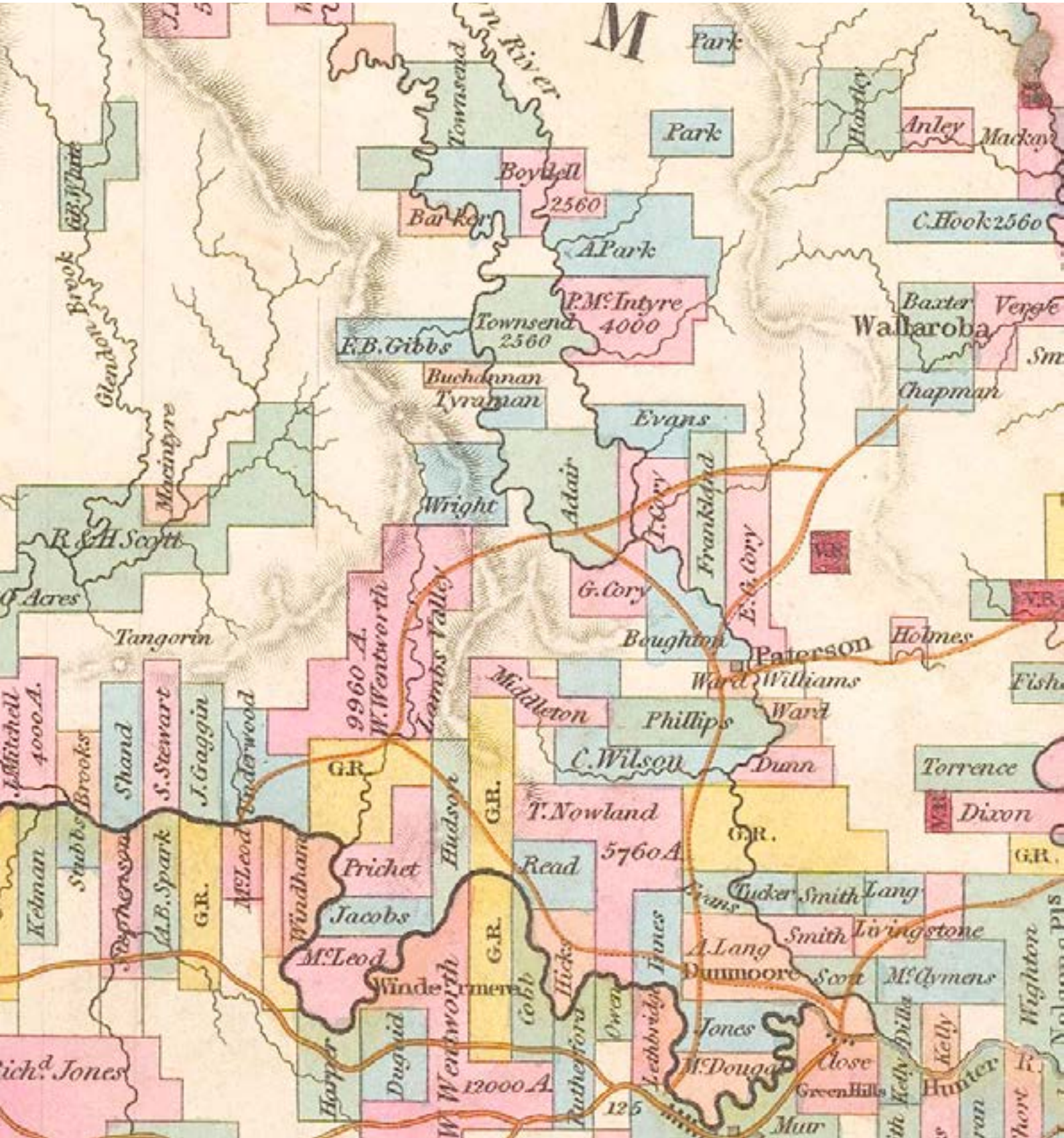
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OCTOBER 2023



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1. RUSSIAN EMPIRE – ATLAS / RUSSIA / ALASKA / UKRAINE / BALTIC COUNTRIES RUSSIAN ENLIGHTENMENT

Aleksandr Mikhailovich WILBRECHT [Александр Михайлович Вильбрехт] (1757 - 1823).

Российский атлас, из сорока трёх карт состоящий и на сорок одну губернию Империю разделяющий. [Russian Atlas, consisting of Forty-Three Maps and Dividing the Empire into Forty-One Provinces].

St. Petersburg: Географический департамент [Geographical Department], 1800.

Folio Atlas, but here with Complete Contents contemporarily left unbound and presented as 47 separate copper engraved leaves, each with contemporary pink paper edging, including 1f. [Illustrated Title, 55 x 38 cm], 1f. [Table of Contents, 56 x 38 cm], and 43 copper-engraved maps with original outline hand colour, including Map no. 1 being of 3 separate sheets (each measuring 74 x 56.5 cm) that if joined would measure approximately 74 x 159 cm (29 x 62.5 inches), the other 42 maps each measuring approximately 50 x 61.5 cm (19.5 x 24 inches) (Condition: Overall Good, some leaves have noticeable flaws but none have any loss while many leaves are in very good, clean and bright condition; sheets with notable flaws include: Title sheet with stain in upper left quadrant; Contents Register sheet with dust staining on right side; Map no. 1 quite stained along lower areas of all 3 sheets and some spotting especially in upper areas; no. 2 spotting lefthand side; no. 6 light stain upper centre; no. 15 some creasing and discolouration on right side; no. 19 some noticeable staining, pink paper border with loss upper left; otherwise many sheets have areas of minor toning, light spotting or creasing, some chips to pink paper edging or have minor tears with no loss usually closed from verso by old repairs).

Extremely rare and historically important – the finest Enlightenment Era atlas of the Russian Empire, being the second edition of the work, made on the orders of Czar Paul I to present his new jurisdictional reforms, created by Aleksandr Mikhailovich Wilbrecht, the Chief Geographer and Cartographer to the Imperial Court, from the best sources and surveys, a complete example with 43 maps and 2 preliminary leaves, including a giant 3-sheet general map of the Russian Empire with an important inset depicting the Gulf of Alaska and northern British Columbia coasts, dozens of maps of individual Russian 'gubernia' (provinces) of unprecedented accuracy, as well as a map focusing upon Alaska and Kamchatka predicated upon intelligence gained from numerous Russian and British exploring expeditions; all maps beautifully decorated with allegorical cartouches, with text in Russian Cyrillic, published in St. Petersburg by the Czar's Geographical Department; an extraordinary example clearly never bound, but preserved 'in plano' with all leaves with original outline hand colour and contemporary pink paper edging.










































This work is the finest Enlightenment Era atlas of the Russian Empire (which then included Alaska), and one of the foundational monuments of Russian scientific cartography and geographic intelligence. It is the revised second edition of a work first issued in 1792, and was made by Aleksandr Mikhailovich Wilbrecht, an exceedingly talented geographer, cartographer, mathematician and astronomer, who was the chief geographer and mapmaker to the Imperial Court. This revised edition of the atlas was created on the orders of Czar Paul I especially to show the empire's new internal jurisdictions which were imposed per his reforms.

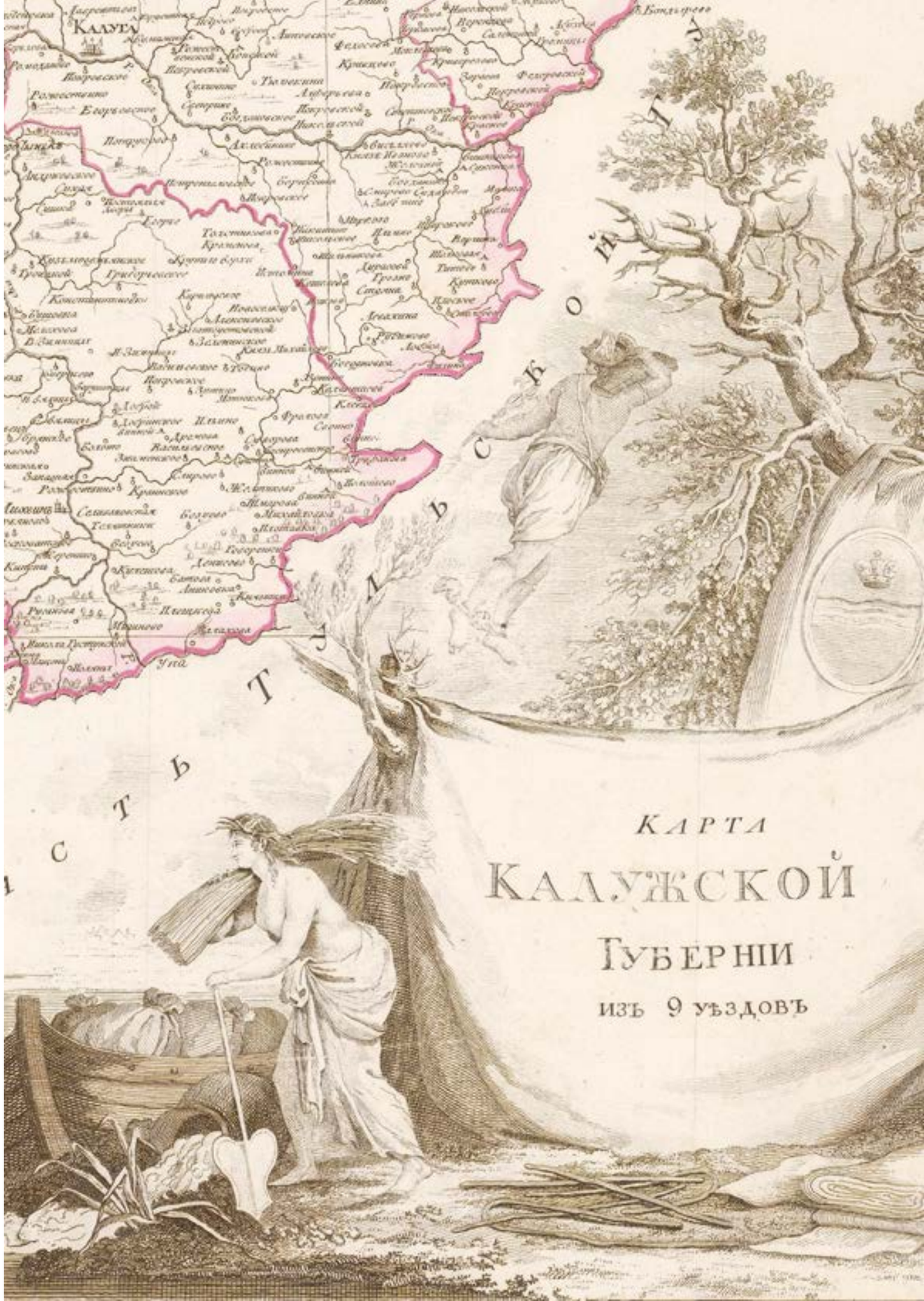
The folio atlas features 43 maps, including a giant 3-sheet general map of the entire Russian Empire featuring an inset bearing a historically significant map depicting Alaska and much of the coast of British Columbia; individual maps of all of Russia's first-level jurisdictions predicated upon the best surveys and sources; plus, a large format map of Kamchatka, Alaska and the northern BC Coast, predated upon intelligence from ground-breaking exploring expeditions. All maps are beautifully adored with allegorical cartouches that portray Russia to be a powerful, autocratic state, enlightened by science, culture and commerce, and which vanquishes its enemies.
The present example of the atlas is complete, featuring 47 engraved leaves (2 preliminaries, and 43 maps on 45 leaves – the maximum called for); however, it was clearly never bound (the sheets are of dissonant sizes), with the borders of each sheet contemporarily edged with pink paper, allowing the maps to be conveniently enjoyed *in plano*.

The first edition of the atlas, Российский атлас, из сорока четырёх карт состоящий и на сорок два наместничества империю разделяющий [Russian Atlas, consisting of Forty-Four Maps and dividing the Empire into Forty-Two Vice-royalties] (1792), was created by Wilbrecht on the orders of Empress Catherine II the Great (r. 1762-96) to show the new internal jurisdictions of the Russian Empire as imposed by her decree, 'Institutions for the Management of the Provinces' (November 7, 1775). Changing the nature and boundaries of the first-level jurisdictions in Russa was not simply a bureaucratic matter, but rather it had a profound impact upon land rights, taxation and economic and infrastructure development.

Catherine II's jurisdictional reforms, which were fully implemented in 1785, saw the empire divided into 38 наместничества (namestnichestva / vice-royalties), 3 provinces, 1 region and 1 special autonomous entity (governed by the Don Cossacks). During the 1790s, Catherine ordered further revisions to the Russian jurisdictions, such that upon her death, in 1796, the empire had 48 namestnichestva.

The Wilbrecht atlas was only the second official atlas of the Russian Empire, having been preceded only by the Imperial Academy of Sciences's Атлас Россійской, состоящий из девятнадцати специальных карт… [The Russian Atlas, consisting of Nineteen Special Maps…] (St. Petersburg, 1745), which while a triumph in its time, by the 1790s was considered so outdated as to be practically obsolete.

Catherine II's son and successor, Czar Paul I (r. 1796 - 1801), a clinically insane ruler (who was eventually murdered on the orders of his own son!) absolutely despised his mother and went to great efforts to erase or change virtually anything that he attributed to her rule – including her jurisdictional reforms. He dissolved the 51 namestnichestva and converted them into 42 губе́рния (gubernia / provinces), an act which had significant effects upon public affairs across the empire.




Часть
Ледовитаго
Океана
Ледовитое
Море
Охотское
Море
Камчатское
Море
Анадырское
Море
Курильскія
Острова
Алеутскія
Острова
Тихое
Море
Америка

Paul I's jurisdictional reforms naturally made the 1792 Wilbrecht atlas in good measure obsolete. The present 1800 edition of the atlas features largely the same maps and topographical content but sees the plates heavily reworked to show the new jurisdictions, with the titles altered accordingly (ex. on the Title Page and on Map no. 1, Catherine II's cypher had been replaced by that of Paul I). The atlas fully preserves its important depictions of the Alaska and the northern BC coasts.

To clear up any confusion, in the period between 1792 and 1800, Wilbrecht seemingly issued many of the atlas's constituent maps separately, while groupings of maps were consolidated into what seems to have been atlas factice, such that many surviving examples of the atlas, even some held by elite institutions, are today found incomplete. Thus, the present example is notable for being complete with the maximum number of maps called for.

LIST of CONTENTS:

** While the present example of the Wilbrecht Atlas is not bound, it features all the contents as called for, including: 1 Title Page, 1 Contents Register, and 43 maps (1 of which is comprised of 3 un-joined sheets).*

+. Реестр картам, составляющим Российский атлас.
[Register of Maps that comprise the Russian Atlas].

+. [Титульный лист: Российский атлас…1800].
[Title Page: Russian Atlas, 1800].

1. Карта генеральная Российской империи на сорок ордну Губернию раздѣленной.
[General Map of the Russian Empire Divided into Forty-one Provinces].
**Very large 3-sheet map of the Russian Empire including Alaska, with large inset map of the Gulf of Alaska and northern BC Coast:*
Карта представляющая частьзападного берега Америки от полуострова Аляски до залива Нутки положеннаго по новейшим открытиям зделанным Российскими и Английскими мореплавателями в 1784, 1786 и 1787 годах. [A Map Representing Part of the Western Coast of America from the Alaska Peninsula to Nootka Bay based on the Latest Discoveries made by Russian and English Navigators in the years 1784, 1786 and 1787].

2. Карта Санкт-Петербургской губернии из 7 уездов.
[Map of the St. Petersburg Province of 7 Districts].

3. Карта Выборгской губернии из 6 уездов.
[Map of the Vyborg Province of 6 Districts].

4. Карта Эстляндской губернии из 4 уездов.
[Map of the Estonian Province of 4 Counties].

5. Карта Лифляндской губернии из 4 уездов и Эзельской провинции.
[Map of the Livonia Province of 4 Counties and the Ezel Province].

6. Карта Курляндской губернии из 5 уездов.
[Map of the Courland Province of 5 Counties].

7. Карта Белорусской губернии из 16 уездов.
[Map of the Belarusian Province of 16 Counties].

8. Карта Псковской губернии из 6 уездов.
[Map of the Pskov Province of 6 Districts].

9. Карта Новгородской губернии из 11 уездов.
[Map of the Novgorod Province of 11 Districts].

10. Карта Архангельской губернии из 8 уездов.
[Map of the Arkhangelsk Province of 8 Districts].

11. Карта Вологодской губернии из 10 уездов.
[Map of the Vologda Province of 10 Districts].

12. Карта Ярославской губернии из 10 уездов.
[Map of the Yaroslavl Province of 10 Counties].

13. Карта Костромской губернии из 11 уездов.
[Map of the Kostroma Province of 11 Counties].

14. Карта Тверской губернии из 11 уездов.
[Map of the Tver Province of 11 Districts].

15. Карта Московской губернии из 10 уездов.
[Map of the Moscow Province of 10 Districts].

16. Карта Смоленской губернии из 9 уездов.
[Map of the Smolensk Province of 9 Districts].

17. Карта Литовской губернии из 19 уездов.
[Map of the Lithuanian Province of 19 Counties].

18. Карта Волынской губернии из 12 уездов.
[Map of the Volyn Province of 12 Counties].

19. Карта Минской губернии из 10 уездов.
[Map of the Minsk Province of 10 Counties].

20. Карта Малороссийской губернии из 20 поветов.
[Map of the Little Russian Province of 20 Districts].

21. Карта Курской губернии из 10 уездов.
[Map of the Kursk Province of 10 Districts].







22. Карта Орловской губернии из 10 уездов.
[Map of the Oryol Province of 10 Counties].

23. Карта Калужской губернии из 10 уездов.
[Map of the Kaluga Province of 10 Districts].

24. Карта Тульской губернии из 9 уездов.
[Map of the Tula Province of 9 Districts].

25. Карта Рязанской губернии из 9 уездов.
[Map of the Ryazan Province of 9 Districts].

26. Карта Владимирской губернии из 10 уездов.
[Map of the Vladimir Province of 10 Districts].

27. Карта Нижегородской губернии из 10 уездов.
[Map of the Nizhny Novgorod Province of 10 Districts].

28. Карта Казанской губернии из 10 уездов.
[Map of the Kazan Province of 10 Districts].

29. Карта Вятской губернии из 10 уездов.
[Map of the Vyatka Province of 10 Districts].

30. Карта Пермской губернии из 10 уездов.
[Map of the Perm Province of 10 Counties].

31. Карта Оренбургской губернии из 10 уездов.
[Map of the Orenburg Province of 10 Districts].

32. Карта Симбирской губернии из 10 уездов.
[Map of the Simbirsk Province of 10 Districts].

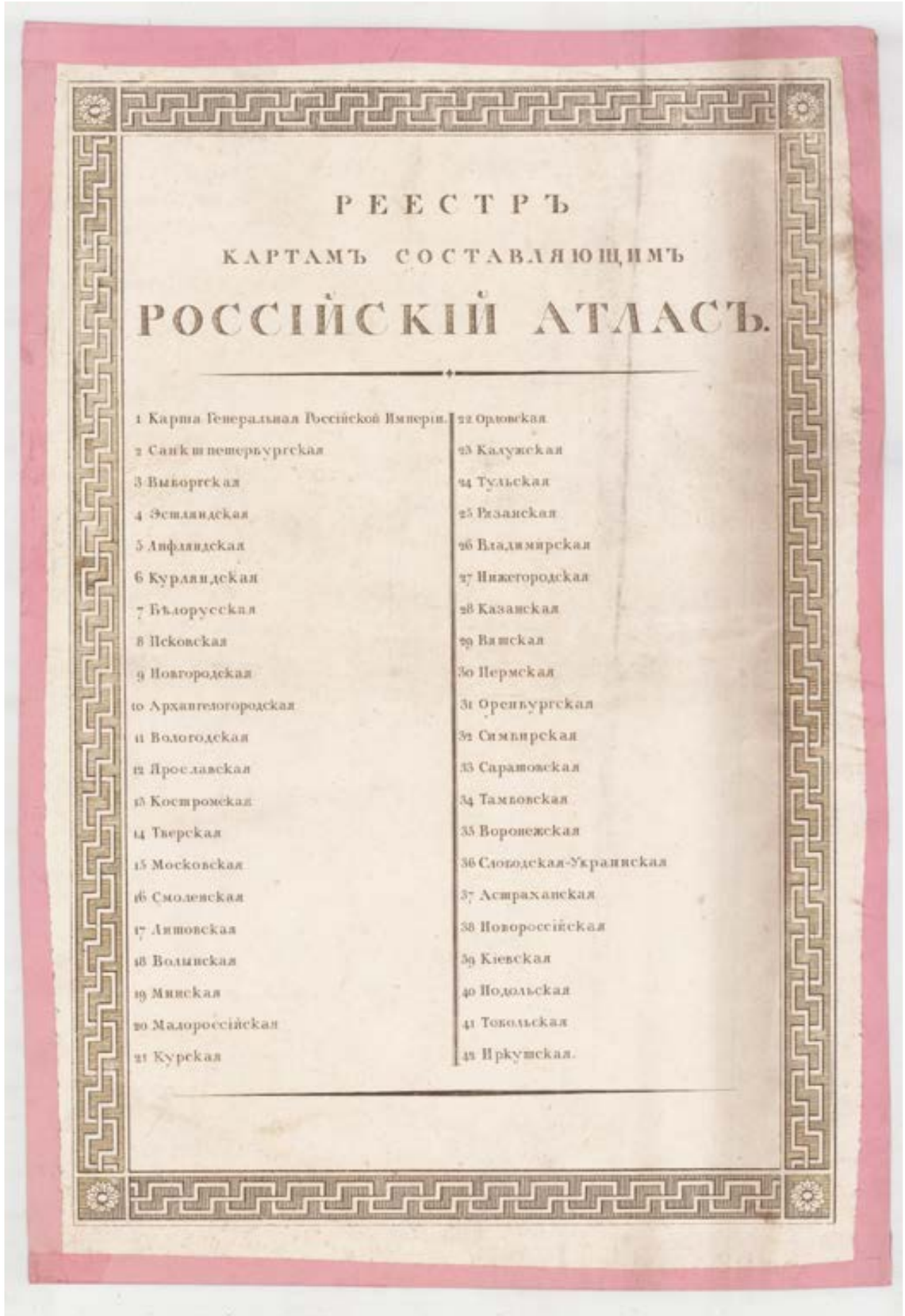
33. Карта Саратовской губернии из 10 уездов.
[Map of the Saratov Province of 10 Districts].

34. Карта Тамбовской губернии из 10 уездов.
[Map of the Tambov Province of 10 Districts].

35. Карта Воронежской губернии из 9 уездов.
[Map of the Voronezh Province of 9 Districts].

36. Карта Слободской Украинской губернии из 10 уездов.
[Map of the Free Ukrainian Province of 10 Districts].

37. Карта Астраханской губернии из 9 уездов и земли Войска Донского.
[Map of the Astrakhan Province of 9 Districts and the Land of the Don Army].

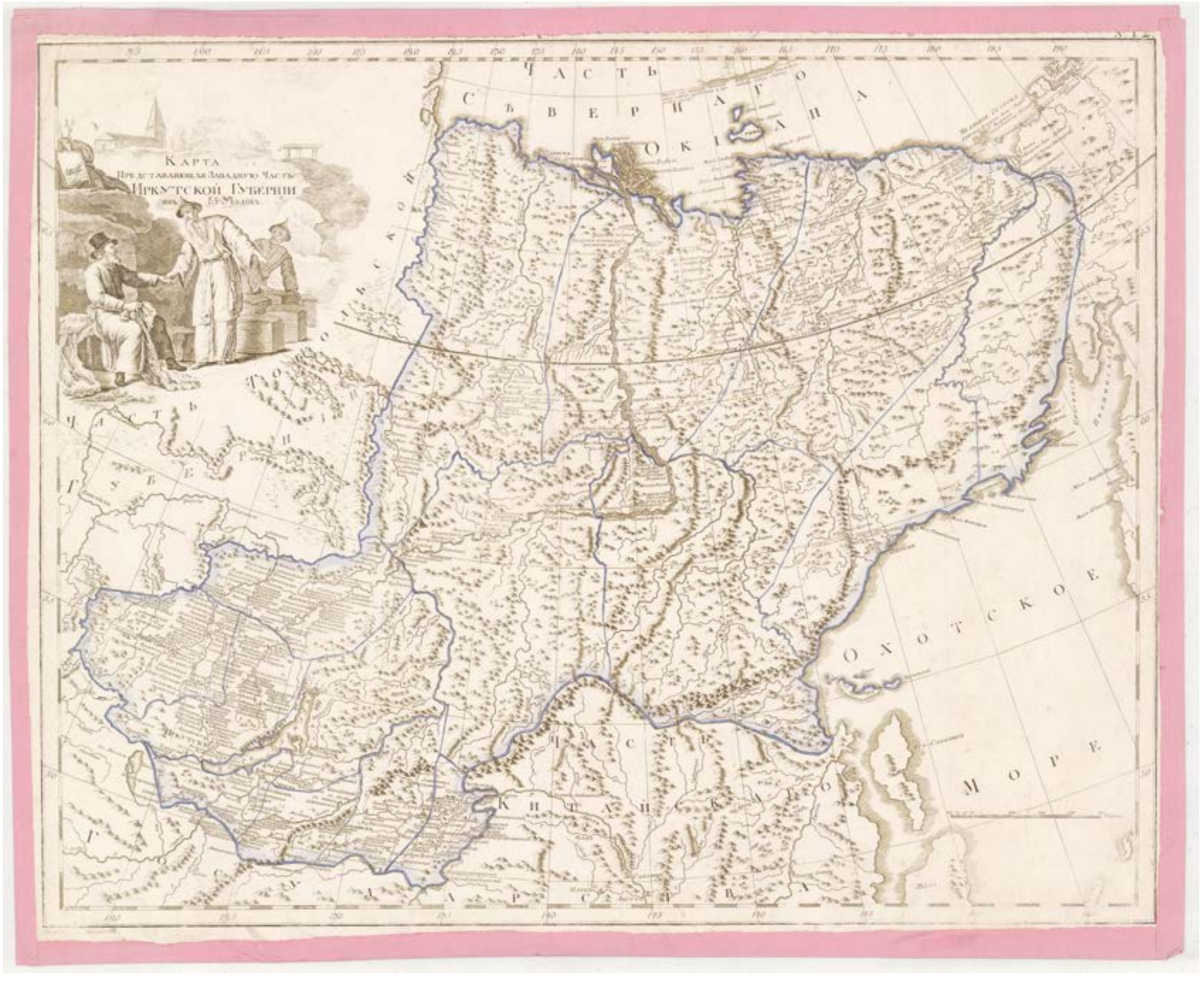


РЕЕСТРЪ

КАРТАМЪ СОСТАВЛЯЮЩИМЪ

РОССІЙСКІЙ АТЛАСЪ.

1 Карта Генеральная Россійской Имперіи.	22 Орловская
2 Санктпетербургская	23 Калужская
3 Выборгская	24 Тульская
4 Эстляндская	25 Рязанская
5 Лифляндская	26 Владимирская
6 Курляндская	27 Нижегородская
7 Бѣлорусская	28 Казанская
8 Псковская	29 Вятская
9 Новгородская	30 Пермская
10 Архангелогородская	31 Оренбургская
11 Вологодская	32 Симбирская
12 Ярославская	33 Саратовская
13 Костромская	34 Тамбовская
14 Тверская	35 Воронежская
15 Московская	36 Слободская-Украинская
16 Смоленская	37 Астраханская
17 Литовская	38 Новороссійская
18 Волынская	39 Кіевская
19 Минская	40 Подольская
20 Малороссійская	41 Тобольская
21 Курская	42 Иркутская.


Карта
Иркутской Губернии
ЧАСТЬ
СЕВЕРНАГО
ОКЕАНА
ЛЕНСКОЙ
ОХОТСКОЕ
МОРЕ

38. Карта Новороссийской губернии из 12 уездов.
[Map of the Novorossiysk Province of 12 Districts].

39. Карта Киевской губернии из 8 уездов.
[Map of the Kyiv Province of 8 Districts].

40. Карта Подольской губернии из 12 поветов.
[Map of the Podolsk Province of 12 Districts].

41. Карта Тобольской губернии из 16 уездов.
[Map of the Tobolsk Province of 16 counties].

42A. Карта, представляющая западную часть Иркутской губернии из 15 уездов.
[Map Representing the Western Part of the Irkutsk Province of 15 Counties].

42B. Восточная часть Иркутской губернии с прилежащими островами и западным берегом Америки.
[The Eastern Part of the Irkutsk Province with Adjacent Islands and the Western Coast of America].
**Righthand side of map focuses upon Alaska.*

Some Highlights of the Atlas

All the maps in the atlas are of very high quality, and the individual maps of the gubernia are the finest and, in many cases, the first accurate maps of these regions. They are predicated upon a composite of sources, in some cases, good scientific surveys, while accompanied by spectacular iconographic adornment.

From an international perspective, the most significant elements are the depictions of the Russian Far East, Russian America (Alaska), and the adjacent coastlines of what is today British Columbia, as the true scientific conception of these regions was then emerging due to on-going exploring expeditions conducted by both Russian and British mariners.

Map no. 42B., Восточная часть Иркутской губернии с прилежащими островами и западным берегом Америки [The Eastern Part of the Irkutsk Province with Adjacent Islands and the Western Coast of America], showcases a historically important depiction of Alaska and Kamchatka, derived from expeditions ranging from the 1720s to the 1780s. It is derived from Wilbrecht's separately issued Карта представляющая открытия Российских мореплавателей на Тихом океане и английского капитана Кукка [Map representing the Discoveries of Russian Navigators in the Pacific Ocean and of the English Captain Cook] (1787), although its projection is quite different.

For the littoral areas of Alaska, the map shows a sophisticated awareness of the pre-Cook Russian expeditions of Vitus Bering, Aleksei Chirikov, Pyotyr Krenitsyn and Martin Spanberg, etc., while fully embracing the discoveries from Cook's Third Voyage (1778-9). The map also presents recent revelations due to the likes of Gerasim Ismailov, who discovered the Kenai Peninsula, and Dimitry Bocharov's exploration of Kodiak Island and the Alaska Peninsula. In the deep interior (in the modern Northwest Territories), the map shows the discoveries of Samuel Hearn.



In a similar vein, the inset on Map No. 1 (the general map of the Russian Empire), Карта представляющая частьзападного берега Америки от полуострова Аляски до залива Нутки положеннаго по новейшим открытиям зделанным Российскими и Английскими мореплавателями в 1784, 1786 и 1787 годах [A Map Representing Part of the Western Coast of America from the Alaska Peninsula to Nootka Bay based on the Latest Discoveries made by Russian and English Navigators in the years 1784, 1786 and 1787], shows the Pacific coast of North America, from the base of the Alaska Peninsula, in the northwest, down the just past Nootka Sound, Vancouver Island, in the southeast. The depiction of the Alaska coast is, in some ways, more advanced than that of Map 42B, especially with respect to its portrayal of places like the Kodiak Archipelago and Prince William Sound. The BC Coast shows an awareness of the discoveries of George Dixon and Nathaniel Portlock (1786-7), especially with regards to the Queen Charlotte Islands (Haida Gwaii) and vicinity.

The mapping of north-central Siberia showcased by Map No. 41. Карта Тобольской губернии из 16 уездов [Map of the Tobolsk Province of 16 Counties], is quite interesting, capturing such details as the locations of villages, winter encampments, fortresses, monasteries, mines, salt and fishing works, and the routes of the exploration expeditions of Stepan Malygin (1734-5), Aleksei Ivanovich Skuratov (1734-5), Dmitry Ovtsyn (1735), Muraviev & Pavlov (1737) and Fedor Rozmyslov (1768), while also noting the place where Willem Barents's expedition wintered in 1596.

Aleksandr Mikhailovich Wilbrecht: Leading Russian Cartographer of the Enlightnement

Aleksandr Mikhailovich Wilbrecht [Александр Михайлович Вильбрехт] (1757 - 1823) was a cartographer, geographer, astronomer and mathematician, who was the most important mapmaker in the Russian Empire during the late 18th and early 19th centuries, and generally a major force in Enlightenment science in the country.

Born to an affluent St. Peterburg family, of partial German ancestry, Wilbrecht studied at the Academy of Arts and the School of the Army Noble Corps. After his graduation, he became a map draughtsman at the Geographical Department of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, before working in more senior roles at the Geographical Department of the Cabinet, the Military Topographic Depot, and the Geographical Department of the Ministry of Education.

Wilbrecht came to the personal attention of Catherine the Great and, in 1785, was appointed to head the Higher School of Mathematics of the Imperial Mining School, as well as being the Chief Geographer of the Geographical Department of the Cabinet of Her Imperial Majesty.

In these capacities, Wilbrecht's greatest achievement was the present atlas of the Russian Empire (1792, 1800), with other highlights including his important map of the North Pacific, Карта представляющая открытия Российских мореплавателей на Тихом океане и английского капитана Кукка [A Map Representing the Discoveries of Russian Navigators in the Pacific Ocean and the English Captain Cook] (1787); Карта театра войны Российской империи против шведов сочиненная [Map of the Theatre of War of the Russian Empire against the Swedes, Composed] (1789); and the Подробная карта Российской империи и близлежащих заграничных владений [A Detailed Map of the Russian Empire and nearby Foreign Possessions] (1804, revised 1816), nicknamed the "Stolist Map" a colossal 100-sheet map of the European Russia.

As the Russia's leading geographic educator, Wilbrecht published the important works Новый Атлас или собрание карт всех частей земного шара, почерпнутый из разных сочинителей и напечатанный в Санкт-Петербурге для употребления Юношества в 1793 году при Горном училище [The New Atlas or a Collection of Maps of all Parts of the Globe, drawn from Different Writers and Printed in St. Petersburg for the Use of Youth in 1793 at the Mining School] (1793) and Атлас Российской империи изданной для употребления юношества [Atlas of the Russian Empire published for the Use of the Youth] (1794).
Late in life, Wilbrecht became the Director of the Military Topographic Depot, whereupon he introduced top-notch scientific cartography to the Russian Army.
A Note on Rarity

The atlas, in either the 1792 or 1800 editions, and its intermediate variations, is very rare, especially as complete with all maps as called for in the registers. While there are surely several complete examples of the atlas in various Russian institutions, the only complete example of the 1800 edition we could is trace is held by the National Library of Russia (St. Petersburg). Outside of Russia, the only complete examples of the atlas we can locate are two 1792 editions, held by the Royal Geographical Society and the Beinecke Library (Yale University), although it is possible that there could be a couple more examples that are not properly catalogued online. Incomplete examples of the 1792 edition are held by the Harvard University Library, British Library and the National Library of Scotland, while an incomplete example of the 1800 edition is held by the University of California-Berkeley.

The only complete example of the atlas we can trace as having been on the market since 1969 is for an example of the 1792 edition, sold in 2006 at Bonhams's New York for $82,750 (including premium). A substantially incomplete example of the 1792 edition, with only 30 maps, was sold at Sotheby's London in 2019.

References: National Library of Russia (St. Petersburg): K 1-Росс 8/14; cf. [1792 ed.:] 1792: Royal Geographical Society: mr 1.C.112, Beinecke Library (Yale University): 1976 Folio 105; Leo BAGROW, ed. Henry W. Castner, A History of Russian Cartography up to 1800 (Wolfe Island, Ontario: Walker Press, 1975), Part V, pp. 212, 215.

35.000 EUR

2. WALL-MAP OF THE CAUCASUS TIFLIS IMPRINT RUSSIAN CARTOGRAPHY

Military Topographic Department of the Caucasus Military District

Дорожная Карта Кавказскаго Края Составлена и Литографирована въ Военно-Топографическомъ Отдѣлѣ Кавказскаго Военнаго округа.

[Road Map of the Caucasus Region Compiled and Lithographed by the Military Topographic Department of the Caucasus Military District].

Tiflis [Tbilisi, Georgia]: Military Topographic Department of the Caucasus Military District 1883 [date in the lower margin] – 1885 [date under cartouche].

Colour lithography 132 x 152 cm (52 x 59.8 inches), originally dissected in 24 segments and mounted on linen, original printed label with a title verso and hand-written annotation in pencil above it ("Donné à Tiflis par le G.al Stebnitsky"), housed in contemporary brown and yellow marbled paper wrappers and slipcase (minor age-toning and staining, old, probably contemporary Russian stamp visible under the linen, linen with very light foxing and staining, slipcase cracked in corners with one narrow side missing, but overall in a good condition).

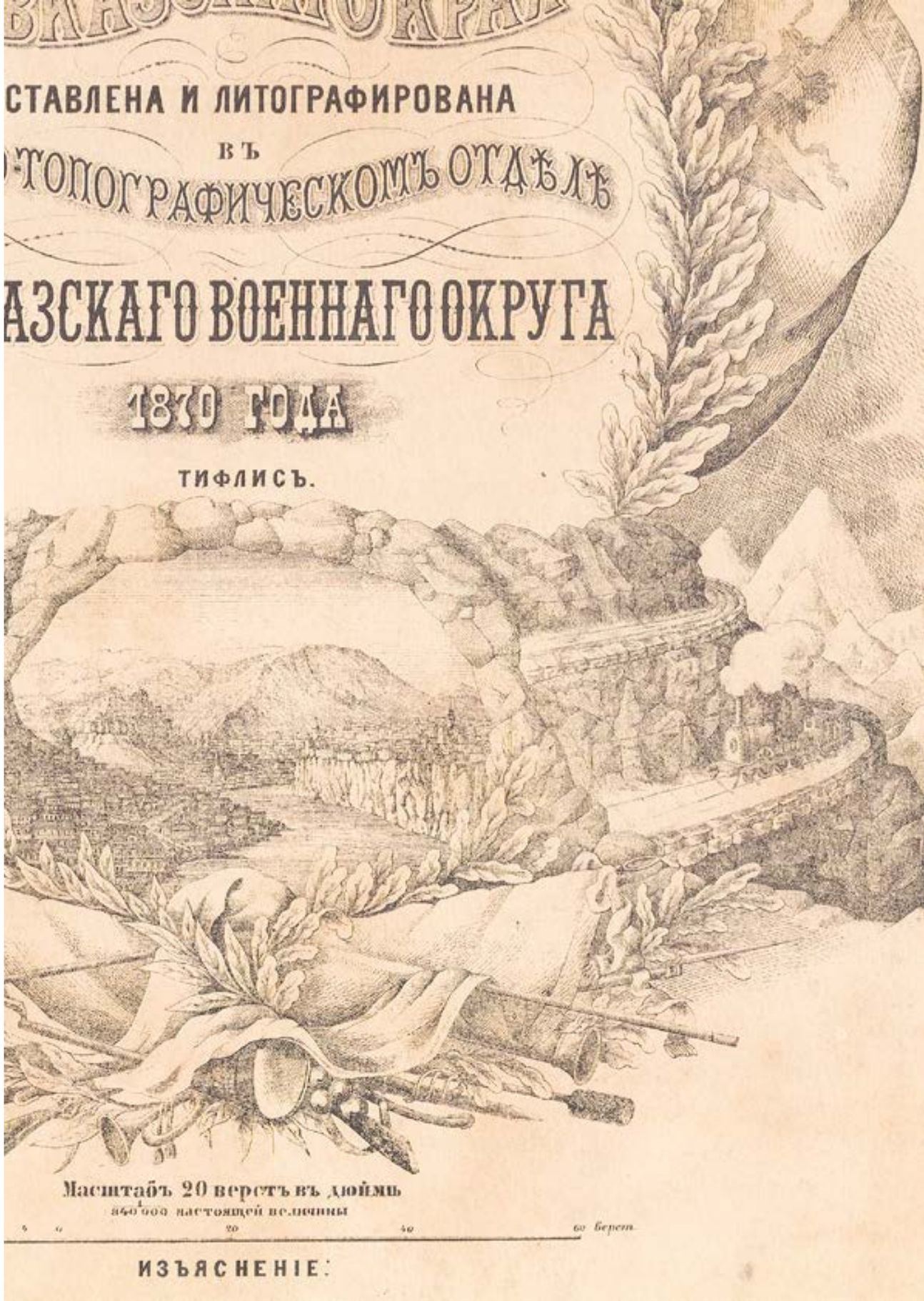
A rare detailed wall-map of the Caucasus, printed in Tiflis and drafted by Military Topographic Department of the Caucasus Military District under the leadership of the prolific surveyor Hieronymus Stebnitsky

A large, detailed wall map in Russian language, showcases Caucasus Krai, an administrative division of the Russian Empire, established in 1844, and embraces territories of today's Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Russia, north-east Turkey and north-west Iran. The decorative cartouche contains somehow overblown view of the capital Tiflis, where this map was printed.

The detailed chart in the left-hand lower corner lists sizes and populations of various gubernias (governorates), based on the 1884 survey, and the key below the cartouche explains signs for all the important locations, borders and railway stations.

Military Topographic Department of the Caucasus Military District and Hieronymus Stebnitsky

The present map is a product of a decades-long map surveying of the region, made by the Military Office in Tiflis.




АЗОВСКОЕ МОРЕ
ЧЕРНОЕ МОРЕ
КАСПИЙСКОЕ
МОРЕ

The first, rather general wall-map of the Caucasus Region with the title *Map of the Caucasus Region* (Карта Кавказского края) was published in 1834, by the General Staff in Tiflis in a format 128 x 135 cm (50.4 x 53.1 inches). In 1847, a detailed monumental map on 17 sheets was issued under the same title (click here for scans: Карта Кавказского края (М 1:420 000) | Геопортал Русского географического общества (rgo.ru)).

In 1851, the older General Staff Office in Tiflis was replaced by the Military Topographic Department of the Caucasus Military District, which was also specialized in topographical, botanical, geographical and glaciological researches. In 1853 (the first state we could trace), the institution issued a detailed *Road Map of the Caucasus,* which was the predecessor of the present map.

The map was re-issued at least seven times in updated versions: in 1858 (click here for the image: Road map of the Caucasus region 1858 - Old maps of Russia (southklad.ru)), 1864, 1869, 1870 (click here for the image from the David Rumsey Map Collection: (Caucasus Mountains) Дорожная Карта Кавказскаго Края Составлена и Литографирована въ Военно-Топографическомъ Отдѣлѣ Кавказскаго Военнаго округа [Road Map of the Caucasus Region Compiled and Lithographed by the Military Topographic Department of the Caucasus Military District] - David Rumsey Historical Map Collection), 1883, 1885 (our version) and 1903.

Each edition of this map was enriched with new details and represented new borders. The present map showcases borders of the Kars Oblast, which was annexed into the Russian Empire in 1879.

This map of the Caucasus also seved as a basis for an *Ethnographic Map of the Caucasus* (Этнографическая карта Кавказского края), published by the same institution in at least two editions, in 1880 and 1903.

In 1860, the Military Topographic Department of the Caucasus Military District became one of the leading surveying institutions in Russia under the leadership of an esteemed prolific surveyor and engineer Hieronymus Stebnitsky (Иерони́м Ива́нович Стебницкий, also Hieronim Stebnicki (1832—1897)), who was responsible for execution of several important maps of the region and its neighbouring areas.

Stebnitsky participated in the triangulation of the North Caucasus and travelled Caucasus, Persia, Turkey and the Transcaspian region, to conduct astronomical researches and to draft maps of these territories. A 19th century writer on Russia, Charles Marvin (1854–1890), wrote in his work *The Russian Advance Towards India, Conversations with Skobeleff, Ignatieff, and Other Distinguished Russian Generals and Statesmen, on the Central Asian Question*, in 1882, that "*Stebnitsky , at Tiflis , has the reputation of being the best-informed man in Russia in regard to the Perso-Turcoman region*" (p. 28).

Provenance

The map comes from the estate of the family Chasseloup-Laubat and contains a hand-written inscription "*Donné à Tiflis par le G.al Stebnitsky*" (given in Tiflis by General Stebinsky), suggesting that the map was presented personally by Hieronymus Stebnitsky. It was probably given to Gaston, Count de Chasseloup-Laubat (1867–1903), a son of late politician, Prosper, Marquis de Chasseloup-Laubat (1805-1873), the French Colonial & Navy Minister.

The visit of Count Chasseloupe-Laubat to Tiflis is mentioned in the article *Correspondances from the Caucasus* (*Correspondance de Caucase*) from July 15, 1890, published in *Revue française de l'étranger et des colonies et l'exploration* (French Magazine of Foreign Countries and the Colonies and the Exploration). After the death of Prosper, Marquis de Chasseloup-Laubat in 1873, only his son Gaston bore the title of a count.

After Gaston's death the map probably came to possession of his brother Armand Eugène Prosper, Marquis de Chasseloup-Laubat (1863-1954) who married Marie Louise Fanny Clémentine Thérèse, a daughter of an intellectual and book collector Ernesta Stern (born Maria Ernesta Hierschel de Minerbi, 1854 – 1926). A part of their library was sold at an auction in 2023.

A Note on Rarity

All the maps by the Military Topographic Department of the Caucasus Military District were published for internal use and are exceedingly rare today. They were probably often discarded after the information was not up to date and replaced with new ones.

Although this map was published in at least 7 variations we could only find one or two examples of each variant in institutions and on-line sources. In Western institutions we could trace the 1858 version in the National Library of Poland (OCLC 1241593725), the 1870 issue in the David Rumsey Map Collection and Leiden University Libraries (OCLC 71544304) and the 1903 version in the Library of Congress and University of Wisconsin – Milwaukee (OCLC 20757814).

We could not find any examples of the 1885 issue in Western libraries.

4.800 EUR

3. AUSTRALIA – NEW SOUTH WALES
CADASTAL / LAND SETTLEMENT MASTERPLAN

Robert DIXON (1800 – 1858), Cartographer. / Joseph CROSS (fl. 1816 - 1854), Publisher.

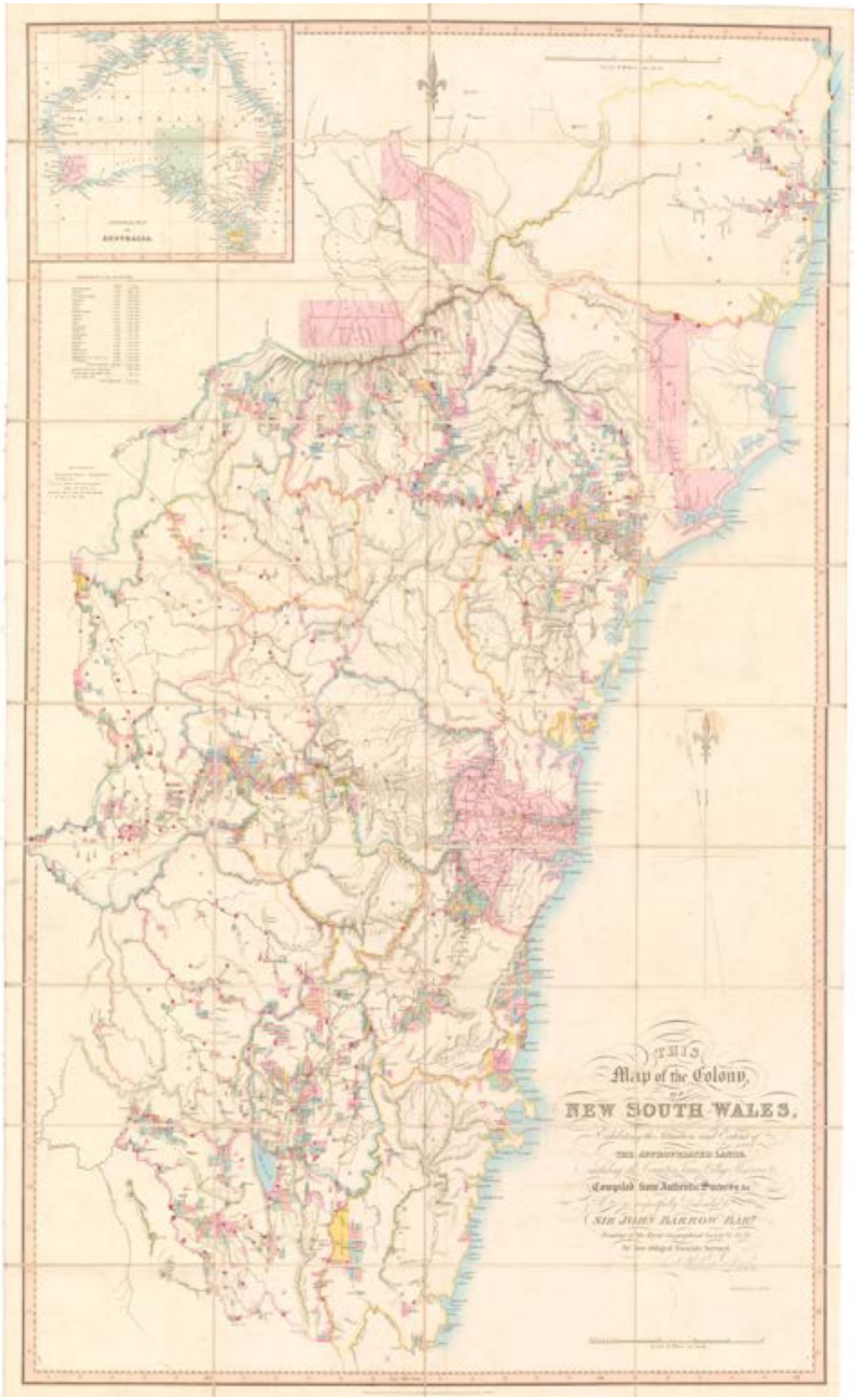
This Map of the Colony of New South Wales, Exhibiting the Situation and Extent of the Appropriated Lands including the Counties, Towns, Village Reserves &c., Compiled from Authentic Surveys &c. is respectfully Dedicated to Sir John Barrow Bar.t President of the Royal Geographical Society &c. &c. &c. By his obliged Humble Servant Robert Dixon.

London: J. Cross, July 20th, 1837.

Copper engraving, with original hand colour, dissected into 40 sections and mounted upon original linen, folding into original green patterned cloth slipcase with printed pastedown paper label to upper cover (Very Good, resplendent original colours, a few light stains, some mild print transference and light toning due to natural oxidization; slipcase rubbed and stained), 76 x 126.5 cm (30 x 50 inches).

Very rare – the first edition of one of the great monuments of scientific cartography in Australia, being the first comprehensive cadastral and land management map of the 'Nineteen Counties', the officially sanctioned pale of settlement of New South Wales, predicated upon a series of trigonometric surveys conducted between 1828 and 1834, as the fast-growing colony finalized its transition from being a penal colony to a free settler society; the map predicated upon manuscript sketches and field books copied and controversially (without official permission) spirited to London by Robert Dixon, the Assistant Surveyor General of New South Wales, whereupon the map was published by Joseph Cross, a boutique printer who specialized in Australian cartography; the exquisitely engraved and resplendently coloured map served for many years as the masterplan, or blueprint, used by government officials and settlers for overseeing the development of New South Wales; today it is an invaluable resource for scholars investigating a pivotal era in the history of Australia.

