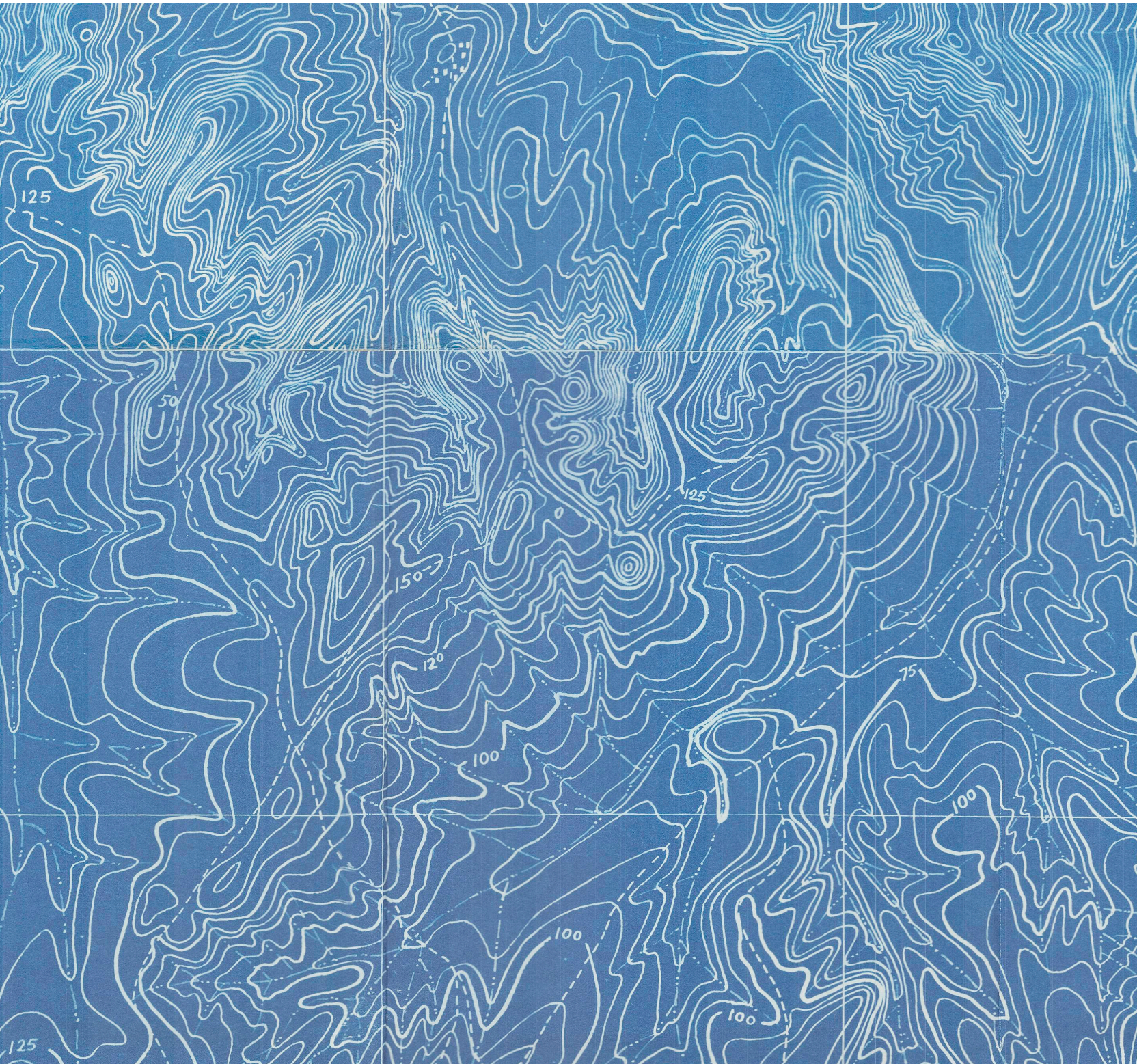
ANTIQUARIAT DAŠA PAHOR

CATALOGUE

July 2025

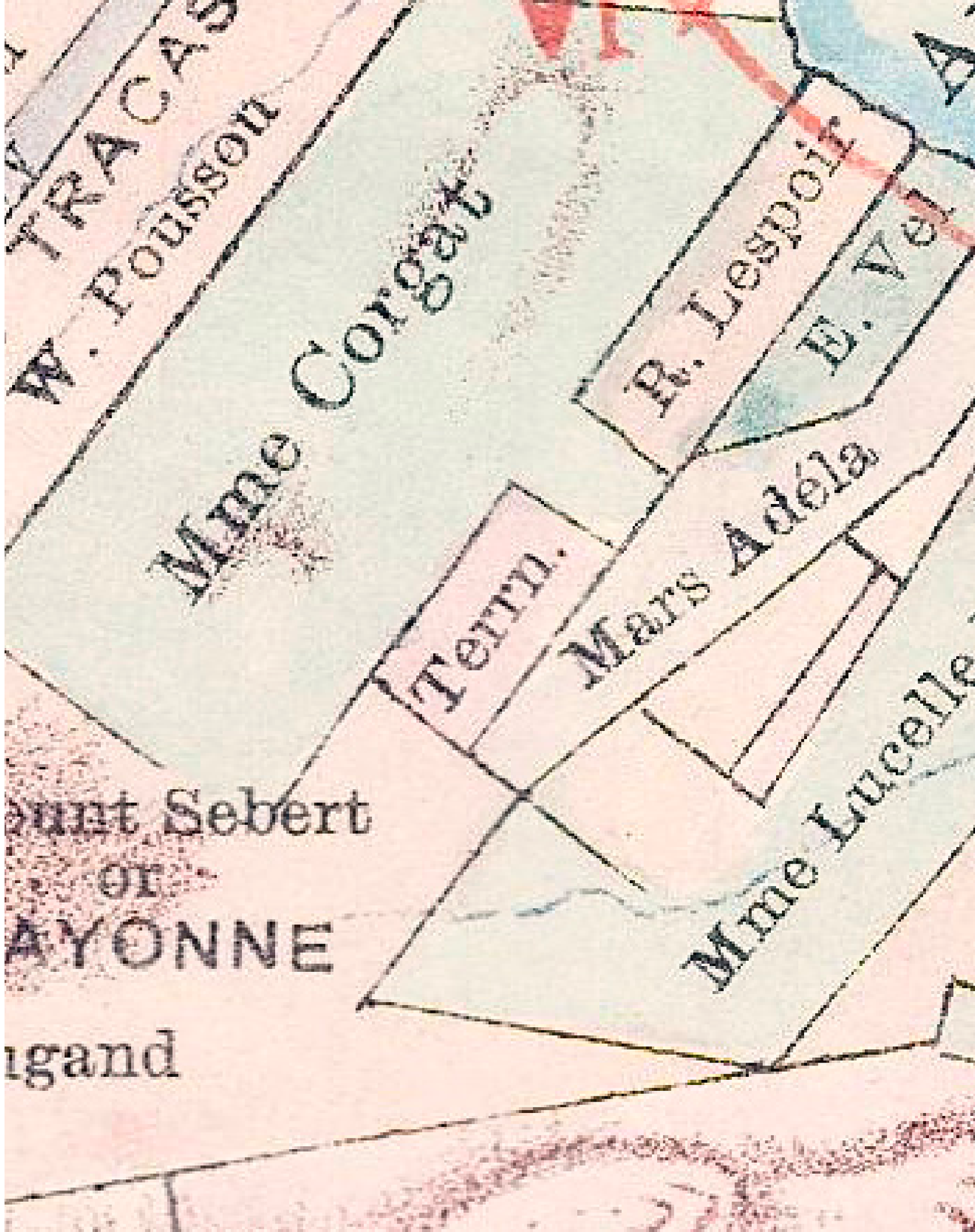


antiquariat
Daša Pahor

Antiquariat Daša Pahor
Palais Fugger
Theaterplatz 5
Austria - 9020 Klagenfurt

antiquariat@pahor.de
pahor.at
+43 676 9329522

VAT: ATU81405926



GEORGE III MAHOGANY GLOBE CASE

1.

GEORGE III MAHOGANY GLOBE CASE.

England, last third of the 18th century.

An ovoid casing of carved pure thick mahogany in the form of a scallop shell with an acanthus leaf stem and rounded base with beaded edge, upon a rectangular mahogany veneer pedestal, opening in even halves, with a contemporary brass lock near it midpoint and metal brackets at its inner base (Very Good overall, minor surface abrasions to pure mahogany scalloped casing and old holes at top presumably made by the point of globe, some remains of what appears to be 20th century papier mâché to inside compartment, some later internal repairs to the stem, pedestal with some surface cracking and small loss to veneer and a vertical crack though underlying wood on one side but integrity still holding firm; lock lacking its key), height: 98.5 cm; maximum width (of scalloped globe compartment): 48 cm externally, internally 44 cm; pedestal 27.5 cm high. NOTE: Globe Not present.

A George III mahogany globe case, being an extraordinary, and likely unique masterpiece of the 18th English furniture maker's art, its grand scallop shell shaped compartment is skilfully composed of thick pieces of pure mahogany, while the case it designed to house a normal midsize globe; the consequence of an expensive bespoke commission, it is a striking oeuvre from the height of British Metropolitan Culture, when such items reflected the wealth, social status and cultural sophistication of their owners.

62.500 EUR

This George III mahogany globe case is an extraordinary, and likely unique item, a stellar oeuvre from the historical height of British Metropolitan Culture. Hand crafted in England during the last third of the 18th century, the grand scallop shell shaped compartment, that was to house the main part of the globe, is made of pure thick pieces of mahogany, very skilfully carved and composed into such an elegant and elaborate shape. This being the result of a very expensive bespoke commission for an unusually challenging endeavour by a master craftsman.

The globe case is just shy of a metre high and was designed to house a globe with a maximum width of just under 44 cm, so being a normal midsized globe. Its artistic (as opposed to utilitarian) nature indicates that the globe case was intended a decorative piece to be displayed (with its globe) in the salon or library of a sumptuous London townhouse or a grand country manor.

The globe case was clearly commissioned by a sophisticated, wealthy client, who was in tune with the prevailing trends of the British Metropolitan Culture of the 18th century. The era produced an unprecedented demand for unusual and finely crafted goods that reflected the owner's affluence and social status, and which were often made of exotic and expensive materials from Britain's burgeoning





overseas empire. Of these materials, Mahogany, normally sourced from Jamaica, and later from Belize, was the gold standard material for Georgian furniture. The trade the in the wood reached its height in 1788, when Britain imported 30,000 tons of mahogany. While mahogany veneer became ubiquitous in the homes of Britain's upper sets, pure mahogany was reserved for truly choice pieces.

Large 18th century globe cases of any kind are all oddities, and we are not aware of the existence of any cases that in any way approximate the appearance of the present work. A few institutional collections possess large contemporary globe cases of a very different style and nature. For example, Colonial Williamsburg holds a globe case made by William Bardin (1740 - 1798) of London, that houses two globes within rectangular compartments. Yet, the examples of other globe cases of which we are aware are not comparable, as they seem to be of utilitarian designs (made for storage or transport), while the present globe case is artistic and presentational at its essence.

References: N/A – Globe Case seemingly not recorded.

** We do not cover import fees or customs fees for this item if sold outside the EU.*

SEYCHELLES / MAURITIUS IMPRINT
PLANTATION ECONOMIES

2.

S.B. HOBBS, Island Surveyor.
Map of the Island of Mahé Seychelles made in accordance with Ordinance No 7 of 1898. Based on survey by Commander Balfour HMS Stork 1890 and showing the principal landed properties as compiled from various plans and other sources and laid down by Traverse of Roads and Paths, by S.B. Hobbs, Island Surveyor 27th Sept 1900.
Port Louis, Mauritius: L. Pombart for the Central Printing Establishment, 1900.

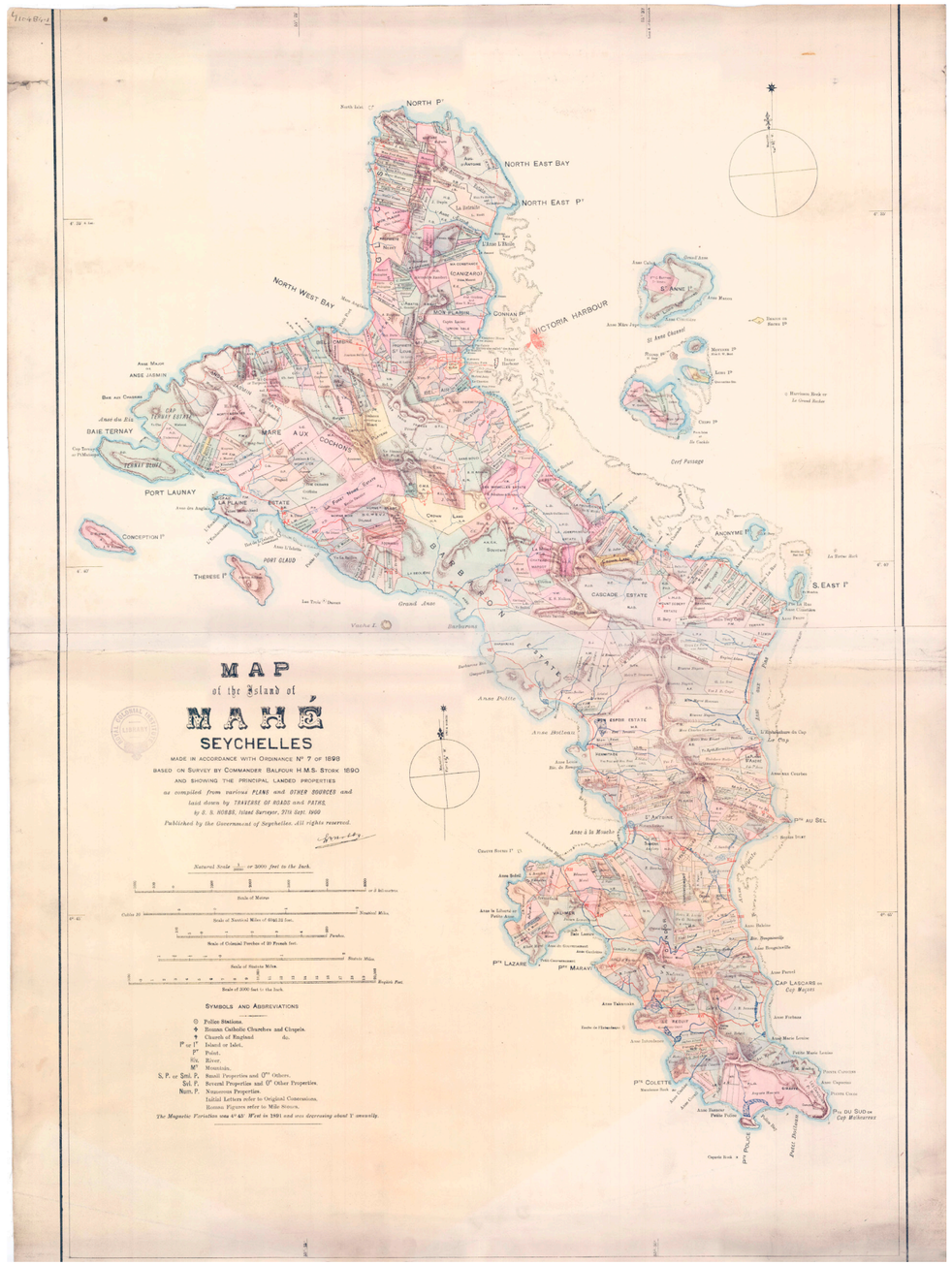
Lithograph in black, brown and red with original hand colour, on 2 joined sheets, mounted upon old linen, with the old handstamp of the 'Royal Colonial Institute Library' and its mss. inventory code in blank upper left corner, rolled (Very Good, attractive original colours, light toning especially in lower half, some small light stains and dusting, old horizontal fold, trimmed along top margin to just inside inner neatline, trimmed along lower margin to just inside outer neatline), 91 x 68.5 cm (36 x 27 inches).

Exceedingly rare – the first accurate, comprehensive map of Mahé, the principal island of the Seychelles, it depicts its topography, settlement, infrastructure and, most interestingly, the cadastral divisions of its named plantations in unprecedented detail; drafted by S.B. Hobbs, the island surveyor, from the best official sources, it appeared on the eve of the Seychelles gaining its distinct political identity, as separate crown colony; beautifully lithographed in Mauritius.

6.800 EUR

This is the first accurate and detailed map of Mahé, the principal island of the Seychelles, and is certainly the finest map ever made of that subject. It was drafted in 1900 by S.B Hobbs, the island surveyor, from the best official sources, and shows the island in exacting detail noting all elements of its topography, settlement and infrastructure, while its unprecedented rendering of the cadastral divisions of its named plantations makes it a truly valuable historical resource. A large-format work, beautifully colour lithographed, with additional original hand colouring, the map was published in Mauritius, and it is one of the most spectacular cartographic works ever to have been issued in any of the Indian Ocean Islands. The map appeared during a time of renewed confidence, as the Seychelles was on the verge of becoming a distinct political identity for the first time, as it would be made a British crown colony only three years later.

Mahé appears in resplendent colour, to the ultra large scale of 3,000 feet to the inch, with its hilly landscape expressed by gentle shading, and its indented shorelines outlined in bright blue, while every one of the island's numerous 'landed properties' is named, with their property lines clearly delineated, and distinguished by a variety of attractive pastel colours.





One will notice that the names of the plantations (as well as those of topographical features) throughout the island are overwhelmingly French, this being the legacy of France's effort to create a tropical slave plantation economy on Mahé during the second half of the 18th century. While the British took over the island in 1814, most of the French landowners remained, with their traditional privileges and lands intact, such that even almost a century later the Gallic spirit still prevailed.

While slavery was abolished in the 1830s, the island's economy and social structure still very much depended upon its plantations, which yielded a variety of produce, of which cocoanuts had become the most important crop during the 19th century. As noted in the 'Symbols and Abbreviations', lands named in capitals are of the properties that were originally granted by the French crown, while the others were created subsequently. Also noted are acronyms designating whether the estates are 'Small properties' or are composed of 'Numerous' or Several' properties.

The capital of the Seychelles, Victoria, appears in the northeast, by it natural harbour, which is guarded by a beaming light. The map details its street plan, and labels key sites, such as 'Gov't house', the long 'Victoria Pier', the 'Hospital' and 'Le Chantier', where ships were repaired.

The road network, represented by red lines, is shown to snake around the island, with milestones marked in Roman numerals, while paths are also delineated. The 'Symbols and Abbreviations' also identify the signs for Roman Catholic and Anglican churches, as well as police stations.

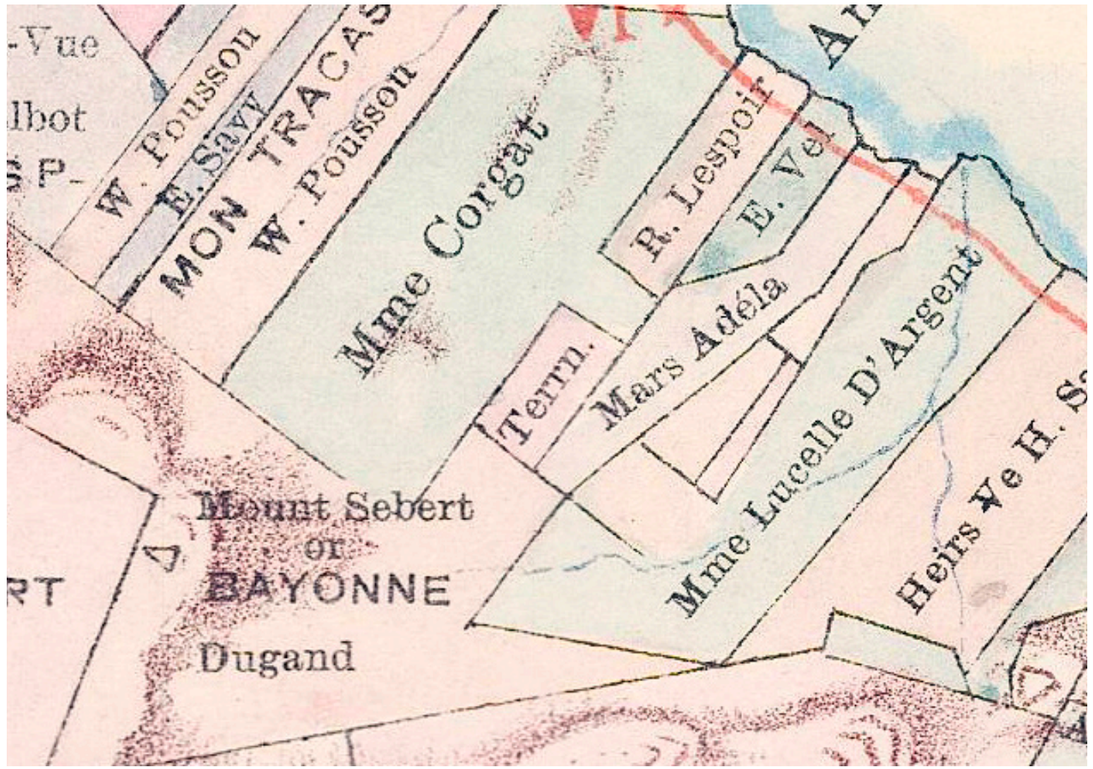
S.B. Hobbs, of whom we could find little information, worked in Mahé's surveying office for a considerable time. He is listed as the Assistant Island Surveyor in 1881 and subsequently got the top job. He was responsible for making and recording cadastral surveys across Mahé, so would have been the ideal person to create the present map. The coastlines are taken from advanced trigonometric surveys executed by the crew of the HMS Stork, under Commander Andrew Francis Balfour, in 1890. Hobbs then would have carefully applied the cadastral information onto this template, surely taking account of his own measurements to correct for any errors, so creating a highly accurate and thorough picture.

It was logical that the present map was published in Port Louis, as until 1903, the Seychelles was governed from Mauritius. While works had been printed in Mauritius for some decades, the publication of such a large and finely lithographed map would have been an especially ambitious project. In sum, the map provides an unrivalled record of Mahé from when it still maintained its traditional plantation-era form, and just before the Seychelles gained an element of self-determination upon becoming a separate crown colony. It is thus a valuable resource for researchers, not only for those specializing in the Seychelles, but also in the fields of plantation economies and the Indian Ocean in general.

Provenance

The map bears the handstamp of the 'Royal Colonial Institute Library'. The Royal Colonial Society/ Institute (since 1958, called the Royal Commonwealth Society) was a learned organization established in 1868. The institute developed a massive and stellar library on overseas lands. The handstamp on the present map dates from between 1900 and 1928, as the library changed its name after that time. Beginning in the 1960s, due to financial problems and a lack of space, the institute started to sell many of its maps and books. The present map was amongst the items legally deaccessioned from the '60s to '80s.

In 1993, the Institute's library was closed, and the remainder of its stock was transferred to the Cam-



bridge University Library.

The present map was subsequently acquired by Sue Hopson, a historian and collector who wrote the definitive works on Seychelles philately.
A Note on Rarity

The map is exceedingly rare. It would have been issued in only a very small print run, while the map's large size and it native region's tropical climate would have led to a very low survival rate.

We can trace only 3 institutional examples of the map, held by the British Library, National Library of Wales and the Library of Congress (which was handled by Antiquariat Daša Pahor in 2021). The National Archives U.K. once possessed an example, but it is today thought lost and is recorded as "Missing at Transfer".

Beyond that, are aware of an example held in a private collection, while an example appeared at Christie's in 2004.

References: British Library: Maps 69490.(2.); National Library of Wales: MAP ; L15:5 (13) Row 128; OCLC: 556489883, 1413444532; FAUVEL, Albert-Auguste, Seychelles. Unpublished Documents on the History of the Seychelles Islands... together with a Cartography... Published by Order of the Governor of Seychelles (Mahé: Government Printing Office, 1909), p. 19; Jean-Louis GUEBOURG, Les Seychelles (2004), p. 55; J.C.D. LAWRENCE, Note on a Visit to the Republic of Seychelles (1979), p. 4; A.C. McEWAN, Land Survey and Land Registration in Seychelles (1961), p. 35; The Seychelles Law Reports, vol. I (1936), p. 107.

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE
LIBRARY

MAP

of the Island of

MAHÉ

SEYCHELLES

MADE IN ACCORDANCE WITH ORDINANCE N° 7 OF 1898

BASED ON SURVEY BY COMMANDER BALFOUR H.M.S. STORK 1890

AND SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL LANDED PROPERTIES

as compiled from various PLANS and OTHER SOURCES and

laid down by TRAVERSE OF ROADS and PATHS.

by S. B. HOBBS, Island Surveyor, 27th Sept. 1900

Published by the Government of Seychelles. All rights reserved.

Natural Scale $\frac{1}{36000}$ *or 3000 feet to the Inch.*

1000 500 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 *or 5 kilometres.*

Scale of Metres

Cables 10 5 0 1 2 *Nautical Miles.*

Scale of Nautical Miles of 6046.32 feet.

100 5 0 1 2 3 4 500 *Perches.*

Scale of Colonial Perches of 20 French feet.

1 ¾ ½ ¼ 0 1 2 *Statute Miles.*

Scale of Statute Miles.

1000 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10,000 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20,000 *English Feet.*

Scale of 3000 feet to the Inch.

SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

⊙ Police Stations.
✣ Roman Catholic Churches and Chapels.
✝ Church of England do.

3.

VARIOUS AUTHORS.
Erinnerung an die Kriegsgefangenschaft. Aussprüche meiner Leidensgenossen in Amerika – U.S.
[Remembering the POW Camps. Notes from my Fellow Sufferers in America – U.S.]
Huntsville, Texas - Hartford, Michigan - Roswell, New Mexico - Axson, Georgia - Fort Bragg, North Carolina – Austria: June 3, 1943 – September 21, 1946.

8º. Blank, title page, 3 full page illustrations with attached canteen slips, hand written entry, full page illustration with attached canteen slip, 8 sheets with 8 entries in different handwritings, full page illustration with attached canteen slip, 73 sheets 14 or which are blank, others including 57 entries in different handwritings, [and:] mounted postcard with an image of a naked girl, [and:] 4 drawings in colour pencils (some together with enties), [and:] 4 black and white original photographs with portraits, with dedications verso and mounted with edges.

Most of the pages are blank on the verso, except for photographs that are mounted on the opposite side of the text. The text is written in ink of various colors, with sporadic writings on the verso. All the text is in German, except for one second-to-last entry, which is written in Slovenian.

First page and one further in the book cut out, minor cracks to the binding and hinges, minor staining, but overall good, all annotations in pencil on rear cover.

A remarkable memory book of a German or Austrian soldier during World War II, with entries made in various US POW camps and writings by his fellow inmates.

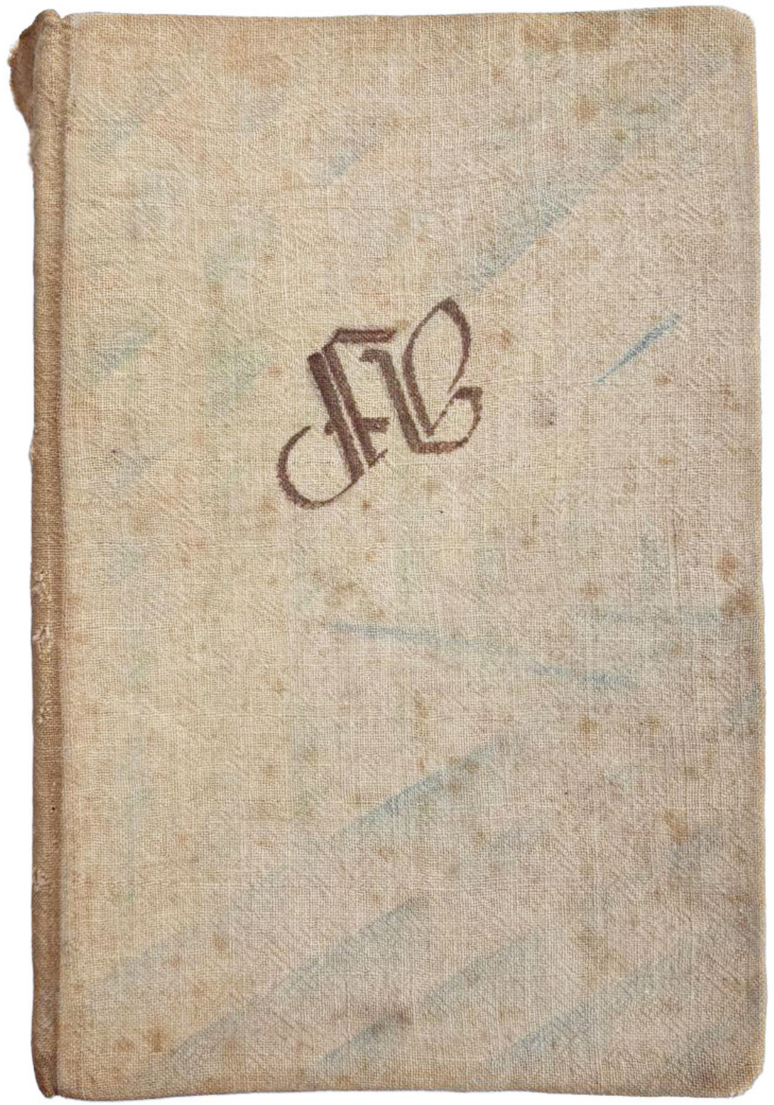
4.400 EUR

During World War II, the United States established several POW camps for German soldiers to alleviate overcrowded facilities, mainly located in the UK.

This stunning memory book, entirely handmade by a POW of German or Austrian descent, contains entries recorded in various prison camps in the US.

The book is composed of thick paper and is bound by hand with linen strings. The hinges are reinforced with pieces of paper and linen, likely using medical tape. The binding is made from thin wooden boards covered with tan linen featuring a subtle texture, which may resemble fabric used for shirts. The covers are adorned with tasteful decorations in blue and bear the initials FB, identifying the owner as Franz B.

Following the title page, presented in German Gothic, the author depicts five POW camps in the United States where he was held between June 1943 and November 1945. His arrival at the camp in Huntsville, Texas, indicates that he likely participated in the North African Campaign, which occurred



from June 10, 1940, to May 13, 1943, as the camp primarily housed prisoners following the surrender of the Afrika Korps. Additionally, at least one poem in the book references inmates who arrived in the U.S. from Africa.

The author presents and dates his staying in the US in following images:



1. Bergbrückstadt, Texas. Huntsville. June 3, 1943 – April 18, 1944.

With a view of the camp, hand-drawn in black ink and water colours, and an unstamped prison camp scrip attached to the bottom.

We could not find any references to the name Bergbrückstadt. It appears to be a name for the camp given by German speaking inmates.



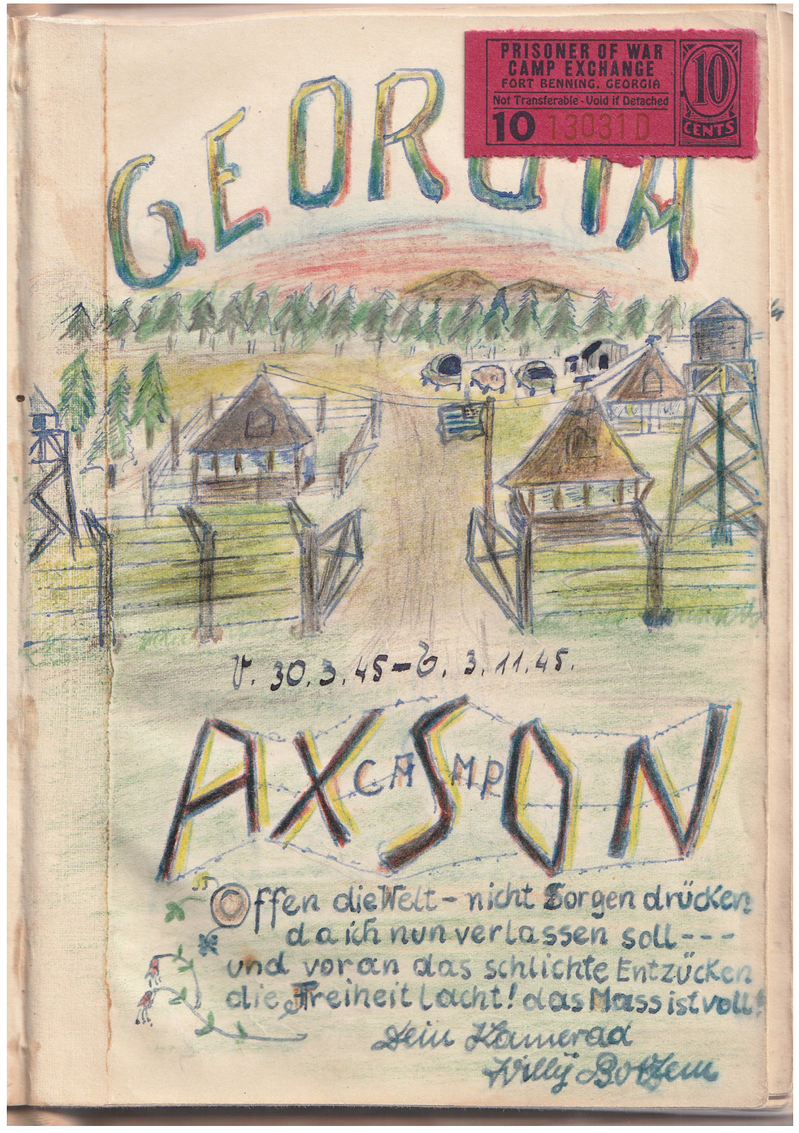
2. Hartfort [i. e. Hartford], Michigan. May 1 – October 22, 1944.

With a view of the camp, hand-drawn in black ink and water colours, and an unstamped prison camp scrip attached to the bottom.



3. Roswell, New Mexico. October 28, 1944 – February 15, 1945.

With a view of the camp with Sierra Blanca Mountains in the background, hand-drawn in black ink and water colours, and an unstamped prison camp scrip attached to the lower bottom.



4. Axson, Georgia. March 30, 1945 – November 3, 1945.

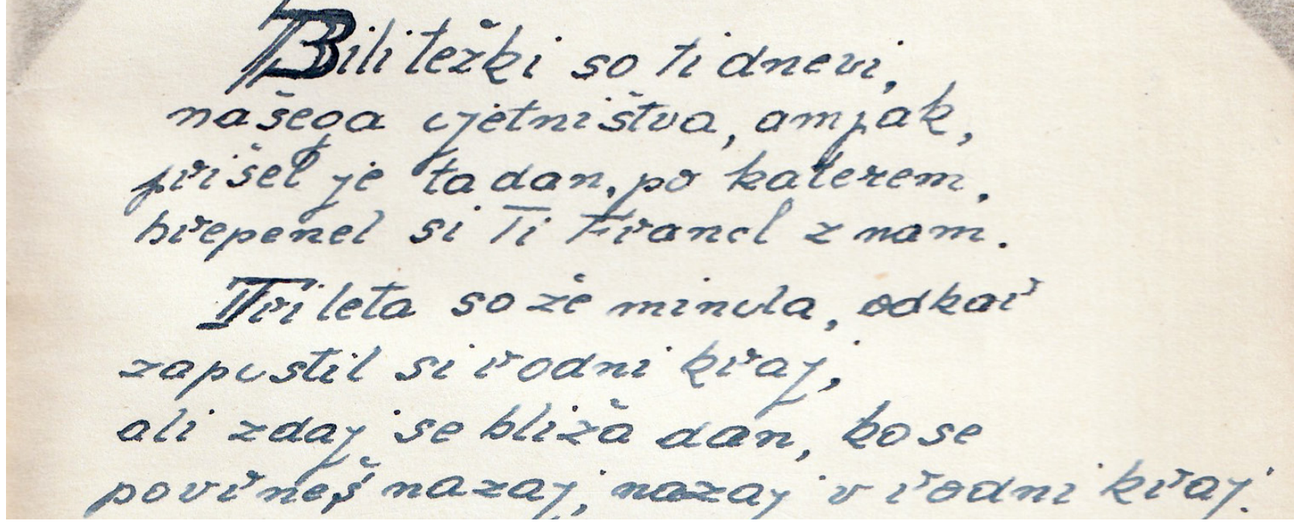
With a view of the camp, hand-drawn in black ink and water colours, and an unstamped prison camp scrip attached to the upper part.

With a dedication by Willy Boxem in the lower margin, with adapted verses from Carmen.



5. Fort Bragg, North Carolina. February 18, 1945 – March- 28, 1945.

With a hand coloured printed mounted view of the camp, hand-drawn in black ink and water colours, and an unstamped prison camp scrip attached to the bottom.



The Entries

The entries, written by over 65 men mostly in verse form in German, primarily consist of quotations or variations of sayings and poems by well-known German authors, such as Goethe, Schiller, and Theodor Fontane, as well as excerpts from the opera "Carmen."

The main themes focus on concepts like homeland (Vaterland), German identity, German pride, and friendship. Some of the texts contain variations on narratives that were utilized by extremist right-wing nationalism.

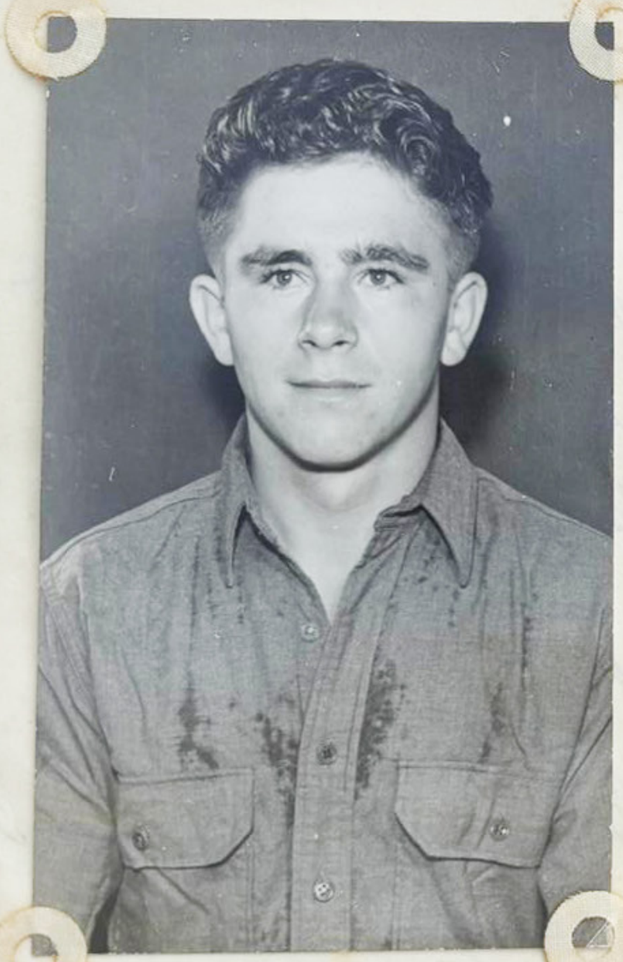
Each individual text is signed by the inmate who authored it and includes their name, surname, and home address, which can be used to locate the hometowns of the prisoners of war throughout Germany, Austria, and parts of Poland.

Some texts are accompanied by drawings, and four of them include black and white portrait photographs of the authors. The last dated text from the United States was written in Waycross, Georgia, on March 30, 1946. This text is followed by four inscriptions, which were likely made in Europe at an Allied Displaced Persons (DP) camp, where prisoners of war from various parts of the world were inscriptions were written by men who are already quoting their new address in the Czechoslovak Republic (ČSR).

The last dated entry was surprisingly written in Slovenian by a man named Slavko from Šoštanj pri Celju, Yugoslavia, now a part of Slovenia. After the invasion on Yugoslavia in 1941, this area became part of Germany, and many young men from that rural region were drafted into the German army without ever having learned to speak or write German properly.

This is the only preserved text that mentions the book owner's name "Francl" (Franzl, Franz). The entry dated September 21, 1946, refers to returning home after three years and is the latest entry in the book. It was made in Austria, where local POWs were sent after the war. Due to delays in repatriating former German soldiers, it took up to 2-3 years to return the POWs from U.S. camps through the Allied-occupied zones to their countries after the war.

The fact that the owner of the book was sent to the army in 1943 and was already imprisoned by May of the same year indicates that he was drafted into the German army during the final stages of the North Africa Campaign.



So manche Sehnsuchtsstunden
haben sich unsere Herzen gerührt.
Denn uns des Schicksals Stunde
uns Vaterhaus geführt.
So warten wir in der Ferne,
die Heimat noch so weit.
Es grüssen uns nur die Sterne,
sie sind unsere einzige Freud.
Doch können wir nicht verzagen,
wir wissen, die Heimat bleibt.
Wollen alles still ertragen
in dieser schweren Zeit.
von deinem Kameraden
Valentin Berner.

