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CATALOGUE
September 2025

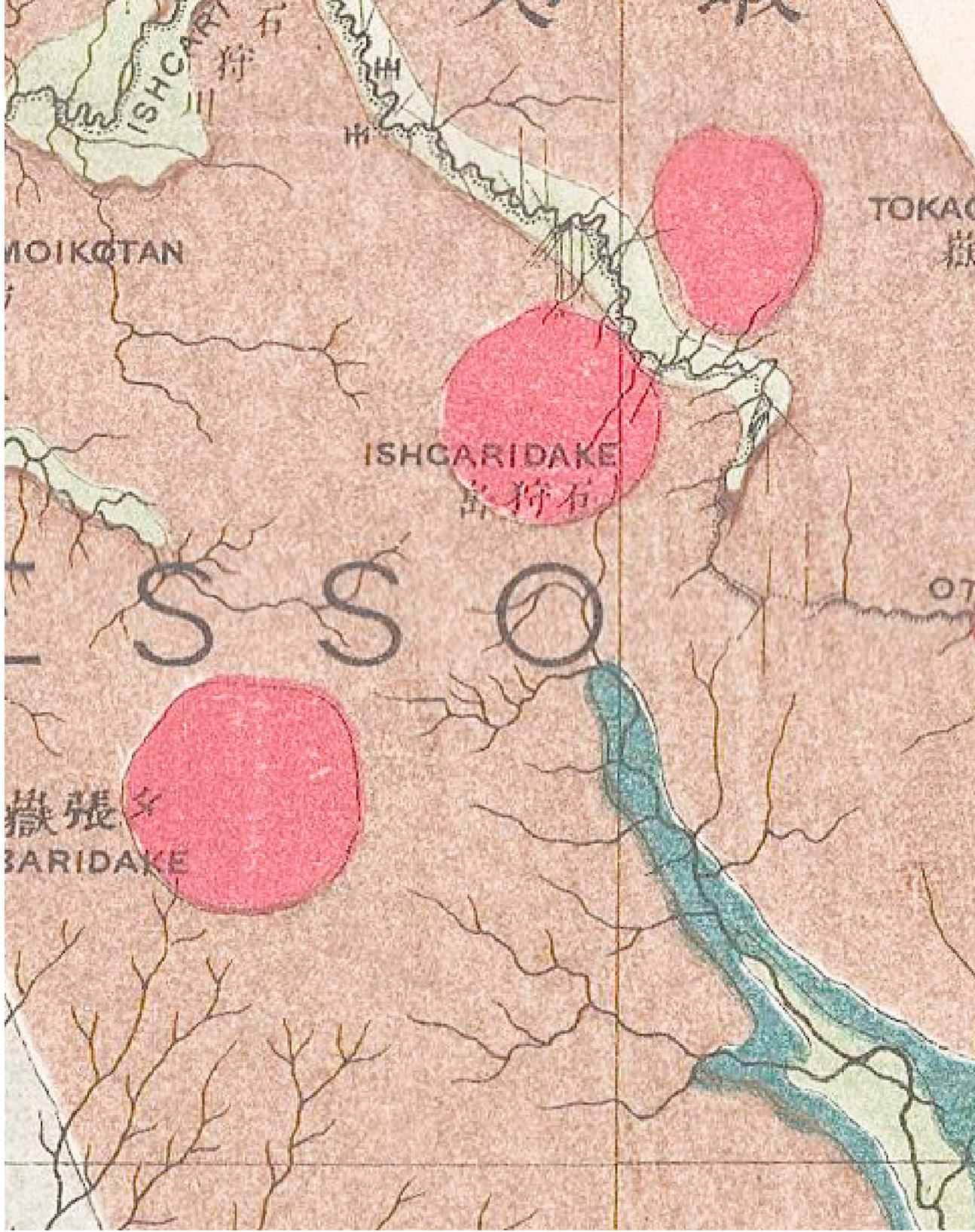


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SHANGHAI, CHINA – INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT COMPLETE CADASTRAL MASTERPLAN

1.

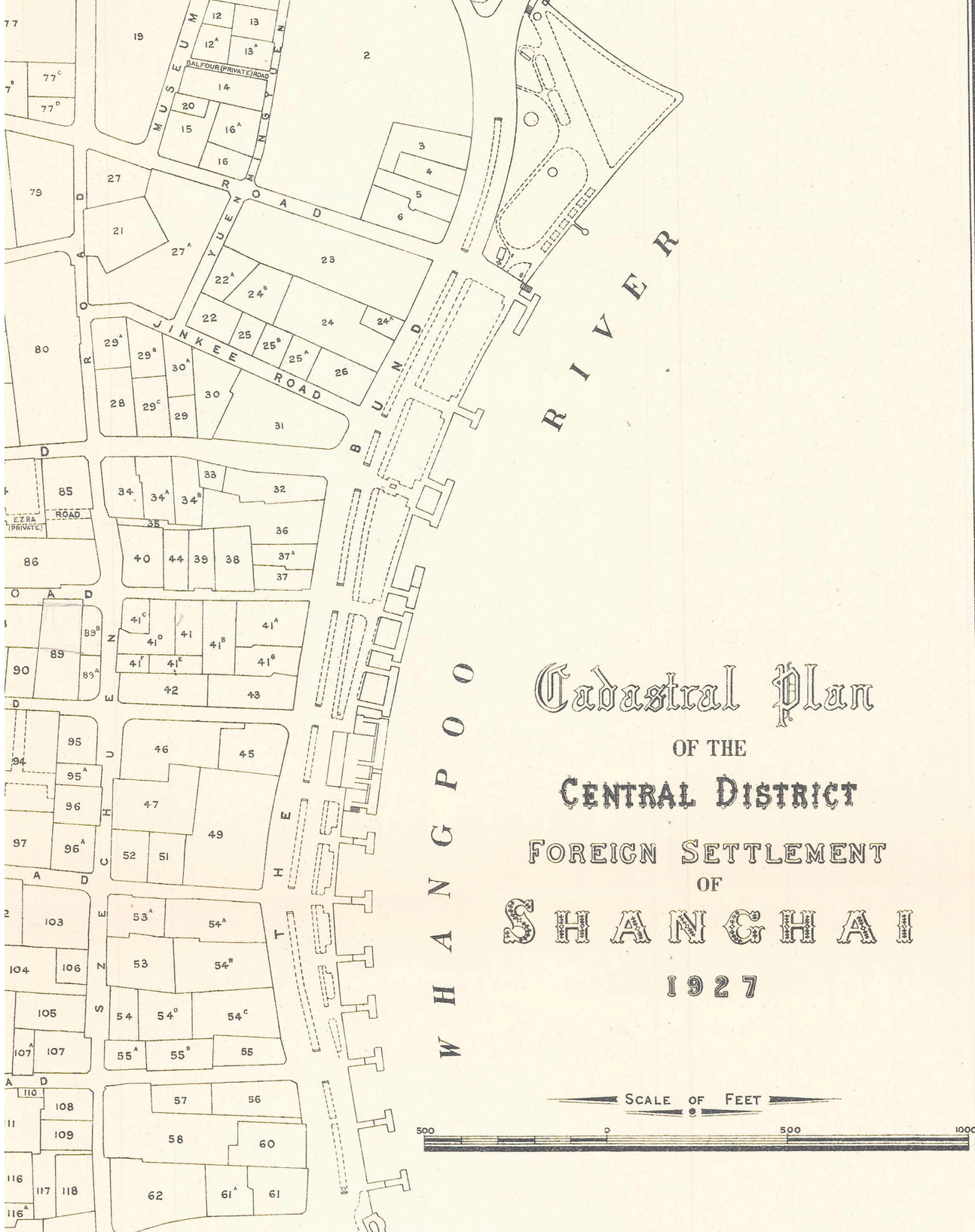
Charles HARPUR (b. 1880/1, fl. 1897 – 1936).
[Complete Set of 5 Cadastral Masterplans of the Shanghai International Settlement:] Shanghai Municipality. Land Assessment Schedules made in Pursuance of Resolution VI passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers, of April 13, 1927. / Central District / Northern District / Eastern District / Western District.
Shanghai: Printed by the Shanghai Times, 1927.

Complete Set of 5 large format photolithographed maps, please see below for details.

Highly important and seemingly unrecorded – as best as we are aware the only complete printed cadastral masterplan of the International Settlement of Shanghai in its expanded (post-1899) form, thus including 5 separate maps, respectively showcasing the Central (The Bund), Northern (Hongkou) and Western Districts, while the Eastern District is covered by 2 of the maps; the plans were made for the government of the Shanghai Municipality under the supervision of Charles Harpur, the city's revolutionary Commissioner of Public Works, who radically modernized the International Settlement's infrastructure and beautified it appearance; the maps appeared at the height of Shanghai's Roaring Twenties boom, when the city was arguably that most fashionable, economically busting and socially exuberant place on earth, although the storm clouds of war and downfall were forming on the horizon; the maps were expressly intended to be used to assess land taxation throughout the International Settlement, although they were were also employed for planning infrastructure development, real estate transactions, administering social services and policing/ defence applications; the maps were published locally by the press of the 'The Shanghai Times' newspaper, and were issued in only small print runs for use by city officials, real estate barons and industrialists; few castral plans of any kind of pre-WWII Shanghai exist, and it is not so surprising that the present maps are seemingly unique survivors.

14.500 EUR

The Treaty of Nanking (1842), which sealed Britain's victory of over China during the First Opium War, opened Shanghai to foreign trade and settlement. In 1846, the British founded a small concession in the city, along the Huangpu River, at the future Bund, just south of Soochow Creek, with this territory being expanded in 1848. In 1849, the U.S. gained a concession to the north of Soochow Creek, while the same year, the French Concession was established to the south of the British zone.



Cadastral Plan

OF SECTION B

EASTERN DISTRICT

FOREIGN SETTLEMENT

OF

SHANGHAI

1927

SCALE

FEET 1000 500 0 1000 2000 FEET

In 1854, the British, American and French concessions united to form the Shanghai Municipal Council (SMC), to govern their zones in-common. However, in 1862, the French left the SMC, henceforth running their own zone independently.

In 1863, Britain and the United States merged their concessions to form the Shanghai International Settlement, which subsequently came to embrace the interests of several other powers (ex. Russia, Spain, Italy, Austria-Hungary, Denmark, Portugal, Sweden and the Netherlands). The Anglo-American influence always prevailed, such that the concession was often referred to as the "English Settlement".

The International Settlement was referred to as the "Shanghai Municipality" and while the foreign powers did not legally have sovereignty over its territory (which technically remained under Chinese domain), they essentially governed it as a colony with Beijing having little or no authority within its bounds. Moreover, the citizens of foreign powers had "extraterritorial rights" making them immune from the Chinese judicial system.

While the Shanghai International Settlement was a major boon to the general Chinese economy, Beijing (understandably) always resented the foreign control over what was their country's greatest commercial hub and port. As such, the relationship between the International Settlement and the Chinese government was always tense, albeit functional. This pressure was aggravated by the fact that the International Settlement and the French Concession often demanded, and succeeded in gaining, extensions to their territory, at the expense of Chinese sovereignty.

Most notably, in 1899, taking advantage of the weakness of the Chinese government, the International Settlement gained massive concessions, such that its territory tripled in size. Prior to that time, the Settlement occupied 1,917 acres; however, the new cessions saw it add an additional 3,804 acres. Specifically, the Eastern District was augmented by 1,896 acres, running down the north bank of the Huangpu, with the new area technically known as 'Zone D'. The Settlement was also dramatically extended inland from the old English concession, continuing along the south bank of the Soochow Creek, creating the Western District, technically known as 'Zone D1', with an area of 1,906 acres. The Settlement's' total area thus came to occupy 22.59 km2 (8.72 sq. mi).

Roaring Twenties Shanghai

Perhaps no other place on earth benefitted more, or was as greatly transformed, as Shanghai during the Roaring Twenties. Its economy grew at warp-speed, as unprecedented wealth flowed into the city from across China and the Far East, while the population of the International Settlement grew from 501,561 in 1910, to 1,137,298 in 1925 (with the foreign population being 30,000 in 1925, rising to 60,000 by 1931). The International Settlement and the French Concession were beautified and graced with innumerable extremely grand world-class edifices (ex. hotels, office buildings, residential towers, etc.). Shanghai became renowned for its unique and highly sophisticated metropolitan culture and outrageous nightlife, leading many to claim that it made London, Paris and New York seem dull and provincial in comparison.

Directly relevant to the present maps, Charles Harpur, the International Settlement's revolutionary Commissioner of Public Works (in office 1922-36), oversaw the mass construction of a vast network of ultra-modern public infrastructure, including multiple concrete bridges, wharves on the Huangpu, the Art Deco abattoir and meat market, many neighbourhood markets, the Central Police Stations and many other police stations; the renovation of the Ward Street Goal, the first modern sewage treatment plant, and incinerators, as well as many schools and fire stations. Importantly, he also oversaw the widening and beautification of roads, greatly alleviating the Settlement's notorious traffic congestion and improving the quality of life in many residential sectors towards 'garden city' standards. He also supervised the hyper-urbanization of the Western District and the extension of Settle-

EASTERN

Shanghai Municipal Council.

LAND

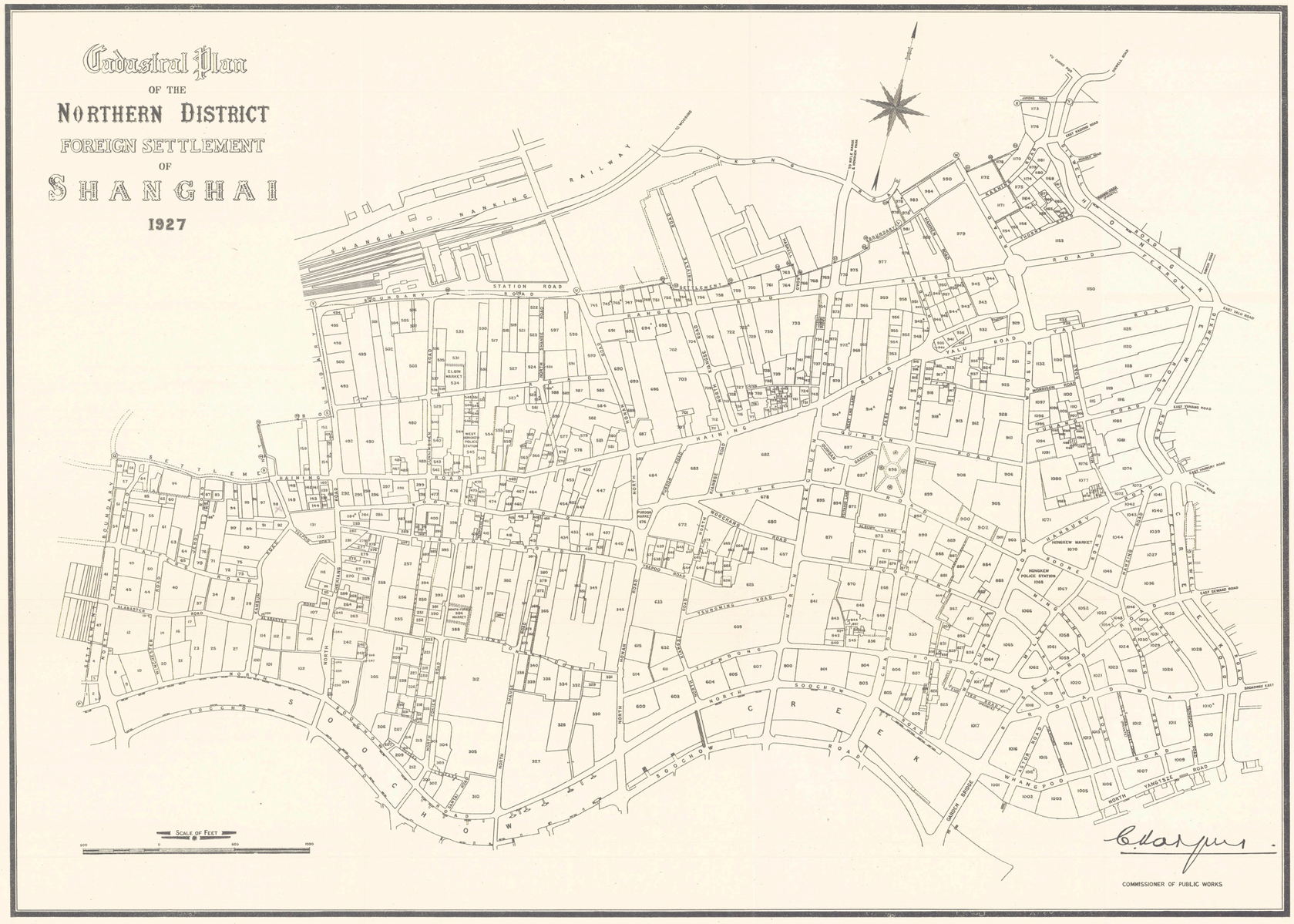
ASSESSMENT SCHEDULES

MADE IN PURSUANCE OF RESOLUTION VI PASSED AT
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF RATEPAYERS,
OF APRIL 13, 1927.

EASTERN DISTRICT

1927.

SHANGHAI:
Printed by THE SHANGHAI TIMES.
1927



ment-governed roads into the hinterland beyond.

However, under the surface, not all was well in Shanghai. While the International Settlement itself was well governed, the Chinese Nationalist regime was weak, corrupt and despotic. Additionally, the Japan's influence and presence in the International Settlement was growing, with the that country's militaristic ambitions heading on a collision course with the British-dominated government of the Shanghai Municipality.

The unstable political situation exploded into the Shanghai Incident (January 28 – March 3, 1932), when Chinese and Japanese troops fought openly on the streets of the International Settlement. While this situation was eventually diffused, and International Settlement demilitarized, much damage was done to the city, while the period of Shanghai's 'high life' was over. This was a prelude to the Japanese invasion and conquest of Shanghai (minus the International Settlement and the French Concession) during the Battle of Shanghai (August 13, 1937 – November 26, 1937). In December 1941, the International Settlement effectively came to an abrupt end when Japan stormed the Shanghai Municipality. Shanghai would subsequently languish in poverty and obscurity until the revival of China's fortunes in the 1990s.

A Short Early History of the Cadastral Mapping of Shanghai's Foreign Concessions

Cadastral maps are the cornerstone of urban planning and property rights in any modern city. They serve as the blueprints for the real-estate industry, zoning laws, property taxation and infrastructure development (the city often needs to purchase private land to expand or build new roads, etc.). While innumerable manuscript cadastral maps of specific properties, blocks, or small areas were made from the beginning of the Foreign Concessions of Shanghai, the great majority of these were of an ephemeral nature and do not survive.

Assembling grand cadastral maps of entire cities, or

large urban districts, being 'masterplans' (as here), required much more effort to create, as it involved skilfully integrating numerous individual cadastral maps, which were often drafted to varying standards and scales. Consequently, despite the great importance of Shanghai's Foreign Concessions, few general cadastral maps of entire concessions or districts were made, and even fewer were printed (most seemed to have remained in manuscript form). Moreover, the survival rate of such maps is extremely low, as even printed masterplans were issued in only a handful of examples for use by municipal officials and only major private stakeholders.

The Shanghai Municipality principally created cadastral masterplans to assess land taxation, the cornerstone of the International Settlement's public revenue stream. The cadastral plans were to be paired with regularly updated 'Land Assessment Schedules', a lengthy series of charts that listed the cadastres along with their proprietors, sizes, locations and land tax assessments. These schedules were occasionally printed, even if the cadastral maps that they accorded to remained in manuscript.

For reference, please see an early example of the one of the printed schedules governing the properties in what was the Northern District of the International Settlement, *Shanghai Land Assessment Schedule… Hongkew* (Shanghai: Carvalho & Co., 1876):

Shanghai Land Assessment Schedule - Google Books

The earliest general cadastral map of the "English" or International Settlement of which we are aware is the locally lithographed *Ground Plan of the Foreign Settlement at Shanghai - North of the Yang Kang Pang Canal. From a survey by Mr. F.B.Youel R.N. May, 1855.* [Shanghai, 1855] (link courtesy of *Virtual Shanghai*):

Ground plan of the Foreign Settlement at Shanghai - North of the Yang Kang Pang Canal | Virtual Shanghai

The next progression is the *Plan of the English Settlement at Shanghae* (1866) (link courtesy of *Virtual Shanghai*):

Plan of the English Settlement at Shanghae | Virtual Shanghai

Also notable is the great manuscript cadastral plan of the French Concession, the Conseil d'administration de la concession française de Shanghai's "Plan de la propriété foncière au 30 juin 1877" (Manuscript, 1877) (link courtesy of Virtual Shanghai):

Plan de la propriété foncière au 30 juin 1877 | Virtual Shanghai

A stylistic antecedent of the present map set is the Shanghai Municipal Council's printed *Cadastral Plan of the English Settlement* (London: Waterlow and Sons, 1890) (link courtesy of *Virtual Shanghai*):

Cadastral plan of the English settlement, Shanghai 1890 | Virtual Shanghai

Directly relevant to the present map is the *Cadastral Plan of the Western District* (1916), the precursor to the present map of the Western District (see Map #5 below); please see an image courtesy of the David Rumsey Map Collection (Stanford University):

Cadastral Plan of the Western District / Foreign Settlement of Shanghai / 1916. - David Rumsey Historical Map Collection

Also directly germane is the 1925 edition of the cadastral map of the same area, *Plan of the Western District*, but here made specifically for the purpose of "shewing new roads and widening" (link courtesy of *Virtual Shanghai*):

Plan of the western district - Foreign settlement of Shanghai 1925 - shewing new roads and widening | Virtual Shanghai

The Present Masterplans in Focus

Present here is a set of 5 maps that represent, as best as we are aware, the earliest and perhaps only known surviving complete printed cadastral mapping of the International Settlement of Shanghai in its fully expanded (post-1899) form. The maps were issued for the government of the Shanghai Municipality, and were drafted under the supervision of the Charles Harpur, the Welshman who, as the city's Commissioner of Public Works, was instrumental in revolutionizing the infrastructure and appearance of Roaring Twenties Shanghai. The maps were photolithographed locally by the press of The Shanghai Times newspaper, in 1927, at the height of Shanghai's greatest boom period, when the city's social, economic and aesthetic atmosphere was the envy of the world.

There is one map each representing the Central (The Bund), Northern (Hongkew / Hongkou) and Western Districts, while the geographically large and elongated Eastern District is depicted by two maps.

Each map, and the pair of plans of the Eastern District, features a separate title page adhered to it (save for the map for the Northern District, which lacks this leaf), that designate the map as being *Shanghai Municipality. Land Assessment Schedules made in Pursuance of Resolution VI passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers, of April 13, 1927* (while noting the names of the respective district maps to which they are attached). As such, the maps' express purpose was to serve as masterplans for assessing land taxation and were clearly meant to be matched to Land Assessment Schedule ledgers (like the one depicted earlier), that list all the properties, their owners, sizes and their assessed land taxes. For the year 1927 these ledgers seem to have remained in manuscript form (as they did for most years), as we cannot trace any record of such a work.

Importantly, the maps had many other alternative public and private uses, such as for planning infrastructure development, real estate transactions, administering social services and policing/defence applications.

Each map depicts its respective district (or part thereof) within its proper bounds, with all thoroughfares labelled (some of which had been recently widened under Harpur's supervision), while the land everywhere save for parklands is shown divided into hundreds of numbered and meticulously defined cadastral lots of highly variable size and shape. Naturally, the trend was that the plats in the densely populated residential areas (ex. the Central, Northern and southeastern part the Western Districts) are smaller than those in the more industrial areas (ex. the Eastern and much of the Western Districts).

To preserve the clarity of the maps, so that they best served as the blueprints for defining property holdings, beyond the street names and the numbering of all cadastral lots, the map is intentionally sparing of detail, although waterways, police stations, public markets, parks and major public buildings/monuments are still labelled.

The present plans would have been issued in only very small print runs for the use of municipal officials, real estate barons and building contractors, etc., and would generally not have been publicly circulated.

The maps are as follows:

**All maps are in Very Good condition, being overall clean and crisp, with only light toning along original folds; a few maps have short, closed hairline tears from the margins; while the title pages are a bit tattered along outer margins. The map of the Western District (Map #5) features contemporary manuscript annotations in pencil, seemingly indicative of active use in real estate transactions.*

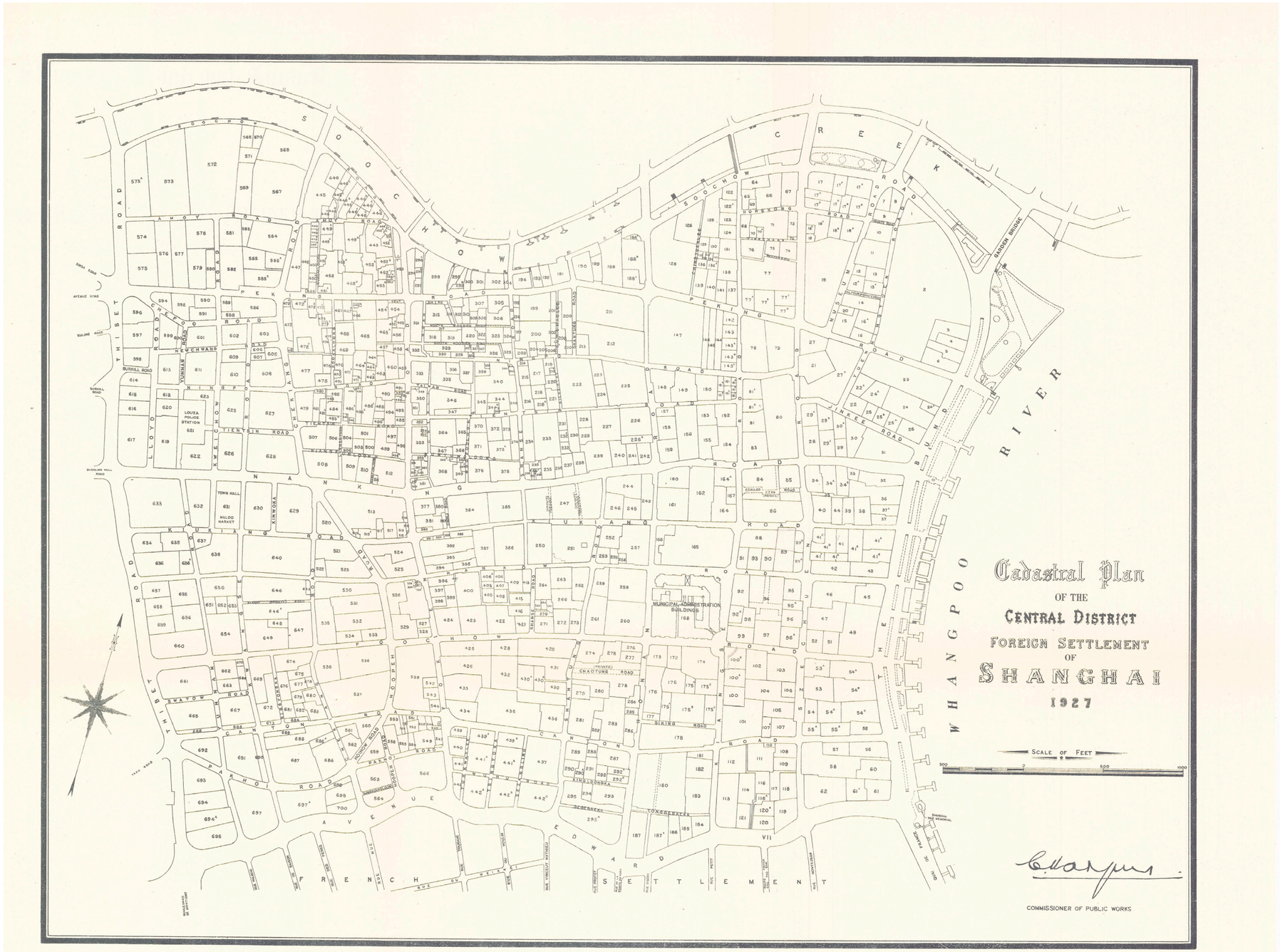
[1].
[CENTRAL DISTRICT – THE BUND].
Charles HARPUR (b. 1880/1, fl. 1897 – 1936).
Cadastral Plan of the Central District / Foreign Settlement of Shanghai 1927.

Shanghai: Printed by the Shanghai Times, 1927.
Photolithograph on slightly glossy paper, 47.5 x 58 cm (18.5 x 23 inches), folding, bound with separate title page reading: 'Central / Shanghai Municipality. Land Assessment Schedules made in Pursuance of Resolution VI passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers, of April 13, 1927. / Central District, 1927'.

This cadastral masterplan depicts the core of the International Settlement, being the territory of the old English Concession. It is bounded by Soochow Creek (to the north), Thibet Road (to the east), Avenue Edward VII (to the south, separating it from French Concession), and the Huangpu River (to the west). The Huangpu waterfront is home to The Bund, a 1.6 km-long grand avenue fronted by wharves and towered over by some of the grandest office buildings and hotels in the world, many built relatively recently in the Beaux Arts and neoclassical styles. The Bund was home to the headquarters of most of China's largest commercial enterprise, including all the 'Big Four' banks. Two blocks inland from The Bund are the 'Municipal Administration Buildings', effectively the capitol of the International Settlement, while roughly dissecting the district, running east-west, is Nanking Road (today 南京路; Nánjīng Lù) , then and once again today one of the world's busiest shopping streets. Today, the Central District is classified as part of Shanghai's Huangpu District.

[2].
[NORTHERN DISTRICT].
Charles HARPUR (b. 1880/1, fl. 1897 – 1936).
Cadastral Plan of the Northern District / Foreign Settlement of Shanghai 1927.
Shanghai: Printed by the Shanghai Times, 1927.
Photolithograph on slightly glossy paper, 75 x 62 cm (29.5 x 24.5 inches), seemingly lacking title page.

This map showcases the Northern District, then commonly known as 'Hongkew' (today Hongkou), located to the north of Soochow Creek, and connected to The Bund by the Garden Bridge. Home to some grand residences and the famous Astor Place Hotel, Hongkew was the site of Shanghai's





'Japan Town', and in those times the epicentre of Japan's increasingly subversive activities within China. In fact, by the time that the present map was published, Japan was actively undermining British dominance in the International Settlement.

[3 & 4].
[EASTERN DISTRICT].
[3].
Charles HARPUR (b. 1880/1, fl. 1897 – 1936).
Cadastral Plan of Section A / Eastern District / Foreign Settlement of Shanghai 1927.
Shanghai: Printed by the Shanghai Times, 1927.
Photolithograph on slightly glossy paper, 44 x 80 cm (17.5 x 31.5 inches).
Both this map and #4 following folding and bound together with separate title page reading 'Eastern / Shanghai Municipality. Land Assessment Schedules made in Pursuance of Resolution VI passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers, of April 13, 1927. / Eastern District, 1927'.

The cadastral masterplan for the Eastern District is divided into two maps, due to the jurisdiction's large and elongated size, with the division point being Lay Road, although the two maps are bound together with a single title page. The Eastern District was divided from the Northern District to its west, by the Hongkew Creek, and prior to 1899, when it was acquired by International Settlement, it was a totally undeveloped area of swampy savannah. Since that time, the area was earmarked as Shanghai's Municipality's main industrial zone, with massive cadastral lots running along the Huangpu riverfront to accommodate large warehouses and factories, served by a light railway. The Eastern District was home to most of the city's the service plants (water purification, electricity, etc.), while it is recorded that, in 1927, the zone hosted 57 foreign factories, with a focus upon textiles, shipbuilding and papermaking. By that time, that western half of the district ('Section A') was fully developed, while the eastern side ('Section B') was in an incipient state, with many projected roads unbuilt or unpaved, while many lots were not necessarily being used, at least to their fullest extent.

[4].
[Charles HARPUR (b. 1880/1, fl. 1897 – 1936)].
Cadastral Plan of Section B / Eastern District / Foreign Settlement of Shanghai 1927.
Shanghai: Printed by the Shanghai Times, 1927.
Photolithograph on slightly glossy paper, 45 x 69.5 cm (17.5 x 27.5 inches).

[5].
[WESTERN DISTRICT].
Charles HARPUR (b. 1880/1, fl. 1897 – 1936).
Cadastral Plan of the Western District / Foreign Settlement of Shanghai 1927.
Shanghai: Printed by the Shanghai Times, 1927.
Photolithograph on slightly glossy paper, 90 x 74 cm (35.5 x 29 inches), folding, bound with separate title page reading: 'Western / Shanghai Municipality. Land Assessment Schedules made in Pursuance of Resolution VI passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers, of April 13, 1927. / Western District, 1927'.

This cadastral masterplan showcases the Western District (technically 'Zone D1'), the massive 1,903 acre concession added to the International Settlement in 1899, that was bounded roughly by Thibet Street, to the east (beyond which is the 'Central District'); the Great Western Road and Avenue Edward VII, to the south (with the 'French Settlement' beyond), and by Soochow Creek, to the north, and with complex limits to the west, running beyond Kiaochow Road.

Always earmarked for high-density urban development, the Western District was seen as vital to the Settlement's future, as its population was growing rapidly, and so it urgently needed to expand its residential, recreational and industrial capacities.

The Western District was built-up very quickly, with its eastern and southern areas largely dedicated to recreational and middle to upper-class residential use. It was home to the Settlement's greatest park, the Public Recreation Ground (which grew out the labelled 'Race Course'), fine hotels, consulates, private clubs, elite schools, churches, and



posh shops and mansions. The northern (near the Soochow Creek) and western parts of the Western District were generally reserved for industrial use and large commercial estates (ex. factories, warehouse, utilities).

The Masterplans: Seemingly Unrecorded

All cadastral masterplans of the Foreign Concessions of Shanghai from any period are today extreme rarities, with many examples referenced in literature or records now thought lost. Fragile, large format and issued in only very small print runs exclusively for official and professional consumption, the maps tended to be heavily used, leading to a very low survival rate.

As such, it is not so surprising that all the present maps are seemingly unrecorded.

Other than the few aforementioned general cadastral maps of the International Settlement (ex. 1890 English Settlement [Central District]; 1916 Western District; 1925 Western District), the only other surviving example of such works of which we are aware is a map of the combined Northern and part of the Eastern Districts, the Cadastral Plan of Section B Eastern District, Foreign Settlement of Shanghai (1933), held by the U.K. National Archives. It is quite possible that some additional cadastral maps of the Shanghai International Settlement exist in Chinese archives; however, our attempts to locate such works have not been fruitful.

Charles Harpur: The Engineer who Transformed Roaring '20s Shanghai

Charles Harpur (b. 1880/1, fl. 1897-1936) was a Welsh civil engineer who had a transformative effect upon Shanghai's cityscape. He was the son of the City Engineer of Cardiff and, in 1897, is recorded as having been enrolled as an "articled pupil" (i.e., unpaid apprentice) in the Cardiff Public Works Department, being promoted to the position of "junior survey assistant" in said organization the following year.

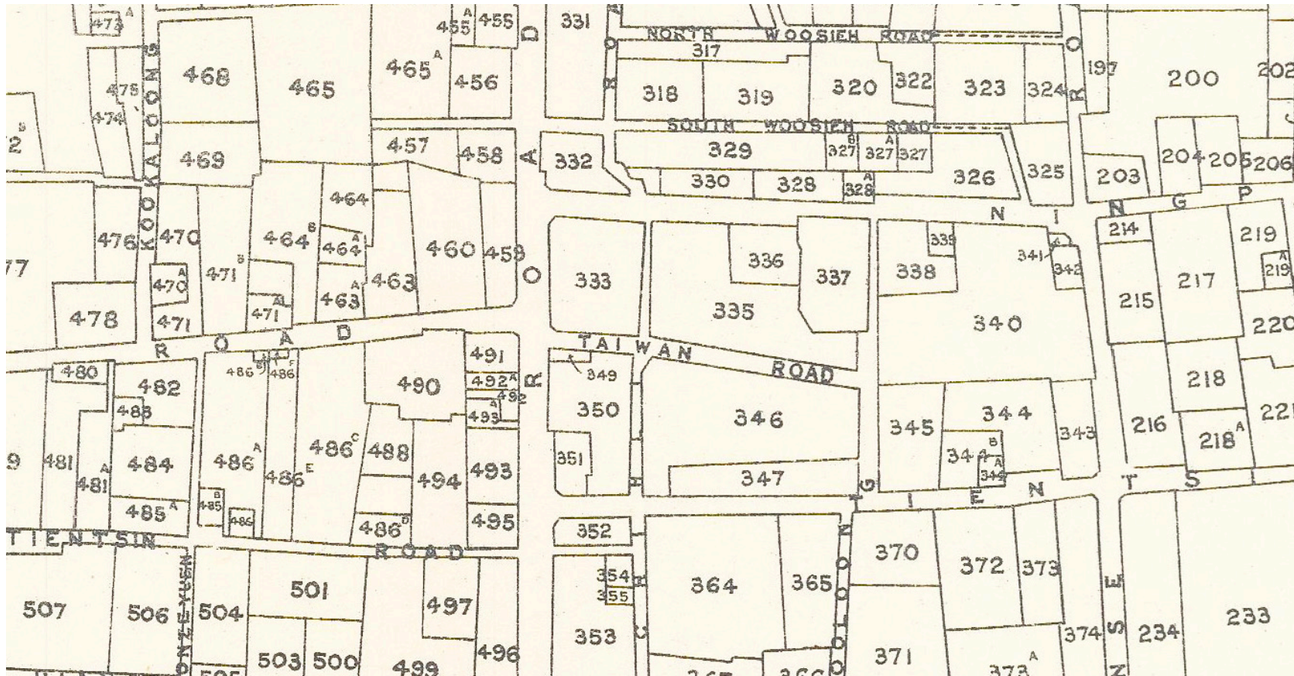
In 1901, Harpur moved to Shanghai, where he is noted as being immediately inducted into the Engineering Society of China. In 1902, he joined the Public Works Department of the Shanghai Municipality, whereupon his work was highly lauded by his superiors, Charles Mayne, the Commissioner of Public Works, and his deputy and successor, Charles Henry Godfrey. Harpur was soon promoted to the post of Assistant Municipal Engineer and, in 1910, became the Deputy Commissioner of Public Works, serving as Godfrey's righthand man.

Upon Godfrey's retirement, in 1922, Harpur was given the top job, as the Commissioner of Public Works, a role he held for 14 years. He thus oversaw the massive Roaring '20s building boom that transformed Shanghai into the "The Paris of the East". A proponent of radically modern and high-quality infrastructure and urban planning, he transformed the International Settlement into one of the grandest cityscapes in the world.

Harpur served as the President of Engineering Society of China (1921-2) and was a driving force behind the Shanghai Volunteer Force (the local militia) and, in 1929, was awarded an O.B.E. by King George V for services to the Shanghai Defence Force.

When Harpur retired as Commissioner, in 1936, at the age of 55, Shanghai had grown and modernized so dramatically under his watch, that it was, in many respects, unrecognizable from its state when he commenced his tenure. The Shanghai ratepayers held a massive retirement banquet in his honour, during which he was praised "to loud applause".

References: N/A – All Maps Seemingly Unrecorded. Cf. [re: 1916 Western District cadastral plan.] David Rumsey Map Collection (Stanford University): 16205.000; [re: 1925 ed. Western District cadastral plan:] Library of Congress example, OCLC: 818270389; [re: 1933 Northern and part of Eastern Districts cadastral plan:] National Archives: WOMAT/ADD/27/12; [re: background:] C.F. FRASER, 'The Status of the International Settlement at Shanghai', Journal of Comparative Legislation and International Law, vol. 21, no. 1, (1939), pp. 38-53; Cole ROSKAM, Improvised City: Architecture and Governance in Shanghai, 1843-1937 (2019); [re: Charles Harpur:] Isabella JACKSON, Shaping Modern Shanghai: Colonialism in China's Global City (2018), p. 103



PHILIPPINES WWII – FALL OF BATAAN (1942)
'CAPTURED' SECRET U.S. ARMY MAP WITH EXTENSIVE WARTIME JAPANESE MSS. ADDITIONS

2.

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS – DEPARTMENT ENGINEER, PHILIPPINE DEPARTMENT.
Luzon / Philippine Islands / Bataan Peninsula. / Military Survey of Luzon. Prepared under the direction of the Department Engineer, Philippine Department. / SECRET / By Authority of the Commanding General Philippine Department / J.K. Bales. A.C. of S. G-2.
Manila: Bureau of Coast and Geodetic Survey, [1937]; with Wartime Japanese Manuscript Additions dating from the End of January/Beginning of February 1942.

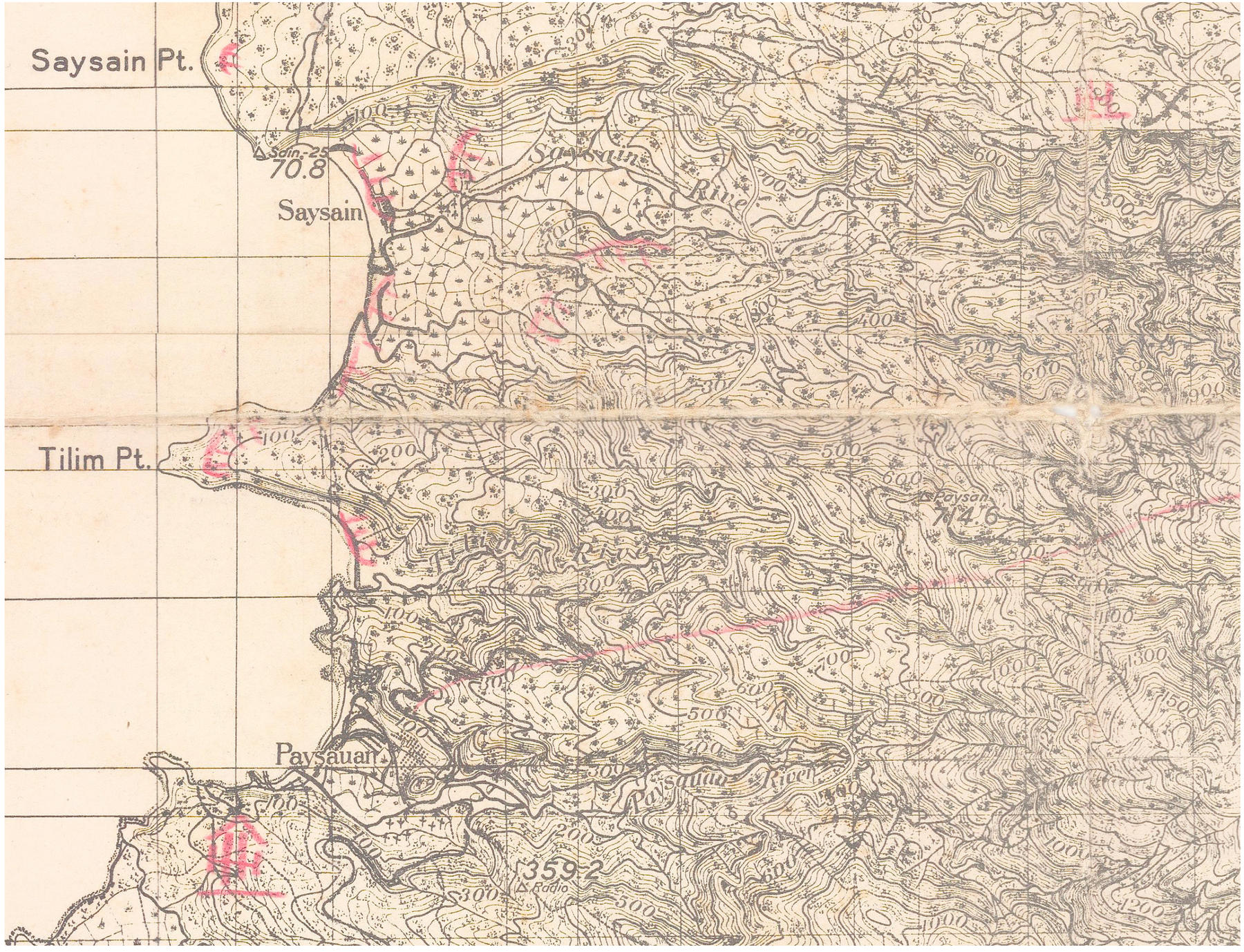
Photolithograph on thick soft paper, with extensive WWII Japanese manuscript additions in blue and orange crayon (Good, wear along old folds with some minor reenforcements to verso, some areas of light staining and toning especially to righthand side, some light creasing), 130 x 91.5 cm (51 x 36 inches).

An extraordinary and unique battlefront artifact of the Fall of Bataan (January - April 1942), the decisive element of Japan's World War II conquest of the Philippines, being a massive 'Secret' printed map of the Bataan Peninsula, made by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and published in Manila in 1937 exclusively for use as a "Headquarters Map' by the most senior U.S. military and political leaders; predicated upon years of the exacting scientific surveys, it was by far and away the most accurate and detailed cartographic rendering of the Bataan Peninsula available during WWII; the peninsula, which guards the entrance to Manila Harbour, is perhaps the most strategically significant place in the Philippines; importantly, the present example of this exceedingly rare map (of which we can trace no other examples) was 'captured' by the Japanese during the early days of the war and was used by their command to guide their operations during the Fall of Bataan; it features extensive battle-time manuscript additions clearly added by, or, at the behest of a Japanese commander sometime during the end of January or early February 1942, and shows, in tremendous detail, the positions of Japanese and American-Filipino forces along the Bagac-Orion Line (which was the Allies' last stand on the peninsula), as well as the ill-fated Japanese incursions across American-Filipino lines during what were called the Battle of the Points and the Battle of the Pockets - one of the most significant and intriguing military maps of the Philippines we have ever encountered.

6.500 EUR

During the WWII Invasion of the Philippines, or the Fall of the Philippines (December 8, 1941 to May 8, 1942), Japan launched a stealth juggernaut





against the U.S.-ruled islands. The Philippines were defended by the US Army Forces in the Far East (USAFFE), which was comprised of 100,000 Filipino and 20,000 American troops, commanded by the legendary General Douglas MacArthur. The Japanese Air Force quickly destroyed all Allied airpower in the Philippines, while the local American fleet withdrew to Java, so leaving the USAFFE outmatched against the landings of Japan's 14th Army (consisting of 130,000 troops) commanded by General Masaharu Homma. Expressing total confidence in Japan's blitzkrieg tactics (with would simultaneously prove so successful in Hong Kong, Malaya and Indonesia), Homma's superiors gave him a 50-day deadline to conquer the entire Philippines.

MacArthur, knowing that there was no possibility that USAFFE could possibly defeat the Japanese onslaught, decided to mount a fighting retreat to the Bataan Peninsula. The peninsula was chosen as it was a strategically located natural fortress. Dominated by steep jungle-covered volcanic slopes, it hosted numerous USAFFE bases and weapons and food supply caches. Along with the adjacent island fortress of Corregidor, Bataan guarded the mouth of Manila Harbour, such that possession of the peninsula essentially rendered the Philippine capital landlocked.

The Americans hoped that by holding up in Bataan they could tie down Homma's forces, while rendering Manila Harbour useless. It was hoped (naively, as it would be revealed) that they could hang on long enough to for USAFFE to be relieved by an Allied rescue force, while simultaneously hampering the Japanese progress in overall war, so allowing the Allies to maintain a foothold in New Guinea, as a buffer to protect Australia.

USAFFE gradually retreated towards the Bataan Peninsula from their posts in Luzon, under heavily Japanese pressure. MacArthur ordered Manila to be abandoned without a fight, so that the capital would not be destroyed, with the Japanese taking possession of the city on January 7, 1942.

After holding, and then abounding, a series of temporary defensive lines north of Bataan, McArthur ordered his forces to hold firm at what become known as the Bagac-Orion Line. The line was named after the towns at the termini of the 25-mile-long position, which ran from the shores of the South China Sea (Bagac) across the peninsula to Manila Bay (Orion). The choice was strategically sound, as the terrain rose steeply up from plains along the coasts, while the midpoint crossed the incredibly rugged northern foothills of the Marivales Volcano, lands which were considered by many to be impassible. The position of the line allowed USAFFE concentrate all its resources on the highlands, forcing the Japanese to literally fight an uphill battle. The American-Filipinos consolidated their positions along the Bagac-Orion Line by January 27, 1942.

The Japanese immediately moved to pressure USAFFE along both the eastern and western ends of the Bagac-Orion Line. Japanese forces led by General Naoki Kimura, with 1 division and 1 battalion, pressed along the western (Bagac) side, while General Akira Nara, commanding 3 divisions and 1 battalion, attacked from the eastern (Orion) side.

While MacArthur's men held an advantageous position, they had limited ammunition and only 2 months of food rations, while the Japanese had total control of the air and an unlimited flow of supplies. While making a stand at Bataan would certainly mess-up Homma's calendar, USAFFE's ability to hold off the Japanese was finite.

It is worth noting that even before the American-Filipinos settled along the Bagac-Orion Line, the Japanese began to test their control of southern Bataan, by employing some diversionary raids. At what was called the Battle of the Points (January 23 - February 12, 1942), two Japanese units of 1,200 and 2,000 troops sailed down to land at both Quinauan Point and Longoskawayan Point, which were located at the southwestern shore of the peninsula. The American-Filipinos eventually crushed both these forces, which proved to be more of a distraction to the Japanese, as it detracted from their main efforts further north.

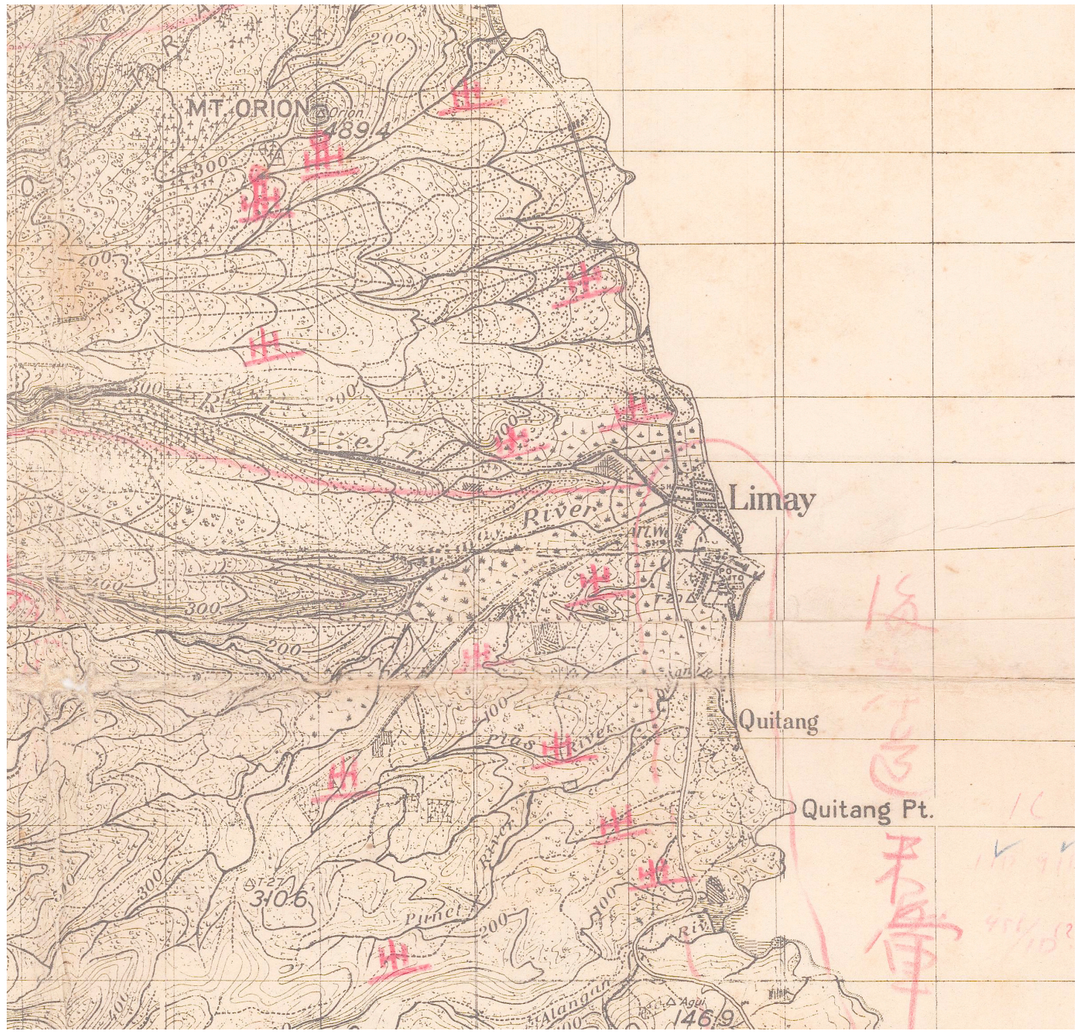
Also, at what became known as the Battle of the Pockets (January 28 to February 15, 1942), the Japanese broke through the American-Filipino positions in the interior along the western side of the Bagac-Orion line. The Japanese made some progress, but their forces were eventually trapped in two pockets, surrounded by USAFFE troops. The Allies eventually annihilated most of these forces, with only 377 Japanese troops escaping back to the safely of their own lines.

Aside from these distractions, for seven weeks thereafter, the Japanese and Allied positions along the Bagac-Orion Line remained largely static, creating a stalemate that greatly angered Tokyo, as it severely upset Japan's grand war schedule. However, the deadlock was not primarily due any errors on Homma's part, but rather to the fact that the Japanese had decided to redeploy a sizable part of his force at key time, leaving him underpowered to effectively 'finish the job'.

However, the truth was that the American-Filipino situation was dire. While their positions were holding, they were running low on ammunition, food and medicine. In many cases, their men were barely able to fulfil their duties due to tiredness and malnourishment.

It was obvious that USAFFE's days were numbered, such that on March 11, 1942, on President Roosevelt's orders, MacArthur made a daring escape from the Philippines, headed for Australia. Once there, he broadcast his famous "I Shall Return" speech, promising to someday comeback to liberate the entire Philippines.

The inevitable finally happened, when on April 3, 1942, the Japanese decisively broke the American-Filipino lines, capturing the strategic heights of Mount Samat, a prominent subsidiary peak of the Marivales Volcano. The 79,000 USAFFE troops tried in vain to contain the onslaught, but by April 9 it was obvious that the gig was up and the commander of USAFFE on the Bataan Peninsula, General Edward P. King, surrendered to the Japanese. Bataan had fallen.



The Allies only remaining foothold in the Philippines was thus the island bastion of Corregidor, the 'Gibraltar of the East', located just off the southeastern coast of the Bataan Peninsula. Here USAFFE forces held out until the it was stormed by the Japanese at the Battle of Corregidor (5–6 May 1942). General Jonathan M. Wainwright, MacArthur's unlucky successor as the commander of USAFFE, was compelled to unconditionally surrender his men to the Japanese. While he hoped that they would be protected by the terms of the Geneva Convention – he was sadly mistaken.

While the American-Filipino forces were vanquished and all the Philippines was placed under brutal Japanese occupation, the heroic stand at Bataan was not in vain. It saw that Japan took 99 days, and not the planned 50, to conquer he Philippines. This delay had severe ramifications, as it

ensured that the Japanese could not lockdown the ultra-strategic island of Guadalcanal, off New Guinea, such that Australia was safe from invasion. This allowed the Allies to fight their successful Guadalcanal Campaign (August 7, 1942 – February 9, 1943), starting the long process of taking the offensive from Japan.

However, the approximately 75,000 USAFFE troops (60,000 Filipinos and 15,000 Americans) taken as POWs by the Japanese were to suffer terribly for their heroism. They were forced to walk 65 miles (105 km) from southern Bataan northwards to their intended internment camps. In what became known as the Bataan Death March (April 9-17, 1942), these men were brutally mistraced and starved, such that it is estimated that somewhere between 5,000 and 18,000 did not survive the ordeal.

The Map in Focus

This is an extraordinary and unique example of an otherwise incredibly rare, monumental map of the Bataan Peninsula, created by the Philippine Department of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and published in Manila by the Bureau of Coast and Geodetic Survey. Issued in 1937, in the run-up to World War II, it is marked as 'Secret' and would have been made in only a tiny print run, restricted for use by only a handful of senior American military officers and political figures. By far and away the most accurate and detailed rendering of the all-important Bataan Peninsula's topography, it was imbued with immense strategic significance and would have been used as a 'Headquarters Map', to be pinned on the wall or spread out upon a giant table at meetings at HQ, as the focal point of command conferences.

Importantly, the present example is a 'captured' map, as upon the Japanese Invasion of the Philippines it was acquired by the Imperial Japanese Army and used in the field by senior Japanese commanders in their efforts to realize the Fall of Bataan (1942). It features extensive manuscript additions in a Japanese hand that precisely record both Japanese and American-Filipino troop positions as they were at the end of January/beginning of February 1942 along the entire extent of the Bagac-Orion Line, as well as the Japanese incursions during the Battle of the Points and the Battle of the Pockets. The map would have been a precious resource for the Japanese, as it dramatically exceeded the cartographic virtues of anything else they possessed. Thus, a map specifically made by the Americans to defend the Bataan Peninsula, the Philippines's most strategic place, was used to attack it.

The printed map is an exceedingly sophisticated topographical survey, which at the large scale of 1:3,680, captures the extremely rugged and complex nature the slopes of the Marivales Volcano complex that dominates the landscape of the peninsula, with dense curves of contour lines depicting the rise of the peak to its great caldera. Numerous rivers, which form deep ravines as they cascade in down the volcanic slopes, are all charted and labelled, while the rice paddies and plantations occupy the flatlands along the coasts to the north. The craggy coastlines are precisely delineated, with the innumerable bays, coves and headlands labelled. The few roads that snake along the edges of the volcanic slopes, heading down to the naval base of Marivales, at the southern end of the peninsula, are charted, while the map provides the outlines of towns, as well as the locations of military facilities and navigational beacons. A small inset map, in the lower right margin, shows the area of the map's coverage within the greater geographical context, revealing Bataan's strategic role in guarding Manila Bay.

The genesis of the present map was the *Military Survey of Luzon* (1906 – 1917), an ambitious project whereby the newly established Philippine Department of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers endeavoured to systematically and scientifically map all Luzon to the scale of 1:63,360. The projects, which took 11 years, resulted in 62 connecting maps that gave complete coverage of the island.