New South Wales was established in 1788, when a penal colony was founded at Sydney, making it the first European settlement in Australia. Initially, the colony's boundaries were enormous, taking in all of Australia east of 135° longitude East (embracing 40 % of the subcontinent), plus, most of New Zealand, although for many years settlement was confined to the Sydney area and Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania). Knowledge of the interior remained very limited, as the British crown discouraged free white settlement.



Colo River
Wilson R.
Cooke Co.
Thurlow R.
BUCKLAND
Wollondilly R.
Wollondilly River
Wollondilly Co.
Wollondilly Range
Wollondilly Valley
Wollondilly Creek
Wollondilly Ranges
Wollondilly Mountains
Wollondilly Hills
Wollondilly Plains
Wollondilly Swamp
Wollondilly Lake
Wollondilly Bridge
Wollondilly Ford
Wollondilly Gap
Wollondilly Pass
Wollondilly Road
Wollondilly Track
Wollondilly Path
Wollondilly Trail
Wollondilly Way
Wollondilly Route
Wollondilly Line
Wollondilly Boundary
Wollondilly Limit
Wollondilly Frontier
Wollondilly Border
Wollondilly Edge
Wollondilly Side
Wollondilly Bank
Wollondilly Shore
Wollondilly Coast
Wollondilly Beach
Wollondilly Strand
Wollondilly Foreshore
Wollondilly Waterfront
Wollondilly Harbour
Wollondilly Port
Wollondilly Dock
Wollondilly Wharf
Wollondilly Quay
Wollondilly Jetty
Wollondilly Pier
Wollondilly Mole
Wollondilly Breakwater
Wollondilly Groyne
Wollondilly Seawall
Wollondilly Embankment
Wollondilly Esplanade
Wollondilly Promenade
Wollondilly Boardwalk
Wollondilly Pavilion
Wollondilly Kiosk
Wollondilly Shelter
Wollondilly Hut
Wollondilly Cottage
Wollondilly House
Wollondilly Mansion
Wollondilly Villa
Wollondilly Estate
Wollondilly Farm
Wollondilly Homestead
Wollondilly Station
Wollondilly Run
Wollondilly Paddock
Wollondilly Field
Wollondilly Meadow
Wollondilly Pasture
Wollondilly Grazing
Wollondilly Cattle
Wollondilly Sheep
Wollondilly Horse
Wollondilly Yard
Wollondilly Stable
Wollondilly Barn
Wollondilly Shed
Wollondilly Hayshed
Wollondilly Granary
Wollondilly Silo
Wollondilly Windmill
Wollondilly Water Tank
Wollondilly Trough
Wollondilly Dam
Wollondilly Reservoir
Wollondilly Well
Wollondilly Spring
Wollondilly Creek
Wollondilly River
Wollondilly Tributary
Wollondilly Branch
Wollondilly Fork
Wollondilly Junction
Wollondilly Confluence
Wollondilly Mouth
Wollondilly Source
Wollondilly Headwaters
Wollondilly Catchment
Wollondilly Basin
Wollondilly Valley
Wollondilly Floodplain
Wollondilly Terrace
Wollondilly Escarpment
Wollondilly Cliff
Wollondilly Gorge
Wollondilly Canyon
Wollondilly Ravine
Wollondilly Gully
Wollondilly Creek
Wollondilly Rivulet
Wollondilly Brook
Wollondilly Stream

During the governorship of Lachlan Macquarie (1810-21), New South Wales made the transition from being a penal colony to a free settler society, as free white immigration was encouraged, and new towns and infrastructure were built. Van Diemen's Land split from New South Wales in 1825, while in 1829 the colony's western boundaries were extended to the limits of the new Swan River Colony (the Perth area of Western Australia).

Endeavours were undertaken to meaningfully explore the interior for the first time. In 1813, an expedition led by Gregory Blaxland, William Lawson and William Wentworth crossed the Blue Mountains. In 1824-5, Hamilton Hume and William Hovell explored the regions to the south, discovering the Murray River and reaching Port Phillip (the future Melbourne area). In 1828-30, Charles Sturt led two separate expeditions, one to descend the Murray River and the other to explore the Macquarie and Darling rivers, to the northwest of Sydney. During the early 1830s, Sir Thomas Mitchell, the colonial Surveyor General, led a series of expeditions to 'fill in the gaps' to complete the broad geographic knowledge of the territory that comprises today's New South Wales.

Importantly, in 1826, white settlement in New South Wales was limited to what was known as the 'Nineteen Counties', the cluster of already established jurisdictions radiating inland out of Sydney, that extended along the coast from Trial Bay in the north, to the Moruya River in the south, and into the interior as far west as the Murumbidgee and Barowa rivers. The territory beyond was too wild to tame and too remote for the crown to control, so the authorities were determined to keep the hinterlands free of white settlement (albeit with some limited exceptions), at least for the foreseeable future. The Nineteen Counties were as follows: 1. Gloucester; 2. Durham; 3. Northumberland; 4. Cumberland; 5. Camden; 6. St. Vincent; 7. Hunter; 8. Cook; 9. Westmoreland; 10. Georgiana; 11. King; 12. Murray; 13. Argyle; 14. Roxburgh; 15. Bathurst; 16. Brisbane; 17. Phillip; 18. Wellington; and 19. Bligh.

Land settlement laws and regulations were at the heart of the development of New South Wales. Until 1831, unsettled land in the Nineteen Counties was offered for free to settlers, but from that time onwards titles had to be purchased and formally registered. In the early 1830s, the lack of scientifically accurate cartography led to major problems with defining land titles, so sparking innumerable unnecessary and costly legal disputes that soured the general climate. Further complicating matters, the period from 1820 to 1850 was the 'Golden Age of the Squatters', generally pastoralist settlers who occupied unclaimed land under dubious legal authority, often coming into conflict with land title holders and the authorities. From 1836, squatters were allowed to occupy unsettled lands for a period of 14 years, in return for an annual payment of £1.

The 1833 census records New South Wales as having a population of 60,861 white settlers, with a high growth rate. South Australia was split off from the colony in 1836, while Queensland would be carved out of New South Wales in 1859, leaving the colony largely with its modern boundaries.

By 1840, New South Wales had fully transitioned from a penal to a settler colony, as the importation of new convicts was banned, while a semi-elected legislative government was established in 1842.

The Nineteen Counties technically remained the pale of settlement until the passage of the Robertson Land Acts of 1861, whereby the rest of the colony was opened-up to white settlement, and the land progressively divided into new counties (New South Wales would contain 141 counties by 1900).

Thomas Mitchell, Robert Dixon and the Scientific Surveying of New South Wales

In 1828, Thomas Mitchell (1792 - 1855), a highly educated and competent, but incredibly pompous and quarrelsome, man was appointed as the Survey General of New South Wales. Immediately upon assuming his new role, the Crown demanded that an accurate general map of the pale of settlement of the colony be created so that it could be used as a masterplan to oversee lands grants and infrastructure development. Not only were the exiting maps not helpful in this regard, but the surveyor general's department was something of a backward mess, as its seldom employed modern scientific methods in its operations.

Mitchell managed to convince Governor Ralph Darling that the only way an accurate general map of the Nineteen Counties could be realized was by employing advanced trigonometric surveying methods that, in the main areas of settlement, should be conducted in a systematic manner. This process would be much more expansive than mapping the country by rough and ready methods, but the need for accuracy was an urgent imperative, as land disputes were causing much confusion and rancour.

A protagonist of Mitchell's survey of the Nineteen Counties (1828-34) was Robert Dixon (1800-1858), a surveyor and explorer, who was a native of County Durham, England. Dixon immigrated to Van Diemen's Land with his brother in 1821 but sold his interest in their shared farm in 1826, moving to Sydney. A skilled frontier surveyor, Dixon was hired by John Oxley, Mitchell's predecessor as surveyor general, to be his assistant, in September 1826.

Dixon's first assignment was to map the southern districts of New South Wales down to Illawarra. In November 1827, he went on a solo mission to reconnoitre the Burragorang Valley, where for four days he became hopelessly lost, an experience that almost cost him his life. From 1827 and 1829, Dixon extensively explored and surveyed the Blue Mountains, executing a trigonometrical survey of Mt. King George. He made two attempts to map the Grose Valley, first, in 1827, in the company of Mitchell and Edmund Lockyer, and again, in 1829, while solo, but these endeavours proved fruitless due to the incredibly rugged nature of the terrain. Overall, however, Dixon's Blue Mountain surveys were seen as a great success, as they enabled the opening of county, as they permitted Mitchell to build a new road to Bathurst.

In 1828, Dixon, who was made Mitchell's chief deputy that year, proceeded to lay out the original site of the town of Goulburn (then known as Goulburn Plains) by the Wollondilly River, although the settlement would be moved to a different location in 1833. In 1830, Dixon mounted an expedition, departing from Queanbeyan, and following the Molonglo River to its confluence with the Murrumbidgee, before continuing west. In 1831-2, Dixon mapped the Upper Hunter and New England districts, and in October 1833 was sent to survey the ranges between the Lachlan and the Macquarie Rivers, although he deviated from his instructions.

Although Dixon proved to be an 'independent operator', who often strayed from Mitchell's orders, he was an exceptionally intrepid and talented explorer-surveyor who contributed tremendously to the geographical knowledge and settlement of New South Wales.
In 1834, Mitchell, who was desirous of enjoying the political and financial 'fruits of his labour' as surveyor general, decided the publish the first broadly accurate map of the New South Wales pale of settlement. This work was: To the Right Honorable Edward Geoffrey Smith Stanley this Map of the Colony of New South Wales / Compiled from actual measurements with the chain & circumferenter, and according to a trigonometrical Survey… (Sydney: John Carmichael, 1834), sometimes known simply as the 'Map of the Nineteen Counties'. Please see a link, courtesy of the National Library of Australia:

https://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-230696897/view

Mitchell's map was a tremendous achievement of scientific surveying; however, it only brought the surveyor general trouble. First, while the map showcased a magnificent portrayal of the New South Wales's inland mountain ranges, river systems and valleys, as well as depicting all towns and roads, it was essentially void of cadastral information (which was what was most valued by the crown and settlers). It was seen as having a more academic, as opposed to a practical importance, which was damning in such a frontier environment.

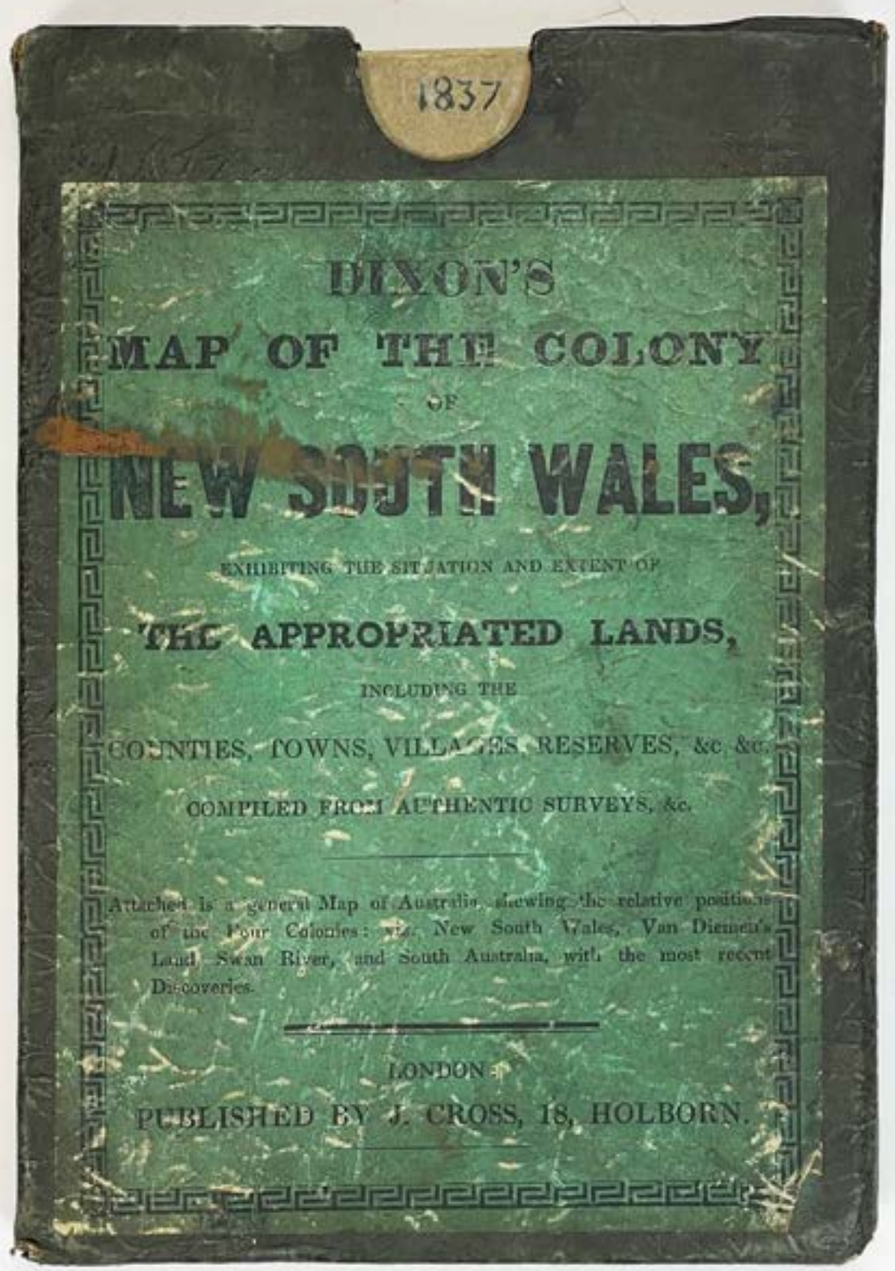
Second, Mitchell paid £900 (then an enormous sum) out of his own pocket to have the map engraved and printed in Sydney. However, the government limited his print run to only 200 copies and did not allow him to profit from the map that was created out of his official duties (an unusually harsh restriction, as crown surveyors were generally allowed to profit from their official maps). As Mitchell was permitted to receive only £1 per copy of his map, he was left with a £700 debt. However, the worst was yet to come!

The Dixon Map of New South Wales

In 1836, Dixon was granted two years leave from his post as assistant surveyor general to travel to England for 'urgent private business'. At no time did he inform Mitchell, or anyone else, of the true purpose of this sabbatical. As it happened, Dixon either purloined or copied virtually every manuscript and field book in the Surveyors General's Office, and during the long sea voyage back home, he drafted a magnificent manuscript map that was the basis for the present work.

Once in London, Dixon gave his map to Joseph Cross, a boutique cartographic publisher, who over the last decade had developed a specialization for important Australian maps. Cross was an unusually skilled engraver, and he coloured his maps (as here) in the most lovely signature hues. The first edition of Dixon's Map of the Colony of New South Wales (as exemplified here) carried the imprint date of July 20, 1837, and was sold for the price of £2 per copy, double the cost of Mitchell's work.

Immediately, upon laying eyes upon Dixon's map, one immediately realizes that it is a triumph. In exquisitely engraved detail, with resplendent colour, it brilliantly showcases the Nineteen Counties of New South Wales like never before, featuring a wealth of cadastral and settlement information.



Executed to the ample scale of 8 miles to the inch (1:506 880), the map is dedicated to Sir John Barrow, Baronet, the President of the Royal Geographical Society and a member of the Board of the Admiralty, who was famously a leading patron of Arctic exploration. The map precisely traces the colony's Pacific littoral, and outlines its river systems, while the mountain ranges are expressed by lines of hachures. Each of the counties are named (the northern limits of Macquarie County remained to be mapped, so are left undefined) and are outlined in their own bright colours, while all cities, towns (ex. Sydney, Newcastle and Bathurst) and roads are depicted.

Many brightly coloured patchwork clusters and lines permeate the interior and coastal estuaries, with these being cadastral lots of 'appropriated lands'. As explained in the 'Reference', lefthand side, those labeled Government Reserves = 'G.R.' (shaded in Yellow); Church Reserves = 'C.R.' (designated for the Anglican Church); Village Reserves = 'V.R.' (being the locations of planned townsites, shaded in Burgundy). The hundreds of other cadastral lots, which contain their owners' names and often their acreages, concern lands granted to private settlers up to August 1831, plus, lands sold to settlers between August 1831 and June 1836, while a note below reads "Locations without name were [sic] land applied for but not then sold". These attricbutes reveal the explosive proliferation of land development in New South Wales during the era. Completed roads (in use) are represented by bold double lines, roads under construction are represented as dashed double lines, while tracks are shown as single dashed lines.

Beyond the limits of the Nineteen Counties, are the three vast land tracts of the Australian Agricultural Company that, in aggregate, amounted to one million acres. This enterprise was given special license to operate outside of the pale of settlement, as the great size of its tracts would ensure a level of security and crown oversight.

The cartographic inset, in the upper left corner of the composition, features the 'General Map of Australia' that shows the vastness of New South Wales, as compared to the limited size of the Nineteen Counties. It also depicts the three other colonies in Australia, being the Swan River Colony, South Australia and Van Diemen's Land. The vast majority of the country is still, by European measures, a total wilderness.

Below the inset, the 'References to the Counties' chart individually lists the 19 counties with their land areas in both square miles and acres. It notes that the Nineteen Counties had a total land area of 25,362,364 acres (39,585 sq. miles), of which 3,835,744 acres had been granted by the crown to private settlers before August 1831, while 583,014 acres were sold by the crown between August 1831 and June 1836. As such, a total of 4,418,758 acres of the Nineteen Counties were 'Alienated' lands, accounting for approximately 17.4% of the pale of settlement's total land area.

Importantly, Dixon's map, while not the first broadly accurate map of the Nineteen Counties (that honour goes to Mitchell's work), was the first to comprehensively record cadastral information and land settlement patterns, being of the most vital intelligence required by the colonial and central governments and the settlers and prospective settlers of New South Wales. As such, it was Dixon who fulfilled the mandate that the crown gave to Mitchell in 1828, as it was his map that was to be the masterplan, or blueprint, for the ongoing development of the colony, and not Mitchell's academic and far less practically useful work. It is no exaggeration to state that Dixon's map is one of the most consequential cartographic works in the history of Australia and is today an invaluable resource for scholars investigating a critical era in the history of Australia.

The great importance of Dixon's map as the blueprint for New South Wales's land management was widely recognized and it was reissued in revised editions, in 1841 (2nd ed.), 1842 (3rd ed.), and 1846 (4th ed.). Curiously, the London mapmaker James Wyld the Younger, who acquired Cross's original copperplate, was selling examples of map with his own name pasted over that of Cross as late as 1872.

Epilogue

Dixon's map was greeted by great acclaim in both London and in Australia, as it was valued for being extremely useful for government administrators, landowners and members of the legal community. It also left Dixon with a handsome profit.

Amazingly, when Dixon returned to Sydney in July 1838, he had the temerity to ask Mitchell to reinstate him in his old job. Not surprisingly, a livid and jealous Mitchell declined his request. However, Dixon's furlough would not last long. There was a tremendous need for scientific surveying in Australia, while at the same time there was a severe shortage of skilled practitioners. As such, in July 1839, Mitchell begrudgingly appointed Dixon to trigonometrically survey the vital Brisbane-Moreton Bay region (in today's Queensland). Dixon executed masterly work, but managed to get into a heated altercation the commandant of the local penal colony, while his decision to (once again) publish a map without authority, in this case being his *This Map of Moreton Bay / Compiled from Authentic Surveys And Containing All the Latest Discoveries made by Exploring Parties Is Most Respectfully Dedicated to His Grace the Duke of Cleveland* (Sydney: [Thomas Liley], 1842), managed to anger New South Wales's governor, Sir George Gipps. Dixon was thus sacked from crown service for the last time, and he spent the rest of his days wandering between Australia and England pursuing fruitless ventures.

A Note on Rarity

The present first edition of Dixon's map of New South Wales is very rare. We can locate examples held by 6 institutions, including the National Library of Australia; State Library of New South Wales; British Library; Caroline Simpson Library (Museums of History NSW, Sydney); Royal Australian Historical Society Library; and the Dixson Library (University of New England, Armidale, NSW). Moreover, we can trace only two other examples as appearing on the market during the last 25 years, one of which sold at an Australian auction in 2019, and another (the Geoffrey C. Ingleton copy) that sold at an Australian auction in 2014, that was subsequently offered by an Australian dealer. All the later editions of the map are likewise very rare.

Joseph Cross: Boutique Specialist on Australian Cartography

Joseph Cross (fl. 1816 - 1854) was a boutique London map publisher, with premises at 18 Holborn, who specialized in the cartography of Australia. His works are known for their crisp, elegant engraving and exceptionally lovely colouring, while Cross had privileged

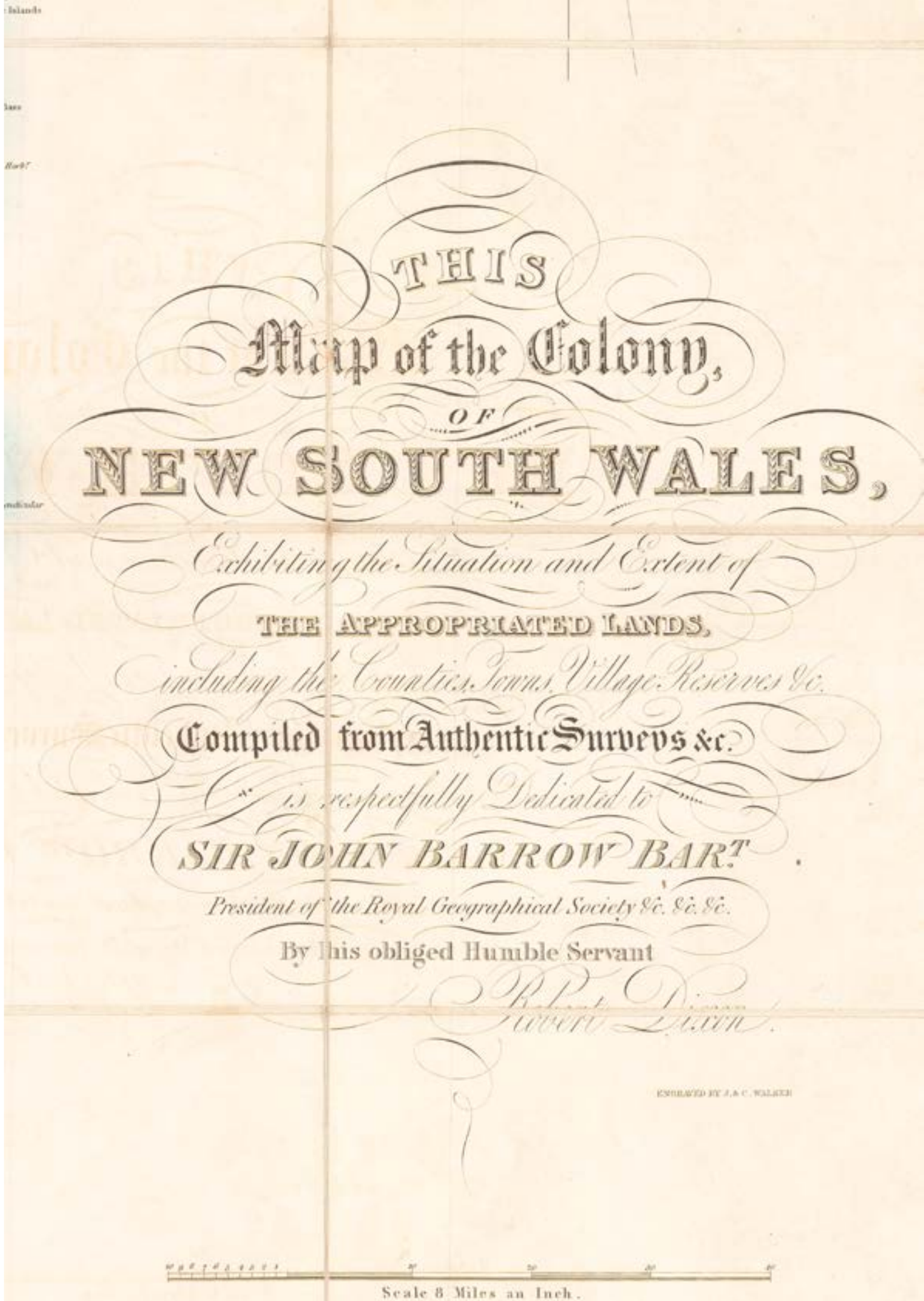
access to the best manuscripts and intelligence arriving from Down Under.

Cross published many of the era's landmark maps of Australia. Tn addition to the present map, these include: *Map of Part of New South Wales embellished with views in the harbour of Port Jackson* (1825); *Chart of Van Dieman's Land compiled from the Most Authentic Documents Extant* (1826); *Plan of the Australian Agricultural Company's Grant at Port Stephens* (1828); *Chart of Swan & Canning Rivers on the Western Coast of Australia* (1829); *Map of the South West part of Australia, with the Latest Discoveries (1833); General Map of Australia* (c. 1838); *Chart of Part of New South Wales, with plans of the harbours* (1839); *North West Quarter of Van Diemen's Land: including the grants of land belonging to the Van Diemen's Land Company* (1842).

Cross also issued several works on his home city, including *The Parish of Lambeth, divided into Ecclesiastical Districts* (1824); *Cross's New Plan of London (1828, revised in several subsequent issues); and Cross's London Guide* (c. 1851). Additionally, he also published maps of overseas lands other than Australia, including *A Map of the Company's Tract of Land in the Province of New Brunswick: New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land Company* (1834).

References: National Library of Australia: MAP F 891; State Library of NSW (3 examples): MTA4 811/1837/2, MTA4 811/1837/1, Z/MT4 811/1837/1; British Library: Cartographic Items Maps 90100.(4.); OCLC: 223327903, 556788902; Robert CLANCY, The Mapping of Terra Australis (1995), p.168, ill. Map 9.39; R.V. TOOLEY, The Mapping of Australia (1979), p.249, ill. Pl 183; [re: Joseph Cross's biography:] Laurence WORMS & Ashley BAYNTON-WILLIAMS, British Map Engravers (2011), pp. 171.

7.500 EUR



4. VIETNAM (SOUTHERN) IMPORTANT FRENCH COLONIAL CARTOGRAPHY

Charles-Paul BROSSARD DE CORBIGNY (1822 - 1900).

Carte générale de la Cochinchine française / Dressée par M. Brossard de Corbigny, Lieutenant de Vaisseau, d'après les ordres de Mr. le C.A. Dupré. Gouverneur. Dépôt des Cartes et Plans de la Marine / 1874.

Paris: Régnier, Graveur & Imprimeur, for the Dépôt des Cartes et Plans de la Marine, 1874.

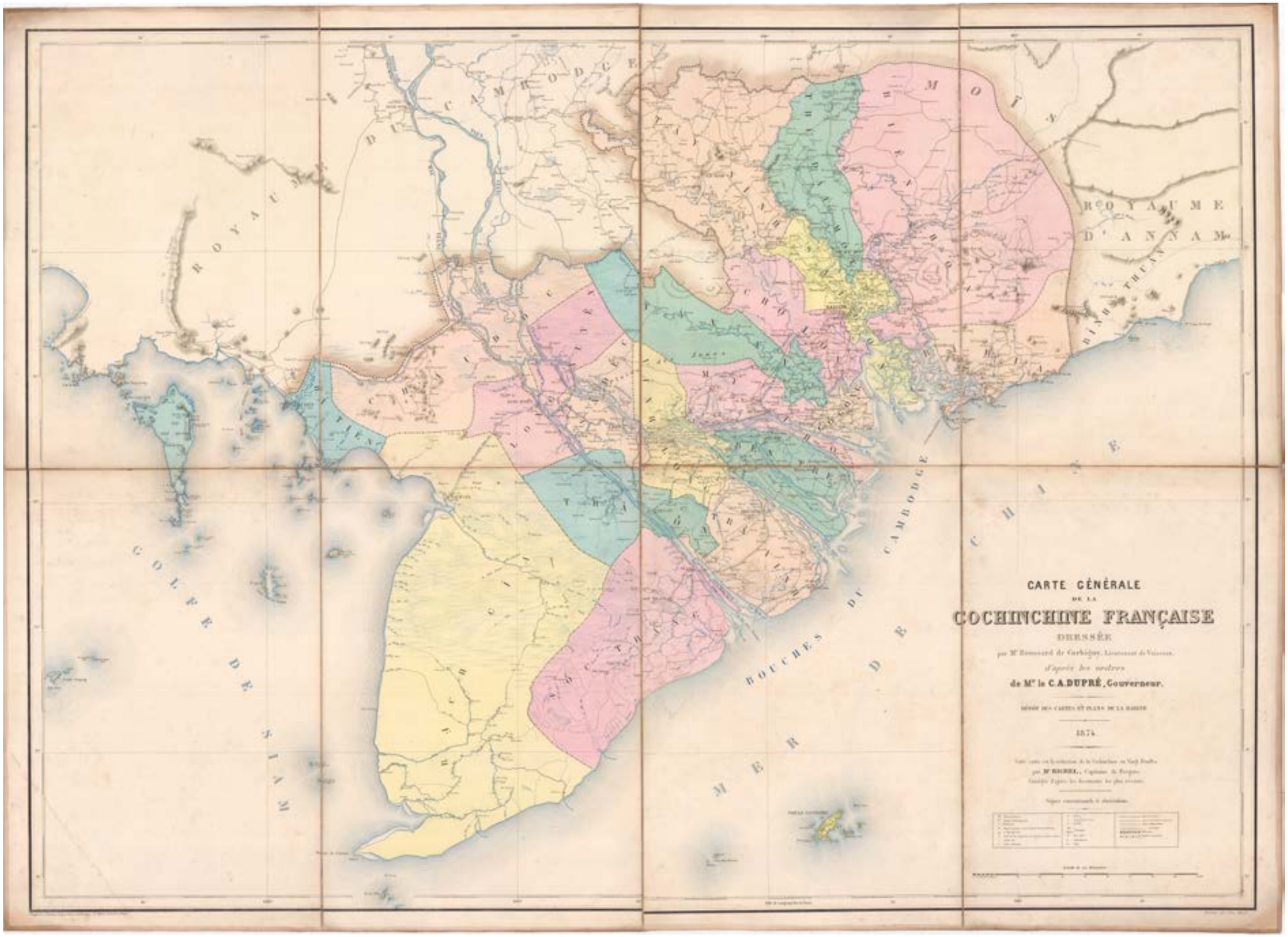
Bichrome lithograph (black, blue) with full original wash hand colour, dissected into 8 sections and mounted upon original tan linen with pastedown label to verso bearing mss. short title (Very Good, lovely bright original colours, overall clean, just some very minor spots and toning, some wear to linen backing along folds), 95.5 x 130 cm (37.5 x 51 inches).

Extremely rare - a large format, beautifully coloured map that is the apogee of the cartography of Cochinchina ('Cochinchine française'), the southern third of Vietnam, from the period after it was consolidated into a French colony in 1871, predicated upon recent surveys of unprecedented accuracy, compiled by Lieutenant (later Rear Admiral) Charles-Paul Brossard de Corbigny, a French explorer and hydrographer, who made many landmark contributions the modern scientific knowledge of Africa and Asia, published in only a very small print run for official use – a stellar example from a French noble estate.

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

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




CARTE GÉNÉRALE
DE LA
COCHINCHINE FRANÇAISE
DRESSÉE
d'après les ordres
de Mr le C.A DUPRÉ, Gouverneur.
1874.
ROYAUME DU CAMBODGE
ROYAUME D'ANNAM
COLFE DE SIAM
MER DE CHINE
BOUCHES DU CAMBODGE

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

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

In 1867, Admiral Pierre de la Grandière successfully pressured Vietnam to the three additional provinces of the region, Chau Doc, Ha Tien and Vinh Long, thus giving France control of all Cochinchina.

In 1871, the colony of Cochinchine was formed, with Admiral Marie-Jules Dupré serving as its first governor (in office 1871–1874).

France later used Cochinchina as a base to conquer the remaining two-thirds of Vietnam, being Annam (Central Vietnam) and Tonkin (Northern Vietnam), during the Tonkin Campaign (1883-6). In 1887, Vietnam, along with Cambodia and Laos, was consolidated into the mega-colony of the Union of French Indochina, an entity that existed until Vietnam's independence.

The Present Map in Focus

The present large-format attractively rendered work represents the apogee of the cartography of Cochinchina ('Cochinchine française') from the period after it was consolidated into a French colony in 1871. Commissioned by Governor Admiral Dupré, it was drafted by the navy Lieutenant Charles-Paul Brossard de Corbigny, a highly skilled hydrographer and intrepid explorer who had made his name in Senegal. He distilled the map from Théophile Bigrel's Carte générale de la Cochinchine française (1873), a colossal and incredibly rare 20-sheet map of the colony, a work which Brossard de Corbigny had a major hand in creating.

In a grand tableau, to an ample scale of 1:125,000, Cochinchine unfolds, divided into its 19 inspectorates, coloured in lovely bright hues, while the lowland topography of the Mekong Delta, with its numerous rivers, channels, canals and marshlands is captured with unprecedented accuracy, predicated upon recent scientific surveys. All cities, towns and villages are depicted, while the colonial capital of Saigon, can be seen centre right, as the border with Cambodia winds in the interior. As explained in the 'Signes conventionnels et abréviations', in the lower right, the map shows the locations of French military outposts (squares surmounted by the tricoleur), telegraph stations ('T' symbols), Christian missions (crosses), pagodas, which could be used at navigational markers (shown pictographically), markets (rectangles), the upper limits of navigation on rivers (an anchor), while various types of lines show the delineation of highways, courier roads, terrestrial telegraph lines, submarine telegraph lines, plus, various acronyms for topographical features are identified.

The map's exacting depiction of such a wealth of information makes it an indispensable source for those researching Southern Vietnam at what was a critical juncture.

Charles-Paul Brossard de Corbigny: Explorer and Groundbreaking Mapmaker of France's Colonial Domains

Charles-Paul Brossard de Corbigny (1822 - 1900), was a French naval officer, explorer and highly talented hydrographer/cartographer. Born in Orléans, he attended the elite École Polytechnique before enrolling in the French Navy. His first postings were in the West Indies and South Atlantic, before he was called to serve, from 1853 to 1862, as a senior aide to the Governor of Senegal, who for much of this time was the legendary colonizer Louis Faidherbe. In that capacity, Brossard de Corbigny was responsible for several groundbreaking maps (both hydrographic and topographic) of Senegal and Gambia which formed the basis for the modern scientific cartography of the region.

In 1862, Brossard de Corbigny was stationed in the Indian Ocean, where he notably explored Madagascar, visiting Tananarive (Antananarivo), its capital in the deep interior.

In 1863, he was deployed to Cochinchina as a senior aide to Admiral Louis Adolphe Bonard, the chief of French forces in Southeast Asia, whereupon he participated in a critical diplomatic mission to the Vietnamese capital of Hué. Brossard de Corbigny remained in Cochinchina for some years (save for a brief secondment to Brest in 1868), conducting various hydrographic and topographic surveys that contributed to the creation of the present map. In 1875, joined by his brother Lieutenant Jules-Marcel Brossard de Corbigny, likewise a notable hydrographer, he executed an important and sensitive mission to survey the coasts of Annam, in preparation for a possible future French invasion of the region. Along the way, they visited the Vietnamese Emperor in Hué, whereupon, on behalf of Paris, they signed a key diplomatic treaty. The resulting charts proved highly valuable to the French when they invaded Annam in 1883.

Brossard de Corbigny closed out his active career, with the rank of Rear Admiral, serving as the Commander of the Pacific Naval Division from 1880 to 1882. During his semi-retirement in Paris, he was an esteemed 'elder statesman' consultant to the Naval Hydrographic Service.

A Note on Rarity

The present map is extremely rare, it seems that only small quantity of examples was produced for high-level official use, while many would have perished due to heavy use. The present example comes down to us in such fine condition, as it was safely housed for generations in the chateau of a French noble family. We can trace only a single institutional example of the map, held by the Bibliothèque nationale de France.

References: Bibliothèque nationale de France: GE SH 19 PF 1 QUATER DIV 21 P 9; OCLC: 1177080915; Henri CORDIER and M.A. ROLAND-CABATON, Bibliotheca indosinica dictionnaire bibliographique des ouvrages relatifs à la péninsule Indochinoise, tom. 3 (Paris, 1912), p. 1599; Félix FOURNIER, Exposition, catalogue général des produits exposés (Paris, 1875), p. 595; Paul GAFFAREL, Les explorations françaises depuis 1870 (Paris, 1882), p. 84; Alfred GRANDIDIER, Rapport sur les cartes et les appareils de géographie et de cosmographie, sur les cartes géologiques, et sur les ouvrages de météorologie et de statistique (Paris, 1882), p. 151.

3.500 EUR

5. JAPAN – HOKKAIDO / GEOLOGY & MINING
EARLY AMERICAN-JAPANESE NEXUS
MEIJI SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION

Benjamin Smith LYMAN (1835 - 1920) / GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF HOKKAIDO.

A Geological and Topographical Map of a Rough Survey of the Kayanoma Coal Field, in Yesso, Japan, by Benjamin Smith Lyman, Chief Geologist, aided by H.S. Munroe, T. Yamauchi, Y. Catô, H. Satô, T. Inagaki, T. Kuwada, S. Misawa, J. Takahashi, T. Kada, I. Ban and T. Saitô, Assistant Geologists. 18 May 1876. / 日本北海道茅之澗煤田地質的及地理的概測之圖.

[Tokyo or Sapporo: For the Hokkaidō Development Commission (Kaitakushi / 開拓使)], 1876.

Lithograph, printed on 4 joined sheets, contemporarily mounted upon a scroll with larger sky blue backing and stretchers and ties, contemporary red bookseller's handstamp to margin of lower right corner of map, old corporate inventory labels on verso and tied to stretcher (Very Good, map clean and bright, with just some vertical creasing from having been rolled, sky blue backing with some small tears and small hole upper left), total dimensions: 154 x 113.5 cm (60.5 x 44.5 inches); map area only: 119.5 x 108.5 cm (47 x 42.5 inches).

Extremely rare and historically significant – an early monument of geology, mining engineering and scientific cartography in Japan, being the colossal masterplan of the Kayanoma Coal Field in Hokkaido made by Benjamin Smith Lyman, the American expert who was appointed by the Meiji Emperor as the Chief Geologist and Mining Engineer of Japan, with a mandate to identify and advise on how to best exploit any natural resources that the country possessed (concentrating upon Hokkaido) that could fuel its ongoing hyper-industrialization; the exceedingly sophisticated and detailed work was part of series of 16 separately issued maps of Hokkaido made by Lyman that were the first scientifically advanced works of geological/mining cartography ever produced in Japan; Lyman's surveys played a critical role in supporting Japan's economic development and its colonization of Hokkaido, leading the country to become a major world power within a generation, while Lyman's programme of training his Japanese assistants in the most advanced Western practices allowed Japan to shortly become a world leader in mining engineering and geological mapping.

The advent of the Meiji Era (1868-1912), saw Japan undergo the most radical and rapid transformation of any country in world history. In only a short number of years, Japan went from being a largely isolationist, rural agrarian society into an internationally outgoing, increasingly unurbanized and hyper-industrialized military superpower.



However, Early Meiji Japan's Achilles Heel was the fact that the country produced very few minerals of the kind desperately needed to supply its burgeoning factories. Generally, these materials had to be imported at great trouble and cost. While Honshu was once one of the world's leading silver producers, these deposits has long been depleted, and while Japan's main island also produced some coal, these reserves were nowhere near sufficient to fuel the country's needs.

Hokkaido (traditionally called Yeso, or Yesso), Japan's second largest and most northern major island, was long thought to be rich in mineral resources, but most of its landmass remained little known to Japan. While the Japanese had long colonized the island's most southernly point, the Oshima Peninsula, and its fishermen had frequented its coasts, up the late 1860s most of Hokkaido was still under the control of the indigenous Ainu people, who had largely successfully resisted encroachment upon their territories.

The Meiji regime was directed overwhelming resources into conquering Hokkaido and colonizing it with Japanese settlers. In 1869, the imperial government formed the Hokkaidō Development Commission (The Kaitakushi / 開拓使) to oversee this momentous task. Tens of millions of yen were spent to encourage Japanese settlers to migrate to Hokkaido, and many new cities and towns (notably, the island's capital, Sapporo) were built. The Kaitakushi also oversaw the construction of roads, railways and grand agricultural schemes, with the goal of creating a modern society with advanced European-style capabilities and amenities. The Japanese offered many Western experts (including Americans) large salaries to come to Hokkaido to plan and oversee the development of modern infrastructure and systems and to train Japanese experts how to run these enterprises going forward. The traditionalist society of the Ainu was sadly no match for this industrial juggernaut, and they quickly lost possession of their lands, being killed, displaced or assimilated.

Naturally, one of the main priorities of the Kaitakushi was locating and developing Hokkaido's supposed significant natural resources, to fuel Japan's rapidly expanding military-industrial complex. Specifically, the island was known to have large deposits of coal and some reserves of oil, plus, rumoured deposits of metals, including silver. For this purpose, the Japanese crown created the *Geological Survey of Hokkaido*, which was to have commercial, as opposed to academic interests as its priority.

Critically, it must be noted that the disciplines of geology and mining engineering were in its infancy in Japan, and scarcely any truly scientific surveys in these fields of had ever been endeavoured. While the American geologist Raphael Pumpelly briefly attempted to investigate Japan's mineral resources, in 1861-2, at the end of the former Tokugawa regime, this proved to be a false start, and he did not have the opportunity to produce any serious scientific surveys. As such, prior to the 1870s, only the odd manuscript croquis of specific mines existed as the only real contribution to the geological mapping of Japan.

Enter Benjamin Smith Lyman: Pioneer of Geology and Mining Engineering in Japan

Benjamin Smith Lyman (1835 - 1920) was an American who was the father of modern mining engineering and geological cartography in Japan, as well being a skilled amateur linguist and anthropologist. In 1872, he was appointed by the emperor to be the Chief Geologist and Mining Engineer to the Japanese Government, with a special focus on leading the Geological Survey of Hokkaido.



Lyman was uniquely qualified for this challenging mandate. A native of Northampton, Massachusetts, he was a Harvard graduate who commenced his working career as schoolteacher. At one point, he volunteered to assist on a geological survey in Pennsylvania of private plot owned by relatives, and in the process found his true passion to be geology and mining engineering. He then enrolled in courses at the ultra-elite Ecole Imperiale des Mines in Paris (1859–60) and the Freiberg Mining Academy, in Saxony (1861–62). Returning to the U.S., he set up a successful mining engineering consultancy in Philadelphia that led him to fulfill major projects in Pennsylvania, Arizona, California and Cape, Breton, Nova Scotia (where he focused on mapping coal deposits).

In 1870, the British Raj contacted Lyman to travel to India, whereupon he undertook an official investigation of the petroleum deposits in the Punjab. While there, he developed an intense fascination with Asian languages and customs and was determined to continue to work in the East. This led to his appointment in Japan.

Lyman, as the Chief Geologist and Mining Engineer of Japan and the head of the Geological Survey of Hokkaido, concentrated his efforts on exploring Hokkaido and the Sea of Japan coast of Honshu for coal and oil deposits, with a view as to how they could best be exploited and brought to market. He was also to study the general geology and topography of Hokkaido in order to identify choice areas for agrarian and infrastructure development. He was also to devise ways that Japan could adapt new technologies and attract foreign investment for its mining and industrial endeavours. Importantly, he mentored dozens of young Japanese scientists and technicians, training them in the most advanced Western techniques of mining engineering and geological mapping, which gave his efforts an enduring legacy, for his protégés went on to dominate these fields in Japan for generations.

Lyman, his American top lieutenant, Henry Smith Munroe (1850 -1933), and his team of brilliant Japanese assistants proved to be astoundingly competent and industrious. In only few years they combed Hokkaido, a rough and hitherto mysterious land, assessing all its natural resource potential.

Specifically, Lyman and his teams identified and scientifically mapped several highly-yield coal deposits, while producing assessments of how best they could be mined, and the product brought to market. They also located several promising oil fields, although they proved that Hokkaido was largely bereft of serious metal deposits. Many of the coal mines were already being exploited, although not necessary in the most efficient manner, such that Lyman was charged with recommending improvements and plans for expansion. Lyman and his teams' work was physically grueling and technically challenging and made more difficult by the Kaitakushi's famously obstinate bureaucracy.

Lyman's discoveries and recommendations were immensely consequential to the progress of Meiji Japan, as the coalfields he highlighted were soon productively exploited, per his plans, providing Honshu's factories with a reliable domestic source of energy. While Japan would soon look elsewhere (to Sakhalin and Manchuria) for additional coal resources, until this could be accomplished, Hokkaido provided Japan with vital stopgap in energy. Without this, the country's stunningly rapid rise to become an industrial superpower would likely not have occurred. His efforts were also vital to Hokkaido's speedy colonization and development as an integral part of Japan. Ironically, his efforts were responsible for accelerating the demise of the Ainu culture, with which he was so enamored, for he spent much of his free time studying their language and customs.



Lyman's 'gold standard' technical work and training of Japanese geologists played a vital role in the established of the Geological Survey of Japan (GSJ), in 1882, the first Asian-led institution of its kind. The GSJ was amazingly proficient, such that by the end of the century, Japan's geological mapping was world-class.

The Present Work in Focus

Lyman and the Geological Survey of Hokkaido team created a series of 16 separately published, bilingual geological/mining maps of the island, issued between 1874 and 1876, that were groundbreaking in the Japanese context. In terms of their technical rigour and detail they far exceeded anything ever ventured in Japan, corresponding to the highest Euro-American scientistic standards. These works included the first general geological map of Hokkaido (which was also the first regional geological map of anywhere in Japan), as well as 10 colossal maps focusing upon specific coal or oil fields (as exemplified by the present work). While the publication of all these maps was sponsored by the Kaitakushi, it is not clear whether they were printed in Sapporo (which was possible, although such large and sophisticated works would then have been difficult produce there), or Tokyo (which was more likely); this is perhaps a topic for further research.

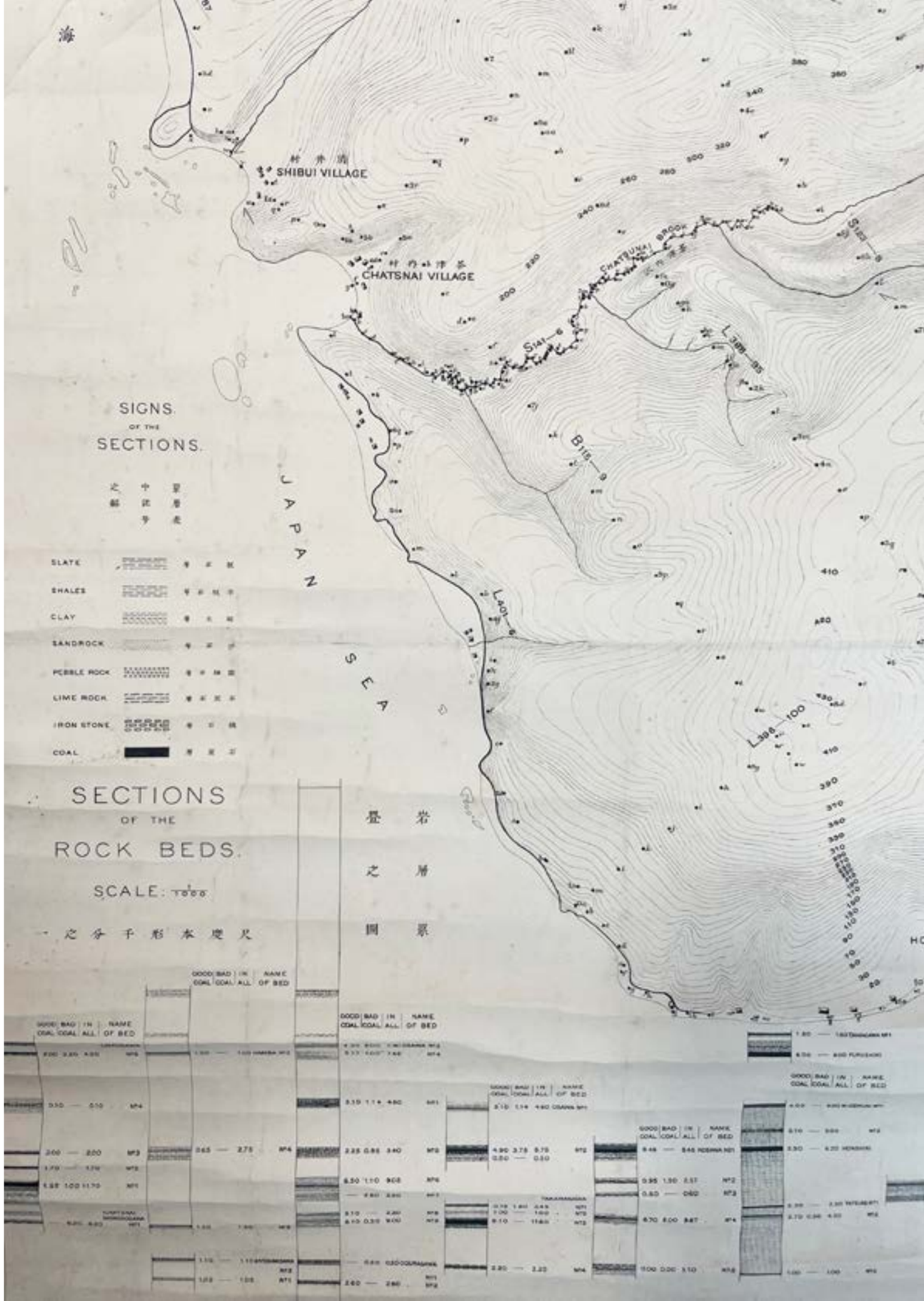
The present map showcases the Kayanoma Coal Field, one of Hokkaido's most promising coal deposits, that was already being mined. It was conveniently located near the base of the Shakotan Peninsula, by the shores of the Sea of Japan, only about 70 km west Sapporo, such that its product could be easily shipped to market, in contrast to many of the other mines which were located deep in the island's rugged interior.

The colossal map, lithographed on 4 sheets, and executed to large scale of 1:5,000, is mounted upon a sky blue backing with rollers, in the Japanese style. It is described by Lyman as a "rough sketch"; however, this is perhaps an example of New Englander modesty, as it is a highly sophisticated and detailed masterpiece of mining cartography and geological investigation, predicated on the most advanced western scientific standards. If the map were made in Germany or California, it would be praised for its technical elan.

The map was made in a fully bilingual (English-Japanese) form so that it could be used as masterplan for the mine's future development by all major stakeholders, domestic and foreign. These would have included a select circle of senior imperial government / Kaitakushi officials, Japanese mining executives and overseas investors.

The main map embraces a tract of irregular dimensions roughly 3 miles long by and the same wide, rising roughly upland from the 'Japan Sea' (Sea of Japan), in the lever left, with the Iwanei and Hattari rivers bordering the area to the south. Elevation is shown by contour lines at 10-foot intervals, with all major rivers and ravines carefully charted.

