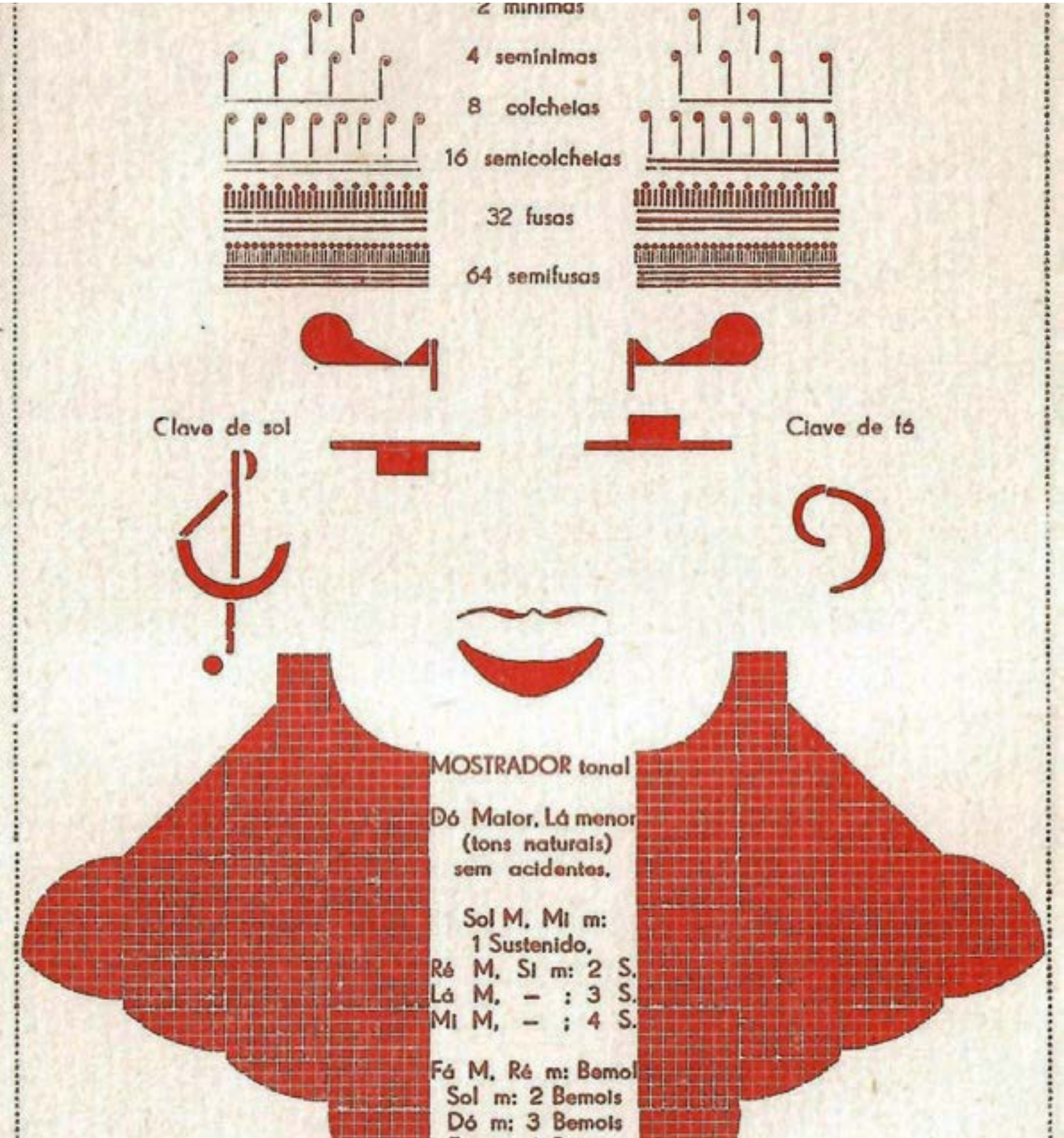
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Member of:

1. VIETNAM
THE ORIGINAL ‘AUBARET TREATY’ MAP (1864) IMPORTANT MANUSCRIPT ADDITIONS HIGH-LEVEL DIPLOMACY

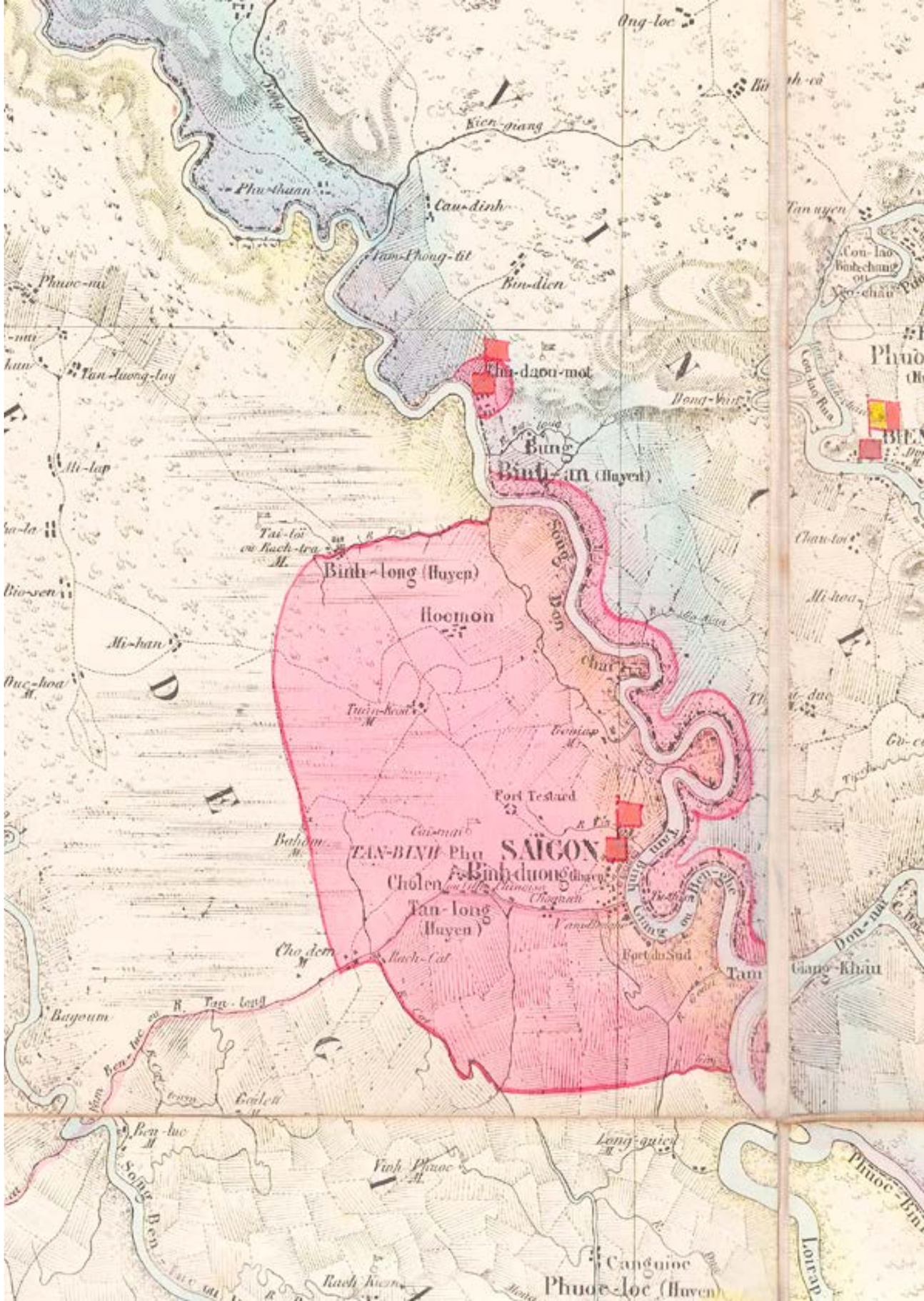
Léopold MANEN (1829 - 1897) & Gabriel HÉRAUD (1839 - 1922). [with Mss. Additions after Gabriel AUBARET (1825 - 1894)].

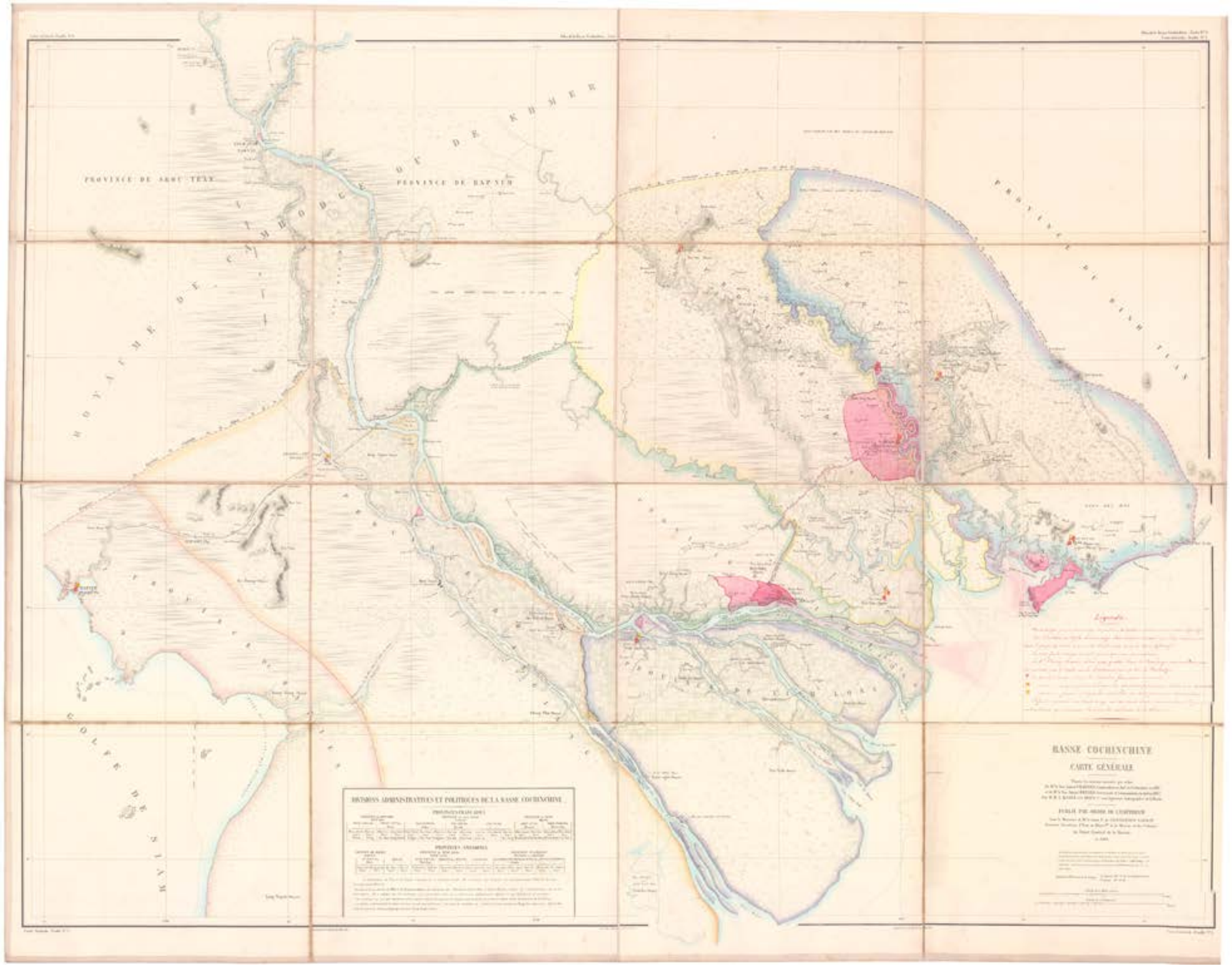
Basse Cochinchine / Carte générale / D'après les travaux exécutés par ordre du Vice-Amiral Charner, Commandant en chef en Cohcinchine en 1861 et de Mr. le Vice Amiral Bonard Gouverneur et Commandant en chef en 1862 Par M.M. L. Manen et G Héraud Sous Ingénieurs hydrographes de la Marine. / Publié par ordre de l'Empereur sous le Ministère de Mr. le Comte P. de Chasseloup-Laubat, Sénateur, Sécrétaire d'Etât au Département de la Marine et des Colonies au Dépôt Général de la Marine en 1863.

Paris: Erhard Frères for the Dépôt Général de la Marine, 1863.

Lithograph with original outline hand colour, printed on 4 sheets, but here dissected into 16 sections and mounted upon original linen, with extensive contemporary manuscript additions, including added shading and symbols as explained by a mss. legend, verso with contemporary pastedown mapseller’s label of ‘Auguste Logerot / Paris’, featuring the manuscript description line “Cochinchine / Projet de traité Aubaret” and the hand-stamped monogram of Comte Prosper de Chasseloup-Laubat, the French Colonial & Navy Minister (Very Good, clean and bright, just some minor transference of added watercolour shading), 94 x 119 cm (37 x 47 inches).

A highly important and unique artefact of Vietnamese and French colonial history, being an example of an extremely rare large format printed map of Basse-Cochinchine (Lower Cochinchina, far southern Vietnam), published in 1863, the year after France conquered 3 of the Cochinchina’s 6 provinces; however, to save money and avoid further conflict with the Vietnamese, France decided to return the 3 province to Vietnam, only retaining control of Saigon and other key outposts and infrastructure, which led the signing of the ‘Aubaret Treaty’ (July 15, 1864); the present map features extensive manuscript additions by the hand of a diplomatic insider, depicting the locations and limits of the retained French bases as proscribed by the treaty; however, the treaty was soon rejected by France at the instigation of the French Colonial & Navy Minister, Comte Prosper de Chasseloup-Laubat, who owned the present map and would have certainly extensively used it during his political machinations; the map is the only known cartographic record of this fascinating event and reveals ‘what could have been’, as France would use the 3 provinces of Basse-Cochinchine as a base to take over all of Indochina, with profound consequence to geopolitics for generations to come.




PROVINCE DE SADEC TEXN
PROVINCE DE BAPNEN
EMBOUCHURE DU CAMBODGE
EMBOUCHURE DE KHMER
MOYEN DE CAMBODGE
COLAMBOUS
HAUT
BASSE COCHINCHINE
CARTE GÉNÉRALE
DIVISIONS ADMINISTRATIVES ET POLITIQUES DE LA BASSE COCHINCHINE

France had a long history of involvement in Vietnam, in the form of trade, Roman Catholic missionary activity, and of offering military assistance to domestic stakeholders. France was instrumental in supporting the Hue-based Nguyen Dynasty in uniting Vietnam under their rule in 1802, as evidenced by the numerous Vauban-style citadels that dotted the country. Their reward from the Nguyen Regime were preferential trading privileges and the right to expand their missionary activities in the country as they saw fit. However, beginning in the 1830s, the Nguyen court gradually started to turn again the French presence in their country, imposing restrictions on trade and harassing missionaries. While France protested, the Nguyen seemed undeterred.

Matters came to a head when France launched the Cochinchina Campaign (1858-62), an invasion of Vietnam. While originally intended to be a punitive strike with the objective of getting the Nguyen to back down and return Franco-Vietnamese relations to the pre-1830s status, 'mission creep' ensured that it ended up becoming a full-scale war. The French encountered surprisingly strong resistance and had to pour vast resources into the conflict. While France was eventually triumphant, the conflict costed far more men and hundreds of millions more Francs that anyone expected.

The heavy toll of the war motivated France to demand that Vietnam pay a very high price upon the peace settlement. At the Treaty of Saigon (June 5, 1862), Vietnam was compelled to cede three (of the six) provinces of Cochinchine (Cochinchina, far southern Vietnam). These provinces were Bien Ho, Gai Dinh and Dinh Tuong, located near the mouth of the Mekong River, and which included Saigon. Plus, Vietnam agrees to pay France large financial indemnities over the coming years.

Unexpectedly, France now found itself in sovereign control of a sizeable piece of Vietnam, founding the colony of Basse-Cochinchine (Lower Cochinchina), that was to be provisionally governed by the French Navy.

Perhaps not surprisingly, the Vietnamese Emperor Tu Duc almost immediately after signing the Treaty of Saigon disavowed its contents, claiming that it was agreed to under duress. The people of Vietnam, particularly in the south, were outraged by the 'betrayal' of ceding the three provinces to France, and Tu Duc feared that his own people might turn against him.

The creation of the colony of Basse-Cochinchine became a lightning rod for political controversy in France. In the wake of France's annexation and ongoing conquest of Algeria, which commenced in 1830, a fierce contest had underway between those who favoured French colonial expansion, and those who wanted France to have only a light overseas footprint, confined to missionary activities and trade. While the takeover of Algeria was generally viewed to have been successful, it was very costly in blood and treasure. The Cochinchina Campaign had cost a fortune, and the French regime was already facing rebellions mounted by locals whose aim to eject France from Vietnam wholesale. This led many French politicians to believe that the Basse-Cochinchine colony was a poison chalice.

From 1862 to 1864, there developed two main camps in the French elite regarding the Vietnam question. The 'Retrocessionists', led by the Foreign Minister, Édouard Drouyn de Lhuys, advocated that France return the three provinces to Vietnam, in exchange for a sizable financial payment, the right to maintain some French commercial and military bases in the area, along with iron-clad assurances for the safely and freedom of French missionaries and traders. As such, it was hoped that French should reap the economic and social benefits of engaging with Vietnam without incurring immense costs and stoking the enmity of the Vietnamese people.

Opposing them were the 'Colonialists', led by the Colonial & Navy Minister, the Comte Prosper de Chasseloup-Laubat. They dreamed of France regaining a vast overseas empire, with large colonies supplying precious resources to feed the French industrial economy. The military and administrative costs would pale in comparison to the potential bonanzas.

With specific reference to Vietnam, the Colonialists believed that handing back the three provinces would be the death knell of the French presence in the country, as merely holding small outposts would prove indefensible against widespread Vietnamese resistance. More romantically, some envisaged the creation of a French Roman Catholic empire in the Far East (assuming that the missionaries would be ultra-successful in their objectives!). In short, if France wanted to remain in Vietnam, it needed to occupy large amounts of coherent territory, and lock it down, regardless of the costs, which would eventually be redeemed anyway.

The Colonialist-Retrocessionist battle proved to be real tug-of-war, with both sides backed by very powerful figures. Resolving the matter was not helped by the fact that Emperor Napoleon III seemed to be afraid to speak his mind, leading the drama play out in the Assemblée Nationale and the salons of ministries. Complicating matters, while Chasseloup-Laubat's Colonial & Navy Ministry governed and supplied most of the military and administrative manpower for Basse-Cochinchine, Drouyn de Lhuys's Foreign Ministry had the prerogative of negotiating and signing treaties with foreign powers.

Strengthening the Retrocessionist cause, in 1863, the Vietnamese sent a high-level diplomatic delegation to Paris, led by the clever senior minister Phan Thanh Gian, to convince France to return the three provinces to Vietnam, in return for financial considerations and security assurances. The delegation made a strong showing, ensuring that, at least for a time, that the Retrocessionists gained an edge.

It was in this context that Drouyn de Lhuys made his move. He appointed Commander Gabriel Aubaret (1825-94), a brilliant and ambitious French naval officer and diplomat, to travel the Hue to renegotiate the Saigon Treaty, with the aim of returning the three provinces to Vietnam, in return for the desired provisions.

Gabriel Aubaret was then serving as the French Consul-General in Bangkok. A veteran of missions in Egypt, the Crimean War, the Second Opium War and the Cochinchina Campaign, he was an astoundingly gifted linguist. He had mastered Chinese, Thai and Vietnamese, with his command of the latter being so perfect that he was perhaps the finest Vietnamese speaker in the world who was not a native of that country (Aubaret would later write the pioneering and definitive Vietnamese dictionary, grammar and law book).

He would later rise to become one of the most important people in Constantinople, as the President of the Ottoman Public Debt Commission (1882-92). Aubaret's impeccable command of Vietnamese language and customs ensured that he was held in exceptionally high regard by the Hue court.

Ironically, Aubaret was known to personally be a Colonialist and, as a very devout Catholic, believed that the only way for missionary activities to survive in Vietnam was for France to comprehensively colonize the country. However, the chance to be in charge of renegotiating a major international treaty was a major career boost that he simply could not be turned down, and anyway 'orders were orders'.

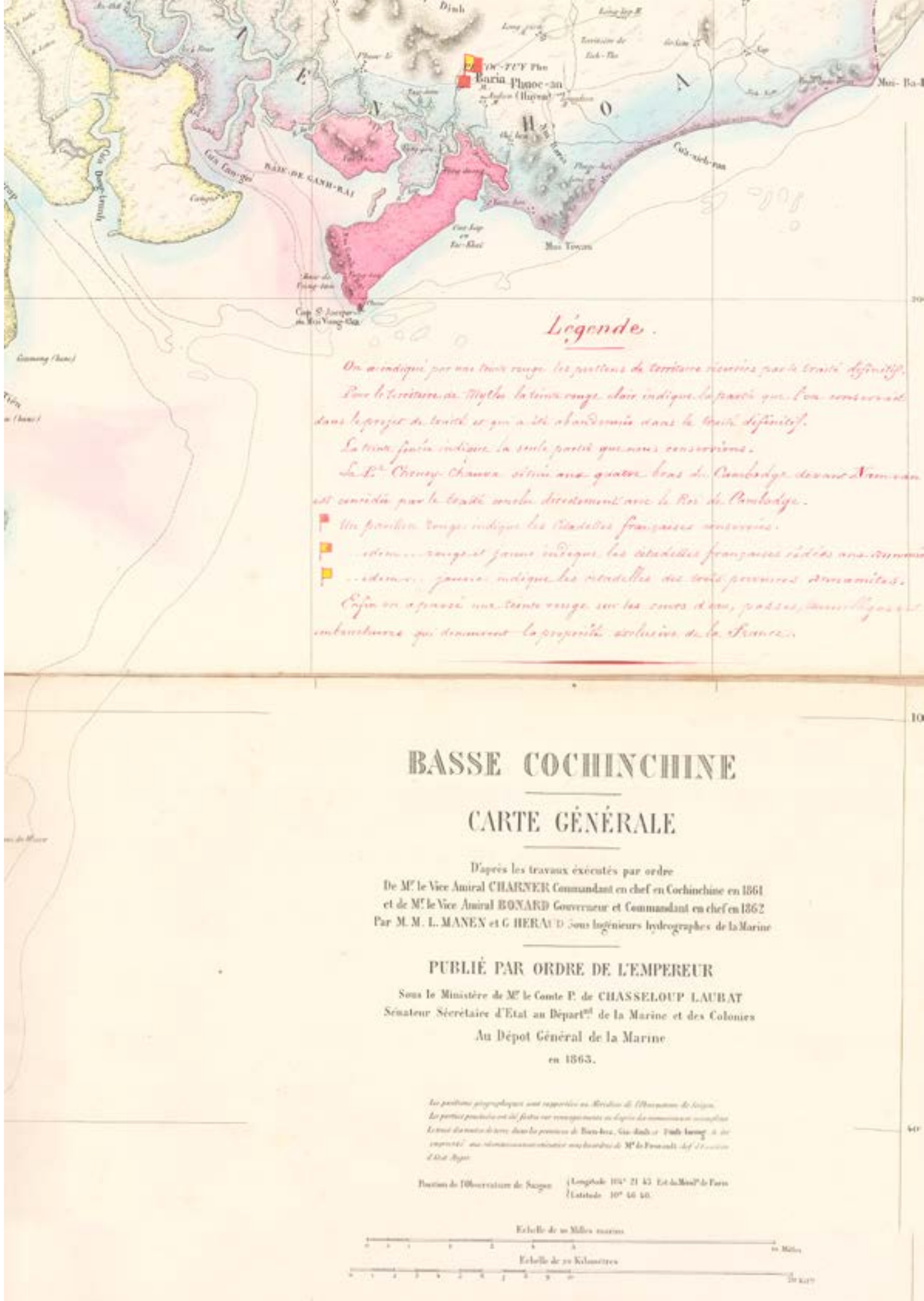
The 'Aubaret Treaty' of 1864: The Temptation of Counterfactualism

In mid-1864, Gabriel Aubaret proceeded to Hue to negotiate with Tu Duc's court a new treaty that would have France return the provinces of Bien Ho, Gai Dinh and Dinh Tuong to Vietnam. In turn, Vietnam would grant France military control of several key locations in the region, being the city of Saigon, the port of Thudau-mot, the citadel of Mytho, the canals of Poste, Bobo and Benduc, the mountain of Ganh Ray including Cape St. Jacques, the anchorages of Ganh Ray and Cangio, the passes of Cua Tien and Cua Dai, and the island of Poulo Condor. Additionally, Vietnam would have to pay an indemnity, in addition to what they had already agreed to pay in 1862 Saigon Treaty, while confirming that all six provinces of Cochinchina should be French protectorates (although Vietnamese officials would maintain temporal authority in most areas). Moreover, Vietnam had to guarantee comprehensive privileges to French traders and Roman Catholic missionaries.

Aubaret and the Vietnamese delegates agreed the Treaty of July 15, 1862, which was commonly known in French diplomat circles as the 'traité de Aubaret' (Aubaret Treaty). It included all the provisions as initially proposed, except that the Vietnamese bulked on the amounts of additional indemnities demanded by France. Consequently, the two parties agreed to go ahead with the treaty minus the financial arrangements, which would supposedly be agreed at later date.

While the Vietnamese thought and hoped that the agreement was a 'done deal', the truth was anything but. While Aubaret had the authorization to negotiate the treaty, it was still only a provisional document that had no legal validity until it was ratified by the French government.

Meanwhile, a fierce rearguard action was being mounted by the Colonialists in both Paris and Saigon. The Governor of Basse-Cochinchine, Admiral Pierre-Paul de La Grandière was ardently opposed to retroceding the three provinces. He feared that Tu Duc had no intention of honoring the Aubaret Treaty and would easily be able to attack and seize the isolated French bases that were mandated by the Aubaret Treaty. Without maintaining the entirety of the three provinces, the French presence in Vietnam simply could not survive. He wrote innumerable letters to key powerbrokers in Paris expressing these concerns, which carried much weight.



Critically, Chasseloupe-Laubat lobbied his colleagues and Emperor Napoleon III to disavow the Aubaret Treaty. He was aided by the fact that he had a spy on Aubaret's staff, a Sergeant Duval, who clandestinely provided a day-by-day account of the treaty negotiations. Negating the Retrocessionsts' most convincing argument, Chasseloup-Labat curculates a series of studies that showed that the costs of maintaining Basse-Cochinchine were falling, while the revenues from the colony were rising, such that its accounts might soon be in a financial surplus. He also managed to convince his colleagues that La Grandière in his assessment of the security situation.

A decisive moment occurred in June 1864, when reports of unrest in Basse-Cochinchine, allegedly secretly fanned by Tu Doc's court, managed to convince Drouyn de Lhuys that the security provisions mandated by the Aubaret Treaty would not be honoured, and that retrocession of the three provinces would be untenable. As such, Drouyn de Lhuys switched sides, giving his support to the Colonialists.

On July 20, 1864, only five days after signing the treaty, Aubaret received an unpleasant surprise, a letter from Drouyn de Lhuys informing him that France would reject the treaty he spent so much effort negotiating, although a formal decision as still some months away.

In January 1865, France officially informed the Vietnamese that they would not ratify the Aubaret Treaty and would adhere to what was originally agreed at the Treaty of Saigon, come hell or high water.

The decision to reject the Aubaret Treaty marked a definitive moment, a hinge of fate, in the history of France and Vietnam, and indeed geopolitics. In 1867, France would use its control of the three provinces as base to take over the other three provinces of Cochinchina, the prelude to the Tonkin Campaign (1883-6), whereupon France conquered all Vietnam. Combined with its conquests in Cambodia and Laos, the mega-colony of French Indochina was formed in 1887.

Had France accepted the Aubaret Treaty, the French presence in Indochina might not have endured, or at least France might not have come to dominate the region. As such, there might never have been a Vietnam War, and many other events, but this is all a matter of 'what if'.

The Present Map in Focus

The present map is an amazing and unique artefact of the Aubaret Treaty and the high-level diplomatic melodrama that existed between France and Vietnam in the period following the Cochinchina Campaign. It comes in the form of a very rare printed map of Basse-Cochinchine bearing extensive manuscript additions added by an 'insider' in the French diplomatic corps. In precise detail, the manuscript additions illustrate the enclaves and forts in Basse-Cochinchine that France was set to retain under the precepts of the Aubaret Treaty.

Importantly, the map was owned by Comte Prosper de Chasseloup-Laubat (1805-73), the French Colonial & Navy Minister, and the man responsible for killing the Aubaret Treaty before it could be ratified. The map is sourced from his estate papers and bears his hand-stamped monogram below the pastedown title label, verso.

Prosper de Chasseloupe-Laubat (1805-73) was a political heavyweight and one of Emperor Napoléon III's most trusted associates. He had previously served as the French Navy Minister (briefly, in 1851) and subsequently became the Minister for Algeria & the Colonies (1859-60). From 1860 to 1867, he held the new the ultra-powerful combined portfolio of Minister of the Navy & Colonies (1860-7), whereupon he spearheaded the consolidation of French colonial expansion in Africa and Southern Vietnam.

Chasseloup-Laubat was a noted bibliophile and highly carto-literate, and one can be certain that he would have spent a great deal of time pouring over the present map, whereupon he could see how the Aubaret Treaty would leave the proposed remaining French outposts in Basse-Cochinchine dangerously isolated and exposed to possible future Vietnamese attack. Indeed, Chasseloup-Laubat may even have used the map a rhetorical device, showing it to other minsters and insiders, to help prove that the Aubaret Treaty should be rejected.

The map is the only cartographic record of the Aubaret Treaty of which we are aware, which is not surprising, given the secret nature of the treaty and associated deliberations. The handwriting on the map (while formally composed) bears some resemblance to the style of Gabriel Aubaret's penmanship, although this is perhaps a matter for further analysis. The map was plausibly sent to Chasseloup-Laubat by Aubaret, although less likely it could have been supplied by Sergeant Duval (the minister's spy in Aubaret's delegation). In any event, it would have been the definitive graphic record of the high-level diplomatic events that were then the focus of the French government in Paris.

The underlying printed map is the first complete scientific survey of the southern six provinces of Vietnam, predicated upon mapping conducted by the hydrographic engineers Léopold Manen (1829 - 1897), who subsequently became the Chief Engineer of the French Navy, and his colleague, Gabriel Héraud (1839 - 1922). The map is beautifully rendered, noting all major topographical and manmade details, with the provinces outlined in their own bright hues, while the scene extends inland up the Mekong as far as Phnom Penh (Cambodia).

The manuscript "Légende", lower left, explains the meaning of the manuscript additions to the map:

On a indiqué par une teinte rouge les portions de territoire réservées par la traité définitif.
Pout le territoire de Mytho la teinte rouge clair indique pat partié que l'on conservait dans le projet de traité et qui a été abandonné dans le traité définitif.
La teinte foncée indique la seule partié que nous conservions.
La Pte. Chruey-Chauva située aux quatre bras du Cambodge.
- Un pavillon Rouge indique les citadelles françaises conservées.
- Un pavillon rouge et jaune indique les citadelles cédées aux annamites.
- Un pavillon jaune indique les citadelles des trois provinces annamites.

Enfin on a passé une teinte rouge sur les cours d'eau, passes, mouillages et embouchures qui demeurent la propriété exclusive de la France.

[(Translation:)
Portions of territory reserved by the final treaty have been indicated by a red tint. For the territory of Mytho, the light red tint indicates the part that was retained in the draft treaty, and which was abandoned in the final treaty.
The dark shade indicates the only part we keep.
The Pte. Chruey-Chauva located at the four arms of Cambodia.
RED FLAG – A red flag indicates preserved French citadels.
RED AND YELLOW FLAG – A red and yellow flag indicates citadels ceded to the Annamese.
YELLOW FLAG - A yellow flag indicates the citadels of the three Annamese provinces.
Finally, a red tint has been applied to the rivers, passes, anchorages and mouths which remain the exclusive property of France.]

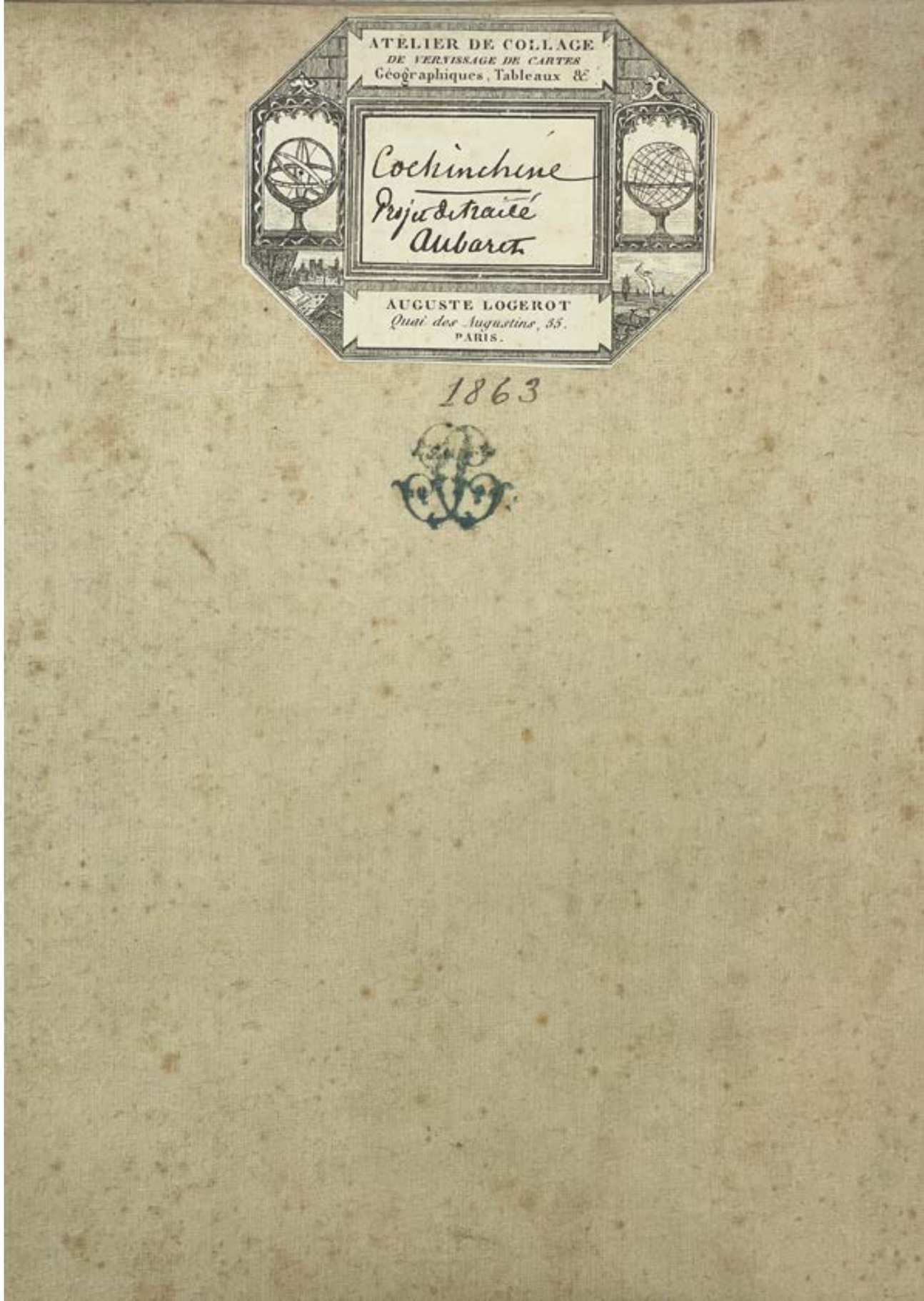
As such, it shows that per the Aubaret Treaty, France would return to Vietnam the provinces of Bien Ho, Gai Dinh and Dinh Tuong, save for the city of Saigon, the port of Thudau-mot, the citadel of Mytho, the canals of Poste, Bobo and Benduc, the mountain of Ganh Ray including Cape St. Jacques (with its French-built lighthouse), the anchorages of Ganh Ray and Cangio, the passes of Cua Tien and Cua Dai, and the island of Poulo Condor (located off the map).

The map is an intriguing insight into counterfactualism, showing what 'could have been' the fate of Vietnam. It can be supposed that had France agreed to the Aubaret Treaty, then (as Chasseloup-Laubat and La Grandière feared) the French presence in Vietnam would likely not have survived, and perhaps the mega-colony of French Indochina would never have been created, with great consequences to world history.

The present example of the map is, of course, unique, owing to its extensive manuscript additions. However, the underlying printed map is still extremely rare. While it was generally issued separately, it was also included in Léopold Manen's rare work, Atlas de la Basse-Cochinchine (Paris: A. Bry, [1863]). We can trace only 2 institutional examples of the separate map, held by the Bibliothèque nationale de France and the Bibliotecas del Ministerio de Defensa (Madrid), while we can trace only 2 examples of the Atlas de la Basse-Cochinchine, held by the University of Leiden and the University of Chicago. Moreover, we can trace only single other example of the map as having appeared on the market in the last 25 years.

References: Present Map with Mss. Additions Unrecorded. Cf. [Underlying printed map:] Bibliothèque nationale de France: GE C-15211; OCLC: 963959685; [As part of the Atlas de la Basse-Cochinchine:] University of Leiden: COLLBN Atlas 365; University of Chicago: 912.59 M300; Cf. [historical background:] Oscar CHAPUIS, The Last Emperors of Vietnam: From Tu Duc to Bao Dai (2000), pp. 49-53; R. Stanley THOMSON, 'France in Cohinchina: The Question of Retrocession 1862-65', The Far Eastern Quarterly, vol. 6, no. 4, (Aug., 1947), pp. 364-378.

8.500 EUR



2. AFRICA – FRENCH COLONIAL ‘MASTERPLAN’ THEMATIC & IMPORTANT CARTOGRAPHY

COMMISSION DES COMPTOIRS ET DU COMMERCE DES CÔTES D'AFRIQUE (FRENCH GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE). / Édouard BOUËT-WILLAUMEZ (1808 - 1871), Charles GUILLAIN (1808 - 1875), Anne-Jean-Baptiste RAFFENEL (1809 - 1858), et al.

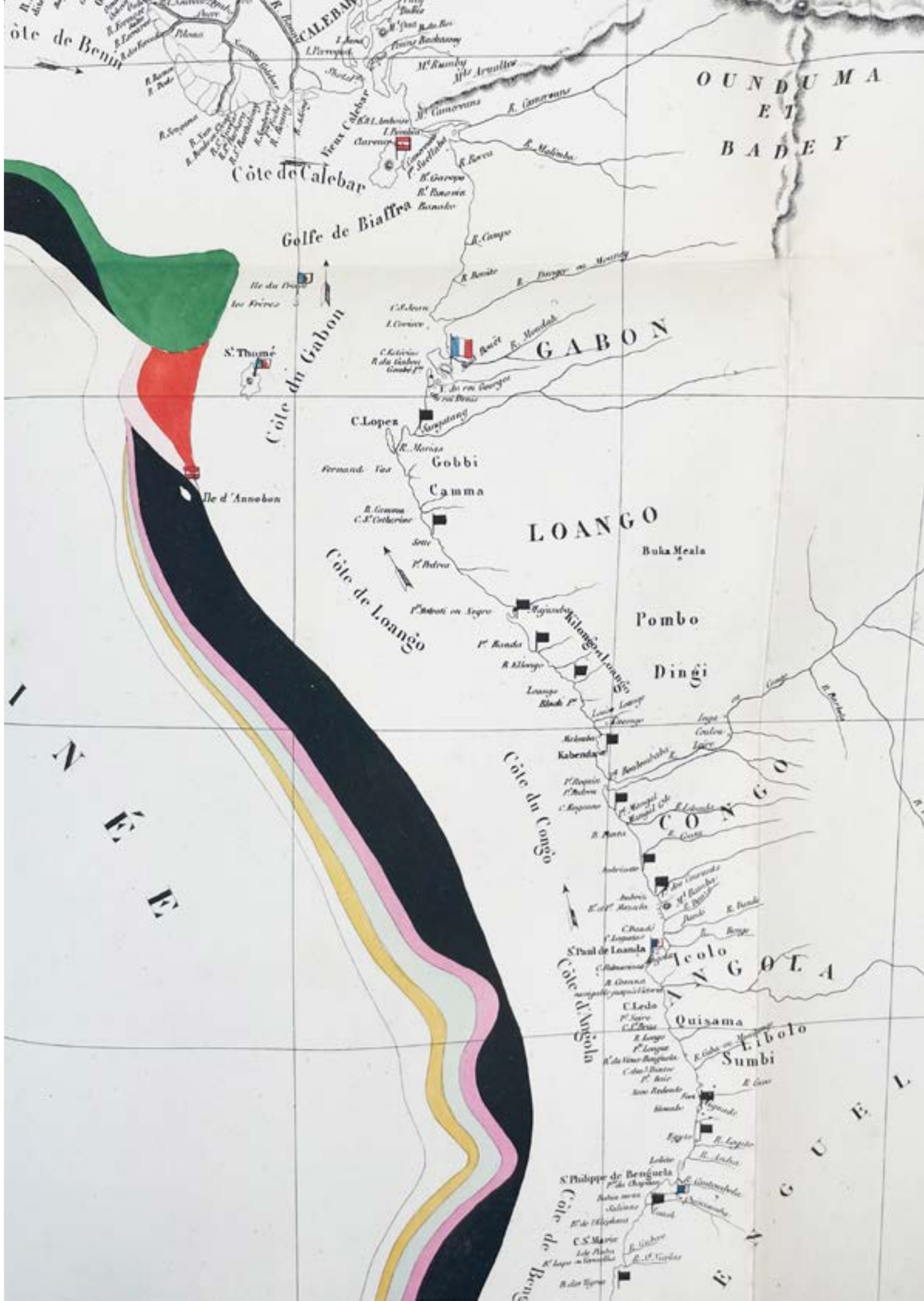
Commission des comptoirs et du commerce des Côtes d'Afrique. Rapports.

Paris: Imprimerie Nationale, June 1851.

4° (27 x 22 cm): [4], 143 pp., EXTRA-ILLUSTRATED with 7 large folding maps (2 of which feature original hand colour) mounted upon linen, all contents bound in circa 1860 quarter brown pebbled calf over speckled boards with gilt title and compartments to spine (Very Good, some light spotting to text especially to early and late leaves, inner margins of text bearing traces of having originally been string bound, maps all in Very Good condition, some sunning to spine).

An exceedingly rare example of one of the most influential books in French colonial and African history, as it represented the ‘masterplan’ for the creation of France’s modern colonial empire in Africa; a unique example from the library of Prosper Chasseloup-Labat, France’s long-time Navy & Colonial Minster, bound with an additional collection of 7 rare and important maps of Africa (variously depicting Senegal, Mali, Gabon, Ivory Coast, East Africa, etc.) made by leading French explorers, highlights of which include Édouard Bouët-Willaumez’s stunning masterpiece of thematic cartography, being a map of West Africa employing resplendent waves of colour to represent the geographic prevalence of various key commodities and the slave trade; and Anne-Jean-Baptiste Raffenel’s grand map of the expanse extending from Dakar to Timbuktu employing Arabic toponomy – an extraordinary artefact from a transformative period in African history with stellar provenance.

During the mid-19th century, France was at a crossroads. Once one of the world’s great colonial powers, by the end of the Napoleonic Wars, it had lost many of its large colonial holdings to war or diplomatic cessions, retaining only an assortment of small islands and territories (Martinique, Guadeloupe, Réunion, French Guiana, etc.). While France still possessed a series of ‘comptoirs’ (trading posts) along various stretches of the coasts of West Africa, as the Transatlantic slave trade (their original raisons d’etre) was being wound down, most of these had fallen into disrepair, or had been abandoned. While from the 1820s to ’40s, France engaged in aggressive ‘gunboat diplomacy’ in Latin America to de-



to defend what is saw as its commercial privileges, these endeavours never resulted in gaining colonial holdings. France's only grand colonial project of the first half of the 19th century was its annexation and ongoing conquest of Algeria, which commenced in 1830, that while costly, was generally viewed in France as a success.

An intense debate ensued amongst the French elite as to whether France should go 'full throttle' to regain a grand overseas empire and reestablish itself as one of the world's 'great powers' (like Britain), or should pursue a policy of restraint regarding its foreign affairs, limiting itself to only a few small overseas holdings. The Anti-Colonialists had some powerful arguments on their side, as large-scale colonization efforts promised to be expensive (in both blood and treasure) on the front-end, would inflame tensions with rival powers (i.e., Britain), and would presumably redirect resources away from pressing domestic concerns. Indeed, France suffered from political instability (the country was beset by revolutions in 1830 and 1848) and needed to be mindful of European security risks (notably from its arch-nemesis Prussia). Moreover, the winding down of slavery (which would be finally abolished in French domains in 1848) would presumably make operating colonies far more expensive.