Wolgograd, den 18.12.1945.

Was ist ein

P. O. W.

Ein beim Wecken Klagender, Die Zählung ertragender, zum Essen rennender, bei der Arbeit pennender, nach Geld suchender, über alles fluchender, Briefe schreibender, Sport treibender, von Stacheldraht, über Politik redender, nach Mädels schielender, und Skat spielender, in Gefangenschaft verbitterter, abersonst ein unerschütterter

Deutscher Landser.



Wenn als Vati Du dies' Buch einst liest
In gedanken Deinen Freund noch siehst
Mit dem Du manche Stund' verbracht'
Beim Ringe-machen in der Nacht..

Lois

Weihnachten 1945
Waycross Georgia U.S.A.

Alois Kranzka,
Poschitz, 74, Post Landek
Kr. Tepl,
Sudg.

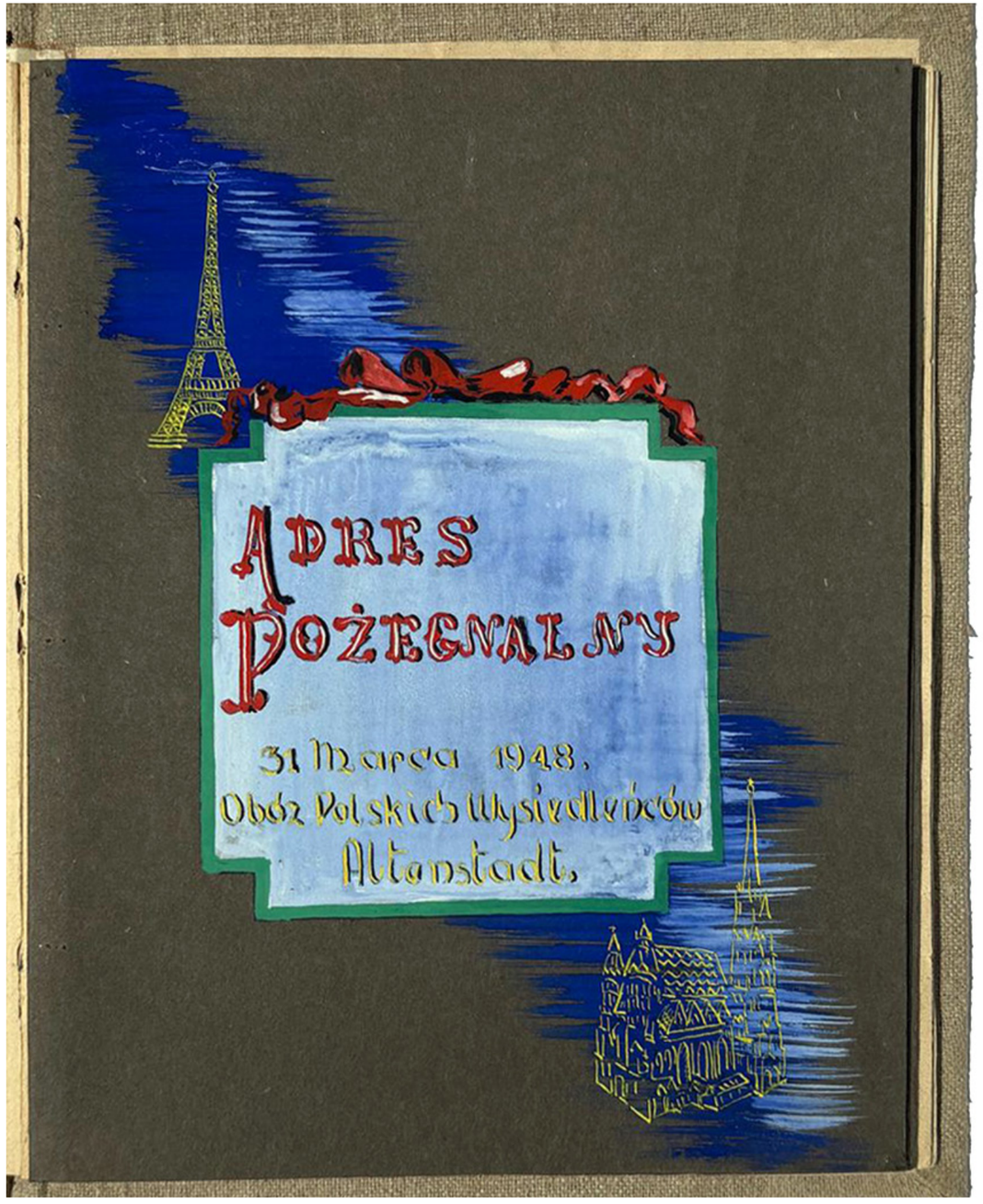
POLISH DP CAMPS IN GERMANY

When the Allies entered Germany, bringing World War II in Europe to an end, they encountered approximately 11 million Displaced Persons (DPs). These individuals had been brought to Germany for various reasons, including military service, imprisonment, or forced labor.

To assist those who could not return to their home countries, the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA) established DP camps throughout Germany. Many of these Displaced Persons, particularly Poles, were either unable or unwilling to return home due to Soviet control in Poland following the war.

By the late 1940s and into the 1950s, a significant number of DPs migrated to countries such as the United Kingdom, the United States, Palestine, and Australia.

This catalogue includes two albums created by Polish displaced persons in post-war Germany.



4.

B. TOMASZEWSKI, Illustrator; Various Authors.
Adres pożegnalny 31 Marca 1948. Obóz Polskich Wysiedleńców. Altenstadt
[Farewell Address March 31, 1948. Polish Displaced Persons Camp. Altenstadt]
Altenstadt, Bavaria: 1948.

Small 4º. 18 unbound sheets of thick paper of various quality, with thick water-colour titles, drawings and text, circa 116 signatures and 8 black and white photographs, each with two images, 3 x 8,5 cm (1.2 x 3.3 inches), inserted mimeographed poem, contemporary linen binding with painting of flowers on the cover, bookbinder's and artist's signature on a small label on the inner sides of the boards (minor traces of wear, overall in a good condition).

An artistically handcrafted presentation album, created by Polish DPs in Altenstadt, Bavaria, in 1948, features the signatures of approximately 116 camp inhabitants.

2.400 EUR

The DP Camp Altenstadt, located in Bavaria, was primarily inhabited by Polish individuals, as well as some residents from the Baltics and Eastern Europe. Many of these individuals were women who had been brought to Bavaria by the Nazis for forced labor. Additionally, there were members of the resistance following the 1944 Warsaw Uprising and political prisoners.



Wejście do teatru

Tablica reklamowa



Budowa podłogi w teatrze

Malowidła w teatrze
„Krakowiak" i „Kolomyjka"



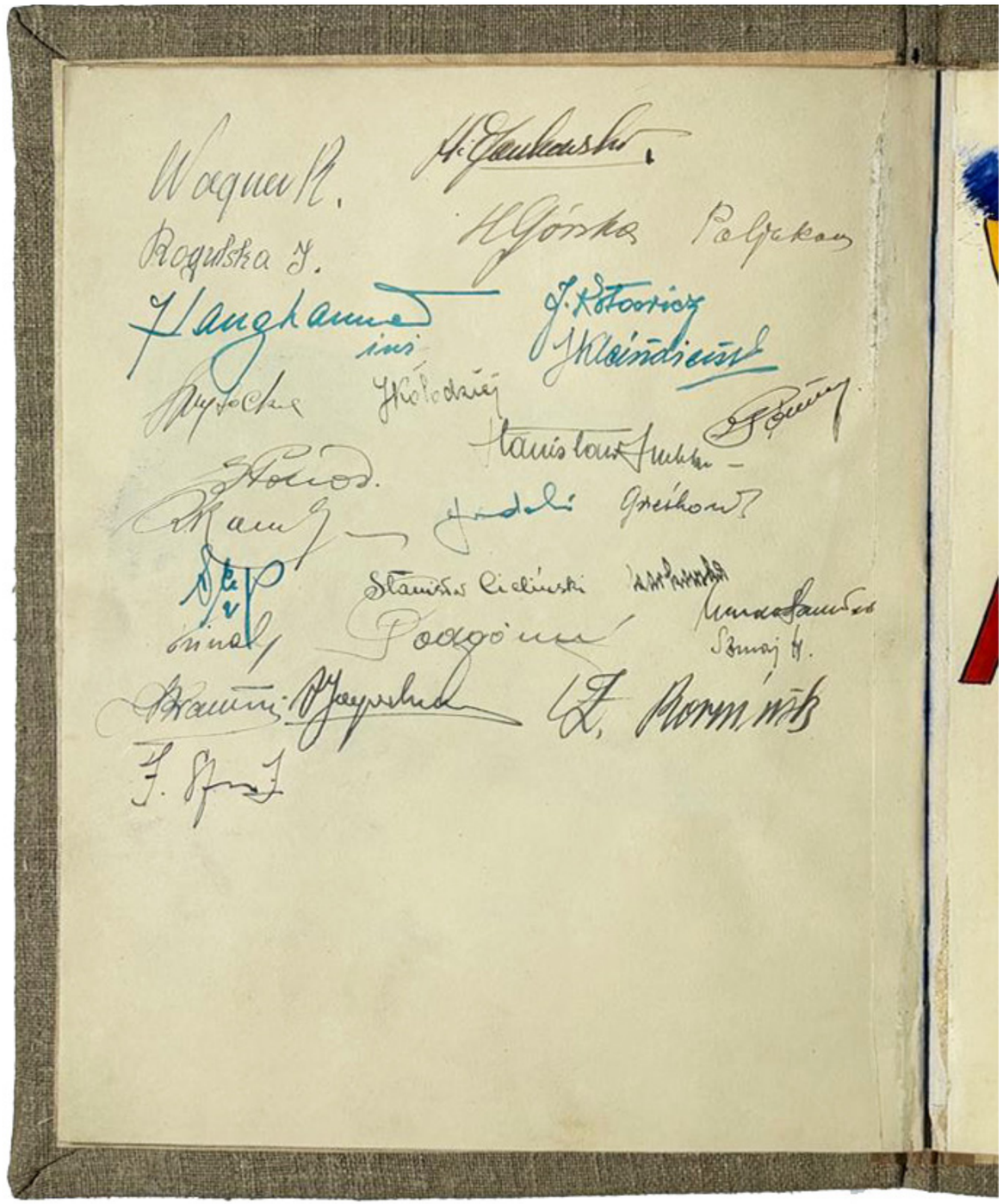


Budowa balkonu i „mazur"

Malowidła i scena teatralna.



Dychowieństwo miejscowego Kościoła



This album, made by the Polish inhabitants of Altenstadt DP Camp and dated March 31, 1948, was a gift to Stanisław Królikiewicz (1891 - 1978), a lieutenant colonel in the Polish Army who served as the head of UNRRA-IRO (United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration - International Refugee Organization) repatriation camps after the war.

The album includes a brief text discussing the harsh living conditions in the camp and the residents' longing to return to a free Poland. It is accompanied by photographs of the camp's buildings, particularly the theater and the backstage areas featuring Polish national costumes.

The versos of the following elaborately executed titles contain approximately 116 signatures from individuals in various professions:

- The Clergy Of The Local Church,
- Camp Management,
- Camp Administration,
- Camp Local Government,
- Teachers Of The Primary And Secondary School,
- Administration Staff,
- Scouting,
- Staff of After School Programs,
- Manual Workers,
- Polish Veterans Association,
- Sokół (Sport Organization),
- Other Camp Inhabitants.



5.

VARIOUS AUTHORS.

Polski Osrodek Cammer U.N.R.R.A. Team 65

[Polish Center Cammer UNRRA. Team 65]

Cammer, Germany: 1945-1947.

Album. Oblong 4º. 17 dark grey sheets with 125 photographs, mostly 10 x 7 cm – 11,5 x 8 cm (3.9 x 2.7 – 4.5 x 3.1 inches), last inserted photo 18 x 23,5 cm (7 x 9.2 inches), half brown linen binding, speckled orange covers with hand-written title, bound with a contemporary brown string (minor scuffing to the edges, slightly

2.200 EUR

The album containing photographs of Polish inhabitants at the DP Camp in Cammer, located in the Bückeburg district west of Hanover, was created immediately after World War II, specifically between 1945 and 1946, and completed in 1947. The photographs illustrate the well-organized community within the camp, which developed into a city-like environment. They capture various aspects such as buildings, streets, members of the local government, administration offices, classroom settings, a camp army, and group photos of children of different ages.

The album also highlights community outings, women's organizations, sewing classes, and women with newborn babies. Notably, many romances blossomed within the camp, leading to marriages and births. Other featured elements include a doctor's office, a car repair shop, a horse stable, a theater, funeral ceremonies, Catholic processions, a football club, and fun outdoor games and competitions

The DP Camp Cammer was recognized as a pioneering site for Polish schools within such institutions. This practice began as early as 1945 and was subsequently adopted in most other Polish DP camps across Germany.

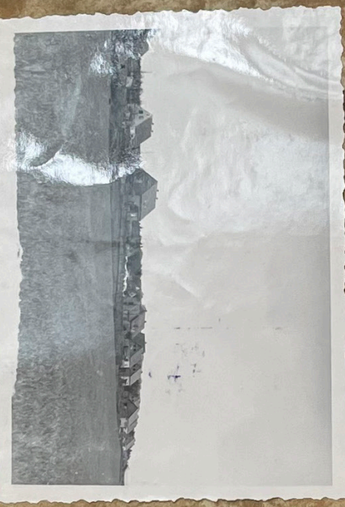
The album is dedicated to Stanisław Królikiewicz (1891 - 1978), a lieutenant colonel in the Polish Army. After the war, he served as the head of the UNRRA-IRO (United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration - International Refugee Organization) repatriation camps. Notably, he visited the DP Camp Cammer in 1947, which is documented by a large group photo featuring him and the camp police at the end of the album.





Na pamiątkę
Panu pułkownikowi
Królikiewiczowi
Dyrektorowi U.N.R.R.A-65
Polski Ośrodek Camner

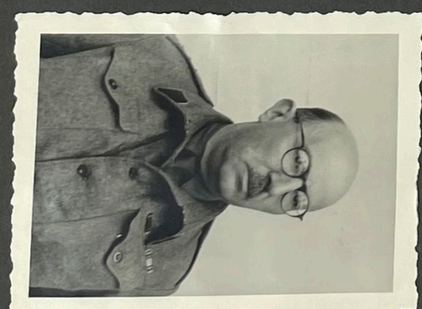




1945-1946













CHINA – YANGTZE RIVER ATLAS
SHANGHAI IMPRINT

6.

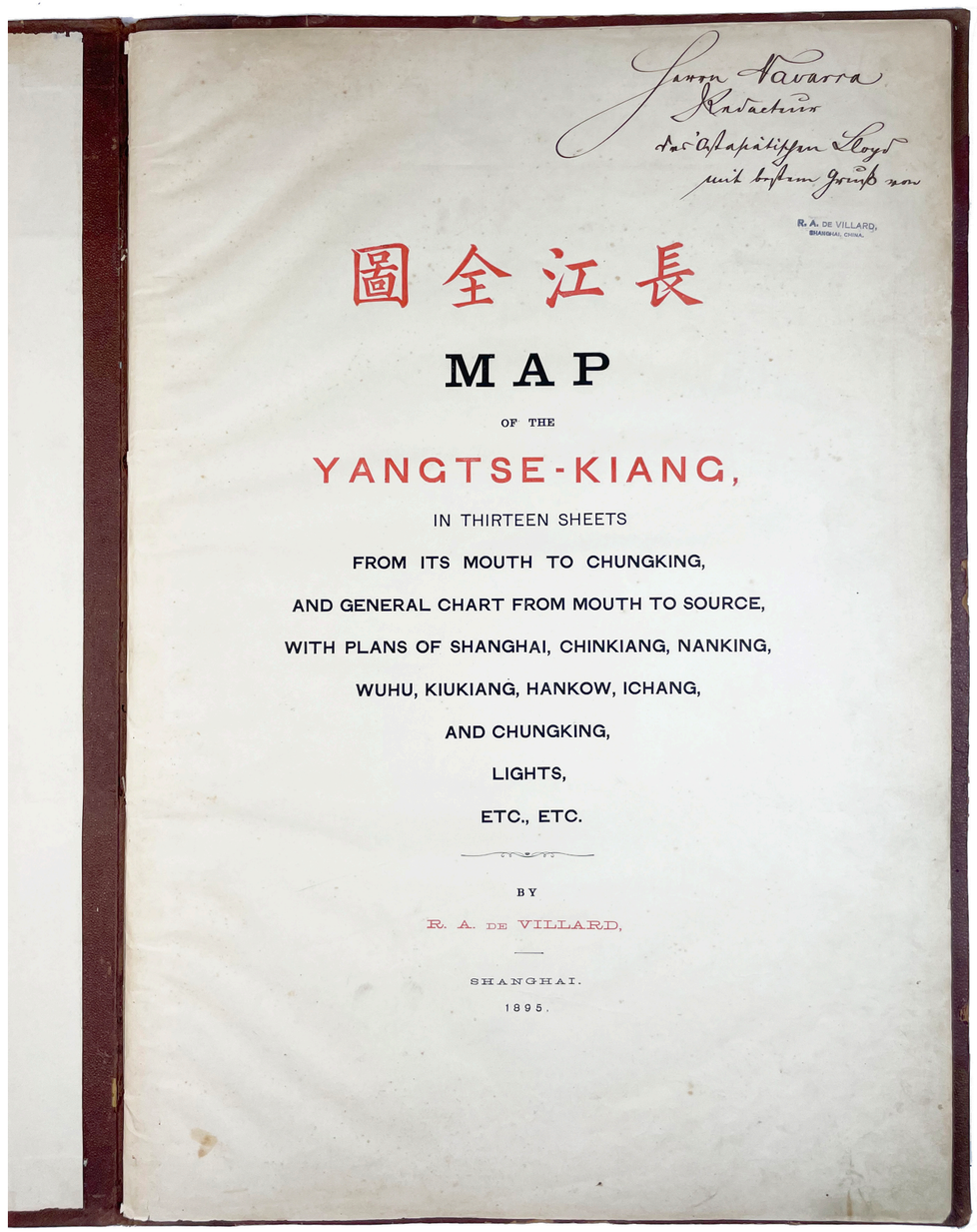
Robert Alexis de VILLARD (1860 – 1920s?).
長江全圖 / *Map of the Yangtse-Kiang, in Thirteen Sheets, from its Mouth to Chungking, and General Chart from mouth to Source, with Plans of Shanghai, Chinkiang, Nanking, Wuhu, Kiukiang, Hankow, Ichang, and Chungking, Lights ... with plans of Shanghai, Chinkiang, Nanking, etc., etc., By R.A. de Villard.*
Shanghai: [Charts: 'Photo Lithographed by Yin-Tse-Yun'], 1895.

Thin Folio (53 x 36 cm): [1 p. title, printed in red and black], 13 double page monochrome photolithographed sheets of charts mounted on guards, title bearing contemporary mss. author's dedication to the sinologist and journalist Bruno Navarro followed by his handstamp, bound in publisher's brown half cloth over pebbled boards with gilt title to upper cover (Very Good, overall clean and bright, slight marginal toning to title page, slight natural oxidization to centrefolds of charts, binding with light staining, wear and minor marginal chipping).

Very Rare – the first broadly accurate and complete atlas of the Yangtze River, China's greatest inland waterway, charting its navigable course for over 1,000 nautical miles from its terminus in the Yellow Sea (near Shanghai) all the way up to Chongqing, composed from the best and most recent surveys by the brilliant but controversial Robert Alexis de Villard, a French bureaucrat, entrepreneur, cartographer, artist and philatelist, just as the Treaty of Shimonoseki (1895) officially opened this entire vast stretch of the Yangtze to foreign trade and shipping; published in Shanghai with charts printed by the boutique printer Yin-Tse-Yun, the bilingual (English-Chinese), beautifully executed folio charts were vitally useful to those merchants and mandarins who opened the heart of China to modern industry and cross-cultural exchange; the present example of the atlas dedicated in mss. by the author to Bruna Navarra, a prominent Shanghai sinologist and journalist.

4.500 EUR

The Yangtze River (Simplified Chinese: 长江; Traditional Chinese: 長江; pinyin: Cháng Jiāng, meaning 'Long River'), with a length of 6,300 km (3,915 mi), is the longest river in Eurasia and the third-longest in the world. Rising in Tibet's Tanggula Mountains, it flows in a roughly easterly direction to the Yellow Sea, and its watershed encompasses about one-fifth of modern China's land area. The Yangtze has a central role in the history of China, and its basin is home to about a third of the country's population and several of the country's most important cities (including Shanghai, Nanjing, Wuhan, Chongqing, etc.).



MAP OF THE YANG-TSE RIVER FROM MOUTH TO FU-SHAN.

揚子江口至福山止

PLAN OF SHANGHAI VIDE SHEET Nº 13.

Nº 1.

第壹批

另記 EXPLANATIONS:

- 燈 LIGHTS
- 船燈 LIGHT SHIPS
- 標 BEACONS
- 浮 BUOYS
- 救生船 LIFE SAVING STATIONS
- 礁 ROCKS
- 灘沙 SAND OR MUD BANKS
- 西瓦 SHINGLES
- 路鐵 RAILWAYS
- 塔 PAGODAS
- 廟 TEMPLES

CONNECTIONS BETWEEN SHANGHAI - CHINKIANG - HANGCHOW

江蘇由上海至鎮江杭州

CHINKIANG FU TO YANGCHOW FU

由鎮江府至揚州府

WOOSUNG LIGHTHOUSE

吳淞鐙塔

1st Section.

楊子江口第一節

PHOTO LITHOGRAPHED BY YIH-TSE-YUN

H.A. DE VILLARD

Amazingly, the Yangtze is navigable for approximately 1,320 nautical miles up from the sea, with barges able to reach as far as Yibin (Szechuan), and its course had for millennia been one of Asia's greatest trading routes and nexuses of cross-cultural exchange. The navigable course of the river can be divided into three distinct sections: the Lower Yangtze, which reached from the river's mouth, near Shanghai, up to Nanjing, can provide passage for large capital ships; the Middle Yangtze, which extends from Nanjing to Yichang, can allow the passage of large medium draft river vessels; the Upper Yangtze, which runs from Yichang up through the famous 311 km-long Three Gorges, and then past Chongqing to Yibin, allows passage for barges and small draft boats, but due to the extremely dangerous, strong currents, the ascent here require either great engine power, or traditionally, the assistance of trackers (men on the river banks pulling the boat with ropes against the current).

Traditionally, China forbade all foreign vessels from travelling the Yangtze, especially above Nanjing, as the waterway penetrated the very heart of China. However, beginning in the mid-19th century, the beleaguered Qing Dynasty was gradually compelled to make ever more concessions to ravenous Western powers and Japan, in the form of 'unequal treaties'. The outsiders were intent on accessing China's vast internal market, and so opening the Yangtze navigation to foreign vessels and trading concessions was one of their prime objectives.

Britain led the way in the opening of China, gaining control of trading concessions, or 'treaty ports', on the Yangtze navigation, with other foreign powers following suit. The British established concessions in Shanghai (1842, merged with other foreign concessions in 1863); Nanjing (1858); Zhejiang (1858); Jiujiang (1861); and Hankou [Wuhan] (1858).

China was able to stonewall the advent of foreign navigation on the Yangtze for some years. However, the Qing court was finally compelled to sign the Chefoo Convention (August 21, 1876), an unequal treaty, whereby China had to grant several concessions including allowing British steamships to navigate the Yangtze as far up as Chongqing (a great mart of commerce that long captured the ambitions of Western traders). However, there was one catch, in that no steamship had yet ascended the river through the treacherous Three Gorges, while a clause of the convention stated that Britain could only open trading access to Chongqing if this passage was accomplished.

Later in 1876, Archibald John Little, an English merchant, long resident in China, formed the Upper Yangtze Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., for the purpose of opening the Yangtze navigation, for which he had the steamer Kulingbut custom-built. However, when Little's men tried to take the Kulingbut above Yiling, they were stopped by Chinese authorities, under the inventive excuse that the wake of the ship would endanger Chinese junks and barges. While Little was able to open a modest trade in the Lower and Middle Yangtze, the opening of the Upper Yangtze and Chongqing would have to wait for another day.

In 1890, under duress, China once again, agreed to open Chongqing to foreign trade, but only on the condition that navigation above Yiling was conveyed by Chinese ships. However, perhaps predictably, they managed to find a way to delay the implementation of said commitment.

During the First Sino-Japanese War (1894-5), China was throttled by Japan (an ally of Britain). At the Treaty of Shimonoseki (April 17, 1895), which concluded the conflict, one of Japan's many demands was that China was to open Chongqing to foreigners and the Upper Yangtze navigation to Western steamers – and this time the diplomatic pressure was so great that China would have to ensure that this was done without delay. It was in this context that the present work, the first broadly accurate and complete navigational atlas of the Yangtze River from the sea up the Chongqing, was created.

Enter Robert Alexis de Villard

Robert Alexis de Villard (1860 – 1920s?) was a brilliant yet controversial bureaucrat, entrepreneur, cartographer, artist and philatelist. A native of Strasbourg, Alsace (a French city that was annexed by Germany in 1871), he studied fine arts in Paris before seeking fame and fortune, immigrating to Shanghai in 1885.

Once in Shanghai, he worked for the concessionary government, while moonlighting as a merchant. In 1892, Villard joined the Imperial Maritime Customs Office, whereupon he was famously charged with designing China's first European-style postage and customs stamps. However, he failed to understand the strict Chinese cultural sensitivities to the use of certain terminologies and colouring, as his initial products caused tremendous offense, such that few examples were ever produced. Today these stamps are amongst the world's most valuable philatelic works. Making matters worse, the customs office became embroiled in a grand corruption scandal, for which Villard was partially blamed. He was arrested and fired but was soon released. He then returned to the commercial sector and seems, for a time, to have joined an expedition to Tibet, perhaps to escape his infamy. However, he soon returned to Shanghai, whereupon he worked as a merchant until 1909. He subsequently reappeared back in Strasbourg, engaged in philatelic activities, but disappears from records shortly after World War I.

Villard was last, but certainly not least, a highly skilled cartographer. Importantly, his involvement in the customs and postal services, as well as commercial endeavours, convinced him of the urgent need for a complete and accurate general chart of the entire Yangtze navigation from the sea up to Chongqing, predicated upon the latest and most accurate surveys variously made by river pilots, trading concerns and the government. Indeed, nothing close had been endeavoured before. This led him to create the present atlas.

Some of Villard's other cartographic efforts include: (as a co-author) *Map of the Shooting Districts Lying Between Shanghai & Wuhu Compiled and Carefully revised by H.T. Wade and R.A. de Villard (Shanghai, 1893); Map of North China, Corea and part of Japan showing the principal cities, routes and rivers and rivers from Shanghai to Moukden and Fusan* [Leipzig: K.F. Koehler, c. 1896]; *Formosa* (Shanghai, 1894); and *Corea* (Shanghai, 1894).

The Present Atlas in Focus

Robert Alexis de Villard created the present magnificent atlas of the Yangtze River in the wake of the Treaty of Shimonoseki to enable both Chinese and foreign ships to navigate the mighty waterway from its mouth up over 1,050 nautical miles to Chongqing, while providing important additional details as to the cities and major tributary routes along the way.

Published in Shanghai, late in 1895, the atlas is fully bilingual (English – Chinese), to give it the widest audience possible. The folio atlas consists of a title page printed in black and red, followed by 13 double page sheets of monochrome photolithographed charts, designed by Villard after the best, authoritative recent surveys, and printed by the local boutique publisher of Yin-Tse-Yun. The highly detailed and beautifully rendered charts follow modern Western conventions, but the manner of the printing shows a certain Chinese/colonial flare.

The first ten sheets (Nos. 1 to 10) collectively comprise a Map of Yangtze River from its Mouth to Chongqing, divided into 20 Sections, which seamlessly connect, executed to the large scale of 1:185,000, or 2.5 miles to an inch. These charts carefully delineate the banks of the river, all its many shoals and islands, express areas of elevation with hachures, while noting the locations of all ports, cities, towns, major landmarks, and roads. The 'Explanations' (on Sheet No. 1) explain the pictographic symbols employed throughout to identify navigation aids, etc., including: Lights; Light Ships; Beacons; Buoys; Life Saving Stations; Rocks; Sand and Mud Banks; Shingles; Railways; Pagodas; and Temples. Some charts feature insets and references to details provided on other sheets.

The Yangtze River general map sheets are as follows:

第十批 No.13

PLAN OF NANKING 南京城

NANKING 南京

Lake 九武湖

Hsia-kuan 關下

Tsai Gate 寨門

Ta-ming-shan 大明山

Fung-chou-shan 鳳凰山

Tai-ping Gate 太平門

Chi-lung-shan 雞鳴山

Pei-an Gate 北安門

Ru Gate 門後

Parlor 城皇帝 City

Pung-an Gate 門安逢

Wu Gate 門午

Kuei-ku H. 桂公橋

Chao-yung Gate 朝陽門

Tai-ping H. 太平橋

Ho-hsi Gate 和西門

Hsing-kuo Gate 興國門

Pung-shan Gate 門東逢

Hsien Gate 門仙

Tung-hua Gate 門華通

Hsin-hsiang H. 新巷橋

Hsiao-wu Gate 門武孝

Chiang-hsi 江西

Ch'i-pao Gate 門寶漆

Kiang-nan Arsenal 江南製造局

Pagoda 寶塔

Chi-pao-shan 山寶雞

Yang-tsze River 揚子江

Shih-tzu-shan 獅子山

Ta-hsing-shan 大行山

Ta-chiang-shan 大將山

Ta-hsiang-shan 大象山

Ta-ching-shan 大清山

Ta-ching-kuan 大清關

Ta-ching-hsi 大清溪

Ta-ching-hsi H. 大清溪橋

Ta-ching-hsi Gate 大清溪門

Ta-ching-hsi Gate H. 大清溪門橋

Ta-ching-hsi Gate H. 大清溪門橋

Ta-ching-hsi Gate H. 大清溪門橋

No. 1: 1st Section - *Map of Yang-tse River from Mouth to Fu-Shan.* / [insets, upper left:] 'Connections between Shanghai-Chinkiang-Hangchow' and 'Chinkiang Fu to Yangchow Fu', with the sheet featuring a picture of the 'Woosung Lighthouse'.
- Includes the tributary Huangpu River with Shanghai.

No. 2: 2nd Section and 3rd Section - *Map of Yang-tse River from Fu-Shan to Mud Fort.*
- Features Nanjing.

No. 3: 4th Section and 5th Section - *Map of Yang-tse River from Mud Fort to Chang-Chia-Wan.*
- Features Wuhu.

No. 4: 6th Section and 7th Section - *Map of Yang-tse River from Chang-Chia-Wan to Kiukiang.*
- Includes Poyang Lake and Jiujiang.

No. 5: 8th Section and 9th Section - *Map of Yang-tse River from Kiukiang Fu to Hirado Island.*

No. 6: 10th Section and 11th Section - *Map of Yang-tse River from Hirado Island to Yoh-Chau Fu.*

No. 7: 12th Section and 13th Section - *Map of Yang-tse River from Yoh-Chau Fu to Hung Hwa Tao.*

No. 8: 14th Section and 15th Section - *Map of Yang-tse River from Hung Hwa Tao to Kwei-Chau Fu. [with inset, left side:] 'The Tributaries of the Po Yang Lake'.*
- Features Yichang and the start of the Three Gorges.

No. 9: 16th Section and 17th Section - *Map of Yang-tse River from Kwei-Chau Fu to Yuan-Chi.*

No. 10: 18th Section, 19th Section and 20th Section - *Map of Yang-tse River from Yüan-Chi to Chung-King Fu.*
- Includes Chongqing, and the upper terminus of the navigation route captured by the atlas.

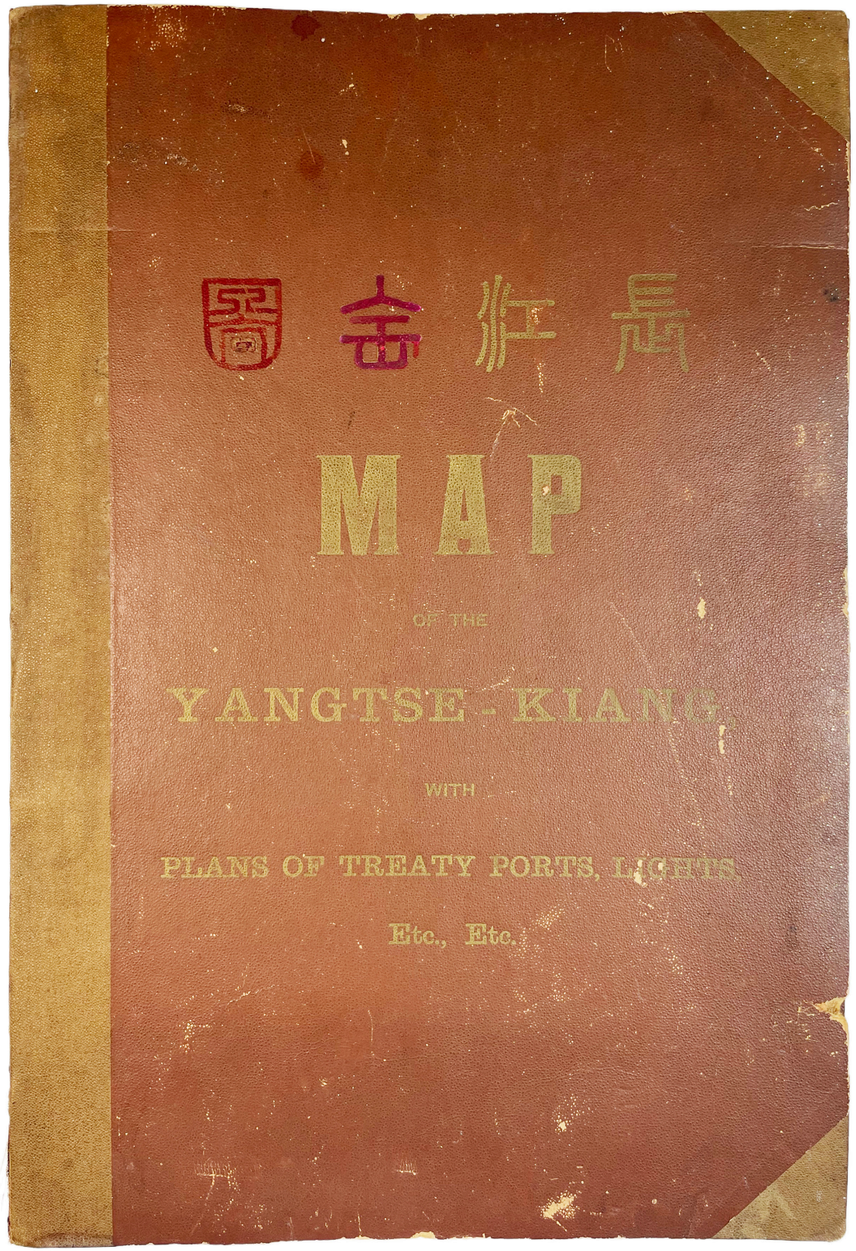
The other 3 sheets include an overview map of the entire Yangtze River, as well as a series of detailed site-specific maps; they are as follows:

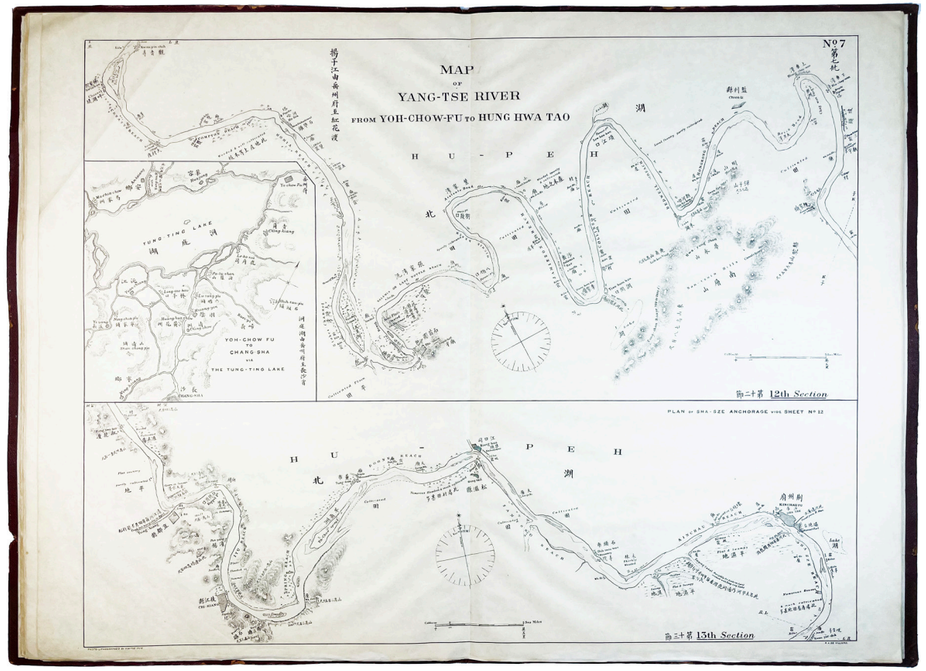
No. 11: *Map of Poyang Lake from Mouth of lake to Nanchang Fu vide Sheet No. 4* – in 2 Sections [including insets, upper left:] 'The Sha-Sze Short Cut / Vide Sheet No. 7' and 'Map of Silver Island / Two miles below Chinkiang Fu / Vide Sheet no. 2'.
- This sheet details Poyang Lake, the largest freshwater lake in China, that connects to the Yangtze River near Jiujiang.

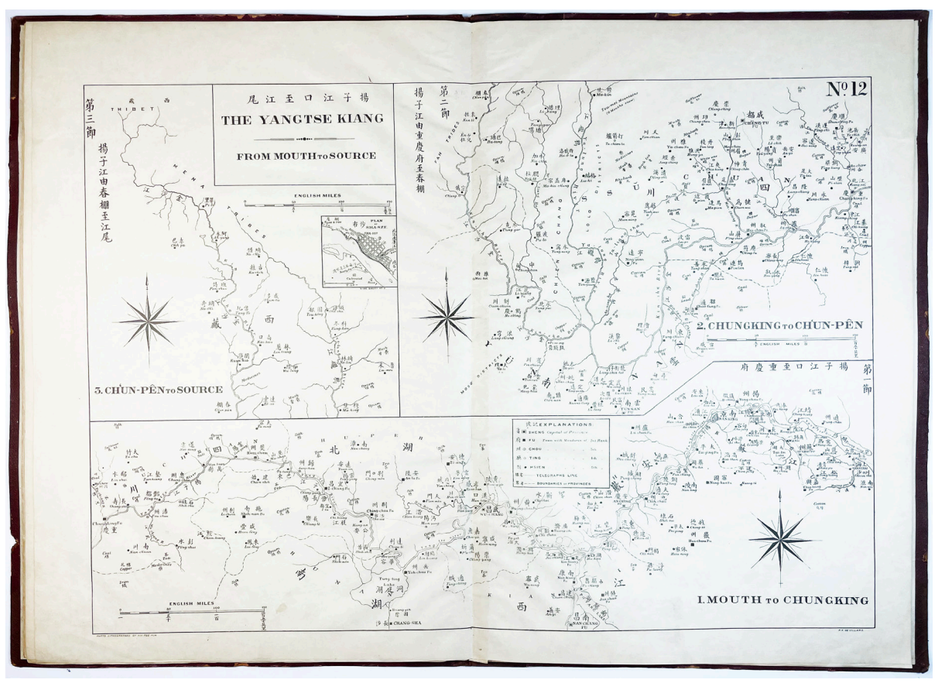
No. 12: *The Yangtse Kiang from Mouth to Source* [in 2 Sections]: 1. Mouth to Chungking; 2. Chungking to Ch'un-Pên; 3. Ch'un-Pên to Source [including inset: 'Plan of Sha-Sze / Vide Sheet No. 7'].
- This fine chart embraces the entire course of the Yangtze River, from its mouth up to its Tibetan headwaters, and features 'Explanations' explaining the symbols used for 'Sheng' (Capital of Province); Fu (Town with Mandarin of 2nd Rank); Chou (″ of 3rd Rank); Ting (″ of 4th Rank); Hsien (″ of 5th Rank); Telegraph Lines; Boundaries of Provinces'.

No. 13: *[8 City Plans:] Plan of Nanking; Plan of Shanghai; Plan of Chungking; Plan of Wuhu; Plan of I-Chang; Plan of Kuikiang; Plan of Hankow; Plan of Chinkiang.*
- This sheet features fine urban plans of eight of the most import cities along the Yangtze navigation, including Shanghai, Chinkiang [Zhenjiang], Nanking [Nanjing], Wuhu, Kiukiang [Jiujiang], Hankow [Hankou, one of the three cities, the others being Hanyang and Wuchang, that in 1950 merged to form Wuhan], Ichang [Yichang], and Chungking [Chongqing].

