ANTIQUARIAT DAŠA PAHOR

CATALOGUE
February 2026





Shipping to the US and New Tariffs

We're aware there's been a lot of chatter about new tariffs and potential customs issues when shipping to the United States.

Let's set the record straight: educational materials, including maps and books—even those over a century old—generally aren't subject to tariffs. While there can be exceptions, we take every precaution to ensure compliance. We fill out all necessary forms accurately, and just like always, **we'll cover any costs or tariffs that might pop up at customs.** You won't face any surprise bills, before or after delivery.

We continue to pay for the shipping and to partner with FedEx. Despite the rumors about rising shipping fees, rest assured there have been no changes to our shipping prices or the quality of FedEx delivery.

In a nutshell, when you order from us, you'll only pay for the materials. We take care of all the other costs! So you can shop with confidence, knowing there won't be any hidden charges.

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JAPANESE EMPIRE – ATLAS OF PORTS (JAPAN, KOREA, TAIWAN, CHINA, RUSSIA) LEAD-UP TO WWII

No. 1

港湾研究会 [PORT RESEARCH GROUP] / 平井俊三 [Shunzō Hirai], Editor.

港湾図誌 : 実地調査 *[Port Atlas: Field Survey].*

Kobe: Port Research Group, November Showa 6 [1931].

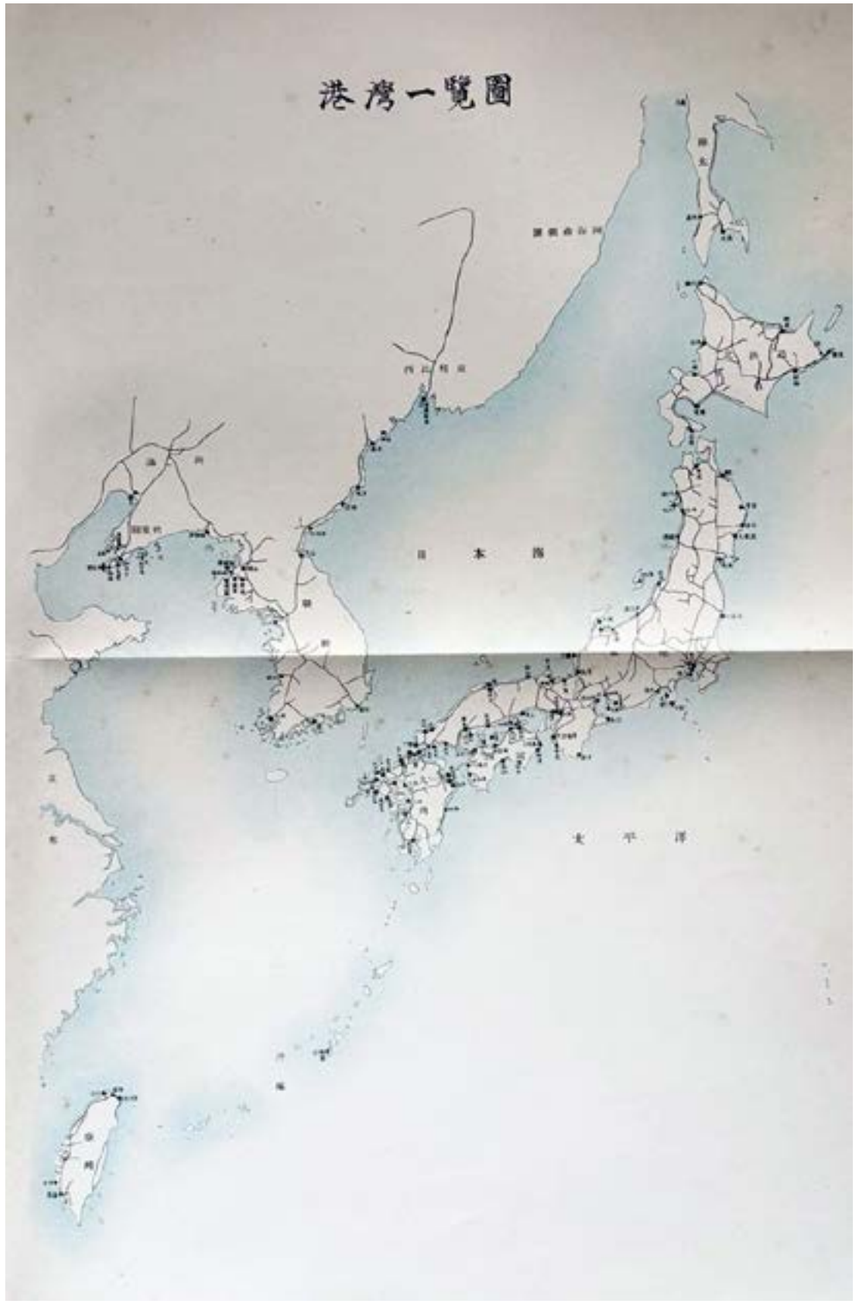
Oblong Quarto (23.5 x 32 cm): 1 f., 4 pp., 1 folding bi-chrome lithographed map (double-page size), [2 pp.], 135 bi-chrome lithographed maps on thick paper, with all but 1 printed on verso, 1 f., all leaves on thick paper, bound in original pebbled blue and black cloth with gilt title to upper cover and spine (Very Good, overall clean and bright, just the odd minor spot or stain; binding with light spotting and minor shelf-wear, small abbrasion near head of spine).

A rare and impressive atlas of all the significant ports of the Japanese Empire (which then included Korea, Taiwan and South Sakhalin), plus, select harbours in China and Russia, featuring 136 custom-made maps, it captures Japanese ports during their pre-WWII boom, when, anticipating dramatic rises in commercial traffic and naval activity, many harbours were in the process of tremendous makeovers, including land reclamation schemes and the construction of massive new piers and railyards, making them the most modern, orderly and sophisticated in the world; created by the Port Research Group, a special crown think-tank to collect statistics, engineering plans and maps to advance the progress of harbour improvement; the atlas is by far and away the most detailed and authoritative record of port topography and infrastructure from any country of which we are aware.

4.500 EUR

During the Meiji Era (1868-1912), Japan underwent he most radical and rapid socio-economic transformation of any nation in world history. It went from being an isolationist, agrarian, mostly rural society into a hyper-industrialized, urbanized, military superpower. Nowhere was this revolution more apparent that in the development of Japan's ports, which went from being a collection of small wooden fishing wharves to being super-modern industrial sites, with massive concrete quays, cranes and railyards, serving steam, coal (and later petroleum) powered ships. Japan also developed a massive merchant marine, and one of the most modern navies in the world.

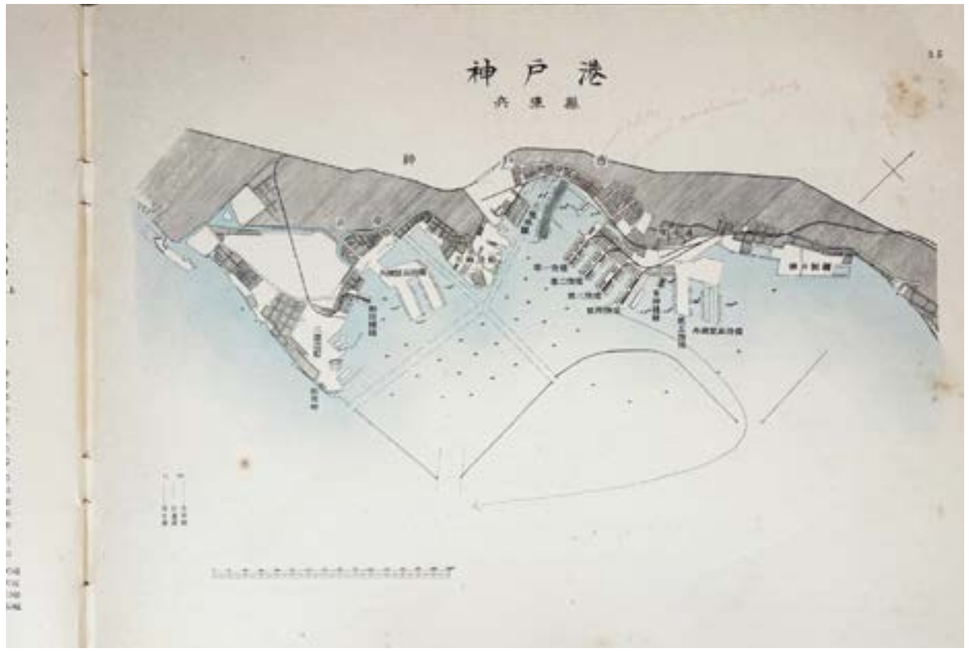
Befitting its new status, Japan acquired an empire which extended well beyond its metropolitan, taking control




函館港
北海道


川崎及鶴見港


東京港


神戸港

of Taiwan and Korea, in 1895, and conquering Karafuto (South Sakhalin) from Russia in 1905, while at the same juncture gaining domination over Southern Manchuria. This gave Japan control over an archipelago of hundreds of ports running nearly 4,000 km up the east coast of Asia.

During the late 1920s and 1930, Japan turned its military-industrial complex into hyperdrive, funded by both the Japanese crown and the zaibatsu (massive financial cliques, ex. Mitsui, Sumitomo, Mitsubishi, etc.), to accommodate the anticipated dramatic rises in commercial traffic and naval activity. Many ports underwent tremendous makeovers, including grand land reclamation schemes and the construction of massive new piers and railyards. By this time, the ports of the Japanese Empire were the most modern, orderly and sophisticated anywhere in the world, inspiring awe in visiting mariners.

To oversee and study the development of the ports of the Japanese Empire, the government commission the 港湾研究会 [Port Research Group], a special think-tank to collect statistics, engineering plans and maps to record the progress of harbour improvement and to advance future ventures.

The Present Atlas in Focus

The most impressive product of the Port Research Group is the present atlas, featuring maps of all the significant ports of the Japanese Empire. Issued in 1931, during the height of the Japanese harbour boom, it is, amazingly, by far and away the most detailed and authoritative record of port topography and infrastructure from any country of which we are aware. The atlas features 132 full-page maps of individual ports in Japan, Korea, China, Russia and Karafuto, 3 regional/economic interest area maps and 1 folding overview map (double-page size) of the entire Japanese imperial port system.

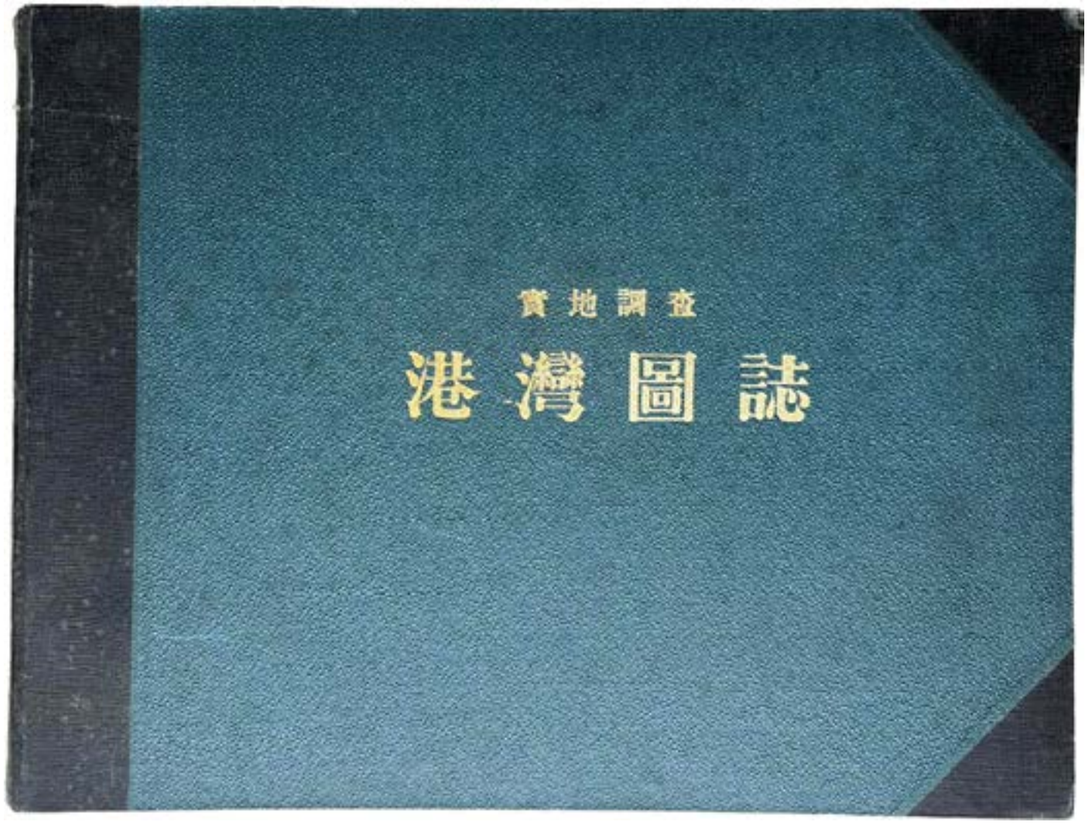
The port maps, which are all custom made, are predicated upon the latest and most accurate official sources. They detail the current contours of the shorelines and quaysides, rail and major road interfaces, cityscapes, as well as any planned infrastructure development and land reclamation schemes (which in many cases were truly extensive). While the maps sometimes depict shipping lanes, they intentionally do not show hydrographic information, so as not to detract for the clarity of the topography and infrastructure details. This makes that atlas an unparalleled record of the state of the Japanese port system in the heady run up to World War II, as well as a vital strategic aid for government officials and business leaders' deliberations upon imminent harbour expansion.

The editor of the atlas, Shunzō Hirai wrote in the introduction:

"This journal was compiled for the purpose of providing reference materials to maritime personnel, including descriptions of the history, construction, port costs, cargo handling, etc., of anchorages in Japan and neighbouring foreign ports. To make this purpose even more concrete, I will present a picture of the harbour anchorages as they currently exists, and explain the changes that have been made."

Each harbour plan is accompanied by a textual description, that includes a 'Historical Summary' of the port and its 'Port Charges and Cargo Handling Capacity' (anchored in ample newly collected statistics), while (if relevant) many include sections on planned port expansion, being 'Construction. Plan Overview', 'Landfill Plan Overview' and/or a 'Railways Plan Overview'.

Importantly, the atlas is an authoritative record of the appearance of Japanese and Korean harbours before the awesome destruction of World War II and the Korean War and, indeed, the postwar rebuilding that occurred in the wake of these conflicts, whereupon many of these ports were irrevocably altered.



若松港

沿革ノ大要

若松築港計畫概要

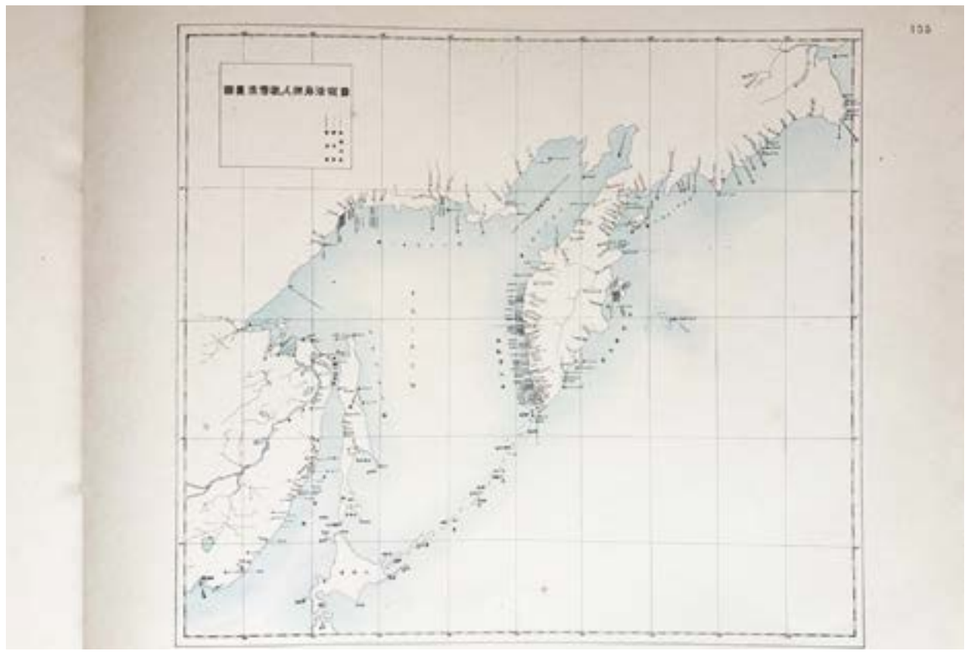
若松港

概況

港費及荷役能力

若松港

場内圖




浦潮斯德港


高雄港
台灣


木材積地
錦太

仁川港

沿革ノ大要

仁川港ハ京畿道十ノ府郡ヲ區劃ノ基礎トシ、水陸二ヶ所ノ港灣ヲ有シ、水陸共ニ一ヶ所ノ開港場ヲ設ケ、其ノ區域ハ三十五ノ區ヲ以テス。明治二十九年勅令第百二十一號ヲ以テ開港場ノ區域ヲ擴張シ、從來ノ區域ニ加フルニ、北ハ京畿道富平郡ノ一部、東ハ同道始興郡ノ一部、南ハ同道水原郡ノ一部及ビ同道安山郡ノ一部ヲ以テス。

修築計畫概要

航路浚渫 航路ノ浚渫ハ明治四十四年ヨリ大正五年ニ至ル六箇年ニ施行シ、水深ヲ干潮面下二十尺ニ增加セリ。

防波堤 防波堤ハ明治四十四年ヨリ大正五年ニ至ル六箇年ニ施行シ、延長千二百尺ヲ增加セリ。

埋立 埋立ハ明治四十四年ヨリ大正五年ニ至ル六箇年ニ施行シ、埋立地ハ總面積二十萬坪ニシテ、其ノ內訳ハ左ノ如シ。

官有地	一萬坪
民有地	十九萬坪

陸上設備 埋立地ニハ倉庫、上屋、鐵道線路、起重機、荷揚機等ヲ設置シ、貨物ノ積卸ニ便ス。

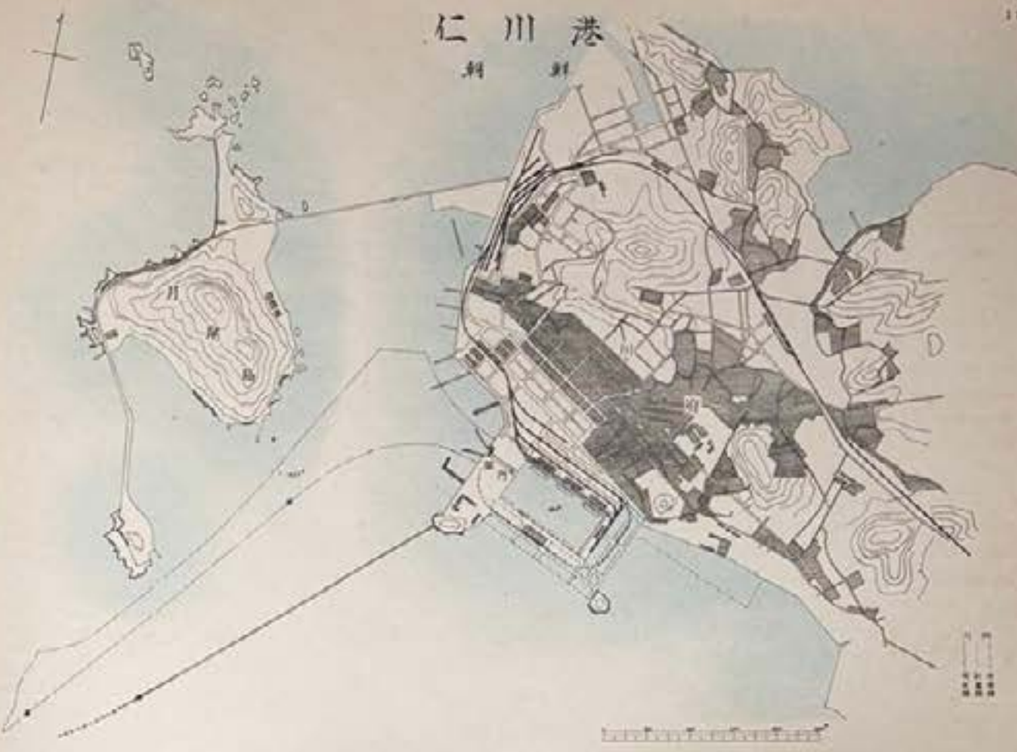
鐵道工事 新設鐵道ハ仁川ヨリ龍山ニ至ル七十五哩ニシテ、其ノ內仁川ヨリ富平ニ至ル二十五哩ハ明治四十四年ヨリ大正二年ニ至ル三箇年ニ於テ改良ヲ施シ、其ノ他ハ新線ニシテ明治四十四年ヨリ大正五年ニ至ル六箇年ニ於テ建設ヲ施シタリ。

防砂堤 防砂堤ハ明治四十四年ヨリ大正二年ニ至ル三箇年ニ於テ築造ヲ施シタリ。

港費及荷役能力

入港料	噸ニ付
繫船料	噸ニ付
荷役料	噸ニ付
倉庫料	噸ニ付

仁川港



THE CONTENTS OF THE ATLAS:

[A folding double page map of the entire Japanese Imperial Ports System]

**Section headings are sometiems followed by some specific map highlights.*

Hokkaido Ports (nos. 1-8) – no. 1: Hakodate

Honshu, exluding the Sea of Japan, Ports (nos. 9-46) – no. 16: Tokyo; no. 17: Tokyo Bay Landfill Plan; no. 19: Yokohama; no. 35: Kobe (with contemporary mss. red crayon annotations, labelling the location of the "american wharf"); no. 41: Hiroshima; no. 46: the Inland Sea

Ports along the Sea of Japan (nos. 47-66)

Shikoku Ports (nos. 68-78)

Kyushu Ports (nos. 79-101) – no. 91: Nagasaki

Okinawa Ports (no. 102)

Taiwan Ports (nos. 103-107) – no. 103: Keelung, no. 104: Tamsui (serving Taipei), no. 106: Kaohsiung.

Korean Ports (nos. 108-124) – no. 114: Busan; no. 113: Wonsan; no. 118: Incheon

Chinese Ports (nos. 125-128) – no. 126: Dalian

Manchurian Ports (no. 129)

Sakhalin Ports (nos. 130-132) – no. 132: Karafuto (South Sakahalin) Lumber Loading Area, concering the vital role that the region played in Japan's access to foresty products.

Russian [Soviet] Ports (nos. 133-135) – no. 133: Vladivostok; no. 135: Russian Coastal Fishery [The 'Primorye Fishery'], concerning the treaty rights of the Japanese fishermen to operate along the coasts of the Russian Far East.

A Note on Rarity

The atlas is rare. While we can trace around a dozen or so institutionmal examples, almost all of these are held by Japanese libraries (we can trace only 2 examples outside of Japan, at the Library of Congress and the National Taiwan Library). We cannot locate any sales records for any other examples.

There is apparently a 1935 edtion, which is referenced in only a single institutiomnal example.

References: National Diet Library: 419-195; Kobe University Library (2 examples): 683.9-57 and 517-13; National Museum of Nature and Science Archives: PL/13/26; OCLC: 28219208; 28219208; Cf. [re: 1935 Edition:] Miyagi Prefecture Library: 683.9/co1/ta.

平井俊三編

實地調查

港灣圖誌

港灣研究會發行

THE FIRST BOOK ON GEOGRAPHY AND ASTRONOMY PRINTED IN THE ARABIC LANGUAGE BY A MUSLIM PRESS

No. 2

رفاعة بدوي رافع الطهطاوى [Rifa'a Rafi' at-Tahtawi] (1801-1873) – Author.

التعريفات الشافية لمريد الجغرافية

[Al Tarifat (also Al-Taribat) al Shafiya Li-Mirid al-Jughrafiyya / [The Comprehensive Definitions for the Student of Geography]

Bulaq: [Bulaq Press] on the first of Rabi' al-Thani in the year 1250 of the Hijra [August 7, 1834]

Large 8°, 28 pp., 303 pp., 96 pp. letterpress, 2 folding lithographed plates with 22 marked images, bound later elegant decorative later half red Morocco with gold tooling, lettering on the spine, red boards (old decorative manuscript handwriting in the upper part of the cartouche, minor light sporadic staining, pp. 205-210 with longer, professionally repaired tears, spine slightly faded, tiny piece of white margin missing in one of the sheets in the rear part of the book, two tiny wormholes in the lower inner margin of the pages and plates, not affecting the text, overall good and crisp example).

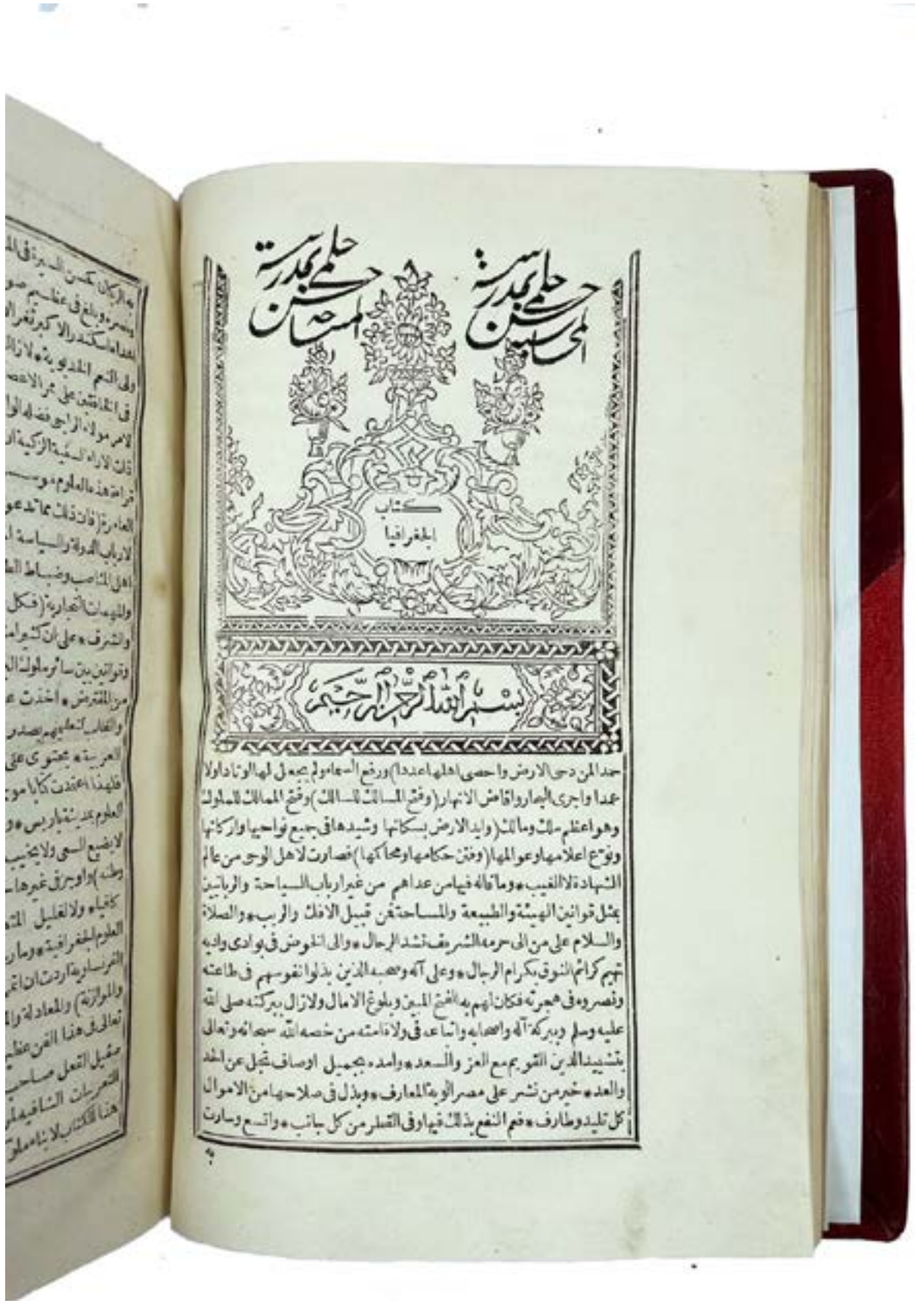
A rare first edition of a scientific text on astronomy and geography by the Egyptian revolutionary scholar Rifa'a at-Tahtawi, printed in Arabic at the Bulaq Press in 1834. This book is likely the first printed work on the subjects in Arabic by a Muslim press.

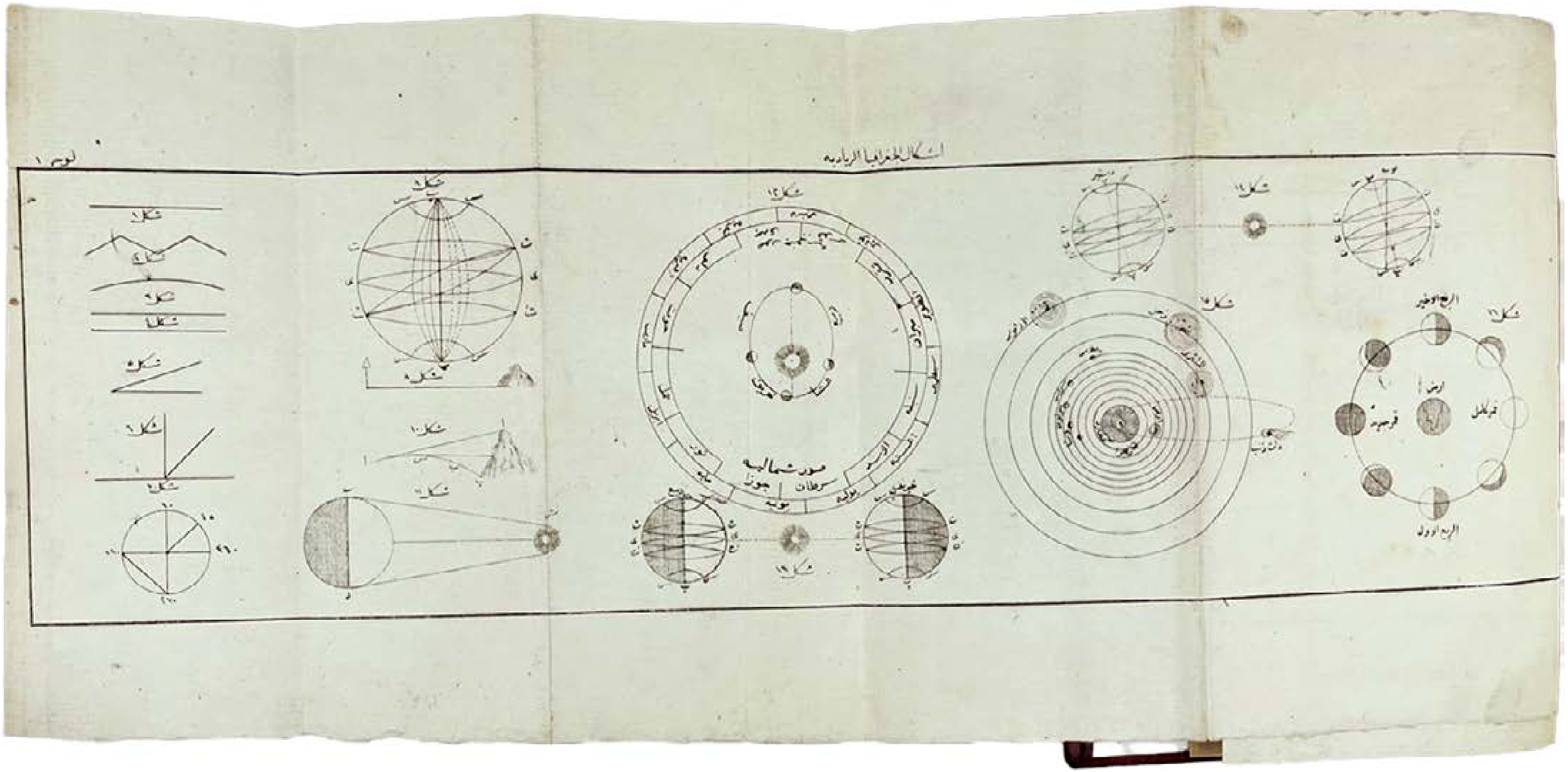
12.500 EUR

This important book, printed by the Bulaq Press in Arabic, was written by the Egyptian scientist Rifa'a at-Tahtawi (1801-1873). In it, he compiled contemporary Western knowledge on geography and modern astronomy with the aim of educating students in the Arabic-speaking world. Although the work is often described as a "translation," it differs from what we typically understand a translation to be. At-Tahtawi intended to convey that the text is not entirely his original thought; rather, it is based on several Western scientific works that he had studied.

First book on modern astronomy, printed by a Muslim press in Arabic Language

Our research indicates that this is the first book on modern astronomy and geography printed by the Bulaq press and the first book on the subjects printed by a Muslim press in the Arabic language.




صورت شماليه
سرطان
جوزا
الربع الاخير
الربع الاول

The more common second edition of the title was published four years later in 1254 (September 39, 1838).

Interest in modern geography in the Arab world during the early 19th century dates back to 1833, when the Church Missionary Society in Malta published a geography book “Kitab Al Kanz Al Mukhtar” (please click here to view the book, courtesy of Google Books: Kitab elkanz elmuhtar - Google Books). The book was accompanied with an atlas “Aṭlas, ay majmūʿ khārīṭat rasm al-arḍ “ أطلس اي مجموع خارتات رسم الارض, which is today considered to be First Printed Arabic World Atlas. Both the book and the title were reprinted two years later, in 1835.

Rifa'a at-Tahtawi decided to create a corrected edition of the Malta book due to the numerous stylistic mistakes in the original text and because the Christian press used a font that was highly disliked by Muslims. This corrected version, titled “Al Kanz Al Mukhtar Fi Kasif Al Aradi,” was published shortly after the release of the current Bulaq book, at the Artillery Press in Cairo (Maktab ut Tobjiyya, also Topjiyya).

The text on the last page refers to a book in the current catalogue. It states: "In any case, if the student desires further information, he should consult our book entitled The Comprehensive Definitions for the Student of Geography.'" This indicates that the Bulaq work on Geography was published before the revised Malta edition by the Artillery Press in the same year.

The first printed edition of a highly popular work on astronomy and geography, titled "Marifetname" or "Book of Gnosis," completed by Ibrahim Hakki in 1757, was first printed in Ottoman language in 1835 (1251) by the Bulaq press, just one year after our book.

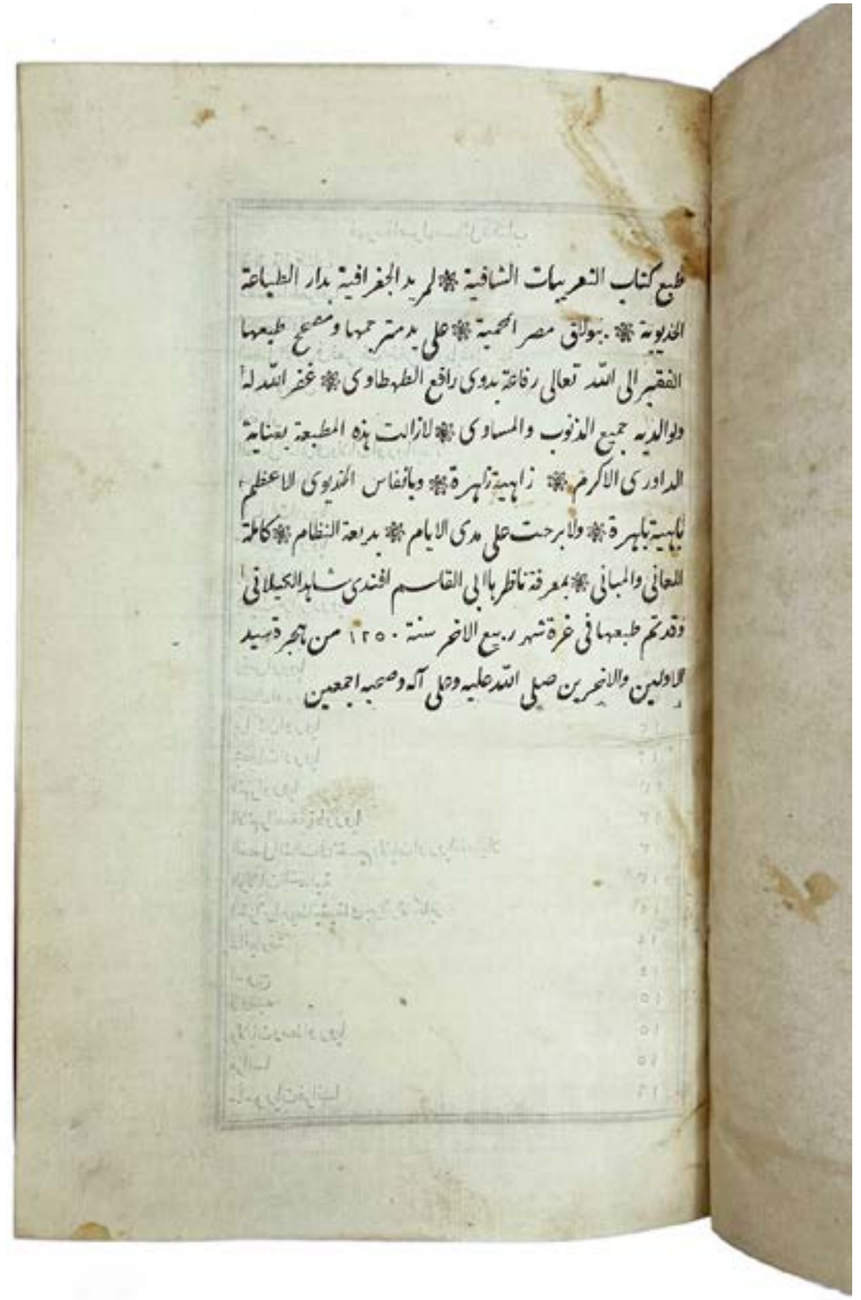
Rifa'a at-Tahtawi - a pioneer of modern astronomy and geography in the Arab world.

Rifa'a at-Tahtawi (1801-1873) was an influential Egyptian scholar who played a pivotal role in the modernization of Egyptian education and culture. Between 1826 and 1831, he resided in Paris, France, where he engaged in comprehensive studies of the French language, literature, and scientific disciplines. Upon his return to Egypt, Tahtawi sought to integrate Western scientific knowledge and methodologies into the framework of Islamic thought, fostering a dialogue between Christian and Islamic cultures.

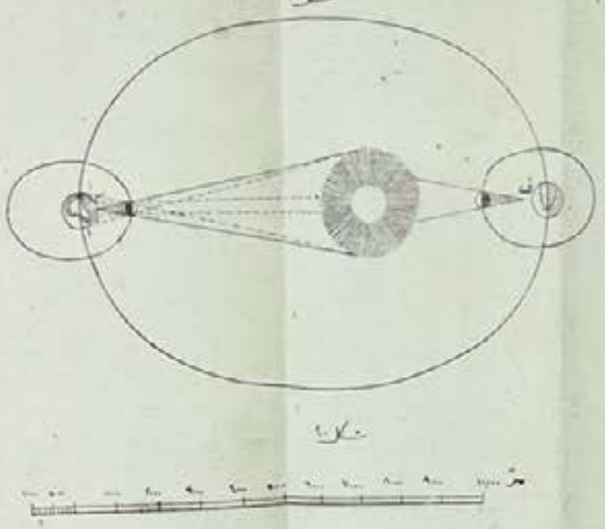
His initiatives contributed significantly to the Egyptian renaissance, or nahda (النهضة), a cultural and intellectual movement that flourished from approximately 1860 to 1940. This period was characterized by a resurgence of literary, scientific, and philosophical inquiry, largely influenced by European Enlightenment ideas. Tahtawi's efforts were instrumental in establishing a foundation for modern educational systems in Egypt, ultimately influencing the broader Arab intellectual landscape.