The ancestor mapping of the present work spans parts of two sheets of the *Military Survey of Luzon*; please see these links, courtesy of the Hamilton Library, University of Hawai'i at Mānoa:

Sheet 26:
Military Survey of Luzon, Sheet 26, 1910-1916

Sheet 31:
Military Survey of Luzon, Sheet 31, 1908-1913

However, while the original mapping of the Military Survey of Luzon was highly impressive and resulted in maps of that were fantastically useful for strategic and operation military planning, it eventually became clear that mapping of a greater scale and precision was still required for certain strategically critical parts of Luzon. Moreover, the Philippines's physical geography is highly dynamic, as population growth and natural events (typhoons, volcanic eruptions, etc.) continually altered the landscape. Consequently, the *Military Survey of Luzon* was continued with the aim of producing ultra-high scale mapping that would be useful for tactical use at the most fundamental level (i.e., reliably guiding platoons in the often mountainous, jungle-covered landscape).

While making an ultra-high scale map of the Bataan Peninsula was a top priority of the U.S. Army, the awesomely rugged nature of the terrain ensured that the endeavour took many years of brutally challenging survey missions. The bulk of this ambitious mandate was undertaken by teams consisting of the Engineers of the Philippine Department and the 14th Engineers of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, who managed to complete their advanced trigonometrical surveys of the entire Bataan Peninsula between 1922 and 1927. Over the succeeding decade small expeditions of engineers were dispatched to fine-tune the survey, improving detail and accuracy.

While the present map is undated, its time of publications can reliably be seen as having occurred in the second half of 1937. It is recorded that "The mapping operations of the Department Engineer's Office included …the preparation of tracing of a map and relief map of Bataan…" (*Annual Report Covering Military Activities of the Corps of Engineers for the Fiscal Year Ending June 3*0, 1937, p. 6). This "relief map of Bataan" is clearly the same as the present work, and so it seems that it was not completed and published until sometime later in 1937, twenty years after the conclusion of the original Military Survey of Luzon, and four years before the Japanese invasion of the Philippines.

In the centre of the lower margin, the map is marked as 'SECRET / By Authority of the Commanding General Philippine Department / J.K. Bales. A.C. of S. G-2'. G-2 refers to the military intelligence staff of the U.S. Army at the Divisional Level and above, in this case the unit responsible for military intelligence in the Philippines, then headed by Major J.K. Bales, a Texan who had long been stationed in Manila. This line was imbued with great legal authority, in that it mandated that the dissemination of all examples of the map was to be closely controlled by the responsible parties, on pain of severe penalties, with distribution limited to senior U.S. military officers and civilian leaders with the highest security clearance, and then only on a 'need to know' basis. To maintain this security, further to the left, in the lower margin, there reads 'Copy No. --', indicating that each example of the map was to have be hand-numbered and presumably 'signed out' by the requesting officer, with the implied obligation of its return to HQ once it was no longer required. The fact that the present example of the map is not numbered suggests that it was never formally signed out or distributed.

A 'Captured Map' used by the Japanese Command during the Fall of Bataan

The present example of the U.S. Army Engineer's 'SECRET' printed masterplan of the Bataan Peninsula was acquired by the command of the Imperial Japanese Army in the Philippines at some point before the Battle of Bataan (January 7 - April 9, 1942). This comes in the context of the fact that despite the best efforts of the Allies, Axis forces often managed to acquire examples of many top secret British and American maps early in the war. For example, in

North Africa, the General Erwin Rommel, the 'Desert Fox' somehow succeeded in acquiring an almost complete set of the best secret British maps of Libya and Egypt, granting him intelligence that he used to great effect.

In the Far Eastern context, even before war broke out between Japan and the Allies, Japan employed spies to acquire the best secret British and American military maps. While the details of these clandestine operations are largely unknown, it was true that a Japanese consular official or secret agent would pay a treasonous Allied opportunist a huge sum for a map such as the present work. Moreover, during the Japanese invasion of Luzon, the USAFFE's strategic retreat to the Bataan Peninsula was at times chaotic and while all examples of the present map should have been secured or destroyed in advance of the Japanese takeover of former U.S. Army bases, it is possible that in the rush, someone foolishly left an example of the map, which the Japanese then effortlessly picked up. Indeed, the Japanese always scoured the enemy military facilitates they conquered to find valuable documents and maps, and it is well known that on many cases they found precious material. How and exactly when the Japanese acquired the present secret map of Bataan is a fascinating matter of conjecture.

Critically, the present map is rendered as a unique and valuable artifact from the frontlines of the Fall of Bataan, as it features copious manuscript annotations, in a Japanese hand, executed sometime during the end of January/beginning of February 1942. The annotations show a highly sophisticated and detailed overview of both the Japanese (in red crayon) and ESAFFE (in blue crayon) positions at that time. The map's annotations were clearly added at the direct behest of a very senior Japanese commander, due to both the superlative quality of the information it records (which would be available only to those with top security clearance), as well as the value of the underlying 'captured' map itself. It was clearly employed as a 'Headquarters Map' by the Japanese at the 1942 Battle of Bataan. As the manuscript additions are particularly detailed with regards to the state of play in the western sector of the conflict, this suggests that the map may have been used at General Kimura's HQ, which controlled the Japanese operations on that side of the Bataan Peninsula.

Specifically, the manuscript annotations show the opposing Japanese-American positions that form the Bagac-Orion Line, running across the neck of the peninsula, with the vertical red line running down from the battle zone seemingly marking the dividing line between the command sectors of Generals Kimura and Nara. As the map was primarily to be used for 'opposition research', its coverage of the American positions is far more detailed than that of the Japanese emplacements. The map labels the locations of the various Japanese and American-Filipino divisions and regiments by their number (indicating that the Japanese map user had an exact understanding of the force they were fighting), while the innumerable USAFFE forward redoubts and rearguard battle positions are marked, with this intelligence in part gained by Japanese aerial reconnaissance (as they had complete control of the skies). The locations of the American-Filipino positions seem to be shown with a high degree of confidence, despite the rugged terrain and dense jungle cover, while conjectural positions are accompanied by a question mark.

Interestingly, the dating of the manuscript additions can be discerned by the fact that it shows the offensive Japanese strikes of the both the Battle of the Points (January 23 - February 12, 1942) and the Battle of the Pockets (January 27 – February 17, 1942) are they were still ongoing (i.e., before USAFFE forces snuffed them out). Specifically, in the southwest of the peninsula, in reference the Battle of the Points, the Japanese beachhead by Quinauan Point is shown as having been secured by the 2nd Battalion, 20th Infantry. Then, regarding the Battle of the Pockets, in the northwest, the manuscript additions show the Japanese 33rd and 20th Infantry's (short-lived) breaching of the USAFFE lines, along the American-Filipino positions that opposed (and soon extinguished) them. Thus, the manuscript additions show the last burst of movement along and across the Bagac-Orion Line, in advance of the stalemate that would prevail until the early days of April, when the Japanese definitively overpowered USAFFE towards the complete conquest of the Bataan Peninsula.

A Note on Rarity

The present map is naturally a unique artifact, owing to the wartime manuscript additions. However, the underlying printed map is exceedingly rare. We cannot locate any other examples of the map and are aware of only a couple of vague references to a "relief map of Bataan" from records or recollections of the period. The extreme rarity of the map is not surprising, as it would have been issued in only a tiny print run for restricted use at the highest level. Examples would have been destroyed, both accidentally and intentionally during the war, while the survival rate of all such maps is exceedingly low.
Legacy

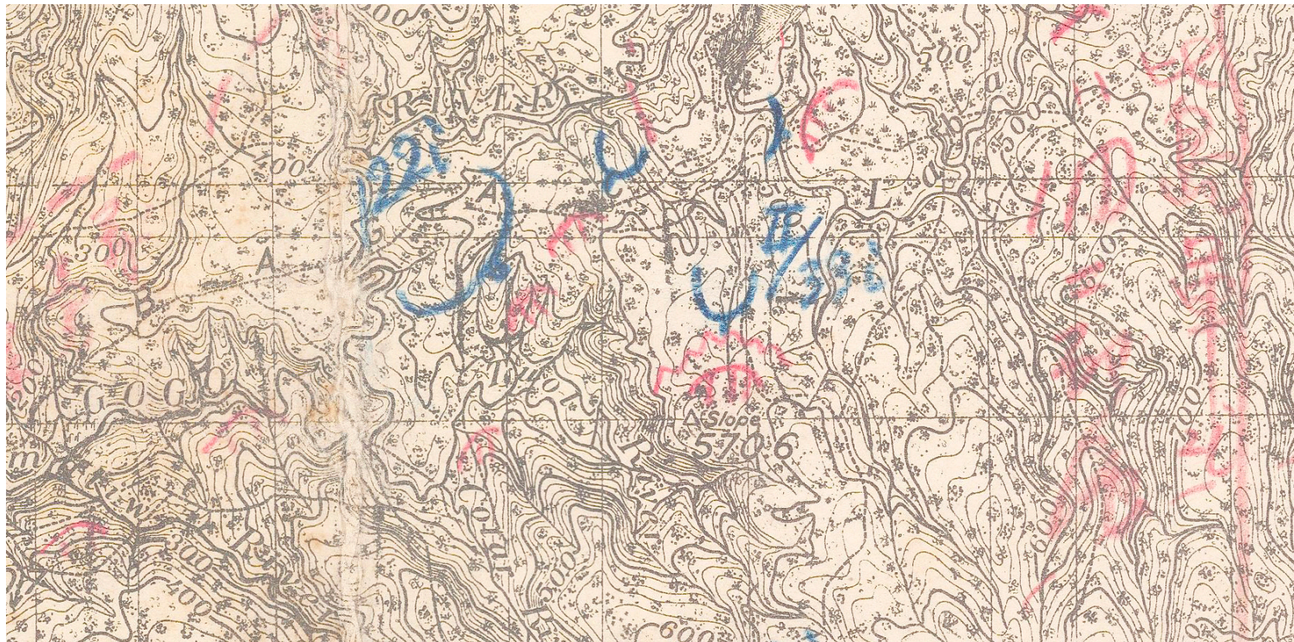
General MacArthur was true to his word - he did return to liberate the Philippines, during what was called the Philippines Campaign (October 20, 1944 to August 15, 1945). During this brutal contest, the reconquest of the Bataan Peninsula was of paramount importance, and it was there that some of the most ferocious fighting of the entire campaign occurred.

Not surprisingly, examples of the present map of Bataan were used by the U.S. High Command during the campaign. Twenty years ago, an American veteran who served in Washington, D.C. in 1944-5 recalled that:

"*The control center at the White House was called the Map Room, formerly Lincoln's study. The officer in charge was Lieutenant Commander Robert Montgomery who had been a movie star. At the time the Battle of Bataan was being fought. There was a relief map of Bataan on the wall, and each time I'd go up, the line of map pins would be squeezed down toward Corregidor…*". (William P. Sheffield (Interviewee); Evelyn M. Cherpak (Interviewer), Oral History Program / World War II Navy Veterans / William P. Sheffield (Newport, R.I.: Navy War College, 2005, p. 7).

The mentioned "relief map of Bataan" was almost certainly an example of the present work, used as a Headquarters Map at the highest level, in Roosevelt's White House no less!

References: N/A – no other examples traced.



KENYA / UGANDA
CUSTOM-ASSEMBLED SAMMELBAND OF FOUNDATIONAL WORKS OF THE COLONIAL ERA

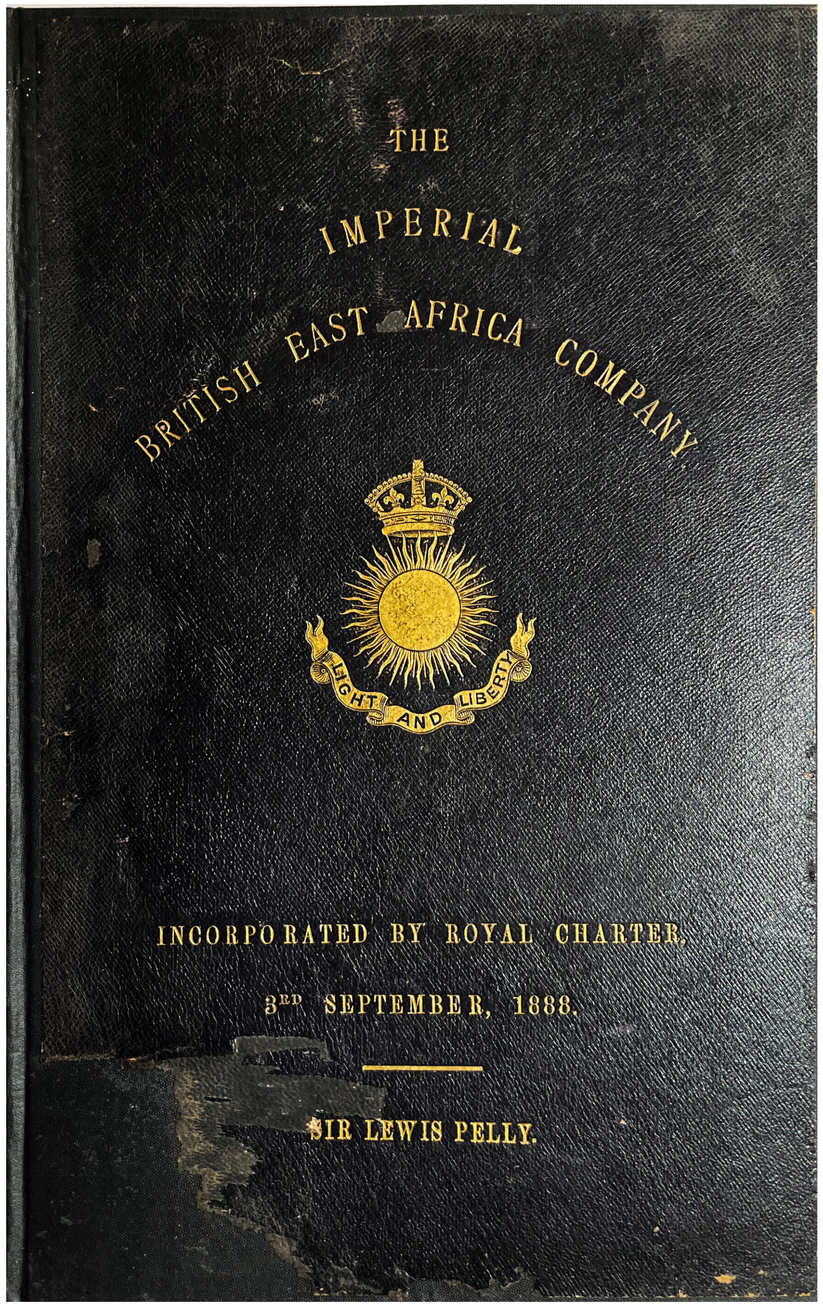
3.

Lewis PELLY (1825 – 1892), Compiler. / IMPERIAL BRITISH EAST AFRICA COMPANY.
The Imperial British East Africa Company, incorporated by Royal Charter, 1888.
[Sammelband, components from various publishers dated 1887-9, with contents assembled in London, 1889].

Large 4° (33 x 20.5 cm): [1 f.], 243 pp., plus [5 ff. (unpaginated) interleaved], 1 folding lithographed map, 1 f. at end; a sammelband composed of different publications but with added continuous hand-stamped pagination, endpapers renewed, pastedown ex-libris tag of the 'H.G. Lowder Library' to front endpaper; bound in modern black cloth with gilt title and former owner's name 'Lowder' to spine, preserving portion of original cloth laid over upper cover bearing gilt 'crowned sun' insignia of the Company, title and name of the work's compiler 'Sir Lewis Pelly' (Good, all leaves with light stains to blank gutter, else mostly clean, save some flaws to some documents detailed below; binding very good but pasted down surface of original front cover with some loss scarcely affecting gilt adornment).

An extremely rare sammelband featuring several foundational works regarding the colonial era in what is today Kenya and Uganda, composed of various publications and ephemeral documents assembled and custom-bound in 1889 by Sir Lewis Pelly, one of the founding directors of the Imperial British East Africa Company (IBEAC), the private company that was charted in 1888 by the British government to administer and develop its newly acquired colonial domain of 'British East Africa' (modern Kenya and Uganda); Pelly made only a handful of examples of the sammelband for presentation to the IBEAC's main stakeholders, and the collection features the seminal documents that established the IBEAC, including its Charter (or 'Birth Certificate'); it Prospectus; Deed of Settlement (operational bylaws); the coloured designs for its flags; sample applications for IBEAC Shares; a Report of its Directors to it main shareholders detailing the Company's early activities; printings of the treaties between the IBEAC's predecessor organisation and the Sultan of Zanzibar and numerous indigenous chiefs for gaining control of their lands, as well as sample templates for such treaties; valuable records of historical documents concerning the relations between Zanzibar and various European powers (1844-87); and a rare early map depicting the territories of the IBEAC and adjacent lands; in sum, the sammelband provides a peerless 'insider's view' into the ambitions and processes of a grand European colonial venture in the early days of the 'Scramble for Africa', rendering it an invitation to much further academic discovery.

3.500 EUR



While Europeans had a transient presence along the coast of what is today Kenya since Vasco da Gama visited its shores in 1498, and Portugal had established a fixed base a Fort Jesus (Mombasa) in 1593, the interior of the region remained an almost complete enigma to Westerners until well into the 19th century. Hitherto, the coastal area was largely under the rule of the Oman (and from 1856, its local successor state, the Sultanate of Zanzibar), while the interior regions were ruled by their traditional indigenous nations.

The first Europeans to penetrate the interior were Christian missionaries who began to establish stations there in the 1840s. Explorers, who concentrated on discovering the Great Lakes region, followed.

The Berlin Conference (1884-5), whereby the European powers divided Africa amongst themselves, designated the regions that roughly comprised today's Kenya and Uganda as being a British 'sphere of influence'.



Britain rested the legitimacy of its claims to what would become Kenya on a few factors. First, the Royal Navy had maintained a frequent presence along its coasts since the early 19th century, where it prosecuted anti-slave trade raids against Oman. Britain even briefly (1824-6) took control of Mombasa, before relinquishing it to Omani control. Second, most of the missionaries and explorers who had operated in the region's interior were British. Third, much of the maritime commerce of the region related to British India. However, as the British were a long way from being able to claim 'active possession' of this vast territory, their claims were relatively weak.

In 1884, in anticipation of the Berlin award, the Scottish shipping magnate Sir William Mackinnon, 1st Baronet (1823 – 1893) founded the British East Africa Association, a private joint stock company that was given the rights to administer 'British East Africa' (Kenya and Uganda) on behalf of the British crown. It was then common for European governments to off-load their responsibilities for colonization in Africa to such commercial enterprises. Westminster was then especially eager to do so, as its resources and attentions were concentrated on South Africa, in the wake of Britain's defeat during the First Anglo-Boer War (1880-1).

By way of the Anglo-German Agreement of 1886, Berlin and London resolved to divide their spheres of interest in East Africa between them roughly along what would become the Tanzania-Kenya boundary.

On May 24, 1887, under intense diplomatic pressure, the Sultanate of Zanzibar was compelled to cede control of Mombasa and much of the coast of modern Kenya to the British East Africa Association, so providing a beachhead for colonial expansion.

To create a more robust entity to govern and develop British East Africa, on April 18, 1888, Sir William Mackinnon, replacing the Association, incorporated the Imperial British East Africa Company (IBEAC), which received its royal charter from Queen Victoria in September of the same year. The IBEAC was given control over an area of 246,800 square miles (639,000 km2), which roughly corresponded to the modern territories of Kenya and parts of Uganda, although as the interior was not properly surveyed, the limits of the domain were not well defined; only the coastal areas and Lake Victoria were well mapped. The IBEAC was given the authority to raise taxes, administer justice, sign treaties and to operate civil services throughout British East Africa, while British citizens were to be given immunity from prosecution by indigenous authorities.

In 1890, the IBEAC sent the explorer Frederick Lugard to the Kingdom of Buganda (central Uganda), who manged to technically make the region a 'protectorate' of the Company, setting up a base at 'Kampala Hill' (today Kampala). However, he only managed to strike an accord with one the several rival factions in the county, such that once Uganda descended into civil war, in January 1892, British authority dissolved, so creating a major headache for both the IBEAC and Whitehall.

The IBEAC's prime objective was the construction of a railway form Mombasa across British East Africa to Lake Victoria (later known as the Uganda Railway), the absence of which would make the consolidation of British authority impossible. The Company hired the Royal Engineers James Macdonald and John Wallace Pringle to survey the route for the railway. This was done with great dispatch and competence, with the engineers reporting that the Kikuyuland region (near moder day Nairobi) possessed a stellar climate suitable for European settlement.

In tandem with the railway project, in 1890, the IBEAC commenced construction of the Mackinnon-Sclater Road, a 970 km oxcart track from Mombasa to Busai, Uganda. Whie this 'road' was soon completed, it was described as so rough as to be one of the most horrible itineraries in the world. The IBEAC was so confident of quickly building the Uganda Railway that, in 1890, it ordered a very expensive 110-ton steamboat, the *SS William Mackin-*

PROCLAMATION.

In the name of God the Merciful the Compassionate.

Seal of H. H. Seyed, Barghash.

From Barghash bin Saeed bin Sultan.

To all whom it may concern of our friends on the mainland of Africa and elsewhere. Whereas, slaves are being brought down from the lands of Nyassa, of the Yao and other parts to the coast, and there sold to dealers who take them to Pemba against our orders and the terms of the treaties with Great Britain: Be it known that we forbid the arrival of slave caravans from the interior, and the fitting out of slave caravans by our subjects, and have given our orders to our Governors accordingly, and all slaves arriving at the coast will be confiscated.

Published the 22 of Rabea el Awal, 1293.
(Being equivalent to 18 April, 1876.)

[True translation.]

JOHN KIRK,
H.M. Agent & Consul-General.

Official Kiswahili Version. of the Proclamation relating to the Lands of Nyassa, &c., dated 18th April, 1876.

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

حذا مهر السيد برغش

من برغش ابن سعيد ابن سلطان

كَوُ وُتِ وَتَكَرُوَنَ مَنِن حَيَ وَتُ وِتُ وَلِسُوكُ بَرَّنِ

نَبَغِنبُ وَبَعَدَ كَبَ وَتُمَ حُلِتَ كَتِكَ بَرَّ نِيَسَّ اَلمهيَاوا

نَبَغِنبُ كُفِكَ بَنِ حُكَنُنُلِوَ نَوَفِي بِعَشَارَ يَوَتُمَ نَوغِنِ

وَنَوُوشُكُوَ كِسَوَنِ بِهِ وَكِخَلِفُ أَمِرِ زِتُ نَشُرُوطِ زَمَكَاتَبِهِ

يِتُ نَدَوَلَةَ اَلاِنجِرِيزِ بَسِّ سِسِ نُمغُبِزَ رَعِيَهِ زِتُ

وَسِلِتِ وَتُمَ بَنِ وَلَ وَسِفُغِ بِضَاعِهِ قُصُدِ يَكُنُنُوَ وَتُمَ

نَوُ مِلِوَالِي وِتُ وَمَأمِرِوَ وَأَغَلِي حَيَ نَكُلَّ مُتُمَ أَتَكَيفِكَ

بَنِ اَتَتَلِوَ نَوُ حرّر في ٢٢ ربيع الاول سنة ١٢٩٣

non, to sail on Lake Victoria. The ship was brought in pieces from Scotland to Mombasa, to be taken by the railway to Lake Victoria, where it would be assembled (as it turned out, the ship would remain in storage in Mombasa until 1895).

Even though the IBEAC's Board of Directors included some ultra-experienced 'colonial hands' and financial 'heavy hitters', the Company had great trouble raising the funds necessary to commence construction of the Uganda Railway. This, and its inability to control the deteriorating security situation in Uganda, were seen as fatal flaws by Westminster. In 1893, the British crown assumed direct rule over Briths East Africa, which for all practical purposes meant the demise of the IBEAC (although the Company would not be formally dissolved until 1896).

Looking at the greater context, the IBEAC's troubles and demise were in line with the generally desultory, and often disastrous, track records of the private enterprises that many European powers (ex. Britian, Germany, Portugal) had established to manage commerce and governance in their African domains in the late 19th century. Subsequently, it came to be commonly regarded that such heavy responsivities were too great to be endured by private entities and could only be handled by governments.

The British government split the IBEAC's former territories into two separate crown colonies, the Protectorate of Uganda (1894) and the East Africa Protectorate (1895), the latter of which was renamed Kenya in 1920, the predecessor of today's eponymous nation.

Crown rule in East Africa proved realtively successful. The Uganda Railway was built with alacrity, largely along Macdonald and Pringle's designs, and was completed in 1901. This anchored colonial authority in Uganda and Kenya, allowing the British to supress unrest, while the mercantile sector flourished, in good part buoyed by immigrants from India. New agrarian settlements were established, including small but flourishing communities of European immigrants. Nairobi was founded in 1899 and rose to become the most important city in East Africa.

The IBEAC had a controversial legacy. Sir Gerald Herbert Portal, the Consul General of British East Africa (in office, 1889-92), who became immensely frustrated while dealing with the Company, described it as "A miserable fraud and a disgrace to the English name". While that assessment may have been a touch harsh, it is certainly fair to say that the IBEAC's finances were not well managed, in good part due to the self-dealing on the part of the Company's directors (i.e., awarding IBEAC contracts to oneself, without providing good value or proper accounting). Moreover, the IBEAC's handling of diplomacy in Uganda was shambolic at best. This all being considered, the Company did negotiate some successful and enduring treaties with Zanzibar and local powers in Kenya. Importantly, the Macdonald-Pringle survey for the Uganda Railway, which the company sponsored, was well executed, resulting in massive future benefits, not only facilitating the building of the railroad but also establishing the basis for the foundation of Nairobi, as well as many thriving agrarian settlements.

The Present Work in Focus

This is an extremely rare custom-made sammelband featuring several foundational works regarding the colonial era in what is today Kenya and Uganda, composed of publications and ephemeral documents issued by different printers at different times between 1887 and 1889, all is which are amazingly rare survivors in their own right. The documents were compiled and bound (with a table contents) in 1889 by Sir Lewis Pelly, one of the Imperial British East Africa Company's founding directors and a famed overseas political agent with extensive field experience in East Africa, Persia and India. It seems that Pelly made only a handful of examples of the sammelband to be presented to his fellow directors, as well as major IBEAC inventors. The work served as both a guide with vital information to be actively used by the IBEAC's key stakeholders, as well as a memento celebrating the establishment of the Company. The sammelband was attractively bound with the gilt 'crowned sun' insignia of the IBEAC.

Specifically, the sammelband features the key documents that established the Imperial British East Africa Company, including its Charter (or 'Birth Certificate'); it Prospectus; Deed of Settlement (operational bylaws); the coloured designs for its flags; sample applications for IBEAC Shares; a report of the Company's Directors to it main shareholders detailing its early activities; printings of the treaties between the IBEAC's predecessor organisation, the British East Africa Association, and the Sultan of Zanzibar leasing the Company extensive coastal territories; a suite of protectorate treaties between various indigenous chiefs and the Association or IBEAC; as well as a sample template for such treaties; a valuable record of historical treaties and documents concerning the relations between Zanzibar and various European powers (1844-87); and a rare early map depicting the territories of the IBEAC and adjacent lands.

In sum, the sammelband provides a peerless 'insider's view' into the ambitions and processes of a grand European colonial venture in the early days of the 'Scramble for Africa'. These documents are surely an invitation to much further academic discovery.

LIST OF CONTENTS:

**All documents in the sammelband are in Good to Very Good condition (there is some light staining to the blank gutter of all leaves), unless otherwise noted in the individual document descriptions below. Many documents have their own pagination, while there is added continuous hand-stamped pagination throughout the work.*

Table of Contents (1 f.)

[1].
Concession given by the Sultan of Zanzibar to the British East Africa Company.
[No Printer, but London, 1889].
6 ff., printed single-sided on 12 pp. on blue paper [thus pp. 1-12 of the added hand-stamped pagination].

This important document features the full text of the treaty between the British East Africa Association, the IBEAC's predecessor entity, led by William Mackinnon, and the Sultan of Zanzibar, Sayyid Bargash-bid-Said, dated May 24, 1887, whereby Zanzibar granted the Association a 50-year lease to control an interrupted stretch of the Indian Ocean coast of what is today Kenya, from Wanga up to Kipini. As such, it laid the legal framework upon which the Association (and then the IBEAC) could build the British colonial regime in East Africa. Naturally, Zanzibar signed the agreement under duress; however, it spared the sultanate from much grief and harassment, as it was already losing control of the ceded regions anyway. In 1890, Zanzibar itself became a British protectorate, although the British would maintain a light hand.

[2].
Imperial British East Africa Company / Charter. Dated 3rd September, 1888.
London: Harewood & Stephenson, 1888.
14 pp. on thick paper [thus pp. 13-26 of the added hand-stamped pagination].

This is the official printing of the 'Birth Certificate' of the Imperial British East Africa Company, dated September 3, 1888, being the Charter of the Company, granted by Her Majesty Queen Victoria. It essentially gave the IBEAC the full rights to govern and commercially exploit British East Africa on behalf of the crown, in return for fulling certain conditions of development.

[3].
Agreement between His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar and Gerald Herbert Portal, Acting English Consul General. / August 31, 1889.
[No Printer, but London, 1889].
2 pp. on thick paper [thus pp. 27-8 of the added hand-stamped pagination].

This document is a corollary to #1 above, in that

CONGO FREE STATE

R. Livingstone or Congo

Aruwimi R.

Yambuya

Stanley Falls

Chuapa R.

Lake Leopold II

Kassai R.

Lomami R.

Kassai R.

Congo R.

Kasongo

L. Albert Nyanza

Kibira

WADELAI

Mt Gordon Bennett (15,000)

L. Mutan Nzige

Usagara

UGANDA

Lake Victoria Nyanza

L. Akanyaru

Karague

URURI

Kagehyi

Boundary between British & German

L. Lanji

Msene

UNIAMUESI

Uniamyembe

Tabora

Ujiji

Kawele

L. Bangweolo

L. Samburu

L. Rudolf

Mt Elgon (14,000)

Njemps

L. Baringo (3,217)

L. Nakuru

L. Naivasha (6,000)

Ngobit

Jlu

Otto Borurova Company's Station

Mt Kenia (18,370)

Tana R.

IMPERIAL BRITISH EAST AFRICA COMPANY'S TERRITORY

WITU

Kipini

Malindi

Kilifi

MOMBASA

Vanga

Pemba I.

Zanzibar I.

ZANZIBAR

Dar es Salaam

Rufiji R.

Mafia I.

KILWA

Rovuma R.

Cape Delgado

Kilima Njaro (18,700)

Chaga

Taveita

Sphere of Influence

Pangani R.

Usambara

L. Jipe

Juba R.

Mogdishu

Brava

Kismayu

GERMAN SPHERE OF INFLUENCE

USAGARA

PORTUGUESE Territory

English Miles 69·1 to a deg.

100 0 100 200 300

Sultan's conceded territory. thus

20 25 30 35 40 45

5 0 5 10

J.A.C.Y.

Wm CLOWES & SONS Ltd 14, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

it is an agreement between the Sir Gerald Herbert Portal, the British Consul General in East Africa, acting on behalf of IBEAC, and the Sultan of Zanzibar, dated at Zanzibar, August 31, 1889. Hereby, Zanzibar leased additional territories along the Kenya coast to the IBEAC, plus, various Somali ports (including Mogadishu).

[4].
Imperial British East Africa Company. Deed of Settlement, Dated 1st August, 1889.
[No Printer, but London, 1889].
55 pp. on thick paper [thus pp. 29-88 of the added hand-stamped pagination].

This lengthy and meticulously detailed document is the 'Deed of Settlement', essentially the bylaws governing the IBEAC's operations, dated August 1, 1889. It defines the Company's division of capital, the rights and privileges of shareholders, the rules for transferring shares, the responsibilities of the directors, the rules for meetings, accounting and auditing standards, and various other clauses to ensure good governance. Interestingly, it includes a list of the Company's founding shareholders, with their addresses and the amounts of their investments, revealing many 'big names' of the British colonial and financial firmament. Despite the 'iron clad' legal structure of the Deed, as events would turn out, the Company's principals found ways to evade the specified financial controls, as the IBEAC would soon be rightly accused of profligate spending and self-dealing on the part of its directors, so leading to the organization's downfall.

[5].
[Suite of 21 Protectorate Treaties between Native Chiefs and the British East African Association].
[No Printer, but London, 1887 or shortly thereafter].
21 ff., printed single-sided on thick paper [thus pp. 87-128 of the added hand-stamped pagination].

This is a fascinating suite of 21 treaties between the British East African Association and various local tribal chiefs, all from the year 1887, whereby these rulers placed their territories under the protection of the Association. The treaties all feature unform text and after providing the name of the chief, it follows that he is to "decare that he/they have placed all his country and peoples under the British East African Association", and that this is done "voluntarily". The treaties are signed on behalf of the Association by its agent, E.N. Mackenzie.

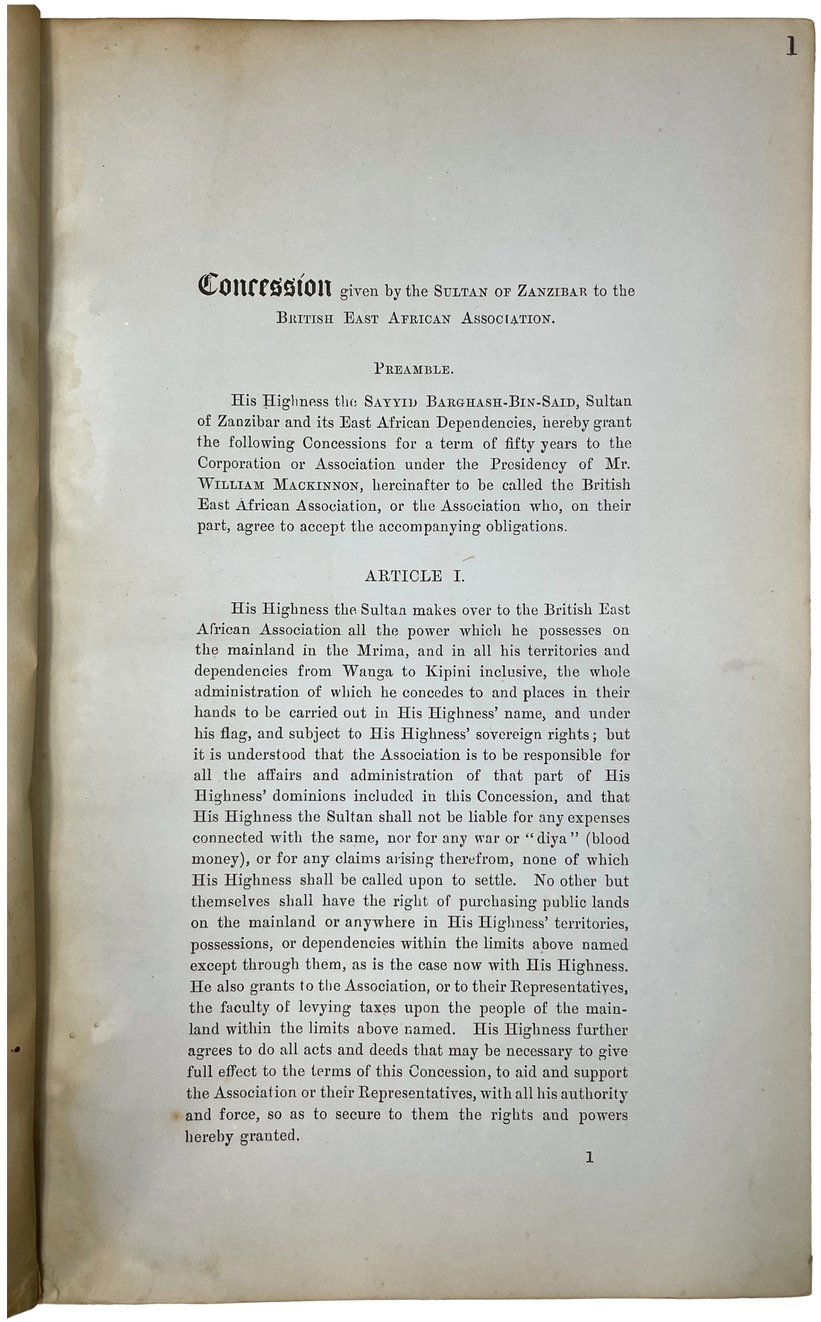
[6].
List of Treaties made with Chiefs on the River Tana. / Treaty made by J. Staurt, late Company's Agent at Lamu.
[No Printer, but London, 1889].
1f, printed single-sided on thick paper [thus pp. 129-130 of the added hand-stamped pagination].

This is a list of 10 protectorate treaties signed between the IBEAC and native chiefs, dated between March 18 and July 21, 1889. The record gives the names of the chiefs, their place of residence, the dates of the treaty, along with any remarks.

[7].
[Sample Template for Protectorate Treaties between the IBEAC and Native Chiefs].
[No Printer, but London, 1889].
2 ff., printed single-sided on fine wove paper with the header of a coloured IBEAC flag, plus, the Company's seal adorning the first leaf [thus pp. 121-132 of the added hand-stamped pagination].

This is a sample template for treaties between the IBEAC and indigenous chiefs, whereby the local rulers were to agree that their territories were to become protectorates of the Company. The form, which has its particulars left blank, is printed on fine wove paper, headed by the coloured standard of the IBEAC. The treaties obligate the chiefs to "cede all his sovereign rights and rights of government" to the Company and to fly the IBEAC flag.

[8].
[Flags of Imperial British East Africa Company].
[No Printer, but London, 1889].
1 f. printed in colour, single-sided, on a smaller sheet of slightly glossy paper, followed by 3 pp. printed double-sided on leaves of full-sized thick



1

Concession given by the Sultan of Zanzibar to the British East African Association.

Preamble.

His Highness the Sayyid Barghash-Bin-Said, Sultan of Zanzibar and its East African Dependencies, hereby grant the following Concessions for a term of fifty years to the Corporation or Association under the Presidency of Mr. William Mackinnon, hereinafter to be called the British East African Association, or the Association who, on their part, agree to accept the accompanying obligations.

ARTICLE I.

His Highness the Sultan makes over to the British East African Association all the power which he possesses on the mainland in the Mrima, and in all his territories and dependencies from Wanga to Kipini inclusive, the whole administration of which he concedes to and places in their hands to be carried out in His Highness' name, and under his flag, and subject to His Highness' sovereign rights; but it is understood that the Association is to be responsible for all the affairs and administration of that part of His Highness' dominions included in this Concession, and that His Highness the Sultan shall not be liable for any expenses connected with the same, nor for any war or "diya" (blood money), or for any claims arising therefrom, none of which His Highness shall be called upon to settle. No other but themselves shall have the right of purchasing public lands on the mainland or anywhere in His Highness' territories, possessions, or dependencies within the limits above named except through them, as is the case now with His Highness. He also grants to the Association, or to their Representatives, the faculty of levying taxes upon the people of the mainland within the limits above named. His Highness further agrees to do all acts and deeds that may be necessary to give full effect to the terms of this Concession, to aid and support the Association or their Representatives, with all his authority and force, so as to secure to them the rights and powers hereby granted.

1

paper [thus pp. 135-40 of the added hand-stamped pagination].
This leaf features images of the three versions of the official flag of the Imperial British East Africa Company, to be used on various occasions, followed by official correspondence from the Foreign Office approving of the flags and mandating the circumstances of their use.

[9].
Treaties and Papers Relating to or Affecting Zanzibar and the Countries Lying Inland.
London: Harewood & Stephenson, [circa 1888-1889].
78 pp., [1f., title], on thick paper [thus pp. pp. 141-230 of the added hand-stamped pagination, plus an unpaginated leaf].

This is valuable historical reference, in that it provides the text of 24 documents, including treaties between various European powers and/or the Sultanate of Zanzibar, and key pieces of correspondence relating to Zanzibar, dating from 1844 up to 1887. This provides the legal genealogy of the region, upon which the IBEAC would build its formal status. Some examples include the Franco-Omani Treaty of 1884; various agreements between Britain and Zanzibar, including those concerning the banning of the slave trade; German-Zanzibari accords, Anglo-German treaties regarding the division of East Africa, and recent correspondence from the Britich Prime Minister, the Marquess of Salisbury.

[10].
The Imperial British East Africa Company, Incorporated by Royal Charter. Prospectus.
London: William Clowes and Sons, August 14, 1889.
4pp., folio (27 x 45 cm), folding [thus pp. 231 of the added hand-stamped pagination, plus 3 unpaginated pp.].

This is the Prospectus for the Imperial British East Africa Company, dated London, August 14, 1889, listing its Court of Directors, its Bankers, Auditors and Brokers, and noting its prestigious address at 2 Pall Mall East, London. It notes that the Company had proposed capital outlay of £2 million, in the form of 100,000 shares of £20 each. The document outlines the IBEAC's legal mandates and practical objectives, including the establishment of flourishing agrarian colonies, busy trading ports and the building grand infrastructure, the highlight of which was a railway from Mombasa to Uganda.

[11].
[Untitled Map of British East Africa].
London: W.m Clowes and Sons, [1889].
Lithograph on thin paper, folding, 26 x 43.5 cm (staining to upper left).

This rare map showcases East Africa in the wake of the creation of the Imperial British East Africa Company and the establishment of its authority over what would become Kenya and Uganda. The map embraces all the territory extending from the northernmost reaches of Mozambique ('Portuguese East Africa') up to southern Somalia and inland well into the 'Congo Free State' (the modern DRC). The focus of the map is upon the 'Imperial British East Africa Company's Territory' and the 'German Sphere of Influence' (Deutsch-Ostafrika, or Tanganyika, today's mainland Tanzania), to the south.

While the 'Boundary between the British & German Spheres of Influence' is decently demarcated roughly along what is today's Kenya-Tanzania border, the rest of British East Africa's frontiers are left completely undefined. While the coastlines are well represented, the coverage of the interior is quite sparce, labelling only the great volcanic peaks (ex. Mount Kenya and Kilimanjaro, etc.) and the major lakes and some rivers. The 'Company's Station', at 'Otto Borurova' is marked as being the IBEAC's only inland base. On the coast, the IBEAC's HQ of Mombasa is prominently labelled, as are other major ports, while Zanzibar is shown off the coast of German East Africa.

Importantly, the shaded pasts of the coasts, running uninterrupted from the northern tip of Mozambique up through German East Africa and into British East Africa, as far north as Kipini (at the mouth of the Tana River), plus, some Somali ports, represents the territories ceded by the Sultan of Zanzibar to German and British entities. Specifically, as noted earlier, in 1887, the sultan granted a 50-year lease to the British East Africa Association, the IBEAC's predecessor organization, for the coastal areas from Wanga to Kipini, while in 1889 Zanzibar leased the Company various Somali ports (including Mogadishu).

Interestingly, the map shows a semi-circular bounded area along the Kenya coast above Kipini, labelled 'Witu'. This refers to the Witu Sultanate, a micro-state that was home to many former slaves who had escaped Zanzibari captivity. Witu became a German protectorate in 1885, until it was signed over to become a protectorate of the IBEAC in 1890. These details give an indication as to the dating of the map, as being 1889, as it shows Zanzibar's new cessions of that year, but still shows Witu as being outside of the IBEAC's authority.

[12].
The Imperial British East Africa Company. Report of the Court of Directors to the Founders, to be presented at The First General Meeting, to be held on Thursday, the 6th June, 1889, at the Offices of the Company.
London: William Clowes and Sons, 1889.
12 pp., including title [thus pp. 232-243 of the added hand-stamped pagination].
(with restored loss to last 2 leaves, slightly affecting printed area).

This fascinating document is the first AGM report from the IBEAC's directors addressed to its founding shareholders, detailing the state of the Company's colonization development efforts about 9 months after its establishment. Topics include combatting the continuing scourge of domestic slavery; hiring staff to serve in East Africa; exploiting caravan routes and accessing the deep interior regions; expanding trade; building roads; extending steamship services along the coasts; improving ports and public works; building telegraph lines; planning the Uganda Railway; managing relations with indigenous chiefs; providing coinage; civil administration; medical services; revenue collection; agricultural production; and the status of British Indian subjects living in East Africa. The document concludes with a 'Balance Sheet' for the IBEAC, dated April 30, 1889. It notes the Company's agents had £10,760 in depts, while the IBEAC possessed £41,873,15s.,7d. in Assets.

[13].
The Imperial British East Africa Company. Form of Application for Shares.
[No Imprint, but London, 1889].
1 f., folding (25 x 38 cm), unpaginated (slight restored loss at gutter slightly affecting printed area).

This is a sample Application form for prospective shareholders to request the purchase of shares in the IBEAC, with the particulars left blank, to be filled out by the applicants and sent to the Company's bankers. The cost per share, as mandated by the Prospectus above, was £20.

Provenance

The present example of the sammelband comes from the papers of John Rutherford Alcock (1809-1897), the first British diplomatic representative to live in Japan. Alcock was a close friend of Pelly, which likely explains how the book came into his possession.
Subsequently, the work was acquired by Hugh Gordon Lowder (c. 1859 – 1965), a China-born British bibliophile who spent his career working for the Chinese Customs Service. The book bears his pastedown ex-libris tag of the 'H.G. Lowder Library' to the front endpaper, while 'Lowder' appears in gilt to the foot of the spine.

A Note on Rarity

The present work is extremely rare, as only a handful of examples would have been made for restricted circulation to the Imperial British East Africa Company's major stakeholders. We can trace only 3 institutional examples, held by the Bodleian Library (Oxford University), King's College London Library, and Northwestern University Library. More-

over, we are not aware of any sales records for any other examples.

Sir Lewis Pelly: The 'Elder Statesman' of the Imperial British East Africa Company

Sir Lewis Pelly (1825 – 1892), the compiler of the present work was, by the time he became one of the founding directors of the IBEAC, one of the British Empire's most experienced overseas political agents, having spent decades operating in India, Persia and East Africa. He was born in Gloucestershire to an esteemed family; his grandfather was the Sir John Pelly, who served as both the Governor of the Bank of England and of the Hudson's Bay Company.

Pelly joined the East India Company's Bombay Army at the age of 15 and participated in the British conquest of the Sindh. Subsequently, he left active military service to assume a political role in the service of the Bombay Presidency, fulfilling administrative roles in the Sindh and Baroda State.

Commencing his long involvement with Persia, he served in senior military administrative positions during the Anglo-Persian War of 1856-7. Returning to India, he was made a judge in Karachi, in 1859.

In 1860, Pelly returned to Persia, where he became the Secretary of the British Legation in Tehran. During this period, he made astoundingly long trips on horseback, feats that greatly impressed his superiors. Notably his rode from Tehran to Trebizond (in Turkey, on the Black Sea) and from Tehran to Calcutta. He also undertook a vital diplomatic mission to Herat.

Sir Henry Bartle Frere, the Governor of Bombay (1862-7), made Pelly his protégé, which greatly advanced his career. In 1861, Pelly went to Bahrain, forging an agent that placed the island sheikhdom in the British orbit.

Relevant to the present work, in 1862, Pelly became the British Consul in Zanzibar, where he aided the Sultan in his bid to gain full autonomy from Oman.

Pelly then returned to Persia, when he served as the British political resident, from 1862 to 1872. In this capacity he was instrumental in the construction of the Persian Gulf Telegraph Cable and facilitating steamship navigation in the Persian Gulf and Red Sea. In 1865, he led an important British delegation to Riyadh to meet the ruler of the Second Saudi State. He also played a key role in establishing the independence of Qatar, in the wake of the Qatari–Bahraini War (1867-8).

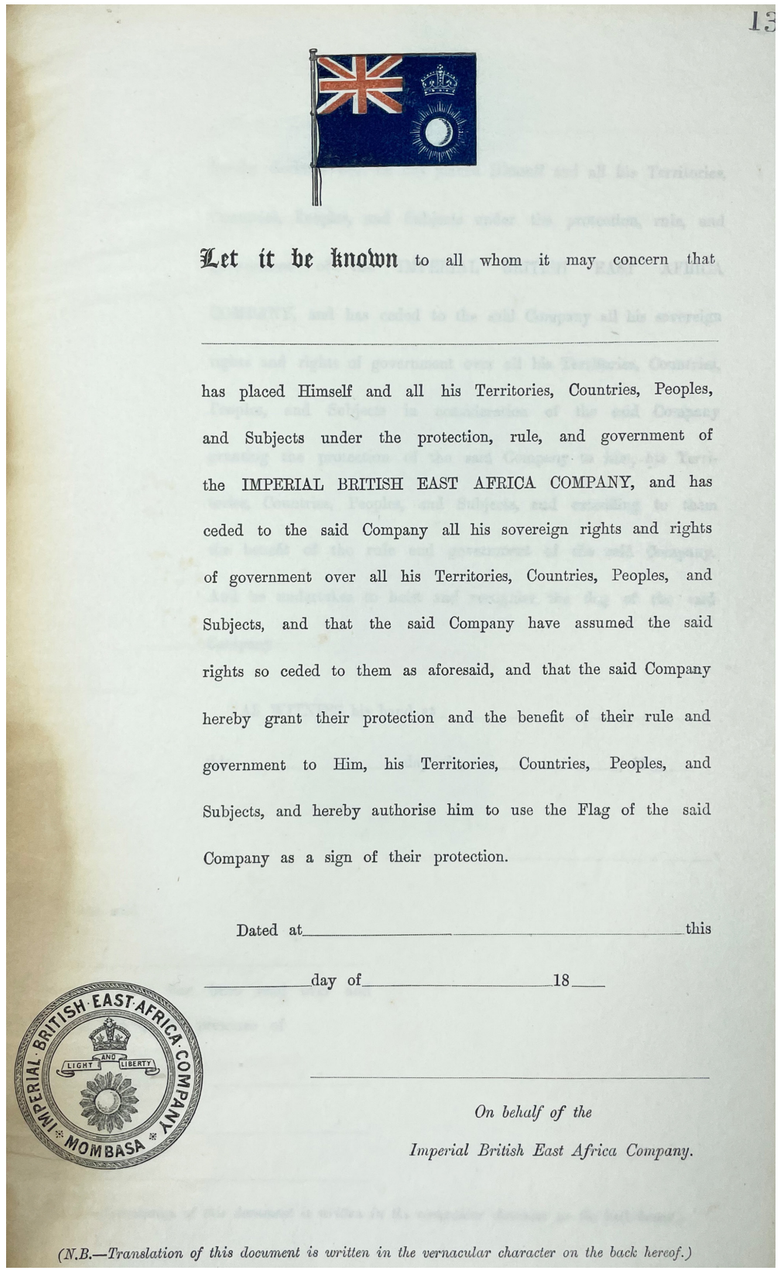
From 1872-3, Pelly, in the company of Sir Henry Bartle Frere, orchestrated an anti-slave trading mission in East Africa. While the effort was initially unsuccessful, it set in motion the diplomatic pressure that eventually compelled Zanzibar and Oman to agree the end their involvement in the ignoble commerce.

Pelly was next appointed Governor-General of Rajputana (Rajasthan), serving from 1873 to 1878, whereupon he helped to diffuse the 'Baroda Crisis'.

In 1878, Pelly retired from overseas service, repairing to England, where he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant General in the British Army. In 1885, he was elected the Conservative MP for Hackney, whereupon he became an early supporter of Women's Suffrage.

Pelly's final act was to serve as a Director of the Imperial British East Africa Company, where he was regarded as the sage 'elder statesman' of the board. Pelly was an accomplished author and translator, publishing such tracts as Our North West Frontier (1858) and Report on a Journey to Riyadh in Central Arabia (1865), as well as making the first English translation of a Persian classic, The Miracle Play of Hasan and Husain (1879).

References: Bodleian Library, Oxford University: (RHO) 100.221 s. 18; King's College London: Foyle Special Collections: [FCDO Historical Collection 2] FOL. DT431 IMP;
Northwestern University: HF3508.A3 I674 1888;
OCLC: 681132215, 703546161;



13

Let it be known to all whom it may concern that

has placed Himself and all his Territories, Countries, Peoples, and Subjects under the protection, rule, and government of the IMPERIAL BRITISH EAST AFRICA COMPANY, and has ceded to the said Company all his sovereign rights and rights of government over all his Territories, Countries, Peoples, and Subjects, and that the said Company have assumed the said rights so ceded to them as aforesaid, and that the said Company hereby grant their protection and the benefit of their rule and government to Him, his Territories, Countries, Peoples, and Subjects, and hereby authorise him to use the Flag of the said Company as a sign of their protection.

Dated at_____ this

_____ day of _____ 18____

IMPERIAL BRITISH EAST AFRICA COMPANY
LIGHT AND LIBERTY
MOMBASA

On behalf of the
Imperial British East Africa Company.

(N.B.—Translation of this document is written in the vernacular character on the back hereof.)

NIGERIA
PROVINCIAL COURTS

4.

Court Record Book. Plateau. From 13. 3. 1927 to 18. 2. 1831

Plateau State, Nigeria: Gombe, Jos, Hoss, Pankshin, Akwanga, Gerti, Richa, Kagoro, Langa Langa, Shendam, Mai Idon Taro, Zagun, Gumshir, March 13, 1926 - February 18, 1831.

Large 4°, 257 unnumbered sheets, printed text on the left-hand side, printed template with entries in black and red ink and annotations in colour pencils on the right-hand side. two inserted sheets with typescript, reverse calf binding with linear tooling in margins, spine with a red label with gold lettering and tooling and hand-written location and title, endpapers with logo of firm Waterlow & Sons, the label of the same firm is mounted on the inner side of the front cover, along with a label stating that the binding contains an insect-repellant solution, mounted note on verso of the front loose endpaper.

One page loose and torn in the middle, light staining, small tears in margins, binding with small holes, teras and small stains, but overall good.

A unique court record book documenting trials at the provincial court in Plateau Province, Nigeria, between 1927 and 1931.

4.200 EUR

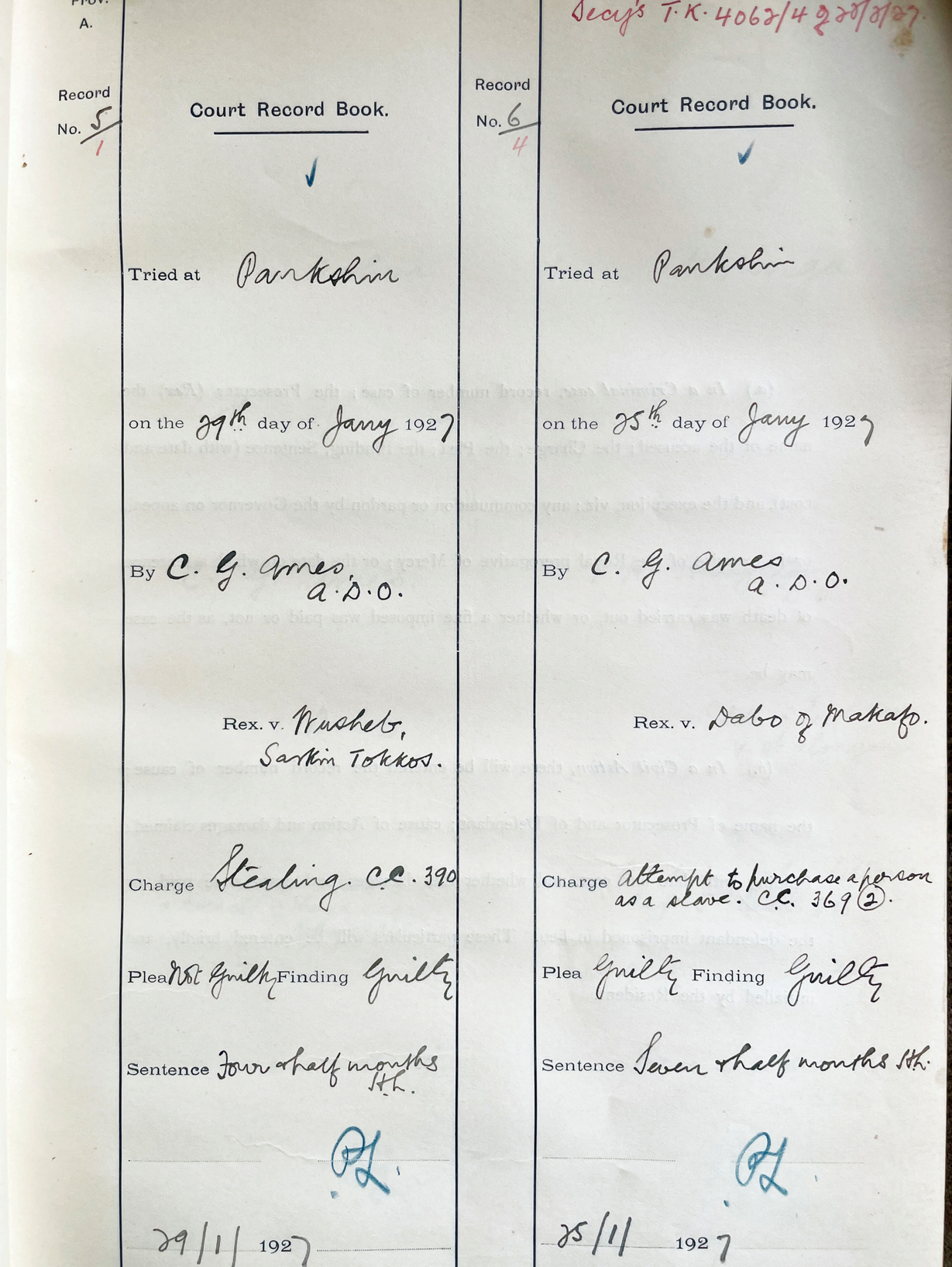
Under the harsh rule of Governor Sir Frederick Lugard (1858-1945), Colonial Nigeria, which was part of the British Empire, underwent significant changes in infrastructure, laws, and education. These changes aimed to support colonial interests and maintain control over the indigenous population. After the unification of the Northern and Southern Nigeria Protectorates in 1914, three types of courts were established:

- *The Supreme Court* applied the common law of England, along with doctrines of equity and the statutes of general application that were in force in England.

