops had no money for new uniforms and were left marching in rags! He charged that Arouca had totally fabricated all his accusations against Marinho to distract people for his own sins.

One would naturally assume that if you were a member of the royal court in Lisbon, and that even if you did not completely believe all the allegations against Marinho, that you would still remove him from a prominent post, due the mere suspicion of guilt and his involvement in the horrible public spectacle of his row with Arouca. However, in early 1840 the queen promoted Marinho to be the Governor-General of Mozambique, one of the 'big jobs' in Portuguese service. It was perhaps (naively) hoped that a change of scene would allow Marinho to return to what was the considered the stellar level of service he gave in Goa. Thus, Marinho, who was the ultimate ingratiator, obviously charmed Queen Maria II and her ministers, while Arouca was left to fume in the background.

Marinho's short tenure as Governor-General of Mozambique (technically lasting from May 26 to December 1840, although he remained in office until May 7, 1841) saw him (allegedly) being responsible for even more egregious behaviour than that which he had exhibited in Cabo Verde. This led to his dismissal by the queen, followed by Marinho's instigation of an attempted coup, or rebellion, against his ouster. The dramatic story of his actions in Mozambique is vividly described in the present work (please see below).

In the wake of Marinho's dismissal as Governor-General of Mozambique, the brigadier, once again, found himself engaged in a brutal, public rhetorical war.

da, que haja de reunir-se em Sessão Publica, para lhe communicar Ordens Regias, de que vinha incumbido. Concorre o Ouvidor, e apparecem na Sala as Authoridades e o Povo. Abre-se o Pregão: sabe-se, que na falta do Sr. Morgado seu sucessor o Sr. Major do Exercito João da Costa Xavier: na sua falta o Juiz de Direito, e nada mais o Conselho do Governo.

Espantados e ignorantes vivia a Rainha, ao Ministerio e ao novo Governador patenteou a toda evidencia o regosijo geral: a Camara que era da facção rebelde fica estatica, treme, balbucia, e não sabe o que faça: finalmente diz, que vai dar parte ao ex-Governador, e que elle deliberará a maneira como se deva dar posse ao novo Governador: o Povo rejeita esta proposta como indigna da dignidade d'hum Povo livre e leal, e insta, que em cumprimento da mal terminante Determinação Regia, a Camara Municipal vá immediatamente pôr ao novo Governador: o Juiz de Direito de saudosa memoria, em hum discurso patriotico mostra a gravidade do crime, em que a Camara incorre, se recusa dar immediatamente posse ao Governador: patenteia as consequencias funestas que devem resultar desta simulada recusação, e a total responsabilidade, que della se seguirá derramar.

Não podendo a Camara largar mão, cede aos irresistiveis argumentos da Disposição Regia, e dá posse ao Governador nomeado; e por quanto he de pratica de toda a antiguidade segundo nesta Cidade que os Governadores vão com a Camara Municipal a Praça de S. Sebastião, receber as chaves della; e a participação de tal cerimonia ao Commandante da Praça, tambem lhe foi pratica recebida feito pelo Governador, que lhe recusou, a Camara Municipal lhe pedio que a fizesse, ao que respondeo o dito Marinho que elle havia considerado exonerado desde o dia antecedente, em que tinha recebido o Officio do Ministerio do Ultramar, procurando com ridicula ehiema temporisar e melhormente pôr em execução o seu projecto de resistencia às Ordens Regias: a mesma C. Municipal com esta resposta passa officiar ao Commandante da Praça, que tendo ella dado posse do Governo ao Successor nomeado pela Rainha, e devendo elle hir na forma da pratica a Praça receber as chaves, elle desse as ordens necessarias para se verificar essa ceremonia: o Commandante Onofre, de combinação com o ex-Governador Geral responde, que elle não aceita ordens da Camara. Nestas circunstancias o Povo, e as Authoridades, que ainda se achavam reunidas na Casa da Camara, conhecendo claramente que todas estas tergiversações não eram se não para temporisar, e com o escuro da noite romperem-se em horrorosos excessos, deliberaram que devião todos hir ao Palacio da residencia, e intimando ao dito Marinho os males, que desta sua obstinada residencia podiam resultar, e fazendo-o responsavel perante a Rainha, e Nação pelas suas consequencias, convence-lo a que elle desse ordens ao tal Commandante da Praça para entregar as chaves: sahem da Casa da Camara, chegam ao Palacio da residencia, e o Official da Guarda diz, que o ex-Governador, o seu Secretario, e Ajudante d'Ordens foram para a Praça, e fecharam-se por dentro com toda a Guarnição que nella estava.

Com este passo acabou-se de levantar o véo ainda que mui transparente, com que o Sr. Marinho pertendia encobrir os seus atraiçoados projectos: reuniram-se na Praça, além das pessoas, que acabo de referir, os Officiaes de Milicias da sua confiança; a saber: o Juiz de Paz; Carlos, Tenente Coronel de Milicias; hum Caldas Liberato Planido, aos quaes vai-se depois unir hum tal Mindo, Vereador da Camara; hum Anselmo, 2.° Tenente da Armada feito pelo Marinho; foram igualmente o Capitão do Exercito Antonio Alvares de Azevedo [illegible], que se achava preso pelas prevaricações com[illegible] no Governo de Inhambane, e o Capitão Soares [illegible] Commandantes Romeiro, e Bonefey; estes dous sahirão logo com ordem para irem aos seus Navios correr a artilheria, e fazerem fogo sobre a Cidade ao primeiro sinal da Praça.

O Povo que vê estas disposições hostis dos rebeldes, que tinhão a custina que desta praça a Cidade toda corrida de artilheria, corre espontaneamente às armas, e pede ao Governador, que tome medidas de [illegible] reunem-se os poucos Soldados, que [illegible] vam fóra dos seus Quarteis, e os Officiaes [illegible] nham sido surprehendidos na Praça: o Commandante da Corveta faz desembarcar 30 homens armados, commandados pelo seu immediato: os Navios Portuguezes mercantes fazem desembarcar as suas Tripulações: todos se reunem na Casa da Camara, aonde se achava o Governador, e as Authoridades, e alli passam a fazer huma demonstração d'armas. Passou-se esta scena no dia 8.

No dia seguinte 9 do corrente, o Sr. Marinho manda convidar o Governador, e a Camara Municipal para a Praça, a fim de lhe dar posse e entrega della. Qual seria o homem, por mais simples, que seja capaz de persuadir-se que o Sr. Marinho possa ter em todo a sua vida hum unico momento, em que obre de boa fé, e com honra! Bastava o seu procedimento de Cabo-Verde; bastava o que elle acabava de praticar; além disso hum certo indivíduo veio confidencialmente dizer, que o plano do Sr. Marinho, e Onofre era apanhar dentro da Praça a Camara, e o Governador, e fazer levar hum Termo, anullando a posse dada, e reintegrar ao dito Sr. Marinho, conservando prisioneiro ao Governador. O Povo, que com bastante razão desconfia todo dos rebeldes, oppoz-se fortemente, que o Governador se expuzesse a ir meter-se entre gente criminosa, e sem fé nem honra. Portanto que se regeitasse o convite, e que se dissesse que a Camara, e o Povo iriam depois que a Praça, despejada dos authores da rebellião, offerecesse segurança, e garantia contra a traição.

Regeitando o atraiçoado convite, o Governador toma aquella medida, que as circunstancias permittiam para defender a Cidade na sortida e ataque dos rebeldes; mandou o Capitão-mor das Terras firmes fazer vir as peças de artilheria, que havia na outra banda, bem como que os Xeques (Cabos d'Aldea, subditos Portuguezes) mandem seus contingentes de gente, os quaes promptamente e de boa vontade obedecêram, tanto para obedecerem as Ordens da Rainha, como para sacudir o jugo do despota: formou-se duas trincheiras pequenas em que collocam as ditas peças, para impedir a sortida, e forão todos os Cidadãos indistinctamente armados a fazer serviços da defeza da Cidade. O Commandante da Corveta=Infanta Regente=fez vir a bordo della os Commandantes Romeiro e Bonefey; fez descarregar a artilheria de suas Embarcações, as quaes entrega a duas Guarnições-Marinhas; e na noite desse mesmo dia huma parte de Soldados e Officiaes que tinham ficado surprehendidos na Praça, e ignoravam inteiramente o odioso trama, começam a desconfiar; conhecem que ha traição, querem-se evadir; porém os rebeldes tinham tomado medidas preventivas. Vinte Soldados e Inferiores; e dous Officiaes com historia perigo de vida descerão da muralha abaixo por hum cabo, e vierão apresentar-se ao Governador.

Esta deserção começou a desanimar o heróe de Cabo-Verde, que conheceu, que a adhesão da Tropa á sua pessoa não era tão grande e tão firme como o Major Onofre, e o Secretario lhe queriam inculcar; conheceu igualmente que as Milicias, que elle tinha a seu lado, e o Capitão Soares, e o Anselmo não erão pada. Quer sentar, e ver o pode achar no Commandante do Brigue Inglez apoio e protecção para seu crime; convidado para vir á Praça, veio condescendo, e tem com elle hua conferencia, na qual seu pejo nam houve, atreveo-se o Sr. Marinho a dizer-lhe, que huma facção nevegada, o quer exonerar do Governo que S. Magestade lhe tinha confiado: o Inglez que perfeitamente o conhecia, não pode acreditar, e com muito maior razão conjecturava, que era falso, por que observava, que o tumulto que havia na Cidade era depois da chegada de huma Embarcação de guerra vinda de Goa; porém com [illegible] respondeu que não se achava authorisado [illegible] terfeir em dissensões internas; pedio-lhe se queria [illegible]al-o no seu Navio, e respondeo, que mesmo isto [illegible] prometteria com o seu Governo.

O Governador legitimo tendo sabido, que o Inglez tinha estado na Praça, e vendo que era impolitico, que hum Navio da Nação alliada e cruzeiro fosse illudido e enganado (como era de esperar que os rebeldes o fizessem) sobre a verdadeira causa de tão desgraçadas, como desbonrosos acontecimentos, mandou a bordo delle hum Officio seu communicando as causas e motivos do desassocego da Cidade. O Inglez immediatamente veio apresentar-se ao Quartel General, e disse que como Official da Nação alliada se considerava na obrigação de defender as Authoridades da Rainha, e que se offerecia a conduzir o Governo com o seu vaso e gente, e que como hum outro Capitão o tinha feito, faria desembarcar a sua gente armada, se o Governo quisesse. O Governador agradeceu-lhe o offerecimento dos seus leaes serviços, e disse-lhe que tinha forças sufficientes para repellir esse punhado de rebeldes, e que queria só evitar sangue.

O Povo cançado de estar em armas, pedia em altas vozes, que se vedasse a entrada de mantimento para a Praça, para a reduzir á fome, e matar os rebeldes causadores de tantas desgraças: porém o Governo, a quem era dolorosa a idéa de que por esta medida viriam a padecer e perecer muitos innocentes, que contra a sua vontade se achavam encerrados na Praça; e vendo por outro lado que desesperados com fome quizessem fazer sortida e saquear a Cidade, o que devia occasionar derramamento do precioso sangue Portuguez, e que só o Sr. Marinho era objecto de nenhuma consideração, mandou que não se vedasse os mantimentos, esperando que os rebeldes convencidos da sua pouca força physica e moral, cedessem do attentatorio projecto, sem derramamento de sangue.

Permaneceu o Povo armado em attitude ofensiva por espaço de quatro dias. Os rebeldes no dia 10 pediram, que queriam fazer Propostas; foi-lhes concedido: mandaram as suas tôlas e ridiculas Propostas citadas pelo Sr. Brigadeiro Marinho, pedindo entre outras cousas impertinentes, que o Governo conservasse o rebelde Onofre no commando da Praça, e de toda a Força Armada, e que mandasse passar a quitação dos seus contas ao rebelde Carlos. Thesoureiro Fonseca. Por ridiculas e impertinentes foram regeitadas todas as Propostas, menos duas. As que lhe foram concedidas são, que se não mandaria proceder contra alguns da rebellião sem positiva Ordem de Sua Magestade, e que deixaria sahir ao dito Sr. Brigadeiro Marinho e sua familia ao Brigue—Caçador Africano—que elle escolheu.

Ultimarão-se as convenções, e no dia 12 fez o Governo vir a força que estava na Praça ao largo da Sé, commandada pelo rebelde Capitão Soares. Cantou-se o Te-Deum, ao qual assistio a Camara Municipal, Authoridades e o Povo, e depois dirigindo-se á Praça se verificou a ceremonia do posse do mesmo, cujo commando foi dado ao Major Gamito.

O Sr. Marinho, a quem a sua criminosa consciencia justamente arguia dos innumeraveis insultos, que elle, e o seu Secretario tinham feito ao Povo, e que em recompensa esperavam, que lhe ouvessem no cara, como o merecião homens, que esquecidos da dignidade e decoro dos cargos que occupavam, descem á baixeza de dizer expressões, que só se ouvem na Ribeira Nova; o Sr. Marinho, e o seu Secretario receiavam sahir da Praça; porém o Governador lhes asseguron, que debaixo do seu governo não seriam envalhados. E o Povo que não quer dar desgostos ao Governo, que tanto respeito, não lhes tem feito insulto algum. O Governador deu-lhe huma Guarda de honra, mandou salvar no seu embarque, &c., &c. Porém em agradecimento de tantos obsequios, o Sr. Marinho nem se quer foi despedir-se do seu Successor, a quem devia tantas finezas: disto não se deve admirar, por que a má educação, e ingratidão do Sr. Marinho passam por proverbio em toda a parte do mundo, cujo ar esse homem tem infestado com o seu immundo e criminoso halito.

Finalmente o Sr. Marinho embarcou hontem aboordo do Brigue—Caçador Africano—para ir para Bombaim, porque assim o pedio ao Governador, que por o dito Brigue á sua disposição.

O Publico imparcial e judicioso formará o seu conceito ácerca do caracter e comportamento do dito Sr. Marinho e dos 2 Officiaes do Exercito Onofre, e Campos, com os quaes a Nação gasta exorbitantes sommas: só digo, que em quanto vierem para cá taes homens, nenhum melhoramento se pode esperar no Ultramar.

Moçambique, 20 de Maio de 1841.

Dionisio Manoel de Sousa.

Paris:—Na Typographia Nacional.

Importantly, until the first printing press was established in Mozambique in 1854, the publishing and media needs of the colony were run through either Portugal or India, with the latter being closer, providing far more up-to-date coverage of Mozambican affairs. Portuguese printing in India was run out Goa, or, from the Portuguese language presses in Bombay (which were not subject to Portugal's nettlesome censorship laws).

Dionízio Manoel de Sousa, of whom we can find little information (the name may have even been a pseudonym, not uncommon for such works), but who was likely a merchant or colonial official based in Mozambique town, seems to have taken-up the mantle as Marinho's principal antagonist, exposing the ousted Governor-General's outrageous actions to the world, while doubling down on Arouca's criticisms of Marinho's administraton in Cabo Verde.

The Pregoeiro da Liberdade ('Crier of Liberty'), a Portuguese language weekly in Bombay (which operated from January 6, 1838 to June 28, 1846), was during this time the focal point for political gossip and rhetoric regarding Mozambique, including the Sousa-Marinho showdown. Both Sousa and Marinho wrote innumerable letters to the editor of the Pregoeiro, laying bare the situation in Mozambique as they respectively saw it. Eventually the volume of letters from Marinho and Sousa became so great that the Pregoeiro published pamphlets with anthologies of the correspondence. The first of these works was Marinho's Relatorio d´alguns accontecimentos notaveis em cabo-verde, e resposta à differentes accusaçoens feitas contra o brigadeiro Joaquim Pereira Marinho (Bombay: Typ. Do Pregoeiro da Liberdade, 1840), followed by Marinho's (but writing under the pseudonym 'O Maxambeiro') Do Redactor do Progoeiro (Bombay: Pregoeiro da Liberdade, [1841]).

Sousa's reprise was the 62-page pamphlet, Cartas ao redactor do Pregoeiro da Liberdade, sobre Joaquim Pereira Marinho, Governador Geral de Moçambique (Bombay: Pregoeiro da Liberdade, [1841]), known to survive in only a single example, held by the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal.

The Present Work in Focus

The present work comes in the from an open letter by Dionízio Manuel de Sousa, dated Mozambique, May 30, 1841, written to the Pregoeiro, but distilled from the aforementioned pamphlet, Sousa's Cartas ao redactor do Pregoeiro. It was published in Pangim (Nova-Goa), the capital of Portuguese India, by the Typographia Nacional. Importantly, the present work is seemingly unrecorded, and is quite likely a unique survivor (the survival rate of all such fragile ephemeral single-sheet works printed in Goa is incredibly low).

Here Sousa does not hold back, telling us What he really thinks. He savagely attacks Marinho, and then goes to grant a narrative of his outrageous actions in Mozambique in 1840.

Sousa commences:

I think it is unnecessary for me to take too long to outline the moral portrait of Brigadier J.P. Marinho because there are so many complaints against him, and so any have written about his moral and political behaviour, which has all appeared in public papers. , which seems to me, that there will be no one, who does not know him: I will only say that that man, for an overly scandalous patronage, and overtly criminal, was transferred from the Government of Cabo Verde, the horrible theatre of his barbarous and revoting despotisms, for the Government of this disgraced Province of Mozambique, where he arrived on March 26, 1840… [yet there] He did not deviate from the circle of his nefarious vices.

The Overseas People, who rarely have the good fortune to have a truly virtuous man come to govern them, and for this reason, be a hereditary and inveterate habit, are used to looking with indifference and stoic patience at despotisms and violence, when they are not extraordinary, and revolting; I mean, these suffering and peaceful people find themselves in such despotism under this new Nero, that making efforts, that seemed superior to their capacities, and means, for the few occasions that this country offers to communicate with the Motherland, sent to Her Majesty…representations and documented arguments against the said Marinho, when the sovereign was served to dismiss him for the said government by her decree of December 20, 1840, in less than nine months counted from for his inauguration. And what perversities were committed by him and his satellites in this short pace of time!

Sousa relates what occurred after Marinho received word of his termination as Governor-General of Mozambique by the Queen:

Mr. Marinho had already prepared for whatever might happen. He had augmented the capital's garrison with convicts, and soldiers, who, on their way to Goa were made ethe defect at his behest and having them quartered inside the town to have them assembled, and always available.

He gave command… [of this force] to Major Lourenço Onofre de Andrade, his man; he had armed two vessels, giving command of one to a Spanish man named Romero [Jeronimo Romero was later responsible for the first serious, but ultimately unsuccessful, attempt to colonize northern Mozambique: https://pahor.de/product/mozambique-portuguese-colonial-expansion-memoria-acerca-do-districto-de-cabo-delgado-por-jeronymo-romero-segundo-tenente-do-armada/], who having been a pilot on slave ships, had come to the land engaged by the navy in the brig which he bought in Rio de Janeiro; and a Frenchman named Bonefey, who was being prosecuted on accusations of being a smuggler; he raised individuals to the rank of Militia officers, who did not deserve it…

Finally, on the 7th of this month [May 1841], the corvette 'Infanta Regente' that brought the Decree dismissing Governor-General J.P. Marinho, arrived from Goa, anchoring in this port [Mozambique island, then the capital of Mozambique]. A thousand thanks to Our adored Queen, who (has)… freed us from the yoke, which so inhumanly oppressed us… In order not to prolong our cruel sufferings, [the crown] took the wise decision to send this salutary measure through Suez to Goa, and from there to here.

Marinho takes extreme measures:

The day arrived, which the tyrannical one did not expect: a lightning bolt fired at his feet, would not leave him so static and immobile. In the excess of his despair, he doesn't know what to do; he only wants death, as the only remedy for his ills; calling for it, however in vain. Ah! before she heard him, that so many misfortunes, of which he was the cause, would have been spared! Coming to himself from his stupefied state, he called his favoured ones and his accomplices, and makes them see that it is time for them to defend him and their common cause.

Marinho waited for the Successor [João da Costa Xavier] to come and ask him to take over the Government, to then put into practice his two perverse tactics.

Marinho, at first, planned to hide from Costa, as he did from Arouca in Cabo Verde, hoping to remain in office by preventing the handover ceremony. However, he soon learned that the queen, by then aware of what happened in 1836, had approved extraordinary legal measures for Costa's inauguration to proceed regardless of Marinho's presence or consent. Thus, Marinho abandoned this strategy.

In response, Marinho, his main backers, and their loyal troops, who refused to accept Costa's administration, barricaded themselves in the town's garrison. They also seem to have essentially kidnapped several civilians who were not necessarily allied to them as 'human shields'. Costa ordered his troops from the Infanta Regente to disembark, creating a standoff between the 'two governor-generals'.

On May 9th, Marinho appealed for Costa and his entourage to come the main square of the town to accept keys of the governorship. However, Sousa asks: "What man, however simple, is able to persuade himself that Mr. Marinho can have a single moment… in which he acts in good faith, and with honor?"

Sousa believed that Marinho's plan was to kidnap the Costa and force him to resign and to vacate Mozambique, so supposedly leaving Marinho as the governor-general.

Sousa records that Costa never entertained Marinho's invitation. Instead, he summoned all loyal troops in the region around Mozambique town, while bringing two large artillery pieces in close range of Marinho's garrison. Sensing the turning of the tide, some of Marinho's troops defected to Costa's side.

Next, the captain of an English brig, which by chance was visiting the harbour, intervened in the affair. The Englishman initially mistook Costa for the rebel and Marinho for the legitimate governor. He offered to 'rescue' Marinho by giving him safe passage out of Mozambique on his ship! Costa, in due course, managed to convince the Englishman of the truth, such that he then offered him the use of his troops to defeat Marinho's men. Costa considered his offer, but ultimately declined, as he felt he had sufficient forces to do the job himself, while not wanting to cause an international incident. Yet, the English presence certainly upped the pressure on Marinho.

Sousa recalls that Costa was reluctant to storm the town, as is would likely entail killing the civilians that Marinho was essentially holding hostage.

On May 10, 1841, Marinho sent terms of his surrender to Costa, which Sousa deemed "silly and ridiculous proposals". Costa rejected all of these, save for agreeing to allow Marinho save passage out of Mozambique aboard the Calçador Africano to a place of his choosing, in return for promptly relinquishing the governorship. Marinho took the deal.

Sousa ends by noting that Marinho left Mozambique without even greeting Costa. He concludes with:

"Finally, Mr. Yesterday Marinho embarks on aboard the brig 'Calçador Africano' [captained by Romero] to go to Bombay.

The imperial and judicious public will form its opinion of the character and behaviour of said Mr. Marinho [and his accomplices]…

I can only say that while such men come here, no improvements can be expected overseas"

Epilogue

Marinho eventually returned to Portugal to face the music. However, it seems that Queen Maria II and her court were so scandalized and embarrassed by the affair (as they had been 'duped' by him for years despite being warned!), that they simply wanted to sweep the matter under the rug.

However, Marinho's detractors, led by Arouca, now a powerful man in Lisbon, were determined not to let him off the hook. Arouca even wrote a final invective-laced pamphlet against him, Domingos Correia Arouca, *Desmentido ás accusações feitas pelo ex-governador de Cabo-Verde, e de Moçambique, o Sr. Joaquim Pereira Marinho, contra Domingos Corrêa Arouca, etc.* (Lisbon, 1842).

In 1847, the crown, after stalling for as long as possible, were finally forced to bring Marinho before a 'Council of War' for trial. While the evidence showed Marinho to be obviously guilty of a variety of severe offenses, he was, amazingly, exonerated. It seems that the PR damage of convicting him was worse than the sting of justice denied.

References: N/A - Present work seemingly unrecorded. Cf. (re: related pamphlet:) Cartas ao redactor do Pregoeiro da Liberdade, sobre Joaquim Pereira Marinho, Governador Geral de Moçambique (Bombay: Pregoeiro da Liberdade, [1841]), Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal: L. 42270//5 P.; (re: citing Marinho:) Francisco da Silva INOCÊNCIO, Diccionario bibliográphico portuguez: Estudos. Applicaveis a Portugal e ao Brasil, vol. 4 (Lisbon, 1860), p. 145.

1.400 EUR

19. LAHORE IMPRINT
ISLAMIC LAW
PERSIAN LANGUAGE

احمد بن حمید بن شهاب، نظام (Ahmad bin Hamid, called Nizam, 15th Century AD).
غلام جیلانی (Gholam Gilani / Jilani), scribe.

حیرت الفقه
[Hyret al Fik'h, Hariat ul-Fikh]

[S. l., but probably Lahore:] محمد عمر [Muhammad Umar], printer.

Publishers: صحاف محمد اکبر (Sahaf Muhammad Akbar, i. e. Muhammad Akbar (The Great), Bookseller) & میان محمد صحاف پشاوریان (Miyan Muhammad Sahaf Peshawariyan, i. e. Mister Muhammad Peshawariyan (i. e. from Peshawar), Bookseller).