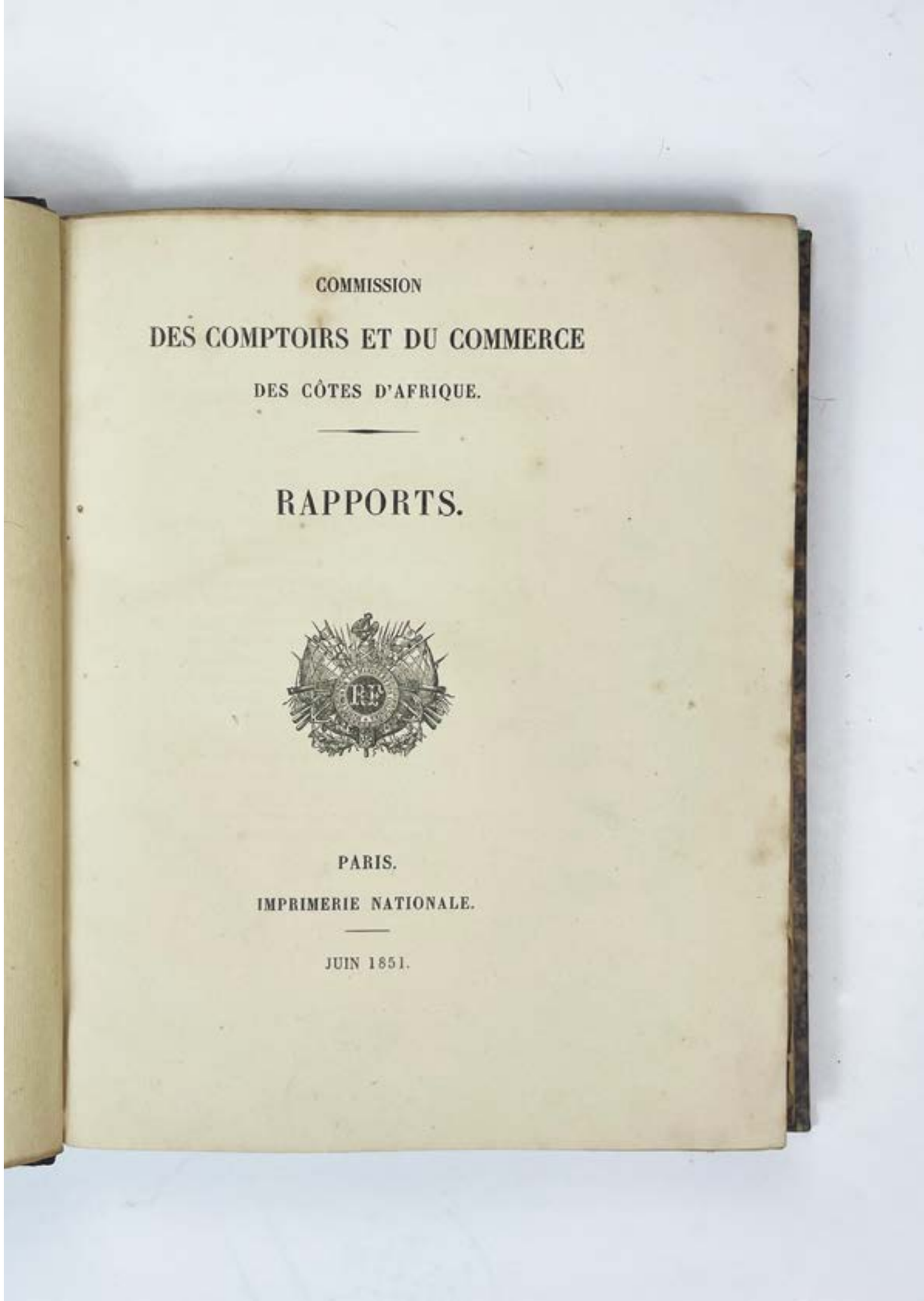
On the flip side, the Colonialists argued that immense profits would eventually be yielded by harnessing natural resources, especially in Africa. The obligatory expansion of the military would make France stronger both at home and abroad, while France needed the prestige and the power yielded by colonial holdings to be able to compete with the likes of the Britain and the Netherlands. Colonialism was not only desirable, but necessary, and the 'success' of France's takeover of Algeria proved that the country could successfully anage large-scale colonial adventures.

While the Colonialist lobby was far from winning the debate, beginning in the late 1830s, it started to make moves that would create the pre-conditions for colonial expansion. Elements of the foreign ministry and military, which tended to be controlled by ardently Colonialist figures, sponsored a series of investigative missions to Sub-Saharan Africa to assess the region's potential for mass French colonial expansion in what was expected to be the post-slavery era, whereupon, instead of trading in people, the priority would be trading in commodities. It helped that the Industrial Revolution greatly accelerated the practical applications of, and demand for, such commodities, so supporting the dawn of a new area of commercialism.

The Pathfinders of the New French Colonialism in Africa

In West Africa, considered to be the most commercially promising part of the continent, where France had a long history of engagement, the most important investigative missions were those undertaken by the naval officer Édouard Bouët-Willaumez and Anne-Jean-Baptiste Raffenel. In the more mysterious, but seemingly wonderous, realms of East Africa, the great French pathfinder was Charles Guillain.

Édouard Bouët-Willaumez (1808 - 1871) was born as Louis Edouard Bouët, the son of a successful merchant and the mayor of town near Paris. He joined the French Navy in 1824, with his first assignment being along a lengthy voyage that saw him fight in the


COMMISSION

DES COMPTOIRS ET DU COMMERCE

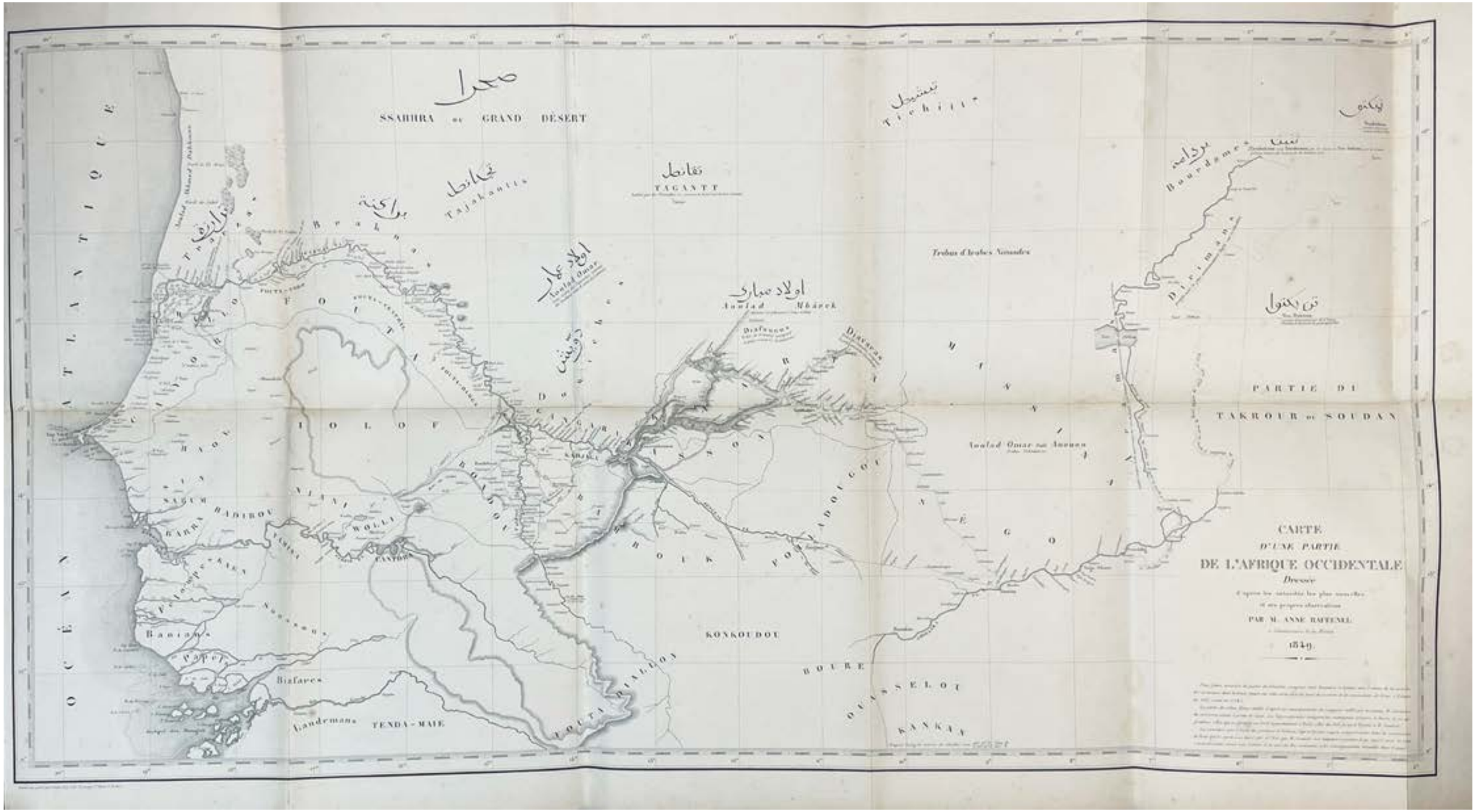
DES CÔTES D'AFRIQUE.

RAPPORTS.

PARIS.

IMPRIMERIE NATIONALE.

JUIN 1851.


صحرا
SSAHHRA ou GRAND DÉSERT
تشيل
Tichitt
تقانط
TAGANT
Tajakanits
Trebus d'Arabes Nomades
Aoulad Omar ou Amours
Aoulad Ahmed
Aoulad Nbarek
Diaferes
Diaferes
Bardamez
Dimanet
PARTIE DI
TAKROUR ou SOUDAN
CARTE
D'UNE PARTIE
DE L'AFRIQUE OCCIDENTALE
Dressée
PAR M. ANNE RAFFENEL
1849
ATLANTIQUE
OCEAN
BRAKNA
TRARZA
TOUCOULEUR
FOUTA-TORO
FOUTA-DJALLON
DENTILIA
IOLOF
BAOL
SINE
SALOUM
NIANI
WOLLI
BARRA
GAMBIE
BAMBOUK
KONKOUDOU
BOURE
OUASSELOI
KANKAN
Baniaras
Bizfares
Gaudermans
TENDA-MAIE

Battle of Navarino (1827), whereby Greece secured its independence, before touring the Indian Ocean. He subsequently took part in expeditions to Greece, Algeria, Argentina and Belgium.

In 1836, Bouët began his hugely consequential involvement with West Africa, when as a lieutenant, he was made the commander of the steamship L'Africain, whereupon he ascended the Senegal River to reach Félou Falls (Mali). In 1838, Bouët, as skipper of the La Malouine, opened a trading route down the coat of West Africa south of Senegal, signing an important treaty with the King of Gabon, in 1839, that secured commercial concessions and control of the future site of Libreville.

Hugely impressed with Bouët's skill and zeal, in 1841, Bouët was made the commander of the West Africa Fleet of the French Navy and, in 1843, the Acting Governor of Senegal. He reinvigorated the key port of St. Louis, Senegal, inviting Bordeaux traders to set up shop, resulting in an explosion of commerce. He led a mission to the interior, establishing French relations with the rulers of Bambouk and Bundu. He also led expeditions far down the coast, reviving old, and establishing new, French outposts in Senegal, Guinée and Gabon, and, in 1843, founding new bases in the Ivory Coast, such as Fort Memours at Grand-Bassam and Assinie, as well as signing protection and trade agreement with local rulers. In 1844, he supported the Prince de Joinville during his successful attack of the Moroccan port of Mogador. For his excellent work, he was promoted to Captain and permitted to retain valuable war trophies.

In 1845, he became the heir of his uncle, the late esteemed Vice-Admiral Jean-Baptiste Philibert Willaumez, and so in his honour adopted his name. He returned to West Africa, as the Commander of the Naval Division of the Western Coasts of Africa, but this time as head of large squadron of 26 cruisers. During this period, he pursued 'gunboat diplomacy', winning several sharp battles against various indigenous forces, with the overall objective of consolidating French military dominance over the littorals of Senegal, Guinée, Gabon and Ivory Coast.

Upon his return to France, Bouët-Willaumez was regarded as the foremost authority on West Africa, and his recommendations formed the basis for French colonial policy in the region. His book on the slave trade, Commerce et traite des noirs aux côtes occidentales d'Afrique (1848), and his memoirs of his military exploits in West Africa, Campagnes aux côtes occidentales d'Afrique (1850), were mandatory reading for those interested in colonial affairs.

He subsequently became one of the leading naval figures during the Crimean War (1853-6) and the Second Italian War of Independence (1859), before becoming, successively, the prefect of the great naval bases of Cherbourg and Toulon, and then finally a senator.

Anne-Jean-Baptiste Raffenel (1809 - 1858) was a marine officer and colonial official, and a native of Versailles, who hailed from a military family. From 1826 to 1842, Raffenel travelled globally, spending time in the West Indies, the United States, Brazil, Madagascar, and Réunion.



In 1843, Raffenel was commissioned by the French navy to explore the interior of Senegal, ascend the Falémé River, and forge relations with key indigenous nations, notably in Bambouk. This resulted in his excellent memoir, Voyage dans Afrique Occidental (1846). In 1848, he continued his missions in the region, being detained by the locals in Bambara for eight months. He made a final expedition in West Africa, in the mid-1850s, whereupon he ventured as far as Ségou (Mali), where he was kidnapped for a time. He ended his days as the governor of the French outposts in Madagascar. His accounts of the interior of Senegal and western Mail were regarded as the most authoritative of the era.

Charles Guillain (1808 - 1875) was a French naval officer who extensively explored East Africa, underpinning the French commercial and colonial presence in the region. From 1835 to 1841, Guillian, was engaged in a mission to re-establish French contact with the tribes of Madagascar and to initiate commercial links with Zanzibar, an Omani protectorate. His endeavours in Madagascar were quite successful, and he founded a permanent French base on the strategically located island of Nossi-Bé. While his dealings with the Zanzibar were not successful (due to Omani intransigence), he nevertheless gained valuable intelligence on the Swahili Coast.

From 1846 to 1848, Guillain led an action-packed mission to East Africa and India, which while continually plagued by the illness of his crew, managed to persevere. As the commander of the frigate Ducouëdic, he staked France's enduring claim to Mayotte, in the Comoros (which is still a part of France today). He then returned to Zanzibar, where he was more successful in opening commercial relations, leading to the establishment of a French consulate on the island. He then made tours of the west coast of India, visiting Diu, Surat, Mumbai (Bombay), and Goa. In 1846, he extensively explored Somalia, before helping to consolidate France's presence on the former pirate base of the island of Ste Marie (Madagascar). This mission was notable for its success in anchoring France's ties to Madagascar and the Swahili Coast, and for being one of the earliest expeditions in Sub-Saharan Africa to document its adventures using photography.

Upon Guillian's return to France, he circulated a report on his explorations within elite government circles, Exploration de la Côte orientale d'Afrique exécuté par M. Guillain, capitaine de frégate, commandant le brick le Ducouëdic en 1846-47-48-49. Rapport commercial autographié par ordre de M. le Ministre de l'aAgriculture & du Commerce (1850), that proved highly influential in supporting the Colonialist cause. His adventures are better known to the public due to his sumptuous memoir, Documents sur l'histoire, la géographie, et le commerce de l'Afrique orientale, 3 vols. (1856), accompanied by a folio atlas of maps and images, Voyage à la côte orientale d'Afrique… Album (1856).

The 'Colonialists' gain the Upper Hand

1848 was a watershed year in French history. Not only did France finally abolish slavery throughout its global domains, it overthrew its monarchy for the last time, reestablishing a republic, and electing Charles-Louis Napoléon Bonaparte (1808-73) as its President. Charles-Louis was the nephew of Napoléon Bonaparte and would, in 1852, declare himself the Emperor of France, as Napoléon III. He was an ardent proponent of a muscular French foreign and colonial policy, but during the period of his presidency, he needed to carefully justify any 'big moves'.

In 1850, Napoléon formed the Commission des comptoirs et du commerce des Côtes d'Afrique, a special committee of top-flight experts and major political figures, which included Bouët-Willaumez, the naval officer Joseph-Marie Didier Duburquois (Bouët-Willaumez's righthand man), Guillian, and the diplomat Ferdinand de Lesseps (later famous as the builder of the Suez Canal), whose mandate was to study the matter of French colonial expansion in Africa and to make recommendations for how it was to be achieved. While composed of Colonialist partisans, the commission nevertheless took its job seriously, assembling and analyzing data and firsthand accounts, as well as collecting the latest and best maps of Africa.

In June 1851, the Commission produced the present work, the Rapports, which immediately became one of the most influential documents in French colonial and modern African history. Containing highly sensitive information, the Rapports were pushed in only a very small print run for private circulation within high-level government and commercial circles in Paris, so explaining why so few examples survive to the present day, despite its importance. In short, the Rapports were responsible for France firing the 'starting gun' on the creation of its modern African colonial empire, with great consequence to the continent and the world.

The Rapports in Focus

The Rapports, while succinct, was very well composed and succeeded in making a powerful case in favour of robust and comprehensive French colonial expansion in Africa. Here the Commission was very careful to anchor their opinions in statistics and evidence gathered firsthand by its members, or agents, in the field. Upon reading it, one cannot help but to be convinced that realizing a grand colonial empire would make France wealthier and more powerful, while Paris should be confident that it already possessed the resources and know-how to accomplish such endeavors.

Specifically, the commission recommended that France formally takeover all Senegal, developing it into a formal colony, controlling all manner of its economic and social affairs. This was in line with the new concept of colonialism that could be likened to 'nation building', whereby the imperialist power would possess and militarily occupy the land, assuming the responsibly for managing and 'modernizing' the subjected society, as opposed to merely using it source for exporting resources.

Senegal, a part of West Africa in which France had maintained a presence since the 17th century, was to be the 'trial run'. If the takeover and development of Senegal proved effective, it would justify the creation of further French full-fledged colonies in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Meanwhile, beyond Senegal, France would maintain and expand it comptoirs along various places along the coast of Africa, seeking to gain better access to precious natural resources and forging commodious relations with local powers. These bases could be used as the foundation for expanding French mandates in the future.

The Rapports are divided into coherent sections, commencing with the 'Rapport Général', that outlines the commission's overarching argument. This is followed by the 'Rapports

CARTE
DU COURS
DU SÉNÉGAL, DE LA FALÉMÉ ET DE LA GAMBIE;

dressée d'après les documents les plus récents.

PAR Mr E. BOUËT-WILLAUMEZ
Capitaine de Vaisseau.

NB. Le Cours du Sénégal depuis St Louis jusqu'à Daguana, le Rapid des Marmgouins, le lac Panié-Fond, les Localités situées sur les principales positions du Wallo, ont été déterminés astronomiquement par Mr E. Bouët-Willaumez, alors gouverneur du Sénégal. (Le Cours du Sénégal depuis Makana jusqu'à Saint-Louis, le Bélier, le Grand Galam et le Cours de la Falémé, d'après les documents recueillis par les officiers en 1818.)

Les positions du haut des Terres, jusqu'à Makana, ont été déduites de M. E. Duprat et Pruneau, officiers de Marine.

Le Cours de la Falémé est extrait du voyage de Mr Mollien, et celui de la Gambie est dû à M. E. Duprat et Lemaire.

La ligne rouge représente la route suivie par le gouverneur E. Bouët-Willaumez, à travers le Cayor, le Wallo et le désert en 1838, avec sa bonne escorte, composée d'infanterie, de cavalerie et d'artillerie.

La ligne bleue représente la route suivie par la commission d'exploration des mines d'or du Bambouk, dirigée par Mr Huard-Bessinières, chef de la Marine.

ATLANTIQUE OCÉAN

Maures Trarzas — Maures Brakna — SAHARA ou GRAND DÉSERT

CAYOR

WALLO

SÉNÉGAL

FLEUVE

STORO (Province du Fouta)

FOUTA (habité par les Toucouleurs, les Sarracolets, les Bambaras, les Yalofes et les Peuls, connus sous les dénominations de)

Désert de Barmoure

DAMGA (Province du Fouta)

Maures Dowiches

YOLOF

BAOL

SIN

SALUM

BARRA

BADIBOU

COMBO

POINT

GAMBIE FLEUVE JARRA

YAMINA

EROPINA

NYANI

GAMBIE FLEUVE CANTORA

WOLLI

BONDOU

TENDA

FOUTA DJALLON

HAUT GALAM ou KAMERA

BAMBOUK

GAYAGA

Falémé Riv.

Lith. de Thierry frères

Spéciaux', which focuses upon I. Sénégal; II. Comptoirs fortifiés de la côte occidentale d'Afrique; and III. Commerce de la côte orientale. The sections carefully outline and analyze the human and natural resources, and the logistical and military considerations in operating in each region, with the aim of showing that French colonial expansion would be both advantageous and practicable. They are backed up by the 'Annexes', featuring tables of authoritative, recent statistics that justify colonization.

Napoléon III accepted and adopted the recommendations of the Commission's Rapports, which became the blueprint for what would happen next. In 1852, the French government issued an ordinance that authorized the comprehensive colonization of Senegal, and expansion of the comptoirs elsewhere in coastal Africa.

The colonization of Senegal was realized during the governorship of Louis-Léon-César Faidherbe (in office, 1854-61, 1863-5), an incredibly energetic and visionary leader. He charged the French military up the Senegal River, winning wars against recalcitrant indigenous nations, so taking political control over the bulk of the country. He built mass infrastructure, created social services and founded many new outposts and urban areas. Notably, he transformed St. Louis, the capital of Senegal, into one of the most modern and impressive cities in all Africa. Not considering the moral problems of his actions, the French government and public considered the colonization of Senegal to be an unqualified success.

Elsewhere, during what was to be considered a transitional period, France developed comptoirs in various locations along the coast of Africa, as recommended by the Rapports. It also invited Roman Catholic missionaries to convert the locals to European ways. While it would not be until the 1880s that France endeavoured to create more full-fledged Sub-Saharan African colonies, in the mold of Senegal, the archipelago of comptoirs and missions formed the basis for this expansion.

The Rapports is today extremely rare, with the only institutional example we can find being held by the Bibliothèque du Service historique de la Défense, while we can trace only a single sales record for another example, which sold at a U.S. auction in 2010. This is not so surprising, as it would have been published in only a handful of examples, reserved for high-level official use.

[References: Jean-Pierre CHAUVEAU, Bibliographie historique du littoral sénégambien et de la peche maritime (milieu du xve, debut du xxe siècle), no. 183; Mamadou DIOUF, Le Kajoor au XIXe siècle pouvoir ceddo et conquête coloniale (2014), pp. 172-3; Christian ROCHE, L'Afrique noire et la France au XIXe siècle: Conquêtes et résistances (2011), p. 9; Christian ROCHE, Résister à la conquête française : Pays du golfe de Guinée et océan Indien, XIXe siècle: Les résistances africaines des pays du golfe de Guinée et des territoires de l'océan Indien à la conquête française du XIXe siècle (2020), pp. 11-12; Eugène SAUNIER, Une compagnie a privilège au XIXe siècle : la compagnie de Galam au Sénégal (1921), p. 176-177].

The Map Collection

The present example of the Rapports is unique, and fantastically so. It comes from the library of Prosper de Chasseloup-Laubat, Viscount (later the 4th Marquis) of Chasseloup-Laubat (1805-73), a political heavyweight who was one of the leading proponents of the new French colonialism. One of Louis-Napoléon Bonaparte's most trusted associates, he was serving as the French Navy Minister (in office, April 10 to October 26, 1851) when the Rapports were published, so certainly would have been one of the select few individuals who were originally furnished with an example. Chasseloup-Labat subsequently became the Minister for Algeria & the Colonies (1859-60), before assuming the ultra-powerful combined portfolio of Minister of the Navy & Colonies (1860-7), whereupon he oversaw French colonial expansion in Africa and the French conquest of Southern Vietnam.

Chasseloup-Laubat was a bibliophile and highly carto-literate, and the type who took an unusual level of interest in the details of colonial ventures. At some point, the present bespoke example of the Rapports was compiled for him, whereupon the text was bound with a collection of the very best available printed maps illustrating the relevant regions and subjects. The maps were obtained from a variety of sources and included the finest cartographic works of the likes of Édouard Bouët-Willaumez, Anne-Jean-Baptiste Raffenel and Charles Guillain. Highlights include Bouët-Willaumez's attractive and ingenious thematic map of the economic commodities of West Africa and Raffenel's stellar map of the vast and great region that extended from Dakar to Timbuktu, with some toponomy given in Arabic. Despite their profound contemporary importance, many of the maps are today very rare.

The 7 Maps are as follows:

1.
[WEST AFRICA – SENEGAL TO TIMBUKTU].
Anne-Jean-Baptiste RAFFENEL (1809 - 1858).
Carte d'une partie de l'Afrique occidentale / Dressée d'après les autorités les plus nouvelles et ses propres observations par M. Anne Raffenel s. Commissaire de la Marine / 1849.
Paris: [Lith. Gratia], 1849.
Lithograph, contemporarily mounted upon linen (Very Good, some light spotting, some toning along vertical centrefold), 51 x 94 cm.

This large format, separately issued map showcases the grand expanse of West Africa that lay between the coasts of Senegal and the legendary city of Timbuktu (Mali), a region that would become one of the key corridors of French colonial expansion in Africa.

Composed by Anne-Jean-Baptiste Raffenel in the wake his 1843-5 expedition up the Falémé River to Bambouk, its depiction of Senegal draws from the recent sources (including his own work), while it compiles the best available cartography of what is today western Mali, composed of mapping from different sources, notably the work of Adrien-Hubert Brué. An attractive and intriguing feature of the map is its use of Arabic toponomy to denote the territories of the interior Islamic tribes.

CARTE

DES CÔTES OCCIDENTALES D'AFRIQUE

Dressée d'apres les documents les plus récens,

par Mr. E. BOUËT-WILLAUMEZ, Capitaine de Vaisseau,

1848.

AVERTISSEMENT.

Les pavillons des diverses puissances Européennes flottant sur les établissements principaux qu'elles ont fondés aux côtes d'Afrique.

Les pavillons noirs flottent sur les principaux foyers de traite de noirs.

Les bandes colorées représentent approximativement, les produits commerciaux que se traitent sur les fractions de côtes en regard des quelles on les a données.

	Or en poudre ou en lingots	*Bois de Teinture et d'Ebénisterie*
	Gomme du Sénégal	*Bois de Construction*
La direction des flèches indique	*Gomme Copale*	*La Cire*
la direction dans laquelle porte le	*Huile de Palme*	*L'Ivoire*
plus habituellement le courant de	*Cuirs*	*L'Oreille*
la Guinée	*Cereales, Comme Riz, Mais, etc.*	*La Traite des noirs*
	Pistaches ou Arachides	

SAHARA OU GRAND DÉSERT

GOLFE DE GUINÉE

BIROA

TOMBOUCTOU

Diriman

GHOW

ZAARA

HAMBARA

SANGHI

MAGHO

TRARZA

MIXIANA

BOUNDI

GANNOWA

TAKIMA

CHUNZA

FACAH

KAYRA

BORNOU

KANEM

LAC TCHAD

BARKAREA

BECHERNI

GEANGARA

OUNBIMA

BABET

GABON

LOANGO

Pamba

Diogi

CONGO

ANGOLA

BENGUELA

Côte de Sierra Leone

Côte des Graines

Côte d'Ivoire

Côte d'Or

Côte du Bénin

Côte de Biafra

Côte du Gabon

Côte de Loango

Côte du Congo

Côte de Benguela

Montagnes de la Lune

The map seems to have been issued in two states, one with the imprint of 'Lith. Gratia', lower left, and the other without (as here). The map is extremely rare in both states, we cannot trace on 4 institutional only examples, held by the Bibliothèque nationale de France (2 examples), University of Aberdeen, and the Bibliothèque du Service historique de la Défense (Vincennes)

[References: Bibliothèque nationale de France: GE C-2862; Bibliothèque du Service historique de la Défense (Vincennes): MS 144 – 441; OCLC: 1113446619].

2.
[SENEGAL].
Édouard BOUËT-WILLAUMEZ (1808 - 1871).
Carte du cours du Sénégal, de la Falémé et de la Gambie; dressée d'après les documents les plus récents, par M. E. Bouët-Willaumez, Capitaine de Vaisseau.
Paris: Lith. Thierry frères, [1848].
Lithograph, contemporarily mounted upon linen (Very Good, a few light spots), 38.5 x 54 cm.

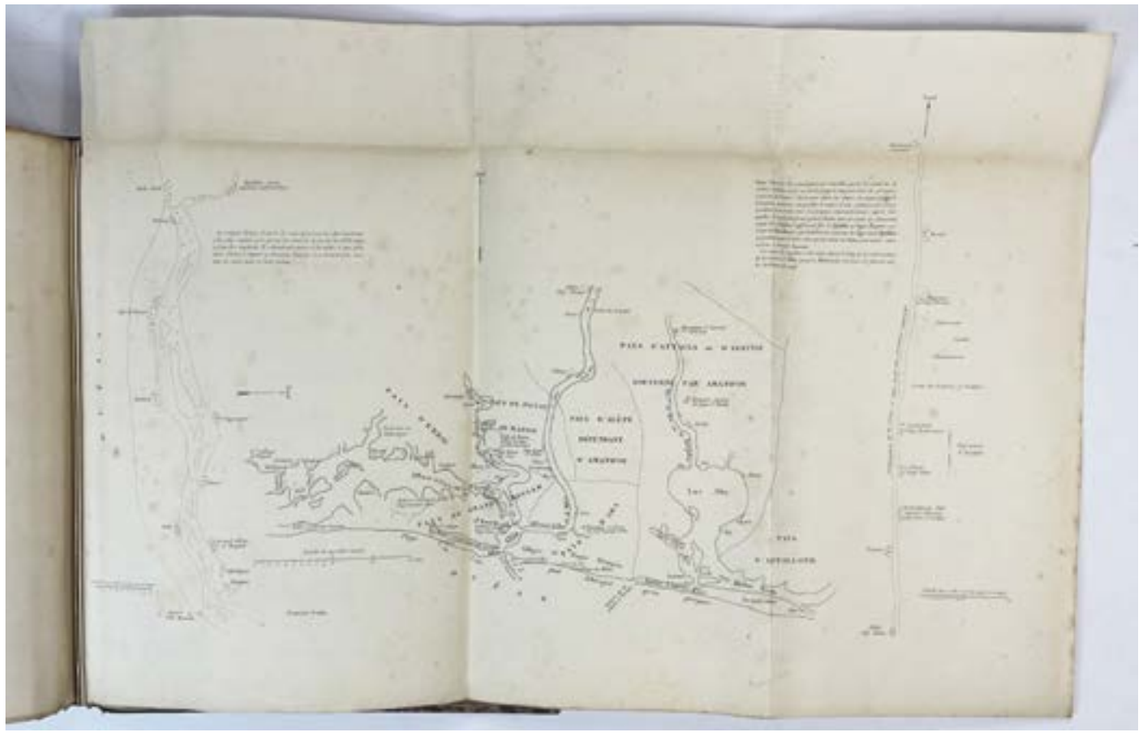
This fine map was drafted by Édouard Bouët-Willaumez and provides the era's finest geographic record of the interior of Senegambia, capturing the courses of the Senegal, Gambia and Falémé rivers. Predicated upon the best and most recent explorers' manuscripts, it names the territories of the various indigenous nations, along with hundreds of villages, noting the locations of French and British outposts by the appearance of the appropriate flags. The blue line traces the course of then Senegal Governor Bouët-Willaumez's 1843 trip up the lower Senegal River to Dagana fort, while the red line shows route of the 1843 expedition led the by the chief navy pharmacist Joseph Huard-Bessinière (1808-1844) to the upper Gambia and Falémé rivers.

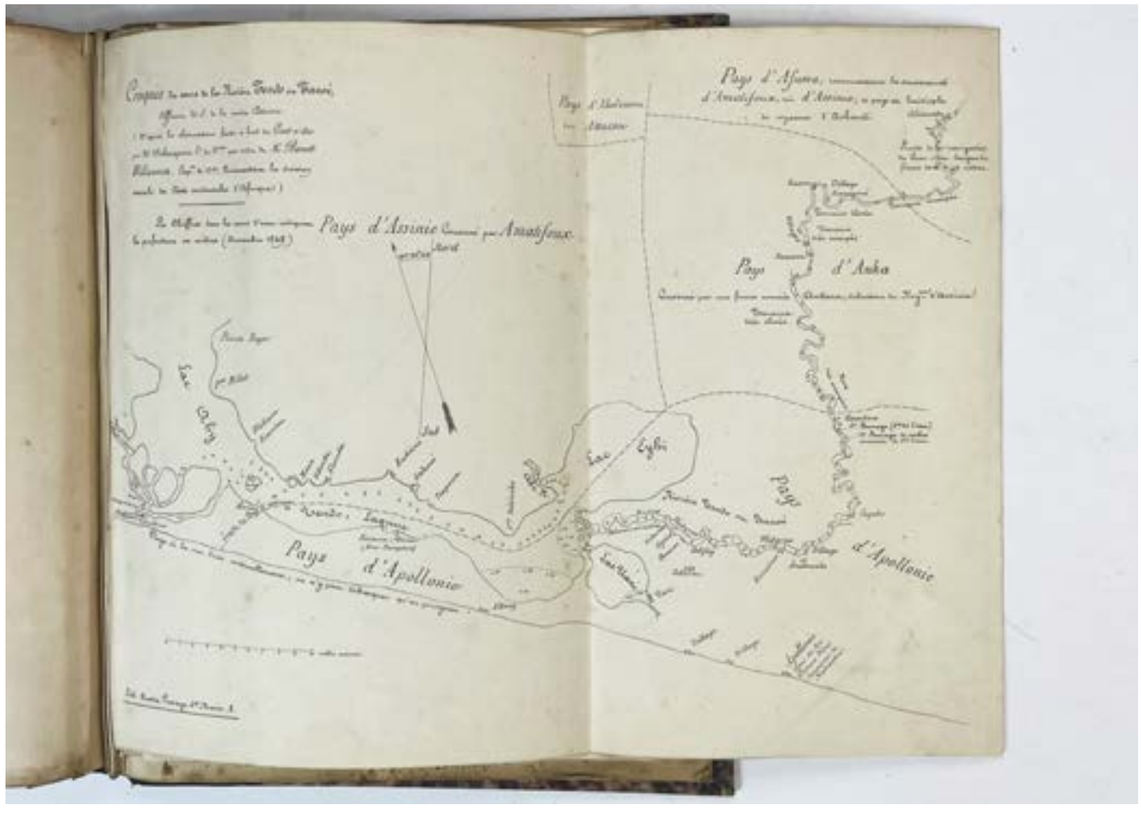
The map was originally published within Bouët-Willaumez's excellent book on slavery in West Africa, Commerce et traite des Noirs aux côtes occidentales d'Afrique (Paris: Imprimerie Nationale, 1848), but some examples seem to have also been issued separately.

The map is very rare, either as part of the book, or as appearing separately. We can trace only 3 sperate institutional examples of the map, held by the Bibliothèque nationale de France, University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign, and Académie des sciences d'outre-mer, while the book, Commerce et traite des Noirs, is known in only few libraires. We cannot trace any sales records for the separate appearance of the map, while we can find only a single sales record for the book.

[References (to separate map): Bibliothèque nationale de France: GE SH 19 PF 1 QUATER DIV 29 P 1 D; University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign: afm0003467, OCLC: 692994010 and 1089929763; Charles BECKER, Victor MARTIN & Yveline DIALLO, Cartes historiques de la Vallée du Sénégal présentées (1995), p. 21, map no. 13].

3.
[WEST AFRICA – THEMATIC ECONOMIC MAP / SLAVERY].
Édouard BOUËT-WILLAUMEZ (1808 - 1871).





Carte des côtes occidentales d'Afrique / Dressée d'après les documents les plus récens, par Mr. E. Bouët-Willaumez, capitaine de vaisseau, 1848.
Paris: Lith. Thierry frères, 1848.
Lithograph, contemporarily mounted upon linen, with details in original hand colour (Very Good, lovely resplendent colours), 51.5 x 60 cm.

This is one of the most amazing maps of anywhere in Africa published during the 19th century, being an innovative, sophisticated, and very early work of thematic cartography. Created by Édouard Bouët-Willaumez, it embraces the coasts of West Africa from Mauritania, in the northwest, down to southern Angola, in the southeast, as is based upon the intelligence he gathered during his expeditions in the region. Its purpose is to show the locations and relative frequency of economically important commodities as found along said littoral. It employs resplendent waves of colour, coded with yellow = gold; dark brown = Senegal gum; light brown = copal gum; dark green = palm oil; light green = leather; dark blue = grains / rice; light blue = pistachios and peanuts; red = dye woods; ink = construction woods; purple = wax; white = ivory; baby blue = orcein (a red dying material); and black = slaves. The presence and volume of trade of any of the commodities at any given point along the coast is represented by the thickness of the appropriate colour along the wave. The locations of French, British, Dutch, Danish, Liberian, Spanish and Portuguese outposts are indicated by their national flag, while the posts surmounted by black flags indicate ports that still facilitated the slave trade (that while against international law, still persisted).

The map was published within Bouët-Willaumez's excellent book on slavery in West Africa, *Commerce et traite des Noirs aux côtes occidentales d'Afrique* (1848), but some examples seem to have also been issued separately.

The map is very rare, either as part of the book, or as appearing separately. We can trace only 3 separate institutional examples of the map, held by the Bibliothèque nationale de France, University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign, and Académie des sciences d'outre-mer, while the book, *Commerce et traite des Noirs*, is known in only few examples held by libraries. We cannot trace any sales records for the separate appearance of the map, while we can find only a single sales record for another example of the book.

[References (to separate map): Bibliothèque nationale de France, département Cartes et plans, GE D-8612; Bibliothèque du Service historique de la Défense (Vincennes): MS 144 – 417].

4.
[GRAND-BASSAM, IVORY COAST].
[Expedition Party of Édouard Bouët-Willaumez].
[Untitled Map of Grand-Bassam and Assinie, Ivory Coast].
[Paris, published 1845 – 1850].
Lithograph, contemporarily mounted upon linen (Very Good, some light spotting), 31 x 46.5 cm.
This fine map showcases the important French trading base of Grand-Bassam, located in what is now the southeastern littoral of the Ivory Coast. The post was established by Édouard Bouët-Willaumez in 1843. Bouët-Willaumez retuned to Grand-Bassam in January 1849, whereupon his party fought a sharp, bloody battle against the forces of the local indigenous chief. While the French victory in this altercation ensured the enduring security of the outpost, Bouët-Willaumez's chief lieutenant, Joseph-Marie Didier Duburquois, was severely injured in action, forcing him to return to France.

In the 1880s, Grand-Bassam would gain great importance as one of Africa's leading commodity trading hubs. From 1893 to 1899, it would serve as the first capital of the new French colony of Ivory Coast.

The present map shows the vicinity of Grand-Bassam, located lower centre, near the mouth of the Ébrié Lagoon, part of a vast system of coastal lakes fed by the "Akba" (Komoé) River, and extends eastwards to take in another French outpost, Assine. Grand-Bassam town is shown as a cluster of buildings with the note, "résidence du Chef Peter", while otherwise the many villages and the territories of named chiefdoms are depicted, while the vertical register on the lefthand side shows the continuation of the scene northwards up the Komoé River.

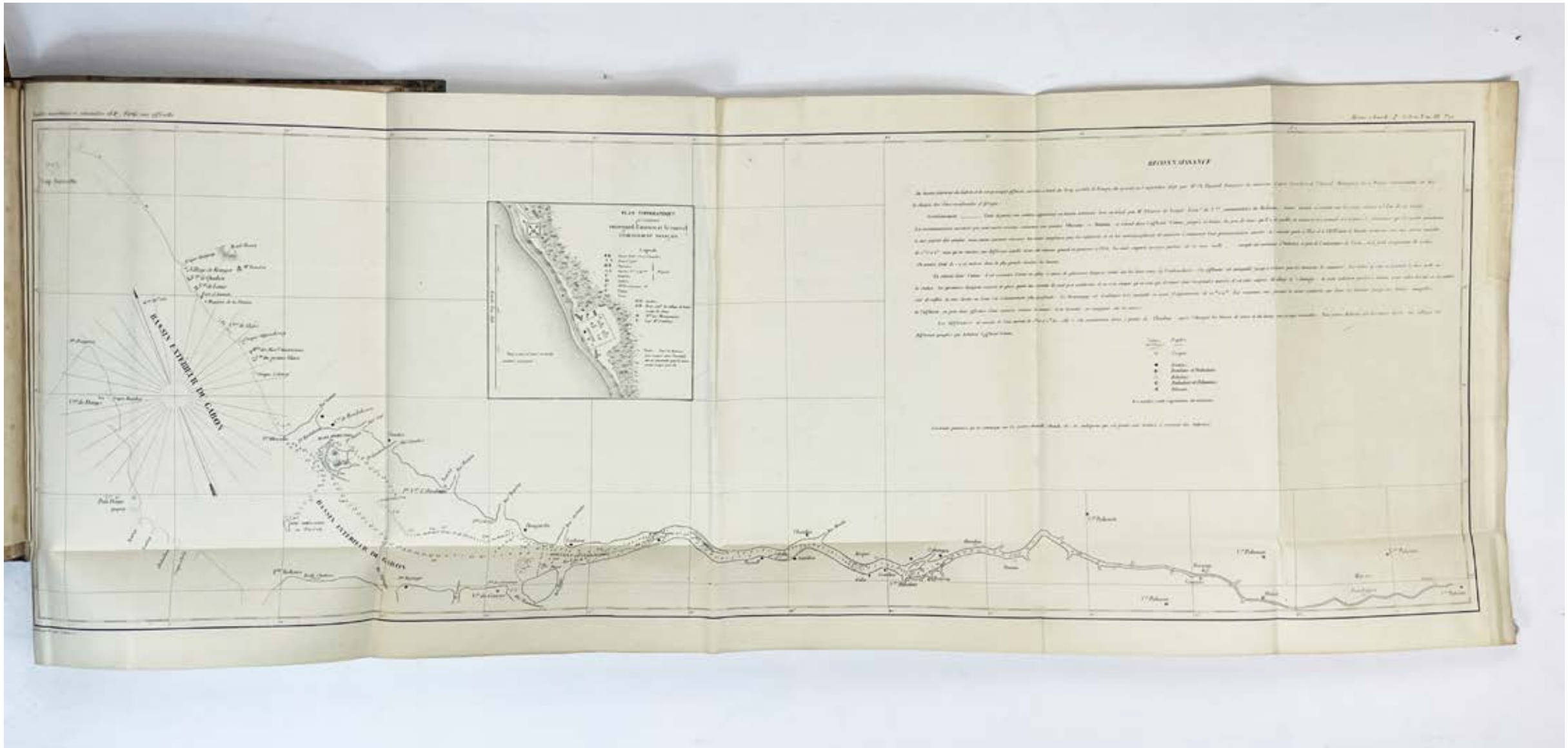
The map, while anonymous, was clearly made from a manuscript drafted by a member of the expedition party of Édouard Bouët-Willaumez sometime between 1843 and 1849. We have not been able to discern much about its publication history, except that it was likely lithographed in Paris sometime between 1845 and 1850.

The map is evidently very rare, as we can find only single reference to an example of the work, catalogued under the provisional title "Rivière de Grand Bassam et d'Assinie", in the collections of the Bibliothèque du Service historique de la Défense (Vincennes). [References: Bibliothèque du Service historique de la Défense (Vincennes): MS 144 – 428].

5.
[ASSINIE, IVORY COAST / TANO RIVER, GHANA].
Joseph-Marie Didier DUBURQUOIS (1823 - 1895).
Croquis du cours de la Rivière Tendo ou Tenoé, Affluens N.E. de la rivière Assine (D'après les observations faites a bord du Guet-n'dar par Mr. Duburquois, Lt. de V.au, Par ordre de Mr. Bouët-Willaumez, Cap.ne de Vau., Commandam. La division navale des Côtes occidentales d'Afrique.).
Paris: Lith. Gratia, [1850].
Lithograph, contemporarily mounted upon linen (Very Good, some light spotting, especially along vertical centrefold), 24.5 x 32 cm.

This sketch map shows the vicinity of the strategically important French trading post of Assinie (today the town of Assinie-Mafia, Ivory Coast) which lies at the mouth of a lagoon that marks the modern boundary between the Ivory Coast and Ghana, fed by the Tano River (Ghana), which enters from the west. The estuarine channels and courses of the rivers are charted with bathymetric soundings, while notes explain key features.

The map was drafted by Lieutenant (later Vice-Admiral) Joseph-Marie Didier Duburquois



(1823 - 1895), who was Bouët-Willaumez's second-in-command during his last expedition to West Africa, and who subsequently became the Director General of the Dépôt général de la Marine, the French naval mapping agency.

We have not been able to trace any references to the map.

6.
[GABON].
Alphonse Jean René, vicomte de FLEURIOT DE LANGLE (1809 - 1881).
[Untitled Map of the Gabon River Estuary].
[Paris, circa 1845].
Lithograph, contemporarily mounted upon linen (Very Good), 31.5 x 79.5 cm.

This fine large format chart was drafted by Lieutenant Alphonse Jean René, vicomte de Fleuriot de Langle (1809 - 1881), a French naval officer and scientist who surveyed the estuary of the Gabon River. The northern side of the mouth of the estuary had been secured for France by Édouard Bouët-Willaumez in 1839, whereupon (as shown here) the French built a fort at the location of what would become, in 1849, Libreville (the modern capital city of Gabon). The chart captures the shorelines of the estuary in impressive deal and follows the main shipping routes with bathymetric soundings. Interestingly, and unusually, the map features an ethnographic element, in that symbols are used to identify villages inhabited by different tribes, being the Pongos, Boulons, Bakalias, Pahiouins (with some villages being of a mixed population). Thus, the map is a very important record of the demographics of the future Libreville region before it was transformed by colonization and urbanization. The inset, upper left centre, details the French fort that was the basis of the future Gabonese capital.

