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# CATALOGUE

## APRIL 2024



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# 1. WWII SECRET JAPANESE DEFENSE PLAN FOR KYŪSHŪ - 'OPERATION KETSUGŌ' / 'OPERATION OLYMPIC' / COUNTERFACTUALISM

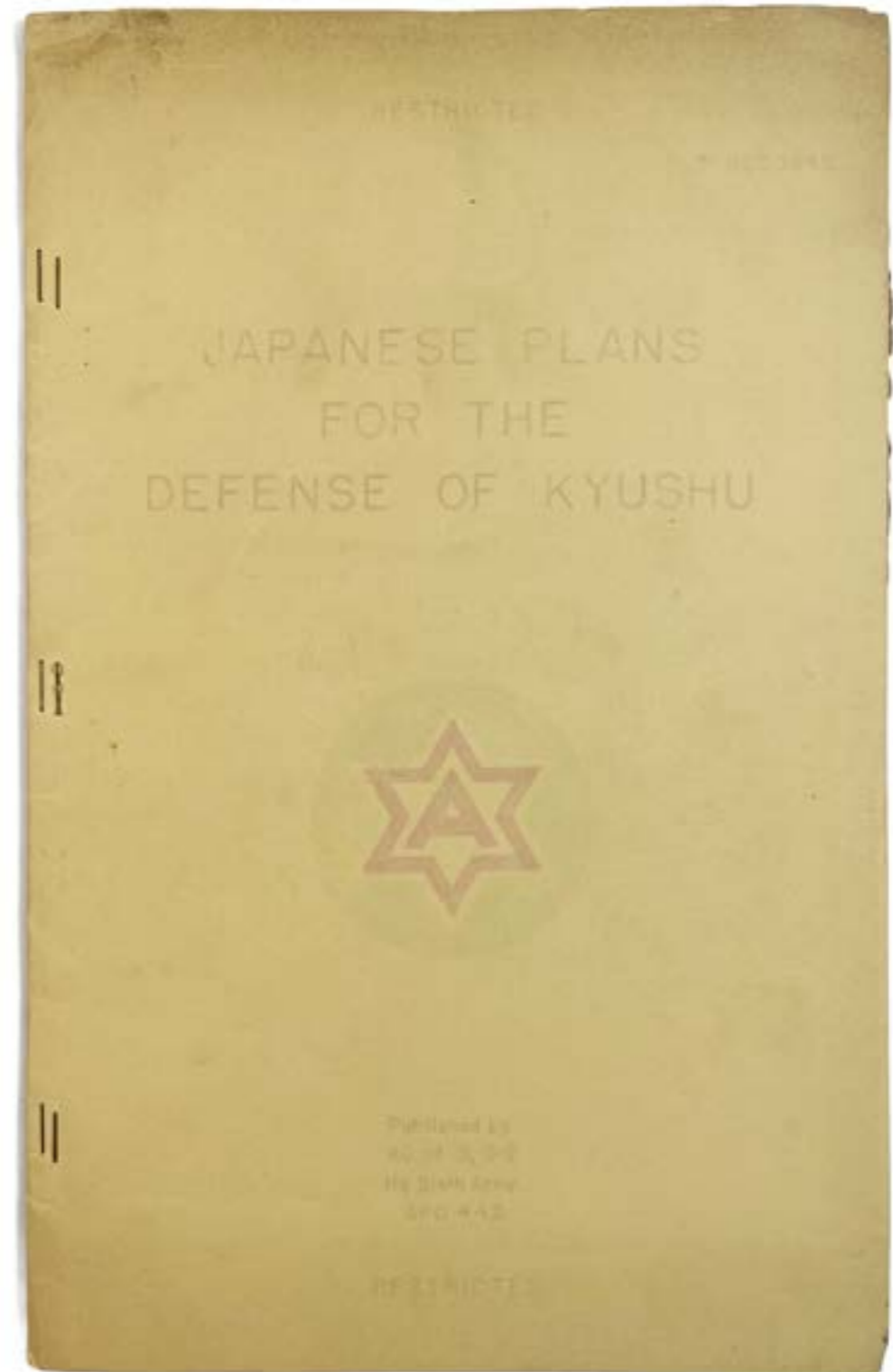
U.S. ARMY, HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY, OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G-2 [MILITARY INTELLIGENCE STAFF] / COLONEL HORTON VAIL WHITE (1901 - 1963).

'The Japanese Plans for the Defense of Kyushu.'

[San Francisco, California:] Headquarters Sixth Army, Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, December 31, 1945.

Tall Quarto (34 x 21 cm): 1 f., 20 pp. typescript text, {plus annexes:} 2 pp., [2 pp.] and 5 folding photolithographed maps with details variously overprinted in purple, pink and yellow hectography, plus 1 f. octavo looseleaf letter tipped in before text, bound in original card wrappers with title and 'Alamo Star' insignia of the Sixth Army to upper cover, stapled (Excellent condition, text with light natural toning, slight fraying to outer right margin of tipped in letter, maps clean and crisp with only slight natural toning to some panels, very slight wear and toning to covers) (#70665).

*The original 'Restricted' final U.S. intelligence report on Japan's grand plans to defend Kyūshū (known as 'Operation Ketsugō') from a planned Allied attack that would be the largest amphibious landing ever undertaken in the Pacific, code-named 'Operation Olympic', being the first element of 'Operation Downfall', the Allied invasion of the Japanese Home Islands; until the U.S. ended World War II in the East by dropping atomic bombs upon Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Operation Olympic/Downfall was seen as the only way to conclude the conflict with a definitive Allied victory; it was reasoned that it was a lesser evil to atomize these cities than to conventionally invade Japan, which was predicted to result in millions of casualties; thus, while Operation Olympic and Operation Ketsugō never occurred, the U.S. High Command still believed that it was vitally important to gain a close to perfect knowledge of Operation Ketsugō, so that the Allies could learn valuable lessons on their own high-level intelligence capabilities, as well as on how to defend Japan from possible Soviet attack in the context of the emerging Cold War, while providing a practical and moral justification for the decision to bomb Hiroshima and Nagasaki by proving that invading Japan would be an unprecedented bloodbath; the task of writing this report was entrusted to the U.S. Sixth Army's G-2 (intelligence) Section, which during the Philippines Campaign had proven itself to be one of the most effective military field intelligence operations in the world; prepared in the late summer and early autumn of 1945, when*



*the Sixth Army was based in Kyoto, the report, which relied upon countless hours of interviews with Japanese officers in charge of Operation Ketsugō, provides an amazingly complete and precise record of the Japan's desperate but highly formidable design to defend Kyūshū by employing thousands of kamikaze attacks to wear down and annihilate the Allied forces, while revealing the exact nature, size and locations of all Japanese forces on the island, along with their capabilities and tactics, with exact accounts of their fortifications, equipment, arms, ammunitions and provisions, with the text illustrated by 5 custom maps; the report, which was published in San Francisco on the last day of 1945, provided the U.S. High Command with the results they both hoped for and feared, as it revealed that the Japanese were very well prepared and highly motivated to meet the Allied invasion, while having a startlingly accurate impression of the Allied plans, such that the Operation Olympic would have been an epic massacre for both sides; the report was considered highly valuable by the powers that be and in the context of the Cold War, it was not fully unclassified until 1998! – extremely rare - 1 of only 3 or 4 known surviving examples - the present example has a stellar provenance, coming from the papers of Lt. Col. Frederick W. Bradshaw, the Mississippi lawyer, legendary commando trainer and spymaster, who served as the deputy head of the Sixth Army's G-2 Section.*

The U.S. atomic bombings of Hiroshima (August 6, 1945) and Nagasaki (August 9, 1945), acts which killed over 200,000 people (mostly civilians) forced Japan's unconditional surrender, effectively ending World War II. President Truman's decision to employ atomic weapons was not taken lightly, and was controversial at the time, and is perhaps even more so today. However, it was clear that the U.S. high command felt that it had no choice but to commit the atomic bombings, as they sincerely believed that the alternative was dramatically worse. The present document, in frightful detail, describes the alternative.

Through 1944, it was clear to all that Japan was on the backfoot in World War II, unable to defend its massive, sprawling conquered territories. However, despite being forced into continual retreat, the Japanese always fought hard, making the Allies pay dearly for every mile of gains in blood and treasure.

After bettering Japan in New Guinea and various southwestern Pacific islands, the U.S. spearheaded the Philippines Campaign (October 20, 1944 – August 15, 1945). While the Americans and their Filipino allies were able to gradually liberate the country, the fighting was horrendous, as the Japanese simply refused to surrender, regardless of their losses or suffering. In the end, the Americans lost over 20,000 men in the Philippines versus the Japanese death toll of 420,000!

The Japanese resolve to fight to the bitter end was underscored when the Americans first brought the war to Japan proper. At the Battle of Okinawa (April 1 – June 22, 1945), the U.S. mounted the largest amphibious assault ever endeavored in the WWII Pacific Theatre, landing upon the main island of the Ryukyus, located about 550 km for the

Japanese Home Islands. During the eight-week long contest, as many as 250,000 American and British troops squared off against 77,000 Japanese regulars and 40,000 local conscripts. The Japanese forces fought tooth and nail, employing thousands of kamikaze (suicide) tactics by aircraft, boats and individuals. The fighting was described as some of the most brutal of all modern conflicts and was the bloodiest battle fought the Pacific Theatre of the war. While the Allies prevailed, they lost 50,000 men, while the Japanese lost 100,000 fighters and as many 150,000 Okinawan civilians - a massive death toll on an island of 575,000 residents!

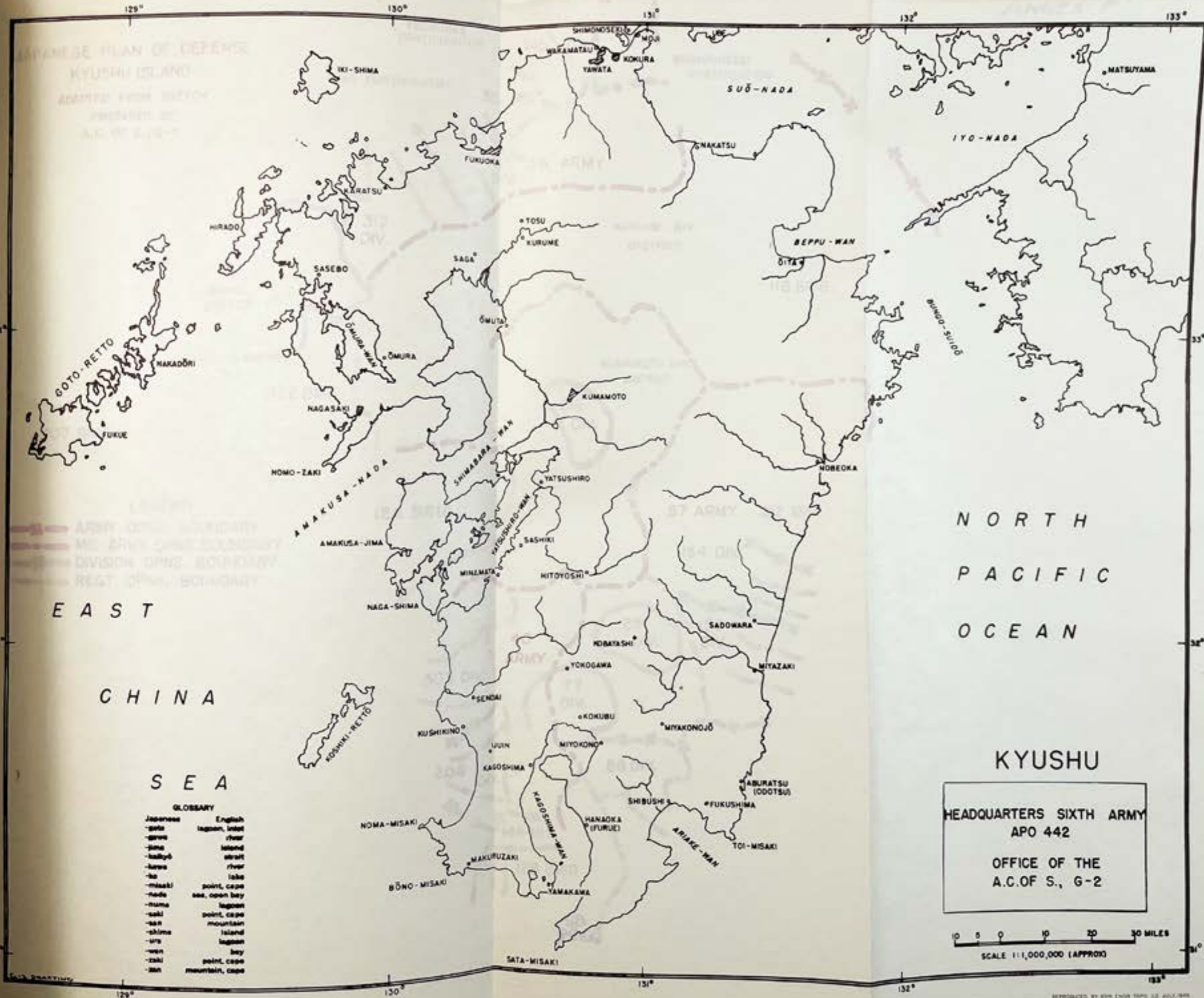
Instead of feeling triumphant or closer to ultimate victory, the U.S. High Command was chastened by the astounding casualty rate of Okinawa, fearing that it would set a precedent for the war going forward.

At the First Quebec Conference (August 19-24, 1943), where the Western Allies met to plot overall war strategy, it was discussed that the invasion of the Japanese Home Islands was not likely to occur until 1947-8. At the sequel meeting, the Second Quebec Conference (September 12-6, 1944), Roosevelt and Churchill secretly made plans to use atomic bombs upon Japan, to expedite the end of the war. However, the 'Manhattan Project' which would enable this, was kept as an ultra-secret, unknown to almost all U.S. commanders and even Vice President Truman. As such, the U.S. High Command and war planners continued to work under the assumption that the war in the Pacific would end with an invasion of Metropolitan Japan.

By January 1945, a planning committee led by General Douglas MacArthur and Admiral Chester Nimitz had devised Operation Downfall, the Allied mega-campaign to invade the Japanese Home Islands. They operated under the assumption that the surrender of Japan must be secured within year after the fall of Nazi Germany (which was only months away) – at the latest, as the American public would not have the stomach to continue the war beyond that point, let alone the matter of what would be the falling morale of GIs (something that the Japanese were banking on).

Operation Downfall was to have two distinct but related parts. Operation Olympic was to see Allied forces land on Kyūshū (using Okinawa as a base), taking the southern third of the island only, to serve as a base for continuing the campaign. This endeavour was to be launched on X-Day on, or around November 1, 1945. If Operation Olympic was successful, the Allies planned to enact the second part of the Operation Downfall, being landings on the Kantō Plain, near Tokyo, dealing a death blow to the enemy, in what was to be known as Operation Coronet (which was planned to occur on, or around March 1, 1946).

X-Day would require the largest armada ever assembled, as it was planned to involve 42 aircraft carriers, 25 battleships, 400 destroyers and hundreds of troop transports and support vessels. It was also to include 14 army divisions and 3 separate air force armies accounting for 25% of all available Allied air power worldwide. Operation Olympic was to engage over 700,000 troops and 136,800 land vehicles. It was initially planned that the Allied forces would outnumber the Japanese defenders by 3:1 (although this ratio was always wildly optimistic).



The X-Day landings were to occur at three locations on the south Kyūshū coast, at Miyazaki, Ariake, and Kushikino, with the 35 designated beaches for deployment named after automobiles (ex. Buick, Cadillac, etc.). As a feint, the Allies would try to convince the Japanese their true target was Taiwan, a diversionary tactic known as Operation Pastel.

However, Japan had a plan, anticipating the Allied juggernaut - Operation Ketsugō (決号作戦, ketsugō sakusen) ('Operation Codename Decisive'). Japan, which always had high troop levels concentrated in heavily fortified bases in southern Kyūshū, was prepared to stop the Allies cold with a force brought up to as many as 990,000 men, supplied with 40% of all Japan's available weaponry. A propaganda campaign was to be launched calling for both soldiers and civilians to sacrifice their lives to protect Japan under the banner 'The Glorious Death of One Hundred Million'. For this cause, over 10,000 aircraft were dedicated for use by July 1945 (with more being made for use in the autumn), while hundreds of specially designed kamikaze boats were built with the objective of destroying much of the Allied landing force before it even reached Kyūshū's shores. In short, the Japanese had a good idea of what the Americans were planning and were ready and waiting.

By the early summer of 1945, the planning for Operation Olympic had reached a very mature stage, with the alternative of dropping atomic bombs on Japan remaining a closely guarded secret, unknown to virtually all those planning the landings. General Douglas MacArthur, who was to be the Commander-in-Chief of the campaign, selected the U.S. Sixth Army to spearhead Operation Olympic, a force which had served him so well for the last 2½ years.

The Sixth Army was formed in January 1943, developed out of the 'Alamo Scouts', a legendary commando unit based in San Antonio Texas, such that the army was popularly known as the 'Alamo Force'. Led by the ultra-reliable General Walter Krueger, the Sixth Army fought brilliantly in the New Guinea Campaign and was the driving force behind successful but grueling effort to reconquer the Philippines from Japan. The Alamo Force was both tough and smart, and in the Philippines its G-2 Section (a division level military intelligence agency) had distinguished itself as one of the world's finest military field intelligence operations, often uncovering the best kept Japanese secrets at just the right time.

The Sixth Army's G-2 Section was led by Colonel Horton Vail White (1901 – 1963), a wily Nebraskan career officer who served as the Alamo's Force's Assistant Chief of Staff. His chief deputy of the intelligence was Lieutenant Colonel Frederick W. Bradshaw (1905 - 1946), a prominent Jackson, Mississippi lawyer with no military experience, who was suddenly pulled out of upon by greatly impressing General Krueger during a visit to an officer training camp in Louisiana. From November 1943, Bradshaw led the Alamo Scouts Training Center (ASTC), in New Guinea, which was famed for its rigorous commando course, before being selected to be the deputy head of intelligence for the Sixth Army. The present document comes from his estate.

Importantly, not only was the Sixth Army to spearhead Operation Olympic, but White and Bradshaw's G-2 Section was to play a leading role in intelligence gathering and analysis for the endeavour.

In July 1945, the Sixth Army's G-2 Section submitted a pre-action assessment report to MacArthur on Operation Olympic, drawing on the knowledge of Japanese capabilities and tactics learned during the Battle of Luzon. Here it was which predicted that the Japanese already had over 400,000 well-entrenched troops ready to meet the Allies in southern Kyūshū, and that due to both conventional and kamikaze tactics, the Allies would suffer 124,935 casualties within the first 120 days of the operation.

Meanwhile, other U.S. intelligence assessments predicted that Operation Olympic would result in over 200,000 Allied casualties within a short time, and that Operation Coronet would result in over 400,000 fallen soldiers. Some even predicted that 1 million Allied troops would die in the first nine months of the invasion of the Japanese Home Islands. Moreover, it was widely accepted that Operation Olympic would result in the deaths of 1.1 million Japanese civilians in Kyūshū, while Operation Coronet would see 5.1 million non-combatants perish in the Kantō Plain region. Moreover, the Allies were also concerned that during the invasion, the Japanese Army would murder the 285,000 Allied prisoners (170,000 POWs and 115,000 civilians) held on the islands.

Regardless of which intelligence assessments one believed, any Allied invasion of the Japanese Home Islands promised to be an epic bloodbath, that would stress Allied capabilities and morale to its breaking point, not to mention the unprecedented atrocity that would befall the Japanese people.

Due to this blood-chilling intelligence, President Truman made the decision to drop atomic bombs upon Japan to bring a rapid end to the war by forcing Japan's unconditional surrender. While employing atomic weapons was horrific, Truman was left with a 'Sophie's Choice', whereupon he chose the route that would seemingly lead to the least military and civilian deaths, although the merit of his decision has been hotly debated ever since.

On August 6, 1945, an atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima, while Nagasaki was struck three days later. Amazingly, although the Americans made it clear they would keep atomizing parts of Japan unless it promptly yielded, it took almost a week after Nagasaki for Emperor Hirohito to announce Japan's unconditional surrender, and it was not until September 2, 1945, that the capitulation was signed. Japan's reticence to surrender, even in the face of certain doom, was in line with the belief that its military and civilian population would fight to the last man had the Allies carried out Operation Olympic and Operation Coronet.

### **The Present Report in Focus**

Following Japan's surrender, the county was placed under U.S. military occupation. The U.S. Sixth Army was deployed to help fulfil this mandate, setting up its headquarters in Kyoto.

Importantly, during this period, the Sixth Army's G-2 Section was given the important task of creating the definitive report on the actual Japanese designs to counteract Operation Olympic (being Operation Ketsugō), resulting in the present 'The Japanese Plans for the Defense of Kyushu'.

While Operation Olympic and Operation Ketsugō would never occur, living on only in the realm of ‘counterfactualism’ (What if?), the U.S. military high command felt that it was critically important to fully understand what the Japanese knew of the Allied plans and what they had prepared to defend Kyūshū, as well as the outcomes they predicted. This was an imperative for several reasons.

First, it allowed the U.S. High command to assess the performance of its own military intelligence apparatus (How closely did the U.S. assessments of the Japanese preparedness match with reality?; How well did the Americans do in ensuring that their plans were not revealed to the enemy?). Knowing the answers to these questions would allow the U.S. to improve its military intelligence capabilities in the next major war.

Second, as the U.S. was now indefinitely responsible for defending Japan, the methods used by the Japanese to counteract a full-scale invasion could serve as useful lessons for the Americans in light of the emerging Cold War, in the event that they had to defend the islands from an assault by the Soviet Union (which incidentally considered invading Hokkaido near the end of World War II), or another major adversary.

Third, a definitive report on Operation Ketsugō would prove that Operation Olympic, and indeed Operation Downfall in general, would be astoundingly costly in both Allied and Japanese lives (dramatically more so than dropping a couple atomic bombs), so justifying (both morally and practically) the American decision to atomize Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Fourth, MacArthur and his top officers must also have simply been curious about a matter that occupied months of their time, leading to so many sleepless nights.

Colonel White and Lt. Colonel Bradshaw then led a grand intelligence operation to shed light upon the actual nature of the preparations for Operation Ketsugō, and what the Japanese knew or guessed about Operation Olympic. Most importantly, they were able to interview numerous (now captive) Japanese officers who were directly involved in planning Operation Ketsugō or had otherwise gained privileged knowledge of the design. These efforts proved highly successful, as many of the Japanese officers seemed happy to candidly discuss Operation Ketsugō, perhaps out of seeking release from the war, gaining the favour of their captors, or maybe even out of a sense of pride for having organized what would have been an awesomely impressive defensive plan.

Much of the draft material in the report appears to have been created while the Sixth Army was still based in Kyoto, before it moved its headquarters back stateside to San Francisco, in early December 1945. It seems that some or all the maps that illustrate the report, which were published in a very crude print quality, with very faint hectographed overprinting, were likely issued from a mobile army press in Kyoto, while the final text and the compilation of the work was executed in San Francisco, dated from the last day of 1945.

The present report was classified as ‘Restricted’ and would have been made in only a handful of examples for the eyes of only senior staff officers, as well as some civilian planners, intelligence officials and political figures. Indeed, it contained many details about

how to defend Japan from an amphibious assault that the U.S. would not want the Soviets or Red Chinese to learn. Indeed, these concerns persisted throughout the Cold War, such that the report was not fully unclassified until 1998!

Not surprisingly, the present report is today extremely rare, as it would have been issued in only handful of examples for high-level use, while many examples would have been intentionally destroyed owing to their classified nature. We can definitively locate only 2 institutional examples, held by the Ike Skelton Combined Arms Research Library (Fort Leavenworth, KS) and the within the John Tolson Papers at the U.S. Military History Institute (Carlisle, PA). Additionally, we believe, but cannot confirm, that there is likely an example held by the U.S. National Archives (perhaps as part of the collections of ‘Records of Sixth Army’: 338.9.6. or ‘Records of General Headquarters Southwest Pacific Area’: 338.5.9). Moreover, we are not aware of any other examples of the report as having ever been offered on the market.

The present example of the report has an august provenance, coming from the papers of Lt. Col. Frederick W. Bradshaw, the Mississippi lawyer, legendary commando trainer and spymaster, who served as the deputy head of the Sixth Army’s G-2 Section.

As will be revealed below, once fact took the place of speculation, it was inarguable that Operation Ketsugō would have been a terrifying ordeal for the Allies. The Japanese were well prepared and committed to extreme measures, had a stellar understanding of the Allies’ intentions for Operation Olympic and were in no way fooled by the Americans’ diversionary tactics (i.e., Operation Pastel). The present report would have confirmed the Allied commanders’ worst fears. On a positive note, it also revealed that the Sixth Army G-2 Section’s July-August 1945 intelligence assessment of Japanese preparations for the defense of Kyūshū was amazingly accurate. The report makes for a fascinating read, confronting one of the great questions of counterfactualism in modern history.

The report provides an amazingly accurate, complete and meticulous view of Operation Ketsugō, revealing the exact nature, size and locations of all Japanese forces on Kyūshū, along with their capabilities and tactics, with exact accounts of their fortifications, equipment, arms, ammunitions and provisions. The text of the report is divided into an introduction by Colonel H.V. White (the main author/editor of the final text); Part I, a lengthy Q&A based on interviews with officers of the Japanese Second General Army; Part II, intelligence from interviews with officers of the Japanese 40th and 57th Armies; and then concluding with Annexes featuring 2 charts and 5 custom maps.

Delving into the report itself, we feel it is best to relate Colonel White’s introduction to the report in its full and unmodified form, as the study’s purpose and content could not possibly be better summarized:

*By the end of July 1945, sufficient information was available for the G-2 to make a preliminary estimate of the enemy strength in KYUSHU. In the Sixth Army G-2 estimate for the OLYMPIC operation, dated 1 August 1945, it was estimated that 421,000 Japanese troops were on KYUSHU, comprising nine divisions (or division-equivalents), plus a large number of base and service troops, and naval personnel. Subsequent information, obtained prior*

to the end of the war, including new identifications and estimated reinforcements, raised the estimated total to 680,000, including fourteen divisions (or equivalents). This figure was reached just prior to the end of the war.

Information secured since the occupation of JAPAN reveals that the overall total strength on KYUSHU of Japanese units of all services and types as of the final day of hostilities totaled approximately 735,000, including fourteen divisions and seven independent mixed brigades. However, this total includes units on the islands off-lying KYUSHU, which were not included in the Sixth Army estimate of the situation. Strength on these islands totaled approximately 25,000 and included three independent mixed brigades. Thus, the Sixth Army's 1 August estimate was based on information procured in May, June, and July, and full allowance was made for large scale reinforcement, while the projected (but never published) revised estimate with complete information was 96% accurate. The discrepancy in 1 August estimate was largely caused by the underestimation of naval ground troops, whose number was greatly swelled by recruits undergoing boot training and by crews from ships which had been immobilized by allied attacks, and from troop units in transit.

The Japanese expected our invasion of the home islands, they expected it to be made during or after October 1945, they expected it to be made in southern KYUSHU, and that our landings would be made on the beaches of MYAZAKI, ARIAKE-WAN and SATSUMA PENINSULA. Their available combat forces had been deployed according to these expectations, with reserves being strengthened when hostilities ceased.

Allied convoys approaching KYUSHU would have received mass suicide attacks by every available plane in the KYUSHU area. Transports would have been the main targets of these attacks, and the Japanese expected to destroy 10% in this manner. Offshore, the landing forces would have been hit by large numbers of small suicide craft and submarines, and the Japanese expected to destroy 60 transports by these means.

Once a landing or landings were made, a decisive stand would have been initiated. Placing much stress on artillery, and having three tank brigades, one independent tank company, one independent regiment, and four self-propelled gun battalions to support division troops in their operations, the Japanese forces planned to make a final stand near the beaches and units were instructed to remain in place until annihilated. Heavy counter-offensives in the beach areas were planned and little preparation was made for defense in depth.

{signed: H. V. WHITE, Colonel, G.S.C., AC of S, G-2}.