[S. d., 1886 post quem non, 1294 AH / 1878 AD – latter annotation inserted in the book].

Small 4°, 24 pp. lithographed text with decorated title page, bound with old linen string (slightly age-toned and stained, with small tears and chips without loss of text in margins, but otherwise in a good, partly uncut condition, old script "1 / 6 22. Dec. 86 Bombay" in black ink in the upper margin of the title page).

A rare pamphlet with questions and answers regarding the Islamic law in Persian language, published in Lahore

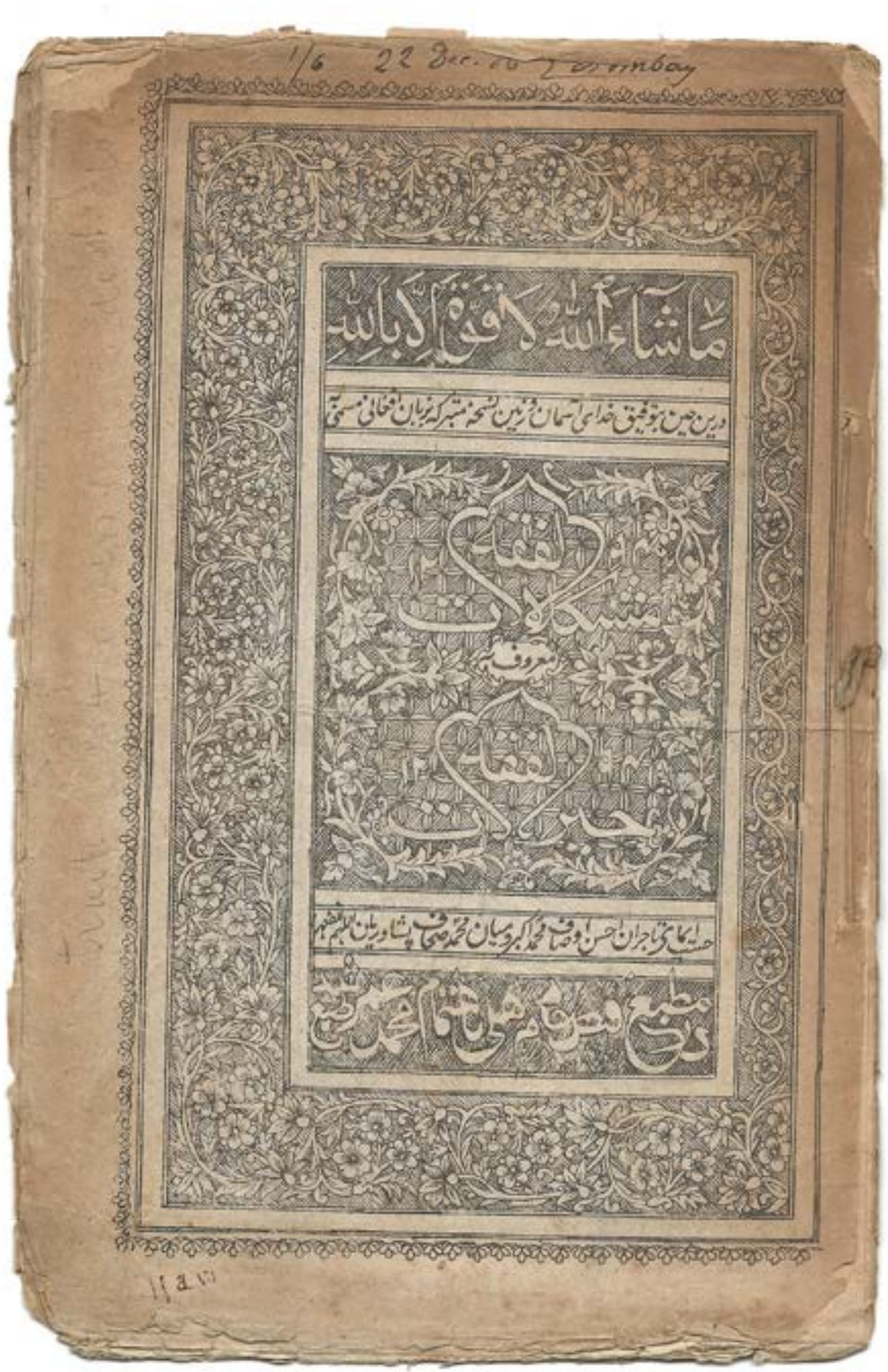
This rare pamphlet with a series of questions and answers, connected with the Islamic law, was probably published in Lahore in 1870s.

Although the text appeared to be exceedingly popular on the territory of today's India and Pakistan, and was published at least 8 times between 1850 and late 1870s in Delhi, Lucknow and Lahore, we could not trace any examples of our version, which was probably published in Lahore.

This version is not mentioned in the bibliography of Persian prints in India and Pakistan (Kitāb shināsi-yi āthār-i Fārsi-yi chāp shuda dar shibh-i qāra) and the Chughtai Public Library in Lahore does not hold an example. We also could not trace any institutional examples on Worldcat.

References: Cf. Seyed Aref Noshahi, Kitāb shināsi-yi āthār-i Fārsi-yi chāp shuda dar shibh-i qāra (1160 از) سید عارف نوشاهی, کتاب شناسی آثار فارسی چاپ شده در شبه قاره (هند، پاکستان، بنگلادش 1386.ش./ 1428 1195هـ/ 2007 1781م), no. 1704; Moshar II, 2/26 (?).

1.200 EUR



20. LAHORE IMPRINT
HISTORY
PASHTO LANGUAGE

قصه تمیم انصاری
[The Story of Tamim Ansari]

Lahore: مطبع ناظری [Matbaa Nazeri] 1280 [1864].

Small 4°, 16 pp. lithographed text with decorated title page, contemporary tan paper wrappers (slightly age-toned and stained, with small tears and chips without loss of text in margins, old annotation on the top margin of the title page, otherwise in a good, partly uncut condition with original blank wrappers).

A rare pamphlet in Pashto language, printed in Lahore, Pakistan, describes the life of a Muslim saint Tamim Al Ansari.

Tamim Al-Ansari (Tameem ul-Ansari) is a Muslim saint and Sahabi (companion of the Prophet Muhammad). Born in Medina, he visited Asia and lived in Sindh, in today's Pakistan, for 18 years, making him a beloved religious figure in the region. Today his tomb is situated in Kovalam, Tamil Nadu, in south-eastern India with many legends rotating about the posthumous travel of his body.

This rare pamphlet in Pashtu language was printed in Lahore, Pakistan, by a Nazeri Press in 1864.

We could not find any institutional examples.

1.200 EUR



21. PROPHET MUHAMMAD PRINTING IN GOLD

Yazıcızâde Mehmed (?-1439).

محمديه
[Muhammediye *also* Kitab Muhammediye]

[Istanbul:] Matbaa-i Osmaniye *also* Şirket-i Sahafiye-i Osmaniye Matbaasi - Mehmed Rıza Efendi, 1298 [1881].

4°, 7 pp. [mispagination, actually 8pp.], 4 pp., 478 pp., [2 pp.], lithographed text with illustrations, 3 pages printed in gold ink, contemporary brown cloth, later spine (slightly age-toned and stained, endpapers chipped,

A richly illustrated mystic work on the life of the Prophet Muhammad by an Ottoman author Yazıcızâde Mehmed

The book, which includes among other images of Mecca and Medina, the Kaaba and Islamic religious symbols, is not a biography in a classic sense, but a mystic travel of the author through the live of the prophet.

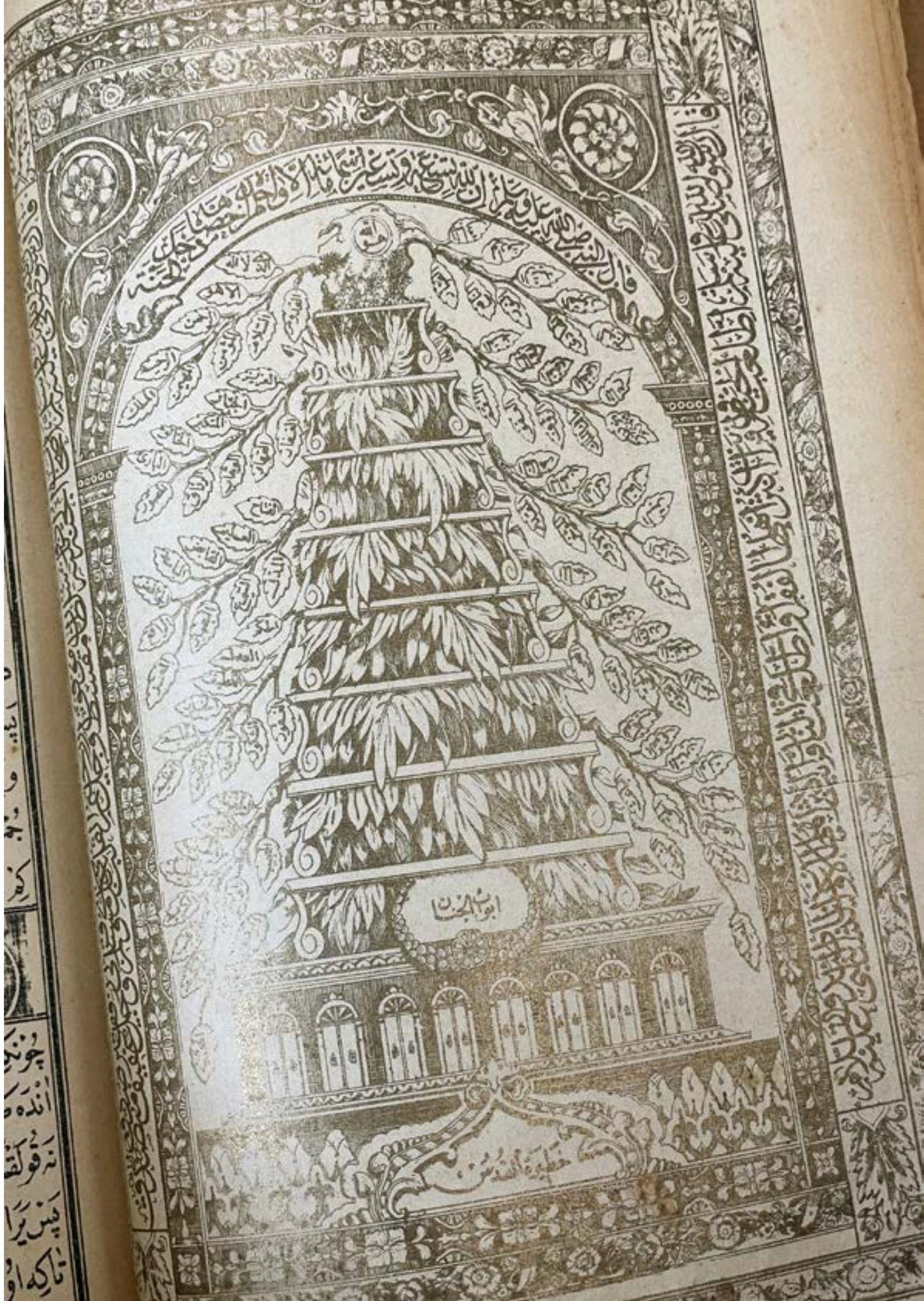
The manuscript was finished in the first half of the 15th century and soon became highly popular in religious circles.

At least 22 editions, printed in movable type and lithography, nine of which were illustrated, were published in the Ottoman Empire in the 19th century, with this edition, issued by a prominent “Ottoman Publishing House” possible being most luxurious with its three pages printed in gold.

We could trace two example of this edition on Worldcat (McGill University Library, Leiden University Libraries, possibly another example at the National Library of Israel). It is possible, as always with Ottoman books, that other examples are listed under other variations of transliteration of the title and / or other miscalculated dates from Hijri to Georgian calendar.

References: OCLC 889233321, 80177101, 919264176. ÖZEGE 10955. Cf.: MUSTAFA İSMET UZUN, YAZICIOĞLU MEHMED EFENDİ, TDV İslâm Ansiklopedisi.

960 EUR



22. HEJAZ RAILWAY – NORTH PART
WORLD WAR I
LAWRENCE OF ARABIA

سوریه خطوطی اوزرنده مستخدم حجاز دمیوریولی مأمورینی ایچون معاملات رهبری
[An Official User Manual for Employees on the Syrian Section of the Hejaz Railway].

[S. l., but prob. Istanbul:] [Office for the Syrian and Hejaz Railway, signature on the last document] [S. d., prob. End of 1917 or early 1918].

8°, 70 pp., folding chart, modern brown binding with gold lettering, later purple endpapers (small holes and loss of paper in white margins, but without paper loss, a contemporary correction on p. 8, without original wrappers).

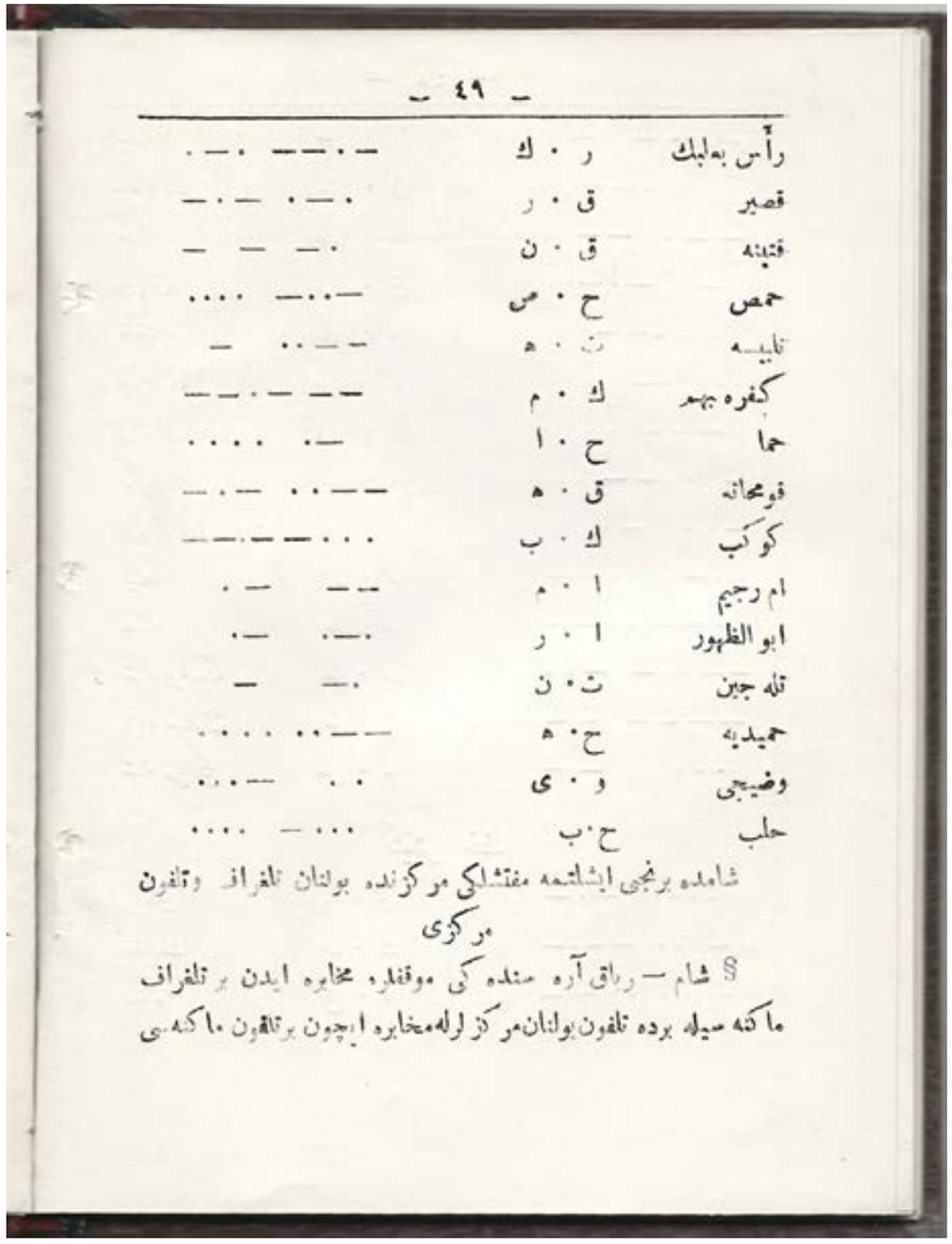
An official Ottoman guidebook with regulations for the north part of the Hejaz Railway, in today's Syria, Lebanon and Jordan, during WWI, when the line was heavily targeted during the Arab Revolt under the leadership of Lawrence of Arabia.

This rare and seemingly unrecorded manual was issued for the officials, working on the Hejaz Railway on the section in Syria, Lebanon and Jordan, during the World War I. It includes various regulations on the wagons, food supply, changes on the lines, especially for important crossings, descriptions of types of trains and also instructions for the use of telephone and telegraph lines with various codes.

The last printed documents inside the pamphlet are dated in September 1917, therefor it had to be published shortly after this date. In the time of the publication of this manual, the mentioned part of the Hejaz railway was heavily targeted in the Arab Revolt under the leadership of Lawrence of Arabia. After the Battle of Aqaba, on July 6th 1917, the Syria Vilayet along the railroad became the next apparent target for the Britain's Egyptian Expeditionary Force. On November 20, 1917, Lawrence of Arabia was, according to his memoires, arrested in Deraa, a stop on the railway, in today's Syria.

We could not find any other examples of the manual nor any references to it in literature. It was possibly issued in only small numbers for confidential official use during the war.

1.800 EUR



23. EARLY OTTOMAN LITHOGRAPHED BOOK ILLUSTRATION HOCA NASREDDIN

FOLK TALE.

لطائف خواجه نصرالدين
مشهور و متعارف خواجه نصرالدين لطائفى و كنارنده راز نهان ايله ماه فروزه سلطان حكايه سى
[Meşhur ve Mütearef Hoca Nasreddin Letâifi ve Kenarında Raz-i Nihan ile Mah-Firûze Sultan Hikâyesi / The Story of Famous and Well Known Kind Hoca Nasreddin the Kept Secret of the Sultan Mah-Firûze (Beautiful) [Title Page]
Letâif-i Hoca Nasreddin [First Text Page]]

[S. l., S. d., but Istanbul, probably circa 1850].

8°, 39 pp. lithography with 7 illustrations in text (minor tears in margins and light ink staining to text pages, small folds and loss of white paper to the corners, binding slightly rubbed and chipped on the corners, but overall in a good used condition).

A rare early illustrated lithographed Ottoman edition of one of the popular folk tales involving Hoca Nasreddin, written in a vulgar language

The humorous folk tales about the adventures of Hoca Nasreddin were one of the earlier printed popular stories in the Ottoman Empire. The first edition, printed in movable types, appeared in Istanbul already in 1253 AH (1837 AD). It was followed by lithographed versions, issued in Bulaq, Egypt, under the title Letâif-i Hoca Nasreddin Effendi in 1254 AH (1838 AD), 1256 AH (1840 AD) and 1257 AH (1841 AD) and by various editions in Istanbul.

Our book with 7 illustrations is not dated, but is printed on a fine light paper, typical for the Istanbul lithography of the 1840s and around 1850. The illustrations are based on drawings, made with delicate lines in ink. These features differ drastically from later Ottoman editions of the same story, often printed on brownish, cheap paper and decorated with crude illustrations, meant for wider readership.

This could help dating our edition in the late 1840s or 1850s, when the lithographic press in Istanbul was reserved for mostly upper class audience and impressions tried mimicking traditional manuscripts and original drawings.

Our version employs stunningly rude colloquial words, which only appeared in rare early editions.



Özege (11623) mentions an undated lithographed edition with illustrations on 39 pages (in on-line version wrongly dated 1329 AH (1913 AD)), which could be identical to ours. Another example of the same title with same collation as ours is held by the Library and Information Centre of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and dated 1295 AH (1869 AD) (OCLC 1014978118).

Undated versions of the same title on 39 pages were also published by the Iranian press in Istanbul (Matbaa-i Mahsusa-i İraniye). Although not much is known about this publishing company, which was specialized in producing mostly cheaper lithographed books, it apparently did not start its production until the late 1870s and was mostly active in the 1880s and 1890s, which does not match the type of paper or lithograph of our book. The connection between the Persian and Ottoman lithography and early Persian lithographic shops in Istanbul remain largely unresearched.

References: Possibly ÖZEGE 11623. Cf.: Filiz Dığıroğlu, Osmanlı Matbuatında Acemler: Şirket-i Sahafiye-i İraniye, Osmanlı Araştırmaları 56, 2020, p. 241. Mustafa Duman - Nasreddin Hoca ve 1555 Fıkrası, 2008.

1.800 EUR



24. PERSIAN LITHOGRAPHED ILLUSTRATED BOOKS

كتاب يوسفيه
[Ketab-e Yusofiyye / The Book of Joseph].

Tehran: Muhammad Hosein, S. d. [1880s?].

Large 8°. 87 pp. lithograph with five illustrations in text and decorated margins, contemporary blue printed wrappers, made of Russian advertisements, brown spine with old paper label, old book-seller's stamp, tiny old blind stamps of a Tatarovskoy Protasyev Factory in Cyrillic letters (spine cracked with loose binding, small chips to the binding, otherwise in a good condition).

A Persian illustrated lithographed book with a charming contemporary wrappers, made of an advertisement of a Nizhny Novgorod-based firm.
An example from a collection of the French orientalist and collector Charles-Henri-Auguste Schefer (1820 – 1898).

A rare Persian lithographed book with five illustrations, printed in the Qajar period, contains a popular story of Yusuf, an Islamic version of the story of Joseph.

The book is charmingly bound in blue paper with a coat of arms, belonging to a Russian factory. The blind stamp in the margins inside was made by Татаровской протасьева Фабрика [Tatarovskoy Protasyev Factory], situated between Nizhny Novgorod and Moscow and founded after a local peasant Ivan Aleksandrovich Golyshev found larger sources of lithographic stone in 1858 and started his production of luboks, Russian popular broadsides. The factory was mostly making paper and lithographs for neighboring firms. They probably also traded with books, with our example being one of them. After the import from Persia, our book probably received a blind stamp from this Russian trader and a binding, bound in the leftovers of one of their prints.

Our catalogue September 1922, listed another example with a similar binding from the same provenience. CatSep22.pdf (pahor.de) No. 11.

Provenience: From a collection of a French orientalist, translator, politician and book collector Charles-Henri-Auguste Schefer (1820 – 1898). His collection and estate were sold in 1898 and 1899. A hand written-note with the title and the name of the author, inserted in the book, is typical for this collection and is attributed to Schefer.

References: Not in: Ulrich Marzolph, Narrative Illustration in Persian Lithographed Books, 2001.

2.800 EUR



АБЕНСКАЯ

ФАБРИКА



6

АСЛѢДНИКОВЪ СОЛОВЬЕВЫХЪ

ВЪ НОВГОРОДѢ.

25. MASNAVI
PERSIAN LITHOGRAPHY
OTTOMAN WALLPAPER BINDING

RUMI (Jalāl al-Dīn Muḥammad Rūmī, 1207-1273 ,جلال‌الدین محمد رومی).

كتاب المثنوى المعنوى
[Kitab al-Masnavi al-Manavi / Masnavi]

[S. l., Persia or Istanbul: (قراول, Qarawul?)] 1266 [1849].

8°, 119 pp. lithographed text, contemporary stenciled paper boards, brown linen spine (good used example, binding slightly rubbed and stained, minor staining in white margins).