Merging Western knowledge with the ancient astronomy of what are now the Arabic territories

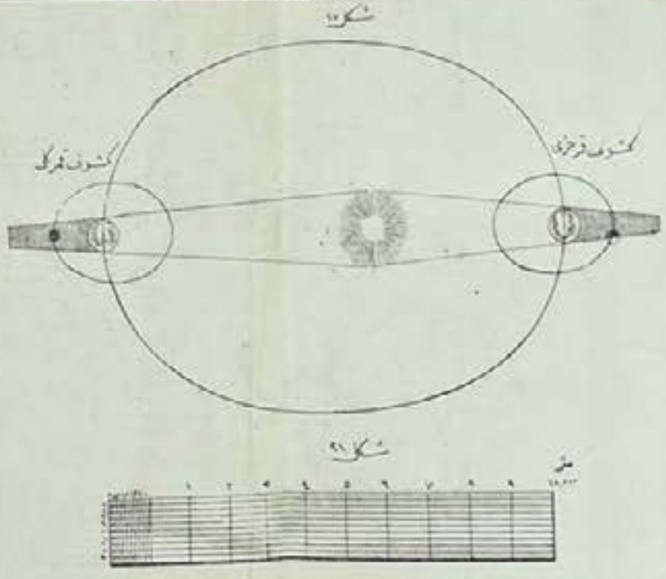
Rifa'a at-Tahtawi does not glorify Western astronomy or place it above Islamic knowledge. Instead, he seeks to merge both worlds by exploring the historical and geographical connections between Europe, particularly France, and the Arab nations of North Africa and the ancient knowledge of the Arabs. Rifa'a at-Tahtawi mentions that no books on this subject were available to him in Arabic, which is why he had to use European ones. In the introduction, he explains:


طبع كتاب التعريبات الشافية ✻ لمريد الجغرافية بدار الطباعة
الخديوية ✻ بوولاق مصر المحمية ✻ على يد مترجمها ومصحح طبعها
الفقير الى الله تعالى رفاعة بدوى رافع الطهطاوى ✻ غفر الله له
ولوالديه جميع الذنوب والمساوى ✻ لازالت هذه المطبعة بعناية
الدارى الاكرم ✻ زاهية زاهرة ✻ وبانفاس الخديوى الاعظم
باهية باهرة ✻ ولا برحت على مدى الايام ✻ بديعة النظام ✻ كاملة
المعانى والمبانى ✻ بمعرفة ناظرها ابى القاسم افندى شاهين الكيلانى
وقد تم طبعها فى غرة شهر ربيع الاخر سنة ١٢٥٠ من هجرة سيد
الاولين والاخرين صلى الله عليه وعلى آله وصحبه اجمعين

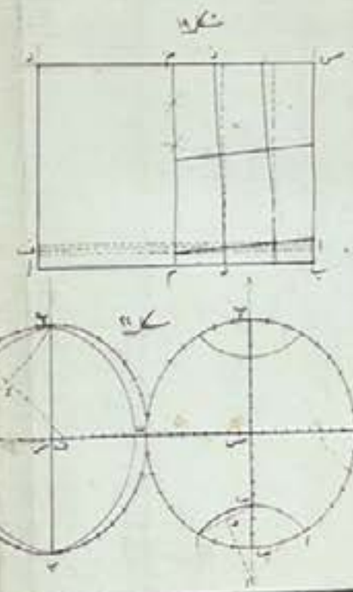
شكل ١٧



شكل ١٨



شكل ١٩



شكل ٢٠

"This is not one of the geography books in Arabic that contains detailed organization like those in African texts. Therefore, I prepared a concise book in this precious field, designed for schools, with introductory principles to complete the learner's understanding. I felt in its translation a lesson that aided this advancement.

… I reviewed other geography books, practiced their methods, and saw their strengths. I found the French kingdom to be prominent. So I aimed to fulfill the goal by summarizing what suits the context, to allow for comparison, balance, and equivalence… Its healing insights are marked in the lands of the Maghreb, and its guidance is praised by the French. This book includes for us kings who sought wealth and governance, and guiding sultans."

The author outlines reasons why this book should be published in Egypt, emphasizing its significance as the birthplace of mapmaking. He connects this to the pre-Islamic engineering knowledge of ancient Egypt, which, according to him, even the French are still striving to understand.

"Its [Egypt's] instruments are established, and geography has long been known. Its messages and calls have proven useful in transactions, clarifications, and discovering the wonders of lands and what they contain. Another benefit is that general history depends on it. Some have said: history has two eyes — one of them is Egypt.

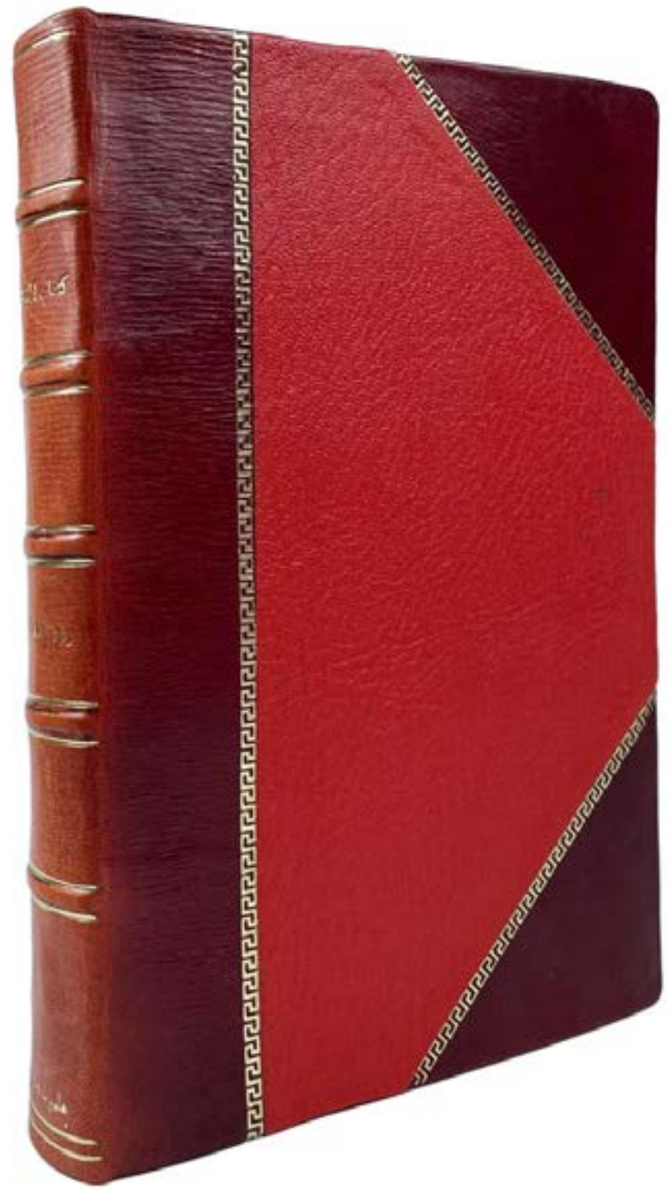
... The first map appeared in Egypt, … during the early ages. Egypt's conquests extended far, and even the sultans of India submitted to its rule. Its greatness and vast dominion were depicted in maps still used today. Their engineering and astronomical tools were perfected through effort. They built bridges, islands, ports, and irrigation systems....The French still rush to master this science, exploring its gaps and studying its past and future. Their government even reorganized past expenditures to map Egypt, study its villages, and gather its data."

The author also hoped that the work would be translated into Persian and Turkish, and he asked God "to make it one of the sought-after works and desirable qualities in all our schools."

A Note on Rarity

This first edition seems to be exceedingly rare. As you may know, locating Arabic and Oriental books on Worldcat can be quite challenging. In Western libraries, we were only able to find two copies of this first edition. One is located in the National Library of Austria in Vienna, and the other is housed in the British Library.

References: Hsu Cheng Hsiang, The First Years, of Arabic Printing in Egypt 1238-1269. 1822-1851. The Checklist, No. 497.



No. 3

Ahmed Hamdi ŞİRVÂNÎ (also eş-Şirvanî or Şirvanlı, ?-1890).

صور الكواكب و خريطات السما
[Suverü'l-kevakib ve haritatü's-semâ / Shapes of Stars [also Fixed Stars] and Maps of Stars]

Istanbul: Tasvîf-i Efkâr Matbaası, Ramadan 15, 1284 [1868].

12°, 55 pp., folding map, original blue wrappers with lettering (minor age-toning, foxing and staining, some sheets loose, soft folds in corners, wrappers with light scratches and minor loss of paper, mostly around corners and spine).

A rare Ottoman pamphlet on astronomy, featuring a folding map of constellations.

1.800 EUR

The title *"Suverü'l-kevakib,"* which means *"Shapes of Stars"* or can be interpreted as *"Fixed Stars,"* was well-known among Muslim scholars and dates back to the 10th century. In around 964, the Persian scientist Abd al-Rahman al-Sufi (also known as Azophi) authored a book in Arabic with the same title. His work aimed to synthesize the extensive star catalog from Ptolemy's *"Almagest"* with the indigenous Arabic astronomical traditions related to constellations.

In this work written in Ottoman Turkish, the author Ahmed Hamdi Şirvânî (?-1890) discusses the distances, characteristics, and traditional forms of fixed stars and constellations. These forms are derived from mythology and include both anthropomorphic and zoomorphic representations. The text is accompanied by a map.

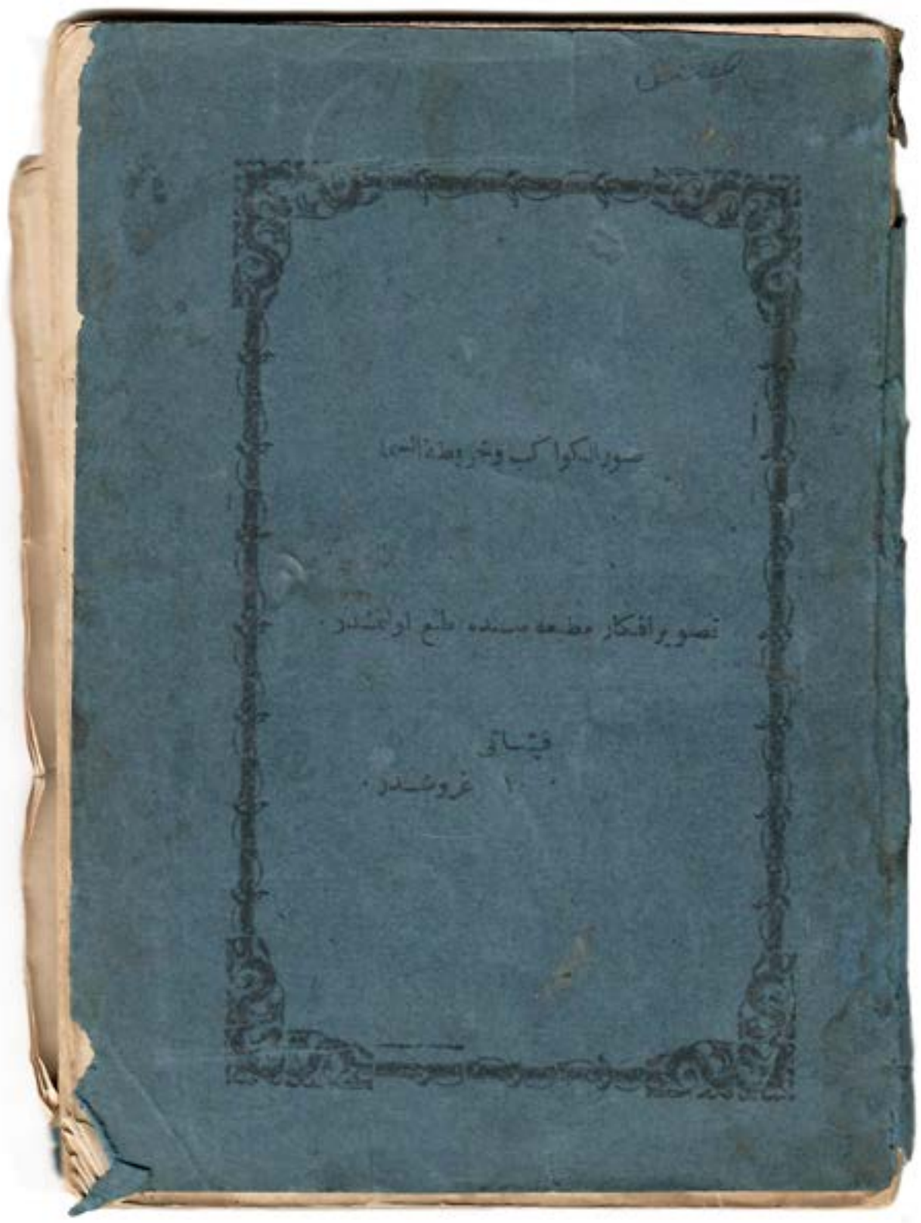
Ahmed Hamdi Şirvânî was a prominent educator during the Tanzimat era of the Ottoman Empire. He authored several educational books, primarily focused on mathematics, languages, and geography. In his later years, he became a diplomat and wrote a travelogue titled *"Hindistan ve Svat ve Afganistan Seyahatnamesi"* (*Travelogue of India, Swat, and Afghanistan*), which was published in 1877.

The book is very rare. We could trace an example in the Atatürk library (MC_Osm_K.00026) and a single example on Worldcat, housed in the British Library (OCLC 1063457612).



صور الکواکب

مستور اولیه که اشبو سمت سما وابعاد نامحدوده ده
منتشر و اشعه پاش اولان کواکب ثابته وانجم
منیره نك تعدادی وفردا فردا هر برینك تحدید
وارصادی طوق بشر وادراك بصردن خارج
اولغله ایچلرنده برطاقم اشکال متحفه وهیئات
متشکله اوزره بولنان پارلاق وضبادار واقدار
معینه ده مرئی ونمودار اولانلرینك تعیین اوقات
وازمنه وتشخیص بقاع وامکنه ایچون فوائد کثیره سنی
خصوصیله بر و بحرده سیاحت وملاحت ایدنلره
اشد لزومی متقدمین اهل رصد مشاهده ایلدکلرندن
جانب سماده رؤیت اولنان هر برتجمعات کوکبیه یی
صور عادیه واشکال حیوانیه دن برر شکل وصورته
تشبیه ایدوب صور مزبوره واسطه سیله تجمعات



No. 4

Borda D'ÁGUA – Borda DAURO.

REPORTORIO E LUNARIO para o anno de 1840, bissexto
[Almanac and Lunar Calander for the Year 1840, Leap Year]

Porto: Gandra & Filhos, 1839.

Small 8°, [16 pp.] with originally coloured image on the cover and images of lunar phases between the text, bound with original paper wrappers into a later grey linen binding with gold lettering, old annotations on front and rear wrappers and in margins of the text (minor age-toning and staining, spine pale, but overall good).

A charming and ephemeral Portuguese lunisolar calendar, which form has survived until today in a modern publication called Borda d'Água, named after the alleged first author of this work.

320 EUR

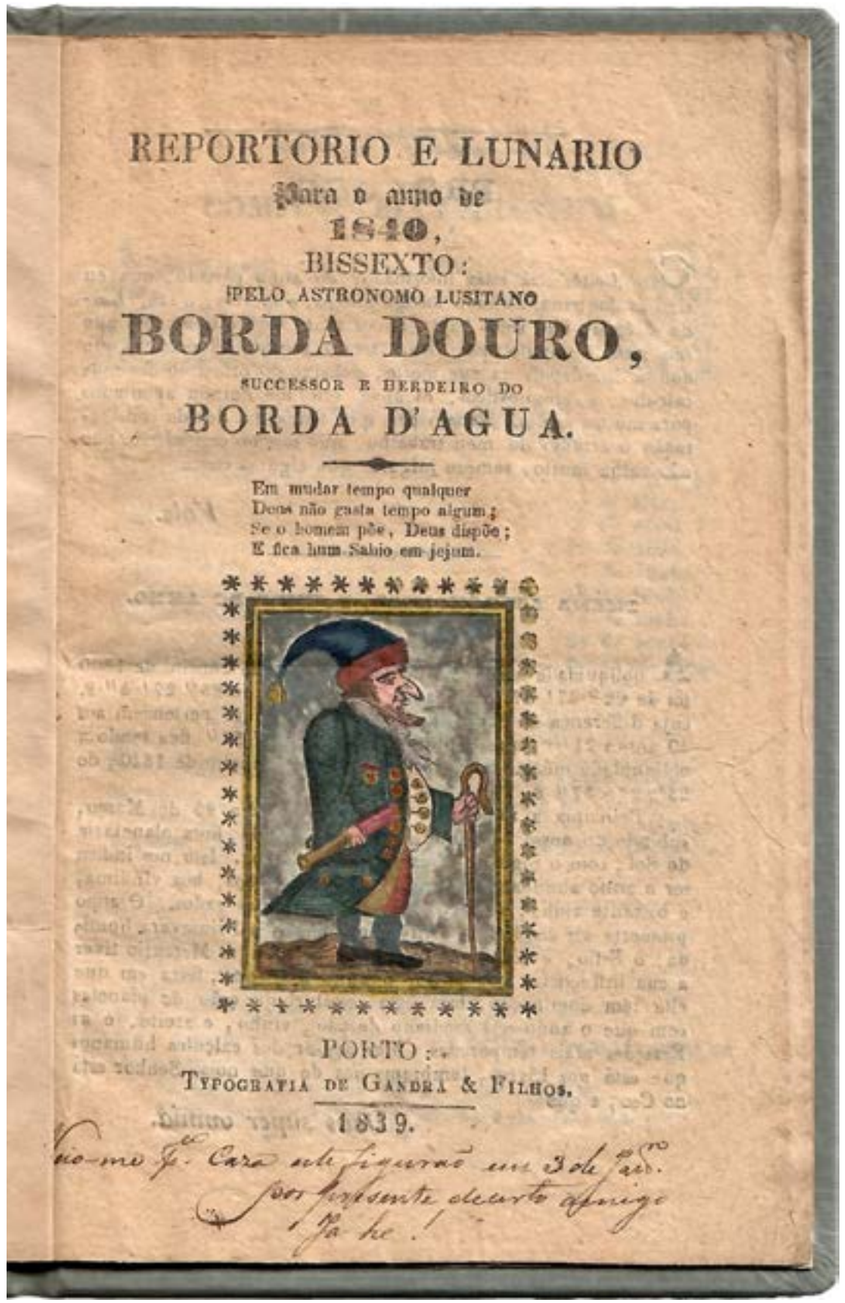
An attractive ephemeral lunisolar calendar combines monthly lunar cycles with the solar year and includes 29 days in February in this particular case. This calendar provides the phases of the moon, which are important for farmers, fishermen, and sailors, and it lists the names of saints on specific dates. Each month is accompanied by a poem dedicated to the moon.

In the mid-19th century, a series of similar populist lunisolar calendars was printed in Portugal, all featuring a humorous man on the cover, likely representing an astronomer. Each author claimed to be the true successor of the earliest version, created by the allegedly famous astronomer Borda d'Água (which literally means "Waterfront Village"). The authors often aggressively criticized one another.

These almanacs, simply named “Borda d'Água,” saw a revival in the 20th century. From 1929 onwards, a Portuguese publishing firm called Minerva began issuing highly popular 16-page almanacs under the same name.

The present example is adorned with attractive contemporary annotations, poems, names, calculations, and drawings in black ink.

We could not find any examples of the title on Worldcat.


REPORTORIO E LUNARIO
Para o anno de
1840,
BISSEXTO:
PELO ASTRONOMO LUSITANO
BORDA DOURO,
SUCCESSOR E HERDEIRO DO
BORDA D'AGUA.
Em mudar tempo qualquer
Deos não gasta tempo algum;
Se o homem põe, Deus dispõe;
E fica hum Sabio em jejum.
PORTO:
TYPOGRAFIA DE GANDRA & FILHOS.
1839.

No. 5

Anton BREITNER (1858 - 1928).

Vindobonas rose

Vienna: Therese Dorfmeister – Printer; Munich: J. Schweitzer -Publisher, 1890.

23 scrolls (complete) of various lengths with text on both sides and printed vignettes, with number tags on the top, inserted in the original papier-mache box (15,5 cm x 10 cm / 6.1 x 3.9 inches) with a lid and leather bands and two metal pins, bookplate of Ignaz Benda, an Austrian bibliophile and author, mounted on the inner side of the cover and at the bottom of the box (good with only minor traces of use and shelf wear, box with minor scratches and staining, one of the leather bands torn off, but present, bookplate on the inner side of the cover with light scratch, scrolls with only minor damages, mostly to the exposed parts with numbers).

An unusual first edition of the epic narrative, set in Roman antiquity, is published in the form of a Roman "Capsa," a small travel capsule that holds scrolls.

2.800 EUR

The epic narrative *"Vindobonas Rose,"* or *"The Rose of Vienna,"* is set in Roman antiquity and was written by Anton Breitner (1858-1928), an Austrian collector, archaeologist, and writer. Breitner was born as the illegitimate son of Anton Dreher, one of the wealthiest beer brewery owners in Europe at the time. His father's wealth allowed him to pursue his hobbies freely. Breitner settled in Mattsee, northeast of Salzburg, where he created one of the most prominent private collections in the region within his villa, called "Scheffel Museum" (click here for the catalogue, courtesy of the National Library of Austria: Verzeichniß des Scheffel-Museums in Mattsee - Google Books).

This first edition of "Vindobonas Rose" was released in two formats: a conventional book form and an innovative design resembling a Roman "capsa," or capsule, which traditionally served as a container for scrolls.

The book was printed in Vienna by Therese Dorfmeister, who operated the historic firm della Torre's Buchdruckerei, established in 1593. Starting in 1860, it also functioned as a bookstore, and later expanded into an antiquarian bookstore on the same street. The publisher of the work was J. Schweitzer in Munich, Germany.



The Origin of the Design

The unique design of the publication encapsulates the zeitgeist of the poem's Roman setting. The "capsa" format gained prominence in the 19th century, largely due to excavation activities in Roman sites, notably in Pompeii, which heightened contemporary fascination with antiquities, especially among travelers engaged in the Grand Tour.

The engineered form of the capsa, often reinforced with materials such as leather or wood, served to protect the contents during transit. This functionality sustained its popularity into the modern era, evolving into luxury packaging for various products, including cigar boxes and vintage travel accessories.

Significantly, the cover of the conventional edition, produced by the same printer, features an illustration of a woman attired in Roman garb, prominently displaying a "capsa" that bears resemblance to the design employed in the book. Please see the title page here, courtesy of Google Books: Vindobonas Rose - Google Books.

In conclusion, the text asserts its dual presentation as a book and a Roman capsa with words:

This work also appears – as can be seen on the cover – in the form of a Roman capsa (book box). This book is based on original Pompeian wall paintings and antiquities from the "Museo Burbonico" in Naples and the "Museum Carolino Augusteum" in Salzburg."

Another contemporary curiosity invented by Anton Breitner was a replica of an ancient urn made of papier-mâché. This urn contained 50 imitations of ostraca, featuring portraits and written sayings by German poets and archaeologists. The advertisement for this object describes it as follows in English translation:

Litterarisches Scherbengericht. (Moderner Ostrakismos.) by A. Breitner. Illustrated by H. BERGMEISTER. Published by C. W. FLEISCHMANN in NÜRNBERG.
In the form of an antique urn made of papier-mâché with fifty sayings written on imitation ostraca and portraits of outstanding German poets and archaeologists.

(Anton Breitner, Litteraturbilder Fin de Siècle, Volume 2, 1897, unnumbered first page of advertisements).

In 1894, Anton Breitner designed a "Roman Calendar of the German Nation" (Römischer Kalender Deutscher Nation), a modern calendar inspired by an ancient Roman format, featuring historical illustrations and poems by German poets.

The design of such artifacts can be understood as being influenced not only by Breitner`s collecting field, but also by contemporary archaeological excavations, and the broader Germanic fascination with Classical Antiquity. During the 19th century, Germany experienced a significant architectural movement characterized by the construction of prominent buildings in the neoclassical style, particularly in Bavaria. Notable examples include the Walhalla monument near Regensburg, the Propylaea, a monumental gateway in Munich adjacent to the Glyptothek, which houses a collection of Greek and Roman sculptures, and the *Staatliche Antikensammlungen* (Collections of Antiquities), which contains artifacts from Greece, Etruria, and Rome. These edifices, along with their extensive collections, stimulated a cultural trend among intellectuals to engage in the collection of antique artifacts, reproductions, and objects reflecting neoclassical aesthetics.



The Note on Rarity

This is the first edition, published simultaneously by the same printer and publisher as the more commonly available version, bound in a standard book format. We were able to identify only one institutional example in the "capsa" form, which is housed at the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin - Preußischer Kulturbesitz (OCLC 248025235). Additionally, we found another example that was sold at a Dorotheum auction in 2011.





MONTENEGRO
EARLY OTTOMAN LITHOGRAPHED CARTOGRAPHY
EARLY OTTOMAN PRINTED BROADSIDE

No. 6

ترجمان احوال مطبعه سی [TERCÜMAN-I AHVÂL MATBAA-SI / INTERPRETER OF EVENTS PRESS]

قره طاغ خريطة سی
[Karadağ Harita-sı/ Montenegro]

Istanbul: ترجمان احوال مطبعه سی [Tercüman-ı Ahvâl Matbaa-sı / Interpreter of Events Press] 1379 Rumi [1863].

Litography with modern colour, 59 x 46 cm (23.3 x 18 inches), (soft folds with small tears and holes, partly repaired verso with modern tape, light staining).

This is a rare and temporary Ottoman map of Montenegro, created in 1863 shortly after the suppression of the rebellion at the Battle of Ostrog Monastery, which highlights the Ottoman victory in the region.

It may be the first printed map presented as a news broadside in the Ottoman Empire.

3.200 EUR

In the mid-19th century, Montenegro—a Slavic Orthodox Christian country—was a de jure part of the crumbling Ottoman Empire, which had dominated the region since the late 15th century. During this time, Montenegro found itself caught between the Austro-Hungarian ambitions to seize parts of the Balkans, the independence movements of various Balkan nations, and the Ottoman Empire's desperate attempts to maintain control over its territories. This tension led to numerous uprisings, small wars, and foreign manipulations within the Balkans.

During the Montenegrin–Ottoman War (1861–62), Ottoman forces, after initially facing surprisingly effective resistance, decisively overwhelmed the Montenegrins at the Battle of the Ostrog Monastery. They subsequently captured Cetinje, leading the Montenegrin rebels to the brink of total defeat. For a moment, it



seemed as though Montenegro might cease to exist as a nation. However, Omar Pasha, who led the Ottoman army, was instructed to treat the Montenegrins with magnanimity. The Sublime Porte sought merely to 'prove a point,' hoping that this display of force would secure a lasting peace with Montenegro, as they viewed the conflict as a bothersome distraction from more pressing issues.

The Treaty of Scutari, which was signed on August 31, 1862, brought an end to the war with surprisingly generous terms for Montenegro. The country was allowed to maintain its pre-war borders and retain its internal autonomy, although it was required to recognize Ottoman suzerainty.

This map created in 1863, immediately following the Montenegrin–Ottoman War of 1861-1862, illustrates Montenegro's newly affirmed boundaries. The symbols on the map signify the Ottoman victory in the region, as explained in the accompanying text.

The map was printed by Tercüman-ı Ahvâl, a press best known for its newspaper of the same name, which was published between 1860 and 1866 by its founder, Âgâh Efendi (1832-1887). This was the first newspaper printed by a Turk in the Ottoman Empire, focusing on contemporary news, and it faced bans on several occasions.

Âgâh Efendi aimed to align with Western ideas. A year after being appointed as the Minister of Posts in 1861, he introduced the first postal stamp in the Ottoman Empire and soon implemented a modern postal system.

This piece not only represents the first separately issued Ottoman map of Montenegro that we are aware of, but it is also the first Ottoman printed news broadside to include a map.

Mapping Montenegro in the 19th Century

The modern cartography of Montenegro began in 1836 when Colonel Fedor von Karacsay, a Hungarian military engineer and the Austrian garrison commander of the nearby port of Cattaro (Kotor), was granted permission by Montenegro's ruler, Petar II Petrović-Njegoš, to map the country. The two had formed a personal friendship, which facilitated this project. As a result, Karacsay published his work, « Carte du Pays de Montenegro dressée d'après les opérations géodétiques sur les lieux et recherches les plus soigneuses » (Vienna, circa 1838, MONTENEGRO: КАРТА ЦРНЕГОРЕ. خريطه مملكت قره طاغ Carte du Pays de Montenegro dressée d'après les opérations géodétiques sur les lieux et recherches les plus soigneuses, par Mr. le Comte Fedor de Karacsay, Colonel au Service d'Autriche. - Daša Pahor). This was the first broadly accurate map of Montenegro. Although it was not a fully precise representation—due to the limited time Karacsay had to conduct comprehensive systematic trigonometrical surveys—it remains an impressive piece of work that brought the geographical identity of Montenegro into focus for the first time.

The issue of Montenegro's boundaries with its neighbors was a significant source of diplomatic and military tension. In 1858, the major European powers established a Boundary Commission to map the country's frontiers to the highest scientific standards. International teams of professional engineers, using the most advanced equipment of the time, were deployed along the borderlands. This work was often interrupted by warfare and violent attacks from civilians who resented what they viewed as an 'intrusion' on their land. Nonetheless, by the late 1860s, the commission surveyors had succeeded in mapping much of Montenegro's periphery to exemplary geodetic standards.

The first accurate Ottoman map of Montenegro was produced only in 1875, just before the Montenegrin–Ottoman War from 1876 to 1878, which marked the Turks' last stand in the region they called Karadağ and the complete independence of the Montenegrin nation. (click here for the image and description: Montenegro - Important Ottoman Cartography - Daša Pahor).

The present map is quite rare and was likely printed as an ephemeral broadside celebrating the Ottoman victory over Montenegrin rebels. It was produced on thin paper, and we could not find any other institutional examples of this map.



No. 7

MCCAW, STEVENSON & ORR, LTD., Publisher.

City of Belfast / Map shewing Collection and Delivery Boundary for Goods and Passenger Train Traffic / November, 1912.

Belfast: McCaw, Stevenson & Orr Ltd., November 1912.

Colour photolithograph mounted upon original linen, rolled (Very Good, some light spotting in upper area and some light creasing in lower area), 115 x 95 cm (45.5 x 37.5 inches).

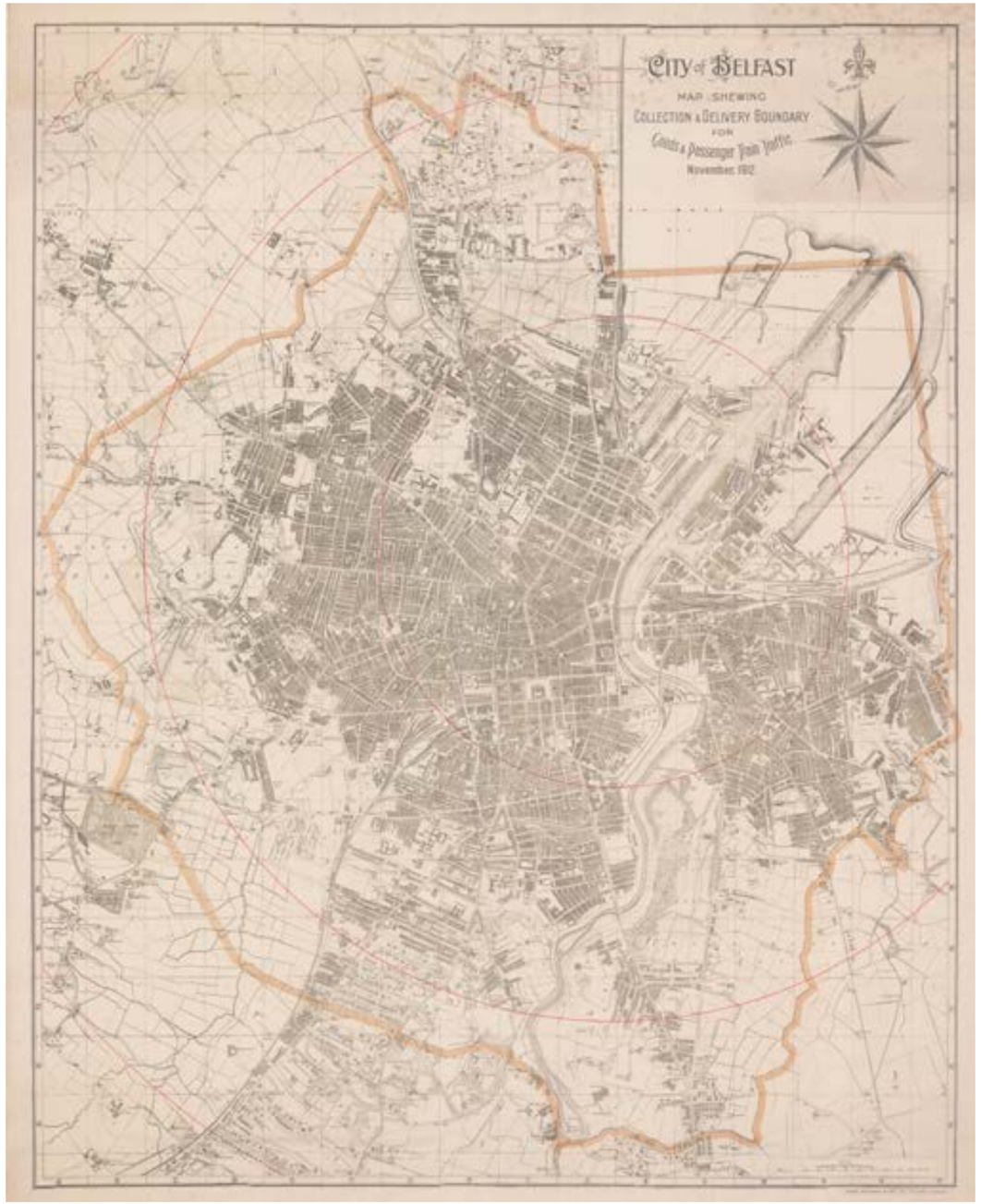
A seemingly unrecorded large-scale map of Belfast, published in 1912, the same year as the sinking of the 'RMS Titanic', the colossal liner launched in the city's famed Harland & Wolff shipyards; showcasing Belfast when it was at the height of its industrial boom and was one of the most prosperous centres in the British Empire, and before its economic decline and descent into sectarian violence; the map was explicitly made to depict Belfast's transportation network for use by logistics firms, and was published locally by the venerable firm of McCaw, Stevenson and Orr; one of only very few detailed cartographic records of Belfast from its golden era.

3.200 EUR

The present map is an amazing artifact showcasing Belfast from the era of the *RMS Titanic*. During the second half of the 19th century and period leading up the World War I, Belfast was the fastest-growing city in the United Kingdom (its population had gone from 98,000 in 1851 to 385,000 in 1911). Its booming industrial complex including the largest and most productive shipyards in the British Empire, accounting for an incredible one-eighth of world tonnage, as well as the globe's largest linen industry.

It was in the famed Belfast yards and docks of arguably the most internationally vaunted shipbuilder, Harland & Wolff (est. 1861), that on May 31, 1911, the *RMS Titanic*, the world's largest, most modern and luxurious passenger liner was launched. As universally known, on the night of April 14-15, 1912, the Titanic sank in the North Atlantic after striking an iceberg, taking some of the world's most famous and wealthy people to a watery grave.

The dramatic demise of the *Titanic* traumatized Belfast, as the city's people could hardly believe that the ship that was boldly proclaimed as "unsinkable", designed by the globe's best shipbuilders, could come to such a catastrophic end. Indeed, while the cause of the disaster was largely blamed on the Titanic command's bad decisions before and after striking the iceberg, the precipitous way the ship sank was blamed on engineering flaws,




MELBOURNE ST
School
BROWN STREET
L. SACKVILLE ST
SACKVILLE ST
WILSON STREET
OATES STREET
WEST ST
SMITHFIELD
GRESHAM
GARFIELD
STREET
CHARLEMONT ST
BERRY STR.
ROSEMARY STREET
LOMBARD ST
WARING STREET
Ulster Bank
ULSTER ST
Northern Bank
Albert Memorial
QUEENS
FRANCIS ST
Tanner
BARRACK STREET
MILL STREET
CASTLE STREET
LANE
Ulster Club
CASTLE PLACE
CORN MARKET
ANN STREET
CHURCH LANE
UPR CHURCH LANE
CASTLE LANE
ARTHUR SQUARE
WILLIAM ST SO.
VICTORIA SQUARE
ARTHUR PL
GEORGES LE.
DONEGALL PLACE
CALLENDER ST
ARTHUR ST
QUEEN STREET
FOUNTAIN STREET
COLLEGE STREET
KING STREET
INSTITUTION PL
COLLEGE SQUARE NORTH
Christ Church
Christ Ch. Schools
Belfast Government School of
Municipal Technical Institute
ROYAL ACADEMICAL INSTITUTION
COLLEGE SQUARE EAST
Ev. Union Ch.
WELLINGTON PLACE
DONEGALL SQE NORTH
City Hall or Council House
DONEGALL SQE WEST
DONEGALL SQE EAST
DONEGALL SQE SOUTH
UPR QUEEN ST
WELLINGTON ST
MURRY ST
ATHOL ST
CHICHESTER STREET
UPR ARTHUR ST
MONTGOMERY ST
SEYMOUR PL
GLOUCESTER ST
SEYMOUR ROW
MUSIC HALL LN
STREET

while the vessel was not equipped with enough lifeboats and emergency gear. The incident was a shock and then a catharsis for Harland & Wolff and, in many ways, for all Belfasters.

The present large-format and highly detailed work is one of only very few great maps of Belfast from is golden age (which is somewhat surprising given the city's prominence!). Executed to the very large scale of 9 inches to the mile, it delineates and labels every street and laneway, deposits the shape of every urban block, and outlines and labels all major edifices and institutions (ex. colleges, army barracks, churches, government buildings, etc.). Of note is the 'County Hall or Council House', the massive Edwardian masterpiece in the city centre, completed in 1906, that replaced the Linen Hall, the old seat of the city's famed textile industry.

Created especially to show the "Collection and Delivery Boundary for Goods and Passenger Train Traffic", so as to aid logistics firms, the depicts the railways (noting the stations and lines of the Great Northern Railway, Belfast and Northern Counties Railway and the Belfast & County Down Railway) and the electric tram system in the utmost detail, while exactingly portraying the interface between infrastructure and the major industrial sites and great docklands along the River Lagan, in the city's northeast. Red radius lines, emanating from the centrepoint of Corporation Square show distance limits, to regulating the delivery costs of goods.

The *RMS Titanic* was built and launched in the massive Harland & Wolff Shipyards, which ran along Queens Roads, by the River Lagan, between the Abercorn Basin and Alexandra Wharf. The area is today known as the 'Titanic Quarter' and museum, Northern Ireland's largest attraction.