The present example of the atlas features, on the title page, Villard's manuscript dedication in German: "Herrn Navarra, Redacteur der 'Asiatischen Lloyd mit besten Gruß von…", with his personal handstamp, 'R.A. de Villard, Shanghai, China'. The recipient was Bruno R.A. Navarra (1850 - 1911), a respected sinologist who was the editor of the Der Ostasiatische Lloyd, which founded in Shanghai in 1886, was China's first and most highly respected German language newspaper.







Epilogue

While the Treaty of Shimonoseki, in theory, opened Chongqing to steamships, the extreme currents of the river within the Three Gorges ensured that, for some time thereafter, it was prohibitively difficult to run steamers beyond Yiching. In 1898, Archibald John Little recruited the world-famous river mariner Captain Samuel Cornell Plant to come to China to develop a viable regular steamer service up to Chongqing. After almost a decade of difficult 'trial and error' ventures, in 1908, Plant formed the Sichuan Steam Navigation Company, in cooperation with Szechuanese merchants, the first successful regular steamship line up to Chongqing. In 1915, the Chinese government appointed Plant as the First Senior River Inspector, whereupon he ensured that many navigational aids were placed all along the river, while some serious obstacles were eliminated by explosives, rendering travel through the Three Gorges much easier. Soon shipping proliferated on the Yangtze everywhere from the sea up to Chongqing, which spurred dramatic economic growth that help to make Chongqing and other cities, such as Hankou (Wuhan), major modern commercial and industrial centres.

A Note on Rarity

The present atlas is very rare. It would have been issued in a limited print run, while the survival rate of such river navigation atlases intended for practical use is very low. We can locate 8 institutional examples, held by the British Library; Hamilton Library, University of Hawaii at Manoa; Harvard University Library; Cornell University Library; National Diet Library (2 examples); Armacost Library, University of Redlands (Redlands, CA); and the Royal Geographical Society. We can trace only a single sales record for another example of the atlas, which was offered at Bonham's London in 2019.

References: British Library: Maps 10.d.35.; Hamilton Library, University of Hawaii at Manoa: DS711 .U45; Harvard University Library: G2307.Y3 D48 1895 f; Cornell University Library: Asia Rare G2307.Y3 D49 ++; National Diet Library (2 examples): Y995-B5083 and W996-N542; Armacost Library, University of Redlands (Redlands, CA): G2307.Y3 D49; Royal Geographical Society: mr 14.B.22 (0)] (1).; OCLC: 558094595, 741021312, 5242112;
Bibliotheca geographica: jahresbibliographie der geographischen literatur, Band V (1899), p. 253; Henri CORDIER, Bibliotheca sinica: Dictionnaire bibliographique des ouvrages relatifs à l'Empire chinois, tom. 1 (1904), p. 125; The Geographical Journal, vol. 8 (1896), p. 198; Louis RICHARD, L. Richard's ... Comprehensive Geography of the Chinese Empire and Dependencies ... Translated into English, Revised and Enlarged (1908), p. 102.

CHINA – DALIAN / EARLY BLUEPRINT CITY PLAN

7.

M. IKEDA.
大連市街全圖
[Complete City of Dairen] / Drawing by M. Ikeda Dairen 1908.]
Dalian, 1908.

Cyanotype (blueprint) (Good, some abrasions upper left and upper right margin, small closed tear upper right centre, some creasing and old folds), 44 x 57 cm (17.5 x 22.5 inches).

A seemingly unrecorded and very early cyanotype (blueprint) map of Dalian, the premier seaport in Manchuria, a planned city established by the Russians in 1898 and dramatically expanded upon coming under Japanese control in 1905; there are very few maps of Dalien from before World War I, and this work represents an extraordinary, and perhaps unique, snapshot of the city during a period of explosive growth.

1.500 EUR

Dalian is today a major Chinese city of over 7.5 million residents that occupies the southern part of the Liaodong Peninsula, in the Liaoning Province of Southern Manchuria. Historically, Dalniy (Dalian), was a small Chinese fortified town of little significance, overshadowed by the nearby stellar natural harbour of Lüshunkou (Port Arthur), which lay further to the southwest.

Russia assumed control of Liaodong Peninsula in 1898 and decided to transform Dal'niy (Russian: Дальний) into a great port city, which would be connected to the China Eastern Railway (which would be further linked to the Trans-Siberian Railway) in 1902.

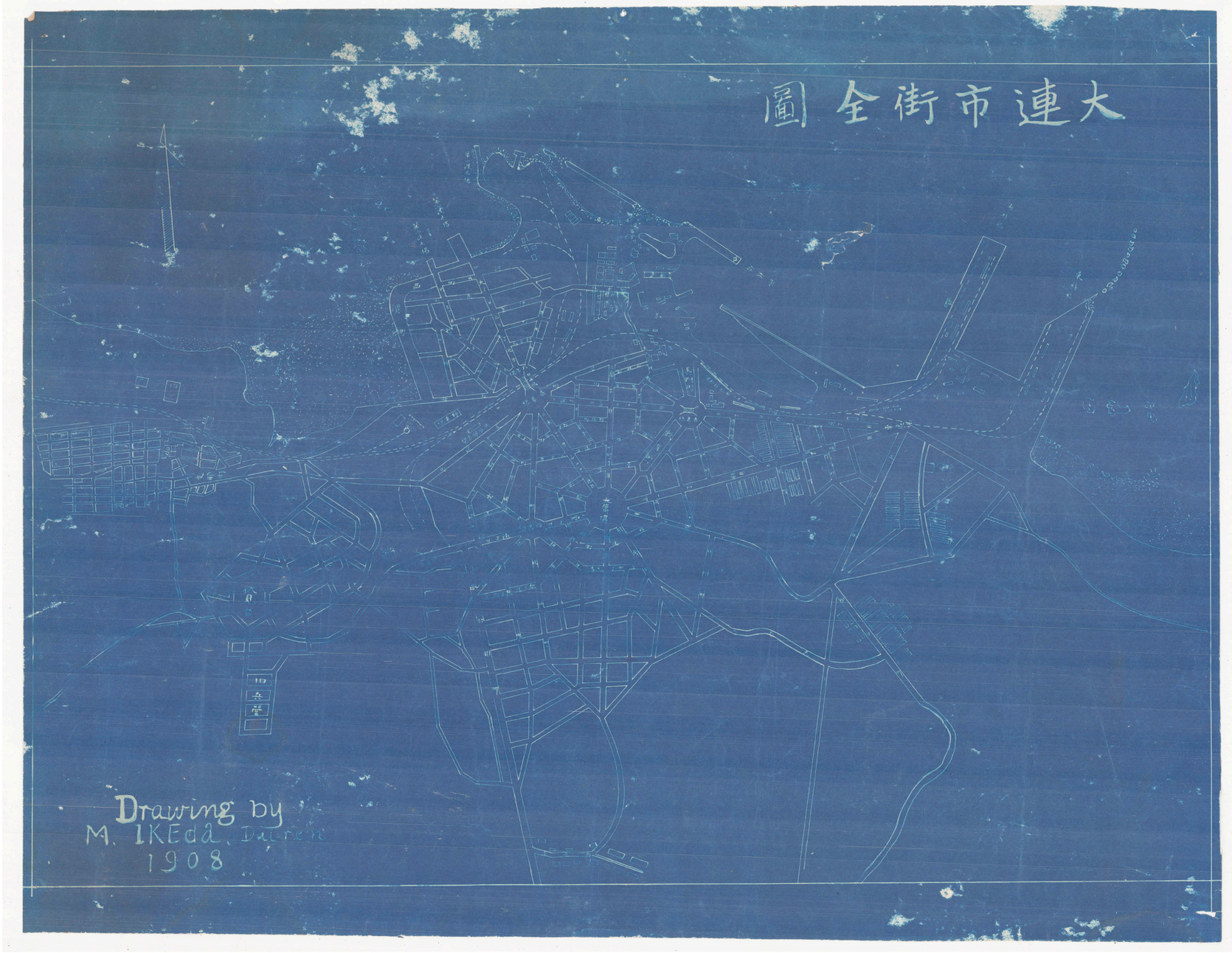
The Russians planned the city to be built along a series of radial streets emanating out of Nikolayevskaya Square. While they still spent 10 million golden Rubles on developing Dal'niy, the Russians comparatively neglected it compared to their efforts to expand the military super-base of Port Arthur. By the time that Japan took control over southern Manchuria in the wake of the Russo-Japanese War (1904-5), only the basics of the Russian designs of Dal'niy had been realized.

The Japanese heavily favoured Dalian (which they called 大連 / *Dairen*) over Port Arthur and developed it as the southern terminus and corporate headquarters of the South Manchuria Railway (SMR), the line that ran down from Harbin and was the lifeblood of Japanese ambitions in north-eastern China.

Upon the commencement of the Japanese occupation, Dalian was still quite small; in 1906 it had a population of only 16,000. However, the Japanese



大連市街全圖



Drawing by
M. IKEda. Darien
1908

invested massively, aiming to expand the Russian designs into the 'ideal' planned city. They constructed a massive new port, as well as numerous factories and commercial spaces to encourage the migration of tens of thousands of Japanese 'colonists', as well as Chinese and Korean migrant workers. This led to a boom in urbanization that was unprecedented in its speed, such that Dalian was known as the 'instant city'. It population reached 200,000 in 1926 and 350,000 in 1933; it would reach 1 million by 1945!

However, while Dalian's growth was rapid, it was carefully and expensively managed, such that the new streets were wide and treelined, with ample squares and parks, as well as well-appointed services.

The nucleus of the city remained the former Nikolayevskaya Square, which the Japanese renamed the **Ōhiroba** (大広場, meaning 'Great Plaza', today Zhongshan Square), a great, round greenspace that was the node for several avenues. The ōhiroba would, in due course, be graced with several newly-built, impressive edifices, most of which survive to the present day, including the Japanese Bank of Korea (1920, today the Industrial and Commercial Bank of China); Police Station, (1908, today the Citibank offices), British Consulate (1914); City Hall (1919); Post Office (1917); and the Yokohama Specie Bank (1909, today the Bank of China).

Japan's investment in Dalian only increased from 1931, when Japan assumed full de facto control over all Manchuria, creating the puppet empire of Manchukuo.

Notably, the early period of the Second Sino-Japanese War (1937-45) was a major boon to Dalian's economy. To support the imperial war effort, factories dramatically increased production and its port was busier than ever, developments aided by the fact that in 1937 the city was made a special trading zone (thus, low customs duties, low corporate tax).

Dalian, favoured as it was the by the occupiers, was called as the 'most Japanese city in China', as around a third of its population were Japanese officials, colonists or soldiers. While the Japanese regime was harsh, unlike in many of other Manchurian cities, where the local peoples generally lived in poverty, some were allowed to prosper, leading to many successful Chinese-owned businesses, with their major stakeholders enjoying decent standards of living. As such, Dalian was one of the most prosperous, harmonious and economically balanced cities in a region of otherwise oppressive inequality.

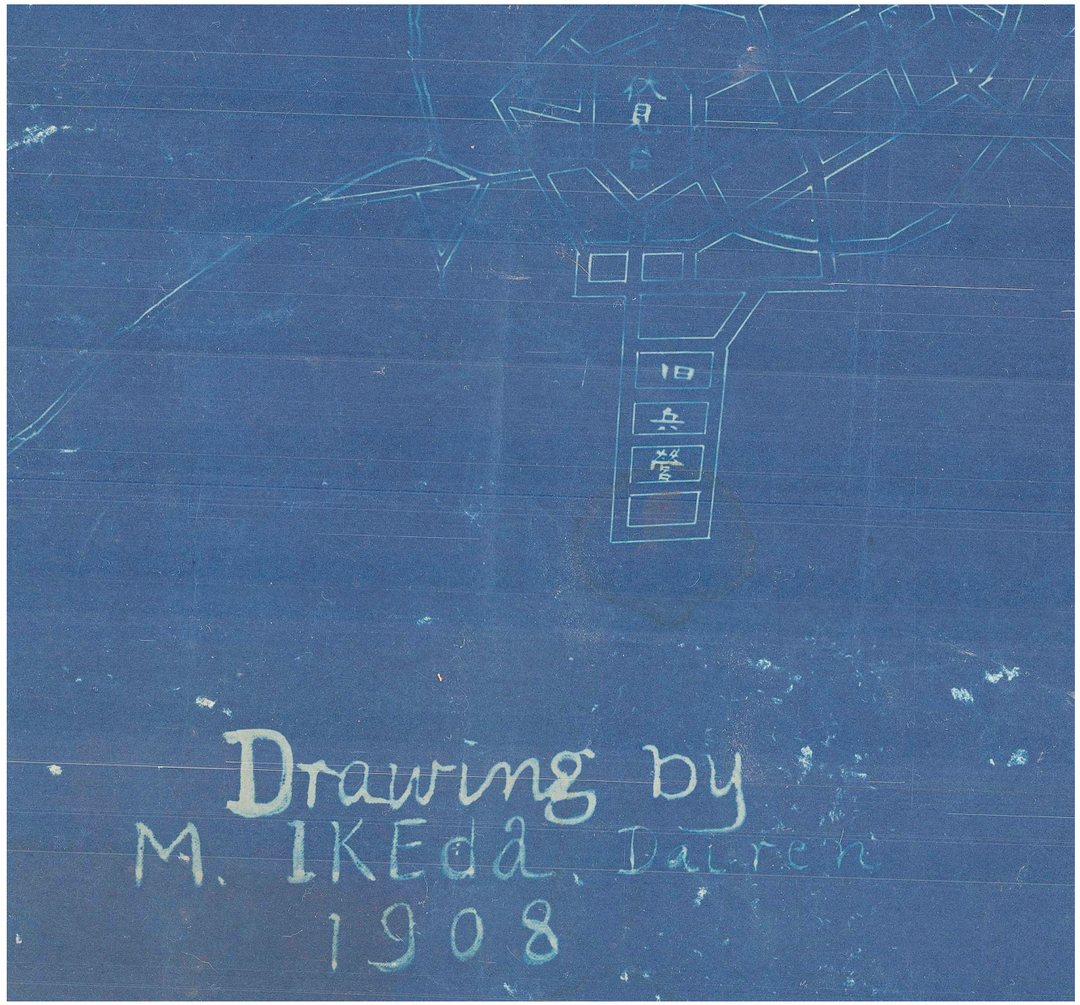
The Present Map in Focus

This seemingly unrecorded blueprint (cyanotype) plan of Dalian captures the city in 1908, only three years into the Japanese occupation period when it was experiencing explosive growth. Labelled as being based upon a "Drawing by M. Ikeda Dairen 1908" (we have not been able to find any information on the author), it showcases the entire cityscape. The city is shown to the south of the harbour, with its great fulcrum, The Ōhiroba, located in the centre of map, being one of series of radial streets in the downtown area. The line of the South Manchuria Railway is show running along the harbour front with the main station located to the northwest of the city centre, while the lines extend to the extensive commercial port facilities in the northeast.

The city streets already built are labelled, while those still under construction or planned, mainly in the south and west, are outlined but not named. Many large edifices (ex. barracks, factories, warehouses, etc.), and groups thereof, are outlined.

Very few separately issued maps of Dalian of any kind from before World War I survive. The present plan is thus a very unusual, and perhaps unique snapshot of the city during a time of rapid change.

The cyanotype (blueprint) printing technique, which is sometimes referred to as a 'sunprint', is a photographic printing process that involved the use of two chemicals, ammonium iron (III) citrate and potassium ferricyanide. Invented in 1842 by



the astronomer Sir John Herschel, the technique was favoured by engineers, as it produced technical diagrams of sharp contrast and clarity. It also had the advantage of being very low cost and easy to execute (by those properly trained). From the late 19th to mid-20th centuries, the technique gained widespread popularity for architectural and engineering plans (i.e., 'Blueprints'). This led it to be adapted to cartography, often to maps of a technical nature, such as military planning maps, urban plans (as here) and overviews of mines and transportation infrastructure. A limitation of the cyanotype medium is that it could yield only a very limited number of copies, such that virtually all cyanotype maps are today extremely rare.

References: N/A – Map seemingly unrecorded.

PHILIPPINES WORLD WAR II
LEYTE AND SAMAR CAMPAIGNS / INDIAN IMPRINT

8.

BRITISH INDIA DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION.

The Philippines.

[Simla, India, Autumn 1944].

Photolithograph with contemporary outline colour in blue and orange crayon, docketed with mss. title on verso (Very Good, clean and bright, old folds), 75 x 50.5 cm (29.5 x 20 inches).

An extremely rare – no other examples traced – map of the Philippines issued in the Autumn of 1944, as the United States was commencing its efforts liberate the Japanese-occupied archipelago; published in Shimla, India by the British Raj's information department, the present example features manuscript shading in orange crayon indicating the areas conquered by American-Filipino forces during the Leyte and Samar Campaigns.

1.200 EUR

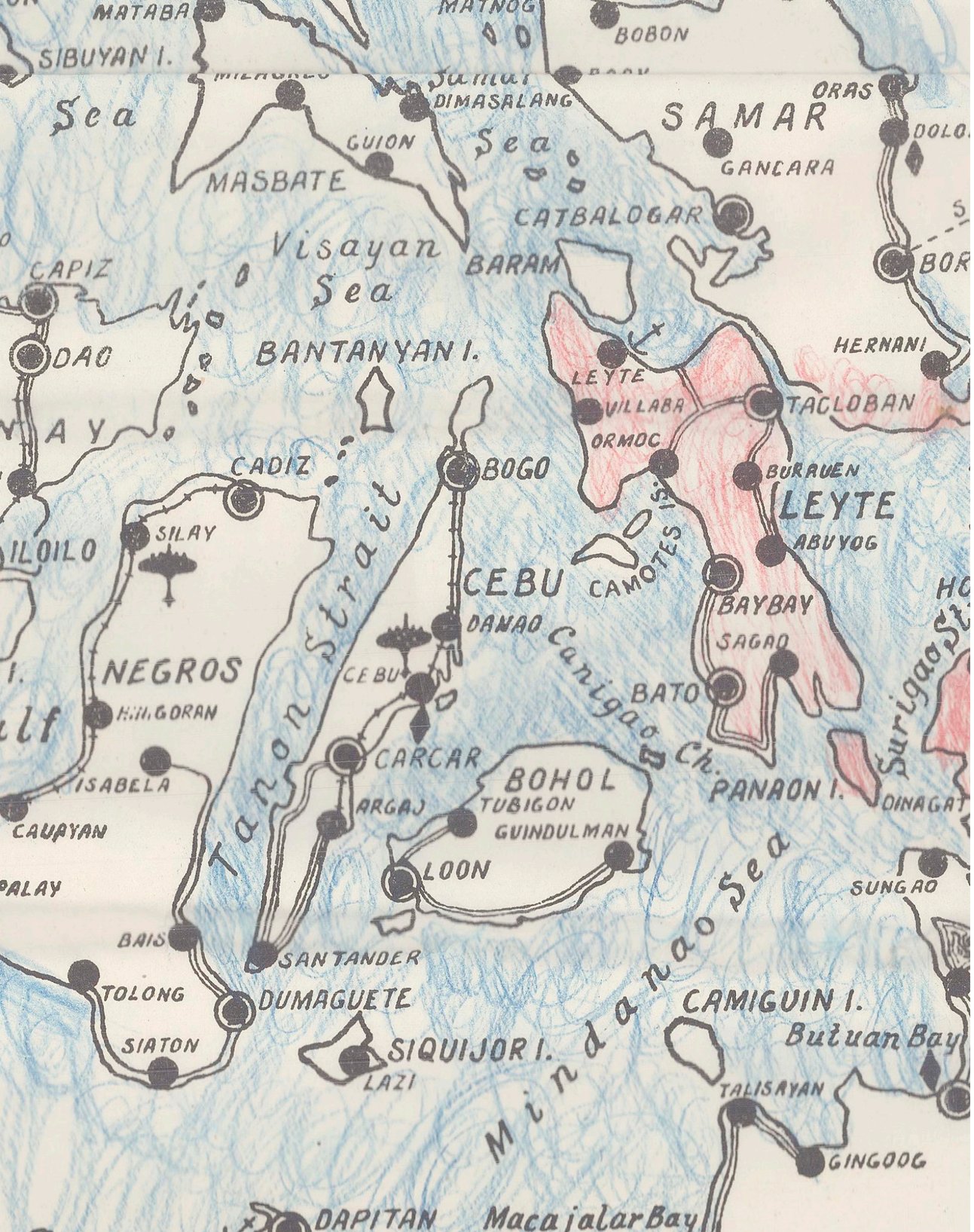
This extremely rare map was published in Shimla (then 'Simla'), India, as a loose-leaf accompaniment to the Weekly News Report, a newspaper issued by the British Raj's Department of Information. It embraces the entirety of the Philippines, labelling all islands and cities. The legend, in the upper left corner, identifies the symbols that indicate militarily important details, such as naval bases, harbours, anchorages, airfields, railway and roads, while the dotted lines labelled by destinations and distances in miles are key air routes.

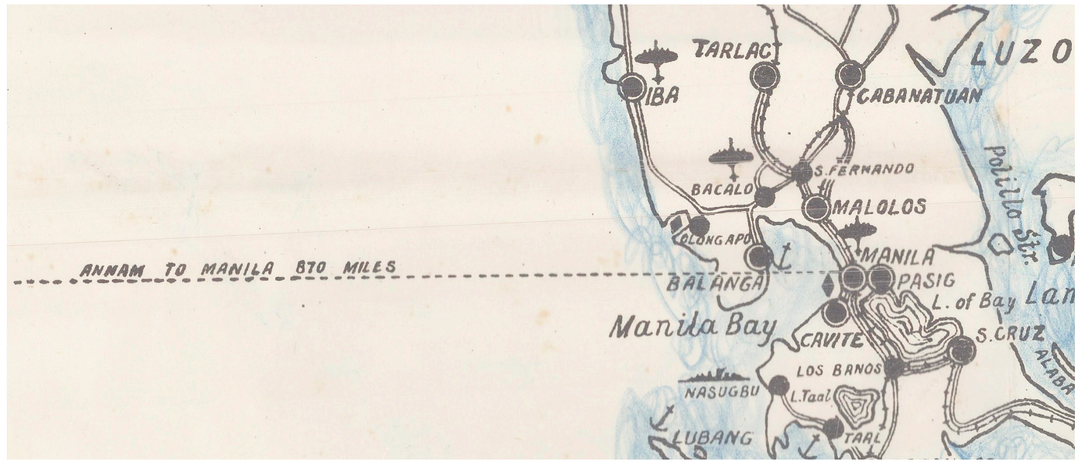
Interestingly, the present example of the map bears evidence of having been used to follow the initial stages of the U.S. invasion of the Philippines. The areas shaded in orange crayon indicate the territory conquered by American and Filipino forces during the Leyte and Samar Campaigns (October 17, 1944 – January 1945), whereby the Allies gained their first real beachhead in the Philippines. The campaigns represented colossal operations, whereby 320,000 Allied troops faced off against only 70,000 Japanese defenders, while the action featured the Battle of Leyte Gulf (October 23-26, 1944), the largest naval battle of World War II. The U.S. forces would shortly launch their invasion of Luzon, on January 9, 1945.

The Weekly News Report Map Series printed in Shimla

The Weekly News Report was a propaganda paper issued by the British Indian government's Department of Information. The paper was founded in New Delhi at the beginning of World War II and was intended to inform the British official class and segments of the Indian public specifically about ongoing global events of the conflict. While naturally partisan in nature, the paper generally present-


THE PHILIPPINES
KEY
SCALE IN MILES
LUZON
Pacific Ocean
South China Sea
Sulu Sea
Celebes Sea
Mindanao Sea
Visayan Sea
Panay Gulf
Manila Bay
Lamon Bay
Balabak Strait
Davao Gulf
Moro Gulf
Darvel Bay
Sibutu Passage
Sulu Archipelago
NORTH BORNEO
MINDORO
PANAY
NEGROS
CEBU
LEYTE
SAMAR
MINDANAO
PALAWAN
BASILAN I.
JOLO
TAWI TAWI
CAMIGUIN I.
BUTUAN
CAGAYAN
ILIGAN
DAVAO
COTABATO
ZAMBOANGA
Balabak Bay
Malajalar Bay
Sindangan Bay
Iligan Bay
Illana Bay
Lanuza Bay
Surigao Str.
Basilan Str.
Tablas Str.
Verde Island Passage
Mindoro Str.
Bohol Sea
Bantayan I.
Camotes Sea
Ormoc Bay
Carigara Bay
Leyte Gulf
Sibuyan Sea
Tablas I.
Romblon I.
Masbate
Ticao I.
Catanduanes I.
Polillo I.
Lubang Is.
Calaguas Is.
Babuyan Is.
Babuyan Channel
Cuyo Is.
Cagayan Is.
Kawio Is.
Sarangani Is.
Balut I.
Sanga Sanga I.
Tawi Tawi
Simunul I.
Sibutu I.
Tumindao
Ligid
Tapul
Jolo
Pata Is.
Siasi I.
Laminusa
Laud Datu
Sibago
Sibuan
Tigbao
Bongao
Tandubas
Sitangkai
Languyan
Simonor
Omapoi
Pangutaran
Pangutaran North Dean
Lapoeran
Tongkil





accurate information, but for rhetorical effect it portrayed all Axis advances as clear and present dangers (that supposedly the paper's readers had to energetically combat!) and Allied victories as great triumphs, lending succour and encouragement.
In 1941, the printing of the Weekly News Report was moved to Shimla (the de facto summer capital of India), in the foothills of the Himalayas (in today's Himachal Pradesh). This move was part of a broader programme to relocate some non-essential government services to Shimla, which, unlike New Delhi, was safe from the threat of Japanese bombing raids and German spies.

Once produced in Shimla, a ubiquitous accompaniment of the newspaper's issues was an intriguing custom-designed loose-leaf map that illustrated a timely aspect of the war. The present map is marked in the lower right corner as "No. 244", meaning that it was the 244th issue of this map series. The maps were issued on cheap 'wartime' paper. Indeed, paper for non-essential purposes was in short supply, and so much so that in 1941 there even some talk of discontinuing the Weekly News Report (an idea rejected due to the high opinion in which it was held by senior officials).

While not at the centre of the conflict, WWII greatly affected India. Thousands of Indians fought bravely on the British side on four continents, with India being a staging point for British forces in the Southeast Asian and Pacific theatres. Meanwhile, in 1942, Japan invaded and brutally occupied neighbouring Burma and India's Andaman Islands. This led to the real possibility that Japan would bomb Calcutta, and maybe even targets much deeper inside India. Indeed, so concerned were the Raj's officials that they placed camouflage scaffolding over the Taj Mahal in Agra! While the bombing raids did not transpire, in 1944, Japan invaded the north-easternmost reaches of India, before being pushed back, on the road to Japan's complete defeat in August 1945.

In an era before television, the Weekly News Report played a vital role in informing key segments of Indian society as to the global course of the war, with the maps being amongst the most intriguing official propaganda pieces of the period.
The survival rate of all issues of the Weekly News Report and any of its accompaniments is extremely low; today all issues of the map series are great rarities. We have not been able to trace any other examples of the present map.

References: N / A – No other examples traced.

9.

MEHMET ALI.
جغرافياي عمومى اطلاسي
[Coğrafya-yı Umumi Atlası / Atlas of General Geography. For the Students of Mehmed Ali at the Bolu Imperial Civil Service Academy]
Bolu: Mekteb-i Idadi-yi [High School] 1314 – 1316 Rumi Calendar [1898-1900 Gregorian Calendar].

8º. Manuscript. [14 pp.] text, 99 single- and double-page numbered maps, but actually 101 maps with nos. 10 and 11 marked twice, all maps with contemporary coloured details and verso blank, interleaved blank sheet with hand drawn margins, contemporary boards with manuscript title on the cover, red Morocco spine (sporadic manuscript corrections in black ink and pencil, minor foxing and staining, light water-staining in the upper margin, binding with light stains, scratches and tiny loss of material, a small tear in one of the pages).

A unique Ottoman manuscript atlas created by a geography teacher at the Preparatory School in Bolu to address the lack of modern printed materials for geography classes.

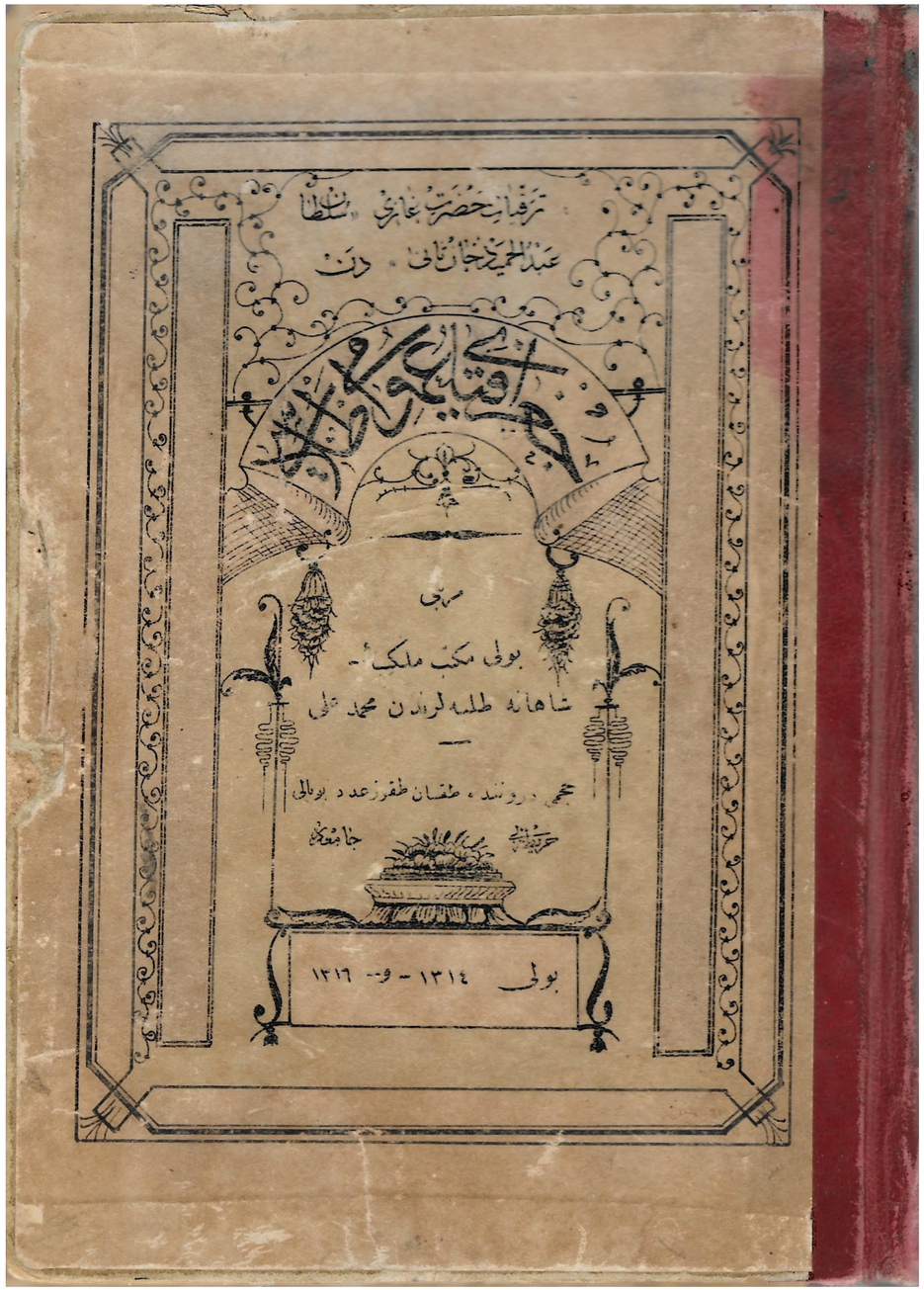
5.500 EUR

This beautifully crafted atlas, which at first glance seems lithographically printed, is upon closer inspection entirely a manuscript created with black ink and elegant watercolors.

The title indicates that the atlas was created in Bolu, a market town located approximately 260 km east of Istanbul, by Mehmet Ali for his students. It is dedicated to Sultan Abdulhamid II, as noted in the inscription above the title on the cover. However, the subtitle on the cover can be misleading; it claims that the atlas was made for the students of *Mekteb-i Mülkiye-i Şahane* (Imperial Civil Service Academy) in Bolu, yet such an institution never existed in that town. Founded in May 1858, the civil servants' school *Mekteb-i Fünûn-ı Mülkiyye,* later renamed *Mekteb-i Mülkiye-i Şahane*, was located only in Istanbul.

The text of the introduction suggests that the school in Bolu was actually a Preparatory School, or *Mekteb-i İdadi-yi*. The author likely exaggerated the name of the school on the cover to enhance the institution's prestige, particularly in relation to the Sultan's name. However, *Mekteb-i Fünûn-ı Mülkiyye* was supervising the Bolu school and had been since 1895, rewarding students for good conduct.

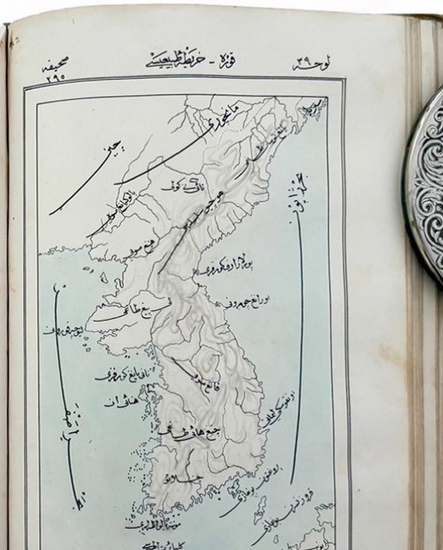
Founded in 1888 and operating until 1914, the five-year preparatory school in Bolu was the most important educational institution in the region, which produced several important scholars. In 1899, the school was visited by 110 pupils and a year later by 88 (SEZER, 2013, p. 514).



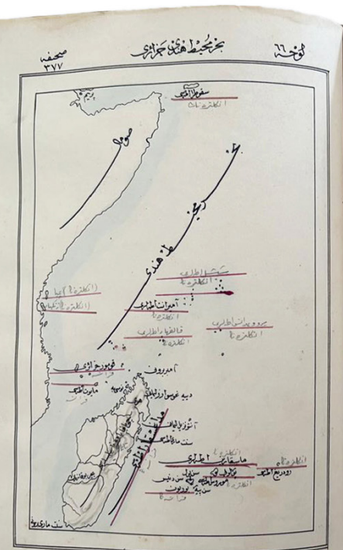
لوحة ٤٥ — قوزاق - حزب شرقي — صحيفة ٢٩٥



لوحة ٤٦ — قوزاق - حزب شرقي بعيد — صحيفة ٢٩٥



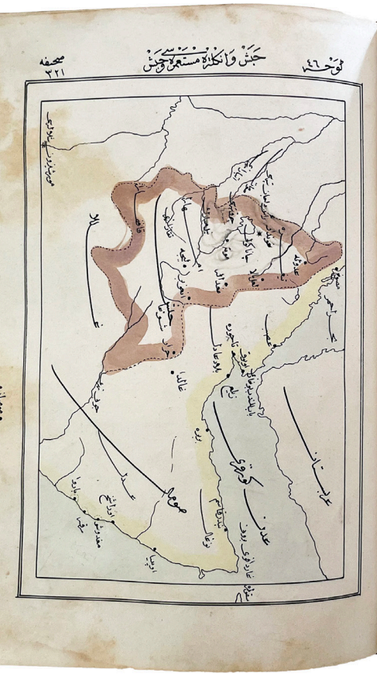
لوحة ٤٧ — بحر محيط هادي جزائري — صحيفة ٣٧٧



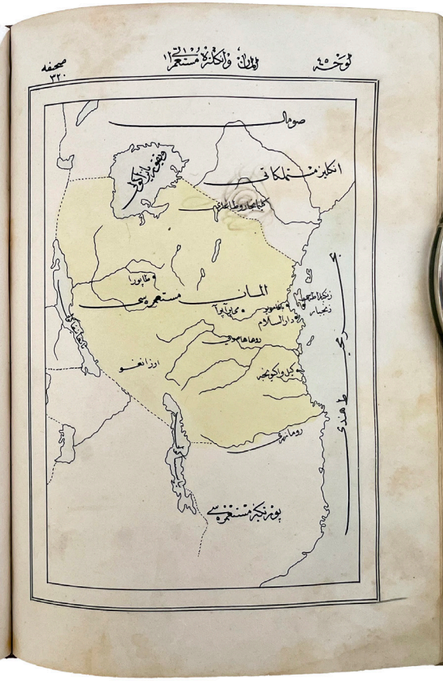
لوحة ٤٨ — جزائر بحر محيط هادي — صحيفة ٣٧٦



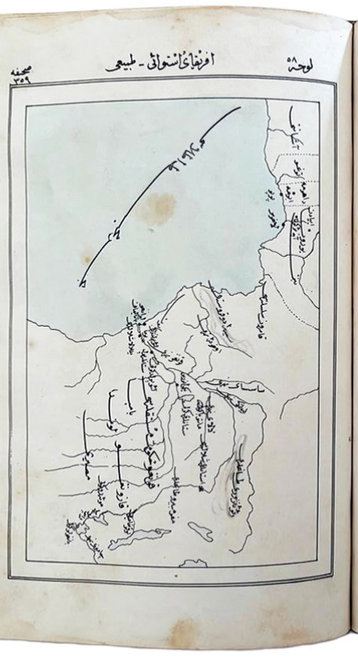
لوحة ٤٩ — حبش وانكليز مستعمره سي — صحيفة ٣٢١



لوحة ٥٠ — الماني وانكليز مستعمره — صحيفة ٣٢٠



لوحة ٥١ — اورنغاي استوائي - طبيعي — صحيفة ٣٢٩



لوحة ٥٢ — سودان شرقي - مستعمكات — صحيفة ٣٢٦



Geography in Ottoman preparatory schools has been a mandatory subject. Efforts have been made to employ innovative teaching methods, the most common of which is the use of blank atlases. In this approach, students are required to fill in the outlines of different parts of the world with the correct topographical and geographic elements.

This atlas, which was, according to the subtitle, made for students of Professor Mehmet Ali, employs unique teaching methods. Rather than using traditional maps that combine various topographical features, the teacher breaks down different types of data and represents them through a series of maps. Colors are used to visually distinguish various countries, continents, and regions. This is followed by subsequent maps that illustrate additional features of the showcased areas, such as rivers, mountain ranges, significant bays and peninsulas, and cities.

The 101 meticulously crafted maps (the subtitle only mentions 99) surprisingly do not concentrate on the local geography or on Europe, which is notably absent from any of the maps. Instead, they primarily feature the Middle East, Asia, and Africa, with a significant number of local maps. Additionally, there are representations of the Americas, Australia, and Oceania.

The Author

Not much is known about the author who signed as Mehmet Ali. He may be the same person as Ali Rıza, with Mehmet or Mehmed being a common first name. He was recorded as a geography and math teacher at the preparatory school in Bolu in the almanac entries of 1893 and 1895. However, no geography teacher is mentioned in 1899, and by 1905, Emrullah Efendi was teaching geography at the school as a replacement teacher.