An early lithographed book in Persian language with extracts from Rumi's Masnavi

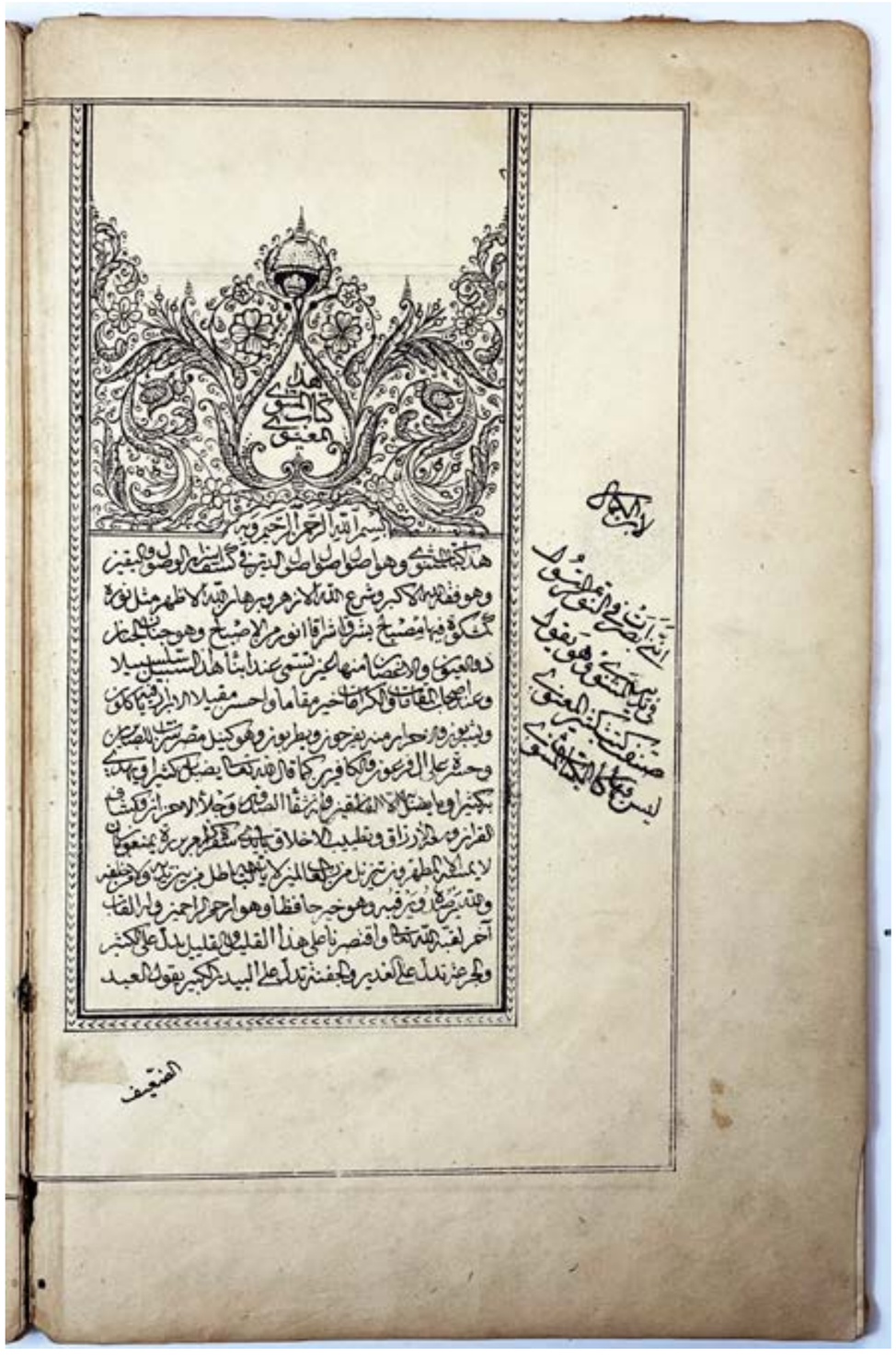
A handsome early example of Persian lithography contains extracts from Masnavi, one of the most influential Persian books, written in 13th century by Jalal al-Din Muhammad Balkhi, also known as Rumi. The introduction and the first text page are adorned with decorative traditional floral patterns, deriving from manuscripts.

The book, printed in 1266 AH (1849 AD) belongs to an early period of Persian lithography. Although the first lithographic press was brought from Tiflis to Persia in 1821, the first recorded book, The Quran, was only published in 1832/1833. The books lithographed until circa 1855 are known as incunabula of the Persian lithography.

It is also possible, that the book was lithoraphed in Istanbul, where in the mid 19th century this kind of paper was used for lithographed books. The subjects of lithography and Persian books in Istanbul around 1850 are still waiting for detailed researches.

The book is bound in decorative block printed paper, possibly originally used as wallpapers. The binding was probably made in Istanbul in the second half of the 19hth century, where such bindings enjoyed popularity among upper classes.

950 EUR





26. ARABIC AND PERSIAN CALLIGRAPHY
PERSIAN LITHOGRAPHY
MARGINAL COMMENTARIES

ملا عبد الله (Mulla Abdullah bin Shihab al-Din al-. Husayn al-Yazdi *also* Mawla Abdullah bin Shihab al-Din al-Husayn al-Yazdi, died 981 AH / 1565 AD).
محمد على (Mohammad Ali), Author of the Commentaries; الطلاب محمد على (Students of Muhammad Ali, Authors of Commentaries of the Second Part).

حاشية ملا عبد الله
[Commentaries to Molla Abddullah]

[Tehran:] دار الخلافة [Dar Al-Khalifa] 1281 [1864].

Small 4°, [124 pp.] lithographed text with interleaved small-sized sheets with lithographed text, [29 pp.] lithographed text, contemporary dark green goat and brown spine with old paper label, minor water-staining to the margins of the first and last pages, minor wear to the otherwise in a good, clean condition, inserted note with the title and author, hand-written in brown ink).

An Arabic lithographed text on the refinement of logic with commentaries, architected in various geometric forms by several authors, with an excellent bibliophile provenance.

The book is a prime example of different variations of marginal commentaries and full-page commentaries in Arabic texts. Lithographed in Tehran, the book contains hundreds of various commentaries in diverse geometrical forms, and sometimes printed on additional pieces of paper.

Provenience: From a collection of a French orientalist, translator, politician and book collector Charles-Henri-Auguste Schefer (1820 – 1898). His collection and estate were sold in 1898 and 1899. A hand written-note with the title and the name of the author, inserted in the book, is typical for this collection and is attributed to Schefer.

We could not find any institutional examples on Worldcat. One example of the book is scanned on-line: تحميل كتاب حاشيه ميرزا عليرضا بر حاشيه ملا عبدالله ل تفتازاني, مسعود بن عمر, ٧٢٢ ق-٧٩٢. pdf (ketabpedia.com).

2.200 EUR



ضع طرفي المطلوب اعني جميع موضوعاته كل واحد منهما وجميع محمولاته
كل واحد منهما سواء كان حمل الطرفين عليها او حملها على الطرفين
بواسطة او بغير واسطة وكل اطلب جميع ما سلب عنه احد الطرفين او
سلب هو عن احدهما ثم انظر هل نسبة الطرفين الى الموضوعات والمحمولات
فان وجدت من محمولات موضوع المطلوب ما هو موضوع لمحمول له فقد
حصلت المطلوب من الشكل الاول وما هو محمول على محموله فمن الشكل
الثاني ومن موضوعاته موضوعه ما هو موضوع لمحمول له فمن الشكل
الثالث ومحمول المحمول فمن الرابع كل ذلك بعد اعتبار الشرائط
بحسب الكمية والكيفية كذا في شرح المطالع وقد عبر المصنف هذا
المعنى بقوله اعني التكثير اي تكثير المقدمات اخذا من فوق اي من النتيجة
لانها المقصود الاقصى بالنسبة الى الدليل قوله والتحليل في شرح
المطالع كثيرا ما يورد في العلوم قياسات منتجة للمطالب لا على الهيئة
المنطقية لشاهل المركب اعتمادا على الفطن العالم بالقواعد
فان اردت ان تعرف انه على اي شكل من الاشكال فحلله بالتحليل

وهو عكس التركيب حصل المطلوب وانظر الى القياس المنتج له فان كان فيه
مقدمة فتناول المطلوب بكلا جزئيه فالقياس استثنائي وان كانت
شاركه المطلوب باحد جزئيه فالقياس اقتراني ثم انظر الى طرفي المطلوب
فتميز عدل الصغرى من الكبرى لان ذلك الجزء ان كان محكوما عليه
في النتيجة وهي الصغرى او محكوما به فيها فهي الكبرى ثم ضم الجزء الآخر
من المطلوب الى الجزء الآخر من تلك المقدمة فان تألفا على احد الاشكال
الاربع فان ضم الى جزئي المطلوب الحد الاوسط وتميز الشكل المنتج
وان لم يتألفا كان القياس مركبا فاعمل بكل واحد منهما العمل المذكور
اي ضع الجزء الآخر من المطلوب والجزء الآخر من المقدمة كما وضعت طرفي
المطلوب في القسيم فلا بد ان يكون لكل واحد منهما نسبة الى شيء ما في القياس
والا لم يكن القياس منتجا للمطلوب فان وجدت حدا مشتركا بينهما فعل
ثم اقتباس وتبين لك المقدمات والاشكال والنتيجة ضوء وهو عكسه
اي تكثير المقدمات الى فوق وهو النتيجة كما مر وجهه قوله والتحديد
اي فعل الحد يعني ان المراد بالتحديد بيان احد الحدود وكان المراد المعرف

27. GUJARATI LANGUAGE
MUMBAI IMPRINT
PERSIAN LITERATURE - SHAHNAMA

FERDOWSI (940 – 1019 or 1025), Author; મંનસુખ. MUNSOOKH alias Mr. Muncherjee Cawasjee SHAPOORJEE L., Translator.

ગુજરાતી શાહનાંમું [Title Page], ગુજરાતી શાહનાંમું [Title on the First Text Page]
Gujrati Shah Namuh or the History of the Ancient Kings of the Parsis... translated from Firdousee's History of Persia entitled Ahah Nameh: of Book of Kings
PART VIII

Bombay: N. R. Rániná at the Union Press, February 1874.

Large 8°, [5 pp.], 890-1008 pp. title in Gujarati and English, text in Gujarati, mounted paper label "Presented by the Trustees of the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Translation Fund" on the inner side of the front board, contemporary half goat binding with gold tooling in the corners and on the spine, marbled paper boards with mounted original label on the cover (minor age-toning to the endpapers, internally clean, boards with minor wear, read board cracked horizontally, but stable and without missing material, chips to the spine).

A part of an exceedingly rare, possibly first translation of Shahname to Gujarati.

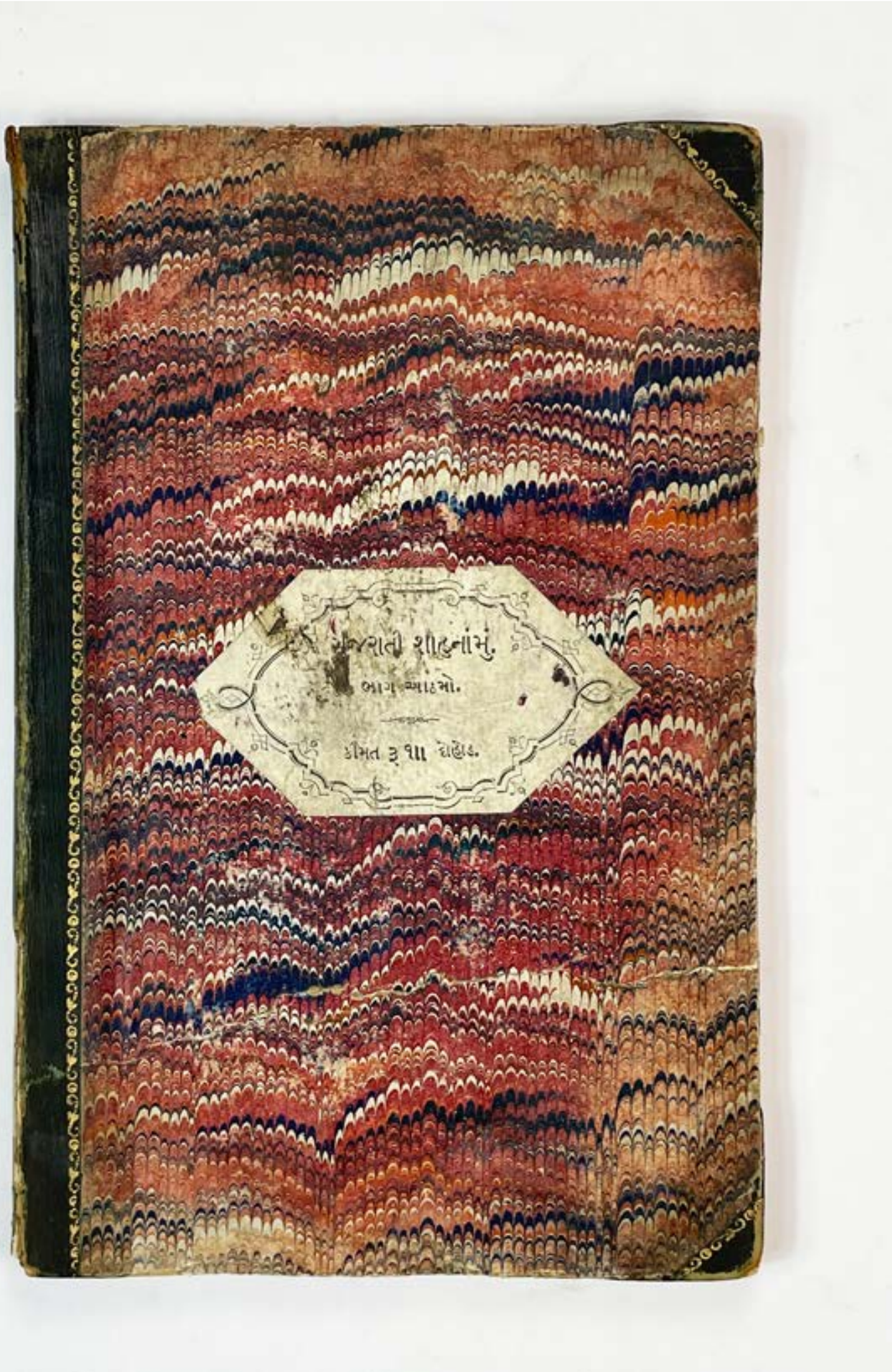
This exceedingly rare translation of Shahname for Gujaraty was made by a linguist and translator Munsookh (also Mr. Muncherjee Cawasjee Shapoorjee for Rániná at the Union Press, a publishing house in Mumbai, specialized in educational books, translations and English editions.

This example bears a label "Presented by the Trustees of the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Translation Fund". The foundation was established in 1849 by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, 1st Baronet Jejeebhoy of Bombay (1783 –1859), a wealthy Indian-Parsi merchant and philanthropist.

This is the 8th part only (of ?).

We could not find any examples of this edition nor any records of translations of Shahname to Gujarati before the 1914-1918 edition, translated by Dastur Faramroz Kutar and his brother Ervad Mahiyar Kutar and published in 10 volumes.

960 EUR



GUJRATI SHAH NAMUH

OR

THE HISTORY OF THE ANCIENT KINGS OF THE PARSIS, CONTAINING A NARRATIVE OF THE NOBLE DEEDS OF THEIR ANCESTORS, OF THE FAME AND MARVELLOUS ACHIEVEMENTS OF THEIR HEROES, OF THEIR KINGLY POMP AND SPLENDOUR, OF THEIR MIGHTY WARS AND VARIOUS OTHER READABLE, INTERESTING AND HEART-ENLIVENING SUBJECTS CONNECTED THEREWITH.

Translated into Gujrati Verse,

FROM

Firdousee's History of Persia

ENTITLED

Shah Nameh; or Book of Kings,

WITH COPIOUS EXPLANATORY NOTES &C.

BY

"MUNSOOKH"

Alias

MR. MUNCHERJEE CAWASJEE SHAPOORJEE L.

Author of

GUNZ-NAMEH,—HAYVALAI ZEND AVASTA,—JUMSHIDE NOUROOZ,—PRINCE ALBERT,—BAIT RITTEE,—DISCUSSION ON THE PARSI LAWS,—SIR JUMSHEDJI BARONET,—TRANSLATION OF COUNT GOBINEAU'S METHOD OF READING CUNEIFORM TEXTS,—MOONTUKHABA SHAH NAMEH,—SHARES AND SUTTARAJEE,—NAMSATAYESHNE,—RHYME SONGS,—MUNNAJAT AND URZ-GOOJAREE,—AND THE HISTORY OF THE ANCIENT KINGS OF THE PARSIS.

PART VIII.

BOMBAY:

Printed by N. R. Rániná at the UNION PRESS.

February 1874.

Price Rs. One and Half.

(Registered Under Act XXV. of 1867.)

ગુજરાતી શાહનામાનું

આંક આઠમાંનું સાંકલીઉં.

સફે.

કલાત શેહર આગલ તુસ ગીએ્યો, અને પાદશાહના ફરમાંનથી ઉલટો ચાલી "ફરૂદ" સાથે લડાઈ કીધી, તેમાં તુસનો જમાઈ તથા દીકરો મારેઆ ગીઆ, તથા સેવટે "ફરૂદ"બી બેજંનના હાત પર મારેએ્યો ગીએ્યો તે તથા બીજી બીનાં ૮૮૬

ફરૂદ મરણ પાંમેા, તેનાં ગંમમાં તેનાં ઘરની તમામ ઓરતોએ્યે આપઘાત કીધા, તથા તેની માએ્યે તમામ જર-માલ અને અસબાબ બારી નાંખીએ્યો, અને પોતાના દીકરાનુ બદંન પોતાની ગોદમાં લઈ, તેણે પોતેબી આપઘાત કીધો તે બીજે ૮૯૯

કલાતનુ શેહર છોડી, લશકર સાથે તુસ આગલ ચાલિએ્યો, તેવામાં બરફનુ તોફાંન થઈજ તેથી, તથા તુરકીએ્યે રાતની વખતે હોમલો કીધો હતો તેથી ઈરાંની લશકરની મોટી ખરાબી થઇ હતી, તથા "પરાન"ના મેદાંનમાં ચુનખાર લડાઈ થઇ હતી તેમાં પુસકલ ઈરાંની સરદારો મારેઆ ગીઆ હતા, તથા સેવટે ઈરાંનીએ્યો હાર ખાઈ નાહસી પાહડ ઉપર ભરાઈ બેઠા હતા તે ૯૦૪

તુસની બદ ચાલને લીધે, કેખશરૂએ્યે તેને ઈરાંન તરફ પાછેા બોલાવી લીધેા, અને સખત હુકેા આપી બંદીખાંને નાંખેએ્યો, તથા લશકરની સરદારી "ફરૂબરૂજ"ને આપી હતી તે બીજે ૯૧૨

બેાદાતાલાની તારીફનાં સખુંનેા,–તથા બીજી વખતની લડાઈમાંબી ઈરાંનીએ્યોની ખરાબી થઈ હતી, તેએ્યોની મદતે રૂસતમ બીજું નવું લશકર લઈ ગીએ્યો હતેા, અને તુરકીએ્યો સાથે મોટી લડાઈ થઈ હતી તે બીજે. ૯૨૦

અશકબુસ નાંમનેા નામીએ્યો તુરકી સરદાર રૂસતમનાં હાત ઉપર એકજ તીરનાં જખમથી મરણ પાંમેા હતેા તે બીજે ૯૩૨

કામુસ નામનેા તુરકી સરદાર રૂસતમનાં હાત પર કટલ થએ્યેએ્યો હતેા તે બીજે ૯૩૭

રૂસતંમ બીજે ચીનનાં પાદશાહે બતાવેલી ધનતેજરી, અને "ચંગસ" નામનેા તુરકી પેહલવાંન રૂસતમને હાતે મારેએ્યો ગીએ્યો તે ૯૪૧

28. TAMIL LANGUAGE FOLK TALES

FOLK TALES. Tantavaraya MUTALIYAR, Editor.

கதாமஞ்சரியூம்
கதாமஞ்சரி நீதிசார வாக்கியம்
[Katamancari]

Pondicherry: School Press 1864.

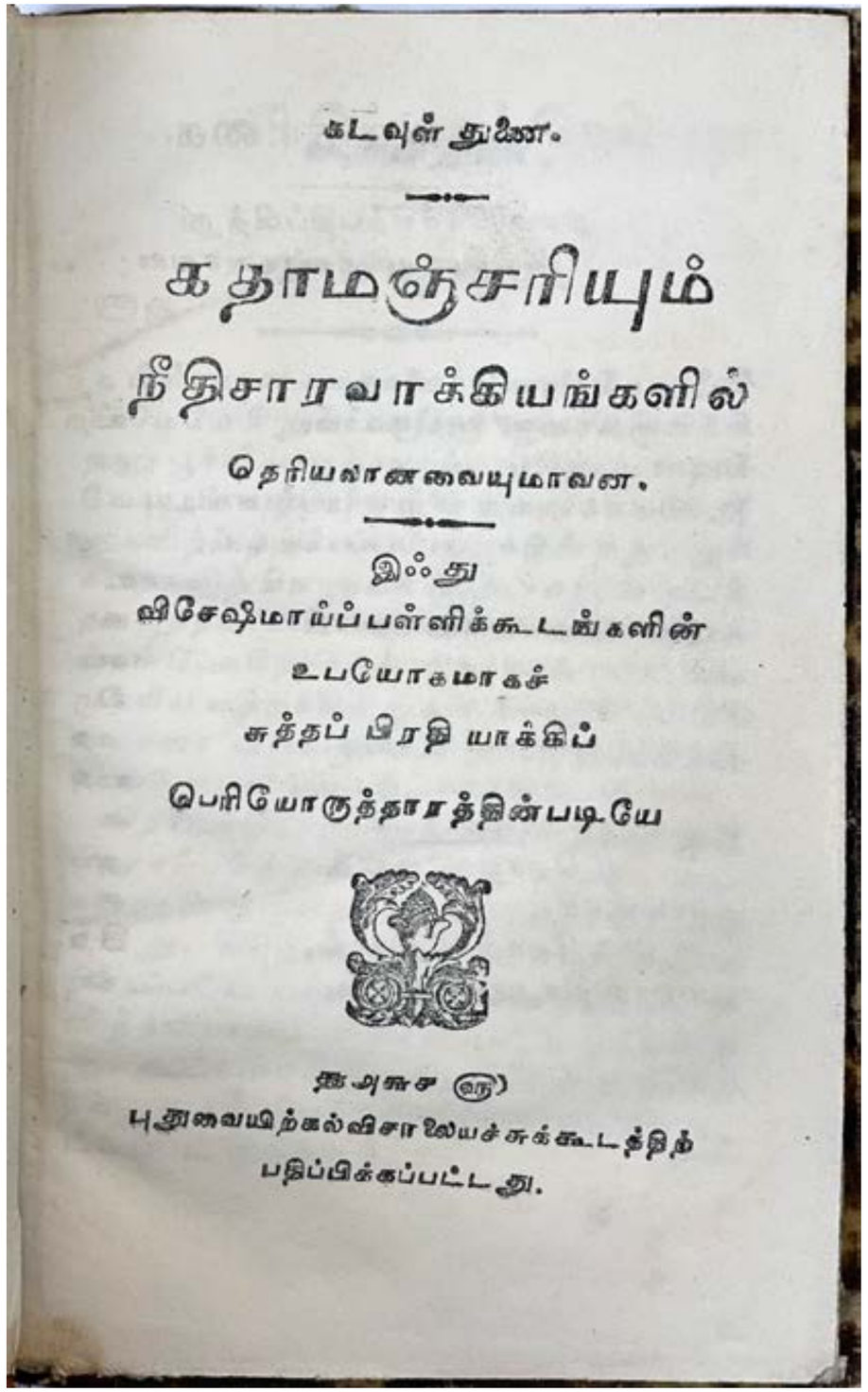
12°, [4 pp.], 176 pp., contemporary marble paper boards, brown goat spine with traces of a paper label (binding slightly rubbed, inside in a good and clean condition, old annotations in pencil and brown ink to the front blank endpapers).

A collection of folk tales, printed in the Tamil language by the state school for education of civil servants.

The text was edited by a specialist in Tamil language, Tantavaraya Mutaliyar with a goal to improve reading skills of the students through locally exceedingly popular storytelling. In 1820, Katamancari was one of the first books to be printed by the College of Fort St. George, which housed the school for the city officials, and was reprinted later in enlarged editions.

The book comes from the collection of a French orientalist, translator and collector Charles-Henri-Auguste Schefer (1820 – 1898) with his annotation on the first front loose endpaper.

960 EUR


கடவுள் துணை.

கதாமஞ்சரியும்

நீதிசாரவாக்கியங்களில்

தெரியவானவையுமாவன.

இந்து

விசேஷமாய்ப்பள்ளிக்கூடங்களின்

உபயோகமாகச்

சுத்தப் பிரதி யாக்கிப்

பெரியோருத்தரவுத்தின்படியே

இது அரசு ஏடு)

புதுவையிற்கல்விசாலையச்சுக்கூடத்தில்

பதிப்பிக்கப்பட்டது.

29. AESOP'S FABLES
URDU LANGUAGE
MUMBAI IMPRINT

Aesop (c. 620–564 BCE), Author; منشی نظام لدین (Munshi NIZAMUDDIN), Translator and Author of Introduction.
قاضی ابراهیم (Qazi Ibrahim) - ملا نور الدین (Molla Nuraddin), Editors.

نقلیات یوسف
[Nakaliyat-i Yusuf]

Mumbai: مطبع حیدری [Haydari Press] 1294 [1877].

8°, 198 pp., contemporary marbled paper boards and green cloth spine (pp 111, 158, 191-193 marked twice, pages misnumbered 174-177, but complete according to catch words, small folds in corners, but overall in a good condition with only minor age-toning).

An Urdu translation of Aesop's Fables, published in Mumbai.