The six identified named exploitable coal beds, which extend down to a maximum depth of 500 feet run as roughly parallel lines, forming a massive horseshoe form in the upper left, with the locations of fault lines and drainage levels noted. To the left of the coal belt is a tramway that carried the product to the sea for shipment, and which passes by two 'Miners Villages'. Various other small villages are depicted along the periphery of the mining tract.



Several lines, designated by letter, are shown traversing the coal veins at various points, and which refer to geological cross sections, which are featured in the upper left and lower right areas of the composition. The strata represented in the cross sections is explained in the 'Signs of the Sections', lower left, that explain the shading employed to identify strata of slate, shales, clay, sandrock, pebble rock, lime rick, iron stone and coal. Below, the 'Section of the Beds' shows the quality of the coal deposits found at various levels at certain locations.

The upper outer section of the composition features various detailed explanations. The 'Note', top centre, reveals how the survey was made, reading:

"The surveying (in 1873) was done with prismatic compass, The mapping of each part was done by its surveyor, and the whole united by B.S. Lyman. The geological observations were noted mostly by him and H.S. Munroe. The geological mapping and sections were done by B.S. Lyman with the aid chiefly of S. Misawa and T. Kada.

The Stakes of each line (large dots on the map), about 200 feet apart, are marked with a small latter; also, with the surveyor's initial (Q for Kuwada) and the page of his notebook, as given on the map once for each line."

In the upper right corner are notes on the 'Amount of Workable Coal as Drawn on the Map', which features a chart labelling the 6 named coal beds, of which the first three are the most promising. It records the projected tonnage of reserves at various places along the beds, with the three most promising beds having total reserves of 292 million tons of coal, while the less promising beds have total reserves of 38.55 million tons. The text continues to discuss the viability of coal reserves at various locations and depths.

The large roundel, lower centre, featured two cartographic insets, with the 'A Map of Yesso, reduced (with corrections) from Matsura to show the General Position of the Kayanoma Coal Field', which geographically contextualizes the mine within Hokkaido, as well as depicting the locations of the other main coal fields on the island as identified by Lyman and his teams. The 'Map of Most of Japan to Show the Commercial Position of the Kayanoma Coal Field.', contextualizing the mine's location in relation the major manufacturing centres of Metropolitan Japan.

Lyman's 16 separately issued maps of Hokkaido include: *1. A Geological Sketch Map of the Island of Yesso, Japan / 1:2,000,000 (1876); 2. A Geological and Topographical Map of a Rough Survey of Part of the Ichikishiri Coal Field in Yesso, Japan / 1:5,000 (1876); 3. A Geological and Topographical Map of a Rough Survey of Part of the Nuppaomanai Coal Field in Yesso, Japan / 1:5,000 (1876); 4. A Geological Sketch Map of the Sorachi Coal Field in Yesso, Japan / 1:12,960 (1875); 5. A Geological and Topographical Map of a Rough Survey of the Yumukushinai Oil Lands in Yesso, Japan / 1:5,000 (1875); 6. A Geological and Topographical Map of a Rough Survey of the Washinoki Oil Lands in Yesso, Japan / 1:5,000 (1875); 7. A Geological and Topographical map of a Rough Survey of the Makumbets Coal Field, Shidzunai Dist., Hidaka Prov., Yesso / 1:5,000 (1875); 8. A Map of the Ishcari and Otopchi Rivers and Part of the Tokachi in Yesso Japan / 1:1,000,000 (1875); 9. Map of a Rough Survey of the Harbors of Shibui and Chatsnai, near Iwanai, Yesso, Showing the Place of the Proposed Breakwaters (1874); 10. Map of a Part of Eastern Asia to Show the Commercial Position of the Productive Coal Fields of Yesso, Japan 1:10,000,000 (1876); 11. A Geological and Topographical Map of a Rough Survey of the Idzumisawa Oil Lands in Yesso, Japan / 1:5,000 (1875); 12. A Geological and Topographical Map of a rough Survey of Part of the Sankebibai and Naiye Coal Fields, in Yesso, Japan. / 1:5,000 (1876); 13. A Geological and Topographical Map of a Rough Survey of the Poronai Coal Field in Yesso, Japan / 1:5,000 (1876); 14. A Geological and Topographical Map of a Rough Survey of the Kayanoma Coal Field, in Yesso, Japan / 1:50,000 (1876) [being the present map]; 15. A Geological and Topographical Map Uniting the Surveys Made in the Ishcari Coal Region in Yesso, Japan / 1:50,000 (1876); 16. A Geological and Topographical Map of a Rough Survey of Part of the Bibai Coal Field in Yesso, Japan / 1:5,000 (1876).*

A Note on Rarity

The present map, like all of Lyman's separately issued Japanese cartographic works is extremely rare. It would have been issued in only a very small print run for the use of senior government officials, corporate mining executes and foreign investors, while the survival rate of such large format maps intended for practical use is very low.

We can locate only 3 institutional examples of the map, held by the National Diet Library; Staatsbibliothek Berlin; and the American Philosophical Society Library (Philadelphia). Moreover, we cannot trace any sales records for any other examples, nor are we aware of any of Lyman's other Japanese maps as ever having appeared on the market.

It is worth noting that many of Lyman's papers survive to the present day, held by the "Benjamin Smith Lyman Collection" at the University of Massachusetts-Amherst and the American Philosophical Society Library (Mss.B.L.982), the latter of which features the only known complete collection of Lyman's 16 Japanese maps, as well and a manuscript report on the Kayanoma Coal Field.

References: National Diet Library: YG2-Z-2187; Staatsbibliothek Berlin: Kart. W 7109-[12]; American Philosophical Society Library: Mss.B.L.982 (Extra-Oversize Folder 8 (= Ser. VIII, Subser. 2). Published maps. (1874-1876)); OCLC: 675117691, 1368023599; William WITAKER & W.H. DALTON (eds.), The Geological Record for 1878 (London, 1882), p. 396; The Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society of London, vol. 39 (1883), p. 155; The American Naturalist, vol. 13 (1879), p. 776. Cf. Kenneth AALTO and David OLDROYD, 'American Contributions to the Geological Mapping of Hokkaido, Late Nineteenth Century', Earth Sciences History, vol. 30, no. 1 (2011), pp. 39–57.

4.500 EUR

6. WWII GERMAN POW MAGAZINES FROM COLORADO, U.S.A.

Die PW-Woche: Stimmen aus Lager u. Heimat. [68 Issues].

Camp Carson, El Paso County, Colorado, U.S.A., August 14, 1943 - November 25, 1944.

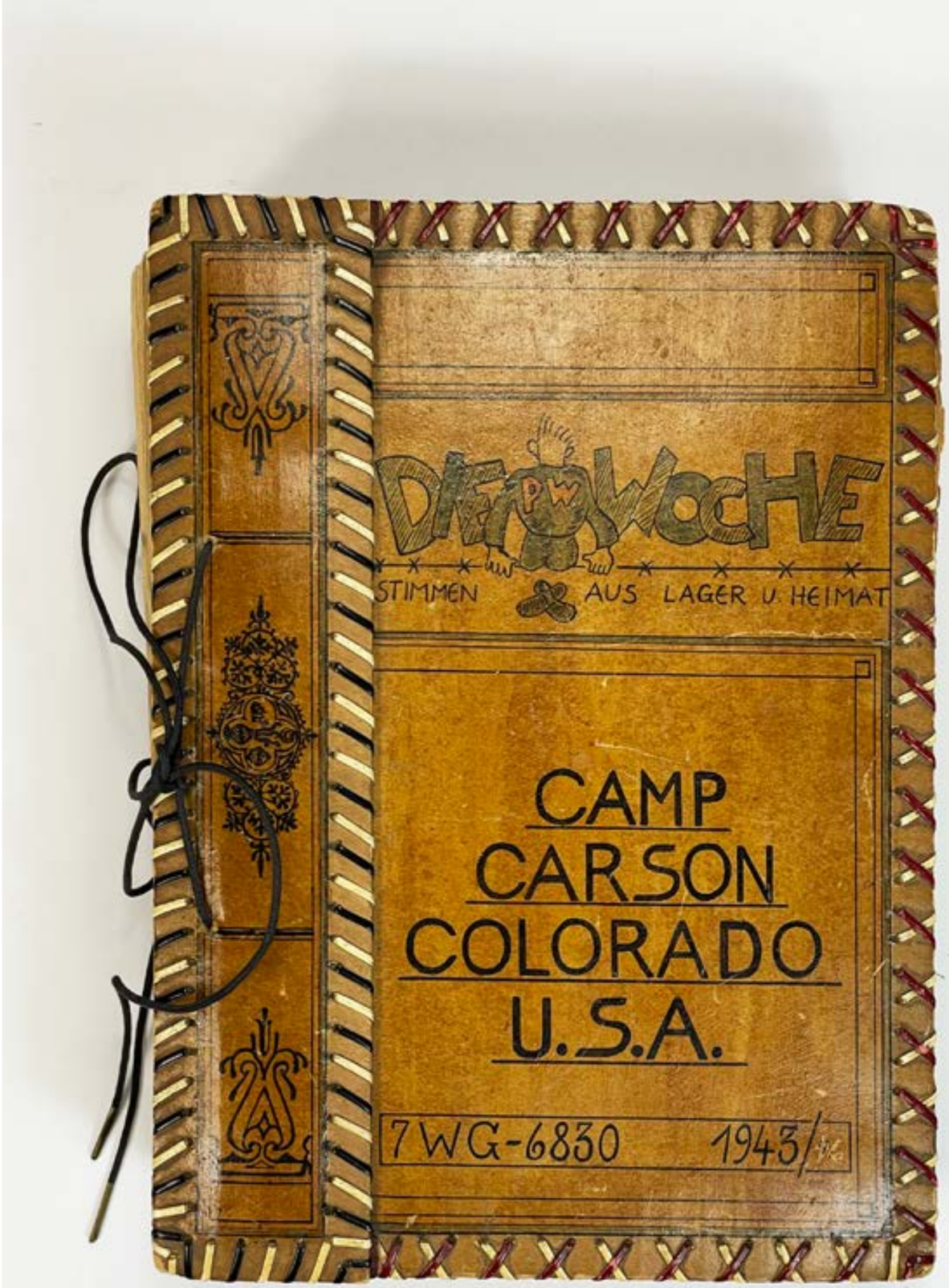
4°. 68 issues xerographed magazines: Nos. 1-67 (of 78 published) (bound together from the last to the first issue), plus 1 unnumbered special issue (Sonderdruck), most issues 6 – 20 pp., each with inserted illustration (verso blank), first two issues with hand-coloured illustrations, all issues illustrated; most leaves monochrome, but most issues with leaves with accents of original printed colour, bound in an original wood mock-Native-American style, with stitched margins and hand-drawn cover, bound together with an old army shoe-lace.

Most issues in a very good condition, just light even toning, slightly age-toned on the edges, no. 1 with missing pp. 11-12, as most of the magazines are not paginated and difficult to collate possibly some other pages are missing, missing map of Italy; overall an amazingly well preserved set.

A collection of 68 issues of 'Die PW-Woche' a weekly magazine xerographed by World War II German POWs held at Cape Carson, Colorado; all issues are richly illustrated and packed with diverse, original content, ranging from serious works of literature to 'Pin Up Girls' The present set is preserved in remarkably excellent condition and bound in a charming original hand-made binding in mock-Native-American style.

This collection represents a remarkable find! Present here are 68 issues of Die PW-Woche: Stimmen aus Lager u. Heimat [The POW Week: Voices from the Camp and Homeland], a weekly newsletter xerographed by German POWs held at Camp Carson, near Colorado Springs, Colorado. The issues were made between August 1943 and August 1945, and the collection is extraordinary, not only for its large size, but also in that most issues are in nearly pristine condition, which is rare for such ephemeral works. The upper piece of contemporary card which protects the collection features the inscription "San[itätsdienst]. Gefr[eiter]. Fritz Banach / 7WG - 5212", referring to the magazines' original owner, a Lance Corporal in the Medical Corps of the German Army (with his serial number) and a POW at Camp Carson, who supposedly brought the collection home to Germany after the war.

Die PW-Woche is, compared to most other magazines made in POW camps, remarkably rich in content and profusely illustrated. The extensive nature of the present collection



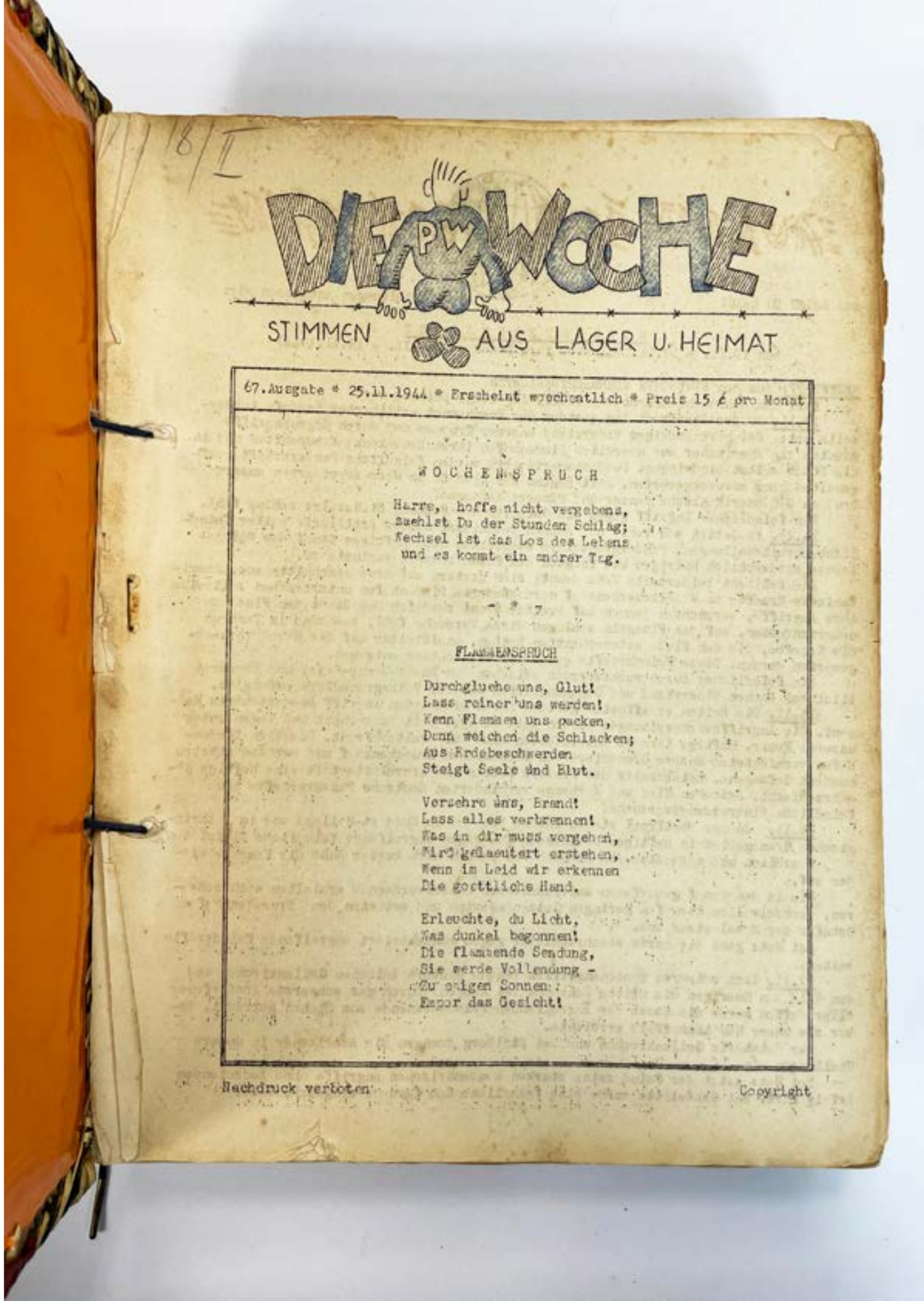
provides a highly valuable and wide-ranging insight into the daily lives, views, values, passions and humour of captured Wehrmacht soldiers who found themselves on a U.S. Army Base at the foot of the Rockies, 8,000 kms from home. The subjects covered are remarkably diverse, ranging from 'Pin Up Girls' to rather hardcore Third Reich patriotic tracts. All the text throughout is in the German language.

The mission statement of Die PW-Woche can be found in the trial issue, which states that the magazine (translated): "Should serve as a spokesman for home and camp for everyone at Camp Carson. It is an organ that promotes the community, encourages the exchange of ideas, brings our experiences and observations, and conveys wishes and announcements. Even humor should come to its right. With the 'PW-Woche' we want to hold on to our days in Carson for later times, maintaining a tight social bond." ('Probeausgabe', August 14, 1943).

While each issue of Die PW-Woche is unique, almost all the present numbers follow a template for the order of their content. On the title, which always incudes an illustrated header (almost always accented with printed blue colour), is the 'Wochenspruch' [Quote of the Week], a simple quotation, often by a famous historical figure (ex. Goethe), followed by a poem. Next comes the 'Aus den Zeitgeschehen' [Current Events], which gives news reports from around the world, usually on the progress of the war; curiously, there is no attempt to 'sugar-coat' the fact that Germany is losing the war, most of the information comes directly from authoritative sources such as the New York Times. Of great interest is the page '1 Steht Fest' [1 is Certain] that appears in most issues, being a 'Pin Up Girl'! Also featured is the section 'Unsere Kurzgeschichte' [Our Short Stories], which are usually serious works about 2 pages long. 'Unser Sport' [Our Sports] was clearly a popular section detailing the scores of the camp's frequent intramural football and handball games. 'Hier Wird Gelacht' [Here is Laughing] is a humour section featuring funny poems and verses, illustrated with amusing cartoons and vignettes. 'Köpfchen- Köpfchen' [Brains - Brains] features crossword puzzles and skill-testing games. The final page features the 'Bekanntmachungen' [Announcements], which details the dates and times for the week's upcoming sports games, concerts, parties, and various other gatherings.

Interspersed throughout the regular sections are short stories (both serious and humorous), poems, songs, as well as articles on historical subjects, Colorado, as well as different places in Germany (written by POWs native to those places). There are also programmes for the theatre and music performances put on by the inmates (including operettas). Notably, throughout the articles are profusely illustrated with vignettes, cartoons and even full-page illustrations, some being of high artistic quality and originality. Some articles are singed by specific authors, while many are anonymous.
When taken in aggregate, the issues present are a curiously diverse collage of human experience, ranging from very serious tracts on German patriotism (some with strong Third Reich content), mixed with candid sentiments about family, and even slightly risqué discourse concerning relations with women.

The issues feature so many intriguing and entertaining elements that they are impossible to comprehensively list here. However, some highlight include, in addition to the numerous 'Pin Up Girls': A lovely map of the Allied Invasion of Italy, beautifully coloured in orange (Issue no. 5); 'Die Führerrede', the text of an intense speech by Hitler (Issue no. 5);


DIE PW WOCHE

STIMMEN AUS LAGER U. HEIMAT

67. Ausgabe * 25.11.1944 * Erscheint wöchentlich * Preis 15 ₰ pro Monat

WOCHENSPRUCH

Harre, hoffe nicht vergebens,
Zaehlst Du der Stunden Schlag;
Wechsel ist das Los des Lebens
und es kommt ein andrer Tag.

FLAMMENSPRUCH

Durchgluehe uns, Glut!
Lass reiner uns werden!
Wenn Flammen uns packen,
Dann weichen die Schlacken;
Aus Erdebeschwerden
Steigt Seele und Blut.

Verzehre uns, Brand!
Lass alles verbrennen!
Was in dir muss vergehen,
Wird geläutert erstehen,
Wenn im Leid wir erkennen
Die goettliche Hand.

Erleuchte, du Licht,
Was dunkel begonnen!
Die flammende Sendung,
Sie werde Vollendung -
Zu ewigen Sonnen:
Empor das Gesicht!

Nachdruck verboten Copyright

an amusing article entitled the ‘Nazi Radio Rocket Bomb’ (Issue no. 6); the programme of an Operetta performed at Camp Carson (Issue no. 11); a patriotic tract, ‘Sei stolz, dass du ein Deutschen Bist’ [Be Proud that you are German] (Issue no. 15); a hand-made Christmas card inserted within a festive issue, “Froh Kriegs-Weihnacht 1943 / Gefanlager, Camp Carson, Col.” (Issue no. 19); the inserted programme of the POWs’ Easter Concert, ‘Konzert um Osten 1944’ (Issue no. 21); a special Memorial Day issue, ‘Heldengedenktag’ (Issue no. 30); for Hitler’s Birthday, in place of the ‘Pin Up Girl’, is a montage in honour of the Führer (Issue no. 35); a Labour Day Issue, ‘Arbeit Tag’ (Issue no. 37); and a Mothers’ Day issue, ‘Mutterdag’ (Issue no. 40); amongst many other curiosities.

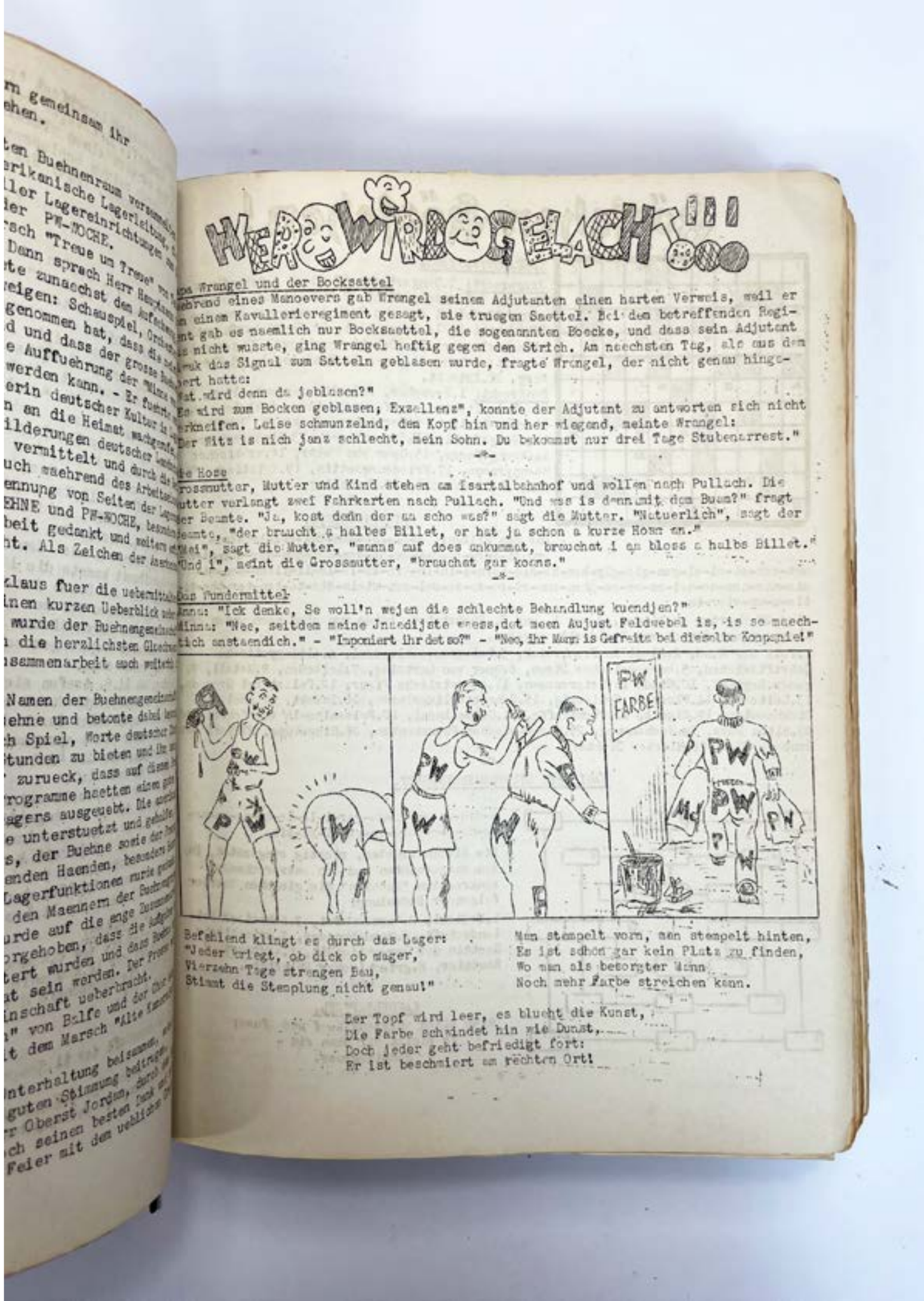
At the end of each issue of Die PW-Woche, it is noted that Ofw. [Oberfeldwebel / Staff Sergeant] Albrecht, 8 Kompanie, is ‘Verantwortlich fuer Gesamtenhalt’ [Responsible for All Content], meaning that he was the principal editor. Also included here are the number of copies of each issue that was printed, figures which range from as low as 1,050 per issue for early numbers to as many as 2,700 for the latter editions. Each issue is (perhaps rhetorically) marked as being ‘Nachdruck verboten / Copyright’. The issues were not handed out gratis; a subscription to the early issues costed 10 cents per month, while from October 1943 onwards, the price was raised to 15 cents; the issues were likely shared by multiple POWs.

Die PW-Woche was first published as trial issue a week before the appearance of the first of the 78 regular numbered weekly issues that was published on August 21, 1943, with the final issue was printed on February 10, 1945. Additionally, an unknown, but small quantity, of special unnumbered issues was also produced.

It is not known why Die PW-Woche ceased publication in February 1945. However, the likely explanation is that the paper’s principals, including Oberfeldwebel Albrecht, were likely transferred out of the camp at that time. While many POWs would have participated in creating the various issues in some way, the heavy lifting on such projects tended to be carried out by only three or four people; once they had left the scene these papers were usually discontinued. It seems that Die PW-Woche was replaced by a totally different, far more basic, weekly newsletter (shorter, fewer illustrations), the Lager-Rundschau, which was printed to serve the rapidly dwindling German POW community at Camp Carson until some point in 1946, when the POW facility closed.

Most of the POW camps in the United States during World War II produced their own inmate-made newsletters, although only a miniscule percentage of this production survives to the present day. The American authorities would have encouraged this, as the time-consuming process of writing, editing and printing kept the POWs constructively engaged and raised their morale, lessening the chances that they would become rowdy or scheming. This assumption had been successfully vetted by experience during WWI. Usually, the camp wardens were more than happy to supply the presses, inks and paper needed, as this was a small price to pay to preserve order and good spirits.

The camp authorities would have had their intelligence teams rigorously read and, if necessary, censor every issue of each POW paper. While not evident on the present set, some surviving issues of POW papers feature the censors’ approval stamps, although it is notable that at the very end of each issue of Die PW-Woche it is printed ‘Gesamtinhalt



ist durch die Zensur genehmigt' [All of the Content is Approved by the Censors]. Curiously, the American censors did not seem interested in banning or regulating pro-Third Reich statements. The German inmates were, as evident on multiple occasions in issues of Die PW-Woche, free to express their patriotic fervour for their homeland and its government, as well as to wish Germany victory in the war. The Americans assumed that these sentiments, written in a foreign language by men incarcerated thousands of miles from the war front, was of no threat to the Allied war effort or morale, and if it made the POWs feel better, that was just fine. What the censors would have been looking to ban would be any statements that encouraged rebelliousness; a lack of respect towards the camps guards or the local civilian community; as well as any blatant anti-American statements. They would also be looking for any coded messages encouraging espionage activities, escape, or any other kind of maleficence. Fortunately, it seems that the censors only very rarely found anything that they needed to black out; the editors of the POW papers tended to treasure their freedom to print, and so did not wish to risk it by including missives that might offend their wardens.

A Note on Rarity

Like most such ephemeral works published in POW camps, all issues of Die PW-Woche are extremely rare, which makes the present large collection, with issues in stellar condition, a very special find. We can only trace three caches of Die PW-Woche in institutional holdings. The Deutsche Nationalbibliothek, Leipzig holds issues nos. 18 to 78 inclusive, while the Staatliche Bibliotek Regensburg holds issues 28 to 52 inclusive. The only example we could trace in the US is housed by the University of Colorado Boulder (Die PW Woche: Stimmen aus Lager U. Heimat (colorado.edu)), with issues 1-45, 47-50, 52, 2 unnumbered special edition and a special Christmas edition (the set was described in our catalogue for the 2018 New York Antiquarian Book Fair).

It is worth noting that the citations at the New York Public Library and the State Library of Pennsylvania (OCLC: 15155447) are apparently only microfilm copies.

Camp Carson, Colorado: WWII German POWs Far from Home

During World War II approximately 425,000 Axis POWs were held in the United States, housed in 175 main camps and 511 satellite facilities. The POW Camp system was administered by the U.S. Army Provost Marshal General's Office, which sensibly elected to place most of the camps in largely rural interior states, to lessen the chance of successful escape. Moreover, the absence of many American men of fighting age from the scene resulted in these largely agrarian states suffering severe labour shortages; it was hoped that the POWs could ameliorate this problem.

Naturally, Colorado was one of the key host states, home to 43 main POW camps. Most of the Colorado camps were scattered along the foot of the Front Range, near both major transport routes and agricultural areas.

Camp Carson, in El Paso County, just outside of Colorado Springs, was opened as a U.S. Army Base on January 31, 1942, just over six weeks after America entered the war. It was



named after the legendary army scout General Christopher “Kit” Carson. It was built up with amazing speed and some months hosted around 35,000 troops and 11,500 support staff.

It was decided that Camp Carson would serve as major POW camp. It had virtually endless grounds and was near farms and infrastructure projects in dire need of labour. The presence of a large armed force on base also greatly reduced the chance of escape or maleficence.

Through 1943, Axis POWs began arriving at Camp Carson in large numbers. Most of the arrivals were Germans, although there were some Italians. Many of the Germans were former members of Erwin Rommel’s legendary Afrika Korps, while smaller numbers where captured submariners and sailors. From the middle of 1943 until the spring of 1945, Camp Carson hosted at least 9,000 POWs at any given time, although that number occasionally spiked to as high as 12,000.

Life for the POWs at Camp Carson was hard work, but the conditions were not unpleasant. Following Geneva Convention rules, solders were permitted to wear their uniforms in the camp and were paid for any labour they performed ($20 to $30 per month for officers), in coupons redeemable at the camp canteen or shop. Many of the inmates worked on farms, in the local tomato cannery, in logging on the slopes of the Rockies, or on the Denver & Rio Grande Railway. For the most part, the POWs had friendly relations with their guards as well as the local civilians.

A wide array of recreational activities was organized at Camp Carson for the POWs, including sports, musical performances and movie nights. The University of Colorado even allowed the inmates to take correspondence sources. The base commander also provided the Germans POWs with the use of a xerography machine, to print Die PW-Woche.
In the winter of 1944-45, once it was clear that the Allies would win the war, some of Camp Carson’s POWs were moved away to forward facilities in preparation for their eventual return home to Europe. The POW camp was progressively wound down, although some of the harder-to-place inmates remained on site until well into 1946. The vast majority of the POWs returned to Germany; however, a small number married local women and were given clearance to build new lives in America.

Camp Carson remained a U.S. Army base after the war and in 1954 was upgraded and renamed Fort Carson. Today Fort Carson is home to 13,000 residents, consisting of troops, their families and support staff, and is major fixture of the greater Colorado Springs community.

References: Deutsche Nationalbibliothek, Leipzig: (holding Issues nos. 18 to 78); ZA 52532; Staatliche Bibliotek Regensburg: (holding Issues nos. 28 to 52): 999/ZZ 994 / OCLC (Re: DNB-Leipzig and Regensburg examples): 714738218. Cf. Arnold Krammer, Prisoners of War: A Reference Handbook (2008), p. 47.

5.500 EUR



7. CORDEL LITERATURE
LITERATURA DE CORDEL
EPHEMERA

A charming ephemeral collection of 23 1970s pamphlets of Cordel literature

Cordel literature is a name for populistic literature in a form of inexpensive pamphlets, decorated with illustrated cover, often printed on colorful paper, and sold by street vendors in Brazil, mainly in the Northeast. The name "Cordel" comes from the word string, describing the way the pamphlets are displayed for sale – hung on a string, attached with clips.

The text is normally written in forms of songs and poems, to be sung on the streets by a poet-improviser or repentista, often in forms of verbal duels or "pelejas".

The tradition of this literature goes back to *papel volante* of Portugal, which are close to *chapbooks* in England, *colportage* in France or *Flugblätter i*n Germany, ephemeral pamphlets, combining mostly populistic texts and an eye-catching image (or images), which already on the first glance presents the reader the content of the publication.

The Brazilian Cordel literature, which is still popular today, is often decorated with original artwork, such as woodcuts and linocuts.

The present collection contains 23 pamphlets with various subjects, written in forms of poems and with covers decorated with block-prints, naïve illustrations and photographs, taken from contemporary newspapers.

Among others the contents are:

- A poem on the death of a popular actor Luiz Jacinto Silva (1929 – 1970), better known as Coronel Ludugero, who died in a plane crash in 1970, but the search of his body for 16 days let people guessing, if he still could be alive.
- A poem on a "Hairy Leg from Olinda", which was attacking people, an urban legend, which survives until today.
- Story of the bandit leader Lampião ("Captain" Virgulino Ferreira da Silva, 1897 –1938.
- Various folk stories,
- Biography of a Brazilian politician Ruy Barbosa de Oliveira (1849 – 1923),
- A pamphlet on Caipira, a Portuguese dialect, mostly spoken in the rural areas of the State of São Paulo
- A pamphlet dedicated to Cordel literature, explaining in verses the importance of this genre
- A publication describing the first congress of the poets of the Cordel literature etc.




LUDUGE
morto ou
A Princesa Ros
ou a Morte do
João Martins
O Prision
DO CAST
DA ROCHA
HISTÓ
DE
João da
Poeta: Pedro
Vaquejada Pad
De 2 a 4 de Julho em Jua
PRESIDENTE: CAPITÃO E
INTERVENTOR DR JUAZE
IDEALIZADOR: AN
VISITE O AUDITORIO
HISTOR
PEÇA
Completa
A Carta de
Segundo a
Batalha de Oliveiros com Ferrabraz
HIST
CACHORR
Folheto Se
dos Poeta
Cordel
O CONG
ATOS
ALMA EM CONFLITO
AUTOR: Rodolfo Coelho Cavalcante — Trovador Brasileiro
1ª Edição — Julho de 1973
PREÇO CR$ 1,00
GURIATÃ
COM
Guriatã de
A Mulher que Quel
do Marido com Uma
Autor: JOSÉ COS
UCL
Autor: MAXADO
O DOUTOR FA
O QUE CORDI
Dedico êste folheto a
Literatura de Cordel, ind
nova geração, indepen
loja, classe, sexo, instruçã
Pedidos: Rua Augusta
A ESTRELLA DA POESIA
AS PALHAÇADAS DE BIU
AUTOR JOAQUIM
História de João
Mimoso ou o Casti
Maldito
PREÇO C
História
Ass
As Sete Espadas de Dôres da Santa Virgem Maria
A Perna C
MARC
— Editor Prop. —
O Rapáz Que
EXPEDITO SEBASTIÃO DA SILVA
Proprietários: Filhos de José Bernardo da Silva
TRECHOS DA VIDA COMPLETA DE
Lampião

The Present Collection of 23 Pahmphlets:

1.
João Martins de ATHAYDE. / Leandro Gomes de BARROS.
História de João de Cruz.
Juazeiro do Norte, Ceará: José Bernardo da Silva Ltda., May 10, 1975.
12°: 40 pp., illustrated printed wrappers (Very Good, unopened, slight fraying to covers at spine).

2.
João Martins de ATHAYDE.
Historia de um Pescador Completa / Historia do Pescador da Grécia.
Juazeiro do Norte, Ceará: José Bernardo da Silva Ltda., November 15, 1977.
12°: 32 pp., illustrated blue printed wrappers (Very Good, unopened).

3.
João Martins de ATHAYDE.
O Prisioneiro do Castello da Rocha Negra.
Juazeiro do Norte, Ceará: José Bernardo da Silva Ltda., December 20, 1975.
12°: 48 pp., illustrated grey paper wrappers (Very Good, unopened, slight fraying of cover at head of spine with tiny archivally repaired tear).

4.
Pedro BANDEIRA, Poet.
Vaquejada Padre Cícero de 2 a 4 Julho em Juazeiro do Norte – CE.
Juazeiro do Norte: Published by the Author, [1970s].
12°: 4 pp., illustrated turquoise paper wrappers, stapled (Very Good).

5.
João de BARROS, Author.
A Carta de um Tabaréu Segundo a Lingua Caipira.
Guarabira, Pernambuco: Tipografia da Folhetaria Pontes, [1970s].
12°: 8 pp., illustrated peach paper wrappers (Very Good).

6.
Leandro Gomes de BARROS.
Batalha de Oliveiros com Ferrabraz.
Juazeiro do Norte, Ceará: Tipografia São Francisco de José Bernardo da Silva, [1970s].
12°: 32 pp., illustrated paper wrappers (Very Good, slight toning and marginal ear to covers).

7.
Leandro Gomes de BARROS.
História do Cachorro dos Mortos.
Juazeiro do Norte, Ceará: José Bernardo da Silva Ltda., March 26, 1975.
12°: pp., illustrated paper wrappers (Very Good, some light marginal spots to some leaves, front cover sunned).

8.
Elais A. de CARVALHO, Author.
Folheto Sobre o 1.o Congresso dos Poetas da Literature de Cordel / O Congresso doe Poetas e os Atos de um Principe.
Petrópolis: Published by the Author, June 1978.
12°: 8 pp. typescript text, printed light blue paper wrappers, stapled (Very Good, unopened).

9.
Rodolfo Coehlo CAVALCANTE, 'Trovador Brasileiro'.
A Vida de Ruy Barbosa.
Salvador da Bahia: Published by the Author, March 31, 1974.
12°: 8 pp., illustrated light blue paper wrappers (Very Good, unopened).

10.
Rodolfo Coehlo CAVALCANTE, 'Trovador Brasileiro'.
Alma em Conflicto.
Salvador da Bahia: Published by the Author, July 1973.
12°: [8 pp.], illustrated white paper wrappers (Very Good, unopened).

11.
Guriatãta de CONQUIRO and João TAVARES.
Peleja de Guriatã de Conqueiro come João Tavares.
São Paulo: [1970s].
12°: [8 pp.], illustrated green paper wrappers (Very Good).

12.
José COSTA LEITE.
A Mulher que Quebrou as Gaias do Marido com Uma Mão de Pilão.
Recife: Published by the Author, [1970s].
12°: 8 pp., illustrated light blue paper wrappers (Very Good, unopened, 2 discreet small hairline tears to front cover with 1 archivally closed),

13.
Maxado NORDESTINO (Franklin Machado).
O Doutor Faz em Cordel o que Cordel Faz em Dr.
São Paulo: January 1978.
12°: 8 pp. typescript text, illustrated pink paper wrappers (Very Good).

14.
José PACHECO, Author / João Martins de ATHAIDE, Editor.
A Princessa Rosamunde ou a Morte do Gigante.
Belém do Pará: Gráfica Editora Belenese S.A., [1970s].
12°: 32 pp., illustrated green printed wrappers (Very Good, unopened).

15.
Marcos SAMPAIO.
E a morte dos 12 Pares de França.
Juazeiro do Norte, Ceará: Tipografia São Francisco de José Bernardo da Silva, June 30, 1973.
12°: 32 pp., illustrated green paper wrappers (Very Good, unopened).

16.
Manoel Camilo dos SANTOS.
A Estrella da Poesia / As Palhaçadas de Biu.
Campina Grande, Paraíba: Published by the Author, December 1978.
12°: 24 pp., illustrated paper wrappers (Very Good, unopened).

17.
Joaquim Batista de SENA.
História de João Mimoso ou o Castelo Maldito.
Fortaleza: Tipografia Graças-Fatima / Folheteria São Joaquim, [1970s].
12°: 32 pp., illustrated paper wrappers (Very Good, fraying to spine).

18.
João José da SILVA.
A Sete Espadas de Dôres da Santa Virgem Maria.
Recife: Published by the Author, [1970s].
12°: 24 pp., illustrated pink paper wrappers, stapled (Very Good).

19.
João José da SILVA, Editor.
História da Cobra Assanhada.
Recife: Tipografia e Folheteria Luzeiro do Norte, [1970s].
12°: 16 pp., illustrated paper wrappers, stapled (Very Good).

20.
Sebastião da SILVA.
Trechos da Vida Completa de Lampião.
Juazeiro do Norte, Ceará: José Bernardo da Silva Ltda., August 5, 1978.
12°: 32 pp., illustrated light blue paper wrappers, stapled (Very Good).

21.
Severino Milanez da SILVA.
O Rapaz Que Mamou Na Onça.
Recife: Published by the Author, [1970s].
12°: 16 pp., illustrated light green paper wrappers (Very Good).

22.
José SOARES, Poeta Repórter
A Perna Cabeluda de Olinda.
Recife: [No Publisher], February 4, 1976.
12°: 8 pp. printed on single folded sheet, illustrated paper wrappers (Very Good, slight tear at spine, unopened).

23.
José SOARES, Poeta Reporter.
Ludugero, morto ou vivo?
[Probably Recife, 1970s].
12°: 8 pp., illustrated paper wrappers, stapled (Good, irregular folds, margins frayed, back cover loose).

2.500 EUR



8. CHINESE TRAVELOGUE TO EUROPE

張德彝 Zhang Deyi (1847- 1918).

使俄日記
[Shi E ri ji / A Diary]

Shanghai: 申季夏 [Shen Jixia Lithography] Guangxu 22 [1896].

15 x 10 cm (5.9 x 3.9 inches), 8 parts in 6 volumes, as originally published: [82 pp.], [70 pp.], [80 pp.], [58 pp.], [52 pp.], [66 pp.] lithographed text on double leaves, each volume with pasted title on the cover and cound with original string, housed in original navy cotton case, contemporary manuscript label pasted on the cover, original bone clasps (volumes marked with numbers of the parts on the covers in red pencil, strings of the first volume partly broken, last volume with light water-staining, case little stained and bumped, but overall in a good condition).

An early modern Chinese travelogue to Europe, made by a diplomat and translator Zheng Deyi, who was a pioneer of introducing Western culture to China in a printed word.

Born in a poor family in Manchurina, Zhang Deyi (1847-1918) became one of the first 10 students, which in 1862 attended the Royal Academy for Western Languages and Sciences (Tongwen Guan) in Beijing, which was a part of the governmental program to modernize the foreign affairs. After four years of studies, Zhang Deyi, at the time 19 years old, and his schoolmates became the first generation of official career diplomats, trained by China.

In 1866, China organized the first official Fact Finding Mission to Europe and selected Zhang Deyi, fresh from his schooling program, as a member of the group. Fascinated by what he had seen, on his way back Zhang Deyi wrote a travelogue, describing unusual Western habits, food, events he witnessed and the reception by the Prussian queen Augusta of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach.

In 1867-68, Zhang Deyi travelled on the second mission through Japan to the United States under the leadership of the United States Minister to China Anson Burlingame (1820 – 1870) , to Washington, where he worked as a translator for the Burlingame Treaty, also known as the Burlingame–Seward Treaty of 1868, a landmark treaty between the United States and Qing China, which enabled, that Chinese subjects in the United States should enjoy the same rights as the US citizens and permitted Chinese to become citizens, which was before barred by American law. From the United States the mission travelled across the Atlantic to Europe.



Over the years Zhang Deyi travelled to the West 8 times and spent altogether 27 years abroad. Among others he worked as a translator at the Chinese Embassy in London and on each return he wrote a travelogue with his adventures and observations. In China he served as an English teacher to Guangxu Emperor (1871 – 1908),

Zhang Deyi was the first Chinese person to record many Western habits in printed word: he was the first to describe Western food (and how sick it made him), drinks, coffee and chocolate. He was also the first Chinese person to write about the Egyptian Pyramids and the White House.

The present diaries describes Zhang Deyi's travel to Europe in 1894 and 1895, where the author again records various European "curiosities", geography, transportation systems, political situations etc., mostly in Germany, Britain and France.

We could trace a single example on Worldcat (Princeton University Library).

References: OCLC 66390068.

3.800 EUR



9. ANGOLA / CONGO (DRC)
SLAVERY / COMMERCIAL TRADE
ETHNOGRAPHY / GEOPOLITICS

Charles JEANNEST (b. 1848/9).

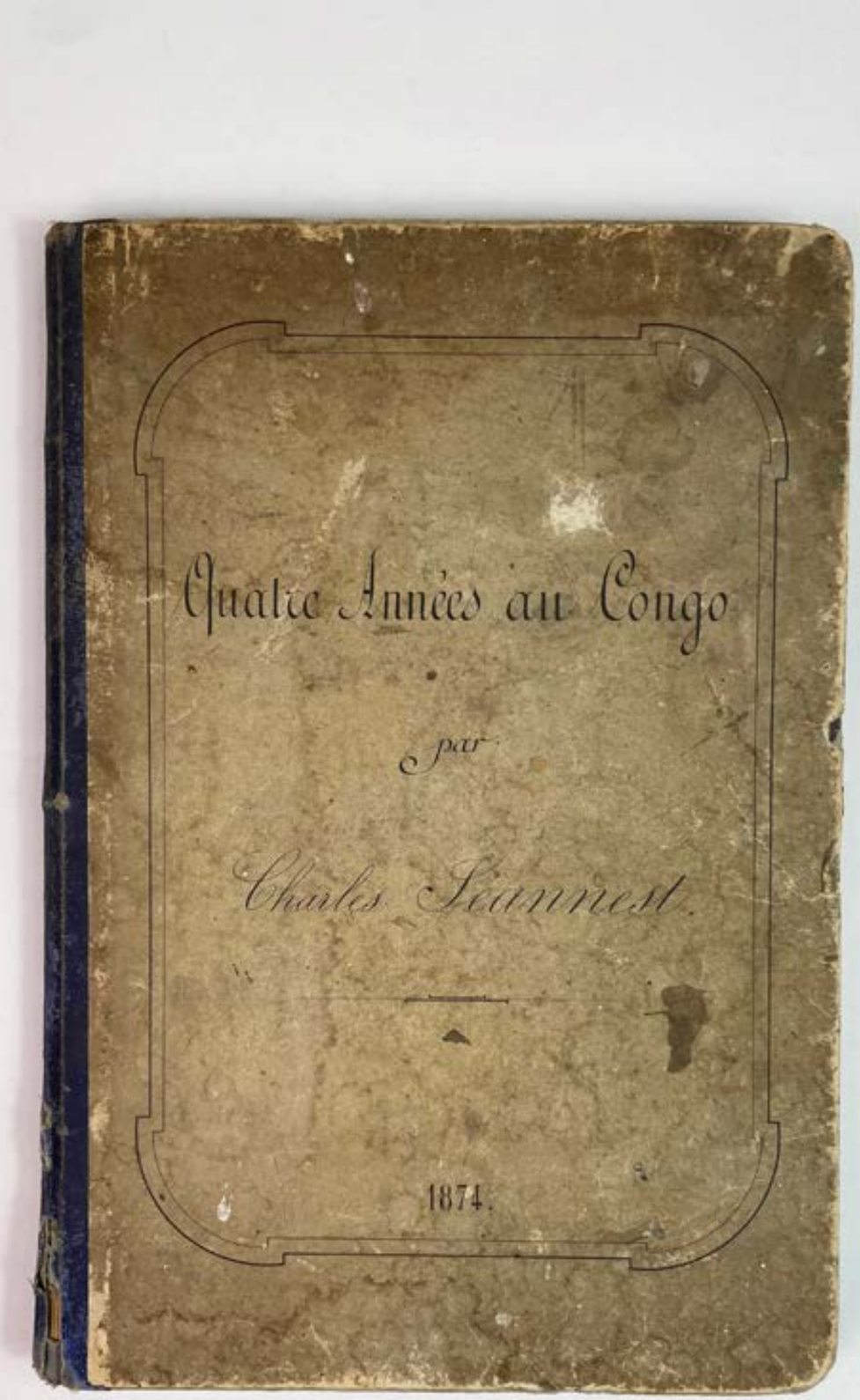
Quatre Années au Congo par Charles Jeannest. 1874.

[France, likely Paris: Privately Published by the Author], 1874.

Large 4° (32.5 x 22.5 cm): 160 pp., all printed in a rudimentary technique of photolithography directly from the original manuscript, thick card covers with printed front cover [n.b. front cover acts as the title page], dark blue cloth spine, inscribed and signed by the author in mss. to front endpaper, "A mes chers, Cousins Albert & Alice, Leur Ami, Ch. Jeannest" (Very Good for a work of its kind, some light marginal staining and toning to some leaves, some moisture residue to upper outer corners of covers, binding holding firm but covers stained, toned and worn, some abrasions to lower part of spine).

1 of only 2 known surviving examples - the original issue of the French merchant Charles Jeannest's exciting and historically valuable account of his four years (1869-73) spent in the coastal Congo (today's Banana, DRC and Zaire Province, Angola), where he served as a factor at several trading posts, featuring authentic and highly detailed eyewitness accounts and perceptive analysis of the volatile and complex diplomatic/political situation between Europeans and local powers; the constant state of danger due to violent altercations (between locals and Europeans and amongst the Africans themselves), disease, accidents and animal attacks; the nature of the economy and trade (ivory, caravans, etc.); the quasi-slavery system of black labour; the geography and extraordinary natural life; the cultures of various African peoples (ex. food, language, clothing, artwork, religion/spiritualism, rituals, dance, games, customs, justice system, etc.); as well as descriptions of daily life in the outposts; the present work published shortly after Jeannest's return to France, in a rudimentary technique of photolithography directly from his original manuscript, it would have been made in only a handful of examples for private circulation to the author's friends and family, made 9 years before the issue of his well-known, heavily edited public memoir.

In the 1860s and 1870s, Sub-Saharan Africa was in a febrile state, on the eve of transformative change. European trading companies (mainly British, French, Dutch, Portuguese and German) and Christian missionaries established outposts at various points along the coasts, although their presence in, and knowledge of, the interior was often next to nil. South Africa, Senegal and narrow coastal strips in Angola and Mozambique were the only regions truly colonized by European powers.



The fall of the Transatlantic slave trade during the first half of the 19th century had eliminated the principal raison d'être for traditional European imperialism in Sub-Saharan Africa, such that by mid-century the focus was on gaining access to the continent's immense natural resources, and 'saving the souls' of Africans.

The Congo was an immense and ill-defined land, with the Upper Congo (the deep interior) scarcely known to Europeans, while the Lower Congo and adjacent coasts had been frequented by European traders since the late 15th century. What is today northern Angola and the western part of today's Democratic Republic of Congo had, since around 1390, been dominated by the powerful and socially advanced Kingdom of Congo, based in the great city of São Salvador do Congo (today Mbanza-Kongo, the capital of Angola's Zaire province).

