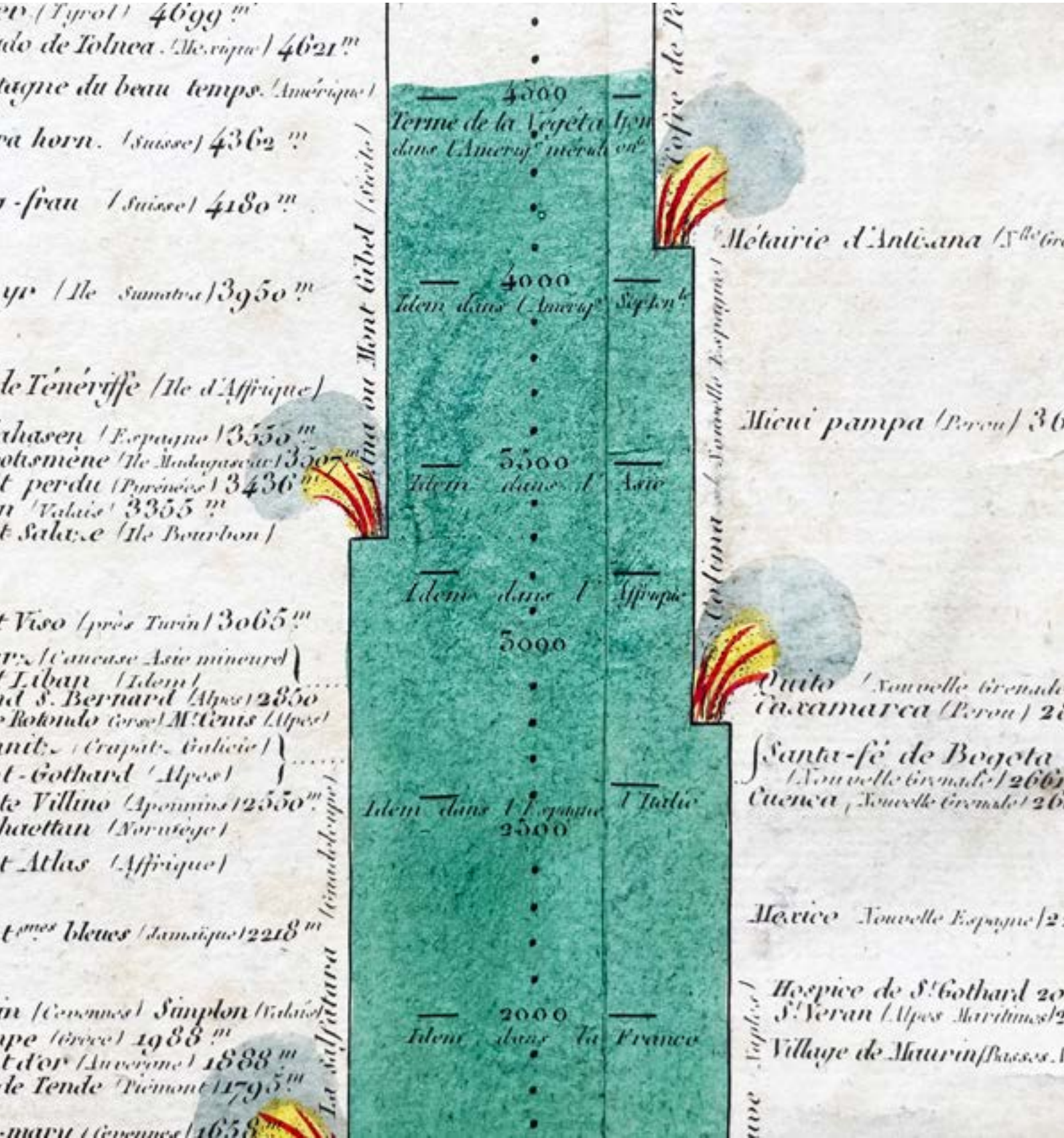
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Member of:



1. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA FRASER CANYON GOLD RUSH SAN FRANCISCO IMPRINT STELLAR PROVENANCE

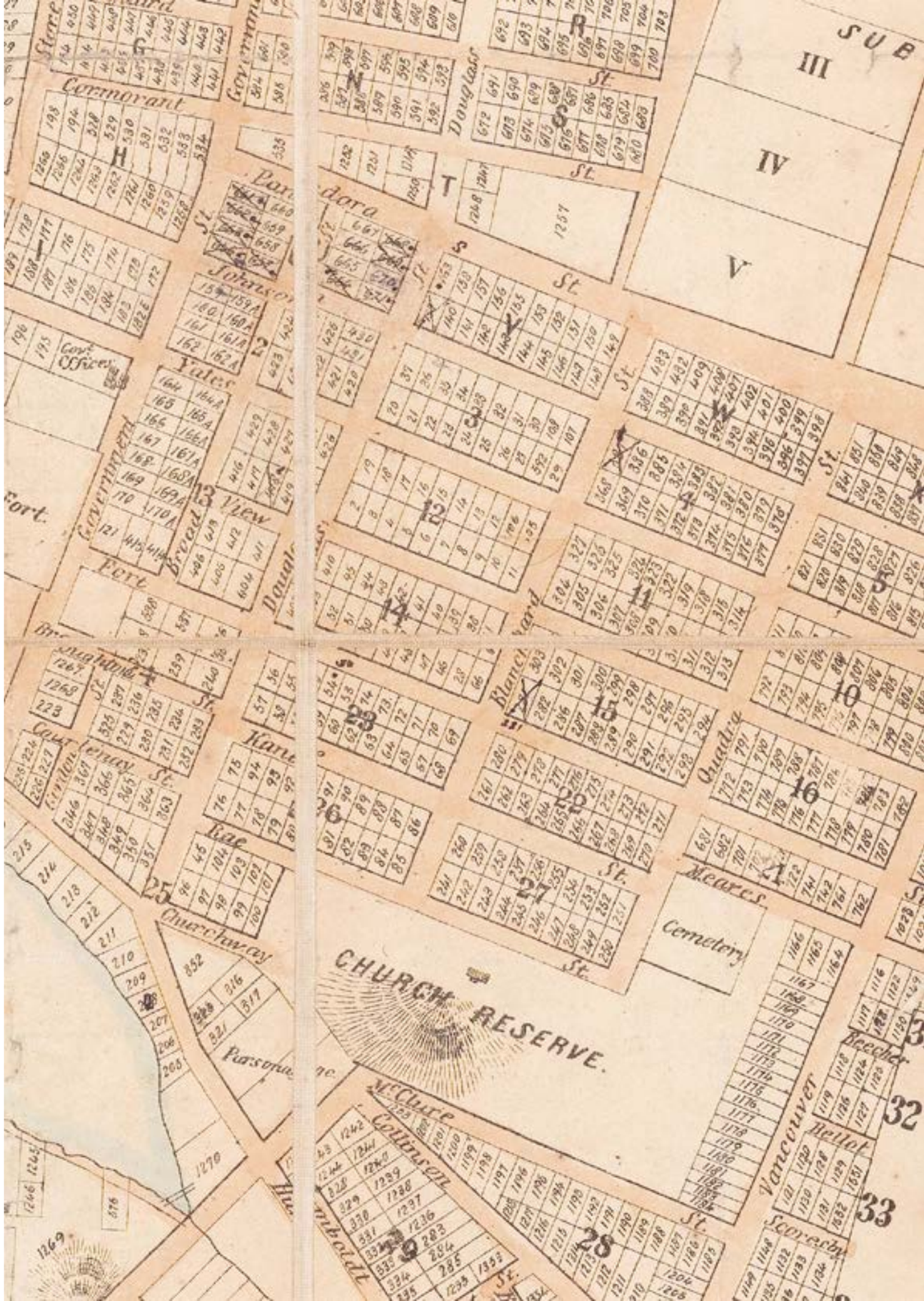
Alfred WADDINGTON (1801 – 1872). / [Joseph Despard PEMBERTON (1821 – 1893)].

Map of the City of Victoria. V.I. Revised, corrected and numbered from the Official Map Published by Alfred Waddington. 1859.

San Francisco: Lith. [Gustave] Drouaillet, 1859.

Lithograph with original outline hand colour, dissected into 15 sections and mounted upon contemporary linen, several contemporary and early 1900s manuscript additions in pencil and black pen, folding into contemporary cloth covers bearing a printed pastedown label to upper cover with title and mapseller's line: 'City of Victoria / Vancouver Island / Edward Stanford / London', several contemporary manuscript owner's inscriptions of "Joseph Brothers / San Francisco" to covers and verso of map (Very Good, attractive original hand colouring, contemporarily trimmed to neatline but preserving imprint, light even toning, some mild wear middle left and lower right some minor creasing to lower left corner, covers with light shelf-wear), 49 x 50 cm (19.3 x 19.7 inches).

Unrecorded – an amazing artifact of Victoria, B.C.'s foundational gold rush boom, when the hitherto sleepy hamlet was suddenly transformed into a bustling city of mercantile exchange, hyper-construction and amazing demographic diversity (much as San Francisco had been 10 years previous); this being the earliest obtainable general map of the city from the gold rush era, and the first "revised, corrected and numbered" edition of Alfred Waddington's pioneering "Official Map" issued the year before; predicated upon the best and most recent cadastral surveys updated by the colonial surveyor-general Joseph Despard Pemberton, with great detail and precision it depicts and names all the city's streets and numbers over 75 urban blocks and 1,500 cadastral lots, as well as marking major institutions and sites; the map served as the definitive masterplan, or blueprint, for both public and private stakeholders overseeing urban planning, logistics and land speculation schemes at a momentous historical juncture; published in San Francisco by the French émigré boutique lithographer Gustave Drouaillet, the map has a stellar provenance, having been owned by the 'Joseph Brothers', a trio of English Jews who established one of San Francisco's leading jewelry and precious metals trading houses, and who resided in Victoria from 1858-63, making a fortune in real estate speculation; the map bears contemporary mss. additions indicating that the brothers employed it as a blueprint for such ventures.


Cormorant
Douglas
Johnson
Yates
Government
Broad
View
Fort
Church Reserve
Cemetery
Vancouver
Quadra
Blanchard
Pandora
Courtney
Chatham
Kane
Rae
Meares
Beacon Hill
Scoresby
McClure
Collinson
Parsons
Churchway
Government House
Court House
Gaol
Land Office
Post Office
Bank
Temple
Mechanics Institute
Reading Room
Museum
Theatre
Wharf
Store
Dock
Pier
Bridge
Ferry
Steamboat Wharf
Steamboat Landing
Steamboat Office
Steamboat Depot
Steamboat Agency
Steamboat Office
Steamboat Depot
Steamboat Agency
Steamboat Office
Steamboat Depot
Steamboat Agency

NEW ATLASES.

THE COMPLETE ATLAS

THE FAMILY ATLAS.

THE UNIVERSITY ATLAS

THE ENCYCLOPÆDIC OR ATLAS

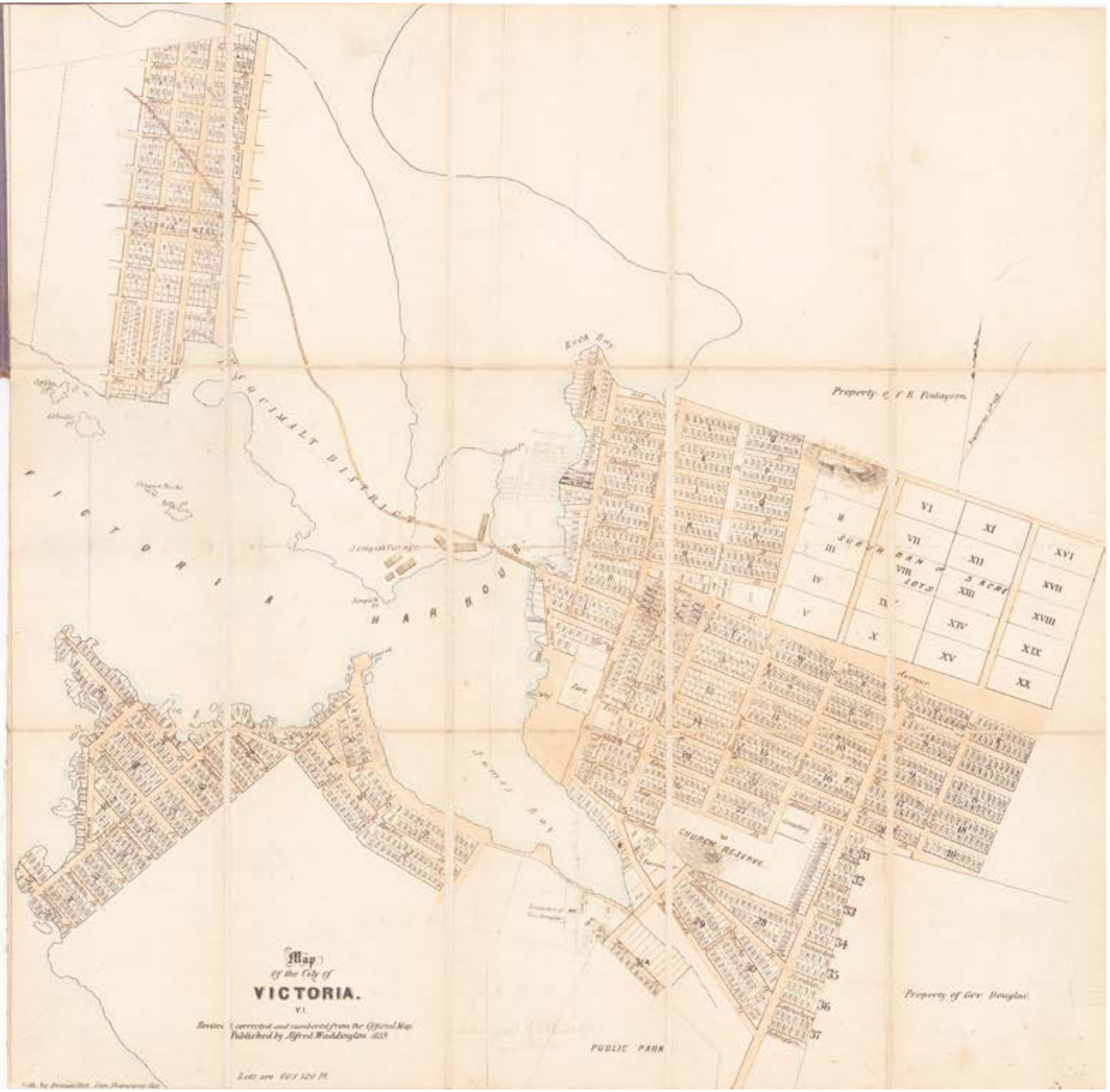
THE HARROW ATLAS

THE HARROW ATLAS

THE JUNIOR HARROW ATLAS

THE JUNIOR HARROW ATLAS

London:—Edward Stanford, 6, Charing Cross, S.W.



Victoria, British Columbia has one of the longest and most exciting histories of any city in the Pacific Northwest. Its genesis as a colonial entity is found in the 1841 decision by the Hudson's Bay Company (HBC), which ran all of Britain's affairs in the western regions of British North America, to move its Pacific headquarters to the southern tip of Vancouver Island. It was long feared that the HBC's traditional regional nucleus, Fort Vancouver (today Vancouver, Washington), would soon be ceded to the United States as part of an anticipated Anglo-American boundary settlement.

For the new HQ, James Douglas, the Chief Factor of the HBC's Pacific Northwest operations, chose a site that the indigenous 'Songhees' (properly the Lekwungen people) called Camosack, located on a sheltered natural harbour at the extreme southeasterly point of Vancouver Island, that had the best climate of any place along the Pacific north of California.

In 1843, the HBC built 'Fort Albert', soon renamed Fort Victoria, on the northern side of James Bay, a small inlet upon what had become Victoria Harbour. Meanwhile, the Lekwungen established a village on the opposite side of the harbour, to trade with the HBC post.

The foundation of Victoria was of great consequence, as while Oregon Treaty (1846) settled the Anglo-American border in the Pacific Northwest along the 49th parallel on the mainland, it mandated that Britain would maintain all Vancouver Island, so giving it access to the vital shipping route of the Strait of Juan de Fuca.

To solidify Britain's' local sovereignty, in 1849, Whitehall created the Colony of Vancouver Island, with Victoria as its capital. However, the colony's ability to attract white settlers was initially severely hindered by its remote location and the constant tensions between the Colonial Office and the HBC. To clarify the situation, James Douglas was made the civil governor of the colony in 1851, addition to his role as the HBC's Chief Factor, making him a virtual dictator over the island. Douglas proceeded the negotiate a series of land treaties with the local Lekwungen chiefs (which are today seem as highly controversial) to acquire title to the territory upon which Victoria would expand.

For the first fifteen years of its exitance, Victoria, despite its administrative importance and Douglas's undeniable energy, remained a sleepy backwater, a ramshackle hamlet of barely 500 whites, plus a small community of indigenous peoples.

However, just as San Francisco had been plucked from total obscurity ten years earlier, in 1858, the fate of Victoria – and the greater region – suddenly changed due the discovery of massive deposits of gold. In this case, great gold deposits were found in the Fraser Canyon, in the scarcely developed Columbia District (today's southern B.C. Mainland). The Colonial Ministry ordered Douglas to keep news the gold finds secret, as they feared that an influx of American prospectors would lead to the annexation of Vancouver Island and the future B.C. Mainland to the U.S. However, Douglas privately disagreed, believing that a wave of settlers was exactly what the British Pacific Northwest needed for it to become a proper settler colony. While Douglas technically honoured Whitehall's order to stay quiet about the bonanza, he sent a large sample of gold to be assayed in San Francisco, while making no effort to hide where it originated. There, the news of Fraser Canyon gold spread like wildfire, especially amongst the massive community of former prospectors and profiteers who were veterans of now moribund California Gold Rush.

Victoria was the only settlement in the British Pacific Northwest capable of serving as a staging point for prospectors and entrepreneurs heading to the Fraser Canyon and, as a result, in only a few months from April 1858, it became North America's greatest boomtown. Over 30,000 people passed through Victoria, while the town's permanent population rose to 5,000. As was the case in San Francisco, while overwhelmingly most of the migrants were Americans, the demographic make-up was incredibly diverse. George Monro Grant, a Canadian cleric and writer, remarked of the time that "A walk through the streets of Victoria showed the little capital to be a small polyglot copy of the world... Its population is less than 5,000, but almost every nationality is represented. Greek fishermen, Jewish and Scottish merchants, Chinese washermen, French, German and Yankee officeholders and butchers, negro waiters and sweeps, Australian farmers and other varieties of the race rub against each other, apparently in the most friendly way." Douglas even sponsored a small group of African Americans, known as the 'Pioneers', to come to Victoria, believing that their lives would be better under British rule.

Victoria became a massive mercantile base for mining and transportation provisions and forged close connections to the established economy of San Francisco, hosting many branch offices of its major commercial concerns. All kinds of new establishments sprung up in the city, including the 'Won Shing, Washing and Ironing House', the 'Scotch House', several 'San Francisco' saloons, as well as 'Oriental' and 'New England' restaurants.

The hyper-rapid growth experienced from April 1858 essentially established Victoria in the proper sense, as the preexisting hamlet was transformed almost overnight into a bustling city, with well laid-out streets, parks, public buildings and amenities, such as one would find out East. The development was financed by a massive influx of capital due to property speculation, with lots that cost $25 at the beginning of 1858, selling for $3,000 by the end for the year!

Also in 1858, the Mainland was made into the Colony of British Columbia, although it would for some time remain a de facto satellite of Vancouver Island, as Douglas was simultaneously the governor of both colonies. The Colonial Office's fears of an American takeover were only adverted by the extreme, martial-law-like measures that Douglas took to keep unruly American miner-adventures in line, headlined by a harsh justice system led by the famous "hanging judge" Sir Matthew Baillie Begbie.

Enter Alfred Waddington and the First "Official Map", or Masterplan, of Victoria

Alfred Penderell Waddington (1801 - 1872) was an eccentric genius, who while gifted with polymath talents, was also a 'dreamer' and idealist, such that may of his grand designs were never realized. Next only to Douglas, Waddington was the most consequential figure in the early rise of Victoria and, subsequently, British Columbia.

A native of London, Waddington received a stellar education, at fine English boarding schools, in Paris, and finally at the prestigious University of Göttingen, Germany.

In 1850, Waddington moved to San Francisco, where he became the co-owner of a successful wholesaler grocery concern. In April 1858, he 'followed the gold' to Victoria, although he had zero-interest in striking it rich as a prospector. Upon his arrival, he immediately became

obsessed with transforming Victoria into a modern, developed city and building Vancouver Island and the adjacent Mainland into a great British settler colony. While he hoped to make some money along the way, this was not his primary motivation; he was driven by an idealist zeal for 'society building' {Waddington he was subsequently known for being the author of the first non-governmental book printed in the future B.C., *The Fraser Mines Vindicated* (Victoria: P. de Garo, 1858), a piece promoting the virtues of the gold rush; as a being a champion of liberal government, free public education and for his bizarre, ill-fated mega-project to make the obscure harbour of Bute Inlet the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway, a role that eventually went to Vancouver; the great peak of Mount Waddington (4,109 metres) is named for him}.

By the summer of 1859, Victoria had been totally transformed by the rapid erection of hundreds of buildings and infrastructure development, fueled by property speculation. While Governor Douglas had succeeded in maintaining a certain level of order, enacting building codes and establishing public institutions and services, it remained the case that no accurate and comprehensive general map, or masterplan, of the city existed, even as such a blueprint was of urgent necessity for both public and private stakeholders.

With Douglas' support, employing all the best recent cadastral surveys, Waddington, with the assistance of Joseph Despard Pemberton (1821 – 1893), the Surveyor-General of Vancouver Island (an experienced HBC veteran, who had supervised Victoria's cadastral surveys since 1851), created the first accurate general map, or modern masterplan of Victoria from once it had assumed the form of a proper city.

This work, *Map of the City of Victoria,* V.I. (San Francisco: Lith. Gustave Drouaillet, 1858), known as the "Official Map", became the basis of all general plans of city for the next several years. Waddington's plan and the map sequence it established played a crucial role in the development of Victoria, as it served as the blueprint for planning neighbourhood and infrastructure construction, taxation assessment, as well as guiding land speculation and investment schemes.

That the map was issued in San Francisco is indicative of the deep ties that Victoria maintained with the Californian metropolis during the period. The publisher, Jean-Baptiste Gustave Drouaillet (1810-1887), was one of several French lithographers who set up shop in San Francisco in the wake of the California Gold Rush, establishing his premises at the corner of Washington and Kearney Streets. While he generally focused upon printing ephemera (music scores and handbills, etc.), other than printing seminal maps Victoria, he was best known for lithographing J.E. Whitcher's *Official Map of the City of Oakland* (1860), the first official plan of the city. In 1868, Drouaillet became the president of the French Savings & Loan Association in San Francisco.

Despite its importance, Waddington's 1858 map is today known in only a single example, held by the University of Victoria's Mearns-McPherson Library (shelfmark: G3514 V5S3 1858 W3) {Regrettably, and surprisingly, this map seems to have never been scanned, at least not for public consumption, so we have not been able to examine it}.

The Present Map in Focus

The present seemingly unrecorded map is a highly important artefact of the early history of Victoria, being the earliest obtainable map of the city from its Gold Rush boom and the first revised edition of Waddington's "Official Map" of 1858. Likewise published in San Francisco by Gustave Drouaillet, issued in 1859, the map, when compared to other roughly contemporary plans, shows that the pace of Victoria's development was moving a breakneck speed, with major new infrastructure and edifies appearing on an almost weekly basis. The map grandiosely refers to Victoria as being a "City", even though it would not attain that status until 1862.

The map, noted as being "Revised, corrected and numbered" from Waddington's 1858 plan, features important updates, which were almost certainly made by Joseph Despard Pemberton.

The map shows Victoria's urban profile as it appeared probably in the summer of 1859, a little over a year into the gold rush boom. The map, centred upon Victoria Harbour (the shores of which are shaded in blue), with James Bay in the lower middle, shows that the city's existing network of streets (shaded in orange) as extending along the eastern shore of the harbour from its mouth up to Rock Bay, and inland above James Bay for eight blocks. Across the narrows of the harbour, in the 'Esquimalt District', which was connected to the main town by the Victoria Bridge (later the Johnson Street Bridge), built 1854, is the 'Songish [Lekwungen] Village' and the suburban neighbourhood of 'Victoria West'.

Several edifices an sites are identified, such as 'Fort' (Fort Victoria, est. 1843), the HQ of the HBC, located by the shore, just to the north of James Bay; 'Govt. Offices', the centre of the civil administration (at the corner of Government and Yates Street); the 'Residence of Gov. Douglas', by the south shore of James Bay; the 'Church Reserve' and 'Parsonage', at the head of James Bay; the 'Gov.t Wharf' and 'Landing'; and the 'Public Park' (est. 1858), to the south of town, later known as Beacon Hill Park.

The map depicts around 75 numbered urban blocks, divided into over 1,500 numbered cadastral lots which, as the map notes, measure on average 60 x 120 feet. There are additionally 20 'Suburban Lots" of 5 acres each, to the northeast of the city, while two large tracts of private property, owned by 'R. Finlayson' and 'Gov. Douglas' lie the north and southeast of town. However, it must be noted that in the summer of 1859 most of these lots had not yet been built upon, or otherwise developed, although some properties had seen the hasty erection of brick or wooden buildings. The hundreds of still empty lots were the focus of intense land speculation, the informing of which was one of the main uses of the map.

There are also contemporary manuscript additions concerning a land tract to the south of James Bay and the labeling of "Belleville St." and Cross St.". In the commercial centre to the north, many choice cadastral lots are contemporarily crossed in black pen. Notes in pencil to the left, dating from 1906-8, under the heading "Zonal assessment only" concern property land valuations, indicating that the map was still actively used almost 50 years after it was issued.

The present map is seemingly unrecorded, which is not surprising, as virtually all early maps of British Columbian subjects published in San Francisco were issued in only very small print runs, while the survival rate of such maps, intended for practical field use, is very low.

In Waddington's "Official Map" sequence of Victoria, the present work was followed by the publication of Pemberton's further revised issue, which capture the city as it was at some point likely in first half of 1860, being the *Town of Victoria, Vancouver Island, from the Official Map. J. Despard Pemberton. Surveyor General* (London: John Arrowsmith, January 7, 1861). This map was produced in a much larger print run than the versions of the Waddington map lithographed in San Francisco, and while still rare today, it survives in several institutional examples.

Please see a link to this map, courtesy of the City of Victoria Archives:

https://archives.victoria.ca/town-of-victoria-vancouver-island-from-the-official-map

The Arrowsmith issue, at first glance, is overall very similar in content and form to the present 1859 map; however, upon closer examination, one will notice that several important developments occurred in Victoria during the several months between the respective issues.

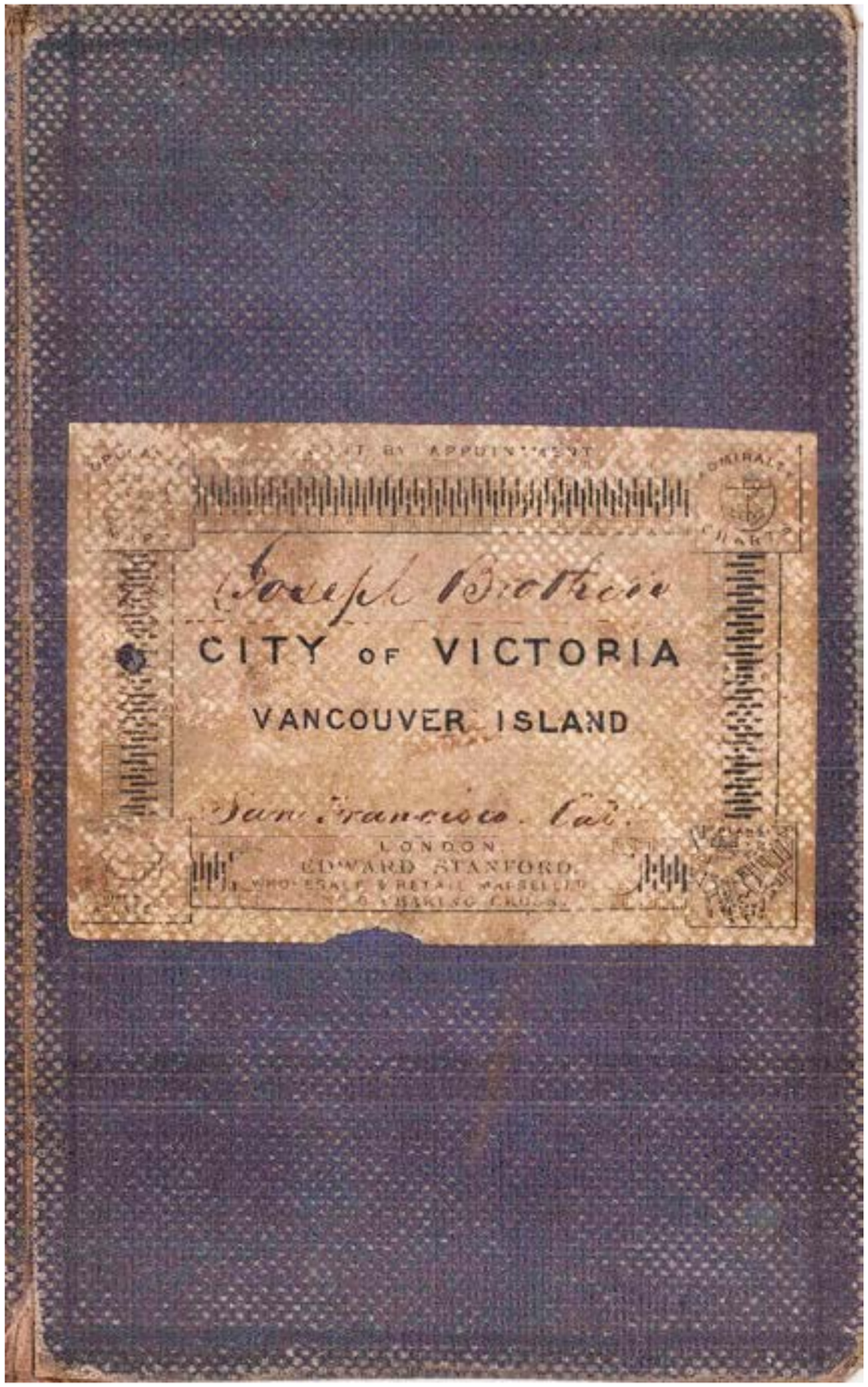
Key additions to the map include, first, the bridge crossing James Bay, which was completed in the second half of 1859 (the land to the east of said bridge would later be reclaimed, and is today the site of the Empress Hotel, completed in 1908). Second, to the southwest of the bridge is the new Legislative Precinct that features the Colonial Administration Buildings (replacing the former Government Offices), completed late in 1859. Designed by the German emigré architect Hermann Otto Tiedemann, their appearance was much maligned by the locals, such that they were popularly known as the "The Birdcages" (these supposed monstrosities were replaced in 1897 by Francis Rattenbury's glorious Legislative Assembly, which stands today). New urban tracks of streets and blocks have also been added to the south of James Bay and to the fat northeast of the city.

It is worth referring to the next map in the sequence, Alfred Waddington's *Map of the City of Victoria, Vancouver Island. Numbered, revised and corrected from the Official Map, and the best authorities. Published by Alfred Waddington* (San Francisco: L. Nagel for C.C. Kuchel's Lith., 1863) {today known in only 2 institutional examples, at the University of Victoria - Mearns-McPherson Library: G3514 V5S3 1863 W3 and University of California-Berkeley – Bancroft Library: 17.2V5 1863 C}.

Please see this link, courtesy of the University of Victoria:

https://vault.library.uvic.ca/concern/generic_works/7afac2e2-146f-420a-bea0-f3d00c863bb0

This map, while published in San Francisco by a different lithographer than the present issue, carefully maintains the same form and colouration. Here, one can see that Victoria underwent many developments in the two years since the publication of the Arrowsmith issue.



A Fascinating Provenance: The Joseph Brothers of San Francisco and Victoria

The present example of the map features the contemporary manuscript owner's inscriptions of the "Joseph Brothers / San Francisco" to covers and verso. This refers to the English Jewish entrepreneurs who arrived in San Francisco during the California Gold Rush, founding one of the city's most successful and best-known retail businesses.

The brothers Josephus Barnet Joseph (1827-1916), Lionel Barnet Joseph (1829-1905) and Nathan Joseph (1832-1924) were three of the sixteen children of Barnet Lyon Joseph (1801-1880), a silversmith of Bristol and later Liverpool. Barnet's forefathers had immigrated to Cornwall from Baden-Württemberg in the 1760s, and he was one of the founders of Liverpool's Hope Place Synagogue. Josephus Barnet initially worked as a watchmaker in Liverpool before heading for San Francisco, where he arrived in December 1850; Lionel joined him there shortly thereafter.

