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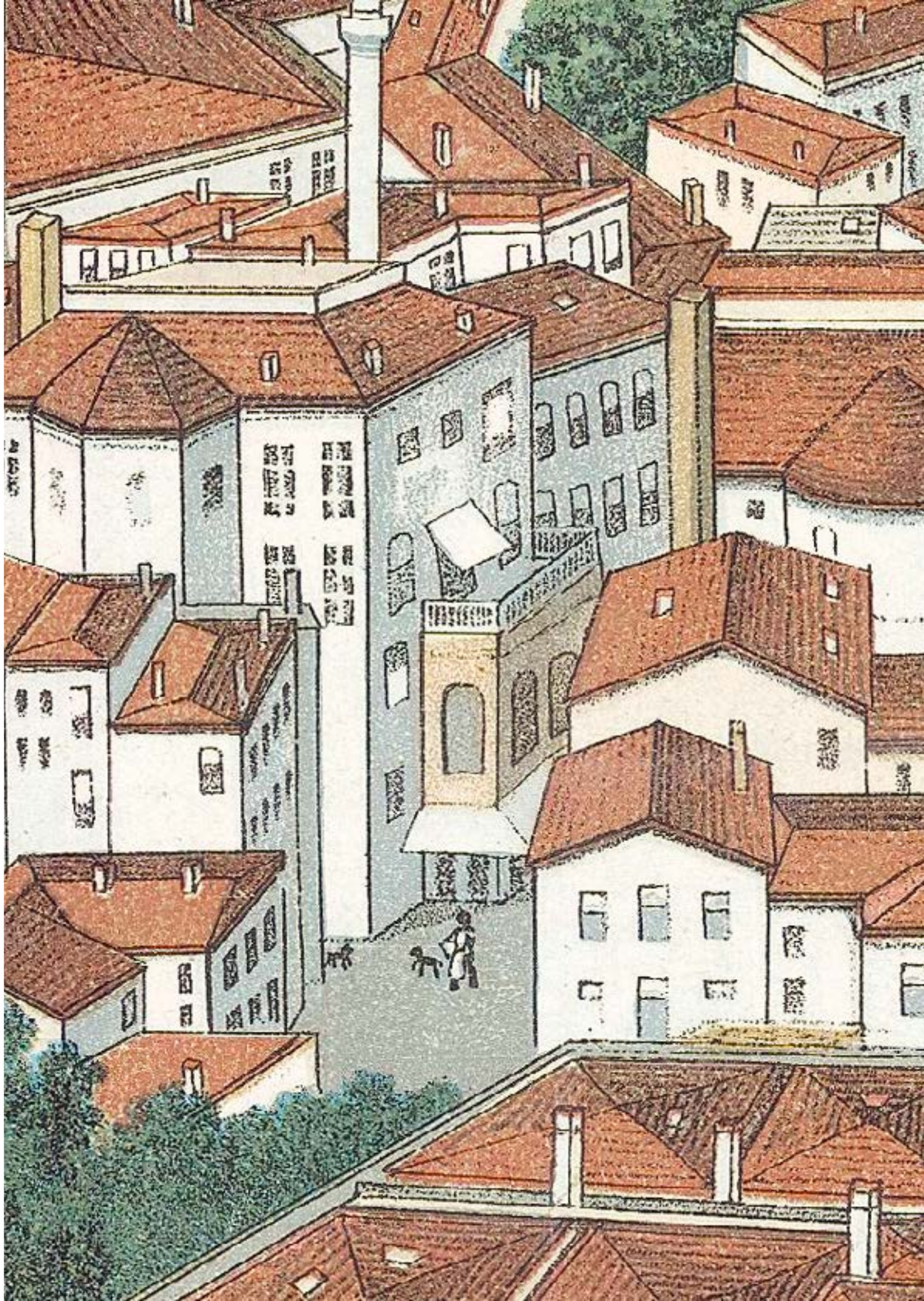
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1. AMERICANA – UPSTATE NEW YORK
THE 'CASTORLAND' FRENCH SETTLER COLONY
CARTOGRAPHIC BROADSIDE

Victor COLINET.

A Vendre Belle Propriété...

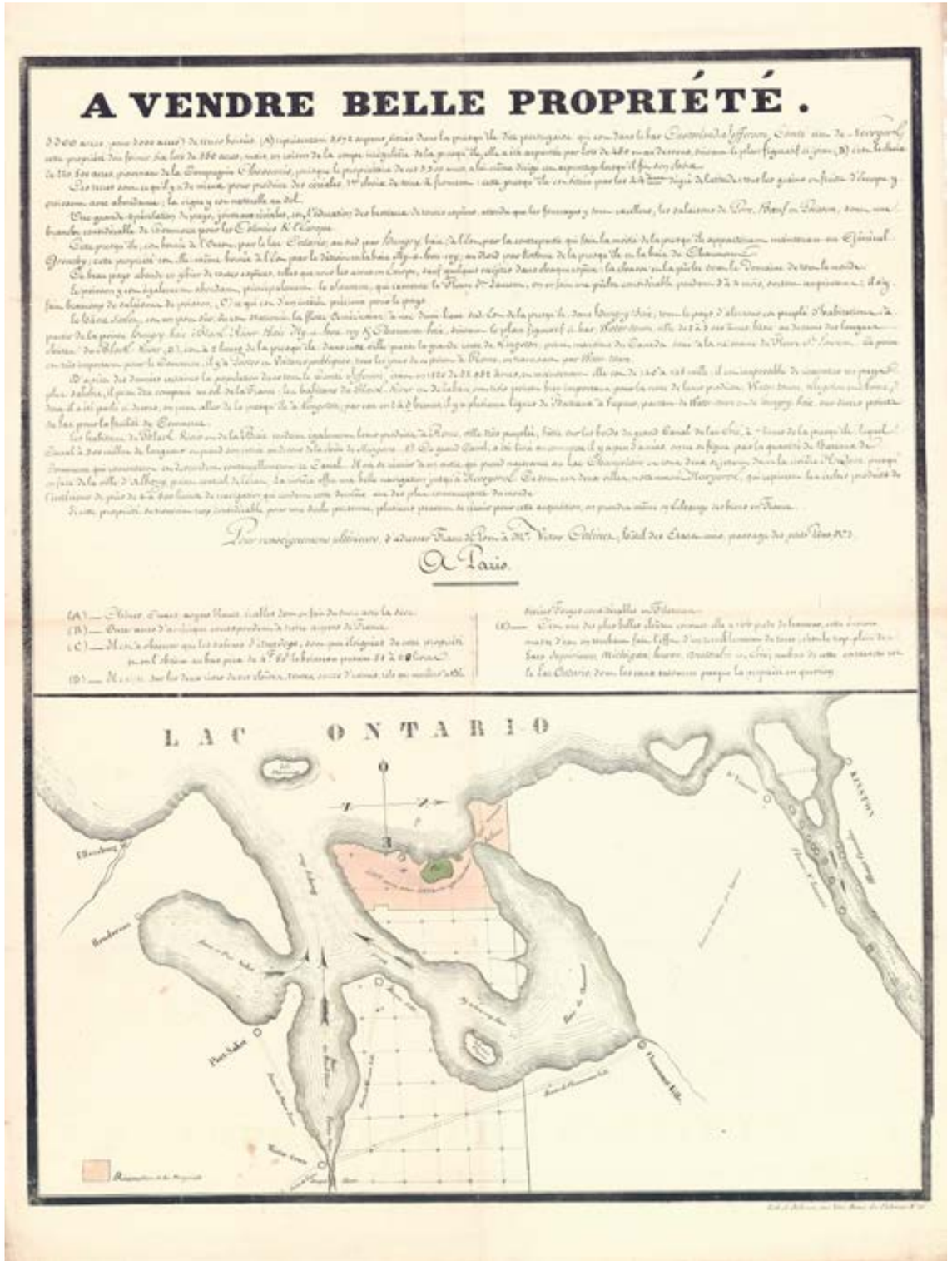
Paris: Lith. de Delarue [circa 1830 - 1840].

Lithographed Broadside, on a sheet of fine laid paper bearing 'bunch of grapes' watermark, with deckled edges, with offered property shaded in original hand colour (Excellent condition, clean and lovely, just some soft old folds and a few light spots, untrimmed), 61.5 x 45.5 cm (24 x 18 inches).

A fascinating and extraordinary artefact relating to the French settler colony of 'Castorland' that was established towards the end of the 18th century in Upstate New York; despite the venture being supported by luminaires including Michel Guillaume Jean de Crèvecœur and Gouverneur Morris, the colony eventually failed, as the settlers were mostly aristocrats fleeing the French Revolution who could not cope in what was a rough frontier environment; the present work being a seemingly unrecorded large-format broadside published in Paris between 1830 and 1840 for Victor Colinet, the former quartermaster of Castorland, promoting the sale of a large land tract along Lake Ontario that was once part of the colony, featuring promotional text with much intriguing intelligence, as well as an overly optimistic depiction of the region's agrarian potential, illustrated by an attractive original map of the Chaumont Bay region highlighting the real estate in question.

In the wake of the American Revolution (1775-83), the State of New York, while proudly one of the principal drivers of the newly independent republic, found that its treasury was almost completely empty. Its vast Upstate territories, beyond the Hudson and Mohawk valleys, were scarcely settled by people of European decent, with only the odd fort or trading post set amongst lands that were still under the practical control of the indigenous nations.

New York faced a daunting challenge as it sought to 'civilize' the Upstate territories, by peopling them with white settlers and building the necessary infrastructure and services. Moreover, the sparsely populated region would be a 'sitting duck' in the event of a war with Great Britain, as the adjacent border region of Upper Canada was well settled by United Empire Loyalists (many of whom were natives of New York), who could, in theory, easily make forays into the region, along with their Iroquois allies. As such, settling Upstate New York was an urgent priority for both economic and security imperatives.



As settling Upstate New York was well beyond the financial and organizational abilities of the state government, it outsourced these responsibilities to private joint stock companies. Massive land grants were sold by the state to these enterprises, which were backed by the new republic's good and great, men who hoped to make quick and massive profits from an anticipated flood of settlers.

One of the principal land speculation enterprises was 'Macomb's Purchase', ratified in 1791, which comprised a colossal (3,670,715 acres / 1,485,486 ha) tract extending from the shores of Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River to the Adirondacks, sold for the low price of 8 pence (New York currency) per acre. However, Alexander Macomb, the tycoon who headed the scheme, soon realized that there was no way he could attract sufficient settlers to recoup the price he had paid. In 1792, he sold a large share of the Purchase for the price of 20 cents per acre to his associative William Constable, an American based in London, who hoped to attract settlers to Upstate New Work from Europe (Macomb still went bankrupt anyway!). In this regard, Constable worked closely with Gouverneur Morris, the energetic American Ambassador to France, who was an enthusiastic supporter of the project.

Importantly, the effort to attract French settlers and investors to Upstate New York, must be seen within the broader context of contemporary American endeavours to create French settler colonies along the U.S. frontier. Notably, in 1787, the Scioto Land Company was founded to settle French settlers in the Ohio Valley, another project that received Morris's backing.

In the mid to late 1780s, many French people, of mainly lower- and middle-class stock, were interested in immigrating to America due to the terrible economic conditions that plagued their country. However, upon the advent of the French Revolution (1789-99), many affluent Frenchmen, including nobleman, were compelled to leave France. This provided colonization and land speculation schemes in America with a much higher level of financial support than previously enjoyed.

The Rise and Fall of 'Castorland'

During the turmoil of the French Revolution, Constable and Morris were able to drum up interest amongst an A-List group of investors in Paris with a proposal to create a large French settler colony in Upstate New York. The interested parties established the Compagnie de New York (New York Company) in 1792, which was led by the businessman Pierre de Chassanis, who served as chairman. Importantly the Company was supported by Michel Guillaume Jean de Crèvecœur, the French traveler, onetime settler in America, and the author of the classic Letters from an American Farmer (London, 1782); and Jacques-Donatien Le Ray de Chaumont, who was called the "Father of American Revolution", for having lent large sums of money to the Continental Congress when he was Benjamin Franklin's landlord in Paris. Jacques-Donatien's son, James, subsequently became one of the leading settlers of the Company's lands in Upstate New York.

The New York Company promptly purchased a massive 210,000-acre (850 sq km) tract from William Constable, for the price of 50 cents per acre. The Company's shareholders hoped to be able to sell the lots within the tract to prospective settlers for a tidy profit.

The Company's new empire in Upstate New York was named 'Castorland' (Land of the Beaver) and occupied an irregular triangular tract that extended from Chaumont Bay (named after Jacques-Donatien Le Ray de Chaumont), on Lake Ontario, into the interior to points deep within the 'Great Wilderness' of the Adirondack Foothills, following the north bank of the Black River (so taking in pieces of the modern counties of Jefferson, Lewis, and Herkimer). Please see this link to a map of the Castorland tract:

https://bloximages.newyork1.vip.townnews.com/nny360.com/content/tncms/assets/v3/editorial/6/f3/6f3c92f4-6b60-5b78-a3e5-5fc535b1ec0b/61f02c92f1291.image.jpg?crop=1512%2C794%2C0%2C288&resize=1200%2C630&order=crop%2Cresize

The Company's Prospectus featured much incorrect information that made life in Upstate New Yok seem much easier than it was. It noted that the region was one of fertile soils, navigable rivers, and that "in the winter… beneficent snow, which uniformly covers the ground, protects the grain, fertilizes the earth, and assures abundant harvests".

In truth, while a productive living could be scored from the land, this could only be accomplished with much skill and toil, as the region had long harsh winters and variable soils, while the rivers tended to be full of cataracts, making them unnavigable.

The inaccuracies and hyperbole were intentional, aimed as selling land, with the plots going for $1.48 and acre, giving the Company an almost three-fold profits on sold land.

In 1793, Simon Desjardins and Peter Pharoux, leading a small number of settlers, travelled to Castorland to serve as 'Commissioners', to oversee the foundation of the colony, surveying the land, building roads, and constructing cabins and other facilities. Today, we know a lot about the early days of the settlement, as Desjardins and Pharoux's original journal from July 1793 until April 1797 was discovered in a Paris bookstore in 1862. The maiden settlers' focus was to build the colony's main town, Castorland, located deep in the interior by the Black River (in modern Lewis County). This early period proved incredibly difficult, as many of the settlers suffered, ironically, from Giardiasis ('Beaver Fever'). The settlers found the region's harsh winters challenging, while unscrupulous and bigoted locals intentionally sold them rotten flour and faulty tools. The colony took a major hit when Pharoux drowned in the Black River on September 20, 1795.

In May 1796, Rodolphe Tillier, a native of Berne, Switzerland, was selected to replace Desjardins as the new head of the colony. In 1797, he traveled to Castorland with members of twenty, mostly aristocratic, French families. Tillier was accompanied by a young French storekeeper, Victor Colinet, who served as the provisioning and logistics expert for the colony.

Over the next three years, the Company sold many more land lots across the colony, although the new settlers found the going incredibly difficult. The 'upper-class' nature of the new settlers ensured that they were uniquely unsuited to rough frontier farming and logging, as many were city slickers or former owners of grand manicured estates, who had no experience with manual labour. Heartier Frenchmen from working class or farming backgrounds would likely have fared better.

The situation was not helped by the fact that Tillier was widely accused of being incompetent.

By 1800, most of the settlers had abandoned Castorland, with some returning to France, and others moving to larger cities and towns in America. To the point, the colony failed.

Castorland continued to technically exist until the Company was dissolved in 1814, although by this time most of the settlers had long divested their assets and cut all connections to the region.

While the colony's problems were certainly well beyond Tillier's control, many pinned the failure of Castorland upon him, compelling Tillier to publish his defence, a Translation of a Memorial of Rodolphe Tillier's Justification of the Administration of Castorland, County of Oneida, State of New York (Rome, NY, 1800).

It is worth noting that Catorland may also have suffered from bad timing, as shortly after the colony's demise, the Black River-Chaumont Bay region became the focus of much inward investment and migration. From 1800, the region was steadily settled by Americans, mostly from Down State and New England, with Watertown founded in 1800, and the town of Chaumont settled in 1802.

Importantly, during the War of 1812 (1812-5), Sackets Harbor (then spelled 'Sacketts Harbor') became the largest American military base and shipyard in the Great Lakes, at one time being the third largest population centre in New York State. Its garrison repelled two serious British attempts to take the town.

While a matter of speculation, Castorland may have fared better if it had held out a little longer.

As an interesting aside, in 1796, the Compagnie de New York produced a Castorland Jeton, a medallion issued to members of its board. Surviving today in only around ten examples, it is today a great prize of 18th century American numismatics.

The Broadside in Focus

Evidently, some decades after Castorland's failure, some of the former colonists and investors still held title to the cadastral lots they had purchased. In the 1830s, Victor Colinet, Tillier's former lieutenant and Castorland's quartermaster, was the proprietor of a Paris hotel, the Hôtel des Etats-Unis, that specialized in serving Anglophone travelers.

A contemporary travel guide, listing the "Principal Furnished Hotels" in Paris notes:

"Etats Unis, passage des Petits-Pères, No. 3, near the Passage Vivienne, the Palais Royale, the Bank, and the Exchange. Kept by Victor Colinet. Rooms and apartments, elegantly furnished, by the day, week, or month . English and French breakfasts served, and a table d'hôte every day at five o'clock . Wines of superior quality on moderate terms. English spoken." (Galignani's New Paris Guide (Paris: A. and W. Gaglinani, 1830), p. lxxii).

Colinet and/or parties that he represented still held title a large land parcel in what was by 1830 one of the more valuable pieces of real estate in the region. The lot in question was located at what was the extreme western corner of the former Castorland tract, on the Point Peninsula, that guarded the mouth of Chaumont Bay, on Lake Ontario. The forested property, which could conceivably be cleared for farms, was potentially ideal for provisioning the area's growing settlements, such as Watertown. That being said, only those with the right skills and local knowledge could hope to take advantage of these opportunities.

Colinet oversaw the sale of this property, which he advertised with the present large-format, cartographic broadside. Critically, this impressive piece seems to be unrecorded, which is not surprising, as it would surely have been made in only a small print run, while the survival rate of such large ephemeral works is extremely low.

The lithographed broadside, entitled A Vendre Belle Propriété, is printed upon a single piece of laid, watermarked paper, with deckled edges. Then upper 60% of the work contains the promotional and descriptive text, while the lower part features a fine map of the real estate within the greater Chaumont Bay region.

Focusing upon the map, it embraces the entire northwest corner of Jefferson County, New York, centred upon the Point Peninsula (referred to in the text as the "presqu'île portugaise"), of which its western half features the real estate in question. The great expanse of Lake Ontario appears in the upper part, with Chaumont Bay and its various inlets depicted with arrows showing the direction of currents. The map notes the towns of 'Port-SaKet' (Sackets Harbor); 'Water-town', located at the mouth the 'Rivière noire', (Black River), shown with its cataracts which generated power for the town's mills; and 'Chaumont-Ville'; while the map delineates numerous roads. In the upper right is the mouth of the 'Fleuve St. Laurent' (St. Lawrence River) which marks the border with 'Haut Canada' (Upper Canada), noting the major city of 'Kinston' (Kingston, Ontario).

Of course, the focus the map is the property that Colinet wished to sell, which occupies the western half of the Point Peninsula and adjacent isthmus, which is shown shaded in a rose hue as described by the note, in the lower left corner, 'Désignation de la propriété', with the small unforested areas of the tract, named as 'Pré' (meadow) shaded in green. The map notes that he entire tract that Colinet was offering accounted for 3,300 acres, of which 3,000 was located upon the peninsula, while the rest was located on the isthmus and mainland.

Notably, the lands of the Peninsula and the areas of the mainland across the bay hugging the north bank of the Black River are divided into a neat even grid of castral lots, a relic of the Castorland surveys executed by Desjardins and Pharoux in 1793-5.

Turning to the detailed text which appears above the map, Colinet notes the location and size of the tract as already mentioned. He remarks that the provenance of the land is the 'Compangie de Chassanis', referring to the former chairman of the Castorland venture. The 3,300-acre tract is divided into six lots of 550 each, that could be sold separately.

The Castorland enterprise's penchant for hyperbole and misinformation continues here,

as Colinet notes that the land in question was ideal for growing cereals and fruits, being at the latitude of 44°, which he notes is the same as that of the best agrarian lands in Europe (he fails to mention that Western Europe is warmed by Atlantic currents, while Chaumont Bay is ripped by cold winds and deep lake effect snow!). He also mentions that grapevines are native to the area (although the indigenous American grapes were not fit for wine production – wine grapes would have a tough time in such an unsheltered location).

More credibly, it is claimed that the land was ideal for animal forage, and could support pigs and herds of cattle, while the lake abounded in fish. He makes special note of the presence of salmon, as in those days, Chaumont Bay then caught a part of the massive St. Lawrence River salmon run.

It is noted the eastern half of the Point Peninsula, bordering the land for sale, was owned by a 'Général Grouchy' (being Emmanuel de Grouchy, 2nd Marquis of Grouchy (1766 - 1847), a Napoleonic field marshal), adding some prestige the neighbourhood; however, to the best of our knowledge, Grouchy never visited America.

Colinet erroneously claims that Sackets Harbor was still a 'station of the American Navy", even though it ceased to host shipyards and a fleet shortly after 1815.

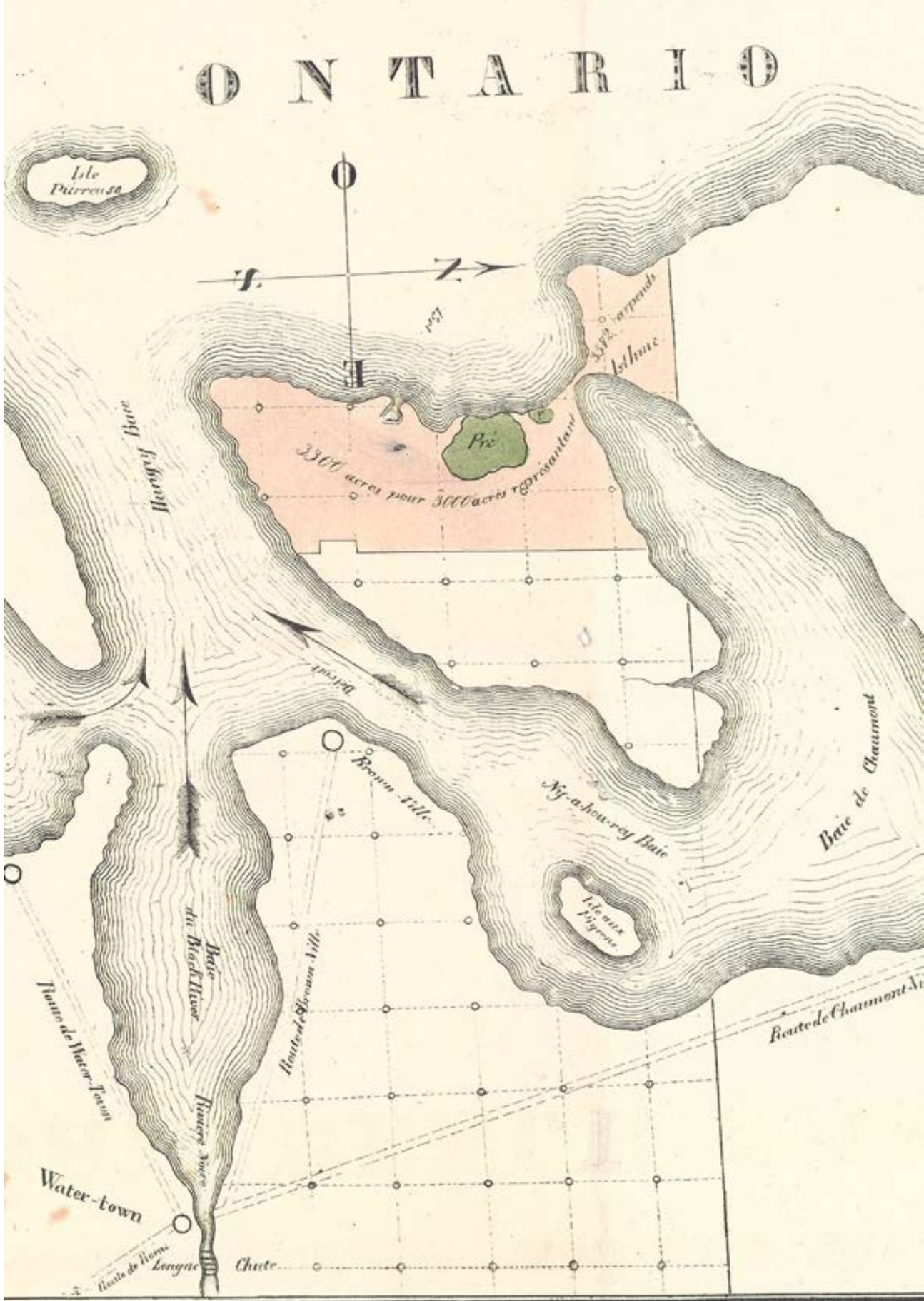
More truthfully, the text describes the good commercial, postal, and communication links in the area. Watertown was home to many fine mills where local grains and corn etc., could be refined. The real estate in question was also not far from Kingston, a major centre with good connections down the St. Lawrence River, as well being near Rome, a town on the Erie Canal (which opened in 1827), allowing navigable connections to New York City and the Atlantic.

Jefferson County is noted as having had a population in 1820 of 32,952. However, Colinet ridiculously claims that "today" the county may have as much as between 140,000 and 145,000 residents. He describes the area as the "most salubrious land", likening it to France.

The text is singed off by noting that enquiries can be made to Victor Colinet at the hôtel des États-unis, Paris.

References: N/A - Broadside seemingly unrecorded. Cf. Simon DESJARDINS and Pierre PHAROUX, trans. by John A. GALLUCI, Castorland Journal: An Account of the Exploration and Settlement by French Emigres in the Years 1793 to 1797 (Ithaca, New York: Cornell University Press, 2010); Christophe LE FAHLER, Castorland, une colonisation française dans l'État de New York, in La France et les Amériques entre révolutions et nations: 1776-1871 (Rennes: Presses universitaires de Rennes, 2021); Edith PILCHER, French Refugees in the Western Adirondacks, 1793 – 1814 (Ithaca, New York: Cornell University Press, 1985); Clarence, J. WEBSTER, 'French Emigres in the Wilderness', New York State Tradition, vol. 17, no. 2 (Spring 1963), pp. 43-47.

4.500 EUR



2. WEST INDIES – ANTIGUA
SUGAR-SLAVE PLANTATION ECONOMIES

John LUFFMAN (1751 - 1821), surveyor & cartographer. / William FADEN (1749 - 1836), publisher.

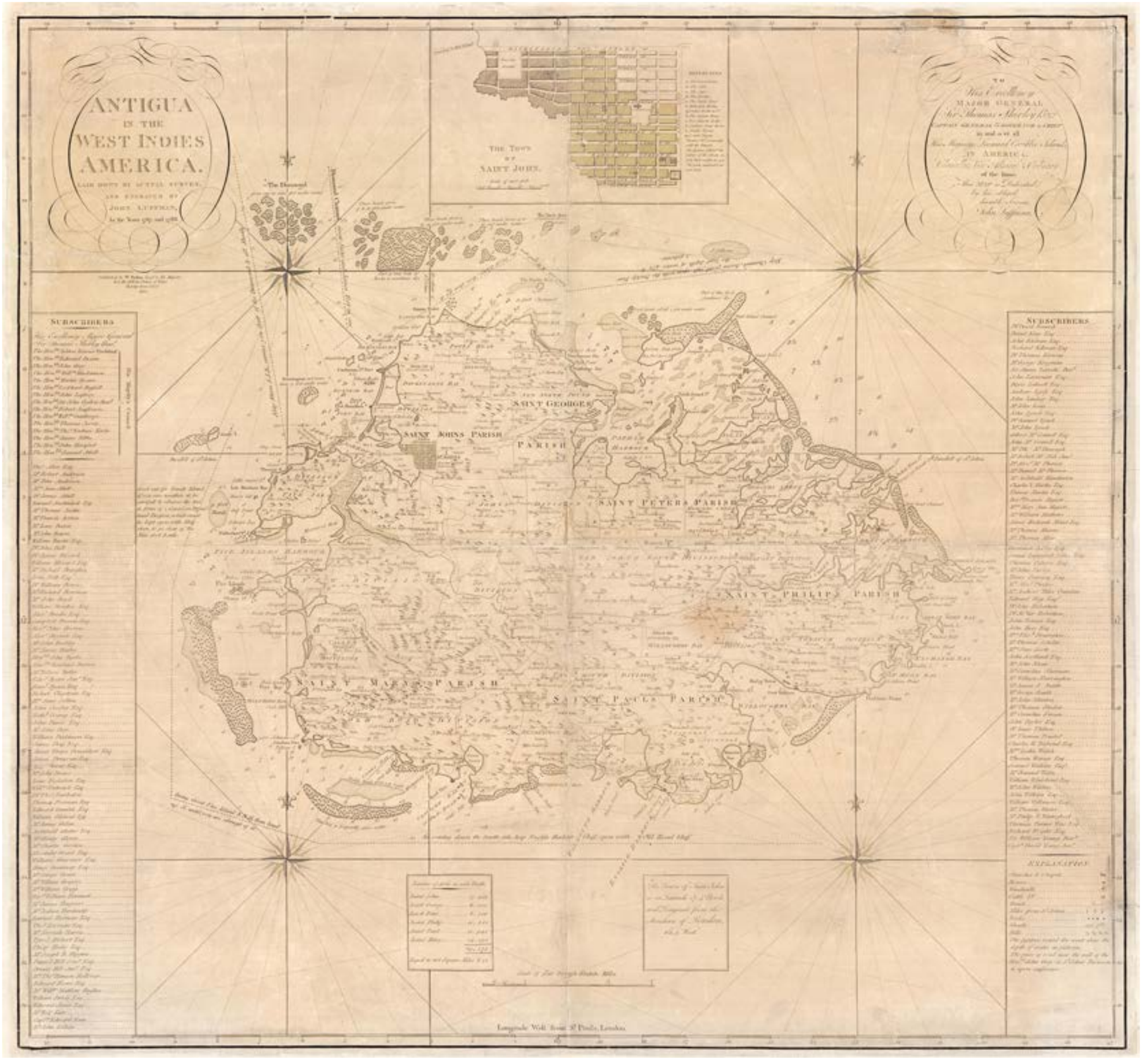
Antigua in the West Indies America. Laid Down by actual Survey, and engraved by John Luffman, in the years 1787 and 1788. / To His Excellency Major General Sir Thomas Shirley Governor Bart. Captain General & Governor in Chief in and over all His Majestys Leeward Caribee Islands, in America. Chancellor, Vice Admiral & Ordinary of the same. This Map is Dedicated, by his obliged humble Servant, John Luffman.

London: William Faden, 1793.

Copper engraving on 4 joined sheets (Good, several closed tears and cracks entering image but with no real loss, some surface abrasions along sheet joints, some light even toning and a light stain in lower right quadrant, some minor chips of filled loss to top neatline reinstated in fac-simile, the entire map archivally mounted to a slightly larger sheet of japan for added stability; still a fine library example), 93.5 x 100.5 cm (37 x 39.5 inches).

John Luffman's grand map of Antigua, one of the cartographic monuments of the 18th century British West Indies; predicated upon the goldsmith-cartographer's reconnaissance of the island conducted when it was still one of the world's leading sugar-slave economies, as well as hosting a major Royal Navy base (then commanded by the future Lord Admiral Horatio Nelson); the map served as the definitive geographic record of contemporary Antigua, granting a broadly accurate large-scale overview of the island's topography, detailing the locations of hundreds of plantations (with their owners' names and their sources of power), as well as delineating its road network (with milage markers), outlining settlements and locating rural churches, plus, featuring a detailed inset plan of the island's capital, St. John's; published in London by William Faden, it amazingly served as the autorotative map of Antigua for 59 years!

Antigua was one of the first British colonies in the Caribbean, having been founded in 1632 by the great sugar baron Christopher Codrington, who brought setters over from St. Kitts. By the 1670s, Antigua had formed a highly profitable sugar-slave economy. The heyday of the island's agrarian bounty came in the 1760s, when it was the fourth largest sugar producer in the British Empire (next to Jamaica, Barbados, and St. Kitts) and one of the wealthiest places in the world (at least as far as Antigua's small white planter community was concerned). Meanwhile, from the 1740s, Antigua was home to an important Royal Navy dockyard, at English Harbour.


ANTIGUA
IN THE
WEST INDIES
AMERICA.
THE TOWN
OF
SAINT JOHN.
SAINT GEORGES
PARISH
SAINT JOHNS PARISH
SAINT PETERS PARISH
SAINT PHILIPS PARISH
SAINT MARYS PARISH
SAINT PAULS PARISH
SUBSCRIBERS
SUBSCRIBERS
EXPLANATION

In the run-up to the apogee of Antigua's sugar-slave economy, its legislature, backed by its major plantation owners, commissioned the island's surveyor-general, Robert Baker, to conduct the first serious survey of Antigua. This resulted in a grand-format and incredibly beautiful work that was the first broadly accurate map of the island, A New and Exact Map of the Island of Antigua in America, according to an Actual and Accurate Survey made in the years 1746, 1747 & 1748 (London: T. & J. Bowles, 1749).

The map was the first to label all Antigua's estates, noting the names of their proprietors, while depicting its infrastructure and general topography.

Please see a link to images of all 4 sheets of the Baker map, courtesy of the John Carter Brown Library:

https://jcb.lunaimaging.com/luna/servlet/view/search?search=SUBMIT&cat=0&q=baker+antigua+map+corner&dateRangeStart=&dateRangeEnd=&QuickSearchA=QuickSearchA

Importantly, Baker's mapping of Antigua was not precisely accurate, for it was not predicated upon systematic trigonometrical surveys. Prior to the 1760s, such surveys were very unusual in Britain and throughout its empire, and even if one were to be endeavored in Antigua, it would have been prohibitively expensive, while many of the island's landowners might not have wanted to have the bounds of their estates precisely demarcated, as the result might see them liable for higher taxes (a certain level of ambiguity in the size of plantations and their holdings allowed one to 'fudge' a bit on their financial obligations to the crown!). As such, Baker employed a mélange of surveying methods, with certain key areas being a mapped by systematic plain table and chain surveys, while the itinerary surveys of the roads would have sufficed for the bulk of the island. Indeed, most everybody an Antigua would have been happy with a broadly accurate rendering of their island, as an exact impression was seen as unnecessary, and even undesirable.

While sugar remained important and was the only crop that could be sustained upon a mass-scale in Antigua, as it was less fertile than the other great sugar islands, from 1770s onwards its soils gradually became depleted, such that its annual crops yields diminished. However, the island's excellent location, immediately along the main West Indies-Europe shipping routes, aided by the stellar nature of Saint John's Harbour, supported a booming mercantile trade independent of the sugar industry, while the fixed naval establishment proved a reliable support to the economy.

The decades following the publication of the Baker map saw an unusually high turnover in the ownership of the plantations. While some of this was natural (as proprietors passed away, leaving their estates to their heirs, who sometimes sold them on), the gradual decline in sugar yields caused many to sell their estates while the land was still very valuable.

On the positive side, both the capital, St. John's, and the naval base at English Harbour, had experienced considerable growth from the 1740s to the 1780s, while infrastructure had been expanded and upgraded in various places.

Consequently, by the early 1780s, the Antigua legislative assembly, and the island's major landowners, came to see the Baker survey, for all is majesty, to be outdated. It decided to commission a new grand map of the island that updated the picture to the contemporary time.

Enter John Luffman

The man chosen to re-map Antigua was John Luffman (1751 - 1821), a native of The City of London. Starting in 1766, Luffman apprenticed with the Goldsmith's Company, qualifying in 1773. As that trade was closely related to engraving, it is not so surprising that shortly thereafter Luffman was working as a map engraver, making important itinerary and country maps for the likes of Mostyn John Armstrong and son Andrew Armstrong, as well making maps for George Taylor & Andrew Skinner's famous road atlas of Scotland (1776). While not much is known about the matter, it seems that Luffman must have gained some training in surveying in the field, perhaps working with one of the cartographers for whom he engraved maps. Luffman's role in producing itinerary surveys is what likely brought him to the attention of Antigua's agents in London and the island's grandees in St. John's.

Luffman moved to Antigua with his family to fulfill his cartographic mandate, residing there for almost three years, from 1786 to 1788. There he developed an intense revulsion towards slavery and the 'idle' lifestyle of the plantation owners. Upon his return to England, he pushed A Brief Account of the Island of Antigua together with the Customs and Manners of its Inhabitants, as well White as Black: as also an Accurate ctatement of the Food, Cloathing, Labor, and Punishment, of Slaves: in Letters to a Friend written in the years 1786, 1787, 1788 (London: T. Cadell, 1789), a well-written and insightful work that is today considered a seminal source on 18th century Antigua.

Luffman's Antigua Map in Focus

Importantly, Luffman decided to use Baker's map as the basis for his endeavour. Baker's work was of very high quality, even if it was not precisely accurate, while conducting a systematic trigonometric survey of the island was still not viable or desired (indeed no British West Indian island would be charted in this way until James Robertson's mapping of Jamaica, published in 1804).

As such, Luffman's task was not to completely re-survey Antigua, but to carefully reconnoiter the island, with particular attention to mapping the updated infrastructure, and to accurately record the current proprietors of the island's plantations (whereupon major changes had occurred in the last 40 years). Indeed, there was much to be done, while Luffman corrected a few errors made by Baker, aided by more modern surveying equipment.

The result of Luffman's endeavours was the present elegant large format map, published in 1793, almost five years after Luffman's return to England, by William Faden, the British Empire's leading mapmaker.

The island proper occupies the pride of place in the centre of the composition, with it captured to the large scale of 3 inches to 2 miles. With a high degree of accuracy, the map showcases the roughly oval shaped landmass, with its complex, heavily indented shorelines, noting offshore features (ex. many coral reefs and cays), while copious bathymetric soundings in fathoms chart the seabed. While the map's depiction of the coastlines and offshore features is taken verbatim from Baker, Luffman added a series of navigational sightlines for sailing around the island, likely gleaned from a local merchant captain, or, Royal Navy officer.

Antigua is shown divided into its six parishes, with a chart (lower left) giving the land areas for each, as well as the total land area for the island as being 108 ¼ miles (amazingly, an almost precisely accurate figure!).

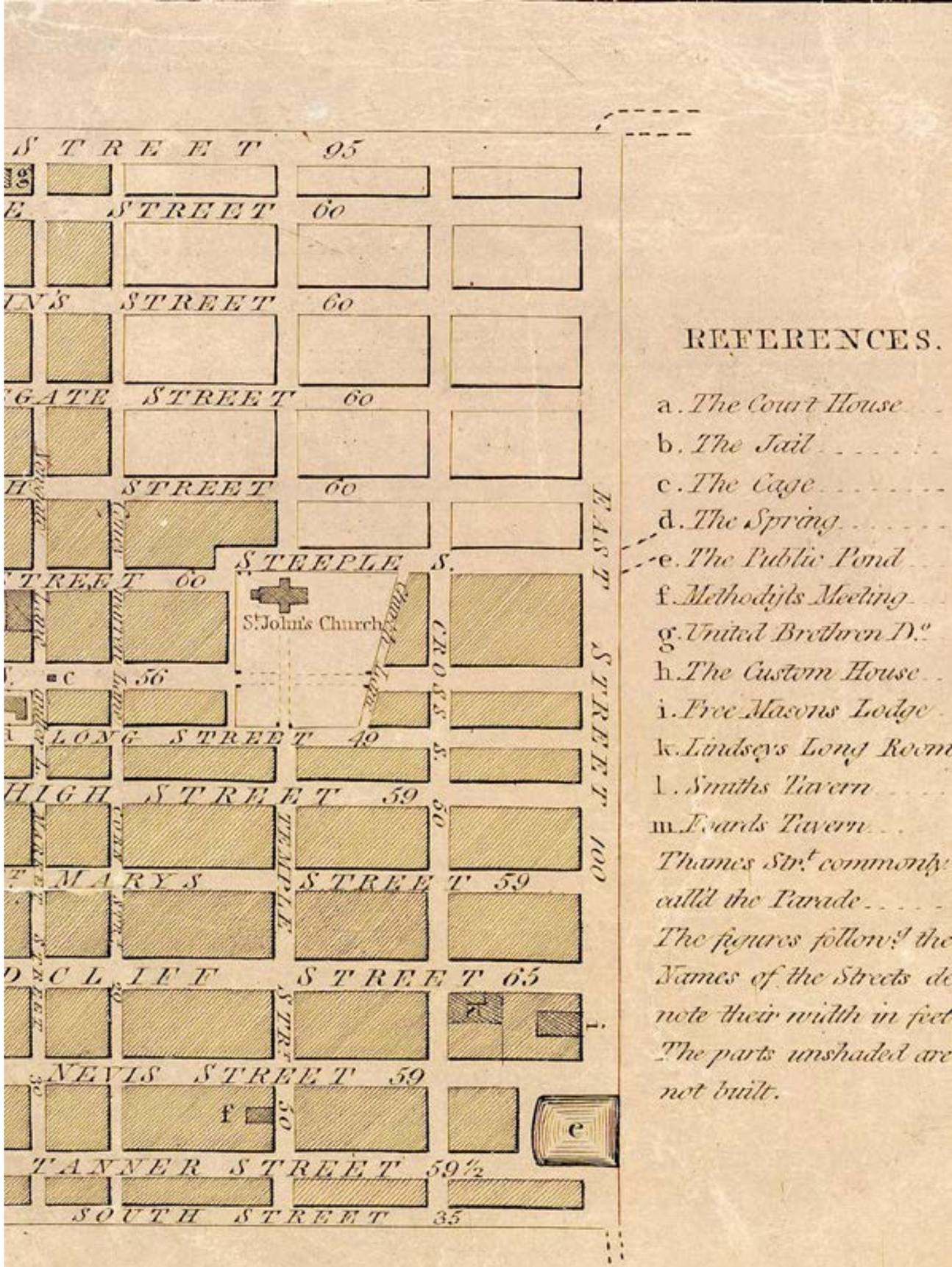
The 'Explanation', in the lower right corner, provides the key for the pictorial symbols used throughout the map to locate Churches & Chapels; Houses (many being plantation 'Great Houses); Windmills; Cattle Mills; Roads; points of distance in 'Miles from St. John's'; Rocks; Shoals; and Hills. The topography is quite well depicted, based upon Baker's template.

Notably, Luffman revised Baker's depiction of the island's infrastructure (namely roads), while, in some places, correcting the mileage measurements along the roads. He also included updated (and is some aspects improved) depictions of the capital area, St. John's (ex. adding the locations of the army barracks and the hospital, both to the east of town) and the English Harbour naval base (adding more facilities). Interestingly, English Harbour was then commanded, from 1784 to 1787, by the future Lord Admiral Horatio Nelson (Luffman and Nelson were more than likely acquainted); today the site of the naval base is known as 'Nelson's Dockyard'.

Importantly, Luffman had meticulously updated the naming the owners of the island's 350 plus plantations, many of which had changed since Baker's time. The list of 'Subscribers' to the map that runs along both sides of the composition is headed by the names of the governor (Sir Thomas Shirley, the dedicatee of the map) and the members of 'His Majesty's Council' (essentially the 'cabinet' of the island's government) and proceeds to list hundreds of names of major plantation owners and interested parties in London, who sponsored Luffman's endeavour.

In a novel addition, not featured on the Baker map, in the top centre, Luffman includes a detailed inset map of Antigua's capital, 'The Town of Saint John', executed to scale of 1 inch to about 550 feet. The map shows the city laid out upon an even grid, with its harbour to the west and southwest, with all streets named, and with their widths given in feet. A lettered key identifies the main buildings in the St. John's, including a. The Court House; b. The Jail; c. The Cage; d. The Spring; e. The Public Pond; f. Methodists Meeting house; g. United Brethren house; h. Custom House; i. Free Masons Lodge; K. Lindsey's Long Room; l. Smith's Taverns; and m. Feard's Tavern.

Luffman's work was very highly regarded in its time and served as the authoritative map of Antigua for an amazing 59 years. The enduring importance of the of the map is indicated



by the fact that James Wyld, the 'Geographer to the Queen (Victoria)', Faden's successor, re-issued Luffman's map, using the original plates, in the 1840s (today known in only a couple of examples).

Luffman's map would only be superseded upon the publication of William Musgrave Shervington's magisterial To His Excellency Robert James Mackintosh Esquire, Governor in Chief in and over Her Majesty's Leeward West India Islands &c.&c.&c. This Map of the Island of Antigua… (London: J. & C. Walker, 1852).

Epilogue

Despite the high regard in which Luffman's map was held, as was the case with many grand mapping endeavours, it proved financially disastrous for Luffman. The costs of surveying, and for the engraving and distribution of the map exceeded his fees and the subscription revenues, while the very expensive sales price ensured that it was limited to a small market.

However, Luffman soon bounced back, and became a successful London map engraver, issuing many separate maps of events of the Napoleonic Wars. He was also responsible for an unusually attractive atlas, Select Plans of the Principal Cities, Harbours, Forts &c. in the World (1799-1801) and several lovely plates for John Thomas Serres's sea atlas, The Little Sea Torch: or, True Guide for Coasting Pilots… (1801).

As for Antigua, its sugar economy continued to decline, as its soils were further depleted. Fortunately, however, this was offset by an increase in maritime trade and naval activity, which allowed Antigua to remain relatively prosperous.

While the British crown proclaimed in 1833 that slavery was to be abolished across the empire through a gradual process lasting from 1834 to 1838 (such that the former slaves had to serve as 'apprentices' to their former masters for this four-year period), in 1834, the island's governor ordered the immediate and total abolition of slavery in Antigua, with no provision for the intermediate regime.

Antigua's reprieve from economic downturn was not to last. The island was weakened by a succession of natural disasters, including an earthquake, in 1843, a hurricane, in 1848, and a draught, in 1849. However, it was the British Parliament that grievously wounded Antigua, upon its passing of the Sugar Act (1846), an incredibly consequential piece of legislation which dealt a body blow to all the British Caribbean. This bill removed the preferential tariff treatment for sugar that the British West Indies had long enjoyed, opening the British market to much cheaper imports from the East Indies and foreign Caribbean islands, such as Cuba. While the effect of this act took some years to sink in, Antigua's sugar industry became financially unviable and, as the island would not support any another anchor crops, the agrarian sector fell into freefall. While the mercantile and naval establishments saved the island from total economic collapse, the island's decline was sharp and inexorable. Hundreds of people emigrated from Antigua each year, as businesses failed, plantations went bankrupt, and crown largesse became ever scarcer.

Antigua's economy managed to recover in the 20th century, with the rise of tourism, which is today the anchor of its prosperity.

A Note on Rarity

Luffmam's map of Antigua is very rare. An expensive work in its day, it would have been issued in only a limited print run, while its large size would have ensured a low survival rate.

We can trace 7 institutional examples of map, held by the British Library; University of London Senate House Library; National Archives U.K. (2 examples, 1 of which one is in very poor condition); William Clements Library; Biblioteca Nacional de España; and the Nationaal Archief (The Hague).

As for trade information, examples of the map have appeared at auction a couple of times in the last decade, while an example has been offered by an American dealer.

Additionally, we are aware of 2 institutional examples of James Wyld's 1840s re-issue of the Luffman map, held by the Royal Geographical Society and the American Antiquarian Society.

References: British Library: Maps K.Top.123.83.2 tab.; William Clements Library (University of Michigan): Atl2 1793 Lu; National Archives U.K. (2 examples): CO 700/ANTIGUA5 and WO 78/800; Biblioteca Nacional de España: MR/4/I SERIE 30/2; Nationaal Archief (The Hague): VEL569D; OCLC: 945090009, 35023862, 556381188, 1062010236; Kit S. KAPP, 'The Printed Maps of Antigua, 1689-1899', in in R.V. Tooley (ed.), The Map Collector's Circle, no. 55 (1969), no. 46; P.A. PENFOLD, Map and Plans in the Public Record Office: 2. America and West Indies (London: Her Majesty's Stationary Office, 1974), no. 3049; B.W. HIGMAN, Slave Populations of the British Caribbean, 1807-1834 (1995), p. 746; John SUGDEN, Nelson: A Dream of Glory (2011), p. 898; David WATTS, The West Indies: Patterns of Development, Culture and Environmental Change Since 1492 (1990), p. 571; Laurence WORMS & Ashley BAYNTON-WILLIAMS, British Map Engravers : A Dictionary of Engravers, Lithographers and their Principal Employers to 1850 (2011), pp. 417-419.

9.500 EUR

3. ANTIGUA, WEST INDIES
SLAVERY & PLANTATIONS
ORIGINAL MSS. ESTATE INDENTURE

William MAXWELL (1768 - 1833), Hastings ELWIN (1776 - 1852) and Samuel ATHILL (d. 1822), et al.

This Indenture… "Between… [the Proprietors:] William Maxwell… The Honorable Hastings Elwin… Samuel Athill… [and the Trustees:] Edward Ellice and William Holden… [for Placing in Trust:] Richmond Plantation… Chapman's Plantation… Howard's Plantation… on the Island of Antigua… [with] the said plantation's Slaves, Hereditaments, premises…".