The map was printed by the then massively successful Belfast publishing house of McCaw, Stevenson & Orr. The firm was founded in 1876, by the partnership of John Stevenson (1850 - 1931), Alexander McCaw and James Porter Orr. The company published relatively few books and maps, as its focus was on industrial printing (i.e., the packaging of consumer products and machine parts, large signs, etc.). By 1894, the firm employed 800 workers, making it one of the largest publishing houses in the British Empire. The firm's success peaked just before World War I, when the present map was issued. As McCaw, Stevenson & Orr was then the 'go to' printer for railways and transportation firms in Ulster, it makes sense that it published the map. From the 1920s, the firm continued be locally important and existed until 2005.

Belfast's golden age ended in the 1920s. While it became a capital city in 1921, of Northern Ireland, following the breakup of the island, the turmoil of the Irish independence struggle and related sectarian strife, followed by the Great Depression, did permanent damage to city's industrial base, causing chronic high unemployment. Following WWII, while Belfast remained a key industrial centre, it was a shadow of its former self. The violence of The Troubles (1986-98) massively damaged the city's economy and reputation. However, since the Great Friday Agreement (April 10, 1998), that largely ended sectarian violence in Ireland, Belfast has mounted a comeback, in part due to the development of the 'Titanic Quarter'.

The Map – Seemingly Unrecorded

The map is seemingly unrecorded. Indeed, the survival rate of such large format maps made to be heavily used for logistical planning is very low. It is thus perhaps a unique artifact showcasing Belfast from the 'Titanic Era'.

References: N/A – Map seemingly unrecorded.

No. 8

[BELFAST CITY CENTRAL STATION AND RAILWAYS].

Belfast City Central Station and Railways.

[n.p., probably Belfast, perhaps printed by McCaw, Stevenson and Orr, circa 1892].

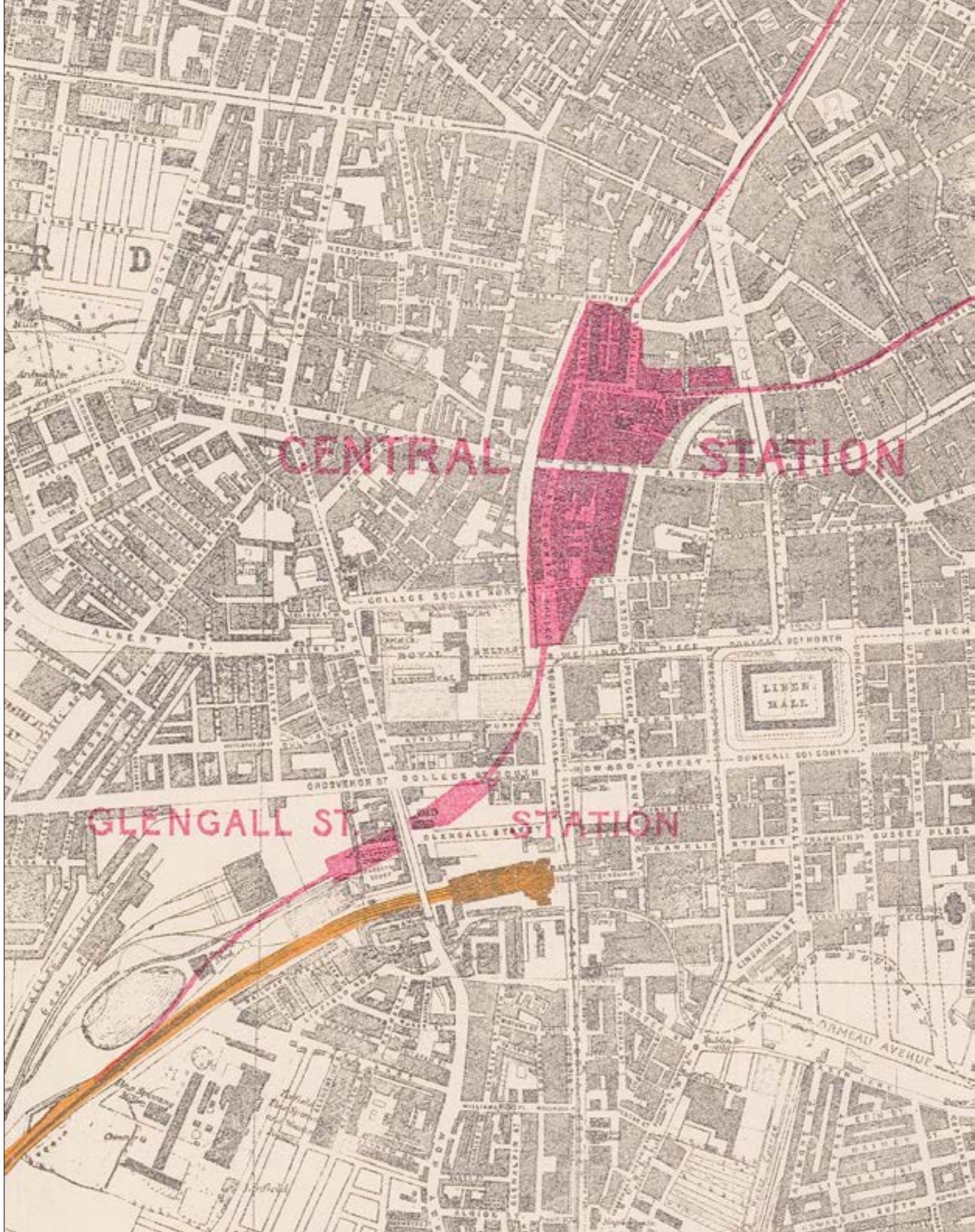
Colour lithograph on thick paper (Good, mostly clean but some conspicuous spotting on far righthand side), 28 x 45 cm (11 x 17.5 inches).

A seemingly unrecorded map of Belfast showing the proposed route and stations of the 'The Belfast Central Station Project', an audacious plan to bulldoze much of down-town Belfast to build a massive central station that could handle 5.5 million passengers annually, while creating direct connecting lines to the city's existing railway nodes, plus, improving connections to Dublin; the proposal was hatched when Belfast was booming, with its industrial and passenger railway traffic utterly overwhelming the existing rail-way network; while the Belfast Central Station Project was backed by powerful figures and would have inarguably relieved the city's congestion problem, Belfasters fiercely opposed it on the grounds the it would destroy the environment of the city centre, ulti-mately leading the endeavour to be overruled; while the project and the map was thus relegated to the realm of counterfactualism, it is an intriguing artifact from one the great debates of the Industrial Revolution in the United Kingdom.

480 EUR

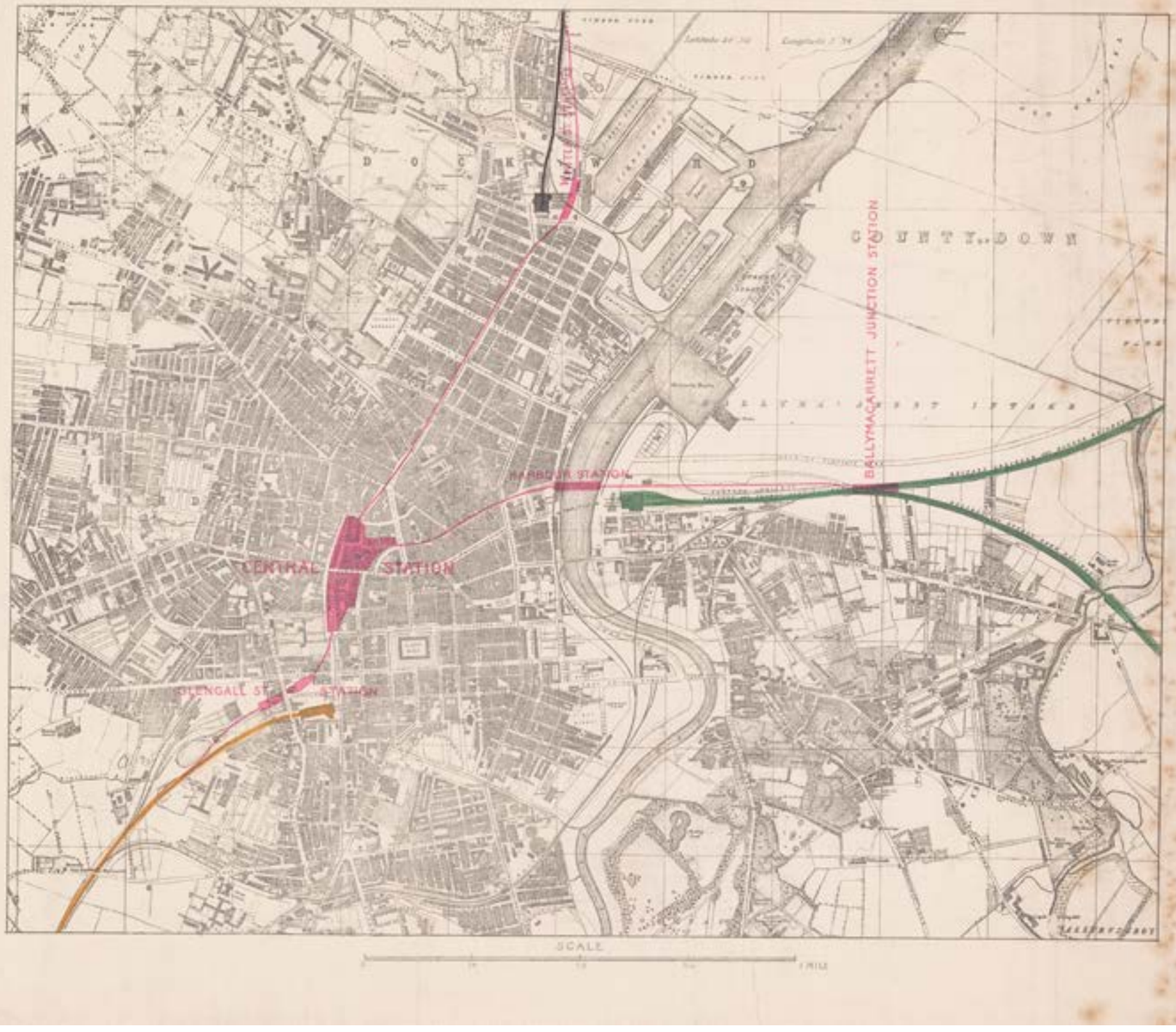
This intriguing and seemingly unrecorded map of Belfast was issued to promote and introduce a highly ambitious design that would dramatically alter the character of the city's downtown. The endeavour was backed by a wealthy and politically well-connect corporate venture called the Belfast City Central Station and Railways. It proposed to demolish a sizeable section of the core of Belfast to build a massive Central Station, as well as to create branch lines through the heart of the city to connect the existing railways nodes. It also promised to provide seamless connections to Dublin.

In the early 1890s, Belfast was booming, with its population exceeding 300,000, it was the fastest growing city in the United Kingdom. The existing railway networks (being the Great Northern Railway, Belfast and



· BELFAST CITY CENTRAL STATION AND RAILWAYS ·

GREAT NORTHERN RY. BELFAST & NORTHERN COUNTIES RY. BELFAST & COUNTY DOWN RY.
BELFAST CITY CENTRAL STATION & RAILWAYS



Northern Counties Railway and Belfast & County Down Railway) were clearly inadequate to serve the city's rapidly expanding industrial zones, let alone the heavy passenger traffic. Also, the lines did not connect effectively, causing many bottlenecks.

The present map was issued by the Belfast City Central Station and Railways venture as a promotional and informative piece to advance its audacious proposal The map shows all of central and some parts of the environs of Belfast in considerable detail, while the legend below the title explains the lines that depict the routes and stations of the existing railroads, being the 'Great Northern Railway' (Orange lines); 'Belfast and Northern Counties Ry.' (Bold Black lines); and the 'Belfast & County Down Railway' (Green lines), while, importantly, also depicting the lines and stations of the proposed 'Belfast City Central Station & Railways' (Pink lines).

Like 'Bulldog in a China Shop', the Belfast City Central Station and Railways venture proposed to demolish a busy and much-beloved part of downtown Belfast, right near the 'Linen Hall', the historic commercial heart of the city, to build the grandiose Central Station (which could serve 5.5 million passengers annually!). Additionally, a new line would run right up a newly demolished York Street to connect to the main Belfast & County Down Railway, in the north of the city, while another spur would run to the south of the city centre, immediately beside the venerable Custom House, to connect to the Belfast & County Down Railway', in the east of the city. Along the way, the Belfast City Central Station and Railways would build three additional stations, being Whitla St. Station, in the north, Harbour Station, over the River Lagan (in the east), and Glengall St. Station (in the south).

The Belfast Central Station Project was backed by powerful people and made headway in the British Parliament. However, local opposition to the endeavour was fierce. The Anglican hierarchy was against the proposed demolition one of its churches, while local businesses and residents abhorred the destruction, noise and chaos that would ruin the attractive and dignified atmosphere of the heart of Belfast.

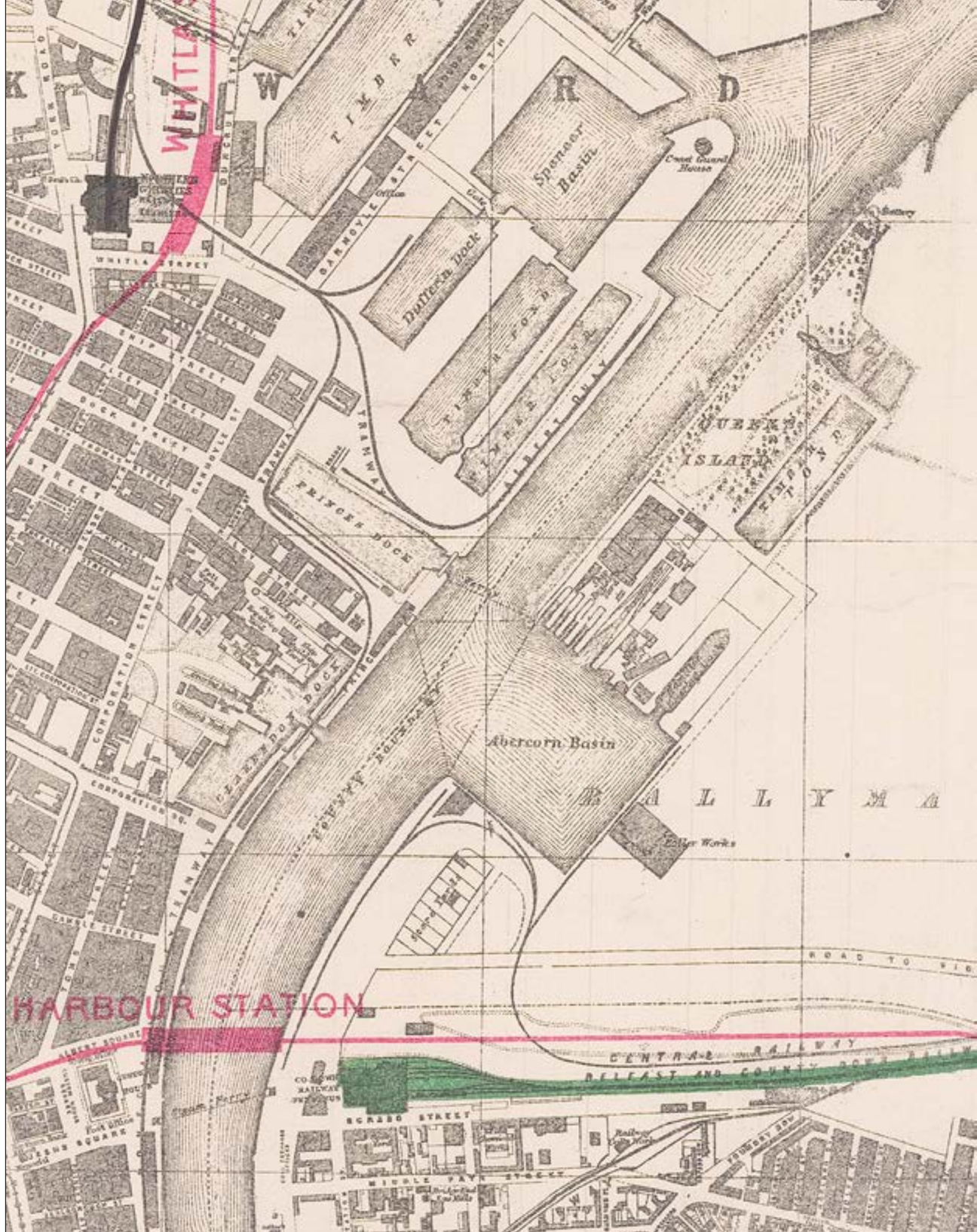
In the end, the Belfasters won out, and the Belfast Central Station Project was overruled, consigning it and the present map to the realm of counterfactualism.

While the project would have inarguably revolutionized Belfast's transport circulation and its connection to the rest of Ireland, there is no doubt that it would have made central Belfast into an industrial hellscape, so it's a blessing that it was never realized. Yet, the present map provides fascinating insights into the battle that occurred throughout the Industrial Revolution in the United Kingdom between those advocating 'modern progress' and local people's desire the preserve their existing environment.

Subsequently, Belfast's railway network coped by expanding the existing spur lines and railyards to handle heavier traffic.

The map is seemingly unrecorded, which is not so surprising, as the survival rate of such ephemeral pieces promoting unrealized projects is extremely low.

References: N/A – map seemingly unrecorded. Cf. [re: 'The Belfast Central Station Project':] The Railway Times and Tramway Chronicle, vol. LXI (1892), pp. 55-6; John Lanyon, 'The Proposed Belfast City Central Station and Railways' [Lecture Text], Report and Proceedings of the Belfast Natural History & Philosophical Society for the Session 1891-2, (1893) pp. 40-55.



FASCISM AND
THE RESHAPING OF WORLD GEOGRAPHY

No. 9

Professor Enzo VISCEGLIA.
***Meridiani e Paralleli* [Text on the Cover]**
***Mare Nostro* [Text above the Map]**
Rome: L'Istituto Geografico Visceglia - Ente Geografico Italiano, August 1942.

Colour lithograph, 58 x 93 cm (22.7 x 36.7 inches), printed from both sides (soft folds with minor holes on crossing, but overall good).

A menacing propaganda poster depicts Benito Mussolini envisioning not only the restoration of the former Roman Empire and dominance over the Mediterranean—referred to as Mare Nostrum —but also proposing to alter world geography by relocating the prime meridian to Rome.

1.800 EUR

Historically, Italians viewed themselves as direct descendants of the Roman Empire. By the 1920s, they were dissatisfied that their access to the open sea was limited to just a few international ports, while the rest of the Italian coastline was primarily used by local fishermen. With the rise of fascism and eventual cooperation with Nazi Germany, Mussolini's Italy began to entertain the idea of dominating the Mediterranean region and, eventually, the world beyond.

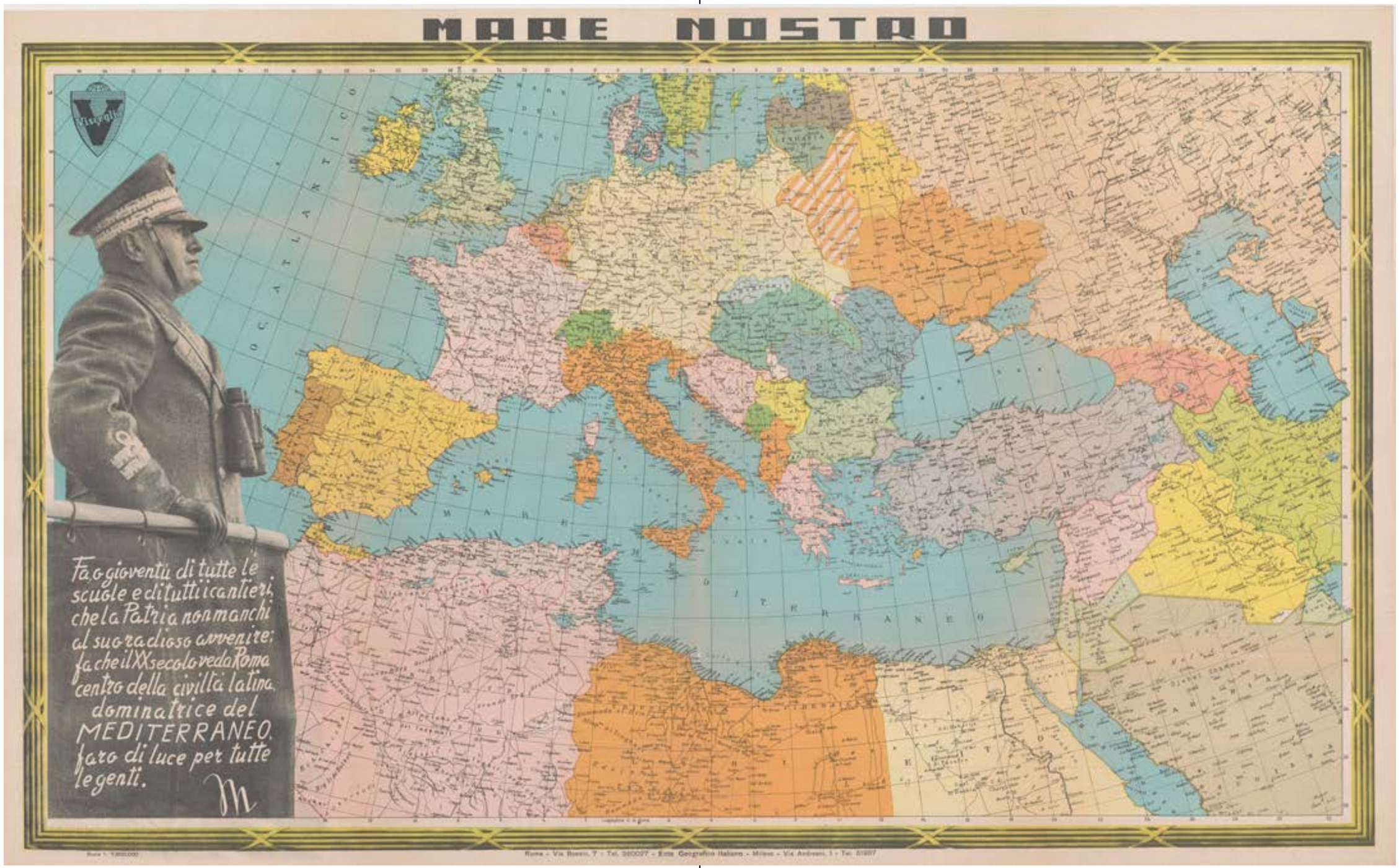
This map illustrates the dark fascist vision of recreating the Roman Empire in the Mediterranean, referred to as *"Mare Nostro"* in Italian, which derives from the Latin phrase *"Mare Nostrum,"* meaning "Our Sea." The plan also involved altering world geography by moving the prime meridian from Greenwich to Rome. In the not-so-distant past, other cities competed for this distinction, such as Paris, which some scientists considered to be the central meridian line until 1911 and, according to certain maps, even until today.

The map was created by L'Istituto Geografico Visceglia, founded in 1929 by Professor Enzo Visceglia (1903-1971). This institution is still active today and has produced hundreds of maps, globes, atlases, and magazines over the decades. The map was published as a supplement to the monthly magazine "Guida Toponomastica Visceglia," a geographical publication also produced by the same company.

There were at least two versions of this map. One version, created just before Italy entered the war, features Mussolini next to a map of the Mediterranean. Our version, from 1942, is updated with the title *"Mare Nostro"* and shows the prime meridian shifted to the position of Rome.



MARE NOSTRO


OCEANO ATLANTICO
MARE MEDITERRANEO
Fa o gioventù di tutte le scuole e di tutti i cantieri che la Patria non manchi al suo radioso avvenire: fa che il XX secolo veda Roma centro della civiltà latina dominatrice del MEDITERRANEO. faro di luce per tutte le genti.
M

Text on the Map

The long text on the back of the map discusses the historical significance of the Mediterranean during the Roman Empire and its current strategic importance for expanding maritime transportation, trade, and communication routes to the world, through the Strait of Gibraltar. Italy's ambition is to control the entire Mediterranean, not just because of the peninsula's central location in the sea, but also due to future plans to dominate other seas.

This belief—that Italy's economic growth could be enhanced by monopolizing the Mediterranean Sea, much like during the Roman Empire—is reinforced through various quotes from Mussolini, highlighted in bold and dated in brackets.

The text concludes by expressing support for World War II as a means to achieve this goal, stating: *"With the sacrifices of today, of the people and of the soldiers and sailors, the Italians will conquer Victory and the great, radiant, absolute dominion of the sea."* (*Coi sacrifici di oggi, del popolo e dei soldati e dei marinai gli Italiani conquisteranno la Vittoria e il grande, radioso, assoluto dominio del mare*).

The message is additionally emphasized by text on the cover, designed in the form of a letter from the author and publisher, Professor Enzo Visceglia, which reads:

COMRADE,
All our passion as Italians, in this century, can be summed up in the words: OUR SEA
Where there is an Italian heart, there is the thought of our sea, which will finally be free.
Therefore, the map of the Mare Nostro that we send you here is more than a map; it is a cry of faith, a certainty of victory.
The vigorous portrait of the Duce, his historic words, warn from the wall: whoever defends and supports the idea is deserving of the Fatherland.
WE WILL WIN!

The text within the cartouche offers a variation of one of Mussolini's more famous older speeches:

Let us, O youth of all schools and all shipyards, ensure that the Fatherland does not fail in its radiant future; let us ensure that the 20th century sees Rome as the center of Latin civilization, dominating the MEDITERRANEAN, a beacon of light for all peoples.

Fa o gioventù di tutte le scuole e di tutti i cantieri, che la Patria non manchi al suo radioso avvenire; fache il XX secolo veda Roma centro della civiltà latina dominatrice del MEDITERRANEO, faro di luce per tutte le genti.

IL MEDITERRANEO

Il grande mare che, comunicando per lo stretto di Gibilterra con l'Atlantico, si diffonde fra l'Europa meridionale, l'Africa del Nord e l'estremità occidentale dell'Asia è il Mediterraneo in senso geografico, il Mare Nostro nel senso geo-politico.

Gli estremi della sua posizione astronomica è la seguente: lat. 47° 16' (estremità settentrionale del Mare d'Azov; 45° 50' estremità settentrionale dell'Adriatico) e 30° 10' (punto più interno della Sirte; long. 5° 37' Ovest (Capo Tarifa sullo Stretto di Gibilterra) e 40° 56' (estremità orientale del Mar Nero; 36° 15' al punto più interno del Golfo di Alessandretta).

La distanza fra le due estremità orientale e occidentale è di circa 3860 chilometri; la massima larghezza di 1800; la larghezza media intorno ai 700. L'area totale del bacino del Mediterraneo è di circa Kmq. 2.966.000.

I Romani lo chiamarono anche Mare Internum, oppure Mare Nostrum o anche Mare Magnum (ossia Mare Grande).

Il Mediterraneo fu da epoca remota un mare intensamente percorso dalla navigazione; Fenici e Greci lo traversavano in ogni senso, tuttavia molto tempo passò perchè avessero cognizione che si trattava di un mare chiuso.

La penisola italiana, con la Sicilia, divide naturalmente il Mediterraneo in due bacini, l'occidentale e l'orientale. Essi comunicano per mezzo del Canale di Sicilia (detto anche di Tunisi), lungo circa 145 Km.; e per mezzo dello Stretto di Messina. Il bacino orientale a sua volta è diviso dalla dorsale su cui sorgono la Sardegna e la Corsica in due parti: il Mare Balcanico e il Tirreno, che è il più profondo.

I nomi dei singoli bacini nei quali si divide il Mediterraneo, in parte risalgono alla età classica (Ligure, Tirreno, Ionio, Adriatico, Adriatico all'Albania. Inoltre altri cavi allacciano l'Italia alla Grecia e alle Isole dell'Egeo e altri ancora Gibilterra e Malta e Malta ad Alessandria d'Egitto e a Cipro.

Tornando ad esaminare la posizione dell'Italia nel Mediterraneo si osserva che essa ha uno sviluppo costiero di ben 9000 Km. dei quali quasi 4000 lungo il continente, 3500 nelle isole e 1600 lungo la costa libica. La Francia viene al secondo posto, con 3700 Km. di coste (comprese per ora la Corsica). Poi vengono Grecia, Turchia e Spagna; seguono per estensioni relativamente scarse gli altri paesi.

È particolarmente dovuto a questa "configurazione marinara" dell'Italia se per essa è indispensabile ottenere un più ampio respiro nel Mediterraneo, in quel mare che già i Romani, con giusto orgoglio imperiale chiamavano Mare Nostrum, senza possibilità di sottintesi.

Del resto è ciò che Mussolini ha in varie occasioni detto e ripetuto con lapidarie parole: **"L'Italia non intende affatto rimanere prigioniera nel Mediterraneo"** (Cosenza, 29 marzo 1939).

E sulla fortuna dell'Italia sul mare Egli si è pure espresso in modo inequivocabile: **"L'italiano non può essere che un popolo di agricoltori e di marinai"** (18 marzo 1934).

E che Mussolini vedesse giusto e ben lontano e antivedesse anzi gli avvenimenti odierni ce lo conferma questa frase tratta dal suo discorso al parlamento il 16 febbraio 1923: **"L'Italia non può eternamente rimanere inchiodata in un solo mare, oltre il Mare Adriatico c'è il Mediterraneo, e ci sono altri mari che possono interessarci".**

Infatti l'Italia minacciava di ridursi a funzione di pescatrice e di promotrice di traffici soltanto di piccolo cabotaggio, se il fascismo

Spedizione in abbonamento postale · Supplemento al periodico mensile GUIDA TOPONOMASTICA VISCEGLIA · N. 24 · Agosto 1942 XX · Gerente responsabile: Prof. ENZO VISCEGLIA

MERIDIANI E PARALLELI

MARE

Roma

CAMERATA,

Tutta la nostra passione di italiani, in questo secolo si sintetizza con le parole: MARE NOSTRO!

Dove c'è un cuore italiano ivi è il pen-

No. 10

ANON.

Norme pratiche per la guerra Italo-Abissina corredate da una carta topografica di Massaua e paesi vicini e di sei piante dei forti principali

[Practical rules for the Italo-Abyssinian war accompanied by a topographical map of Massawa and neighbouring countries and six plans of the main forts].

Naples: Cap. Antonio Morano 1887.

Large 8°, title page, 70 pp., blank, 6 full-page black and white maps of ports with blank versos, folding map, printed in colours, contemporary red linen binding (binding with light dents, scratches and stains, first and last pages with minimal foxing, but overall good, last pages reinforced with old linen in hinges).

A rare manual for practical warfare in Eritrea at the beginning of the Italian invasion in 1887 was written by an anonymous author, well acquainted with local habits, geography, and climate.

960 EUR

When the Italo-Ethiopian War began in January 1887, it was unclear that the conflict would last for decades. The initial phase officially ending in 1889, but it reached a second peak from 1895 to 1896, with the fighting extending into the early 20th century.

This is a rare privately published manual in Italian language for officers preparing to depart for war in Abyssinia, written in 1887, at the very beginning of the conflict. While some manuals have already been published, many of them translated from French and English, the author—who remains unnamed but mentions his "considerable stay in Massawa"—claims that this is the first manual to offer practical advice for warfare in Africa, particularly for officers who may need to act on their own initiative. Additionally, according to the introduction, this is the first book to include maps of forts and the distances between them.

The chapters cover practical topics such as the selection of soldiers who can withstand the demanding climate of Adyssinia, appropriate equipment, water and food supply considerations, and the carrying capacity of camels


NORME PRATICHE

PER LA GUERRA

ITALO-ABISSINA

CORREDATE DA UNA CARTA TOPOGRAFICA

DI MASSAUA E PAESI VICINI

E

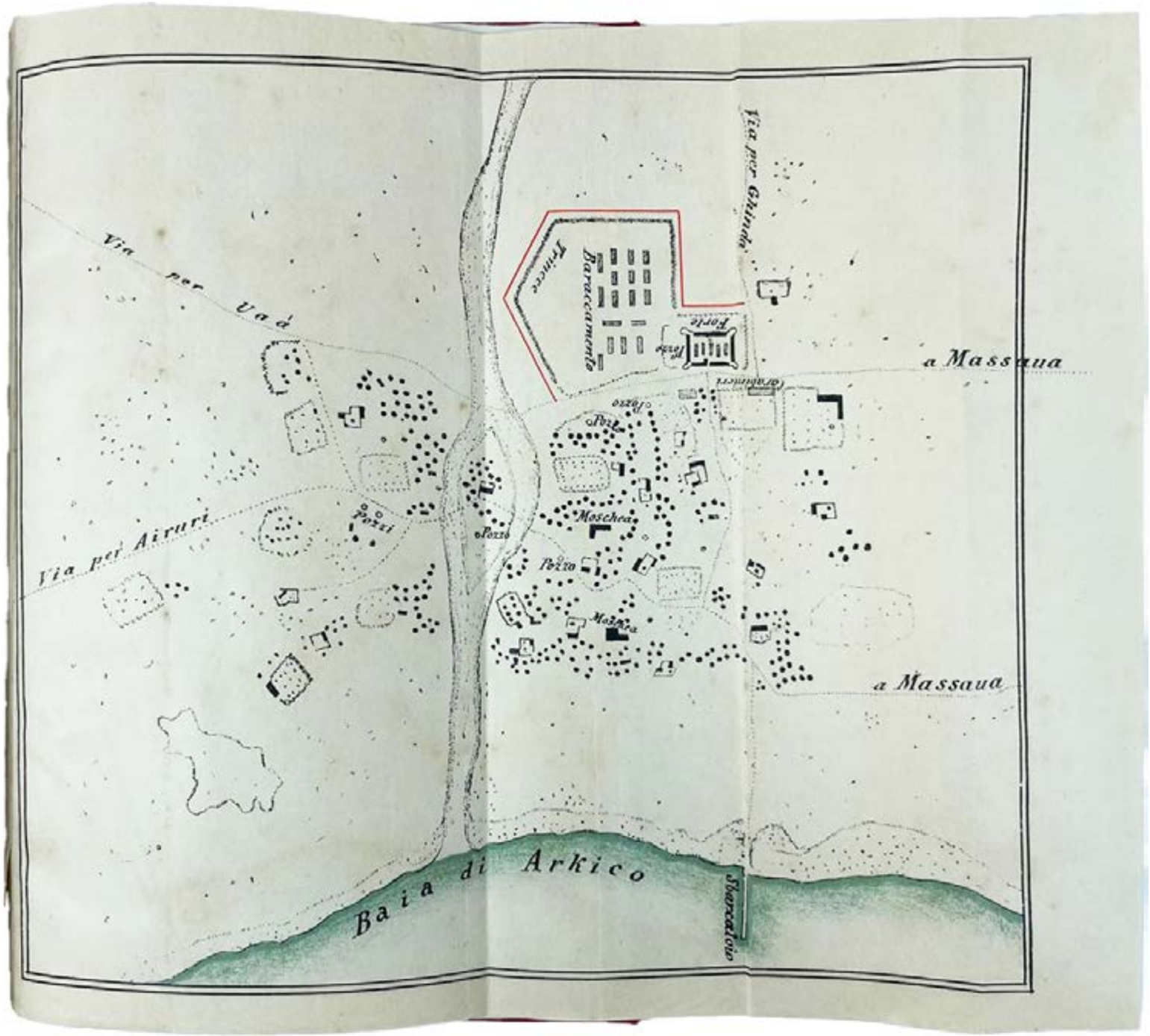
DI SEI PIANTE DEI FORTI PRINCIPALI

NAPOLI

CAV. ANTONIO MORANO, EDITORE

371, Via Roma, 372

1887


Via per Uadi
Via per Airuri
Via per Ghinda
Trincee
Baraccamento
Forte
a Massaua
Pozzi
Pozzo
Moschea
Baia di Arkico
Scoglio
a Massaua

and horses. Additionally, they discuss how to establish an efficient communication system, primarily through signals, as well as strategies for traveling and fighting at night, and tactics used by the Abyssinians. Although the author supports the Italian invasion of Abyssinia, he advises caution, suggesting that the initial focus should be on invading smaller areas due to the lack of sufficient Italian soldiers. He also highlights practical issues that are often overlooked by other texts and the government. For instance, he points out the inefficiency of the country, including the unfulfilled promises from local allies to provide camels. Additionally, he mentions the impending storms and torrential rains that would make combat impossible in the spring.

He predicts that, due to these difficult conditions that Italians are not accounting for, the war will last significantly longer than anticipated.

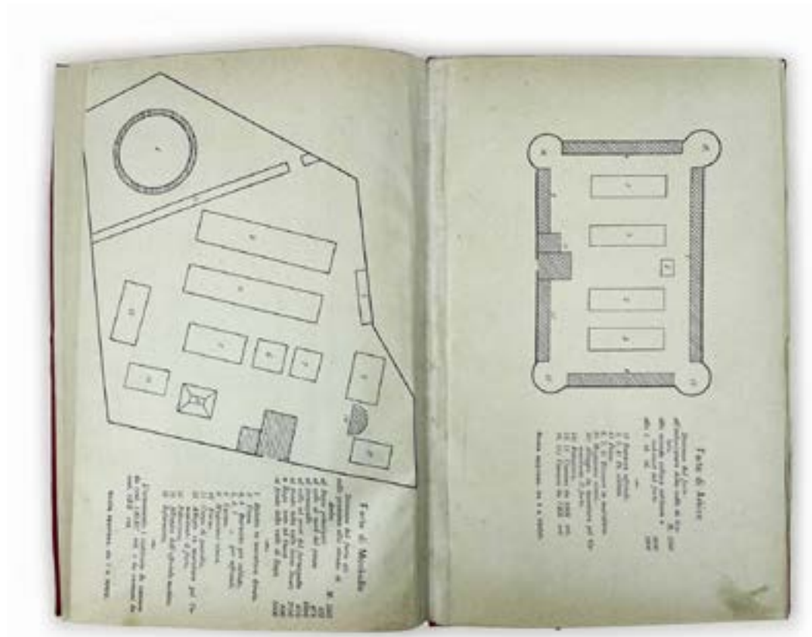
The maps on the last pages showcase detailed plans of various forts around Massaua, in what is today Eritrea:

- “Forte di Monkullo”, the fort at Moncullo, southwest of Massawa,
- “Forte di Arkico”, fort of Arkiko (please see the description below),
- “Forte di Otumlo”, a fort west of the peninsula Abdel K'adir
- “Forte di Abd-el-kader”, on the entrance of the peninsula Abdel K'adir,
- “Forte Taulud”, situated on the island of T'walet, connected to Masawwa,
- “Forte Gherar”, on the peninsula of Gherar.

The colour folding map highlights the Italian fort located in the bay of Arkiko, south of Massawa. This area was once an important port, but it declined by the late 19th century and was reduced to only a few houses and mosques. At the beginning of the Italo-Ethiopian War, prior to the construction of the railway, Arkiko was considered a key strategic base for the Italians near Massawa. Important on the map are the locations of routes, remnants of the settlement, and water sources.

We could only trace two institutional examples, listed in Worldcat (Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale di Roma and Tel Aviv University - Sourasky Central Library, OCLC 1517649695). The National Library of Rome mentions two plates, while the title of the book quotes only one; one map is also noted by Tel Aviv University. The present example also includes only one folding map.





No. 11

José da Silva MACHADO.