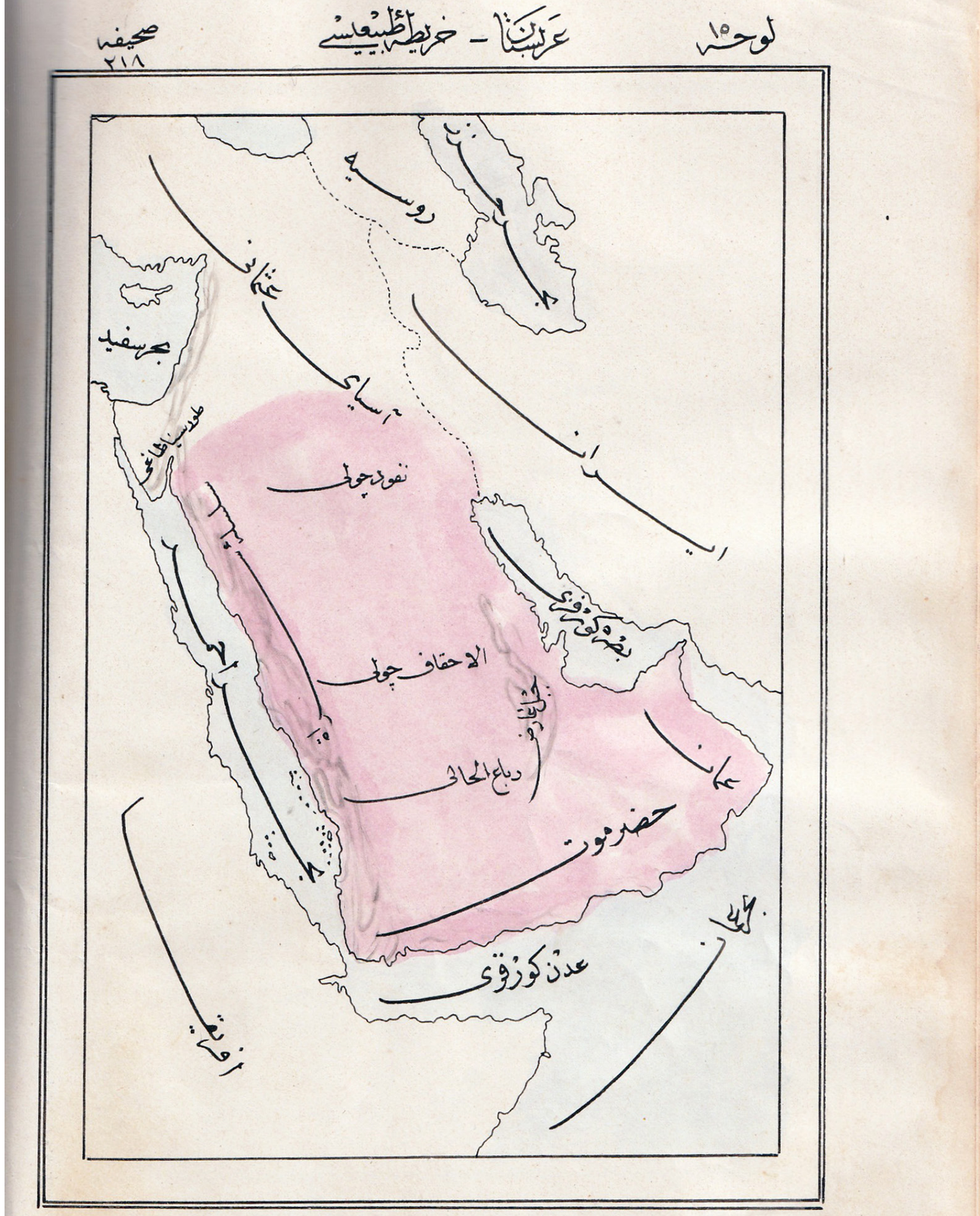
In 1899, when this atlas was created, another potential author could be Mehmed Bey, the principal of the school, who also taught mathematics and other practical subjects.

By the time the Bolu school was facing a shortage of materials for geography classes.

"The tools and maps required for the Geography and Geometry classes offered at Bolu Preparatory School were requested from the Ministry of Education in April 1896. Although it was stated that these materials would be sent by the Ministry, they never arrived at the school. Subsequently, on April 27, 1896, the Bolu Mutasarrıf (i. e. subordinate to a governor-general of a province) sent a letter to the Ministry of Education explaining the situation, stating that conducting classes without the necessary tools and maps would be a waste of time for both students and teachers, and that the state's money would also be wasted, emphasizing the necessity of sending the requested items to the school as soon as possible." (SEZER, 2013, p. 513)

The absence of the educational cartographic materials mentioned in the previous paragraph may explain the lack of geography classes that occurred once between 1896 and 1905, as unfortunately, only an almanac from 1899 is available for that period. This shortage likely prompted one of the teachers to create this manuscript atlas to continue teaching classes.

References: Cf.: Cemal SEZER, BOLU MEKTEB-İ İDÂDÎSİ, Tarih Okulu Dergisi (TOD) Aralık 2013 Yıl 6, Sayı XVI. Journal of History School (JOHS) December 2013 Year 6, Issue XVI, pp. 505-523.



WWI MIDDLE EAST
ARMY FIELD MEDICINE
YILDIRIM ARMY GROUP

10.

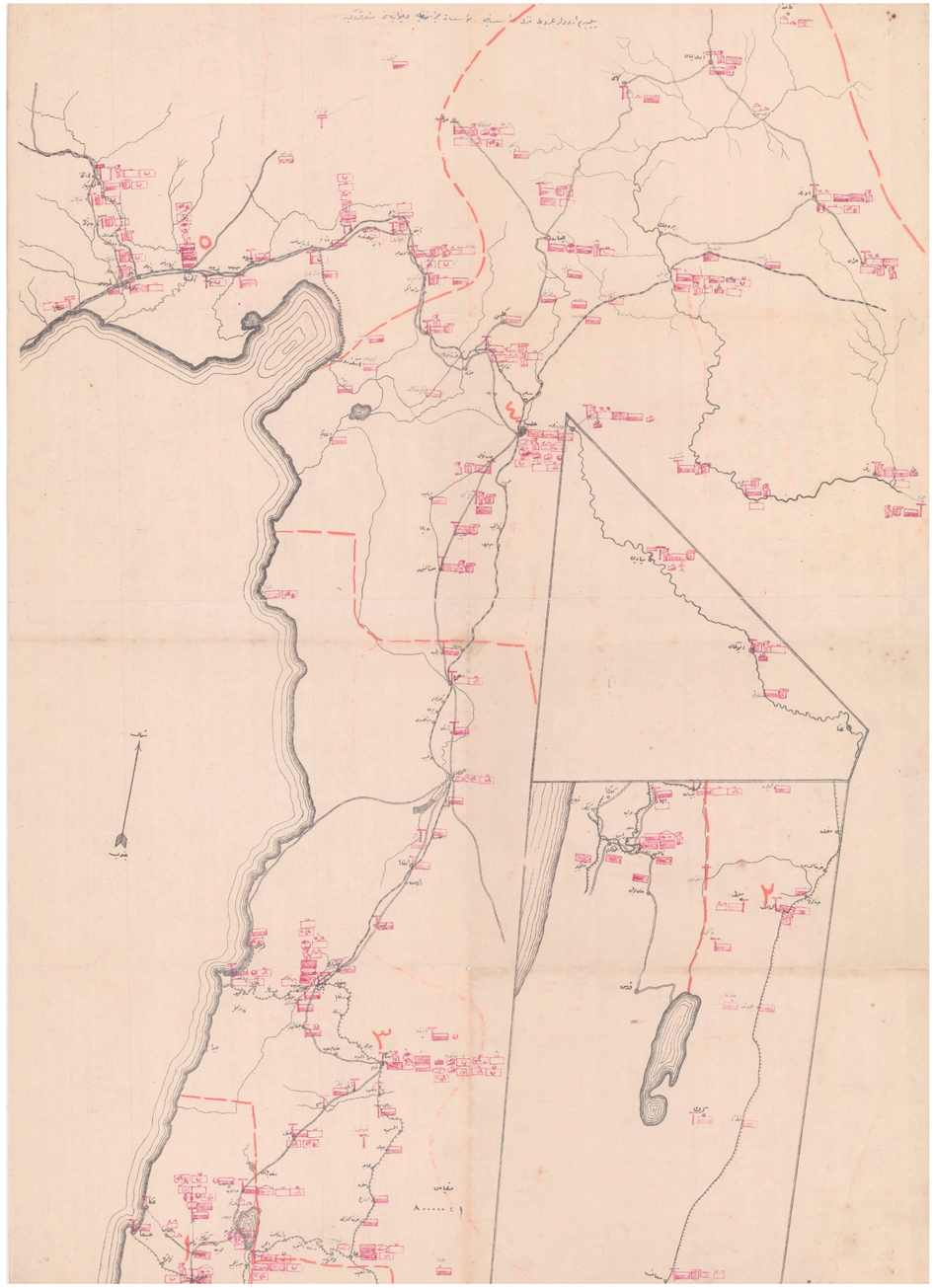
YILDIRIM ARMY GROUP HIGH COMMAND.
يیلدیرم اردولر عروبو منزل مؤسستیله مؤسساته صٰحیه انسانیه و حیوانیهسنی
[“Yıldırım ordular grubu menzil muessesatıyla muessesat-ı sıhhiye-i insaniye ve hayvaniyesini...” / “The Yıldırım Army Group Bases showing Health Stations for People and Animals…”].
[Perhaps Damascus, Spring-Summer 1918].

Monochrome lithographed template contemporary overlaid with numerous red handstamps denoting symbols, with contemporary manuscript addition of the title in black pen, some place names added in pencil and military districts defined in orange crayon, on thick paper (Very Good, overall clean, some wear and light toning and staining along old folds, contemporary tack marks to corners), 78 x 55.5 cm (30.5 x 22 inches).

An extraordinary, unique map of the Levant made for the high command of the Yıldırım (‘Thunderbolt’) Army Group, a recently formed elite Ottoman-German force, made during the Spring-Summer 1918, just before the Ottomans’ ‘last stand’ in World War I; the work overlaid upon a black skeletal map of the Levant, curiously employs red hand-stamped symbols to locate numerous Ottoman army bases, centres for medical and veterinary services, troop detachments, munitions supplies, as well as communications and transportation services, featuring numerous manuscript additions, likely made in Damascus to be displayed at army HQs.

2.800 EUR

This intriguing and unique map of the Levant was made in the Spring or Summer of 1918, just in advance of the Ottomans’ ‘last stand’ in World War I and was created for the high command of the Yıldırım Army Group, a recently formed elite Ottoman-German force serving in the Palestine Campaign. The large format, separately issued map, entitled in manuscript, “The Yıldırım Army Group Bases showing Health Stations for People and Animals…”, consists of three scenes, being a main map, and two insets, of which all aspects are built upon the template of a black skeletal map which outlines basic topographical features, names key cities and towns, and details transportation routes. The main map embraces the coastal Northern Levant and southcentral Anatolia, from Haifa (today in Israel) and Dera’a (Syria), in the south, and then as far north as Adana, in today’s Turkey; in between are the major centres of Damascus, Beirut, Tripoli, Homs, Aleppo and Iskenderun. The inset in the lower right extends the coverage southward, as far as Ma’an (Jordan), and includes Jerusalem, the Dead Sea, Amman and Nablus. Above, the third inset, embraces eastern Syria, notably the Euphrates Valley, including Deir ez-Zor. Of note the black template labels all major roads and, most importantly, the railway system which was the lifeblood of



the Central Powers' operations. These delineated lines include a key stretch of the Baghdad Railway, in the north; the rail line down from there to Damascus; the Damascus-Beirut Railway; the northern part of the Hejaz Railway; and the Jezreel Valley Railway, connecting Dera'a to Haifa. The underlying map template, which is printed upon thick paper, could have been made almost anywhere, but likely either in Istanbul or Damascus.

Overlaying the black map template are a series of red handstamps and manuscript additions, perhaps added in Damascus, for the Yıldırım Army Group high command. First, the dashed lines and numbering in orange crayon divide the region into 5 military zones. However, the dominant feature of the map are the copious clusters of red handstamps placed at virtually every major city and town, representing numerous different symbols for the locations of Ottoman army hospitals, veterinary clinics (for cavalry), as well as the locations of barracks, troop placements, munitions supplies and the services available to Ottoman and German forces (including post offices, telegraph offices, mechanics' garages, petroleum depots, etc.). The map's emphasis on medical and veterinary services are features not often seen on military maps, even though they were always necessary factors in maintaining military success.

Featuring highly sensitive, secret information, the map was clearly designed to have been hung on the walls of an Ottoman Army HQ (it even sports tack marks in the corners) for strategic consultation by senior officers. It is brilliantly successful in conveying a vast amount of sophisticated information in a simple and easily digestible fashion, ideal for guiding those who had to make quick decisions under high pressure. Additionally, in manuscript, the map labels several additional towns that are not present upon the template.

The Yıldırım ('Thunderbolt') Army Group was a special elite force of the Ottoman Army formed in June 1917, just after the war in the Levant had turned strongly against the Central Powers. It had a joint Ottoman-German command structure included the highly competent German 'Asia Corps'. The best and most experienced commanders were charged with leading the force, which included many crack troops trained in infiltration tactics, supplied with the latest close-combat weapons and backed by modern heavy artillery. Comprised of 150,000 troops, the Yıldırım Army was intended to turbo-charge the Ottoman defense of Palestine, and while ultimately unsuccessful, it succeeded in greatly hindering the progress of the British forces. The force was initially led by Field Marshall Eric von Falkenhayn, the former Prussian War Minister, but in February 1918, he was replaced by General Otto Liman von Sanders, a respected veteran of the Gallipoli Campaign; the present map was made under Sanders' watch. The army was led in its final days by General Mustafa Kemal Pasha (later known as 'Atatürk', the founding President of Turkey) when it mounted the Ottomans' last stand in World War I in the Levant.

We have come across literally hundreds of World War I military maps, both in the trade and in institutional collections, but we have never encountered a map anything like this, in terms of its design and and mode of production. Perhaps a handful of examples of the map were made (with each being slightly different from each other), although it is more than likely that this is only survivor, as almost all such ephemeral wartime wall maps perished.

While the map is not dated, its place in the chronology of the war can be determined by the red handstamped details on the map. First, the map only shows the Ottoman positions as extending in Palestine only as far south as the Judean Hills. This indicates that the map postdated the British capture of Jerusalem in December 1917. Also, the map shows no Ottoman positions to the immediate north and east of Jerusalem suggesting that the map dated from after March 1918, when the British managed to gain control of that area. The concentration of Ottoman positions and the seeming 'line of control' as running through the Judean Hills, to south Nablus, and down the Jordan River (the Ottomans retained control of Transjordan until very late in the war), indicates that the present map was made in the spring or summer of 1918, when the Ottoman-German and British positions in Palestine were deadlocked. Indeed, the Central Powers defensive positions in the Judean Hills were so formidable, that despite constant herculean efforts, the British were unable to progress for six months.

The deadlock in the Judean Hills was only resolved by the momentous British victory at the Battle of Megiddo (September 19-25, 1918), the 'Breakthrough at Nablus', following which the Entente forces (the British and their Arab allies) invaded Syria and Lebanon. This set up the final act of World War I in the Levant, the 'Pursuit to Haritan', the flight of the Ottoman forces, moving just ahead of the British, all the way to a town in northern Syria, whereupon the end of hostilities was declared on October 30, 1918.

The Ottomans' Last Stand: WWI in the Levant and the 'Pursuit to Haritan'

During World War I, the Levant and Egypt were considered to be strategically critical for both sides. Britain had to defend the Suez Canal, the lifeline of its empire, while Palestine, Lebanon and Syria, mainly populated by Arabs who resented the

حلب

دير زور

خان تومان

صفيرة

اديلبيه

تل الجميه

ابو حمور

ريحا

عارم

عدة الشمان

ميادين

الفدية

استدرود

تورخاد

تل رفعت

منبج

جرابلس

سكنة

دير حافر

عين العرب

sultan's rule, were seen to comprise the 'soft underbelly' of the Ottoman Empire, as well as providing the bridgehead between Turkey and the Arabian Peninsula and the holiest cities of Islam (Mecca and Medina).

In this theatre, the British Imperial forces, headquartered in Cairo, assumed the form of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force (EEF). The Central Powers side, headquartered in Damascus, was dominated by Ottoman Troops, but had a mixed Turkish-German command structure. For much of the war, this force was dominated by the Ottoman Fourth Army, technically led the Djemal Pasha, one of the 'Young Turk' triumvirs, although it was commanded in the field by the German Colonel Kress von Kressenstein. Laterally, and relevant to the present map, the Central Powers reenforced their effort upon the formation (in June 1917) of the Yıldırım ('Thunderbolt') Army Group, which featured well-armed crack troops and was led successively by the former Prussian War Minister, Field Marshal Eric von Falkenhayn, and the famed Gallipoli veterans, the German General Liman von Sanders and General Mustafa Kemal Pasha ('Atatürk').

For the first two years of the war, the Ottoman-German side was generally on the offensive, terrifying the British by invading the Sinai and mounting two (albeit unsuccessful) assaults upon the Suez Canal.

However, in 1916, the British were gradually able to improve their performance in Egypt. Meanwhile, the Arab Revolt (June 1916 – October 1918), in which forces loyal to the Sharif of Mecca, advised by 'Lawrence of Arabia', mounted an insurgency against the Ottomans in Hejaz and Transjordan, began to sap the Sublime Porte's strength and their authority in the Arab World.

By the beginning of 1917, the EEF had turned the tables, crossing onto Palestine and, albeit with difficulty, taking Jerusalem in December of that year.

However, the EEF seen lost its momentum, as it was compelled to send thousands of troops to the Western Front to counter a great German offensive. Despite valiant efforts, they became bogged down fighting in the Judean Hills and failed on two separate occasions to open up a new front by invading Transjordan in the Spring of 1918. However, the Ottoman-German side was worn down by the attacks and began to suffer from supply shortages.

The present map was made during the stalemate period, in the spring or summer of 1918, and graphically illustrates how the strong concentration of Ottoman forces in the Northern Levant would have discouraged the northward progress of British forces.

The gridlock was only shattered by the Battle of Megiddo, the 'Breakthrough at Nablus' (September 19-25, 1918), whereupon a force of 70,000 British Imperial troops, under General Edmund Allenby, backed by over 4,000 warriors loyal to Emir Faisal of Hejaz, broke the lines of an Ottoman force of 35,000 troops commanded by Liman von Sanders.

In the wake of Megiddo, the EEF and their Hejazi allies embarked upon a campaign to conquer Syria and Lebanon in anticipation of the end of the war; such an achievement would strengthen the Entente's leverage in any post-war settlement.

In what became known as the 'Pursuit to Haritan' the British-Hejazi forces chased the Ottoman Yıldırım Army and their allied detachments as they retreated northwards. The Entente forces mounted their offensive in two prongs, one departed from Haifa along the coast, on September 29, while the other would attempt to conquer Damascus (the headquarters of the Ottoman-German forces in the Levant and Arabia), before moving north through the interior, up the Beqaa Valley, and then over to Homs, Hama and Aleppo.

The Entente forces captured Damascus on October 1, 1918, just after the Ottoman-Germans beat a hasty retreat northward. Lawrence of Arabia, who was part of the conquering force, was disappointed not to have been amongst the first Entente troops to enter the city, especially as he envisaged Damascus as the future capital of an independent and unified Arab state.

Deploying from Damascus on October 3, the interior offensive forces entered Baalbek, in the Beqaa Valley, on October 10, after the town had been abandoned by the Ottomans. Next, the Entente forces briefly besieged Homs, taking the city on October 16. From there it was considered fairly easy running towards Aleppo.

Meanwhile, the Entente force's coastal campaign made short work of conquering Lebanon, encountered only very light resistance. They took Beirut on October 10, and Tripoli three days later. After consolidating their gains, the coastal force was able to re-enforce the inland Entente armies. The scene was now set for the attack on Aleppo.

Aleppo was considered to be the ultimate strategic prize in the Levant. With its famous ancient bazaar, Aleppo, with a population of 150,000, was the gateway to the heart of the Ottoman Empire. It was also in close proximity to the vital railway junction at Mouslimie Station, where the Levant-Hejaz railway system linked up with the Baghdad Railway, both systems being the main arteries of the Central Powers' war effort in the Middle East.

Aleppo was defenced by two Yıldırım Army divisions, one led by Nehen Pasha, and the other by Mustafa Kemal Pasha. Unfortunately for the defenders, they had only 7,000 troops at the disposal, as most of the Ottoman forces had withdrawn further to the north.

On October 23, the British commanders asked Mustafa Kemal Pasha to surrender the city, in return for favourable terms. This was refused.

On October 25, the forces of Emir Faisal of Hejaz took the initiative, mounting a daytime attack, but this was repulsed. However, the Hejazi forces executed another attack on the night of October 25-26, which caught the Ottomans on the back foot, and Aleppo fell, although only after hours of brutal street-by-street, hand-to-hand combat.

Mustafa Kemal Pasha's force held at Haritan, today commonly known in English as Hraytan. On October 26, in what became known as the 'Charge at Hartian', Indian detachments of the EEF, the Jodhpore and Mysore Lancer Regiments, made what at first seemed like a rash frontal attack upon the Ottoman lines (they were far outnumbered), and the attack was repulsed. The Indians tried again and were, once again, pushed back. However, while unsuccessful in and of itself, the frontal attacks proved strategically successful, as the following night they compelled Kemal to withdraw his force to Deir el Jemel, 32 km away from Aleppo, giving the Entente forces some valuable breathing room. Importantly, the Charge at Haritan was the last significant military action fought in the Levant during World War I.

On October 29, Hejazi forces took control of the vital railway junction at Mouslimie Station, so cutting all contact between Istanbul and the Ottoman forces in Iraq (as the railway was paired with the telegraph lines).

As it turned out, delegates representing the Sublime Porte and Britain signed the Armistice of Mudros (October 30, 1918), which formally ended the Ottoman's participation in World War I. It also ensured the collapse of the Ottoman Empire and the birth of the modern Middle East and the Republic of Turkey.

References: N/A – Map is an Unrecorded, Unique Item.

11.

Charles Hippolyte Joseph TESTUT (1816 - 1892).

Le Vieux Salomon, ou une Famille d'Esclaves au XIXe Siecle.

New Orleans: [Self-published by the Author] 200 rue de Chartres, 1872.

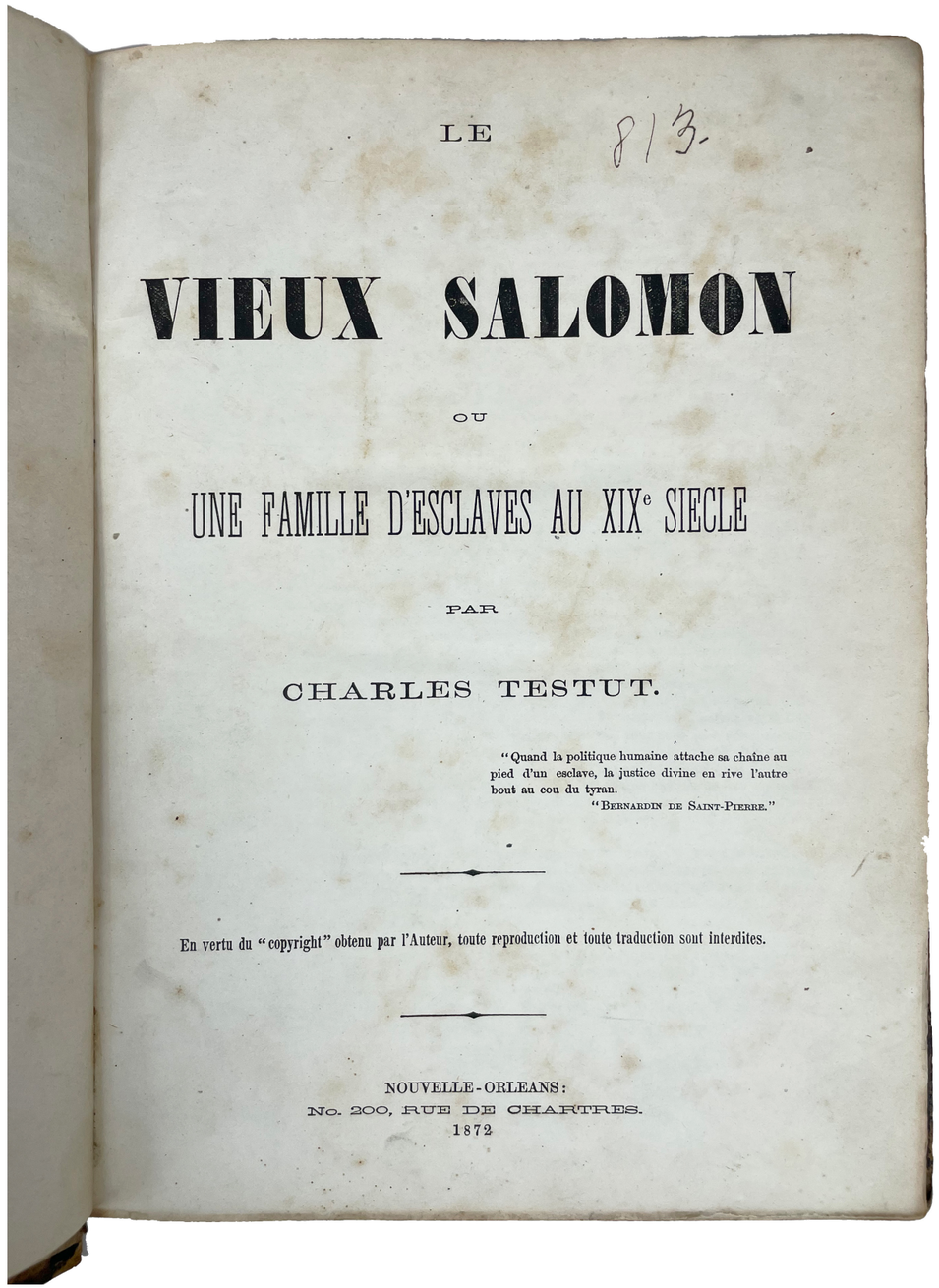
4° (29.5 x 21.5 cm): 1 f., 176 pp., with binder's ticket of 'S. Reichert, Book Binder and Stationer, 140 Royal Street, New Orleans' to inside front cover, contemporary half calf over marbled boards (Internally Good, some slight staining and toning to title and then sporadically, small dark stain to inside of gutter of middle leaves distant from text; binding with spine partially perished and front cover detached, else some staining and edgewear).

Very Rare - the first complete printing of the famous abolitionist novel 'Le Vieux Salomon' by Charles Testut, the French journalist, novelist, poet, physician, abolitionist, Marxist and long-time Louisiana resident; the drama is remarkable for being targeted to both a black and white audience, and for its raw and empathetic portrayal of the lives of slaves; written in 1858, for political reasons, it was not printed until well after the Civil War; self-published in New Orleans by the Author; today it is a classic of Creole and anti-slavery literature.

3.500 EUR

Charles Testut was a French physician-turned author, who lived for most of his life in New Orleans, whereupon he became an ardent Abolitionist and, eventually, a Marxist. He wrote the manuscript for Le Vieux Salomon in 1858, but due to its anti-slavery content, it could not be published (at least not locally) until after the Civil War.

The character 'Vieux Salomon' (Old Salomon) is not the protagonist of the novel but rather the narrator, being a former slave who heads a secret abolitionist society, *Frères de la Croyance Universelle*, whose membership crossed racial and gender lines. Set in the 1840s, Salomon tells the story of an enslaved couple from Guadeloupe, Rose and Casimir, who are purchased by an American abolitionist who transports then to Louisiana, whereupon he pledges to give them their freedom. Sadly, their saviour dies before he can secure their manumission, and Rose and Casimir remain enslaved. They are then transferred to a new master, a sadistic monster, who rapes Rose. Rose, however, manages to escape and go on the run for two years, before being recaptured. Just as she is about to be brutally punished for her escape, Casimir kills the slave master, and the couple flee together to Mobile, Alabama. There, Casimir is arrested and returned to New Orleans to stand trial for murder; however, before he is sentenced, Vieux Salomon's secret society manages to free him. The society then spirits the couple to New York, and the back to their native Guadeloupe, where they live as free people. Curiously, near the end of the story (which, we recall, was written in 1858), Salomon predicts the outbreak of the U.S. Civil War and the emancipation of all America's slaves.



LE 813.

VIEUX SALOMON

OU

UNE FAMILLE D'ESCLAVES AU XIXe SIECLE

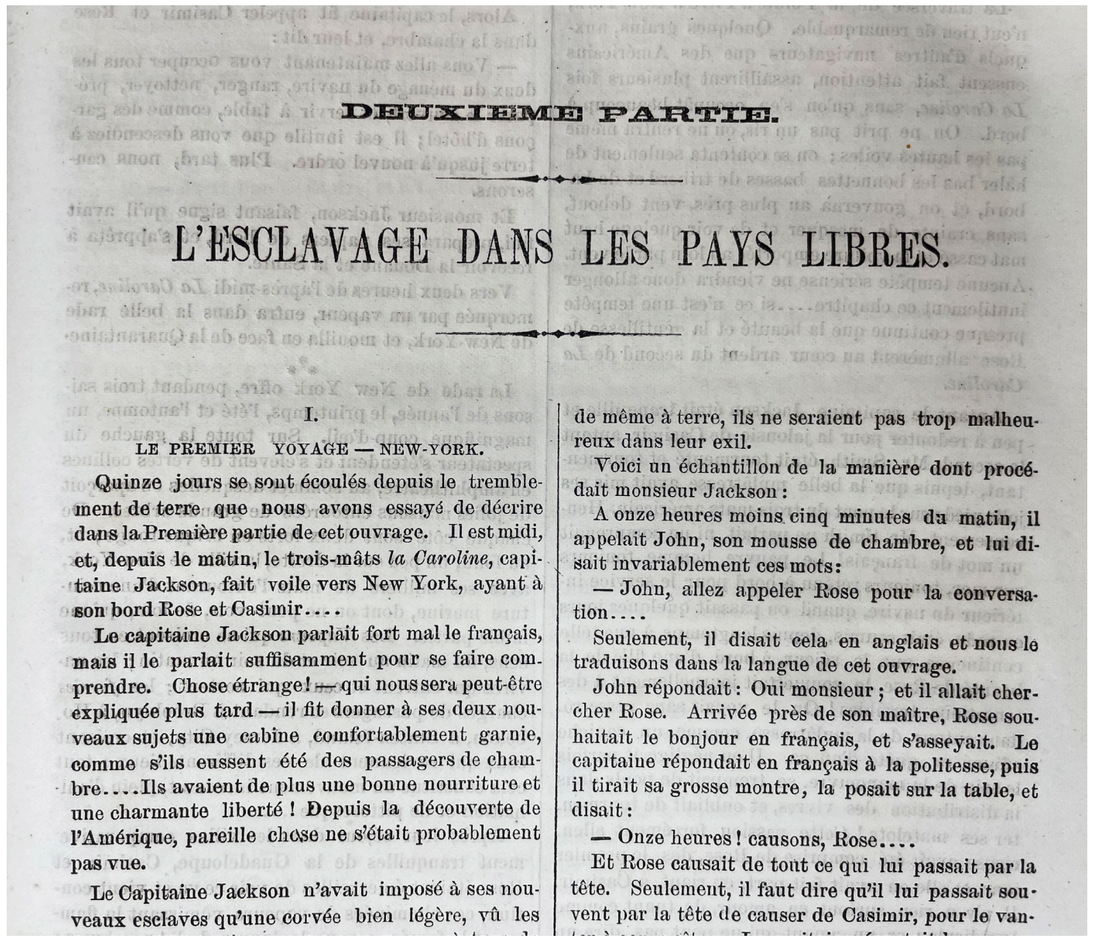
PAR

CHARLES TESTUT.

"Quand la politique humaine attache sa chaîne au pied d'un esclave, la justice divine en rive l'autre bout au cou du tyran.
"BERNARDIN DE SAINT-PIERRE."

En vertu du "copyright" obtenu par l'Auteur, toute reproduction et toute traduction sont interdites.

NOUVELLE-ORLEANS:
No. 200, RUE DE CHARTRES.
1872



DEUXIEME PARTIE.

L'ESCLAVAGE DANS LES PAYS LIBRES.

I.

LE PREMIER VOYAGE — NEW-YORK.

Quinze jours se sont écoulés depuis le tremblement de terre que nous avons essayé de décrire dans la Première partie de cet ouvrage. Il est midi, et, depuis le matin, le trois-mâts *la Caroline*, capitaine Jackson, fait voile vers New York, ayant à son bord Rose et Casimir....

Le capitaine Jackson parlait fort mal le français, mais il le parlait suffisamment pour se faire comprendre. Chose étrange! — qui nous sera peut-être expliquée plus tard — il fit donner à ses deux nouveaux sujets une cabine comfortablement garnie, comme s'ils eussent été des passagers de chambre....Ils avaient de plus une bonne nourriture et une charmante liberté! Depuis la découverte de l'Amérique, pareille chose ne s'était probablement pas vue.

Le Capitaine Jackson n'avait imposé à ses nouveaux esclaves qu'une corvée bien légère, vû les de même à terre, ils ne seraient pas trop malheureux dans leur exil.

Voici un échantillon de la manière dont procédait monsieur Jackson:

A onze heures moins cinq minutes du matin, il appelait John, son mousse de chambre, et lui disait invariablement ces mots:

— John, allez appeler Rose pour la conversation....

Seulement, il disait cela en anglais et nous le traduisons dans la langue de cet ouvrage.

John répondait: Oui monsieur; et il allait chercher Rose. Arrivée près de son maître, Rose souhaitait le bonjour en français, et s'asseyait. Le capitaine répondait en français à la politesse, puis il tirait sa grosse montre, la posait sur la table, et disait:

— Onze heures! causons, Rose....

Et Rose causait de tout ce qui lui passait par la tête. Seulement, il faut dire qu'il lui passait souvent par la tête de causer de Casimir, pour le van-

Le Vieux Salomon was initially published serially, in 1871, in Testut's own short-lived Marxist newspaper, *L'Équité*, while the present work represents the first complete printing (i.e., as a book), issued in 1872, privately published by the author at his premises at 200 Chartres Street, New Orleans.

Importantly, unlike most abolitionist works, which were often rigidly moralistic, formulaic and impersonal in tone, *Le Vieux Salomon* portrays the lives of slaves with a deep sensitivity, frankness and emotion, indicative of Testut's strong personal relationships with many former slaves. Moreover, while most abolitionist literature was written for white audiences, *Le Vieux Salomon* was intended to be consumed by both members of the black Creole community and enlightened or curious francophone whites.

Charles Testut: Journalist, Novelist, Poet, Physician, Abolitionist and Marxist

Charles Hippolyte Joseph Testut (1816 – 1892) was a fascinating and unusual character, variously a journalist, novelist, poet, physician, abolitionist and Marxist. A native of Auxerre, France, in his early twenties he moved to New York, where, in 1839, he started a short-lived francophone newspaper, *L'Indicateur*. At some point, he gained training in medicine, for shortly thereafter he appears as a physician working in Pointe-à-Pitre, Guadeloupe. When Pointe-à-Pitre was levelled by an earthquake in 1843, Testut moved to New Orleans, a city that was then still about 50% francophone.

Once in New Orleans, he turned to writing fiction that revolved around Louisianan subjects. He initially wrote a serial of fiction works under the title the *Veillées louisianaises* (1849), which were commercially successful and locally acclaimed. His other titles included the novels *Saint-Denis* (1849) and *Les Mystères de La Nouvelle-Orléans* (1852-54); the poetry works *Les Échos* (1849) and *Fleurs d'été* (1851); and the *Portraits littéraires de La Nouvelle-Orléans* (1851) and *Les Mystères de La Nouvelle-Orléans* (1852-54). In 1849, he also became the editor of the weekly newspaper *La Chronique*.

Testut's social and political views were radically progressive for the time, as he was an ardent advocate of economic, racial and gender equality, sentiments not generally shared by his fellow white Creole Louisianans, nor the greater white community at large. Also somewhat unusually for the time, he socialized with African Americans and was said to have been an enthusiast of black Creole spiritualism. Testut wrote the manuscript for the fiercely abolitionist *Le Vieux Salomon* in the late 1850s, when publishing such a work in New Orleans would have been downright dangerous.

By the late 1860s, Testut became an adherent of Marxism, which would have made him a complete outlier, even in his liberal milieu. He founded the short-lived Marxist newspaper, *L'Équité, Journal du Progrès Universal* (published from April 9 to September 24, 1871). While *Le Vieux Salomon* attracted a great deal of acclaim in the liberal-minded elements of the Louisiana francophone community, including many black Creole readers, it was his last major public project, and he died in obscurity in New Orleans twenty years later. Today Testut should be remembered as a brave, albeit eccentric, original thinker and crusader for social justice.

A Note on Rarity

The present work is very rare, consistent with it having been privately published by the author. We can trace 6 institutional examples, held by the New York Public Library; Howard University Library; Duke University Library; University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; University of New Orleans (Earl K. Long Library); and the Library of Congress.

References: New York Public Library: NKV+ (Testut, C. Vieux Salomon); Howard University Library: M813.3 T28; Duke University Library: PQ3939.T4 V5 2003; University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill: PQ3939.T4 V5; 1872 University of New Orleans (Earl K. Long Library): René Grandjean Collection 85-27; OCLC: 5771631; Emily Suzanne CLARK, A Luminous Brotherhood: Afro-Creole Spiritualism in Nineteenth-Century New Orleans (2016), p. 26; Edgar Tristram THOMPSON, The Plantation: A Bibliography (1957), p. 80; Edward Larocque TINKER, Les écrits de langue française en Louisiane au XIXe siècle: essais biographiques et bibliographiques (1957), p. 462;

SOUTH AFRICA – CAPE TOWN
ANTI-SLAVE TRADE BLOCKADE OF AFRICA

12.

Alexander Thomas Emeric VIDAL (1792 - 1863) et al. / William Fitzwilliam OWEN (1774 - 1857).
Survey of the Cape of Good Hope. By Lieut. A.T.E. Vidal, of H.M.S. Leven, assisted by Capt.n Cha.s Lechmere, R.N. Lieut. T. Boteler, Mr. H.A. Gibbons, Adm.lty Mid.n under the direction of Capt.n W.F.W. Owen. 1822.
London: Hydrographical Office of the Admiralty, 4th March 1828.

Copper engraving, on fine wove paper watermarked 'T. Edmond[s] / 18… [incomplete date]', contemporary letterpress chart seller's stamp to lower margin: 'Sold by R.B. Bate, 21 Poultry, for the Lords Commiss.rs of the Admiralty, by their Appointment.' (Good, some old closed tears from right margin just entering image and a couple small chips of loss to blank right margin; some light creasing; light stains, especially to lefthand margin), 68 x 50 cm (27 x 19.5 inches).

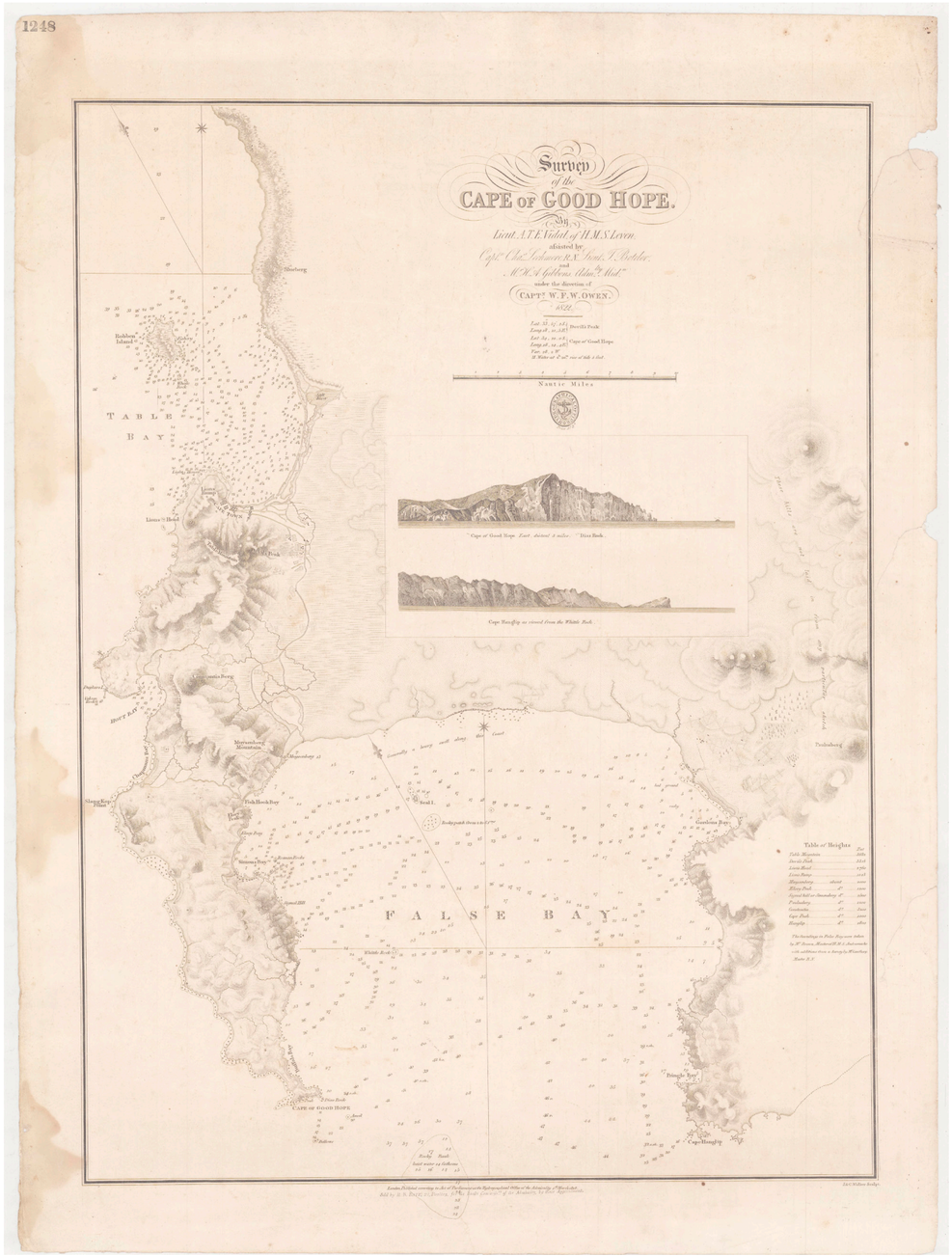
The first edition of the 'gold standard' survey of the Cape of Good Hope, that served as the authoritative sea chart of the approaches to Cape Town and the rounding of the Cape for decades, one of the principal and finest products of Captain William Fitzwilliam Owen's monumental expedition to scientifically map all of the coastlines of southern and eastern Africa, done both to expand Britain's imperial footprint and to facilitate the Royal Navy's 'Blockade of Africa' against maritime slave traders; the chart is predicated upon trigonometrical surveys spearheaded by Owen's righthand man, Lieutenant (later Vice-Admiral) Alexander Thomas Emeric Vidal – very rare.