From 1852 to 1869, the Joseph Brothers owned a firm in San Francisco dealing in jewelry, watches, gold bullion, and silverware, as well being assayers. Their premises were variously located at 149 Montgomery Street, 607 Montgomery Street and 619 Washington Street. Their enterprise was hugely successful, and the brothers were major players in the city's mercantile economy throughout the latter part of the California Gold Rush and Comstock Silver Boom. They were also involved in the produce and commodities trade with Hawai'i.

Importantly, in the summer of 1858, Josephus, joined in short order by Lionel, decided to, once again, "follow the gold", moving to Victoria, while their younger brother, Nathan, came over from England to San Francisco to manage their business there. However, in Victoria, Josephus and Lionel did not focus on the precious metals trade. Rather they, ingeniously, brought a massive shipment of building materials (then in short supply in Victoria), and auctioned them off at the corner of Johnson and Government Streets. They earned astounding profits, which they invested in properties across Victoria, as well as on the Mainland, nearer to the goldfields. The sale of some of the lots made the Joseph Brothers a great fortune. They were then amongst 100 Jewish merchants and their families active in Victoria, and they were highly engaged in the local Jewish community and were amongst the founding sponsors of the Emanu-El Synagogue (1862), today the oldest synagogue that remains in continuous service in Canada.

In September 2014, Sarah H. Tobe curated an online exhibition of the Joseph Brothers' time in Victoria for the the Jewish Museum of the American West: 'Josephus Barnet Joseph and Lionel Barnet Joseph, Early Jewish Real Estate Investors of Victoria, BC'. Please see this link:

https://www.jmaw.org/joseph-jewish-victoria-bc/

The present map shows evidence of active use in land speculation by the Joseph Brothers during the early 1860s, as the seemingly contemporary crosses made in black pen over several cadastral lots in Victoria's commercial centre likely identify properties involved in their speculation schemes.

The Joseph Brothers returned to live in San Francisco in 1863, once the best opportunities in Victoria had been exhausted. In 1869, Josephus and Lionel repatriated themselves to England, along with their vast fortunes. Nathan remained in San Francisco for the rest of his days, and was subsequently involved in the controversial business of making and selling 'Fractional' gold coins.

References: N/A – Map seemingly unrecorded.

19.500 EUR

2. DATA VISUALIZATION
GIANT BESPOKE ATLAS OF TIME CHARTS
RIVERS OF TIME

**[Various Contributors:] Friedrich STRASS (1766 - 1845) / Édouard Auguste Patrice Hocquart (1789 - 1870). / Désiré FOURNIER de SAINT-MARTIN.
et al.**

[An Atlas Factice of 9 Large Format Time Charts].

[Atlas assembled likely in Paris, circa 1830, with contents printed in either Paris or Brussels dating from circa 1815 to 1826].

Atlas Folio (74.5 x 57 cm): 9 copper engraved plates (5 full page, 4 folding) with original hand colouring, bound in contemporary half calf over marbled boards (binding quite worn along spine and at extremities but still holding firm).

A fascinating elephant folio atlas factice with 9 large-format folding rivers of time, with resplendent original colour.

The atlas contains the following maps:

1.
Friedrich STRASS (1766 - 1845).
Le Cours des Tems ou Tableau de l'Histoire Universelle depuis l'Antiquité la plus reculée jusqu' à nos jours D'Après la Carte Chronologique de Frederick Strass, Professeur d'Histoire au corps royal des Cadets à Berlin. Terminé en 1823.
[Paris: chez Santin, 1826].

(folding, 137 x 78.5 cm / 54 x 30.9 inches) –tears to fold lower left centre, no loss, repaired tear lower part, no loss.

A French version of a legendary map Strom der Zeiten by Freidrich Strass, first published in 1803 and updated with new events into the first half of the 19th century.

2.
Histoire de la Grèce depuis les temps les plus reculés jusqu'à sa réduction en province romaine…
[Chez Saintin, Paris:] 1821.

Full page (72 x 55 cm / 28.3 x 21.6 inches).

History of Greece, from circa 1900 BC until the beginning of the Roman Empire.

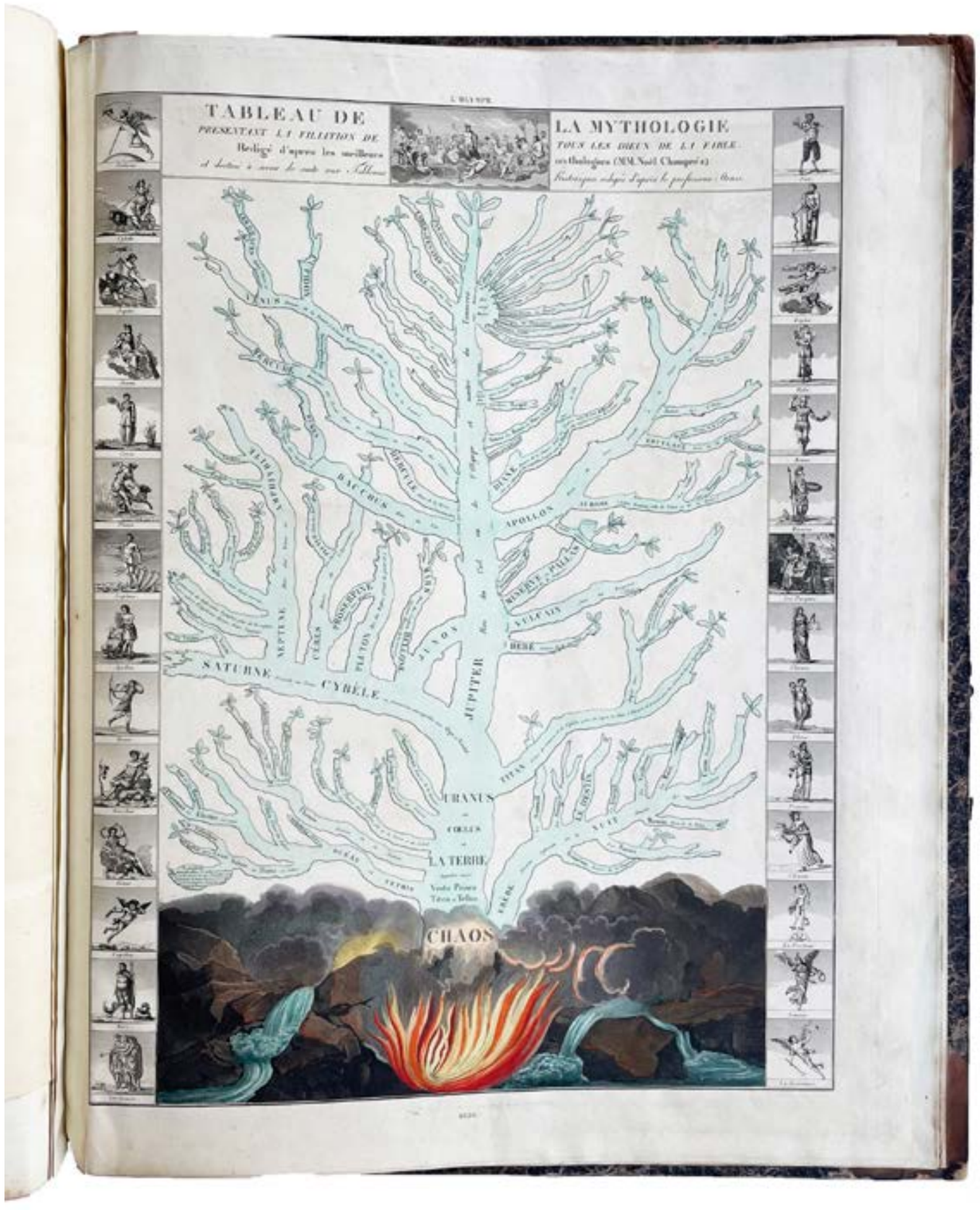


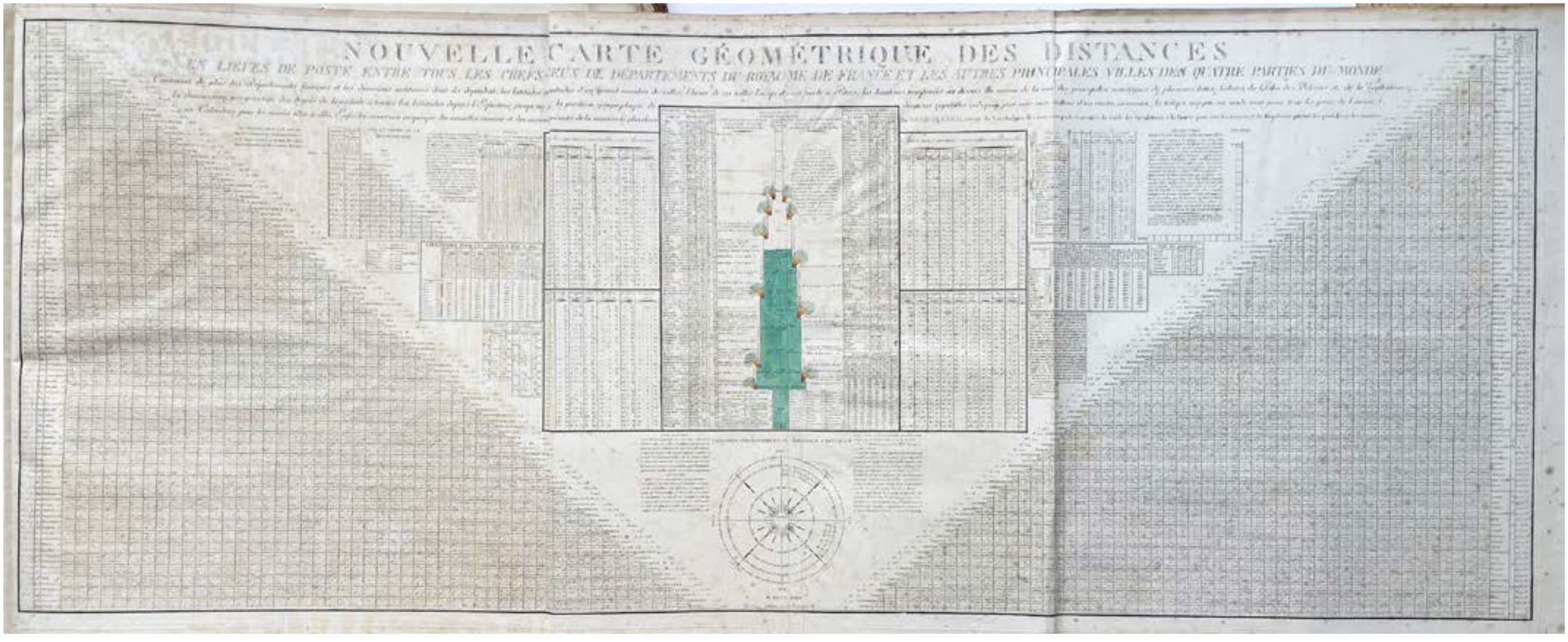
TABLEAU
DE L'HISTOIRE SAINTE,
Depuis la Création du monde jusqu'à la dispersion des Juifs.

EMPIRE DES PERSES

EMPIRE ROMAIN

1828.

TABLEAU DE L'HISTOIRE ROMAINE DEPUIS LES TEMS LES PLUS RECULÉS JUSQU'A LA DIVISION DE L'EMPIRE.


NOUVELLE CARTE GÉOMÉTRIQUE DES DISTANCES
ET LIEUES DE POSTE ENTRE TOUS LES CHEFS-LIEUX DE DEPARTEMENTS DU ROYAUME DE FRANCE ET LES AUTRES PRINCIPALES VILLES DES QUATRE PARTIES DU MONDE

3.
Édouard Auguste Patrice Hocquart (1789 - 1870).
Tableau de l'Histoire Romaine depuis les tems les plus reculés jusqu'à la division de l'Empire.
[Chez Saintin, Paris], 1821.

Full page (72 x 55 cm / 28.3 x 21.6 inches).

A time chart depicting the history of the Roman Empire and what is today Italy from 1984 BC until 500 AD with an image of the eruption of the Vesuvius on the top.

4.
Jean-Baptiste de L'HERMITE, Author of the Text.
Tableau chronologique, historique, biographique et géographique de la France,
Paris: chez Mme Maillet, s. d.

(Folding, 95,5 x 112 cm / 37.6 x 44 inches) – tear at hinge upper centre

The only non time chart in the atlas presents the history of France with a map in the middle.

5.
Édouard Auguste Patrice Hocquart (1789 - 1870).
Tableau de l'histoire de France depuis les Gaulois jusqu'à nos jours.
Paris, Saintin, 1819.

Full page (72 x 55 cm / 28.3 x 21.6 inches)

Time chart with the history of France.

6.
Désiré FOURNIER de SAINT-MARTIN.
Tableau historique et chronologique du Royaume des Pays-Bas depuis la plus haute-antiquité jusqu'à nos jours.

Brussels: Chez Auteur, [circa 1815].

(folding, 62 x 92.5 cm / 24.4 x 36.4 inches) minor tear at hinge.

A time chart with the history of the Netherlands and Belgium with city views in margins.

7.
Tableau de la Mythologie presentant la Filiation de tous les Dieux de la Fable. Redigé d'apres les meillieurs mythologues (MM. Noël Champré &c.) et destiné à servir de suite aux Tableaux historiques redigés d'apres le professeur Strass.
[Paris: Chez Santin], 1821.

Full page (72 x 55 cm / inches)

Time chart of mythology.

8.
Édouard HOCQUART (1789-1870?).
Tableau de L'Histoire Sainte, Depuis le Création du Monde jusque'à dispersion des Juifs. Redigé d'après Prideaux, Usserins, John Blair, Lenglet-Dufresnoy., &c.
[Paris: Chez Santin], 1826.

Full page (72 x 55 cm / 28.3 x 21.6 inches)

Time chart of the Old Testament.

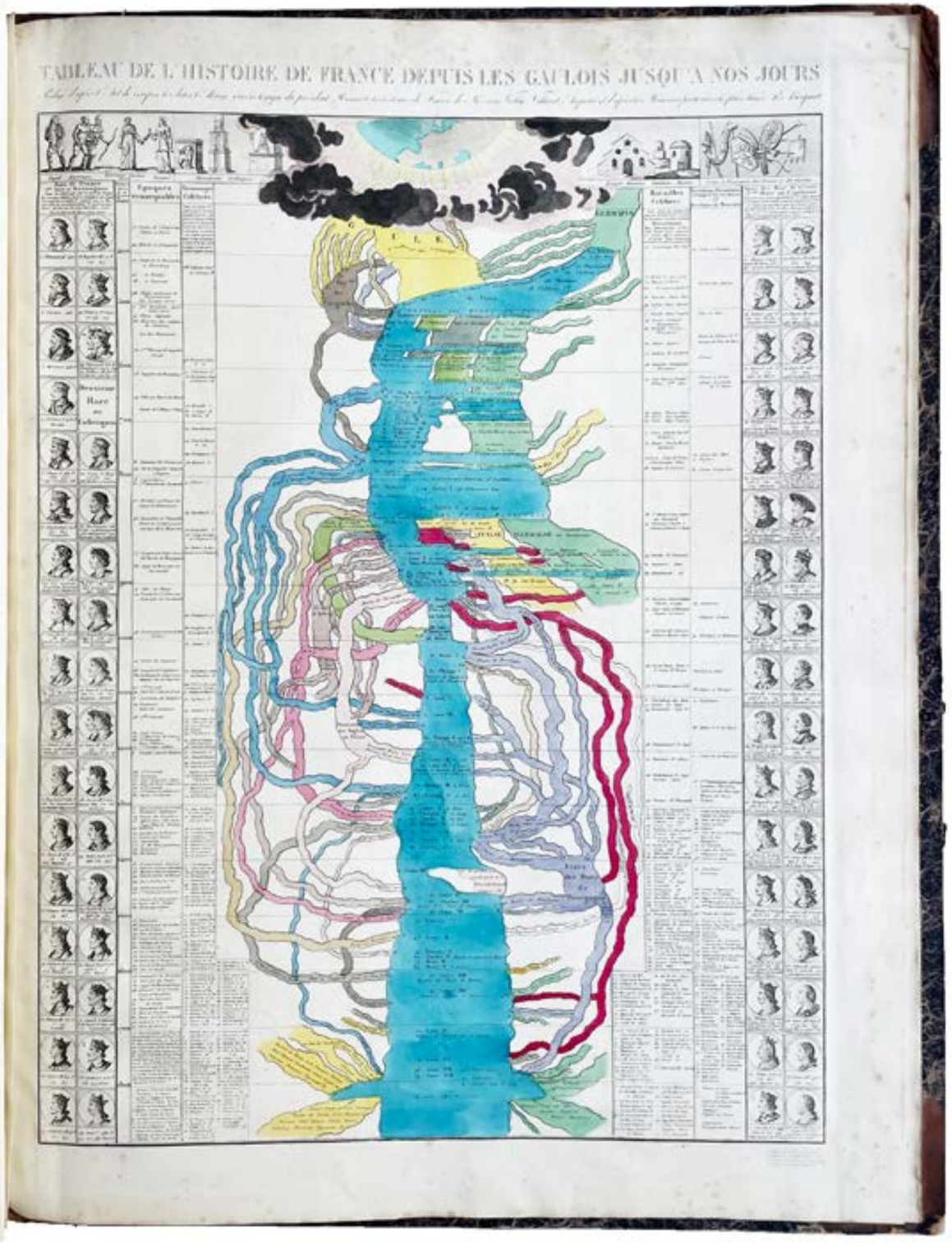
9.
Nouvelle carte géométrique des distances en lieues de poste entre tous les chefs-lieux de départements du royaume de France et les autres principales villes des quatre parties du monde... / par Dericquehem. ; gravée par Lachaussée
Paris: chez l'auteur, 1822.

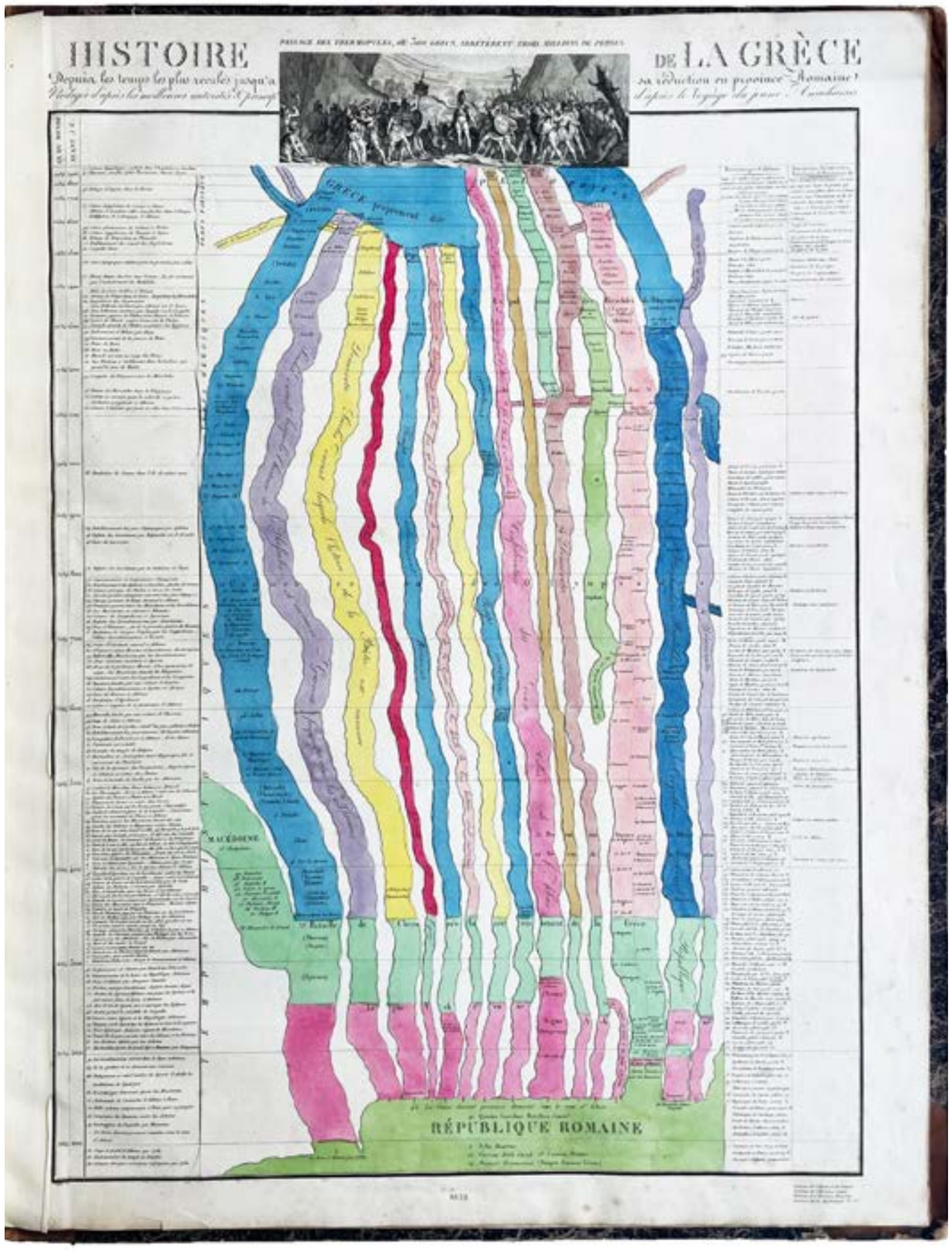
(Folding, 57,5 x 144 cm / 22.6 x 56.7 inches)

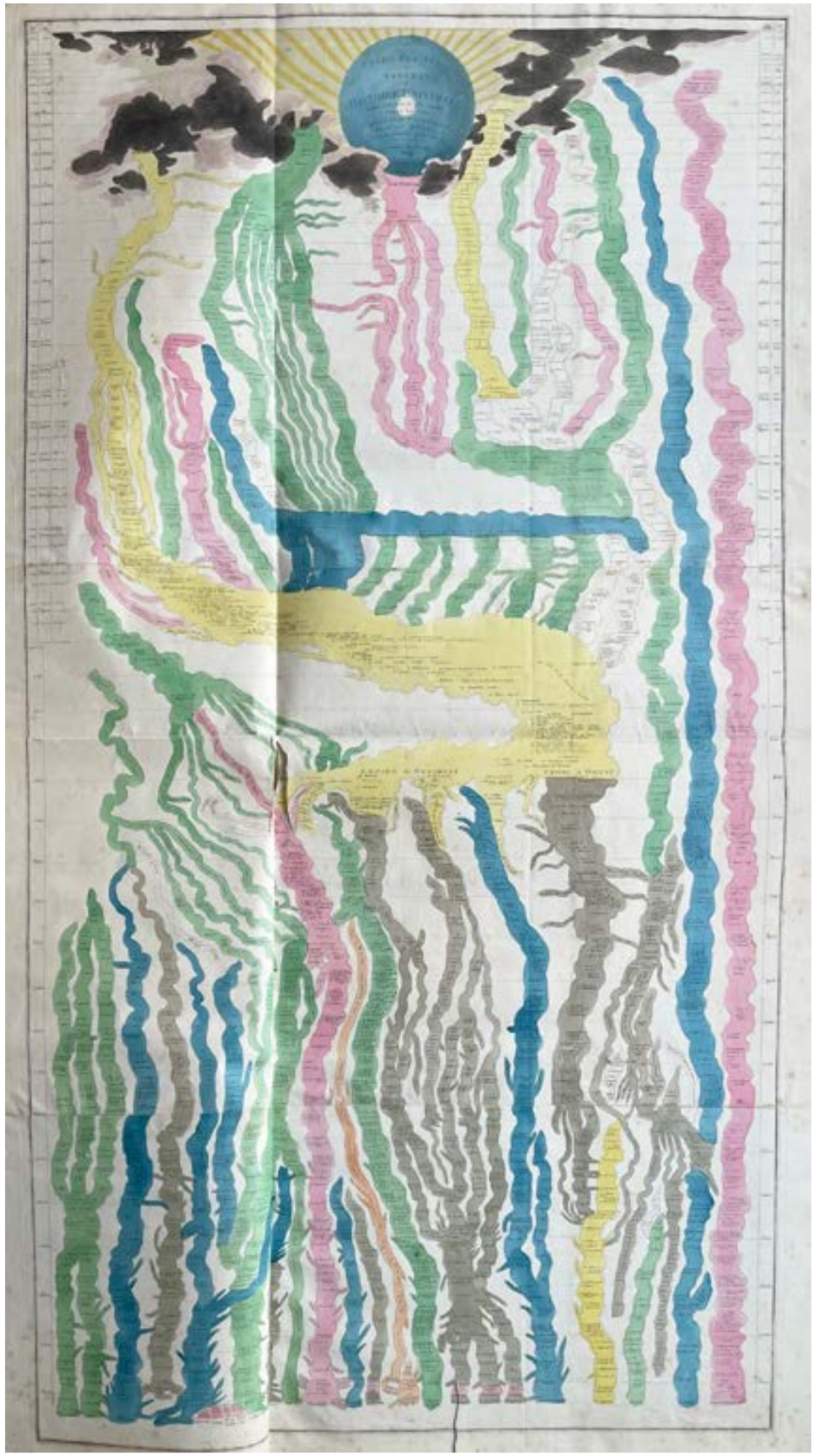
A rare large format chart, representing distances of the cities, heights of mountains and volcanos, positions of cities etc.

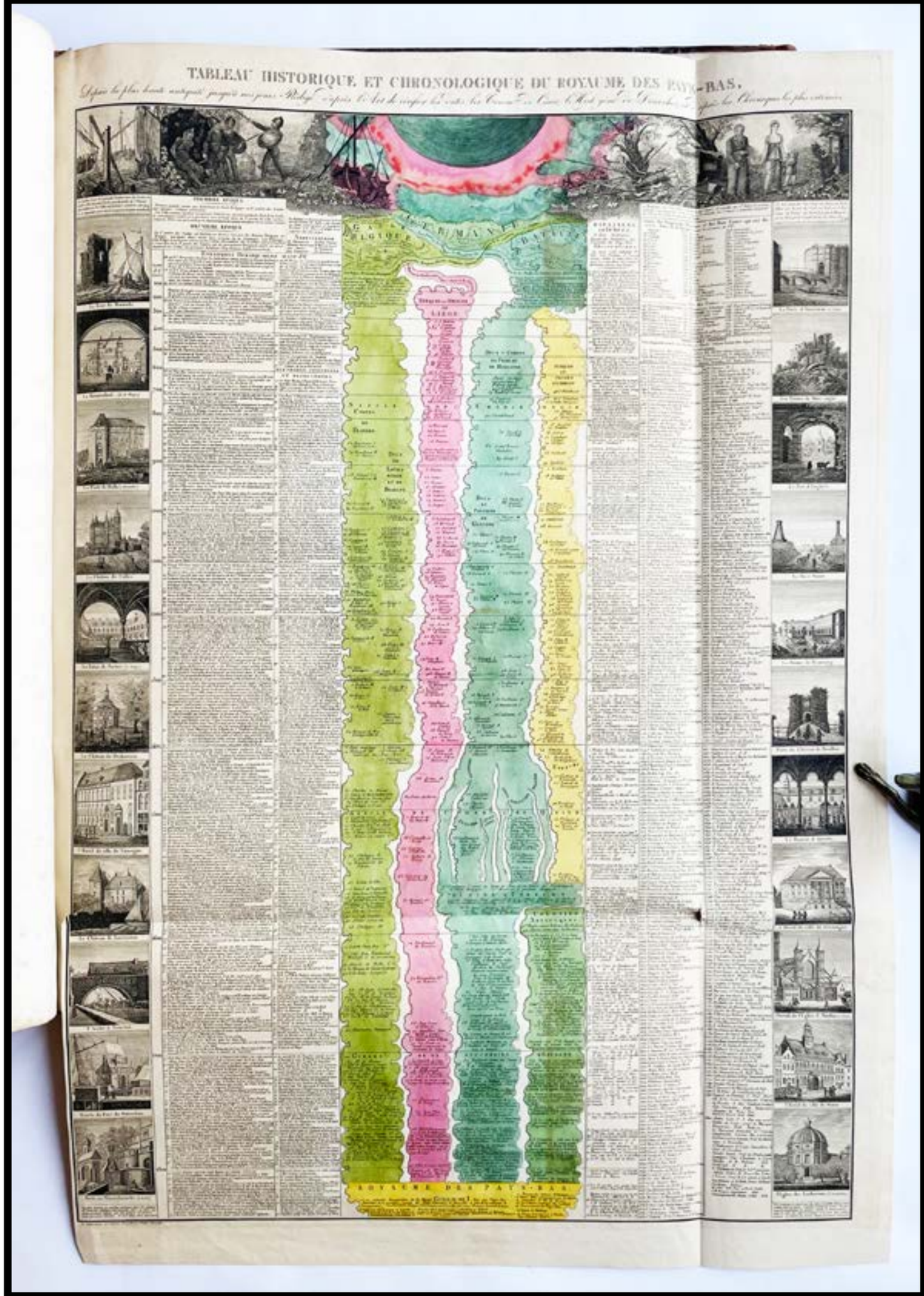
An extraordinary assembly of otherwise scarce separately issued maps.

9.500 EUR


TABLEAU DE L'HISTOIRE DE FRANCE DEPUIS LES GAULOIS JUSQU'A NOS JOURS


HISTOIRE
DE LA GRÈCE
RÉPUBLIQUE ROMAINE




TABLEAU HISTORIQUE ET CHRONOLOGIQUE DU ROYAUME DES PAYS-BAS.

3. MADAGASCAR
INDIGENOUS PRINTERS
FINE PROVENANCE

VARIOUS AUTHORS.

The Antananarivo Annual and Madagascar Magazine

Antananarivo: Press of the London Missionary Society by Native Printers, 1885-1900

6 volumes, 8°. Bound in contemporary half shagreen with red linen boards, gold linear tooling, lettering on the spine, edges decorated with red marbled lines, marbled endpapers.

Vol. 1: Lithographed map, viii, 541 pp., interleaved plate between pp. 140-141, blank.
Vol. 2: Blank, vi, 419 pp., iv, blank.
Vol. 3: Folding lithographed map, iv, 524 pp., 2 blank sheets.
Vol. 4: parts I-IV: Blank, title, blank, iv, 254 pp., table, interleaved plate between pp. 128-129, iv, 258-382 pp., 2 lithographed plates interleaved between pp. 304-305, table, 2 lithographed maps, iv, 386- 512 pp., blank (part II missing the title page, and table of contents (vi)).
Vol. 5, parts I-IV: title, blank, iv, 128 pp., iv, 2 lithographed plates, pp. 130-256, iv, 258-384 pp., iv, 386-512, v.
Vol. 6, parts I-IV: iv, portrait, 128 pp., iv, 130-256 pp., iv, 258-384 pp., iv, 2-6 pp. (mispagination), 401-508 pp., iv.

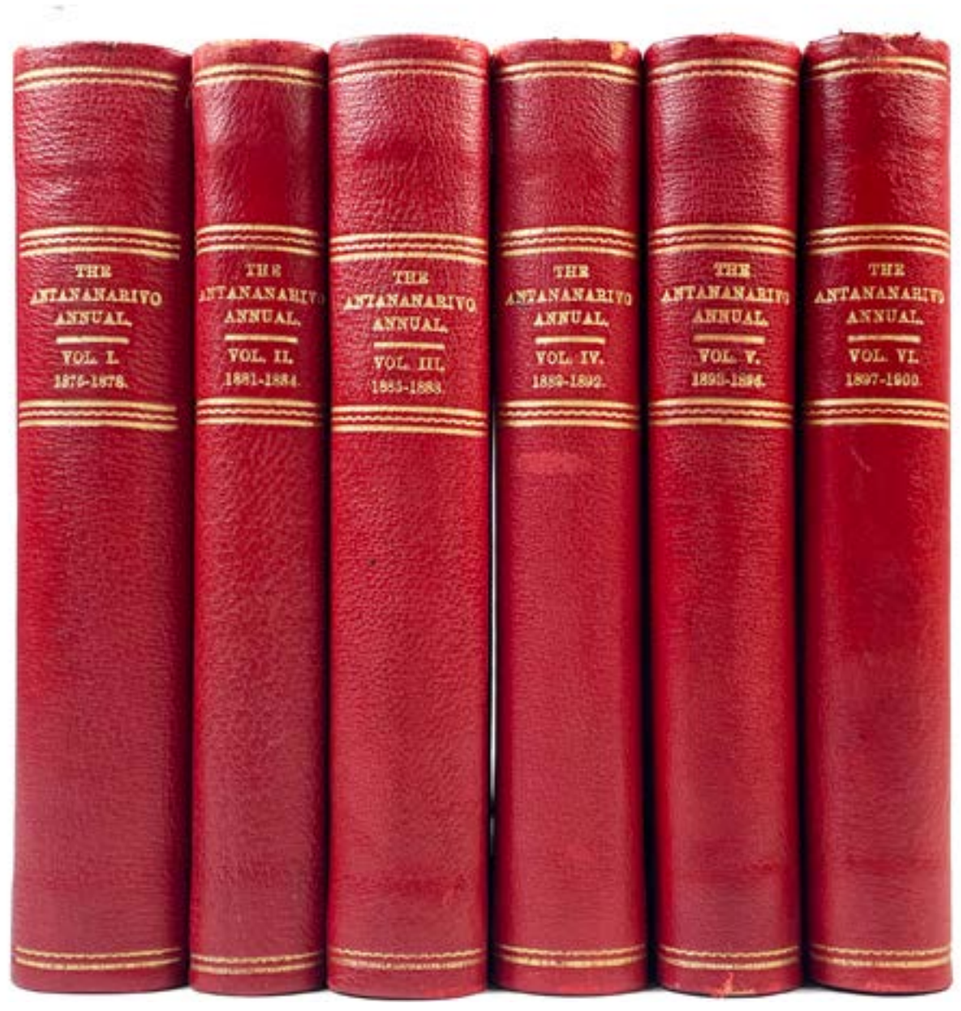
Discrete stamps “Bibl. Grandidier” in margins, crossed out with pencil and annotated with D (deaccessioned?) and G. G., vol. 2 with small tears in margins in pp. 237-238, vol. 3 with light abrasions to the rear cover, minor discouloration to the edges, and with light foxing to the text pages, vol. 4 with sporadic tiny tears in margins and foxing.