#### **I. Information as Prepared by Members of the Staff of the Japanese Second General Army (pp. 1-15)**

This section commences with the lines: "The following information on the defense of KYUSHU was obtained as the result of a directive sent to the Japanese Second Demobilization Headquarters (formerly the Japanese Second General Army) ... [which] was directed to submit accurate and complete information on the nature and extent of the Japanese preparations for the defense of KYUSHU at the time of the surrender, such information to be obtained exhaustively from all sources, including when necessary the memory of subordinate unit commanders and staff officers."

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY  
Office of the Commanding General  
APO 442

20 January 1946.

MEMORANDUM TO: Each member of the Sixth Army Staff.

Upon the inactivation of the Sixth Army on January 26, 1946, you will be able to look back with justifiable pride upon your service as members of its staff and upon your share in its outstanding achievements, and will have the satisfaction that comes from the consciousness of having done your duty well. You will carry with you my profound admiration for your ability, professional knowledge, energy, enthusiasm, unselfish devotion to duty and magnificent team work, and my deep and abiding gratitude for your unswerving loyalty and faithful and highly effective support. I shall always treasure the memory of my association with you and shall follow your future careers with keen interest. It is with real affection that I bid you farewell, good luck, and Godspeed.

*Walter Krueger*  
WALTER KRUEGER  
General, U. S. Army.

*H. V. White*  
H. V. WHITE,  
Colonel, G. S. C.,  
AC of S, G-2.



There then follows a fascinating and thorough Q & A, featuring 33 Questions (many with multiple parts). The 'General' questions and answers, which set the scene, include:

1. Q: Were Allied landings on KYUSHU anticipated? If so, when, where and in what strength?

A: The landing of the Allied Forces on KYUSHU was anticipated. Allied strength was estimated at 300,000, and three areas in southern KYUSHU (namely the MIAZAKI, ARIAKE BAY and SATSUMA PENINSULA areas, where landing would be enforced either simultaneously or in succession) were designated as points of landing, the time of which was predicted to be during Autumn (October) or later.

2. Q: What intelligence of Allied intents did the Japanese High Command possess? Specifically what was known and what was the source of this knowledge? Prisoners of war? Captured documents? Special operatives? Aerial reconnaissance and photography?

A: Various strategic information for judging Allied intents were controlled by the Imperial Headquarters, and from this information deductions were made and issued to armies under direct control. The Second General Army directed its efforts towards gaining intelligence of the military tactics involved in the minute details of the landing points, dates and strength of the Allied Forces based on the strategic deductions of the Imperial Headquarters. The methods for gaining this intelligence were: movement of controlled planes (reconnaissance and photography); observation of frequency and direction of U.S. bombing and reconnaissance within army area in the form of statistics, and study of movement of task forces and of the development of international affairs, especially that of American public opinion (through radio reception). The main points of issue in the handling of information were: The problem whether the Allied Forces would conduct operations on the CHINA coast prior to their landing on the home islands, or whether SAISHU-TO and southern KOREA would be used as intermediary battle points when the home islands were attacked directly. However, mainly due to the progress of the PHILLIPINES and OKINAWA campaigns, the conclusion as mentioned before, that the southern part of KYUSHU would be the first landing area, was reached.

3. Q: Was it supposed that the Allied landings on KYUSHU were to constitute the main effort against the Japanese homeland or to be preliminary to larger efforts elsewhere?

A: The Allied landings on KYUSHU were reasoned as preliminary tactics to the main operations against the KANTO area.

4. Q: Was it supposed that the Allied landings on KYUSHU would precede, follow, or occur simultaneously with landings on the CHINA coast?

A: The landings on KYUSHU were judged as taking place prior to the operations on the CHINA coast. Judging from the landing dates and reserve strength of the Allied Forces, it was thought impossible for the CHINA and Japanese HOME ISLAND operations to be conducted simultaneously, while the American strategic situation apparently lacked the need for conducting operations in CHINA, only resorting to aid tactics for political effects.

5. Q: At what time, if at all, was it anticipated that Formosa would be by-passed?

A: Operations against TAIWAN (FORMOSA) were thought very improbable after the OKINAWA operations.

Questions 7 to 11 provide detailed intelligence on Japanese troop strength and its identity and distribution, as well as the time sequencing of the positioning of the Japanese forces in Kyūshū.

Regarding 'AIR DEFENSES' (Questions 12-18), some highlights of the Q&A include:

12. Q: How many combat-type planes would have been committed to the attack on amphibious units of the Allied landing forces, how would these have been employed (that is, in kamikaze, high and low level bombing, dive-bombing, torpedo bombing, or ba-ka-launching tactics), and what percent would have been held in reserve for use against later invasion forces?

A: The number of bombers which would have been employed to attack Allied landing units was about 800, of which most were special attack types (kamikaze). Storming planes, bombers and fighters would have, been ultimately transformed into crash-landing planes...

In 'Naval Defenses' (Questions 19 - 23) there is much detail on the Japanese mines, ships and submarines, as well as plans to attack U.S. transports by kamikaze methods. As for 'Ground Defenses' (Questions 24 - 30), there is coverage of anti-tank tactics, armored units, chemical warfare (The Japanese decided not to attempt these methods, fearing the Americans could overwhelm them in this regard); artillery; coastal guns; anti-aircraft guns; and mines.

In 'Tactics' (Questions 31-32), it is clear that the Japanese essentially anticipated where the Allies were going to land and were ready for them. Some highlights of the Q&A are:

Q: [31] a. Which of the following beach areas were considered most vulnerable to attack and which were best defended: (1) MIYAZAKI, (2) ARIAKE, (3) MAKURAZAKI, (4) KAGOSHIMA and (5) KUSHIKINO?

A: The MIYAZAKI coast, the front of ARIAKE BAY and the coastal area between KUSHIKINO and MAKURAZAKI were given equal consideration as mutual points of operation. However, the degree of defense at the date of surrender, owing to the time element, showed the ARIAKE BAY front to be first and the MIYAZAKI coast second in degree of readiness. (In the first part of October, the three district areas were scheduled to be fortified to an equal degree).

Q: [31] c. Would a strong defense have been made on the beaches? If so, in what strength, with what tactics, and supported by what kind of fixed installations?

A: powerful defense was established directly near coastal areas. One third to one fifth of the whole coastal defense strength was stationed along the beaches. The beach defenses

were uniformly strong; where natural terrain features were advantageous for defense less troops were stationed, but poor defensive terrain was defended with greater strength. The principal fighting method and object of coastal stationed units was to persistently destroy the establishment of beach heads (airfields), and to enforce continuous counter-attacks in wave formation to attain the same. For this purpose fighting units would take their stand even to utter annihilation. Camps were basically established underground or in caves. Weapons were set up for last-ditch defense against allied fire and bombardment.

Q: [31] f. Would the strategy on southern KYUSHU have been designed to achieve delay or annihilation?

A: The action in southern KYUSHU was for the purpose of thorough annihilation.

Q. [31] i. Would the southern KYUSHU forces have been committed to defend to the death, in place, or had arrangements been made for their possible retreat?

A. All units in southern KYUSHU were given orders to defend to the death and retreat was not recognized as a possibility.

The 'Hospitals and Supply' section (Question 33, which has many parts), details the Japanese medical support for Operation Ketsugō, plus noting reserves of provisions and ammunition, etc., in all indicating that the Japanese were well supplied. The Japanese had "One month's provisions for 2 million men and 80,000 horses ... while reserves for further operations in KYUSHU, namely, one month's provisions for 1 million men and 110,000 horses, were to be diverted from HONSHU." Also, they had sufficient fuel and ammunition to terrorize the Allies for some time.

As for 'Medical' provisions, "The projected amount was one month's supply for 6 million troops, of which enough for 4 million were supplied to each Army (corps) for coastal warfare, while supplies for 2 million were retained as reserves."

Q. [33] f. How long was it believed that the Japanese forces could continue effective resistance in KYUSHU from a supply standpoint?

A: The probable lengths of time for continued operation in KYUSHU viewed from the standpoint of replenishment of ordnance and ammunition were judged as follows:

(a) In event of possible replenishment from HONSHU - 3 months.

(b) In the case of impossibility of replenishment from HONSHU - 2 months.

(c) The continuation of protracted warfare was judged possible by maintenance of northern-KYUSHU mountain areas. For that reason a synthetic underground factory for ordnance and ammunition was under construction on the vicinity of HIDA.

## II. Notes from an Interview by V Amphibious Corps and Allied Officers of the Commanding Generals and Staff Officers of the Japanese 40th and 57th Armies (pp. 16-

which waters off KYUSHU were earmarked for future mining?

A. The mined waters off KYUSHU are shown in the attached sheet, and these are all completed. (see ANNEX B). Future plans were to lay thousands of small mines along the coasts of KAGOSHIMA and MIYAZAKI against Allied amphibious forces.

20. C. Were any Fleet units available for and intended for intervention in the Allied amphibious movement to KYUSHU? If so, what kind (carriers, cruisers, destroyers, submarines), how many, and how were they to be employed?

A. We had intended to interdict the Allied amphibious movement to KYUSHU, but no powerful fleet units were available. The tactics of our fleet for this purpose were as follows:

Type	Number	How to be employed
Destroyer	12	Carrying suicide torpedoes to attack transports off the landing coast.
Submarine	40	(a) Patrolling the waters east and south of KYUSHU by low speed submarines. (b) Attacking the convoys by high speed submarines. (c) Attacking the reinforcement at sea by large submarines.

21. C. Were any small PT-type craft, assault demolition boats, midget submarines, or 1-man "human" torpedoes committed to the defense of KYUSHU? If so, where were the principal concentrations of these, how and with expectations of what kind of success were these to be used?

A. Small boats to be committed to the defense of KYUSHU were as follows:

Type	Number	How to be employed
PT-type craft	none	
Assault demolition boat	1000	Attacking transports by concentrating in the several coastal areas of MIYAZAKI and KAGOSHIMA Prefectures.
Midget submarine	30	
Human torpedo	50	
Small submarine	100	Attacking transports by running out of BUNGO STRAIT.

The expectation of success was to sink about 60 transports.

22. C. Were amphibious brigades available and intended for counter-landings? How many? Where and when were the counter-landings to be made.

A. We had neither counter-landing intentions nor amphibious brigades.

23. Q. Had any ramps or catapults been set up for launching jet-propelled suicide planes or aerial bombs against Allied amphibious units?

A. (a) We had been selecting 10 places for the catapults of jet-propelled suicide planes in the northern district of KYUSHU and YAMAGUCHI PREFECTURE, but the construction had not yet begun.

This section commences by noting that “The 40th-Army was responsible for the ground defense of southeastern KYUSHU. The Japanese estimate of the situation was that enemy landings in force could be expected any time after 1 October 1945 in the areas of KUSHINKO, ARIAKE-WAN and KIYAZAKI. It was also considered possible that landings might take place on the southern coast of the SATSUMA PENINSULA, particularly on the beaches immediately to the west of LAKE IKEDA...

The initial intention was to prevent the enemy from obtaining a proper footing ashore. This was to be done by the coastal divisions inflicting the maximum amount of damage on the enemy in the vicinity of the beaches themselves. After the initial-assault had been held by the coastal divisions, the strongest possible counter-attack was to be delivered by reserve forces concentrated for the purpose.

It was intended to prevent enemy shipping from entering KAGOSHIMA-WAN. The Japanese considered that entrance to KAGOSHIMA-WAN might be attempted either by enemy ships forcing an entry through the minefield covering the entrance, or initially taking the LAKE IKEDA area by a landing from the south and then capturing the guns covering the straits.”

There is then a great deal of detail given as to all the participating Japanese divisions and their locations.

It is noted that “No general directive had been issued to the coastal divisions regarding the tactics to be employed in beach defense. However, the defense depended mainly on localities, prepared for all-around defense, sited in depth and mutually supporting, as far as ground would permit. The main localities were of approximately battalion strength, other localities of approximately company strength. In addition to these defended localities, the various battalions had forward elements in fox holes and trenches at the back of the beach, to act as look-outs to send information back to the main localities and to provide suicidal opposition to the initial landing. The majority of these forward positions were apparently sited on forward slopes with good fields of fire onto the assault beaches.

If available, land mines were to be employed in beach defenses, but there seemed little likelihood of supplies forthcoming. No plan existed for the employment of under-water obstacles on the beaches...

The main tank strength was to be concentrated in the area of LAKE IKEDA, and was to be employed in a non-mobile role, the tanks being dug-in and used purely as anti-tank artillery...

Artillery would be located in rear areas, covering the Japanese between defended localities and with ability to fire on the beaches...

When the landings took place, civilians were to evacuate the forward areas and were to be organized for employment in company supplies, repairing roads, etc., in the rear areas.” Concerning the 57th Army, much detail is provided on the formations and locations of its forces.

It is written that “The Japanese plans for the defense of southern KYUSHU were based on the assumption that the American landings in strength would take place simultaneously in the areas of MIYASAKI, ARIAKE-WAN and KUSHINKO. In addition, it appeared from the 40th Army plans, that considerable importance was attached to the possibility of a landing in the areas of MIYASAKI, ARIAKE-WAN and KUSHINKO. In addition, it appeared from the 40th Army plans, that considerable importance was attached to the possibility of a landing in the MAKARUSAKI area. In light of this overall plan, the 57th Army had placed its main strength in the MIYKAKI PLAIN area.”

There then follows a great deal of information on the tanks, etc. that the 57th intended to employ.

It is noted that the “Divisions allotted to coastal defense were committed to a policy of annihilation of the invader within the beach-head area. No general directives as to how such a defense should be conducted had been issued either by the 57th Army or by any higher command.

Within each regimental area on the coast, the first line of resistance which the invaders would meet would be a thin screen, of infantry dug-in among the dunes at the back of the beach in foxholes and tunnels. It was hoped that a percentage of these troops would survive the preliminary bombardment and offer a certain amount of suicide resistance to the first wave of invading forces, and also send back some information to the defended localities behind. Behind the line of dunes, positions were prepared, for all-around defense, from which considerable resistance could be offered. The kernel of the defense, however, was still farther back in completely prepared positions, almost invariably selected on high ground. Such positions were to be occupied by the equivalent of a battalion group strength and were to be defended to the very end.”

#### **ANNEXES (5 Maps, 2 Charts):**

##### **[1] Annex “A” [Part 1].**

##### **‘Status of Kyushu Units at Time of Surrender’**

**Chart: typescript, 2 pp.**

This important chart methodically lists and details all aspects of the Japanese forces that were onsite in Kyūshū for Operation Ketsugō, with categories for Area (general part of Kyūshū), units, strength (exact troop numbers), location (precise placement).

##### **[2] Annex “A” [Part 2].**

##### **Outline Map of Kyushu / ‘Disposition of Japanese Forces on Kyushu at Time of Surrender’ / Prepared By A.C. of S., Hq. Sixth Army, Annex “A”.**

**Map: photolithograph with purple and yellow hectographed overprinting, 50.5 x 57 cm.**

This map, marked as ‘SECRET’ in the upper margin, graphically illustrates Annex “A”, Part I, showing the rough locations of the various listed army units by employing hectographed overlays of conventions of flags with the appropriate markings and identification numbers.

[3] Annex “B”.

**Japan (South) Special Map, Annex “B”.**

**‘Reproduced by 650th Engineering Bn., Sixth Army, August 1945.’**

**Map: photolithograph with purple hectographed overprinting, 49.5 x 57 cm.**

This general map of southern Japan is overlaid with in purple hectography with the locations of maritime minefields and anti-submarine constructions in the seas off Kyūshū and southwestern Honshu.

[4] Annex “C”.

**Sketch Map of Western Japan / ‘Strategic Japanese Reserves for Southern Kyushu Operations’ / Prepared By A.C. of S., HQ. Sixth Army, Annex “C”.**

**‘Reproduced by 650th Engineering Bn., Sixth Army, October 1945.’**

**Map: photolithograph with purple hectographed overprinting, 49.5 x 57 cm.**

This map of western Japan is overprinted with details as to the locations and identity the reserve forces variously on Kyūshū, Honshu and Shikoku, that were positioned to reenforce the Japanese forces on Kyūshū in the event of Operation Ketsugō. They are classified as ‘Primary’, ‘Secondary’, ‘Tertiary’, and ‘As Situation Develops.’

[5]

**Annex “D”.**

**‘Plan of Main Ammunition Concentrations in Kyushu’**

**Statistical Table: typescript, [2 pp.].**

This statistical table details the ammunitions available to the Japanese forces for Operation Ketsugō to be used for various weapon types and designed for use by specific parts of said forces. It is composed of vertical columns: ‘Variety’ (# of rounds, for ex. gun ammunition, heavy grenades, infantry guns, mountain guns, trench mortars, and howitzers, etc.); ‘Concentration Amount’; ‘Direct Control by 16th Army’; ‘Direct Control by 57th Army’; ‘Direct Control by 40th Army’; and ‘Direct Control by 56th Army’.

[6]

**Annex “E”.**

**Kyushu / Headquarters Sixth Army AOP 442 / Office of the A.C. of S., G-2 / ‘Main Supply and Strategic Routes for Kyushu Operation’, Annex “E”.**

**Reproduced by 69th Engr. Topo. Co. July, 1945’**

**Map, photolithograph with purple and pink hectographed overprinting, 33 x 42.5 cm.**

This transportation map depicts the main supply and strategic routes to be employed by the Japanese for Operation Ketsugō, as overlaid in purple and pink hectographed lines, which according to the legend, lower right, identifies main railways; two-way traffic for motor cars; one-way traffic for motor cars; and pack-horse routes.

[7]

**Annex “F”.**

**‘Japanese Plan of Defense / Kyushu Island / Adapted from sketch prepared by A.C. of S., G-2’, Annex “F”.**

**S., G-2’, Annex “F”.**

**Map, photolithograph with purple and pink hectographed overprinting, 33 x 42.5 cm.**

This very detailed map employs hectographed overlays to show the exact distribution of all the units of the Imperial Japanese Army in Kyūshū as positioned for Operation Ketsugō, labeling their locations and showing the boundaries between the operational zones of the ‘General Army’; ‘Mid-Army’; ‘Divisions’; and ‘Regiments.’ As noted in the main text on page 20: “A Sketch prepared by the A.G. of S., G-2, V Amphibious Corps gives a good illustration of the Japanese plan for the defense of KYUSHU (see Annex F)”.

Tipped into the report is a letter from General Walter Krueger, the commander of the Sixth Army, dated January 20, 1946, in the form of a “Memorandum”, addressed to “Each member of the Sixth Army Staff”. Here he writes: “Upon the inactivation of the Sixth Army on January 20, 1946, you will be able to look back with justifiable pride upon your service as a member of its staff and upon your share in its outstanding achievements... It is with real affection that I bid you farewell, good luck, and Godspeed.”

References: Ike Skelton Combined Arms Research Library (Fort Leavenworth, KS): N12785; John Tolson Papers, U.S. Military History Institute (Carlisle, PA); OCLC: 464581223; Barton J. BERNSTEIN, ‘The Alarming Japanese Buildup on Southern Kyushu, Growing U.S. Fears, and Counterfactual Analysis: Would the Planned November 1945 Invasion of Southern Kyushu Have Occurred?’, *Pacific Historical Review*, vol. 68, no. 4 (1999), pp. 561–609; D. M. GIANGRECO, *Hell to Pay: Operation DOWNFALL and the Invasion of Japan, 1945–1947* (2017), Appendix B; Robert P. NEWMAN, *Truman and the Hiroshima Cult* (1995), p. 204; Stephen J. ZALONGA, *Defense of Japan 1945* (2011), p. 62.

**8.500 EUR**

## 2. MOZAMBIQUE / ZIMBABWE – LOWER ZAMBEZI RIVER TOUR – IMPORTANT MSS. FINE CARTOGRAPHY / ECONOMIC HISTORY

Anon.

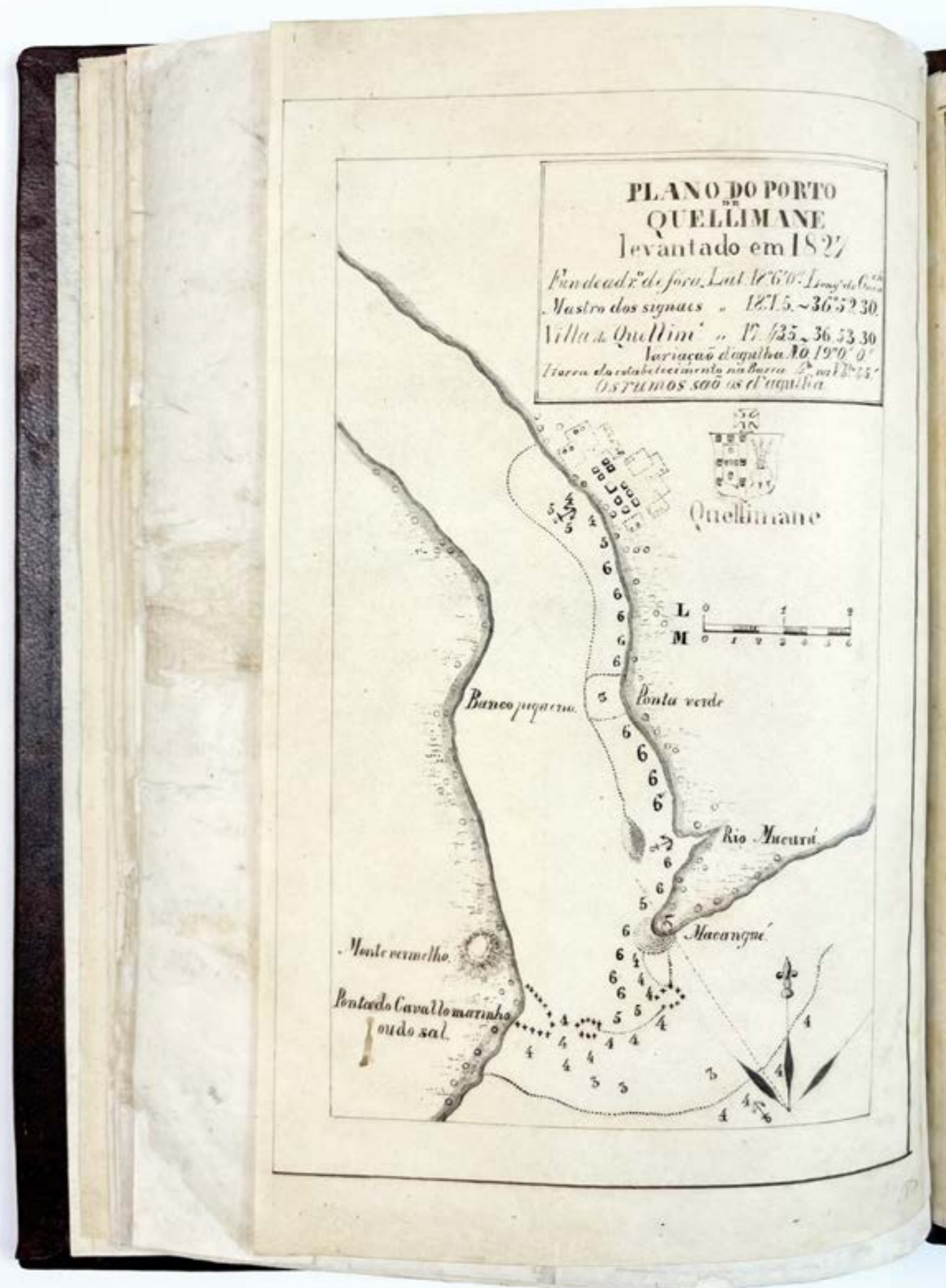
Jornada da Villa de Quilimane para Sena... Tette... Zumbo.

Manuscript, [no place or date, but likely Mozambique, 1842 or shortly thereafter].

8° (19.5 x 14.5 cm): Manuscript, 9 pp. (text in black pen), plus 2 full page maps (both in black pen and grisaille wash, second map additionally with purple wash), bound in modern full brown calf with gilt title to spine (Good, text pages with professional restoration to outer blank margins which in a few minor instances just barely graze the text, maps in excellent condition, just some restoration to bank corners).

*An extraordinary, historically important original manuscript describing the Zambezia region (the lower Zambezi River valley) of Mozambique, the result of a tour of the area made during the early 1840s, at a critical historical juncture before the great period of the exploration of the interior of Africa; written by an anonymous, but highly knowledgeable and articulate Portuguese traveler, it provides rare and valuable insights into the nature of Portuguese settlement, European-indigenous relations, the political situation, commerce and geography in what was always one of Africa's great corridors of transport, trade and culture; the text is illustrated with 2 exquisitely rendered original manuscript maps, one of which showcases Quelimane, the port town on the Zambezi Delta that was the main Portuguese centre in region, while the second depicts the entire lower Zambezi Valley, highlighting the areas of Portuguese settlement, while adorned with fine depictions of a lion, crocodile, zebra and cheetah; importantly, the manuscript has a stellar provenance, coming from the library of Camilo Castelo Branco, the legendary Portuguese author and bibliophile.*

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





*Merceliano da Ilha do Ferro.*

36

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

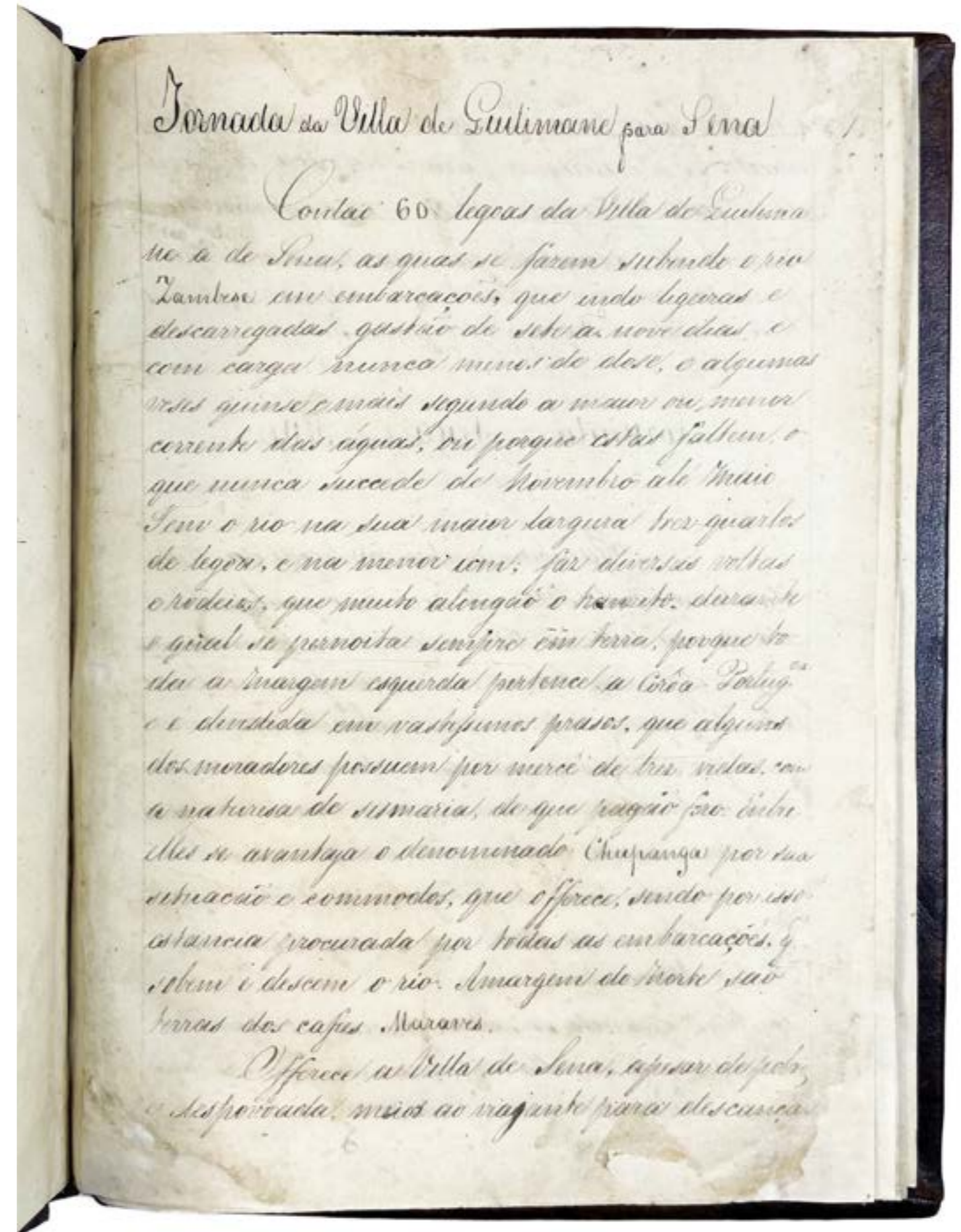
During the 16th century, Portugal inaugurated the prazos (prazo da coroa) land settlement system, by which the Portuguese crown granted large estates along the course the lower Zambezi River to Portuguese settlers (often retired military men who served in Africa or India). The settlers were expected to cultivate the land, create infrastructure and to form local militias, which along with the Portuguese trading bases, would anchor Zambézia as Portuguese sovereign territory. On paper, this design seemed sensible, as the lower Zambezi valley was quite fertile and, if farmed skilfully, could yield good crops, while the local trading systems and infrastructure were well developed by African standards.