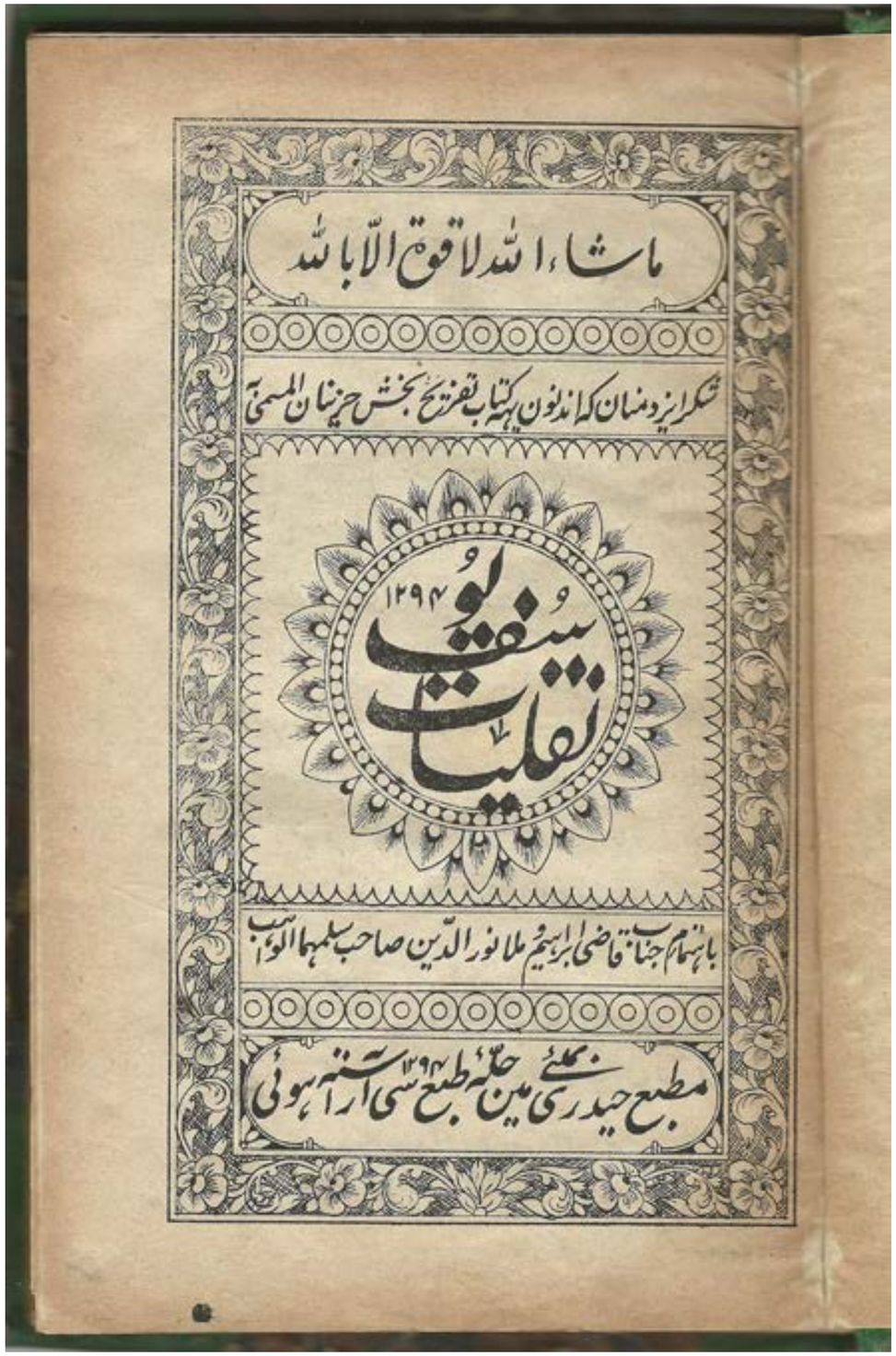
A rare translation of Aesop's fables was translated to Urdu under the patronage of the British. In the introduction the translator, Munshi Nizamuddin, emphasizes the importance of this work, to the language he refers to as Hindi, for the intercultural communication between the British and Indians.

The first edition of the Aesop's Fables in Urdu by Nizamuddin was published in 1850 under the title *English and Hindoostanee Aesop's fables, Translated from the English into Hindoostanee* and was accompanied with English text. The editor was a Vans Kennedy (1784–1846), a Scottish major-general and a scholar. (J. F. Blumhardt, Catalogue of Hindustani Printed Books in the Library of the ..., Volume 1, 1889, p. 18, 14117. a. 8; Sisir Kumar Das, A History of Indian Literature, 1800-1910. Western Impact, Indian Response, 2005, p. 495, OCLC 1242829037 – The British Library).

We could trace one example of this (second?) edition on Worldcat (South Asia Union Catalogue Project).

References: OCLC 191106494.

880 EUR



30. PERSIAN POETRY

Sheikh Mahmoud SHABESTARI (محمود شبستری; 1288–1340).

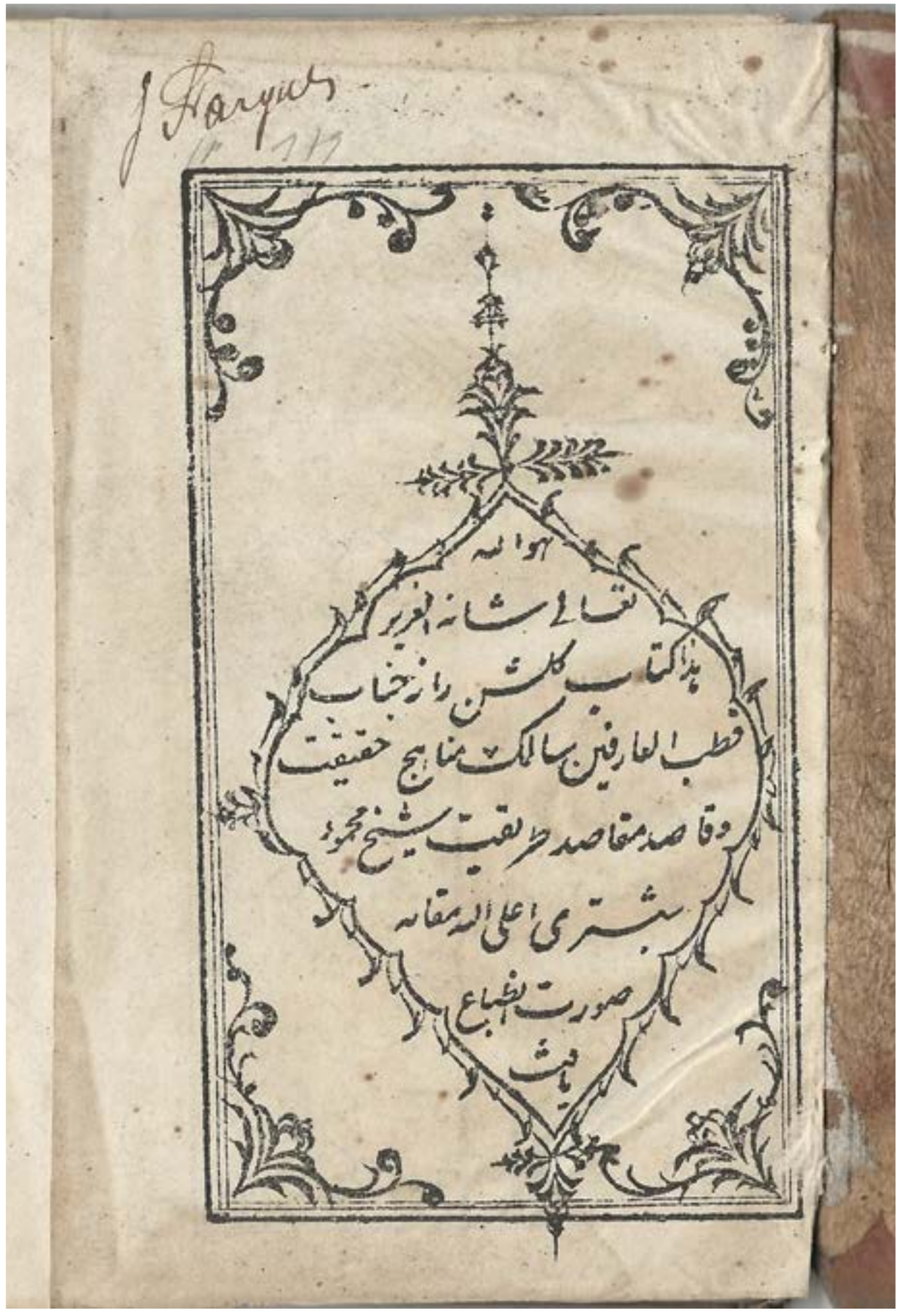
گلشن راز
[Gulshan-i Raz / Rose Garden of Secrets]

[S. l., prob. India:] ابو القاسم [Abu'l Qasim] 1299 [1883].

Small 8°, 92 pp., contemporary reddish-brown goat with old paper label on the spine (good, used condition with minimal wear and age-toning tot the binding and some light staining to the paper, old owner's signature in brown ink in the upper margin of the title page (J. Fargus ?)).

A handsome example of a poetry work *Rose Garden of Secrets* by one of the most celebrated Persian Sufi poets Mahmoud Shabestari with a contemporary binding. The book comes from a private French collection, possibly of the orientalist and translator Charles-Henri-Auguste Schefer (1820 – 1898).

480 EUR



31. ISLAMIC POETRY - ALI IBN ABI TALIB OTTOMAN TRANSLATION

علي بن أبي طالب Ali ibn Abi Talib (c. 600-661), Author; Yusuf Nesib, Translator.

رشته جواهر
[Rişte-i Cevâhir / A String of Jewels]

Istanbul: Takvimhane-i Âmire 1257 [1841].

8°, 227 pp., contemporary brown boards with black floral tooling, contemporary yellow end-papers, bookplate of of Charles-Henri-Auguste Schefer (1820 – 1898) on the inner side of the front board (binding slightly scuffed on the corners, later spine, only minor age-toning and foxing inside).

From a collection of Charles-Henri-Auguste Schefer, a prolific French orientalist and translator.

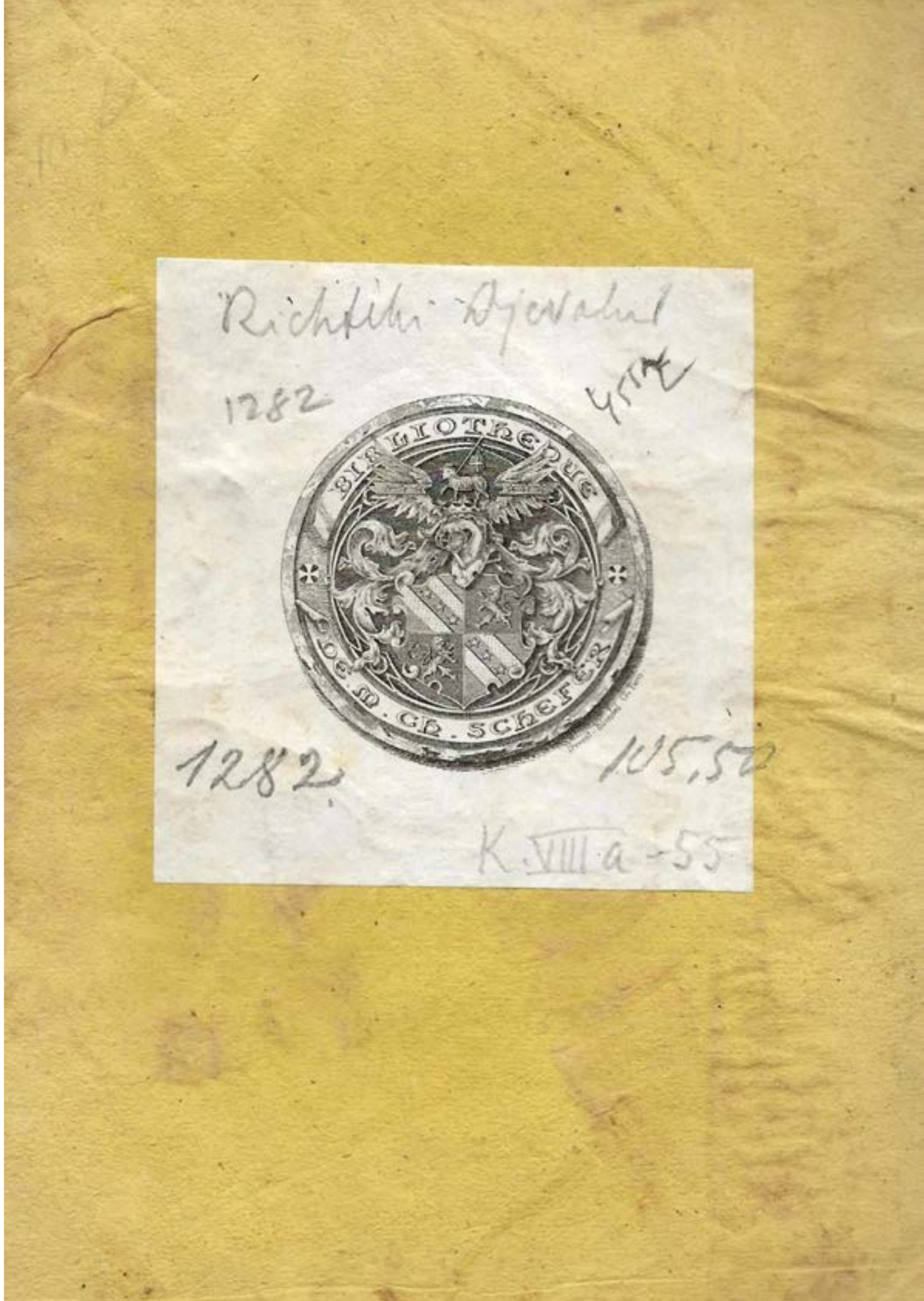
An Ottoman translation of poems, attributed to the Caliph Ali. This is the second edition, following the first edition, published seven years before.

Provenience

The example comes from a collection of Charles-Henri-Auguste Schefer (1820 – 1898), an orientalist, politician, translator and one of the most prolific collectors of oriental, mostly Persian and Arabic printed books and manuscripts. His collection was sold at auctions in 1898 and 1899. This example was listed under lot 1282 in *Catalogue de la bibliothèque orientale de feu M. Charles Schefer: Vente du Lundi 17 Avril au Samedi 6 Mai, Paris, 1899* (on-line version: Catalogue de la bibliothèque orientale de feu M. Charles Schefer,... : vente du lundi 17 avril au samedi 6 mai / M° Léon Tual commissaire-priseur | Gallica (bnf.fr)).

References: OCLC 682781604, 1063617956, 754976942, 977072157, 777176052 (including eBooks); ÖZEGE 17008.

480 EUR



32. DECORATED PAPER OTTOMAN BOOKS

Sünbülzade Vehbî (1718? - 1809).

نخبه
[Nuhbe-i Vehbî]

Istanbul: Urfavî El-Hac Halil Efendi'nin Taş Destgâhı 1301 [1884].

Small 8°. 116 pp., [4 pp.] blank with printed margins, boards with contemporary decorated paper, orange linen spine (old Ottoman manuscript annotations in black ink on first and last pages, small tears in endpapers, binding remarkably sharp).

An Ottoman religious work, bound in a European decorated paper.

Paper with stenciled and block-printed decoration, probably mostly used as wall-papers, was imported to Istanbul from Europe and the fragments were often used for bookbinding. Our example is bound in a remarkably handsome paper with floral decoration and with an European mark “13722 UPL Fabricat” on the inner side.

References: Özege 15544.

350 EUR



33. DATA VISUALIZATION
HISTORY OF IDEAS
EDUCATION

İsmail Hakkı Baltacıoğlu (1886 – 1978).

معارف عموميه نظارتى. جغرافيانك اصول تدريسى
[Coğrafyanın Usûl-i Tedrisi / Perspective of General Knowledge. Geography Teaching Methods]

Istanbul: Matbaa-i Âmire 1329-1330 [1913-1914], charts dated 1915.

8°. 39 pp., 19 black and white plates, blank page, interleaved four colour folding charts, original front pink wrapper with lettering, later spine (wrappers with Ottoman annotations in pencil, otherwise in a good condition).

A pedagogical book on the new teaching methods for lessons of geography, including propaganda and three-dimensional maps, as well as progressive statistical charts, written by one of the founders of modern education in the late Ottoman Empire İsmail Hakkı Baltacıoğlu.

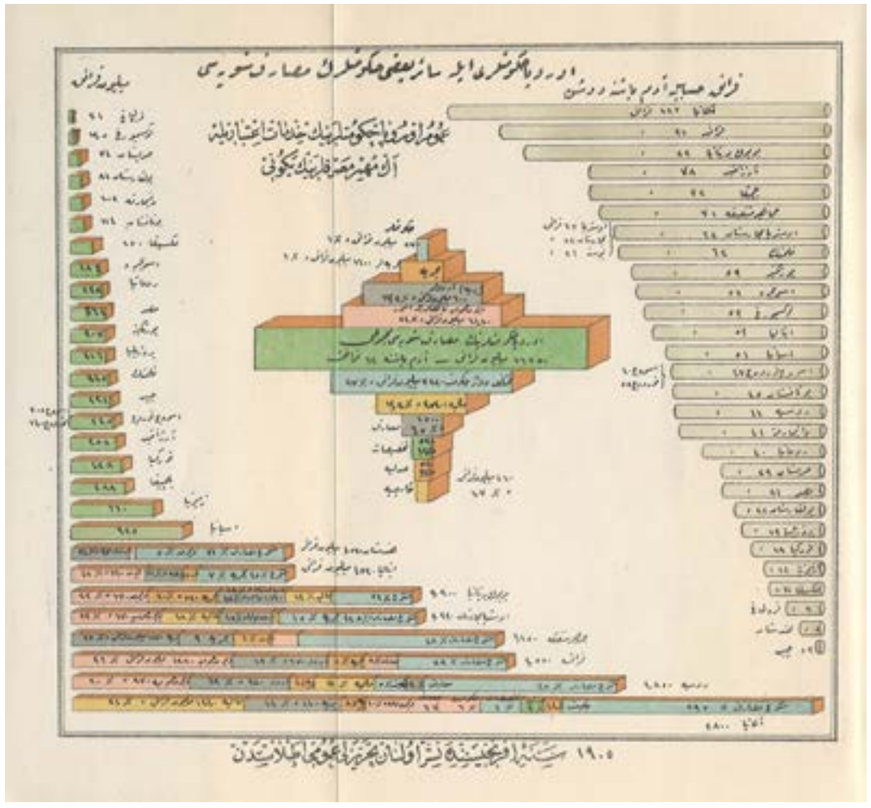
The book, written by a professor of pedagogy İsmail Hakkı Baltacıoğlu presents new methods of teaching geography through historical images, monuments, maps – three-dimensional and propaganda, as well as with statistical charts, showcasing the trade with grains, minerals, animals and economy in various countries.

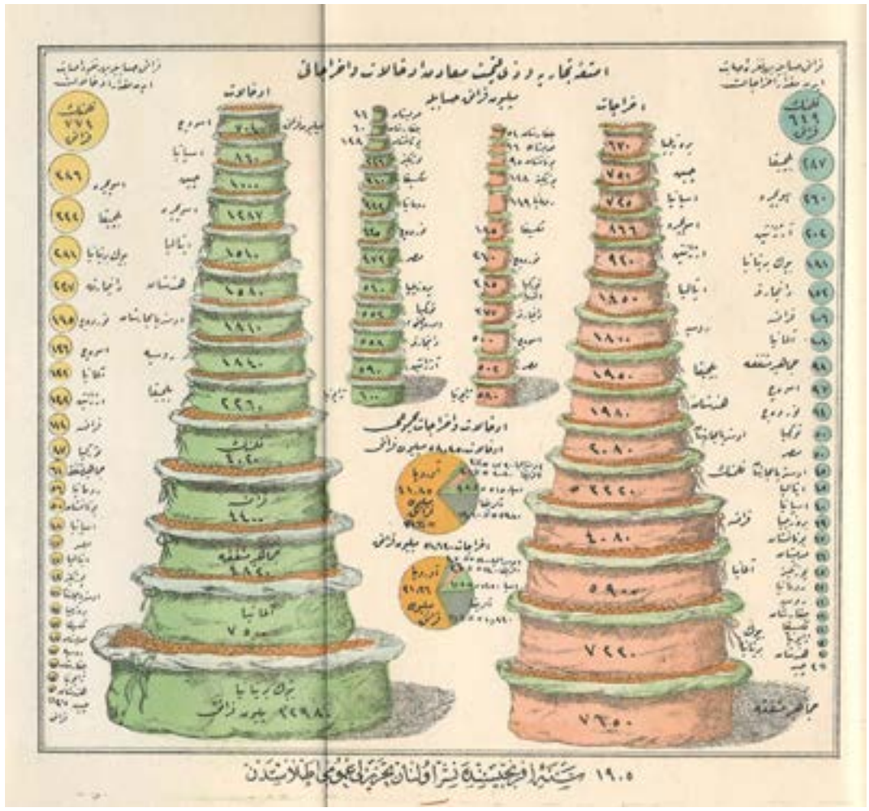
The author İsmail Hakkı Baltacıoğlu (1886 – 1978), also known as a theater writer, politician and calligrapher, was one of the most active representatives of the so called Education Reform Movement (Eğitim Reformu Akımı). In 1923, he became the first rector of the university in the Turkish Republic.

He based much of his publications on the European school system, which he studied on his travels in 1910 and 1911. This book was published during his teaching of pedagogy at Darülfünun, the profession he practiced for the next two decades. İsmail Hakkı Baltacıoğlu's plans for revolutionary changes in the Ottoman schooling system, based on the western models, first faced resistance among his contemporaries.

References: 780194779 (including eBooks); BDK - MİL - ÖZEGE; 3109 - TBTK; 7634.

650 EUR





34. OTTOMAN PRIMER

Mustafa Hamid AYTAÇ

رسملی الفبا. ایلك قرائت درسلری
[Resimli Elifba. İlk Kıraat Dersleri / Illustrated Primer. Lessons for First Class]

Istanbul: Hilâl Matbaası 1927.

8°, 80 pp. with illustrations in text, original illustrated wrappers, later spine (small cracks to the inner side of the first page, otherwise in a good condition with only minor staining).

The charming illustrations in this Ottoman primer mostly glorifies Turkish landscape, ethnographic objects and tradition, although it appears that some images, such as a winter scene, with children making a snowman and a dachshund running by snow sleds were borrowed from Western sources.

This is the 10th edition of a constantly updated popular Ottoman primer, published only a year before the official script in the Turkish republic was changed from Perso-Arabic to Latin.

References: OCLC 1157046718 (including eBooks); ÖZEGE 16750.

140 EUR



35. OTTOMAN MUSIC FOR CHILDREN

نجاتی (Necati).

نوطه لی یکی چوجوق شرقیلری
[Notalı Yeni Çocuk Şarkıları. İlk Mekteb 1 ile 5. Sınıf / Musical Notes for New Songs for Children. Primary School, 1 to 5 Classes]

Istanbul: Hilmi 1928.