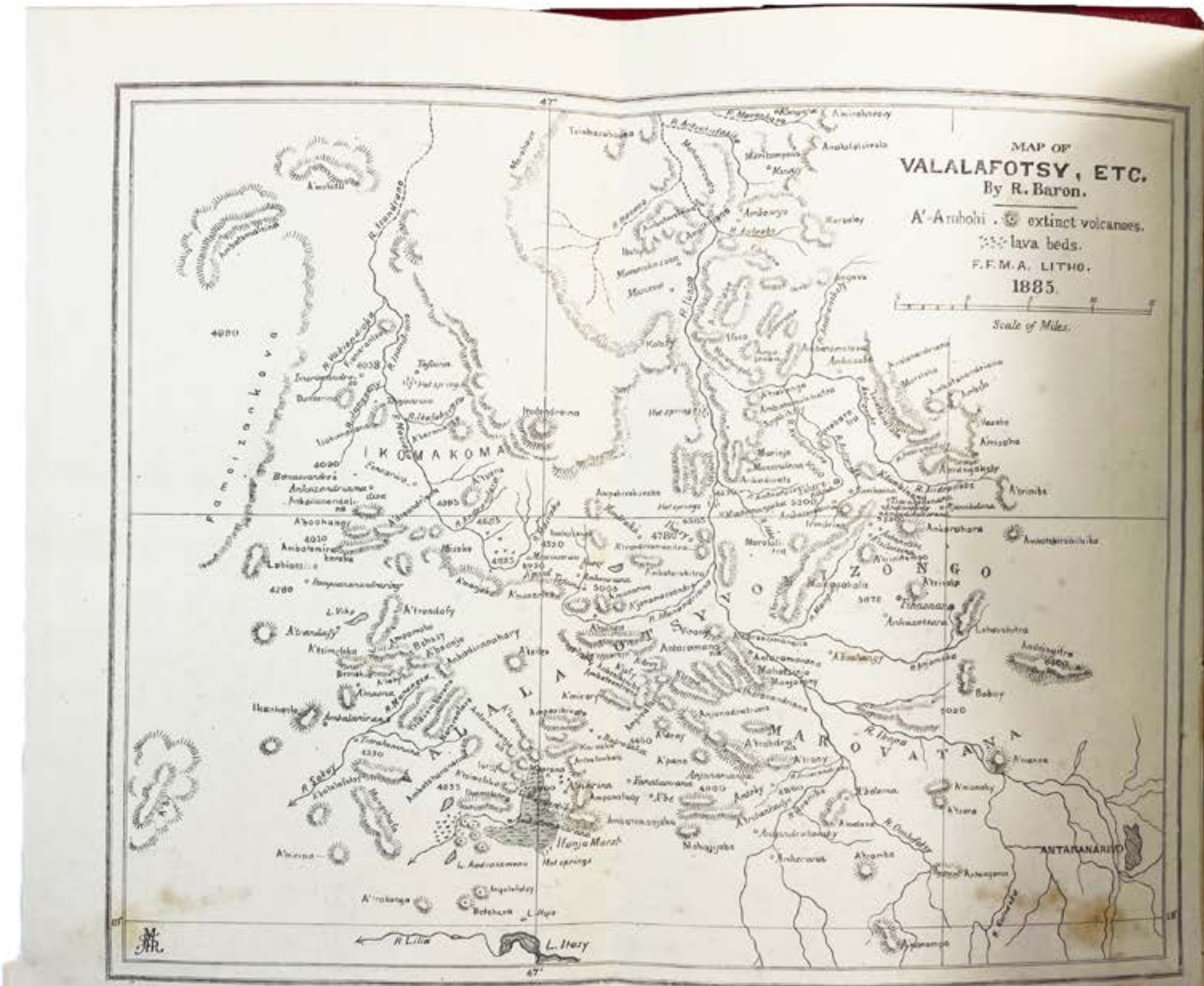
Seminal illustrated newspapers on Malagasy history, culture and geography, contemporary reprinted in book form by the Press of the London Missionary Society by Native Printers in Antananarivo.

This handsomely contemporary bound series contains a complete set of Malagasy newspapers, which were contemporary reprinted in a book format to capture the greater scope of publications in more practical dimension. The illustrated newspapers include articles on history, geography, customs, proverbs, witchcraft, dancing, legends, language, songs, weather, abolition of slavery in Madagascar, native Malagasy lyrics etc.

Press of the London Missionary Society by Native Printers

The first LMS missionary, David Jones, arrived in Madagascar in 1818, followed by several others, who set up stations in various places across the island. To aid education and the




MAP OF
VALALAFOTSY, ETC.
By R. Baron.
A'-Amboni . extinct volcanoes.
lava beds.
F.F.M.A. LITHO.
1885.
Scale of Miles.
IKOMAKOMA
ANTANANARIVO



D
GG—
BRANDIER 1878

THE

ANTANANARIVO ANNUAL

AND

MADAGASCAR MAGAZINE.

A RECORD OF INFORMATION ON THE TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL PRODUCTIONS OF MADAGASCAR, AND THE CUSTOMS, TRADITIONS, LANGUAGE, AND RELIGIOUS BELIEFS OF ITS PEOPLE.

REVISED AND RE-EDITED BY THE

REV. J. SIBREE, F.R.G.S.,

AND

REV. R. BARON, F.L.S.,

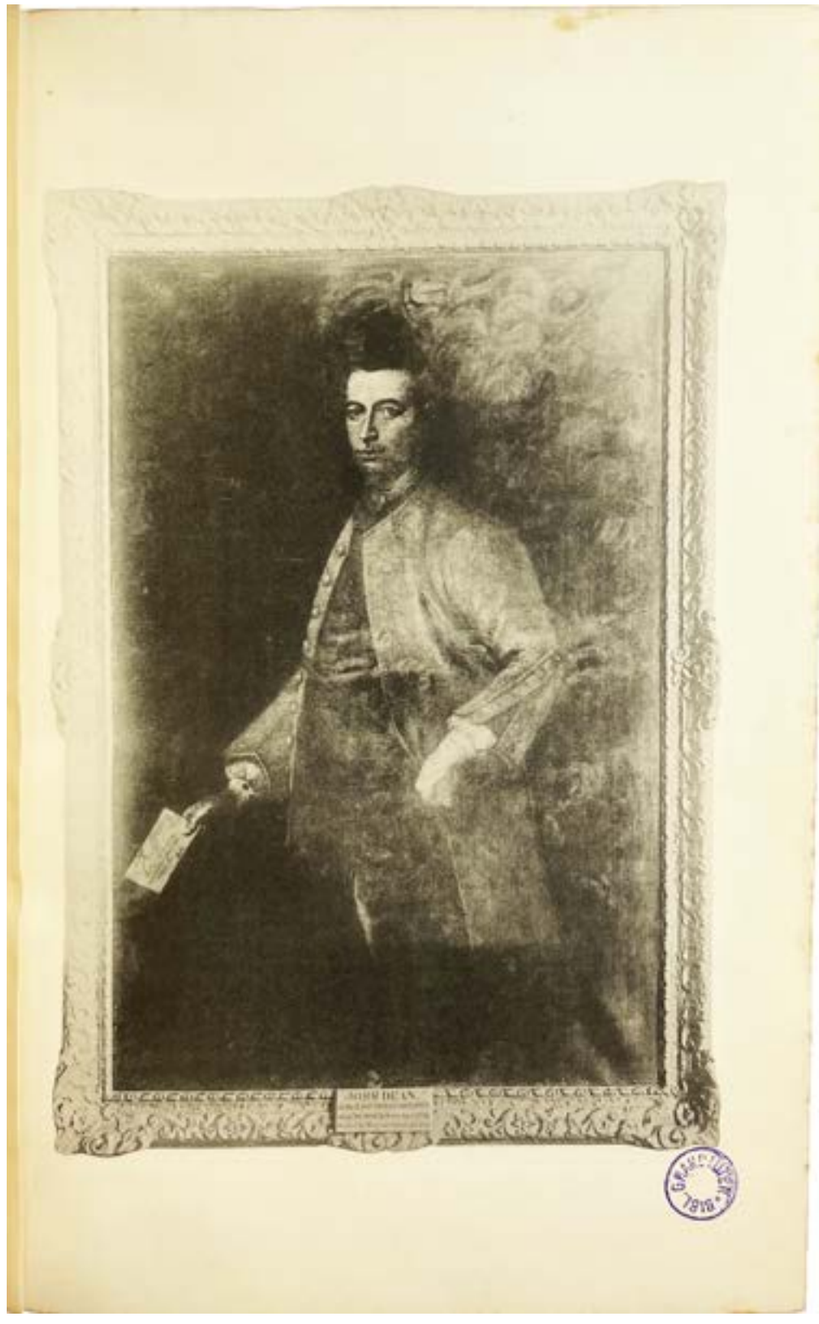
Missionaries of the L. M. S.

A REPRINT OF THE FIRST FOUR NUMBERS.

ANTANANARIVO:
PRINTED AT THE PRESS OF THE LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY BY NATIVE PRINTERS.

1885.

All rights reserved.



GRANDIER 1878

spread of the gospel, the LMS established the first printing press in Madagascar at Antananarivo (Tananarive) in 1827. The press produced several important publications, but only in small print runs, including a catechism, psalms, individual books of the Bible, the Dictionary of the Malagasy Language (1835), and finally the first complete Malagasy Bible (1835). Importantly, largely through their printed works, the missionaries changed the standard from for writing Malagasy from Sorabe to the Latin script.

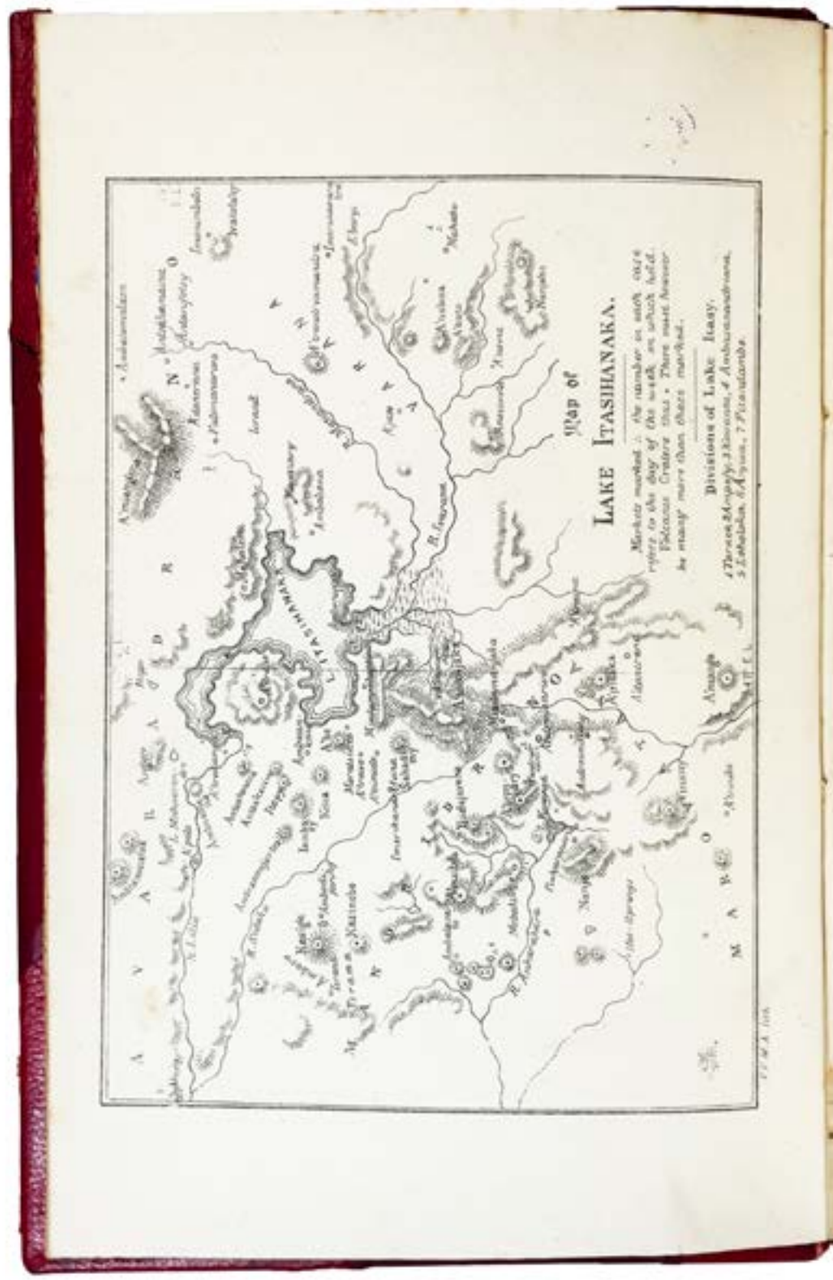
An article Printing in Madagascar from The British Printer (pp. 11-12) describes the Antananarivo Press of the LMS by Native Printers, in 1895, in the time, when the present publications were printed:

"Among the larger establishments in Antananarivo, that of the London Missionary Society stands first. It employs over fifty workers. The plant includes two letterpress machines and three hand-presses, besides apparatus for stereotyping, bookbinding paper ruling, wire stitching, etc. The whole is under the management of an experienced Englishman; but all the others, without exception, are natives who have been trained in Madagascar. Wages are very low…. At the same time, these miserable wages are quite in keeping with the ridiculously low cost of living in Antananarivo. The working day is from seven o'clock in the morning till five in the afternoon, with an interval of an hour at mid-day. The mission establishments do a good business in cards, circulars, letter-headings, and other work of a similar description, for the domiciled foreigners."

Provenance

The volumes bear a discrete, (crossed out) collector's stamp of the private library Grandidier, a prominent private collection of Alfred Grandidier (1836 – 1921) and his son Guillaume (1873 – 1957), explorers, authors and scientists, who set the basis for the Fonds Grandidier, housed by the Institut de recherche scientifique de Madagascar in Antananarivo.

2.800 EUR



4. CHINA – CARTOGRAPHY
SET OF 5 MSS. MISSIONARY MAPS

CONGRÉGATION DU CŒUR IMMACULÉ DE MARIE (CICM), aka 'THE SCHEUT MISSIONAIRIES'.

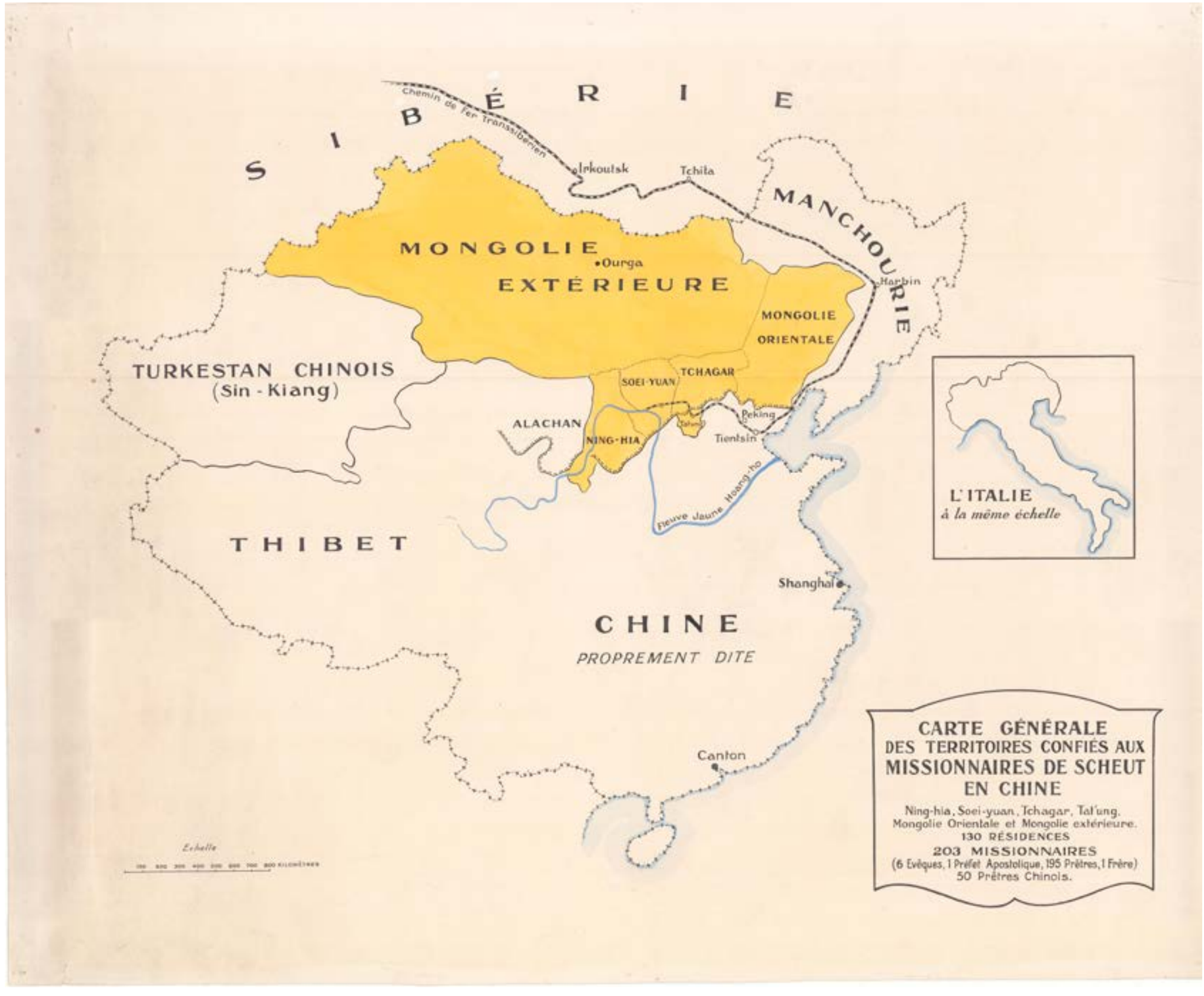
[Set of 5 Original Manuscript Maps of the Operations of the Scheutist Missionaries in China].

Manuscripts [Likely drafted at the CICM Global HQ, Scheut District, Brussels, circa 1925].

A fine set of 5 original large-format manuscript maps showcasing the operations of the 'Congrégation du Cœur Immaculé De Marie' (CICM), popularly known the 'Scheut Missionairies', a Belgian Roman Catholic organization that played a major role in introducing Christianity and Western values to the regions bordering the Great Wall of China; the set features a general map of China highlighting the areas of the Scheutists' operations, plus, 4 regional maps of Roman Catholic vicarates / apostolic prefectures where they were active, including 'Tchagar' (Chongli District), 'Soei-Yuan' (Suiyuan Province), 'Tatung' (Datong Prefecture) and 'Mongolie Orientale' (Eastern Mongolia / Jehol), detailing the locations of the numerous mission stations, along with the missions' leadership and composition; the maps drafted around 1925, during the height of Scheutist activities in China, and almost certainly made at the CICM's global HQ in Brussels; the elegantly composed maps, drafted on fine art paper, were seemingly made to be used as both administrative and teaching aids – a fascinating and unique record of transformative socio-cultural movements of Chinese history.

The Treaty of Tianjin (1858) opened China to the freedom of movement and the operations of Christian missionaries. Soon several American and European Roman Catholic and Protestant missionary organizations established operations throughout China, with an emphasis upon bringing the gospel to remote areas distant from the major cities and treaty ports. The missionary activities led to a great flowering of cross-cultural exchange and academic and geographic discovery. It also had a transformational effect upon many segments of the Chinese population, as hundreds of thousands of Chinese were converted to Christianity or were otherwise exposed to Western-style education and values for the first time. By 1900, in China there were 721,000 Catholics and 37,000 Protestants; by 1920 these figures had grown to 2 million and 346,000 respectively.





CARTE GÉNÉRALE
DES TERRITOIRES CONFIÉS AUX
MISSIONNAIRES DE SCHEUT
EN CHINE

Ning-hia, Soei-yuan, Tchagar, Tat'ung,
Mongolie Orientale et Mongolie extérieure.

130 RÉSIDENCES

203 MISSIONNAIRES
(6 Evêques, 1 Préfet Apostolique, 195 Prêtres, 1 Frère)
50 Prêtres Chinois.

A major player in the promotion of Roman Catholicism in Northern China was the Congrégation du Cœur Immaculé de Marie (CICM), popularly known as the 'Scheut Missionaries' (after the location of their global HQ in the Scheut District of Brussels). The organization was founded by the Belgian priest Theophiel (or Théophile) Verbist (1823-1868) who, in 1862, founded the 'Belgian Mission in China', which was soon re-constituted by the Vatican as the CICM.

In 1863, the mission's global HQ at Scheutveld College, Brussels was established. The first major CICM field mission in China, led personally by Verbist, set out for Inner Mongolia, where they founded their first mission stations. Sadly, Verbist died in 1868 of typhoid fever in at Lao-Hu-Kou. However, the mission's mandate was continued with gusto by his brothers, and over the succeeding years dozens of stations were established mainly in Mongolia and the parts of China Proper that bordered the Great Wall of China.

While the Scheutists' mandate was very challenging (especially during the Boxer Rebellion, 1900-1), they persevered and met with considerable success in coverting the locals and spreading Western ideas and knowledge.

The Maps in Focus

Ever since the arrival of the Italian Jesuit Matteo Ricci in China in the late 16th century, Christian prelates and missionaries played a dominant role in the modern mapping of the country. Post 1858, the establishment of missionary stations China by various societies sparked a distinct genre of cartography, whereby the missionary organizations commissioned bespoke maps that showcased their operations.

Present here is a set of 5 original large format manuscript maps of China, which were almost certainly drafted at the Scheut Mission global HQ in Brussels to be used as administrative and training aids, to inform the brothers' leadership of the extent of their operations in the country and to educate new recruits before they headed overseas (they have contemporary tack marks to the corners, indicating that the maps were displayed on the walls of offices or classrooms). The maps are entirely in French, which was the official language of the CICM.

The maps, while undated, seem to have been made around 1925, during the heyday of the Scheutist's operations in China, owing to their style and the details presented, which essentially accord to those explained in Jean-Marie Planchet's Les Missions de Chine et du Japon / 1925 / Sixème Année (Beijing: Imprimerie de Lazaristes, 1925).

The maps, drafted in a bold, clear style, are made upon expensive thick art paper from the venerable French firm of 'Canson & Montgolfier' (one of the maps bears its watermark). The set includes a general map of China, highlighting the areas in the northern part of the country where the Scheutists operated. There are also four regional maps showing the jurisdictions in question, being the Roman Catholic vicarates / apostolic prefectures of 'Tchagar' (Chongli), 'Soei-Yuan' (Suiyuan), 'Tatung' (Datong) and 'Mongolie Orientale' (Eastern Mongolia / Jehol), in detail. An arresting bright yellow wash is used to distinguish the jurisdictions in question, with the regional maps showing all coastlines and major rivers, labelling key all cities and towns (marked by rectangles); the locations of Scheut missionary stations (orange circles, with the regional HQs with an outer circle); while delineating railways and the Great Wall of China.

The four vicarate / apolistic prefecture maps note the local mission's leadership and the number of 'Résidences' (mission stations), European missionaries and Chinese Roman Catholic priests active there. Three of the maps feature printed overlay slips recording some of the affiliated Roman Catholic missionaries that were also active in the regions in question.

It is possible that the set once comprised 7 maps, as the general map also highlights the regions of 'Ning-Hia' and 'Mongolie Extérieure', not featured here, such that the present works are likely the only survivors.

The 5 Maps are as Follows:

1.
[CHINA - General].
CONGRÉGATION DU CŒUR IMMACULÉ DE MARIE (CICM), aka 'THE SCHEUT MISSIONAIRIES'.
"Carte générale des territoires confies aux missionnaires de Scheut en Chine / Ning-hia, Soei-yuan, Tchagar, Tat'ung, Mongolie Orientale et Mongolie extérieure / 103 Résidences / 203 Missionnaires (6 Évêques, 1 Préfet Apostolique, 195 Prêtres, 1 Frère) 50 Prêtres Chinois."
[No Place, but likely at CICM HQ Scheut District, Brussels, circa 1925].

Manuscript, black pen and ink, yellow and blue watercolour on fine thick 'Canson & Montgolfier' art paper, rolled (Very Good, clean with just some light toning, old tack marks to corners), 61 x 75 cm (24 x 29.5 inches).

The purpose of this general map of China is to highlight the locations of the Scheutists' main areas of operation, in Northern China and Mongolia, which are shaded in yellow and which lie on both sides of the Great Wall of China, being 'Ning-Hia', 'Tchagar', 'Soei-Yuan' (Suiyuan), 'Tatung' (Datong), 'Mongolie Orientale' (Eastern Mongolia / Jehol), and 'Mongolie Extérieure' (Outer Mongolia). It notes China Proper, Tibet, Mongolia, Manchuria, Chinese Turkestan (Xinjiang), and delineates the line of the Trans-Siberian Railway and the connecting route that runs down through Beijing and into the areas where Scheutist Missionaries operated to the south of the Great Wall.

The note below the title reveals that throughout China the Scheutists had 103 Stations, 203 Missionaries (6 Bishops, 1 Apostolic Prefect, 195 Priests, 1 Brother), as well as 50 Chinese Priests.

2.
[CHONGLI DISTRICT, HEBEI PROVINCE].
CONGRÉGATION DU CŒUR IMMACULÉ DE MARIE (CICM), aka 'THE SCHEUT MISSIONAIRIES'.

Travaillent dans cette mission avec les Pères de Scheut:

Franciscaines Missionnaires de Marie (4 stations).

Religieuses chinoises (1 station).

Are working in the same mission with the Scheut-Fathers:

VICARIAT DE TCHAGAR

MONSEIGNEUR TER LAAK

45 RESIDENCES 42 PRETRES EUROPEENS 24 PRETRES CHINOIS

STEPPES

STEPPES

VICARIAT DE SOUEI-YUAN

VICARIAT DE MONGOLIE ORIENTALE

Dolor-noor (Lamaniae)

Si-ta-chan

Houliyukeou

Kaohikeulsan

Pingtinebo

Houng-keul'tou

Mak'iun

Tao-lin

Hoang-yang-tan

Ketasou

Chatsouzelang

Takouluan

Charahetong

Ha-la-keou

Ts'ilaowenkots'i

Taotchangze

Laohouchan

Homakou

Tchao-pe-hien

Wouhao

Cheyaoze

Meikoeiying

Changkiaying

Nanhaotsien

Teoutaoying

Ping-ti-ts'iuen

Yaozekeou

Liouhao

Takeia

Patheakeou

Milikail'on

Hoa-eul'taolekai

SIWANZE

Souei-yuan

Nalingkeou

Teoie-sou-mou

Erhtaoho

Takeou

Yucheulin

Tsi'p'aoleang

Kaokiangze

Sapaeul

Eulchesanhao

KALGAN

Tchangkao

Sikeou-men

Siang-houoti

Lac Tai Hai

Ning-yuen

Tsingkeouze

FENGTCHEN

Tientchen

Yangkao

PROVINCE DU TCHELY

Seminaire central

TATUNG

PROVINCE DU CHANSI

10 20 30 40 50 KILOM.

1 / 500.000

PEKING

"Vicariat de Tchargar / Monseigneur Ter Laak / 45 Résidences / 42 Prêtres Européens / 24 Prêtres Chinois."
[No Place, but likely at CICM HQ Scheut District, Brussels, circa 1925].

Manuscript, black pen and ink, yellow, orange and blue watercolour on fine thick 'Canson & Montgolfier' art paper, printed overleaf label to upper left corner, rolled (Very Good, clean with just some light toning, a tiny marginal tear upper left, old tack marks to corners), 65.5 x 97 cm (26 x 38 inches).

This map features the Roman Catholic "Vicariat of Tchargar", which roughly coincides with today's Chongli District, Hebei Province. It is bordered by the Great Wall of China to the south, with the railway from Beijing snaking its way through the vicarate's southwest corner. As noted below the title, it is home to 45 Schuetist Residences, 42 European Priests and 24 Chinese Priests, under the leadership of Monsignor Evrard Ter Laak (b. 1868), who assumed office as Vicar Apostolic in January 1924. The CICM mission in the region was founded by Theophiel Verbist in 1866, and the vicarate went by the name of 'Mongolie Centrale' until 1922. Around the time that the map was drafted, the region had a total population of 1.9 million, of which 43,342 were Christians. The pastedown overlay, in the upper left corner, notes that the vicarate was also home to 4 Franciscan mission stations and 1 Chinese-run station.

3.
[SUIYUAN PROVINCE, today part of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region].
CONGRÉGATION DU CŒUR IMMACULÉ DE MARIE (CICM), aka 'THE SCHEUT MISSIONAIRIES'.
"Vicariat de Soei-yuan / Monseigneur van Dyck / 27 Résidences / 26 Prêtres Européens / 7 Prêtres Chinois."
[No Place, but likely at CICM HQ Scheut District, Brussels, circa 1925].

Manuscript, black pen and ink, yellow, orange and blue watercolour on fine thick Canson & Montgolfier' art paper, printed overleaf label to upper left corner, rolled (Very Good, clean and bright, small repaired tear to blank upper left corner, some minor marginal creasing, old tack marks to corners), 78 x 80.5 cm (30.5 x 31.5 inches).

This work showcases the Roman Catholic "Vicarate of Soei-yuan" (formerly known as 'Mongolie Occidentale'), which covered the traditional province of Suiyuan, which is today part of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region. The vicarate is bordered by the Great Wall of China to the south, with the Yellow River flowing through its heartland, while the railway from Beijing tracks from the east. It hosts 27 Residences, 26 European Priests and 7 Chinese Priests, with the mission led by Monsignor Louis Van Dyck (b. 1862), who became the Vicar Apostolic in 1916. The jurisdiction's population was then 1.5 million, of which 27,503 were Christians. The pastedown overlay, in the upper left corner, notes that the vicarate was also home to 1 station of the Chanoinesses Missionaires de St. Augustin.

4.
[DATONG PREFECTURE, Shanxi Province]
CONGRÉGATION DU CŒUR IMMACULÉ DE MARIE (CICM), aka 'THE SCHEUT MISSIONAIRIES'.
"Préfecture Apostolique de Tatung / Kil. Monseigneur Joseph Hoogers Pref. Ap. / 9 Résidences / 15 Prêtres Européens."
[No Place, but likely at CICM HQ Scheut District, Brussels, circa 1925].

Manuscript, black pen and ink, yellow and orange watercolour on fine thick 'Canson & Montgolfier' art paper, rolled (Very Good, clean with just some light toning especially to righthand side, a couple tiny marginal tears, old tack marks to corners), 66 x 82 cm (26 x 32.5 inches).

This map depicts the "Apostolic Prefecture of Tatung", which covers today's Datong Prefecture of Shanxi Province. Located along the railway to the west of "Péking" (Beijing), which is labelled on the map, it was home to the Scheutest" "Séminaire Centrale", located in "Tat'ung" (Datung) town. As noted below the title, the apostolic prefecture wass home to 9 Residences and 15 European Priests, led by Monsignor Gérard-Joseph Hoogers (b. 1867), who assumed office upon the jurisdiction being renamed from being known as "Shansi Nord" in 1923. Around the time that the map was made, the area had a population of 1 million, of which only 1,849 were Christians.