Fleuriot de Langle's mission in Gabon resulted in another rare chart, *Plan du bassin extérieur du fleuve du Gabon, levé en 1844* (Dépôt général de la marine, Paris, 1845). Per the imprint, in the upper right margin, the present chart first appeared within an issue of the *Revue coloniale*, an influential periodical on colonial affairs.

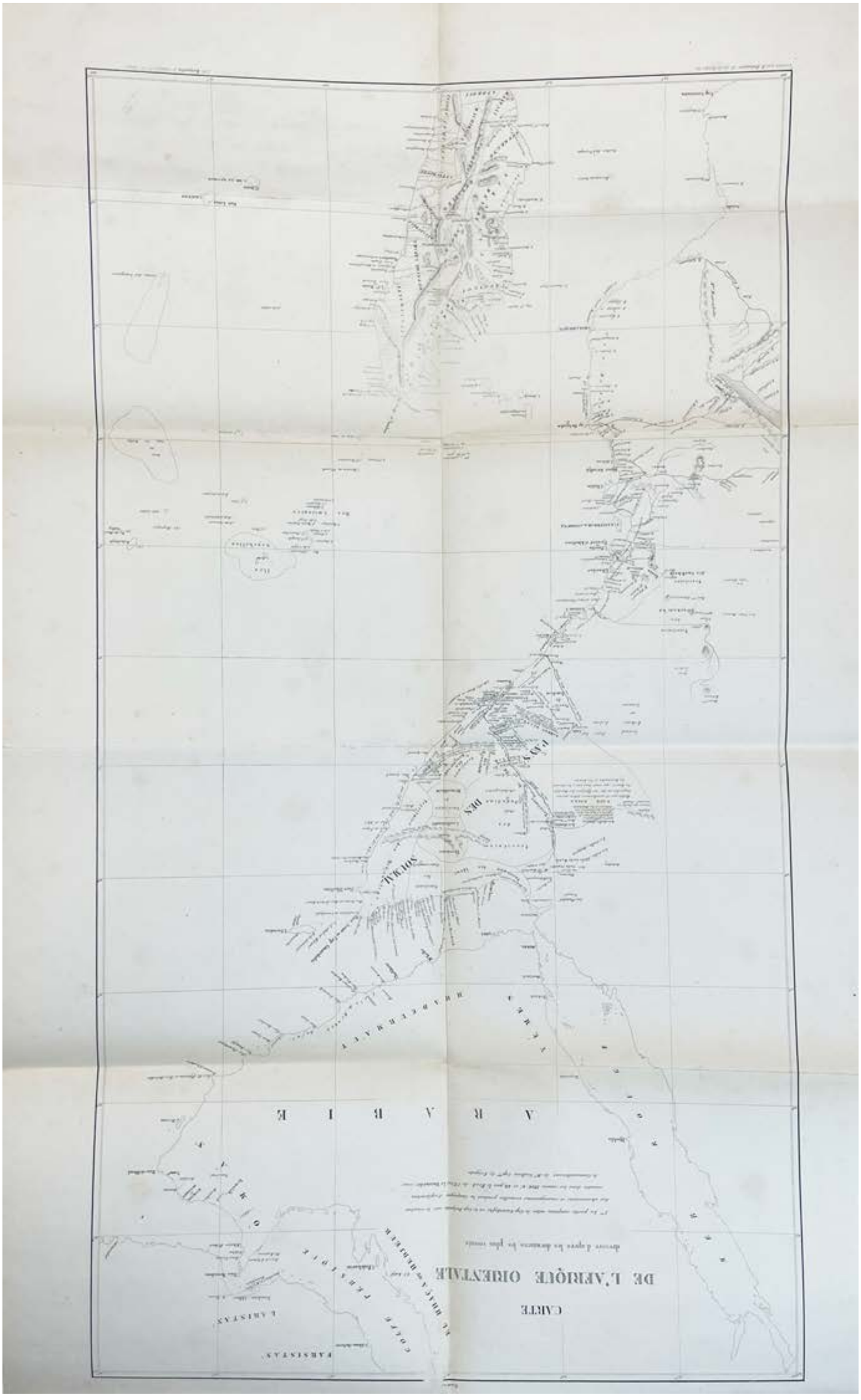
7.
[EAST AFRICA].
Charles GUILLAIN (1808 - 1875).
Carte générale du voyage à la côte orientale d'Afrique exécuté pendant les années 1846, 47 & 48, par M. Guillain, Capitaine de Frégate.
Paris: Erhard Schieble / Imprimerie Kaeppelin, [1856, or perhaps earlier].
Lithograph, contemporarily mounted upon linen (Very Good, some very light spotting), 79.5 x 50 cm.

This map was made by Charles Guillain to illustrate the theatre of his expeditions to East Africa and covers the coasts of the Indian Ocean from southern Arabia all the way down to southern Mozambique and Madagascar, with it perspective centred upon the 'Swahili Coast'. Along the littoral are labelled the locations numerous towns and villages, while the territories of tribal nations are named, often accompanied by notes. The map features much information that appears in print for the first time and is a valuable record of the region before it was transformed by European colonialism. An interesting detail are the lines in the seas that run parallel to the coast which represent the shores of 'Azania', the concept of Southeast Africa from the time of Classical Antiquity, following the precepts of Ptolemy.

As best as we are aware, the map was not published until 1856, when it appeared within the atlas of Guillian's expedition memoirs, *Voyage à la côte orientale d'Afrique…: Album* (Paris: Arthus Bertrand, 1856). It is possible that some examples may have been printed separately, even in advance of 1856. The *Album* is today a valuable work, and the map very seldom ever appears separately.

[References (to separate map): Bibliothèque nationale de France, GE C-7807].

7.500 EUR


CARTE
DE L'AFRIQUE ORIENTALE
A F R I Q U E
PARSNATS
LARISTAS
COLFE PERSIQUE
DES
SOFALA

3. INDIA
PUNJAB, HARYANA, HIMACHAL PRADESH
DAWN OF ‘THE RAJ’ / CALCUTTA IMPRINT

SURVEY OF INDIA. / Andrew Scott WAUGH (1810 – 1878). / Henry Edward Landor THUILLIER (1813 - 1906), et al.

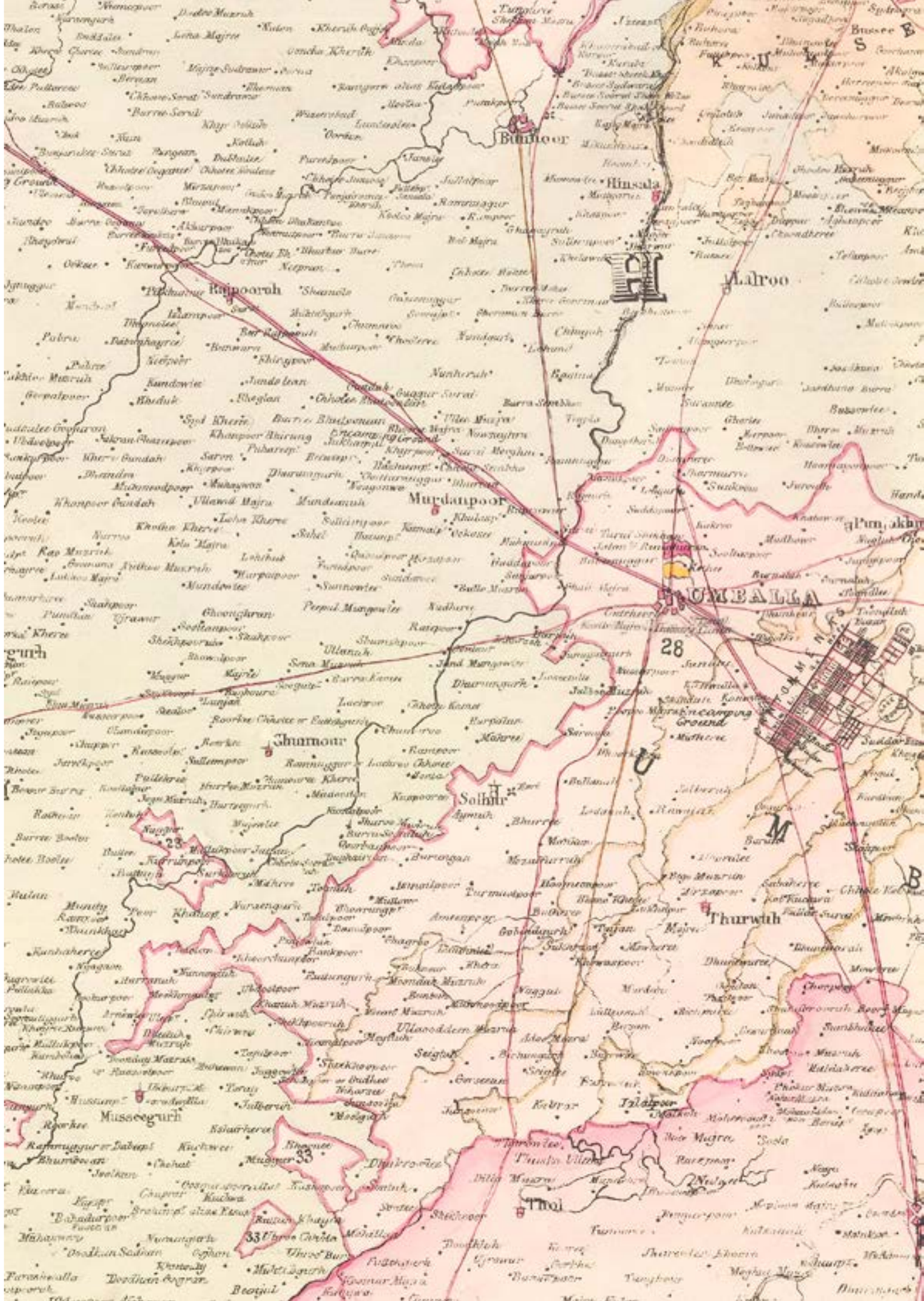
The British and Native States in the Cis-Sutluj Division, Comprising the Districts of Ferozpoor, Loodheeanuh, Umballa, Thanesur & Simla with with Putteeluh, Nabhuh, Jeendh, Kotluh, Kulseoo, Fureedkot 1847 to 1851.

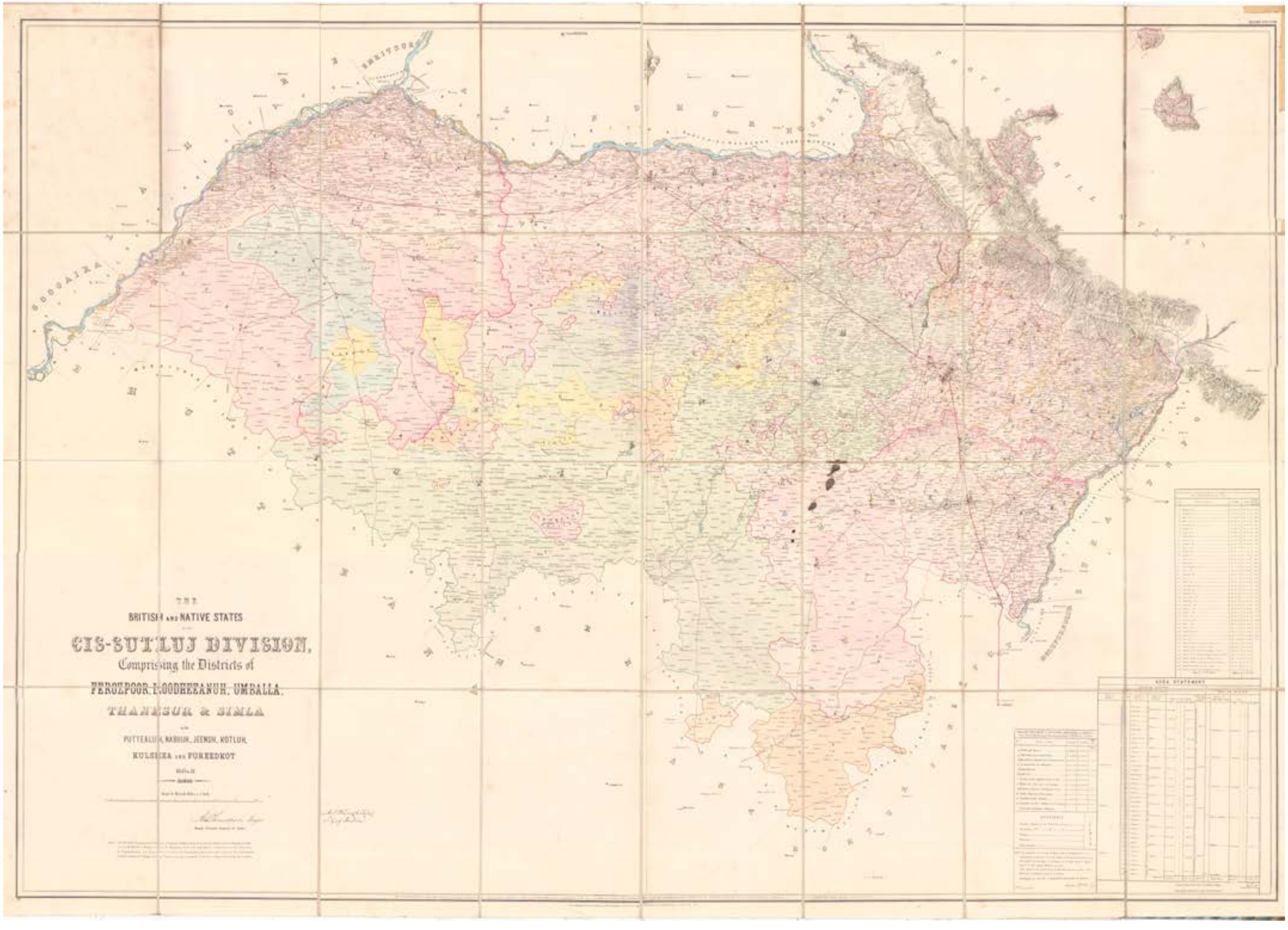
Calcutta: H.M. Smith at the Surveyor General’s Office, May 1858.

Lithograph with full original hand colour, dissected into 32 sections and mounted upon original linen, official Survey of India handstamp to verso accompanied by inscriptions and signatures of British military officers dated 1865, folding into original quarto brown cloth covers with gold debossed arms of the Survey of India bearing the title ‘Cis-Sutluj Division’ to front cover, marbled endpapers, with old plain paper dust jacket (Very Good, save for an old ink stain in lower left centre, otherwise overall clean and bright with gorgeous original colour with just some light staining in upper left quadrant, covers worn), 114 x 161 cm (49 x 63.5 inches).

A grand format, resplendently coloured military-topographical masterplan of the ‘Cis-Sutluj Division’, the strategic keystone of Northern India, embracing the parts of modern Punjab, Haryana, and Himachal Pradesh, it lay along the Grand Trunk Road between Delhi and Lahore; the map was issued by the Survey of India in May 1858, predicated upon the ultra-accurate mapping of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, in the immediate wake of the Uprising of 1857, a wildfire insurgency that nearly toppled British rule in India, during the which the people of ‘Cis-Sutluj Division’ generally remained loyal to the colonial regime, such that region acted as a ‘firewall’ stopping the rebellion from spreading out of control; the map is extremely rare as it was made in only a handful of examples restricted for high-level military use, with the present example featuring an official stamp and the dated signatures of army captains; the map captures the topography, infrastructure, urban centres and military stations in unprecedented detail, making it by far and away the finest map of region available upon the advent of the ‘The Raj’, the new British colonial regime of direct crown rule over India.

From the mid-18th to the mid-19th centuries, the East India Company (EIC), the private joint-stock company that traditionally handled British interests in India progressively endeavoured to conquer the entire Subcontinent. Where necessary and desirable, it invaded, annexed and directly ruled regions (ex. Bengal), while in other cases it was content to allow areas to remain ‘Native States’, British protectorates governed by supposedly loyal




THE
BRITISH AND NATIVE STATES
IN THE
CIS-SUTLUJ DIVISION,
Comprising the Districts of
FEROZPOOR, LOODHEEANUH, UMBALLA,
THANESUR & SIMLA
WITH
PUTTEALUH, NABHUH, JEENDH, KOTLUH,
KULSEEA AND FURREEDKOT

indigenous rulers. The EIC armies had to vanquish a succession of very powerful, and often well-led, Indian empires and potentates, during a series of epic contests. Although there were many twists and turns, the EIC eventually accomplished its goal of conquered virtually all of India (something that had never been achieved by anyone before) upon vanquishing the once-mighty Sikh Empire during the Second Anglo-Sikh War (1848-9).

However, the EIC's unprecedented triumph masked fatal weaknesses in its regime, popularly referred to as the 'Company Raj'. While the EIC was originally set up at the beginning of the 17th century to manage trading bases in India, since the mid-18th century, it came to directly and comprehensively rule vast regions, overseeing military security, infrastructure, civil administration and social services for millions of people. Upon gaining control over the entire Subcontinent, the EIC found itself saddled with one of the most awesome bureaucratic burdens in world history, a weight which proved far too great for its abilities and resources. During the 1850s, the EIC's finances were deeply in the red, with their military and civil service stretched to the breaking point. This led the Company to became 'sloppy', not adequately handling events, while unnecessarily alienating key stakeholders and communities.

Matters came to a head during the Indian Uprising of 1857 (which technically lasted from May 19, 1857 to November 1, 1858, although most hostilities concluded by the end of 1857), when large numbers company of sepoys (Native Indian troops in British service), with the support of some native rulers (notably the ailing Mughal Empire), rebelled against the Company Raj, due to a complex variety of grievances. Historians are generally agreed that the insurgency could have been avoided had the EIC regime not been so atrophied and disorganized. The Uprising was centred in Oudh (essentially modern Uttar Pradesh) and spread like wildfire. The EIC forces initially suffered surprising setbacks, and almost lost total control of the situation, only narrowly being saved by a mass influx of British forces from abroad. While the rebellion was eventually put down, it was a near-death experience for British rule in India, and fatal one for the Company Raj. On November 1, 1858, the 258-year-old East India Company was removed from power, and all its possessions and mandates in India were henceforth assumed by the British Crown, creating what was known as 'The Crown Raj', more frequently known simply as 'The Raj'.

The present map focuses upon the region of Northern India that from the early to mid-19th century was classified by the British as the 'Cis-Sutluj Division' ('Cis-Sutluj' meaning "on this side of the Sutlej River"). A vast area of over 15,500 square miles, that took in parts of the modern Indian states of Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh. A mixture of Native States and British-ruled territories, it was a demographically diverse region, with the eastern areas being home to a Hindu-majority population, the western areas containing a Sikh-majority, with both areas having large Muslim minority populations. Lying between the great cities of Delhi and Lahore, it occupied the traditional gateway between Peninsular India and Western Asia and was traversed by the route of the Grand Trunk Road (Northern Indian's main artery, that ran from Calcutta to Lahore). As such, the Cis-Sutluj Division was ultra-strategic to British military and political interests. This played out on the ground during Uprising of 1857, as the Native rulers and people of the Cis-Sutluj Division generally remained loyal to the Company Raj, so creating a firewall, preventing the spread of the insurgency to the Muslim-majority Indus Valley, an event which would have been a catastrophe for the British. Moreover, military control of the region going forward would allow an army to strike up into the Indus and down the Ganges valley, granting a commanding position. As such, the region was rightly considered by the British as the keystone of Northern India.

The Present Map in Focus

This grand format, beautifully rendered, and impressively detailed work was the finest military-topographic record of the 'Cis-Sutluj Division' available upon the dawn of the Crown Raj. Created just as the British were reaffirming their control over Northern India, and preparing for the advent of crown rule, it embraces the entire keystone region, extending from just north of Delhi, in the southeast, up the Himalayas, in the northeast, and over the southern fringes of the Punjab (near Rajasthan), in the southwest, and up to the Sutlej River, in the west and northwest, which historically represented the frontier of Peninsular India, with the great city of Lahore laying just beyond.

The map is rendered in a very attractive, slightly crude, form of lithography, and features full resplendent hand colour, with pink representing the British ruled lands, and other hues being for the Native States, while all topographical features are shown, including rivers and the Himalayas and their foothills (expressed by hachures, with spot heights in metres); while the road system is detailed throughout, with the Grand Trunk Road that heads north-northwest from Delhi to Umballa, before changing course to run west-northwest towards Lahore. Rather unusually for a Survey of India map of the time, the larger towns and cities are represented pictographically, portraying the shape of the urbanized areas, sometimes showing individualized major buildings.

Some places within the 'Cis-Sutluj Division' that are worth special mention include 'Umballa' (today Ambala, Haryana), in the upper right, which features the colossal British 'Cantonment' (army base and barracks), that was the size of a large city, complete with its own 'Race Course'. In the far upper right, nestled in the Himalayan foothills, is 'Simla' (today Shimla, Himachal Pradesh), the hill station that was the de facto (the later, from 1863, the official) summer capital of British India, where the Viceroy and all his officials retreated to escape the fierce heat and humidity of Calcutta, here noting the locations of 'Gov. House' and the 'Magnetic Observatory'. To the west of Umballa is 'Puttealuh' (today Patiala, Haryana), the capital of the region's foremost native state, and in the upper right, are the important Punjabi cities of 'Loodheeanh' (Ludiana) and 'Ferozpoor' (Ferozepur).

This extremely rare map was pushed in Calcutta in May 1858 by the Survey of India and is of stellar scientific accuracy, being predicated upon the surveys executed by the Great Trigonometrical Survey (GTS) of India the mega-project that ran from 1802 to 1870 that systematically and trigonometrically mapped all India to the large uniform scale of 1 inch to the mile. Arguably the most impressive mapping project in world history, by the early 1850s the entire Cis-Sutluj Division had been surveyed by the GTS.

Unlike many of the Survey of India-GTS publications, the present map was issued exclusively for restricted use by senior military officers and colonial officials and was not to be otherwise distributed or sold. The map features a great deal of militarily sensitive information, and as explained in the legend, lower left, identifies the symbols used to denote the locations of 'Tuhseel' [Tax Collection Offices] = Red Flag; 'Thannah' [Indian Army Base, or Outpost] = Yellow Flag; 'Police Chowkey' [Police Station] = Blue Flag, all being the nerve centres of Brtish power in the region. The map would have been an indispensable aid for planning of military movement and strategy by British commanders on the ground, as well as being consulted by political grandees in Calcutta.

On the verso linen, the present example of the map features the handstamp, 'Government Property / Issued from the Surveyor General's Office, Calcutta / For the Public Service', meaning that it was issued only for official use, accompanied by manuscript annotations signed by various British Indian Army captains and dated "Umballa. 28th August 1865". The map provides a wealth of detail about the scientific surveys undertaken the GTS that led to its creation. A line along the bottom margin reveals that the map is predicated upon surveys overseen by the revenue surveyor Captain H.V. Stephen in 1847-1851, supplemented by a survey of part of the Kythul area by Major W. Brown and 1843-5 and a survey of part of the Ferozepur area by Major Shortrede in 1851. The map is signed in print by Andrew Scott Waugh, the Surveyor General of India, and Henry Edward Landor Thuillier, the Deputy Surveyor General, the latter of whom likely personally oversaw the creation of the work, as was his custom for such important maps.

The 'Reference' notes the symbols used to identify the surveying stations of the GTS, with the 'Principal Stations of the Great Trig.l Survey' = a Red Dot surmounted by a Cross, and the 'Secondary Stations of the Great Trig.l Survey' = a Red Dot surmounted by a Staff. The large and detailed table in the lower right corner of the map, the 'Tabular Statements of Latitudes, Longitudes…', lists the geodetic coordinates, plus, the elevations of numerous places as scientifically ascertained by the GTS. The table, 'Area Statement', shows the land areas of all the various Native States and British territories in the Cis-Sutluj Division, with the 'British States' accounting for 8476.37 square miles, and the 'Native States' amounting for 7132.32 square miles, with the total area of the Division being 15,608.69 square miles.

Notably, the map was drafted in preparation for being lithographed, at the Survey of India's headquarters in Calcutta, by 'Bulloram Nath and Mahomed Azeem'. Many of the best cartographic draftsmen and lithographers in India were indigenous Indians.

The present example of the map is noted as being of the 'Second Edition' of the map, in the upper right corner, and was supposedly revised from the first edition, which we gather was published in January 1858, per the imprint in the lower margin.

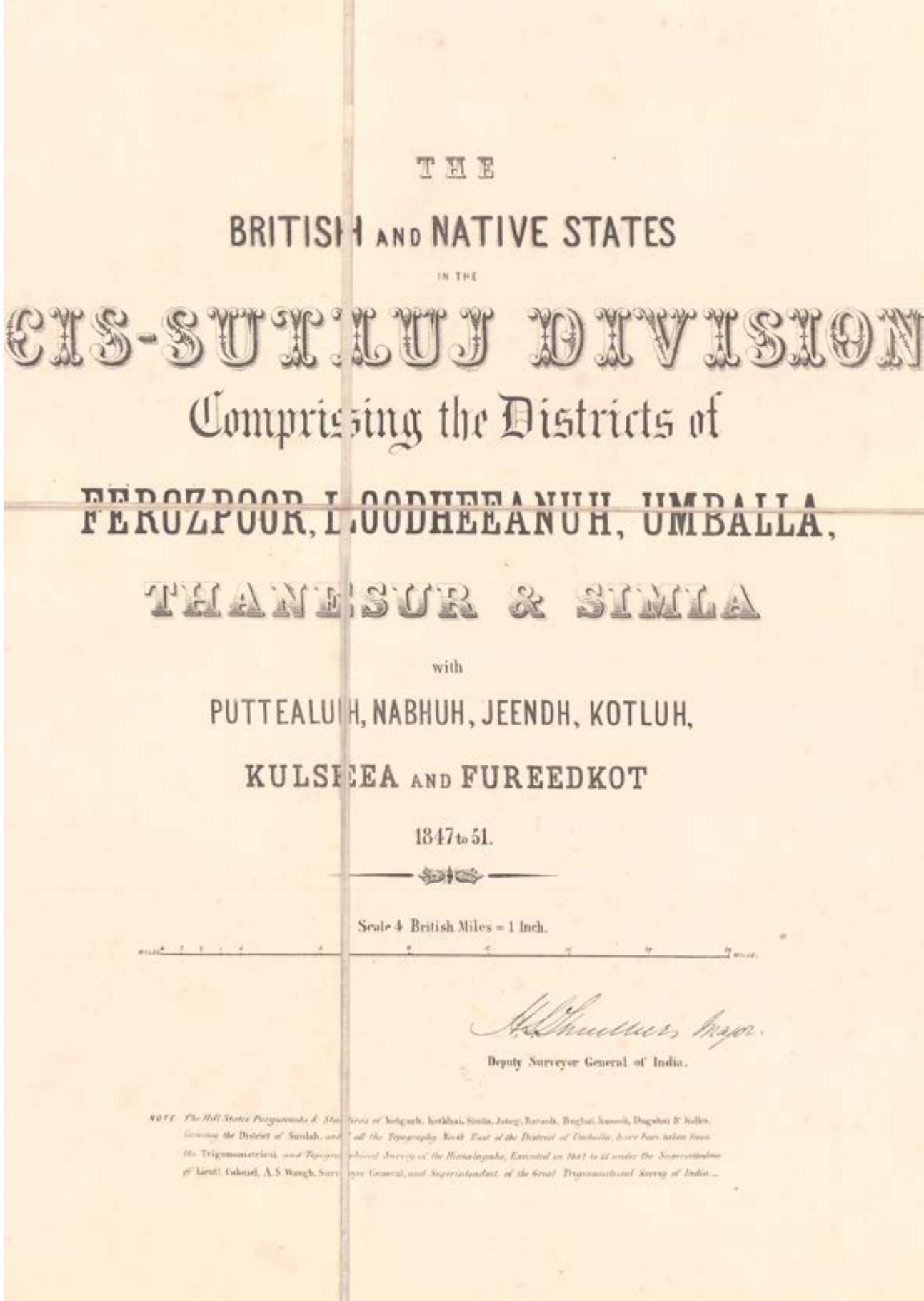
A Note on Rarity

The present map is extremely rare, which is not surprising as it would have been made in only a very small print run exclusively for high level military and official use, while the survival rate of large format 19th century Indian military maps is very low.

We can trace only 3 institutional examples of the map, in either of its editions, held by the British Library; Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin; and the National Archives of India. Moreover, we are not aware of any sales records for another example.

References: British Library: Cartographic Items Maps 52450.(41.); Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin: Kart. E 7116; National Archives of India: F.4/27; OCLC: 1289328868; S.N. PRASAD, Catalogue of the Historical Maps of the Survey of India (New Delhi: National Archives of India, 1975), p. 4.

4.800 EUR


THE

BRITISH AND NATIVE STATES

IN THE

CIS-SUTLUJ DIVISION

Comprising the Districts of

FEROZPOOR, LOODHEEANUH, UMBALLA,

THANESUR & SIMLA

with

PUTTEALUH, NABHUH, JEENDH, KOTLUH,

KULSEEA AND FUREEDKOT

1847 to 51.

Scale 4 British Miles = 1 Inch.

A. Shortrede, Major.

Deputy Surveyor General of India.

NOTE. The Hill States Pergunnahs & Sta[illegible] Kotgurh, Kothkhai, Simla, Jubug, Baraoh, Bughal, Kunowli, Dugshai & Kullon, forming the District of Sunlah, and all the Topography West, East of the District of Umballa, have been taken from the Trigonometrical and Topographical Survey of the Himalayahs, Executed in 1847 to 51 under the Superintendence of Lieut. Colonel, A. S. Waugh, Surveyor General, and Superintendent of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India.

4. ISTANBUL

Nouveau plan de Constantinople et des environs

Publisher: Istanbul: Librairie S.H. Weiss
Lithographer: Orell Füssli & Co, Zürich

[S. d., but probably circa 1880].

Chromolithographed map, originally dissected in 15 segments and mounted on paper, 63 x 73 cm (24.8 x 28.7 inches), folded in original illustrated cromolithographed wrappers 8° (Slightly age-toned, minor chips to the edges of segments, sporadic annotations in pencil, wrappers and spine slightly rubbed, but overall in a good condition).

A rare chromolithographed plan of Istanbul with charming wrappers, printed in Zürich and published by a German book shop in Istanbul.

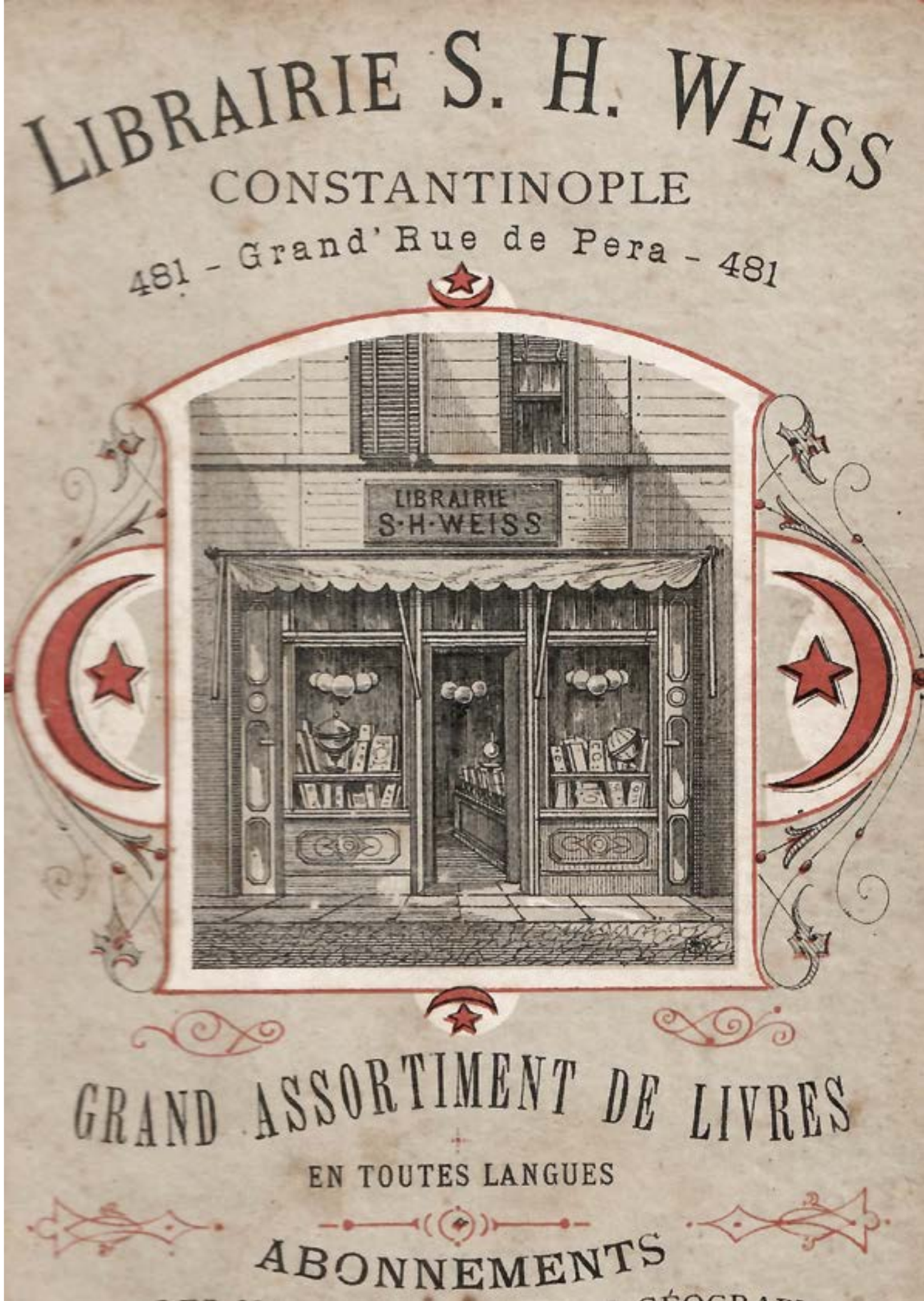
A rare and highly decorative folding map of Istanbul marks not only the most known monuments of the city, but also foreign embassies, a telegraph office, French, British and Austrian post office, horse driven tramcars, hospitals and barracks. Three colours of buildings mark various neighborhoods: Muslim (dark red), Christian (brown) and Jewish (yellow). The information showcased on the map suggests, that the map was printed for Western expats in the Ottoman capital.

The wrappers are decorated with a charming orientalist title, a view of Istanbul and on the rear cover a view of the publisher's shop on the prominent location on the Grand Rue de Pera.

The map is not dated but was probably printed around 1880. It already represents the Tünel subway, which was opened in 1875. The publisher Weiss probably closed his shop in the late 1870s or around 1880.

S. H. Weiss – A German Publisher in Istanbul

S. H. Weiss was a fine representative of an industrious international book and map dealer, who successfully connected German publishing industry with distribution at the developing Ottoman market. His store in Istanbul were specialized in selling Germany books, maps and stationeries, often printed in Germany or Switzerland exclusively for the Eastern market. The clients were numberless expats, upper class Ottomans and also Sultan himself.




Nouveau Plan de CONSTANTINOPLE et des Environs
MER DE MARMARA
L E B O S P H O R E
CONSTANTINOPLE. Librairie S. H. WEISS, Grande Rue de Pera 481.

Weiss was closely connected with the Leipzig book trade, concentrated around the book fair, and was first employed as the official commission-agent for Koehler Brothers in Istanbul and later, in the 1860 and 1870, shared his first premises with them on 323 Grand Rue de Pera, selling maps, stationaries and foreign literature.

In 1870s he was occupying a shop at 477 Grand Rue de Pera, across the street of the Russian Embassy.

Later Weiss's store, depicted on our map, was located on a prominent location in the third shop on the left-hand side of the entrance of the Swedish embassy, at 481 Grand Rue de Pera (for details please see sheet 36 of the insurance plan of Istanbul by Charles E. Goad from 1905: 36 : Constantinople vol. II Pera / Chas. E. Goad | Gallica (bnf.fr)), today approximately on the location of 237 Istiklal, occupied by Turkish-German Bookstore & Café.

It is unclear, when S. H. Weiss closed his business, but probably in the late 1870s, as he did not survive the global depression (Gabriele 2018).

A Note on Rarity

The map is extremely rare, especially in the West, as it was only sold in Istanbul for a short period of time. We could only trace three institutional examples in Western libraries (Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Aargauer Kantonsbibliothek, University of Minnesota, Twin Cities).

References: OCLC 732277562, 1040270987, 80033612. Cf.: Alberto Gabriele, The Grand Tour and the North-South Axis of the Nineteenth Century Book TradeThe Pan-European Trade of Foreign-Language Editions and the Forces of Incorporation that Reshaped the Industry, Mémoires du livre / Studies in Book Culture, Volume 10, no. 1, 2018 (on line source: https://id.erudit.org/iderudit/1055402ar).

4.200 EUR



5. CHINA
SHANGHAI IMPRINT
WESTERN-CHINESE CULTURAL EXCHANGE

Stanislas CHEVALIER (1852 - 1930).

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

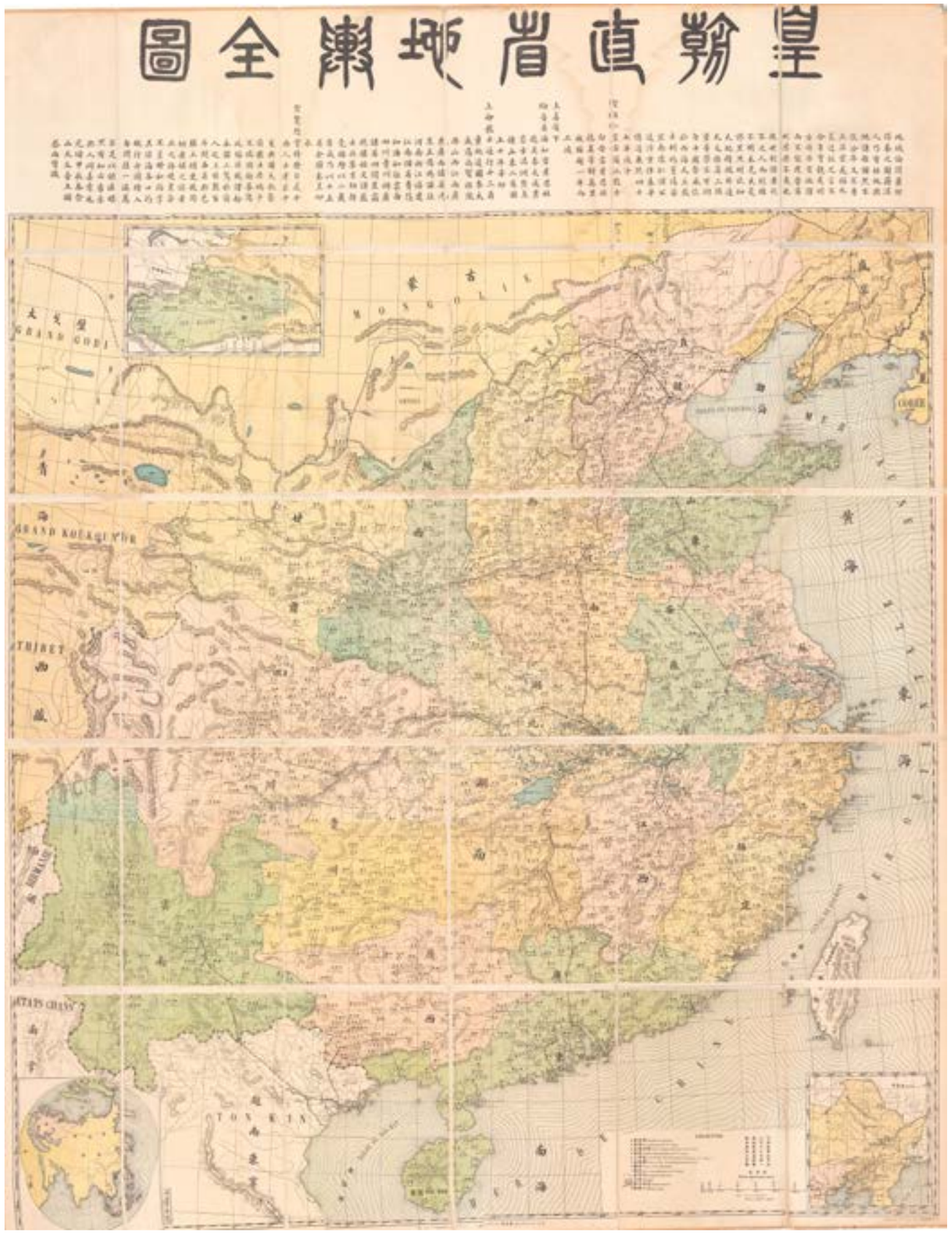
Zi-Ka-Wei [Xuhui District, Shanghai]: Imprimerie Hong-pao-tchai, 1904.

Colour lithograph, dissected into 30 sections and folding into original blue silk endpapers, with red pastedown printed title label (Very Good, overall clean and bright but some light tidemark staining in upper area, light marginal wear, old tack marks to corners), 142 x 111 cm (56 x 43.5 inches).

A rare, stellar and very large format bilingual (Chinese, French) map of China, made by Stanislas Chevalier, the polymath Jesuit-scientist who was famously the father of meteorology in China, beautifully colour lithographed at the Imprimerie Hong-pao-tchai, a printing house located at Zi-Ka-Wei, the missionary education-science centre in the Xuhui District of Shanghai, with Chinese-style blue silk endpapers, the map is a lovely mélange of Western and Chinese influences.

This impressive map showcases all China in a grand format, with its text in bilingual form (Chinese-French), with the title and explanation register on top given exclusively in Chinese. It was made by the brilliant Jesuit missionary Stanislas Chevalier, who is most famous for introducing modern meteorology to China. It was beautifully colour lithographed at the Imprimerie Hong-pao-tchai, the printing house that operated at the Zi-Ka-Wei missionary education-science centre in the Xuhui District, Shanghai. The map was made primarily for use in schools, with the present example having clearly been hung up on a wall for display and study, owing to the tack marks in its corners.

Stanislas Chevalier, building upon three centuries of Jesuit leadership in the cartography of China, showcases the country according to the latest information. The main map focuses upon ‘China Proper’, the core of the country that was 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 outer areas are covered in two inset maps, with the one in the lower right corner detailing the Manchurian provinces of Heilongjiang, Jilin and Liaoning; and the one in the upper left depicting Sin Kiang or Xinjiang (today's Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region), with another inset, in the lower left, featuring a circular map of Asia which contextualizes China.

Each of the Chinese provinces is coloured in its own bright hue, while all cities and towns of note are labeled in both Chinese and Latin transliterations, while rivers and coastal details are depicted and labeled, with mountains expressed by hachures. The 'Legende' identifies the symbols used throughout to denote the capitals of administrative jurisdictions, from the national capital Peking (Beijing), all the way down to second-class prefectures. The symbol employed to identify ancient walls (notably the Great Wall of China) is also given. The map is capped off by the beautiful Chinese-style blue silk endpapers, bearing a red title label, that adorn the verso. Critically, the map shows that China was then undergoing a great railway boom, as it depicts the impressive and constantly growing network of lines, while also showing the lines that are currently under construction.

Stanislas Chevalier created the map at Zi-Ka-Wei education and scientific centre, which was founded by the Jesuits in 1842 in what was then the small village of Xujiahui, today the Xuhui District of inner-city Shanghai. While initially just a small mission station, it eventually grew to include one of the greatest libraires in China, a school teaching an amazingly advanced specialized curriculum, an observatory, and a printing press. Today, it survives as the Shanghai Library Bibliotheca Zi-Ka-Wei, and remains of great cultural importance to the city.

A Note on Rarity

The present map is rare. We can trace 7 institutional examples, held by the Bibliothèque nationale de France; David Rumsey Map Collection (Stanford University); Library of Congress; Harvard-Yenching Library; Cornell University; Biblioteca Nacional de España; and the University of Victoria (Canada). Beyond that we can trace only a single other example as appearing on the market in recent times.

Stanislas Chevalier: Modern Jesuit Cartographer and Meteorologist of China

Stanislas Chevalier (1852 - 1930) was a polymath Jesuit scientist, explorer and cartographer. A native of the Loire Valley, he studied medicine in France, and joined the Society of Jesus in 1871, before becoming a mathematics professor. In 1883, Chevalier was sent on mission to China where he would remain for the rest of his years.

Chevalier was posted to the Zi-Ka-Wei centre in Shanghai, whereupon he showed a particular interest in meteorology, introducing the modern scientific standards of the field to China. In 1887, he became the director of the mission's observatory. He proceeded to publish a series of groundbreaking works on the metrology of China, including an *Essay on the Winter Storms on the Coast of China* (1893) and *Essay on the Variations of the Atmospheric Pressure over Siberia and Eastern Asia, during the Month of January and February 1890* (1896).

Importantly, in 1897 and 1898, Chevalier explored the upper course of the Yangtze River, which was little known to science. Travelling in only a small junk with two assistants, he constructed 48 weather stations along the course of river and conducted studies of its navigability and geology. This resulted is his masterpiece, *Le haut Yang-Tse de I-Tchang Fou a P'ing-Chan Hien en 1897-1898: voyage et description. Complement de l'atlas du haut Yang-Tse* (1899), with text and an atlas.