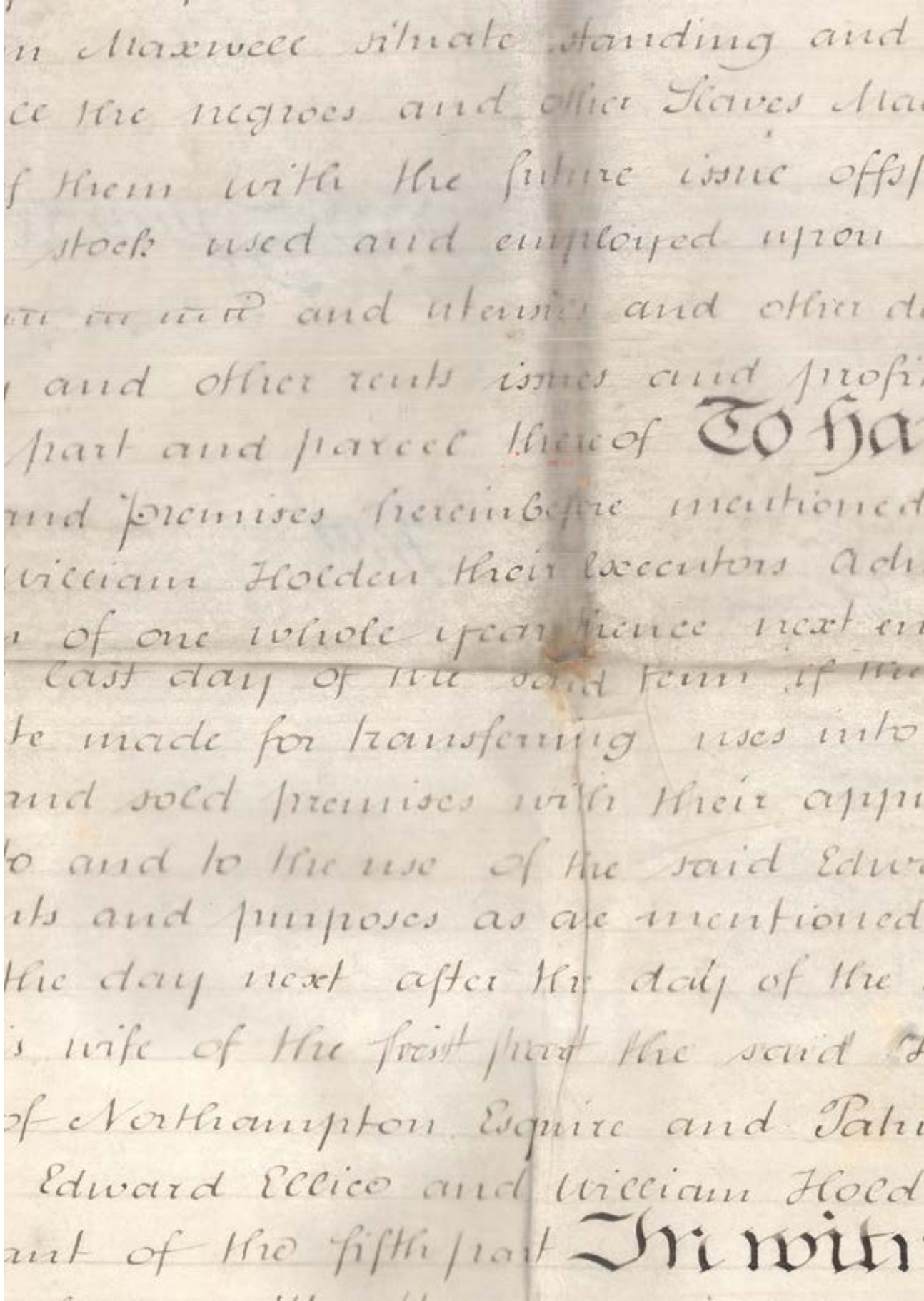
Great Britain, August 26, 1816.

Copper engraved heading (imprint: 'Sold by W.G. & W.H. Witherby, Birchin Lane [London]') on vellum with most text in manuscript, in black pen, with mss. red-ruled borders, bearing wax seals and mss. signatures of principals in bottom margin, crown tax stamp and ribbon, docketed in mss. on verso (Very Good, overall clean and bright, some minor wear and staining along old folds), 55.5 x 70.5 cm (22 x 28 inches).

An important original artifact of the twilight period of the sugar-slave economy in the British West Indies, being the original manuscript on vellum 'indenture' transferring the Richmond-Howard's-Chapman's Plantation complex, one of Antigua's greatest properties, and home to over 300 Slaves, from the control of its proprietors, which included the Scottish politician William Maxwell, the prominent barrister Hastings Elwin and the Antiguan mulatto planter and physician Samuel Athill, to the trustees, being Edward Ellice, the future British War Secretary, and the lobbyist William

During the 18th century, Antigua developed one of the largest and most profitable sugar-slave economies in the British Empire (behind only Jamaica, Barbados, and St. Christopher), bringing tremendous wealth of the owners of the island's great estates.

One of the preeminent plantation complexes in Antigua that came online around 1750 was the owned by the Maxwell family, which later came to also own estates in Granada. Headed initially by the family patriarch, James Maxwell, the anchor of its possessions in Antigua was the Richmond Plantation, that occupied 175 acres of prime cane land in St. Paul's Parish, in the southern part of the island, conveniently located near the major port town of Falmouth. The Maxwells also owned the adjacent estates of Howard's Plantation and Chapman's Plantation, creating a massive, combined estate of 461 acres, with the three properties in employing a total of, on average, just over 300 slaves.



This Indenture

made the twenty sixth day of August in the fifty sixth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King Defender of the faith and in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and sixteen Between William Maxwell late of Cowden in the Shire of Linlithgow in Scotland but now of Edinburgh Place in the City of Edinburgh Esquire and Mary Charlotte his wife The Honorable Hastings Rawdon late of the Island of Antigua in the West Indies but now of the City of Bath Esquire and Samuel Athill of the same Island of Antigua Esquire of the one part and Edward Alice of Mark Lane in the City of London Merchant and William Holden of the City Rowden in the said City of London Esquire of the other part Witnesseth that for and in consideration of the sum of five shillings a piece of Lawful money of Great Britain to each of them the said William Maxwell and Mary Charlotte his wife Hastings Rawdon and Samuel Athill in hand paid by the said Edward Alice and William Holden at or before the sealing and delivery of these presents the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged They the said William Maxwell and Mary Charlotte his wife Hastings Rawdon and Samuel Athill have and each and every of them Have granted and sold And by these presents Do and each and every of them Doth Grant and sell unto the said Edward Alice and William Holden their Executors Administrators and assigns All that plantation commonly called or known by the several denominations of Richmond plantation containing by estimation one hundred and seventy five acres or thereabouts be the same more or less Mowden plantation containing by estimation one hundred and seventy acres or thereabouts be the same more or less Hewlett plantation containing by estimation one hundred and seventy acres or thereabouts be the same more or less and Long Ridge piece or parcel of land situate lying and being in the Parish of Saint Paul in the Island of Antigua bounded and bounded as the same are now severally occupied by the several owners thereof or their tenants to the north with the lands of the Honorable Richard Spice Esquire and part of the Folly Plantation and to the west with the Folly plantation of Governors Mowden called and bounded and also Hewlett plantation commonly called or known by the name of Hopmans and Howards plantation single and lying in the said Parish of Saint Paul in the said Island of Antigua and adjoining the aforesaid plantation called Richmond plantation and also all Dwellinghouses Negro Houses Hospitals Watchhouses Workhouses Mills Cookhouses Bakinghouses Boiling Houses Curing houses Refining Houses Trash houses Magazines Houses Warehouses Stables Coachhouses Outhouses Granaries Edifices Erections and Buildings whatsoever standing erected built and being in or upon the said two plantations called Richmond and Hopmans and Howards plantations or either of them Together with all yards Gardens Orchards Ponds Pools Waters Fishings Commons Ways Paths Passages Lanes Roads Trees Woods Underwoods and the Ground and soil thereof Ridge Other Parts Members Rights and Appurtenances Profits Privileges whatsoever to the said Plantations or either of them belonging or appertaining or therewith or with any part or parcel thereof used occupied or enjoyed or accepted reputed deemed taken or known as part parcel or member thereof or of any part thereof And also all the Estate Right Title Interest Property Possession Claim and Demand whatsoever both at Law and in Equity of them the said William Maxwell and Mary Charlotte his wife Hastings Rawdon and Samuel Athill of in to or out of the said Plantations Lands Premises Hereditaments and premises hereby granted and sold or mentioned or intended so to be or every part and parcel thereof And also all the Estate Right Title Interest Property Possession Claim and Demand whatsoever of them the said William Maxwell and Mary Charlotte his wife Hastings Rawdon and Samuel Athill of in to or out of the Negroes and other Slaves Stock and Cattle in or upon the said Plantations or either of them and all the issue offspring and increase of the Females of the said Negroes and other Slaves Stock and Cattle and other dead stock in or upon the said Plantations or either of them and all other Goods upon the said Plantations or either of them and the rents issues and profits of all and singular the premises aforesaid mentioned to be hereby granted and sold or meant and intended so to be and every part and parcel thereof To have and to hold the said Plantations Lands Premises Hereditaments and premises hereinbefore mentioned to be hereby granted and sold or meant and intended so to be and every part and parcel thereof unto and to the use of the said Edward Alice and William Holden their Executors Administrators and assigns from the day next before the day of the date of these presents for the full end and term of one whole year thence next ensuing and fully to be complete and ended Yielding and Paying Therefor the rent of One peppercorn only on the Feast day of the Nativity of our Lord Christ if the same shall be lawfully demanded To the intent and purpose that by virtue of these presents and of the Statute made for transferring uses into possession the said Edward Alice and William Holden may be in the actual possession of the said Hereby granted and sold premises with their appurtenances and thereby be enabled to accept and take a grant and release of the reversion and inheritance thereof unto and to the use of the said Edward Alice and William Holden their Heirs and Assigns for ever Upon and for the trusts and to and for such intents and purposes as are mentioned declared and directed of and concerning the same in an Indenture of release even date herewith prepared and intended to bear date the day next after the day of the date of these presents and to be made executed and delivered by the said William Maxwell and Mary Charlotte his wife of the first part the said Hastings Rawdon and Samuel Athill of the second part Edward Bowen the younger of Delapre Abbey in the County of Northampton Esquire and Patrick Maxwell Esquire a Captain in His Majesty's Seventh Regiment of Dragoon Guards of the third part the said Edward Alice and William Holden of the fourth part and Archibald Alison of Upper Eaton Place Abbey Green in the County of Middlesex Merchant of the fifth part In witness whereof the said parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written

Wm. Maxwell Hastings Rawdon Samuel Athill

By the early 1780s, the Richmond-Howard's-Chapman's estate complex was inherited by Patrick Maxwell, and was, in 1789, passed down to James's nephew, William Maxwell (1768 - 1833), a Scottish businessman and political figure, who served as the MP for Linlithgow Burghs (1807-12). While the first two decades or so of William's proprietorship of the Antigua estates proved incredibly lucrative, clouds were on the horizon.

Mirroring developments that affected all British West Indian sugar plantation, Abolitionist forces in Parliament, led by William Wilberforce, had gained traction. The Transatlantic slave trade was abolished in 1807, ensuring that plantation workforces could never be fully replenished. Making matters worse, Britain's acquisition of new tropical colonies from France during the Napoleonic Wars, such as Mauritius, ensured that West Indian sugar had stiff competition from more cost-effective producers within the British mercantilist system. Moreover, new limitations upon the treatment of slaves were being enacted, making it far more difficult to economically exploit captive African labour.

Specific to Antigua, the by the early 19th century the island's soils had become depleted, resulting in much lower sugar yields.

To the point, the Maxwell's plantation complex had become far more expensive to operate, while it gained much lower yields that fetched lower revenues per hogshead of sugar. Notably, Maxwell was an absentee landowner, who had never stepped foot in the Americas.

In an effort to breathe new life into the Richmond plantation complex, Maxwell sold shares in the estates to the local grandee, Samuel Athill (1758 - 1832), a mulatto Cambridge-educated physician and one time President of the Council of Antigua (Antigua, almost unique amongst the British West Indian Islands, then allowed many free Black figures into its elite circles), and The Honourable Hastings Elwin (1776 - 1852), a prominent barrister who was until recently the Advocate General of Antigua (and who subsequently moved to Australia, becoming a senior political figure). It was hoped that these figures with local knowledge could find ways 'on the ground' to make the plantations more efficient, returning them to profitability. These designs soon proved unsuccessful, as the headwinds were too great.

Maxwell next appealed to Parliament for special permission to transfer the estates' 322 slaves to properties in British Guiana, considered to be more fertile territory, writing "That the produce of the said [Antigua] plantations is not sufficient to maintain such Negro Slaves and to pay the other expenses of cultivation… That Lands sufficient for the profitable and healthy employment of so large a gang can only be obtained in the Colony of Demerary" (Vere Langford Oliver, Caribbeana: Being Miscellaneous Papers Relating to the History, Genealogy, Topography, And Antiquities of the British West Indies (London, 1910), vol. I, p. 64).

Maxwell's request to up and move stakes to Guiana was apparently not approved, or at least, for whatever reason, not pursued.

By 1816, William Maxwell and his junior partners decided that it was no longer possible to operate the Richmond Plantation complex. However, instead of selling the estate (which would incur high stamp duties, etc.), they decided to transfer effective possession of the properties to trustees, who could operate and profit from the lands, the resident enslaved workforce, and all associated possessions, whether fixed or mobile, in return for a small token fee. In the future, whenever the plantation was to be divested, the proceeds of the sale would be transferred to Maxwell, Athill, and Elwin, or their heirs, as appropriate. Thus, Maxwell & Co. would maintain ownership of the Antigua estates but would no longer had to suffer the onerous obligations of operating them. Such arrangements were then common amongst the owners of sugar estates in the British West Indies, or at least for those who were not financially absolutely desperate (selling the estates outright would earn more money in the short term, but supposedly less in the long term).

The Present Indenture in Focus

The present artifact is the original 'indenture' that transferred operational control of the Richmond Plantation, Howard's Plantation and Chapman's Plantation to the trustees. Such legally binding documents had to be made to rigid specifications, in their form and content, according to ancient tenets of Common Law. Thus, the document is written upon sheet of vellum with red-ruled borders, prepared by a stationer (in this case, 'Sold by W.G. & W.H. Witherby, Birchin Lane', London), bearing an engraved heading, with the text composed in manuscript, following very elaborate specific language as legally mandared. At the bottom, the document is signed and wax-sealed by the proprietors, while the document is docketed on the verso and signed by witnesses. There is also a tax stamp and ribbon, which was necessary to confer official status to the indenture.

In this case, the indenture, written in the names of the proprietors of the estates, William Maxwell and his wife Mary Charlotte Maxwell (née Bouverie), Hastings Elwin and Samuel Athill, transfers operating control of the properties of Richmond Plantation, Chapman's Plantation and Howard's Plantation, to the trustees Edward Ellice and William Holden.

Edward Ellice the Elder (1783 - 1863), was a prominent British merchant and politician. He was famously one of the prime movers behind the fur trade in Canada, whereupon he gained the nickname "The Bear". As the longtime MP for Coventry, he was a major backer of the Reform Bill of 1832 and served as Secretary of War (1833-4).

William Holden (d. 1832) was a prominent Westminster lobbyist, serving as the Secretary to the West India Merchants association from 1817 to 1827, and subsequently as the Secretary of the Exchange Loan Commission.

Importantly, the document specifies that included in the transfer of the three estates themselves, the trustees were to gain control over "all Buildings", livestock and equipment on or associated with the estates, as well as, importantly, possession of "all the Negroes and other Slaves, Male and Female, in or upon the said… plantations… with the future issue offspring an increase of the Females of the said Slaves". While such a line runs chills down the spine of the modern reader, as it relegates the captive workers to the same level as farm implements and livestock, it was then commonplace.

In return for control of the Antigua estates, Ellice and Holden only had to pay a fee of 5

Shillings and an annual rent of "one peppercorn", although this masked the potentially horrendous liabilities that the trustees would assume.

The Indenture specifies how the estate should be divided to the benefactors if it was ever sold or dissolved.

At the bottom are the wax seals and signatures of William Maxwell, Mary Charlotte Maxwell and Hastings Elwin (Athill, who was in Antigua was seemingly represented by Maxwell through a 'power of attorney'). On the verso, the indenture is docketed with the signatures of witnesses, while the King's tax stamp is laced through the vellum with a ribbon, per regulation.

Epilogue

Apparently, Ellice and Holden, not long after taking charge of the estates, which became known simply as 'Richmond & Howard's', came to regret their decision. In 1821, the trusteeship was transferred to William Gilchrist, the Maxwell's lawyer. What happed next is incredibly complex, but apparently around the time that slavery was abolished in Antigua in 1834 (Antigua dispensed with the 'apprenticeship' period, so slavery ended abruptly that year), Richmond & Howard's had come into the possession of the partnership of the London merchant Joseph Liggins (1792 - 1860) and the English investor Nathaniel Snell Chauncy (1789 - 1856).

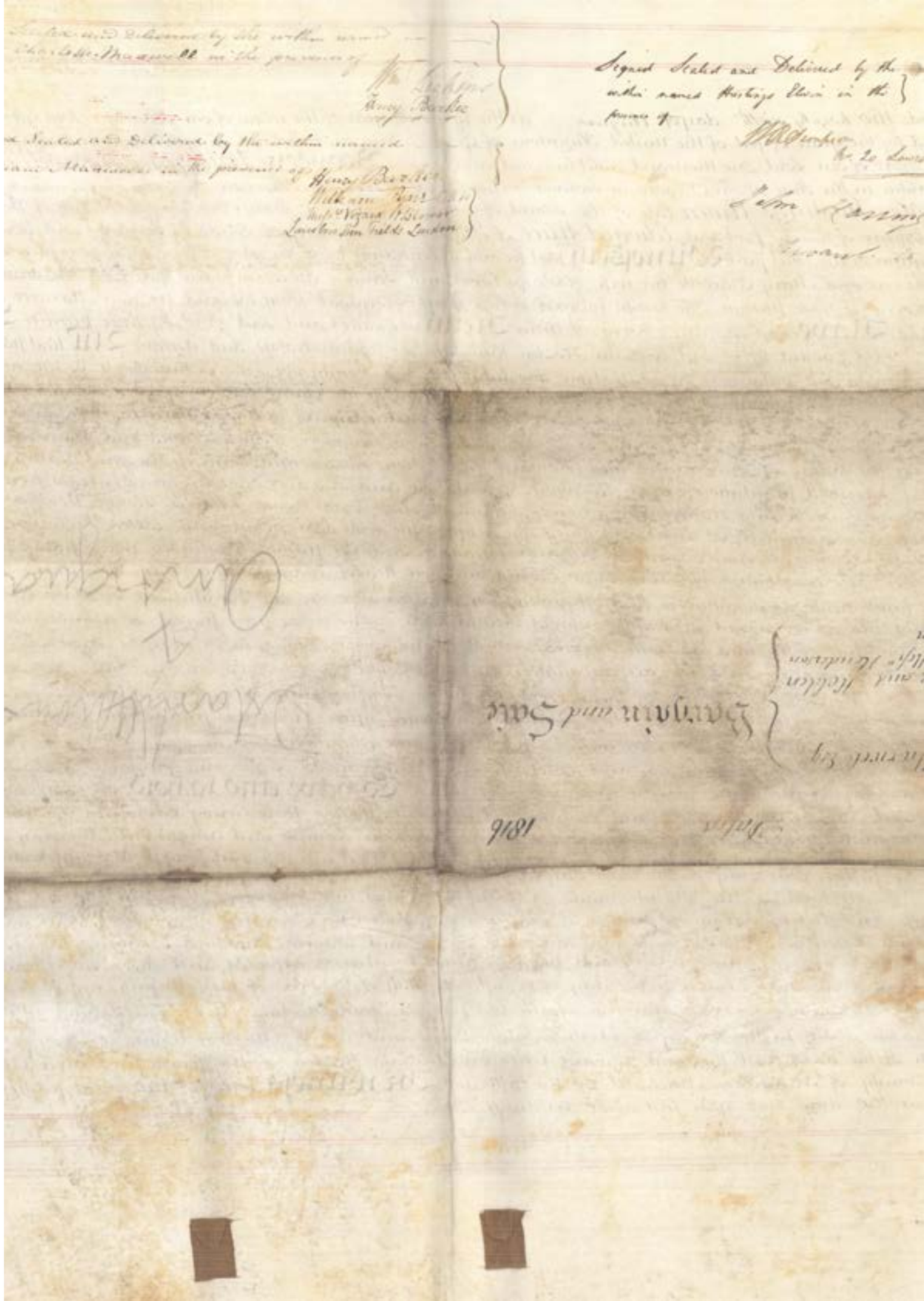
The award of the Crown's compensation for the loss of the estates' workforce of 325 salves was disputed, with the Maxwell family putting in a (unsuccessful) claim. In the end, on February 27, 1837, the government awarded a total of £4525 7s 8d, with Joseph Liggins receiving £642 1s 8d and Nathaniel Snell Chauncy gaining £3883 6s 0d.

In the generations that followed, the estates continued to be run as a untied property, but featuring low-intensity agricultural ventures, as the era of cash crops on Antigua had long passed.

The present original indenture is an important artifact of the twilight period of slavery and the sugar economy in the West Indies, and in this case, depicts one of Antigua's most important properties at a key historical juncture. In recent times, such documents only very rarely appear on the market.

References: Present indenture apparently unrecorded, although details of the transaction described, along with other important information, is referenced under the entry 'Richmond & Howard's' on the UCL Legacies of British Slavery website: https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/estate/view/412

1.400 EUR



ANGOLA / ESTADO NOVO REGIME
MODERN SLAVERY, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

António LOPES MATEUS (1878 - 1955).

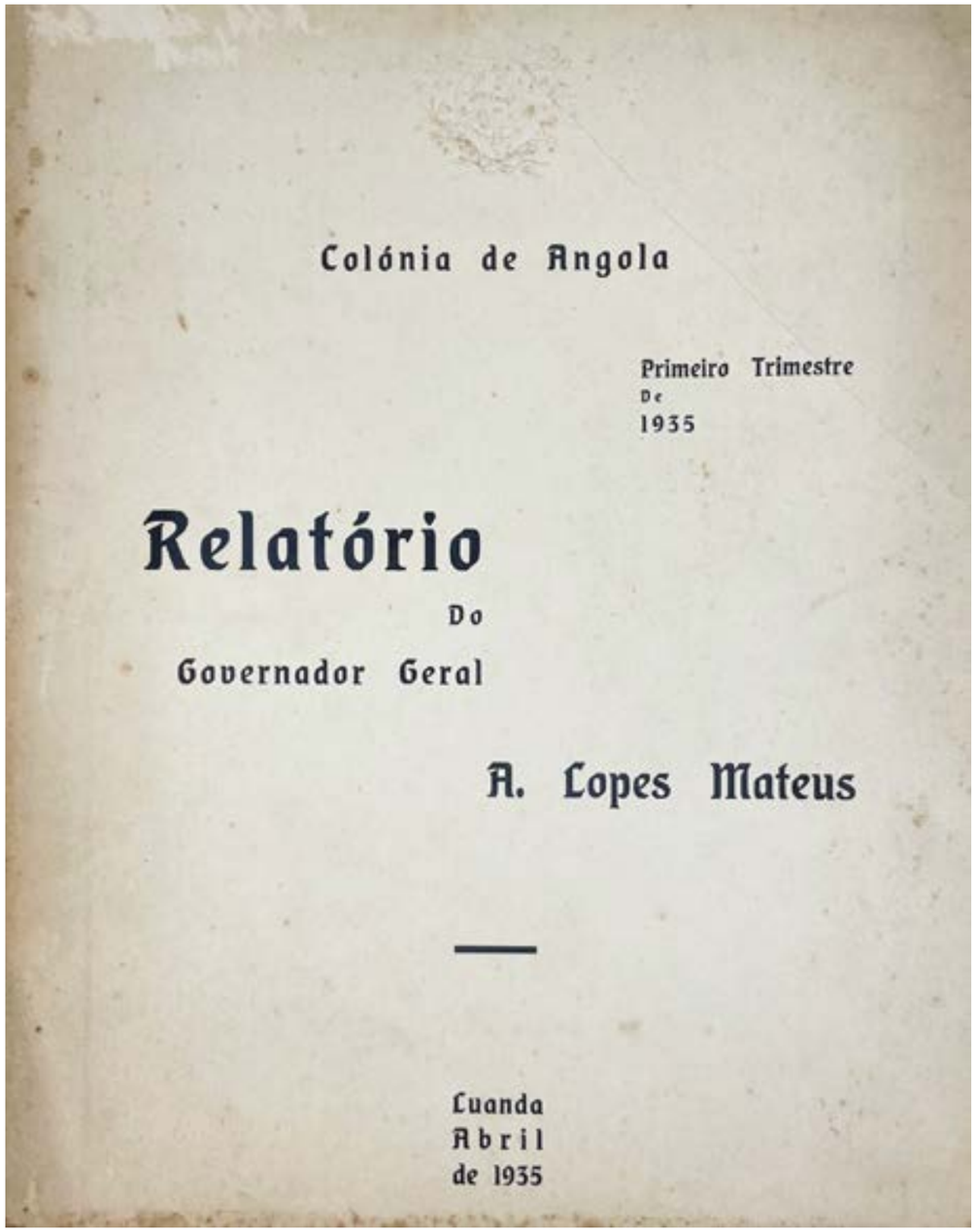
'Colonia de Angola / Relatório do Governador Geral de Angola A. Lopes Mateus / Primeiro Trimestre de 1935 / Luanda Abril de 1935'.

Luanda: [Gabinete do Governador Geral], April 1935.

4° (27 x 22 cm): [1 f., title], 4 pp., 85 pp., plus 5 statistical tables (4 folding), with all text in indigo typescript, the odd minor contemporary mss. correction, original lithographed printed cream card covers bearing Portuguese government blind-stamp, quires tied internally with ribbon; singed by Governor-General Lopes Mateus in manuscript black pen at end of text with additional mss. inscription on a clerical matter (Very Good, internally clean and bright with just some very light spotting to fore-edges, covers lightly toned with some irregular folds, spine largely worn away but binding held firm due to internal ribbon tie).

A foundational document of the establishment of the Estado Novo's transformative colonial regime in Angola, being the secret typescript report on the state of the Portuguese colony written (and signed in mss.) by the military strongman and political heavyweight António Lopes Mateus, who had just been appointed as the Governor-General of Angola, submitted to the Portuguese dictator António de Oliveira Salazar; in the 'Relatório' Lopes Matheus ruthlessly calls out all the problems that affect Angola, which had been grievously misgoverned, and suggests concrete ways to make the colony into an economic powerhouse built upon an Apartheid-like system, covering such topics, as 'chibalo' (forced African labour), industrial and agrarian development, international trade, race relations, healthcare, education, and transportation, including a vast amount of privileged information available nowhere else, lending unprecedented insights, that transcend Angola, into the state of play across Sub-Saharan Africa; the report is the basis of policies and actions that had profound and ultimately catastrophic consequences for Angola and its neighbours – 1 of only 2 known examples.

Angola is a land of culturally sophisticated indigenous nations and astounding natural resources wealth, yet, it has almost always been deeply troubled, seldom reaching anything near its potential. Portugal first established a fixed presence along the coasts of Angola upon the foundation of Luanda (1576). However, for the next three centuries, Portugal almost exclusively used Angola as a source of slaves, making little effort to develop any other aspect of the economy, nor did they have any direct authority over the interior.


Colónia de Angola

Primeiro Trimestre
De
1935

Relatório

Do

Governador Geral

A. Lopes Mateus

Luanda
Abril
de 1935

After the effective abolition of the Transatlantic slave trade in the 1840s, the Portuguese briefly lost their raison d'être for being in Angola. However, beginning in the 1850s, a new generation of colonial trailblazers went to great effort to develop the agrarian and mining sectors, building railways, and militarily conquering the interior, creating an immensely profitable colony. While slavery within Angola was abolished in 1879, the colony's black population continued to bear the burden of colonial development, while receiving little of the proceeds.

While the Portuguese admirably defeated a German invasion of Angola during World War I, the colony languished during the period of the First Portuguese Republic (1910-26), mirroring the situation in Metropolitan Portugal, which came close to declaring bankruptcy. Uninspired leadership ensured that, generally speaking, social services were of a poor standard, industries were inefficient, the bureaucracy was lethargic, the standard of living of the black majority was declining, while the state of the white colonists was wretched. Angola came to be seen as perhaps Africa's greatest lost opportunity.

In 1926, a military coup in Portugal created the Ditadura Nacional (1926-33), that was soon rebranded as the Estado Novo (1933-74). This brought Portugal under a right-wing, Catholic, corporatist dictatorship. From 1928, Portugal and its colonies were ruled by António de Oliveira Salazar (1889 – 1970, de facto dictator of Portugal, 1928-68), who while a seemingly mild-mannered economics professor, nevertheless exercised an iron rule of ruthless efficiency and drive. During the early years of the new regime, he instilled a rigid discipline throughout Portugal's public and business sectors, dramatically cutting expenditures by finding waste, so balancing the national budget. All the while, Salazar was able to improve social services, while guaranteeing brisk economic growth.

Salazar was determined to bring his administrative revolution to Portugal's colonies. He passed the The Portuguese Colonial Act (1930), which implemented Apartheid-like policies across Portuguese Africa, including Angola. The plan was to harness the labour of indigenous Angolans to rebuild the colonial economy. Not only would all black male Angolans have to serve 2 years in the Portuguese colonial army, but after they would have to pay an annual head tax equivalent to U.S. $3.80 (then a huge sum, unaffordable by most of the people). Those who could not pay the tax would have the register for chibalo, enforced labour, working for the state or its corporations. This was essentially modern slavery, just by another name. While chibalo in Angola was nothing new, it had been many years since it was effectively institutionalized. As was the case in Metropolitan Portugal, Salazar slashed state expenditures in Angola, with a view towards pressing the public bureaucracy and industrial sectors into shape, finding savings from eliminating inefficiencies (indeed there was lot of 'slack in the line'). However, these endeavours were made far more difficult by the onset of the Great Depression, which precipitously lowered global commodity prices, much to the detriment of Angola. Reforming Angola promised to be a 'heavy lift', and while laws were passed supporting the Estado Novo's vision, during the midpoint of the1930s, not much concrete had been achieved. Salazar realized that he needed to send a 'heavyweight' to Luanda to the get things moving.

Enter Lopes Matheus: Military Strongman and Political Heavyweight of the Early Estado Novo

António Lopes Mateus (1878 - 1955) was one of the most important and effective figures in the early period of the Estado Novo. While he was ardently right-wing and patronizingly racist with regards to black Africans, he was very much the 'man of the moment' in terms of reforming Angola to Salazar's vision.

Born in Viseu, in northern Portugal, Lopes Matheus joined the Portuguese Army in 1897, after attending only short training course. He was posted to Angola in 1904-6, and again in 1914-6, during World War I, where he played a role in repelling the German invasion of the colony. He next served in Mozambique where he fought against the forces of the legendary German guerilla commander Paul von Lettow-Vorbeck, for whom he had much admiration.

Promoted to lieutenant-colonel in the wake of the war, Lopes Matheus, a diehard conservative republican, helped to suppress lingering monarchist elements in the north of the country, and played a key role in the successful right-wing military coup of 1926 that brought in the Ditadura Nacional. He was a leading organizer of the União Nacional, Salazar's 'non-party' political movement, becoming one of the dictator's most trusted lieutenants. From 1930 to 1931, he served as the Portuguese War Minister.

Lopes Mateus was man of adamantine discipline and focus, and his personal mantra could perhaps be best summed up by a line taken for the present work, "with perseverance and a firm will much can be achieved" (p. 8). He was 'true believer' in the Estado Novo's vision of making Angola into a well-oiled economic machine built on the back of impressed African labour. At the same time, he was committed to 'good government' practices, in that he believed that both white and black Angolans who 'cooperated' with the regime should be guaranteed improved standards of living.

In January 1935, Lopes Mateus was appointed as the Governor-General of Angola. Critically, he would be the first chief executive of the colony to effectively enforce the Estado Novo's policy regime. A workaholic and perfectionist, as evidenced by the present report, he micromanaged everything, forcefully countering bureaucratic inertia. This was in contrast to his immediate predecessors, who let themselves be carried by circumstances; Lopes Matheus forced circumstances to bend to his will.

The 'Relatório do Governador Geral' in Focus

The Governor-Generals of Angola were required by law and custom to write an overarching 'state of the colony' report, a 'Relatório', every quarter (Portuguese: 'Trimestre') for the home government. While most Governor-Generals took this task seriously, few, if any, applied the eagle-eyed attention to detail and obsession with empiricism that Lopes Mateus dedicated to the present work. This original indigo typescript was Lopes Matheus's first Relatório, written scarcely three months after his arrival in the colony, and which was submitted to Prime Minister Salazar and his cabinet (They are the "Excellencies" oft referred to the in work). Lopes Matheus seems to leave no stone unturned, while not taking

the veracity of any statistics or intelligence for granted, for he insisted upon investigating all matters personally.

While some previous relatórios were published (albeit redacted), this report is classified as 'Reservado' (Reserved / Restricted), which is not surprising, as Lopes Mateus is brutally candid, often sharply criticizing specific individuals or state entities, revealing sensitive military and industrial intelligence, and trial-ballooning bold and controversial policy proposals.

Critically, the present Relatório is the first in which a Governor-General of Angola properly articulates how the Estado Novo's policy regime will be implemented. Thus, the report, is one of the foundational documents in the modern history of Angola. Moreover, transcending Angola, the report lends intriguing insights in the problems and opportunities affecting 1930s Sub-Saharan Africa.

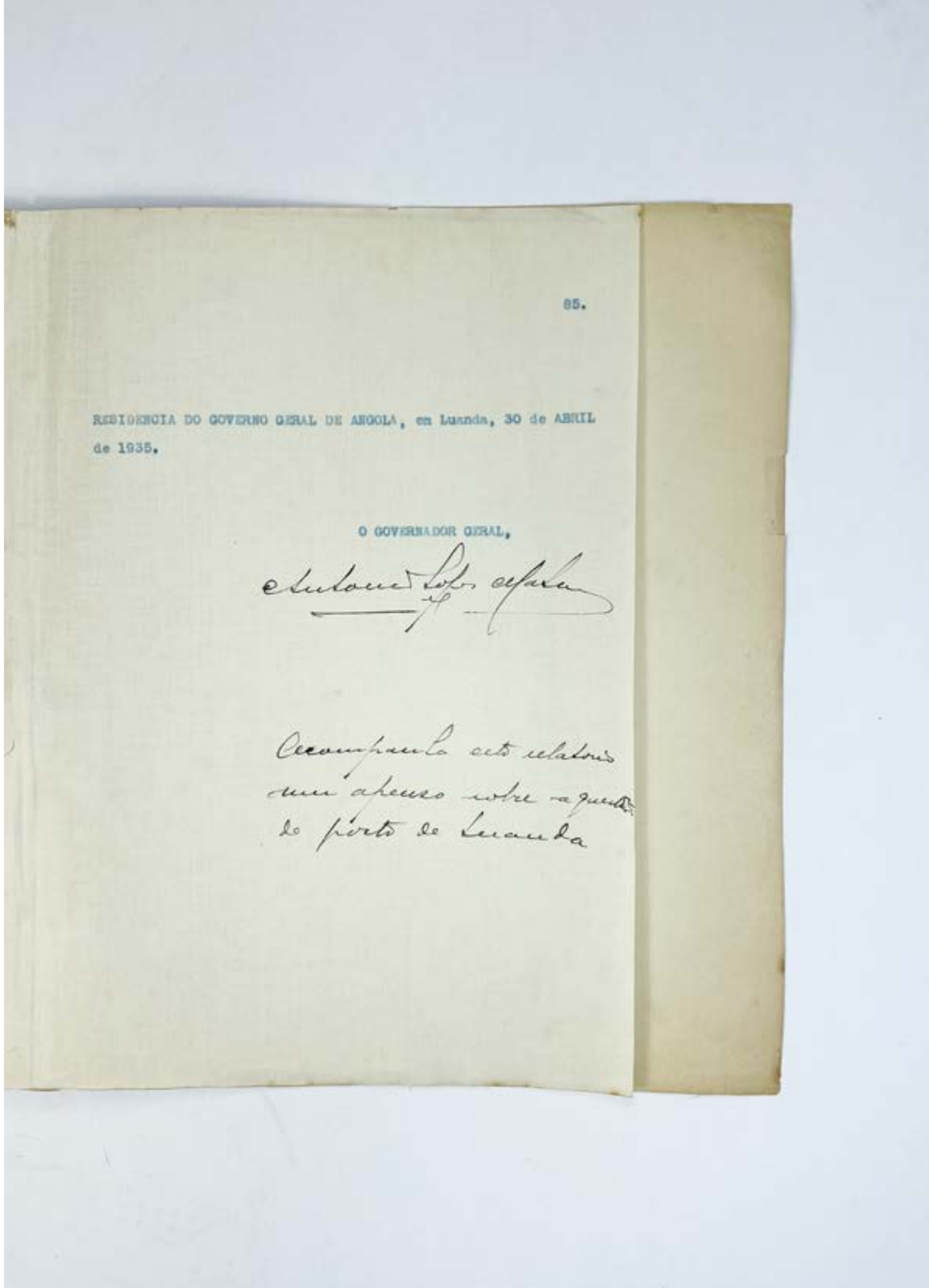
The subjects covered here include the enforcement of chibalo; the exodus of black Angolans to neighbouring colonies; the poor state of social services (ex. healthcare, education, etc.); the lamentable state of the white colonists; the challenges and opportunities of agriculture; the neglected and inefficient mining and industrial sectors; the badly-managed transportation infrastructure; falling trade volumes; race relations; the "pernicious" Protestant missionaries who encourage indigenous rebelliousness; the colony's enfeebled finances; and the need to reform the army establishment in Angola.

Critically, Lopes Mateus did not just call out Angola's problems (which he does in a 'no holds barred' fashion), in every case he either suggests constructive solutions for reforming and improving the performance of government services and industries, or, where he does not possess the information necessary, resolves to intensively investigate the matter towards finding solutions.

To the point, in the present Relatório we see the foundation of the implementation of the Novo Estado's policy regime in Angola, transforming the colony from a dithering mess into a ruthlessly efficient Apartheid state that contributed greatly to the Portuguese imperial economy. Indeed, while Lopes Matheus's term in Luanda ended in 1939, the effects of his reforms were largely responsible for Angola's dramatic economic growth in the 1940s and 1950s. However, the iniquitous nature of this 'success' so antagonized the colony's black majority that it resulted in the indigenous rebellions of the brutal Colonial War (1961-74) that led to Angola's independence in 1975.

The present report is an original indigo typescript, of which only a few examples would have been created exclusively for the eyes of Governor-General's office, Salazar and his Cabinet, as well as a handful of top civil servants and military commanders. Notably, the report is singed in manuscript by Lopes Matheus.

Portuguese colonial government documents of this importance almost never appear on the market, and we are aware of the survival of only a single other example of this Relatório, held today by the Arquivo Histórico Ultramarino (Lisbon).


85.

RESIDENCIA DO GOVERNO GERAL DE ANGOLA, em Luanda, 30 de ABRIL de 1935.

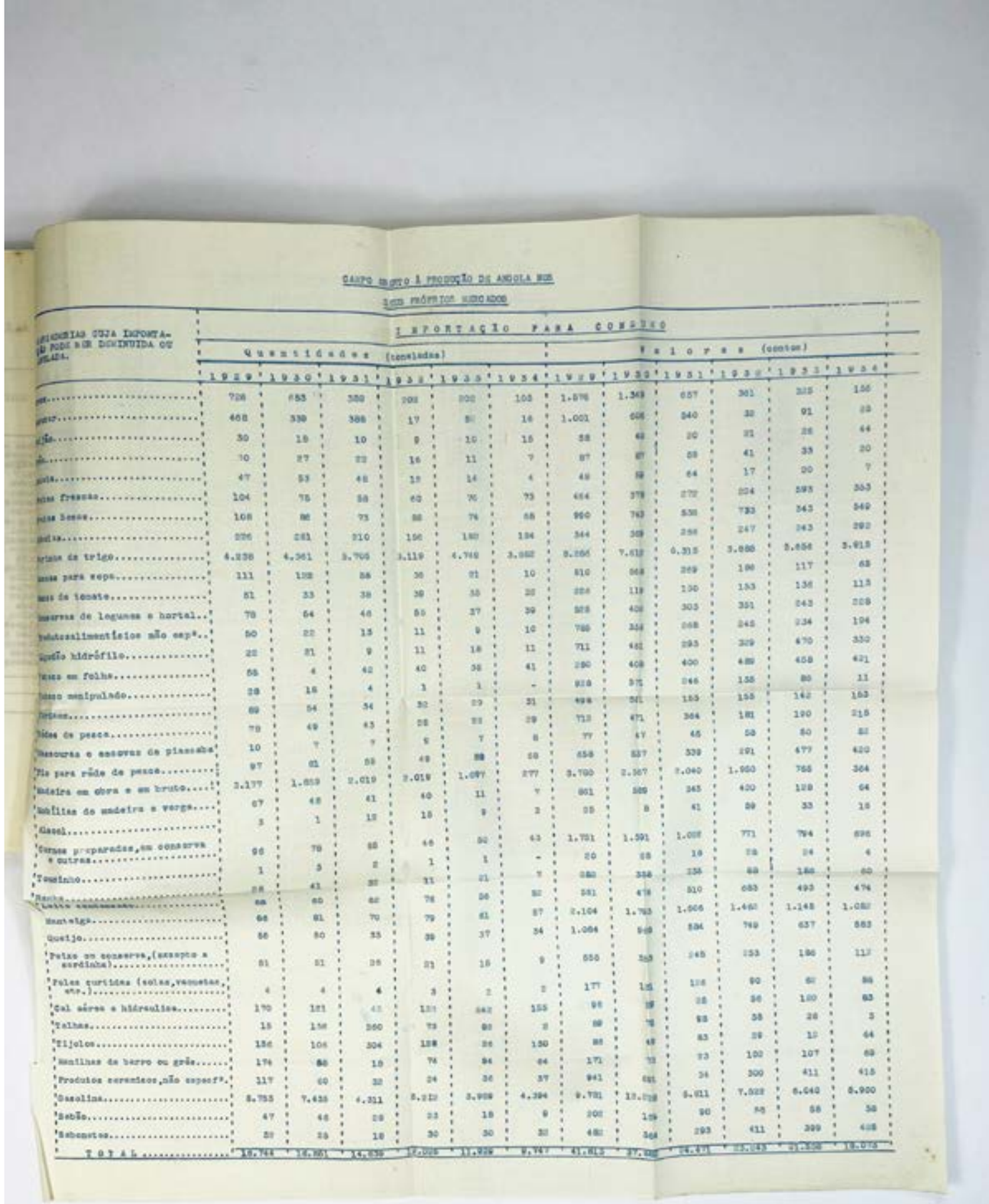
O GOVERNADOR GERAL,

Acompanha este relatório um apenso sobre a questão do porto de Luanda

Turning to the text of the Relatório, in the preface (pp. 1-2), Governor-General Lopes Mateus writes that he has “just arrived” in Angola and that this report contains “my first impressions… however, I consider it useful and opportune to clarify to Your Excellencies about what the economic activity was in the year 1934” and “what my opinions and my purposes are regarding those problems of the Colony whose resolution is instantaneous”. The upcoming conference of provincial governors of Angola will allow him to gain “some elements of information and study that I now lack”.

CLICK HERE FOR THE FULL DESCRIPTION

4.500 EUR



5. CHINA – NATIONAL ATLAS
SHANGHAI'S GOLDEN AGE OF LITHOGRAPHY
THE 'SETTLEMENT LITERATI'

點石齋出版社 [DIANSHIZHAI LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING HOUSE], Publisher.

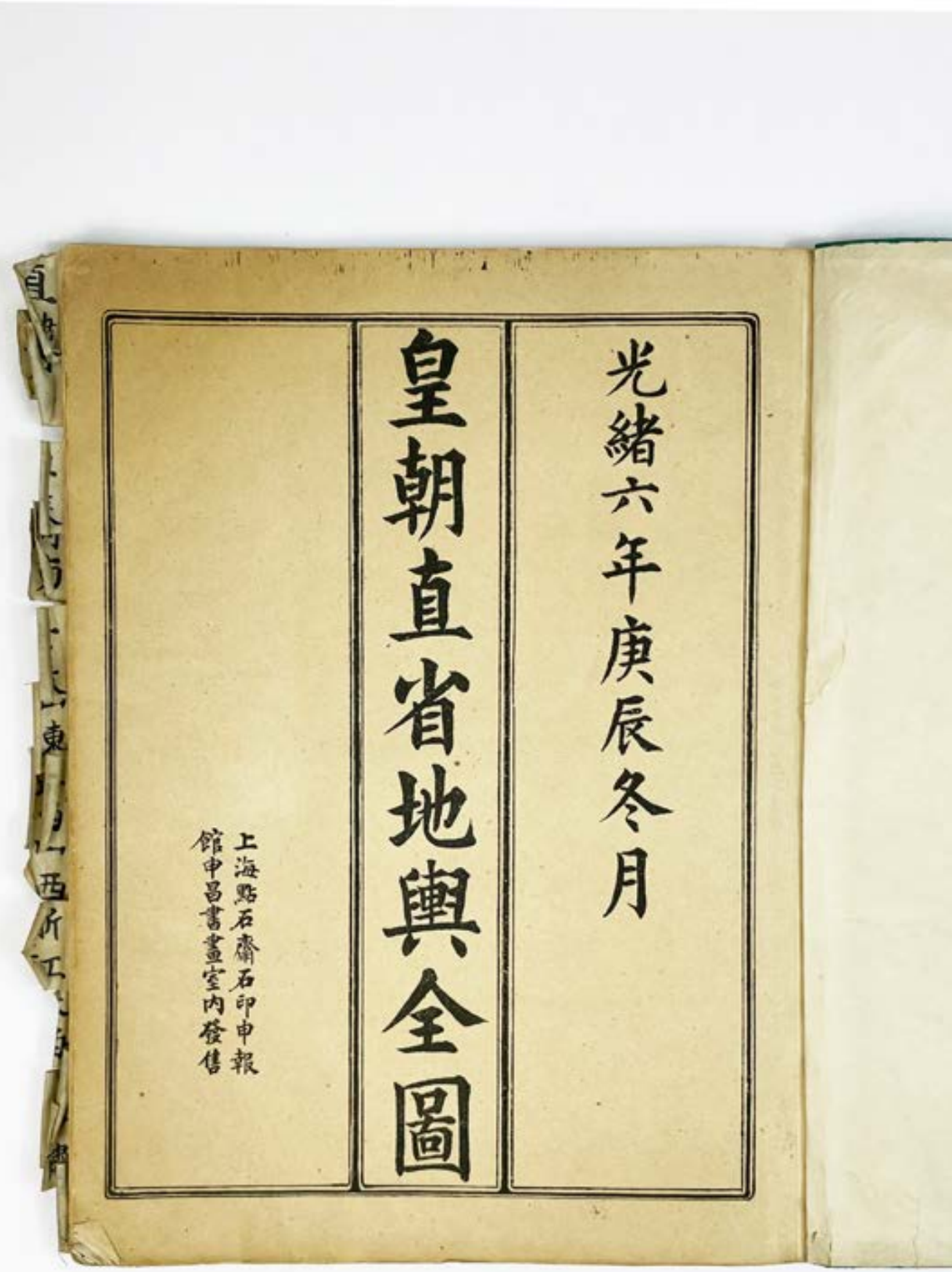
皇朝直省地與全圖 [Huang chao zhi sheng di yu quan tu / The Complete Map of the Imperial Provinces].

Shanghai: Dianshizhai Lithographic Printing House, 6th Year of Guangxu [1880].