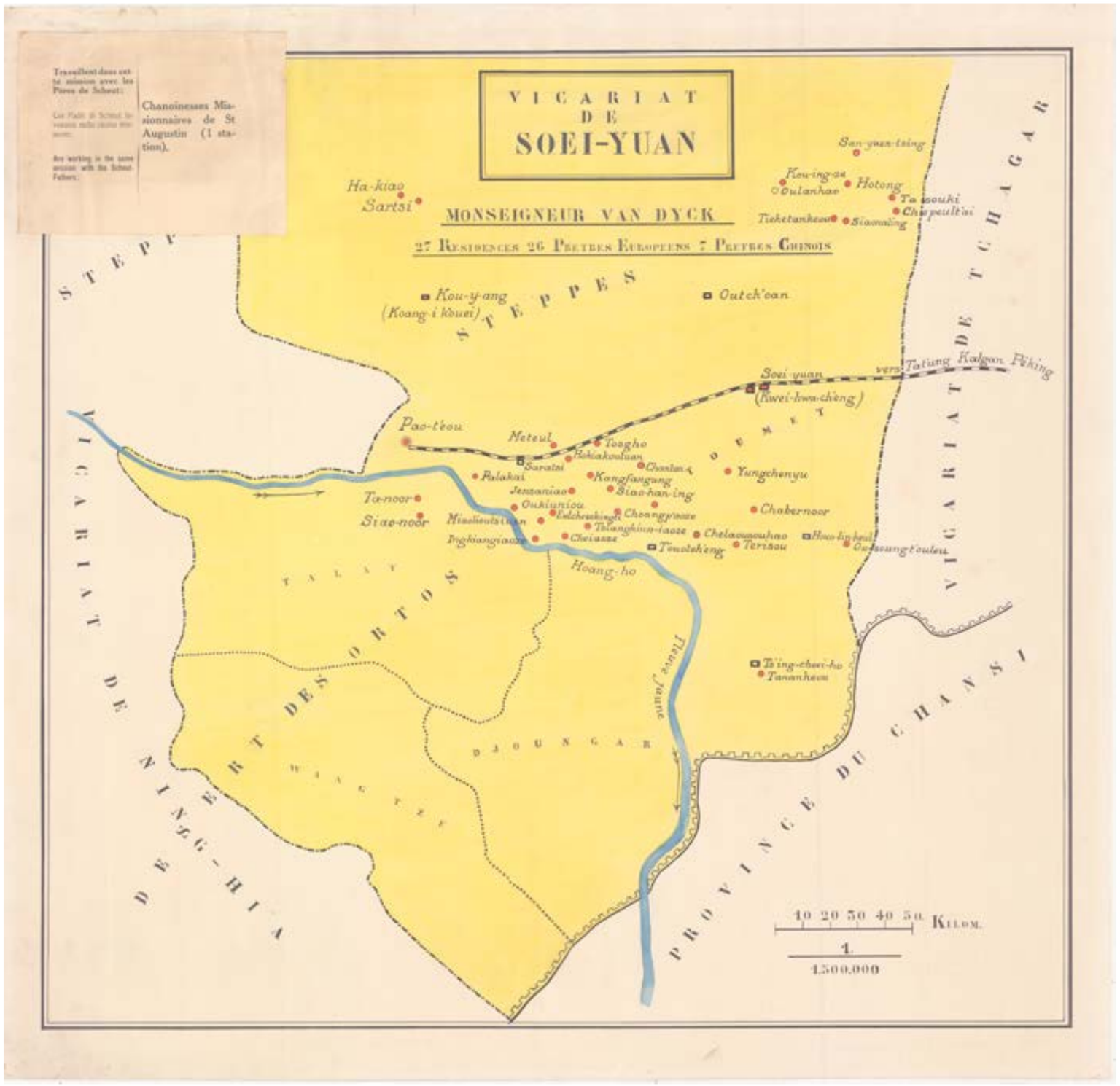
5.
[EASTERN MONGOLIA (JEHOL), today parts of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region and Liaoning Province].
CONGRÉGATION DU CŒUR IMMACULÉ DE MARIE (CICM), aka 'THE SCHEUT MISSIONAIRIES'.
"Vicariat de Mongolie Or. / Monseigneur Abels / Coadjuteur Mgr. Jansens / 29 Résidences / 45 Prêtres Européens / 18 Prêtres Chinois."
[No Place, but likely at CICM HQ Scheut District, Brussels, circa 1925].

Manuscript, black pen and ink, yellow, orange and blue watercolour on fine thick 'Canson & Montgolfier' art paper, printed overleaf label to upper left corner, rolled (Very Good, clean and bright, light marginal creasing, very slight staining lower right corner, old tack marks to corners), 82 x 109 cm (32.5 x 43 inches).

This work showcases the "Vicarate of Mongolia Orientale" (Eastern Mongolia), which approximates the traditional province of Jehol, and which today comprises parts of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region and Liaoning Province. The jurisdiction embraces the vast area to the north of the Great Wall above Beijing (shown as "Péking", lower left) and almost reaches the Manchurian littoral along Liaodong Bay. The main centre is 'Jehol', today known as Chengde. The Roman Catholic vicarate in the region, established in 1883, was then led by Monsignor Conrad Abels (b. 1856), who had been in office since 1897, and which was home to 29 Residences, 45 European Priests and 18 Chinese Priests. The jurisdiction's population was then 5 million, of which 35,031 were Christians. The pastedown overlay, in the upper left corner, notes that the vicarate was also home to 1 station of the 'Daughters of Mary & Joseph of 's-Hertogenbosch (Netherlands)' and 1 station of Chinese Brothers.

References: N/A – Maps seemingly unrecorded. Cf. [re: on the contemporary Scheutist operations in China:] Jean-Marie PLANCHET, Les Missions de Chine et du Japon / 1925 / Sixème Année (Beijing: Imprimerie de Lazaristes, 1925), esp. pp. 73, 80, 85, 125; R.P.J. RUTTEN, Les missionnaires de Scheut et leur fondateur (Louvain: Edité par Aucam, 1930).

4.800 EUR


Travaillent dans cette mission avec les Pères de Scheut:
Les Filles de Scheut travaillent aussi dans cette mission.
Are working in the same mission with the Scheut-Fathers:
Chanoinesses Missionnaires de St Augustin (1 station).
VICARIAT DE SOEI-YUAN
MONSEIGNEUR VAN DYCK
27 Residences 26 Prêtres Européens 7 Prêtres Chinois
Ha-kiao
Sartsi
San-yuan-tsing
Kou-ing-ze
Hotong
Oulanhao
Tasouki
Chapeult'ai
Tieketankeou
Siaoating
Kou-y-ang
(Koang-i khouei)
Outch'ean
Soei-yuan
(Kwei-hwa-ch'eng)
vers Ta'tung Kalgan Péking
Pao-t'eou
Meteul
Toogho
Hoteakouluan
Saratsi
Chantan
Palakai
Kongfangang
Yungchenyu
Jenzaniao
Siao-han-ing
Ta-noor
Ouklunsou
Chabernoor
Siao-noor
Choangyuaze
Talanghiua-laoze
Chelaoumouhao
Hoa-lin-heul
Ouassung t'ouleu
Cheiuaze
Tsoutch'eng
Terrsou
Hoang-ho
Fleuve Jaune
Ts'ing-cheer-ho
Tawanheou
STEPPES
DESERT DES ORTOS
DJOUNGARIE
WALCTZE
PROVINCE DU CHANSI
10 20 30 40 50 Kilom.
1.
1500.000

5. VIETNAM (SOUTHERN / COCHINCHINA)
MSS. FORESTRY MAP
THEMATIC CARTOGRAPHY

[SERVICES AGRICOLES DE L'INDOCHINE]. / [Auguste Jean-Baptiste CHEVALIER (1873 -1856)], Supervisor.

"Carte Forestière de la Cochinchine / Echelle 1/500,000."

Manuscript, [Hanoi, Services Agricoles de l'Indochine HQ, 1917].

Manuscript, pen and ink and watercolour on waxed tracing cloth (Very Good, vibrant colours, some light toning along old folds and some light staining and toning to far left and right sides, some remnants of old backing and adhesive to verso upper left), 92.5 x 103 cm (36.5 x 40.5 inches).

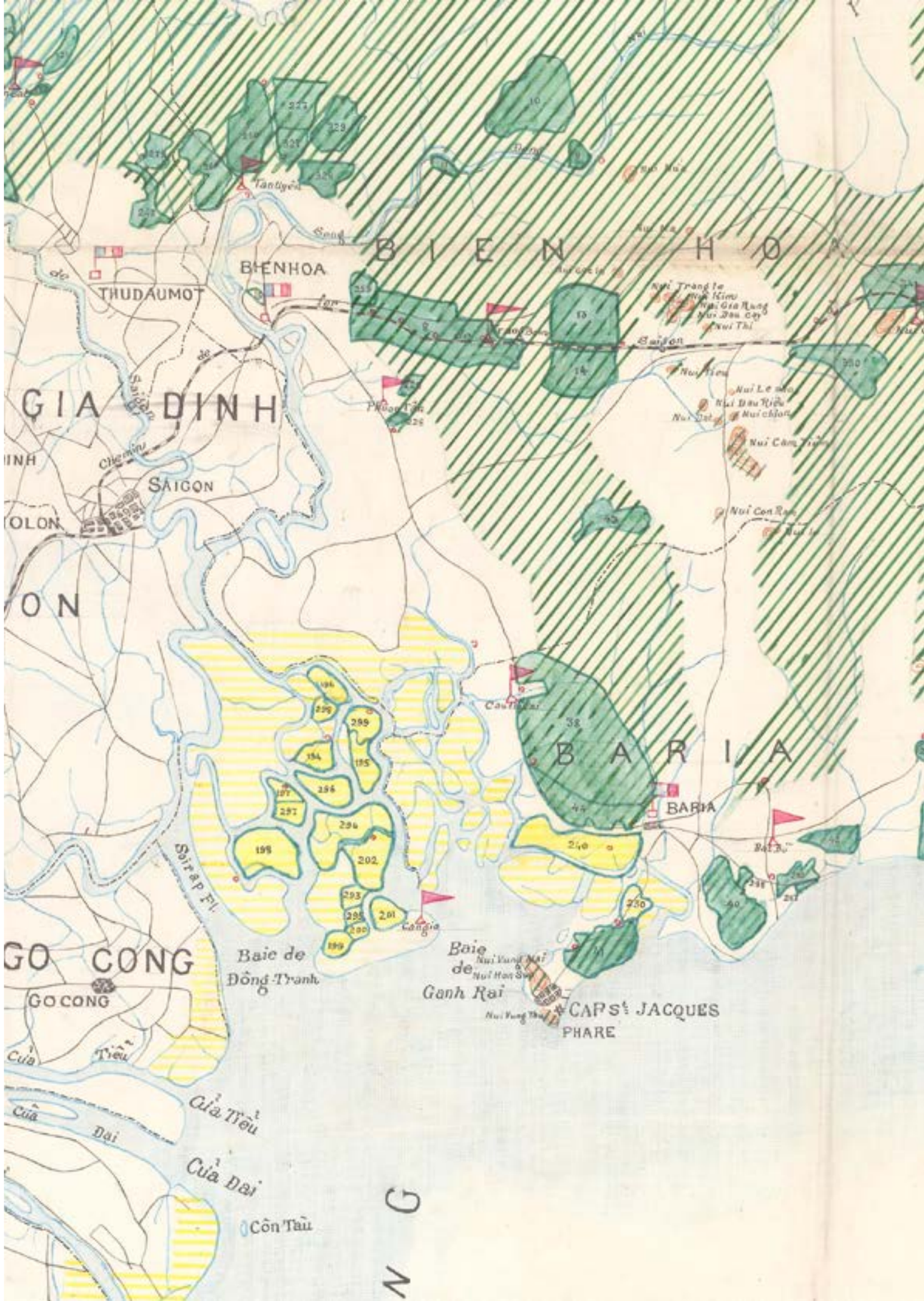
An exquisitely drafted large format original manuscript forestry map of Cochinchina (the southern third of Vietnam), depicting the locations of different types of forest, along with rangers' stations and reserves, so illustrating the famed French botanist Auguste Chevalier's masterplan to ensure the profitable and sustainable management of Cochinchina's abundant forestry resources; drafted in Hanoi at the Services Agricoles de l'Indochine HQ.

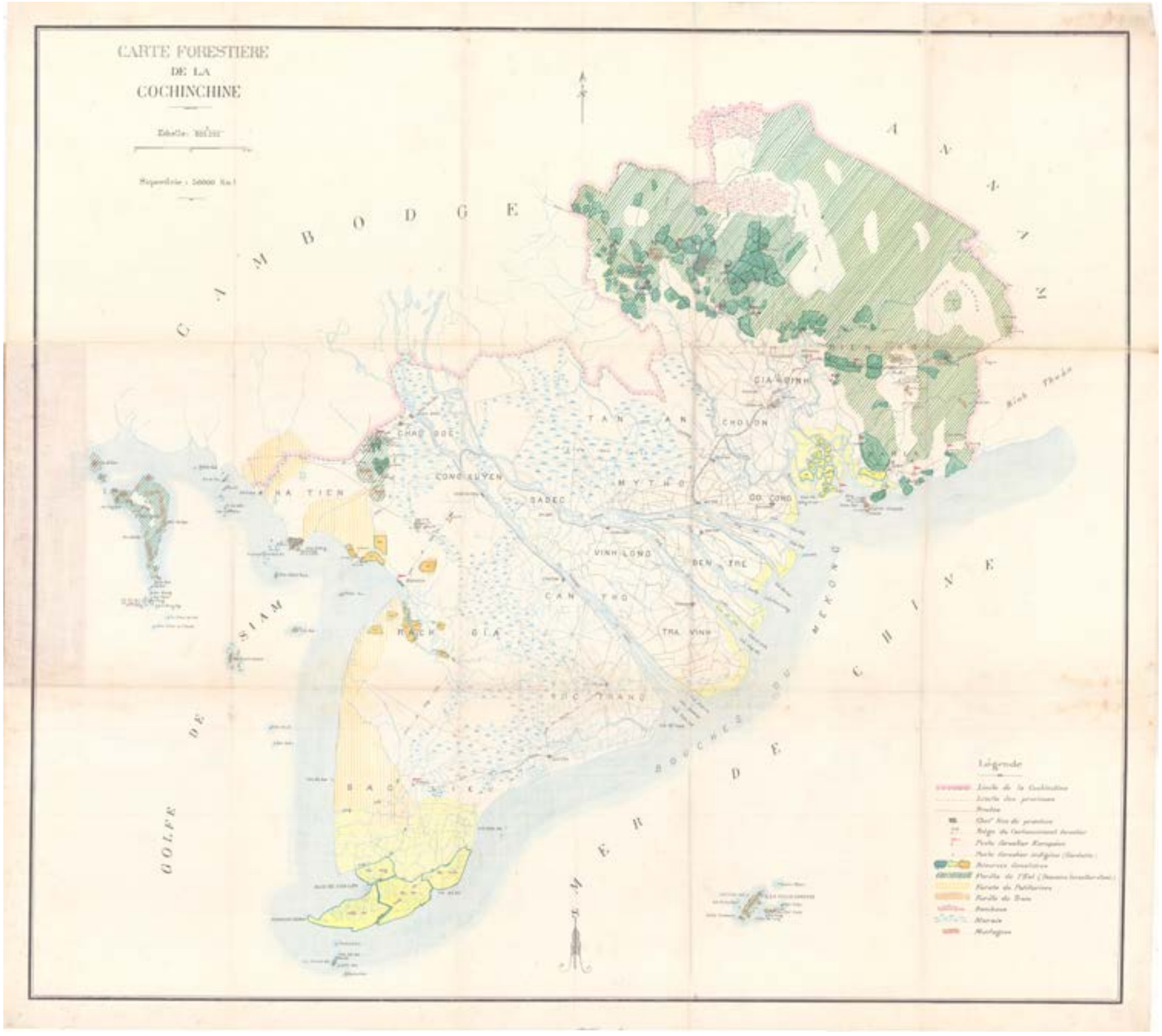
France conquered 'Cochinchine' (Cochinchina), the southern third of Vietnam in 1862, making it into a colonial possession. It became a constituent part of the French mega-colony of Indochine française in 1887.

Cochinchina possessed immensely valuable forestry resources, including precious hardwoods in tropical forests and great stands of bamboo in the highlands of its eastern areas, while the Mekong Delta and the southern areas were home to mangroves and delta forests with a variety of fine woods and medicinal plants.

For the first fifty years or so of the French colonial era, Cochinchina's had no comprehensive or coherent forestry management plan. While the region's forests were commercially exploited, this was generally done in a very inefficient and haphazard manner, resulting in much waste and lower yields than could otherwise have been the case. Moreover, excessive logging (in good part to acquire fuel wood) was causing deforestation in many areas.

In 1913, Albert Sarraut, the Governor-General of French Indochina, appointed the world-famous botanist Auguste Jean-Baptiste Chevalier (1873 -1856) to dramatically reorganize the Services Agricoles de l'Indochine, the government body that oversaw forestry and farming across all Indochina (this organization was later known as Inspection générale de l'agriculture, de l'élevage et des forêts), a monumental task that preoccupied his energies until 1919.




CARTE FORESTIERE
DE LA
COCHINCHINE
Superficie : 59000 Km²
CAMBODGE
SIAM
GOLFE DE
CHINE
MER DE
BOUCHES DU MEKONG
TAN AN
CHOLON
GIA DINH
CHAU DOC
CONG LUYEN
HA TIEN
SADEC
MYTHO
GO CONG
VINH LONG
BEN TRE
CAN THO
TRA VINH
RACH GIA
BAC LIEU
SOC TRANG
Légende
Limite de la Cochinchine
Limite des provinces
Routes
Chef lieu de province
Poste forestier Européen
Poste forestier indigène (Gardes)
Ressources domaniales
Forêts de l'Est (Dessins hexagones-clairs)
Forêts de Palétuviers
Forêts de Bois
Bambous
Marais
Rizières

Chevalier had by this time gained renown for his botanical discoveries across tropical French Africa (ex. Gabon, Côte d'Ivoire, Congo, etc.) that had great academic, economic and medical value.

During two lengthy stays in Indochina, Chevalier extensively explored Indochina, taking botanical samples and scientifically analyzing the nature of its forests. In due course, he developed a masterplan for the management of the forests for each of the regions of Vietnam (Tonkin, Annam and Cochinchina), which were incorporated into a manuscript report that was restricted for high-level official use, the "Rapport sur la Situation Forestière en Indochine" (Hanoi, 1917). The "Rapport" was never published and was circulated in only a handful of manuscript examples. Here Chevalier's recommendations served as the basis for the management of forestry resources in Vietnam for the next generation and were responsible for greatly improving the yields and diversity of the lumber and plants harvested for economic and medicinal uses. Forest reserves and rangers' stations were established so that forests were well protected from poachers and over-exploitation, so ensuring sustainable industry.

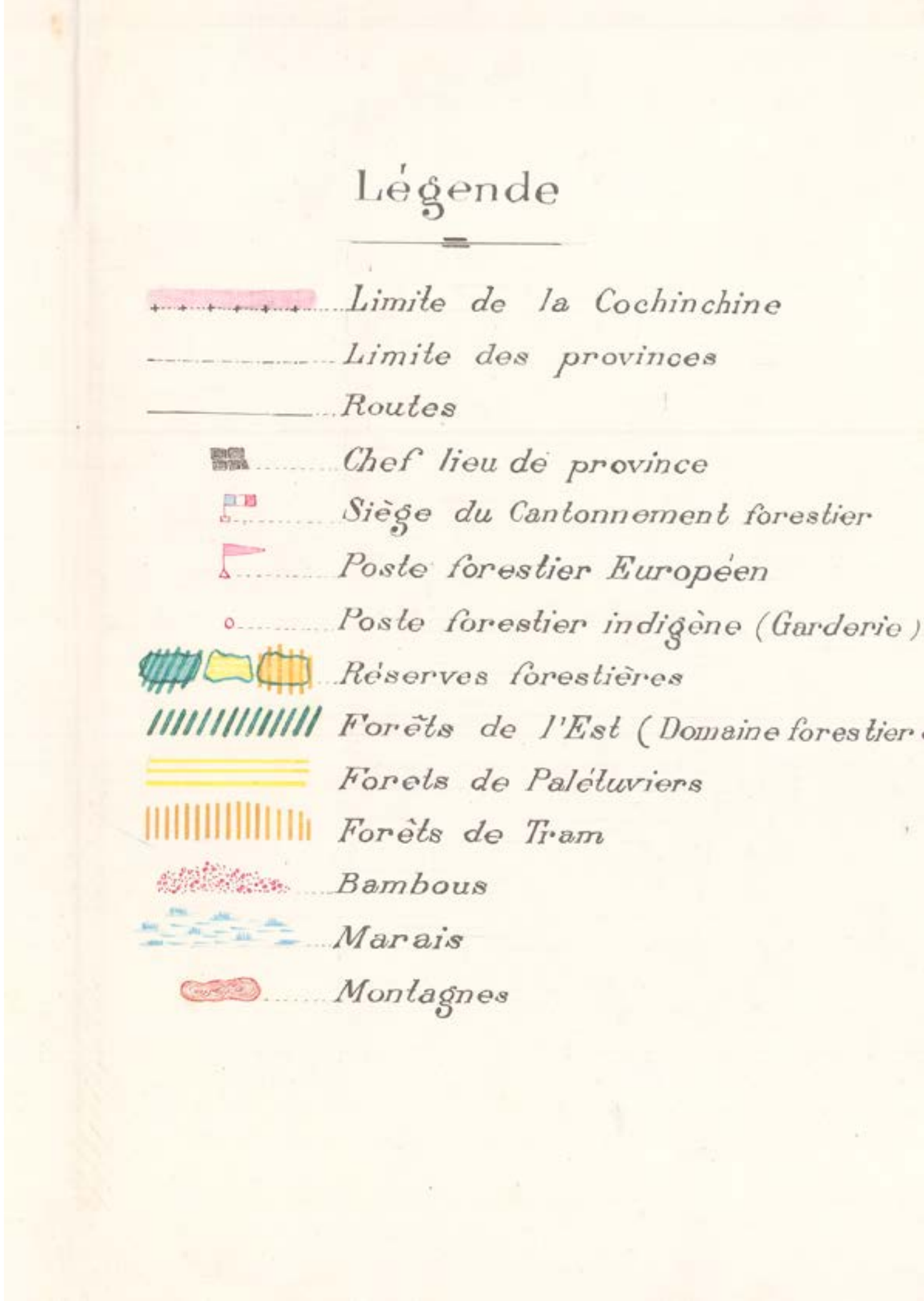
The copies of the "Rapport sur la Situation Forestière en Indochine" featured several finely drafted manuscript maps. Present here is an example of the manuscript forestry map of Cochinchina included in the "Rapport". Drafted at the Services Agricoles de l'Indochine HQ in Hanoi, it is executed upon waxed tracing cloth to an extremely high technical standard. The map embraces all Cochinchina and employs resplendent colours to showcase specialized forestry information, as well as general topographical details.

The 'Légende', lower right, explains the symbols and colour-coding employed to represent the boundaries of Cochinchina and its provinces; roads (fine black lines); provincial capitals (black blocks); HQ of forestry districts (French tricolour flags); European forestry posts (red flags); Vietnamese forestry posts (red outlined dots); forest reserves (variously shaded green, yellow and orange); 'Forests of the East' (highland forests, diagonal green lines); Mangrove forests (horizontal yellow lines); the Tram Forest (lowland wetland forest, vertical orange lines); Bamboo (areas of irregular red dots); swamps (portrayed pictographically); and mountains (portrayed pictographically). Also depicted is the route of the Saigon-Khanh Hoa Railway.

The only institutional example of the "Rapport sur la Situation Forestière en Indochine" (Hanoi, 1917), which contains another manuscript example of the present map, that we can trace is held by the Archives Nationales d'Outre Mer (Aix en Provence France).

References: The example of the "Rapport sur la Situation Forestière en Indochine" (Hanoi, 1917) held by the Archives Nationales d'Outre Mer (Aix en Provence France) with the "Carte Forestière de la Cochinchine", is cited in Olivier JOFFRE, Mangrove Dynamics in Soc Trang Province 1889 - 1965 / Management of Natural Resources in the Coastal Zone of Soc Trang Province (November 2010), p. 31.

1.200 EUR



6. INDIA – ORISSA (ODISHA)
JAGANNATH TEMPLE, PURI
EARLY ORISSA IMPRINT

Brij Kishore GHOSE.

The History of Pooree: with An Account of Juggunnath; also, A Succinct Description of the Southern Division of Zillah Cuttack. By Brij Kishore Ghose, Head Clerk.

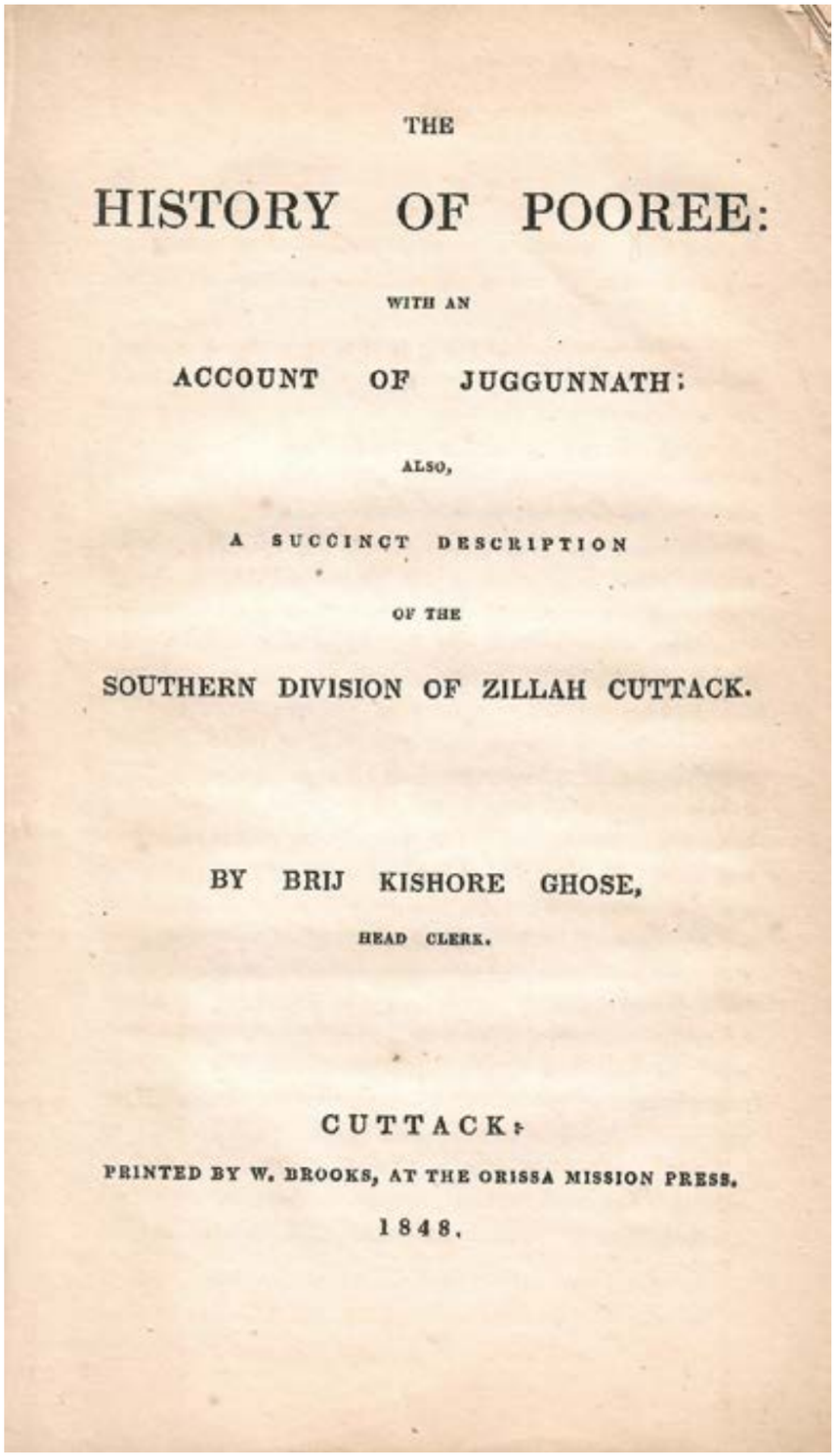
Cuttack: Printed by W. Brooks, at the Orissa Mission Press, 1848.

8° (21 x 13 cm): viii, 82 pp., with small errata slip laid in at rear, bound in modern marbled paper wrappers (Very Good, overall quite pleasing, some light oxidization spots to leaves of pp. 47-58; light staining to gutter of leaves of pp. 70-82; some light staining to outer corners of pp. 75-82).

A fascinating and academically valuable 'insider's account' of the Jagannath Temple (in Puri, Odisha), perhaps the most famous and controversial place of Hindu worship in the world, home to the Ratha Yatra, a massive festival where in old times pilgrims were crushed under the wheels of gigantic ceremonial chariots (under mysterious circumstances), events the inspired the English work 'Juggernaut'; featuring richly detailed descriptions of the temple and its rituals, as well as the surrounding area, the work has ever since its publication been held as a seminal source, and is especially notable for have been written by a Hindu, Brij Kishore Ghose, who was a senior official in the British colonial regime with access to much privileged intelligence; published locally, in Cuttack, by the Orissa Mission Press – extremely rare.

The Jagannath Temple, located in Puri, Orissa (Odisha), on the coast about 80 km south of Cuttack, is perhaps the most internationally famous religious site in India. Its construction was commenced by King Chodaganga Deva of the Eastern Ganga Dynasty in 1112 CE and it was finished during the 12th century by his grandson, Ananga Bhimadeva. A masterpiece of Oriya architecture, it occupies a massive rectangular compound of 37 km sq., headlined by the 65 m-high Nila Chakra tower.

The temple is dedicated to the Hindu deity Jagannatha ('Lord of the Universe'; formerly known in English as 'Juggernaut'), who often appears as part of triad along with his (and Krishna's) brother, Balabhadra, and sister, Subhadra. The Jagannath Temple is most famed for hosting the largest annual celebration (in June or July) of the Ratha Yatra ('Chariot Festival'), a 9-day-long event which attracts hundreds of thousands of pilgrims from all across India. There, the Bhil Sabar Tribal priests lead worshippers in elaborate ceremonies highlighted by the procession of three colossal custom-built chariots.



THE

HISTORY OF POOREE:

WITH AN

ACCOUNT OF JUGGUNNATH:

ALSO,

A SUCCINCT DESCRIPTION

OF THE

SOUTHERN DIVISION OF ZILLAH CUTTACK.

BY BRIJ KISHORE GHOSE,

HEAD CLERK.

CUTTACK:

PRINTED BY W. BROOKS, AT THE ORISSA MISSION PRESS.

1848.

In former times, every year during the Ratha Yatra at Jagannath several worshippers were crushed under the wheels of the chariots. The circumstances of these deaths were always disputed, as some believed that they were the result of suicide or self-sacrifice, ritual killings (i.e., worshippers were thrown against their will under the chariot as a form of tribute to the gods); or, whether the deaths were simply accidents due the melee of thousands of people moving in a confined space.

The sensational and 'extreme' and nature of the Jagannath Ratha Yatra had long captured the fascination of Indians, and since the times of the Friulian Franciscan Odoric of Pordenone, the first Westerner to visit Jagannath in the eary 14th century, it had become a popular subject of lore across Europe.

In 1803, Britain conquered Orissa, which brought the Jagannath Tempe, and the Ratha Yatra to a new level of international prominence. The supposed 'barbarity' of the deaths at the chariot festival were used by over-zealous Christian missionaries in India as means by which to discredit the Hindu faith in general, painting it as a cruel, violent, pagan cult. They did this from a place of ignorance, and their words were often no better than vitriolic nonsense. That being said, their sensational claims proved incredibly influential in Europe and even within India, where even some Hindus, who revered the sacred and enlightened elements of the Ratha Yatra, found how it was allegedly manifested at Jagannath to be a touch too intense for their liking.

The furore over the festival deaths at Jagannath continued unabated, even as the frequency of fatalities apparently dramatically decreased from 1825 onwards.

According to the academic Ujjan Gosh, the supposed causes of death as viewed by the British during the first decades of their rule in Orissa followed three distinct phases. During the first half of 19th century, missionaries such as Claudius Buchanan and James Peggs, maintained that the deaths under the wheels of the chariots were due to cases of ritualistic human sacrifice. From around 1850 to the mid-1860s, many British authors held that the deaths were suicides (the author of the present work ascribes to this theory), while from that time onwards the prevalent belief held the fatalities were merely accidents.

Mixed up onto into all was the fact that the Jagannath Temple was long the centre of tremendous wealth, as it received hundreds of thousands of rupees in annual donations and held vast property holdings well beyond the temple compound, while its treasury contained vast troves of art, gold and precious gems. The British colonial regime, not to mention some Hindus, came to resent what they say as the "corrupt" over-concentration and misappropriation of wealth by the temple's priests.

Moreover, the British regime was always hesitant to interfere in the affairs of the Jagannath Temple and its Ratha Yatra, as doing so risked offending millions of Hindus and creating mass unrest.