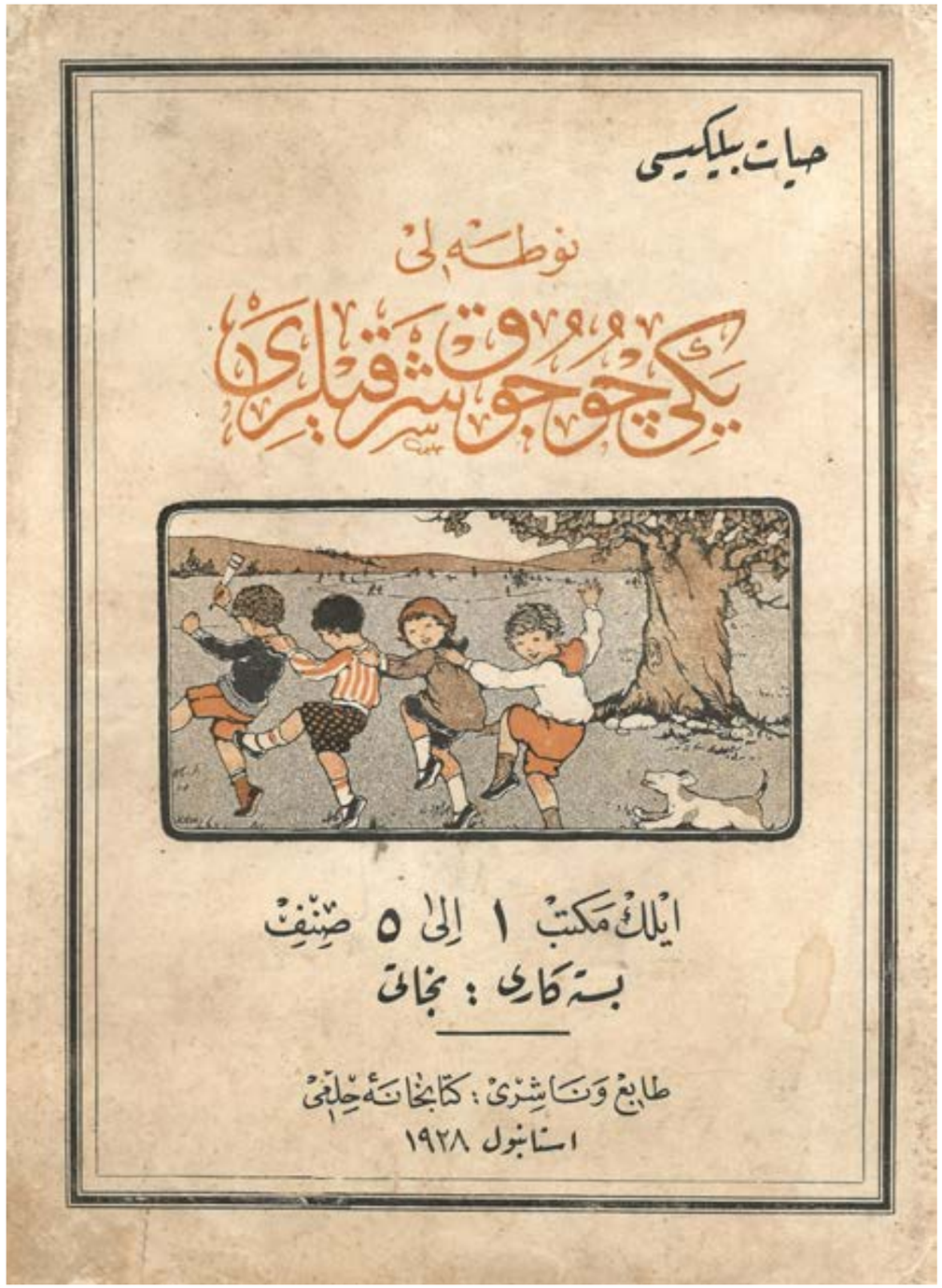
Small 4°, 64 pp. with black and white full page illustration, illustrated wrappers, later spine (slightly age-toned, small folds and chips in the corners, tiny tears and chips in the edges, wrappers slightly soiled).

A collection of songs for children in Ottoman language, mostly glorifying the Turkish Republic, its soldiers, landscape and the school. The book, printed for the first five classes of the primary school, was printed on the eve of the official change of the script from Perso-Arabic letters to Latin ones and could not be used in schools the following year.

We could not find any institutional examples on Worldcat.

References: ÖZEGE 15537.

140 EUR



36. SHAKESPEARE
OTTOMAN EMPIRE

اجتهاد
[Ijdihad. No 67]

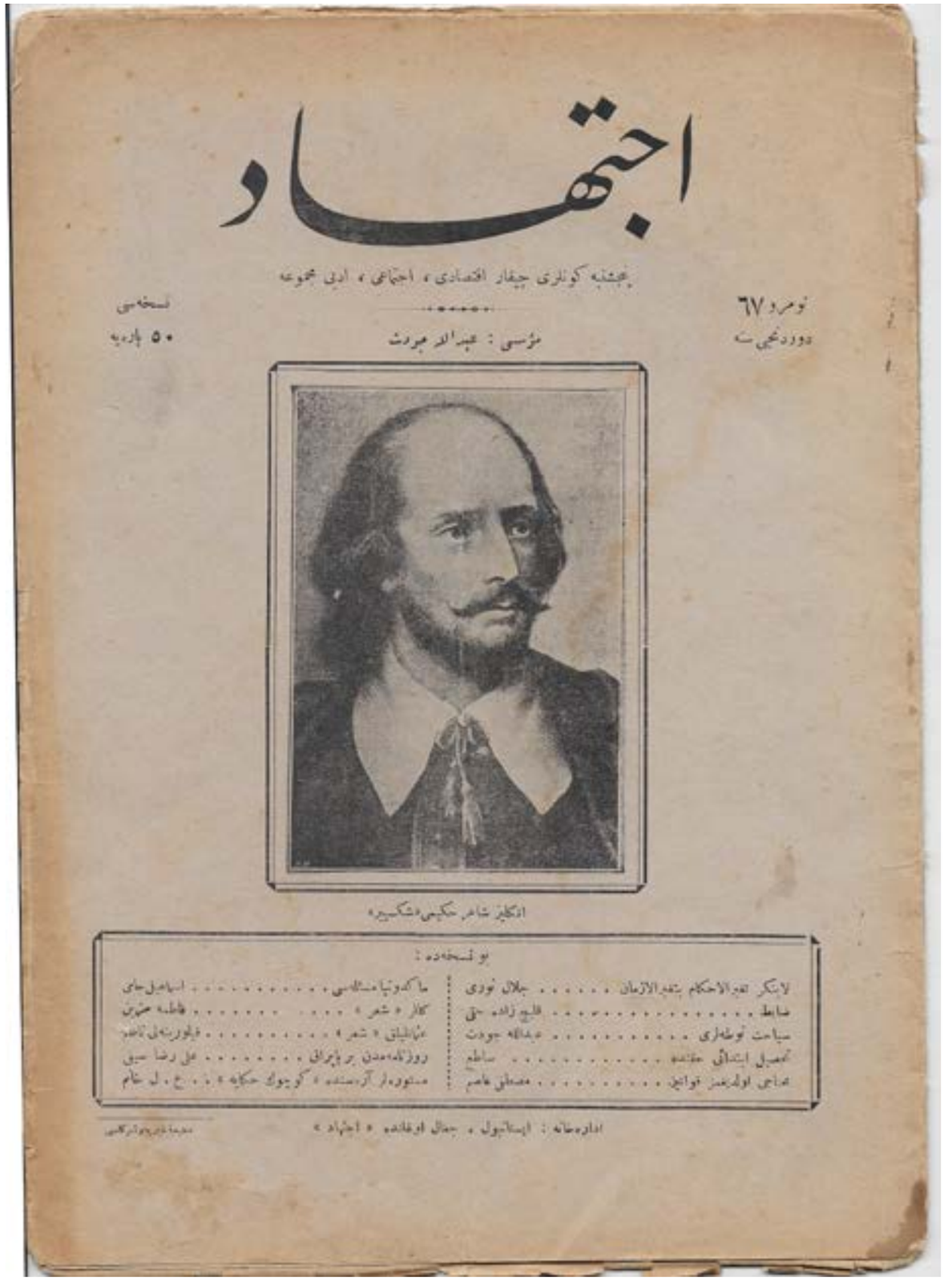
Istanbul: May 3rd 1329 [1913].

Large 4°, 1452-1474 pp., original illustrated wrappers (small tears in margins, soft vertical fold, light age-toning, otherwise in a good condition).

An issue of an Ottoman magazine featuring a portrait of William Shakespeare

The magazine contains various discussions, poems and short stories, although none of the texts seems to refer to Shakespeare, marked on the title as a “Famous English Poet”.

250 EUR


اجتهاد

پنجشنبه کونلری جیغار اقتصادی ، اجتماعی ، ادبی مجموعه

نومرو ٦٧

مؤسسی : عبدالله جودت

ادکلیز شاعر حکیمی «شکسپیر»

بو نسخه ده :

لاینکر تغیرالاحکام بتغیرالازمان . . . . . جلال نوری	ماکدونیا مسئلهسی . . . . . اسماعیل حامی
ضابط . . . . . فلیح زاده حقی	کلار « شعر » . . . . . فاطمه صبری
سیاحت نوعلری . . . . . عبدالله جودت	عثمانلیلق « شعر » . . . . . فیلورینهلی ناظم
تحصیل ابتدائی حقنده . . . . . ساطع	روزنامه‌مدن بر پارچه‌لی . . . . . علی رضا حسیی
محاکم اولدیغمز قوانین . . . . . مصطفی عاصم	منثورهدار آرزمنده « گویوی حکایه » . . . ع . ل خانم

ادارهخانه : ایستانبول ، جمالی اوغلنده « اجتهاد »

37. MEDICINE
OTTOMAN EMPIRE

M. HALID ŞÂZÎ – signature in Latin and Ottoman script on the cover, possibly illustrator and scribe.

مبحث الاحشا. Splachnologie
[Mehbas Ahşe-i / Splanchnology. Second Year]

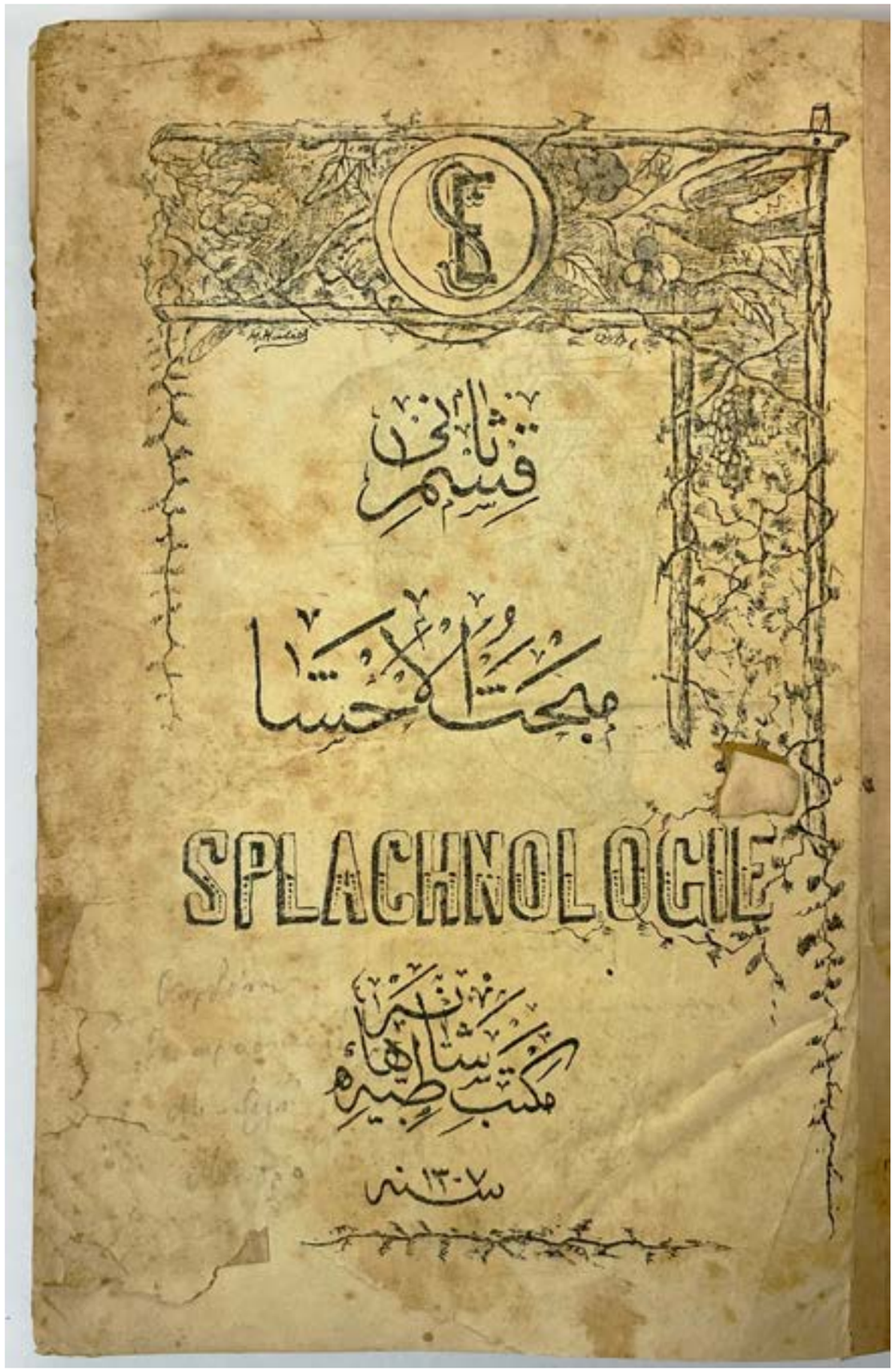
[Istanbul:] Mekteb-i Tıbbiye-yi Şahane 1307 [1891].

Small 4°, 368 pp. hectograph with illustrations in text, later wrappers (light age-toning and staining, sporadic old annotations in pencil, small losses of paper without loss of text, title page with partly repaired loss of paper in white margins).

A rare medical book on splanchnology, issued by the Imperial Medical School in Istanbul. The richly illustrated book with images of the digestive, urinary, reproductive and respiratory systems, was published in a limited edition in the technique of hectograph only for the students of the second year at the institution.

We could not trace any institutional examples of the book on Worlcat, nor any references to it in the bibliography of Ottoman books.

1.200 EUR



38. MEDICINE
OTTOMAN EMPIRE

Suleyman EMIN, author of the introduction; M. HALID ŞÂZÎ – signature in Latin and Ottoman script on the cover, possibly illustrator and scribe.

علم تشيرح توصفي Anatomie Descriptive.
[İlm-i Teşrih-i Tavsifi / Descriptive Anatomy]

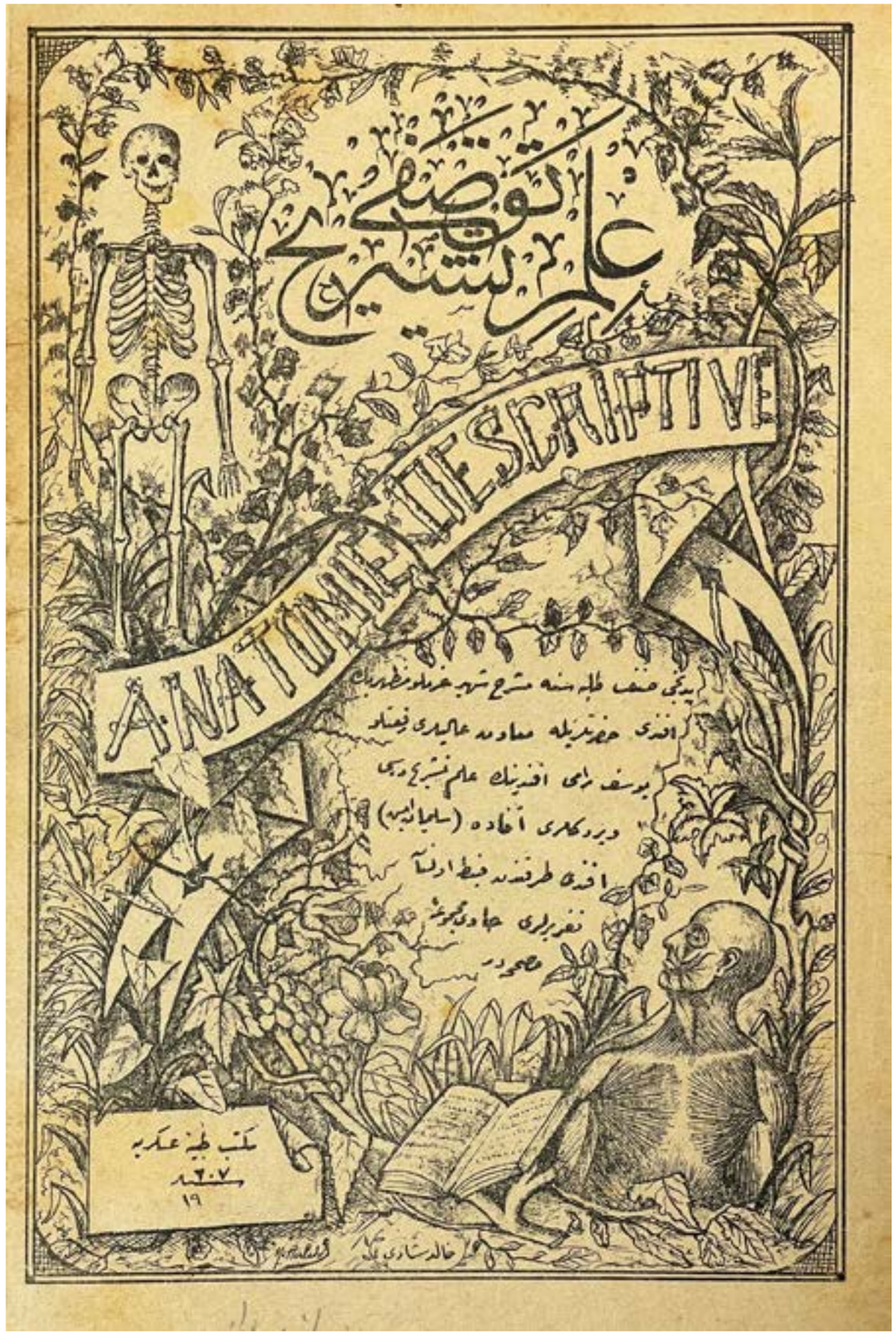
[Istanbul:] Mekteb-i Tıbbiye-yi Şahane 1307 [1891].

[2 pp.] illustrated title page and introduction, 282 pp., . hectograph with illustrations in text, later wrappers (slightly age-toned and stained, outer margens cut uneven with tiny loss to the text on the first three pages, page 22 marked twice, missing page numbers 46-48, but complete),

A rare medical book with an attractive cover, issued by the Imperial Medical School in Istanbul in limited edition, for the students at the institution.

We could not trace any institutional examples of the book on Worlcat, nor any references to it in the bibliography of Ottoman books.

880 EUR



39. MEDICINE
NATURAL SCIENCE
OTTOMAN EMPIRE

Hüseyin Remzi

Hüseyin Remzi was an Ottoman specialist on the field medicine and authored around 50 books and articles.

In 1886, over a period of two months, he studied the new methods for administering the rabies vaccine at the Pasteur Institute together with Dr. Zoeros Pasha and Hüsnü Bey, a professor of veterinary medicine, the new methods for administering the vaccine at the Pasteur Institute. They are know as the pioneers, who introduced the vaccine to the Ottoman Empire. Dr. Hüseyin Remzi became a specialist in various of the latest vaccines and became the fist director of the Imperial Institute of Vaccination, founded in 1892.

Presented here are three books by Hüseyin Remzi on medicine and botany, bound in fine contemporary full goat bindings, ornated with art nouveau decoration.

We could not trace any examples of the three titles in Worldcat.

39. A. NATURAL SCIENCE

Hüseyin REMZI.

علم تشریح و وظائف الاعضای
[İlm-i Teşrih ve Vezâif'ül-aza / Anatomy and Physiology of Organs]

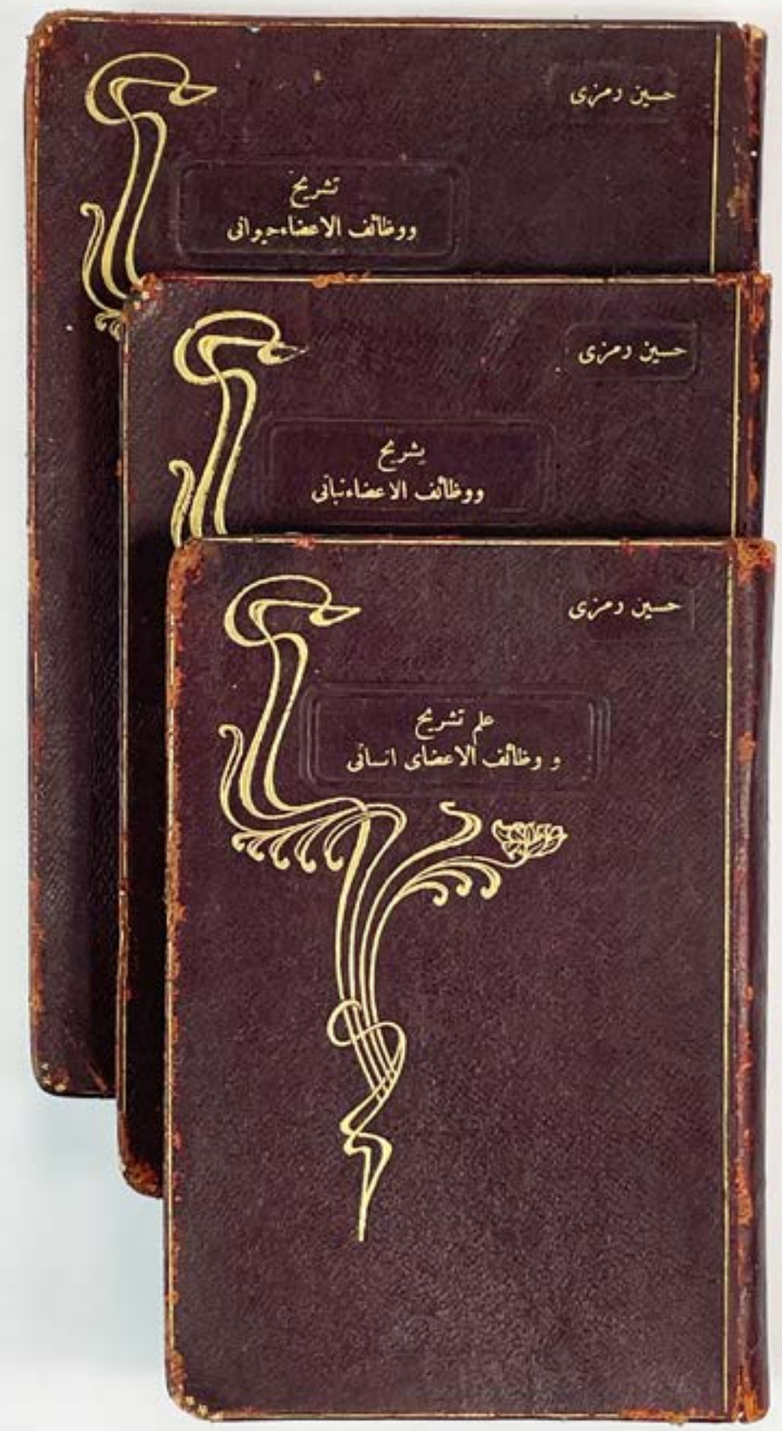
Istanbul: Arşak Garoyan Matbaası 1331 [1915].

Small 8°, 260 pp. with black and white illustrations in text, contemporary dark red goat with gold tooling and lettering pp. 237-238 with a crack due to contemporary deformation in the paper, but without loss of lettering, binding slightly scuffed on the corners, but otherwise in a good condition).

A book on medicine, zoology and natural science.

References: Özege 9026.

280 EUR



39. B. BOTANY

Hüseyin REMZI.

تشريح و وظائف الاعضاء نباتى
[Teşrih ve Vezâifü'l-âza-i Nebatî / Anatomy and Sections of Organs of Plants]

Istanbul: Matbaa-i Âmire 1332 [1916].

Small 8°, 153 pp. with black and white illustrations in text, [9 pp.], contemporary dark red goat with gold tooling and lettering (old owner's stamp on the title page, binding slightly scuffed on the corners, but otherwise in a good condition).

A detail work on plant organs and cells.

280 EUR

39. C. MEDICINE & VETERINARY SCIENCE

Hüseyin REMZI.

تشريح و وظائف الاعضاء حيوانى
[Teşrih ve Vezâifü'l-âza-i Hayvanî. / Anatomy and Sections of Organs of Animals]

Istanbul: Matbaa-i Âmire 1332 [1916].

8°, 280 pp. with black and white illustrations in text, contemporary dark red goat with gold tooling and lettering (from p. 209 on light water-staining in the lower part of the sheets, binding slightly scuffed on the corners and with repaired cracks on the spine, but otherwise in a good condition).

A detailed work on cells of humans and animals.

References: BDK - TBTK 14331.

280 EUR



بوينك باشلاديغى يره قدراولان يوكسكلكى تخميناً برمتروالله سانتيمتره اولمليدر . اشكالى اينجه اوزون ، اتلرى صيقى وايرى ، بوينى اوزون وقطعى بر خط فارق اولميه‌رق جذعه متصل اولمليدر . بونك باشليجه عرقلرى عرب وبربرستان وانكليز آتلريدر . عرب آتى، جنس فرسك قصورسز برنمونه‌سيدر [شكل ١٣٣] . ظرافت وقوشمسنده‌كى سرعتى و يورغونلغه مقاومتى ايله مدح وستايش اولنور . بو نوع آت عربستانده وايرانك بعض نواحيسنده بولنور . فقط ديكر ممالكه كيتديكنده منشائنده‌كى اشكالنك صافيتى محافظه ايده‌مز . بوندن بشقه طرز تغذى واقليمك تبديلله

(شكل ١٣٣ عرب آتى)

احوالى اولدقجه سرعتله تغيره اوغرار . بربرستان آتى عرب آتندن چوق بيوك وآزاينجه اوزوندر . بونوع آتك اصلى آفريقاايسه‌ده سوريه وجزايرده‌ده كوريلور . انكليز آتى قوشى آتى اوله‌رق طانلمشدر . بونك اصلى انكلتره‌يه ادخال اولنان عرب ويا بربرستان آتى اولوب برقاچ تناسلدن صكره بوكونكى شكلى آلمشدر . بونك بويى عرب آتندن چوق يوكسك وزياده اوزون وآكا نظراً اطاعت واشكالنك لطافتى آندن آزدر .