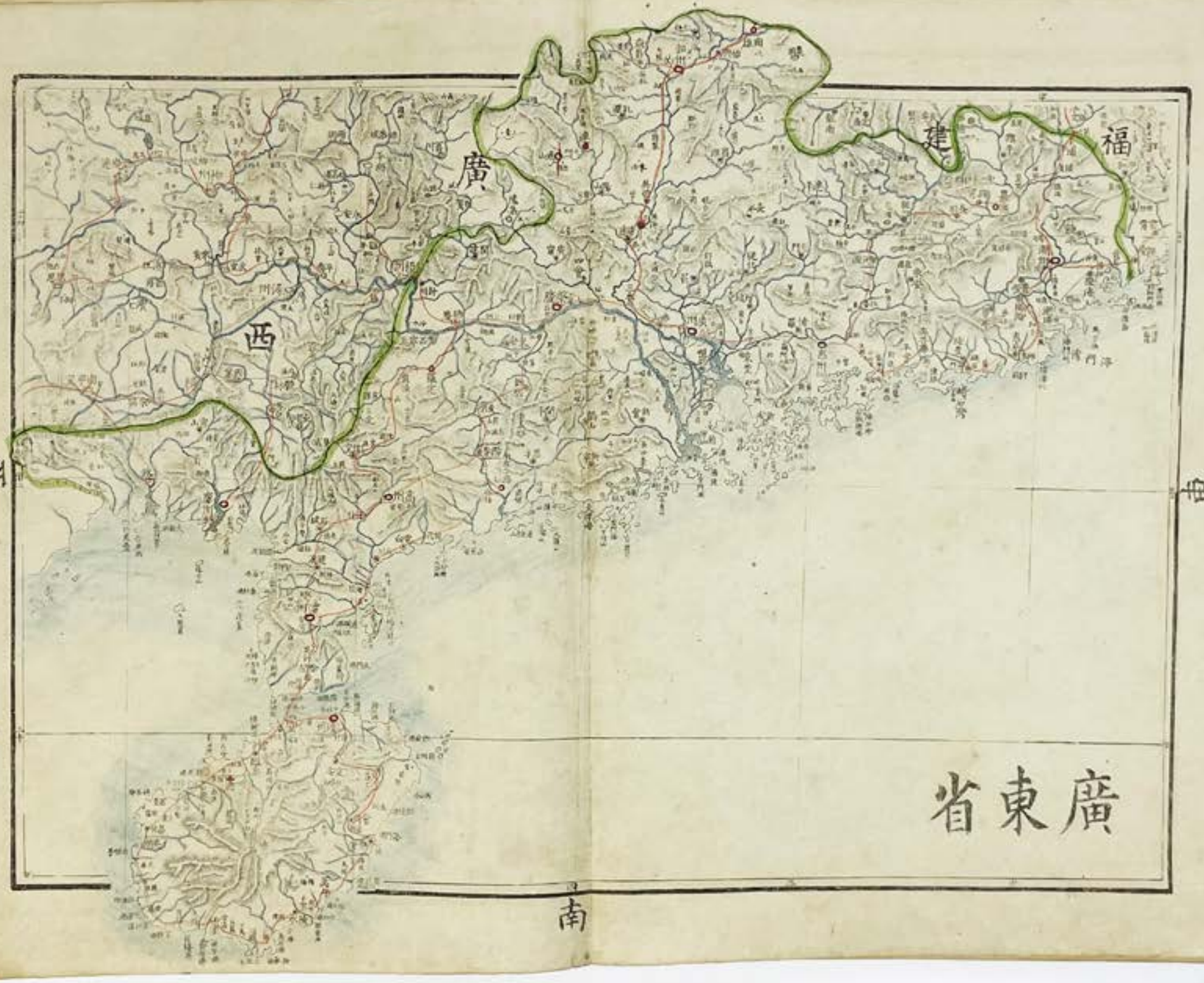
Large 8° (25 x 20 cm): [58 ff. unnumbered and lithographed single-sided, including 19 maps with provincial boundaries outlined in contemporary green wash and the locations of many cities and towns heightened in red pen, some maps with roads and lakes couloured in contemporary crayon (11 full-page, 8 double-page), contemporary manuscript notes in pencil to the 'Kouang-se' text section], contemporary captioned cloth tabs pasted on the outer margins of map leaves for quicker access to the maps, original Chinese-style xian zhuang (threaded) binding with green patterned cloth covers bearing red printed pastedown title-piece to front cover (Very Good, overall clean and attractive, a few leaves with very light toning, leaf with textual description of Yunnan with a tiny chip out of lower neatline but not affecting text, captioned cloth tabs dogeared, covers in stellar shape with only a few small spots and the lightest edge-wear).

An extremely rare, early lithographed atlas of China, with text entirely in Chinese, published in Shanghai by the Dianshizhai Lithographic Printing House, which founded by the English Sinophile Ernest Major, employed an 'A-Team' of Chinese artists, writers and printers to create beautifully produced and intellectually engaging products geared to the country's new and burgeoning class of the 'Settlement Literati', affluent Chinese who lived in or near the foreign treaty ports and concessions who thirsted for information on the modern world, while respecting Chinese traditions; the atlas being Chinese in form, having a traditional 'xian zhuang' binding, but containing 19 provincial maps executed in a Western style; a great monument of China's rapid modernization and quest for intellectual discovery during the heady days of the late Qing Dynasty.

This extremely rare work is one of the first atlases lithographed in China and one of the earliest atlases of China featuring maps in the modern Western style but with Chinese toponomy. It is one of the first major works of the 點石齋出版社 (Dianshizhai Lithographic Printing House), founded in Shanghai in 1878, the first commercial lithographic printer in the country and the preeminent force during the generation-long golden age of lithography in China.



廣西



廣東省

The atlas, at first glance, is entirely Chinese in style, as it has a traditional xian zhuang (threaded) binding, an oriental reverse collation, and with the text written entirely in Chinese. However, the atlas's maps are Western in style, predicated upon the latest surveys, employing European conventions for expressing topography, infrastructure, and settlements.

The atlas was created primarily for the 'Settlement Literati', a term coined by the historian * Ye Xiaoqing to describe the new and fast-growing class of affluent and intellectually curious Chinese who lived in or near the Western treaty ports or concessions. While still treasuring Chinese traditional texts, the literati thirsted for knowledge and media from, or influenced by, the West, especially if it was skillfully and sensitively melded with Chinese customs.

The Dianshizhai Studio was founded by the English Sinophile Ernest Major, as spin-off of the Shinbao, the country's leading Chinese-language newspaper, and was staffed by an 'All-Star' team of Chinese editors, master printers and artists, responsible for China's best designed and most engaging popular publications. It is no exaggeration say that the Shinbao-Dianshizhai organization was more than any other entity responsible for introducing modern mass media to the Chinese people, with its influence lasting for generations.

The present atlas, which was issued by Dianshizhai in 1880, only two years after the studio's establishment, is lithographed to a high technical quality. It commences with a title page, followed by a preface that features Ernest Major's printed signature line, reading the "Master of the Pavilion of Respecting the News". Next, is a page featuring the legend, which details the symbol used to denote the seats of the various intra-provincial jurisdictions (fu, zhou, xian etc.), as well as forts and mines, etc.

The bulk of the work is comprised of 19 maps of the individual Chinese provinces (11 full page, and 8 double page), each of which is accompanied by a textual description of the administrative divisions within each. The maps are based upon recent scientific surveys, representing a modern, international ethic. While exclusively featuring Chinese toponomy, the maps are executed in a Western style, with hachures representing areas of elevation, coasts and rivers are charted precisely and cleanly, while various symbols mark cities and towns according to their level of importance (with the provincial capitals circled), along with forts and mines, while the major roads are delineated throughout. Great landmarks, such as the Great Wall of China are also depicted. This present example of the atlas has provincial boundaries bathed in bright green contemporary watercolour.

Importantly, the atlas only features 'China Proper' as classified by the Qing Dynasty, based upon the ancient homeland of the Han people. This consists of '18 Provinces', plus, the de facto province of 'Shengjing' (Shenyang, later Liaoning) Province, in southern Manchuria. While China controlled extensive territories beyond 'China Proper', including the bulk of Manchuria, Xinjiang, and Outer Mongolia and Tibet, these traditionally non-Han lands were classified as 'Feudatory Regions', being more akin to colonies, with military governments.

The present work is not only of the first Chinese language national atlases to feature Western-style maps, but is also the second atlas to be lithographed in China. In the later respect, it was preceded only by the eponymous 皇朝直省地輿全圖 (Huang chao zhi sheng di yu quan tu) (1879), which, more crudely lithographed, featured maps in a more traditional Chinese style. This work could perhaps be considered a 'trial run' for the present atlas. Please see a link courtesy of the Bibliothèque nationale de France:

https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b531099218/f5.item.r=Huang%20chao%20zhi%20sheng%20di%20yu%20quan%20tu

Importantly, the present example of the atlas features a stellar provenance, having been owned and extensively used by the prominent French military figure General Albert Gérard Léo d'Amade (1856 - 1941), while he was posted to the French Legation in China, from 1887 to 1891. While the atlas does not bear his signature or name, it hails from his estate, with most of the text pages featuring copious transliterations of the Chinese text into Latin characters in Amade's own distinct neat hand (he was then trying hard to learn Chinese). Also, the section on Guanxi Province, termed as "Kouang-Si", features penciled notes in Amade's hand concerning major places within that jurisdiction. Moreover, the maps feature many places marked in red pen, with some tracing the roads and other details in crayon. It seems that Amade used the atlas as a device for strategic planning and orientation (indeed the maps are quite accurate), as opposed to it merely being an intellectual curiosity.

List of Maps (19 in total):

1. 盛京省 ['Shengjing' (Liaoning) Province], being a de facto province.

2.直隸省 [Zhili Province], double-page, includes Beijing.

3. 江蘇省 [Jiangsu Province], includes Shanghai.

4. 安徽省 [Anhui Province].

5. 江西省 [Jiangxi Province].

6. 浙江省 [Zhejiang Province].

7. 福建省 [Fujian Province], double-page, includes Taiwan

8. 湖北省 [Hubei Province],

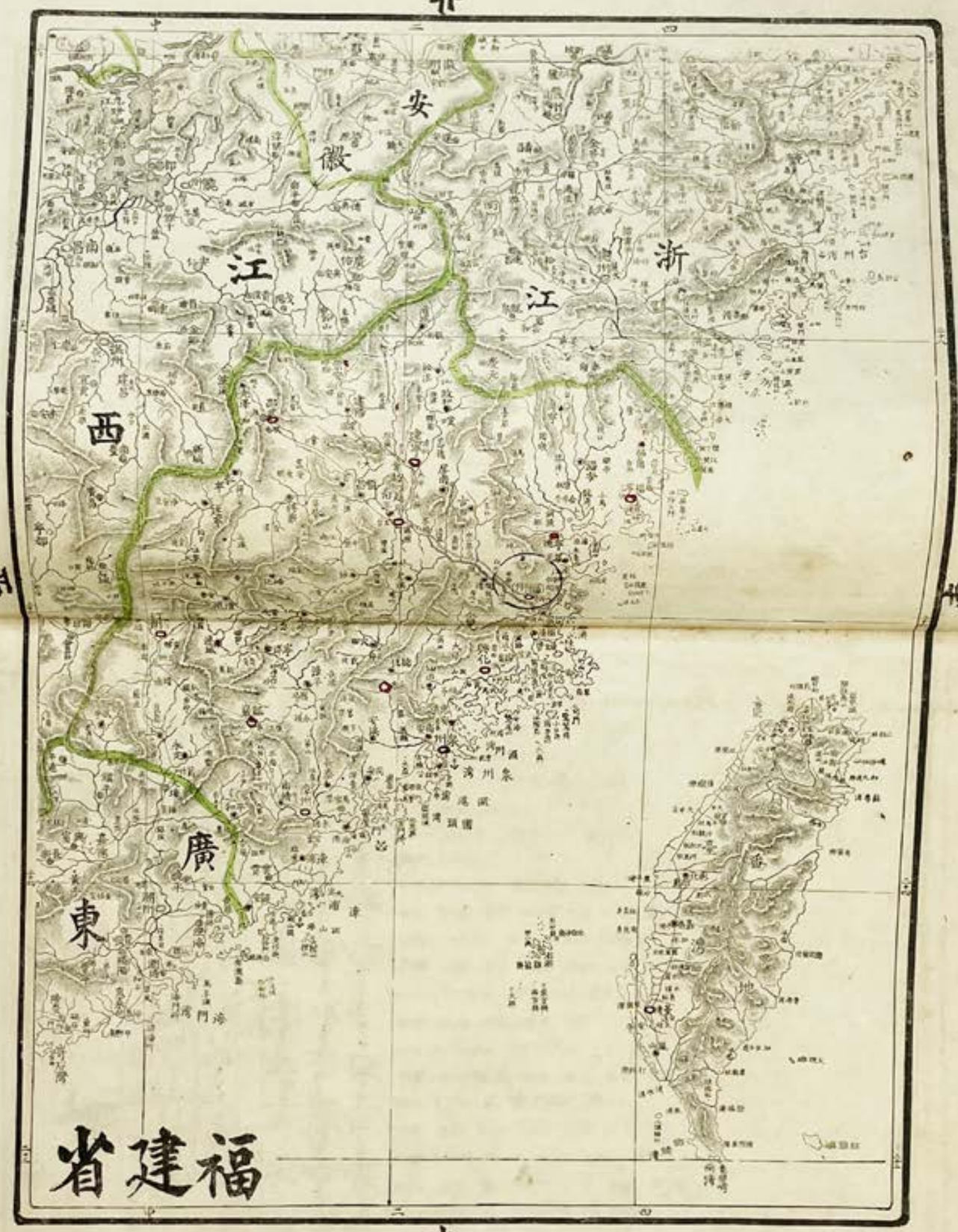
9. 湖南省 [Hunan Province].

10. 河南省 [Henan Province].

11. 山東省 [Shandong Province].

12. 山西省 [Shanxi Province], double-page.

北



南

13. 陝西省 [Shaanxi Province], double-page.

14. 甘肅省 [Gansu Province], double-page.

15. 四川省 [Sichuan Province], double-page.

16. 廣東省 [Guangdong Province], double-page, includes Hong Kong.

17. 廣西省 [Guanxi Province].

18. 雲南省 [Yunnan Province], double-page.

19. 貴州省 [Guizho Province].

A Note on Rarity

The present atlas is extremely rare. It was likely made in only a limited print run, while as a fragile work, its survival rare would have been quite low.

We can trace only 3 institutional examples, held by the Bibliothèque nationale de France and the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin (2 examples). Moreover, we are not aware of any other examples as having appeared on the market.

The Dianshizhai Studio and the Revolution in Chinese Media

Traditionally, there was no public media in China of any kind to speak of. First, literacy was generally confined to the Mandarin bureaucratic class, noble households, and religious societies, all representing a tiny percentage of the population. The only printed 'news' available were dry and heavily censored court circulars. As for scientific and educational works, these generally hued to traditional concepts and were circulated in small numbers of manuscripts and woodblock issues within rarified circles.

However, beginning in the mid-1860s, in the wake of the carnage of the Taiping Rebellion, the Chinese economy grew rapidly, especially in and near the newly established Western Treaty Ports and Concessions (of which Shanghai was the most important). In these places, a new class, termed by the historian Ye Xiaoqing as the "Settlement Literati" developed. Its members were generally Chinese from good families who while schooled in the traditional Confucian system (while some may have had additional instruction from Christian missionaries) now worked in, or near, the treaty ports as professionals, entrepreneurs or merchants, granting them an upper middle to upper class lifestyle. While they still cherished Chinese traditions, the literati were intellectually curious and eager to gain knowledge of the latest Western technology, arts, and ideas, as well as to hear new of events in different countries. In short, they wanted the best and latest concepts and things from abroad, while seeking to reconcile them with existing Chinese culture.

In terms of media and print culture the settlement literati represented a large, fast-growing and highly affluent potential market for books and periodicals. However, for some years

the settlement literati's needs in this area were generally not satisfied. As the risk of being simplistic, many Western publishers in China simply did not properly understand the literati and their interests, while Chinese publishers were not sufficiently acquainted with Western concepts such that they could showcase them in manner that would be attractive to the literati. The literati wanted periodicals and books that were physically attractive, written in a modern and charismatic manner, and featured artistically virtuous or intellectually engaging illustrations, perhaps conveyed by new printing technologies. It seemed that only a joint Western-Chinese 'A-Team', composed of the best and brightest business managers, editors, artists, and printers could accomplish the task.

Enter Ernest Major (1841-1908), an English shipping agent based in Shanghai, who possessed a "legendary command of the Chinese language", plus, a sophisticated understanding of the modern media and print technology of his homeland. Most of all, he spoke the language of the settlement literati, many of whom he counted as close personal friends and business colleagues.

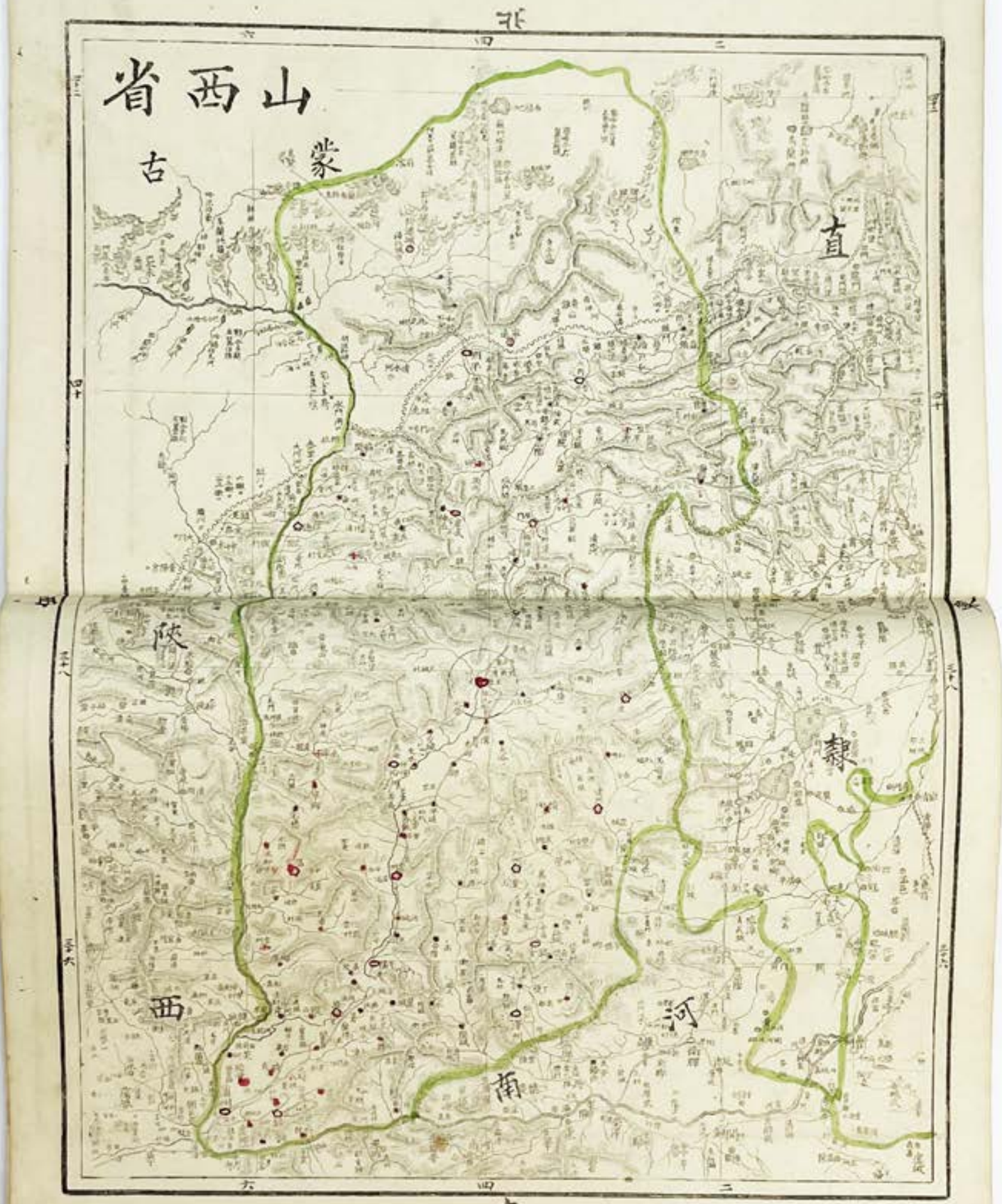
In 1872, Major founded the Shenbao (申報), a Chinese-language newspaper that was to rise to become the country's most read periodical. Employing modern Western journalistic methods, good sourcing, sensationalist writing in vernacular language, as well as being aided by the lack of censorship laws in Shanghai's British Concession, the Shenbao gripped the attention burgeoning the Chinese middle and upper classes of the major cities.

However, Major knew that the literati thirsted for publications that went beyond news, including works that revived old classics in an exciting way, in-depth articles that showcased historical and current events in faraway lands, as well as intellectual works that explored modern developments in science, etc., all featuring engaging illustrations. However, realizing these kinds of works was hindered by the limitations imposed by the available printing technologies. While letterpress had been introduced to the country in 1860, most Chinese language publications still relied upon the cumbersome woodblock technique, which could, at most, produce around 25,000 copies.

Major was aware that lithography could beautifully capture the fluidity of Chinese characters, while producing illustrations of almost luminous liveliness. Moreover, with far less effort and cost than woodblocks, lithography could produce as many as 100,000 prints per stone.

Lithography was first introduced to China, in 1876, by Christian missionaries. However, not long after, in 1878, Major imported lithographic presses to Shanghai from England, founding the 點石齋出版社 [Dianshizhai Lithographic Printing House], China's first commercial lithographic studio, as an autonomous division of the Shenbao organization. It was to become the preeminent force during the golden age of lithography in China, that while brilliant and groundbreaking, was only to last scarcely more than a single generation.

Recognizing that satisfying the literati's tastes needed to be a joint Western-Chinese endeaovor, Major hired an all-star team to run the Dianshizhai. He employed Qiu Zi'ang, considered one of the best printers and the foremost master of lithography in China and


山西省
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南

the highly experienced editor Shen Yugui (1808-1898). Last, but not least, Major hired the artist Wu Youru (d. 1894), who had already won a large following for his virtuous depictions of everyday life in Shanghai, done with a journalist critical eye.

The Dianshizhai produced three main types of works. First, were affordable but beautifully lithographed reissues of Chinese classics. Second, were illustrated journalistic publications / news magazines. Third, were academic and intellectual works, including books that introduced major fields of Western science discovery to an eager Chinese audience. A top priority in this regard was to introduce Western geography and cartographic styles.

The Dianshizhai's issues of classics gave it tremendous early financial success. The press's edition of the dictionary Kangxi Zidian (originally published in 1716) sold 100,000 copies in of first two print runs. Other notable classical projects included the Peiwen yunfu 佩文韻府 (Rhyme Treasury of Admiring Literature) and a Chinese-English bilingual edition of Sishu (The Four Books), a foundational work on Confucianism.

The highlight of Dianshizhai's journalistic ventures was the Dianshizhai huabao (Dianshizhai Pictorial), founded in 1884, a spectacular thrice-monthly news magazine modelled upon the best Western publications, such as The Illustrated London News. The wonderful and uniquely rendered scenes of events the world over proved wildly popular with the emerging Chinese middle and upper classes, until its final edition appeared in 1898.

Landmarks of the Dianshizhai's scientific / technical publications included the bilingual work in rice and silk cultivation, La Culture du Riz Illustree, La Fabrication de la Soie Illustree (Yu Zhi Geng Zhi Tu) (1879); the magnificent pictorial celebration of contemporary Shanghai, Shenjiang sheng jing tu (Renowned Scenes of Shanghai) (1884); as well as the present atlas.

Dianshizhai enjoyed astounding financial success, raking in over 200,000 Yuan in revenue in its first year (then a fantastic sum), and it inspired the opening of lithographic studios across Shanghai. The shaper, higher quality, and cheper lithographic works soon put the woodblock printers out of business, ushering in the golden age of lithography in China.

The while the medium of lithography was superseded by new technologies in the early 20th century, the Dianshizhai house established the foundation of the popular media and educational publishing that endured until the Communist takeover of China in 1949.

A Stellar Provenance: General Albert d'Amade

The present atlas comes from the estate of General Albert Gérard Léo d'Amade (1856 - 1941), and its pages bear his copious manuscript transliterations from Chinese into Latin characters, as well as his penciled notes on the Guanxi Province.

Albert d'Amade was a prominent French army officer who served in important posts all over the world, as well as being a bibliophile and a gifted amateur photographer.

A native of Toulouse, in 1874, Amade enrolled in the elite École Spéciale Militaire de



Saint-Cyr, graduating as second lieutenant. Seeking excitement and the possibility of glory, Amade requested an assignment in North Africa, whereupon he served in the Tirailleurs algériens from 1876 and 1881. Promoted to captain, Amade fought in the Tokin Campaign (1883-6), during which France conquered northern and central Vietnam.

From May 1887 to May 1891, Amade served as the military attaché to the French Legation in China, posted in Tientsin, a major trading city near Beijing that was home to a large French Concession. This posting gave him the chance to travel widely throughout the country, during which time he took many photographs that are today imbued with significant value, some of which are preserved at the Établissement de Communication et de Production Audiovisuelle de la Défense (ECPAD), of the French Ministry of the Armed Forces. Deeply interested in the Chinese language and culture, he collected many Chinese books and manuscripts and was dedicated to learning the language, as indicated by his transliterations of the Chinese characters within the present atlas.

Amade next served as the military attaché to the French Embassy to Great Britain, during the time of the signing of the Entente Cordiale (1904).

From 1907 to 1909, Amade, by then a brigadier general, served in Morocco, whereupon he played a decisive role in subduing resistance to the French regime in early days of the Moroccan Campaign (1907-34). However, this was not without controversy, as his men employed brutal means to achieve their goals, garnering Amade much criticism in the French media.

Amade served as a top field commander during World War I, and while he was credited for his extreme bravery and sacrifice (he lost one of his own sons who fought under his command), both his tenures on the Western Front and in Gallipoli proved unsuccessful. Amade ended his career as the Military Governor of Rennes, before retiring to the Gironde.

References: Bibliothèque nationale de France, GE FF CARTE-145; Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin (2 examples): Kart. E 851 and Kart. 3171; OCLC: 1237817226, 1176872005. Cf. Christopher A. REED, 'Re/Collecting the Sources: Shanghai's Dianshizhai Pictorial and its Place in Historical Memories, 1884-1949', Modern Chinese Literature and Culture, vol. 12, no. 2 (2000), pp. 44–71; Ye Xiaoqing, The Dianshizhai Pictorial: Shanghai Urban Life, 1884-1898 (Michigan Monographs in Chinese Studies), vol. 98 (Ann Arbor, 2003).

9.500 EUR



6. ARCHIVES - LATE OTTOMAN EMPIRE
A PERSONAL ARCHIVE OF THE DIRECTOR OF "THE WATERS OF CONSTANTINOPLE"

A stunning, well-rounded private archive of a French engineer, businessman and bibliophile Léon Sellié, giving a detailed insight on the life of an upper-class expat in the Late Ottoman period. The archive includes over 200 documents with 27 diaries, expanding over almost 29 years and describing over 9000 days in Istanbul, photographs, an unpublished manuscript on antique monuments of Istanbul, various reports, private correspondences, documentation on L'Eaux de Constantinople, Union Française and documentation connected with Sellié's vast collection of books, related to Istanbul.

Léon Bernard Sellié (1850-1912) was, according to the notes in his archive, born on February 18, 1850, in a commune Lagruère in the Lot-et-Garonne department in France. In 1870 and 1871, he participated as an engineer in a military campaign as a member of the National Mobile Garde of Gironde (Garde Nationale Mobile de Gironde), for which he received a posthumous medal. After several jobs as an engineer and later director, he moved to Istanbul around 1883 to work as a director of a French controlled firm L'Eaux de Constantinople. In 1898, he became the director of the firm, holding the position until his death in 1911.

L'Eaux de Constantinople controlled the supply of clean water to Istanbul and was heavily involved in modern researches on the field of medicine and hygiene as well as in meteorology.

In Istanbul, Sellié married Marie Rachel Braca, which whom they became parents to Pierre Léo Robert on March 23, 1892, and Gilberte Marie Catherine, born on November 17, 1896. They inhabited an apartment at the building Couteaux, 127 Grand Rue de Péra (2nd floor) and a house at 39, Büyük Hendek Cd., near the Galata Tower.

During his staying in Istanbul for almost 30 years Sellié became an amateur archeologist, who was as an engineer and director of L'Eaux de Constantinople vitally interested in ancient water supply to the city. He authored an unpublished research on the subject (a part of this collection). He was also a book collector and bibliophile, owing a large collection of books on Istanbul, published in the city itself and in the West. This collection includes several receipts for book purchases and Sellié's attempt to catalogue books, related to Istanbul.

Léon Sellié and his wife Rachel were heavily involved in the upper class social life of the city, being close friends with French ambassadors, other Europeans and with higher Ottoman officials. Sellié himself financially supported French cultural life in Istanbul and was one of the founders of Union Française, an important association in the late Ottoman Empire.



Sellié died on March 15, 1912, and was buried two days later at the Church of St. Anthony of Padua in Istanbul, with a funeral attended by European and Ottoman dignitaries and higher officials. One of the pallbearers was the French ambassador Maurice Bompard (1854 –1935).

Today Sellé as well as L'Eaux de Constantinople are only little known and this splendid archive offers a possibility for several researches on the subject. It is also an insight in almost three decades of private, social and business life of a Western, living in Istanbul in the late Ottoman Empire.

The Collection in Focus:

1. DIARIES

27 volumes, dated 1883-1911 (missing 1900 and 1910). All 16°, bound in dark red Morocco with gold tooling and title "Agenda Oppermann [Year]. Baudry & Cie. Editeurs" on the cover and year in gold on spines, linen pocket on the inner side of the front board, Morocco loop for pencil on the outer part of the rear board, original marbled endpapers. Inside various numbers of black and white advertisements for French firms, circa 200 pages of printed information for the current year, followed by a calendar with two days per page with manuscript notes for each day by Léon Sellié.
Linen pockets of diaries with inserted notes, photographs, cards de visite, drawings, letters, annunciations of births, deaths and other events etc.

This stunning collection of 27 small uniformed diaries embraces years from 1883 until the end of 1911 (missing 2 volumes, for years 1900 and 1910). Each page contains a printed template for two days and empty spaces below the dates have been filled in by hand-written descriptions of a daily life by Léon Sellié, describing altogether over 9000 days in 27 years.

The diaries are additionally enriched with inserted hand written notes, photographs, documents, drawings, addresses and cartes de visite with personal messages, many of them by known personalities (for example: Hasan Fehmi Bey (1874 – 1909) an Ottoman journalist).

The diaries contain mostly descriptions from Sellié's personal and social life and include notes on his marriage, children, his wife's life and whereabouts, meetings, various engagements, dinner parties, births, deaths of friends, doctor's appointments, weather reports etc. Sellié also kept minor items, reminding him of his two children. Among others he inserted in his diaries their drawings, a list of presents given to his daughter at her first communion, a letter written to him by his daughter and an affectionate letter written by him to her etc.



MARS

15. Jeudi. St Zacharie.
72—293
V. le Z. Zaraffa. Il est encore avec nous dans la maison. Il travaille le plus possible à son livre sur la Tripolitaine. Il est très content de son séjour à Paris. Il a vu beaucoup de monde et a été très bien reçu partout. Il repart demain pour Tripoli. Il compte être de retour à Paris dans un mois environ. Il a l'intention de faire un voyage en Italie avant de rentrer à Tripoli. Il a l'intention de faire un voyage en Italie avant de rentrer à Tripoli.

Entretien à 2h. avec nos avocats au sujet de la guerre en Extrême-Orient. Il est nécessaire que nous soyons prêts à faire face à toute éventualité. Il est nécessaire que nous soyons prêts à faire face à toute éventualité.

Travail dans mon cabinet.
Temps variable.

16. Vendredi. St Abraham.
73—292
N. M. Meriem-Koudy me envoie la moitié du double de 100 francs pour la dette de la montre, à l'ambassade à l'ancien hôpital, à l'ancien hôpital, à l'ancien hôpital,

2. MANUSCRIPTS (3 documents):

2. A.: Livera Renseignementa météorogiquea d'après l'Observatoire Impérial de Constantinople
4°. [12 pp.] Manuscript in dark brown ink on checkered paper, originally sewn together with a white string (light foxing on the title page, otherwise in a good condition).

A meteorological report for Istanbul from 1888 until 1899 (blank spaces left for 1900-1902).

2. B.: Ouvrages sur Constantinople
4°. [16 pp.] Manuscript in black ink on checkered paper, originally sewn together with a white string, contemporary annotations in blue pencil (light foxing on the title page, tiny tears in margins otherwise in a good condition).

[accompanied with additional manuscript notes on folded papers, inserted in the manuscript]

Various notes with titles and annotations on the literature on Istanbul, including a sketch, a transcription of an article from Le Figaro (January 24 1901), and "Ouvrages a consulter au Musée".

2. C.: Étude sur l'alimentation de Constantinople aux époques romaine, byzantine at turque [Study on the Diet of Constantinople in the Roman, Byzantine and Turkish Periods]
[Istanbul:] January 1893.

Large 4°. Original card brown wrappers with manuscript title, 32 pp. manuscript in dark brown ink on checkered paper, originally bound together with blue ribbon (very good).

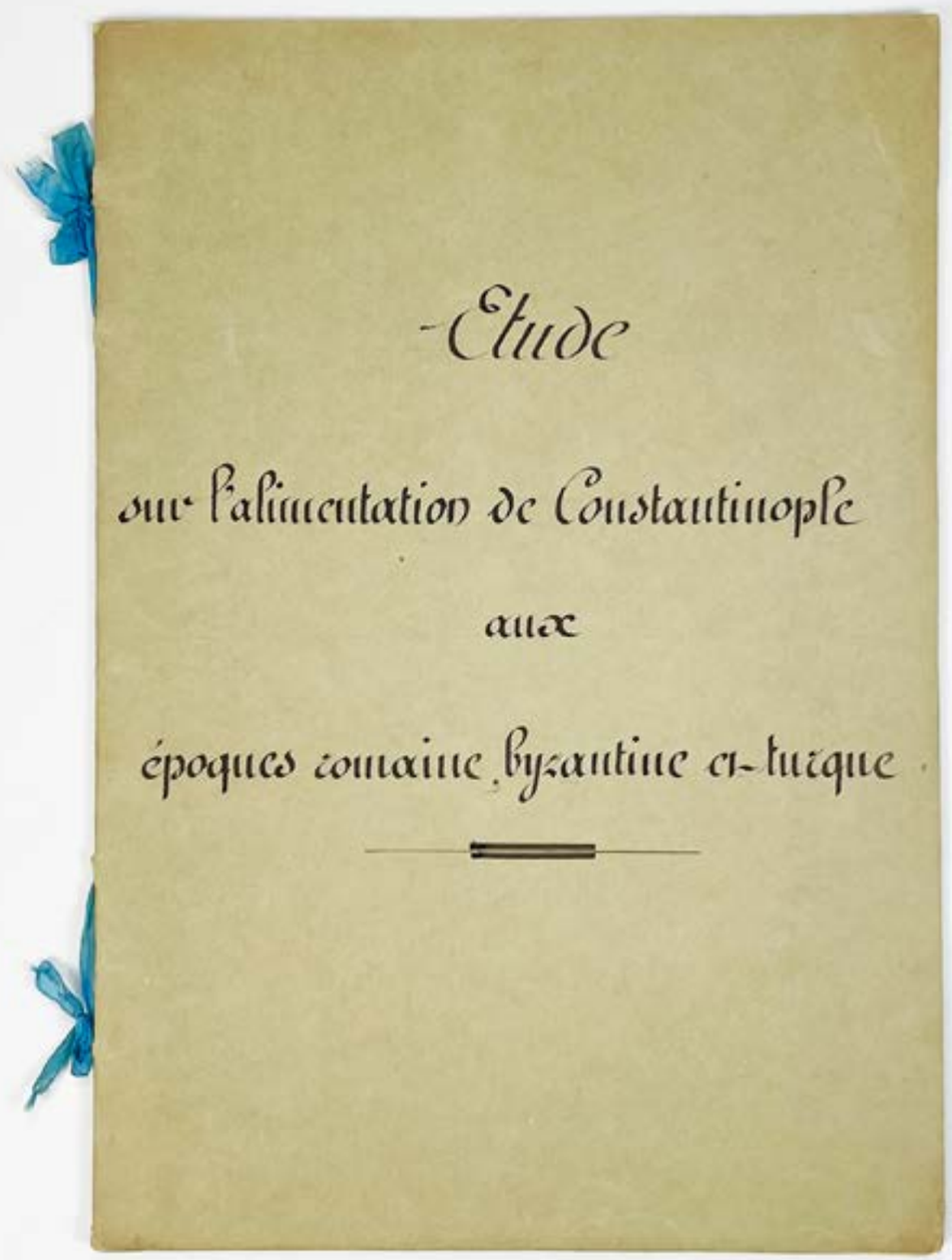
An original, seemingly unpublished study on the water supply of Istanbul from Roman era until the Ottomans.

3. PERSONAL CORRESPONDENCE, INVOICES, CARTES DE VISITE ETC. (over 50 documents) :

Letters to various important addresses in Istanbul: Sellié's personal copy of his letter to the Sultan (September 1, 1900, small 4°. [4 pp.] 3 pp. manuscript in black ink on checkered paper), correspondence with the French ambassador in Istanbul, church, letters to the French Chamber of Commerce in Istanbul (Chambre de Commerce Française de Constantinople),...

6 letters: with hand-written private invitations from the French Embassy in Istanbul to Léon Sellié (blue cards and one blue paper with letterheads in blue envelopes), 9,5 x 11,5 cm.

6 Personal telegrams, 22 other notes, 9 various documents, including bills from various Istanbul-based firms, many owed by Greeks, including furniture and transportation,..



COLONIE FRANÇAISE DE CONSTANTINOPLE

Souscription

En vue d'offrir un objet d'art

à S. E. Monsieur **CAMBON**, Ambassadeur de France,

et

à M. le Commandant **BERGER**, Président de l'Union Française

Appel à nos Compatri-

COMPAGNIE DES EAUX DE CONSTANTINOPLE.

Société Anonyme, Capital: Vingt Millions.

SIÈGE A CONSTANTINOPLE.— SUCCURSALE A PARIS.

DOSSIER N°

Souscription
ayant l'offrir un objet d'art
à S.E. M. Cambon, ambassadeur,
et à m. le commandant Berger

1896.

Désignation des Souscripteurs	Montant souscrit	OBSERVATIONS
Pérot	5 francs	5568.55 — 5.
J. Scherrer	20 piastres	— 4.15
A. Roboly	2 francs	2. ?
C. Collin	2 f. 10	— 2.10 ?
E. Sellier	20 piastres	— 4.15
G. Pichefeux	2 f. 10	— 2.10
L. Brophé	2 f. 15	— 2.15
Cabirau	5 francs	— 5.
P. Daffos	5 francs	— 5.
Jean Lairois	5 francs	— 5.
Lenard Morand	5 francs	— 5.
Ch. R. de Marpillero	11,50	— 11.50
Dumas Frères	40 francs	— 40.
Ch. Bourdon	22 francs	— 22.
Henri Bourdon	20 francs	— 20.
Vartan	20 francs	— 20.
Lamessant Albert.	1 Ltq.	22.50 ?
Lamessant Emile	1 Ltq.	— 22.50
Gebille Auxilone	5 francs	— 5.
Eugène Charpier	20 piastres	— 4.15
L. Macri, fils	20 piastres	— 4.15
G. Déroin, fils	12 f. 75	— 12.75
Julien Bremond	11 f. 50	— 11.50
Cesar Joffredy	20 francs	— 20.
Simon Dahdah	10 francs	— 10.
Blanchet, frère.	20 piastres	— 4.15
Franeuy Blanc	5 f. 25	— 5.25
Auguste Veillard	8 f. 50.	— 8.50
Jules David	20 piastres	— 4.15
Sabatier Joseph	½ Ltq.	— 11.25
Gauzan, Hyppolyte	1 Ltq.	— 22.50
Grubel	10 francs.	— 10.
Laurette, Marcel	1 Ltq	— 22.50
Roman, Gabriel.	1 Ltq.	— 22.50
Edouard Dupuis.	½ Ltq.	— 11.25 ? : 5.961.30
Foucart Emile	5 francs ou 100.	9.15
		5.975.45

This archive includes several personal documents, such as a card announcing the birth of Seliées' daughter, Gilberte, born on November 17, 1896, Carte de Visite of the French Ambassador in Istanbul, a hand written menu on a card template for a dinner party, hosted at Selliés on April 2, 1905 etc.

4. TELEGRAPHS AND INVOICES CONNECTED TO BOOK PURCHASES IN PARIS (6 sets)

Telegrams from Istanbul and invoices from French book dealers to Seliée.

5. UNION FRANÇAISE IN STANBUL (more than 25 documents and sets of documents)

In 1896, Léon Seliée became one of the founding members of the French Union of Istanbul (Union Française), a long awaited club of French expatriates in the city, which soon became a center of vivid social and cultural life. The president became Léon Berger, who was also the president of the Administration of the Ottoman Public Debt (Administration de la Dette Publique ottoman), and Seliée was a member of the committee. The Union is still active today.

This archive includes one of the founding letters, written to the French ambassador by Seliée, a reproduced copy of it, possibly sent to the future members, invitation for the opening of "la nouvelle maison de la France" on February 16, a building finished by 1896 by a French architect Alexander Vallaury (1850–1921), as well as a rich documentation on the soirées, lists of members, donations etc.

A group of documents relates to donations of members of Union Française for a purchase of two artworks, presents for Mr. Cambon, the French Ambassador to Istanbul, and Berger, the president of the Union, from a Paris art dealer Barbedienne, at the time owed by Gustave Leblanc, who continued the famous bronze art trade firm, founded by his uncle Ferdinand Barbedienne (1810-1892). The dealer was specialized in smaller statues and decorative objects, such as vases and bowls. The purchase, transportation and import to Istanbul was almost entirely conducted by Seliée.

6. DOCUMENTS RELATED TO EAUX DE CONSTANTINOPLE (19 documents):
Various forms, bills, regulations, bonds, etc.. mostly printed documents with manuscript additions.

7. DOCUMENTS, RELATED TO SELIÉE'S DEATH AND HERITAGE (circa 28 items)

7. A. A newspaper describing Sellié's funeral (Stamboul, March 18, 1912, 2 examples).




Monsieur l'Ambassadeur,
MINISTÈRE
des
AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES
DIRECTION
des
AFFAIRES POLITIQUES ET COMMERCIALES
COPIE
Ambassade de France
près
la Porte Ottomane
RAPPORT
DES 4me ET 5me EXERCICES
DE
l'Union Française
(1er Mai 1899 au 28 Février 1901)
PRÉSENTÉ PAR LE CONSEIL
A L'ASSEMBLÉE GÉNÉRALE DU
Péra, 14 Novembre 1896
Le Commandeur Léon Berger
Président de l'Union Française a l'honneur de prier
Messieurs les Membres de la Société et leurs familles
de vouloir bien assister à la fête intime qu'il offrira le
Dimanche 16 Février à 3 heures (la soirée pour cause
de mauvaise musique et de Tziganes à contrebasse)
Musique : Mendjugues, Danse :


EAUX DE CONSTANTINOPLE
Société Anonyme Ottomane — Capital : Vingt Millions
SIÈGE A CONSTANTINOPLE
Succursale à PARIS : Rue d'Anjou-Saint-Honoré, 52
ouvriers employés
Exercice 1899
COMPAGNIE DES EAUX DE CONSTANTINOPLE
Société Anonyme Ottomane — Capital : Vingt Millions
SIÈGE A CONSTANTINOPLE
Succursale à PARIS : Rue d'Anjou-Saint-Honoré, 52
SERVICE DE M
Rôle des journées d'ouvriers employés
NOMS
PROFESSION
PRIX
PRODUITS
ACQUIT
DATE
OBSERVATIONS
Total
436
VU ET APPROUVÉ
CERTIFIÉ LE PRÉSENT MÉMOIRE S'ÉLEVANT A LA SOMME
Constantinople, le
LE DIRECTEUR DE L'EXPLOITATION
LE CHEF DE LA COMPTABILITÉ GÉNÉRALE
ET DE LA CORRESPONDANCE

7. B. A copy of a will, rewritten in Sellié's handwriting, leaving everything to his wife Rachel Marie (dated September 21, 1890 and copied on December 14, 1912).

7. C. Two additional documents, issued by a French consulate in Istanbul regarding Seliée's will, stamped January 3, 1913, and May 6th, 1912.

7. D. An archive of 23 documents regarding Léon Seliée's posthumous award for his participation in a military campaign in 1870 and 1871, as a member of Garde Nationale Mobile de Gironde. Dated between October 8, 1907 and September 6, 1912 (mostly manuscripts, but also printed decrees).

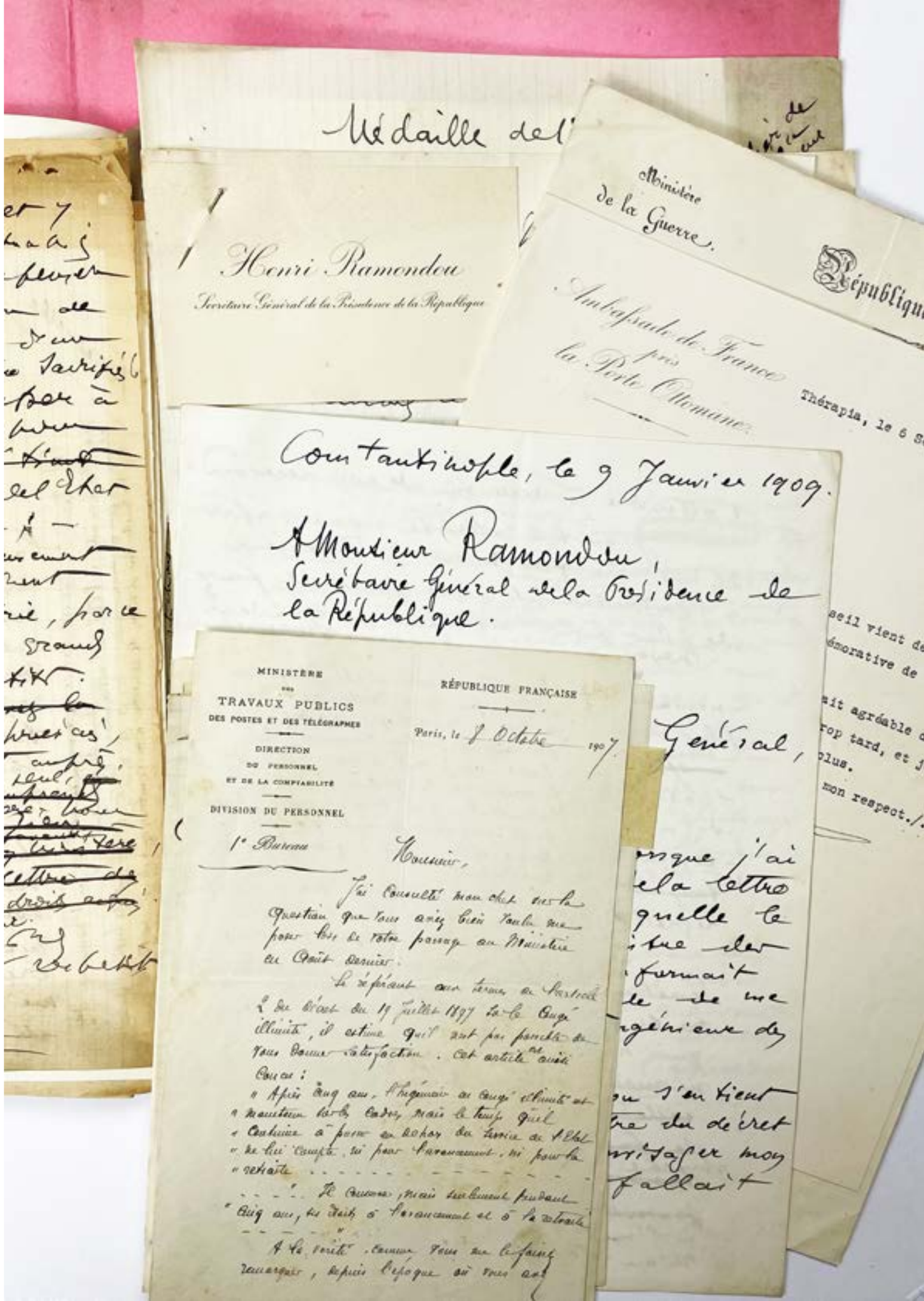
Seliée started communicating with the French government about the award in 1907, but the correspondence got delayed due to his illness. His widow, Rachel, received the certificate (and possibly a medal) by the French government on September 6, 1912.

The archive includes correspondence between Léon Seliée and after his death his widow Rachel with ambassadors Jean Antoine Ernest Constans (1833 – 1913) and Maurice Bompard (1909–1914), the Ministry of Public Works, Posts and Telegraphs of France (Ministère des Travaux publics, des postes et des télégraphes) and French Secretary General Henri Ramondou (1860-1912).

Also included are a certificate by the French Ministry of War, printed decrees, a letter by Léon Seliée to the president of France Armand Fallières (dated, November 16, 1908) and manuscript text for the telegraphs sent to Paris with slips of the telegraph office.

Provenance: A prominent European collection.

14.500 EUR



7. BOHEMIAN REFORMATION

Matěj MILINSKY z Milína.

Modlitby pobožné a křestănské [also křest'anske] z giných modliteb, giž prwe od mnohowzácných, wážných, učených a hognými dary od Ducha S. obdařených mužů, na světlo wydaných : y také nynj w nowě, gednoho…

[Pious and Christian Prayers with Other Prayers, First , Given to the Light by Many Precious, Serious, Learned Men, Endowed with Abundant Gifts by the Holy Spirit …]

Prague, Nové Město: Daniel Karel (also Carolides) z Karlsberka, August 6, 1619.

8°. [22 pp.], 602 pp, [12 pp.], crushed brown morocco with gold tooling and central profile bust portrait of Christ with halo, 18th c. labels on spine, mounted book plate and manuscript annotations and ex-libris on front endpapers, blind stamp with a coat of arms on first pages (wear to hinges & corners, small loss of materisl to the spine, internally clean with minor age-toning).

A rare book of prayers in Czech language, written for the Protestant milieu of Bohemia, was published on the eve of the Battle of White Mountain, that sealed the future of the Bohemian Reformation.