Relação dos Successos da Índia, e principio do felicissimo governo do Illustrissimo, e Excellentiss. Senhor Conde da Ega, como também do grande sítio que teve a Praça de Alorna, varios choques, e batalhas, em que se tem conseguido grandes victorias, e recuperado algumas Praças, que o inimigo tinha tomado, por falta de guarnição, em que os Portuguezes tem mostrado o seu grande valor naquelle Estado. E se dá noticia de dous execrandos, e sacrilegos casos nelle acontecidos.

Lisbon: Na Officina de António Vicente da Silva, 1759.

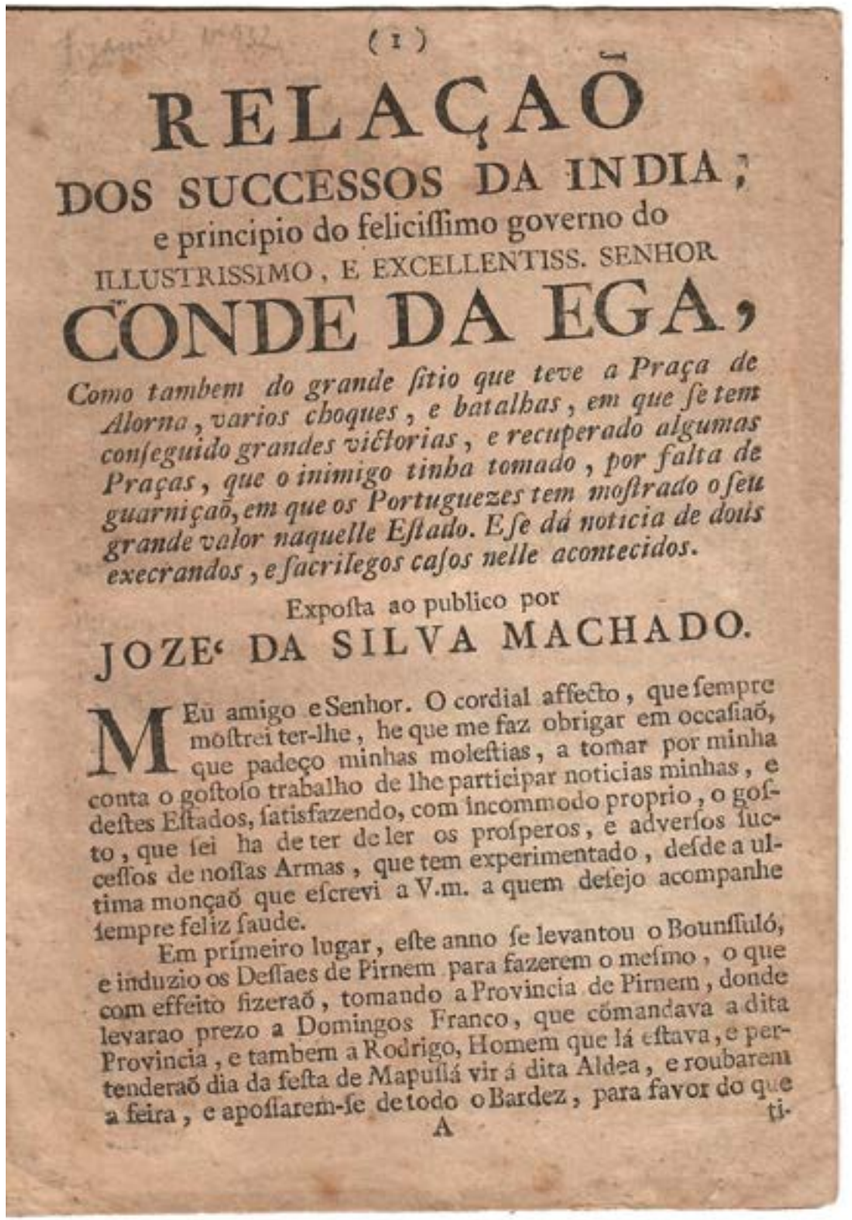
8° (18.5 x 13.5 cm): 8 pp., bound in modern marbled paper wrappers (Good, light even toning and some small spots, on page 2 some small old adhered pieces of paper partially obscuring a few words).

Very Rare - an autorotative contemporary record of many of the setbacks that the Portuguese suffered in Goa at the hands of the Bhonsle of the Sawantvadi State in 1758, as well as the triumphal first four months of the tenure of the Viceroy of Portuguese India, the Conde de Ega (September 1758 to January 1759), when Goa's small armies successfully countered the Bhonsle's ongoing invasion of the northern parts of Goa, while severing a brewing Sawantvadi-Maratha military alliance that could have overwhelmed the colony; written in Goa by the mysterious José da Silva Machado, who was likely a senior civil servant with access to privileged intelligence – brief but information-packed and fascinating.

1.200 EUR

The period from the early 1740s to the 1780s was one of unexpected triumph and renaissance for Goa. Although Portuguese India was under almost contant threat from diverse and potent enemies that ranged from bordering local rulers, Omani pirates and the mighty Maratha Empire, a succession of exceptionally bold and brilliant viceroys managed to not only extricate the colony out of difficult situations, but succeeded in dramatically expanding Goa's territory, seizing the lands of the 'Nova Conquistas'.

One of the most remarkable Viceroys of the Nova Conquistas era served during the middle of period and succeeded in helping Goa to doge a bullet and to gain an enduring sense of security.


(1)

RELAÇAÕ
DOS SUCCESSOS DA INDIA;
e principio do feliciſſimo governo do
ILLUSTRISSIMO, E EXCELLENTISS. SENHOR
CONDE DA EGA,
Como tambem do grande ſitio que teve a Praça de Alorna, varios choques, e batalhas, em que ſe tem conſeguido grandes viĉtorias, e recuperado algumas Praças, que o inimigo tinha tomado, por falta de guarniçaõ, em que os Portuguezes tem moſtrado o ſeu grande valor naquelle Eſtado. E ſe dá noticia de dous execrandos, e ſacrilegos caſos nelle acontecidos.

Expoſta ao publico por
JOZE' DA SILVA MACHADO.

MEu amigo e Senhor. O cordial affecto, que ſempre moſtrei ter-lhe, he que me faz obrigar em occaſiaõ, que padeço minhas moleſtias, a tomar por minha conta o goſtoſo trabalho de lhe participar noticias minhas, e deſtes Eſtados, ſatisfazendo, com incommodo proprio, o goſto, que ſei ha de ter de ler os proſperos, e adverſos ſucceſſos de noſſas Armas, que tem experimentado, deſde a ultima monçaõ que eſcrevi a V.m. a quem deſejo acompanhe ſempre feliz ſaude.

Em primeiro lugar, eſte anno ſe levantou o Bounſſuló, e induzio os Deſſaes de Pirnem para fazerem o meſmo, o que com effeito fizeraõ, tomando a Provincia de Pirnem, donde levarao prezo a Domingos Franco, que cómandava a dita Provincia, e tambem a Rodrigo, Homem que lá eſtava, e pertenderaõ dia da feſta de Mapuſſá vir á dita Aldea, e roubarem a feira, e apoſſarem-ſe de todo o Bardez, para favor do que

A ti-

Enter the Viceroy Manuel de Saldanha e Albuquerque, the 1st Conde da Ega

Manuel de Saldanha e Albuquerque, the 1st Conde da Ega (1712 – 1771) came from the old and esteemed Saldanha noble family that produced generations of great navigators, military commanders and politicians. His father was Aires de Saldanha e Albuquerque (1681 - 1756) was a top courtier of the king and the Governor of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (1719-25).

When the Marquês de Pombal commenced his long dictatorial rule as Prime Minister of Portugal (which lasted from 1750 to 1777), he heavily favoured the Saldanha family, in contrast to his disdain for many of the country's noble houses. Manuel de Saldanha e Albuquerque was elevated to become the 1st Conde da Ega and was appointed as the Governor of Madeira, where he served from 1754 to 1758.

In 1758, the Conde da Ega was made the Viceroy of Portuguese India, in which post he would serve from 1758 to 1765. He arrived in Goa in late September 1758 to find the colony in a state of crisis that threatened to rapidly undo all the progress the Portugues had made over the last two decades.

In April of that year, Goa's perennial nemesis, the Sawantvadi State, ruled by the Sawant Bhonsle family (known to the Portuguese as the 'Bounsoló') broke the peace treaty they had signed with Portugal in 1754, sensing the weakness in Goa's colonial regime in the wake of the death of Viceroy Luís Mascarenhas, Count of Alva, who was killed at the Battle of Ponda (June 28, 1756), bravely fighting on the frontlines against the Marathas. Specifically, the Bhonsle intended to reconquer the key fortress towns of Tiracol, Alorna, and Bicholim that they had recently lost to Portugal.

The Bhonsle caught the Portuguese on the backfoot, as their forces swept into northern Goa, capturing the fortresses of Perem and Sanquelim.

The Maratha Confederacy was then on the verge of actively joining the Bhonsle cause, when the Portuguese managed to (briefly) stall their progress.

It is at that juncture that the Conde da Ega arrived on the scene. He immediately made a daring move, ordering his limited forces to charge into enemy-held territory to seize the strategically crucial Ammona Hill, which physically divided the Bhonsle and Maratha forces. This not only severed communications between the Bhonsle and Marathas, but it convinced the latter that it was too risky to join the war, leaving the Bhonsle on their own. While the Bhonsle made an energetic final push to take Tiracol, Alorna, and Bicholim, they were overpowered by the Conde da Ega's men. Faced with this, the Bhonsle sued for peace, which was secured on temporary basis.

The Conde da Ega, only four months into his viceregal tenure, had won a major victory. Not only had he preserved the critical corridor of fortresses of Tiracol, Alorna, and Bicholim, but he may very well have saved Goa, as had the Marathas been linked up with the Bhonsle, their combined forces could have overwhelmed the Portuguese.

The Conde da Ega became known as a shrewd operator who made bold military and diplomatic moves that were within his purview, while assiduously executing the orders of the Marquês de Pombal.

In 1759, he concluded a secret treaty with the Bhonsle that, in exchange for returning some of lands they ceded in 1754, obligated them to be allies of Portugal, so severing the potentially deadly Maratha-Sawantvadi

alliance. While it came at a cost, this was long regarded as a brilliant diplomatic play, as is essentially guaranteed that Goa would never again be under existential threat.

That same year, the Conde da Ega, on Pombal's secret orders, expelled the Jesuits from Portuguese India, forcing 221 priests into exile, while confiscating the Order's immensely extensive and valuable properties for the Crown. This was a big deal especially in Goa, as the Jesuits had been inextricably linked to the rise and operations of Portugal's Asiatic empire (St. Francis Xavier was the colony's patron saint!).

Also, in 1759, the Conde da Ega made Nova-Goa (Panjim / Panaji) the de facto capital of Portuguese India, replacing the unhealthy and partially ruined Velha Goa, completing a move the many Viceroys had attempted unsuccessfully for decades (although Nova-Goa would not become the de jure capital until 1843).

In 1763, the Conde da Ega won a major victory over the Marathas, capturing the key fortress of Mandangarh. The viceroy's tenure was also remarkable for his efforts at recruiting skilled tradesmen from other parts of India, so reviving Goa's moribund commerce.

The Conde da Ega resigned as Viceroy on October 19, 1765, having served an unusually long seven-year tenure that was universally hailed as having been extremely successful.

However, there was dark side to the Conde da Ega's administration. The Marquês de Pombal had received detailed and seemingly credible reports that the viceroy and his secretary, Belchior José Vaz de Carvalho, had stolen large quantities of treasure from the Jesuit estates that were confiscated for the Crown. While it would have been (unofficially) viewed as acceptable for the Conde da Ega and Carvalho to have skimmed off modest sums as 'fringe benefits' of their posts, they apparently went way too far, embezzling large sums. This would have angered Pombal, as he was constantly seeking, with great difficulty, new sources of revenue to fund his ambitious reforms of Portugal and her empire.

Immediately upon the Conde da Ega's return to Lisbon, he and Carvalho were arrested and imprisoned in the notorious Otão Tower in Setúbal. Both men were tried and while Carvalho was acquitted, the Conde da Ega was found guilty and so remained incarcerated. He was released in 1768 on compassionate grounds, due to his ill health, and allowed to live his remaining two years at his family estate. Due to the tireless campaign of the Conde's widow, he was posthumously exonerated in 1779 by Queen Maria I (who despised Pombal and enjoyed undoing his acts).

The Present Work in Focus

This is an autorotative contemporary record of many of the setbacks that the Portuguese suffered in Goa at the hands of the Bhonsle in 1758, as well as the triumphal first four months of Conde da Ega's viceregal tenure, being the period from September 1758 to January 1759, that saw the Portuguese take the offensive, thrashing the Bhonsle. It was written by the mysterious José da Silva Machado (of whom we cannot find any information), but who was likely a senior civil servant with access to privileged intelligence, with the text dated in Goa, January 31, 1759.

While brief, the pamphlet is information-packed and a fascinating read, that authentically conveys the frenetic environment in Goa. It is aptly described in the famous Azevedo-Samodães catalogue as "Escrito interessante e de muito valor para o conhecimento e história dos notáveis sucessos militares que descreve.

Muito Raro." ["An interesting and very valuable piece of writing for understanding and learning about the history of the remarkable military successes it describes. Very rare"].

The work commences its core content by recording that "First, this year the Bhonsle rose up, … taking the Province of Pernem, where they took prisoner Domingos Franco, who commanded the said Province. The Bhonsle "intended to come to said village [of Pernem] on the day of the Mapusa festival, and rob the fair, and completely seize Bardez".

It continues that "the Bhonsle attacked the Fort of Menerem and took it for lack of water and also took prisoners of the Officers who were there, of whom the Commander was Manoel da Costa, Captain of Sepoys. From there they ran to besiege the Fortress of Alorna, which miraculously they did not take, for they had nothing to eat."

It proved very difficult for the Portuguese to relieve Alorna, which though held by the Portuguese was under mortal threat. The countryside all around the fortress had been ravaged by the Bhonsle; however, by the "the valour of the Captain of Sepoys, Luis da Ponte" the Portuguese managed to relieve Alorna, before they "burned the villages of the enemies".

The Bhonsle then took Sangelim, upon which the Portuguese officers were taken prisoner whereupon "they suffered miseries".

The Bhonsle next attacked Bicholim, which was commanded by Dionysio Gonçalves and "laid rigorous siege" to the fortress, until "seeing the preparations that Goa had made", they abandoned the endeavour.

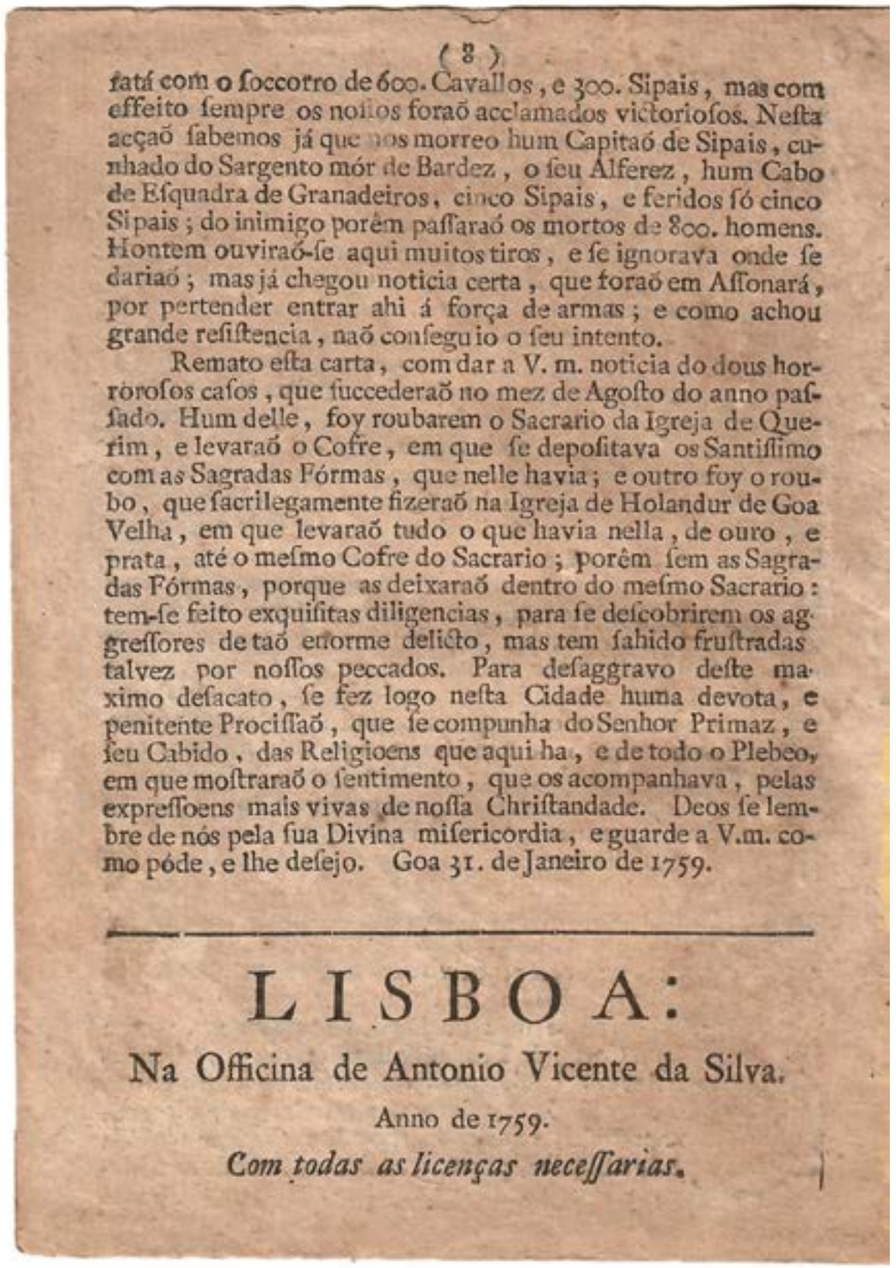
Next, a Portuguese force commanded by Colonel João Manuel de la Cerda, of the garrison of Salcete, consisting of five companies of grenadiers, one of light infantry, two of artillery, and the Guards of Salcete, landed at Peligão and marched inland towards Bicholim. This army was further supported by 300 sepoys and successfully made Bicholm. However, that night they were attacked by the Bhonsle but the Portuguese were far stronger, such that "only the Sepoys were enough to make them flee".

The next day at Peligão, where much of Cerda's force had returned to secure their supply lines, "the enemy attacked from all sides so suddenly that there was not time to deflect them". A ferocious battle ensued, which included much hand-to-hand combat. While the Portuguese lost several good officers, including a lieutenant colonel, they defeated the Bhonsle, who suffered 500 casualties. With this, Machado opines, the Portuguese "regained all the valour they lost at Ponda".

The Portuguese then successfully secured Bicholim. The Bhonsle were "ruined by this task" and "lacked the money to pay their troops", such that some of the angry unpaid men attacked and looted some Bhonsle villages.

"Not yet satisfied with all these setbacks", the Bhonsle then attacked Tiracol, where for twenty days they besieged the fortress, which was commanded by Jose Texeira. While desperately short of water, Texeira's men "so strongly repelled" the Bhonsle that they "fled ignorantly", abandoning their artillery.

Machado exalts that the period of "lamentable misery" that the Portuguese had experienced since the Viceroy the Conde of Alva was killed in 1756 was to end as "the Illustrious and Excellent Conde de Ega arrived in the City of Goa as our Viceroy; who immediately showed his great spirt and valour" assuming govern-



(8)

fatá com o ſoccorro de 600. Cavallos, e 300. Sipais, mas com effeito ſempre os noſſos forão acclamados victorioſos. Neſta acçaõ ſabemos já que nos morreo hum Capitaó de Sipais, cunhado do Sargento mór de Bardez, o ſeu Alferez, hum Cabo de Eſquadra de Granadeiros, cinco Sipais, e feridos ſó cinco Sipais; do inimigo porêm paſſaraó os mortos de 800. homens. Hontem ouviraó-ſe aqui muitos tiros, e ſe ignorava onde ſe dariaó; mas já chegou noticia certa, que forao em Aſſonará, por pertender entrar ahi á força de armas; e como achou grande reſiſtencia, naõ conſeguio o ſeu intento.

Remato eſta carta, com dar a V. m. noticia do dous horroroſos caſos, que ſuccederaõ no mez de Agoſto do anno paſſado. Hum delle, foy roubarem o Sacrario da Igreja de Querim, e levaraõ o Cofre, em que ſe depoſitava os Santiſſimo com as Sagradas Fórmas, que nelle havia; e outro foy o roubo, que ſacrilegamente fizeraõ na Igreja de Holandur de Goa Velha, em que levaraõ tudo o que havia nella, de ouro, e prata, até o meſmo Cofre do Sacrario; porêm ſem as Sagradas Fórmas, porque as deixaraõ dentro do meſmo Sacrario: tem-ſe feito exquiſitas diligencias, para ſe deſcobrirem os aggreſſores de taõ enorme delicto, mas tem ſahido fruſtradas talvez por noſſos peccados. Para deſaggravo deſte maximo deſacato, ſe fez logo neſta Cidade huma devota, e penitente Prociſſaõ, que ſe compunha do Senhor Primaz, e ſeu Cabido, das Religioens que aqui ha, e de todo o Plebeo, em que moſtraraõ o ſentimento, que os acompanhava, pelas expreſſoens mais vivas de noſſa Chriſtandade. Deos ſe lembre de nós pela ſua Divina miſericordia, e guarde a V.m. como póde, e lhe deſejo. Goa 31. de Janeiro de 1759.

LISBOA:

Na Officina de Antonio Vicente da Silva.

Anno de 1759.

Com todas as licenças neceſſarias.

ment on the September 21 [1758].

He continues by recounting that "When this Lord was resting from the fatigues of such a long voyage, he received news that the fortress of Alorna was out of provisions". He immediately dispatched a force under Lieutenant Colonel Ignacio de Souza, consisting of a company of grenadiers, two of light infantry and 500 Sepoys to march to Alorna. Their movement was so "well accomplished", under the cover of darkness, that the Bhonsle do not notice their approach.

A few days later the Conde da Ega ordered a stealth movement to secure Peligão, a critical landing area to service the interior.

Machado writes that "On the 21st of October, the Lord Viceroy made his entrance [to the capital, Velha Goa] with the magnificence of a Prince, and in this function, he saw the tribunes that go by there. He marched with his entire entourage, which was composed of the Nobility and the Chapter of the Cathedral, and directed the procession to the Church of St. Fracis Xavier, where he paused for some time to say his prayer, and return to his Palace he concluded the action in the same manner as the other Viceroys had practiced. His government continues with good fortune, and gives great hope, for which he is experimenting, to make a singular government."

It continues that "On October 30th, His Excellency ordered two companies of grenadiers and sepoys to march to Ammona, a village where the Bhonsle were strong". The Portuguese evicted the Bhonsle from Ammona and "reduced the villages to ashes" while proceeding to build a "very strong fortress" that could withstand the "onslaught of the enemies".

The Bhonsle then attacked Alorna again, such that the Conde da Ega sent a large force under Brigadier João Jansen Moler to relieve the key fortress. Meanwhile, the Viceroy ordered people to make "prayers throughout the City of Goa" and "distributed a large quantity of wax among the Churches and Convents to light the Blessed Sacrament and other devout and miraculous images".

When Jansen Moler's men met the enemy, the Bhonsle cavalry attacked but the Portuguese "countered them with such valour and good use that they made the enemy flee". The Bhonsle were "intimidated and raised stakes" so that the Portuguese freely approached the fortress of Alorna, which had been defended with "valour" by the forces under its governor, Lino de Faria.

There is then a discussion of the discord that was occurring between the Marathas and their erstwhile allies. It is also said that the governor of French India had withdrawn his forces to Pondicherry, as the French were preparing to send an armada against Bombay. The British in Bombay were so "apprehensive" that they "closed the city gates and put the people on war mode".

On January 27, 1759, news arrived that a Portuguese force dispatched by the Conde da Ega had entered enemy territory and reconquered the Province of Perem, which had been taken by the Bhonsle the year before. A fierce battle occurred, wherein the Portuguese far bettered the Bhonsle, losing only a few troops, while the enemy lost 800 men.

Machado ends his story by giving "news of the two horrific criminals who committed crimes, which occurred in the month of August of this year past. One of them, went to rob the Tabernacle of the Church of Querim, and took the Coffer, in which the Holy Friars deposited Sacred Forms… And another was the robbery which they carried out so easily in the Church of Holandur in Velha-Goa, in which they took everything that was in it, of gold and silver…exquisite efforts have been made to uncover the perpetrators of such an enormous crimes, but they have been thwarted, perhaps because of our sins".

A Note on Rarity

The present work is very rare. We can trace 5 institutional examples, held by the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, Biblioteca Central da Marinha, Biblioteca de Arte - Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian, British Library, and the Newberry Library. We are aware of only a single other example as appearing on the market during the last generation.

References: Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal: H.G. 9787//48 P.; Biblioteca Central da Marinha: S18-1-13; British Library: Cup.410.b.29, Newberry Library: Greenlee 4850 .P7 S585 1759; OCLC: 503987024, 959088178, 70251438; José Júlio GONÇALVES, Síntese bibliográfica de Goa, vol. 2 (Lisbon, 1967), p. 11; Jorge César de FIGANIÈRE, Bibliographia historica portugueza (Lisbon, 1850), p. 173; P.S. PISSURLENCAR, Portuguese Mahratta Relations (Bombay, 1983), p. 11; António Vasconcelos de Saldanha (ed.), As cartas de Manuel de Saldanha, 1o. Conde da Ega, e 47o. Vice-Rei da India para Sebastião José de Carvalho e Melo e seus irmãos, 1758-1765 (1984), p. 17; José dos SANTOS, b. 1881 (ed.), Catálogo da importante e preciosissima livraria que pertenceu aos notaveis escritores e bibliófilos Condes de Azevedo e de Samodães (1921), no. 3197. Cf. Frederick Charles DANVERS, The Portuguese in India. Being a History of the Rise and Decline of their Eastern Empire (London, 1894), Vol. II, pp. 431-6.

No. 12

Palanji Barjorji DESAI (1851 - 1934).

તારીખે શાહાને ઇરાન યાને કદીમ જમાનાથી તે પાસીઓ હદ્વિસ્તાનમાં આવી વસ્યા ત્યાં સુધીની પુરાતન ઇરાન દેશની સંપૂર્ણ તવારીખ.

[History of the Kings of Persia: being A Complete Chronicle of Events of that Ancient Country, from the Prehistoric Times down to the Settlement of Parsis in India. In Two Volumes with Three Maps. (Ardeshir Sorabji Dastur Kamdin's Prize Essay)]

Bombay: Printed at the "Standard" Printing Works, 1895.

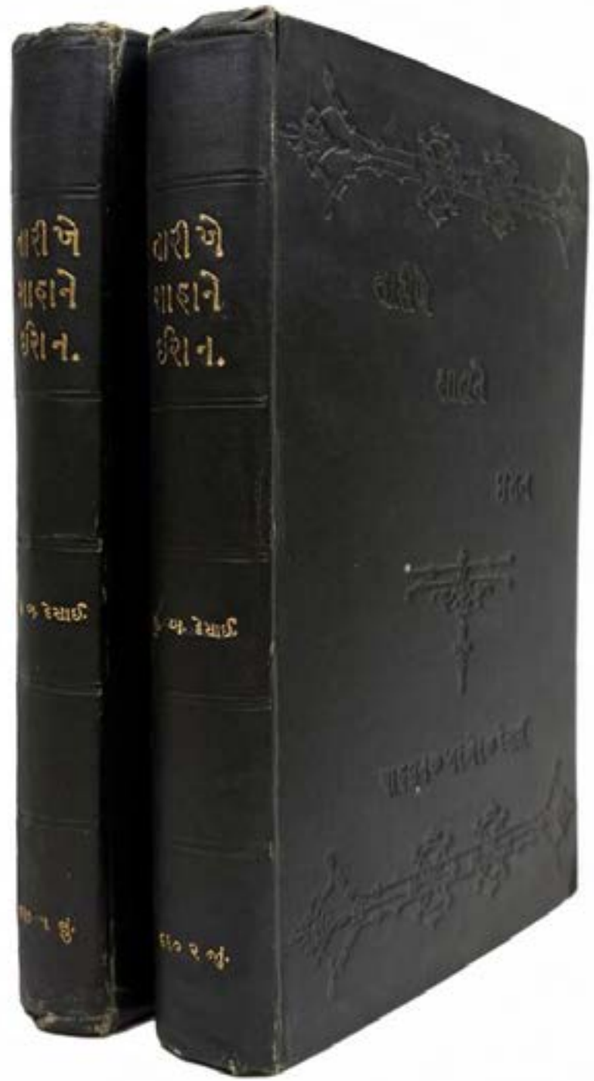
4° (24.5 x 17 cm): 2 volumes – [vol. 1:] vii, 381 pp., plus 1 folding lithographed map;
[vol. 2:] 10 pp., 422 pp., 16 pp., plus 2 lithographed maps (1 folding, 1 double page),
both volumes in uniform black cloth with blind-stamped designs and gilt tile to spine, bound at the 'Educational Society's Press, Byculla [Bombay]', per pastedown label inside back cover (Excellent Condition, remarkably clean, bright and crisp, bindings with light shelf-wear).

Extremely rare – a masterly history of Persia and the experiences of the Parsis (7th century Zoroastrian immigrants to India and their descendants) from ancient times up to the establishment of the Parsis in India, authored by Palanji Barjorji Desai, his era's leading Parsi journalist and historian; written in Gujarati, the vernacular of most modern Parsis, the richly detailed two-volume work is illustrated by three custom maps, and was published in Bombay to satiate the Parsis' intense interest in their ancestral homeland – finely bound and in stellar condition.

1.600 EUR

The Parsis (which translates to 'Persian') are an ethnic group that adheres to the Zoroastrian faith, the ancient religion of Persia, and who have been long established in India. During the Arab-Islamic conquest of Persia during the 7th century, many Zoroastrians fled to India, with most initially establishing themselves in Gujarat. Over the centuries, these Zoroastrian communities, called Parisis, developed a district cultural identity, while most spoke Gujarati as their daily language.

During the 19th and early 20th centuries, the Parsis enjoyed a golden age under the British Raj. Their community came to count several of India's preeminent businessmen, intellectuals, artists and philanthropists.



(Ardeshir Sorabji Dastur Kamdin's Prize Essay.)

HISTORY OF THE KINGS OF PERSIA:

BEING

A COMPLETE CHRONICLE OF EVENTS OF THAT ANCIENT COUNTRY,

FROM THE PREHISTORIC TIMES DOWN TO THE

SETTLEMENT OF THE PARSIS IN INDIA.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

BY

PALANJI BARJORJI DESAI,

Author of the History of the Sassanides, History of the Achæmenides, History of the Desai Family, The Parsis of Ancient Times, &c.

VOL. I.

WHICH COMPRISES THE FOLLOWING:—

HISTORY OF THE IRANIANS,
HISTORY OF THE MEHABADIANS,
HISTORY OF THE PESHDADIANS,
HISTORY OF THE KAIANIANS,
HISTORY OF THE ASSYRIANS,

COLLATED FROM DIFFERENT SOURCES,

WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE LATEST RESEARCHES.

(Published with the Permission of the Managing Committee of Mulan Firoz Madressa.)

Bombay:

PRINTED AT THE "STANDARD" PRINTING WORKS.

A. D. 1895.—A. Y. 1265.

(અરદેશર સોહરાબજી દસ્તુર કામદીનવાળો ઇનામનો ગ્રંથ.)

તારીખે શાહાને ઇરાન

વાને

કદીમ જમાનાથી તે પારસીઓ હિંદુસ્તાનમાં આવી વસ્યા ત્યાં સુધીની

પુરાતન ઇરાન દેશની સંપૂર્ણ તવારીખ.

બે દફતરોમાં.

બનાવનાર

પાહલનજી બરજોરજી દેસાઈ,

તે

"તવારીખે સાસાનીઆન," "તવારીખે હખામનીઆન," "પેશદાદ ખાનદાની તવારીખ,"
"પારસી જમાનાના પહેલાં," વગેરેના કર્તા.

દફતર પહેલું.

આમાં નીચલી બાબતોનો સમાસ કીધો છે :—

તવારીખે ઇરાનીઆન,
તવારીખે મેહબાબાદીઆન,
તવારીખે પેશદાદીઆન,
તવારીખે કેયાનીઆન,
તવારીખે અસુરીઆન.

(આ ગ્રંથ મુલ્લાં ફીરોજ મદ્રેસાની કારોબાર મંડળીની પરવાનગીથી છપાવી પ્રગટ કર્યો છે.)

મુંબઇ :

"સ્ટેન્ડર્ડ પ્રીંટીંગ પ્રેસ"માં છાપ્યો છે.

ઈસવી ૧૮૯૫—ફસ્લી ૧૨૬૪.

philanthropists. The Parsis maintained close relationships with the British colonial hierarchy and their leaders received knighthoods and other forms of official recognition. While the Parsis, who came to mostly live in Bombay, were always small in number (their community reached 114,000 souls at its largest extent, in 1941), they punched way above their weight in the greater Indian society.

After Indian independence, due to concerns over discrimination and economic instability, many Parsis left India, immigrating to Canada and Britain, where they continued to be exceptionally successful. Yet, about 600,000 Parsis (or about 80% of the global community) remain in India, mostly in Mumbai, where they contribute greatly to the modern Indian society.

The Parsis are distinct from the *Iranis*, Zoroastrians who moved from Persia to India in the 19th century.

During their golden period in India, the Parsis longed to learn about their ancestral home, even as they perhaps were never able to, or felt comfortable, visiting Persia. Many book and articles were written by Parsi authors about Persia, of which the present work is perhaps the most impressive historical overview.

The Present Work in Focus

This masterly work, written by the leading Parsi journalist and intellectual Palanji Barjorji Desai, is a grand history of Persia and the experience of the Zoroastrians, extending all the way from ancient times up the establishment of the Parsi community in India. Of two finely bound volumes, illustrated with 3 custom drafted lithographed maps, it is written entirely in Gujarati, save for duplicate title pages in English.

It features a Dedication:

To Sir Dinshah Maneckji Petit, Bart., Who is well-known as An Eminent Leader of the Parsis Community, by whose liberality The Proverbial Fountain of the Parsi Charity has been kept alive, and is always desirous of the spread of the Zoroastrian Lore, these volumes , Pourtraying the greatness and Glory of the Renowned Ancestors of the Parsi, are, with sentiments of Esteem and Gratitude respectfully dedicated by The Author.

Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, 1st Baronet (1823 – 1901) was perhaps the most prominent of all Parsis of the 19th century, being one of India's greatest industrialists and philanthropists, who famously established the first textile mills in India.

Desai righty billed his work as being "Collated from different sources, with special reference to the latest researches". Volume 1 focusses upon the history of the ancient ruling eras in Persia of the Iranians, Mehabadians, Peshdadians, Kaianians and Assyrians. It features a folding map of ancient Persia (measuring 23 x 33 cm) labelling key locations mentioned in the text.

Volume 2 concerns the histories of the hegemonies of the Medes, Achaemenians, Macedonian Greeks, Ashkanians and Sassanians, before focussing upon the Zoroastrians of Iran, Islamic Rule in Iran, and the 'Zoroastrians of Hindustan', being the Parsi community of India. It is illustrated by two maps, with the first being a folding map (measuring 28.5 x 42.5 cm) embracing a swath of Eurasia from Greece to Northern India, labelling dozens of key sites relevant to the Zoroastrians and their migration to India. The second map (being double page), shows the Middle East centred on Persia, labelling many places discussed in the text.

Palanji Barjorji Desai: Leading Parsi and Gujrati Language Journalist and Historian

Palanji Barjorji Desai (1851 - 1934) was the leading Parsi journalist and historian of the late 19th and early 20th centuries, as well as one of the era's most prominent writers in the Gujarati language. He was renowned for his exceptional intellect and was universally respected by all of Bombay's communities (Muslims, Hindus, etc.), a rare feat in a time of rising secularism.

Desai was born in 1851 in Navsari (in southeastern Gujarat) and graduated from state exams in 1872. He joined the *Raast Goftar* newspaper in 1874, for which he would work for 42 years, serving as its deputy editor for 28 years, and then as its editor from 1902 until his retirement in 1916.

Raast Goftar (meaning 'Truth Teller'), established in 1851, was the first and by far and away most important Parsi newspaper, and was primarily written in Gujarati. Founded by the great Parsi politician, merchant and scholar Dadabhai Naoroji, it sought the social reform of the Parsi community and pursued a liberal and enlightened editorial stance. In the 1870s, it became one of the Bombay's four daily newspapers and had a profound influence upon society and politics well beyond the Parsi and Guajarati-speaking communities.

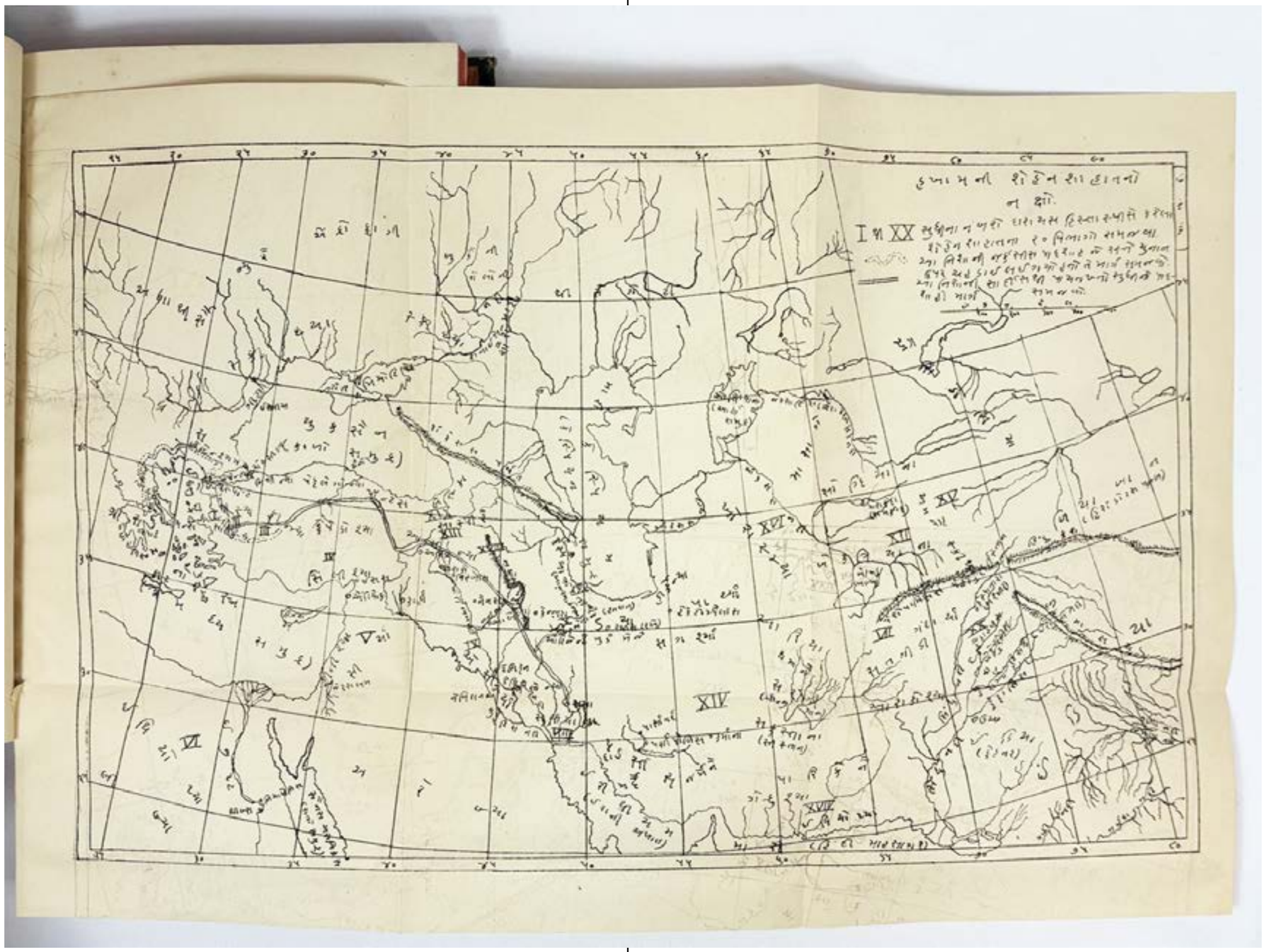
In addition to his duties at *Raast Goftar*, Desai also ran a monthly magazine, Khur-e-Elam (from 1880 to 1900) and authored 33 books, as well as innumerable articles, on history, mythology and Gujarati language.