2.800 EUR

The present chart was one of the most important and technically impressive elements of one of the most ambitious maritime mapping endeavours in history. From 1821 to 1826, Captain William Fitzwilliam Owen (1774 - 1857), commanding the sloop HMS Leven, accompanied by the brig HMS Barracouta, scientifically mapped 30,000 miles of the coastlines of southern and eastern Africa, all the way from Cape of Good Hope to the Horn of Africa. Owen was already renowned for his stellar mapping the East Indies and the Canadian Great Lakes (1815-6).

Owen's African expedition had a dual purpose, first, to give a precise knowledge of the coasts of southern and eastern Africa to expand Britain's imperial footprint, and second, to allow the Royal Navy to enforce the Blockade of Africa (1808-70), Britain's long-running mission to shut down the maritime slave trade. Indeed, the Royal Navy's vessels needed an 'equalizer' to interdict slave traders, who often used their familiarity with local waters to evade capture. Owen, who was an ardent abolitionist, pursued the mission with extraordinary zeal.

Importantly, the surveys made by Owen and his an



Survey of the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

By

Lieut. A.T.E. Vidal, of H.M.S. Leven,

assisted by

Capt.n Cha.s Lechmere R.N. Lieut.t T. Boteler,

and

M.r H.A. Gibbons, Adm.lty Mid.n

under the direction of

CAPT.N W.F.W. OWEN.

1822.

Lat. 33° 57′ 2 S. } Devil's Peak
Long. 18 „ 21 „ 5 E. }

Lat. 34 „ 22 „ 0 S. } Cape of Good Hope
Long. 18 „ 24 „ 4 E. }

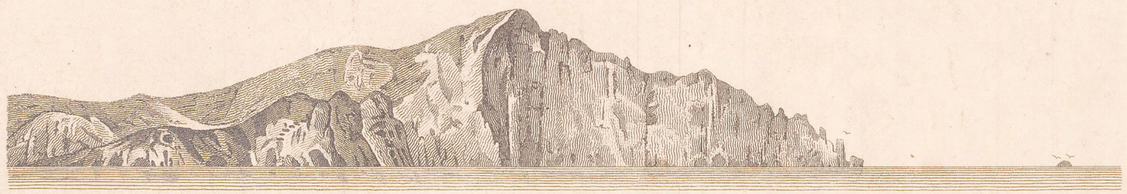
Var. 28 „ 2 W

H. Water at 2.h 20.m rise of tide 5 feet.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Nautic Miles

HYDROGRAPHICAL OFFICE
Price 3.s 3.d



Cape of Good Hope *East, distant 3 miles.* Dias Rock.



Cape Hanglip *as viewed from the Whittle Rock.*

These hills are not laid in the Plan

Blueberg

Robben Island

Fishery

Whale Rock

Salt River

TABLE BAY

Light House

Lions Rump

CAPE TOWN

Lions Head

Table Mountain

Devil's Peak

uncommonly skilled lieutenants were of phenomenal accuracy and quality, such that their charts formed the basis of the maritime mapping of most parts of southern and eastern Africa for decades. In some cases, they were not superseded until well into the 20th century. As such, the Owen-HMS Leven surveys are considered the 'gold standard' of African hydrography.

The Present Chart in Focus

Cape Town had been the Royal Navy's principal base in southern and eastern Africa ever since it was conquered by Britain from the Netherlands in 1806. As such, it played key role in the Blockade of Africa, as from Cape Town the Royal Navy's ships fanned out to capture slavers all along the coasts of southern and eastern Africa, hauling them in to the Cape to face justice. Moreover, the Cape of Good Hope was one of the great landmarks and hazards of global maritime navigation. As such, the Owen expedition's mapping of the Cape was one of its first and main priorities.

While the waters of the Cape of Good Hope area had been surveyed before, on several occasions, these efforts left much to be desired. This was in good part since these coastlines were most treacherous, while the waters were extremely violent, ensuring that surveys were a great challenge.

In August 1822, Owen placed the expedition's mapping the Cape of Good Hope under the charge of Lieutenant (later Vice-Admiral) Alexander Thomas Emeric Vidal (1792 - 1863), who was shortly to become the second-in-command of the mission. Vidal was by then a highly experienced hydrographer and mariner, having joined the navy at only the age of 11. By the time he joined Owen's crew on the HMS Leven, in 1818, he had already worked as a hydrographer in wide variety of theatres, ranging from the West Indies, to Spain, to the Canadian Great Lakes.

Vidal's surveying team on the Cape assignment included Captain Charles Lechmere, Lieutenant Thomas Boteler and Midshipman H.A. Gibbons.

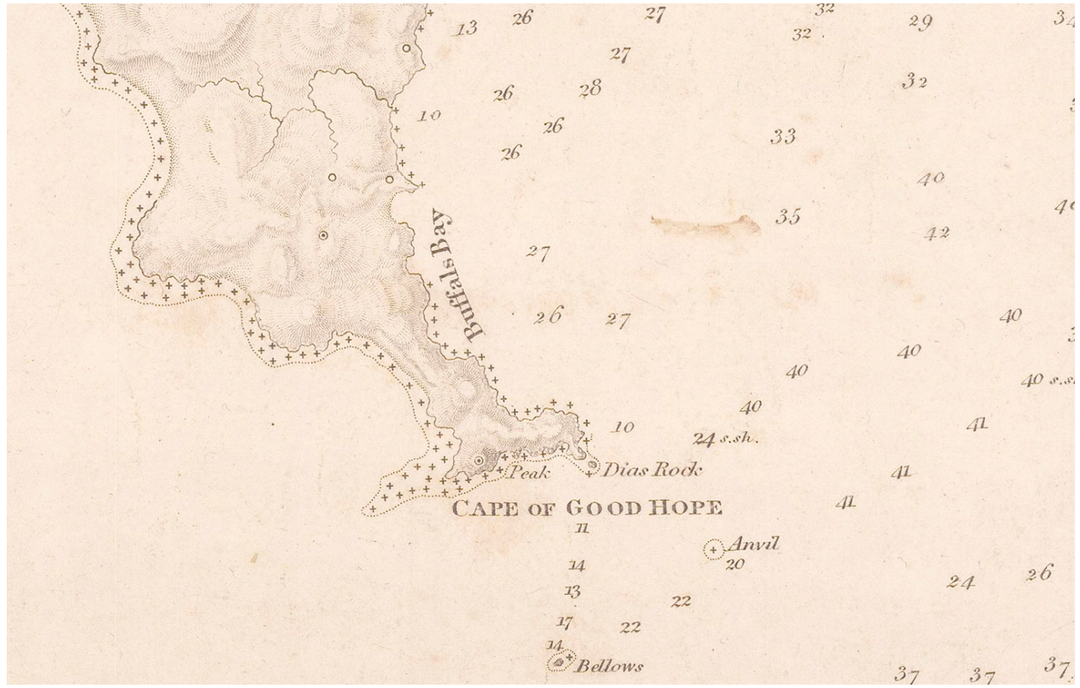
The survey, done by advanced trigonometrical methods anchored by astronomical observations, captured the entire Cape of Good Hope vicinity, from just north of 'Blueberg' (Blaauwberg), above Table Bay, in the north, down past Cape Hanglip, in the southeast. The city of Cape Town, with its citadel (Cape Castle) and even grid of streets is depicted along Table Bay, middle left. The delineation of the coastlines is very precise, while copious bathymetric soundings are shown in the harbours, such as Table Bay, Hout Bay, Simons Bay (home to key Royal Navy installations), while offshore hazards are marked. Anchorages, jetties and navigational beacons are depicted, while the land features a great deal of topographical information, including mountains, roads farmland, and rural settlements. In the lower right corner is a 'Table of Heights', listing the elevations of the area's main peaks (ex. Table Mountain is given as 3,582 feet).

In the centre of the chart are two profile views of the key sections of the coastline, being 'Cape of Good Hope East distant 3 miles / Dias Rock' (upper); and 'Cape Hanglip as viewed from the Whittle Rock' (lower).

Vidal's chart of the Cape was first published (as here) by the Hydrographic Office in 1828 and was universally admired for its stellar accuracy. It was widely copied, in whole, or in part, by various mapmakers for decades. The chart was reissued by the Admiralty in revised editions, but still generally true to its original form, as late as 1864. Thus, it was indeed the 'gold standard' of the 19th century hydrography of the Cape of Good Hope, an indispensable guide for countless mariners and anti-slaving operations.

A Note on Rarity

Curiously, despite its considerable importance, the present work, like all first editions of the Owen-H.M.S. Leven charts, is very rare. The Hydrographic Office issued them in only very small print runs, leaving private sector chart makers to produce derivatives in larger quantities.



We can trace 6 institutional examples of the present 1828 first edition of Vidal's chart of the Cape, held by the British Library; National Maritime Museum (Greenwich); National Library of South Africa; National Library of Australia; Harvard University; and the American Geographical Society Library-University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. We are aware of only a single sales record from the last generation, being an example with astoundingly hideous modern colour. Later editions of the chart are likewise great rarities.

It should be noted that the Hydrographic Office 'tweaked' examples of the first edition, adding or adjusting some details, without changing the imprint line in the bottom margin. The present example seems to be an early printing of the first edition, as it predates the addition of some details that appear on the examples held by, for example, the National Library of Australia and the American Geographical Society Library, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee.

Vidal's original manuscript, upon which the present chart is based, survives today in the U.K. Hydrographic Office Archive (shelfmark: SVY/A/B772).

References: British Library: SEC.11.(636.); National Library of Australia: MAP Lort Stokes Special Col./11; American Geographical Society Library, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee: 370-d Cape of Good Hope A-1822; Harvard University: MAP-LC G8502.C35P5 1822 .V5 1828; National Library of South Africa: KHACPE1828; OCLC: 219759596, 538062228; Norwich's Maps of Africa (1997), p. 261.

13.

[Henry FRERE (1733 – 1792)].
A Short History of Barbados, from its First Discovery and Settlement to the End of the Year 1767.
London: Printed for J. Dodsley, 1768.

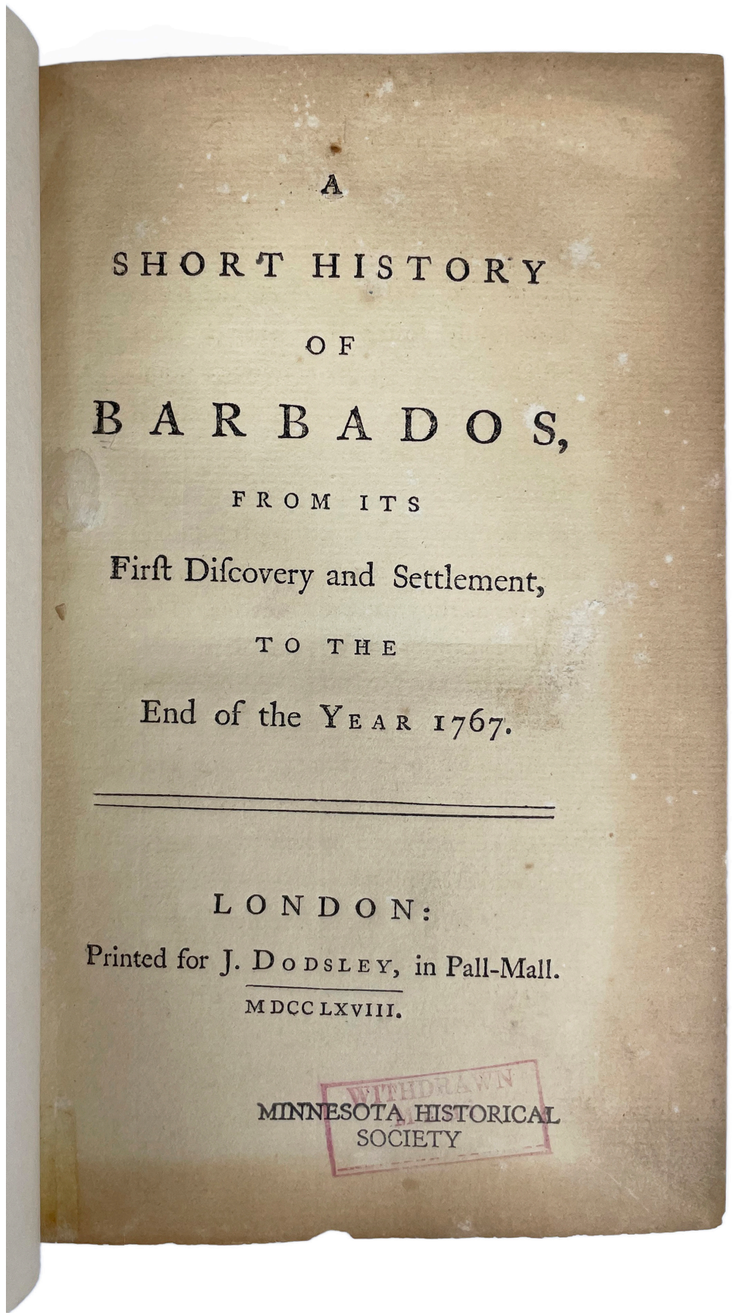
8° (20 x 12 cm): viii, 121, [2] pp., new endpapers, title bearing handstamp of the 'Minnesota Historical Society' overstamped with a 'Withdrawn' handstamp; elegantly bound in later robust full tan calf with debossed title to spine (Very Good, overall clean and crisp with just some light toning to title and final leaf and then just the odd tiny spot here and there; binding with just some light shelf-wear).

A lucidly written overview of the first 140 years of Barbados history, especially valuable for its lively treatment of the internal political undercurrents that buffeted the island in the 18th century; while issued anonymously, the work is known to have been written by Henry Frere, a leading member of the plantocracy and the island's government; published in the immediate wake of the Stamp Act Crisis, Frere emphasizes Barbados's loyalty to the British crown, while the strong Tory views he expressed in the work placed him in a very public and heated showdown with one of the island's other grandees - commercially rare.

2.200 EUR

This pleasantly readable work provides an intriguing overview of the history of Barbados from its founding by the first English settlers until the 1767, the time of writing. While anonymous, modern scholarship (see Jerome S. Handler, *A Guide to Source Materials for the Study of Barbados History*, p. 41) has convincingly demonstrated that it was written by Henry Frere, a scion of an old planter family and subsequently a member of the island's executive council.

The work describes Barbados's early settlers, and its state during the English Civil War, the Cromwellian Era, and the rise of its massively important sugar-slave economy. Particularly interesting is Frere's treatment of the complex internal political rivalries and debates that buffeted the island and during the 18th century, of which some of these dramas the author was an eyewitness. Frere reveals many sharp opinions in these matters, and seems to have hewed a distinctly Tory line, favouring the supremacy of the British crown over the claimed privileges of partial self-determination advanced by some of the island's local leaders. Indeed, as the present work was written in the immediate wake of the Stamp Act Crisis in the Thirteen Colonies, one of Frere's main objectives here was to demonstrate Barbados's steadfast loyalty to Britain.


A
SHORT HISTORY
OF
BARBADOS,
FROM ITS
First Discovery and Settlement,
TO THE
End of the YEAR 1767.
LONDON:
Printed for J. DODSLEY, in Pall-Mall.
MDCCLXVIII.
WITHDRAWN
MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

There then follows standalone sections on Barbados's 'Constitution' and 'Trade, Soil and Climate', which emphasises the sugar-slave plantation economy, while the work concludes with 'A List of Commanders in Chief of Barbados from its First Settlment'.

Frere's Tory opinions made him the target of one of his peers, Sir John Gay Alleyne (1724 – 1801), perhaps Barbados's greatest planter and the Speaker of the House of Assembly. Alleyne believed that members of the island's Assembly, like members of the British House of Commons possessed 1) freedom from arrest; (2) freedom of speech in the Assembly; and (3) free access to a representative of the Crown.

In the present work (pp. 81-4), Frere opined that Alleyne's claims of such privileges were utter nonsense. This angered Alleyne so greatly that he published his own work anonymously (although it was always known to have been written by him), *Remarks upon a book, intitled, A Short History of Barbados: in which the partial and unfair representations of the author upon the subjects of his history in general, and upon that of the demand of privleges in particular, are detected and exposed* (Barbados, re-printed in London for J. Almon, 1768), that accused Frere of profligate plagiarism and for attempting "to inculcate a doctrine of the most abject and undistinguishing submission to our governors, by discouraging every effort of liberty, if it takes the form of opposition, in the representatives of the people."

An early 19th century historian of Barbados, John Poyer, remarked that the invective of Frere and Alleyne's books "produced a duel between the two gentlemen; and though it ended without bloodshed, the dispute laid the foundation of an enmity which had a visible influence on the politics of the literary antagonists during their lives."

In response, Frere quickly published a "A new edition, corrected and enlarged" of the present work, within of Alleyne's salvos, he retorted that "These remarks contain some assertions that are false, many confutable, and all of them uncandid and ungenerous. They are written with the peevishness of a child whose playthings have been disturbed". A more balanced description of Frere's work was given by Jerome Handler, who called it "A well-known local history designed to show that "Barbados hath always preserved a uniform and steady attachment to Great Britain and therefore is entitled to the affection and indulgence of the mother country". The early historical sections rely on a variety of sources such as the island's laws, and there is some useful information on eighteenth-century administrative structure, economy, trade, etc." (Handler, p. 41).

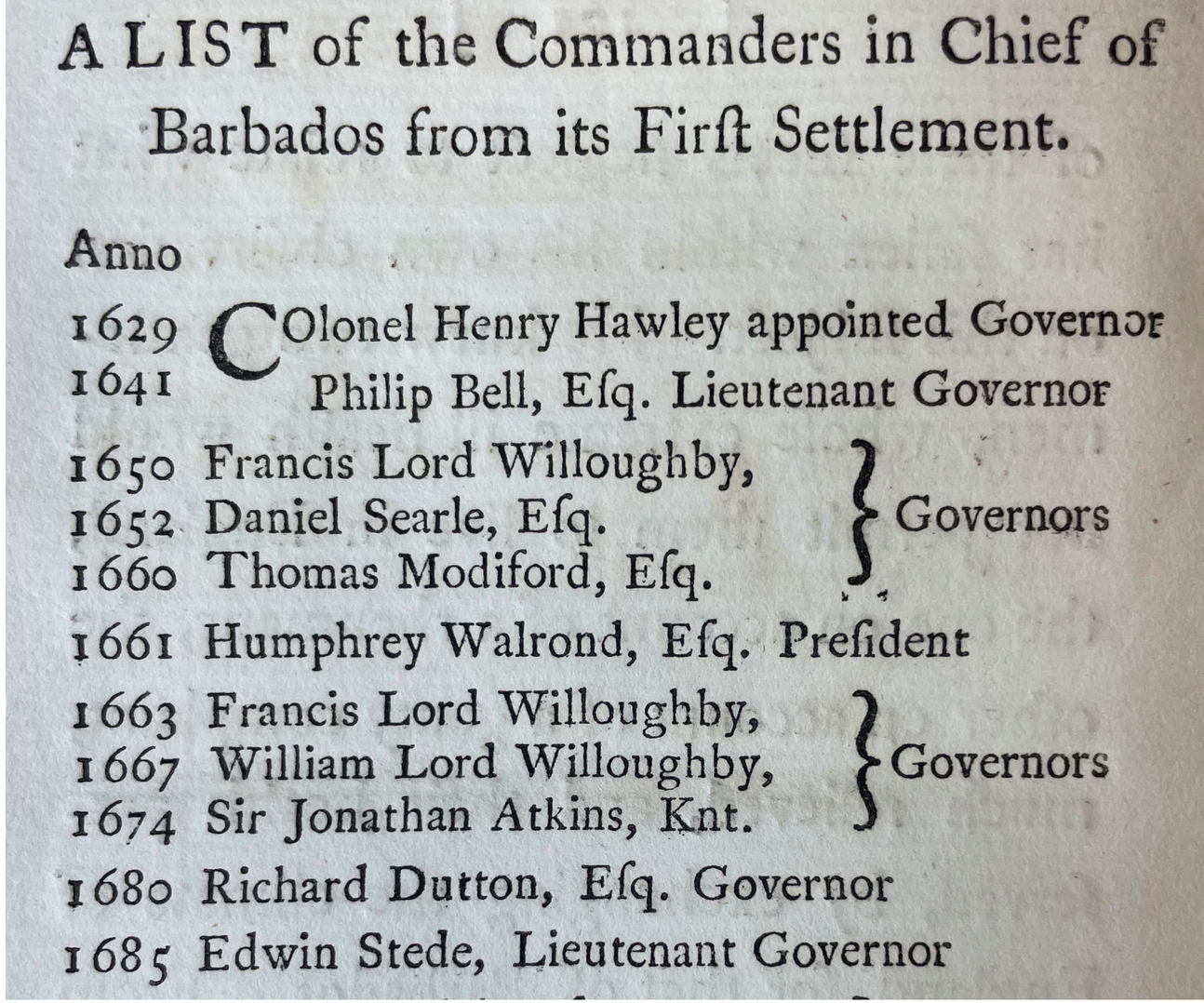
Frere's *A Short History of Barbados* was widely read by statesmen and intellectuals across the British Empire and the United States. Interestingly, the examples owned Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson (both held by the Library of Congress) and John Adams (Boston Public Library) survive today.

While The Bowyer *Ledgers record* that only 250 examples of the present first edition of Frere's work was published, today we can trace over a dozen institutional examples. However, the work is quite rare commercially, we can cite only a single other example as having appeared on the market in the last decade.

Henry Frere: Barbadian Statesman, Historian and Art Connoisseur

Henry Frere (1733 – 1792) was one of the most prominent Barbadians of his era. In 1749, he inherited the Kingland Estate from his grandfather, Thomas Applewhaite Frere, making him a very wealthy young man. Frere was a longtime major business partner of the Lascelles Family and acquired several other properties in Barbados. He served as a member of the island's Council (i.e., the governor's cabinet), and was its President from 1790 to 1793, in which capacity he was briefly Barbados's Acting Governor in 1790 and 1791.

As an interesting aside, Frere is well known for having acquired the greatest painting to have ever appeared in Barbados during the 18th century. He bought Benjamin West's Rise to Power (1786), a monumental painting of Jesus Christ, that had recently been exhibited at London's Royal Academy. Frere had it shipped to Barbados, where it was displayed in the St. George Parish Church. However, Frere soon removed the painting from the church after having a "falling out" with its rector, the Reverend John Carter. Rise to Power was then kept in an outbuilding of one of the Frere properties, the Lower Estate Plantation, for the next 30 years. In 1820, the painting was returned to the St. George's Church, where it remains on display to this day.


A LIST of the Commanders in Chief of Barbados from its First Settlement.

Anno

1629 COlonel Henry Hawley appointed Governor
1641 Philip Bell, Esq. Lieutenant Governor
1650 Francis Lord Willoughby,
1652 Daniel Searle, Esq. } Governors
1660 Thomas Modiford, Esq.
1661 Humphrey Walrond, Esq. President
1663 Francis Lord Willoughby,
1667 William Lord Willoughby, } Governors
1674 Sir Jonathan Atkins, Knt.
1680 Richard Dutton, Esq. Governor
1685 Edwin Stede, Lieutenant Governor

References: British Library: 978.d.29.; OCLC: 11277429; Jerome S. HANDLER, A Guide to Source Materials for the Study of Barbados History, 1627 – 1834 (Carbondale: Southern Illinois University Press, 1971), p. 41; MASLEN & LANCASTER (eds.), The Bowyer Ledgers: The Printing Accounts of William Bowyer Father and Son (1991), 4727 [noting 250 examples printed]; RAGATZ, p.182; SABIN, 3288; SOWERBY, Catalogue of the Library of Thomas Jefferson, 465.

ANGOLA – EARLY OIL (PETROLEUM) EXPLORATION

14.

COMPANHIA DE PETRÓLEO DE ANGOLA. / James J. McGOWAN (Petroleum Engineer).
[Set of 2 Cyanotype Maps and 1 Line Chart of 1920s Oil Exploration in Angola].
Luanda, 1923 /1927.

A trio of very large format diagrams (2 blueprint maps, 1 line chart) made for the Companhia de Petróleo de Angola in the 1920s, when it was prospecting the Cuanza (Kwanza) Basin, one of Africa's great petroleum deposits; the works were drafted by James J. McGowan, a larger-than-life Irish-American engineer who later became a pillar of Luanda's business community; the 2 blueprints are, respectively, sophisticated topographical and geological maps of the promising Capolo Dome area, about 300 km SES of Luanda, while the line chart records the drilling progress of several of the Companhia's key oil wells – rare survivors, as very original artifacts remain from one of Sub-Saharan Africa's first major petroleum projects, prefiguring the rise of Angola as one of the today's great oil producers.

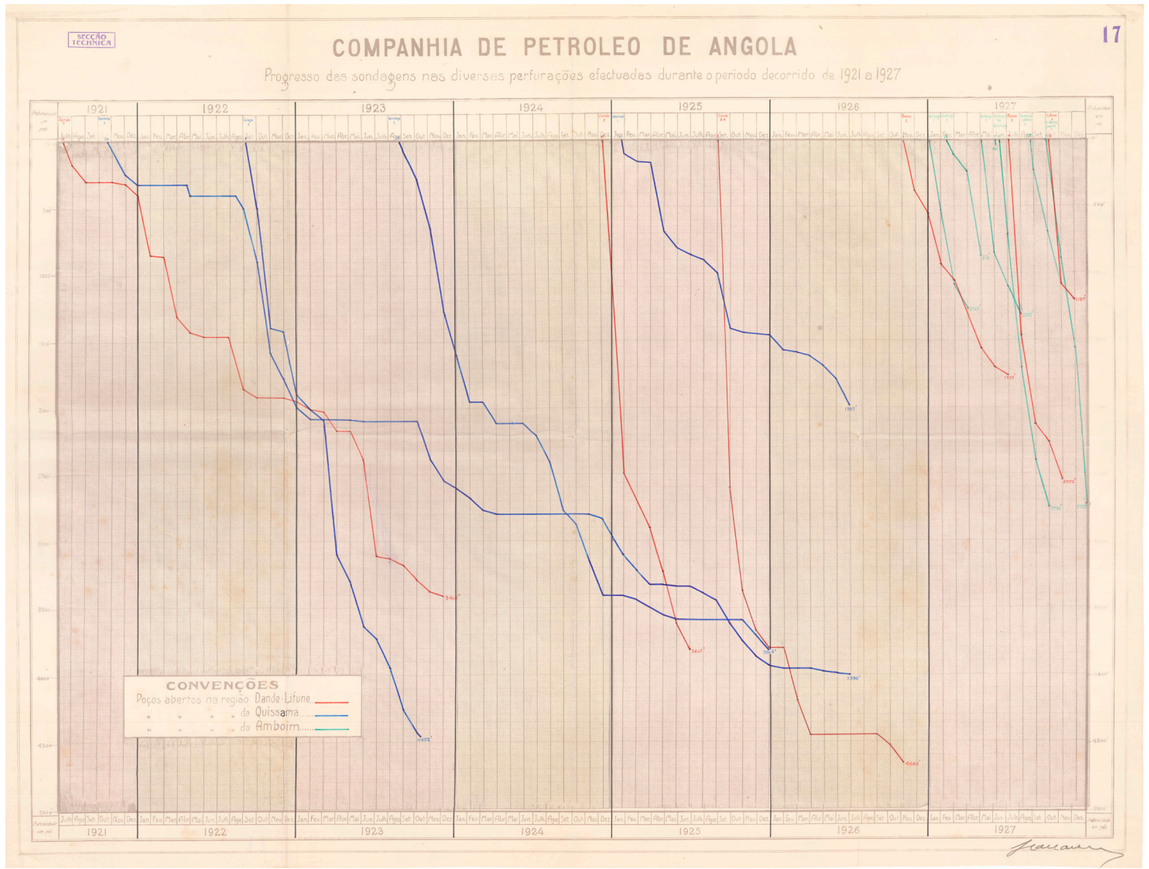
1.800 EUR

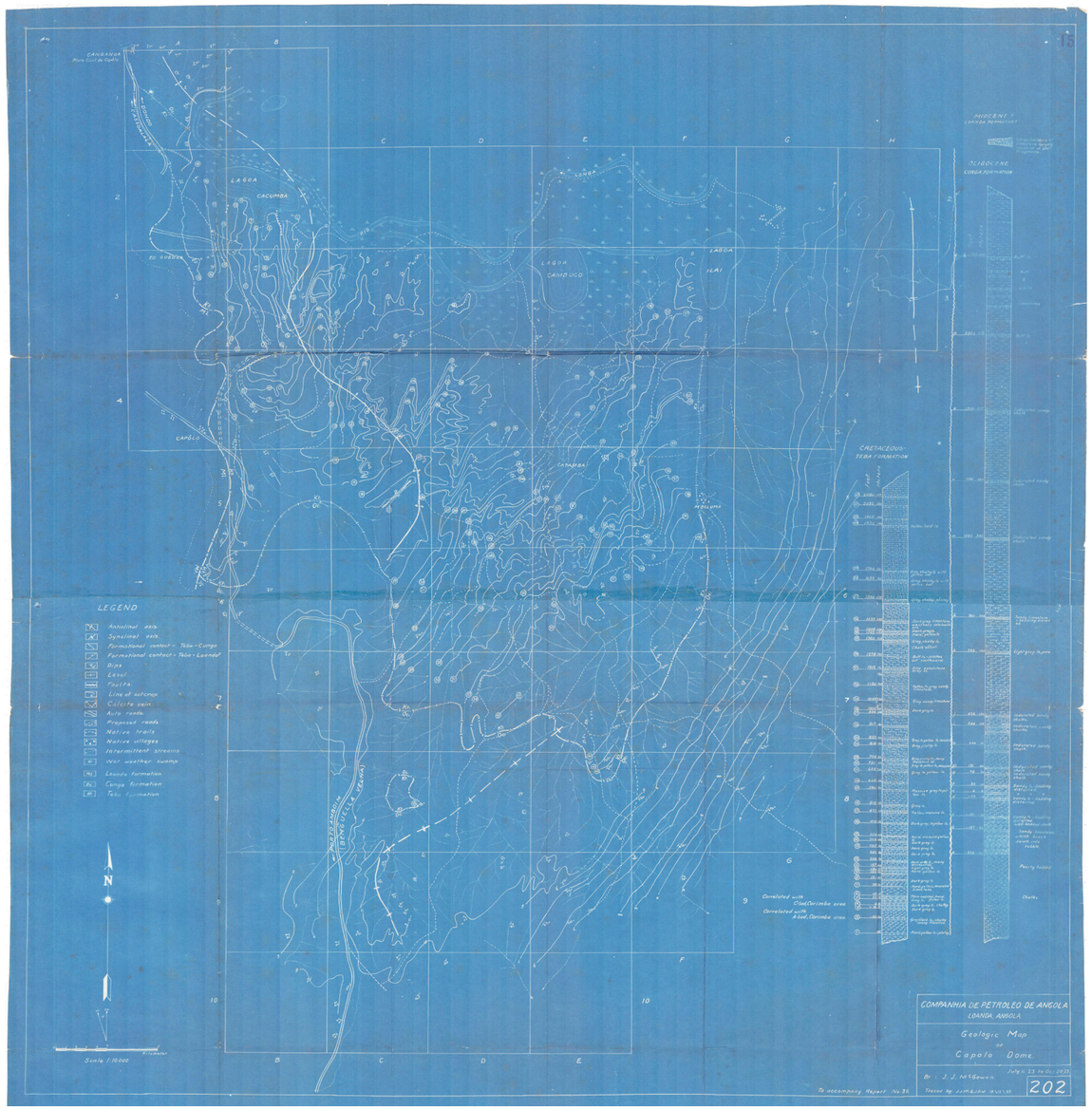
Portuguese traders were aware of the existence of bituminous deposits in Angola since at least as early as 1767. However, several attempts in the 19th century to establish commercially exploitable oil wells all proved unsuccessful.

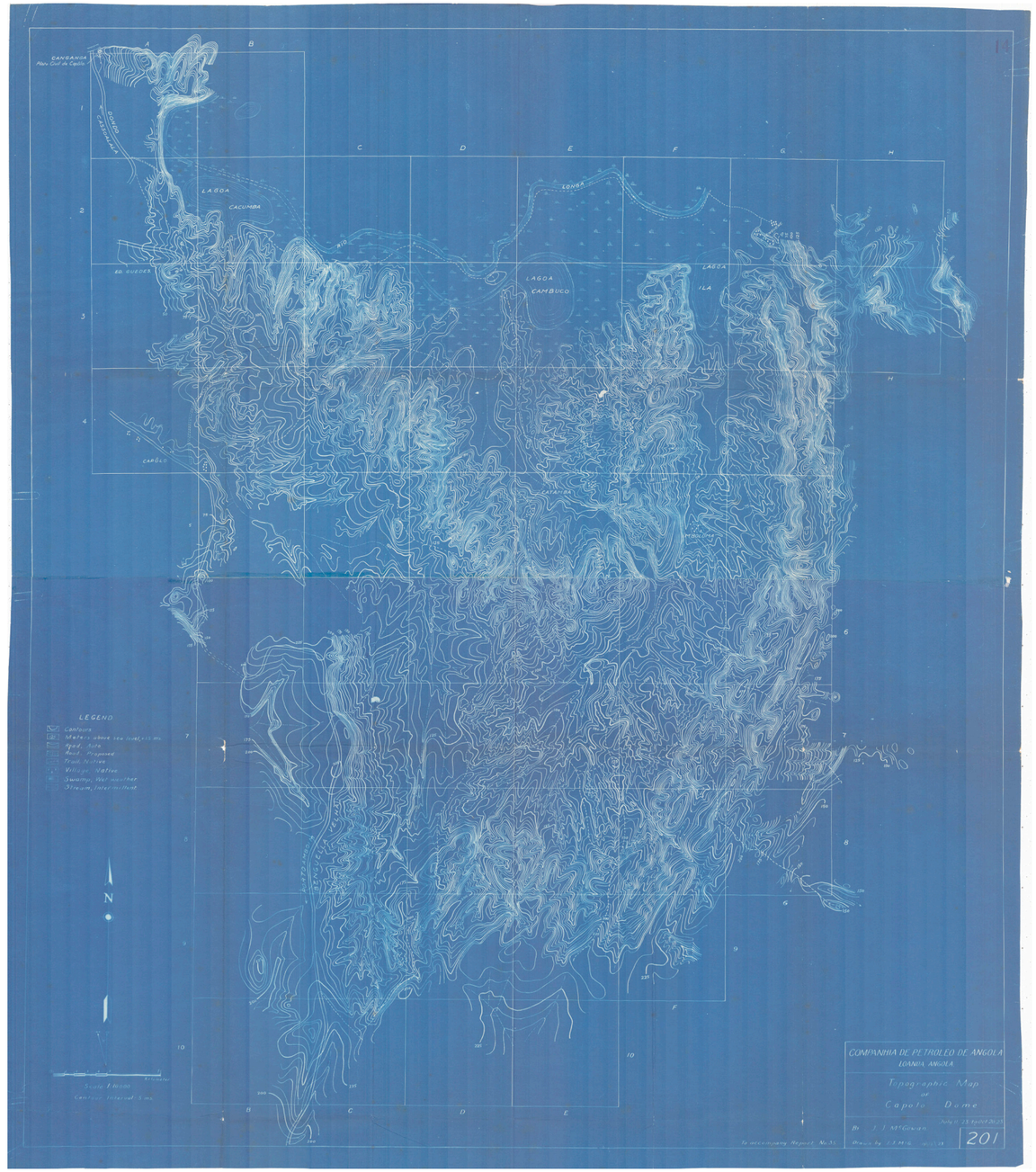
In 1916, the World War I rise in oil prices led the Portuguese colonial regime to establish the Companhia de Petróleo de Angola, with a mandate towards scientific oil prospecting and modern industrial exploitation. In 1919, the Companhia signed a partnership with the Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corporation, to which the Portuguese government gave exclusive rights to explore and drill for oil in Angola for period of 20 years.

The Companhia de Petróleo de Angola-Sinclair Consolidated spent generously on the best international staff and equipment, creating world-class prospecting operations. Most of the focus lay with the onshore parts of the Cuanza (Kwanza) Basin, a vast petroleum reservoir that lay below both under the Cuanza Sul and Cuanza Norte districts of Angola, as well as offshore under the Atlantic.

Overall, the exploration operations were quite successful, as large commercially viable deposits were found in several locations. However, the challenges of building the necessary infrastructure in a relatively undeveloped region caused delays in bringing the test drill sites online. In 1931, global oil prices collapsed, due the fall in demand owing to the Great Depression and a surplus in supply due to the discovery of massive reserves in Texas. As such, the Companhia de Petróleo de Angola-Sinclair Consolidated enterprise essentially ceased operations that year, although it was not officially folded until 1937.




CANGANGA
Pico Cod da Capôlo
LAGOA
CACUMBA
LONGA
LAGOA
CAMBUCO
LAGOA
ILAI
ED. QUEDES
CAPÔLO
CATAMBA
MUSSUMBA
RIO DO MUNHA
MISCENE
CONGA FORMATION
OLIGOCENE
CRETACEOUS
TEBA FORMATION
Correlated with
Cloud Cerimbo area
Correlated with
Abel Cerimbo area
LEGEND
Anticlinal axis
Synclinal axis
Formational contact - Tebe - Conga
Formational contact - Tebe - Loanda
Dips
Level
Faults
Line of outcrop
Calcite vein
Auto roads
Proposed roads
Native trails
Native villages
Intermittent streams
Wet weather swamp
Loanda formation
Conga formation
Tebe formation
N
Scale 1:1000
Kilometer
COMPANHIA DE PETROLEO DE ANGOLA
LOANDA, ANGOLA
Geologic Map
of
Capolo Dome.
By: J. J. McGowan. July 11 23 to Oct 1923
Traced by J.J.McG. Feb 1924
To accompany Report No 35
202


CANGANGA
Pico Cod da Capôlo
GRUPO CARAVELAS
LAGOA
CACUMBA
LONGA
RIO
ED. QUEDES
LAGOA
CAMBUCO
LAGOA
ILA
CAPÔLO
LEGEND
Contours
Meters above sea level
Road - Built
Road - Proposed
Trail - Native
Village - Native
Swamp, wet weather
Stream, intermittent
N
Scale 1:1000
Kilometer
Contour Interval 5 mt.
COMPANHIA DE PETROLEO DE ANGOLA
LOANDA, ANGOLA
Topographic Map
of
Capolo Dome
By J. J. McGowan. July 11 23 to Oct 28 23
Drawn by J.J.McG. Nov 23
To accompany Report No 35
201

However, when Angola's oil industry was revived in the 1950s and '60s, many of the Companhia's old drilling sites were reactivated. Today, Angola is a globally important petroleum producer, yielding 1.1 million barrels per day (2023 statistics).

The Companhia de Petróleo de Angola, via the recommendation of Sinclair Consolidated, hired James J. McGowan, an Irish-American petroleum geologist, to be one of its lead surveyors. McGowan was a larger-than-life figure, described as "a gigantic Irishman who had been trained as a London policeman before taking up geology". He cut his teeth in the oil industry in 1917 working in Kansas for the Empire Gas and Fuel Company.

In 1922, McGowan headed for Angola, where beyond his petroleum reconnaissance, he was widely renowned for once having physically overpowered a famous bandit who had terrorized the Cuanza countryside, making him something of a local folk hero. Working for the Companhia from 1922 to 1926, he not only headed their operations in the promising Capolo Dome area of the Cuanza Sul district, but made significant discoveries in the Carimba area, Cuanza Norte. From 1926 to 1931, McGowan was employed by the Serviço da Carta Geológica de Angola, which aimed to create a complete scientific geological map of Angola. Subsequently, he remained in Angola, becoming a major business figure. Setting up his trading firm in Luanda, the Casa Americana Ltda., he was variously the official General Motors distributor in Angola, as well as an importer of pharmaceuticals, chemicals and Zenith radios. It seems that he still was active into the 1950s.