Dozens of prazos were duly established and the pale of Portuguese settlement soon extended about 900 km up the Zambezi as far as Zumbo (the westmost extremity of today's Mozambique) {the second map in the present work brilliantly showcase the prazos zone}. A curious feature of the prazos system was the "three lives" code that specifically allowed women to inherit and operate the estates.

However, the Portuguese presence in Zambézia was 900 km wide and a centimetre deep, as the prazos system suffered from all kinds of problems. Many of the prazos proved inept farmers and estate managers, while they often quarrelled amongst themselves, Portuguese traders, as well as indigenous chiefs, so undermining the stability and the crown's sovereignty over the region. While the prazos system was not a complete failure (there were some successful estates run by responsible prazos), it always fell well short of what officials and Lisbon and Goa envisioned and it defied all attempt to be reformed.

Of great importance, the mighty Maravi Kingdom (c. 1480-1891), which controlled much of the interior of northern Mozambique, as well as almost all modern Malawi and parts of western Zambia, was weary of the Portuguese, and so prevented the prazos and European traders from developing the north bank of the Zambezi above its delta.

Beyond Zumbo, were vast, storied lands, home to famed and wealthy tribes who could potentially provide vast wealth to Portugal, although this bonanza always remained elusive. First, what is today Zimbabwe represented the former domains of the Kingdom of Great Zimbabwe (c. 1220-1450), southern Africa's greatest-ever indigenous empire, and its successor state, the Kingdom of Mutapa (Portuguese: Monomotapa) (1430-1760). In the late 18th and 19th centuries, while no longer the centre of great empires, the local chiefs were still powerful and controlled access to slaves, gold, ivory and copper, upon which both the Portuguese and Arabs traders sought to capitalize. Even in modern times, Monomotapa held a certain mystique that captivated the Portuguese mind.



Second, in the hinterland to the northwest of Zumbo, in what is today Zambia, was the Kazembe Kingdom, which had risen in the mid-18th century, and during the first half of the 1800s was a major focus of Portuguese exploration and diplomatic endeavours.

Traditionally, Portugal pursued what could be called a “lazy” trade in Mozambique, in that its entities tended to wait for indigenous or Arab traders to bring goods to their outposts along the coasts and in the lower Zambezi, such that they seldom ventured into the hinterland to acquire materials themselves. As such, the Portuguese tended to pay higher prices than they might otherwise, leaving much profit for African and Arab traders, although this arrangement still proved adequate, as the Portuguese still made good profits. Historically, the mainstay of Portuguese commerce in Mozambique was the slave trade, followed by ivory, gold, copper, copal gum, saltpetre, etc. In return for these goods, the Portuguese would often trade Indian textiles (brought from Goa), which were massively valued, especially in the deep interior of Africa.

The era during and after the Napoleonic Wars was turbulent and traumatic for Portugal, as the country lost its prime colony, Brazil, in 1822, while its metropolitan was variously invaded, liberated and then gripped by civil unrest and warfare until 1834. In the wake of this chaos, Portuguese administrators and commercial interests decided that their “lazy” trade in Mozambique had to give way to bold action. It was universally recognized that Mozambique possessed vast economic potential, but that this had scarcely been realized, as this bounty could only be unlocked by hard work and heavy investment. As such, the Portuguese began to mount frequent expeditions into the near interior and to gradually improve infrastructure, so increasing its footprint.

A prime focus of the Portuguese designs in Mozambique was in Zambézia. While attempts to meaningfully reform the *prazos* system failed, Portuguese soldiers and officials attempted (with some success) to strengthen Portugal’s control over the Zumbo-Quelimane corridor. Meanwhile, numerous diplomatic and commercial expeditions were sent into what is today Zimbabwe and Zambia to gain access to resources there. While these efforts met with mixed success, as the local chiefs were weary of the Portuguese overtures, small-scale mining and trading activities there greatly increased.

Another key factor that must always be remembered was that since the Napoleonic Wars, Britain had been placing ever greater pressure on Portugal to wind down its historically massive involvement in the international slave trade. By the early 1840s, exporting slaves from Mozambique was illegal, and while a black market persisted, Portuguese slave traders were under great pressure. While the domestic slave trade continued (slavery would not be abolished in Mozambique until it was phased out between 1869 and 1879), and Tete remained for many years a thriving slave mart, the Portuguese knew that the future of the colony’s economy lay in natural resources and agriculture, and not in the ignoble industry. This reality fueled the need to explore and develop the interior regions.

Portugal continued to intensify its activities in the Zambezi basin upon the onset of the great period of the European exploration of the interior of Africa, when the corridor was a major focus for exploring expeditions. Notably, from 1854 to 1856, Livingstone was the first European to cross southern Africa, from Luanda to Quelimane (whereupon the

ardent Abolitionist was horrified by the continued vibrance of the slave market at Tete). The Portuguese operations in Zambézia would prove just enough to save most of the region from being annexed by Britain in 1891, as Mozambique was able to retain the stretch of the Zambezi from Zumbo downwards (while Britain gained all ‘Rhodesia’, being Zimbabwe and Zambia, plus Malawi).

### **The Present Manuscript in Focus**

This exquisite original manuscript is a firsthand Portuguese account of a voyage undertaken during the early 1840s up the Zambezi River from Quelimane to Zumbo and the borderlands of what is today Zimbabwe and Zambia. While the author is anonymous, he was clearly somebody with a keen interest and specialized knowledge of commercial affairs, perhaps a merchant, or a colonial official, who was tasked with assessing the prospects of reinvigorating trade in Zambézia during a critical transitional period in Portuguese and Mozambican history.

The text of the work is divided into four parts, with the first three being narratives of a journey up the Zambezi River from Quelimane to Zumbo, being divided into three distinct geographic segments, plus, coverage of some of the areas beyond (in modern Zimbabwe, Zambia, and down in Manica). These sections are: “Jornada da Villa de Quilimane para Sena”; “Jornada de Sena para Tette”; and “Jornada de Tette para Zumbo, e Sertões”. The fourth section, while untitled, is a [General Commentary on Commercial Affairs] in the region.

The text is followed by two unusually beautiful original manuscript maps, the first showcasing the town of Quelimane, while the second depicts all Zambézia, from Zumbo down to the sea, highlighting the zone of the *prazos*, while embellished with wonderful images of local animals.

The text is not dated, nor is the place of its production indicated. However, due to its content and style it was more than likely made in 1842 (the last date mentioned in the text) or shortly thereafter. It was likely drafted in Mozambique or may have been composed by the author from his rough notes while aboard a ship, or in places such as Goa or Lisbon.

All such original manuscript accounts of endeavours in the interior of Africa, especially pre-dating the great period of the inland exploration of the continent (1850s to 1880s), are exceptionally unusual and historically important, as relatively few survive, and hardly ever appear on the market.

The present work is of extraordinary quality, with the text featuring intriguing intelligence about a key area at a pivotal time, while the maps are of great artistic virtue and documentary merit. The manuscript’s refined form suggests that it was made for presentation purposes, perhaps given by the author to some Portuguese luminary who may have sponsored his trip.

The manuscript is anonymous, although the author was clearly someone who possessed an insider’s knowledge of the contemporary trade in the region and the history of



Portuguese involvement in Zambézia, as well as being a skilled draftsman (as evidenced by the maps). He was likely a merchant or crown official, perhaps with a background in military engineering (not an uncommon resume for the time).

A later annotation on the on the front endpaper of the manuscript suggests that it was authored by the senior Portuguese colonial official and history and travel writer, Cláudio Lagrange Monteiro de Barbuda (1803-1845). However, we doubt this to be the case. Monteiro de Barbuda was a military engineer who rose up to serve as the General Secretary of Goa (essentially the COO of Portuguese India) from 1839 to 1843. He was the author of important works, such as account, *Huma Viagem de Duas Mil Legoas...* (Nova-Goa: Na Imprensa Nacional, 1848) and the history work, *Instrucções com que El-Rei D. Jose I. mandou passar ao estado da India o governador, e capitão general, e o arcebispo primaz do Oriente, no anno de 1774* (Pangim: Typographia nacional, 1841). While Monteiro de Barbuda would have had a great interest in trade in Mozambique, in his capacity as one of Goa's leaders, there is no evidence that he ever spent a meaningful amount of time in Mozambique. It is, however, possible that Monteiro de Barbuda was the person to whom the manuscript was presented to or was otherwise an early owner of the book.

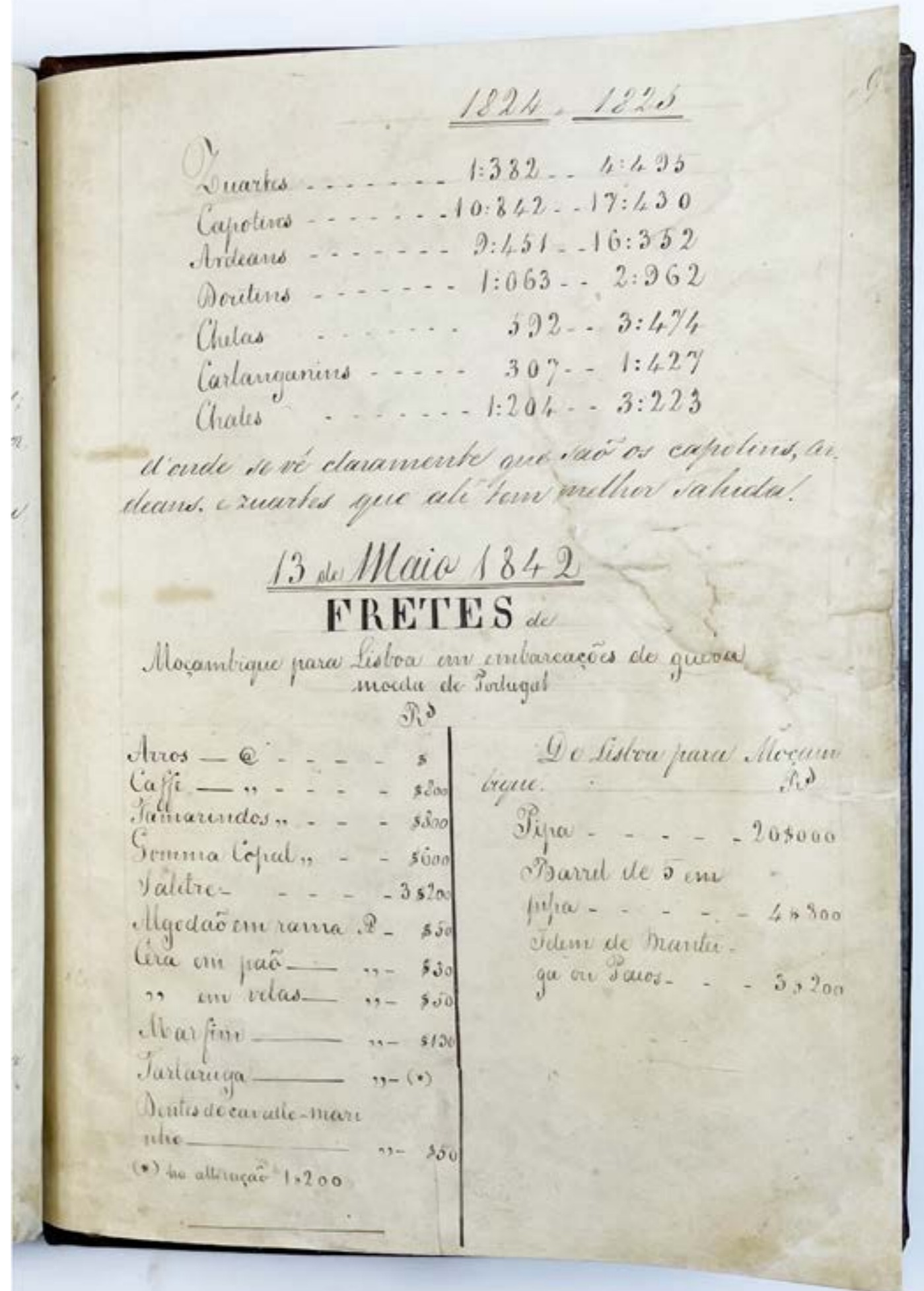
Importantly, the manuscript has a stellar provenance, coming from the library of Camilo Castelo Branco (1825 - 1890), the legendary Portuguese writer and bibliophile, who wrote over 260 books (mainly novels, plays and essays). Castelo Branco was Portugal's greatest Romanticist writer, and the leading literary figure in his country along with his rival, the realist Eça de Queiroz. Castelo Branco was avid and very skilled collector of fine books and manuscripts on variety of subjects. Much of his library, including the present manuscript, was sold at a public auction in Lisbon in 1883-4, overseen by the Casa Editora de Mattos Moreira & Cardosos (See 'Catálogo Da Preciosa Livraria Do eminente escriptor Camillo Castello Branco... todos estes livros foram vendidos desde 1883 and 1884', Lot 1879 [Whereupon the work was described as the manuscript: "Jornada da Villa de Quilimane para Sena, Com un Plano do Porto. - Inedita."]).

Turning to the text of the manuscript:

**[Part 1] "Jornada da Villa de Quilimane para Sena" (pp. 1-2):**

The distance from Quelimane to Sena is "60 leagues" [a league is roughly three miles, or 4.83 km, so 60 leagues is around 290 km], and transport is made by travelling "up the Zambezi River in boats, which go light and unloaded" with the trip taking "seven to nine days", although the ease of the trip depended greatly upon the seasonal water level.

"The [Zambezi] river is three-quarters of a league wide at its greatest, and at its smallest, it makes several turns and detours, which greatly lengthens the transit". It is noted that "the entire left [southern] bank belongs to the Portuguese Crown and is divided into vast prazos, which some of the residents have [their land] by virtue of three lives [the female inheritance system]". There are stops for the boats along the way, "among them, the so-called Chupanga stands out due to its situation and comforts, which it offers, and is therefore a resort sought after by all vessels, which go up and down the river." The territory north of the Zambezi "is the land of the Maravi peoples".



The “Villa de Sena, despite being poor and unpopulated, offers the traveller the means to unwind and take a breather, to continue the journey”. Sena is a jump-off point for travelling into the interior regions as “many from there head towards Manica [today the Mozambique-Zimbabwe borderlands between the Zambezi and Save Rivers] ... a hundred leagues through the hinterland, and, abandoning the Zambezi, to rescue [i.e., pan] the gold that runs there from Quiteve [Chiveve], and Barué [rivers]”. Alternatively, from Sena, “others go up [the Zambezi] further, and follow the river to Tete”.

### [2] “Jornada de Sena para Tette” (pp. 2-3):

The distance upriver from Sena to Tete is “60 leagues”, with the Zambezi “which, leaving its bed during floods and winters, forms different navigable arms for small boats: in these floods it tends to widen to half a league, but when reduced to its natural bed will be just a quarter of a league”. As for the political situation, “the southern margin continues to be the land of the Crown of Portugal, being the districts of Sena and Tete, while the northern regions remain always occupied by the Maravis”.

The author remarks that “it is advisable... when jumping on land” to avoid “the large amphibians... which populate the banks of the Zambezi, where they hide and have the opportunity to prey on the Africans that come there to supply themselves”, seemingly referring to crocodiles, etc. “There are also innumerable cavalos-marinhos [hippopotamuses], which in herds of thirty or more... follow the boats that pass by. At Villa de Tete, the traveller finds security and comfort: this is the main stopover for all trade...” in the region.

It continues that “It is also observed that, as you ascend the Zambezi, the climate progressively becomes healthy. Quelimane [is a] ... marshy and unhealthy district [while] ... better [is] Sena [although nearby] ... the river waters soak, rot, and exhale harmful vapours, but Tete... [is] healthy, and Zumbo even more so: the same thing happens in Manica, which is deep in the hinterland, far from the swamps that the Zambezi forms...”

### [3] “Jornada de Tette para Zumbo, e Sertões” (pp. 3-6)

The story continues, as “From Tete, merchants leave ... for the different... mines to exchange their goods for gold, ivory, and copper” with main route being “the one heading towards Zumbo. From Tete to Chicova [Fort São Miguel de Chicova] ... the merchants are transported by land on the backs of the blacks” on a voyage of “five to six days, and there they embark and come up the river to Zumbo” a trip that takes ... “eight to ten [days], and in all this transit” the distance is “130 leagues”.

It is noted that “Zumbo began as an insignificant colony, which in some writings is called Méroe Island... [it is located] by the confluence of the Armangua with the Zambezi [river]”. It eventually “became a rich place ... a town with good buildings ... with a parish [church], but recently, due to lack of residents, it was completely abandoned in 1832”, with most of the people there having “moved to Tete”.

Some of the merchants “anticipating greater profit, they take guides and porters, and

march to Abutea [a region in north-western Zimbabwe], where they mine gold in “the domains of Xingamira [Changamira]” in “Monomotapa [Zimbabwe]”. “The Abutea trade, although not very pleasant”, can produce significant yields of gold.

It continues that “from Chicova, other merchants walked to the Serra da Mixonga [north of Zumbo], which is eight days’ journey away, and is Moravi land: there are the Bares Bive, Cabrabaca, Cassunca, and Mano [mines], of which today” the last of these is the best, as from there “the highest carat gold is extracted”.

It is opined that “The work of these mines is done very imperfectly by the blacks, the tasks of the blacks include cutting firewood, carrying water and maintaining it for the station, while others are ready to defend the camp”. There are many “robberies in these mining camps” as the miners have “few slaves” to protect them, yet many still manage to “secure their homes and carry out their business and work without being disturbed”.

Continuing, “the Africans who dominate the land do not miss the opportunity to take advantage, not of the production of those mines, since either out of laziness or superstitious fear they do not want to take care of mining” but seem to be content to profit merely from the fees that “the merchants give them” to mine their lands.

A big problem in the area is that the local Africans sometimes “light fires for sinister purposes” or allow campfires to spread out of control “due to carelessness”, as it is their habit to sleep surrounded by fires without preventing the consequences”.

Merchants travelling in this country “must therefore take care” that they secure their goods and “in addition to keeping a good guard” of “trustworthy people ... taking turns keeping watch during the night”, to “prevent ... misfortune, and some attempted robbery, to which the locals always tend”.

### [4 – General Commentary on Commercial Affairs, pp. 6-9]

As for “Return transport” back down the Zambezi, it is carried out “using the same route and means” as employed to ascend the river. Transporting gold “is very easy due to its small volume compared to the value”, while transporting ivory is much more arduous, while carrying copper is “the most difficult and the least profitable”.

As a reminder, “the merchant should not forget to provide himself with some small scales to weigh gold, and other Roman scales for ivory, copper, &”

The text refers to two statistical charts, one concerning travel distances between main points in the region, while conceding that these factors “are counted by estimation”; and the second being “Tables with the costs of the items of livestock trade and food, which will be of great help to the merchant or travellers to calculate the permutations”. However, these charts are not present here. There is also a discussion of the local prices and measurements for ivory and gold.

Importantly, there is detailed coverage of the nature and costs of the Indian textile imports

that the Portuguese made to Zambézia, which served as the main currency for buying ivory, gold, etc. from the indigenous peoples. A chart lists the specific types and amounts of Indian textiles as carried in a recent shipment to region from Goa, recording a total of 400 Panos (a weight measurement) of Capotins, Ardeans, Zuartes, Doutins, Carlanganins, Samateres and Chailes (all names so specific types of cloth).

Next, there is a report of the annual textile imports that arrived in the port Quelimane as recoded by the customs office, in the years 1824 and 1825. The cloths are specified as Zuartes, Capotins, Ardeans, Doutins, Chelas, Carlanganins, Chales and show that, on average, over the two years year, the amounts of these imports doubled.

There is then the chart “May 13, 1842 / Freight from Mozambique to Lisbon on a Portuguese War Vessel”, that notes the value in Reis of the shipment’s inventory of rice, coffee, tamarind, gum copal, saltpetre, cotton wool, wax in cubes, wax in candles, ivory, turtle, and hippopotamus teeth. In return, “From Lisbon to Mocam[bique]”, the products included such items as butter.

The manuscript then features two lovely original manuscript maps, which many would consider the highlights of the work:

**[Map 1]**

**“Plano do porto de Quelimane levantado em 1827 / Fundeadr.o fora. Lat. 18°6'0". Long de Gren.ch / Mastro dos signaes ” 18°1.5. - 36°52.30. / Villa de Quillimi. ” 17.43.5 – 36.53.30 / Variação d’agulha N.O. 19°0'0" / Horra de estabelecimento na Barra 4h. na V 4h. 45' / Os rumos são os d’agulha.”**

This exquisite manuscript map showcases the city of Quelimane as it was in 1827, located on the left bank of the estuary of the Rio dos Bons Sinais, just a short distance from the sea. The structure of the town is carefully articulated, with the main anchorage located just offshore. In the river, bathymetric soundings mark the principal shipping channel down to the sea, while the features of the “Monte verhelho”, “Ponte do Cavallo marinho ou do sal” and “Macangué”, frame the entrance to the river. The colonial arms of Mozambique grace the map below the title, upper right.

To the best of our knowledge, the map has never been printed and does not accord to any other known map of which we are aware.

**[Map 2]**

**[Untitled Map of Zambézia from Quelimane up to Zumbo].**

This beautiful and unusual map embraces the entire lower Zambezi River valley from just above Zumbo down to the sea, labelling “Quilimane”, Sena, “Tette”, “Chicova” and Zumbo along the river corridor, while Manica is noted deep in the interior to the south. Importantly, the territory under effective Portuguese control, being the prazos zone, is shaded in a purple wash. This domain extends from along the coast at Quilimane, and then up the southern bank of the Zambezi River in an interrupted band to Tete. Additionally, isolated pockets of Portuguese control are shown at Zumbo and Manica.

Splendidly, the map is adorned with well rendered drawings of a lion, crocodile, zebra and a cheetah, all creatures that frequented Zambézia.

References: [Present Mss. sold in 1883-4 auction catalogue:] CASA EDITORA DE MATOS MOREIRA & CARDOSOS (Lisboa), ‘Catálogo Da Preciosa Livraria Do eminente escriptor Camillo Castello Branco... todos estes livros foram vendidos desde 1883 and 1884’, Lot 1879, sales catalogue reprinted in: José Azevedo e Menezes et al. (eds.) Camillo homenageado: O escriptor da graça e da beleza (Lisbon, 1920), p. 353.

**8.500 EUR**

### 3. IRANIAN CARTOGRAPHY

علی اشرف قراجه داغی (Ali Ashraf Qarajeh Daghi)

نقشه تمام ممالک محروسه دولت علیه ایران

[Map of Guarded Domains of Iran lit. Map of All the Countries Boarded by the Government of Iran]

[Tehran:] Governmental Press [1870/ 1869] 1286 [دارالطباعه دولتی].

Originally coloured lithograph, 107 x 135 cm (42.1 x 53.1 inches), dissected in 40 segments and mounted on original linen (slightly age-toned and stained, stronger staining in lower panels, some folds in linen torn and partly repaired verso) (#70731).

*The first separately published map of Iran made by an Iranian map-maker.*

The present map, representing the territory of Iran in the late 19th century in the time of the Qajar dynasty, was drafted by Ali Ashraf Qarajeh Daghi and it is the first separately published map of Iran made by an Iranian map-maker.

It was printed in 1869 or 1870 by the Governmental Press in Tehran, established under Naser al-Din Shah Qajar (reign. 1848 – 1896), contemporary with the first governmental newspaper. The first big projects were entrusted from 1277 AH (1860/1861) on to the court painter Abu'l-Hasan Sani al-Mulk (1814-1866) and after his death to Aliqoli Mirza Qajar (1822 – 1880), an Iranian prince of Qajar dynasty, a scholar who served as the head-master of Dar ul-Funun from 1858 and the first Minister of Science in Iran.

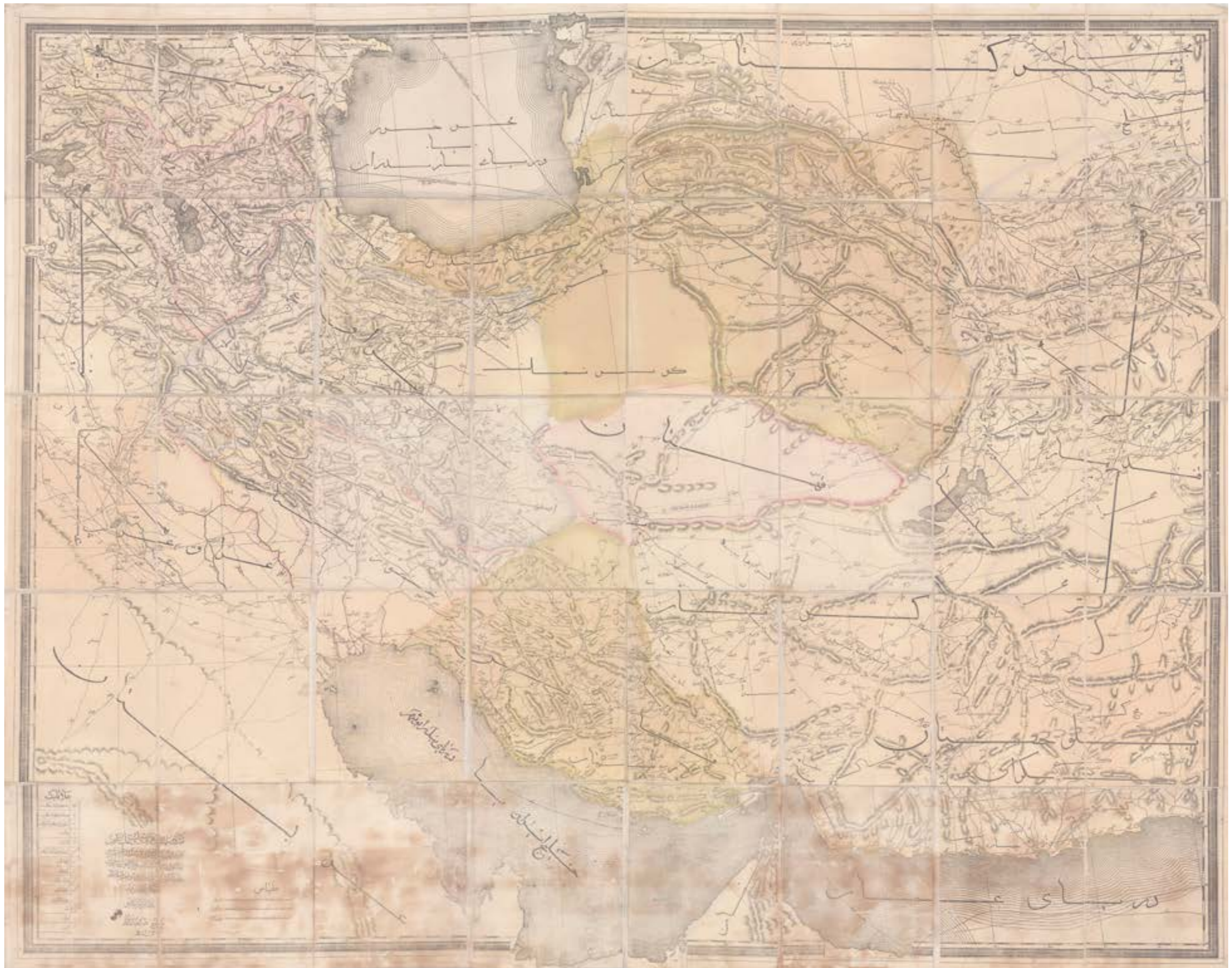
The present map was made under Aliqoli Mirza Qajar's directorship of the press, where he promoted science under the Western influences.