Portugal founded Luanda as a permanent colony in 1576, which became a great entrepôt for the slave trade to the Americas (mainly Brazil), an immensely lucrative industry. While Portugal, allied with the Kingdom of Congo, maintained a dominant trading presence in the greater region for centuries, its zone of direct control was limited to a narrow coastal strip running from Luanda down to Benguela. The Congo River and the hinterland in all places remained under the control of indigenous powers.

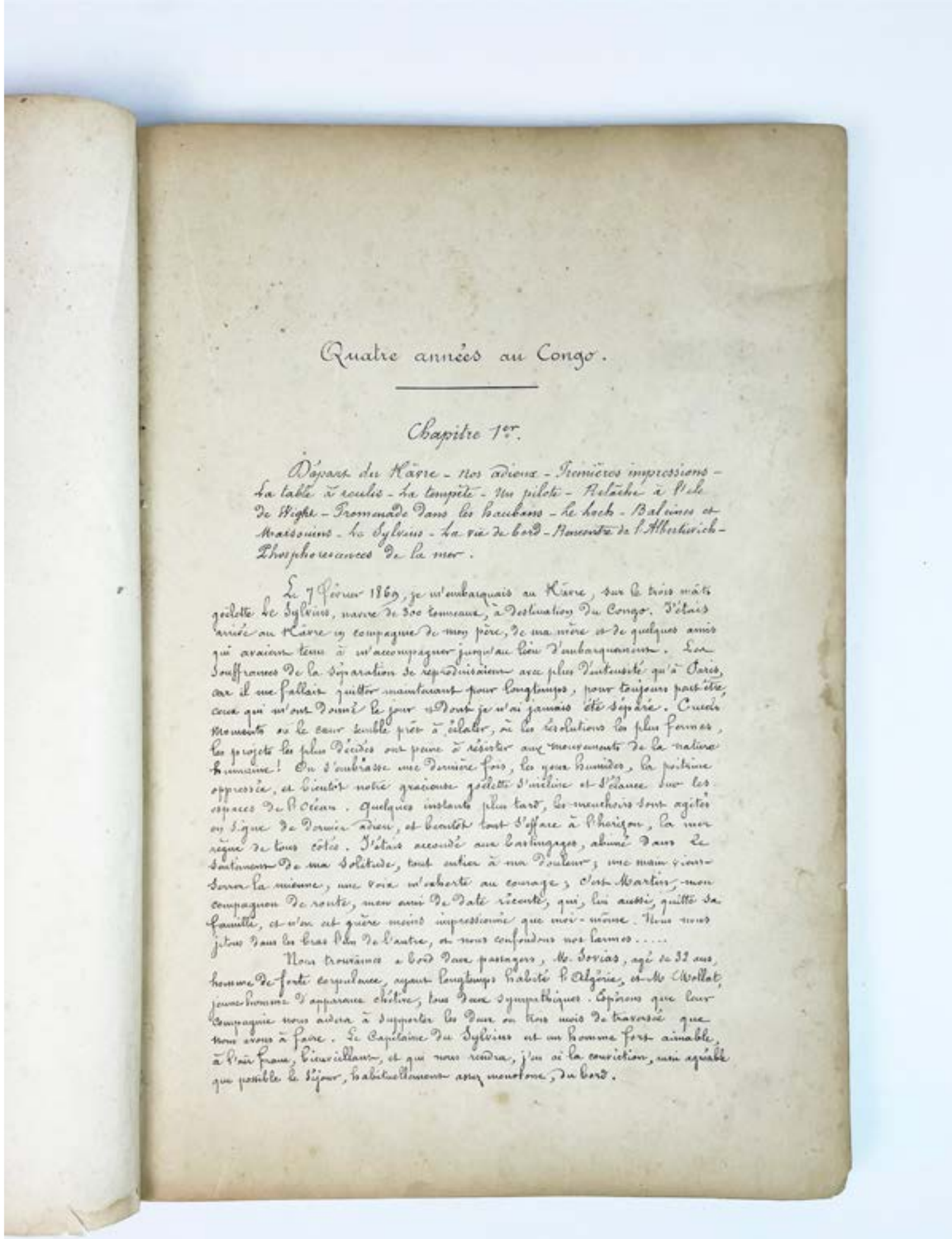
Historically, the Congo was considered by Europeans to be a Portuguese zone of influence; however, this deference ended in the 1840s, when the British, followed by the French and Dutch, came to show an intense interest in the region's natural resources. Portugal, which had, for a time, lost its enthusiasm for Angola, due the loss of Brazil and the fall of the Transatlantic slave trade, was spurred to action by the operations of its rival European rivals. Advancing an expansionist policy, to consolidate its claims over the south side of the Lower Congo, it established military outposts at Ambriz (1855), Bembe (1856) and São Salvador do Congo (1858). Moreover, in 1844, Portugal opened Luanda to foreign trade, which allowed it to influence foreign operations in the Congo, as the port became a vital supply and security base for all Europeans in the region.

However, Portugal's expansion in northern Angola broke the long-term understanding that had existed between Luanda and the Kingdom of Congo and its vassals. The indigenous powers were content to allow the Portuguese to visit their domains, if they did not seek to colonize or militarily occupy their lands. The establishment of the northern Portuguese outposts and presidios was seen as an aggressive move and from the 1860s onwards, they launched a series of brutal wars against Portugal, which compelled Luanda to withdraw to the Rio Loje, situated just to the north of Ambriz (the only new Portuguese base in the north that remained).

Moreover, Portugal's decision to phase out slavery in its African domains between 1869 and 1879 had a profound impact upon the regional economy, greatly affecting the European outposts and trade flows.

The Commercial Outposts on the Congo Coast

By 1870, Europeans had established a series of commercial outposts ('comptoirs' in



Quatre années au Congo.

Chapitre 1er.

Départ du Hâvre – nos adieux – Premières impressions – la table à roulis – la tempête – un pilote – Relâche à l'île de Wight – Promenade dans les bateaux – le lock – Baleines et Marsouins – le Sylvius – la vie de bord – Rencontre de l'Albatros – Phosphorescences de la mer.

Le 7 février 1869, je m'embarquais au Hâvre, sur le trois mâts goélette le Sylvius, navire de 300 tonneaux, à Destination du Congo. J'étais arrivé au Hâvre en compagnie de mon père, de ma mère et de quelques amis qui avaient tenu à m'accompagner jusqu'au lieu d'embarquement. Les souffrances de la séparation se reproduisaient avec plus d'intensité qu'à Paris, car il me fallait quitter maintenant pour longtemps, pour toujours peut-être, ceux qui m'ont donné le jour. Nous ne nous avons jamais été séparés. Cruels moments où le cœur semble prêt à éclater, où les résolutions les plus fermes, les projets les plus décidés ont peine à résister aux mouvements de la nature humaine! On s'embrasse une dernière fois, les yeux humides, la poitrine oppressée, et bientôt notre gracieuse goélette s'incline et s'élance sur les espaces de l'Océan. Quelques instants plus tard, les mouchoirs sont agités en signe de dernier adieu, et bientôt tout s'efface à l'horizon, la mer règne de tous côtés. J'étais accoudé aux bastingages, absorbé dans le sentiment de ma solitude, tout entier à ma douleur; une main vint serrer la mienne, une voix m'exhorta au courage; c'était Martin, mon compagnon de route, mon ami de date récente, qui, lui aussi, quitte sa famille, et n'en est guère moins impressionné que moi-même. Nous nous jetons dans les bras l'un de l'autre, et nous confondons nos larmes.....

Nous trouvâmes à bord deux passagers, M. Sorias, âgé de 32 ans, homme de forte corpulence, ayant longtemps habité l'Algérie, et M. Mollat, jeune homme d'apparence chétive, tous deux sympathiques. Espérons que leur compagnie nous aidera à supporter les deux ou trois mois de traversée que nous avons à faire. Le Capitaine du Sylvius est un homme fort aimable, à l'air franc, bienveillant, et qui nous rendra, j'en ai la conviction, aussi agréable que possible le séjour, habituellement assez monotone, du bord.

J'étais tout-à-fait heureux de cette nouvelle, car j'entrevoyais ma délivrance et le commencement d'une nouvelle vie. Je ne fis à Bétaux comprendre par intuition ce que j'éprouvais, mais il me chercha querelle, et comme la satisfaction intérieure que j'éprouvais me faisait endurer patiemment son agression, il m'en devint que plus furieux. Le soir, il devint d'une telle insolence que je perdis patience et lui fis la réponse qu'il méritait. Monsieur, m'écrie-t-il, je vais vous faire chasser par les noirs! Et il appelle en même temps Malek. La fureur me saisit et me rendit tout pâle. Je cours chercher mon révolver, et lui dis: Dites un mot pour faire mettre votre menace à exécution, et je casse la tête du premier qui portera la main sur moi! Il rentra dans sa chambre dont il ferma la porte avec violence, et j'appelai Bomba pour préparer mes malles, ne voulant pas rester une minute de plus avec ce misérable. Je n'avais cependant rien à craindre, car la voix me respectueuse et sincère plutôt agir contre Bétaux, qu'ils n'aimaient pas. J'empruntai à un anglais, notre voisin, que je mis au courant de la situation, une embarcation pour me rendre à Ambrizette. Il me mit fort obligeamment à ma disposition, avec quelques provisions. Je faillis chavirer en traversant la barre, mais j'en fus quitte pour être complètement trempé, et je n'en arrivai pas moins le lendemain à Ambrizette, vers midi; j'y fus reçu cordialement. Le lendemain, je reçus une lettre de Bétaux, qui me disait que je n'étais qu'un enfant, que je n'entendais pas la plaisanterie, et qu'il fallait passer l'éponge sur ce qui était arrivé. Eh bien, non, je ne l'oublierai pas.

Chapitre VIII.

Un Baleinier — Animaux Domestiques du Congo — Maigres ressources alimentaires du pays — Les noirs de la côte — leurs mœurs, leur religion, leur vie — Etat d'abrutissement des femmes — Culture — Récolte du sel — Pêche — Un malek ingénieux — Un disciple arriéré du Carême — Mode originale de donner du feu — Résultats funestes de la Jamba — Dérivage de dix tonneaux de tafia — Les noirs de l'intérieur.

La vie que je mène ici, comparée à mon existence précédente, est réellement heureuse. Le travail n'est pas pénible, et la journée finit à quatre heures. Je me dirige alors vers le jardin, en compagnie de mon vieil ami Charles et de M. Louvet, jeune ingénieur civil, récemment arrivé à la côte, un charmant garçon. Le jardin est un petit carré qui voit pousser choux et radis et que mon ami Charles soigne d'une façon toute spéciale. Nous admirons cette culture.

A six heures, dîner sous la varangue, d'où nous avons une vue splendide de la mer. Après, vient la causerie qu'égaie toujours Charles, qui, ayant habité l'Afrique depuis quinze ans, trouve toujours dans ses souvenirs quelque drôle d'histoire.

(Tépé et ses deux fils — Kroomen)

Le soir, nous jouons aux échecs avec M. Louvet, Charles nous regardant faire en fumant sa pipe, ou bien nous allons faire visite aux voisins. Quelle différence avec mon existence à Kimcumbo, où je passais mon temps à supporter les scènes de Bétaux, et à vivre seul dans ma chambre!

Le 1er jour de l'année s'est passé gaiement; plusieurs blancs des factoreries voisines sont venus dîner à la maison; nous étions 9 à table. Le festin se composait d'un petit cochon roti, de bœuf, et d'autres provisions dont chacun avait apporté sa part; tout cela assaisonné de franche gaité; aussi étions nous tous un peu gris à la fin du repas. On chanta, on dansa, à la grande satisfaction des mulets, et à la stupéfaction non moins grande des noirs qui nous croyaient fous. Vers 4 heures, tous ces messieurs partirent en hamac, Charles les accompagnant, et cela ne contribuait pas le côté le moins pittoresque de la scène. Charles revint vers minuit et nous raconta qu'ils avaient tous dîné chez les anglais, et de façon si copieuse que ces derniers avaient peine à se tenir debout. Cela n'est guère étonnant; on connait partout leur excentricité de table. A Ambrizette il y a des représentants de toutes les nations principales, portugais, anglais, français, hollandais; mais la langue anglaise prédomine; les noirs eux-mêmes commencent à la parler.

15 janvier — Nous voyons un bâtiment que mouille au large, mais nous ne pouvons distinguer ce qu'il est. Un visiteur, qui est venu nous visiter, nous assure que c'est un baleinier, et il propose à Charles d'aller avec sa chaloupe le visiter, ce que Charles accepte; et, profitant d'une bonne brise, ils exécutent ce voyage. Ils étaient de retour vers huit heures du soir. Ce bâtiment était un baleinier américain, dont le capitaine les avait fort bien reçus et leur avait offert des rafraichissements. Il leur annonça qu'il était fort satisfait de sa pêche; il avait déjà pris cinq baleines et un cachalot, qu'il ne rencontrerait au loin ne pourrait une quatrième. On était en train d'opérer la fonte de l'huile, d'où une grande saleté et une odeur insupportable dont les vêtements étaient imprégnés. Cette époque est très favorable pour ce genre de pêche; le froid chasse les baleines du pôle, et elles se jettent dans l'atlantique, dans la mer des Indes et dans le pacifique en grand nombre. Mais c'est une existence épouvantable que celle des baleiniers. Ils ne descendent à terre que pour renouveler leurs vivres, et il leur arrive quelquefois de passer des années entières en mer sans avoir pu compléter le chargement de leur navire.

French) along the coast of the Congo, from Ambriz to Pointe-Noire. Individual private companies operated their own factories, often near the comptoirs of their competitors. The Europeans scarcely ventured into the interior, and were totally reliant upon African powers to supply them with commodities, including, ivory (the most precious), "elastic gum" (Congo rubber), peanuts, metals, fine woods, etc. Some of these products, such as ivory, came a long distance on caravans, and their arrival at the coast sparked fierce competition between the rival houses. The comptoirs in the region existed at the grace of the of the King of Congo and his vassals and were required to pay regular tribute to ensure their prosperity and safety.

While lucrative, the comptoirs in Africa were involved in a rough business, as the factors had to strike hard bargains, warding off constant attempts at theft and trickery. The Congo coast was also an incredibly dangerous place for Europeans, as a large percentage died from tropical diseases, the frequent violent altercations with Africans, accidents, or run-ins with wild creatures.

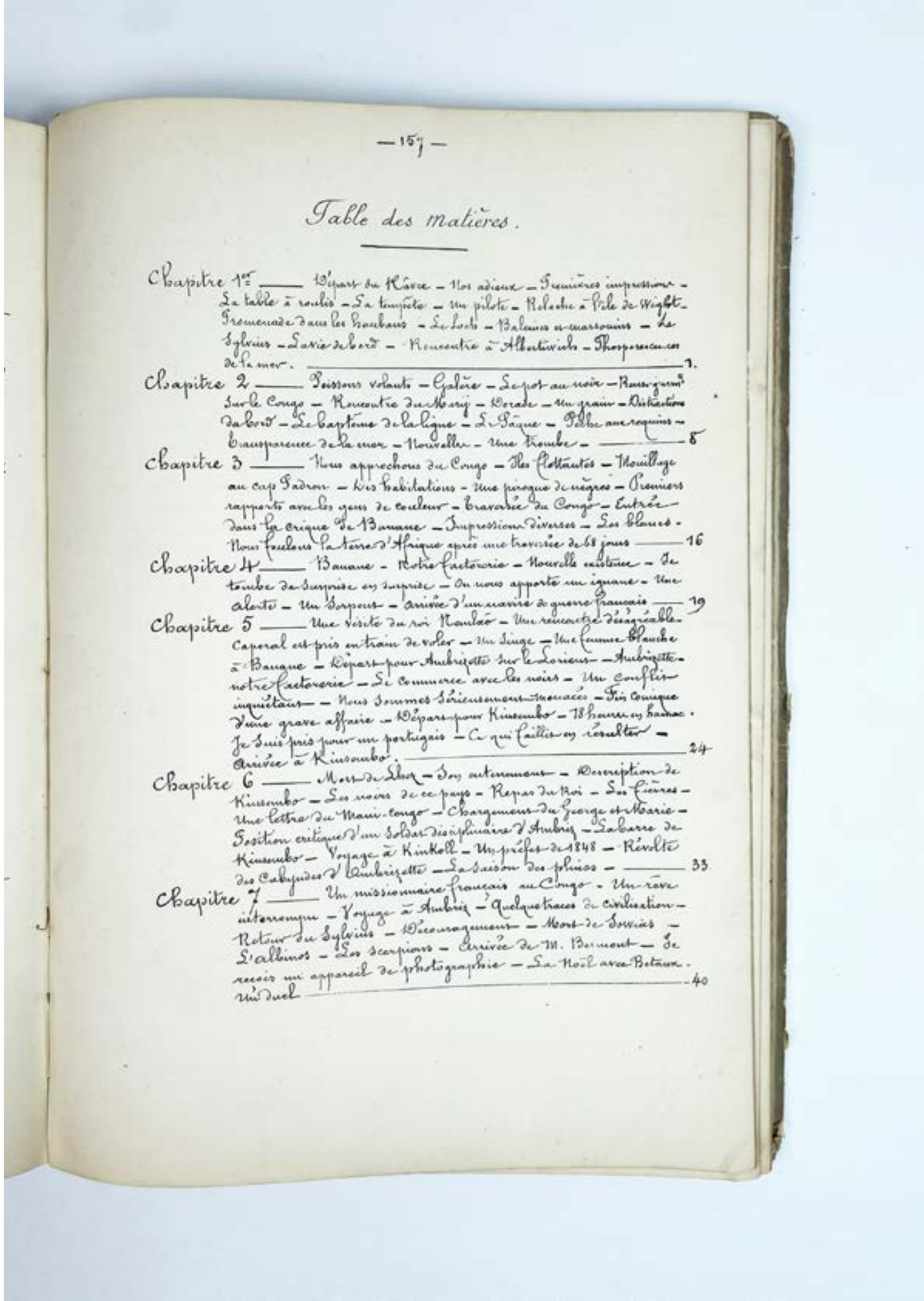
As often mentioned by Jeannest, the comptoirs were manned by only a skeletal staff of Europeans, to manage their operations, with most of the workforce being African. Many of these workers were 'captivos', African tribesman from impoverished backgrounds, who had been sold by their chiefs to serve the Europeans for terms of some years. While the captivos were essentially slaves who had no choice in their work assignments, they were generally given ample food, clothing, medical care, shelter and protection, things that they would have been hard-pressed to secure at home. Many of the captivos were transported to the Congo from faraway lands, to ensure that they had no tribal connection with the local people, making them more inclined to be loyal to their masters. Many European factors, including Jeannest, made a strong moral distinction between the captivo system and slave trafficking, which they found repugnant.

The Portuguese, who were generally unwelcome to venture north of the Rio Loje, held much of their manpower in the form of 'degradados', soldiers who had been convicted of crimes (often of a political nature) and exiled to serve in Angola. These white troops, in turn, led corps of Africans. Many of the commercial Portuguese traders were former degradados, who remained in Angola after serving their sentences.

The European presence in the Congo would be limited to commercial factories on the coast until the Upper Congo was explored and claimed by Europeans upon the expeditions of Henry Morton Stanley (1874-7), working for King Leopold II of Belgium, and Pierre Savorgnan de Brazza (1879-84), in the service of France.

The Berlin Conference (1884-5), whereby the Europeans powers divided Africa amongst themselves into colonial zones, ushered in a new age of formal imperialism, whereby Europeans sought to possess, control and develop their allotted territories as full-fledged colonies, subjugating the local civilizations.

In the Congo, King Leopold II and France divided the Upper Congo between themselves, creating the Congo Free State (later the Belgian Congo; today the DRC) and the French Congo (today Congo-Brazzaville), while Portugal gained title to the southern side of the Lower Congo and the adjacent coast, plus, the exclave of Cabinda.



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Enter Charles Jeannest

The French trading company of Lasnier, Daumas, Lartigue et Cie (later Daumas, Béraud et Cie) of Marseille, founded in 1866 by Marius-Célestin Daumas, was one of the great mercantile pioneers in Gabon and Dahomey, before rapidly establishing itself as one of the key players along the Congo coast. Founding its Congo headquarters in Banana, at the mouth of the Congo River, it built a series of factories along the littoral to the north and south.

To run its empire in the field, Daumas recruited bright and ambitions young Frenchmen from the upper working classes to serve as factors. It was hoped that these recruits would have the physical stamina and hunger for self-improvement to endure the extreme rigours of their assignements.

One of Daumas's early recruits was Charles Jeannest (b. 1848/9), a 20-year-old Parisian, who agreed to serve for four years as a company factory in the Congo. While not much is known of his biography, Jeannest was clearly well educated and highly literate, with good business instincts and leadership qualities. He seems to have come from a good, if not well-off family, and would have been motivated to go the Congo by the promise of adventure and high wages. Indeed, those who survived the ordeal, were usually finically set for life, due the contacts and skills they gained in Africa.

The Present Work in Focus

Charles Jeannest was sent by Daumas to serve as a factor at several established comptoirs along the Congo coast, with his mission lasting from February 1869 to February 1873, of which 3.5 years was spent in the Congo. He was variously stationed at Banana (today in the DRC), and in what is today the Zaire Province of Angola, at Ambrizette, Kinzao, Kinsembo, and Ambriz, plus, establishing his own post at Kintiniangulo (just north of Ambrizette).

Jeannest's time in the Congo could be described as dangerous, action-packed and fascinating, experiences that he recorded in a diary.

Shortly after Jeannest's return to France, he carefully selected highlights from his diary and created a memoir of his trip, being the present work, Quatre Années au Congo par Charles Jeannest. 1874. A very small quantity of examples were printed directly from his original manuscript in a rudimentary technique of photolithography, exclusively for private circulation to his friends and family. The present example, per the manuscript inscription on the front endpaper, reads that it was given by Jeannest to his cousins, "A mes chers, Cousins Albert & Alice, Leur Ami, Ch. Jeannest".

This engagingly written memoir is rich in content and detail, and captures the essence of the febrile, deadly, yet amazing world that was the Congo before the consolidation of European colonization, so imbuing it with significant academic value. Jeannest, who comes across as unusually intelligent and perceptive, shrewdly analyses the volatile and complex diplomatic/political situation between Europeans and local powers. He also



vividly describes the constant state of danger due to frequent violence at the hands of the locals (including full-on sieges of trading posts), civil war between African factions, disease, accidents and animal attacks (ex. by caimans and panthers). He provides an insider's account of the nature of the economy and commerce in the Lower Congo, including the process of negotiating for commodities, the system of caravans the brought goods to the coast, and the quasi-slavery system of black labour. He details the geography and natural life (extraordinary plants, animals, reptiles, fish) and the ethnography/anthropology of the Africans he encountered (their food, clothing, artwork, religions/spiritualism, rituals, dance, games, customs, justice systems, etc.). He also chronicles scenes from the normal daily life of a European factor in the Congo, describing his emotions, physical living conditions, food, hobbies, health, etc., as well as his relationships with named individuals (both European and African).

The present work was issued nine years before Jeannest converted it into a formally published, illustrated account of his time in the *Congo, Quatre Annees Au Congo / Edition ornée d'une carte inédite et de neuf dessins par Desmoulin d'après les photographies de l'auteur* (Paris: G. Charpentier et Cie, 1883), created for popular consumption on the eve of the Berlin Conference. Please see a link to this work, courtesy of Google Books:

Quatre années au Congo - Google Books

The present 1874 original edition largely features the same content as the 1883 issue; however, there are notable differences. The original has a far more authentic feel, being infiltered and truer to Jeannest's original recollections and journal entries, while the latter edition was heavily edited. Of a different format and ordering, the original incudes some anecdotes and details not captured in the latter, and vice versa. The present work features the names of Jeannest's French colleagues, whereas the latter version has these details redacted. The 1883 edition contains political/moralizing passages (i.e., on the 'white man's burden') that are not present in Jeannest's original, likely added at the behest of the editor to make it appeal to public sentiment.

Importantly, the present offering is 1 of only 2 known surviving examples of the original private 1874 edition of Jeannest's memoir; the other being held by a private collection. It seems to be unrecorded in literature, although the title of the 1883 issue, which describes itself as an "Edition ornée", suggests the existence of a previous edition.

Jeannest commences his narrative with his description of his voyage from France to the Congo (pp. 1-16). He recalls that he departed Le Havre, on February 7, 1869, aboard the 300-ton ship Sylvanus, in the company of his Daumas company colleague, Martin. He encountered phosphorescent fish and a tornado at sea and passed time by fishing for sharks. He also recounts the 'Baptism of the Line', the traditional ritual performed by sailors who cross the Equator for the first time.

Upon his arrival at the Mouth of Congo River, on April 13, 1869, he vividly describes the extreme force of the river's currents and the treacherous navigation of its waters (pp. 16-19).

Jeannest's first posting in the Congo was at Banana, the town at the northern side of the mouth of the river that was home to British, Dutch and French factories (including the Daumas, Béraud & Cie. HQ in the Congo-Angola region). The Daumas factory had only 3 European employees, supervising 60 African workers. Of these, 40 were "Kroomen" (properly the Kru people), who were brought in from the Cape Palmas area of Liberia. The Kru were very hardworking and industrious and were highly valued by the Europeans but were widely disliked by the other Africans around the comptoirs, which meant that they were more likely to support the Europeans in the event of civil unrest (a perfect example of the imperialist strategy of divide and conquer). The French also imported "Cabyndes" (natives of Cabinda), who they employed as skilled labour. An account of named remarkable native workers at the comptoir is given, with some being described as muleks, domestic servants to the Europeans. It is noted that the factories at Banana were served by their own small steamers, while a French warship visited the town once every three months to maintain Gallic authority (pp. 19-24).

In Banana, where Jeannest spent two months, he had an audience with the local ruler, King Nemlão, to whom the Europeans had to pay regular tribute as rent for their comptoirs. He soon departed for Ambrizette (in today's Zaire Province, Angola), which he describes in detail, and which was home to 6 trading houses (1 American, 1 Dutch, 1 Portuguese, 1 French (including the Daumas post), and 2 British). There the local currency was in the form of black pearls and the main goods traded by the French were arms, for which in return they acquired ivory, sorel, sesame, and peanuts, which were carried into the town by a "long column" of African traders.

Much of the local labour used in the Congo by the Europeans consisted of "redeemed blacks" (captivos), who Jeannest cautioned had to be watched closely due to their propensity to steal or cheat when weighing goods. Marfoucks were native Africans who acted as chief interpreters and had an elevated status in the local community.

Jeannest soon departed for Kinsembo, traveling 18 hours carried by hammock. He had to pay tribute in each village he passed, and, at one point, he was mistaken for being Portuguese, creating an incident that had to be diffused, as the locals despised the Portuguese with whom they were at war (pp. 24-33).

In Kinsembo, Jeannest observed the death of a 22-year-old European, due to fever, a sadly common occurrence, which led him to wonder if the bells would next toll for him! Kinsembo was home to 2 British and 1 French factory, the latter of which had recently been attacked by locals and was only narrowly saved by the arrival of a French warship. Specie was the local currency, instead of pearls, and the Europeans traded for ivory, peanuts, coffee, elastic gum (Congo rubber) and baobab bark (which was used to make paper).

The locals of Kinsembo were notorious as the "most intractable on the coast". Jeannest received a letter from the "Le Grand Mani-Congo", being King Antonio of Congo, who based in São Salvador, faraway in the interior, was the ultimate power in the greater region, and who assured the French of his friendship. Kinsembo was founded in the 1850s by the British who sought to open trade with King Antonio, and since there had developed an intense Anglo-French rivalry. Since Portugal established their outpost at Ambriz

Le lendemain, la vente commence dès 5 heures du matin. Les maisons des blancs sont envahies par une foule de nègres. Ils portent les dents sur leur dos ; elles sont soigneusement serrées entre deux bois, au moyen de lianes. Ils sont conduits par leurs chefs, accompagnés des linguistères. C'est le chef de factorerie qui achète, vu l'importance de l'opération. Il sonde les dents avec une tige en fer, car les indigènes ne se privent pas de les remplir de terre pour en augmenter le poids et, par suite, la valeur. Les noirs et les linguistères s'accroupissent à terre, les blancs sont assis devant une table. La dent est présentée, puis examinée avec beaucoup de soin. Les plus estimées sont celles qui sont droites, grosses et courtes. Elles sont généralement creuses jusqu'au tiers de leur longueur, et leur couleur est variable ; on en voit de noires, de jaunes, de blanches et de brunes. Du reste, la couleur a peu d'importance.

(L'ivoire de la côte d'Afrique)

L'échange de l'ivoire se fait contre des fusils, des baguettes de laiton, de la poudre, des sabres, des étoffes, du tafia, et aussi des bagatelles (c'est le nom consacré) telles que des carafes, des assiettes, des bouteilles vides, etc°. Le linguister est l'intermédiaire obligé du paiement. C'est avec lui seul que je conviens du prix qu'il contribue beaucoup à rendre modéré, et c'est lui qui s'arrange avec le vendeur, à qui il soutire généralement une assez grasse commission. Ces linguistères sont gens précieux, et les blancs ne leur épargnent pas les cadeaux.

Mieux avisé que mes voisins, les anglais, j'ai un peu appris la langue de ces peuplades, ce qui m'est fort utile dans mes achats, car je peux suivre la conversation et être au courant de ce qui se dit entre les nègres et le linguister. Ce qui importe surtout, c'est de bien soigner ce dernier, qui est le véritable arbitre dans le succès de la vente. Il faut, en outre, se faire aimer, estimer, et être bien approvisionné en marchandises. Il faut de la bonne foi, de la justice et rechercher les occasions d'en faire preuve. Tout cela n'exclut pas la finesse chez le négociant, et l'on doit se montrer prompt à saisir une bonne occasion quand elle se présente.

L'autre jour j'en ai fait l'expérience, et j'ai eu à me réjouir du succès obtenu. Je m'étais rendu à bord d'un packet anglais qui venait d'arriver, j'y trouvai une lettre de la maison, dans laquelle on me prévenait qu'une plus value s'était produite, en Europe, sur le prix de l'ivoire. Sans crier gare, je laisse les anglais entrain de déjeuner copieusement à bord, selon l'habitude, et je cours à la factorerie. Je dépêche de monde au village pour annoncer une augmentation de prix sur les dents, et je vois bientôt arriver chez moi quantité de marchandises.

Des dépôts mêmes faits chez les anglais furent immédiatement retirés pour m'être rendus. J'achetai en un moment une grande quantité de dents de 20, 50 et jusqu'à 65 Kilos ; mais la moyenne ne dépassait guère 20 Kilogrammes. J'avais plus d'un tonneau, valeur 28,000 f°. Il fallait voir la figure des anglais, quand ils les virent alignées sur le pont du bâteau qui les emportait en Europe, eux qui avaient à peine réuni 50 dents à eux trois. J'étais radieux.

(Les caravanes d'ivoire)

Les anglais ont voulu prendre leur revanche, mais ils ont donné une preuve de la mauvaise foi qui les caractérise. Ayant secrètement prévenu les linguistères, ils ont fait du négoce toute une nuit, ce qui est formellement interdit. Toutes les réclamations au roi, toutes les démarches n'ont pu rien y faire, le fait était accompli, et les marchandises ayant été payées tant bien que mal, car elles ne sont guère approvisionnées, l'affaire en est restée là.

Maintenant le négoce d'ivoire est terminé, et le travail forcé auquel j'ai été soumis pendant la durée de l'affaire, m'a procuré une fièvre dont j'ai peine à me débarrasser. C'est égal, quand les affaires marchent de la sorte, on est content ; quelle animation, quel travail, quelle activité !

Chapitre XVIII.

Une pirogue chavire dans la barre — arrivée de Gibaut — Approvisionnement d'Aubriz — Trop de navires à la fois — La Marie-Louise — Louis se donne de l'importance — Mort de Martin — Démolition de l'ancienne maison — On tue un bœuf — Bien les premiers, messieurs les anglais — les baobabs — Les cannibales — Une comète — Incendie des fétiches — Une mangouste et un œuf — Un voleur dans le magasin — Le baptême du tafia — aventures de Martin à Landana.

Dernièrement j'ai vendu à un portugais d'Aubriz de la poudre payable en arachides. J'envoyai chercher ces marchandises par ma pirogue, dont le patron, au retour, voulant passer directement, au lieu de faire le tour pour prendre la barre en flanc, comme on fait d'habitude, chavira

(1855), the Kingdom of Congo and Portugal had been at war (on and off), with the Rio Loje (just to the north of Ambriz) being the de facto northern frontier of Portuguese Angola.

Jeannest visited Kinkoll (Kincollo), a village on the Rio Loje that was home to a large, fortified estate owned by a former degradado. There he also met 'Father Frédéric', a 70-year-old Frenchman who had been exiled from his homeland in 1848. He describes how a group of Cabyndes revolted against their European masters in Kinsembo, and how the uprising was brutally suppressed (pp. 33-40).

Jeannest next travelled to Ambriz, the Portuguese base that was garrisoned by 50 degradados and 200 Africans, and which was a mart for a great trade in coffee and Congo rubber. While only a relatively short distance from Luanda, the Angolan capital, it is noted that there was no landward contact between the two centres, as the region amidst was controlled by the Mossulos, a class of traders that had never been enslaved and who resisted European encroachment. Ambriz once received large shipments of copper ore for the mines at Bembe, in the interior, but recently production had fallen due to the Portuguese decision to phase out slavery. The Portuguese earned a great deal of money in Ambirz from import duties. There was recently a degradado revolt in Ambriz which was put down by the intervention of a Portuguese warship (pp. 40-46).

Jeannest then gives a very detailed account of various aspects of the lives and customs of the indigenous peoples, including their religion, homes, legends, etc. He then goes on to discuss salt harvesting, fishing, caiman hunting and the native justice system. There is a report on the massacre of the Kru people in the vicinity and on Jeannest's successful battle against a six-day-fever, as well as an account of a Cabyndan wedding (pp. 46-62).

The author visited the trading centre of Kinzao, of which he provides a detailed description. He also gives an account of the funeral of a prince and the ongoing disputes between the people of coast and the interior. Jeannest also witnesses a Kru dance and the process of iron forging (pp. 62-77).

Jeannest rails against the "superstition" of the locals which he finds to be most disagreeable. There is also a description of the new British packet boat service that stopped at Banana, Ambrizette, Kinsembo, Ambriz and Luanda, which provided the first regular connection to the outside world for many of these places (pp. 78-83).

Importantly, Jeannest founded his own factory at Kintiniangulo, located "about a 2-hour hammock ride" north of Ambrizette. The factory building was 5 metres long by 12 metres wide, and was divided into residential and store areas, with theft prevention being integral to its organization. A detailed account of the staff is given. As the sole European there, Jeannest referred to himself as the "New Robinson". The locals seemed initially to be happy and impressed by his arrival, as he was the first European resident in the area since the end of the slave trade. Jeannest records that he began to feel very lonely, to the point where he felt as if he was almost going crazy. The Kintiniangulo post suffered from many thefts at the hands of the locals, such that Jeannest visited the area's chief for redress. The chief wanted him to remain, as his community had financially benefitted greatly from French trade. Jeannest agreed to pay him a regular tribute to ensure the good behaviour of the locals (pp. 78-83).

Jeannest then closed up Kintiniangulo for the rainy season. It is noted that the locals frequently played a game called "knucklebones". Jeannest next travelled to Ambrizette, where he witnessed the horrid spectacle of a young woman being executed by poisoning, having been unfairly charged with having herself poisoned a man.

Indicative of the febrile atmosphere that constantly prevailed in the region, Jeannest was present

during the so-called "Ambrizette War", which began with a dispute concerning the theft of some pearls, and whereupon the locals revolted and besieged the French factory. Jeannest, with great difficulty, went to Kinsembo, and returned with the British packet boat, the presence of which succeeded in intimidating the locals. After a "Palavra" (talk) with the local ruler, he negotiated the lifting of the siege, yet the environment remained tense (pp. 91-110).

Jeannest recalls a fascinating excursion to the 'Pilar', a giant rock formation off the coast between Kinsembo and Mussera. He notes that the Kru are frequently inebriated on tafia (a rum-like drink) and gin, and that violent altercations between groups of Africans occur very often.

Kinsembo was the main coastal entrepôt for the ivory trade, with the product arriving from deep in the interior by caravans (chimbouks); elephants were already very rare near the coast. The caravan routes travelled for between 1-4 months, along one of three routes that all converged at Kimbala, about 50 leagues inland, where there was a great market. Jeannest notes that he had bought a total of 28,000 kgs of ivory, with the tusks weighting between 20 and 65 kilos each! There is also a treatise on the baobab tree (a source material for fine paper) and a discussion of cannibalism which occured in the interior (pp. 110-27).

That the Congo was a theatre of ever-present violence, is supported by reports that local pirates attacked a Portuguese boat near the Mouth of the Congo, whereupon they were fought off. The Portuguese returned with a warship and sought revenge by burning the perpetrators' villages. Furthermore, around the same time, the Daumas-Béraud HQ at Banana was burnt to the ground, by an act of arson committed by a local chief, in revenge over a financial slight (pp. 127-36).

Jeannest provides an important and detailed account of the interior trade. He notes that Portugal maintained a comptoir at Cassanje (Malanje), deep in the interior, southeast of Luanda. From there, caravans of "subjected tribes" travelled to Luanda, although they were often attacked, with their goods pillaged by enemy tribes. He continues by describing the "Cabyndes" (natives of Cabinda) as having an industrious aptitude, serving the Europeans as sailors, cooks and carpenters. Jeannest provides a short Kikongo-French lexicon, with includes seminal terms in what was the main local language (pp. 136-42).

After 3 ½ years, Jeannest left the Congo, departing from Kinsembo, on December 27, 1872, aboard a British packet boat. En route, he stopped at Banana, which he observed to be more secure than it did previously. Sadly, of the 7 Europeans he worked with there, he was the only one still alive!

He continued on to stop in Landana (Cabinda, Angola); Pointe Noire (Congo-Brazzaville); Gabon; Fernando Po; Cameroon; Boni (Bonny, Nigeria, where he met the explorers Victor de Compiègne and Antoine-Alfred Marche, who had recently charted the course of the Ogooué River, Gabon); Lagos; Dahomey; Gold Coast; Cape Palmas, Liberia (home of the Kru people); Sierra Leone; Tenerife; Madeira; and Liverpool; before finally arriving home in Paris on February 12, 1873. There he looked forward to "long winter evenings" with his family, recounting the present tales of the Congo (pp. 142 - 160).

References: Present Work Seemingly Unrecorded. Cf. [re: 1883 public edition:] Journal des économistes: Revue de la science économique et de la statistique, 4e série, 6e année (1883), pp. 286-290.

6.800 EUR

10. BRASÍLIA, BRAZIL – EARLY MASTERPLAN
PLANNED CITIES / MODERNISM

CLOVIS DE MAGALHÃES. / INSTITUTO BRASILEIRO DE GEOGRAFIA E ESTATÍSTICA.

Novo Distrito Federal / Organização do Escritório de Representação do Governo de Goiás no Rio de Janeiro / Sendo Presidente de la República o Excelentíssimo Snr. Juscelino Kubitschek de Oliveira / Governador do Estado o Senr. José Ludovico de Almeida / Represente o Snr. Segismundo de Araújo Mello / Organização e desenho do Eng.o-Cartografo Clovis De Magalhães.

[Rio de Janeiro:] Serviço Gráfico do I.B.G.E. [Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística], 1958.

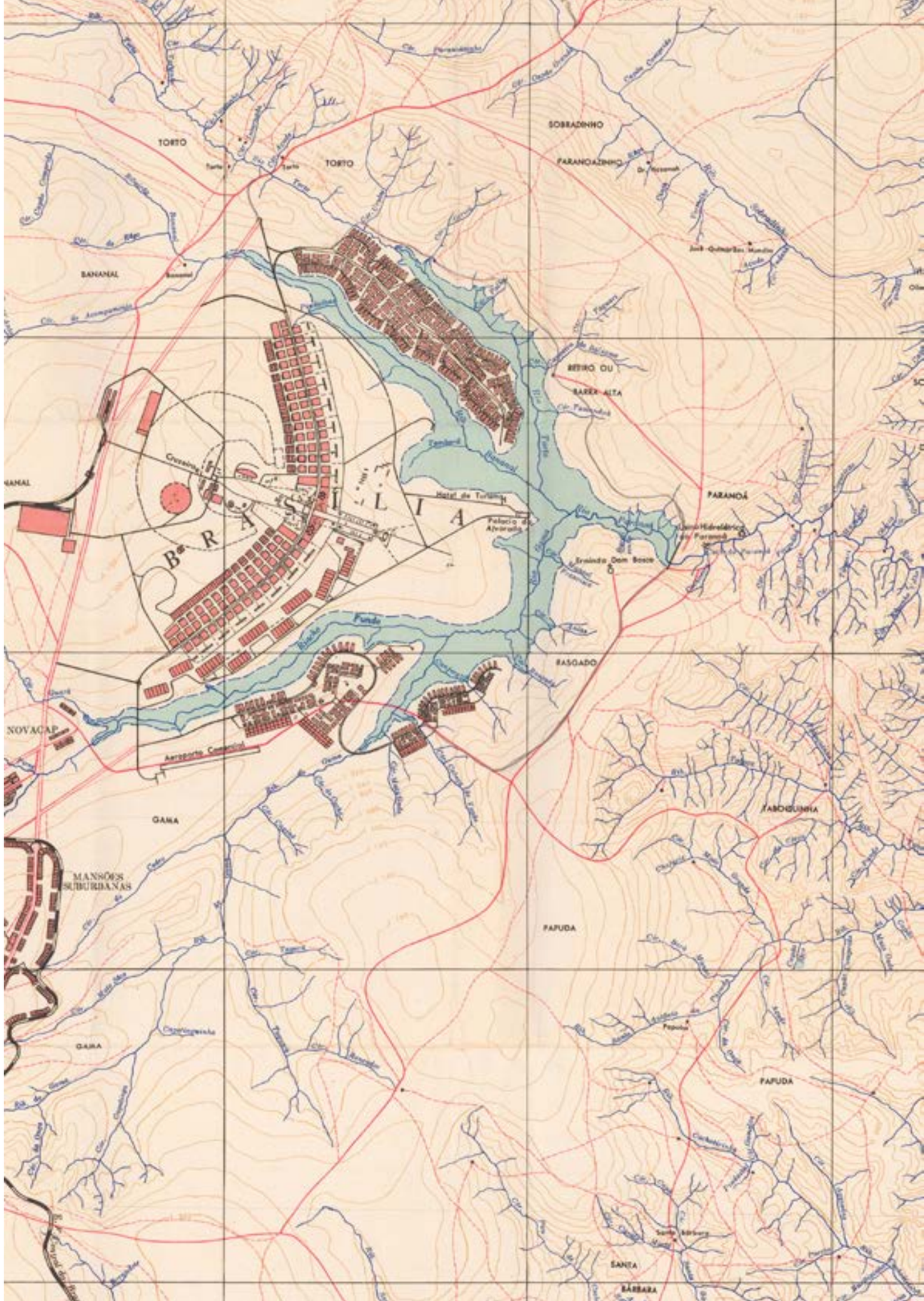
Colour photolithograph (Very Good, over clean and bright, just a few tiny spots and minor wear along old folds), 72.5 x 136.5 cm (28.5 x 53.5 inches).

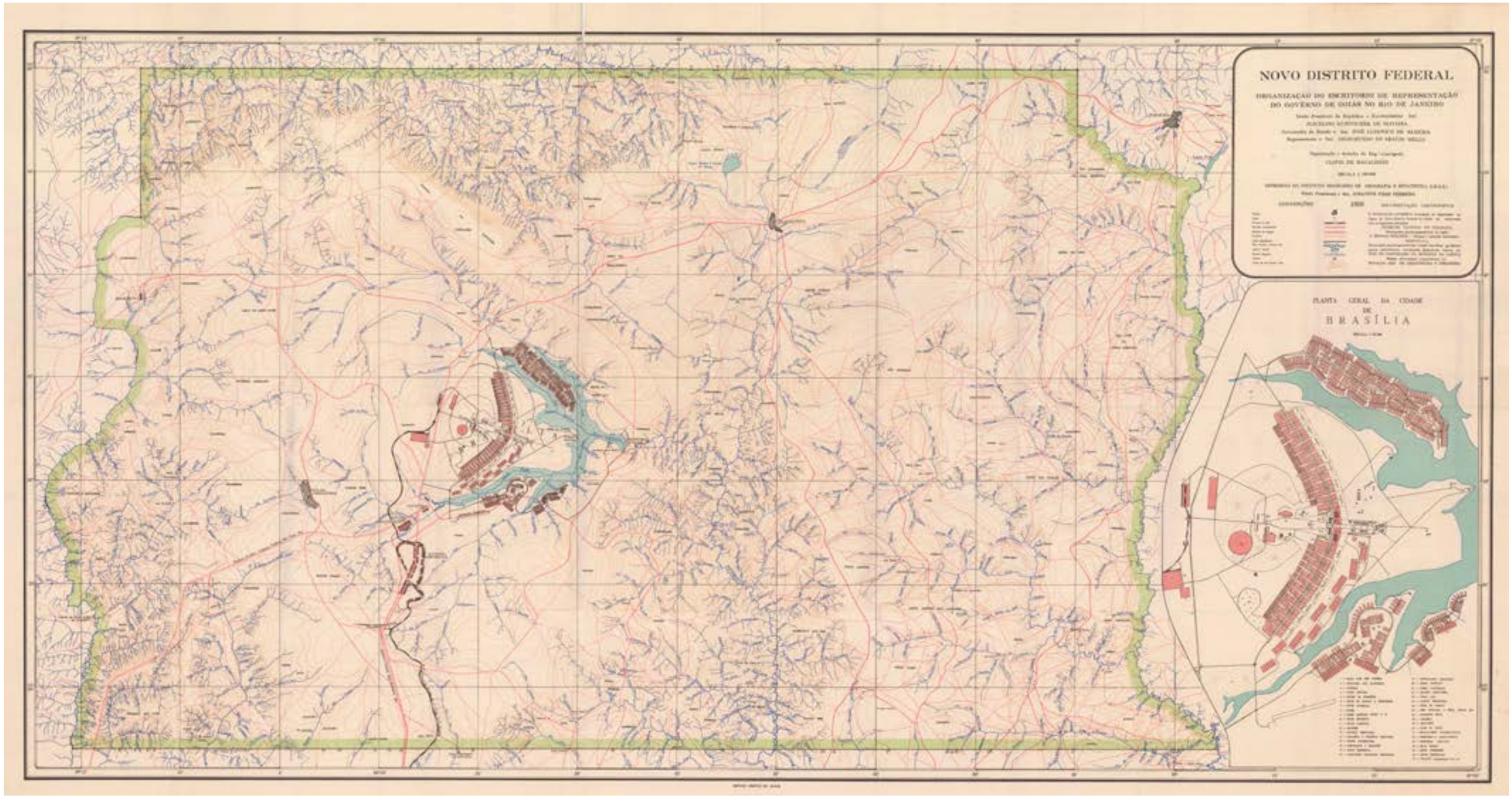
Extremely rare – a large format, separately issued map that is one of the earliest printed masterplans of Brazil's 'Novo Distrito Federal', containing the city of Brasília, which would become Brazil's capital in 1960; Brasília was an 'ideal planned city', designed in the shape of an airplane following the 'Plano Piloto', with its main public buildings being Modernist architectural masterpieces; the map was drafted by Clovis de Magalhães, an architect and urban planner who was the chief cartographer of the Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística.

As Brazil passed the midpoint of the 20th century, the country's economy and politics were utterly dominated by Rio de Janeiro, the capital since 1763, and São Paulo, the national commercial centre, both located in the southeastern part of the country. Much of the rest of Brazil, particularly its vast central and northern regions, languished as impoverished hinterlands with little say in the direction of the republic.

The populist President Juscelino Kubitschek (in office 1956-61) was elected on a promise to move the capital from Rio de Janeiro to a location in Central Brazil, in order to redirect some the nation's energy out of the southeast. It was also hoped that creating a new, clean, spacious and utilitarian capital of a powerful modernist design would bolster Brazil's ambitions as one of the world's great emerging industrial and cultural powers.

The notion of moving the capital out of Rio was nothing new. In 1827, not long after Brazilian independence, José Bonifácio, an advisor to Emperor Pedro I, proposed the creation of a new capital, 'Brasília', at an undetermined location in central Brazil. However, for political reasons the




NOVO DISTRITO FEDERAL
ORGANIZAÇÃO DO ESCRITORIO DE REPRESENTAÇÃO DO GOVÊRNO DE GOIAS NO RIO DE JANEIRO
PLANTA GERAL DA CIDADE DE BRASÍLIA

plan never got off the ground. Going fast-forward, Brazil's first republican constitution (1891) had an article which mandated moving the national capital to the country's centre, but this do not occur due to pressing economic and political pressures.

It was only in the 1950s, when Brazil, buoyed by post-WWII optimism and economic expansion, that the dream of a new capital could be realized. In October 1955, José Ludovico de Almeida, the governor of the central state of Goiás, proposed that a new capital be carved out of the territory of his state. Such a measure would surely boost the weak regional economy.

Kubitschek took up Almeida's mantle as soon as he assumed office in January 1956, immediately initiating plans to create to create a New Federal District (Novo Distrito Federal), carved out of the state of Goiás, within which the new capital city of Brasília would be built from scratch out of what was the almost complete wilderness of the highlands of the Planalto Central.

In 1957, an international jury selected a design for Brasília that was proposed by the architect and urban planner Lúcio Costa, a former student of Le Corbusier, from whom he drew much inspiration. Costa was supported by an all-star team that included the legendary Modernist architects Oscar Niemeyer and the engineer Joaquim Cardozo, while landscaping was to be overseen by Roberto Burle Marx.

Costa's design followed the 'Plano Piloto', as the core of Brasília was to be built in the shape of an airplane, located upon a peninsula within a mandate lake. The Praça dos Três Poderes, named for the republic's three branches of government, was to occupy the 'cockpit', while the ministries were to line a grand mall that ran down the 'fuselage'. The city's 'wings', composed of numbered blocks, were to host designated sectors for specified functions, such as the Hotel Sector, the Banking Sector, and the Embassy Sector. Brasília main public edifices were to be grand whitewashed Modernist structures, placed upon spacious, landscaped lots, while the city was to generally follow a 'green city' concept. This was all intended to be a juxtaposition to the comparatively chaotic and crowded nature of Brazil's other major cities.

Brasília was built at breakneck speed, although with considerable care, overseen by Costa and his all-star team. The total cost of the city's construction was US $1.5 billion (U.S. $25 billion it today's dollars!), an astounding sum, especially for a developing country. Brasília was completed as a functional city by the time that it was declared the capital of Brazil on April 21, 1960.

In the decades since, the Brasília project is roundly considered to have been a great success. The capital is the wealthiest major city in Latin America, as well as having the highest standard of living. It is a far more serene place in which to conduct official business than other major Brazilian cities, while it has managed to draw some energy from the Rio-São Paulo corridor to the centre and north of Brazil, although perhaps not as much as Kubitschek would have dreamed.

Today Brasília has a population of 4.5 million, with its original "Plano Piloto" being preserved and well maintained. Several of its public building are amongst the greatest icons of Modernism ever produced, and the city became a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1987.