A fine example with a venerable provenance, dating back to the 17th century.

This exceedingly rare book in Czech language was published in 1619 for Czech speaking Protestants in Bohemia and includes songs, prayers for various times of the days and occasions, including prayers against Turks, various weather conditions, plague, greed, body pleasures, evil magic, Satan etc. Several prayers are put together in forms for verses. According to the author Matěj Milinský, the texts were translated from various contemporary German sources. In the introduction Milinský emphasizes the importance of translations into Czech, a vernacular language that brings religious people closer to God than foreign languages.

The book was published on the eve of the Battle of White Mountain, when the Catholic Union defeated and suppressed the Protestant movement in the Habsburg Monarchy.

Only scarce Protestant printed material from that itme survives until today.



Bohemian Reformation

The Reformation in Bohemia has a long history, starting in the second half of the 14th century in Prague. The movement, that demanded reformation of the Catholic church and preaching in vernacular languages, reached its peak with Jan Hus (c. 1370 – 1415). In the 16th century, similar movements in Europe contributed to empowerment of Bohemian Protestants, which soon included majority of the nobility and bourgeoisie.

The atmosphere in the Habsburg Monarchy started changing in the late 16th century after the Council of Trent, when the Catholic church introduced various new rules and better organization. Duke Ferdinand III (1578 – 1637), who at the age of 18, in 1596, took over the south part of the Habsburg Empire, called Inner Austria, declared an uncompromising removal of the protestant faith from his lands. Within five years his army destroyed churches and chapels, burnt evangelic books and expelled preachers.

In that time Prague became an oasis of religious tolerance and a secure exile for protestants from various areas. The capital of the Habsburg Monarchy, the city was dominated by the presence of emperor Rudolf II., a manic collector, art patron and supporter of sciences, who cared little about religion and even less about politics. Until Rudolf's death in 1612 the protestants of Bohemia could enjoy last relatively relaxing years, although many of them not without worries for the future.

After 1612, under the new emperor, Matthias (1612–1619), the tensions between the Catholics and Protestants started rising rapidly. In 1618, protestant lords threw two catholic royal governors from the window of the imperial castle in Prague, the event today known as the Defenestration of Prague, which started the Thirty Years' War.

The following year, on 28 August 1619, to horror of all the protestants left in the Habsburg Empire, mostly concentrated in Prague, Ferdinand III of Habsburg, who almost two decades before successfully erased Protestantism from his territory with sword and fire, was pronounced the new Emperor, Ferdinand II.

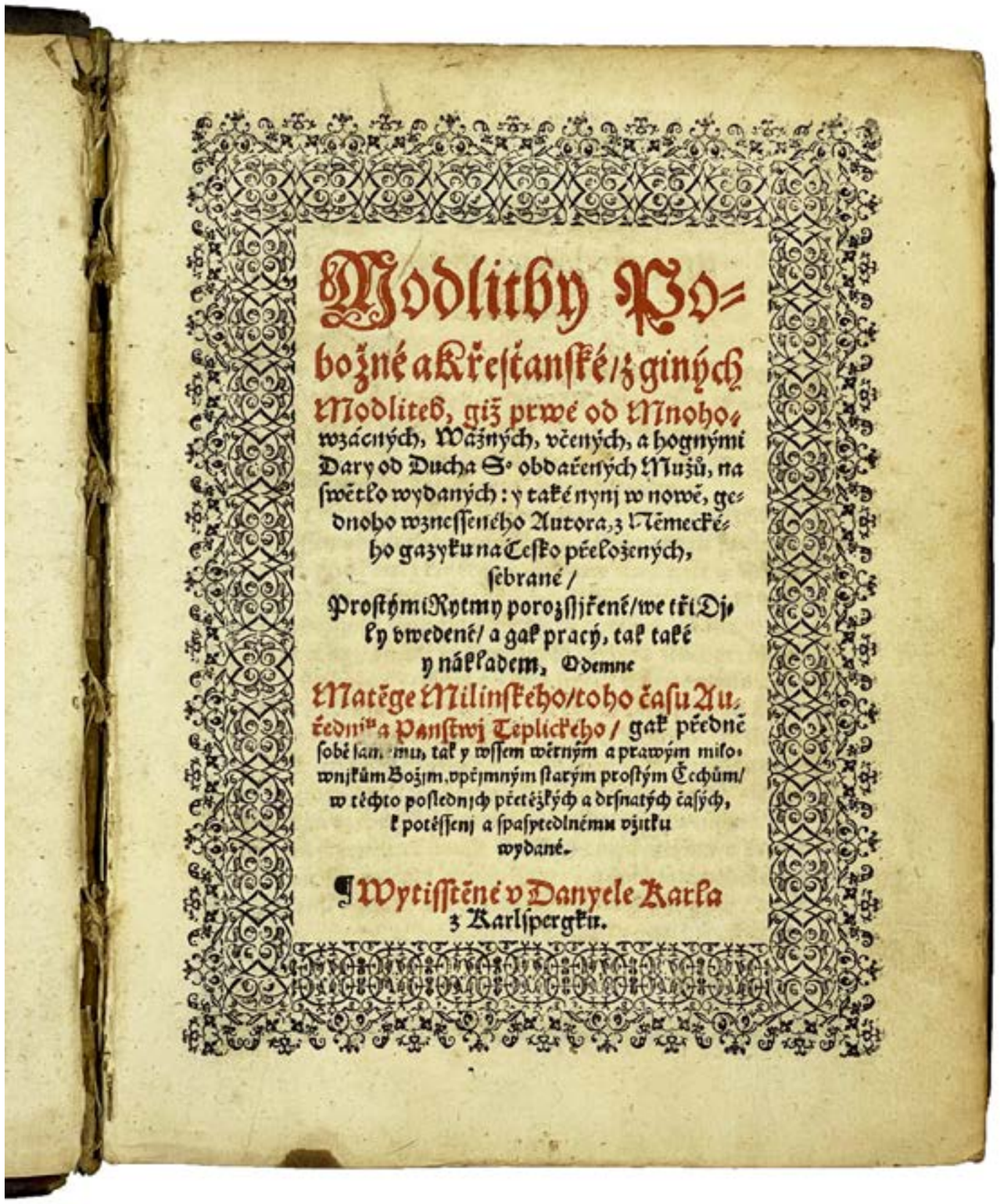
Our book was printed 22 days before Ferdinand's coronation, in the last months of optimistic self-confidence of Bohemian protestants, who refused to accept Ferdinand as their emperor. Instead they have offered the crown to Calvinist Frederick V of the Palatinate.

In 1620, Ferdinand II of Habsburg's army defeated the Protestant League at the White Mountain on the suburbs of Prague. The surviving rebels were executed after the battle, what was the final blow to the protestants of the Habsburg Empire.

In the following years the members of the Protestant Church, who would not convert, were suppressed, their books were destroyed and preachers were expelled.

In 1628, all the protestants, many of which were prominent noblemen, artists and handworkers, including the printer of our book, Daniel Karel z Karlsperka, were forced to leave the Habsburg Empire and leave behind their estates and all the property, that they could not carry.

Modlitby pobožné a křestaňské was published in this last period of the Bohemian Reformation, only a year before printing of such books became impossible.


Modlitby Po=
božné a Křestanské/z ginych
Modliteb, giž prwé od Mnoho=
wzácných, Wážných, včených, a hognými
Dary od Ducha S. obdařených Mužů, na
swětlo wydaných: y také nynj w nowě, ge=
dnoho wznesseného Autora, z Německé=
ho gazyku na Cesko přeložených,
sebrané/
Prostými Rytmy porozssjřené/we tři Dj=
ly wwedené/ a gak prací, tak také
y nákladem, Odemne
Matěge Milinského/toho času Au=
čedníka a Panstwj Teplického/ gak předně
sobě samému, tak y wssem wěrným a prawým milo=
wnjkům Božjm, wpřjmným starým prostým Čechům/
w těchto posledních přetěžkých a drsnatých časých,
k potěssenj a spasytedlnému wžitku
wydané.
Wytisstěné v Danyele Karla
z Karlspergku.

VII.7.53.



South Library.
Press mark 153 C. 22.
Ent.d in Catalogue
(1860)

Preces christianæ, collectæ à
Matthæo Milinſki: linguâ
Bohemicâ.
Carloſtadii. 1619.

Ex Bibliotheca Balliæ J. Bridges 1709

161. C. ~~xxxiv~~
~~xxxiii~~
155 C 22

Matěj Milinský

Not much is known about the author Matěj Milinský, who was an estate manager or official of the Teplice district in northwestern Bohemia.

A Czech protestant preacher Michael Longolius Královický from Bořislav in Teplice district dedicated his Czech translation of Paul Nagel's *Complementum Astronomiae* (printed by Daniel Karel in 1620) to Milinský. Longolius, who worked in the district for over 20 years, until 1620, when he was exiled to Germany for religious reasons, also mentions Matěj Milinský as his mentor.

The19th century literature lists two further works by Milinský, the first one being a translation from German *Modlitby na desatero boží* … (Prague 1619) and *Verše o žádosti očí , žádosti těla a pýše života při Longoliově Complementu* (Verses About the Desire of Eyes, Desire of Body and Pride of Life in Longolius's Complementum…, Prague 1620). Today we could not trace any examples of those works.

The text of our book was written in Teplice, a stronghold of Bohemian Protestants on the North-Western border, controlled by a landowner and nobleman Vilém Kinský (1574 – 1634), who refused to convert to Catholicism and left the country after the Battle of White Mountain in 1620. Kinsky died in the so-called Eger Bloodbath, a plot to purge the Imperial Army from Albrecht von Wallenstein.

Printer and Publisher Daniel Karel z Karlsperka

Daniel Karel z Karlsperka (also Daniel Karolides z Karlsberka, Daniel z Karlsperka, Carl von Carlsberck, Danyel Karel z Karlspergka, born after 1577- died after 1631) was born as Daniel Mělnický in a prominent bourgeoise protestant family in Prague, where he was active as a printer, publisher and owner of a bookbinding shop between 1612 and 1622. He produced over 100 books in Czech, German and Latin languages

In 1590 (or according to some other sources, in 1596), Daniel Karel's father Karel Mělnický (1536-1599), an engineer, who architected the first water tower in Prague, located in Nové Město, received a hereditary new family name and noble title "Karel (or Carolides) of Karlsperk" from emperor Rudolf II, a title which applied to all of his children from two marriages.

Daniel Karel z Karlsperka learned craftmanship of printing in Germany and spent his first working years as the first printer of the Wallenstein Press (Valdštejnská tiskárna) in Dobrovice Castle in Mladá Boleslav. In 1612, he opened his own shop in Prague, where he was joined by an engraver Peter Rollos from Frankfurt, who was probably responsible for the decorative details.

After the Battle of White Mountain, in 1620, when the protestants were defeated, the work of Daniel Karel z Karlsperka suffered severely and his pamphlets such as *Kronika stará kláštera boleslavského* (1620), that were considered too protestant, were destroyed. He was

recorded in Prague as a printer for another two years, after which his publishing activity vanishes from historical records.

Daniel Karel z Karlsperka was forced to emigrate after the expulsion of Protestants in 1628, but he returned to Prague three years later, after the allies of Gustav II Adolf of Sweden invaded Bohemia and briefly occupied Prague.

Daniel's half-brother Jiří Carolides z Karlsperka (Georgius Carolides a Carlsperga also Georg von Karlsperk, 1569 - 1612) was one of the leading humanist poets of the court of Rudolf II. Same as Daniel Karel s Karlsperka, also Jiří's widow Dorota Maušvicová, née Gregorová, went to exile after the expulsion of protestants, in 1628.

Note on Rarity

The book is very rare. It was printed a year before the Battle of White Mountain, where the Protestants were defeated by the Catholic Union and ensured Habsburg control for the next centuries. In the following years, the protestants in the Habsburg Monarchy were severely suppressed and in 1628, were forced to leave the Empire with only objects they could carry, leaving behind their properties and most of the belongings.

From 1620 on, books like this title were destroyed or left behind to uncertain destiny in the hands of Catholics, who were rapidly erasing evidences of the Protestantism in the country.

Many hundreds of libraries, owed by protestant intellectuals and noblemen of the Habsburg Monarchy are known to perish after 1628.

We could trace five institutional examples: Niedersächsische Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Göttingen, The British Library, Czech National Library in Prague (sign. 54 C 91), Strahov Monastery in Prague (sign. AC XII 21) and Lyceum Library, Bratislava (. V.teol. 4158). A database of Czech publications (MARC21: Modlitby Pobožné a Křesťanské / z giných Modliteb ... (cas.cz)) mentions an example in a private collection of Jindřich Nygrín (1890- 1962) in Ústí nad Orlicí in Czech Republic. It is unclear, where this example is now. A part of his collection was donated to the National Library and some books were sold after his death.

A scanned version of the book is available on-line: Modlitby Pobožné a Křesťanské, z giných Modliteb, giž prwé od Mnohowzácných ... - Google Books

Provenance

From the library of Étienne Baluze (1630 – 1718), a French scholar and librarian to the stateman Jean-Baptiste Colbert (1619 – 1683).

Sold in 1719, to the English collector John Bridges (1666–1724).

Bridges library sale February-March 1726 (inscriptions on fly-leaf), when John Bridges's collection of over 4000 books and manuscripts was sold at the public auction on February 7. His collection of prints was sold the following month.

The book becomes a part of the Macclesfield Collection.

In 2006, sold at the Sotherby's sale: The Library of the Earls of Macclesfield removed from Shirburn Castle. Part Seven: Bibles 1477-1739, lot 2347.

References: OCLC 1063319627, 46190843. Cf. Josef Jungmann, Historie literatury české, aneb, Saustawný přehled spisů českých ..., Volume 1, 1849, p. 600; František Štěpán Kott, Česko-německý slovník zvláště grammaticko-fraseologický, 6, 1890, p. 979; Josef Jireček, Rukoveť k dějinám literatury české do konce XVIII. věku: ve způsobě slovnika, 1, 1875, pp. 33-34; Reinhard Lauer - Ulrike Jekutsch, Slavica Gottingensia: ältere Slavica in der Niedersächsischen ..., 1995, 1, no. 4167; Josef Smolik. Památky archeologické a místopisné, Zprávy a drobnosti. Carolidesoné z Karlsperka, 15, 1892, p. 251-252; Petr Voit, Encyklopedie knihy: starší knihtisk a příbuzné obory mezi polovinou 15. a počátkem 19. století, Praha 2006 (on-line source: Valdštejnská tiskárna – Dobrovice – Encyklopedie knihy); Petr Voit, BSČZ, CAROLIDES z Karlsperka, rodina pražských humanist, (on-line source: CAROLIDES z Karlsperka rodina pražských humanistů – Personal (cas.cz))

8.500 EUR



8. CHRISTIAN-MUSLIM RELATIONS
NEW TESTAMENT IN OTTOMAN
FINE PROVENANCE

Ali Ufki (Wojciech BOBOWSKI, Albertus BOBOVIUS LEOPOLITANUS, circa 1610-1675).

كتاب العهد الجديد المنسوب الى ربنا عيسى المسيح
The New Testament, The Book Attributed to Our Lord Jesus Christ]

Paris: الملكية الطباعة دار] Imprimerie impériale / Royal Printing House] 1819.

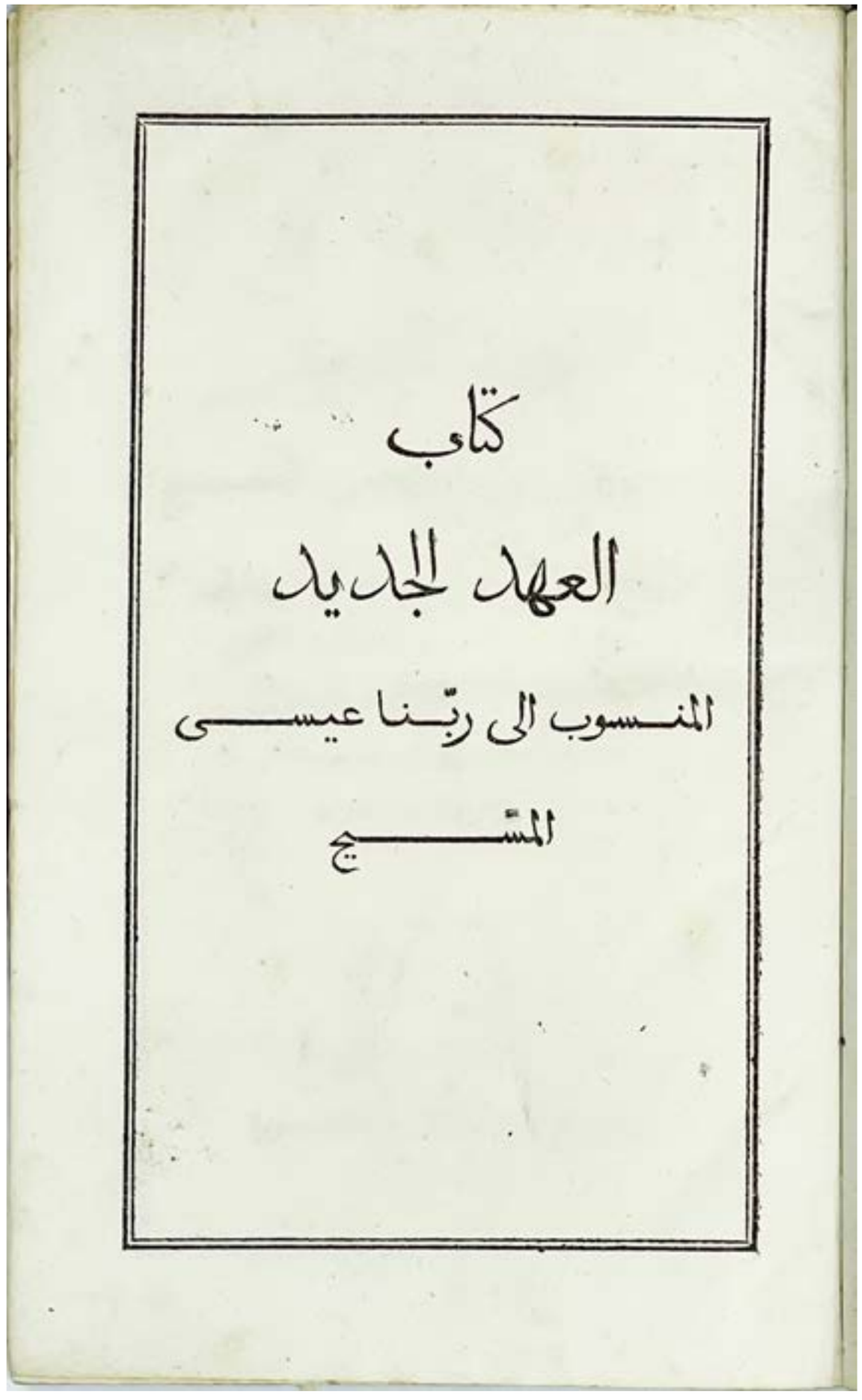
8°. [blank], 487 pp., contemporary marbled calf, gilt lines on the spine, marbled endpapers, speckled edges, old owner's signature in ink to the front blank paper (Very Good, binding with minor wear to the corners, small long worm-hole to the lower part of the rear hinge on the cover and rear endpapers, internally crisp and clean).

A stellar example of the first printed Ottoman translation of the New Testament, by a Polish musician Wojciech Bobowski, also known as Ali Ufki. Printed in Paris with Arabic types, previously used in Napoleon's Cairo press.

A fine example form the library of a French diplomat, linguist and explorer Gabriel Aubaret.

This is the first printed translation of the New Testament into Ottoman language and the basics for all the later Turkish translations of the Bible. The author was a Polish musician Wojciech Bobowski (circa 1610-1675), known under his Muslim name Ali Ufki, as an attempt to present the Christian text to the Islamic world. Bobowski was born to a protestant family in Poland. In 1632 he was abducted by the Tatars and sold in Istanbul as a slave. In the new city he converted into Islam and, a talented musician and dragoman, soon entered the highest circles of the Ottoman court earning his freedom. He was known to speak 16 languages.

Ali Ufki, a deeply religious man, started translating the New Testament, with a goal to introduce the Christian text to the Islamic world for better mutual cultural understanding, in 1662 and finished it in 1664, with the last corrections made the following year. Although Ali Bey intended to have his translation published in a printed version, the project was never finished. A Dutch merchant Laurens de Geer, who brought the manuscript to Leyden for the publication, died in 1666 and the translation remained in the archives of the city for the next 150 years.



Our edition from 1819 is the first printed version of the Ali Ufki's translation and was commissioned by the British Bible Society. The book was published in Paris in the Imprimerie impériale, which was at the time housing the finest Arabic types in Europe.

The Arabic Types

The book was printed in exquisite Arabic types, originating from the 17th century, and used by Napoleon in the first modern press in the Arab world.

The types were made in the beginning of the 17th-century with the support of François Savary de Brèves, who was a French Ambassador in Istanbul, where he developed a fascination for Ottoman and Arabic culture. Appointed an ambassador in Rome in 1706, de Brèves founded a printing press in the city, called Typographia Savariana, which was specialized in printing texts in Arabic.

These types are considered one of the most elegant Arabic letters used in press.
After Savary de Brèves death in 1627, the types were acquired by Richelieu for the kingdom of France in order to spread the Catholicism with printed word in the Levant.

After more than a century, the types were rediscovered by French orientalist, sinologist and Turkologist Joseph de Guignes (1721 –1800), in 1787. A decade later Napoleon chose to use these elegant Arabic cast letters for his planned printing press, Imprimerie Nationale, in Egypt. The complete set of presses and types was transported from France to Cairo, where they arrived with a delay, caused by the machines' weigh. As the transportation with camels proved to be unsuccessful, the presses and types were eventually transferred by boats.

The Imprimerie Nationale, was set up in October 1798 on Azbakiyah Square, in the same building which housed the Institut d'Egypte. The last types arrived by January 1799, when the first editions of the newspapers Courrier and Decade were issued.

This was the first modern press in the Arab world.

The official Napoleon's printer was Jean-Joseph Marcel. On January 1, 1803, Marcel returned together with the types to France, where was appointed the director of the Imprimerie impériale, where he remained until 1815 as a main printer for the books in Arabic type.

Several foreign institutions, including the British Bible Society, commissioned publications from these high-quality de Brèves Arabic types with venerable history, as the other presses of the time were considered inferior.

Gabriel Aubaret: A Life of Adventure and High-Level Diplomacy

The first blank page in our example is signed with "G. Aubaret", a distinguishable autograph by a French diplomat and explorer Gabriel Aubaret (1825-1894).



Louis Gabriel Galdéric Aubaret was one of the most consequential figures in the shaping of the diplomatic and economic affairs of the Balkans and the Ottoman Empire during the second half of the 19th Century, having held various important military and political appointments in the region over a period of forty years. On another track, he is also famous as perhaps the person most responsible for ensuring that Vietnam came under French rule.

Aubaret was born in 1825 in Montpellier to a respected family of lawyers. Uninterested in the law and restless in a provincial city, he longed to see the world. In 1841, he joined the École Navale (Brest), joining the Navy in 1844. He served on a variety of vessels, visiting places thoughout the Mediterranean and the West Indies.

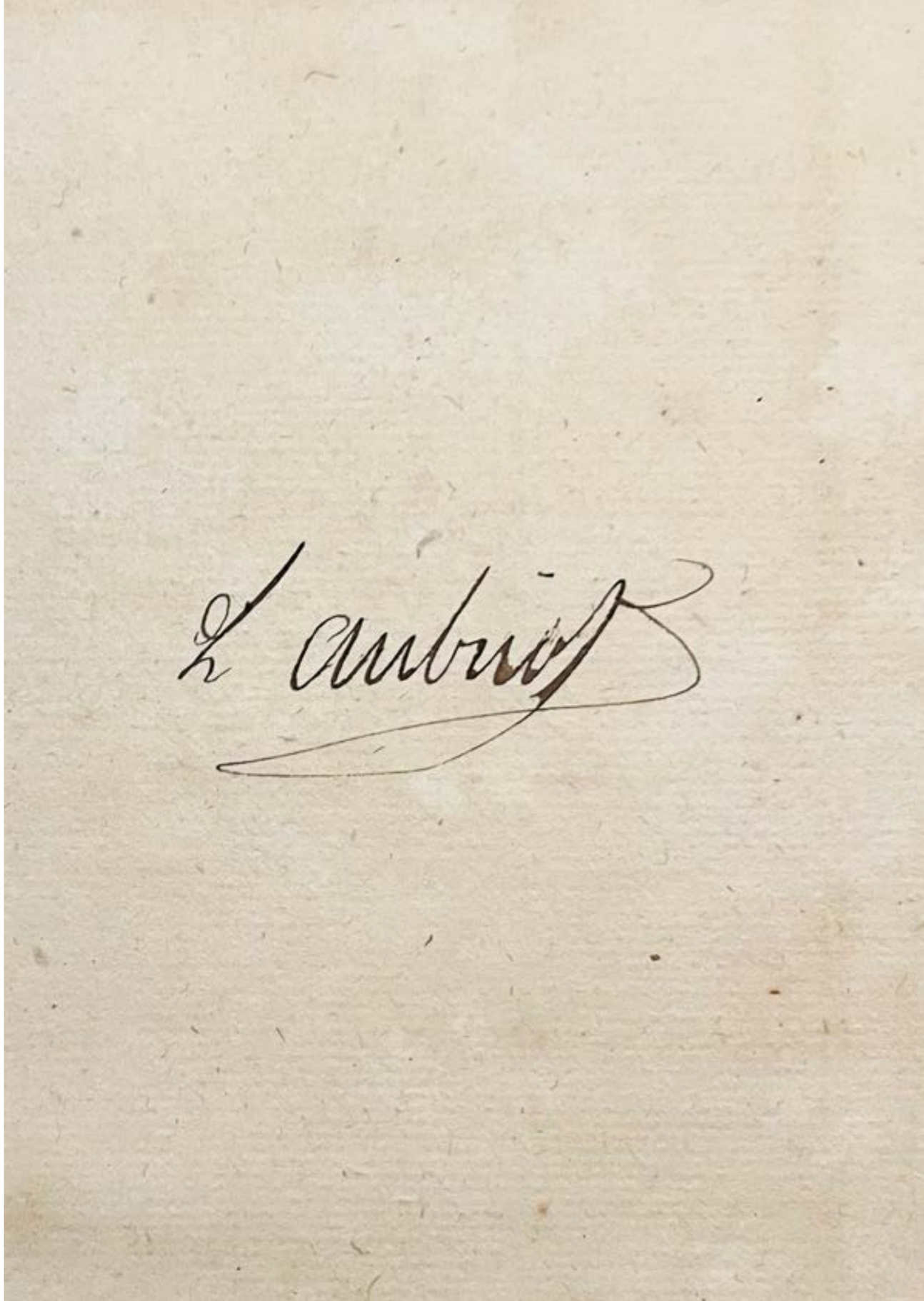
As a lieutenant, he served with distinction during the Crimean War (1853-56), commanding his own vessel on several occasions, notably at the Siege Sebastopol (1854-5). Around this time, he gained a fascination for the Ottoman Empire and its many cultures; he quickly picked up Turkish and Arabic. He forged friendships with several influential Turkish officers and politicians, connections which would become useful later in his career.
In 1856-7, Aubaret was appointed the chief science officer (and second-in-command) of a prestigious expedition to explore the headwaters of the Nile, backed by the Khedive of Egypt. The expedition, led by the eccentric Comte d'Escayrac, was very well funded and included international scientists and explorers of distinction. However, the main body of the expedition never got past Cairo, as Aubaret lost patience with Escayrac's dictatorial and erratic behaviour.

After the failure of the mission in Egypt, Aubaret returned to France where he had a highly public relationship with Rachel Félix (1821-58), better known as 'Mademoiselle Rachel', a world famous French actress, which ended shortly before her untimely death.

In 1860, Aubaret, as captain of his own vessel, sailed to China as part of the French involvement in the Second Opium War, and was present at the taking of Peking. There he impressed his superiors with his amazingly quick masterly of Chinese and his excellent diplomatic skills. This led to his appointment as senior French envoy to the Vietnamese court at Hué, and as the Consul General at Bangkok. In these roles Aubaret was instrumental in securing France's annexation of the southern third of Vietnam as the French colony of Cochinchina, in 1862. Aubaret also wrote the first French-Vietnamese dictionary, Vocabulaire Français-Annamite et Annamite-Français (Bangkok, 1861).

Aubaret was a major figure at the Siamese court of King Mongkut, during the period immortalized in The King and I. Aubaret succeeded in making France the dominant foreign player in Indochina, and the Quay d'Orsay considered him to be one of the most tactful and successful drivers of Napoleon III's expansive foreign policy.

In 1867, Aubaret returned from Bangkok, eager for a posting to the Balkans/Ottoman Empire, which despite his love of East Asian cultures, remained his true passion. Shortly after his return home, he ended his long run as a bachelor, marrying Thérèse Granier, with whom he would have had a happy union.



In February 1868, Aubaret was appointed as the French Consul General at Scutari (Shkodër), Ottoman Albania. That such a highly respected 'star' diplomat was given this post was a sign of how important Albania and Montenegro figured in French foreign policy. Moreover, the post was so challenging, that only an envoy of uncommon ability and enthusiasm for the Balkans could handle the endeavour. After serving for two incredibly dramatic years in Albania, Aubaret was hastily recalled to France for military service, due to the Franco-Prussian War (1870-1).

After the dust had settled from the war, Aubaret re-entered the diplomatic service, in 1872 being appointed as the Consul General to Smyrna (Izmir), the second most important posting in Turkey proper. While honourific, Aubaret found the Izmir boring, as he largely handled matters of shipping trade, with little of the political melodrama that he relished. In 1873, Aubaret was transferred to become Consul General in Ruse, Bulgaria, a major port city on the Danube. Bulgaria was then a directly-ruled part of the Ottoman Empire, and its Slavic people were seething with revolutionary sentiment. Ruse, full of Russian and Austrian spies, was hotbed of intrigue and melodrama. Just as Aubaret loved the tension and challenge of his posting in Shkodër, he deeply enjoyed his time in Ruse, where his mandate was to counteract Austrian and Russian schemes and to forge alliances with the Bulgarians whom Aubaret knew would shortly be the masters of their own country. Aubaret served in Bulgarian until the start of the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-8, when Russia invaded the country, successfully securing its independence (while severely diminishing France's interests).

Aubaret's next assignment was to serve as the Commissioner of the Serbian-Ottoman Boundary Survey, largely conducted along the Serbo-Bosnian border. Following that, in 1880, Aubaret was appointed as a French Minister Plenipotentiary to the Ottoman Empire, with special responsibility for affairs in the Bulgarian borderlands.

During this period, the government of the Ottoman Empire was essentially bankrupt. Its inefficient tax system, and involvement in almost constant warfare had led the Sublime Porte to take on untenable levels of foreign debt (mostly owed to France and Britain). To solve the crisis, the Western powers proposed that a special body be created to manage the empire's debt, and to repay Western creditors by giving the body monopoly control over several of the empire's reliable revenue sources. While such a plan would see the empire lose much of its economic sovereignty, it would have the benefit of stabilising its debt, and permitting the country to return to the bond market, while making its industries more efficient.

In 1881, Sultan Abdul Hamid II ordained the creation of the Ottoman Public Debt Administration (Turkish: Düyun-u Umumiye), which became the most powerful economic entity in the Ottoman Empire, even more so than the Imperial Treasury. While the Administration's council was to feature representatives from many Western powers, it was to be a French-dominated institution, closely related to the Paris-based Imperial Ottoman Bank.

Aubaret had earned his spurs serving with great skill in a variety of posts throughout the empire. He spoke fluent Turkish and had cultivated many powerful friends in the country's hierarchy and amongst Constantinople's expatriate community, where he was almost universally respected and liked. He was chosen to serve as the first President of the Ottoman Public Debt Administration, and he held the office (which he occasionally relinquished for a time to allow other members to serve) through most of the period up until 1892. During his presidency, Aubaret handled the politically sensitive tasks of manging large parts of the Ottoman economy with great energy and competence.

Additionally, from 1885 to 1889, Aubaret was the chief operating officer of a special enterprise that was responsible for completing the final missing link of the railway line that carried the Orient Express from Paris to Constantinople, the world's most famous and luxurious rail service.

In 1892, at the age of 67, Aubaret retired from his place at the height of Constantinople society and moved back with his family to Poitiers. There he died in 1894, having lived the experiences of many lifetimes. Aubaret's widow, Thérèse, wrote her husband's biography, which was published in Poitiers in 1898.

Aubaret's vast personal archive and library appeared on the market in the decades after his wife's death.

Please see two other items from the Aubaret's estate here:

NILE RIVER EXPLORATION ARCHIVE

THE GABRIEL AUBARET ARCHIVE OF OTTOMAN ECONOMIC AND TRANSPORTATION HISTORY

References: OCLC 784181264, 1064631905, 866767439, 1047498226, 427719685, 312374044, 1040330153. Darlow & Moule 9453; North & Nida, Book of a Thousand Tongues (1972), 1303.

2.200 EUR

9. INCUNABLE OF PERSIAN LITHOGRAPHY
QAJAR QURAN
HISTORY OF LITHOGRAPHY

محمد ربانی اقا حسنی [Muhammad Ribani Aka Husni], illuminator.

Quran

[Persia:] 1267 [1850/51, 1851, commentaries, dated on the last page], 1268 [1851/52, 1852, hand-written date in red ink on the bottom of the last page, next to illuminator's name], 1278 and 1285 [1862 and 1869, hand written dates of old owners on the first pages].

8°. 399 lithographed pages in naskh script with marginal commentaries in shikasteh script, gold and polychrome decoration in surah headings and marginal medallions, margins ruled in colours and gold, opening double pages with fine illumination in polychrome and gold, manuscript annotation in red ink on the bottom of the last page, old manuscript in black ink to the first loose endpaper and first blank page, blue and yellow endpapers, lacquer binding with floral decoration on the inner and outer side of boards.

(Binding with larger cracks and loss of material, mostly to the outer boards, rear board with almost entirely erased image, spine with broken hinges, images of daffodils on inner side of boards with small cracks, front loose endpaper and first text page with a tear, internally good, with little soiling in margins and sporadic tiny tears and hardly noticeable loss of paper in white margins).

An early lithographed Quran of the Qajar period with striking hand-made illumination, giving the book appearance of a traditional manuscript.

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

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

Possibly the first press to introduce lithography to the Islamic world was the Bulaq press in Egypt, under the influence from France and Italy. The first mentioning of a lithographic workshop at the Bulaq press in Egypt is that by an American traveller G. B. English, who saw a lithographed newspaper in Italian and Arabic, made by the School of Engineering in



سورة الفاتحة مكية وهي سبع آيات وهي أم الكتاب سميت بذلك لأنها مبدأ القرآن

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
الحمد لله رب العالمين الرحمن الرحيم
مالك يوم الدين اياك نعبد
واياك نستعين اهدنا الصراط
المستقيم صراط الذين انعمت عليهم
غير المغضوب عليهم ولا الضالين

لا يمسه الا المطهرون

سورة البقرة مدنية وهي مائتان وست وثمانون آية

الجزء ١

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
الم ذلك الكتاب لا ريب فيه هدى
للمتقين الذين يؤمنون بالغيب ويقيمون
الصلوة ومما رزقناهم ينفقون
والذين يؤمنون بما انزل اليك وما
انزل من قبلك وبالاخرة هم يوقنون

تنزيل من رب العالمين

1822 (A Narrative of the Expedition to Dongola and Sennaar, London 1822, p. viii. In: Hsu Cheng Hsiang, The first Thirty Years of Arabic Printing in Egypt 1238-1267, 1822-1851, p. 57). Books, made in the early years of the Bulaq press, would often use the technology of lithograph for illustrations in printed books on the subjects of the military science and mathematics.

The first known lithographed book, issued other than the Bulaq press, was made in 1832 at the School of Medicine in Cairo (established in 1827).

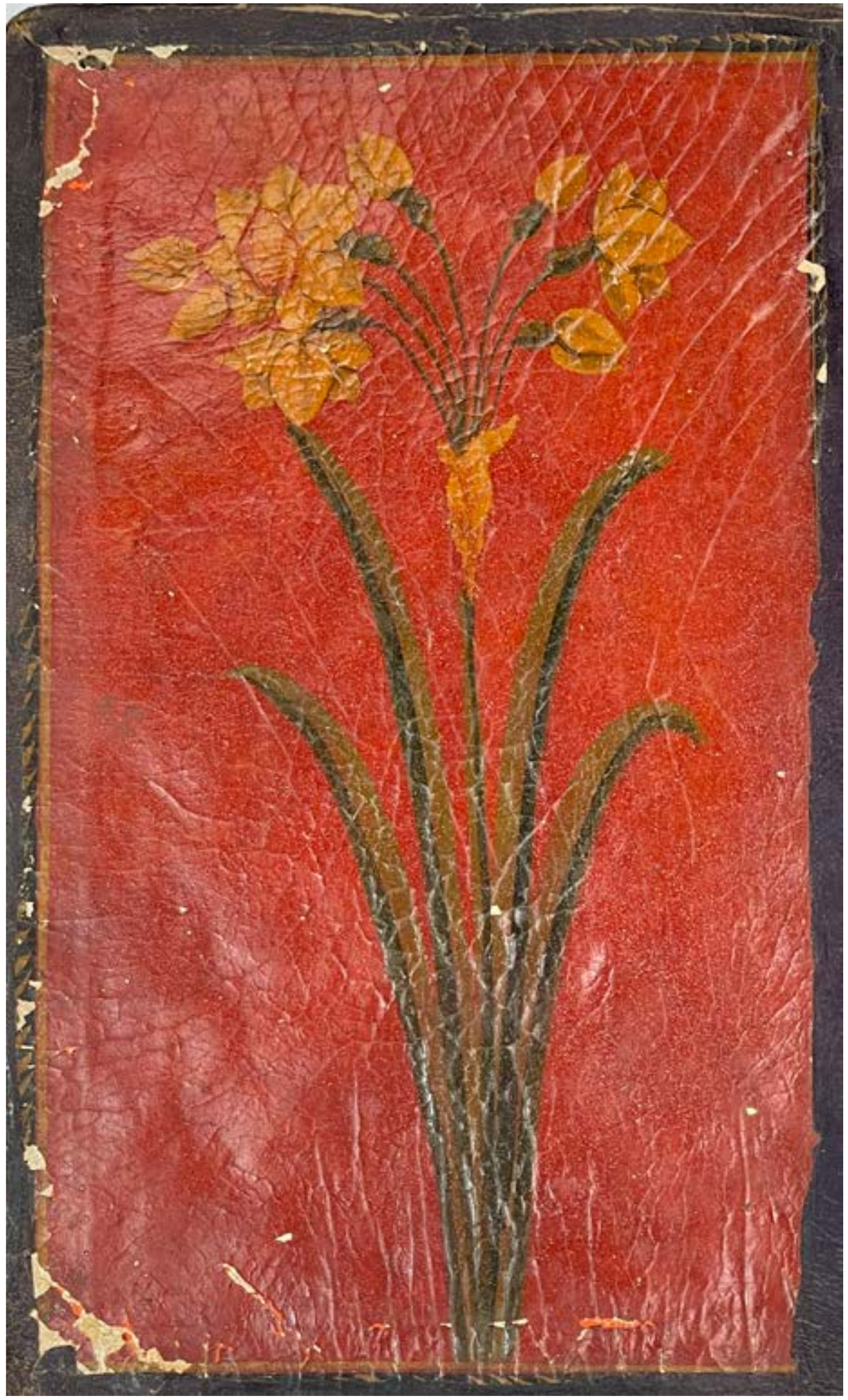
The first Muslim books, produced in the technique of lithography in Asia, were published in India under the influence of East India Company, who brought lithographic presses to Calcutta in 1823, yet the first book was not issued until 1827.

The first lithographic press in Persia was brought from Tiflis in 1821, but the first recorded book, The Quran, was only published in 1832/1833. The lithographed books, made until the mid 1850s are today known as the incunables of Persian lithography.

Following the tradition, the texts, mostly religious, were often decorated with hand-painted floral ornaments and gilt details, giving the books an appearance of a manuscript.

Our book is a handsome, richly decorated example of such early lithographed religious text, combined with traditional illuminator's art. On the other hand it shows influences of highly popular photography, which was eagerly embraced by Persian artists and craftsmen. The first photographic equipment arrived to Tehran already in 1842, and soon the reproduction of popular images, in our case decoration of the bindings, was transferred with help of this new technique.

3.800 EUR



10. ELIFBA
OTTOMAN PRIMER

Elifba

[S. d., but probably Istanbul, late 19th century]

8°. [72 pp.] manuscript in black ink with gilt margins and elaborate colourful decoration to the first two pages, last four pages with richer decoration, contemporary dark blue debossed boards with gilt decoration, linen spine (Minor water staining mostly to the margins of first and last sheets and the middle two pages, tiny cracks and tears in margins mostly to the first and last pages, minor rubbing to the corners of the binding, text block loose, overall in a good used condition).

A handsome example of a late Ottoman classic elifba with Arabic letters with stunning decoration to the first two pages.

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

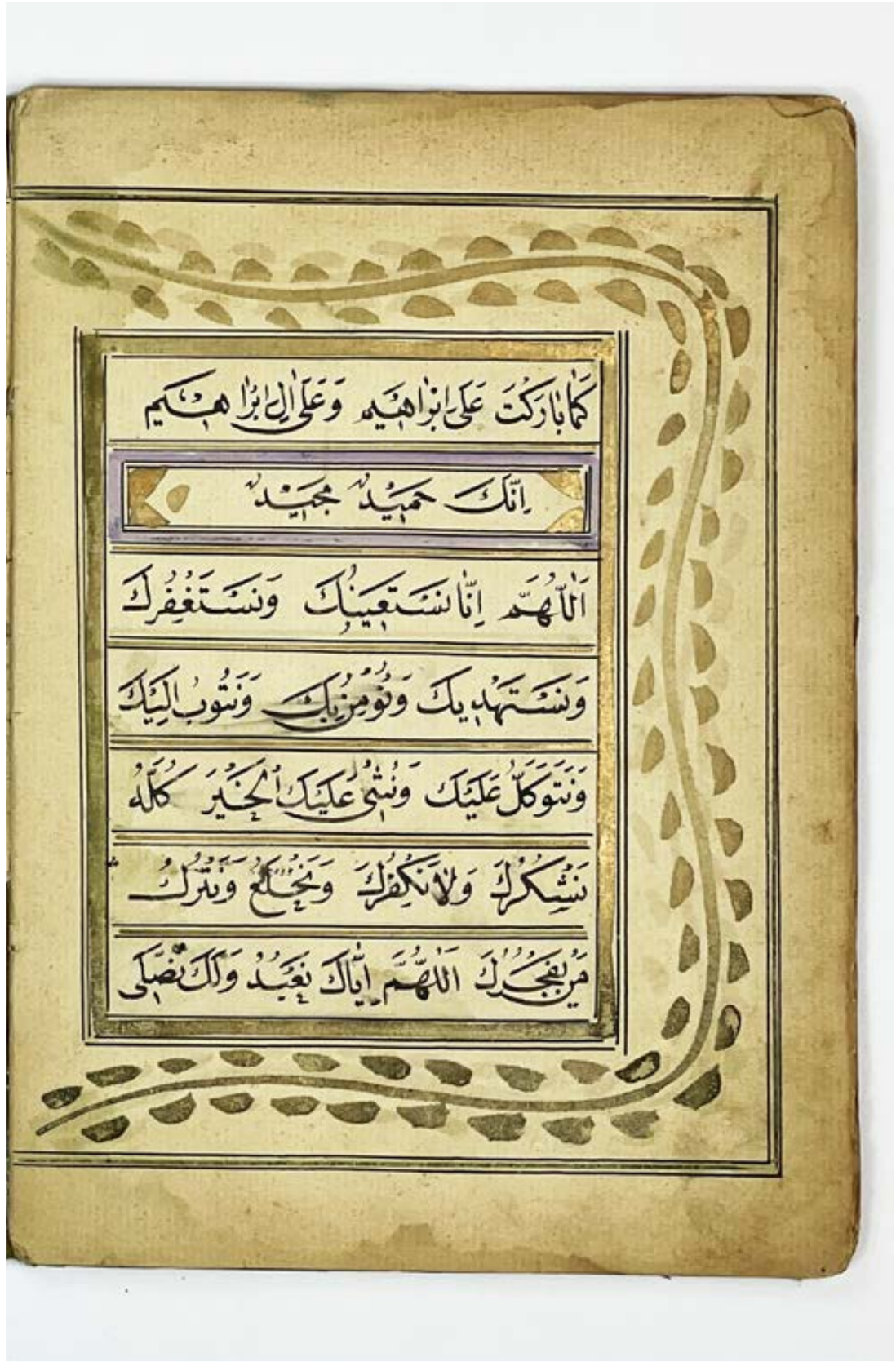
The first two pages, elaborately illuminated with floral patterns and gilt background in the margins, list the basic letters in charts. Written over the right chart are the verses from the Quran:
اعوذ بالله من الشيطان الرجيم [I seek refuge in Allah from the cursed Satan] and
رب يسر ولا تعسر رب تمم بالخير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

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

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

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

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



رب يسر ولا تعسر رب تمم بالخير

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

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

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

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

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

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

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

2.500 EUR



11. ISTANBUL
BERLIN LITHOGRAPHERS

John HOFFMANN.

Constantinople. استانبوللل منظره عموميه سى
[General View of Istanbul]

Berlin: Reinhold Kühn (printer) – Istanbul: Otto Keil (publisher), [s. d., but circa 1895-1897].

Lithograph in colour, 60 x 90 cm (23.6 x 35.4 inches), (minor water-staining in margins and sporadic staining in the left-hand side of the image, a tear in white margin, verso age-toned due to old matting, but overall good and clean image).

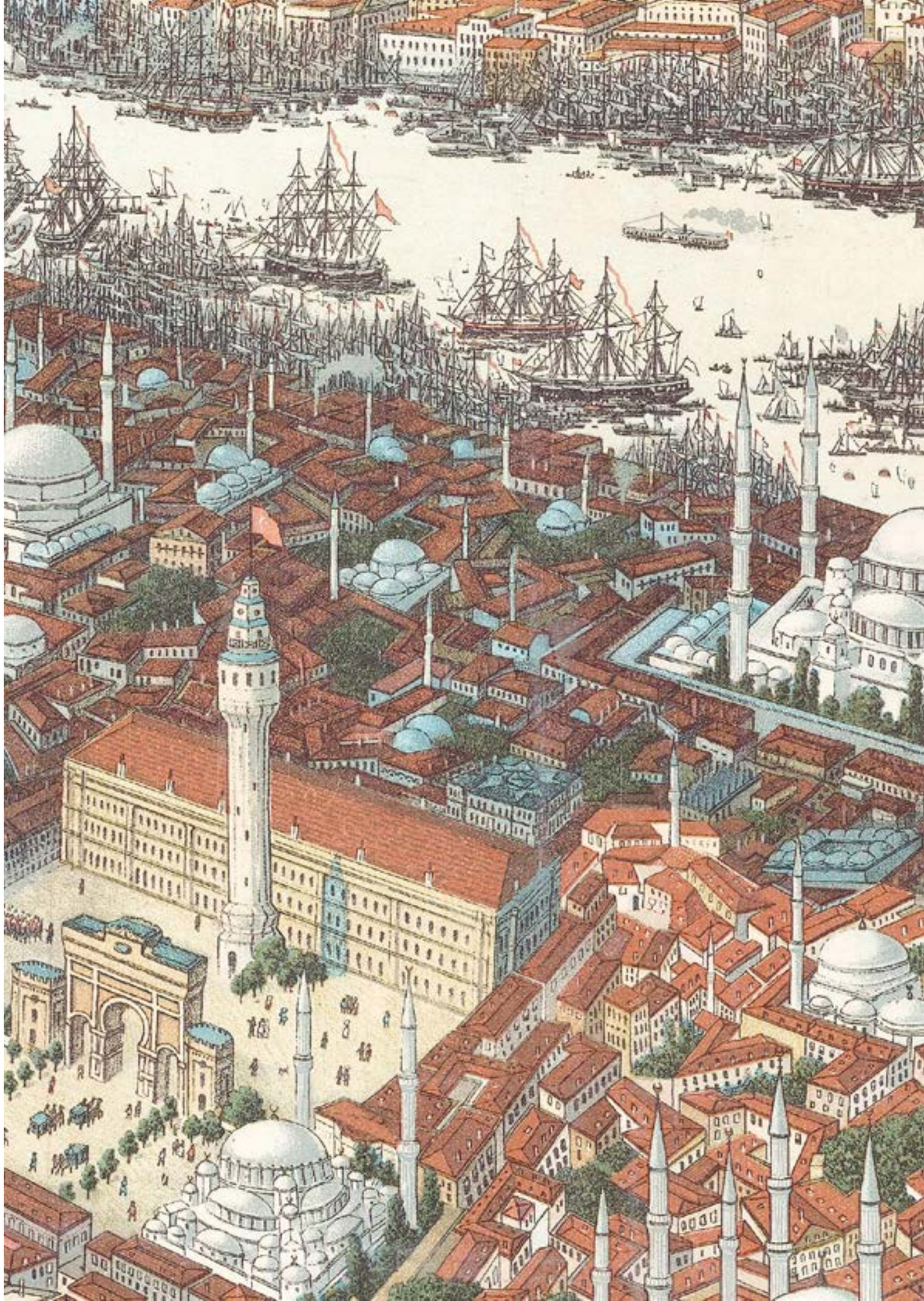
A stunning and exceptionally rare large bird's eye view of Istanbul, printed in Berlin for one of the leading Istanbul-based publishers, Otto Keil.

