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1. ORDER OF SANTIAGO
FINE BINDING
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ORDER OF SANTIAGO, VARIOUS AUTHORS.

La Regla y stablescimientos de la Cavalleria de Sanctiago-del-Espada. Con la hystoria del origen y principio della
[Rules and Establishments of the Cavalry [i. e. Order] of Sanctiago-del-Espada. With the History of its Origin and Fundamentals].

Madrid: Francisco Sanchez 1577.

Small 4°. Armorial wood-cut title page, wood-cut image of Saint James in Renaissance cartouche with details printed in red, wood-cut coat of arms with the Cross of Saint James printed in red in the middle, [25 pp.] index, 156 pp. paginated recto only with wood-cut illustrated initials, pp. 58 verso and 59 recto partly printed in red ink, [6 pp.] blank, greenish-brown calf (probably 17th or early 18th century) with blind and gold tooling on boards and spine, boards decorated with armorials with gold floral tooling, hand-drawn black eagle, crossbones and fleurs-de-lis, with words "Co. Sar." on sides, and ornated with hand painted Cross of Saint James, gilt edges with tooling. Old book-seller's stamp, mounted on the lower inner side of the front board, late 20th Century ex-libris mounted on the upper corner of the front blank endpaper, mounted printed ex-libris on one of the further blank pages, three owner's remarks in brown ink on the following blank page, two old inscriptions on the rear blank pages: crossed out note in black ink "Fra Fregi da l'Italia adornano" (*Decorated by Fra Fregi from Italia*) and probably a book-shelf number. Blank pages, bound between the text and boards appear to be from the same time as the binding, with an exception of one sheet, with owner's inscriptions from the 16th and 17th centuries, which was mounted with margin before the title page.

Condition report: mispagination: p. 26 as 28, p. 45 as 25, p. 119 as 123, p. 142 as 141, sporadic old annotations in brown ink in margins, light water-staining in the upper part from p. 132 on, sporadic pages with light age-toning and staining, tiny tears in margins of first pages, tiny sporadic cracks in hinges, last text pages with a tiny worm holes in white margins without loss of text, small worm holes in front and last blank pages, binding lightly scuffed and rubbed with wormholes, colour and gilt on armorials partially rubbed (please see the images). Overall in a good condition.

A superb example of a rare late 16th century regulations for the Spanish Order of Santiago, printed in red and black, with a unique binding and a prominent provenance.




CO
SAR


CO
SAR

The Spanish Order of Santiago, founded in the 12th century, is a religious and military order with international members, including women. Named after the Patron Saint of Spain, Saint James the Greater, it was originally establish for protection of the pilgrims on their route to Santiago de Compostela and to defend the Iberian Peninsula from the Muslim Moors, with the goal to protect Christianity. The Order of Santiago soon became a prestigious European order with its knights recognizable by the symbols of Santiago Cross, being a red cross, with the lower part shaped in a form of a sword and the arms as fleurs-de-lis.

A major step in the organization of the prominent Order of Santiago was made by Pope Adrian VI., when in 1523 he placed it under protection of the Spanish Crown, where it remains until this day.

The order published the first printed book with its regulations and decrees, relevant for the knights, already in 1503 (Sevilla, Juan Pegnitzer) and from then on regularly with updated text. This is an especially handsome edition, with attractive wood-cut titles, decorated with Santiago crosses, printed in red. Our example, with venerable provenance, is ornated with an unique tooled and hand-painted binding.

Provenance

A page, mounted with the inner margin on later blank sheets before the first printed title, bears old owner's signatures in brown ink, written on one page, probably followed chronologically:

- A lengthy inscription by Lodovico (Ludovico) Guasco from a north Italian noble family. He mentions himself a knight of the Order of Santiago (probably late 16th century, or early 17th century).
- Galeazzo Pallavicino of Cremona (late 16th or early 17th century), from a prominent North Italian noble family, also known for its mentorship of artists. The signed name could refer to one of the three counts with the same name from the family Pallavicino (deceased in 1582, 1592,1666).
- Co. Teodoro, Count of Albani (possibly the canon of the Bergamo cathedral who in 1642 became the first principle of the Accademia degli Eccitati in Bergamo).

The book appears to be rebound in the time of Baroque. Binding with a coat of arms with an eagle, crossbones and four gold fleurs-de-lis, of an anonymous owner, whose name is abbreviated to Co. Sar. (Co. standing probably for Conte, a count). (Possibly 17th or early 18th century).

Ex-Libris of Paolo Vimercati Sozzi (1801 – 1883) mounted on a blank page. Vimercati Sozzi, a nobleman and a knight of the Order of Saints Maurice and Lazarus, was a prominent Italian collector, antiquarian and author, specialized mostly in Bergamo and North-Italian art. He was corresponding with contemporary European scientists.

Late 19th century book stamp by Williams and Norgate, booksellers in Oxford, mounted in the lower inner corner of front board.

Ex-Libris of Pietro Ciriaci (1885 – 1966), an Italian Cardinal of the Catholic Church, on the top of the first loose blank paper.



A Note on Rarity

We could trace examples in following institutions: Universitat de Barcelona, Biblioteca Nacional de España,

Universidad de Sevilla, Harvard University, Huntington Library, Bibliothèque nationale de France, Universitat Rovira i Virgili CRAI, Bibliothèque interuniversitaire Sainte-Geneviève.

References: OCLC 493003517, 865312663, 460956874, 807734147; Iberian Books / Libros Ibéricos (IB), Books Published in Spanish or Portuguese or on the Iberian Peninsula Before 1601 / Libros Publicados en Español O Portugués O en la Península Ibérica Antes de 1601, 2010, no. 5428 ; Sastre Santos Eutimio, la Orden de Santiago y su regla, Tesis Doctoral, Universidad Complutense de Madrid Facultad de Geografía e Historia, Madrid 2015, passim (online source: 5309859029.pdf (ucm.es)).

5.500 EUR



2. IRAQ / KUWAIT / IRAN - EUPHRATES & TIGRIS RIVERS – FIRST SCIENTIFIC SURVEY THE PASSAGE TO INDIA

Francis Rawson CHESNEY (1789 - 1872).

[Set of 12 Maps of the Euphrates-Tigris River System:] The Euphrates River... / The River Tigris... / The River Karun... / The Shatt el'Arab… [etc.].

London: J. & C. Walker for Col. Chesney, 1849.

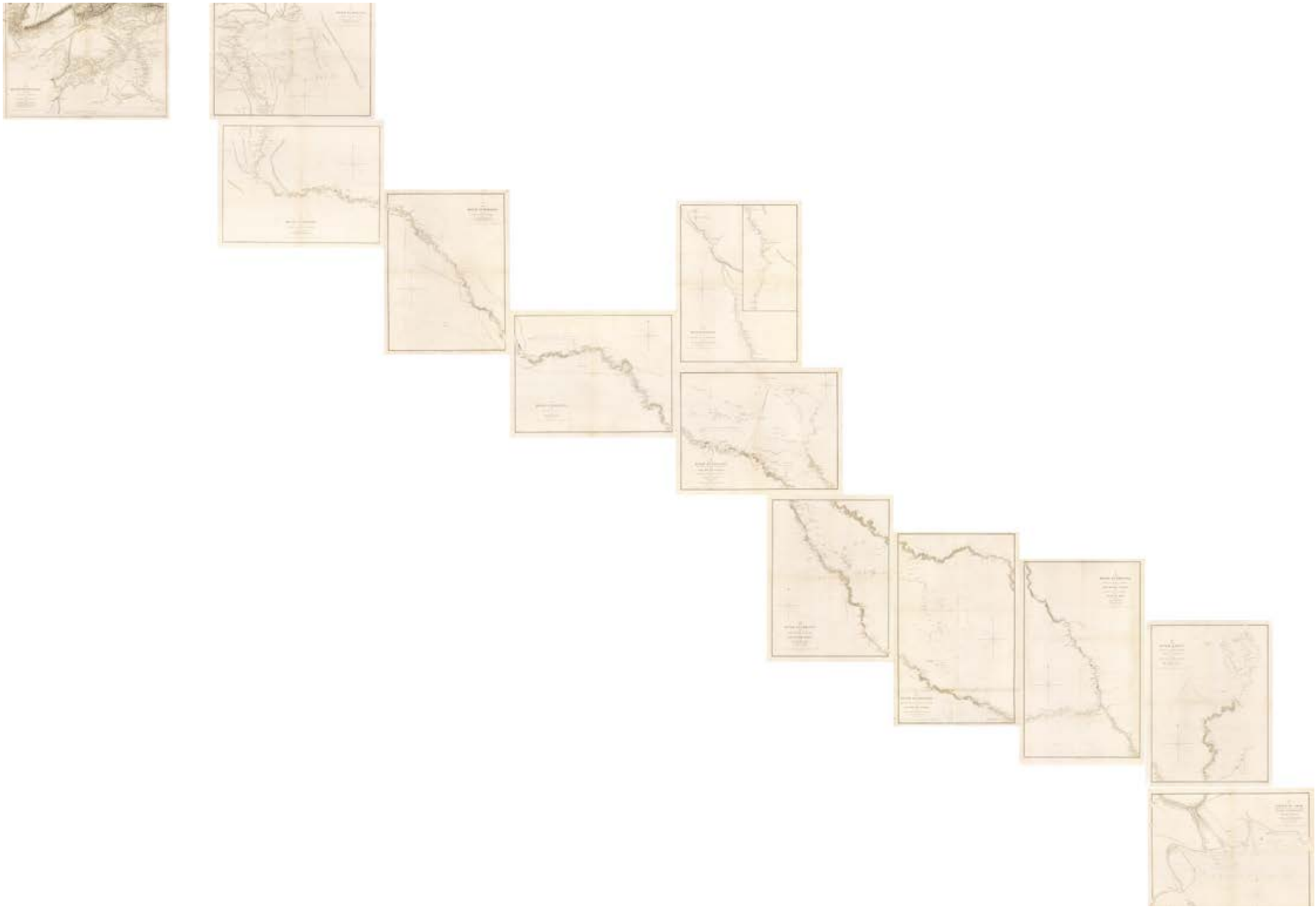
Set of 12 copper engraved maps, some with some details heightened in original hand colour, each mounted upon contemporary thin white silk (Good, some light foxing and staining and wear long old folds, but still overall quite pleasing), each sheet approx. 49.5 x 64.5 cm (19.5 x 25.5 inches), except extra-sized Map IX (75.5 x 49.5 cm / 29.5 x 19.5 inches) and Map X (80 x 49.5 cm / 31.5 x 19.5 inches); if maps joined would form a massive map of highly irregular dimensions (there is slight overlap between the charts), maximum approx. 2 x 4 metres.

Rare – the complete set of 12 connecting charts (that if joined would measure approx.. 2 x 4 metres!) showcasing the first scientific survey of the Euphrates and Tigris Rivers, the result of an incredible expedition led by Colonel Francis Rawson Chesney who traveled by steamboat 1,200 miles down the entire navigable length of the Euphrates, from Birecik, Turkey, down through Syria and Iraq, to the Persian Gulf, in order to prove the feasibility of a new short travel route between India and Britain; while the commercial exploitation of route never materialized, Chesney's survey had a grand legacy, as its charts served as the authoritative source maps of the Euphrates an Tigris for decades, the blueprints for political, military and commercial activities and scientific and archaeological discovery – one of the great masterpieces of inland hydrography of the 19th century.

In the 1830s, Britain was on the top of the world, having built a massive Asian empire consolidated upon its domination the Indian Subcontinent. However, it had a major challenge in that the established transport routes from Britain to India were either incredibly long (around the Cape of Good Hope) or unpleasant and dangerous (traversing Egypt's Suez Isthmus overland and traveling down the pirate-infested Red Sea route).

Enter Colonel (later General) Francis Rawson Chesney (1789 - 1872), an extremely enterprising British army officer. He politically well-connected, being the protégé of Lord Rawdon (later the 1st Marquess of Hastings) who served as the Governor-General of India (1813-23). In 1829, Chesney was sent on a special mission to the Ottoman Empire, whereupon he made many reconnaissance surveys. This led him to draft a well-reasoned





proposal to build a canal across the Suez Isthmus that later proved highly influential (Ferdinand de Lesseps, who eventually completed the Suez Canal in 1869, addressed Chesney the "father" of the canal when they met in Paris). However, it was clear that during the 1830s the technical and financial resources, let alone the right political circumstances, were not right for building such a grand project.

Chesney next prosed to the British government that they should consider creating a travel corridor from India to Europe via the Euphrates River, which ran for 2,800 from the highlands of eastern Anatolia down through the Syria and Iraq, before meeting the Tigris, forming the Shatt-al-Arab, before entering the Persian Gulf at the border of Ottoman Iraq and Persia. This river was known to be navigable for many hundreds of kilometres above the sea, while its tributary, the Tigris, was navigable up to Baghdad. As the relatively new technology of steamships was then revolutionizing global travel, he proposed that shallow draft steamships could be used to travel from the Persian Gulf up into Anatolia, and that from there passengers and freight could travel overland to the Mediterranean. Eventually, a railway could be built from the head of the navigation of the Euphrates to the Mediterranean, although that would be well into the future. Id realized, this plan would create by far and away the shortest distance travel route between India and Britain.

The Euphrates route was also geopolitically convenient for London, as not only was the weak Ottoman Empire malleable (desperately seeking cooperation with Britain), but a British operation to protect a permanent travel route up through Mesopotamia and Anatolia would act as a deterrent to Russian aggression in the greater region (Britain and Russia were then squaring off in the first Cold War, 'The Great Game').

While the Euphrates was then navigable for up to 1,200 miles above its embouchure, the Euphrates and Tigris had never been surveyed in serious, scientific fashion, such that the nature and extent of the navigability of these great streams was not known.

Beginning in 1832, Chesney fiercely lobbied Whitehall for funds and resources to mount steamship expedition down the entire navigable length of the Euphrates, methodically mapping the river and its major tributaries, as well as conducting scientific and cultural research. Fortunately, he had friends in high places; it helped that King William IV, a career naval officer, was very enthusiastic about the project.

In 1834, Chesney's plan was approved by the government and Parliament voted to give £20,000 to find the project, then a very large sum. Two prefabricated steamboats of an ingenuous design, that could be disassembled and reconfigured, were custom-built for the expedition in Liverpool by the firm of John Laird. The vessels were fittingly named the Euphrates and the Tigris.

Chesney managed to recruit an all-star team of military officers and scientists to guide the technical and academic aspects of the mission. This included the explorer Henry Blosse Lynch of the Indian Navy and the geologist William Francis Ainsworth, president of the Royal Physical Society of Edinburgh. He also assembled a crew from the Royal Artillery, Royal Sappers and Miners with professional skills and field experience in operating steam machinery, surveying and drawing.

Chesney and his team were enthusiastic not just about mapping the Euphrates but also about the ethnographic, scientific and religious studies that the trip afforded, as "the country about the sources of the Euphrates and Tigris was the seat of [Biblical] Paradise!". However, Lord Ellenbourgh, the president of the Board of Control for India, reminded the team that they should "always bear in mind that [the practicability of navigating the Euphrates] is the one object of your expedition, and that scientific inquiries, however interesting, are no to be allowed to detain you".

Chesney and his party set out from England for the Mediterranean early in 1835, arriving at the Gulf of Iskenderun, on the frontier of Anatolia and Syria, in March of that year. The men transported their equipment and the disassembled steamships over 140 miles of rough terrain to Bir (Birecik in modern Turkey), on the banks of the Euphrates. There, they created an improvised shipyard and assembled the vessels.

They then set out down the river from a point that was about 1,200 miles above the sea. As the river's course was little known, the trip proved extremely dangerous, as they had to negotiate a variety of hazards, even though navigable passages were always inevitably revealed. While Chesney was careful to maintain good relations with the Kurdish, Assyrian and Arab tribes that resided along the banks of the rivers (forging links that would be vital if a regular river transport corridor were to be opened), misunderstandings almost resulted in tragic altercations on several occasions. Worst of all, the Tigris was lost, vanishing during a sudden, freak storm, with it and its crew never to be seen again! Yet, the expedition persisted (fortunately Chesney and the principals of the expedition survived, as they were aboard the Euphrates).

All along the way, Chesney and his men conducted exacting systematic hydrographic surveys to the highest standards. Geodetic basepoints at key junctures were ascertained by astronomical observations, while careful bathymetric soundings and accounts of the currents were taken. Observations were made of magnetic deviation and meteorology, while the party gathered geological, botanical and biological specimens. They also carefully recorded archeological sites, as well as taking careful notes on the local tribes, so executing the first comprehensive scientific reconnaissance of Mesopotamia.

In addition to mapping the entire navigable length of the Euphrates from Birecik to the Persian Gulf, the party ascend the Tigris River for the Shatt-Al-Arab up to Baghdad, mapping the river with same care. Towards the end of the expedition, a side party ascended the Karun River, in Persia, which was major tributary of the Shatt-Al-Arab. The entire expedition was completed in early 1837.

Critically, Chesney and his team had proved that the Euphrates was navigable for steamships from the Persian Gulf all the way up to Birecik, which was only 140 miles from the Mediterranean. This opened what was by far and away the shortest route from India to Britain (especially if a railway could someday be constructed between Birecik and Iskenderun).

Chesney returned to London later in 1837, with has manuscript maps, watercolours, sketches and notes. His endeavor was immediately hailed as a tour de force, and many in government were highly enthusiastic about open the Euphrates India-Britain route. However, Britain soon became involved in the horrific disaster of the First Anglo-Afghan War (1839-42), which

distracted the powers that be from pressing on with the Euphrates project. Moreover, for much of the 1840s, Chesney was deployed to serve in the Far East and so had trouble finding the spare time to work on publishing his maps and papers, let alone lobby for its advancement. Thus, the Euphrates plan remained 'on ice' during what was a decisive period.

By the time that Chesney's lavish account of the Euphrates expedition (including the present charts) were published in London in 1849-50, much of the momentum that once existed behind the Euphrates plan had dissipated. Ironically, it was Chesney's 1829 feasibility study for the Suez Canal that ultimately killed his Euphrates plan, for his ideas for the former were adopted by his admirer Ferdinand de Lesseps who commenced the Suez Canal project in the 1850s, so rendering the Euphrates travel corridor obsolete (the Suez Canal would be inaugurated in 1869).

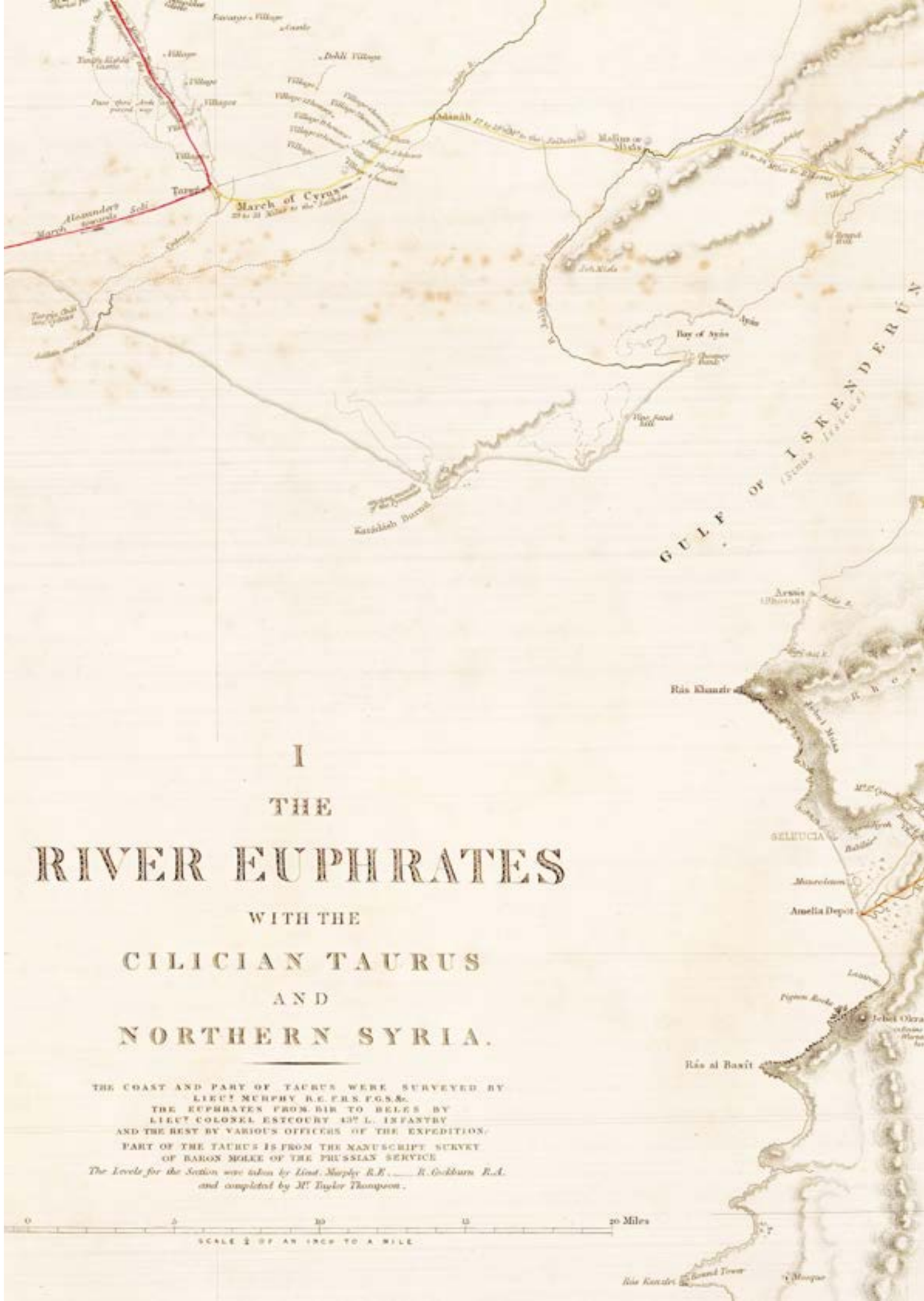
However, Chesney's endeavour had a long and consequential legacy, in that his charts of the Euphrates and Tigris remained the base maps for the rivers for many decades, used by government officials of various states, merchants, scientists, and archeologists, as the blueprints for great ventures and discoveries. Notably, in the 1860s, British soldiers, who were running the lines for the overland telegraph route from India to Europe through Iraq, used Chesney's charts as guides. Indeed, on a technical level, his work would not be superseded until the early 20th century.

Importantly, the Euphrates and Tigris had from the early 20th century onwards been, in parts, dammed, drained and redirected, in addition to any natural changes in their courses, so radically transforming their nature. Chesney's charts this are incomparable records of a bygone era, showing the rivers' former courses and what then remained of ancient Mesopotamian civilizations before unnumerable amazing archaeological sites were severely disturbed by modernity.

The Present Charts in Focus

Present here is a very rare complete set of the first printing of Chesney's 12 connecting charts of the navigable stretches of the Euphrates and Tigris rivers, representing one of the greatest technical achievements of inland hydrography of the 19th century. If joined, the sheets would form a mega-chart of irregular dimensions with approximate maximum measurements of 2 x 4 metres. A masterpiece of scientific surveying, the charts are all executed to the uniform large scale of 4 miles to an inch. They meticulously map the contours of the rivers, regulated by marked astronomical observations and trigonometrical surveys, while bathymetric soundings dot the navigable routes, with all major features, both natural (hills, swamps, headlands, etc.) and manmade (villages, major buildings, roads, etc.) being carefully depicted. The nature of the vegetation and agriculture (ex. farm fields, palm groves) is shown, while Chesney notes the locations of the various tribes that inhabit the banks of the rivers, critical information, as maintaining good relations with the locals would be vital to anyone seeking to traverse the region.

The circumstances surrounding the publication of the charts is bit hazy, although there is evidence that the 12 charts, were issued separately by the eminent firm of J. & C. Walker, who was the official printer for the British Admiralty and the East India Company. However, they were more commonly issued along with Chesney' text volumes, *The Expedition for The Survey of The Rivers Euphrates and Tigris, Carried on by Order of The British Government, in The Years 1835, 1836, and 1837; Preceded by Geographical and Historical Notices of The Regions situated*



between The Rivers Nile and Indus (Published by Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans., London, 1850), as part of the accompanying atlas that featured "fourteen maps and charts, and embellished with ninety-seven plates, besides numerous wood-cuts".

The present set of the charts is beautifully backed on white silk and was perhaps a separately issued set.

The charts, especially as a complete set of 12 sheets, only very seldom ever appear on the market (perhaps only once every ten years or so), either alone, or as part of the assembly of Chesney's text volumes and atlas.

The 12 charts are as follows:

I. The River Euphrates with the Cilician Taurus and Northern Syria.

II. The River Euphrates from Sumeisat to Kal'at En Nejm.

III. The River Euphrates from Kal'at En Nejm to Abu Saide.

IV. The River Euphrates from Abu Saide to Werdi.

V. The River Euphrates from Werdi to Hit.

VI. The River Tigris from Nineveh to Kal'ah Sherkat, and again from Kal'ah Sherkat to Sammarra.

VII. The River Euphrates from Hit to the Kuthah River, and River Tigris from Sammarra to the Abu Hitti Canal.

VIII. The River Euphrates from the Kuthah River to El Wuja Island, and the River Tigris from the Abu Hitti Canal to Judifah Island.

IX. The River Euphrates from El Wuja Island to Ummu-l-Huntah, and the RiverTigris from Judifah Island to Serut Castle.

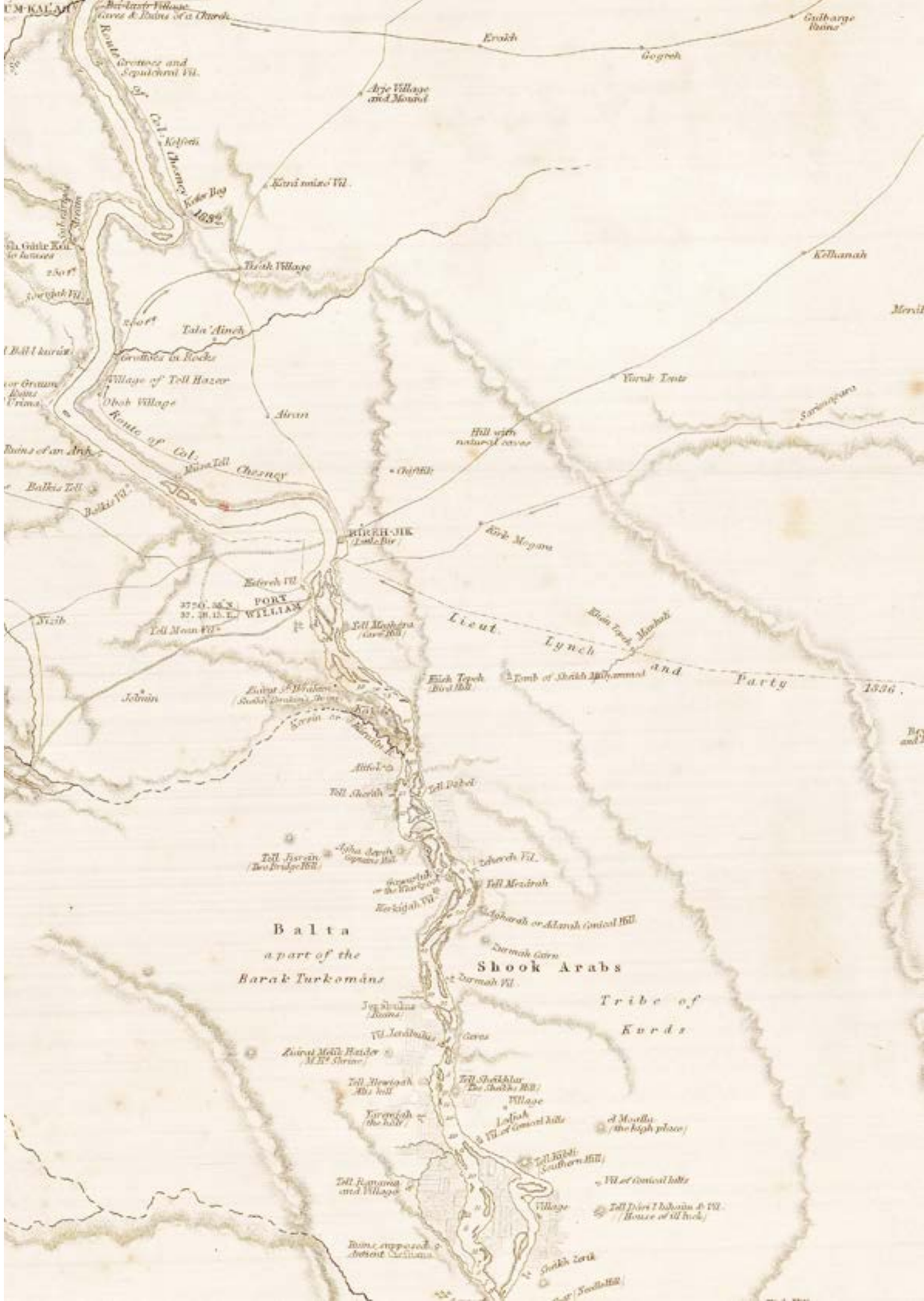
X. The River Euphrates from Ummu-l-Huntah to Kurnali, and the River Tigris from Serut Castle to Kurnah.

XI. The River Karun from Shuster to Salmanah Island.

XII. The Shatt el'Arab from Basrah to the Bar of the Euphrates, and the River Karun from Salmanah Island to Mohammerah, with the Bah-a-Mishi'r.

References: British Library: General Reference Collection 10025.f.21. and X.570.; OCLC: 316378697; Dorsey D. JONES, 'Chesney Chose the Euphrates Route', The Historian 5, no. 1 (1942), pp. 5–23.

4.800 EUR



3. TAIWAN
JAPANESE OCCUPATION

鈴木茂行 [SUZUKI Shigeyuki] (fl. 1895 - 1903).

新撰臺灣明細全圖 [New, Complete and Detailed Map of Taiwan].

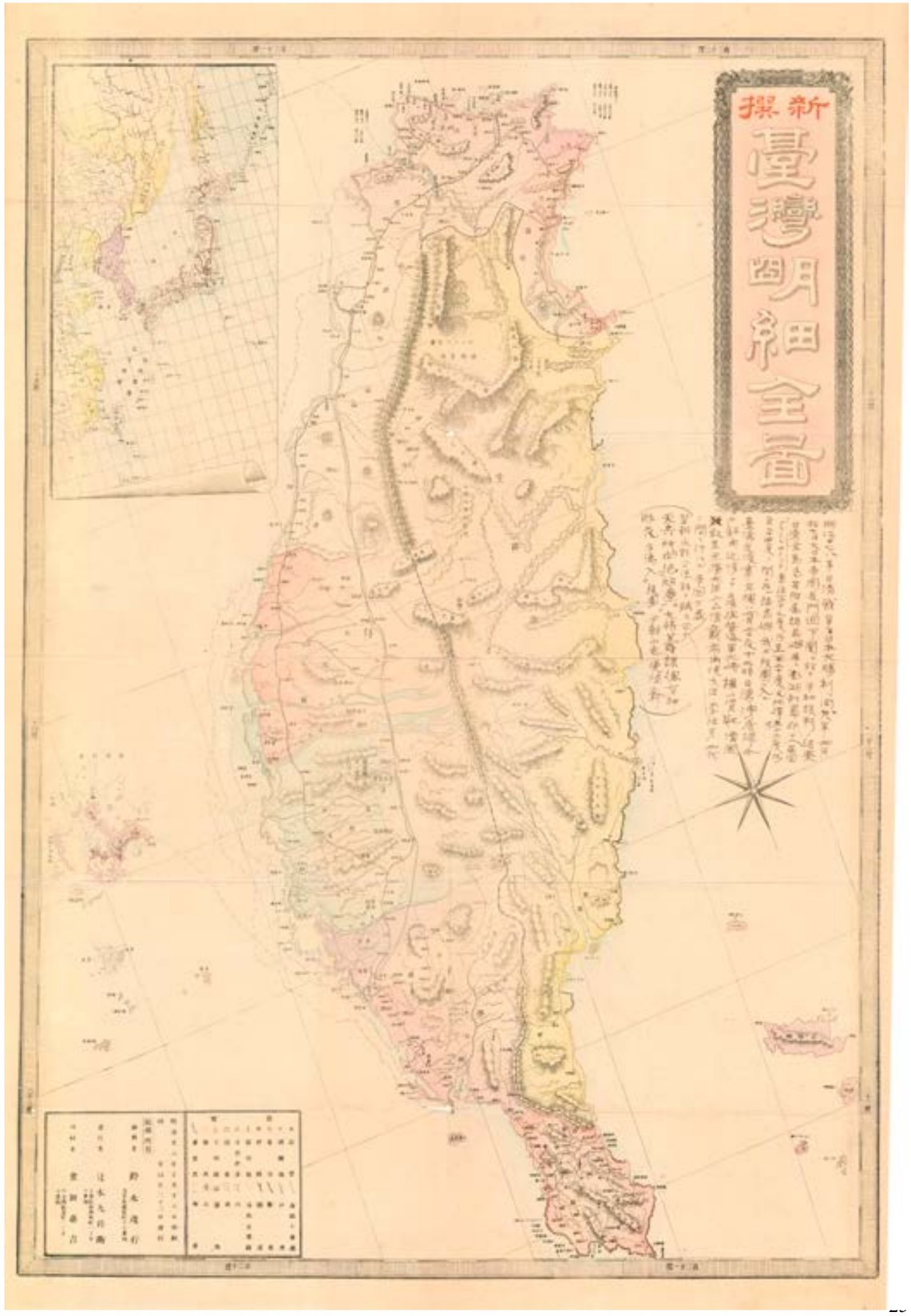
Tokyo: 辻本九兵衛 [Kyubei Tsujimoto], July 18, Meiji 28 [1895].

Lithograph with original wash hand colour, with contemporary manuscript notes in black pen (in Japanese) to area below title, verso featuring an unfinished coloured manuscript map of an undetermined subject, lacking the paper sleave in which it was issued (Very Good, attractive original hand colours, some wear and small holes along original folds, light even toning, verso with some surface abrasions to 2 panels), 77.5 x 52 cm (30.5 x 20.5 inches).

Very rare – a high quality, large format Japanese map of Taiwan, issued only 6 weeks after Japan assumed control over the island from China in the wake of the First Sino-Japanese War (1894-5), predicated upon recent official sources, it was drafted by the boutique cartographer Suzuki Shigeyuki, and published in Tokyo by Kyubei Tsujimoto – a unique example bearing contemporary manuscript notes on the nature of the Japanese acquisition of Taiwan and with an unfinished coloured manuscript map of an undetermined location on the verso.

Taiwan (traditionally known in the West as 'Formosa'), is an ultra-strategically located island 180 kilometres off the southeastern coast of China. With a land area of 35,808 square kilometres, its rugged interior rises to great heights, with its tallest peak being Yu Shan, at 3,952 m (12,966 ft).

The indigenous peoples of Taiwan were Austronesian tribes, and it was not until the 17th century that the island was dramatically altered by colonialism (by Spain and the Netherlands), followed the first of many waves of Han Chinese migration for the mainland. During the rule of the Qing Dynasty (1683 – 1895), the fertile plains that occupied the west coast and northern tip of the island became densely populated with Han Chinese residents and were heavily developed for agriculture. The indigenous Taiwanese were relegated to living in the island's extremely mountainous and forested interior and along its rugged east coast, regions that collectively became known to outsiders as the 'Savage District'. Indeed, even throughout the 19th century very few Chinese or Europeans ventured into this zone, which was still essentially controlled by its indigenous peoples, while it immense natural wonders largely remained an enigma to science.



Japan had long coveted Taiwan, due to its incomparable location guarding the southern approaches to Japan and the entrance to the South China Sea, as well as its ability to grown tropical produce, and to potentially host Japanese immigrant colonies. During the early Tokugawa Shogunate, Japan mounted a few attempts to conquer Taiwan, but these endeavours were unsuccessful, placing Japan's ambitions 'on ice' for generations.

In 1874, Japan mounted a punitive expedition to Taiwan, in reaction to the 'Mudan Incident' (1871), whereby a group of native Taiwanese Paiwan people slaughtered a party of Ryukyuan sailors (whom the Japanese considered to be their subjects). While the Japanese did not conquer the island, they made a strong show of force which compelled China to renounce its claims to the disputed Ryukyu Islands, which became Japanese sovereign territory in 1879.

Up to the mid-1890s, only about 45 percent of Taiwan's landmass was effectively under Chinese control, home to around 2.3 million ethnic Han residents. The remainder of the island was inhabited by about 200,000 aboriginal peoples. While some aspects of the northern and west coasts had been scientifically surveyed, most of Taiwan was only very poorly mapped, such the island might be considered one of the least geographically understood regions of coastal Asia.