The Magalhães Plan in Focus

The task of mapping the new capital went to Clovis de Magalhães, an architect and urbanist, who was the de facto chief official Brazilian cartographer, holding dual roles as the Superintendente da Divisão de Cartografia de Gabinete and chief cartographer of the Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística (IBGE), the latter being the organization which was to assist Costa and his team with geographical matters.

Magalhães's present map is the official Brazilian government masterplan of the Novo Distrito Federal, showing the envisaged complete design of the 'Plano Piloto' and the suburbs and surrounding infrastructure. Notably, in 1958, when the present map was made, what is shown was only partially built, although what would arise would precisely follow what is depicted.

The map embraces the complete expanse of the Novo Distrito Federal, which is shown to be a roughly rectangular tract of 5,670.8 sq. km, of what was until recently a largely underdeveloped part of the Planalto Central, caved out of Goiás state, adjacent to the Minas Gerais frontier. Beyond Brasília, located on the shores of a newly created reservoir, Lake Paranoá, the map labels all fazendas, roads, rivers and ravines, with elevation expressed by contour linos. Notably, a new railway and expressway are shown which connect the city to populated centres to the south.

The details of the new capital can be seen more sharply in the inset map, in the lower right, the 'Planta geral da cidade de Brasília / 1:50,000'. Here the Plano Piloto unfurls with 37 key sites identified by numbers in the key belew. No. 1. the Praça dos Três Poderes, occupies the cockpit, while 2. the Esplanada dos Ministérios features the main government offices. Beyond, are the sectors designated for various activities, including 4. Setor Cultural, 6. Setor of Bancos e Escritórios, 7. Setor Comercial, 8. the sector for hotels; 16. the Embassy Quarter; and 17. the Setor Residencial. Other key sites include 3. the Cathedral, 20. Botanical Gardens, 21. Zoo, 24. Presidential Palace, 26. Fair Grounds and 30. Golf Club.

Until recently, Magalhães's plan was thought to be the first printed map of the Novo Distrito Federal; however, this honour goes to an obscure and exceedingly rare work made by a local mapmaker, Joffre Mozart Parada, made for Goiás Governor José Ludovico de Almeida. However, significantly the present map seems to be the earliest printed map of the Novo Distrito Federal to feature Costa's 'Plano Piloto' design of Brasília.

A Note on Rarity

The present work is extremely rare. It was likely made in only a small print run for official use, while its large size would have seen many examples perish due to wear and tear. The only institutional examples we can trace worldwide are the 4 copies held by the Biblioteca Nacional do Brazil, although there are surely a handful of additional examples in Brazilian institutions that are not registered online. Moreover, we cannot find any sales records for any other examples.

Th present large format map should not be confused with another, much smaller version which seems to have been made later (perhaps 1960), Magalhães's Novo Distrito Federal, scale circa 1:230,000, measuring 47 x 29 cm (see OCLC: 11968515).

References: Biblioteca Nacional do Brasil (4 examples): ARC.017,07,034; ARC.017,07,035; ARC.033,10,009; ARC.033,10,009; OCLC: 10028450994 (but not specifying holding institution); BIBLIOTECA NACIONAL DO BRASIL, Boletim bibliográfico, Volume 11 (1961), p. 256; CORREIO BRAZILIENSE, Brasília, 40 anos: uma história que continua sendo escrita (2000), p. 32.

2.200 EUR

11. SLOVAKIA WORLD WAR II – THE HOLOCAUST ETHNOGRAPHIC MAP THEMATIC CARTOGRAPHY

Wilfried KRALLERT (1912 - 1969).

Volkstumskarte der Slowakei / Unter Mitarbeit von E. Brunner, G. Ebel, G. Krallert, F. Volkmann, bearbeitet von Wilfried Krallert auf Grund der Nationalitätsangabe der Zählung der Tschechoslowakei von 1930. 9 Blätter im Maßstab 1:200 000.

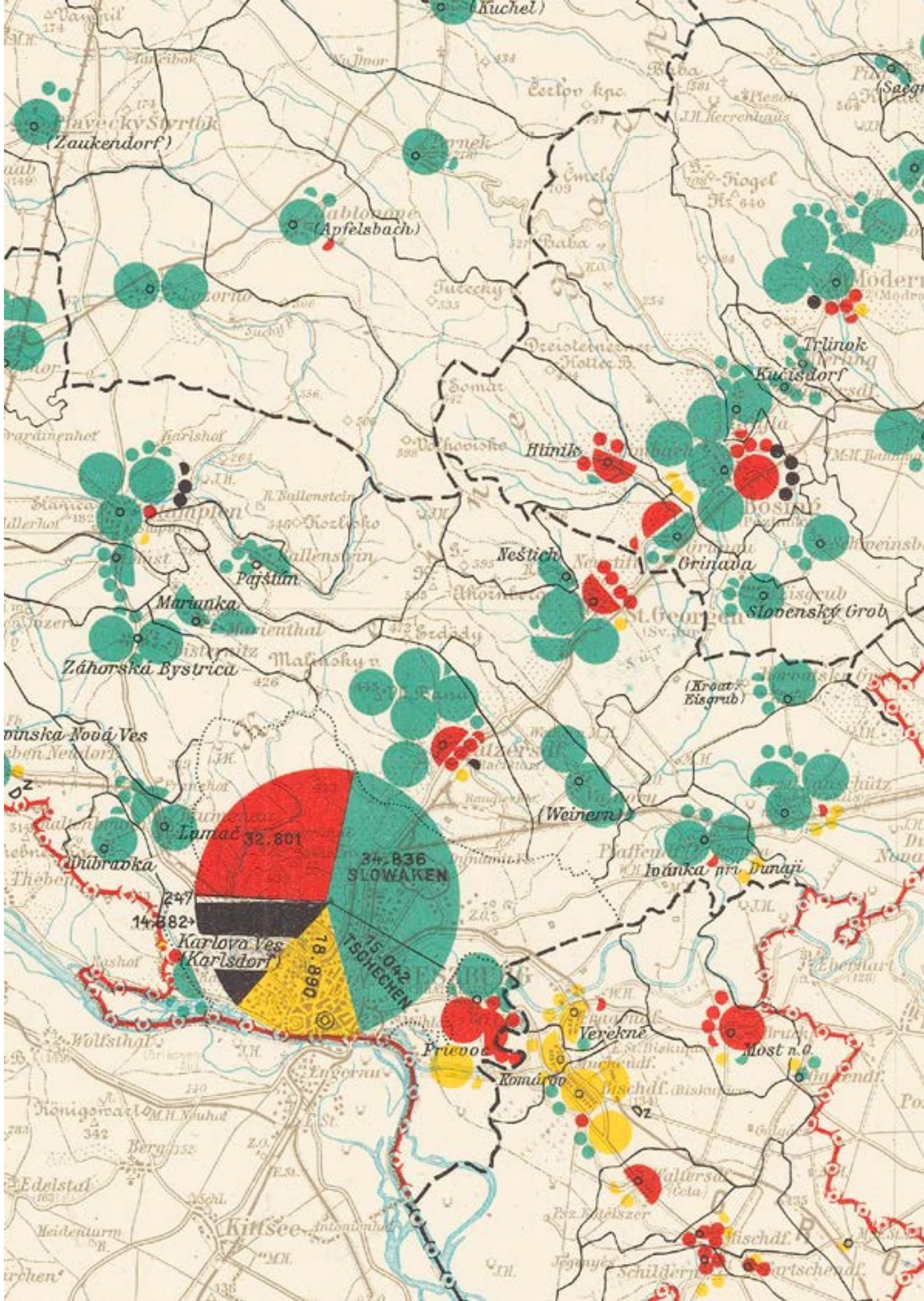
Vienna: [Publikationsstelle Wien], 1941.

Colour lithograph, printed on 9 separate and untrimmed sheets, on slightly glossy paper (Very Good, clean and bright, just some slight marginal wear to blank lower margins of the larger sheets), Sheets 1-2 and 5-9: 71.5 x 50 cm, Sheets 3 and 4: 88 x 49.5 cm; if all sheets trimmed and joined would form a map of irregular dimensions, maximum measurements approximately: 160 x 235 cm (63 x 92.5 inches).

A colossal and sophisticated ethnographic map of the 'Slovak State', the Nazi puppet 'clerical fascist' entity that controlled most of modern Slovakia during World War II, that shows the precise locations and populations of all the country's ethnic Slovak/Czech, German, Hungarian, Ukrainian, Jewish and Roma communities, made by the brilliant but heinous Austrian geographer, commando and spy Wilfried Krallert at the Nazi ethnographic research unit 'P-Stelle' in Vienna; published the year before the official start of the Holocaust in Slovakia, the map, classified as 'For Official Use Only', was chillingly employed by Axis agents as a blueprint for facilitating the genocide of the majority of country's Jewish and Roma populations - very rare on the market.

On the eve of World War II, and in the wake of Germany's takeover of Czechoslovakia, the Nazis permitted the creation of the (First) Slovak Republic (Slovak: [Prvá] Slovenská republika), alternatively known as the Slovak State (Slovenský štát), a puppet state that comprised most of modern Slovakia (save the southern regions that were given to Hungary by the First Vienna Award of November 2, 1938). The Slovak State existed between March 14, 1939 and April 4, 1945, and was ruled by a malevolent despot, a Roman Catholic priest named Monsignor Jozef Gašpar Tiso, who instituted a regime of 'clerical fascism'.

In 1930, Slovakia had a population of 2.6 million people, of which 85% were ethnically Slovak, while the percentages for the other communities were: Germans (4.8%), Czechs (2.9%), Rusyns (2.6%), Hungarians (2.1%), Jews (1.1%), and Roma (0.9%).




VOLKSTUMSKARTE DER SLOWAKEI

Tiso's regime espoused tremendous enthusiasm for the Nazi's heinous ethnic cleansing policies that led to the Holocaust. Tiso was so dedicated to annihilating Slovakia's Jewish community, that he even paid the Nazis 500 Reichsmarks (a considerable sum) for each Jewish person that they deported to their concentration and death camps in Poland.

The Holocaust had a devastating impact upon Slovakia's Jewish community, as of the out of 89,000 Jews in the country in 1940, an estimated 69,000 perished due to Tiso and the Nazis evil endeavours.

In order to assist the Nazis and the regimes of their puppet states, in 1941, the Austrian cartographer Wilfried Krallert, an ardent Nazi, created a series of highly sophisticated ethnographic maps of various Eastern European countries, predicated upon the best sources, that showed precisely were different ethnic communities could be located. In addition to the present map of Slovakia, Krallert made the Volkstumskarte von Ungarn, 23 sheets (1941); Volkstumskarte von Rumänien, 44 sheets (1941); and the Volkstumskarte von Jugoslawien, 40 sheets (1941).

While superficially the maps, which are void of any overtly rhetorical content, seem like innocent academic endeavors, they were invidious blueprints for genocide, as they allowed Axis agents to locate and capture Jews and Roma, sending them to terrible fates.

The Present Work in Focus: Roadmap for The Holocaust in Slovakia

The present gargantuan 9-sheet work is a sophisticated ethnographic map of the Slovak State. Created by Wilfried Krallert and his team, it was published in 1941, at the special Nazi ethnographic information office, the 'Publikationsstelle Wien', or 'P-Stelle' (Vienna). Made to a scale of 1:200,000 and built upon an underlying accurate topographic template shown in grisaille, the overlaying thematic content is noted as having been predicated upon information 'Bearbeitet nach der amtlichen tschechoslowakischen Zählung von 1930 über die Staatszugehörigkeit' ['Edited from the official Czechoslovak census of 1930 on nationality'].

The 9 sheets are individually labelled as 1. Lundenburg [including the Title]; 2. Tretchin; 3. Oświecin und Neusohl; 4. Löcse und Miscolc; 5. Kassa (Kaschau); 6. Ungvár; 7. Preszburg [Bratislava]; 8. Komorn; and 9. Budapest, Losoncz. The red border line running along the south of Slovakia represents the recently amended frontier with Hungary, noted as 'Grenze Ungarn nach dem ersten Wiener Schiedsspruch 1939', being the 'Border of Hungary after the First Vienna Arbitration Award in 1939 [sic, actually 1938]'.

As explained in the legend, in the lower right corner of each sheet, every and town in Slovakia features, under the category 'Einwohner' (Residents), a series of colour-coded circles and semi-circles employed to note 6 levels of population in any given place, ranging from 10-25 (trace) to 10,000.

Accordingly, the 'Zeichenerklärung' [Explanation of Symbols], explains the colour coding of the Einwohner circles, with 'Deutsche' (Germans) = orange; 'Slowaken u, Tschetchen' (Slovaks and Czechs) = dark green; 'Madjaren' (Hungarians) = yellow; 'Ukrainer' (Ukrainians) = light green; 'Juden' (Jews) = black; 'Zigeuner' (Roma) = with a 'Z' inside circle.

Chillingly, the map which is labeled as being 'Nur für den Dienstgebrauch' ['For official use only'], shows exactly where all significant communities of Jews and Roma live in Slovakia, so allowing the Slovak State and its Nazi 'advisers' to efficiently direct resources to commit genocide against these populations.

Notably, the map was highlighted for its historical significance by its appearance as an exhibit held by the British Library, Lie of the Land: The Secret Life of Maps, British Library, 2001-2002.

Today, the map is held by several institutions, but is very rare on the market, for we cannot trace any sales records for any other examples.

Wilfried Krallert: The Pathfinder of The Holocaust

Wilfried Krallert (1912 - 1969) was a brilliant yet truly evil individual who played a major role in enabling the Holocaust in several Eastern European countries. A geography graduate from the University of Vienna, he pursued his doctorate at the Institute for Austrian Historical Research under the well-known Pan-Germanic-chauvinist historian Hans Hirsch.

A supporter of Far-Right movements since his teens, Krallert was a zealous ideological Nazi, joining the Party as soon as he was eligible, in 1933. Early in World War II, he was placed in charge of the 'Publikationsstelle Wien' (Vienna), often known simply as 'P-Stelle', a special research and publishing office dedicated to ethnographic subjects that advanced notions of German racial superiority, and eventually the ethnic cleansing of Jews, Roma and other people targeted by the Nazis.

Krallert also worked as a senior agent for the Reichssicherheitshauptamt (RSHA / Reich Security Main Office) and the SS Race and Settlement Main Office. In these capacities, often operating under the pseudonyms "Fritz Bergmann" or "Agent Z", he conducted espionage missions to various Eastern European countries to gather intelligence on ethnic comminutes that were used to advance the Holocaust.

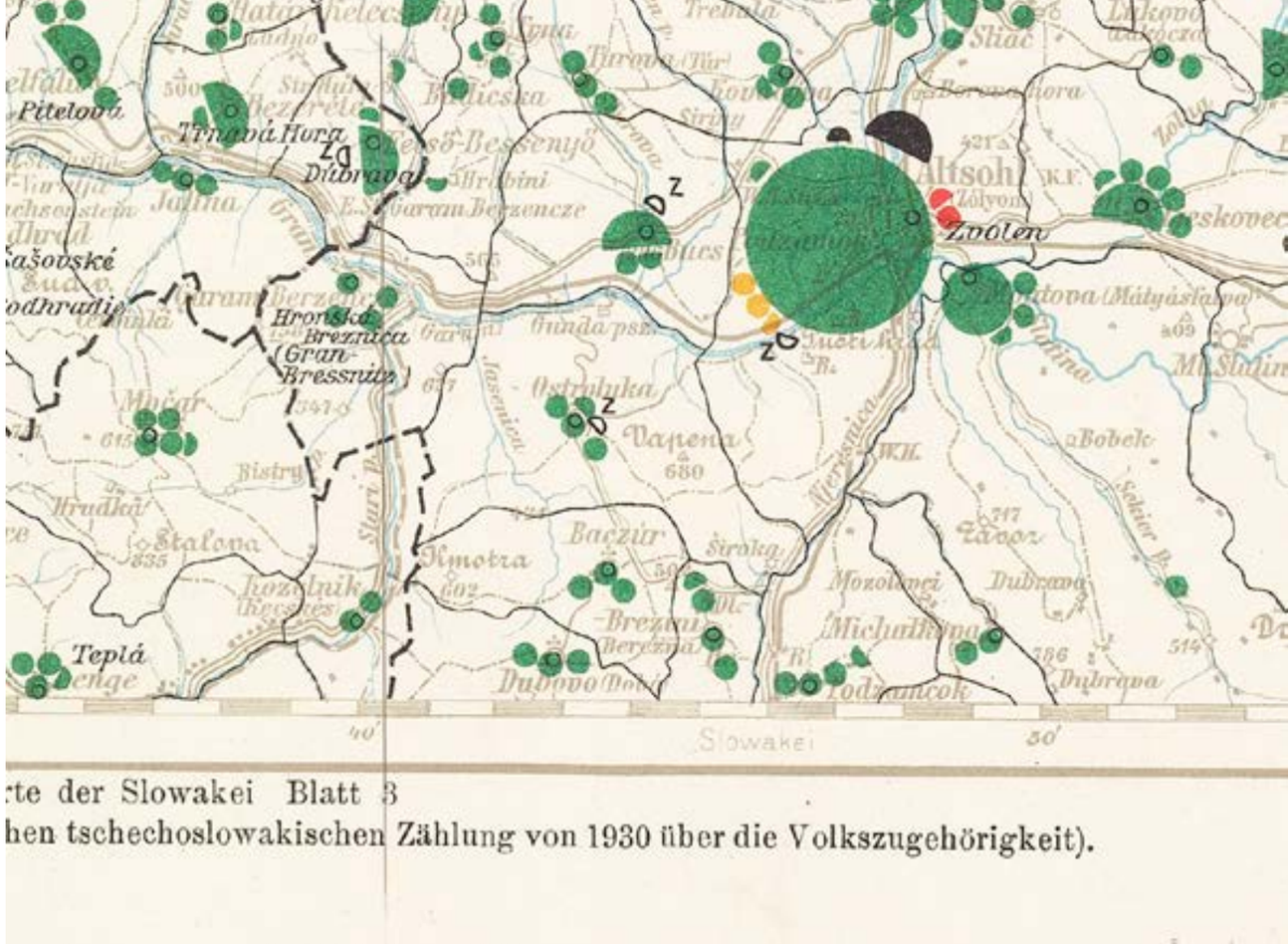
Not long after creating the present map, Krallert served as a member of the 'Künsberg Sonderkommando', a special German military unit that conducted terror and genocide missions in Yugoslavia.

In 1943, Krallert was appointed as the head of the 'RSHA VI G' ("Scientific-Methodological Research Service"), and in 1944 personally oversaw the looting of Jewish assets in Hungary to finance P-Stelle's operations.

At the end of World War II, Krallert was arrested by the Allies but somehow avoided prosecution, being released from detention in 1948. He subsequently served as a secret agent, variously for the British, French and West German intelligence services, but proved to be unreliable and self-dealing, often selling his employers' secrets to their enemies.

References: British Library: Cartographic Items Maps 27550.(2.); Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin: Mapp. IX,374 p-1/9; Library of Congress: G1948.S6 K7 1941; Beinecke Library (Yale University): 437ed 1930A; United Nations Archives (Geneva): LON-G6516.E3 s200 .K73; OCLC: 31410034, 557497526, 495081777; Erik ARNBERGER, Handbuch der thematischen Kartographie (1966), p. 98; Mitchell G. ASH, Wolfram NIESS and Ramon PILS (eds.), Geisteswissenschaften im Nationalsozialismus: das Beispiel der Universität Wien (2010), p, 121; Jeremy Black, A History of the Second World War in 100 Maps (Chicago: University of Chicago Press 2020), pp. 28-9.

2.400 EUR



rte der Slowakei Blatt 3
hen tschechoslowakischen Zählung von 1930 über die Volkszugehörigkeit).

Zeichenerklärung:

- Deutsche
- Slowaken u. Tschechen
- Madjaren
- Ukrainer
- Juden
- Polen
- Z — Zigeuner
- Andere

12. HUNGARY WORLD WAR II GERMAN-SPEAKING ENCLAVE THEMATIC CARTOGRAPHY

Albert MIKSA (b. 1901). / VOLKSBUND DER DEUTSCHEN IN UNGARN.

Schwäbische Türkei: Gebiete Tolnau, Baranya, Schomodei.

Budapest: Emile Kincs lithografia, [1941].

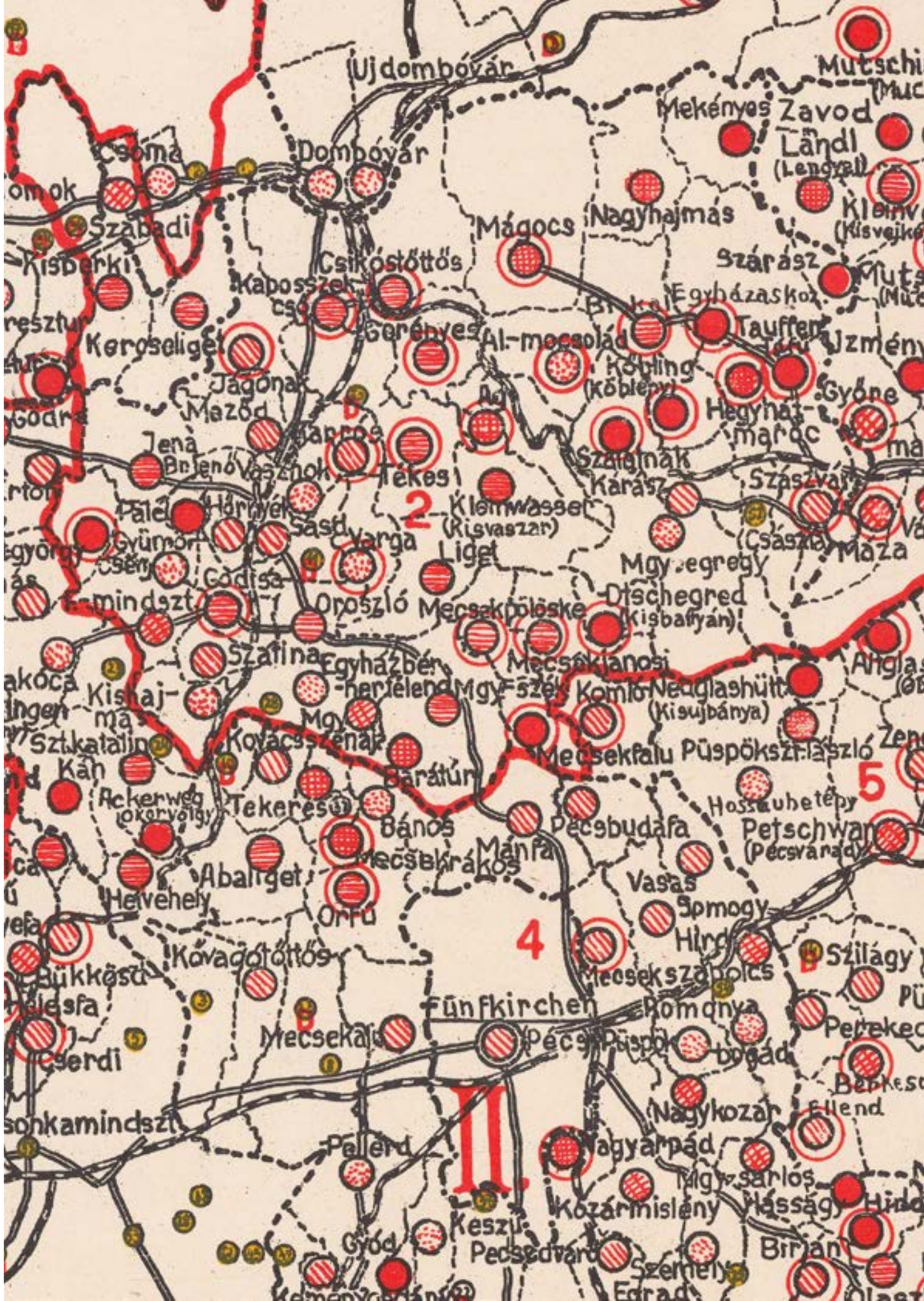
Trichrome lithograph (black, orange, yellow) on thick card-like paper, rolled (Very Good, printing bright, some small old holes in lower left quadrant but scarcely affecting printed details, very slight marginal wear and staining), 65 x 86 cm (25.5 x 34 inches).

A very rare and intriguing ethnographic map showcasing 'Schwäbische Türkei' (Swabian Turkey), the region of southwestern Hungary that since the late 17th century had been home to a large enclave of German Settlers ('Donauschwaben'), who were imported to the region by the Austrian Habsburgs to revive the agrarian economy in the wake of the eviction of the Ottomans; the 'Donauschwaben formed a distinct cultural presence that survives to the present day; the map was published in Budapest in the early days of World War II by Albert Miksa, the Secretary General of the German Association in Hungary, for the purpose of the organization's administrative use; the map shows the precise geographic distribution of the ethnic German communities in the region before most Donauschwaben were expelled from Hungary in the wake of World War II.

From 1526 to 1687, the Ottoman Empire ruled the majority of Hungary. During this period, Budapest and some of the major cities thrived, but the agrarian countryside was largely neglected and became underdeveloped. In 1687, the Austrian Habsburgs conquered Ottoman Hungary, whereupon they embarked upon major resettlement and economic development programmes to restore the region to prosperity.

A key element of the Austrian revival of Hungary was the importation of thousands of German farmers and traders who became known as the 'Danube Swabians' (Donauschwaben). As many of these German settlers came from Swabia (a traditional region in today's Bavaria and Baden-Württemberg), their entire population ended being named this way, although many came from other regions (ex. Hessen).

The Danube Swabians settled in various places in modern-day Hungary, Romania, Serbia and Croatia, where they formed *sprachinseln* (language islands), amidst the indigenous populations of Hungarians, Slavs and Romanians, etc. The German settlers proved to



be highly industrious, and they managed to revive agriculture and the market trade in many regions, while providing the Austrians with a bulwark of reliable German Christians (mostly Roman Catholics) to ward off any attempts by either the indigenous peoples or the Ottomans to regain control of the newly conquered territories. From 1711 to 1750, approximately 800 villages were established in Hungary by German settlers.

The largest single sprachtinsel of Danube Swabians was the area known as 'Swabian Turkey (German: *Schwäbische Türkei*; Hungarian: *Sváb-Törökország*), located in south-western Hungary, between Lake Balaton and the Danube and Drava rivers. Specifically, the German settlers there were concentrated in the counties of Tolna (Tolnau), Baranya (Branau), and Somogy (Schomodei).

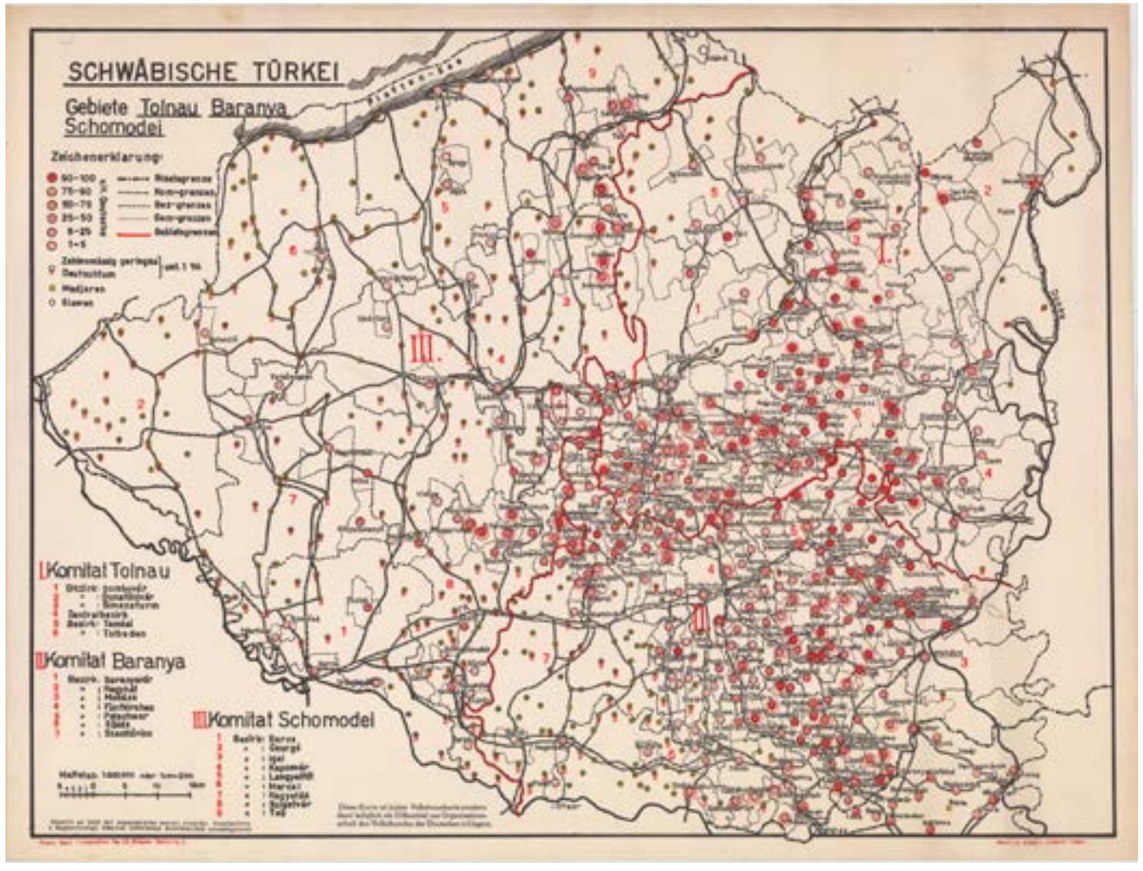
During the era of Habsburg rule, the German settlers of Swabian Turkey prospered, and were largely responsible for transforming the region into a prosperous agrarian zone. The community benefitted from being favoured by the crown and their strong links with fellow German-speakers in Austria and Germany.

The dissolution of Austria-Hungary in the wake of World War I, placed Swabian Turkey within the bounds of the newly independent Hungarian state, whereupon the Donauschwaben lost their special privileges in what was a Magyar-dominated country. While some German communities felt perfectly comfortable as they were, in other places Germans faced pressure from Hungarians who resented their presence. Generally, though, despite the tensions, the Hungarian government recognized that the Danube Germans contributed greatly to the national economy, so, for the most part, the sprachtinseln remained. The Hungarian census of 1933 recorded 477,153 ethnic Germans as living in Hungary.

In the run up to World War II, tensions between the Danube Germans and the Magyar population of Hungary intensified, as people struggled to reconcile how they should react to Hitler's aggressive posture. To create a forum whereby the German communities could be represented (and monitored), the Hungarian government authorized the creation of *Der Volksbund der Deutschen in Ungarn* ('The Association of Germans in Hungary', VDU), in 1937. At that time, there were approximately 600,000 ethnic Germans in Hungary.

Upon the advent of the war, Hungary, led by Admiral Miklós Horthy, supported Germany, in return for not being invaded by the Wehrmacht. In what was an uneasy alliance, Hungary became an Axis puppet state, and as result participated in Hitler's diabolical schemes, such as the Holocaust. For fear of offending Germany, Horthy's regime was careful to show some deference to the Swabian Germans, although many Hungarians (particularly those who disliked their country's alliance with the Nazis) came to bitterly resent their presence.

In October 1944, Germany invaded and occupied Hungary, upon discovering that Horthy was secretly treating with the Allies. This placed the Danube Swabians in very difficult position, as they were viewed as being Hitler's bulwark in Hungary.



Upon the Allied victory in the war, in 1945, and Communist takeover of Hungary the following year, the Danube Swabians fell into great disfavour. Many ethnic Germans were formally expelled from Hungary, while others were 'encouraged' to leave after facing harassment. Many immigrated to Germany, Austria and the Americas. However, sizable communities, including in Swabian Turkey, remained, such that today there are 131,951 native German speakers in Hungary, while as many as 220,000 Hungarians claim German ethnicity. Today, the Germans of southwestern Hungary preserve dialects of the German language, as well as signature cuisine, customs, architecture and art, although the size of their active community is declining due to assimilation with Hungarians and emigration to Western Europe.

The Present Work in Focus

The present separately issued map showcases all 'Schwäbische Türkei', the largest area of German settlement in Hungary. It was published early in World War II, just after Horthy forged his uneasy alliance with Hitler. It was drafted by Albert Miksa (born 1901), a long-time Donauschwaben activist, who by this time was the General Secretary of the Volksbund der Deutschen in Ungarn. Miksa created this work as part of a series of maps to show the four main German spractinseln in Hungary, the other maps being S*hildgebirge u. Bakonyer Wald; Gebiet Westungarn*; and *Gebiet Ofner Bergland*, although these works are seldom found together.

While the work is rather crudely lithographed by a cheap Budapest printer, it is nevertheless a sophisticated ethnographic map, being the best graphic-statistical record of the German population in southwestern Hungary of its era. It embraces the area bordered by Lake Balaton ('Platten-See'), in the northwest, the Drau (Drava) River in the south, and the Donau (Danube) River, to the east, and focuses upon the counties of Tolnau (Tolna), Branau (Baranya), and Schomodei (Somogy), which comprised the heartland of Schwäbische Türkei. The list in the lower left explains the numbers used to identify the 'Bezirks' (districts) within each county. All rivers and roads are delineated, while all towns and villages of any note are labelled, most of which have Hungarian names, although some have dual German-Hungarian names (ex. Dunakömlőd (Kimling), Németkér (Deutsch-Ker), Pécs (Fünfkirchen) and Mohács (Mohatsch)).

Importantly, the symbols used the to depict the ethnographic information are explained in the 'Zeichenerklärung' [Explanation of Symbols], upper left. Towns and villages with significant German populations appear as large circles, with six degrees of colour-coding/shading to denote the percentage of Germans who comprise their populations, ranging from 90-100% down to 1-5%. One notices that the great majority of the population of the towns in the centre and left centre of the map is German. Towns with little or no German residents are noted as small circles, with those coloured in gold being majority Hungarian, and those left blank being mainly Slavic, while those that have at least a trace of a German presence are affixed with a 'D'.

A note, in Hungarian, in the lower left corner reveals that the ethnographic data used to make the map was 'Prepared based on the data of the 1920 Census, supplemented with the results of research by the Der Volksbund der Deutschen in Ungarn'. Seemingly to serve as as reassurance to those concerned by the large German presence in the region, another label, in German, to the right reads: 'This map is not a nationality map, but merely serves as an aid to the organizational work of the Der Volksbund der Deutschen in Ungarn'.

A Note on Rarity

The present map is very rare, which is not surprising as it would have been issued in only a limited print run, while its fragile nature and the fact that its content would have been politically toxic in Communist Hungary would have guaranteed a low survival rate.

We can trace 6 institutional examples of the map (all but 1 in Germany), held by the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin; Bayerische Staatsbibliothek; Beineke Library (Yale University); Deutsche Nationalbibliothek Leipzig; ZBW - Leibniz-Informationszentrum Wirtschaft (Kiel); Herder-Institut für historische Ostmitteleuropaforschung-Institut der Leibniz-Gemeinschaft, Forschungsbibliothek (Marburg an der Lahn). Moreover, we are not aware of any other examples of the map as having appeared in the market.

References: Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin: 2K 10950; Bayerische Staatsbibliothek: Mapp. IX.374 n. Chr; Beineke Library (Yale University): 43eb 1941C; Deutsche Nationalbibliothek Leipzig: 1943 B 231; Herder-Institut für historische Ostmitteleuropaforschung – Institut der Leibniz-Gemeinschaft, Forschungsbibliothek (Marburg-Lahn): K 54 III C 1; OCLC: 255279842, 719234543, 718868548.

750 EUR

13. NAMIBIA – HERERO UPRISING
HERERO AND NAMAQUA GENOCIDE

Paul SPRIGADE (1863 - 1928) & Max MOISEL (1869 - 1920).

Kriegskarte von Deutsch-Südwestafrika. / Bearbeitet von P. Sprigade u. M. Moisel.

Berlin: Dietrich Reimer (Ernst Vohsen), 1904.

Colour photolithograph with original outline hand colour, on 8 untrimmed sheets (each measuring between 35-38 x 77-85 cm) featuring 9 map sections, numerous placenames underlined in contemporary blue crayon, all mounted upon contemporary tan linen with original paste-down printed labels to verso and some sheets with various contemporary ownership markings (handstamp of the 'Kaiserliche Schutztruppe für Südwestafrika / Feldintendantur'; mss. label of "Walther Rasch / Sergeant 3. Proviant Kolonne / II Abteilung"; and the mss. name "Jeske" (Good, sheets bearing extensive signs of active military field use, sheets stained and worn at folds, old tack marks to corners, Windhuk sheet with partial separations to linen along folds since archivally secured), if 8 map sheets trimmed and joined would form a map of irregular dimensions with maximum measurements of approximately 170 x 177.5 cm (67 x 70 inches).

The most consequential map of Namibia made during the German colonial era, a gigantic 8-sheet work that is the first broadly accurate general map of what was the protectorate of Deutsch-Südwestafrika of a scale sufficient for operational use, compiled in great haste but with considerable skill, at the 'Kolonial-kartographischen Institut' in Berlin by the master cartographers Paul Sprigade and Max Moisel, at the beginning of the Herero Wars (1904-8), when the protectorate's indigenous Herero and Nama peoples rebelled against colonial rule; the map was used as the master-plan for the German armies to crush what was a guerilla uprising in a forbidding desert environment and, invidiously, as blueprint for genocide, as during the conflict the Germans killed roughly 80% of the country's indigenous population; the present example of the map being an authentic artefact of the conflict, bearing extensive evidence of field use - very rare as complete with all 8 sheets.

During the early 1880s, Germany, a new country united only in 1871, scrambled to claim its own colonial empire in Africa. At the Berlin Conference (1884-5), the other European powers recognized Germany's title to Deutsch-Südwestafrika (Namibia), Kamerun (Cameroon), Togoland (Togo), and Deutsch-Ostafrika (modern mainland Tanzania, Rwanda and Burundi).



Okombahe (Nathout)
Karap
Omaruru
Otjimbingue
Erongo (Oigab)
Berge
Omuweruomue
Omandumba
Okarindu
Okonjou
Otjosarowo
Gobabis
Wolfsbank
Audeis
Tumib
Gr. Guigams (Lewater)
Kl. Guigams (Bararas)
Gr. Spitzkoppjes
Kl. Spitzkoppjes
Karibib
Otjimukoka
Joh. Albrechtshöhe
Wilhelmstal
(Kamumbonde)
Okasise
Waldau
Okahandja
Friedrichsfelde
(Okarmukusu)
Ombujohakane
Kawatu-rassane
Omambonde
Gr. Barmen
Teufelsbrücke
Otjihawera
Okomaue
Otjimbingue
Okapuko
Brakwater
Kubas
Geiassib Bge.
Ababis
Kabis
Gr. Aukas
Tsawisis
Kangusis
Ubib
Andis
Neumasis Koppjes
Korokulis
Tsumis
Ziechel Bank
Chubs Bge.
Dorstrivier
Sphinx
Wilhelmsfeste
Rosains
Klein-river
Wallwitsch
Pforte
Jakalswater
Hanoas Bi
Husab Sp.
Husab
Haigamb
Witpoort
Roodekop
Anmassib
Diepdal
Geduldsprobe
Wilsonf.
Donkerock
Withaun
Kl. Omaruwater Bge.
Kl. Tinkas (Techaskarib)
Gr. Tinkas
Omaruru
Otjimbingue
Okomaue
Komas
Hochfd
Goab
Vaalgras
Aris
Bismarckfels
Prinz Heinr.
Otjihawera
Okapuko
Brakwater
Omburo
Ketjo B.
Otjikango
Okandjose
Limona
Okamaja
Otjimanombura
Erindi Omakawindu
Okatjongeama
Otumbusomasé
Erindi-Rosengombo
Omapju (Warme Schwefelquelle)
Ombujoarguti
Ongombeanamita
Erindi-Roukambe
Ombotosu
Karumatero
Erindi-Komuhesa
Erindirahatjitsero
Okanatjkuma
Ombujomaje
Okombepera
Okarujkombi
Okarindi-mangombe
Okatjeti
Okombandi
Okamita
Ombujomajere
Okauapehuri
Ombondese
Okatjandi
Ongombojonjka
Okatjarirungu
Otjosemba
Otjimbujo
Okakatjongo
Okapaue
Ombuhamib
Okandu
Okaharui
Otjisasu
Otjihaenena
Otjiwarongo
Omuramba
Otjiwarongo
Omaruru
Otjikoto
Okakeua
Okatjeranda
Ombaruru
Okatjeranda
Okakuiju
Okongava
Okatjamba
Osandrukuru
Omuschamatombe-Mbandja
Omburo
Ketjo B.
Okahuapua
Otjikaru
Otjimakuru
Otjindaue
Owinjoko
Otjimanombura
Erindi Omakawindu
Okatjongeama
Otumbusomasé
Erindi-Rosengombo
Omapju (Warme Schwefelquelle)
Ombujoarguti
Ongombeanamita
Erindi-Roukambe
Ombotosu
Karumatero
Erindi-Komuhesa
Erindirahatjitsero
Okanatjkuma
Ombujomaje
Okombepera
Okarujkombi
Okarindi-mangombe
Okatjeti
Okombandi
Okamita
Ombujomajere
Okauapehuri
Ombondese
Okatjandi
Ongombojonjka
Okatjarirungu
Otjosemba
Otjimbujo
Okakatjongo
Okapaue
Ombuhamib
Okandu
Okaharui
Otjisasu
Otjihaenena
Otjiwarongo
Omuramba
Otjiwarongo
Omaruru
Otjikoto
Okakeua
Okatjeranda
Ombaruru
Okatjeranda
Okakuiju
Okongava
Okatjamba
Osandrukuru
Omuschamatombe-Mbandja
Omburo
Ketjo B.
Okahuapua
Otjikaru
Otjimakuru
Otjindaue
Owinjoko
Otjimanombura
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Okatjeti
Okombandi
Okamita
Ombujomajere
Okauapehuri
Ombondese
Okatjandi
Ongombojonjka
Okatjarirungu
Otjosemba
Otjimbujo
Okakatjongo
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Ombuhamib
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Otjihaenena
Otjiwarongo
Omuramba
Otjiwarongo
Omaruru
Otjikoto
Okakeua
Okatjeranda
Ombaruru
Okatjeranda
Okakuiju
Okongava
Okatjamba
Osandrukuru
Omuschamatombe-Mbandja

Deutsch-Südwestafrika (Namibia), officially classified as a 'protectorate' (although it was de facto a colony), was initially governed by a private commercial entity, the *Deutsche Kolonialgesellschaft fur Südwestafrika* (German Colonial Society for Southwest Africa), supported by German bankers, industrialists and the mayor of Frankfurt, who sought to exploit the colony's considerable mineral wealth. Deutsch-Südwestafrika became a crown colony in 1890, as the Kolonialgesellschaft found the burden of administration too much to bear, although it retained some of its mineral rights. Germany then invited numerous foreign investors, including British interests, to help develop the colony, which was bolstered by as many as 10,000 European settlers.

Within only a generation of establishing the colony, Germany succeeded in developing an impressive network of infrastructure, agricultural ventures and a series of mines that made Deutsch-Südwestafrika economically productive, even if every venture was hard-earned in what was an unforgiving desert environment.

However, Germany's 'progress' in developing Deutsch-Südwestafrika was built on the backs of the indigenous Herero and Nama peoples, who the Germans brutally exploited. The Herero people are of a Bantu ethnic group and reside in what is today central and northern Namibia, as well as southern Angola and western Botswana. They were traditionally nomadic pastoralists, who required a large amount of grazing land to sustain their herds.

The Nama people, native to central and southern Namibia, as well as northwestern South Africa, are of a Khoisan ethic group and while traditionally nomadic pastoralists, since the 1840s, some communities had settled villages from which they tended their herds. Many of the Nama had long converted the Christianity, as the first European missionaries arrived in their territories in the 1830s.

During the first two decades of their colonial rule, the Germans removed the Herero and Nama, either by trickery or force, from a large proportion of their traditional cattle grazing lands, causing tremendous suffering. They also brutally exploited thousands of indigenous workers in systems of corvée labour that closely resembled slavery. However, this was only a prelude the unspeakable horrors that the Germans would inflict upon the Herero and Nama.

The Hero Wars and the Genocide of the Hero and Nama Peoples

At the dawn of the 20th century, the German oppression and harassment of the Herero and Nama peoples intensified, making their lives virtually intolerable. In 1903, tensions broke out into the open, when a group of Herero and Nama warriors brutally tortured and murdered between 120 and 150 German settlers.

In January 1904, in an unprecedented move, the main Herero chiefs, led by Samuel Maherero, and the Nama chiefs, led by Captain Hendrik Witbooi, formed an alliance to mount a mass armed rebellion against German rule, instigating a conflict known as the Herero Wars (1904-8), or the Herero Uprising (German: Herero-Aufstand).

The Scutztruppe (the German 'security force' in Deutsch-Südwestafrika) were initially caught off guard, seemingly unable to contain the unrest. Kaiser Wilhelm II's government soon flooded the colony with 19,000 regular German troops (an overwhelming force in a country that had a total population of maybe 110,000).

The German forces, led by Lieutenant-General Lothar von Trotha (1848 - 1920), who was famed for his ruthless conduct during the Boxer Rebellion in China (1900-1), was an ideological white supremacist and genocidal fanatic (a mindset shared by many of his colleagues). He saw his mission as not merely suppressing the uprising but annihilating the Herero and Nama peoples altogether. Trotha famously wrote:

"I believe that the nation [of the Herero and Nama] as such should be annihilated, or, if this was not possible by tactical measures, have to be expelled from the country ...This will be possible if the water-holes [in the desert] are occupied. The constant movement of our troops will enable us to find the small groups of this nation who have moved backwards and destroy them gradually".

After defeating the main Herero-Nama army at the Battle of Waterberg (August 11, 1904), the conflict turned into a brutal guerrilla war, whereupon small, highly mobile native units, taking advantage of their superior knowledge of the desert, ambushed German troops. However, Trotha's men (aided by examples of the present map) proceeded to simply overwhelm the countryside, hunting down the Herero and Nama warriors, slaughtering many (even those who surrendered after being promised civil treatment), while banishing the civilians (women and children) to remote parts of the desert void of working wells, where almost all perished due to thirst or starvation.

The Herero and Nama that the Germans decided to bring into captivity were sent the concertation camps (the most infamous being Shark Island), where most died from the maltreatment, starvation and disease. Perhaps even more disturbingly, the Germans, conducted horrific, deranged scientific experiments on the captives seeking 'to prove the racial superiority of Europeans', while taking their remains to Germany as gruesome trophies.

In the end, Germany utterly crushed the Herero-Nama revolt, granting them total control of Deutsch-Südwestafrika. However, they killed as much as 80% of the indigenous population, as 65,000 Herero and 10,000 Nama had died (the exact numbers will never be known). While Europeans killing Africans for their land was nothing new, the ideological and scientific approach that the Germans took to the Herero-Nama Genocide, with its disgusting racial experiments, reached a new level of depravity. Many modern scholars have sought links between the Herero-Nama Genocide and The Holocaust of World War II.

As it turned out, the Germans' efforts were all for nothing, as Germany would lose control of Southwest Africa (then a largely depopulated, ravaged land) to Britain, in 1915, during World War I. The Herero and Nama, who were to suffer further under the Apartheid regime of the Republic of South Africa (which ruled Southwest Africa from 1948 to 1990), have taken generations to recover for the genocide. Fortunately, now they have their own independent country, Namibia, which is enjoying something of renaissance buoyed by a commodities boom and tourism.

The Present Map: Guide for Guerilla Warfare, Blueprint for Genocide

Upon the outbreak of the Herero Wars, the Schutztruppe were alarmed by the fact that they were expected to fight a guerilla insurgency in a country which to them remained largely an enigma. Indeed, Deutsch-Südwestafrika had never been systematically mapped, and much of its largely desert landscape had never even been visited by Europeans, while other areas were known only by rough sketches. In many places, the Germans had to rely upon local guides, as no maps existed. On the plus side, the colony's coastlines had long been perfectly charted, and many areas near the key German towns and agrarian colonies, Christian missions and the corridors along railways and major roads had been mapped to a high standard, while other areas were covered by sketches of lesser but still viable quality.

In January 1904, the General Staff of the German Army made an emergency request to the *Kolonial-kartographischen Institut* to create what would be the first accurate general map of the Deutsch-Südwestafrika to scale that could inform operation military use. The Institut, the German colonial mapping agency, was funded by the Colonial Ministry, but operated out of the premises of the esteemed Berlin commercial cartographic publisher of Dietrich Reimer. The Insitut was led by its director, Max Moisel, and his top lieutenant, Paul Sprigade, who were the foremost German authorities on the cartography of Africa. For this project, Sprigade assumed the lead role, while Moisel acted as second chair.

For some time, the Institut shelved all other projects, and worked 24/7 on assembling the best available geographic sources on Deutsch-Südwestafrika, raiding the archives of the colonial, foreign and war ministries, mining, trading and construction firms, commercial map houses, as well as any maps held by private citizens, in addition to their own vast corpus of manuscript and printed material. While Sprigade and Moisel and their associates worked with great speed, they were careful to sort the 'wheat from the chaff' and their achievement in creating the *Kriegskarte von Deutsch-Südwestafrika* was truly impressive, especially given the stressful circumstances under which they operated.

Sprigade and Moisel used the best available general map of the protectorate, Paul Langhans's *Sudwest-Afrikanisches Schutzgebiet in 4 Blattern* (Gotha: Justus Perthes, 1896), done to scale 1:2,000,000, as their template but increased it scale to 1:800,000, creating a mid-scale map fit for military operational use. On the map, areas of elevation are shown by thick lines of shading (to enable them to be viewed over a campfire or by moonlight), while all rivers, wadis and dried lakes are carefully charted.

As explained in the key, in the lower margin of each sheet, symbols identify railway lines in service (bold black lines; namely, the *Bahnstrecke Swakopmund–Windhoek*, built 1897-1902, the 1654 km link that connected the sea with the colonial capital); railway lines under construction (hollow tracked lines; namely, the *Otavibahn*, which from 1906 connected Swakopmund to the mining districts in the far northeast); the locations of wells (a 'u' shape, of vital importance in a desert land); settlements with white inhabitants (block dots); mission stations (hollow dots with a cross); places with German military posts (underlined in orange); post offices (orange horns); telegraph lines (bold orange lines); routes of the Woermann steamship line in the seas (dashed orange lines); while numerous roads and desert trails are marked by black lines. Countless indigenous settlements and encampments, as well as European farms are also labeled, with many places featuring their elevations in metres. Notably, the map is today an important documentary source, as it preserves many original Herero and Nama placenames that subsequently disappeared due to Germanization.

While the map was far from perfect, a contemporary review captured the spirit of its public reception:

"*The achievement contained in this large eight-sheet map, born out of necessity, so to speak, deserves every recognition...* [Sprigade and Moisel] *created a map suitable for both military and geographical purposes from heterogenous material, with extraordinarily rich, critically examined content and beautifully combined with clarity... It is by no means a sketch map, as one might assume given the speed with which it was produced, but a fully-fledged work*" (Globus: *Illustrierte Zeitschrift für Länder- und Völkerkunde,* LXXXV. Band (1904), p. 213).