- *Provincial Courts* had civil and criminal jurisdiction but were widely criticized for their lack of legal personnel. In many cases, unskilled officials replaced qualified legal professionals, which offered little or no protection to the accused, who were mostly natives.

- *Native Courts* were officially established in 1900. In the northern regions, indigenous people were allowed to appoint the heads of their native courts; however, this privilege was not extended to the southern regions.

This publication provides a comprehensive overview of the work of the provincial court in Plateau Province from March 13, 1926, to February 18, 1931. The handwritten entries, recorded in printed templates, document the location of each trial (Gombe, Jos, Hoss, Pankshin, Akwanga, Gerti, Richa, Kagoro, Langa Langa, Shendam , Mai Idon Taro, Zagun, Gumshir), the date, the judge's name, the name of the accused, the charges, the plea, the


Prov. A.

Record No. 5/1

Court Record Book.

Tried at Pankshin

on the 29th day of Jany 1927

By C. G. Ames, a.D.O.

Rex. v. Mushelo, Sarkin Tokkos.

Charge Stealing. C.C. 390

Plea Not Guilty Finding Guilty

Sentence Four & half months H.L.

29/1/ 1927

Record No. 6/4

Court Record Book.

Tried at Pankshin

on the 25th day of Jany 1927

By C. G. Ames a.D.O.

Rex. v. Dabo of Makafo.

Charge attempt to purchase a person as a slave. C.C. 369(2).

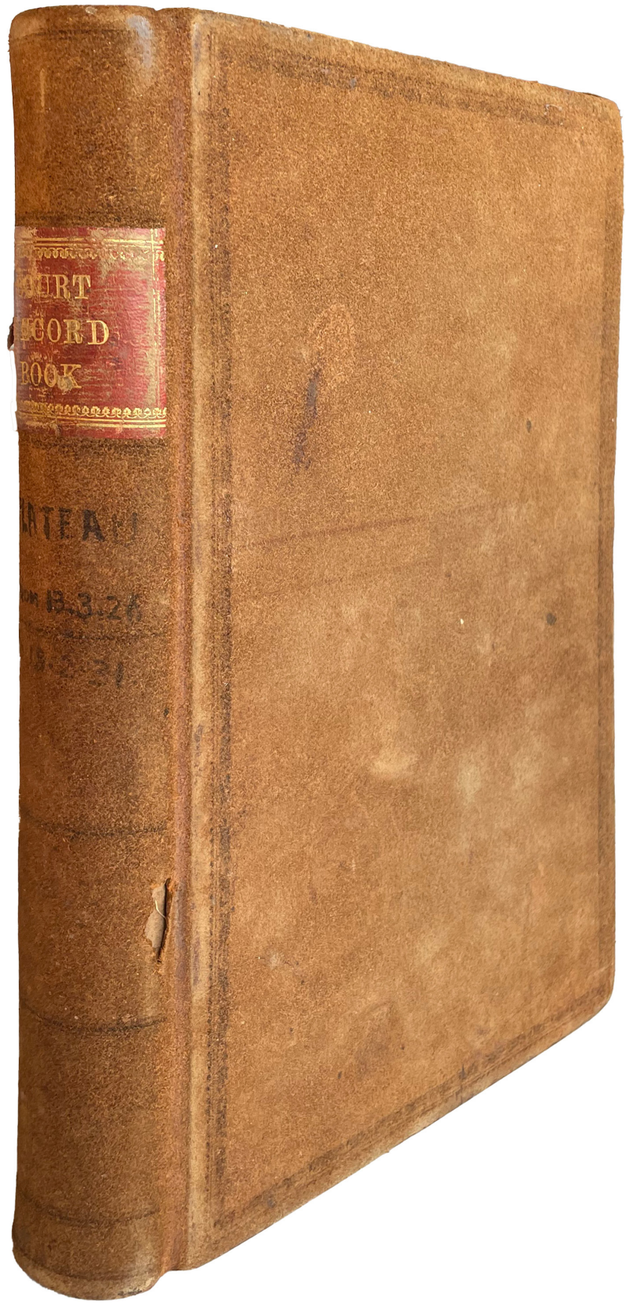
Plea Guilty Finding Guilty

Sentence Seven & half months H.L.

25/1/ 1927

(*a.*) *In a Criminal case*, record number of case; the Prosecutor (*Rex*) the name of the accused; the Charge; the Plea; the Finding, Sentence (with date and cost), and the execution, viz.: any commutation or pardon by the Governor on appeal, or in exercise of the Royal prerogative of Mercy; or the date on which a sentence of death was carried out, or whether a fine imposed was paid or not, as the case may be.

(*b.*) *In a Civil Action*, there will be entered the record number of cause; the name of Prosecutor and of Defendant; cause of Action and damages claimed; Finding with date and cost, and whether the damages and costs were paid, or the defendant imprisoned in lieu. These particulars will be entered briefly, and initialled by the Resident.



the verdict, and the sentence. Annotations in red offer additional details regarding the punishment or any fees paid.

The names of the accused are primarily of native origin, though some have Muslim, Christian, or British roots (e.g., James, Fred Winkle, Jack, C. B. Macaulay, John Morley, Johnson, etc.). These names are usually followed by the letters "M.N." or "N.M.", which may indicate "Male, Negro", or "N.F." for females, along with their ages. Additionally, some names include the letter "A.", which signifies "Adult". Many of the accused also include the names of their villages.

The majority of the accused were men, with only a few exceptions. Records show that only about three Europeans were involved in these cases. Charles Waller from London was charged with assault and found not guilty in Langa Langa. George Anderson, identified as a male European, was hunting without a license and found guilty in Pankshin, resulting in a fine of £5. Additionally, J. G. Turner, also a male European adult, was found guilty of selling alcohol but received only a reprimand. The punishments for these individuals appeared to be somewhat lighter than those imposed on others.

A special group referred to as *"native foreigners"* consisted of educated Africans, primarily from the Gold Coast and Sierra Leone, who had Western names (such as P.W.R. Parkinson, W.M. Dixon, Brassey Donaldson Wright, Victor Taylor, A.E. Stevenson, and James Etim of Calabar, as well as Abbott Clufford Duncan). These individuals did not identify themselves as native Nigerians. The records indicate that the punishments handed down by the provincial courts were equally harsh compared to those given to other Africans.

Notably, only two cases were appealed to the Supreme Court, and both involved Christian defendants.

Crimes and Punishments

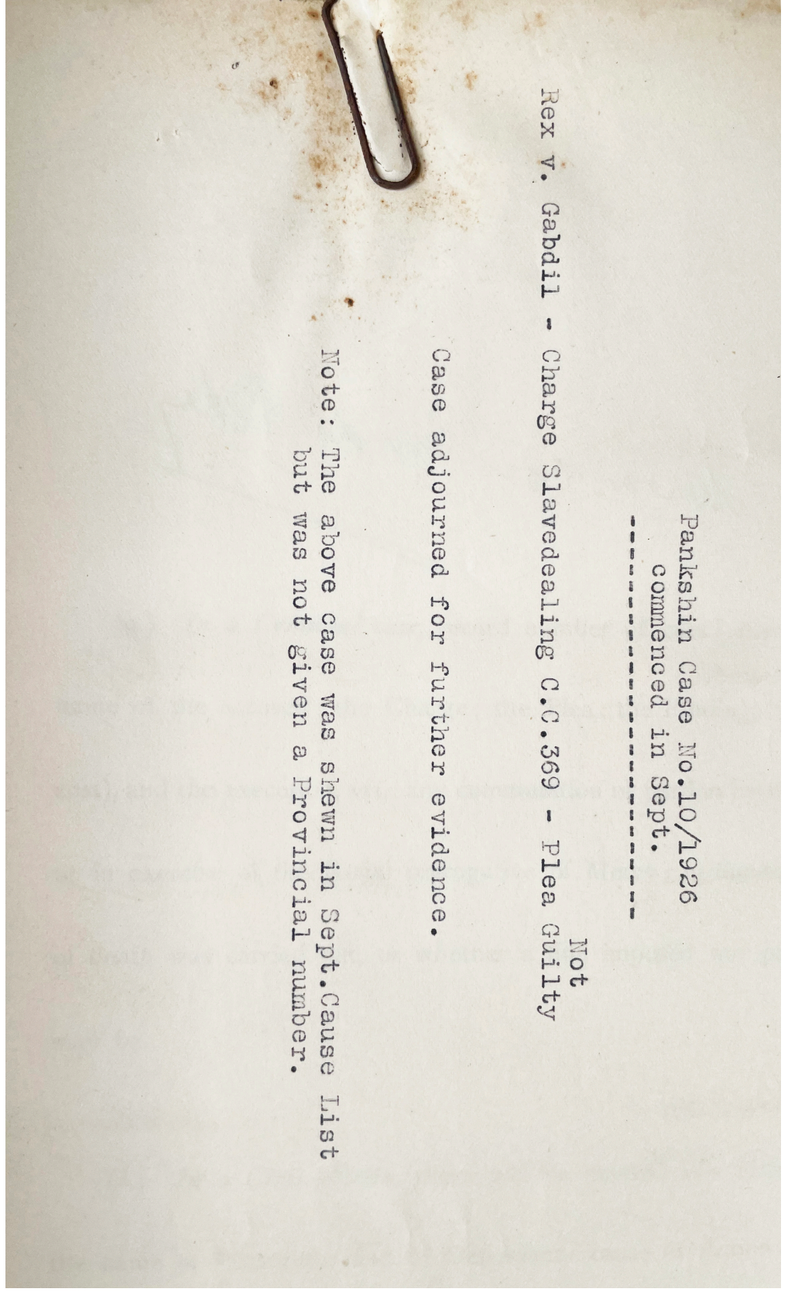
The documents outline a broad range of crimes and their corresponding penalties. The nature of punishments has evolved over the years. In 1926, many offenders faced penalties that included imprisonment with hard labor, often combined with fines or corporal punishment, such as lashes from a light rod or cane. However, by the late 1920s, the focus of punishments had shifted primarily to imprisonment, hard labor, and fines.

According to today's standards, many punishments are considered excessive and brutal. State officials received severe penalties for taking bribes and stealing from the government, including up to two years in prison with hard labor.

Harsh punishments were also implemented to eliminate practices such as human sacrifice, trial by ordeal and witchcraft. These practices included "making poison for trial and being present at a trial", "accusing a person of having power of witchcraft" and "being present at or making poison for unlawful trial by ordeal". Additionally, "directing an unlawful trial by ordeal" was considered equivalent to murder and was punishable by death.

Selling slaves remained a significant issue, particularly in Pankshin, with severe penalties. Attempting to purchase a slave could result in a penalty of approximately two years in prison.

Other violations were stealing, extortion, rioting, rape, attempt to procure abortion, indecent assault, manslaughter, cheating, stealing a mare, arson, being a rogue and a vagabond, reckless driving, vitiating the atmosphere of any place to make it noxious to the health of persons, child stealing, receiving stolen property, rendering false returns, forestry ordinance, unlawful gaming, breaching wild animals preservation, farming in a forest reserve, taking protective timber without a permit, stripping bark from 60 young trees planted in Naraguta Forest Reserve, pasturing cattle in forest reserve, wounding, entering train in motion, willfully giving false information regarding taxable capacity of their families, neglecting to repair rest houses , neglecting to clean roads, bigamy (6 months in prison) etc.


Pankshin Case No.10/1926
commenced in Sept.

Rex v. Gabdil - Charge Slavedealing C.C.369 - Plea Not Guilty
Case adjourned for further evidence.
Note: The above case was shewn in Sept.Cause List but was not given a Provincial number.

In the late 1920s, new laws were enacted that imposed penalties for various offenses, including poaching, selling alcohol to natives without a license (which violated Section 4 of the Native Liquor Ordinance, introduced in 1927), reckless driving, and other motorcycle-related violations (circa 1930).

BURMA / CHINA / GEOPOLITICAL INTRUIGE
RANGOON IMPRINT

5.

Alexander BOWERS (1826 - 1887).

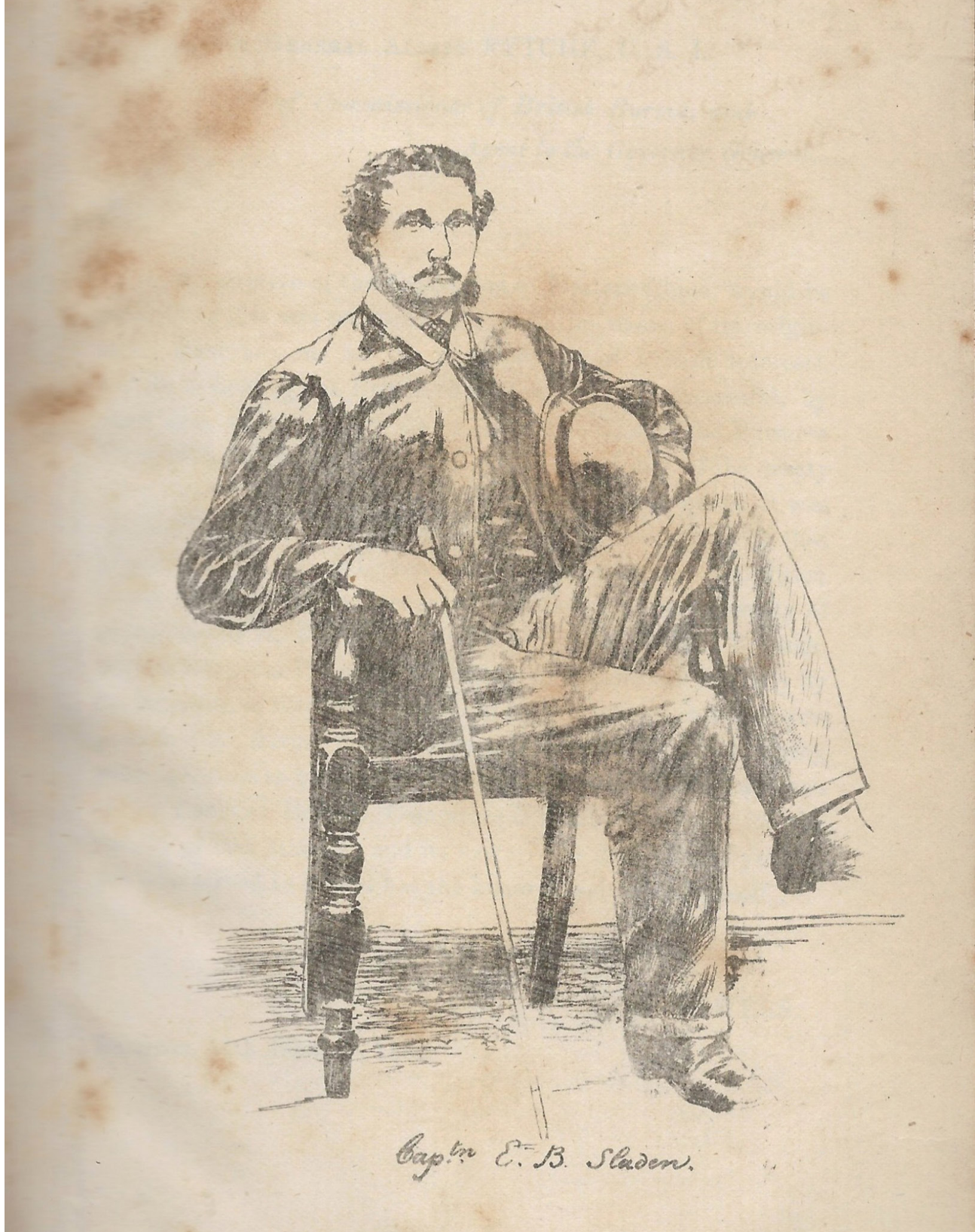
Bhamo Expedition. Report on the Practicability of Re-opening the Trade Route, between Burma and Western China. By Captain A. Bowers, R.N.R. Commercial Agent attached to the Expedition under Captain E.B. Sladen, British Political Agent at the Court of Mandalay.

Rangoon: American Mission Press. C. Bennett, 1869.

8° (24.5 x 15.5 cm): 1f. title, 1 f. portrait, 2 pp., 165 pp., lacking 1 unnumbered f. of text describing plates (probably never bound in – please check the irregular collation of this work, described below) , 93 plates (many folding), plus 2 large folding maps [ergo **a total of 96 plates**], period English binding of half tan calf over green pebbled cloth, gilt tooling and red title piece to spine, binder's stamp of 'Hodgson Binder Liverpool' to inside front cover, contemporary armorial bookplate of the 'Earl of Derby' [specifically Edward Henry Stanley, 15th Earl of Derby (1826 - 1893), British Foreign Secretary], modern mss. inscription in pen to title and to outer margin of p. 38 (Very Good, overall quite clean, title loose, occasional spotting, especially to fore-edges of some plates, some plates with clean partial tears along folds, second map with small tear entering image from hinge, binding with light wear).

Extremely rare – the earliest comprehensive published account of the 'Bhamo Expedition' of 1868, the ambitious official British mission to open what promised to be an exceedingly lucrative trading route between Upper Burma and Yunnan, one of China's wealthiest yet most politically unstable provinces, written by one of the endeavour's principals, Captain Alexander Bowers, a seasoned 'China hand'; the work, published in Rangoon in the immediate wake of the venture, has the distinction of being one of the most lavishly illustrated books published in Burma during the 19th century that, in addition to Bowers's exciting record of the dramatic and dangerous mission, feature 96 lithographed plates of Upper Burma and Yunnan, including topographical views, portraits of local peoples, images of religious/ archaeological sites, decorative arts masterpieces, textile patterns and 2 large original maps, all by the hand of Bowers, a skilled cartographer and amateur artist, who here, extraordinarily, seems to have published his entire field sketchbook; while the expedition made many cultural and geographic discoveries, due the political naively of its leaders and the concerted opposition of the locals, its failed in its prime objective of opening a meaningful commercial nexus between Burma and Yunnan, with fateful consequences; the present example with an august provenance, hailing from the library of Edward Henry Stanley, the 15th Earl of Derby and the British Foreign Secretary, and contemporarily bound in Liverpool for the earl by the accomplished female bookbinder Sarah E. Hodgson.

8.500 EUR



During the mid-19th century, Yunnan was amongst China's wealthiest and fastest growing provinces, producing luxurious silks, minerals and agrarian cash crops. Europeans had longed for centuries to gain closer access to its products, while hoping to sell their manufactured goods to its burgeoning internal market. However, Yunnan, located deep in the interior, in China's far southwest, was physically very difficult to access. Moreover, the province was best by many ethnic and religious cleavages, making it one of the most politically unstable regions of China. As such, Yunnan's exports travelled through the hands of innumerable middlemen, over unbelievably rugged mountain passes, though lands inhabited by bandits and warlords. By the time Yunnan's riches reached European merchants their prices had been marked up so dramatically there was very limited profit to be made. Going the other way, for the same reasons, Europeans had no way to sell their goods within Yunnan's internal market. In the 1860s, Britain and France embarked upon a rivalry to gain direct access to Yunnan and its riches. There were a series of factors that gave both powers novel hopes of achieving this goal.

Importantly, during this period, Yunnan was overwhelmed by the Panthay Rebellion (1856-73), during which the forces of the Hui Muslim minority took over much of the province. The Europeans hoped that the Hui regime would be more amenable to their entreaties than the Imperial Chinese court.

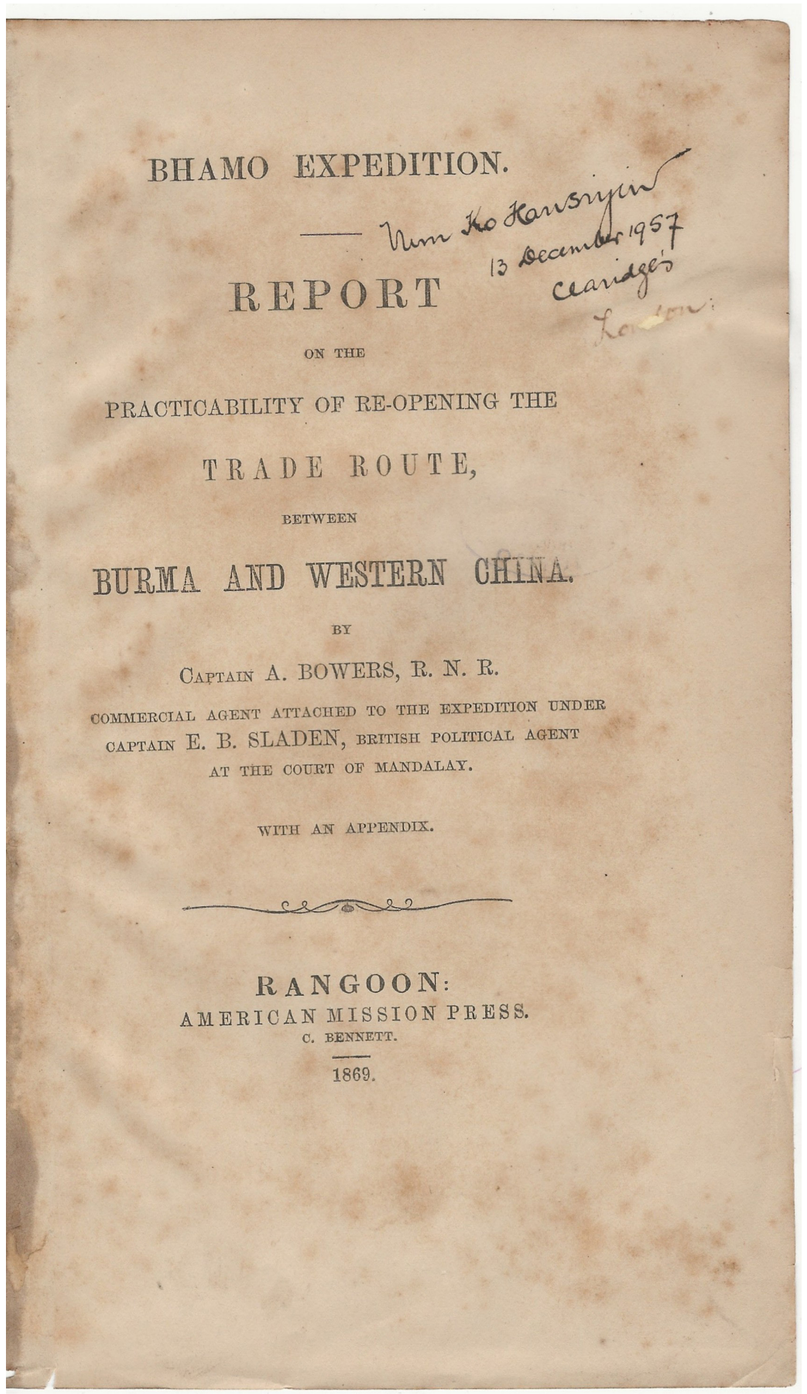
Moreover, both Britain and France had recently gained influence over lands that directly bordered Yunnan, which would supposedly auger well for opening trade routes into the province. Britain had conquered Lower Burma during the Second Anglo-Burmese War (1852-3), leaving the once proud Burmese Empire as a weak rump state. In this context, Britain pressured the Burmese to give its merchants and agents free passage through Upper Burma, towards Yunnan. Meanwhile, France had conquered Cochinchina (southernmost Vietnam) and was extending its influence northward into Laos and Annam, which bordered Yunnan.

For Britain, the obvious staging point for any expedition into Yunnan was the Burmese city of Bhamo, which lay at the head of the Irrawaddy River navigation, not far from the Chinese border. Bhamo, traditionally a busting market town, lay at the foot of the main caravan routes that climbed into the Yunnan plateau.

The 'Bhamo Expedition' of 1868

In 1868, British commercial interests in Rangoon sponsored the so called 'Bhamo Expedition', which was to be the first British mission from Bhamo to Yunnan, launched in the hopes the reaching the great trading city of Momein (Tengchong). If such a mission could succeed in forging close ties with the Hui rebel regime, then it was thought that Britain could gain direct access to the Yunnan market, cutting out the middlemen. While the voyage was fraught with danger and uncertainty, the potential rewards were great, as it was estimated that over £500,000 in trade (then an astounding sum) flowed between Bhamo and Yunnan.

At the beginning of 1868, a British expedition party


BHAMO EXPEDITION.

Nun Ko Kansriyin
13 December 1957
Cranidge's
London

REPORT

ON THE

PRACTICABILITY OF RE-OPENING THE

TRADE ROUTE,

BETWEEN

BURMA AND WESTERN CHINA.

BY

CAPTAIN A. BOWERS, R. N. R.

COMMERCIAL AGENT ATTACHED TO THE EXPEDITION UNDER
CAPTAIN E. B. SLADEN, BRITISH POLITICAL AGENT
AT THE COURT OF MANDALAY.

WITH AN APPENDIX.

RANGOON:
AMERICAN MISSION PRESS.
C. BENNETT.
1869.


NEPAUL
BAY OF BENGAL
A
Comprehensive Map
OF
FURTHER INDIA and CHINA
ON MERCATORS PROJECTION BY
Alex. Bowers. R.N.R



formed in Mandalay with the objective of opening the Bhamo-Tengchong trade route. It was led by Captain Edward Bosc Sladen (1831 - 1890), a Madras-born Indian Army veteran who, on paper, had the ideal resume for the job. After serving with distinction during the Second Anglo-Burmese War, he was made the British Assistant Commissioner in Tenasserim, before, in 1866, becoming the British Chief Commissioner at the Burmese Court of Mandalay. In that role, he famously and heroically saved the city's Europeans and Christians from being slaughtered by insurgents. Much later, Sladen would gain fame for accepting the surrender of King Thibaw, at the end of the Third Anglo-Burmese War.

The other principals of the mission were Captain Alexander Bowers, a seasoned 'China hand' and the author of the present work; Dr. John Anderosn, a physician and naturalist, and the engineer Captain J.M. Williams. They led a multi-ethnic team of 80-90 men that included translators for the languages of the various ethno-polities they expected to encounter.

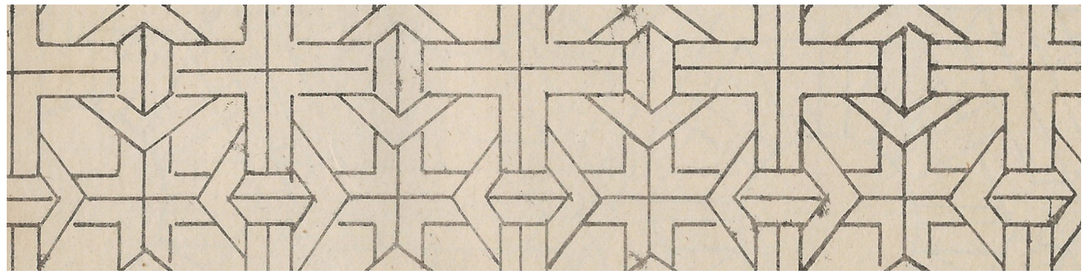
Ominously (and prophetically), the British governor of Lower Burma warned that the expedition was unlikely to meet with success, as various forces would seek to impede its progress. However, the Rangoon Chamber of Commerce, thirsting for the riches of Yunnan, encouraged and supported the endeavour.

While Sladen and his lieutenants were experienced Asia hands and backcountry trekkers, they embarked upon their mission under several dangerously naive misconceptions.

First, the leaders of the Bhamo Expedition assumed that the Hui rebel regime would permanently endure, excluding the influence of the Chinese Imperial court and the ethnic Han merchants who were its adherents. Second, it grossly overestimated the influence of the Burmese crown in the Shand-Dai ethnic areas that lay between Bhamo and the Yunnan border. Thirdly, it seemingly ignored the fact that everyone in Bhamo deeply resented any European attempts to cut directly into their lucrative trading systems, such that, at almost all junctures, Burmese officials, Han merchants, Shan-Dai tribal leaders and Chinese warlords acted (either covertly or overtly) to derail the Bhamo Expedition. Only the Hui rebels seemed to (at least superficially) welcome the British mission.

If all that was not enough, the British embarked upon their trek to Yunnan during the monsoon season, when the mountain trails were deluged with rain. This was not good, to say the least, as the mission had to traverse rugged territory from Bhamo (at 100 metres above sea level), up to Maofu, Yunnan (at 1,600 metres).

It was through this cloud of naivety that Sladen's party set out from Bhamo on February 26, 1868. They were armed with letters of introduction from the Burmese royal court that they assumed would secure them safe passage to the Yunnan border, where they expected to be warmly welcomed by the Hui rebels. Once the mission had departed Bhamo, they entered the Shani-Dai ethnic zone, whereupon the British expedition started to suffer from all kinds of problems, from being suddenly deserted by their hired local porters, intentionally given wrong directions, the stealthy theft of their gear and provisions, and



SKETCH MAP

of the

Route of the Expedition

from

Bhamo to Western China

under the

Command of Capt. E. B. Sladen

H. Britannic Majestys Political agent at

Mandalay

Reference

Nb. The distances from each place are measured with the Pramhidata and in a measure may be depended upon. The locality and distance of places from Momein are only from information derived from various sources and may be regarded as an approximation to the truth. Information is obtained on a days journey on the different roads to and from Momein: this on an average is about 10 miles for an unsettled or hilly country.

Long of Bhamo 96° 53' 47" E

Diff of Lat between Momein and Bhamo is 44 miles and distance 122 miles which gives course N 69 113 ° departure gives

Diff of longitude 125.5 This added to 96° 53' 47" gives as the approximate Long of Momein 98° 59' 17" E.

Several observations were taken by ma for longitude but on account of the absence of proper means and assistants were not deemed sufficiently satisfactory to give as authentic data.

Wm. Bowers R.N.R.

Scale of 10 miles to the inch.

0 10 20 30 40 50 60

Lat. 25° 30' N

Yunchan

Road to Yunnan city observed as 32 days journey from Momein

Yunnan city

Yunchan

Road to Yunnan city observed as 34 days journey from Momein

Kiu

Hunphong

Pulun

Moencoen

Moon-teen

Teungyeen

Treetin

Meungmow

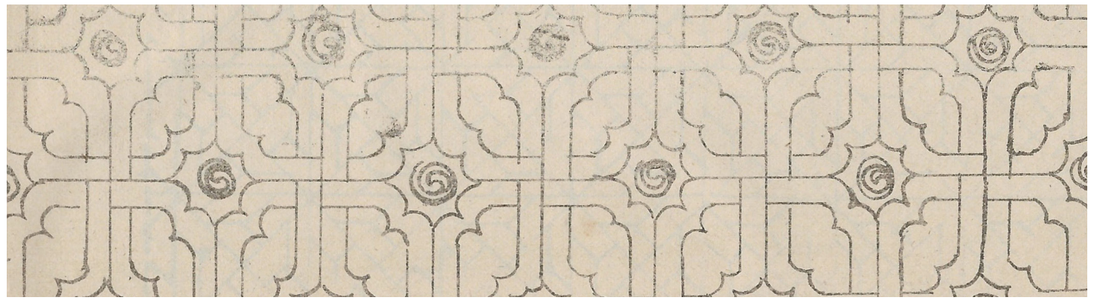
Kiu-Chow

Jenzit

Tsoo-kang

Tsoo-kang

Tsoo-kang



and the kidnapping of their main interpreter. Moreover, it became clear that not only did the Burmese royal letters count for nothing, but that Burmese officials were secretly working to sabotage their progress.

Once the Bhamo Expedition crossed into China, passing by the market towns of Ponsee, Manwyne and Maofu, they found that the area's commerce was still under the control of Han merchants, who effectively blocked them from meaningfully visiting any markets or making any business contacts in the area. However, the mission made many important observations on the region's cultures, architecture, archaeology, topography and natural wonders, of which the present work is perhaps the finest record.

As Sladen's party approached Momein (Tengchong), it was met with great hospitality and ceremony by the Hui leadership, who threw a massive banquet in their honour. Yet, while professing enthusiasm about opening trade with the British, they offered few concrete opportunities for practically enabling commerce. The British seemed to have departed Tengchong nonetheless wiser than when they arrived, and only the strenuous efforts of the Hui agents prevented the party from being slaughtered by the infamous Chinese highwayman Li-Hsieh-Tāi' who was then screening the routes towards the Burmese border.

Sladen's party arrived back at Bhamo on September 5, 1868, having proven that opening a trade route was geographically viable (even if the terrain was rugged, it was not overly severe), while proving that immense riches were available in Yunnan's markets (even if they failed to score any meaningful connections there). While the civil authorities in Rangoon and Calcutta considered the Bhamo Expedition to be a flop, the mercantile community in Rangoon wore rose-coloured glasses, believing that Sladen's endeavour had shown the way to untold riches, relegating the obvious barriers and dangers to the realm of minor details.

Captain Alexander Bowers's Richly Illustrated Account in Focus

The present work is the earliest published comprehensive account of the Bhamo Expedition, written by one of its principals, Captain Alexander Bowers. Sponsored by the Rangoon Chamber of Commerce, the work was published in that city by the American Mission Press, only months after the mission. Graced with 96 plates, it has the distinction of being one of the most lavishly illustrated books published in Burma during the 19th century. [The other mission principals' reports were E. B. Sladen, *Official Narrative of the Expedition to Explore the Trade Routes to China via Bhamo* (Calcutta, 1870) and John Anderson, *A Report on the Expedition to Western Yunan via Bhamo* (Calcutta, 1871)].

Alexander Bowers (1826 - 1887) was a master sailor, who skippered fast clippers for the British merchant marine, as well as a skilled cartographer and amateur artist. Spending years in China, he famously ventured further up the Yangtze River than any other Westerner. A pious Christian, along his travels he provided vital assistance to missionaries, and was instrumental in helping them to set up stations, such as that at Swatow. He served as the Commercial Agent attached to the Bhamo Expedition, responsible for making connections to Yunnan's mercantile community and facilitating trading arrangement with the local authorities.

Bowers, in his introduction, assumes an unapologetically acerbic tone, being very open about the Bhamo Expedition's travails and failures, which he, in good part, blames on the lack of support from the British Indian government and the treachery of the Burmese crown:

"The project of establishing a direct communication with Western China, never has received (and it is doubtful if it ever will receive), that cordial support from the Indian Government which the importance of the subject requires; whether from a total disregard for the great Commercial interests of Burma, or a lack of that interest in the welfare of the finest Province of India, or a disgraceful deference to the King of Burma's prejudices…

The Chief Commissioner, in his uphill work of starting the Bhamo Expedition, solicited and obtained the apparently active co-operation of the King of Burma… he gave orders that one of his Steamers should convey the party to Bhamo, ordered the Ministers, Woons, and officers to give us every facility in passing through the country; at the same time secretly doing everything in his power to counteract what he had done, and so arranging it, that even assassination was to be resorted to, to prevent our return, sooner than the expedition should succeed. Of this we have ample proof, which will be shewn at the proper time and place.

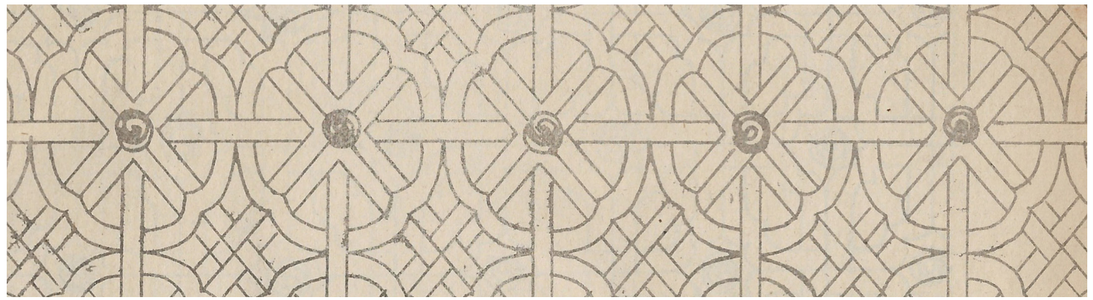
With the passive want of cordiality of our own Government, the restrictions and cautions conveyed in the instructions to the Governor of his Province, and to Capt. Sladen, the Head of the Expedition, it is surprising that the whole affair did not collapse at the beginning."

Bowers's narrative provides a valuable and faithful record of the expedition and the people, lands and observations on the economy gained along the way. The section headings include: Description of the Country; Character and Climate of the Country; Description of Manners and Customs of the People; Description of the Trade, Agriculture and Manufactures of the People; Detailed Description of the Journey in Narrative Form, containing the names of places and the distance travelled over; An Account of the Agreement entered into by the Tsaubwas [Shan Chiefs], with a description of the Irrawaddy and the Towns between Bhamo and Mandalay; List of Tsaubwas; List of the Towns from Bhamo to Mandalay; Statement of Moung Moh, Kakhen Interpreter (The original in Burmese); and the Price Current of Goods at Momein, and in the Shan States; Catalogue of Articles, specimens, samples & c.

Concluding text is an Appendix, which provides an authoritative general overview of the state of Burma, 'Preface to the Administration Report of British Burmah for 1867-68, by Major General A. Fytche, C. S. I. Chief Commissioner, and Agent to the Governor General'

The extraordinary highlights of the work are the 96 lithographed plates, including topographical views





of Upper Burma and Yunnan, portraits of local peoples, images of religious/archaeological sites, decorative arts masterpieces, textile patterns and 2 large original maps, all by the hand of Bowers, a skilled cartographer and amateur artist.

While many travellers decide to publish a selection of their drawings, unusually here, Bowers seems to have published his entire sketchbook! This makes his work perhaps the most lavishly illustrated book published in Burma during the 19th century. Indeed, the delightfully crude quality of the lithographs is indicative of the fact that the demands of producing them would have taxed the outer limits of the capabilities of the Rangoon printing establishment. While it would have been easier and cheaper to have the work printed in Calcutta, or even London, the publication of Bowers's book was sponsored locally, in Rangoon, while he was eager to ensure that his account of the expedition was the first out the door.

The plates, many of which are folding, are often signed or initialled by Bowers, and feature views of cities and natural wonders, portraits of local peoples, and magnificent religious sites and idols, many of which had never been captured by Westerners. Additionally, there are numerous plates of patterns taken from the local textiles, that Bowers hoped would be of interest to the cloth-making industry in British Burma and Bengal. Impressively, the work concludes with two large, fascinating folding maps showcasing the greater region and the specific routes of the Bhamo Expedition.

As Bowers explains in a text leaf that proceeds the plates [although this leaf is not included in the present example of the work]:

NOTE. - The following imperfect sketches are from the different objects of interest that came under my observation during the progress of the expedition. The copies of the mosaic and arabesque work were taken mostly from ornamental work in the different Kyoungs visited, and some from books; the object in introducing them in the work was, that they might be in some measure useful to manufacturers and others, as patterns to whom, new designs might be an acquisition. The imperfect means at disposal in getting them properly lithographed, has in a measure taken much from the effect of the sketches, and in some of them quite altered the idea intended to be produced.

The plates are as follows (1 portrait + 93 plates + 2 maps = 96 images):

After title: Portrait of 'Cap.tn E.B. Sladen'.

[1]. *Kachyan Girls*, 1 p.
[2 – 44 inclusive]. Textile Patterns, 1 p.
[45-46]. Textile Patterns, folding.
[47-57]. Textile Patterns, 1 p.
[58-59]. Textile Patterns, folding.
[60]. *Thayetmo from the Opposite Bank*., folding, signed 'Bowers'.
[61]. *Village of Ponsee* (2,800 ft. above sea level) with Camp., folding.
[62]. *Ornamental Scroll Work (Momein)*., folding, signed 'Bowers'.
[63]. [Untitled Textile Pattern]., folding.
[64]. *Shan Women giving daily food to Pooghees / Manwine*., long folding (clean partial tear along one vertical fold).
[65]. *Women of the Hotha / Kawoon valleys*., folding.
[66]. *Panthay Officers (Momein)*., folding, signed 'A.B.'.
[67]. *Chinese Idea of the Devil sending forth his imps on the earth, from a picture*., folding, signed 'A.B.'.
[68]. *Burmese Bullons or Nats (Bhamo)*., folding, signed 'A.B.'.
[69]. *Waterfall at Momein 100 Feet high*., folding, signed 'A.B.'.
[70]. *Proma from the Pagoda*. folding.
[71]. *S.W. Suburb of Momein from the City Wall*., folding, signed 'A.B.'.
[72]. *Buddhist Temple, Shewogee*., folding, signed 'Bowers'.
[73]. *Part of the Buddhist Temple Shein Pagah*., folding, signed 'A.B.'.
[74]. *Minjan on the R. Irrawaddi from the Deck of the Steamer*., folding, signed 'Bowers'.
[75]. *Pumpkin Pagoda* (Pagan)., folding, signed 'Bowers'.
[76]. *Ruined Pagoda and Gigantic Griffins / Myanoung*., folding, signed 'Bowers'.
[77]. *A Street in the Bazaar at Momei*n. folding, signed 'Bowers'.
[78]. *Miadoung on the Irrawaddy*., folding, signed 'Bowers'.
[79]. *Ruined Monastery / Momein. & Graves*., folding.
[80]. *Kyoung at Momein in which we resided*., folding, signed 'AB'.
[81]. *Panthay Officers / Momein*., folding.
[82]. *Ruined S.W. Suburb and City of Momien in the Distance from the Kyoiung on the Hill*., folding.
[83]. *Entrance to the Ruined Monastery / Momein*., folding.
[84]. *Bhamo from the opposite side of the river*., folding.
[85]. *Shan women of the Sanda and Manwine valleys*., folding, signed 'AB'.
[86]. *N.E. Suburb from the City Wall (Momien)*., folding.
[87]. *Massive Stone Entrance to Ruined Kyong (Momien)*., folding.
[88]. *Gigantic Griffins (Shalay Myo)*., folding.
[89]. [Untitled Ornamental Designs], folding.
[90]. *Gigantioc Idol (Momien)*., folding, signed 'AB'.
[91]. [Untitled Ornamental Designs], folding.
[92]. *Mussulman Graveyard from the City Walls with ruined towns in the distance.*
[93]. *N.W. Angle of City Wall / Momein from a Kyoung.*

Bowers's Two Fine Original Maps

The final plates are 2 large original maps executed by Bowden, a professionally trained cartog-rapher, printed in charmingly crude Rangoon-style lithography.

The first map, ***A Comprehensive Map of Further India and China on Mercators Projection By Alex.r Bowers. R.N.R.*** (48.5 x 65.5 cm), showcases the general geographical context of the Bhamo Expedition, embracing a vast expanse of Asia, that while centred upon Burma and Siam, includes coverage of Northeastern India, Southern China, the northern bulk of Indochina (its parameters being from 5° to 33° North Latitude and 80° to 123° East Longitude). The map grants the impression that opening





RUINED S.W. SUBURB AND CITY OF MOMIEN IN THE DISTANCE
FROM THE KYOUNG ON THE HILL.

a direct trading route from Upper Burma to Yunnan would be the ultimate nexus of trade, an exclusively British-controlled backdoor into China.

The second map, ***Sketch Map of the Route of the Expedition from Bhamo to Western China under the Command of Capt. E.B. Sladen, H. Britannic Majestys Political agent at Mandalay*** (48 x 64.5 cm), is far more focussed. In considerable detail, it shows the route of the Sladen Expedition from Bhamo to Momein, and back, with measurements between the main points taken during the mission by use of a perambulator. It also shows, in skeletal form, the connections emanating from Momein much deeper into Yunnan, to places such as 'Talifoo' and 'Yunchan', with the estimated travel times, by marching in days.

A Note on Rarity and 'Completeness'

Bowers's Bhamo Expedition (1869), which was issued in only a single edition, is extremely rare. This is consistent with all 19th century Rangoon imprints, which tended to have small print runs, while the local tropical climate ensured a low survival rare.

We can trace 8 institutional examples of the work, held by the British Library (2 examples); Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin; King's College London Library; National Library of Scotland; SOAS Library; Yale University Library; and the University of California-Berkeley. Moreover, we are aware of only 2 other examples as appearing on the market over the last 30 years, the Brooke-Hitchings example (Sotheby's 2014) and the other at (Bonham's 2012).

To be clear, while the present example of the work features a complete main text block, it is lacking the unnumbered text leaf that is meant to follow the main text and which precedes the suite of plates. The text on the leaf describes the plates and "The imperfect means at disposal in getting them properly lithographed" in Rangoon. However, otherwise, the present example includes the maximum number of plates of any catalogued example of which we are aware.

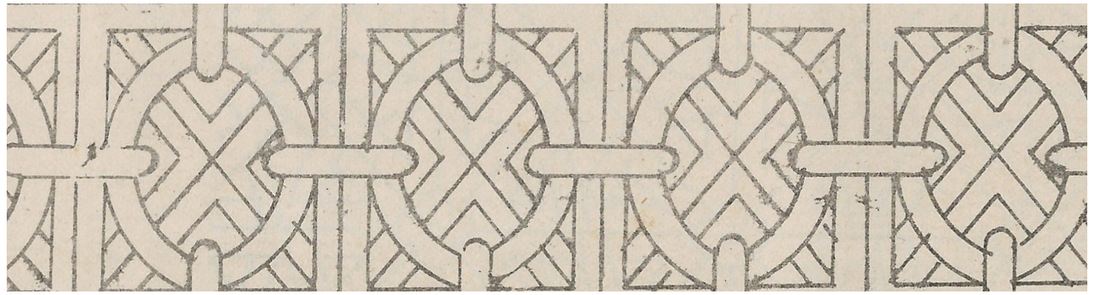
Due to the challenging conditions of printing such a lavishly illustrated, complex book in Rangoon, where the publishing industry possessed limited technical means, it seems that the book was compiled in an improvised fashion. As such, examples were issued with varying contents, often 'lacking' some leaves, as perhaps the printer (C. Bennett, of the American Mission Press) may have run short of said components. This situation is not uncommon with imprints made in colonial or frontier environments. As such, for Bowers's Bhamo Expedition (1869), the notion of 'completeness' perhaps needs to be taken liberally.

For context, from the available catalogue descriptions of the 8 institutional examples of which we are aware, at least 3 seem to be 'incomplete', in some cases lacking many plates or maps. Moreover, both of the other examples of Bowers's work that have appeared on the market in the last 30 years are 'incomplete': the Brooke-Hitchings example (Sotheby's 2014) lacked the portrait of Sladen and had only 90 plates; the Bonham's 2012 examples had 91 plates and was missing 1 of the maps.





A Street in the Bazaar at Mongir.



In is worth noting that an unillustrated German version of Bowers's memoir was published as Bhamo-Expedition: *Bericht über die Möglichkeit einer Wiedereröffnung der Handelsstrasse zwischen Birma und West-China* (Berlin, 1871).

Provenance: The British Foreign Secretary, the Earl of Derby; The Binding, made by a Female Bookbinder

The present example of Bowers's work features the contemporary armorial bookplate of the 'Earl of Derby', who was, in this case, Edward Henry Stanley, 15th Earl of Derby (1826 – 1893), a leading stateman who served as India Secretary (1858-9), Colonial Secretary (1858, 1882-5) and Foreign Secretary (1866-8, 1874-8), notably serving in the latter office during the period of the Bhamo Expedition. Undoubtably, Bowers's work would have deeply interested him. The Earls of Derby were renowned bibliophiles, who kept most of their library at their family seat, Knowsley Hall, Merseyside, near Liverpool.

The binding of the present book features the hand-stamp of 'Hodgson Binder Liverpool', being Sarah E. Hodgson, who was advertised in city directories as working as bookbinder in Liverpool from 1870 to 1900. A highly competent artisan, the Earls of Derby turned to Ms. Hodgson to bind many of their most precious books, many of which are today in leading institutional collections.

Epilogue

The Bhamo Expedition's stunning ignorance of local politics in northeastern Burma and Yunnan ensured that subsequent British endeavours to open the Bhamo-Momein trade route met with disaster. First, the tide decisively turned against the Hui Muslim rebels in 1869, such that by 1873 they had been utterly vanquished by the Imperial Chinese government, which reasserted complete control over Yunnan.

In 1874, Britain made another push to open the Bhamo-Yunnan trade route. They dispatched a diplomat, Raymond Maragary, on a 2,900 km 6-month-long odyssey from Shanghai to Bhamo. There, he rendezvoused with an expeditionary party led by Colonel Horace Browne, composed of Burmese and Sikh soldiers and supported by surveyors, which planned to retrace Sladen's 1868 route to Momein.

Margary then set off, back into Yunnan, in advance of Browne, to reconnoitre the route. Along the way, he heard that his intended path was not secure, yet upon altering his route, on February 21, 1875, he and his party were ambushed and murdered by Li-Hsieh-Tāi"s bandits, allegedly with the approval of the local Chinese authorities.

Naively, despite this, Browne decided to proceed with his expedition, whereupon his party was attacked by Li-Hsieh-Tāi"s men. Although they managed to escape the ambush, the mission was forced to return to Burma, with their efforts being an unmitigated disaster. The outward hostility of the Chinese governor of Momein towards the British had poisoned the atmosphere.

The 'Margary Affair' and the violence shown to Browne's expedition motivated Whitehall to place severe pressure upon Beijing, such that the latter was forced to agree to the Chefoo Convention (1876), an unequal treaty, whereupon China had to grant Britain reparations and trading concessions. As it turned out, the French won the race to open a secure, direct link into Yunnan, when they built the Yunnan–Haiphong Railway (the Chemin de Fer de L'Indo-Chine et du Yunnan), between 1904 and 1910, which ran from Vietnam's main port to Kunming, the capital of Yunnan. However, the British also eventually managed to establish an effective commercial presence in Yunnan, although their main route of access was by way of Yangtze, as the Burma-Yunnan connection would always prove tenuous.

References: British Library (2 examples): 10056.g.17. and Tr. 881(a); Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin: Uk 4266<a>; King's College London Library: HF3770.7 BOW; National Library of Scotland: NE.554.b.30; SOAS Library: EC86.82 /332959; Yale University Library: K B67;OCLC: 660059710, 26365883; Gunnel CEDERLÖF, 'Imperial Competition in the Late-nineteenth Century Burma-China Borderlands', in Gunnel Cederlöf and Willem van Schendel (eds), Flows and Frictions in Trans-Himalayan Spaces: Histories of Networking and Border Crossing (Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press, 2022), pp. 77 – 103, esp. pp. 80 and 101; John LeRoy CHRISTIAN, Modern Burma: A Survey of its Political and Economic Development (2023); John Foster KIRK, A Supplement to Allibone's A Critical Dictionary of English Literature and British and American Authors (Philadelphia, 1897), p. 188; Marie de RUGY, Imperial Borderlands: Maps and Territory-Building in the Northern Indochinese Peninsula (1885-1914) (2021), p. 33; Dorothy WOODMAN, The Making of Burma (1962), p. 188.



6.

Fourth visit to Great Britain!!! The Fisk Jubilee Singers
Manchaster: R. Johnson & Sons [1897].
27 x 18 cm (10.5 x 7 inches), [4 pp.] with illustrated first page, printed in red and black).

[and:]
The Fisk Jubilee Singers will sing their Plantation Melodies at the Town Hall, Streatham on Thursday and Friday
Streatham: Walter Brown & Smith [1897].

Broadside, 13,7 x 18,7 cm (7.4 x 5.4 inches), verso blank, a piece of white paper attached verso (small loss of text in upper part – remains on the upper margin of the pamphlet described above).

Two ephemeral advertisements for the Fisk Jubilee Singers, an early African-American a cappella group that introduced spiritual music originating from enslaved people to audiences worldwide.

850 EUR

The Fisk Jubilee Singers, an African-American a cappella ensemble, was established in 1871 at Fisk University, a private, historically Black, liberal arts college located in Nashville, Tennessee, with the purpose of raising funds for the institution. The group, comprised of both women and men, specialized in performing spirituals, many of which originated from slave songs—sometimes referred to as "Plantation Melodies." Their renditions of Christian spirituals garnered significant recognition among the upper classes in the United States and, subsequently, in Europe.

During the period of the anti-slavery movement in England, the group made several visits to perform Christian songs. Following their initial performance, Queen Victoria expressed her appreciation by remarking, "Tell them we are delighted with their songs."

The present two advertisements advertise two performances in Streatham on December 16 and 17, 1897. Since 1872, Streatham had become known for its musical events or *"Foreigner's Fete,"* organized by the London City Mission and featuring musicians of diverse backgrounds, including people of African, Asian, and Middle Eastern descent. These events attracted public interest, especially with the popularity of international exhibitions and the presence of individuals from Great Britain's colonies.

References: Cf.: (Paul Oliver, Black Music in Britain, 1990, pp. 11, 31)



The Fisk University

Jubilee Singers

will sing their PLANTATION MELODIES

AT THE

TOWN HALL, STREATHAM,

ON

Thursday and Friday, December 16th and 17th.

The proceeds, after paying expenses, will be devoted to freeing from debt the Sailors' Home and Princess May's Reading Rooms, at the Milwall Docks, opened by the late Princess Mary, Duchess of Teck, in connection with the British and Foreign Sailors' Society.

TICKETS may now be had from the Rev. C. Parkhurst Baxter, (Clerical Secretary British and Foreign Sailors' Society), Gleneagle Road, Streatham, S.W.; the Lady Workers; Messrs. Brown & Smith, 219, High Road: Messrs. Beringer & Strohmenger, 82, High Road; Mr. James Coles, the Library, 117, High Road; Messrs. Hamilton Evans & Co., 143, High Road; Mr. C. S. Gould, 16, Mitcham Road; Mr. Triniman, 104, High Road; Miss Hurst, 133, High Road, Streatham; and Mrs. Abbiss, Post Office, Streatham Common.

Doors open 7.15. Commence at 8. Carriages at 10.

Reserved and Numbered Seats, 3/-.
Un-numbered 2/- each.

Only a limited number of **ONE SHILLING TICKETS** for sale.

BOOK EARLY!

The Northern Newspapers describe their performance as "the perfection of part Singing,"..."for purity of tone, exquisiteness of taste, and power of dramatic expression, they have no equals."

Walter Brown & Smith, Printers, Streatham, S.W.

They have had the Honor . . . of Singing before

HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA.

THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF GERMANY.
THE EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.
THE KING AND QUEEN OF THE NETHERLANDS.
THE KING AND QUEEN OF SAXONY.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.
THE GRAND DUKE AND DUCHESS OF HESSE.
THE GRAND DUKE AND DUCHESS OF BADEN.
THE LATE PRINCE HENRY OF THE NETHERLANDS.

HIS EXCELLENCY R. B. HAYES, PRESIDENT U. S.
HIS EXCELLENCY J. A. GARFIELD, PRESIDENT U. S.
HIS EXCELLENCY CHESTER A. ARTHUR, PRESIDENT U. S.
MARQUIS OF LANDSDOWNE, VICEROY OF INDIA.

THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY AND LADY REAY.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF N. S. W. AND LADY CARRINGTON.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF VICTORIA AND LADY LOCH.
THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF ARGYLE.
RT. HON. WM. E. GLADSTONE.
HIS EXCELLENCY U. S. GRANT, PRESIDENT U. S.

PERMIT US to repeat that by the word "Original" we do not claim to have a company consisting of only those whose voices so thrilled the world **twenty-six** years ago. That would be impossible. Some are dead, some never returned from the first trip to Europe, while others have become mothers, singing lullabys to their loved ones. **We do claim,** however, that while we now have no connection with Fisk University yet we have kept up the original organization for **twenty-six years without a break,** by gathering from the Southern States the **very best voices to be found,** who have brought with them rare songs fresh from the revivals among our Southern Churches, many of which are **more peculiar and beautiful than any before heard** in EUROPE, and we have thus been able to add to our songs

The Story of the Jubilee Singers, with 138 of their Songs, bound in Cloth, will be for sale at their concert; price Three Shillings.

MADAGASCAR
RE-OPENING OF MADAGASCAR TO EUROPEANS

7.

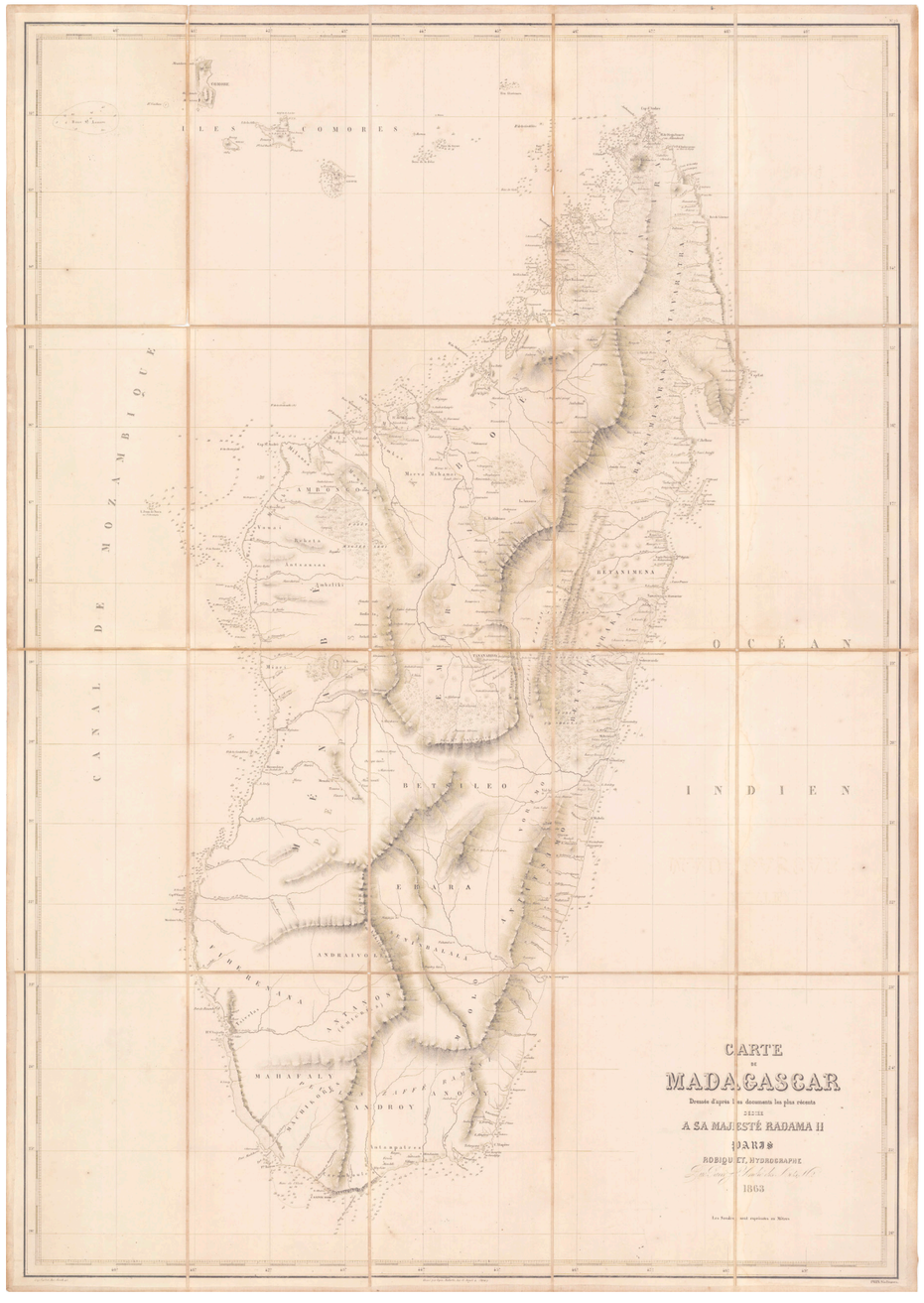
Aimé ROBIQUET (fl. 1839 – 1882?).
Carte de Madagascar dressée d'après les documents les plus récents dédiée a sa Majesté Radama II / Paris / Robiquet, Hydrographe / Rue Pavée Saint André des Arts No. 2' / 1863.
Paris: Imprimerie Caillet, 1863.