Japan throttled China during the First Sino-Japanese War (1894-5), and at the Treaty of Shimonoseki (April 17, 1895) that ended the conflict, the Qing Court was compelled to cede Taiwan and the nearby Penghu Islands to Japan, even though Tokyo never mounted a significant military operation on the islands. This concession was specifically demanded by the Japanese prime minter, Prince Itō Hirobumi, as it formed the cornerstone of his 'Southern Strategy', whereby Japan would extend its control south to guard much of the maritime space of China, assuming dominance over the Pacific littoral of Asia from the Tropic of Cancer all the way up to the southern tip of Kamchatka.

Control of Taiwan was not formally transferred to Japan until June 2, 1895. The Japanese proceeded to implement a brutal regime of military suppression (1895–1915) of both the Han Chinese and the aboriginal peoples, crushing all dissent. The Japanese occupation of Taiwan became a major rallying cry for nationalists across China who longed for revenge and to regain their lost jewel.

In the months before and after the Japanese takeover of Taiwan, the geographic conception of the island underwent a revolutionary transformation. As the majority of the island had never been properly surveyed prior the arrival of the Japanese regime, many maps issued by the best Japanese publishers incorrectly showed Taiwan to assume one of many various permutations of a bulbous shape, with conjectural details occupying the 'Savage District'.

Immediately upon their arrival in Taiwan, the new Japanese regime moved with alacrity to create more accurate maps of the island, a desperate necessity, as the Japanese forces needed to plan where to deploy resources to suppress local dissent, in addition to overseeing civil governance. The Japanese gathered the best existing local survey maps from Taiwanese archives, while dispatching military engineers to make systematic scientific surveys of the island (a gruelling endeavour that would take some sears). This information gathering process led the Japanese to publish an everchanging succession of progressively more accurate maps of Taiwan, produced until the complete scientific rendering of the island was completed in the early 20th century.

The Present Map in Focus

The present high quality, separately issued, large format map of Taiwan is an important transitional depiction of the island, published only about 6 weeks after the Japanese formally assumed possession of Taiwan. It was drafted from officially supplied sources by Suzuki Shigeyuki [鈴木茂行] (fl. 1895 - 1903), a boutique Tokyo cartographer who made maps of Tokyo, as well a reduced version of the present work. The map was published in Tokyo by the Kyubei Tsujimoto, bearing an imprint date of July 18, Meiji 28 [1895].

The beautifully rendered and hand-coloured lithograph showcases a reasonably accurate depiction of Taiwan, even if it not scientifically precise. Gone is the former bulbous shape preferred by antebellum cartographers, as the island assumes the elongated, pointed shape familiar to the modern observer. The populous, developed west coast and northern tip of the island, long settled by the Han Chinese, is very well mapped. It is shown divided into prefectures, with numerous cities and towns labelled, with roads delineated, while depicting the line of the first railway in Taiwan, running south from Taipei, completed in 1893. Interestingly, much of the west coast is shown to be backed by a great defensive wall, built by the Chinese to protect their settlements from the indigenous tribes of the 'Savage District' to the east.

The rugged interior features rather crudely depicted chains of high mountains, along the top of which runs the division between the 'civilized' part of Taiwan and the Savage District, the latter, while mapped with a broad planimetric accuracy, is shown with far less assuredness that the west and north of Taiwan.

Interestingly, the present example of the map is rendered unique, due to its extensive contemporary manuscript additions. Below the title, on the righthand side of the map, is a block of text written in black ink, in Japanese, that celebrates and describes the circumstances of the Japanese takeover of the island.

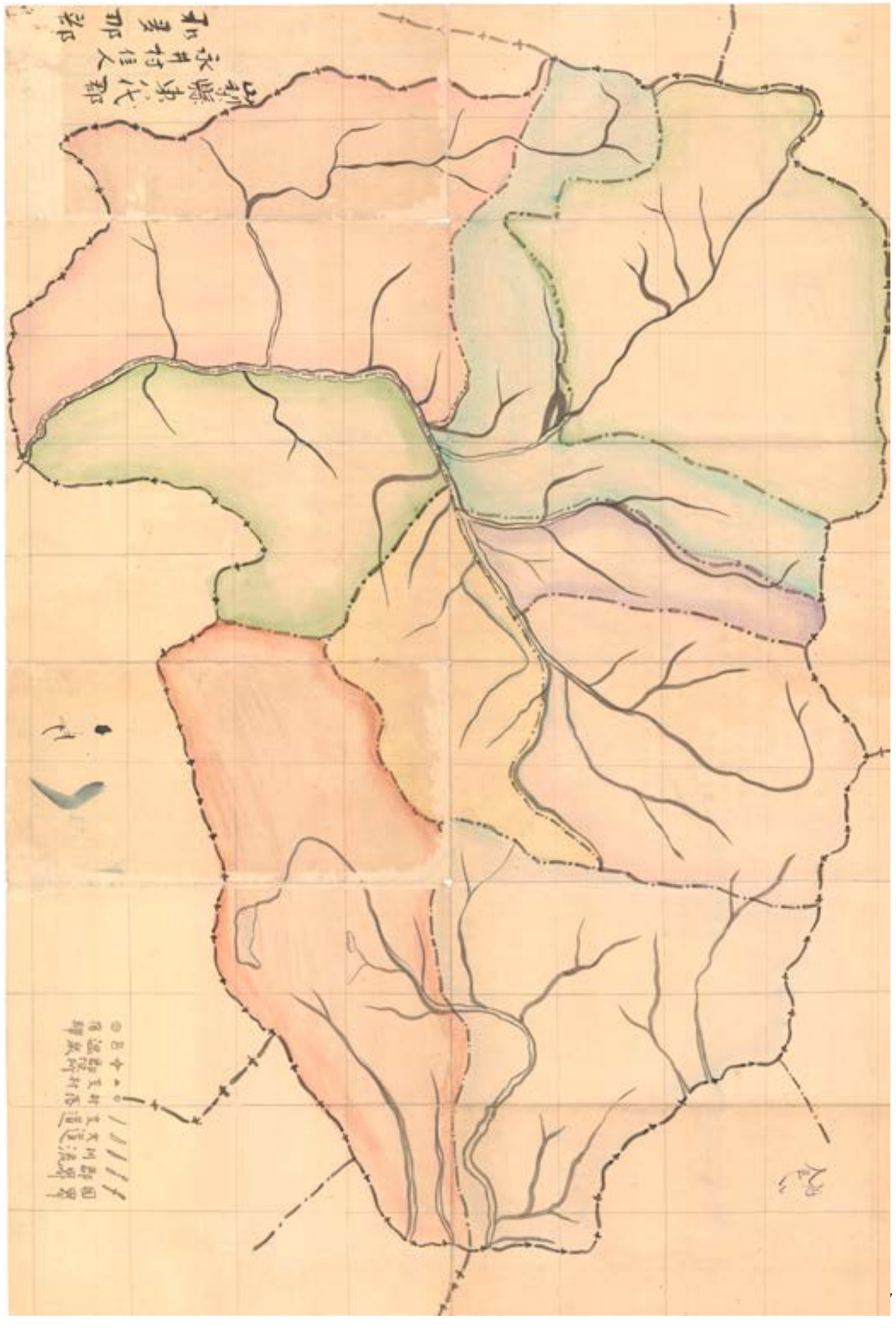
On the verso is an unfinished manuscript map that depicts a locality, with all details unlabelled, with sub-jurisdictions outlined in the own bright hues, and a river running through it, while a legend, upper-right, defines unused symbols. We have not been able to identify the subject of the map, and even whether it pertains in any way to Taiwan. However, the note in the lower right, seems to refer to "Nagai Village", which if true might refer to a town in the Yamagata Prefecture of north-central Japan. This is perhaps a matter for further research.

A Note on Rarity

The present map is very rare. We can locate only 2 institutional examples, held by the National Diet Library (Tokyo) and the National Museum of Taiwan History (Taipei). Moreover, we cannot trace any sales records.

References: National Diet Library: BC08180254; National Museum of Taiwan History: 2020.006.0108.

2.800 EUR



4. BRAZIL
SLAVERY & TRANSATLANTIC SLAVE TRADE
POLITICAL ECONOMY

José Joaquim da Cunha de AZEREDO COUTINHO (1742 - 1821).

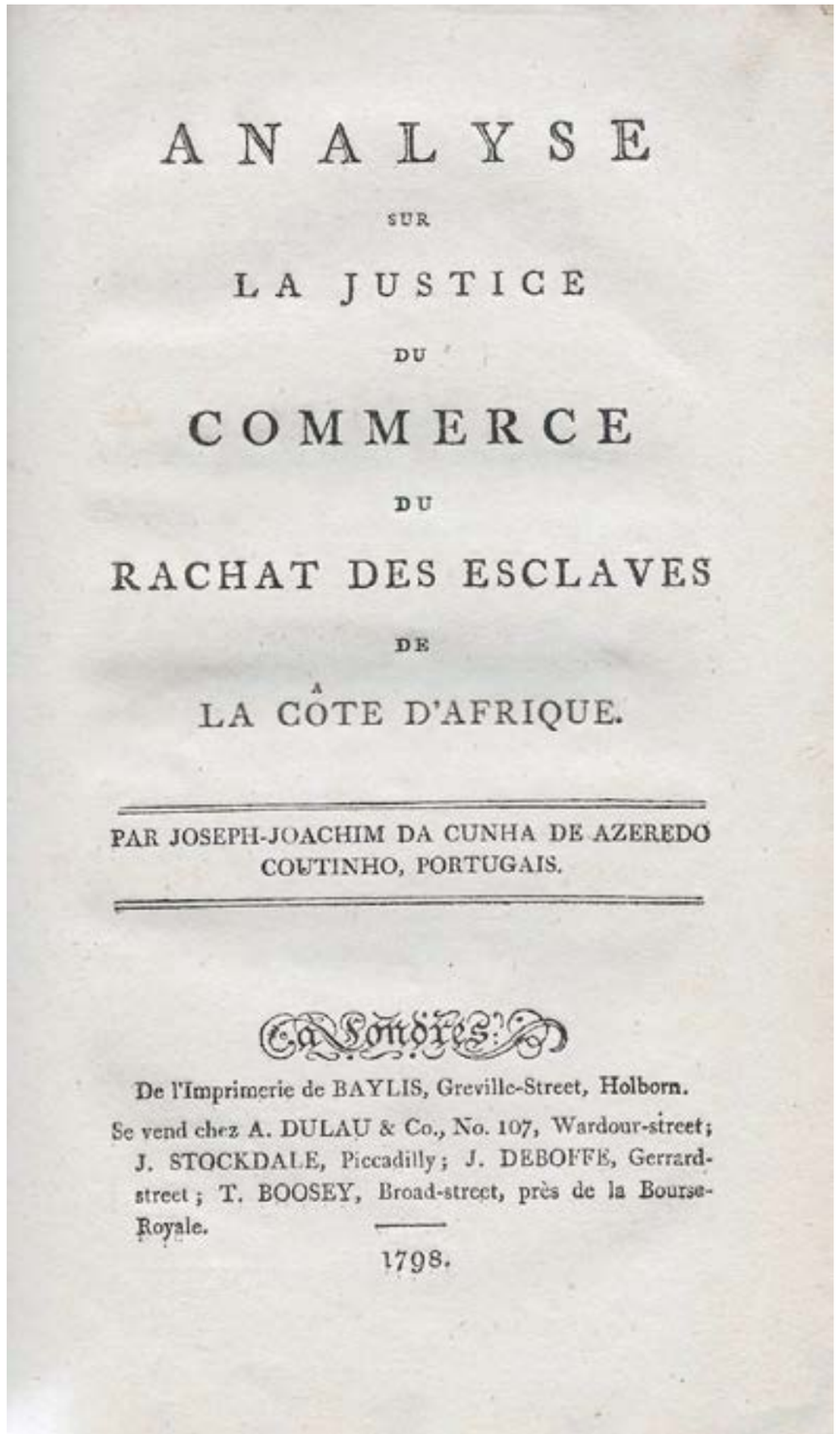
Analyse sur la justice du commerce du rachat des esclaves de la côte d'Afrique.

London: De l'imprimerre de Baylis, Greville-Street, Holborn, 1798.

8° (20.5 x 12.5 cm): [2], xvii, 68 pp., preserving contemporary plain grey-green paper wrappers, bound in modern chestnut-coloured full calf with gilt title and tooling (Excellent condition, a lovely, clean and crisp example with full margins, just some very light even toning).

Extremely rare in commerce – the first edition of a work that featured the most powerful defense of slavery of the late Enlightenment era, and one of the most influential and controversial books in Brazilian and Portuguese history, written by José de Azeredo Coutinho, the Brazilian plantation owner-turned celebrated intellectual and cleric who was the (unintentional) forefather of Brazilian independence; the 'Analyse' provided strong economic and 'relativist' moral arguments that justified, and were in part responsible for, Brazil continuing to practice slavery for another 90 years after the work appeared; published in London in the French language in order to reach a larger audience, having been censored in Lisbon for being too incendiary – a stellar example with contemporary wrappers bound in.

At the end of the 18th century, Brazil encountered something of crisis. The economy of the vast and overwhelmingly rural Portuguese colony was totally dependent on agriculture and mining, industries fueled by enslaved African labour. For almost three centuries, Brazil had been locked into the Portuguese mercantilist economic system by which it was forbidden from having any meaningful commercial contact with foreign powers, while it occupied one of the vertices of the 'triangle trade', whereby slaves were sent to Brazil from Portuguese Africa, Brazil produced raw materials for export to Portugal, while Portugal provided both Brazil and its African domains with European manufactured goods. This system was dominated by inefficient monopolies and nepotistic cartels, and Brazil was legally prevented from diversifying its economy beyond the natural resources demanded by Portugal (i.e., it was barred from engaging in any meaningful manufacturing). Thus, Brazil's economy, while large, was developmentally arrested, and highly vulnerable due to its excessive dependance upon a few key sectors and markets, which in turn were built upon the backs of slaves.


ANALYSE

SUR

LA JUSTICE

DU

COMMERCE

DU

RACHAT DES ESCLAVES

DE

LA CÔTE D'AFRIQUE.

PAR JOSEPH-JOACHIM DA CUNHA DE AZEREDO COUTINHO, PORTUGAIS.

A Londres:

De l'Imprimerie de BAYLIS, Greville-Street, Holborn.

Se vend chez A. DULAU & Co., No. 107, Wardour-street; J. STOCKDALE, Piccadilly; J. DEBOFFE, Gerrard-street; T. BOOSEY, Broad-street, près de la Bourse-Royale.

1798.

Brazil's elites were starting to grumble about the lackluster and ossified condition of the colonial economy, while the abolitionist movement, which sought to ban both the Transatlantic slave trade, if not slavery itself, was gaining momentum in liberal circles in Europe, including in some quarters in Lisbon (indeed, in 1807 Britain would seek to enforce global ban on the maritime slave trade). Wedded to a fragile economic system that was totally dependent upon slavery, Brazil was in a perilous position. Indeed, any serious limitations on slavery would seemingly pose a mortal danger to the Brazilian society and economy.

Enter José de Azeredo Coutinho and The Brazilian Enlightenment Defense of Slavery

José Joaquim da Cunha de Azeredo Coutinho (1742 - 1821) was one of the brightest stars in the intellectual-political firmament of Portugal and late colonial Brazil. One of the leaders of the Brazilian Enlightenment, he was a groundbreaking economist, historian and philosopher. A native of Brazil, he was one of the first figures to call for the colony to be given more autonomy so that it could reach is economic and social potential, albeit with in the Portuguese imperial system (he was always a loyal subject of the Portuguese crown). His writings were critical in laying the groundwork for Brazilian sovereignty and, as such, he was (intentionally) the forefather of Brazilian independence, which was achieved only the year after his death.

Azeredo Coutinho was born in Campos dos Goitacazes, Rio de Janeiro province, the first son of one of the wealthiest sugar planters in the region. Inheriting the family estate in 1768, a cerebral man, he soon grew bored with rural, agrarian life, and upon transferring the estate to his brother, he left for Portugal to pursue an ecclesiastical-academic career. In 1775, he enrolled at the prestigious canon law programme at the University of Coimbra, which had recently switched to a modern Enlightenment curriculum. Upon his graduation and taking orders, Azeredo Coutinho's uncommon brilliance was recognized by his superiors, and he enjoyed exceptionally rapid advancement in the church, eventually becoming one of the most powerful and influential figures in the Portuguese Empire. He was appointed Deputy of the Inquisition of Lisbon (1785), Bishop of Pernambuco, Brazil (1794), the interim Governor of Pernambuco (1798), the Bishop of Elvas (1806-1818), and in 1818, as the Inquisitor General of the Holy Office of Portugal.

However, despite his place at the top of the Portuguese-Brazilian establishment, Azeredo Coutinho was unapologetically outspoken, holding many controversial views that led him to have many enemies in government, the colonial commercial oligarchy and the liberal pan-European intellectual establishment (ex. he was despised by the French philosophes, and the feeling was mutual). However, he also had powerful, ardent supporters, including the Prince Regent of Portugal, Dom João. Elected to join the Royal Academy of Sciences of Lisbon (1792), he became one of its most important contributors.

Azeredo Coutinho's first influential published work was the Ensaio economico sobre o commercio de Portugal e suas colonias (Lisbon: Academia das Sciencias,1794), whereupon he boldly suggested that Brazil should be given more autonomy to develop its economy and trade, while still remaining a loyal part of the Portuguese empire. He also mounted a defense of slavery, although not as forcefully as in the present work.

Azeredo Coutinho's most important, consequential and controversial work is the present Analyse sur la justice du commerce du rachat des esclaves de la côte d'Afrique, in which he mounts perhaps the most intellectually powerful defense of slavery of the late Enlightenment era. He employs two distinct, but mutually complimentary, strains of argument. First, Azeredo Coutinho made an economic case that, simply put, stated that slavery was integral to the exitance of the Brazilian (and by extension, the Portuguese) economy and without it, the colony would collapse. While he argued that slaves should be more humanely treated, he asserted that there was no possibility that Brazil could adjust to a ban on the Transatlantic slave trade, or any serious restrictions upon the employment of slavery within Brazil.

Second, he made moral arguments, based on relativism, or 'practical ethics', that countered the notion the slavery was inimical to 'Natural Law', and that the benefits gained from slavery outweighed the injustices. Here he places the French philosophes squarely in his crosshairs, asserting that there is no innate right to freedom, but that the right of man is mitigated by the needs of the society in which he lived. While densely populated, developed Europe had no need of slavery in modern times, rural, relatively sparsely populated Brazil required an enslaved workforce. He argued for the 'lesser evil' in that in some places, such as Brazil, some would have to be enslaved, so that the majority could prosper. Countering the popular argument that slavery was a product of the modern colonial world, Azeredo Coutinho noted that slavery had existed in almost all societies since ancient times, and thus it was a necessary and integral part of humanity.

The story behind the publication of the Analyse is fascinating. Azeredo Coutinho completed his manuscript in 1796, and submitted it to the Lisbon Academy of Sciences for printing. However, the society's censor refused to publish it, which also meant that it was backlisted throughout Portugal. The reasons for the censure were that, with abolitionist sentiment on the rise in Europe, the Portuguese authorities (who wished to avoid anything that would encourage international attention upon their country's massive role in the global slave trade) simply did not want to fan the flames with such an explosive work. It was moreover felt that even if slavery was necessary, it was still a 'cause that inherently defended itself badly', and thus silence was golden. The Academy was clearly quite adamant that the book should be supressed, as they were silencing one of their most prominent members, who happened to hold the high office of Bishop of Pernambuco.

Azeredo Coutinho, then translated his work into French (a language then read by the majority of the European elite, including those in Portugal), so that it could reach the largest possible audience, and had it published in London, as Britain had lax censorship laws (which was a touch ironic, given that Britain was then on the forefront of banning the slave trade). Thus, the present first edition appeared in 1798, off the press of T. Baylis, a Holborn printer who specialized in French language publications (there were many Gallic authors in London, exiled by the French Revolution).

It was not until 1808 that the Portuguese authorities allowed the second edition, issued in Portuguese, as the *Analyse sobre a justiça do commercio do resgate dos escravos da costa da Africa, novamente revista, e acrescentada (Lisbon: Na Nova Officina de João Rodrigues Neves*, 1808), to be pushed domestically. Their change of heart was due the different

political circumstances brought about by the hangover from the French and Haitian Revolutions and the brief but traumatic French occupation of Portugal (November 1807 to August 1808), which caused the Portuguese elite to seek solace in tradition and conformity. Azeredo Coutinho's defense of slavery were seen being in line with the ethic of 'continuity'.

Azeredo Coutinho's Analyse proved to be massively influential. Its first appearance in 1798 ignited a firestorm in academic and government circles across Europe and in Brazil. It gave succor the beleaguered stakeholders in the Portuguese and other empires who depended upon slavery for their livelihoods, while the bishop's ingenious and methodical 'takedown' of the hitherto unassailable moral arguments against slavery outraged abolitionists and philosophes alike. The appearance of the Portuguese edition in 1808, the year after Britain announced its intention to ban the Transatlantic slave trade, only renewed the furor.

The Analyse had a profound and enduring legacy in that in Brazil during the pre- and post- independence eras, it provided those who favoured the continuation of slavery with what would have contemporarily been considered compelling practical and moral arguments in their favour. In line with the ideological fervour for 'liberty' that came with the Brazilian independence movement, especially in the major cities, there developed a growing clamour for the abolition of slavery, or, at the very least, severe curbs on the institution. Azeredo Coutinho's writing powerfully countered these sentiments, such that slavery become a cornerstone of the newly independent nation, such that Brazil would became the last major country to liberate its slaves, in 1888, ninety sears after the Analyse appeared.

A Note on Rarity

While we can locate around 15 to 20 examples of the present first edition (London, 1798) of the Analyse, held by institutions worldwide, the work is exceedingly rare commercially. We cannot trace any sales or auction records from the last 25 years. It seems that many of the institutions that today hold the book acquired them many years ago when examples were still obtainable. The second edition (Lisbon, 1808) is also rare. It is worth noting that the present example is stellar, in excellent condition, preserving in its contemporary wrappers.

References: Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (2 examples): S.C. 7409//6 V. and S.C. 11805//3 P.; Universidade Federal da Bahia: 326.1(469) C871; Bibliothèque Nationale de France: 8-H-14341 (18); Princeton University: 7890874; John Carter Brown Library: 1-SIZE C798 .C972a; Yale University: 2013 951; New York Public Library: Sc Rare 326.1-C (Cunha de Azeredo Coutinho, J. J. da. Analyse sur la justice); Library of Congress: HT1322 .C83; University of California-Los Angeles: RLF ; HT1322 .C91a; OCLC: 6476384 and 520871228; Cornell University: Rare Books HT1322 .C87 1798; Senate House Library, University of London: [G.L.] 1798 17422; BORBA DE MORAIS, Bibliographia brasiliana, 1, 231; Goldsmiths'-Kress no. 17422; INNOCÊNCIO, IV, 385; SACRAMENTO BLAKE, IV, 477-8; Kirsten SCHULTZ, Slavery, Empire and Civilization: A Luso-Brazilian Defense of the Slave Trade in the Age of Revolutions, Slavery & Abolition, vol. 34, no. 1 (2013), 98-117; Maria do Rosário PIMENTEL, O bispo de Elvas D. José Joaquim da Cunha de Azeredo Coutinho e a defesa da escravatura (Évora, 2011), pp. 193-208; Ronald RAMINELLI, 'Reformadores da escravidão: Brasil e Cuba c. 1790 e 1840', Varia Historia, Belo Horizonte, vol. 37, n. 73, p. 119-154.

6.800 EUR

5. BRITISH INDIA (PAKISTAN) / WOMEN'S RIGHTS PAN-INDIAN NATIONALISM / ARYA SAMAJ

Lala LAJPAT RAI (1865 - 1928), Lala HANS RAJ (1860 - 1938) and Pandit GURU DATTA VIDYARTHI (1864 - 1890), Editors.

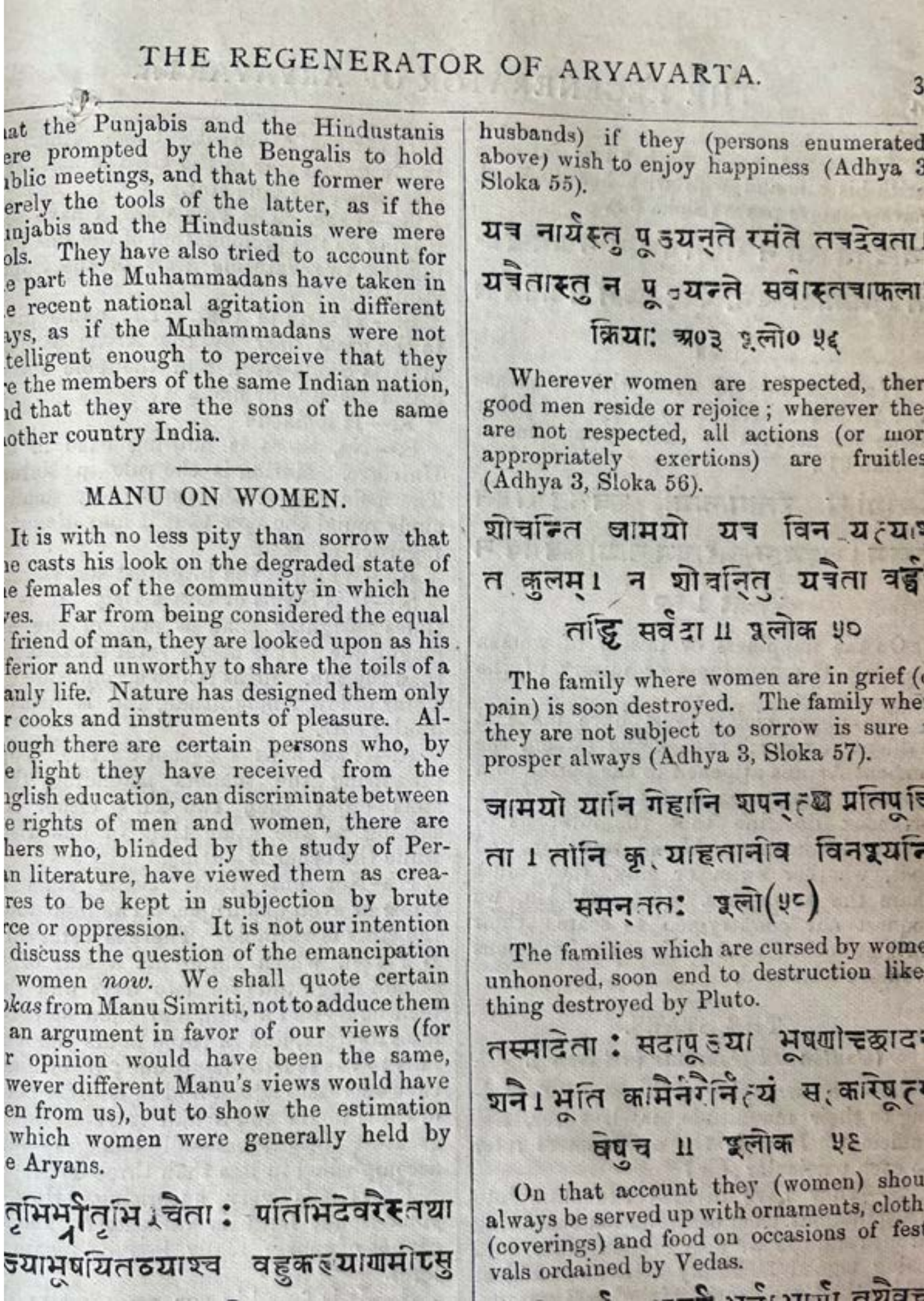
The Regenerator of Aryavarta, vol. 1, nos. 1-53 inclusive [Complete Annual Run of Weekly Issues].

Lahore: Printed at the Arya Press, 1883.

Large 8° (25 x 17 cm): 53 complete consecutive weekly issues bound together, being a complete annual run for the year 1883, all issues 8 pp. each, except for nos. 1, 9 and 45 (10 pp. each), no. 12 (12 pp.), no. 16 (8 pp. + 3 pp. Hindi supplement), nos. 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 41 (8 pp. + 2 pp. Hindi supplement), no. 49 (13 pp. + 3 pp. Hindi Supplement), bound in contemporary half black morocco over green cloth with gilt title and tooling to spine (Very Good overall, front blank nearly detached and initial text leaf adhered to it at gutter, some leaves a little toned, an couple leaves with conspicuous stains, some marginal tears and chipping to a few leaves not affecting text, some issues with small stab-holes sometimes touching text, occasional early ink marginalia or markings/notes, some issues with old mss. ownership signatures above title, some issue titles with discreet old handstamp of 'Forman Christian College / Lahore' to blank margins, binding with edge-wear and with old repair to head of spine).

Exceedingly rare and highly important – a complete, contemporarily bound annual run of 53 issues of the maiden and only full year of operation of the 'The Regenerator of Aryavarta', the short-lived but highly influential weekly journal published in Lahore, edited by a triumvirate of young luminaries led by the precocious 18-year-old Lala Lajpat Rai, who later gained fame as one of the preeminent figures of the Indian National Congress and the Indian Independence movement; the 'Regenerator' was founded to promote the beliefs of Arya Samaj, a highly popular Hindu revivalist movement, but also espoused shockingly progressive views on women's rights, education and social economy, as well as opposing the Caste System and supporting Indian 'home rule', it played an outsized role in building the intellectual foundations of modern India – no examples traced outside of Indian Subcontinent.

During the fourth quarter of the 19th century there developed in India's major cities a series of powerful intellectual-political-religious movements that were largely responsible for shaping the modern identity of India and paving the way for its eventual independence from Great Britain. Driven by classes of young, highly educated and often affluent Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs, these movements sought to revive traditional religions and cultural identities while reconciling then to the modern, industrial world. While these organizations often fueled sectarianism, they were aslo responsible for forging a Pan-Indian identity, that underpinned the movement for Indian self-determination ('home rule'), which, in time, became the independence movement.



THE REGENERATOR OF ARYAVARTA.

at the Punjabis and the Hindustanis ere prompted by the Bengalis to hold ıblic meetings, and that the former were erely the tools of the latter, as if the ınjabis and the Hindustanis were mere ols. They have also tried to account for e part the Muhammadans have taken in e recent national agitation in different ays, as if the Muhammadans were not telligent enough to perceive that they e the members of the same Indian nation, ıd that they are the sons of the same ıother country India.

MANU ON WOMEN.

It is with no less pity than sorrow that ıe casts his look on the degraded state of ıe females of the community in which he ves. Far from being considered the equal friend of man, they are looked upon as his ferior and unworthy to share the toils of a anly life. Nature has designed them only r cooks and instruments of pleasure. Alough there are certain persons who, by e light they have received from the nglish education, can discriminate between e rights of men and women, there are hers who, blinded by the study of Perın literature, have viewed them as creares to be kept in subjection by brute rce or oppression. It is not our intention discuss the question of the emancipation women *now*. We shall quote certain *kas* from Manu Simriti, not to adduce them an argument in favor of our views (for r opinion would have been the same, wever different Manu's views would have en from us), but to show the estimation which women were generally held by e Aryans.

तृभिर्भ्रातृभिश्चैताः पतिभिर्देवरैस्तथा
ज्यां भूषयितव्याश्च बहुकल्याणमीप्सुभि

husbands) if they (persons enumerated above) wish to enjoy happiness (Adhya 3 Sloka 55).

यत्र नार्यस्तु पूज्यन्ते रमंते तत्रदेवता
यत्रैतास्तु न पूज्यन्ते सर्वास्तत्राफला
क्रियाः अ०३ श्लो० ५६

Wherever women are respected, ther good men reside or rejoice; wherever the are not respected, all actions (or mor appropriately exertions) are fruitles (Adhya 3, Sloka 56).

शोचन्ति जामयो यत्र विन यत्य
त कुलम्। न शोचन्तितु यत्रैता वर्द्ध
तद्धि सर्वदा ॥ श्लोक ५७

The family where women are in grief (pain) is soon destroyed. The family whe they are not subject to sorrow is sure prosper always (Adhya 3, Sloka 57).

जामयो यानि गेहानि शपन्त्यप्रतिपू
ता। तानि कृत्याहतानीव विनश्यनि
समन्ततः श्लो(५८)

The families which are cursed by wome unhonored, soon end to destruction like thing destroyed by Pluto.

तस्मादेताः सदापूज्या भूषणोच्छाद
शने। भूति कामैर्नरैर्नित्यं सत्कारेषूत
वेषुच ॥ श्लोक ५९

On that account they (women) shou always be served up with ornaments, cloth (coverings) and food on occasions of fes vals ordained by Vedas.

Arya Samaj (Hindi: 'Noble Society') was one of the most consequential and controversial of all the new religious-social movements in India. Founded in northwestern India, in 1877, by the Guajarati ascetic Daynaand Saraswati (1824-83), it supported a monotheistic revivalist interpretation of Hinduism that believed in the supremacy of the ancient Vedic texts. Unlike most strands of Hinduism, it supported proselytization, targeting the Sikh community. This eventually caused a backlash that fueled Sikh revivalism and, in good part, led to the downfall of Hinduism in the Punjab between 1901 to 1941.

In the early 1880s, the epicentre of Arya Samaj was in Lahore, one of the subcontinent's greatest cities and a forum of intellectual debate and cross-cultural exchange. The soul of the movement was composed of a small coterie of young students who advanced a shockingly progressive agenda. Key figures included Lala Lajpat Rai (1865 - 1928), Lala Hans Raj (1860 - 1938) and Pandit Guru Datta Vidyarthi (1864 - 1890).

Lala Lajpat Rai deserves special mention, as he would later become famous as the 'Punjab da Sher' ('Lion of Punjab'), one of the preeminent leaders of the Indian Independence movement. The son of a language teacher, as a young law student in Lahore, his extraordinary intellect and maturity that lay well beyond his years was recognized by important people. An ardent adherent of the Arya Samaj movement, at the age of only 17, he became one of its leading intellectual architects, as well as a forceful voice for progressive issues in a variety of fields. He gained national fame as the leader of the radical wing of Congress and as one of the 'Lal Bal Pal' (Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, and Bipin Chandra Pal) Triumvirate that forcefully opposed the Raj in the wake of the Partition of Bengal (1905). His tours of Britain and the United States during the WWI period made him an international celebrity.

A brave and charismatic man, he inspired millions of Indians to join the independence movement and stick with it through thick and thin. Tragically, he died on November 17, 1928, from injuries sustained after leading a peaceful protest in Lahore against the Simon Commission, a British body that was to make recommendations on the future of India, but which did not include even a single Indian member. At the protest, he was the victim of a coordinated attack personally orchestrated by the Lahore Police Commissioner, and even while gravely injured stood up to address his supporters, exclaiming "I declare that the blows struck at me today will be the last nails in the coffin of British rule in India".

Returning to the vision held by the young Arya Samaj leaders in Lahore in the 1880s, it was arrestingly bold, but also complex, and in some respects contradictory. While they used (at times Chauvinistic) vitriol to promote its revivalist version of Hinduism, they were also in favour of respectful inter-religious dialogue and the notion of single pan-Indian identity. They were ardently in favour of Indian self-determination, at times using politically dangerous, bordering on seditious, language critical of the British Raj, calling out what they saw as the overreach of the colonial regime, as well as the operations of Christian missionaries who they felt (not without reason) to be an aggressive threat to indigenous Indian culture. However, at the same time they could be complementary of those British officials who perused a moderate policy towards Indians, while they counted many Britons, both in India and in England, as supporters. While they sought spiritual nourishment in ancient Hindu tradition, they progressively adapted these concepts to the modern world. Notably, they embraced modern science, the education and rights of women, and opposed the Caste System. Arya Samaj was highly influential in the major centres of northern India, and was one of the building blocks of the Indian independence movement and Hindu identity in the 20th and 21st centuries.

One of the great drivers of the Arya Samaj movement was the Arya Press, of Lahore, owned and operated by Lala Salig Ram, which published works advocating its vision, and which were read by the rapidly growing intelligentsia across northern India, which included not only supporters, but those unaffiliated, or, even opposed to the moment. The press's publications were massively influential as drivers of religious and political debate and fomenting the notion of a modern pan-Indian and Hindu identity. Issued in English, Urdu and Hindi, the titles were also amongst the first such works to be widely read by the growing class of affluent liberal, urban women, who also contributed articles and letters to the publications, and in this sense, they nourished the roots of the Indian women's rights movement.

The trio led by Lala Lajpat Rai, that also included Lala Hans Raj and Pandit Guru Datta Vidyarthi, was charged by Lala Salig Ram with being the founding editors of two sister journals, the English-language The Regenerator of Aryavarta (1883-4), and the Urdu language Deshopkarak (1883). While the stated purpose of both journals was to promote the Arya Samaj Movement, in reality, they covered a wide array of political and social topics. While the editors encouraged open debate and contrasting opinions, their Hindu revivalist, pro-Indian self-determination and progressive attitude (pro-women's rights, pro-science and liberal education, anti-Caste System, etc.) is evident throughout. While both the Regenerator and the Deshopkarak had a similar ethic, they each featured unique articles and content.