In 1926, Desai received a large award of 9,000 Rupees from his journalist/academic peers in recognition of his life's work. He notably also received prizes from various Parsi, Hindu and Muslim societies, indicative of his role as an interfaith bridgebuilder.

A Note on Rarity

The present work is extremely rare. We can trace only 3 institutional examples, held by Columbia University, the Asiatic Society of Mumbai and the Gandhi Smriti Library (Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie, India). We are not aware of any complete examples as having appeared on the market during the last generation.

References: Columbia University: 892.61 D452; OCLC: 682186376; Asiatic Society of Mumbai: BK_00066061; Gandhi Smriti Library (Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie, India): GL GUJ 955 DES; Delphine MENANT, M. M. MURZBAN, The Parsis: Exodus, Zoroastrians in Persia, population with 55 half-tone portraits & illustrations (1994), p. 40; Y.M. NAWABI, A Bibliography of Iran: History, mythology & foreign relation (political and military) (1969), p. 250; Henry Smith WILLIAMS, The Historians' History of the World: A Comprehensive Narrative of the Rise and Development of Nations as Recorded by Over Two Thousand of the Great Writers of All Ages, vol. 2 (1907), p. 664; Statement Exhibiting the Moral and Material Progress and Condition of India during the Year 1896-7 (London: H.M.'s Stationary Office, 1898), p. 175.



No. 13

Felipe Nery Thomé Caetano do Rosario e SOUZA.

Noticia histórica e legislação da instrucção pública: primaria, secundaria e superior na India Portugueza pelo presbytero Felippe Nery Thomé Caetano do Rosario e Souza / Professor Substituto da Cadeira de latime latinidade no Lyceu Nacional de Nova-Goa, e Vogal da Junta d'inspeoção do ensino publico das Ilhas.

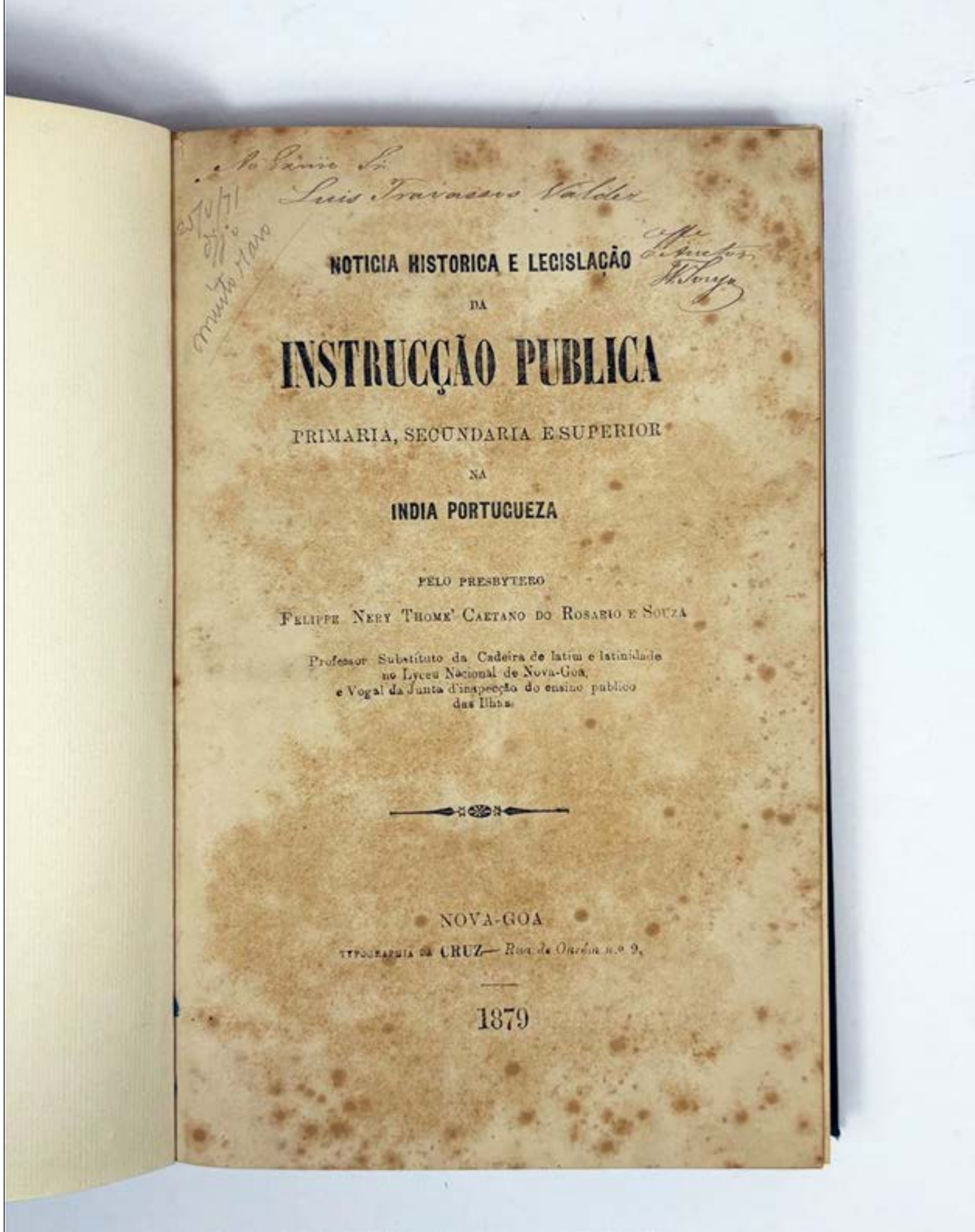
Nova-Goa: Typographia da Cruz, 1879.

Large 8° (24 x 16.5 cm): [6 pp.], 296 pp., 22 pp., 1 f., bound in modern navy-blue cloth preserving original front paper wrapper laid down, author's mss. dedication inscription to "Luiz Travassos Valdez" to title (Good, toned and spotted in places, old repairs to tears at bottom of 4 leaves from pp. 197-204 but no loss to text, old repairs to upper outer corners of 2 final leaves with no loss to text).

Extremely rare – the fundamental work on the education system in Portuguese India, from its inception under Jesuit control in the mid 16th century until the establishment of the public school system in the mid 19th century; written by Felipe Nery Thomé Caetano do Rosario e Souza, a Latin professor and an inspector of state schools in the capital district of Goa, predicated upon privileged access to the colonial archives, it features a comprehensive history of the systems, as well as a verbatim printing of the legislation governing education passed by the viceregal council; what is remarkable is the emphasis upon an entirely Western and often Christian curriculum throughout the 18th and 19th centuries, as the colonial regime essentially banned the teaching of Konkani, the main native tongue of Goa, wrongly claiming it to be dialect of Marathi, the language of Portugal's regional archnemesis – an unrivalled source on the field.

1.400 EUR

This is the fundamental work on the history of the education system in Goa, as well as the present state of the system as it was during the mid-19th century. The author, Felipe Nery Thomé Caetano do Rosario e Souza, was highly qualified, being a Professor of Latin at the prestigious Lyceu Nacional de Nova-Goa and an Inspector of Public Education of the Ilhas District (which was home to the colonial capital, Panjim). Souza was given privileged access to the colonial archives, and the work features innumerable documents that have never before appeared in print.


Luis Travassos Valdez

NOTICIA HISTORICA E LECISLAÇÃO

DA

INSTRUCÇÃO PUBLICA

PRIMARIA, SECUNDARIA E SUPERIOR

NA

INDIA PORTUGUEZA

PELO PRESBYTERO

FELIPPE NERY THOMÉ CAETANO DO ROSARIO E SOUZA

Professor Substituto da Cadeira de latim e latinidade
no Lyceu Nacional de Nova-Goa,
e Vogal da Junta d'inspecção do ensino publico
das Ilhas.

NOVA-GOA

TYPOGRAPHIA DA CRUZ— Rua de Ourém n.º 9.

1879

§. 2.º Os segundos serão distribuidos com referencia ás lições pelo Regedor da Freguezia, verificadas as condições deste art.

§. 3.º Recommenda-se aos encarregados da distribuição dos premios a mais decidida imparcialidade, o que será facil conseguir, cingindo-se ás notas, e exames alludidos.

§. 4.º Verificada a destribuição dos premios, da primeira, e segunda Classe, será opportunamente affixada, na porta da Escola, a lista dos nomes dos premiados, sendo permittido aos da primeira Classe usar das medalhas, de que trata o art. 64, na abotuadura dos seus vestidos, dentro das suas Aulas, e mesmo fóra dellas.

CAPITULO XII.

Das penas, e castigos.

Art. 66.º He bem sabido, que assim como a impunidade renova, e multiplica as culpas, tambem os castigos corporaes enervam o desinvolvimento das faculdades da natureza, que cumpre, por todas as vias, fazer chegar ao seu maior aperfeiçoamento, evitando os obstaculos, que porventura os possam conduzir a apathia; e assim sendo reconhecido, que os castigos moraes melhor aproveitam, a sua applicação terá lugar nas Escolas, em preferencia, para serem punidas as faltas dos Alumnos; e consistirão:

§. 1.º Em Cartazes, ou Carochas, com as designações de—*Fallador—Travesso—Buliçoso—Desatinado—Perguiçozo—Mentirozo*, &c., &c., escriptas em letras maiusculas, que serão postas na cabeça, ou dependuradas no pescoço do culpado, por espaço de quinze minutos, pela primeira vez; e pelas reincidencias, pelo tempo, que o Professor julgar conveniente, obrigando-o tambem a estar de pé á porta, ou sobre assento isolado, ou de joelhos no meio da sala, deixando-o incommunicavel, e segregado dos mais Condiscipulos, com recommendação de não terem com elle communicação alguma, dentro da Escola por hum certo numero de dias, segundo o gráo da culpa.

§. 2.º As culpas, que devem merecer semelhantes penas, além das que definem os ditos Cartazes, sao as seguintes—*desattenção—motejos—ameaços*—e outras semelhantes, em sentido offensivo, para com os Condiscipulos, e pessoas extranhas que de curiosos vão á Escola, ou passem pela rua.

§. 3.º Se com essas penas repetidas, os culpados se não emendarem, e a sua teimoza indole os induzir a offenderem os Professores, com desattenções, e falta de respeito, e aos Condiscipulos, recorrendo a vias de facto, ou outros meios desordenados, tornando-se por isso credores de maiores castigos, serão, neste caso, para sua correcção, e

exemplo dos mais, punidos corporalmente, com seis palmatoadas, ou outras tantas disciplinadas.

§. 4.º Quando porém a experiencia provar a inefficacia, ainda deste ultimo recurso, os Professores, o participarão ao Presidente da Commissão, com huma relação circunstanciada das culpas, reincidencias, e os meios, que empregou para os corrigir, a fim de serem expulsos, e evitar-se a corrupção dos mais.

§. 5.º Os Alumnos, por tal forma expulsos, poderão, por mera equidade, ser de novo admittidos, por Despacho da Commissão, em qualquer outra Escola; do que tudo porém se fará effectiva menção em seu titulo.

Art. 67.º O Professor dará parte ao Presidente, para ser despedido, qualquer dos seus Discipulos, que fôr absolutamente rude, e de quem se não possa esperar aproveitamento algum, ou que dê frequentes faltas, a pesar de todas as admoestações, ou castigos correspondentes.

Art. 68º Os Professores, e seus Ajudantes, cuja molestia se prolongar, além de quarenta dias, perderão hum quinto do respectivo ordenado, desde o dia quarenta e hum. (a)

§. 1.º Em caso de faltas voluntarias perderão, pela primeira vez, o quarto do ordenado, e pela segunda, a metade, pela terceira porém, se dará parte ao Governo, para mandar proceder, como julgar conveniente, em vista dos artigos 8.º e 9.º

§. 2.º Todos estes descontos, dos ordenados dos Professores, e Ajudantes, reverterão em beneficio do cofre das Escolas, assim como os seus vencimentos, por inteiro, em caso de suspensão.

CAPITULO XIII.

Dos fundos das Escolas, e sua applicação.

Art. 69.º O fundo do cofre da Escola consiste no producto da matricula (§. 1.º do art. 40), das Certidões, (artigos 27, e 63), e das faltas dos Professores, e Ajudantes (art. 68).

Art. 70º Tem este fundo a seu cargo as despezas seguintes.

§. 1.º A gratificação marcada no art. 20, para os Supplentes dos Professores, e seus Ajudantes.

§. 2.º Para a aquisição dos effeitos declarados no art. 64.

§. 3.º Para outras eventuaes, com licença, ou ordenadas pela Commissão Inspectora.

Art. 71.º O cofre ficará debaixo da guarda, e effectiva responsabilidade do Professor, que dará conta ao Presidente da Commissão Ins-

(a) Vid. a port., no. 28, de 15 de fevereiro de 1877.

In the *Parte Primera – Noticia historica* (pp. 1-155), Souza, with the use of innumerable archival documents and legislative texts, details the foundation of the colonial era education system in Goa, under the sole control of the Jesuits, during the mid-16th century. He then proceeds to cover the dramatic reconfiguration of the ecclesiastical education system in the wake of the expulsion of the Jesuits from Goa in 1759, and the establishment of the public education system in the 1830s-'40s. Importantly, for reasons that will be explored later, the curricula of the education systems, especially during the 18th and 19th centuries, were exclusively Western and Christian in content, explicitly suppressing the native language of Goa, Konkani, as well as any real coverage of indigenous Indian subjects.

Souza discusses the foundation of the Jesuit education system in Goa, upon the inauguration of seminary instruction in 1541, and continuing with the establishment of the Colégio de Salcette (1574), under Father Alexandre Valignano, and the Colégio de Rachol (1580). The Dominican Order eventually entered the scene, founding the Colégio academica (1585). While the 16th century curriculum was heavily based on religious subjects and secular Western classics, it was somewhat more liberal towards indigenous Indian subjects than subsequent regimes. While Konkani was not generally taught in the colleges, Jesuit scholars were responsible for groundbreaking works on the language, including the first Konkani grammar, created by Father Andre Vaz, in 1563, and the first Konkani-Portuguese dictionary, issued by the Colégio de Rachol, in 1567.

The Suppression of the Jesuit Order globally and its expulsion from Goa in 1759, was a traumatic event for the education system in Portuguese India. Most of the existing colleges needed to be restaffed and reconfigured, while efforts were made to found new ecclesiastical institutions, including the Colégio de meninos e clerigos naturais do Oriente (1761), specifically to teach seminary students native to Asia, and the Colégio de Chorão (1781). However, during the post-Jesuit era most students in Goa were taught by priests in small parish schools, prefiguring the secular public education system.

During the early 19th century, the colonial government started to become more involved in regulating the internal workings of the religious schools, seeking to both guarantee uniform standards of good instruction, as well as to ensure that students received adequate training in secular Western subjects. Here Souza provides the text of many regulations on the expected competence of teachers, discipline, governance, and standardized exams, etc.

In 1831, the colonial government ordered the creation of public secular education system for Goa, although the system was not implemented until the early 1840s. The schools were to be run by the crown's parish councils, and their curriculum was to have less of an emphasis on Christianity and more of a focus on languages, such as Latin, Portuguese and sometimes French and English, as well as logic, classics and rhetoric.

In the *Parte Secunda – Legislação* (pp. 157 – 293), Souza focusses upon the modern era, between 1843 and when the present work was published, when the public system was increasingly prominent. It features the texts of numerous legislative documents that regulated the public system, while establishing the creation of new colleges of higher education. These novel institutions included the soon-to-be prestigious Lyceu Nacional de Nova-Goa (1854), the Escola Medico-Cirurgica (1847), and the Instituto Professional de Nova-Goa (1871), an explicitly secular modern place that provided vocational training in industry and agriculture. The Appendix of the work contains valuable lesson plans for the 1870s public education system in Goa, with very precise directions for the instruction of Portuguese, English, French, Latin, philosophy and classics, oratory, and history and geography (but absolutely no trace of Konkani or any indigenous Indian topics!).

Goa's War on Konkani

What is screamingly clear through Souza's work is that the Konkani language was never to be a part of the organized education system in Goa. While Konkani had similar roots to Marathi, any objective expert would still assert that it is its own language, distinct of the later. As noted, the Jesuits had a deep intellectual interest in Konkani, although they generally did not include the language in the formal curricula of their colleges and schools.

During the late 17th century, Portuguese India started to come under existential threat from the rising Maratha Confederacy, a scourge that would last nearly a century. Even though the Portuguese generally bettered the Maratha forces, the constant stress of the struggle caused the colonial regime to assume a conservative, reactionary attitude in its management of Goa's internal affairs. It banned printing in the colony for over a hundred years (which would not be resumed until 1821), while an official propaganda campaign aimed to tie Konkani to Marathi, wrongly claiming that it was the tongue of the "enemy".

While the regime was often implicit, as opposed to explicit, in its suppression of Konkani, throughout the 18th and almost all the 19th century, the language was effectively banned from being taught at ecclesiastical or state institutions. This was even when some other colonial regimes in India espoused a liberal, enlightened view towards indigenous languages. During this time, most Konkani language productions on the part of Goans occurred in Bombay, in British India, where there were no restrictions on the language.

While there was an academic revival in Konkani studies amongst some Goan scholars from the mid-19th century, this failed to move the colonial authorities, who staunchly refused to permit the language to enter the public curriculum. Yet, this intellectual flowering produced the first modern Konkani grammar, Joaquim Heliodoro da Cunha Rivara's *Grammatica da Lingua Concani no Dialecto do Norte. Composta no século XVII por hum Missionário Portuguez; e agora pela primeira vez dada à Estampa* (Nova-Goa: Na Imprensa Nacional, 1858) and the first modern Portuguese-Konkani dictionary, M. Sebastiao Rodolpho Dalgado's *Dicionario Konkani-Portuguez* (Bombay: Na Typographia da "Indu-Prakash, 1893).

It was not until 1917, upon the publication of Dalgado's groundbreaking essay 'O concani não é dialecto do marata' [Konkani is not a dialect of Marathi], published in the Goan daily Heraldo, that the language began to be liberated from official misperceptions and suppression.

A Note on Rarity

The present work is very rare. We can locate 5 institutional examples, held by the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal; British Library; University of Wisconsin-Madison; Syracuse University; and the Biblioteca Amorim Pessoa (Camara Municipal de Cantanhede, Portugal). We cannot trace any other examples as having appeared on the market during the last generation.

The present example of the work features the author's manuscript dedication to "Luiz Travassos Valdez", being General Luiz Travassos Valdez, the Director of Military Administration of the Portuguese Army and a prominent author on military and colonial subjects, who is perhaps best known as the editor of the Almanach de Portugal.

References: Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal: S.C. 2193 V.; British Library: V 22665(b); University of Wisconsin-Madison: KKQ2685 E48 S68 1879; Syracuse University: KKQ2685.E48 S68 1879; OCLC: 500246674; Catálogo da Biblioteca Amorim Pessoa (1989), no. 2070 (p. 264); Ricardo CABRAL, The Development of Teacher Education in Portuguese Goa, 1841-1961 (2009), p. 33; Rochelle PINTO, Between Empires: Print and Politics in Goa (2007), p. 118; Rochelle PINTO, Sidh Losa MENDIRATTA and Walter ROSSA, 'Reframing the Nineteenth Century' ("Portuguese Colonialism in Goa: Nineteenth-Century Perspectives"), Revista Crítica de Ciências Sociais, 115 (maio 2018), pp. 93-112. Cf. P.S. VARDE, History of Education in Goa: From 1510 to 1975 (2012).

No. 14

Antonio ZAMBRANA y Vázquez (1846 - 1922).

El negro Francisco, novela original de costumbres cubanas, por Antonio Zambrana.

Santiago [de Chile]: Imprenta de la Librería del Mercurio, 1875.

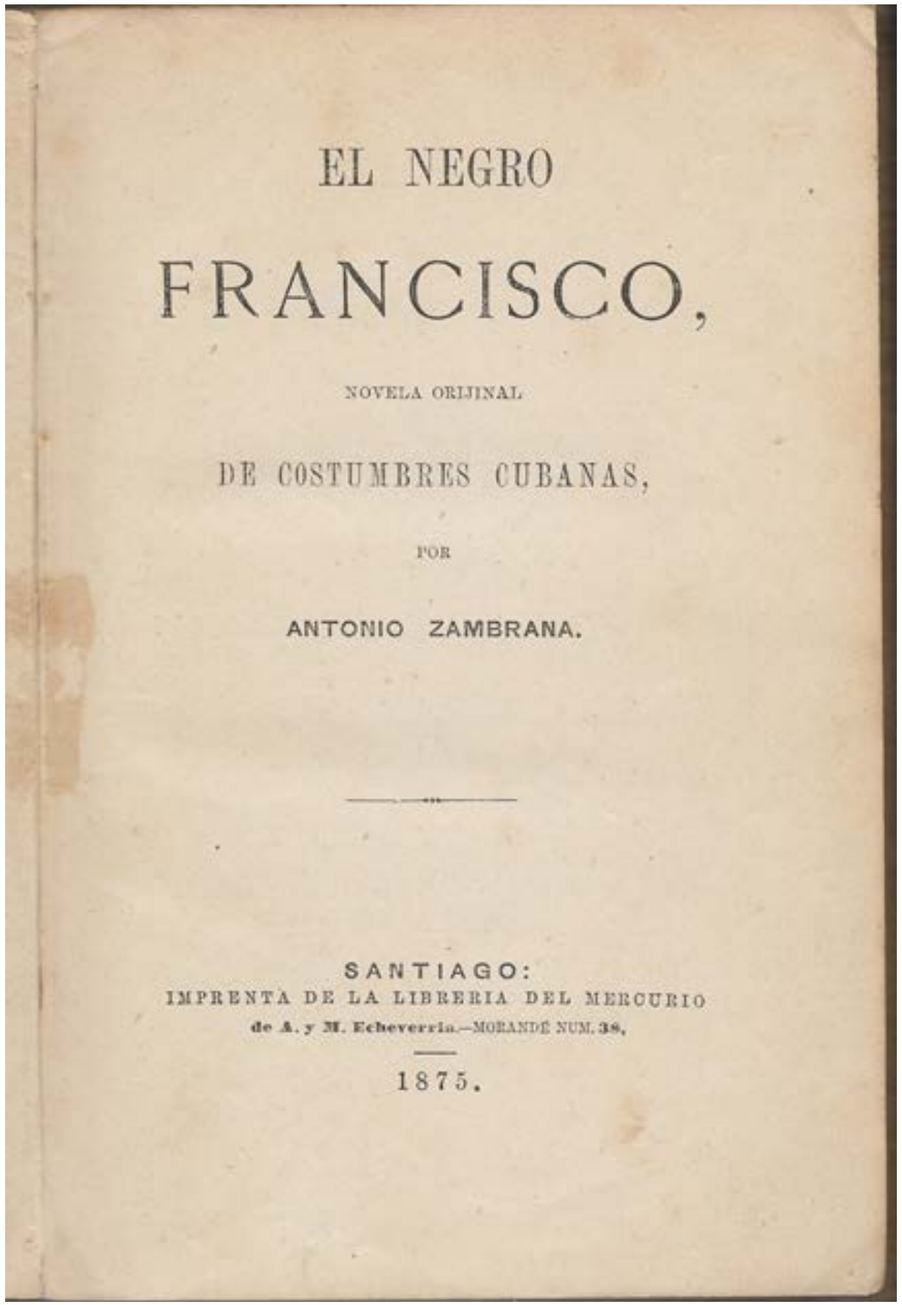
8° (21 x 14 cm): x, 182 pp., fore-edges with floral pattern designs, original black cloth, spine renewed (Good, leaf of pp. 41/42 with loss to upper corner not affecting text and with clean tear top centre with no loss, a few other leaves with short tears with no loss to text; some light spotting throughout text and some light toning to early and latter leaves; covers with shelf-wear, slight cup rim mark to back cover).

Extremely rare - a canonical work of Cuban abolitionist literature, being the prominent Cuban jurist, journalist and freedom fighter Antonio Zambrana's novel 'El negro Francisco', the powerful and moving tale of love and redemption amidst the brutality, violence and moral corruption of late plantation era Cuba; one of the most thoughtful and effective critiques of slavery of its era, the present first edition was published in Santiago, Chile, while the author was travelling in exile in South America.

2.800 EUR

Cuba had the longest history with enslaved African labour of any place in the Americas. The first African labourers were brought to the island around 1513, while Cuba was the second last place in Americas (next to Brazil) to abolish slavery, which occurred by way of a Spanish royal decree dated October 7, 1886. While slavery was horrific and brutal everywhere, plantation owners in Cuba were renowned for their cruelty. This lent a certain sharpness to accounts of slavery on the island, whether related by the victims, perpetrators or observers of the ignoble institution in Cuba.

The genre of Cuban abolitionist literature is rich and diverse. Highlights include Cirilo Villaverde's *Cecilia Valdés* (first published Havana, 1839; expanded and reissued, 1882), is a deeply moving novel about class and race in 19th century Cuba. Juan Francisco Manzano's "Autobiografía" (completed in manuscript in 1835) was first published in an English translation as the *Autobiography of a Slave* (London, 1840). It has the distinction of being the only autobiographical account of slavery in Spanish America. Gertrudis Gomez de Avellaneda's Sab (Madrid, 1841) is both an abolitionist and feminist novel. Anselmo Suárez y Romero's Francisco, *El Ingenio o las Delicias del Campo* (completed in 1839 but not published until 1880) is a gripping fictional account of the life of slave, influenced by Manzano.


EL NEGRO

FRANCISCO,

NOVELA ORIJINAL

DE COSTUMBRES CUBANAS,

POR

ANTONIO ZAMBRANA.

SANTIAGO:
IMPRENTA DE LA LIBRERIA DEL MERCURIO
de A. y M. Echeverría.—MORANDÉ NUM. 38.

1875.

Zambrana's El negro Francisco in Focus

One of the most effective and moving of all Cuban abolitionist works was the famed Cuban jurist and journalist Antonio Zambrana y Vázquez's *El negro Francisco*. It was first published in 1875, in Santiago, Chile (represented by the present work), while the author was in roaming exile in South America.

As Zambrana explains in his Introducción, the origin of the work was his presence at a literary salon in Havana when he was 15 years-old, whereupon Anselmo Suárez y Romero personally read passages from his unpublished manuscript "Francisco, El Ingenio o las Delicias del Campo". This experience left the teenager "weeping" and cemented his conversion to abolitionism.

Turning to the content of *El negro Francisco*, the full title states that the story reflects "costumbres cubanas" ["Cuban customs"], or the contemporary reality on the island. The novel is heavily influenced by the characters and storyline of Suárez's Francisco but is a much sharper and more brutal social commentary. Specifically emphasizing Francisco's race throughout the work, there are many references to current events taken from actual newspaper articles, as well as the author's own observations. Despite the narrator's (i.e., Zambrana's) abhorrence of slavery, his tome is one of a credible journalist, as opposed to being emotional or sensational.

In essence, *El negro Francisco* tells the story of Francisco, a black slave, in the service of Carlos, his despotic and often sadistic master. The first half of the novel take place "in the city", while the second occurs "in the countryside". Francis falls in love with Camila, a mulatto slave, of a better background (here Zambrana highlights the "racial hierarchy" in Cuba, noting the distinction between "blacks" and "mulattos"). Francisco and Camila's relationship is painted as an ideal, romanticized love, that takes place amidst a scene of hard labour, cruelty, moral corruption and sexual violence, which is portrayed boldly, yet sensitively by the author. Complicating matters, Carlos fancies Camila, and this seems to drive his vicious behaviour. However, Carlos is not a one-dimensional character, as he seems to have pangs of guilt over his moral crimes.

In due course, Francisco and Camila decide to elope, but are surprised at just the wrong moment by Carlos's return to the plantation from a trip to Havana. Even though Francisco had recently saved his master from being gored to death by a bull, Carlos, driven by lust for Camila, shows no leniency and threatens to whip Francisco to death unless he gives up his love. This ultimatum drives Francisco to commit suicide, while it is simply said that "Camila died insane".

The horror of the situation causes Carlos to experience an epiphany, leading him to renounce slavery and plantation life. He then travels to the United States, which was in the throes of the Civil War, to join the Union Army, to help defeat the Confederacy and hasten the end of slavery in that country. Thus, like many of the great Romantic dramas of the 19th century, El negro Francisco ends in both tragedy and redemption.

Antonio Zambrana: Prominent Cuban Jurist, Journalist and Voice of Freedom

Antonio Zambrana y Vázquez (1846 – 1922), a jurist, journalist and liberal activist, was a towering figure in Cuban intellectual life. Born to an affluent and well-connected family in Havana, he was mentored at the prestigious *Colegio El Salvador* by José de la Luz y Caballero, who José Martí called "the father ... the silent founder" of modern Cuban academic life. In 1867, Zambrana earned a doctorate in law.

During the Ten Years' War (1868–1878), the ardently liberal Zambrana joined the rebel side against the repressive Spanish colonial regime. He became a member of the insurgency's governing body, the Central Assembly of Representatives, and was a signatory to the Decree of the Abolition of Slavery, ratified in Camagüey, on February 26, 1869. Later that same year, he was the co-author of the rebel regime's basic law, the Guáimaro Constitution.

In 1870, a Spanish court in Havana sentenced Zambrana to death in absentia, forcing him to flee Cuba. During a period of exile in New York, he published the independentist newspaper La República de Cuba. From 1873 to 1875, Zambrana travelled to various Latin American countries as a Special Envoy of the Cuban Republic (the Ten Years' War rebels' self-declared state), spending time in Panama, Venezuela, Colombia, Peru and Chile.

While in Santiago, Chile, Zambrana completed *El negro Francisco*. In anticipation of having to leave the country, he entrusted his manuscript to a "noble Chilean lady", who duly honoured her promise to have it published (resulting in the present work).

In 1875, Zambrana established himself in Costa Rica, where he became the country's leading jurist and law professor, as well as a diplomat representing San José in major international treaty negotiations.
In 1886, Zambrana returned to Havana, where he founded the newspaper *El Cubano*.

Returning to Costa Rica in 1889, he established and lead the country's first law school, was elected to congress and became a magistrate on the national Court of Cassation.

In 1911, Zambrana returned to Havana to enjoy his retirement.

A Note on Rarity

The present first edition of *El negro Francisco* is extremely rare. It was clearly issued in a very limited print run for circulation in rarified liberal Latin American intellectual circles. Due to the confusing comingling of electronic and print editions, it is difficult to locate or discern legitimate original examples of the work. We can confidently trace only a single institutional example of the present first edition, held by the Harvard University Library. We cannot locate any sales records for any other examples.

References: Harvard University Library: SAL 495.1.3; Daniel ALTAMIRANDA and David William FOSTER (eds.), From Romanticism to Modernismo in Latin America, vol. 3 (1997), p. 102; Pedro BARREDA, The Black Protagonist in the Cuban Novel (1979), p 175; Jorge CASTELLANOS and Isabel CASTELLANOS, Cultura Afrocubana 2: El negro en Cuba 1845-1959 (Miami: Ediciones Universal, 1990), pp. 198-206; Dawn DUKE, Literary Passion, Ideological Commitment: Toward a Legacy of Afro-Cuban and Afro-Brazilian Women Writers (2008), pp. 33-6; Anne FOUNTAIN, José Martí, the United States, and Race (2017), p. 1853; Russell LOHSE, Africans Into Creoles: Slavery, Ethnicity, and Identity in Colonial Costa Rica (2014), p. 293; William LUIS, Literary Bondage: Slavery in Cuban Narrative (2014), p. 49; Kathryn Joy McKNIGHT and Leo J. GAROFALO (eds,), Afro-Latino Voices: Narratives from the Early Modern Ibero-Atlantic World, 1550-1812 (2009), p. 76.

No. 15

Theodor OLSHAUSEN (1802 - 1869).

Die Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika. Geographisch und statistisch beschrieben. Theil I. / Das Mississippi-Thal und die einzelnen Staaten des Mississippi-Thales geographisch und statistisch beschrieben von Theodor Olshausen, in St. Louis in Statte Missouri.

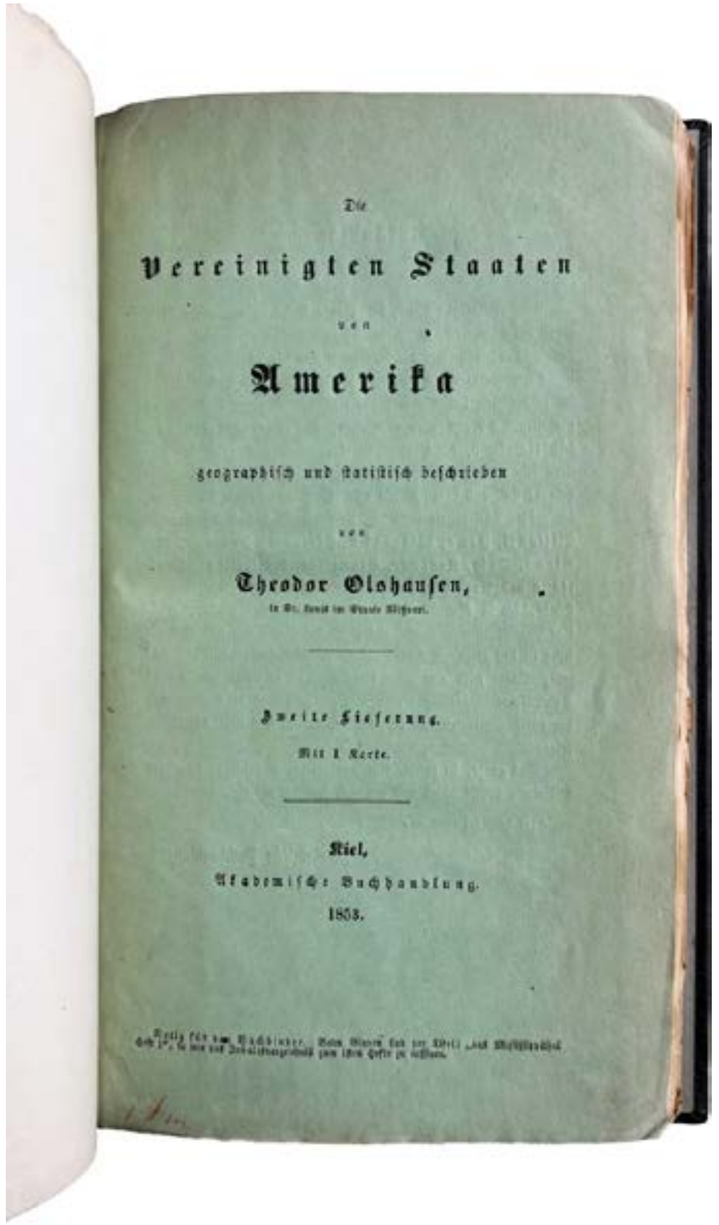
Kiel: Akademische Buchhandlung, 1853-55.

2 volumes - large 8° (24 x 14.5 cm), bound in modern brown faux calf with gilt title to upper covers: [Vol 1. 1st Part:] vi, 158 pp., plus 4 lithographed maps/diagrams on 2 folding sheets; [Vol 1. 2nd Part:] viii, 159-426 pp, [1 f.], plus 1 folding lithographed map, with original printed light green paper wrappers; [Vol 2. 1st Part:] [8 pp.], x, 190 pp., plus 1 folding colour lithographed map, with original printed light green paper wrappers; [Vol 2. 2nd Part:] x, pp., 201 pp., plus 1 folding colour lithographed map, with original printed green paper wrappers; the old handstamp of the defunct 'Physikalisch-Ökonomische Gesellschaft z. Königsberg' to front wrapper or title of all 4 parts, subsequent pastedown armorial Ex Libris of 'Ziegler' to inside front cover of both volumes (Very Good, uncut with leaves with deckled edges, overall clean and bright with just the odd small, light stain, the state map of Missouri in vol. 2, Part 1, with closed tear in blank margin at hinge).

Exceedingly rare in commerce and only 2 examples traced in U.S. institutions – an impressive and substantial German-language description and analysis of the U.S. Midwest, written in St. Louis by the prominent exiled German liberal journalist and abolitionist Theodor Olshausen, it features comprehensive coverage of the vast lands of the Mississippi Basin, with a special focus upon Missouri and Iowa, states that were transformed by the recent wave of German immigration; with 7 illustrations, including 2 large custom made coloured state maps, the work was published serially in Kiel to inform Germans about the country that had attracted so many of their brethren.

4.200 EUR

German immigration to the United States had a transformative effect upon the country during the 19th century, especially in the Midwest region. Today, German is the largest self-reported ancestry group in America, including as many as 60 million people. During the 1800s, over 5 million Germans arrived in United States, with most settling in the so-called "German Triangle", between Missouri, Ohio and Wisconsin. The


Die
Vereinigten Staaten
von
Amerika
geographisch und statistisch beschrieben
von
Theodor Olshausen,
Zweite Lieferung.
Mit 1 Karte.
Kiel,
Akademische Buchhandlung.
1853.

wave crested following the arrival of the 'Fourty-Eighters', the hundreds of thousands of Germans who fled political oppression and economic problems in the wake of the failed liberal revolutions of 1848-9.

While most German immigrants to America were farmers, who continued their way of life in their new home, there were also many (mostly liberal) intellectuals, some of whom became highly influential in the United States as abolitionists and supporters of the Republican Party. For most of the 19th century, German-language newspapers had large readerships, with an editorial influence that far transcended the immigrant community.

Missouri was one of the states that was most transformed by the German immigration. From the 1830s onward, the Missouri River valley, from St. Louis to Jefferson City, became known as the "Missouri Rhineland", due the influence of German immigrants (it was even America's second-most important wine-growing region until Prohibition!). In 1850, Missouri was home to 45,000 German immigrants (against a total population of 682,000), with this number doubling to 90,000 in 1860 (while the state had 1.182 million residents). In 1850, Missouri's main city, St. Louis, had a population of 78,000, of which 22,000 were said to be of German background.

Iowa was also revolutionised by German immigration, with many, like the author of the present work, hailing from Schleswig-Holstien. In 1850, the state was home to 7,101 German born residents (Iowa's total population was 192,214), with its Mississippi River ports of Dubuque and Davenport having a particularly heavily German presence (today, roughly one-third of Iowans claim German ancestry).