In late life, Chevalier focused upon astronomy, opening an observatory at Zo-Sé (Sheshan), to the west of Shanghai, which became the most important in China. He notably published a photographic study of the moon, *La Lune et ses paysages en 14 planches photografiees prises à l'observatoire de Zô-sé* (1922). In 1918, Chevalier was awarded the prestigious Jules Janssen Prize by the Société astronomique de France.

References: Bibliothèque nationale de France: IFN-53170042; David Rumsey Map Collection (Stanford University): 10575.000; Library of Congress: G7821.F7 1904 .C5; Harvard-Yenching Library: 990092086970203941; Cornell University library: Asia Rare G7820 1904 .H87; Biblioteca Nacional de España: MR/33-41/2689/1; University of Victoria (Canada): G7821 F7 1904 H82; OCLC: 80872673, 53157202, 1177042451, 494189071, 1107204452.

5.500 EUR



6. SHANGHAI, CHINA
‘JAPAN TOWN’ (HOHGKOU DISTRICT)

須 神田 [SU KANDA], Author and Publisher.

上海日本人街便覧 [Shanghai Japanese Town Handbook].

Shanghai: Su Kanda, May 19, 1939.

Colour print, printed on both sides, folding into original illustrated printed paper sleeve (Excellent condition, clean and crisp with original sleave in stellar form), 54 x 39 cm (21.5 x 15.5 inches).

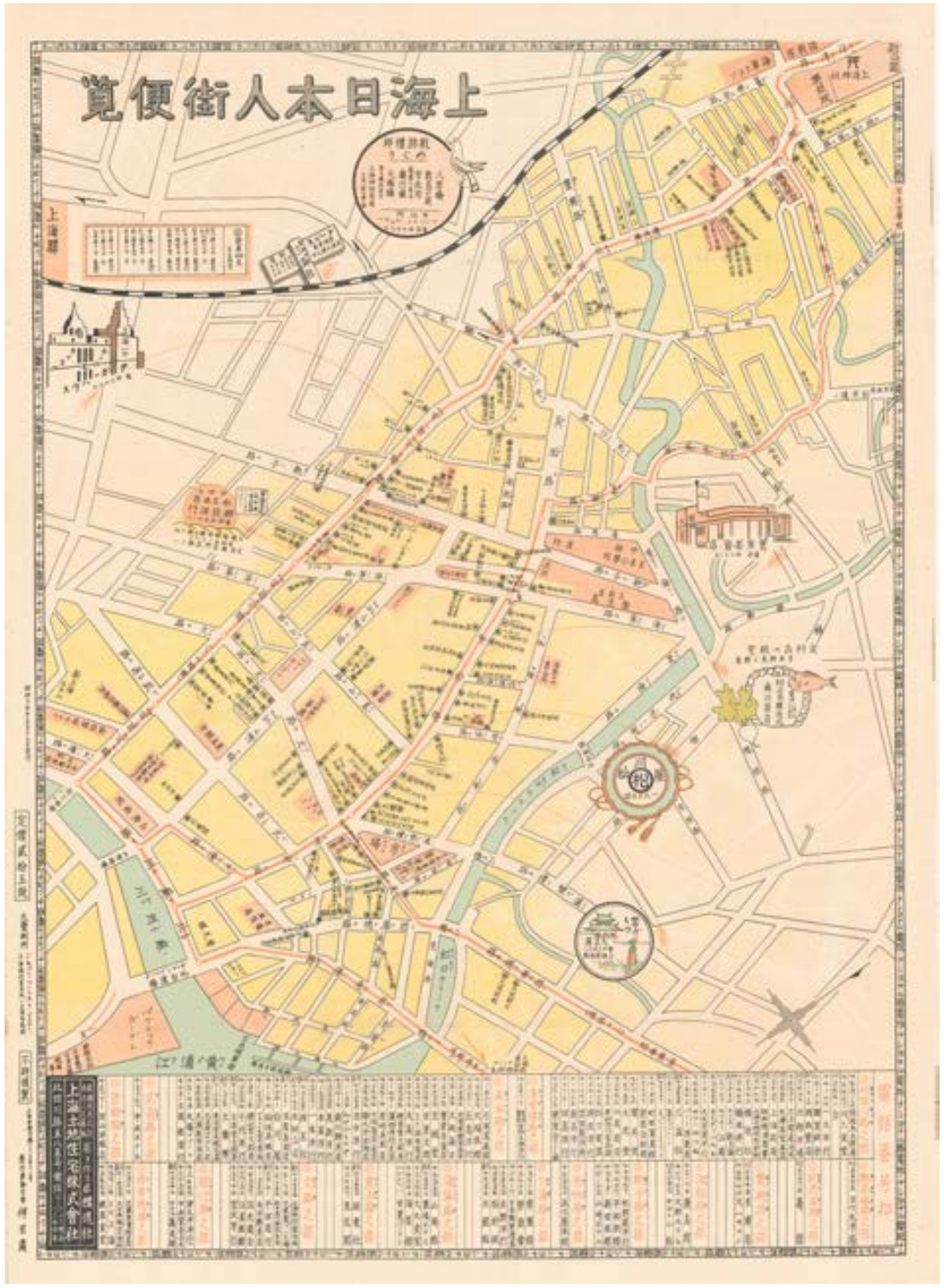
Very Rare – the only map of which we are aware that focusses upon Shanghai’s historical ‘Japan Town’ which developed in the Hangkou District, just to the east of The Bund; published locally by the boutique printer Sun Kanda in May 1939, it captures the heart Shanghai’s largest expat community during its heyday, early in the Japanese Occupation of Shanghai, and provides an unapparelled graphic record of the neighbourhood, labelling dozens of key sites in a vibrant community that ceased to exist only 6 years later.

While more attention has been given to the British, French, Russian and American communities in Shanghai, for much of the city’s history by far and away its largest foreign community was Japanese. For generations, many Japanese were attracted by the ‘Shanghai Dream’, the chance to learn Mandarin and valuable skills in such a vibrant economy, before returning home to stellar opportunities. Others, from more modest backgrounds, came to work in menial jobs where they could earn higher wages than at home.

The story of the Japanese community in Shanghai commenced in the 1870s, when Japanese ships began to frequent the city’s harbour. The first Japanese Consulate was opened in 1872, to facilitate trade and to serve the small, but fast-growing, community of Japanese that came to reside in the city. In the 1880s, Japanese companies established their Chinese head offices in Shanghai, spurring the arrival of many relatively well-educated and affluent Japanese residents. This decade also started to see the first of the major waves of Japanese migration to Shanghai, and a ‘Japan Town’s began to develop in Shanghai’s Hongkou District, located between where the Suzhou and Hankou creeks flow down to meet the Huangpu River, just to the east of The Bund.

By the turn of the century, Shanghai’s ‘Japan Town’ had grown dramatically, such that it was a major feature of the greater city and considered something of phenomenon back in Japan. The community was graced with a great honour, when in 1907 it was visited by Prince Fushimi, a naval officer and member of the imperial family. In 1908, the Japanese Club was opened to serve the community.

Upon the Japanese invasion of Manchuria in 1931 and the bombing of Shanghai in 1932, the Japanese community in Shanghai experienced (not surprisingly) a great deal of hostility from their



Chinese neighbours. In 1937, Japan invaded and occupied Shanghai (a situation that would last until 1945), installing a brutal regime of oppression upon the Chinese population and tormenting and largely evicting much of the city's Western population. By contrast, Hongkou's Japan Town enjoyed its heyday, gaining largess by catering to the needs of Japanese soldiers and officials.

Upon the Liberation of Shanghai (August 1945), the Kuomintang evicted the Japanese from the city. While many of Hongkou's Japanese residents had already fled, the stragglers were forced to beat a hasty departure, as anyone who remained would have been killed. Almost instantly, Hangkou's 'Japan Town' was no more.

While Shanghai, and the rest of Mainland China was under Communist rule from 1949, for decades there were close to no Japanese people in the city. However, the opening the Chinese economy and society beginning in the 1990s has seen new waves of Japanese arriving in the city, pursuing the 'Shanghai Dream'. Today Japanese residents account for 22% of the expat population, making them Shanghai's largest foreign community.

The Present Map in Focus

The present very rare work is importantly the only map of which we are aware that specifically focuses upon Shanghai's 'Japan Town', in the Hangkou District. It was published in Shanghai by the boutique printer Su Kanda, in May 1939, during the early part of the Japanese occupation of the city.

The map provides an invaluable and detailed record of the Shanghai's 'Japan Town', in the Hangkou District, at its historical apogee. The work is titled as 上海日本人街便覧 [Shanghai Japanese Town Handbook], as the lengthy text on the verso provides sufficient information to render it a comprehensive guide to the neighbourhood.

The map embraces the entirety of Japan Town, shown occupying the territory lying between the Suzhou Creek (left) and the Hankou Creeks (right), as they flow down the meet the Huangpu River (bottom). The map labels every street and shows the tramlines, while black dots mark and label various Japanese businesses and institutions (including many new Japanese governmental/ military bureaus opened since 1937), while some larger premises are shown as orange blocks. The listings below the map promote the various enterprises that had subscribed to the work.

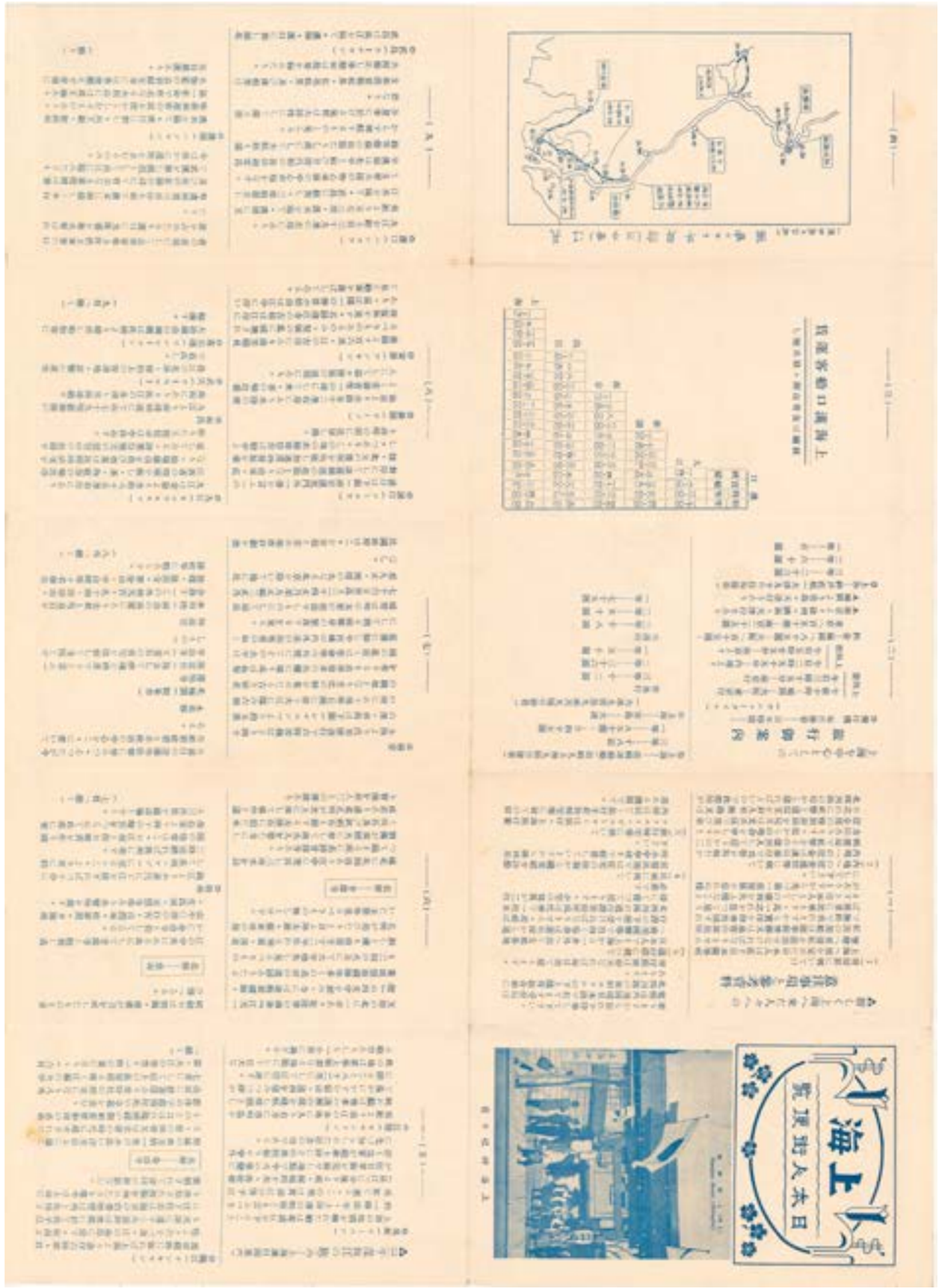
Amongst the many sites labelled on the map are the The Huishan Wharf, on the Huangpu River, where the Japan-China Ferry docked; China/Central Post Office; telegraph office; Dainippon Airways Office; Japanese Shrine; Japanese Consulate; Hongkyu Market; Japanese Navy Club; Army Office; Navy Special Land Force Headquarters; Navy Officers Assembly Hall; HQ of the Japanese Army's Chugoku Expeditionary Force; Kempeitai (Japanese military police) HQ; plus dozens of stores and commercial premises.

A Note on Rarity

The map is very rare. This is not surprising, as a fragile ephemeral work, it would have had a low survival rate. We cannot trace any institutional examples and are aware of the map appearing on the market on only a couple of occasions in recent years.

It is worth noting that the present example is in remarkably fine condition, preserving its original paper sleave.

1.400 EUR.



7. INDONESIA – WEST SUMATRA
PADRI (MINANGKABAU) WAR (1830s)
ORIGINAL DUTCH MILITARY MSS. MAP

Anon. [Dutch Military Cartographer].

"Etappe-Kaart van het Militair Kommando, Westkust Sumatra. Schaal van 16 Palm op 1 duim Rh".

Manuscript, [*Likely* Sumatra, late 1830's].

Manuscript, pen and ink with coasts outlined in blue watercolour on paper bearing the watermark of 'J. Honig & Zoonen' (Good, some old, seemingly contemporary, ink stains, wear along old folds, some marginal tears with old repairs to verso, small crescent-shaped tear in centre with no loss closed by old repair from verso, some toning to blank margins, traces of old wax adhesive to verso), 57.5 x 48 cm (22.5 x 19 inches).

An unique and extraordinary artifact of the successful Dutch endeavours to gain colonial dominion over West Sumatra during the 1830s, in the wake of the Padri War (concluded 1837) and the 1832 intervention against the Aceh Sultanate, being an impressively detailed original manuscript itinerary map of West Sumatra, including it rugged Minangkabau Highlands, depicting a dense archipelago of villages and Dutch army outposts, all connected by a network of routes featuring the distances between key points, made by an anonymous Dutch army cartographer, it would have been an indispensable aid to guiding military movement and strategic decision making in what was a highly unpredictable frontier theatre.

West Sumatra (Bahasa: Sumatra Barat) had traditionally been a 'blind spot' for the Dutch East India Company (VOC). While the Dutch had controlled the region's largest city, the port of Padang, since 1663 and had established a few trading posts along the coast over the coming generations, the VOC had little influence in what the Dutch called the 'Bovenlanden' (the Minangkabau Highlands), which remained under the control by the indigenous Minangkabau people. Moreover, the narrow coastal strip lightly held by the Dutch was squeezed on both its northern and southern ends by powerful rivals. Since 1685, the English East India Company had controlled much of the southwestern coast of Sumatra from their base of Bencoolen (Bengkulu), while to the north of the Dutch sector lay the domains and tributary lands of the powerful Aceh Sultanate. Thus, the Dutch presence in West Sumatra was historically quite light and tenuous.

During the French Revolutionary-Napoleonic Wars, Britain seized control of the Dutch possessions in the East Indies, including all its holdings in Sumatra, which were held under British rule from 1795 to 1819. Upon the restoration of the Dutch colonial regime in



the East Indies (under the auspices of crown rule, which had replaced the defunct VOC), the Netherlands embarked upon a major policy change. Instead of running their possessions in the region as an archipelago of trading posts, their aim was not to solidly conquer large swathes of territory, or indeed entire islands, and place them comprehensively under the the colonial yolk.

Critically, with the signing of the Anglo-Dutch Treaty of 1824, Britain agreed to surrender its colonial possessions in the Indonesian Archipelago to the Netherlands, in return for the Dutch transferring its possessions in India and on the Malay Peninsula to Britain.

Critically, this gave the Netherlands control of Bencoolen and, in theory, colonial claim to the rest of Sumatra. In line with their overarching policy, the Netherlands sought to progressively take control of Sumatra, whether by (often coerced) treaties with the indigenous nations, or by military force, if necessary.

Returning to the scene in West Sumatra, the Dutch regained control over Padang, from Britain in 1819. In order to assume dominance over West Sumatra, including the Minangkabau Highlands, they proceeded to interfere in the ongoing Padri War (also called the Minangkabau War) (1803 - 1837), a civil conflict between two factions in Minangkabau society. The Padri were an Islamist fundamentalist movement, ultimately led by the ultra-charismatic cleric Tuanku Imam Bonjol, who gained great success in converting many of the Minangkabau people to their cause, while seeking to depose the religiously moderate 'Adat', or Minangkabau noble class. The Dutch sided with the Adat against the Padri, with the understanding that if they vanquished the former then the Minangkabau state would become a protectorate of the Netherlands, so placing all West Sumatra under effective Dutch military-economic control.

The Dutch involvement in the Padri War followed two phases. From 1819 to 1824, the Dutch supported the Adat to reach a stalemate with the insurgents, signing a truce with the Padri in 1824. The Dutch then became distracted by having to contend with a serious insurrection in Java, in what was the Java War (1825-30). However, this lull only delayed the necessary decisive showdown for control of West Sumatra.

In 1830, the Dutch, having won a decisive victory in Java, resumed their involvement in the Padri War, inflecting severe defeats upon the Padri. With Adat support, they progressively gained control of much of the interior of West Sumatra, establishing an archipelago of military outposts across the region. However, the Padri, despite losing many skirmishes and much territory, tenaciously fought on. While Tuanku Imam Bonjol was captured by the Dutch in 1832, he manged to escape only three months later, so reinvigorating the Padri cause. The indefatigable nature of the Padri warriors very much surprised and frustrated the Dutch.

Meanwhile, the Dutch gained enduring control over the northern stretches of the West Sumatra coast, upon defeating the Aceh Sultanate in a short, but sharp campaingn in February 1832.

By 1834, the Dutch-Adat armies managed to surround Tuanku Imam Bonjol in his stronghold in the highlands, to the northeast of Padang, yet it took another three years for them to close the noose. The Padri surrendered on August 16, 1837, with Tuanku Imam Bonjol being sent into exile, while Adat regained control of Minangkabau society, albeit under Dutch colonial oversight.

The Present Map in Focus

The present manuscript is an extraordinary original artifact from the time of the Padri War, or the period immediately in its wake. Very few documents or maps from the conflict survive, even in public archives, let alone in the private sphere.

The present map was clearly made by a Dutch military cartographer (an engineer or pioneer), likely in the field. The map embraces the entirety of the active military theatre in West Sumatra, plus, it extends across the island to touch the Straits of Malacca, by Rupat Island. Basic topographical features are defined, such as the coastlines, major rivers, lakes and seminal mountains (expressed by hachures and named).

Padang, the Dutch regional headquarters, is in the lower part of the map, with the Minangkabau Highlands, to its interior. The epicentre of the Padri War can be found between the lakes amidst the labelled volcanic peaks of Mount Marapi, Mount Singgalang, and Mount Sago.

Being an "Etappe-Kaart", or 'itinerary map', its purpose is to depict the region's major settlements, Dutch army outposts (being distinguished by the presence of a flag), and the routes between them, noting the distances between key waypoints, to serve as a vital aid to inform military movement. Some routes feature annotations, for example, the line between the port of "Tappenolie Baay" and the interior outpost of "Pitjer Kolling" is described as being a "five days' march".

The map indicates that by the time that it was drafted, the Dutch very thoroughly controlled West Sumatra, including all or almost all the Minangkabau Highlands, as the region features many Dutch military outposts. It also shows that by this time, the Dutch military had gained a stellar knowledge of the interior of West Sumatra, which prior the Padri War was virtually a terra incognita to Europeans.

The dashed line that runs just inland of the Strait of Malacca coast divides the lands under Dutch colonial control from those not yet subjugated, so taking in the entirety of the Minangkabau territories, and is labelled as "Deze landen nebben zich onder de bescherming van het nederlandsche Gouvernement gesteld" [These countries have placed themselves under the protection of the Dutch Government].

The coastal towns, running from Baros up to Sinkel, represent the area that the Dutch secured by having successfully countered Achinese advances in 1832.

Such a thorough and relatively accurate itinerary map would have been vitally useful to the local Dutch army command, and it would have far exceeded the quality and practical applicability of any maps from earlier periods.

The extensive nature of the Dutch military control over West Sumata as depicted on the map indicates that it was likely drafted just after the conclusion of the Padri War in 1837. Importantly, its bears many similarities to a manuscript itinerary map, J. Thie's "Etappe kaart der Sumatrasche Bovenlanden van Padang tot Aijerbangies" (circa 1837), preserved in the Allard Pierson Collection at the University of Amsterdam, that focuses upon the southern part of the region covered by the present work. Please see a link to an image of this map, courtesy of the Allard Pierson website:

Etappe kaart der Sumatrasche Bovenlanden van Padang tot Aijerbangies /, J. Thie... | uvaerfgoed.nl

The present manuscript is a unique survivor and is an extraordinary original artifact of the Padri War era and the Dutch efforts to gain colonial mastery of Sumatra. Importantly, while all manuscript maps from the period Dutch colonial rule in Indonesia are rare, it is highly unusual to encounter any such works from the first half of the 19th century.

References: N/A – Map seemingly unrecorded. Cf. [re: cited comparable map, "Etappe kaart der Sumatrasche Bovenlanden van Padang tot Aijerbangies":] Allard Pierson Hand-bibliotheek, University of Amsterdam: OTM: HB-KZL 104.03.25.

2.800 EUR



8. GUYANA / SURINAM / FRENCH GUIANA
GOLD MINING
DIPLOMATIC CONTROVERSIES

Willem Lodewijk LOTH (1844 - 1916).

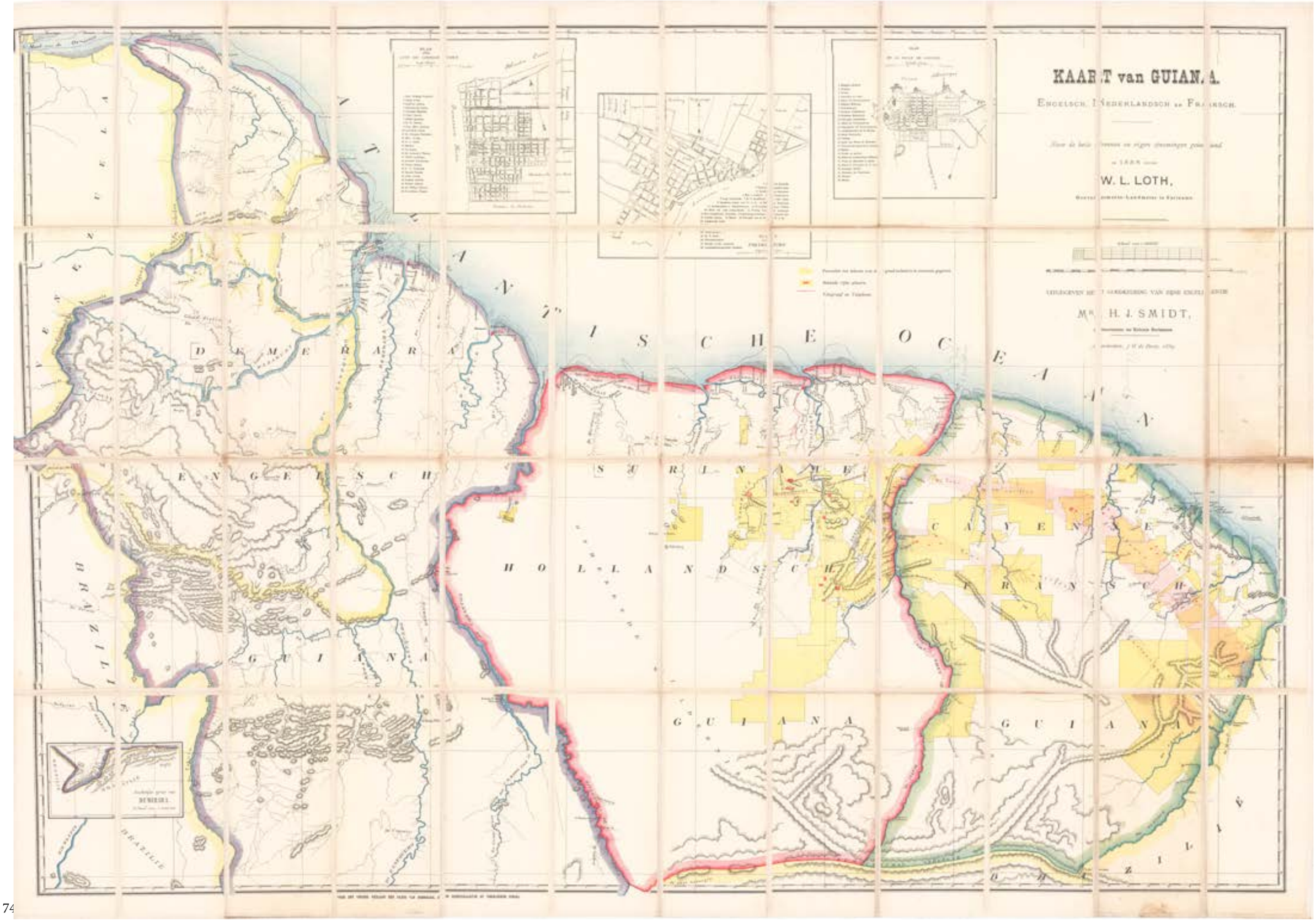
Kaart van Guiana, Engelsch, Nederlandsch en Fransch. Naar de beste bronnen en eigen opnemingen geteekend in 1888 door W.L. Loth, gouvernements-landmeter in Suriname. Uitgegeven met goedkeuring van Zijne Excellentie Mr. H.J. Smidt, gouverneur der kolonie Suriname.

Amsterdam: J.H. de Bussy, 1889.

Colour lithograph, dissected and mounted upon original linen, some period mss. annotations in pencil, folding into original dark cloth wallet bearing printed label (Good, lovely colours, some noticeable staining to righthand side, some light wear to wallet), cm (inches).

Very rare - the finest early general gold mining map of 'The Guianas' (British Guiana, Dutch Surinam and French Guiana), depicting numerous gold mining concession in the colonies' incredibly rugged, jungle-covered interiors, resources which prospectors and government officials hoped would yield a 'bonanza' that would reverse the economic decline caused by the abolition of slavery; created from the best and most recent sources by Willem Lodewijk Loth, the Paramaribo-born Surveyor-General of Surinam and major gold prospector; despite its inarguably high quality, the map proved highly controversial, as Dutch officials resented it for not showing Surinam's maximal claims with respect to its disputed boundaries with its neighbours, while the British were upset that the map seemed to underrepresent gold activities in British Guiana, in favour of promoting such operations in Surinam and French Guiana.

While 'The Guianas', being modern Guyana (British Guiana), Surinam (until 1975 a Dutch colony) and French Guiana, had from the mid-17th to the mid-19th centuries been famed for their slave-plantation economies, during the 16th century, Europeans were obsessed with the region for entirely different reasons. The interior of the Guianas was rumoured to be home to 'Lake Parime (or Parima)', on whose shores was located the legendary city of 'El Dorado' built of an incalculable amount of gold. Many expeditions were launched to find El Dorado, perhaps most notably that led by Sir Walter Raleigh, in 1595, but all proved fruitless (as El Dorado and Lake Parime did not exist). The myth of El Dorado in the Guianas likely arose from the fact that (modest) amounts placer gold were often found by the indigenous peoples in the interior, and upon learning this, Europeans misunderstood (and greatly exaggerated!) the sources of these finds.


KAART van GUIANA.
ENGELSCH, NEDERLANDSCH en FRANSCH.
W. L. LOTH,
H. J. SMIDT,
VENEZUELA
BRAZILIE
ENGELSCH
GUIANA
HOLLANDSCH
SURINAME
CAYENNE
FRANSCH
GUIANA
DEMERARA
ESSEQUIBO
BERBICE
NOORD ATLANTISCHE OCEAAN
ZUID ATLANTISCHE OCEAAN

During the heyday of the sugar-slave economies in the Guianas, the colonial regimes showed little interest in prospected for gold in the interior, a region covered by incredibly dense jungles, rapid-filled rivers and often rugged mountain plateaus. The region was not only close to physically impenetrable, but hosted tropical diseases that could wipe out entire expeditions, while many of the indigenous peoples were (perhaps quite understandably) less-than-welcoming of outsiders. In fact, vast sections of the interior had never even been visited by Europeans, let along properly reconnoitred.

The progressive abolition of slavery in British Guiana (phased in 1834-8), France (1848) and Surinam (phased in 1863-73) caused an economic crisis in the region, as the anchor industry lost its source of labour. While British Guiana and Surinam decided to import indentured labour from India and China, partially alleviated the shortfall, the fact remained that the Guianas needed to diversify their economies if they hoped to have a chance of prosperous futures.

Beginning the 1860s, the authorities in British Guiana, Surinam and French Guiana turned to gold as a possible solution to the colonies' economic woes. They authorized expeditions into the interior, to locate viable transportation routes and to identify promising locations for gold prospecting, if not exploiting some gold deposits directly. Subsequent expeditions were endeavoured by private figures, who sometimes simultaneously held government mandates. Just enough gold was found in all three colonies to encourage and sustain cautious further exploration, but no 'bonanza' was discovered that would inspire a gold rush. As such, during the late 19th century, gold came to supplement the economies of the Guianas, as opposed to being the hoped-for new anchor of prosperity.

Enter Willem Lodewijk Loth: Gold Prospector and the First 'Modern' Cartographer of Surinam

Willem Lodewijk Loth (1844 - 1916) was a leading figure in Surinam for over 40 years, from the 1870s onwards, and the preeminent promoter of gold exploration in the Guianas. He was Surinam's foremost mapmaker, as well as holding various cabinet-level offices on the Governor's Executive Council. Born in Paramaribo to a long-established Surinam family, he was the son of Daniel Jacob Loth (1799 – 1892), a successful merchant. After training, Loth became a licensed land surveyor in 1863, and over the coming years executed innumerable cadastral surveys across Surinam.

Loth was an ardent believer that the gold industry could, and should, be developed into a major component of the economic profile of Surinam; it was something of personal passion. He led many pioneering and fruitful gold prospecting expeditions into the colony's vast and mysterious interior and lobbied the colonial authorities and external investors to open new gold concessions and to fund enterprises. He also served as something of a guide and mentor to other gold prospectors, not only in Surinam, but in neighbouring British and French Guiana.

Loth's tireless industry led Surinam's governor to appoint him to his cabinet. While serving as the Director of Public Works, he oversaw a road building boom, and as the Administrator of Finance, he stabilized the colonial budget.

From the mid-1880s until 1905, Loth served as the Surveyor-General of Surinam, a role for which he was exceptionally well qualified. Over the years, he made several important regional maps of Surinam which were published in Amsterdam, including a map of the critical corridor between the Suriname and Saramacca Rivers, *Kaart en doorsnede van het terrain tusschen de rivieren Suriname en Saramacca over de lijn in September en October 1877* [1879]; a map of cross-section of terrain between points on the Surinam and Marowijne Rivers, *Kaart en doorsnede van het terrein tusschen de Brokopondo stroomsnelling in de rivier Suriname en de Pedrosoengoe vallen in de rivier Marowijne* (1876); a fascinating expedition map into the deep interior of the colony, *Kaart behoorende bij het verslag van eene reis naar de Lawa, tot het verkennen van het terrein tusschen die rivier en de Tapanahoni en dat tusschen de Toso- en Sarakreeken, gedaan van Januari-Mei 1892* (1893); and a fine map of the capital, Plan van Paramaribo (1904).

The apogee of Loth's cadastral / regional surveying was the *Kaart van Suriname naar de opmetingen van J.F.A. Cateau van Rosevelt en J.F.A.E. van Lansberge, aangevuld tot 1898…* (Amsterdam: J.H. de Bussy, 1899), the first 'modern' map of Surinam, showcasing the entire colony, with its settled areas predicated upon the latest scientific surveys,
Seeking the New El Dorado: The Present Map in Focus

Loth's most intriguing, well-known, and controversial (please see below) work is the present *Kaart van Guiana, Engelsch, Nederlandsch en Fransch.* The map was executed by Loth in 1888, predicated upon the best available surveys, including many conducted personally by the surveyor-general, while the gold concessions and prospecting information was gleaned from official records (including those from Loth's office). It provides by far and away the most comprehensive and accurate overview of the early gold industry in the Guianas. The map was commissioned by Surinam Governor Hendrik Jan Smidt (in office, 1885-8), who like Loth, was an enthusiastic proponent of the gold industry. The map was printed, in 1889, in a usually beautifully technique of colour lithography by the Amsterdam house of J.H. de Bussy, with the various colonies shown outlined in their own vibrant hues, with the coastlines adorned with something akin to blue frosting.

The map showcases the Guianas with a highly impressive degree of accuracy for the time. The coastal areas and some of the major interior river valleys are depicted with assuredness, while highlands are expressed by hachures. All towns and villages are shown, while in Surinam many surveying lines are marked and labelled with their date of execution, while in the legend, to the right of the title, it is identified that 'Telegraaf en Telephoon' [Telegraph and Telephone lines] are marked by red lines with stations.

However, many areas of the deep interiors of each of the colonies are still unsurveyed, and in some cases completely enigmatic, as a large section of Surinam is labelled as 'Onbekende Wildernis' (Unknown Wilderness), while the 'Nieuwe Rivier' (New River) in southeastern British Guiana is shown to have only been explored relatively recently, by C.B. Brown, in September 1872. Notably, the vast amount of territory in eastern British Guiana that is disputed with Venezuela (and it still contested today!), is shown bounded by a yellow line, labelled 'Grens van Demerara volgens de Venezuelanen' [Border of Demerara according to the Venezuelans], with 'Demerara' being the name of the relevant part of British Guiana.

Most importantly, the wealth of gold prospecting information is described in the legend, with the conspicuous, yellow-shaded tracts being 'Perceleen ten behoeve van de goud-industrie in concessie gegeven' [Plots given in Concession for the Gold industry], while the concessions marked with red rectangles are held by 'Bekende rijke placers' [Famous Wealthy Placer Miners].

In Surinam and French Guiana one can see a massive concentration of gold concessions in horizontal bands running across the mid-interior, which in French Guiana are labelled as the 'Zone aurifère Schisteuse' [Shale Gold Zone] and 'Zone aurifère Gneissique' [Gneissic Gold Zone]. The gold mining activity in British Guiana is confined to the tributaries of the Cuyuni River, in the northeast, in territory that was disputed with Venezuela.

While based upon accurate information from the best sources, the depiction of the gold activity of the map was clearly meant to have a propagandist purpose, in addition to its practical applicability, as Loth wanted to show that Surinam and French Guiana had vibrant gold industries, ripe for new investment.

Additionally, the map features 4 fine cartographic insets. In the top centre are finely detailed plans of all three of the colonial capitals, 'Plan of the city of Georgetown [British Guiana]'; and the 'Plan van Paramaribo [Surinam]'; and 'Plan de la ville de Cayenne [French Guiana]', each with a key labelling 26 sites. In the lower left corner, there is an inset depicting the southernmost part of British Guiana which lies off the main map, 'Zuidelijke grens van Demerara' [Southern Boundary of British Guiana].

The Controversies Surrounding the Map

While everybody agreed that Loth's present map was a lovely masterpiece that featured much new and valuable information, it featured details that 'struck a nerve' for both Dutch and British stakeholders, making it one of the most controversial maps of its era.

Surinam's boundaries with both British Guiana and French Guiana in the essentially unsurveyed deep interior were long disputed (and remain so today!). The Dutch claimed that the boundaries of Surname in both its far southern corners should flare outwards, taking in territory that would otherwise belong to British and French Guiana. Conversely, The British and French claimed that Surinam's corners should fall inwards, so giving British and French Guiana the disputed territories.

Critically, the present map shows the southern corners of Surinam's boundaries, with British Guiana and French Guyana, as tapering inwards, such that it seems to deny the Netherlands' maximal boundary claims against its neighbours. Here Loth, as a native colonial, was merely expressing the borders as the informal 'lines of control' as agreed amongst the locals in each colony. However, the leading lights in The Hague, most of whom had never stepped foot in South America, felt passionately that all Dutch maps should only show Surinam's most extreme territorial claims as being a reality. Loth was careful to 'correct' this 'error' in his 1899 general map of Surinam.

If that was not enough, the present map also annoyed the British colonial establishment, as Loth, in their opinion, seemed to minimize the scope to the gold mining industry in British Guiana (which is here shown as being quite limited, confined to the Cuyuni River area), while greatly exaggerating the extent of the gold activity in both Surinam and French Guiana.

When reviewing Loth's gold map of the Guianas, the Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society, which often voiced the sentiments of the British colonial establishment, wrote:

"This map contains all the latest information with regard to Guiana. The boundaries as claimed by the British and Venezuelan Governments are clearly laid down. The positions where gold is believed to exist are indicated, from which it will be seen that by far the greater quantity is supposed to be in French Guiana, and the least in British, which is indeed represented as being entirely devoid of auriferous deposits, except in the case of the region now in dispute with the Government of Venezuela. Much, however, of this information is misleading, as though gold may be found in the places indicated, there is no reason for believing it to exist in sufficient quantity to pay for its extraction in anything like the large areas represented on this map. Plans of Georgetown, Paramaribo, and Cayenne are given as insets, and telegraph lines are indicated. The map is neatly drawn, and is on a sufficiently large scale to be useful for the purposes of general reference. (Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society and Monthly Record of Geography, vol. 11 (1889), p. 402).

The Royal Geographical Society may have had a point, although they seem to have gone too far in their criticism. Objectively, Loth seems to have omitted many of the gold concessions that the authorities had granted to private prospectors in British Guiana. However, the charge that he had exaggerated the gold activity in French Guiana seems to be incorrect, or at least overstated, as significant prospecting ventures were indeed being endeavoured there. The gold information in Surinam is assuredly accurate, as it comes from the official records overseen (and in some cases personally collected) by Loth himself, in his role as Surveyor General of Surinam.

While a matter of speculation, perhaps Loth intentionally underrepresented the extent of gold activity in British Guiana, as the prospecting ventures there competed with the Dutch and French endeavours for investment. There tended to be only limited cooperation between the Dutch and British gold venturss, while there was extensive Franco-Dutch collaboration. Loth, who had major stakes in gold operations in Surinam and French Guiana perhaps did not want his map to give his Anglo rivals a free PR bump!

A Note on Rarity

The present map is very rare, it seems that it was only issued in a small print run for those interested in the gold industry in the Guianas, while the survival rate of such large maps generally destined for the tropics is quite low.

We can trace 6 institutional examples of the map, held by the Bibliotheek Universiteit van Amsterdam; Leiden University Library; Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam Library; Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin; and the Bibliothèque nationale de France (2 examples), while we can trace only a single sales record for another example from recent years.
Epilogue

Despite Loth's enthusiasm, the gold mining industry in all three of the Guianas largely remained of limited scale, falling far short of being the bonanza that was hoped and envisaged. The extreme nature of the topography and climate ensured that large-scale prospecting and gold exploitation was extremely difficult, if not impossible, in most places, even where sizable gold deposits were identified. Usually, gold extraction was limited to whatever could be extracted by small work gangs, and then carried by canoe or by foot out of the jungle. Some exceptions were the decent-sized gold concessions developed in northwestern French Guiana by the famed prospector Paul Isnard, while the first proper mine in British Guiana was established, in 1904, at the Peters Mine, on the Puruni River, in the interior to the southeast of Georgetown. However, for much of the 20th century gold revenues merely supplement colonial incomes, as opposed to being a gamechanger the Guianas.

However, in recent years, improvements in technology and transportation, combined with high gold prices, have allowed all three of the Guianas to develop large, modern industries, playing major roles in their respective economies. In Guyana, many very productive small and medium size gold finds are being exploited, while the Peters an Omai Mines are large productive operations. Today, gold represents around 64% of Guyana's foreign exchange, 15% of its total economic output, and employs 12% of its workforce. In Surinam, the gold industry has taken off, anchored by the Rosebel gold project, in the north of the country, that is one of the largest gold producers in South America. The Montagne d'Or Mine, in northwestern French Guiana, is the colony's largest and most productive gold source, with estimated reserves of 5,370,000 troy ounces.

However, the gold industry in the Guianas is increasingly controversial, as its operations pose a grave danger to one of the world's richest and most fragile ecosystems. It seems to be one of the many showdowns between economic development and saving the planet.

References: Leiden University Library: 163 C 35; Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam Library: LL.10227gk: 670/od/1889; Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin: Kart. R 15675; Bibliothèque nationale de France (2 examples): IFN-53245506 and SG Y B-293; OCLC: 71510627, 494807059; C. KOEMAN, Bibliography of Printed Maps of Suriname 1671-1971 (Amsterdam, 1973), no. 81; P.L. PHILLIPS, Guyana and Venezuela Cartography (Washington, D.C., 1898), p. 768; Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society and Monthly Record of Geography, vol. 11 (1889), p. 402.

2.500 EUR

9. ANGOLA – FIRST ‘MODERN’ MAP COLONIAL HISTORY

João Carlos Feio Cardoso de CASTELLOBRANCO E TORRES (1798 - 1868).

Memorias contendo a biographia do vice almirante Luiz da Motta Feo e Torres. A história dos governadores e capitaens generaes de Angola, desde 1575 até 1825, e a descripção geographica e política dos reinos de Angola e de Benguella. Offerecidas a S.M.Fma. Senhor D. João VI, por J. C. Feio Cardoso de Castellobranco e Torres,…

Paris: Fantin, 1825.

[including:]

Luís Cândido Cordeiro PINHEIRO FURTADO (1749 – 1822).

Carta geographica da costa ocidental da Africa comprehendida entre 5o e 19o de lat. sul, mostrando parte do Congo e os reinos de Angola, Benguella &c. Desenhada pelo Ten.e Coronel Eng.o L. C. C. Pinheiro Furtado em 1790. Gravada em Pariz por ordem do Major João Carlos Feo Cardozo de Castellobranco e Torres em 1825.

[Paris: Fantin, 1825].

8° (20.5 x 12.5 cm): xiii, [1], 382 pp., plus, a large format copper engraved folding map of Angola (59 x 40 cm), bound in original full tree calf with gilt title and tooling to spine (Very Good, text overall clean and bright just some slight marginal staining to earlier and latter leaves, map with very light spotting and tiny repaired tear at hinge, binding chipped at head and tail of spine with small loss).

A rare and highly important work on the history and cartography of Angola, being the historian and nobleman Major João de Castellobranco e Torres's series of biographies of the Governor-Generals of Angola (1575-1825), featuring a wealth of information collected nowhere else, followed by an authoritative geographical-political account of the colony, plus, the first printing of the first 'modern' map of Angola by the eminent military engineer Lt. Colonel Luís Pinheiro Furtado, who had famously led an expedition to secure control of the south coast of Angola for Portugal, a masterpiece of Enlightenment Era cartography incorporating intelligence from the great naturalist and explorer Joaquim José da Silva – a stellar example with an original binding and a crisp, clean map.



This very rare book is one of the most important historical works on Angola of its era. It was authored by (then Major) João Carlos Feio Cardoso de Castellobranco e Torres (1798 - 1868), a Portuguese nobleman, army officer and an eminent biographer, genealogist and historian, who maintained superb contacts within the Portuguese-colonial firmament. In addition to the present work, his major books included Resenha das familias titulares do Reino de Portugal acompanhada das notícias biographicas de alguns individuos das mesmas familias (1838); Diccionario aristocratico contendo os alvarás dos foros de fidalgos da Casa Real (Lisbon, 1840) and the posthumously published Memorias historico-genealogicas dos duques portuguezes do seculo 19 (Lisbon, 1883).

As the present work is written entirely in Portuguese for mainly Lusophone audience, it may at first come as surprise that it was published in Paris. However, it must be remembered that Portugal was then reeling from the tumult of the Napoleonic Wars, the Liberal Revolution of 1820, and the succession of Brazil (1822), which all served to rattle the country's commercial and technical capabilities. As such, while it was certainly possible to publish such a work in Lisbon in 1825, it was much more cost-effective and reliable to have it printed in Paris.

The book is comprised of four distinct parts. The First Part [pp. 1 - 123], is a detailed biography and the full texts of supporting documents relating to the life of Castellobranco e Torres's late relative, Luís da Mota Feio e Torres (1769 - 1823), a senior Portuguese naval officer and colonial administrator in Brazil and Angola. He served as the capitão-mor (miliary commander) for the Capitania do Ceará, in Northern Brazil, and in 1802, was made the Governor of the nearby Capitania do Paraiba Norte. He was also at times a frigate commander serving in the Atlantic and Mediterranean. He presided as the Governor-General of Angola (1816-9) and ended his career in Rio de Janeiro as a Councilor of the Supreme Military Council of Brazil & Portugal, with the rank of Vice-Admiral.