The Present Trio of Works in Focus

Here are a trio of sophisticated large format diagrams relating to the Companhia de Petróleo de Angola's operations, all drafted by James McGowan. All the diagrams are seemingly unrecorded private productions for the Companhia and are amongst only very few original artifacts of any kind that survive from the oilfields of 1920s Angola.

1.
James J. McGOWAN.
Topographic Map of Capolo Dome. / July 11 23 to Oct. 20 23. / Companhia de Petróleo de Angola / Loanda, Angola.
Luanda, 19 December 1923.
Cyanotype (blueprint), on 2 joined sheets (Very Good, some small light stains, light wear along old folds), 109 x 95 cm (43 x 37.5 inches).

This is a very large format blueprint (or cyanotype) general topographical map of the Capolo (Kopolo) Dome area, one of the Companhia de Petróleo de Angola's most promising drilling sites in the Cuango Basin. It was drafted by McGowan entirely in the English language, as presumably he had not yet mastered Portuguese (which he would subsequently accomplish). The complex patterns of contour lines (with heights marked in metres) that exist throughout the map reveal the Copolo area to be extremely rugged, which certainly would have posed a challenge to petroleum operations. The 'legend', on the lefthand side, explains the symbols used to identify auto roads (notably those leading to the next major towns, Porto Amboim and Dondo), proposed roads, native trails, swamps in the wet season and intermittent streams. The map was presumably once attached to a (now lost) textual document, as it is marked 'To accompany Report No. 35' (as is Map #2 below), lower right, and is hand-stamped as '14' in the corner, indicating that it was seemingly once part of an extensive series of diagrams.

2.
James J. McGOWAN.
Geologic Map of Capolo Dome. / July 11 23 to Oct. 20 23. / Companhia de Petróleo de Angola / Loanda, Angola.
Luanda, 19 December 1923.
Cyanotype (blueprint), on 2 joined sheets (Very Good, some small light stains, light wear along old folds), 109.5 x 106.5 cm (43 x 42 inches).

This is the partner map to the above, also being a very large format blueprint of the Copolo Dome area by McGowan, from the same perspective. However, in this case, its purpose is to provide a sophisticated geological overview of the area. In addition to many topographic features, the Legend, lower left, explains the symbols employed to describe several forms of geological faults and occlusions (ex. axis, faults, dips, outcrops). Interestingly, on the lefthand side, is a diagram that lists 43 different types of geological strata of the prevailing 'Cretaceous-Teba Formation', and which correspond to the map, via the numbers in circles. Further right is an image of a 'core sample' that shows the layers of the 'Oligocicene Cunga' Formation. This map is hand-stamped as '15' in the corner.

3.
James J. McGOWAN.
Companhia de Petróleo de Angola / Progresso das Sondagens nas diversas perfurações efetuadas durante o período decorrido de 1921 a 1927.
Luanda, [1928].
Photographic reproduced print with original manuscript details, signed in mss. by the author in lower right corner, handstamp of 'Seção Tecnica' to upper left corner (Very Good, clean and bright, light wear along old folds), 64 x 85 cm (25 x 33.5 inches).

This large photographic print of a line chart, with manuscript details, was executed by McGowan (and is signed by him in mss.). It shows the drilling progress (i.e., depth) of 17 oil wells as developed by the Companhia de Petróleo de Angola in 3 different locations in the Cuanza (Kwanza) Basin. The chart sees each well represented by a line regulated by the depth of the well in feet ('Profundidade em Pés'), marked on the side ledger, running against time (i.e.., the year, marked on the top ledger, 1921 to 1927, divided into months). The lines for the 'Wells opened in the region' of Dande-Lifune are coloured Red; Quissama are coloured Blue; and Amboim are coloured in Green. The deepest of the wells featured was driven to a depth of 4,660 feet. This map is hand-stamped as '17' in the corner and may have been part of the same report as the above blueprints.

References: N/A – All the elements seemingly unrecorded.

TANZANIA (TANGANYIKA)
DAR ES SALAAM IMPRINT

15.

DAR ES SALAAM TIMES.
The "Dar-es-Salaam Times Map" of the Tanganyika Territory.
Dar es Salaam: Dar-es-Salaam P. & P. Works, [1922 - 1923].

Colour photolithograph, folding into original printed grey-green card covers (Very Good, overall clean and bright, slight wear along old folds, old tack marks to corners, mild wear to wrappers), 58 x 64.5 cm (23 x 25.5 inches).

Extremely rare – seemingly unrecorded - one of the first (and only) large format maps of Tanganyika Territory (today's mainland Tanzania) to be published locally during the early British colonial period; the territory, formerly Deutsch-Ostafrika, was conquered by Britain during World War I and became a League of Nations Mandate under British rule in 1922; the present map, published in the Dar es Salaam for the city's main newspaper, showcases the territory in bright orange hues, with its newly settled boundaries, while labelling all it main towns, topographical features and infrastructure, as well as the locations of Christian missions.

850 EUR

Today's mainland Tanzania was, from 1885 until World War I, the German protectorate of Deutsch-Ostafrika. While German rule was very harsh towards the region's indigenous nations, and social and economic development was fitful at best, impressive feats of infrastructure were realized. Notably, the Germans built two great railways, the Central Line (*Mittellandbahn*), constructed between 1905 and 1914, which at 2,707 km long, traversed Tanganyika from Dar es Salaam to Kigoma, on Lake Tanganyika; and the Usambara Railway (*Usambarabahn*), which built between 1893 and 1911, ran 350 km from Tanga, on the coast, to Moshi, near the foot of Mount Kilimanjaro.

During World War I, Britain, from their bases in Kenya Colony, managed to gain control over Deutsch-Ostafrika, which they renamed Tanganyika Tertiroy (after the great lake). It officially became a League of Nations Mandate under British rule in 1922 and was essentially governed as it were a colony.

The Present Map in Focus

This extremely rare – seemingly unrecorded – ephemeral map of Tanganyika Territory was printed in *Dar es Salaam* for the Dar es Salaam Times, a weekly newspaper that was published from November 19, 1919 to December 25, 1925 (in January 1926, the paper was rebranded as the *Tanganyika*



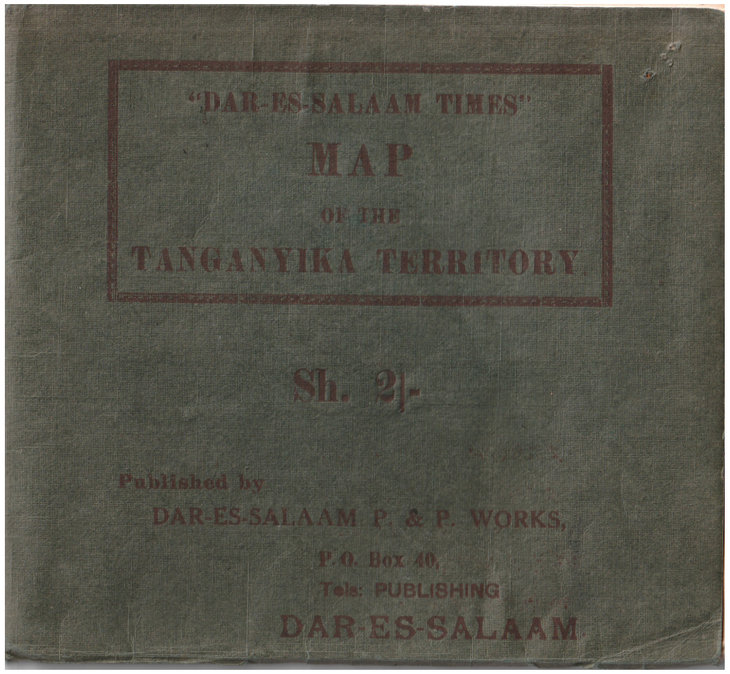
Times, and published until 1930, when it was forced to fold, having been overwhelmed by competition from the Tanganyika Standard).

The present map showcases all Tanganyika Territory as it was in the immediate wake of it officially becoming a British-controlled League of Nations Mandate. The work is dominated by bright orange hues, while the legend, below the title, explains the symbols that identify Railways (including the Central Line, the Usambara Railway, and the planned but yet unrealized Southern Province Railway, which was to run 275 km for Mtwara Harbour to Masasi); Roads with Telegraph Lines and Tracks; Towns of 1st and 2nd Importance; Intercolonial and Interprovincial Boundaries; and the locations of Christian Missionary Stations (a critical element of maintaining colonial rule). Distances along major road segments are given in miles. Additionally, all major rivers and coastlines are delineated, while all major rivers and coastlines are delineated, while mountains are expressed by hachures and labelled.

While the map is undated, it seems to have been issued in 1922 or 1923, as the provisional boundaries between Tanganyika and the Belgian trust territories of Rwanda and Urundi (Burundi) followed the form as depicted here only during that time. Due to lobbying by Belgian missionaries, the boundary was moved east to the Kigera River in 1923, a demarcation that was confirmed in 1924.

This separately issued map, with its card covers, would have been sold by newsagents in major towns and at railway stations throughout Tanganyika. It is not surprising that the map is seemingly unrecorded, as the survival rate of ephemeral works from Sub-Saharan Africa is exceedingly low.

References: N/A – Seemingly unrecorded.



ANGOLA - LUANDA HARBOUR
ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT SURVEY

16.

COMPANHIA DOS GUARDAS-MARINHAS (PORTUGAL). / Hopfer Custódio Xavier CLEMENTE GOMES (1866 – 1938).
"Plano hidrográfico da parte SW da Bahia de Loanda / Leventado em Abril do anno de 1903 / Pelos guardas-marinhas… Sob a direcção do Tenente Commte Hopfer Clemente Gomes".
Manuscript, Luanda, 1903.

Manuscript, black pen and ink on waxed tracing cloth (Good, staining mainly to upper centre, upper left and lower right corner), 49 x 65 cm (19.5 x 25.5 inches).

A unique survivor - an original manuscript scientific survey of the critical southwestern section of the Bay of Luanda, which features the final maritime approaches to the Angolan capital, executed by the Portuguese coast guard under the direction of Lt. Commander (later Captain) Hopfer Custódio Xavier Clemente Gomes, a Christian Indian native of Goa, who went on to become one of Portugal's leading naval heroes of World War I.

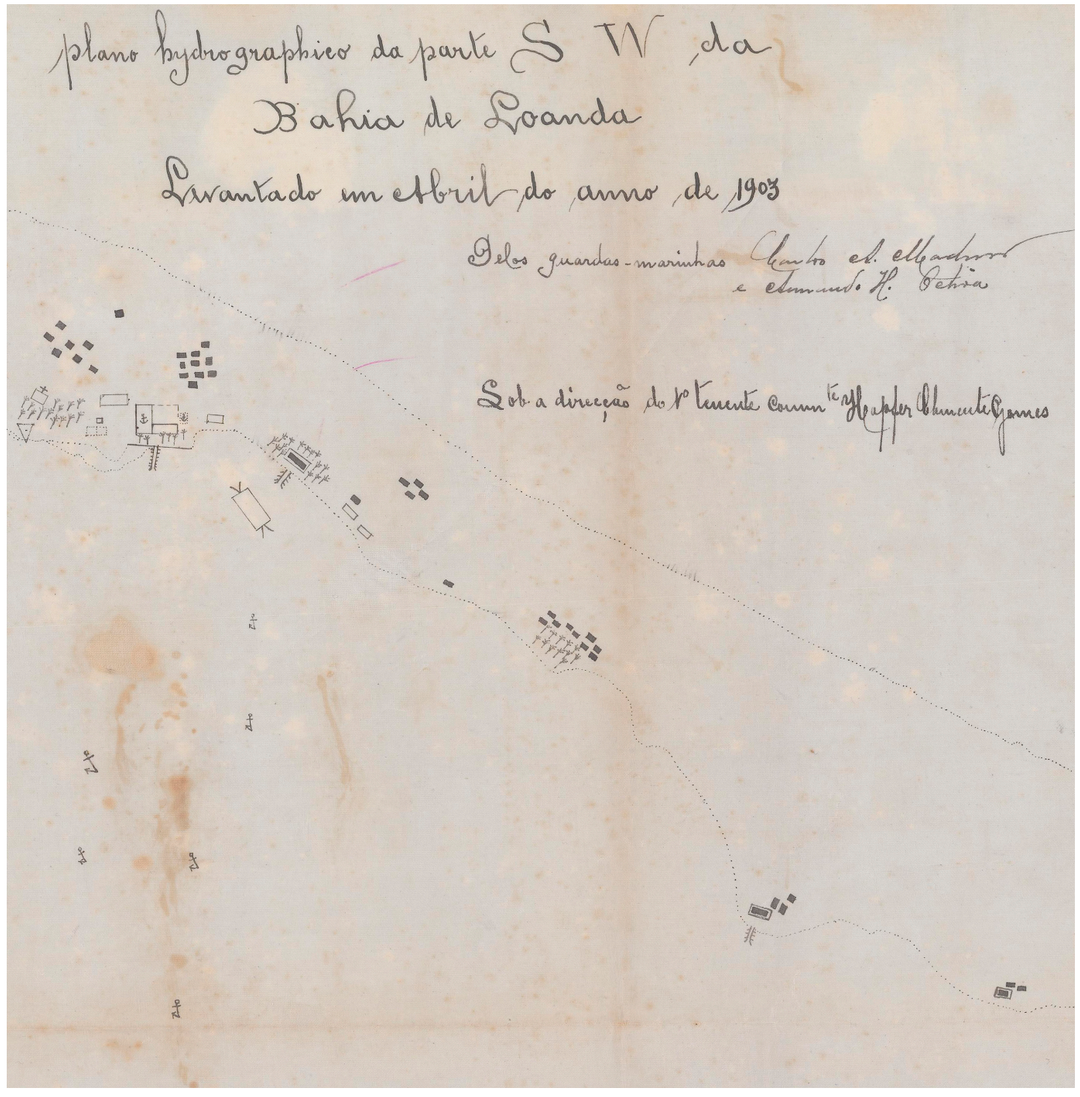
1.400 EUR

The Bay of Luanda (Bahia de Loanda) is the main harbour of Angola's capital and refers to the body of water protected by the northern part of the Ilha de Loanda (Island of Luanda) above the narrows between the city of Luanda and the island. It is considered a fine natural harbour that can host capital ships, protecting them from the, at times violent, South Atlantic, which is there dominated by the strong Benguela Current. However, the bay's variously muddy and sandy benthos was prone to constant change due the tides and currents and so it needed to be frequently resurveyed, while the locations of some buoys and markers needed to be altered. Thus, even very good charts of the bay were found to be partially inaccurate after only ten years, in some places dangerously so.

By the second half of the 19th century grand re-surveys of the entire Bay of Luanda were overseen by the Portuguese Navy, with the finest being those that led to the publication of the chart by the naval officers Guiherme Capello and Guiherme Gomes Coelho, the *Plano hidrographico do Porto de Loanda* (Lisbon: Commissão de Cartographia, 1883); please see an image, courtesy of the Biblioteca Nacional de España:

BDPI

However, more regular 'spot checks', or quick, but careful soundings of the Bay of Luanda were executed by the local station of the Companhia dos Guardas-Marinhas (the Portuguese Coast Guard). The resulting surveys generally remained in manuscript form, circulating in only a handful of examples used



Plano hydrographico da parte S W da Bahia de Loanda

Levantado em abril do anno de 1903

Pelos guardas-marinhas Carlos Alb. Alfaiate e Edmundo M. Batista

Sob a direcção do 1º Tenente Commº Eng.º Hydrographo Thomaz Tasso

Esclarecimentos e Convenções

a- area p= pedra l= lodo

Sondas em metros referidas ao 0 hydrographico

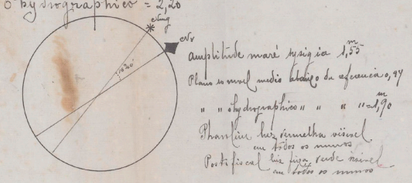
Unidade de altura = 0,m10

Estabelecimento do porto = 3h 49m.

Amplitude maxima = 1,85

nivel medio = 1,m29

0 hydrographico = 2,m20



Amplitude maré viva 1,m55

Plano normal medio baixa-mar 0,m74

" " hydrographico " " 0,m10

Planta em linha vermelha nivel em todos os numeros

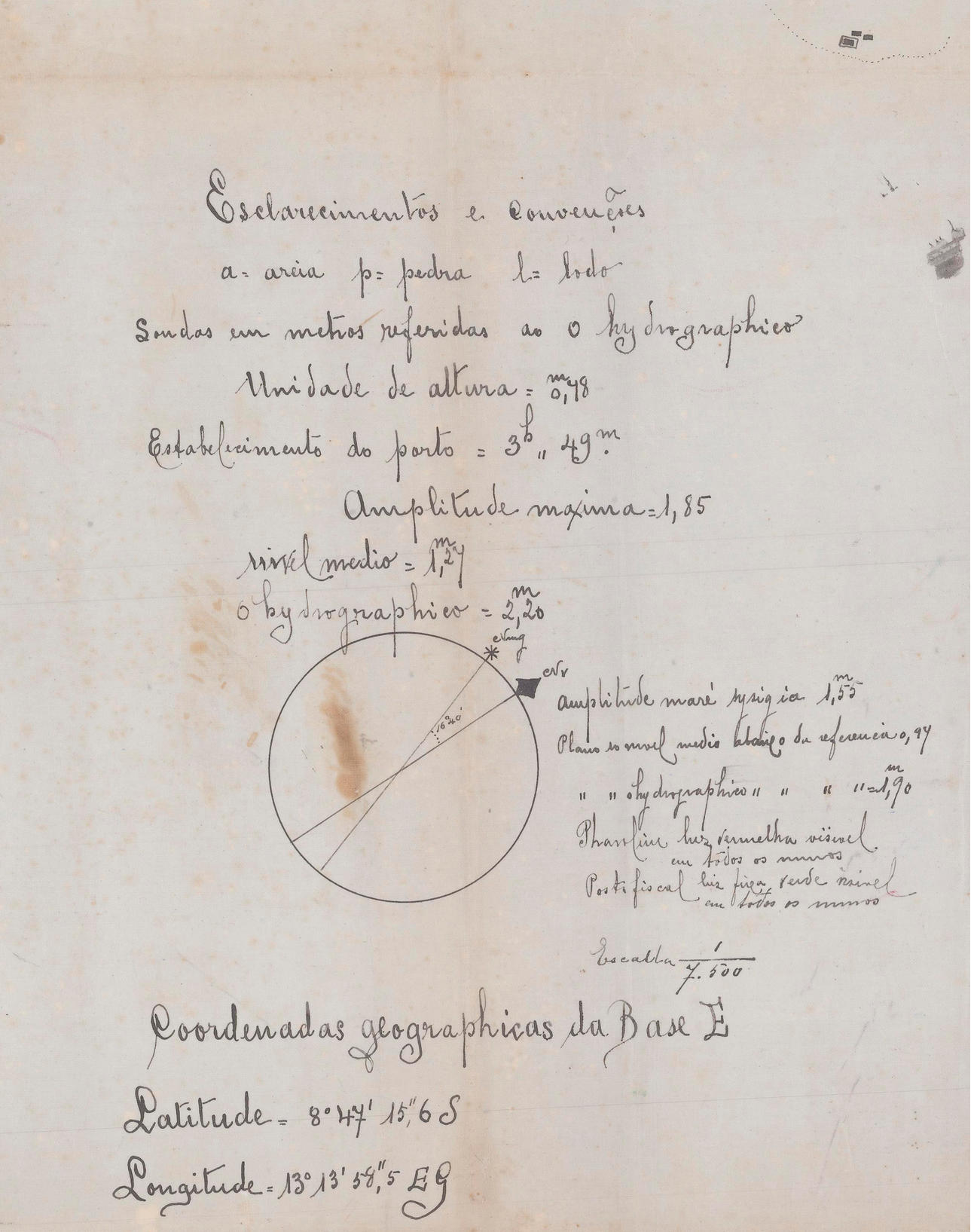
Perfil em linha verde nivel em todos os numeros

Escala 1/7.500

Coordenadas geographicas da Base E

Latitude = 8° 47' 15".6 S

Longitude = 13° 13' 58",5 EG



by the Luanda harbour master and the local navy and coast guard stations. Heavily employed, these charts tended to perish in due course.

The present work is an amazing survivor, being an original manuscript survey of the critical south-western portion of the Bay of Luanda, containing the central basin of the harbour, as well as the final approaches to Luanda city. It was executed by a pair of guarda-marinha officers under the supervision of Lieutenant Commander Hopfer Custódio Xavier Clemente Gomes (1866 – 1938), the commander of the Luanda guardas-marinhas station. Clemente Gomes was an Indian Christian, born in Bicholim, Goa, who became a star pupil at both the Colégio Militar and the Escola Naval in Lisbon. He served with distinction in 1891 while supressing a rebellion of the Balanta people in Guiné (Guinea-Bissau), placing him on the promotion track. After serving in Angola, Clemente Gomes was given command of his own ship in the Portuguese navy and during World War I, in charge of a cruiser, he led with such gallantry in combat that he became one of the country's most decorated naval officers, receiving both the Ordem Militar da Torre e Espada (given for "Exceptional and outstanding merits") and the French Legion d'Honneur. He retired with the rank of Capitão de mar e guerra (Post Captain) and is today lauded as one of the most distinguished Goan mariners of modern times.

The chart is drafted with black pen on waxed tracing cloth and is orientated with the northwest on top. As the chart's focus was on recording the nature of the harbour floor, its labeling of features on the shoreline is sparce, with there being only symbols to indicate major topographical landmarks that would be well known to the intended chart users. The city of Luanda, while not labelled, is in the upper-left corner, at the head of the harbour, where the gap between the mainland (in the lower part of the chart) and the Ilha de Loanda (which runs along the top of the chart) narrows. In the upper right, below the title, the detailed set of buildings (notably marking the naval HQ by an anchor and the chapel with a cross) and wharves represents the Estação Naval, the local base of the Portuguese navy and coast guard, while further to the right is the Lazareto (quarantine station). Across the harbour, on the mainland is a small fort, being the Forte de Penedo.

As for nautical information, beacons are shown as triangles, while the sea floor features innumerable bathymetric soundings, with each depth reading marked with a letter describing the nature of the benthos (a = areia [sand]; p = pedra [rock]; l = lodo [mud]). The lines of soundings leading toward Luanda city designate the main shipping channels. Anchors note the locations of places where ships can ride in the harbour. The notes, by the compass, in the lower right corner, frame the nature of the hydrographic and geodetic information.

The chart would have been invaluable for Luanda's naval and commercial mariners at a time of great growth in the port's shipping traffic.

References: N/A – Chart seemingly unrecorded.

MOZAMBIQUE – ZAMBÉZIA / QUELIMANE DISTRICT
GOA IMPRINT

17.

Joaquim Francisco Corréa de NORONHA.
Memória sobre a administração dos prazos do distrito de Quelimane.
Orlim [Goa]: Na Typographia da India "Portugueza", 1883.

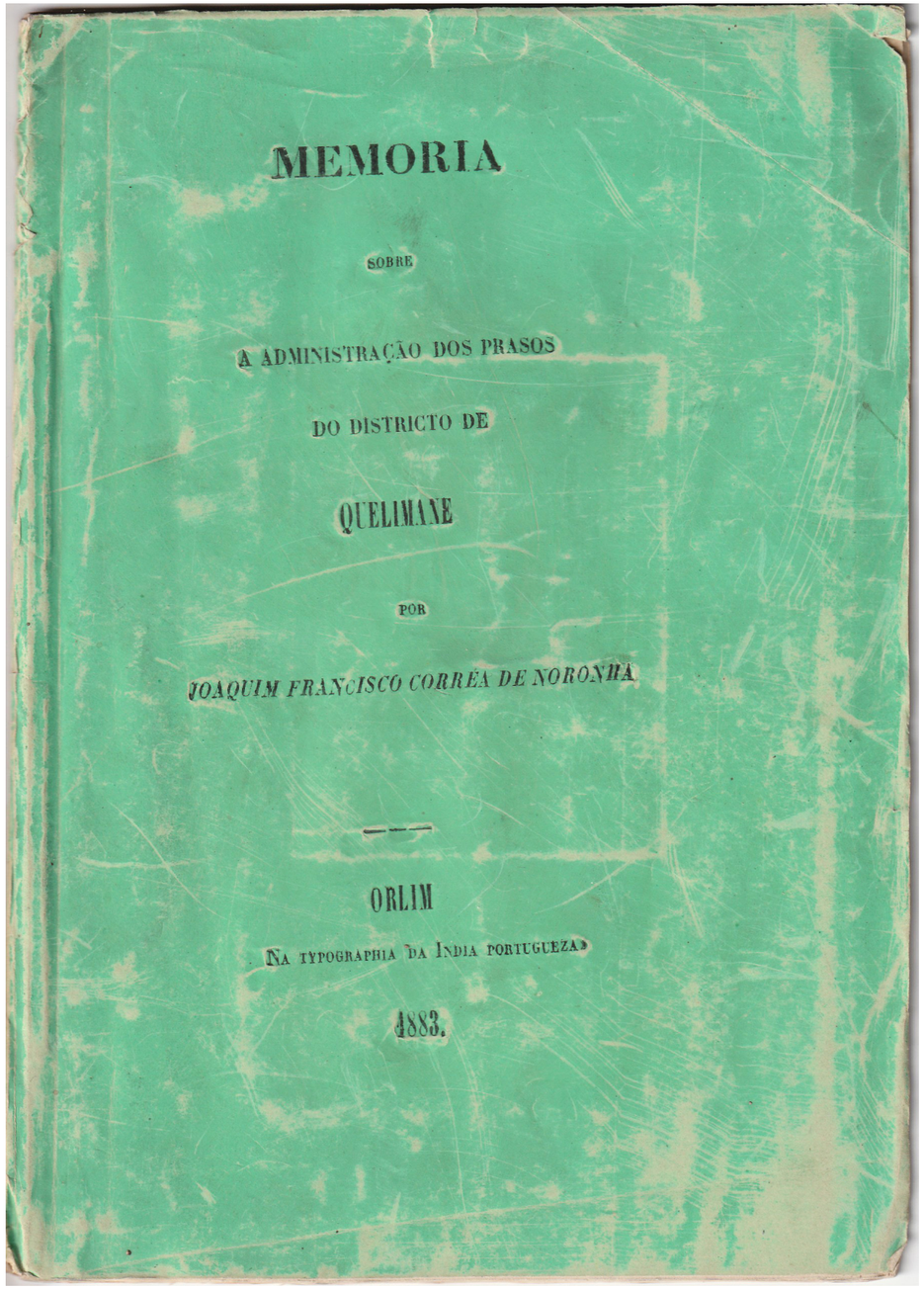
8° (21 x 15 cm): 36 pp., [1 f., Errata], bound in original arcenic green printed paper wrappers (Excellent condition, remarkably clean and crisp, uncut and partially unopened, wrappers with some creasing and surface abbrasions).

Extremely rare - 1 of only 3 known examples - a fascinating treatise on the Quelimane District (lower Zambézia) of Mozambique and its 'prazos' plantation system, written by Joaquim Francisco Corréa de Noronha, an Indian Christian from Goa and former senior civil servant in the region; its features a cutting critique on the lamentable, corrupt state of the local economy and the mismanagement of the plantations and, backed by extensive statistical analysis, suggests a bold programme for reinvigorating Quelimane's economy and civil administration; in passionate terms, Noronha calls for an end to the colonial regime's omnipresent racism against black Mozambicans and advocates for land reform and free education to uplift that community; he also recommends that the Portuguese crown facilitate the mass migration of Portuguese Indians to Mozambique to address the lack of professional labour in the colony; published in Goa with remarkable arsenic green wrappers.

1.400 EUR

The Portuguese were the first Europeans to encounter Mozambique, when its coastal areas were visited in the early months of 1498 by the legendary navigator-explorer Vasco Da Gama while he was en route to India. Portugal maintained a fixed presence in Mozambique from 1505 onwards, although for centuries its activities were largely confined to the littoral regions. The interior of Mozambique was, for the most part, rugged, prone to tropical diseases and inhabited by powerful and culturally sophisticated indigenous nations that often did not take kindly to outsiders. Moreover, Arab traders possessed a monopoly on many sectors of the interior trade and discouraged the Portuguese from meddling in what they saw as their business.

There was one notable exception to the prevailing littoral pattern of Portuguese settlement. The Zambézia region comprised the lower course of the Zambezi, Southern Africa's greatest river (which is 2,574 km long), as well as the coastline adjacent to its mouth. The main regional centre was the city of Quelimane, which was established by the Portuguese in 1544 as a trading centre, on the estuary of Rio dos Bons Sinais (River of Good Omens), then a deltaic channel of the Zambezi. The Zambezi River was navigable for shallow draft vessels for 480 km up for the sea, as far as Tete, which was home to a Portuguese trading base since 1531.


MEMORIA

SOBRE

A ADMINISTRAÇÃO DOS PRASOS

DO DISTRICTO DE

QUELIMANE

POR

JOAQUIM FRANCISCO CORRÊA DE NORONHA

ORLIM

NA TYPOGRAPHIA DA INDIA PORTUGUEZA

1883.

During the 16th century, Portugal inaugurated the prazos (prazo da coroa) land settlement system, whereby the Portuguese crown granted large estates (in exchange for an annual fee) along the course the lower Zambezi River to Portuguese settlers (called muzungos, often retired military men who served in Africa or India, including many Indian Christians). This created a semi-feudal society, whereupon the settlers were expected to cultivate the land, employ Africans (*colonos*), create infrastructure and to form local militias (with its manpower called *xicundas*). Along with the Portuguese trading bases, the prazos would anchor Zambézia as Portuguese sovereign territory. On paper, this design seemed sensible, as the lower Zambezi valley was quite fertile and, if farmed skilfully, could yield bumper crops, while the local trading systems and infrastructure were well developed. If successful, the prazos system would secure what was arguably Mozambique's most valuable region with loyal, largely self-sufficient Christian settlers, while providing the crown with a constant source of revenue.

Dozens of prazos were duly established and the pale of Portuguese settlement soon extended about 900 km up the Zambezi as far as Zumbo (the westernmost extremity of today's Mozambique).

However, the Portuguese presence in Zambézia proved amazingly wide and a centimetre deep, as the prazos system suffered from all kinds of problems. Many of the prazeiros proved inept farmers and estate managers, while they often quarrelled amongst themselves, with Portuguese traders and indigenous chiefs, so undermining the stability and the crown's sovereignty. The estates were also plagued by absenteeism and a lack of Portuguese women, while many prazeiros simply refused to pay their annual rent to the crown (Lisbon did not have enough troops in the area to enforce its edicts), while charging the mussoco (a head tax) to the poor farmers who worked their land. While often allowing the agriculture on their estates to fall into disorder, many prazeiros made the bulk of their income from trading in gold, ivory and slaves from the deep interior (with most of the slaves being sent to Cuba). By the early 19th century, the prazeiros had formed something of an imperium im imperio, leaving the Portuguese crown with little or no practical authority beyond the estates near the town of Quelimane.

Portugal had attempted, on several occasions, to reform the prazos system and to bring the prazeiros to heal, but these all failed – often spectacularly. In both 1832 and 1854, Lisbon even announced that it would (soon) abolish the entire prazos system; however, as these 'threats' were totally ignored on the ground in Zambézia, they came to nothing.

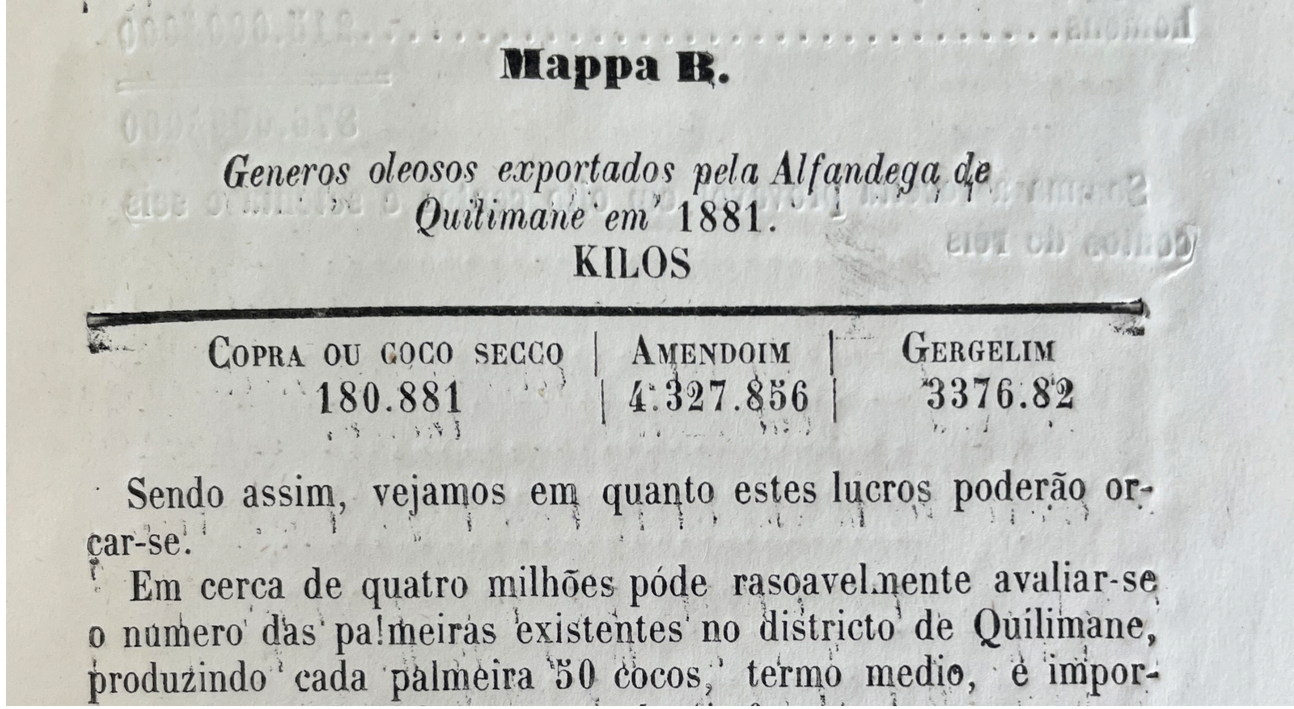
From the 1830s, many of the prazos in the deep interior Tete region and along the south bank of the Zambezi much further down, were attacked by strong and well-organized indigenous war parties. As such, many of the estates in these areas were abandoned.

By 1870, the prazos system effectively remained in operation only in the Quelimane District (mainly the northern bank of the lower Zambezi), which was also the only part of Zambézia where the crown exercised any real influence over the prazeiros.

That same year, Portugal attempted to enforce the abolition of slavery in the Quelimane prazos, deporting many of the emancipated slaves to Mauritius and Réunion, where they work as indentured labourers. They also endeavoured to collect property taxes from the prazeiros. However, these measures met with only very limited success.

Also, around this time, Portugal allowed large private European agrarian companies to move into the Quelimane District, taking over abandoned prazos and feral lands, where they focussed upon the mass production of cash crops. While this provided some of the prazeiros with much needed income, it also severely eroded their powerbase and traditional privileges (both de jure and de facto).

By the early 1880s, the prazos system was not working for anyone and needed immediate, radical reform.



Mappa B.

Generos oleosos exportados pela Alfandega de Quilimane em 1881.

KILOS

Copra ou coco secco	Amendoim	Gergelim
180.881	4.327.856	3376.82

Sendo assim, vejamos em quanto estes lucros poderão orcar-se.

Em cerca de quatro milhões póde rasoavelmente avaliar-se o numero das palmeiras existentes no districto de Quilimane, produzindo cada palmeira 50 cocos, termo medio, é impor-

The Present Work in Focus

The present work, issued in 1883, decries the lamentable state of the prazos system in the Quelimane District, and suggests radical solutions to politically and socially reform the region's governance. It was authored by Joaquim Francisco Correia de Noronha, an Indian Christian from Goa, who from 1863 to 1865 had served as the 'Escrivão Verificador da Alfandega' (Clerk of Customs) of the Quelimane District, an important post that gave him access to a vast amount of intelligence and contacts. He remarks that he spent 28 years "of constant residence" in the Quelimane District, while for the last 5 years he has been residing in British and Portuguese India. He belevied that this experience imbues him with the "guarantee of a reasonable informer".

The work was published in Orlim, Goa, which was not surprising, not only given the author's identity/location, but also since Mozambique and Goa had maintained intense ties since the 16th century.

Noronha's 'Duas Palavras' (Preface) outlines the purpose of the work:

"In order to describe in brief terms the miserable state of the administration of the Quelimane prazos, and to point out some measures that seem to me to be tending to improve it, it is in my interest to request the kind attention of the press and of all men who desire the advancement of our colonies to the subject that I am about to address. I have no intention other than to work so that thoughtful care is given to the district of Quelimane, and I am already satisfied in part with having provided some clarification for the study of the important issue of the prazos of this territory. In conclusion, I will only cry out with the expressions that have already been written somewhere: - Help Quelimane".

In the first chapter, Capitulo I (pp. 9-12), Noronha writes that Quelimane is one of the "most beautiful, super-rich and hopeful African-Portuguese districts" and that his goal is to draw "the attention of the state powers to the true situation of the same district, so that, once its circumstances and conditions are known, it can easily be assessed, and reflect on the way in which it is possible to promote its improvement". While everywhere there is "great enthusiasm about the exploration of the riches of

our Portuguese Africa", these sentiments are usually fleeting, and "pass like lightening", as excitement itself does not "perform miracles" or have the power guarantee "improvement".

Since Quelimane was first encountered by Vasco da Gama in 1498, people "cannot doubt the efforts of the metropolis [Portugal] to provide for the good of its material and moral interests"; however, generally, these efforts have been "fruitless", especially given "the centuries that have passed". By comparison, Noronha notes that the African colonies of other nations, though "much younger" had blossomed far more impressively than Mozambique.

Noronha bluntly reveals that "the state of administration of the district of Quelimane is very sad" and is on the road to "perdition". There, "the white citizen" is subject to all "the laws of the state" only in a zone that scarcely extends "two leagues" inland from the banks of the Zambezi or the coast.

Progressively for the time, Noronha states that "the black citizen is a noble man, whose wants do not enjoy true freedom", and that they are subject to the capricious will the governor's men and the prazeiros who act like "rajahs or pashas".

Of the "vast territory like Quelimane", the typical crown administrator has "no knowledge of its interior, its populations" and simply "finishes his time, sends a couple of reports to the Colonial Ministry", before leaving for their next assignment. This culture of ignorance tends to extend all the way up the Governor-General's office. The consequence is that "everyone administers what is regularly organized, the rest that lies in darkness continues to be a kingdom of shadows…". Moreover, even when the administration does not suffer from tunnel vision, and proposes good policies, there is a "lack of personnel to carry them out".

In Capitulo II (pp. 13-16) Noronha starts by providing a short description of Quelimane and its economic history, bitingly noting that historically its main source of income was "human flesh trafficking", in addition to growing rice, peanuts and sesame on the fertile alluvial of the Zambezi.

Speaking from personal experience, he says that daily a "thousand obstacles" hinder the execution of laws" and that any efforts of reform produce "completely negative and even contrary results". Noronha recalls that the 1832 and 1854 bids to end the prazos system failed and that the "free colonists", the white tenant farmers, were "reduced to the state of slavery".

In Capitulo III (pp. 17-22) it is discussed how the prazeiros collected land rents from the poor tenants, which in recent years amounted to a total of over 26.8 million Reis, a huge sum for the time. Included is a chart which shows the amounts collected by each of the major prazos, in what was a neo-feudal system. Noronha decries the prevailing culture of racism, noting that many people say, "Black people don't work", but he contests this, exclaiming "it's a pure lie", and furthermore that black workers suffer burdens no white settler would ever tolerate.

Noronha states that there are only 1,000 whites in the Quelimane District and only 30 crown administrators, while 255,000 blacks are employed on the prazos, while a chart lists the numbers of workers per named prazo. Further statistical charts show that, in 1881, Quelimane's public treasury just broke even. The same year, the district produced 136 million Reis in exports, mainly from coconuts, peanuts, sesame oil and ivory, etc.

In Capitulo IV (pp. 23-29) Noronha proposes solutions for Quelimane's travails, writing "Let's now see what expenditure is necessary to promote revenue". He says that the decree of 1854, dissolving the prazos, should be enforced and that Quelimane should be divided into 8 fiscal zones. A massive increase in public investment should be made to bring the district's annual administrative budget up 279.8 million Reis.