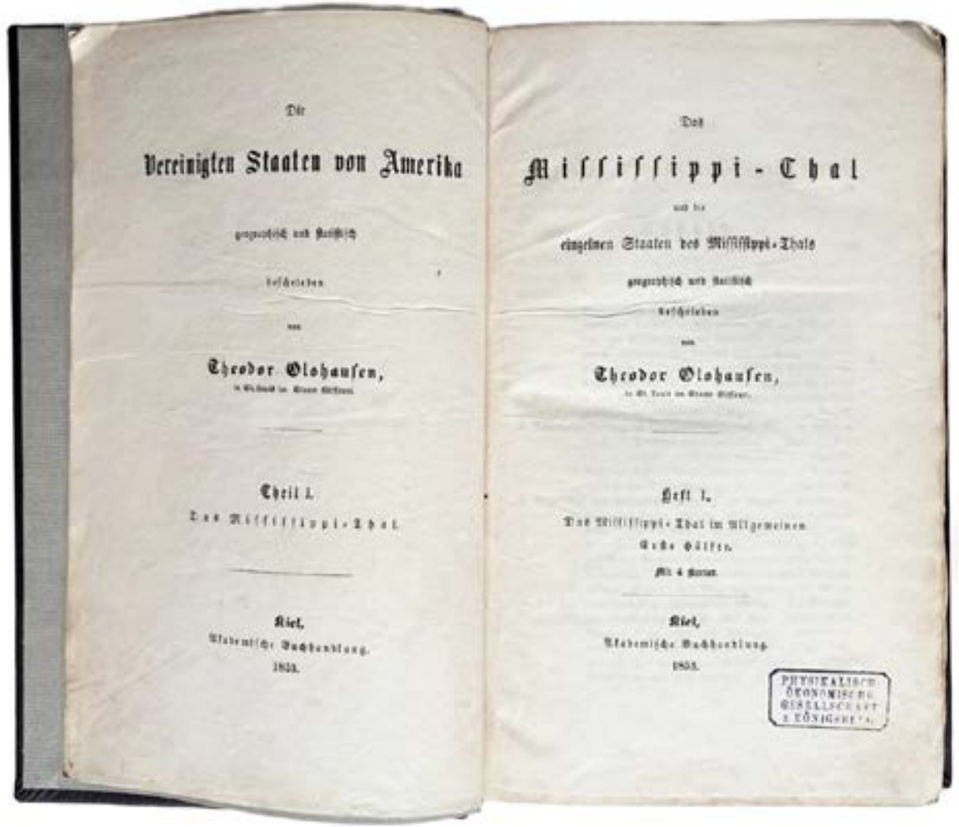
Especially during the mid-19th century, there was a great thirst for information on the United States in Germany, satiating the curiosity of prospective immigrants and those who had family members who had left for a new life across the Atlantic. German-language books on America provide highly important perspectives on the U.S. during a critical historical period.

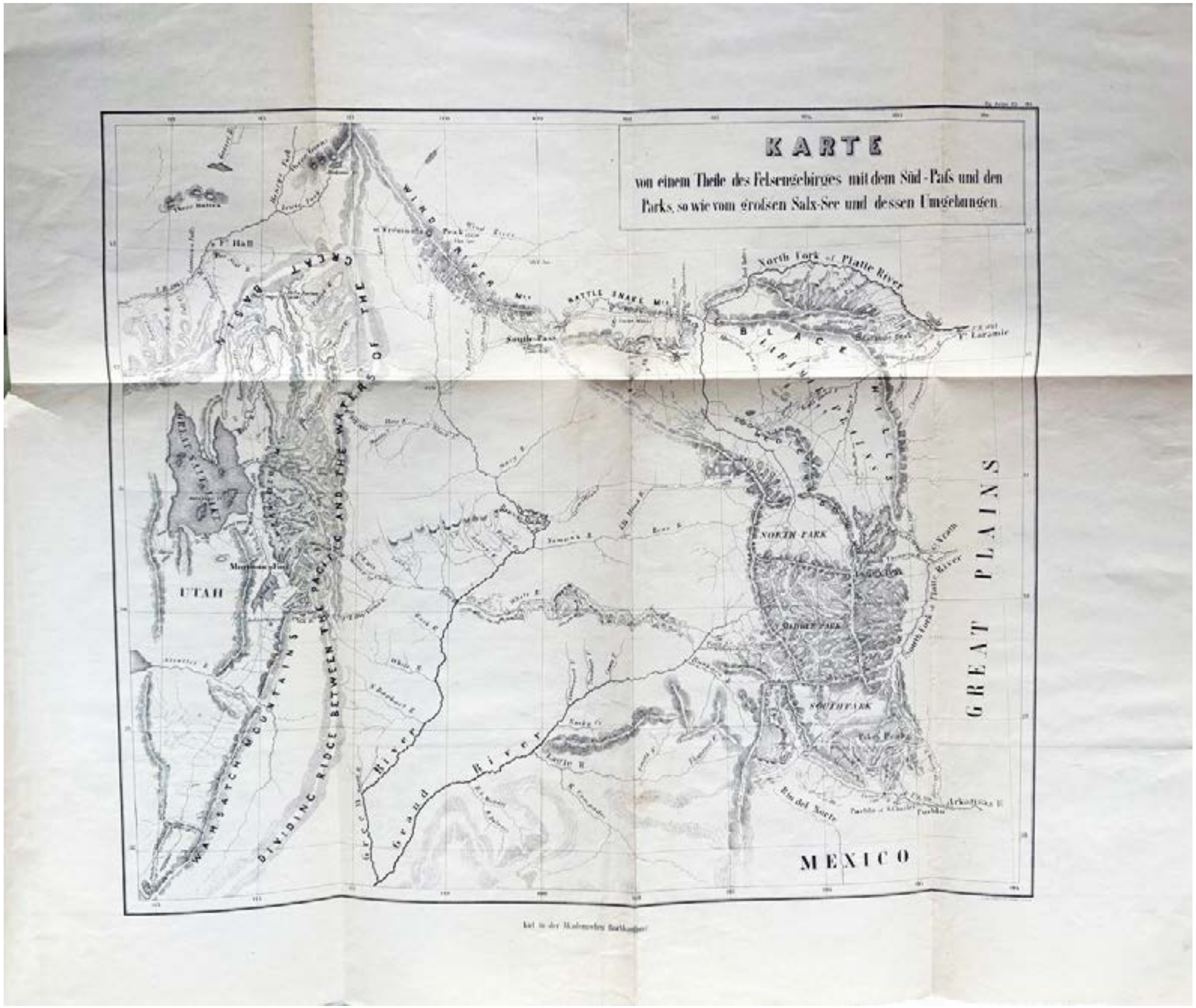
The Present Work in Focus

This is one of the most impressive and substantial German works on the heart of America. It was written by Theodor Olshausen, a 'Forty-Eighter', who after being a leading liberal jurist, journalist and activist in his native Schleswig-Holstein, went into exile in the United States, settling in St. Louis in 1851. There, he quickly established himself as one of the premier German-language journalists in America, whereupon he proved adept at analysing and researching his adopted country. While Olshausen wrote the present work in St. Louis, he went to great efforts have it published in Kiel (with expensive and fine custom engraved maps), to inform Germans about the new homeland of millions of their brethren.

Under the general title *Die Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika. Geographisch und statistisch beschrieben* [The United States of America. A Geographical and Atatistical Description], the work comprises two volumes, each of which is divided into two parts with their own titles. They were published serially by Kiel's Akademische Buchhandlung over a period of two years.

The first volume, ***Das Mississippi-Thal im Allgemeinen*** **[The Mississippi Valley in General]** (1853), has a broad scope, yet is still quite detailed, providing a description of the entire Mississippi River Basin, from the Appalachians to the Rockies. Olshausen deftly describes the complex antebellum political situation, in the wake of the Compromise of 1850 (which essentially banned slavery in the Trans-Mississippi West above the




KARTE
von einem Theile des Felsengebirges mit dem Süd-Pafs und den Parks, so wie vom grofsen Salz-See und dessen Umgebungen.
GREAT PLAINS
MEXICO
UTAH
NORTH PARK
MIDDLE PARK
SOUTH PARK
BLACK
WIND RIVER
BATTLE SNAKE
WAHSATCH MOUNTAINS
DIVIDING RIDGE BETWEEN THE PACIFIC AND
Grand River
Green River
Rio del Norte
North Fork of Platte River
South Fork of Platte River
Fort Hall
Fort Laramie
Fort Uncompahgre
Fort Massachusetts
Fort Pueblo
Arkansas R.
Yampah R.
White R.
Uinta R.
Laurie R.
Timpanogos Peak
Mountain Peak
Wind River
Spanish Peaks
Sierra Blanca
Sierra Madre

latitude of 36º 30' but allowed it below said line).

The first part (or 'Erste Hälfte') of the volume concerns the upper waters of the basin, describing the Appalachians, Ohio Valley, Missouri Valley and the Red River (of the South), exploring its geology, climate and flora, etc. It is illustrated by 4 diagrams/maps:

I. *Durschnitt des Mississippi-Thals von Westen nach Osten* [Cross-section of the Mississippi Valley from West to East] [and] II. ***Durschnitt des Mississippi-Thals von Süden nach Norden* [Cross-section of the Mississippi Valley from South to North]** (2 lithographed diagrams on a single folding sheet, 22 x 24 cm; each map measures to neatline approx. 7 x 19.5 cm, placed between pp. 48 & 49). The first diagram is a west-east geographical cross-section of Mississippi Basin from the Rockies through Mississippi Valley to the Allegheny Ridge. The second diagram is a south-north geographical cross-section extending from the Mississippi Delta, on the Gulf of Mexico, all the way up the river, and then over height of land to Lake Winnipeg.

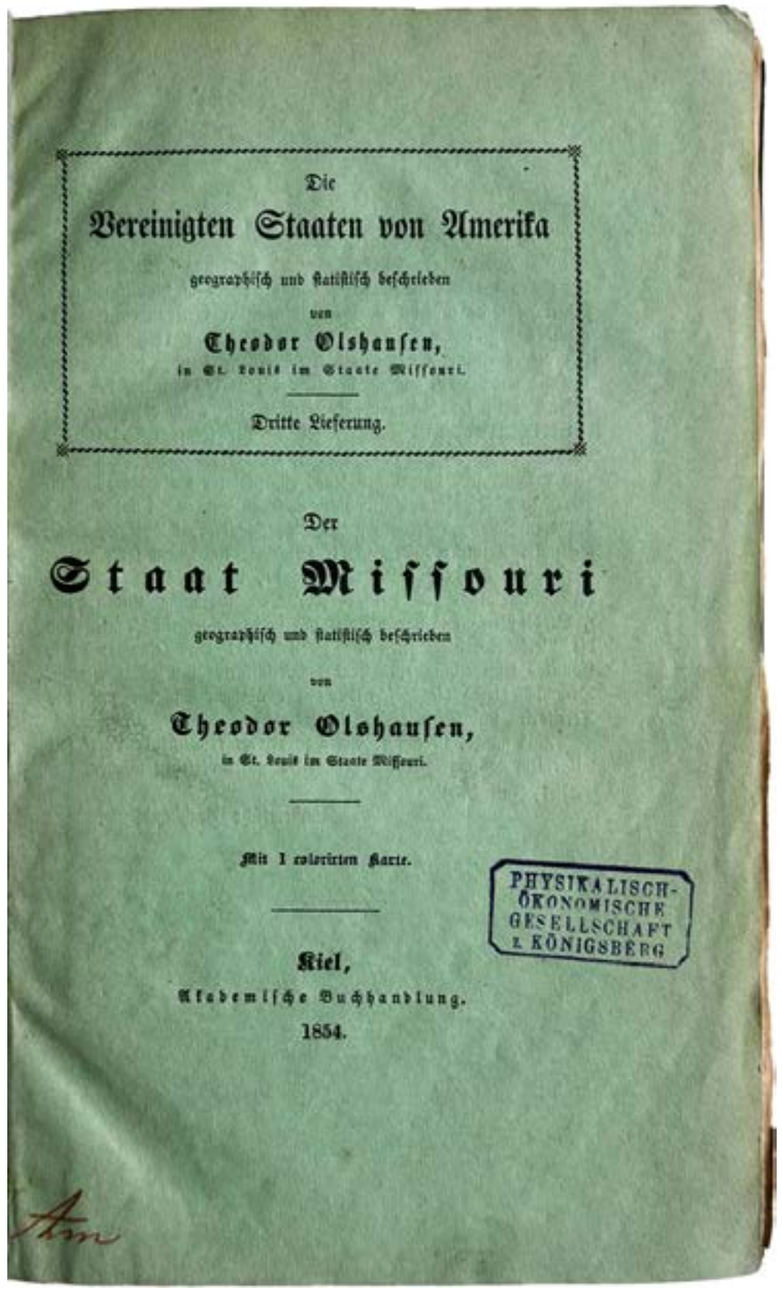
Next is **[III.]** ***Lauf des Mississippi vom Arkansas bis unterhalb des Red River* [Course of the Mississippi from the Arkansas to below the Red River]** [and] **[IV.] Die grossen Fälle des Missouri. Nach Lewis und Clark's Situationsplan [The Great Falls of the Missouri. According to Lewis and Clark's Map]** (2 lithographed maps on a single folding sheet, 29 x 22 cm; each map measures to neatline approx. 27 x 9 cm, maps bound between pp. 118 & 119). The third map charts the meandering course of the Mississippi River from the mouth of the Arkansas River to the mouth of Red River of the South, running through parts of Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana. The fourth map features the famed Great Falls of the Missouri River (in today's Montana), of which Meriwether Lewis was the first white man to encounter the awesome natural wonder, on June 13, 1805.

Turning to the second part (the 'Zweite Lieferung') of the first volume, Olshausen provides stellar coverage of the region's individual states and territories, including the political landscape and the development of the railways. There is then a focus on lower areas, such as the Ozarks and the Mississippi Delta, including its geology, climate, flora and fauna, etc. There is also a detailed discussion of the Native Americans, and then a comprehensive history of the Mississippi Basin from early 16th century up to the Compromise of 1850.

Interestingly, there is a section on the region's major immigrant communities (pp. 346-50), including the English, Germans, Norwegians, Irish, French, Polish, Hungarians and Jews, etc.
This is followed by coverage of the 'Way of Life' (pp. 350-5) in the Mississippi Basin, describing homes, newspapers, clothing, etc. of the people. There are then descriptions of
religion, schools, economy (agriculture, manufacturing, trade), and federal oversight (government departments).

This part is illustrated by the ***Karte von einem Theile des Felsengebirges mit dem Süd-Pass und den Parks, so Wie vom grossen Salz-See und dessen Umgebungen* [Map of part of the Rocky Mountains with the southern pass and the parks, as well as of the Great Salt Lake and its surroundings]** (lithograph, 34 x 39.5 cm, bound at end of text), a fascinating map that depicts the vast, and still only partially known region extending from the Great Salt Lake to the Front Range of today's Colorado.

In the second volume of the work, Olshausen dials down on his firsthand knowledge of the states of Missouri and Iowa, which were both central to the German immigrant experience in America.


Die
Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika
geographisch und statistisch beschrieben
von
Theodor Olshausen,
in St. Louis im Staate Missouri.
Dritte Lieferung.
Der
Staat Missouri
geographisch und statistisch beschrieben
von
Theodor Olshausen,
in St. Louis im Staate Missouri.
Mit 1 colorirten Karte.
Kiel,
Akademische Buchhandlung.
1854.
PHYSIKALISCH-ÖKONOMISCHE GESELLSCHAFT z. KÖNIGSBERG


Karte des Staates
MISSOURI
nach den besten Hülfsmitteln bearbeitet von
Th. Olshausen.
Kiel. Akademische Buchhandlung
1854.
I O W A
ILLINOIS
KANSAS AND INDIAN TERRITORY
ARKANSAS
TENNESSEE

The first part of the volume, ***Der Staat Missouri geographisch und statistisch beschrieben... 1854***, is a highly detailed description and analysis of the state of Missouri. There are two sections, of which I. General Description, concerns the state's geography, climate, natural resources, people (immigrants, the black community, etc.), economy (agriculture, manufacturing, trade), religion, education, and government.

Of particular interest is the article 'Das Zeitiungswesen' [The Newspaper Industry] (pp. 122-4). Here Olshausen observes that the newspaper industry "has a very great influence both on public education in general and especially on political matters. The political press is almost evenly divided into two main parties, the Whigs and the Democrats", although within these divisions there are moderate and radical elements.

The print media in Missouri was extremely vibrant, as statistics for the year 1850 record that the state was home to 74 newspapers or journals, that had 80,000 regular subscribers, producing almost 4.7 million printed sheets. Of these, 17 were aligned to the Democrats and 16 promoted the Whigs, while 41 were neutral or apolitical (ex. some newspapers only concerned themselves with commerce or religion). Missouri had 7 dailies (all based in St. Louis), while virtually every town, no matter how small, had some form of its own newssheet.

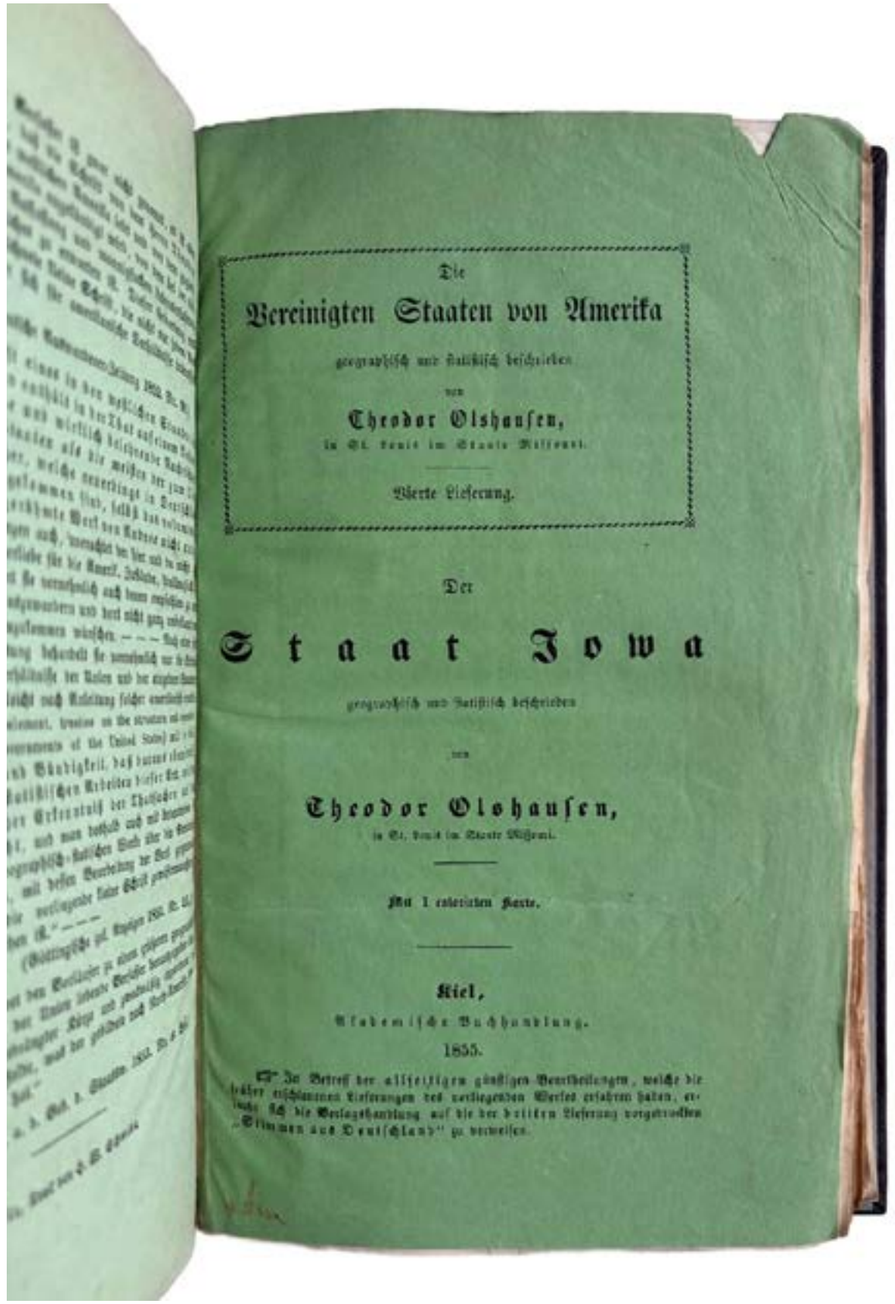
Next, is II. Topography, which is a systematic region-by-region (and within a county-by-county) tour of the entire state. The regions are named, for example, 'St. Louis County', 'Between the Missouri and Osage' rivers and the 'Mineral Region' (the Ozarks, etc.).

The Missouri part features a very fine map carefully composed by the author from "the best sources" and colour lithographed by the firm of Lithographische Anstalt von H. Cordts, in Altona (near Hamburg), the ***Karte des Staates Missouri nach den besten Hülfsmitteln bearbeitet von Th. Olshausen. Kiel, Akademische Buchhandlung, 1854*** (42 x 51 cm, bound at end of the text). The highly detailed map shows the state divided into its dozens of individually coloured counties, and depicts all forms of topography, cities, towns, roads, swamps, and railways (both complete and under construction). The survey ranges (marked by Roman numerals), used to lay out the state, are marked, while several place names reveal the German immigrant presence (ex. the town of Bremen, near St. Louis). There are also interesting notes on industry and commerce, including 'Masseys Iron Works' in Crawford County, southwest of St. Louis, and a 'Warehouse Store' in the Ozarks.

The second part of the volume, ***Der Staat Iowa geographisch und statistisch beschrieben... 1855***, focuses upon Iowa. Like that for Missouri, this part features two sections, starting with I. General Description, which concerns the state's geography, climate, natural resources, people (by region), economy (agriculture, manufacturing, trade), religion, education, and government. II. Topography, takes one on a systematic region-by-region and county-by-county tour of the entire state. Interestingly, it notes the locations of several immigrant settlements, such as the Dutch colony of 'Amsterdam', in Marion County; 'the Hungarian establishment of 'New Buda', in Decatur County; and the German town of 'Gutenberg', in Clayton County.

This part is illustrated by an attractive custom-made map of Iowa composed by the author, likewise colour lithographed by H. Cordts of Altona, the **Karte des Staates Iowa nach den besten Hülfsmitteln bearbeitet von Th. Olshausen** (41 x 48.5 cm, bound at end of the text). The map features the state's counties attractively hand-coloured, and marks all cities, towns, railways, mills and U.S. Land Offices (where new immigrants could gain farm titles), as well as land office district boundaries.

The present volumes feature the old handstamp of the 'Physikalisch-Ökonomische Gesellschaft zu Königs-


Die
Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika
geographisch und statistisch beschrieben
von
Theodor Olshausen,
in St. Louis im Staate Missouri.
Vierte Lieferung.
Der
Staat Iowa
geographisch und statistisch beschrieben
von
Theodor Olshausen,
in St. Louis im Staate Missouri.
Mit 1 colorirten Karte.
Kiel,
Akademische Buchhandlung.
1855.


Karte des Staates IOWA
nach den besten Hülfsmitteln bearbeitet von
Th. Olshausen.
Südliche Grenze von Minnesota
Grenze von Minnesota Territorium
BUNCOMBE
OSCEOLA
DICKINSON
EMMETT
KOSSUTH
WINNEBAGO
WORTH
MITCHELL
HOWARD
WINNESHIEK
ALLAMAKEE
SIOUX
O'BRIEN
CLAY
PALO ALTO
KOSSUTH
HANCOCK
CERRO GORDO
FLOYD
CHICKASAW
PLYMOUTH
CHEROKEE
BUENA VISTA
POCAHONTAS
HUMBOLDT
WRIGHT
FRANKLIN
BUTLER
BREMER
FAYETTE
CLAYTON
WISCONSIN
GRANT
IOWA
LAFAYETTE
WOODBURY
IDA
SAC
CALHOUN
WEBSTER
HARDIN
GRUNDY
BLACKHAWK
BUCHANAN
DELAWARE
DUBUQUE
JO DAVIESS
MONONA
CRAWFORD
CARROLL
GREENE
BOONE
STORY
MARSHALL
JONES
JACKSON
CLINTON
HARRISON
SHELBY
AUDUBON
GUTHRIE
DALLAS
POLK
JASPER
POWESHIEK
IOWA
JOHNSON
CEDAR
Omaha Indianer
Otoe Indianer
NEBRASKA TERRITORIUM
POTTAWATTAMIE
CASS
ADAIR
MADISON
WARREN
MARION
MAHASKA
WASHINGTON
MUSCATINE
LOUISA
MONTGOMERY
ADAMS
UNION
CLARKE
LUCAS
MONROE
KEOKUK
JEFFERSON
HENRY
MERCER
ROCK ISLAND
WARREN
MILLS
PAGE
TAYLOR
RINGGOLD
DECATUR
WAYNE
APPANOOSE
DAVIS
VAN BUREN
FREMONT
ATCHISON
HOLT
NODAWAY
ANDREW
BUCHANAN
DE KALB
CALDWELL
CARROLL
LIVINGSTON
GRUNDY
MERCER
PUTNAM
SCHUYLER
SCOTLAND
CLARK
HANCOCK
MCDONOUGH
FULTON
STAAT MISSOURI

The present volumes feature the old handstamp of the 'Physikalisch-Ökonomische Gesellschaft zu Königsberg', a scientific learned society and library in what was Königsberg, East Prussia (today Kaliningrad, Russia), founded in 1792. In 1945, towards the end of World War II, the Gesellschaft's premises, including its library, was destroyed by the Red Army.

Theodor Olshausen: Leading Liberal German-American Journalist

Theodor Olshausen (1802 – 1869) was a prominent journalist and liberal political activist in both his native Schleswig-Holstein and the U.S. Midwest. Born in Glückstadt (Holstein), when Schleswig-Holstein was ruled by Denmark, Olshausen studied law at the universities of Kiel and Jena. However, in 1823, owing to his involvement in the banned Jünglingsbund student movement, he was forced into exile, eventually working as a tutor in Switzerland under an assumed name.

Olshausen was allowed to return to Kiel in 1829, whereupon he completed his law degree. From 1830 to 1843, he worked as a lawyer, as well as a court officer, in Glückstadt

He attained regional prominence in 1844, when he became the editor of the *Kieler Correspondenz-Blatt*, the most widely read newspaper in Kiel. He also served as a founder and director of the Altona–Kiel Railway.

In 1846, Olshausen started to lean heavily into frontline liberal politics, and during the 1848-49 revolutions, he became a leader of the Schleswig-Holstein dissident regime that called for the end to the "despotic" Danish rule over the province. During this period, he was the editor of the distinctly leftist *Norddeutsche Freie Presse*.

In 1851, upon the end of the revolutionary period, when full Danish conservative authority was restored in Schleswig-Holstein, Olshausen was not included in the amnesty that pardoned most of his comrades. Like thousands of so-called 'Forty-Eighters' (dissidents from the revolutions) from across the German states, he left for exile in the United States.

From 1851 to 1856, Olshausen lived in St. Louis, Missouri, which was then one of the great centres of German immigration and liberal politics in America. He subsequently moved to Davenport, Iowa, where he became the editor of the Davenport *Demokrat*, Iowa's most widely read German newspaper (at a time when German-language media had a massive readership throughout the Midwest). In 1857, he became a naturalized U.S. citizen.

In 1860, Olshausen moved back to St. Louis, where he became one of the founders of the Republican Party in Missouri. He was the proprietor of the *Westliche Post*, as well as an ardent abolitionist, whose lobbying efforts helped to ensure that Missouri sided with the Union during the Civil War.

Feeling his age and missing his homeland, in 1865, Olshausen returned to Germany, where he passed away, in Hamburg, in 1869.

A Note on Rarity

While we can trace around a dozen or so institutional examples of the present work, mostly held by German libraries, we can locate only 2 examples in the United States (held by the University of California-Los Angeles and the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign). Moreover, the work is exceedingly rare in commerce; we cannot trace any sales records for any other complete examples going back some decades.

References: University of California-Los Angeles: F353 .O52v; University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign: 917.7 Ol8V; British Library: 10412.d.32.; Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin: 8"@Kart. GfE L 4147; Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Hamburg Carl von Ossietzky: 140325785X; Royal Danish Library: Rubin Collection 1-844; OCLC: 467497027; 257510994, 1229311637; HOWES, U.S.Iana, O82; SABIN, 57256.

ISTANBUL IMPRINT
TRAVELOGUE TO NORTH AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

No. 16

P. G. FOSCOLO.

Promenade de Constantinople en Amérique, au Canada, au Mexique et aux Indes Occidentales
[A Journey from Constantinople to America, Canada, Mexico, and the West Indies]

Istanbul: J. Pallamary 1888.

8°, 304 pp., bound in contemporary binding with speckled boards, red linen corners and brown goat spine with gold tooling and lettering (minor age-toning and foxing, sporadic white margins with small tears and loss of paper, binding rubbed and scuffed on the edges and with small losses of paper, old annotations and price on the pasted endpapers).

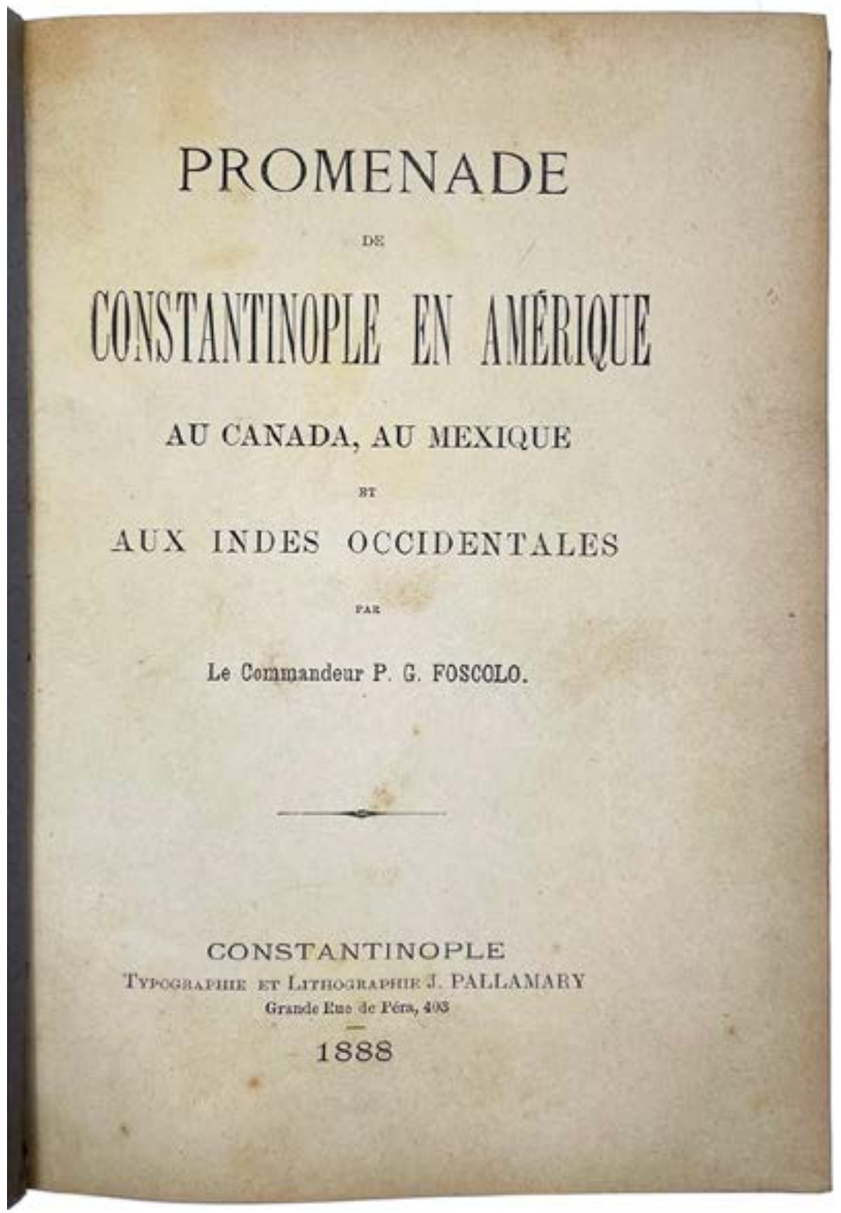
A rare travelogue from Istanbul to North America and the Caribbean, written in French by P. G. Foscolo from a family of shipowners. Printed in Istanbul.

1.400 EUR

P. G. Foscolo, the author, belonged to an extensive family of Italian descent who first relocated to the Greek Islands and subsequently established the successful shipping enterprise Foscolo Mango in Istanbul during the late nineteenth century. The family maintained significant associations with England.

In this travelogue, P. G. Foscolo recounts his journey to North America and the Caribbean, written in French. His travels commenced in Istanbul and proceeded through Vienna, Munich, and Paris to Liverpool, where he embarked on a vessel on October 21. The voyage included stops in Cobh, Ireland, before reaching New York. Foscolo then visited notable destinations such as Niagara Falls, Chicago, Montreal, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, the Oil Region, Washington, Savannah, Charleston, Atlanta, Birmingham, Saint Louis, Kansas City, Denver, Salt Lake City, Great Salt Lake, Reno (Nevada), Sacramento, Oakland, San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, El Paso (Texas), Chihuahua, Zacatecas, Aguascalientes, Leon, Santiago de Querétaro, Mexico City, Orizaba, Veracruz, and Mérida.

Foscolo traveled from Mexico to Cuba, where he visited Havana, Matanzas, and Cienfuegos. From Cuba, he continued his journey to Jamaica, Haiti/Santo Domingo, Puerto Rico, Barbados, St. Thomas, St. John, and St. Croix. He also visited Guadeloupe and Martinique before making his way back home to Istanbul via Plymouth. His trip lasted for 108 days, and in his final remarks, he promised to visit Australia next time.


PROMENADE

DE

CONSTANTINOPLE EN AMÉRIQUE

AU CANADA, AU MEXIQUE

ET

AUX INDES OCCIDENTALES

PAR

Le Commandeur P. G. FOSCOLO.

CONSTANTINOPLE

TYPOGRAPHIE ET LITHOGRAPHIE J. PALLAMARY

Grande Rue de Péra, 403

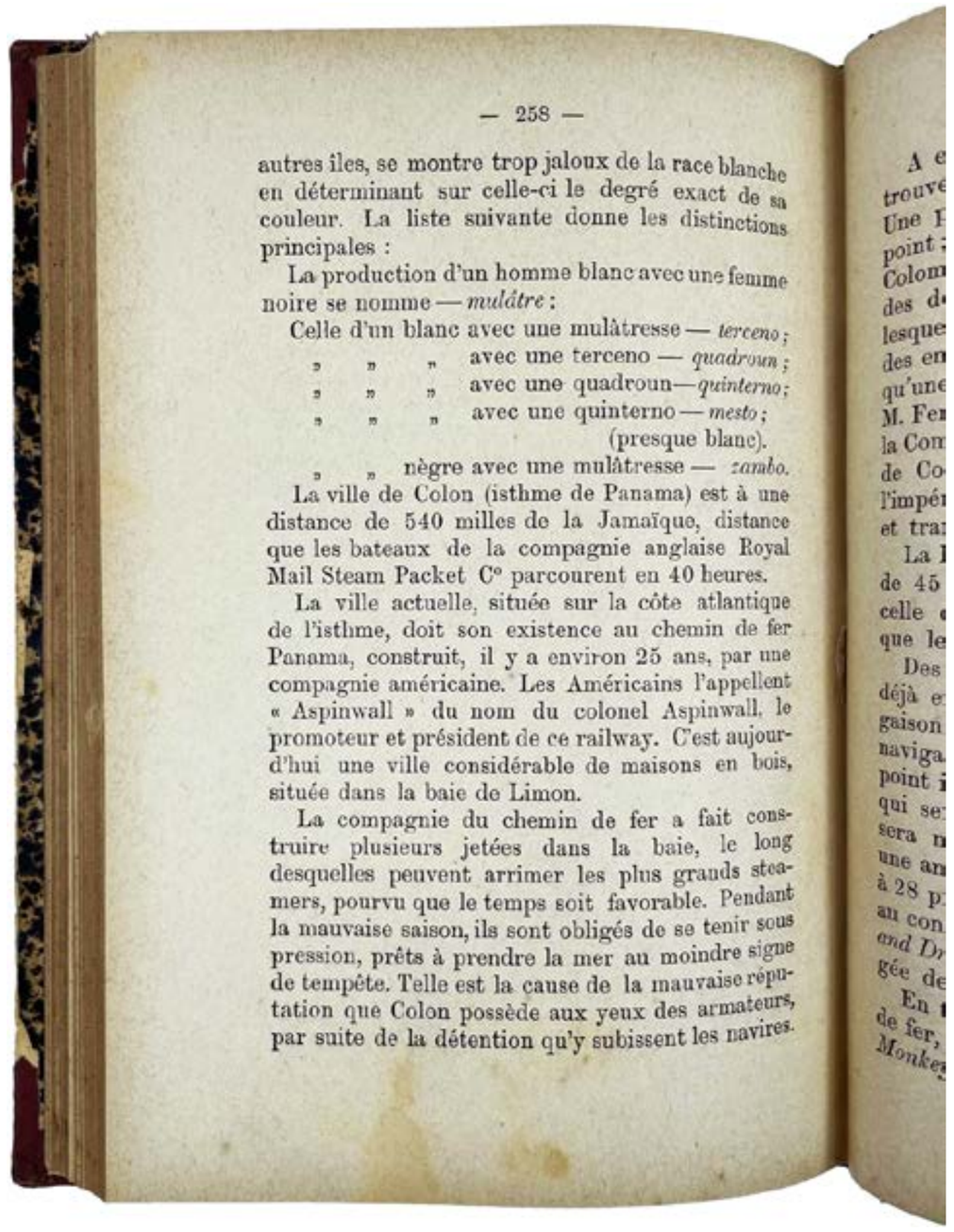
1888

In this highly informative work, Foscolo describes various aspects of his travels, including modes of transportation, travel costs, duration of trips, and the habits of different people. He also highlights regional expressions, recent history, notable buildings, restaurants, hotels, factories, newspapers, and agriculture. Additionally, Foscolo addresses the experiences of immigrants, the status of Black individuals, Mormons, and Chinese people in San Francisco. Throughout his narrative, he pays special attention to the women, their looks and habits.

The book is dedicated to Mrs. E. H. Watts from London, likely Martha Watts (née Roberts), who married Edmund Hannay Watts in 1882. He was the owner of a large shipping company based in London that was rapidly expanding into North America and Asia. According to the author, Mrs. Watts was instrumental in inviting him and encouraging him to travel. Foscolo was welcomed warmly by her family and associates at the company.

We could trace examples in the following libraries: Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, AECID. Biblioteca – Madrid, National Library of Israel, Yale University Library, University of Cincinnati - Langsam Library, University of Arizona and Stanford University.

References: OCLC 10250284.



autres îles, se montre trop jaloux de la race blanche en déterminant sur celle-ci le degré exact de sa couleur. La liste suivante donne les distinctions principales :

La production d'un homme blanc avec une femme noire se nomme — *mulâtre* ;

Celle d'un blanc avec une mulâtresse — *terceno* ;
» » » avec une terceno — *quadroun* ;
» » » avec une quadroun — *quinterno* ;
» » » avec une quinterno — *mesto* ;
(presque blanc).
» » nègre avec une mulâtresse — *zambo*.