Lithograph, dissected into 20 sections and mounted upon original linen, with the contemporary manuscript addition of the labelling of the key town of "Fiananansoa", verso with contemporary pastedown printed maps seller's label with the former owner's name of "M. Des Essarts" in manuscript (Good, some light staining on righthand side, but overall clean with slight even toning, some partial splitting to linen backing along folds), 70.5 x 99.5 cm (30 x 39 inches); accompanied by a manuscript letter, black pen on paper (22 x 14 cm, clean with some folding along righthand side), dated 1921, describing the provenance of the map.

Exceedingly rare – 1 of only 2 known surviving examples – of a large format map of Madagascar which was the epitome of European geographic knowledge of the island in the wake of a generation of isolationism when Madagascar was largely off-limits to Europeans; created by the leading Paris sea chart maker Aimé Robiquet, the elegantly rendered map features many novel details gleaned from the author's stellar connections to French officials and adventurers who had special knowledge of Madagascar; the map, which was well known and highly regarded in its time, served as the guide for European missions seeking a reconnection with Madagascar and was the foundation for the geographical knowledge of the island built over the succeeding generation; curiously, the map, which is dedicated to King Radama II (r. 1861-3), who reopened Madagascar to Europeans, has the distinction of being one of the only maps made in honour of a Black African leader; the present example comes with a fine provenance, having been owned by the esteemed French naval commander and colonial administrator, Admiral Frédéric-Jean Dorlodot des Essarts, as confirmed by an accompanying manuscript letter.

4.200 EUR

Beginning in the mid-17th century France and Britain made several unsuccessful attempts to gain an enduring colonial foothold in Madagascar. However, King Radama I (r. 1810-28), the ruler of the Merina Kingdom, which had unified Madagascar under its control, was ardently pro-British and tolerant of Christianity. He signed the Anglo-Malagasy Treaty of Friendship and Commerce (1817), which opened the country to the missionaries of the London Missionary Society (LMS), a British



Arounovelona
Antaraha
D'A
L. ORÉT
Mahadila
Manambu
Maron
L. Rassora
Maassaye
Fantomiza
Vavony
TANANARIVO
Andefanifotsy
Andriantsony
Nosiarivo
Ambohitromby
Ambatomanga
Soatsimanampiovana
Ambodinangano
Anmahitraratrima
asua
Iriano
Karatra
Mts. Angona
Befo
PLAINE
Heromonga
MAZOTRA
Vohijanahary
Vohibavaho
Indavakamenaran
Andevorande
Ambavaniasina
Befonona
Marsoo
Ambohitsoa
Maramandia
Andamasotra
Ambatsipatsy
Ampasimbe
R. Jark
R. Sakaviva
Mitinandry
R. Mitinandry
R. Vatomandry
Vatomandry
R. Manampotsy
Marossie
Mahanoro
Taleva Lake
R. Mahanoro
Filofale
FORÊT
BE
FANDRONA

Protestant organization (founded in 1795) dedicated to spreading the gospel overseas. The first LMS missionaries arrived in Madagascar in 1818, followed by several others, who set up stations in various places across the island, having a profound influence upon Malagasy language and culture.

In 1828, upon the death of Radama I, Madagascar came under the rule of Queen Ranavalona I (reigned 1828-61), who loathed the Western presence on her island. In 1835, she banned Christianity, forcing the LMS missions to close. For the next 26 years, Madagascar was essentially a 'no-go zone' for Europeans, save for a few adventurers favoured by the queen, and some fleeting visits by ships to certain coastal areas.

During this period, which Europeans would have considered a 'lost generation', there was a partial intelligence-gathering freeze in Madagascar. While from the period between 1818 and 1835, Westerners were able to gain vast amounts of information on the island, for most of Ranavalona I's reign new intelligence was scant.

This trend effected the gathering of geographical knowledge in Madagascar, as few formal mapping activities were permitted on the island during the isolation period. Yet, the queen's few favoured Western visitors, as well as the mariners who glanced the island's coasts, were able to make some geographical descriptions and manuscript sketches. France was the main beneficiary of these activities, as most of the consequential visitors to Ranavalona I's realm were its subjects.

Upon Ranavalona I's death in 1861, her successor Radama II (the dedicatee of the present map) changed government policy towards a pro-Western stance, tolerant of Christianity. He duly invited missionaries to return to Madagascar. Randama II reigned less than two years, as he was allegedly assassinated on May 12, 1863 (there is some controversy over his fate, some say he was not killed and reappeared in a part of the distant for the capital). However, while his successors were (understandably) weary of the European presence on the island, the 'Genie was out of the bottle', and they did not seem to have the power to control, let alone expel, the foreigners.

In 1862, the LMS sent a large party of missionaries that reasserted a profound cultural influence upon the island.

Joseph-François Lambert (1824–1873), a French adventurer, diplomat and businessman, was one of the few Europeans to have been allowed to visit Antananarivo, the Merina capital, during Ranavalona I's time. As a favour for rescuing a besieged royal garrison on the coast, in 1854, Lambert was invited to have an audience with the queen where she made him a Merina nobleman, such that he was often known to by Westerners as the "Duke of Imerina". Lambert claimed that he signed the 'Lambert Charter' (June 28, 1855) with Prince Rokoto (later Radama II) they would give him sole rights to exploit all minerals, forests, and unused land in Madagascar in exchange for a 10% cut payable to the Merina crown.

In 1864, Lambert returned to Madagascar, representing the Compagnie de Madagascar, a French private chartered corporation, which sought to claim the rights supposedly promised by the Lambert Charter. Unfortunately for them, Radama II was then out of the picture, and his successor Queen Rasoherina (r. 1863-8) decisively rejected the Compagnie's overtures. The Merina crown's disavowal of the Compagnie, which was backed by prominent Parisian figures, was one of the main 'excuses' that France used to launch their two invasions of Madagascar, in 1883 and 1895-6 (known as the First and Second Franco-Hova Wars), by which France eventually toppled the Merina monarchy, effectively annexing Madagascar as a colony.

Robiquet's Carte de Madagascar in Focus

This exceedingly rare - 1 of only 2 known surviving examples - large format map of Madagascar represents the epitome of European geographic knowledge of the island at the end of its period of isolation during the reign of Queen Ranavalona I and was thus the foundation for the great improvements in the cartography of Madagascar that occurred in the succeeding generation. Published in 1863 by Aimé Robiquet, who was one of the period's leading sea chart makers, the map, which is dedicated to King Radama II, has the distinction of being one of the only 19th century maps made in honour of a Black African ruler.

Robiquet's map marks a noticeable improvement over the best maps of Madagascar available before the isolation period and seems to incorporate novel geographic intelligence gleaned from the few French adventurers who visited the island during Ranavalona I's reign. Certainly, Robiquet had close ties to the milieu (i.e., the French navy, colonial ministry and overseas business interests) in which these adventurers existed (the matter of Robiquet's sources is perhaps a subject of further academic research, especially as the map does not seem to have been studied since the late 19th century).

While Robiquet's map is today an extreme rarity, it was well known and highly influential in the right circles throughout the generation after its publication.

The present work is both a sea chart (Robiquet's métier) and a topographical map, although it maintains the author's signature clean, crisp and elegant maritime style. It embraces all Madagascar, as well as the Comoros, to the northwest (which France was then fitfully colonizing).

Madagascar's coastlines are well delineated, with numerous bathymetric soundings (in metres) dotting the inshore waters and the more distant sea banks. Topographically, the map defines the island's major mountain ranges with a high degree of assurance, while the rivers are well delineated, and the major forests are named.

The island's provinces and tribal areas are labelled, with the interprovincial boundaries defined. Notably, the map marks innumerable towns and villages, including many deep in the interior that had seldom, if ever, been included upon previous works.

The present example of the map features the manuscript addition of the town of "Fiananansoa", that had recently become very important to Europeans. Since 1859, Fiananansoa was home to the Eglise Antranobiriky, a church that became a major centre for missionary activities in south-central Madagascar. The map also labels the locations of fortifications, which are marked by bastion symbols.

Notable locations on the map include the capital, 'Tananarivo' (Antananarivo), in the island's Central Highlands; the port of Tamatave (Toamasina), at the centre of the island's east coast, long a major nexus of trade; Ile Ste. Marie, off the northeastern coast, the pirate capital of the world during the early 18th century; and Fort Dauphin (today Taolagnaro), in the far southeast, the site where France maintained a base from 1643 to 1674.

There are 2 editions of the map, the (present) first issue of 1863 and a second edition of 1865. As best as we can tell (based upon a grainy image of the 1865 edition) there does not seem to be any real difference between the two issues other the change of the date in the title.

The maker of the map, Aimé Robiquet (fl. 1839 – 1882?), was one of the leading French sea chart makers and sellers of the 1850s and '60s, although surprisingly little is known of his biography. As best as we are aware, the first chart bearing his imprint was published in 1839. He maintained close ties to the French Navy, giving him privileged access to geographic intelligence from abroad as soon as it arrived in Paris. This allowed him to publish high-quality of charts of all parts of the world, predicated upon the best sources, both domestic and foreign, which were praised for their elegant and clear design.

Beginning in 1844, Robiquet began to produce an elephant folio atlas factice, called the *Atlas hydrographique comprenant les côtes d'Europe, d'Asie et d'Afrique, sur l'Océan Atlantique, la Mer des Indes et l'Océan Pacifique*…, which at its greatest extent consisted of 75 charts (of which some were produced by other chart makers). It is not clear when



Robiquet ceased working, although the latest issue of his *Atlas hydrographique* was produced in 1882.

A Note on Rarity

The map is exceedingly rare, we can trace only a single institutional example of either of the editions, held by the Library of Congress (being the 1863 edition). Moreover, we cannot trace any sales records from the last century.

Provenance: Admiral Frédéric-Jean Dorlodot des Essarts

Interestingly, the present example of the map was found accompanied by a loose-leaf manuscript letter, dated 1921, describing its august provenance, as having been owned by the prominent French naval officer and colonial governor, Admiral Frédéric-Jean Dorlodot des Essarts (1832 - 1899). The text of the letter reads in full (as translated from the original French):

This map was presented to me in 1896 by Rear Admiral Dorlodot des Essarts, my cousin, following the campaign I had just completed in Madagascar (1895) under the command of General Duchêne.

This map was produced in only two copies, one of which is in the Archives of the Ministry of the Navy and the other of which was given to Admiral Dorlodot des Essarts, who commanded the French squadron in the Indian Ocean in 1863.

La Chaux – 1921 / G. de Chambery

While Monsieur de Chambéry surely correctly states that he received the map from Admiral Dorlodot des Essarts after the Second Franco-Hova War (1894-5) and accurately records the circumstances by which the admiral acquired the map, his letter, written in La Chaux-de-Fonds, Switzerland, features some inaccuracies or requires some clarifications.

First the commander of the French expeditionary force in that war, here called "*General Duchêne*", was General Jacques Duchesne (1837 – 1918). While, ironically, only 2 examples of the map are known today, it was surely published in more than "two copies", even if it still had a small print run. Dorlodot des Essarts was not the "commander" of the French squadron in the Indian Ocean in 1863 (he was then a 31-year-old lieutenant).

Frédéric-Jean Dorlodot des Essarts (1832 - 1899) was one of the leading French naval figures of his time. Born in Arras, the son of Lieutenant Colonel Charles François Dorlodot des Essarts of the army engineers, he took to the sea at a young age.

Dorlodot des Essarts rose to become a frigate captain in 1873. In 1879, as commander of the cruiser Beautemps-Beaupré, based in Nouvelle-Calédonie, he famously represented France at the 1879 Sydney International Exhibition. From 1881 to 1883, he served as the Governor of the Marquesas Islands (part of French Polynesia).

In 1885, he became the commander of the first-class cruiser Nielly, in the Far East, and the following year he was made a Commander of the Légion d'honneur. He subsequently served as the deputy head of the French squadron in the Indian Ocean. In 1892, as the skipper of the Formidable, Dorlodot des Essarts served as the Commander of the French Mediterranean and Levant Fleet.

In 1893, Dorlodot des Essarts was promoted to Vice-Admiral and ended his career as the Inspector-General of the Navy.

The Contemporary Reception of Robiquet's Madagascar Map

Even though both editions of Robiquet's map of Madagascar seem to have been issued in only small print runs, they were heavily cited in academic journals and seminal works concerning Madagascar throughout the succeeding generation, whereupon the map was highly praised. Samuel Parsfield Oliver, the English geographer, who twice visited Madagascar, wrote "Robiquet's map may be looked upon as the representative map of European knowledge of Madagascar previous to the research of the present generation of travellers, pre-eminent among whom stands M. Alfred Grandidier."

The geographer Jean-Baptiste Benoît Eyriès opined that "This map, in addition to hydrographic details, contains everything that is known to this day about this island; it is worthy of the attention of friends of geographic sciences".

Alfred Grandidier (1836 -1921), the legendary French explorer and naturalist who trekked 5,500 kms to every part of Madagascar, becoming the European most familiar with the island, thought highly of Robiquet's map, illustrating the 1865 edition in the Atlas of his great work, *Histoire physique, naturelle et politique de Madagascar* (1885).

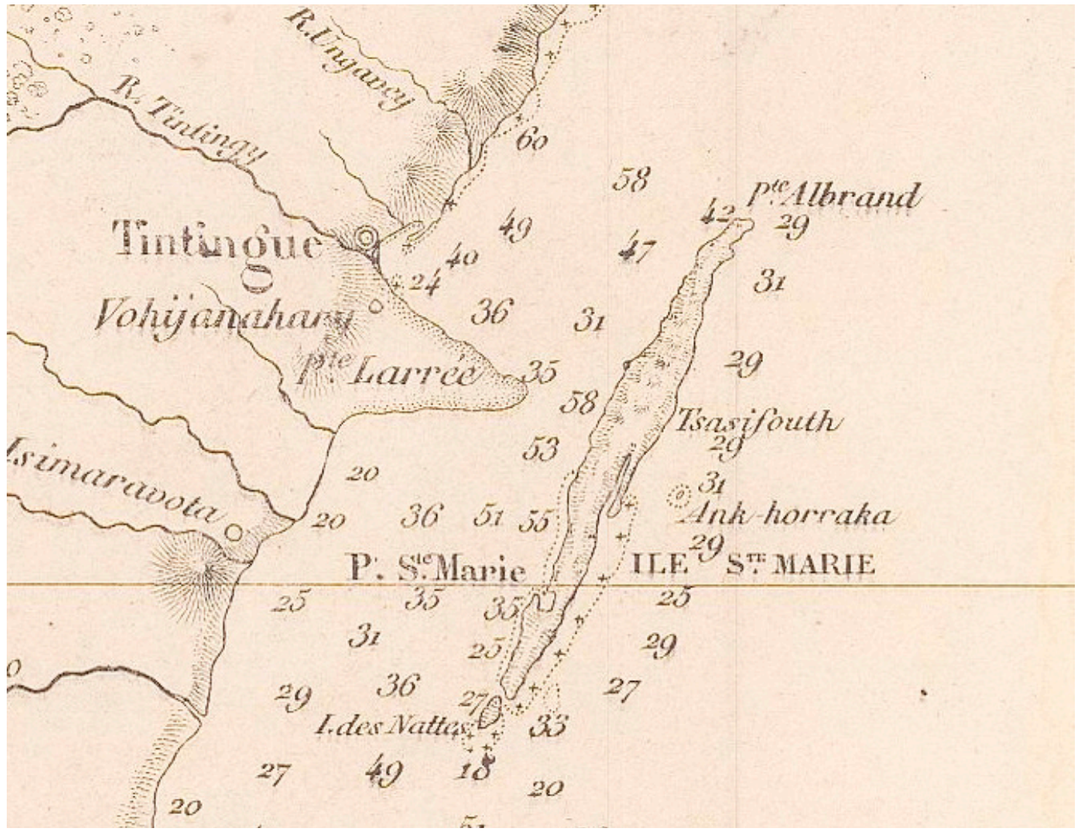
Most curiously, when Joseph-François Lambert, the so-called "Duke of Imerina", led an expedition to Madagascar in 1864, the mission's technical staff was encouraged to use Robiquet's map. The Baron de Richmont recorded that:

Cette carte me fut donnée en 1896 par le Contre-amiral Dorlodot des Essarts, mon cousin, à la suite de la campagne que je venais de faire à Madagascar (1895) sous les ordres du Général Duchêne.

Cette carte n'a été tirée qu'en deux exemplaires dont l'un est aux archives du Ministère de la Marine et dont l'autre avait été remis à l'amiral Dorlodot des Essarts qui commandait en 1863 l'escadre Française dans la mer des Indes.

Va Chaux - 1921 -

G. de Chamberg



"The general meeting place for the mission was at Suez, where Commander Dupré was to pick up all the agents, including those leaving with Mr. Lambert, on board the frigate Hermione, which was waiting for him in that port. The engineers and surveyors attached to the mission had received orders from the governor to use the time of the crossing to transfer to a larger scale the map of Madagascar published by Robiquet. On this new map, made by them in large dots, the engineers were to trace each day, during their excursions to the island, the route they would have taken. As every day on board, the sailors took stock by tracing on the map the ship's progress during the previous day".

References: Library of Congress: [but no shelfmark found], but cited as OCLC: 5710486;
[re: 1865 ed.:] Antananarivo Annual and Madagascar Magazine, Issue 3 (1875), 'List of Maps and Plans of Madagascar', p. 16; Bibliographie de la France / Journal général de l'imprimerie et de la librairie, 2e Série, No. 9 (27 février 1864), p. 107; Bibliotheca

8.

ANONYMOUS.
Piano di Geoidrografia della Citta e Porto-Franco di Trieste
[Geohydrographic Map of the City and Free Port of Trieste]
[S.l., S.d., but Trieste, probably between circa 1848 and 1851].

Black ink and water colours on paper, 129 x 195 cm (50.8 x 77 inches), contemporarily dissected into 24 segments and mounted on brown linen (minimal staining, but overall good).

A remarkable manuscript map of Trieste vividly illustrates the city during its pivotal development into one of the world's largest ports.

4.500 EUR

Expansion of Trieste around 1850

Trieste, which served as Austria's main trading port and marked the end of the maritime Silk Road, gained significant importance in the mid-19th century due to its economic and geopolitical relevance. From 1849, Trieste was a part of the German Confederation and the Austrian Littoral. In 1850, it was designated as an autonomous city (unmittelbare Stadt) within Austria.

A significant turning point in the development of modern Trieste was the establishment of Austrian Lloyd (Österreichischer Lloyd), which began as an insurance company in 1833 and transitioned to a shipping enterprise by 1836. Additionally, the planned Vienna–Trieste railway aimed to connect Austria with international destinations. The initial railway line was completed in 1842, and with the inauguration of the direct Vienna-Ljubljana route in 1854, construction commenced over the challenging Karst plateau towards Trieste. The Trieste train station was ultimately opened in 1857.

The elevation of Trieste's status and advancements in technology began to transform the city's urban structure. In the 18th century, Empress Maria Theresa (1717–1780) ordered the demolition of the walls separating the medieval town from the harbor. This was followed by a decree on November 27, 1849, to dismantle the ancient city walls. Beginning in 1835, the canals that had been formed by streams flowing into Trieste from the hills and surrounding the old city walls were gradually placed underground. In their place, large and prominent streets were constructed, many of which are still present today. At the time, the decision to redirect these streams underground was not fully understood, but it ultimately contributed to the city's hygiene and helped reduce the spread of diseases like cholera, which was widespread in Trieste in 1849.

This manuscript map presents Trieste circa 1850, highlighting its transformation into one of the era's most advanced ports.

Punta Grignane

Punta sottile

Punta Grossa

Scala di 1000 Pertiche di Wienna.

Indicazione
degli Edifizi pubblici.

1. 2. Festungswerke
3. Bureau d'Aggravis d'Octroi
4. Corps de garde Wachthaus
5. Arsenale
6. Molo Pedocchi
7. Cavalier Parafetto
8. Magazzeni militari
9. Caserma militare
10. Magazzini militari
11. Spedale militare
12. Infermeria Magazzeni
13. Dordoniere
14. Caserma Cedilla
15. Torre Capitale verde
16. Chiesa S. Andrea nuova
17. Casa della Pesa
18. Magazzeni di Sale
19. Molo del Sale
20. Molo S. Carlo
21. Bastione verde
22. Bastion del Rosenkranz
23. Barriera gerade
24. Palazzo Magistratuale
25. Chiesa di S. Pietro
26. Palazzo Governiale
27. Dazio grande
28. Caserma della Barca
29. Chiesa Greca Cattolica
30. Chiesa Greca Scismatica
31. Caserma della Cavalla
32. Chiesa di Lazzaretti
33. Lazzaretto sanitario
34. Case di Guardia governiali
35. Chiesa di Cavalli
36. Chiesa e Convento della M.a Misericord.
37. Cathedrale di S.t Giusto
38. Castello
39. Lazzaretto
40. Caserma nuova
41. Chiesa S.t Antonio vecchio
42. S.ta Giustina Kirche
43. Convento
44. Chiesa S.t Pietro e Paolo
45. Molo
46. Molo Vecchio
47. Arsenale S.t Rocco e Torretta
48. Lazzaretti S.t Carlo e Arsenale d'Artiglieria

Trieste
Mitte
Punta Grossa
Punta sottile
Punta Grignane
Mitte
Punta Grossa

The Map in Focus

This large map depicts the coastline from Punta Grignano (the present-day location of Miramare Castle) on the left, to the village of Prosecco above, and extending to Punta Grossa, which is now known as Debeli Rtič in Slovenia, at the lower right side. Within the city of Trieste, important public buildings and constructions are highlighted and numbered. These include churches, hospitals, piers, military structures, and more. While the focus of the map is on Trieste, it also meticulously presents the surrounding villages, roads, streams, and even individual houses and farms in the area.

Marked are the following buildings:

1. 2. Fortificazioni – Remains of old fortifications along the coastline on the left-hand side.

3. Bacino e Lazzaretto St Teresa - A bay designed for smaller ships, featuring warehouses on one side and Lazaretto Saint Teresa on the other. Shortly before 1857, when the first railway to Trieste was established, a low viaduct was constructed between the lazaret and the coast. Around 1869, the port as shown on the current map was demolished. For reference, see the map of the port from 1836/1849 with later annotations here: Lazzaretto di S. Teresa in Trieste - Archivio di Stato di Trieste.

4. Casa di pubblica Beneficenza – A public charity house. It was not shown on the 1852 map by Gustavo Eckardt and was demolished by 1857, during the construction of the main train station.

5. Macello – A slaughterhouse, which was same as the previous building demolished by 1857 and does not show up anymore on the 1852 map by Gustavo Eckardt.

6. Mollo Klutsch - Built in 1841, or by other information between 1836 and 1838.

7. Cantiere Panfilli – A shipyard owned by a prominent Panfili (Panfilli) family.

8. Dogana nuova – New customs office, demolished in 1890 to be replaced with a new post office.

9. Caserma militare – Military barracks. From 1854 the barracks were stationed in Forte Kressich on the outskirts of the city.

10. Magazzeni militare – Military warehouse.

11. Ospitale militare – Military hospital.

12. Anfiteatro Mauroner – Also known as "El Teatro Giazzera" from "Il Teatro Ghiacciaia", "The Ice-House Theater", a popular Triestino theater, opened in 1827 and destroyed in a fire in 1876.

14. Caserma Dobbler – Barracks since 1811, named after the first proprietor of the building, the Dobler family (Dobbler, Dopler).

15. Nuovo Ospitale Civile – New hospital, opened in 1841.

16. Chiesa St Antonio Nuovo - Church of Sant'Antonio Taumaturgo, also known as the Church of Sant'Antonio Nuovo, constructed between 1825 and 1842, and consecrated in 1849.

17. Casa della Posta – Post office.

18. Magazzeno dei Sali – Salt warehouse.

19. Molo del Sale – "Salt Pier" was built in 1841 but later demolished due to the port's expansion. In 2024, its remains were discovered beneath today's Pier IV.

20. Molo St. Carlo – The location is now known as Molo Audace. It was originally named after the ship San Carlo, which sank in Trieste harbor in 1740. The wreck was used as the foundation for the construction of a new pier, which was built between 1743 and 1751. The original pier was 95 meters long and was connected to the land by a small wooden bridge. In 1778, it was lengthened by 19 meters, and from 1860 to 1861, it was extended by an additional 132 meters, at which point the bridge was also removed.

21. Battaria civica – Municipal battery. A small medieval pier in a shape of a fortification to protect the entrance to the civic port and to the main square.

22. Battaria del Mandrachio – Mandracchio battery. Mandraccio is a small, sheltered port for local boats, typically located in front of the old city center, complete with a square. The depicted mandracchio in Trieste was filled between 1858 and 1863.

23. Locanda Grande – A famous hotel located between Mandracchio and the main square, now known as Piazza Unità d'Italia. In the 18th and early 19th centuries, the hotel hosted several renowned individuals, but it is most notably remembered for the murder of the prominent archaeologist and art historian Johann Joachim Winckelmann (1717–1768). Although we have traced information that the hotel was demolished in 1847 and replaced by the building known today as the *Grand Hotel Duchi d'Aosta,* we could not find any evidence of an interruption in its operations in that period of time. The hotel continued to be referred to as "Locanda Grande" throughout the 19th century in various guidebooks. The building is also depicted on Gustavo Eckardt's 1852 map of Trieste, and it is on the present map.

24. Palazzo Magistrale – City hall. It was replaced by a newer building between 1871 and 1873.

25. Chiesa di St. Pietro – Church of St. Peter on the main square, demolished in 1871.

26. Palazzo Governale – Government Palace, also Palazzo della Luogotenenza Austriaca, Österreichische Statthalterei or Palazzo della Prefettura, originally built in 1764, it was demolished in 1899 to be replaced with a new structure.

27. Teatro Grande - now Teatro Verdi, was built in the late 18th century and gained prominence in the mid-19th century for Verdi operas. It was known as Teatro Grande from 1821 to 1861, before being renamed Teatro Comunale.

28. Edifizio della Borsa – Exchange Building. An early 19th century building. After 1844, most business took place in the new Palazzo del Tergesteo, shown on the map below the Exchange Building, with a cross-shaped inner court.

29. Chiesa Greca Orientale - The Greek Orthodox Church of San Nicolò dei Greci was constructed between 1784 and 1787, with its façade completed during 1819-1820.

30. Chiesa Greca Illirica – Serbian Orthodox church, prior to its reconstruction in 1861.
31. Edifizio della Sanita - Maritime Health Office Building.

32. Chiesa de Luterani – The Lutheran Church, now known as Beata Vergine del Rosario, was desecrated in 1784 and sold to the Lutherans of Trieste a year later, who maintained the building until 1869.
33. Sinagoga Israelitica – The former synagogue located in Piazzetta delle Scuole Israelitiche (now at the end of Via di Torre Bianca) is known as the Major Temple, founded in 1798. It housed two distinct synagogues: the ground floor and the first floor were designated for the Spanish Schola, following the Sephardic rite, while the second and third floors were reserved for Jews of German rite, or Ashkenazi, with Schola n. 2, also known as Schola Grande.

34. Casa d' Arresto criminale – Prison. A former Jesuit college, which from the late 18th century also hosted a mathematical and nautical school, was converted into a secondary judicial prison known as "dei Gesuiti."

35. Chiesa de Gesuiti – Jesuit Church, today Church of Santa Maria Maggiore.

36. Chiesa e Convento delle R. R. Monache - Monastery of San Cipriano, housing Benedictine nuns.

37. Cattedrale di S. Giusto - Trieste Cathedral.

38. Castello - Castle of San Giusto.

S.t Giacomo



39. Sanza - Gunpowder stores in an old fortification, Forte San Vito, which served as a defense system until the construction of the San Rocco shipyard in 1858. After that, the defense systems were relocated to the hills around Muggia.

40. Carceri nuove – Military prison in Via Tigor, finished by 1852.

41. Chiesa St Antonio Vecchio – Church of St. Anthony.

42. I. R. Accademia Reale – Imperial Academy.

43. Cassa Camerale – Chamber of Commerce.

44. Molo – Pier.

45. Molo Sartorio – a highly important and modern gauging station in Austria, now of the Adriatic sea, and one of the most important gauging stations in mid-19th-century Europe, constructed shortly after 1841.

46. Braccio St Teresa, e Fanale – Arm [i. e. long curved pier] of St. Teresa and a lighthouse, which was constructed until 1833.

47. Lazzaretto St. Carlo ed Arsenale d'Artiglieria – Lazzaretto San Carlo and artillery arsenal.

48. 49. 50. 51. Fortificazioni – The remnants of ancient fortifications along the coast, south of Trieste.

The map features two planned constructions, denoted by yellow lines, alongside the existing buildings. One of these is proposed reclaimed land for a railway station that opened in 1857. On the other hand Gustavo Eckardt's map from 1852 depicts a much larger area of reclaimed land, with more detailed rail tracks, suggesting that the current map was created shortly before 1852. Notably, our map does not show any planned railroad tracks.

The other structure indicated in yellow represents a proposed extension of the Molo San Carlo (currently known as Molo Audace). The plan included lengthening the pier and dividing it into two sections, likely intended to enhance port protection and increase docking capacity. However, this expansion was never executed.

Date

The map can be dated to a narrow period between the late 1840s and 1851. It closely resembles an 1846 map by Gustavo Eckardt titled "*Piano Topografico della Città, Porto Franco e Circondario di Trieste, dedicato al Lloyd Austriaco,*" (click here for the image: Piano Topografico della Cittá Porto – franco e Circondario T... [G I h 707] | Maps | Hungaricana) but it includes several updated details. Notably, it shows a smaller canal at "Mollo Klutsch" and does not depict the streams in the city, which were still visible in 1846. These canals were covered and transformed into streets, specifically in what are now Via Giosuè Carducci and Via Cesare Battisti.

Gustavo Eckardt produced a revised map of Trieste for the Austrian Lloyd in 1852, which reflects significant changes compared to our map, particularly in the area where the railroad station was under construction (click here for the image: Piano Topografico della Città Porto franco e Circondario di Trieste dedicato al Lloyd Austriaco dal disegnatore Gustavo Eckardt nell'anno 1852 - Archivio di Stato di Trieste).

The current map does not display Miramare Castle, which began construction in 1856 at Punta Grignano, located in the leftmost part of the map. Piazza dell'Unità (originally Piazza Grande) still retains its old form. The main renovations of the piazza commenced in 1857. The designated reclaimed land for the railway station, which lacks railway infrastructure, indicates again that the map predates 1852.

It is important to consider that the map was created over many months, during which numerous buildings and streets underwent changes due to ongoing reconstruction. It is unclear whether the map was intended for publication; however, it seems to have been made as a survey for one of the city's development projects. This intriguing map holds significance for the history of Trieste and warrants further research.

9.

M. K. PIOTROVSKY - M. TOMASHEVICH.
Геометрическій планъ Кошеватскаго Имѣнія Кіевской губерніи Таращанскаго уѣзда водѣнія Графа Владислава Іосифовича Млодецкаго
[Cadastral Map of the Paraschansky district of Kiev province in Tarashcha used, owned by Count Vladislav Josifovich Mlodecky]
Poltava: Poltava Land Bank, 1913 after the map from 1902.

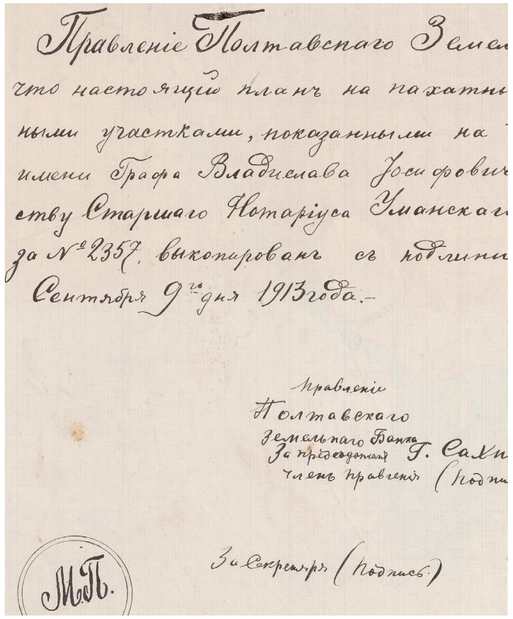
Ink and watercolors on waxed linen, 222,5 x 137,5 cm (87.6 x 54 inches), (soft folds, minor staining and age-toning, tiny tears and holes in margins).

A large, detailed and appealing cadastral map of the estate owned by Polish Count Władysław Młodecki, located south of Kyiv in present-day Ukraine.

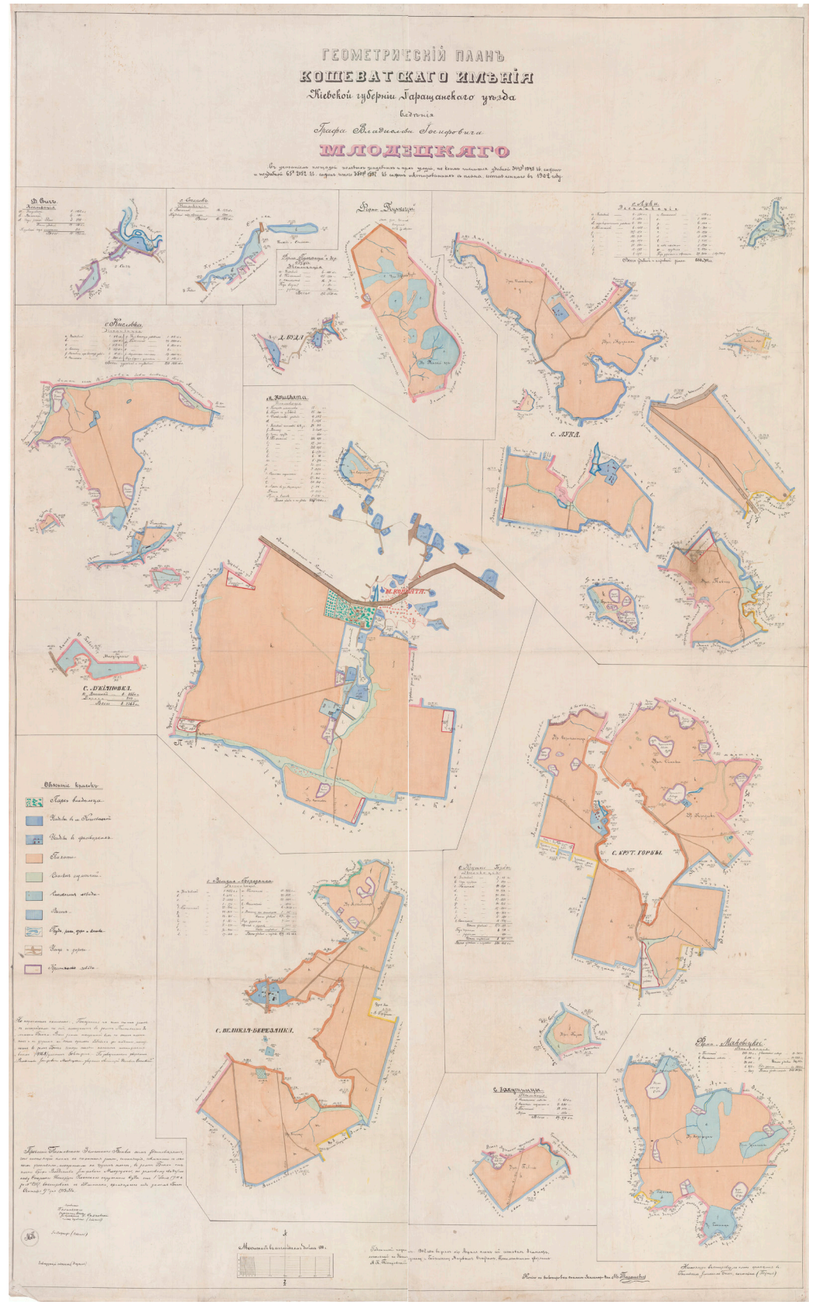
3.200 EUR

The attractive cadastral map showcases the property of count Władysław Młodecki (1870-1925, or by other accounts 1873 – 1928), from a prominent Polish family. The central image is focused on the estate in Koshevata (also Kvishovata, and Koszowata in Polish), with a park and an estate close to the settlement. Today only a fraction of the buildings remain. Other maps surrounding the central image illustrate additional properties of Count Młodecki in the Paraschansky district, detailing land size, roads, water bodies, settlements, cemeteries, churches, and more.

The area was known for its Jewish inhabitants and synagogues. Most of the Jewish population was murdered during the Holocaust.


Правленіе Полтавскаго Земел
что настоящій планъ на пахатны
ными участками, показанными на
имени Графа Владислава Іосифови
ству Старшаго Нотаріуса Уманскаг
за № 2357, выкопированъ съ подлини
Сентября 9-го дня 1913 года.-
Правленіе
Полтавскаго
Земельнаго Банка
Товарищ. Г. Салк
Членъ Правленія (подпи
М.П.
За Секретаря (подпись)

The lower margin states that this map is a copy of the one held in the Poltava Land Bank, which made the copy in 1913 for legal reasons.



M. Ro

a

a

b

b

b

c
134

e
341

g.

345

+

SO: 44
127.3

SO: 88
64

c
12=111.

NO: 20·46
135.3.

Усадба

SO: 60-60
89.

Кроет

SO: 28·6
43.

SW: 15-59
36.

SO: 84-50
24.

Кo

Вб с. Зану

NO: 20·40
46.8

Копиевачки

SW: 11°40

NW: 5K-10

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

10.

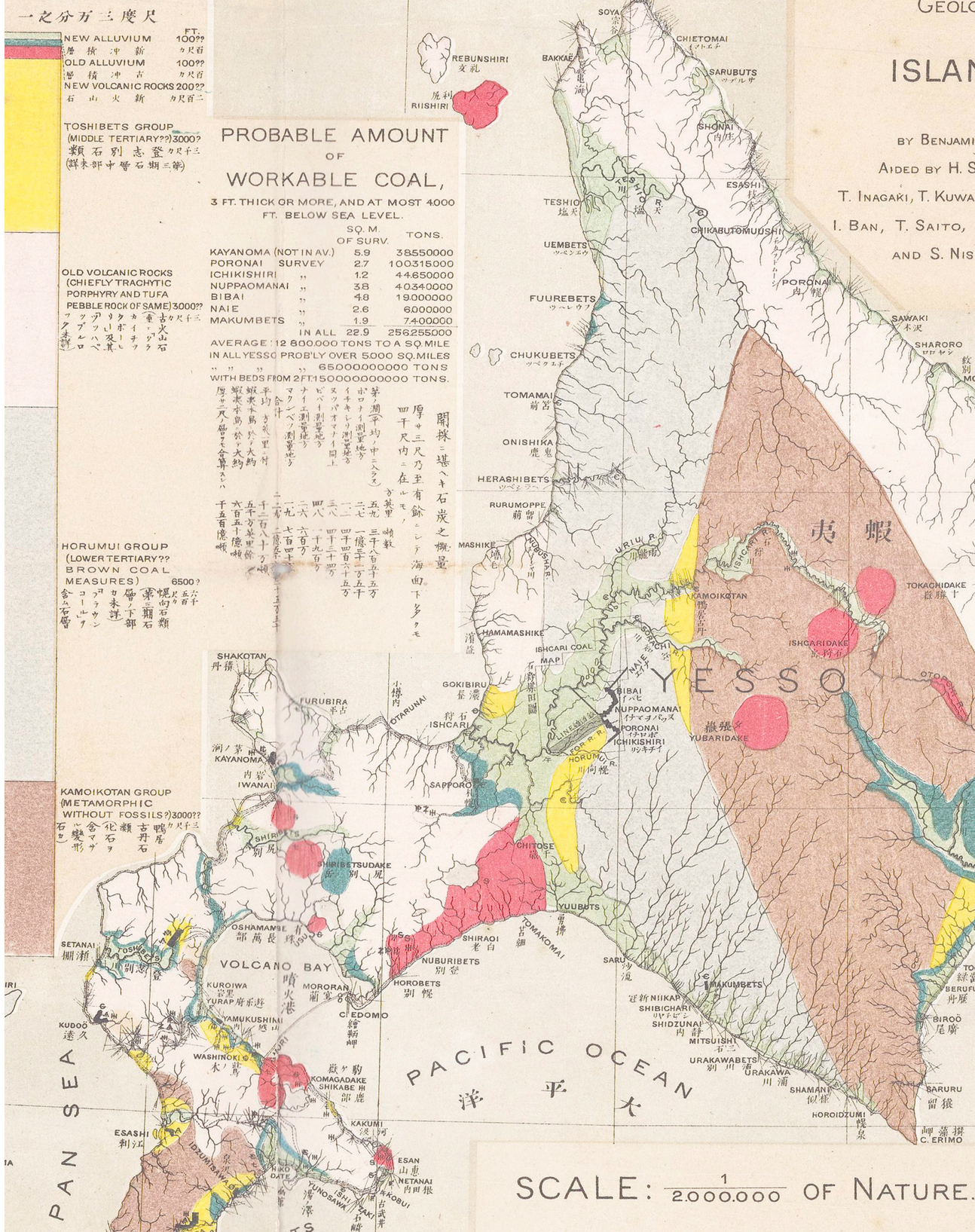
Benjamin Smith LYMAN (1835 - 1920). / GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF HOKKAIDO.
Geological Survey of Hokkaido. A Geological Sketch Map of the Island of Yesso, Japan, by Benjamin Lyman Smith, Chief Geologist, aided by H.S. Munroe, T. Yamauchi, Y. Akiyama, T. Inagaki, T. Kuwada, J. Takahashi, T. Kada, I. Ban, T. Saitô, J. Shimada, E. Yamagiwa, S. Mayeda, and S. Nishiyama, Assistant Geologists. 10. May 1876. // 日本蝦夷地質要畧之圖 (北海道地質測量).
Tokyo: Engraving Comp. Tokei, 1876.

Colour lithograph, on thick paper, verso with early 20th century bookseller's pastedown stamp of the 'Tokyo Ganshodo Shoten' bookstore (Very Good, a few tiny spots and some wear along old folds), full sheet: 42.5 x 54 cm (16.5 x 21.5 inches), area of map proper: 28.5 x 40 cm (11 x 15.5 inches).

The 'Birth Certificate of Japanese Geology' - the first regional geological map made in Japan, being a geological map of Hokkaido created by a professional team led by Benjamin Smith Lyman, the American expert appointed by the Meiji Emperor as the Chief Geologist and Mining Engineer of Japan, with a mandate to identify and advise on how to best exploit any natural resources that the country possessed that could fuel the country's ongoing hyper-industrialization; while the rare separately issued map is relatively small in size, the scientifically sophisticated work is jam-packed with groundbreaking information and data, and served as the blueprint, or masterplan, for the mineralogical exploitation of Hokkaido, providing the context for Lyman's several sophisticated map of specific mining sites on the island; as such it played a critical role in supporting Japan's greater economic development and its colonization of Hokkaido, leading the country to become a major world power within a generation, while Lyman's programme of training his Japanese assistants in the most advanced Western practices allowed Japan to shortly become a global leader in mining engineering and geological mapping – the map's importance was recognized at the time, such that 'May 10', the anniversary of its publication, has up to the present day been celebrated as "Geology Day" throughout Japan.

2.200 EUR

The advent of the Meiji Era (1868-1912), saw Japan undergo the most radical and rapid transformation of any country in world history. In only a short number of years, Japan went from being a largely



GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF HOKKAIDO.

A GEOLOGICAL SKETCH MAP OF THE ISLAND OF YESSO, JAPAN,

BY BENJAMIN SMITH LYMAN, CHIEF GEOLOGIST,
AIDED BY H. S. MUNROE, T. YAMAUCHI, Y. AKIYAMA,
T. INAGARI, T. KUWADA, S. MISAWA, J. TAKAHASHI, T. KADA,
I. BAN, T. SAITO, J. SHIMADA, E. YAMAGIWA, S. MAYEDA,
AND S. NISHIYAMA, ASSISTANT GEOLOGISTS.

10. MAY 1878.

北海道地質測量
日本蝦夷地質要畧之圖

明治九年五月十日
地質課長 遠十來壽製之
地質助 士門孝助之
地質助 山内 徳助之
地質助 秋山友弘助之
地質助 船坦 徹助之
地質助 桑田知明助之
三等測量助之

地質助 島橋豪三助之
地質助 賀田良一助之
地質助 坂市太郎助之
地質助 藤武治助之
地質助 島田純一助之
地質助 山際永吾助之
地質助 浦田精明助之
西山正吾助之

PROBABLE SECTION OF THE ROCK GROUPS.

之態石圖測類

SCALE: 30000
一之分万三比尺

NEW ALLUVIUM 100ft
OLD ALLUVIUM 100ft
NEW VOLCANIC ROCKS 200ft
TOSHIBETS GROUP (MIDDLE TERTIARY?) 2000ft
OLD VOLCANIC ROCKS (CHIEFLY TRACHYTIC PORPHYRY AND TUFA)
PEBBLE ROCK OF SAMUI 5000ft
KAMOIKOTAN GROUP METAMORPHIC WITHOUT FOSSILS 10000ft
HORUMUI GROUP (LOWER TERTIARY??) BROWN COAL MEASURES 6000ft

PROBABLE AMOUNT OF WORKABLE COAL,

3 FT. THICK OR MORE, AND AT MOST 4000 FT. BELOW SEA LEVEL.

	SQ. M. OF SURV.	TONS.
KAYANOMA (NOT IN AV.)	5.9	3855000
PORONAI (SURVEY	2.7	1003518000
ICHIKISHIRI	1.2	4465000
NUPPAKOMANAI	3.5	4341000
BIBAI	4.6	19300000
NAIE	2.6	600000
MAKUMBETS	1.9	7400000
IN ALL	22.5	2562358000

AVERAGE 12 800.000 TONS TO A SQ MILE
IN ALL TESSO PROBLY OVER 5000 SQ MILES
65000000000 TONS
WITH BEDS FROM 2? TO 5000 FEET 300000000000 TONS

EXPLANATION OF SIGNS.

COAL EXPOSURE, BED 炭層		BITS 炭塊	
WOODY LIGNITE,	木		
PEAT,	泥		
ROCK OIL, WELL 油井		NAT. EXP. 油泉	
SULPHUR,	硫		
MAGNETIC IRON SAND,	鉄		
BROWN HEMATITE IRON ORE,	鉄		
GOLD SAND,	金		
GALENA, LEAD ORE,	鉛		
ZINC BLENDE,	亜		
COPPER PYRITES,	銅		
MANGANESE, VEIN 鉱脈		BITS 塊	
MINERAL SPRINGS,	温		
LIMESTONE,	石灰		

PLACES MAPPED BY THIS SURVEY, ON A SCALE OF 80000 ARE MARKED IN BLACK; THE ISHIKARI COAL MAP IS ON A SCALE OF 80000

A ONE BARBED ARROW SHOWS THE STRIKE; THE BARB AND ITS ANGLE SHOW WHICH SIDE AND HOW STEEP THE DIP IS. ONE BREAK IN EITHER LINE SHOWS ROUGH MEASUREMENT, TWO BREAKS A GUESS. A CURVE, THE GENERAL VALUE OF VARYING STRIKE OR DIP. EXAMPLES: STRIKE S40°W, DIP 20° S30°E. DIP 20° S30°E. ANTICLINAL WITH DIPS OF 15° N40°W AND 20° S40°E. SYNCLINAL WITH DIPS OF 20° N40°W AND 45° S40°E. GENERAL STR. N40°E. GEN. DIP 25° S.E'LY. LEVEL.

B. S. LYMAN'S ROUTES 1873-5
第八里著六治明蝦夷地巡廻御雇教師
H. S. MUNROE'S ROUTES 1873-4
第七里著六治明蝦夷地巡廻御雇教師
T. ANTISELL'S ROUTES 1871
W. P. BLAKE & R. PUMPELLY'S ROUTES 1862
第三里著六治明蝦夷地巡廻ヘンリーポートル

NOTES.

THE PRODUCTIVE COAL MEASURES (CHIEFLY UPPER PART OF HORUMUI GROUP) ARE SEEN ESPECIALLY AT KAYANOMA, PORONAI AND ON THE SORACHI. A LOWER PART OF THE HORUMUI GROUP HAS TWO OR THREE WORKABLE BEDS IN THE NUPPAKOMANAI, BIBAI, NAIYE AND MAKUMBETS FIELDS; BUT AROUND AKKESHI AND RURUMOPPE THE COAL SEEMS HARDLY WORKABLE, AND AT YUDGO IS STILL THINNER.

THE WOODY LIGNITE IS IN THE TOSHIBETS GROUP AND SEEMS NOWHERE OF WORKABLE THICKNESS. THE PEAT IS IN THE ALLUVIUM AND SEEMS IMPURE AND OF NO VERY GREAT EXTENT.

THE ROCK OIL IS FOUND IN THE TOSHIBETS GROUP, AND IS BLACK, THICK AND HEAVY (11°-15° BEAUMÉ). IT IS MOST ABUNDANT AT WASHINOKI BUT SEEMS HARDLY WORKABLE; LEAST OF ALL SO AT TOZUMISAWA.

THE SULPHUR IS CHIEFLY FOUND IN NEW VOLCANIC ROCKS AND PROBABLY AMOUNTS IN ALL TO BUT A FEW HUNDRED TONS. THE KOBUI SULPHUR IS MOSTLY GRAY AND SEDIMENTARY, AND IS POSSIBLY MORE ABUNDANT.

MAGNETIC IRON SAND IS FOUND AT MANY POINTS ON SEA OR RIVER BEACHES; BUT SEEMS WORKABLE ONLY NEAR YAMUKUSHINAI AND KOBUI, AND TO CONTAIN THERE IN ALL PERHAPS 90000 TONS OF IRON. THE BROWN HEMATITE IS OF BOG ORIGIN AND SEEMS TO CONTAIN IN ALL NOT 20000 TONS OF IRON.

THE GOLD SAND IS FOUND IN ALLUVIUM NEAR THE KAMOIKOTAN (OR OLD VOLCANIC?) GROUP, AND ON THE TOSHIBETS PERHAPS $180000 WORTH MAY BE WORKABLE, AND ON THE MUSA PERHAPS $ 400; THE REST IS UNWORKABLE.

THE LEAD ZINC AND COPPER ORES ARE FOUND IN THIN, UNWORKABLE VEINS ALMOST (OR QUITE) WHOLLY IN THE OLD VOLCANIC ROCKS. TRACES OF SILVER ARE FOUND IN THE LEAD ORE. A LITTLE MANGANESE IS FOUND IN THE YURAP LEAD VEINS AND A LARGE BLOCK IN THE TOSHIBETS GOLD FIELD.

THE LIMESTONE IS VERY ABUNDANT NEAR GARONOSAWA, YUNOSAWA AND ISHIZAKI, IN GOOD QUANTITY NEAR KAMOIKOTAN AND WASHINOKI, ALMOST WHOLLY WANTING ELSEWHERE.

SCALE: 1/2000000 OF NATURE.
尺度 本形二百萬分之一

0 10 MILES 20 M. 30 M. 40 M. 50 M. 100 M
0 10 RI 20 RI 30 RI 40 RI

SEA OF OKHOTSK 海クツホト
PACIFIC OCEAN 太平洋
JAPAN SEA 日本海
TSUGARU STRAITS 津軽海峡
YESSO 蝦夷
NAMBU (PART OF NIPPON) 南部
SAGALIN 樺太
VOLCANO BAY
TSUGARU

朝印社會利組

ENGRAVING COMP. TOKEI, JAPAN.

開拓使

isolationist, rural, agrarian society into an internationally outgoing, urbanized, hyper-industrialized military superpower.

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

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

The Meiji regime directed overwhelming resources into conquering Hokkaido and colonizing it with Japanese settlers. In 1869, the imperial government formed the Hokkaidō Development Commission (The Kaitakushi / 開拓使) to oversee this momentous task. Tens of millions of yen were spent to encourage Japanese settlers to migrate to Hokkaido, and many new cities and towns (notably, the island's capital, Sapporo) were built. The Kaitakushi also oversaw the construction of roads, railways and grand agricultural schemes, with the goal of creating a modern society with advanced European-style capabilities and amenities.

The Japanese crown offered many Western experts (including Americans) large salaries to come to Hokkaido to plan and oversee the development of modern infrastructure and systems and to train Japanese professionals on how to run these enterprises going forward. The traditionalist society of the Ainu was sadly no match for this industrial juggernaut, and they quickly lost possession of their lands, being killed, displaced or assimilated.

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

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

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

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

Lyman was uniquely qualified for this challenging mandate. A native of Northampton, Massachusetts, he was a Harvard graduate who began his career as schoolteacher. At one point, he volunteered to assist on a geological survey in Pennsylvania of a private plot owned by relatives, and in the process found his true passion to be geology and mining engineering.

Lyman then enrolled in courses at the ultra-elite Ecole Imperiale des Mines in Paris (1859–60) and the Freiberg Mining Academy, in Saxony (1861–62). Returning to the U.S., he set up a successful mining engineering consultancy in Philadelphia that led him to fulfill major projects in Pennsylvania, Arizona, California and Cape Breton, Nova Scotia (where he focused on mapping coal deposits).

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

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

Lyman, his American top lieutenant Henry Smith Munroe (1850 -1933), and his team of brilliant Japanese assistants proved to be astoundingly competent and industrious. In only a few years they combed Hokkaido, a rough and hitherto mysterious land, assessing all its natural resource potential. Specifically, Lyman and his teams identified and scientifically mapped several high-yield coal deposits, while producing assessments as to how they could best be mined, and the products brought to market. They also located several promising oil fields, although they proved that Hokkaido was largely bereft of serious metal deposits. Many of these coal mines were already being exploited, although not necessary in the most efficient manner, such that Lyman was charged with recommending improvements and plans for expansion. Lyman and his team's work was physically grueling and technically challenging and made more difficult by the Kaitakushi's famously obstinate bureaucracy.

Lyman and the Geological Survey of Hokkaido team created a series of 16 separately published, bilingual geological/mining maps of the island, issued between 1874 and 1876, that were groundbreaking in the Japanese context. In terms of their technical rigour and detail they far exceeded anything ever ventured in Japan, corresponding to the highest Euro-American scientistic standards. These works included the present geological map of Hokkaido, being the first regional geological map of Japan, as well as 10 colossal maps focusing upon specific coal or oil fields.

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

SEA OF OKHOTSK

海ツホオ

IBETS

YUUBETS 湯別

TOKORO 常呂

AWASHIRI 走網

ITASHIBEONI

C. SHIREDOKO 知床岬

KUNASHIRI 国後

SHARI 斜里

WAKKAOI 若老

SHIBETS 標別

CHIRAIWATARA チライワタラ

OAKAN 雄阿寒

MEAKAN 雌阿寒

BEKKAI 別海

NEMORO 根室

C. NOSHAP 納沙布岬

SHIISHO I. 水晶島

SHIKOTANSHIMA 古志丹島

AKKESHI 厚岸

KUSURI 釧路

SUNAI COAL スナイ炭

SHIRANUKA 白糠

ASHIRIKOTAN アシリコタン

OTCHISHI 落石

SHAKUBETS

TOKACHI R. 十勝川

OHOTSNAI ホツナイ

B. S. LYMAN'S ROUTES 1873-5....., H. S. MUNROE'S ROUTES 1873-4....., T. ANTISELL'S ROUTES 1871....., W. P. BLAKE & R. PUMPELLY'S ROUTES 1862.....

来曼氏巡回道筋明治六年至八年　門著氏巡回道筋明治六年至七年　アンチセル氏巡回道筋明治四年　ブレーキ氏及ペンポー両氏巡回道筋文久二年

EXPLANATION OF SIGNS.