To the point, the temple and the rumours surrounding it were a cause of international fear and fascination. The Ratha Yatra was so prominent in British culture, that it spawned the English word 'Juggernaut', defined as a merciless, destructive, and unstoppable force.

While the first use of the term in this manner is attributed to Claudius Buchanan, it gained widespread acceptance, appearing in popular literature by the likes of Shelley, Dickens and Robert Louis Stevenson.

The Present Work in Focus

The present work is one of the most valuable and intriguing historical accounts of the Jagannath Temple, its Ratha Yatra and the nature, history and economy of the surrounding region, being especially remarkable as it was written by a Hindu. The author, Brij Kishore Ghose was the Head Clerk for the Southern Division of the Zillah of Cuttack, a very senior post in the British colonial bureaucracy (Puri is in said zillah, a 'zillah' being a taxation district in the still-used Mughal terminology). Employed in government service in the region since the mid-1820s, he also worked variously as a "Magistrate, [Tax] Collector and Salt Agent". While we otherwise cannot find much information on Ghose, he was described by a British contemporary as being "an intelligent Hindu of great merit" (Laurie, p. 29), and indeed he must have been a man of exceptional talent, as Indians then rarely rose to such a rank in the British colonial system.

The quality of Ghose's writing, while laced with strong rhetoric, is indicative of someone of great intellect and broad knowledge. He maintains a visceral dislike for the Jagannath Temple priesthood, which he seems as hopelessly corrupt and he believes that many of the pilgrims who come to the temple's festivals are being exploited, deluded by superstition. However, he holds that he is still a good and devout Hindu, as he merely wants to save his faith from what he considers to be moral lapses and excesses.

Importantly, beyond Ghose's rhetoric, he provides much highly valuable intelligence on the Jagannath Temple and Puri that could only come from a senior government official with access to privileged information. A keen observer of his surroundings and personally knowledgeable of Hindu ritual, he provides captivating yet precise descriptions of the temple's appearance and the elaborate events that occurred within its precinct, with a sensitivity lacking in accounts written by Westerners. He also conveys intriguing facts and statistics found nowhere else, making the book a must-read source for anyone interested in Jagannath, if not the nature of Hindu pilgrimage and ritual in 19th century India in general. Accordingly, it has been heavily quoted in literature, both during its day, as well as in recent times.

The present work was published in Cuttack, the main city and then capital of Orissa, by the Orissa Mission Press, a small provincial outfit founded in 1838, that was then under the direction of William Brooks.

Ghose in his 'Preface' reveals himself to be one of the 'Hindu critics' of the goings on at the Jagannath Temple. Charging right out the gate, he states:

"The motives which have induced me to undertake the collation of the work are, at which to afford some useful and interesting information to Gentlemen and Natives. To the former, I hope it will also afford pleasure, as to assist them in becoming acquainted with the customs and affairs the temple of Jugunnath; and to the latter, it will very likely open a

source from which they may become better acquainted with the uses of the temple, and the delusion under which the voluptuous pundahs, or priests of Pooree, persuade the Hindoos, either to undertake a pilgrimage from immense distance, or send their families and relatives, to visit the great god – Jugunnath." (p. iii)

Yet, Ghose notes that his critical tone is motivated only by a desire to advance the "welfare of the British government, and the salvation of Hindoostan" (p. iv).

He opines that the Jagannath Temple is at the heart of "a regular and complete system of superstition, strengthened and upheld by everything that can excite the reverence, and secure the attachment of the people" (p. iv)

The author continues:

"The Temples consecrated to the deities in Poree are magnificent; and adorned not only with rich offerings, but with the most elaborate works in painting and sculpture with the artists highest in estimation were capable of executing. The rites and ceremonies of their worship are pompous and splendid; and the performance of them not only mingles in all the transactions of common life, but constitutes, in the opinion of the worshippers, an essential part of their existence. The priests, who preside over all its functions, are elevated above every other order of men, by an origin deemed not only more noble, but acknowledged to be sacred." (pp. iv-v)

In 'Part I - History of Pooree' (pp. 1 - 34), the author vividly describes the city of Puri (which then had 80,000 inhabitants), noting its history, appearance, commerce and residents, the receipts of tax collection and the astounding wealth of the local 'Muths' (abbots) of the temples in very specific terms (including a statistical table). He takes the opportunity to remark bitingly that the Muths "appropriate" the Jagannath Temple's endowment to *"illegal purposes" and that "the intentions and wishes of the [temple's] donors are seldom carried out".* (pp. 8-9)

Ghose then moves on to engagingly discuss the history and customs of Jagannath Temple in considerable detail, including noting the roles of 97 different officials at the complex (pp. 11-6), while providing a meticulous physical description of the facility.

Ghose provides a rhetorically scathing, yet technically valuable, description of the idols at the Ratha Yatra festival:

"They are bulky, hideous, wooden busts. The elder brother Bulbhudder, is six feet in height, the younger, Jagannath, five feet; and their sister, Subhudra, four feet. They are fashioned into a curious resemblance of the human head, resting on a sort of pedestal. The eyes of Jagannath are round, and those of Bulbhudder and Subhudra, oval. They are painted black, white, and yellow respectively; their faces are exceedingly large, and their bodies are decorated with a dress of different coloured cloths. The two brothers have arms projecting horizontally forward from the ears. The sister is entirely devoid of even that approximation to the human form." (pp. 19-20)

In 1840, for political and economic reasons, the British colonial regime decided to withdraw from directly interfering in the Jagannath Temple's affairs. They abolished the pilgrimage tax and appointed the Rajah of Koodah as the superintendent of temple (p. 21). The author then provides a chart of the annual expenses of the temple, which totaled over 31,000 Rupees (then an awesome sum), with just over half of that dedicated exclusively to mounting the Ratha Yatra. (pp. 25-6)

Ghose then proceeds the give a listing of 172 rooms and objects in the Jagannath Temple. (pp. 29-34)

'Part II' (pp. 35-50) features fascinating descriptions of the many annual festivals held at the Jagannath Temple, with some curious events including the "Dwarf Birth Festival" and the "Warm Clothing Festival". Of course, Ghose highlights the Ratha Yatra, describing its three giant chariots:

"*The car of Jagannath is forty-five feet in height; it has sixteen wheels of seven feet diameter, and a platform thirty-five feet square. The ruth of Bulbhudra is forty-four feet high: it has fourteen wheels of six and a half feet diameter, and a platform thirty-four feet square. The car of Subhudra is forty-two feet high: it has twelve wheels of six feet diameter, and a platform thirty-three feet square. A small rail about eight inches in height nearly surrounds the platform of each ruth: an opening is left of a few feet in front of the idol.*" (p. 39).

Ghose lists the annual expenses for building and operating the three festival chariots, which amounted to over 1,453 Rupees. (pp. 42-3)

In 'Part III' (pp. 51-61), the author describes the other temples and sites in the Puri area, while noting that 210,325 pilgrims were officially recorded as visiting the Jagannath Temple for the Ratha Yatra during the fiscal year of 1846-7.

'Part IV' (pp. 62-6) features a description of the Southern District of Cuttack, dicussing its geography, local potentates and economy, etc. There is also a 'List of the Genealogy of the Orissa Rajahs, as taken from the Native Almanac' (p. 67-8), which record the local rulers since 1478 AD. This is followed by a description of travel routes to Puri and an account of the local British colonial administration (of which Ghose was a principal).

The work is rounded out by a very useful 'Glossary of Native Languages used in the History of Pooree, alphabetically Arranged' (pp. 77-82).

It is interesting to read a contemporary British colonial account of the present work, from the The Calcutta Review (vol. 10 (1848), p. 206-7), which accurately reflects how it was received by British readers at the time, reflecting their biased view of the Jagannath Temple and its supposed rituals:

"*We had likewise the good fortune to hear of an intelligent Hindu, by name, Brij Kishore Ghose, who had, for a considerable time, been collecting and condensing materials for "A History of Púri," & c. These materials are now before us in the shape of a work, or rather*

pamphlet - which, considering the limited means of the establishment, does the Orissan Mission Press considerable credit - and the appearance of which is an event of some importance in the annals of Indian literature. Here is the round, unvarnished truth told by a native - himself not a Christian - regarding a vast abyss of corruption, near which he has resided for four and twenty years; - and the work of this "tell-tale" Hindu will, we feel confident - if it meets with the circulation it deserves - do more good than the most powerful invectives against the immoralities and impurities attendant upon idolatry. The heresies of Jagannáth, we now fully believe to be sincerely exposed to view by this extraordinary authority, who, regardless of the dissentient voice of his Hindu brethren, has lifted the veil, - drawn up the curtain and represented a drama of evil spirits, - and calculated to a fraction the iniquity and misery pertaining to the worship of the delusive Lord of the World. Thankful, then, ought we to be to the author - for India's sake - that he has given us good reason to exclaim, in the emphatic language of the Tempest – "Hell is empty / And all the devils are here!"

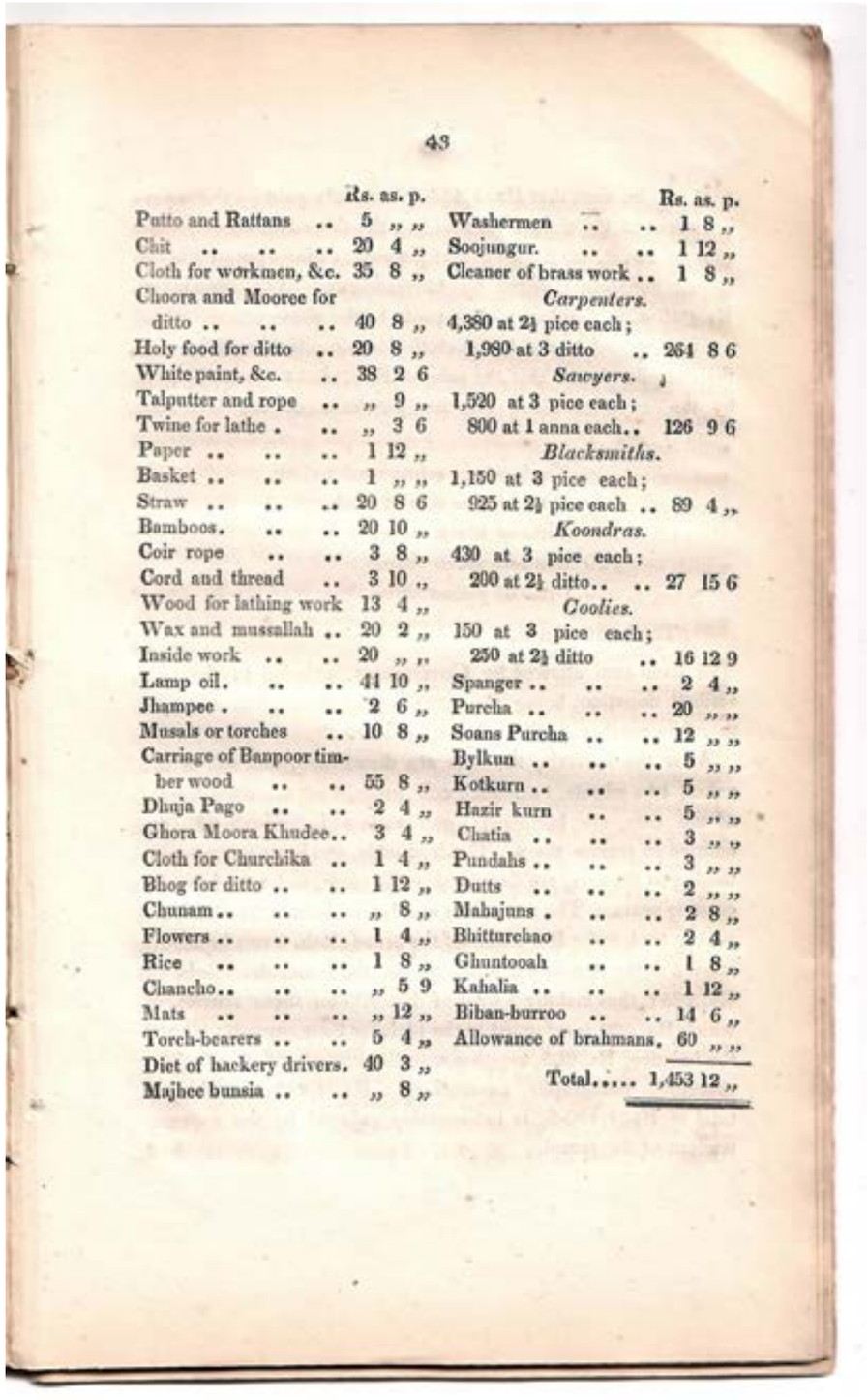
A Note on Rarity

The present work is very rare, consistent with provincial ephemeral Indian imprints of the era, which tended to be issued in only small print runs and which have a very low survival rate.

We can locate only 4 institutional examples, held by the British Library; SOAS University of London; University of Edinburgh; and the University of Minnesota. Moreover, we cannot trace any sales records for any other examples.

References: OCLC: 29939401; British Library: 4506.bb.6.; SOAS University of London: CWML B.3 /13; University of Edinburgh: QP.291/6.; University of Minnesota: DS486. P8 G46x 1848; Jagannātha Prasāda DĀSA, Puri Paintings: The Chitrakara and His Work (2005), p. 53; Ujaan GHOSH, "Chariots of the Gods: The Many Histories of Jagannath, 'Juggernaut,' and the Rathayatra in the Nineteenth Century", History of Religions, vol. 58, no. 1 (2018), pp. 64–88, esp. p. 85; William Ferguson Beatson LAURIE, The Idol-shrine: Or, The Origin, History, and Worship of the Great Temple of Jagannáth (London: Smith, Elder, and Company, 1851), p. 29; L.S.S. O'MALLEY, Bengal District Gazetteers: Puri (Calcutta: Bengal Secretariat Book Depot, 1908), p. 99; Biswamoy PATI, Situating Social History: Orissa, 1800-1997 (2001), p. 59; Dasarathi SWARO, The Christian Missionaries in Orissa: Their Impact on Nineteenth Century Society (1990), p. 255; The Calcutta Review, vol. 10 (1848), p. 206-7; Gaya Charan TRIPATHI, Communication with God: The Daily Pūjā Ceremony in the Jagannātha Temple (2004), p. 482.

2.200 EUR



43

	Rs. as. p.		Rs. as. p.
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Ghora Moora Khudee..	3 4 „	Chatia	3 „ „
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Bhog for ditto	1 12 „	Dutts	2 „ „
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Flowers	1 4 „	Bhitturchao	2 4 „
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Torch-bearers	5 4 „	Allowance of brahmans.	60 „ „
Diet of hackery drivers.	40 3 „	Total.....	1,453 12 „
Majhee bunsia	„ 8 „		

7. MAYOTTE ISLAND, FRENCH COMOROS
FIRST SCIENTIFIC SURVEY
STELLAR PROVENANCE

Aimable Constant JEHANNE (1799 – 1863) et al.

Carte de l'île Mayotte / Levé en 1841 et 1842, d'après les ordres de M. le contre-amiral de Hell, gouverneur de l'Ile Bourbon, par MM. Jehenne, capitaine de corvette, commandant la Prévoyante; Protet, lieutenant de vaisseau, commandant la Lionne; Trébuchet, enseigne de V.au à bord de la Blonde, commandée par M. Tréchouart, Cap.ne de Corvette; Dressée par M. Trébuchet. Publiée par ordre du Roi, sous le Ministère de M. le Baron De Mackau, Vice-Amiral, Pair de France, Secrétaire d'Etat au Département de la Marine et des Colonies. Au Dépôt-général de la Marine en 1845.

Paris, Dépôt-général de la Marine, 1845.

Copper engraving, dissected into 8 sections and mounted upon original tan linen with period pastedown label to verso bearing mss. short title "Mayotte" (Very Good, overall clean, just some light print transference and a couple small light stains), 97 x 65.5 cm (38 x 26 inches).

Exceedingly rare – the first printing of the first accurate scientific map of Mayotte, Comoros; predicated upon the trigonometric surveys conducted by teams led by Captain Aimable Constant Jehanne, in the immediate wake of France acquiring control of the island in anticipation of making into a trading base for its ambitious colonial designs in Madagascar and along the Swahili Coast – the present example from the library of Propser de Chasseloup-Laubat, the future French Naval & Colonial Minister.

Mayotte is one of the four major Comoros Islands, and is today a department of France, while since 1974 the rest of the Comoros constitute an independent state. Mayotte is strategically located in the Madagascar Channel, 95 km west of Madagascar and 67 km southeast of the nearest other Comoros Island, Anjouan. With an area of 374 sq. km, its landscape is dominated by steep mountains (with peaks rising up to 2,000 feet), while its littoral is surrounded by a large, deep lagoon, hemmed in by coral reefs. Its main island is called Grande-Terre, while Petite-Terre (Pamandzi) lies a short distance to the west.

Located near the Swahili Coast, the residents of Mayotte are of African-Arab origin and are adherents of Islam. In 1500, Mayotte became a coherent political entity for the first time, home to the Maore Sultanate. For a time, Mayotte was a wealthy trading center; however, its economy gradually declined, due to traders' preference for other islands, as well as the fact that it suffered constant attacks by pirates and rival sultanates from the Comoros and Madagascar.



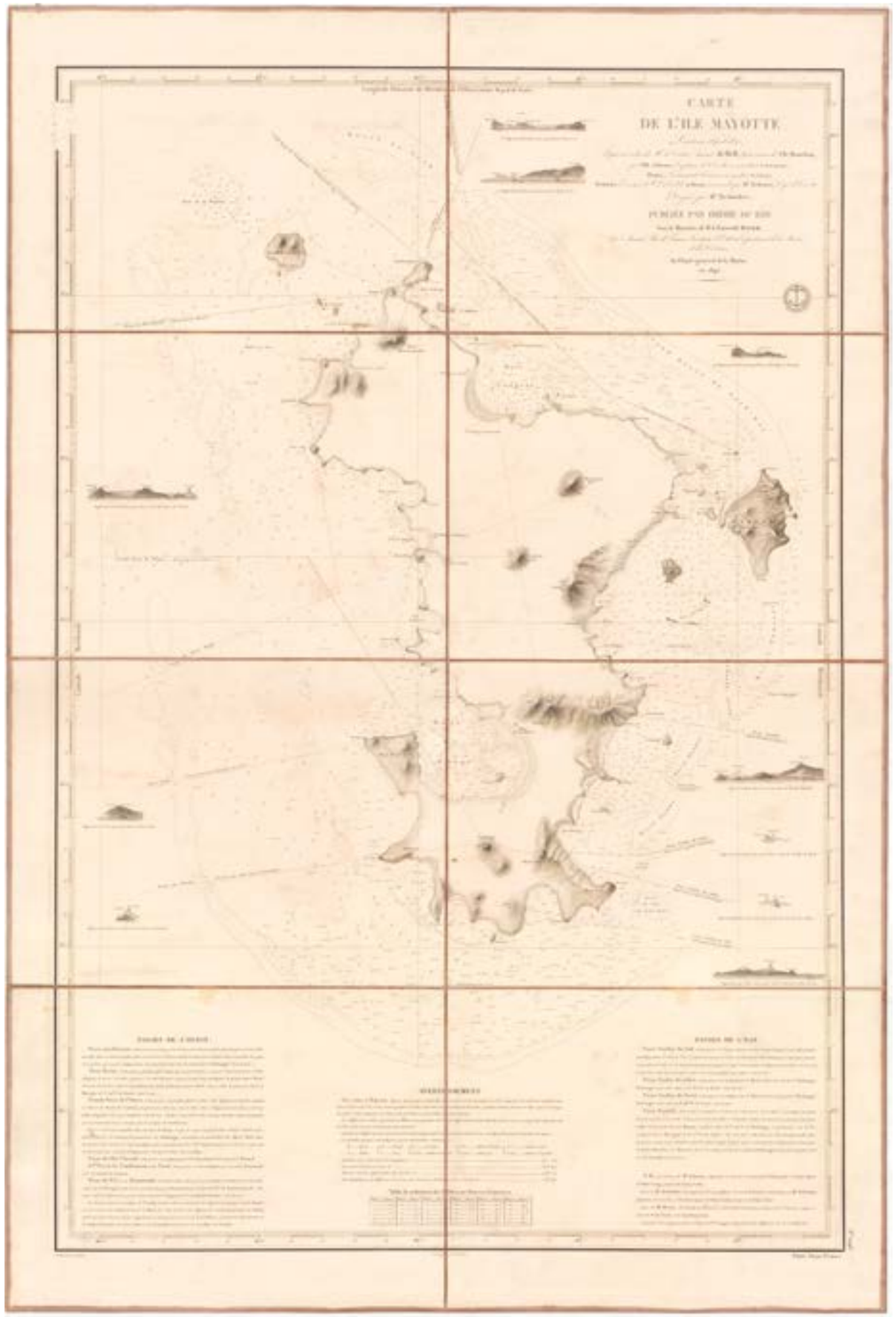
By early 19th century, Mayotte was a sparsely populated backwater, a shadow of its former self. For four years from 1832, the island was invaded and briefly occupied by rival Comoros sultanates, before the Sultan of Mayotte, Andriantsoly, regained control in 1836. Realizing that his position was untenable, as Mayotte was fatally vulnerable to attack from Comore and Malagasy sultans, as well as pirates, Andriantsoly sought the protection of a powerful European power.

Meanwhile, France was on the verge of embracing overseas imperialism for the first time in some decades, with its focus being upon Africa. Accordingly, from 1836 to the early 1840s, the brilliant young naval officer Lieutenant Charles Guillain (1808 - 1875) led a series of epic investigative expeditions to coastal East Africa, to literally 're-discover' a region that had been 'neglected' by Europeans for so long. Sailing from his base in Réunion, he re-established French contact with the tribes of Madagascar and initiated commercial links with Zanzibar, an Omani protectorate. Guillain's operations in Madagascar were quite successful, as he founded a permanent French base at the strategically located island of Nosy Be (1840) and restored her presence at the old pirate haunt of Ile Ste. Marie.
In 1841, Guillian arranged with Sultan Andriantsoly for Mayotte to become a French protectorate. He believed that the island could potentially serve as the ideal trading base for France in East Africa, due to its excellent proximity to the Swahili Coast and Madagascar, while the French Navy could easily ward off attacks by pirates or hostile local states.

The Present Map in Focus

An urgent imperative for the French after they acquired Mayotte was to conduct an advanced scientific survey of its coasts and the lagoon and dangerous reefs that lined its perimeter, as well as charting the major topographical details of the island itself. Hitherto, Mayotte and its reefs had never been mapped to any decent level of accuracy. Accordingly, late in 1841, Admiral Anne Chrétien Louis de Hell, the Governor of Ile Bourbon (Réunion), dispatched an expedition led by Captain Aimable Constant Jehanne (1799 – 1863), consisting of three vessels, the Prévoyante, Lionne and the Blonde. For some months, Jehanne and his men painstaking charted Mayotte and the reefs and inshore waters with exacting precision, employing trigonometrical surveys.

The result the efforts of Jehanne's expedition was the present sea chart, here in the first issue, published in Paris, in 1845, by the Dépôt-général de la Marine. The masterly work, which is the first scientifically accurate map of Mayotte, embraces all of Grande-Terre, its offshore islands and its maritime perimeter. The coasts are precisely delineated, with all bays and headlands marked, while the major peaks are expressed by hachures with spot heights given in metres. Various indigenous villages are depicted and named, as are ruins, including the site of the island's former capital, marked as 'Ruines de l'ancien captale'. Offshore, the coral reeds are carefully charted, marking the navigable passages between their sections, while the waters of the lagoon within feature copious bathymetric soundings. The chart features numerous sightlines running through the navigable passages in the reefs towards Mayotte's major peaks and landmarks, so allowing sailors to chart a safe course by simple visual observation. Additionally, to grant further aid in this regard, in the margins are several coastal profile views of the main navigable passages. Notes in the



lower corners of the chart describe the passages on both the western and eastern sides of the island. The 'Avertissement', lower centre, describes the winds around Mayotte and the abbreviations employed upon the map.
Jehanne's stellar chart would have been considered vitally useful in its time, as the French sought to develop Mayotte. It served as the chart of record for many years, with the last updated edition issued as late as 1902.
A Note on Rarity

The present chart, in any edition, is today exceedingly rare. While most Dépôt-général de la Marine charts of African subjects of the period tend to be rare, as they were produced in limited print runs and have a low survival rate, Jehanne's chart of Mayotte is surprisingly scarce, given its significant influence (the chart is heavily referenced in contemporary maritime literature) and its longevity as the map of record.

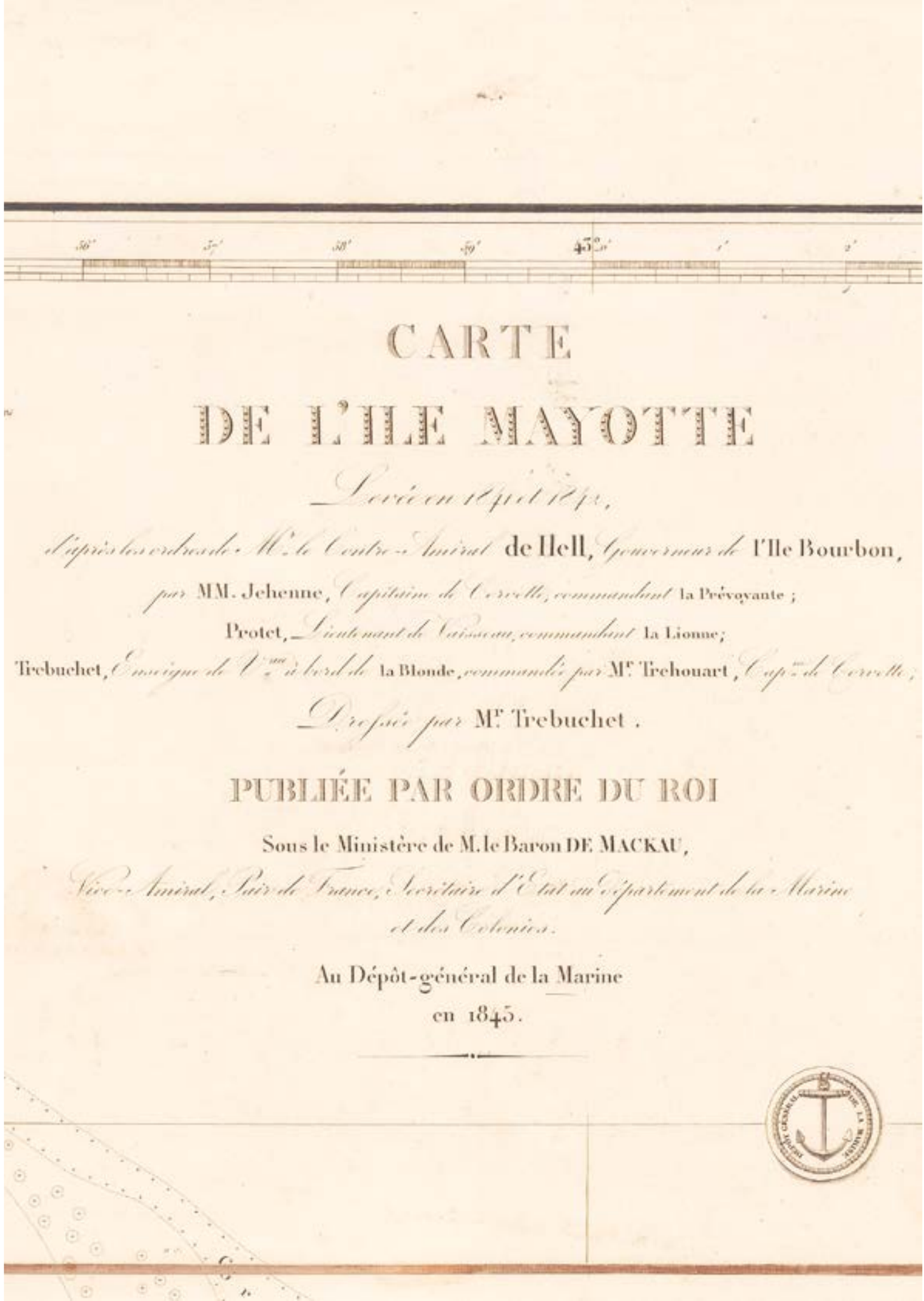
The only institutional examples of the chart we can trace are of an unspecified edition, held by the Bibliothèques de Marseille system, and of a 1902 revised edition, held by the Archives du Service Hydrographique et Océanographique de la Marine (SHOM), in Brest. Moreover, we are not aware of any sales records for any other examples.

Provenance: Prosper de Chasseloup-Laubat – Arch-Proponent of French Colonialism

The present example of Jehanne's chart of Mayotte comes from the library of Prosper de Chasseloup-Laubat, Viscount (later the 4th Marquis) of Chasseloup-Laubat (1805-73), a political heavyweight who was one of the leading proponents of the new French colonialism. One of Louis-Napoléon Bonaparte's (Emperor Napoleon III, reigned 1852-70) most trusted associates, he served as the French Navy Minister (1851) and the Minister for Algeria & the Colonies (1859-60), before assuming the ultra-powerful combined portfolio of Minister of the Navy & Colonies (1860-7), whereupon he oversaw French colonial expansion in Africa and the French takeover of Southern Vietnam. Chasseloup-Laubat was a bibliophile and highly carto-literate, and there is little doubt that he would have shown considerable interest in the present chart.

References: OCLC: 556562869 (but not specifying holding institution). DÉPÔT DE LA MARINE, Catalogue des cartes, plans, vues de côtes: mémoires, instructions nautiques, etc. qui composent l'hydrographie française (Paris, 1847), p. 132; Samuel Pasfield OLIVER, Madagascar: An Historical and Descriptive Account of the Island and its Former Dependencies (London, 1886), p. 261; Léon RENIER (ed.), Encyclopedie moderne: dictionnaire abrege des sicences, des lettres, des arts, de l'industrie, de l'agriculture et du commerce, tom. 20 (1852), p. 414; The Antananarvio Annual and Madagascar Magazine, no. III (Antananarivo, 1877), p. 15

1.800 EUR



8. A DIARY OF A TEENAGE GIRL DURING WWII IN MUNICH, GERMANY

Inge WEINBRECHT et Al.

Erlebnisse aus meinem Aufenthalt im K.L.V. Lager Haus Elise
[Adventures of my Staying at KLV Camp Haus Elsie]

Strub / Schönau by Berchtesgaden: July 7, 1942 – October 7, 1942.

8°. Notebook on graph-paper, [46 pp.] manuscript text in black and blue ink, hand-drawn and coloured margins, drawings in pen and colour pencil, a photograph with manuscript names below mounted on the inner side of the front wrappers, [18 pp.] loose sheets, manuscript in blue and black with drawings, recto only, original black wrappers (good, used condition).

[and:]

Mein Tagebuch
[My Diary]

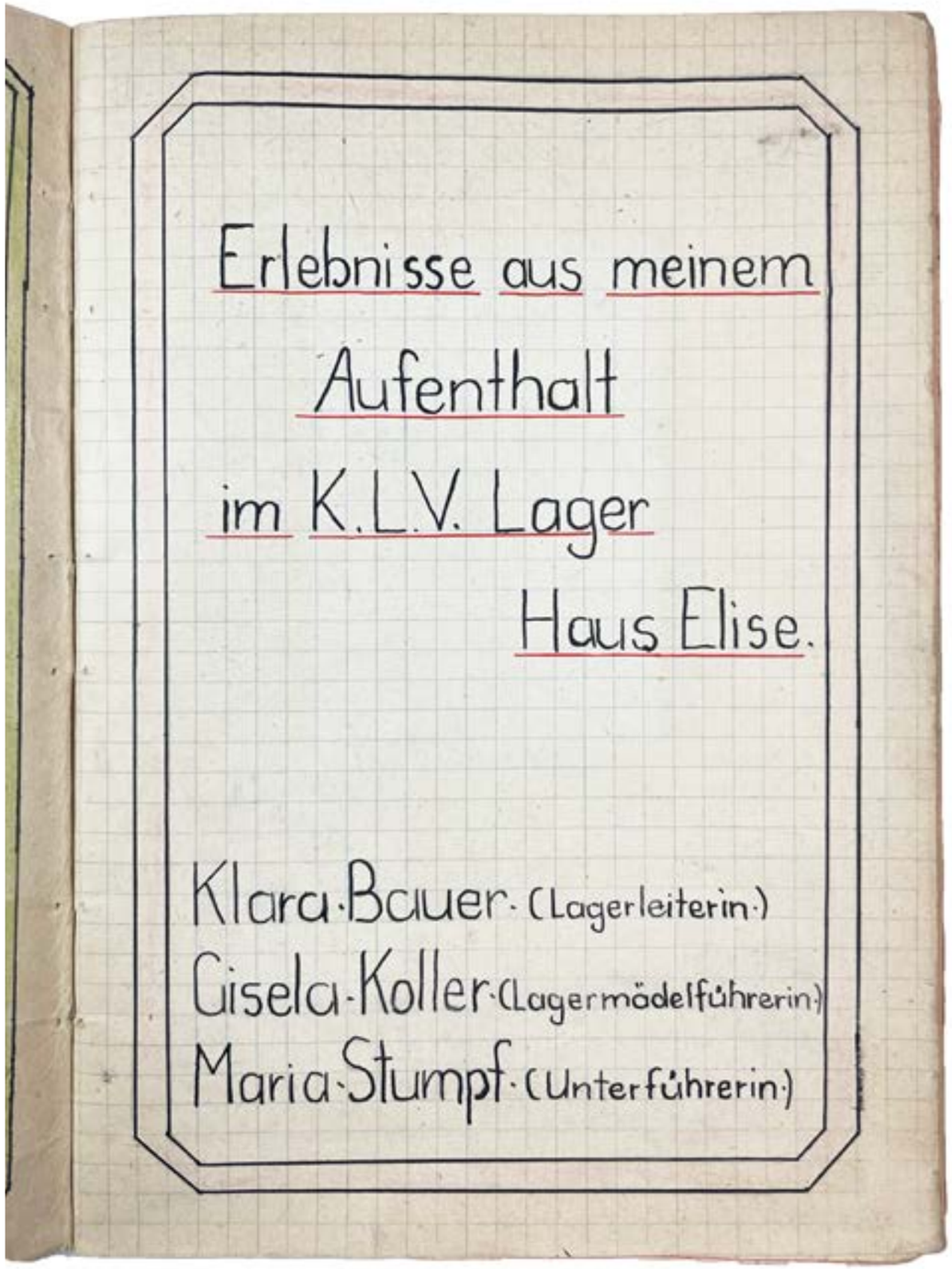
Munich – Osterhofen – Neßlbach: February 2, 1945 – February 28, 1946.