مركب (اشك) . — مركب همان آت قدر قوتلى وآنك يادينى ايشلرى

40. PEDIATRICS
LATE OTTOMAN EMPIRE

Ebu'l-Muhsin Kemal [GEYÂNGIL].

آنا مکتبلری حفظ الصحه سی
[Ana Mektebleri Hıfzssıhhası / Kindergarten Hygiene]

Istanbul: Matbaa-i Âmire 1332 [1916].

8°, pp. 76 pp., 2 interleaved colour lithographed plates, later wrappers (overall in a good condition).

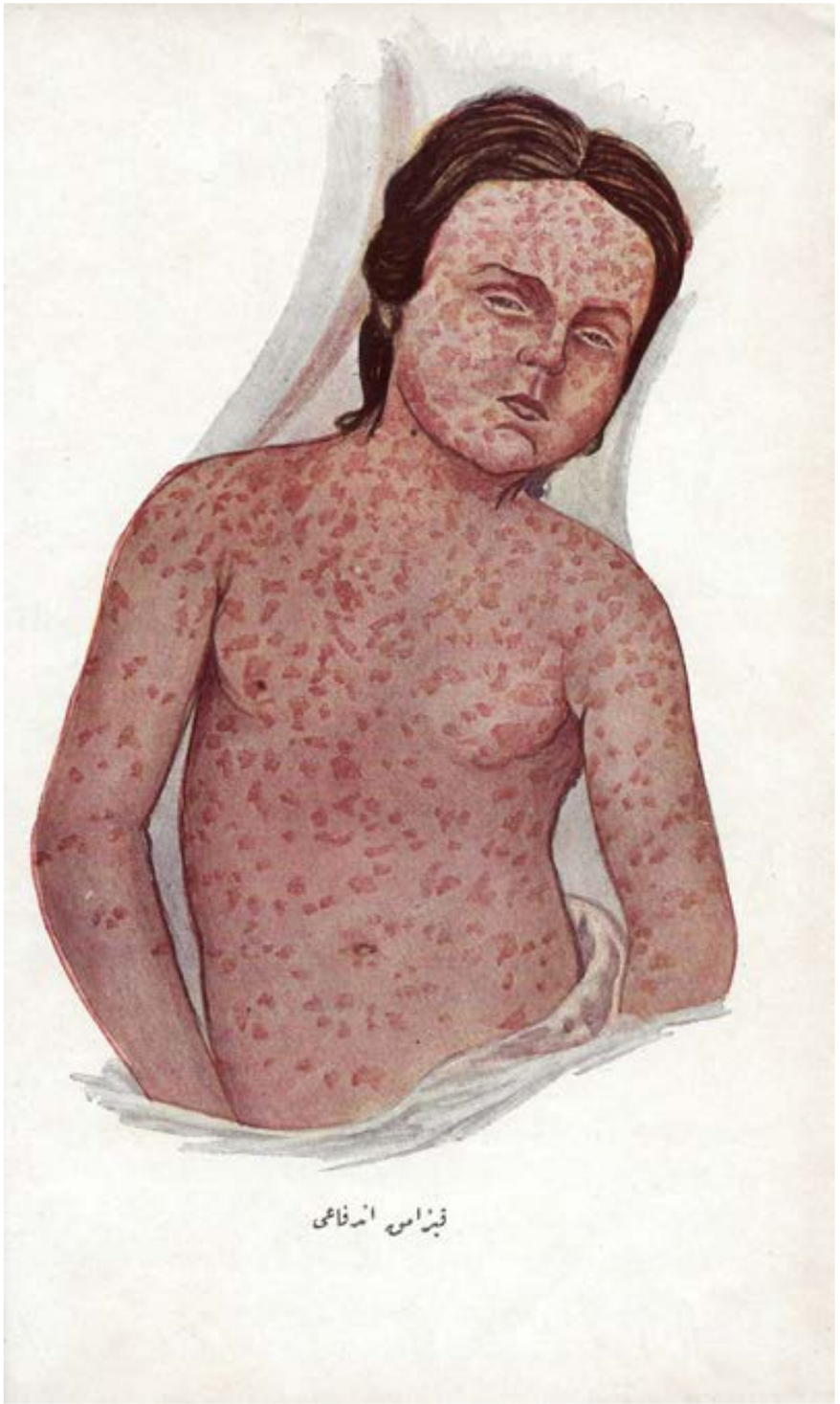
An Ottoman book on the hygiene in kindergartens and childhood illnesses was printed in a series of pamphlets, issued by the Ministry of Education, called Maarif-i Umûmiyye Nezareti Telif ve Tercüme Kütübhanesi.

Ebu'l-Muhsin Kemal authored several books on the subjects of the natural science, medicine and pediatrics in the late Ottoman Empire.

We could not trace any institutional examples on Worldcat.

References: ÖZEGE; 752

280 EUR



41. ISLAMIC HISTORY OF ART
EGYPT

Saleh Lamei Mustafa (born 1935).
صالح لمعي مصطفى

التراث المعماري الاسلامي في مصر. Die islamische Architektur in Agypten
[The Islamic Architecture of Egypt]

Beirut: Arabische Universität 1975.
جامعة بيروت العربية, بيروت 1975.

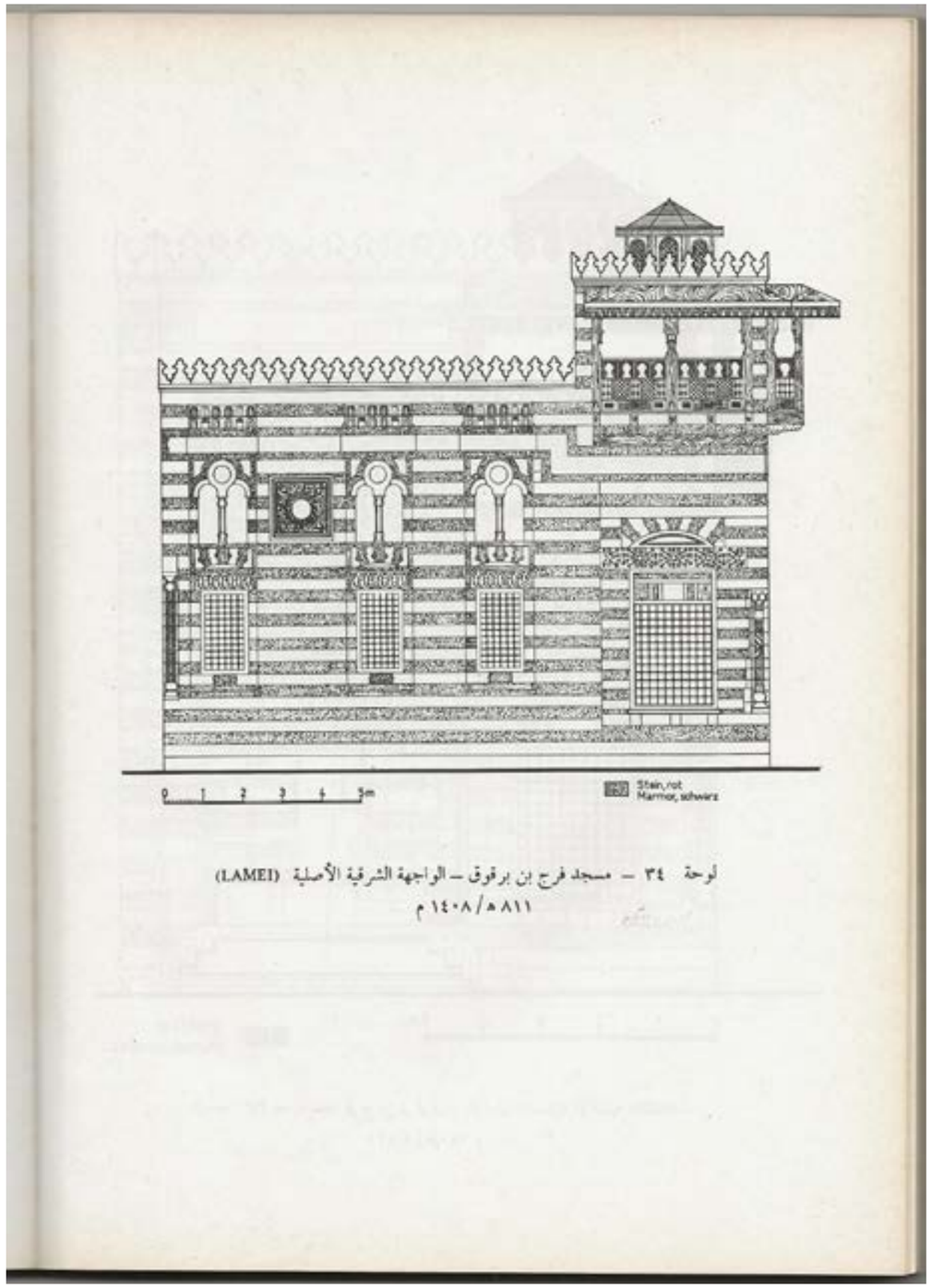
8°, 169 pp., [193] pages of black and white illustrations and plans, [14 pp.] German text, original white wrappers with lettering (good used example, wrappers slightly age-toned with traces of a small label).

A detailed, richly illustrated work on the Egyptian architecture and history or art.

The text, written by the engineer Saleh Lamei Mustafa, describes the main Islamic monuments of Egypt and the development of the architectural forms. It is followed by hundreds of photographs, drawings and plans, showcasing various mosques, hans, palaces, elements and architectural decoration, including scripts, etc.

References: OCLC 631223031, 164711529, 16616397, 1136091930.

120 EUR



لوحة ٣٤ – مسجد فرج بن برقوق – الواجهة الشرقية الأصلية (LAMEI)
٨١١ هـ/١٤٠٨ م

42. JERUSALEM
DOME OF THE ROCK & AL-AQSA MOSQUE
HISTORY OF ART

حرم شريف قدسى حقنده فلسطين مجلس اعلاى شرعئ اسلاميسنك علام اسلام بيانامه سى ١٣٤١ هرييه
[Harem-i Şerîf-i Kutsî Hakkında Filistin Meclisi A'lâ Şer'i-i İslâmisinin Âlem-i İslâma Beyannâmesi. 1341 Hicriye]

Istanbul: Tanin Matbaası 1339 - 1341 [1923, date in the imprint - 1925 date in the title].

Large 8°, 4 pp., 15 pp., interleaved 15 unnumbered full-page black and white images, stapled, later marbled paper wrappers (slightly stained, missing original wrappers, brown stain in the lower white margin of the first pages, otherwise a good, used example).

An Ottoman pamphlet documenting the restoration of the Dome of the Rock and Al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem by the Islamic Higher Council, as based on the report from 1341.

The renovation of the of the Dome of the Rock and Al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem started in 1921 under the guidance of the Islamic Higher Council and lasted until 1923. This is a report in Ottoman language made in 1925 and described the renovations. The black and white images showcase the architecture and council.

We could trace one OCLC entry without any names of libraries, housing the pamphlet. References: OCLC 794910884; ÖZEGE 6928; Cf: Oktay BOZAN, Harem-i Şerîf-i Kudsî Hakkında Filistin Meclisi A'lâ-i Şer'i-i İslâmisinin 1923 Tarihli Beyannâmesi, Journal of Islamicjerusalem Studies, 2018, 18(1), pp. 17-34 (on-line source: 509248 (dergipark.org.tr)).

320 EUR



43. HISTORY OF ISLAM EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN

Mehmed Abdülkadir.

چوجوقلرمه: كوچوك رسملى خريطه لى اسلام تاريخى
[Çocuklarıma: Kücük resimli haritalı. İslâm Tarihi / History of Islam for Children. With Small Images and Maps]

Istanbul: Mürettibîn-i Osmaniye Matbaası 1329 [1913].

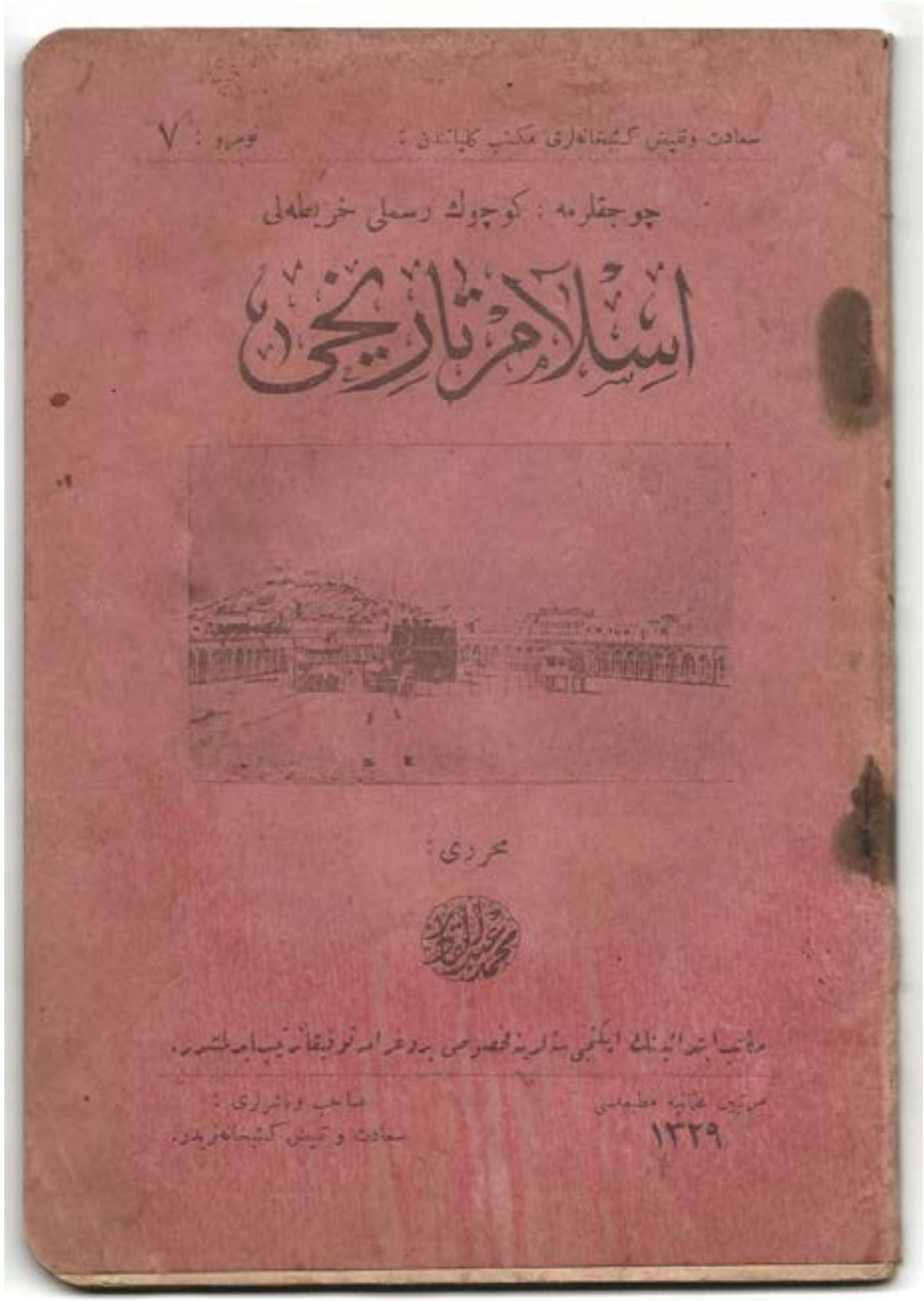
8°, 64 pp. with maps and black and white images, original illustrated pink wrappers, stapled (wrappers little stained, rusty stains around stapled, otherwise internally clean).

An illustrated pamphlet in Ottoman language describes the history of the Islam and represents the most important monuments, historical images and maps, embracing the area of the Muslim world from India through Saudi Arabia to north Africa.

We could trace one institutional example on Worldcat (Leiden University Libraries).

References: OCLC 777174075; ÖZEGE 3488.

240 EUR



44. MECCA
HISTORY OF ISLAM

أبى الحسن البكرى (Abu Al-Hassan Al-Bakri, 899 - 952 AH / 1493 - 1545).

فتوح مكة. المسمى بالدرر [الدرة] المكللة في فتوح مكة المشرفة
[The Conquests of Mecca, Called the Crowned Pearls in the Conquests of the Honorable Mecca]

[Cairo:] المكتبة الملوكية - محمود عبدالقادر [Imperial Press by Muhammad Abdulkadir] [s. d., ca 1900?].

8°, 48 pp., original rear pink wrapper, modern brown cloth binding (minor chips to the margins, rear wrapper with loss of paper, but internally clean).

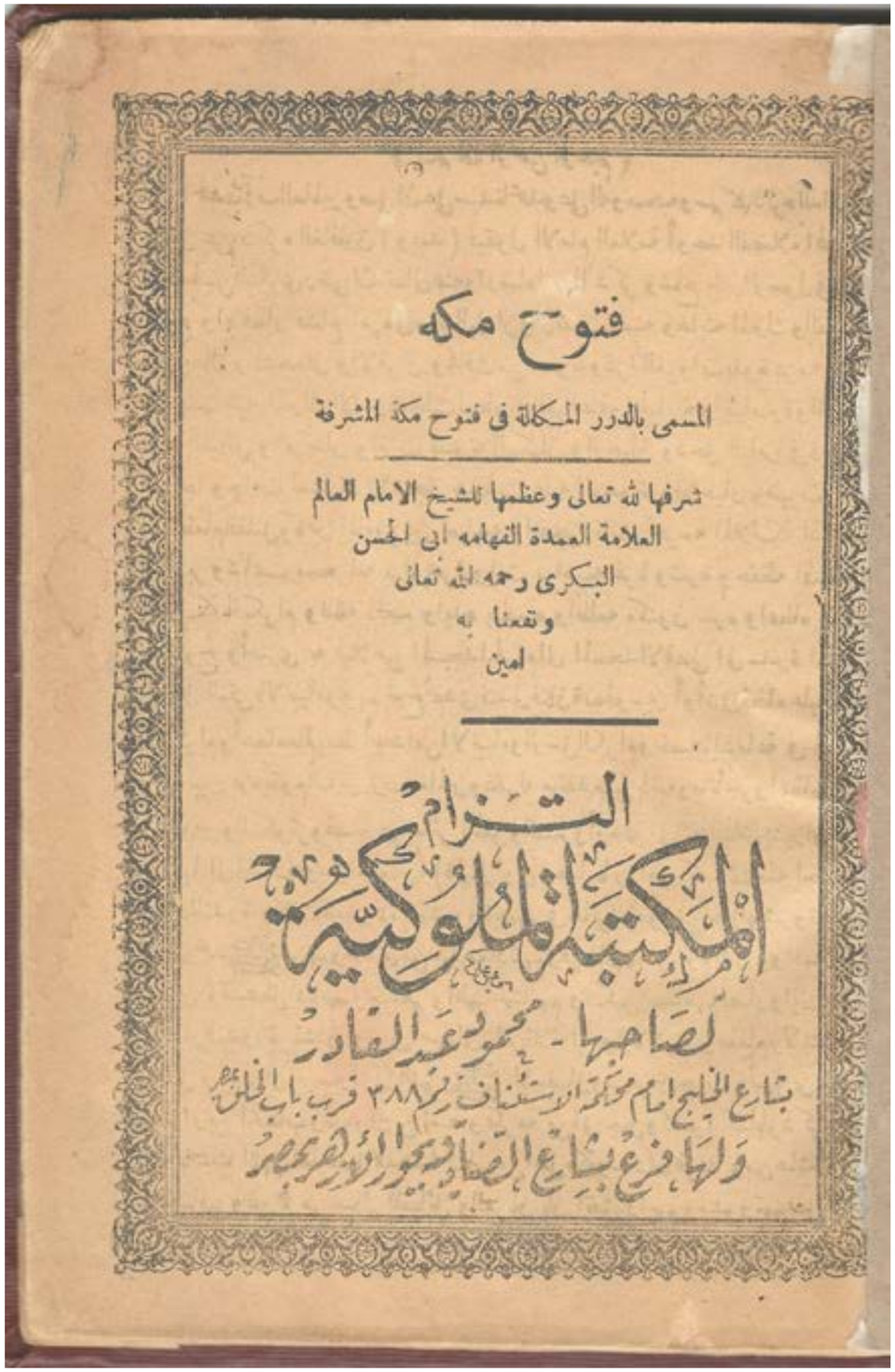
A mystic Islamic work in Arabic language on the conquests of Mecca by a 16th century Egyptian scholar Abu Al-Hassan Al-Bakri.

Abu Al-Hassan Al-Bakri (1493-1545) was an Egyptian scholar, who completed the Hajj to Mecca and later taught Sufism and Tafsir at the Al-Azhar Mosque. His work on Mecca does not describe the conquest of this holy city from the historical point of view, but in a mystic way.

The book was published by the Imperial Press, owned by Muhammad Abdulkadir, In Cairo

We could not find any institutional examples on Worldcat. OCLC 784206109 with no listed examples in libraries, names an undated example by another, Cairo-based publishing house, with same pagination.

450 EUR


فتوح مكه

المسمى بالدرر المكللة فى فتوح مكة المشرفة

شرفها الله تعالى وعظمها للشيخ الامام العالم
العلامة العمدة الفهامه ابى الحسن
البكرى رحمه الله تعالى
ونفعنا به
امين

التزام
المكتبة الملوكية
لصاحبها - محمود عبد القادر
بشارع الخليج امام محكمة الاستئناف نمرة ٢٨٨ قرب باب اللوق
ولها فرع بشارع الصاغة بجوار الازهر بمصر

45. POCKET CALENDAR
ASTRONOMY

Müneccimbaşı Hüseyin HILMI.

تقويم سال
Takvim-i Sâl.

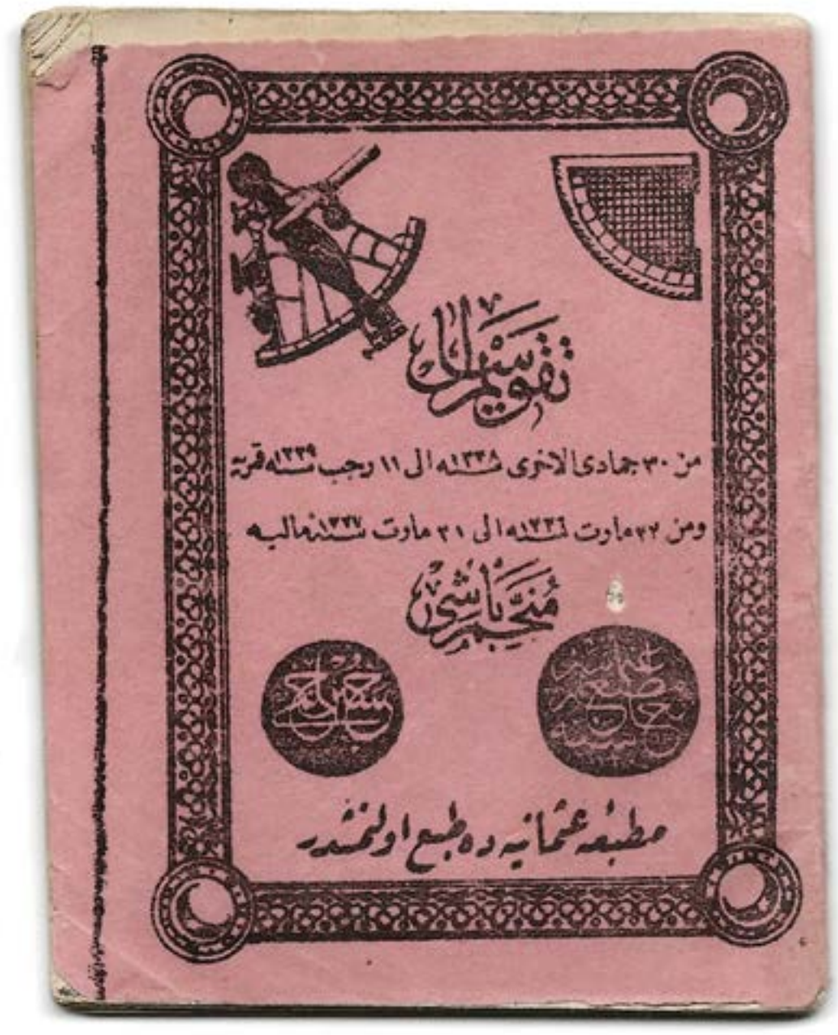
Istanbul: Matbaa Osmaniya 1326 [1910].

16°, 64 pp., with illustrations and charts, original pink wrappers (a tiny wormhole in the first pages, margins with tiny tears and folds, otherwise in a good condition).