記号之解

COAL EXPOSURE, BED ㊀ 層　BITS ◎ 塊
WOODY LIGNITE, 七
PEAT, 午
ROCK-OIL, WELL ⊕ 井　NAT. EXP. ⊖ 出露
SULPHUR, S
MAGNETIC IRON SAND, F
BROWN HEMATITE IRON ORE, F
GOLD SAND, A
GALENA, LEAD ORE, Pb
ZINC BLENDE, Zn
COPPER PYRITES, Cu
MANGANESE, VEIN M 脈　BITS M 塊
MINERAL SPRINGS, 卌
LIMESTONE, Ls
PLACES MAPPED BY THIS SURVEY, ON A SCALE OF 1/50
MARKED IN BLACK; THE ISHCARI COAL MAP IS ON A SCALE OF 1/50

地質測量ニテ五千分一ニ作圖セル地方也石狩炭田圖ハ五万分一ト

A ONE BARBED ARROW SHOWS THE STRIKE; THE BARB AND ITS ANGLE SHOW WHICH SID
HOW STEEP THE DIP IS. ONE BREAK IN EITHER LINE SHOWS ROUGH MEASUREMENT; TWO BR
GUESS; A CURVE, THE GENERAL VALUE OF VARYING STRIKE OR DIP. EXAMPLES: STRIKE S.40
20° S.50°E. DIP 20°± S.50°?E. ANTICLINAL WITH DIPS OF 15° N.40°W. AND 20° S.40°E. SYN
WITH DIPS OF 20° N.40°W. AND 45° S.40°E. GENERAL STR. N.40°E. GEN. DIP 25° S.E'LY LEVE

水度向ハ般ニ四ノ斜度ヒ度ト向十線斜度向十度向十線傾廿東十ノヒ度ナノ四ハナ概或各度ニルニヲ斜ニ何其
平也キ東ノシ十方ハナトヒ度トヒ度ノハ斜度ニ度ハ傾ニ東南方十リ畧ハ種曲点ハ一示ス何レ角
也廿南傾テ度向一ルノ十ニ四廿西北四ルノ廿東南十西北凸ナ許向北南斜十ニ五向度ハ例ノ傾方線ハ畧点スル度ノ度
ハ五ニ斜一東北般者傾五向十度ニ四極者傾五ニ四五ニ四極リノヒ詳五ニ度向十ニ西南～度斜向ハ臆測ア線ヤ傾方ハ

NOTES.

THE PRODUCTIVE COAL MEASURES (CHIEFLY UPPER PART OF HORUMUI GROUP) AR
ESPECIALLY AT KAYANOMA, PORONAI AND ON THE SORACHI. A LOWER PART OF TH
RUMUI GROUP HAS TWO OR THREE WORKABLE BEDS IN THE NUPPAOMANAI,
NAIYE AND MAKUMBETS FIELDS; BUT AROUND AKKESHI AND RURUMOPPE THE
SEEMS HARDLY WORKABLE; AND AT KUDOO IS STILL THINNER.

THE WOODY LIGNITE IS IN THE TOSHIBETS GROUP AND SEEMS NOWHER
WORKABLE. THICKNESS

記

富饒ナル含煤及ヒ空知河上流ノ炭田ハ主トシテ「クンベツ」煤層ニ属スル者ニシテ其厚サ三脈ノ合計十八尺ヨリ二十尺ニ至ル者ニシテ其採掘ニ便ナル者ハ厚サ五尺ヨリ七

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

The Present Work in Focus

This geological map of Hokkaido represents the 'Birth Certificate of Japanese Geology', being the first regional geological map made in Japan. Created by the expert team led by Benjamin Smith Lyman, it was the keystone, or blueprint, for the mining development of Hokkaido, contextualizing their specific area surveys. As such, it played a critical role in the rapid and radical industrialization of Meiji Japan. The map is entirely bilingual (Japanese / English) to make it accessible to both domestic and foreign audiences.

The map was issued in Tokyo on May 10, 1876, and the momentous nature of its publication caused the government to proclaim May 10th as 'Geology Day' throughout Japan, a commemoration which continues to this day in the form of geology and mining themed exhibitions and presentations.

The separately issued map is, despite it relatively small size, jam-packed with groundbreaking intelligence and data. It embraces the entirety of Hokkaido, as well as providing coverage of the nearby isle of Kunashir, part of the Kurile Islands (today controlled by Russia). The map carefully charts Hokkaido's coastlines and river systems, while labelling all major towns and cities.

The colour coding of the geological zones of Hokkaido and Kunashir featured on the map are explained on the sandwich graph, 'Probable Section of the Rock Groups', which runs along the composition's lefthand side. From top to bottom on the graph are the zones of New Alluvium (green); Old Alluvium (orange); New Volcanic Rocks / Toshibets Group (yellow); Old Volcanic Rocks (pink); Horumui Group / Brown Coal Measures (light green); and the Kamokoitan Group (brown).

To the sandwich graph's right is a statistical chart, 'Probable Amount of Coal', which lists the predicted yields of seven different coalfields, with their combined overall reserves totaling over 258 million tons.

To the righthand side of the map, the 'Explanation of Signs' identifies the symbols used throughout the map to locate deposits of Coal Exposure (Bed and Bits); Woody Lignite; Peat; Rock Oil (Well or Natural Exposure); Sulphur; Magnetic Iron Sand; Brown Hematite Iron Ore; Gold Sand; Galena, Lead Ore; Zinc Blends; Copper Pyrite; Manganese (Veins and Bits); Mineral Springs; and Limestone.

Below the 'Signs' is an explanation of the additional symbols that are employed the show the locations of strikes and dips, with their directions and angles.

Further down the righthand side is a key explaining the different types of black lines that crisscross Hokkaido that reveal the respective geological exploration travel routes of B.S. Lyman (1873-5); H.S. Munro (1874-5); as well as the Lyman Mission's comparatively unsuccessful predecessors, T. Antibell (1871) and W.P. Blake & R. Pumpelly (1862).

In the lower righthand corner, the 'Notes' elaborates on the locations of the minerals described in the 'Signs', in some areas indicting their quantities and commercial values. Notably, it states that "The productive coal measures (chiefly upper part of Horumui Group) are seen especially ay Kayanoma, Poronai and on the Sorachi". While "Magnetic Iron Sand" can be found in many places, these deposits are generally not in commercially viable concentrations, save that "near Yamukushinai and Kobui" one can find "perhaps 90,000 tons of iron ore". Also, the "Gold Sand" found near the Kamoikotan Group is perhaps worth $180,000 (then a very considerable sum).

The present example of the map features, on its verso, the early 20th century bookseller's pastedown stamp of the 'Tokyo Ganshodo Shoten', a venerable bookstore and publisher. Founded in Tokyo in 1901, the company initially concentrated on selling antiquarian books, but from 1904 it also sold modern titles, while eventually branching into publishing. The firm still operates today, and has recently opened a specialty of dealing in fine art.

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

Lyman eventually published his textual analysis on his team's reconnaissance of Hokkaido, as A General Report on the Geology of Yesso (Tokei [Tokyo]: Published by the Kaitakushi, 1877).

A Note on Rarity

Examples of the present map appear on the market only very rarely; we have not been able to find a sales record from the last generation. We can trace 11 institutional examples worldwide, held by the National Diet Library; Hokkaido University Library; University of Amsterdam Library; University of California-Berkeley Library; Staatbibliothek zu Berlin; Southern Methoditst Library (Dallas); Library of the Russian Geographical Society (St. Petersburg); Kyoto University Library; Tenri Central Library (Nara Prefecture); American Philosophical Society Library; and the National Library of Finland.

Please note that there are late 20th century replicas of the map that at distance look like the real thing; however, upon closer inspection they are of very different printing and paper quality and thus can easily be distinguished.

References: National Diet Library: YG2-Z-2149; University of California-Berkeley Library: East Asian Rare; D 5.1; Staatbibliothek zu Berlin: Kart. W 7109-[8]; Southern Methoditst Library (Dallas): Findren Library .H6; Library of the Russian Geographical Society (St. Petersburg): AIII 4/9; Kyoto University. MAP||1||S-1200034378990; Tenri Central Library, Tenri University (Nara Prefecture): 454||タ1; American Philosophical Society Library (2 variants): Benjamin Smith Lyman papers,1844-1918 (Mss.B.L982), Oversize Folder 21 (= Ser. VIII, Subser. 1).; National Library of Finland: A. E. Nordenskiöld Collection - A. E. Nordenskiöldin kokoelman irtokarttoja [342]; OCLC: 675067356, 21802278, 1368023533; Hirokazu Kato et al. (ed.), History of Geological Maps in Japan / 日本の地質区史 [Monograph] (Geological Survey of Japan), fig. 1 (p. 4). Cf. Kenneth AALTO and David OLDROYD, 'American Contributions to the Geological Mapping of Hokkaido, Late Nineteenth Century', Earth Sciences History, vol. 30, no. 1 (2011), pp. 39–57.

WWII SOUTHWEST PACIFIC GUADALCANAL CAMPAIGN (1942-3) JAPANESE PROPAGANDA MAP

11.

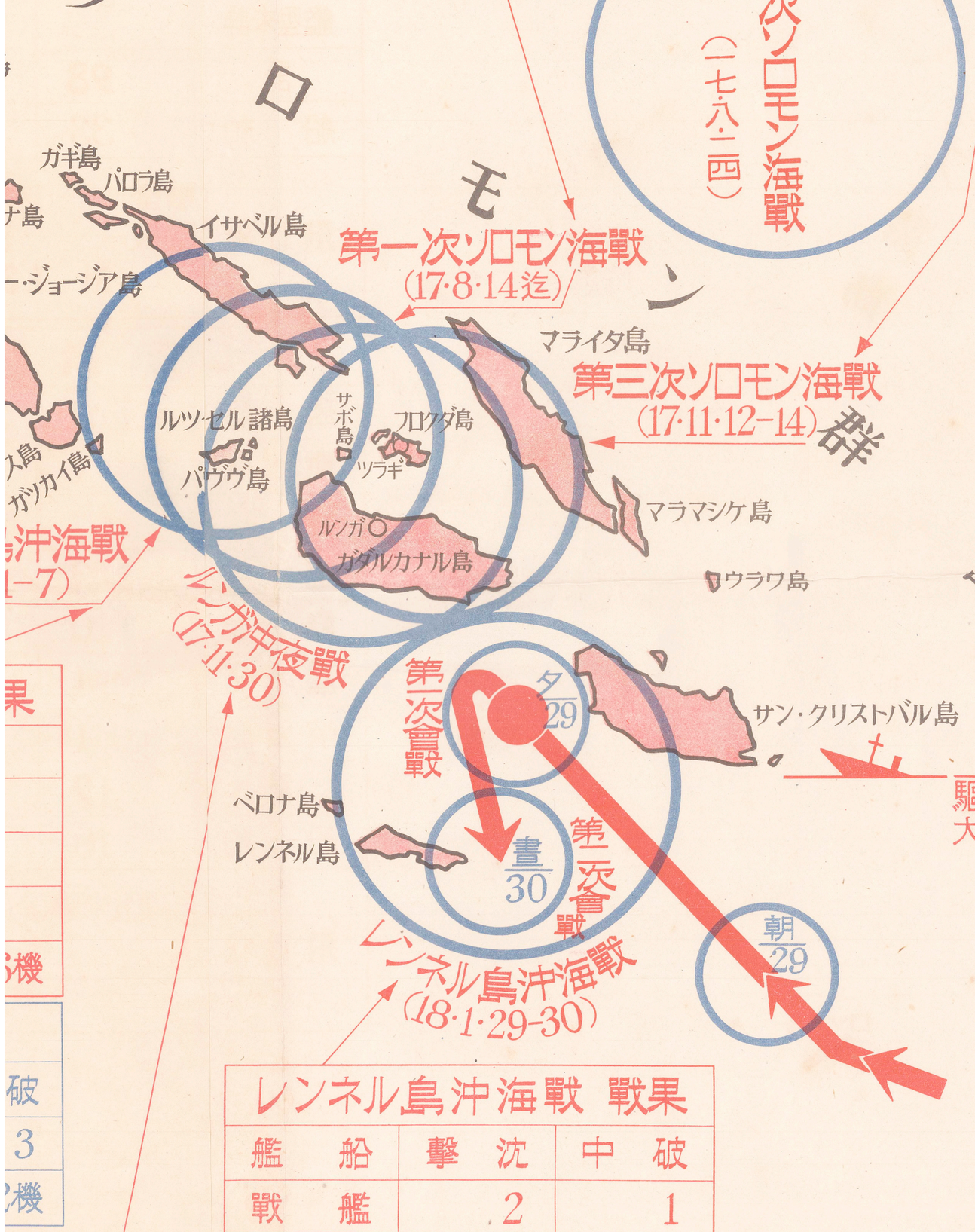
大本営海軍報道部 [IMPERIAL GENERAL HEADQUARTERS NAVAL PRESS DEPARTMENT].
南太平洋戦況圖 *[South Pacific War Map].*
[Tokyo:] Imperial General Headquarters Naval Press Department, May Showa 18 [1943].

Colour photolithograph on thick paper (Very Good, pleasing condition for such a massive ephemeral map, some light wear, a few tiny holes and toning along old folds, some light toning to some panels, minor stains to upper right quadrant), 107 x 188 cm (42 x 74 inches).

A colossal, exceedingly rare World War II Japanese propaganda map depicting the theatre of the 'Guadalcanal Campaign' (August 1942 – February 1943) in the Southwest Pacific, a turning point in the war, whereby the Allies mounted their first successful counter-offensive in the wake of the Japanese blitzkrieg tactics that saw them conquer almost all of Southeast Asia, threatening Australia; in this brutal contest, the U.S.-led Allied forces of navy and marines landed on the strategic Japanese-held island of Guadalcanal in the Solomon Islands, which they sought to make a beachhead towards eventually rolling back the Japanese conquests, as a series of great naval battles were fought in the surrounding seas; while the naval contests were well matched, the Allies gained the upper hand on land; eventually the Japanese, while unvanquished, mounted a strategic retreat owing to their over-stretched supply lines, leaving Guadalcanal Island in Allied hands, resulting in a major psychological and material boost for the Allies; however, the present well-designed map, made as a grand propaganda piece by the Imperial General Headquarters Naval Press Department, employs a wealth of misleading statistics, combined with a selective and ambiguous depiction of military action, that cumulatively gives the impression that it was Japan that 'won' the Guadalcanal Campaign, a PR feat made possible by the fact that the events were complex and far away, while all media in Japan was severely censored – an intriguing and clever ruse!

1.800 EUR

The Guadalcanal Campaign (August 7, 1942 – February 9, 1943) was a critically important showdown between Japanese and Allied (U.S., Britain, Australia and New Zealand) forces that played out in the eastern Solomon Islands. It occurred in the context of Japan mounting a stunningly successful blitzkrieg campaign that saw it conquer almost all Southeast Asia (French Indochina, British Malaya, Singapore, the Dutch East Indies and the Philippines) in just over 2 months a feat many considered to have been



南　太　平　洋　戰　況　圖

自昭和17年－8月－7日
至昭和18年－2月－21日

第一次ソロモン海戰　戰果

艦　船	轟撃沈	撃　破
米甲巡	6	
英甲巡	3	
甲　巡		1
英乙巡	1	
米乙巡	1	
乙　巡	2	
驅	9	3
潛	3	
輸送船	10	1

飛行機　撃墜（戰　闘　機 49機／戰爆雷撃機 9機）

我方損害

巡洋艦	2隻　曾テ損傷ヲ受ケタルモ戰闘航海ニ支障ナシ
飛行機	自爆 21機

第二次ソロモン海戰　戰果

艦　船	大中破
米新大型空母	1
米新中型空母	1
米戰艦	1　ペンシルバニア量

我方損害

艦　船	沈　沒	大　破
小型空母		1
驅	1	

第三次ソロモン海戰　戰果

艦　船	撃　沈	大中破
戰　艦	2	1
巡	11	3
驅	3~4	6~7
輸送船	1	3

飛行機　撃墜 63機／撃破 10數機

我方損害

艦　船	沈　沒	大　破
戰　艦	1	1
巡	1	
驅	3	
輸送船		7

飛行機　自　爆 32機／未歸還 9機

第二次ソロモン海戰以後戰果　17·8·25－10·25迄

艦　船	撃　沈	大中破
戰　艦		1
空　母	(ワスプ)1	2
巡	3	1
驅	5	
潛	6	1
輸送船	6	2
掃海艇	1	1

飛行機　撃墜 403機／撃破 97〃／B-17大型爆撃機（二大損害ト見テ）19〃

我方損害

艦　船	沈　沒	大中破
巡	2	1
驅	2	3
潛	1	1
輸送船	5	5

飛行機　自　爆 26機／大　破 31〃／未歸還 78〃

ソロモン群島及ニューギニヤ島方面ニ於テ收メタル綜合戰果　自17·8·7 至18·2·7

艦　艇	撃　沈	撃　破
戰　艦	6	4
空　母	4	4
巡洋艦	36	6
驅逐艦	22	18
潛水艦	13	5
掃海艇	1	1
魚雷艇	13	
哨戒艇	3	1
艦型未詳		3
計	**98**	**42**
船　舶	33	8

飛行機　撃墜 1,152／撃破 159／計 **1,311**以上

我方損害

艦　艇	沈　沒	大中破
戰　艦	1	1
空　母		1
巡洋艦	3	2
驅逐艦	10	6
潛水艦	4	5
哨海艇	1	1
計	**19**	**16**
船　舶	10	17

飛行機　自爆及未歸還 466／大　破 145／計 **611**

ソロモン群島及ニューギニヤ島方面未發表戰果　17·8·7－18·2·7迄

艦　船	撃　沈	撃　破
驅		3
潛	4	4
魚雷艇	3	
哨戒艇	1	1
輸送船	8	2

飛行機　撃墜 205機／撃破 32〃

我方損害

艦　船	沈　沒	大中破
巡		1
驅	3	
潛	3	4
哨戒艇	1	1
輸送船	5	5

飛行機　自爆及未歸還 215機／大　破 114〃

イサベル島沖海戰　戰果

艦　船	轟撃沈	
巡	2	
驅	1	
魚雷艇	10	

飛行機　撃墜 86機

我方損害

艦　船		大中破
驅		3

飛行機　自爆及未歸還 12機

ルンガ沖夜戰　戰果

艦　船	撃　沈	火　災
戰　艦	1	
巡	1	
驅	2	2

我方損害

艦　船	沈　沒	
驅	1	

レンネル島沖海戰　戰果

艦　船	撃　沈	中　破
戰　艦	2	1
巡	3	1

戰闘機　撃墜 3機

我方損害

飛行機　自　爆 7機／未歸還 3

南太平洋海戰　戰果

艦　船	撃　沈	中　破
戰　艦	1	
空　母	3（ヒヤプウ型2隻／エンタープライズ型1隻）	
巡	3	
驅	1	3
艦型未詳		3

飛行機　撃墜破 200機以上

我方損害

艦　船		小　破
空　母		2
巡		1

戰闘航海ニ支障ナシ

飛行機　未歸還 40數機

第一次ソロモン海戰（17·8·7－8）

第二次ソロモン海戰（17·8·24）

南太平洋海戰（17·10·26）

第一次ソロモン海戰（17·8·14迄）

第三次ソロモン海戰（17·11·12－14）

イサベル島沖海戰（18·2·1－7）

ルンガ沖夜戰（17·11·30）

レンネル島沖海戰（18·1·29－30）

（18·2·17）驅一 2隻／大型輸送船一1隻 撃沈

（18·2·21）驅 1隻 撃沈／1隻 大火災／陸上施設ニ擴害ヲ與フ

帝國海軍潛水艦ノ砲撃　18·1·23／18·1·31

大本營海軍報道部
昭和十八年度 五月

（東京一）　大日本印刷株式會社印刷

one of the greatest military achievements of all time. Japan then swept into New Guinea and conquered the Solomon Islands, placing Australia in immediate danger. The Allied powers suffered perhaps the worst defeats in their histories and were pushed on the defensive in places that they had hitherto never imagined.

However, in mid-1942, the Allies briefly benefitted from the reality that Japan was (temporarily) exhausted, in part due to the fact that the recent conquest of the Philippines (completed in early May 1942) had proven much more taxing than planned. Moreover, the Japanese had been defeated at the Battles of the Coral Sea (May 4-8, 1942), near Australia, and the Battle of Midway (June 4-7, 1924), so leaving Australia and Hawaii safe – for the time being.

Desperate to change the tide of the war, the Allies decided to mount their first great counteroffensive of the War in the Pacific. They had to make an immediate stand in New Guinea and the Solomon Islands to protect the shipping lanes to Australia. The Japanese had established nearly impregnable bases on the islands of Rabaul and New Britain, to the northeast of New Guinea, while they had heavily fortified forward bases in the Solomon Islands, protected by formidable naval and air cover. The Allied objective of the Guadalcanal Campaign was to gain a strong beachhead in the Solomon Islands, so as to tie-down Japan long enough for the Allies to draw up their strength in Australia, so that they could level the playing field in the Pacific. This was to be paired with an Allied offensive in New Guinea, that aimed to give them a dominant position on that massive island.

The U.S.-led campaign was largely driven by naval forces and marines, led by Vice Admiral Robert Lee Ghormley, featuring a large fleet of ships and a landing force of 60,000 men, mostly marines. The Japanese defence was led by the famed Marshal Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto (the mastermind of the attack upon Pearl Harbor), paired with the Seventeenth Army under General Harukishi Hyakutake, which had only 36,200 land troops at its disposal.



While the Allies had stronger forces, the Japanese were well-prepared (albeit they were tired), while the campaign resulted in a series of grand and very intense naval and land battles, with both sides scoring victories.

The Allies' initial landings on Guadalcanal Island, which commenced on August 7, 1942, under the command of Major General Alexander A. Vandegrift, were successful. However, they soon became bogged down in brutal jungle warfare, such that they would not gain full control of the island for 6 months - far longer than Alleid planners had predicted. The Japanese fought hard, knowing that the loss of Guadalcanal would be a major phycological and material blow to their overall war effort (and thus a great boon to the Allies).

Meanwhile, the contest for control of the seas of the Southwest Pacific was likewise brutal and well-matched. The Allies won the Battle of the Eastern Solomons [the Second Battle of the Solomon Sea] (August 24–25, 1942) and the naval Battle of Guadalcanal [the Third Battle of the Solomon Sea] (November 12-15, 1942), although, extraordinarily, in the latter contest, they lost two admirals in land combat. The Japanese won the Battle of Savo Island [the First Battle of the Solomon Sea] (August 8-9, 1942), the Battle of Tassafaronga [Battle of Lunga Point] (November 30, 1942) and the Battle of Rennell Island (January 29–30, 1943).

By early February 1943, while the Japanese had not been vanquished in the Solomon Islands, on either sea or land (as they still held strong positions on Guadalcanal Island), they decided to mount a strategic retreat, having lost too much blood and treasure. Moreover, the Allied campaign in New Guinea was proving relatively successful, placing Japan under great pressure. On February 9, 1943, the Japanese abandoned their positions in Guadalcanal, resolving to shore up their defences in the rest of the Solomon Islands and northern New Guinea, so initiating the remaining part of what was called the Solomon Islands Campaign that would last for the duration of World War II in the Pacific.

The cost of the Guadalcanal Campaign was high for both sides, but much higher for the Japanese. The Allies suffered 7,100 troops killed, 7,800 wounded, and lost 29 ships and 615, aircraft while Japan endured 19,200 killed, lost 38 ships and 683 aircraft. In hindsight, the Japanese decision to invade and hold the Solomons Islands marked a step too far for their war machine, as their supply lines and manpower were overstretched. This allowed the hitherto to hapless Allies, who were able to concentrate most of their Pacific forces in the region, to (locally) level the playing field and to win a major campaign for the first time during the war. While the Allies won Guadalcanal because the Japanese blinked first (as opposed to having been decisively vanquished), the victory was a turning point in the greater conflict, as the Japanese weaknesses (ex. excessive stubbornness, overstretched supply lines) were revealed for the first time, providing a model for how the Allies could go on to win going forward – and win they did.

The Present Map in Focus

This colossal map (measuring 107 x 188 cm) was made by the 大本営海軍報道部 [Imperial General Headquarters Naval Press Department] to serve as a grand propaganda piece extolling the Japanese 'successes' in the Guadalcanal Campaign. It would likely have been displayed on public information boards and in schools to 'educate' the Japanese people as to the events in the faraway Southwest Pacific. Its giant size would have exposed the map to much wear and tear, such that today it is an exceedingly rare survivor of what was an intriguing and clever means of indoctrinating a wartime population.

The map embraces a large section of the Southwest Pacific, with the eastern-most tip of New Guinea, and the adjacent isles of New Britain and New Ireland, in the far upper left, while the focus of the piece, the Solomon Islands, lies to its east. The map then extends to include the New Hebrides (to the southeast of the Solomons); Fiji and Samoa (both in the lower right and not directly involved in the military action); while parts of the British Ellice & Gilbert Islands (today Kiribati) can be seen in the upper right.

In the upper right margin, the map is noted as covering the naval events in the depicted zone during the time from August 8, Showa 17 [1942] to February 21, Sowa 18 [1943], so embracing the entire period of the Guadalcanal Campaign. Employing a crisp and clear style, the map successfully manages to geographically simplify what were an incredibly complex and potentially confusing series of events that comprises the campaign.

While it must be acknowledged that only naval events were under the preview of the Imperial General Headquarters Naval Press Department, the choice to exclusively depict naval events (where the Japanese performed relatively well), and to omit any discussion of the land war on Guadalcanal Island (where the Allies gained the upper hand) is notable from a PR perspective.

Importantly, however, while the map correctly and clearly names, dates and places the locations of major naval events, the data that map provides, and the implied results of the campaign, are intentionally misleading. The map features a series of boxes containing statistics that relate to specific battles/events, shown connected to their appropriate locations. Inside the boxes, are the 'results' of these contests, with the 'Allied Damages', printed in red, followed below, by "Our [Japanese] Damages', printed in blue, with the statistics describing the losses in ships and airplanes on both sides. The data seems to exaggerate the Allied losses and minimizes those of the Japanese, except that in some cases where the Japanese lost many airplanes due to 'suicide bombings' (Kamikaze missions), which were then seen as honourable deaths that harmed the opposition and were better than having planes shot down by enemy action. The map also labels Japanese attacks against Allied islands and ships but does not mention similar Allied offensives. There is also an effort to conflate the data of the Guadalcanal Campaign and the ongoing New Guinea Campaign (where the Allies suffered heavy losses, despite their overall success).

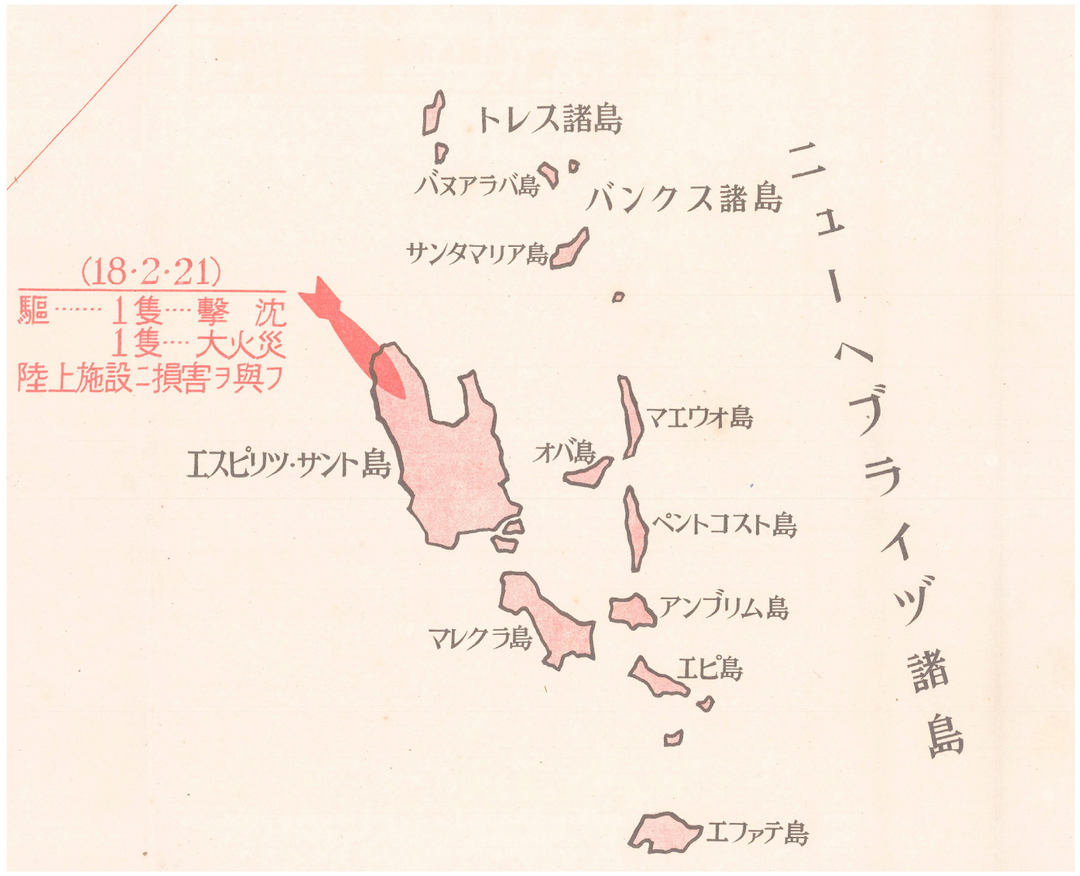
Critically, the map, while is does not explicitly state who 'won' the Guadalcanal Campaign, seems to imply that the victor was Japan. This is not only the consequence to the curious choice of statistics provided but is also due to the appearance of the bold red arrow that seems to indicate that the Allied advance upon Guadalcanal Island was forced into retreat. Thus, here the map ventures from deception into outright counter-factualism. However, the purpose of the map was that of propaganda, to lend succour to the Japanese people who were enduring major sacrifices for the total war effort, and not to establish an accurate historical record. As such, as the events of the Guadalcanal Campaign were so geographically distant from Japan, so complicated and so fast paced, it would have been easy for the Japanese military propagandists to pull the wool over the eyes of the Japan people – at least for some time.

Turning to the statistical content and battle action showcased on the map, the box in the upper left features the 'Results of First Battle of the Solomon Islands – until 17[1942].8.14'; while that to the right is the 'Results of Second Battle of the Solomon Islands'; while further still is the 'Results of Third Battle of the Solomon Islands – 17[1942].11.12-14'.

In the lower left, are the 'Results of the Battle off Isabel Island – 18[1943].2.1-7'; the 'Results of the Night Battle of Lunga – 17[1942].11.30'; and to the right, the 'Results of Battle off Rennell Island – 18[1943].1.29-30'; plus, the 'Results of South Pacific Sea Battle'.

In addition to the battles, the map marks a series of Japanese offensive actions, such as the Bombing of the New Hebrides (18.2.21), which were Allied controlled islands, located to the southeast of the Solomons; the sinking of 3 Allied ships (2 large ships, 1 transport vessel) off San Cristobal Island (in the Solomons) on '18[1943].2.17'; and, in the far upper right, the 'Imperial Navy submarine attack upon Canton Island', part of the Phoenix Islands (in the British Gilbert and Ellice Islands, today Kiribati) on '18[1943].1.23 – 18[1943].1.31'.

In the upper centre, the map notes the '[Overall] Results after the Second Battle of the Solomon



Islands until 17.8.25 – 10.15', while below are the 'Unpublished Results in the Solomon Islands and New Guinea until 17.8.7 – 18.2.7'.

Importantly, in the upper right, the box entitled the '[Overall] Results of the Military Campaign in the Solomon Islands and New Guinea between 17.18.7 – 18.2.7', conflates data from the Guadalcanal and New Guinea Campaigns, so claiming that the Allies had 33 ships lost and 8 damaged, while they lost 1,311 airplanes. By comparison, the Japanese had 19 ships lost and 17 damaged, while they lost only 611 airplanes (with 466 of which being 'suicide bombers'). This data, especially with regards the losses of airplanes, is highly misleading, and is based on heavily doctored data, or incorrect mixtures of data sets. However, the Japanese military believed that this is what the Japanese people needed to hear.

A Note on Rarity

The present map is exceedingly rare, which is consistent with the fact that the survival rate of ephemeral WWII Japanese maps of such colossal size is very low. We can trace only a single institutional example, held by the Kyoto University Library, while we are not aware of any sales records for any other examples.

References: Kyoto University Library: 8-25||地別ミ||1; OCLC: 1111560411.

SURINAME – PARAMARIBO / RARE EARLY CITY ATLAS
FIRST ULTRA-DETAILED CITY MAP

12.

Albertus Jacobus MEIJER (d. 1894).
[Figuratieve Plattegrond der Stad Paramaribo (Kolonie Suriname, Zuid-Amerika) in 9 Kaarten met een plan der geheele stad op schaal. door A.J. Meyer, Ambtenaar bij de Belastingen].
Amsterdam: Lith: Faddegon & Co., 1885.

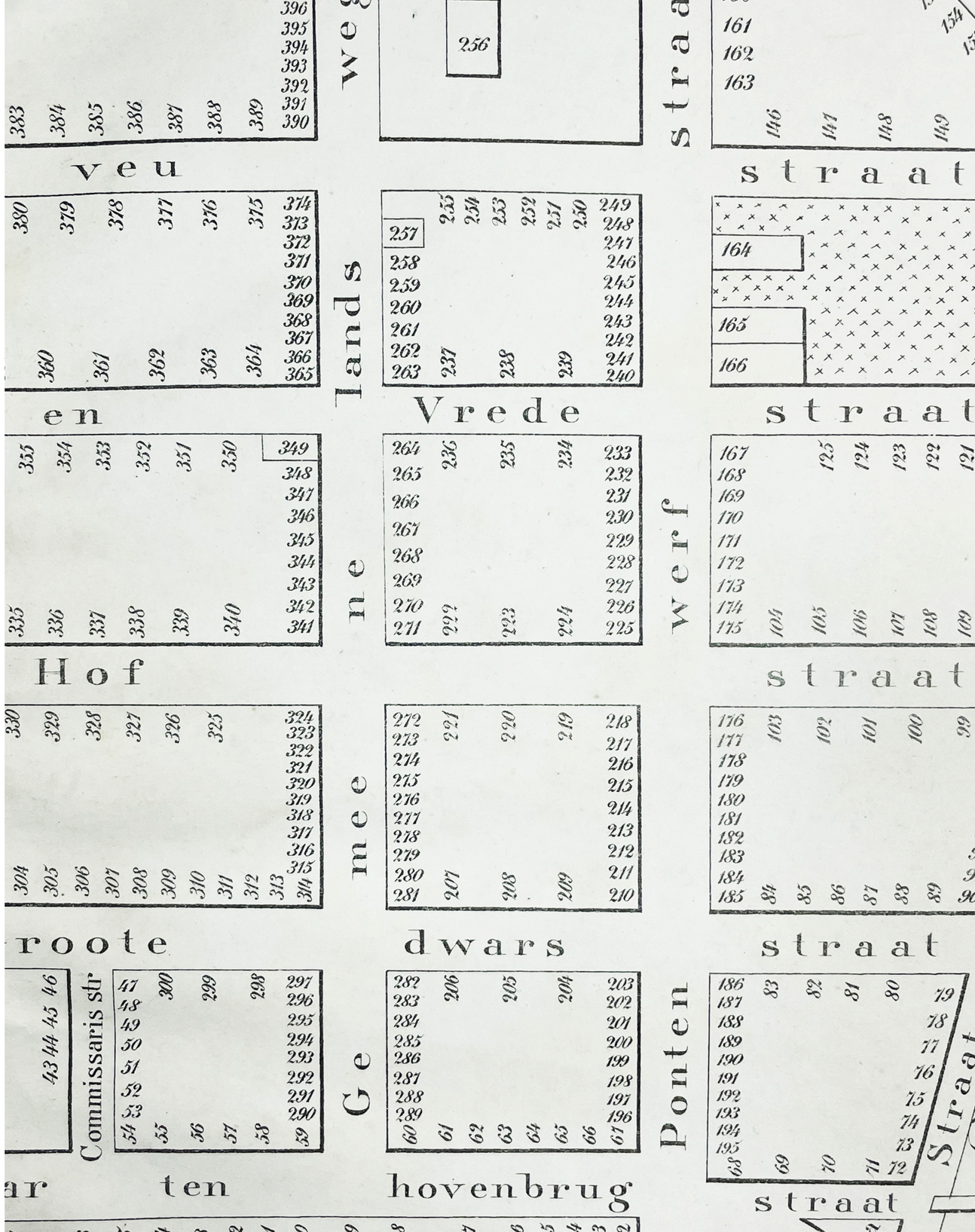
Folio (40 x 29 cm): 10 lithographed maps (1 double-page map and 9 single-page maps) on 11 ff., all internal contents present but are not bound in the intended order, lacking publisher's illustrated wrappers, bound in modern forest green cloth with cloth ties and gilt title piece to spine (Good, the double-page map with very minor loss along vertical centrefold with old repairs and minor retouching in facsimile, else some light stains to other leaves mostly confined to peripheral areas, binding very good).

2.800 EUR

Exceedingly rare - 1 of only 3 known examples - the first ultra-detailed printed city plan of Paramaribo, the capital of Surinam, issued only 12 years after the abolition of slavery, when the city's was experiencing dramatic physical and population growth due the influx of emancipated slaves migrating from rural plantations; made by Albertus Jacobus Meijer, a tax collector, who used his privileged access to official sources to construct this impressive 9-sheet masterplan, the express purpose of which was to showcase Paramaribo's new property-locating plan that precisely marks almost 2,500 properties, while identifying dozens of seminal edifices by numbered-lettered keys, granting a sophisticated overview of land use; one of the most detailed plans of any West Indian urban area made prior to Charles Goad's fire insurance maps of mainly British Caribbean cities of the 1890s.

Paramaribo, the capital of Suriname, is located on the western bank of the Suriname River, near its outlet into the Atlantic. It was first established as a Dutch trading post in 1613; however, it did not start to form into a proper town until after Suriname came securely under Dutch rule in 1667, following a period of English control. The town, which developed upon a gridded street plan, became a very prosperous and busy mart of commerce, serving the colony's vast sugar estates, which were built upon the back of enslaved African labour.

Despite Paramaribo's importance as Suriname's economic and administrative centre, for generations, it remained a relatively small town, as the colony was overwhelmingly rural in nature. However, that began to change after 1873, when slavery was finally phased out in Suriname. This momentous event led to the mass migration of emancipated slaves into Paramaribo, searching for employment. In the first decade after emancipation, Paramaribo's population


straat
straat
straat

PLAN VAN PARAMARIBO,

behoorende bij figuratieve kaarten,

van 1885.

van A.J. Meijer ambtr bij de belastingen.

Schaal van het Plan.

0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 55 Kettingen rijnl. (de ketting gelijk aan 20,72 meters)

AANWIJZING.

De letters A, B, C, D, E, F, 1e B w. 2e B w. wijzende de verschillende wijken der stad aan.

De geprojecteerde Spoorweg naar Saramacca begint in de nabijheid van den steiger der K.W.I.Mail, loopt langs de Toodenbree- en Keizerstraten de Kwatta weg, door de plantage Kwatta en eindigt aan den rechter oever der rivier Saramacca boven plantage Johanna Catharina.

RIVIER DE SURINAME

Weg naar Kwatta

geprojecteerdespoorweg naar Saramacca

Rijweg

1e of Nieuwe

Weg langs de Drambrandersgracht

Verlengde Gemeenelandsweg

Verlengde Molenpad

Sommelsdijksche Kreek

Plantage Tourtonne

Plantage MaRetraite

Groote Combé Weg

Charlesburg

Wolfenbuttel

Kanaal Straat

Steenbakkers

Drambranders

Limoes

Molenpad

Dwarsstraat

Commissarisstraat

Zuider Straat

Houten

Magazijn Straat

Oranje Straat

Waterstraat

Kazerne

Hospitaal

Gouvernements Tuin

Gouvernements Plantage

Lith: Faddegon & Co Amst

grew from roughly 18,000 to 24,500 (and would reach 32,000 by 1900). From another perspective, in 1873 there were 1,955 houses counted in Paramaribo, while by 1900 there were 2,800 houses. The rapid post-emaciation growth of Paramaribo caused denser habitation in the established city, while urban expansion spilled into the neighbouring plantages (plantations), creating new suburbs. Up to that point, Paramaribo had no formal system for locating or designating properties. When the town was smaller and slow growing this was not really a problem, as the authorities, and everyone else, knew whose place was whose and who lived or worked where. However, the rapid growth of the town saw matters to become chaotic (i.e., for collecting land taxes, postal delivery, locating private residences and businesses, etc.). As such, a new property-locating system was implemented that would cover all Paramaribo and its suburbs.

From the 1850s to 1870s, a new property-locating system, apparently developed by a mathematician, had been trialled in various metropolitan Dutch cities, including Amsterdam and The Hague. These cities were divided into lettered neighbourhoods, and each property within was given a number (although this did not generally coincide with sequential street numbering). As such, every property in these cities had it own lettered-numbered code, such as 'A-50' (meaning Neighbourhood A, Property 50). However, while this system was wonderful for identifying properties on maps, it proved incredibly confusing for people trying to find places in real life, on the ground. As such, the system was eventually abandoned in the Netherlands, and replaced by a system of sequential street numbering, like the kind we have today.

However, as the colonies sometimes followed a bit behind the metropolitan, the described system was implemented in Paramaribo in the early 1880s, just as it was falling out fashion in the Netherlands. As it was, in 1837, the city of Paramaribo proper had been divided into 6 *wijk* (neighbourhoods), lettered as A, B, C, D, E and F, plus, on the outskirts there were 2 *buitenwijk* (suburbs), although at that time many of these zones were not yet fully urbanized.

Returning to the early 1880s, within each of these existing neighbourhoods and suburbs all the *erven* (estates, or properties) were given their own number. Lists defining the neighbourhood designations and the properties within each were published in the local newspapers, naming the owners of each estate.

Enter Albertus Jacobus Meijer and his Masterplan of Paramaribo

While the new property-locating system for Paramaribo was being established, Albertus Jacobus Meijer (d. 1894) was employed as a senior tax official in the city. While not much is known of his biography, we know that he was married in Suriname in 1871, and retired from the tax office in 1892, becoming a paint retailer.

Returning to 1884-5, Meijer, realized that making a cartographic masterplan of Paramaribo depicting the new neighbourhoods and all the letter-number coded properties would be of immense use in assessing and collecting property taxes. Indeed, no map of any kind that could be adapted for that purpose existed, such that he had to essentially start from scratch. Fortunately, Meijer had privileged access to all kinds of official information and manuscript surveys that facilitated the compilation of said masterplan.

In March 1885, Meijer announced in the local newspaper that his "figurative map" of Paramaribo, of 9 sheets, would shortly be published in Amsterdam, with examples to be sent back to Suriname as soon as possible.

The present work represents Meijer's finished product, the *Figuratieve Plattegrond der Stad Paramaribo (Kolonie Suriname, Zuid-Amerika) in 9 Kaarten met een plan der geheele stad op schaal. door A.J. Meyer, Ambtenaar bij de Belastingen* (although the tile only appears on the publisher's original printed wrappers, which are no present here). The work consists of 10 maps (1 double-page map and 9 single-page maps). One of these plates, *Plan van Paramaribo, behoorende bij figuratieve kaarten, van 1885. van A.J. Meijer ambt[enaa].r bij de belastingen.* [Map of Paramaribo, consisting of figurative maps, of the year 1885. By A.J. Meijer, tax official], is a key map, showcasing all Paramaribo, defining its divisions into the 6 neighbourhoods and 2 suburbs. The map also labels the *'De geprojecteerde spoorweg naar Saramacca',* being the path of the projected railway entering the city from the northwest from Saramacca, although this project would never be built (instead, the Lawa Railway was built from 1905 to 1912, leaving the city from the southwest, heading towards the goldfields of the deep interior).

The 9 detailed sectional maps, drawn to the ample scale of 1:3,000, each focus upon a specific neighbourhood (*wijk*) or suburb (*buitenwijk*). All streets, laneways, canals, parks and the banks of the Suriname River are clearly defined. These include individual maps for the wijks A, B, C, D, E, and F, and three maps for the suburbs, being 1e Buitenwijk (named Combé) and 2 maps covering the geographically large 2e Buitenwijk. Upon each of these maps, hundreds of erven (meaning estates, or, in this case, properties) are numbered according to the new system, while certain large buildings and facilities are outlined and further identified by letters. Upon each map, a selection of important numbered places (ex. schools, hospitals, government offices, military facilities, places of worship, social clubs, commercial enterprises, etc.) is labelled, while all the lettered buildings are likewise listed.

Impresssively, in aggregate, Meijer's atlas numbers 2,489 properties (1,885 in the city's 6 neighbourhoods, and 604 in its 2 suburbs), plus outlining and numbering of dozens of key buildings and sites. As such, the atlas provides a highly valuable overview of land use in a bustling West Indian trading port. It also shows the great demographic diversity of Paramaribo, noting Christian sites of various denominations, as well as the centres of its long-standing Jewish community and its burgeoning Chinese population.

Meijer's work represents by far and away the most detailed mapping of Paramaribo made prior the 20th century and is one of the most detailed plans of any West Indian city from the time before Charles E. Goad's fire insurance maps of mainly British Caribbean cities, published in the 1890s. If its sectional sheets were to be trimmed and joined, they would form a map, of a highly irregular shape, over 1.5 metre wide.

Dialling down on the 9 individual sectional maps, they are as follows (with the number of properties they identify, while noting some of the most interesting labelled sites) {Please note that in the present example of the atlas the maps have not been bound in the correct order}:

[1].
Wijk A (275 Properties), featuring: 2. Freemasons' Lodge; 13. Suriname Bank; 44. Colonial Secretariat; 46, Court House; 74. Portuguese Jewish Local Authority; 105. Firehouse; a. Government House c. Colonial Museum; e. Fort Zeelandia; f. Barracks; r. Coffee House; t. Post Office.

[2].
Wijk B (260 Properties), featuring: 2. Hospital; 219. Great Jewish Synagogue; a. location for giving vaccines.

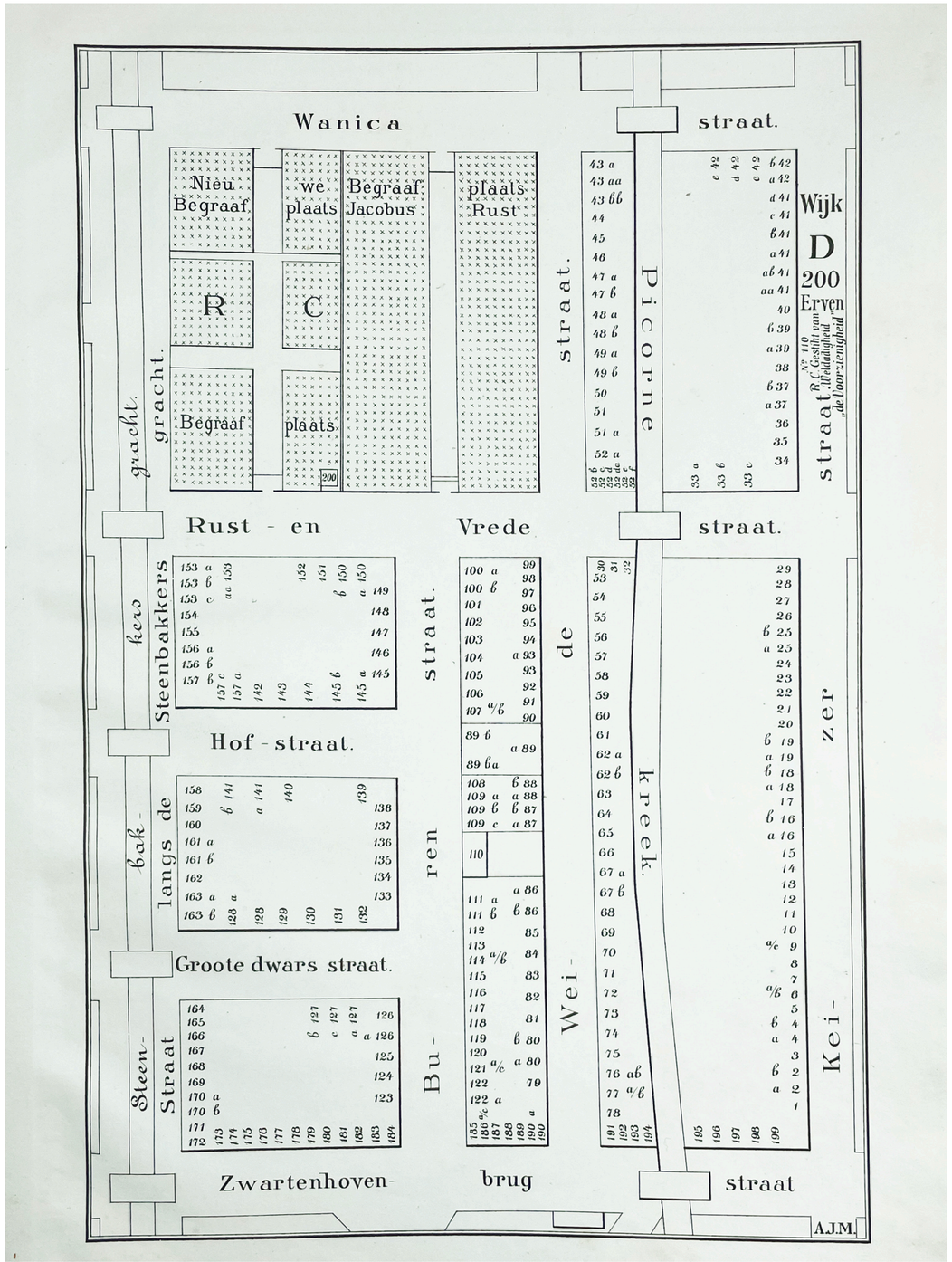
[3].
Wijk C (207 Properties), featuring: c. covered market.

[4].
Wijk D (200 Properties).

[5].
Wijk E (398 Properties), featuring: 72. 'Kong Ne Tong', the Chinese Benevolent Society.

[6].
Wijk F, double-page map (545 Properties), featuring: 349. Moravian Brothers Church; 463. Repair Facilities for Steamboats.

[7].
1e Buitenwijk of Combé (253 Properties), featuring: 86. Public Works Department; 353. Coal Depot &



Marine Magazine.

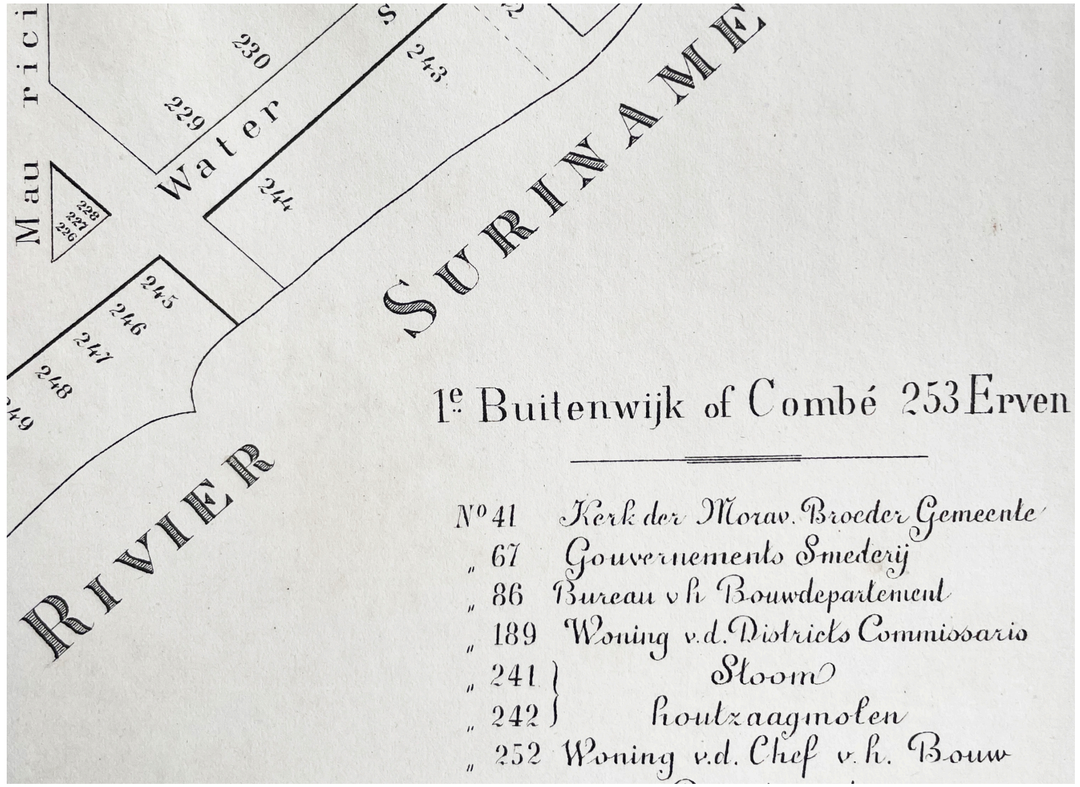
[8].
2e Buitenwijk (296 Properties), featuring: 20. Jewish Cemetery [Note: the 2e Buitenwijk is projected on 2 maps, this and the following, due to the suburb's large size].

[9].
Vervolg van de 2e Buitenwijk (308 Properties, numbered 297-351).

A Note on Rarity

The atlas is exceedingly rare. It seems to have been made in only a very small print run, while the survival rate of the examples sent back to Suriname's tropical climate would have been very low. We can trace only 2 institutional examples, held by the Leiden University Library and the University of Amsterdam Library.

References: Leiden University Library: M 2009 B 2254; University of Amsterdam Library: Kaartenzl: 108.03.21 (Kaart); OCLC: 71472885; C. KOEMAN, Bibliography of Printed Maps of Suriname 1671-1971 (Amsterdam, 1973), no. 240; F.C. BUBBERMAN, ed. C. KOEMAN, Links with the Past: The History of the Cartography of Suriname, 1500-1971 / Schakels met het verleden: de geschiedenis van de kartografie van Suriname 1500-1971 (Amsterdam, 1973), Map no. 30a; Frederick Miller & Co., Americana: livres et cartes, provenant en partie de la collection d'un ancien ministre aux États-Unis. En vente aux prix marqués (Amsterdam, 1896), no. 1050 (p. 115).



13.

KAMER VAN KOOPHANDEL EN NIJVERHEID TE BATAVIA [CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY IN BATAVIA].
Verslag over het jaar 1867, zamengesteld door de Kamer van Koophandel en Nijverheid te Batavia.
Batavia: Bruining & Wijt, 1868.

8° (22.5 x 13.5 cm): xviii, 604 pp., plus 3 folding statistical tables, gilt fore-edges, bound in sumptuous full red morocco with elaborate gilt neo-rococo designs with gilt dedication line, "Aan zijne excellentie den Gouverneur Generaal van Nederlandsch Indië", to upper cover and gilt title to spine (Very Good, overall clean and crisp, binding lovely but skilfully rebacked using original backstrip, only slight edge-wear and light wear to spine).

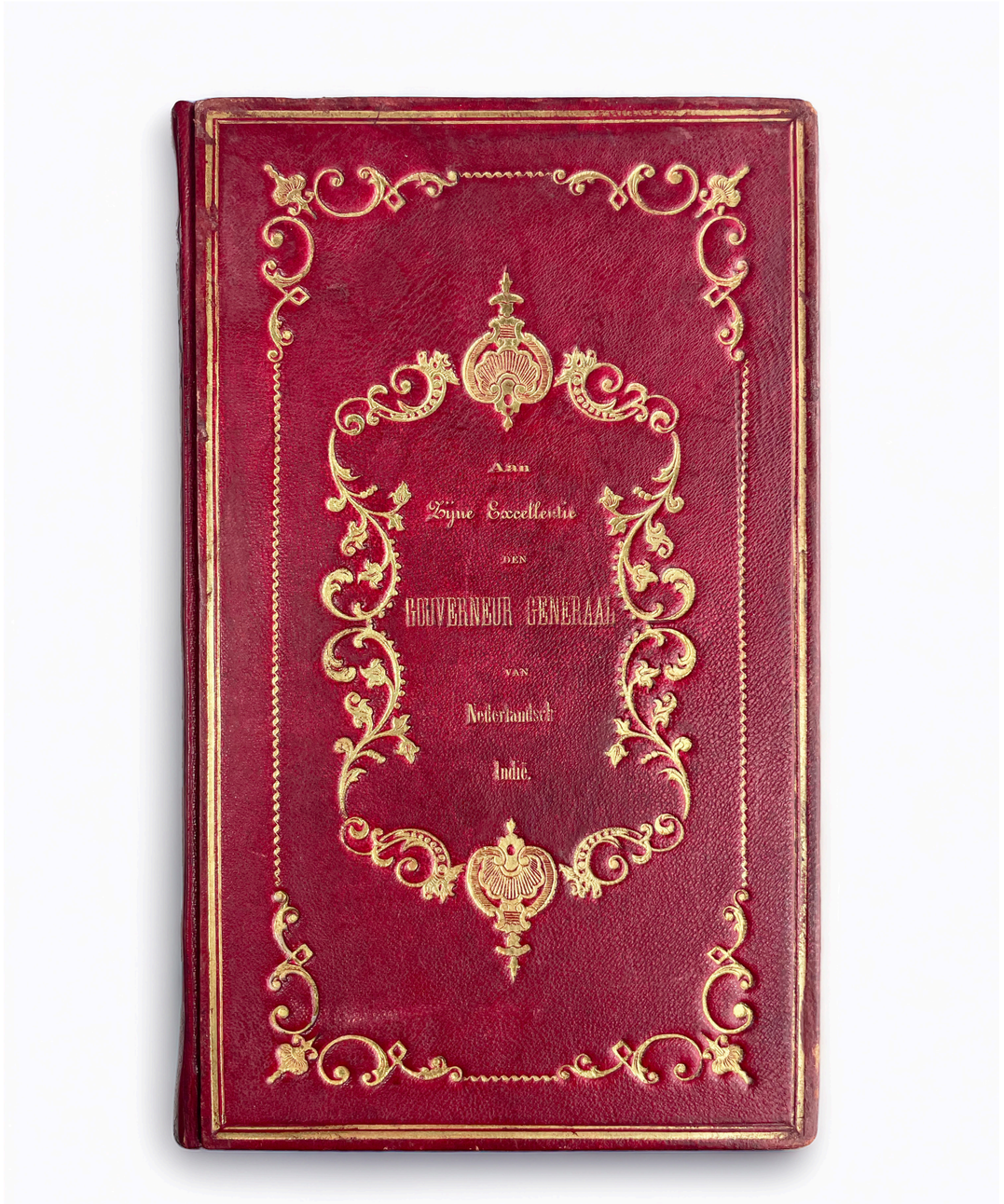
A resplendent and unique presentation piece given to Pieter Meijer, the Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies (Indonesia), being the very rare economic yearbook for the colony for 1867, custom bound in sumptuous full red morocco with elaborate gilt neo-rococo designs and bearing a dedication to the His Excellency; published locally by the Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Batavia, the chief private business organization in the colony, the work provides a peerless overview and statistical record of the state of the economy of the Dutch East Indies, with sections on trade (notably of the colony's globally significant commodities), shipping, industry, currency circulation and agriculture, etc.; the most beautifully adorned book from the Dutch East Indies we have ever encountered.