This rare stunning and detailed view of Istanbul showcases the European side of Istanbul with Fatih in the front and expanding beyond the Galata tower on the north, the Bosporus on the East and a part of Üsküdar on the right-hand side.

The lithography represents in details all the buildings in this part of the city, but distorts the view, to make the city appear more western. Exposed are important buildings, interesting for the Europeans, such as the prominent Ministry of War, the building which after 1923 housed the University of Istanbul, the mosques, which are disproportionally large, green surfaces, which according to the author decorate each public surface, and several western buildings, that were in reality lost in the colourful streets of Istanbul. All the building appear to be perfectly preserved and there is no city chaos, this metropole was and is notorious for.

The view was lithographed in Berlin by Reinhold Kühn, a large printing house of books and documents, run by several generations of the family. It was commissioned by a prominent Istanbul-based publisher Otto Keil and was probably only available in his shop in the Ottoman capital and not on the European market.

The publishing house Otto Keil was renamed in 1891 from Lorentz & Keil, after the retirement of Mr. Lorentz, and was proud to serve the highest circles of Istanbul, including Sultan himself. They were specialized in colourful panoramas, postcards, leporellos etc. The shop was situated on 457, Grand Rue de Pera on the right-hand side of the Russian Embassy, across the street from the Oriental Passage,



إستانبول منظرة عمومية



Tous droits réservés

Lithographie de Phénicaisi Hakki, Mahmut Akbaba Berlin
Déposé chez Otto Keil, Constantinople

CONSTANTINOPLE.

This view was probably made in small quantities to be sold expensively to prominent clients of Keil's shop. The lithography is not dated, but was probably made around 1895 or more precisely in 1897, as mentioned in the Journal of the American Geographical Society of New York (Vol. 29, 1897, p. 234).

We could not trace any information on John Hoffmann, who is signed as the author of the image in the lower right corner.

The view is very rare, as it was probably never offered for sale in Europe and only in limited amounts in Istanbul. We could only trace one institutional example of the view, housed by the Austrian State Archive (AT-OeStA/KA KPS KS G VI, 2812).

5.800 EUR



12. FRENCH REVOLUTIONARY ERA BROADSIDE DATA VISUALIZATION

Jean CHEVRET (1747 – 1820).

Tableau Central des Opinions et de l'Education Publique, ou Développement du spectacle de la Nature, de l'Unité et de la Trinité de son Principe, et l'Accord de la Philosophie avec la Religion.

Paris, 1791.

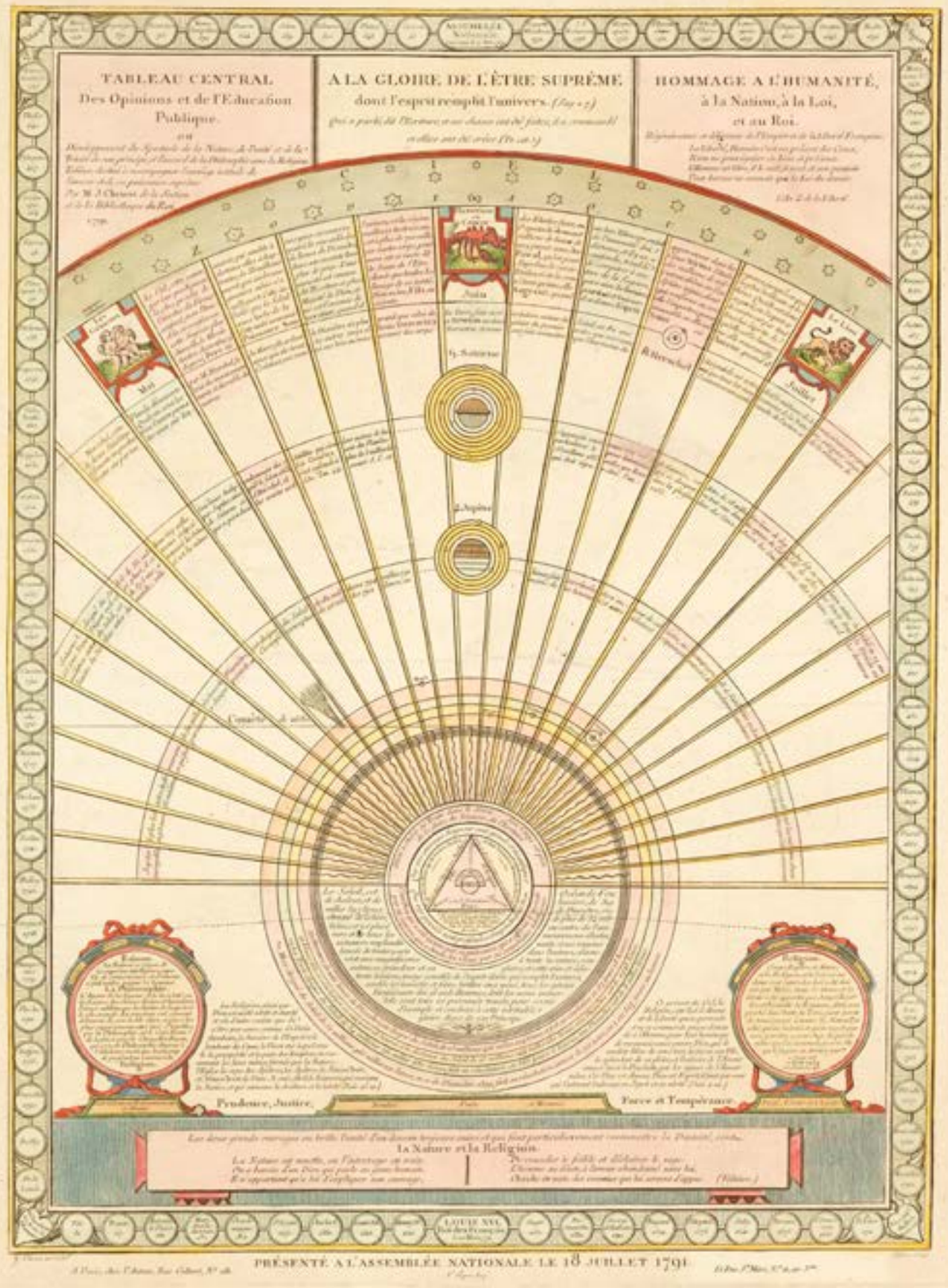
Copper engraving with original hand colour 55 x 41 cm (21.6 x 16.1 inches), (Very Good, miniscule, barely perceptible dimple tear in centre, very light horizontal creasing, excellent original colour, wide blank margins).

Extremely rare and of great historical interest – a fascinating and resplendent originally coloured broadside outlining a new Deist religious system for Revolutionary Era France, by the prominent librarian and writer Jean Chevret.

This exceptionally rare and historically important broadside, by the librarian and writer Jean Chevret, resplendently details the author's conception of a new Deist religious system for France, so as to fill the vacuum created by the collapse of the Roman Catholic Church during the French Revolution. Upon being presented to the Assemblée Nationale, Chevet's system became highly influential for about a year, between the summers of 1791 and 1792. In the highly unstable and fluid revolutionary environment Chevet's conception dovetailed into the creation of radical religious Cults that held sway until the summer of 1794. While the influence of Chevet's conception did not endure beyond the Revolutionary Era, it is nevertheless of great historical importance as it represents one of the first alternative religious systems to gain serious credibility in France during this critical period. The broadside, which Chevet viewed as the authoritative document describing his religious system, presents a fascinating glimpse into the author's brilliant, vastly literate, yet eccentric mind, which brilliantly exemplified the moderate Revolutionary ethic. The broadside is extremely rare – we can locate only 4 institutional examples and only a single sales record of another example going back three decades.

Historical Context

Chevret's conception of a new Deist religious system for France arose out of the collapse of the Ancien Régime in the wake of the Storming of Bastille (July 14, 1789), generally regarded as the opening act of the French Revolution. From that point onwards the King's



authority and the established socio-religious order of the country progressively collapsed, creating a vacuum that was filled by new ideas and systems.

Under the previous Ancien Régime, France was governed by a bewilderingly complex feudal system within a relatively strong central state, with the King paramount, ruling by divine right. The regime was underpinned by the precepts of the Roman Catholic Church, the official state religion, with it often being said that "la France est la fille aînée de l'église" (France is the eldest daughter of the Church). Immediately under the King was the First Estate, the Catholic clergy, who exercised not only complete authority over the spiritual realm, but was also imbued with immense political and economic power. Below that was the Second Estate, which consisted of the Nobility, invested with great inherent privileges. It is important to note that the clergy and the nobility were not distinct elements, but were usually comingled, often resulting in bureaucratic complexities and disputes. Even further down was the Third Estate, essentially consisting of everyone else, whose fate was subject to the whims of the higher echelons.

The Revolution progressively revealed King Louis XVI to be politically important, and certainly not a vehicle of divinely ordained power. The legitimacy of the Nobility was likewise undermined. Moreover, the Revolutionaries (especially those of a radical persuasion) considered not only the Clergy to be corrupt and illegitimate, but the Roman Catholic faith, and indeed Christianity in general, to be fraudulent. They called for the complete De-Christianization of France.

In the place of the old Catholic order many Revolutionaries, at least initially, advocated a new system based on the concept of Deism, an Enlightenment Era intellectual notion that explicitly rejected the traditional conception of religion that was predicated on revelation and authority. Rather Deists held that the spirit of the single divine creator of the Universe could be summoned only be the exercise of reason and the observation of the natural world.

Enter Jean Chevret and his 'Tableau Central des Opinions'

Jean Chevret (1747 – 1820) hailed from Meulan, not far from Paris, and managed to gain an entry level positon at the Bibliothèque du Roi (the future Bibliothèque nationale de France) in 1765. He worked his way up to become a senior librarian, a prestigious posting, and became part of the circle of Paris's liberal-minded Enlightenment intelligentsia. While a direct employee of King Louis XVI, Chevret was an ardent Revolutionary whose true inclinations were revealed shortly after the Storming of the Bastille in the Summer of 1789. He soon came out with a rather idealistic tome, Épître à l'humanité et à la patrie en particulier, sur le bon ordre et l'idée de la véritable liberté, suivi de la notice d'un manuscrit intitulé: L'Ami de la Vérité ou des véritables principes de l'ordre social et de la félicité publique (1789).

The follwing year, while retaining his job at the Library, Chevret threw himself headlong into developing a new religious system for France. He was a Deist, albeit a moderate one, who while anti-Clergy, was not against all Christian tenants. He also, at least for the time being, respected that the King was still technically the head of state (albeit with a much diminished socio-political role).

Chevret developed an elborate new religious system for France, that while Deist in its overall nature, combined elements of traditional Christian theology, history and astrology with principles of modern astromony and Englightment era philosophy. This system is carefully and resplendently depicted on the present Tableau Central, which was intended to be the main vehicle of communication for his conception.

Chevret's system assumes the overall form of the Solar System, with 'Dieu' (God) being at its centre (at the heart of the figurative Sun). In homage to traditional Christian orthodoxy, God is surrounded by the Trinity of 'Pere' (Father), 'Fils' (Son) and the 'St. Esprit' (Holy Ghost), which in turn lies within a Triangle. Shown revolving around the Divine Sun are the planets of the solar system, including Earth, while at the top of the diagram are the Zodiacal symbols for Gemini, Cancer and Leo appropriately (the broadside appeared in the late spring of 1791, so was debuted during the months of May, June and July). The entire scene is profusely annotated with descriptions of the connection between Human Reason, God and the Physical Universe. These annotations include quantitative data, moral expressions and concepts explicitly taken from the writing of figures such as Voltaire, Newton, Pascal and Descartes. The scene is extremely content rich, and even features the appearance of the famous Comet of 1680.

Importantly, anchoring this Spiritual Solar System are the foundations of Reason & Philosophy (roundel, lower left) and Religion (roundel, lower right), both of which are connected to the Trinity at the heart of the solar system by dotted lines.

The system's uniquely French connection can be found along the borders. At the top left appears the broadside's title: 'Tableau Central des Opinions et de l'Education Publique.'; while in the top centre is written: 'À la Gloire de l'Être Suprême.' (To the Glory of the Supreme Being); while in the top right is written: 'Hommage à l'Humanité, à la Nation, à la Loi, et au Roi' (Hommage to Humanity, the Nation, the Law and to the King). Inhabiting the corners of the border are the written: 'Philosophy', 'Religion', 'Déclaration des droits de l'Homme' ('Declaration of the Rights of Man', referring to the Revolutionary Constitutional document of August 1789) and 'Discours du Roi du 14 Fev. 1790' (referring to the King's acknowledgement of the Assemblée Nationale's authority). Along the sides of the borders are roundels featuring the names and dates of key historical figures revered by the Revolutionaries, including philosophers, scientists, as well as religious and political figures. Curiously, the roundel featuring the King, bearing with the date of his ascension to the throne, labeled as 'Louis XVI, Roi de Français de 10 Mai 1774' is located at the very bottom-centre, suggesting that while the monarch had a place in Chevret's system, it was only in a supporting role – in sharp contrast to the Ancien Régime conception (indeed, Louis XVI's authority was progressively eroding day by day).

Chevret's system, while quite fanciful, is complex and ingenious, and cannot be comprehensively explained here. The preceding synopsis is intended only to be a starting point for further investigation. Chevret seemed to been well aware of the complexity of his conception, as, separately issued from the broadside, he published a pamphlet explaingi the system depicted on the Tableau Central, entitled Explication du Tableau central des opinions et de l'éducation publique, ou Développement du spectacle de la nature, de l'unité et de la trinité de son principe, et l'accord de la philosophie avec la religion (Paris: N.H. Nyon, 1791).

Chevret issued the broadside in 3 states, of which the present example is of the second state. The latter two states were modified in the wake of current events. The first state seems to have been made in the late Spring of 1791, and is the same as the second (present) state, save that it does not feature the author's imprint or the presentation line in the lower margin (example: Bibliothèque nationale de France, département Estampes et photographie, RESERVE QB-370 (46)-FT 4).

The second state of the broadside was issued shortly after Chevret's conception reached its apogee on July 18, 1791, when his broadside was formally present to the Assemblée Nationale. While the Assemblée stopped short of officially adopting Chevret's system as the state religion, it did give its approbation to Chevret's endeavour.

Subsequent to the Assemblée's approval, Chevret had grand ambitions for the nation-wide public dissemination and display of his broadside.

He noted shortly after the presentation:

'D'après l'invitation de plusieurs de MM. les députés ont faite à l'auteaur, de leur procureur son tableau Central pour être envoye dans leurs Départements...' (Explication: 1791, p. 18). [Translation: According to the invitations that several of Members of the Assemblée Nationale have made to the Author, they have requested copies of the broadside so that they can be sent home to their Departments...]

Chevret later revealed his broader plan for the work:

'Cet Ouvrage, destinée à être place dans le sein des familles, dans les Colleges, Maisons d'instruction & éducation publique, & dans les Assemblées particulaires & generals des Citroyens, a pour fine de les rappeler tous à la même source de lumière, a l'unité du même privilege, & en dédisant les justes conséquences, arrive tous au même terme se voulent & de Bonheur, qui sera celui de la Patrie, remplira les désirs de notre auguste Assemblée & comblera les voeux de notre vertueux monarque'. (Explication Succinte: 1797, p. 1) [Translation: This work, is to be displayed in family living spaces, in Colleges, houses of instruction & public education, and at particular and general meetings of Citizens, in order to remind them all of the same source of Enlightenment, an unity of the same conception, their just consequences, and with the same sense of Will & Happiness, which will be that of the Fatherland, and which will fulfill the desires of our august Assembly & will meet with the approbation of our righteous monarch.]

How widely disseminated was Chevret's broadside is today a matter of conjecture, although it does not seem that it succeeded in being a national mass-marketing phenomenon. Rather, it appears that Chevret's conception enjoyed great influence amongst Revolutionary elites for a short, but critical period, from the summers of 1791 to 1792.

The present second state of the work was issued shortly after Chevret formally presented the broadside to the Assemblée National on July 18, 1791. The only changes from the first state are the additions in the lower margin of the presentation line 'Présente à l'Assemblée Nationale le 18 juillet 1791.' and the author's imprint.

The third state of Chevret's broadside was first issued to in the wake of King Louis XVI's fall from grace, as it removes all traces of monarchical influence that were present on the first two states (example: Bibliothèque nationale de France, département Cartes et plans, GE D-13633). While many of the Revolutionaries harboured blatantly antimonarchical sentiments right from the beginning, until the end of the summer of 1792, the King was technically still the head of the French state. That being said, even by the time Chevret presented his broadside to the Assemblée Nationale in July 1791, the King was largely discredited amongst both the Revolutionaries and the French public in general, being essentially a prisoner of the former. During what was known as the Flight to Varennes (June 20-21, 1791), the King and his family had tried to flee the county to safety in the Austrian Netherlands, where they would have presumably (with Austrians aid) attempted to invade France and overthrow the Revolutionaries. However, the attempt was unsuccessful and the King was unceremoniously brought back to Paris and placed under house arrest in the Tuileries, from then on losing favour and power day by day. Louis XVI was stripped of his throne when France became a republic on September 22, 1792. The King was executed by the Revolutionaries on January 21, 1793.

In removing the monarchical elements, the third state of the broadside features paste-over printed slips that cover-up any references to the King, replacing them with Pro-Revolutionary content. Specifically, the line in the register in the upper-right part of the broadside that reads 'Hommage à l'Humanité, à la Nation, à la Loi, et au Roi' has the latter part pasted over in the place of 'et au Roi' (and to the King) to now read 'et au Génie de la Liberté.' (and to the Spirit of Liberty); the line of roundels making up the bottom of the border which previously contained the names of Louis XVI and other pre-Revolutionary rulers had been pasted over with a slip that starts out with the line 'La Philosophie, par la raison, remontant des effets a la cause, reconnoit un Dieu, en descend de la cause aux effets, en établit la Foi.' (Philosophy, by reason, so as the effects to the cause, acknowledges a God descending as to the cause to the effect, so establishing the Faith); and the bottom corners which previously features hearts within which read 'Déclaration des droits de l'Homme' (left) and 'Discours du Roi du 14 Fev. 1790' (right) have been replaced respectively with the words 'Raison' (Reason) and 'Foi' (Faith).

While the broadside was issued separately from all other works, Chevret explicitly noted that it should be considered in conjunction with one of his Revolutionary tomes, De l'Amour et de sa Puissance Supreme (Paris, 1791), which while not explaining the broadside touches on its themes.

Epilogue: The Revolutionary Cults

Importantly, there was never any universal agreement amongst the Revolutionary factions as to the nature of a new national religious / spiritual system for France. Moderates (such as Chevret) favoured a hybrid form of Deism that allowed for the inclusion of some Christian elements, even if it was avowedly anti-clerical. The moderate conceptions prevailed until summer of 1792, when more radical systems gained favour. It is critical to note, however, that these more radical systems were closely related to the moderate conceptions, such that the latter often dovetailed into the former.

A more extreme conception, but one closely related to Chevret's system was the 'Cult of Reason' which gained a wide following between the summer of 1792 and the spring of 1794. This anthropocentric model rejected the existence of God and was avowedly anti-Christian, and held as its objectives the attainment of Truth and Liberty, which could only be reached through Reason. One of its main proponents explained that according to the Cult, "Liberty, reason, truth are only abstract beings. They are not gods, for properly speaking, they are part of ourselves". The Cult was likely directly influenced by Chevret's conception, and the two systems shared many similarities in both style and content. Notably, both celebrated the concepts of Human Reason and Philosophy as being the guiding principles to enlightenment.

The Cult of Reason reached it apogee during the Fête de la Raison (November 10, 1793), a nationwide celebration that was officially-sanctioned by the Assemblée Nationale and the Constitutional Convention (although it was not supported by all of its leading members). Churches all across the republic were transformed into 'Temples of Reason', with the former Christian altar within the cathedral of Notre Dame de Paris being changed into an 'Altar to Liberty', bearing the inscription "To Philosophy". It was at this point the Cult briefly became the de facto state 'religion' of France, although this designation was never formally given.

The Cult of Reason's time in the sun came to an abrupt end in the spring of 1794, during the Reign of Terror. Maximilien Robespierre, the fanatic who by this time was the preeminent power in the Revolutionary Republic, ferociously turned against the Cult of Reason and its protagonists. A prudish man, Robespierre was personally offended by the reports of lurid and lascivious occurrences that were said to regularly accompany the Cult's ceremonies. Also, while Robespierre was a political extremist and anti-Christian, he was not an atheist, and considered the Cult's godless system to be immoral. To boot, many of the Cult of Reason's protagonists were his political rivals. At Robespierre's instigation most of the Cult's leadership was guillotined on March 24, 1793. With that, so died the Cult of Reason.

Robespierre then sought to establish a new state religion, the Cult of the Supreme Being (Culte de l'Être suprême) an avowedly anti-Christian form of Deism, that could be described as more extreme version of Chevret's system (note Chevret's use of the term l'Être suprême on the present broadside). Robespierre announced the creation of his new cult before the National Convention on May 7, 1794.

Robespierre's cult was centred on a Godhead, the Supreme Being, and held that Reason was the only means to a singular end, Virtue. The soul was said to be immortal, and its salvation in virtue could only be obtained by strict devotion to liberty and democracy (and implicitly Robespierre's authority!).

However, it was in the Cult of the Supreme Being that the demagogic Robespierre met his undoing. To inaugurate his new 'religion', Robespierre declared that June 8, 1794 would be the Festival of the Supreme Being. The elaborate spectacle was planned by the famous artist Jacques-Louis David and was to take place at the foot of a mountain of iconographic decoration constructed on Paris's Champ de Mars. During the festival, Robespierre seemed to present himself as the human embodiment of the Supreme Being (although he never explicitly claimed such).

This all proved a step too far, even for the most fanatical and eccentric Revolutionaries, who were offended by any notion of a Man-God, in addition to being turned off by the tasteless kitsch surrounding the Cult. Robespierre was guillotined on July 28, 1794, and with him died the Revolutionary Cults, if not the Revolution itself

As for Chevret, he somehow manged to avoid being caught up in the dangers of the Revolutionary turmoil. He kept his post at the Bibliothèque Nationale and continued to write (by today's standards totally unreadable) philosophical tomes. Curiously, a few years after

France had moved beyond the Revolutionary Cults, Chevret was still promoting the Tableau Central, publishing a small pamphlet expounding its virtues, Explication Succinte du Tableau Central des Opinions et de l'éducation publique (Paris, n.p. 1797).

Upon the ascension of the regime of Napoleon Bonaparte, Roman Catholicism was re-established as the state religion and all Revolutionary spiritual conceptions were supressed. All Cults were officially banned by the Law on Cults of April 8, 1802, and were never to be revived.

Chevret continued quietly in the employ of the Bibliothèque, becoming known for his designs for the 'ideal library,' until his death in 1820.

The present Tableau Central broadside is extremely rare – we can locate only 4 institutional examples in any of the states (Bibliothèque nationale de France, 3 examples (1 of each state); and a single example at the British Library). Beyond that, we have been able to locate only a single sales record of another example from the three decades.

References: (Re: the present 2nd state) Bibliothèque nationale de France; Les archives de la Révolution française; 12.1141; James A. Leith, Symbols in Life and Art (Montreal, 1987), Fig. 15.

1.600 EUR

13. CYPRUS – HISTORY
NICOSIA IMPRINT

Claude Delaval COBHAM (1842 - 1915), compiler and translator.

Excerpta Cypria.

Nicosia: Herbert E. Clarke, 1895.

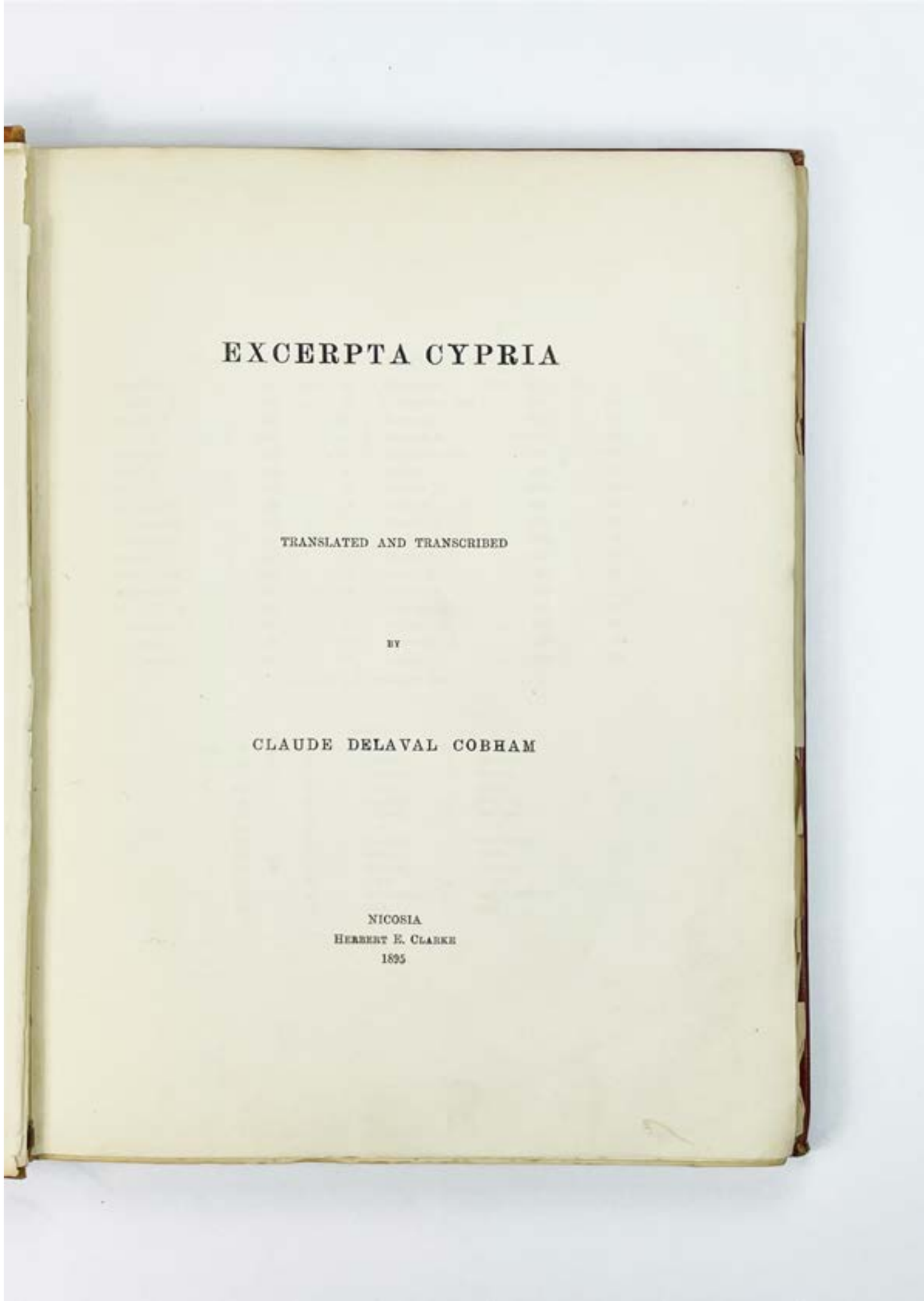
4° (29.5 x 22.5 cm): [3 ff.], 342 pp. [2 pp.], bound in contemporary light red cloth with gilt title to spine (Very Good, internally clean and bright, endpapers loose, binding quite sunned with minor edge-wear).

The very rare first edition of a foundational work of Cypriology, published in Nicosia, it is the first anthology of primary historical sources on the island, featuring 35 accounts, ranging in date from 1196 AD to 1870, collected and translated from 12 different languages into English by Claude Delaval Cobham, who served as the District Commissioner of Larnaca Province for 28 years, and who was one of the island's pioneering historians, archaeologists and antiquarians.

Cyprus has one of the longest and richest histories in the Mediterranean World, having been at the crossroads of many different civilizations over thousands of years. It has, at various times, been ruled by the Phoenicians, Ancient Greeks, Romans, Arabs, French Catholics, Byzantines, Venetians, and Ottomans, among others.

During the period of Ottoman rule (1571-1878), Cyprus languished due the Sublime Porte's neglect, with its mostly Greek Orthodox population largely cut-off from contact with the Euro-Christian world, save for the presence of French traders along the coasts. Little effort was made to record the island's history during this time or preserving the memory of the periods before Ottoman rule, such that many consider this era to have been the cultural-historical nadir of Cyprus.

In 1878, Britain gained de facto rule over Cyprus from the Ottomans, taking advantage of the Sublime Porte's weakness in the wake of its defeat during the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-8, while valuing the island's ultra-strategic location as base for its Royal Navy (the Ottomans would henceforth have no power over the island, although their de jure sovereignty would not be abolished until 1914). While British rule was colonial in nature and often patronizing, and in some ways even harsh, towards the Greek Orthodox population, it did usher in many great improvements with respect to the study and preservation of the island's history and culture.


EXCERPTA CYPRIA

TRANSLATED AND TRANSCRIBED

BY

CLAUDE DELAVAL COBHAM

NICOSIA
HERBERT E. CLARKE
1895

Claude Delaval Cobham: One of the First Great Modern Cypriologists

Claude Delaval Cobham (1842 - 1915) was one of the leading figures in reviving the study of Cypriot history and archaeology. A native of England, and an Oxford arts and law graduate, Cobham entered the British colonial service and was one of the first senior officials sent to Cyprus in 1878, upon the British takeover of the island.

He served as the District Commissioner (essentially governor) of Larnaca Province for 28 years, from 1879 to 1907, living in a massive old mansion which he named the Villa Claudia. While a diligent and hardworking administrator, Cobham's true passion was historical discovery and he notably supervised many archaeological digs, including the excavations conducted by Max Ohnefalsh-Richte at Salamis, while he cooperated with the esteemed Cypriot antiquarian Demetrius Pierides. He also collected a vast quantity of ancient artifacts, saving many from looters, some of which are today preserved at the British Museum and the Royal Albert Memorial Museum (Exeter, England). His voluminous personal library is now housed at the University of Cambridge.

An extraordinarily gifted linguist, Cobham went to great efforts to acquire and decipher innumerable rare and important primary sources on Cypriot history, taking advantage of the vast resources of the British Museum and various English libraries, so giving his academic works an unprecedented gravitas.

The Present Work in Focus

Cobham's magnum opus was the Excerpta Cypria, here present in the very rare first edition, published in Nicosia by Herbert E. Clarke, in 1895. Importantly, it is the first anthology of primary sources of Cypriot history. A great achievement of scholarship, it is one of the foundational works of Cypriology.

The book consists of 35 articles, personally translated by Cobham from 12 different languages, many of which were very rare and difficult to source. Thirty-four of the works are firsthand accounts of experiences in Cyprus written by Greek, Italian, French, British, Dutch, Swedish, German, and Turkish visitors or residents, with the earliest being the writings of Neophytos (1196 AD), and the most recent that of Philemon (1870), although most of articles (numbering thirty) date from the period of Ottoman rule (1571-1878). These accounts provide crucial contemporary insights into the physical appearance of places and the cultures and circumstances of their inhabitants, as well as valuable information on politics, agriculture, commerce, and taxation, in many cases not preserved by any other source. The one remaining article concerns the inscriptions on epitaphs of important people dating from between 1685 and 1849.

The entries within the present first edition of the Excerpta Cypria (1895) were all previously published between 1892 and 1895 as separate articles within The Owl, an English language weekly newspaper issued in Nicosia.

A second edition of the Excerpta Cypria (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1908) was greatly expanded (running to 524 pp.), adding 45 articles, of which 44 were previously printed by Cobham in Larnaca, for private circulation, between 1896 and 1902, while the remaining article, was originally issued with the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, in 1897.

The Excerpta Cypria remains today a vital resource for scholars and has been reprinted on many occasions in recent decades.

As for Cobham's other academic works, next to the Excerpta Cypria, his most important was An Attempt at a Bibliography of Cyprus (1886; subsequent editions, 1889, 1894, 1900, 1908), the first serious listing of key historical sources on the island. Also notable, were his original works, the Laws and Regulations affecting Waqf Property (1899); Churches and Saints of Cyprus (1910); Arnalda Capt i va Vitrix (1910); and Patriarchs of Constantinople (1911). Some of Cobham's key translations of previous works were Ilmu Hal, A Manual of Islam (1889); Giorgio Mariti's Travels In the Island of Cyprus (1895); A.M. Graziani's The Sieges of Nicosia and Famagusta, with a A Sketch of the Earliest History of Cyprus (1900); (with B. Potter) A Catechism of the Great Church (1903); and (with J.T. Hutchinson until 1907) Handbook of Cyprus for the years 1901, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1907 and 1909.

A Note on Rarity

The present first edition of Excerpta Cypria, printed in Nicosia in 1895, is very rare. We are only aware of another example as appearing on the market in the last 25 years. Unhelpfully, online databases seem to convolute the original 1895 edition with listings for the 1908 Cambridge issue, as well as electronic copies, making it difficult to discern the number of institutional examples of the present issue. However, we gather that there are around a dozen or so examples of the 1895 edition in libraries (mostly in Britain), while the 1908 second edition is much less scarce. It is worth noting that all 19th century Cypriot imprints are today rare, as they tended to be issued in only small print runs, while their survival rate is low.

References: British Library: 10077.l.20.; Cambridge University Library: RCS.Cob.18c.75 (the author's persona example); Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin: 4"@Uk 9510/10; OCLC: 251959784, 557904484; Anthi ANDRONIKOU, Italy, Cyprus, and Artistic Exchange in the Medieval Mediterranean (Cambridge, UK, 2022), p. 141; Christopher DUFFY, Siege Warfare: The Fortress in the Early Modern World 1494-1660 (London, 2013), p. 267; Orientalische Bibliographie, no. 9 (1896), p. 285.

2.800 EUR

14. OTTOMAN GEOGRAPHIC PUBLISHING THEMATIC CARTOGRAPHY

Arşag Agop BOYACIYAN (1837 - 1914), publisher. / AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION, sponsor.

جغرافیای طبیعی.علمنه اساس مختصر [Coğrafya-yı Tabiî İlmine Esas-ı Muhtasar / Physical Goegraphy. The Fundamentals].

Constantinople: Boyacıyan Agop Matbaası, 1908.

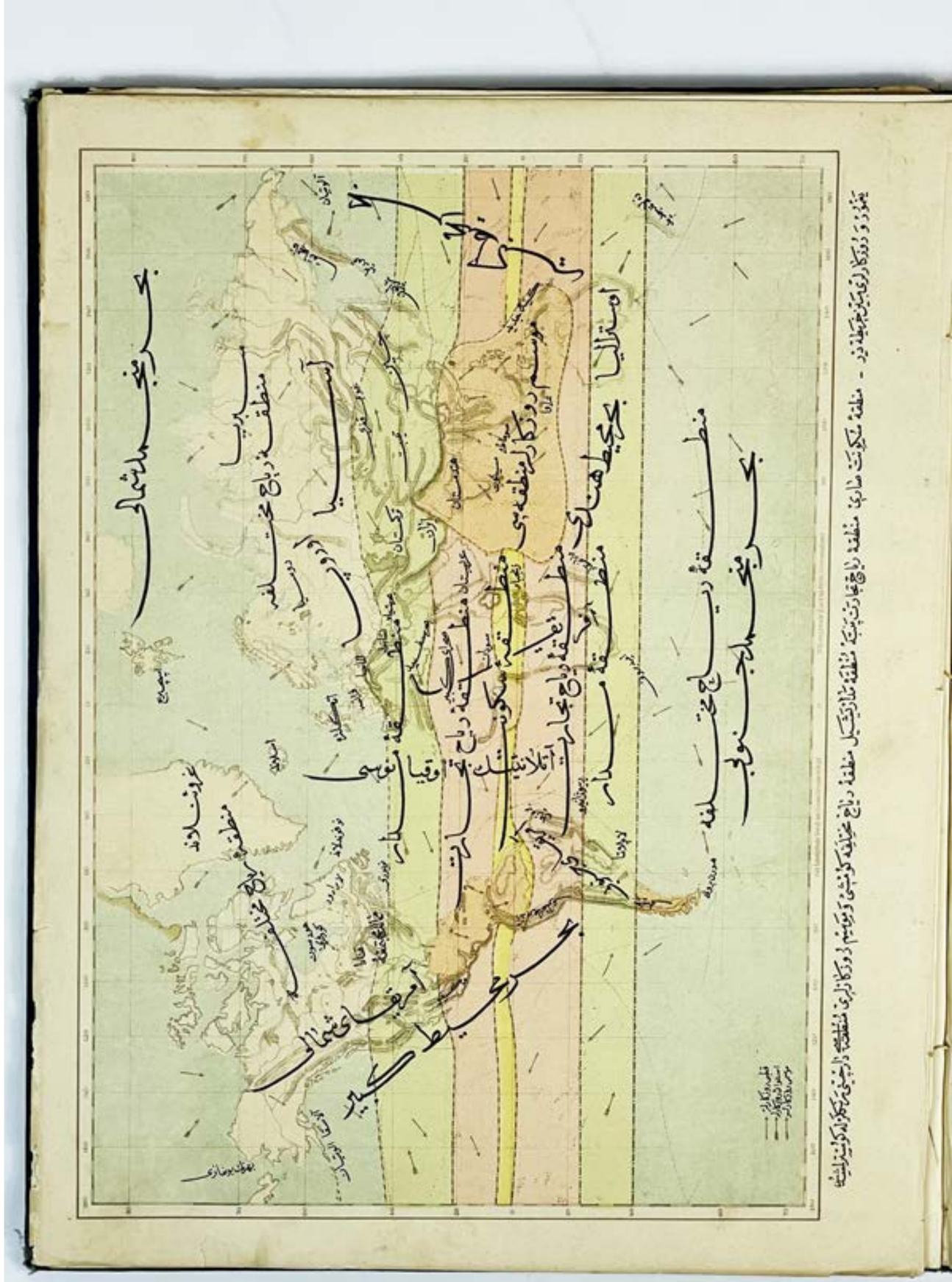
Large 4° (31.5 x 25 cm): [4 pp.], 95 pp. with dozens of monochrome diagrams and maps imbedded within text, plus 9 plates of colour lithographed thematic World Maps, bound in contemporary blie cloth with blind-stamped designs and title in gilt to both covers (internally clean, maps with lovely fresh colours, minor marginal tears, binding slightly loose, front loose endpaper with a small tear, binding with light edge-wear).

A highly sophisticated Ottoman geography education book illustrated with 9 resplendently coloured plates of thematic World Maps, as well as dozens of monochrome diagrams and maps within the text; the work sponsored by American Protestant missionaries for use in their schools throughout Turkey and the Levant, issued in Istanbul by the American-trained Armenian publisher Agop Boyacıyan, for decades one of the most innovative and interesting figures in Ottoman book world.

This is one of the finest and most sophisticated educational works employing thematic cartography produced in the Ottoman Empire, illustrated with 9 resplendently coloured plates of World Maps, as well as dozens of monochrome diagrams and maps within the text. It was issued in Istanbul by the American-trained Armenian publisher Agop Boyacıyan, who was long one of the most commercially successfully and intriguing figures in the Ottoman book world. The present edition was sponsored by the American Missionary Association, a Protestant organization with which Boyacıyan maintained a decades long relationship; examples were intended to be used in the Association's schools all across Turkey and the Levant.

The text of the atlas, written entirely in Ottoman Turkish, explores all aspects of the physical and human geography of the world, and is generously illustrated with monochrome views, scientific diagrams and maps, all derived from the best Western sources.

The highlights of the work are the 9 highly decorative hand-coloured plates featuring thematic maps of the World: 1) showcasing the elevation; 2) tectonic plates; 3) geological zones; 4) ocean currents; 5) climate zones (conventional); 6) wind patterns; 7) vegetation zones; 8) climate zones by air patterns; and 9) linguistic zones.



The technical nature of the colour plates is curious and is indicative of the modus operandi frequently employed by Boyacıyan to illustrate his geographical works. Here each world map is built upon an underlying template lithographed in light brown ink, featuring the imprint of 'Mannisadjian & Co., Basle (Switzerland)' (lower right margin), a boutiquey Armenian diaspora printer. While the templates outline the continents and feature grids of latitude and longitude, they are free of any text (save for English language marginal labelling of latitude/longitude and Mannisadjian's imprint). Over this template, the thematic aspects of each map were added in resplendent printed colours, by Mannisadjian, to Boyacıyan's specifications; however, Mannisadjian included no text.

These custom-coloured plates were then sent to Istanbul, where Boyacıyan's workshop added the text (in this case, in Ottoman Turkish), which can clearly be seen overlaying the plates in shiny black characters. In other instances, Boyacıyan would alternatively overlay the plates with text in other languages – the blank templates allowed the freedom to convert the maps as desired. While Boyacıyan would have been capable of printing the underlying map in Istanbul himself, during this period it was often much cheaper to outsource this kind of work to Western Europe; while quality was critical, Boyacıyan always had his eye on the bottom line. It also illustrates how he consistently worked his massive list of global connections to deliver great products at affordable rates.

The present work was considered to be the highest quality geography primer of the late Ottoman period and, in many cases, it was the first (and in some instances only) broad view of the world outside the Ottoman Empire encountered by many students.

A Note on Editions and Rarity

The work was issued by Boyacıyan in two editions, the first was published in 1884, and the second (the present) in 1908. The revised second edition features entirely new colour plates, rendering it a substantially distinct work.

Both editions of the work are rare, and it is difficult to find an example complete with all the plates and in good condition. Outside of Turkey, we can trace six examples of the 1908 edition, held by David Rumsey Map Collection, Harvard University (Widener Library), University of Chicago Library, Berlin State Library, Library of Congress and the State Library of New South Wales (Sydney, Australia).

Agop Boyacıyan: Innovative Publisher of Late Ottoman Istanbul

Arşag Agop Boyacıyan (1837 - 1914) was one of the most commercially successful, influential and interesting publishers of the late Ottoman Era. Born to an Armenian family in Diyarbakır, in eastern Anatolia, he showed tremendous intellect from a young age and was accepted to study at Robert College, an elite English-language school in Istanbul. He was an extremely gifted linguist, and mastered several Eastern and Western tongues, as well as possessing a high aptitude for science and technology.



During the Crimean War (1853–6), he served as a translator at the British Army HQ in Üsküdar, giving him many useful contacts. As member of the Armenian Evangelical Church, a small sect within in the Armenian community, he befriended many of American and British Protestant missionaries resident in Istanbul, granting him excellent international connections.

Boyacıyan developed a great interest in publishing, and decided that he wanted to make his career in that field. Due to the assistance of his missionary friends, Boyacıyan travelled to the United States where he apprenticed in the most modern printing houses. Upon his return to Istanbul, he founded the Boyacıyan Agop Matbaası, a publishing house specializing in religious and educational works in multiple languages.

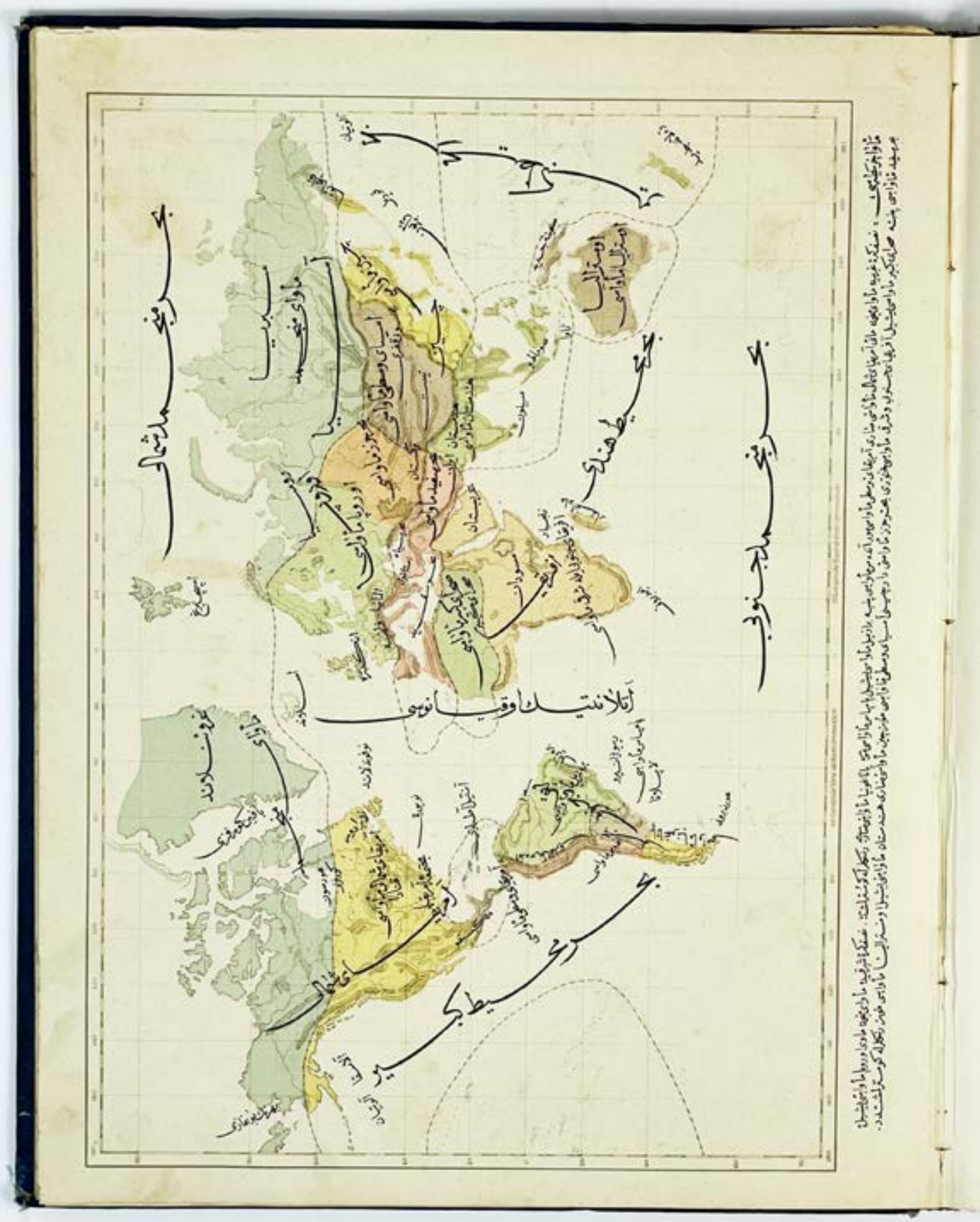
The Boyacıyan house rapidly opened a niche serving the elite of Istanbul, as well as the majority of the city's population that was not ethnically Turkish. The press dominated the market in works printed in Armenian, Armeno-Turkish (Turkish printed using Armenian charters), Karamanlı (Turkish in Greek characters), Hebrew and English, in addition to other languages and scripts. Boyacıyan also introduced many novel printing techniques to the Ottoman market, as well as importing and adapting sophisticated graphics from Western European sources. The house specialties included bibles, dictionaries, encyclopedic works, children's books and educational primers and textbooks. Boyacıyan's works we seem as the gold standard, being affordable, yet of the highest quality in terms of their technical production, academic content and editorial standards.

Cartography was not the main element of Boyacıyan's business, although his press issued some of the most important maps and geography books made in the Ottoman Empire during the era. Of note were his basic geography primers printed in Armenian, Ottoman, Armeno-Turkish and Karamanlı (late 1870s - early 1880s); the present work, a great monument of thematic cartography in the Ottoman Empire; and a series of wall maps of the continents (circa 1890), which were amongst the largest works of their kind created in Istanbul during the 19th century. As is the case with the present work, Boyacıyan often imported extremely high quality and advanced map templates from Western Europe, upon which he added his own text and various details, resulting in works that were far more sophisticated than those of his competition.

Boyacıyan died peacefully at the age of 77, at the beginning of World War I; mercifully he was spared from witnessing the Armenian Genocide and the demise of the multicultural Istanbul that he loved so much. Yet, his fifty year-long career left an enduring legacy, as his books and maps had educated generations of diverse peoples all across the Balkans and the Near and Middle East.

References: ÖZEGE, no. 3130; OCLC: 49920184, 1296672497; David Rumsey Map Collection.

1.200 EUR



15. SURVEYING AND MAPMAKING IN THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE

İbrahim HALIL - Ruscuklu ŞEVKI.

مكمل طپوغرافيا
[Mükemmel Topoğrafya / Perfect Topography]

Istanbul: Mekteb-i Fünûn-u Harbiye-i Hazret-i Şâhâne Matbaası [Imperial Military Drafting Office Press] 1306-1307 Rumi (1890-1891).

8°. 235. pp, 6 pp. lithographed charts, [1 pp.] lithographed chart, 35 pp. lithographed charts, 30 double-page illustrations, folded lithographed measuring tapes, folded colour lithographed map, contemporary red cloth binding with blind tooling (minor foxing to first and last pages, sporadic annotations in pencil in Ottoman, tiny cracks and small tears in margins of plates, repaired cracks in hinges of the first sheets, binding little rubbed, but overall in a good condition).