We could not trace any examples of the map in Western Libraries nor any other examples of the map appearing on the market. Malek National Library and Museum in Tehran holds at least one example.

References: Cf: Zeinab Azarbadegan. "Imagined Geographies, Re-Invented Histories: Ottoman Iraq as Part of Iran." *Journal of the Ottoman and Turkish Studies Association*, vol. 5, no. 1, 2018, pp. 115–41. JSTOR, <https://doi.org/10.2979/jottturstuass.5.1.07>. Accessed 23 Apr. 2024, ill. 1.

9.400 EUR





## 4. CENTRAL ASIA – ‘THE GREAT GAME’ – THE ‘PANJDEH INCIDENT’ / INDIA / AFGHANISTAN / PAKISTAN / TURKMENISTAN / ‘CONFIDENTIAL’ INTELLIGENCE MAP

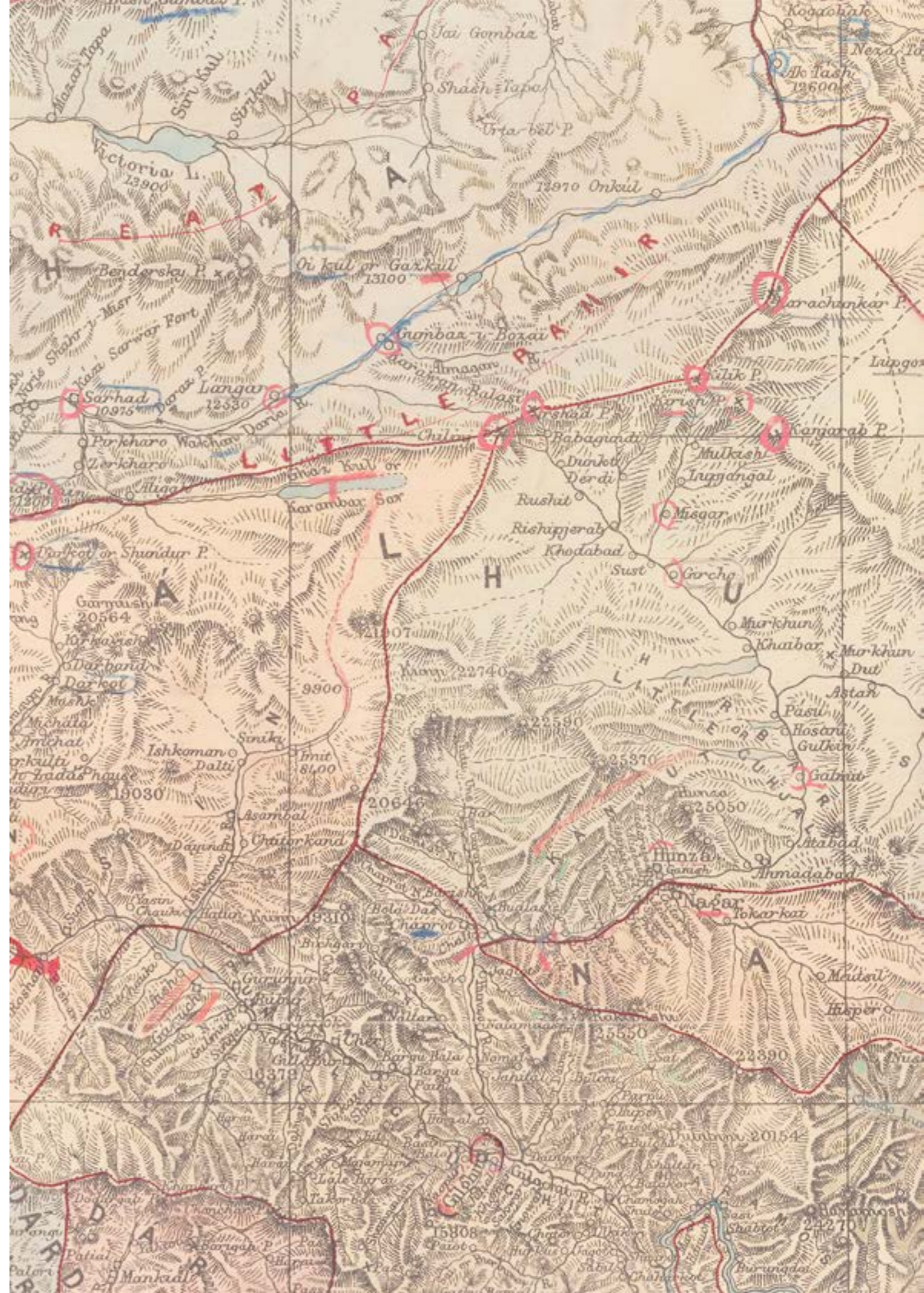
George W.E. ATKINSON (fl. 1859 - 1901) / John Bobanau Nickterlien HENNESSEY (1829 - 1910). / SURVEY OF INDIA (TRIGONOMETRICAL BRANCH).

Revised Map of Upper Oxus Valley with part of Indus Valley (in 2 Sheets) Sheet No. 1 / Sheet No. 2 [and] Sheet No. 3 / Additional Sheet to Nos. 1 & 2 of the Map of Upper Oxus Valley with part of Indus Valley.

Dehra Dún: Survey of India (Topographical Section), July-August 1884.

[Map of 2 un-joined sections:] 1) [Sheets Nos. 1 & 2:] Photozincograph with full original hand colour, printed on two sheets but here joined and dissected into 15 sections and mounted upon original linen, marbled endpapers, with contemporary manuscript additions in red pen, hand-stamped ‘Confidential’, manuscript label to verso with title and old inventory markings and the former owner’s inscription of “S.E. Wheeler” (Good, attractive wash colours, light even toning, staining especially to righthand side, some wear at fold vertices with minor loss, numerous old repairs reenforcing linen backing along folds from verso, old tack marks to corners), 98.5 x 109 cm (39 x 43 inches); 2) [Additional Sheet / Sheet No. 3:] Photozincograph with highlights in original colour, printed on silk and mounted upon original linen, with traces of original green silk edging, marbled endpapers, manuscript label to verso with title and old inventory markings (Good, some toning and staining, wear along old folds especially in lower areas where there is some small loss, numerous old repairs reenforcing linen backing along folds from verso), 84 x 116 cm (33 x 45.5 inches).

*A exceedingly rare and unusual ‘confidential’ map of a strategically critical band of territory in northern Afghanistan and adjacent lands that was the fault-line of the Great Game, the Anglo-Russian contest for dominance over Central Asia that was the first ‘Cold War’; prepared shortly before the ‘Panjdeh Incident’ (March 30, 1885), the final violent flare up of the Great Game, the map shows the entire scope of the hotly contested Russo-Afghan frontier from the Persian border, in the west, over to and up the Amu Darya (Oxus) River to its headwaters in the lofty Pamir Mountains (the northern Gateway to British India), in the east; composed of two separate (but connecting) parts (the second part of which is printed upon silk and is seemingly unrecorded), published by the Survey of India’s Topographical Section in Dehra Dún, in July-August 1884, the highly detailed and accurate map was painstaking composed from diverse, authoritative sources, being a collaboration between two of finest cartographers working in India during the era, George W.E. Atkinson, an explorer of the Western Himalayas and a master draftsman at the*



*Survey of India, and John B. N. Hennessey, the incumbent Deputy Surveyor General of India, who held the distinction of being the most senior British cartographer of ethnic Indian descent to serve the British Raj – the present example bearing the owner's inscription of S.E. Wheeler, a prominent Afghanistan expert, and bearing extensive contemporary manuscript annotations, including in the vicinity of the Panjdeh Incident, indicating that the map was seemingly used in the field by a British explorer-spy (perhaps Wheeler).*

The Great Game (known by the Russians as the 'Tournament of Shadows') was the first 'Cold War', being an epic contest for the control of the heart of Asia between Great Britain and Russia that lasted from roughly the end of the Napoleonic Wars to 1907. The rivalry dominated geopolitics for decades and, like the Cold War of the post-WWII era, was motivated by a complex interplay of legitimate strategic concerns and totally paranoid hysteria on the part of both parties. Except for the direct, bloody confrontation of the Crimean War (1853-6), the Great Game was generally fought by espionage, proxy forces and diplomacy, and over the years it meaningfully affected dozens of countries and tens of millions of people.

In 1818, shortly after the end of the Napoleonic Wars, Britain gained control over virtually all of peninsular India, while Russia assumed possession over the Caucasus, with both powers intent upon further expansion. Russia set its sights upon Central Asia, beyond the Caspian Sea, while Britain wanted to gain control over the territories leading up and into the western Himalayas. While during this period, British and Russian territories were geographically nowhere physically near each other, there was constant and intense jockeying to gain control over the 'buffer states' that lay in between their domains.

Notably, Britain mounted an ultimately disastrous invasion of Afghanistan, being the First Anglo-Afghan War (1839-42), to make the country into a 'firewall' between Central Asia (a zone of Russian interest) and India.

Beginning in 1847, Russia mounted a series of successful campaigns to conquer the states of Central Asia. After seizing much of the Kazakh Steppe, they took Tashkent in 1865; Kokand and Bukhara (1864-8); Samarkand (1868); and Khiva (1873).

Meanwhile, Britain conquered most of northwestern India in the 1840s, taking Sindh in 1843 and Punjab in 1849, while Kashmir became a British client state. As such, Britain, once again, focused its sights upon Afghanistan, to make it into an effective 'firewall' protecting India from Russian expansion.

Britain and Russia signed an agreement on January 21, 1873, whereby the two powers concurred that Afghanistan's northeastern boundary would run along the Amu Darya (anciently known as the Oxus) River from Khwaja Salar eastwards up into the Pamirs as far as Lake Zorkul, so giving Afghanistan possession of the Wakhan Corridor, which guarded the northern frontier of Kashmir. However, as the northern-northwestern frontier of Afghanistan, which ran from the Persian border at the Hari River to the Amu Darya remained undefined, the accord included a vague commitment to create a joint Russian-British commission to demarcate said frontier (it would not be convened for over a decade).

Britain mounted the Second Anglo-Afghan War (1878-80), whereby, under contrived pretexts, it invaded Afghanistan and forced the country to become a British client state, so keeping it out of Russian hands. Thus, Britain gained the 'firewall' to protect India that it had desperately sought for over 40 years.

Yet, the extreme vagueness of Afghanistan's northern and northwestern frontiers remained a dangerous problem. This situation reached a fever pitch when the Russians ensured their conquest of Turkmenistan at the Battle of Geok Tepe (January 24, 1881), and the subsequent taking of the city of Merv (March 1884), before embarking upon the takeover of the outer regions of Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan. As such, for the first time, Russian and British controlled territories directly bordered each other, yet the location of the frontier remained undefined and hotly disputed!

In 1884, seeking to deescalate Anglo-Russian tensions, the two powers finally agree to convene the long-promised Afghan Boundary Commission. However, before this body could begin its work, Russian forces moved south down from Turkistan into disputed territory, coming dangerously close to the major Afghan city of Herat. This naturally alarmed the Afghans and their British overseers.

The Russians boldly declared their annexation of the Panjdeh District, a region that was nominally considered the be part of Afghanistan's Herat Province (Panjdeh was known to the Russians as 'Kushka'; latterly Panjdeh became Serhetabat, Turkmenistan, and had the distinction of being the most southernly point of the USSR).

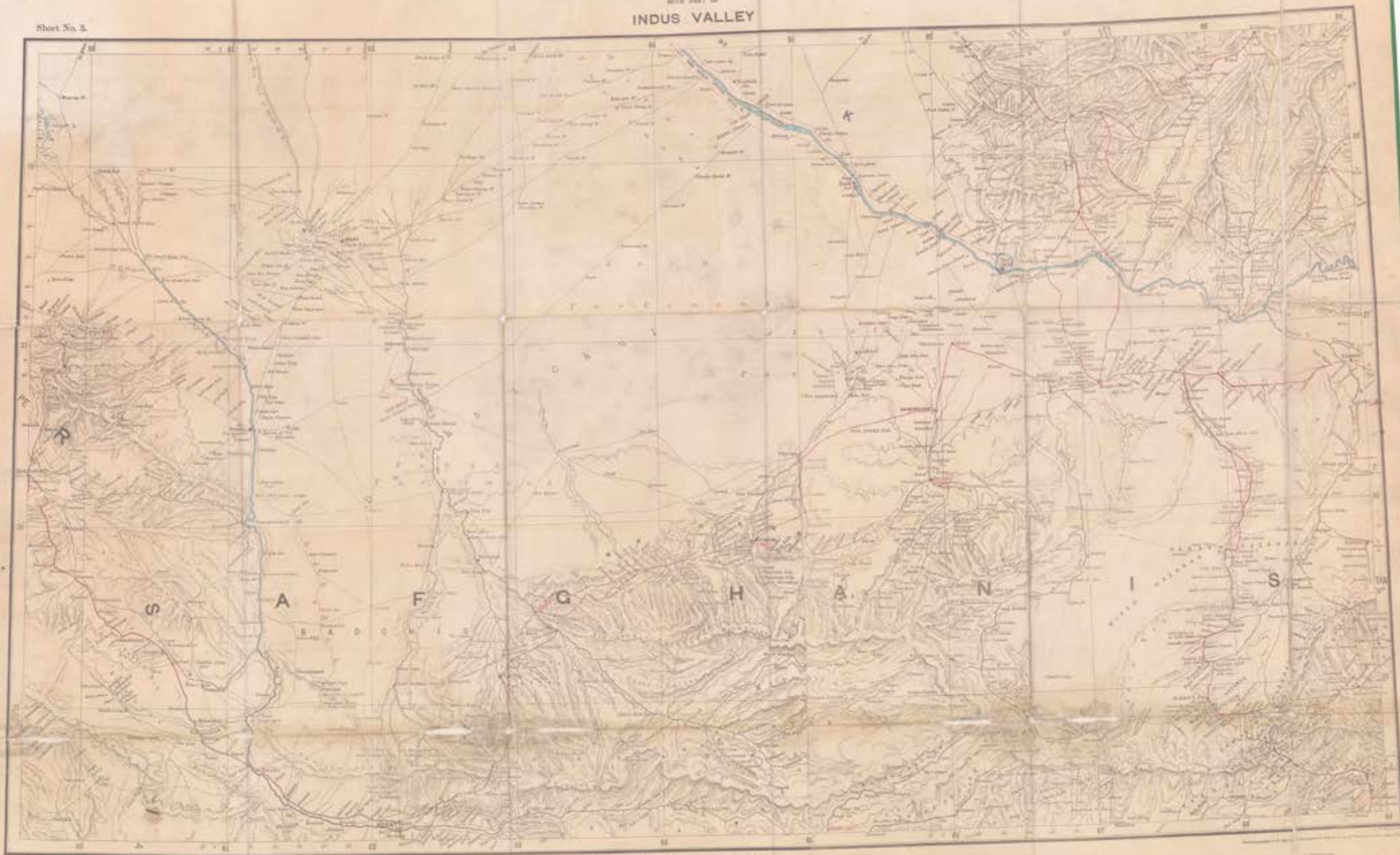
In what became known as the 'Pandjeh Incident' (March 30, 1885), the Russians attacked and overran the Afghan border post of Ak Tepe, resulting in the deaths of as many as 900 Afghan troops (and only very light Russian casualties). News of this event reached London on April 7, whereupon Prime Minister William Gladstone made it very clear that he was prepared go to war against Russia over what he saw as an outrage and a direct violation the 1873 agreement. However, Czar Alexander III, perhaps realizing that his men overstepped, made overtures to London, such that conflict was defused – at the last moment.

At this point, both London and St. Petersburg, neither of which wanted war, realized that the unresolved matter of the Russian-Afghan boundary was a dangerous liability that could easily lead to conflict due to 'misunderstandings'. As such, the parties agreed to the 'Delimitation Protocol' (September 10, 1885), which asserted that the location of the Russo-Afghan boundary between the Amu Darya and the Persian frontier would be carefully demarcated by the Afghan Boundary Commission, resulting in 19 additional protocols between 1885 and 1888. The matter of the boundary in the Pamirs would remain a bone of contention until it was diplomatically by the 1893 Anglo-Russian Agreement, which was enacted in 1895. Russia had achieved the extreme limits of its expansion in Central Asia, while Britain felt secure in that it had an impregnable firewall protecting India in the form of Afghanistan.

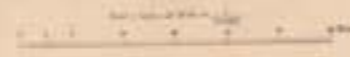
The diplomatic solution to the Russian-Afghan border dispute eliminated the driving force behind the Great Game, as London and St. Petersburg realized that their mutual archnemesis was Germany. As such, they came to believe that they were better off as allies, and so signed the Anglo-Russian Entente (1907). This accord not only ended the Great Game but obligated the empires to defend each other from the Central Powers, so leading to World War I – with faithful consequences.

ADDITIONAL SHEET TO Nos. 1 AND 2 OF THE  
MAP OF  
UPPER OXUS VALLEY  
WITH PART OF  
INDUS VALLEY

Sheet No. 3.



Published under the direction of Colonel G. G. Bennett, A.S., Manager General of India,  
Survey of India, at the Survey of India Office, No. 1, Hill Station Road, Calcutta, India.



NOTE: The map is printed on a scale of 1:50,000. The contour interval is 200 feet. The map is based on the work of the Survey of India, and is subject to the usual conditions of sale.



## The Map in Focus

This highly unusual ‘Confidential’ map, in its fullest extent (with its two distinct separately issued parts), takes in the northern half of Afghanistan, the southern reaches of the Russian Turkestan Military District (southwest Turkmenistan, southmost Uzbekistan) and the extends westward to embrace the Pamirs, with southern Tajikistan and parts of Kashmir. Its focus is to depict the upper Amu Darya River and its tributaries, as well as the often-ill-defined Russo-Afghan frontier.

The map was published in July-August 1884 at the Survey of India’s Trigonometrical Branch in Dehra Dún, having designed by its master draftsman George W.E. Atkinson in consort with John B.N. Hennessey, the Deputy Surveyor General of India. Appearing only 7-8 months before the Panjdeh Incident, its would have been vitally useful to British officials and agents in comprehending the geographic context of the last flare-up of the Great Game and the challenges and ambiguities that existed in the wake of the Anglo-Russian Agreement of 1873.

The map consists of two distinct, but interconnecting parts. The first part, is a Revised Map of Upper Oxus Valley with part of Indus Valley (in 2 Sheets) Sheet No. 1 / Sheet No. 2, dated July 1884, being of two separately marked joined sheets, embracing the headwaters of both the Amu Darya and Indus rivers. It shows the Pamir Mountains in the north, with its coverage extending as far as Srinagar and the Vale of Kashmir, in the southeast, and in the south-east to Kabul. Its scope extends from 34° to 39° N Latitude and from 69° to 76° E Longitude.

The map was very skillfully compiled by Atkinson from a variety of sources, creating a unique work of a highly advanced and sophisticated geographic rendering. Its main sources are revealed in the listing, ‘Authorities Consulted in the Preparation of this Map’, which includes 13 source maps (11 being British, 2 Russian). The map shows the incredibly complex and extreme topography of the region in great detail, with relief shown by hachures and spot heights (some rising to heights over 25,000 feet), with glaciers shaded in a green wash, while all cities, towns, roads, caravan routes, passes, and bridges are carefully marked. Traditional political/tribal regions are distinguished and shaded in their own hues of wash colour.

This part of the map is hand-stamped twice as ‘Confidential’ (on each of the joined sheets), and it was obviously restricted for use by British officials or agents, as the composition features diplomatically and militarily sensitive details that the Raj would not want to be imparted to the Russians.

The manuscript labels to the versos of both parts the map feature old inventory codes and the labelling as the “Calcutta Copy”, indicating that they were once perhaps part of some official library or archive in the Indian capital. The label of first part of the map also features the manuscript name of “S.E. Wheler”, which seems to refer to Stephen E. Wheeler, an esteemed authority on Afghanistan and a fellow at Punjab University, who was most renown for writing *The Ameer Abdur Rahman* (London: Bliss, Sands and Foster, 1895), a highly regarded biography of Abdur Rahman Khan, the ruler of Afghanistan from 1880 to 1901. We do not know much about Wheeler’s contemporary activities in the Pamirs / Afghanistan, although such academic figures often simultaneously acted as intelligence operatives for the crown.

This part of the map features extensive contemporary manuscript annotations in red pen and crayon, especially in the Pamirs, highlighting the locations of many towns, villages and mountains passes, and labelling the “Great Pamir” and “Little Pamir” mountains, suggesting that the map was used as practical guide for orientation by an explorer-spy (perhaps Wheeler).

The second section, or extension, of the map, *Sheet No. 3 / Additional Sheet to Nos. 1 & 2 of the Map of Upper Oxus Valley with part of Indus Valley*, seems to be unrecorded, and may very well have been made in a spontaneous fashion to respond to an urgent official need for mapping of the Russo-Afghan frontier the west of the Amu Darya. Published in August 1884, the month after the first part, it is unusually printed upon silk (while the first part is issued upon paper), and while the two parts seamlessly join at the 60th meridian, the second part, which extends from 34.5° to 38.5° N Latitude and from approximately 60.5° by 69° E Longitudes, being narrower vertically, but wider horizontally in scope. The Additional Sheet employs similar symbols as the first part but is less colourful.

The map shows the “Amu Daria” or “Oxus” (Amu Darya) River as it runs diagonally across the upper right of the map, from where it is formed upon the confluence of the Punj and Varkash rivers, while the great desert plateaus expand to the west and southwest, and as the Hindi Kush mountains run across the south. For context, Kunduz, Afghanistan appears on the far right of the map; Mashhad, Persia, is on the far left; Herat is in the lower centre; while Merv, Turkistan (recently conquered by the Russians), in the upper left centre.

Importantly, the map shows the area of the Russo-Afghan border that remained undefined and very hotly contested, and which ran in a roughly southwesterly direction from the Amu Darya at “Khwāja-Saléh” (Khwaja Salar) to the Hari River, which mark frontier with Persia.

About two-thirds of the way down the diagonal from the Amu Darya to the Hari there is labeled the small caravanserai of ‘Panj Deh’ (Panjeh), on the Murg-ab (Murghab) River, which was the site of the Panjeh Incident. The Afghan border post, Ak Tepe, that was at the centre of the event, is labelled as ‘Ak-Tapa’.

Interestingly, the map features contemporary manuscript additions, with names of several places highlighted in crayon, while in the Pandjeh area, the names of some additional villages have been added in faint pencil, while the penciled date “19/3/[18]85” (11 days before Panjdeh Incident) appears in the upper left corner of the map. Perhaps the map was temporarily used to monitor the Panjdeh Incident.

## The Mapmakers: Atkinson and Hennessey

The present map is the result of a collaboration between two of most skilled cartographer-explorers operating in India during the second half of the 19th century.

The map was principally drafted by George W.E. Atkinson (fl. 1859 - 1901), a leading authority on the Himalayas and a master cartographer. Entering the employ of the Survey of India in 1859, he served for many years as a senior draftsman at the Survey’s Topographic Section in Dehra Dún and, subsequently, at its military mapping division in Shimla.

REVISED  
MAP OF  
UPPER OXUS VALLEY  
WITH PART OF  
INDUS VALLEY  
(In two Sheets)  
Sheet No. 1.

MAP OF  
UPPER OXUS VALLEY  
WITH PART OF  
INDUS VALLEY  
(In two Sheets)  
Sheet No. 2.



Published under the authority of the Secretary of State, by the War Office, London, 1901.

Scale of the map is 1:50,000.

Published under the authority of the Secretary of State, by the War Office, London, 1901.

Scale of the map is 1:50,000.

Atkinson was known for his extreme meticulousness, his work being a cut above that of his colleagues. His most famous maps were the colossal masterpiece of the cartography of the Central Asia, showcasing the theatre of the Great Game, being *Turkestan and the Countries between the British and the Russian Dominions in Asia, 4 Sheets* (Dehra Dún, 1875); and the groundbreaking 'Confidential' map, *Nepal with part of Tibet* (Dehra Dún, 1892).

Atkinson was notably a principal of an important scientific-espionage mission to the Western Himalayas in 1885-6, an experience he outlined in his article, 'Narrative Account of Rinzin Nimgyl's Explorations in Sikkim, Bhutan and Tibet' (in H.R. Thuillier, *Report on the explorations of Lama Serapa Gyatsho 1856- 68, explorer K.P. 1880-84, Lama U.G. 1883, explorer R.N. 1885-86, explorer P.A. 1885-86, in Sikkim, Bhutan, and Tibet* (1889), pp . 383-401).

Atkinson retired in 1898, having been responsible for some of the most important works of cartography of northern India and the adjacent countries.

Atkinson drafted the present map in consort with John Bobanau Nickterlien Hennessey (1829 - 1910), the incumbent Deputy Surveyor General of India, who held the distinction of being the most senior cartographer of ethnic Indian descent to serve the British Raj. Born in Fatehpur (today Uttar Pradesh) to a British father and Hindu Indian mother, he joined the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India (GTS) in 1844. During his first major field assignment, he served with great distinction on a famously dangerous survey of the Nepal Terai. He subsequently carried out major scientific surveys in the Punjab that helped to underpin the modern cartography of the region.

Gaining the favour of his superiors, in 1854, Hennessey, was given a senior staff posting at the GTS HQ in Dehra Dún. From 1863-6, he took a sabbatical to study mathematics at Cambridge, as well as learning the most advanced techniques of photo-zincography at the British Ordnance Survey Office in Southampton. Upon Hennessey's return to India, he was made the chief of the Survey of India's amalgamated computing office and calculating branch, whereby he employed the cutting-edge knowledge he had gained in the England.

Hennessey assisted General James Thomas Walker in editing the colossal *Account of the Operations of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India* (first volume issued 1870-), as well as writing the important expedition account, *Explorations in Great Tibet and Mongolia, made by A—k in 1879-82* (Dehra Dun, 1884).

In 1869, Hennessey was appointed as the Deputy Superintendent of the Trigonometrical Survey, before serving as the Superintendent in 1874.

In 1883, Hennessey was appointed as the Deputy Surveyor-General of India, an amazing accolade for someone of Indian descent in what was a notoriously racist colonial hierarchy, clearly demonstrating that his abilities were so singular in their excellence that they outweighed the forces of bigotry.

### A Note on Rarity

The first part of the map (being the Revised *Map of Upper Oxus Valley with part of Indus Valley ... Sheet No. 1 / Sheet No. 2*) is exceedingly rare, as being marked 'Confidential', it would have been made in only a handful of examples for restricted official use. We can trace only 2 institutional examples of the map, held by the British Library and the National Archives U.K. Moreover, we cannot trace any sales records for any other examples. As for the second part of the map (being the *Additional Sheet to Nos. 1 & 2 of the Map of Upper Oxus Valley with part of Indus Valley*), it appears to be unrecorded, and was perhaps made in haste in only a few examples on account of the spike in interest in the Russo-Afghan frontier, while being, rather unusually, printed on silk.

References: [re: Sheets 1 & 2 only:] British Library: Maps I.S.; National Archives U.K.: WO 105/2; OCLC: 55639348; Charles E.D. BLACK, 'Editorial Introduction', in Josef Popowski, *The Rival Powers in Central Asia* (1893), p. xxii; 'Chitral' [short article], *The Geographical Journal*, vol. 1 (January to June 1893), p. 93: describing the map as "The best map of Chitral..."; K.S. McLACHLAN, *A Bibliography of Afghanistan* (2019), p. 2007. [re: Additional Sheet:] N/A - Seemingly Unrecorded.

**3.500 EUR**

## 5. DATA VISUALIZATION / STATISTICS POLITICAL PROPAGANDA WORLD WAR II

ما تزيد حمولته عن ١٢٥٠٠٠٠ طن عزمه من سفن المحور في وسط البحر الابيض المتوسط  
[Over 1,250,000 Tons of Axis Shipping Sunk in the Central Mediterranean]

[S.l., S.d., but London: Chromoworks, late 1942 or 1943]

Colour lithograph, 76 x 50 cm (30 x 19.7 inches) (soft folds, tiny pin-holes in corners, but overall in a good condition) (#70809).