The map had obvious use as a masterplan for planning military operations in Deutsch-Südwestafrika, but also had a far more ominous purpose – as a blueprint for genocide. It was employed by Schutztruppe and army patrols to locate indigenous villages/encampments and the associated wells, whereupon they would kill, capture or banish the residents (mostly civilians) into the desert. They would then guard or poison the wells to ensure that those who remained in the area died of thirst.

How the Kriegskarte was Produced and Distributed

Importantly, the *Kriegskarte* consists of 8 individually titled sheets featuring 9 map sections that could be trimmed and joined to form a single map of irregular dimensions with maximum measurements of approximately 170 x 177.5 cm. The sheets are [1]. Zeesfontein; [2]. Owambo; [3]. Otawi; [4]. Windhuk; [5]. Rehoboth; [6]. Keetmanshoop; [7]. Warmbad; and [8]. Andara with Linjanti (with this sheet containing 2 maps sections). However, the map was not produced in 'one go'. Under pressure to rush the map out as quickly as possible, the individual sheets were issued separately and serially from the Reimer workshop, with the first sheet Windhuk relaeased in very short order, followed by the Otawi and Rehoboth sheets, which all depicted especially important combat theatres. The first states of all 8 sheets were completed by end of February 1904, only 5 weeks after the Institut was given the order the start work on the project. The first shipments of the map sheets arrived in Deutsch-Südwestafrika aboard a Woermann line steamer in late March 1904.

The publisher issued the sheets in two forms. Some were issued without backing and folding into printed paper wrappers, bearing a small key map, the 'Übersichsblatt zur Kriegskarte von Deutsch-Südwestafrika' showing how the sheets could be connect, and sole for the price of 1 Mark each. Otherwise, as is the case here, the sheets were mounted upon linen by the publisher with printed labels on the verso. They sheets were intended for active use in the field and would have been more expensive that the other (flimsy) format. In this case, the publisher did not include the small key map anywhere, as it would have been considered cumbersome and unnecessary.

Notably, Sprigade and Moisel, after completing the first states of the sheets, obsessively searched for new and better sources, while taking note of suggested corrections that were submitted to them by interested parties. As such, they soon ran off an "improved" second, and even a third edition of some of the sheets. The second edition of the Windhuk sheet was issued in February 1904, even before many of the first editions of the other sheets were completed. As such, many complete sets of the map (such as the present example) are composed of sheets from a variety of editions, as people would replace the outdated sheets with those of the revised edition.

Specifically, the preset set of the Kriegskarte has 6 of its sheets as being of the first edition, while the Windhuk sheet is of the 'Third edition improved and supplemented based on newly received materials, April 1904', while the Warmbad is of the 'Second improved edition, July 1904', so allowing the user to have the most up-to-date view of the country possible.

The present example of the map is remarkable, as it is an authentic artifact of the Herero Wars, as its sheets, all mounted upon original linen, are all slightly worn and stained from being carried (likely on mounted patrol) through the desert. The versos feature evidence of provenance, including the handstamp of the 'Kaiserliche Schutztruppe für Südwestafrika / Feldintendantur' ['Imperial Protection Force for Southwest Africa / Field Directorate']; the handwritten label of "Walther Rasch / Sergeant 3. Proviant Kolonne / II Abteilung" ["Walther Rasch / Sergeant of the 3rd Provisional Column / II. Department"]; and the name "Jeske" penned in manuscript. Additionally, the Windhuk and Rehoboth sheets feature numerous places underlined in contemporary blue crayon, indicating that the map users were likely operating in the central part of the protectorate (which was the main theatre of the war), while all the sheets bear tack marks in their corners, revealing that they were likely at one point mounted to the wall of an army outpost.

Max Moisel, Paul Sprigade and the Cartography of Germany's Colonies

Germany, a country that became unified only in 1871, did not possess any overseas colonies prior to the 1880s. However, Germany possessed about the most technically sophisticated land surveying and map publishing capabilities in the world. Moreover, many Germans, either on their own commercial initiative, or working for foreign governments had, during the 18th and 19th centuries, created many of the most important maps of the Middle East, South Africa, Indonesia, Latin America and the United States.

In the 1880s, Germany acquired several overseas colonies, including German East Africa, German Southwest Africa, Togoland, Cameroon, Eastern New Guinea, and the Caroline Islands; many of these lands were hitherto not well mapped. New surveys needed to be commissioned and the resulting maps edited and published. In the early years of their colonial era, the German State Colonial Office, the Reichs-Kolonialamt, had to decide whether to set up its own mapmaking agency (expensive and technically difficult) or to find a more innovative approach.

The firm of Dietrich Reimer (founded in 1845) in Berlin, was one of the world's most esteemed cartographic publishing houses, long associated with Heinrich Kiepert, the foremost modern cartographer of Turkey and the Middle East. Since 1891, the firm was led by Ernst Vohsen, an old Africa hand who was a director of the Deutsch-Ostafrikanische Gesellschaft. Under Vohsen's influence the Reichs-Kolonialamt increasingly turned to the Reimer firm to fulfil its map drafting and publishing commissions.

Enter Max Moisel (1869 - 1920), a cartographer who had joined the Reimer firm in 1888. Moisel was so gifted at analyzing and editing sources from the field, and drafting them into finished maps, that he brought the firm's colonial mapping up to an entirely new level of excellence.

Working closely with Moisel was his long-time colleague, Paul Sprigade (1863 - 1928), a native of Silesia, who had worked for the Reimer firm since 1883, while specializing in colonial cartography since 1892. He managed many important projects, including, from 1895, serving as the editor of the *Kleinen Deutschen Kolonialatlas*, a continually updated series of pocket atlases of the German colonies. He was also instrumental in the production of the *Karte von Deutche-Ostafriaka,* a monumental survey of the colony, published in a series of 29 sheets (Berlin: Reimer, 1895-7).

In 1899, in good part due to Vohsen's lobbying and Moisel and Sprigade's talent, the Reichs-Kolonialamt decided to create the Kolonial-kartographischen Institut, that would operate as part of the Reimer firm, working out of their premises and manned by their employees, but would funded entirely be the minstry. The Institut would be given a monopoly on official cartographic work relating the German colonies. Moisel was appointed as the first director, and of the Institut, with Sprigade as his deputy.

Moisel and Sprigade published the *Grosser deutscher Kolonialatlas* (1901) and drafted several fine large format maps of individual colonies. The *Kriegskarte von Deutsch-Südwestafrika* project, led by Sprigade, stands out, as an especially impressive achievement, accomplished under the most challenging circumstances.

Notably, Sprigade became the foremost authority on the mapping of Togo, overseeing the creation of the first large scale general map of the protectorate, the *Karte von Togo / 1:200 000* (10 Sheets, 1902-10). In 1907 he toured Togo, which permitted him to make many important corrections to the map.

In 1908, Moisel travelled to Cameroon, where he learned first-hand about the countryside and the nature of surveying in African frontier environments. This led to the publication of his colossal *Karte von Kamerun* (31 sheets, completed 1910).

On the eve of the World War I, the *Kolonial-kartographischen Institut* employed over 60 mapmakers and support staff and played a major role in informing the German military effort in Africa. However, Germany lost the war and with it all her colonies, so compelling the Institut to close in 1920.

A Note on Rarity

The present map is rare as complete with all 8 sheets. While we can locate around 10 or so complete examples in institutions (ex. Staatbibliothek zu Berlin; Bibliothèque nationale de France, Harvard University, Cambridge University Library), they very seldom appear on the market. Apart from the present offering, the last complete example of the map offered for sale, of which we are aware, appeared at a German auction in 2012.

References: Staatbibliothek zu Berlin: Mapp. XX,81; Bibliothèque nationale de France: GE DD-954; Harvard University Library: MAP-LC G8620 s800 .S6; Cambridge University Library: Maps.d.506.90.1-; OCLC: 175010462, 762053826, 642972196, 48899937, 1252311368; Geographische Zeitschrift, zehnter jahrgang (Leipzig, 1904), pp. 183, 236, 238; Globus: Illustrierte Zeitschrift für Länder- und Völkerkunde, LXXXV. Band (1904), pp. 145, 213; Jana MOSER, Untersuchungen zur Kartographiegeschichte von Namibia: Die Entwicklung des Karten- und Vermessungswesens von den Anfängen bis zur Unabhängigkeit 1990, Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Dresden (2007), pp. 164-6.

4.500 EUR

14. ARMENIA / SOVIET ARMENIA THEMATIC CARTOGRAPHY

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE ARMENIAN SSR / GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF GEODESY AND CARTOGRAPHY OF THE USSR / Aramais Bagratovich ARUTIUNIAN and Andranik Bakhsii BAGHDASARYAN (Editors).

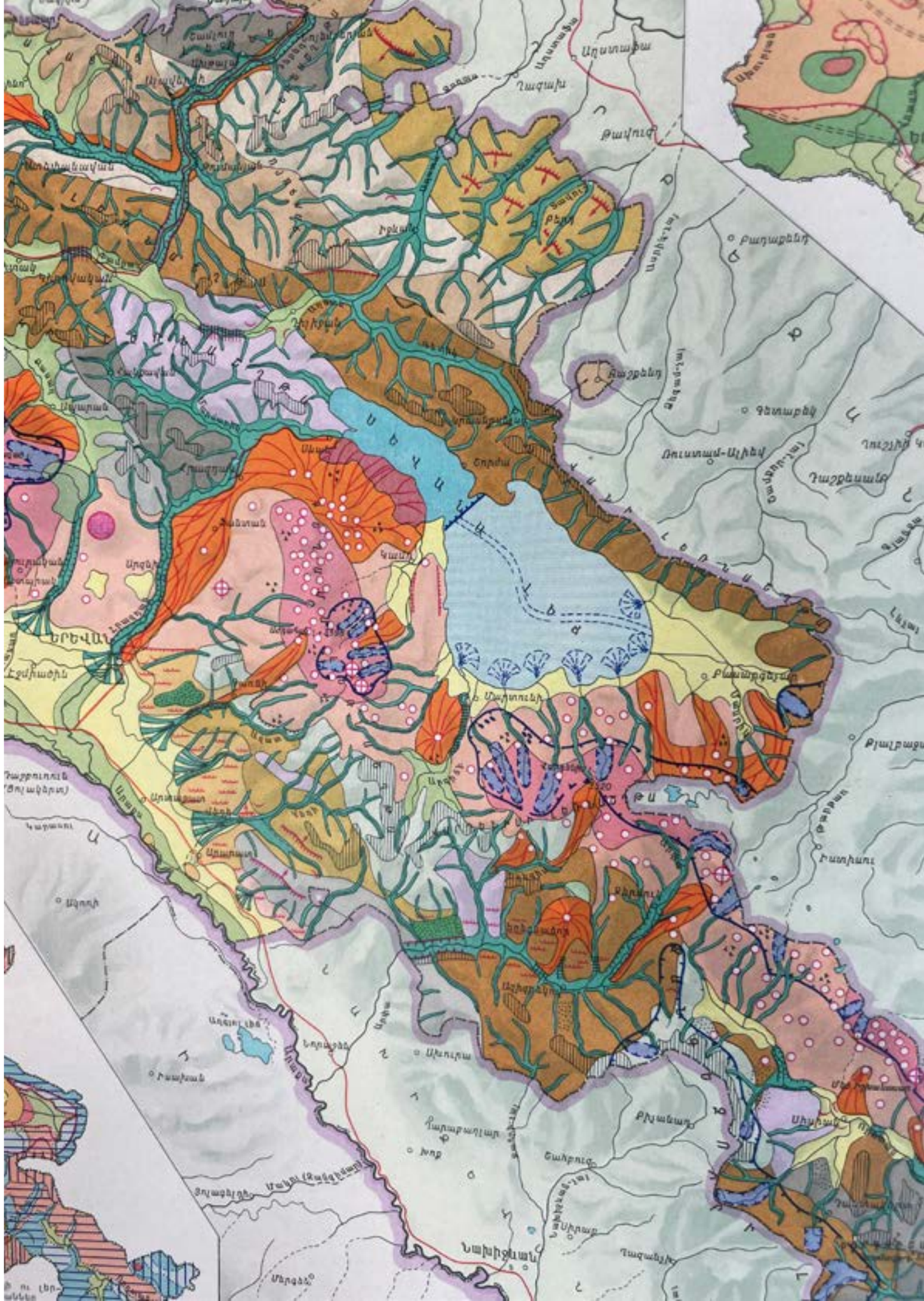
Հայկական Սովետական Սոցիալիստական Ռեսպուբլիկայի Ատլաս
[Atlas of the Armenian Socialist Republic].

Yerevan and Moscow: Academy of Sciences of the Armenian SSR, 1961.

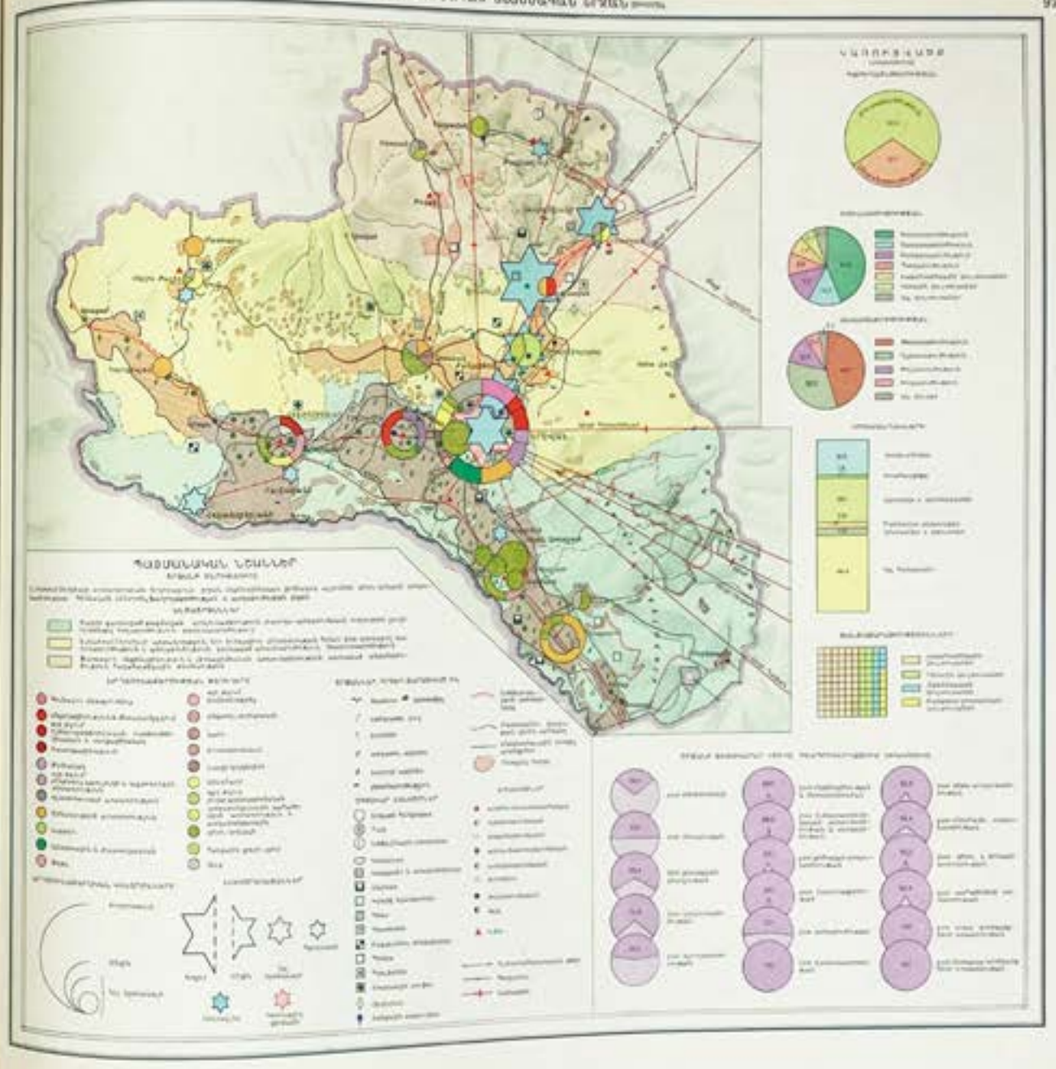
Small oblong folio (33.5 x 34.5 cm): viii, 111 pp., including 97 full page coloured plates of maps and numerous diagrams, errata slip pasted to final free endpaper; bound in original full dark red cloth with front cover bearing a blind-stamped border and arms of the Armenian SSR with title in gilt to both front cover and spine (Very Good, light wear to the binding, front endpaper with light folds).

A Armenian language edition of the first thematic atlas of Armenia; one of the most impressive and engaging works of Soviet scientific cartography, featuring 97 full-page, full-colour plates of sophisticated maps plus diagrams covering virtually all aspects of the geography, geology, economy, transport and demographics of the Armenian SSR; predicated upon years of careful research and draughtsmanship by the Armenian Academy of Sciences.

Present here is a the Armenian language edition of the first thematic atlas of the Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic. An edition in Russian language was published contemporary. The volumes are amongst the most impressive works of Soviet scientific cartography, featuring 97 full-page, full-colour maps predicated upon original research and fresh data compiled by the Academy of Sciences of the Armenian SSR. The maps showcase a vast wealth of information covering virtually all subjects of the geography, geology, economy, transportation, demographics and history of Armenia, employing the most sophisticated graphic techniques. Importantly, both the Russian language and Armenian editions of the atlas, which were published simultaneously, are identical in all respects save for the language employed for the text and toponymy. This was common practice for major scientific publications in the USSR republics outside of Russia, such that works were published in the local language, while the Russian language editions could be used by everyone across the country. While each edition was sold separately, they often appeared together in libraries for the aforementioned reason.







The Armenian SSR occupied the territory that now constitutes today's independent Republic of Armenia. The region had been conquered by the Russian Empire from Persia in 1828, and for almost a century was known as the Yerevan Governorate. From 1918-1920, Armenia briefly became an independent country until it was conquered by the Red Army. The Soviets formed the Armenian SSR in 1920, as the republic's population swelled due the influx of refugees from Anatolia owing to the Armenian Genocide (1914-23). In 1922, the republic was merged into the Transcaucasian SSR (embracing Armenia, Georgia and Azerbaijan), a union which was dissolved in 1936. That year, the Armenian SSR was restored as a separate country within the Soviet Union.

For the first generation of Soviet rule in Armenia much of the geographical and scientific research on the republic was run out of Moscow, with the extreme majority of related publications issued there. In 1943, during the height of World War II, Stalin initiated reforms that led to the establishment of the Academy of Sciences of the Armenian SSR in Yerevan. Armenia possessed an especially strong cadre of geographers and geographical historians and the creation of the academy unlocked the community's potential, providing a local outlet and a source of sponsorship for research and publications.

Hitherto the thematic mapping of Armenia was patchy, consisting of mining and infrastructure maps of specific localities, plus often vague geological maps. Beginning in the early 1950s, the Armenian Academy envisaged the creation of a grand thematic atlas featuring maps covering virtually every aspect of the republic's natural and human geography, done to the most sophisticated standards, predicated upon the latest data. This would bring the study and application of geography to a world class level, such as had already been realized in Soviet Russia.

After years of planning, the atlas project finally came to fruition under the leadership of Aramais Bagratovich Arutiunian, who served as the Armenian Academy's director from 1959 to 1963. He assembled an expert panel of geographers, statisticians and historians, who marshalled data and new research that was adapted to create entirely new, original thematic maps drafted under the direction of Professor Andranik Bakhsii Baghdasaryan. While the project enjoyed the active assistance of the USSR's General Directorate of Geodesy and Cartography in Moscow, the undertaking would be the first geographic mega-project of the 20th Century under Armenian leadership, and the most ambitious graphic scientific publication ever created in the country during Soviet times. The publication of both the Armenian and Russian language editions the atlases represented a watershed moment in the intellectual life of Armenia.

After an informative introduction, both editions of the atlas (which have the exact same pagination and layout) feature 97 full-page thematic maps plus numerous diagrams. Highlights include maps on Armenia's Geology (p. 10); Tectonics (p. 12); Geomorphology (p. 14); Mineralogy (p. 18); many Climate maps; Hydrology (p. 40); Soils (p. 50); the Population Distribution of Armenians across Anatolia and Caucasus (pp. 58 and 59); the Emigration of Armenians to other countries (p. 61); the Population Density and Distribution in the Armenian SSR (p. 64); Electricity (p. 68); Viniculture (p. 82); other Agricultural maps; Economic Production (p. 92); Transpiration frequency along routes (p. 93); Armenian Trade with the rest of the USSR (p. pp. 94 and 95); Armenia's Global Trade (p. 96); Economic maps for each Armenian province; maps of Historical Armenia (pp. 102-108); plus, Armenia on Antique maps.



Interestingly, the atlas features a special double-page map of the ‘kooky’ Soviet project to extract vast quantities of water from Lake Sevan, the vast high-altitude lake in the north-centre of the country (pp. 74-75). In 1933, the Soviet government, seeking to aid the rapid industrialization of Armenia and to support irrigation in the Ararat Plain (by Yerevan), embarked upon a mega-project to drain millions of litres of water a day from the lake. A giant tunnel running from the lake to the Yerevan area was completed in 1949, which proceeded to rapidly drain Sevan. While the project did succeed in providing sufficient water for the desired purposes, the lowering of the water level wreaking vast ecological damage and destroying Lake Sevan’s once vibrant fishing industry. By 2002, the lake level had dropped by almost 20 metres! Fortunately, recent efforts to raise the lake level, by completing a massive water tunnel to Sevan from the mountains in the south or Armenia, has ensured that the fishing industry and the local ecology have rebounded; by 2029 it is planned that the lake level will rise to almost half of that which was lost since the 1930s.

References: Armenian language ed.: Library of Congress: G2157.A7 H3 1961 / OCLC: 36184986, 1265048982, 27999874; David Rumsey Map Collection, Pub List No. 13362).

1.400 EUR



15. HARBIN IMPRINT
NEW CHINESE ARMY

Изданіе Штаба Войскъ Дальняго Востока [Army Staff of the Far East].

Первые большие маневры Китайской армии въ Октябрѣ 1905 г

[Pervye bol'shie manevry Kitajskoj armii v Oktjabre 1905 g. / The First Great Maneuvers of the Chinese army in October 1905].

Harbin: Новый Край 1906.

8°, [4 pp.], X, 73 pp., [1], 39 pp., 6 colour lithographed maps, 11 interleaved double-page images, original wrappers with lettering (old soviet library stamps and labels, wrappers slightly soiled with small chips and tiny tears, internally clean with little wear).

A rare Russian publication, printed in Harbin, with detailed descriptions of maneuvers of the reformed Chinese Army, held only weeks after the end of the Russo-Japanese war, in front of international guests.

In October 1905, only weeks after the end of the Russo-Japanese war, the Chinese Army held impressive maneuvers on large areas with up to 50.000 man per maneuver, where it showed in various war games its reformed and modernized structure.

As the international spectators found the event impressive, they remained critical to the fighting techniques of Chinese.

This detailed report in Russian language, accompanied with maps and images and published by the Army Staff of the Far East describes and evaluates these Chinese war games.

5 colour folding maps at the end of the book showcase the large maneuvers held in various parts of China in the mid and late October. The last map presents the borders of China and Korea after the Russo-Japanese War with constructed and planned railroads, inland China, Mongolia and Manchuria, provinces and the Great Wall of China. The map in the lower part shows the dislocation of the Chinese Troops.

We are aware of one institutional example (University of Hawaii Manoa Library).

1.800 EUR



СХЕМА № 4.

Положеніе къ бою 23/24 Октября.

С – В – Е – Р – Н – А – Я А – Р – М – І – Я

Хэ-цзянь-фу

Да-юй-чжуань

Ю – Ж – Н – А – Я А – Р – М – І – Я

Схема № 1.

Положеніе 9/22 октября 1905 г. вечеромъ и общее положеніе послѣ боя 11/24 октября.

Пекинъ

ПРОВИНЦІЯ ШАНЬСИ

ПРОВИНЦІЯ ШАНЬДУНЬ

УСЛОВНЫЯ ЗНАКИ.

а) положеніе 9/22 октября вечеромъ.

Полевая дѣйствующія войска — сѣв. армія; кав. „

Продовольственныя войска — сѣв. армія; кав. „

б) положеніе 11/24 октября вечеромъ.

Полевая дѣйствующія войска — сѣв. армія; кав. „

Продовольственныя войска — сѣв. армія; кав. „

МАСШТАБЪ



Стрѣлковая цѣпь [illegible] бою 11 октября.


КАРТА
КИТАЯ И КОРЕИ
Пояснение знаков.
ДИСЛОКАЦІЯ
Китайскихъ войскъ
Наименованіе Вице-Королевствъ.
ЧЖИЛИЙСКОЕ
ЛЯНЬ-ЦЗЯНСКОЕ
ХУГУАНСКОЕ или ДАВЫРСКОЕ
ГАНЬ-ШАНСКОЕ
ЮНЬ-ЧЖЭ
ЮНЬ-ГУЙСКОЕ
ЛИН-ГУАНСКОЕ
СЫ-ЧУАНСКОЕ

16. CRIMEAN TATARS IN ROMANIA
CONSTANȚA IMPRINT

Müstecib H. FAZIL (later Müstecib ÜLKÜSAL, 1899-1996), Editor.

امل مجموعەسي . Emel medjmuasâ
[Emel mecmuası]

Constanța, Romania: 1932-1935.

1932: 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 12.
1933: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.
1934: 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9.
1935: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

30 issues (of circa 120?), all large 8° , each 40 pp. with black and white illustrations (wrappers slightly stained with small tears, tiny loss of material, contemporary Romanian postal stamps and written or pasted-down typed names of the recipients, sporadic old annotations on the covers, internally with minor age-toning, foxing and sporadic light water-staining and old annotations, some examples uncut, issue 1932, 1: 12 with a large cut-out on first page with missing text).

A set of 30 issues of an unusual Tatar magazine published in Constanța, Romania, for the Crimean Tatar minority, which moved to the territory of today's Romania during the Russian famine of 1921 and fleding the Soviet government's collectivization in 1928–29.

The monthly Emel (Ideal) was published regularly from 1932 until September 1940, what was "a rarity for the Muslim press of the time on the Balkans and documents the professionalism of the editorial" (Adam 2009, p. 79). The magazine included mostly literary texts and articles on the culture . The magazine used the Ottoman script, combined with Latin titles and names on the wrappers.

The editor Müstecib H. Fazıl (later known as Müstecib Ülküsal, 1899-1996) was an author and lawyer of Crimean Tatar origins living in Romania. Fazıl was known for his active work on the history of the minority and connecting the contemporary émigrés. His most famous work is Dobruca ve Türkler (Dobruca and Turks) on the Turkish population in the Romanian region Dobruca on the Black Sea, published in 1940. He was also an author of books on Crimean Turkish Tatars and proverbs of the Turkish Tatars in Dobruca. In 1941, he moved to Turkey, where he received a Turkish citizenship.



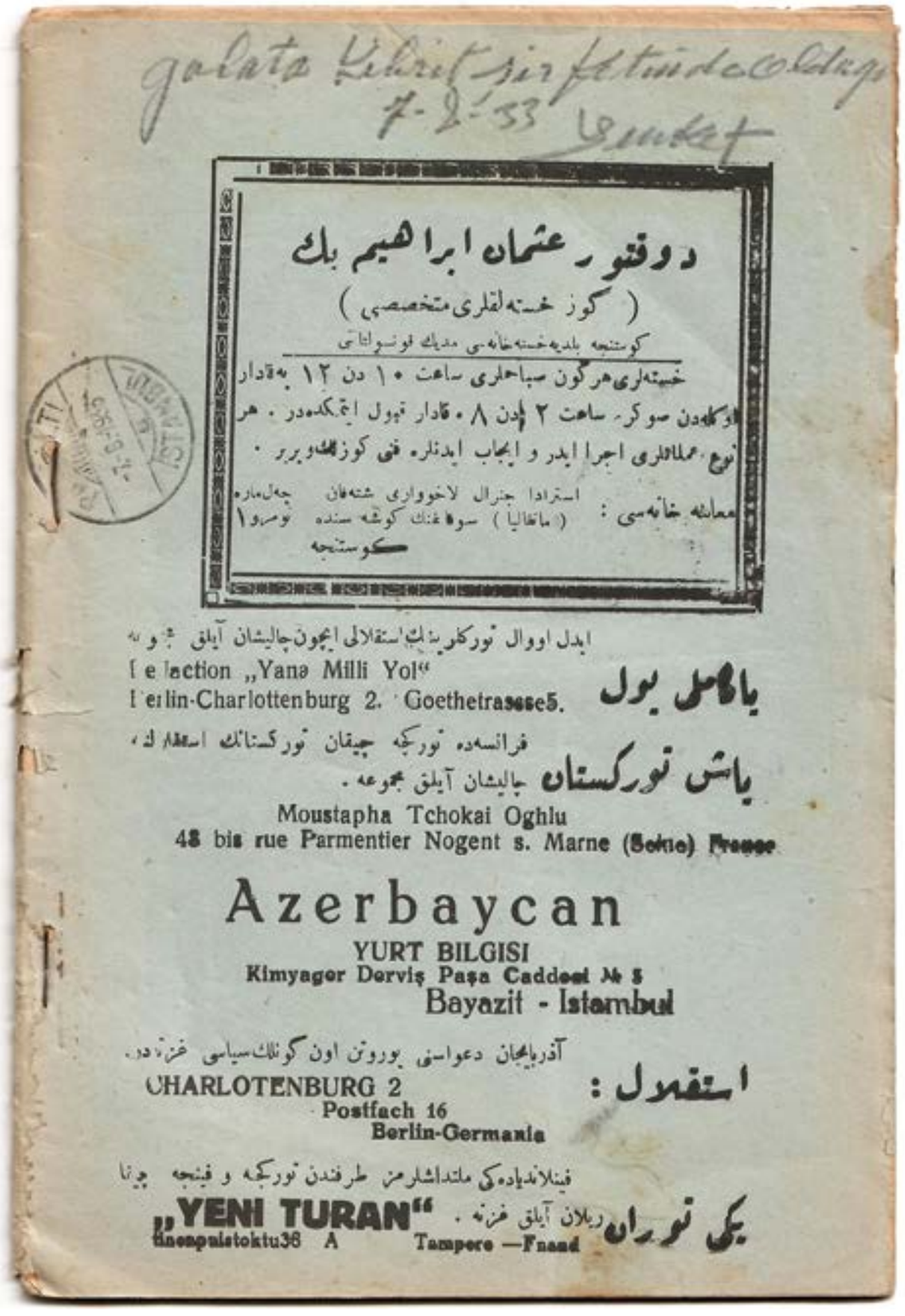
Müstecib H. Fazıl started publishing Emel magazine together with his friends in Constanța from 1930 until 1940. On the initiative of his friends he resumed the publication in 1960 in Ankara.

The Note on Rarity

The magazine is very rare and only sporadically appears in the Western institutions. Worldcat lists four institutions, holding examples of the publication: Harvard University (6 issues), Duke University Libraries (10 issues), University of Chicago Library (unknown number of issues from 1930,1932-1940) and University of Minnesota (unknown number of issues).

References: OCLC 6337910, 1114955078. Cf.: Volker Adam, Zwischen rumänischer Heimat und dem Traum von der Krim : das Nationalbewusstsein der Dobrudschatataren von den Anfängen bis in die Gegenwart, Acta Orientalia 2009, 70, pp. 63–91, on-line source: aengelse,+Adam_Krimtataren2.pdf).

1.800 EUR



17. INDIA / BANGLADESH – BENGAL / WATER-WAY MANAGEMENT / HYDROLOGY ARCHAEOLOGY / CALCUTTA IMPRINT

Walter Stanhope SHERWILL (1815 - 1890) and VARIOUS AUTHORS.

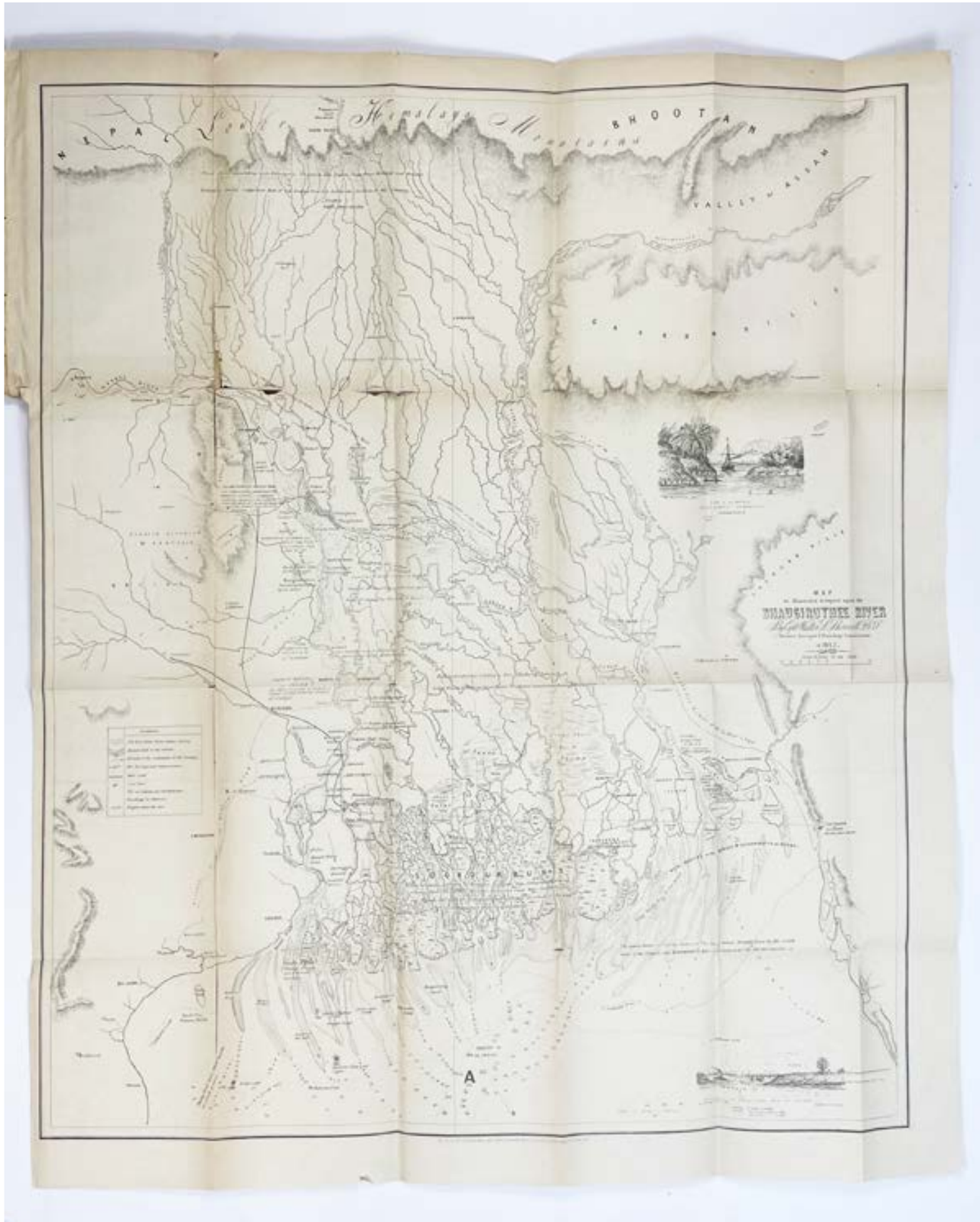
Selections from the Records of the Bengal Government. Published by Authority. No. XXIX. Report on the Rivers of Bengal by Captain W.S. Sherwill. [&] Papers of 1856, 1857 and 1858 on the Damoodah Embankments, &c., &c., &c.

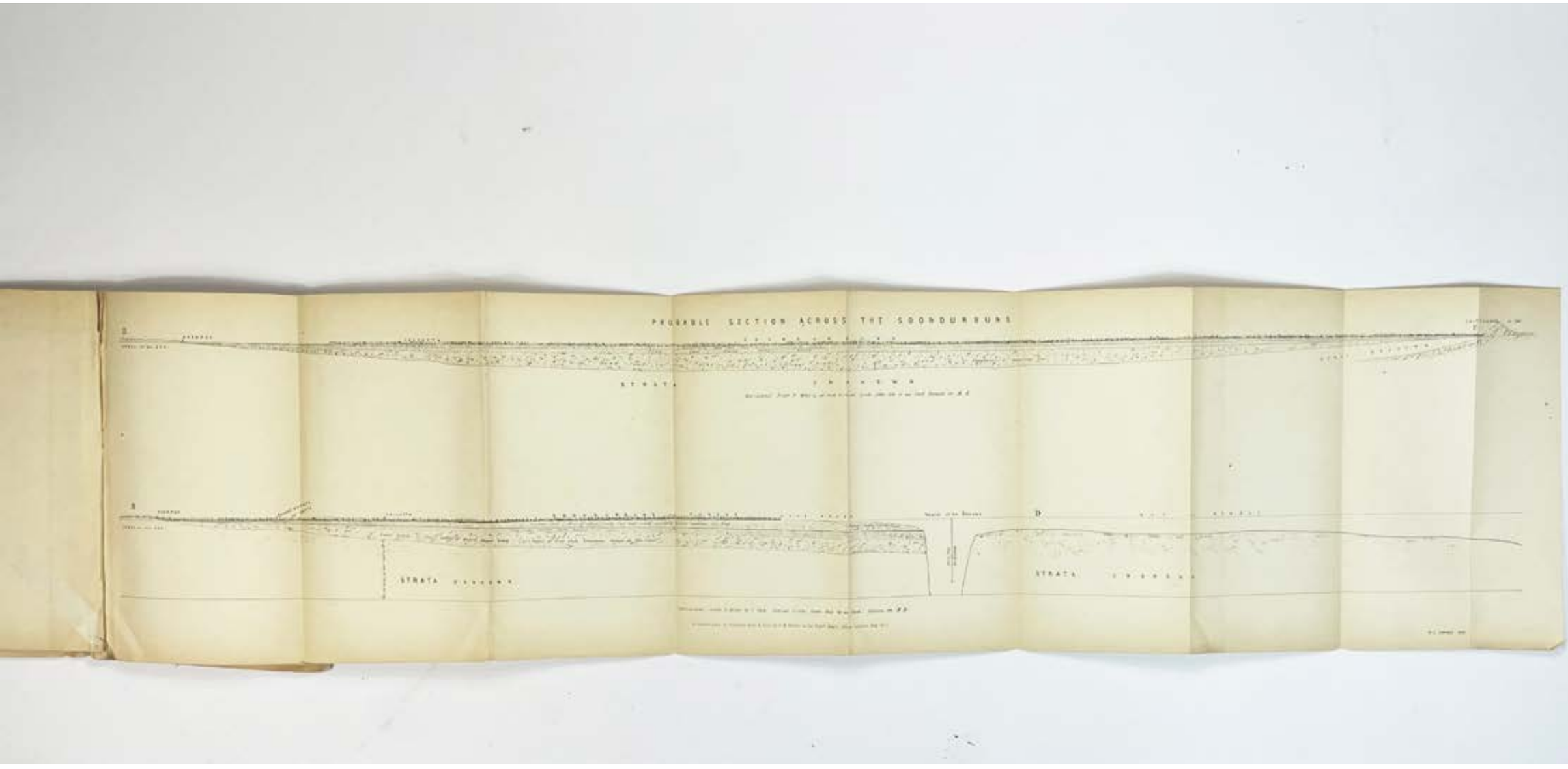
Calcutta: G.A. Savielle, Calcutta Printing and Publishing Company, 1858.

8° (24 x 15 cm): 1f. (title), 18 pp., [1 p.], 93 pp. (with numerous maps and diagrams imbedded in text, with 1 highlighted in red colour), plus 5 folding plates (3 maps, 2 diagrams) with 1 printed on tracing paper with original outline hand colour, bound in original maroon cloth soft covers with pastedown title label to upper cover (Good, text generally clean but some marked spotting on leaves from pp. 57-62 and final leaf, 1st plate (Bhaugiruthee) with wear along some folds and small loss along one fold vertex and closed tear at hinge, 4th plate (Sketch Map) a little loose with a long closed tear from hinge but no loss, other plates very good; covers worn and stained but holding firm, title label a little chipped with contemporary ink ownership inscription).

Very rare – one of the most important early works on river management and flood control made in India; being a two-part official publication of the Bengal Government, its first section, written by Captain (later Lt. Colonel) Walter Stanhope Sherwill, a surveyor, artist, geologist and mountaineer, analyses how the course of the vital Bhagirathi-Hugli River System shifted over time, and how its recent transformation was threatening the viability of the port of Calcutta, illustrated by 3 fine original folding maps printed by the Survey of India; the second section is a compendium of letters and reports written by senior officials that discusses how flood-control infrastructure should be modified to better control the excesses of the Damodar River, which ran through one of the most viable areas of Bengal, illustrated with numerous maps and diagrams imbedded in the text, plus, 2 custom folding maps.

Very rare and fascinating, this is one of the most important early works on waterway management and flood control in India. Issued as an official publication of the Bengal Government, in concerns the state of the Ganges Delta in Bengal, which during the mid-19th century was the most populous and economically valuable part of British India, home to the colonial capital, Calcutta, and vastly precious agrarian and textile industries. However, the shape of the Ganges' deltaic channels and their low-lying banks were subject to constant change over time, due to natural factors (water flow, levels of alluvial sediment




PROBABLE SECTION ACROSS THE SOONDURRUNS
STRATA
STRATA
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and the effects of monsoons and cyclones), as well as human factors such as the cultivation of land, and the construction infrastructure and the dredging of channels. The Ganges Delta was subject to frequent severe floods, which took astounding tolls in blood and treasure, while the shifting channels affected maritime navigation, including the approaches to Calcutta, one the world's great ports.

During this period, the East India Company (EIC) endeavored to find ways to limit the effects of flooding, controlling the courses of the rivers in various places, by building dams, embankments, canals and dredging channels, etc. This came in the context of the rise of applied science in British India, fueled by new advancements in meteorology, agronomy, engineering and steam technology.

The present work is divided into two distinct parts. The first is a report, written by Captain (later Lt. Colonel) Walter Stanhope Sherwill, a surveyor, artist, geologist and mountaineer, which seeks to analyse the apparent problem of the Hooghly (Hugli) River slowly silting up, so threatening maritime navigation to the Port of Calcutta. Here Sherwill employs scientific mapping, geological reconnaissance, archaeological discoveries, local legends and historical documents to create a very compelling and engaging overview of the situation. His text is illustrated by three fine original folding maps.

The second section of the work is a compendium of correspondence and reports written by senior EIC and army officials concerning the imperative to reconfigure the anti-flooding controls on the Damodar River, near Burdwan, which ran through an especially valuable part of Bengal, but was prone to especially severe flooding. This section features numerous maps and diagrams imbedded in the text, plus, two custom folding maps.

[PART 1].
'Report on the Rivers of Bengal by Captain W.S. Sherwill' (pp. 1-18).

This first section of the work comes in the form of a lengthy letter from Sherwill to Major Henry Landor Thuillier, the Deputy Surveyor General of India (later Surveyor General, 1861-78), dated a Dum Dum (near Calcutta), February 19, 1857.

The Bhagirathi-Hugli (Hooghly) River is the western branch of the Ganga (Ganges) and flows more than 500 km through West Bengal, with its lower 250 km specifically refereed to as the Hooghly, and which importantly provided the port of Calcutta with its link to the sea. As of late, many sea captains and other observers had reported that the river was becoming 'shoaled up', making passage for capital vessels to Calcutta increasingly difficult. Needless, the say, this was a vital concern to the British India's economy and security, as the consequences of the colonial capital becoming land-locked would be tragic to say the least.

In 1853, a special government Committee was convened to investigate the matter, upon which it concluded that the condition of the Hooghly was indeed deteriorating, although there was a minority report written by Henry Piddington, the eminent Calcutta-based mariner, geologist and meteorologist, that claimed that the Hooghly's prospects for navigation had not declined.

While Sherwill was not a professional hydrologist or hydraulic engineer, he had become well versed on the current and past nature of the Ganges and its distributaries and delta over his many years of surveying various places along it banks. His experiences granted him a sophisticated understanding of the nature of soils, erosion and the shifting of river courses. In this report, Sherwill offers the Indian authorities his insights into the condition of the Bhagirathi-Hugli system, concurring with the Committee that the river's condition was deteriorating with respect to its suitability for the navigation by capital vessels.

Sherwill's report, richly illustrated by 3 maps, far from being a dry technical treatise, is quite engaging, as he bases his insights upon diverse sources, including scientific mapping, geological reconnaissance, archaeological discoveries, local legends and historical documents to create an intriguing multi-dimensional account.

In Sherwill's own words:

"Believing that any information relative to the Rivers of Bengal, more especially for the feeders of the Hooghly, will be acceptable, I have the honour herewith to forward some notes upon the subject, collected during the period that I was engaged upon the Survey for the Districts of Bhaugulpore, Beerbhoom, and Moorshedabad Districts that are more or less affected by the Hooghly [Hugli] or Bhaugiruthee [Bhagirathi], or by its feeders, the Adiye, Babla, and Banslui Rivers.

"In the year 1853, a Committee was appointed by Government to sit in Calcutta, to enquire into the state of the River Hooghly, as fears had been, and were then being expressed by the public in general, that the River was yearly becoming more shoal below Calcutta, and that ships arriving from sea had greater difficulties now, than formerly, in reaching Calcutta. The Committee appointed were ordered to ascertain 'the state of the River Hooghly, particularly whether it has deteriorated for purposes of navigation; what has been the nature and progress of the deterioration; to what causes it is owing; whether it is likely to continue; and if so, whether any approximate guess can be formed as to the period at which ships of large burthen may be expected to resort by preference to the Mutlah, supposing the head of that river to be connected with Calcutta either by a Railway or Ship Canal.'

The labours of this Committee have been a Blue Book containing much very interesting mater connected with the Hooghly, its past present, and what is predicted will be its future state" (pp. 1-2).

The Committee concluded that the condition of the Hooghly had "deteriorated", and as Sherwill continues:

"I think that what few remarks I have made in the following pages will serve to strengthen that impression… the water [level of the Bhagirathi-Hugli River] has vastly decreased - sand banks, where water used to be, have appeared become stationary, inhabited, and cultivated, forming now portions for the main land of the country. I will also endeavour to show, from old traditions and from ancient legends, assisted by ocular demonstration, that the River from Calcutta to Sooty, or where the Bhaugiruthee leaves the Ganges, once bore the whole waters of the Ganges to the sea… the Hooghly once had a bed of miles in width, as the… Ganges has at this day" (p. 2).

The maps which illustrate Sherwill's report are as follows:

Plate 1.
Walter Stanhope SHERWILL.
Map to illustrate a report upon the Bhaugiruthee River By Captain W.S. Sherwill F.G.S. Revenue Surveyor & Boundary Commissioner in 1857.
Imprint: 'On transfer paper by Abdul Haleem & Lith. By H.M. Smith at the Surv. Genl's Office Calcutta June 1857'.
Lithograph, Scale 16 miles to an inch, 79.5 x 65 cm.

This highly attractive, large format map, drafted by Sherwill, was lithographed by the Curvey of India, and embraces the entire Ganges-Brahmaputra Delta region in Bengal, and extends from the 'Lower Himalayas' in the north, down to the 'Soondurbuns' (Sundarbans), and the sandbanks of the Gulf of Bengal, in the south, while Calcutta can be seen lower left. The map depicts and labels all of the delta's complex systems of channels and distributaries, with the 'References' explaining the symbols used to indicate the locations of Old River Beds; Ancient Bed of the Ganges; Direction of the Inclination of the Country; Hot Springs and their Temperature; Railroads; Coal Beds; with spot heights given in feet and water depths soundings in fathoms. The heights of the Himalayas rise over the lowland delta, labelling Nepal, 'Bootan' (Bhutan) and Sikkim, with its capital 'Darjeling' [Darjeeing] (noted as being '7,166 Feet Above the Sea'), while the 'Terai Forest' at its foot, is said to abound in wildlife (ex. rhinoceros, elephants, tigers, etc.). Through the upper Delta, Sherwill draws the seminal geological line in the area, as the 'Probable Limit of the Yellow Clay'.

Showing that the Hooghly [Hugli] or Bhaugiruthee [Bhagirathi] river system had a long history of changing its course, Sherwill provides many fascinating notes, including, south of Rajmahal, the locations of 'Ancient tradition asserts that one Jahnu a saint swallowed the Ganges at Seeboonj, a tradition evidently alluding to the rupture of the Clay bank at C and the departure of the Ganges in an Easterly direction'. Just a little further down river, he identifies the spot of the 'Ruins of Budrehaut and Gysabad an ancient City – Palee inscriptions, Gold coins & c. & c.', while further still, is 'Rungamuttee Ancient city destroyed by the Ganges'.

He also provides notes on cultural and natural phenomena, as at Agurdeep, on the Hooghly, north of Calcutta, claiming 'A fair held here for the 3 last Centuries, 100,000 people attend, Human sacrifices' and nearby, just to south, at Krishnagur it is noted as having '50,000 population, Human Sacrifices and Sutee'. Near Calcutta 'Twenty Globicephalis Whales were killed here in 1850, length 16 to 24 feet', while the 'Soonderbons' is said to be home to extraordinary wildlife.

Elsewhere, Sherwill notes the tremendous changes in the courses and banks of other rivers, such as near mouth of Megna River, in eastern Bengal, it is claimed that the 'land increased Four miles since 1827'.

The map is adorned with 2 pictorial vignettes, on the right side, sketched by Sherwill (who was an accomplished artist); the upper one being a 'View of the Goraee One Mile North of Comercolly', with the lower being the 'Entrance to Goraee [Gorai-Madhumati] River from the Ganges'.