Focusing upon The Regenerator of Aryavarta, it was a weekly title that commenced production at the beginning of 1883 and was discontinued at some point in late 1884 (at a date we have not been able to determine). It supposedly ceased printing when Lala Lajpat Rai left Lahore to pursue his law career in Rohtak. The journal's goal was to "to unfetter our countrymen from the superstitions with which they are chained, and then to infuse in their minds those truths which modern investigations had brought to light" ('New Movement', issue no. 2).

While the Regentrator's run was brief, it was highly praised by intellectuals of all sorts across India, and it encouraged debate and the rise of concepts that shaped the foundation of the future Indian identity and Hindu nationalist movements.

Present here is the incredibly rare complete run of all 53 weekly issues of The Regenerator of Aryavarta for the year 1883, the first and only full year of the journal's operation.

Each issue follows the same general format, and features articles, often submitted by esteemed and sometimes controversial guest authors (including figures such as Srishchandra Basu (1861 - 1918), the famous Bengali educator, author and Indian nationalist); 'Editorial Notices', featuring missives that advance Lala Lajpat Rai, Lala Hans Raj and Pandit Guru Datta Vidyarthi's point of view; as well as news and excepts from other papers and journals; often sharply opinionated letters to the editors; and advertisements. The content is intellectually curious, exciting and incredibly diverse, often straying into 'edgy' territory that would raise the ire of the British authorities. Indeed, it is amazing that a trio in their late teens-early 20s could create such a profoundly insightful, engaging and intellectually mature work.

The Regenerator's incredibly diverse and fascinating articles include deep philosophical tracts, such as 'Progress of Man' and 'The Universe" (no. 1); 'A New Movement' and 'Science Schools' (no. 2), 'The International Import Question' (no. 3); 'Reason and Religion' (no. 4): 'Our Native States (no. 5); 'The Progress of Christianity in India', which is sharply critical of

sulpho-cyanide expands and changes to a yellowish substance, rising like a real snake to the height of about two feet. In the act of burning, sulphur dioxide is given off, and should be avoided from being breathed in. The serpent can be reduced to powder in the fingers, which falls off like the ashes. This residue is very poisonous, and should be thrown away.

In the third experiment we have an illustration of *Phosphorescence*. Certain substances, as the sulphides of calcium and barium, sulphide of strontium, chlorophane diamonds and chalk, &c., after being exposed to the sublight, have the power of emitting light in the darkness for several hours. Some of themare luminous in the dark only for a few seconds, while others give out light for two or three dozen hours.

The luminosity is due to some modification in the molecular state of the body by the action of sunlight. In the above experiment, gum was used to catch the phosphorescent powder (which is the powder of any of the above-named substances) which was sprinkled on the image. Being placed in the sun, and then being carried into the dark room, the image became luminous, and emitted phosphorescent light.

This property of phosphorescence can be turned to several useful purposes, *e. g.*, a professor suggests that the phosphorescent substances might be used in toating the walls of rooms and fronts of houses, to absorb sufficient light in the day, and then to emit light the whole night, thus serving in place of lamps and street lights.

THE CONQUERORS AND THE CONQURRED.

(Continued from our last issue).

Leaving out of consideration the injustice of our suffering the most for the crimes of our forefathers, the third and the most valid objection is in the form of a query. Will this state of things continue for ever? If so is there any other punishment of this type? There does not exist any at the present time, but there was a mode of punishment known to the ancients which did not only resemble it, but was quite analogous to it. It was slavery. When a person was made a slave, he remained so, for the whole of his life, and his liberation depended only on the generosity of the master. Are not all the European nations agreed in denouncing slavery as highly prejudicial to the interests of mankind, and as fit to be maintained in the savage state of the human race? What difference is there between slavery and keeping a people deprived from enjoying the liberties of a civilized people for ever? The difference certainly consists in this that in the one case you tyrannize over one individual, and in the other case over several.

I readily admit that as it is inhuman on the part of the conquerors to keep the conquered from enjoying the rights and liberties of a civilized people, in the same manner, would it be ungrateful on the part of the conquered to throw off the rule of the conquerors who have raised them from an almost savage state to that of national independence. The rule of the conquerors in such a case would not be the rule of a foreign nation over another, or at least there would be none of the disadvantages subsisting in the government which are incident to a foreign rule. If the conquerors try to improve the civilisation of the conquered, so that after a time the latter may be trusted with all the liberties enjoyed by the former, and may be invested with all the rights possessed by the civilised nations of the world, the conquered should certainly look up to them as their benefactors.

The objection generally raised against this takes the form that it is chimerical to suppose the conquered people to own the rule of their conquerors when they are granted full liberties. I answer that it is as chimerical to imagine that conquerors will grant full rights and liberties.

It sometimes happens that the political functionaries entrusted with the rule of a conquered people wish to recognise the just rights of the people but the general community, the nation at large is quite

पुरुष की बातें नहीं सुनते कि वह तुम्हारी स्त्रियों के विषय में कैसी२ हांसी की बातें बनाते हैं उन बातों को सुन और वेदादि सत्यशास्त्रों को समझ कर तुम को लज्जा नहीं आती सम्भव तो यह है कि आती होगी परंतु आप ऐसे ऐसे वाक्य कहकर अपनी शरमिंदगी को बैठते हो अजी स्त्रियें बड़ी नीच अति चंचल होती हैं इनके हृदय परम कठोर होते हैं शास्त्रों में भी इनके ऐसे ही लक्षण लिखे हैं नूतं साहसमाया ह्यवि० कि और इन्हों में छल और मकर भी कई हजार कह सो कई बीसों होते हैं रण में प्रमाद यह देते हैं कि बाल्मीकजी ने भी अपनी माता के सामने यह बात कही थी तो उनहों की माईने पूछा कि बेटा मरे में भी इतने ही चतुर हैं फिर बाबा जी ने उत्तर दिया कि माताजी तुम्हारे में एक दो कम होंगे भला भाईजी हमारे ऐसे गुण क्यूं नवर्णन होंगे अब तुम हमारे इतने संबंधी महाशय हो जिस देश में एक पुरुष बुद्धिमान होता है तो वही अपने सब देश का सुधार कर सक्ता है तो आपकी परमेश्वर रक्षा करे आप तो इतने

हैं परंतु हे उक्त देश के रहनेवाले हमारे संबन्धियो इन वाक्योंके कहने से भी तुम्हारी कालिख और शरमिंदगी नहीं धुलती क्यातुम पढ़ेगुढ़े यहांतहा भले पुरुषोंकी संगत करनेवाले इतनीबातको भीनहीं समझसकते कि यह उनवाग्विषयोंके वाक्यहैं जिन्हों ने हमारी यह दशाकी है और दिनोदिन नाश्वाते निकाल कर इससे भी अधिक किया चाहते हैं तुम इस बात पर मत फूलेफिरो कि हम कोई बात सुनतुना कर सुखी होबैठे हैं नहींर जब तक तुम्हारे घरों में दुष्ट उपदेश ऋषी चोर घुना है और तुम्हारे सब प्रकार के धनको हरता है तब तक तुम कदापि सुखी नहीं होसकते उठोर अब आंख खोलकर फिर न सोते रहो अब चेत का समा है इस समे में भी सो रहेंगे तो यह तो कहो इस से भी अधिक आप की क्या२ दशा देखने की इच्छा है हेदेश्वर दयानिधे आप ही इन दोनों पर दया करें और हमारे पुरुषों को उद्योग के लिये प्रेरणकरें इन्हें अपने देशकी स्त्रियोंकी कुछदशा विदित नहींहै —इस दशा का पुरुषों को जिताने के लिये जो हमने यह पत्र द्वारा उद्योग किया है इसकोआप सफलकरें डोंनमस्ते।

Christian missionaries (no. 8); 'Jurisdiction of Native Magistrates over Europeans' (no. 9); 'The Sun', with diagrams (no. 10-11); 'Aryan Science Institution' and 'Amendments to the Criminal Code' (no. 11); 'Theosophical Society', being a Sikh revivalist organization that sought to "unite all Indian in one body" (no. 15); 'Alliance of the Arya Samaj and the Theosophical Society?' (no. 16); 'The National Regeneration Committee of the Indian Society" (no. 17); 'The Caste System', standing against the rigid and iniquitous traditional custom (no. 18); 'Indian Volunteers' on native solders in the army, and 'The Indian Society represented in England' (no. 19); 'Punjab Local Self Government Bill' (no. 25); 'Science Gossip – Ghosts' (no. 27); controversial court cases, such as the trial of 'Baba Surendro Nath Banerjee' (no. 28); 'Regeneration of Pariahs' and a 'National Fund' to support "constitutional agitation in England" (no. 30); 'Colonel Ollcott and his Mesmerizing Cures' (no. 31); 'Moral and Intellectual Improvement' (no. 32); 'Colonel Olcott's Doctrine of Universal Brotherhood' (no. 34); 'Theatrical Companies', Maharaja Dalip Singh's anticipated visit to the Punjab, and 'Marriage' (no. 35); 'Agitation of the Anglo-Indians Suicidal' (no. 36); 'Punjabi Institute in England'; 'The Ilbert Bill' and ;Our Agrarian Classes' (no. 39), in support of the poor exploited farmers of India; 'The Social Aspect of India (no. 41); 'Hell and Heaven' (no. 44); 'The Autobiography of Dayanand Sarawati Swami', the founder of the Arya Samaj Movement, and 'Mission Schools in Municipalities; (no. 46); 'Necessity of Properly Educating the Child' (no. 47); 'Is Madam Blavatsky an Atheist?' (no. 49); 'British India Committee and the Indian Reform Association' (no. 51); 'Abolition of Jail Presses' (no. 53). Some of the editions include supplements written entirely in Hindi.

Focusing in upon the critical role that The Regenerator of Aryavarta and similar publications played in fostering women's rights in India, the academic Anshu Malhotra writes that these "journals were major vehicles for the transmission of the ideologies of the Arya Samaj and the Singh Sabha movements to women, and their readership was not confined only to those associated with schools." The articles, which were written by both men and women, were "topical, historical, informative or morally instructive in nature." Notably, the Arya Samaj movement also encouraged women to be formally educated and to mix socially in co-ed environments, daring concerts for the time.

In issue no. 24 (pp. 3-4) of The Regenerator of Aryavarta, in the article 'Manu on Women', the editors quote ancient sacred Hindu texts to justify women's rights in modern India. They write that:

"It is with no less pity than sorrow that one casts his look on the degraded state of the females of the community in which he lives. Far from being considered the equal or fiend, they are looked upon as his inferior and unworthy to share the toils of manly life. Nature has designed them as only for cooks and as instruments of pleasure. Although there are certain persons who, by the light hey have received from the English education can discriminate between the rights of men and women, there are others who, are blinded by the study of Persian literature, have viewed them as creatures to be kept in subjugation by brute force of oppression. It is not our intention to discuss the question of the emancipation of women now. We shall quote certain slokas from the Manu Simriti, not to adduce them as an argument in favour of our views...but the show the esteem in which women were held by the Aryans..."

A Note on Rarity

The Regenerator of Aryavarta is exceedingly rare, especially as a complete annual run of issues. While there are clearly examples held by institutions in India (although we have not been able to trace these locations), we cannot find any reference to any example for any issues held outside of the Indian Subcontinent, nor can we trace any sales records for any other examples. This is not so surprising, as the survival rate of 19th century Indian periodicals is incredibly low, while the fragile paper on which the Regenerator is printed makes it especially vulnerable to wear and tear.

References: No examples of any issues of the journal traced outside of the Indian Subcontinent; [re: on the journal generally:] Norman Gerald BARRIER and Paul WALLACE, The Punjab Press, 1880-1905 (1970), p. 43; Lala LAJPAT RAI, B.R. NANDA (ed.), The Collected Works of Lala Lajpat Rai, vol. 1 (New Delhi, 2003), esp. pp. 169-170; Anshu MALHOTRA, Gender, Caste, and Religious Identities: Restructuring Class in Colonial Punjab (Oxford University Press, 2001), n.p.; Kamlesh MOHAN, Science and Technology in Colonial India (New York, 2023), n.p.; Julian STRUBE, Global Tantra: Religion, Nationalism and Science in Colonial Modernity (Oxford, 2022), pp. 117-8.

4.500 EUR

6. BRAZIL
PHARMACOLOGY (MEDICINAL PLANTS) AND COMMERCIAL AGRICULTURE

Manoel MOREIRA DE FIGUEIREDO. / TRIBUNAL DA REAL JUNTA DO COMMERCIO, AGRICULTURA, FABRICAS, E NAVEGAÇÃO (BRASIL).

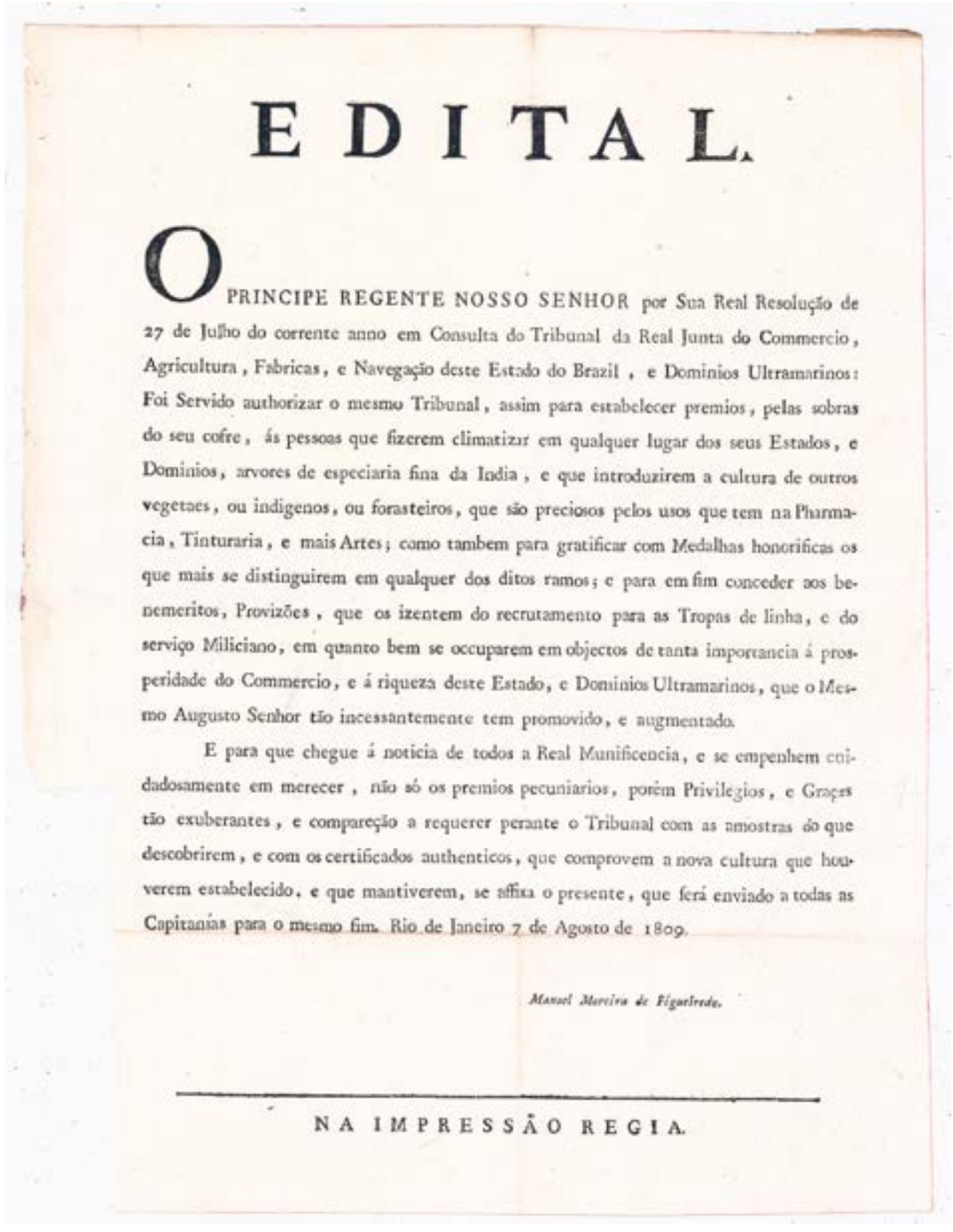
Edital. / O Principe Regente nosso senhor por Sua Real resolução de 27 de julho do corrente anno em consulta do Tribunal da Real Junta do Commercio, Agricultura, Fabricas, e Navegação deste Estado do Brazil, e Dominios Ultramarinos: Foi servido authorizer o mesmo Tribunal, assim para estabelecer premios, pelas sobras do seu cofre, ás pessoas que fizerem climatizar em qualquer lugar dos seus Estados, e Dominios, arvores de especiaria fina da India, e que introduzirem a Cultura de outros vegetaes, ou indigenos, ou forasteiros, que são preciosos pelos usos que tem na Pharmacia, Tinturaria, e mais Artes…

[Rio de Janeiro:] Na Impressão Regia, August 7, 1809.

Broadside (38 x 39 cm), letterpress on fine laid watermarked paper, red dyed fore-edges (Very Good, overall clean and bright just some light toning along old folds and very sight staining on far left margin, lower left corner contemporarily clipped to enable binding, some creasing to lower right quadrant).

Extremely rare – 1 of only 3 known examples – an 'Edital' (Notice) broadside issued by the exiled Portuguese royal court in Brazil that encourages the cultivation of plants that have pharmacological and industrial uses, part of Brazil's revolutionary economic liberalization programme overseen by the 'Real Junta do Commercio', published in Rio de Janeiro by the Impressão Regia, Brazil's first enduring and officially sanctioned printing house, made to be affixed to notice boards, it is one of only very few early Brazilian broadsides to survive, making it a valuable original artifact of public communication in late colonial Brazil, and one concerning an intriguing and consequential subject.

Brazil is a land of astounding natural and human resources. By the 18th century, Brazil had become the crown jewel of Portugal's global empire and, as tended to be the case with other global empires, Brazil and Metropolitan Portugal were locked in a mercantilist relationship. Brazil was one of the vertices of Portugal's Transatlantic 'triangle trade', in that Portuguese Africa supplied Brazil with slaves (the lifeblood of its agrarian economy), while Brazil supplied Portugal with precious commodities (sugar, cotton, diamonds, precious metals and valuable hardwoods), in exchange for European manufactured good. This relationship was paternalistic and heavily skewed to Portugal's favour, with Brazil forbidden from trading directly with foreign powers or developing its own manufacturing base. Moreover, Portuguese-Brazilian trade was run by inefficient cartels and nepotistic alliances, ensuring that production was incredibly wasteful, while many potentially lucrative resources were left entirely unexploited.



EDITAL.

O PRINCIPE REGENTE NOSSO SENHOR por Sua Real Resolução de 27 de Julho do corrente anno em Consulta do Tribunal da Real Junta do Commercio, Agricultura, Fabricas, e Navegação deste Estado do Brazil, e Dominios Ultramarinos: Foi Servido authorizar o mesmo Tribunal, assim para estabelecer premios, pelas sobras do seu cofre, ás pessoas que fizerem climatizar em qualquer lugar dos seus Estados, e Dominios, arvores de especiaria fina da India, e que introduzirem a cultura de outros vegetaes, ou indigenos, ou forasteiros, que são preciosos pelos usos que tem na Pharmacia, Tinturaria, e mais Artes; como tambem para gratificar com Medalhas honorificas os que mais se distinguirem em qualquer dos ditos ramos; e para em fim conceder aos benemeritos, Provizões, que os izentem do recrutamento para as Tropas de linha, e do serviço Miliciano, em quanto bem se occuparem em objectos de tanta importancia á prosperidade do Commercio, e á riqueza deste Estado, e Dominios Ultramarinos, que o Mesmo Augusto Senhor tão incessantemente tem promovido, e augmentado.

E para que chegue á noticia de todos a Real Munificencia, e se empenhem cuidadosamente em merecer, não só os premios pecuniarios, porém Privilegios, e Graças tão exuberantes, e compareção a requerer perante o Tribunal com as amostras do que descobrirem, e com os certificados authenticos, que comprovem a nova cultura que houverem estabelecido, e que mantiverem, se affixa o presente, que será enviado a todas as Capitanias para o mesmo fim. Rio de Janeiro 7 de Agosto de 1809.

Manoel Moreira de Figueiredo.

NA IMPRESSÃO REGIA.

Napoleon Bonaparte's invasion of Portugal in late 1807, caused the entire Portuguese royal court to relocate to Brazil. On November 29, 1807, a massive flotilla under the protection of the British Royal Navy, carrying Dom João (later King João VI), the Prince Regent of Portugal, and 15,000 of his nobles, officials and their families, set sail across the Atlantic. Upon the flotilla's arrival in Brazil, in January 1808, Rio de Janeiro became the capital of the Portuguese Empire, so turning the structure of colonialism on its head.

This momentous change opened the door to revolutionary economic reforms in Brazil. Rodrigo de Sousa Coutinho, the Count of Linhares (1755 - 1812), the de facto prime minster of Brazil, was a long-time radical liberal reformer, a follower of Adam Smith, who believed that Portugal and Brazil's economic growth had been stifled by mercantilism. He advanced that open, global trade would jumpstart the empire's commerce into hyperdrive. Brazil's loss of connection to the motherland necessitated the colony's internal development and its opening to foreign trade, such that for the first time Linhares was able to implement his vision unimpeded, overruling his many opponents at the royal court.

Under Linhares's influence, Dom João proclaimed the Carta Régia (Royal Charter) of January 28, 1808, which ordered that "all and every kind of commodities, wares and merchandise transported either in foreign vessels belonging to the powers that remain at peace with my royal crown or in ships belonging to my vassals are to be admitted by the customs of Brazil". While the proclamation was aimed squarely at Britain, then the only major trading power that remained truly at peace with Portugal, it opened the door to trading with other players in the future.

In order to make Brazil more self-reliant and to create more exportable commodities, Linhares saw the country develop its own manufacturing base and 'national institutions'. Of special relevance to the present work, he created, in March 1808, the Impressão Regia, the first enduring and officially sanctioned printing house in Brazil, and the Tribunal da Real Junta do Commercio, Agricultura, Fabricas, e Navegação deste Estado do Brasil, e Domínios Ultramarinos (established August 23, 1808), a modern economic development agency that would reenergize existing sectors, while interim and promoting new and promising industries.

Brazil has the greatest biodiversity on the planet, and its thousands of endemic species of plants produced an immense variety of medicines, spices, dyes and industrial materials. However, it was well known that only a tiny fraction of the potential uses of Brazil's flora was being exploited. Moreover, the country could also grow many useful plants from India and Africa, although this was not yet being done as extensively or efficiently as desired. The economic and public health benefits of exploiting this sector promised to be enormous.

The Tribunal da Real Junta do Comercio aimed it sights on this issue, with the case entrusted to Manoel Moreira de Figueiredo, a supreme court justice, who was one of the directors of and sometime secretary of the agency.

In the name of Dom João, Moreira de Figueiredo issued the present Edital (Notice), as a broadside that was intended to be sent to all of Brazil's Captaincies (provinces) to be affixed to public message boards. Importantly, while by far and away the most widely read of all the works of the Impressão Regia, very few early Brazilian broadsides survive, making this a valuable original artifact of public communication in colonial Brazil.

To the point, the present *Edital* encourages Brazilians to cultivate Indian spice trees, and all manner of domestic and foreign plants that could be used for pharmacology, dyeing or other industrial uses (which included thousands of possible species). Cash rewards and medals were to be give the those who excelled as such endeavours, while those engaged in the industry were to be except from the dreaded obligation of military service.

The full text of the Edital reads (in translation):

NOTICE. Our Lord The Prince Regent by His Royal Resolution of the 27th of July of the current year in Consultation of the Tribunal da Real Junta do Comercio, Agricultura, Fabricas, e Navegação of this State of Brazil, and Overseas Domains: It was authorized by the same Court, thus to establish prizes, from the surplus found in their coffers, to people who cultivate anywhere in their States and Domains, fine spice trees from India, and who introduce the Culture of other plants, whether indigenous or foreign, which are precious to the uses it has in Pharmacy, Dyeing, and other Arts; as well as to reward with honorary Medals those who most distinguished themselves in any of the said branches; and in order to finally grant to the benefactors, Provisions, that exempt them from the recruitment for the Troops of the Line, and from the Militia service, as long as they are well occupied in objects of such importance to the prosperity of Commerce, and to the wealth of this State, and Overseas Domains, which the same August Lord has so unceasingly promoted and increased.

And so that the news of Royal Munificence may reach everyone, and they will be careful; sincerely in deserving, not only pecuniary prizes, but Privileges, and Graces so exuberant, and appear to petition before the Court with the samples of what they discover, and with the authentic certificates, that prove the new culture that they have established, and that they maintain, the present is affixed, which will be sent to all Captaincies for the same purpose. Rio de Janeiro August 7, 1809.

Manoel Moreira de Figueiredo.

A Note on Rarity

All works produced by Impressão Regia (in operation, 1808 - 1822) are rare, as they were made in very limited print runs for Brazil's small literate elite, while the survival rate of such works in the country's generally tropical climate is very low.

Broadsides, such as the present Edital, are the rarest of all early Brazilian imprints, as generally having been affixed to public message boards, their survival rate is close to nil. The only reason the present example remains today (and in such good condition), is that it was bound for over 200 years in a nonce volume.

We can trace only 2 institutional examples of the broadside, held by the Biblioteca Nacional do Brasil and the Lilly Library (University of Indiana). Moreover, we cannot trace any sales records for the work.

The present work should not be confused with the re-print of the notice by the Impressão Regia in Lisbon, issued in a smaller (alvará) format, in late 1809 (the Impressão Regia in Lisbon was reopened after the Portuguese regained control over Metropolitan Portugal at the Convention in Cintra on August 30, 1808). Please see a link to the example of the re-print held by the John Carter Brown Library, courtesy of the Biodiversity Heritage Library:

https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/111945#page/3/mode/1up

References: Biblioteca Nacional do Brasil: Livros Raros - 057D,005,055 n. 1 ex. 2; Lilly Library (University of Indiana): SB109 .F476; Almeida CAMARGO & BORBA DE MORAES, Bibliografia da Impressão Régia do Rio de Janeiro, vol. II, no. 105 (p. 30).

1.800 EUR

O PRINCIPE REGENTE NOSSO SENHOR por Sua Real Resolução de 27 de Julho do corrente anno em Consulta do Tribunal da Real Junta do Commercio, Agricultura, Fabricas, e Navegação deste Estado do Brazil, e Dominios Ultramarinos: Foi Servido authorizar o mesmo Tribunal, assim para estabelecer premios, pelas sobras do seu cofre, ás pessoas que fizerem climatizar em qualquer lugar dos seus Estados, e Dominios, arvores de especiaria fina da India, e que introduzirem a cultura de outros vegetaes, ou indigenos, ou forasteiros, que são preciosos pelos usos que tem na Pharmacia, Tinturaria, e mais Artes; como tambem para gratificar com Medalhas honorificas os que mais se distinguirem em qualquer dos ditos ramos; e para em fim conceder aos benemeritos, Provizões, que os izentem do recrutamento para as Tropas de linha, e do serviço Miliciano, em quanto bem se occuparem em objectos de tanta importancia á prosperidade do Commercio, e á riqueza deste Estado, e Dominios Ultramarinos, que o Mesmo Augusto Senhor tão incessantemente tem promovido, e augmentado.

E para que chegue á noticia de todos a Real Munificencia, e se empenhem cuidadosamente em merecer, não só os premios pecuniarios, porém Privilegios, e Graças tão exuberantes, e compareção a requerer perante o Tribunal com as amostras do que descobrirem, e com os certificados authenticos, que comprovem a nova cultura que houverem estabelecido, e que mantiverem, se affixa o presente, que será enviado a todas as Capitanias para o mesmo fim. Rio de Janeiro 7 de Agosto de 1809.

Manoel Moreira de Figueiredo.

NA IMPRESSÃO REGIA.

7. TRAVELOGUE
FROM BRAZIL TO THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE

José COELHO DA GAMA E ABREU MARAJÓ (1832-1906).

Do Amazonas ao Sena, Nilo, Bosphoro e Danubio. Apontamentos de viagem
[From Amazon to the Seine, Nile, Bosphorus and Danube. Notes of the Voyage].

Lisbon: Typographia Universal de Thomaz Quinto Antunes1874 (Vol. 1 & 2) - 1876 (Vol. 3).

3 volumes. 8°. Contemporary green marbled papers boards, black calf spine with gold lines, lettering and initials J. P. in the lower part, contemporary patterned endpapers. Vol 1: 289 pp. with interleaved frontispiece with mounted original albumen photograph of the author and 2 interleaved xylographies, [2 pp.] index. Vol 2: 290 pp. with 2 interleaved xylographies, [3 pp.] index. Vol 3: 281 pp., [3 pp.] index.

(Missing guards, protecting the photograph on the frontispiece and one of the xylographs in vol. 1, light foxing mostly to the first and last pages and the edges, pale hand-written dedication of the author above the title (for a similar dedication please see scan of the example of University of Virginia: Do Amazonas ao Sena, Nilo, Bosphoro e Danubio - Google Books), sporadic tiny tears in white margins, bindings slightly scuffed and pale on the corners, but overall in a good condition).

José Coelho da Gama e Abreu, Baron of Marajó (1832 – 1906), born as a son of a Portuguese naval officer, was a Brazilian politician, historian, traveler and author, who spent time between Lisbon and Parà. He was a member of the Lisbon Academy of Sciences and one of the founders of the Historical and Geographical Institute of Pará in 1900. As a mathematician and engineer he designed the Botanical Garden of the Amazon, known as Bosque Rodrigues Alves (opened in 1883) and cooperated in the renovation of Antônio Lemos Palace, a city hall and museum in Belém (State of Pará).

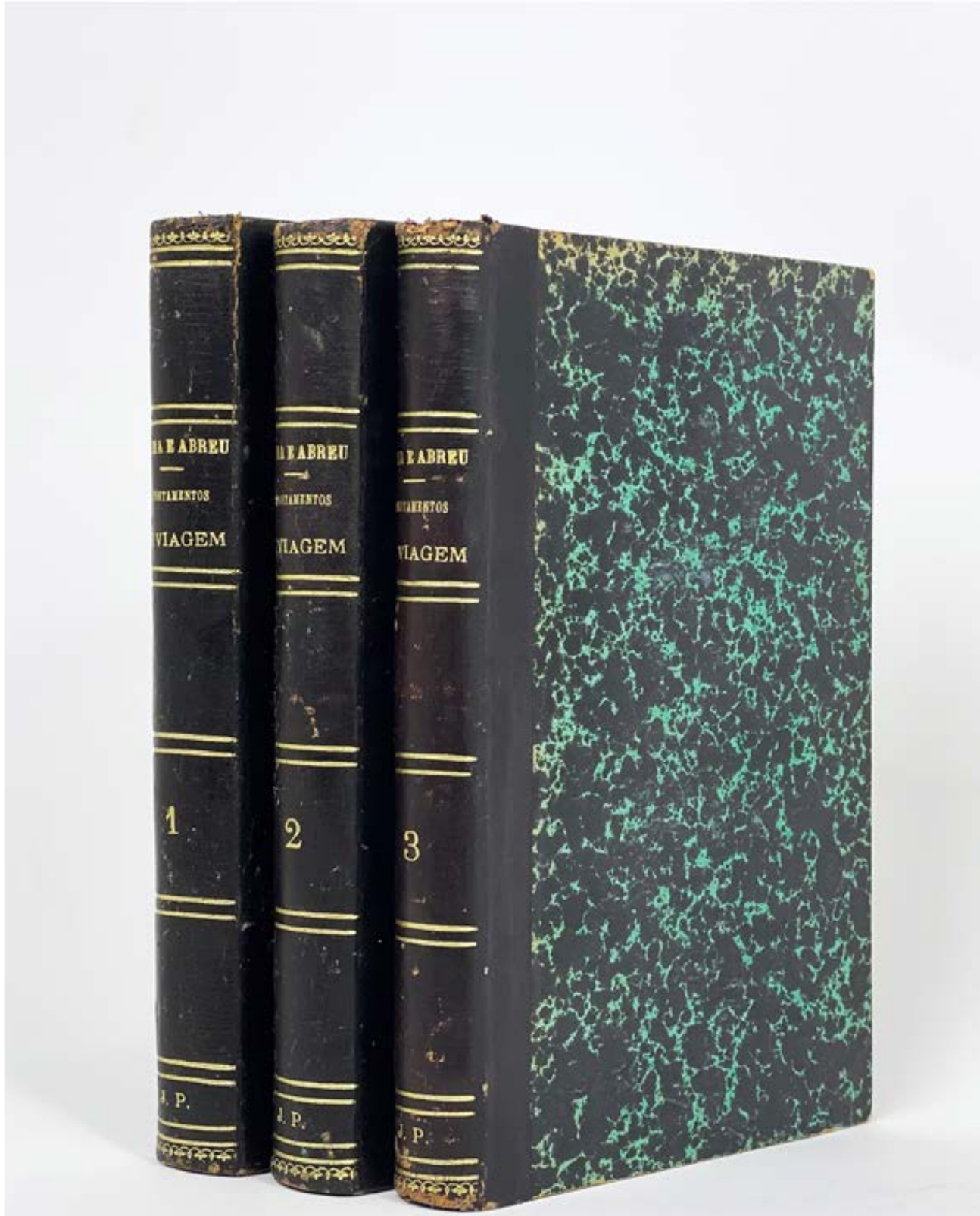
In this work José Coelho da Gama e Abreu describes his travel to the orient. In the first volume he embraces the travel from Pará, Brazil, to Paris, depicting both of the cities and the journey in between. The second volume contains the description of the author's travel from Paris to Marseille and the crossing the Mediterranean to Alexandria, Egypt, his visit to the historic sites of Egypt, Cairo and travel to Jerusalem. In the third volume of this work José Coelho da Gama e Abreu depicts his route from Jaffa through Damascus, Baalbek, Tripoli, Rhodes, Lesbos, Istanbul, the city he dedicated several chapters, up the Danube River to Belgrade, Budapest and Vienna, where he finishes his travelogue.

The author describes in details the monuments, buildings, people and also local curiosities, interesting for the west, such as the legacy of Lady Hester Stanhope in Lebanon, Portuguese Jews of Damascus and the Gypsies of Belgrade.

This appears to be a special edition with an original photograph of the author, mounted on the frontispiece. More common version from the same year, contained an engraving of the author (link to the scan: Do Amazonas ao Sena, Nilo, Bosphoro e Danubio - Google Books)

References: OCLC 956405458, 953936476

1.800 EUR





DO AMAZONAS

AO

SENA, NILO, BOSPHORO

E DANUBIO

APONTAMENTOS DE VIAGEM

POR

J. C. DA GAMA E ABREU

TOMO I

LISBOA
TYPOGRAPHIA UNIVERSAL
DE THOMAZ QUINTINO ANTUNES, IMPRESSOR DA CASA REAL
Rua dos Calafates, 110

1874

8. FEMALE AUTHORS
SLAVERY
HAITIAN REVOLUTION / NEW ORLEANS

Helene D'AQUIN ALLAIN.

Souvenirs d'Amerique et de France par Une Creole
[Remembrance of America and France by a Creole Woman]

Paris: Bourguet-Calas [1883].

8°. [4 pp.], vi, [2 pp.], 386 pp., [6 pp.] with one page index and 5 pp. blank, contemporary red hard-grained morocco binding with gilt lines in margins, marbled paper endpapers, gilt floral turn-ins, gilt edges

(Stamp of Library of the Supreme Council for the Southern Jurisdiction on the title page and at least one page in the book, from p. 87 sporadical uncut pages, a tiny tear in the lower part of the title page and in the margin of p. 87, binding broken and detached in hinges and unprofessionally restored in the inner side of front endpapers tiny chips in endpapers, spine with loss of material in the lower part, internally clean.)