Capitulo V [misprinted as 'VI']: (pp. 30-33) articulates in detail the composition of the proposed new administration as advanced by Noronha. Each of the eight fiscal divisions must have tax administrators, military officers and troops, judicial officials, police officers, chief clerks for tax administration, 2 second clerks, a bookkeeper, an interpreter for native languages, as well as priests, medical personnel (surgeons, nurses, pharmacists), surveyors and vocational teachers. Free medical and social services must be offered to all black people, while there should be a severe crackdown on the belief and practice of "witchcraft", which Noronha believes has long caused damage to black communities. There should also be mandatory free education for blacks, with "effective measures that give practical results to the attendance of black children in schools".

Significantly, there should be land reform, such that black farmers should be given their own land plots, which "they shall also be compelled to cultivate", otherwise they must forfeit their grants. Noronha estimates that these reforms will cost between 400,000 and 500,000 Reis annually. He reminds the reader that most black families in Quelimane live on only 200 Reis per week, "which is only enough for food".

Noronha then launches into a moving and heartfelt critique on the prevailing climate of racism faced by black Africans. He says that Africa and black people are the "pariahs" of the world and that "they do not enjoy the life-giving light of freedom nor the cool shade of love". Many Europeans "do not understand that behind the dark skin of the African races there can exist a reason as bright as the sun, and a heart as rich as mine". Noronha asks, "Why should these races be slaves in America and Africa and rejected by everyone like a family of lepers?". Africans "work day and night, in the sun and in the rain" and "their fatigue is the sweet leisure of their masters". Perhaps, as an ethnic Indian, Noronha personally identified with the experiences of discrimination suffered by black Africans, as even though he was technically a member of the Portuguese colonial elite, he must surely, at some points, have encountered racism due the colour of his own skin.

In Capitulo VI (pp. 34-6) Noronha proposes that Portugal encourage the mass migration of Indians from Goa to Mozambique. He points out that "Goa is a county abundant in services, but poor in resources, so that a large part of its population emigrates to British lands and to foreign countries where they seek the means for the decent maintenance of their lives". Portuguese India "is a country so full of talents for all professions and arts, that everywhere they become notable in the profession to which they dedicate themselves". While Portugal encourages white Portuguese people to immigrate to Africa, this is "a completely negative effort", as they are generally ill-suited to the region. Noronha remarks that the Sultan of Zanzibar has already successfully recruited Indian immigrants from British India, and that these people have proven "invaluable" to his country. British India has also benefitted mightily from immigrants from Goa; in Bombay alone, there are 30,000 Goans "in all professions".

The Portuguese must "establish direct communications between Goa and Mozambique, and facilitate free passage, food and hospitals in Mozambique for Goans who wish to come here". In return, the Goans are obliged to remain in Mozambique for at least 6 years. Noronha continues that Goans are already Portuguese subjects who speak the language. Sponsoring two steamers a month for Goans should be sufficient. Speaking from personal experience, "The Indian can withstand the African climate better that the European and we can more easily establish ourselves here".

A Note on Rarity

Noronha's work is extremely rare, like most such ephemeral titles published in Goa during its time. We can trace only 2 institutional examples, held by the Biblioteca Nactional de Portugal and the University of Wisconsin-Madison. Moreover, we cannot trace any sales records for any other examples.

References: Biblioteca Nactional de Portugal: O.C. 8//3 ; O.C. 70//3; University of Wisconsin-Madison: DT465 Q44 N6 1883; Maria da Conceição Vilhena, Gungunhana no seu reino (1996), p. 229; Aleixo Manuel da Costa, Dicionário de literatura goesa: G-N (1997), p. 364; Mario Augusto da Costa, Bibliografia geral de Moçambique (1946), p. 33; Colin Darch, Historical Dictionary of Mozambique (2019), p. 463.

GOA (VELHA GOA / OLD GOA CITY)
EARLY EPHEMERAL ENGLISH LANGUAGE TRAVEL GUIDE

18.

Anon.

Guide to the City of Old Goa, A Handbook for Visitors to the Exposition of the Sacred Body of St. Xavier, Apostle of the Indies, during the month of December 1890; Comprising a full description of the Convents, Churches and other Edifices, which in times past existed, and some of which still exist, in that great and renowned Captial supplemented with other useful and important information.

Bombay: Printed at the Bombay Circulating Library Print Press, 1890.

12° (15 x 10 cm): 2 ff., 45 pp., ii pp., bound in original orange printed paper wrappers (Very Good, overall clean and bright, first and last pages toned due to natural oxidization from wrappers, upper outer corners of first couple leaves and final leaf chipped not affecting text, front cover of wrappers chipped with small loss to upper and lower inner corners).

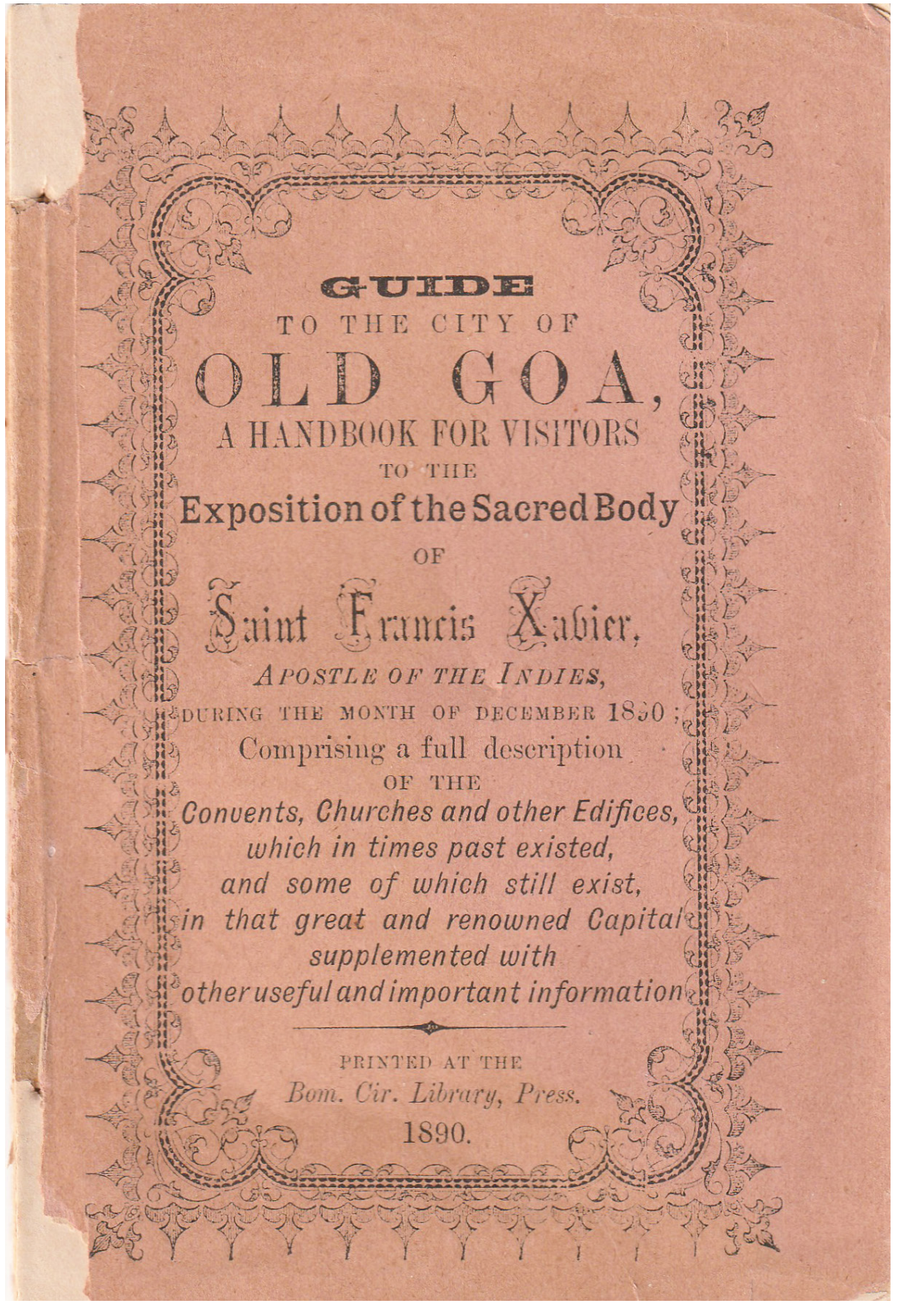
Exceedingly rare – an amazing survivor, being 1 of only 2 known examples of an ephemeral English language travel guide to Velha Goa (Old Goa City), the traditional capital of Portuguese India and the epicentre of Roman Catholicism in South and Southeast Asia; published in Bombay to guide pilgrims and tourists travelling from that city to Goa by steamship to attend the 5th Public Veneration of the Sacred Body of St. Francis Xavier (December 3, 1890, to January 3, 1891), one of Asia's great Christian pilgrimages which drew 170,000 visitors – the highly detailed descriptions of Velha Goa's monuments are valuable to historians today, as they record their state in the late 19th century, before they suffered further decay.

850 EUR

St. Francis Xavier (1506 – 1552), the "Patron of Catholic Missions", was a Spanish cleric, who after being one of the founders of the Jesuit Order, in 1534, went to Asia where he was instrumental in spreading Christianity in India, Japan and Indonesia. He died of fever December 3, 1552, just as he was about to commence a mission to Ming China, and was buried in Shangchuan Island, Guandong.

The reverence of St. Francis grew after his death, and he soon obtained global cult-like status across the Catholic world. His body was exhumed, and by 1554 it had arrived in Goa. Amazingly, the body hardy showed any signs of decay, despite the tropical conditions, and so his flesh came to be viewed a "incorruptible".

Over the next 460 years, St. Francis Xavier's body was the object of an exposition 8 times privately and 18 times publicly. The irregular public expositions, which always occurred on the anniversary of his death (December 3), were massive


GUIDE
TO THE CITY OF
OLD GOA,
A HANDBOOK FOR VISITORS
TO THE
Exposition of the Sacred Body
OF
Saint Francis Xabier,
APOSTLE OF THE INDIES,
DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1890;
Comprising a full description
OF THE
Convents, Churches and other Edifices,
which in times past existed,
and some of which still exist,
in that great and renowned Capital
supplemented with
other useful and important information.
PRINTED AT THE
Bom. Cir. Library, Press.
1890.

pilgrimage events that attracted visitors from across India, and often much further afield. St. Francis Xavier's holy aura increased as numerous ill people were reported to have been healed upon visiting his body.

St. Francis was canonized in 1622, and his body was moved to the Chapel of St. Francis of Borja. On December 2, 1637, it was placed inside a 400-kg silver casket of a hybrid Indian-Italian style, made by Goan silversmiths.

The 1st Public Exposition of the Body of St. Francis Xavier occurred in 1554, and was followed by the events of 1782, 1859-60, 1878-9 (the present work was made in honour of this, the 5th exposition), while others followed with relative frequency until the 18th Public Exposition, which ran from November 21, 2024, to January 5, 2025.

The Present Work in Focus

This exceedingly rare little gem is an English language travel guide to Velha Goa (Old Goa City), the traditional capital of Portuguese India and the epicentre of Roman Catholicism in South and Southeast Asia. Written by an anonymous author, it was published in Bombay especially to guide pilgrims and tourists travelling from that city to Goa by steamship to attend the 5th Exposition of the Body of St. Francis Xavier, which occurred from December 3, 1890, to January 3, 1891, and which would draw 170,000 visitors, and was credited with 57 verified healings.

In the 'Preface', the author writes:

The following pages have been hastily compiled for the benefit of the large concourse of English-speaking visitors expected at the shrine of the Apolistic Saint, whose incorruptible body, for the time, it is feared, is to be exposed for veneration of the world during the current month of December.

They are intended to occupy as much of the time of persons going by sea from Bombay, as they can be expected to conveniently bestow on their perusal, so as to adequately prepare them for the multifarious sights that they will be going to see in city so full of historic associations and once deservedly looked upon as the "the Oriental Rome" and "the Mistress of the East". The reader will thus be enabled to look for the respective passage in the book, according as he may choose to pass from one side to another on his peregrination through Old Goa and its neighbourhoods.

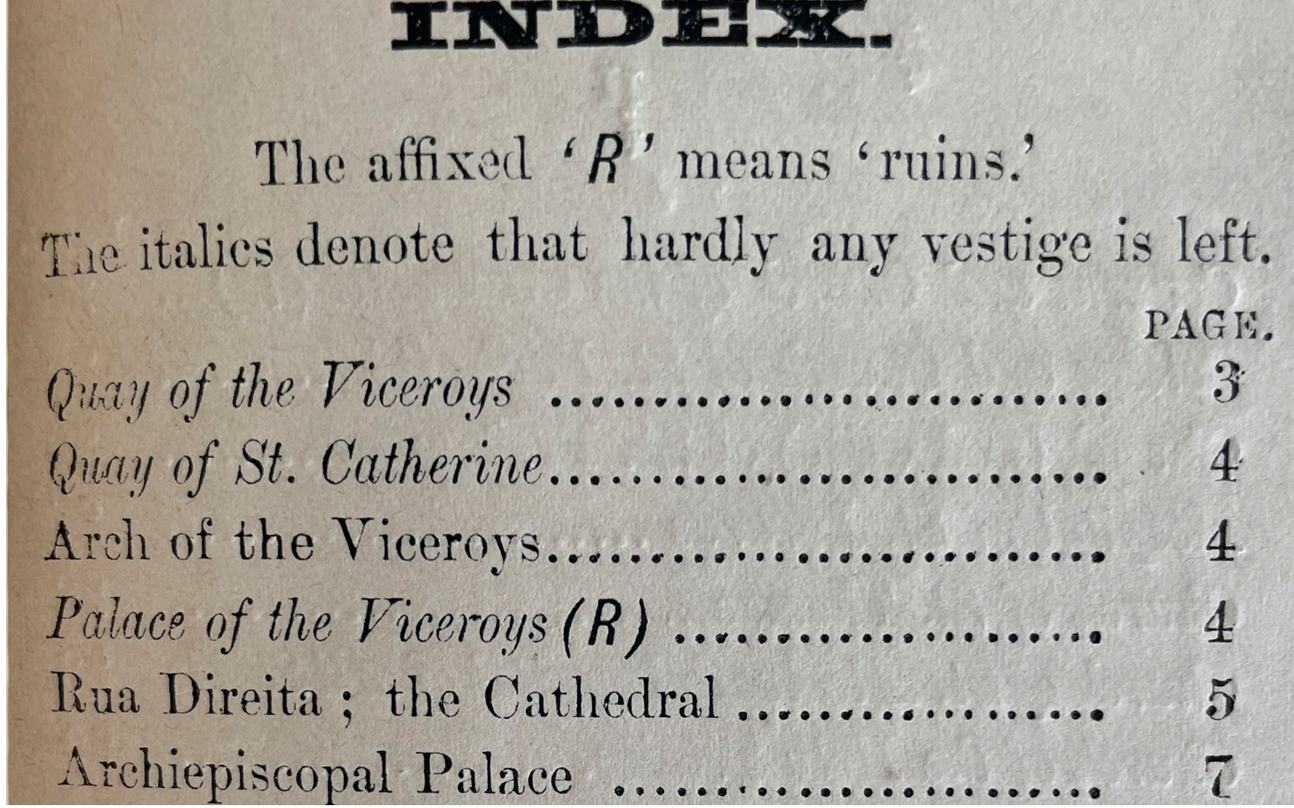
The idea of publishing this little brochure occurred to the Editor rather late. This must, in a great measure, account for any discrepancies that may have crept in any faults that may be laid to his charge having been sent to press only on the 23rd of November.

Feast of St. Francis Xavier / Bombay, 3rd December 1890.

The Cidade de Goa, or the City of Goa (later Velha Goa / Old Goa) was founded in the 15th century by the Bijapur Sultanate. It was conquered by the Portuguese in 1510, who made into the epicentre of their Asiatic and African Empire, which soon came to consist of an archipelago of trading posts and Catholic missions that extended from Mozambique to Japan.

During Goa's heyday in the 16th century, Velha Goa was the nucleus of Christianity in Asia and an entrepôt of astounding wealth from trade. With of a population of over 200,000 (enormous by contemporary standards), its status led to the construction of numerous grand and expensive cathedrals, convents and palaces. Velha Goa became by far and away the greatest Western-style architectural spectacle outside of Europe, leading it to be called "the Oriental Rome".

However, the location of Velha Goa was unhealthy, and the city suffered from frequent and severe outbreaks of plague. During the 17th century, the city's population began to decline, falling to only 25,000 in the 1680s. In 1775, when its population had dwindled to only 1,500, Velha Goa was practically abandoned by all major civil and ecclesiastical authorities, in favour of Nova Goa (also called Pangim, today Panaji), which became the de facto capital of Portuguese India (it would become the de jure capital in 1843).



INDEX.

The affixed 'R' means 'ruins.'
The italics denote that hardly any vestige is left.

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Rua Direita ; the Cathedral	5
Archiepiscopal Palace	7

However, Velha Goa remained the home of the Body of St. Francis Xavier and many grandly impressive historical sites (both ruins and those somewhat maintained).

The present work provides a brief introduction to Goa, in general, followed by an extremely detailed insider's guide to Velha Goa. It discusses almost 50 of the city's main historical sites, providing interesting vignettes and graphic descriptions of the churches, palaces, etc. Some key examples include the Quay of the Viceroy, the Archbishop's Palace, the Chapel and Tomb of St. Francis Xavier, the Senate House, etc. These guide's meticulous detailing of key buildings is valuable to today's historians, as they record the state of Velha Goa's monuments in 1890, before they suffered further decay.

Velha Goa became a UNESCO World Heritage site in 1986, whereupon the expositions of St. Francis Xavier assumed a prominent role in its tourism industry.

A Note on Rarity

This is a very fragile, ephermal pamphlet published in India, and the survival rate of such works is incredibly low. We can locate only a single other example of the work, held by the Duke University Library. Moreover, we are not aware of any sales records.

References: Duke University Library: 915.4799 G946; OCLC: 28724979; Pamila GUPTA, The Relic State: St Francis Xavier and the Politics of Ritual in Portuguese India (2016), p. 239.

19.

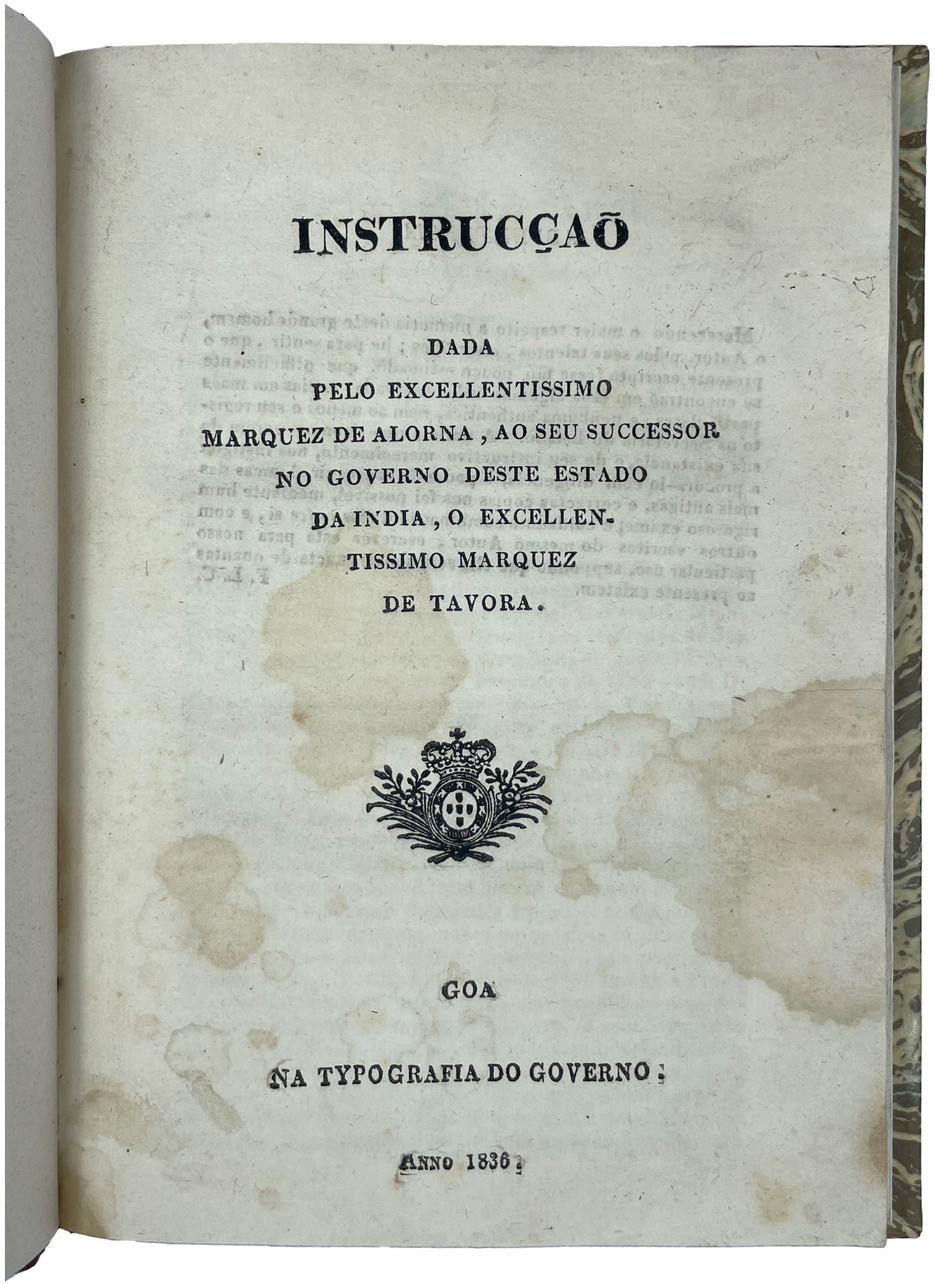
Pedro Miguel de ALMEIDA, MARQUÊS de ALORNA e CASTELO NOVO (1688 - 1756), Author. / Frederico Leão CABREIRA (1800 – 1880), Editor.
Instrucção dada pelo Excellentissimo Marquez de Alorna ao seu successor no governo deste Estado da Índia, o excellentissimo Marquez de Távora.
Goa: na Typographia do Governo, 1836.

8° (19.5 x 13.5 cm): [2], 85 pp., attractively bound in modern quarter calf over marbled boards with gilt debossed title and designs to calf (Good, some conspicuous staining to title, minor staining to next few leaves, else clean and crisp; binding in stellar form).

Easily one of the most important and entertaining primary sources for the history of 18th century Portuguese India, being the very rare first edition of the first ever printing of Viceroy Marquês de Alorna e Castelo Novo's Top Secret "Instrucção" (Instructions) to his successor, the Marquês de Távora; Alorna e Castelo Novo's viceroyalty of Portuguese India (1744-50) was one of the most dramatic and successful tenures of all time, as against all odds, he led Portuguese forces to utterly vanquish Goa's Maratha-backed neighbours, securing the province's future with defendable boundaries; the present work, edited with commentary by the eminent soldier-scholar Frederico Leão Cabreiro, represents the first public dissemination of Alorna e Castelo Novo's "Instrucção", which contained information so militarily and diplomatically sensitive, and observations so candid (and unflattering) about senior Portuguese officials an allies, that it remained in confidential manuscript form for 86 years; Alorna e Castelo Novo's totally unvarnished advice and analysis of the state of play in the region should today be mandatory reading for any scholar of 18th century India, while in its time it would have proven invaluable to the Marquês de Távora as he continued his predecessor's winning ways.

2.800 EUR

Goa, in Western India, was conquered by Portugal in 1510 and quicky rose to become one of the most important trading centres in Asia and the anchor of Christianity on the continent, the nucleus of a vast maritime empire with outposts extending from Mozambique to Japan, while dominating a good part of coastal India. Its global importance prevailed until the early 17th century, when it declined due to Dutch and English efforts to progressively dismember Portugal's overseas empire during the period when Portugal suffered under Spanish rule (1580-1640).


INSTRUCÇAÕ

DADA
PELO EXCELLENTISSIMO
MARQUEZ DE ALORNA, AO SEU SUCCESSOR
NO GOVERNO DESTE ESTADO
DA INDIA, O EXCELLEN-
TISSIMO MARQUEZ
DE TAVORA.

GOA
NA TYPOGRAFIA DO GOVERNO;
ANNO 1836.

By the later part of the 17th century, Goa remained an important economic and cultural centre, but its influence was much reduced, for its remaining Indian dependencies were minor (a few tiny coastal enclaves and islands along the coasts of today's Maharashtra and Gujarat), and while it had auspices over Mozambique, Macau and East Timor, these lands were a far cry from its former empire. Moreover, Goa's size was then much smaller than its modern form, as the enclave consisted of only the Ilha de Goa and the adjacent provinces of Salcete (to the south) and Bardez (to the north). The surrounding areas were controlled by local states which were then in the process of joining the Maratha Confederacy (or Empire), a potent and well led Hindu state based in Pune (Maharashtra), founded in 1674, that rose to dominate Western India, taking advantage of the decline of Mughal power.

During the Maratha-Portuguese War of 1683-4, Portugal managed to fend off Maratha invasions of the peripheral areas of Goa and its dependencies along the Konkan Coast. However, in the power vacuum that followed the death of Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb, in 1707, the Marathas' ambitions were renewed, and they eventually re-set their sights upon conquering Portuguese India.

By the 1730s, the Portuguese colonial system was beset by corruption, nepotism and inefficiency, such that financial and military resources were often not adequately directed to Goa and its dependencies. This made Portuguese India even more vulnerable to Maratha attack. In 1739, the Marathas besieged and conquered the long-held Portuguese outposts of Vasai (Bassein) and Chaul, on the Konkan Coast, north of Bombay. Goa and her other remaining dependencies were only saved due to the timely arrival of a Portuguese fleet.

The Marathas seemed undeterred and the prognosis for Goa did not look good, as it seemed that the colony could be easily overrun. In 1741, the Marathas invaded Goa, rampaging through the Bardez and Salcete provinces. However, the Viceroy of Goa, the Marquês de Louriçal, put up unexpectedly spirited resistance. He successfully protected the Ilha de Goa, before taking the offensive to drive the Marathas out of the colony altogether. The Marathas then sued for peace, only to shortly thereafter organize piratical raids against Portuguese shipping, as well as mounting minor land attacks along Goa's frontiers. The situation remained tense and febrile, although the Portuguese initially tried to avoid retaliating, so as not to spark an all-out war for which they felt ill-prepared.

In 1744, Pedro Miguel de Almeida Portugal e Vasconcelos (1688 –1756), the Marquês de Castelo Novo (later the Marquês de Alorna), arrived in Goa to serve as the Viceroy of Portuguese India. Castelo Novo was a bold and driven leader who had proven himself as a wily frontier warrior. In his former role as the Governor of the Captaincy of São Paulo and Minas de Ouro, Brazil, he brutally but effectively suppressed local unrest, most notably the Revolt of Felipe dos Santos (1720).

In Goa, instead of taking a defensive stance towards the Marathas, waiting for them to make their next assault, Castelo Novo seized control of the narrative. He brilliantly marshalled the colony's resources and prepared to attack the Marathas, seeing vulnerabilities in their defensive systems.

Beginning a programme known as the Nova Conquistas (New Conquests), whereby over much of the rest of the 18th century, Goa progressively expanded its territory, Castelo Novo turned his sights on the Bhonsles of Sawantwadi, the Maratha state located immediately to the south of Goa, that had long proved to be the colony's foremost antagonist. The Bhonsles had frequently mounted raids that ravaged Bardez Province and ran gangs of pirates from their fortified coastal base of Tiracol that crippled Portuguese shipping.

In April 1746, Castelo Novo's forces captured the Bhonsle forts of Bicholim and Sanquelim, while his fleets endeavoured to blockade the Bhonsle coast.

In what became known as the Siege of Alorna (May 4, 1746), Castelo Novo cobbled together a motley but motivated force of 1,500 men to successfully storm the major bastion of Alorna, on the Arondem River, at the foot of the Western Ghats, that had long been the main Bhonsle base for raids into northern Goa. This was hailed as great triumph, leading the king to make Castelo Novo the Marquês de Alorna.

In October 1746, Alorna e Castelo Novo defeated the Dessayes, a Maratha state located to Goa's east, causing it to change sides, swearing allegiance to Portugal.

On November 23, 1746, Alorna e Castelo Novo's men boldly mounted a combined land and sea assault that that led to the capture the main Bhonsle pirate base at the Siege of Tiracol (November 23, 1746), so eliminating the threat to Portuguese shipping. In 1748, Alorma e Castelo Novo's forces advanced to seize the entire Bhonsle coast, taking the forts of Neuty, Carly, and Vangrollen.

By the end of Alorna e Castelo Novo's viceroyalty, in 1750, Goa had utterly vanquished its neighbours, not only securing the safely of the colony, but keeping Portugal on the offensive against the Marathas, who seemed a bit shocked by the reversal of fortune. Goa's momentum against the Marathas was ably continued by his successor as Viceroy, Francisco de Assis de Távora, the Marquês de Távora (in office 1750-4), who no doubt relied upon the wisdom imparted by Alorna e Castelo Novo's "Instrucção". [The same Marquês de Távora later became infamous as the protagonist of the 'Távoras Affair' (Processo dos Távoras), an alleged plot to assassinate King José I, in 1755; the Marquês and most of his family were brutally executed in 1759, on what some say were trumped-up charges orchestrated by Távora's rival, Prime Minister Sebastião José de Carvalho e Melo (later the Marquês de Pombal)].

Alorna e Castelo Novo's "Instrucção" in Focus

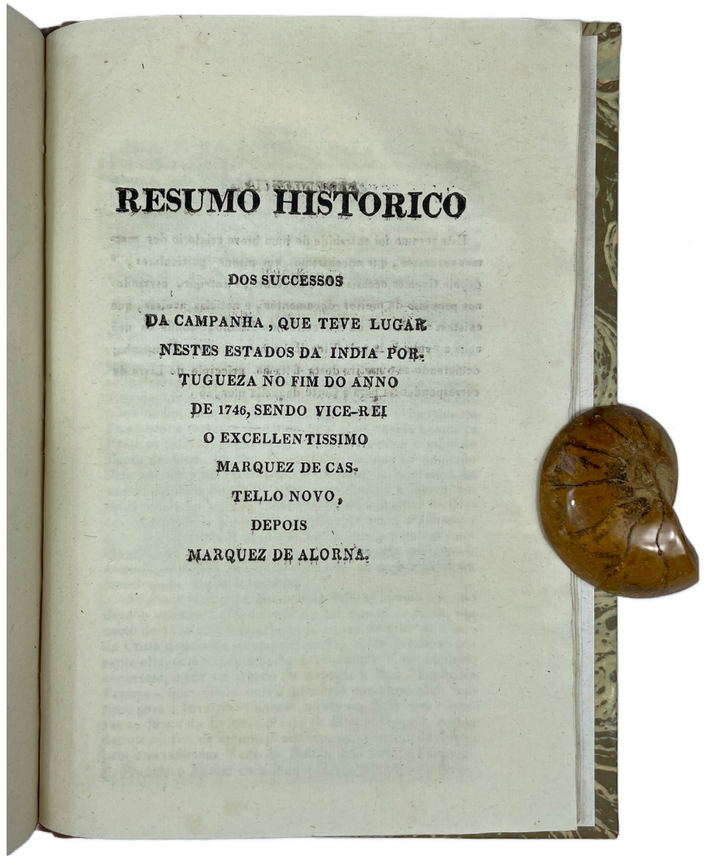
Upon the conclusion of their term of office, each Viceroy of Portuguese India was legally required (if possible), as an explicit part of their commission, to write two different reports. First, was a "Relatório" addressed to the king, summarizing their service and the events of their tenure, a report which often included confidential intelligence, such that they were rarely published beyond short excerpts. Second, they were to write an "Instrucção" [in modern Portuguese: Instrução], being a confidential report, addressed their successor as Viceroy, detailing the state of play in Portuguese India and imparting candid advice.

The Instrucçãos of each Viceroy were made in only a handful of manuscript examples and circulated amongst only a very small number of VIPs in Goa and Lisbon.

The Instrucçãos tended to feature, even more so than Relatórios, vast amounts highly sensitive intelligence, and were classified as top secret. They often also featured brutally candid (and unflattering) commentary about specific Portuguese officials and Lisbon's allies in India that would be extremely problematic if made public. As such, the Instrucçãos were not published during their times, although, in a few cases, short pre-authorized excerpts appeared in print, to advance a certain PR purpose, and which did not contain any classified information.

Most examples of the Instrucçãos that were made are thought to have perished, while some Viceroy's Instrucçãos that are known to have been written, do not survive today, at least not in a complete or unredacted form (indeed, many Instrucçãos were destroyed during the 1755 Lisbon Earthquake). Indeed, the only manuscript example of Alorna e Castelo Novo's Instrucção that we can locate as surviving today was owned by the legendary Portuguese prime minister (and the Marquês de Távora's executioner!), the Marquês de Pombal [see Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal: F. 1630].

It also must be noted that far fewer Relatórios and Instrucçãos were written than there were Viceroys, as many holders of said office died in post (ex. seven of Castelo Novo e Alorna's predecessors died in office during the previous century).


RESUMO HISTORICO

DOS SUCCESSOS

DA CAMPANHA, QUE TEVE LUGAR

NESTES ESTADOS DA INDIA POR-

TUGUEZA NO FIM DO ANNO

DE 1746, SENDO VICE-REI

O EXCELLENTISSIMO

MARQUEZ DE CAS-

TELLO NOVO,

DEPOIS

MARQUEZ DE ALORNA.

Present here is the very rare first and most authoritative published edition of what was one of the most historically valuable and action-packed surviving Instrucçãos, by one of the most illustrious viceroys, addressed to a famous successor. Specifically, it is the top-secret report that the Marquês de Alorna e Castelo Novo wrote in 1750, upon the conclusion of his dazzling tenure, and which was addressed to his successor, the Marquês de Távora.

As will be discussed here shortly, Alorna e Castelo Novo's Instrucção featured a wealth of secret intelligence and potentially incendiary commentary that the Portuguese state would *definitely not* want to be published!

During the 19th century there was a great resurgence in the study of history and historiography throughout the Portuguese Empire. Scholars, many of whom were government officials with access to restricted state archives, sought to publish and analyse important historical primary sources, to gain a view of what really happened, as well as to revive knowledge and pride in Portugal's glory days, as the 19th century was generally a difficult time for the country.

In this vein, as the Marquês de Alorna e Castelo Novo's shocking military successes in Goa inarguably marked a glorious chapter in Portugal's imperial history, recovering and publishing his secret Instrucção to the Marquês de Távora was of significant academic and patriotic value. The candid and sensitive intelligence-rich nature of the Instrucção ensured that it was never published, even in part, during its era.

Fast forward three generations to the 1830s, the high value of Alorna e Castelo Novo's Instrucção was known to a few insiders in Goa and Lisbon, yet the few existing manuscript examples were fragmentary and, in some cases, had even been altered, such that they no longer accurately reflected what the Marquês had written. The new wave of historians feared that Alorna's e Castelo Novo's Instrucção would be lost forever.

The task of rescuing Alorna e Castelo Novo's Instrucção was taken up by Frederico Leão Cabreira de Brito Alvelos Drago Valente (1800 – 1880), an eminent Portuguese soldier-scholar and senior colonial administrator. An army man, throughout much of the 1820s and '30s, Cabreira was posted to Goa, rising to become the Commander of the Provincial Artillery, Adjutant General of the Army in India, and the Director de todas as praças e fortalezas (Chief of Fortifications). He subsequently served as the Governor of Portuguese Timor (1839-44), with the rank of Lieutenant Coronel. Upon his return to Portugal, he was variously a Member of Parliament, the Governor of the Castelo de São Jorge (the great bastion that rises above Lisbon) and a member of the King's Supreme Council of Military Justice, achieving the rank of Major General. Blessed with a great intellectual curiosity and talent, Cabreira authored various high-quality books on Goa, Macau and Timor.

During his time in Goa, Cabreira became immersed in the history of Portuguese India, and was given free access to the restricted colonial archives. He eventually became fixated on assembling and printing an accurate and complete rendering of Alorna e Castelo Novo's Instrucção and went to great efforts to assemble and analyse all existing examples or fragments of the report.

Cabreira describes the importance and difficultly of this task in the 'Advertencia' that fronts the present work:

"The memory of this great man, the Author [the Marquês de Alorna e Castelo Novo], deserves the greatest respect for his talents and services; It is to be felt that this writing was so little appreciated it is difficult to find any badly preserved copies in private hands in Goa, and none of them is authentic, not even their registration at the Senate Secretariat. The news we received, however, of its existence, and its instructive merit, prompted us to look for it diligently; and being able to obtain some of the oldest and most correct copies was possible for us, through a rigorous effort; and careful combination of them among themselves, and with other writings by the same Author, to write this for out particular use, supposing that it will be the most exact of all that which currently exists".

Frederick Charles Danvers, the esteemed late 19th century historian of Portuguese India, commented on the present Instrucção, "The Marquez de Castello-Novo e Alorna, before departing, drew up a very able document, in which he gave, for the benefit of his successor, a very lucid and valuable account of the state of India during, and at the end of his administration" (Danvers, p. 422).

Cabreira's present first edition of Alorna e Castelo Novo's Instrucção commences with the 'Resumo historico da vida do Autor ate sua partida deste Estado para Lisboa' (pp. 1-2), being a brief sketch of Castello Novo's life and career. His family background is covered, while his service as a senior Portuguese general in Catalonia during the War of Spanish Succession is mentioned. As stellar preparation for his exploits in Goa, the resume mentions his very successful tenure as the Governor of the Capitania de São Paulo e Minas de Ouro (September 1717 to December 1720), a colossal

domain that encompassed all central and southern Brazil. Upon his return to Portugal, he was for many years a court favourite and a senior advisor to King João V, until becoming the Viceroy of Portuguese India, in 1744.

Then comes the 'main event', being Alorna e Castello Novo's Instrucção proper, addressed to the Marquês de Távora, which commences with the lines, "Illustrissimo e Excellentissimo Senhor…" (pp. 2-49). It features top-secret intelligence on the details of military strategy and methods of diplomatic negotiation (ex., doling out bribes!), as well as amazingly candid and unflattering comments about Portugal's regional allies, unvarnished criticisms of named incumbent Portuguese colonial officials, as well as harsh critiques the actions of past Viceroys.

The outgoing Viceroy commences by addressing Távora, "Your Excellency is kind enough (if it is not a matter of extreme modesty) to ask me to give an idea of the public and private affairs of this Government…". He goes on to say that his reasons for writing the report are two-fold, with the one being professional, being Alorna e Castelo Novo's "duty of instructing their successor", and second, being personal, to honour "the bonds, which [I] have formed with Your Excellency", as "I am truly interested in the glory of your Name", while our interests are of "the same indivisible entity".

The Instrucção is divided into three parts: 1) Portuguese India's relations and conflicts with its indigenous neighbours, billed as a description of "the Rulers and Potentates on our borders, who are closely dependent on this State, beginning with our friends and moving on to our enemies; and on this place I will give an account of the way in which they wage war, and the means I used to defend myself for them"; 2) Portugal's relations with other European powers in India; and 3) the domestic and internal affairs of Portuguese India.