The Second Part [pp. 125 - 321], 'A história dos governadores e capitaens generaes de Angola', features biographies of all the Governor-Generals of Angola, from the colony's foundation in 1575 up the current year (1825). The vignettes are all meticulously researched, featuring a wealth of information collectively available nowhere else. Many of these figures were intriguing men of action, and amongst the most consequential leaders in the Lusitanian world.

The Third Part [pp. 323 - 375], 'A descripção geographica e política dos reinos de Angola e de Benguella', is the most detailed and accurate geographical-political description of Angola to date, predicated upon recent statistics and intelligence from explorers and crown officials.
The sections include a General Overview; Rivers, Islands and Headlands; Animals and Commercial Products; Government Administration and the Military Establishment; Financial Affairs; Descriptions of the Cities of Luanda and Benguela; Descriptions of the Presidios; Descriptions of Dependent Districts.

As for the Fourth part of the work, Luís Cândido Cordeiro Pinheiro Furtado's map of Angola, which is included in the book, *please see below.*

Portugal Stakes its Claim to the Coasts of Southern Angola

It is vital to consider the back-story, or context in which the map was created. While Portugal had a transient presence along the Angolan coast, pursuing the slave trade, since the late 15th century, it was not until the foundation of Luanda, in 1576, that the Portuguese established a fixed presence in the region. While initially active along the coasts and in the near interior of northern Angola, mounting salving/military expeditions and seeking to convent local tribal nations to Christianity, during the 18th century Portugal settled into a 'lazy' policy. During this period, Portuguese officials and traders largely remained in their coastal or near inland presidios and waited for indigenous agents to bring them captured people, as slaves, for purchase and then shipment abroad (often to Brazil). Portugal's involvement in Angola became almost totally dependent upon the slave trade, and for generations Portugal did next to nothing to develop the colony or seriously attempt to harvest its abundant natural resources. As such the colony scarcely expanded much beyond Luanda, with the notable exception of the establishment of the Portuguese base at Benguela, in 1617, further down the coast. Thus, the great majority of the country remained under the practical control of native tribal nations, with Portugal maintaining only a light physical footprint, even though its slaving activities ravaged virtually the entire region.

The French mapmaker Jean-Baptiste d'Anville's work, [Royaumes de Loando, Congo, Angola, Benguela & c.] (Paris, 1730), was the best general map of Angola made up the time. Predicated upon Portuguese sources, it shows that the country was really composed of numerous indigenous states, what only the Luanda and Benguela areas being effectively under Portuguese control, such that 'Portuguese Angola' was something of a chimera. Moreover, European geographic knowledge of the country was quite rudimentary, with only the northern coastal areas being half-decently charted, with the interior largely based upon conjecture. Please see a link to this map, courtesy of the Bibliothèque nationale de France:

https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b8595614f

The more prescient Portuguese leaders knew that Angola needed to physically expand and consolidate its hold over the region, as well as developing commercial markets beyond slavery, if the colony was to survive foreign attack and competition. However, powerful vested interests, in the form of nepotistic networks of slave traders, stymied the serious attempts at reform and growth endeavored during the Pombaline Era (the transformative administration of the Marquis de Pombal, the de facto prime minister of Portugal, c. 1755-77).

However, José de Almeida e Vasconcellos de Soveral e Carvalho, 1st Baron of Moçâmedes, who served as the Governor-General of Angola from 1784 to 1790, was a very strong-willed and intellectually curious figure who was completely undeterred by the resistance of conservative elements. He was determined to expand and redevelop Angola come hell or highwater.

Baron Moçâmedes was fortunate to have the services of Lieutenant Colonel Luís Cândido

Cordeiro Pinheiro Furtado (1749 – 1822). Pinheiro Furtado was an exceptionally talented military engineer and cartographer who had served for some years as the chief engineer of the presidio of Luanda. After his time in Angola, Pinheiro Furtado returned to the mother country, whereupon he would become the Chief of the Portuguese Royal Engineers, responsible for many great infrastructure works and mapping programmes in Metropolitan Portugal. His son, Eusébio Cândido Cordeiro Pinheiro Furtado (1777 - 1861) would follow in his footsteps, also becoming the Chief of the Portuguese Royal Engineers.

One of Baron Moçâmedes's priorities was staking claim the southern coasts of Angola, which had hitherto been scarcely visited by the Portuguese. Unlike the more northly areas, the southern littoral was known to have a cool, semi-arid to desert climate, thought to be healthful and pleasant for Europeans, in addition to providing good access to a variety of valuable commodities (ivory, precious metals, salt, etc.).

In early 1785, Baron Moçâmedes appointed Pinheiro Furtado to lead a large expedition to secure the Portuguese claim over southern coastal Angola. The mission's plan was two-pronged. Pinheiro Furtado, in command of the frigate Loanda, was to conduct a scientific survey of the southern coasts of Angola from beyond Benguela down to Ilha dos Tigres.

The second part of the mission was for Pinheiro Furtado's associate,e Gregório José Mendes, to lead an expedition inland down to the Cunene River (which today forms part of the Angola-Namibia border), making contact the native tribes, and assessing the territory for its economic potential.

In May 1785, Pinheiro Furtado set off from Luanda, heading south in command of the ship Loanda. Importantly, accompanying him was the esteemed naturalist and explorer Joaquim José da Silva (c. 1755 – 1810), who since 1783 had hyper-actively reconnoitred many parts of the interior of Angola that were hitherto unknown to Europeans. He was thus by far and away the most knowledgeable European concerning the country and an invaluable guide and source of intelligence for Pinheiro Furtado.

Importantly, Pinheiro Furtado landed at a fine natural harbour in southern Angola which he christened 'Moçâmedes', in honour of the Governor-General. This bay would, in 1840, become the site of the town and presidio of Moçâmedes that is today one of Angola's major cities.

Pinheiro Furtado's reconnaissance and charting of the coasts went swimmingly and was viewed as great success. However, Mendes proved to be a terrible organizer and his large expedition party suffered from a lack of direction and resources. As such, they were able to achieve only minor progress, reconnoitring only a small amount of territory near the coast, in the vicinity of Moçâmedes, and coming nowhere near the Cunene River. This endeavour was seen as a disaster, but Pinheiro Furtado was rightly able to blame Mendes's bungling for the fiasco.

Overall, despite Mendes's mishaps, Pinheiro Furtado's efforts had succeeded in securing the southern littoral of Angola as a Portuguese colonial zone, opening it for further exploration and settlement. Baron Moçâmedes was highly complementary of his efforts.

The First 'Modern' Map of Angola in Focus

Upon his return to Luanda, Pinheiro Furtado proceeded to create a revolutionary work, which many consider to be the first 'modern' map of Angola, entitled, Carta geographica da costa ocidental da Africa comprehendida entre 5o e 19o de lat. sul, mostrando parte do Congo e os reinos de Angola, Benguella &c. (measuring 59 x 40 cm). Not only was it the finest and most accurate map of the region of the Enlightenment Era, revealing countless new geographical discoveries but was also the first map to show Angola as a single, coherent political entity, all symbolically (although not yet practically) under Portuguese rule. In the latter sense, the map was 'aspirational' in that sought to anticipate the eventual Portuguese takeover of all Angola, creating a realm uniformly under Lisbon's colonial yolk, as envisioned by ambitious figures such as Baron Moçâmedes.

Pinheiro Furtado's work is the first map of Angola that bears a good resemblance to the modern geographical conception of the country. Its depiction of the coastlines from Cabinda, in the north, all the way to the Ilha dos Tigres, in the south is stellar, with only the littoral beyond that, described as the 'Terra Desertas e Salvagens' (Deserted and Savage Lands), remaining ill-defined. The portrayal of much of the coastline between Benguela and Ilha dos Tigres is derived from Pinheiro Furtado's ground-breaking surveys, with the location of the 'Novo Porte de Mossamedes' labelled in the south.

Some key well-known locations include the main Portuguese centres of 'S. Paolo de Assunção' (Luanda) and 'S. Filippe de Benguela' (Benguela); the 'Rio Zayre" (Congo River); and 'S. Salvador / Capital do Congo', the centre of the famed indigenous Kingdom of Kongo.

The map employ symbols (described belew the title) to denote the locations of innumerable 'Banza, residência de Sova, ou Povoação de Negros' (indigenous villages) and 'Prezidio, Povoação com Forte portuguez' (Presidios, villages with Portuguese forts). The map employs a grid symbol to mark 'Salinas' (saltpans), then of high economic importance.

The depiction of many interior regions is of an unprecedentedly high quality, with Pinheiro Furtado having sourced the best available manuscripts made by soldiers, traders and missionaries, and perhaps most importantly, intelligence gleaned from Joaquim José da Silva, who explored many regions that were hitherto mysterious to Europeans. While generally the portrayal of the geography becomes increasingly less accurate as one moves inland, many details in the deep interior are still surprisingly well defined, including many of the river courses, the locations of labelled tribal nations and villages (ex. the headquarters of prominent tribal chiefs).

Brand new information appears with regard to the southwest, as far as the 'Terras do Humbe', which is annotated as 'Que são regadas do Rio Cunene, e tem muita Escravatura, e Marfim' (Lands watered by the Cunene River, and the source of Slaves, and Ivory), while other areas see the locals unflatteringly described as 'Povos bárbaros de Vida Vagabunda, e Pastoral' (Barbaric Peoples of Vagabond and Pastoral Lifestyles). Also, the portrayal of the Cuanzo' (Rio Cuanza), which runs from deep inland, with its many missions and presidios, is particularly well assured. The map even labels the 'Quango' (Rio Cuango, or Kwango), which today marks part of the border of Angola and the DRC in the far northeast.

The quality of Pinheiro Furtado's map withstood the test of time, as it would only be partially surpassed in any meaningful way during the 1840s, and would not be superseded until the publication of the grand scientific wall map, Angola / Mapa coordenado pelo Visconde de Sá da Bandeira, Tenente General, Ministro da Guerra e por Fernando da Costa Leal (Lisbon, 1863).

The Brazilian historian José Nilo Bezerra Diniz aptly captures the significance of Pinheiro Furtado's map:

"The map of the Lieutenant Colonel Pinheiro Furtado, for the first time, consubstantiated the territory of Angola. The cartographic representation yielded a territorial, homogeneous and coherent unit that could only exist on paper. On paper, a continuous and limited territory was created over a discontinuous and unlimited space. The dissolution of the existing African borders in the map of D'Anville (1730) conferred a cultural domain of the territory to Portugal, which at the time was the only element of territorial cohesion represented from Zaire to Cabo Negro [a headland south of Moçâmedes].

To create the first general map of Angola, Pinheiro Furtado collected everything from the Enlightenment tradition of desk geography and had the opportunity to compare it with unprecedented information collected in loco by the expeditions sent by the Baron of Mossâmedes." (Bezerra Diniz, 'Os mapas que fizeram Angola', p. 71).

Pinheiro Furtado completed his final manuscript map upon which the present work is based in 1790. Interestingly, the original finished manuscript, as well as a skeletal manuscript sketch used in the preparation of the former, survives today in the collections of the Biblioteca do Exército (Lisbon), please see this link:

RNOD - Registo Nacional de Objectos Digitais (bnportugal.gov.pt)

However, despite it being by far and away the best map of Angola created to date, Pinheiro Furtado's manuscript remained unpublished for 35 years, until it was first printed (as exemplified here) in Paris in 1825, on the orders of Castellobranco e Torres. While nowhere explicitly stated, the reasons for delay this can be surmised. While Portugal historically enforced a policy of 'cartographic secrecy', in that important maps and charts of the Portuguese colonies and sailing routes were considered 'state secrets' and so were banned from being published, so as not to impart vital commercial and military intelligence to rival powers, by 1790 this regime had been greatly relaxed. However, some officials still adhered the 'culture' of secrecy (even if it was no longer mandated). Moreover, bureaucratic inertia and the relatively great expense of printing large graphics in Lisbon would have likely have hindered such an endeavour. The turmoil of the French Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars (during which Portugal was occupied by French forces, 1807-8), followed by the Liberal Revolution of 1820, and the succession of Brazil (1822), created tremendous instability in the country. However, the academically rigorous João Carlos Feio Cardoso de Castellobranco e Torres was clearly aware of the importance of Pinheiro Furtado's manuscript map, and so arranged for it to be published with his book in Paris.

The present work, being the book complete with the map, is found in several institutions, but is very rare on the market, with only a couple of examples appearing during the last 25 years.

References: Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal: H.G. 3609 V. [re: regarding PINHEIRO FURTADO map only:] José Nilo BEZERRA DINIZ, 'Os mapas que fizeram Angola: desenhos e desígnios na produção cartográfica do sul de Angola', (1785-1886), Ph.D. Dissertation, Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina, Centro de Filosofia e Ciências Humanas (Florianópolis 2018), esp. pp. 67-79; Estrela FIGUEIREDO & Gideon F. SMITH, Joaquim José da Silva (c. 1755–1810): his life, natural history collecting activities, and involvement in the so-called first scientific expedition in the interior of Angola', Candollea 76(1) (2021), p. 125–138; Anna Paula TAVARES, 'Uma ideia de Angola no século XVIII, a partir de Quitúbia de Basílio da Gama', Teresa, no. 21 (2021), pp. 274-285.

2.200 EUR

10. DATA VISUALIZATION HISTORY OF IDEAS AVANT-GARDE

Pedagogical avant-garde books with data visualization, in techniques of typographic illustrations in letterpress, made by a Portuguese educator Paulo de Cantos

Paulo de Cantos (1892-1979)

Paulo de Cantos (1892-1979) was a Portuguese author, educator, bibliophile and amateur typographer, who authored between 1920 and 1960 circa 40 (and according to other sources up to 70 titles) on linguistics, geography, anatomy, literature, mathematics and folklore, all illustrated with unusual and unique data visualization, which was a part of his innovative pedagogical theories. His images are composed of repetitive small geometric patterns, letters or musical notes, much closer to modern presentation of information than to the contemporary art of his time.

This aimed to help students detach the letter from its common function of conveying sound (phonetic writing) in order to access the letter's potential as an expressive shape, capable of producing meaning through a kind of pre-alphabetized logic – i. e. by facing, using and combining it accordingly to its visual / formal similarities to bits of reality. (Rita Carvalho, Letterpress Experiments in a Design Course, Post-Digital Letterpress Printing. Research, Education and Practice, 2021, p. 77.)

Cantos's work, which was often printed in various techniques, only recently started gaining recognition in Portugal and he remains almost unknown outside of his native country.

A handful of exhibitions (including an exhibition at the Gulbenkian Museum in Paris, between September 19 and October 20, 2017) and a monography (António Silveira Gomes - Cláudia Castelo, A Cantos Compendium: A Designer of Pedagogical Theories, 2023) have been made on him in recent years. According to today's researches Paulo de Cantos is considered to be decades ahead of his time.

Cantos's books, printed in only small numbers and mostly surviving in uncut condition, suggest, that his work was only known to a limited circle of his contemporaries.His works only rarely appear in libraries outside Portugal.



10a. DATA VISUALIZATION
HISTORY OF IDEAS
AVANT-GARDE

Paulo de CANTOS (1892-1979).

Espírito Artes. Espírito Ciência
[Spirit: Arts. Spirit: Science]

Póvoa de Varzim (Portugal): Tip. Livraria Povoense, 1939.

Two titles bound upside-down in one volume. Small 8°, 97 pp. with 10 partly interleaved typographic illustrations in letterpress, printed in red, [2 pp.], one illustration in red. Collation of the title printed upside down verso: 202 pp. with 12 partly interleaved typographic illustrations in letterpress, printed in green, one illustration in green, [2 pp.], original tan wrappers with flaps and with black lettering, illustrated in letterpress in green and red (good uncut example with minimal wear to the wrappers, crossed out larger inscription in ballpoint pen on the first page of Ciência).

A rare and stunning educational work on arts and science, composed of quotations and images, made of tiny symbols, which the human brain should connect in a museum of human knowledge and creation.

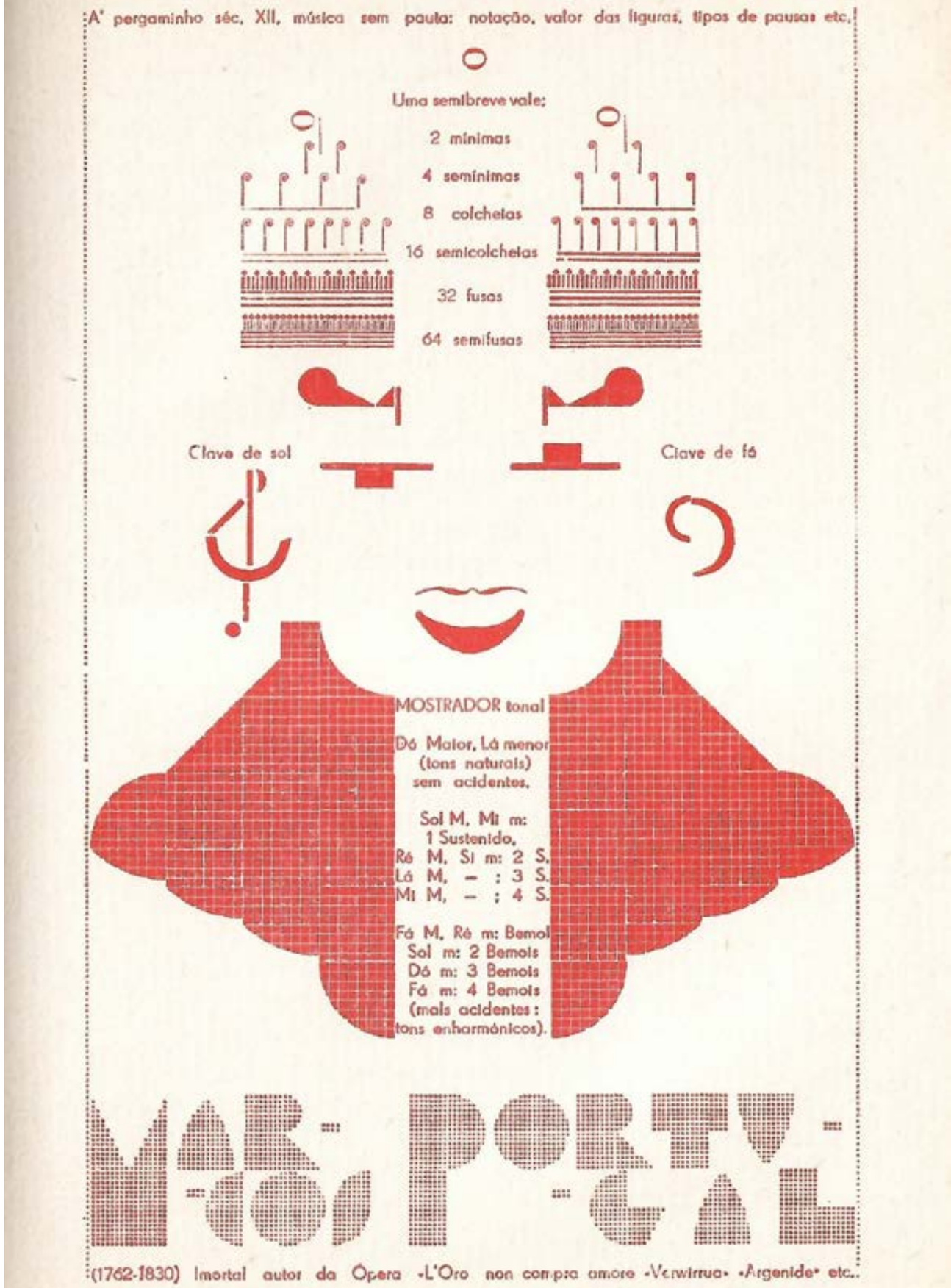
These unusually composed two related titles, joined together upside down in the same volume, which one can start reading from both sides, include thousands of historical quotes, which the author found inspirational for educational purposes on various fields of science (included are politics, sociology, agronomy, engineering, commerce, physics, chemistry, zoology, botany, minerology, geology, astronomy, cosmology, geometry, mathematics, logics, philosophy etc.) and arts (architecture, literature, painting, sculpture and music, which also includes a text, mimicking the sounds of an instrumental disorder). Together the titles form a museum of human knowledge and creation.

The text is accompanied with illustrations in red and green, decorating the beginnings of the chapters as small vignettes and full-page portraits, representing famous scientists and artists.

The images are composed of miniature symbols, printed in letterpress, and were intended, same as numberless quotations, to stimulate human brain to recognize a bigger picture through a composition, made of smaller joined pieces.

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

3.800 EUR



LIVRO-PINACOTECA ALEGRIA, ALEGRIA, ALEGRIA! em FICHAS por PAULO CANTOS

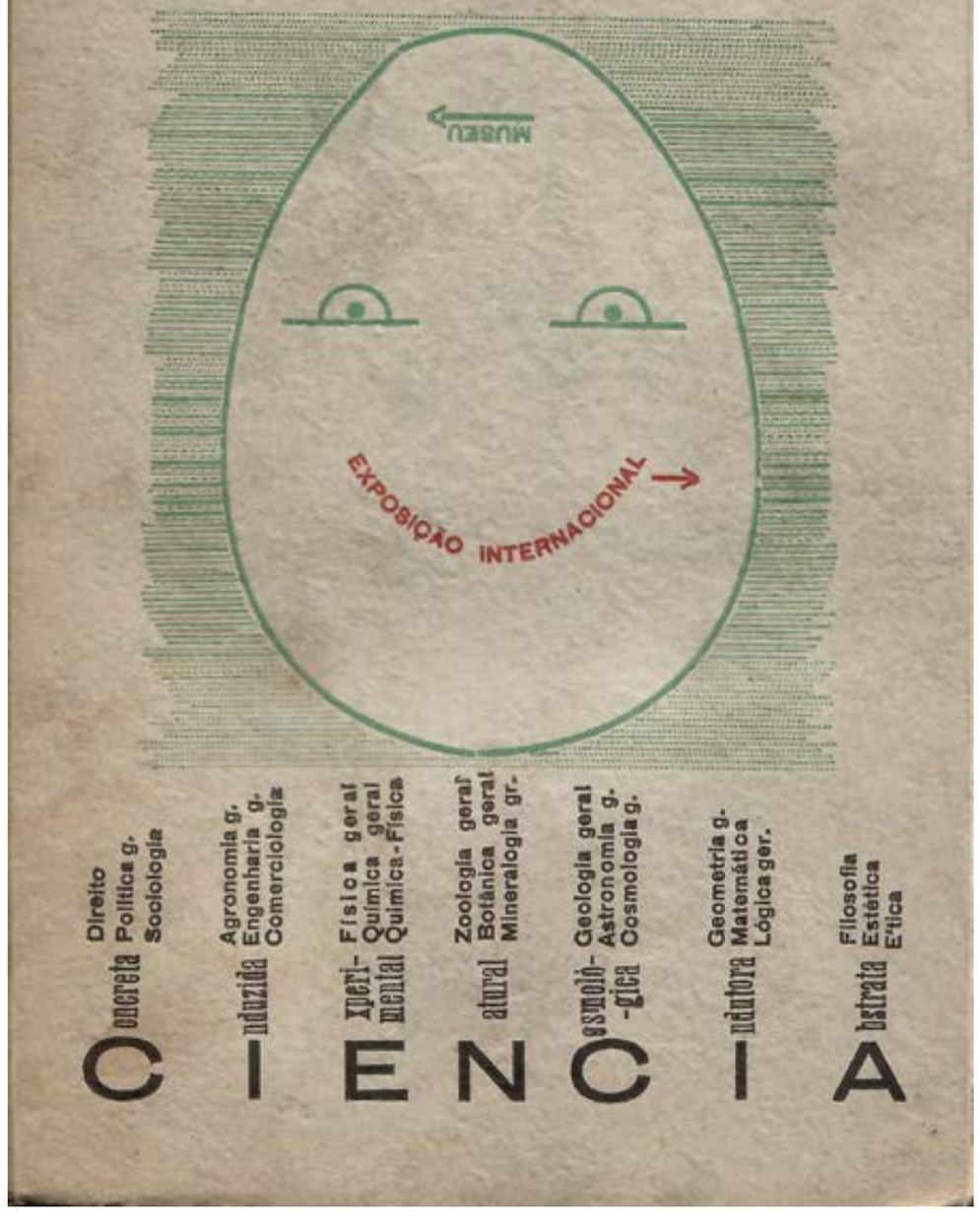
Espírito



Arre-qui-tectura Romances Tintura Escultura Sus!... tenidos

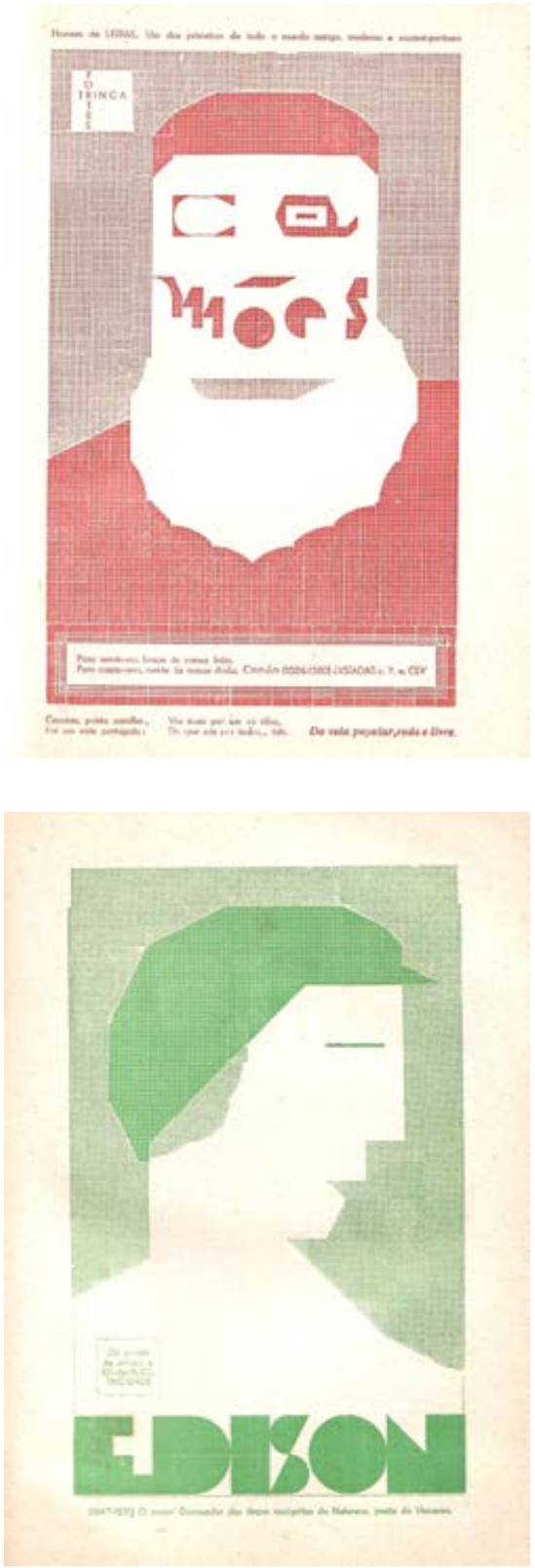
LIVRO-BIBLIOTECA: 7 SALAS, 21 ESTANTES A MIL FICHAS em IDEÁRIO por PAULO CANTOS

Espírito



CIENCIA

Concreta: Direito, Política g., Sociologia
Aduzida: Agronomia g., Engenharia g., Comercialologia
Experimental: Física geral, Química geral, Química-Física
Natural: Zoologia geral, Botânica geral, Mineralogia gr.
Cosmológica: Geologia geral, Astronomia g., Cosmologia g.
Adutora: Geometria g., Matemática, Lógica ger.
Abstrata: Filosofia, Estética, Ética





ENGENHARIA (de engenho)-ciência e arte das construções

MILITAR

OBRAS PÚBLICAS	relativas a estradas		
	• caminhos de ferro		
	• navios		
	a cargo de engenheiros	hidrógrafos, rios, portos e canais	
	•	telégrafo telefones	
	•	urbanistas, cidades e parques	
OBRAS ESPECIAIS	•	de aonstruções casas, escolas, hospitais, etc	
MINAS	•	mineiros	
MECANICA	•	maquinistas	
ÓPTICA	•	opticistas	
ELÉCTRICA	•	electricistas	
QUÍMICA	•	quimicos	

O ferro, na água, flutuará um dia ;
Tam fàcilmente como barco de madeira.

Martha SHIPTON
(1488-1561) Prophecy

Carros sem cavalos há-de haver,
E encherão o mundo de sofrer.

Idem.

Io ar o homem será visto,
e branco, de preto, e de verde ;
debaixo de água passará,
ogará, dormira e conversará.

Idem

organização industrial da sociedade opõe aos —os industriais e os produtores. Cada um *d* ve trabalhar com os braços e cérebro, recom- segundo capacidade e obras.

Cl. H. de Saint-SIMON
(1760-1817) Industrie.

á prazer verdadeiro senão o *q* provém da Sem ela tudo é angústia, remorso e vergonha.

Th. R. YBARRA
(1881-) Lay

as escolas *d* Engenharia ensinam pràticamen- s noções necessárias com sucesso.

10b. MAP-MAKING & GEOGRAPHY DATA VISUALIZATION AVANT-GARDE

Paulo de CANTOS (1892-1979).

As 7 partidas do mundo. Sínteses recreativas de geografia fundamental
[The 7 Parts of the World. Recreational Syntheses of Fundamental Geography]

Póvoa de Varzim (Portugal): Soc. Gráf. da Póvoa, 1938.

12°, 122 pp. with maps and vignettes in letterpress, printed in various colours, 8 maps mounted on brown paper, original illustrated yellow wrappers with flaps (minor wear to the binding, otherwise in a good condition).

An exceedingly rare book on geography and map-making with an unique data presentation by a Portuguese educator and amateur printer Paulo de Cantos.

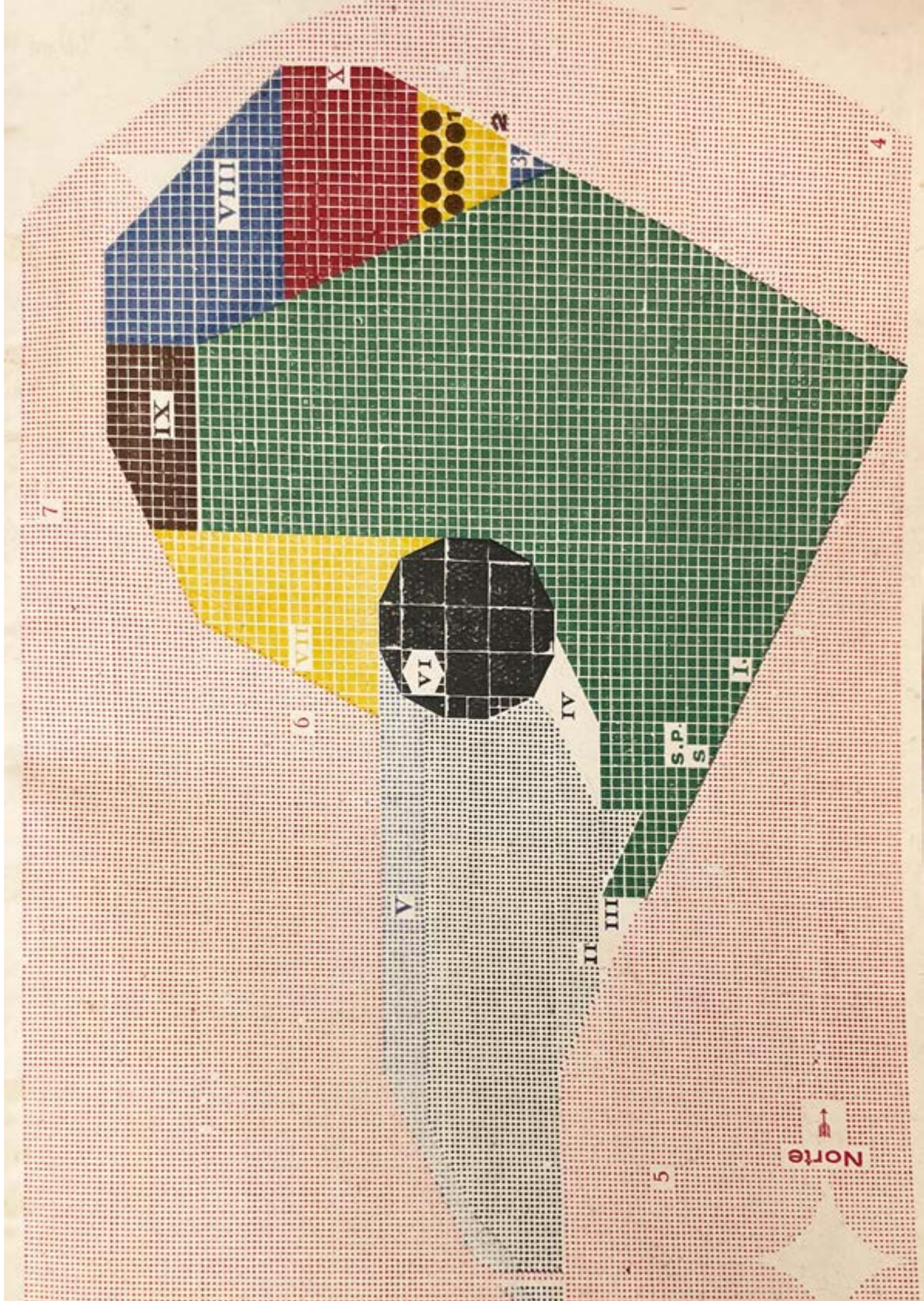
This highly unusual book, written and illustrated by somehow extravagant Portuguese educator Paulo de Cantos, describes seven parts of the world, being Europe, Africa, Asia, Oceania and North, Central and South America and was intended for learning geography and map-making in an entertaining way, based on visual perception of data and statistics.

The author divided these seven parts of the World into seven colours, mimicking colours of coins, which de Cantos connected with skin colours, he considered to be typical for inhabitants of the continents:

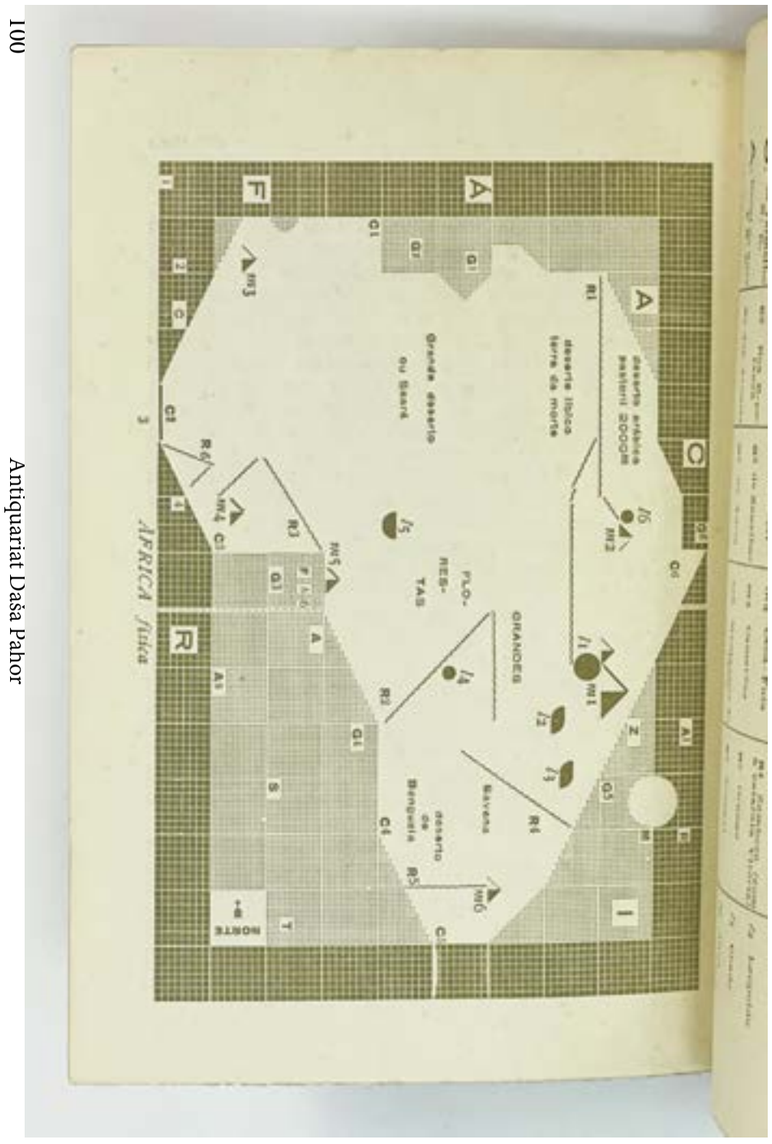
Silver, here printed as light blue, for white skin, which he applied to maps of Europe.
Lead, here printed in various shades of metallic grey to brown and black, marking the black inhabitants for the African continent.
Gold, printed as yellow, for the "yellow race" (as he expresses it) of Asia.
Copper, printed as red, marking America and according to the author's words depicting the skin of the indigenous inhabitants there.
Australia is the only continent, that is not marked with a colour of a coin, but with a tone of a cocoa, which should resemble the skin colour of the indigenous peoples there.

The students would, according to the author's theory memorize the maps of the world quicker, if associated with colours of these coins and cocoa seeds, which were known to everyone.

Each of the seven chapters includes two maps, identical in forms, but presented with different symbols. The first map showcases the main geographical characteristics of the part of the world described and the second one refers to the human civilization.









Amadores da T. S. F.

1 hora — Estreito de Bering . . . . . .
2 h.—Península da Alasca . . . . . .
3 h.—Região da Gâmbia.. . . . . .
4 h.—Reg. da Califórnia . . . .
5 h.—Mont. Rochosas . . .
6 h.—Amér. Central . . .
7 h.—Jamaica . . .
8 h.—Guadalupe .
9 h.—Rio de J.
10 h.—Açôres
11 h.—Canárias
12 h.—Europa Ocident.
13 h.—Europa Central
14 h.—Europa Oriental
15 h —Cáucaso
16 h —Ural
17 h —Pamir
18 h.—Tibete
19 h.—Baical . .
20 h.—Filipinas . .
21 h.—Japão . . . .
22 h.—Tasmânia . . .
23 h.—Promontório de Camchatca .
24 horas—Arquipélago Fiji . . . .

Útil a tôda a gente

Problemas horários

Antiquariat Daša Pahor

The maps, shaped in geometric forms, are filled with unusual symbols, geometric patterns and letters, marking the capitals, highest mountains, sometimes approximate borderlines, lengths of rivers, colonies etc.

The author claims, that the geometric forms of the continents and symbols are scaled to one another with architectural purity and geometry. All the lines are intentional, logical and nothing distracts the reader from recognizing the basic information a map should offer.

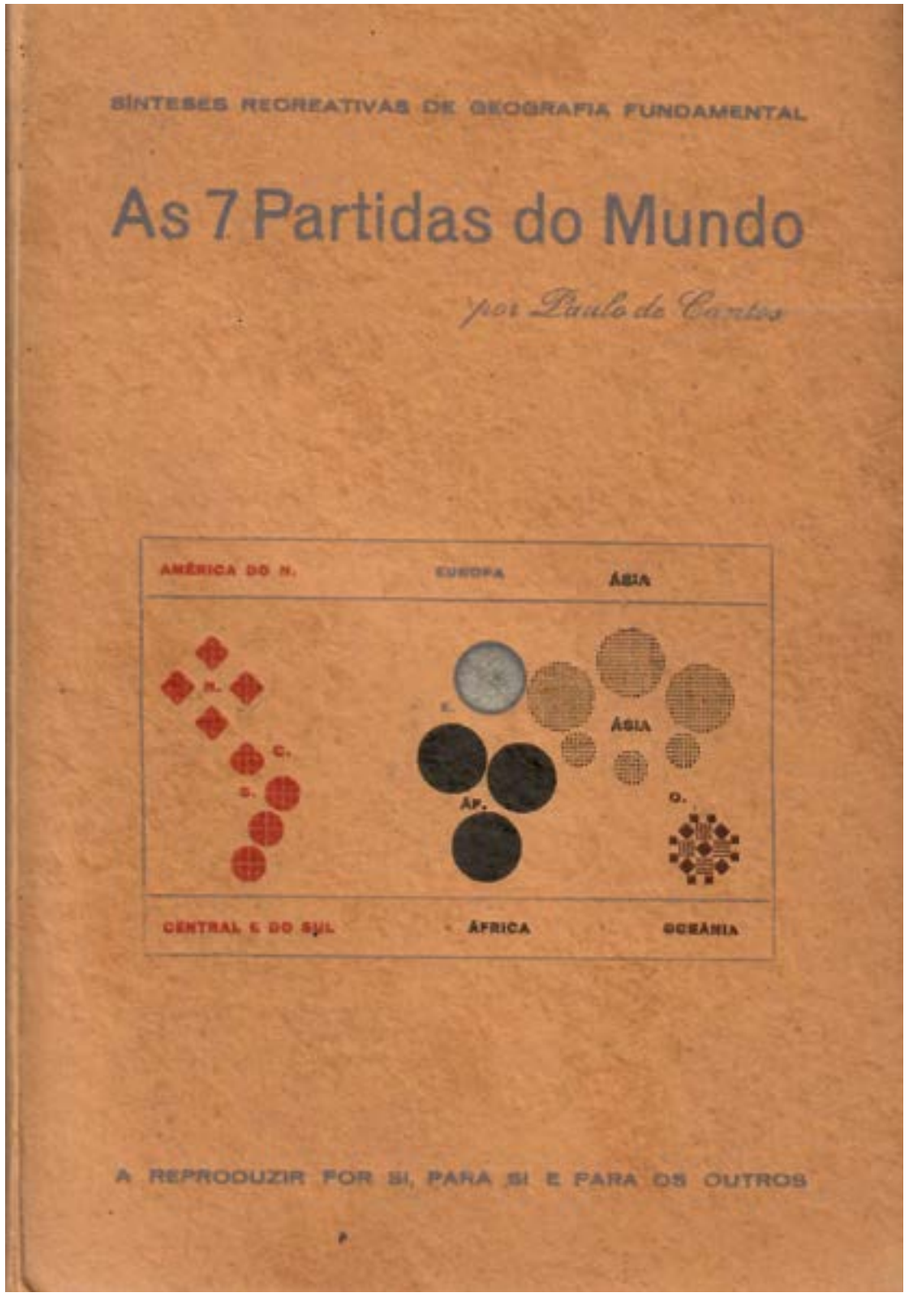
The author excused the minimalistic unconventional forms of map-making with a belief, that a reader could identify the continent, at first by the "skin colour scheme" of the predominant human race, the author presented above. The following data would then be processed through tiny repetitive symbols and letters, that human brain can combine in the whole.

De Cantos's complicated system of map-making does not appear to have any followers at the time and was largely forgotten until de Cantos was rediscovered from the artistic point of view in the recent years.

The book, which was probably printed by the author in exceedingly small numbers is very rare today. Worldcat only lists one example (Biblioteca de Arte – Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian).

References: OCLC 959066213.

4.200 EUR



10c. ANATOMY
DATA VISUALIZATION
AVANT-GARDE

Paulo de CANTOS (1892-1979).

O homem Máquina. Como somos por dentro. O homem "Máquina": Donde vimos? : Aonde vamos?
[The Man Machine. How We Are Inside. Man "Machine": Where Do We Come From? Where Will We Go?]

Póvoa de Varzim (Portugal): Soc. Gráfica da Póvoa [S. d., but between 1930 and 1936].

Two titles bound upside-down in one volume. 12°, 82 pp. with black and white illustrations and diagrams in text and 4 folding plates, printed in colour letterpress, [1 pp.] index, 26 pp. with black and white illustrations in text, [1 pp.] index, illustrated brown wrappers with flaps (wrappers and first and last page with light foxing and staining, tiny cracks on the spine, otherwise in a good condition).

In this rare and highly unusual book, composed of two titles, bound upside down, Cantos addresses older motifs of a man as a machine and a man as a cosmos. As in his other works, he eliminates all the details and disturbing elements and divides the anatomy of a man in essential segments, represented in geometrical lines and patterns on decorative folding colour plates, printed in letterpress.