An ephemeral Ottoman pocket calendar with times of sunrises and sunsets, prepared by Müneccimbaşı (the chief court astrologer) Hüseyin Hilmi, was issued in a series of similar small publications, printed for private use of believers.

Such calendars, usually ornated with modern and traditional astronomical instruments, were issued for decades by several Ottoman publishing houses.

120 EUR



46. SALNAME
OTTOMAN EMPIRE

سالنامه سنه ۱۲۸۵ [Title Page]
[Salname-i Devlet-i Aliye-i Osmaniye [Title In Worldcat, possibly from the wrappers] / Salname for 1285 / 1868]

[S. l.: but Istanbul:] Dar'üt-Tıbaat'ül-âmire [s. d., but 1868].

12°, 192 pp., [2 pp.] lithographed text, contemporary purple cloth with gilt tooling, contemporary blue endpapers (missing wrappers, tiny wormholes in the lower inner part throughout the book, spine cracked).

A governmental Ottoman almanac for 1868, listing hundreds of important names and other information.

The official Ottoman Salname, or a yearbook / almanac was first published in 1263 AH (1846 AD) and was followed by 68 issues until 1918. It included calendar, important dates, hundreds of names of dignitaries, employed by the government with state organisations of the Ottoman Empire (mülkiye, ılmiye, seyfiye, kalemiye), dates of the markets, exchange rate etc. Our edition, being no. 23, also contains names of short lived Society-i İlmiye-i Osmaniye (Ottoman Academic Society).

We could trace two examples on Worldcat (University of Chicago Library, Universitäts-bibliothek der LMU München)

References: OCLC 633247448, 633247448. ÖZEGE 17407.

380 EUR



47. CYRENAICA, LIBYA
ITALIAN COLONIZATION OF AFRICA

Giuseppe HAIMANN (1828-1883).

Cirenaica

Rome: Giuseppe Civelli 1882.

8°, 141 pp. with black and white illustrations, [3 pp.], folding colour map, original blue wrappers with tan colour, later spine (Slightly age-toned and stained, later spine, p. 133 with tiny narrow loss of text in the outer margin, One line of contemporary ink inscription, signed "Ricardo dell' Arco" neatly excised from the upper blank margin of the first page).

A detailed travelogue to Cyrenaica, Libya, by an Italian jurist and artist Giuseppe Haimann.

The author Giuseppe Haimann (1828-1883) was an Italian jurist and painter, mostly known for his travels in Africa and the orient. The illustrations in this book are based on his sketches from his travels. Haimann died a year after publishing this book in Alexandria, Egypt.

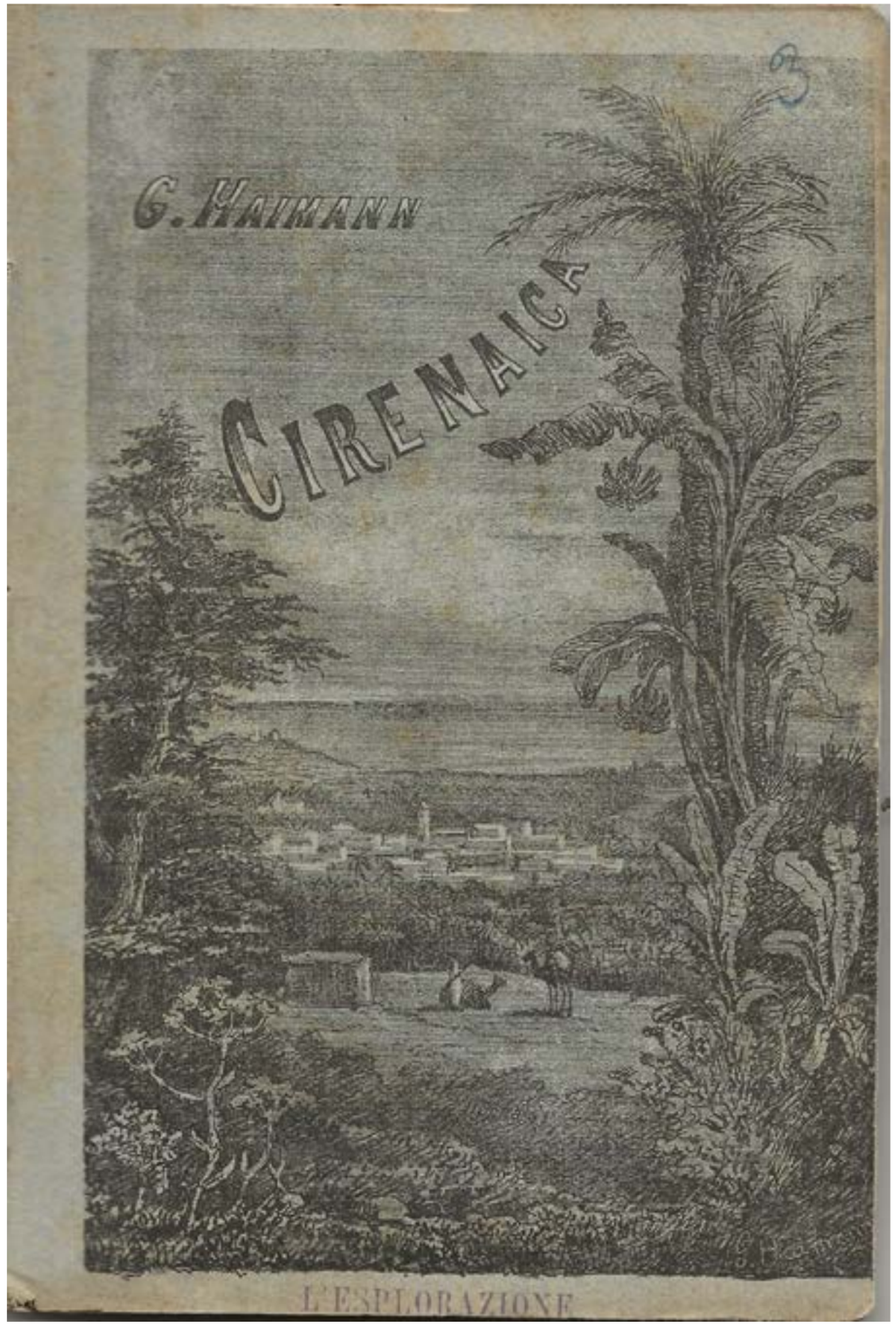
The book describes Haimann's route and experiences in Libya, as well as the region's geography, flora and fauna.

The book was written a year after the French takeover of Tunisia and in the year before the British took control over Egypt, leaving the coast of Libya one of the rear coasts of north Africa, unconquered by the Europeans and a sitting target for Italy.

The text was published in the same year in the magazine *Bolletino della Società Geografica Italiana*, as a part of a series of several Italian publications, issued in the early 1880s, describing the territory of today's Libya, which became Italian colony in 1911.

References: OCLC 934048387, 917977795, 903436996 (with eBooks), 1152829830 (only eBook?).

220 EUR



48. SECOND ITALO-ETHIOPIAN WAR

M. Niyazi ERENBILGE.

Habeş Eli ve İtalya - Habeş Harbi
[Abyssinia and Italy - Abyssinian War]

Istanbul: Aydınlık basımevi 1936.

Small 4°, 72 pp., [2 pp.], interleaved 5 black and white images, double-page black and white pictorial map, original wrappers with lettering (unbound and uncut as originally published with loose images, binding slightly stained and with small chips).

The aggression and colonial tendencies of the uprising Fascism, which resulted in the Second Italo-Ethiopian War, fought between Fascist Italy and Ethiopia from October 1935 to February 1937, was followed by the whole world. On May 5th, 1936, Italian Marshal Pietro Badoglio marched with his troops into Addis Ababa and Mussolini declared Ethiopia a province of the Italian Empire. On 12 May, the Emperor of Ethiopia Haile Selassie gave his famous anti-Fascist speech in the League of Nations.

This work with inserted portrait of the Emperor Haile Selassie and his wife Menen Asfaw, was written by a Turkish geography teacher and author M. Niyazi Erenbilge and is dated January 16th 1936 on the eve of Italian conquer of the country. The map showcases the economy of Abyssinia.

We could not find any institutional examples on Worldcat.

220 EUR


(Şekil 1) Habeş İmparatoru ve İmparatoriçesi

49. SECOND ITALO-ETHIOPIAN WAR FASCIST PROPAGANDE FOR CHILDREN

Domenico NATOLI (1885-1968), Illustrator.

La Guerra d'Etiopia e la Super-Gara Sant'Agostino
[The Ethiopian War and the Sant'Agostino Super-Contest]

Milan: Sant'Agostino – Stab Grafico Ripalta 1936.

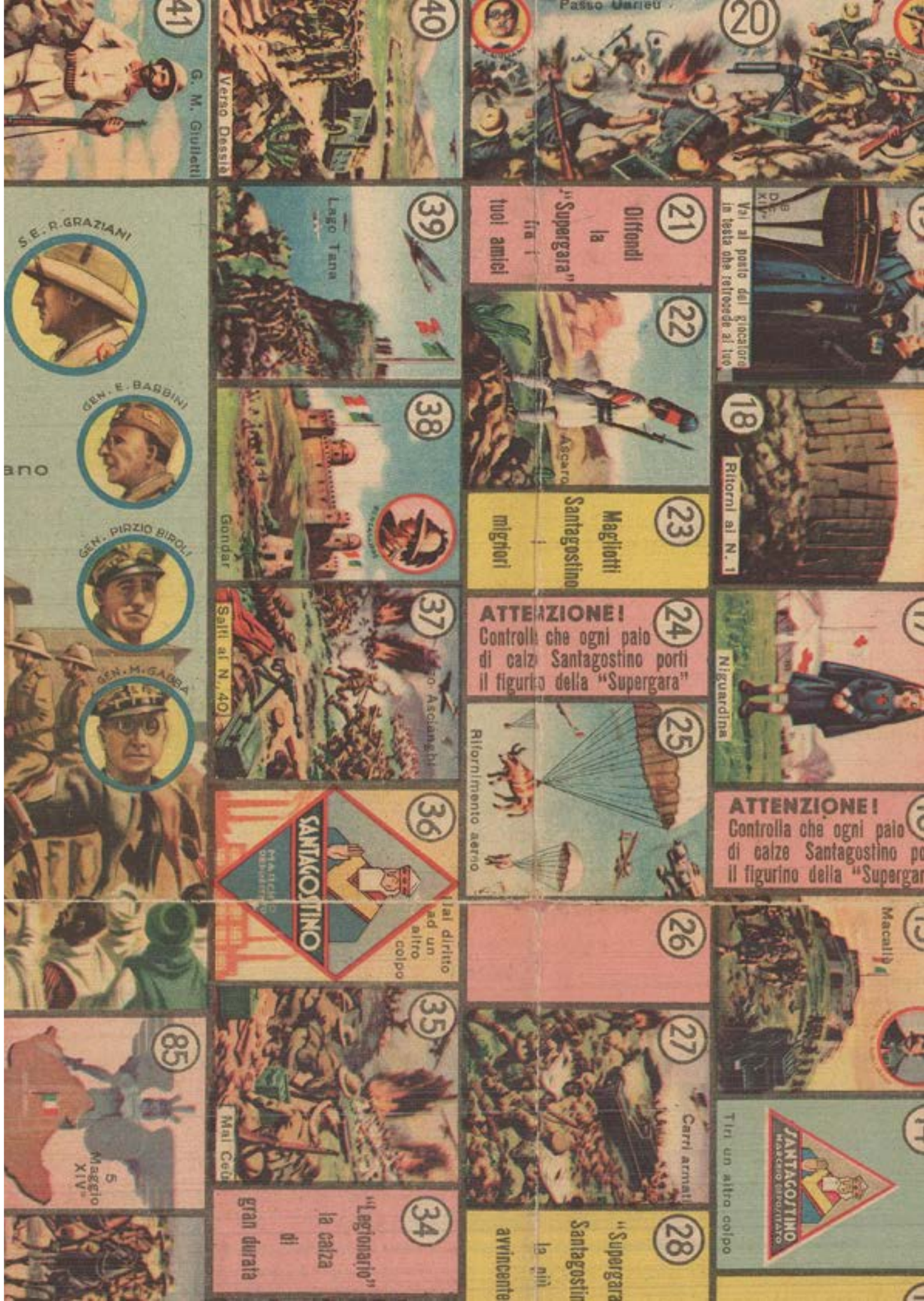
Colour lithograph, 47 x 68 cm (18.5 x 26.8 inches), verso text with images (tears and small holes in folds restored verso with white tape).

This morbid game was published by a Milan-based department store Sant'Agostino for its 60th anniversary in 1936, and was drafted by Domenico Natoli (1885-1968), a popular illustrator of children's books.

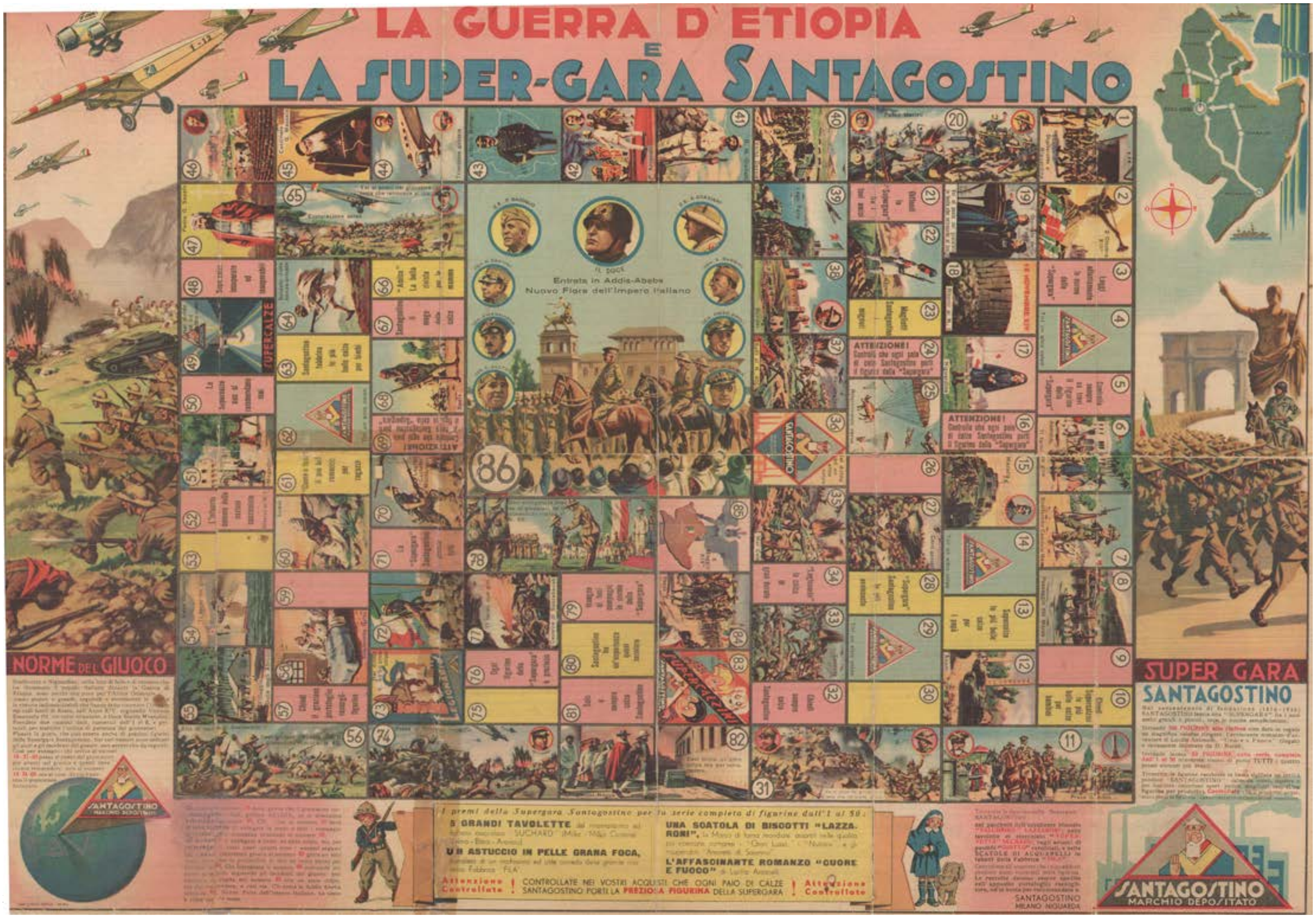
The illustrations are a mixture of contemporary scenes from the Second Italo-Ethiopian War with Italians fighting the "armed bandits", portraits of historical figures of Italians, active in Ethiopia, such as the explorer Giuseppe Maria Giulietti (1847 – 1881) and the Italian Lazarist missionary Giuseppe Sapeto (1811- 1895), and images of children, who can through the game as soldiers and nurses support the war. The last and central field shows the entrance of the Italian forces, led by Pietro Badoglio, to Addis Ababa on May 5th, 1936.

The game pieces could be found in various products by Sant'Agostino, such as chocolates and biscuits.

350 EUR



LA GUERRA D'ETIOPIA
E
LA SUPER-GARA SANTAGOSTINO



I premi della Supergara Santagostino per la serie completa di figurine dall'1 al 50:

5 GRANDI TAVOLETTE di cioccolato al latte assortito "SUCHARD" (Milka - Milka Cocoa - Nuss - Bleu - Arancia)

UN ASTUCCIO IN PELLE GRANA FOCA, completo di un rasoio ed otto lamette della garanzia cinquantennale Fabbrica "FILA"

UNA SCATOLA DI BISCOTTI "LAZZARONI", la Marca di fama mondiale assorti nelle qualità più comuni comprese i "Cioco Lazz", i "Nuvola" e gli squisitissimi "Amaretti di Saronno"

L'AFFASCINANTE ROMANZO "CUORE E FUOCO" di Lydia Arcioni

Attenzione Controllate ! CONTROLLATE NEI VOSTRI ACQUISTI CHE OGNI PAIO DI CALZE SANTAGOSTINO PORTI LA **PREZIOSA FIGURINA** DELLA SUPERGARA ! **Attenzione Controllate**

SANTAGOSTINO
MILANO NOVARESE

50. IRANIAN 20TH CENTURY CARTOGRAPHY

SAHAB GEOGRAPHIC AND DRAFTING INSTITUTE

The Sahab Geographic and Drafting Institute was founded in Tehran in 1935, becoming the first private geographic and mapmaking enterprise in the Middle East. Its founder Abolghasem Sahab was succeeded by his son Abbas Sahab, who later became known as the "Father of Iran's Cartography".

He was born in Fam, in Tafresh district in Iran. His father Ostad Abolghasem Sahab Tafreshi was a famous writer and author of about seventy titles on historic, geographic, religious, cultural and artistic topics.

Abbas Sahab devoted himself to cartography already during the time off his studies in Teheran. During his life he created more than 1,500 valuable works including maps, atlases, plates, scientific and medical illustrations, as well as geographic globes.

Sahab was very active on the international level. He was an active member of the International Cartographic Association. Between 1968-1971 he issued maps of other countries such as Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iraq and Turkey.

In 1970 Sahab organized the First International Map Exhibition in the Tehran Teachers Training High School and in the next years he hosted similar events in the other cities. In his last years of his life, he dedicated himself to his monumental work: The Great Atlas of 14 Centuries of Islamic Arts in 20 volumes, of which the first volume was published in 2000.

After Sahab's death the printing house was taken over by his sons and is still active today. Sahab's unique library with thousands of volumes on cartography also survives intact today.

50. A.

Abbas SAHAB (1921-2000).

نقشه عمومي ايران سياسي، طبيعي، مردم شناسي
[General Political, Physical and Anthropological Map of Iran]

Tehran: Sahab [S. d., 1980s].

Colour lithograph, 58 x 90 cm (22.8 x 35.4 inches), (folds slightly scratched and with tiny holes on the crossings, but otherwise in a good condition).

150 EUR



50. B.

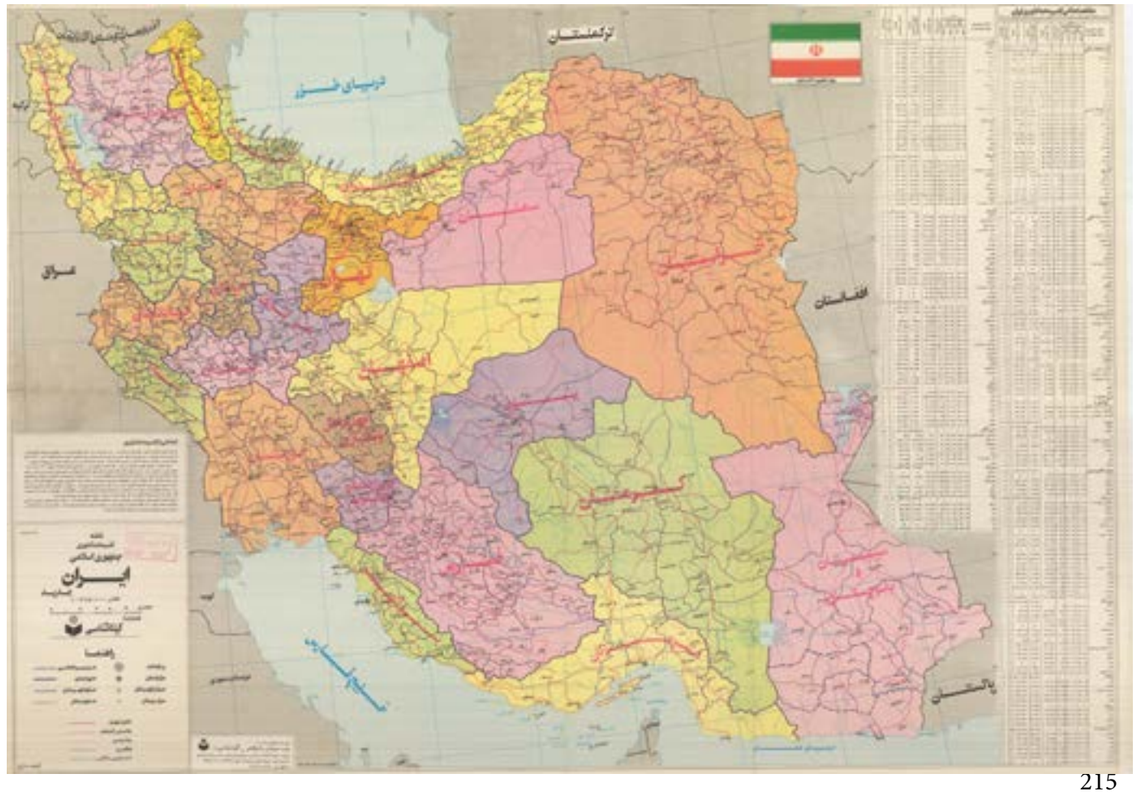
Abbas SAHAB (1921-2000).

نقشه تقسيمات كشوري جمهوری اسلامی ايران
[Map of Country Divisions of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

Tehran: Sahab [S. d., 1980s].

Colour lithograph, 68 x 99 cm (26.8 x 38.9 inches), (folds slightly scratched with tiny holes and tears on the crossings, but otherwise in a good condition).

150 EUR



50. C.

Abbas SAHAB (1921-2000).

نقشه طبيعي سكسي جزاير اقيانوس كبير
[Physical-Political Map of the Islands of the Great Ocean]

Tehran: Sahab [S. d., 1980s].

Colour lithograph, 58 x 90 cm (22.8 x 35.4 inches), (folds slightly scratched with tiny holes and tears on the crossings, but otherwise in a good condition).

150 EUR



50. D.

Abbas SAHAB (1921-2000).

اروپا
[Europe]

Tehran: Sahab [S. d., 1980].

Colour lithograph, 58 x 90 cm (22.8 x 35.4 inches), (folds slightly scratched with tiny holes and tears on the crossings, but otherwise in a good condition).

150 EUR



51. CHINESE CULTURE
POW CAMP BANDO, JAPAN

Franz TIEFENSEE (? -1934).

Wegweiser durch die chinesischen Höflichkeits-Formen
[Guide through Chinese Polite Phrases]

Bando: Verlag Lagerdruckerei [Prison Camp Press] 1919.

Large 8°. 300 pp. screen-printed text, illustrations and red colour panels in text, original green linen binding with lettering on the front cover, illustrated endpapers (binding little sunned around the spine, otherwise in a good condition).

A rare first edition of a German book, printed in the technique of screen printing in POW camp Bando in Japan, during WWI, contains detailed instructions on the Chinese language, communication, body language, hierarchy, script, addressing people, gifting, games etc. The decorative red squares with lettering demonstrate correct writing of letters and cards.

The author Franz Tiefensee (? -1934) was before the war a teacher at the German-Chinese high school in Tsingtao. He was caught by the Japanese soon after entering the army, in November 1914, and spent the first three years of the war, before being transferred to Bando, in the POW camp in Matsuyama. In Bando, Tiefensee was actively participating in writing for the prison's newspaper Die Baracke.