The first edition of an important Ottoman illustrated guide to surveying and mapmaking with an often missing large colour map.

The early, richly illustrated Ottoman manual for mapmaking was published by the Imperial Military Office and contains instructions, chats and lithographed illustrations representing modern surveying, instruments and drawing techniques. The last black and white folding plate depicts four tapes with various measuring units.

The manual includes a large colour folding map of an imaginary place, showcasing various techniques of terrain cartography and map colouring. This form soon became a standard draft for learning mapmaking at the Ottoman Imperial Military School and we have traced separately printed examples in various sizes (please also see our item no. … with this draft, printed on verso of a World War I map).

This is the first edition, that was followed by four more until 1913.

Worldcat lists only one example of the book (Harvard University), as the others appear to be eBooks.

References: OCLC 1114599778; ÖZEGE 14736.

760 EUR





16. PAKISTAN (BRITISH INDIA) ‘ACADEMIC ESPIONAGE’ CARTOGRAPHY ORNITHOLOGY

John Ernest Buttery HOTSON (1877 – 1944).
[A Mini-Archive of J.E.B. Hotson’s Baluchistan Scientific & Military Mission, 1916-18].

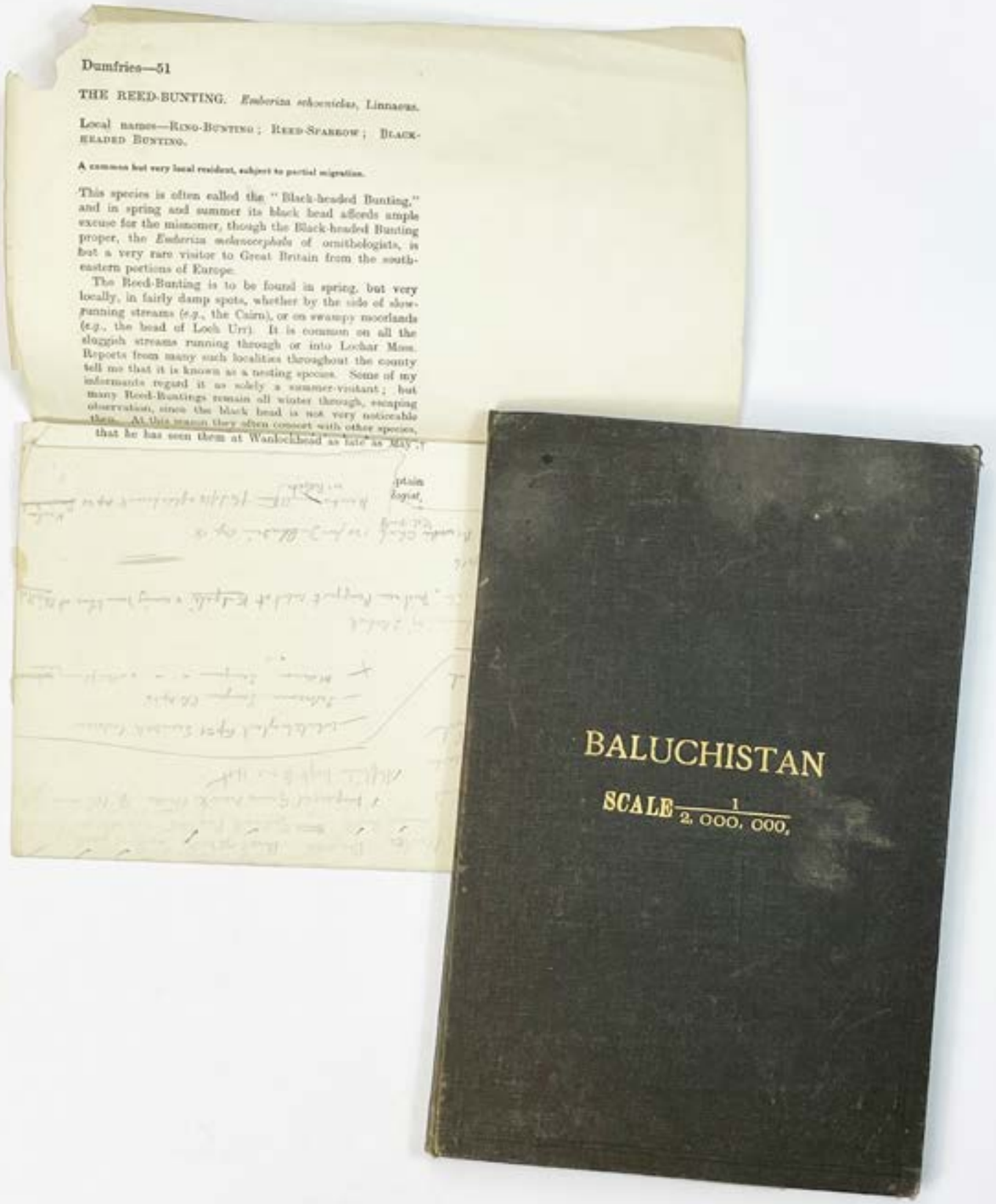
The Mini-Archive includes 3 Items:

#1.
John Ernest Buttery HOTSON (1877 – 1944).
“Itinerary of J.E.B. Hotson, P.A.” [Mss. Map of Baluchistan and Adjacent Areas].
Manuscript, [British India (Pakistan), 1918].
Manuscript, pen and ink, pencil and crayon (Very Good, some wear and light stains along old folds), 44.5 x 56.5 cm (17.5 x 22 inches).

#2.
John Ernest Buttery HOTSON (1877 – 1944).
“Beluchi Notes / Hotson Diary” [Ornithology / List of Birds encountered in Baluchistan].
Manuscript, [British India (Pakistan), 1918].
Manuscript, pencil and black pen on the verso of a long letterpress excerpt from an ornithology book (Good, wear and some small tears along old folds and some tattering to edges but not affecting content), 58 x 21.5 cm (23 x 8.5 inches).

#3.
SURVEY OF INDIA.
Baluchistān. Scale 1/2,000,000 / Southern Asia Series - Baluchistān Sheet.
Calcutta: Survey of India Office, 1918.
Heliozincograph in colours, dissected into 15 sections and mounted upon original linen, folding into original black cloth covers with gilt-debossed title to front cover (Very Good, overall clean and attractive, just some light toning and a few tiny spots, light scuffing to covers), 57.5 x 65.5 cm (22.5 x 26 inches).

A fascinating and historically significant mini-archive regarding the mission of Sir Ernest Hotson to explore the wild frontier region of Baluchistan during World War I, when the naturalist and future Acting Governor of Bombay led the Mekran Levy Corps, a special cavalry reconnaissance unit, on an espionage and diplomatic mission to keep the region’s restless tribes from falling under the influence of German-Ottoman agents provocateurs, a mandate that had the legitimate ‘cover’ of investigating the region’s little known flora and fauna; the mini-archive includes two parts of Hotson’s supposedly otherwise lost Baluchistan diary, being 1) an original manuscript map of Baluchistan that charts Hotson’s itineraries in great detail from April 1916 to July 1918, and 2) a lengthy manuscript list of the bird species that Hotson encountered in Baluchistan; while the final part of the collection is 3) the Survey of India’s very rare map of Baluchistan, the era’s finest general map of the region; intriguing artifacts from the golden age of ‘Academic Espionage’ featuring information that survives nowhere else.



Baluchistan (also Balochistan) is a vast desert and mountain region comprising today's southwestern Pakistan, southeastern Iran and the far south of Afghanistan, with its southern perimeter formed by the Makran Coast of the Arabian Sea. It is home the Baluchi people, who speak an Iranic language, and who possess a culture distinct from their neighbours.

Due to Baluchistan's rugged terrain and forbidding climate, and the warlike nature of many of its tribes, it remained one of the last regions in South Asia to be explored and scientifically studied by outsiders.

In 1839, Britain supposedly 'conquered' Baluchistan, although it scarcely had any authority outside of a few cities and military outposts, with control of the countryside remaining in the hands of local rulers, of which the Khan of Kalat, who controlled much of eastern Baluchistan, was a key powerbroker. Baluchistan remained a mysterious land, but was vitally important to Britain, as it formed a buffer between British India and Persia and Afghanistan, preventing Russian encroachment during the era of 'The Great Game'.

The geopolitical climate changed upon the British takeover of Afghanistan in 1880 and the Anglo-Russian Treaty of 1907, which ended The Great Game, and which gave Britain de facto colonial control over all Southern Persia. However, Britain soon faced a new threat, in the form of Germany and her Ottoman allies, who sought to gain influence in Persia (an incredibly unstable country), at their expense. Thus, Baluchistan, once again, became a buffer zone, but this time protecting India from new threats.

In the period immediately before and during World War I, Baluchistan assumed a crucial geopolitical role. The Ottomans, with active German backing, invaded western and northern Persia during the Persian Campaign (December 1914 – October 1918), seeking to either topple the ailing Qajar regime, or to convince it to switch sides to support the Central Powers. While the Ottoman-Germans did not manage to overthrow the Shah (the Qajars would be toppled by their own people in 1919), they took Tabriz and much of the Caspian coast, causing intense alarm on the part of the British.

The Germans in Persia, led by the brilliant super-spy Wilhelm Wassmuss, the 'German Lawrence (of Arabia)', tried to foment anti-British and anti-Russian sentiment amongst all the various peoples of Persia, seeking to support the Ottoman Sultan in a 'jihad' against the Anglo-Russian "infidels". This grand PR campaign (backed with promises of enormous bribes) for a while gained some traction and made the situation in Persia even more unpredictable and unstable.

The British high command understood that Baluchistan, which guarded the western approaches to Karachi, one of British India's great cities, had to securely remain under British influence, otherwise the fate of India could come into play (the British were fearful of a potential mass Muslim uprising in India, stoked by German agents provocateurs). As such, losing Baluchistan would represent 'the first domino to fall', something that had to be avoided at all costs. A critical factor was that the Baluchis were well known to deeply resent the British presence in their land, and it would perhaps not take much 'urging' to convince them to tip the domino.

Enter J.E.B. Hotson: Naturalist, Spy and Explorer of Baluchistan

Sir John Ernest Buttery Hotson (1877 - 1944), who went by the name 'Ernest' and signed his name as 'J.E.B. Hotson', was an incredibly interesting and consequential figure in the history of early 20th century India and Persia, even if he is not a household name today. Born in Glasgow, the son of the General Manager of the British Linen Bank, he was educated at the Edinburgh Academy and Oxford. In 1900, he joined the Indian Civil Service, whereupon he would spend most of his career in the government of the Bombay Presidency (that controlled Western India, including British Baluchistan).

Hotson's first posting was as the Superintendent of the Managed States of Kathiawar, in Gujarat. Recognized as someone of uncommon ability and intellect, in 1907, he was made the Undersecretary to the Governor in Bombay. In 1911, he was promoted to become the Private Secretary to the Governor of Bombay, one of the most important roles in the entire British bureaucracy in India.

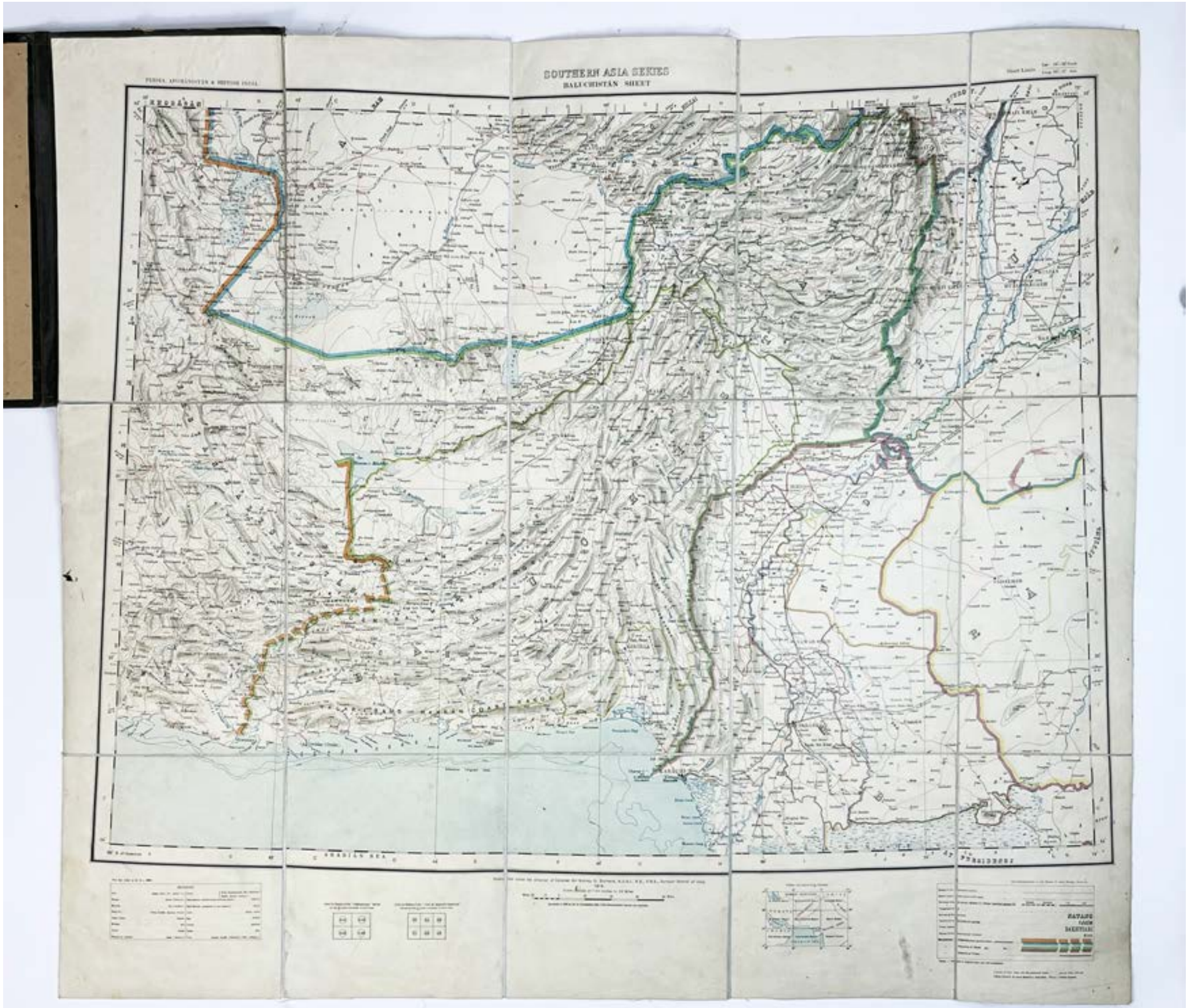
In 1915, following the outbreak of World War I, Hotson enlisted in the Indian Army. At this time the British were incredibly concerned about the state of Baluchistan, and the rumours of German agent provocateurs spreading unrest in the region.

Importantly, Britain could not spare the resources to military 'lock down' Baluchistan. The only way to secure the region was to convince the local tribal leaders that the Germans and Ottomans were destined to lose the war and that it would be best for them to stick with the 'devil they knew'.

In early 1916, Hotson, given the rank of major (and later lieutenant colonel), was chosen to be the Commandant of the Mekran Levy Corps, a light cavalry unit (riding camels) that could move nimbly and quickly across Baluchistan's forbidding desert and montane landscape. Importantly, while most of the officers of the Corps were British, the majority of the troops were Beluchis, or other peoples of the Indian Subcontinent who the Beluchis would not find offensive. This not only supplied the Corps with vital knowledge, but also cultural and familial links to the tribal leaders they needed to lobby.

Hotson's mandate was to, at least outwardly, play 'the good cop', by diplomatically forging bonds with tribal leaders, dispensing gifts, favours and bribes. As someone who once helped run the Indian colonial regime, Hotson had credibility, as he could deliver on his promises. Hotson and his men were also to be on the lookout for German and other enemy agents, in both British and Persian Baluchistan.

Helpfully, Hotson also had an entirely legitimate apolitical, non-military reason for touring Baluchistan. He had been known for some years as an avid and extremely gifted amateur naturalist, fascinated by the flora and fauna of India. He closely collaborated with many of the Subcontinent's leading authorities on zoology and botany. Baluchistan's natural life had never been scientifically surveyed, and its many biomes supported an amazing range of flora and fauna, including many endemic species.


SOUTHERN ASIA SERIES
BALUCHISTÁN SHEET
ARABIAN SEA

As such, Hotson, billed his reconnaissance tours across Baluchistan as academic expeditions towards investigating the region's plant and animal life. As it turned out, he would conduct extremely serious and valuable field research, returning with amazing specimens of 'new' species.

Using an academic cover to conduct espionage was a time-honoured trick, and the World War I era marked its golden age. Notably, Lawrence of Arabia and Max von Oppenheim, Wilhelm Wassmuss's boss and the master of German PSYOPs in the Middle East, both worked as archaeologists, while also spying on the other side. Hotson followed in the footsteps of the legendary British spy-archaeologist Aurel Stein, who had operated in Baluchistan in 1904-5.

The Archive in Focus

The present mini-archive directly relates to Hotson's period of service as Commandant of the Mekran Levy Corps. It consists of three items, of which the first two seem to be parts of Hotson's apparently now otherwise lost diary of his time in Baluchistan and are thus likely unique primary sources.

The first item is a detailed manuscript itinerary map of Baluchistan showing Hotson's movements, with his stops at frequent, regular intervals, from April 1916 to July 1918. The second part is a lengthy manuscript list of the bird species that he encountered in Baluchistan, in some cases, noting the places and dates of the sightings. The third, and final part is an example of the finest and most accurate printed map of Baluchistan made during the World War I era, which Hotson likely used to compose the present manuscript map, and perhaps as a strategic and orientation guide during the final stages of his Baluchistan expeditions.

It is worth noting that while we cannot trace any other references to Hotson's supposed diary from his Baluchistan period, his journals for the yeas 1905-1908 inclusive, from the time that he served as a senior civil servant in Kathiawar (Gujarat) are today preserved at the Hill Memorial Library at the Louisiana State University, in Baton Rouge (shelfmark: Mss. 2600.).

Referring to #1 **"Itinerary of J.E.B. Hotson, P.A." [Mss. Map of Baluchistan and Adjacent Areas] (1918)**, while it, at first, appears to be a crude sketch, it is actually quite planometrically accurate and shows a vast amount of sophisticated information. The map embraces all Baluchistan and adjacent areas, and extends from Karachi (Sindh), in the southeast, over past the port of Chebbar, on the Makran Coast, in Persian Baluchistan, and then up north to Afghanistan's Helmond Province. Topographical details are sketch in pencil, with rivers in a light grey crayon, while the names of major cities and towns and international boundaries are penciled in. The depiction of Baluchistan extends from the Makran Coast, in the south, up to the regional capital, Quetta, in the far north, with the region bound by the Indus River, in the east, over to the west into Persia, showing the India-Persia boundary as of double diagonal hachured line.

Most importantly, as identified in the key, below the title, lower left, the map shows all of Hotson's itineraries across the region, from April 1916 to July 1918. The lines of the routes are colour-coded by year, with the itineraries taken in "1916" = grey (penciled) lines; "1917" = red ink lines; and "1918" = black ink lines. The map marks the progress of Hotson's itineraries at frequent and regular intervals, noting the dates at which he stopped at various towns and junctures.

Thus, the map provides what is likely the only detailed geo-chronological account of Hotson's Baluchistan mission. The map was drafted shortly after he completed his tours in the summer of 1918, and features what would then have been highly confidential information not found anywhere
else.

The map was likely made to illustrate a journal or memoir of Hotson's Baluchistan experiences, which we gather does not survive. We do not know if Hotson ever intended to publish his Baluchistan memoirs once wartime censorship expired, but in any event no such publication ever appeared, making this map a unique and valuable artifact of World War I along the India-Persian frontier.

The map charts Hotson's three distinct tours through Baluchistan and covers all of his movements between April 1916 to July 1918, save for a brief break (February to April 1917), when it seems he briefly left the region to visit his superiors in the Persian Gulf.

The first itinerary, being the Gwadar - Persian Baluchistan tour (April 1916 – February 1917), is show on the map to commence on April 11, 1916, at Gwadar, a port on the Makran Coast (then being an enclave owned by Oman, a British protectorate). From there, Hotson and the Corps headed up into the interior to cross into Persia on June 28, 1916, whereupon they followed a very circuitous route to thoroughly reconnoiter the region, before heading down the coast, to arrive as the port of Chabbar, Persia, on February 1, 1917. From there, Hotson traveled by ship to an undisclosed location in the Persian Gulf, likely for the purpose of attending debriefing and strategy sessions with high level British military commanders.

The second itinerary is the Quetta - Khanate of Kalat - Karachi tour (April to October 1917). After his Persian Gulf sojourn, Hotson shows up on the map in Quetta, the capital of British Baluchistan, in the region's far north, on April 6, 1917. From there, he and the Mekran Levy Corps scouted the vicinity for some weeks, before deploying south, in July 1917, upon a lengthy trip that took him through the Khanate of Kelat, the largest and most important Baluchi indigenous nation, while cutting back up the Hingol River to make his coverage of the area comprehensive. His endpoint was Karachi, which he reached on October 9, 1917.

The third itinerary, being the Karachi - Western and Central British Baluchistan - Quetta tour (November 1917 to July 1918), commenced at Karachi, whereupon Hotson embarked by boat on November 13, 1917, bound for the port of Passani, in the western part of British Baluchistan, arriving there on November 17. From there, he and his party headed inland, to the northwest, to the Persian frontier, before tracking northeast to Panjgur, arriving there on January 5, 1918. Next, he travelled back down to Passani, which he


Kaimai
Hihitahi
Kauri
Rainbow
Ohinemuri
Karangahake
Waihou
Waitakaruru
Hikutaia
Ohinemuri R.
Waitawheta
Waitawheta R.
Waihou R.
Piako R.
Waitakaruru R.
Hikutaia R.
Ohinemuri R.
Karangahake
Waihou
Kauri
Hihitahi
Kaimai

reached on February 24, before making another tour towards the Persian frontier and then back again to Pangjur, arriving on March 17, 1918. He next made a circle tour of central British Baluchistan, before heading north up to Quetta, where he arrived on July 11, 1918, whereupon he marked "Finis" on the map, so ending his service in Baluchistan.

Turing to #2 **"Beluchi Notes / Hotson Diary" [Ornithology / List of Birds encountered in Baluchistan] (likely 1918),** which is lengthy list of the dozens of bird species that Hotson encountered in Baluchistan, along with, in some cases, noting the places and dates of the sightings. For example, he recalls that he spotted a "Cuckoo" in Quetta on May 5 [1917]. The list includes many rare and interesting species, some of which are seldom encountered today. This roughly sketched list, written on the back of a letterpress sheet extracted from an ornithology book, like Item #1 (the mss. map above), was clearly made to have been included in Hotson's apparently now lost journal of his expeditions in Baluchistan. While Hotson's plant and mammal discoveries were subsequently recorded in published academic articles, to our knowledge, the same was not done for his ornithological research, likely making the content provided here a unique survivor.

Referring to #3. **The Survey of India's Baluchistān. / Southern Asia Series / Baluchistān Sheet (Calcutta, 1918)**, is very rare, and is the finest and most accurate general map of Baluchistan available during the World War I era, predicated upon advanced mapping conducted by the Survey of India. Its precursor map was Baluchistan. /Scale, 1 inch= 16 miles (Dehra Dun: Survey of India Office, 1892), with the first edition of the present map, which updated the scene, appearing in 1914 (Scale: 1 inch = 32 miles). The present example is an improved issue of the 1914 map, bearing the note 'Corrected in 1918 as far as information from Extra-Departmental sources are available'. A second revised edition of the map would be issued in 1929.

The present map was perhaps available during the final part of Hotson's Baluchistan mission, and was likely sued to make the manuscript itinerary map (#1 above).

The map is part of the Survey of India's interconnecting Southern Asia Series, although each 'Section' was often issued as a separate map (as here). We cannot trace any separate examples of the either the 1914 or 1918 issues, although a handful of examples are likely included within the few sets of the Southern Asia Series maps in libraries.

Epilogue

Hotson and the Mekran Levy Corps' work during World War I was hailed as a great success. Hotson's skilled and measured diplomacy succeeded in calming the Baluchi chiefs, and keeping them onside, despite the efforts of German agents provocateurs. This was a huge relief on the part of the Indian Army, as his work allowed it to concentrate its efforts upon its conquest of Ottoman Mesopotamia, and 'locking down' the rest of India, such that any putative unrest was quelled before it even began.

Hotson's academic efforts were also of propound consequence, as the innumerable specimens of mammals and plants he gathered in Baluchistan included discoveries of species unknown to science. His specimens of mammals were catalogued by the eminent British zoologist Oldfield Thomas, and among these were seven new species, including Hotson's Jerboa (Allactaga hotsoni) and Hotson's Mouse-like Hamster (Calomyscus hotsoni).

Hotson sent his Baluchistan plant specimens to his good friend, the esteemed Jesuit botanist Ethelbert Blatter (1877 - 1934), in Bombay, who catalogued them, resulting in two important academic articles.

In the summer of 1918, after concluding his Baluchistan service, Hotson was made the British Consul General in Shiraz, Persia, a highly important position, overseeing the defense of Southern Persia from Ottoman attack. Indeed, shortly into his tenure, Brigadier-General Sir Percy Sykes's South Persia Rifles fought off an Ottoman assault upon Shiraz.

In the wake of the war, Hotson returned to the Bombay Civil Service, becoming the Chief Collector for the Presidency in 1920, and then the Chief Secretary of the Government of Bombay in 1924.

In 1931, Hotson served as the Acting Governor of Bombay, during which time he survived an assassination attempt, relatively unscathed, as the single bullet fired towards him ricocheted off one of the brass clasps of his uniform.

In 1932, Hotson retired and returned to England, whereupon he dedicated the rest of his days to botanical and zoological research, as well as philately (he developed one of the world's best private collections of the stamps of India and Newfoundland).

References: Parts #1 mss. map and #2 mss. notes are seemingly unrecorded; Part #3. 1918 printed Baluchistan map: none found recorded separately, but one might be included in a set: British Library: Cartographic Items Maps Y.1986. (cf. 1929 ed. of map: OCLC: 1351616311); cf. (re: Hotson's zoological and botanical discoveries in Baluchistan:) Ethelbert BLATTER, 'Contributions towards a flora of Persian Baluchistan and Makran : from materials supplied by Capt. J.E.B. Hotson', The Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society, vol. 25, pp. 723–739; Ethelbert BLATTER, 'Contributions towards Fl. Baluchistan from Materials supplied by Capt. J.E.B. Hotson' (Journal of the Indian Botanical Society, vol. 1 (1919), pp. 84-91; Thomas, OLDFIELD, 'Some New Mammals from Baluchistan and North-West India', Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society, vol. 26, no. 4, (1920), pp. 933-940.

1.800 EUR

17. NIGERIA / KINGDOM OF BENIN – HISTORY
EDO CULTURAL AWAKENING

Jacob U. EGHAREVBA (1893 - 1981).

The Murder of Imaguero and the Tragedy of the Idah War by Jacob U. Egharevba.

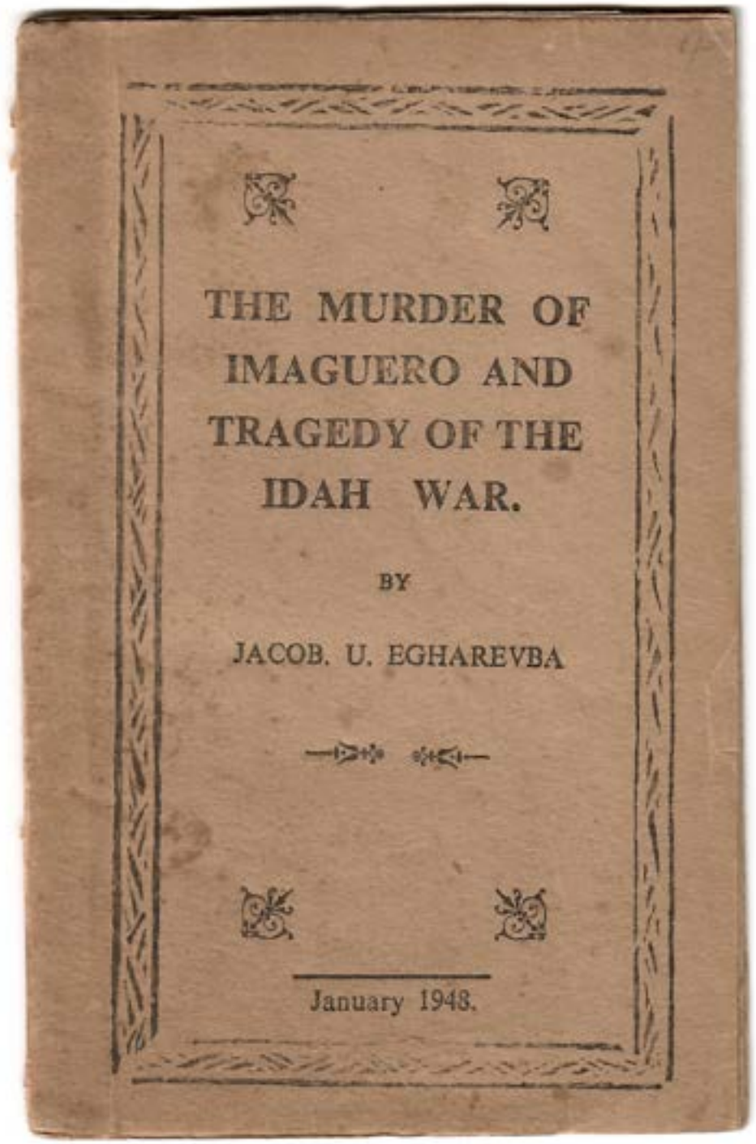
Benin City, Nigeria: Two Brothers' Press, January 1948.

8° (18 x 11.5 cm): 35 pp. including first leaf left blank, bound in original tan printed card covers (Very Good, clean and bright, covers with light staining and a couple minor marginal tears to front cover).

The extremely rare first edition of a classic of Edo literature and history; the Edo people being of the former Kingdom of Benin in Southern Nigeria who possessed one of the most sophisticated cultures in Africa (ex. the creators of the famous 'Benin Bronzes' statues); the work being a traditional African answer to the 'Helen of Troy' story, written by Jacob U. Egharevba, an Edo chief, historian, and curator, who was more than anyone else responsible for preserving and disseminating the Edo people's then-endangered oral traditions by bringing them to the written word and the press, such that today they are preserved by millions of people; published in Benin City, it is a stellar example of provincial Nigerian printing and an important artefact in the Edo and Pan-African cultural reawaking that occurred during the twilight days of colonialism.

The Kingdom of Benin (no relation to today's Republic of Benin), located in what is today southern Nigeria, existed from 1180 and 1897, and was one of the most culturally sophisticated nations in Africa. In fact, in the 1470s, when Portuguese explorers first visited the kingdom's vibrant capital, Benin City, they were shocked, declaring that it was more impressive than any place in Europe!

The nationality of the Kingdom of Benin were the Edo people (the country was alternatively called the 'Edo State'), best known today for their legendary 'Benin Bronzes', amongst the most artistically virtuous sculptures ever created. The historical and cultural heyday of the kingdom occurred during the rule of Oba (King) Esigie (reigned circa 1504 - 1550). Early in his reign, he vanquished his brother Arhuaran, who had set up rival kingdom, absorbing his territories and forming a wealthy state buoyed by vast revenues in mining and agriculture, as well as the slave and ivory trades. This fostered the environment that allowed for the creation of the 'Benin Bronzes'.



The Edo people are amongst Africa's greatest storytellers, and many of their foremost historical epics hail from Esigie's time. Importantly, these stories were not merely of the realm of folklore and fiction, as they were often heavily anchored in fact. In many cases, they were the only means by which the Kingdom of Benin's history was preserved.

Benin remained important and powerful until it was invaded by Britain in 1897, whereupon Benin City was sacked, with the country politically dissolved and integrated into British Southern Nigeria.

While Edo chiefs and village storytellers continued to preserve elements of Benin's oral history, the onset of the modern age, and the lack of court patronage due to downfall of the kingdom (the Oda had financially supported professional court storytellers) threatened this precious tradition. By the 1920s, there was a serious possibility that many of the most important stories of Benin's past would be either forgotten, or their content mangled by having been recounted for years by unskilled amateur storytellers.

Jacob Egharevba: Guardian of the Kingdom of Benin's History

Jacob U. Egharevba (1893 - 1981) was a critically important figure in the establishment of the modern study of history in Nigeria, as well as the principal guardian of the Edo people's once-endangered oral traditions, bringing them to print for the first time. In this respect, he was a key figure in the 'Edo cultural reawakening', that occurred in the period running up to Nigerian independence, in 1960. During this time the Edo people revived their appreciation for their rich traditional culture, instead of merely trying to conform to the British colonial system.

Egharevba was a hereditary Edo chief, with familial connections to the royal family. As a young child he witnessed the British invasion and looting of his country, an experience that left a strong mark upon him. While born into affluence, his father was a successful trader, his circumstances took a hit in 1902 upon his father's death, whereupon he went to live with an aunt.

Even though his aunt was not able to provide him with much money, Egharevba was well educated, attending the best schools in Ibadan and Benin City. Unfortunately, however, his reduced economic circumstances compelled him to take on menial and dull low-level bureaucratic jobs until he managed to make a good living as a trader, moving goods between Benin City and nearby Sapele. In that capacity, he befriended the hereditary Crown Prince of Benin (later Oba Akenzua II). Recognizing Egharevba's uncommon brilliance, the Obah gave him unfettered access to all the academic resources of his court, including introductions to the surviving official royal storytellers. This gave Egharevba an unrivaled knowledge and command of the Edo oral tradition, causing him to dedicate the rest of his life to writing the stories and bringing them to print, so preserving them for posterity.

In 1921, Egharevba completed his first work, a monumental epic that aimed to capture the arch of Edo history, Ekhere vb Itan Edo [A Short History of Benin] (1933). It was immediately recognized as a classic, hailed for its dramatic and engaging style, while being both true to Edo oral tradition and known historical facts (a difficult task that he pulled off!).

While initially writing in the Edo language, he subsequently penned much of his work in English so that it could reach a broader audience.

This was followed by Benin Law and Custom, (1934), another timeless work that codified formal Edo legal and cultural tenets. Egharevba went on the write 26 other books, which remain today anchors of Edo culture, some of the highlights of which are *Benin Games and Sports; Some Stories of Ancient Benin; Some Tribal Gods of Southern Nigeria; The Origin of Benin; Marriage of the Princesses of Benin; Chronicle of Events in Benin; Fusion of Tribes; and Some Prominent Bini [Edo] People.*

While an Edo patriot and supporter of decolonization, Egharevba was pragmatic, as he realized that it would not be possible for him to achieve his mission to rescue Benin's oral history without colonial patronage – something that was more than a little ironic! He skillfully found a way to work well with the more enlightened figures and institutions of the colonial regime to gain the funding and institutional support for his work. He held a lucrative side-job as an interpreter and analyst for the Nigerian colonial court system, as the British attempted to reconcile their legal traditions with the local culture. In 1946, Egharevba became the Curator of the Benin Museum, which provided him with an amazing platform by which to promote and protect Edo culture.

Many of Egharevba's works became part of the standard school curriculum in the Edo regions of southern Nigeria, while many titles remained bestsellers for years, available in all bookstores. As such, Egharevba succeeded in ensuring that millions of people were made aware of Edo's oral traditions, seeing that they were no longer endangered.

The Present Work in Focus

Here is the extremely rare first edition of one of Egharevba's best and most popular works, which tells the Edo story akin to the ancient Greek 'Helen of Troy' epic (re: Homer's Iliad), about how mans' jealously over a beautiful woman led to war and tragedy.

The work, published in Benin City in January 1948, is written in a charismatic style, mimicking that of the Edo royal storytellers, or as the author notes, it is made "for the amusement of readers, it is written in dramatic form to suit the purpose".

Egharevba takes us back in time to the glorious reign of Oba Esigie, when the kingdom had vanquished many of its enemies in battle, its people had recently converted to Christianity and the Portugal (allies of Benin) had given the kingdom access to guns (the first indigenous nation in the region to receive such 'gamechangers').

However, court intrigue threatened to bring down the entire nation. Chief Oliha, one of the Obah's top lieutenants, was married to Imaguero, an extraordinarily beautiful woman. At every opportunity, Oliha bragged about his wife's beauty and fidelity, something that stoked the jealousy of all the courtiers. The Obah was offended by Oliha's behaviour, especially as he resented the fact that he bragged about his current wife, who was a 'commoner', even though Oliha had previously seldom ever commented upon his late first wife (who was Esigie's sister!), while he believed that the only women in the kingdom who should be

publicly praised was the Queen Mother, Idia. While the Obah declined to confront Oliha with his resentments, he hatched a dastardly plan to put his insolent courtier back in his place.

Esigie had become aware of rumours of Imaguero's obsessive love of royal coral and agate, two of the rarest and most precious jewelry items in the region. He dispatched his loyal courtier, Uke, to visit Oliha's residence while the chief was absent, calling upon Imaguero. Uke made an 'indecent proposal' with the jewelry, succeeding in seducing Imaguero, who seemed to value coral and agate above her virtue.

A short while later, at a royal council meeting, with Chief Oliha present, Obah Esigie dramatically revealed Imaguero's infidelity to all assembled. Naturally, Oliha was shocked and enraged, but he managed to publicly contain his venom, as he had a plan to get revenge upon Egisie and Imaguero.

Oliha returned home to 'murder' Imaguero by strangulation. By no mean done with his designs, he managed to convince the ruler of the powerful neighbouring rival Kingdom of Idah that Benin was planning to attack his country. Despite Benin's strength, it was assumed that a stealth strike would likely secure an Idah victory, and the dethronement of Esigie.

This resulted in the Idah War (1514-5), which took Esigie's court by surprise. However, what Oliha and the Idah did not fully appreciate was the value of the support that the Portuguese had given Benin, in the form of guns, cannon and military advisors. This allowed the Edo warriors to trounce the Idah, who were utterly vanquished, with thier territories being annexed to Benin. Thus, Oliha's plotting had backfired spectacularly, as it gave Esigie one of his greatest triumphs. The moral of the story was that it was never worth plotting against the Oba!

The Murder of Imaguero and the Tragedy of the Idah War was hugely popular in its time and is today a classic and one of the most widely read historical works in southern Nigeria. Contemporarily, it was reissued in a 2nd edition (Sapele: Central Press, 1949) and a 3rd edition (Benin City: Kopin-Dogba Press, 1959), whole innumerable modern reprints have been published, in both the English and Edo languages.

A Note on Rarity

Virtually all books published by provincial Nigerian presses during the period before the country's independence are today very rare. Literacy was then quite limited, while books were costly, only affordable to a small percentage of the Nigerian population (indeed many copies of books were shared, handed around within villages). Not surprisingly, these books tended to have a very low survival rate.

We can trace only a single institutional example of the present first edition of The Murder of Imaguero, held by the Penn Museum Library (University of Pennsylvania), while we cannot trace any sales records for any other examples. Moreover, the second and third editions are also very rare.

References: University of Pennsylvania: Penn Museum Library DT515.65 .E44 1948; OCLC: 80129353; Uyilawa USUANLELE and Toyin FALOLA, 'The Scholarship of Jacob Egharevba of Benin', History in Africa, vol. 21 (1994), pp. 303-318.

950 EUR

18. BRAZIL – EPIDEMIOLOGY – CHOLERA
SANTOS, BRAZIL IMPRINT

Joaquim MOUTINHO DOS SANTOS (1811 - 1902).

Guia médica para prevenir, e tratar o cholera-morbo, offerecida ao provedor, e irmandade da Santa Casa de Misericordia por Joaquim Moutinho dos Santos.

Santos, Brazil: Typographia Commercial de G. Delius, 1855.

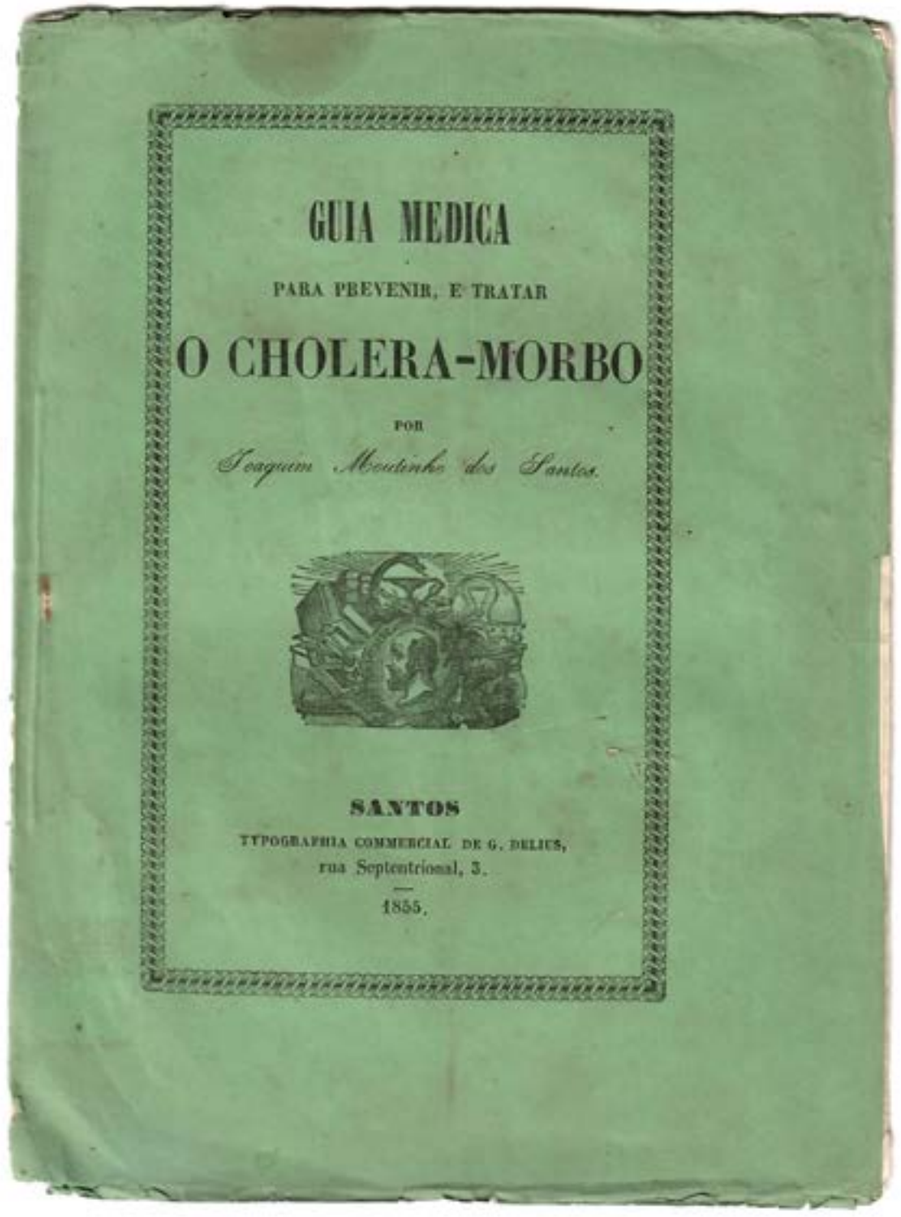
8° (cm): 20 pp., bound in original green printed wrappers (Very Good, overall clean, just a few very light spots, tiny hole to front wrapper and title not affecting printed area, wrappers with light stains and edge-wear).

Extremely rare – a treatise on preventing and curing cholera published in Santos, Brazil during the Cholera Pandemic in Brazil of 1855-6, written by Joaquim Moutinho dos Santos, a Portuguese physician who for many years ran a private clinic in Jacareí (near São Paulo); while the doctor's prescriptions were dead wrong (he incorrectly believed that cholera was not contagious), the work is important to medical history as it provides a detailed account of the kinds of highly elaborate but quirky 'treatments' for cholera that were commonly administered while the disease raged around the globe yet remained little understood.

Cholera is a highly contagious gastrointestinal disease, spread by human contact. Its origins were in India, but traditionally it had not spread to other regions. However, beginning in 1817, the disease travelled widely, causing two global pandemics over the succeeding twenty years.

Cholera first struck Brazil in 1855, eventually killing 200,000 people. The country was poorly prepared, while the disease's mysterious nature fostered a debate between "contagionists" and "anti-contagionists" (those who believed that the disease was environmental and did not transfer from human-to-human), leading to some seriously 'wrong calls', as anti-contagionist government officials (usually motivated by the fear of economic consequences of 'lockdown' quarantines) often prevailed, leaving their city's citizens as sitting ducks.

Enter, Joaquim Moutinho dos Santos (1811-1902), a Portuguese physician who practiced in Brazil for many years. Born in Parada, in far northern Portugal, he earned his medical degree from the prestigious University of Jena, Germany. After graduation, he moved to Brazil's São Paulo Province (later State), where he ran a private clinic in 'Jacarehy' (Jacareí), about 80 km from São Paulo city. He also worked at the hospital in Jacareí run by


GUIA MEDICA

PARA PREVENIR, E TRATAR

O CHOLERA-MORBO

POR

Joaquim Moutinho dos Santos.

SANTOS

TYPOGRAPHIA COMMERCIAL DE G. DELIUS,
rua Septentrional, 3.

1855.

the Irmãos de Santa Casa de Misericordia. He was described as "respected and popular" in his community, lauded for his dedication to charitable work, healing the poor. He also won the praise of the Brazil authorities for having developed a method of exterminating the formiga saúva (the Atta Leaf-cutter Ant), which posed a severe threat to the country's agriculture.

Moutinho dos Santos was working in Jacareí as the Cholera Pandemic of 1855-6 was making its way south down through Brazil towards São Paulo Province. In expectation of it ravaging his community, he wrote the present work as a guide for preventing and treating cholera. Notably, Moutinho dos Santos was an anti-contagionist, in that he did not believe that the disease spread from human-to-human but rather that it affected people who lived with poor hygiene and diet. As little was then known of cholera, this was a common, and perhaps understandable misconception, proving that well-educated physicians with good intentions could still get the disease 'dead wrong'.

The Present Work in Focus

The present 'Medical Guide to Preventing and Treating Cholera' was written by Moutinho dos Santos, dated 'Jacarehy' (Jacareí), September 17, 1855. His purpose was "…to offer our fraternity (Irmãos de Santa Casa de Misericordia) and my friends a holograph of my work, to serve as a medical guide in the prevention and treatment of cholera, when it strikes us, which is not the case of doubt, for having already touched our coast". He continues that "the therapeutic means employed here are of my faith and this the result of experience of more than twenty years of my practice; I trust them when I need them myself …and due to the lack of professional men in these areas… I was encouraged to publicize these lines" (pp. 5-6).

Moutinho dos Santos commences his medical recommendations with the section 'Preventative and Hygienic Measures', by noting that "Cleanliness, acceptance and abstinence from venereal pleasures, spirituous liqueurs, indigestible foods, unripe fruits, will be the first care".

Critically, he sides with the 'anti-contagionists', a dangerously wrong stance, remarking that "People subject to choleric contact must have courage and confluence, as the disease is not contagious". Yet, he specifically cites the presence of slaves as a threat to the spread of the disease, holding that "Slaves will be maintained with cleanliness, changing in fact from day to day".

The doctor asserts that the initial onset of cholera can be ascertained by noting changes in cardio readings, while administering liquid chlorine is considered critical to preventing the disease from taking hold. Thus, he follows with a section on 'How to Administer Chlorine', although he concedes that "it would be quackery to indicate a single means of cure for an illness that could infect so many organs" (pp. 7-8).

Turing to the symptoms and treatment of cholera, he writes that "The invasion of cholera, the most terrible of all illnesses, stems from a miasmic principle the cause of which is not well known or doubtful". As for the 'General Symptoms of Cholera', he identifies different stages of vomiting, diarrhea, and muscular contractions, while the patient's emitting of "black matter" indicates that he is "close to death" (p. 10).

Moutinho dos Santos then goes on to articulate an analysis of the symptoms of cholera, as it manifested itself during four distinct stages, along with very detailed and elaborate methods of treatment at each juncture (pp. 10-14). Methodically, he proscribes processes that involve administering 16 different potions and substances, that are listed in the 'Therapeutic Part' (pp. 16-9), including antimony wine, chamomile, tartaric acid, soda sub-carbonate, strychnine, Hoffman's Liqueur, Raspail's Sedative, etc.; along with such processes as bleeding and the use of laxatives. Finally, in 'Diets' (p. 20), he recommends that the patient consume anodyne foods, such as chicken and rice, and broths.

From what we know today about cholera, for the most part, Moutinho dos Santos was dead wrong regarding the disease. He incorrectly believed that cholera was not contagious, while some of his 'treatments' such as bleeding and laxatives, would certainly have made the suffering even worse. While some of his potions may have helped to relieve pain or discomfort, nothing he recommended would truly prevent or cure the disease. Despite this, Moutinho dos Santos's treatise is important to medical history, as, in unusual detail, it reveals the kinds of elaborate, and even quirky, methods by which many physicians 'treated' patients for cholera in the days before the disease was clearly understood, something that would not occur until some decades later.