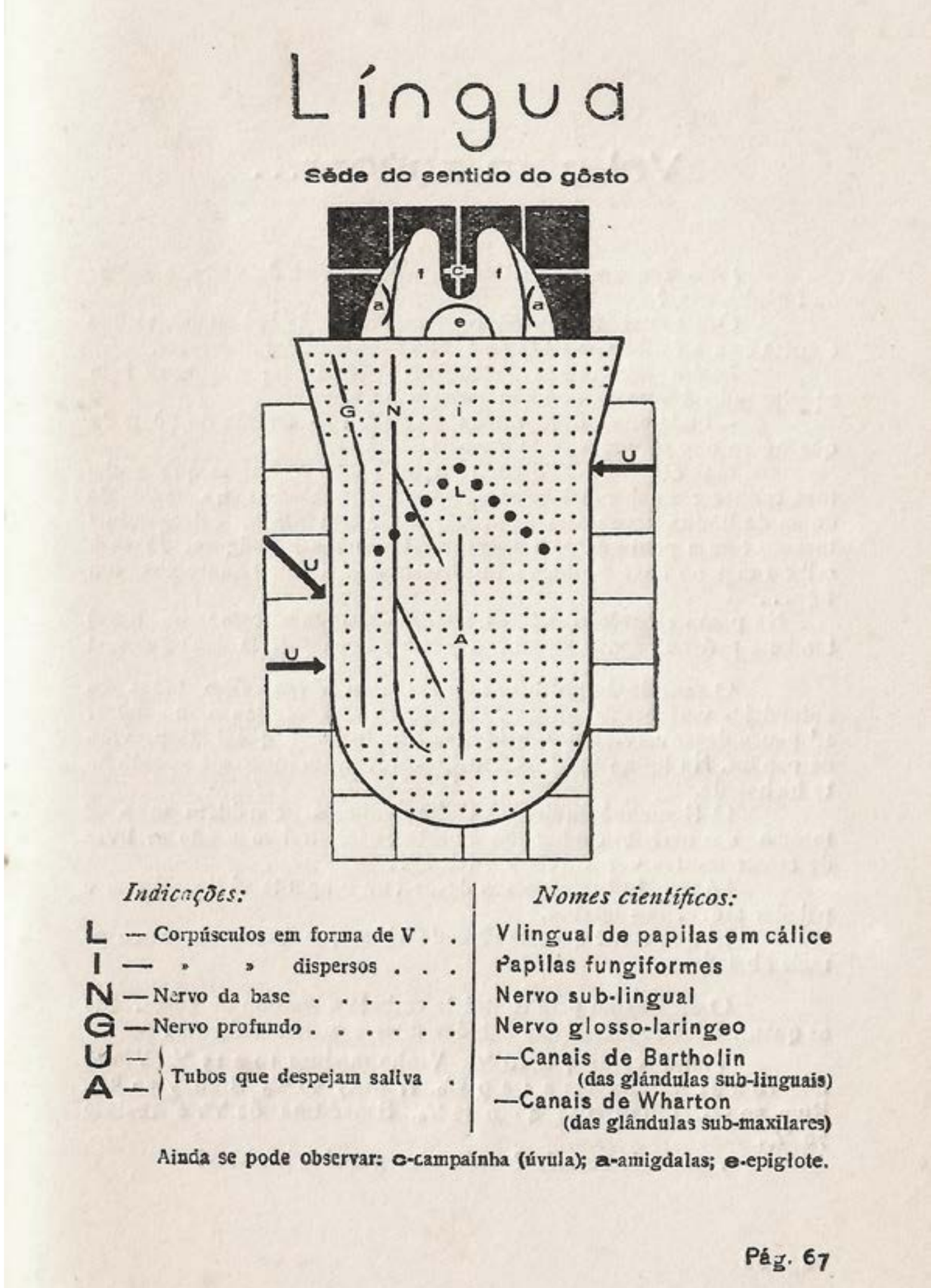
The text is a collage of medical facts, proverbs, quotations, author's personal remarks and visual presentations, composed of letters. The accompanying black and white images are representations of quoted text, reduced to most essential lines.

According to the author's believes, this educational book, a collection of separate information from medicine and history, should help the reader to build a knowledge of the whole through tiny pieces of visual and verbal information.

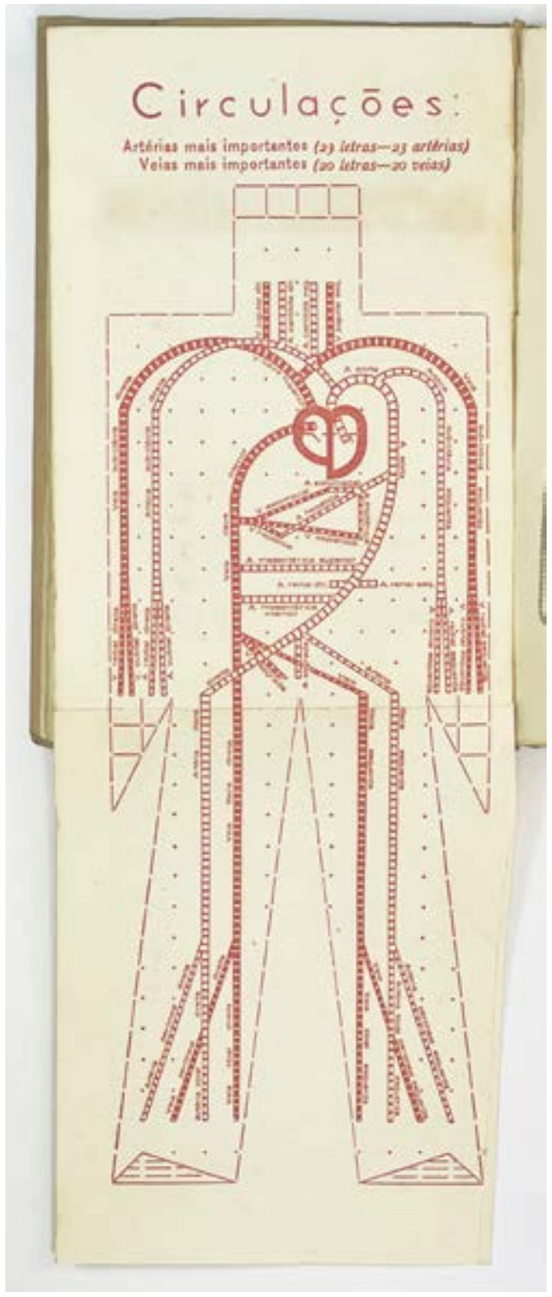
As all Cantos's works also this book is very rare and was printed only in small numbers by a press in Póvoa de Varzim. Worldcat only lists two institutional examples (Bibliothèque Kandinsky-Centre Pompidou, Biblioteca de Arte – Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian (Lisbon)).

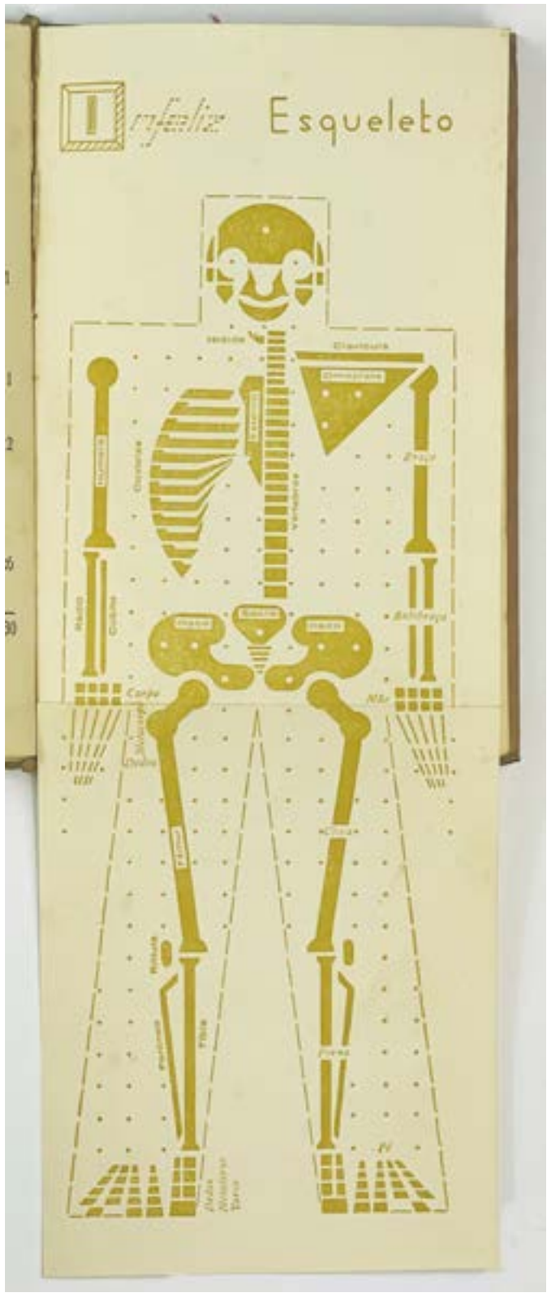
References: OCLC 959193113, 904549193.

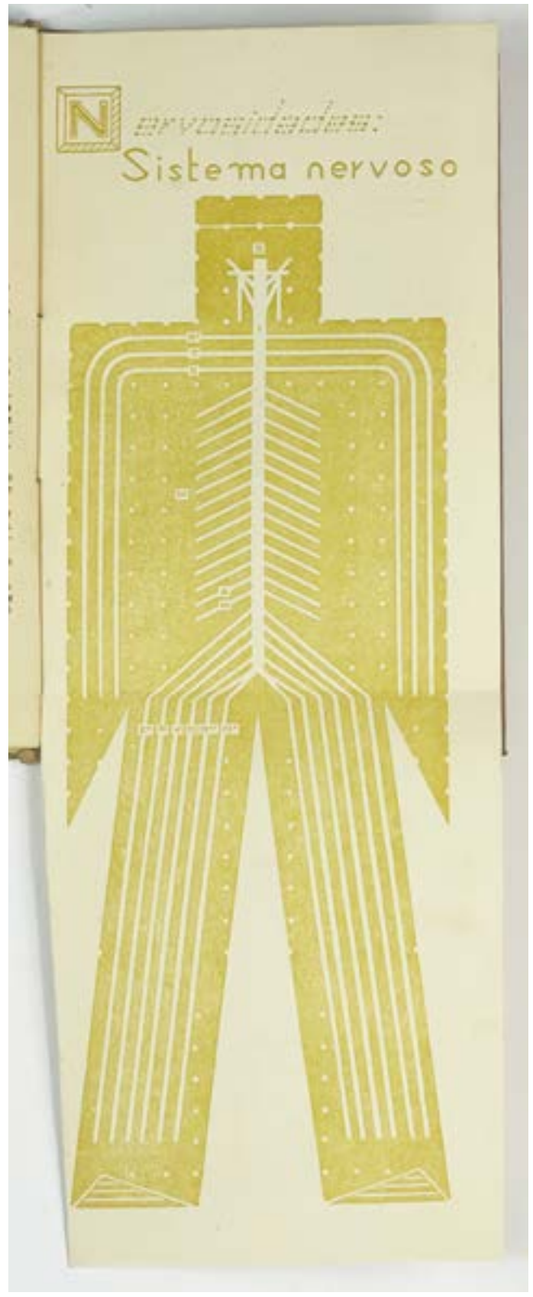
4.200 EUR



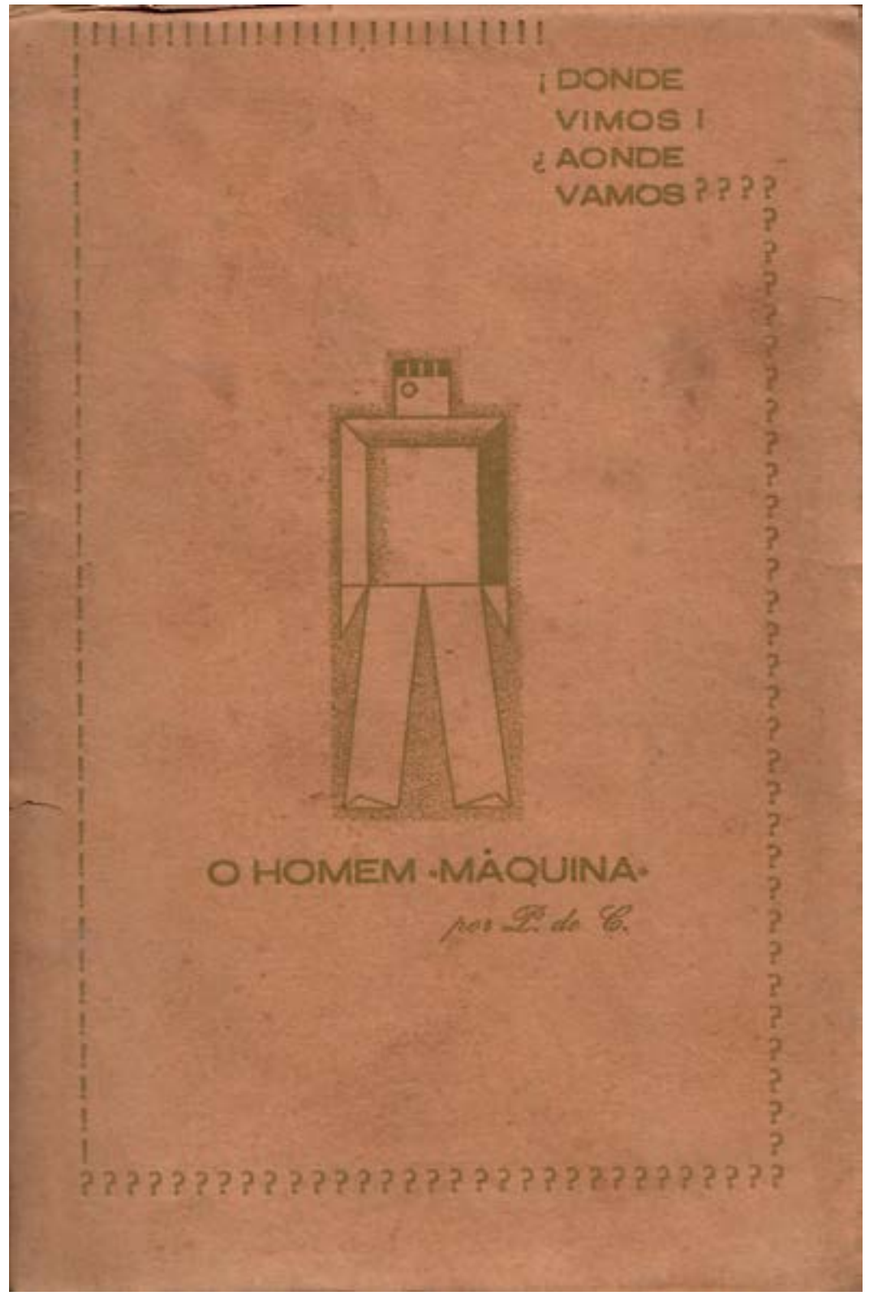

Músculos Motas
posteriores
Superficiais
Profundos


Circulações:
Artérias mais importantes (23 letras—23 artérias)
Veias mais importantes (20 letras—20 veias)


Infeliz Esqueleto


Nervosidades:
Sistema nervoso


¿QUAL É A COISA QUE BASTA CONHECER PARA TUDO CONHECER?
VIVERAMAIOR
"HOMEM"
MÁQUINA»
COMO
SOMOS
por
DENTRO
por
Paulo de Cantos


¡ DONDE
VIMOS !
¿ AONDE
VAMOS ? ? ? ?
O HOMEM -MÁQUINA-
por P. de C.

11. CALLIGRAPHY

ANONYMOUS.

Christ Crucified

[S. l., S. d., but possibly South Germany, mid 18th century].

Brown ink and grey wash on parchment, 82 x 40 cm (32.3 x 15.7 inches) (minor water-staining and spots in the lower right side, tiny pin-holes in corners, otherwise in a good condition)

A large image of Christ on the Cross, entirely composed of a single hand-drawn calligraphic line, and pained details.

The idea of representing human body, made of calligraphic lines, in Christian art derives from manuscripts, which with the invention of press continued to engraved and printed creations. The calligraphic representations are closely connected with micrography, where the lines are made of tiny words and texts.

Our drawing is stylistically close to work by Johann Christoph Albrecht (1710–1777), *Schön- und Kunstschreiber* (Writer of Beautiful and Artistic [Representations]), as he signed himself on a deck of playing cards in 1769, active in the mid-18th century in Nürnberg, who was known for his calligraphic representations. Similar as on our image, separate segments on Albrecht's images were filled with ornaments, made a single line, as more individual parts of the person, such as hair and face, were composed of clearer, more realistic lines. Albrecht's more recognizable work is a portrait of Friedrich the Great from 1760 (engraved by Daniel Adam Hauer, click here for the example from the British Museum: print | British Museum). He also architected books on basic calligraphy *Elementa calligraphiae* and *Muster einer ganz neuen schonen und regulmassigen Schreib-Art*, both published in 1764, and a work on more complicated calligraphic lines, connected with more realistic images *Vollkommene Gründ- und Regulmäßige Anweisung zu Schön-Schreib-Kunst*, which was published in 1776 by Johann Andreas Endter's Heirs.

References: Cf.: Schrift als Bild, Berlin 2001, passim.

2.400 EUR





12. ROUND PANORAMA BATTLE OF WATERLOO

Evert MAASKAMP (1769-1834).

Beschrijving van den roemrijken veldslag van Waterloo, voorgesteld in het panorama op het Leidsche Plein over den Hollandschen Schouwburg
[Description of the Glorious Battle of Waterloo, Depicted in the Panorama on the Leidseplein Across the Hollandsche Schouwburg]

Ameterdam: Maaskamp 1816.

8°, 1 pp., folding map (40 x 29 cm / 15.7 x 11.4 inches), [8 pp.] text, interleaved sheet with manuscript in brown ink recto, original card boards with illustrations on yellow paper, modern bookplate "Ex Libris van de Kamp" mounted on the inner side of the front board (wrapper slightly stained with small losses of paper, old manuscript number 1721 and a shadow of a large round stamp on the cover, internally with light water-staining and staining, a tiny tear in the fold of the view, but overall in a good condition).

A pamphlet, explaining a round panorama of the Battle of Waterloo, which was exhibited in a wooden pavilion in Amsterdam.

The enormous round panorama showcasing the Battle of Waterloo, fought on June 18, 1815, was painted shortly after the event and exhibited in a wooden round pavilion, set on the Leidseplein, a square in Amsterdam, across from Hollandsche Schouwburg. The visitors could enter the pavilion between 1816 and 1818 and admire the realistically executed artwork, pained by Jan Kamphuysen, (1771-1829), Cornelis de Kruijf (1774-1828), Carel Lodewijk Hansen (1765-1840) and Louis Moritz (1773-1850), representing the moment, when Prince of Orange, the future King Willem II of the Netherlands, was wounded in the shoulder during the battle. After the exhibition in Amsterdam, the panorama traveled to Hague, Aachen and Brussels.

Our pamphlet, explaining in details the battle and the painting, could be purchased by the spectators of the round panorama. The attached engraved image, that is a smaller reproduction of the exhibited work, offered additional information and at the same time became a souvenir to the buyers of the pamphlet.

Evert Maaskamp (1769-1834), who authored the introduction in the booklet, was a Dutch publisher and engraver, known for his decorative prints and also maps. He published the second edition of this pamphlet in French.

As the engraving from the pamphlet appears on the market more commonly, examples with original wrappers remain scarcer.

References: OCLC 29141510.

950 EUR






1721.

13. MEXICO – MILITARY HISTORY
MEXICO CITY IMPRINT

[MEXICO. MINISTERIO DE GUERRA Y MARINA].

Instrucciones Acerca de las Obligaciones de la Infantería Ligera en Campaña: para el uso de las Tropas de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos.

Mexico City: Imprenta de la Federación, en Palacio, 1826.

12° (14.5 x 10 cm): [2], 251 pp., plus, 2 folding engraved plates (with Fig. 1 measuring 15 x 21 cm; Fig. 2 measuring 24 x 20 cm), bound in contemporary half calf, marbled boards, with gilt designs to spine (Very Good, text clean, save for the odd tiny spot and some light toning and minor staining to title, Fig. 1 bound in on left margin, but complete, Fig. 2 with some fraying to righthand margin, binding with boards and edges somewhat worn, spine in good condition).

A very rare and attractive Mexican manual for instructing light infantry in the field, published shortly after Mexican Independence, with 2 charmingly crudely engraved plates depicting suggested reconnaissance formations, published in Mexico City for the Ministerio de Guerra y Marina.

In the wake of Mexican Independence (1821), the Mexican Army sought to create its own military instruction manuals to anchor a new modern curriculum predicated upon the European standards as developed during the Napoleonic Wars. This not only had obvious practical advantages, but as it helped to indoctrinate army officer cadets (the future leaders of the state), it was key to the concept of 'nation building' that was so critical to a new republic.

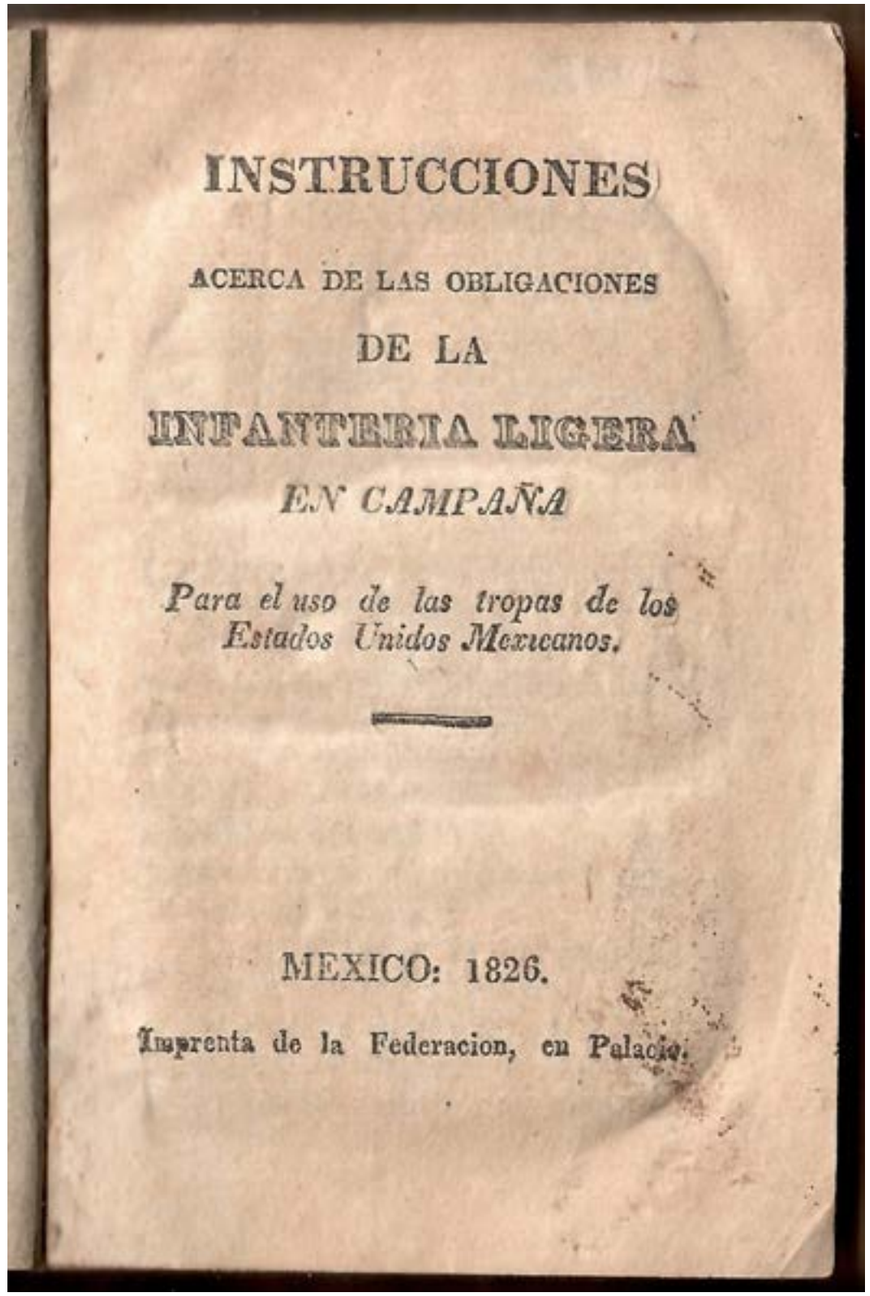
The text features detailed directions for infantry troops for how to perform reconnaissance, guard duty while at camp, securing prisoners, arranging picket lines, amongst other critical functions.

The 2 charmingly, but crudely, engraved plates feature keyed diagrams of suggested reconnaissance formations.

The work is very rare. We can locate only 4 institutional examples, held by the Sutro Library (California State Library); University of California-Berkeley; Georgetown University and Baylor University. Moreover, we can trace only a single sales record for another example in recent years.

References: Sutro Library (California State Library): UD166 .I57 1826; University of California-Berkeley (Bancroft Library): UA603 .M46 1826; Georgetown University: UD470 .I59; Baylor University: UD166 .I57 1826.

1.800 EUR


INSTRUCCIONES

ACERCA DE LAS OBLIGACIONES

DE LA

INFANTERIA LIGERA

EN CAMPAÑA

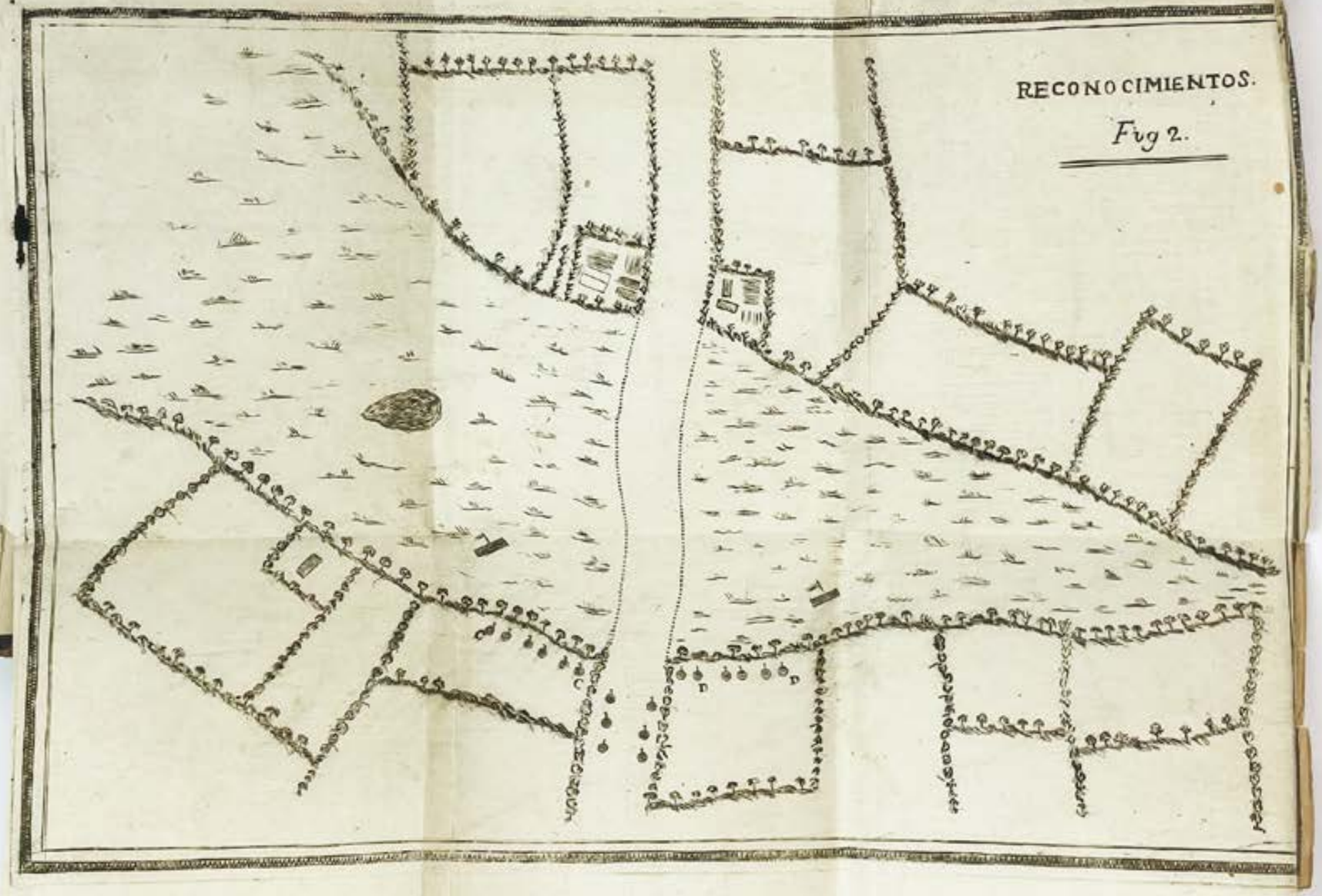
Para el uso de las tropas de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos.

MEXICO: 1826.

Imprenta de la Federacion, en Palacio.

RECONOCIMIENTOS.

Fig 2.



14. MEDICINE / EPIDEMIOLOGY SUPERSTITION / TALISMANS

Remedio Saudavel contra a Peste. Forma da Cruz
[Healthy Remedy against the Plague. shape of the Cross]

Lisbon:Imprensa da Rua dos Fanqueiros no 129 B 1833.

16°.8 pp. old tan wrappers with hand-hritten title on the cover (old stamp on the cover, lithographed ex-libris of Rafael Maria Rudio on the inner side of the front wrapper, old paper label with a number in the lower margin of the title page, minor staiing, overall in a good condition).

A talismanic pamphlet with a cross of St. Zacharia and a prayer as a remedy against the first cholera pandemics in Portugal.

A rare ephemeral Portuguese talismanic pamphlet was printed in 1833, when a cholera reached the country for the first time. The symbol of the Cross of Saint Zacharias and a prayer, printed in the publication and followed by a short explanation of its meaning, were supposed to protect the booklet's owner from the disease. As Cholera was at the time a new illness, unknown to wider population, it is here named as a more commonly known plague.

Cholera came to Europe from India in 1831 and reached Portugal through Porto less than two years later, on January 1st 1833. The pandemic in the city lasted for more than eight months, when Porto was finally declared free of disease on August 22.

Shorty after the Porto cholera outbreak, a ship from England with infected passengers reached Lisbon and the disease spread rapidly around the city. The first victim was recorded in April and until October 1833, 3.500 people succumbed to the disease. The pandemics took a toll of more than 40.000 people in Portugal.

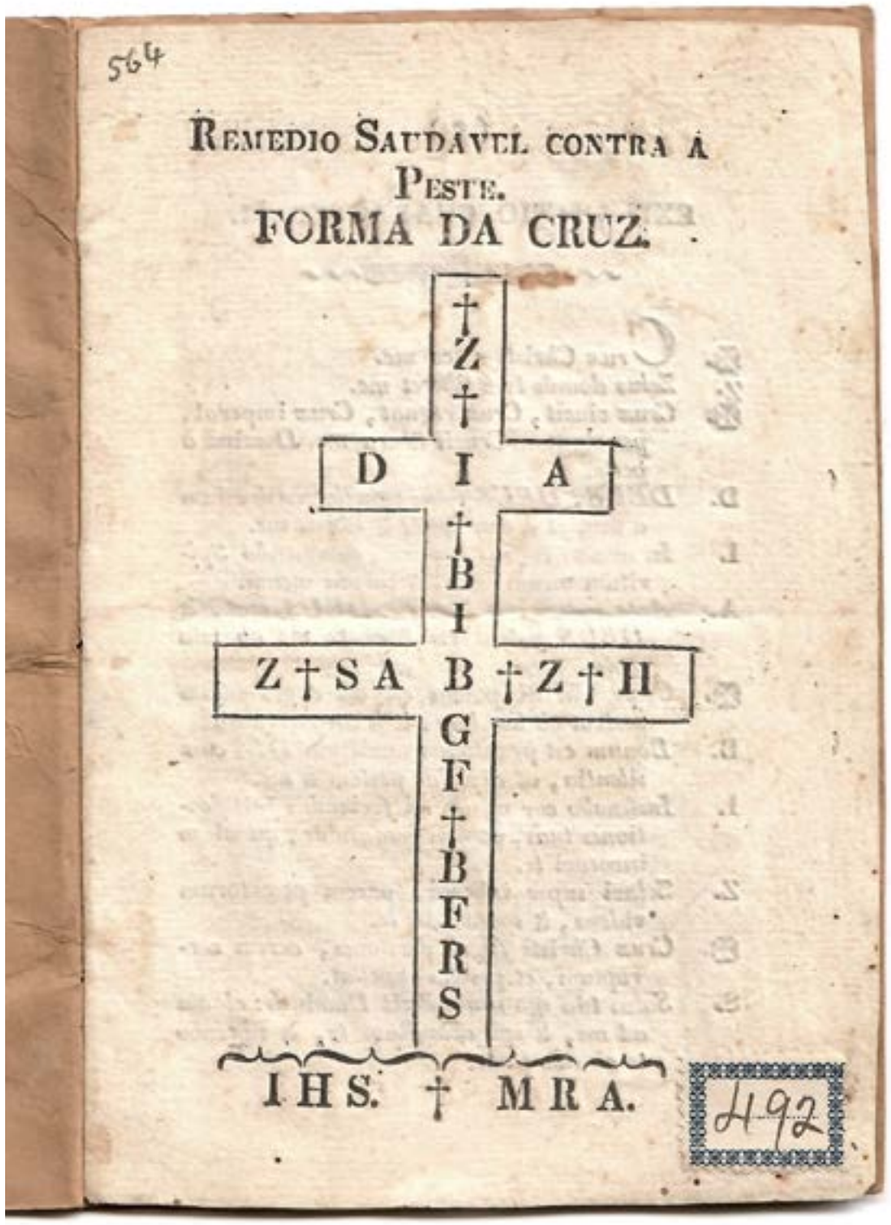
Cross of Saint Zacharias

The Plague Cross of Saint Zacharias of Jerusalem is a double cross, inscribed with an acrostic for a prayer, originally against plagues and later against other the pandemics. The cross has been used for centuries in Western Christianity as a talisman in various shapes: made of metal, wood or various other material, drawn with a chalk on the wall, printed or drawn on a piece of paper etc.
The symbol was approved by Council of Trent (1545–1563) believing, that the inscribed cross saved the participants of the council from a plague. The Plague Cross later became a protecting symbol against various epidemic diseases, such as cholera and in the past years also against Covid.

The ephemeral pamphlet is very rare and we could only trace one example on Wolrldcat (New York Academy of Medicine).

References: OCLC 46737215; Cf.: Magdalena Gorrell Guimaraens, Cholera Morbus 1831-1833 The Example of Porto, a City Under Siege (THE BRITISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY (bhsportugal.org); (Microsoft Word - Chronology Calamities.doc (ul.pt).

1.800 EUR



15. DIARY OF A YOUNG WOMAN
PRISON CAMPS MALANG & LAMPERSARI, JAVA
WORLD WAR II

Possibly W. de NIEUWE [Signature on the Label on the Cover].

Diary in Verses

[Probably: Malang, Java:] September 30 [26]03 – March 7 [26]04 [Japanese imperial calendar, September 30 1943 – March 7 1944, Gregorian Calendar (date on the first page)], [Lampersari, Java]: March 1944 – shortly after July 12 2604 [1944].

8°, notebook with striped paper, 32 pp. manuscript in Dutch in blue ink with illustrations in colour pencils, rest of the pages blank, original blue marbled paper boards with a paper label on the top, blue linen spine (minor cracks in the hinges, binding little scratched and bumped on the corners, but otherwise in a good condition).

A diary, composed of autobiographical songs and poems, filled with black humor and irony, was written by a young woman, imprisoned in Japanese camps Malang and Lampersari in Java, during World War II.

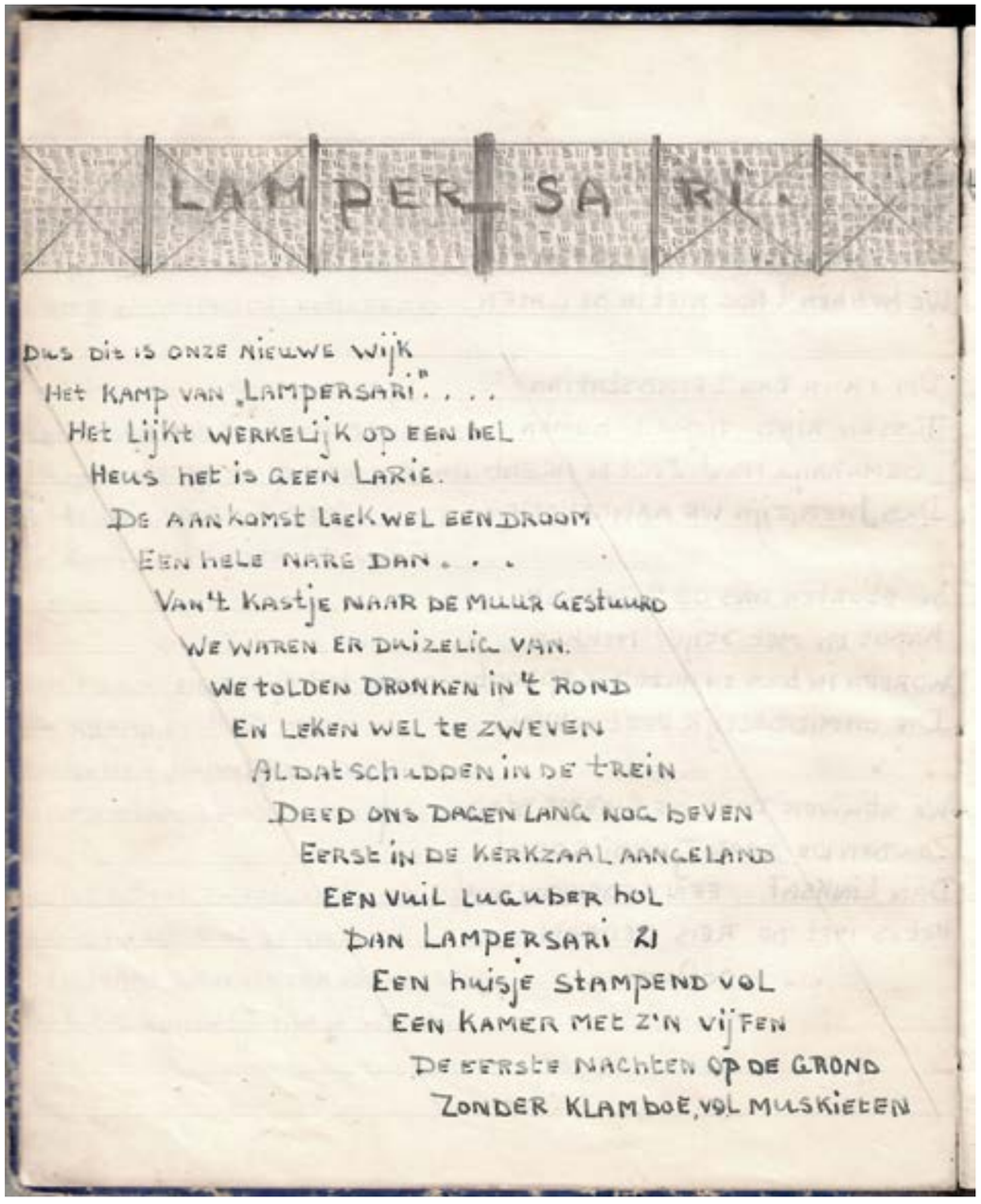
Japanese Prison Camps for Dutch Women and Children in Java during World War II

The Japanese invaded the Dutch East Indies on January 10, 1942 and on February 28 their army landed on the coast of West Java. In the next weeks and months the Dutch men, living on the island were imprisoned and many were executed.

Shortly after, the Japanese gathered Dutch women and children and relocated them to prison camps, distributed along the island, with the pretext of protecting them from the Indonesians. Harsh conditions in camps, with only limited food and space soon started taking toll on the prisoners, used of comfortable life before the war. Many elderly and weak soon scumbled to diseases as the others were appointed of maintaining the place with hard labor. Education for women and children was strictly forbidden.

Japanese prison camps for women and children were much crueler that prisons form men, that had more liberties, including education and were exposed to less physical harm than women.

In January,1944, women and children officially declared prisoners of war. The situation for them worsened and many were transported to other, harsher and more crammed camps, where they were appointed to do humiliating jobs, such as transporting stones and cleaning toilets. Many young women were taken by the Japanese to entertain them as “comfort women”.



With the capitulation of Japan in the autumn of 1945 the prisoners continued being kept at camps for their security and most of them only left, accompanied by relatives or friends from the outside world. With their homes destroyed and in many cases without husbands and fathers, who perished at an unknown time during the war, the freed women and children moved mostly to the Netherlands.

The Manuscript in Focus

The diary was written by a young woman, probably in her mid or late teens, possibly identical to one W. de Nieuwe, signed on the cover, who was deported to Malang prison camp on September 30th 1943 and to Lampersari in March 1944.

The manuscript is an intelligently written narrative poetry, describing the miserable conditions of the prison camps almost like a musical, with bitterly ironical tone and black humor. A part of the text is formed as poems, as some parts were supposed to be sung to the tunes of popular melodies, mentioned in brackets. The happy rhythms added additional irony to the discouraging situation, the author found herself in.

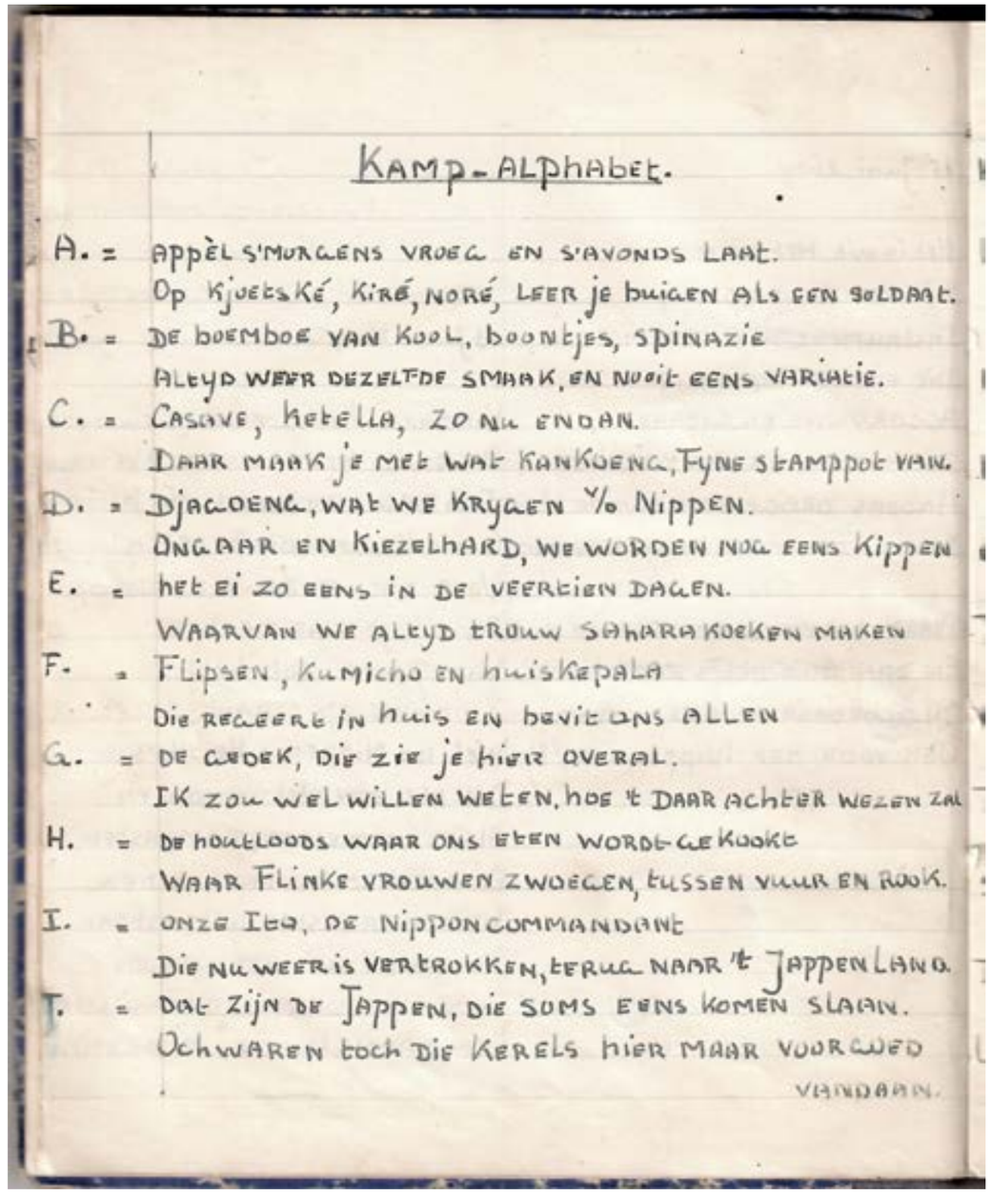
The diary also includes a prison camp alphabet, where the letters are connected with the words from the prison life, such as sleeping on the floors, surrounded by 100 lice, watery soup, diarrhea etc.

In the first part of the text the author describes Malang camp with the first song introducing the "happy" daily life in the camp with waking up early, eating Indonesian plain or fermented rice dishes (Tapai, Lemper and Ketan) and then cleaning, scrubbing and washing the laundry until the evening. The second song describes a Dutch girl Maud working as a babysitter and toilette cleaner three times per week for a miserable salary.

The text is followed by a bitterly ironic poem about the life in the prison camp, described as located in the mountains above Malang, and surrounded by poles and barb wire. The author sarcastically describes the conditions as "great", where one is surrounded by doctors, pharmacies and many more commodities, such as hair salons, birthday presents and cakes, entertainment, church concerts, sport activities, ice cream, flowers, fruits, bread, milk, shoes, toys and plenty of food. Children can go to schools and even elderly people have jobs. Saturdays are especially fun on the market. "So everything marches beautifully here. This neighborhood is really nice. If you still had your family and freedom, you would be hellishly happy, But now…".

In the following poems and songs, made in the early 1944, the author depicts, how women and children were told to pack their belongings and were transported on overcrowded trains without food and water to a new location.