8°. [40 pp.] notebook with blank pages with manuscript in black and blue ink, illustrated cover, stapled, (missing wrappers).

Two diaries, written mostly during World War II by Inge Weinbrecht from Munich, depict a life of a teenage girl from the early years of the war, when she was sent to a Nazi children's summer camp, to her witnessing the fall of the Reich and marching of American soldiers into Munich.

The two diaries in German language were written by a teenage girl Inge Weinbrecht, who was according to her entries, born on February 2, 1929. The first notebook, written when she was 13 years old, describes her staying in a Nazi sponsored camp for children, and the second one, composed in the last weeks of the war and months after, her life in bombed Munich, first encounters with the American soldiers and embracing a new life.

Diary 1:
July 7, 1942 – October 7, 1942.
The German term K.L.V, short for *Kinderlandverschickung*, meaning "Relocation of children to the countryside" describes the evacuation of children in Nazi Germany from big cities to protect them from air raids. Toddlers, accompanied by their mothers, and young children were sent to host families, relatives or KLV camps, founded by the Reich, where children received education.



The present diary, written by a young girl Inge Weinbrecht from Munich, starts with the arrival of the author to the KLV camp on July 7th, 1942, with words: "*Our Drive to the KLV Camp. One day it said in the newspapers, that all the Munich girls, who want to enjoy relaxation, can come to a KLV camp for one half of the year…*"

The KLV camp described was Haus Elsie, a former hotel close to Schönau and the settlement Strub, near Berchtesgaden and not far from Hitler's infamous private residence Berghof. Since 1937, the tiny village of Strub also housed gigantic barracks, named *Gebirgsjägerkaserne Bischofswiesen*, at the time most known as "the most beautiful barracks in the most beautiful location of the Reich", designed by Bruno Biehler.

The young author, Inge Weinbreht, describes fondly various days with outings, singing, meeting other girls, dancing, swimming, candle-making, visiting the salt mines etc. Sporadic entries are accompanied with vignettes, illustrating described events. Inge seemed to enjoy the summer in the mountains, led by the head of the house called *Mutti* (Mommy) by the girls.

The last part of the notebook are filled with entries by the staff and other schoolgirls to Inge, made just before leaving the camp.

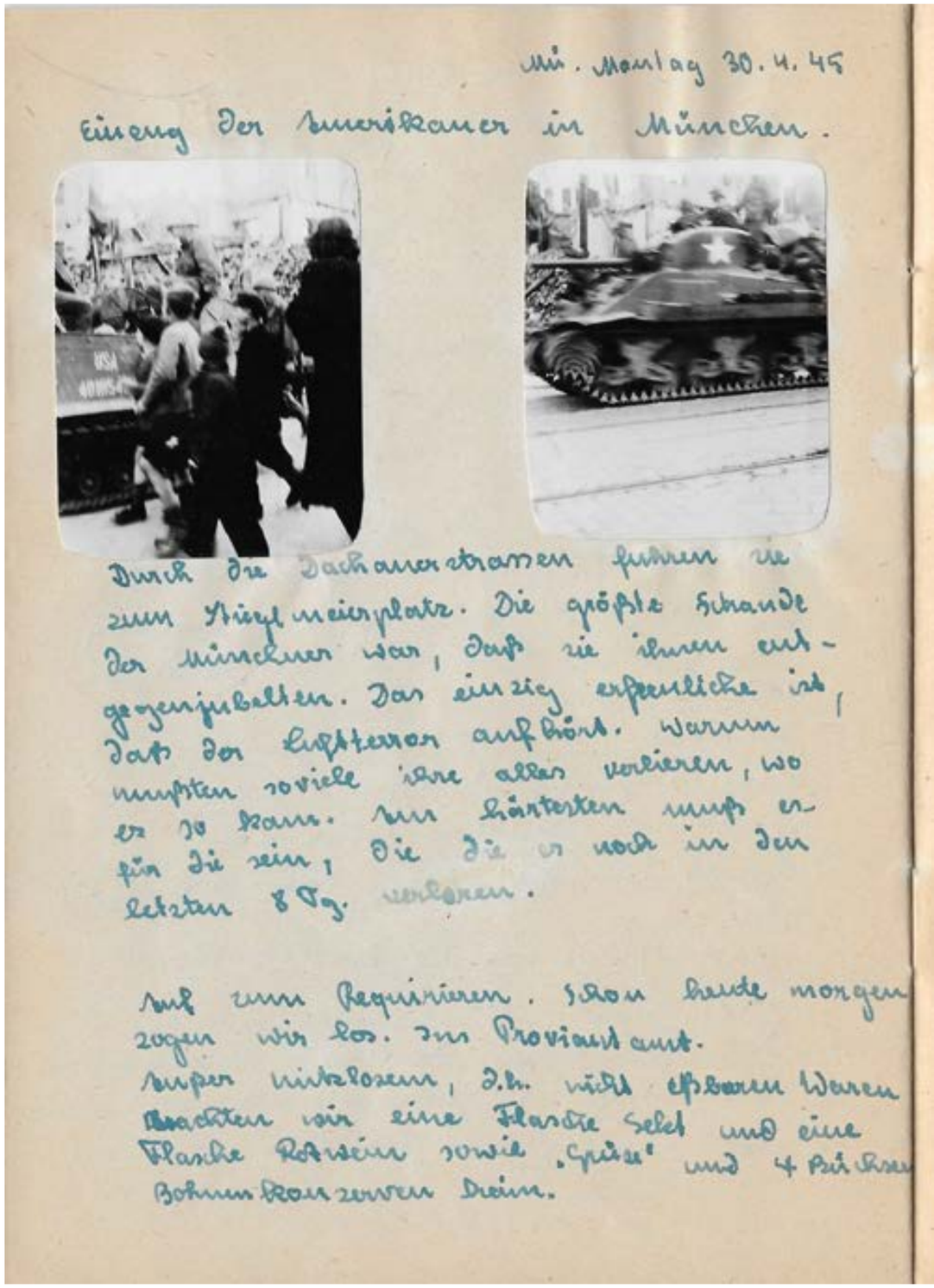
The diary also gives in insight in the Reich's plan to use these KLV camps as locations to isolate children from the outside world and possible "negative" influences, teach them discipline and direct them in to the mindset of the Nazi Germany.

On the ninth day in the camp, the author describes with an enthusiasm they trip to the cinema, where they saw a Nazi extreme propaganda movie *Kopf hoch, Johannes!* (Keep up, Johannes!). Inge wrote with enthusiasm: "*This movie was an example for us. Such a camaraderie should also prevail among us. We all wanted to take him for our idol.*" The film was banned after the war by the Allies and is still on the list of the movies, which are only allowed to be shown at closed and controlled events.

Diary 2:
February 2, 1945 – February 28, 1946
The second diary begins on Inge's 16th birthday, on February 2, 1945, which due to the grim atmosphere of the last months of the war, Inge describes as the saddest. She is also in love and is daily waiting for her boyfriend Jupp (Joseph), who is serving the Reich somewhere in Munich, to write her or visit her.

The following entries describe days of bombing of Bavarian cities, alarms, hiding, sightings of Allied planes and catching propaganda leaflets. Inge goes away shortly to avoid raids to a Reich Labour Service Camp (Reichsarbeitsdienstlager or RAD-Lager) in a tiny Bavarian village Neßlbach, but returns to Munich during the air raids.

Although Inge spent days from the late February until the liberation hiding many times per day in a shelter and the windows of their apartment were broken, she continued living as a normal teenager, waiting for her beau Jupp, writing letters to friends and going to the movies.



Days before the liberation of Munich were especially hard for the civilians as Inge. On April 23, 1945, Jupp's house was bombed and he lost all his property. On Sunday, April 29, a day before the allies entered Munich Inge writes: "*Now I also have to sleep in the basement. The "Aria" is shooting, the house is trembling, the enemies are coming. ... What will next days bring?*"

The day after, on April 30, 1945, Inge describes the entry of Americans to Munich. The text is accompanied with two photographs.

According to the diary Inge's family discovered within hours that the Americans were not as bad as presented by the Germans. Not only that they did not harm the civilians, they even brough them food and wine. A week after the liberation of Munich Inge Weinbrecht's household got a very unusual visitor for some days – a coloured American soldier David Johnson, who everybody liked dearly. He regularly brough the family chocolate and chewing gums and also gave Inge lesions in English: "*To day David Johnson. Who is David Johnson? Hi is a Neger from Amerikan. A very good boy*", Inge wrote her first words in English.

After the war Inge's entries become more scarce. Her relationship with Jupp deteriorated immediately after the war, on the day of their engagement. She enters the new, liberated Germany as a young emancipated woman, experiences her first wild home party getting drunk with friends and eventually gets a job at a bank, earning her own money and enjoying going out with friends and flirting with men, even with a married co-worker.

The two diaries, written by an intelligent young woman in a clear language, reflect a transition from a child, growing in a propaganda filled environment of the Nazi Germany, through a confused teenager years during the last weeks of the war, to an overnight revelation of the world outside the Reich and a development to a modern and emancipated female.

3.500 EUR



9. SLAVIC IMMIGRATION TO AMERICA
LEMKO PEOPLE
'LEMKOVINA'
PHILADELPHIA IMPRINT

"ЛЕМКО" ["LEMKO"] PRESS. / Дмитрий ВИСЛОЦКІЙ [Dmitriy VISLOCKY], Editor.

Лемковина (Западная Карпатская Русь) / Map of Lemkovina or West Carpatho-Russia.

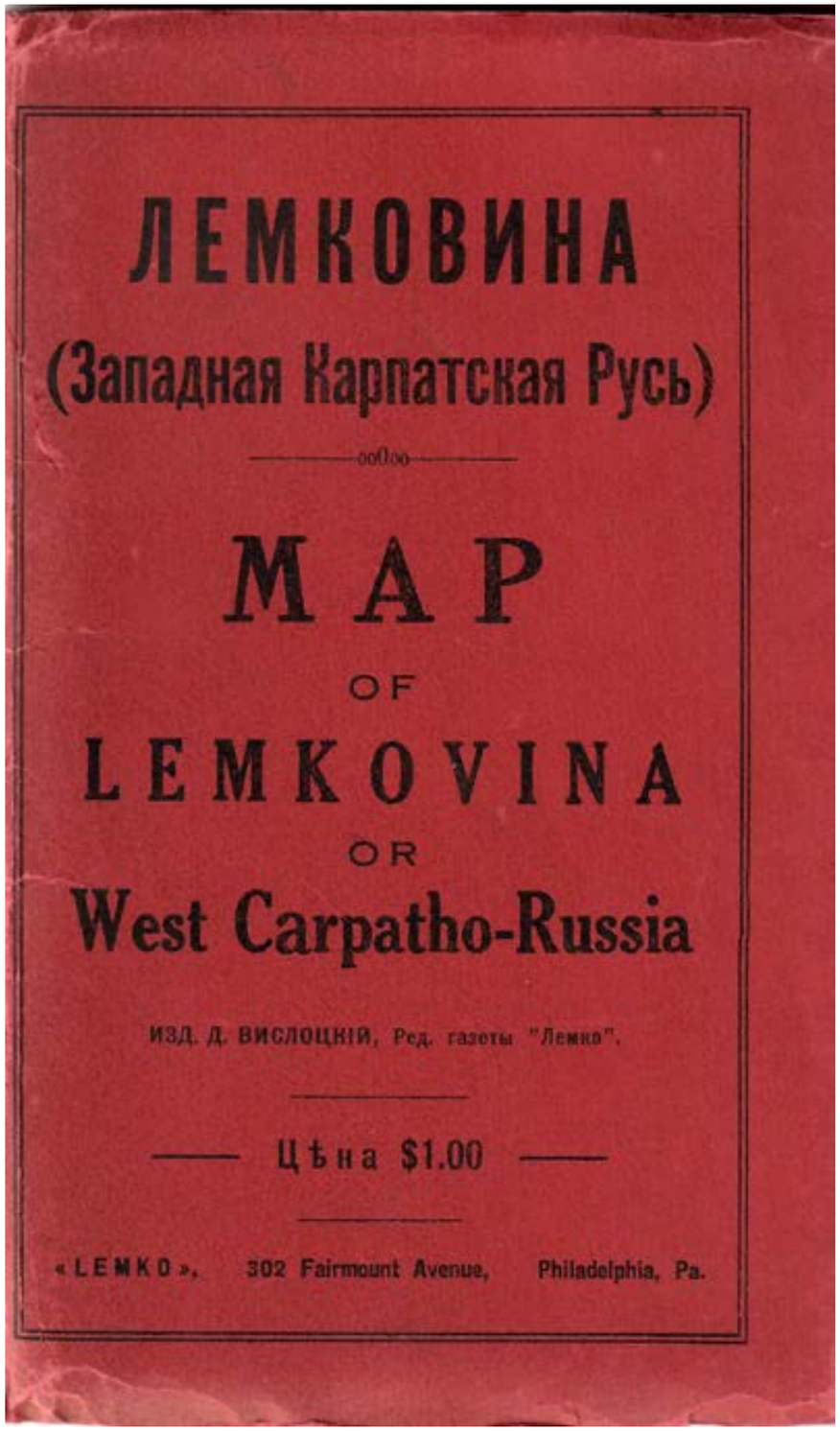
Philadelphia: "Lemko" Press, 1929.

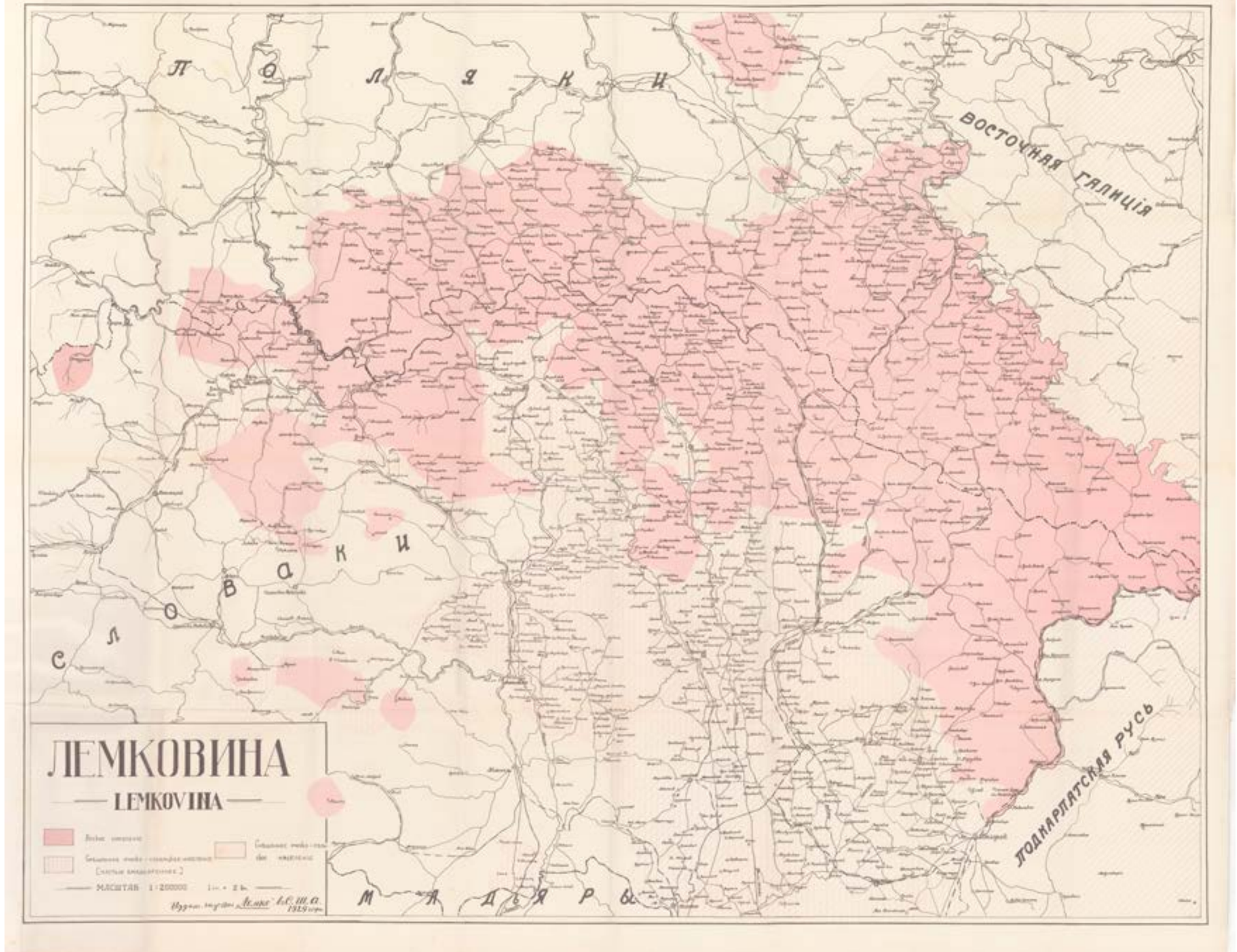
Bi-chrome (black-pink) lithograph, folding into original printed red card covers (Very Good, overall clean and bright, some modest wear along old folds, light marginal toning, covers with some edgewear, especially to spine), 81.5 x 100.5 cm (32 x 39.5 inches).

*An extremely rare map of 'Lemkovina' (*Лемковина*), the homeland of the Lemko, an Eastern Slavic people, in the Central Carpathian Mountains (where today Poland, Slovakia and Ukraine meet); from the late 19th century to the 1920s, tens of thousands of Lemkos immigrated to the Unites States and Canada, fleeing war, oppression and seeking better economic opportunities (Andy Warhol was Lemko!); there, Lemko intellectuals founded institutions to preserve and promote Lemko culture in the New World and to lobby for Lemko homeland to someday become a sovereign state; the present large-format, separately issued map of 'Lemkovina' was drafted by the Lemko-American activist Dmitriy Vislocky and published by the "Lemko" Press in Philadelphia in 1929; it showcases the areas where the Lemkos and related Rusyn population prevailed, as well as areas of mixed Lemko-Slovakian and Lemko-Polish demographics; while it does not explicitly define Lemkovina as a sovereign state, its rhetorical direction is nevertheless clear – an amazing artefact of the American immigrant experience.*

The Lemko (Лемко) are an Eastern Slavic people who originate from an area of approximately 10,000 sq. km along both slopes of the Central Carpathian Mountains, in a region traditionally often referred to as 'West Carpatho-Russia', located along the eastern stretch of today's border of Poland and Slovakia, and extending slightly east into Ukraine.

The Lemkos refer to their homeland as 'Lemkovina' (Лемковина). The Lemko language is akin to Ukrainian and is written in Cyrillic. Traditionally many consider the Lemkos to be a subgroup of Rusyns or Ukrainians, although many Lemkos have tended to self-identify as a distinct ethnicity. The Lemkos have vibrant and sophisticated cultural traditions, with distinct music, folklore, clothing and customs, etc. Most Lemkos are Eastern rite or Byzantine-rite Catholics, although some converted to the Eastern Orthodox faith.




ПОЛЯКИ
ВОСТОЧНАЯ ГАЛИЦІЯ
СЛОВАКИ
ПОДКАРПАТСКАЯ РУСЬ
МАДЬЯРЫ
ЛЕМКОВИНА
LEMKOVINA
МАСШТАБ 1:200000

Lemkovina came under Polish control during the 14th century, and upon the partition of Poland in the late 1700s, it fell under the rule of the Austrian Empire. The Lemko homeland is very rugged, with poor soil but fine forests and pasture lands, and for centuries the Lemkos made a tough but proud living.

The period leading up to, during, and after World War I was traumatic for the Lemkos. The Lemkos splintered their loyalties, with some supporting the Russians (both Red and White factions), while others were sympathetic to Ukrainian nationalism, and some (either voluntarily or under coercion) were allied with Austria-Hungary. Lemkos caught on the wrong side of events often met with cruel fates.

In the aftermath of the war, Lemkos who supported the Red Russians formed the 'Lemko-Rusyn People's Republic' (existed December 1918 – March 1920), a state that took in part of the northern slope of the Central Carpathians of Lemkovina. Meanwhile, further to the east, was the pro-Ukrainian 'Eastern Lemko Republic' (existed November 1918 and 24 January 1919). However, these republics were soon extinguished, with all Lemkovina being divided between Czechoslovakia and Poland. The Lemkos in Poland would have a very difficult time, as the Polish state considered them disloyal, as so suppressed them, before eventually forcibly displacing most of them from their homeland.

Lemkos began to immigrate to the United States and Canada in the late 19th century, in good part due to economic opportunities, but subsequently many also fled war and, with the migration peaking in the 1920s. The greatest Lemko centre in North America was in Pennsylvania, although large communities could be found across the U.S. Northeast and Midwest, as well as in places such as Toronto, Canada. Many Lemkos found decent jobs, initially in the burgeoning manufacturing industry. Smaller, but still significant Lemko communities developed as far away as Colorado and Alberta, where they were engaged in the ranching and mining industries. Today, hundreds of thousands of North Americans count Lemko ancestry.

Lemkos adjusted very well to life across the Atlantic, and generally met with success. The most famous of all Lemko-Americans was the artist Andy Warhol (1928 - 1987), who was born in Pittsburgh, the son of Lemko immigrant parents.

In the 1920s, Lemko intellectuals in America, largely based in Pennsylvania, formed a movement to preserve Lemko culture, while lobbying for the eventual resurrection of an autonomous (if not sovereign) Lemko homeland – Lemkovina. However, there was a great deal of internecine dispute over the nature of this proposed state, as some favoured a pro-Ukraine sovereign entity, while others wanted it to be Soviet satellite (yet, the dream of a future sovereign Lemko nation, of any sort, was never to be realized, as powers ranging from the Czechoslovak and Polish governments to Hitler and Stalin would never allow it).

Lemko culture flourished in the U.S. and Canada, centred around Lemko halls and churches, and beginning in the 1920s, a handful of small printing presses were established to serve and educate the community, issuing Lemko-language almanacs, primers, newspapers, and pamphlets. One of the most important of these houses was the "Lemko" ["Лемко"], press of Philadelphia, which under the leadership of Dmitriy Vislocky, published the Газеты "Лемко" [Lemko Gazette]. The circle of the "Lemko" Press had a pronounced Ukrainophone allegiance and was at odds with some other Lemko-North American groups.

ko" ["Лемко"], press of Philadelphia, which under the leadership of Dmitriy Vislocky, published the Газеты "Лемко" [Lemko Gazette]. The circle of the "Lemko" Press had a pronounced Ukrainophone allegiance and was at odds with some other Lemko-North American groups.

Today, many Lemko Americans and Canadians have fully integrated into the general society and have limited connection to their roots, although some still attend cultural events in Lemko halls and churches. In Poland, there has recently arisen a movement to reinvigorate Lemko identity (there are today around 75,000 Lemkos in Europe).

The Present Map in Focus

As a major part of their campaign to define 'Lemkovina' and call for its eventual nationhood (presumably as a pro-Ukrainian sovereign state in opposition to both the Soviets and Poland), Dmitriy Vislocky and the "Lemko" Press produced the present map. As best as we are aware, it is the only large format map of the period to specifically show Lemkovina as a distinct entity, and published in Philadelphia, it is a remarkable work of American immigrant cartography.

The large format map, executed to the ample scale of 1:200,000, with text in Cyrillic, and lithographed from a hand-drawn template, shows the Polish-Slovakian frontier region (which today extends east into Ukraine), along the Central Carpathian Mountains, an area traditionally sometimes known as 'West Carpatho-Russia'. A very rugged and rural area, it is roughly framed by the the Dunajec River, in the west, and the San and Uzh Rivers, in the east, and with the cities of Nowy Sącz, Poland, to the northwest, and Košice, Slovakia, to the southeast. The map delineates all major rivers, roads and railways and locates cities, towns and villages.

The legend below the title, explains the colour-coding employed to define demographic areas.
Territory shaded in bold pink are of majority 'Russian' [meaning Lemko and Rusyn] population (thus 'core Lemkovina'), while the areas covered by SW-NE hashed lines are of mixed Lemko/Rusyn-Slovakian population and the areas with NW-SE hashed lines are of mixed Lemko/Rusyn-Polish population. Beyond, are labeled the lands of Poland (to the north), Slovakia (to the south), Eastern Galicia (to the northeast) and Sub-Karpatsky Rus' (Ukraine, to the southwest), while the map defines the Polish-[Czecho]slovak border as it was then internationally recognized. While the map does not explicitly state that Lemkovina is a country, Dmitriy Vislocky's sovereigntist direction of travel is nevertheless clear.

A Note on Rarity

The present map is extremely rare. It was likely issued in only a small print run and the survival rate of such fragile, ephemeral American immigrant publications is very low. We can trace only a single institutional example of the map, held by the David Rumsey Map Collection (Stanford University). Beyond that we are aware of only a single other example as having appeared on the market in the last 25 years.

References: David Rumsey Map Collection (Stanford University): 11153.000.

1.200 EUR

10. CHILDREN'S BOOKS
SONGBOOK
BATAVIA IMPRINT

Johannes VAN SOEST (1807-1857).

Oost-indische Bloempjes. Gedichtjes voor de Nederlandsch-Indische Jeugd
[East Indian flowers; poems for the Dutch East Indies youth]

Batavia (Jakarta): Drukkerij van het Bataviaasch Genootschap 1846.

8°, viii, 109 pp., [3 pp.] blank, contemporary marbled boards, later spine (sporadic old annotations, little dusty and stained, mostly in margins, binding rubbed, missing parts of loose endpapers) #70859.

A rare, first edition of a songbook, written and printed in Batavia, with motifs adjusted to the needs of local children.

Johannes van Soest was a teacher, who in 1833 came with his wife to Java, where he was working at Pasoeroean and Surabaya, before he was transferred to Batavia. This book was a result of his observations, that most of the Dutch children's songs contained European motifs, making them difficult to understand for the youth born in the Dutch West Indies. Van Soest, father of young children himself, composed a series of entertaining songs, involving subjects from every day life in the colony.

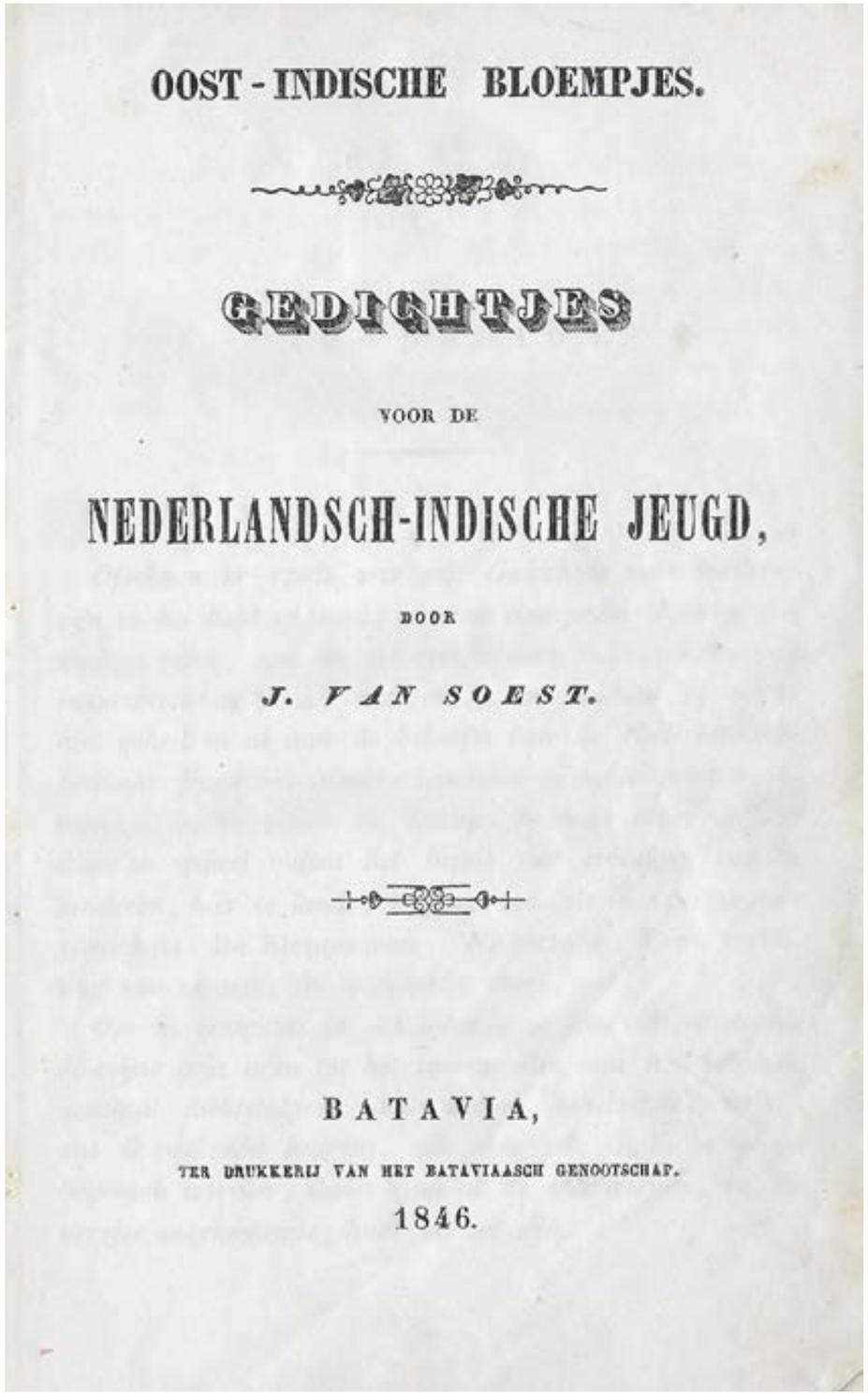
The book was not only of the entertaining nature, but was also of a significant educational importance, since many children of the Dutch East Indies spoke Dutch only badly.

This is a rare first edition printed in Batavia. The book was a success and further editions were published in 1854, 1857 and in 1864.

We could locate a single institutional example housed by the University Library in Leiden (Oost-Indische bloempjes: gedichtjes voor de Nederlandsch-Indische jeugd - Joh. van Soest (fl.1846) - Google Books).

References: Cf.: Dorothée Buur, Het 'Indische' element in de Nederlandse jeugdliteratuur, Indische Letteren. Jaargang 1, (1986), on-line source: Het 'Indische' element in de Nederlandse jeugdliteratuur Dorothée Buur, Indische Letteren. Jaargang 1 - DBNL.

2.200 EUR


OOST - INDISCHE BLOEMPJES.

GEDICHTJES

VOOR DE

NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCHE JEUGD,

DOOR

J. VAN SOEST.

BATAVIA,

TER DRUKKERIJ VAN HET BATAVIAASCH GENOOTSCHAP.

1846.

11. SHANGHAI IMPRINT
AUSTRIAN TRAVELERS IN ASIA

Gustav von KREITNER (1847 - 1893).

Zum Besten der verwundeten in Bosnien. Concordia Marsch
[For the Wounded [Soldiers] in Bosnia. Concordia March].

Shanghai: Grelier & Co. 1878.

32 x 25,5 cm (12.6 x 10 inches), [4 pp.] printed title and double-page music score (minor foxing, traces of glue on the spine, old signature on the cover, upper margin cut into title).