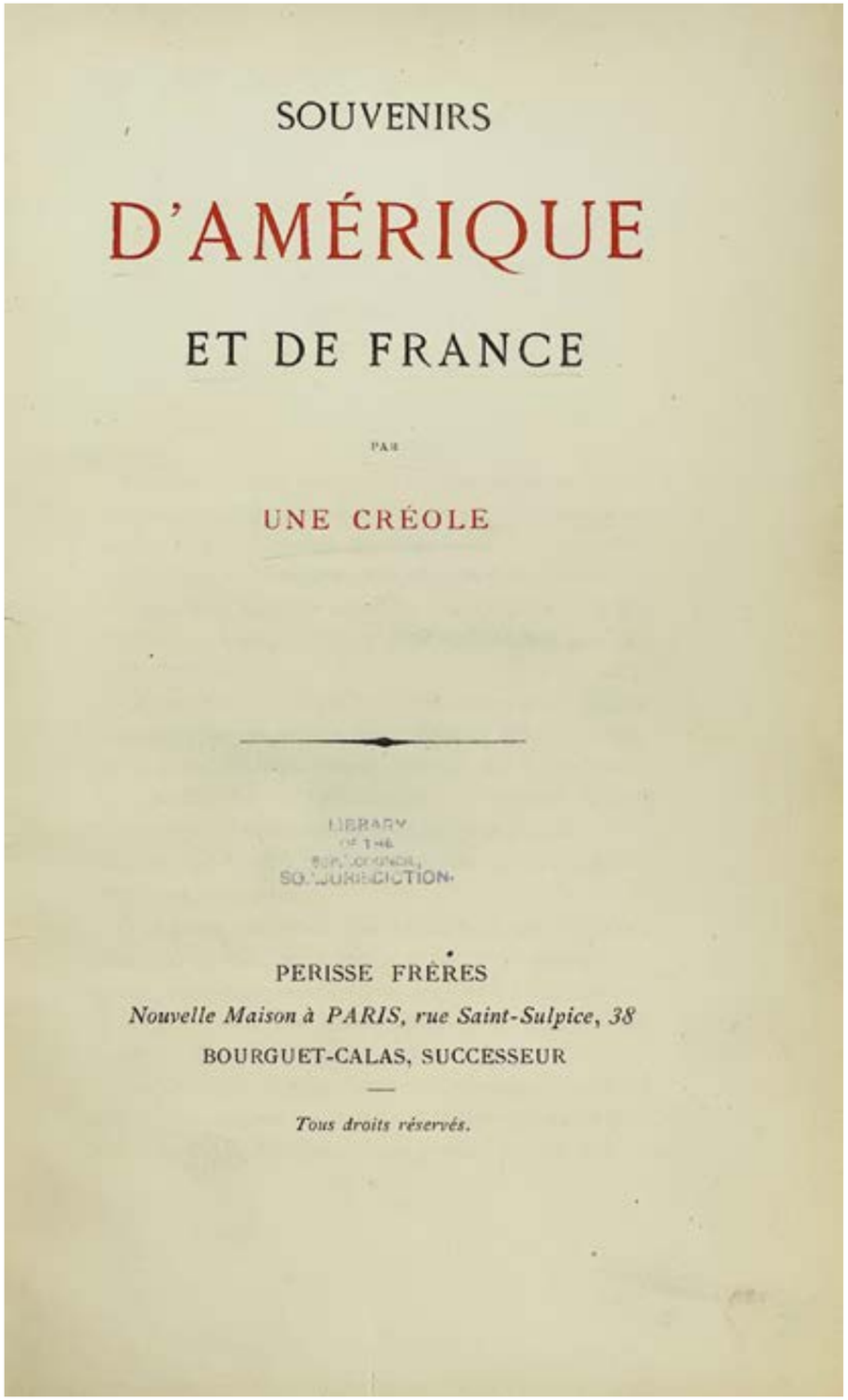
This extensive memoire, accompanied with the history of the family, ethnographic material and transcriptions of documents, was written by Helene d'Aquin Allain, a female author, born in Haiti, who after the revolution migrated through Jamaica to New Orleans with her family.

The text embraces the subjects of the Haitian revolution, d'Aquin's family's close knitted relations with black community, slavery, life in Jamaica and later in New Orleans. Although referring herself as a Creole woman (une Creole), d'Aquin was not of mixed race, but she rather used contemporary expression for any person born in a colony, as at the time employed by the Americans (explained in one of the initial chapters).

Helene d'Aquin Allain was born in a large family of French origins, whose members partly made their military careers in Louisiana and later in Saint-Domingue, where her grandfather Antoine Pierre d'Aquin (1728-1801) was appointed as Ecrivain Principal de la Marine at Saint-Domingue. The family soon became a plantation holder and owner of slaves.

In the first two parts of the book Helene d'Aquin describes her ancestors, parents, Saint-Domingue, Jamaica, New Orleans, Creoles, white-Creoles, slaves that came from Africa and Creole slaves.

The third part of the book is dedicated to the author's life in Paris.


SOUVENIRS

D'AMÉRIQUE

ET DE FRANCE

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Tous droits réservés.

Helene d'Aquin dedicates lengthy passages of her book to slavery.

Although growing on a planation, surrounded by slaves, d'Aquin was a great admirer of coloured people and considered their black skin beautiful. She belonged to a group, who believed, that the humankind could profit tremendously, if coloured people, who carried a great potential, were educated. She disagreed with a theory, that they were inferior to white people or even degenerated, as believed by many contemporaries.

Helene's family was accompanied with two devoted female slaves, who they considered members of the family. One was Dédé Sophie, a small, fully proportioned woman, originating from Congo, and Suzanne, an intelligent and attractive young woman with good taste, who was later liberated by the family but remained working for them and on travels for France embraced the joys of Paris. Both women escaped Haiti with the family and after some years in Jamaica settled with the d'Aquins in New Orleans.

Helene d'Aquin describes keenly customs of slaves and coloured people of Haiti, their language (*Ce jargon est extrenenent mignard ... / this jargon is extremely cute...*), lists text of Creole songs, famous coloured people of the island with sometimes complex stories and relations and notes her observations on albinism among the coloured people.

In the book, which according to the introduction Helene started writing on July 22, 1882, she also observes cruel treatment of slaves, lists the prices of slaves, including small children etc. It was the reaction of these less privileged slaves, that caused the Haitian revolution and forced Helene d'Aquin's family to leave their home island. The author illustrated the situation in the introduction with following words:

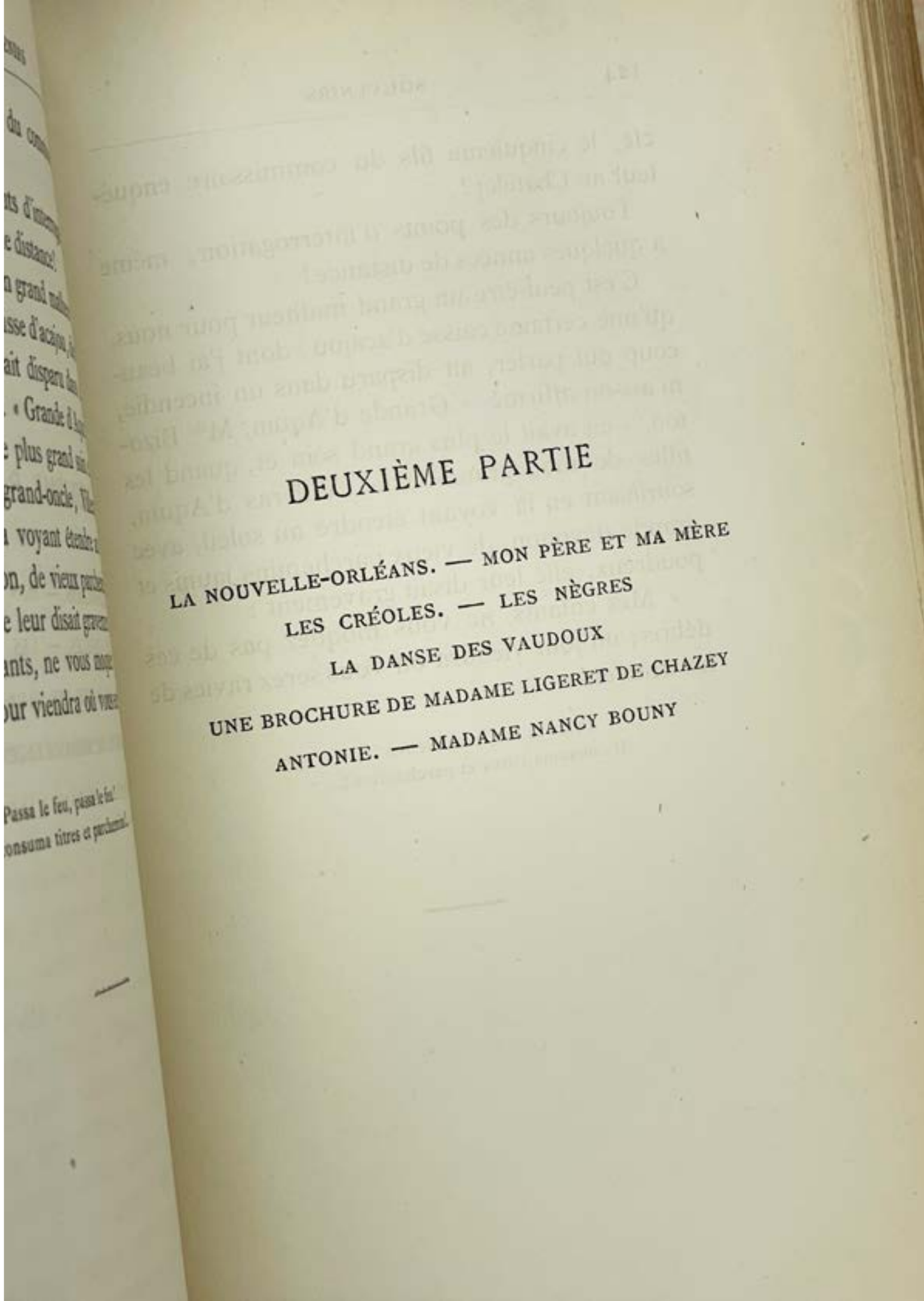
Mes parents, ruinés par l'émancipation de nos esclaves dans les Antilles anglaises... débarquaient, en 1836, à la Nouvelle-Orléans, sur cette terre où la peuple redit toujours avec amour le nom de la France!

(My parents, ruined by the emancipation of our slaves in the English West Indies... disembarked, in 1836, in New Orleans, on this land where the people always repeat with love the name of France!)

Provenance:
Library stamp of the Masonic Library, Library of the Supreme Council for the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States on the title page. Sold by the Masonic Library to an US-based dealer (please enquire for more details). In April, 2023, purchased by Antiquariat Dasa Pahor GbR (Dasa Pahor & Alexander Johnson).

References: OCLC 461127926, 7056918, 763458329.

1.600 EUR


DEUXIÈME PARTIE

LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS. — MON PÈRE ET MA MÈRE

LES CRÉOLES. — LES NÈGRES

LA DANSE DES VAUDOUX

UNE BROCHURE DE MADAME LIGERET DE CHAZEY

ANTONIE. — MADAME NANCY BOUNY

9. AMERICAN REVOLUTION
SIEGE OF SAVANNAH, GEORGIA (1779)
ORIGINAL MSS. CORRESPONDENCE

AUGUSTINE PRÉVOST (London) to REVEREND THOMAS SHAW (Wolverhampton), December 22, 1785.

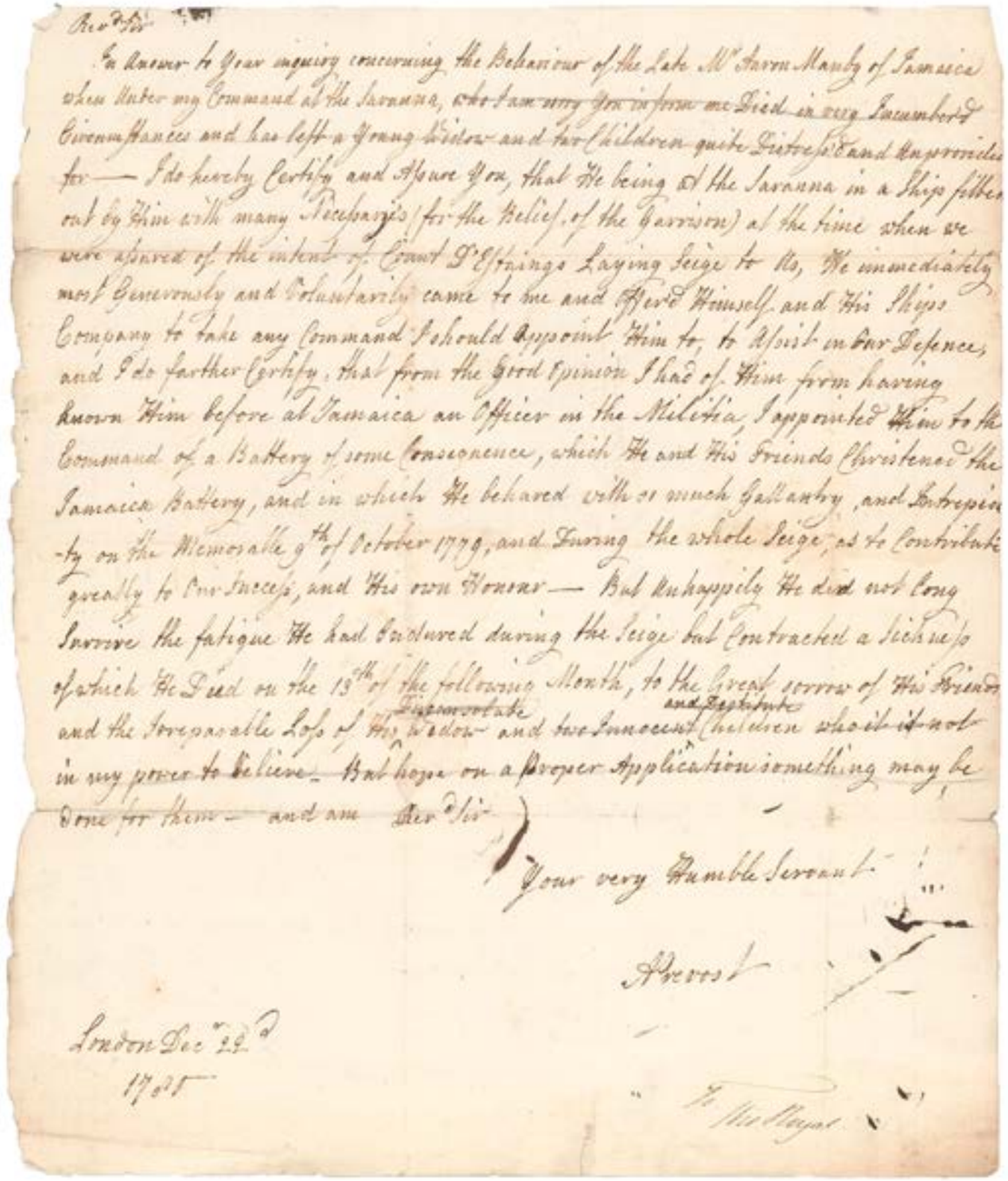
Manuscript letter, 1 p., brown ink with some corrections in pencil on a single octavo (23 x 19.5 cm) sheet of laid paper, signed "A Prevost", addressed on reverse, "The Rev. Mr. Shaw Wolverhampton" (Very Good, some light stains, wear along old folds with some partial splitting along fold lower left).

A fascinating letter regarding the Siege of Savannah (1779), an exciting and consequential event of the American Revolutionary War, during which the Georgian capital's British garrison withstood an assault by a much larger combined Franco-American force; here, writing in 1785, Brigadier General Augustine Prévost, who served as the British commander at Savannah, provides Reverend Thomas Shaw, a major 'fixer' in the English Midlands, with information concerning the important, but little known, role of a small contingent of Jamaican militiamen, led by the Kingston ironmonger Aaron Manby, who were present at the siege, but who valiantly held the "Jamaica Battery" against a strong Continental offensive.

The Siege of Savannah (September 16 to October 18, 1779) was a significant event of the American Revolutionary War, during which an outnumbered British garrison held the capital of Georgia against a Franco-American force. Savannah had been captured by the British the year previous, and unlike in most other places in the Thirteen Colonies the majority-Loyalist population of the city generally welcomed the 'occupation.'

During the siege, the city was surrounded by a sizeable army led by American General Benjamin Lincoln, supported by a very large naval contingent under the famed French Admiral, the Comte d'Estaing, with their forces having a combined strength of 5,050 men and 42 ships. The Franco-American expedition notably included Count Casimir Pulaski, the Polish nobleman who joined the Patriot cause, and was known as the "Father of American Cavalry". The British forces, numbering 3,200 men, were backed by only 8 vessels.

The seminal event of the siege occurred on October 9, when the Franco-American forces tried to storm the British defenses of Savannah but were repelled with great loss. Memorably, Count Pulaski was one of the casualties, robbing the Patriot cause of one of their most inspiring figures. While Lincoln's men lingered around for another week or so, they were a spent force, and the Franco-Americans soon withdrew from the area, leaving Savannah in British hands until July 1782.


Rev.d Sir

In Answer to Your inquiry concerning the Behaviour of the Late Mr Aaron Manby of Jamaica when Under my Command at the Savanna, what I can say for him from me Died in very Encumbered Circumstances and has left a Young Widow and two Children quite Distressed and Unprovided for — I do hereby Certify and Assure You, that We being at the Savanna in a Ship fitted out by Him with many Necessaries (for the Relief of the Garrison) at the time when we were Aware of the intent of Count D'Estaings Laying Seige to Us, He immediately most Generously and Voluntarily came to me and Offer'd Himself and His Ships Company to take any Command I should Appoint Him to, to Assist in our Defence, and I do further Certify, that from the Good Opinion I had of Him from having known Him before at Jamaica an Officer in the Militia, I appointed Him to the Command of a Battery of some Consequence, which He and His Friends Christened the Jamaica Battery, and in which He behaved with so much Gallantry, and Intrepidity on the Memorable 9th of October 1779, and During the whole Seige, as to Contribute greatly to Our Success, and His own Honour — But Unhappily He did not long Survive the fatigue He had Endured during the Seige but Contracted a Sickness of which He Died on the 13th of the following Month, to the Great sorrow of His Friends and the Irreparable Loss of His Widow and two Innocent Children who (it not in my power to believe — But hope on a Proper Application something may be Done for them — and am Rev.d Sir

Your very Humble Servant

Prevost

London Dec.r 22.d 1785

To The Revd Mr Shaw

The British commander at Savannah, Brigadier General Augustine Prévost (1723 - 1786), a native of Geneva, Switzerland, already had a generation of distinguished service to Britain in the American colonies. In 1756, Prévost enlisted in the 60th Regiment of Foot, or the Royal Americans, a storied battle group formed by soldiers recruited from the European continent. He was a highly driven and disciplined officer, variously serving as the interim military governor of West Florida (1763), and the deputy inspector general of the British Army in Jamaica (1772-4), as well as a regional commander in St. Augustine, East Florida. Upon the outbreak of the American Revolution, Prévost was one of the leading figures in the British Army in the Southern Colonies.

A consequential, but little known, factor in the British victory in Savannah was the presence of a small contingent of British subjects from Jamaica, who had experience in the island's militia. Notably, the Jamaican militia was highly experienced and effective in counterinsurgency and frontier warfare, useful skills in Savannah.

The leader of the Jamaican contingent was Aaron Manby (c. 1743-1779), a native of Yorkshire, who as a youth was sent to Kington, Jamacia to live with relatives. There, he eventually became a successful master iron smith, and a very active member of the island's militia, such that he was nicknamed "The General". However, in the late 1770s, his health started to fail, causing him to decide to return to England. However, before that could occur, he had to settle some business affairs in the Bahamas. While in Nassau, Manby and his men (many being veterans of the Jamaican militia), using their own vessel, were recruited on a relief mission to deliver supplies to the British garrison in Savannah. Once there, the Jamaicans found themselves trapped in the siege, and Manby, who was an acquaintance of Prévost from the latter's time in Jamaica, volunteered to fight on the front lines, being entrusted to hold the "Jamaica Battery", which weathered a heavy assault on the day of October 9. Sadly, however, in the wake of the siege, Manby's health continued to deteriorate, and he died at Savannah on November 13, 1779.

Despite Manby's prior financial success in Jamaica, his death left his business affairs in great disorder, such that his widow and two children (who resided in Shropshire, England) were left virtually destitute. As it turned out, however, in the future his family would not fair so badly. Manby's second son and namesake, Aaron Manby (1776 - 1850), became a world-famous engineer and a very wealthy man, having notably created the first iron-hulled steamship.

The Present Manuscript in Focus

Here is an original manuscript letter, dated December 22, 1785, from Augustine Prévost (then living in retirement in London) to the Reverend Thomas Shaw, in Staffordshire. Shaw (d. 1812), the minister of the St. John's Church, Wolverhampton, was a very important figure in the Midlands, being something of a "fixer". In 1786, only a matter of months after the present letter was written, Shaw would inherit a vast estate, including the manor home of Wodehouse, from Sir Samuel Hellier (causing Shaw to change his name to Thomas Shaw-Hellier).

Evidently, Shaw had had found himself in the position of trying to aid Aaron Manby's widow and children. He contacted Prévost to inquire as to nature of Manby's service at the Siege of Savannah, presumably so that such information could be used to gain some sort of pension, donation or grant for the Manby family, in recognition of Aaron's valour.

The present letter is Prévost's reply to Shaw and reveals the critical role that Manby and his Jamaican comrades played in the successful defense of Savannah. The letter is possibly a draft, as it features corrections and some lines crossed out in pencil; it is signed "A Prevost".

The letter reads in full:

Dear Sir,

In Answer to your inquiry concerning the Behaviour of the Late Mr. Aaron Manby of Jamaica when Under my Command at the Savanna, who I am sorry you informed me Died in very Incumbered Circumstances and has left a Young Widow and two Children quite Distress'd and unprovided for – I do hereby Certify and Assure you, that He being at the Savanna in a ship fitted out by Him with many Necessary's (for the relief of the Garrison) at the time when we were assured of the intent of Count D'Estaing Laying Siege to us, He immediately and most Generously and Voluntarily came to me and offer'd Himself and His Ships Company to take any Command I should Appoint Him to, to Assist in our Defence, and I do farther Certify, that from the good opinion I had of Him for having known Him before at Jamaica as an officer in the Militia, I appointed Him to the Command of a Battery of some Consequence, which He and His Friends Christened the Jamaica Battery, and in which He behaved with so much Gallantry, and Intrepidity on the Memorable 9th of October 1779, and during the whole Siege, as the Contribute greatly to Our Success, and his own Honour – But Unhappily he Did not long Survive the fatigue He had endured during the Siege but Contracted a Sickness of which he Died on the 13th of the following Month, to the Great sorrow of His Friends and the Irreparable Loss the his Disconsolate Widow and two Innocent and Destitute Children who it is not in my power to believe But hope on a Proper Application something may be done for them – and I am Dear Sir

Your very Humble Servant, A Prevost

London Dec 22d 1785

[Addressed on reverse:] *The Rev. Mr. Shaw Wolverhampton*

References: N/A – letter unrecorded.

850 EUR

10. WINE AND INDIGO TRADES – INDIA ORIGINAL MSS. CORRESPONDENCE

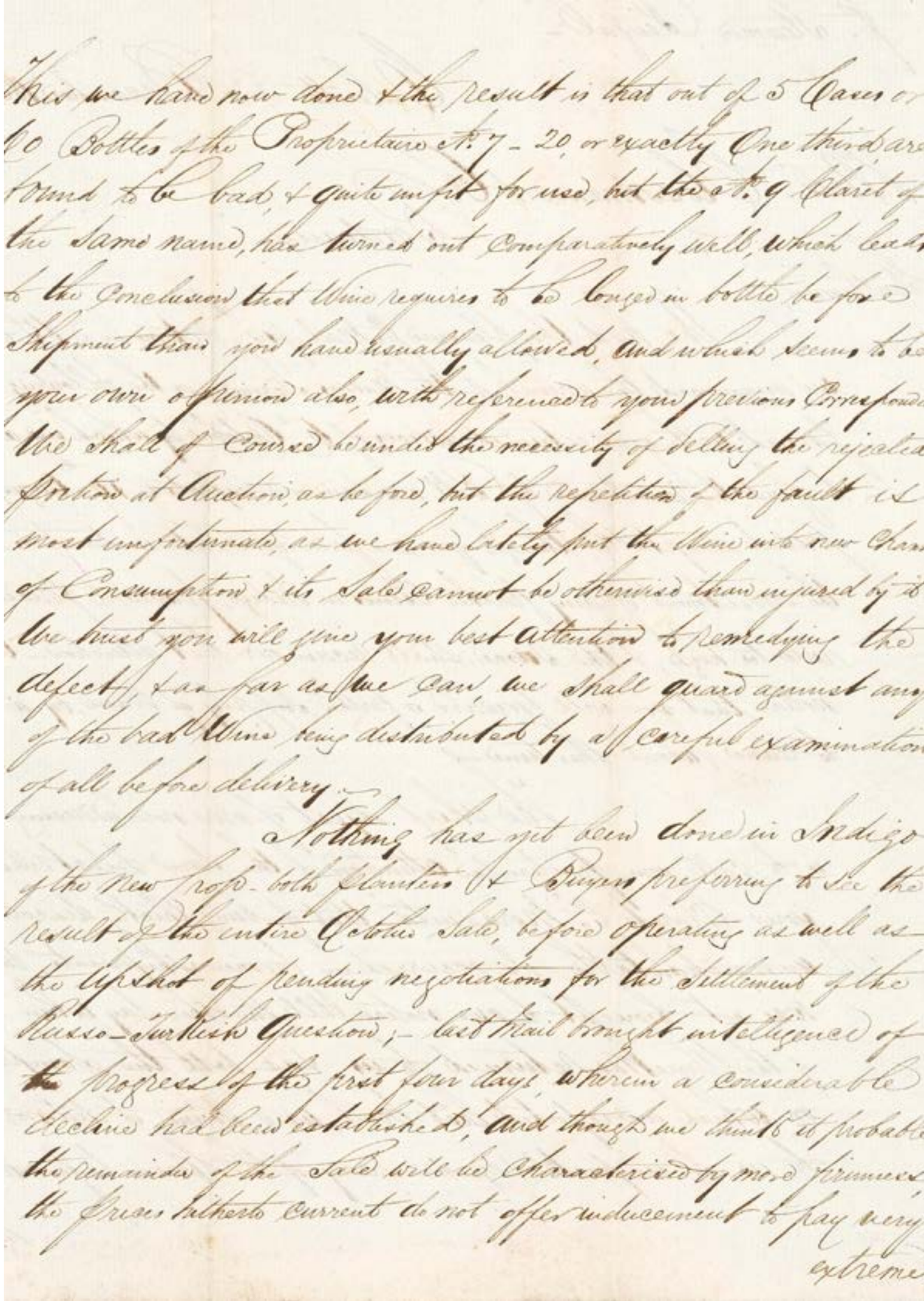
JAMES LYALL & CO. (Calcutta) to CLOSSMAN & CO. (Bordeaux), December 13, 1853.

Manuscript letter (25 x 20 cm), 3 pp., plus addressed and docketed verso, black pen on a single folium of laid watermarked paper, signed "James Lyall & Co.", remains of old wax seal (Very Good, overall clean, slight wear along old folds, small chip to blank margin due to opening of wax seal).

A fascinating original manuscript letter shedding unique and valuable insights into the related wine and indigo trades in mid-19th century India, written by the leading Calcutta wine and indigo merchant James Lyall & Co., and addressed to the great 'maison du vin' of Clossman & Co. of Bordeaux, which details the risks involved in the generally lucrative importation of French Claret (which the rave of the colonial elite in Calcutta) into India, and the tumultuous nature of the Bengali indigo industry (indigo was then highly prized as a dye by Parisian fashion houses) – one of only a very small number of surviving original primary sources on what were two key aspects of socio-economic life in contemporary Calcutta.

During the mid-19th century, the British colonial elite in Calcutta drank French claret at dinner, in line with their old habits at home, even if this was perhaps not well suited to Bengal's florid, tropical climate. In fact, purchases of wine often represented the largest single line item in the household costs of Europeans in the capital of British India and, as such, the wine business was a 'big deal'. However, safely importing and storing claret in Bengal was a challenge, owing to the climate, and a significant portion of the wines shipped from France were often found to be spoiled. As such, importing wine to India was a risky business, although generally still lucrative, as the good and great of Calcutta were willing to pay exceptionally high prices for any viable bottles (most customers were either personally very wealthy or had access to large expense accounts), while spoiled bottles could still fetch surprisingly good money at auction. These factors made up for the risk from wastage, and overall, the wine business in India was highly profitable.

One of the leading wine importers in India during the mid-19th century was the firm of James Lyall & Co. of Calcutta, a mercantile enterprise that was also heavily involved in the silk and indigo trades. It had its origins in the East India Company's 1833 decision to end its own monopoly over the silk trade, whereupon in 1835, the firm of Lyall, Rennie and Co., headed by James Lyall, a Scots immigrant, was made one of the three main licensees to carry on the trade. The company soon entered the indigo market and began to import large quantities of French wine into India. Rennie was, in due course, dropped as a partner, and the firm henceforth bore the name James Lyall & Co. The enterprise eventually opened offices in London (appropriately at 6, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street) and Glasgow. It seems that James Lyall also had stake in the complementary Calcutta firm of Mackenzie, Lyall &



1853
Ent. Lyall & Co
Calcutta 3 Dec.
& 12 Jan.y 1854
Ofw

Messrs Abossmann & Co
Bordeaux
per Steamer "Bengal"

per Steamer "Bengal"

Calcutta 3d December 1853

Messrs. Abossmann & Co.
Bordeaux.

Gentlemen,

We had the pleasure per Mail of 19th Octo. to advise and B/L which we announced the arrival of the Madras Steamer on the following day were favored with your esteemed advices of 6th October, by which we are glad to find the remittance by Bill made in our respects of 19th August last proved acceptable. Though you can form your late instructions as to the investment of any further Funds in Indigo, provided Prices do not rule too high, & the same shall receive our best attention. We also notice that you will forward a further supply of Wine, by a Vessel to leave about this time.

The chief object of our now addressing you is to call your particular attention & the same object to others in your Place & Marseilles - that of some Chests discolored & unmerchantable - as occurred in former Shipments, but which was not brought to our notice till the other day when some of the Wine was returned to us, & on both the Samples Bottles on which we reported last Mail, were found, it did not occur to us & unpack & examine any of the Cases before hand;

We

Co., who were real estate agents, wine merchants and auctioneers, as well as being the proprietor of The Calcutta Exchange Gazette. James Lyall & Co. would remain a big player in its fields until it spectacularly went bankrupt in 1881, owing its creditors £250,000, then an enormous sum.

It was then normal for merchants in India to have their hands in several different industries, as market conditions there were notoriously unpredictable. While vast profits could be made one year in a certain sector, a tragic event (ex. cyclone, droughts, war, etc.) could ensure that revenue from the same for the next year was nil. As such, one had to hedge their bets.

Bengal was then home to the world's largest indigo industry and, as mentioned, Calcutta wine merchants were often key players in this sector. While indigo, then in hot demand in Europe as a dye material for textiles, was overall a very lucative field, the annual harvests varied in quality and yield due to the weather, while the massive Bengali textile industry competed with European exporters for the best stock.

Fortunately for the Calcutta wine importers, many of the main French wine exporters were highly interested in dealing in indigo, as Parisian fashion houses were willing to pay exaggerated sums for the stuff. As such, it was common for Calcutta wine merchants to trade, with Bordeaux wine houses, Bengali indigo for French claret, so offsetting the great capital costs of their wine orders.

Despite the considerable importance of the wine trade in 19th century Calcutta, and its close relationship to the indigo and silk trades, the field today remains poorly researched, in good part due the lack of surviving manuscript primary sources. As such, the preset letter provides very rare and valuable insights into what were key elements of the commercial and social life of the ruling elite of British India.

The present original manuscript letter was written by James Lyall & Co. on December 13, 1853, as part of an ongoing chain of correspondence with the preeminent French wine house of Clossman & Co. (founded 1770) of Bordeaux. Clossman not only owned many of its own vineyards in the Gironde region of France, but also acted as the agent of export for many other winemakers across France and Spain.

Here Lyall discusses its ongoing, long-term relationship with Clossman, in which the prior has purchased large quantities of wine from the latter, while Clossman received indigo shipments from Lyall in return. This letter generally bears bad news, as Lyall feels compelled to complain about the fact that a significant part of the last wine shipment from Bordeaux was spoiled (sadly not an uncommon occurrence), while the indigo market was currently in a state of flux, such the Lyall would need to wait things out in order to procure a good shipment for Clossmann.

The full text of the letter reads:

By Steamer "Royal"
Calcutta 3rd December 1853.

Mess. Clossman & Co., Bordeaux.

Gentlemen,

We had the pleasure by Mail of 19th Ultimo in a P.S. to which we announced the arrival of the "Madras" Steamer, & on the following day were favoured by your esteemed advices of 6th October, by which we are glad to find the remittance by Bill made in our respects of 19th August have proved acceptable, though you confirm your late instructions as the investment of any further Terms in Indigo, provided prices do not rule too high, & the same shall receive our best attention. We also notice that you will also forward a further supply of Wine, by a vessel to leave about this time.

The chief object of our now addressing you is to call your particular attention to the same defect existing in your Claret "Mariquita" – that of being thick discoloured & unmerchantable, as occurred in former shipments, but which was not brought to our notice, till the other day, when some of the Wine was returned to us, & as both the Sample Bottles on which we reported last Mail were sound, it did not occur to us to unpack & inspect ay of the Cases beforehand; [start of p. 2] This we have now done and the result is that out of 5 Cases or 60 Bottles of the Proprietaire Nos. 7 – 20, or exactly one third, are found to be bad, & quite unfit for use, but the No. 9 Claret of the same name, has turned out comparatively well, which leads to the conclusion that Wine requires to be longer in bottle before Shipment than you have usually allowed, and which seems to be your own opinion also, with reference to your previous Correspondence. We shall be of course under the necessity of Selling the rejected portion at Auction, as before, but the repetition of the fault is most unfortunate as we have lately put the Wine into new Channels of Consumption & its Sale cannot be otherwise than injured by it. We trust you will give your best Attention to remedying the defect, & as far as we can, we shall guard against any of the bad Wine being distributed by a careful examination of all before delivery.

Nothing has yet been done in Indigo of the new Crop – both Planters & Buyers preferring to see the result of the entire October Sale, before operating as well as the upshot of pending negotiations for the Settlement of the Russo-Turkish Question [referring to the global economic instability caused by the ongoing Crimean War (1853-6)]; last mail brought intelligence of the progress of the first four days, wherein a considerable decline had been established, and though we think it probable the remainder of Sale will be characterized by more firmness, the prices hitherto current do not offer indictment to pay very [start of p. 3] extreme rates here, & our impression is that unless the French Buyers have large orders at full limits, and go into the Market quickly, the Planter's expectations will not be realized.

We remain, Gentlemen, your most obed. Servants, [signed:] James Lyall & Co.

P.S. Since writing the above, the Mail of 20th / 24th October has arrived, bringing advice of the Ocbr. Indigo Sale having terminated more unfavourably than it commenced; this will no doubt protract the opening of the Market here, as Buyers will be induced to hold back for lower prices in consequence.

[On Verso]:
"Messrs. Clossman Bordeaux by Steamer "Bengal".
"Jas. Lyall & Co. / R[eceived]. 12 Janvr. 1854"

References: N/A – Letter unrecorded.

1.200 EUR

11. SRI LANKAN TRADITIONAL MEDICINE AND HEALING FOOD RECIPES SINHALA LANGUAGE

Fernando SADORIS.

ප්‍රමෙහෞෂධ මඤ්ජරිය
[Prayogabtaisadhamanjariya / Therapeutic Bouquets ?]

Colombo: කොළඹ ග්‍රන්ථ ප්‍රකාශ යනන්ත්‍රාලයෙහි [Colombo Publishing House] 1897.

8°, [2 pp.], 34 pp., original wrappers with lettering, bound together with original string (uncut example, margins with minor staining and tiny tears in margins, old annotations in pencil on the cover, but overall in a good condition).

[And:]
Fernando SADORIS.
ප්‍රමෙහෞෂධ මඤ්ජරිය
[Prayogabtaisadhamanjariya / Therapeutic Bouquets ?]. Part 2.

Colombo: කොළඹ ග්‍රන්ථ ප්‍රකාශ යනන්ත්‍රාලයෙහි [Colombo Publishing House] 1898.

8°, 23 pp., original wrappers with lettering, bound together with original string (uncut example, light staining in margins, stronger on the first page, title page with staining and loss of paper in the upper part, but overall in a good condition).