La ville de Colon (isthme de Panama) est à une distance de 540 milles de la Jamaïque, distance que les bateaux de la compagnie anglaise Royal Mail Steam Packet C° parcourent en 40 heures.

La ville actuelle, située sur la côte atlantique de l'isthme, doit son existence au chemin de fer Panama, construit, il y a environ 25 ans, par une compagnie américaine. Les Américains l'appellent « Aspinwall » du nom du colonel Aspinwall, le promoteur et président de ce railway. C'est aujourd'hui une ville considérable de maisons en bois, située dans la baie de Limon.

La compagnie du chemin de fer a fait construire plusieurs jetées dans la baie, le long desquelles peuvent arrimer les plus grands steamers, pourvu que le temps soit favorable. Pendant la mauvaise saison, ils sont obligés de se tenir sous pression, prêts à prendre la mer au moindre signe de tempête. Telle est la cause de la mauvaise réputation que Colon possède aux yeux des armateurs, par suite de la détention qu'y subissent les navires.

ARABIC GREEK ORTHODOX HYMNS
EARLY JERUSALEM PRINTING

No. 17

كتاب الا كطويخوس تاليف ابينا القديس يوحنا الدمشقى وهو يشتمل على الثمانية الالحان للقيامة ليرتل في ايام الاحاد على دور السنة . ثم تلى الالحن المذكورة الاكسابستلاريات وذيو مالات لا يوثينا والاناجيل المختصة بالقيامة

اورشليم بمطبعة القبر المقدس البطريركية المختصة بدير الروم العامر و بمناظرة يوحنا لازاريذيس

[Book of the Epistle of St. John of Damascus, Composed by our Holy Father John of Damascus. It contains the eight hymns of the Resurrection, to be chanted on Sundays throughout the year. Following these hymns are the Exapostolaria, Eleven Sunday Matins Resurrection Eothina Gospels, and the Gospel accounts on the Resurrection.]

Jerusalem: Patriarchal Press of the Holy Sepulchre

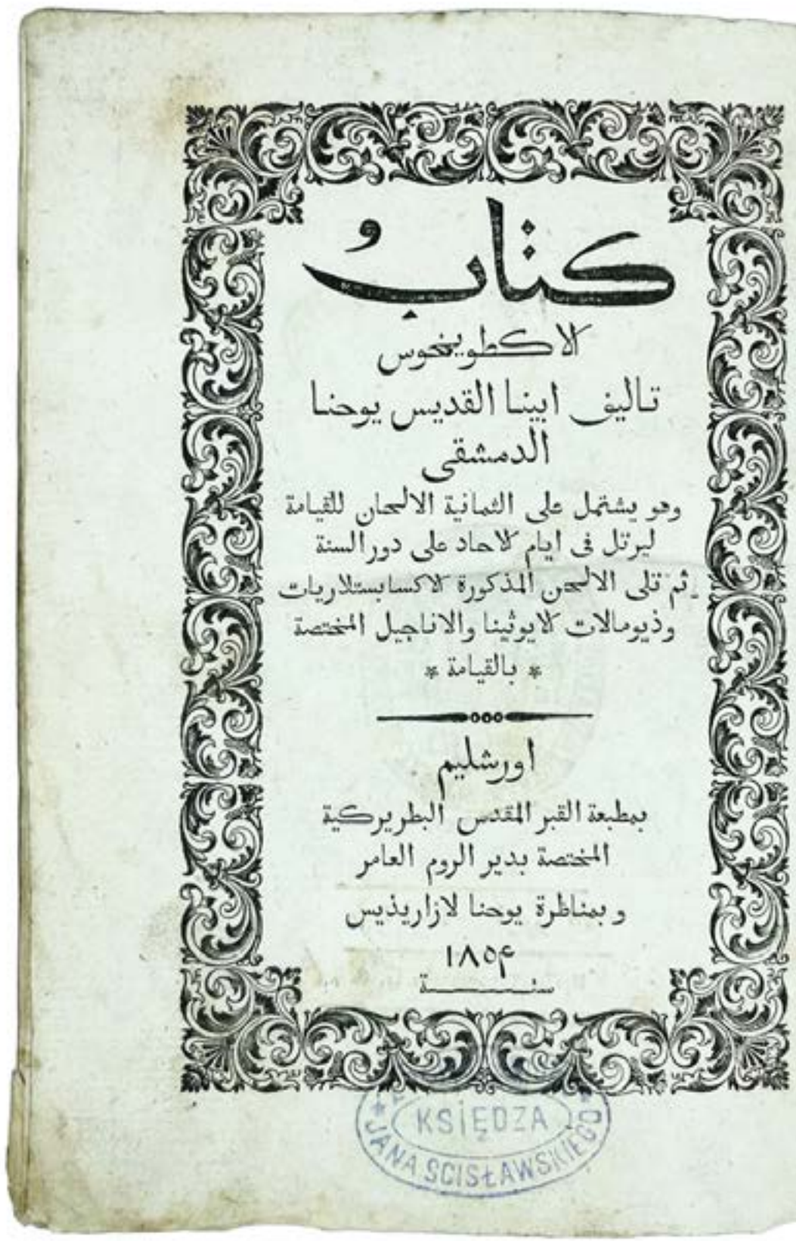
Title page, 450 pp. with 3 full-page woodcut images, contemporary dark grey cloth spine with brown goat spine, pieces with older printed Greek text used as endpapers, rubber stamps of Jan Scisławski and Discalced Carmelite monastery in Kraków on endpapers, first and last pages and some on text pages, publisher's stamp on the verso of the title page, speckled edges (sporadic stamps printed over text, old annotations in Arabic on endpapers, light staining and foxing, a tear in front loose endpaper repaired wit modern tape, cracks in hinges, old paper label with a number on the rear loose endpaper, otherwise in a good used condition).

A rare book of the Octoechos and other hymns for Arabic-speaking members of the Greek Orthodox Church, printed early at the Patriarchal Press of the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem.

2.800 EUR

This rare book in Arabic and partly Greek text was printed for Arab Christians of the Orthodox Church. The Arab Orthodox Movement, which aimed to promote the Arabization of the Greek Orthodox Patriarchate of Jerusalem and the Antiochian Orthodox Church, gained significant strength in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

The book was printed by the press established by the Society of the Holy Sepulchre on the grounds of the Orthodox Patriarchate in Jerusalem in 1849. This occurred only three years after the first Christian press was set up in the city by an Austrian Franciscan monk, Sebastian Frotechner, who brought the necessary equipment, machinery, and ink-printing letters from Austria.



اللحن الخامس

* عشية السبت على كيريه اكركصا *

* ستيشيرا للقيامة باللحن الخامس *

ايها المسيح . لقد اخزيت العدّال بصليبك الكريم . وبقيامتك محقت شوكة الخطية وخلصتنا من ابواب المنون . فلذلك نمجدك ايها الوحيد .

ان مانح القيامة لجنس البشر . قد سيق كمخروف الى الذبح . ولذلك ارتعدت منه رؤساء الجحيم . وارتفعت ابوابه المولمة . كون المسيح ملك المجد قد ولجه . فايلاً للذين فى العقالات اخرجوا . وللذين فى الظلام استعلنوا .

BIBLIOTEKA KSIĘDZA ... USTRZYKI DOLNE



* قيامة المسيح *



بسم الاب والابن والروح القدس الاله الواحد امين

هذا الكتاب الشريف نظراً لتداول الازمان . لم يبقَ له نسخة صحيحة نساخة يد اوطباعة . مطابقة للاصل اليونانى الصحيح . فلمّا صدر امر قدس قداسة السيد الكلى الغبطة كيريوس كيريوس كيرللس البطريرك الاورشليمي بطبعه . فقوبل بامره وتصلّح على المنوال المذكور فى البنديكستاريون المطبوع صحبته . فجاء بحمده تعالى مصحّحاً بمطابقة الاصل اليوناني

* نظيره *

KSIĘGOZBIORU KSIĘDZA

No. 18

CEYLON TIMES, Publisher.

Guide to Colombo, describing "What to see and How." / Picturesque Drives, Public Buildings, Manufactories, and Other Establishments; Giving Information as to Mercantile and Trading Firms, Hotels, Native Shop-Keepers, Conveyances, &c., &c.

Colombo: Ceylon Times Press, 1877.

8° (18.5 x 12.5 cm): [1 f.], 25 pp., [23 pp. advertisements, some on coloured paper, plus an additional advertisement on inside back cover], original blue printed card covers (Very Good, remarkably clean, crisp and bright, just the odd light spot; covers a little creased, spine worn).

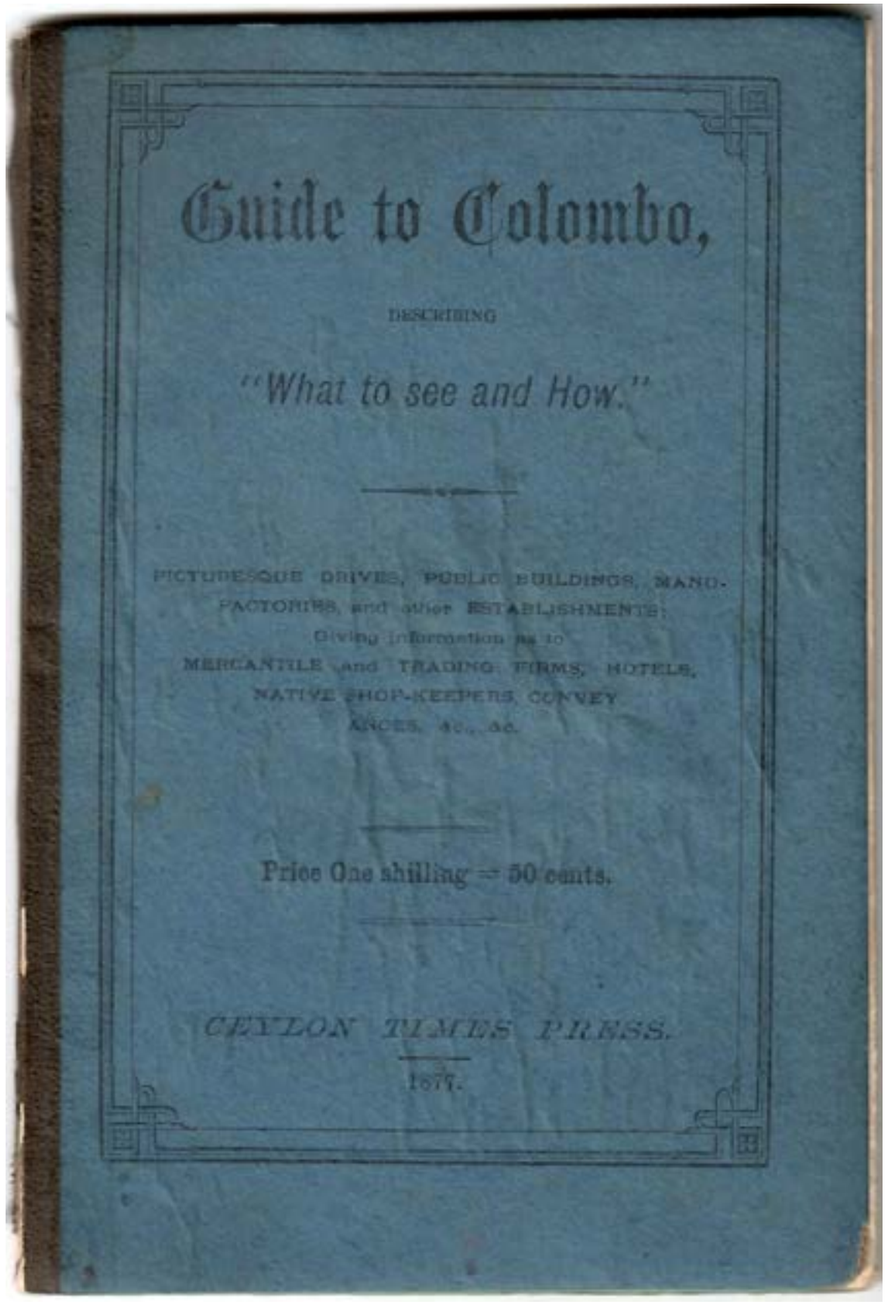
Extremely rare - one of the first guidebooks to Colombo, the capital of British Ceylon (today's Sri Lanka), and the earliest of which we are aware, published locally by the city's leading newspaper, the 'Ceylon Times', it details the city's main attractions along with suggested walking tours, recommends bucolic carriage rides in the surrounding countryside, while the many advertisements provide intriguing insights into Colombo's vibrant commercial life.

850 EUR

This is the one of the first guidebooks to Colombo, the capital of British Ceylon (today's Sri Lanka), and is the earliest of which we are aware. It was published locally by the press of the *The Times of Ceylon* (est. 1846), the island's leading newspaper.

Priced at 1 British Shrilling, or 50 Ceylon cents, the book was geared towards visiting European merchants, travellers and officials, who tended to first encounter the city upon arriving by steamship. It provides a fine overview of Colombo and its major buildings and tourist attractions, as well as detailing recommended carriage rides in the beautiful surrounding countryside. Quite intriguing are the numerous full-page advertisements, some on coloured paper, that promote various business in the Colombo and Ceylon, giving authentic insights into the island's socio-economic culture.

The guide commences by conceding that "From the seaward the appearance of Colombo is very far from attractive". However, once one gets to know the city and enjoy the bucolic rural areas nearby, one gains a "form of pleasing relief". It is noted that Colombo, according to the 1871 census, had 100,000 residents.



COLOMBO HOTELS COMPANY
(LIMITED.)

TEMPORARY HOTEL,
FORT, COLOMBO.

THE ONLY HOTEL IN COLOMBO UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

NEAR THE LANDING JETTY, BUSINESS OFFICES,
POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES,
THE RAILWAY STATION TO KANDY,
THE FLAG STAFF STATION,
AND WITHIN
Easy distance of the Colombo Club,
GALLE FACE ESPLANADE, THE CINNAMON GARDENS,
AND
Prices in the Favorite Suburbs of Colombo.

A Carriage Establishment kept for the use of Visitors.

This Establishment offers to Passengers and Visitors to Colombo greater advantages than any other Colombo Hotel.

Its position renders it most convenient to Tourists on pleasure or business; and it is the favorite residence of Passengers by Canal and Mail Steamers.

The Bed Room Accommodation is the most comfortable in Colombo, both for Families and Bachelors—Comfort is combined with the greatest cleanliness.

The Cuisine is particularly attended to by the best Cooks in the Island.

The Wines, &c., are of the best and purest quality:

The Billiard Room is the largest and most agreeable in Ceylon.

CHARGES MODERATE.

Rooms may be secured by Writing or Telegraphing to

J. C. WHEELER,
Manager.

RULES AS TO ADMISSION TO THE MUSEUM AND LIBRARY.

The hours of admission to the Museum and Library given at page 12 not being quite accurate, we print the rules as they appear in the "Government Gazette."

The Museum shall be kept open for public inspection on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesday, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from 6 30 A.M. to 10 30 A.M., and from 2 P.M. to 6 P.M., and on Sundays from 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

Visitors shall, on entering the hall, give over their sticks and umbrellas to the attendant, who will give each a ticket in exchange. On leaving the Museum they can receive back their umbrellas and sticks on returning their tickets.

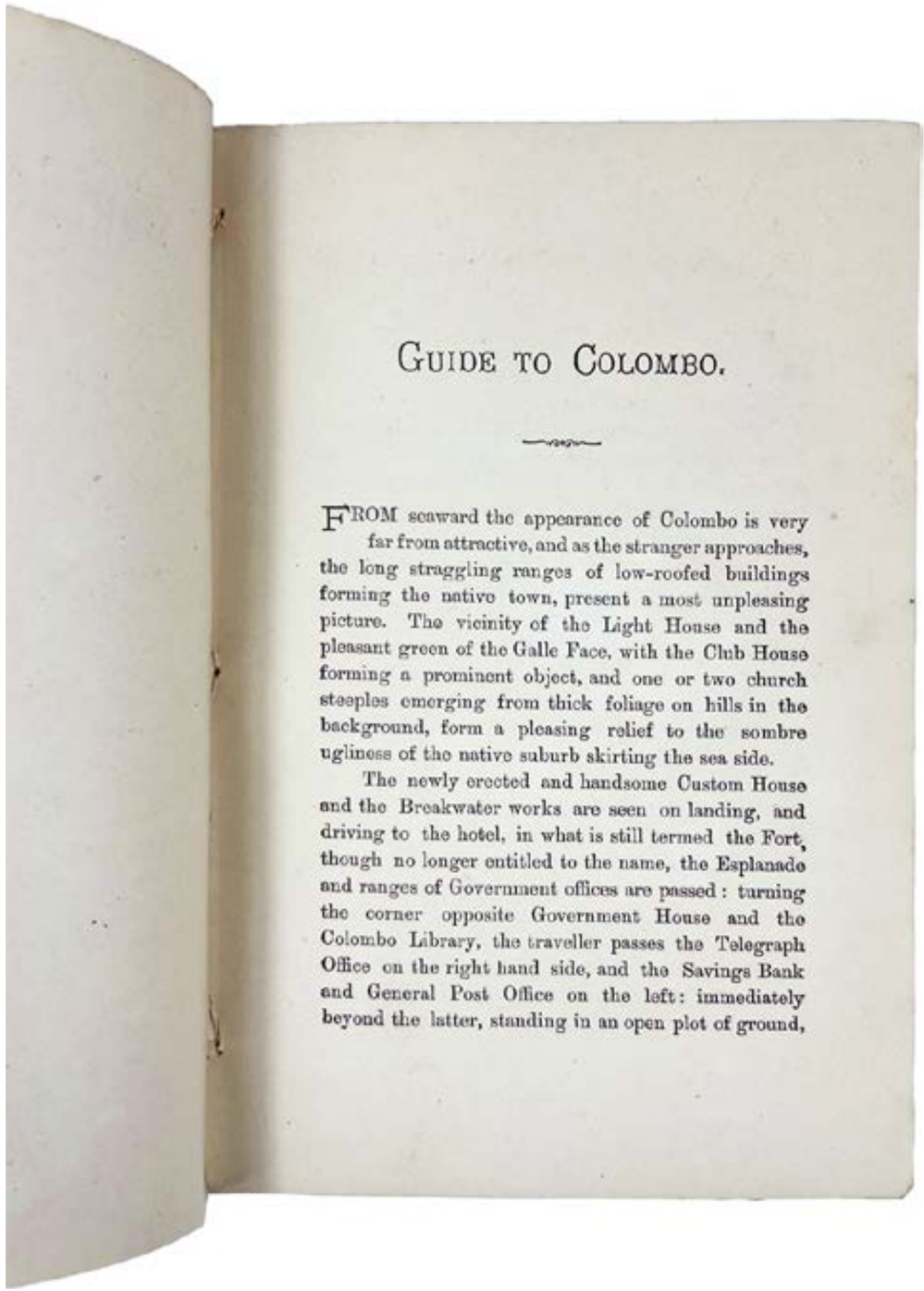
Smoking and the chewing of tobacco within the building, are strictly prohibited.

No dogs will be allowed in the building.

The Students' room shall be kept open on all public days, excepting Sundays, during the above-mentioned hours. Admission to this room can be granted only on application to the Director of the Museum.

The reading room of the Museum shall be kept open on public days from 6 30 A.M. to 10 30 A.M., and from 3 P.M. to 6 P.M., and on Sundays from 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

Readers, on entering the reading room, should sign their names in a book kept for that purpose, and produce their tickets if the same be demanded by the Library attendant.



Guide to Colombo.

FROM seaward the appearance of Colombo is very far from attractive, and as the stranger approaches, the long straggling ranges of low-roofed buildings forming the native town, present a most unpleasing picture. The vicinity of the Light House and the pleasant green of the Galle Face, with the Club House forming a prominent object, and one or two church steeples emerging from thick foliage on hills in the background, form a pleasing relief to the sombre ugliness of the native suburb skirting the sea side.

The newly erected and handsome Custom House and the Breakwater works are seen on landing, and driving to the hotel, in what is still termed the Fort, though no longer entitled to the name, the Esplanade and ranges of Government offices are passed: turning the corner opposite Government House and the Colombo Library, the traveller passes the Telegraph Office on the right hand side, and the Savings Bank and General Post Office on the left: immediately beyond the latter, standing in an open plot of ground,

In 1877, the tourist industry in Colombo was clearly not well-developed, although there are some worthy landmarks and places to stay. The guide takes the reader on a few engaging walking tours, to best enjoy the key sites. Attention is given to Colombo's "newly erected and handsome Custom House", while the "Fort" (which is no longer a true bastion) is the epicentre of life for Europeans/colonials. The city's other main edifices are highlighted, including Government House, Colombo Library, Telegraph Office, the General Post Office, the Dutch colonial Wolfendahl Church (1749), the Cathedral of St. Lucia, Law Courts, and the Railway Station.

The brand-new Colombo Museum is "the most elegant structure" and has curious exhibits on Ceylon's history and crafts.

The "Colombo Temporary Hotel" is described as "The only building suitable for Europeans within the Fort of Colombo". Owned and operated by a Mr. Wheeler, it can accommodate 50 guests "in the upmost comfort".

The guide highly recommends open carriage rides in the countryside, opining that there are "many very pleasant drives in the immediate vicinity". Detailing these excursions, it describes some special places outside Colombo, including the Grand Hotel at Mount Lavania, the Buddhist Temple, as well as the coffee plantations, whereupon several estates are listed, along with the names of their proprietors.

There is then a list of the 'European Stores in Colombo', noting general purveyors, tailors, pharmacists, a photographer and a bookseller (W.H. Cave), while the city has several auction houses. Foreign consuls are listed, while, helpfully, the schedules and fares of steamship lines, mail coaches and the Ceylon Government are provided. There is also a listing of Colombo's jewellers and furniture makers, while the intellectually minded are directed to the local chapter of the Royal Asiatic Society.

Of great interest are the many pages of advertisements, including, for example, those for W.H.L Skeen, Photographers; C. Matthew, Ship Chandler; M.C. Abdul Raheman's 'General Warehouse; Colombo Hotels Company (Temporary Hotel); Dharmadas & Co., Jewellers; British India Steam Navigation Co.; Queen's Hotel, Kandy; Reuters Telegraph Company; and the Ceylon Times, which notes that it will shortly publish 'The Tourist's Guide to Ceylon'.

A Note on Rarity

Like all 19th century ephemeral Ceylon imprints, the present work is extremely rare. We can trace only 3 institutional examples, held by the British Library, University of California-Berkeley and the Staatsbibliothek Berlin. We are not aware of any sales records for any other examples.

References: British Library: 10058.aa.33.; University of California-Berkeley: p DS490.C8 G85 1877; Staatsbibliothek Berlin: Up 4530; OCLC: 251430945, 558240158, 74845765; Sujit SIVASUNDARAM, 'Sri Lanka's Environmental History', Kanchana N. Ruwanpura and Amjad Mohamed Saleem (eds.), Routledge Handbook of Contemporary Sri Lanka (2024), p. 344.

No. 19

Saburo KURATA (倉田 三郎, 1902 – 1992).

バルカン素描
[Barukan sobyō / Balkan Sketches]

Osaka: Nihon Bunkyō Shuppan, June 5-10, 1956.

8°, colour plate with guard, title printed in red and black, introduction, 4 pp. index, 270 pp. with black and white illustrations, [4 pp.] with imprint and taxation stamp, original black cloth with lettering, original illustrated dust jacket and smaller black wrappers with an advertisement for the content, red stamp, dedication and signature by the author, dated Summer 1956 on front loose endpaper (dust jacket with tears and small chips and loss of paper, partly repaired verso with a tape, internally clean with only slight age-toning to the upper part of first pages).

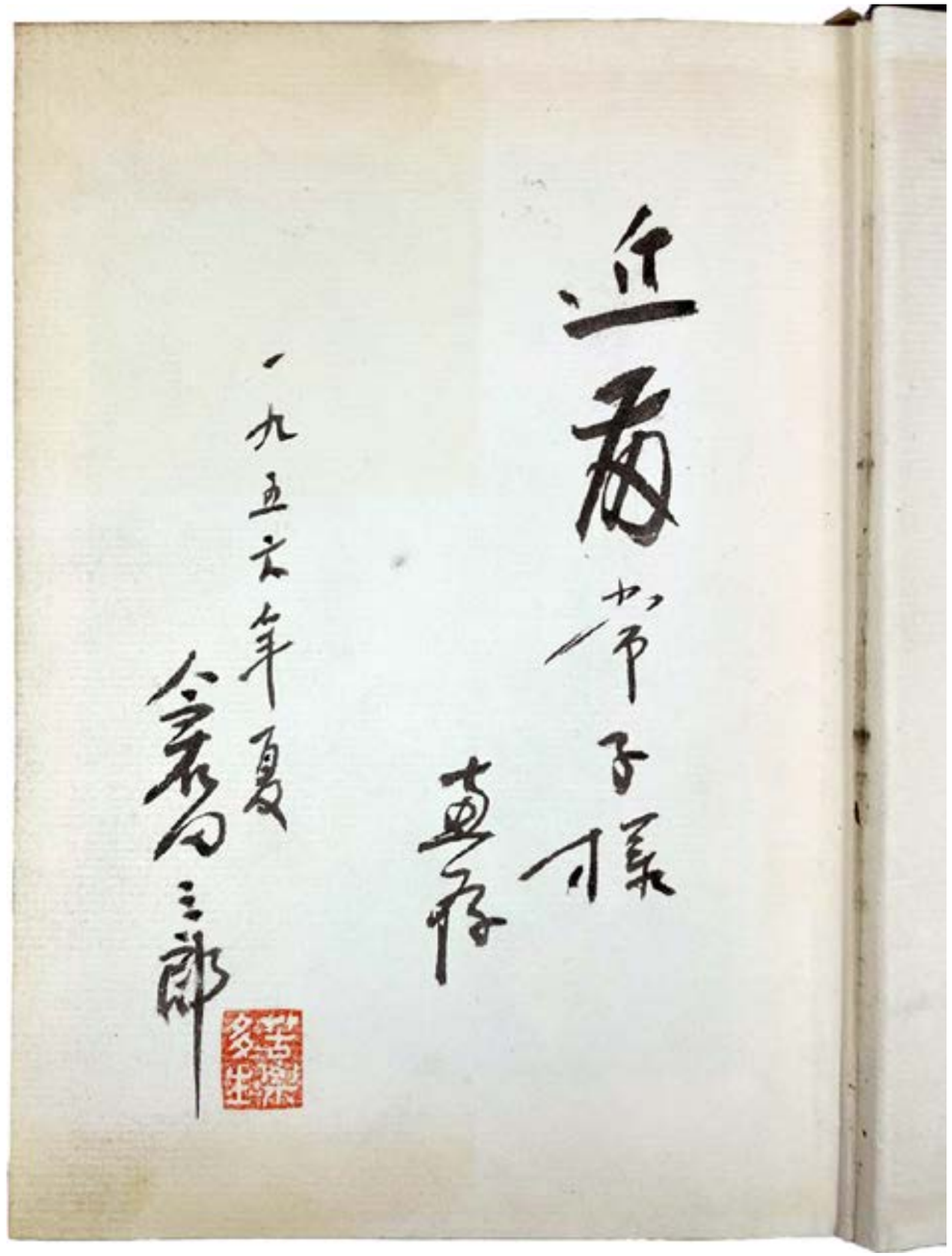
A rare Japanese travelogue to Yugoslavia in 1954, written and illustrated by the renowned painter Saburo Kurata, features a hand-written dedication by the author to Tsuneko Kondō Kawase, a Ljubljana-based Japanese female collector, art promotor and intellectual. Kawase, who was also known by her Christian name, Marija Skušek, was recognized as a pioneering ambassador of Japanese culture in Yugoslavia.

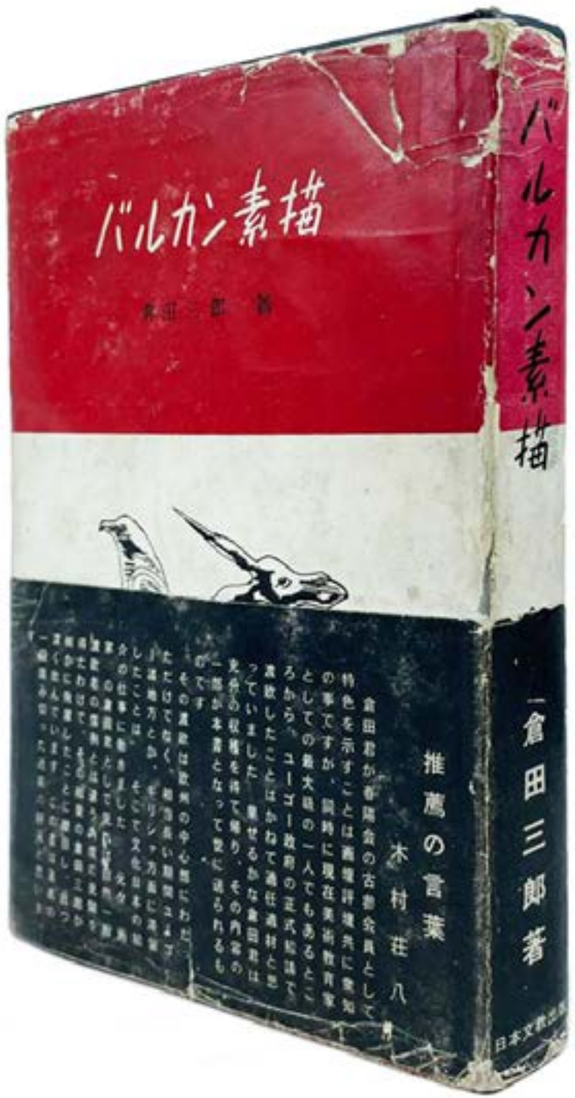
1.200 EUR

Following World War II, Yugoslavia became the first communist country to formalize diplomatic relations with Japan. The two countries reestablished their bilateral relations in 1952, and Japan opened its representation in Belgrade that same year. This partnership was elevated to the level of embassies from both sides in 1957.

In 1954, a renowned Japanese artist, Saburo Kurata (倉田 三郎, 1902 – 1992), was invited by the Yugoslav government to visit the country and give lectures on Japanese art. During his stay, which lasted over 100 days, Kurata traveled throughout Yugoslavia, resulting in a book published in 1956 in Osaka.

This richly illustrated work is not a typical travelogue; rather, it offers an experience seen through the eyes of a Japanese artist experiencing post-war Balkan Communist culture and the role of art. Saburo Kurata created dozens, if not hundreds, of sketches during his travels in Yugoslavia, many of which were included in the book.





He was pleasantly surprised by the strong appreciation for art in Yugoslavia, where the government invested significant funds in exhibitions, the founding of museums and libraries, and even the acquisition of art pieces. Kurata was particularly excited by the promotion of children's art, which was nearly unknown in Japan at the time. He also described the perceptions of Japanese art and traditional artwork in Yugoslavia.

In December 1954, he traveled to Ljubljana and was thrilled to discover that Japanese culture was well known there, largely due to a Japanese woman named Tsuneko Kondō Kawase, who had married a Slovenian officer Ivan Skušek. Kurata was delighted to meet a fellow countrywoman, as she assisted him in arranging his exhibition, introduced him to high society art circles, invited him to a Christmas party, and made him miso soup. He described her with these words:

The next morning, I received a visit from Madame Skushek. It was our first meeting, but she didn't seem like it at all. Her small, lively figure was wrapped in a black coat. She gave the impression of being somewhat strong-willed, yet charming and chivalrous. With Madame's help as an interpreter, all of my work from then on went smoothly. I will be holding a solo exhibition at the Mala Galleria [i.e. Little Gallery, today again used as an exhibition space in the premises of Bank of Slovenia], and Madame will be the host of that evening's banquet, etc. Afterwards, I go to Madame's house and enjoy a feast of her home cooking. She even makes me some precious miso soup. Since there was no rice bowl, it was served in a coffee cup, but the taste in such a foreign land was exceptional.

Shortly after publishing his travelogue in early June, 1956, back to Japan, Saburo Kurata sent Tsuneko her a copy of the book with a personal dedication on the first page, in appreciation of their friendship and her help.

An extraordinary journey of Tsuneko Kondō Kawase and the beginnings of the Chinese and Japanese collections in Slovenia.

The remarkable story of love and art collecting begins with Ivan Skušek Jr. (1877–1947), a Slovenian naval officer in the Austro-Hungarian Navy. He arrived in Qingdao aboard the *SMS Kaiserin Elisabeth* with the goal of protecting the German colony during World War I, as it came under siege by the Japanese on August 25, 1914.

The presence of the *Kaiserin Elisabeth* not only prompted Japan to declare war on Austria-Hungary on the same day but also led to the first air-sea battle in history. On September 6, 1914, Japanese aircraft unsuccessfully attempted to bomb the *Kaiserin Elisabeth*. Two months later, on November 7, the fortress surrendered to the Japanese, and the ship was scuttled in the bay of Qingdao.

While the Japanese took most officers to POW camps, some, including Ivan Skušek, were taken by the Chinese to Beijing. There, Skušek explored the city and developed a deep interest in Chinese culture and art. Before his return home in 1920, to what had become Yugoslavia (the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes), Skušek had amassed an impressive private collection of art and ethnographic objects. During this time, he also met an attractive Japanese medical student named Tsuneko Kondō Kawase (近藤常子 1893–1963), whom he married in 1920.

Tsuneko was born in Gifu Prefecture and hailed from an upper-class Japanese family that had moved to China following the Russo-Japanese War when she was about 12 years old. Her father, Keijirō Kondō-Kawase,

さん吹きこまねばならなかった。テクストは英人の書いた日本語読本である。やがて夕食時になって、ドクトル夫妻、それにナターラ・ヴィッチ及び来合わせた書肆のグラと、ストヴィッチと私とが夕食の卓を囲み雑談に花を咲かせた。とにかくこれらの国々はいずれも日本語に異様な興味をよせており、機会があれば日本にも行きたいと考えている。彼等は何故日本ではカタカナやひらがなや漢字などといういろいろの書き方を用いているのか、そんな分りにくい不便なことを何故改めようとしないのか、と不審がる。いくら説明しても、その説明が腑に落ちぬのであった。全くこの国では「よい、気持よい、結構、立派、うまい、素晴しい、等々」は「ドブロ」の一語で言い表わされる程、簡単なのだから。



パオグラドの日本語研究のグループ

チョラノヴィッチにつれられてクェブ・ミハイロヴァの芸術家ビルの五階のミハエロ・ペトロフ氏の工房を訪れる。予め私の行くことが知らせてあったと見えて、チョルチャ・ダボヴィッチ氏、イヴァン・タバコヴィッチ



ルダナ市の家より（パオグラド）

氏、ペツァ・ポポヴィッチ氏らも同席する。通訳は一切を英語を話すペトロフ夫人エレナ・チリゴヴィッチ女史もやがて来着。ラキヤ酒やチーズや肉片が出ていろいろの話が交わされる。ペトロフは自筆自刷の小木版画を一枚、タバコヴィッチは最近自分が関係した展覧会の型録二種を私にプレゼントした。そして二日後には皆で、私のホテルに来て、私の作品を見ることになった。この工房は窓が西北に取ってある。西北壁の半分が窓になっているに過ぎないので、全体はむしろ暗い。五間に六間位の大きな室で、室内には大画架二個、小画架をデル台もあり、また印刷機や、絵の具置場や、寝台や、椅子テーブルのセットや額縁や書棚及図書などが置いてあり、壁面にはたくさんの絵が懸っている。画風はフォーヴィズムに属する描写画でテンペラ画が主である。ペトロフは近日中に私を画きたいと言った。私はモデルになることを快諾した。壁には日本の久留島氏のヴェール帽を被った自像画がかかってもいた。



ミハイロ・ペトロフ作

ペトロフは一九〇二年生れというから私と同年である。六尺豊かな堂々たる体格で、口髭がまくれて口の

was a court architect and art connoisseur. After their marriage, he gifted the newlyweds a significant portion of his Japanese art collection.

In 1920, “Tsu” and Ivan Skušek arrived in Ljubljana with her two children from a previous marriage to a German senior official, Paul Heinrich Schmidt: Erika (1918-1958) and Matthias (1912-1933). Their journey lasted three months, during which an extensive collection of art, furniture, pottery, sculptures, textiles, and other objects was packed into two train containers that arrived via different routes to Ljubljana.

The initial goal was to open a museum dedicated to Chinese and Japanese art; however, this project was never realized. Instead, the collection was housed in Skušek's private home and was available to visitors by appointment. Guests were welcomed by Tsu, who was known as "Madam Japanka" (Madam Japanese), wearing a kimono and traditional accessories. She provided full tours of the collection. Beginning in 1927, Tsu organized private events in their home, as well as in hotels and other venues, including exhibitions and lectures. She also wrote articles on Japanese women, art, culture, and customs. Her preserved documentation indicates that she conducted around 300 lectures, first in German and later in Slovenian, throughout the former Yugoslavia and in Graz, Austria.

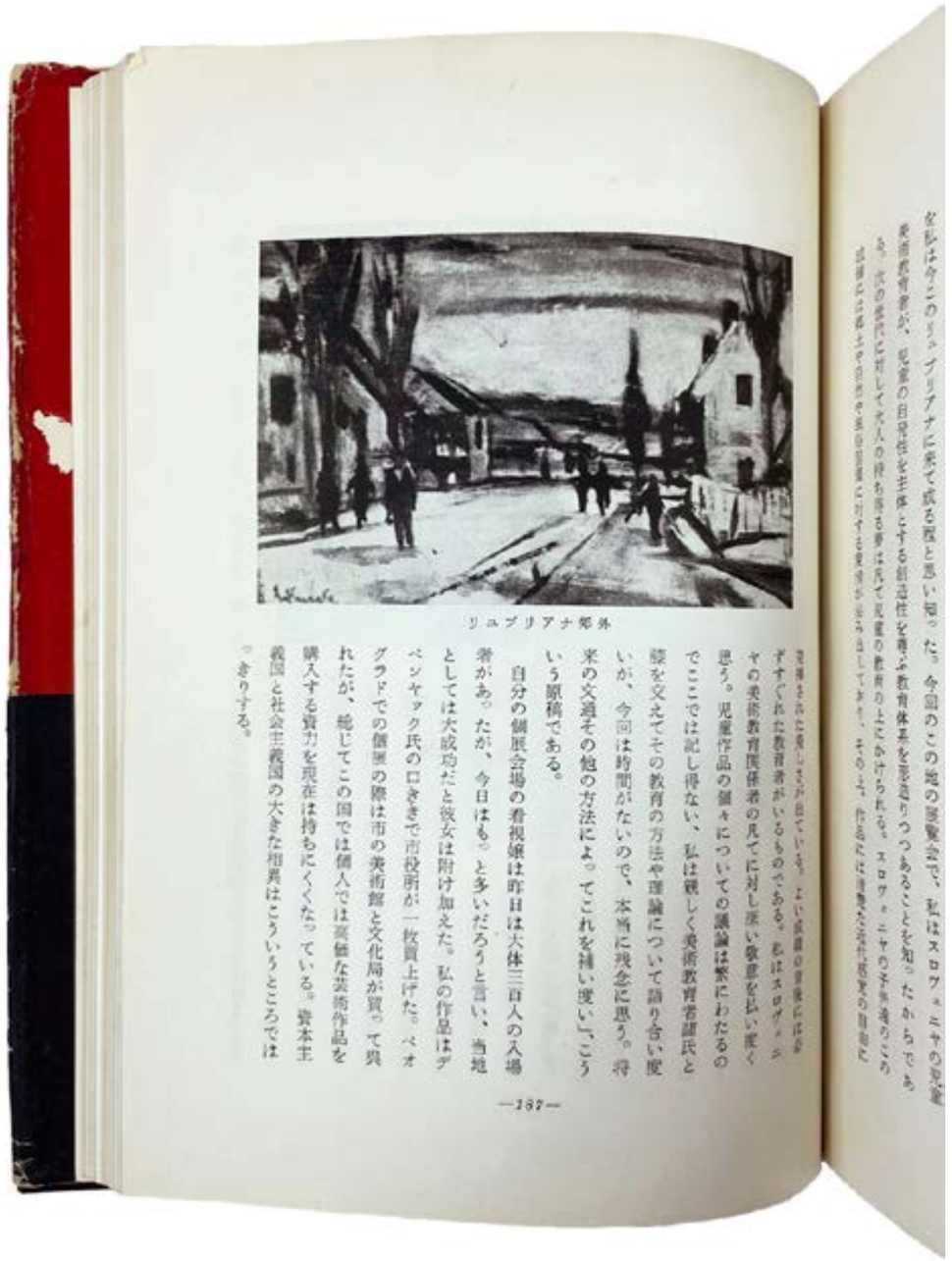
In addition to her work with the collection, Tsu served as a nurse and head nurse for the Red Cross and was an active council member, earning the organisation's highest award. In 1927, she converted to Catholicism and changed her name to Marija Skušek. After her husband's death in 1947, Marija attempted to secure the collection by selling it to a museum, but the sale never materialized. She outlived both of her children and her husband. Tsuneko Kondō Kawase, known as Marija Skušek, passed away in Ljubljana in 1963. She was buried alongside her husband and her daughter.