1.500 EUR

The Kamer van Koophandel en Nijverheid te Batavia [Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Batavia] was by far and away the most important business organization in the Dutch East Indies. Founded in 1826, by the then Governor-General Leonard Pierre Joseph, Viscount du Bus de Gisignies (in office, 1826-30), the Kamer was at the head of an umbrella organization of regional chambers of commerce across the Netherlands East Indies, in addition to the being responsible for promoting private enterprise and trade in the colonial capital. It was massively influential, not just in the Indies, but also in the Metropolitan Netherlands, while some of its members maintained highly consequential roles in the global commodities trade.

The Present Work: A Sumptuous Presentation Piece and Valuable Work of Economic History

For some years during the 1860s, when the economy of the Dutch East Indies flourished, buoyed by high commodity prices, in part due to the turmoil of the U.S. Civil War, the *Kamer van Koophandel en Nijverheid te Batavia* issued grand yearbooks that detailed the activities of the chamber, along with



VERSLAG

OVER HET JAAR

1867,

ZAMENGESTELD DOOR DE

KAMER VAN KOOPHANDEL EN NIJVERHEID

TE

BATAVIA.

Te Batavia, bij

BRUINING & WIJT.

1868.

STAAT aantoonende het aantal van de door den raad van justitie te Batavia van af het jaar 1848 tot en met 1866 uitgesproken FAILLISSEMENTEN, alsmede de wijze van afdoening.

NAMEN.	Datum van faillietverklaring.	1ste verificatie.	2de verificatie.	Insolvent verklaring.	Rangregeling.	Accoord. gehomologeerd.	Accoord. afgewezen.	Rekening en verantwoording.	Baten door de Weeskamer ontvangen.	Opgave der omstandigheden die aanleiding kunnen gegeven hebben tot vertraging in de afdoening.
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										J. C. F. Perie, " 28 " " " 16 " "
										H. F. van Teylingen, " 28 " " " 9 " "
										J. G. van de Graaf, " 28 " " " . . " "
										F. Waech, " 28 " " " 9 " "
										J. L. A. Winter, " 28 " " " 9 " "
										J. J. Schenkberg, " 28 " " " 9 " "
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y						29 julij 1856				Weeskamer qq. ca. Dr. Bolinger, aangevangen . . . . , beëindigd 27 Julij 1855.
render	7 februarij 1855	5 mei 1855						17 september 1855	f 646.47	
am	29 oktober id.	15 maart 1856	29 maart 1856			30 mei 1855		18 julij 1856	f 7118.80	
hay	13 junij id.	20 september 1856	6 oktober id.	10 oktober 1856	4 november id.	18 april 1856		13 september 1859	f 12867.65	Moetjelijkheden ondervonden met het innen der schulden, bestaande grootendeels in voorschotten, gegeven op het aanstaande paddegewas, die eerst terug konden betaald worden, als de oogst was afgeloopen
	12 november id.	7 februarij 1857	7 maart 1857	3 april 1857	14 augustus id.				f 2312.14	
J. Lamberti	29 april 1857							12 id.	f 3369.68	
Ayoen	8 julij id.	27 junij id.	11 julij id.	24 julij id.	1 april 1859			6 november 1857	f 201.52	
Tjoan Seng	17 id.	12 september id.	26 september id.					30 julij 1864		
Oensang	17 id.	8 oktober id.	17 oktober id.	28 oktober id.	oktober 1862	23 oktober 1857		29 oktober 1863	f 734.26*	Civiele procedure van weeskamer qq. ca. Tan Kielauw, aangevangen 9 september 1858, beëindigd 24 september 1858.
	16 september id.	29 oktober id.	12 november id.	13 november id.	6 februarij 1864		1 oktober 1857		f 6443.43	Criminele vervolging, 16 julij 1859.
Tjong Siong	23 id.	12 november id.						25 februarij 1864	f 17631.69	Civiele procedures van de weeskamer qq. ca.
Tjoen Hiok								25 id.		Tan Tjoen Hoat & Lim Tjongian, aangevangen 16 julij 1858, beëindigd 24 september 1858.
		19	3 december id.							Tan Tiansong, " 6 oktober 1859, " 14 oktober 1859.
Tjong Soey	25 id.	17						28 januarij 1858	f 386.80	
Kau Way	16 oktober id.	28 januarij 1858	4 maart 1858	5 maart 1858	6 id.	30 december id.		25 februarij 1864	f 1202.37*	
Eklong	23 id.	17 december 1857	28 januarij id.	10 januarij id.	11 julij id.			30 julij id.	f 13423.11*	Civiele procedures van L. N. van Meerseden ca. weeskamer qq., aangevangen 25 februarij 1858, beëindigd 12 november 1858. De weeskamer qq. ca.
										Ouy Pakkie, aangevangen 31 januarij 1860, beëindigd 10 februarij 1860.
										Tan Honglien, " 31 " " " 10 " "
										Tan Boentjoen, " 31 " " " 10 " "
										Tan Peklioe, " 31 " " " 10 " "
										Tjie Hotjoe, " 31 " " " 10 " "
										Je Sawang, " 19 April " " 8 april 1864
ow Kimhian	6 november 1857	28 januarij 1858	4 maart id.	5 maart id.						Civiele procedure van weeskamer qq. ca. Tan Kang Soey & Louw Ho, aangevangen 17 november 1859, beëindigd 23 januarij 1861.
an Bengtjoen	6 id.	28 id.	4 id.	5 id.				30 id.		
Hoetong	27 id.	28 id.	14 november 1859	20 januarij 1860	10 id. 1863			14 september 1859	f 59.62	
lkes Vogel	9 maart 1858	26 augustus id.	27 januarij id.	11 februarij 1859			27 januarij 1859	10 november 1863	f 8.91	
									f 349067.63	Civiele procedures van weeskamer qq. ca. Büsing Schröder & Co., aangevangen 10 februarij 1859, beëindigd 18 februarij 1859.
										Weeskamer qq. ca. Metzendorff, Wilmans & Co. qq. Mühlenreth, aangevangen 10 februarij 1859, beëindigd 18 februarij 1859.
										Weeskamer qq. ca. Mathes & Co., aangevangen 22 februarij 1859, doch dadelijk van de vordering afgezien.
m Ya	19 januarij 1859	17 maart 1859						27 april 1859	Niets ontvangen, maar nadeelig saldo f 177.12	
ch Mohamad bin Awab Djoas	30 maart id.	17 junij id.	28 junij id.			8 april 1859		9 augustus id.	f 15310.86	Civiele procedures van Said Alhadie bin Sadiek Aljuffri ca. de weeskamer. qq., aangevangen 20 april 1859, beëindigd 19 augustus 1859.
						29 julij id.				J. Grenouvis qq. liquidateur des boedels ca. weeskamer qq., aangevangen 11 julij 1860, beëindigd 19 oktober 1860.
. F. Hofmeyer	1 april id.	12 julij id.	26 julij id.	29 julij id.	11 januarij 1864				f 3045.47	Civiele procedures van J. C. Schmidt ca. Hofmeyer, later ca. weeskamer qq., aangevangen 30 maart 1859, beëindigd 27 mei 1859.
										Mevr. Muller ca. weeskamer qq., aangevangen 20 augustus 1859, beëindigd 4 november 1859.
										Weeskamer qq. ca. J. H. Hofmeyer, aangevangen 10 november 1859, beëindigd 10 februarij 1860.
ilhamp Mirpelblom Beyer	8 id.	21 mei id.	1 oktober id.	7 oktober id.	23 september id.			6 october 1864	f 19228.07	Civiele procedures van de weeskamer qq. ca.
										G. M. W. Zoer, aangevangen 1 junij 1859, beëindigd 1 julij 1859.
										Tan Sieng, " 18 april 1860, " 27 april 1860.
										H. F. Meyer Clawen, " 11 december 1863, " 15 januarij 1864.
										Idem " 11 januarij 1864, " 4 maart "
ch Achmat bin Talep	8 id.	8 september id.	10 november id.	26 november id.	11 julij id.			30 julij id.	f 2772.27	Civiele procedure van Said Alhadie bin Sadiek Aljuffri ca. weeskamer qq., aangevangen 25 november 1859, beëindigd 11 januarij 1861.
n Hongkok	31 mei id.	28 julij id.	25 augustus id.	26 augustus id.	24 id. 1862				f 4949.43	
hamad Diasdin bin Hadjie Hassan Oedin	22 junij id.	13 december id.	13 maart 1860	26 id. 1863	12 december 1864			26 januarij 1865	f 17567.87	Civiele procedures van Morgan, Melbourne & Co. ca. weeskamer qq., aangevangen 13 januarij 1860, beëindigd 5 oktober 1861.
										Hassan bin Bahoedien ca. weeskamer qq., aangevangen 18 januarij 1860, beëindigd 24 mei 1861.
										Hassan Oedin ca. Moerman & Co., aangevangen 29 mei 1859, 's raads vonnis 17 februarij 1860, beëindigd bij arrest van het hof van 30 augustus 1860.
. Janet	19 augustus id.	27 oktober id.		16 november 1859	13 januarij id.					
m Hoong	27 januarij 1860	25 augustus 1860	28 september id.	5 oktober 1860	18 maart 1861			25 september 1861	f 6807.29*	
J. Schaller tot Peursum	8 junij id.	17 julij id.	11 september id.	2 julij 1862	14 november 1864			30 maart 1867	f 1858.84	Civiele procedures van de Heuyn Kops ca. weeskamer qq., aangevangen 10 augustus 1860, en dadelijk afgedaan.
										Weeskamer qq. ca. J. Samaw, aangevangen 15 februarij 1865, beëindigd 24 februarij 1865.
										" " W. F. Michiels, " 22 " " " 3 maart "
										" " Th. Lavalette, " 9 Maart " " 10 " "
B. Berne	10 mei 1861	24 december 1861	22 april 1862	2 id.				2 december 1865	f 22950.45	Civiele procedure van Dunlop & Co. en vendu-departement ca. weeskamer qq., aangevangen 8 februarij 1865, beëindigd 19 mei 1865.
n Kien	14 junij id.	27 augustus id.	17 september 1861	8 id.	29 maart 1865			22 junij id.	f 4859.45*	Civiele procedure van Tjong Sin ca. weeskamer qq., aangevangen op 26 september 1861, beëindigd 22 november 1861.
ch Abdel Rachman bin Hassan Alhabsie	28 id.	1 oktober id.	12 november id.	30 april id.	14 november 1864			17 julij 1866	f 93.66	Civiele procedures van de weeskamer qq. ca.
										Tan Kamlong, aangevangen 22 november 1861, beëindigd 6 december 1861.
										Martin Dyce & Co., " 28 " " " 6 " "
										Said Aloea bin Oemar, " " " " 3 februarij 1864.
y Pakong	25 september id.	20 mei 1862	1 julij 1862	18 julij id.		30 mei 1862		afgedaan? 3 november 1862		Civiele procedures van militaire weduwen- en weezenfonds ca. weeskamer qq., aangevangen 23 december 1861, beëindigd 21 februarij 1862.
S. Veit	25 oktober id.	16 november 1861	14 december 1861							Gumprich & Strauss ca. weeskamer qq., aangevangen 26 december 1861, beëindigd 21 februarij 1862.
										Abeelen, Dennisen & Co. " " " 26 " " " 21 " "
										Jacometti & Co. " " " 26 " " " 17 januarij "
										H. Metzger qq. Ravenswaai " " " 26 " " " 21 februarij "
										Leon Reiss & Co. " " " 26 " " " 17 januarij "
								afgedaan?		Officier van justitie qq. militaire weduwen- en weezenfonds ca. weeskamer qq., aangevangen 26 december 1861, beëindigd 21 februarij 1862.
io Sabang	22 november id.	1 april 1862	15 april 1862	25 april id.	12 januarij id.	28 maart id.		19 april id.	f 745 —	
n Tian Hong	13 december id.	4 maart id.	id.			26 september id.		1 november id.	Niets ontvangen, maar nadeelig sd. f 188.04*	
an Samlin	10 januarij 1862	6 mei id.	7 junij id.			11 april id.		5 mei id.	f 48.45	
Thee	10 id.	17 maart id.	id.	7 oktober 1863	26 november 1865			10 maart 1866	f 7820.88	
D. Bisker de Prairie	24 id.	26 junij id.	22 julij id.	2 mei 1863	11 januarij 1863			12 november 1863	f 343.71	
h Abdul Rachman bin Mohamad Baharmoes	24 id.	12 april id.	24 april id.							Civiele procedure van de weeskamer qq. ca. Abdul Rachman bin Mohamad Baharmoes en Salma bin Oemar Baharmoes, aangevangen 11 september 1863, beëindigd 5 december 1862.
										Criminele vervolging, omdat er geene boeken gehouden zijn.
l. Dübel, geb. Pollones (kennel. onvermogen)	31 id.	17 maart id.	24 maart id.	12 november id.				25 februarij 1864	f 21966.60	
h Mohamad bin Alie Rafadal	7 februarij id.	6 mei id.	7 junij id.	2 julij id.				14 april 1866	f 928.32	
Beitier de Prairie	12 id.	15 april id.	13 mei id.	2 id.	11 id. 1864			22 september 1862	f 4606.83	Civiele procedure van H. J. Hop ca. weeskamer qq., aangevangen 5 julij 1862, beëindigd 10 oktober 1862.
K. van Haastert	7 maart id.	12 junij id.	1 junij id.		6 februarij id.				f 4811.31	Civiele procedures van Mr. Beth qq. Erven Reus ca. weeskamer qq., aangevangen 3 julij 1862, beëindigd 10 oktober 1862.
					28 julij 1865					H. J. Hop ca. weeskamer qq., aangevangen 24 julij 1862, beëindigd 24 oktober 1862.
				22 november id.						Civiele procedures van de weeskamer qq.
C. van Mameren	9 april id.	16 id.	7 julij id.			25 julij 1862				D. Aalstius den Appel, aangevangen 15 februarij 1865, beëindigd 3 maart 1865.
										Satchlage, " 22 " " " 3 " "
										A. F. Schrevelius, " 22 " " " 3 " "
										J. C. van Kesteren, " 30 Maart " " 5 mei "
										B. J. Moerkoert, " 30 " " " 20 oktober "
										A. v. Crans, " 5 april " " 14 april "
										Idem, " 6 " " " 14 " "
										Van den Bergh, " 12 " " " 21 " "
										F. Bodeman, " 31 mei " " 9 junij "
										H. F. Barkmeyer, " 14 junij " " 28 " "
										W. J. Beynon, " 14 " " " 11 augustus "
										Brans, " 16 augustus " " 22 september "
										J. van Walstijn, " 23 " " " 23 augustus "
										W. de Haas Henriken, " 15 november " " 24 november "
gon Kinlong	11 id.	23 id.	8 id.	18 februarij 1863	14 november 1864	25 id.		11 augustus 1863	f 7.41*	
Louw Engeneg	23 id.	30 augustus id.	13 september id.	25 id.	14 maart id.			16 oktober 1865	f 266.88*	Civiele procedure van weeskamer qq. ca. J. Lavalette, aangevangen 12 julij 1865, beëindigd 21 julij 1865.
Thung Senke	8 augustus id.	8 december id.	26 januarij 1862	24 junij id.	6 februarij id.			24 maart 1864	f 298.93	Criminele vervolging omdat er geene boeken gehouden zijn.
ak Tjeheng	29 id.	13 oktober id.	3 november 1862	18 februarij id.	11 januarij id.			26 februarij id.	f 3229.41	
ma Attiam	31 oktober id.	15 januarij 1863	5 februarij 1863					11 november 1865	f 612.85	
				6 mei id.	5 oktober 1863		2 oktober 1865			Civiele procedures van de weeskamer qq. ca.
										P. H. Fromberg, aangevangen 9 maart 1865, beëindigd 16 junij 1165.
Ko Jantjie	14 november id.	2 februarij id.	23 maart id.		29 maart 1865			28 maart 1867		De Steurs, " 9 " " " 17 maart "
Oey Siok Hong	19 id.	18 mei id.	8 junij id.		27 december 1864			12 november 1863	f 624.17*	Civiele procedure van Van Riet & Wijnveldt ca. weeskamer qq., aangevangen 2 julij 1863, beëindigd 6 november 1863.
				22 april id.	18 september 1865					
Gouw Kim Oewan	19 id.	19 januarij id.	9 februarij id.	3 junij id.				28 julij 1866	f 546.47	
Oey Hongthiat	21 id.	27 april id.	7 mei id.	6 mei id.				13 augustus id.	f 394.11	
G. Joseph	26 id.	9 maart id.	23 april id.		27 december 1864					Civiele procedure van Morgan, Melbourne & Co. ca. weeskamer qq., aangevangen 7 mei 1863, beëindigd 8 mei 1863.
				27 id.	14 maart id.			20 september id.	f 792.09	
Ko Thive	28 id.	13 april id.	11 mei id.	25 februarij id.	29 id. 1865			24 maart 1864	Nihil.	
Tjio To	5 december id.	26 januarij id.	23 februarij id.	22 april id.	29 id.			2 december 1865	f 1256.39*	Geene boeken door den failliet gehouden.
Oen Sintek	5 id.	9 februarij id.	2 maart id.	22 id.	14 id. 1864			2 oktober 1866	f 503.45*	
Tjaye Soeynio	19 id.	2 maart id.	24 id.	11 november id.				24 maart id.	Niets ontvangen, maar nadeelig sd. f 46.15*	
Thung Tjingho	19 id.	18 mei id.	8 junij id.							
Souw Kimho	19 id.	23 april id.	30 mei id.	3 junij id.						Civiele procedure van de weeskamer qq. ca. L. F. Vaillant, aangevangen 1 maart 1865, beëindigd 3 maart 1865.
										J. Hamacher, " 9 " " " 24 " "

meticulous analysis and statistics regarding the state of trade (with an emphasis upon Java's globally important commodities); shipping; industry, currency circulation and agriculture; banking, etc., making it an incomparable resource for understanding the mid-19th century economy in the Dutch East Indies.

Present here is a unique example of the Kamer's yearbook for 1867 (published in Batavia in 1868), as it is a presentation copy bequeathed to His Excellency Pieter Meijer (1812-1881), the incumbent Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies (in office, 1866-72), who was the organization's leading patron. While all examples of the work feature a printed dedication to the Governor-General (on pp. v-vi), the present example extraordinarily is bound in custom full red morocco with elaborate gilt neo-rococo designs, while its upper cover bears the gilt inscription "Aan zijne excellentie den Gouverneur Generaal van Nederlandsch Indië" [To His Excellency the Governor General of the Dutch East Indies]. Indeed, it is the most beautifully adorned book from the Dutch East Indies we have encountered.

In the dedication to the Governor-General, which is dated at Batavia, October 15, 1868, and signed by signed A.J.W. van Delden (the Kamer's Chairman) and J. van Gennep (the Secretary), it is noted that Meijer himself bought 50 examples of the yearbook, while otherwise the project benefitted from the "generous subscriptions" of the "trading community". However, it is also noted that the work's publication was delayed, as the endeavour challenged the capacity of the Kamer's principals.

Turning to the main body of the work, it is divided into six chapters. *Chapter I: Chronological Sketch of the Main Activities of the Chamber in 1867,* describes subjects such as, for example, government product auctions, steam connections with Australia, the Annual Report of the Kamer, incoming duties of wheat and flour, the Agricultural Congress in Breda, warding off infectious diseases, the salt monopoly, telegraphs, improvement of the port of Batavia, counterfeiting of trademarks, and the International Sugar Convention.

Chapter II: Trade, features A. Trade with Europe, noting the 'Articles of Export from Java and Madura', being, for example, sugar, coffee, rice, indigo, rubber, pepper, tea, tobacco, etc., all produced at levels that were of global economic significance; while 'Articles of Import into Java and Madura', includes such things as linen, metals, provisions and beverages. Next, there is B. Domestic (internal) Trade, and C. Second Hand Trade.

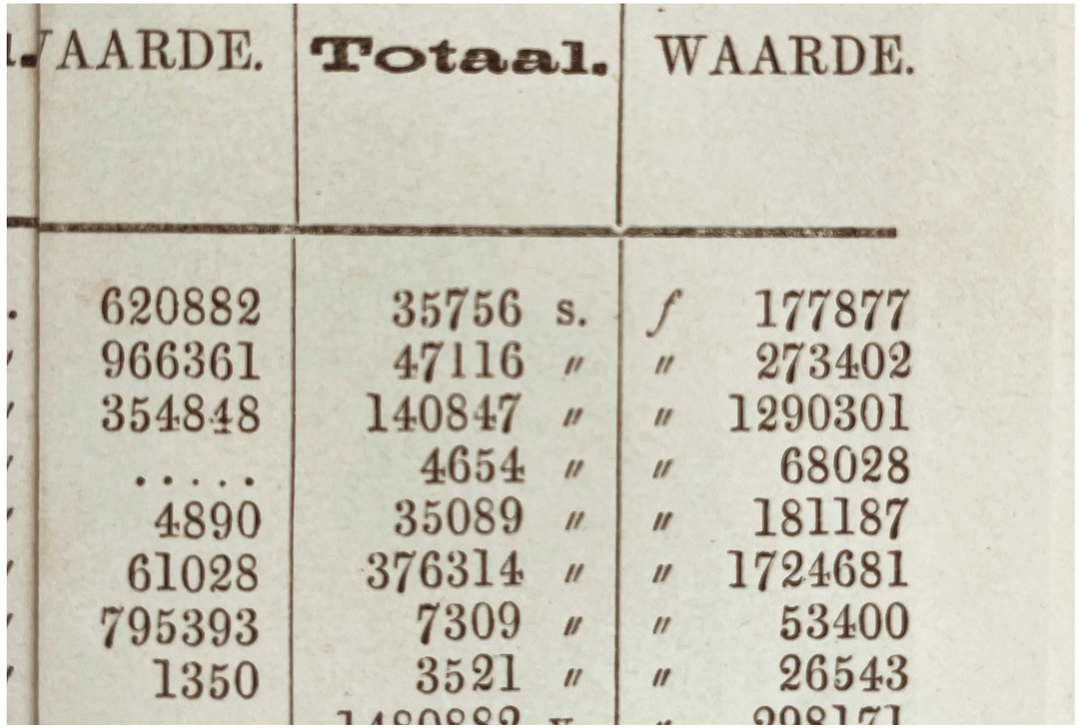
Chapter III: Shipping, covers 1. Long-Distance Shipping (i.e., to Europe); 2. [Regional Shipping], discussing the state of the Dutch East India Steam Navigation Company, Besier & Jonkheyn Steam Navigation Company, Messageries Impériales, and the Java Steamboat Company; while finally there is 3. Coastal [short haul] Shipping.

Chapter IV: Industry, Trade, Currency Circulation and Agriculture, concerns the activities of the regional Kamer chapters across the Dutch East Indies and the state of the mentioned sectors in their respective territories. The chapters include those located in Bantam, Batavia, Buitenzorg, Krawang, Pranger Regencies, Cheribon, Lampongs, Palembang, Banka, Billiton, Riau, Western Borneo, and South and Eastern Borneo.

Chapter V. Banking, explains the state of the Javanese Bank and other banks and credit unions, backed up by the texts of key company reports.

Chapter VI: Diverse Subjects, covers such topics as the state of various infrastructure and transport enterprises; oil resources; the "evidential value of native writing in commercial matters"; postal service; plus, a sizeable section describing the condition of several large insurance companies; with the chapter followed by appendices featuring the texts of supporting documents.

As best as we are aware, the *Kamer van Koophandel en Nijverheid te Batavia* only produced the yearbooks, at least in a comparable form, for only six consecutive years, from 1864 to 1869, with each edition published (as here) the year following that which is covered. Subsequently, the Kamer issued less frequent, and seemingly less comprehensive reports, such as A.J.W. van Delden's *Vierjarig overzigt van de voornaamste onderwerpen, behandeld in de Kamer van Koophandel en Nijverheid te Batavia…* [Four-Year Overview of the Main Topics discussed at the Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Batavia….] (Batavia: Ogilvie & Co., 1874), which seems to summarize the state of play during the four years after the publication of the yearbook for 1869. This being said, there are a couple exceptions, being a brief revival of the *Kamer yearbooks for the years 1887 and 1888* (ex. V*erslag over het jaar 1888 samengesteld door de kamer van Koophandel en nijverheid te Batavia* (Batavia1889)). While a matter of speculation, perhaps it proved too expensive or labour intensive (a point hinted to in the dedication within the present work) for the Kamer to issue such detailed, sophisticated works on an annual basis.



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.	620882	35756	s.	f 177877
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'	354848	140847	"	" 1290301
'	.....	4654	"	" 68028
'	4890	35089	"	" 181187
'	61028	376314	"	" 1724681
'	795393	7309	"	" 53400
'	1350	3521	"	" 26543

A Note on Rarity

The present example of the Kamer yearbook is, of course, unique, owing to its sumptuous full red Morocco, gilt-adorned dedicatory binding. Pedestrian examples of the yearbook, in any of its issues, are very rare. We can trace a complete set for all six years of the 1860s series, held by the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, while a few isolated examples of single issues appear in Dutch libraries (ex. the Koninklijke Bibliotheek (The Hague) holds an example of the edition for the year 1864). Moreover, we can trace only a single sales record for another example (being for an edition for the year 1865) from the last generation.

References: Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin: Up 7440/230-1867, OCLC: 1148581959;
Cf. [1864 ed.]: Koninklijke Bibliotheek (The Hague): T 7881.

CHINA
FIRST WORK BY FIRST WESTERN-TRAINED CHINESE DOCTOR

14.

WONG Fun [Huang Kuan, 黃宽] (1828 – 1878).
Report of the Missionary Hospital at Kum-Lee Fow, in the Western Suburbs of Canton, for the year 1858-59.
Hong Kong: Printed at the China Mail Office, MDCCCLIX [1859].

8° (21.5 x 13 cm): 11 pp., [1 p.], preserving original olive printed front wrapper bearing contemporary pastedown manuscript label with annotation reading "With Author's Compliments", title and first page bearing old handstamp of the 'Birmingham Medical Institute' (Very Good, overall clean with just some light toning, some minor tears to outer blank margins without loss, leaves loose, back wrapper replaced by a sheet of fine watermarked paper).

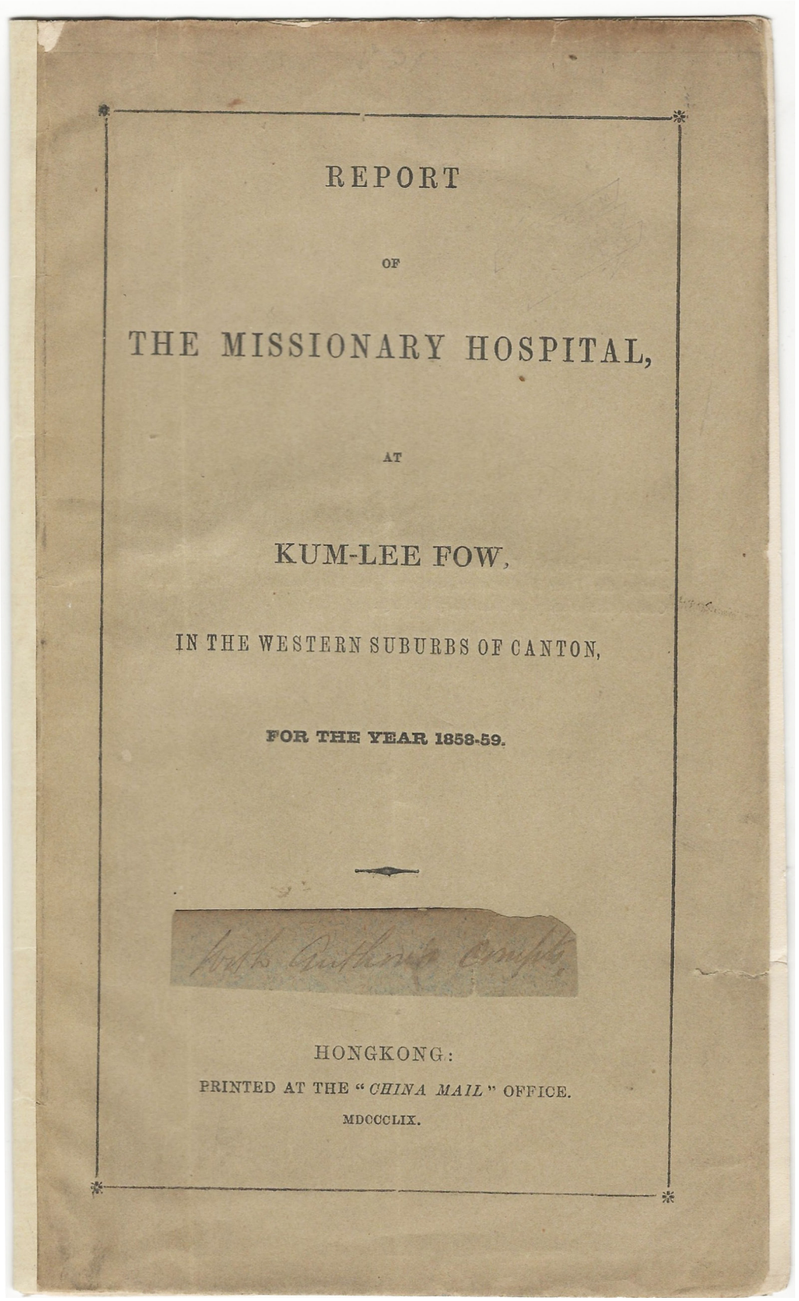
Seemingly the only known surviving example of the first printing of the first published work by the first Western-trained Chinese medical doctor, being a report on the operations of the Kum-lee Fow Hospital, a missionary medical institution located in the western suburbs of Canton (Guangzhou) that pioneered many advanced Western treatments in China; Wong Fun, a graduate of the University of Edinburgh, who returned to his native county as a medical missionary, was instrumental in legitimizing Western medicine in China and mentoring the first generation of Chinese students of Western medicine in China; published in Hong Kong by the press of The China Mail newspaper.

3.500 EUR

In the wake of the First Opium War (1839-42), China was suddenly opened to widespread Western influence, one of the main aspects of which was the establishment of Christian missionary stations across the country. Previously, only the area of Guangdong between Macau and Canton (Guangzhou) had been open to European agency.

The London Missionary Society (LMS), a Protestant proselytization organization, took the lead in in this crusade, developing a sophisticated strategy to win minds and souls and to serve their educational and medical needs. The greatest legacy of these missionary activities was the cross-cultural intellectual exchange it created between Western and Chinese cultures, which had profound and enduring socio-political and economic consequences.

A key institution underpinning the Western missionary and intellectual presence in China was the Kum-lee-Fow Hospital (sometimes Kanl-li-Fau) which was founded, in April 1848, in the western outskirts of Canton (Guangzhou), by the LMS medical missionary Dr. Benjamin Hobson. Working in close collaboration with other missionary hospitals in the country, Kum-lee-Fow was responsible for introducing several cutting-edge European medical procedures and treatments to China, which


REPORT

OF

THE MISSIONARY HOSPITAL,

AT

KUM-LEE FOW,

IN THE WESTERN SUBURBS OF CANTON,

FOR THE YEAR 1858-59.

With Author's Compliments

HONGKONG:

PRINTED AT THE "*CHINA MAIL*" OFFICE.

MDCCCLIX.

had a strong impact upon legitimizing Western medicine in the country and improving public health.

Albeit against great challenges, the Kum-lee-Fow Hospital thrived until 1856, when the outbreak of the Second Opium War forced it to cease operation. The premises was abandoned and essentially sacked, requiring it to be completely reestablished upon the end of hostilities.

The man responsible for rebuilding the Kum-lee-Fow Hospital was one of the most extraordinary figures of his age.

Enter Dr. Wong Fun: The First Western-Trained Chinese Medical Doctor

Wong Fun (Huang Kuan, 黃宽) [aka Wong Cheuk Hing (绰卿)] (1828 - 1878) was an extraordinary figure who has the distinction of being the first Western-trained Chinese medical doctor.

Wong was born in Xiangshan (today's Zhuhai, Guangdong), located near Macau, in an area that had been exposed to Western influences for centuries. Around 1840, he started attending the Morrison Education Society School at Hong Kong, which was fondued in 1835 to commentate the late Robert Morrison, the pioneer of the London Missionary Society's activities in China.

In 1847, Wong, along with two other Chinese students, Yung Wing (容闳) (1828 - 1912) and Wong Shing (Huang Sheng, 黃胜) (1827 - 1902) were given missionary scholarships to become the first Chinese to ever study in the United States. In 1850, Wong Fun graduated in literature from Monson Academy, Massachusetts.

Wong was then given a scholarship to study medicine at the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, then perhaps the world leader in that discipline. The university was also on the vanguard of training medical missionaries serving in Asia and Africa, programmes which were funded by the Edinburgh Medical Missionary Society (EMMS), established in 1841.

Wong, who commenced his studied in Edinburgh in 1851, took courses on anatomy, chemistry, theory of medicine, material medical, surgery, practice of physic, midwifery, botany, pathology, practical anatomy, natural history, clinical surgery, military surgery, practical chemistry and practical pharmacy.

Wong was a stellar, prize-winning student who, in 1855, graduated upon producing his thesis, 'On Functional Disorders of the Stomach', at which point he became the first Western-educated Chinese physician.

Upon his graduation, the university stated:
The high station which Dr. Wong Fun has won for himself among you as a most meritorious and modest student, and the high prizes and honours which has carried off, when he descended with you into the arena of competition in the classroom, afford us every hope that he, the first Chinese, I believe, who has ever graduated at a European University, will form, among his countrymen, a most able representative of the medical arts and sciences of the Western World.

I am sure that all of us, professors and graduates, do feel an additional interest in his future career and welfare, seeing that he returns to his own distant home, not as a physician merely, but also, I believe, as a Christian Medical Missionary.

In 1856, after a residency at the New Surgical Hospital, Edinburgh, Wong was selected to return to China as a medical missionary.

Arriving in Hong Kong in January 1857, he opened a dispensary in that city later that year.

In the Spring of 1858, Wong Fun was appointed to reestablish the Kum-lee-Fow Hospital in suburban Canton. This was a great leap forward, as it marked the first time that a Chinese person had been appointed as to lead a major LMS institution.

Wong Fun acted with amazing energy, rebuilding the hospital's sacked premises and reengaging staff to ensure that it returned to operation in short order. There he oversaw many important procedures and public health initiatives that won him renown across China. During the same period, he also assisted his esteemed colleague, Dr. John Glasgow Kerr, at the nearby Canton Missionary (Pok Tsai) Hospital, where he performed the first embryotomy in China.

Towards the end of 1860, Wong Fun left the Kum-lee-Fow Hospital to serve as the medical adviser to Viceroy Li Hongzhang of Guangdong Province. Importantly, this showed how Wong and his medical missionary colleague's efforts had succeeded in legitimizing the place of Western medicine in China. Wong also served as the first Chinese Customs Medical Officer, with responsibility for the district of Canton.

While his government duties were rewarding, Wong Fun was eager to return to frontline practice and, in 1862, resigned his public offices to work at the Canton Missionary Hospital. From that base, in 1866, he became one of the founders of a new medical school (later called South China Medical College), whereupon he was a professor of anatomy, physiology and surgery. He built an enduring legacy in that he trained the next generation of Chinese doctors, while his work had a revolutionary effect upon improving medical knowledge and public health across China.

Sadly, in 1878, Wong Fun died, supposedly of cancer. He was remembered as "one of the ablest surgeons east of the Cape of Good Hope" and "was highly respected and honoured by Chinese and foreigners for his Christian character and the purity of his life".

The Present Work in Focus

Present here is seemingly the only known surviving example of the first printing of the first published work by the first Western-trained Chinese medical doctor. This being Wong Fun's Report of the Missionary Hospital at Kum-lee Fow, in the Western Suburbs of Canton, for the year 1858-59, printed in Hong Kong by the office of The China Mail newspaper.

Wong Fun's report represents a revival of an annual series of such works that had hitherto been written by Benjamin Hobson, covering the first period of the Kum-lee-Fow Hospital's operations, from 1848 to 1856, prior to its closure during the Second Opium War. Hobson's reports were initially printed in Canton.

Wong Fun wrote only this single annual report, which seems to be his only separately published work.

Inside the front cover it is noted that "Dr. Wong Foon, the London Missionary Society's Agent, has been assisted during the Year in the management of the Hospital by Rev. Josiah Cox, of the Wesleyan Missionary Society".

The text commences with a brief history of the hospital from its founding until 1856 "noting the interesting Reports published by Dr. Hobson" (p. 1).

Wong then discusses the circumstances surrounding the rebirth of the institution, writing that during the Second Opium War "The old hospital, however, had been ransacked by pillagers. Windows, doors, partitions, floors, almost everything that could be removed, had been carried away". After the conflict "It was deemed advisable to open a dispensary" at a house elsewhere in Canton, whereupon:

ourselves of this, and at once commenced the necessary repairs. These were completed in a short time, and the old hospital was re-opened on 31st May1859 [sic, 1858]".
However, the revived hospital was soon engulfed in the renewed unrest that benighted Canton, such that it was forced to close for the summer of 1858. Fortunately, after the turmoil as over, it was pleasing surprise to find that the hospital was left untouched (p. 2).

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Wong recalls that in September 1858:

The benevolent work of the hospital was immediately recommenced, and has continued without further interruption, and with an augmenting number of patients, to the issue of this report. The statistics and particulars of cases given below will best illustrate the character of the Medical Department. The extent of these operations have exceeded our expectations, and prove that the hospital is favourably known both in the city of Canton and in the district of the surrounding country.

There is then some discussion of the staff that worked under Wong, notably Dr. Cox (p. 3). There is next a chart featuring the monthly totals of the traffic of the hospital's dispensary from March 1858 to June 1859, noting that over this time it served a total of 26,946 patients.

It is then mentioned that since February 1859 the hospital accommodated 119 resident patients, and that:

These are mostly people from the country, or places *at some distance, and are generally ophthalmic cases. The reason of the predominance of this class of diseases over other is obvious. The restoration of sight is more essential to the duties of life than the removal of diseases that affect the mere convenience or general appearance of the person; especially as the majority of out-patients are of the labouring classes, whose time is continually demanded in the great struggle to obtain the necessaries of life, and therefore they cannot afford the hospital except in in cases of great necessity.*

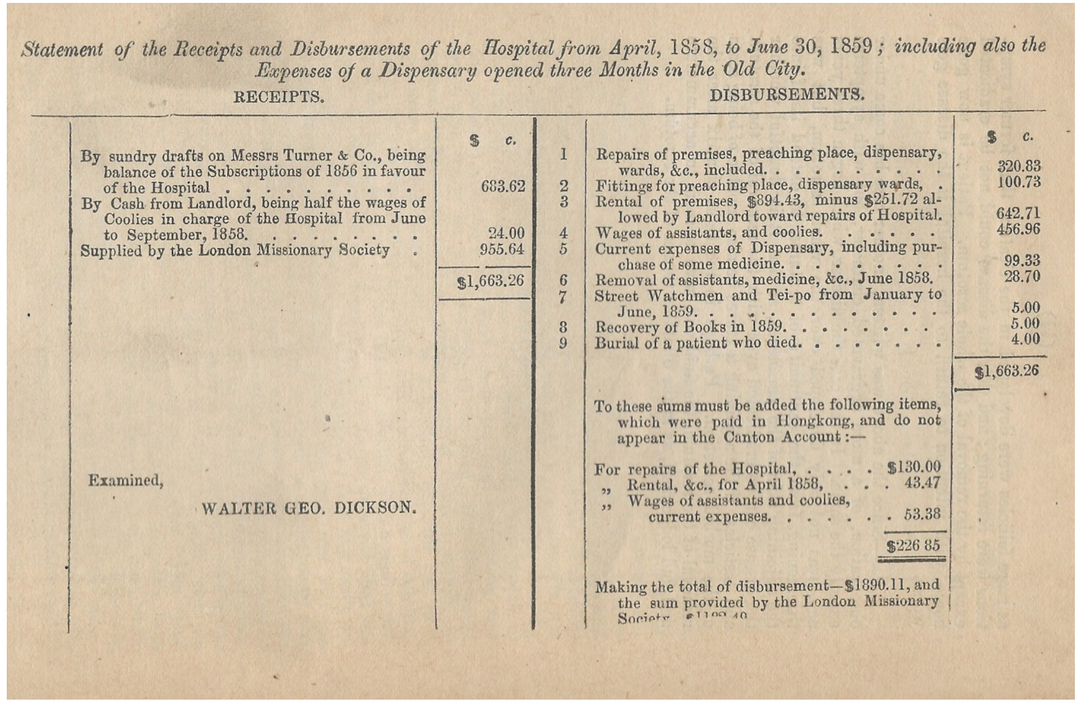
The diseases that come daily under observation are mostly of a chronic character; ophthalmia, chronic and local rheumatism, coughs, dyspepsia, stomach and bowel irritations of children; neuralgia and headaches, ulcers and diseases of the skin, dropsy, regular and partial agues, glandular swellings, especially of the neck. The Chinese are free from many diseases of Europeans, or are only affected with their mild forms. (p. 4)

Wong then provides a discursive "list of cases that may prove interesting to the friends of the institution", including some very serious and sophisticated diseases and surgeries, being Epidemic of Ague; Removal of Breast; Amputation of the Metacarpal Bone; Tumour of the Scalp; Fatty Tumour; Stone; Amputation of the Fore-Arm; Tumour of the Leg; Acute Dropsy and Albuminous Urine; Disease of the Base of the Brain; and Milky Exudation from the Scrotum (pp. 5-11).

On the work's final page is a 'Statement of the Receipts & Disbursements of the Hospital April, 1858 to June, 1859 …'. It reveals that in total the hospital had $1,663.35 in revenue versus $1,890.11 expenditures. While this yielded a deficit, many of the expenditures concerned one-time events about the rebuilding of the hospital, such that the overall impression is one of good, tight management. These figures are noted as having been approved by the medical missionary and noted artist Dr. Walter George Dickson (1821 - 1894). [p. 12].

While the work is recorded in 19th century bibliographies (ex. Cordier and Wylie & Gamble), we cannot trace the modern whereabouts of any other examples, nor are we aware of any sales records. This is not so surprising, as the survival rate of such fragile ephemeral early Hong Kong imprints is exceedingly low, while the print run for such a specialized title would have been quite limited.

The present example features the old handstamp of the 'Birmingham Medical Institute'; however, this example was deaccessioned many years ago into a large collection of antiquarian medical books.



Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Hospital from April, 1858, to June 30, 1859; including also the Expenses of a Dispensary opened three Months in the Old City.

RECEIPTS.

	$ c.
By sundry drafts on Messrs Turner & Co., being balance of the Subscriptions of 1856 in favour of the Hospital	633.62
By Cash from Landlord, being half the wages of Coolies in charge of the Hospital from June to September, 1858.	24.00
Supplied by the London Missionary Society	955.64
	$1,663.26

DISBURSEMENTS.

		$ c.
1	Repairs of premises, preaching place, dispensary, wards, &c., included.	320.83
2	Fittings for preaching place, dispensary wards,	100.73
3	Rental of premises, $894.43, minus $251.72 allowed by Landlord toward repairs of Hospital.	642.71
4	Wages of assistants, and coolies.	456.96
5	Current expenses of Dispensary, including purchase of some medicine.	99.33
6	Removal of assistants, medicine, &c., June 1858.	28.70
7	Street Watchmen and Tei-po from January to June, 1859.	5.00
8	Recovery of Books in 1859.	5.00
9	Burial of a patient who died.	4.00
		$1,663.26

To these sums must be added the following items, which were paid in Hongkong, and do not appear in the Canton Account:—

For repairs of the Hospital,	$130.00
„ Rental, &c., for April 1858,	43.47
„ Wages of assistants and coolies, current expenses.	53.38
	$226 85

Making the total of disbursement—$1890.11, and the sum provided by the London Missionary Society $1192.40

Examined,

WALTER GEO. DICKSON.

The work was issued in only this single separate edition, although a greatly reduced summary of the text was reprinted the following year within the Edinburgh Medical Journal.

References: OCLC: 1180776423 (but not citing the location of any examples); Henri CORDIER, Bibliotheca sinica: Dictionnaire bibliographique des ouvrages relatifs à l'Empire chinois, vol. 1 (1881), p. 632; Alexander WYLIE and William GAMBLE, Memorials of Protestant Missionaries to the Chinese: Giving a List of Their Publications, and Obituary Notices of the Deceased. With Copious Indexes (1867), p. 245. Cf. [re: re-printing of summary of the present work:] WONG Fun, 'Report of the Missionary Hospital at Kum-lee-Fow, in the Western Suburbs of Canton, for the year 1858-59. By Wong Fun, M.D.', Edinburgh Medical Journal, vol. 5, pt. 2 (1860), pp. 686–691; [re: background:] Deborah CHEN, '"Christian Gentlemen and Thorough Doctors": The Establishment of Medical Missionary Education in Guangzhou', B.A. dissertation (Haverford College, 2004), pp. 19; G. H. CHOA, "Heal the Sick" Was Their Motto: the Protestant Medical Missionaries in China (Hong Kong: Chinese University Press, 1990), p. 80; [On-line Article:] Dingjian Xie, 'Won Fun: Dr Wong Fun became the first Western trained doctor in China after studying in Edinburgh in the 1850s' (University of Edinburgh, June 24, 2024): https://global.ed.ac.uk/uncovered/1800-1859/wong-fun .

SINGAPORE – THE "MAGNETIC CRUSADE"
EARLY METEOROLOGY / MADRAS IMPRINT

15.

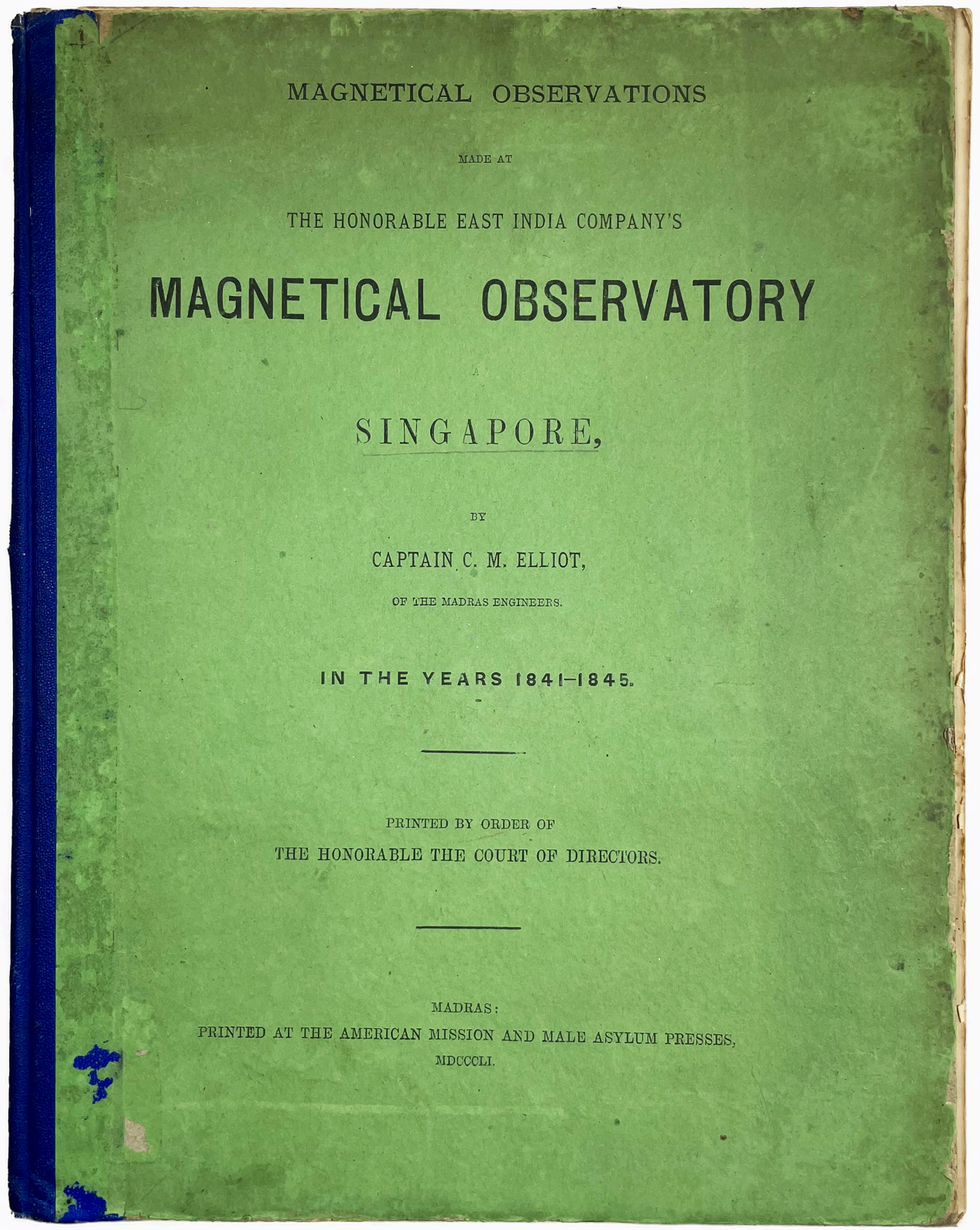
Charles Morgan ELLIOTT (1815 – 1852).
Magnetical Observations made at the Honorable East India Company's Magnetical Observatory Singapore. By Captain C.M. Elliot, Madras Engineers. In the years 1841-1845. Printed by Order of The Honourable Court of Directors.
Madras: The American Mission and Male Asylum Presses, 1851.

4° (32 x 24 cm): [1 f.], 25 pp., 43 pp., 43 pp., 43 pp., 43 pp., 42 pp., plus errata slip, bound in original emerald printed card covers, blue spine, title bearing the cancelled handstamps of the 'Intitut für Erdbenforshung Jena' / 'Thüringer Universitats- und Landsbibliothek Jena' over-stamped with the word 'Ausgesondert' ['Discarded' or 'Relinquished'], meaning that the book was legally and formally deaccessioned from said institution, with same stamp also appearing on the outer fore-edge (Good, overall clean and crisp with just some very light spotting to first and last leaves, tiny folds and tears in margins, binding little scuffed on edges).

A foundational work on the meteorology and geo-magnetism of Singapore, predicated upon phonemically comprehensive scientific data from the East India Company's "Magnetical Observatory" in Singapore, which operated from January 1841 to November 1845 under the leadership of the brilliant young meteorologist and mathematician Lieutenant Charles Morgan Elliott of the Madras Engineers; the Singapore Observatory was to serve as a key element of the "Magnetic Crusade", an ultra-ambitious and unprecedented project to have dozens of stations all around world to take advanced and consistent scientific readings of metrological data and magnetic inclination, so as to discern the laws that regulate the observed changes in the earth's magnetic field; published in Madras as the official and complete record of the Singapore Observatory's operations – rare.

1.500 EUR

The present work is a key element of what was formally named the British Magnetic Scheme (1839-1851), but which was better known as the "Magnetic Crusade", an ultra-ambitious project to arrange for dozens of stations all around world to take advanced and consistent scientific readings of metrological data and the magnetic inclination ("dip") and intensity at said points, with the overall goal of discerning the laws that regulate the observed changes in the earth's magnetic field. Sponsored by the British Association for the Advancement of Science (BAAS), an elite learned society (founded 1831), this required the coordination of hundreds of scientists on six continents, employing advanced, expensive equipment. Led by the Irish physicist and astronomer Sir Edward Sabine, the crusade was


MAGNETICAL OBSERVATIONS

MADE AT

THE HONORABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S

MAGNETICAL OBSERVATORY

AT

SINGAPORE,

BY

CAPTAIN C. M. ELLIOT,

OF THE MADRAS ENGINEERS.

IN THE YEARS 1841—1845.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF

THE HONORABLE THE COURT OF DIRECTORS.

MADRAS:

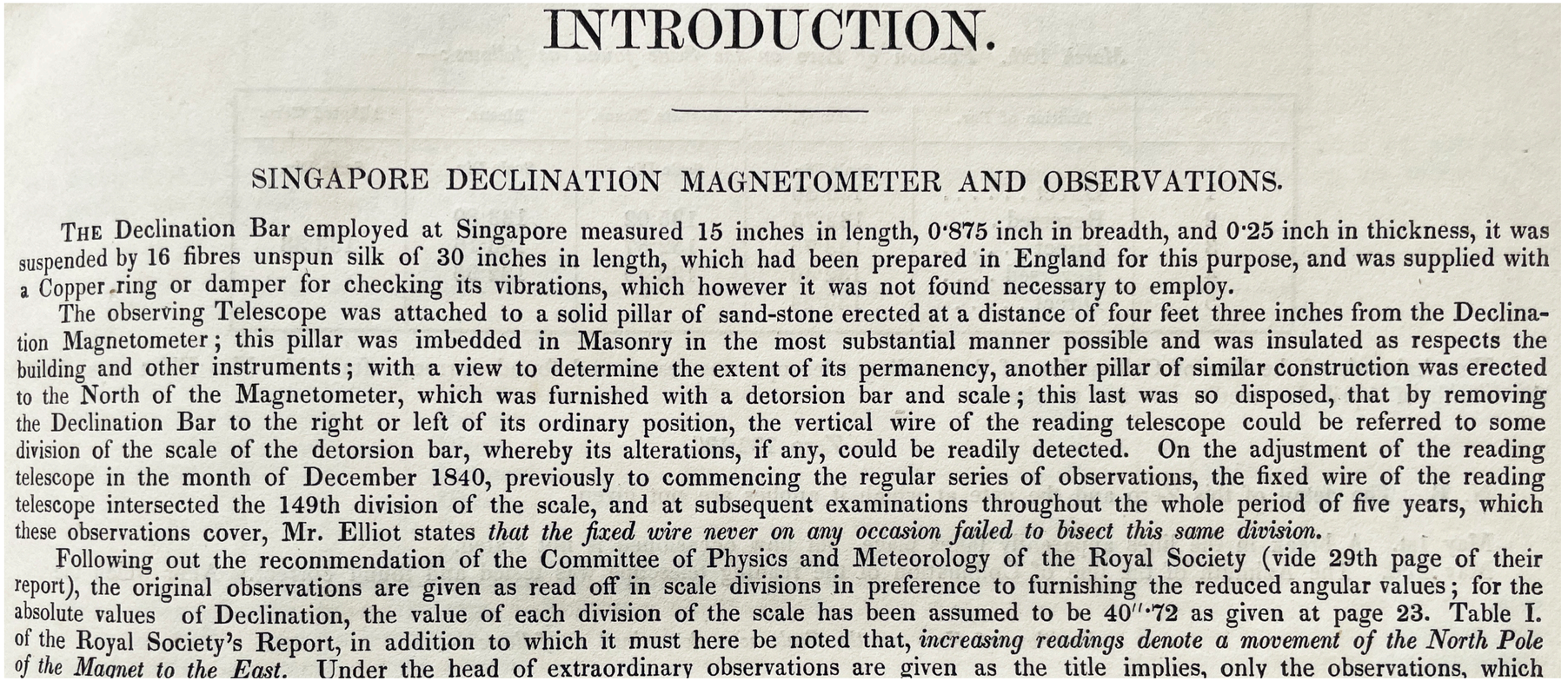
PRINTED AT THE AMERICAN MISSION AND MALE ASYLUM PRESSES.

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enthusiastically supported by such luminaries as the astronomer John F.W. Herschel, the natural philosopher William Whewell, the mathematician and astronomer Carl Friedrich Gauss and the world's most-revered geographer-explorer Alexander von Humboldt. At the BAAS's behest, the British Empire drafted its various colonial governments, the Admiralty and the East India Company to set up stations, while Humbolt was instrumental in convincing Continental Europeans nations and their colonies to join the endeavour.

Singapore occupied an ultra-important place in the "Magnetic Crusade", as not only was it key a trading port, but it geographically linked the readings in South and Southeastern Asia to those of the Indonesian Archipelago and Australia. Hitherto, meteorological data in Singapore had been collected in the haphazard fashion. The first set of observations was collected by Captain Edward Davis of the EIC Army from a station located at Fort Canning (January 1820 to December 1824). After a time gap, the taking of observations resumed, made at the behest the *Singapore Free Press* newspaper (October 1835 – October 1837 and in December 1849), taken from undisclosed locations. Additionally, the missionary Jospeh S. Travelli recorded meteorological data, taken from Ryan's Hill (November 1839 to February 1841).

In 1840, Lieutenant Charles Morgan Elliot, of the EIC Army, while only 25 years-old, was one of the leading meteorologists and mathematicians working in India. He was recruited by the "Magnetic Crusade" to establish and superintend a magnetic and metrological observatory in Singapore, arriving in theatre in September 1840. the observatory, built at a bend in the Kallang River, was constructed of wood and granite with a trap roof, and provided with advanced equipment sent for Madras. The observatory's mandate was to take consistent and frequent magnetic, barometric pressure, precipitation, wind and temperature readings. The observatory operated from January 1841 to November 1845. As Fiona Williamson (p. 793) writes of the Singapore Observatory's Work:



INTRODUCTION.

SINGAPORE DECLINATION MAGNETOMETER AND OBSERVATIONS.

THE Declination Bar employed at Singapore measured 15 inches in length, 0·875 inch in breadth, and 0·25 inch in thickness, it was suspended by 16 fibres unspun silk of 30 inches in length, which had been prepared in England for this purpose, and was supplied with a Copper ring or damper for checking its vibrations, which however it was not found necessary to employ.