A rare pair of

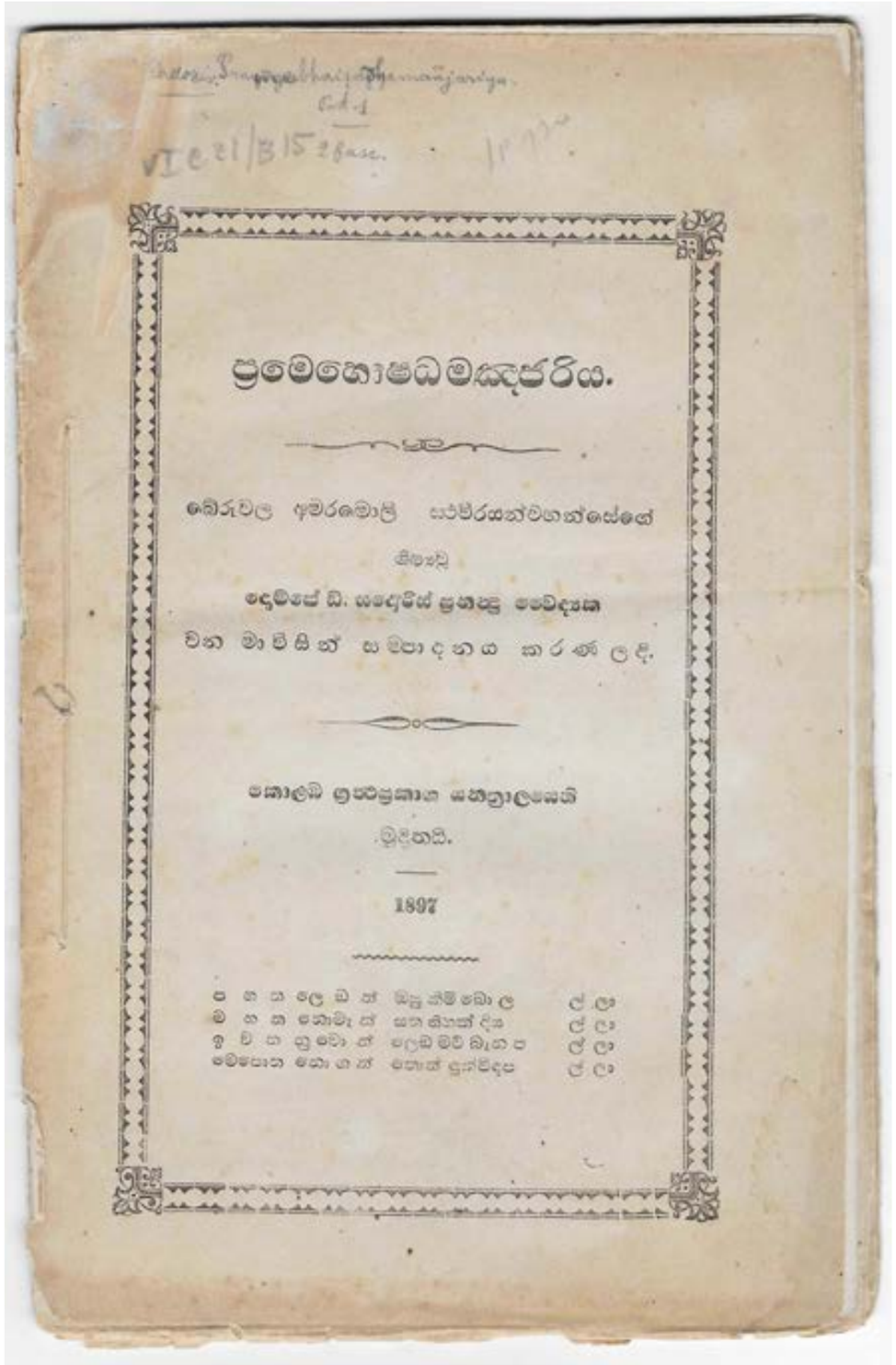
A rare pair of pamphlets in Sinhala language was printed in Colombo, Sri Lanka. The author was Sadoris Fernando, who describes himself the introduction as a “native doctor”.

The first pamphlet lists various healing recipes for food and drinks, deriving from Sri Lankan traditional medicine, and describes the diseases of male and female reproductive organs and urinary tract infections, which were common at the island at the time. The text also describes the plants and their parts, used in medicine.

The second volume followed a year after the first one, according to the epilogue as a result of huge success of the first book, which caused the readers to write numberless letters to the author. The text describes further healing recipes, with ingredients such as coconut, curcuma and various spices, how to ferment drinks, make soaps and washing water from various ingredients etc.

We could not trace any institutional examples in western libraries.

3.400 EUR



ය සේ නොවන "සරාවිකා, කච්ඡපිකා" ව
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ච් සේ යනෙස ත්ව "අලජ්ජි, මඤ්ඤරිකා" ද

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12. CANABIS
SRI LANKAN TRADITIONAL MEDICINES
CHILDREN'S MEDICINES
RECIPES / SINHALA LANGUAGE

DR. APPUHAMI.

Yogasekaraya or Kumaroushadha Sangrahaya
යෝග සේකරය
[3rd Edition]

Peliyagoda, Sri Lanka: සෙව්‍යශ්‍රී යන්ත්‍රශාලාවේදී [Swadeshiya Press] 1902.

8°, iii, 65 pp., original front cover, bound together with original string (uncut example, margins slightly age-toned with tin tears, cover slightly dusty, but overall in a good condition).

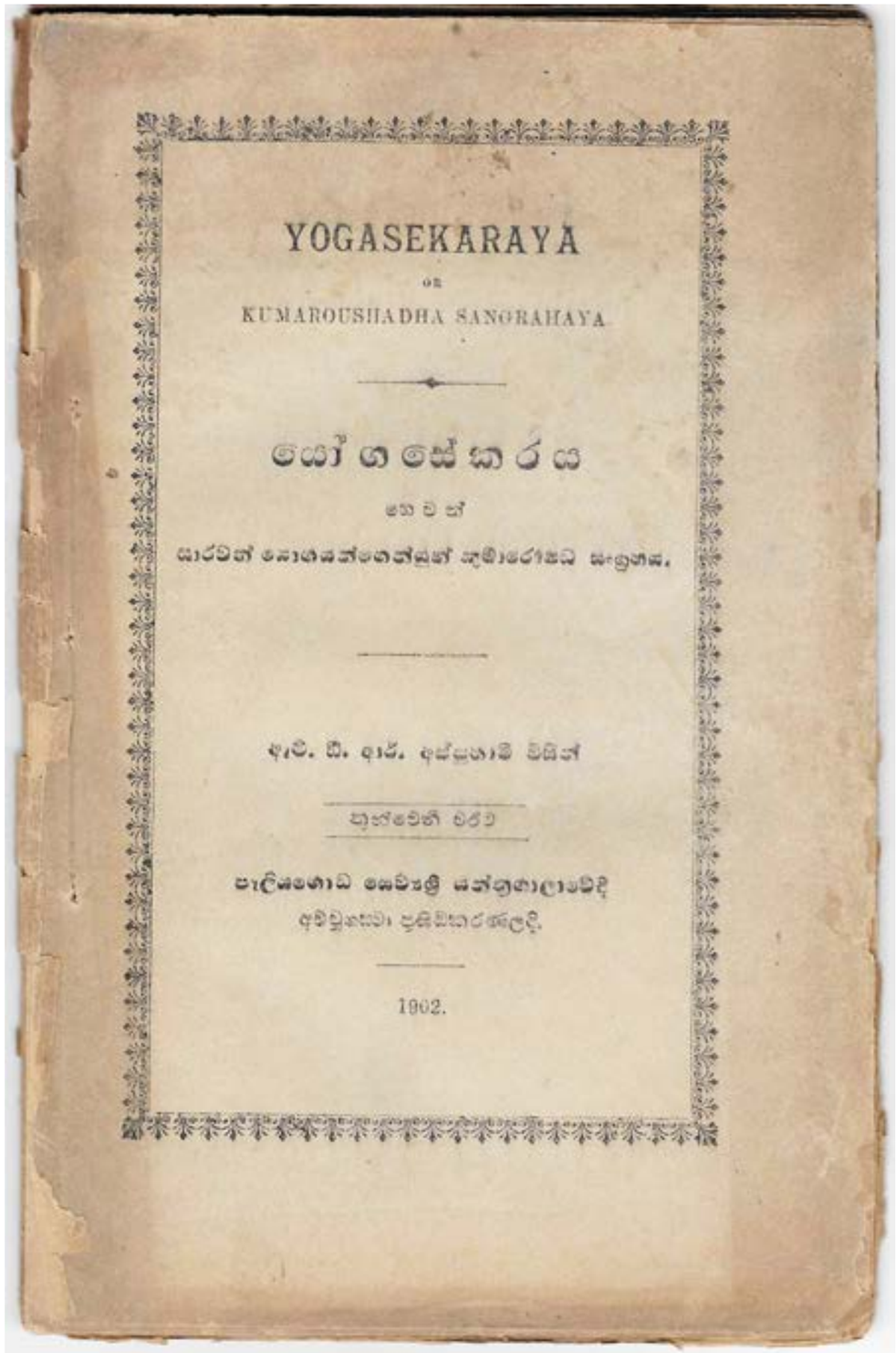
A pamphlet in Sinhala language, printed in Peliyagoda in Sri Lanka contains recipes for healing food, drinks and washing water, mostly for children's diseases. Based on Sri Lankan traditional medicines the recipes include various spices, local fruits and plants and also mention Cannabis as an important herbal ingredient.

This is the third edition. The first one was published in 1894.

We could not find any examples of any early editions in Western libraries.

References: Cf. Wasantha S. Weliange, Cannabis and Medicinal Research History of Medical Cannabis in Sri Lanka, January 2019, Conference: Cannabis and Medicinal Research (on-line source: (PDF) Cannabis and Medicinal Research History of Medical Cannabis in Sri Lanka (researchgate.net)).

1.800 EUR


YOGASEKARAYA

OR

KUMAROUSHADHA SANGRAHAYA

යෝගසේකරය

හෙවත්

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1902.

13. EPIDEMIOLOGY – MEXICO – CHOLERA
MEXICO CITY IMPRINT

Isidoro OLVERA Crespo (1815 - 1859).

Nueva doctrina sobre el cólera, ó sea, Los fenómenos del cólera asiático, estudiados a la luz de la nueva teoría del principio vital, que el profesor Isidoro Olvera escribió y publicó en 1846, bajo el título de "La electricidad aplicada a la esplicación de los fenómenos de la vida".

Mexico City: Imprenta de J.M. Lara, 1851.

8° (21.5 x 13.5 cm): [4], 119, [3] pp., plus, errata leaf, bound in modern quarter calf over cloth with gilt title to spine (Very Good, overall clean and crisp, just some areas of very light toning).

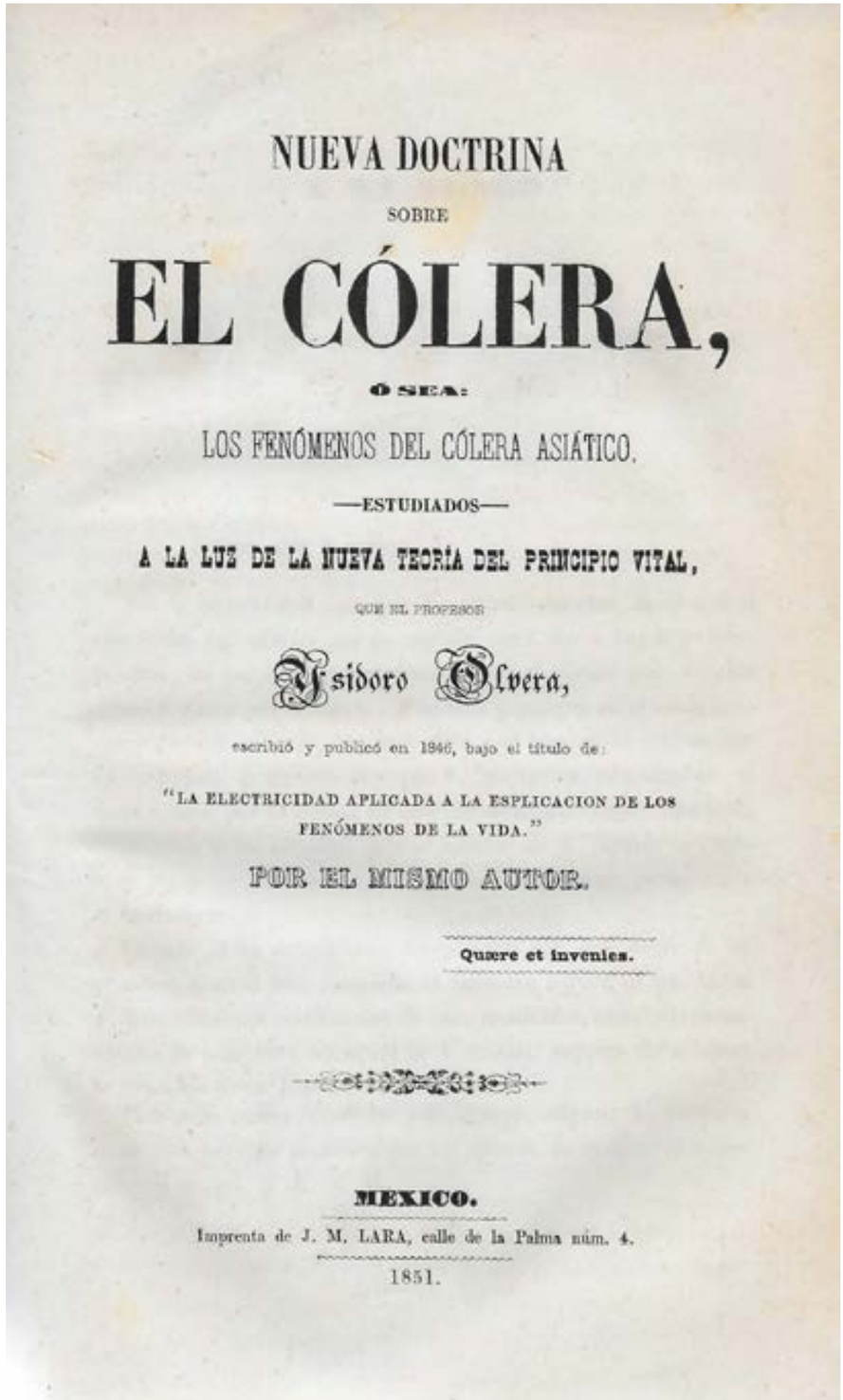
Very Rare – a fascinating and unusual treatise on cholera that theorizes that the disease was caused by atmospheric electricity, featuring a sophisticated understanding of the relationship of the organs, blood and nerves and the natural environment, by the prominent Mexico City physician and politician Isidoro Olvera Crespo, written in the wake of the 1850 cholera outbreak in Mexico.

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

Cholera struck Mexico especially hard in both 1833 and 1850, sparking a debate between "contagionists" and "anti-contagionists" (those who believed that the disease was environmental and did not transfer from human-to-human), leading to some seriously 'wrong calls', as anti-contagionist government officials (usually motivated by the fear of economic consequences of 'lockdown' quarantines) often prevailed, leaving their city's citizens as sitting ducks.

In Mexico, many officials followed the contagionist line, leading to massive quarantines and the fumigations of buildings in urban areas, although their stance was seemingly undermined by the fact that cholera continued to spread. After the 1850 outbreak, an aura of heightened mystery developed around the disease, causing Mexican doctors to come up with some very intriguing theories as to the cause.

Isidoro Olvera Crespo (1815–1859) was a prominent Mexico City physician and national politician, who hailed from an esteemed medical family (both his father and son were famous doctors). A child prodigy, he obtained his medical degree while only aged 16, before becoming variously the chief surgeon of the Regimiento de Inválidos and a professor of medicine at newly established Establecimiento de Ciencias Médicas, which was created from the merger of the Real Colegio de



NUEVA DOCTRINA

SOBRE

EL CÓLERA,

Ó SEA:

LOS FENÓMENOS DEL CÓLERA ASIÁTICO,

—ESTUDIADOS—

A LA LUZ DE LA NUEVA TEORÍA DEL PRINCIPIO VITAL,

QUE EL PROFESOR

Isidoro Olvera,

escribió y publicó en 1846, bajo el título de:

"LA ELECTRICIDAD APLICADA A LA ESPLICACION DE LOS FENÓMENOS DE LA VIDA."

POR EL MISMO AUTOR.

Quære et invenies.

MEXICO.

Imprenta de J. M. LARA, calle de la Palma núm. 4.

1851.

Cirugía and the Facultad de Medicina de la Universidad. He subsequently waded into politics and was made of member of the Constitutional Congress in 1856 and was elected as a national deputy the following year.

In the 1840s, Olvera developed a fascinating and unusual theory that atmospheric electricity was responsible for mitigating many aspects of the health of both humans and animals, with his initial assertions being published as Olvera's *La electricidad aplicada a la esplicación de los principales fenómenos de la vida o El principio vital de los animales nueva teoría médico-fisiológica* (Mexico City, 1846).

In the wake of the 1850 Cholera epidemic in Mexico, Olvera turned his focus to that disease, and came to believe that it was caused by atmospheric electricity, and so expanded upon his thoughts developed in the *La electricidad aplicada*…

Olvera refined his theories on cholera, leading him to publish the present work, Nueva doctrina sobre el cólera. Here he asserts that the "true origin of cholera" is "atmospheric or other circumstances that could influence its rapid spread throughout the world". He continues that his "hypothesis is that it is due to disorders of atmospheric electricity… it is the most in accordance with the facts and sound reasoning… it should continue to be the basis for the study of the etiology of the disease".

Olvera elaborates on his conceptions, asserting that atmospheric electricity causes changes in the organs, nerves, and blood chemistry that allowed cholera to thrive, and that individuals were made more susceptible to the disease due to their geographical location, race, sex, age, temperament, wealth/social position, etc.

While we know today that Olvera's theories as to the origin and spread of cholera were dead wrong, it must be recognized that in the early 1850s it was very difficult to gain an understanding of such diseases, before the advent of advanced microscopy and lab work. His treatise on cholera is nevertheless valuable to the history of medicine, as it shows a very advanced understanding of the interconnections between the nerves, organs, and blood with environmental factors, while the effects of atmospheric electricity are still hotly debated today.

A Note on Rarity

The present work is very rare, consistent with most mid-19th century Mexican specialist medical imprints. We can trace 4 institutional examples, held by the Biblioteca Nacional de México, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, National Library of Medicine (Bethesda, Md.), and the Wellcome Library. Moreover, we cannot trace any sales records.

References: Biblioteca Nacional de México, Colección Lafragua; Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México: Copy 78-2735; National Library of Medicine (Bethesda, Md.): LM: W6 P3 v.7481 box 1747 no.12; Wellcome Library: K28493.

1.600 EUR

men médico-filosófico de los fenómenos patológicos mas notables del cólera, y su paralelo con los de otras enfermedades..... 31
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Articulo III.—Investigacion sobre el orígen mas probable del aumento de partes sólidas de la sangre de los coléricos. 42
Articulo IV.—Cuestion importante sobre cuál sea la causa inmediata del aumento prodigioso que en el cólera sufre la exhalacion por las mucosas y la piel..... 44
Articulo V.—Cuestion relativa al mecanismo de los calambres..... 46
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Articulo VII.—Sobre cuál sea la verdadera importancia del sistema nervioso en la produccion y mecanismo de los fenómenos patológicos del cólera..... 51
Articulo VIII.—Trata de lo que en esta ciudad observó el autor en la última epidemia, respecto de las causas, invasion, terminacion y terapéutica del cólera.—Predisposiciones individuales.—Causas mas eficaces.—Métodos curativos y medicamentos que con pretensiones á específicos fueron aplicados.—Sucesos comparados de estos mismos medicamentos y de los métodos..... 54
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14. BRAZIL / SPAIN / PORTUGAL
NAPOLEONIC WARS
EARLY RIO DE JANEIRO IMPRINT

Carlota Joaquina de BORBÓN, CROWN PRINCESS (LATER QUEEN CONSORT) OF PORTUGAL & BRAZIL (1775 - 1830).

Manifiesto dirigido á los fieles vasallos de su magestad católica el rey de las Españas é Indias por su Alteza Real Doña Carlota Joaquina Infanta de España, Princesa de Portugal y Brasil.

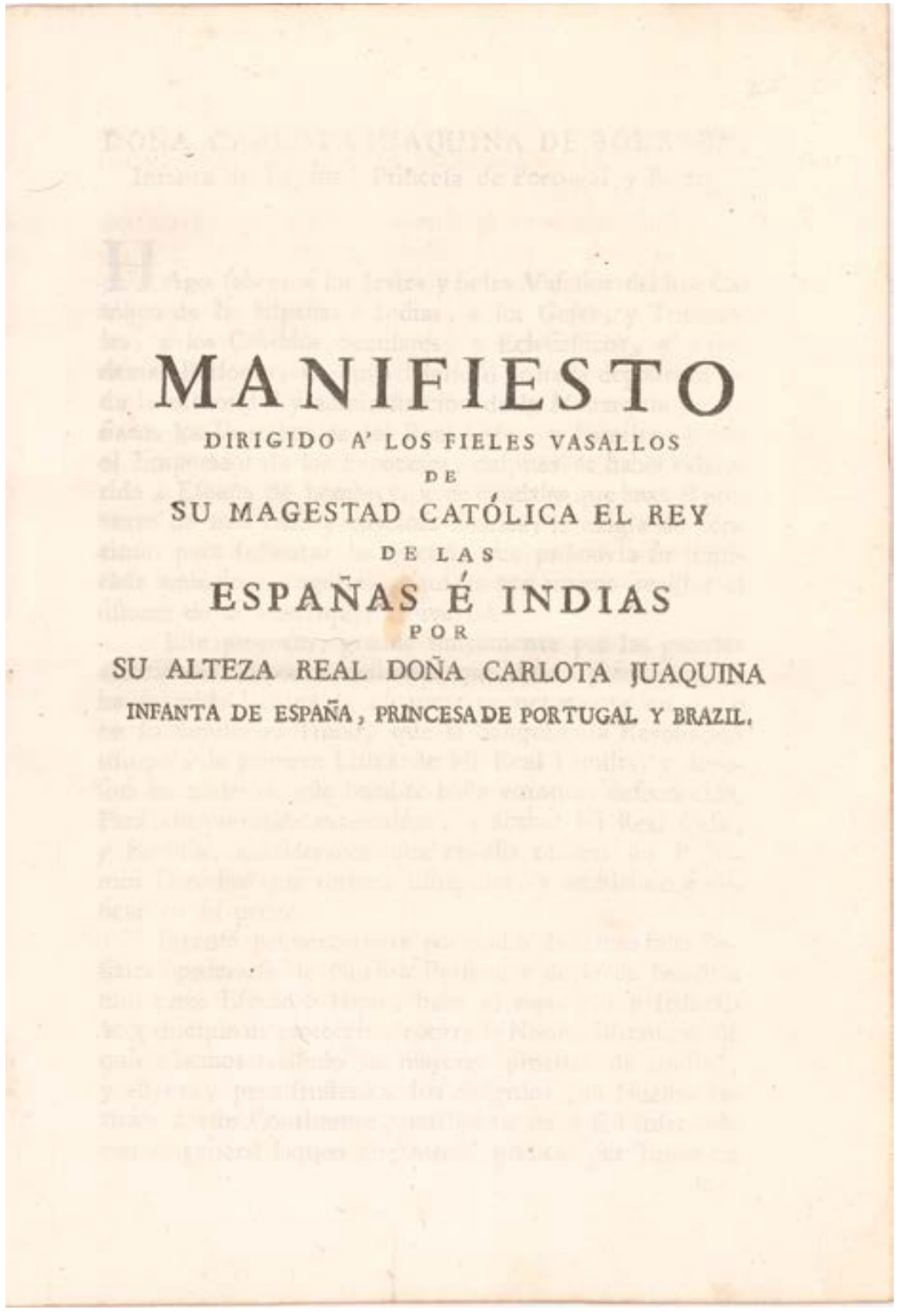
Río de Janeiro: Na Impressão Regia, August 19, 1808.

4° (29 x 20.5 cm): [1 f.], [4 pp.], sewn, disbound, housed in modern marbled card wallet (Very Good, clean and bright, just a light stain to first two leaves).

An extremely rare and intriguing work, in which Carlota Joaquina de Borbón, the Spanish-born Crown Princess (later Queen Consort) of Portugal & Brazil, writes an open letter to the Spanish people (in their native language) decrying the French invasion of Spain and the overthrow of the her father, King Carlos IV, while urging the Spanish people resist the occupation and to await their liberation by a 'regent' seemingly appointed by her; one of the earliest works printed by the Impressão Regia, Brazil's first enduring and official sanctioned printing house, as well as one of the first publications in Brazil to be authored by a woman.

In 1796, Spain, reigned over by King Carlos IV (r. 1788 - 1808), entered into a highly disadvantageous alliance with France, against Great Britain (and, in due course, Portugal). While France, in some ways, coerced Madrid into the accord, the Spanish-Franco alliance was backed by Manuel de Godoy, Spain's scheming and incredibly unpopular first minister. France, led from 1799 by Napoleon Bonaparte, routinely humiliated Spain by violating its sovereignty, while compelling it to take part in military events that often proved disastrous, such as the crushing defeat of the Battle of Trafalgar (1805).

Carlos IV, described by the historian Stanley G. Paine as "good hearted but weak and simple minded", found his authority undermined by Spain's diplomatic impotence and Godoy's unpopularity. His son, Fernando, who was universally despised by his family, plotted to depose his father, mounting an unsuccessful coup in 1807. However, in what was called the 'Tumult of Aranjuez" (May 17-19, 1808), the prince toppled Carlos IV, becoming King Fernando VII, a move supported by Napoleon, who had summoned the "both kings" to Bayonne to resolve the matter. However, Napoleon would depose Fernando VII, and indeed the entire Borbón royal house, less than two months later, on May 6, 1808, placing his older brother, Joseph Bonaparte, on the Spanish throne.


MANIFIESTO
DIRIGIDO A' LOS FIELES VASALLOS
DE
SU MAGESTAD CATÓLICA EL REY
DE LAS
ESPAÑAS É INDIAS
POR
SU ALTEZA REAL DOÑA CARLOTA JUAQUINA
INFANTA DE ESPAÑA, PRINCESA DE PORTUGAL Y BRAZIL.

Meanwhile, France, halfheartedly supported by Spain, invaded and conquered Portugal in November 1807. This caused the entire Portuguese royal court, its nobility and followers, led by the Prince Regent Dom João (later King João VI), an exodus numbering over 15,000 people, to hastily vacate Lisbon, and to sail to Brazil, whereupon Rio de Janeiro became the capital of the Portuguese empire. While Portugal would be liberated by a British military expedition in August 1808, João and his court decided to remain in Brazil, riding out the turmoil of the Napoleonic Wars.

Enter Carlota Joaquina de Borbón: The Controversial, Activist Princess

Carlota Joaquina de Borbón (1775 - 1830), was a Spanish princess (daughter of Carlos IV), who became the Crown Princess of Portugal upon marrying Dom João in 1790. She was very ambitious and unusually politically engaged for an Iberian female royal of her time, making her both a formidable and highly unpopular figure. Devoted to her father, she detested her brother Ferdinand, and often acted as an apologist for Spain's aggression towards Portugal while Madrid was under Napoleon's influence (i.e., that Spain had no choice). She was rumoured to be highly promiscuous (unfaithful to her husband) and while in Brazil it was alleged that she plotted against her husband to make herself Regent of the Portuguese Empire. Even from Rio de Janeiro, Carlota was tirelessly engaged in the affairs of Metropolitan Portugal and Spain, making her many enemies.

While Carlota was undoubtably a political operator with sharp elbows, some of the rumours about her were likely untrue or exaggerated, and the great vitriol directed her way by both the Portuguese royal court and the general public were surely, in part due, to sexism and the anti-Spanish sentiment that was pervasive in Portugal. Carlota's image as a "jezebel" is countered by the opinion that she was merely a strong woman fighting hard against a hostile environment.

The Present Work in Focus

Importantly, the arrival of the Portuguese royal court in Rio de Janeiro led to sweeping reforms in Brazil and the creation of many 'national' institutions in the country. This included the foundation of universities, hospitals, industrial plants and, most relevant to our story, the Impressão Regia (opened March 1808), the first enduring and officially sanctioned printing press in Brazil.

One of the earliest works produced by the press, dated August 19, 1808, is the present work, which has the distinction of being one of the first publications authored by woman in Brazil and one of the earliest non-Portuguese language works printed in the country.

It comes in the form of an open letter from Princess Carlota, addressed to the Spanish people, in their native language. Employing dramatic phrasing, she decries the French takeover of Spain and the dethroning of her father, Carlos IV, and more generally the overthrow the Borbón monarchy, considering these actions as wholly illegitimate. She also condemns the France's invasion of Portugal and its attempts to seize her person and that of her family before they made their escape to Brazil. She urges the Spanish people not to accept the French regime in Spain and to keep the faith until such a time as the country can be liberated and placed under the rule of Don Pedro Carlos (Carlota's beloved nephew, the Spanish-Portuguese prince), or some other appropriate regent. The letter is executed in Carlota's name, and is countersigned by here secretary, Fernando José de Portugal e Castro.

While very few Spaniards would ever have had the opportunity to read the letter, due the French wartime embargo of their country, here Carlota laid down her mark, by attempting to be active an active player in events, as opposed to being merely swept up by them. The letter was, however, widely read at the Portuguese royal court and in intellectual circles in Rio de Janeiro, and in due course, in Lisbon, and it would have contributed to Carlotta's not entirely fair reputation for being "meddlesome", even if the points she made were clearly legitimate.

The text reads in full:

Dona Carlota Joaquina de Borbón, Infanta of Spain, Princess of Portugal and Brazil.
I make known to the loyal and faithful Vassals of the Catholic King of Spain and the Indies, to the Chiefs, and Tribunals, to the Secular and Ecclesiastical Councils, and to the other Persons, in whose fidelity all authority and administration is deposited of the Monarchy and entrusted with the Rights of My Royal House and Family: as the Emperor of the French, after having excellent Spain from men, and from wealth that under the pretext of a false and captious alliance, continuously demanded it for sustaining the wars that were promoted by unlimited ambition and selfishness, finally wants to carry out the system of the Universal Monarchy.

This project, great only because of the great atrocities, robberies and murders that must befall it, has suggested to him the idea of first assuring himself, and in his family, the Throne, which the Bloody Revolution usurped from the first Line of My Royal Family, and deposited in the power of this hitherto unknown man. For that, it intends to exterminate, and finish My Royal House, and Family, considering that the legitimate Rights that it retains usurped reside in it, and it ambitions to mythologize in its power.

Firstly, by means of the most false Policy, I try to seize Our Person and that of Our dear Husband and Children, under the specious and seductive principle of protection against the British Nation, from whom we have received the greatest proofs of friendship and alliance, but their designs frustrated with Our withdrawal to this Continent, I mitigate wrath and insatiable thirst with the general looting that Junot [Jean-Andoche Junot, the French general in charge of invading Iberia] ordered to be carried out throughout the Kingdom of Portugal in order to respect anything, reaching the point of staining their hands on the vessels of the Sanctuary. Aroused shortly after a popular uprising or tumult in the Court of Madrid [the Tumult of Aranjuez] against my August Father, and King, Don Carlos IV to force him to abdicate or renounce the Throne in favor of my brother, the Prince of Asturias [Fernando VII], then wanted to intervene in these domestic turmoils, to achieve the abominable end of being invited to enter the territory of his Empire, pretexting the greater safety of his Persons, its only object being to have them in a position to be able to carry out the iniquitous plan of their projects with them.

He takes and drags My August Father with all the other Individuals of My Royal Family to Bayonne, France, and there he violates them, and forces them to sign an act of abdication or resignation, void in itself, under the specious and fantastic reasons of conserving the integrity of Spain that only he wants to violate, and to preserve the Catholic Religion that he only outrages and detests: an act by which all the Rights of My Royal Family to the Crown of Spain, and the Empire of the Indies would be ceded in favor of this ambitious Chief, if in time we did not claim unjust violence, and iniqua conceived and executed against Natural and positive Law, against Divine and Human Law, against the General of Nations, and unknown by the most barbaric Nations.

Being of this kind My beloved Parents, Brothers, and other Individuals of My Royal Family of Spain deprived of their natural freedom in order to be able to exercise their authority, let alone attend to the defense and conservation of their Rights to the direction and government of their faithful, and beloved Vassals: and Considering on the other hand the pernicious influence that such an act can have on evil spirits, and willing to propagate seism and anarchy so harmful to society and the Members that compose it: Therefore, Considering myself sufficiently Authority and Obliged to act as My August Father and Royal Family of Spain existing in Europe as their closest Representative on this Continent of America towards their loved ones and Vassals: It has seemed convenient and opportune to Address this My Manifesto to you by which I declare null and void the abdication or resignation that My Lord Father, King Carlos IV, and other Individuals of My Royal Family of Spain have made in favor of the Emperor, or Chief of the French, whose declaration must be adhered to by all the faithful and faithful Vassals of My August Father as long as the Representatives of My Royal Family who have a better right to exercise them than I do not find themselves free and independent, since I do not consider Myself more than a Depositary and Defender of these Rights that I want to keep unharmed and immune from the perversity of the French to reinstitute them to the legal Representative of the same August Family, who exists, or may exist independently at the time of the General Peace: Likewise I strongly request and charge you to continue as up to now in the correct administration of Justice in accordance with the Laws, those that you will take care of, and you will keep unharmed and in their force, and observance, taking very particular care of the public tranquility and defense of these Domains until My beloved Cousin, the Infante D. Pedro Carlos [Carlotta's nephew, the Spanish-Portuguese prince], or another Person arrives temporarily authorized among you to arrange the affairs of the Government of those Dominions during the unfortunate situation of My beloved Father, Brothers, and Uncle, without My new providences altering in the slightest what was arranged and foreseen by My August Ancestors.

This Declaration that is signed by Me, and countersigned by the one who serves as My Secretary, I send it to you so that you keep it, comply with it, and make all the Subjects of your jurisdiction keep and comply with it, circulating it in the manner and manner that up to now have been I have circulated the orders of My August Father in order for everyone to know not only what My Rights are but also the firm Resolution in which I find myself to keep them inviolable, also certifying that as Depositary it is not, nor will it ever be, My Real Intention to alter the Laws principles of Spain, nor violate Privileges, Honours, and Exemptions of the Clergy, Nobility, and Peoples of the same Monarchy; that I all recognize here and before the Supreme Being who will bless this solemn and just as well-founded Protest.

Given at the Royal Palace at Rio de Janeiro, under Our Royal Seal on August 19, 1808.
[countersigned:] Fernando José de Portugal

A Note on Rarity

All works produced by the Impressão Regia (in operation, 1808 - 1822) are rare, as they were made in very limited print runs for Brazil's small literate elite, while the survival rate of such works in the country's generally tropical climate is very low.

We can trace 4 institutional examples of the work, held by the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, Biblioteca Nacional de España, John Carter Brown Library, and the University of Wisconsin-Madison. Moreover, we cannot trace any sales records.

References: Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal: res-2426-a; Biblioteca Nacional de España: exp. 4329-8-2, caja 24, signatura 19511.; John Carter Brown Library: 1-SIZE CB .P8539 1808 8; University of Wisconsin-Madison: CA 16449; OCLC: 9040385775; Almeida CAMARGO & BORBA DE MORAES, Bibliografia da Impressão Régia do Rio de Janeiro, vol. I, no. 19; Alexander MIKABERIZDE, The Napoleonic Wars: A Global History (Oxford, 2020), p. 798; Marcela TERNAVASIO, 'Princesas viajeras transatlánticas. Dos trayectorias dinásticas entre dos mundos en el tránsito del siglo XVIII al XIX', Circulaciones y trayectorias, siglos XVI-XIX, no. 70 (2018), pp. 45-64.

1.400 EUR

15. CHRISTIAN-OTTOMAN WARS
NAVAL HISTORY / PROPAGANDA
FIRSTHAND BATTLE ACCOUNTS

Anon.

Relacion cierta y verdadera de como el Excelentissimo Duque de Florencia ha alcançado victoria de vna galera y vna naue que el Reyno de Argel embiaua a Constantinopla con mucho dinero y joyas para el gran Turco: cuentase el quando y como fue.