*This visually powerful map, printed by the Allies during World War II in Arabic language, presents the amount of destroyed Axis ships in the Mediterranean.*

Marked are: destroyed large warships, cruisers and destroyers (large diagonally half-sunk red ship), damaged large warships, cruisers and destroyers (large red ship), sunk warships (smaller diagonally half-sunk red ship), damaged warships (red ship), sunk supply ships (diagonally half-sunk black ship) and severely damaged supply ships (yellow ship). The sunk submarines are not included in the map.

The map was printed in London as an Allied propaganda for Arabic speaking countries during the North African campaign to visually present the defeated ships in the Mediterranean to the local inhabitants, showcasing the progress and possible upcoming victory of the Allied powers.

The poster was also printed in various other languages, such as in Spanish, French and English, titled: *Over 1,250,000 Tons of Axis Shipping Sunk in the Central Mediterranean*. Same data visualization was used for a poster representing sunken ships in the North Sea and the English Channel (*Over 1,000,000 tons of Axis shipping sunk in the North Sea and English Channel*, but also printed in other languages, including in Arabic).

We could locate a single institutional example, housed by the Stanford University, Hoover Institution.

980 EUR



## 6. CHINA / KOREA - WORLD WAR II YELLOW SEA / BOHAI SEA / DALIAN / QINGDAO GREATER TIANJIN / SEOUL-INCHON

OBERKOMMANDO DER KRIEGSMARINE (NAZI GERMAN NAVY HIGH COMMAND).

Nördlicher Stiller Ozean / Ostküste von China / Gelbes Meer Nördlicher Teil.

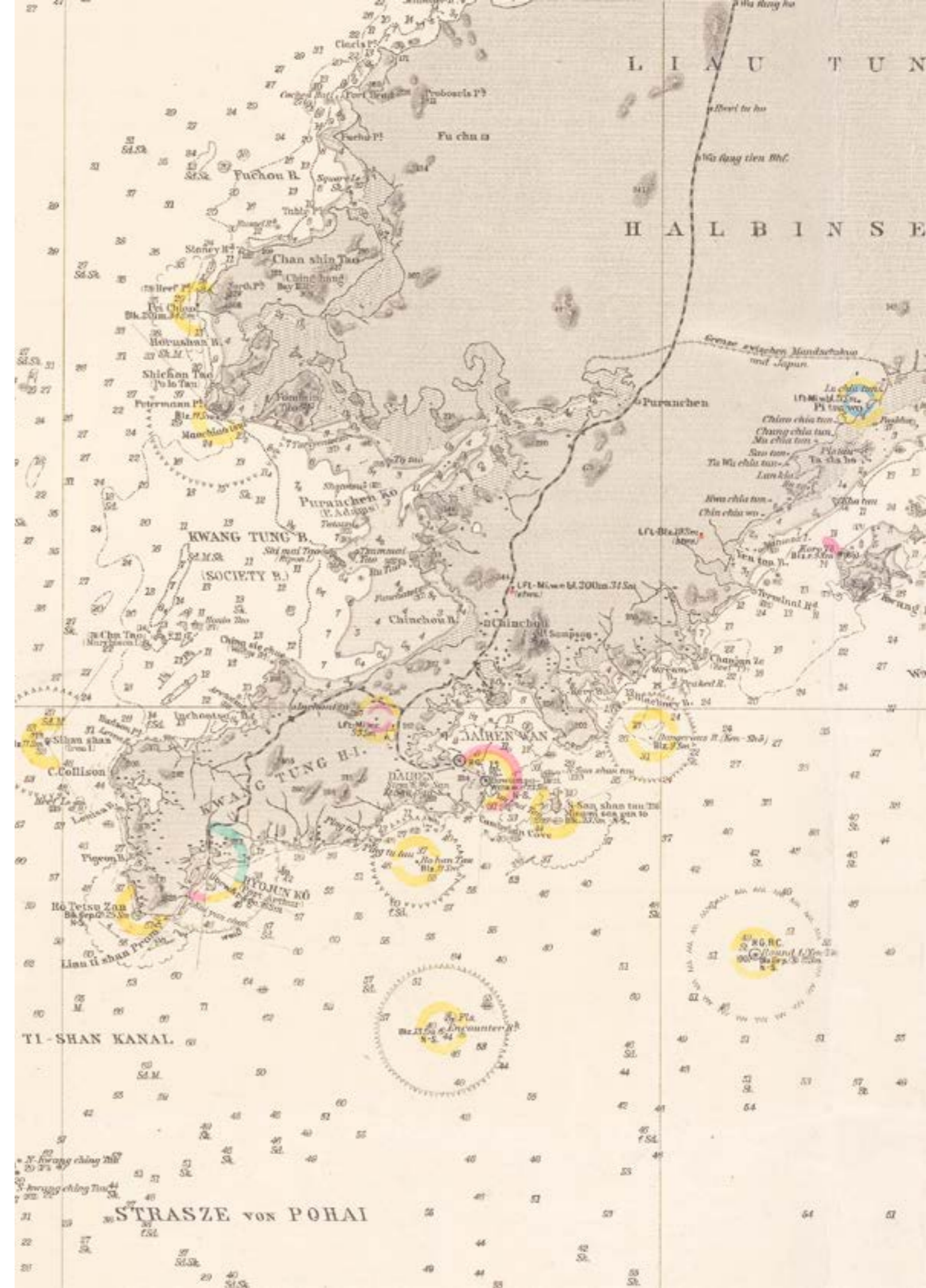
Berlin: Dietrich Reimer (Andrews & Steiner), August 27, 1942.

Photolithograph on thick paper, with the handstamps of the 'Kriegsmarinewerft Wilhelmshaven Kartengruppe' as well as classification handstamps and a pastedown label regarding the accuracy of the chart (Very Good, overall clean and bright, some wear along vertical centrefold and along a light horizontal fold, a few minor marginal repairs), 80 x 117.5 cm (31.5 x 46 inches) (#70770). **N.B. The image of the chart provided here censors out the Nazi symbol of the Swastika from the title cartouche and on one of the handstamps; this has been done pursuant to German laws on the representation of Third Reich symbols; however, such details are clearly present and uncensored on the actual chart itself.**

*An extremely rare and sophisticated Nazi German sea chart of China's Bohai Sea (the maritime gateway to Beijing and Tianjin), the Liaodong Peninsula (with Dalian and Port Arthur), the Shandong Peninsula (with the former German treaty port of 'Tsingtau' / Qingdao), as well as the northern part of the Yellow Sea and the west coast of Korea; issued in August 1942, at the height of World World II, it showcases a region that was then entirely under Japanese occupation and was a major source of capital and manpower for the Axis War effort, as well as being of considerable sentimental and commercial significance to the Third Reich (Japan's key ally); adorned with the Nazi Eagle insignia and bearing the handstamp of the great Wilhelmshaven Naval Shipyard, the map was published for the Oberkommando der Kriegsmarine (Nazi German Navy High Command) by the venerable Berlin map house of Dietrich Reimer (Andrews & Steiner).*

This is an extremely rare, ultra-large format Nazi sea chart of the critical northern reaches of the Yellow Sea, embracing the Bohai (the maritime gateway to northern China, including Beijing and Tianjin), the Shandong Peninsula (with the major port of 'Tsingtau' / Qingdao), Manchuria's Liaodong Peninsula (with 'Dairen' / Dalian and Port Arthur), as well as much of the west coast of Korea, extending south beyond Seoul/Inchon.

The chart was made for the Oberkommando der Kriegsmarine (Nazi German Navy High Command), and published in late August 1942, in Berlin, by the venerable old map house of Dietrich Reimer (Andrews & Steiner).





At the time, during the height of World War II, the area depicted was one of the most important and prized regions under the occupation of Japan. Japan had a longstanding presence in the area, having controlled Korea since 1895 and southern Manchuria since 1905 (while turning all Manchuria into the puppet state of ‘Manchukuo’ in 1932). These areas were under Japanese military control, while Japan oversaw the rapid industrialization of their economies (albeit under a brutally repressive regime).

During the Second Sino-Japanese War (1937-45), which bled into World War II, Japan invaded China proper, taking the Beijing-Tianjin corridor at the Battle of Beiping–Tianjin (July 7 – August 8, 1937), while seizing Qingdao in 1938. From then on, until 1945, the greater region was a major source of capital and manpower supporting the Japanese war effort, and the seas depicted provided routes for vital military and commercial shipping.

While Nazi Germany had only a very limited direct role in the affairs of the Northern China-Korea region during this time, it provided vital advice and technology to the Imperial Japanese Navy operating in that theatre (Japan formally entered World War II on the Axis side in December 1941). Moreover, Germany had a very deep historical and commercial interest in the region. Germany once possessed great trading links there, maintaining a concession in Tianjin (1895 to 1917). Most importantly, from 1898 to 1914, Germany held the ‘Kiautschou Bay Leased Territory’, on the Shandong Peninsula, whereupon they developed the city of ‘Tsingtau’ (Qingdao) into major commercial port. While Germany’s fixed presence in the region came to an end during World War I (when its troops were evicted by the Japanese), Japan’s takeover of Northern China opened the possibility of Germany someday renewing its commercial ambitions.

### The Chart in Focus

This very sophisticated and up-to-date chart takes in all the ‘Golf von Pohai’ (Bohai Sea) and shows the mouth of the ‘Pei ho’ (Hai River), which leads up to Tianjin. To the north is the ‘Liau Tung Golf’ (Liaodong Bay) with the key Manchurian port of ‘Yingkow’ (Yingkou), while the ‘Liau Tung-Halbinsel’ (Liaodong Peninsula) lies to its southwest, featuring the major city of ‘Darien’ (Dalian) and Port Arthur, while the chart marks the ‘Grenze zwischen Mandschukuo und Japan’, being the boundary between the Japanese sovereign territories on the peninsula and the Manchukuo puppet state.

To the southwest, on the other side the ‘Strasze von Pohai’ (Bohai Strait), is the ‘Schantung’ (Shandong) Peninsula, home to the ‘Tsingtau’ (Qingdao), the former German treaty port, as well as the late British cessionary territory of the ‘Weihaiwei’ (controlled by Britain from 1898 to 1930), with the chart showing its former boundaries marked as the ‘Britisch-Chinesische Grenze’. To the east, across the northern part of the ‘Gelbes Meer’ (Yellow Sea), is the west coast of Korea, labelling ‘Ping Yang’ (Pyongyang), Seoul, Inchon and extending as far south as ‘Kunsan’ (Gunsan).

The seas feature exhaustive nautical information, including copious bathymetric soundings and the locations of dated shipwrecks (some being quite recent). All major rivers and estuaries are depicted, while heights of land are expressed by hachures, with many featuring spot heights. Depicted are the locations of lighthouses (highlighted in yellow) and beacons (highlighted in pink), while all major cities and towns are marked, along with the routes of the railways.

The inset map on the lefthand side shows the chart’s relationship to charts of the region published by the British Admiralty, which were long the most popular maritime maps of the Yellow Sea.

The template for the present map was first issued by the Imperial German Navy during World War I, in February 1916, as noted by the line in the bottom margin that reads: ‘Herausgegeben vom Oberkommando der Kriegsmarine, Berlin, 1916. II’. As noted by the line, ‘Neue Ausgabe, 1926, X.’, the chart was heavily revised and reissued in October 1926.

Third Reich naval cartographers then created their own editions of the map, conspicuously modifying the chart, by placing the insignia of the Nazi Eagle above the title. As noted in the bottom margin of the present chart, ‘Kleine Berichtigungen’ (Small Corrections) were made to the chart on September 4, 1941, December 4, 1941, and August 27, 1942 (these last corrections being incorporated into the present example of the chart).

We are not sure as to how many Nazi-era editions of the chart were printed. However, we have been able to trace references to issues dated 1937, 1938, 1940, 1941 and 1942.

The present example of the chart, like most Nazi sea charts, features numerous contemporary handstamps and pastedown labels, indicative of the Third Reich’s obsession with classification and order. Notably, it features the handstamp (to the upper right of the title and on the verso) of the ‘Kriegsmarinewerft Wilhelmshaven Kartengruppe’, featuring the Nazi Eagle insignia. This means that the chart was once issued for use at the Wilhelmshaven Naval Shipyard, Germany’s largest U-boat base.

The pink handstamped box, upper right, bearing the note ‘Siehe Nachr.[icht] für Seef’ [See Message for Safe] is a detail intended for any storage/security notes that may have applied to the chart.

Below the title, a red printed pastedown label reads: ‘Für Strom und Gezeiten sind nicht die Eintragungen in den Karten maßgebend, sondern die Angaben der Stromkarte, Gezeitentafeln und Seehandbücher.’ [For currents and tides, it is not the entries on the map that are decisive, but rather the information on tide tables and nautical manuals].

A purple stamp, in the lower left margin, reads: ‘Die Karte wird vom letzten kleinen Berichtigungsdatum ab bis auf weiteres nicht auf mehr Berichtigt’ [The Chart will not be corrected from the last minor reporting date until further notice].

### A Note on Rarity

All sea charts issued by the Nazi-era Oberkommando der Kriegsmarine are today extremely rare. They were issued in only small print runs for restricted official use, while the survival rate of large format sea charts is generally very low, due to the wear and tear of use aboard ship, while it must be considered that many Nazi charts would have been intentionally destroyed in the wake of the war, as Third Reich documents dramatically fell out of favour.

All Nazi issues of the present chart are today extremely rare. We can trace only a single other institutional example of the present 1942 edition, held by the Bundesamt für Seeschifffahrt und Hydrographie (BHS)-Bibliothek (the library of the Federal Maritime and Hydrographic Agency of Germany, which has divisions Hamburg and Rostock), while the BHS also holds examples of the 1938, 1940, 1941 issues. Beyond that, the only other example of which we are aware is of a 1938 edition held in a private Dutch collection. Moreover, we cannot trace any sale records for any other examples of the chart in any of its issues.

References: Bundesamt für Seeschifffahrt und Hydrographie-Bibliothek (Rostock): R 553(1942)BSH.

**2.500 EUR**

## 7. BRAZIL - SÃO PAULO STATE ITALIAN IMMIGRATION TO BRAZIL

José C. de CARVALHO, Cartographer. / ORGANIZZATA DALLA SOCIETÀ PROMOTRICE D'IMMIGRAZIONE DI S. PAOLO, Sponsor.

Mappa della Provincia di S. Paolo organizzata dalla Società Promotrice d'Immigrazione di S. Paolo 1886.

Rio de Janeiro: Lith. Paulo Robin & C.a, 1886.

Colour lithograph, mounted upon modern linen, with register on verso preserving the view of the contemporary handstamp of a 'Pietro Milanese', a Genoa immigration agent (Very Good, overall clean and bright with lovely colours, just some minor print transference and very minor stains, very slight wear along former folds), 42 x 62.5 cm (16.5 x 24.5 inches).

*An exceedingly rare, early and highly attractive map of Brazil's São Paulo State, with text in Italian, showcasing the booming region to Italian immigrants (almost a million Italians arrived in São Paulo between 1880 and 1920), drafted by the military engineer José C. de Carvalho and published in Rio de Janeiro at the behest of the 'Società Promotrice d'Immigrazione di S. Paolo', the map depicts all of the region's major infrastructure and identifies the locations of urban areas of Italian settlement and rural Italian 'colônias', while a diagram in the corner expresses the region's topography in clever and engaging way.*

The second half of the 19th century was a very challenging time for many Italians, even though the era saw the reunification of Italy (1871) and strong economic growth overall. Southern Italy was largely left out of the Industrial Revolution that transformed the rest of the country, while the great socio-economic upheaval it caused in Northern Italy led to a great deal of dislocation. Millions of Italians thus looked across the Atlantic, to the Americas, seeking new lives and better opportunities.

The waves of Italians who immigrated to the New World, beginning in the late 19th century, headed to many places in the United States, Canada, Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil, etc.

Brazil, since the beginning of colonial times, counted Italians amongst its population (ex. the Cavalcanti family came to Brazil in 1560 and is today the largest clan in Brazil by a common ancestor), but until the 1870s, they were numerically negligible. During the second half of the 19th century, Brazil's economy, particularly of its southern and southeastern regions, was soaring, with São Paulo Province (later state) in particular having booms in railway construction, agriculture (notably coffee) and manufacturing. There was a severe shortage of labour in these regions, especially as slavery was being phased out (it would be abolished in 1888).







Many prospective Italian immigrants possessed valuable skills in agriculture, construction and manufacturing that were desperately needed in Brazil. From the 1870s, the Brazilian government and industry, from Emperor Dom Pedro II on down, actively encouraged and subsidized Italian immigration, engaging recruiters in Italy, while societies to settle and arrange employment for the new arrivals were created in Brazil. The first waves of Italian immigration to Brazil occurred in 1875, with the heyday of the trend lasting from 1880 to 1900, when almost one million Italians arrived in the country. A narrow majority of these immigrants came from northern Italy, with 30% coming from Veneto.

Italian settlement in Brazil assumed two distinct forms. Many immigrants settled in cities, and quickly integrated, often working as skilled labour. Others settled in isolated rural colonies (colônias de imigrantes), in many cases labouring on plantations (often on coffee estates), had lower living conditions and took longer to integrate.

In all, 70% of Italian immigrants to Brazil settled in São Paulo Province, while strong numbers came to Santa Catarina, Rio Grande do Sul, Rio de Janeiro and Minas Gerais. By 1886, São Paulo city's population was 13% Italian, a figure that would rise to 34% by 1893!

Italian immigration to Brazil slowed after 1902, after horror stories of the poor treatment and poverty of Italians working on coffee estates reached the Italian government, causing it to enact the Prinetti Decree, which abolished subsidized immigration to Brazil. Indeed, between 1903 and 1920, 306,652 Italians arrived in Brazil, a rate of around a third of the former flow. While some Italians certainly had a very rough time in Brazil (with thousands even returning to Italy), most fared quite well and remained in the country.

Today, italo-brasileiros (Brazilians of Italian descent) account for 35 million people, or around 16% of Brazil's total population, and make up the majority in many cities and neighbourhoods in south and south-eastern Brazil. Today, Brazilians of Italian background are an integral part of mainstream Brazil, and are amongst the country's most successful communities, having a profound influence upon culture and the economy. Many prominent celebrities and four former Brazilian presidents count Italian ancestry.

### The Map in Focus

The present map showcases São Paulo Province, the main destination for Italian immigration to Brazil. With text entirely in Italian, it was published at the behest of the recruitment organization, the Società Promotrice d'Immigrazione di S. Paolo, having been drafted by the military engineer José C. de Carvalho and published in Rio de Janeiro by the firm of Paulo Robin. Issued in 1886, it is very early for any Brazilian immigration map, made only a decade after the first wave of Italians arrived in the country; all the others such maps we have encountered date from after 1900.

Beautifully designed, and employing resplendent colours, the map shows São Paulo to be a dynamic, rapidly growing place, perfect for Italians looking to start a new life of action and opportunity. The main map shows all key topographic features; labels all cities and major towns; delineates all major railways and navigable rivers; while shipping lines are shown to run out of the province's main port, Santos (including those providing connections to Italy). The registers of text below the title list all São Paulo's railways (both in operational and under construction), with their length in km, along with the major river steamer routes.

The heavily developed bulk of São Paulo province is shaded in beige, while the sparsely populated northwest, the 'Terreni Spopolati' (Depopulated Lands), is shaded in green. Importantly, places with major concentrations of Italian immigrants, called 'Nucleo coloniale', are noted in green, including both urban areas and rural colônias de imigrantes.

In the lower left corner is a striking and clever diagram, 'Distanze in Kilometri dal Porto di Santos', which shows, in deliberately exaggerated terms, the topography of São Paulo Province; the area's major cities and towns; the 'Nucleo coloniale'; and the locations of key mineral deposits (ex. 'Minas de Ferro' and 'Minas de Petroleo'). The register on the left side shows the elevation of marked places on the diagram; while that on the right notes the average annual temperature (which decreases as elevation increases); while the register on the top shows the distance of each place from the port of Santos, the gateway to the province. For instance, São Paulo city is shown to be 80 km from Santos, at an elevation of 760 metres, with annual average temperature of 19 degrees Celsius.

The inset in the upper left corner, 'Posizione del Brasile nell'America del Sud', shows Brazil's location within the greater context of South America.

Interestingly, the present example of the map features the contemporary handstamp on the verso of a Genoa immigration recruiter. It reads: 'Per l'Imbarco de famiglie chiamato dovranno dirigersi esclusivamente a Sig. Milanese Pietro / Via Ponte Calvi 4 e 6 / Genova' [For boarding of families called they must go exclusively to Mr. Pietro Milanese / Via Ponte Calvi 4 and 6 / Genoa].

The map was drafted by the military engineer, Commander José C. de Carvalho (his name is signed in print, lower right), who in 1887 was recorded as being one of the directors of the prestigious Clube de Engenharia of Rio de Janeiro. Carvalho was heavily involved in the railway construction boom and the high-profile 1888 effort to transport the Bendegó Meteorite (which weighed 5,360 kg) from Bahia Province to the National Museum in Rio de Janeiro.

Carvalho was especially commissioned by Italian immigration organizations to make the present map of São Paulo, as well another similarly themed map of Rio de Janeiro Province, the Mappa della Provincia di Rio Janeiro fatto organizzare dal Presidente della Provincia... Antonio da Rocha Fernandes Leão pel servizio dell'Immigrazione 1887 (Lith. e Typo. H. Lombaerts & Ca, Rio de Janeiro, 1887), please see a link to this map, courtesy of the Biblioteca Nacional de España:

<http://bdh-rd.bne.es/viewer.vm?id=0000270863&page=1>

### A Note on Rarity

The present map is exceedingly rare, as it was likely made in only a limited print run, while the survival rate of such maps is very low. We can trace only a single institutional example of the map, held by the Arquivo Público do Estado de São Paulo, while we cannot locate any sales records for any other examples.

References: Arquivo Público do Estado de São Paulo [No shelfmark found, but definitely in their inventory]; Emilio FRANZINA and Mario SABBATINI (eds.), *I veneti in Brasile nel centenario dell'emigrazione (1876-1976)* (1977), p. 78; Lorenza SERVETTI, *Vado nella Merica è lì di là dalle colline: Budrio e la grande emigrazione (1880-1912)* (2003), p. 55; SOCIÉTÉ DE GÉOGRAPHIE (FRANCE), *Comptes rendus des seances de la Societe de geographie et de la Commission centrale* (1889), p. 231.

1.400 EUR

## 8. MOROCCO (SPANISH / NORTHERN) / RIF WAR

CUERPO DE ESTADO MAYOR DEL EJÉRCITO.

Mapa de Marruecos / Protectorado Español / Escala 1:200.000 / Diciembre de 1927 / Edición provisional.

Madrid: Talleres del Depósito de la Guerra, December 1927.

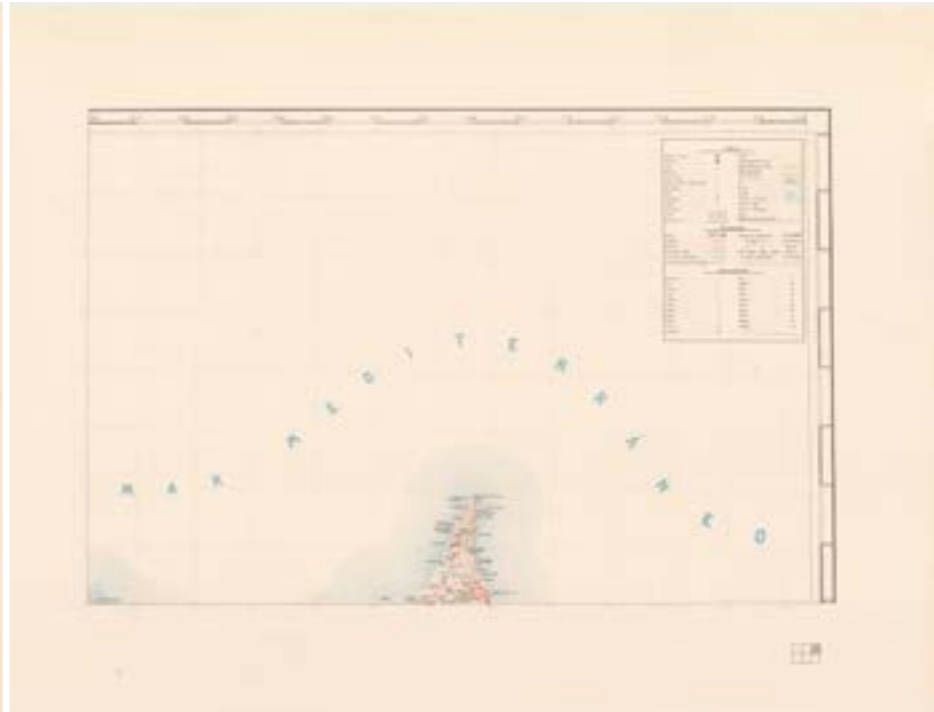
Colour photolithograph, on 6 untrimmed and un-joined sheets of thick paper, housed in decorative printed paper sleeve bearing blindstamp of the 'Depósito de la Guerra', rolling into original crimson tube bearing title in silver lettering (Very Good, clean and bright with lovely colours, just a small hole to outer blank margins and light creasing to extremities of map sheets, sleeve with a few minor marginal repairs, tube worn with some surface loss to one end), each map sheet: 60 x 79.5 cm (23.5 x 31.5 inches), if sheets trimmed and joined would form a map measuring approximately: 100 x 205 cm (39.5 x 80.5 inches).

*An extraordinarily beautiful and monumental production (over 2 metres wide!), being an official map of Spanish Morocco (comprising the far north of the country), produced by the General Staff of the Spanish Army to celebrate their 'triumph' in the recent Rif War (1921-6), during which Franco-Spanish forces (with great difficulty) suppressed a Berber mass insurgency; surmounted by a grand cartouche with the Spanish royal arms, with resplendent colouring and a wealth of detail, the map is predicated upon the best and most recent scientific surveys, making it both decorative and practically useful – a stellar example with the original crimson, silver-lettered tube in which it was issued.*

Spain had long maintained a fixed presence in northern Morocco, controlling the exclaves of Melilla (since 1497) and Ceuta (since 1580). In 1860, Spain fought a brief war against Morocco, resulting in Ceuta being given extended boundaries. In 1884, Madrid formally declared the north coast of Morocco as a Spanish zone of influence, even if it did not really control most of the area.

In an arrangement brokered by Britain, as a corollary to the Entente Cordiale (1904), it was agreed that most of Morocco would become a French colonial sphere, while the northernmost part of the country would be under Spanish auspices. At the Treaty of Fez (1912), the Moroccan sultan and France both agreed that Spain would henceforth have formal control over northernmost Morocco, becoming the Protectorado español en Marruecos, with Tétouan as its capital (Tangiers was excluded from the protectorate, becoming an international city in 1923).





The Berber tribes of the Rif Mountains which rose over the Mediterranean littoral of Spanish Morocco were never reconciled to the new colonial regime. Indeed, the Rifians had always maintained their autonomy from the Moroccan crown and were not about to surrender their freedom to foreign interlopers. When the Spanish began to press into Rifian territory to gain access the region's abundant iron deposits, the locals pushed back, creating serious tensions.

Eventually, the Rifians had enough, and organizing themselves, they mounted a mass rebellion known as the Rif War (Guerra del Rif, 1921-6). Led by the brilliant guerrilla leader Abd el-Krim, the insurgents declared the bulk of Spanish Morocco to be the 'Republic of the Rif.

Spain took the rebellion seriously and sent a sizable force under General Manuel Fernández Silvestre, a favourite of King Alfonso XIII, to quell the insurgency. However, Abd el-Krim's daring, lightning stealth tactics scattered and smashed the lumbering Spanish army at the Battle of Annual (Desastre de Annual, July 22, 1921), killing over 13,000 Spanish troops, and forcing what little remained of their force to retreat to Melilla.

To make matters worse, at the Massacre of Monte Arruit (August 9, 1921), the Rifians slaughtered 2,000 Spanish troops - after they had surrendered. While the massacre was committed against the express orders of Abd el-Krim, the incident enraged the Spanish public who would never forgive the Rifians for what they say as a cowardly, perfidious crime.

The shock of the 'Desastre' and the Massacre rocked Spain, being amongst of the main causes of the 1923 military coup that brought the dictator Primo Rivera to power.