Concerning PART I, of Portuguese India's relations with its neighbours, Alorna e Castelo Novo writes:

"The King of Canara is more rich than poweful. The traffic in rice with the whole of Malabar and part of Muscat is the cause of a great influx of money into his kingdom. We have in his dominions a factory at Mangalore. We have been at peace for some time now with this Prince, and it is of the utmost importance to us that this peace and friendship should be preserved inviolate. It may seem absurd to say that this potentate is much more rich than powerful, but such is the case, for the money, as fast as it comes into his kingdom, is hoarded up in his treasury, and no use is made of it at all. He will not permit any fortifications to be erected in his dominions; in case they should at any time be invaded and the enemy establish himself in them… Nor has he a large army, so that his expenses are not heavy. During the last two years the Angria has twice invaded Mangalore and Onor, and sacking these ports has carried off some valuable booty. To prevent a third invasion, he has informed me that he proposes to build a fleet…

The Samory [Zamorin, ruler of Calicut] was formerly the most powerful King on the Malabar Coast, and the greatest enemy the Portuguese ever had. Today, however, he is considerably weakened and almost ruled by the Moorish inhabitants of his kingdom. In Calicut we have a factory…

The Nabobs of Quitur and Xaunur, beyond the Ghats, and vassals of the Mughal, have not many relations with us, but we are nevertheless at peace with them, and may consider them to be our friends…

The King of Sunda [the ruler of Karwar] is a weak and imbecile prince, who inherited for his father the kingdom, the laxity and the vices, especially drunkenness… [and reacts with] slowness and indolence, even in matters that require the greatest promptness… If you have any negotiations with him, you must prepare yourself for a great deal of patience, such is his indolence and procrastination. You must know that the British have an agent at Sundem, the Court of the King of Sunda, who is endeavouring to come to an agreement with that King whereby all the pepper may be supplied to them, and they may again obtain a settlement at Carwar, from whence they were some years ago expelled by the Sundas. They also are negotiating a treaty with the Nana, whereby they may send their ships to his ports. Should the British succeed, it will mean ruin to us. Carwar is only twelve leagues from Goa, and once again in English hands it will be a refuge for our deserters. You will have seen from my letter to the King of Sunda that I reminded him of the Treaty of Peace, which distinctly stipulates that no European power shall be permitted to possess a settlement at Carwar, and I therefore request you to do all in your power to frustrate these British negotiations. The best way to prevent the English from obtaining a footing in the kingdom of Sunda is to keep in touch with his ministers by bribing them…

The Angrias [pirates of the Malabar and Konkan Coasts] commenced their depredations a little before the government of the Viceroy Caetano de Mello e Castro [in office 1701-7]. The two brothers divided their dominions thus: One of them, Talagy Angria, established himself at Guriem, near Goa; the other one, Managy Angria, at Kulabo, nearer Bombay. The former's territories are closely surrounded by the Nana's dominions, and he therefore was ever anxious to obtain our friendship. On several occasions he has requested me to send him assistance against the Nana, but I have never sent him any, as he is a drunkard, and a man not to be trusted. In fact, I have always considered it unadvisable to enter into any compact with him if he has such a formidable enemy as the Nana as his neighbour…

The reigning families in the Mahratta [Confederacy] are divided into two branches. The first Prince is Xaú Raja, with his Court at Satara; the other, Sambagy Raja, at Calapur…

Xaú Raja, taking advantage of the decadence of the Mughal Empire, now governs the vast territories from the kingdom of Cambay as far as Bengal. Sambagy Raja's territories extend from those of Talagy Angria to the uttermost confines of Canara, the Kings of Sunda and Canara paying him very considerable tributes…

Many a time have the Mahrattas sued for peace or proposed treaties, but with such vague conditions that I never came to terms with them. They always demanded the restitution of their territories, and if these requests were once granted, they would again become as insolent as ever, and we should once more have to go over the same ground…

Before proceeding any further I will give you my reasons for not prosecuting the conquest of the whole dominions of the Kudale Dessayes. It is my opinion that all incursions into such territories of the enemy, which have no seaboard, are useless, and if I captured Alorna it was for two reasons: the first was that it was accessible by means of a winding river; the second being that it was a stronghold in the very heart of the country, and I considered that if it was once captured, it would almost mean a death-blow to the Bounsulo…

Should the Bounsulo come to terms, and agree to surrender the district from Sanquelim to the Arandem River, with the fort of Tiracol, we shall be satisfied, and prepared to cede him Rarim and Neutim, which are on the coast, and will therefore always be at the mercy of our shipping in the event of the enemy becoming aggressive…

I have given you a description of the various potentates, both enemies and friends of this State, it now remains for me to describe to you the mode of warfare carried on by these people…

When the Marquez de Louriçal arrived here for the second time as Governor [in 1740], he found Ponda, Goddo, Sanguem, and Diguim occupied by the Mahrattas. He decided at once to expel them, and commenced operations at Sanguem, which he demolished. Ponda suffered in a like manner. In my opinion the demolition of these places was a grave error, especially that of Sanguem, as it is at that spot that the enemy make incursions into Salsete, and it is not far from the Ghats, from whence they make their raids. In our hands, the place would be of immense advantage; if not actually as a barrier to the enemy's invasions, it would form a splendid base of operations in the event of a retreat of the enemy…

You will find yourself, however, in a country which

is in a good state of defence. It may be classified in three departments: the first, the islands of Goa, the other two the provinces of Bardes and Salsete. They are well provided with fortresses, but that of Salsete is the one most exposed to the danger of the enemy's incursions. It is true that Rachol is of a very irregular construction, but it is nevertheless capable of holding its own against Asiatic forces. In this province there is also the fort of Mormugão, which protects the mouth of the river, which divides Goa from the said province. This fort was the work of your grandfather, the Conde de Alvor [Francisco de Távora, 1st Count of Alvor, served as Viceroy, 1681-6].

As for PART II, of Portugal's relations with other European powers in India, Alorna e Castelo Novo states:

"The nations which have settlements in Asia are Holland, England, France, Spain and Denmark, and all, except for the last named, are represented or governed by Companies…

The Dutch are our most implacable enemies. They have taken away our best trade and have their eyes on Damão, and twice during my governorship have attempted to take the place by surprise…

From the English we have received no better treatment. Ever since they declared war against France and have sent powerful fleets to blockade the coast of Coromandel, they have almost paralysed our commerce in those parts, as well as with Bengal. Commander Thomas Griffin has behaved more like a cruel pirate than a general of an ally; he has ruined us by means of extortion; interfered with our trade and prevented our Macao ships from calling at St. Thomé [an ancient Christian centre just south of Madras]. After this, Admiral Boscawen insulted our nation in the most barefaced manner, by seizing (through a breach of faith) St. Thomé, hauling down the flag of His Most Faithful Majesty, and hoisting in its place that of the British Nation. Besides this he expelled all the Portuguese from the place…

As regards to the French, we are on good terms with them and never have any differences with them. The same remark may be applied to the Spaniards, but as far as the Danish are concerned, we have no dealings with them".

Concerning PART III, of the internal affairs of Portuguese India, Alorna e Castelo Novo informs Távora that "Your Excellency has the following Municipalities and Courts to assist in the deliberations of the Government; namely: the Senate of the Chamber of Goa, the State Prefecture, the Treasury, the Mission Boards, the Third Instance Court, the Court of Appeal, and the Board of Dispatch of Petitions". For each of these institutions, he outlines how they are meant to function versus how they actually functioned, providing very candid revelations of the idiocy, jobbery, over-ambition and corruption that often overwhelmed the operations of these offices.

On an important side note, Alorna e Castelo Novo says that there should always be free trade in rice, as this keeps prices low, so that there will be "no more famine or clamour". Whenever the government has tried to place price controls on rice in the past, it backfired, leading to supply shortages and hunger.

The Senate oversees allocating funds for maintaining the fortresses of Portuguese India, yet the Viceroy must watch the construction works like a hawk for "the deception and thefts committed by the Contractors", which ensures that almost all projects run far over budget.

He continues that the head of the navy, the General of the Armada "is today almost decrepit", while the Chief Inquisitor of Goa is "without any knowledge of Political or Military Affairs, nor of the interests of the Princes [i.e., the Crown]". The Chancellor, "who commonly wants to reduce points of Law to public affairs" and carries on "negotiations with the Rulers of Asia", is "nothing more than [an] embarrassment".

Of the Court of Appeals of India, its judges are overambitious and talentless, while their rulings are so arbitrary that "the innocent cannot be distinguished from the guilty", and that to correct their rulings, the Viceroy must constantly "repress their disorders". All the court's rulings take at least two years, and if their edicts are urgently required, they take four years!

The Archbishop Primate "tarnishes his high Dignity with imprudence" and "attempts in a thousand ways to usurp the Royal jurisdiction", while "altering the truth of the facts". Alorna e Castelo Novo remarks that "I took the path of having less frequent contact with him".

Of the Viceroy's Indian servants, "half of them were false, and the other half were doubtful".

Alorna e Castelo Novo continues that "Constant vigilance" is necessary, as the one finds himself coming to the "aid of diverse opposing parties" and at some point "surrenders himself into the arms of Providence, and the protection of Saint Francis Xavier, to hope for miracles…"

Next is a section, 'História da conquista da praça de Alorna, relatada pelo próprio conquistador' (pp. 49-75), which features Alorna e Castello Novo's own exciting and historically valuable account of his greatest victory, the Siege of Alorna (May 4, 1746).

The final section of the work, 'Resumo historico dos successos da campanha, que teve lugar nestes Estados da India Portugueza no fim do anno de 1746, sendo Vice-Rei o excellentissimo Marquez de Castello Novo, depois Marquez de Alorna' (pp. 77-85), is an overview of the successes of Alorna e Castello Novo's military campaigns in India, compiled by Frederico Leão Cabreira, largely from "a brief report… which we found in private hands".

A Note on Editions and Rarity

A 'second edition' of Alorna e Castello Novo's Instrucção, with notes by the eminent historian Felippe Nery Xavier, was published in Nova-Goa, by the Imprensa Nacional, in 1856, while a third edition, after Nery Xavier's editing, was issued by the same press in 1903.

The present first edition of Alorna e Castello Novo's Instrucção, published in 1836 and edited by Frederico Leão Cabreira, is very rare. We can trace only 6 institutional examples, held by the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (2 examples); British Library; King's College Library; Syracuse University; and the University of Wisconsin–Madison. We are aware of only a single sales record for another example of the work from the last generation.

References: Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal (2 examples): H.G. 3154 A. and F.G. 1197; British Library: 1568/6950; King's College Library: DS498.7 AL7; Syracuse University: DP640 .A7 1836; University of Wisconsin–Madison: DP640 A7 1836; OCLC: 1416514878, 504534963; INOCÊNCIO, Dicionário Bibliográfico Portuguêz, vol. 6, p. 383; vol. 9, p. 402; vol. 17, p. 176; Jorge Cesar de FIGNIÈRE, Bibliographia historica portugueza (Lisbon, 1850), no. 954 (p. 180); Henry SCHOLBERG et al., Bibliography of Goa and the Portuguese in India (New Delhi: Promilla and Co, 1982), p. 57; Francisco João XAVIER, Breve noticia da Imprensa Nacional de Goa, seguida de um catalogo das obras e escriptos publicados pela ... imprensa desda a sua fundação (Nova-Goa: Imprensa Nacional, 1876), p. 68. Cf. Frederick Charles DANVERS, The Portuguese in India. Being a History of the Rise and Decline of their Eastern Empire (London, 1894), Vol. II, pp. 422-8.

20.

ANONYMOUS, but *after:* Sebastião José de Carvalho e Melo, Marquis of Pombal (1699 – 1782).
Relazione abbreviata
[A Short Report]
[S.l., S.d., but probably Portugal or Italy, circa 1757-1760].

[20 pp.], 23 x 19 cm (9 x 7.5 inches), manuscript in Italian, in dark brown ink on 10 sheets of laid paper with a post horn watermark and name of Van der Ley paper makers, and watermarks with initials GR and a crown (minor age-toning, tiny holes from binding on the spine, unbound and inserted in a later marbled paper wrappers).

Relazione abbreviata

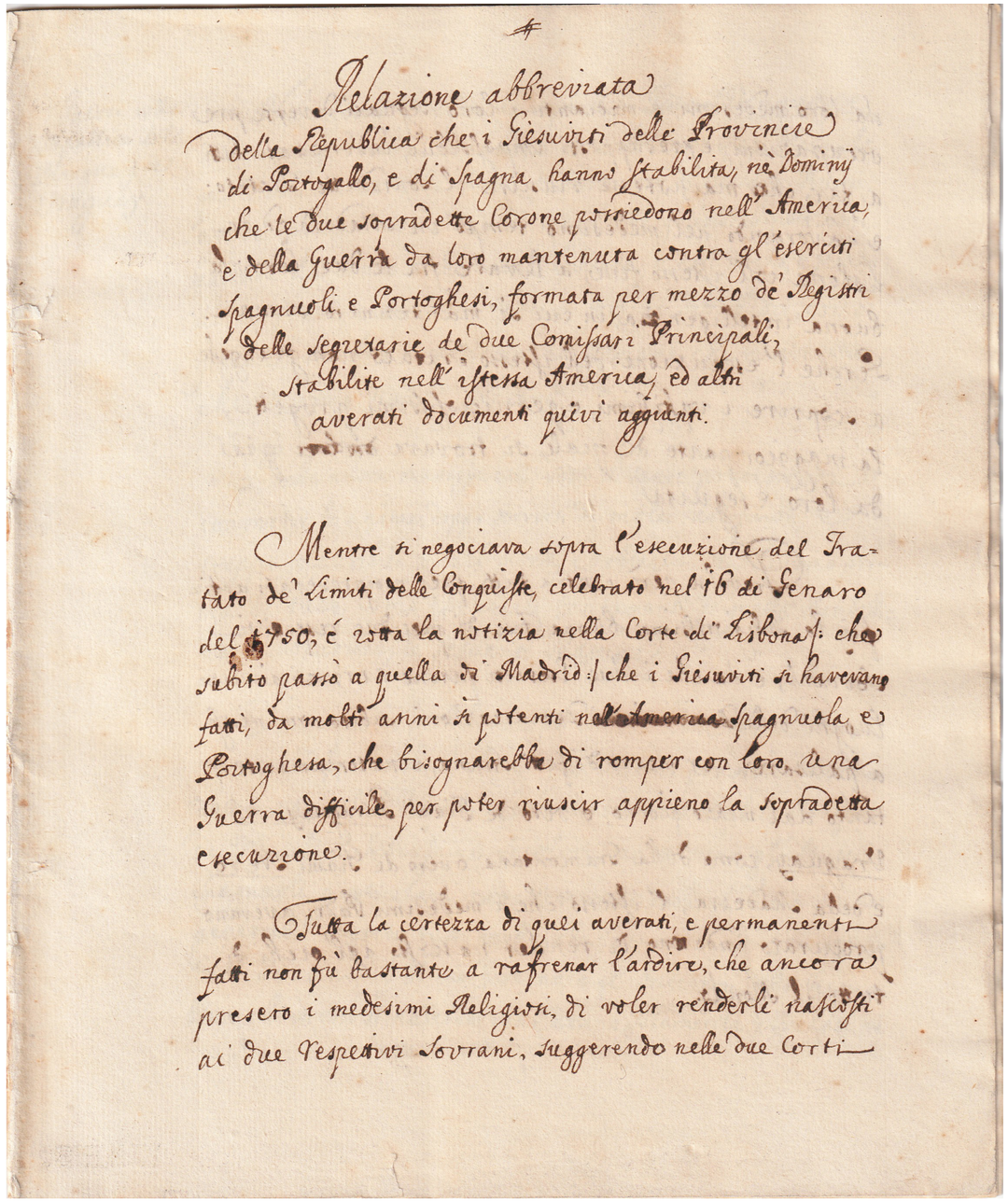
Della Republica che i Giesuviti delle Provincie di Portogallo, e di Spagna hanno Stabilita, nè Dominii e due sopradette Corone possiedono nell' America e della Guerra da loro mantenuta contra gl'eserciti Spagnuoli e Portoghesi, formata per mezzo de' Registri delle Segretarie de due Comissari Principali, Stabilite nell' istessa America, ed altri averati documenti quivi aggiunti.]

Mentre si negociava sopra l'esecuzione del Tratato de Limiti delle Conquiste, celebrato nel 16 di Genaro del 1750, é rotta la notizia nella Corte di Lisbona: che subito passò a quella di Madrid: che i Giesuviti si havevano fatti, da molti anni si potenti nell'America Spagnuola e Portoghesa, che bisognarebbe di romper con loro una Guerra difficile per poter riuscir appieno la sopradetta esecuzione....

Contengono queste carte una inatanzione, che sotto il finto nome de' Capi delle Borgade Sollevate spartirono fra i resputivi capitani, allora che li mandarono incorporare nell' essercito della Ribellione; e in due lettere a loro indrizzate con data del mese di Febrario delle istesso anno di 1756 refirmate dai medesimi Capi della Sedizione: radicando primi con queste sacrileghe, e Sediziose Carte nei c...ri de miserabili Indiani, gl'inganni dove erano da loro allevati, e l'odio implacabile contra tutti i Portoghesi e Spagnnoli senza riguardo ai mezzi, ne attenzione ai modi, con tanto che li conseguissero i loro destinabili fini...

[A Brief Report

On the Republic that the Jesuits of the Provinces of Portugal and Spain have Established, in the Dominions and two above-mentioned Crowns possess in America and of the War maintained by them against the Spanish and Portuguese armies, formed by means of the Registers of the Secretaries of the two Principal Commissioners, Established in the same America, and other documents added thereto.



Relazione abbreviata
della Republica che i Giesuviti delle Provincie
di Portogallo, e di Spagna hanno Stabilita, nè Dominij
che le due sovradette Corone possiedono nell' America,
e della Guerra da loro mantenuta contra gl'eserciti
Spagnuoli, e Portoghesi, formata per mezzo de' Registri
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Portoghesa, che bisognarebbe di romper con loro una
Guerra difficile, per poter riuscir appieno la sopradetta
esecuzione.

Tutta la certezza di quei averati, e permanenti
fatti non fu bastante a rafrenar l'ardire, che ancora
presero i medesimi Religiosi, di voler renderli nascosti
ai due respettivi Sovrani, suggerendo nelle due Corti

While the execution of the Treaty of the Limits of the Conquests, celebrated on the 16th of January 1750, was being negotiated, the news was broken in the Court of Lisbon: which immediately passed to that of Madrid: that the Jesuits had become, for many years, so powerful in Spanish and Portuguese America, that it would be necessary to break out a difficult War with them in order to be able to fully succeed in the above-mentioned execution.

These papers confess an instance, which under the false name of the Heads of Reductions they shared among the reputed captains, at the time they sent them to be incorporated into the army of the Rebellion; and in two letters addressed to them with date of the month of February of the same year of 1756 resigned by the same Chiefs of the Sedition: rooted first with these sarilegs, and Seditious Papers in the hearts of the miserable Indians, the deceptions where they were bred by them, and the implacable hatred against all Portuguese and Spanish without regard to the means, nor attention to the ways, so that they could achieve their destined ends.]

1.200 EUR

The text is critically presenting the Society of Jesus for establishing the “Reductions” (*reducciones*, also called *congregaciones* in Spanish and *reduções* in Portuguese) settlements grouping indigenous people for the purpose of evangelization and assimilation, established in Paraguay, Chile, Uruguay, Bolivia, Argentina, and New Granada, that operated with a degree of autonomy from central authority. The aim of these communities was to create environments similar to Western society but devoid of its negative traits, such as corruption, depravity, and power struggles.

Following the conflicts between the Spanish and Portuguese over control of South America resulted in reduced numbers of the Reducciones. The conflict between the two countries culminated in the 1750 Treaty of Madrid that defined the borders between Portugal and Spain in America. This treaty, which was rejected by the Jesuits as well as by Guarani, prompted migrations of various populations. After sustancial financial payments the Jesuits managed to persuade the Spanish monarchy to allow their evangelization efforts to continue using their established methods rooted in religious and cultural values. However, they were unable to secure the same agreement with the Portuguese due to deteriorating relations.

This lack of consensus led to multiple confrontations, eventually sparking what would be known as the Guarani War, which lasted from 1750 to 1756. During this time, the Jesuits faced intense smear campaigns in Europe, with numerous pamphlets and libels seeking to tarnish the reputation of the Society of Jesus among European populations.

The Text in Focus

The text contains extreme anti-Jesuit propaganda, likely written immediately after the Guarani War and the Expulsion of Jesuits from Portugal. It showcases alleged inaccuracies attributed to the Jesuits, who, according to the text, exploit the natives of South America.

The manuscript is a variation on a section of a text, published in various languages and by various printers between 1757 and 1760, such as *Relaçaõ abbreviada da republica, que os religiosos Jesuitas das provincias de Portugal, e Hespanha* in Portuguese, *Relazione breve della republica, che i religiosi Gesuiti delle provincie di Portogallo, e di Spagna* in Italian, *Kurtze Nachricht von der Republique, so von denen R.R. P.P. der Gesellschafft Jesu der portugiessisch- und spanischen Provinzen* in German, ... (Internet Archive: Digital Library of Free & Borrowable Texts, Movies, Music & Wayback Machine).

The printing of these works was orchestrated by Sebastião José de Carvalho e Melo, the Marquis of Pombal (1699 – 1782), a Portuguese statesman and staunch opponent of the Jesuits. Through these propaganda publications, produced in various languages, he aimed to enlighten the people of Europe about the sudden expulsion of the Jesuits from Portugal.

The present manuscript is not a direct copy of the Italian text; rather, it is a variation that loosely follows the first approximately 20 pages of the printed material. It may even be a translation from another language, which accounts for several spelling and stylistic errors.

The text is complete in itself, with the last paragraph serving as a footnote that clarifies the narrative and wraps up the overall unit.

Date and Watermarks

Although the manuscript is undated, it can be placed within the historical timeline of printed books on the subject, approximately between 1757 and 1760.

All the sheets of paper were produced by the same manufacturer, with some sheets bearing the watermark of a Dutch papermaker named Van der Ley, featuring a post horn. Other sheets, part of the same cut folio, display the initials "GR" along with a crown.

Van der Ley used the post horn watermark primarily throughout the 17th and most of the 18th centuries. The initials "GR," which stand for "Georgius Rex," refer to the reigning British monarchs of the 18th century, specifically Kings George I (reign 1714-1727), George II (1727-1760), and George III (1760-1820). They may also represent "Guilhelmus Rex." Van der Ley initially used this combination of the watermark and "GB" for exporting paper to England, but eventually the sheets with these watermarks were sold to various other countries.

References: Cf.: W. A. Churchill, Watermarks in Paper in Holland England France Etc. in the XVII And XVIII Centuries and Their Interconnection, 1935, p. 44; Voorn, H., De papiermolens in de provincie Noord-Holland. [Haarlem: De Papierwereld]. De geschiedenis der Nederlandse Papierindustrie I., 1960, pp. 121-122).

21.

JUNTA DIRECTIVA DE INSTRUCCIÓN PRIMARIA DEL EJÉRCITO MEXICANO.
Reglamento para las escuelas de los cuerpos militares, formado por la Junta directiva de la instruccion primaria del Ejercito Mexicano.
Mexico City: Impr. del Aguila, dirigida por J. Ximeno, 1837.

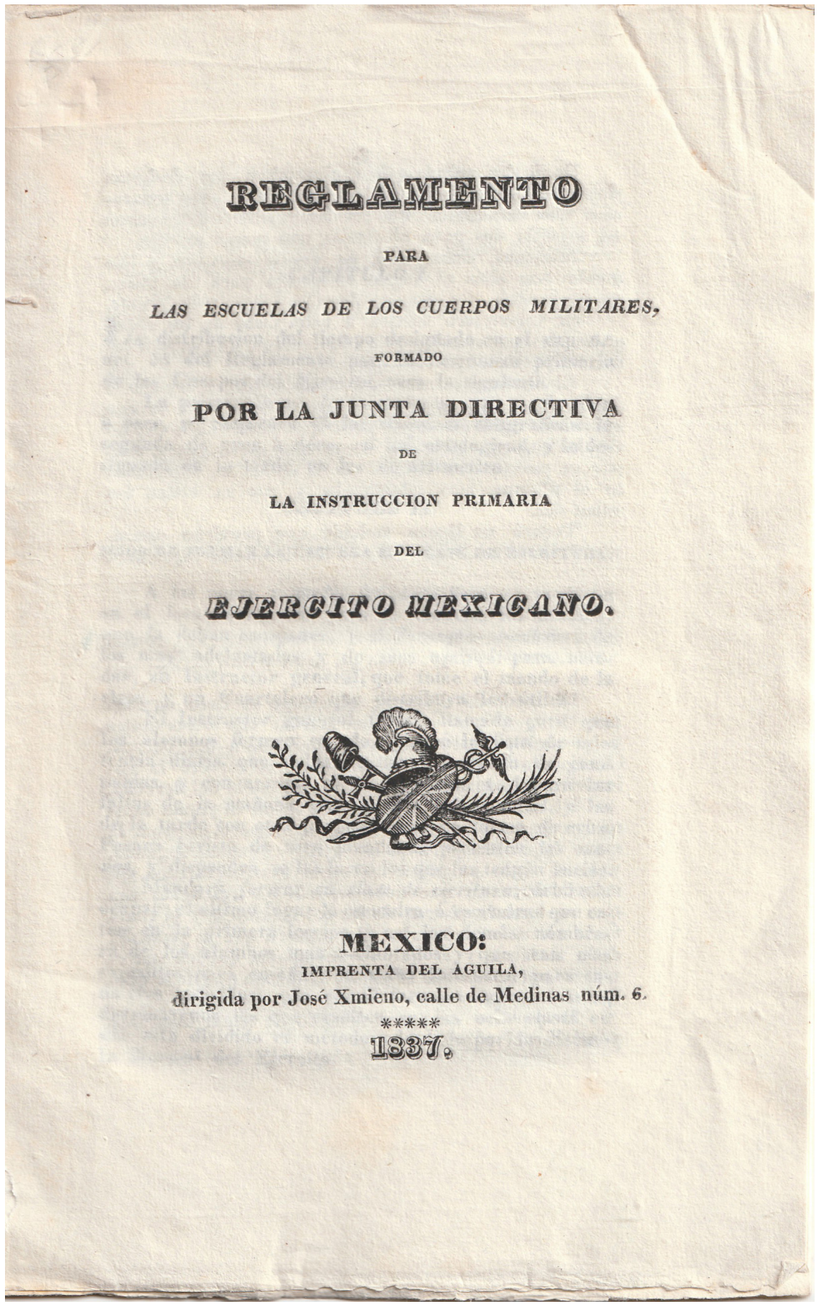
8° (22 x 14 cm): [2], 8 pp., plus, 2 folding tables, sewn, housed loose in a modern marbled paper folder (Excellent condition, remarkably clean and crisp with wide margins, slight glue residue along spine as pamphlet once bound in a nonce volume).

Extremely rare – the first curriculum guide for a primary education programme for regular soldiers of the Mexican Army, the core of an ambitious programme called the 'Escuela Normal Militar', launched by the newly formed 'Junta Directiva de Instrucción Primaria del Ejército Mexicano'; hitherto the Mexican Army suffered from poor discipline, low morale, illiteracy and a lack of cohesion; to partially ameliorate these problems, the Junta Directiva sought to implement the Escuela Normal Militar as a uniform system of primary education in reading, writing and arithmetic for all soldiers, predicated upon Lancaster's 'monitorial system'; the present work specifies which and how lessons should be taught and includes sample attendance and 'report card' forms that could be used by instructors to evaluate their students; regrettably, the Escuela Normal Militar did not generally succeed, as it was only implemented in niche circumstances, although it was an admirable vision, just two generations ahead of its time.

850 EUR

In the generation following Mexico's independence, in 1821, the national army suffered from chronic indiscipline, low morale and highly variable levels of martial competence. The army was composed of numerous different regional factions, run by generals inherently suspicious of central authority. Most of the troops were conscripts, being poor villagers and rural peasants, from ethnically diverse backgrounds, many of whom did not even speak Spanish (indigenous languages prevailed in much of Mexico). While the army benefitted from having the *Heroico Colegio Militar* (Heroic Military College), established in 1823, this only served a small elite cadre, while most of the soldiers were illiterate, let alone completely ignorant of the elements of military science.

In 1835, the Mexican government mandated that all army troops should receive primary education, in reading, writing (penmanship and spelling)


REGLAMENTO

PARA

LAS ESCUELAS DE LOS CUERPOS MILITARES,

FORMADO

POR LA JUNTA DIRECTIVA

DE

LA INSTRUCCION PRIMARIA

DEL

EJERCITO MEXICANO.

MEXICO:
IMPRENTA DEL AGUILA,
dirigida por José Xmieno, calle de Medinas núm. 6.
*****
1837.

Formulario núm. 2.

ESCUELA PRIMARIA.

BATALLON Ó REGIMIENTO DE TAL.

Lista nominal por compañías de los alumnos que la componen, y clases en que se encuentran en los ramos de escritura, lectura y aritmética.

COMPAÑIAS.	CLASES.	NOMBRES.	HOMBRES.	ALTAS.	BAJAS.	LECCIONES. ESCRITURA. Primera.	Segunda.	Tercera.	Cuarta.	Quinta.	Sexta.	Sétima.	Octava.	LECTURA. Primera.	Segunda.	Tercera.	Cuarta.	Quinta.	Sexta.	Sétima.	Octava.	ARITMETICA. Primera.	Segunda.	Tercera.	Cuarta.	Quinta.	Sexta.	Sétima.	Octava.
1.ª	Sargento 1.º	N. N.	1	Agosto 1.º de 1836.	.....	1								1								1							
	Clarin	N. N.	2	.....	Setiem. 18 de 1836.	2								2								2							
	Cabo.....	N. N.	3			3								3								3							
	Soldados ..	N. N.	4			4								4								4							
2.ª	.....	N. N.	5			5								5								5							
	.....	N. N.	6			6								6								6							
	.....	N. N.	7			7								7								7							
	.....	N. N.	8			8								8								8							
3.ª	.....	N. N.	9			9								9								9							
	.....	N. N.	10			10								10								10							
	.....	N. N.	11			11								11								11							
	.....	N. N.	12			12								12								12							
4.ª	.....	N. N.	13			13								13								13							
	.....	N. N.	14			14								14								14							
	.....	N. N.	15			15								15								15							
	.....	N. N.	16			16								16								16							
5.ª	.....	N. N.	17			17								17								17							
	.....	N. N.	18			18								18								18							
	.....	N. N.	19			19								19								19							
	.....	N. N.	20			20								20								20							
	.....	N. N.	21			21								21								21							
6.ª	.....	N. N.	22			22								22								22							
	.....	N. N.	23			23								23								23							
	.....	N. N.	24			24								24								24							
	.....	N. N.	25			25								25								25							
7.ª	.....	N. N.	26			26								26								26							
	.....	N. N.	27			27								27								27							
	.....	N. N.	28			28								28								28							
8.ª	.....	N. N.	29			29								29								29							
	.....	N. N.	30			30								30								30							
	.....	N. N.	31			31								31								31							
	.....	N. N.	32			32								32								32							

and elementary arithmetic. Not only would thus give them a basic skillset on which to build upon, it would instil a sense of comradery, discipline, morale and uniformity across the army nationwide.

The army created the *Junta Directiva de Instrucción Primaria del Ejército Mexicano* to fulfil this mandate.

In turn, the *Junta Directiva* developed the Escuela Normal Militar, a primary education programme to be implemented within each regiment across the army. It was to follow a 'monitorial system' for the mass education of Mexican troops modelled upon that developed by the Englishman Joseph Lancaster early in the 19th century. At its essence, it would employ more competent students (i.e., 'monitors') as tutors to teach large groups of their comrades, following a regimented, systematic approach. A stipend of 25 pesos was to be allotted to each soldier-student for learning materials, while monitors would be exempt from normal military duties while they carried out their teaching mandate.

The Present Work in Focus

This is the first, and the official, guidebook or syllabus for the Escuela Normal Militar programme issued by the Junta Directiva, in 1837. It was intended to have been distributed to regimental commanders (i.e., generals, colonels) across Mexico, in the hope that its primary education vision system could be uniformly established nationwide.

The work is divided into 4 chapters, the first of which concerns the daily teaching times of lessons. Penmanship and spelling classes would occur in the mornings from 10 AM to 12 Noon, while arithmetic classes would convene in the evening. Students were to arrive half an hour before the commencement of their classes, to ensure discipline and order.

The second chapter, entitled "Modo de formar en la clase de escritura" [Method of Training for Writing Classes], divides the regiment's students into squads, or small training groups, led by a 'General Instructor' (monitor / student teacher), while the regiment's Quartermaster was charged with providing teaching materials, while a corporal was to enforce discipline. The writing curriculum was divided onto eight classes, which are detailed here, and include instruction on even the most elementary subjects, such as on how to cut a pen and apply it to paper.

The third chapter dials down on the mechanics of the writing classes, or the "way the school is organized in reading classes", and how the monitor "will supervise" the students "to correct any spelling errors".

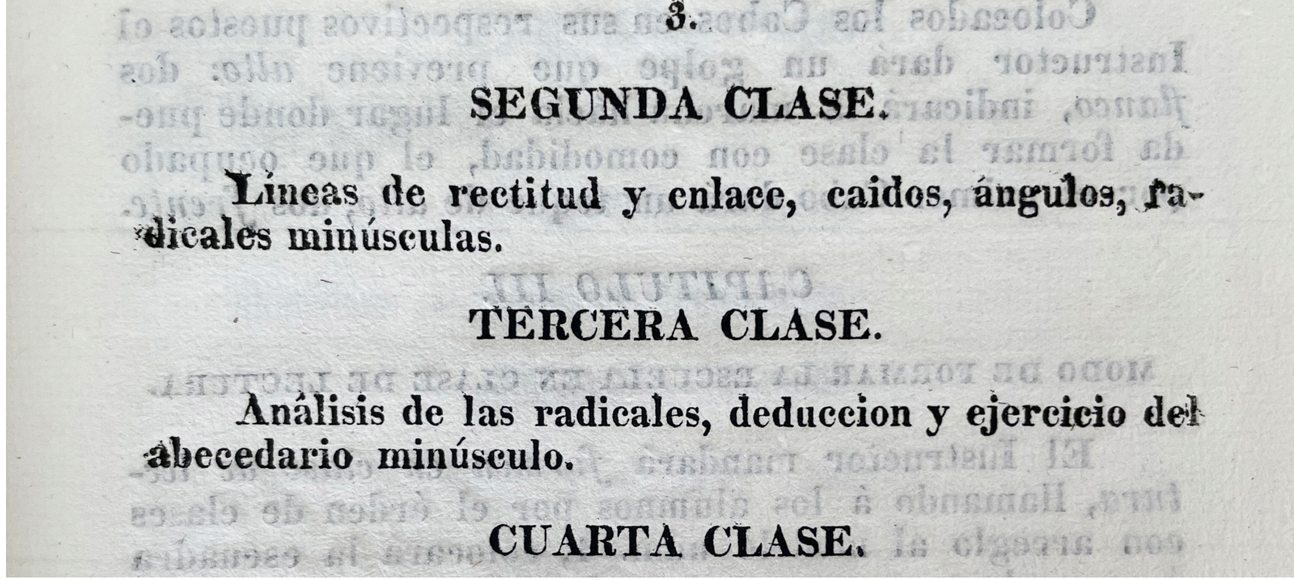
The fourth, and final chapter outlines the eight arithmetic classes, whereupon the students would be arranged in a semicircle, employing teaching methodologies akin to those used for the reading and writing sessions.

Interestingly, proving that this pamphlet was meant to be actively engaged in the lessons, the text is followed by 2 folding tables, which are forms with printed criteria, in which the class monitor, in the blank sections, could manually fill in data from his classes, including attendance and grades.

The first such form, 'Formulario núm. 1.', entitled 'Escuela Primeria / Batallón o regimentó de tal / Lista de asistencia diaria perteneciente à tal mes.' [Primary School / Battalion or regiment of such / Daily attendance list for that month.], is meant to recorded attendance. The second, 'Formulario núm. 2.', entitled 'Escuela Primeria / Batallón o regimentó de tal / Lista nominal por compañas de las alumnas que la componen, y clases en que se encuentran en los ramos de escritura, lectura y aritmética.' [Primary School / Battalion or regiment of such / Nominal list by companies of the students that compose it, and classes in which they are in the subjects of writing, reading and arithmetic], is meant to be a 'report card', noting the students' progress in reading, writing and arithmetic.

Epilogue

Regrettably, while the Escuela Normal Militar was


3.

SEGUNDA CLASE.

Líneas de rectitud y enlace, caidos, ángulos, radicales minúsculas.

TERCERA CLASE.

Análisis de las radicales, deduccion y ejercicio del abecedario minúsculo.

CUARTA CLASE.

implemented successfully in a handful of regiments, generally the system failed. Some generals and colonels in the provinces, suspicious of any directives from Mexico City that aimed to 'integrate' the army nationally, simply refused to implement the programme. Other commanders eschewed the system, as they believed that any classes that did not directly teach soldiers to fight were meaningless; soldiers should simply shoot the enemy, not write letters. In other cases, where attempts to implement the programme were made, a lack of competent student leaders to act as monitors hampered progress, while poor discipline and language barriers also posed hindrances.

While there were many reasons for the failure of the Mexican Army during the Mexican-American War (1846-8), its troops' lack of basic education, discipline and low morale were certainly major factors. While a question of counter-factualism, had the Escuela Normal Militar system taken off, maybe Mexico would have been better prepared for the American juggernaut.

The effective, comprehensive implementation of primary education across the Mexican Army was not realized until the time of the Porfiriato Era (1876 -1911). As such, the present work represents a noble vision, just a couple generations ahead of its time.

A Note on Rarity

The present work is extremely rare, as it seems that examples would have perished in the field due to heavy use. We can trace only 3 institutional examples, held by the University of California-Berkeley; Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM); and the Archivo General de la Nación (México). We are not aware of any sales records for any other examples.

References: University of California-Berkeley: x F1223.8.M2285; Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM): Fondo Reservado, Colección Lafragua, 98 LAF.; Archivo General de la Nación (México): 57654/192; OCLC: 20375182; Xochitl MARTÍNEZ GONZÁLEZ, 'La enseñanza primaria e instrucción del soldado del ejército permanente mexicano en la primera mitad del siglo XIX', Tiempo y Espacio, vol. 33, no. 64 (Caracas, julio-diciembre 2015), pp. 331-50, esp. pp. 339-40.

22.

Various authors; Joseph Franz KAISER (1786 - 1859), Editor
***Nützlicher Geschäfts-Kalender oder Calendarisches Tagebuch für das Jahr 1835* [Title on the Cover]**
[Useful Business Calendar or Calendarial Diary for 1835]
***Kleiner allgemeiner National-Kalender für alle Religions-Gesellschaften des österreichischen Kaiserstaates auf das Gemein-Jahr 1835* [Title on the Title Page]**
[Small General National Calendar for all the Religious Societies of the Austrian Imperial State for the Year 1835]
Graz: J. F. Kaiser [1834]

Large 8º, 15 pp. with title page and calendar printed in red and black, [5 pp.], 17-40 pp., 1-44 pp., original blue illustrated wrappers, tax stamp on the title page (minor foxing, binding with light shelf wear, and light stains, but overall in good condition).

A rare publication with an early article on the cultivation of potatoes in Austria.

680 EUR

An exceedingly rare calendar for the year 1835 includes articles and charts aimed at business people. It features an extensive discussion on potato cultivation and its benefits. Although the potato was known, large-scale cultivation and the versatility of the plant for various products were still not widely recognized at the time. The cover of the publication depicts three men roasting potatoes, while two putti are watering the earth beneath them.

Other articles about agriculture discuss the Russian method of beekeeping, as well as the cultivation of melons, roses, hyacinths, amaryllis, and crown or thorns pumpkin.

Joseph Franz Kaiser (1786 - 1859) was a highly industrious and innovative publisher known for producing books, maps, and even a printed globe. In this publication, he combined various leftover materials from older works with new additions, resulting in irregular pagination. It seems that Kaiser printed the new pages of the calendar while recycling much of the text, including an article on potatoes from two of his publications from the previous year: *The Large Styrian National Calendar* and *The Small Styrian National Calendar*, both for 1834. Additionally, the images on the wrappers were reused from the Large Calendar but featured a different title. Curiously, the cover and the title page display different titles.

The publication is very rare and **we could not find any institutional examples,** not even in the Austrian National Library.



NAZI PROPAGANDA FOR CHILDREN

23.

Willi DISSMANN (Wilhelm Florenz DISSMANN, 1920-1953) – Max WEGNER (1915 - 1944).
Wir sahen den Führer. Jüngen und Mädel erzählen von ihrem größten Erlebnis
[We Saw the Fuhrer. Boys and Girls Report on Their Biggest Experience]
Berlin – Leipzig: Franz Schneider Verlag 1941.

8º, 88 pp., [4 pp.] with interleaved 12 black and white photographs on 6 sheets, original red linen boards and beige spine with lettering, original illustrated dustjacket (a deaccessioned stamp of a library on the back of the title page and on the rear wrapper, dustjacket with minor staining, tears and folds).

A Nazi propaganda book, showcasing Adolf Hitler as a friendly patron of children.

280 EUR

The book was published in the series "Erlebt und aufgeschrieben. *Bücher für Jungen und Mädel*" (*Experienced and Written Down: Books for Boys and Girls*). It was co-authored by two German writers, Willi Dissmann (Wilhelm Florenz Dißmann, 1920-1953) and Max Wegner (1915-1944). Both authors hailed from the small town of Holzwickede in North Rhine-Westphalia. They wrote together and separately, producing a series of Nazi propaganda books aimed primarily at young people. These works idealized the role of a young man as a protector of the homeland and portrayed the young woman as a steadfast supporter of Nazi ideals, serving as both the ideological and physical strength of the future family.

The book was also translated to Dutch language to: *Wij hebben den Führer gezien!*



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A note on OCLC
As is now the norm, OCLC counts are tentative, at best, as we recognize that searches using different qualifiers will often turn up different results. Searches are now further complicated by the vast numbers of digital, microfilm, and even print-on-demand copies, which have polluted the database considerably, making it difficult, without numerous phone calls or emails, to determine the actual number of tangible copies. Hence, even though the counts herein have been recently checked, most all should be taken as a measure of approximation.

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