An exceedingly rare ephemeral music score, made by an Austrian geographer and diplomat Gustav von Kreitner for the German Club Concordia in Shanghai in 1878 to raise money for wounded Austrian soldiers in Bosnia.

In 1877, the Austrian surveyor and geographer Gustav von Kreitner (1847 - 1893) accompanied Hungarian traveler Béla Széchenyi on a three year trip to Southeast Asia and China, which in 1881 Kreitner described in a popular travelogue Im fernen Osten. Reisen des Grafen Bela Szechenyi in Indien, Japan, China, Tibet und Birma in den Jahren 1877-1880 (In the Far East. Travels of count Bela Szechenyi in India, Japan, China, Tibet and Burma).
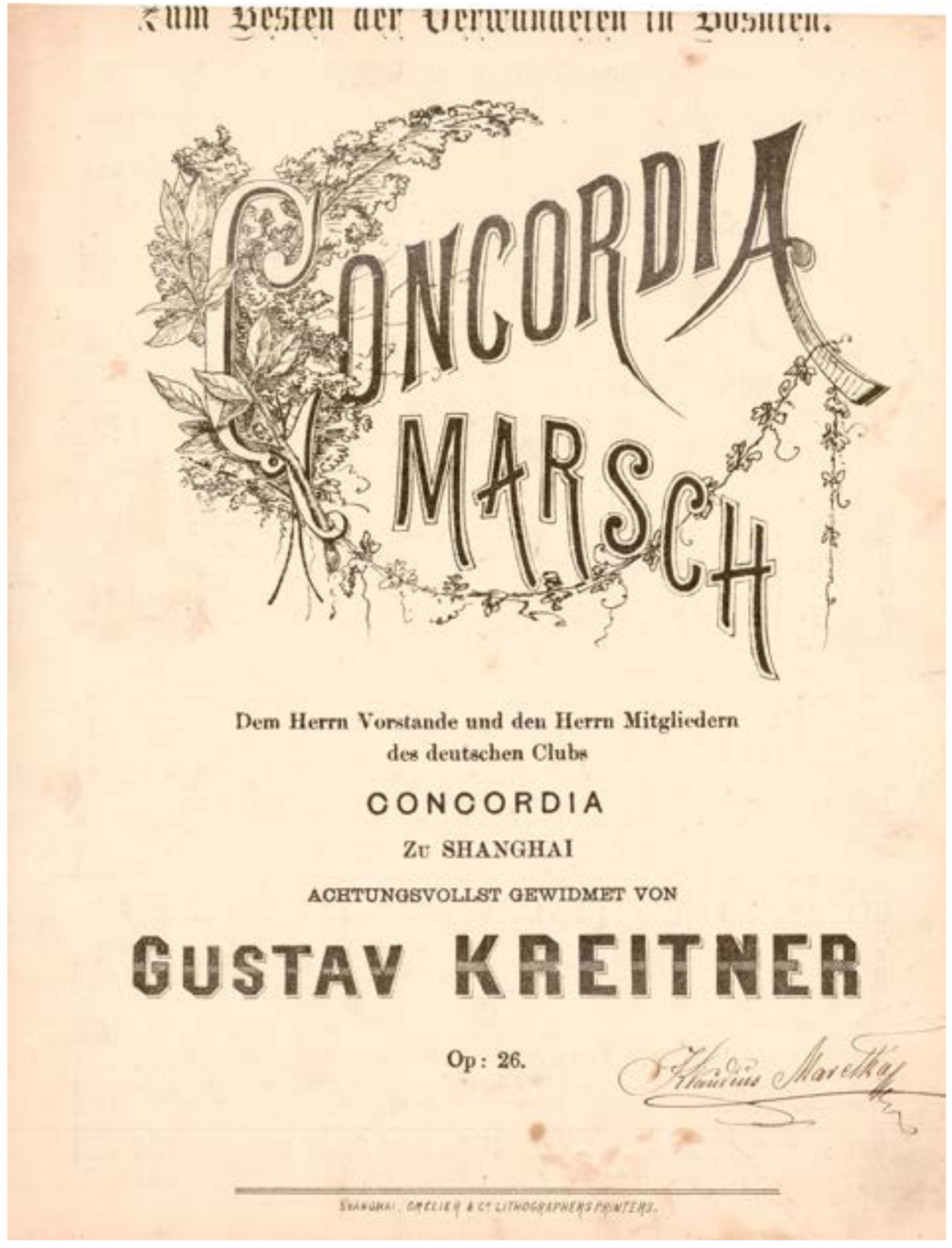
The print was probably made during Gustav Kreitner's second staying in Shanghai, between September 22 and November 22, 1878, on his way back home, the two relatively non adventurous months he spent with "days at work and evenings in a pleasant company of my friends in Clubs" (Im fernen Osten, 1881, p. 350).

The music score, titled Concordia March, was written by Gustav von Kreitner for a charity event at the German club Concordia in Shanghai to gather money for wounded Austrian soldiers at Austro-Hungarian campaign in Bosnia and Herzegovina, which lasted from 29 July to 20 October, 1878.

Upon his return to Austria Gustav Kreitner was knighted for his extraordinary achievements and was appointed a general consul in Yokohama in 1886, where he lived until the rest of his life.

The sheet is signed with a name of Klaudius (Claudius) Maretka, who advertised in newspapers in the late 19th century as a piano and organ builder from Wels in Austria. He was possibly related to a prominent Czech organ builder František Maretka from Olomouc.

1.400 EUR



12. CUBAN FOLK SONGS
HAVANA IMPRINT

“GUAJIRO” [Farmer].

Cantares de Vuelta-Abajo, recopilados por un Guajiro
[Songs of Vuelta-Abajo, Compiled by a Guajiro]

Havana: Propaganda Literaria 1871.

8°, original front cover, 46 pp., [1 pp.] index, improvised contemporary boards, crudely bound with a string (used condition with tiny loss of material in margins, publisher’s blind stamp on the upper part of the title page “Propaganda Literaria Habana”, owner’s signatures in black ink).

A rare book with songs from the western part of Cuba, mostly with motifs of love and passion, owed by a woman from a prominent Cuban family.

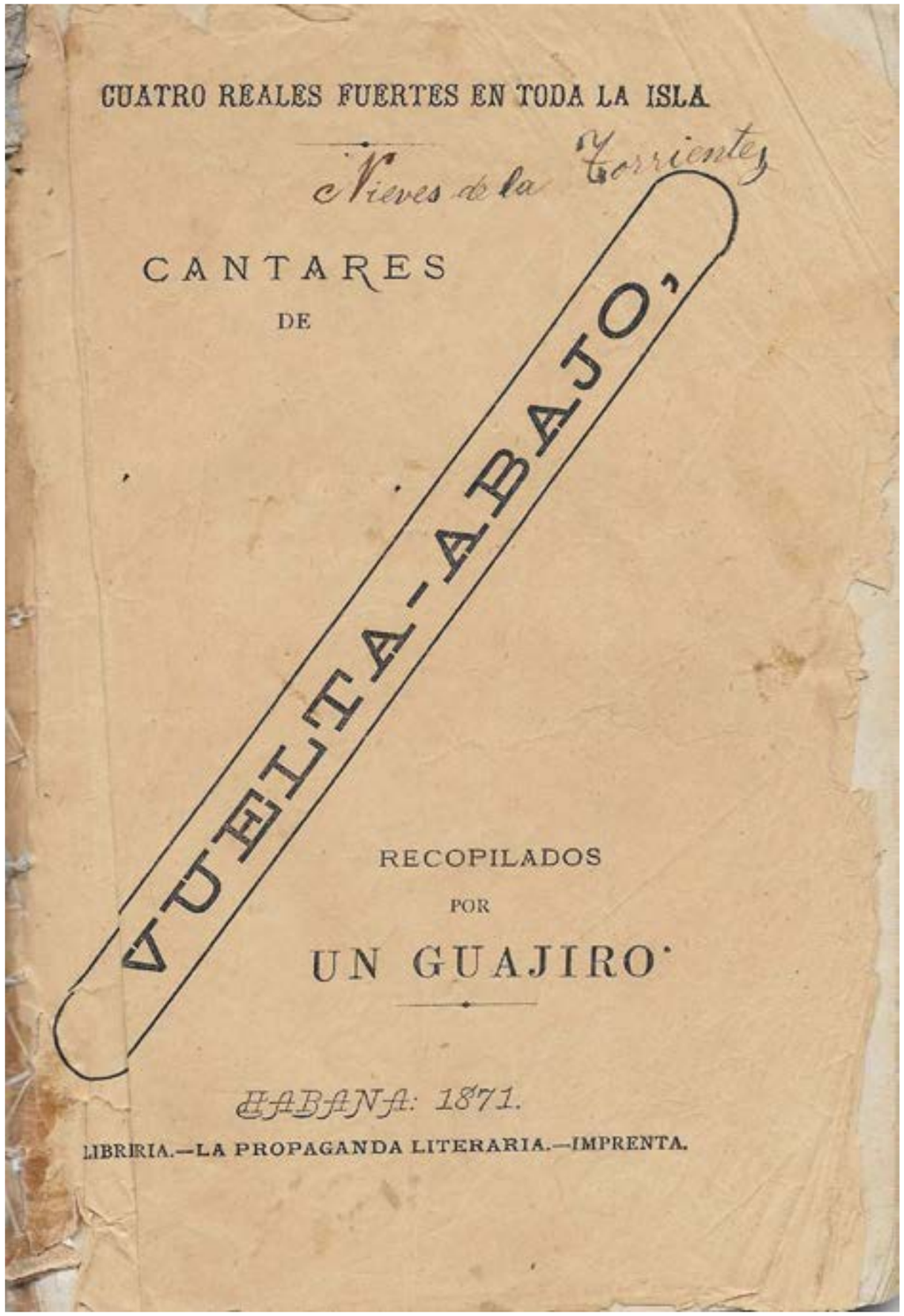
This rare book, printed in Havana, contains local popular songs from Vuelta-Abajo, the westernmost part of Cuba, a geographic region in the Pinar del Río Province, known for its tobacco growing. The songs on love and passion were sung by the local farmers, mostly immigrants from Spain, who maintained large agricultural areas.
The book was owned by a young woman Maria Nieves de la Torriente y Madrazo, who signed her name on the inner side of the front cover, title page and last blank page (also dated 1883). Probably she is Maria de las Nieves Torriente, born in 1860, as a daughter of Luisa Lutgarda Madrazo and Esteban de la Torriente, a prominent land owner in Cuba and a founder of the Torriente Dock in Cienfuegos. The family were immigrants from Spain. Maria married Antonio Madrazo.

A Note on Rarity

This is a very rare first edition. We could only trace two institutional examples on World-cat, listed by the Swedish Library System and the Florida International University.
The more common second edition was published in 1876 (date on the title page, accord-ing to some sources actually published in 1875) (Cantares de Vuelta-Abajo / recopilados por un Guajiro. (ufl.edu)).

References: OCLC 918590361, 1406985052.Cf.: José Simón Díaz, Bibliografía de la liter-atura hispánica, 1983, p. 387, no. 2436

1.600 EUR



gozando su aroma para,
que en oprobio de la nieve,
la aurora candores bebe
en su líquida blancura.

IV.

Y en su seno con pasion
existiera, removido
por uno y otro latido
de su amante corazon.
Si perdieras, es razon,
ese tu sér esquisito,
porque lánguido y marchito
te dejara su calor,
serás conservando olor,
más cándido, más bonito.

V.

Y es tan bueno, flor preciosa,
después de vida y ventura,
encontrar la sepultura
en el seno de una hermosa,
que no hay comparable cosa,
no hay alcance, no hay medida
con que quede discernida
la fuerza de mi sentir,
que estar gozando y morir;
en vez de la muerte, es vida.

VI.

Mas.... ¡ay, cielos! cuanto toco,
cuanto llego á desear,
mucho es menester gozar
y yo gozo de muy poco.
¿Qué es lo que pretendo? ¡loco!
un imposible presente
hace que roa la mente
del destino la carcoma,
y casi el mundo desploma
su mole sobre mi frente.

A MI GUAJIRA.

I.

Guajira que quiero tanto,
guajira del alma mia,
más deliciosa que el dia,
escucha mi pobre canto.
Como nace el cardo santo
en el campo, yo he nacido,
y tú graciosa has salido
como flor de enredadera,
que en la verde primavera
alegra el jardin florido.

II.

Si me quieres, yo te quiero
y te querré mientras viva,
bella flor de siempreviva,
blanco lirio sanjuanero.
No olvides á tu montero,
conságrale tu suspiro;
te adoro, por tí deliro,
respóndeme cuando llame,
y sabe que no hay quien ame
con el amor del guajiro.

III.

Por tu hermosura has podido
hacerte reina graciosa,
pues eres la más hermosa
de todas las del partido.
Si alguno llega atrevido
á turbar tu dulce calma,
con el furor de mi alma
caerá, si en danza se mete,
partido con mi machete
como el tronco de una palma.

IV.

Adios, adios, linda prieta
con quien sueño por la noche,
bella flor que abre su broche,
á verde rama sujeta.
Por tí me siento poeta

y lleno de inspiracion;
adios, que las nueve son,
adios, con pena te digo,
aunque me vaya, contigo
se queda mi corazon!

AMOR Y POBREZA.

Cuando un pobre se enamora,
ni un rico se le atraviesa,
por la puerta el pobre sale
escondiendo la cabeza.

I.

El que declare su amor
á las muchachas del dia,
con la sola garantía
de su palabra de honor,
si no tiene á su favor
una bolsa seductora
del vil metal que se adora,
que se deje de ilusiones,
porque pronto dicen: *noes,*
cuando un pobre se enamora.

II.

Quien pretende sin dinero
conquistar una mujer,
es, á mi pobre entender,
un solemne majadero;
y aun cuando sea *sincero*
el amor que la profesa,
la niña no se interesa
porque lo quiere *dorado;*
y el pobre queda burlado
si un rico se le atraviesa.

III.

Si un pobre una novia tiene,
á quien ama con pasion,
y un rico, por diversion,
sólo á pretenderla viene,
la novia le dice *veue,*
porque más que el pobre vale:
y aunque este su rábia exhale,
el rico queda gozando,
y de su amor renegando
por la puerta el pobre sale.

IV.

Pobre ó rico, á mi entender,
todo tonto enamorado
se vé al cabo chasqueado
por la *coqueta* mujer.
Es en vano pretender
sacar fuerzas de flaqueza;
pues quien forme en la belleza
de una mujer ilusion,
se queda á la conclusion
escondiendo la cabeza.

CANTOS CUBANOS.

I.

Colgada tengo la lira
en un rincon de mi hogar,
porque hoy pretendo cantar
como canta la guajira.
Cuba, mi pátria, me inspira
con su cielo y sus verdores;
y á sus plácidos rumores,
que lleva el aura rodando,
con metro sencillo y blando
quiero cantar sus primores.

II.

Diré que todo contribuya
para hacer mi pátria bella,
que en parte alguna descuella
tan bello el sol como en Cuba,
y haré que mi canto suba
del cubano tiple al son
hasta la etérea region,
para probar, si es preciso,
que en Cuba está el paraiso,
que es tierra de bendicion.

13. CUBA - LAW
SLAVERY
HAVANA IMPRINT

Estéban PICHARDO y Jiménez, Compiler / Editor.

Autos-acordados de la Real Audiencia de la Isla de Cuba.

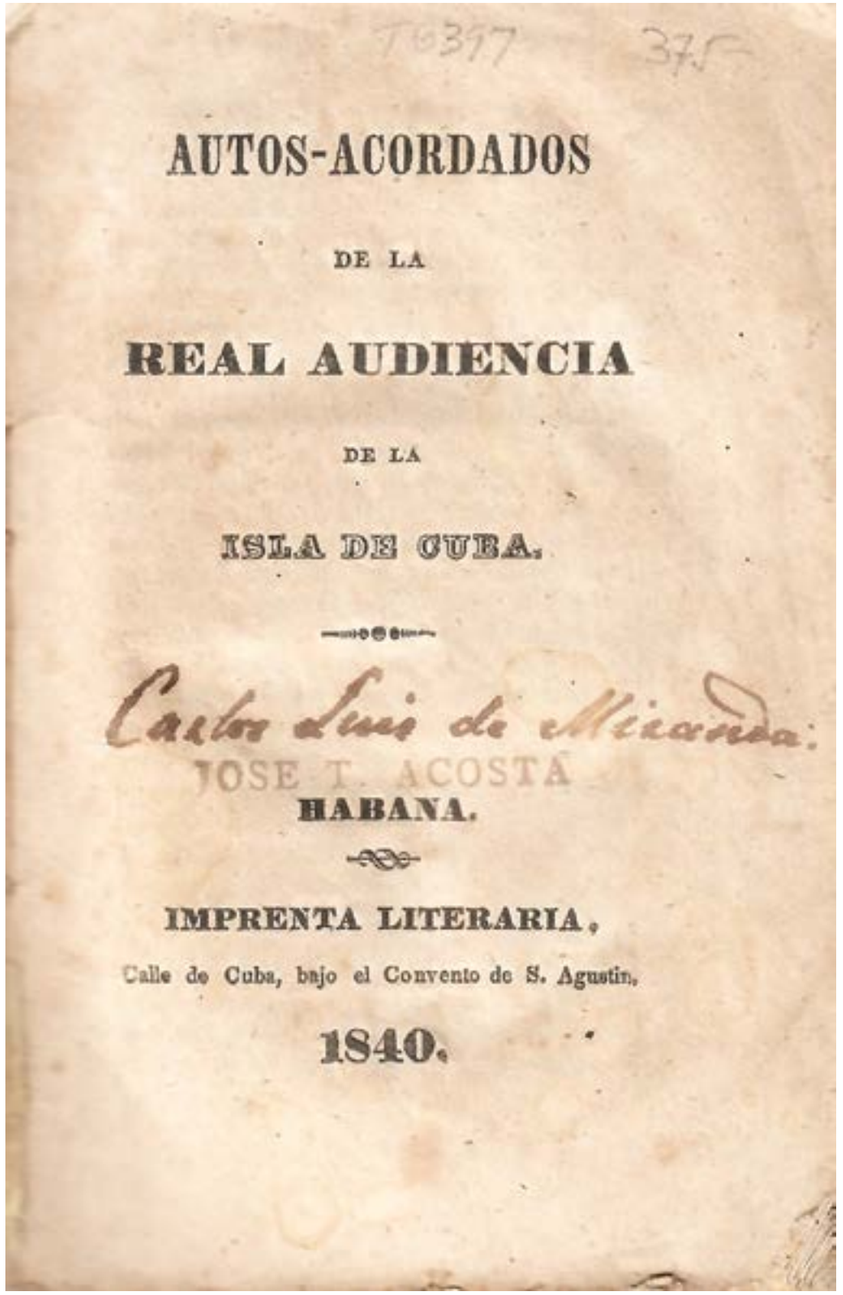
Havana: Imprenta Literaria, 1840.

8° (15.5 x 10.5 cm): [8], 397 pp., 1 p. errata, preserving original blank back wrapper, with contemporary manuscript owner's signature of "Carlos Luis de Miranda" to title, mid-20th century handstamps of 'José T. Acosta' to the title, second page and back wrapper, bound in modern marbled paper wrappers (Very Good, overall clean, just some light to moderate sporadic spotting especially to middle leaves).

Very Rare – a monument in the legal history of Cuba, being the second (revised and improved) edition of the first comprehensive and authoritative book recording the 'autos-acordados' (decrees) of the 'Real Audiencias' (superior courts) of Cuba, which since 1808 were the entities chiefly responsible for codifying and interpreting laws on the island, including several important and curious edicts on slavery; the work painstakingly compiled by the esteemed jurist Estéban Pichardo y Jiménez and published in Havana.

Traditionally, in Spain and its former overseas empire, a Real Audiencia was akin to a regional superior court. The first real audiencia was established in Valladolid in 1371, with other regions of the country progressively receiving their own such courts. While not 'law-making' bodies in and of themselves, these courts were exceedingly powerful, as they were charged with both codifying and interpreting laws as mandated by the Crown. The decrees of the real audiencias were called autos-acordados (literally 'agreed acts'), and these were considered to have the full weight of settled law, unless specifically overruled by the Crown.

In the New World, Spain established its first real audiencia at Santo Domingo in 1511, which initially had auspices over all Spanish settlements and possession in the West Indies, under the authority of the Council of the Indies (Consejo de las Indias), the empire's colonial agency. Over the coming generations, as the Spanish Empire grew, several more real audiencias were established in Central and South America, with the Real Audiencia de Santo Domingo remaining in charge of affairs in Hispaniola, Puerto Rico, Cuba and Florida. By the early 1790s, there were 12 real audiencias in Spain's overseas empire (11 in the Americas, 1 in the Philippines).



The real audiencias in the colonies played an especially important role, in that they had to balance the need to maintain the general standards and tenets of Spanish law with the individual circumstances in each colony, not an easy task. Importantly, while the viceroys/governors held executive power in the colonies, judicial power rested with the real audiencias. This division ensured that no colonial leaders could become 'over powerful' at the expense of the mother country.

In 1795, Spain lost possession of the colony of Santo Domingo (later the Dominican Republic), necessitating the relocation of the real audiencia responsible for Cuba, Puerto Rico, Florida (which Spain would cede to the U.S. in 1819) and Louisiana (which Spain controlled until from 1763 to 1800) to Santiago de Cuba, before it was installed at Puerto-Príncipe (latterly Camagüey) in 1808, so creating the Real Audiencia de Puerto-Príncipe. To clarify any confusion, the court in Puerto-Príncipe was commonly known as the 'Real Audiencia de la Isla de Cuba', even if the term was technically incorrect.

In 1831, the Real Audiencia de Puerto-Príncipe's jurisdiction was limited only to Cuba, as a new real audiencia was created in Puerto Rico. In 1838, Cuba was divided into two judicial zones upon the creation of the Real audiencia pretorial de la Habana. The Havana real audiencia had auspices over western Cuba, while the Puerto-Príncipe audiencia had oversight of the island's Central and Eastern Departments. Each of the two Cuban real audiencias had nine active members, being a regent (essentially the chief justice), four ministers, 2 prosecutors and two clerks, while the Governor of Cuba was to be the de jure President of both courts (although this was only a figurehead role; he was expected not to directly interfere in the courts' operations or decisions).

For many years, a major and, in retrospect, surprising problem, was that the autos-acordados of the Real Audiencia de Puerto-Príncipe had never been published in their entirety. This compelled jurists and political figures in Cuba to rely upon (sometimes flawed) manuscript copies or printed snippets of autos-acordados, as well as here say, to gain a comprehension of the island's basic laws. This frequently led to confusion and delays to proceedings. The reasons why a definitive law book for Cuba had never been published for such a long time is unknown, and is perhaps a touch strange, given that Cuba was home to many printing presses capable of issuing such works, as well as many skilled jurists who could compile its contents.

Enter Estéban Pichardo y Jiménez, a highly respected lawyer based in the Villa Clara region of Central Cuba, who served as an 'Auditor' (attorney) for the Spanish Navy. Recognizing the need for a complete published record of the edicts of the Real Audiencia de Puerto-Príncipe, he painstakingly compiled and issued the *Autos-acordados de la Real Audiencia de la Isla de Cuba* (Matanzas: Imprenta de la Leal Marina, 1834), followed by the present improved and updated edition, *Autos-acordados de la Real Audiencia de la Isla de Cuba* (Havana: Imprenta Literaria, 1840). Pichardo subsequently also authored the Nociones de agrimensura legal de la isla de Cuba (Havana: Imprenta y libreria militar, 1863), an important work on surveying/land law.

In his preface to the present 1840 work, Pichardo recalled that "until 1834 very few of the Autos-acordados of the Real Audiencia that one or another curious persons possessed of

of the various dictates in Santo Domingo and Puerto-Príncipe by the judges, lawyers and other Curias of the entire island which constituted the district of that Superior Court, lacked such precise instructions to arrange its procedures, either guided by its general provisions, or by the particular rulings of the interesting points in identical circumstances".

Pichardo continued that he wrote the first edition of the *Autos-acordados de la Real Audiencia de la Isla de Cuba* (published Matanzas: Imprenta de la Leal Marina, 1834), in which he gathered as many of the autos-acordados of the Real Audiencia de Puerto-Príncipe as was possible, and that all copies sold out right away, far short of satiating the unexpectedly intense demand.

The present new and improved edition of the work, Autos-acordados de la Real Audiencia de la Isla de Cuba (Havana: Imprenta Literaria, 1840), was written in the wake of the creation of the Real Audiencia Pretorial de Habana in 1838, so marking the perfect time to issue a "complete tome", in which the autos-acordados of the Real Audiencia de Puerto-Príncipe were "reprinted", plus, featuring additions of its post-1834 laws, as well as some clarifications and improvements, along with an alphabetical index. As such, the present edition is as "complete as possible", plus, adding the "interesting Pretorial Order pronounced on the 24th of February of the current year [1840], which expressly orders the observance of those who do not oppose the modifications that are dictated in the territory of Havana."

The present work features the full text of the 122 Cuban real audiencia autos-acordados, plus, the 23 Resoluciones (Resolutions, being comparatively minor edicts that concerned the application of laws in specific circumstances) that remained in force. The featured laws cover diverse subjects, ranging from slavery, marriage and divorce law, land law, the means of levelling formal accusations (including: Can the mother of an offended person make an accusation?), prohibited weapons, interrogation of prisoners, rights of foreigners, mortgages, the definitions of the roles of lawyers and judges, penal sentences, etc. Far from being a dry technical text, many of the laws provide important and intriguing insights into many of the dominant socio-economic themes of the era, when Cuba enjoyed tremendous economic prosperity brought about by the last sugar boom, albeit built upon the institution of slavery (which would not be abolished on the island until 1886!).

The Edicts Concerning Slavery

The autos-acordados and resoluciones featured in the present work regarding slavery deserve special mention, as during the period the topic was top of mind. While slavery was the lifeblood of Cuba's economy, it was also a source of great fear to the island's ruling elite. By this time over 40% of the island's population of around 1 million were enslaved, often under brutal conditions. However, in many parts, the slaves were not prepared to accept their predicament lying down, and between 1825 and 1844 there were no less than nine significant slave uprisings in Cuba, some of them severe (although they never posed an existential threat to the Spanish colonial regime). In this context, the government and the island's real audiencias were intent on re-invigorating existing legislation or crafting new legal mechanisms to better suppress and control the island's enslaved population.

Specifically, Auto-acordado no. 1 (p. 2) ordains that it is "ordered that wine not be given to slaves in taverns", with offenders being subject to "penalties". Auto-acordado no. 32 (pp. 68-9), entitled 'The Justices redouble their zeal in the subordination of slaves and the carrying of prohibited weapons', recalls an incident on 1804 in Puerto-Príncipe when a slave, Anselmo, murdered a Don Nicolas de Fuentes, remarking upon "the spirit of insubordination that dominates slaves and the other people of colour" and calling for severe measures to end "the abuse of [slaves] carrying weapons in towns and outside of the jobs in which they are needed, which result in frequent deaths". Judges are ordered to tighten their vigilance to clamp down on slaves carrying arms and should severely punish the offenders.

Auto-acordado no. 54 (p. 156), entitled 'Formality for the declaration of slave prisoners', dated Puerto-Príncipe 1817, defines the precedent created in which statements taken from imprisoned slaves should be considered evidentiarily valid.

Auto-acordado no. 74 (pp. 227-30), entitled 'Powers of the Trustees as Protectors of Slaves', as decreed in 1827, outlines the powers and limitations of the 'Síndico Procurador del Comun', the local magistrates who were supposedly to protect the rights and standards of treatments of slaves. Here it is said that those in "servitude" are "one of the unfortunate classes of the State", such that "their voice is too weak to give important to their rights". As such, the Síndico Procurador del Comun was charged with receiving and advancing manumission requests from slaves, plus, applications that slaves be transferred to another owner due to being maltreated by their current master, with such misconduct defined as being "excess of correctional penalties, serious contusion, effusion of blood, mutilation of limbs, etc." Indeed, there were laws regulating the 'fair' treatment of slaves, which banned severe forms of corporal punishment, however, in many cases, these regulations were not enforced, as the Síndico Procuradors were either negligent or corrupt. However, as the 19th century progressed, the calls for the better treatment or slaves in Cuba, and even outright abolition, would only grow louder.

Resolución no. 9 (p. 383) concerns a slave owner's legal rights and liabilities if their slave commits a crime. Resolución no. 15 (p. 386) regards requests to embargo or detain slaves under certain circumstances. Resolución no. 23 (p. 389) bans the "mortgaging" of slaves under the premise that it is "abusive".

A Note on Rarity

Like almost all Cuban imprints from the first half of the 19th century, which tend to have a low survival rate, the present work is very rare. We can trace examples held by 5 institutions, including the Biblioteca Nacional de España (3 examples); Biblioteca de la Universidad Complutense de Madrid; Newberry Library; University of Chicago Library; and Florida International University. We cannot trace any sales records for any other examples. The 1834 edition is likewise of great rarity.

Provenance

The present example of the work possesses an intriguing provenance. The title page features the contemporary manuscript owner's signature of "Carlos Luis de Miranda", who is recoded as being a Havana-based lawyer in various editions of the Guia de forasteros de la siempre fiel isla de Cuba for the years running from at least 1837 to 1859.

The work also features the mid-20th century handstamps of 'José T. Acosta' of 'Marianao-Habana-Cuba' to the title, second page and back wrapper. This refers to José Acosta Jiménez (b. 1903), who from the 1930s to the 1960 was perhaps Cuba's preeminent marine biologist, as well as being an international authority on aspects of maritime law.

References: Biblioteca Nacional de España (3 examples): HA/18447, HA/11588 and 2/32892; Biblioteca de la Universidad Complutense de Madrid: IX.2.A.b2 AUT QCO; Newberry Library: Ayer KGN2501 .A38 1840; University of Chicago Library: KC1483.2.A3A9 1840; OCLC: 1025112325, 17816018; Carlos Manuel TRELLES, Bibliografía cubana del siglo XIX: 1826-1840, tomo 2 (Matanzas: Imprenta de Quiros y Estrada, 1912), p. 117.

1.200 EUR

14. HAITI – COLLECTION OF OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPERS PORT-AU-PRINCE IMPRINTS

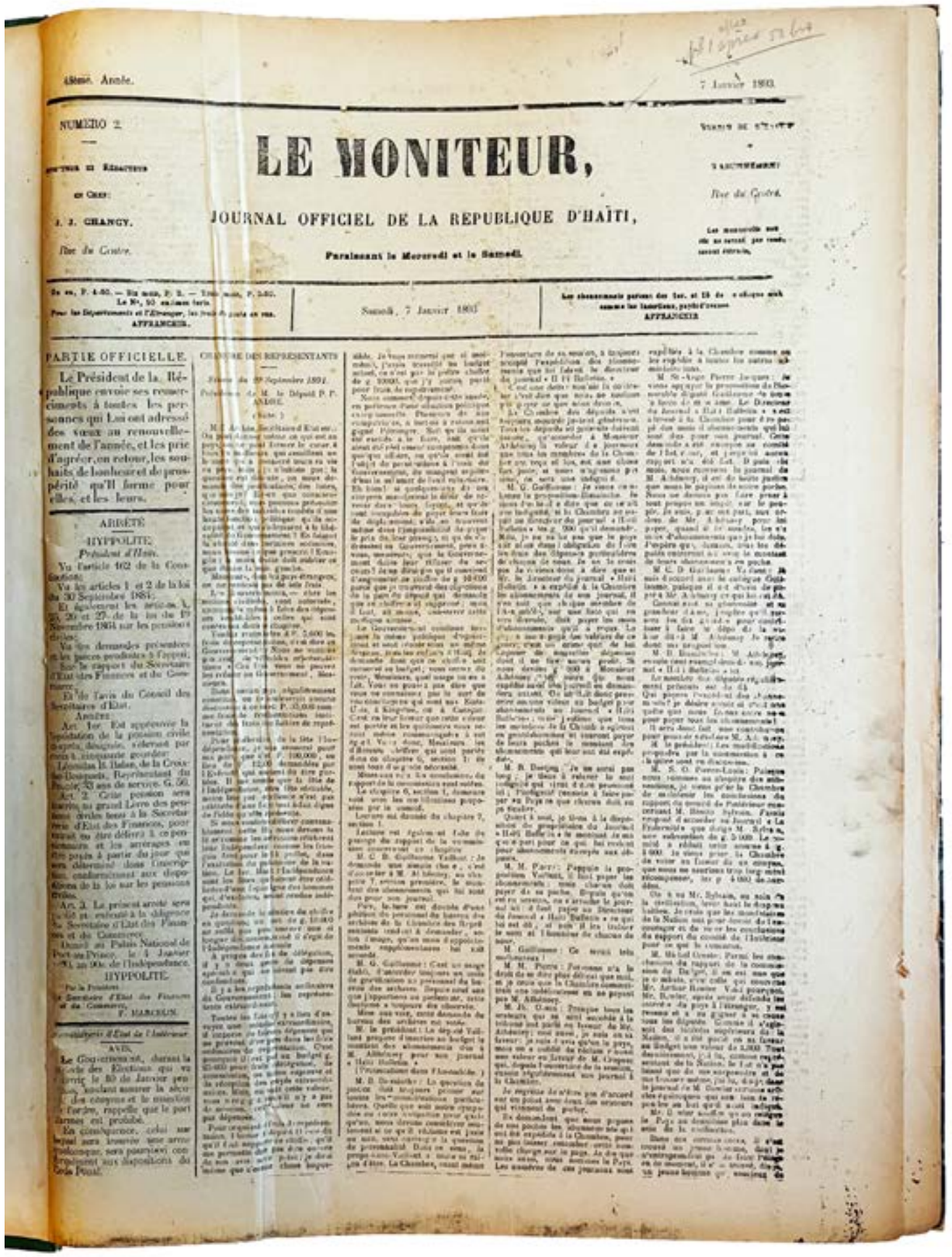
GOUVERNEMENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE D'HAÏTI. / J.J. CLANCY, Editor.