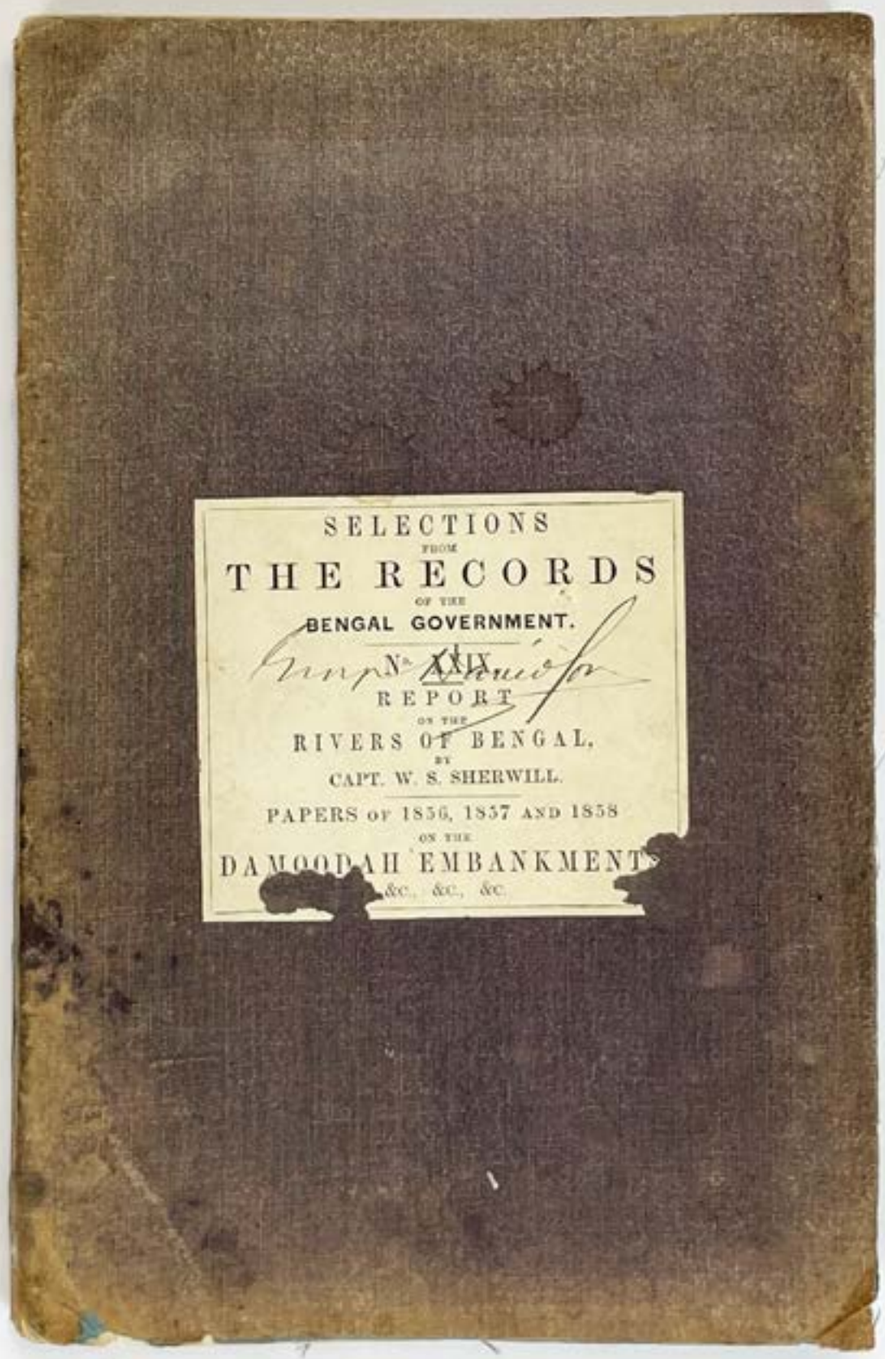


Plate 2.
Probable Section across the Soondurbans.
Imprint: 'On transfer paper by Bulloram Nath & Lith. By H.M. Smith at the Surv.r Genl's Office Calcutta May 1857'
Lithograph, Scale 8 inches = 1 mile, 24 x 98 cm.

Created by Sherwill and lithographed by the Survey of India, this pair of long geological cross sections depicts the surface strata of the 'Soondurbans' Sundarbans, from two different lines, one running roughly latitudinally (W-E) across Bengal from the Calcutta area to Chittagong, and the other running from the Calcutta area roughly longitudinally (N-S) to the Gulf of Bengal.

The Sundarbans are a unique region of mangroves (home to the world's largest mangrove forest) and sand heads that mark the terminus of the estuarine channels of the Ganges Delta. The form of the Sundarbans continually changed over time, as it was affected by the flow of the Ganges sediments and the effects of storms, etc., so having a great impact upon maritime navigation and human settlement.

Plate 3.
J.J. PEMBERTON. Revenue Surveyor.
Entrance to the River Goraee in 1856.
Imprint: 'On Transfer Paper by Munneeroddeen & Lith. By H.M. Smith at the Surveyor General's Office Calcutta April 1857'
Lithograph, Scale 4 inches = 1 mile, 23.5 x 33 cm.

This plan, drafted by Sherwill's colleague, the Revenue Surveyor J.J. Pemberton, is a scientific survey of the place near 'Pubna' (Pabna, Bangladesh) where the Goraee [Gorai-Madhumati] River, flows out of the Ganges, a critical location for regulating the water levels and navigation in the Ganges Delta.

[PART 2].
'Papers of 1856, 1857 and 1858 on the Removal of the Damoodah Embankments, &c., &c., &c.' (pp. 1-93).

The 'Dammoodah' (Damodar) River flow across the modern-day Indian states of Jharkhand and West Bengal, past the major city of 'Burdwan' (Bardhaman) before joining the Hooghly. The area was always densely populated and was home to valuable agrarian and mineral industries. However, the Damodar was notorious for its severe floods which sometimes killed thousands and ruined vast quantities of produce, such that it was often called the "River of Sorrows". The region, including the city of Burdwan, was hit by especially severe floods in 1770 and 1855.

Seeking to lessen the severity of the flooding of the Damodar was a priority for the East India Company regime in Bengal, and in 1789 they entered into an agreement with the local potentate, Maharaja Kirti Chand of Burdwan, to pay for the construction of a series of embankments along parts of the river's course, so seeking to control its flow and excesses. However, the 1855 flood revealed that, in some places, the presence of the embankments actually made the flooding worse. For instance, the embankments channeled a deluge

into an area of prime farmland, which remained under water for an intolerably long time. From 1856-8, the EIC was engaged in a programme to devise how to remove, or reconfigure, some of the embankments, a costly and technically challenging process.

This second section of the work is comprised of series of letters, some in the form of reports, exchanged between senior EIC civil and military officials discussing how to manage the reconfiguration of the anti-flood defenses of the Damodar River. The letters are richly illustrated with numerous maps and engineer's diagrams and sketches imbedded in the text (of which one is highlighted in red colour). The section is further embellished by the presence of with 2 folding maps.

4.
J.P. BEADLE, Superintendent of Embankments.
Sketch Map Shewing the Route of & Localities visited by The Superintendent of Embankments in November 1856.
Imprint: 'Lith: H.M. Smith, Surv. Gen.l's Office, Calcutta, Sept 1858'.
Lithograph, 84 x 46.5 cm.

This large format map, drafted by J.P. Beadle, Superintendent of Embankments of Bengal, and lithographed by the Survey of India, depicts the routes of his inspection tours of the Damodar River (his tracks are shown as dashed-crossed lines), noting the locations of cities (including Birdwan, top centre) and towns, waterways, roads, telegraph towers, and some flood-control works, such as the temporary dam created across the Damodar at 'Modeepoor' in 1851. These tours provided most of the intelligence used to decide how to modify the Damodar flood control systems as discussed in the text.

5.
David LIMONT, Lieut., Officiating Executive Engineer, Burdwan Division of Embankments.
[No Title – Plan of the Hooghly near Chinsurah].
Lithograph, with original hand colour, on tracing paper, 29 x 43 cm.

This sketch map, unusually printed on tracing paper, was made by Lieutenant David Limont, Officiating Executive Engineer, Burdwan Division of Embankments, and depicts a section of the Hooghly River, with the town of Hooghly-Chinsurah (Hugli-Chuchura), north of Calcutta. It shows the Grand Trunk Road and the railway as they cut away from the Hooghly River, heading to the northwest, as well as delineating the area's major waterways.

Walter Stanhope Sherwill: Surveyor, Artist, Geologist and Mountaineer in mid-19th Century Bengal

Walter Stanhope Sherwill (1815 - 1890) was one of the most intellectually gifted and versatile miliary surveyors operating in India during the 19th century. He was well educated, attending Christ's Hospital and the East India Company Military Seminary at Addiscombe. In 1833, he joined the Indian Army as an Ensign in the 72nd Native Infantry. Skilled in mathematics and engineering, by 1838, Sherwill was a Revenue Surveyor at Cawnpore.

In 1840, Sherwill attained the rank of Lieutenant, and in 1840, he became a Revenue Surveyor and Boundary Commissioner in the service of the Bengal Presidency. Promoted to Captain in 1845, he was entrusted with increasingly major assignments, and due to his polymath abilities found himself engaged in investigations of topography, geology, hydrology (present), archaeology, and mountaineering across Bengal.

Sherwill was one of the earliest figures to assume a scientific interest in Mount Kangchenjunga (8,586 m), the most eastern of the great Himalayan peaks, which lies on the border of Sikkim and Nepal. In 1851, he led an expedition that crossed the the Singalila Ridge from the Kulhait River to chart the geological structure of the Kangchenjunga Range. He also surveyed the areas west of Dzongri and Kabur, and headwaters of the Ringbi, Yunga and Yalung rivers. His drawing of Kangchenjunga (1851) is one of iconic early images of the peak.

In 1852, Sherwill, a part of mission of geological discovery and demarcating the Indian-Nepalese boundary, travelled up the Kulhait (Kalet) River to the Kotang Pokhari District. There he charted the international frontier west of Jongri and Kabur and made a map of the headwaters of the Ringbi, Yunga and Yalung rivers which was much admired by the famed explorer and botanist Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker. During this mission, Sherwill made a fine drawing of Mount Everest.

Sherwill saw frontline military service when he served on Major-General G.W.A Lloyd's staff during the Santhal Revolt (1855). He subsequently retired from field work, and in 1856 became a professor of surveying at the Civil Engineering College in Calcutta, as well as a Fellow of the University of Calcutta. Promoted to Major in 1859, he retired from military service in 1861, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

In addition to the present work, which was one of his most important, Sherwill's many maps and publications included *Statistics of the District of Behar [with a map]* (1845); *Illustrations of the Mode of Preparing the Indian Opium intended for the Chinese Market* (1851); *Geological Map of the Northern Front of the Vindhya Hills extending from Allahabad to Rajmahal shewing the position of all the known Coal Beds of that tract & also of the Silver, Copper, Lead and Antimony, localities as well as the principal Iron Measures (1852); Index map to the locations at Darjeeling surveyed in 1851* (1853); as a major contributor to the *Map of British Sikkim Comprising the Darjeeling Hill Territory and Two Morung Purgunnahs* (1855); *A Geological, Botanical, Ethnological, Statistical or Physical Section of the Districts of Beerbhoom and Moorshedabad in Bengal 1853* (1855), a grand profile view; *Rajmuhal Hills or Damin-i-Koh, Dist.t Bhaugulpoor shewing the Damin Line of Boundary as defined under the Orders of Government by John Petty Ward Esq.re Commissioner in 1832* (1855); *The Sonthal Rebellion (1856); Geographical and Statistical Report of the District of Bhaugulpoor* (1854). Additionally, numerous of Sherwill's local revenue maps of various purgunnahs (revenue divisions) in Bengal from the 1850s survive.

Sherwill was also a talented artist, and while passing through South Africa he drafted what is today considered to be one of the finest and most important impressions of Cape Town from the mid-19th century, *Panoramic View of Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, from the summit of the Lutheran Church, Strand Street* (1850).

A Note on Rarity

The present work is very rare. It would have been issued in only a limited print run for specialist official and academic use, while the survival rate of mid-19th century Calcutta imprints is very low.

We can trace 4 institutional examples of the work, held by the British Library (India Office Records); London School of Economics Library; Bodleian Library (Oxford University); and the Staatsbibiothek zu Berlin. Moreover, we are not aware of any sales records for any other examples.

References: British Library (India Office Records): IOR/V/23/97, No 29A; London School of Economics Library: 54 BEN (19/29); Bodleian Library (Oxford University): (IND) Bengal R 1/29; Staatsbibiothek zu Berlin: Up 1373-29; OCLC: 837657128, 83594818; Calcutta Review, vol. 32 (1859), p. xxiii; Balai Chandra DAS et al. (eds.), Anthropogeomorphology of Bhagirathi-Hooghly River System in India (2020), p. 560; Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, vol. 28, no. 2 (1859), p. 162.

1.800 EUR

18. ARMENIAN PRINTING IN TRIESTE

Նախապատրաստութիւն սրբոյ պատարագի
[Preparation for the Holy Liturgy]

Trieste: Ի Տպարանի Հարց Մխիթարեանց [Mekhitarist Press] [1797].

12°, 98 pp. with vignettes and illustrated initials, later marbled paper wrappers (mispagination without pp. numbers 43-44, but complete and corresponding to the example from the National Library of Armenia, tear in the lower inner corner of the title page repaired with recent modern tape, otherwise in a good condition with only minor age-toning).

A charming rare pamphlet with religious text in Armenian language, printed by the Mekhitarist Press in Trieste.

In 1773, a group of monks at San Lazzaro had a falling out with the head of the order, Abbot Melkhonian. They left Venice, forming their own independent 'Mekhitarist' order in Trieste, then a part of Austria. Empress Maria Theresa was only too happy to welcome a group of Catholics whose mission was to educate people and promote industriousness. In 1775, they set up their own press in Trieste, where they issued Armenian books of the high standard as was done in Venice.

In the late 1780s a successful businessman and entrepreneur Edward Raphael from Madras donated a large sum of money to the Trieste Mekhitarists, which was invested in a school and press through the monks who "had arrived fresh in India from Istanbul with the express interest of raising funds for their newly established order and its printing press, which had been established in 1775". (Aslanian, Sebouh David. Early Modernity and Mobility: Port Cities and Printers across the Armenian Diaspora, 1512-1800 (English Edition) (S.395). Yale University Press. Kindle-Version).

In 1810, the Trieste Mekhitarists moved their headquarters to Vienna, the imperial Austrian capital.
We could trace a single example of the book, held by the National Library of Armenia (scan: Նախապատրաստութիւն սրբոյ պատարագի (sci.am)).

1.600 EUR



19. SURINAM / JEWISH HISTORY
PARAMARIBO IMPRINT

David Simon Goedman MORPURGO (1847 - 1908), Editor & Publisher.

Surinaamsche almanak voor het jaar 1895.

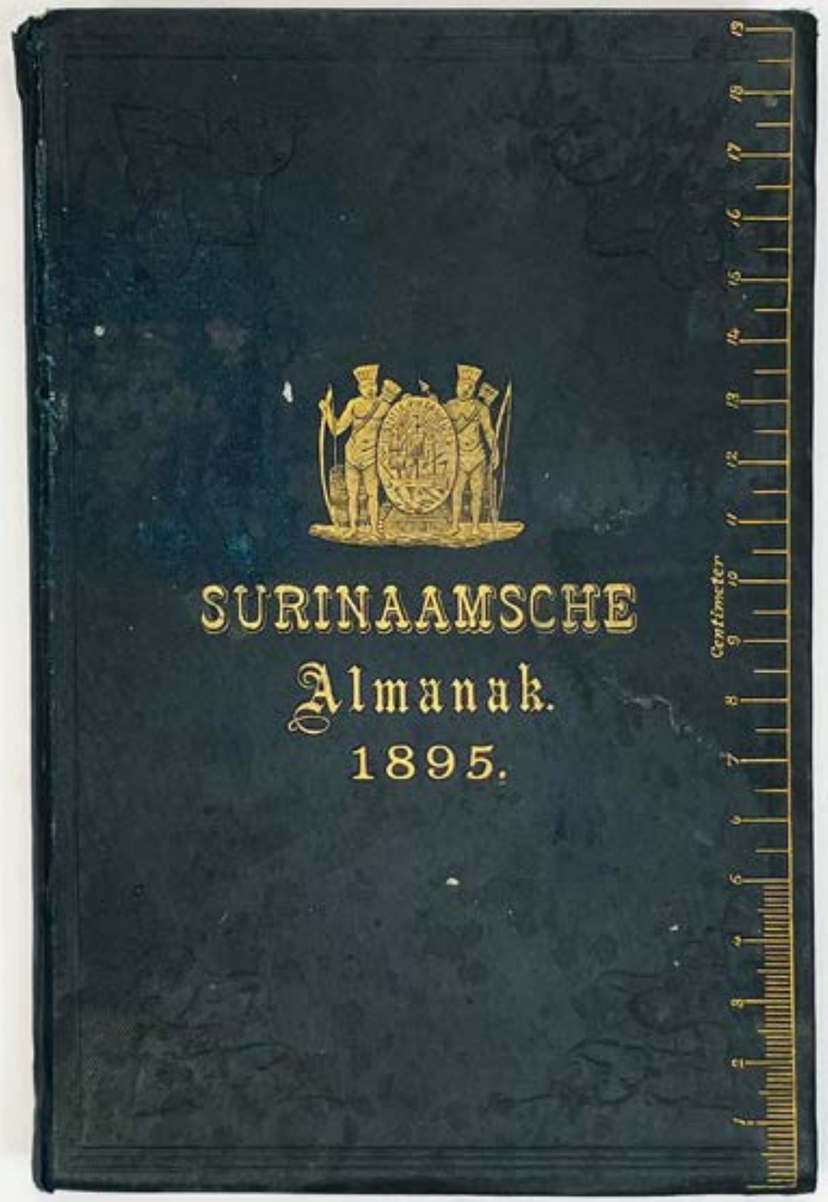
Paramaribo: Erve J. Morpurgo, [1894].

8° (19.5 x 12.5 cm): 222 pp., xxiii pp. advertisements, including a full-page portrait of 'Jacques Henriques de Granada' on thick glossy paper with tissue guard, bound in original blind-tolled dark blue cloth with gilt-debossed Surinam colonial coat of arms on upper cover and gilt-debossed 'rulers' of measurements on the outer edges of both covers (Very Good, text overall clean, just some light staining and toning to initial leaves and very slight toning elsewhere; binding a touch stained and worn due to removal of old inventory label, some clean partial spitting (5.5 cm long) to top of hinge of upper cover).

Very Rare - a Surinam Almanac published in Paramaribo by the prominent Jewish Surinamese journalist and printer David Simon Goedman Morpurgo, featuring a vast wealth of information on the Dutch colony, plus a portrait of Jacques Henriques de Granada, the late senior civil servant who was a pillar of Paramaribo's Jewish community, an invaluable source on Surinam during the post-slavery era when the colony was making the transition to a modern economy based on gold mining and trade.

The present work is a very rare almanac for the Dutch colony of Surinam published for the year 1895 in the colonial capital of Paramaribo by the prominent Jewish Surinamese journalist and printer David Simon Goedman Morpurgo. It features a wealth of information, everything you would expect in a colonial almanac and more (its coverage is very thorough). It includes standard sections on the zodiac, calendars, eclipses, a diagram of global time zones, royal and political office holders, etc.

In honor of the Jewish community, the almanac includes a listing of 'Israelite Holidays', as well as 'Christian Holidays'. It covers colony's trade associations (ex. Surinaamsche Planters Society; Association of Gold Miners; Dutch Trading Company; Companies operating gold and other precious metals; Surinamese Bank, etc.) and well as social groups and clubs (ex. Theater and Music Companies; Surinamese Sharpshooters Association, etc.). It has stellar coverage of the economy, including sections on the all-important 'Gold Industry' with 'State of the Gold Industry during the years 1883-1893', as well as 'Exported agricultural products from 1725/1898, stated every 5 years as much as possible' and 'Average yield of the resources and income of the colony of Suriname, during 1864-1893, taken as much as possible every 5 years'.



There is also much information on demographics, including 'Population State of the Colony of Suriname on December 31, 1893' (in 1894 the colony was recorded as having population of 58,866) and 'Distribution of the Population according to the various Relations, Professionsand Crafts in 1893'. Of considerable interest is the section 'Plantations in the colony of Suriname that produced during 1893' that lists the major rural landowners in Surinam and the locations and sizes of their holdings.

A highlight of the work is the full-page portrait of Jacques Henriques de Granada (1835 - 1894), the long-time Clerk of the Surinam government, an energetic and popular administrator who played a major role in the colony's transformation from being a sugar-slave slave colony (abolition was fully implemented in 1873) into a more modern society based on mining and trade. Henriques died shortly before the almanac was published and the portrait is intended as a memorial tribute.

The text is rounded out by 23 pages of decorative advertisements for various Dutch, Jewish, Chinese and Hispanic owned businesses, showing the immense vibrancy and demographic diversity of Surinam's commercial sector.

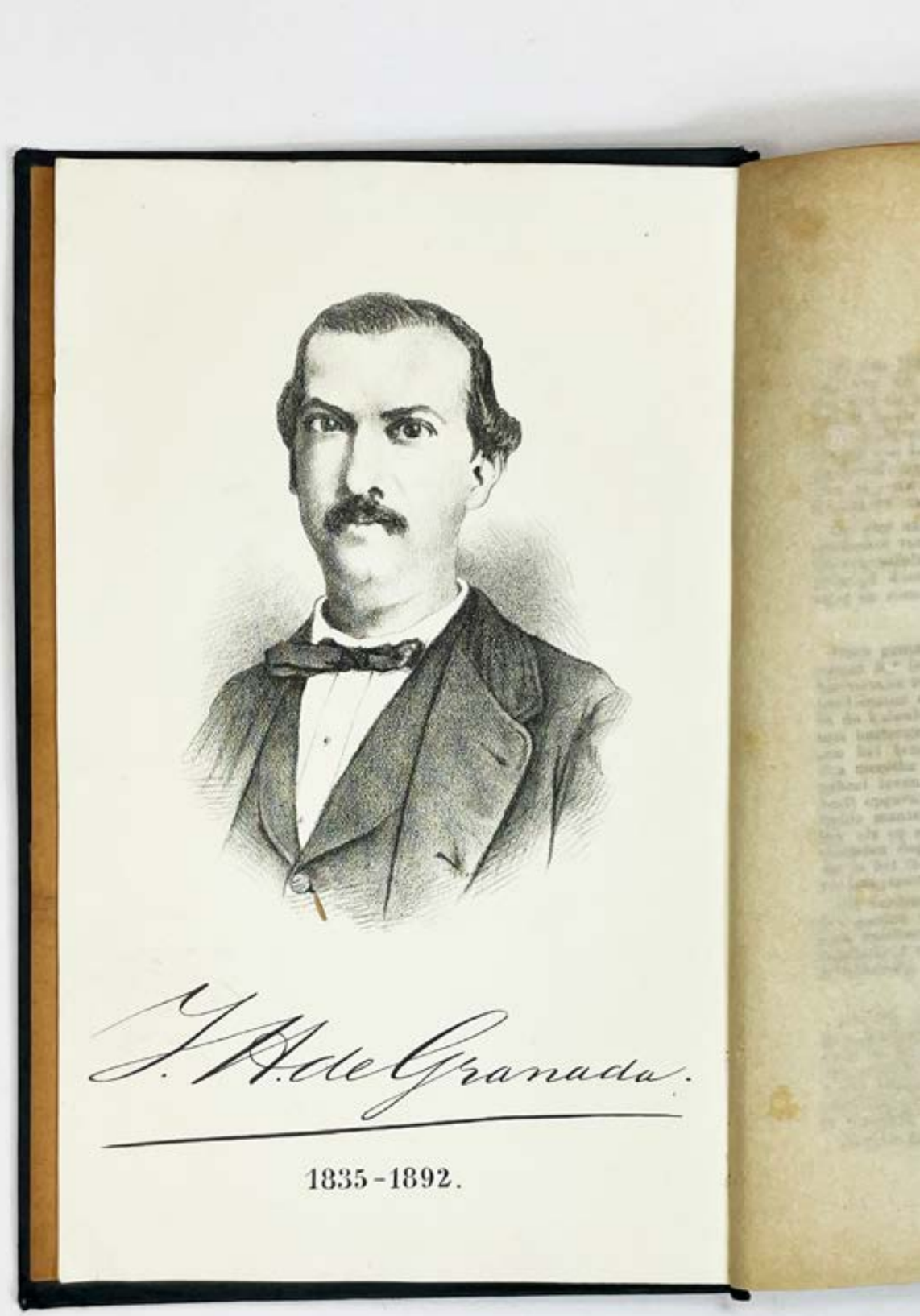
Curiously, the outer edges of both covers of the almanac features gilt 'rulers' so that the almanac can itself be used for taking measurements.

The present almanac, for the year 1895, was produced by the prominent Paramaribo media firm of Erve J. Morpurgo [the Heir of J. Morpurgo], which was then led by David Simon Goedman Morpurgo (1847 - 1908), one of Surinam's leading journalists and publishers. The Morpugo house was responsible for anchors of the colony's print culture, such as the newspaper, Suriname, koloniaal nieuws- en advertentieblad (published from 1871 to 1971) and Maandel. Overz. van Handel, Productie en Scheepvaart [Monthly Overview of Trade, Production and Shipping]. It also regularly fulfilled major printing contracts for the colonial government.

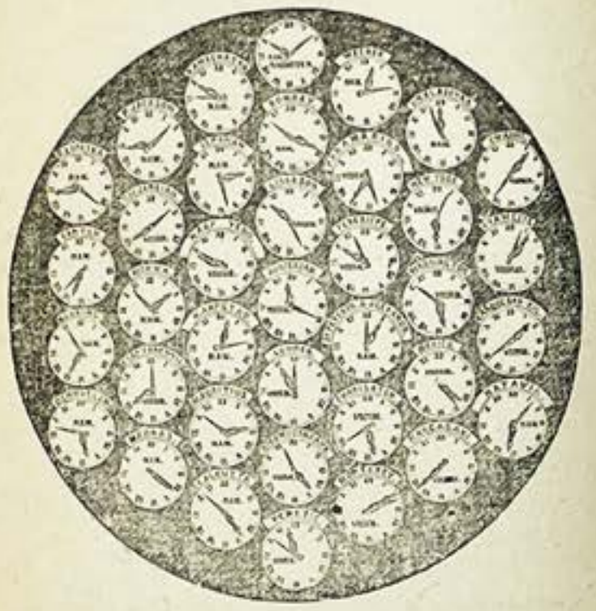
David Morpurgo took over the firm in January 1881, upon the death of its proprietor, his father, Izak Morpurgo (1820-1881). Izak was born in Paramaribo, to a Venetian Jewish family which had recently immigrated to Surinam via Amsterdam. The Morpurgos would remain prominent in Surinam's media sector for many years. Alfred Johan Morpurgo (1899 - 1973), was a leading journalist and politician who served as the colonial Minister for Education (1958-63).

Colonial publishing is not well researched, such that one usually needs to rely upon connecting fragments of information from a variety of sources to form bigger pictures. As best as we can tell, the Morpurgo firm produced the Surinaamsche almanak for the years running from 1888 to 1913.

For context, to the best of our knowledge, the first Surinam almanac was the Surinaamsche almanach op het jaar Onzes Heere Jesu Christi Anno 1789 (gedrukt, by W.H. Poppelmann, ter Gepriviligeerde Drukkery der Ed. Directie en 't Land, Paramaribo, 1788). Since that time, the mantle of providing almanacs for the colony was taken up by a succession of different booksellers.



Tijdtafel aantoonende den stand der uurwerken, op hetzelfde oogenblik op verschillende plaatsen van den aardbol.



Tijdperken voor het jaar 1895.

Sedert	Jaren
de Juliaansche periode	6608
de schepping der wereld 5655, en van 19 Sept. 1895	5656
de geboorte van Christus	1895
de verwoesting van Jeruzalem	1831
de jaartelling der Javanen	1820
de tijdrekening der Mahomedanen	1312
de ontdekking van Amerika door Columbus	403
de Christelijke Kerkhervorming	398
den Gregoriaanschen of nieuwen stijl	313
de inbezitneming van de Kust van Guiana	300
de bemachtiging van het eiland Curacao	261
Karel II, Koning van Engeland, de kolonie heeft weggeschonken, 2 Juni 1662	233
den vrede te Breda, waarbij Suriname als bezit der Nederlanden vastgesteld wordt, 31 Juli 1667	228
de herneming der kolonie door A. Krijnssen in 1667	228
het *dominium utile* van Suriname, hetwelk Zeeland voor zich had behouden, aan de Algemeene Staten der Nederlanden is overgegaan	223
door den vrede te West-Minster het bezit van Suriname aan Nederland is gewaarborgd, 9 Februari 1674	221
het bezit der kolonie te 's Hage bij accoord aan de W.-I. Compagnie voor f 260,000 is overgedragen, 6 Januari 1683	212
Van Aerssen v. Sommelsdijk vermoord werd, 19 Juli 1688	207
den inval en brandschatting van J. Cassard, 8 Oct. 1712	183
den aanvang van den zoogenaamden Engelschen tijd	91
de inlijving van Nederland bij Frankrijk	85
het herstel der onafhankelijkheid van de Vereenigde Nederlanden	82
Suriname bij tractaat van 13 Augustus 1814 door de Engelschen aan Nederland is teruggegeven	82
de slavenhandel opgeheven en daarvan te Suriname afkondiging is gedaan, 28 December 1818	77
den zwaren brand te Paramaribo, 21 Januari 1821	74
de vrijverklaring der slaven in de kolonie Suriname, 1863	32

Verschillende mijlmaten in Nederlandsche ellen.

Geographische of Duitsche mijl, 15 op één graad	7407	ellen
Nederlandsche mijl of Kilometer	1000	"
Uur gaans of Hollandsche mijl, 20 op één graad	5556	"
Oud uur gaans van 1500 Rijnlandsche roeden	5651	"
Engelsche of Fransche Zeemijl, 60 op één graad	1852	"
Oude Fransche mijl, lieue commune, 25 op een gr.	4444	"
Engelsche landmijl van 5280 Engelsche voeten	1609	"
Portegeesche mijl, 18 op één graad	6173	"
Spaansche mijl, Legua real, van 2500 Sp. voet	7066	"
Paal op Java van 400 Rijnlandsche voeten	1507	"
Paal op Sumatra	1852	"

That the *Surinaamsche almanak* has a strong Jewish influence in not surprising, as Jews played an outsized role in the colonial life of Surinam right from the beginning. The first Jews arrived in Surinam in 1639 as part of the early English efforts to settle the colony. In 1652, a larger group of Sephardic Jews, with expertise in tropical agriculture, arrived to found plantations in what became known as the Jodensavanne (Jewish Savannah), located just south of Paramaribo. In 1654, a larger wave of Sephardic Jews arrived in Surinam from Pernambuco, upon the fall of the Dutch colonial regime in northern Brazil. The Jodensavanne soon became one of the great sugar-slave economies of the world. In 1665, the English gave the Jews of Surinam full political rights, privileges which they retained when the Dutch took over the colony in 1667.

Parallel to the rural agrarian Jewish settlements, urban Jewish communities developed in Surinam's towns, notably in Paramaribo, that came to have a prominent role the colony's economy and social life. While the planter Jews tended to be Sephardic, many of the urban Jews were of Ashkenazi origin. They founded the Neveh Shalom Synagogue in 1716, while the grand edifice that was built on the site in 1842 survives to the present day, still hosting a small but active community of worshippers.

Due to the exhaustion of the soils and political and security issues, the plantations of the Jodensavanne started to decline during 18th century. However, the urban communities thrived, with many Jewish Surinamers, like the Mopurgos, playing key roles in the business and cultural sectors of Paramaribo.

Sadly, most of Surinam's Jews left the country either around the time of its independence from the Netherlands, in 1975, or during the Surinam Civil War (1986-92), such that today only a few hundred Jews are left in country of around 620,000; however, their legacy remains strong.

A Note on Rarity

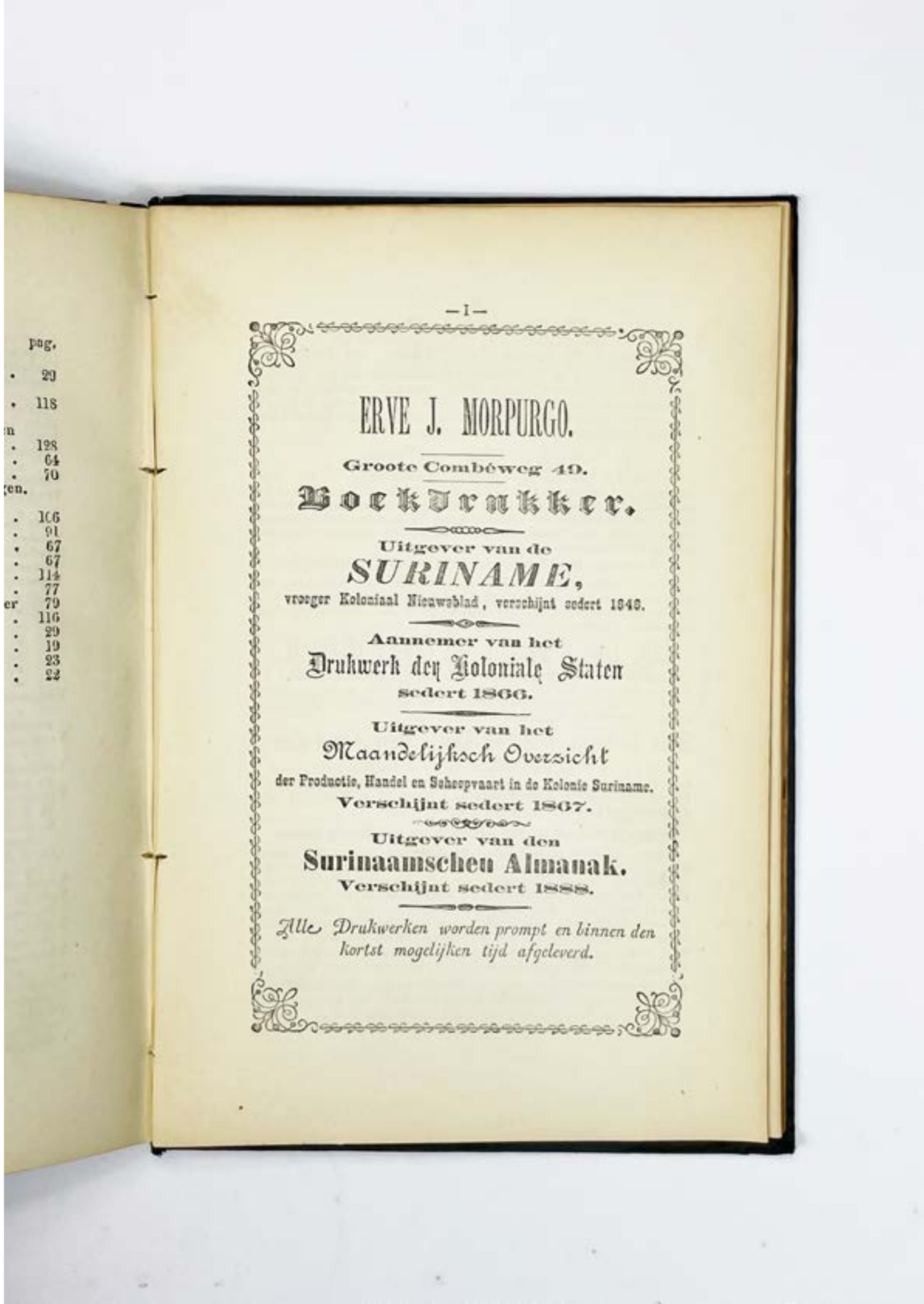
Like virtually all 19th century Surinam imprints, Surinam almanacs from the period are all great rarities. They would have been issued on only limited print runs, while the tropical climate was very unkind to works on paper, yielding a low survival rate.

There are significant collections of Morpurgo Surinam almanacs in various Dutch institutions and at the New York Public Library (although apparently not the 1895 edition). We can trace examples of the edition for the year 1895 held by the Koninklijke Bibliotheek (The Hague) and the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, although there are likely a few other institutional examples.

We cannot trace any sales record for any other examples of any of the issues of the Morpurgo's Surinaamsche almanak since a collection was offered at a Dutch auction in 2014.

References: Koninklijke Bibliotheek (The Hague): T 5023 1895; Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin: Uy 2750; OCLC: 647961370, 899015061.

950 EUR


pag.
20
118
128
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—1—
ERVE J. MORPURGO.
Groote Combéweg 49.
Boekdrukker.
Uitgever van de
SURINAME,
vroeger Koloniaal Nieuwsblad, verschijnt sedert 1948.
Aannemer van het
Drukwerk der Koloniale Staten
sedert 1866.
Uitgever van het
Maandelijksch Overzicht
der Productie, Handel en Scheepvaart in de Kolonie Suriname.
Verschijnt sedert 1867.
Uitgever van den
Surinaamschen Almanak.
Verschijnt sedert 1888.
Alle Drukwerken worden prompt en binnen den kortst mogelijken tijd afgeleverd.

20. RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL
RIO IMPRINT

Manuel Duarte MOREIRA DE AZEVEDO (1832 - 1903).

O Rio de Janeiro sua História, Monumentos, Homens Notáveis, Usos e Curiosidades.

Rio de Janeiro: B.L. Garnier, 1877.

4° (22 x 14 cm): 2 volumes: [vol. 1:] [2 pp.], 470 pp., iii; [vol. 2:] 511 pp., 2 ff., uniformly bound in original quarter green calf with gilt tooling and title to spine, marbled boards (Very Good, overall clean just some very light toning and the odd tiny spot, vol. 2, p. 234 with small old ink stain to blank gutter, bindings with edge-wear and sunned spines).

The rare first edition of one of the greatest and most innovative histories of the city of Rio de Janeiro, by the eminent Brazilian historian Manuel Duarte Moreira de Azevedo, who tells the story of the city through the prisms of descriptions of 54 of its major buildings and sites and the biographies of 30 of its late leading citizens, an engaging masterpiece of academic writing of the Imperial Era, it is today universally hailed as one of the classics of Brazilian historiography – a stellar example with fine contemporary bindings.

This is the rare first edition of one of the seminal works of the great Brazilian historian Manuel Duarte Moreira de Azevedo, and one of the most beloved histories of the city of Rio De Janeiro, which is universally considered a classic of Brazilian historiography. Rather innovatively, Moreira de Azevedo seeks to tell the story of Rio de Janeiro not by way of a chronological narrative, or thematic chapters, but rather through the prisms of descriptions of the city's main buildings and sites, and though the biographies of its leading citizens. The result is an engrossing, multi-dimensional, and truly unique conception of what was then the Brazilian capital and its past, as seen from the exciting time of the reign of Dom Pedro II (1831-89).

Over two volumes, the work tells the Carioca story through the lens of descriptions 54 major edifices and sites, and 30 biographical sketches of noblemen, politicians, jurists, soldiers, poets, writers, painters, scientists, business leaders and church officials. The 'Edifícios' include [in volume 1:] Palácio Imperial; Palacete da Praça da Acclamação; Capella Imperial; Mosteiro de S. Beato; Conveato do Carmo; Convento de Santo António; Convento da Ajuda; Convento de Santa Thereza; Igrejas do Sacramento e de S. Sebastião, no Castello, Capuchinhos Italianos; Igreja da Candelária; Hospital dos Lázaros; Igreja de S. José; Igreja de Santa Eita; Igreja da Gloria; Igreja de S. Francisco da Penitencia Igreja do Carmo Igreja de S. Francisco de Paula; Igreja do Hospício; Igreja do Bom Jesus; Igreja



da Cruz; Igreja de S. Pedro; Palácio Episcopal; Seminário de S. José; Hospital da Misericórdia; Roda dos Expostos; Recolhimento das Órfãs; Hospicio de Pedro II; Paço da Camará dos Deputados; Paço do Senado; Paço da Camará Muaicipal; Aqueducto da Carioca e Chafariz da Praça de D. Pedro II; O Passeio Publico e o Jardim Botânico da Lagoa; [in volume 2:] Estatua Equestre de D. Pedro I; Escola Polytechnica; Escola Militar; Collegio de Pedro II; Instituto dos Cegos; Bibliotheca Nacional; Theatro S. Pedro de Alcântara; Academia das Bellas-Artes; Conservatorio de Musica; Museu Nacional; Casa da Moeda; Banco do Brazil; Praça do Commercio; Diques; Praças de Mercado; Fabrica do Gaz; Canal do Mangue; Estação Central da Estrada de Ferro D. Pedro II; Quartel da praça da Acclamação; Quartel do Corpo Policial; Jasas de Correcção e de Detenção; Exposições Nacionaes.

The 'Biographias' include [in volume 1:] Governadores e vice-reis do Rio de Janeiro, governo da monarchia; José Leandro de Carvalho; Raymundo da Costa e Silva; Simeão José de Nazareth; Antonio Pereira de Souza Caldas; José de Oliveira; Manoel Dias de Oliveira; António de Pádua e Castro; Manoel da Cunha; Leandro Joaquim; Carlos Martins Penna; José Maurício Nunes Garcia; Luiz Gonçalves dos Santos; Prelados, Administradores e Bispos; Bemieitores da Misericórdia; José Clemente Pereira; Valentim da Fonseca e Silva; José de Sousa Azevedo Bizarro e Araújo; [in volume 2:] Bernardo Pereira de Vasconcellos; Francisco Joaquim Bethencourt da Silva; Cláudio Luiz da Costa; Januario da Cunha Barbosa; João Caetano dos Santos; Manoel de Araujo Porto-Alegre, barão de Santo Angelo; Francisco Manoel da Silva; Frei José da Costa Azevedo; Francisco Pedro do Amaral; João Manso Pereira; Visconde de Mauá; Aureliano de Souza e Oliveira Coutinho, visconde de Sepetiba.

Manuel Duarte Moreira de Azevedo: Visionary Historian of Imperial Brazil

Manuel Duarte Moreira de Azevedo (1832 - 1903), a native of Itaboraí, about 50 km from Rio de Janeiro, was a prominent Brazilian physician, educator, writer and historian, who was something of polymath, making major contributions in a variety of fields. For many years, as one of the principals of the Instituto Histórico e Geográfico Brasileiro (IHGB), he played a major role in crafting the national narrative promoted by Dom Pedro II, that aimed to portray Brazil as a progressively modern state inspired by art, science and culture.

Moreira de Azevedo was variously the leading historian of the Faculty of Medicine of Rio de Janeiro, the press of Rio de Janeiro, of public instruction in the colonial period and the revolutions of Pernambuco. His major historical works, in addition to the present magisterial telling of the story of Rio de Janeiro, include *Origem e Desenvolvimento da Imprensa no Rio de Janeiro* (1863), a groundbreaking work on media in the capital; *Sociedades Fundadas no Brasil desde os Tempos Coloniais até o Começo do Atual Reinado* (1885), still the standard work on Brazilian historical societies; and the *Compêndio de História Antiga* (1876).

Moreira de Azevedo was the biographer of record for several key personalities of the Imperial Era, including the Baron of Rio Doce and Manuel Francisco Correia. He was also an anchor contributor to several journals, including *A Marmota, O Espelho, O Conservador* and the *Jornal das Famílias.* As a fiction writer, he penned the novels A *Arca da Família, Honra e Ciúme, Lourenço de Mendonça, No Tempo do Rei* and *Magdalena. Moreira de Azevedo* had a legacy that long outlived him, as many of his works are of such high quality that they remain seminal texts on their subjects to the present day.

A Note on Rarity

There are several examples of the present first edition of O Rio de Janeiro sua História held in libraries worldwide, although it is today very rare on the market. We can trace two examples as having appeared in Brazilian auctions over the last decade, although we can trace no sales records for any other examples from outside Brazil. It is worth noting that the present example is stellar, with a fine contemporary finding.

References: Yale University Library: Brazil Cwbr sr47 877; University of Toronto: F2646. M67; Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal: H.G. 3410 V.; OCLC: 19386335, 824274927, 1002786346; Erico João Siriuba STICKEL, Uma Pequena Biblioteca Particular: subsídios para o estudo da iconografia no Brasil (2004), p. 54.

1.400 EUR

21. RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL
RIO IMPRINT

Antônio Frederico de CASTRO ALVES (1847 - 1871).

Os Escravos, poesias de Castro Alves.

Lisbon: Tavares Cardoso & Irmão, Editores, 1884.

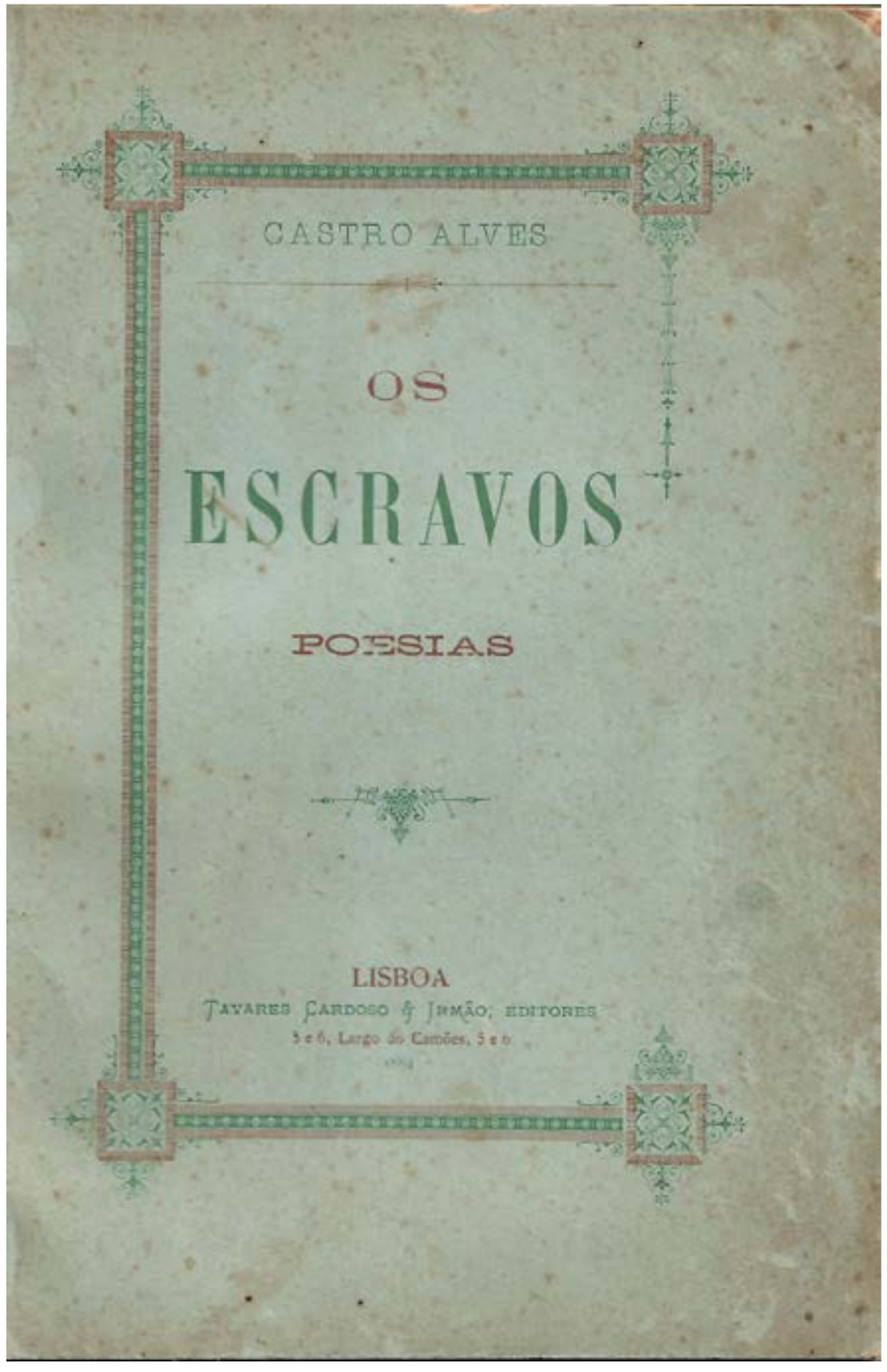
8° (21.5 x 14.5 cm): 30 pp., plus, original colour printed wrappers, bound in original green faux-calf and marbled boards (Good, but quite spotted throughout).

The first Lisbon (and earliest non-Brazilian) printing of the core elements of 'Os Escravos' [The Slaves], the anthology of Abolitionist poems by Antônio Frederico de Castro Alves, described variously as "a volcanic talent" as "the greatest Brazilian poet, lyric and epic", that was first published as a complete assemblage in Rio de Janeiro only the year before; the present trio of poems include the 'O navio negreiro' [The Slave Ship], 'Vozes d'África' [Voices of Africa], and the 'Tragédia no lar' [Tragedy at Home], the earlier two of which are considered by many to be the most evocative and moving indictments of slavery ever written – rare.

Brazil was for centuries the largest single importer of enslaved African labour in the world, as 4.5 million unfortunate captives were brought from across the Atlantic. Brazil was also the last major country to fully abolish slavery, in 1888. The fact that such a large percentage of Brazilians were enslaved for so long has had profound impact upon Brazilian society that continues up to the present day, whereupon the descendants of the enslaved are still often subject to discrimination, elevated poverty levels, and exclusion from the country's elite. During the 19th century, there a was strong abolitionist movement in Brazil, which most eloquently manifested itself in art and literature.

Castro Alves: "A Volcanic Talent"

Antônio Frederico de Castro Alves (1847 - 1871) was perhaps the most powerful and evocative poet of Abolitionism of all time. A preeminent figure of Condorism (Condorismo), a Brazilian Romantic literary movement that sought to educate the people in justice and freedom, during his short career, which only lasted about 6 years, he penned several masterpieces that passionately reveal the horrors of slavery, the human condition, as well as advocating democratic republicanism. Only a handful of his works were formally published in his lifetime, while most were widely conveyed orally, with a few being printed in newspapers.



VOZES D'AFRICA

Deus! ó Deus! onde estás, que não respondes!
Em que mundo, em qu'estrella tu t'escondes
    Embuçado nos ceus?
Ha dous mil annos te mandei meu grito,
Que embalde desde então corre o infinito...
    Onde estás, Senhor Deus?

Qual Prometheo, tu me amarraste um dia
Do deserto na rubra penedia,
    Infinito galé!...
Por abutre — me deste o sol ardente!
E a terra de Suez — foi a corrente
    Que me ligaste ao pé...

O NAVIO NEGREIRO

TRAGEDIA NO MAR

I

'Stamos em pleno mar!... Doudo no espaço
Brinca o luar — dourada borboleta;
E as vagas apoz elle, correm... cançam
Como turbas de infantes inquieta!

'Stamos em pleno mar... Do firmamento
Os astros saltam como espumas d'ouro...
O mar em troca accende as ardentias,
— Constellação do liquido thesouro!...

'Stamos em pleno mar!... Dous infinitos
Alli se estreitam n'um abraço insano...
Azues, dourados, placidos, sublimes!
Qual dos dous é o ceu? Qual o oceano?

Castro Alves's magnum opus was a series of Abolitionist poems that were consolidated after his death into the anthology of *Os Escravos* [The Slaves], while his play, *Gonzaga: A Revolução de Minas* (1867), highlighted the horrible conditions experienced by enslaved workers in Brazil's mines. His work *Espumas Flutuantes* [Floating Foam] (1870), an anthology of 53 poems, largely on unrequited love, brought him great fame just before his untimely death at the age of 24 of tuberculosis.

It is without even a hint of hyperbole that the great writer, statesman and Abolitionist Joaquim Nabuco described Castro Alves as "the greatest Brazilian poet, lyric and epic", while José Marques da Cruz, the esteemed professor of the history of literature, believed him to be "a volcanic talent, the most enraptured of all Brazilian poets".