In Spanish Morocco, the king's forces limped on, proving themselves incapable of defeating Abd el-Krim's men, who continued to control much of the countryside. In due course, Rivera came to believe that the cause in Morocco was so great that in October 1924, while still holding the office of prime minister, he went to the Rif to personally lead the counter-insurgency.

In May 1925, the over-emboldened Rifians attacked the French border cordon that lay the south of Spanish Morocco, overwhelming these positions, and compelling France to join the conflict on the side of Spain.

France and Spain decided that the Rif War had to be won at all costs, not just to save their possessions in Morocco, but to defend the continued existence of European imperialism in general. The allies made quite a show of force upon mounting the Alhucemas Landing (September 8, 1925), the first amphibious landing in history involving the use of tanks and airplanes. Soon the allies flooded northern Morocco with over 250,000 troops (160,000 French, 90,000 Spanish).

Month of intense combat followed, during which the allies used chemical weapons. Despite the brilliance and dedication of the Rifians, they were no match for the Franco-Spanish juggernaut, and Abd el-Krim was compelled to surrender on 26 May 1926, so ending the war.

Spain was victorious, and it would securely control its northern Morocco protectorate for the next 30 years, until all Morocco was given its independence in 1956 (although Spain has retained Melilla and Ceuta to the present day). However, the Rif War had been atrociously costly for Spain in both blood and treasure. Their forces suffered 53,000 casualties, while the trauma and near catastrophe of the conflict fatally wounded the Spanish monarchy and destabilized the country, leading to the Spanish Civil War (1936-9).

Yet, in 1927, the General Staff of the Spanish Army was in the mood to celebrate their forces' hard-won victory, leading to the creation of the present map.

### **The Map in Focus**

This is almost certainly the most beautiful and impressive map ever made of Spanish Morocco. It was created in December 1927 by the Cuerpo de Estado Mayor del Ejército (General Staff of the Spanish Army) and printed in Madrid by the Talleres del Depósito de la Guerra, the army's publishing division.

The giant 6 sheet map (that if joined would measure approximately 100 x 205 cm) is surmounted by flamboyant cartouche featuring the Spanish royal arms and is executed to an ample scale of 1:200,000. The photolithography employed is of the top quality and the colours are resplendent, while the topography is predicated upon the best and most recent scientific surveys. Thus, the map, being both decorative and practically useful, was clearly intended to be a graphic manifestation of Spain's 'triumph' in the Rif War.

The map features a vast wealth of detail, as explained in the 'Signos', in upper left corner of Sheet 3, featuring the symbols used to identify European towns; Moroccan villages; souks; mosques; isolated houses; military positions or European camps; aerodromes; lighthouses; anchorages; Moroccan tent encampments; roads; highways; railways; bridges; the Line of the 1912 Treaty; district boundaries; contour lines (at 50 metre intervals); rivers; arroyos; lagoons, swamps, canals; springs; wells; and 'Officinas de Intervención' (Spanish colonial offices). The chart of 'Abreviaturas' below explains the shorthand used to describe topographical terms.

While billed as an "Edición provisional", the highly finished map appears to be the only edition of work.

The present example of the map is marquis, for it is not only in stellar condition, but it features the original crimson, silver lettered card tube in which it was issued.

Curiously, the manuscript upon which the map is based survives today in the collections of the Archivo Intermedio Militar de Ceuta. It appears to be similar to the printed map, save that it shows the lines of advance of the Spanish-French forces during the latter part of the Rif War. This manuscript was recently displayed as part of an exhibition in Ceuta, *Estructura Militar en el Protectorado español de Marruecos y Territorios de Soberanía en África* (2022).

### A Note on Rarity

The map is rare. We can trace examples held by 9 institutions, including the Biblioteca Nacional de España (6 examples); Instituto Geográfico Nacional (Madrid); AECID Biblioteca; Universidad Castilla-La Mancha; Consejo Superior Investigaciones Científicas; British Library; Bodleian Library (University of Oxford); Bayerische Staatsbibliothek; and the Leiden University Library. Complete examples in good condition seldom appear on the market, and the present offering is unusually fine.

References: Biblioteca Nacional de España (6 examples): AFRMPS/11/12, AFRMPS/11/13, MR/14/176, MR/14/177, MR/33-41/1707, MV/30 (ROLLO 11); Instituto Geográfico Nacional (Madrid): S1-148-L-30; British Library: Maps Y.556.; Bodleian Library (University of Oxford): E23:1 (29); Bayerische Staatsbibliothek: Mapp. XX,63 gi; Leiden University Library: COLLBN 004-09-032/037; OCLC: 1381232550, 1026157444, 71505325, 497889023, 863603422; COMISIÓN HISTÓRICA DE LAS CAMPAÑAS DE MARRUECOS, Geografía de Marruecos, protectorados y posesiones de España en Africa (1935), p. 195; Rodolfo GIL, Aproximación a una bibliografía española sobre el norte de Africa, 1850-1980 (1982), p. 501; La Géographie, vols. 55-56 (1931), p. 421; Joan NOGUÉ I FONT and José Luis VILLANOVA, España en Marruecos (1912-1956): discursos geográficos e intervención territorial (1999), p. 297; ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, Recent Geographical Literature, Maps and Photographs, vol. 3 (1928), p. 166.

2.200 EUR



## 9. PUB SONGS / FOLK MUSIC FLYING LEAVES FOLK HUMOUR

VARIOUS AUTHORS. Johann STRANIMARYER, Author of the Collection.

Gesänge. Gesam(m)elt im heurigen Jahr, wo das Trinkgeld sehr wehlfeil war. Zur Belustigung für Jedermann.

[Songs. Gathered in This Year, when the Money was Very Low [lit. when the Tips were Poor]. For Entertainment of Everyone]

Mostly Austrian Empire: Vienna, Prague, Wiener Neustadt, Jihlava, Znojmo [circa 1800-1850] - Collected in Kapfenberg, Austria: [s. d., but probably late 19th century, some loose flying leaves added later].

8°, with 33 bound and sporadic loose Liedflugblätter (30 complete and 3 incomplete), bound with a string in a simple brown card wrappers, white endpapers with a hand-written annotation on the front loose endpaper (binding little rubbed and scuffed on edges, for condition report of each publication, see separate titles) (#70804).

*A unique collection of early 19th century Liedflugblätter, flying leaves with folk songs, mostly sung in pubs and on streets.*

Liedflugblätter were flying leaves or tiny pamphlets with lyrics for popular songs, published in German speaking territories from the 16th century on. They were usually printed by local publishers and sold for small amounts of money mostly for entertaining purposes. The motifs of songs, which were mostly sang in pubs and on streets (Gassenhauer), rotate around drinking, love, women, food and sometimes around politics.

Instead of musical charts, which not many people were able to read, the flying leaves quote other popular tunes, usually from famous operettas or popular musical theatres, which the printed song should be sung to.

Due to their ephemeral nature Liedflugblätter are exceedingly rare and are often known through single examples, preserved in institutions.

The present charming collection of 33 flying leaves, dated mostly in the time of post-Napoleonic era and until the mid-19th century, was printed in the territory of today's Austria and Czech Republic and was collected by one Johann Stranimaryer from Kapfenberg, in Styria (Austria). Some publications from the collection appear not to be preserved in any institutions.

Neues weltliches Lied  
über das beliebte Sprichwort:  
A hostn net gseha u. siehstn net a.



Erst lezt hin do ist mir vor offem  
A narrische Dummheit eingfollen,  
Do nahm ich die Feder flugs wieder,  
Und schrieb die Gedanken gschwind nieder;  
Drum will ichs hurtig jetzt wogen,  
Und ohne die Gönner zu fragen,  
Bring ich s olte Sprichwort ins Gschra:  
A hostn net gseha und siehstn net a.

*Johann Stranimaryer*

The book contains following titles:

1.

**Span-Nagel-Neuer Lust-Kalender auf das gegenwärtige Jahr worinnen alles zu finden, was zu einer vollständigen Kalender-Materie gehörig. Nebst einigen Trostgründen für Leute die nichts haben. Mit großem fleiß zusammengetragen nach dem Horizont der bösen Weiber**

**[An-Entirely-New pleasure calendar for the current year in which you can find everything that belongs to a complete calendar matter. Along with some consolations for people who have nothing. Compiled with great diligence according to the horizon of the evil women]**

**[S. l., probably Austrian Empire:] Gedruckt in diesem Jahr [Printed in This Year, s. d., but beginning of the 19th century]**

Small 8°, [8 pp.] (light dusty and water-stained, strongly on the first page).

A sarcastic pamphlet celebrating women, drinking culture and food. Quotes 1585 as the year of wonder, when Sir Francis Drake brought potatoes to Europe (the food that saved famine later in Austrian Empire).

We could find two institutional examples: OCLC 884508090 (Newberry Library), Austrian National Library (ÖC Kotek 0445).

2.

**Drei schöne Gesänge für Liederfreunde. Der Erste: Alles kommt auf a G'wohnheit an. Aus der Oper: Glück, Mißbrauch und Rückkehr: A Madl hat a Haus, und das g'fällt etc. Der Zweite: Die Alpenklage Hadt mi ans Herzl druckt etc. Der Dritte: Das erhabene Räthsel des Fremden in Wien (Zweiter Theil) Nro. 41**

**Vienna and Prague: [s. d., but early 19th century].**

Small 8°, [8 pp.] (light water-staining, small tears and folds in margins).

Austrian National Library (ÖC Kotek 0354 – listed under another title, but corresponding the scan).

3.

**Das lustige Müller-Lied. Zum Singen eingerichtet, nach der allgemein bekannten und lustigen Arie: „Ein Vogelfänger bin ich ja etc“.**

**Znojmo [Znaim]: Martin Hofmann [s. d., but early 19th century].**

Small 8°, [8 pp.] (minor water-staining).

We could not trace any institutional examples.

4.

**Ein weltliches bekanntes Lied**

**[S. l., probably Austrian Empire:] Gedruckt in diesem Jahr [Printed in This Year, s. d., but beginning of the 19th century]**

Loose. Small 8°, [4 pp.] (soft folds, tiny holes in inner margins, little stained and dusty, old word in black manuscript).

OCLC 312174340 (Universitätsbibliothek Leipzig) (same edition?). Austrian National Library (ÖC Kotek 1184) houses another edition with a same title and text (Ein weltliches bekanntes Lied. Hab i nôt a schön's Röckel an, und a schön's Kragel d'ran - Österreichische Nationalbibliothek (onb.ac.at)).

5.

**Das ländliche Leben**

**[The Country Life]**

**Jihlava (Iglau): Johann Rippl [s. d., but beginning of the 19th century]**

Small 8°, 3 pp. (soft folds, tiny holes in inner margins, little stained and dusty).

A song of a nobleman enjoying the pleasures of the countryside.

We could not find any institutional examples.

6.

**Zwey neue Lieder. Das Erste: Das neue Mode-Journal. Das Zweyte: Der komische Speis-Zettel**

**[S.l., but Austrian Empire:] 1838.**

Small 8°, [8 pp.] (partly loose, soft folds, tiny holes in inner margins, little stained, water stained and dusty, small tear in the first page).

Two humorous songs on unusual clothing of women of various nations and on food and wine

Austrian National Library (ÖC Kotek 0385) houses an incomplete example without the second song. We could not find any institutional examples on Worldcat.

**[followed by an incomplete publication: Vier weltliche Lieder, [S. l., probably Austrian Empire: s. d., but beginning of the 19th century]. Small 8°, [4 pp.] of 8]**

7.

**Neues weltliches Lied. Das kleine Hüttchen**



**Znaim: M. Z. Lenk [s. d., but circa 1860].**

Loose. Small 8°, [4 pp.] on blue paper (soft folds, light staining, otherwise in a good condition).

Austrian National Library (308207-B.AdL.75 ALT RARA – not printed on blue paper).

**8.**

**Neues weltliches Lied. Der witzige Schusterbub aus Wien**  
[New Popular [Secular] song. The funny shoemaker boy from Vienna]

**Vienna: 1846.**

Loose. Small 8°, [4 pp.] (soft folds, tiny tears in margins, slightly dusty and stained).  
We could not find any institutional examples

**9.**

**Fünf Neue Lieder**

**Das erste: Nur lustig, nur lustig, ist allweil ain Ding. Das Zweite: Schönster! Sich der Tag schon neiget. Das Dritte: Adje mein tausend Schatz. Das Vierte: Keine Rosen ohne Dornen. Das Fünfte: Annamaria wo gehest du hin**

[S. l., probably Austrian Empire:] Gedruckt in diesem Jahr [Printed in This Year, s. d., but beginning of the 19th century].

Small 8°, [8 pp.] (soft folds, tiny tears in margins, slightly dusty and stained).

We could not find any institutional examples

**10.**

**Vier schöne neue Lieder.**

**Das Erste: Der bairische Hiesel ein Wildschütz ist g'wen ...**

**Steyr: Mich. Haas [s. d., early 19th century].**

Loose. Small 8°, [4 pp.] (soft folds, tiny tears in margins).

Four hunting songs.

We could not find any institutional examples

**11.**

**Ein neues Weltliches Lied. Die Sonn geht auf und wieder zu...**  
[A New Popular Song. The Sun Goes Up and Down Again...]

[S. l., probably Austrian Empire:] Gedruckt in diesem Jahr [Printed in This Year, s. d., but beginning of the 19th century].



Small 8°, [4 pp.] (soft folds, tiny tears in margins, slightly dusty and stained).

Austrian National Library houses two other versions of the publication with the same title (ÖC Kotek 1193, ÖC Kotek 1183), 3 examples under this title in Wordcat (OCLC 820375995): The Bavarian State Library, which holds the same version as the Austrian National Library. It is unclear, which editions are at the Berlin State Library and Regensburg State Library listed under the same number.

12.

**Vier Neue Lieder. Das Erste: Es fängt sich schon das Frühjahr an. Das Zweyte: (Aus der beliebten Oper: Der Freyschütze) Was gleicht wohl auf Erden des Jägers Vergnügen. Das Dritte (Aus derselben Oper) Wir winden dir den Jungfernkranz. Das Vierte: Das Kräutermädchen. Kauft mir ab, ihr Frau'n und Herrn.**

**Wiener Neustadt: 1838.**

Small 8°, [8 pp.] (soft folds, tiny tears in margins, slightly dusty and stained).

With two songs from the first German romantic Opera Der Freischütz, which premiered on 18 June 1821 at the Schauspielhaus Berlin.

We could not find any institutional examples.

13.

**Der Pudel, als Retter eines dreyjährigen Kindes von der nahen Todesgefahr. Zum Singen eingerichtet nach der bekannten Arie: Menschen schaudert nicht zurück**

**Wiener Neustadt: 1813.**

Small 8°, [8 pp.] (stained, dusty and water-stained, loss of paper in the lower margin of the last page, with small loss of text to 14th stanza).

We could not find any institutional examples.

[followed by an incomplete pamphlet with four songs, [6 pp.], missing the title page and p. 1]

14.

**Zwey schöne Neue Lieder. Das Erste: Rinaldini, erster und zweyter Theil. Das Zweyte: Das Fischermädchen**

**Wiener Neustadt: 1812.**

Small 8°, [8 pp.] (stained, dusty and water-stained).

We could not find any institutional examples.

15.

**Der Birkenhain. Ein Gesang nach dem österreichischen Volkstone.**

[S. l., probably Austrian Empire: s. d., but beginning of the 19th century].

Small 8°, 8 pp. (slightly stained, a hole in the last page, but without loss of text).

Austrian National Library (ÖC Kotek 1196).

16.

**Sechs schöne Neue Lieder aus dem Singspiele: der zwey Schwestern von Prag ... Ich bin der Schneider Wetz**

**Steyr: Joseph Greis [s. d., but beginning of the 19th century].**

Small 8°, [8 pp.] (slightly stained).

Six songs from a popular Singspiel, written in 1796 by Wenzel Müller (1759 – 1835), together with Joachim Perinet (1763 - 1816).

We could not trace any institutional examples.

17.

**Zwey schöne Neue Lieder. Das Erste: Ein lustiges Schneider-Lied; zum Singen eingerichtet, nach der allgemein bekannten und lustigen Arie: Ich bin der Schneider wetz wetz wetz.**

**Das Zweyte: Das Nachtwächter-Lied. Das Nachts, wann alles schläft und schnarcht.**

[S. l., probably Austrian Empire:] Gedruckt in diesem Jahr [Printed in This Year, s. d., but beginning of the 19th century].

Small 8°, [8 pp.] (slightly stained).

We could not trace any institutional examples.

18.

**Ein schönes neues Frieden- und Freudenlied welches bei Paris abgesungen ist. [A Beautiful Song of Freedom and Happiness, which was Sung by Paris]**

**Vienna: [s. d., but 1814 or 1815 or shortly after].**

Small 8°, [4 pp.] (slightly stained and water-stained).

A song celebrating the fall of Napoleon.

We could not trace any institutional examples.

[Followed by an incomplete example of: **Drey schöne Neue Lieder. Das Erste: Von den Bergleuten. Gott sey allein die Ehre. Das Zweyte: Vöglein, Vöglein in der Lüfte.**

Sa, oft fällt mir die Angel  
Sogar aus meiner Hand,  
Ich habe diesen Mangel  
An Kräften nie erkannt.

6.

Ich hab mir vorgenommen,  
Da ich empfindsam bin,  
Nicht mehr zum Reich zu kommen,  
Und geh doch immer hin;  
Soll ich dieß heiße Brennen,  
Denk ich, o Mann! an dich!  
Soll ich dieß Liebe nennen?  
Dann Tugend! schütze mich!

## Der Birkenhain.

### Ein Gesang

nach dem österreichischen Volkstone.

#### Erster Theil.

Chor.

Müht's ma nix in Uebel aufnehma,  
Wenn ma eppa chäten nimma j'amma kama;  
Müht's ma nix in Uebel nehma mir,  
Wenn i eng mein Liedl produzier;  
Denn mir sand halt a Paar Brautleut,  
Denen d'Hochzeit bis in Tod g'freut;  
Müht's ma nix in Uebel nehma mir,  
Wenn i eng mein Liedl produzier.

1.

Bächlein aufwärts in dem Birkenhain,  
Glänzt ein Häuschen in des Nordes Eisbergschein,  
Dieses Häuschen schloß ein Mädchen ein,  
Jung und schön, als wie ein Engel rein.  
Einst in einer Morgenstunde  
Schlug sich Hermann eine Wunde,  
Die noch jetzt an seinem Herzen fröhlt,  
Und auf ewig nicht mehr heilbar ist.  
Müht's ma nix in Uebel aufnehma 2c.

**Das Dritte: Als ich ein junges Mädchen war.** [S. l., probably Austrian Empire:]  
**Gedruckt in diesem Jahr** [Printed in This Year, s. d., but beginning of the 19th century] Small 8°, [4 pp.], missing 4 pages. We could not trace any institutional examples.]

19.

**Drey schöne Neue Lieder. Das Erste: Von den Bergleuten. Gott sey allein die Ehre. Das Zweyte: Vöglein, Vöglein in der Lüfte. Das Dritte: Als ich ein junges Mädchen war.**

[*Different version than the previous incomplete entry!*]

[S. l., probably Austrian Empire:] **Gedruckt in diesem Jahr** [Printed in This Year, s. d., but beginning of the 19th century].

Small 8°, [8 pp.] (slightly stained and water-stained).

We could not trace any institutional examples.

20.

**Ein schönes Lied. Von Wald seyn mir... / Ein schönes Lied. Kein Teufel hat ka Geld nicht mehr...**

[A Beautiful Song. In the Woods... / A Beautiful Song. Nobody Has Money Anymore ... (lit. No Devil Has Any Money Anymore)...]

[S. l., probably Austrian Empire: s. d., but beginning of the 19th century].

Small 8°, [4 pp.] (slightly stained and water-stained).

A dancing song in an Austrian dialect.

We could not trace any institutional examples.

21.

**Der lustige Tyroler-Bue / Schönes neues Lied**  
[A Happy Guy from Tyrol / A Beautiful New Song]

[S. l., probably Austrian Empire: s. d., but beginning of the 19th century].

Small 8°, [4 pp.] (slightly stained and water-stained).

The Austrian National Library holds an example (ÖC Kotek 1210).

22.

**Das Lenerl-Lied**  
[Magdalena's Song]

[S. l., probably Austrian Empire: s. d., but beginning of the 19th century].

Small 8°, [8 pp.] (slightly stained and water-stained).

An entertaining song by a girl, written in a Austrian dialect.

The Austrian National Library holds an example (ÖC Kotek 1216). It is unclear, if the Berlin State Library and Bibliotheque Nationale Universitaire de Strasbourg hold the same example.

23.

**Fünf Neue weltliche Lieder. Das Erste: Ey mein schön wackeres. Das Zweyte: Ihr Gedanken haltet ein. Das Dritte: Heute hab ich die Wache allhier. Das Vierte: Komm herfür du schönste Schäferin, Das Fünfte: Adie nun reis ich fort.**

[S. l., Austrian Empire or Bavaria:] **Gedruckt in diesem Jahr** [Printed in This Year, s. d., but ca 1800 or beginning of the 19th century].

12°, [8 pp.] (stained and age-toned, loss of paper to the corners with a tiny loss of lettering on the top of one of the pages).

We could not trace any institutional examples.

24.

**Drey Neue Lieder. Das Erste: Gott grüß enck all zsamm, kemä. Das Zweyte: Juhe, wie lusti is nöt auf der Bäira. Das Dritte: Die Zeiten, Brüder! Seynd nicht mehr.**

[S. l., probably Austrian Empire:] **Gedruckt in diesem Jahr** [Printed in This Year, s. d., but ca 1800 or beginning of the 19th century].

12°, [8 pp.], (strongly stained, age-toned and dusty, folds, tears and tiny loss of paper, but without loss of text).

We could find one institutional example, held at the Berlin State Library (OCLC 838896345).

25.

**Lied eines deutschen Trommelschlägers auf Napoleon**  
[Song of a German Drummer about Napoleon]

[S. l., Austrian Empire]: [s. d., but circa 1814].

Small 8°, [4 pp.] (age-toned and stained, soft folds, tears in margins).

A military marching song against Napoleon glorifies among others the Emperor of Austria, Franz II.

We could not trace any institutional examples.

wissens wohl eh. Das is kein Kleinigkeit,  
wann a mal s'Kindel schreit, da wird oft  
der Kopf gar nicht recht gescheit, könnt ichs  
jest machen, daß ich nur ein Jahr könnt  
Weibsbild seyn, daß wär zum Lachen, alle  
Männer gehörten mein, ich sezt an jeden  
an, denn ich erwischen kann, ich wollt mirs  
fangen, mir sollt nicht bangen, machet mir  
gar nichts draus, ziehet ihm d'Hosen aus,  
schicket auf d'Leht, noch ihn nacketer zu  
Haus.

7.

Aber jest steck i um, daß i nit zu weit  
kumm, sonst thäts mir gerathen, daß mirs  
thät schaden, denn es gibt, glauben sie mir,  
ja gewiß brave Männer hier. Alle sind  
gut, so viel ich nur spür, denn i darf sagen,  
daß d'Madl alle petschieret seyn, keine darf  
klagen, und kömmt a mitunter was drein,  
das is a Kleinigkeit, sie hat halt doch a  
Freud, und kann indessen, das leicht ver-  
gessen, ja auf mein Ehrentwort, da is a  
jeder gut, so geht a jeder fort und nimmt  
sein Gut.

## Fünf neue weltliche Lieder.

Das Erste:

Ey mein schön wackeres zc.

Das Zweyte:

Ihr Gedanken haltet ein:

Das Dritte:

Heute hab ich die Wache allhier, zc.

Das Vierte:

Komm herfür du schönste Schäferin zc.

Das Fünfte:

Adie nun reis ich fort, zc.



Gedruckt in diesem Jahr.

26.

**Ein neues weltliches Lied ueber das beliebte Sprichwort: A hostn net gseha und siehstn net a.**

**Jihlava (Iglau): Johann Rippl [s. d., but beginning of the 19th century].**

Small 8°, [4 pp.] with a woodcut on first page (small annotations and lines in black ink, slightly stained, light folds with tiny holes).

A song in a local dialect.

We could find one institutional example, held at the Austrian National Library (ÖC Kotek 0034).

27.

**Das neue Lerchenfelder-Lied**

**[S. l., Austrian Empire, prob. Vienna]: [s. d., but early 19th century].**

Small 8°, [8 pp.] (dusty with soft folds).

A song about a drunk man, encountering his angry wife when entering his home in Lerchenfeld, a part of Vienna, known in the early 19th century for its rough living conditions. The song was first written around 1810 and became popular in several versions.

The Austrian National Library probably holds an example, bound in a book, together with similar publications (SigM\_R 13).

28.

**Liebeleien in Linz. Drei schöne Theatergesänge. [and:] s'Heirathen fällt mir nit ein**

**[S. l., Austrian Empire]: [s. d., but probably circa 1840].**

Small 8°, [8 pp.] (light water-staining and staining).

Songs from a contemporary musical comedy and a song by a man, who does not want to get married to the girl he loves.

We could not trace any institutional examples.

29.

**Neues weltliches Lied. Der Todtengräber (Erster und zweiter Theil).**

**Znojmo [Znaim]: [s. d., but early 19th century].**

Small 8°, [8 pp.] with a wood-cut vignette on the cover (little stained and water-stained, old ink-marks on the cover).

A song about graves.

We could not trace any institutional examples.

30.

**Neues weltliches Lied. Das kleine Hüttchen**

**Znojmo [Znaim]: [s. d., but early 19th century].**

Small 8°, [8 pp.] with a wood-cut illustration on the cover (little stained and water-stained, last page with ink scribbles in the lower margin and mounted on rear loose endpaper with inner margin).

We could not trace any institutional examples.

**4.500 EUR**

## 10. SEX WORKERS AT THE PALAIS-ROYAL, PARIS

ANONYMOUS (mentioned on the title page as a bookseller from Boulevard des Capucines, n°. 1, in some on-line sources named DÉTERVILLE).

**Le Palais-Royal ou Les filles en bonne fortune , coup-d'œil rapide sur le Palais-Royal en général, sur les maisons de jeu, les filles publiques... Ouvrage plus moral qu'on ne pense.**

[The Palais-Royal or Girls in Good Fortune, a Quick Look at the Palais-Royal in General, at the Gambling Houses, the Public Girls... A More Moral Work Than One Might Think]

Paris; Published by the author, printed by Hocquet 1815.

12°, originally coloured folding copper engraving, 139 pp. with first 12 pages marked with Latin numbers, [3 pp.] index, contemporary orange card wrappers, original label with the title mounted on the spine, text pages from another book used as pastedown endpapers, old label with a title in manuscript mounted on the inner side of the front cover (last page with printed labels with tiles torn out at the hinge and with one of the labels used on the spine of the book, as intended by the publisher – please click here to see the uncut page at the example of the second edition in the Bavarian State Library: ['Déterville, ...: Le Palais-Royal ou les filles en bonne fortune', Image 146 of 152 | MDZ \(digitale-sammlungen.de\)](#), wrappers slightly dusty, rubbed and with small folds and tears, spine uneven, internally clean with only sporadic light foxing and folds to corners) (#70741).

*An exceedingly rare fist edition of a pamphlet describing sex workers at the Palais-Royal in Paris in 1815.*

After the French Revolution, the Palais-Royal turned into a labyrinth of cafés, restaurants, run by at that time unemployed chefs of former noble families, dubious small theaters, freak shows and most notably, brothels.

One of the more famous inhabitants of the Palais-Royal of the time was Sarah Baartman, in known in 19th-century Europe under the name Hottentot Venus, who exhibited herself in one of the premises in the palace and sadly passed away on that location at the end of December 1815.

That year, which corresponds to the date of the present book, was especially rough period for the inhabitants of Paris, as the time of the return of Napoleon and later the Second Treaty of Paris, signed on November 20, was economically hard and many women turned to prostitution in order to earn daily income.

Contemporary images, including the originally coloured folding frontispiece in our pamphlet, showcase groups of semi-naked women, standing in halls of the Palais-Royal, inviting men with phrases such as “*Allons, voyons, voulez vous monter?*”

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### CHAPITRE XVI.