The observing Telescope was attached to a solid pillar of sand-stone erected at a distance of four feet three inches from the Declination Magnetometer; this pillar was imbedded in Masonry in the most substantial manner possible and was insulated as respects the building and other instruments; with a view to determine the extent of its permanency, another pillar of similar construction was erected to the North of the Magnetometer, which was furnished with a detorsion bar and scale; this last was so disposed, that by removing the Declination Bar to the right or left of its ordinary position, the vertical wire of the reading telescope could be referred to some division of the scale of the detorsion bar, whereby its alterations, if any, could be readily detected. On the adjustment of the reading telescope in the month of December 1840, previously to commencing the regular series of observations, the fixed wire of the reading telescope intersected the 149th division of the scale, and at subsequent examinations throughout the whole period of five years, which these observations cover, Mr. Elliot states *that the fixed wire never on any occasion failed to bisect this same division.*

Following out the recommendation of the Committee of Physics and Meteorology of the Royal Society (vide 29th page of their report), the original observations are given as read off in scale divisions in preference to furnishing the reduced angular values; for the absolute values of Declination, the value of each division of the scale has been assumed to be 40″·72 as given at page 23. Table I. of the Royal Society's Report, in addition to which it must here be noted that, *increasing readings denote a movement of the North Pole of the Magnet to the East.* Under the head of extraordinary observations are given as the title implies, only the observations, which

Unlike the earlier observations, for which little survives bar the abstracts, Elliot's dataset is both detailed and complete. Elliot was stationed in Singapore to establish and run a magnetic observatory between 1841–1845. It was part of a global experiment, sponsored by the British Royal Society and the British Association for the Advancement of Science (BAAS), to create a linked system of observatories and weather stations to investigate magnetism, astronomy and weather, more commonly known as the "Magnetic Crusade" (Cawood, 1979). Elliot's observatory was described as small but well designed. Air flow was maximised by the placement of open windows, and direct sunlight was prevented from reaching the meteorological instruments. The walls were 45.7 cm thick and painted white in order to reflect rather than retain heat (Elliot, 1849). For 4 years, Elliot and his small team – comprised of locally hired assistants and observers – worked on a shoe-string budget making hourly magnetic, temperature and pressure observations from this building. Elliot himself lived on site, and it was largely down to his tireless efforts to record and publish the observations that we still have access to this incredible resource today, now digitised. He also made 2 months of readings while on a trip to Borneo in 1842. Sadly, the observatory was closed in 1845, due to the withdrawal of finances for this aspect of the magnetic project in Singapore, the instruments sent to India for re-use at Bombay (now Mumbai), and the building was left empty for several years.

Even though the Singapore Observatory was closed, prematurely in the minds of many, without any replacement, the quality and significance of Elliot's work was internationally hailed by scientists, seen as an anchor of the "Magnetic Crusade". It was also a foundational work in the modern meteorology of Singapore, in that is featured the first complete, comprehensive and scientifically accurate record of the island's weather and geo-magnetism for a period of four years.

After the closure of the magnetic observatory in late 1845, the state of meteorology in Singapore was sketchy at best, with only highly irregular records taken, often by less than stellar scientific means. It was not until 1869 that the meteorology of the Straits Settlements (including Singapore) was consistency recorded to a high scientific standard, this time under the auspices of the colonial medical department.

The Present Work in Focus

The present rare, quarto-sized work was published in 1851, on the orders of the East India Company,

in Madras, by the American Mission and Male Asylum Presses, to serve as the official complete record of the observations taken at the Singapore Magnetical Observatory, under the superintendency of Lieutenant Elliott.

The work is comprised of six separately paginated sections. The [1.] Introduction features a valuable overview of the Elliot's operations written by T.G. Taylor, the EIC Astronomer at Madras. It features complex statistical and mathematical calculations predicated upon data furnished by Elliott. This includes the establishment of the basepoints used for the readings taken at the observatory; Computation of Magnetic Declination for Singapore from January 1841 to December 1845; and the readings of the Singapore Vertical Force Magnetometer and Observations. This is followed by the first suite of Elliot's immensely detailed full-page statistical tables, featuring many thousands of precise datapoints taken by the 'Declination Magnetometer' and the 'Vertical Force Magnetometer' (both viz. the 'Mean hourly variations from the generally monthly means arranged by the years'), as well as 'Observations of the Absolute Horizontal Magnetic Intensity'.

The bulk of the work, being the next five sections are: [2]. 'Singapore 1841. Magnetical Observations', taken daily, every hour or 2 hours, depending on the variable measured, including that of the Declination Magnetometer and the Vertical Force Magnetometer, as well as 'Remarks on the Weather', including whether the sky was overcast or sunny, precipitation, wind temperature and barometric pressure. The same format follows for the remaining sections: [3]. 'Singapore 1842. Magnetical Observations'; [4]. 'Singapore 1843. Magnetical Observations'; [5]. 'Singapore 1844. Magnetical Observations'; and [6]. 'Singapore 1845. Magnetical Observations'.

We are aware of 2 editions/variants of the work. While most surviving examples bear the imprint date of 1851 on the title, as here, a few examples are dated 1850. The coverage of Elliot's statistical tables (the main body of the work) is the same in both editions; however, the 1850 issue lacks T.G. Taylor's valuable mathematical and statistical analysis present in the 1851 edition.

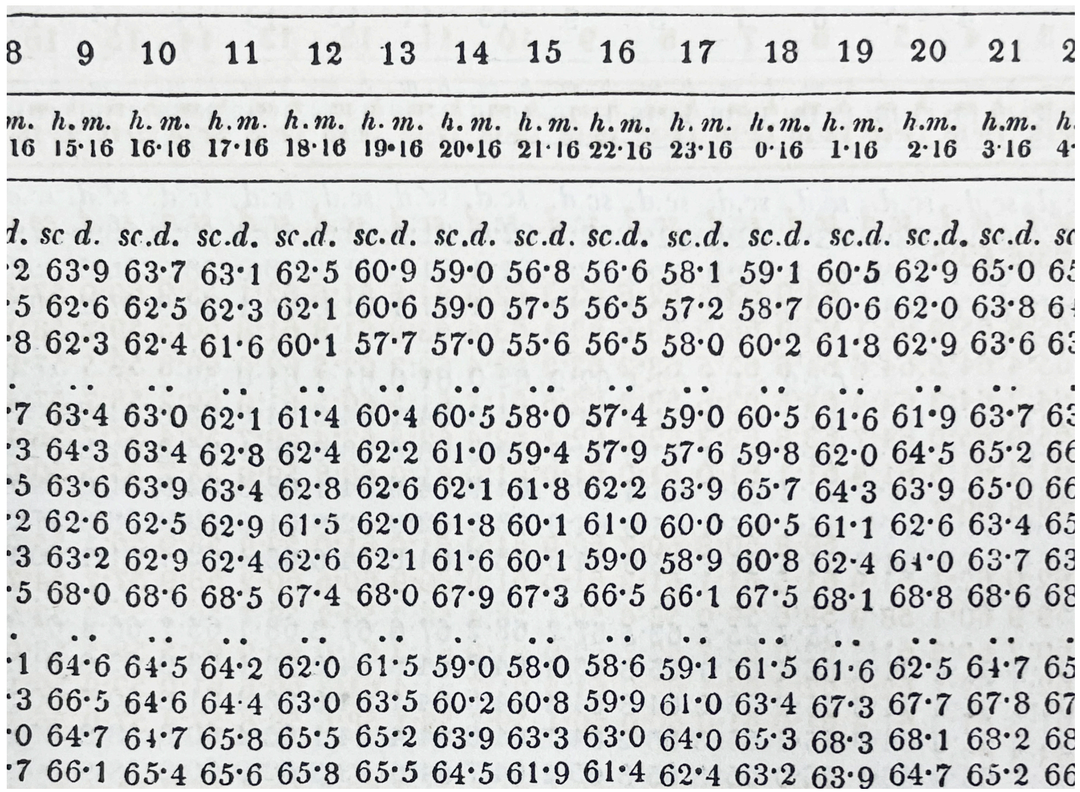
Charles Morgan Elliott: Pioneer of Advanced Meteorology in Singapore

Charles Morgan Elliott (1815 – 1852) was born at Pimlico Lodge, London, the ninth son of Lt. Colonel John Elliott, who hailed from an affluent family with ties to nobility. He was educated at Eton and Addiscombe (the college of the East India Company) and, in 1832, headed to India to serve in the Madras Engineers of the EIC Army, with the rank of 2nd Lieutenant. Elliott gained extraordinary proficiency in astronomy, meteorology and mathematics and was soon considered to be one of the leading figures in these fields in India. This led to his appointment as the Superintendent of the Observatory in Singapore (1841-5). Upon the closing of the Singapore Observatory, at the behest of the Committee of Physics of the Royal Society, the EIC appointed Elliott to lead the 'Magnetic Survey of the Eastern Archipelago' (1846-51), an ambitious, but successful endeavour, whereby he set up 16 stations ranging from the Nicobar Islands to Borneo, to take magnetic and meteorological readings [see C.M. Elliott, 'A Letter from Captain C. M. Elliot, Madras Engineers, to Lieut,-Col. Sabine, For. Sec. R. S., transmitted through the court of directors of the East India company. Communicated by Lieut.-Col. Sabine', *Proceedings of the Royal Society of London*, vol. 5 (1851), pp. 908-910; and C.M. Elliott, 'Magnetic Survey of the Eastern Archipelago', *Proceedings of the Royal Society of London*, vol. 6 (1854), pp. 15-21]. In honour of his work, Elliott was elected as a fellow of the Royal Society in 1851. Tragically, while working in the field for the Magnetic Survey of India, Elliot died at Masulipatam at only the age of 37, taken before he surely would have achieved many more great things.

A Note on Rarity

The present work is rare, consistent with all mid 19th century Madras imprints. We can trace 11 institutional examples, held by the British Library [bearing the '1850' imprint date], National Library of Scotland, Bodleian Library (University of Oxford) [bearing the '1850' imprint date], University of Aberdeen Library (2 examples), Royal Geographic Library, Durham University Library, Northwestern University Library, Yale University Library, and the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek [bearing the '1850' imprint date]. Many of these examples seem to have been acquired by these libraries shortly after the work was published. We cannot locate any sales records.

References: British Library: 8752.i.12. [bearing 1850 imprint]; National Library of Scotland (2 examples): V.67.a and IP/TA.4; Bodleian Library (University of Oxford): 19771 c.2 (Box B000001034333) [bearing 1850 imprint]; University of Aberdeen Library: SB f5221(595); Royal Geographic Library: MG528H; Durham University Library: Special Collection: SC+ 00476; Northwestern University Library: Large 538.7 S617; Yale University Library: WE 4934; Bayerische Staatsbibliothek: 2 Phys.sp. 6 w [bearing 1850 imprint]; University of California - Northern Regional Library Facility: QC830.S4 A4; OCLC: 315636754, 162853243; Cf. J. CAWOOD, 'The Magnetic Crusade: Science and politics in early Victorian Britain', Isis, vol. 70 (1979), pp. 493–518; Charles Morgan ELLIOT, 'The Singapore Observatory (In a note for Dr Little's paper on the Medical Topography of Singapore &c.)', Journal of the Indian Archipelago and Eastern Asia, no. 3 (1849), pp. xxxvii-xlvi; Fiona WILLIAMSON, 'Building a long-time series for weather and extreme weather in the Straits Settlements: a multi-disciplinary approach to the archives of societies', Climate of the Past, vol. 17, no. 2 (April 2021), pp. 791-803.



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·2	63·9	63·7	63·1	62·5	60·9	59·0	56·8	56·6	58·1	59·1	60·5	62·9	65·0	6
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·8	62·3	62·4	61·6	60·1	57·7	57·0	55·6	56·5	58·0	60·2	61·8	62·9	63·6	6
·7	63·4	63·0	62·1	61·4	60·4	60·5	58·0	57·4	59·0	60·5	61·6	61·9	63·7	6
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·5	63·6	63·9	63·4	62·8	62·6	62·1	61·8	62·2	63·9	65·7	64·3	63·9	65·0	6
·2	62·6	62·5	62·9	61·5	62·0	61·8	60·1	61·0	60·0	60·5	61·1	62·6	63·4	6
·3	63·2	62·9	62·4	62·6	62·1	61·6	60·1	59·0	58·9	60·8	62·4	64·0	63·7	6
·5	68·0	68·6	68·5	67·4	68·0	67·9	67·3	66·5	66·1	67·5	68·1	68·8	68·6	6
·1	64·6	64·5	64·2	62·0	61·5	59·0	58·0	58·6	59·1	61·5	61·6	62·5	64·7	6
·3	66·5	64·6	64·4	63·0	63·5	60·2	60·8	59·9	61·0	63·4	67·3	67·7	67·8	6
·0	64·7	64·7	65·8	65·5	65·2	63·9	63·3	63·0	64·0	65·3	68·3	68·1	68·2	6
·7	66·1	65·4	65·6	65·8	65·5	64·5	61·9	61·4	62·4	63·2	63·9	64·7	65·2	6

16.

Henry Alfred Alford NICHOLLS (1851 - 1926).
Third Report of the Medical Superintendent of Yaws Hospitals.
Roseau, Dominica: Printed at the "Dominican" Office, [1879].

Tall 4° (30.5 x 19 cm): [1 f. title], [16 pp.], strong letterpress on blue paper, later paper spine, originally bound with a string (Excellent condition, clean and crisp, very light old horizontal folds, a few very minor stains to title).

An exceedingly rare survivor - 1 of only 2 known examples - an official, authoritative account of the efforts of the crusading physician Henry Nicholls to combat the scourge of Yaws, a highly infectious disease that was then ravaging the working population of the Caribbean island of Dominica; here Nicholls details the disease's origins, symptoms, pathology, diagnoses, and treatments, and the progress of the 907 patients served by Dominica's system of specialised Yaws Hospitals over the previous year, while providing interesting case studies; despite many trials and tribulations, Nicholl's endeavours soon succeeded in bringing Yaws under control in Dominica, restoring economic and social stability; printed in a charmingly crude manner on beautiful blue paper by the press of the 'The Dominican' newspaper, in the island's capital of Roseau.

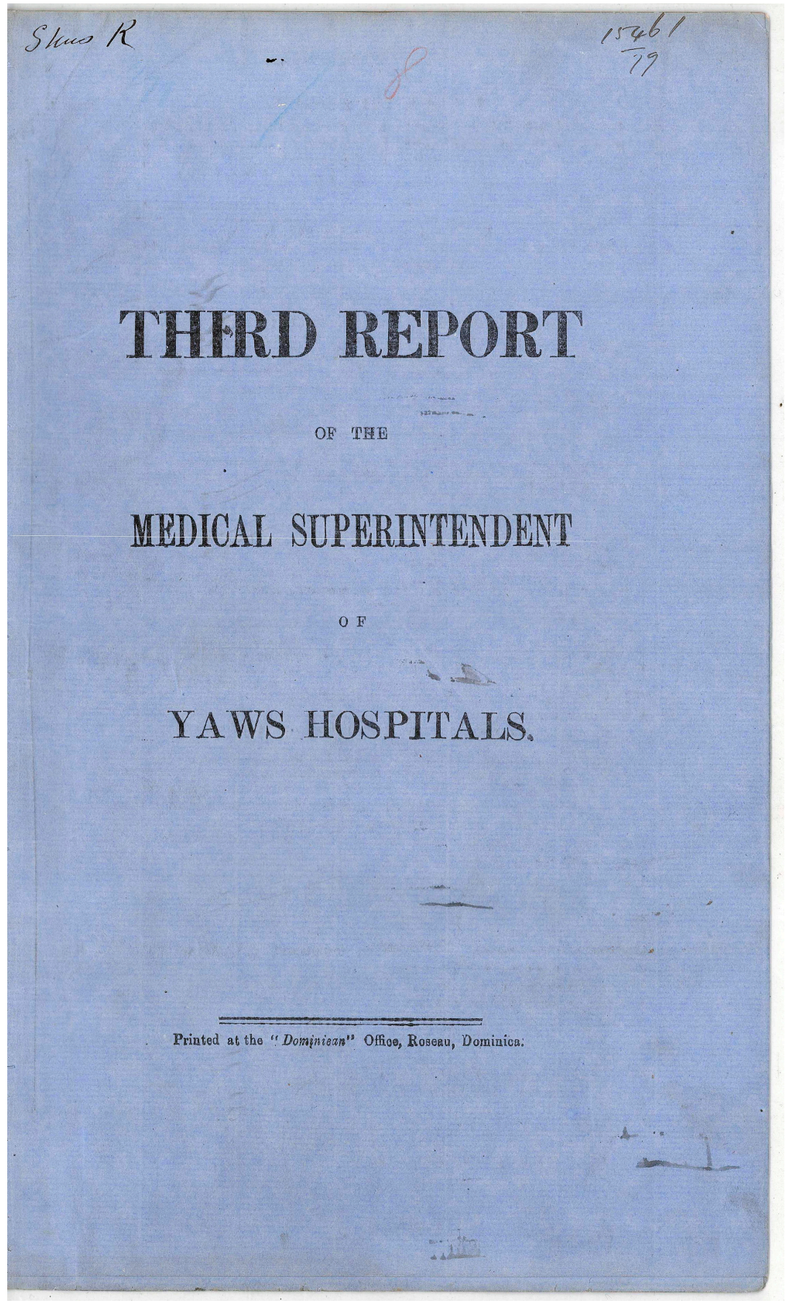
1.200 EUR

Yaws is a tropical infectious disease of the skin, bones and joints caused by the spirochete bacterium Treponema pallidumpe. It is commonly spread by casual physical contact, often by children at play. The disease starts with the appearance of open lesions on the skin, but if left untreated, it can lead to chronic fatigue and severe, permanent disfigurements. While not generally fatal, Yaws could be severely debilitating. The disease was historically confused with other ailments, such as syphilis, that had very different means of transmission.

Yaws is an ancient disease that is thought to have originated in Africa, and which spread to the West Indies via the slave trade. However, it was not properly identified until 1679, when it was described by the Dutch physician Willem Piso. Severe outbreaks of Yaws occurred throughout the Caribbean but seemed to especially affect the Leeward Islands.

Historically, there was no definitive cure for Yaws, although proper measures could suppress its symptoms, while quarantine could stop its proliferation.

Curiously, there were apparently very effective traditional West African methods of treating Yaws, which were employed by slaves in the West Indies. However, slave owners tended to discourage these means, incorrectly believing that they were part of 'Vidoo' or 'Obeah' rituals. Instead, many planta-


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THIRD REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT

OF

YAWS HOSPITALS.

Printed at the "Dominican" Office, Roseau, Dominica.

tions had 'Yaws Houses', where infected slaves could be quarantined until their outbreaks receded. A cure for Yaws would not be developed until the mid-20th century, when it was found that the disease could be eradicated by penicillin, and later, types of antibiotics.

The Case of Dominica: From Scourge to Success

Dominica, one of Leeward Islands, which had been a British colony since it was conquered from France in 1761, is the most rugged, and in the opinion of many, the most beautiful of all Caribbean isles. Although it has an area of only 750 sq. km, the extreme nature of its terrain ensured that many places were hard to reach, posing challenges to the management of public health.

In the wake of the abolition of slavery in Dominica, which was phased out by 1838, the island's economy fell into a steep decline, as most of its once great sugar plantations failed. While liberated, most of the former slaves become struggling subsistence farmers or fishermen, while the island's public treasury was perennially stretched thin. The old 'Yaws Houses' closed along with the plantations, and for some years there was a vacuum in public health oversight that allowed Yaws to spread, resulting in severe outbreaks in various quarters. Soon Yaws became a mortal threat to the island's productivity, as Dominica became the most severely affected place in the entire Caribbean.

Finally, the colonial government established a 'Yaws Commission' to combat the disease, under the leadership of the highly competent and driven physician John Imray. In a major advance, in 1871, the commission opened the first specialised 'Yaws Hospital', at Morne Bruce, near the capital, Roseau, while another such facility was established, in 1876, at Prince Rupert's Bay, in the island's north. It was correctly reasoned, what while Yaws could not then be definitively cured, it could be effectively suppressed by isolating the afflicted and providing them with good hygiene, diet and exercise. While the road would be difficult, the hospital system eventually proved to be a great success, ensuring that Yaws became an obscure nuisance as opposed to an existential threat to Dominica's livelihood. In April 1877, the energetic and brilliant English physician Henry Nicholls became the Medical Superintendent of the Dominica Yaws Hospitals, and he soon brought Imray's well-conceived treatment system to a whole new level of effectiveness.

The Present Work in Focus

This exceeding rare survivor is the "Third" annual report on the state of Dominica's Yaws Hospitals, written by Nicholls, in 1879, in his role as Superintendent. It provides the most detailed and authoritative record of the dramatic events in Yaws treatment that occurred during the previous year (1878). The work was printed in a charmingly crude fashion on striking blue paper, in Roseau, by the press of the island's main newspaper, The Dominican (established in the 1840s).

Nicholls commences his report by articulately expressing the nature of the dire situation Dominica had recently endured:

During the year 1878 the Yaws question, which has caused much anxiety on account of its vital importance to the welfare of Dominica, may be said to have arrived at that stage at which a solution may be discerned at no very distant date.

Within the last few years, the disease has attacked so many of the families of the peasantry that considerable alarm has been felt among all classes throughout the island. The disablement by yaws of a great number of agricultural labourers could not have but a deteriorating influence upon the commerce of an Island in which the staple products are raised from the soil; and the willing acquiescence of the Legislature in adding to these burdens laid upon a heavily taxed and impoverished community, by the imposition of a special yaws tax, testifies to the gravity of what has not inaptly been termed "the yaws question."

The efforts made a year or so ago to hold in check, and if possible, subdue the ravages of the disease were unhappily not successful, and in consequence of this failure considerable doubts as to the practicability of grappling with the malady were entertained by many persons in Dominica and elsewhere.

As will be seen by a study of the various papers upon the subject already made public, the failure of the first efforts was due mainly to the ill-chosen sites of the hospitals and to the imperfect organization of the yaws administration.

Nicholls then proceeds to describe the recent circumstances of the Yaws hospitals and the reforms he has enacted that resulted in marked improvements in "the yaws question". In Section I. *The Hospitals,* Nicholls discusses how Dominica's two established Yaws hospitals were closed and their operations and patients consolidated into a new Central Yaws Hospital.

In Section II. *The Patients,* he notes that 970 patients circulated though Dominica's Yaws treatment system during the year 1878. He states that "The majority of the patients admitted into the yaws hospitals belongs to the labouring population. Nearly all the inmates are negroes or dark coloured persons, but a few are of light colour, and one of the patients of the Central Hospital was born of white parents. No statistics as to the liability of any particular race or class to be attacked by the disease can however be arrived at from these facts, because the native peasantry run far greater risks of infection, and they also compose the bulk of the population".

In Section III. *The Disease,* Nicholl's elaborates upon Yaws's origins, symptoms, pathology, diagnoses, treatments, while providing interesting case studies of specific numbered patients. Rounding out the work is Appendix A: *History of Two Cases in Which the Disease Appeared a Second Time in the Same Individual; Appendix* B: *Dietary of the Central Yaws Hospital; and Appendix* C: *Statistics showing the longest and Shortest Time under Treatments, period of Life &c., of 466 Cases discharged from the Central Hospital.*

Describing the present *Report*, which was said to have been published "Early in the year 1879", Edwin Donald Baynes, the Acting Lieutenant Governor of the Leeward Islands, wrote: "It was a long document, giving particulars of the work accomplished to the end of the year 1878, and containing a detailed account of the disease with a good deal of statistical medical information. It showed that 606 patients had been under treatment in the Central Hospital from the 11th October, 1877 to the end of the year 1878, and that of this number 471 were discharged cured, 24 died, and 2 absconded" (Baynes as quoted in Nicholls, *Report on Yaws in Tobago, Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, and the Leeward Islands*, pp. 115-6).

Baynes then provides excerpts from Nicholls's report that aptly capture its spirit:

The dietary of the hospital is a great improvement upon that in ordinary use by the people, but it might be rendered more nourishing by the substitution of fresh meat for salted fish and pork, the necessity of economy in the expenditure will not, however, permit of a more costly diet.

In the case of children, and those who are in a debilitated condition, a special dietary is allowed, from which salt food is excluded. Two extra meals are also given in these cases, one at 7 a.m., consisting of arrowroot and milk, or eggs and milk, and another at noon which consists of soup made from fresh meat, and to which is added rice or vermicelli.

The yaws hospital are excellent schools in which to teach the people better and healthier habits, and it is often seen that the dirty, indolent, and insolent boy or girls soon becomes so changed as to be scarcely recognisable, the bright, intelligent look, and the polite greeting indicating that example and precept are not utterly thrown away.

At the Central Hospital none of the patients are allowed to go without exercise. The grounds are cultivated in farine manioc, sweet potatoes, eddoes, pigeon peas, and plantains, by the stronger men and women, and the children are made to weed the

land, and to cultivate flowers in several beds which have been set apart for the purpose. Some of the women act as nurses to the children, and others are employed at needlework. Several of the men and boys follow the occupation of fishing, a small boat having been bought for the use of the hospital, and by their exertions fresh fish is often substituted for salt in the dietary.

From a consideration of this report, it will be seen that the yaws administration is now settled upon a satisfactory basis. The hospitals which could not be worked in an efficient manner have been closed, and a large central hospital has been established. The account already given of the 15 months' work of this hospital is most reassuring, and it will doubtless be received by the people with feelings of satisfaction.

The large number of cases admitted to the hospitals has taken everyone by surprise, for the extent to which the disease prevailed in the country was not properly known until special yaws constables had thoroughly explored the districts which were thought to be free from the infection. Then, when patients were brought in by dozens from their hiding places, the extreme gravity of the question was felt, and the hope of subduing the disease within the short time estimated was seen to be futile.

During the year 1878, 29 patients were admitted to the Central Hospital from the town of Roseau, and, in two instances, I had to issue warrants for the forcible removal of the patients before the relations would consent to deliver them up. These facts will give an idea of the number of infected persons concealed in the country, and of the difficulties which beset the authorities in dealing with the matter.

Now that the prevalence of the disease is known to its fullest extent, effectual measures can be taken to subdue its ravages.

The present organization is working in a satisfactory manner, and I see no reason why the efforts now being made to rid Dominica of this loathsome malady may not finally be crowned with success, if these efforts be continued for a sufficient period of time.

Sir Henry Nicholls: Game-Changing Physician of Dominica

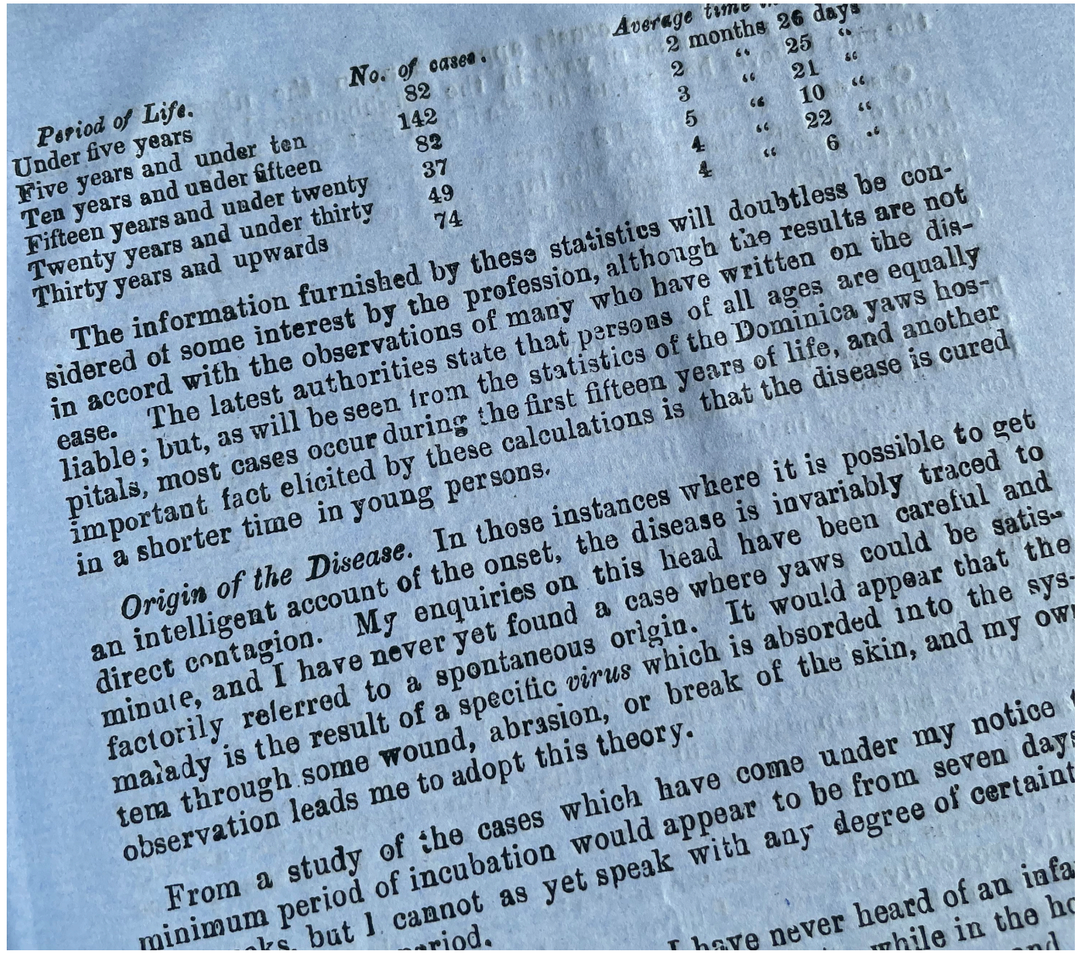
Sir Henry Alfred Alford Nicholls (1851 – 1926) was a revolutionary figure in the modern history of Dominica. He was a physician who radically improved the public health of the island's people, as well as an internationally renowned botanist, horticulturalist, legislator and enthusiastic promoter of Domnica.

Born in London, the son of a surgical instrument maker, he was educated at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, and received his M.D. from the University of Aberdeen.

In 1876, Nicholls moved to Dominica, where he became the protégé of John Imray (1811 – 1880), the Scottish physician, who having practiced on the island since 1832, was responsible for pioneering modern public medical practices to the island, notably leading the fight against the surge of Yaws. In 1877, Nicholls succeeded Imray as the Medical Superintendent of the Dominica Yaws Hospitals, and upon the latter's death, in 1880, became the island's Medical Officer of Public Institutions. In these capacities, he made great headway in reducing the prevalence of Yaws and other infectious diseases in Dominica, leading him to be appointed, in 1891, as the Special Commissioner to investigate Yaws throughout the British West Indies. His resulting report on Yaws, published in 1894, was hailed by the Colonial Secretary Lord Knutsford, who wrote Nicholls: "your report is a monument of your ability as a scientific expert".

Nicholls went on to author a globally transformative paper on the treatment of Yaws. He also served as editor of *The Leeward Islands Medical Journal*, and made major contributions to the research of malaria, tetanus and the hookworm disease ancylostomiasis.

Nicholls extensively explored Dominica's rugged countryside, studying it flora, while conducting novel horticultural experiments on the estate, St. Arooment, he inherited from Dr. Imray. His was


Average time
Period of Life. No. of cases.
Under five years 82 2 months 26 days
Five years and under ten 142 2 " 25 "
Ten years and under fifteen 82 3 " 21 "
Fifteen years and under twenty 37 5 " 10 "
Twenty years and under thirty 49 4 " 22 "
Thirty years and upwards 74 4 " 6 "

The information furnished by these statistics will doubtless be considered of some interest by the profession, although the results are not in accord with the observations of many who have written on the disease. The latest authorities state that persons of all ages are equally liable; but, as will be seen from the statistics of the Dominica yaws hospitals, most cases occur during the first fifteen years of life, and another important fact elicited by these calculations is that the disease is cured in a shorter time in young persons.

Origin of the Disease. In those instances where it is possible to get an intelligent account of the onset, the disease is invariably traced to direct contagion. My enquiries on this head have been careful and minute, and I have never yet found a case where yaws could be satisfactorily referred to a spontaneous origin. It would appear that the malady is the result of a specific *virus* which is absorded into the system through some wound, abrasion, or break of the skin, and my observation leads me to adopt this theory.

From a study of the cases which have come under my notice minimum period of incubation would appear to be from seven days
but I cannot as yet speak with any degree of certaint
period.
I have never heard of an infa
while in the ho

responsible for award-winning agricultural displays at the 1886 Colonial and Indian Exhibition in London.

In 1922, Nicholls became the Principal Medical Officer of Dominica and was knighted shortly before his death.

A Note on Rarity

Like all ephemeral 19th century West Indies imprints, the present work is an exceedingly rare survivor. We can trace only a single institutional example, held by the Royal College of Physicians of London Library, while we are not aware of any sales records for any other examples.

References: Royal College of Physicians of London Library: 23-4-g-2(7); OCLC: 969505658; David F. CLYDE, Two Centuries of Health Care in Dominica (1980), p. 188; Robert A. MYERS, A Resource Guide to Dominica, 1493-1986, vol. 2 (1987), p. 326; Henry Alfred Alford NICHOLLS, Report on Yaws in Tobago, Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, and the Leeward Islands: addressed to the Right Honourable Lord Knutsford, G.C.M.G., Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies (London, 1894), pp. 115-6.

After World War I and the dissolution of the Ottoman Empire, diplomat Fahreddin Reşad Bey (also known as Rumbeyoğlu Fahreddin Bey or Rumbeyoglu Fahr al-Din Bey, 1867–1943) and Mehmed Nâbi Bey (1868–1924), who served as Minister of Foreign Affairs beginning in October 1918, released several government publications about foreign affairs administration in former Ottoman territories and border regions at the conclusion of the war. These publications were based on documents held at the state archives.

SEE ITEMS: 17 and 18.

17.

Fahreddin Reşad Bey (1867–1943) - Mehmed Nâbi Bey (1868–1924), Editors.
كويت مسئله سى
[Kuveyt Meselesi / Kuwait Question]
Istanbul: Matbaa-yi âmire 1334 [1918].

8º, 34 pp., original front cover with lettering, later spine (missing rear cover).

The publication contains transcriptions of documents related to the foundation of Kuwait, sourced from the Ottoman archives and published after World War I.

3.500 EUR

The present work compiles transcriptions of documents related to Kuwait from 1901 to 1918. The agreement signed on July 29, 1913, between the Ottoman Empire and the United Kingdom, which delineates the boundaries of Ottoman jurisdiction concerning Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain, and the Shatt al-Arab, by Edward Grey and Ibrahim Hakki Pasha, is provided in both Ottoman and French languages.

We could trace three holdings located in Western institutions: the Bavarian State Library, the Bamberg University Library, and the Princeton University Library.

References: OCLC 260076701, 780211945; Cf.:
صابان، سهيل، الجزيرة العربية،بحوث ودراسات من وثائق الارشيف العثماني والمصادر التركية
2005, p. 115 [The Arabian Peninsula. Research and Studies from Ottoman Archives and Turkish Sources.



بحرین‌مشایخی وصلح دائمی معاهده‌سی عاقدی
شیخلر ایله منعقد معاهدات ومقاولات

(١) نومرولو ملفوف

بسم‌الله تعالی شانه

اشبو مقاولهٔ معتبره ومقبوله‌نك بادیٔ تحریر وتنظیمی شودرکه :

بر طرفدن انکلتره حکومتی نامنه انکلتره مأمور سیاسیسی قائمقام « ماقولم جون مید » ودیکر طرفدن کویت شیخی مبارك بن شیخ صباح بیننده آتی‌الذکر خصوصات قرارلشدیرلمشدر :

مومی‌الیه شیخ مبارك بن شیخ صباح کویته ویا کندی اراضیسی حدودی داخلنده دیکر بر محله اول باول انکلتره حکومتنك تصویب وموافقتی منضم‌اولمدقجه بر دولتك ویا بر حکومتك آژان ویا وکیللرینی قبول ایتمامکی صرف کندی آرزو و اختیاریله کندیسیله وارث وخلفلری نامنه اوله‌رق تعهد ایتدکدن ماعدا اولجه انکلتره حکومتنك موافقتنی استحصال ایتمکسزین کندی اراضیسنك هیچ برپارچه‌سنی برحکومته ویا علی‌التعیین دیکر بر دولت تبعه‌سنه ترك ، فروخت ، ایجار ، ترهین ایتمامکی ویا بو پارچه‌نك اشغالنه ویا دیکر برمقصدله استعمالنه موافقت‌ایتمامکی کندیسیله وارث‌وخلفلری‌نامنه اوله‌رق تعهدایلر.

اشبو تعهد مومی‌الیه شیخ مبارکك اراضیسنك‌الیوم دیکر بر حکومت تبعه‌سنك تحت تملك وتصرفده بولنان بالجمله اقسامنه دخی شامل اوله‌جقدر .

اشبو مقاولهٔ معتبره ومقبوله‌نك ضمان‌عقدی اولمق اوزره انکلتره‌نك بصره کورفزنده‌کی مأمور سیاسیسی قائمقام « ملقولم جون مید » انکلتره حکومتی‌نامنه وشیخ مبارك بن‌صباح دخی کندیسیله وارث وخلفلری نامنه اشبو مقاوله‌نامه‌یه ٢٣ کانون ثانی ١٨٩٩ تاریخنه مصادف بولنان ١٠ رمضان ١٣١٦ تاریخنده شاهدلر مواجهه‌سنده وضع امضا ایدرلر .

شاهدلر	امضالر
انکلتره بحریه یوز باشیلرندن ئه . ویغام هو .	م . ج . مید
ج . فالقوف غاتیکن	مبارك‌الصباح
محمد رحیم بن عبدالنبی صفر	

کویت اجزای ممالك عثمانیه‌دن بولندیغی حالده جزیرةالعربك بعض جهاتنده اولدیغی کبی هیچ برزمان فعلاً انقیاط آلتنه آلنمیه‌رق طول مدت مشایخ محلیه ایله اداره ایدلمش وبرآره‌لق مبارك‌الصباح رتبه ایله تلطیف وقائممقاملق مأموریتی توجیه وعوائد تخصیص بیورلمش ایسه‌ده بونلردن سیاسةً جدی بر فائده استحصال ایدیله‌مامش ذشیخ مومی‌الیه بصره ولایتی داخلنده متصرف اولدیغی اراضی وخرمالقلرده‌کی منافع مادیه‌سنی تأمین ایچون صره‌سی دوشدکجه حکومت سنیه‌یه متمایل بولنمش ودیکر طرفدن‌ده انکلتره ایله امضا ایتدیکی سالف‌الذکر مقاولاته توفیقاً دولت مشار الیهایه مماشاتدن خالی قالمیه‌رق ایکی یوزلی بر پولتیقه تعقیب ایتمشدر .

بصره کورفزیله جوارنده‌کی اراضیده عثمانلی وانکلیز منافع متقابله‌سنه متعلق مسائلك فصل وتسویه‌سنه مأمور بیوریلان حقی پاشا مرحومك لوندره‌ده امضالدقلری (٥) نومرولو مقاوله‌نامه‌نك قسم اولنده‌کی مواد آتیه کویته متعلقدر :

برنجی ماده — کویت اراضیسی اشبو مقاوله‌نامه‌نك بشنجی‌ویدنجی ماده‌لرنده‌تحدید ایدلدیکی وجهله حکومت عثمانیه‌نك مختاریت اداره‌یی حائز بر قضاسنی تشکیل ایلر .

ایکنجی‌ماده — کویت‌شیخی کافی‌السابق عثمانلی سنجاغنی - آرزو ایلدیکی تقدیرده برکوشه‌سنده « کویت » کلمه‌سی محرراولدیغی حالده - کشیده‌ایده‌جك واشبو مقاوله‌نامه‌نك بشنجی ماده‌سنده تعیین‌اولنان منطقهٔ اراضی داخلنده اداری بر مختاریت تامه‌یی حائز بولنه‌جقدر. حکومت‌عثمانیه وراثت‌مسئله‌سی دخی داخل اولدیغی حالده کویت ایشلرینه مداخله‌دن ومحل مذکورك اقسامندن بولنان اراضیده‌اداره‌یه متعلق کافهٔ معاملاتدن واشغال

ART. I. — Le territoire de Koweit, tel qu'il est délimité par les articles 5 et 7 de cette convention, forme un Kaza autonome de l'Empire Ottoman.

ART. II. — Le Cheikh de Koweit arborera comme par le passé le drapeau ottoman, avec, s'il le désir, le mot "Koweit" inscrit au coin, et il jouira d'une autonomie administrative complète dans la zone territoriale définie à l'article 5 de cette convention. Le Gouvernement Impérial Ottoman s'abstiendra de toute immixtion dans les affaires de Koweit, y compris la question de la succession et de tout acte d'administration ainsi que de toute occupation et de tout acte

18.

Fahreddin Reşad Bey (1867–1943) - Mehmed Nâbi Bey (1868–1924), Editors.
طرابلس غرب، بنغازی و جزائر اثنی عشر
[Trablusgarp, Bingazi ve Cezayir-i isna-aşer Meseleleri / Report on Tripolitania, Benghazi and Dodecanese Islands]
Istanbul: Matbaa-yi âmire 1334 [1918].

8º, 14 pp. in Ottoman and French languages, [2 pp.] one page in French, vesro blank, original green wrappers with lettering (sheets loose, traces of old binding on the spine, otherwise good).

Please see previous page for the introduction

1.200 EUR

The introduction, authored by Fahreddin Reşad Bey (1867–1943) and Mehmed Nâbi Bey (1868–1924), provides an account in Ottoman Turkish of Libya's history and its relationship with the Ottoman Empire. It begins with the Siege of Tripoli in 1553, when the Ottomans gained control of the territory from the Knights Hospitaller, and continues through to the events of the Italo-Turkish War in Libya during 1911 and 1912. The narrative also notes the occupation of the Dodecanese islands in the Aegean Sea by Italian forces during the conflict.

This introduction is followed by a French transcription of the peace treaty and procès verbal between the Ottoman Empire and Italy, signed in Lausanne on October 15, 1912, known as the Treaty of Ouchy. In this document, the Ottomans and Italians determine the ownership of Libya and the Dodecanese Islands. The war officially concluded three days later, which is also the date of the last procès verbal included in this publication.



ذیل : ۲ طرابلس غرب و بنغازی اهالیسنك تابعیتی مسئله‌سنه متعلق ضبطنامه صورتیدر .

COPIE.

Procès Verbal de la Séance du 15 Octobre 1912.

Après une discussion dans laquelle on a examiné les dernières objections soulevées par les Délégués Ottomans d'après les instructions de leur Gouvernement, les Délégués italiens ont répété la déclaration qu'ils étaient chargés de faire par leur Gouvernement, c'est-à-dire qu'ils insistent d'une manière absolue sur l'acceptation intégrale du texte de l'accord préliminaire qui a été communiqué avec la déclaration du 2 Octobre sauf les modification déjà convenues.

Ce nonobstant les Délégués Ottomans ont réitéré leur insistances spécialement sur les points suivants :

I. — La supression de l'introduction du Firman dans texte communiqué dans une des séances précédentes par les Délégués Ottomans.

Les Délégués Italiens ont nettement refusés cette suppression puisqu'ils considèrent ce texte comme définitivement acquis ayant été officiellement présenté comme le texte approuvé par le Gouvernement Impérial. Toutefois les Délégés Italiens consentent à en retrancher deux phrases qui n'ont aucune référence aux habitants de la Tripolitaine et de la Cyrénaïque.

II. — La suppression dans le texts du Décret Royal de la citation de la loi italienne du 25 Février 1912.

Les Délégués Italiens s'y refusent de la manière la plus catégorique, tout en faisant observer aux Délégués Ottomans que tout l'accord est basé sur ce que, comme son préambule énonce, la Turquie ne peut pas reconnaître la Souveraineté Italienne sur la Tripolitaine et la Cyrénaïque, et d'autre part, l'Italie ne peut déroger d'aucune manière à la loi par laquelle elle a proclamé sa

périal l'autre par le Gouvernement Royal. En cas de désaccord, la décision sera remise à un collège arbitral composé par les susdits Commissaire et par un surarbitre nommé d'accord entre les deux Parties. Si l'accord ne s'établit pas à ce sujet, chaque Partie désignera une Puissance différente et le choix du surarbitre sera fait de concert par les Puissances ainsi désignées.

Le Gouvernement Royal ainsi que l'Administration de la Dette Publique Ottomane, par l'entremise du Gouvernement Impéaial, auront la faculté de demander la substitution de l'annuitë susdite par le payement de la somme correspondante capitalisée au taux de 4 o|o.

Pour ce qui réfère au précédent alinéa, le Gouvernement Royal déclare reconnaître dès à présent que l'annuité ne peut être inférieure à la somme de Lire italienne deux millions et qu'il est disposé à verser à l'Administration de la Dette Publique la somme capitalisée correspondante, aussitôt, que demande en sera faite.

Art. 11. — Le Rrésent Traité entrera en vigueur le jour même de sa signature.

En foi de quoi les Plénipotentiaires ont signé le présent Traité et y ont apposé leurs cachets.

Les soussignés Délégués plénipotentiaires déclarent que les quatre annexes ci-dessus forment partie intégrante du présent Accord préliminaire secret en conformité de l'article IX du même accord.—

Lausanne, le 15 Octobre 1912

MEHMED NABY
ROUMBEYOGLOU FAHREDDINE

PIERRE BERTOLINI
GUIDO FUSINATO
GIUSEPPE VOLPI

19.

ANON. [Habsburg Court]
Liste vom Déjeûner-dansant am 22. Mai, 1853. In den K. K. Triebhäusern zu Wien
[List of the Musical Luncheon, on May 22, 1853. In the Imperial Orangerie in Vienna]
[Vienna: May 1853].

32,7 x 21.3 cm (13.9 x 8.4 inches), Manuscript in German, ink on paper, 14 sheets, originally bound with black and yellow silk string,s inner sheets with original cut upper margins to adjust listings to the annotations in the upper parts of outer sheets, later annotations in pencil (minor folds and tiny tears in margins, but overall good).

A document records nearly 500 attendees at a little-known meeting held in Vienna in 1853, which included international royalty, military officers, diplomats, and nobility, shortly before the start of the Crimean War.

2.800 EUR

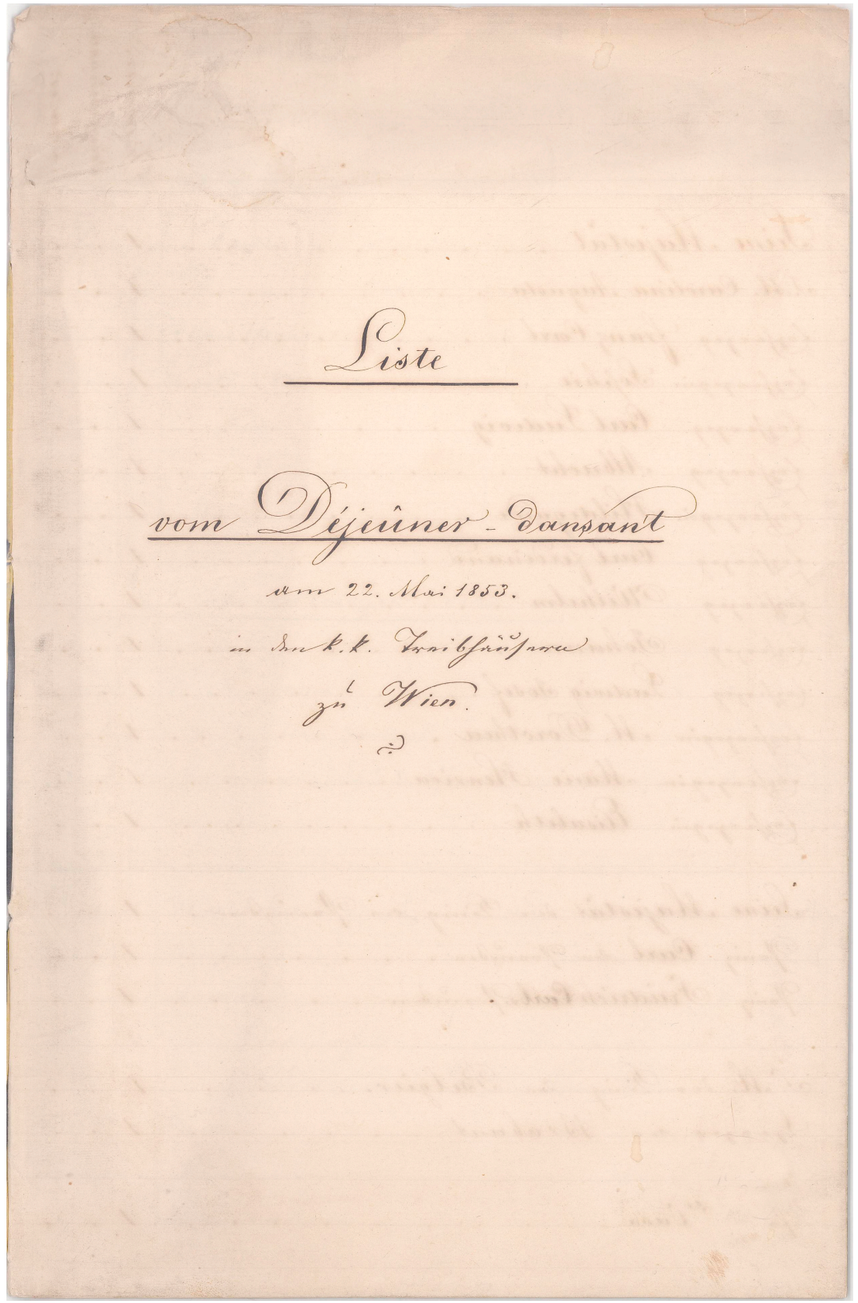
In 1853, on the brink of the Crimean War, Vienna served as a key hub for political negotiations among central European powers, which continued to address numerous unresolved issues stemming from the Napoleonic wars and the revolutions of 1848. With the approaching Russian danger though the weak Ottoman Empire, also called "Sick Man of the Bosphorus", which at that time had limited capacity to secure its borders, Austria was involved diplomatically in maintaining a balance between the European countries and the Ottoman Empire regarding Russia's expansion into Europe. The Empire adopted a position of armed neutrality and faced a complex situation. While Russia had previously been an ally, Austria also needed to consider stability within continental Europe, its relationship with the German Federation, and its interests in the border regions of the Ottoman Empire.

By mid-May 1853, hostilities in the Ottoman-Russian borderlands had intensified to the extent that war appeared likely. The European allies—France, the United Kingdom, and Sardinia—supported by several other nations on the Ottoman side, did not demonstrate evidence of a comprehensive strategy or effective communication.

The time was calling for an urgent, impromptu meeting of the heads of the European countries and diplomats for talks and negotiations.

The rapid assembly of a substantial international audience on short notice was facilitated by a new technology that had not previously been utilized in wartime situations: the telegraph. Austria sent its first telegram in 1847, and by 1853 telegraph lines extended to most European countries, with the notable exception of the Ottoman Empire, where messages continued to be conveyed by couriers. Additionally, the prompt arrival of numerous guests was enabled by another innovation of the era: the railway.

The meeting took place during the Spring Festival (Frühlingsfest) in Vienna, a traditional city celebration featuring numerous venues. The Habsburg court organized a program for noble families and international guests, with music provided by "The


Liste
vom Déjeûner-dansant
am 22. Mai 1853.
in den k.k. Triebhäusern
zu Wien.

	Zuweber.	Tänzerinnen.	Töchter.
Seine Majestät	1	.	.
J.M. Carolina Augusta	1	.	.
Exz Franzoz Franz Carl	1	.	.
Exz Franzozin Sophie	1	.	.
Exz Franzoz Carl Ludwig	1	.	.
Exz Franzoz Albrecht	1	.	.
Exz Franzozin Hildegarde	1	.	.
Exz Franzoz Carl Ferdinand	1	.	.
Exz Franzoz Wilhelm	1	.	.
Exz Franzoz Johann	1	.	.
Exz Franzoz Ludwig Josef	1	.	.
Exz Franzozin M. Dorothea	1	.	.
Exz Franzozin Marie Henrica	1	.	.
Exz Franzozin Elisabeth	1	.	.
	14		
Seine Majestät der König von Preussen	1	.	.
Prinz Carl von Preussen	1	.	.
Prinz Friedrich Carl v. Preussen	1	.	.
J.M. der König der Belgier	1	.	.
Herzog von Brabant	1	.	.
Prinz Wasa	1	.	.

	Zuweber	Tänzerinnen	Töchter.
Prinzessin Amelie von Isenburg	1	.	.
Prinz u. Prinzessin v. Coburg (August)	2	.	.
Prinz Württemberg	1	.	.
Prinz Leopold Coburg	1	.	.

Diplomatisches Corps.

Cardinal Nuntius	1	.	.
Türkischer Botschafter nimmt Dolmetsch	2	.	.
Graf O'Sullivan und 2 Söhne	1	.	2.
" Rudzeele	1	.	.
Graf Arnim	1	.	.
Baron Werthern (Preußen)			1.
Graf Reuss			1.
Baron Andlaw	1	.	.
Gf. und Gfin. Lerchenfeld	2	.	.
" " Westmoreland mit Lady Fane	2	1	.
Mr. Fane			1.
Baron Könneritz	1	.	.
Graf Corvdenhove	1	.	.

Waltz King," Johann Strauss II. For this occasion, he premiered his new composition, "Carousel-Marsch."

The Document in Focus

This document provides a list of participants at the musical luncheon (déjeuner dansant) that took place on May 22, 1853, at the Orangerie in Prater, Vienna, during the Spring Festival. It indicates the number of dances assigned to each individual and the planned instances for them to observe the dancers (*Zuseher*). Given the large attendance with individuals of various ages, this planning was considered diplomatically significant. The final section of the document details the seating arrangement: 70 individuals were assigned table seats (7 tables with 10 people each), while others could use chairs and benches in the Orangerie informally.

The event was attended by nearly 500 attendees, with dozens of statesmen, officers and diplomats. Many participants, particularly those residing in Vienna, were accompanied by their spouses and children.

The House of Habsburg was represented by:

1. His Majesty, Franz Joseph I (1830-1916).

2. Princess Caroline Augusta of Bavaria (1792 – 1873), the fourth wife of Franz Joseph`s grandfather.

3. Franz Carl - Archduke Franz Karl Joseph of Austria (1802 – 1878), the father of Archduke Franz Joseph I.

4. Sophie - Princess Sophie of Bavaria (1805 – 1872), the mother of Archduke Franz Joseph I and wife of Archduke Franz Karl Joseph of Austria.

5. Carl Ludwig - Archduke Karl Ludwig Josef Maria of Austria (1833 – 1896), the younger brother of both Franz Joseph I of Austria and Maximilian I of Mexico.

6. Albrecht - Archduke Albrecht Friedrich Rudolf Dominik of Austria, Duke of Teschen (1817 – 1895), the grandson of Emperor Leopold I and an Austrian Habsburg general.

7. Hildegarde - Princess Hildegard of Bavaria (1825 – 1864), a daughter of Ludwig I of Bavaria and Therese of Saxe-Hildburghausen, and a wife of Archduke Albrecht of Austria, Duke of Teschen.

8. Carl Ferdinand - Archduke Karl Ferdinand of Austria (1818 – 1874), from the House of Habsburg with a stellar military career. He later became a general and lieutenant field marshal.

9. Wilhelm - Archduke Wilhelm Franz Karl of Austria-Teschen (Erzherzog Wilhelm Franz Karl von Habsburg-Lothringen, 1827 – 1894), who was although young at the beginning of a stellar military career. Already in 1842 he was the Colonel of the Imperial and Royal Army and Commander of the 12th Infantry Regiment. In 1853, the year this lunch took place, he became a lieutenant field marshal and Chief of the Army High Command, de facto Minister of War of the Austrian Empire.

10. Johann - Archduke John of Austria (Erzherzog Johann Baptist Joseph Fabian Sebastian von Österreich, 1782 – 1859), a member of the House of Habsburg-Lorraine and an Austrian field marshal.

11. Ludwig Josef - Archduke Louis, Prince Royal of Hungary and Bohemia and Prince of Tuscany (Ludwig von Österreich; 1784 – 1864) and Austrian general and politician.

12. M. Dorothea - Duchess Maria Dorothea of Württemberg (Maria Dorothea Prinzessin von Württemberg, 1797 - 1855), widow of Archduke Joseph Anton of Austria and mother of Marie Henriette of Austria, Later Queen of the Belgians (see below).

13. Marie Henrica - Archduchess Marie Henriette of Austria (Marie Henriette Anne von Österreich, 1836 – 1902), later Queen of the Belgians as the wife of King Leopold II.

14. Elisabeth - Archduchess Elisabeth Franziska Maria of Austria (Elisabeth Franziska Maria von Österreich, 1831 –1903) sister of Archduchess Marie Henriette of Austria (see above)

The European royalties were represented by:

1. Frederick William IV, King of Prussia (1795-1861).

2. Prince Charles of Prussia (1801 –1883), a younger son of Frederick William III of Prussia Friedrich Carl of Prussia and brother of Frederick William IV, King of Prussia.

3. Prince Friedrich Karl Nikolaus of Prussia (1828 – 1885), son of Prince Charles of Prussia and a military commander.

4. Leopold I, King of the Belgians (1790 – 1865) .

5. Leopold, Duke of Brabant, later Leopold II, Kind of the Belgians (1835 – 1909).

6. Gustav, Prince of Vasa (1799 – 1877), born Crown Prince of Sweden and an Austrian Lieutenant field marshal.

7. Princess Amalia of Sweden (1805 – 1853) a Swedish princess, daughter of King Gustav IV Adolf of Sweden and Frederica of Baden, sister of Gustav, Prince of Vasa.

8. Prince August of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha (1818 –1881), a Vienna-born German prince and a General Major in the Royal Saxon Army. Accompanied with his wife **Princess Clémentine of Orléans (1817 –1907).**

9. Prinz of Württemberg – Prince August of Württemberg (Friedrich August Eberhard Prinz von Württemberg, 1813 - 1885) a royal Prussian Colonel General of the Cavalry with the rank of Generalfeldmarschall or his younger brother Prince Frederick of Württemberg (Friedrich Karl August Prinz von Württemberg, 1808 – 1870) was a German prince from House of Württemberg, and a general in the Army of Württemberg.

10. Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha (1824 – 1884) an Austrian major general. He was a brother of King Ferdinand II of Portugal and first cousin of both, Queen Victoria and her husband Prince Albert.