Cholera Ravages Brazil: The Pandemic of 1855-6

Cholera is a highly contagious gastrointestinal disease, incubated in pools of warm, contaminated water and spread by human contact. It had its origins in India's Ganges Delta, where it had been a recurrent epidemic since ancient times. Traditionally, the disease's spread had been limited to the Indian Subcontinent. However, in 1817, Cholera began to spread to various parts the world, carried by merchants and sailors, leading to a series of pandemics.

The First Cholera Pandemic (1817-24) severely affected many parts of Asia and Africa, while the Second Cholera Pandemic (1827-35), shocked the Western World, plaguing Europe and North America, killing hundreds of thousands.

Brazil was poorly prepared for the arrival of cholera on its shores. While the country had two medical schools, at Rio de Janeiro and Bahia, and while some Brazilian students were educated in Europe, it had a severe shortage of doctors. Moreover, many Brazilian physicians were slow to learn of new medical discoveries abroad and often acted upon dated or incorrect assumptions. The first board of public health in Brazil, the Junta central d'hygiene publica do Rio de Janeiro, was only set up in 1851, and initially had little authority beyond Rio.

The Third Cholera Pandemic (1839-56) raged throughout Europe, North Africa, and the Americas, but for the longest time did not affect Brazil. Many Brazilians naively believed that the country was naturally protected, reasoning that the disease had trouble crossing the Atlantic and the intense heat of the Equator. These assumptions were dead wrong.

Belém, in the Amazon, was the first city in Brazil to be significantly affected by cholera, after the ship Defensor, full of infected people, arrived at its harbour, from Portugal, on May 15, 1855. The first of many debates occurred between 'contagionists', who believed that cholera was transferred human-to-human, while the 'anti-contagionists' believed that

cholera was transferred human-to-human, while the 'anti-contagionists' believed that the disease was caused by environmental factors (ex. poor hygiene, climate, etc.) and could not be transferred only by human contact. Critically, many people who had no real idea of the nature of the disease followed the anti-contagionist line, as the prospect of quarantine 'lockdowns' threatened to ruin the economy and their livelihoods, thus, key decisions were made on economic as opposed to scientific grounds.

The 'anti-contagionists' won the debate in Belém, so allowing the Defensor's crew to disembark unimpeded, such that cholera spread rapidly across the city and surrounding area. Prefiguring a pan-Brazilian trend, the scourge especially affected the city's black, mulatto and indigenous peoples (indeed over 80% of the deaths in Belém are thought to have been from these communities).

The cholera pandemic then raged southwards through Brazil, ravaging Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, although the 'contagionist' authorities in Recife wisely closed the city's port, largely sparing it from the scourge.

Fortunately, for Dr. Moutinho dos Santos and his patients, São Paulo Province ended up being only lightly affected by the cholera pandemic, suffering deaths in only the hundreds, despite its large population. Long considered to be a 'healthy province', São Paulo may have been largely spared due to its moderate climate, the fact that its largest population centres lay inland separated from the coast by mountain ranges, while the pandemic may have lost some of its potency by the time that it arrived in the region.

In the end, it is estimated that around 200,000 Brazilians died of cholera in 1855-6 (out of a total national population of around 8 million), making it, in the words of the eminent Brazilian historian José Pereira Rego, the "blackest page in the medical history of Brazil" (at least until the Covid-19 Pandemic of 2020-22, which killed around 700,000 Brazilians).

The cholera pandemic of 1855-6 had a profound effect upon the state of public health in Brazil. It caused doctors and government officials to take epidemics seriously, following science-based courses of action, according to the latest research from Europe and North America, as opposed to 'witch doctor' remedies and or economically self-interested stances. Consequently, while much the rest of the world continued to suffer terribly from cholera outbreaks, Brazil was spared from the worst, and by the beginning of the 20th century, the disease was practically eliminated from the country. Indeed, for a massive tropical country, Brazil proved remarkably healthful and resilient to contagious diseases. That was, until the recent Covid-19 pandemic in Brazil, during which the government reverted to pre-1855 methods of (not) dealing with an epidemiological crisis!

A Note on Rarity

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

We can trace only 2 institutional examples, held by the Wellcome Collection Library and the Cornell University Library. Moreover, we are not aware of any other examples as having appeared on the market, at least in recent decades.

References: Wellcome Collection Library: WI100 1855S23g; Cornell University Library: RC809 .M93; OCLC: 776453843, 25734528; Francisco da Silva INNOCÊNCIO, Diccionário bibliográfico portuguez, vol. XII – 'J' (Quinto do supplemento) (Lisbon, 1884), p. 117.

980 EUR

19. INDONESIA – SUMATRA
MSS. OIL EXPLORATION ‘MASTERPLAN’

Anon.

“Kaart van de Boorterrein der Koningklijke in de Residentie Palembang”.

Manuscript, [Sumatra, circa 1905].”

Manuscript, pen and ink (red, black, blue), blue wash and green crayon on tracing linen, with additional period annotations in pencil (Good, some spotting, stains along margins, creasing along old folds), 65 x 53.5 cm (25.5 x 21 inches).

An original working manuscript masterplan of the petroleum industry in Southern Sumatra, made by a business insider during the Dutch East Indies’ first great ‘oil boom’, an event that transformed the global energy economy; the map embraces most of the Palembang Residentie and depicts all major features of topography and infrastructure, and importantly shows the extensive archipelago of named oil wells and concessions that dot the densely forested interior, while penciled additions depicts the newly built Pladjoe Refinery, near Palembang city, the largest oil processing plant in Southeast Asia, along with the pipeline that connects the facility to the oilfields deep in the interior.

The oil industry in the Dutch East Indies (Indonesia) was one of the earliest, largest, and most geopolitically consequential in the world. Petroleum exploration commenced in Sumatra, Java and Kalimantan (Dutch Borneo) in 1869, only a decade after the world’s first viable oil well came online in Pennsylvania, USA, in 1859. As many as 53 seepage locations were discovered, promising signs of commercially exploitable deposits. The first well, in West Java, commenced production in 1871.

However, the first major oil strikes were not profitably exploited until 1885, when the oilfields in Pangkalan Brandan, North Sumatra, came online, followed by the opening of production in Sanga-Sanga, East Kalimantan, in 1892.

Exploiting major oilfields was incredibly capital, technology, and labour intensive, requiring massive resources and sophisticated organizational abilities. To this end, in 1890, major business figures established the Koninklijke Nederlandsche Petroleum Maatschappij (KNPM), which would be the driving force behind oil exploration and production in the Dutch East Indies.



Critically, in the mid-1890s, in the remote, jungle-covered and swampy interior of South Sumatra, primarily in the Palembang Residentie, massive oilfields of top-notch crude were discovered, far surpassing the finds in other regions. By 1900, there were three petroleum companies operating in the Palembang vicinity, the Sumatra-Palembang Petroleum Company (Sumpal); the French-controlled Moeara Enim Petroleum Company, and the Moesi Ilir Petroleum Company. These enterprises operated dozens of drilling sites, a couple of refineries and controlled several large concessions.

However, beginning in 1902, KNPM gradually bought out these companies, consolidating their resources and assuming total control of the petroleum industry in the Palembang Residentie.

In 1907, primarily to manage their, by now, complete monopoly over the oil boom in South Sumatra, KNPM formed the wholly owned subsidiary, Bataafsche Petroleum Maatschappij (BPM). That same year, KNPM merged with the British transportation firm, the Shell Trading and Transport Company, the create Royal Dutch-Shell, a colossal Anglo-Dutch behemoth that would rise to become the world's large oil producer by 1920 (and is today still one of the great players of the global 'petroleumscape').

To promote the export South Sumatran oil, the BPM dramatically expanded the Pladjoe Refinery, located about eight kms down the Musi River from the great port of Palembang. The refinery, which was, in due course, connected to the oilfields in the deep interior by pipelines, was soon developed into the largest and oil refinery in Southeast Asia, at the centre of major company town and port facilities.

The oil from the Dutch East Indies was of great volume and quality, and the wealth created was crucial in allowing the Netherlands to remain a major industrial power and providing it with the financing to maintain control of its massive colonial holdings in the Indonesian Archipelago. The oil also helped to fuel other economies across Southeast and East Asia. The oilfields of South Sumatra remained fantastically productive for some decades, and during World War II, conquering the region was a prime objective of the Japanese armed forces, which was accomplished in March 1942. The petroleum was critical to fueling Japan's war machine for much of the rest of the conflict. For this reason, the U.S. Air Force launched Operation Boomerang (August 10-11, 1944), a partially successful mission to bomb the Pladjoe Refinery and mine the Musi River to destroy oil tankers.

In the years following the independence of Indonesia, the South Sumatran oilfields provided much need revenue and fuel for the fast-growing country. However, Indonesia's petroleum production peaked in the 1990s at over 1.6 million bopd, but since then it has dropped dramatically, a situation which was mirrored in South Sumatran output. In 2004, Indonesia became a net importer of oil for the first time in over a century, and it exited OPEC in 2004. Since then, new oil ventures have looked promising, and indicate that production with rise in the near future, such that Indonesia reentered OPEC in 2015. However, it does not seem likely that the country will produce enough oil to once again became a major exporter.

The Manuscript Masterplan in Focus

The present map is an original manuscript masterplan of the South Sumatran petroleum zone, drafted around 1905 (give or take a couple years), when oil exploration and the creation of wells and infrastructure was in a 'boom' phase. While the map is anonymous, it was obviously made by an 'industry insider' or senior government regulatory official, as it contains a vast amount of specialized, and, in many cases, not publicly available information. The manuscript additions to the map, made not long after the work was drafted, shows that it was used a working strategic aid by a major stakeholder in the petroleum business.

Focusing upon the Palembang Residentie, the map captures the generally low-lying, swampy topography, which is traversed by numerous rivers, most of which are part of the Musi (here spelled "Moesi") River Basin. The venerable old port and regional capital, Palembang, from which ships could access the South China Sea, can be seen on the banks of the lower Musi, on the far left-hand side, while innumerable towns and villages, most of them hugging rivers, dot the interior. Roads are shown by red lines, while jungle trails are noted by red dashed lines. Districts are labelled, with their boundaries noted. Overall, the topographic template is quite accurate and thorough.

Marked all over the topographic template is a vast wealth of intelligence on the petroleum industry, much of it late breaking. Numerous named "Boorterrein" (drilling sites) are labeled in bright red and underlined, while two key oil concessions, both in the north, are labeled with their boundaries demarcated.

The "Concessie Palembang" (established in 1899) was originally leased by the Petroleum Maatschappij Sumatra-Palembang (Sumpal), which built a refinery to the north, labelled on the map as the "Raffinaderij Bajoeng Lentjir". In 1902, Sumpal sold it rights to its concessions and the refinery to the KNPM, which subsequently built a pipeline connecting the wells of the concession to the refinery, which has been added here on the map in brown crayon, labelled as "Pijpleiding" (pipeline).

The "Concessie Babat" (established in 1899), located the southwest of the Palembang Concession, was initially licensed to the Petroleum Maatschappij Moeara-Enim.

Of great interest, rough penciled manuscript additions, subsequently added to the map, label the "Moera Pladjoe" refinery, located just below Palembang city, on banks of the Musi River, and show the route of a "pijpleiding" and "pompstation" (pump stations), extending from Enim, deep in the interior, down to the refinery.

Around the turn of the century, the Moeara Enim Petroleum Company established modest petroleum facilities at Pladjoe, and in 1904 transferred its ownership of the refinery and its concessions to the KNPM. In 1907, KNPM's regional successor, the Bataafsche Petroleum Maatschappij (BPM, a division of Royal Dutch-Shell) massively expanded the Pladjoe works, creating the largest oil refinery in Southeast Asia and building the pipeline that is sketched out on the map.

The map comes from the personal papers of Willibrordus James Felix de Rijck van der Gracht (1865 – 1933), the Surabaya-born Chief Engineer of the Nederlandsch-Indische Spoorweg Maatschappij (Dutch East Indies Railway Company), the firm which ran the general railway system in Java.

While we have not been able to trace a direct connection between Rijck van der Gracht and the oil industry in South Sumatra, it is quite plausible that he was either an investor in, or a logistics advisor to, a petroleum concern in the region.

References: N/A – Present manuscript seemingly unrecorded. Cf. (background:) Regeeringsalmanak voor Nederlandsch-Indie 1903, Eerste Gedeelte 1 (Batavia: Landsdrukkerij, 1903), pp. 330-1; Ben DE VRIES, 'The Battle for Oil in the Dutch East Indies: Pladjoe, The Pearl in the Crown of the Bataafsche Petroleum Maatschappij (Shell), in The Turmoil of the 1940s', International Planning History Society Proceedings, vol. 18, no. 1 (2018); C. LEKKERKERKER, Land en volk van Sumatra (Leiden: Brill, 1916), pp. 276-8; H. GABRIËLS, Koninklijke Olie: de eerste honderd jaar 1890-1990 ((The Hague: Shell, 1990), pp. 9-18; Joost JONKER and Jan Luiten van ZANDEN, A History of Royal Dutch Shell: Vol. 1: From Challenger to Joint Industry Leader, 1890-1939 (New York: Oxford University Press, 2007).

1.800 EUR



20. INDIA (SOUTHERN)
MADRAS PRESIDENCY ALMANAC
MADRAS IMPRINT

MILITARY MALE ASYLUM PRESS, Publisher.

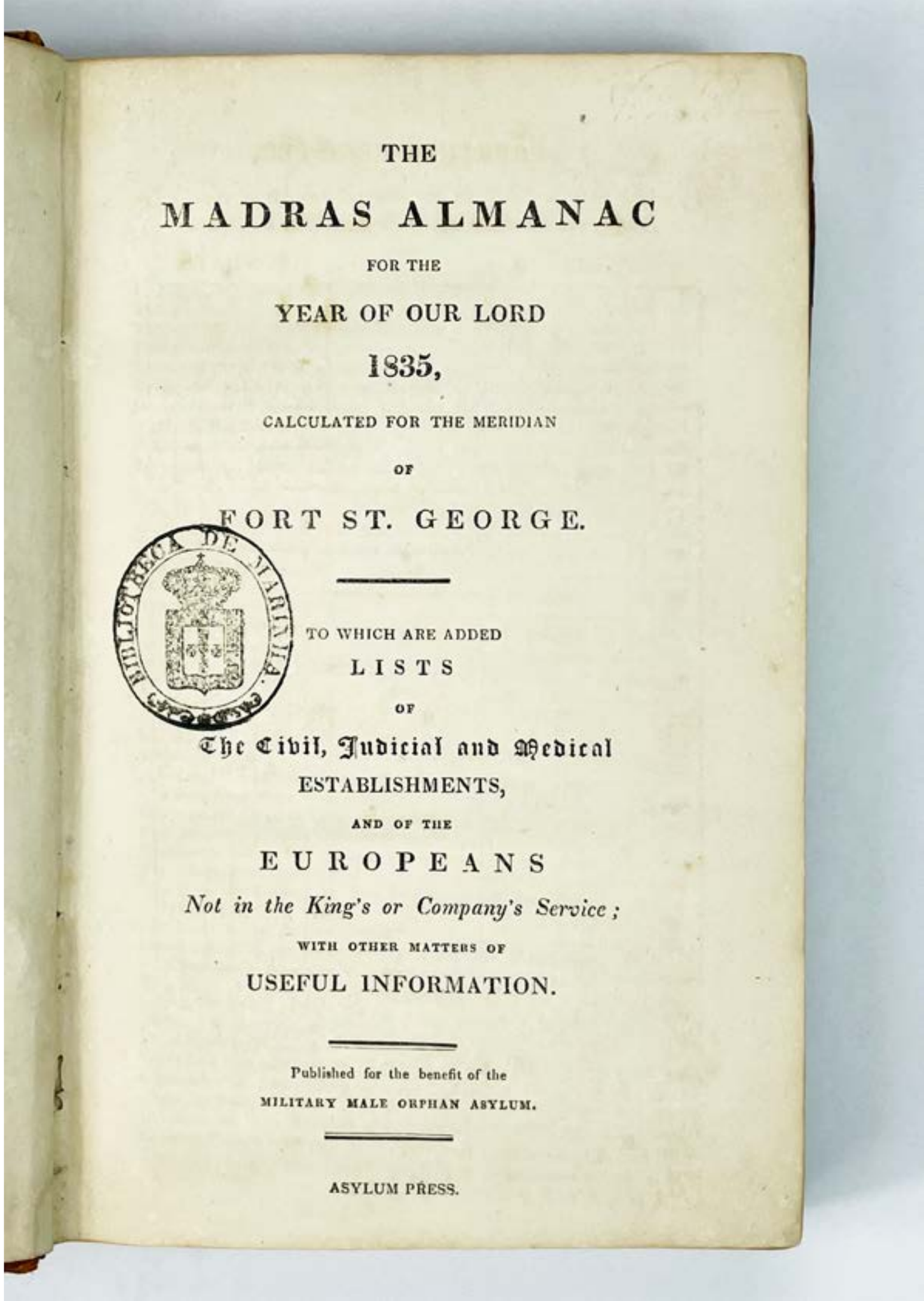
The Madras Almanac for the Year of our Lord 1835, Calculated for the Meridians of Fort St. George. To which are added Lists of The Civil, Judicial and Medical Establishments, and of the Europeans Not in the King's or the Company's Service; with Other Matters of Useful Information.

Madras: Military Male Asylum Press, [1834].

8° (22 x 14 cm): [1 p.], [1 p.], iv, 402 pp., vi, with 1 lithographed folding map and 2 folding plates of diagrams of flags with original hand colour, bound in original half red calf over blue boards, gilt title to spine, with Portuguese royalist-era (pre-1910) blindstamp of the 'Biblioteca da Marinha' (Lisbon) to title and crossed out old inventory label to inside front cover (Very Good overall clean, just some sporadic minor spots and light toning, very short tears and minor chipping to bottom of 7 leaves running from pp. 123-136 touching text but no loss to text, Map with a few light spots and 2 tears entering image from hinge touching title but with no loss and old repairs from verso, first diagram plate with some darker toning, binding quite worn but holding firm).

Extremely rare – a stellar example of a Company era official almanac for the Madras Presidency, with coverage of all Southern India, being an unusually comprehensive work of its kind, featuring a vast wealth of information available nowhere else, representing a critical resource for the study of Southern India during this critical period, compiled and published in Madras by the Military Male Asylum Press, it features a fine custom road map of Southern India and two attractive coloured plates of flags.

The Madras Presidency, or the Presidency of Fort St. George, was the British colonial entity that either directly ruled, or oversaw, almost all southern India. Governed by the East India Company (EIC), the presidency was formed in 1652, but it was only in the early 19th century that, through conquest and treaty, it came to control a vast territory that embraced today's states of Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka, and Andhra Pradesh, plus, adjacent areas. The Presidency's government was headquartered at Fort St. George, in Madras, which made it one the most important places in all Asia. From there, the EIC oversaw an extensive and elaborate bureaucratic network that governed millions of people, maintained thousands of kilometres on infrastructure, and managed millions of rupees in annual revenue.


THE

MADRAS ALMANAC

FOR THE

YEAR OF OUR LORD

1835,

CALCULATED FOR THE MERIDIAN

OF

FORT ST. GEORGE.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED

LISTS

OF

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AND OF THE

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Not in the King's or Company's Service;

WITH OTHER MATTERS OF

USEFUL INFORMATION.

Published for the benefit of the

MILITARY MALE ORPHAN ASYLUM.

ASYLUM PRESS.

From the late 18th century onwards, the EIC authorities at Fort St. George authorized the publication of an annual almanac and register for the Madras Presidency, a mandate which was soon given to the press of the Madras's Military Male Asylum, with the proceeds going towards supporting that institution. This work was regarded as highly important for informing the region's officials, military officers, merchants, and major landowners on all manners of information regarding the current state of Southern India. By the 1820s, the almanac had grown to become exceptionally comprehensive, providing more information, and in greater detail, than was commonly the case with such a type of publication, including much data from the best sources not available anywhere else.

The Present Almanac in Focus

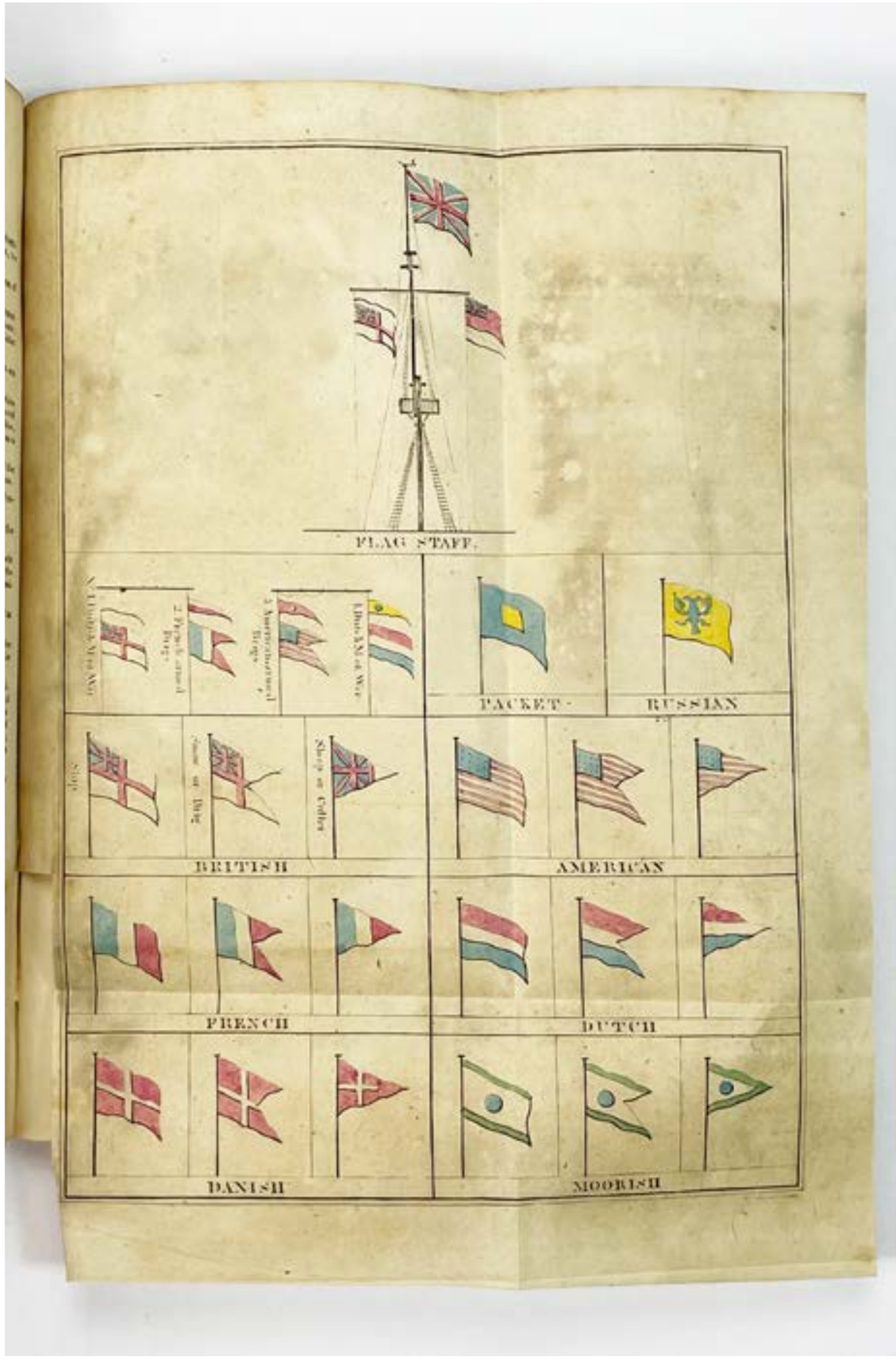
The present work is the 1835 edition of the Madras Almanac, issued in the heyday of the almanac's run during the period of EIC rule. It appeared during a critical historical juncture, when the Company was seeking to consolidate its hold over vast territories that had recently come under its purview. Importantly, this issue features a map, something which is not found in most of the annual editions. The almanac a critical resource for scholars seeking to understand the current state of play in Southern India.

The work commences with the 'Almanac' proper (pp. 1-242), including The Calendar; tables for money, weights, and measures; and the going wages for 'Palenkeen (Palanquin) Bearers', 'Coolies', and other different types of labourers, etc.

Also featured is a 'Table of Roads' with an Index, along and a 'Polymetric Table', a section which is illustrated with fine map by the prominent military engineer (and the future Governor of the Straits Settlements) Captain William John Butterworth, Sketch Showing the different Roads through the Peninsula of India under the Presidency of Fort St. George. Constructed for the Year 1832. By Captain W.J. Butterworth, Asst. Qr. Mr. General of the Army (measuring 36 x 31 cm, placed between pp. 94-5). The map showcases the entire road system of Southern India, from 'Soorat' (Surat) and 'Nagpour' (Nagpur) down to Cape Comorin, while depicting all major cities and towns, rivers, and mountainous areas. The tables and map are distilled from Butterworth's full-feature work, The Madras Road Book (Madras: Military Male Asylum Press, 1839), that was first published as Table of Roads (1836).

Next, there is a comprehensive listing of the 'Boards', or official committees in the presidency (ex. the government of Fort St. George, Board of Revenue, lottery office, Governor's Staff, Medical Board, etc.) (pp. 243-49). This is followed by a listing of the members of the 'Civil Service' by bureau, including East India Company's employees, judges, etc., and the text of some bureaucratic regulations (ex. Quite Rents, Stamp Regulations) (pp. 250-280); a section on the 'Ecclesiastical Establishment' (pp. 281-293), including the clergy of various churches, including the Armenian Church of St. Mary's, plus, a listing of religious societies and the 'Medical Establishment' (pp. 294 - 305); as well as the 'Judicial Establishment' (pp. 307-15).

The section on the 'Post Office' (pp. 316-30) contains an interesting list of the 'Newspapers, Periodicals, &c.' published in the Presidency that are shipped to their customers 'bearing postage' (p. 329).



The coverage of 'Port Regulations' (pp. 331-40) is illustrated by two coloured plates. The first, is untitled (24 x 17 cm), and shows the naval flags of various major nations, while the second is billed as Maryatt's Code of Signals and Flags for Merchant Vessels (25 x 15.5 cm) and features the system of semaphore flags devised by Captain Frederick Marryat of the Royal Navy (both plates are located between pages 336 and 337).

The work is rounded out by sections on 'Commercial' matters (pp. 341-3); 'Police Regulations' (pp. 344-8); and 'Miscellaneous Information' (pp. 349-402), including the Royal Establishment in London; Board of Commissioners of Affairs in India; Directors of the EIC; Indian Governments; Governors of Fort St. George; the EIC College; regulations for EIC Army officers and employees; banking; listings of marriages, births and weddings; listings of newspapers; shipping arrivals and departures; and chronological events, etc.

A Short History of Almanacs in Madras

The Madras Presidency had an estimable tradition of annual almanacs. As best as we are aware, the first almanac produced in Madras was issued for the year 1793 by the newspaper, The Madras Courier, being a 48-page work.

In 1799, the EIC granted the press of the Military Male Asylum the right to produce the annual official almanac of the Madras Presidency, with the proceeds going to fund the institution which played a critical role in providing education and social care in the city. The first edition of the Asylum almanacs appears for the year 1800 and was issued under the title 'Almanac for the Year of Our Lord' from then until the end of Company rule in 1858.

In 1858, the Military Male Asylum Press lost its monopoly to print Madras almanacs, although continued to publish editions, albeit under modified titles, until the early 20th century. Its competition, issued by commercial houses, included such works as Foster's Madras Almanac. Almanacs remained a critical source of information in Southern India until the end of British colonial rule.

A Note on Rarity

All issues of the Madras Military Male Asylum Press's almanac from the period of Company rule (i.e., for the years from 1800 to 1858) are extremely rare. An expensive work, affordable only by a rarified clientele, they were produced in only a limited print run, and large and fragile, used in a tropical climate, their survival rate was very low. Today, there tends to be only a maximin of a few examples of any given issue held by institutions.

While the online institutional catalogues for the Madras Almanac are a touch vague, we can definitively trace only a single other example of the present issue for the year 1835, held by the British Library. Moreover, we are not aware of any sales records.

It also worth noting that the present example of the almanac comes down to us in very good condition, which is remarkable, as many of the surviving examples of Madras almanacs are in rough shape, or even incomplete.

References: British Library: Asian & African Studies Reading Room OIR 954.8; OCLC: 499264377.

1.500 EUR



21. TYPOGRAPHY
ARMENIAN SCRIPT

Գրիգոր ԻՒԹԻՒՃԵԱՆ (Grigor Iwt‘iwchean)

Ալպօմ մենագրոց: կը պարունակէ 522 մենագրեր (երկու տառեր իրարու մէջ ագուցուած) որոնք պատրաստուած են այբ-ու-բէնական կարգաւ կօտիկ, ռընէսան, լուի 14-15րդ, մօտէռն եւ առնուվօ ոճերով

[Album of Monogramms. Containg 522 Monograms (Two Interlaced Letters) Which are Made Alphabetically in Gothic, Renaissance, 14th-15th Century, Modern and Art Nouveau Styles]

Istanbul: Գրիգոր Իւթիւճեան 1913.

Oblong small 4°.[3 pp.] with title, introduction, index and plate with 28 coats of arms, 29 pp. with 522 monograms with Armenian letters, original colour binding with lettering (cover stained and age-toned with small chips in corners, later spine, text page and page with coats of arms slightly water-stained, internally with sporadic staining, sheets loose, but overall in a good condition).

A rare book, representing monograms in 522 combinations of Armenian letters in five various fonts.

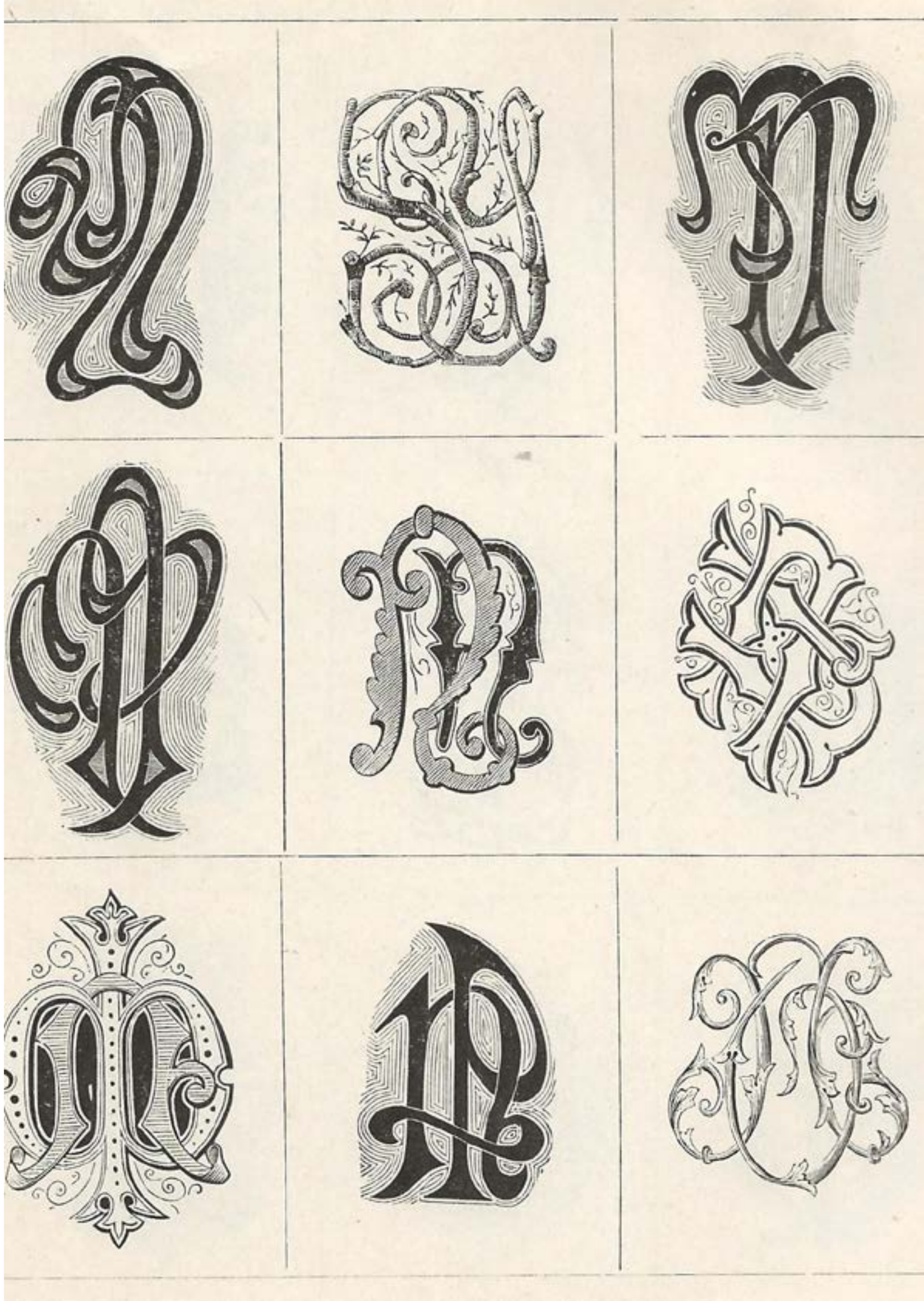
An Armenian book with a handsome cover showcases 28 coats of arms of contemporary countries on one sheet, followed by 522 combinations of pairs of Armenian letters, architected in five different scripts, varying from neo-gothic and neo-Renaissance styles to Art Nouveau.

The author, who also printed the book, explains on the first text page, that the monograms, presented in the book, could be used by calligraphers, engravers, jewelers, printers and art lovers, as well as in schools and for various ornaments. The index on the next page lists combinations of all the letters, represented on the following 29 pages.

We could trace one institutional example on Worldcat (Library of Congress).

References: OCLC 60516966 .

1.800 EUR




1900
ՀԱՅԿԱԶՈՒՆՔ
ԵՐԿՐՈՐԴ ՏԱՐԻ
ՀՐ ՊԱՏՐՈՍՆԱՒԱԿԻ
522
ՀԱՅԿ ՏԻՐԱՐ
ԳՏՆԳՈՒՄ ՀԱՅՔԱՀԱՆԳԻՍԻՆ
Կ. Պոլիս Տար - Յառաջդասաց մօտ

22. SHAKESPEARE

William SHAKESPEARE (1564 – 1616), author. عبدالله حودت Abdullah CEVDET (1869-1932), translator.

ماقبه ث Shakspeare. Macbeth

Egypt [Cairo, but possibly Istanbul]: Kütübhane-i Içtihad 1909.

8°: 159 pp., later marbled paper wrappers (minor foxing, but otherwise in a good condition).

The first translation of Macbeth in Ottoman language.

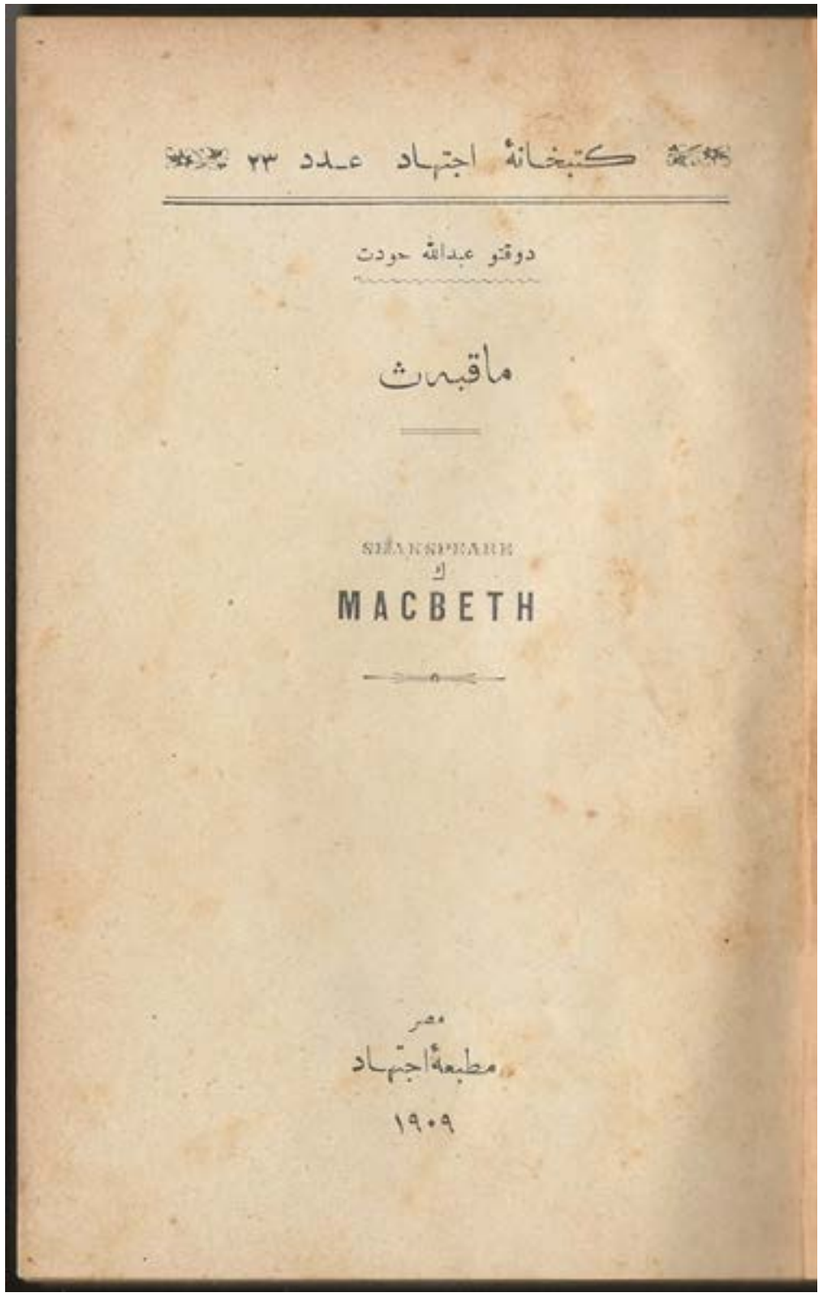
The translation was made by an Ottoman medical doctor of Kurdish origins Abdullah Cevdet (1869-1932), who was known for his progressive thoughts on the women's liberation and modernization of the Islamic religion, for which he was tried on several occasion.

Abdullah Cevdet translated Shakespeare's Julius Caesar and Hamlet in 1908 and Macbeth in the following year. The works were banned by the Ottoman government, as they portrayed rulers, who die morally defeated, a reason why Hamlet and Macbeth were allegedly published in Cairo, far from the Istanbul censorship.

It is possible, that the work, issued in a famous series of Ottoman litarary works, was actually printed in Istanbul with a wrong imprint to avoid the censorship. The paper and the format of the book does not differ from the other Istanbul-published books from the series.

References: OCLC 472479995, 760103980, 760103980, 3992708, 949612474. BDK - ÖZEGE; 12009 Cf. Sevda AYLUÇTARHAN, Abdullah Cevdet's Translations (1908-1910): The Making of A Westernist Culture Repertoire in A Resistant Ottoman Context, 2011.

580 EUR


كتبخانهٔ اجتهاد عدد ٢٣

دوقتو عبدالله حودت

ماقبەث

SHAKSPEARE

MACBETH

مصر

مطبعهٔ اجتهاد

١٩٠٩

23. BAKU IMPRINT
OPERETTA

Uzeyir HAJIBEYOV (Üzeyir Hacıbəyov, 1885-1948)

آرشین مال آلان. Аршинъ Малъ аланъ
[Arşın mal alan. 3. tab'ı / The Cloth Peddlar. 3. Edition]

Baku: Orujov (Orujev) 1917.

8°. 53 pp. with portrait on the first page, rear wrappers with cover in Russian, later green cloth with title in small gold letters on the top of the front board (slightly age-toned with light foxing, a clear tear in the portrait, a tiny chip to the Russian title, otherwise in a good condition).

Lyrics to the legendary Azerbaijani early comic and romantic operetta by the first composer of an opera in the Islamic world, Uzeyir Hajibeyov.

The author Uzeyir Hajibeyov (Üzeyir Hacıbəyov 1885 – 1948) was a pioneer of the Azeri opera and the first composer of an opera in the Islamic world, being Leyli and Majnun, first performed in 1908. He composed the national anthem of Azerbaijan Democratic Republic and the anthem, used by Azerbaijan during the Soviet period. Uzeyir Hajibeyov was also active as a writer, publicist and a social figure.

Hajibeyov composed Arşın mal alan in Saint Petersburg and the piece was first performed in 1913. The story is about a bachelor, who camouflaged as a fabric peddler enters private homes in order to find a wife. The operetta was popular from Istanbul to Iran and is still performed today all over the world. A popular film, based on the story was made in 1945.

This is the third edition. We could not find any examples of the first two editions. Worldcat lists five examples of the third edition (Princeton University Library, McGill, Bibliothèque nationale de France, UCAL Library, Columbia University). The other listed examples appear to be eBooks.

References : OCLC 31480728, 780183330, 469494254.

450 EUR



Узейръ-бекъ Гаджибековъ

„АРШИНЪ МАЛЪ АЛАНЪ"

Оперетта въ 4-хъ актахъ.

Изданіе 3-е

(исправленное и дополн. авторомъ)

Постановка этой пьесы, а равно и переводъ ея безъ разрѣшенія автора ВОСПРЕЩАЕТСЯ.

Изданіе Бр. ОРУДЖЕВЫХЪ

Цѣна 1 р. 40 к.

Эл.-тип. Бр. Оруджевыхъ, Баку 1917 г.

آرشین مال آلان

۴ شکللی بر اوپه‌رتتادر

منصف و بسته کاری عزیربك حاجی بکوف‌در .

اوچینجی طبع

مصنفدن اجازه‌سز بواویونك صحنه‌یه قویولماغی‌وترجمه‌سی قانوناً ممنوعدر.
بو کتابك اوچینجی‌طبعی مصنفی‌طرفندن‌دوزلنوب، برچوق‌تازه‌شیلردخی آرتیرلوبدر.

نشریاتِ برادرانِ اوروجاوف باکو

قیمتی منات

تاریخ هجری ۱۱۳۵ ۱۹۱۷ تاریخ میلادی

اوروجاوف قارداشلرینك ایلیقتریق مطبعه‌سینده طبع اولندی.

24. ASTROLOGY
SUPERSTITION AND TALISMANS
OTTOMAN EMPIRE

ییلدیزنامه
[Title in Margin:] قرعه نامهء امام جعفر صادق

[Kitab-ı Yıldızname. [Title in Margin:] Kur'a-nâme-i İmam Cafer-i Sadık / Book of Astrology. Kur'a-nâme by Imam Jafar al-Sadiq]

[Istanbul:] Emniyet Matbaası [s. d., but ca. 1910-1915].

8°. 48 pp. lithographed text in Ottoman with illustrations and charts, contemporary marbled paper wrappers (internally clean, wrappers with small scratches and tears, but overall in a good condition).

This is a late 19th century Ottoman text with instructions on making personal horoscopes, based on the date of individual's birth date. The first part of the book describes astrological signs and the last part contains various calculations and star charts in Ottoman.

Horoscopes, mostly in shapes of portable talismans, very commonly in forms or rolled or folded papers preserved in small leather sleeves, were exceedingly popular in the late Ottoman empire. Pamphlets such as ours in various versions were printed for numberless fortune tellers.

The religious text in Arabic language in margins was allegedly written by a Muslim scholar Imam Jaʿfar al-Sādiq (c. 702 – 765) and creates connection between the populistic central text, based on superstition, and official Islamic faith.

We could trace example of the pamphlet in Turkish libraries (also under title: Kur'anâme-i İmam Cafer-i Sadık), but not on Worldcat.

420 EUR



25. HEJAZ
MECCA & MEDINA
THE HAJJ

ISLAMIN NURU [The Light of Islam].

Hicaz Rehberi
[Hijaz Guide]

Istanbul: Ismail Akgün Matbaası 1952.

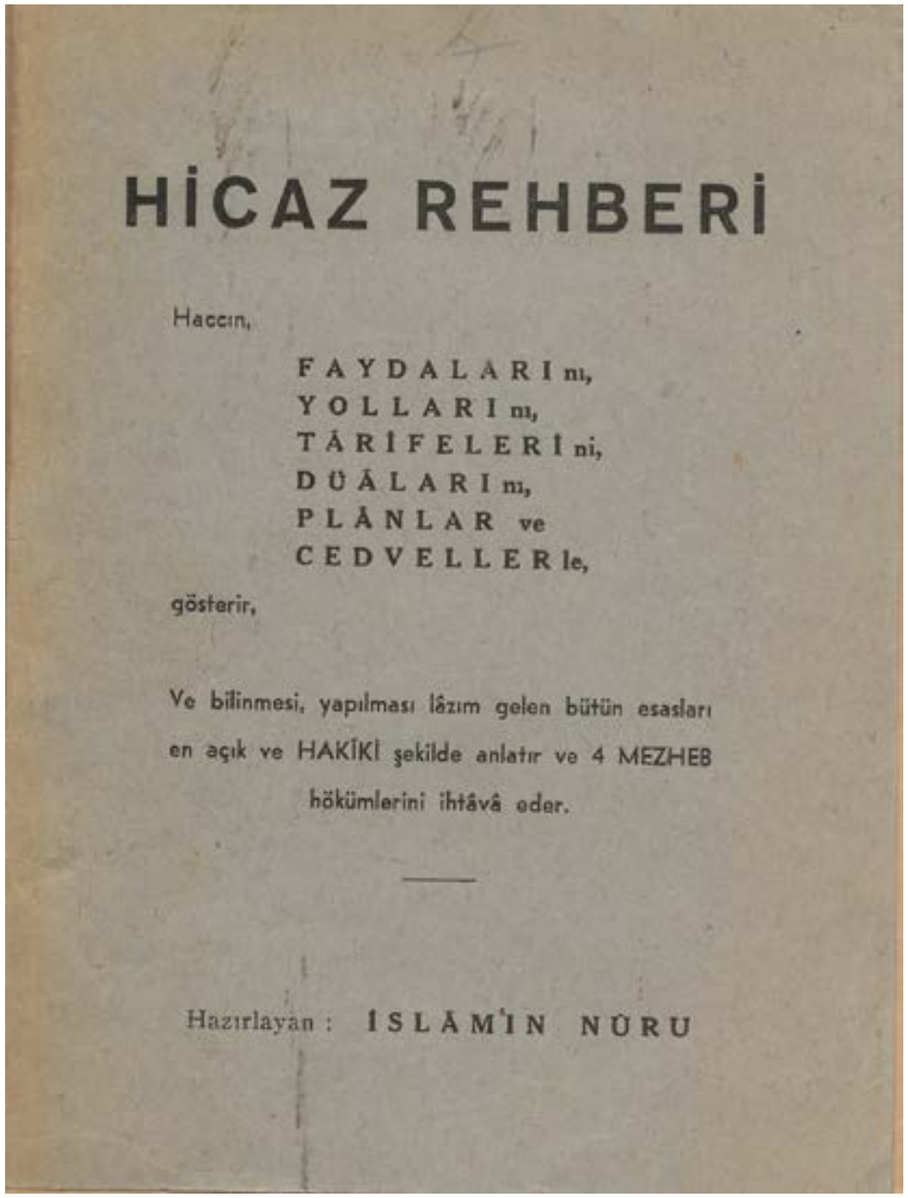
Large 12°. 63 pp. with black and white illustrations, original wrappers with lettering, two maps and a chart inserted in a paper pocket on the inner side of the rear wrapper, errata mounted on the inner side of the front cover. Maps: 63 x 42 cm / 24.8 x 16.5 inches and (3 x 51 cm / 17 x 20 inches (good, uncut example with only minor age toning and stainig to the wrappers).

A detailed guide in Turkish language to the Hajj and Hejaz Region includes maps of Mecca and Medina as well as the instructions for the routes, prayers, tariffs and other various useful tips for the pilgrims.

The two folding maps are:
رسم المسجد النبوي. Ravza-İ Mutahhara'nin Plani [The Map of the Al-Masjid an-Nabawi]
and
خريطة الحرم المكى و مناسك الحج و العمرة . Kâbe-i Muazzamanın Haritası ve Hac ile Umrenin Menâsiki [The Map of the Kaaba and the Place of Worship of Hajj and Umrah].

We could not find any institutional examples on Worldcat.