*Filles entretenues.*

*Au-dessous des courtisanes par le rang, elles sont moins dépravées. Elles ont un amant qui paie, dont elles se moquent, qu'elle rongent et dévorent, et un autre à leur tour, qu'elles paient, et pour lequel elles font mille folies. Ou ces femmes deviennent insensibles, ou elles aiment jusqu'à la fureur. Alors elles paient à l'amour le tribut d'un cœur délicat. Sur le retour, elles ont la rage de se marier. Ceux qui méprisent la fortune à l'honneur, les méprisent et s'avilissent. Ces épouseurs*

GALLERIES DU PALAIS ROYAL.



*Allons, voyons, voulez-vous monter ?*

LE  
PALAIS-ROYAL

OU LES  
FILLES EN BONNE FORTUNE,

Coup-d'œil rapide sur le Palais-Royal en général, sur les Maisons de Jeu, les Filles publiques, les Tabagies, les Marchandes de Modes, les Ombres Chinoises, les Traiteurs, les Cafés, les Cabinets de Lecture, les Bons Mots des Filles, leurs Termes d'argot, etc., etc.

OUVRAGE PLUS MORAL QU'ON NE PENSE.

*Le père en permettra la lecture à son fils.*

PARIS,

Chez L'ECRIVAIN, Libraire, boulevard des  
Capucines, n<sup>o</sup>. 1.

DE L'IMPRIMERIE DE HOCQUET.

1815.



### The Book in Focus

The brochure is a description of sex-workers of the Palais-Royal, illustrating with words various backgrounds, madams, courtesans, rooms for amusement and reception etc. Although starting in a light, amusing way, the text ends with harsh suggestions, how to control the prostitution, which is according to the author a nest of misery, disgust and diseases.

This is a rare first edition with a unique text and engraving. The second edition was published in the same year and was followed by further revised editions.

The two editions, printed only months apart in 1815 – the first one probably under the Hundred Days under somehow liberal Napoleonic government and the second one under the new conservative French government of the late 1815 (this is also suggested by the difference in the price, effected by the currency, with first edition costing 20 Francs, and the second one 1,50 Francs) - differ in many ways.

As a curiosity, bare breasts of four women on the engraving, which are clearly visible in the present first edition, are partly covered with laces in the following ones. By the fifth edition, issued in 1826, the four ladies were fully dressed. The engraving in the first edition is also exceedingly crisp, as the ones in the following editions are pale and flat. The covered breasts from the second edition on could be contributed to the effects of the new conservative French government, which came into power in late 1815.

The second edition is printed from different types with changes to the text and two additional chapters. Most notably, the humorous dialogue between the author / bookseller and a person wanting to buy the book from the first edition has been replaced with the description of the history of the Palais-Royal.

### The Note on Rarity

This first edition, which was probably only sold for a limited time, is very rare. We could trace one complete example, housed at the Bavarian State Library ([Le Palais-Royal ou les Filles en bonne fortune: Coup d'oeil rapide sur le ... - ... Détéville - Google Books](#)).

The example in the Bibliothèque Nationale de France is missing the plate ([Le Palais-Royal ou Les filles en bonne fortune , coup-d'œil rapide sur le Palais-Royal en général, sur les maisons de jeu, les filles publiques... Ouvrage plus moral qu'on ne pense. | Gallica \(bnf.fr\)](#)) and so does the example at the Johns Hopkins Library (OCLC 1090287397).

Examples are also listed at the Berlin State Library, Northwestern University (OCLC 253916182) and Utrecht University Library (OCLC 65559482), but it is unclear, if they are the first or second edition and if they include the often missing plate.

**2.400 EUR**



## II. EARLY ENGLISH STUDIES IN THE AUSTRIAN EMPIRE

Johann Christian NOSSEK (1804-1856).

**A Pronouncing Pocket-Dictionary of British Proper Names. Taschenwörterbuch der Aussprache brittischer Eigennamen [Titles on the Cover].**

**Taschen-Wörterbuch der Aussprache der englischen, schottischen und irländischen Eigennamen. A pocket Dictionary of the English, Scottish, Irish and Indish, as well as of the Greck, Latin and Hebrew, proper Names of Countries, Places, Mountains, Rivers and Persons etc. [Title Pages].**

**Graz: Edward Ludewig – London: Black & Armstrong – Leipzig: Industry-Office 1837.**

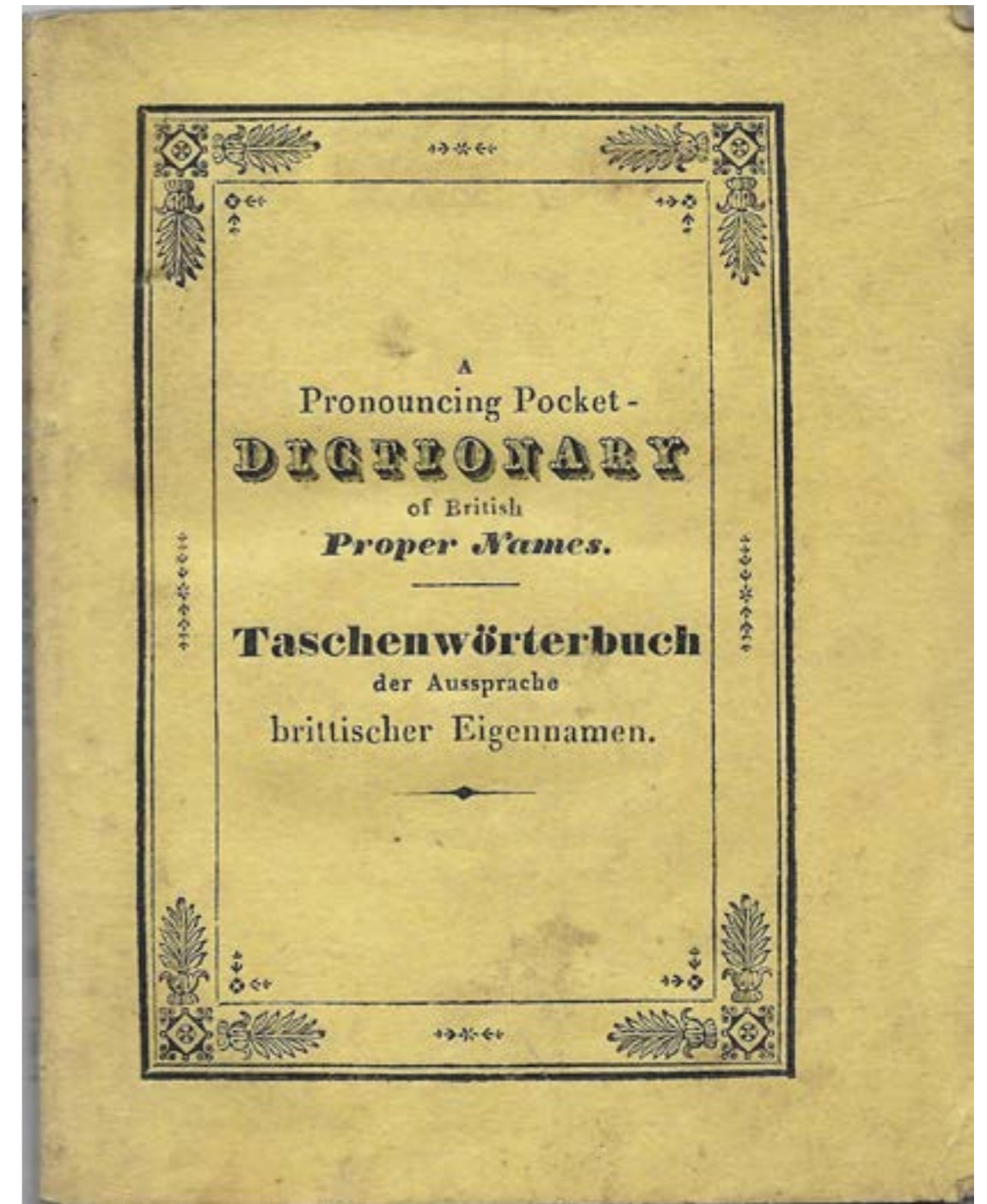
12°, XV, 88 pp., folding plate, original yellow wrappers with lettering (minor sporadic light staining, old annotation in black ink on first blank page and in the upper margin of p. 1., soft folds in corners, otherwise in a good condition with minor shelf wear) (# 70742).

*An exceedingly rare pioneering work on English pronunciation, published in the Austrian Empire.*

Johann Christian Nossek (1804-1856) was the first notable Austrian linguist, who introduced English pronunciations and spellings to his fatherland, following contemporary German examples. He studied classical languages and soon developed interest in English, as an important international modern language. Mostly during the late 1830s he authored works on learning English and was later active as a teacher, translator and author of magazine articles.

The present book, listing correct pronunciation of personal and geographical names in English is one of the first Nossek's recorded separately published works and probably one of the first books on learning English pronunciation, issued in Austrian Empire. A contemporary advertisement describes, that the book excels though its "clarity, elegance and clearness" (Allgemeine Zeitung München, 1836, p. 1750). In the same year, Nossek also published *Englisches Lesebuch, Auswahl in Prosa und Versen* (*English Textbook, a Selection of Prose and Verses*) and worked as an editor on the second edition of *Kunst in zwei Monaten ohne Lehrer Englisch lesen, verstehen, schreiben u. sprechen zu lernen* (*The Art of Reading, Understanding, Writing and Speaking English in Two Months without a Teacher*) by Julius Stephan Zerffi.

Although the title pages quote, that the book was published in Graz, as well as in London and Leipzig, it was probably printed in very small numbers and it was not commercially successful.



We could not trace any institutional examples. Worldcat lists the title with no recorded copies in libraries (OCLC 257686392) and the Austrian National Library does not hold an example.

References: Cf.: Biographisches Lexikon des Kaiserthums Oesterreich, on-line source: BLKÖ:Nosseck, Johann Christian – Wikisource.

980 EUR

Ulemus triptól'émús, M.  
amshandy trī'strām shā'n-  
Titel e. R. von Sterne.  
n tri'tōn, M. a. tri'tūn.  
on trītt'n.  
l trō'ād, Troades trō'ādéz,  
ojaner.  
us (Pompejus) trō'ghūs  
mpè'yūs, P. a.  
an trō'jān, Trojaner, troja-  
sch.  
ilus trō'ilūs, P. a.  
ilus and Cressida trō'ilūs  
nd krē'ssidā, T. e. W. v.  
Shakespeare.  
ollope trō'llōp, P. e.  
ophonius trō'fō'nēūs, M.  
ros trōs, M.  
rotter trō'ttūr, P. e.  
rowbridge trōū'brīdj.  
roy trōè, Troja.  
rulliber trū'llībēr.  
rumbull trū'mbūl.  
rusler trū'slēr, P. e.  
Tschoke tshōk, P. teutsch.  
Zschokke.  
Tubingen tū'bīngēn, G. Stdt.  
Tübingen.  
Tuckey tū'kkī, P. e.  
Tucky tū'kkī, P. e.  
Tudor tū'dūr, P. e.  
Tull tūll, P. e.  
Tullamore tūllāmōre', G. irl.  
Tullius tū'lliūs, P. e.  
Tullius Hostilius tū'lliūs hōstī-  
lyūs, P. a.  
Tully tū'llē, Tullius T. m.  
Tunbridge tū'nbrīdj, G. e.  
Tunis tū'nīs, G. Stdt. Tunis.  
Turin tōō'rīn, G. Turin a.  
tū'rīn.  
Turk tūr, v. Tūrke.  
Turkey tū'rkē, D. Tūrkei.  
Turkish tū'rkīsh, türkisch.  
Turks Isles tūrks'ilez, G.  
Turnbull tū'rnbul, P. e.  
Turneley tū'rnlī, P. e.  
Turner tū'rnūr, P. e.  
Turnus tū'rnūs, P. a.  
Turrel tū'rriil, P. e.  
Turtle tūrtl, G. aust.  
Turton tūrt'n, P. e.  
Tuscany tū'skânē, Toskana.  
Tusculanum tūskulā'nūm,  
G. a.  
Tusser tū'ssēr, P. e.  
Twackum twā'kūm, P. e.  
Twamley twō'mlī, P. e.  
Tweed twēēd, G. sch.  
Tweedale twēē'dāle, G. sch.  
Tweedie twēē'dī.  
Tyberius tēbē'riūs, P. a.  
Tybur tī'būr, G. a.  
Tyburn tī'būrn, T. alte  
Lond.  
Tycho Brahe tī'kō brāv  
dān.  
Tydeus tī'dēūs, P. a.  
Tyer tī'ūr, P. e.  
Tydides tēdī'dēz, P. a.  
Tyler tī'lūr, P. e.  
Tyndale tīndā'le, P.  
Tyndarus tī'ndārūs, P.  
Tyne tīne, G. e.  
Typhon tī'fōn, M.  
Tyre tīre, G. a. St  
Tyrol tī'rriole, Tyrol  
Tyrrel tū'rriil, P. e.  
Tyrtæus tērtē'ūs, P.  
tī'rwhīt, P.

## 12. TAIWAN / CHINA – FUJIAN PROVINCE

日本參謀本部 [JAPAN GENERAL STAFF HEADQUARTERS].

福建省全圖 [Complete Map of Fujian Province].

Tokyo: 參謀本部地圖課 繪出版者 [General Staff Mapping Division Press], [Early 1880s].

Lithograph, folded into 42 sections, original sky-blue endpapers bearing printed pastedown title label, contemporary red issue and tax handstamps to front cover and verso (Good, overall clean and bright, a minor old black ink stain off southeastern Taiwan, some toning, wear and splitting along folds but closed by old repairs from verso), 116 x 98 cm (45.5 x 38.5 inches).

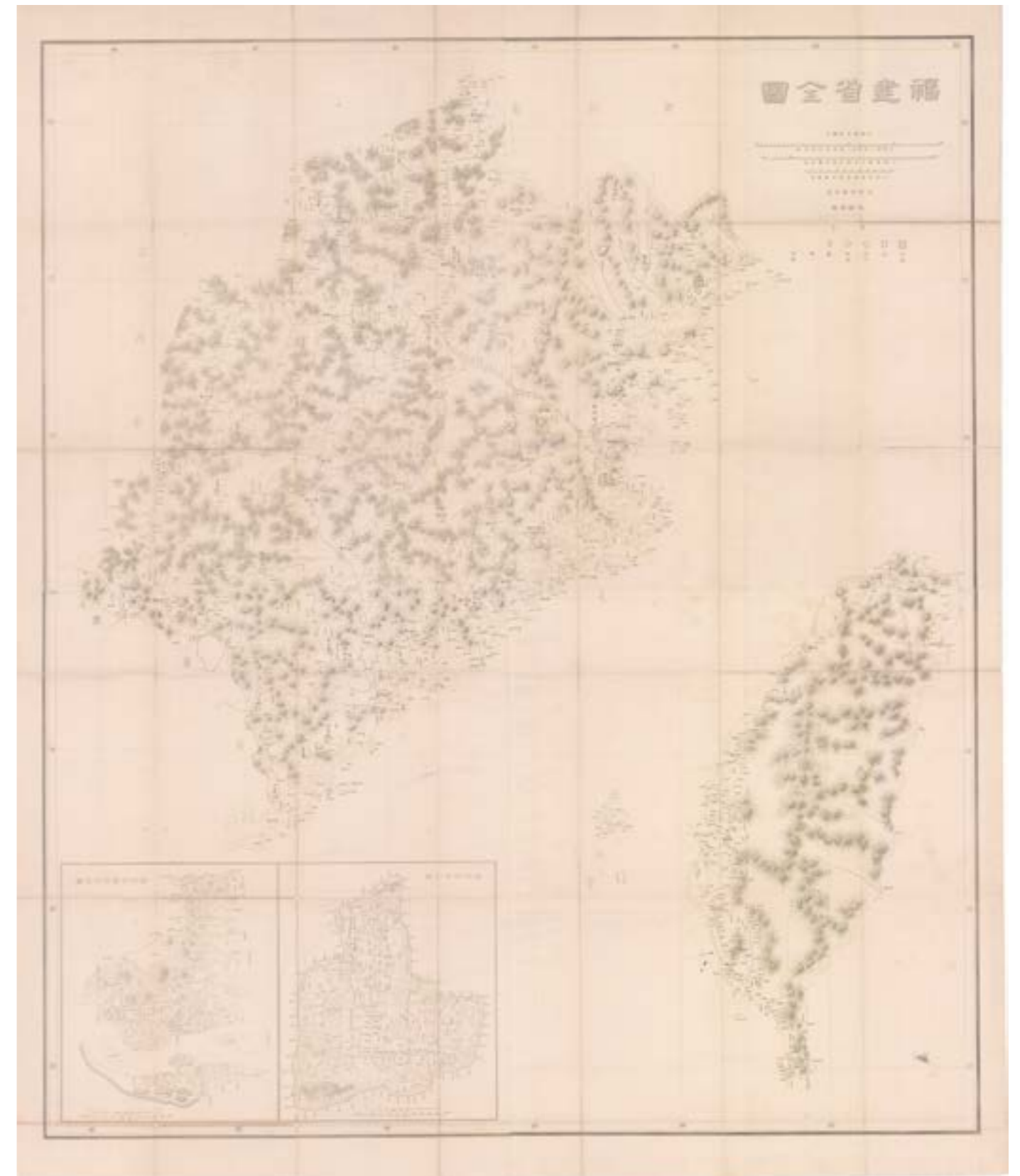
*An extremely rare and intriguing Japanese map of China's Fujian Province (which then included Taiwan), made in the early 1880s during the tense period when Japan openly awaited the opportunity to invade and conquer Taiwan, while improving its significant trading links with mainland Fujian; created by the General Staff of the Japanese Army, it is highly accurate and detailed for the time, making it a valuable strategic aid; stylistically, the map follows Western conventions but with some traditional Japanese elements, in the signature manner of the early Meiji Era; made in only a small print run exclusively for official use, it is today one of only 3 known surviving examples.*

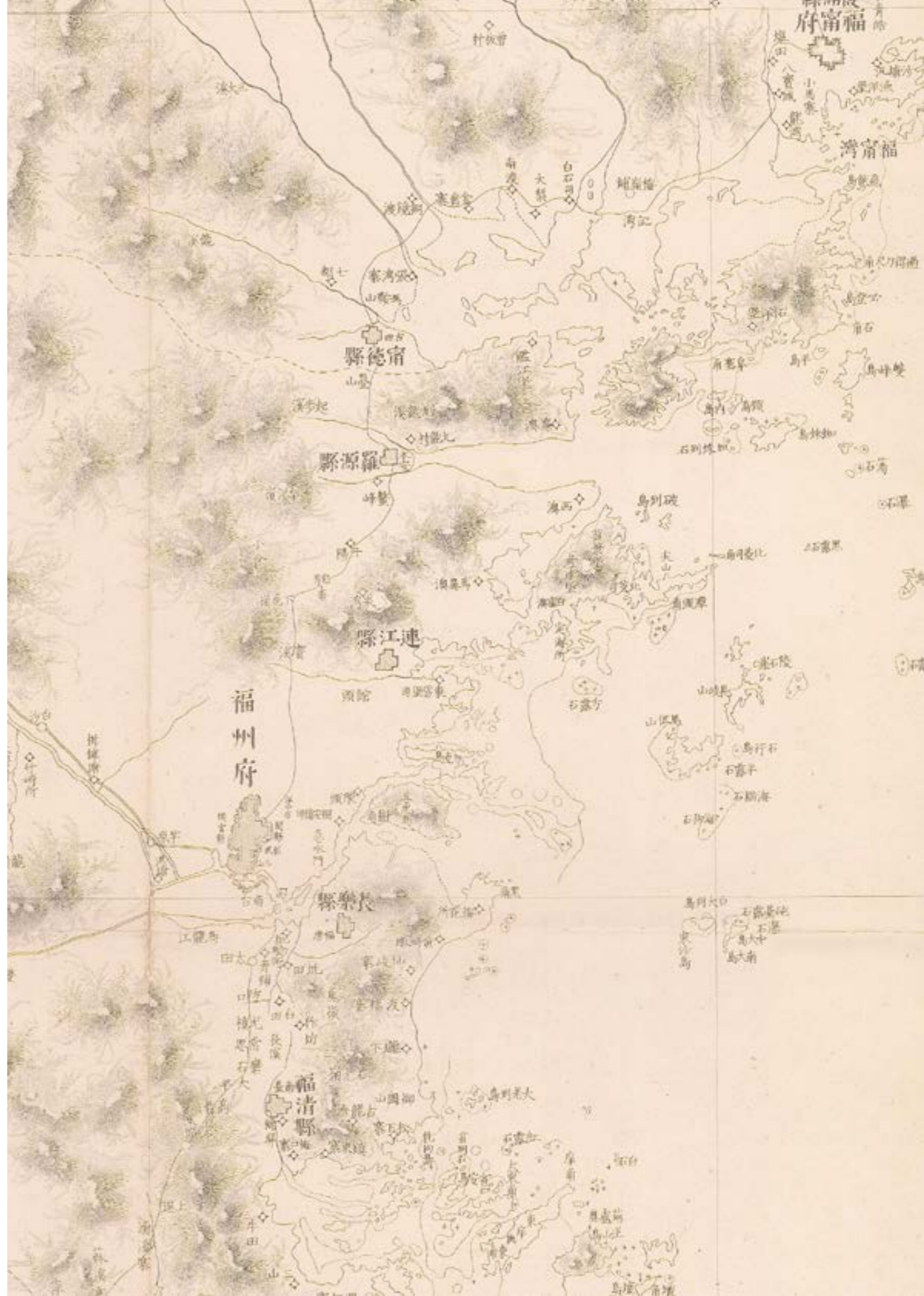
The present map embraces the Chinese province of Fujian in the form it maintained between 1683 and 1885, when its territory included the island of Taiwan, which was during this time known as the Taiwan Prefecture.

The mainland of Fujian, or Fujian proper, is a seminal and ancient part of China, and while the great majority of its people were of Han Chinese ethnicity, it was demographically diverse, as a large percentage of its population belonged to cultural-linguistic subgroups, such as the Hokkien, Hakka and Min Chinese. Fujian's population was always quite transient, and there were often large movements of people in, out, or around the province due to maritime trade, and economic and political pressures and opportunities.

Taiwan (traditionally known in the West as 'Formosa'), is an ultra-strategically located island located 180 kilometres off the coast of Fujian. With a land area of 35,808 square kilometres, its rugged interior rises to great heights, with its tallest peak being Yu Shan, at 3,952 m (12,966 ft). It did not become a part of China until relatively recently, and from that point onwards, the histories of Fujian and Taiwan were intimately entwined.

The indigenous peoples of Taiwan were Austronesian tribes, and it was not until the 17th century that the island was dramatically altered by colonialism (by Spain and the Netherlands). From 1661





to 1683, Taiwan was controlled by the Kingdom of Tungning, funded by Koxinga, the Ming general-turned sea pirate. The Qing Dynasty's fear of the Tingning caused it to, for a time, close Fujian's ports, devastating the province's maritime-based economy.

In 1683, China conquered Taiwan, and made the island a part of Fujian Province. This proved a major boon to Fujian and Taiwan's economy, as regional trade flourished. The annexation of Taiwan also saw the first of many waves of Han Chinese migration from the mainland, many being Hokkien farmers from Fujian proper.

During the two centuries of rule of the Qing Dynasty, the fertile plains that occupied the west coast and northern tip of Taiwan became densely populated with Han Chinese residents and were heavily developed for agriculture. The indigenous Taiwanese were relegated to living in the island's extremely mountainous and forested interior and along its rugged east coast, regions that collectively became known to outsiders as the 'Savage District'. Indeed, even throughout the 19th century very few Chinese or Europeans ventured into this zone.

Japan had long coveted Taiwan, due to its incomparable location guarding the southern approaches to Japan and the entrance to the South China Sea, as well as its ability to grow tropical produce, and to potentially host Japanese immigrant colonies. During the early Tokugawa Shogunate, Japan mounted a few attempts to conquer Taiwan, but these endeavours were unsuccessful, placing Japan's ambitions 'on ice' for generations.

In 1874, Japan mounted a punitive expedition to Taiwan, in reaction to the 'Mudan Incident' (1871), whereby a group of native Taiwanese Paiwan people slaughtered a party of Ryukyuan sailors (whom the Japanese considered to be their subjects). While the Japanese did not conquer the island, they made a strong show of force which compelled China to renounce its claims to the disputed Ryukyu Islands, which became Japanese sovereign territory in 1879.

Japan henceforth maintained a near-obsession with conquering Taiwan, waiting for any good opportunity to strike.

While Japan had no interest in militarily invading mainland Fujian (at least not during this era), it maintained significant trading interests in the province, notably in the ports of Fuzhou (the provincial capital) and Xiamen.

### **The Present Map in Focus**

The present map embraces all Fujian province (including Taiwan) and was made by the General Staff of the Japanese Army as a strategic aid during the early 1880s, a tense period during which Tokyo actively coveted Taiwan, while seeking to increase its trade with mainland Fujian, all the while taking advantage of the continued weakness of the Qing Dynasty. While undated, it was clearly made before 1885, when the Chinese government split Taiwan off from Fujian, making it its own province. The style of the map also accords to the manner of such Meiji military maps of the period, which generally follow Western conventions but with some traditional Japanese elements.

The map, executed to an ample scale of 1:700,000, labels all cities (show pictographically with the outlines of their old walls), towns, villages and forts (as identified by the symbols explained in the legend below the title). The coastlines are carefully delineated, with Taiwan assuming a very advanced geographical form for the time (as it was often otherwise falsely shown to have a bulbous shape on contemporary maps), while all major rivers are shown, while mountains are expressed in a markedly attractive manner of hachuring. Indeed, the map's level of accuracy and detail is quite impressive for the time, providing Japanese grandees with the geographic intelligence needed to plan any possible operations in the region.

The map features two fine cartographic insets, lower left. The inset on the right, 福州城市全圖 [Complete Map of Fuzhou City], showcases the old walled city of Fuzhou, the capital of Fujian. The inset to its left, 福州南臺街市全圖 [Fuzhou Nangtai Area], depicts Nangtai, the port district of Fuzhou, on the Min River, located to the south of city centre, which was major hub of Japanese and international trade.

The map is extremely rare and would have been made in only a handful of examples for official use. Indeed, the mapping division of the Japanese General Staff still ran a boutique operation, having produced such Western style military maps only since the early 1870s.

### **A Note on Rarity**

The present map is extremely rare, as it was made in only very small print run for official Japanese military use, while the survival rate of such fragile large format works is very low. We can trace only 2 institutional examples, both in Japan, held by the National Diet Library and the Library of the Institute of Oriental Studies, The University of Tokyo. Moreover, we are not aware of any sales records for any other examples.

### **Epilogue**

Taiwan became its own province within China in 1885, having been severed from Fujian. Up to the mid-1890s, only about 45% of Taiwan's landmass was effectively under Chinese control, being home to around 2.3 million ethnic Han residents. The remainder of the island, the 'Savage District', was inhabited by about 200,000 aboriginal peoples.

Japan throttled China during the First Sino-Japanese War (1894-5), and at the Treaty of Shimonoseki (April 17, 1895) that ended the conflict, the Qing Court was compelled to cede Taiwan and the nearby Penghu Islands to Japan, even though Tokyo never mounted a significant military operation on the islands. This concession was specifically demanded by the Japanese prime minister, Prince Itō Hirobumi, as it formed the cornerstone of his 'Southern Strategy', whereby Japan would extend its control south to guard much of the maritime space of China, assuming dominance over the Pacific littoral of Asia from the Tropic of Cancer all the way up to the southern tip of Kamchatka.

Control of Taiwan was not formally transferred to Japan until June 2, 1895. The Japanese proceeded to implement a brutal regime of military suppression (1895-1915) of both the Han Chinese and the aboriginal peoples, crushing all dissent. The Japanese occupation of Taiwan became a major rallying cry for nationalists across China who longed for revenge and to regain their lost jewel.

Japan continued its brutal occupation of Taiwan until it was forced to relinquish the island upon its general surrender at the end of World War II. The island came under the control of the Chinese Nationalists and resisted Communist attempts to annex it to the People's Republic of China. Today, it remains a separate political entity from Mainland China, while Fujian Province is one of China's most vibrant regions.

References: National Diet Library: YG915-26; Library, Institute of Oriental Studies, The University of Tokyo: E63:296470305134; OCLC: 675829437.