The diplomatic corps consisted of 35 diplomats, some accompanied by their spouses and children. The names included:

1. **Cardinal Michele Viale-Prelà (1798 – 1860),** Nuncio in Austria from 1845 until 1855, known for his diplomatic skills.

2. The Turkish ambassador with a translator.

3. Lieutenant General John Fane, 11th Earl of Westmorland (1784-1859) and his wife **Priscilla Anne Fane (1793 – 1879),** a British linguist and artist.

4. Their son **Colonel Francis William Henry Fane, 12th Earl of Westmorland, styled Lord Burghersh (1825 – 1891),** who later participated in the Crimean War.

5. Georg Graf und Herr von Werthern-Beichlingen (1816 - 1895), a Prussian diplomat and representative in Vienna.

6. Franz Xaver Reichsfreiherr von Andlaw-Birseck (1799 - 1876), diplomat from Baden Würtenberg in Vienna.

	Zuschauer.	Zuschauerinnen.	Tänzer.
Gf. v. gfin. Wenkheim-Zichy	2	.	.
Baron Werner	1	.	.
gfin. Wickenburg-Dolfs m. 7 (Kitzi)	1	1	.
Gf. v. gfin. Welsersheimb-Száháry	2	.	.
Gf. v. gfin. Zichy-De Ville m. 7	2	1	.
Gf. Edmund Zichy	1	.	.
" Alfred Zichy	.	.	1
	10		

Fremde.

	Zuschauer.	Zuschauerinnen.	Tänzer.
fürstl. fürstin. Bibesco	2	.	.
Fürst Milosch Obrénowitsch	1	.	.
fürstin Rasumofsky-Thurheim	1	.	.
Mistress Barry-Széchényi	1	.	.
Baron Busseck I.	1	.	.
Baron Busseck II.	1	.	.
Gf. v. gfin. Apraxine	1	1	.
" " " Stakelberg	2	.	.
" " " Lippe-Acton	2	.	.
Obrstl. v. Kowalewsky	1	.	.
gfin. Ryzzewska-Stadion	1	.	.
Gf. Arco-Valley	1	.	.
Obrstl. Vega	1	.	.
Fürst v. Ratibor	1	.	.
Obrstl. Karamsine	1	.	.
5 Fürstl. 8 gräfl.	399	67	72
	538		

Majestäten 4
Fürstlichkeiten 89
gräfl. Kinder 290

7. Austrian foreign minister Count Karl von Buol (1797-1865).

8. Count Henrik Bille-Brahe (1798 - 1875), a Danish aristocrat and diplomat and from 1852 until 1862 Danish ambassador in Vienna, Accompanied with his wife Gräfin Louise Friederike Gustave Hochschild Bille Brahe (1830-1910).

9. Count Alphonse O'Sullivan De Grass De Séovaud (1798 – 1866), a diplomat with strong connections with Istanbul.

10. Gaston, comte Errembault de Dudzeele (1819 – 1888) a Belgian nobleman and a diplomat, later a Belgian representative in the Ottoman Empire, as well as in Russia,

… and several other diplomats from central Europe.

The foreign guests included influential individuals from the Ottoman, Austrian, and Russian Empires as well as their borderlands. Among other the invitees were:

1. Barbu Dimitrie Știrbei (1799–1869), a member of the Bibescu boyar family, who served as Prince of Wallachia from 1848 to 1853. During the Russian occupation of Wallachia amid the Crimean War, he sought refuge in Vienna. Știrbei returned to Wallachia in 1854 and remained there until 1856.

2. Miloš Obrenović (1780 – 1860), the Prince of Serbia, from 1815 to 1839, and again after establishing good relations with Austria, from 1858 to 1860.

3. **Konstanze von Rasumofsky-Thürheim (1785–1867),** the widow of an influential Russian diplomat, Count (later Prince) Andrey Kirillovich Razumovsky (1752 –1836), who was based in Vienna.

4. Countess Julia (Julie) Parry, from a Hungarian noble family Széchenyi (1809-1885), widow of Joseph Martin Parry Esq of Waltham Hull (1800-1846) and a lady-in-waiting.

5. Victor I, Duke of Ratibor, Prince of Corvey, Prince of Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst (1818 –1893).

6. Count and Countess Apraksin, from a prominent Russian family.

And, possibly engaging in final negotiations:

7. Yegor Petrovich Kovalevsky (1809 or 1811 – 1868), a Russian diplomat and traveler.

8. Colonel Andrey Karamzin (1814-1854), the son of the famous Russian historian Nikolay Karamzin (1766-1826).

Both would, in the following months, become actively involved in the Crimean War on the side of Russia. Karamzin died during the battle in 1854.

Listed are also hundreds of Austrian, Hungarian, and other statesmen and noblemen, in many cases accompanied by their families.

Description of the Event by Leopold von Gerlach

We could not locate any official written documents or records regarding the meeting; however, it is reasonable to infer that the majority of negotiations took place verbally among the assembled military officers and diplomats.

Contemporary newspapers have reported on the visits from Belgian and Prussian royalty, highlighting France's offense at not being invited.

The sole surviving account of the meeting, that we could find, are the diary notes of Leopold von Gerlach (1790–1861), a Prussian army general who served as adjutant to King Frederick William IV of Prussia and was known as a Protestant conservative associate of Otto von Bismarck.

Von Gerlach recorded that he arrived in Vienna by train on May 19th with limited enthusiasm due to his age. Caring very little about the *"Spring Festival"* and dancing, he mentioned that he only had limited chances to conduct diplomatic discussions, primarily with the Austrian Foreign Minister, Karl Ferdinand von Buol (1797–1865) and Heinrich Hermann von Heß (also: von Hess; 1788–1870), an Austrian field marshal who, the subsequent year, would be appointed head of the Austrian army during the Crimean War. Their talks and negotiations took place at the dinner table and the following day on a bench outside the Orangerie at the described musical luncheon.

When Leopold von Gerlach departed Vienna on May 27, 1853, he recorded the event in his diary:

What significance does such a gathering have? It has significance, but not a decisive one, since everything essentially remains as it was.

Welch eine Bedeutung hat nun eine solche Zusammenkunft? Sie hat eine Bedeutung, aber doch keine entscheidende, indem Alles der Hauptsache nach bleibt wie es gewesen.

(Leopold von Gerlach, *Denkwürdigkeiten aus dem Leben Leopold von Gerlachs, Generals der Infanterie und General-Adjutanten König Friedrich Wilhelms IV*, Vol. 2, 1892, p. 41.)

Von Gerlach discusses Emperor Franz Joseph, who at 23 years old was relatively inexperienced but concerned about the welfare of his nation. He notes the presence of various national and religious interests within Austria, which created a complex political environment that later contributed to tensions in Europe leading up to World War I. The meeting did not result in any definitive decisions, including from von Gerlach, whose attention was directed toward the local interests of Ulm and Rastatt fortifications.

In the following years of the Crimean War, several conferences took place in Vienna, during which Austria maintained a noncommittal position and and did not achieve notable outcomes.

Aftermath

During this meeting of diplomats and royalty in Vienna on May 21, 1853, a day before the present musical luncheon, Russia ended diplomatic relations with the Ottoman Empire in Istanbul. Due to the lack of telegraph connections between Istanbul and Vienna, there was a delay in the transmission of this information.

The Crimean War officially commenced on October 16, 1853, and concluded on March 30, 1856. In late 1853, a formal conference was convened in Vienna, during which the four powers negotiated peace terms. These terms were subsequently presented to the Russian government by the Austrian Foreign Minister, Count Karl von Buol, on December 5, 1853.

The described late May 1853 event, featuring dancing and socializing, also helped forge stronger ties among central European families. Among others, the 16 year old archduchess Marie Henriette of Austria was told, that she is going to marry Prince Leopold, Duke of Brabant, the future king of Belgium, who according to our program sat at the same table as the archduchess. The marriage was arranged some time ago by their fathers, at the time late Archduke Joseph of Austria (Erzherzog Joseph Anton Johann Baptist von Österreich, 1776–1847) and King Leopold I (1790–1865). The young couple met for the first time at this gathering and reportedly expressed little enthusiasm for the union, which was solemnized two months later. Historical accounts indicate that the marriage was not harmonious.

This gathering of European, Ottoman, and Russian nobility, officers, and diplomats in Vienna has not been extensively documented. Further research may clarify its significance, especially regarding the role of telegraph communication in the swift transmission of information.

20.

Vincenzo POIRET (1813-1867).
Esposizione della salma dell'augusto signore Don Carlo Maria Isidoro di Borbone, conte di Molina, in una sala del suo palazzo in Trieste ridotta a cappella ardente dal 12 al 16 marzo 1855
[Display of the remains of the venerable lord Don Carlos María Isidro de Borbón, Conde de Molina,, in a room of his palace in Trieste, which was converted into a chapel of rest from 12 to 16 March 1855]
Trieste: Bartolomeo Rodolfo Linassi [1855].

Lithography with title printed in gold, 47 x 63 cm (18.5 x 25 inches).

[and:]
Vincenzo POIRET (1813-1867).
Deposizione della salma dell'augusto signore Don Carlo Maria Isidoro di Borbone, conte di Molina, che ebbe luogo nella cappella di S. Carlo della chiesa cattedrale di S. Giusto in Trieste, il dì 31 marzo 1855
[The burial of the venerable lord Don Carlos María Isidro de Borbón, Conde de Molina, which took place in the chapel of St. Charles of the cathedral church of St. Giusto in Trieste, on 31 March 1855]
Trieste: Bartolomeo Rodolfo Linassi [1855].

Lithography with title printed in gold, 47 x 58 cm (18.5 x 22.8 inches).

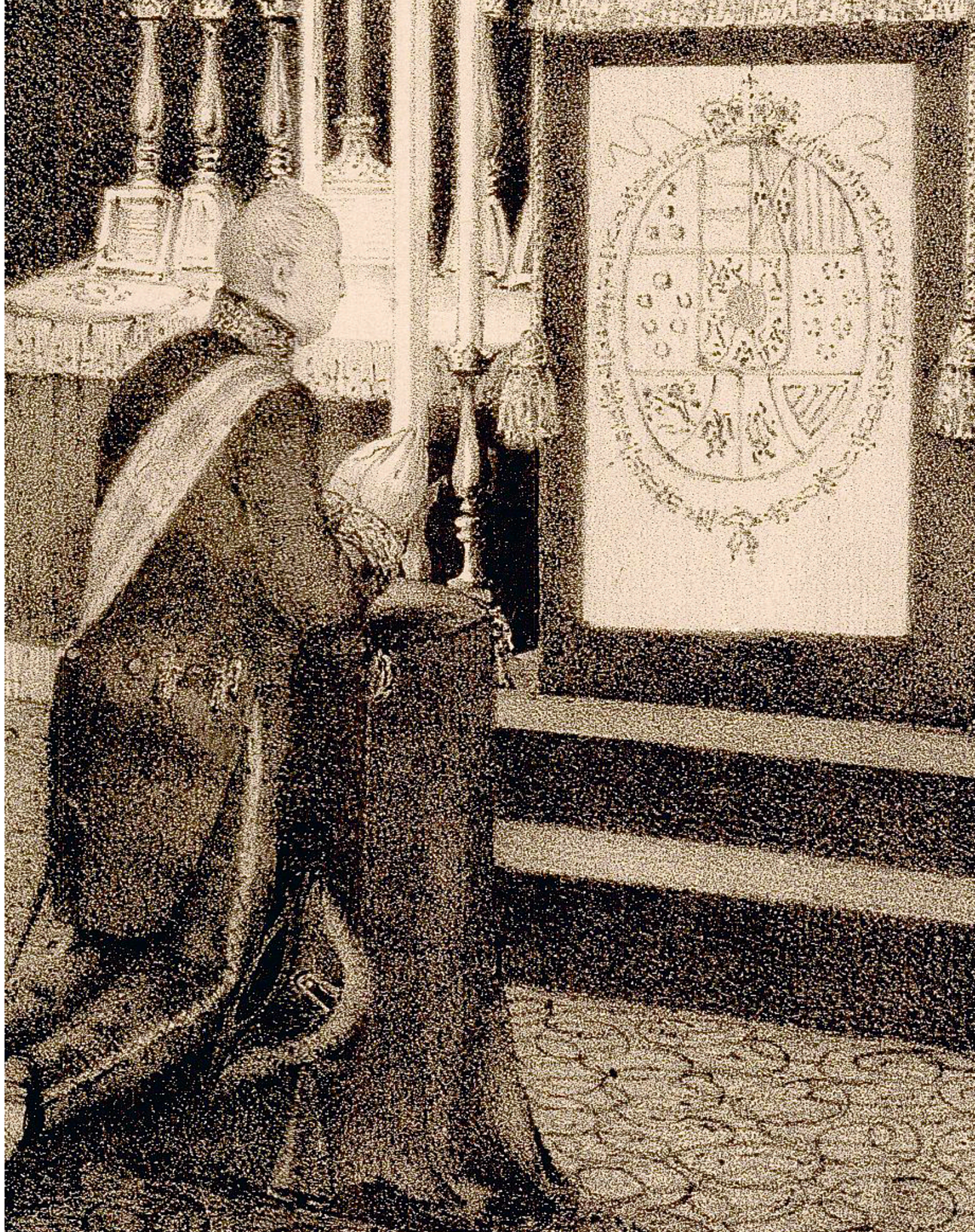
Two rare lithographs depicting the funeral ceremony of Don Carlos María Isidro Benito de Borbón y Borbón-Parma, pretender to the Spanish throne, who passed away in exile in Trieste.

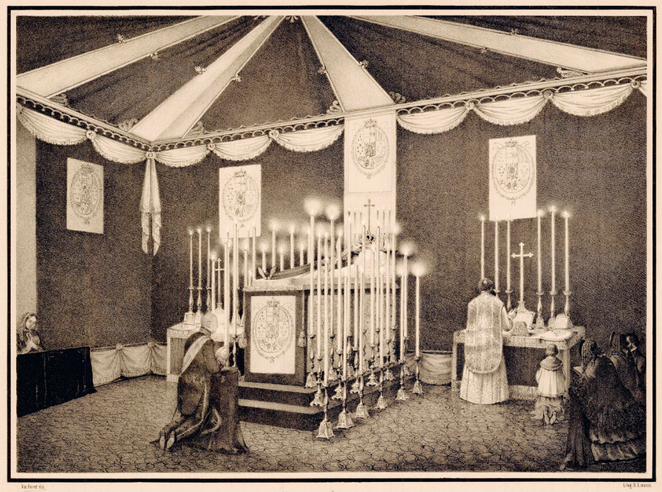
2.200 EUR

Don Carlos María Isidro Benito de Borbón y Borbón-Parma (1788–1855) was the second surviving son of King Charles IV of Spain and his wife, Maria Luisa of Parma, as well as a Carlist claimant to the throne of Spain. He died in 1855 while in exile in Trieste. His funeral ceremony took place from March 12 to 31, 1855, and was attended by the public.

The first image presents the deceased's body surrounded by candles and mourners at Palazzo Gossleth-Borbone, his final residence.

The second lithograph depicts Carlos's funeral held in the chapel of Saint Charles Borromeo within the Trieste Cathedral, dedicated to Saint Justus.





ESPOSIZIONE DELLA SALMA
DELL'AUGUSTO SIGNORE DON CARLO MARIA ISIDORO DI BORBONE, CONTE DI MOLINA
in una Sala del suo Palazzo in Trieste *subitanea Cappella ardente dal 12 al 31 Marzo 1855*



DEPOSIZIONE DELLA SALMA
DELL'AUGUSTO SIGNORE DON CARLO MARIA ISIDORO DI BORBONE, CONTE DI MOLINA
che ebbe luogo nella Cappella di S. Carlo *della Chiesa cattedrale di S. Giusto in Trieste*
al dì 31 Marzo 1855.

The author Vincenzo Poiret (1813-1867) was of French origins, born in Trieste. He is today mostly known for his work in Zadar and illustrations of Croatian towns and costumes.

The lithographs were sold separately (Contemporary list of published prints in Austria, *Österreichische Blätter für Literatur und Kunst*, 1855, p. 302, only mentions the first one) and are very rare. We could trace two institutional examples of each print, housed by the National Library of Spain (OCLC 1224984593, 1202780332, 1202777084) and University Library in Trieste.

References: Alessandro Dudan, Trois artistes français en Dalmatie. Actes du Congrès d'histoire de l'art organisé par la Société de l'Histoire de l'art français: Paris, 26 septembre-5 octobre 1921. 2, Communications présentées à la 2e section du congrès (1ère partie), 1924, p. 418 ; Itinerario la Spagna a Trieste Le tracce storiche del carlismo in città. Italiano Cattedrale di San Giusto. Cimitero di Sant'Anna. Palazzo Gossleth-Borbone (on-line source FOLLETO_TRIESTE_ITALIANO_SF_1.pdf).



DECREE ON REUSABLE COFFINS

21.

[Joseph II (1741 - 1790)].

Circulare : Seine Majestät haben durch Hofdekret de dato 20ten und praes. 23ten Jäner 1785, herabgelangen lassen, Allerhöchst Dieselbe…

[Vienna]: January 27, 1785.

Broadside, 31 x 20.5 cm (8 x 12.2 inches), [4 pp.], text only on first two pages, last two pages blank, minor holes from binding around the spine, small wormholes in lower white margin, old annotations in black ink in the upper right margin.

A rare broadside announcing the repeal of Austria's mandatory reusable coffin policy, introduced six months earlier by the Holy Roman Emperor Joseph II.

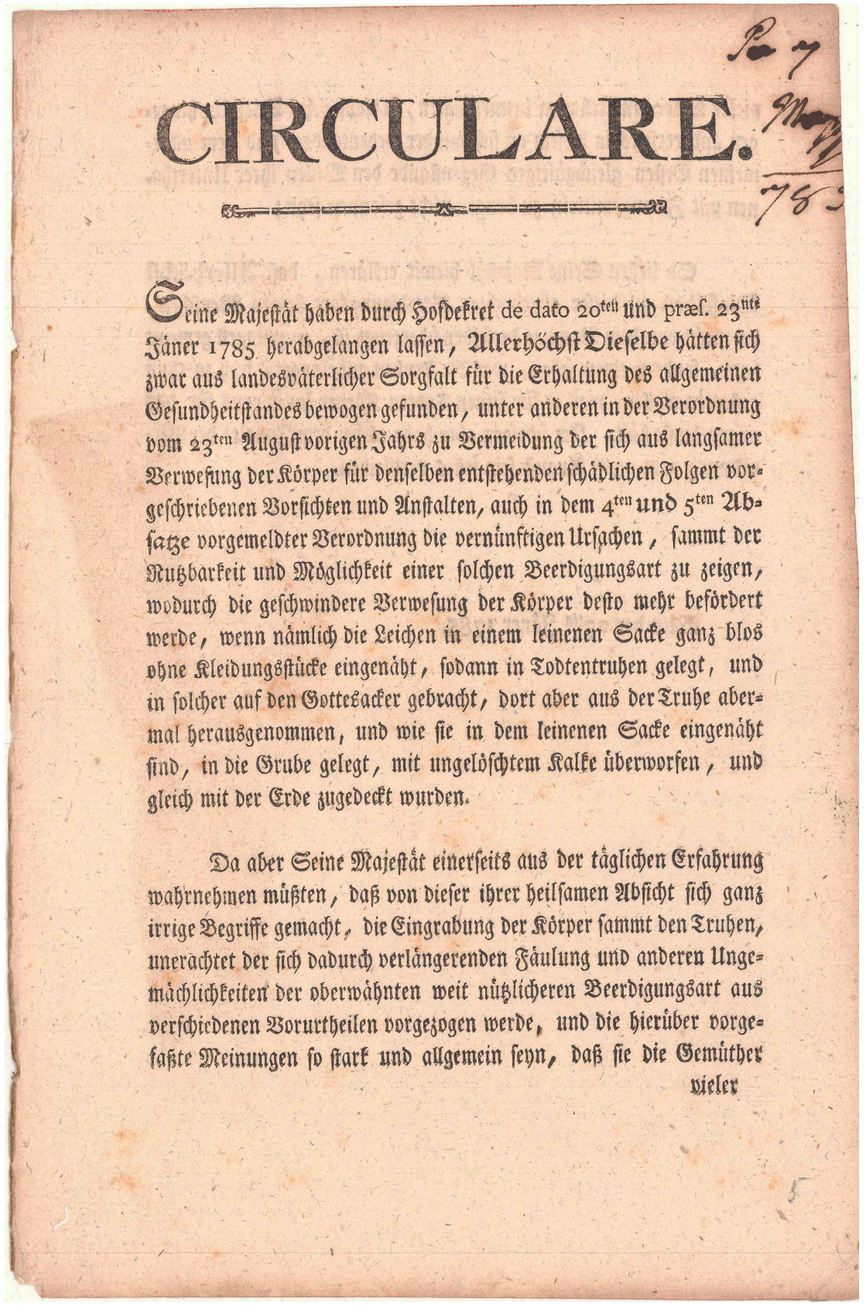
650 EUR

Among his numerous reforms—collectively known as the Josephine reforms—the Holy Roman Emperor Joseph II (1741–1790) implemented significant changes to funeral practices, which had become particularly elaborate during the Baroque era. The majority of his measures in this area focused on improving public hygiene and reducing material consumption. Notably, in 1782 he prohibited burials within Viennese churches, mandating that interments occur outside the city boundaries. This regulation was subsequently extended to all of Austria in 1783 and to the remaining Habsburg territories in 1784. Additionally, visits to cemeteries were strongly discouraged.

In August 1784, the Emperor implemented new regulations regarding funerals. To conserve resources such as wood and clothing, Joseph II introduced a mandatory reusable coffin policy. Under this policy, the deceased were to be placed in a linen bag without their clothing and then put into a coffin with folding doors at the base. At the burial site, the body would be released through the doors and covered with lime. This approach allowed coffins to be reused multiple times, and the clothing was redistributed for use by others.

The decree faced opposition from the citizens, and the Emperor rescinded it six months later with this broadside.

The broadside is extremely rare and we could only find a single example, located at the Yale University Library (OCLC 54282998). The Austrian National Library does not appear to hold a copy. The text was also published in the German newspaper *Mainzer Monatschrift von geistlichen Sachen* in the same year.



CIRCULARE.

Seine Majestät haben durch Hofdekret de dato 20ten und præs. 23ten Jäner 1785 herabgelangen lassen, Allerhöchst Dieselbe hätten sich zwar aus landesväterlicher Sorgfalt für die Erhaltung des allgemeinen Gesundheitstandes bewogen gefunden, unter anderen in der Verordnung vom 23ten August vorigen Jahrs zu Vermeidung der sich aus langsamer Verwesung der Körper für denselben entstehenden schädlichen Folgen vorgeschriebenen Vorsichten und Anstalten, auch in dem 4ten und 5ten Absatze vorgemeldter Verordnung die vernünftigen Ursachen, sammt der Nutzbarkeit und Möglichkeit einer solchen Beerdigungsart zu zeigen, wodurch die geschwindere Verwesung der Körper desto mehr befördert werde, wenn nämlich die Leichen in einem leinenen Sacke ganz blos ohne Kleidungsstücke eingenäht, sodann in Todtentruhen gelegt, und in solcher auf den Gottesacker gebracht, dort aber aus der Truhe abermal herausgenommen, und wie sie in dem leinenen Sacke eingenäht sind, in die Grube gelegt, mit ungelöschtem Kalke überworfen, und gleich mit der Erde zugedeckt wurden.

Da aber Seine Majestät einerseits aus der täglichen Erfahrung wahrnehmen müßten, daß von dieser ihrer heilsamen Absicht sich ganz irrige Begriffe gemacht, die Eingrabung der Körper sammt den Truhen, unerachtet der sich dadurch verlängerenden Fäulung und anderen Ungemächlichkeiten der oberwähnten weit nützlicheren Beerdigungsart aus verschiedenen Vorurtheilen vorgezogen werde, und die hierüber vorgefaßte Meinungen so stark und allgemein seyn, daß sie die Gemüther

vieler

22.

Ludwig MITTLER.
Taschenbuch für Cactusliebhaber : auf neue Erfahrungen gestützte Kultur und Übersicht der im teutschen Handel vorkommenden Cactuspflanzen
[Pocket Book for Cactus Lovers, Based on New Experiences, Cultivation and Overview of the Cactus Plants Found in German Trade]
Leipzig: Ludwig Schreck – Publisher; Friedrich Andrä – Printer, 1841.

Small 8º, copper printed frontispiece with hand colour, X, 98 pp., contemporary simple tan paper binding, bound with contemporary string (little age-toned and stained, tiny chips and holes in white margins, binding with light staining and with abrasions on corners).

An early and rare German publication on cacti, featuring a handsome hand-coloured frontispiece.

1.200 EUR

This pioneering study on cacti was the third German-language book on the topic, following Friedrich Ludwig Finckh's *"Die Cactus, ihre Beschreibung, Cultur und Vermehrung"* (1832) and Jakob Ernst von Reider's *"Beschreibung und Kultur der Azaleen, Cactus, Camellien u. Calla aethiopica"* (1834).

Author Ludwig Mittler focuses on species that were present in Germany at the time, providing information about various sellers on page 20. The book contains a single illustration—a hand-painted copper engraving on the frontispiece—featuring the old man cactus (Cephalocereus senilis), a species of cactus native to Hidalgo and Veracruz in central Mexico.

In 1844, the second part of the work was published, which included Mittler's new discoveries; this continuation was not planned in 1841.

The Note on Rarity

This book is extremely rare, likely produced in a limited edition commissioned by the author, each copy featuring a hand-coloured frontispiece. It was already noted as a "rarity" in 1892 (Monatsschrift für Kakteenkunde, 1892, p. 47).

Approximately six examples have been identified in German libraries, although it is unclear whether all contain the illustration. Additional copies are held at Stockholm University, Biblioteca Civica Bertoliana Palazzo San Giacomo - Vicenza (which references an illustration), and TU Zentralbibliothek Zürich. The Israel National Library lists both volumes but provides a collation only for the second volume.

References: OCLC 15539677; Cf.: Urs Eggli, Suk-



Taschenbuch

für

Cactusliebhaber.

Auf neue Erfahrungen gestützte Kultur

und

Uebersicht

der im teutschen Handel vorkommenden

Cactuspflanzen.

Von

Ludwig Mittler.

Mit einer Abbildung.

Leipzig,

in Commission bei Ludwig Schreck.

1841.

chaetus
pec. I. II. III.

II. Polylophi

ascens DC. (C. Deppei)
nbergii Pf.
canthus DC.
alophus DC.
rosus Pf.

III. Opuntiacei

iculatus Pf. (Op. articulata)
atus Pf. (Op. ovata)
ringacanthus Pf. (Op. platyacantha)

IV. Protracti

cutangulus Otto
axaniensis Karw.
Bomplandii Parm.
colubrinus Otto
laetus Salm.
obtusus Haw.
pellucidus Otto
pentagonus Haw.
princeps H. Würzburg.
ramosus Karw.
serpentinus Lag.
tenellus Salm.
tortuosus Forb.
variabilis Pf. (C. Pitajaya. C. affinis).

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23.

Ismail Fazıl Pasha (İsmail Fazıl Paşa; 1856 – 1921)
١٢٩٣ - ١٢٩٢
عثمانلی قره طاغ سفری
[Travel to Montenegro by an Ottoman. From 1876 to 1878)
Istanbul: 1329 [1914]

Small 8°,57 pp., [5 pp.], original tan wrappers with lettering (wrappers little scuffed, stained and with tiny pieces of corners missing, but overall good)

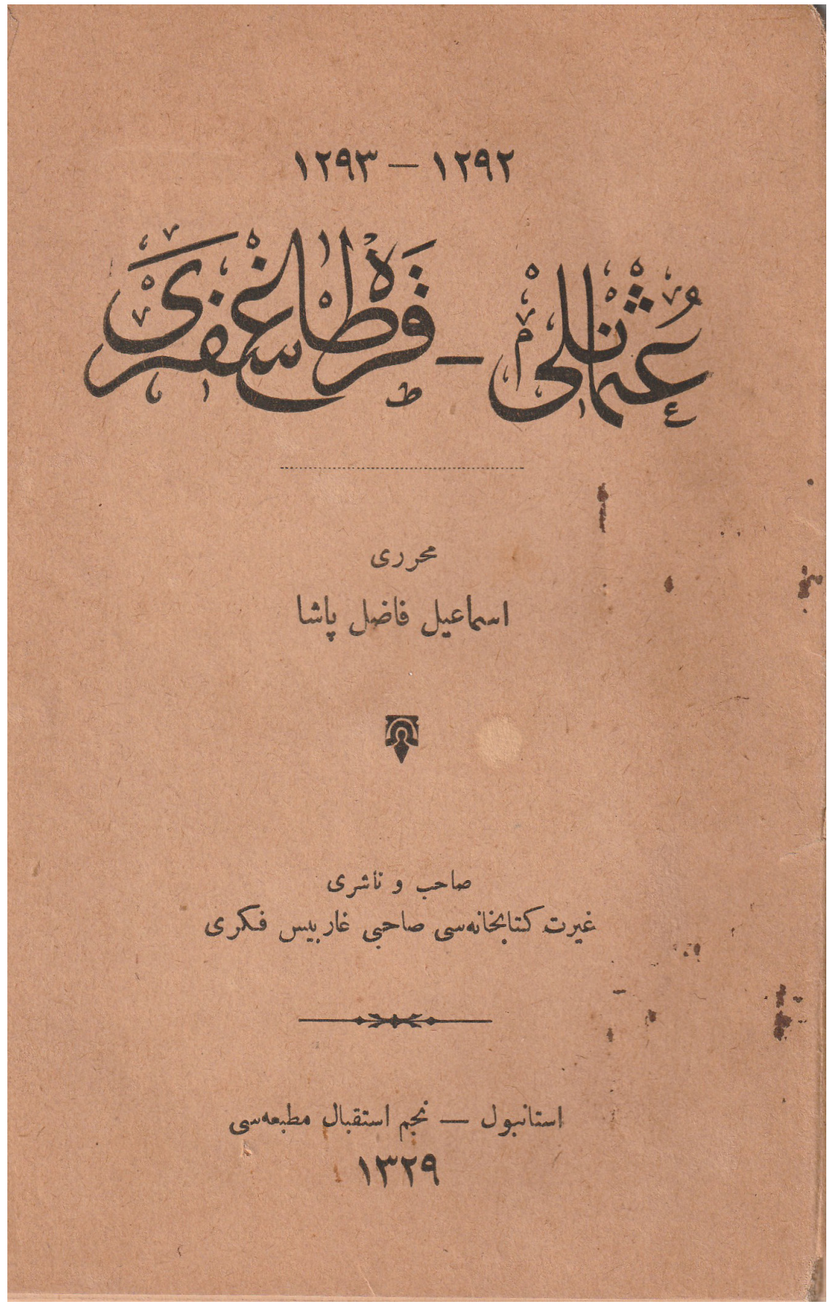
A travel account of Montenegro by Kreta-born Ottoman military officer and statesman Ismail Fazıl Pasha (1856 – 1921), published at the onset of World War I.

420 EUR

The pamphlet, authored by Ottoman military officer and statesman Ismail Fazıl Pasha (1856–1921), was published in the Ottoman language in Istanbul in 1914 at the outset of World War I. Krete-born Ismail Fazıl Pasha participated in the Montenegrin–Ottoman War (1876–1878), which extended into neighbouring regions.

This text, published at the start of World War I during the final phase of the Ottoman Empire's decline, presents the author's observations as an Ottoman Turk regarding the regions and interrelations among people in the southeastern Balkans, including Kosovo, which was recently part of the Empire.

We could trace one institutional example on Worldcat, housed in the University of Haifa (OCLC 745224072).



24.

Various Authors. Dr. Mirko ČERNIČ (1884-1956), Editor of the first Edition, Bogomir MAGAJNA (1904 - 1963). Editor of the Following Edition.
Partizanski zdravstveni vestnik. Glasilo sanitetnega oddelka Glavnega štaba Slovenije
[Partizan Medical News. The Newspaper of the Medical Division of the Headquarters of Slovenia]
[Bela Krajina, Slovenia:] Sanitetni odsek Glavnega štaba NOV in POS [Medical Division of the Partisan Headquarters of Slovenia] January 1944 - April 1945.

10 issues published in 9 volumes, in various sizes of small 8°, each volume bound in later (1960s-1980s?) red linen with gold lettering on the cover. All issues bound together with original covers.

No. 1: January 1944. Original blue wrappers with illustrated title printed in red and blue, printed title, 37 pp. mimeographed text, 2 folding mimeographed plates.

No. 2: February 1944. Original blue wrappers with illustrated title printed in red and blue, printed title, 36 pp. mimeographed text.

No. 3: March 1944. Original blue wrappers with mimeographed illustrated title, mimeographed title page, 34 pp. mimeographed text (label on the inner side of rear wrapper – reused paper from a notebook for the wrappers).

No. 4: April 1944. Original paper wrappers with mimeographed illustrated title, mimeographed title page, 48 pp. mimeographed text.

No. 5: May 1944. Original paper wrappers with mimeographed illustrated title, mimeographed title page, 38 pp. mimeographed text with two pages of illustrations.

No. 6: June 1944. Original paper wrappers with mimeographed illustrated title, mimeographed title page, 39 pp. mimeographed text with illustrations.

No. 7: August 1944. Original paper wrappers with mimeographed illustrated title, mimeographed title page, 37 pp. mimeographed text with illustrations (front cover with a light water stain in the upper part and annotations in the upper right corner).

No. 8: September 1944. Original paper wrappers with mimeographed illustrated title, mimeographed title page, 43 pp. mimeographed text with illustrations (a stamp of the Partisan headquarters and a number in the upper part of the front wrappers).

Nos. 9-10: April 1945. Original tan wrappers with mimeographed illustrated title, mimeographed title page, 58 pp.



SLIKA ŠT.1.

SLIKA ŠT.2.

SLIKA ŠT.3

SLIKA ŠT.4.

mimeographed text with illustrations (owner's signature on the title page).

Magazines in clean and crisp condition with only sporadic light staining and traces of staples in inner margins (please also see descriptions of separate volumes), box little pale and scuffed on corners and with a crack in one short side of the cover.

A complete and well-preserved set of a Yugoslav Partisan clandestine medical magazine from World War II, originating from the library of prominent Slovenian/Yugoslav medical doctor, academic, and intellectual Janez Milčinski. He worked in a secret hospital during the war and authored several articles for these publications.

2.400 EUR

The magazines, which are accompanied by illustrations, feature articles on field medicine, improvised surgical techniques, healing methods, and disinfection practices. They were printed by an underground press hidden deep in the woods of Slovenia during World War II. These publications were intended for medical doctors caring for Partisan patients in secret hospitals situated in similar remote areas.

During the guerrilla war, many partisans, including medical doctors and nurses—some of whom had only received training through short clandestine courses—worked on the front lines with improvised equipment. Others operated under harsh conditions in hospitals hidden in the woods and secret partisan bases. During World War II, there were approximately 120 improvised underground partisan hospitals in Slovenia, the most famous of which was Franja, named after Dr. Franja Bojc, a female medical doctor.

The editor of the first issue was Dr. Mirko Černič (1884-1956), who studied in Vienna and served as a medical doctor on the Italian and Russian fronts during World War I. He authored several medical articles both before and after the war. The subsequent editions were edited by Bogomir Magajna (1904-1963), a medical doctor and writer. The authors of the articles were often identified by their first names or noms de guerre.

In 1944 and early 1945, a total of 10 issues of this magazine were published across 9 volumes. All of them are rare. A magazine with the same title, which featured transcriptions of articles from the original, was published by the Partisans from the coastal region, but with a one-month delay. WorldCat lists various numbers of issues held in Slovenian institutions and at the Bavarian State Library.

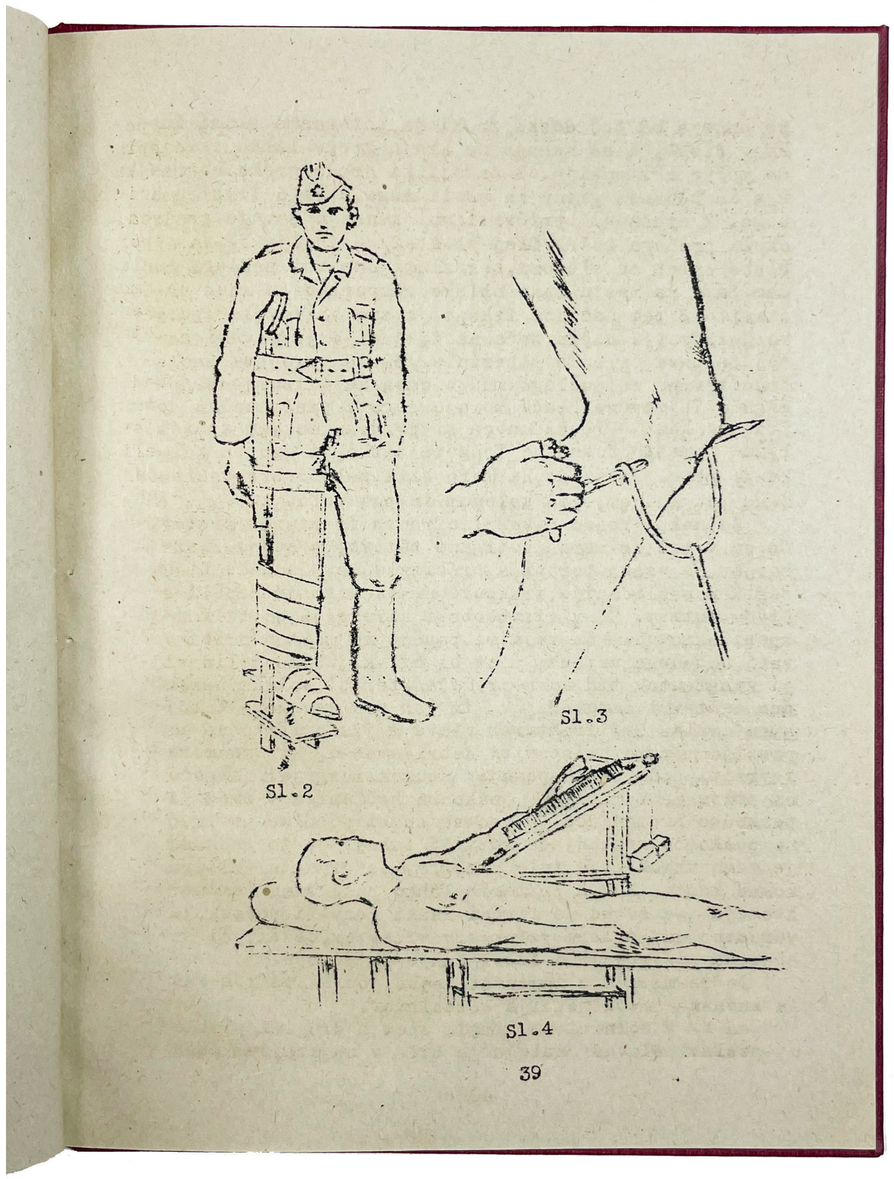
Provenance

Each issue of the magazine is preserved in pristine, wide-margined condition and is lovingly bound separately in red linen with gold lettering on the cover. The entire set is stored in a protective box.

Every binding features a stamp bearing the name of Prof. Dr. Janez Milčinski on the upper part of the inner side of the rear cover. Milčinski was a distinguished Slovenian/Yugoslav medical doctor who also completed studies in law. He held several notable positions, including serving as the dean of the University of Ljubljana from 1973 to 1976 and as the president of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences from 1976 to 1992.

Importantly, Dr. Janez Milčinski worked in underground Partisan hospitals during World War II, notably in secret locations such as Kočevski Rog. He authored several articles for various publications and is recognized as a prominent field photographer during the war.

References: OCLC 442904595, 1220905559; Bibliografija 3513.



SLOVENIAN PRINTING IN ARGENTINA

Since the late 19th century, South America, particularly Argentina, has become a popular destination for immigrants from Austro-Hungary seeking land ownership and farming opportunities in climates similar to their homeland.

A significant wave of immigrants from Slovenia, which was then part of Yugoslavia, arrived after World War II. These immigrants included men, women, and entire families who opposed the new political regime and the new "political enemies." Most of them came through displaced persons (DP) camps in Austria and Italy.

The authors were frequently prolific and well-educated individuals whose identities were often concealed in post-war Yugoslavia. The themes of these works typically blend elements of traditional rural novels with the psychological impact of post-war trauma, depicting characters displaced from familiar environments and grappling with haunting experiences.

It is also noteworthy that the book designs, created by distinguished émigré artists, reflect influences from Slovenian and Yugoslav traditions, which evolved uniquely under the Slovenian Association of Buenos Aires.

The following small collection of books is part of the prolific Slovenian post-WWII émigré literary production in Argentina.

ITEMS: 25-27
Franc SODJA (1914-2007).

France Sodja (1914-2007) was a Slovenian theologian and priest. After World War II, he spent five years in a Yugoslav prison before immigrating to Toronto. From 1966 to 1982, he lived in Buenos Aires, where he served as the head of the Frederic Baraga Mission.

In the following three works that have since become classics of Slovenian immigrant literature, Sodja autobiographically recounts the post-war events under Communist Yugoslavia, including his experiences of imprisonment and immigration. Through his narrative, he connects with other Slovenians who sought refuge in different countries after the war.

25.

Franc SODJA (1914-2007).
Trenutki molka
[Moments of Silence]
Buenos Aires: Baragovo misijonišče [Frederic Baraga Mission] 1978.

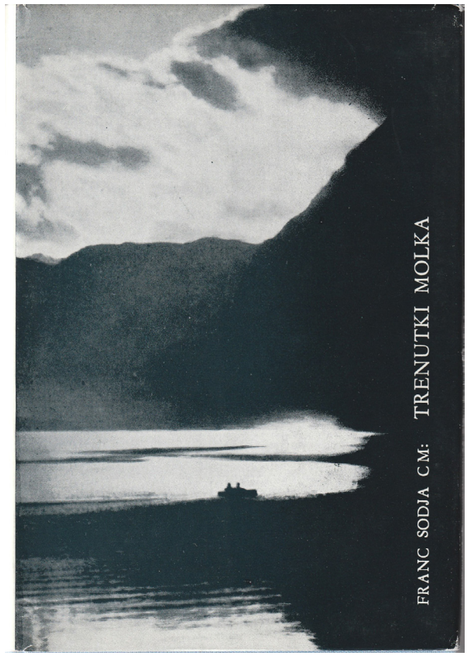
8º, 213 pp., blue linen binding with dark blue lettering, original illustrated dustjacket (inscription in blue pen on the title page, otherwise a good, clean and seemingly unread example).

320 EUR

The book is structured as a meditative diary containing short reflections for each day of the year. It is designed for immigrants who were forced to leave their homes due to war. The author, France Sodja, a Catholic priest, encourages readers who are traumatized by their experiences and are navigating new countries, often in search of professional help. He emphasizes the importance of treating each day as a step toward inner peace and finding support in the fundamentals of the Christian faith.

We could trace examples in Slovenian institutions and are aware of an example in the Berlin State Library.

References: OCLC 438975957. Rozina Švent, Publicistična dejavnost slovenske emigracije po drugi svetovni vojni, 1992, p. 80.



26.

Franc SODJA (1914-2007), Author; France GORŠE (1897-1986), Illustrator.
Pred vrati pekla
[In Front of the Doors of Hell]
[Buenos Aires]: Baragovo Misijonišče [Frederic Baraga Mission] 1986.

8º, 145 pp. with two full-page black and white portraits, [2 pp.] index, original illustrated wrappers (two library stamps, one on the back of the title page and the second in the blank space of the last text page, first stamp crossed with a deaccessioned rubber stamp, paper label with numbers on the back of the rear wrapper, otherwise in good, seemingly unread condition).

320 EUR



This is the second edition of the book, featuring additional illustrations, an introduction, and an epilogue. In this version, the author has omitted all the poems he wrote while in prison, which were included in the first printing of the book in 1961.

The book cover and the sculpture of the author featured in a photograph within the text were created by the prolific Slovenian sculptor France Gorše (1897-1986) shortly before his death. Gorše spent nearly two decades in exile in the United States due to his opposition to the post-war Yugoslav regime.

We could trace examples in the Slovenian institutions, as well as in Bavarian and Berlin State Libraries.

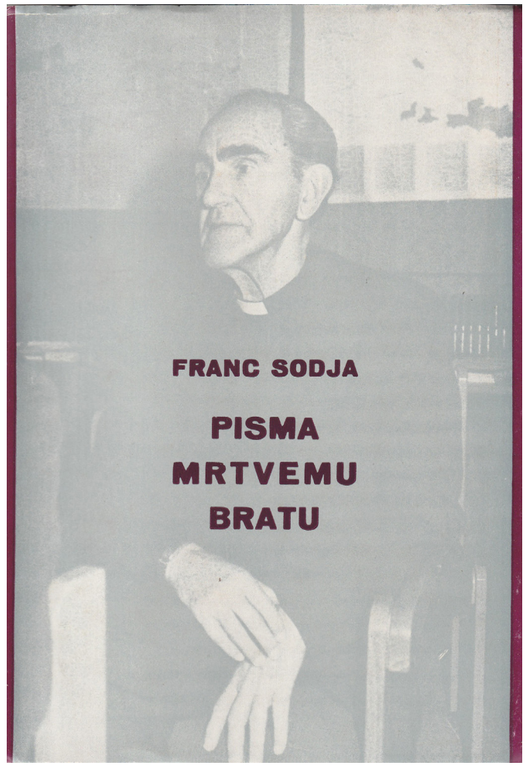
References: OCLC 159824440. Rozina Švent, Publicistična dejavnost slovenske emigracije po drugi svetovni vojni, 1992, p. 80.

27.

Franc SODJA (1914-2007).
Pisma mrtvemu bratu
[Letters to the Deceased Brother]
Buenos Aires: Slovenska kulturna akcija [Slovenian Cultural Association] 1987.

8º, 208 pp. with black and white illustrations, [2 pp.], original illustrated wrappers (minor folds to the edges of wrappers, otherwise in good, seemingly unread condition).

320 EUR



This deeply emotional and personal book is written as a letter to the author's recently deceased brother, who, like Franc Sodja, was a Catholic priest. The brothers last saw each other in Toronto in 1966, over two decades ago. After that meeting, the author moved to Buenos Aires while his brother relocated to Munich. The text reflects their parallel journeys through difficult political times, as well as their spiritual growth through religion and meditation.

The book became very popular in the late 20th century and was reprinted in Slovenia in 2012.
We could only trace examples in Slovenian institutions.

References: OCLC 20508245; Rozina Švent, Publicistična dejavnost slovenske emigracije po drugi svetovni vojni, 1992, p. 80.

28.

Jože KRIVEC (1916 - 1991), Author; Ivan BUKOVEC (1932–2021), Illustrator
Pij, fant, grenko pijaco!
[Drink, Boy, this Bitter Drink!]
Buenos Aires: Slovenska kulturna akcija [Slovenian Cultural Action] 1978.

8º, 284 pp. with 4 interleaved full-page illustrations, [4 pp.], original blue linen binding with dark blue embossed lettering on the cover and spine, original wrappers (pale stamp of a private library on the back of the title page, minor damage to the wrappers, but overall good and clean).

340 EUR

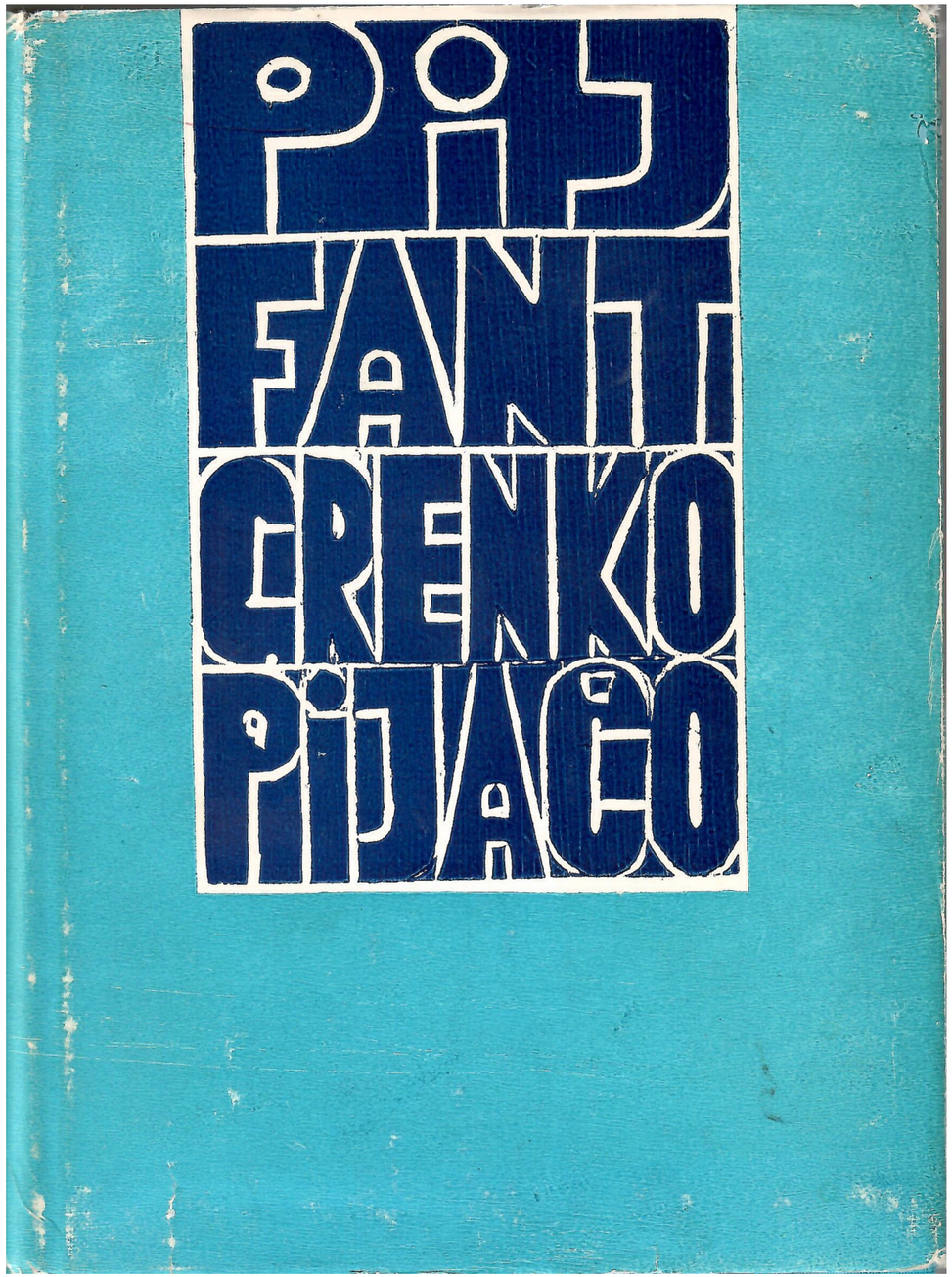
The book is a partly autobiographical work by Joze Krivec, who held a PhD in law and was a prolific young writer and editor before and during the war. As someone who faced prosecution from the new Yugoslav regime, he was forced to leave his home and pass through displaced persons (DP) camps in Italy. Fearing he might never see his homeland again, his feelings toward the landscape of his family's home deepened, and these emotions are expressed later in his work.

The book is a collection of four stories that explore the personal lives of ordinary people facing intense conflicts in the aftermath of World War II. These tensions have divided families and neighbors along political lines, rooted in grudges from the war. As the situation worsened, people began to turn against one another, leading to communist purges and the execution of those labeled as traitors. Many others were persecuted, punished, or forced to abandon their homes, resulting in their immigration to North and South America through various displaced persons camps located in Austrian Carinthia and Italy.

The book's design and illustrations were created by Ivan Bukovec (1932–2021), who emigrated from his home country of Slovenia to Buenos Aires at the age of 13 after the war. In his new hometown, he was educated by the Slovenian Cultural Action (Association), guided by academic artists who had also left Slovenia. Bukovec specialized in drawings and woodcut, which is reflected in the design on the cover of the book.

We could trace examples in Slovenian institutions, Bavarian State Library, Berlin State Library, the British Library, Bern University Library and University College London.

References: OCLC 5617989, 255924671.



29.

France KUNSTELJ (1914-1945), Author; Ivan BUKOVEC (1932–2021), Illustrator of the Front Image.
Butara
Buenos Aires: Slovenska kulturna akcija [Slovenian Cultural Action] 1975.

8º, 262 pp. with a portrait, [2 pp.], original green wrappers with flaps and illustration on the cover (in near-mint condition, seemingly unread, with minor shelf wear and tiny dents along the margins of the wrappers).

The first edition of short stories by a Slovenian priest, killed in the communist purges after the war.

420 EUR

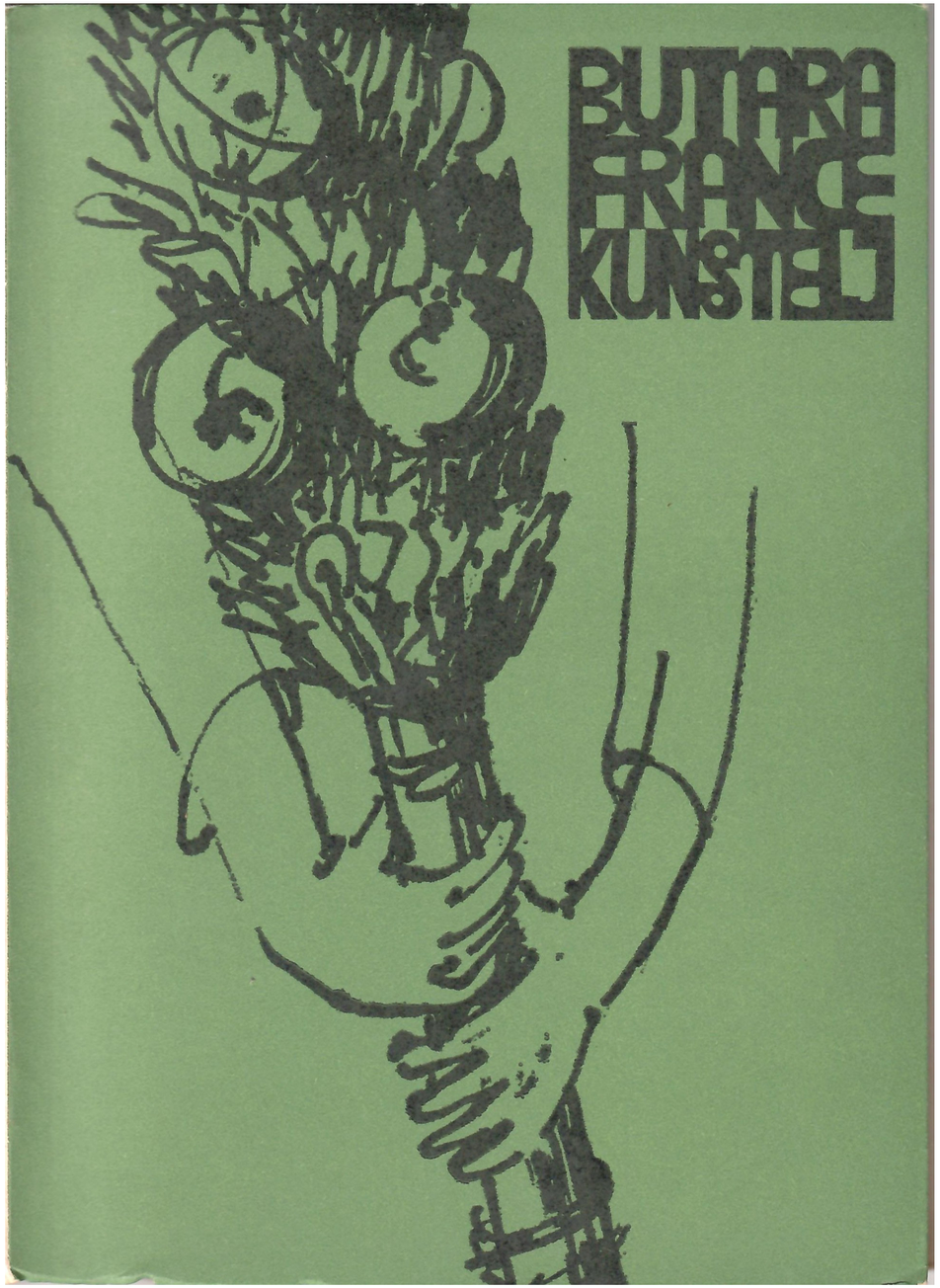
The book consists of a collection of short stories that explore motifs of youth in the countryside, deeply intertwined with Catholic traditions during various holidays and seasons.

France Kunstelj (1914-1945) was a Catholic priest and the author of several short stories written before the end of World War II. He opposed the Partisan movement during the war and the Tito regime that followed the liberation in Yugoslavia. As a result, he fled to a refugee camp in Viktring, south of Klagenfurt, Austria. However, the Allies returned him to his home country, where he was imprisoned and ultimately executed, along with countless others. According to the introduction in the book, France Kunstelj secretly performed marriage ceremonies at night by the barbed wire of the prison camp, uniting men who were sentenced to death with their fiancées, who stood on the other side, free.

This is the first separate publication of Kunstelj's short stories, issued 30 years after his death in Buenos Aires by Slovenian Cultural Press. It was sponsored by an anonymous donor.

We could only trace an example in Slovenian institutions and in the Bavarian State Library.

References: OCLC 641858049, 10434656.



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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.

Lieferbedingungen: Das Angebot ist freibleibend. Alle Bücher sind, wenn nicht anders vermerkt vollständig und dem Alter entsprechend in gutem Zustand. Kleine Mängel sind nicht immer angegeben, aber im Preis berücksichtigt. Bei begründeten Reklamationen binnen 14 Tagen garantieren wir die Rücknahme der Ware. Die Rechnung ist ohne Abzug zahlbar nach Erhalt. Erfüllungsort und Gerichtsstand für beide Teile ist Klagenfurt. Die Auslieferung erfolgt nach Reihenfolge des Eingangs der Bestellungen. Mit der Bestellung werden die Lieferbedingungen anerkannt. Mitteilung über nicht mehr vorrätige Titel nur auf Wunsch.