950 EUR


HİCAZ REHBERİ

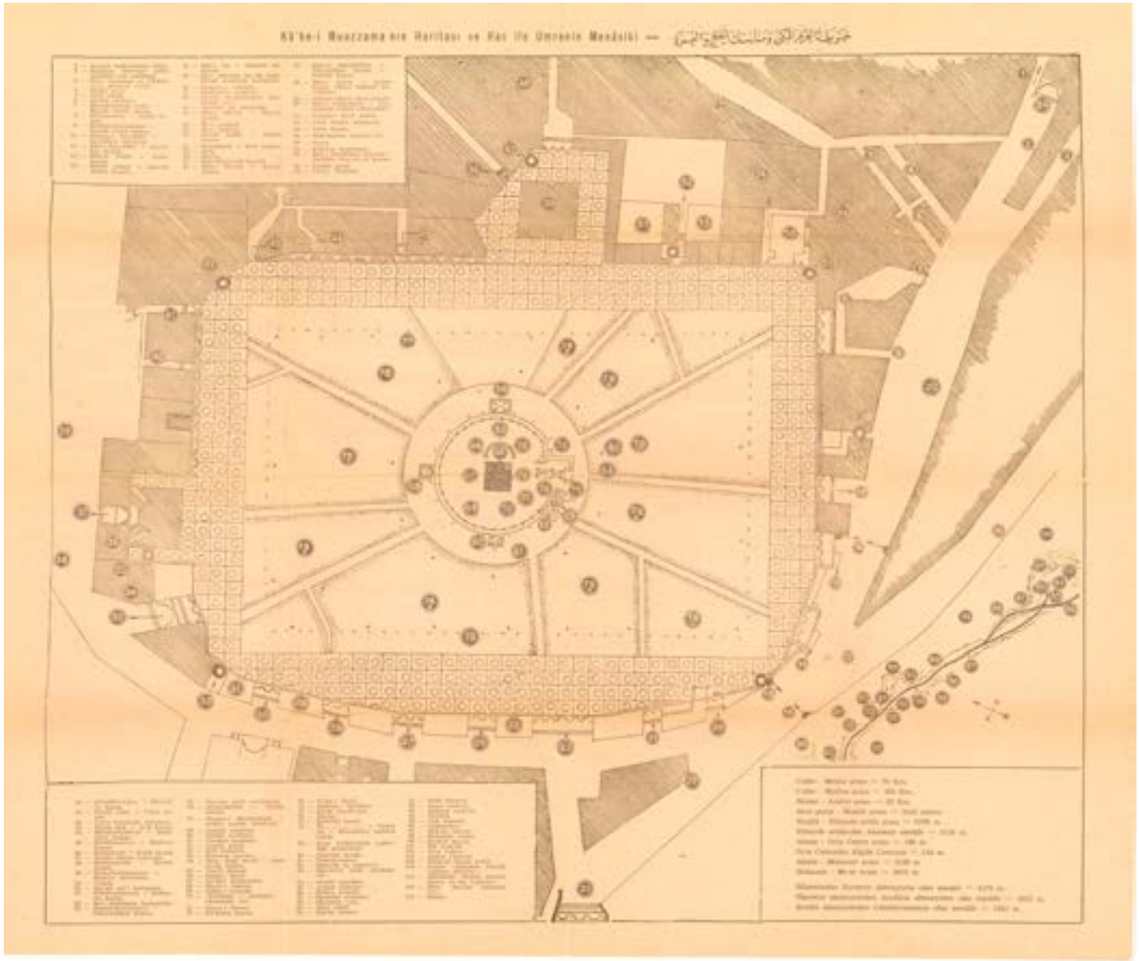
Haccın,

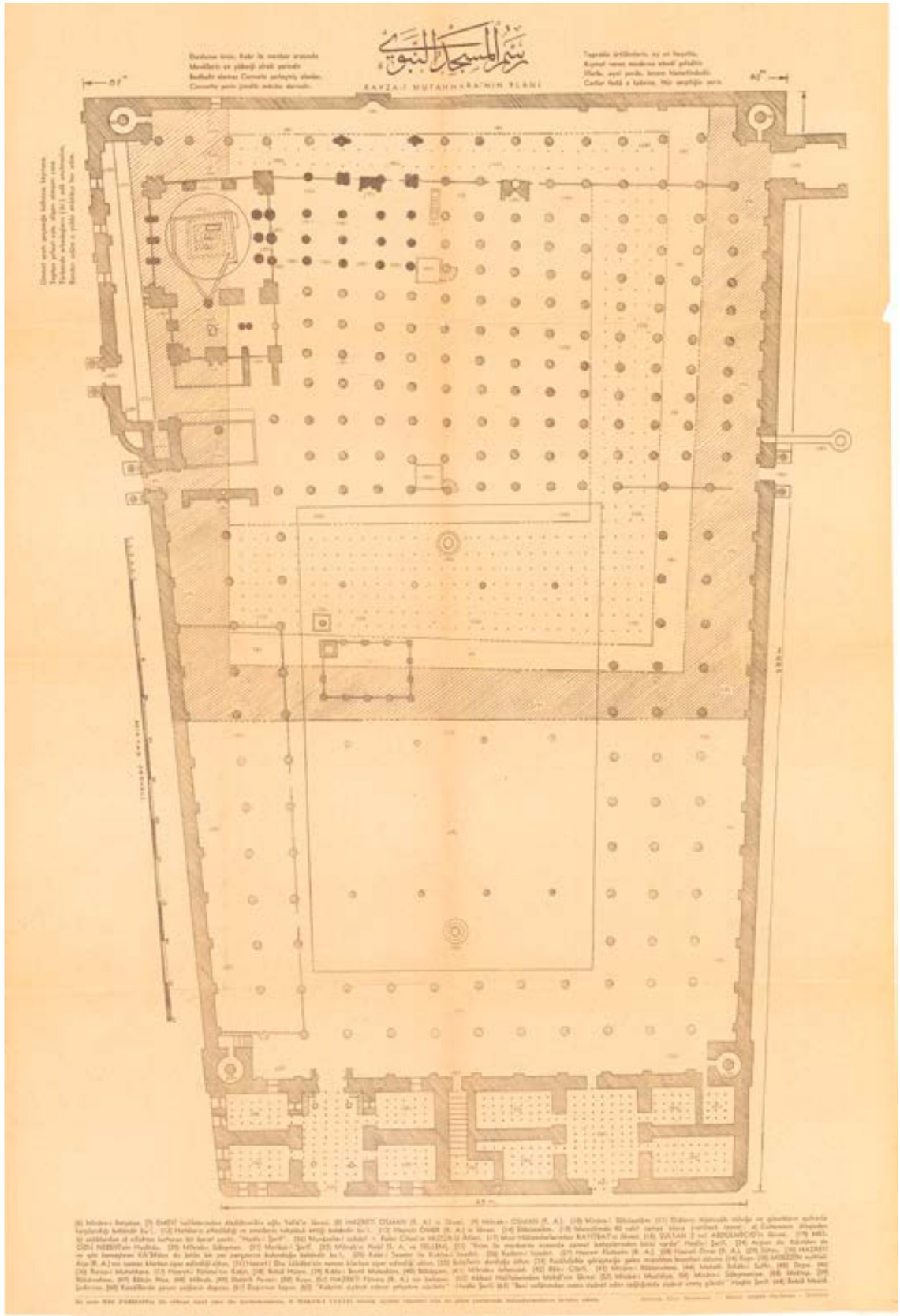
FAYDALARI nı,
YOLLARI nı,
TARİFELERİ ni,
DUALARI nı,
PLANLAR ve
CEDVELLERİle,

gösterir,

Ve bilinmesi, yapılması lâzım gelen bütün esasları en açık ve HAKİKİ şekilde anlatır ve 4 MEZHEB hükümlerini ihtâvâ eder.

Hazırlayan : İSLÂM'İN NÛRU





26. DISTANCE-TIME-ROUTE MAP OTTOMAN EMPIRE

OTTOMAN ARMY – GENERAL STAFF (4th DIVISION).

ممالك محروسه شاهانه
[Imperial Guarded Domain...]

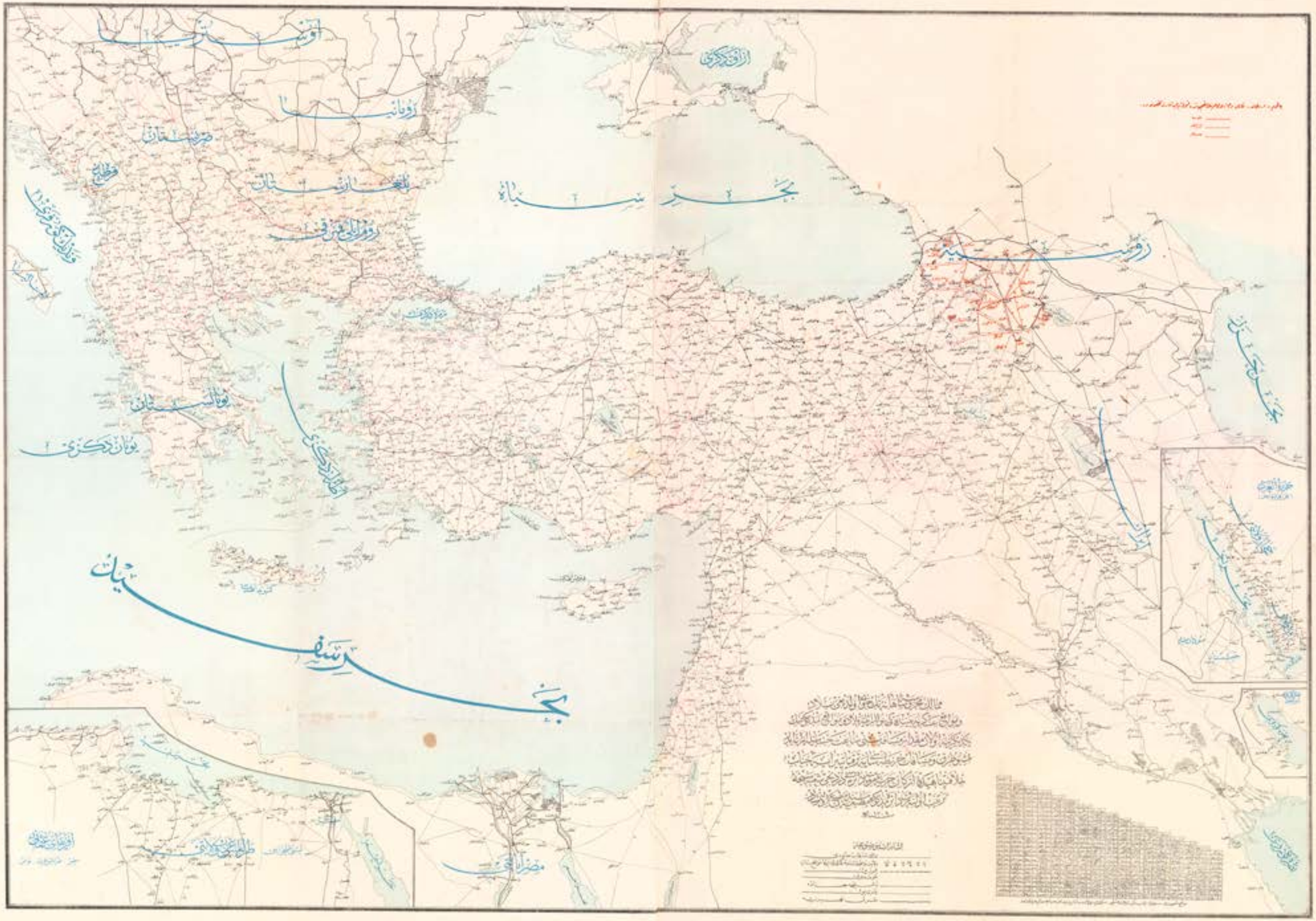
Istanbul, 1309 Rumi Calendar [1893].

Colour lithograph (Good, light wear to the folds, light staining), 68 x 96.5 cm (27 x 38 inches).

The very first distance-time-route map of the Ottoman Empire, one of the great masterpieces of Hamidian Era thematic cartography, it depicts the entire realm of the Sublime Porte from Albania to Yemen, noting the travel times between hundreds of locations, including various routes of the Hajj; devised by the General Staff of the Ottoman Army and published in Istanbul.

This is a key milestone in the history of Ottoman cartography, being the very first distance-time-route map of the entire Ottoman Empire. Published in Istanbul in 1893, it was produced by the General Staff (Fourth Division) of the Ottoman Army, predicated upon exhaustive highway surveys and itinerary records compiled over recent years. The map captures the scene during the middle of the rule of Sultan Abdul Hamid II (reigned 1876-1909), during which the empire still controlled vast territories in Europe, Asia and Africa, extending from Albania to Yemen and from Libya to the Persian Gulf. The Hamidian Era also marked a period of rapid modernization of the empire, including the creation of macadamized roads (highways), railways and modern ports. It also hailed the rise of highly sophisticated scientific and thematic cartography of the all regions of the realm created by Ottoman subjects, as opposed to Westerners. Importantly, the present example of the map features intriguing manuscript additions, mainly executed during World War I and its wake.

The main part of the map encompasses a great area, centred upon Anatolia, but taking in all the core regions of the Ottoman Empire, with its coverage extending from Bosnia, in the northwest, all the way down to Kuwait City and the head of the Persian Gulf, in southwest, and from Crimea and Baku, in the north and east, down to include Lower Egypt in the southwest. The scope is extended by insets that depict the extremities of the empire; in the lower right corner is an inset capturing the western Persian Gulf, including Kuwait, Bahrain, and Qatar; the inset above details the Red Sea, including Hejaz, Asir and Yemen; while the large inset in the lower felt depicts Ottoman Libya, as well as parts of French Tunisia and Algeria. Exclusively employing text in Ottoman Turkish, the map is traversed



by hundreds of lines that connect every city and town of importance in the empire, representing the main land travel routes between these centres. Each segment is accompanied by a number that corresponds to the estimated average travel times between the points in hours (assuming travel by foot while marching, or travel with a horse at a slow trot). The travel times in hours roughly correspond to the distance in the Ottoman unit of a firsah (or league), which is equivalent to 5.685 km (3.532 miles). In both the lower right and upper right, the map features charts quantifying the routes between key points. For instance, the map reveals that, on average, it took 18 hours to travel from the Red Sea port of Jeddah to the holy city of Mecca (a journey that would normally be divided into at least two, if not three, days).

The present work is the first ever map to display the distances between all significant travel points in the Ottoman Empire, and for this reason it would have been vitally useful for soldiers, merchants and government bureaucrats when planning their itineraries. It was also one of the only maps to give an approximately accurate notion of the times and distance along several of the most important Hajj Routes, including the famous Syrian Hajj Road, being the 1307 km-long route from Damascus to Mecca, which is here measured out on the present map. The route itself is of such great historical significance in that it is under consideration by UNESCO for World Heritage Status, an unusual accolade for an itinerary, as opposed to a single, distinct place.

The Present State of the Map and its Additions

This map appears to be published in 1893 or shortly after in different variations.

One of our previous catalogue entries described a state with less itinerary information, however, it included a large distance table in the upper right quadrant not present on the other state.

This version has inserted additional road connections, possibly made shortly after 1893, printed in red colour with additional key in the upper right corner.

Historical Context: Transportation, Modernization and Cartography in the Late Ottoman Empire

Transportation had always been one of the great challenges confronting the Ottoman Empire. An astoundingly vast realm, spanning parts of three continents, and traversing some of the World's most rugged and forbidding terrain, overland travel was especially difficult. Traditionally, the condition of the empire's roads was deplorable; many places were connected only by crude caravan trails. For instance, before the introduction of railways, it took 14-16 days for a horse cart laden with produce to travel from Ankara to Istanbul, while the routes between centres even further part could take months to traverse.

Throughout the 19th Century the territorial integrity of the empire was continually threatened and reduced by the Sublime Porte's foreign and domestic enemies. The inability

of the Ottoman Army to quickly deploy to military theatres severely limited the Sultan's authority. Moreover, the extreme travel times between centres was hindering the empire's ability to develop a modern industrial national economy, one of the government's ultimate goals. Moreover, the empire was also home to Mecca and Medina, the two holiest sites of Islam, the latter of which was the destination of the Hajj, the world's greatest pilgrimage. The Ottoman Sultan's legitimacy rested upon his clam to being the Caliph of Islam, or the Defender of the Faith, which included a responsibility for the protection of pilgrims. As the routes to Mecca were often arduous, if not dangerous, this somewhat undercut the Sultan's effectiveness as the 'protector', a matter which Abdul Hamid II would go to extraordinary efforts to ameliorate.

Abdul Hamid II's government relied heavily upon foreign capital and technical expertise to improve the country's ports, build macadamized roads, and, most importantly, to create a comprehensive railway network. The present map depicts the rapidly expanding Ottoman railway system, just after a wave of development had revolutionized travel in the empire's European domains, but just before an unprecedented boom in railway construction would do the same for Ottoman Asia. As shown, the Balkans are traversed by several railways; most notably as of 1888 the great port of Salonika (Thessaloniki) was connected to the rest of Europe by rail, while Istanbul was linked to the European system for the first time that same year, providing the direct route for the famed Orient Express, which commenced in 1889. One will also notice the first great leg of the Anatolian Railway that connected Istanbul to Ankara on December 31, 1892, completed only a matter of weeks before the present map was issued. The Anatolian Railway would subsequently be expanded with the ambition of reaching Iraq, creating the Baghdad Railway (a project which would become one of the great factors of World War I). The present map, however, predates the great railway boom that would occur in the Levant and Arabia, whereby from 1895 to 1908, major centres in Syria, Lebanon and Palestine would be linked, while the legendary Hejaz Railway would connect Damascus to Medina (within relatively close proximity to Mecca). The railways had a revolutionary effect upon the Ottoman Empire, spurring economic development, improving governance and facilitating military movement.

The empire's infrastructure projects and related economic development, administrative and military ventures were a catalyst leading to the creation of advanced thematic cartography in Istanbul. The Sublime Porte's various organs (notably the War Ministry) provided generous funding for the creation of maps to assist the modernization of the country and the graphic recording of data. This dovetailed into the rise of a vibrant private publishing scene that enjoyed government patronage. Ottoman cartographers were initially schooled in the world's most advanced cartographic methods by French and German instructors (while some Ottoman mapmakers even apprenticed in European geographic publishing houses), although by the late 1880s many Ottoman cartographers had gained the skills and experience to develop their own unique works with an Ottoman flair, well beyond duplicating Western methods.

Ottoman cartographers were producing topographic and thematic maps of the highest sophistication and diversity, every bit as impressive as those of the best German and French and British mapmakers. However, these works, such as the present map, are today not nearly as well known as they deserve to be. First, Ottoman thematic maps tend to be

very rare today. They were almost invariably issued in only small print runs, while maps intended for practical use in the field, such as the present work, tended to perish, leaving few survivors. Second, Turkey's switch from using Arabic-based script to Latin script, in 1928, ensured that many of the surviving Ottoman maps were discarded, as they could no longer be understood my most people. Third, the academic study of late Ottoman cartography, even in Turkey, has been haphazard, leaving many important realms of the subject almost completely untouched by modern authors. Hopefully, the present rise in interest in Ottoman cartography will lead to these maps receiving the attention they deserve viz. better known Western works.

The present map is rare. While we have encountered three other examples (of other states) in the past years, the map only rarely appears on the market. We cannot trace any examples in institutions outside of Turkey. The library of the Harita Genel Müdürlüğü (General Command of Mapping) of the Turkish Army, in Ankara, holds an example (of the other state) that has appeared as part of exhibitions.

3.500 EUR

27. BATTLE OF AQABA – ARAB REVOLT
GERMAN-OTTOMAN RELATIONS
LAWRENCE OF ARABIA

Kartographische Abteilung des Stellvertretenden Generalstabes der Armee [Cartographic Department of the Deputy General Staff of the Army] - Hans von RAMSAY (1862 – 1938).

Karte des türkisch-ägyptischen Grenzgebiets (Vorläufige Ausgabe). Nur für Dienstgebrauch. Blatt 4
[Map of the Turkish-Egyptian Border Area (Preliminary Edition). For official use only. sheet 4]

[S. l., But Germany, probably Berln, and Istanbul:] 1916 (1915, Ottoman date).

Verso:
خريطة وهمية لتمرين التلاميذ في فن تخطيط الأراضي
[An Imaginary Map for Students to Exercise in the Art of Mapmaking]

[S. l., but probably Cairo:] 1338 [1922].

Colour lithograph, verso: black and white lithograph, 67 x 88 cm (26.3 x 34.6 inches) (soft folds with tiny holes, minor staining, old scribbles in pencil im margins, but overall in a good condition).

A rare German-Ottoman military map, embracing the port of Aqaba in Jordan and the area north of it, made on the eve of the Battle of Aqaba during the Arab Revolt, where the Ottoman Army was defeated in a surprise attach, lead by Lawrence of Arabia.

The back of the map was reused in 1922 for a course of cartography in Arabic.

This rare map was made in 1916 in collaboration of the German and Ottoman army, allies during World War I in the Middle East, and it represents the area of the strategic port of Aqaba and the area north from it. The map was based on the surveys of Hans von Ramsay (1862 - 1938), mostly known for his surveys of German colonies in Africa.

Printed in Germany, the map was transported to Istanbul , where it was, as not unusual for the time, overprinted with Ottoman translations and transcriptions.

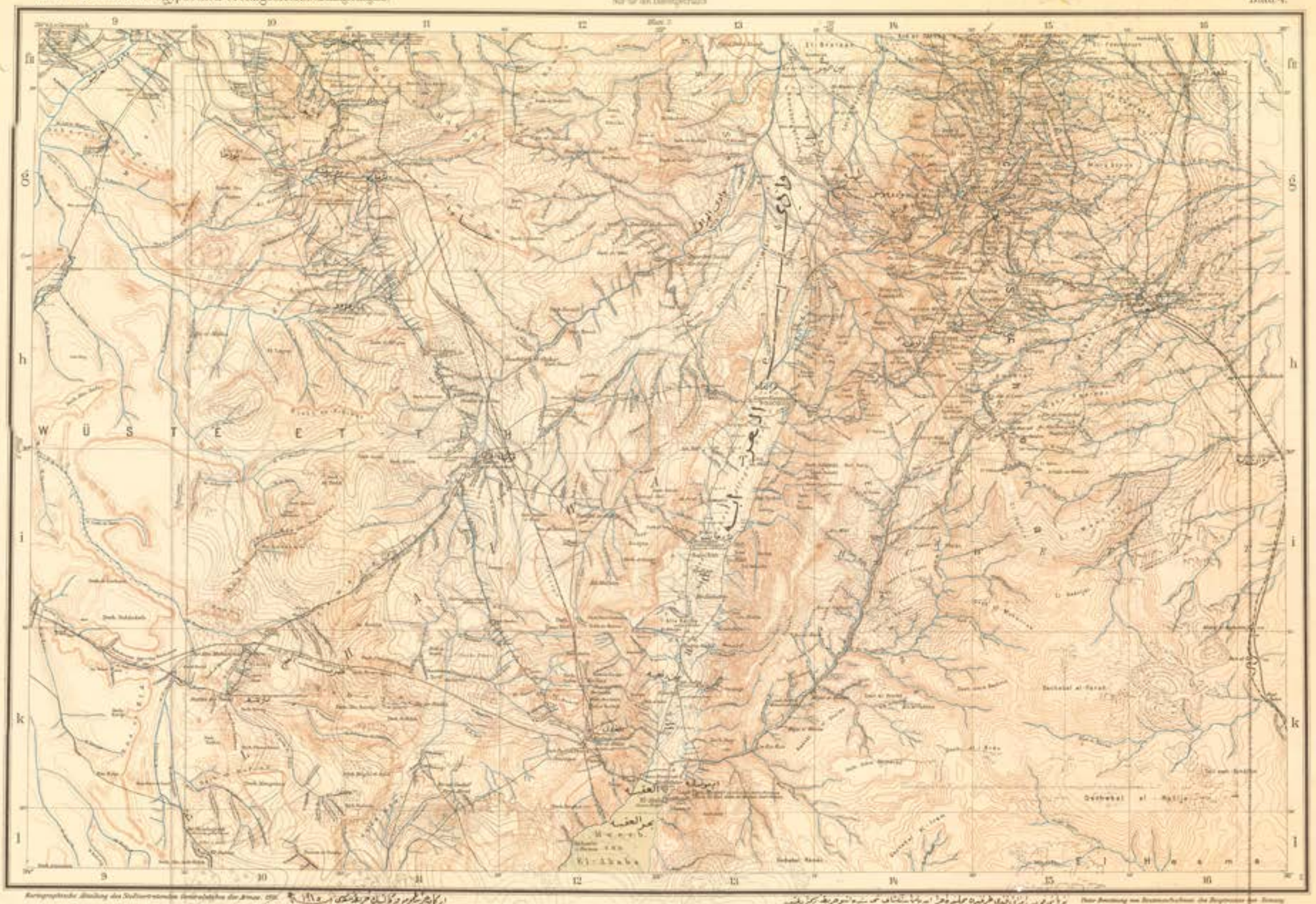
The Battle of Aqaba: The Breakthrough in the Arab Revolt

In the early part of 1916, Britain was losing World War I in the Middle East. Their forces

Karte des türkisch-ägyptischen Grenzgebietes. (Vorläufige Ausgabe.)

Nur für den Dienstgebrauch

Blatt N.



had been throttled in Turkey during the Gallipoli Campaign; they were bogged down in Iraq at the devastating Siege of Kut; and the British were on the defensive in Egypt, barely fending off Ottoman-German forces from taking the Suez Canal. Britain desperately needed a game changer; if she did gain traction soon, the Entente side risked losing the support of vital Muslim allies and being run out of the Middle East altogether.

Since July of 1915, Britain had been engaged in secret correspondence with Hussein bin Ali, the Sherif of Mecca, who ruled the Hejaz under Ottoman suzerainty. The British hoped to open a new front in the war, so threatening the Ottomans from the south. Hejaz, which had been a part of the Ottoman Empire for 400 years, held paramount significance to the Sublime Porte, as the region contained Islam's holiest cities of Mecca and Medina, the possession of which underpinned the Sultan's claim to be the Caliph of Islam. However, Hussein and many regional Arab tribal leaders, long resented Turkish rule. That being said, turning on the Ottomans was risky, especially as the British efforts in the Middle East had hitherto been desultory.

After much effort, in June 1916, the British finally convinced Hussein to rebel against the Ottomans, promising him significant financial and military support, plus the promise of making him the king of a future unified Arab state, in the event of a final Entente victory over the Sublime Porte. So began the 'Arab Revolt'.

In the coming months, the sherifal armies took control of much of Hejaz, evicting the Ottomans; however, the garrison at Medina, led by the Ottoman General Ferik Pasha, managed to hold out, being supplied by the Hejaz Railway, which provided a direct lifeline to Damascus, the headquarters of the Ottoman army in the Levant and Arabia.

At this stage, it must be noted that many Arab tribes were still sceptical of joining the revolt, while many in the British establishment were unconvinced of the abilities of the Sherifal army.

In October 1916, Lieutenant T.E. Lawrence (1888 - 1935) was dispatches on an intelligence mission to assess the leadership and strength of the forces of the Sherif of Mecca. Notably, he was just one of many Entente delegates sent on such endeavours. However, Lawrence was not ordinary man, and he formed a special rapport to the Hejazis, particularly with one of Hussein sons, Emir Faisal. He soon became the trusted representative of Britain in Hejaz, even if that role was not yet recognized by the British command in Cairo. It also must be noted that much of the success of the budding Anglo-Arab alliance was due to the unheralded hero of the period, Gertrude Bell (1868 - 1926), the political operative and archaeologist who arranged most accords behind the scenes.

Lawrence was instrumental in ensuring that Faisal was given full command of the main Sherifal forces, and in convincing him to avoid attacking Medina (so as not to get bogged down), in favour of a fast-moving guerrilla operation. Lawrence was also effective in helping to convince other Arab tribes to join the revolt.

At Lawrence's instigation, the Arab forces made frequent raids upon the Hejaz Railway, the Ottomans' only link to the Red Sea region, so depleting the enemy and capturing valuable supplies and money.

The reality, however, was that controlling swathes of the Hejazi desert was of limited strategic importance to the Entente cause. If the Arabs wanted to be taken seriously by their allies, they needed to strike northwards into the Levant, with the goal to taking Damascus.

In January 1917, at the port of Wejh, in Northern Hejaz, Lawrence accompanied an Arab army of 3,000 led by Auda Abu-Tayeh (1874 - 1924), a Howeitat chief. Their mission was to fight their way up the Red Sea coast, while conducting inland raids upon the Hejaz Railway, en route to Aqaba.

Aqaba, located at the northeastern extremity of the Red Sea, was a strategically vital Ottoman base. It was located at the natural nexus between the Levant and Egypt and, should the Entente-Arab forces take control of it, all of Ottoman Palestine and Transjordan would be threatened. At the same time, Ottoman possession of Aqaba made the British high command in Cairo "nervous", as its location imperiled the British eastern flank in a way that no other place could. The harbour of Aqaba was protected by very heavy guns that made a British naval assault nearly impossible, while the town was commonly considered to be impossible to attack from the interior, as it was protected by hundreds of miles of 'impassible' desert. As a result, Aqaba was defended by only 300 Ottoman troops and had virtually no landward defenses.

At the beginning of July 1917, Auda and Lawrence's force moved upon the small Ottoman outposts to the south of Aqaba. The terrible shocked Ottoman command in Aqaba, seeing that they were totally outnumbered and unable to defend themselves from a landward attack, agreed to surrender the town.

On July 6, 1917, in a scene later redramatized and immortalized in the movie Lawrence of Arabia (1962), Auda and Lawrence's forces swept into Aqaba, looting the town and savouring the insurgency's first momentous victory. At around the same time, Arab forces attacked the Hejaz Railway in the vicinity of Ma'an, deep within Transjordan.

As noted on the present broadside, the Arab forces captured many Ottoman prisoners in Aqaba and the surrounding region.

As Aqaba had no telegraph links with Egypt, Lawrence, accompanied by eight Arab horsemen, rode 160 miles in only 49 hours to arrive at Ismailia, on the Suez Canal, on July 22, whereupon the British were informed of the momentous victory. This news was immediately rushed out, as it would shore up British support amongst its Muslim allies and colonial subjects, especially in Egypt. Moreover, the capture of Aqaba gave the Arab Revolt credibility in the eyes of the British high command, resulting in dramatically more resources for the Sherifal army.

The Royal Navy arrived in Aqaba and in August 1917 it became the main base for Faisal's

forces, as they attacked Transjordan and Palestine. For the remainder of the war, the Sherifal army played a vital role in the British advance northward into Syria and ultimate victory over the Ottomans in the Middle East in October 1918.

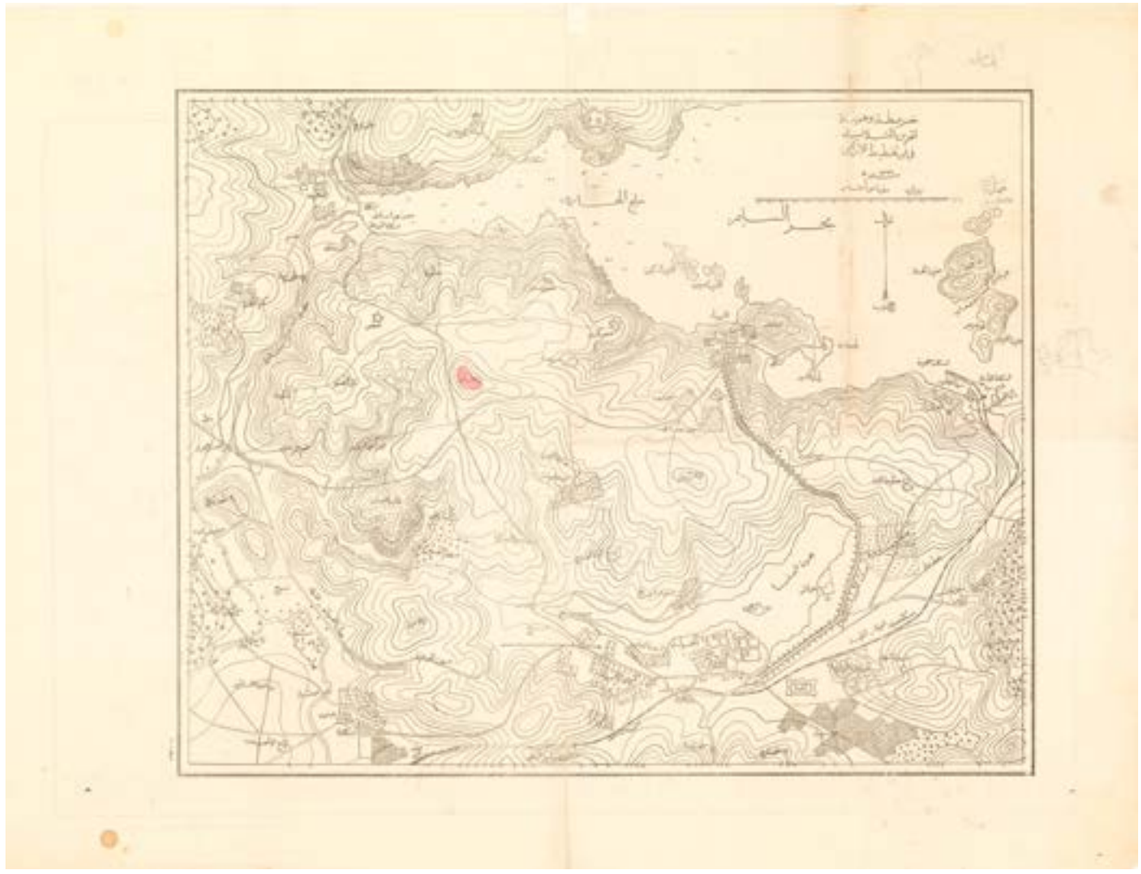
While the exploits of Lawrence and his Arab allies are the stuff of legend, capturing hearts and minds up to the present day, the Arab Revolt was unsuccessful in its ultimate goal. In secret negotiations with France, Britain betrayed the Arabs, dividing the Middle East amongst the two European powers, while leaving the allied Arab leaders as something akin to local colonial administrators. The mistakes made by the European powers in the wake the World War I continue to haunt the region to the present day.

Back of the Map

The map was reused in 1922, when they took advantage of the practical large blank verso to print a standard school map for cartography classes. This common draft, already employed in the 19th century in the Ottoman Empire (please see item no. 15 in this catalogue) represents imaginary landscape, where students could learn techniques of terrain cartography.

The Arabic language in the title suggests, that the map was not made in the newly founded Republic of Turkey, but in an Arabic country, possibly in Egypt.

1.200 EUR



28. WORLD WAR II
GERMAN-JAPANESE RELATIONS
TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY

[Georg VON ROHR]

Japan-Reise im Kriege
[Trip to Japan During the War]

[S. l., probably Berlin:] March 1941 (probably retyped in the 1950s).

4°, Carbon copy of typescript, 26 pp. loose sheets, accompanied with a letter: ballpoint pen on paper 11 x 21 cm (inches) (rust traces of a paper clips in margins, contemporary manuscript corrections in pencil and black ink, soft folds, tiny tears in folds and margins, last page with tears and tiny holes repaired with brown paper on verso, but without loss of text).

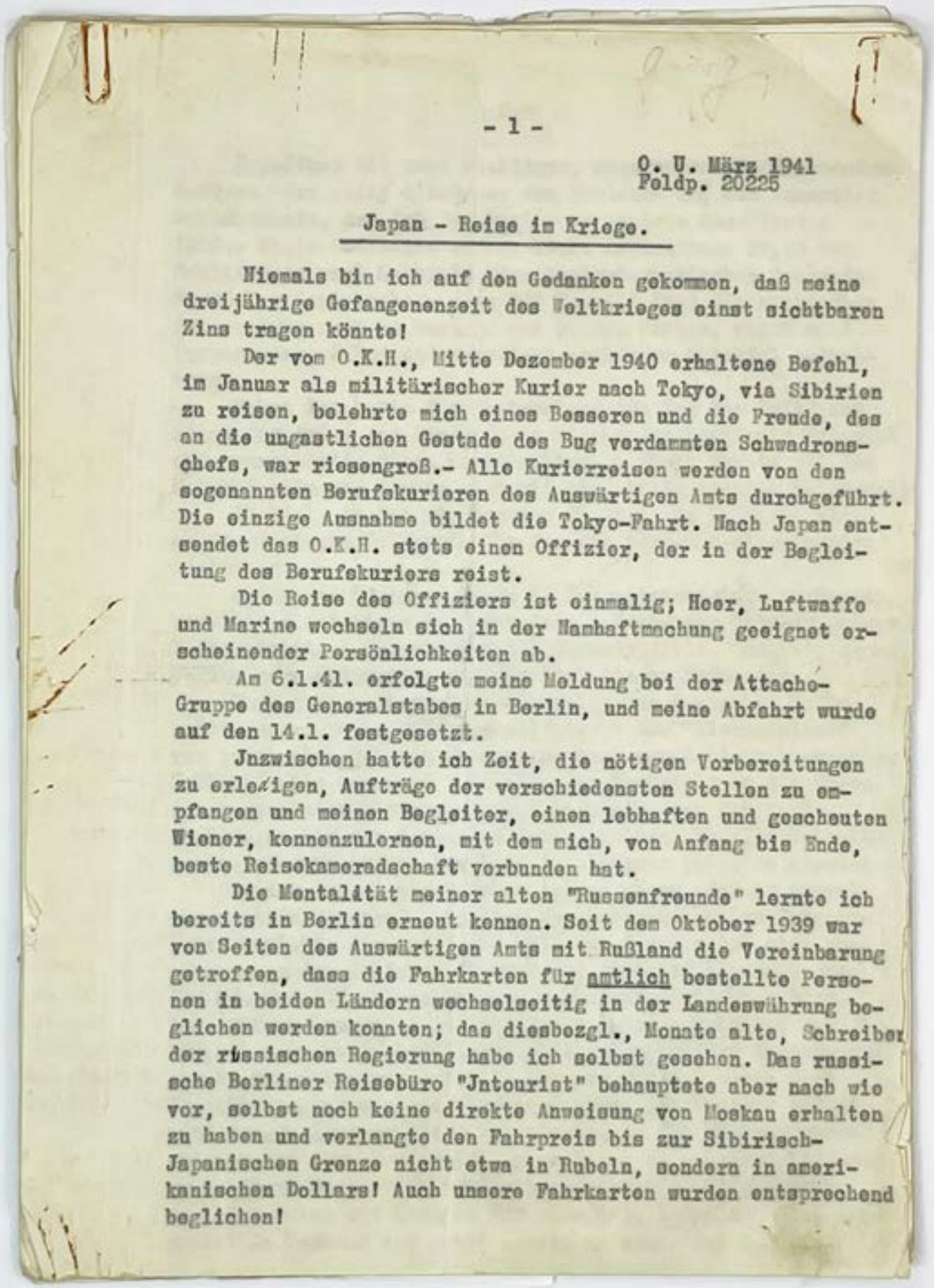
An unpublished, comically written WWII travelogue of a German courier, travelling from Berlin to Tokyo per Trans-Siberian Railroad, ironically together with a group of Jews fleeing Germany, and delivering 800 kg of Nazi propaganda, that would introduce German fighting techniques to Japan, with a goal to strengthen their connection in the Axis Powers.

This unusual, comically written travelogue of a journey from Berlin to Tokyo per Trans-Siberian Railroad, undertaken in the early 1941 by a German officer and a courier Georg von Rohr, was authored in a form of a typescript and sent to his colleagues, fighting in France.

The courier's goal was to deliver 800 kg of Nazi propaganda material, including films, to the leading Japanese military officers in Tokyo, the city he described as "for Germany today's gate to the world and all the material, meant to be delivered to Asia, North and South America is forced to take this route". This Nazi propaganda was supposed to strengthen the relationship between Japan and Germany, joint the Axis powers, on the eve of Japanese entering war in the Pacific.

This journey could be undertaken during the Molotov–Ribbentrop Pact, a non-aggression pact between Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union, which lasted between August 23, 1939, and June 22, 1941.

Von Rohr started his journey on January 14, 1941, delighted, that his trip would be made entirely in the first class. The large amounts of propaganda material were transported mostly in bags for an astronomic railway ticket price.



- 1 -

O. U. März 1941
Feldp. 20225

Japan - Reise im Kriege.

Niemals bin ich auf den Gedanken gekommen, daß meine dreijährige Gefangenenzeit des Weltkrieges einst sichtbaren Zins tragen könnte!

Der von O.K.H., Mitte Dezember 1940 erhaltene Befehl, im Januar als militärischer Kurier nach Tokyo, via Sibirien zu reisen, belehrte mich eines Besseren und die Freude, des an die ungastlichen Gestade des Bug verdammten Schwadronschefs, war riesengroß.- Alle Kurierreisen werden von den sogenannten Berufskurieren des Auswärtigen Amts durchgeführt. Die einzige Ausnahme bildet die Tokyo-Fahrt. Nach Japan entsendet das O.K.H. stets einen Offizier, der in der Begleitung des Berufskuriers reist.

Die Reise des Offiziers ist einmalig; Heer, Luftwaffe und Marine wechseln sich in der Namhaftmachung geeignet erscheinender Persönlichkeiten ab.

Am 6.1.41. erfolgte meine Meldung bei der Attaché-Gruppe des Generalstabes in Berlin, und meine Abfahrt wurde auf den 14.1. festgesetzt.

Inzwischen hatte ich Zeit, die nötigen Vorbereitungen zu erledigen, Aufträge der verschiedensten Stellen zu empfangen und meinen Begleiter, einen lebhaften und gescheuten Wiener, kennenzulernen, mit dem mich, von Anfang bis Ende, beste Reisekameradschaft verbunden hat.

Die Mentalität meiner alten "Russenfreunde" lernte ich bereits in Berlin erneut kennen. Seit dem Oktober 1939 war von Seiten des Auswärtigen Amts mit Rußland die Vereinbarung getroffen, dass die Fahrkarten für amtlich bestellte Personen in beiden Ländern wechselseitig in der Landeswährung beglichen werden konnten; das diesbezgl., Monate alte, Schreiben der russischen Regierung habe ich selbst gesehen. Das russische Berliner Reisebüro "Intourist" behauptete aber nach wie vor, selbst noch keine direkte Anweisung von Moskau erhalten zu haben und verlangte den Fahrpreis bis zur Sibirisch-Japanischen Grenze nicht etwa in Rubeln, sondern in amerikanischen Dollars! Auch unsere Fahrkarten wurden entsprechend beglichen!

Ironically the author and his Viennese co-traveler shared a railway wagon with 11 other passengers, mostly Jews, escaping Germany to Shanghai, Japan, Mexico or South America: a tea importer from Hamburg, a reporter, engineer and a typist. Later in the text the author described some of their stories. A couple in their 70s was moving to Mexico. All their luggage was confiscated on the German border (the author explained it as a bureaucratic error, which happened due to bad hearing of the elderly gentleman). A young Jewish engineer moved to Germany from Buenos Aires just shortly before the beginning of the war, which later prevented him returning home. He attempted to return to South America per Italian boat, but it was stopped by a French U-boat and he was deported to Casablanca. During the ceasefire with France he could come back to Germany, where he started his journey again.

Von Rohr described the journey to the Soviet border as quite uneventful, but immediately after leaving Germany the reality changed. He only had little admiration for the bureaucracy, discipline and achievements of the Soviet Union, as all the stereotypes of this Communist country turned out to be true. The author mentioned on several places of the text his imprisonment in Russia during World War I, which was according to his tone an upgrade of contemporary Soviet Union.

Through the text he describes the famous Trans-Siberian Express Train, which was at the time well past its prime. Unmaintained since the change of the government the train was running with only about 50km/h and was keeping the passengers awake at night with loud noises and constant shaking. The first class compartments remained preserved in their original conditions with over-the-top metal decoration, built by the British at the turn of the century (according to the author the compartments were a treasure trove for metal collectors). The food was bad, so was the hygiene, the heating depended on the bribes (those being necessary with temperatures dropping to 40o C below zero). The only cheap and clean thing on the Trans-Siberian Train was vodka.

The Soviet travel agency kindly provided travelers of the first class with a translator, who would help them along the long train ride. But the translator turned out to be a member of the Soviet secret police, who was spying on the "annoying foreigners".

Von Rohr describes his brief staying in Moscow and compares it to his last visit in 1918, when released from the military prison. He notices that the city, mostly Kremlin, changed drastically since his last staying, and he describes new Soviet constructions, including a 67m Lenin statue, demolished churches ("an image one can see in every Russian town or village up to the Japanese border"), stores, where one can old buy kitsch for horrendous prices, astronomic charges for bad hotels, food and clothing, poorly dressed people and packed overpriced restaurants, where members of the Communist party ate and drankuntil 3 am.

He described the general atmosphere of the Soviet Union as "joyless" and attributes this to the uprising "Russo-Asian Fascism".

In Moscow, von Rohr was invited for breakfast with the Military attaché General Köstring, which included caviar, vodka, Bordeaux and Armagnac. He left Moscow the following afternoon with the suitcase of documents acquired at the embassy.

The trip to the Japanese border lasted for 8 days. In the time many travelers on a rundown, squeaky, cold, rusty and slow train developed "violent rage towards Siberia" (Sibirienkoller). The author, on the other hand, found the voyage "wonderful, as well as contemplative and interesting" comparing to the last trip he took in the region - being transported as a prisoner on a cattle wagon during World War I.

The author killed time by watching endless plains, nature, various types of people on the stations and by smelling the air, that in some parts smelled "directly on wolves and bears". Each and every station was decorated with oversized statues of Lenin, Stalin and Voroshilov, made mostly of plaster and painted in vivid colours.

With a 12 hour delay, the train finally reached the Japanese border. The Soviet police confiscated all the hand-written material from the passengers, who could "maybe" retrieve it back at the German embassy in Moscow after some months.

The passengers entered Japanese territory through a quick and efficient Japanese border control in Manzhouli, today China, which housed a small, but important German post. The Japanese train was a contrast to the Soviet one. Although much smaller, it was exceedingly clean and quiet. The sleeping compartments, accompanied with a complimentary kimono and slippers, were so tiny, that most of the language had to be left at the end of the corridor with no worries, that Japanese would ever steal anything.

The author described the landscape of Manchuria and the arrival to Harbin, which he already visited in 1918. He depicted his staying in the city and differences in the population between then and now. The hotel was surprisingly cheap, the dinner in a Caucasian restaurant was excellent. He pointed out the problem of broken connection to Vladivostok.

On the way to Mukden (Shenyang) von Rohr described the landscape and local customs (with a grain of black humour). In Mukden he met the German consul, who invited him to a modest 30 course dinner. The author, who tried eating with chopsticks for the first time, depicts with enthusiasm the ingrediencies of the excellent meal.

After a short, but pleasant stay in Mukden von Rohr travelled on a somehow uncomfortable train to Korea, which he described as much different as Manchukuo. He also wrote about local habits, food and costumes.

The author left the continent from Busan to Shimonoseki, Japan. As a curiosity he noticed, that in the cold every second Japanese was wearing a protection against bacteria over their nose and mouth ("first it looks, as most of the Japanese just had a nose job"). The travel per ship was smooth and the rooms were clean.

Von Rohr's first impression of Japan was exceedingly positive and the author described with much enthusiasm the nature, lively streets and exotic local habits. He mentioned, that only about 1000 Europeans inhabited Tokyo at the time, almost all of them being German. The author was staying at the luxury Imperial Hotel, built in 1923 by Frank Lloyd Wright. One could choose between Japanese and Western bedrooms, with the author choosing the European one and for the first time in a long time enjoying a peaceful sleep and a luxury of a good bathroom.

After reaching his goal, Tokyo, Georg von Rohr met military attaché Eugen Ott (1889 -1977), Aviation attaché Oberst Wolfgang von Gronau (1893 - 1977) and his wife Hertha, née Seelmann-Mirow (1901–1988), who showed him the cultural monuments and guided him around Yokohama.

In the following evening he was invited to a geisha evening with seven men and seven geishas (he remarks, that the real geishas have nothing to do with the pictures, that Westerns have hanging on their walls), which offered him a possibility to visit a Japanese home. Although he found the geisha evening not especially exciting, he was surprised by the tasteful minimalism of Japanese houses and gardens. He also shortly described rituals of the evening and food.

In the following text von Rohr described the city and mentioned war rationings and lack of certain food.

On February 1st, Georg von Rohr met Nobutake Kondō (1886 - 1953) (mentioned as Admiral Kodo, who "looked shrewd, was intelligent, had an overly-nourished figure of Buddha"), an admiral in the Imperial Japanese Navy during World War II, and the naval attaché Kojima, to which he presented the Nazi propaganda material and showcased the German motorized forces fighting in France.

The Japanese presented movies, showing their attack of their infantry in China, which the author found pathetic comparing to the German propaganda.

Von Rohr observed, that in Japan it was impossible to invite navy and land officers together to a dinner party, as the Japanese navy considered itself better than the others and was angry for still not having an opportunity to act in the war. He mentioned, that they would like "a tout prix" attack Hongkong, Singapore, Borneo, the Philippines and Dutch Indies.

In the conclusion the author notices a great support of the Axis powers in Japan and their enthusiasm to start a war in Asia and Pacific, although they were at the moment depending a lot on England and America.

Authorship

The manuscript is only signed with a faint signature "Georg" in the upper corner, but can be attributed to the German military officer Georg von Rohr.

A letter accompanying the text mentions, that the document comes from "uncle Georg and aunt Ruth". The author of the text names a woman called Ruth, who accompanied him to the train station in Berlin. Later in the text he also mentions "his" *Schnelle Brigade Senger* (Quick Brigade Senger), which was involved in the campaigns in France. One of the leading founding members of the brigade was Georg von Rohr from a prominent German family.

Purpose of the Text

The number 20225, being the World War II German military post code, in the upper corner of the first page, suggests, that the text was sent in a letter to the *Gemischte schnelle Brigade Senger*, later renamed to *Riding Brigade* (Reiter-Brigade), of which von Rohr was one of the founding leading members. Von Rohr presented the achievements of this brigade to the Japanese military leaders in Tokyo and probably wanted to share this news with his colleagues on the Western front.

The humorous tone and several confidential information in the text suggest, that the text was written for personal friends and not for a publication.

2.800 EUR

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