Note on Rarity

The book became an important source for learning Chinese language and culture for Germans. It was reprinted in the same year in Bando (marked as 2. Auflage) and later in Tokyo (1924) and in New York (1965). Listed here is a rare first edition.

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

The Pacific theatre of World War I is today a largely forgotten aspect of the conflict. Prior to the war, Germany controlled several territories in the Asia Pacific region, including Papua New Guinea, the Caroline Islands and the treaty port of Qingdao (also Tsingtao), a port city in Shandong province, China, which is still today known for its beer and Wilhelmine architecture. Since 1898, Qingdao had been, in essence, a German colony, although it was not technically a possession, but rather a leased city. By eve of the war the city had developed a small, yet well-adapted and surprisingly self-sufficient German community, such that a variety of vocations from brewers to bakers to bookbinders carried out their trades in the precise manner as ordained by the apprenticeship system in the homeland.



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Extraordinary Printing of the Bando Press

Some of the most unique, beautifully designed and technically innovative printing made anywhere during the early 20th Century was created within the Bando Camp, at the 'Lagerdruckerei'. The camp fostered a unique environment in which saw the synergy of the German apprenticeship system with Asian printing techniques and materials.

The printers at the Bando camp created a press shop with the blessing and active support of Toyohisa Matsue. It helped that the camp included 10 inmates who were professionals in publishing and the book trade.

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

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

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

In the April 1919 edition of Die Baracke (please see No. 5 below), the Bando printer K. Fischer explains how the press's colour printing technique was executed. He was eager to record this unique method for posterity, as Bando was shortly to be closed and the prisoners repatriated to Germany. He recalls how many of his compatriots entered the press shop in its final days, referring to his printing equipment, asking him how he expected to get "all this stuff" home? Fischer was also quite annoyed that many ignorant people referred to the Bando technique as chromolithography. He eloquently called their printing technique "a child of a prison of war" ("ein Kind der Kriegsgefangenschaft"), a procedure which could only be invented in the extremely unusual circumstances of the Bando Camp.

Fischer describes the colour printing technique in exacting detail, such that it could conceivably be revived today by a highly skilled professional. While he never used the term, the technique could perhaps be described as 'pierced silk paper colour printing'.

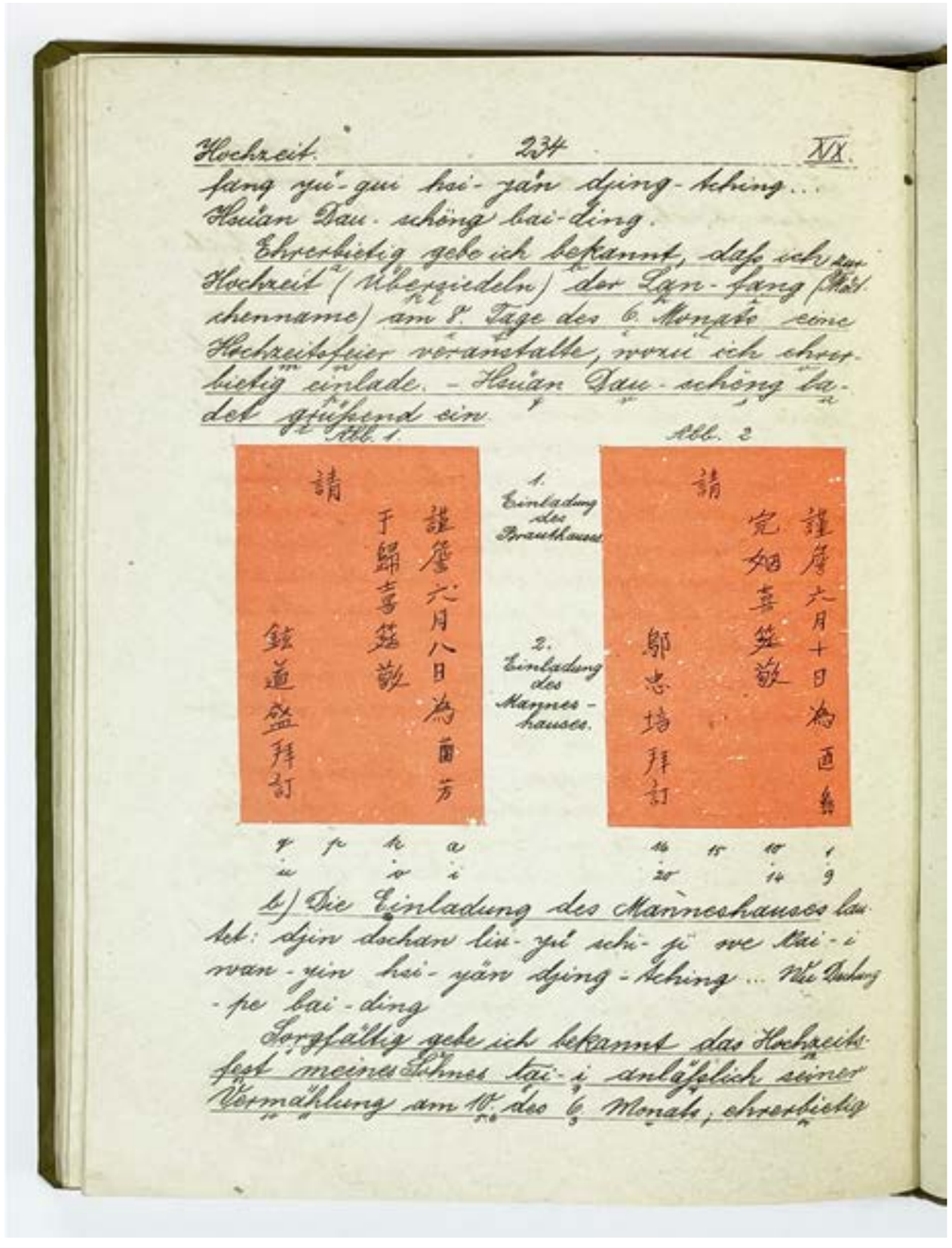
First, the text or drawing was to be impressed upon a sheet of silk paper, that was first coated in a waterproof film, or layer, by making microscopic, strategically placed superficial perforations with a steel pin, in a stipple-like manner. The colour was then applied on the verso of the paper, before being impressed with a custom-made press. The colour then bled out through the tiny holes on the front, leaving impressions on the white paper. As the different pigments of colour possessed variable structures, they had to be applied separately in different stages: first yellow, then blue, purple, green and black. Each individual sheet of paper had to be run through the press on multiple occasions, each time to add a single colour via a signature impression from a different stencil through the silk paper.

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

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

References: OCLC 258185068 (mixed with other editions). Cf.: Deutsches Institut für Japanstudien, DIJ Bandō-Sammlung (dijtokyo.org)).

1.400 EUR



52. DACHAU CONCENTRATION CAMP WOLRD WAR II SLAVICA

Ludwig MRZEL (1904 - 1971), Editor; Dušan LALEVIĆ et al., Authors of Articles.

Dahavski Poročevalec
[The Dachau Reporter]

Dachau Concentration Camp, Germany, May 9, 1945.

Large 8°, 6 pp. mimeographed text on loose sheets, pink start on the top of the first page (small tears and chipss, missing staple with loss of paper in the upper inner corners, soft folds, little stained).

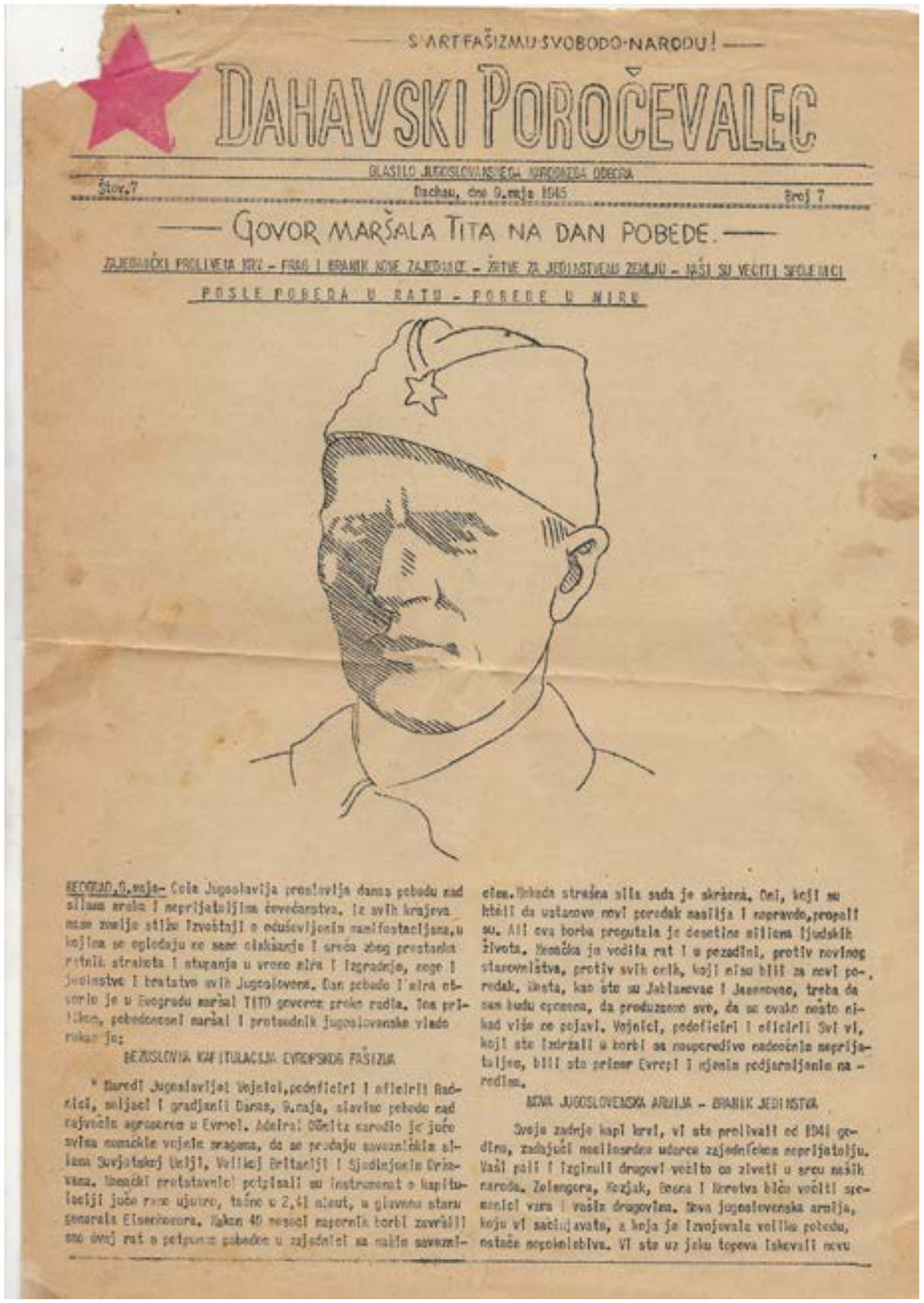
An issue of a rare newspaper, printed by Yugoslav prisoners of the Dachau Concentration Camp, in Croatian and Slovenian language on Victory Day, featuring the portrait of Josip Broz Tito on the cover.

The 7th issue of a rare mimeographed newspaper, published in the Dachau Concentration Camp on Victory Day, the Soviet victory over Nazi Germany, and featuring Josip Broz-Tito on the cover, contains articles in Croatian and Slovenian language, including the Tito's speech, news from all over the world and a description of a crematorium at the Dachau Concentration Camp.

The disturbing article on the crematorium was written by a Croatian survival Dušan Lalević, who later published a book on the horrors of the concentration camp. In this newspaper, he describes the torture and gas chambers and the place, where the bodies were burned. In the article Lalević mentions, that the Nazis removed the instruments from the torture room in the days before the liberation and that he found remains of burned documents in the crematorium and lists the numbers of corpses buried on the eve of the liberation.

The following article shares the happy news, that the French liberated prisoners will be dividing cakes and other sweets, received by their country, among other prisoners, but already the next page warns the inmates, especially the malnourished ones, against overeating, that could lead to death.

The last pages contain texts on lice and typhus with a first-hand account of a prisoner.



S ART FAŠIZMU SVOBODO NARODU!

DAHAVSKI POROČEVALEC

GLASILO JUGOSLOVANSKEGA NARODNEGA ODBORA

Štev.7 — Dachau, dne 9.maja 1945 — Broj 7

GOVOR MARŠALA TITA NA DAN POBEDE.

ZAJEDNIČKI PROLIVENA KRV - PRAG I BRANIK NOVE ZAJEDNICE - ŽRTVE ZA JEDINSTVENU ZEMLJU - NAŠI SU VEĆITI SAVEZNICI

POSLE POBEDA U RATU - POBEDE U MIRU

BEZUSLOVNA KAPITULACIJA EVROPSKOG FAŠIZMA

NOVA JUGOSLOVENSKA ARMIJA - BRANIK JEDINSTVA

The final article is an interesting insight into the press within the Dachau concentration camp. The author mentions a modern, hand-written magazine Razsvit (Enlightenment), which was made by young poets, writers and publicists during the war at the concentration camp and circulated among the inmates, encouraging them and presenting them a better future. Three issues were made by hand and the fourth one was printed after the liberation by the same press as our newspaper.

Dahavski Poročevalec

Dahavski Poročevalec [The Dachau Reporter] was a newspaper printed within the Dachau Concentration Camp, near Munich Germany, issued in May and early June 1945, just after its liberation from the Nazis by American forces. Yugoslavian Partisan survivors of the camp, who were given access to paper and mimeograph machines by the Americans, issued the newspaper. The respected Slovenian journalist Ludwig Mrzel edited the series.

Dahavski Poročevalec primarily focuses on reporting external events, notably the momentous conclusion of World War II in Europe, although some important details regarding the Dachau camp are included. The external information would have been supplied by American papers, newsreels and radio reports. Reading the pages, one can palpably feel the sense of elation that the survivors must have felt, hearing that the war was finally over and that they would soon be returning home. While the newspaper is primarily written in Slovenian, its features some sections, words and phrases that would allow it to be understood by Croatian and Serbian speakers.

Dahavski Poročevalec was produced in 31 numbered issues running from May 2 to June June 5, 1945, numbered 1-18, 18a and 19-30. Amazingly, the first issue of the paper appeared less than 72 hours after Dachau was liberated from the Nazis by the U.S. Army, on April 29, 1945. Under the circumstances, this must have entailed an extraordinary amount of effort and concentration on the part of Mrzel and his comrades. Importantly, while there were several different newspapers issued by the outgoing internes in post-liberation Dachau, the Dahavski Poročevalec was the only daily newspaper.

It should be noted that while the Americans went to great efforts to dramatically improve the conditions of Dachau's residents, most of the former prisoners were obliged to remain in the camp for some weeks until being processed out. Not only did the Americans need to screen the rolls for people who were potential security risks to the Allies, but it was also considered unsafe, or very difficult, for many of the internees to return home. Moreover, there were issues of infectious diseases within the camp, and doctors mandated a quarantine period. Time was required for all the appropriate arrangements to be made, and so thousands remained in Dachau.

The Americans facilitated activities and diversions for the internees as they awaited their release. A small number of residents requested, and were given, the resources to publish newsletters and small visual works, giving rise to the present works. Like other existing works printed by survivors in Dachau, the Dahavski Poročevalec is mimeographed on relatively small sheets of cheap wartime paper, from stock that was probably left behind by the departed German staff.

Notably, the final issue of the Dahavski Poročevalec (no. 30, June 5, 1945), featured three critically important supplements (of otherwise separately issued items), being Marko Zupančič's two maps: Skica Dahavskega Koncentraciskega Taborišča [Sketch of the Dachau Concentration Camp] and Ko ni mogel moloh-krematorij vec pozirati svojih zrtev, je bil na tem mestu izkopan grob za tisoce ze razkrajajocih se trupel [After the Moloch Crematorium could not swallow its victims anymore, on this spot a grave for thousands of decomposing bodies was dug]; and Božidar Pengov's poignant image, Ne moremo z vami toda ne pozabite nas! [We cannot go with you but don't forget us!].

Dahavski Poročevalec's editor, Ludwig Mrzel (1904-71) was a journalist and dramatist, and later the director of the National Theatre in Ljubljana, as well as a prolific translator of books. In 1949 he fell afoul of Marshal Tito and was imprisoned on the notorious Croatian penal colony of 'Naked Island', under the preposterous charge of being a "Gestapo spy". He was subsequently released and continued his career. Importantly, Mrzel was the editor of another Yugoslav Partisan newspaper printed in Dachau, Jež za žico [Hedgehog behind Barbwire], which appeared as a single issue on June 1, 1945.
All issues of Dahavski Poročevalec are, not surprisingly, exceedingly rare.

References: OCLC 723488718, 438792930, 439674393. V. Branica M. Pajković, [et al.], Bibliografija izdanja u narodnooslobodilačkom ratu 1941-1945 (Belgrade: Vojnoistorijski Institut, 1964), nos. 8395 and 8396.

850 EUR

53. WARSAW GHETTO UPRISING
JUDAICA

Marek Edelman (מאַרעק עדעלמאַן either 1919 or 1922 – 2009).

Getto walczy. Udział Bundu w obronie getta warszawskiego
[The Ghetto is Fighting. Participation of the Bund in the defense of the Warsaw Ghetto]

Warsaw: Bund 1945.

Large 12°, 67 pp., original illustrated wrappers (wrappers slightly dusty and stained with small chips and lines in ink and pencil, sporadic annotations in pencil inside).

A first-hand account on the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising by last surviving leader Marek Edelman, issued immediately after World War II.

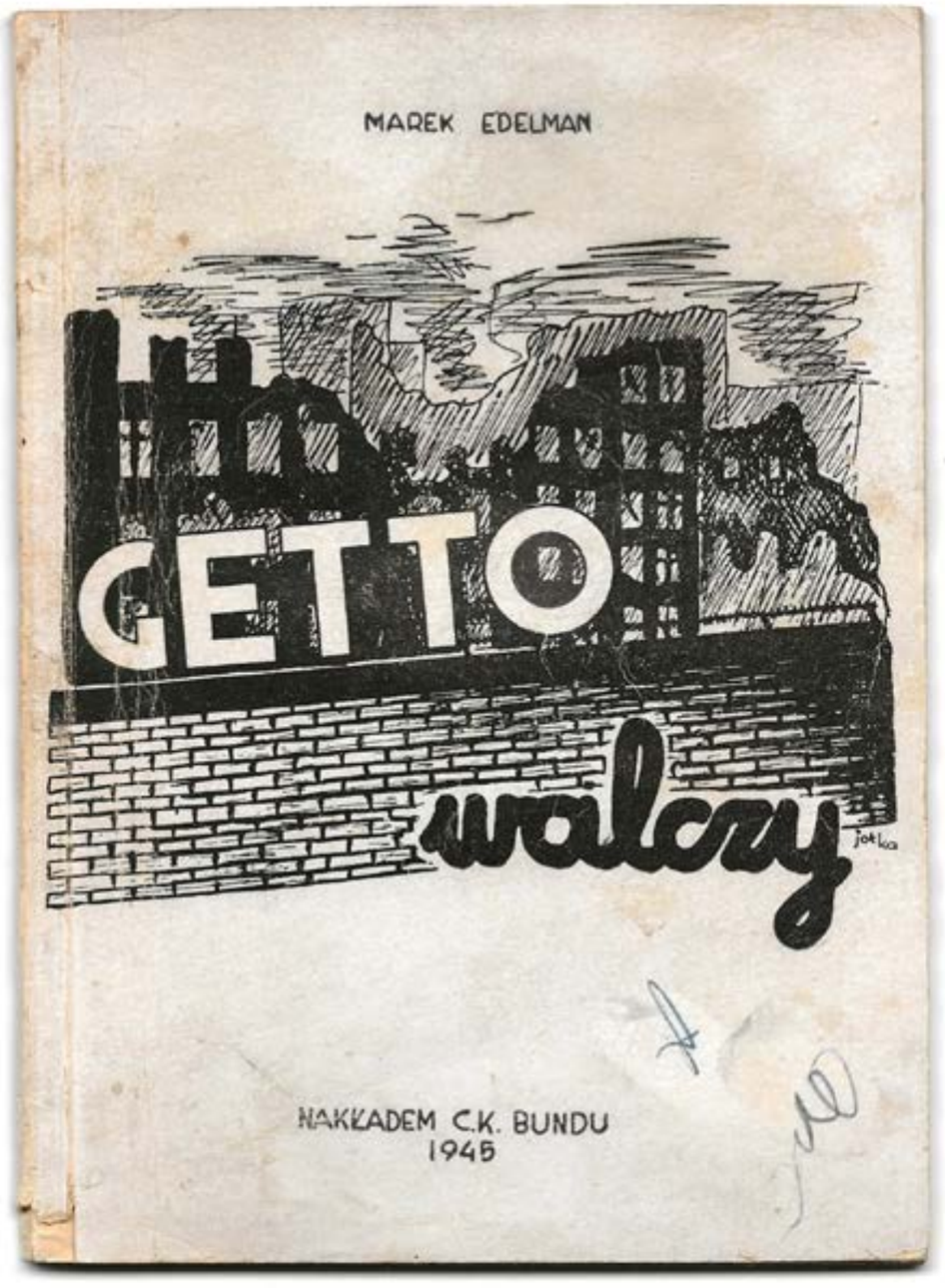
Marek Edelman (1919 or 1922 – 2009), a member of the Bund, the Jewish socialist movement, one of the leaders of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising during World War II, in 1943. He helped organizing guerrilla troops among the relatively unprepared inhabitants of the Ghetto and secret transportation of the weapons, which during the uprising fought much more powerful German troops, that tried to transport the remaining ghetto population to Majdanek and Treblinka death camps.

After the death of all the other leaders of the revolt, Edelman became the only surviving commander of the revolt. He managed to escape the winning German troops through the sewers under the Ghetto and joined the resistance at the Warsaw Uprising.

In his book, published by the Bund just shortly after the war, Edelman describes the events in the Ghetto and mostly the disbelief of the Jewish population, that Germans would try to deport them.

References: OCLC 559371466, 37298581 (with other versions), 492020304, 162836180.

420 EUR



54. HITLER
WORLD WAR II

Münir Süleyman ÇAPANOĞLU (1894 - 1973).

Hitler ne idi, ne yaptı, ne oldu?
[Hitler. Who was He? What did He Do? What Happened to Him?]

Istanbul: Rasit Bütün Matbaasi 1945.

8°, 110 pp., [2 pp.] blank, original illustrater front wrapper, contemporary brown patterned boards and brown cloth spine (tear in page 7-8, without loss of text, little toned with minor foxing, but overall in a good condition).

A Turkish biography of Adolf Hitler, written three days after his death by a prominent writer and journalist Münir Süleyman Çapanoğlu.

This Hitler's biography, accompanied with images, was written in Turkish language on May 3rd, 1945, only three days after his death, and describes not only his life, but also the rise of the National socialism and emphasizes the damage it made to the neighboring countries. The author Münir Süleyman Çapanoğlu (1894 - 1973), from a prominent Ottoman / Turkish family, was a prolific journalist and writer.

Worldcat lists two institutional examples (Bilkent University Library, Ankara, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, as Yale University Library only holds a microfilm).

References: OCLC 54235123.

320 EUR



55. BERLIN POLICE COLD WAR

Peter KLEINHANS [att.].

Geschichte der Berliner Polizei von 1945 bis zum 1. 10. 1950 ab 1945 [Cover]
Zusammenstellung von Unterlagen über die Geschichte der Berliner Polizei von 1945 bis zum 1. 10. 1950 ab 1945 [Title Page].
[The History of the Berlin Police from 1945 until 1. 10. 1950 from 1945]

[S. l., S. d., but Berlin, late 1970s or 1980s].

Large 4°, 55 pp. typescript numbered recto and verso or only recto, [52 pp.] typescript recto and verso or only recto, some sheets smaller in size, [74 pp.] photocopies with text recto only (parts of the photocopied text marked with a highlighter, bound in a (1980s?) black cloth binding with stamped title in the label, pasted on the front cover (binding slightly rubbed on the corners, otherwise in a good condition).

A typescript with major changes inside the Berlin Police, set between 1945 and 1974, mostly covering the events of the cold war

The detailed typescript notes all the important events and changes in the Berlin police office, from the capitulation of Germany on May 7th 1945 until the end of 1974. Marked are also all the important events, related to the police work, which divided into the East and West Berlin during the cold war. The last part includes transcriptions of important documents until 1958.

Marked are the events, carefully sorted by dates, such as new acquisitions of ammunition and equipment, drills, students' riots, protecting various diplomats, collaborations with police abroad and organization around the Berin Wall, erected on August 13, 1961.

The book comes from a collection of a police historian Peter Kleinhans from Berlin, who authored several texts on the subject. Kleinhans was possibly also the author of the typescript.

650 EUR