The Present Work in Focus

The present work is the first printing outside of Brazil of three of the most famous and important poems of Os Escravos, an anthology of Castro Alves' abolitionist poems that was compiled and published after his death (please see below for a discussion of its evolution and publication history). The present three poems are Vozes d'África [Voices of Africa], Tragédia no lar [Tragedy at Home] and O navio negreiro [The Slave Ship]. The Vozes d'África and O navio negreiro were in the run-up to the abolition of slavery in Brazil recited religiously at Abolitionist meetings and protests and are today considered the preeminent works of public and declamatory Brazilian poetry.

Vozes d'África (pp. 5-9) is narrated by the personification of the continent of Africa, who is an old, crippled woman, recalling her long and tortured life. She believes that she was martyred to God so that her more privileged sisters, being *Europe* and *Asia*, could prosper, while accusing her other sibling, *America*, of being her "Traitor Sister", who is a "Condor that had turned into a vulture", feeding on her blood (i.e., through the institution of slavery). Here Africa cries for justice. The poem was written by Castro Alves in São Paulo when he was only 18 years old.

Tragédia no lar (pp. 11-20) is a very sad poem that tugs on the heartstrings of even the most dispassionate reader. It recounts the story of an enslaved mother who is separated from her son forever when he so sold as a slave to another family.

O navio negreiro (pp. 21-30) is a magisterial and forceful work that captures the scene of a slave ship crossing the Atlantic from the perspective of an albatross flying above. On the vessel, the albatross witnesses unspeakable scenes of hunger, violence and madness. There is a sharp juxtaposition between the total freedom enjoyed by the albatross and the predicament of the unfortunate captives below. The poem was written by Castro Alves while he was in São Paulo, in 1868.

The Publication History of Os Escravos and its Component Poems

The publication history of *Os Escravos*, and its 40 component poems, is very complicated. Castro Alves began composing some of the works that would subsequently be included in the *Os Escravos* anthology in 1865. Most of these poems were initially published in Brazilian newspapers, including *O navio negreiro*, which was first printed in 1869. His Abolitionist poems were not published in book from until after his death, the first instance of which was *A cachoeira de Paulo-Affonso / poema original brasileiro / Fragmento dos Escravos, sob o título de Manuscriptos de Stenio* (Bahia: Imprensa Economica, 1876), being a suite of 33 poems that tells the story of a slave girl who is raped by her master's son. The two most important poems of *Os Escravos, Vozes d'África* and *O navio negreiro* were first printed in book form as part of an anthology of Brazilian poems by various authors, Gonçalves Días (ed.) *Cantos do Brazil / poesias...* (Rio de Janeiro: Typographia da Gazeta de Notícias, 1880).

The first complete printing of *Os Ecravaos was Os escravos / poema brazileiro dividido em duas partes* (Rio de Janeiro: Typ. da Escola de Serafim José Alves, [1883]), edited by Múcio Teixeira.

There then followed the present work, the first issue of the 'core' poems of *Os Escravos* published outside of Brazil, being *O navio negreiro* and *Vozes d'África*, along with *Tragédia no lar*. *Os Ecravos* and Castro Alves's other works, subsequently gained international acclaim, being reprinted in many editions.

A Note on Rarity

The present work is rare on the market. While examples appear infrequently at Brazilian auctions, we are not aware of any sales records from outside of Brazil. We can trace 10 institutional examples, held by the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal; Biblioteca de Arte, Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian; Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa; The British Library; National Library of Scotland; Johns Hopkins University; University of Chicago Library; University of Wisconsin–Madison; Indiana University; and the University of South Africa (Muckleneuk Campus).

For context, the 1883 Rio de Janeiro first printing of Os Escravos is extremely rare, both institutionally and on the market.

References: Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal: L. 2458//9 V.; Biblioteca de Arte, Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian: BB 20706; Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa: MC-3846; The British Library: General Reference Collection X.908/4569.; Johns Hopkins University: PQ9697.C35 E7 1884; University of Chicago Library: PQ9697.C35 E7 1884; OCLC: 959083722, 694118209; Dale Torston GRADEN, From Slavery to Freedom in Brazil: Bahia, 1835-1900 (2006), pp. 83-99.

850 EUR

22. EARTHQUAKES AND TSUNAMIS – INDONESIA
ACCOUNT OF 1754 AMBON EARTHQUAKE TSUNAMI

[José Freire Monterroio de MASCARENHAS (1670–1760)].

Relação succincta, geographica, e histórica da Ilha de Amboino, com a notícia do formidavel estrago, que nella succedeo. Composta por hum Academico Scalabitano.

Lisbon: [n.p.], 1756.

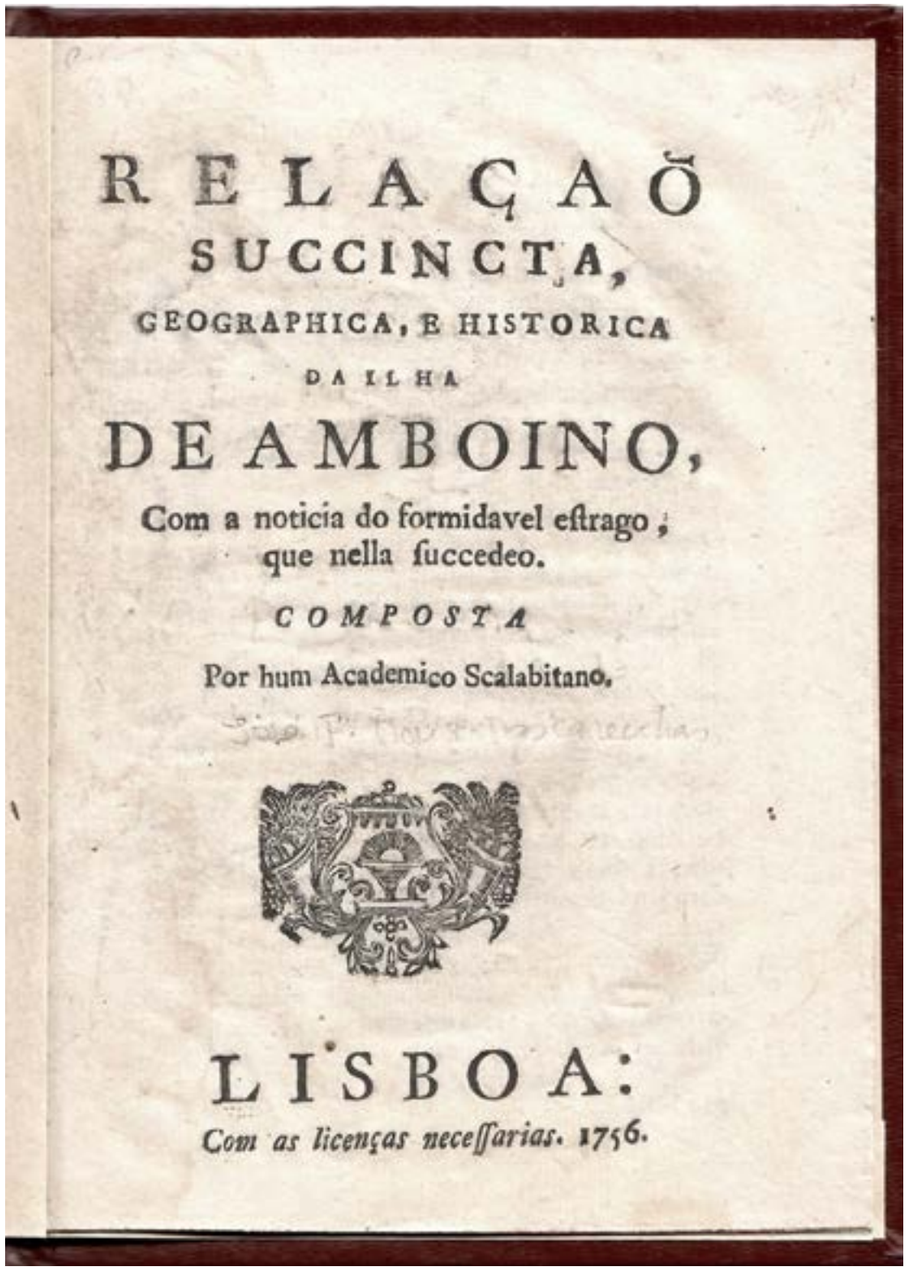
8° (20 x 13.5 cm): 8 pp., bound in modern crimson card with gilt title to front cover (Very Good, overall clean and crisp, just some very light toning in few place).

Rare – an engaging and authentic account of the powerful Ambon Earthquake-Tsunami of 1754 that ravaged the famous Maluku spice island and former Portuguese colony, published in Lisbon by José Freire Monterroio de Mascarenhas, the octogenarian who was long Portugal's most prolific pamphleteer, popular historian and proto-journalist, with its content said to have been sourced from a letter written by a Dutch eyewitness, the ephemeral work sought to take advantage of the intense horror-fascination that the Portuguese public maintained for any seismological literature in the wake of the Great Lisbon Earthquake (1755).

Ambon (Amboina) is a relatively small (about 743 km sq) but fertile island, part of the Maluku Islands, in what is today eastern Indonesia, that that for centuries played outsized role in geopolitics. Famed for its cloves (a valuable community in Europe), its indigenous inhabitants are the Ambonese, a people of mixed Austronesian and Melanesian origin. The island was first encountered by Europeans in 1512, when it was explored by the Portuguese mariner António de Abreu. The Portuguese established a fort in Ambon in 1521 but did not manage to secure general control of the island until 1580. Ambon was seized by the Dutch East India Company (VOC) in 1605, whereupon it became the epicenter of the global clove trade. The English East India Company (EEC) founded a rival fort on the island in 1615, a development that was not appreciated by the Dutch. In 1623, the VOC attacked the English fort in Ambon and butchered its garrison, during the so called 'Ambon Massacre', creating an international scandal that poisoned Anglo-Dutch relations for decades.

Even long after the Portuguese were evicted from Ambon, Portugal maintained a strong cultural influence over the island. Many of islanders remained Roman Catholics and until the mid-20th century, many spoke Portugis, a Luso-creole language.

The Maluku Islands were no stranger to earthquakes and tsunamis, as they lay along the Pacific Ring of Fire. Ambon was famously struck in 1674 by an earthquake and mega-tsunami, which involved the largest tidal wave ever recorded in Indonesia.


RELAÇAÕ
SUCCINCTA,
GEOGRAPHICA, E HISTORICA
DA ILHA
DE AMBOINO,
Com a noticia do formidavel eſtrago,
que nella ſuccedeo.
COMPOSTA
Por hum Academico Scalabitano.
LISBOA:
Com as licenças neceſſarias. 1756.

The focus of the present work is an eyewitness description of an earthquake-tsunami which hit Ambon and its neighboring islands on August 18, 1754, with aftershocks persisting for some weeks. Present here is a lively, but seemingly quite accurate relation of the events and carnage that ensued. The account is said to have been taken from a letter written by a Dutchman who was present in Ambon during the events, and which found its way into the possession of José Freire Monterroio de Mascarenhas, Portugal's leading pamphleteer and pro-journalist. While we could stand to be corrected, the present work seems to be the original printing of this account, so imbing it with documentary significance. While the work is anonymous, it has been confidently established that it was authored by Mascarenhas. This is not surprising, as the then 86-year-old master of Portuguese popular media had maintained stellar contacts in the Netherlands (and indeed throughout Europe) for over 50 years, allowing him to gain many 'scoops' from aboard.

Mascaranhas published this account of the 1754 Ambon Earthquake-Tsunami only a year after the Lisbon Earthquake (1755), which leveled the Portuguese capital. The sudden destruction the one of the world's most important cities by natural phenomena led to a great deal of scientific inquiry and spiritual soul-searching throughout Enlightenment Europe. Mascaranhas geared the present work for Portuguese public, who could purchase this pamphlet cheaply at newsstands and bookshops, and who maintained an intense horror-fascination for anything relating to earthquakes and tsunamis.

The Present Work in Focus

Mascarenhas commences this succinct but engagingly written and content-rich relation with an introduction to Ambon and its history. He notes that Ambon is located in the Moluccas and is of a size of 24 leagues around. It is very fertile and is famous for growing cloves, while its harbour is a "large and excellent bay… free from the violence of all winds".

Ambon's indigenous inhabitants are said to have been "extremely barbarous", engaging in cannibalism, a practice that the Portuguese would later compel them to abandon.

Ambon was discovered in 1511 [actually 1512] by Captain António de Abreu, who was sent there by the great Alfonso de Albuquerque, the Governor of Portuguese India. Abreu's forces surrounded the island, causing the locals to abandon the port of Guliguli, whereupon the Portuguese pursued them to a village where they encountered a cave which was filled with the corpses of their dead along with vast amounts of food left as tribute to the Gods in honour of deceased (p. 3).

The Portuguese subsequently founded a town and fortress (the Castello Victoria / Fort Victoria), which remained in Portuguese hands until it was taken in 1603 [actually 1605] by the Dutch Admiral 'Estevão Vertagen' [Steven van der Hagen], who found it under the control of the forces of the joint Iberian monarchy (Portugal and Spain were united under a single ruler, 1580-1640). The Dutch East India Company (VOC) integrated Ambon into their vast and expanding colonial empire in the region.

The relation continues by "faithfully following" the content of a letter, written in the Dutch language, by an eyewitness at Fort Victoria immediately in the wake of the Ambon Earthquake-Tsunami of 1754 (p. 4).

Here it is recalled that "On a Sunday [August 18, 1754] at half past three in the afternoon" there was "a tremendous tremor, a shock so impetuous" that "foundations were torn apart" and buildings "fell into deplorable ruin". It continued that "The Castello Victoria looked like a cradle, which someone was rocking. The bazar, which was a splendid building, whose dome towered over its roof and four large stone pillars, which were demolished so that nothing remained". The Church of the Malays, being Christians from Malacca, "was left in disrepair", while the Senate was so damaged that the "Senators were afraid of carrying out their assemblies". The prisons were "completely destroyed", while the Hospital, a "large, magnificent building" was "reduced to a heap of ruins", whereupon an 8-year-old boy crushed to death under its fallen porch (p. 5).

Ambon was next stuck by a tsunami, whereupon at the mouth of the River Fe, near Mount Cheribon, "the water rushed into it, and blocking its communication with the sea, it blocked the current so much…that the waters spilled over into neighboring fields, flooding eight villages, in which many of the inhabitants drowned", while destroying rice fields, coffee plantations and an indigo factory.

Turning back to the tremors, at Pasbagoula "the beautiful church fell to the ground", while the town of Nefta "felt the earthquake extraordinarily", with the "earth continually in motion" for some time. As for Ambon's VOC merchants, "many were completely ruined; most of them will have to work for a long time to compensate for their losses" (p. 6).

The "detriment and damnation" of the tragedy was said to have lasted 5 weeks, during which time there "days in which faith was not strong", with the tremors sometimes "more violent, in others milder". In some places "the earth opened its mouth in several parts, and finally expelled so many other torrents, which seemed like new rivers". Not surprisingly, nobody "dared to go and examine these openings, for fear of being submerged".

He relates that "the terror was such that the accident had an influence on everyone, that even today they fear a repeat". For a long time thereafter, the island's Governor and many other leading citizens still lived in wooden huts with thatch roofs, because "no one dared to live in houses made of stone and lime" (p. 7).

However, "Divine judgement, even when its sends punishment, does so accompanied by great mercy", for many people were found alive under the ruins of the Bazar. It was lucky that the earthquake struck on a Sunday, when all mercantile activities were forbidden, as on any other day the bazar would have been packed with traders, such that a thousand men might have died. It was also fortunate that the tsunami did not strike during the season of the Eastern Monsoon, for then its deluge would have been far worse.

The government declared September 15 [1754] to be "a day of general fasting and public prayers", whereupon the people sang Te Deums. More bad news followed, as shortly thereafter word arrived from Batavia that the important VOC factory in "Bimitipadnan" (Bimilipatnam / Bheemunipatnam, neat Vishakpatnam, Tamil Nadu, India) had been taken by a Maratha army of 40,000 men (p. 8).

José Freire Monterroio de Mascarenhas: Master of Portuguese Popular Media in the Age of the Enlightenment

José Freire Monterroio de Mascarenhas (1670 – 1760), middle name sometimes spelled as 'Monterroyo', was the most prolific Portuguese pamphleteer of the 18th century, as well as being a serious academic historian, respected genealogist and proto-journalist. Born in Lisbon, he studied mathematics and philosophy, before touring Europe for 10 years, learning languages and foreign history and politics. From 1704 to 1710, during the War of Spanish Succession, he served as a cavalry captain in the Portuguese army. His experiences gave him a unique eye for superlative world events and phenomena that would be intriguing to the general public.

In 1715, Mascarenhas became the founding editor of the venerable Gazeta de Lisboa, a post he held for over 40 years (the periodical would be published until 1833). Starting around 1714, he began regularly producing pamphlets, often anonymously, on current affairs, many of which focused on matters in exotic faraway lands. These inexpensive ephemeral works, sold on the street, tended to be entertainingly written and based upon good sources (Mascarenhas maintained stellar contacts in numerous countries), and they proved immensely popular. It is quite likely that Mascarenhas was the most read writer in Portugal during the era, although the survival rate of copies of his works is today very low. Amazingly, he remained hyper-active right up until his death in 1760, at the age of 89.

Mascarenhas often published his works anonymously (as is the case here), even if his legions of readers knew full well that he was the author. This was perhaps to avoid certain legal entanglements with respect to libel, copyright and tax laws.

In addition to the present work, which is an archetype example of Mascarenhas's pamphleteering, some highlights of his titles include Relaçam dos progressos das armas Portuguezas no estado da India, no anno de 1713 (1714); Relaçam da solemne procissam de preces, que por ordem da Corte Ottomana fizeraô os Turcos na Cidade de Meca, para alcançar a assistencia de Deos contra as armas do Augustissimo Emperador de Alemanha, & mais potencias Christãas (1716); Emblema vivente, ou notícia de um portentoso monstro, que da Província da Anatólia foi enviado ao Sultão dos Turcos (1727), a curious work on the Rhinoceros; Noticia do fatal terremoto succedido no Reyno de Napoles em 29. de Novembro do anno de 1732. Tirada de cartas fidedignas escritas de Italia (1733); Relaçam summaria de hum combate, sucedido nos mares de Alicante entre sinco chavechos de guerra hespanhoes, e tres arjelinos, em 16 de abril de 1755 (1755); Relaçam de hum prodigio sucedido em huma das Cidades da Provincia do Paraguay: neste anno passado de 1735 (1756).

Notably, Mascarenhas also published the Epanaphora Indica, 6 volumes (1746-52), hailed by scholars as the most important printed record on mid-18th century Goa.

A Note on Rarity

The present work is rare; such ephemeral 18th century Portuguese works have a low survival rate. We can locate examples in 9 institutions, being the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (3 examples); British Library; Harvard University Library; Beinecke Library (Yale University); Lilly Library (Indiana University); Newberry Library; Biblioteca Geral da Universidade de Coimbra; Universiteitsbibliotheek Utrecht; and the Biblioteca Pública Arquivo Regional de Ponta Delgada (Azores).

Notably, we cannot trace any sales records for any other examples of the work.

References: Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (3 examples): H.G. 14946//13 P. and RES. 1696//2 V. and H.G. 15219//33 P.; British Library: General Reference Collection 1608/3437.; Harvard University Library: PC7.A100.756r3; Beinecke Library (Yale University): 2013 759; Lilly Library (Indiana University): DS498.7 .R696 1715; Newberry Library: Greenlee 4504 .P855 1756; Universiteitsbibliotheek Utrecht: Bibl Lusit-Bras duod 218; Biblioteca Pública Arquivo Regional de Ponta Delgada (Azores): JC/A Cx.2.5 RES; OCLC: 60771370, 504831983; Guilherme BRAGA DA CRUZ (ed.), Biblioteca Geral da Universidade de Coimbra / Catálogo da Colecção de Miscelâneas, Tomo 6 (Coimbra, 1972), no. 7979, p. 99; Cf. [re: Mascarenhas's Biography:] INNOCÊNCIO, vol. IV, 343; XII, 337.

850 EUR

23. TRIPOLI, LIBYA
ITALO-TURKISH WAR

اصلی طربس غرب والی و قوماندان سابقی مشیر ابراهیم پاشا حضرتلری طرفنده

[Aslı Trablusgarb vali ve kumandan sabık müşir Ibrahim paşa hazretleri tarafından bizzat tersim ve cemiyetimize ahdolunup cemiyetçe donanma menfaatine tab ettirilmiştir / An Original [Map] of Tripoli, Made Personally by the Governor and Commander of Tripoli, Former Marshal Ibrahim Pasha, and was Committed to Our Association, and was made Available for the Benefit of the Navy by the Society]

[Istanbul]: Donanma-yı Osmanî Muavenet-i Millîye Cemiyeti [Ottoman Navy Association] 1237 [1911]

Colour Lithography, 40 x 57 cm (15.7 x 22.4 inches) (soft folds with tiny holes and partly re-paired tears, minor staining, otherwise in a good condition).

A rare separately published map of Tripoli, Libya, made by the Ottoman Governor Ibrahim Hakki on the eve of the Italo-Turkish War

Ibrahim Hakki Pasha (Turkish: İbrahim Hakkı Paşa, 1862–1918), was an ambassador in Italy from 1908 until 1910 and a Grand Vizier of the Ottoman Empire from 1910 until 1911.

Between August 1910 to 1911 Ibrahim Hakki served a vali and governor of Tripoli. It was probably in the time, that he commissioned this map, showcasing the city with all the important buildings with the intent to present this large Mediterranean port center under the Ottoman rule to the other inhabitants of the empire, possible for purposes of trade.

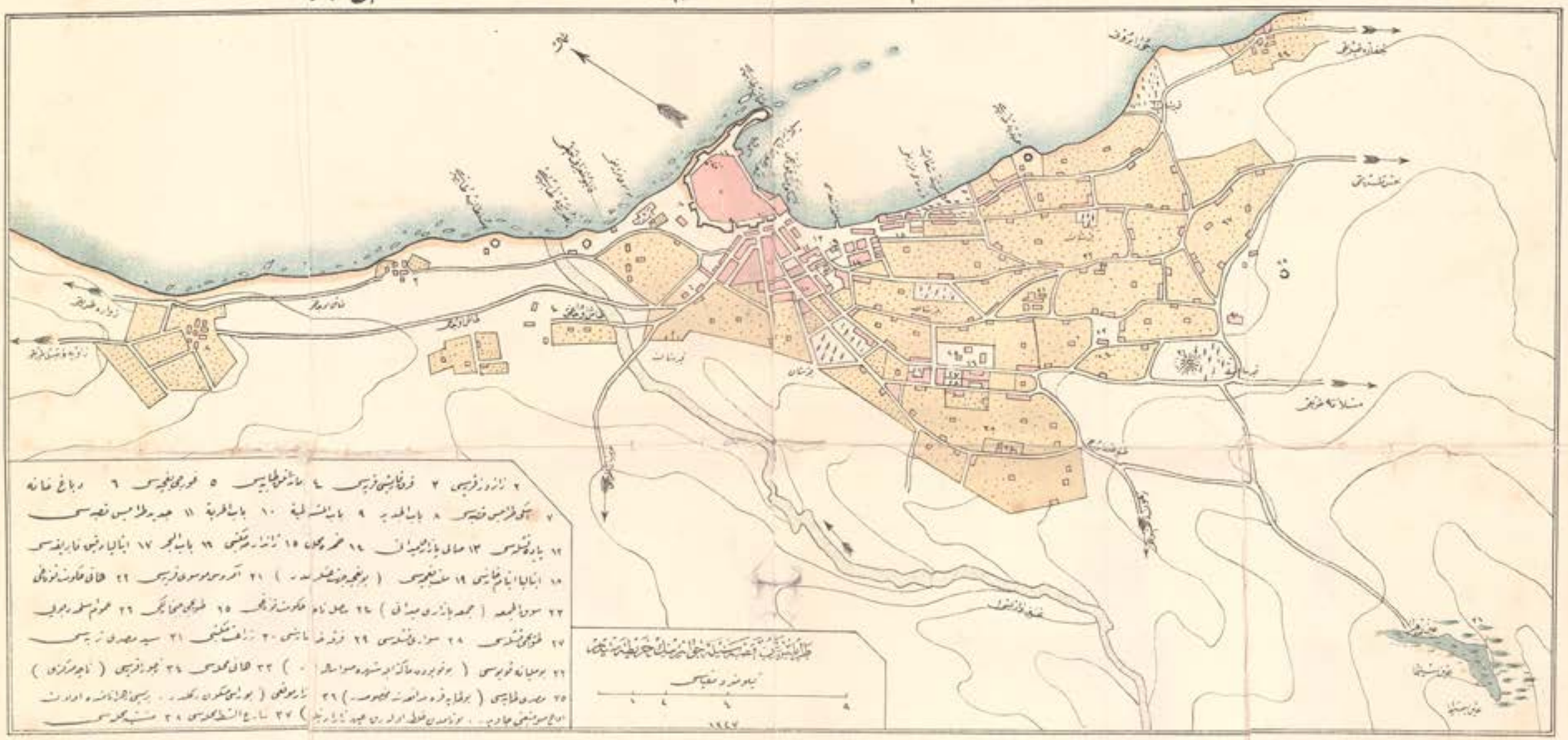
As the former ambassador in Italy, Ibrahim Hakki understood the diplomatic and economic relationship with the Apennine Peninsula and tried to avoid conflicts with Italy. On the eve of the Italo-Turkish War, he was dismissed of his position of vali and governor of Tripoli and at the same time he resigned as the Grand Vizier. After that he moved to London and from 1915 on he served as an ambassador in Berlin, where he died in 1918.

The Italo-Turkish War lasted between September 29, 1911, to October 18, 1912, . As a result of this conflict the Ottoman Empire lost the Tripolitania Vilayet with Tripoli to Italy.

We could not trace any examples of the map in Western institutions nor any references to it in the literature on Ottoman cartography.

1.200 EUR

اصلی طرابلس غرب والی ونوماندان سابقی شیرازلهیم پاشا حضرتلری طرفندن بالذات ترسیم وجمعیتمزه اهدا ولنوب جمعیتجه دونمامنفعه طبع اتدیرلمشدر



دونمای عثمانی معادلی متریجه

24. SOVIET UNION
CHILD ART

Gregor GOG (1891-1945).

A arte infantil na União Soviética
[Children's Art in the Soviet Union]

Rio de Janeiro: Edições Horizonte 1945.

Small 8°, 45 pp., 3 pp., original illustrated wrappers, stapled (small dents in the rear sheets, minor wear to the wrappers, otherwise in a good edition)

This rare pamphlet, printed in Portuguese language in Rio de Janeiro, describes the Soviet educational system for children artists and exhibitions dedicated to children's art. It was written by Gregor Gog (1891-1945), an unusual figure with even more unusual biography.

Born to a German family in Schwerin an der Warthe, what is today Skwierzyna in Poland, Gog entered the marine in his late teens, what enabled him to see the world. After several minion jobs, he settled in Bad Urach, close to Tübingen, and founded with several other men and women a *Kommune am Grünen Weg* (Commune of the Green Way), that could be compared to later hippy communes. The members, which also included artists, craftsmen and writers, lived together on an estate, feasting on the gifts of nature. Gregor Gog soon became involved in writing and publishing himself.

In 1927, Gog founded the *Brotherhood of Vagabonds* (Bruderschaft der Vagabunden) and the first European street newspaper *Der Kunde*, which was an expression for travelling handymen, beggars and tramps. The magazine was published irregularly, about fort times per year in about 1000 examples, until 1931. Several numbers were confiscated for their immoral content. During this time, in 1929, Gog travelled to the Soviet Union and rapidly adopted Communist views.

In 1933, the Brotherhood of Vagabonds was banned by the Nazis and after an imprisonment Gog managed to escape to Switzerland and from there to the Soviet Union. In 1941, he and his wife, a writer Anni Geiger-Hof (1897-1995) moved to Fergana, Uzbekistan, and later to Tashkent, where in 1945, Gregor Gog died, severely ill, after an unsuccessful suicide attempt.

The Note on Rarity

The pamphlet, which is probably a translation of a German pamphlet *Kind und Kunst in Briefen und Bildschöpfungen der Sowjetjugend* (Child and art in letters and image creations of Soviet youth), published in 1939, is very rare and we could not trace any other examples. We could also not find any examples of the German version.

The text was also printed in Croatian language under the title *Djeca umjetnici u Sovjetskom savezu* without a date of publication (a single example, listed in Worldcat is housed at the Slovenian National and University Library, OCLC 449674604) and in Spanish language in Montevideo, titled *El arte infantil en la Union soviética*, in 1941 (the only recorded example is held by the New York Public Library, OCLC 27166852).

480 EUR



25. KARSTOLOGY
SLAVICA

Janez BILC (1839-1906).

Postojna, sloveča Postojnska jama in njena okolica]
[Postojna, the Famous Postojna Cave and Its Surroundings]

Postojna: R. Šeber 1893.

Small 8°, 62 pp. with illustrations, [2 pp.] index, folding map, original illustrated wrappers, later spine (wrappers little spiled, otherwise in a good used condition with minor wear to the corners).

A rare, first guidebook with original Slovenian text to the Postojna Cave, one of the largest karst caves and since the early 19th century a popular tourist attraction.

The Postojna Cave in Slovenia, one of the largest Karst caves in the world, was known to explorers and as a small tourist attraction for centuries, but it was not until the early 19th century, that it became world famous. As one of the workers was changing gas lights inside the cave in 1818, he accidentally discovered further vast areas of caves, which were presented to the Emperor of Austria Francis I in his visit the following year.

The caves soon became world-known due to a publicity in magazines and books. A train was installed inside the caves in 1872 and in 1884 electric lightning was added.

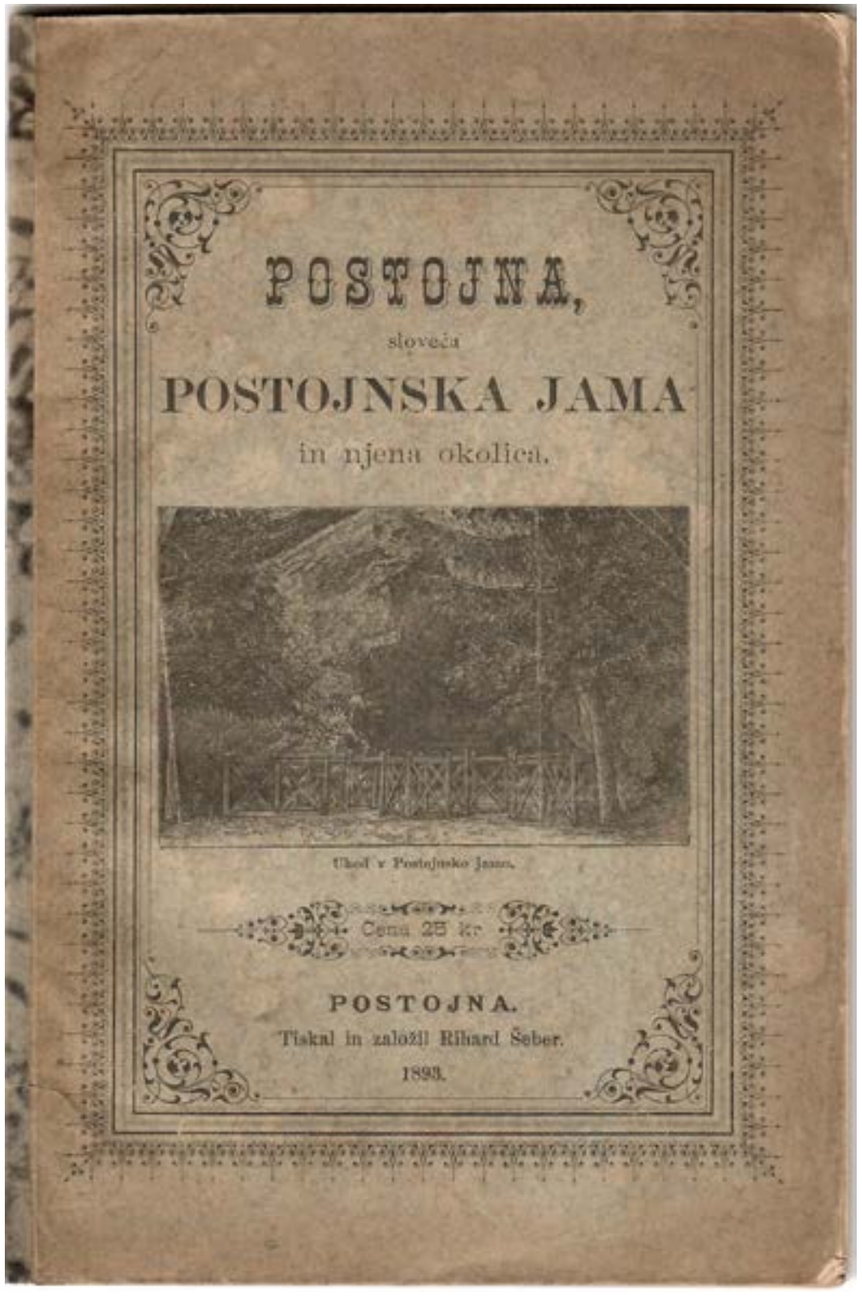
Several guidebooks to the Postojna caves were printed in various languages from the early 19th century on, but the first Slovenian publication was not issued until 1888, being a translation from a popular pamphlet in German language *Beschreibung der weltberiihmten Adelsberger Grotte in Krain, nebst einer Einleitung und einem Situationsplane* (Habe 1968, p. 21).

The present guidebook from 1893 is the first book on Postojna caves with original Slovenian text and was written by Janez Bilc (1839-1906), a Chatolic priest, author and a local historian. It is richly illustrated and accompanied with a map of the caves.

This first edition of the pamphlet, which was reprinted in next years is very rare and we could only trace five examples in Slovenian libraries.

References: France Habe, Vodniška literatura Postojnske jame. Die Hühle von Postojna im Lichte ihrer Fiihrerliteratur, Naše jame, 10, 1968, no. 31.

650 EUR


POSTOJNA,
sloveča
POSTOJNSKA JAMA
in njena okolica.
Vhod v Postojnsko jamo.
Cena 25 kr.
POSTOJNA.
Tiskal in založil Rihard Šeber.
1893.

26. BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES
OTTOMAN AND EARLY TURKISH BOOK TRADE

Inventaire d'une Riche Bibliothèque à vendre. Libraire Hilmi. زنكين بر كتبخانه [Zegin Bir Kipabhane]

Istanbul: Hilmi – Marifet, printer, 1926.

8°, 30 pp. in French language, 130 pp. in Ottoman language, original wrapper with titles in French and Ottoman (taxation stamp on the Ottoman title page, wrappers with small chips, little age-toned, otherwise in a good condition).

A catalogue by one of the most prominent Ottoman publishers and book traders Ibraham Hilmi

The catalogue in French and Ottoman language was printed in 1926, in the first years of the Republic of Türkiye, and contains hundreds of titles, published or imported by a prolific Istanbul-based bookdealer Ibrahim Hilmi.

İbrahim Hilmi Çığıraçan (1876 - 1963), born in Tulcea, today in Romania, was one of the first publishers in the Ottoman Empire. Opening his publishing shop in 1896 in Istanbul, under the name Kitaphane-i Islami (Islamic Library), Hilmi Bey started publishing mostly religious books.

Under the Young Turks regime, in the Second Constitutional Era, he became interested in military, geography and history, and changed the name of the press to Kitaphane-i İslam ve Askeri (Islamic and Military Library). Hilmi Bey published about 200 military books in 15 years. He was also publishing school books, which were during the war often sent for free to poor children in Anatolia.
swqa
The first big loss for Hilmi's workshop was the governmental change of the Ottoman letters for the Latin ones and a law, that all the law and school books should be printed by the government. During his lifetime Hilmi published more than 1000 books on history, literature, politics, religion and social issues.

420 EUR





27. EDUCATION IN THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE
GEOGRAPHY

جغرافیای طبیعی
[Coğrafya-i Tabi / Geography lit. Natural Geography]

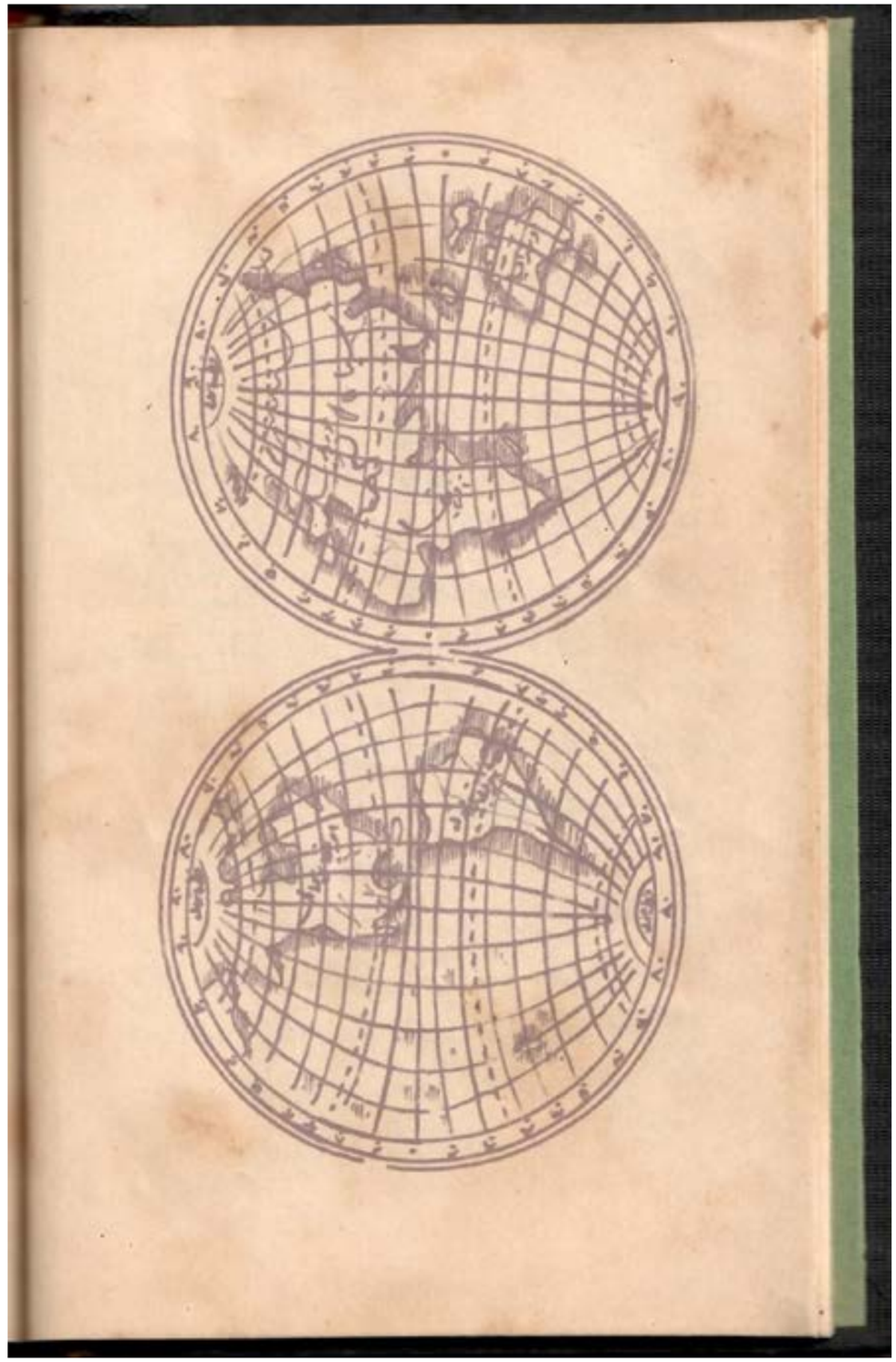
[S. l., but Istanbul:] مطبعه اجتحاد [Matbaa-i İctihad] 1326 [1901], date on last text page - 1327 [1911], date on the title page.

8°, 118 pp. mimeographed text with illustrations, interleaved unnumbered page between pp.72-73, [1 pp.] map of the world, interleaved folding map of the world, original black cloth boards, black goat spine with lettering (little age-toned with foxing, binding slightly scuffed and with small water staining).

A seemingly unrecorded mimeographed late Ottoman manual on geography.

An attractive, crudely mimeographed Ottoman book presents basic geography of the world and astronomy. The publication, which we could not trace in any reference books, was probably made as a study manual.

380 EUR



28. EDUCATION IN IRAN
EDUCATION FOR GIRLS AND BOYS

وزارت معارف [Ministry of Education]

کتاب چهارم
[The Fourth Book]

Tehran: وزارت معارف [Ministry of Education] - شرکت مطبوعات [Press Company] 1310 [1932].

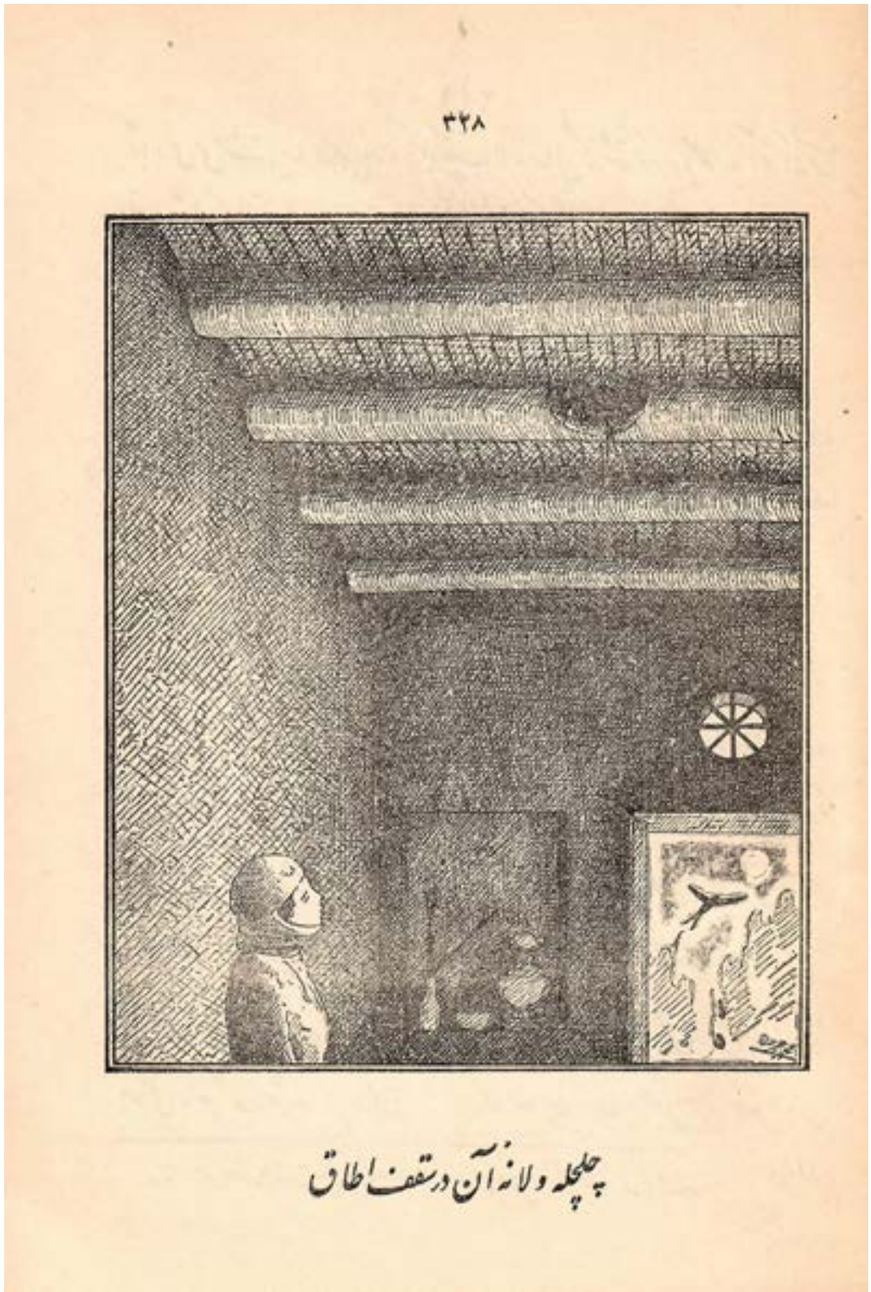
8°, 376 pp. with black and white illustrations, contemporary marbled paper boards, black linen spine (traces of old paper label on the spine, p. 249 wrongly numbered as 141, small tear the lower part of pp. 48-49, endpapers repaired in hinges, binding slightly rubbed, but internally clean).

An early Iranian schoolbook for boys and girls, printed shortly after the introduction of a reformed school system, which included women.

The book for fourth classes of primary school was published in the early stage of secularization and modernization of Iranian school system under Reza Shah (1878 – 1944), who among other introduced schools for women, imposed European dress codes on population and abolished veiling in 1936. The text on the title page mentions, that the book was intended for schools for men and women.

The volume contains short educational stories from Iranian history and contemporary culture, astronomy, geography, history, local sports, crafts (such as production of leather), fruit, etc., accompanied by black and white illustrations. The introduction and sporadic stories still include religious notes.

350 EUR



29. SLAVICA
WORLD WAR II CONCENTRATION CAMPS

Fran FAJDIGA.

Kitice iz internacije [Cover], Vojna Vihra [Title Page]
[Rhymes from Internment. The Whirlwind of War]

Ljubljana: Self-Published 1947.

Oblong small 8°, Title, signed by the author in the lower margin, 45 pp. mimeographed type-script recto only, interleaved title between pp. 20-21, original boards with lettering, blue spine (sporadic manuscript corrections, margins with sporadic tiny tears and very light staining, boards and spine slightly stained with small cracks).

An exceedingly rare collection of poetry with a first-hand account descriptions of the concentration camp in Chiesanuova by Padova, during WWII, by a Slovenian author.

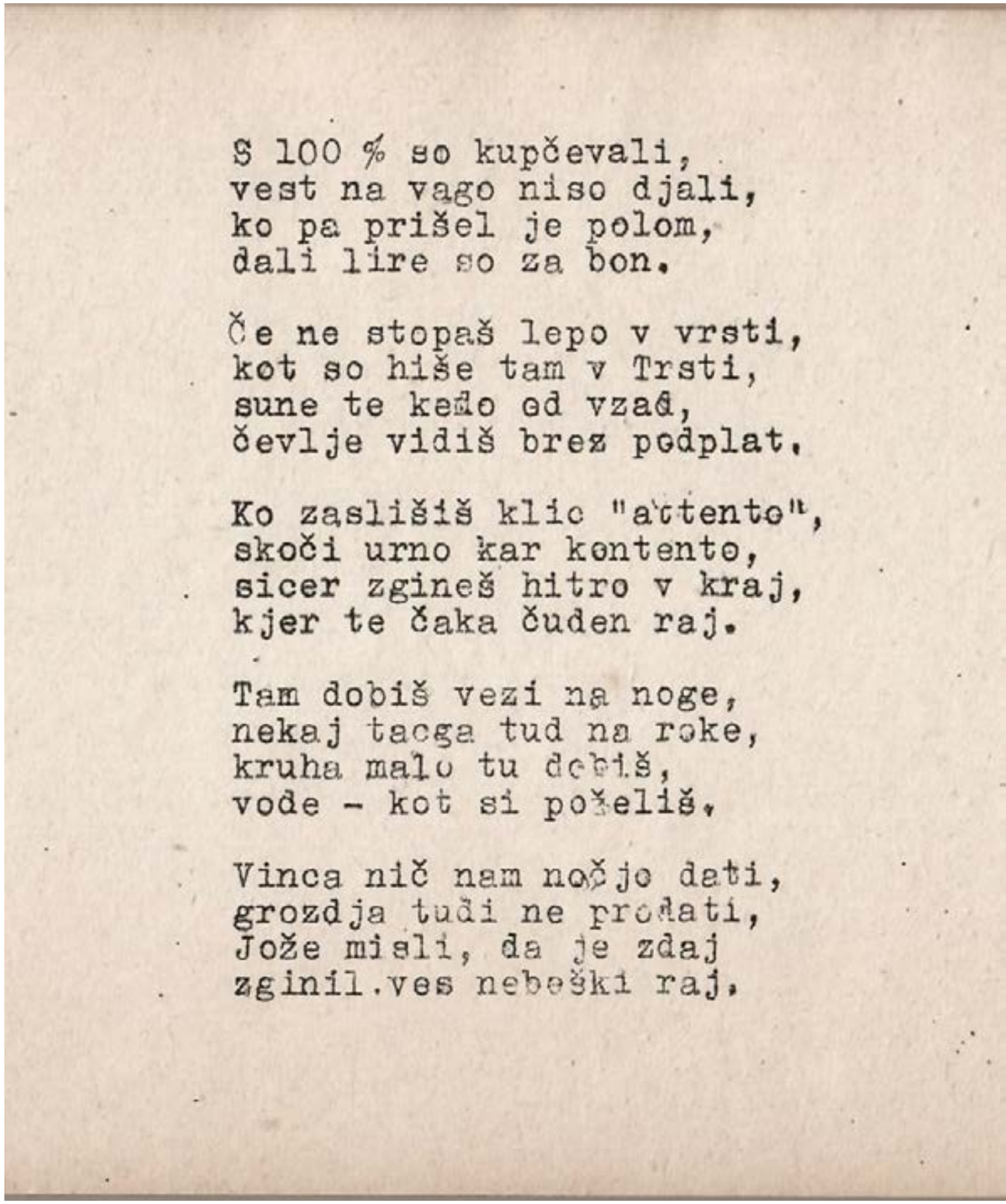
Chiesanuova by Padova in Italy is today a little known World War II concentration camp. Opened in 1942, its primary goal was to gather prisoners from Provincia di Lubiana, or Province of Ljubljana, a Fascist geo-political formation, embracing a large part of today's central and south-eastern Slovenia.

The author Fran Fajdiga , from a small Slovenian town of Sodražica, was taken to Chiesanuova by the Fascists as a prisoner in a cattle train car during the war. His poetry describes the details of the train ride to the concentration camp, the horrors of the camp and the end of the war.

The book was self-published by the author immediately after the war "nor for glory nor for money" (as stated on the title page), but to commemorate his memories of the ordeal at the concentration camp.

The book was self-published by the author in very small numbers. We could not trace any institutional examples on Worldcat, including no examples in Slovenian libraries.

220 EUR



S 100 % so kupčevali,
vest na vago niso djali,
ko pa prišel je polom,
dali lire so za bon.

Če ne stopaš lepo v vrsti,
kot so hiše tam v Trsti,
sune te kedo od vzad,
čevlje vidiš brez podplat.

Ko zaslišiš klic "attento",
skoči urno kar kontento,
sicer zgineš hitro v kraj,
kjer te čaka čuden raj.

Tam dobiš vezi na noge,
nekaj tacga tud na roke,
kruha malo tu dobiš,
vode - kot si poželiš.

Vinca nič nam nočjo dati,
grozdja tudi ne prodati,
Jože misli, da je zdaj
zginil.ves nebeški raj.

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