The new location was an infamous Lampersari prison camp, today known as possibly most cruel Japanese WWII camp in Java, where around 8000 women and children were held under atrocious conditions, being exposed to torture, beatings, starvation and hard labour. Women were also deported in large numbers to work as prostitutes to Japanese soldiers.



KAMP-ALPHABET.

A. = APPÈL S'MORGENS VROEG EN S'AVONDS LAAT.
Op KJOETSKÉ, KIRÉ, NORÉ, LEER je buigen als een soldaat.

B. = De boemboe van kool, boontjes, spinazie
Altijd weer dezelfde smaak, en nooit eens variatie.

C. = Cassave, ketella, zo nu en dan.
Daar maak je met wat kankoeng, fyne stamppot van.

D. = Djagoeng, wat we krygen ½ Nippen.
Ongaar en kiezelhard, we worden nog eens Kippen

E. = het ei zo eens in de veertien dagen.
Waarvan we altijd trouw Sahara koeken maken

F. = Flipsen, kumicho en huiskepala
Die regeert in huis en bevit ons allen

G. = De geoek, die zie je hier overal.
Ik zou wel willen weten, hoe 't daar achter wezen zal

H. = De houtloods waar ons eten wordt gekookt
Waar flinke vrouwen zwoegen, tussen vuur en rook.

I. = Onze Ico, de Nippon commandant
Die nu weer is vertrokken, terug naar 't Jappenland.

J. = Dat zijn de Jappen, die soms eens komen slaan.
Och waren toch die kerels hier maar voorgoed
vandaan.

The author describes the their first night spent on the floor, tired and scared. The conditions in the new camp were much worse than in Malang and the prisoners soon started missing the first location.

The descriptions of Lampersari, with strict guards, lack of food, keeping night guard, trying to understand Japanese commands etc. are made with a same grain of black humor as before, trying to remain in good spirits. The author also depicts friendship among your women and happiness, when the first parcels from the Red Cross arrived in May 1944.

The last entry, being a song, formed as happy tune of young campers at a jamboree, is full of black humor and irony on the "excellent food" the prisoners are receiving, keeping them always slender. It is not dated, but was written shortly after the last date July 12, 1944, ending with optimistic words, that after the rain, the sun will reappear.

After that entry the text disappears, leaving most of the notebook empty. It is unknown what happened to the young woman, who authored those happy lyrics, after that date, which was still a year before women and children could leave the horrors of the prison camps after the capitulation of Japan. Hopefully author survived unharmed until then. Sadly, many young Dutch women in prison camps in Java succumbed to diseases or were taken in large numbers by Japanese soldiers to work as "comfort women". Especially the Lampersari prison camp became infamous for this practice.

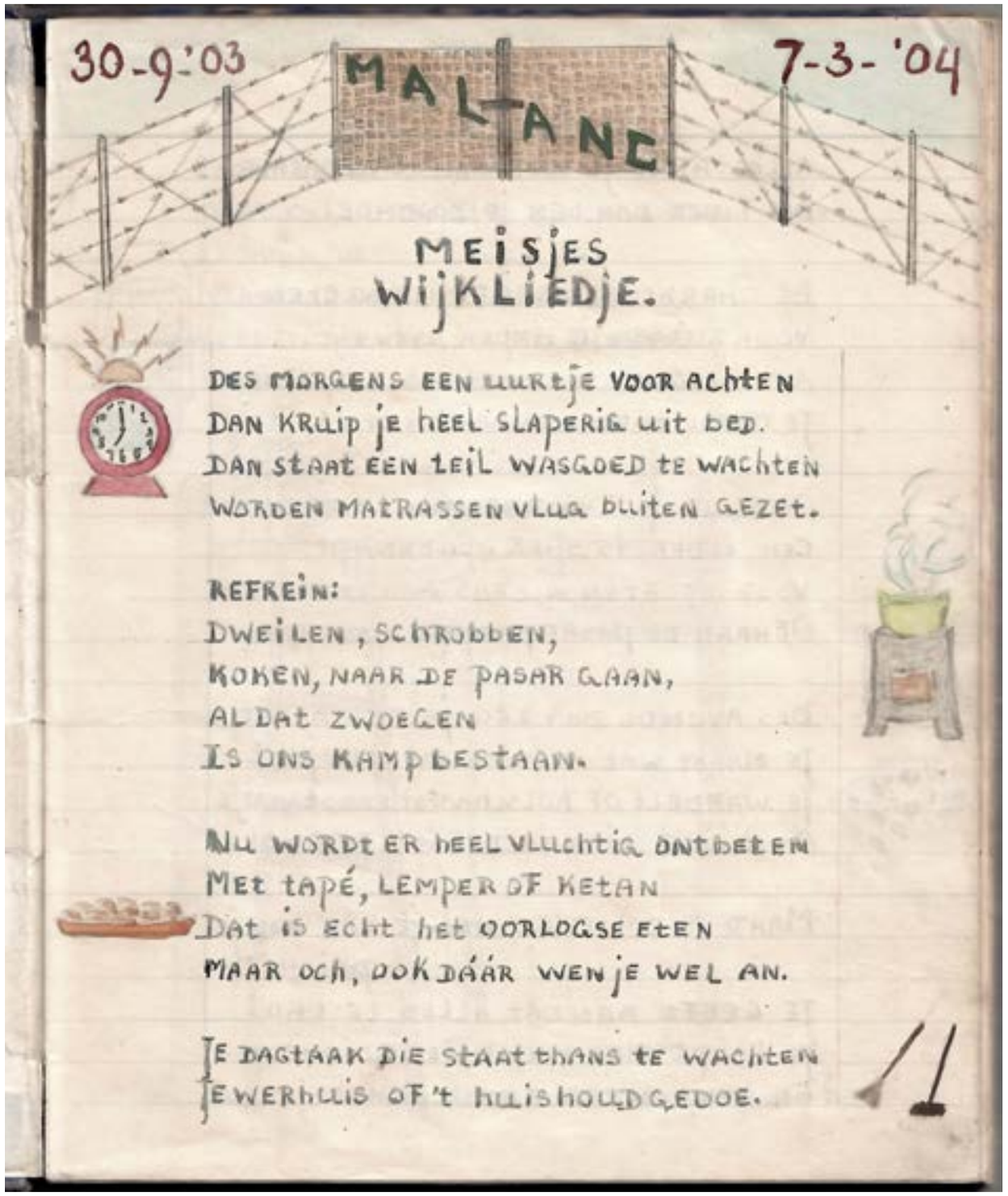
Other First Hand Accounts

Other similar first-hand accounts on the Javanese prison camps by Dutch teenagers survive until today.

Among others, John K. Stutterheim, who was 14 years old, when he was taken to the appalling location of Lampersari with his mother and brother, was also writing a diary, which he published in *The Diary of Prisoner 17326. A Boy's Life in a Japanese Labor Camp* (2012).

In 2009, Elizabeth Van Kampen, who was a teenage girl, when imprisoned in Javanese camps, wrote an article on her ordeal, which almost entirely matches the descriptions of the conditions and treatment of women and children in our diary. (On-line source: apjjf.org/-Elizabeth-Van-Kampen/3002/article.pdf, Elizabeth Van Kampen, Memories of the Dutch East Indies. From Plantation Society to Prisoner of Japan, The Asia-Pacific Journal, Vol. 7, Issue 1, No. 4, Jan 01, 2009).

3.600 EUR



16. WOMEN BIBLIOPHILES & COLLECTORS
JEWISH WOMEN WRITERS

Ernesta Stern

Ernesta Stern (née Maria Ernesta Hierschel de Minerbi, nom de plume Maria Star, 1854 – 1926) born to a Jewish family in Trieste, Austro-Hungary, became one of the central figures of a Parisian literary gatherings of the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

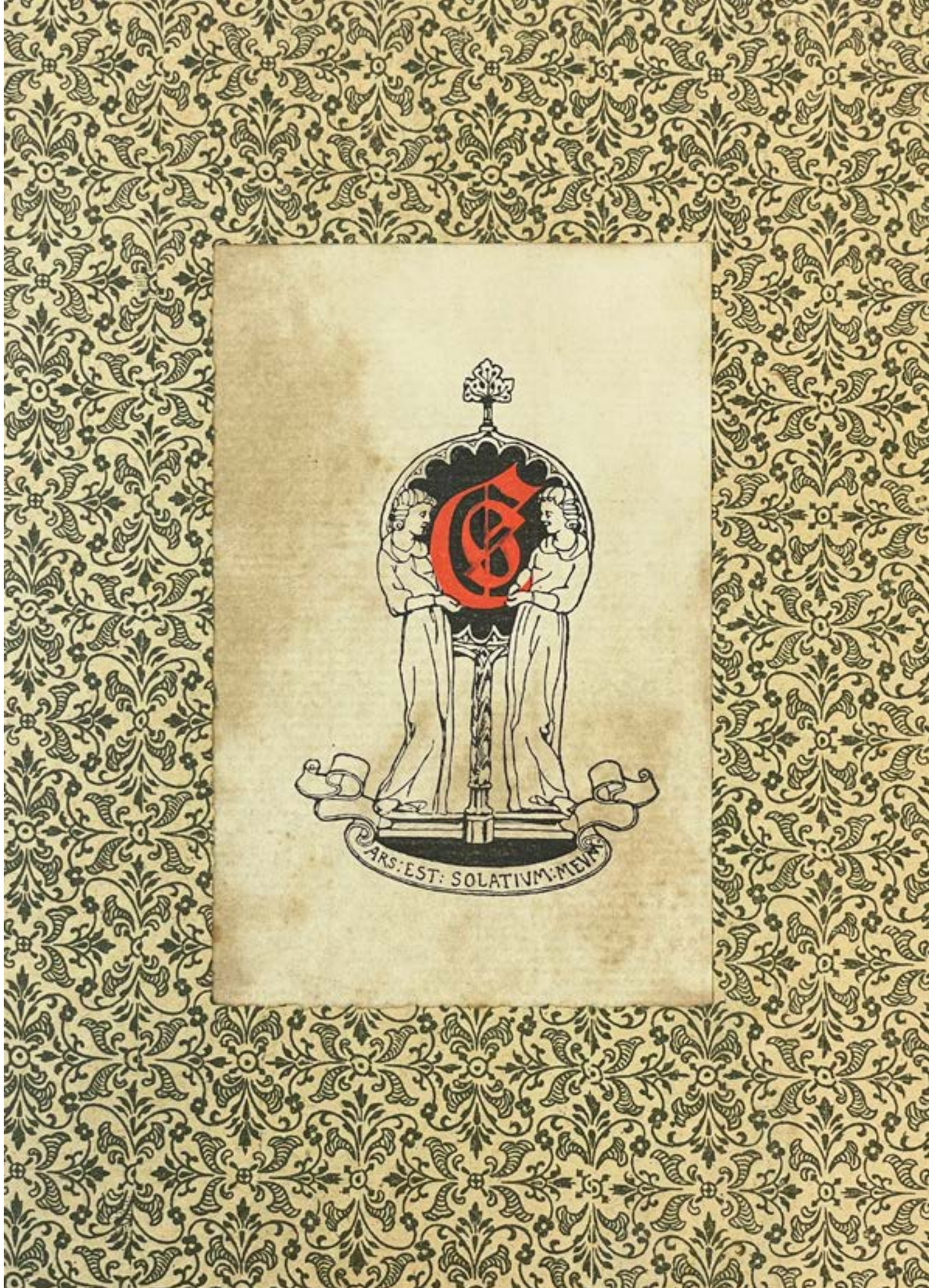
In 1874, Ernesta married Louis Stern (1840-1900) from a wealthy and prominent Jewish family of bankers, originating from Frankfurt, after which she moved to Paris, where she started hosting a literary salon in their city palace on 68 rue du Faubourg-Saint-Honoré. Stern's salons became one of the most prominent intellectual events in Paris, bringing together people, such as Filippo Tommaso Marinetti and Marcel Proust.

Ernesta Stern owed a large private library of works, written by the people visiting her salon and dedicated to her. The books were either bound in elegant Morocco bindings with Stern's monogram or contained her bookplate. She authored about 20 works herself.

In 1904, Ernesta had commissioned a prominent villa named Villa Torre Clementina, located in Roquebrune-Cap-Martin, on the French Riviera, east from Monaco. The villa became a new gathering place for literati and is today protected as a historical monument.

In 1920, Ernesta Stern was awarded the knighthood of the Legion of Honour.

The following three books origin from Stern's library and were dedicated to her by the authors.



16a. WOMEN BIBLIOPHILES & COLLECTORS SIGNED EXAMPLE

MIRZA REZA KHAN ARFA' AL-DAWLAH (nom de plume, Danesh, 1846 - 1937).

Perles d'Orient

Istanbul: Levant Herald 1904.

8°, [2 pp.], portrait of the author, printed on thicker paper, with a dedication by the author to Ernesta Stern, dated 1910, silk paper guard, 199 pp. with small vignettes and blue ornaments in margins, [3 pp.] blank, original dark redish-brown binding with gold lettering, original patterned endpaper, red edges, bookplate of Ernesta Stern mounted on the inner side of the front board (binding slightly age-toned with a tiny crack in the upper part of the spine verso, internally in a clean and crisp condition).

A rare first edition of poems and short essays on the Orient was published in French language in Istanbul by a Persian diplomat and writer Mirza Reza Khan Arfa' Al-Dawlah (1846 - 1937) and contains a hand-written dedication to an intellectual and bibliophile Ernesta Stern, a famous Jewish literary hostess and an author.

Mirza Reza begun his diplomatic career in Tiflis in 1873 as an interpreter to Russian to the Persian Shah Naser al-Din Shah Qajar. In 1889, he was appointed Persian consul-general in the same city. In 1895, Mirza Reza was named Persian minister to the Russian court at St. Petersburg and five years later, he was transferred to Istanbul as an ambassador to the Ottoman court.

His wife Elsa Cecilia Maria Lindberg-Dovlette (1874-1944) was a known Swedish writer, who published three reports on the Ottoman harems as an insider: Kvinnor från minareternas stad (1908, Women from the City of Minarets), Främling (1924 and 1929, Stranger) and Bakom stängda haremsdörrar (1931, Behind the Closed Doors of the Harem).

This is a rare first edition, published by Levant Herald in Istanbul, where Mirza Reza Khan worked as a Persian ambassador at the time. The second, more common one, was published a year later in Paris.

We could only trace one institutional example of Worldcat (Bibliothèque nationale de France).

References: OCLC 458009680, 417479787 (with no listed examples in libraries).

2.200 EUR



16b. WOMEN BIBLIOPHILES & COLLECTORS
SIGNED EXAMPLE

Benjamin LÉVY (1817-1884).

Les Langues mortes et les Langues vivantes dans l'enseignement secondaire
[Dead Languages and Living Languages in Secondary Education]

Paris: Hachette 1880.

8°, 48 pp. with dedication by the author to Ernesta Stein on the first page, contemporary red morrocoy binding with gold initials EES in the upper right corner of the front board, gold embossed title on the spine, raised bands, gilt linear turn-ins, contemporary marbled paper endpapers, gilt edges (binding slightly age-toned on the corners, otherwise in a good condition).

A handsome example of a pamphlet on the subject, if dead languages should still be thought at secondary schools, written by Jewish educator Benjamin Levy. From the library of Ernesta Stern with a dedication by the author.

The author Benjamin Levy was an educator of Jewish origins, born on the territory of today's Germany.

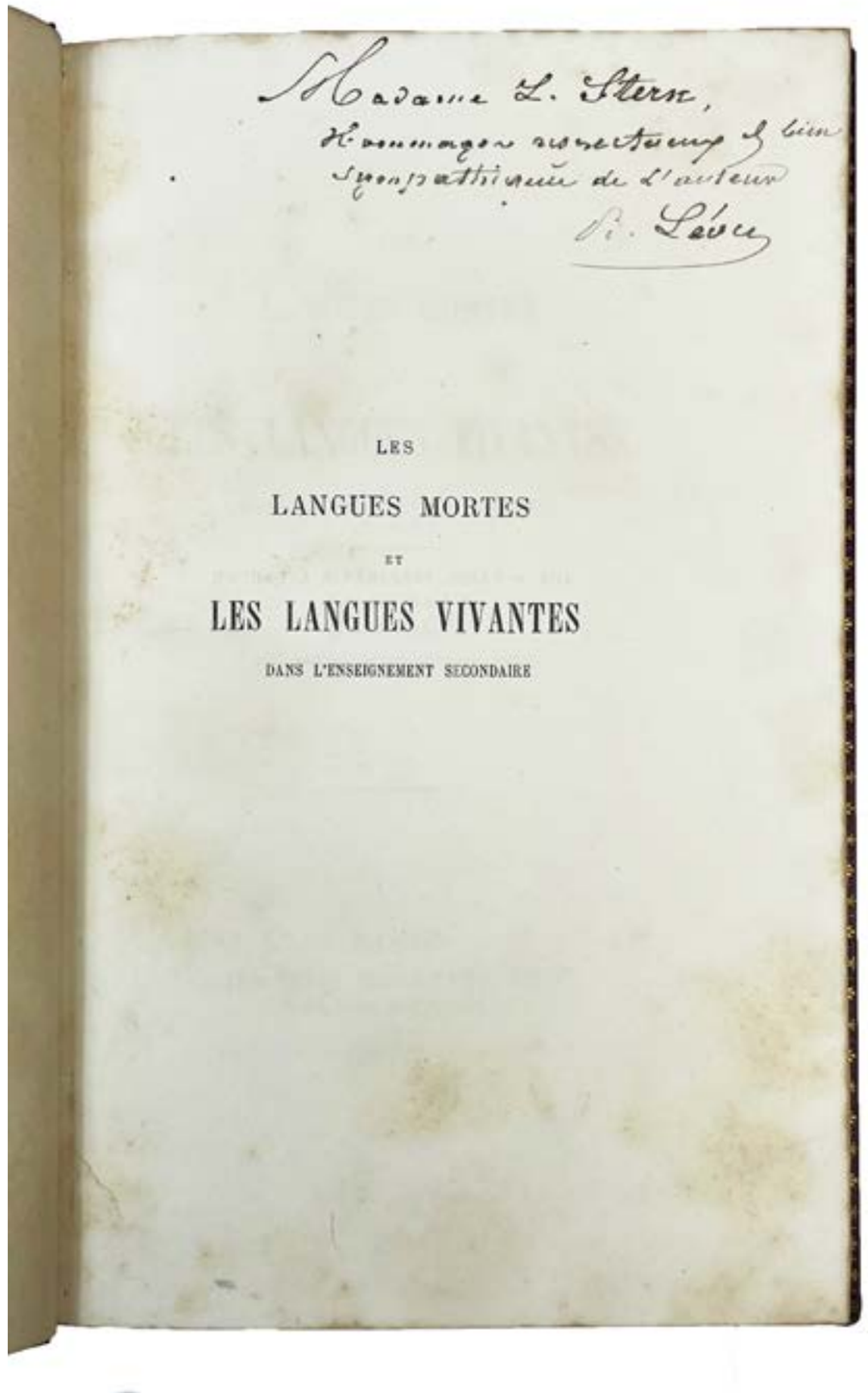
He married Euénie Bamberger from a wealthy Jewish family of bankers from Mainz. Her brothers were Rudolph Bamberger (1821 - 1900) and Ludwig Bamberger (1823 - 1899), one of the founders of the Deutsche Bank.

Levy authored several works on languages and literature in French language, mostly connected with German history.

The pamphlet was probably privately commissioned and is today rare. We could only find five examples in the libraries, listed on Worldcat (Kungliga biblioteket, Wissenschaftliche Stadtbibliothek - Mainz, Bibliothèque nationale de France, Bibliothèque interuniversitaire de la Sorbonne, The British Library).

References: OCLC 457357095, 562321484, 186857277. Cf.: Isabelle Havelange, Françoise Huguet, Bernadette Lebedeff, LÉVY Benjamin [note biographique] Publications de l'Institut national de recherche pédagogique. Les inspecteurs généraux de l'Instruction publique. Dictionnaire biographique 1802-1914,1986, 11, pp. 472-473.

680 EUR


Madame L. Stern,
Hommage respectueux et bien
sympathique de l'auteur
B. Lévy

LES

LANGUES MORTES

ET

LES LANGUES VIVANTES

DANS L'ENSEIGNEMENT SECONDAIRE

16c. WOMEN BIBLIOPHILES & COLLECTORS
SIGNED EXAMPLE

Mary MACKAY (also Minnie MACKEY, nom de plume Marie CORELLI, 1855 – 1924).

A Romance of Two Worlds

London: Richard Bentley and Son 1892.

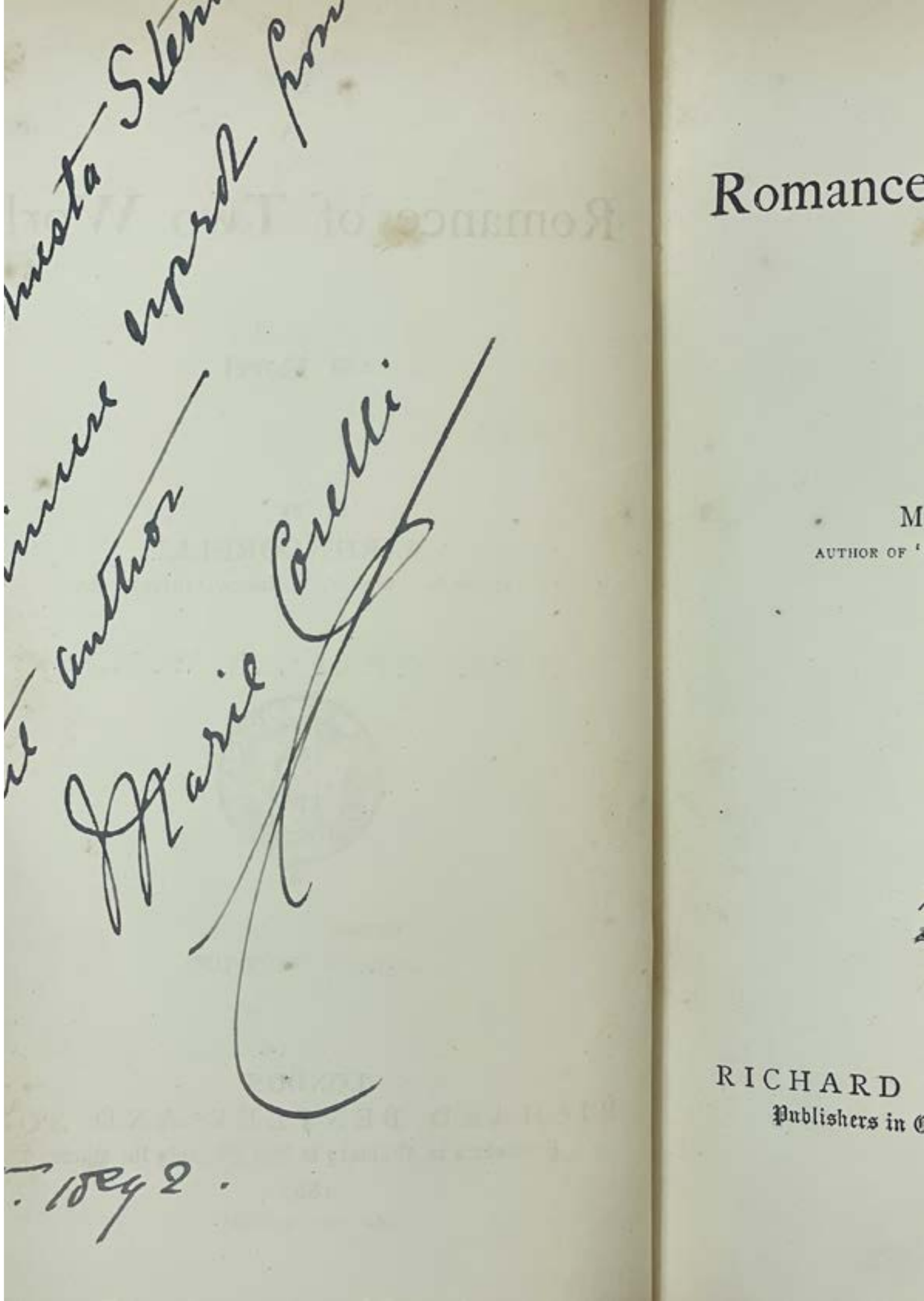
8°, XXV, 449 pp., dedication by the author to Ernesta Stern, dated October 5, 1892, on the blank page opposite of the title page, contemporary green Morocco binding with gold initials EES on the cover and embossed title in gold on the spine, raised bands, gilt linear turn-ins, contemporary marbled endpapers (the word ninth edition on the cover crossed out and corrected with Tenth Edition, light age-toning to the spine and edges of the binding, otherwise in a good condition).

Today largely forgotten, Marie Corelli was Britain's best-selling novelist in her heyday, Queen Victoria's favourite writer and was admired by Oscar Wilde.

Corelli was also known for her unconventional lifestyle. She lived with a woman, Bertha Vyver (1854 – 1941), to whom she left her estate and property in her will. The two women are buried together. Corelli's house, Mason Croft in Stratford-upon-Avon, is now the home of the Shakespeare Institute.

The first edition of this book, which was a great success at the time, was published in 1886.

680 EUR



17. ALGERIA
FRENCH COLONIES
ARMENIANS

Victor-Amédée BARBIE DU BOCAGE (1832 - 1890).

De l'Introduction des Arméniens catholiques en Algérie
[On the Introduction of the Armenians to Algeria]

Paris: D'Amyot 1855.

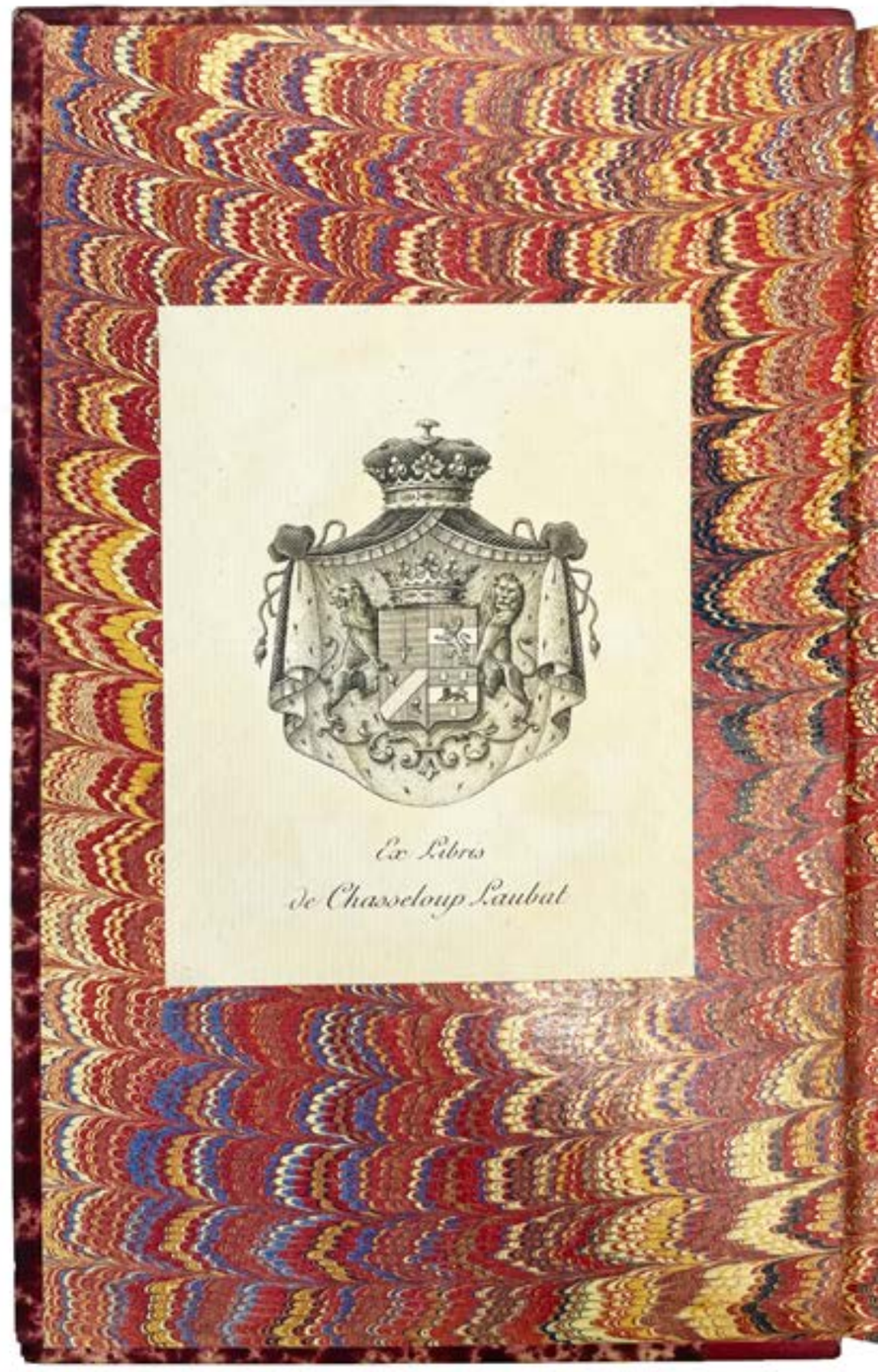
8°, 48 pp., contemporary red marbled boards and red Morocco spine with gold lettering and tooling, contemporary marbled paper endpapers (taxation stamps, Marquis de Chasseloup-Laubat's ex-libris on the inner side of the front board and stamp on the title page, hand-written inventory numbers on the title page and a round paper label on the spine, binding little age-toned, otherwise in a good condition).

An unusual French pamphlet describing a governmental plan, to relocate a larger amount of Armenians from the Ottoman Empire to Algeria, in order to boost economy and trade of this relatively new part of France.
A handsome example, from a library of Marquis de Chasseloup-Laubat, the French Colonial Minister, who held special interest in Algeria.

This uncommon pamphlet, printed in 1855, describes a plan of the French government to relocate between 20.000 and 25.000 Armenians from the Ottoman Empire to Algeria, a French colony from 1830 and a part of France from 1848 on, with a goal to boost the local economy. Armenians, who were known to be industrious, smart, hard working and were above all Christians, able to live in harsh weather conditions, were supposed to help French with the international trade in Algeria. The French government would in exchange give the Armenians more independence of their culture and build them schools, convents and other cultural objects.

Our example bears a book plate and a stamp of Justin Napoléon Samuel Prosper, Marquis de Chasseloup-Laubat (1805-1873), a French nobleman, politician and an early supporter of French colonialism. In 1859, he became the head of the Ministry for Algeria and the Colonies and held the position as a Minister of Marine and the Colonies from 1860 until 1867. De Chasseloup-Laubat had a special interest in Algeria, a French colony from 1830 on, where he worked in his younger years and visited later as a minister.

The author Victor-Amédée Barbié du Bocage (1832 - 1890) was a geographer from a prominent French family of authors and map-makers.



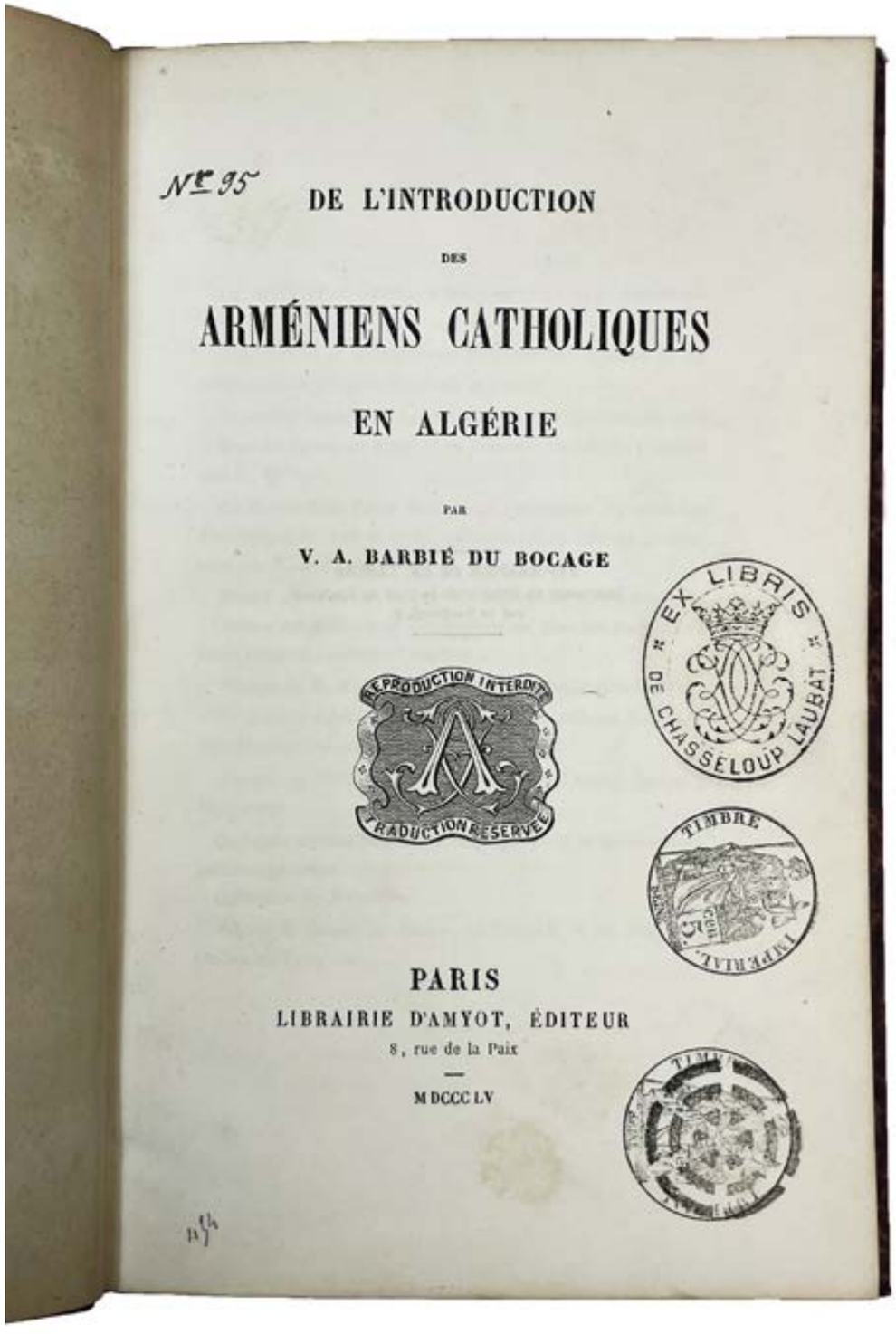
Provenance:

Library of Justin Napoléon Samuel Prosper, Marquis de Chasseloup-Laubat, later inherited by his son Armand Eugène Prosper de Chasseloup Laubat (1863-1954), who married Marie Louise Fanny Clémentine Thérèse, a daughter of Ernesta Stern (born Maria Ernesta Hierschel de Minerbi, 1854 – 1926), a French intellectual. The book remained a part of the family estate, until it was sold at an auction in 2023.

We could only trace two examples of the pamphlet outside French institutions (The British Library and Library of Congress). The others appear to be eBooks.

References: OCLC 52757699, 1143123249, 1176858996, 763723937 (eBooks).

1.200 EUR



18. WOMEN'S RIGHTS
AFRICA
MOZAMBIQUE IMPRINT

Júlio MENESES RODRIGUES RIBERIRO.

Qual o ideal da mulher Banta no futuro?
[What is the Ideal of the Bantu Woman in the Future?]

Quelimane (Mozambique): Apostolado pelo Livro e pela Liturgia [Apostolate through the Book and the Liturgy] [s. d. 1960s?].

8°, 33 pp., [1 pp.] text page, blank sheet, mimeographed text on yellow paper, stapled (minor staining to the covers, but overall in a good condition).

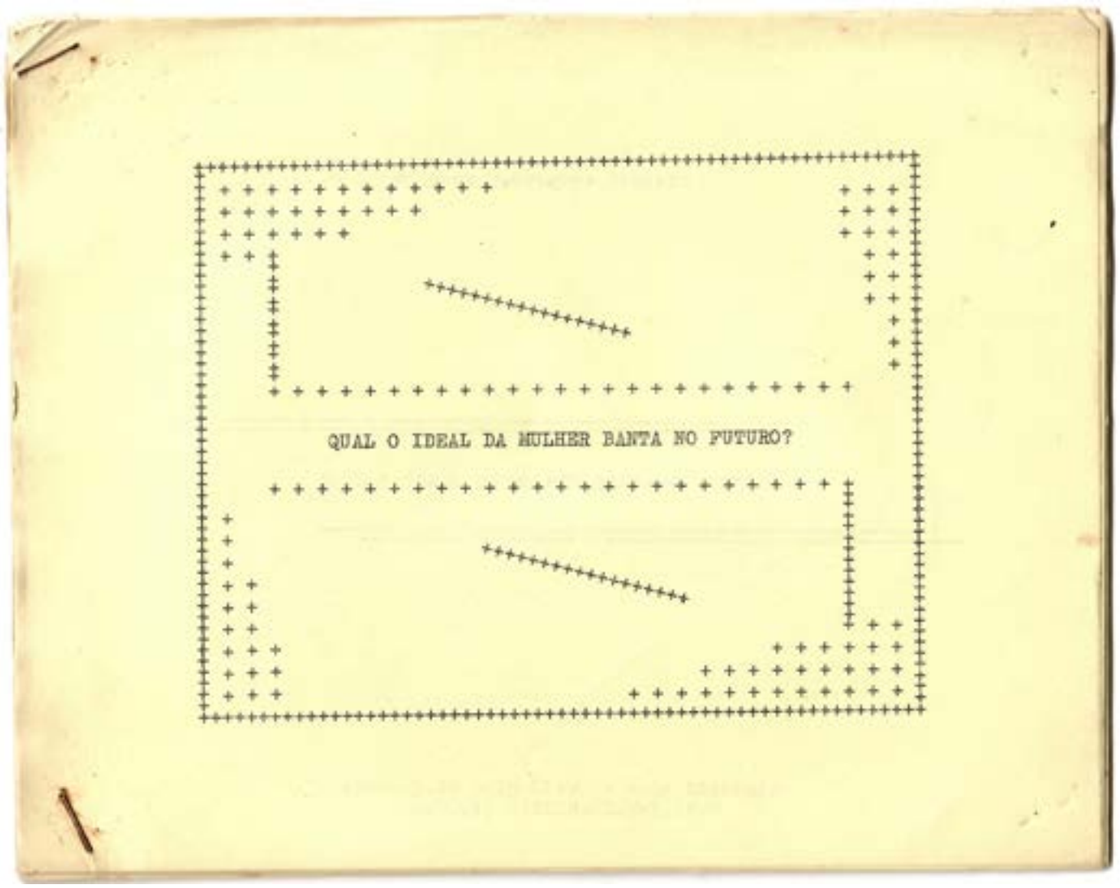
An unusual mimeographed pamphlet on Bantu women's traditional rights, which could change with the education, brought by Christian missionary schools.

This unusual pamphlet in Portuguese language discusses the subject of traditional rights of Bantu (ethno-racial group of South Africa) women. The listed women's rights include among other saving money, ordering food for the family, controling breeding of chicken, bossing around children until they get married, expressing sexual desire, working as healer and soothsayer, consulting with the head of the community, if their husband beats them without reason etc.

The pamphlet appears to be written as an informational booklet for the missionaries, working in Africa, with advises how to approach the traditional role of women, which could with missionary schools change drastically and change relationships between men and women in a negative way.
.
The author Júlio Meneses Rodrigues Riberiro was a Portuguese missionary, who worked in Mozambique and published his woks in local presses and newspapers. He authored several works (listed on the last text page of this pamphlet), related to Africa and missionaries

We could not trace any institutional examples on the internet.

350 EUR



19. INDIA
EARLIEST TELUGU 'BOOK OF NUMBERS' SERAMPORE MISSION PRESS IMPRINT

[William CAREY (1761- 1834) and Joshua MARSHMAN (1768 - 1837), Translators, William WARD (1769–1823), Master Printer].

[Book of Numbers, Old Testament].

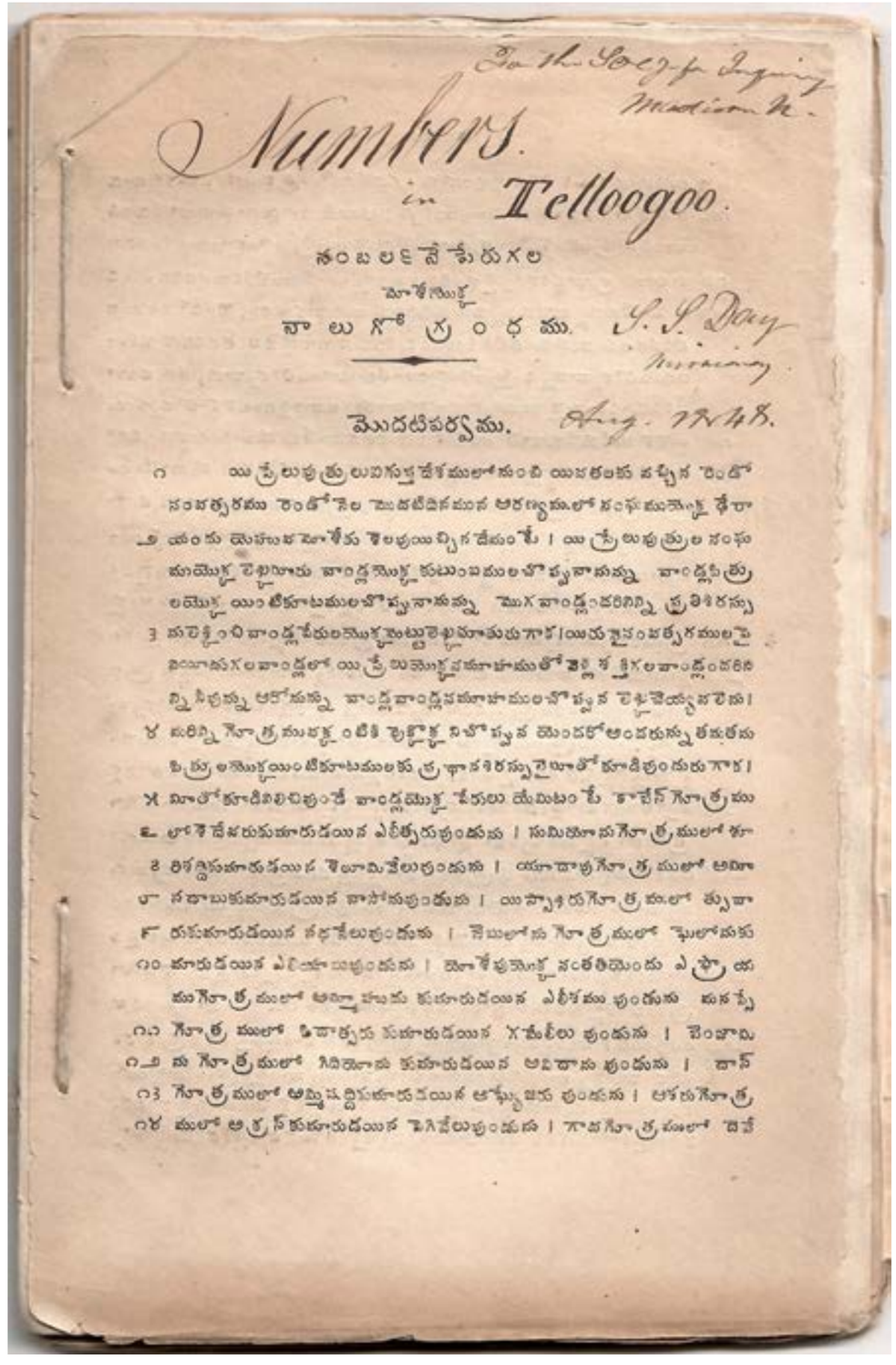
[Serampore, India: Serampore Mission Press, 1821].

8° (22.5 x 14.5 cm): Offprint – pagination, pp. 111 – 202 [so 112 pp.], with old English mss. title in pen, "Numbers in Telloogoo" and mss. inscription "For the Socy of Inquiry Madison U. / S.S. Day Missionary Aug. 1848", string bound (Excellent condition, untrimmed and unopened, clean and crisp, first and last pages with light even toning).

The first published translation of the biblical 'Book of Numbers' in the Telugu language, being an offprint from the Old Testament printed by the Serampore Mission Press, perhaps the most influential publishing house in India during the first half of the 19th century; the work is predicated upon translations by the English missionaries William Carey and Joshua Marshman, and featured the elegant Telugu typeface made by the mater printer William Ward, bearing the mss. inscription of the prominent Canadian-American missionary Samuel Stearns Day, who served for many years in Southern India.

The Serampore Mission Press was perhaps the most important, impressive and influential printing house in India during the first half of the 19th century. It was founded in January 1800 by the English Protestant missionaries William Carey (1761- 1834), who was astoundingly gifted at learning Asian languages, and William Ward (1769–1823), an incredibly skilled master of printing technology. They were soon joined by Joshua Marshman (1768 - 1837), a missionary was as gifted a translator as Carey.