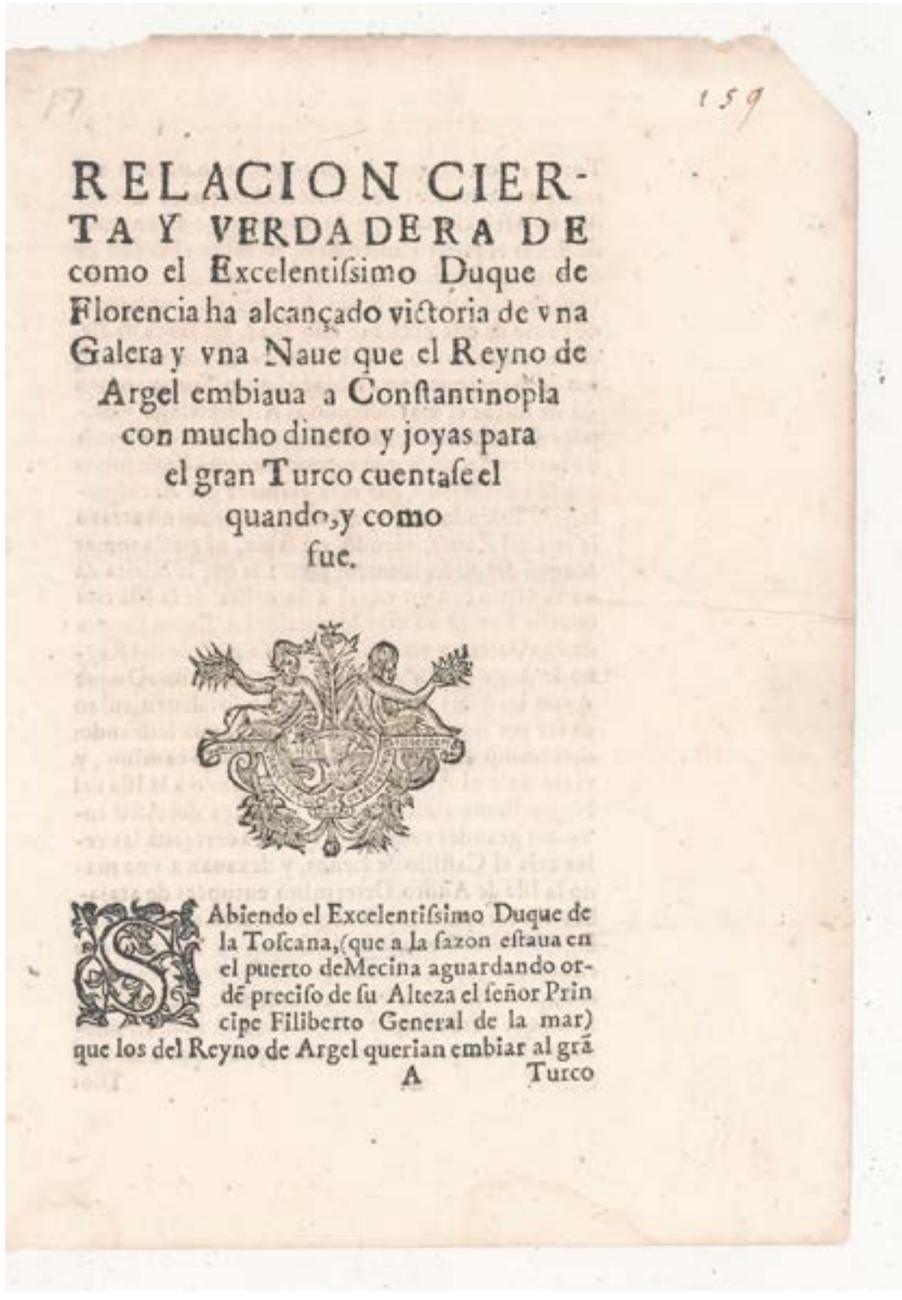
Barcelona: por Esteban Liberós, 1622.

8° (21 x 15.5 cm): [4 pp.], disbound, housed in modern marbled paper wallet (Very Good, overall clean, outer upper blank corners slightly clipped, some wear and splitting along gutter, minor horizontal printer's creases to leaves, mss. page numbers, from having formerly been bound in a nonce volume, to upper outer corners).

Extremely rare – 1 of only 2 known surviving examples – an ephemeral 'Relación' pamphlet likely containing the earliest published firsthand account of a dramatic naval battle between Tuscan vessels commanded by the Spanish Admiral Don Pedro de Leyva and a pair of Algerian-Ottoman vessels, which occurred in the Greek Aegean on July 1, 1622, upon which after ferocious combat the Tuscans were victorious, capturing 243 enemy prisoners, liberating 140 Christian slaves and, most importantly, seizing a treasure of over 500,000 gold ducats, plus jewels, an astounding sum equivalent to tens of millions of today's U.S. dollars! Published in Barcelona less than four weeks after the event, as part of a sophisticated international PR campaign to promote Tuscany's outsized role in the new maritime 'crusade' against the Ottomans and their allies.

From the late 16th to the early 18th centuries, the Mediterranean world was dominated by the contest between the Ottoman Empire and the shifting alliances of the various Christian powers for dominance of the seas. The Ottomans were backed by their fearsome allies, the 'pirate states' of the 'Barbary Coast' of North Africa, the Regency of Algiers (1516 - 1830) the Eyalet of Tunis (1574 - 1705). The people of coastal towns from Greece to Portugal lived in constant fear of raids by the Muslim powers, who would kidnap Christians into slavery, and plunder and burn everything with a zeal seen nowhere else in modern times. Rage over these assaults revived the Crusader-era urge to fight the Muslim 'other' for God's glory, while on a practical level they needed to protect their coasts, while much wealth could be gained from intercepting Ottoman shipping.

In the wake of the crushing Christian naval victory over the combined Ottoman fleets at the Battle of Lepanto (1571), sophisticated propaganda campaigns developed in the Christian states that principally played out in the form of small, cheaply printed pamphlets, generally referred to as "relations" (Spanish: Relación; Italian: Relazione; Portuguese: Relação, etc.), as their titles often commenced with that word, reporting fresh news of specific naval engagements between the Otto-



159

RELACION CIER-
TA Y VERDADERA DE
como el Excelentiſsimo Duque de
Florencia ha alcançado victoria de vna
Galera y vna Naue que el Reyno de
Argel embiaua a Conſtantinopla
con mucho dinero y joyas para
el gran Turco cuentaſe el
quando, y como
fue.

SAbiendo el Excelentiſsimo Duque de
la Toſcana, (que a la ſazon eſtaua en
el puerto de Mecina aguardando or-
dē preciſo de ſu Alteza el ſeñor Prin
cipe Filiberto General de la mar)
que los del Reyno de Argel querian embiar al grā
A Turco

mans and the Christian allied forces. Issued shortly after the events themselves (sometimes in the first port that the Christian vessels reached after the action), the Relations tended to follow the same template, based on the firsthand accounts of the (Christian) protagonists, the stories used dramatic, simple language to convey the "heroic" battle action, and were always sure to include salient facts, including statistics on casualties, the number of freed Christian slaves and the amount of loot captured. Normally, the Relations focused upon Christian victories, although in the case of defeats or draws, they emphasized the bravery of the 'underdog' Christian mariners and the perfidious and inhuman barbarity of the enemy. The purpose of the pamphlets was both to inform of the public on key events and to stoke religious-patriotic fervour to drum up public support for the costly campaigns against the Turks.

The present extremely rare Relación is part of the long-standing PR campaign mounted by the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, the small but massively wealthy Italian state ruled by the Medici family. While a modest naval power, Tuscany's loans financed the fleets of the larger Christian states (ex. Spain, Venice, the Papal States, etc.), while their small but plucky squadrons won many impressive victories, either alone, or as part of larger allied fleets.

In 1561, Grand Duke Cosimo I de'Medici created the Order of the Knights of San Stefano, an elite chivalric-martial unit specifically to fight the Ottomans and their allies. In 1598, his successor Ferdinando I vowed to be a "model of a Christian prince towards the infidels, promoting every type of action in the war of race", a charge continued by his heirs.

Tuscany was eager to gain credit for its outsized contribution to the 'new maritime crusade', so developed a sophisticated international propaganda machine to promote its role. The historian Giovanni Ciappelli records that, in the period from 1599 to 1719, 133 pamphlets were published that detail Tuscan naval exploits against the Ottomans, forming the backbone of Florence's information campaign.

The Present Work in Focus

The present Relación, while brief, is packed with exciting action. It dramatically describes the occasion when a small Tuscan naval squadron, commanded by the Spanish Admiral Don Pedro de Leyva (it was then common for Tuscan fleets to be commanded by experienced foreign allied commanders), based in Sicily, hunted down a pair of Algerian-Ottoman vessels in the Greek islands. On July 1, 1622, after a ferocious battle, the Tuscans captured the enemy ships, taking many prisoners, liberating many Christian slaves and gaining an astounding treasure.

The present work was published in Barcelona on July 26, 1622, less than four seeks after the battle, and is predicated upon a firsthand account given by Admiral Levya, or one of his men, who pulled into that port, making it likely the earliest published account of the battle. While the content comes directly from the fight, the language was likely "jazzed up" by the publisher Esteban Liberós, who was an experienced pamphleteer, who knew what appealed to the public in Spain, Christianity's most important country.

The narrative commences by recalling that a fleet of the "The Most Excellent Duke of Tuscany" was docked in Messina, Sicily, awaiting orders from "His Highness Prince Filberto, General of the Seas" (Emmanuel Philibert of Savoy, the Viceroy of Spanish-controlled Sicily). The Tuscans had gained word that "the Bey of Algiers wanted to send to the Grand Turk [the Ottoman Sultan] some assistance in the form of men and money for the Navy that he was then arranging to defend the African coast, and the Archipelago [the Greek Aegean islands]". Given the go-ahead from Prince Filberto, Levya led his fleet out of Messina on June 4, 1622, and after nine days arrived in the Ionian Islands.

At "Zante" (Zakynthos) they captured a small Algerian boat, manned by only four crew, and from them gained useful intelligence as to the location of the Algerian-Turkish treasure fleet.

Arriving off the "Island of Negroponte" (Euboea), the Tuscans sighted a large Galley from Ottoman Rhodes (a ships rowed by oars manned by captive Christian slaves) accompanied by a tall sailing ship. The Muslim vessels tried to run, but as the narrator says, "the more they fled, the closer they got to where they will suffer". As the Tuscans closed in, they eventually realized that escape was futile, so stood to fight.

Off the island of Andros, on July 1, 1622, the contest commenced. The crew of the Muslim ships seemed shocked "as the tired deer usually fades when surrounded by… hungry dogs". They proceeded to mount a fierce cannonade, breaking the rigging and part of the foremast of the main Tuscan galley. However, the Christians suffered only 2 casualties, which was seen as being due to divine providence.

The Tuscans then rounded upon the Algerian-Ottomans, "as would boars usually throw themselves at whatever thew at them", enjoining a ferocious battle. The Muslim
sailing ship caught fire, in a scene likened to "Mongibello [Mount Etna] and Vulcan… throwing fire everywhere". The Tuscans then "approached with dexterity" and "threw themselves at the Turks with naked and bloody swords, dismembering some who… madly defended themselves".

The Algerian-Ottomans "finally surrendered" when their galley had lost its top mast, and with many of the janissaries sent from Algiers having been slain.

Upon boarding what was left of the enemy vessels, the Tuscans "found more than 140 Christians tied to the chain", which they duly liberated. They took 243 prisoners (Moors, Turks and janissaries, "all fighting men"), while many more were dead.

Most importantly, the Tuscans found 500,000 ducats in gold and many jewels, housed in gold coffers. This represented an astounding sum, equivalent to many tens of millions of today's U.S. dollars! This would have dealt a crushing blow to the Ottomans' overall war effort against the Christian powers.

Levya led the Tuscan fleet back to Messina "where he was received with the joy and applause that such a person and victory deserved".

A Note on Rarity

All such "relations" tend to be very to extremely rare, as ephemeral works intended 'for the street', they have a very low survival rate.

We can trace only a single example of the present work, held by the Biblioteca Nacional de España, while we cannot trace any sales records.

References: Biblioteca Nacional de España: VE/1378-18; Giovanni CIAPPELLI, 'L'informazione e la propaganda. La guerra di corsa delle galee toscane contro Turchi e Barbareschi nel Seicento, attraverso relazioni e relaciones a stampa', in Giovanni CIAPPELLI and Valentina NIDER (eds.), La invención de las noticias: las relaciones de sucesos entre la literatura y la información (siglos xvi-xviii) (Trento: University of Trento, 2017), pp. 133-161 (esp. no. 74, p. 156); Antonio GÓMEZ, Con balas de plata VI. 1621-30 (Madrid, 2019), no. D8.

1.400 EUR

16. OTTOMAN MILITARY ATLAS

AHMED MUHTAR PASHA (1839 - 1919).

محاربات مشهوره عثمانه البومی
[Muharebat-ı meşhure-i osmaniye albümü / Album of Famous Ottoman Battles]

Istanbul: Necmi İstakbal Matbaası 1332 [1916].

Folio. Title page, 33 unbound double page maps, partly printed in colours, with text, 5 single page maps, partly printed in colour, with text, original green wrappers with lettering (maps printed on fragile paper with sporadic tiny cracks and holes, tears and chips in the middle, one map split in the middle fold, wrappers preserved in only fragments, but with no loss to the lettering on the cover).

A monumental portfolio of the famous Ottoman battles, edited by a famous military leader Ahmed Muhtar Pacha during WWI to commemorate the glorious military past of the Ottoman Empire

This a rare complete collection of historical military battleplans in Ottoman language in folio size, issued during WWI.

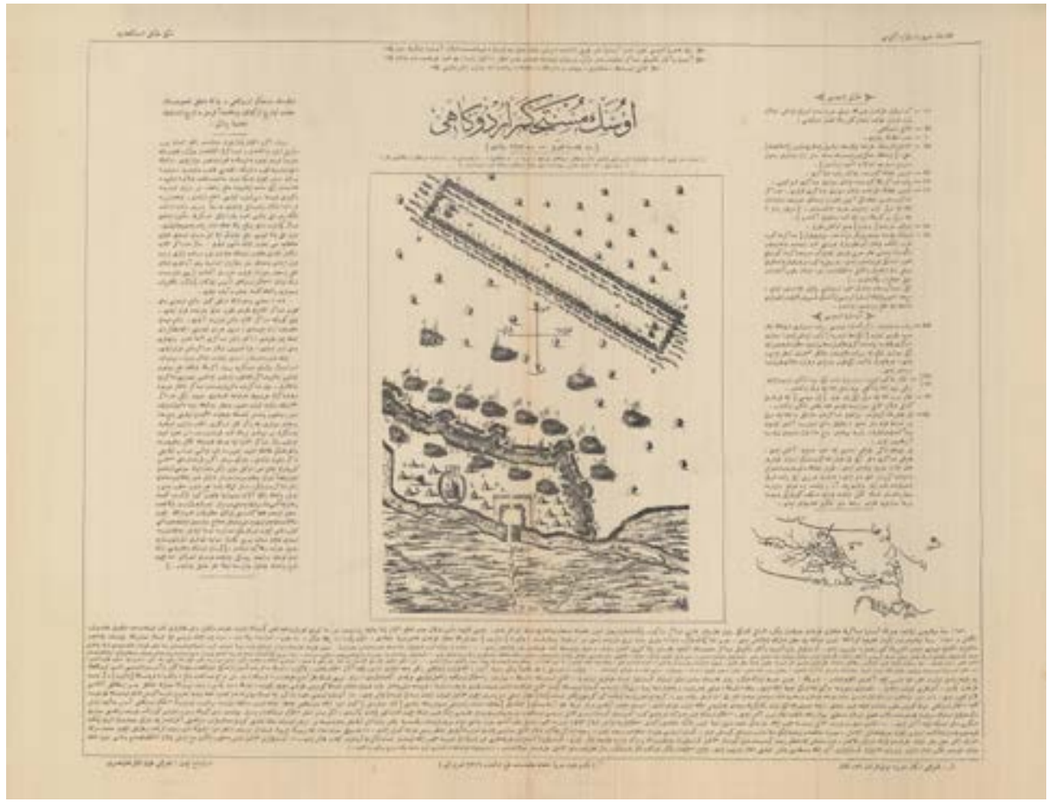
The battleplans were first issued separately by the military school between 1903 – 1907. In 1907, in the year the year Sultan Abdul Hamid was deposed in the Young Turk Revolution, 28 double-page sheets and 3 single-page sheets were gathered and published in an album on the initiative of Ahmed Muhtar Pasha under the title Album of Famous Ottoman Battles (Muharebat-ı meşhure-i osmaniye albümü).

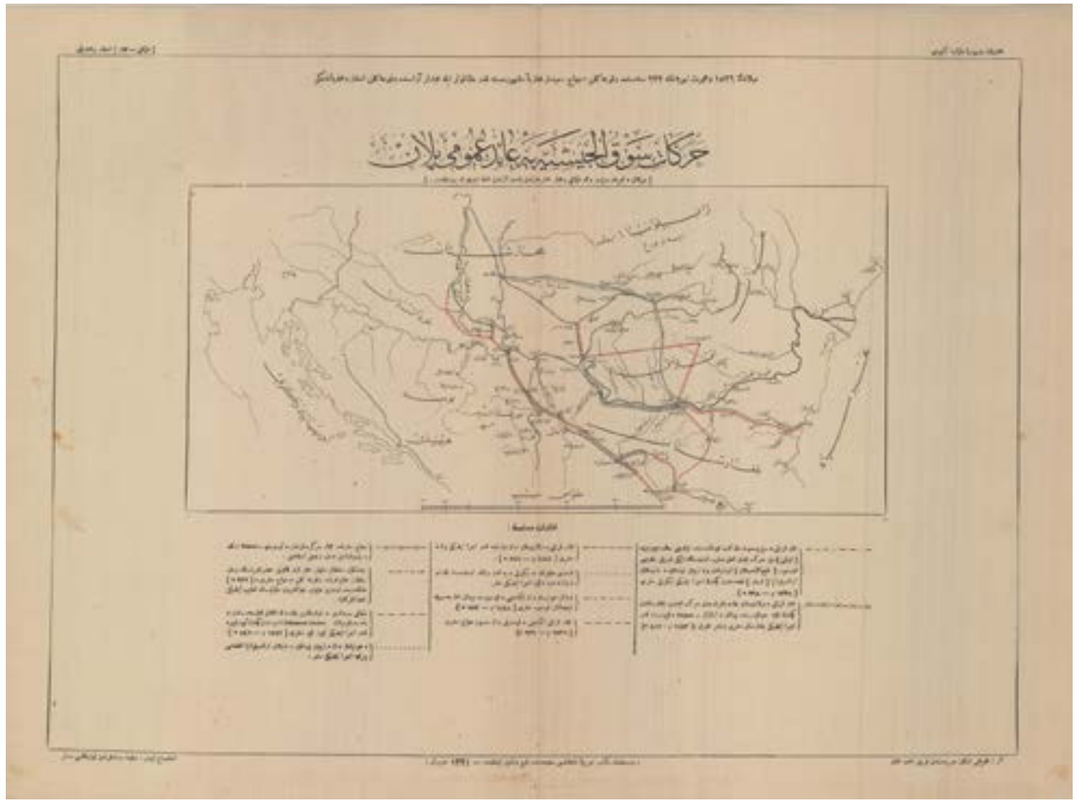
The album was republished during WWI as an enlarged portfolio with 38 maps, commemorating the glorious history of Ottoman army, probably to boost up the morality of the Ottoman soldiers.

The maps, printed on fragile paper, were loosely inserted in wrappers and almost never survive in a complete set. The maps represent the famous Ottoman battles, mostly on the Balkans: Serbo-Bulgarian War (14–28 November 1885), Battle of Chaldiran (1514), Battle of Breadfield (1479), Siege of Rhodes (1522), movements of the army on the Balkans in 1526, Siege of Szigetvár in 1566, Battle of Mohács (1526), Second Battle of Mohács (1687), Battle of Saint Gotthard (1663-1664), Battle of Niš (1689), Fall of Constantinople in 1453, Battle of Batočina (1689), Second Battle of Mohács (1687), Battle of Zenta (1697), …









Represented are also other famous historical battles, such as the Battle of Nicopolis (1396) and the Siege of Acre of 1799 during the Napoleonic Wars.

Ahmed Muhtar Pasha: Scientist, Diplomat, Grand Vizier and War Hero

Ahmed Muhtar Pasha (1839 - 1919) was one of the most consequential and intriguing figures of the late Ottoman Empire. He was one of the most successful field commanders of his era, as well as a diplomat,politician, and highly respected authority on military technology and related sciences.

Ahmed Muhtar was born in Bursa, the son of a successful Turkish merchant. He attended the Ottoman Military College, where he was recognized for his exceptional intellect. Having gained his first field experience during the later days of the Crimean War, in 1862, Ahmed Muhtar led his own detachment in Montenegro, where he played a vital role in defeating the forces of Prince Nikola.

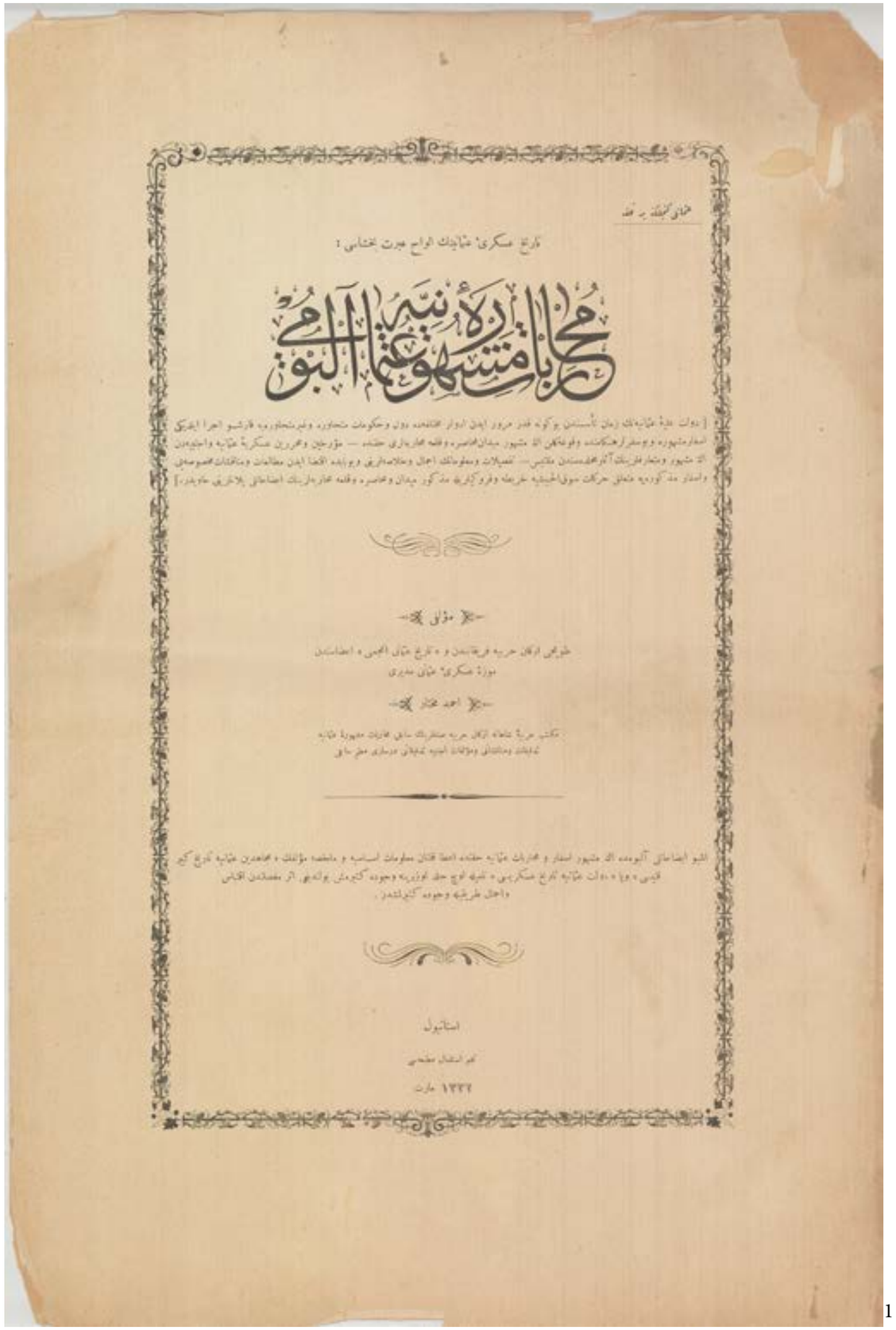
Upon his return to Constantinople, Ahmed Muhtar was appointed professor of engineering and artillery at the Ottoman Military College and was sent to France and Germany to learn about the most advanced European weapons systems. Acquiring a profound understraining of ballistics and metallurgy, for the rest of his life he was a tireless advocate of the modernization of the Ottoman military. He was also involved in raising money for charities in the Constantinople, such that he possessed high level of popularity unusual for military officer.

During the same period, he became the tutor to Prince Yusuf Izzedin Effendi, the son of Sultan Abdulaziz, accompanying him on several trips to Europe.

In 1869, then Colonel Ahmed Muhtar was sent to Yemen to quell a long-running rebellion, an assignment that was perhaps the most difficult in all the empire. Brilliantly adapting the tactics of his forces to fight guerrilla warfare, by 1871, he scored major victories, extending Ottoman rule deep into the interior of the country for the first time. He was promoted to the rank of General and made the Governor of Yemen, extraordinary achievements for a man only in his early 30s. Ahmed Muhtar subsequently fulfilled senior staff postings in the Balkans, notably in Bosnia & Hercegovina.

His next great achievement was, as described above, saving Anatolia from being overrun by Russia during the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-8 Following that, Ahmed Muhtar Pasha was recalled to the western front, where Ottomans forces were collapsing against the combined forces of Russia and her Greek and South Slavic allies. He commanded the last lines of defence of Constantinople at Çatalca and Bakırköy, until the Russians were compelled to back down under heavy Anglo-French pressure.

Having saved Anatolia from being overrun by Russia, and Constantinople from being quickly seized, Ahmed Muhtar Pasha became the greatest war hero of the Ottoman Empire, and a much beloved celebrity.



Sultan Abdul Hamid II appointed him President of the General Staff and the Commandant of the OttomanMunitions Works, whereupon he employed his great enthusiasm for science towards modernizing weapons systems. His efforts in this regard led the Ottoman military to enjoy much-improved performance in wars over the next 20 years.

In 1882, Britain made Egypt a protectorate, even as it remained a de jure part of the Ottoman Empire. While no longer subject to Constantinople, Egypt remained one of Turkey's major trading partners, while maintaining its vital geostrategic position with respect to the Ottomans' remaining possessions in Libya, Palestine and Arabia.

That year, Ahmed Muhtar Pasha was appointed as the Ottoman 'Extraordinary Commissioner' in Cairo (essentially the Ottoman Ambassador) and, remaining there for the next 16 years, he managed the Anglo-Turkish relationship in Egypt with remarkable skill.

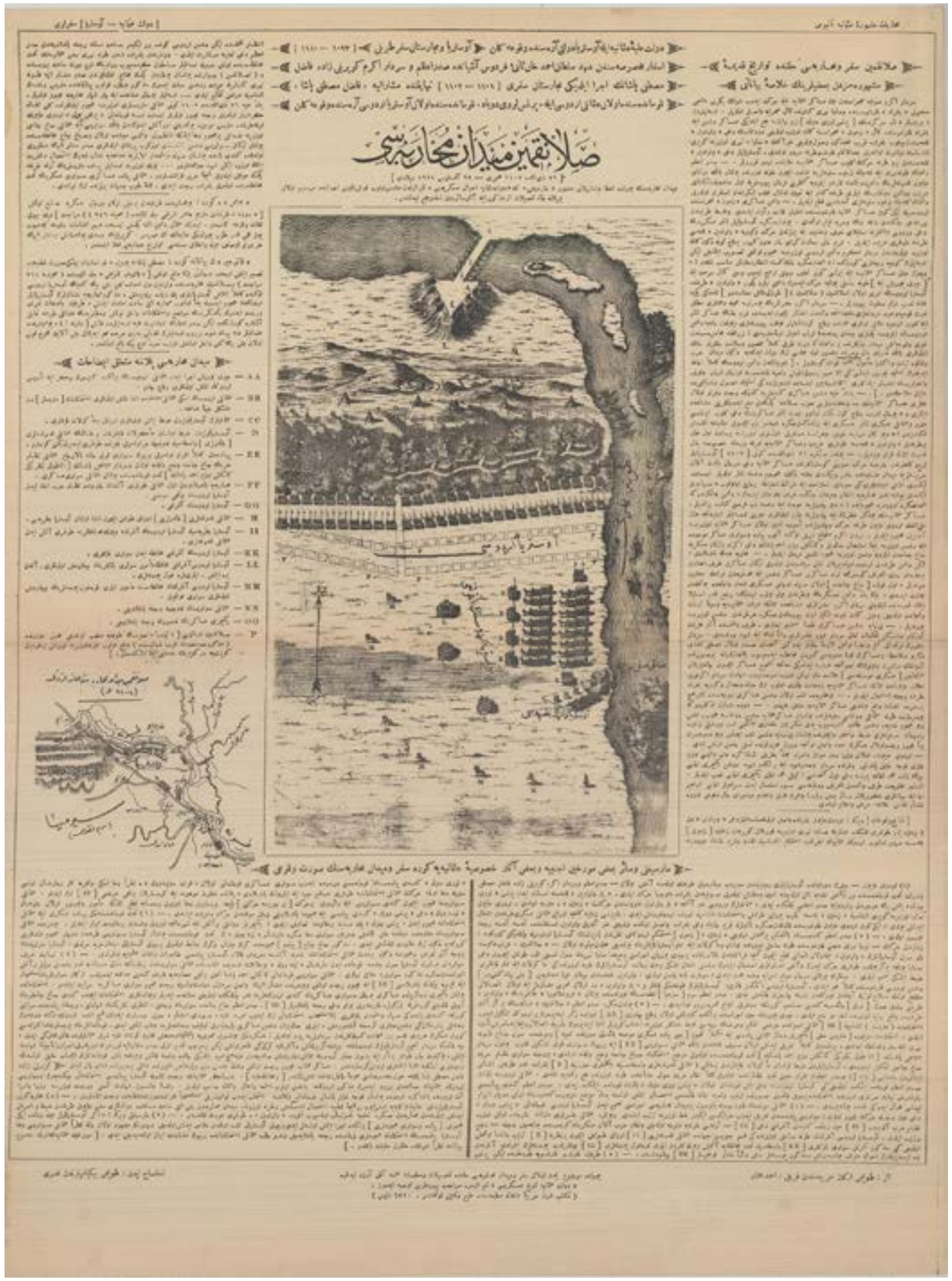
In the summer of 1912, the Ottoman Empire was in a state of turmoil. The so-called 'Savior Officers' had successfully mounted a coup against the 'Young Turks', who had themselves taken over the country in 1908-9. Ahmed Muhtar Pasha, as a universally respected 'father figure', was appointed to lead the "Great Cabinet" (Turkish: Büyuk Kabine) to restore stability. Unfortunately, the chaos that reigned at the Sublime Porte caused the Ottoman army to be caught completely off-guard during the First Balkan War (1912-3), whereupon an alliance of Greece, Serbia, Bulgaria and Montenegro rolled over the Ottomans. Frustrated by the situation, Ahmed Muhtar Pasha resigned as Grand Vizier in October 29, 1912, after holding the post for barely four months. Nonetheless, he was not blamed for the disastrous outcome of the war, which was clearly due to the unpreparedness of others.

It was in the is context that Ahmed Muhtar Pasha published the Sergüzeşt-i hayatımın cild-i sanisi, which he had clearly been preparing for many years. In telling the tale of his victories of 35 years before,accomplished against all odds, he hoped to inspire a new generation of Turks to rise and achieve new victories.

Ahmed Muhtar Pasha died in 1919, but his legacy survived him. He had published numerous works on military affairs and sciences, which are still cited even to this day. Moreover, Mustafa Kemal Pasha, later Atatürk, the founding President of the Republic of Turkey, revered Muhtar Ahmed and ensured that his example was honoured.

We could not find any institutional examples. Bavarian State Library houses a reprint from 1971 (OCLC 164708008).

3.500 EUR



17. INCUNABLE OF ISTANBUL LITHOGRAPHY
EPHEMERA
ADVERTISMENT

Au Boulet Bleu. Coueille Dégraisseur de Paris, a l'honneur de prévenir la haute Noblesse et l'estimable Public de Constantinople qu'il a ouvert un magasin a Dégraissage en face du Palais de Galata-Sérail.
Il enlève toutes sortes de taches de n'importe quelle étoffe que ce soit, sans altérer les couleurs; il rêmet les effets a neuf et leur donne leur lustre primitif. On parle chez lui les langues ci-écrites afin de pouvoir s'entendre avec les personnes qui voudront bien voudront bien l'honorer de leur confiance.

Istanbul: Henri Cayol [s. d. but between 1836 and 1865].

Lithography, 41 x 32 cm (16.1 x 12.6 inches), (soft folds, little age-toning and foxing, but overall in a good condition).

An incredible rare broadside, advertising services of a French fabric cleaner for upper classes in Istanbul and printed in in French, Ottoman, Italian, Greek, German and Armeno-Turkish, was architected by the first lithographer in Istanbul, Henri Cayol.

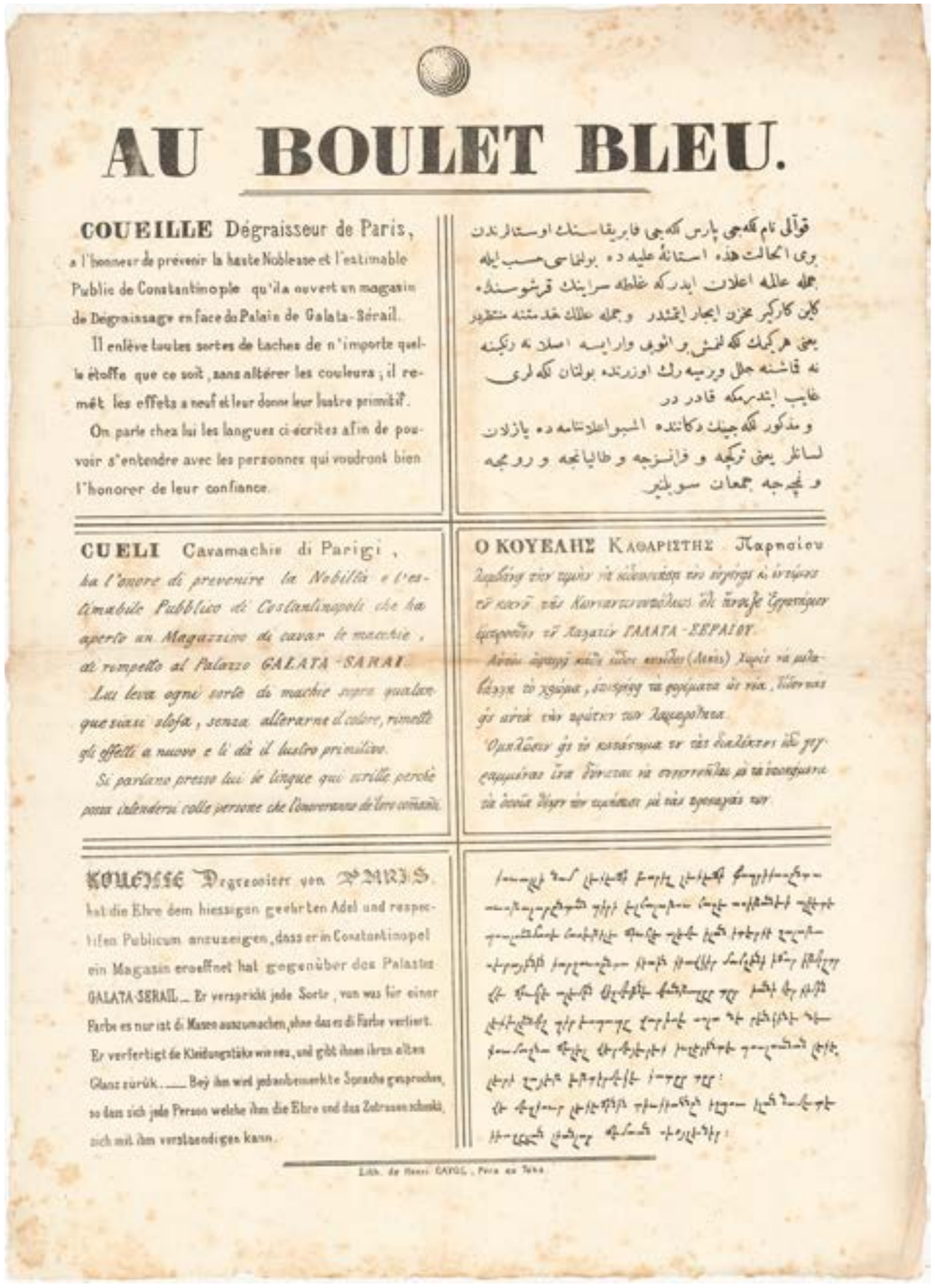
This stunningly rare and engaging broadside was published in Istanbul, by the first lithographer of the Ottoman capital, Henry Cayol. The advertisement for a Parisian fabric cleaner, situated in a upper class Istanbul neighbourhood, was printed in six languages and could be translated as:

Au Boulet Bleau. Coueille, the Fabric Cleaner from Paris, has the honor of informing the high nobility and the estimable public of Constantinople that he has opened a fabric cleaning store opposite the Galatasaray Palace.

He removes all kinds of stains from any fabric, without altering the colors; he restores the effects to new and gives them their original luster. We speak the languages here written in order to be able to communicate with the people who will be willing to honor him with their confidence.

The languages engaged are French, Ottoman, Italian, Greek, German and Armeno-Turkish, which was Old Turkish (i. e. Ottoman) language, written with Armenian letters.