Marija never returned to Japan after arriving in Yugoslavia in 1920. Following her death, the Skušek collection was moved to the Ethnological Museum in Ljubljana, where it remains today.

A Note on Rarity

The book is very rare, and we could only find two institutional examples on Worldcat, both housed in Japanese libraries.

References: OCLC: 674423351; Klara Hrvatgin, The First “Mrs. Japanese” of Slovenia between the Two World Wars: Marija Skušek and Her Series of Lectures on Japanese Women, DOI: 10.4312/as.2021.9.3.169-197; Skuškova zbirka (SEM) - Vzhodnoazijske zbirke v Sloveniji; Gerald Kozicz , Di Luo, “The Adamantine Terrifier on the Dresser.” Poligrafi, vol. 29, no. 115/116, 2024, pp. 31–59; Štrukelj, Pavla: Skušek, Marija (1893–1963). Slovenska biografija. Slovenska akademija znanosti in umetnosti, Znanstvenoraziskovalni center SAZU, 2013. http://www.slovenska-biografija.si/oseba/sbi579022/#slovenski-biografski-leksikon (28. januar 2026). Izvirna objava v: Slovenski biografski leksikon: 10. zv. Schmidl - Steklasa. Alfonz Gspan et al. Ljubljana, Slovenska akademija znanosti in umetnosti, 1967.


リュブリアナ郊外

CZECH MORALISTIC LOVE STORY FOR YOUTHS

No. 20

Jan Evangelista ŠMITT (also spelled Schmitt or Schmiedt; 1776–1841).

Wilibald z Aychsstátu a Amalia z Werboku, výborný příkladowé wěrnosti, stálosti a udatnosti. [Wilibald of Eichstätt and Amalia of Werbig, excellent examples of loyalty, constancy and valor.]

Hradec Králové: Jan Frantissek Pospjssil [Jan František Pospíšil] 1814.

Small 8°, 63 pp., including illustrated title page, one illustration in text, contemporary speckled paper boards and brown calf spine and edges, later endpapers (sporadic staining, margins with small chips and light water-staining, repaired inner margin on adjoining inner side of the title page and p. 15, oberall good).

A rare pamphlet in the Czech language tells a story of love and adventure, set in Germany. It served as an educational book for boys and girls, conveying important values such as faithfulness and loyalty in love and marriage.

420 EUR

The author, Jan Evangelista Šmitt (also spelled Schmitt or Schmiedt; 1776–1841), was a native German from the Rhineland. After serving as a soldier for Austria during the Napoleonic Wars, he settled in Bohemia, where he learned the Czech language, worked as an educator, and also authored a grammar book.

We could trace three institutional examples in Worldcat: Research Library in Olomouc, National Library of the Czech Republic and Stanford University.

References: OCLC 269447791, 85061909, 85538078, 85660569, 320694920. Cf.: Radoslav Večerka, Slovník českých jazykovědců v oboru bohemistiky a slavistiky, 2014, p. 245.


Wilibald z Aychsstátu
a
Amalye z Werboku,
wýborný příkladowé wěrnosti,
stálosti a vdatnosti.
S powolenjm cýs. král. Censury.
W Hradcy Králowé,
wtiſſtěná v Jana Frantiſſka Pospjſſila 1814.

No. 21

Rudolf ZAVRŠNIK (1899 – 1981) - Bogomil GERLANC (1901–1992) - Andrej ŠAVLI (1905 – 1990), Venceslav WINKLER (1907 - 1975) et al., Authors; Lidija OSTERC (1928 - 2006) – Illustrator.

Prvo Berilo
[Primer]

Ljubljana: Državna založba Slovenije [National Publishing house of Slovenia] 1975.

Small 4°, 150 pp. with colour illustrations, [2 pp.], original illustrated wrappers with glossy foil (glossy foil is slightly warped and cracked, with sporadic leaves being a bit loose, minor foxing aand staining).

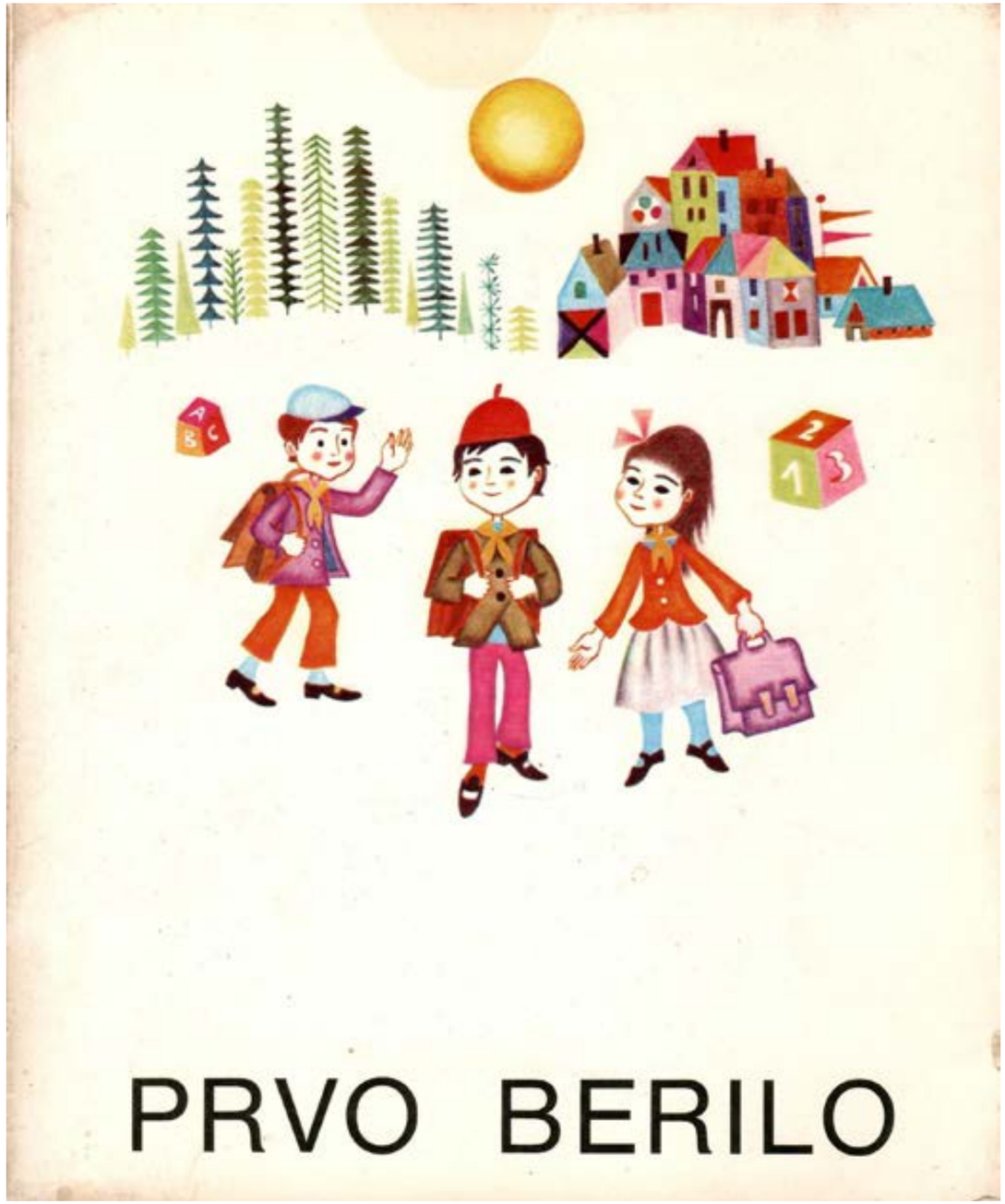
A remarkably well-preserved example of a beautifully decorated Slovenian primer, created in the last decade of Tito's Yugoslavia.

320 EUR

This handsome Slovenian primer, printed in 1975 during the last years of Tito's Yugoslavia, is a well-preserved example of a publication that was mandatory for the first two (?) grades of primary school. It was used for many years by thousands of pupils (including yours truly, who remembers it fondly).

The primer begins with learning capital letters and progresses to short poems and stories. Although the texts are very brief, many of them contain small twists at the end that encourage readers to reflect on the deeper meaning of the narrative. Numerous stories and poems were written by prominent authors and remain popular today. Some texts were composed by children whose lives were impacted by World War II. Written in the final decade of Tito's Yugoslavia, political propaganda is minimized, with Tito appearing in only one small image (on the page for learning the letter T). Subtle images encourage children to participate in the "Pionir" rites, respect the efforts of the World War II partisans, and admire the lives of soldiers.

The importance of education is emphasized throughout. Stories promote the values of attending school, studying, hard work, and respect for parents and their efforts, highlighting that there is no distinction between men's and women's work. For example, one text reads, "Daddy and Mommy work the whole day. They are trying to make our lives better. Also, we like working." The stories also stress respect for possessions at home, engaging in sports during leisure time, proper manners, and high moral standards, such as respecting the elderly, giving up a seat on the bus for a disabled person, helping an injured stranger, or sharing food with someone in need. Lazy children who do not want to attend school are mocked.





EVA! EVA! EVA!

E E E E E

EVA IMA  .

EVA IMA  .

EVA IMA 

IN .

EMA MAMA ANA

MINA NINA NEVA

VINO IME NOV

The role of animals is particularly prominent, teaching children to care for them and demonstrating the affection that animals return. Almost every illustration or story features an animal. Acts such as feeding birds, loving cats, and showcasing the ultimate loyalty of dogs are common themes. Small creatures, including ants and snails, are also included, along with short stories about various types of birds and their characteristics.

Additionally, there is a respect for nature, though it is sometimes presented in a way that may be difficult for children to understand immediately. The narrative suggests that children should trust the wisdom of older people in order to comprehend the meaning later on.

Simple, clear, sympathetic, and powerful illustrations were created by the Slovenian artist Lidija Osterc (1928 - 2006), who received several awards for her work.

This is the first edition of a highly popular work, published in at least 10 further revised editions within the next 7 years, likely amending the text due to the disintegration of Yugoslavia.



No. 22

FERDOWSI, (940-1025), Author of Original Text; Abbas AĞA NAZIR (Qayıbzadə Abbas ağa Mirzə Nəbi əfəndi oğlu, 1849 - 1919), Translator; Josef ROTTER (1867 – 1937), Illustrator.

مصور رستم و سهراب
[Musavver Rüstem ü Sohrap: Fars dilinde nazma yazılmış Şahname-yi Firdevsi'den Türk-Azerbaycan diline nazma nakl olunubdur /
Illustrated Rostam and Sohrab : Translated into the Turkish-Azerbaijani language in verse from Shahnameh by Ferdowsi, which was written in verse in the Persian language]

Tbilisi: Gayret Matbaası, 1908.

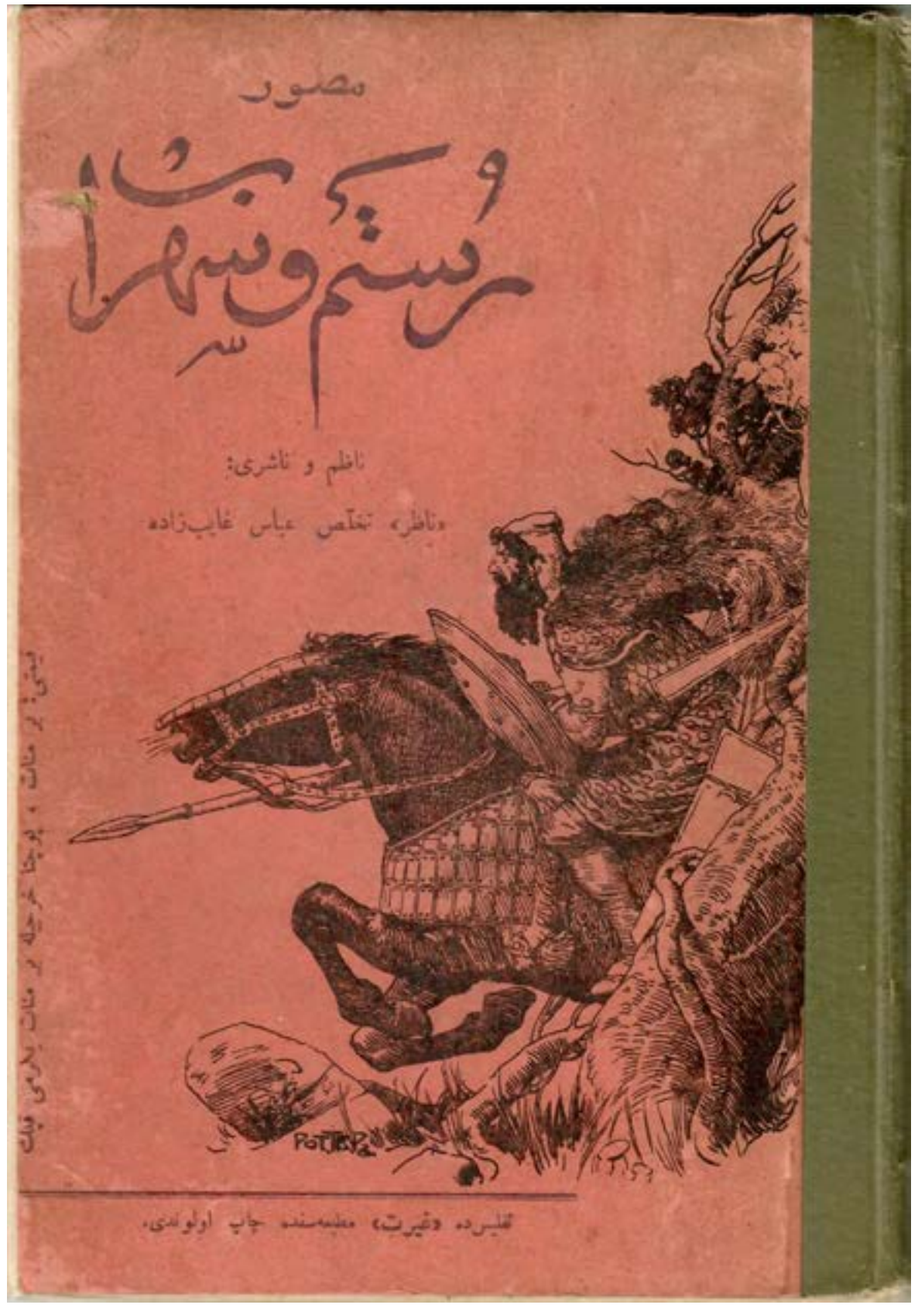
Large 8°, 7 pp. introduction, 119 pp., index, 8 double-page chromolithographed colour illustrations (complete), original orange boards with illustrated cover, old linen spine (binding slightly rubbed and scuffed, light sporadic staining, but overall good used condition).

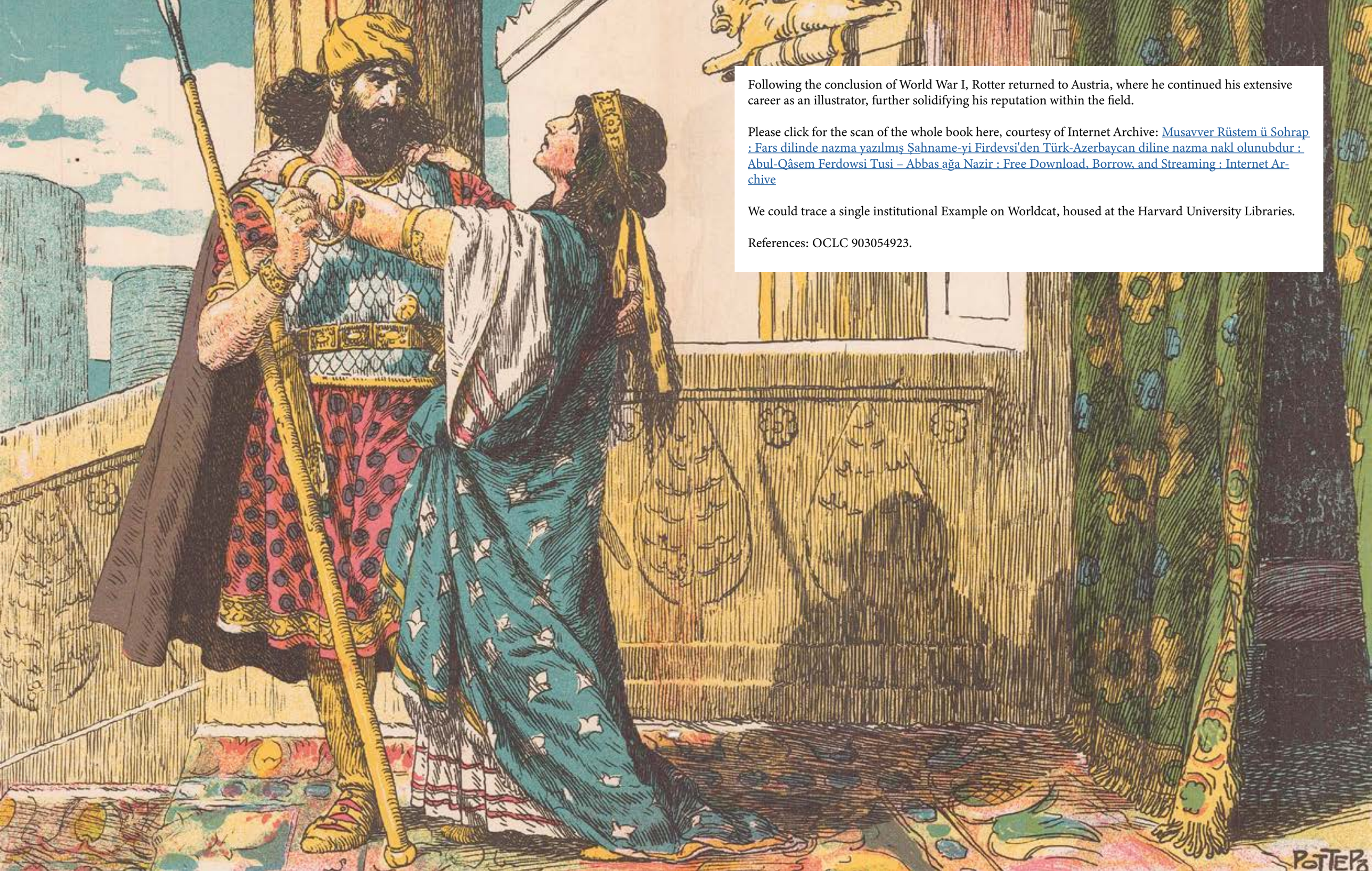
The first edition of the Azerbaijani translation of the heroic story of Rostam and Sohrab was printed in Perso-Arabic characters in Tbilisi, Georgia, and beautifully illustrated by the Austro-Hungarian artist Josef Rotter.

850 EUR

The Azerbaijani translation and adaptation from verses of the renowned narrative of Rostam and Sohrab from the "Shahnameh" ("Book of Kings")—a historical epic by the Persian poet Ferdowsi (circa 940-1025)—was undertaken by the prolific author Abbas Ağa Nazir (1849 - 1919), who was based in Tbilisi. This translation gained significant popularity among readers, leading to its reprint in 1959 by Məmmədağa Sultanov. The text illustrates the cross-cultural impact of Ferdowsi's work and the continued relevance of the Shahnameh in Azerbaijani literature.

The chromolithographed illustrations were made by Josef Rotter (also spelled İosif Rotter or Иосиф Роттер, 1867–1937), an Austro-Hungarian artist, originally from the region that is now the Czech Republic. In 1902, he relocated to Tbilisi, Georgia, where he became a member of the faculty at the newly established Tbilisi Secondary School of Painting and Sculpture, presently known as the Tbilisi State Academy of Arts. During his tenure in Tbilisi, which lasted until 1914, Rotter produced a substantial body of work, comprising thousands of illustrations for a diverse array of books and periodicals in various languages. He is particularly noted for his contributions to the satirical publication Molla Nasreddin, which played a significant role in the cultural discourse of the time.





Following the conclusion of World War I, Rotter returned to Austria, where he continued his extensive career as an illustrator, further solidifying his reputation within the field.

Please click for the scan of the whole book here, courtesy of Internet Archive: Musavver Rüstem ü Sohrap : Fars dilinde nazma yazılmış Şahname-yi Firdevsi'den Türk-Azerbaycan diline nazma nakl olunubdur : Abul-Qâsem Ferdowsi Tusi – Abbas ağa Nazir : Free Download, Borrow, and Streaming : Internet Archive

We could trace a single institutional Example on Worldcat, housed at the Harvard University Libraries.

References: OCLC 903054923.

BOOK CATALOGUE – CAIRO IMPRINT
WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE
FIRST OTTOMAN TRANSLATION OF HAMLET

No. 23

Abdullah CEVDET (1869-1932).

مطبعهء اجتهادك فهرست نشرياتى
[Matbaa-i İctihad'ın fihrist-i neşriyatı / List of Publications of İctihad Printing House].

Cairo: Matbaa-i Ijtihad 1908.

Small 8°, 48 pp., original front wrapper with lettering (missing rear cover, age-toned with sporadic staining, old annotation on the cover, small folds and tears in margins).

A catalogue of publications by the progressive Ottoman press Ijtihad, *located in Cairo and led by the Ottoman-Kurdish intellectual Abdullah Cevdet, advertises his works, including the first Ottoman translation of Hamlet and a writing on women's emancipation.*

680 EUR

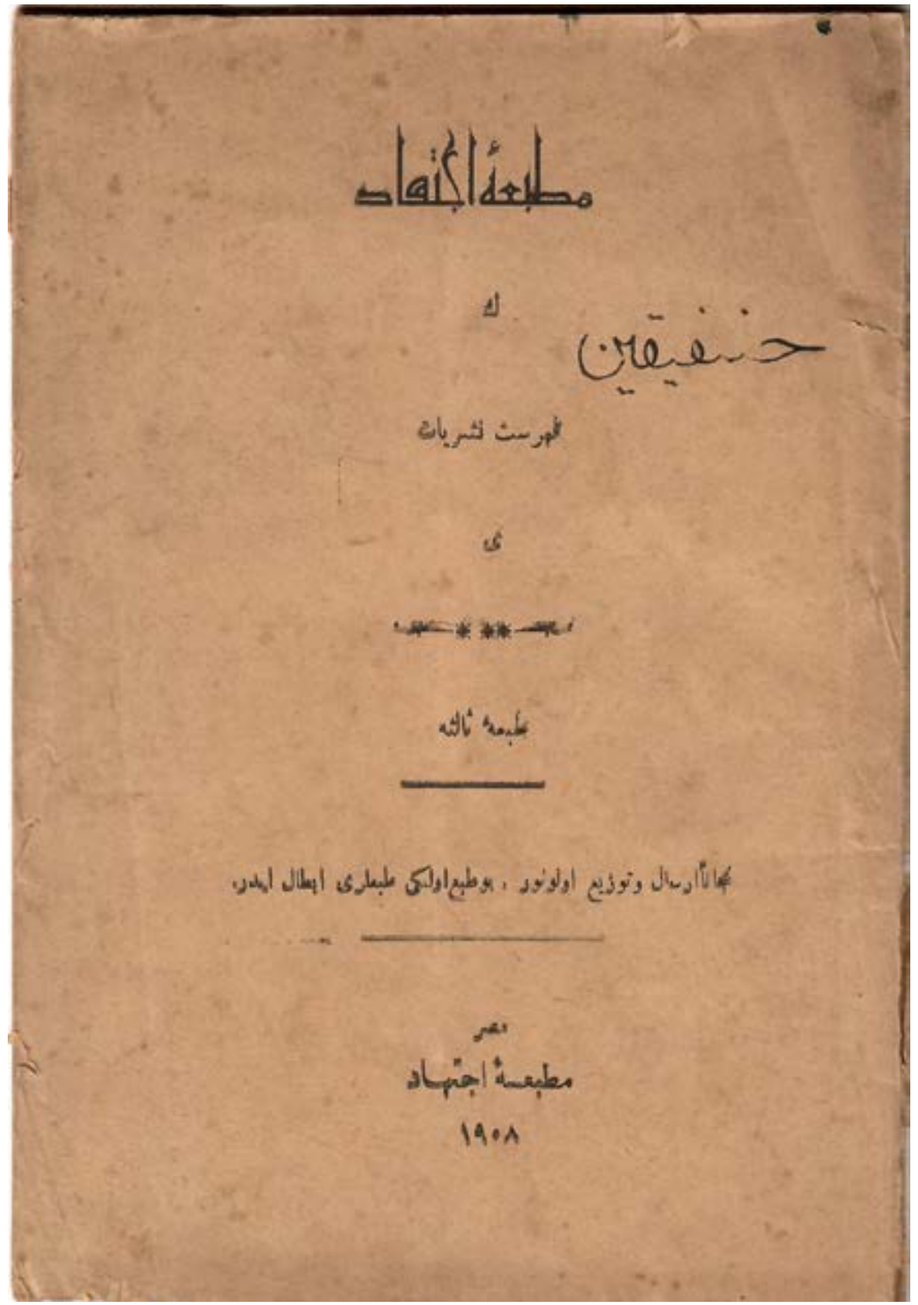
The publishing house *İctihad*, which translates to "diligent effort," "hard work," or "independent reasoning," was known as a highly pro-Western and liberal press during the Ottoman era. It was founded by Abdullah Cevdet Bey (1869–1932), an Ottoman-Kurdish intellectual and medical doctor. İctihad gained recognition for its books and, more notably, for its magazine of the same name.

Abdullah Cevdet was celebrated for his progressive views on women's liberation and the modernization of Islam, which led to him being tried on several occasions.

The *İctihad* magazine were established in Switzerland in 1904 but were banned two years later. In 1906, the press relocated to Cairo, where it faced another ban in 1908, as the press kept producing books. It was re-established in Istanbul in 1911 and continued publication until 1915, had a brief return in 1918, and resumed again from 1922 onward, when it received support from the new regime.

This pamphlet, printed in Cairo in 1908, is not a classic catalogue with listed books, but describes the books issued by the İctihad Press, including Abdullah Cevdet's translation of "Hamlet," which was the first translation of the work into Ottoman Turkish.

Abdullah Cevdet translated Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar" and "Hamlet" in 1908, followed by "Macbeth" the next year. These works were banned by the Ottoman government because they depicted rulers who die mor-



امیر المؤمنین مقامنده بولونانلر ، عباده تعدی ایتدیکلری
تقدیرده حقلرنده مسلمینك نه دورلو حرکت ومعامله‌ده
بولونمالری لازم کلدیکنه دائر شریعت غرّای محمدی‌نك احکام
عالیه‌سنی مبین وَ علمای اسلام انار الله براهینهم طرفلرندن
ویریلمش ١٧ قطعه فتوای شریف‌دن متشکل‌در . نفیس
صورتده اجتهاد اداره خانه‌سی طرفندن طبع اولونمش‌در.
یکیرمی صحیفه‌لك‌در بهاسی پوسته اجرتیله برابر ٣٠ سانتیم
١٥ کاپیك در .

طابعی طرفندن (فتاوای شریفه) یه‌یازیلان قیصه فقط
کهکین بیر دیباجه اهل ایمان ایچین صورت مخصوصه‌ده جالب
دقت وسزاوار ملاحظه‌در .

هاملەت

HAMLET

١٢

انکلیزلرجهانك أك بویوك ماتی‌در . چینلی‌لر ده‌اولدیغی کبی
مقدار نفوسجه بویوکلك مراد ایتمه‌یورز . عظمت وشوکت
حقیقیهٔ مایه نقطهٔ نظرینی‌طوتیورز.شکسپیر *Shakespeare*
ده‌انکلیزلرك أك بویوکی در.شکسپیر دنیانك أك بویوك ادیب‌لرندن
بیری‌در . وحتی أك بویوك ادبی دیسه‌ك قولای قولای بزی

ally defeated. Consequently, "Hamlet" and "Macbeth" were published in Cairo, away from the censorship in Istanbul.

The other descriptions in the pamphlet includes various books focused primarily on literature, poetry, and the history of Islam, as well as translations of Western works related to the Middle East. The publisher himself handled these translations.

Additionally, the İctihad Press in Cairo sold works by Abdullah Cevdet in French, published by European presses in previous years. Among the offerings, the only book not authored by Abdullah Cevdet was “De l'émancipation de la femme musulmane” (On the Emancipation of a Muslim Woman) by the Russian female Orientalist Olga Lebedeva (also known as Olga de Lébédeff, 1852 — 193?). This book was first published in 1900 and again in Cairo in 1906.

The book is very rare. We could not find any institutional examples on WorldCat. The National Library of Türkiye holds an example.

This is the third edition and the only one documented in the bibliography of Ottoman books (ÖZEGE Nr. 12308) as well at the same edition, housed by the National Library in Istanbul.

No. 24

Alexandros Anastasios PALLIS (1883–1975).

A Turkish Seventeenth Century Beadeker: Evliya Tcheleby

Lecture delivered by Monsieur A. A. Pallis, Minister attached to the Greek Embassy, at the Turk Halkevi (Turkish People's House) London, on Tuesday, June 5th 1945, at 5.30 PM.

London: June 5th, 1945.

Small 8°, 16 pp., black carbon copy of a typescript with hand-written corrections in black ink, stapled in the upper left corner (minor rust and staple marks, minor folds and tears in margins, overall good).

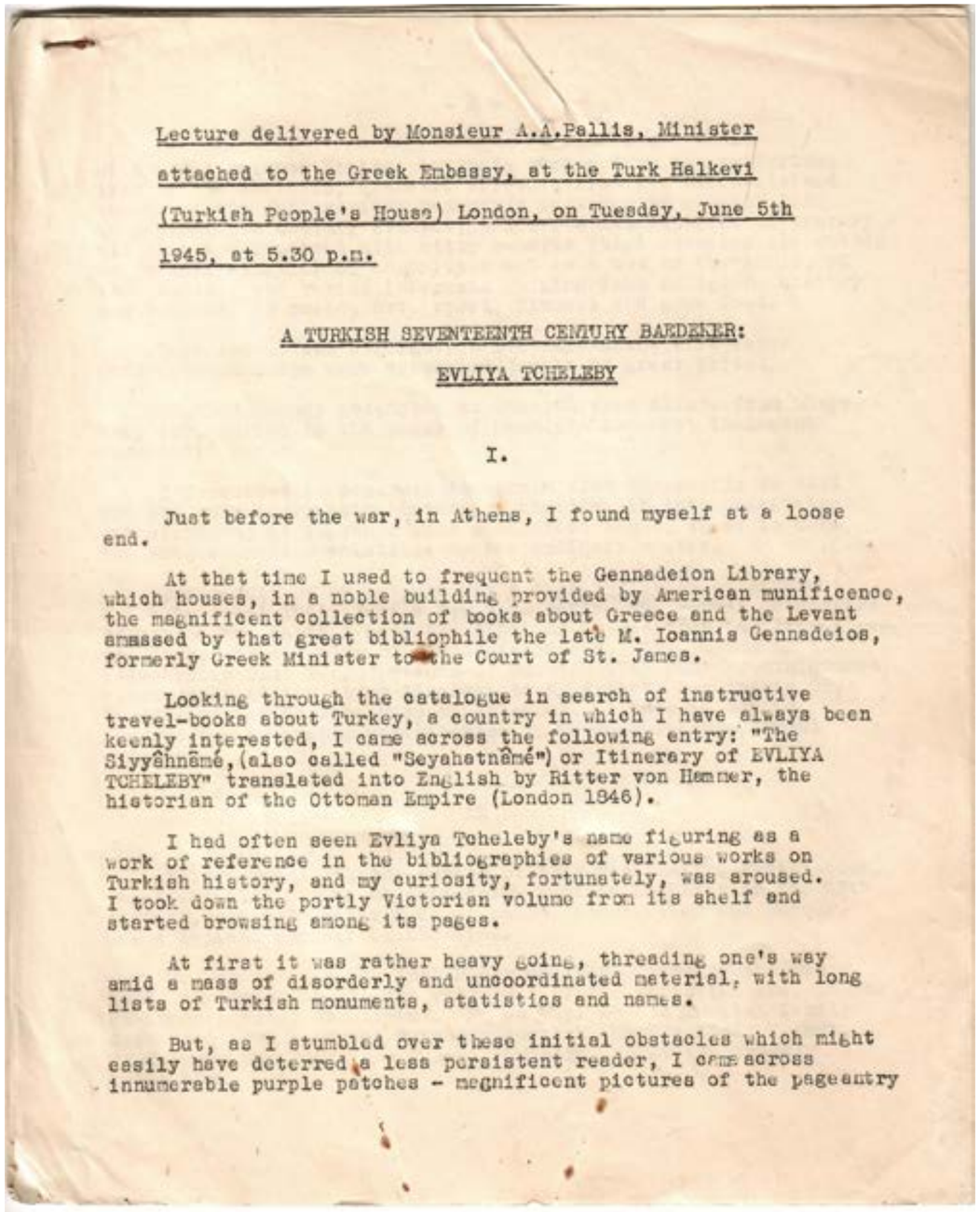
An unpublished speech on the Ottoman 17th-century traveler and author Evliya Çelebi was delivered shortly after World War II by the Greek-British diplomat, author, and historian Alexandros Anastasios Pallis. This speech aimed to strengthen relations between Greece and Turkey and represents one of the pioneering Western studies on the remarkable Ottoman explorer and writer.

220 EUR

Alexandros Anastasios Pallis (1883–1975) was the son of Alexandros Pallis, a Greek translator and language reformer (1851- 1935), who is primarily known for his translation of the New Testament into Modern Greek.

Alexandros Anastasios was born in Mumbai and earned a PhD from the University of Oxford. Throughout his life, he served as a diplomat and researcher. In 1933, he was elected as a Member of Parliament for Serres, and later he was appointed as Minister Extraordinary Plenipotentiary at the Embassy in London. He authored several important works on Greek and Ottoman history, particularly focusing on the Janissaries.

Pallis developed a keen interest in Evliya Çelebi (1611–1682), a renowned Ottoman Turkish explorer, traveler, and author, shortly before the war. His research on the Janissaries, based on Çelebi's work "Σελίδες από τη ζωή της παλιάς γενιτσαρικής Τουρκίας" (Pages from the Life of the Old Janissary Turkey), was published in Athens just days before the German invasion, in April 1941. This speech, which he delivered four years later, shortly after the liberation, in "Halkevi", a Turkish Community Centre, in London, continued his exploration of the great Ottoman traveler, which had been interrupted by the war. This address also aimed to strengthen the relationship between Greece and Turkey through their shared history.



Lecture delivered by Monsieur A.A.Pallis, Minister attached to the Greek Embassy, at the Turk Halkevi (Turkish People's House) London, on Tuesday, June 5th 1945, at 5.30 p.m.

A TURKISH SEVENTEENTH CENTURY BAEDEKER:
EVLIYA TCHELEBY

I.

Just before the war, in Athens, I found myself at a loose end.

At that time I used to frequent the Gennadeion Library, which houses, in a noble building provided by American munificence, the magnificent collection of books about Greece and the Levant amassed by that great bibliophile the late M. Ioannis Gennadeios, formerly Greek Minister to the Court of St. James.

Looking through the catalogue in search of instructive travel-books about Turkey, a country in which I have always been keenly interested, I came across the following entry: "The Siyyâhnâmé, (also called "Seyahatnâmé") or Itinerary of EVLIYA TCHELEBY" translated into English by Ritter von Hammer, the historian of the Ottoman Empire (London 1846).

I had often seen Evliya Tcheleby's name figuring as a work of reference in the bibliographies of various works on Turkish history, and my curiosity, fortunately, was aroused. I took down the portly Victorian volume from its shelf and started browsing among its pages.

At first it was rather heavy going, threading one's way amid a mass of disorderly and uncoordinated material, with long lists of Turkish monuments, statistics and names.

But, as I stumbled over these initial obstacles which might easily have deterred a less persistent reader, I came across innumerable purple patches - magnificent pictures of the pageantry

In his speech, Alexandros Anastasios Pallis expressed his astonishment that Evliya Çelebi's work had not been thoroughly researched, with the exception of a partial translation of his travelogue by the Austro-Hungarian orientalist Joseph von Hammer-Purgstall (1774–1856). Pallis introduced his brief study on this 17th-century Ottoman adventurer, highlighting his anecdotes, writing style, main work "Seyahatnâme" ("The Travelogue"), and knowledge of arts and crafts.

In the following years, Alexandros Anastasios Pallis continued his research and published a revised version of his earlier work titled “In the Days of the Janissaries: Old Turkish Life as Depicted in the Travel Book of Evliyá Çelebi” (London: Hutchinson & Co. Publishers Ltd, 1951). In the late 20th century and in more recent years, Evliya Çelebi has been the subject of more detailed research.

esteemed among members of polite society in contemporary western Europe.

After a preliminary exchange of question and answer in which Evliya delighted the Sultan by apt quotation and quick repartee, Evliya played his trump-card which reveals in him all the qualities of a courtier. During the troubles provoked by the rebellious Janissaries in 1631, the mutineers had murdered in the Atmeidân Murat's favourite aide-de-camp, Musâ Tcheleby, to whom the Sultan was deeply attached. Murat had composed a 'ghazal' or ode, dedicated to his favourite's memory, which had been set to music by a famous composer of the time, Dervish Omar Raushani. When the Sultan called upon Evliya for a song, the latter proceeded to sing this "Lament for Musa" with so much pathos as to bring tears to the eyes of the ferocious Monarch. Here are the words in Turkish:

"Ahşam oldu; gün karardi. Benim yarim yine gelmez,
Yanik yüek atesli dir. Göz yaşimi kimse silmez".

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