Le Moniteur, journal officiel de la république d'Haïti, Paraissant le Mercredi et le Samedi, Années 47, 48, 49.

Port-au-Prince: Imprimerie Nationale, 1892 - 1893 - 1894.

Large Folio (56.5 x 40.5 cm) – 3 volumes: [Vol. 1 - Year 47, 1892:] 102 complete issues, most 4 pp. but a handful are 6 pp. featuring supplements (annual series lacking 3 issues, being nos. 30, 48 bis and 50), crudely printed on thin, cheap paper (Overall Very Good, No. 1 with tears and creasing but no loss, some issues with creasing, light stains, old folds, a small number with small holes with tiny loss, No. 53 with larger hole with loss); [Vol. 2 - Year 48, 1893:] 98 complete issues, most 4 pp., but some near beginning and middle with 6 pp. featuring supplements (annual series lacking 7 issues, being nos. 1, 1 bis, 9, 43, 43 bis, 46 bis, 51 bis), and includes Issue no. 1 of the next series (Year 49), crudely printed on thin, cheap paper (Overall Very Good, some odd creasing to some issues, a few issues with some small holes with tiny loss and old repairs, no. 25 with some text obscured due to printer's error); [Vol. 3 - Year 49, 1894:] 103 complete issues, generally 4 pp., making a complete run for the series for Year 49, when counting the issue bound in the previous volume (Overall Very Good, some light staining to a few issues, a few issues with some small holes with tiny loss and old repairs); All volumes uniformly bound in contemporary green half cloth over marbled boards with spines bearing gilt titles and designs (bindings Very Good, just some light shelf-wear).

Exceedingly rare - an almost complete run of three years of issues of 'Le Moniteur', the official newspaper of the government of the Republic of Haiti, covering the series for the years 1892, 1893 and 1894, published in a fragile large folio format in a very crude technical fashion by the Imprimerie Nationale in Port-au-Prince, the 304 complete issues (with only 10 lacking from the otherwise interrupted sequence) showcase the midpoint of the transformative rule of President Florvil Hyppolite, a strong and competent leader who greatly developed Haiti's economy and infrastructure and protected the country from undue foreign interference; the issues feature a wealth of information, much of it found nowhere else, including announcements of government decrees and laws, major infrastructure (ex. telegraph lines) and commercial projects, business advertisements, appointments and obituaries, descriptions of President Hyppolite's activities and tours around the country, government social and health initiatives, the suppression of civil unrest, public finances, and foreign affairs, etc., including many statistical tables – an unparalleled academic source on Haiti's late 19th century boom period.


LE MONITEUR,

JOURNAL OFFICIEL DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE D'HAÏTI,

Paraissant le Mercredi et le Samedi.

Samedi, 7 Janvier 1893

PARTIE OFFICIELLE.

Le Président de la République envoie ses remercîments à toutes les personnes qui Lui ont adressé des vœux au renouvellement de l'année, et les prie d'agréer, en retour, les souhaits de bonheur et de prospérité qu'Il forme pour elles, et les leurs.

ARRÊTÉ

HYPPOLITE,

Président d'Haïti.

Le Moniteur is today, and has been for the last 179 years, the official newspaper of the government of the Republic of Haiti. Under the title Le Moniteur haïtien, it ran its first issue on February 8, 1845, replacing the formal official organ, Le Télégraphe, which folded in 1843. Printed in a Port-au-Prince by the Imprimerie Nationale, in a large folio format of a crude technical quality, Le Moniteur haïtien was initially issued weekly (every Saturday). In the early 1860s, its title was modified to include the line Journal officiel de la république and in 1867, it was further altered to read Le Moniteur, journal officiel de la république d'Haiti. From 1876 onwards, Le Moniteur was published twice a week (every Saturday and Wednesday).

For generations, Le Moniteur was mandatory reading for Haiti's political, commercial and intellectual classes, as it was often the place where news would break regarding major events, new legation, official decrees, commercial endeavours and military operations. Far being dry reading, given Haiti's stormy history, many issues of Le Moniteur featured information on dramatic happenings (ex. coups, revolutions, riots, foreign invasions, etc.). Its issues remain a peerless source for researchers seeking to understand the day-to-day progress of the country.

While Haiti is renowned for being incredibly tumultuous, the present newspapers were made during an unusual period of relative political and economic stability that lasted from 1874 to 1911. While there was still some turbulence, during this era Haiti was blessed by strong trade and foreign investment due to high global commodity prices; some competent and strong leaders; the foundation of national institutions; as well as the rise of an intellectual-civil society class. While these developments were sadly not to permanently save Haiti, the county at least had a respite from the feverish climate that usually prevailed.

Specifically, the present run of Le Moniteur (covering the years 1892-4) was issued during the presidency of Florvil Hyppolite [sometimes 'Hippolite'] (1828 - 1896), who held office from October 17, 1889 to March 24, 1896. Hyppolite, unlike many of his predecessors and successors, was a highly competent leader, who while maintaining a strong hand, seemed to sincerely care about the general improvement of Haiti and the circumstances of its people. While hailing from a modest background, he was well educated and fiercely intelligent and was accepted as a member of the country's budding intellectual/civil society class, which included the great philosopher and anthropologist Anténor Firmin (Hyppolite's some-time Foreign Minister).

Hippolyte first attainted wide renown as a soldier during the Revolution of 1865, but instead of trying to parlay this into a role on the national scene, settled for posts in local politics in his hometown of Cap-Haïtien. He only returned to the big stage in the late 1880s, whereupon he played a key role in the overthrow of President Denys Légitime in the summer of 1889.

Hippolyte was elected the President of Haiti on October 9, 1889, with a mandate to serve a seven-year term. As soon as he entered office, he had to contend with crisis, as the United States, in an act of blatant 'gunboat diplomacy', tried to coerce Haiti into ceding it the fine natural harbour of Môle Saint-Nicolas. Proving himself to be a highly skilled and steely operator, Hippolyte, backed by his brilliant foreign minister, Anténor Firmin, and against all odds, managed to stare down the Americans, preserving his country's sovereignty. Hippolyte's success in the Môle Saint-Nicolas Incident also gave him the leverage to resolve long-standing disputes with France on terms favorable to Haiti.

While Hyppolite acted to limit the influence of outsiders in his country's internal affairs, he skillfully fostered good diplomatic and trading relations with foreign powers, while dramatically supporting private investment and infrastructure development, under a stable regulatory regime. Industries such as rum and sugar saw massive growth, while telegraph lines crisscrossed the country. Haiti's recent success was showcased at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago (May 5 to October 31, 1893), where its exhibits won many prizes. Toward the end of Hypollyte's rule, Haiti was able to redeem its national debt, leaving its public finances in its best-ever ever state.



ANDRE; les
SSON, LAZARE

ur,
. GAUVIN

FICIELLE

procès-ver-
Secrétairerie
jusqu'à ce
les noms
Députés du
Législature.
Pierre Louis
aporte.
Barbot.
– Stewart
Durand.
ne Kénol.
Charles
onite—Fils
né Raphaël.
Benjamin.
homme
bois Adam.
bin Gourdin
nal. (Deux
ux arrivés de
ne de deux
primaires.)
gustin
hen Archer.
e Heurtelou.
élix Richiez.
is Gauthier.
milius Jn.-
acques.
s Cœurcivil.
Jn-François
Hyppolite
Guillaume.
ro he
trus Calixte
s Basquiat.
vien Bastien
Arty.
les Duvivier
O Durand
nix Jacques
s aîné.
C Belfon
hilippe jne.
rin Pouget
Jn.-Joseph.
Souverain
n.-Jacques.
Hyppolite.
nétrius Ni-
eau
s André fils
y Hyppolite
e Durozier
— Cyrille
ernateau
Adé
Fontin.
Saint-Louis
ndre.
Florvil Ney
pollon
rmide Bris-
Rémy

85 Cx.-des-Bouquets D Lespinasse
86 Pétion-Ville—Renaud Hyppolite
87 Gde Rivière du Nord—Vilbrun Guillaume.
88 Pilate — Pierre François Lecorps
89 Carice — Frédéric Carvalho
90 Port Salut—Emmanuel Morneau
91 Pestel — Blucher Astor
92 Corail— Henry Legagneur
93 Thomazeau — C Lafontant
94 Marigot — J. D. Pascal.
95 Trou — Suffren Salvant.

Port-au-Prince, le 4 Février 1893

EXPOSITION DE CHICAGO

ET

LE PAVILLON HAITIEN

Comme suite au magistral discours de notre congénère américain, l'honorable Frédérick Douglass, et à celui en réponse, de Mr Davis, directeur-général de l'Exposition Colombienne de Chicago,- discours prononcés à l'inauguration du Pavillon haïtien,--il nous a paru intéressant de donner à nos lecteurs un aperçu général de ce que sera cette magnifique et grandiose Exposition où dans un formidable concours international, doivent venir pacifiquement lutter et rivaliser tous les peuples civilisés du monde.-- Nous faisons par une description de notre Pavillon national.

— VUE D'ENSEMBLE —

L'Exposition universelle qui aura lieu à Chicago sur les bords du lac Michigan, s'ouvrira le 1er mai 1893 pour fermer le 30 octobre suivant.

Vu à vol d'oiseau, le coup d'œil général embrassera un splendide panorama de jardins et de superbes édifices construits sur une superficie d'environ 5 *millions de mètres carrés*, faisant face au lac Michigan (une des plus grandes mers intérieures) au long duquel seront édifiés les plus gigantesques monuments du génie humain.

Au nord se grouperont des bâtiments représentant en leur ensemble un véritable village de Palais. C'est de ce côté, dans le parc Jackson, sur spécimens de poissons, en vie.

Au côté Est, sur les bords du lac, l'Etat américain expose une batterie de canons, un poste de sauveteurs avec tous les appareils complets, un phare, un ballon de guerre, et le fac-simile d'un garde-côtes de premier rang du prix de 3 millions de dollars. Cette partie sera l'un des *clous* de l'Exposition, car ce modèle de navire de guerre sera, dans le lit même du lac, construit sur pieux de telle sorte qu'entouré d'eau de tous côtés il simulera à s'y méprendre un navire amarré à quai. Rien ne sera négligé pour rendre l'illusion complète d'un vaisseau de 350 pieds de longueur sur 70 de largeur et d'une hauteur de 12 pieds du pont principal au-dessus de la flottaison; et ce pont supportera une superstructure de 8 pieds où seront placés la passerelle, le dépôt de cartes, les embarcations etc. Ce qui complètera cette exposition unique en son genre, ce sera l'équipage qui constitue à en quelque sorte un musée rétrospectif, car les hommes porteront les divers uniformes successivement en usage depuis 1775 jusqu'à 1848 — Enfin, pour donner toute l'apparence d'un vrai navire, des filets pour torpilles seront établis à tribord protégeant ainsi toute la longueur du navire, tout autour duquel vogueront des chaloupes à vapeur et à voile.

La merveille titane que de l'Exposition sera le Palais des Arts Libéraux et des Manufactures qui couvrira une superficie de plus de 240 000 mètres carrés et coûtera un million cinq cent mille dollars! Un million de personnes y pourront contenir, c'est à-dire la population entière de la République d'Haïti: ce sera assurément la plus grande construction existant dans le monde.— Cet édifice est plusieurs fois plus grand que le Colisée Romain dans lequel 80 000 personnes avaient autrefois l'habitude de se réunir pour voir un chrétien dévoré par des lions en un jour de fête Romaine.

La Jetée-Promenade qui s'étendra sur le lac Michigan sur un promontoire de 1 000 pieds, sera encore une *great attraction;* car le Casino de style composite qui sera placé à son extrémité Est, sur les bords du lac, l'Etat américain expose une batterie de canons, un poste de sauveteurs avec tous les appareils complets, un phare, un ballon de guerre, et le fac-simile d'un garde-côtes de premier rang du prix de 3 millions de dollars. Cette partie sera l'un des *clous* de l'Exposition, car ce modèle de navire de guerre sera, dans le lit même du lac, construit sur pieux de telle sorte qu'entouré d'eau de tous côtés il simulera à s'y méprendre un navire amarré à quai. Rien ne sera négligé pour rendre l'illusion complète d'un vaisseau de 350 pieds de longueur sur 70 de largeur et d'une hauteur de 12 pieds du pont principal au-dessus de la flottaison; et ce pont supportera une superstructure de 8 pieds où seront placés la passerelle, le dépôt de cartes, les embarcations etc. Ce qui complètera cette exposition unique en son genre, ce sera l'équipage qui constitue à en quelque sorte un musée rétrospectif, car les hommes porteront les divers uniformes successivement en usage depuis 1775 jusqu'à 1848 — Enfin, pour donner toute l'apparence d'un vrai navire, des filets pour torpilles seront établis à tribord protégeant ainsi toute la longueur du navire, tout autour duquel vogueront des chaloupes à vapeur et à voile.

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mission de l'Exposition de Chicago à Port au-Prince, et par Mr. Fabius Ducasse, Secrétaire d'Etat de l'Agriculture, président de la Commission. — primitivement il avait été question, pour notre pavillon national, de choisir le style d'architecture le plus convenable à notre pays; mais avons-nous ici un type spécial de construction? Ce point d'interrogation se résolvant par la négative, on eut d'abord l'idée de produire une combinaison des styles égyptien, maure qui et azèque; les deux premiers, pour avoir pris naissance en Afrique, et le dernier parce qu'il représente la civilisation la plus ancienne du Nouveau Monde. Mais on dut abandonner cette idée: un alliage de ces trois styles si divers n'est point artistique, ni poétique, ni significatif. Or, comme, au point de vue historique assurément, il fallait attirer l'attention des visiteurs pendant toute la durée de l'Exposition; que nos détracteurs intéressés ne sont pas encore désarmés, en dépit des grands esprits qui ont confiance en notre mission sublime et dans la grandeur de notre avenir, il ne fallait pas laisser prise à la moindre critique malveillante.

Finalement, on a opté pour la forme simple et noble de l'architecture grecque.

Le Pavillon haïtien représente un imposant quadrilatère-oblong, de 124 pieds sur 100, ayant trois corps de logement: une grande salle centrale et deux ailes latérales — L'édifice est surmonté d'un dôme doré, en métal hollandais, à l'instar de celui des Invalides à Paris. Sur ce dôme d'or, de dimension imposante et en proportion avec les autres parties du monument, flotte entr'ouverts le drapeau rouge et bleu portant, au milieu, sur fond blanc, les armes d'Haïti; aux angles extérieurs du toit, aux pôles de face, des oriflammes aux couleurs nationales. — Une galerie de 12 pieds de large s'étend sur trois côtés pour offrir un abri aux visiteurs, en même temps qu'un grand espace quand ils voudront se promener; ou bien encore pour y mettre de petites tables et des chaises, lorsqu'ils désireront prendre une

PAVILLON DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE D'HAÏTI
A L'EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE DE
CHICAGO, 1893.

While Hyppolite brutally crushed several rebellions and attempted coups during his tenure, he was generally viewed as a just, competent and well-intentioned ruler. He died in office on March 24, 1896, just over 6 months before he would have completed his term. His successful administration proved a tough act to follow, as Haiti's days of relative stability and prosperity were numbered.

The Present Collection of Le Moniteur in Focus

The present collection features an almost complete run of the Le Moniteur for its annual series nos. 47, 48 and 49, being the calendar years 1892, 1893 and 1894. It is only lacking 10 issues for the sequence (3 for 1892 and 7 for 1893). The bi-weekly issues are numbered in an unusual form, as 1, 1 bis., 2, 2 bis., etc. Le Moniteur was then edited and directed by J.J. Clancy and was printed in a very (but charmingly) crude technical quality on cheap paper by Haiti's Imprimerie Nationale in Port-au-Prince, then under the direction of Florian Moïse.

The issues are an unparalleled historical source on the midpoint of the successful and transformational presidency of Florvil Hyppolite, during Haiti's 'heyday' of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The issues feature a vast wealth of information, much of it found nowhere else, including the announcements of government decrees, laws, major infrastructure (ex. telegraph lines) and commercial projects, business advertisements, obituaries and appointments, descriptions of President Hyppolite's activities and tours around the country, government social and health initiatives, the suppression of civil unrest, public finances, and foreign affairs, etc., including many statistical tables. Some highlights include the baroque eulogies to General Cléry Hippolite, the president's son, who was killed in a duel (January 1893) and Haiti's award-winning appearance at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago (1893), featuring an image of Haiti's pavilion at the fair.

A Note on Rarity

All antique issues of Le Moniteur are extremely rare, in good part because they were printed in a large format upon extremely fragile paper. Indeed, any issues that were not contemporarily bound (as here) or otherwise folded away had almost no chance of survival. To the best of our knowledge, the Archives Nationales d'Haïti holds the only truly comprehensive collection of the journal, of which they digitized over 10,000 issues in 2011. The Bibliothèque nationale de France holds a large but scattered collection, with various isolated issues from 1845 to 1935, while the Library of Congress holds a smattering of issues from various periods. Other than that, there are only a few isolated issues in a handful of institutions worldwide. Moreover, we cannot trace any sales records for any other antique editions of Le Moniteur. It is fair to say that a large collection of an almost complete run of issues for three years, as here, is an extraordinarily rare find.

References: Cf. [various issues:] Bibliothèque nationale de France: NUMP-16035; Library of Congress: KGS16 .A24, KGG2.H3 M65, AN2.H2.P6 M66.

2.200 EUR



15. BAVARIAN BAROQUE
NATURAL SCIENCE & MEDICINE
TULIPS

ANON.

Votum Phlebotomum. Reverendissimo abq. Amplissimo S.R. I. Praelato Domino Domino Udalrico Celeberrims et Imperialis Mon.rii Zwifaltensis Abbati Vioilantissimo, Congregao-is Benedictino-Suevica Visitatori Alma et Arcbi-Episc Universitatis Salisburgensis Assistrnti Dign.mo Domino, ac Parentsi suo perguam Gratioso Infimi F. F. Filii humillime obsequi-oscssimeq. D. D. D.
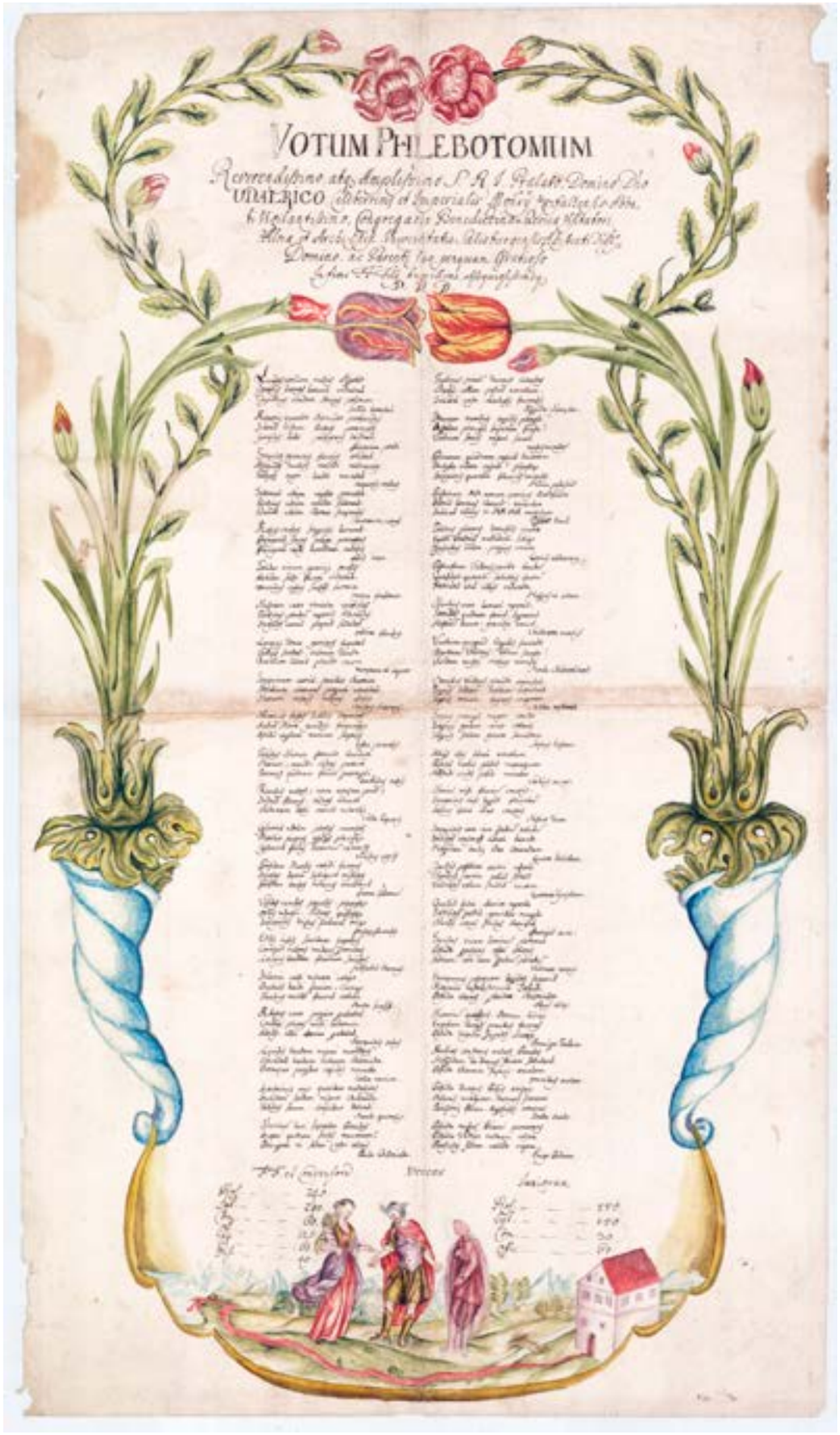
[S. l., S.d, but probably Zwiefalten, Bavaria: between 1694-1699).

Black ink and gouache on paper, 64 x 37 cm (inches) (soft folds with light wear and tiny holes, light staining, otherwise in a good condition).

An elaborate Baroque poem with emblematic motifs, centered on natural science and mythology was written for Ulrich von Rothheusler (also Rothhäusler / Rothheisler or Rothenheusler, 1653–1699), an abbot at the benedictine monastery in Zwiefalten, Bavaria, and from 1694 to 1696 a member of the presidium of the Benedictine University of Salzburg. Von Rothheusler did extensive building work on the monastery, which since 1686 also housed a lyceum, and founded a Collegium in a Bavarian city Ehingen, which still operates today.

The upper part of the document is decorated with red flowers and tulips, growing from cornu copiae, and the lower part with mithological figures, connected with the text. The two columns on the bottom probably list numbers of members of the monastery in various departments on the left-hand side, and numbers of novices and students on the right-hand side.

3.200 EUR



VOTUM PHLEBOTOMUM

Reverendissimo, atq; Amplissimo S. R. I. Prælato, Domino, Dño
UDALRICO celeberrimi et Imperialis Monŕij Zwifaltensis Abbati
Vigilantissimo, Congregatois Benedictino-Suevicæ Visitatori,
Almæ et Archi-Eccles. Universitatis Salisburgensis Assistenti Dignmo
Domino, ac Parenti suo perquam Gratioso
Infimi Fil. filij humillime, obsequiosissimeq;
D. D. D.

Lucidus nondum medias Apollo
Ignibus terras laneræ videbat
Thynnthus vixdum bimestes polorum
Sumia verabat.
Aquoris quando Homilos profundis
Iverat visum Pelagi peramplos
Gurgites lato peragrans tridenti
Flumina pontis
Sinuosos gravis fluvios obibat
Anguilos nullos madidi relinquens
Pectines ragis, laudè movebat
aquoris undas
Festinant ultrò rapidæ procellæ:
Furbines ultrò valide silerant:
Septimus primùs Decimus Calendas
Martij: collum positi novellum.
Sulicet casa Lachesis fruendis
Aspida Nympha.
Insanior membris capitisq; peragli
Aspidis primigeni superum fuisti?
Verticem sævis miserè secari
rursus avebas?
Fulmineum quodnam rapuit Deorum
Imitato vibam capiti? plagasq;
Sanguinis quantâm fluvius recendit
Flucca paluditl!
Pristinum Rti roman gemmis Zodiacidre
Indicit Correns iterum, recendor

16. ANGOLA
MEDICINE

Augusto Severino FREIRE DE FIGUEIREDO

Manual de Medicina Eclectica

Lisbon: Typografia de Sousa Neves 1872.

12°, 155 pp., blank, contemporary marbled blue boards, black goat spine with gold tooling and lettering (loss of material to the boards) #70891.

A collection of simple remedies, written by a Portuguese missionary Augusto Severino Freire de Figueiredo for unprivileged indigenous people of Angola.

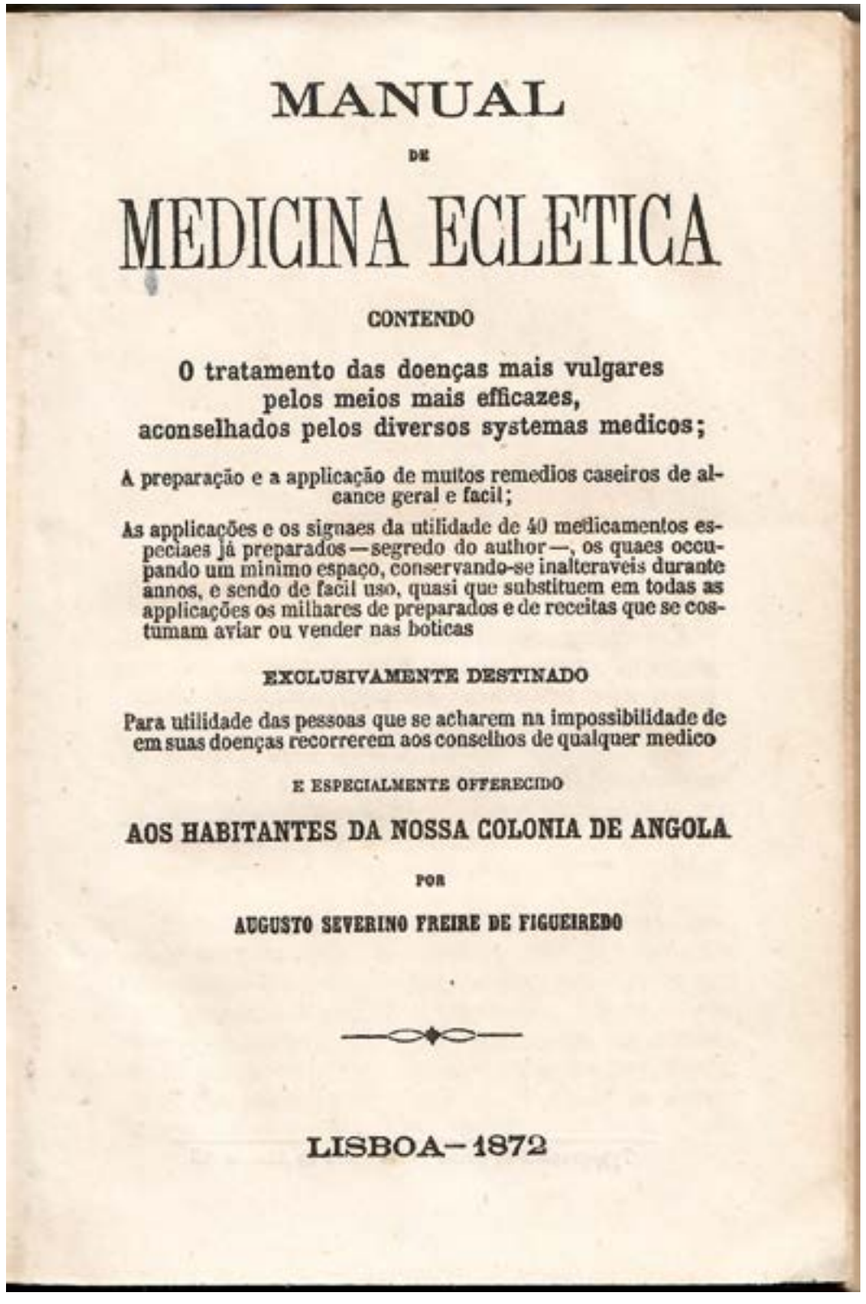
Augusto Severino Freire de Figueiredo was a Portuguese missionary and botanist, who traveled in Angola among the tribes, collecting and studying plants.

In his works after the abolition of slavery in 1869, Freire de Figueiredo critically approached the Portuguese treatment of Angolans, who were according to his observations left uneducated and neglected. In 1871, he published a work on the education of indigenous people on growing of palm trees in Angola, an agriculture activity, which could help the Angolans improve their local economy.

The present book, published a year later, in 1872, Augusto Severino Freire de Figueiredo wrote for "the inhabitants of our colony of Angola" "for the benefit of people who find it impossible to seek advice from any doctor in their illness". It contains recipes for various remedies, which could be prepared from simple free or inexpensive products, "which occupy a minimum of space, remain unchanged for years, and are easy to use, almost replace in all applications the thousands of preparations and recipes that are usually dispensed or sold in apothecaries."

We could not trace any institutional examples on Worldcat.

520 EUR



MANUAL

DE

MEDICINA ECLETICA

CONTENDO

O tratamento das doenças mais vulgares
pelos meios mais efficazes,
aconselhados pelos diversos systemas medicos;

A preparação e a applicação de muitos remedios caseiros de alcance geral e facil;

As applicações e os signaes da utilidade de 40 medicamentos especiaes já preparados—segredo do author—, os quaes occupando um minimo espaço, conservando-se inalteraveis durante annos, e sendo de facil uso, quasi que substituem em todas as applicações os milhares de preparados e de receitas que se costumam aviar ou vender nas boticas

EXCLUSIVAMENTE DESTINADO

Para utilidade das pessoas que se acharem na impossibilidade de em suas doenças recorrerem aos conselhos de qualquer medico

E ESPECIALMENTE OFFERECIDO

AOS HABITANTES DA NOSSA COLONIA DE ANGOLA

POR

AUGUSTO SEVERINO FREIRE DE FIGUEIREDO

LISBOA—1872

17. EARLY PRINTING IN ISTANBUL VEHBÎ'S RHYMING DICTIONARY

Ahmet Hayatî - Sünbülzâde Vehbî (1718 – 1809).

H. Tuhfetü'l-manzûmeti'd-dürriye fî lugati'l-Fârsiyye ve'd-Deriyye [A commentary on Tuhfe-i Vehbî]

Istanbul: Mühendishane Press, 27 Muharram 1215 (20 June 1800).

8°, Blank, [3 pp.] introduction, 503 pp., blank, contemporary brown goat with gold tooling and a flap, block-printed paste downs (a finger-size prolonged loss of paper without loss of text on the seconds page of the introduction, small cracks in hinges with sporadic loose sheets, otherwise internally clean, dinging scratched and scuffed with small loss of material, hinges of flap broken and partly repaired with later tape)

An early publication by the Mühendishane Press, the direct successor of the Müteferrika Press in Istanbul

The Gift of Vehbi or Vehbî's Rhyming Dictionary was a highly popular text, used to educate Ottoman children in Persian language, with a method of repetitive repeating and memorizing the text, a didactic routine at the time used by Islamic schools, madrasas, which employed memorizing the Quran as the basics of children's knowledge. The western methods of presenting information to students only entered the Ottoman educational system in the second half of the 19th century. The text was written by Sünbülzâde Vehbî (1718 – 1809), an Ottoman author and ambassador to Iran in 1783. It was printed over 50 times between 1798 or 1799 and 1909.

The present publication is a commentary on the dictionary, issued a year or two after its first printed edition, made by the same press. It is the 11th book printed by the Mühendishane Press (Engineering Press or also Military Press), founded on the premises of the newly opened Military Engineering School in 1797. The establishment was the direct successor to the first Istanbul press, operated by Ibrahim Müteferrika (est. 1727) and after his death known as Raşid Efendi Press. Until 1802, Mühendishane Press issued 19 titles, which were all sponsored by the state and made for the military and engineering purposes.

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

1.200 EUR


بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

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