The broadside captures the celebrated international and multilingual atmosphere of the 19th century Istanbul.


AU BOULET BLEU.

COUEILLE Dégraisseur de Paris,
a l'honneur de prévenir la haute Noblesse et l'estimable Public de Constantinople qu'il a ouvert un magasin de Dégraissage en face du Palais de Galata-Sérail.
Il enlève toutes sortes de taches de n'importe quelle étoffe que ce soit, sans altérer les couleurs ; il remêt les effets a neuf et leur donne leur lustre primitif.
On parle chez lui les langues ci-écrites afin de pouvoir s'entendre avec les personnes qui voudront bien l'honorer de leur confiance.

CUELI Cavamachis di Parigi,
ha l'onore di prevenire la Nobiltà e l'estimabile Pubblico di Costantinopoli che ha aperto un Magazzino da cavar le macchie, di rimpetto al Palazzo GALATA-SARAI.
Lui leva ogni sorte di macchie sopra qualunque stoffa, senza alterarne il colore, rimette gli effetti a nuovo e li dà il lustro primitivo.
Si parlano presso lui le lingue qui scritte perchè possa intendersi colle persone che l'onoreranno de loro confidenza.

KOUEILLE Degraissiter von PARIS,
hat die Ehre dem hiesigen geehrten Adel und respectiven Publicum anzuzeigen, dass er in Constantinopel ein Magasin eroeffnet hat gegenüber dem Palaste GALATA-SERAIL. Er verspricht jede Sorte, von was für einer Farbe es nur ist di Maxen auszumachen, ohne das es di Farbe verliert.
Er verfertigt die Kleidungstüke wie neu, und gibt ihnen ihren alten Glanz zurük. Bey ihm wird jedoanbenannte Sprache gesprochen, so dass sich jede Person welche ihm die Ehre und das Zutrauen schenkt, sich mit ihm verstaendigen kann.

Lith. de Henri CAYOL, Pera au Tarn.

Lithography in Istanbul

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

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

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

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

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

Henri Cayol – First Lithographer in Istanbul

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

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

The lithographic press was running in the building of the Ministry of War from 1831, when they published this first book, titled Nukhbat al-talim (The Elite Education, please click here for a longer description: FIRST LITHOGRAPHED BOOK, ISSUED IN ISTANBUL: نخبة التعليم. طابور تعليمى - Daša Pahor), with 79 charts representing for training the battalions, to 1836, when Hürsev Pasha was removed from the office. During these 5 years, 50 soldiers were trained by Cayol at the press to learn the technique of lithography.

In 1836, Henri Cayol, still under Hürsev Pasha's wing, opened a lithographic press near the French Embassy, where he worked until his death from cholera in 1865. This period of

Cayol's work, when also our broadside had to be made, is still very insufficiently documented.

Cayol's lithograph shop was after his death taken over by his apprentice Antonije Zelić, a Croatian, born in Brela, Dalmatia in 1820, who moved to Istanbul 1840 for economic reasons. After learning the craft of lithography from his teacher, Zelić opened his own shop in 1855.

The lithography in Istanbul was scarce and expensive to make, as the stones had to be imported until 1892, when they discovered appropriate stone south of Istanbul. More common, especially for the religious prints was much cheaper photolithography.

All the books from the Cayol's press are exceedingly rare. This is the first Cayol's broadside we have ever encountered.

2.200 EUR

18. EARLY PRINTING PRESSES IN ISTANBUL
ÜSKÜDAR PRESS

The Üsküdar Press, located on the Asian side of Istanbul, was one of the earliest Turkish Istanbul-based presses, preceded only by Müteferrika Press (est. 1727), Raşid Efendi Press and Mühendishane Press. Also known as Matbaa-i Amire, the State Press, it was the successor of the Mühendishane Press (Engineering Press or also Military Press), founded on the premises of the newly opened Military Engineering School in 1797. Until 1802, this publishing house issued 19 titles, which were all sponsored by the state and made for the military and engineering purposes.

In 1803, the Press moved in a new location, in a new, neatly constructed complex close to the Selimiye Barracks in Üsküdar, which also gave the institution a new name. Under the new leadership the press received a permission to accept private commissions and to expand their repertoire. Until its closure in 1824, the Üsküdar Press printed 73 titles on various subjects.

18. A. Sheikh Mustafa b. İbrâhim.

Tuhfetü'l-ihvân alâ Avâmili'l-Birgivî

Istanbul: Üsküdar Press 1226 [Rumi, 1810 Gregorian].

[Bound together with:]
Zeynîzade Hüseyin b. Ahmed.

Ta'lîku'l-fevâzıl alâ i'râbi'l-Avâmil (Şerh-i Avâmil-i Cedîd-i Birgivî/Mu'ribü'l-Avâmil).

[Istanbul:] Matbaa Amire [i. e. Üsküdar Press] 1226 [Rumi, 1810 Gragorian].

Two volumes bound-in-one. 8°. 96 pp., 128 pp., contemporary marbled paper binding with a flap, Dark brown goat spines (age-toned and stained, small tears in marginsold annotations in black ink in margins, sporadic words underlined in red and black ink, old bookseller's stamps, hand-written title in lower edge, binding scuffed, rubbed and with small loss of material, corners rubbed with tiny folds, a tiny hole in the text of the first page).

Two grammars in Arabic language, were first published by the Üsküdar Press in 1805 and were traditionally published and bound together. The printer was Hafiz Mehmed Emin Efendi, the imam of the Üsküdar Doğancılar Mosque, who worked at the Üsküdar Press from circa 1808 on.

References: Kemal Beydilli, Books Published In The First Turkish Press In Istanbul, Nos. 32-33 (on-line source: BOOKS PUBLISHED IN THE FIRST TURKISH PRESS IN ISTANBUL | History of Istanbul (istanbultarihi.ist)).

980 EUR



18. B. Kadızâde Ahmed bin Mehmed Emin.

فرائد الفوائد في بيان العقائد
[Ferâidü'l-fevâid fî beyâni'l-akâid. Amentü Şerhi]

[Istanbul: Üsküdar Press] [12]32 Rumi [1816 Gregorian].

8°. [2 pp.], 278 pp. letterpress, contemporary dark brown Morocco binding with a flap and gold and blind tooling (old book-seller's stamp on the first unnumbered blank page, old annotations on blank pages and inner sides of the boards, binding slightly rubbed with loss of material on the corners, sporadic margins with light water-staining and folds, but otherwise clean).

A religious work. We could not trace any institutional examples on Worldcat.

References: Kemal Beydilli, Books Published In The First Turkish Press In Istanbul, No. 43 (on-line source: BOOKS PUBLISHED IN THE FIRST TURKISH PRESS IN ISTANBUL | History of Istanbul (istanbultarihi.ist)). More on the early Turkish Presses in Istanbul:Kemal Beydilli, THE PRINTING PRESSES OF ISTANBUL (1453-1839) THE PRINTING PRESSES OF ISTANBUL (1453-1839) | History of Istanbul (istanbultarihi.ist).

980 EUR


فرائد الفوائد في بيان العقائد

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

جميع محامدي عد وثنائي لايعد وشكري حساب وبي حداوخلاق
متعال وقدير بي مثال وحي قيوم بي زوال مالك الملك والملكوت رب العزة
والجبروت مقدر الاكوان والازمان عليم اسرار انس والجان مذكور بكل
لسان مشكور بكل اركان وجنان معبود في كل وقت وزمان علام احوال
واطوار بصير ضمائر اسرار اولان رب الارباب ومالك الرقاب تلألأ بوارق
آياته على صفاح المحدثات واشرق شوارق صفاته على الواح المبدعات
حضرتنه اولسونكه كافهٔ كائناتي ماترى في خلق الرحمن من تفاوت
فارجع البصر هل ترى من فطور ثم ارجع البصر كرتين ينقلب اليك البصر
خاسئا وهو حسير فحواسنجه نظام بديع اوزرينه ابداع وعامهٔ مصنوعاتي
اسلوب منيع اوزره اختراع ايدوب هر برينك كمال ثانوي سني مقتضاي
حكمت ربوبيت براه اوزره اجراو ترتيب ايلدي ونسخهٔ آدمي خامهٔ
قدرتيله لوح وجوده تحرير وصورت انساني احسن تقويميله
تصوير ايدوب جواهر عقل وادراك ايله مزين واسكان اماكن مكونات ايله
معين ومسالك معاشي تعليم ومناهج معادي تفهيم ايدوب جمله عبادي

والله

19. FIRST MODERN EGYPTIAN ATLAS OF THE WOLRD

مصلحة المساحة المصرية
[Egyptian Surveying Office]

اطلس ابتدائي للدنيا : لاستعماله في المدارس المصرية
[Primary Atlas of the World. For use in Egyptian Schools. First Edition]

Cairo: وزارة المعارف العمومية [Ministry of Public Knowledge] 1922.

Square 4°. Title page, 35 pp. with full page colour lithographed maps, bound in original blue card covers with title printed on front cover (title page little age-toned with traces of old annotations, old book seller's stamp on the cover and top of the title page, covers soiled and with old hand-written words, maps in a good, clean condition).

First Egyptian modern school atlas of the world, published in the year of the country's independence, in 1922.

The atlas features a title page with a list of contents, followed by 11 maps focused on Egypt and the course of the Nile. The maps are based on the lithographs, published in the first Egyptian atlas from 1911 (for the second edition, please see Egypt Atlas: اطلس ابتدائى للقطر المصرى [Elementary Atlas of Egypt]). The following 18 maps embrace the following areas: Africa, East Africa and Arabian Peninsula, West Africa, #south Africa and Madagascar, Europe, North Europe, South Europe, Asia, North Part of Arabian Peninsula, India with an In-Set map of Sri Lanka, China, North America, United States, South America, Australia, two hemispheres, Mercator's projection of the world, map of the world with ocean currents and page with illustrations of basic geographical terms.

Reader of the atlas should note, that the maps of the world have been arranged to be read as in western books, staring with the last illustration in this book, prepresenting basic geographical terms, followed by maps of the world,… and finishing with maps of Africa. The 11 maps of Egypt are arranged in the "reverse" collation, typical for Middle Eastern books.

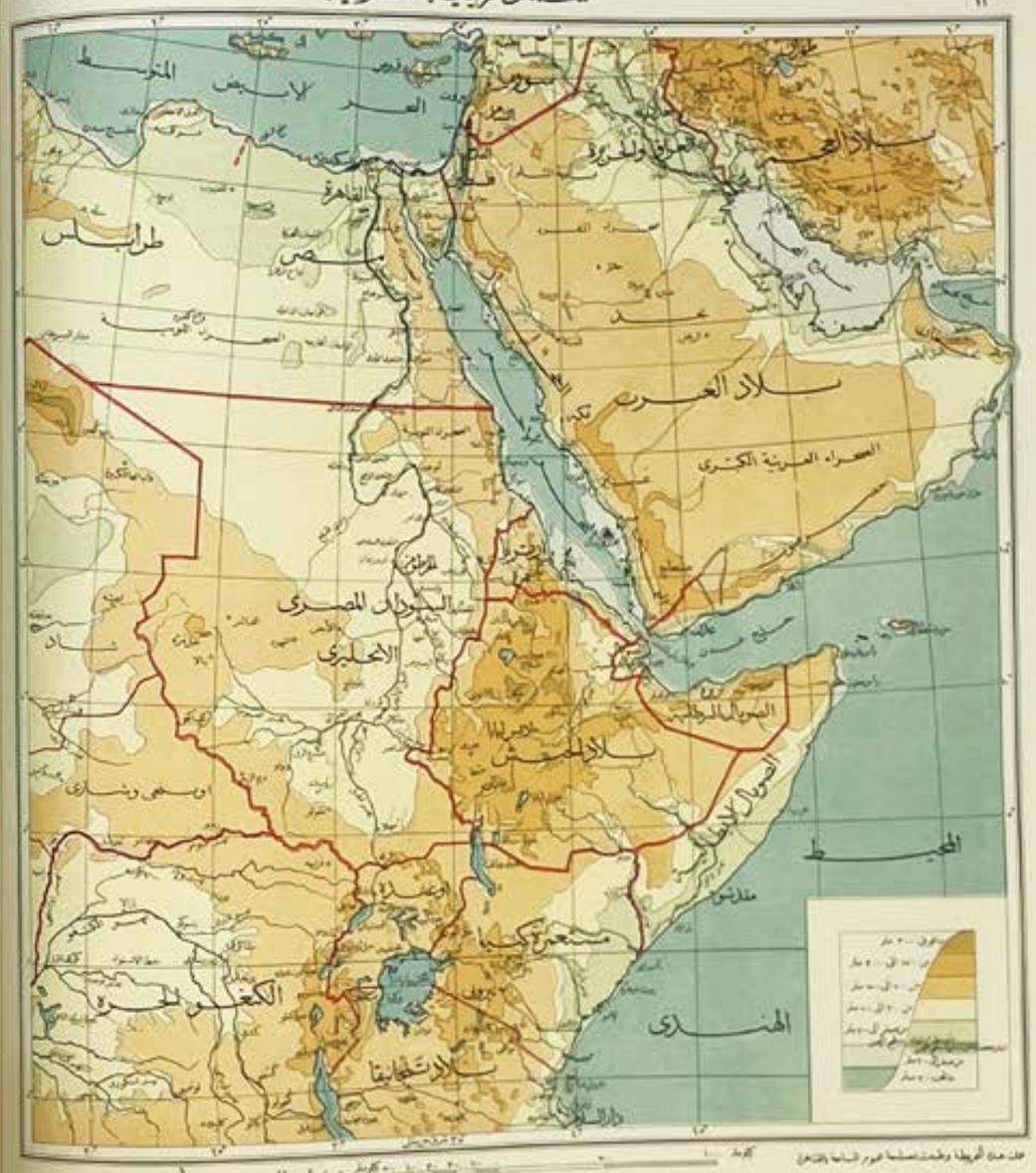
The atlas, made for educational purposes, was published in 1922, in the year of declaration of Egyptian independence and marks new borders in the Middle East and North Africa, which are in many cases partly unclear.

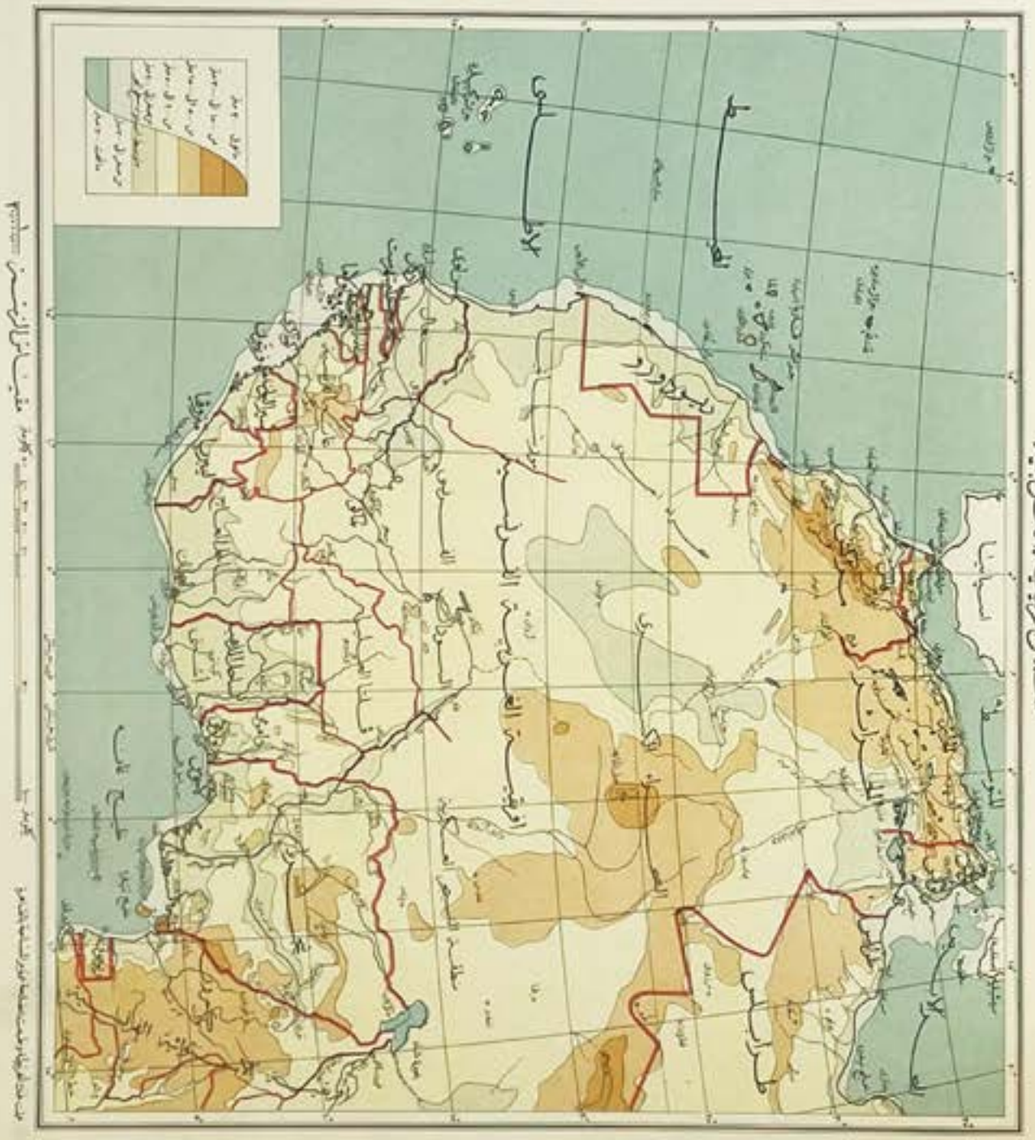
The maps were prepared by the General Survey Department of Egypt, founded by the British in 1898. Formed to serve British military and commercial interests, it developed into a leading national surveying office in the Kingdom of Egypt.

We could trace one example of the atlas on-line (Hebrew University Mount Scopus Library, OCLC 741098510).

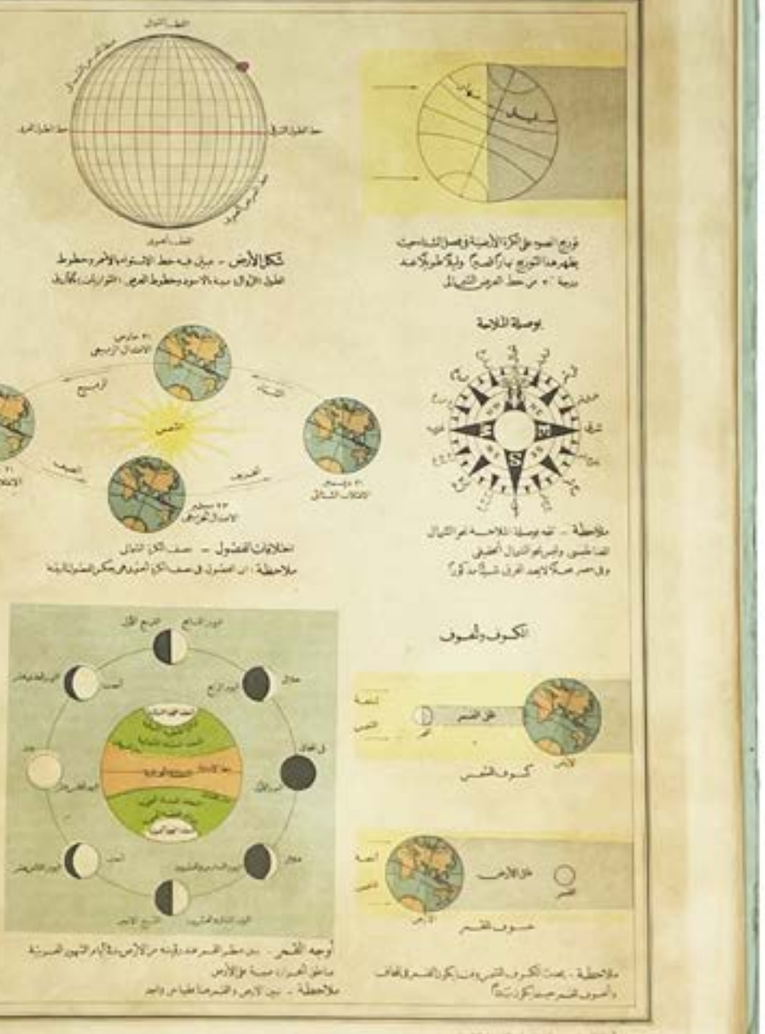
2.200 EUR

شمال افريقية الشرقية





اشكال فلكية


توزيع الضوء على الكرة الأرضية في فصل الشتاء
يظهر هذا التوزيع بأن القطب الشمالي يكون مظلماً
درجة ٢٠ من خط العرض الشمالي
توزيع الضوء على الكرة الأرضية في فصل الصيف
حيث يظهر هذا التوزيع بأن القطب الشمالي يكون مضيئاً
عدد درجة ٢٠ من خط العرض الشمالي
شكل الأرض - مرسوم فيه خط الاستواء والقطبين وخطوط
الطول الأولى سميت بالأسود وخطوط العرض الثلاثة بالخط
توصيلة الملاحة
ملاحظة - لقد توصلنا بالملاحة إلى الشمال
الغربي والشرقي الشمال الحقيقي
وإلى حيث هنا لا يعد الغرب شمالاً أو كذا؟
اختلافات الفصول - نصف الكرة الشمالي
ملاحظة: إن الصيف في نصف الكرة الجنوبي هو عكس الصيف بالنسبة
الكسوف والخسوف
كسوف الشمس
خسوف القمر
ملاحظة - يحدث الكسوف للشمس وقت كون القمر في الخلف
والخسوف للقمر حينما يكون القمر في الخلف
أوجه القمر - يدور القمر حول الأرض مرة كل ٢٩ يوماً و١٢ ساعة
ملاحظة - بين الأرض والقمر ما طوله ٢٣٨٠٠٠ ميل
ارتفاع الشمس بالنسبة للأرض عند الظهر في أيام الاعتدال الربيعي
وحجم الشمس بالنسبة للأرض
وحجم بعض الكواكب الأخرى بالنسبة للأرض
وحجم بعض النجوم

20. SOUTH AFRICA
OTTOMAN CARTOGRAPHY

Hasan FERID, publisher.

افریقا جنوبی خریطه سی
[Afrika Cenübi Harita-sı / Map of South Africa]

Istnabul: Feridiye Matbaası [S. d. , but between 1895-1899].

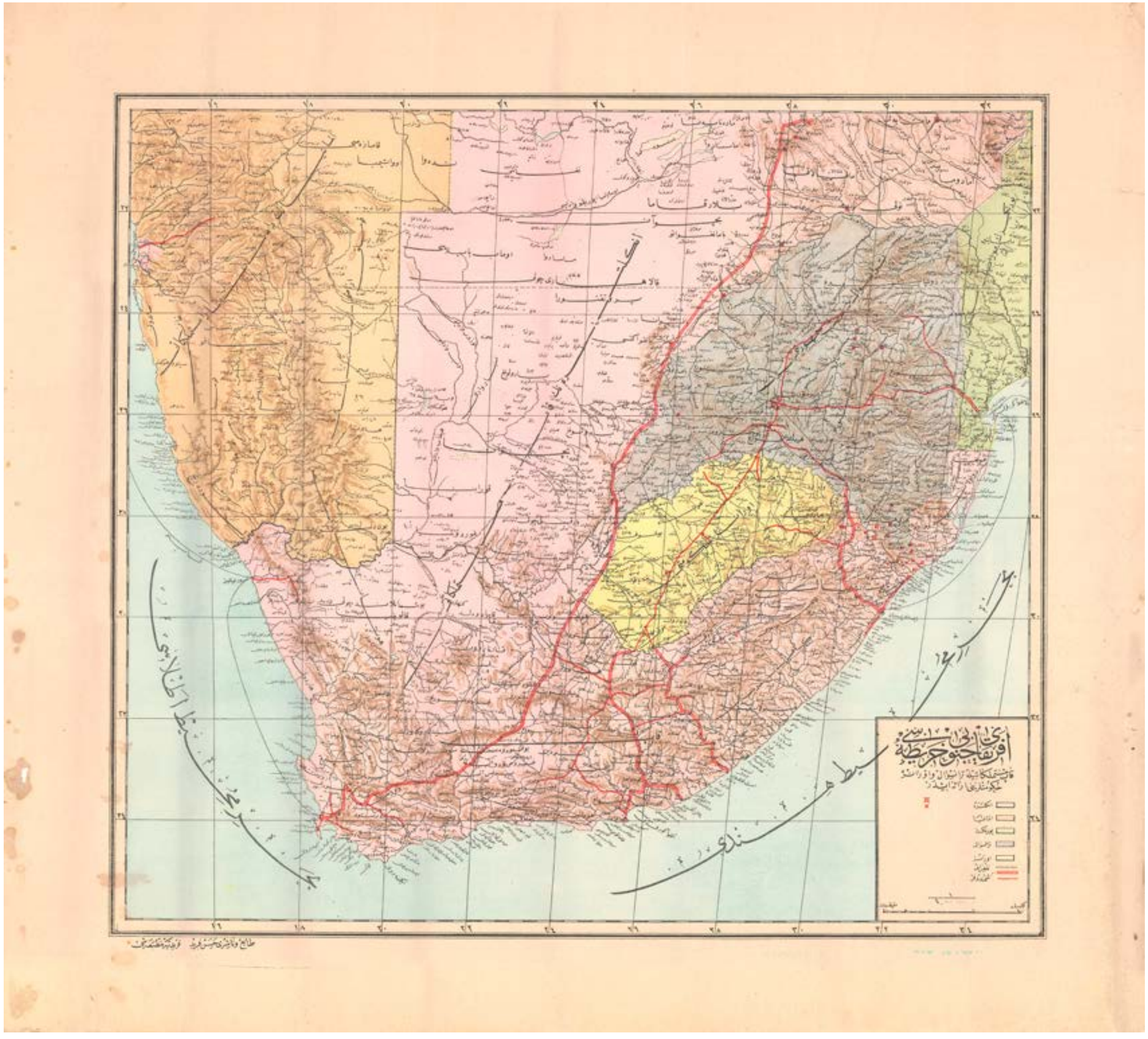
Colour Lithograph, 57 x 63 cm (22.4 x 24.8 inches), (slightly age-toned and stained, a small repaired tear in the image, small hole in white margin, vertical folds, caused by storage).

A colourful Ottoman wall map of South Africa represents the contemporary colonies, telegraph and constructed railroad lines. The map is not dated, but was probably made between 1895 and 1899, before the Boer Wars.

Hasan Ferid, signed in the bottom left, was an Ottoman publisher and owner of Feridiye Matbaası (Feridiye Press), who derived the map from the western sources and adapted it for the Ottoman market.

This appears to be a proof state, as the key in the lower right part is left unfinished.
The map is very rare and we could not trace any institutional examples. The title is also not mentioned in the bibliography of Ottoman maps and atlases.

580 EUR


خريطة جنوب أفريقيا
بسط الطول الأول
بسط هرشل

21. FEMALE AUTHORS
TRAVELOGUE
FINE MANUSCRIPT

[ANONYMOUS].

Recollections of May June July 1868

[S. l., but England:] 1868.

Oblong 8°. [5 pp.] blank, [16 pp.] manuscript in black ink with illustrations in gouache, pencil and pencil, accompanied with yellow highlights and toning, illustrated titles and initials, yellow endpapers, [15 pp.] blank, dark green washed silk binding with gold tooling and lettering, gilt edges (bonding scuffed in the margins and on the spine, first and last blank sheets with light foxing, otherwise in a good condition).

A manuscript travelogue of Europe with stunning illustrations, made by a female author

This stunningly illustrated diary of two travels to Europe was written by a young woman in fine calligraphy in a form of a diary, shortly describing every day of the trip.

Pages are adorned with fine floral decoration, representing flowers of month described, coloured initials, executed in modern in historic styles, and pencil drawings, often with yellow toning, representing the visited cities. The book is bound in elegant green washed silk with gold lettering.

The journey started on May 11, and finished on Wednesday, July 5, 1868. The route took the travelers from probably London, to Amiens, Paris, Dijon, Geneve, Chamonix, Lausanne, Bern, Interlaken, Lucerne, Heidelberg, Frankfurt, Leipzig, Dresden, Mainz, Cologne, Antwerp, Brussels, Waterloo, Ghent and through Calais back to England.

The same company gathered, after writing letters to each-other, again on September 18th in Canterbury and visited Abbeville, Dover and Paris, from where they were making outings to places, such as Fontainebleau and Compiègne. The party returned to England on Saturday, October 16, 1868, when they parted at Folkstone.

The entries end with the date October 21 and the rest of the book is left blank.

The author, who had to be a young woman, belonging to the upper social class, remains annonymous, but mentions her travelling companion or companions as “we”. They were accompanied by Mrs. French and seen off at the station by one Mr. E. Mayne. In Paris they were both times hosted by Mrs. C. Love and her husband Dr. Love.

2.800 EUR





Monday 11 Left home at 9 a.m. and were joined by Mr Kenrick at the Station where E. Mayne came and saw us off. We had a smooth crossing and arrived at Amsterdam in time for the Table d'hôte dinner at the Hôtel de Nyse: strolled about the town till dark.

Tuesday 12 Spent the morning in the Cathedral and proceeded to the afternoon to Haarlem. Mr Love met us and took us to the "appartements meublés" she had taken for us in the rue Cardinal Fesche and we all dined that evening with her and Dr Love,

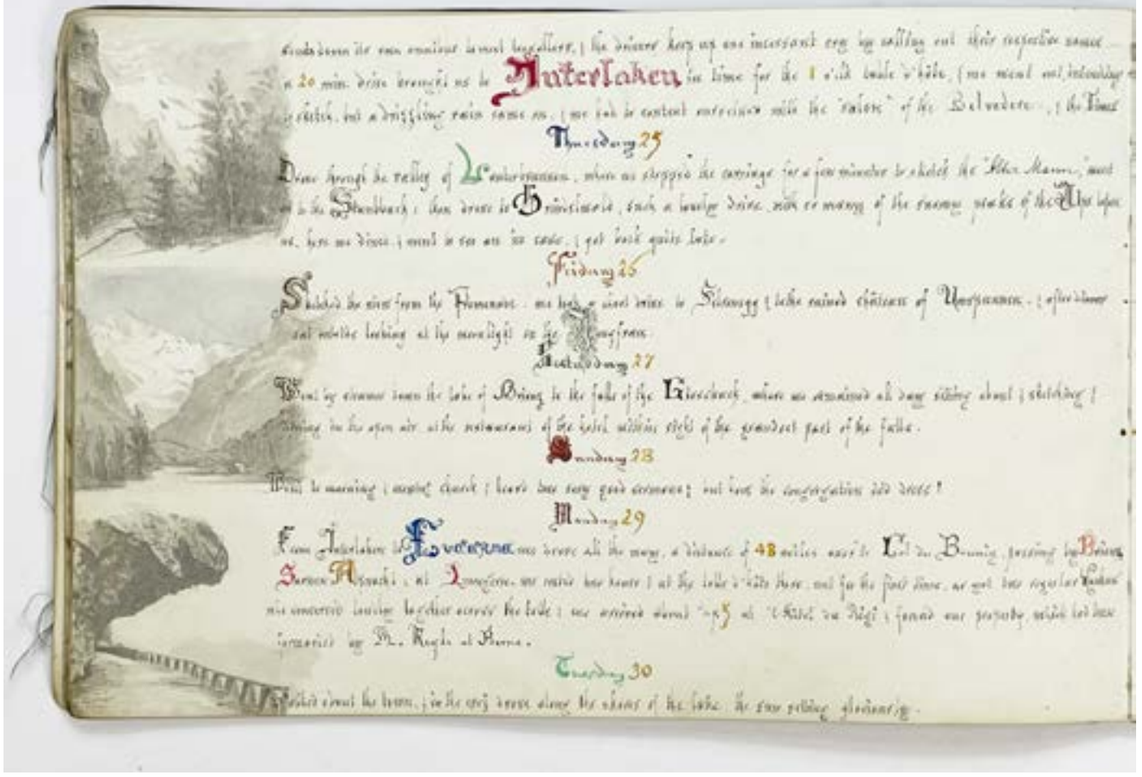
Wednesday 13 Walked out on the Boulevards des Italiens & met Mr G. Love. Museum &c: called for us & took us to the Exhibition of Modern Paintings & then for a drive in the Bois de Boulogne where we passed the Emperor and Empress &c. Dined at a café on the Montmartre & then walked round the Place de la Concorde for Mrs Mr Love who came to take us to hear one of the Homeric Monodies in the Champs Elysées.

Thursday 14 Walked to the Louvre & walked about the Palais Royal: dined at Mr Lowe's they took us all to the Play.

Friday 15 In the morning went to the Marché des Fleurs & then to the Bois d'Long: met Mr Kenrick in the Tuileries Gardens who called on Dr & Mr Love invited us to take tea with them in the Opera Comique this evening & would call for us at the Café de Paris where they were going to dine called on the Kemptons at the Hôtel Bristol who had just arrived.

Saturday 16 Mr. & Mrs Love took us to the Gobelins Manufactory (in the Faubourg) we dined at the Café Voltaire afterwards Mr Kenrick in the Tuileries Gardens. we had a drive in the Bois afterwards & a very lively dinner with him at the wrong way.

Sunday 17. Went in morning church at the Ambassade: spent the afternoon in the Bois with Dr. Mrs Love & then took us to



Geneva where we were received in most hospitable & kind manner & after a 20 min. drive brought us to Interlaken in time for the 8 o'clock table d'hôte, (we missed our intending steamer, but a drizzling rain came on.) we took to content ourselves with the "valley" of the Belvedere. The Town

Monday 25

Drive through the valley of Lauterbrunnen, where we stopped the carriage for a few minutes to admire the "Staubbach" then drove to Grindelwald, such a lovely drive, with so many of the enormous peaks of the Alps in sight, here we dined & rested in the sun for some time & got back quite late.

Tuesday 26

Started the next from the Hotel we took a short drive to Meiringen & took a short Excursion of Unterlauenen. & after dinner sat outside looking at the moonlight on the Wetterhorn.

Wednesday 27

Went by steamer down the lake of Brienz to the foot of the Giesbach, where we remained all day sitting about & drinking & dining in the open air at the restaurant of the hotel within sight of the grandest part of the falls.

Thursday 28

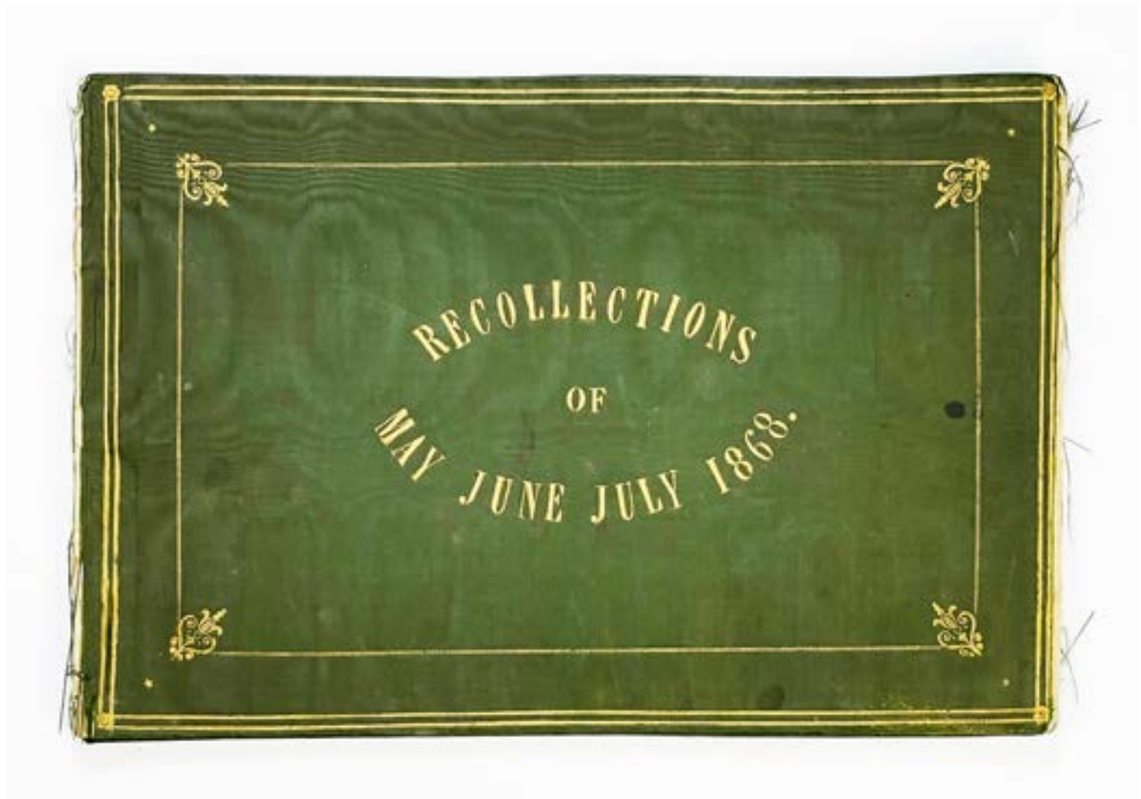
Went in morning & evening church & heard two very good sermons & sat down the congregation did not!