The Serampore Press's objective was to publish religious and educational works in vernacular Asian languages to aid missionary activities and the general knowledge and literacy of the public. As the British East India Company, which then ruled most of India, strongly discouraged (although did not ban) missionary activities, Carey decided to set up the press in Serampore, a small Danish colonial enclave in Bengal, just north of Calcutta. The Danes were heartily in favour of Protestant missionary activities and their publishing endeavours. Notably, during the early 18th century, they had supported the German missionary Bartholomäus Ziegenbalg's groundbreaking Tamil language press in their colony of Tranquebar (today Tharangambadi, Tamil Nadu).



Carey, Marshman and Ward, and their carefully recruited employees, were incredibly driven and productive. Cary and Marshman headed up the translation teams, while Ward custom cut the typefaces for the characters of dozens of languages. While their translations of Christian texts and European textbooks were often far from perfect, they were stellar considering the time and resources available for such herculean tasks, and were generally much better than anything that had been attempted before.

It is estimated that between 1800 and 1832, the Serampore Press produced 212,000 units of books in almost 50 languages (38 of which had been translated by Carey, Marchman and his associates). Their first Bible, in Bengali, was issued in 1804, with editions soon following in Ooriya, Hindustani and Sanskrit. In total, the press produced 117 different editions of the Bible in all their chosen languages, using the custom typefaces made by the Ward and his team (who from 1809 had the benefit of thier own small steam-powered paper mill).

In 1818, Carey founded Serampore College, a post-secondary educational institution that still operates to this day. Sadly, the Serampore Press was closed n 1837, due to the deaths of Carey and Marshman (in 1834 and 1837 respectively) and a lack of funds, with its employees and equipment being rolled up into the operations of the Calcutta Baptist Mission Press.

The Serampore Press had a major and enduring legacy, as, in many cases its works were the first major books printed in certain languages, and so played a key role in establishing how these languages would be henceforth written and published. The press's products also did much to encourage literacy in countless communities, as well as helping Europeans in Asia to learn local languages. The Serampore Press's works' cultural importance, the elegance of Ward's fonts, and their great rarity has ensured that they are today amongst the most desirable of all Indian colonial imprints.

Early Bible Translations and Printing in Telugu

Telugu (archaically referred to in English as 'Telinga' and 'Teloogoo') is the most widely spoken member of the Dravidian language family, spoken by over 100 million people, centered in what is today the southern Indian states of Telangana (containing Hyderabad) and Andhra Pradesh.

Benjamin Schultze (1689-1760), a Germany missionary who was a former acolyte of Ziebenbalg in Tranquebar, was responsible for making the first translation of the Bible into Telugu, completing the New Testament in 1727 and the Old Testament in 1732. However, regrettably, these works were never published.

The first printed text in the Telugu language was in the form of a short advertisement in the April 1, 1802 edition of The *Government Gazette* of Madras, which was composed in a very poorly made typeface.

In 1805, the Serampore Mission Press turned its attention to translating the Bible into Telugu, completing the manuscripts for both the New and Old Testaments by 1809. Tragically, however, in 1812, a massive fire consumed much the press's premises, destroying the only copy of the Telugu biblical manuscript, along with countless other works, plus, 1,200 reams of paper. While, fortunately, the printing press survived, the damage was awesome, amounting to over 70,000 Rupees, not the mention the incalculable loss of intellectual capital. However, in the wake of the conflagration, the Serampore team rebuilt with amazing speed. They remade their Telugu translations, producing William Carey's *A Grammar of the Telinga Language* (Serampore, 1814).

Finally, late in 1818, they published the compete New Testament in Telugu. Regrettably though, they were beaten to the punch for issuing the first printed New Testament in Telegu by the endeavour backed by the London Missionary Society based in Visakhapatnam, led by Edward Pritchett, which published The New Testament of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, translated from the original Greek into Teloogoo, 2 vols. (Madras: William Urquhart, at the Commercial Press, 1818). While debate ensured as to which edition was the better translation, the Serampore New Testament, which employed Ward's Telugu fonts, was printed in a dramatically more elegant manner, and proved to be the more influential, being widely read and copied for many years.

The Present Work in Focus

Late in 1821, the Serampore Mission Press issued the first Old Testament printed in Telugu, containing all five books the Pentateuch, employing Ward's elegant, sharp typeface. Critically, like many houses publishing Bibles in colonial environments, the Serampore Press released 'offprints' of some of the books of the Bible, as they became available, before the complete work was finished. Sometimes they also continued to release such off-prints even after the complete testament was published, as theses sections were standalone coherent works in and of themselves. Complete Bibles were very expensive and bulky, and so it was often desirable to have just one book for the purposes of religious instruction and language studies. When combined with the Serampore edition of the New Testament, it bore the English language title page The Holy Bible, containing the Old and New Testaments: translated from the originals into the Telinga language.

In the present instance, we have an example of the complete 'Book of Numbers', seemingly an offprint of the Serampore Old Testament (1821). While technically just a fragment of work, with it pagination running from pages 111 to 202 (so 112 pp.), its form, being untrimmed and unopened, bearing a period manuscript English translation of the title, "Numbers in Telloogoo", plus, featuring the manuscript inscription "For the Socy of Inquiry Madison U. / S.S. Day Missionary Aug. 1848", suggests the it is indeed an offprint, issued by the Serampore Press 'as is'.

All products of the Serampore Mission Press are today very to extremely rare, as many were issued in only limited print runs, while the survival rate of early 19th century Indian imprints is very low. We can trace complete examples of the Serampore Old Testament held by only around half a dozen libraries. The survival rate of offprints from colonial India is especially low.

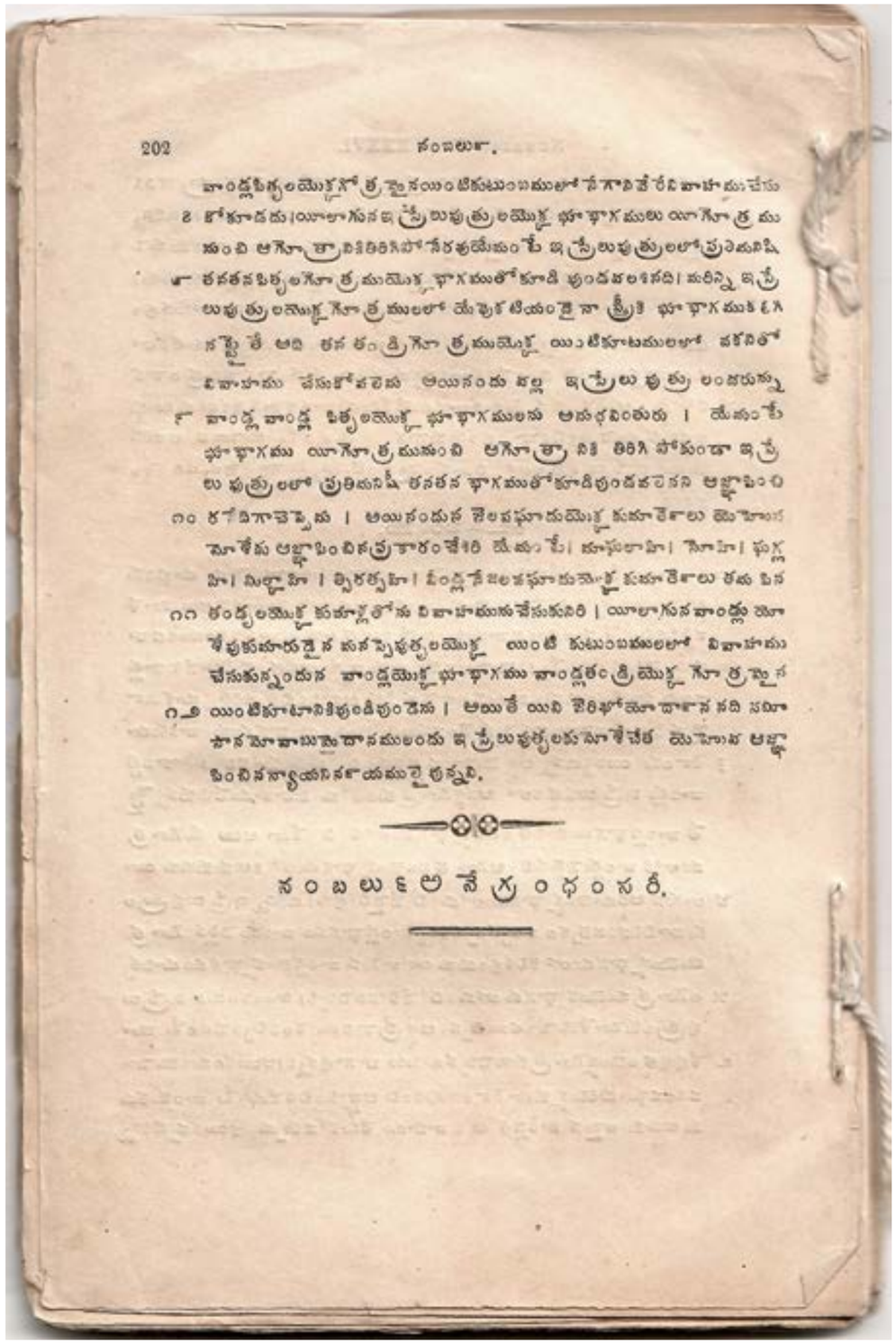
A Fine Provenance

The "S.S. Day Missionary" of the inscription by the title refers to Samuel Stearns Day (1808–1871), a prominent Canadian-American Baptist missionary who served for many years in the Telugu-speaking regions of Southern India. A native of Ontario, Canada, in 1831, he enrolled at seminary school at Hamilton College (today Colgate University) in in Upstate New York, whereupon he was ordained. He joined the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society (ABFMS) and in 1835 travelled to serve in India, where he was initially posted to Visakhapatnam (in today's Andhra Pradesh), in a Telugu-speaking region. He quickly mastered the Telugu language and was subsequently posted to Srikakulam (Chicacole), Madras, and Nellore, whereupon, in 1840, he joined the 'Bible Society', a project sponsored by the London Missionary Society to create an improved translation of the Gospel of Matthew. In 1845, Day returned to America for a respite, before redeploying to India, where he was based in Nellore from 1849 to 1853. Retiring Stateside, he then toured the U.S. raising funds for the missionary cause.

The rest of Day's inscription reveals that he gifted the present work to "the Socy of Inquiry Madison U." in "Aug. 1848". The Society of Inquiry was a literary club formed at Madison University (formerly Hamilton College, today's Colgate University). As such the full inscription means that during Day's sabbatical in New York state, between his two tours of duty in India, he gave this offprint of the Book of Numbers to his old society at his alma mater.

References: Cf. [re: complete Serampore Telugu Old Testament (1821):] British Library: General Reference Collection Or.71.c.10.; TU Darmstadt, Universitäts- und Landesbibliothek: V 908 Bd. 1; Princeton University Library: *OKT (Bible. N.T. Harauti. Holy Bible, containing the Old and New Testaments); OCLC: 1264785558, 1120754260: DARLOW & MOULE, Historical catalogue of the printed editions of Holy Scripture in the library of the British and Foreign Bible Society (London: 1903-11), no. 9188; Lionel D. BARNETT, A Catalogue of the Telugu Books in the Library of the British Museum (London, 1912), p. 34.

2.500 EUR


202 సంఖ్యలు.

వాండ్లకిష్టులయొక్కగోత్రమైనయింటికుటుంబములోనేగాకవేరేవివాహముచేసు
కోకూడదు;యీలాగునఇస్రాయేలుపుత్రులయొక్కభూభాగములు యిగోత్రము
నుంచి అగోత్రానికితిరిగిపోకూడదుయేలాగంటేఇస్రాయేలుపుత్రులలోప్రతిమనిషి
తనతనకిష్టులగోత్రమునొక్కభాగముతోకూడి బృందమవుతాడు. మరిన్ని ఇస్రా
యేలుపుత్రులనొక్కగోత్రములలో యేమైనకష్టియంటైనా స్త్రీకి భూభాగముకిగ
డ్డిలే అది తనతండ్రిగోత్రమునొక్క యింటికూటములలో వరునితో
వివాహము చేసుకోవలెను అయినందున బల్ల ఇస్రాయేలు పుత్ర లందరున్న
వాండ్లవాండ్ల కిష్టులయొక్కభూభాగములను అనుభవింతురు । యేలనంటే
భూభాగము యిగోత్రమునుంచి అగోత్రానికి తిరిగిపోకుండా ఇస్రా
యేలు పుత్రులలో ప్రతిమనిషీ తనతన భాగముతోకూడిబృందమవునని ఆజ్ఞాపించి
నరోచిగావెచ్చెను । అయినందున జెలప్‌హూదుయొక్కకుమార్తెలు మొహొలా
మోశేకు ఆజ్ఞాపించినప్రకారంచేశారి యేమంటే। కూపులాహి। నోవాహి। ఘుగ్లా
హి। మిల్కాహి । తిర్‌కహ్‌హి। ఓండ్లనేజలప్‌హూదుయొక్కకుమార్తెలు తమ పిన
తండ్రులయొక్కకుమార్లలోను వివాహముచేసుకునిరి । యీలాగునవాండ్లు మో
శేపుత్రులుకాకముందుమహ్లెపుత్రులయొక్క యింటికుటుంబములలో వివాహము
చేసుకున్నందున వాండ్లయొక్కభూభాగము వాండ్లతండ్రియొక్కగోత్రమైన
యింటిభూమానికిపుండిపుండెను । అయితే యివి కెరిఖోహొదాదానది సమీ
పానమోవాబుమైదానములందు ఇస్రాయేలుపుత్రులకుమోశేచేత మొహొల ఆజ్ఞా
పించినవ్యయనిబంధమునులైపున్నవి.

సంబలుకలవేగ్రంథంసరీ.

20.

FIRST PRINTED BIBLE IN OTTOMAN LANGUAGE

Ali Ufki (Wojciech BOBOWSKI, Albertus BOBOVIUS LEOPOLITANUS, circa 1610-1675), translator - Jean Daniel KIEFFER (1767-1833), editor.

[Kitab al-Ahd al-Atiq. Kitab al-Ahd al-Jedid. Also: Kitâbü'l-ahde'l-cedide'l-mensub ilâ Rabbina İsa El-Mesih… also: Kitāb al-Ahd al-Atīq ; Kitab ül-ahd ül-cedid also: Kitâb-ı Mukaddes / The Bible [lit. The Holy Book] also: Biblia Turcica]

Paris: دار الطباعة الملكية [Imprimerie impériale / Royal Printing House] – printer, British and Foreign Bible Society - Publisher 1827.

Two volumes in one. 4°. [4 pp.], 7 pp., 984 pp. [2 pp.], 3 pp., 318 pp., [4 pp.] blank, contemporary brown goat binding with ornamental blind-tooling (spine cracked, binding stained and scuffed on the corners, internally clean with only sporadic tiny foxing, old owner's remark on the front loose brown endpaper (Hagi Serchis, Cairo 1241)).

The first printed translation of the Bible into Ottoman language and the basics for all the later Turkish translations of the text.

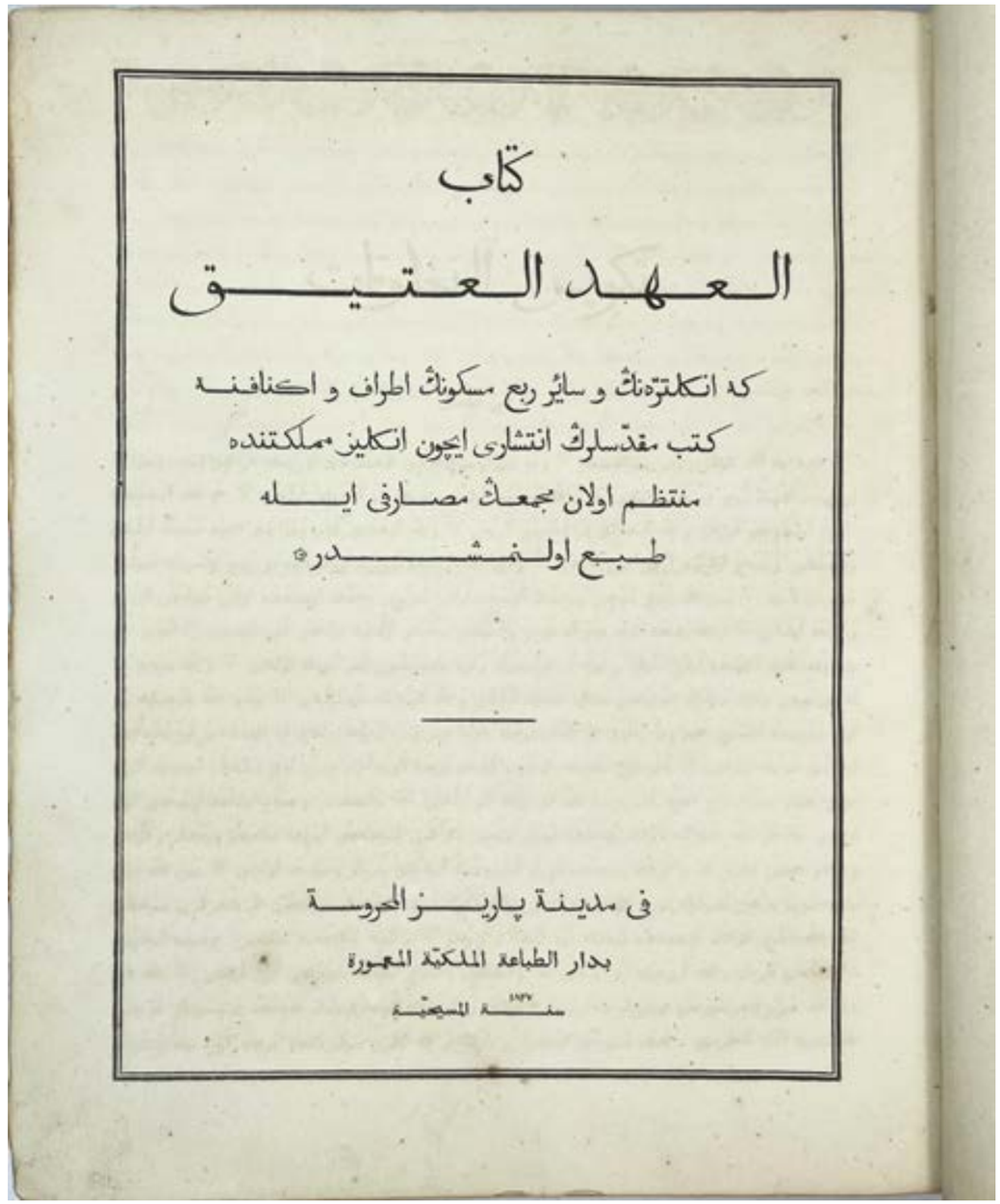
Printed in Paris with 17th century Arabic types, previously used in Napoleon's Cairo press and one of the most elegant types made in the West.

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. At the time of his death 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.


كتاب

العهد العتيق

كه انكلتره‌نك و سائر ربع مسكونك اطراف و اكنافنه
كتب مقدسه‌سنك انتشارى ايچون انكليز مملكتنده
منتظم اولان مجمعك مصارفى ايله
طبع اولنمشدر

فى مدينة پاريز المحروسة
بدار الطباعة الملكية المعمورة
سنة ١٨٢٧ المسيحية

In 1819, Ali Ufki's translation of the New Testament was published for the first time by commission of the British and Foreign Bible Society. The book was printed in Paris in the Imprimerie impériale, which was at the time housing the finest Arabic types in Europe.

Eight years later, in 1827, the first printed edition of the Bible, with both, the Old and New Testament, made by Ali Ufki, followed, also published by the British and Foreign Bible Society and printed in Paris. The text was this time edited by Jean Daniel Kieffer (1767-1833), who made drastic corrections mostly to the New Testament, correcting Ali Ufki's fine 17th century Ottoman.

This first printed translation of the New Testament from 1819 and the translation of the whole Bible from 1827 became the basis for other Turkish translations of the New Testament, used by Armenians and Greeks.

The Arabic Types

The book was printed in exquisite Arabic types, originating from the 17th century, and among others 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 as an ambassador in Rome in 1706 de Brèves founded a printing press in the city, called Typographia Savariana, which was specialised in printing of texts in Arabic typeface, which he helped developing himself.

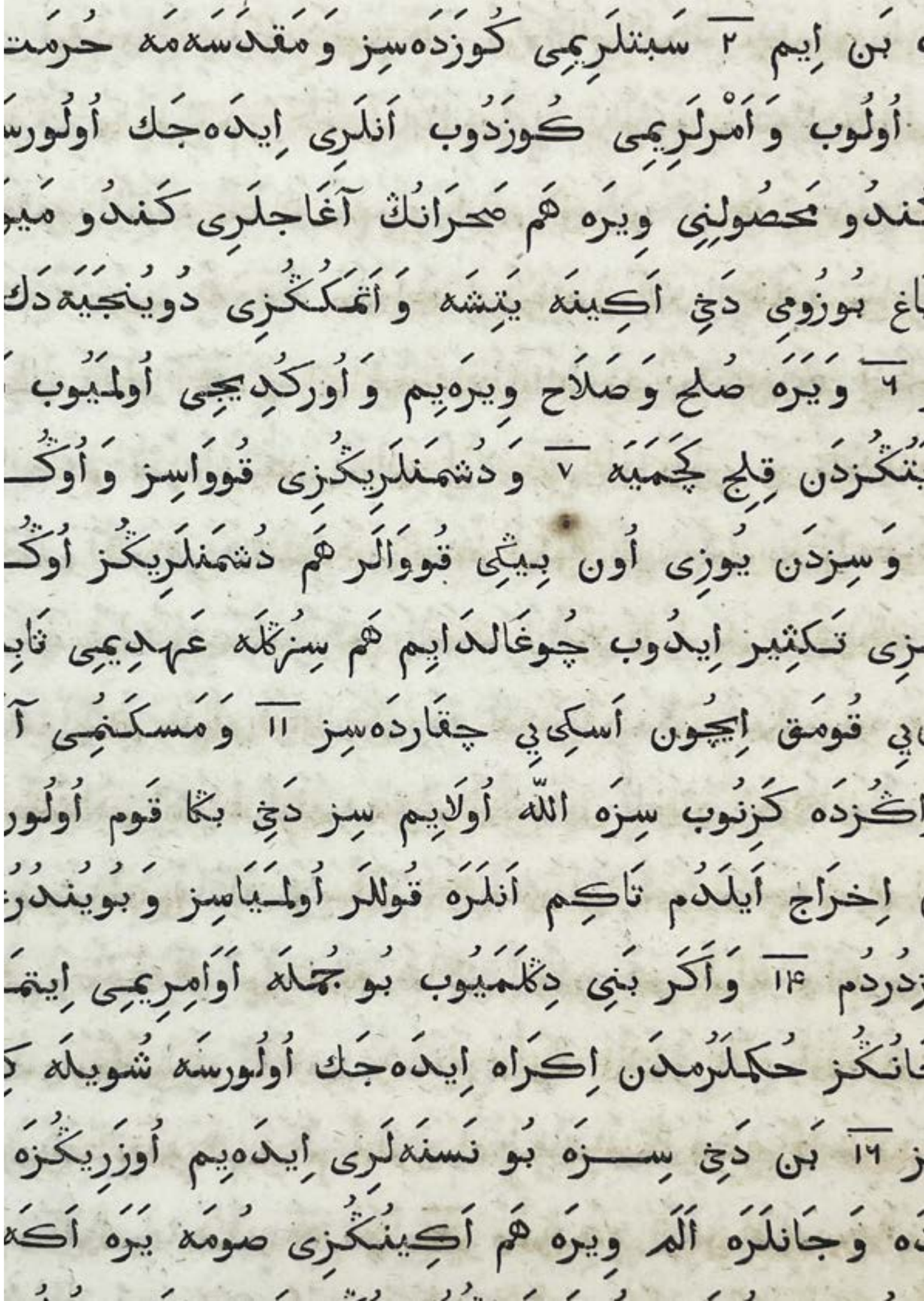
These Arabic types are considered one of the most elegant ones ever made.

After Savary de Brèves death in 1627, the types were acquired by Richelieu for the kingdom of France in order to encourage the propagation of Catholicism 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 decided to use these elegant Arabic types as a foundation for his planned printing press, the Imprimerie Nationale, in Egypt. The complete set of presses and types was transported from France to Cairo, where they arrived after a long 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 the 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 publisher for the books in Arabic type.

The imprints from high-quality de Brèves Arabic types in Paris were ordered by foreign institutions, as the other presses were considered inferior. This publication was commissioned by the British and Foreign Bible Society.

References: OCLC 879522395, 1179468020, 1014539304, 1014539304, 798503058, 18278717, 632958382, 61141750, 966277281, 46426495. Bruce Privratsky, A History of Turkish Bible Translations, 2014, passim. North & Nida, Book of a Thousand Tongues, 1972, no. 1303 / 1827.

2.800 EUR



21. FIRST PRINTED COOKBOOK IN THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE EARLY ISTANBUL LITHOGRAPHY

Mehmed KÂMIL.

ملجأ الطباخين
[Melceü't-Tabbâhîn / Sanctuary of Cooks]

Istanbul: [S. n., but Henri Cayol] 1260 [1844].

8°, 132 pp. lithographed text, contemporary brown paper boards and brown goat spine (old annotations in black ink to the endpapers, slightly stained with light foxing, tiny tears and folds in margins, sporadic sheets loose, binding rubbed and scuffed with small pieces of material missing).

This is a rare, first published Ottoman cookbook and possibly first printed book in Islamic world, containing food recipes only. It includes 284 food and drink recipes, written in a simple language, omitting unnecessary ingredients and complicated steps. The text is divided in 12 chapters, describing meat, fish and vegetarian dishes, typical for the Ottoman and Turkish cuisine:

1. Soups, including still today very popular Tarhana soup.
2. Various kebabs, made of mutton, lamb and fish, as well as grilled pieces of chicken, scallops, oysters, cheese, veal and bonito.
3. Dumplings (köfte), stews (including trout, rabbit and garlic) and fritters (Mücmer).
4. Pan dishes (including liver, anchovy, mackerel, fish and oyster).
5. Böreks.
6. Baklava, Kadayif, Halva and other pastries.
7. Cold desserts (including a desert made of chicken breasts, Aşure, Güllâç etc).
8. Different types of dishes, made of variations of leftovers of meat, vegetables and fruit.
9. Stuffed vegetables (dolma).
10. Rice (Uzbek, Persian etc.).
11. Compotes.
12. Desserts, cookies, salads, pickles and canned fruit and vegetables.

Some of the recipes are very rare and have not been mentioned in other cookbooks.

Not much is known about the author Mehmed Kamil, except that was a teacher at the Imperial Medical School in Istanbul.



Early Istanbul Lithography

This book is not only interesting for being the first printed cookbook, but also for the date 1844, which is exceedingly rare for a lithographic publication in Istanbul. Lithography was introduced to the Ottoman capital in 1831, when Hüsrev Pasha opened at the Ministry of War a lithographic press, led by a Frenchmen Henri Cayol. After only 5 books were printed until 1836, Cayol opened his own shop close to the French embassy, where he worked until his death from cholera in 1865.

Only recent archival researches identified the anonymous publisher of the first Ottoman cookbook as nobody else but Henry Cayol himself (Erdem 2023, pp. 112-113).

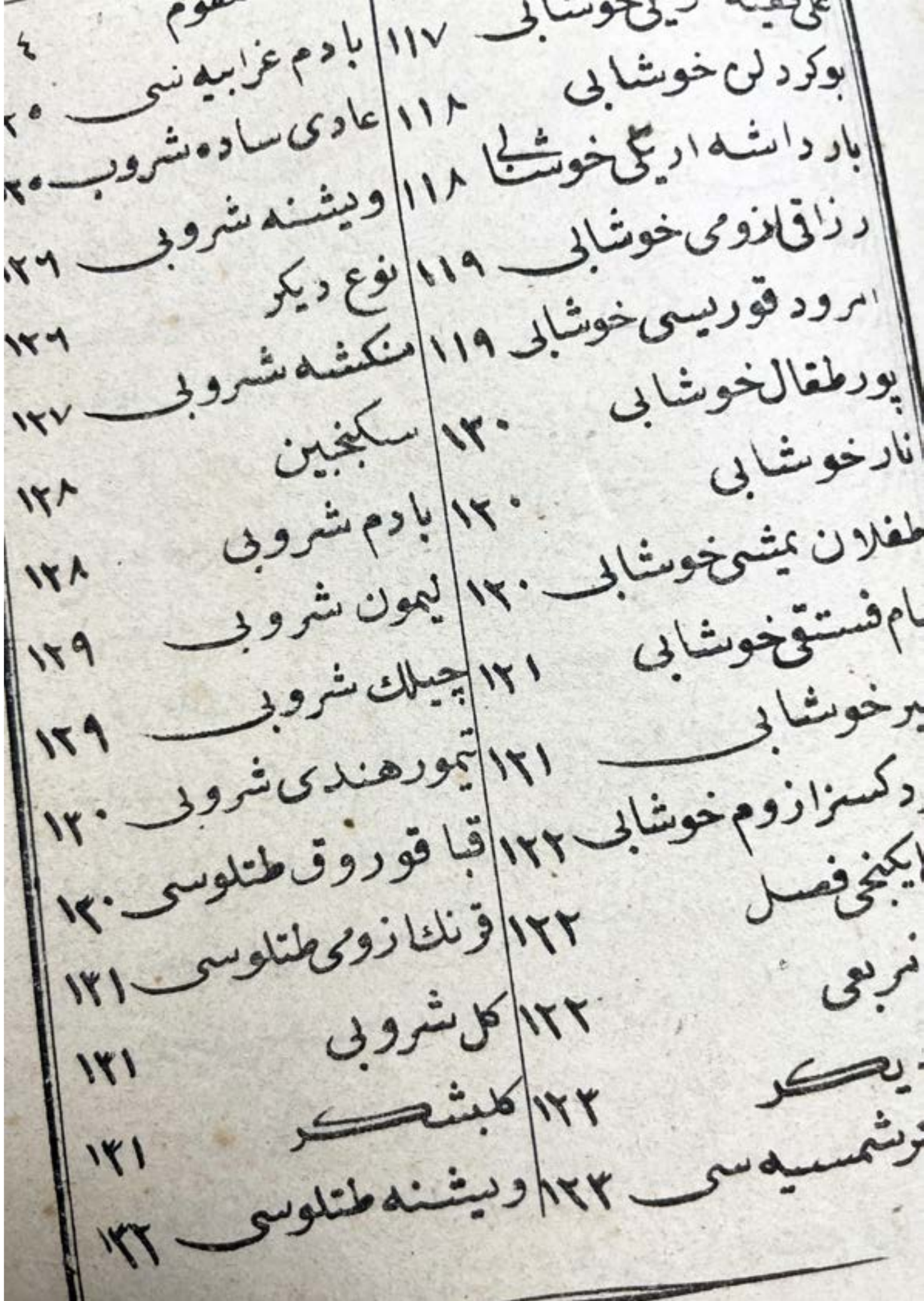
All the works from this Frenchmen's lithographic shop in Istanbul are rare today. Cayol's work was often concentrated on Western subjects. Among others he published the first printed pharmacopeia in the Ottoman Empire, issued same as our item in 1844, therefore the production of the first cookbook, a genre widely popular in the West at the time, by Cayol is not surprising.

This is the first edition of six, with the last one being published in 1889. The book is very rare. We could trace two institutional examples on Worldcat (Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Hamburg Carl von Ossietzky, Bavarian State Library).

A translation of the recipes from this book to modern Turkish and English was published in 2000 in the publication *İlk Basılı Türkçe Yemek Kitabı Meiceü't-Tabbâhîn (Aşçıların Sığınağı).*

References: OCLC 750958184. Cf. J. de Hammer-Purgstall, Liste des ouvrages imprimés à Constantinople en 1843 et 1844, Journal asiatique IV-IX, p. 280; Yahya Erdem, ürk Taş Baskıcılığı Başlangıç Yılları ve İlk Kitaplar, 2023, pp. 112-113.

3.400 EUR



22. OTTOMAN / TURKISH COOKBOOK DESSERTS, PASTRIES, CONFECTIONERY FEMALE AUTHORS

Hadiye FAHRIYE.

طاتليجى باشى. آلاتورقه ق آلافرانغه طاتليلريله تورك شكرجيلكندن ... عملى و مكمل بر اثردر
[Tatlıcıbaşı also Tatlıcı başı. Alaturka ve alafranga tatlılarıyla Türk şekerciliğinden ... ameli ve mükemmel bir eserdir / Dessert Master. From Turkish Confectionery to Turkish and European desserts... Practical and Perfect Artworks.

Istanbul: Matbaa-ı Ahmed Kâmil 1342 [1926].

8°. [16 pp.] title and index, 189 pp., [3 pp.] blank, pp. 190-221, original illustrated wrappers (later spine, wrappers little stained with short tears and partly repaired loss of paper, internally little age-toned with light foxing, sporadic folds and small loss of paper in margins).

This first printed book on desserts in Ottoman language includes 313 recipes for Turkish and European dishes and was written by a female author Hadiye Fahriye, who two years before issued a highly successful cookbook Yeni Ev Kadınının Yemek Kitabı (The New Housewife's Cookbook).

The book was republished in modern Turkish under a title Tatlı Ustası.

We could trace two examples of the book in Worldcat, housed in Bavarian State Library and Duke University Library. The other listed examples appear to be eBooks.

References: OCLC 706008677, 898423652; Özege 20115.

780 EUR



23. COOKBOOKS
EDUCATION FOR WOMEN

RABIHA [inside: RABIA]

Alaturka ve Alafranga nefis yemekler
[Tu]rkish and European Delicious Meals]

Istanbul: Milliyet Matbaası 1929.

8°, 48 pp., original tan wrappers with illustrated cover, stapled (signed by the author on the title page and under the introductionsporadic traces of pencil lines and doodles, tiny tears in margins, wrappers little dusty and stained, spine scuffed, but overall in a good, used condition).

The first cookbook, issued in modern Turkish language, was written to educate women and whole families in the new official script.

This is the first cookbook, written in modern Turkish language, dated January 7, 1929, only seven days after the Latin letters were made the only official script of the republic by Mustafa Kemal Atatürk.

The female author Rebiha, who signed our example twice, mentions in the introduction, that she wrote the book not only for sharing Turkish recipes, but also to serve her country by educating housewives and whole families to read modern script "with grater enthusiasm". She also writes that with this book one can take lessons in new script and learn to cook wonderfully at the same time.

The book, written in a simple language and large letters, contains ideas for 14 menus and circa 80 Turkish (Alaturka) and also European (Alafranga) dishes.

We could trace two institutional examples on Worldcat (Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, University of California, Los Angeles).

References: OCLC 260041605.

850 EUR



24. FEMALE AUTHORS
OTTOMAN EMPIRE

LEYLA Hanım (? -1847)

Divân-ı Leylâ Hanım
[S. l., S. d., but probably Istanbul: Takvimhane-i Âmire Matbaası, circa 1850].

8°, 110 pp. lithographed text, [2 pp.] blan, two title pages with coloured and additionally illustrated headers, gilt lines to opposite pages, contemporary embossed black boards, later spine (title page with a title in Latin alphabet in ballpoint pen and two numbers in pink colour pencil, old hand-written number in black ink on the first page, traces of paper labels on the spine, sporadic cracks in hinges between the pages and light staining in margins).

A handsome example of an early lithographed edition of a divan, written by an Ottoman female author Leyla Hanım.

Leyla Hanım (died 1847) was an Ottoman female poet, known for her good education and extreme talent. Her uncle was a famous author of divans Keçecizade İ zzet Molla (1786 – 1829). The author of our divan should not be confused with Leyla Hanım (Saz), who lived from 1850 to 1936 and was one of the last female authors of divans in the Ottoman Empire.

This is an especially handsome version of a rare early lithographed edition, accompanied with hand-coloured details on two title pages and gilt lined between the text, giving the book an impression of a manuscript.

The first printed edition of this divan was published in 1844 by the Bulaq press in Egypt. Our edition is not dated, but the text is identical to the 1850 (1267) edition, lithographed in Istanbul by Takvimhane-i Âmire Matbaası. Although the headers in differ, both versions were probably made by the same press at the approximately same time.

References: ÖZEGE; 4177. Cf.: Fatma Aliyye, Ünlü Müslüman Kadınlar, 2011, p. 138; Yahya Erdem, Türk Tai Baskıcılıi ı Bai langıç Yılları ve i lk Kitaplar, 2023, pp. 156.

1,800 EUR



25. ISLAMIC HISTORY OF ART ANATOLIA

Mübârek GÂLIB.

آناطولى تورك آثار و محكوكاتى تتبعاتنه اساس

Anadolu Türk Asar ve Mahkukatı Tetebbuatına Esas. Ankara
[The Basis for the Anatolian Turkish Antiquities and Carvings in Stone. Ankara]

Istanbul: Devlet Matbaası [1st volume], dated 1341 (1925) on the cover and 1928 on the title page , Matbaa-i Amire [2nd volume] 1928.

2 volumes, large 4°.
Vol. 1: 54 pp., blank, 41 plates printed recto in black and white and colour, original wrappers with lettering (wrappers and first pages with light foxing, later spine, last plate with tiny tears and recent reparations with tape on the inner margin, otherwise in a good condition).
Vol. 2: 64 pp. with black and white illustrations in text, [2 pp.] index, 12 plates printed recto in black and white, original orange wrappers with lettering (small folds in corners, wrapper slightly dusty with small loss of material in corners, later spine, last plate with tiny tears and recent reparations with tape in margins, ink stain on p. 63, otherwise in a good condition).

An extensive illustrated work on Turkish history or art in Anatolia

The work in two volumes, written by a Turkish professor Mübârek Gâlib, lists and illustrates Islamic buildings, architectural elements and decoration, as well as carved calligraphic scripts, found in Anatolia and important for the Turkish history.

References: OCLC 1030089273, 11889830, 602711935, 163638238, 476524976, 850878358, 22261651, 213521717, 30005563, 880485558 (also separate volumes).

550 EUR



26. AFGHAN-TURKISH RELATIONS

افغانتان حكمدارننك مملكتمزى زيارتلرى خاطره لرى

**[Afganistan Hükümdarlarının Memleketimizi Ziyaretleri Hatıraları /
Memories of Afghan Rulers' Visit to Our Homeland]**

[Istanbul:] Resimli Ay Matbaası [S. d. 1928].

Oblong 8°, 48 pp. with black and white images, 2 pages of text and a map, original illustrated wrappers (later spine, tiny tracks in margins, wrappers little rubbed and dusty, but overall in a good condition).

A richly illustrated ephemeral pamphlet commemorated the meeting of Amanullah Khan (1892 – 1960), king of Afghanistan between 1926 and 1929, and his wife Soraya Tarzi (1899 – 1968) was the first queen consort of Afghanistan, with Mustafa Kemal Atatürk in Ankara in 1928.

An ally to the Republic of Turkey, the king of Afghanistan and his wife were vitally interested in modernization of their country on the model, as practiced by Atatürk.

This book presents the meeting between the leaders in Ankara and also residences of the Afghan king and images of Afghanistan.

We could not trace any examples on Worldcat.

References: ÖZEGE; 4654

220 EUR



27. MOLES AND PERSONALITY SUPERSTITION OTTOMAN EMPIRE

Anon.

[Without Title]

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

Black ink on paper, 31,5 x 21 cm (inches), (tiny tears in folds and margins light foxing).

An unusual manuscript broadside in Ottoman language, showcasing the significance of birthmarks and moles on person's face and connecting them with various vices and virtues and characters, such as cowardly, timid, coy, lustful, brave, hardworking etc.

The broadside was possibly made in the late 19th century under the influence of similar superstitious beliefs from the West.

550 EUR



28. DREAM INTERPRETATION
MODERN WOMEN IN TURKISH REPUBLIC

Anon.

رویا تعبیری
[Rüya Tabiri / Interpretation of Dreams]

Istanbul: İkbâl Kütübhanesi [S. d., but early 1920s].

8°. 23 pp., original illustrated cover (minor wear to the wrappers, slightly age-toned with light foxing, tiny holes in outer margins).

A somehow romantic dream interpretation guide in Ottoman language for modern Turkish women explains over 200 symbols, appearing in dreams, varying from traditional ones, such as a goat, star and Arab man, to more modern items, such an automobile.

The pamphlet can be dated before 1925, when the fez, decorating the head of the man on the cover, were banned by the new Turkish government.

We could not trace any institutional examples on Worldcat.

320 EUR



29. CHIROMANCY

Dr. Edmond Marbis. Voia Vukovitch, editor.

علم كف ألم و قسمتم
Chiromancie: Ma Main Ma Chance. Livre Illustre
[Ilm-i kef, elim ve kısmetim]

Istanbul: Babok & Fils 1925.

8°. 8 pp., 8 pp., with black and white illustrations, original illustrated green wrappers with French and Ottoman title, staple (wrappers with light staining, foxing and old annotations, but otherwise in a good used condition).

A rare illustrated book on chiromancy in French and Ottoman languages.

The book was also printed in Greek version under the title Χειρομαντεια: η χειρ μου η τχυχη μου : βιβλιον εικονογραφημενον της ζωης του ανθρωπου by the same publisher.

Worldcat list one institutional example (Bavarian State Library).

References: OCLC 162302271.

380 EUR





30. TALISMAN
OTTOMAN EMPIRE

Talismanic Broadside

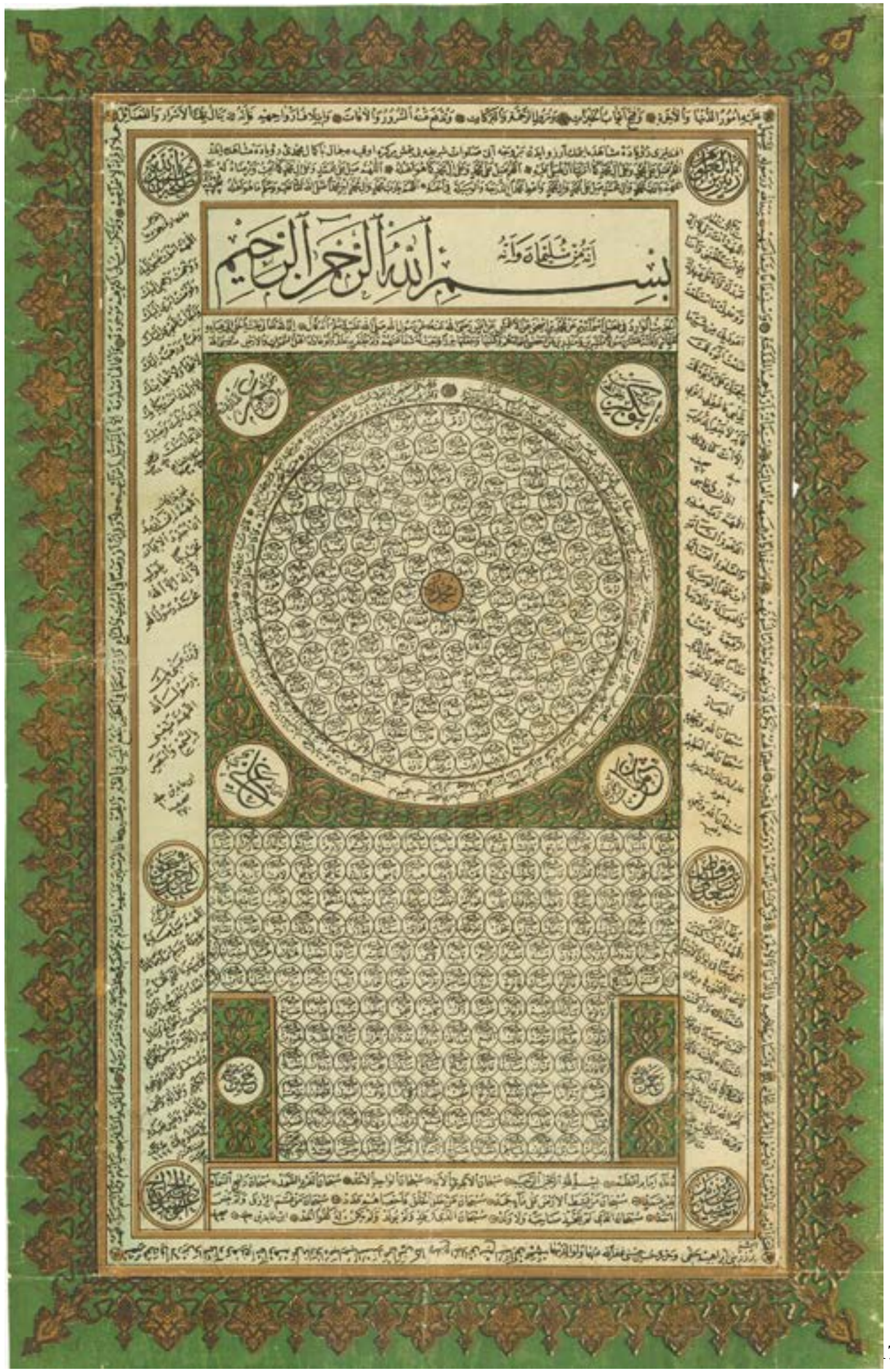
Lithograph in black, green and gold, 32 x 50 cm (inches) (light wear to the creases, tiny tears in margins, but overall in a good condition).

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

A large, lithographed Islamic broadside, architected in the style of traditional manuscript talismans

The ephemeral broadside, which was probably meant to be hung on the wall as a protection, was printed in the style of 19th century manuscript talismans. The name of the Prophet Muhammad in the central medallion is accompanied with names and titles of the Prophet, names of the four Rāshidun Caliphs, passages from the Qur'an etc.

280 EUR



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