Friday 29

From Interlaken to Lucerne we drove all the way, a distance of 48 miles over the Col du Brunig passing by Brienz Sarnen & Alpnach, at Lungern we rested one hour & at the lake of Sarnen three, and for the first time we got two regular Swiss waiters serving together across the lake: we arrived about 7 o'clock at the Hôtel du Rigi & found our passports which had been forwarded by M. Kugler at Berne.

Saturday 30

Walked round the town & to the end across along the shores of the lake the view getting glorious.





September October

Saturday 18 After writing backwards and forwards to each other on the subject of the weather, we at length agreed upon making a rendezvous at some place of Canterbury & waiting there over the Sunday in hopes that the storms would then have abated: accordingly we met, for our second hour together, at the Railway Station.

19. We went twice to the service in the Cathedral, and watched the clouds with much anxiety and finally made up our minds in any case to go across to Dover to-morrow.

Monday 20 Before luncheon, we walked about the town & went up to St Martins Church: left for Dover where we found a calm sea, and a doubtful sky. We secured rooms, (in the Knotty parlour,) at the Dover Castle Inn, under the idea that we were going to spend the night in England, & we then went out in the dark for a walk on the pier, to see if there were any fishermen we could consult. Of course, we received contrary opinions, but we took the advice of an old man who was very positive, & urged us not to wait for to morrow, but to take advantage of the moonlight night & we had the most charming crossing & met an acquaintance in the cabin. This time we went to the Hôtel de Paris instead of de Londres, and left Calais next day by the midday train for Rouen, stopping on our way for a few hours at Abbeville a very small place, but possessing a beautiful Cathedral.

22. WOMEN'S RIGHTS
POLAND

Edward PRĄDZYŃSKI.

O prawach kobiéty
[On Women's Rights]

Warsaw: Cels Lewicki – Publisher; K. Kowalewski – Printer, 1875.

8°. [4 pp.], 472 pp., contemporary three quarter grey linen binding with marbled boards, hand-written title on the spine, marbled edges (book plate of a Franciscan Library in Krakow with deaccessioned stamps on the inner side of the front board, stamps of the same library on the title page and inside the book, deaccessioned stamp on the title page, old paper label on the upper part of the front board with a deaccessioned stamp, light foxing in the first part of the book, but overall internally in a good and clean condition, binding with light wear to the corners).

An early Polish book, supporting the women's rights

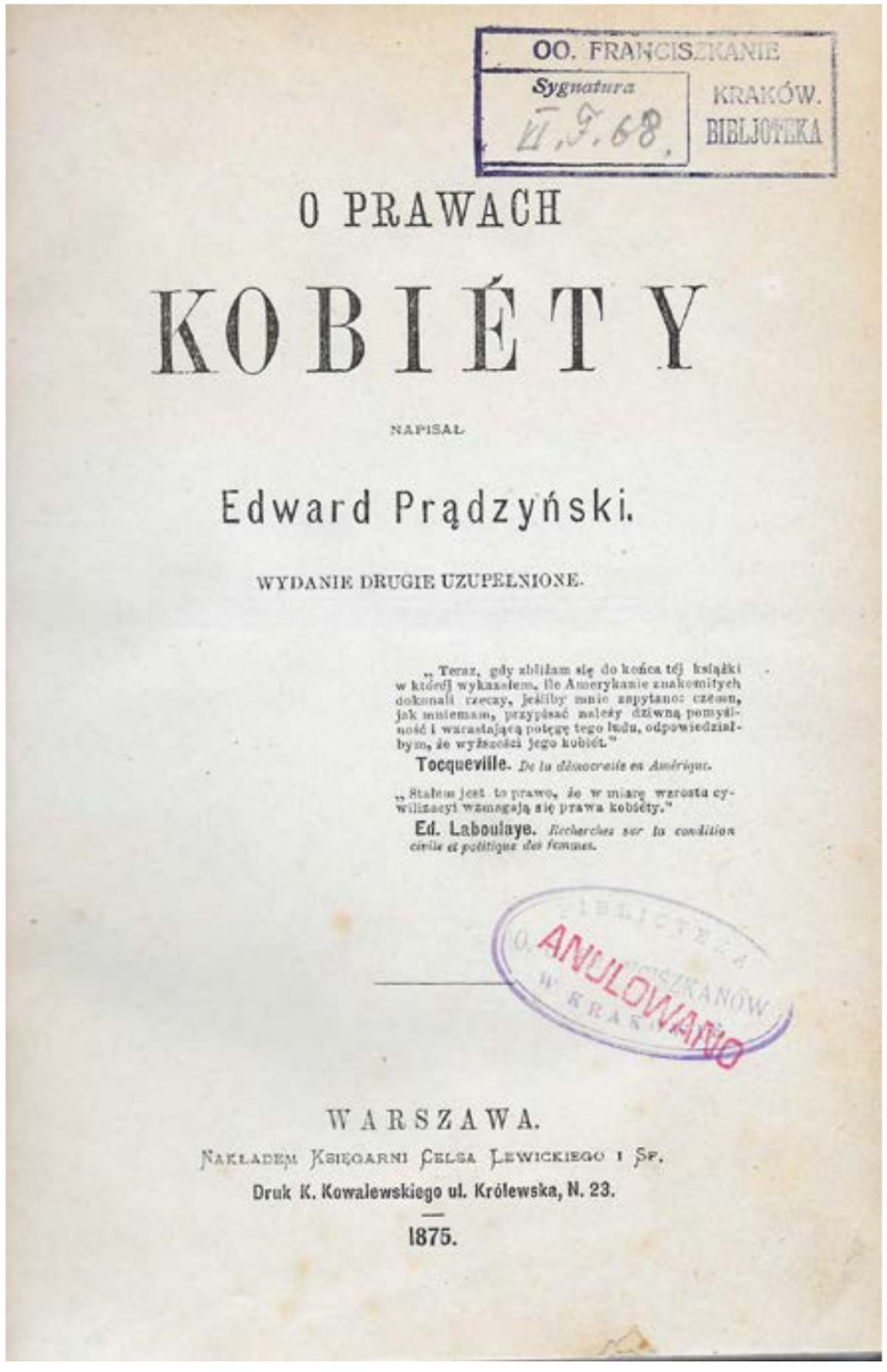
A rare early work in Polish language list arguments for legally increasing women's right in Poland. The chapters of the book embrace the following titles: Response to allegations against women's equality, Historical overview [of women's rights], How and why is set the question of women's equality, Economic liberation of women, Woman in social and public life, A woman's family position, Family status of the man, Laws - What a woman has the right to demand from lawmakers, and what of morals?

This is a second, enlarged edition with an additional appendix of eight chapters with over 160 pages of various commentaries, mostly concerning women's right in the United States, and translations. The first edition was published in 1873 (Scan: O prawach kobiéty - Google Books).

Polish women were only granted the right to vote on November 1918, just two weeks after Poland regained independence Warsaw University Library (Uniwersytet Warszawski Biblioteka) and The British Library.

References: OCLC 504745157, 759051533.

1.200 EUR


OO. FRANCISZKANIE
Sygnatura
KRAKÓW.
BIBLJOTEKA

O PRAWACH

KOBIÉTY

NAPISAŁ

Edward Prądzyński.

WYDANIE DRUGIE UZUPEŁNIONE.

„ Teraz, gdy zbliżam się do końca téj książki w któréj wykazałem, ile Amerykanie znakomitych dokonali rzeczy, jeżeliby mnie zapytano: czemu, jak mniemam, przypisać należy dziwną pomyślność i wzrastającą potęgę tego ludu, odpowiedziałbym, że wyższości jego kobiét."

Tocqueville. *De la démocratie en Amérique.*

„ Stałem jest to prawo, że w miarę wzrosta cywilizacyi wzmagają się prawa kobiéty."

Ed. Laboulaye. *Recherches sur la condition civile et politique des femmes.*

BIBLIOTEKA
O. FRANCISZKANÓW
W KRAKOWIE
ANULOWANO

WARSZAWA.

NAKŁADEM KSIĘGARNI CELSA LEWICKIEGO I SP.

Druk K. Kowalewskiego ul. Królewska, N. 23.

1875.

23. TURKISH BOOK DESIGN
ORIGINAL DRAFTS
MID-CENTURY DESIGN

Ayhan BAŞOĞLU.

A charming unique collection of original drafts, collages, photographs and negatives for book covers and book advertisement, made in the late 1950s by a Turkish illustrator and designer Ayhan Başoğlu, today known for his comics and drawings of heroic figures.

The archive includes 100 items:

- 17 figural drafts for book covers and book advertisements, depicting mostly women or overdramatic couples. Drawings in black ink and white colour and collages, made of printed and hand drawn lettering. Various formats up to 32,5 x 22 cm (12.9 x 8.7 inches).
- Portraits of 11 male and female authors on 8 sheets, mostly black ink, black colour, white, black and sepia gouache on paper. Various sizes up to 27 x 20 cm (10.7 x 8 inches).
- 6 sheets with various full-page book illustrations, black ink and white colour, various formats up to 25 x 35 cm (9.9 x 13.9 inches).
- 14 partly finished drafts for advertisements, mostly black ink, pencil and collage of clip art, printed titles and lines, M Most up to circa 21 x 38 cm (8.3 x 15 inches), one sheet 50 x 34 cm (13.3 x 19.8 inches).
- 13 black and white negatives with images of a fashionable young girl in the library reading and carrying the books, each 6. 5 x 6.5 cm (2.5 x 2.5 inches).
- 4 original black and white photographs of book covers, each 10.5 x 7.5 cm x cm (4 x 3 inches).
- 28 black and white negatives depicting books, each 6. 5 x 6.5 cm (2.5 x 2.5 inches).
- 3 colour negatives depicting book covers, 2 of which were retouched with black colour, each 11.5 x 9 cm (4.5 x 3.5 inches).
- 7 identical uncut sheets with clip art showcasing 14 book covers and a publisher's logo, lithograph 31 x 23 cm (inches 12 x 9 inches).

Condition report: Overall in a good condition with minor traces of storage, such as small tears in margins and light foxing.

[Accompanied with 9 books, designed by Ayhan Başoğlu:]

1. A. J. CRONIN (1896 – 1981), Author; Vahdet GÜLTEKIN (1912-1989), Translator.
***Sabah Yıldızı* [Jupiter Laughs]. Istanbul: Güven 1957.**

8°, 217 pp., [5 pp.] advertisements, original orange boards and blue linen spine with lettering, patterned endpapers, original illustrated dust jacket (small cracks in hinges of endpapers, dust jacket slightly rubbed with tiny tears and loss of paper in margins, but overall in a good condition with light age-toning).




JOSEPHINE
GELİN TAÇI
CRO
SABAH YILDIZI
MELİS
ASKTAN DA üSTÜN
Aşk üst
Hard
Sulh
HARP
HER KADIN GİBİ
HER K
Gİ
Seni Ka
Sevgili Kardeşim
BAHAR ATEŞİ
JAMES HILTON


BUYULU CICEK

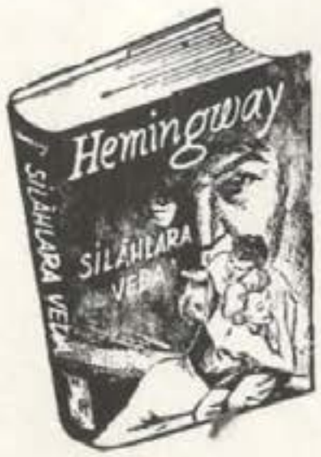

GELİN TACI


Bir Başka Kadın


CRONIN
CRONIN SABAH YILDIZI
SABAH YILDIZI


HER KADIN GİBİ


HARP-SULH


Hemingway
SİLÂHLARA VEDA


İhtiras Engininde


İşeni Sevmek Kaderim


MELİSSA


CRONIN
BİR AŞK UĞRUNA


Notre Dame


Aşkımda Üstün


BAHAR ATEŞİ


SAHESER ROMANLAR

2. F. W. KENYON (1912 – 1989), Author; Vahdet GÜLTEKIN (1912-1989), Translator.
***Josephine*. Istanbul: Güven 1957.**

8°, 476 pp., [2 pp.] advertisements, original patterned boards and green linen spine with lettering, patterned endpapers, original illustrated dust jacket (dust jacket slightly rubbed with tiny tears and loss of paper in margins, but overall in a good condition with light age-toning).

3. Elizabeth GASKELL (1810 – 1865), Author; Vahdet GÜLTEKIN (1912-1989), Translator.
***Aşktan da Üstün* [Mary Barton]. Istanbul: Güven 1957.**

8°, 335 pp., original patterned boards and green linen spine with lettering, patterned endpapers, original illustrated dust jacket (old annotations in margins of first two pages, one page with uncut edge, dust jacket slightly rubbed with tiny tears in margins, but overall in a good condition).

4. Taylor CALDWELL (Janet Miriam CALDWELL, 1900 – 1985), Author; Azize BERGIN (1932-2016), Translator.
***Melissa*. Istanbul: Güven 1957.**

8°, 320 pp., original orange boards and green linen spine with lettering, patterned endpapers, original illustrated dust jacket (corners of boards little scuffed, dustjacket with small tears and loss of paper especially on the spine, old signature on the first page, otherwise in a good condition with light age-toning).

5. Sigrid UNDSET (1882 – 1949), Author; Samih TIRYAKIOGLU (1909-1995), Translator.
***Kristin Lavransdatter. Gelin tacı* [Kristin Lavransdatter. The Wreath]. Istanbul: Güven 1957.**

8°, 319 pp, original patterned boards and red linen spine with lettering, patterned endpapers, original illustrated dust jacket (old annotation in the upper corner of the front loose endpaper, soft fold in the rear loose endpaper, minor foxing, dustjacket with small tears and tiny loss of paper in edges).

6. Sigrid UNDSET (1882 – 1949), Author; Samih TIRYAKIOGLU (1909-1995), Translator.
***Kristin Lavransdatter. Her Kadın Gibi* [Kristin Lavransdatter. The Wife]. Istanbul: Güven 1958.**

8°, 299 pp, [5 pp.] advertisements, original patterned boards and red linen spine with lettering, patterned endpapers, original illustrated dust jacket (old annotations in the upper corner of the first four pages, soft fold in the rear loose endpaper, dustjacket with small tears and small loss of paper in edges).

7. James HILTON (1900 – 1954), Author; NESRİN GÖNÜLAL, Translator.
***Bahar ateşi* [The Passionate Year]. Istanbul: Güven 1958.**

8°, 302 pp., original patterned boards and red linen spine with lettering, patterned endpapers, original illustrated dust jacket (old annotation in the upper corner of the front fort sheets, dustjacket with small tears and small loss of paper on the spine).

8. Sinclair LEWIS (1885 – 1951), Author; Vahdet GÜLTEKIN (1912-1989), Translator.
***Seni Sevmek Kaderim* [Cass Timberlane]. Istanbul: Güven 1959.**

8°, 393 pp., [7 pp.] advertisements, original patterned boards and red linen spine with lettering,



patterned endpapers, original illustrated dust jacket (broken in hinges of endpapers, corners of boards little scuffed, dustjacket with small tears and small loss of paper).

9. Leo TOLSTOY (1828-1910), Author; Vahdet GÜLTEKIN (1912-1989) - Samih TIRYAKIOGLU (1909-1995), Translators.
***Harp ve Sulh* [War and Peace]. Istanbul: Güven 1972 (6th edition!)**

8°, 446 pp., [2 pp.], original red embossed boards with lettering, patterned endpapers, original illustrated dust jacket (old stamp on first page, dustjacket with small tears and loss of paper especially on the spine, otherwise in a good condition with light age-toning). 6th edition with a reprint the cover, first issued in 1959.

A collection of original drafts with mostly overdramatic love scenes for book covers and advertisements by a Turkish designer Ayhan Başoğlu for a publishing company includes 100 sheets. The drawings and collages were heavily influenced by the contemporary American book covers, advertisements and movies.

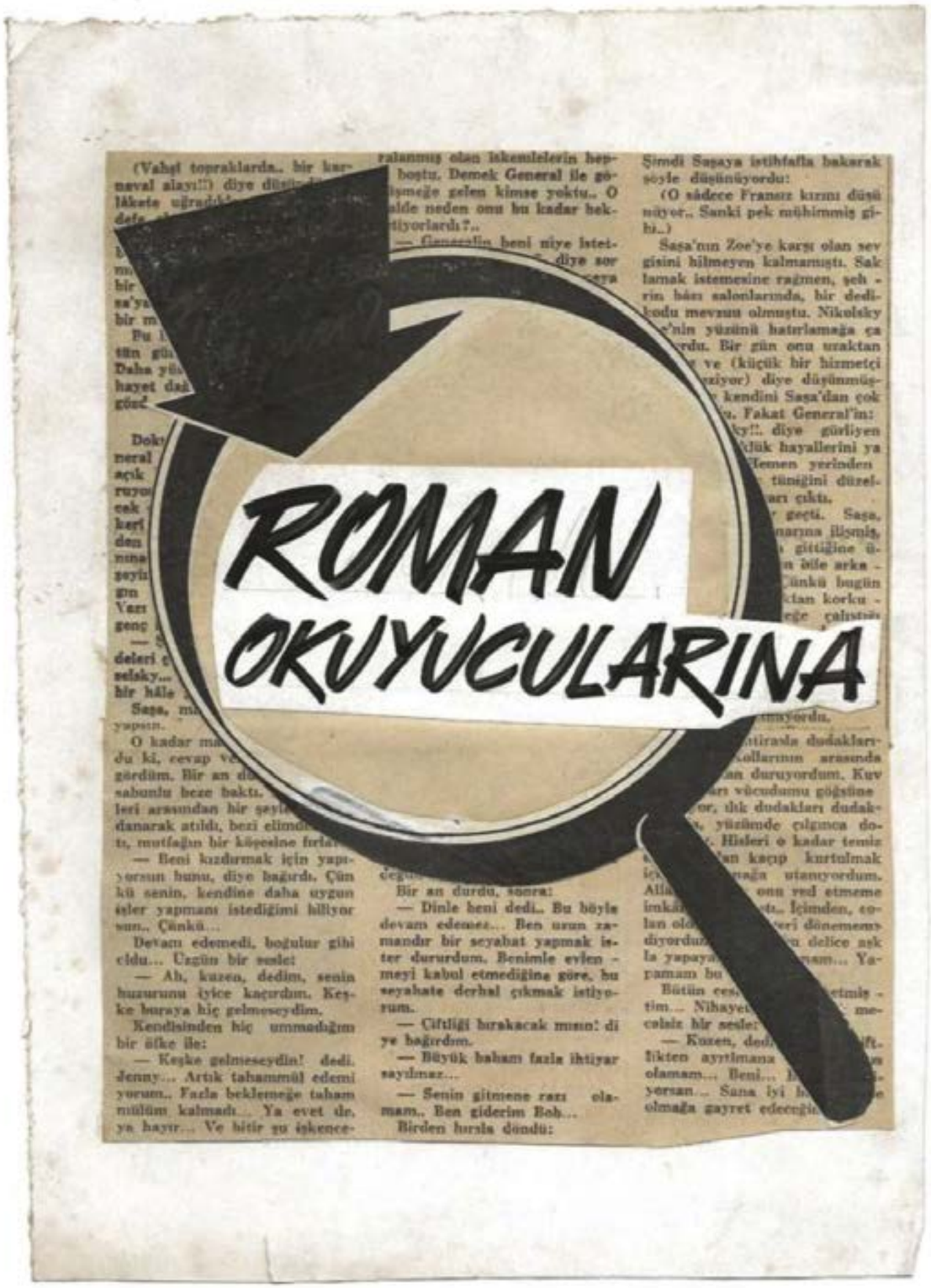
An especially charming series of photographs, retouched negatives and clip-art represents the procedure of the making of a newspaper advertisement for books.

The accompanying books, designed by Ayhan Başoğlu shows the designer's superb sense for combining contemporary mid-century forms and applying them to various parts of the book.

Ayhan Başoğlu, who probably earned most of his living as a commercial designer of book covers, is today mostly known as an author of Turkish comics and drawings of heroes and fighters.

In this collection Ayhan Başoğlu is named only with a tiny signature "Ayhan" on the edge of one of the dust-jackets, but Başoğlu'S style is recognizable through his drawings, which usually only appear separately on the market.

2.800 EUR








Hayalinizdeki
ROMANLAR
Muhakkak ki..
dır.




Romanı, Filmi
Piyesi ve Radyo
Temsilleriyle
100 Yıldır
bütün dünyayı
heyecana
sürükleyen
Ölmez Eser
ŞAHESER ROMANLAR







24. FRANZ KAFKA
RIO DA JANEIRO IMPRINT
ORIGINAL ARTWORK

Franz KAFKA (1883-1924), Author; Geir CAMPOS (1924-1999), Translator.

Parábolas e fragmentos
[Parables and Paradoxes]

Rio da Janeiro: Philobiblion, Civilização Brasileira 1956.

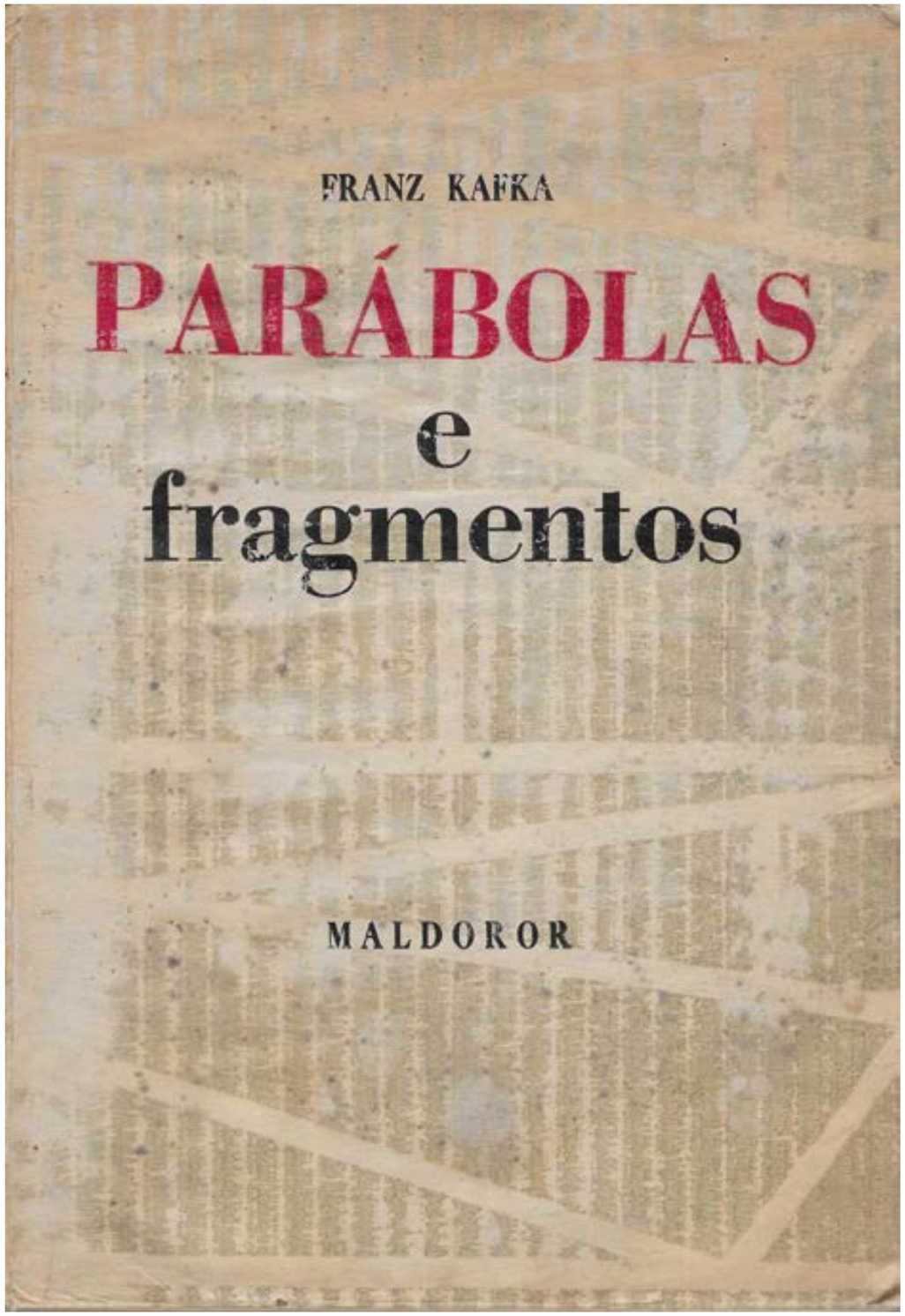
Large 8°, 48 pp., [8 pp.], printed in black grey and red on thick paper, with mounted portrait of Franz Kafka under grey flap and 4 original linocuts in grey and black, original printed wrappers over blank paper boards, 215 numbered example of 296 (unbound as originally published, minor foxing, binding little rubbed with light staining and age-toning).

A rare Portuguese translation of Kafka's Parables and Paradoxes, was issued in Rio de Janeiro in 296 examples and accompanied with original artwork.

The translator was Geir Campos (1924-1999), a prolific Brazilian editor, university professor and author.

Worldcat lists two institutional examples (AECID. Biblioteca, Goethe-Institut Lisbon).
References: OCLC 1025768067.

480 EUR



25. GREECE
MAP-MAKING MANUAL

Μαρουλησ ΟΔΥΣΣΕΑΣ (Odysseus MAROULIS, 1878-1956).

Τοπειογραφια Προχειροσ Στρατιωτικη [Title on the Cover]. Πανοραματικ Αυτοσχεδια [Title Page].
[Military Field Topography. Improvised Panoramas]

Athens: Τυπογραφειον Αδελφων Κ. Κυριακοπουλου [Kyriakopoulou Brothers Printing Shop], February 1925.

8°,77 pp. with black and white illustrations, original illustrated wrappers, stapled(printed on thin paper with traces of printed text on reverse side, small tears in margins, wrappers slightly stained, with tiny loss of paper in margins, but overall in a good condition).

A rare Greek manual on quick and precise map-making on the field with limited equipment.

The richly illustrated manual contains instructions on quick yet precise map-making on the field for military purposes. The illustrations represent the basic techniques of measuring, sketching, calculating and rules of perspective.

The book is a pioneering work on this subject in Greek language and is dedicated to fallen Greek soldiers in the Greco-Turkish War of 1922.

The author of the book Odysseus Maroulis (1878-1956) was a map maker, a professor of topography between 1917 and 1920, professor of Military Survey in 1923 and the director of the Military Surveying Office from 1930 until 1936.

We could not find any institutional examples on Worldcat.

450 EUR



26. GEORGIAN INDEPENDENCY

გრიგოლ ვეშაპელი (Grigor VESHAPELI, 1892-1926)

La Géorgie turque. Lasistan, Trébizonde et contrée du Tchorokh
[Turkish Georgia. Lazistan, Trebizond and Chorokh Region]

Berne: G. Iseli 1919.

8°.52 pp. with a black and white map and illustrations, later dark red cloth binding with gold lettering (age-toned with small soiling to t he title page, sporadic leaves loose, binding with minor wear and tiny annotations on the inner side of the boards, but otherwise in a good condition).

The text, accompanied with charts and illustrations, describes the Georgian inhabitants in the south-eastern coastal regions of the Black Sea. It was printed in Berne in 1919, at the end of World War I, when many countries were fighting to gain their independency.

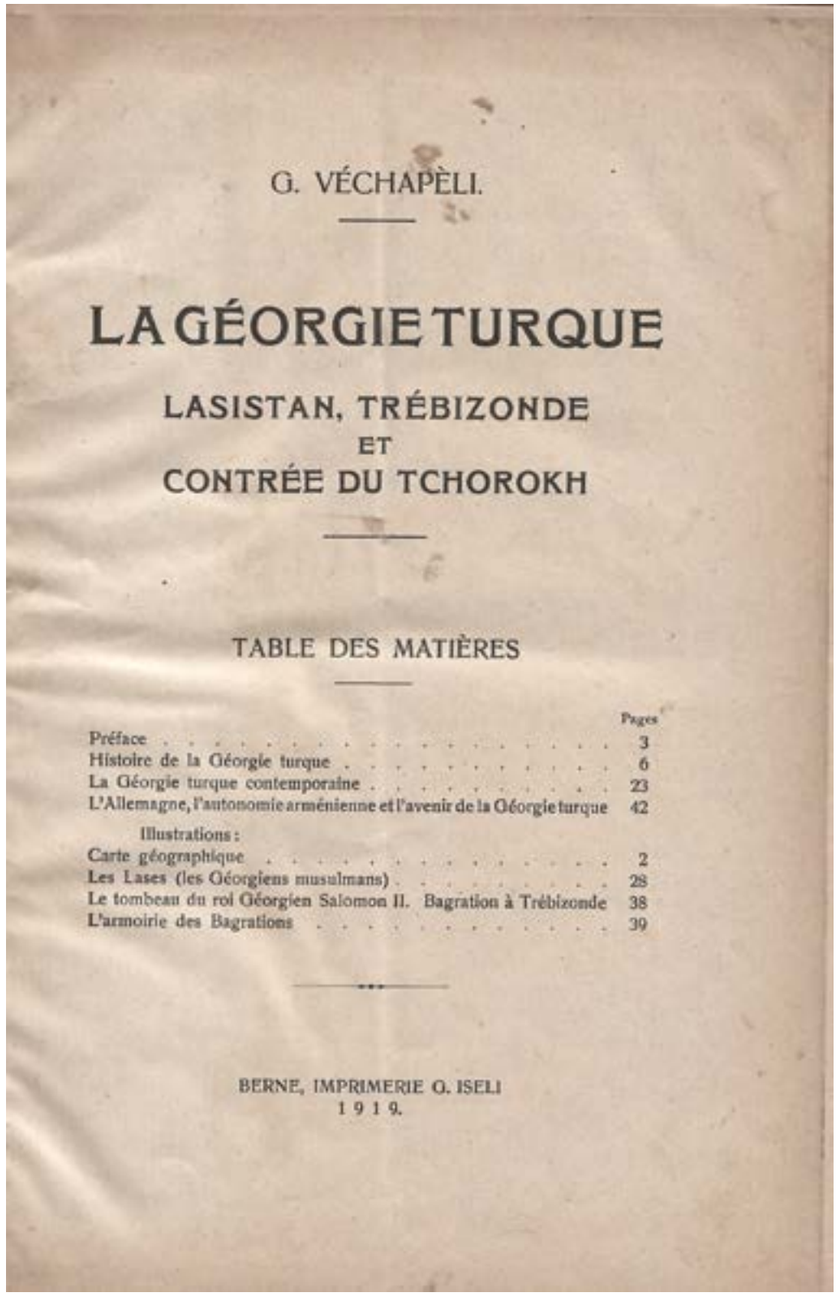
The book was published in 1919, a year after Georgia declared independence on May 26, 1918, and when the future of the Georgian inhabitants of the discussed coastal area, at the time still a part of the Ottoman Empire, was unclear. In the same year Georgian general Giorgi Mazniashvili was leading the attack against the White Army in the East coast of the Black Sea.

The author Grigor Veshapeli (1892-1926) was a Georgian politician, publicist, journalist and member of the founding assembly of the Democratic Republic of Georgia. He studied in Moscow, where he also first published this text in 1916, probably as an article in a newspaper. Upon his return to his homeland, he became an active pioneer of the politics of independent Georgia, but soon had a fall-out with his party.

After the Soviet annexation of the country in 1921, Veshapeli fled to Paris, but surprisingly soon turned into a keen Soviet sympathizer, spreading the Soviet propaganda and trying to convince often appalled Georgian immigrants to return to their country and embrace the new regime. When in 1925, Veshapeli attempted to establish “Georgian Soviet Colony" in Paris, in Café La Voltaire, he faced a violent reaction from his fellow countrymen, who escaped the Soviets. A year later, Grigor Veshapeli was shot to death by another Georgian in Paris. He was first buried at the Montparnasse cemetery, but his body was two years later transferred to Tiblisi.

References: OCLC 504869107, 962928056, 1143030286, 26671255. Nagendra Kr Singh - Abdul Mabud Khan, Encyclopaedia of the World Muslims Tribes, Castes and Communities, 2001, Volume 2, p. 840.

650 EUR



G. VÉCHAPÈLI.

LA GÉORGIE TURQUE

LASISTAN, TRÉBIZONDE
ET
CONTRÉE DU TCHOROKH

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BERNE, IMPRIMERIE O. ISELI
1919.

27. OTTOMAN ELIFBA PRIMER

Mustafa ŞEFIK.

رسملی گوزه ل الفبا
[Resimli Güzel Elifba / Beautiful Illustrated Primer. Third Edition]

Istanbul: Orhaniye Matbaasi 1340-1343 Rumi [1924-1927].

8°. 64 pp. with black and white illustrations in text, orange wrappers with illustrated title (author's seal on the cover, wrappers with small loss of paper in margins and a repair with modern tape on rear wrapper, internally clean with tiny folds in corners).

An Ottoman primer with additional new letters in attempt to modernize and save the traditional Perso-Arabic script, published on the eve of changing the script to modern Turkish alphabet, based on Latin letters.

The elifba was written in the time of the newly founded Republic of Turkey, in the same year as the Ottoman script was changed from Perso-Arabic to Latin. The reasons for this reform were among others a wish to westernize the country and a criticism, that Ottoman script was old-fashioned, often confusing and unable to adapt to the contemporary language and modern expressions. Many words had double meanings, when written, and translations of western, mostly scientific texts were difficult and often prompt to errors.

The educator Mustafa Şefik, who wrote this elifba, and authored in the same year an Ottoman primer for reading of the Qur'an, belonged to supporters of the traditional Ottoman script, which for religious and other reasons opposed the Latin script. They have made several attempts, to modernize and adapt Ottoman to the modern language. This primer belongs to the group of those last efforts to modernize Ottoman. Mustafa Şefik introduced several new letters, which were unknown or uncommon in traditional Ottoman, such three new variations of the letter Wow (و), marking sounds o, ö and ü, and new version of Alif Maqsura (ى). These new letters were supposed to make words clearer, closer to Turkish pronunciation and avoid double meaning.

Mustafa Şefik also supported adding vowels in the words, which were traditionally omitted in the Ottoman script. Already in the title of the book the word گوزه ل "güzel" (beautiful), is spelled with ه, marking the letter "e", which was not written in classic Ottoman (گوزل). These additional vowels would help the reader recognizing the word quicker. The step also distanced the script from the Arabic and brought it closes to the Turkish language, which was at the time going though radical changes under the leadership of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk.

The attempts to modernize Ottoman script failed and in the end of 1928 it was replaced with a modern Turkish alphabet, based on the Latin script.

Worldcat lists two examples with the same title, but it is unclear, if the same edition (Bayerische Staatsbibliothek and Ohio State University Libraries, OCLC 925380413). Three libraries house the fifth edition (Berlin State Library, Koc University Library, Boğaziçi University Library, OCLC 1030117536).

280 EUR



28. SLAVICA
LJUBLJANA IMPRINT

Leonardo da PORTO MAURIZIO (1676 – 1751), Author; [Severus SEVER, Translator].

Pot Svetiga Krisha pervizh v' Lashkim jesiku [The Path of the Holy Cross, First Time in Slovenian language…]

Ljubljana: Leopold Kremsher 1849.

12 °. Engraved frontispiece, 104 pp., 14 interleaved aquatint illustrations, contemporary dark brown goat with linear blind tooling in margins, small old round paper stamp in the upper corner of the front board, patterned endpapers, red edges (binding slightly worn on the edges, tiny cracks in hinges of endpapers, deaccessioned small library stamps, light water-staining in the first part of the book).

A religious work in Slovenian language, printed in Ljubljana.

The text is written in the Bohorič alphabet, an orthography used in Slovenian printing until the early 19th century. The alphabet was first used by the pioneer of Slovenian book printing Primož Trubar in the 16th century and was named after Adam Bohorič, who used the symbols in his work Articae Horulae Succisivae, printed in 1583 and published in 1584.

This is a handsome example with a contemporary binding and decorative endpapers.

The book was published in Ljubljana, Slovenia, and was based on the first translation, issued in 1843 in Graz, Austria (please see this link for the details: https://pahor.de/product/pot-svetiga-krisha-pervizh-v-lashkim-jesiku-the-path-of-the-holy-cross-first-time-in-slovenian-language/)

References: OCLC 445132371

180 EUR





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