**1.800 EUR**

## 13. LEVANT OTTOMAN CARTOGRAPHY

### IMPERIAL SURVEYING (ENGINEERING) OFFICE.

اشيو حريظه مهندسخانه بريه همايونك ترسيم اولنمشدر

[İşbu harita mühendishane-i beriye-i hümayunun tersim olunmuştur / This map was drawn by the Imperial Engineering Office]

S. l., but Istanbul: 1248 [1831-1832].

Manuscript, ink and water-colours on paper, 140 x 82 cm (55.12 x 32.28 inches), contemporary dissected in 40 segments and mounted on linen, black linen edges (good, clean condition with only minor staining) (#70570).

*An unique map of Ottoman Syria, made by the Ottoman Surveying Office during the First Egyptian–Ottoman War.*

This unique, large manuscript Ottoman map of Ottoman Syria, embracing the area from what are today Syria, Lebanon, Palestina and Israel, was made in 1831 or 1832, during First Egyptian–Ottoman War, by the Ottoman Surveying Office.

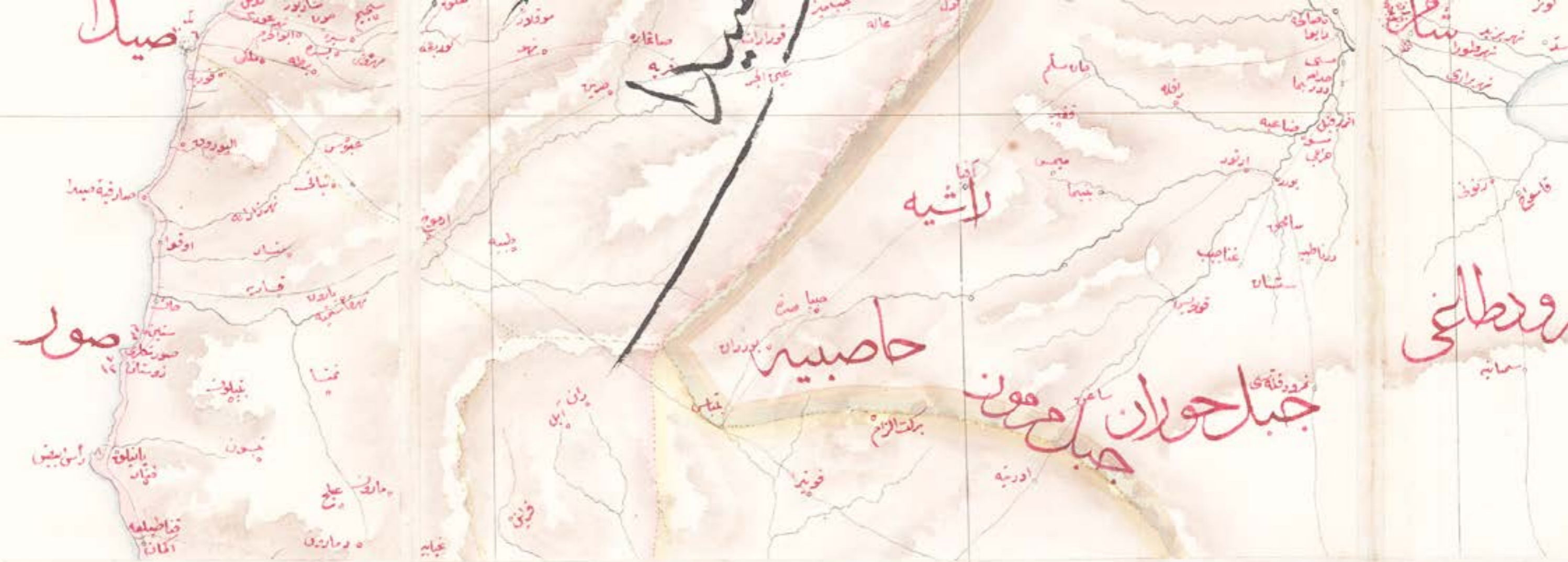
The First Egyptian–Ottoman War or First Syrian War was fought from 1831, when the governor of Egypt, Muhammad Ali Pasha demanded control of Greater Syria, as a reward for helping the Sultan during the Greek War of Independence. In the autumn of the same year, the navy and land army forces, led by Muhammad Ali's son Ibrahim Pasha, attacked and besieged Acre (Akka). Within a year the Egyptian army conquered major cities of Ottoman Syria and entered Anatolia, where in November 1832 it defeated the Ottoman Army at Konya. The attack on Istanbul by the Egyptian army was prevented by a harsh winter, which also permitted the Sublime Porte to make an alliance with the Russian Empire, whose army presence eventually prevented the Egyptian troops' progress towards Istanbul. The peace agreement between Egypt and the Sultan was signed in 1833 at the Convention of Kütaahya, where the Syrian provinces were ceded to Egypt, and Ibrahim Pasha was made the governor-general.

Egypt controlled the area until the Second Egyptian–Ottoman War, which lasted from 1839 until 1841.

The present map, which was probably based on contemporary Western maps, showcases the territory of Ottoman Syria during the first year of the war. The inset map presents the Dead Sea (بحر لوط). Especially detailed is the the Bay of Haifa, Palestinian's only natural harbour, which is marked with sea depths, and the location of the initial attack of the Egyptian army.

9.500 EUR







## 14. PALESTINE

ANON.

**Palästina in historisch-geographisch-statistischen Umrissen nach ältern und neuern Reisebeschreibungen gezeichnet. Nebst einer Karte des heiligen Landes**  
[Palestine Drawn in Historical-Geographical-Statistical Outlines Based on Older and Modern Travel Descriptions. Along with a Map of the Holy Land]

**Karlsruhe – Freiburg: Herder 1830.**

Large 8°. Engraved frontispiece, showcasing the map and interior of the Holy Grave, [4 pp.] title and index, 148 pp., folding lithographed map, coloured in outline, contemporary marbled board and brown goat spine with gilt tooling, title on the black label and gold initial A. V. n the lower part, contemporary endpapers with blue dots, yellow edges (stamp of Teutonic Knights Order of Ljubljana on the title page, light foxing, stronger to first and last pages, minor rubbing to the binding, tiny folds in corners) (# 70756).

*A rare German book on Palestine, describing the historical side from the time of Jesus, as well as modern landscape and preserved monuments.*

The book by an anonymous author contains modern information on geography, geology, botany, fertility of the land etc. of Palestine, continuing with the description of the land in the time of Jesus and ending with a report on preserved locations and monuments, connected with Jesus.

The map Karte von Palestina bearbeitet zum Gebrauche der heiligen Schrift insbesondere zur Geschichte Jesu (Palestine, Revised for Utilization of the Holy Script, especially for the Story of Jesus), lithographed by B. Herder in Freiburg, showcases the Holy Land in the time of the New Testament.

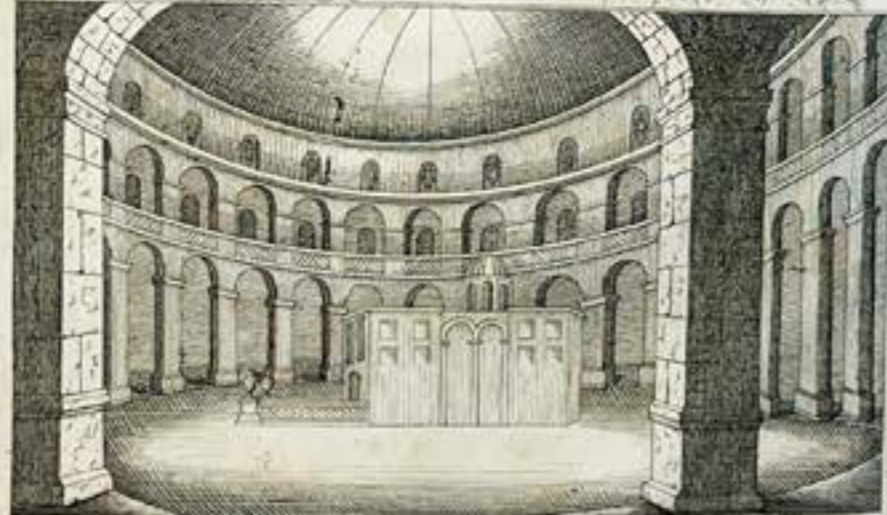
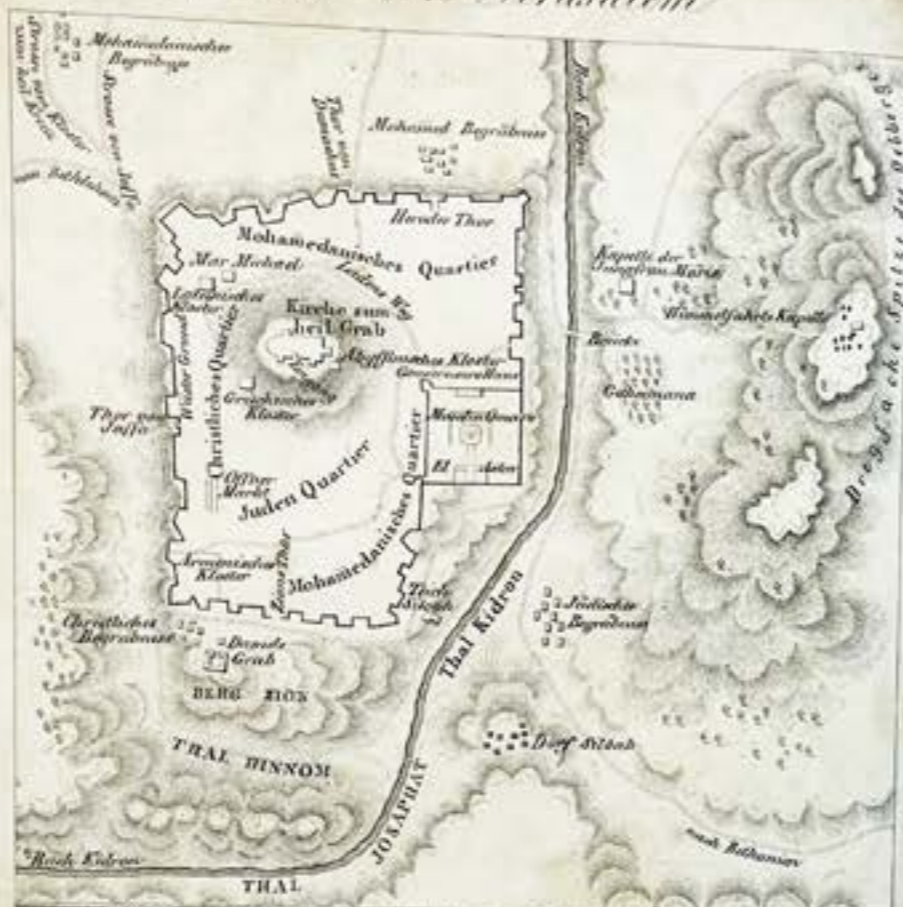
The book is very rare and we could no trace any examples outside German libraries.

References: OCLC 1015503504, 634035164, 765761125 (eBook). Titus Tobler, Bibliographica geographica Palaestinae. Zunächst kritische uebersicht gedruckter und ungedruckter beschreibungen der reisen ins Heilige Land, 1867p. 217; Et Al.

650 EUR



*Plan von Jerusalem*



*Das heilige Grab*

**Palästina**

in  
historisch : geographisch : statistischen Umrissen  
nach  
ältern und neuern Reisebeschreibungen  
gezeichnet.



Rebst  
einer Karte des heiligen Landes.

Carlruhe und Freiburg,  
in der Herder'schen Kunst- und Buchhandlung.

1 8 3 0.

## 15. CHILDREN'S BOOKS REBUS

### Allerlei schöne Bilderrätsel für Jung und Alt [Various Beautiful Rebuses for Young and Old]

Esslingen: Jakob Ferdinand Schreiber [s. d., but probably 1880s].

16°, [16 pp.] chromolithographed plates with illustrated covers, bound in a contemporary three quarter red linen binding with marbled paper boards, blue endpapers, marbled edges (Very Good, a crack in the lower part of the hinge of the front cover, minor foxing, tiny cracks to the outer margin of the last sheet) (#70754).

*A rare children's book with rebuses.*

A rare book with a charming collection of rebuses in German language was chromolithographed in bright colours by one of the German leading printers of 19th century children's books J. F. Schreiber from Esslingen, also famous for their paper theaters and cooperation with Lothar Megendorfer.

Worldcat records one institutional example, housed by the Berlin State Library (listed under several OCLC numbers).

1.400 EUR



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Sc L N

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was G DER D WWW WWW WW

Ir D B<sup>S</sup>U<sup>D</sup>N<sup>D</sup> St L

 Gm 8

DR L HtdN N

$\frac{dn}{r}$  sehr sehr sehr aus

## 16. WINE & GRAPES OTTOMAN EMPIRE

باغچلیق و شرابچلیق : عثمانلی باغچیلرینه اولدقلری شرابلرک اصلاح جنسی ایچون وسای عملیه  
[Bağcılık ve Şarapçılık / Viticulture and Wine Making. Instructions to Ottoman Viticulturists for Improving the Type of Wine They Produce]

Istanbul: Düyûn-u Umûmiye-i Osmaniye Varidât-ı Muhassasa İdare-i Merkeziyesi Matbaası 1326 [1910].

8°, 38 pp., [2 pp.] blank, folding plate, later wrappers with mounted original cover with lettering (minor foxing, age toning and tiny tears in margins, mostly to first and last pages, but overall in a good condition) (# 70739).

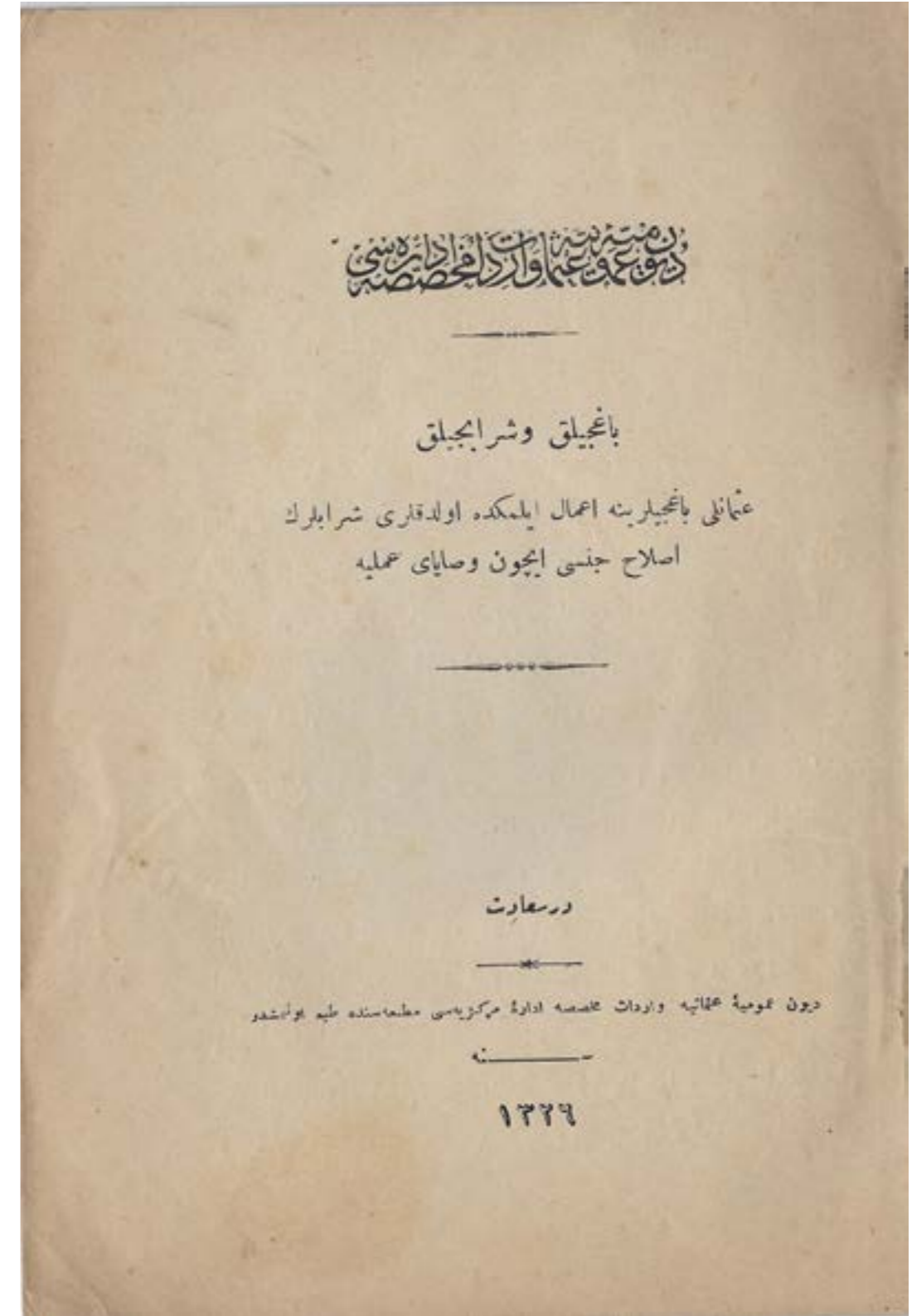
*A detailed Ottoman manual on viticulture and production of wine.*

The manual starts with descriptions of various types of wines and continues with instructions for cultivation of grapes. The lithographed plate at the end with text in Greek and Ottoman represents grafting.

Worldcat lists on institutional example, housed at the University of California in Los Angeles.

References: OCLC 425968217; ÖZEGE 1469.

650 EUR



## 17. TOBACCO

Mardinizâde Ahmed Cemaleddin.

توتونچىلىك

[Tütüncülük / Cultivation of Tobacco]

Istanbul: Teşebbüs Matbaası 1340 [1924], information on the title page - Cumhuriyet Matbaası 1341 [1925] – information on the cover.

8°, 151 pp. with black and white illustrations, original illustrated wrappers, stapled (staples rusty and broken, minor staining, otherwise a good, uncut example) (# 70738).

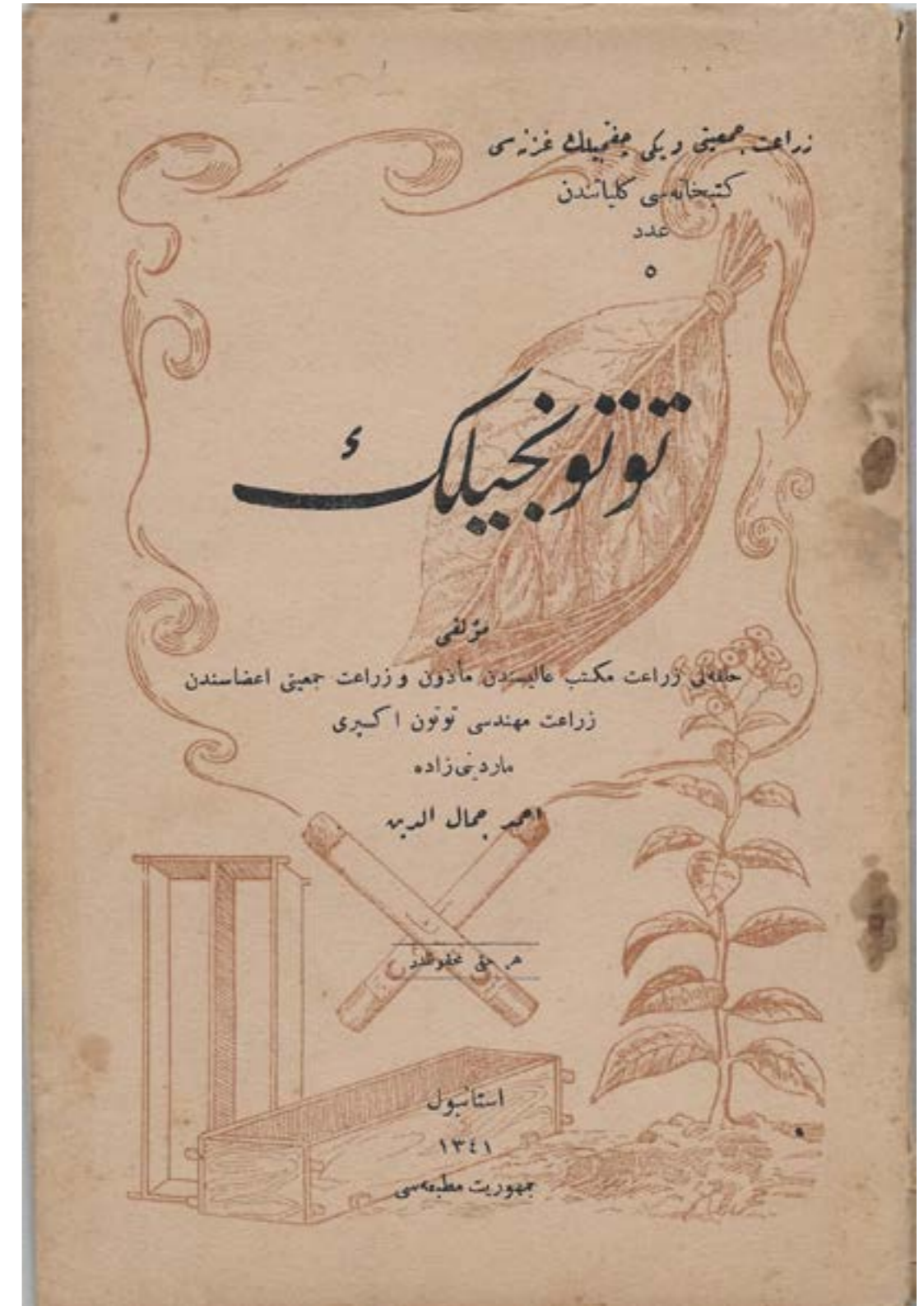
*A manual on the cultivation of tobacco in Ottoman language, issued in the early Republic of Turkey.*

In the early 20th century Turkey was probably the biggest producer of aromatic Oriental tobacco in the world. This manual on the cultivation of plants as well of making of cigarettes was issued in the first years of the Republic of Turkey as a part of a national program to modernize local agriculture, which started in the early 20th century in the Ottoman Empire with decentralization of the country by founding provincial agricultural schools and educating farmers in modern techniques.

Worldcat lists one or three institutional examples, housed by Princeton University Library (OCLC 26113064) and Leiden University Libraries, National Library of Israel, both quoting 149 pages (OCLC 67117704, 1341550892).

References: ÖZEGE 21952

420 EUR



## 18. ATLAS OTTOMAN LANGUAGE LEIPZIG IMPRINT

ایلك و اورتہ مکتبلرہ محضووص جوغرافیا اطلاسی

[İlk ve Orta Mekteblere Mahsus Coğrafya Atlası / Geographical Atlas for Primary and Middle Schools]

**Istanbul: A. M. Karmi, Publisher - Leipzig: Wagner & Debes, Printer [1922].**

4°, [2 pp.] lithographed title page and index verso, 24 pp. chromolithographed maps, original green card binding with lettering and green cloth spine (good used condition with minor foxing and minor chips in margins) (# 70734).

*A rare atlas, printed in Ottoman language in Leipzig, made for the first school year in the newly founded Republic of Turkey.*

The atlas was lithographed by a Leipzig-based firm Wagner & Debes, specialized in chromolithographed maps and atlases. It was commercially known for their cooperation with Baedeker and for their Handatlas, a populistic atlas of the world with colourful plates. Although the firm was printing maps directly from stone plates, instead of using more modern techniques, what made the production time consuming and expensive, Wagner & Debes received several international orders in the early 20th century, related mostly to the maps from their Handatlas.

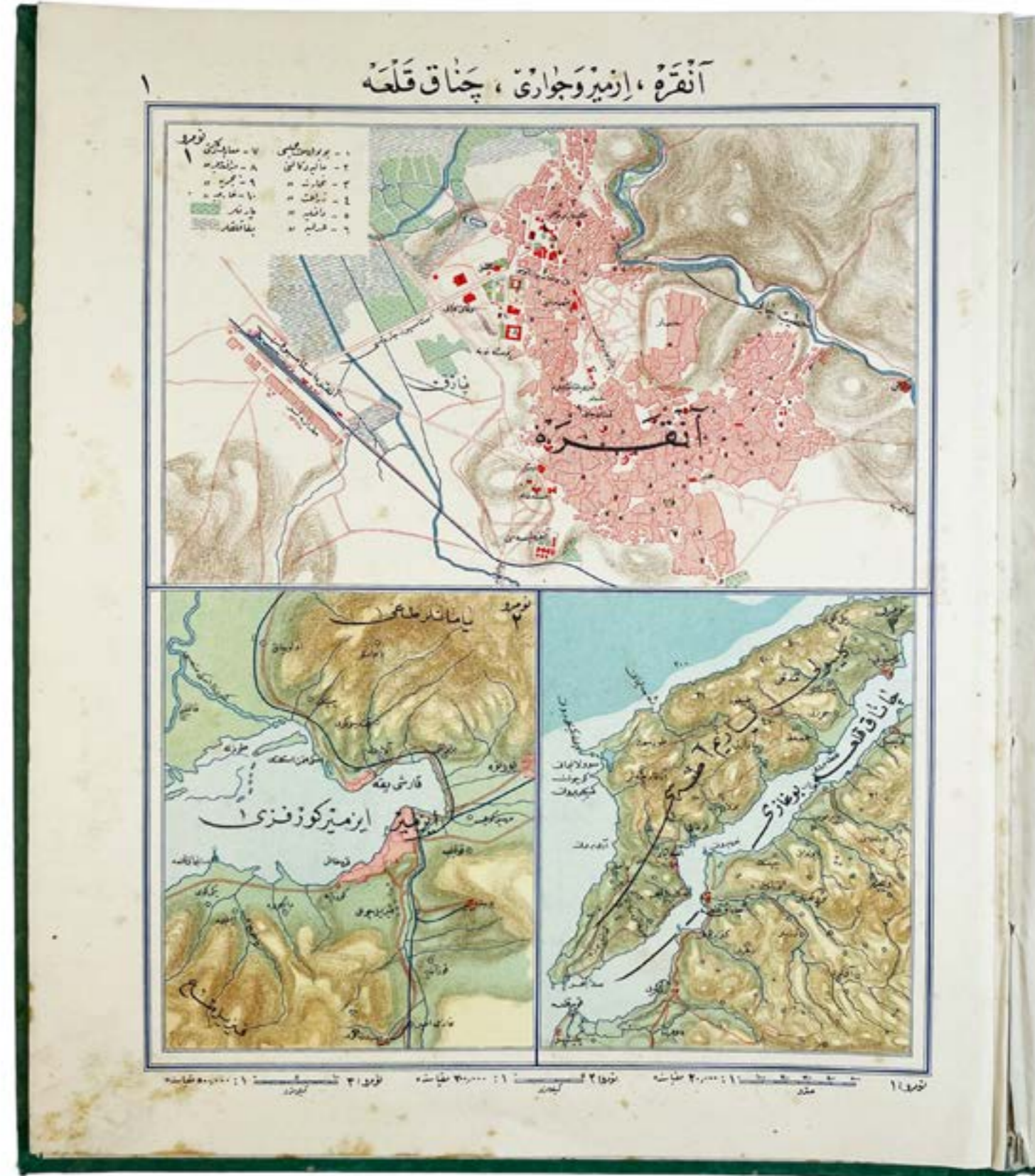
In the first three decades of the 20th century they cooperated on several grand projects, such as the printing of the general atlas in Saint Petersburg, an Czech atlas made for a Geographical society in Prague and an unfinished atlas in Hungarian language, but after the war Wagner & Debes mostly specialized in more profitable school atlases in various languages, such as Latvian, Spanish, Hebrew and the present school atlas in Ottoman language, which was made in 1922, for the newly founded Republic of Turkey (Jürgen Espenhorst, *The History of Cartography*, Volume 6, *Cartography in the Twentieth Century*, Mark Monmonier (ed.), 2015, pp. 1690-1691).

The atlas, which was published by Karmi, an Istanbul-based book dealer of Jewish origins, centralizes on the new republicanism and opens with a map of the new Turkish capital Ankara above the maps of the Izmir Bay and the Dardanelles Strait, followed by maps of Turkey, Istanbul, Europe, continents, the world and a celestial map. The border, which remained unresolved until 1927, between Iraq and Turkey remains undefined.

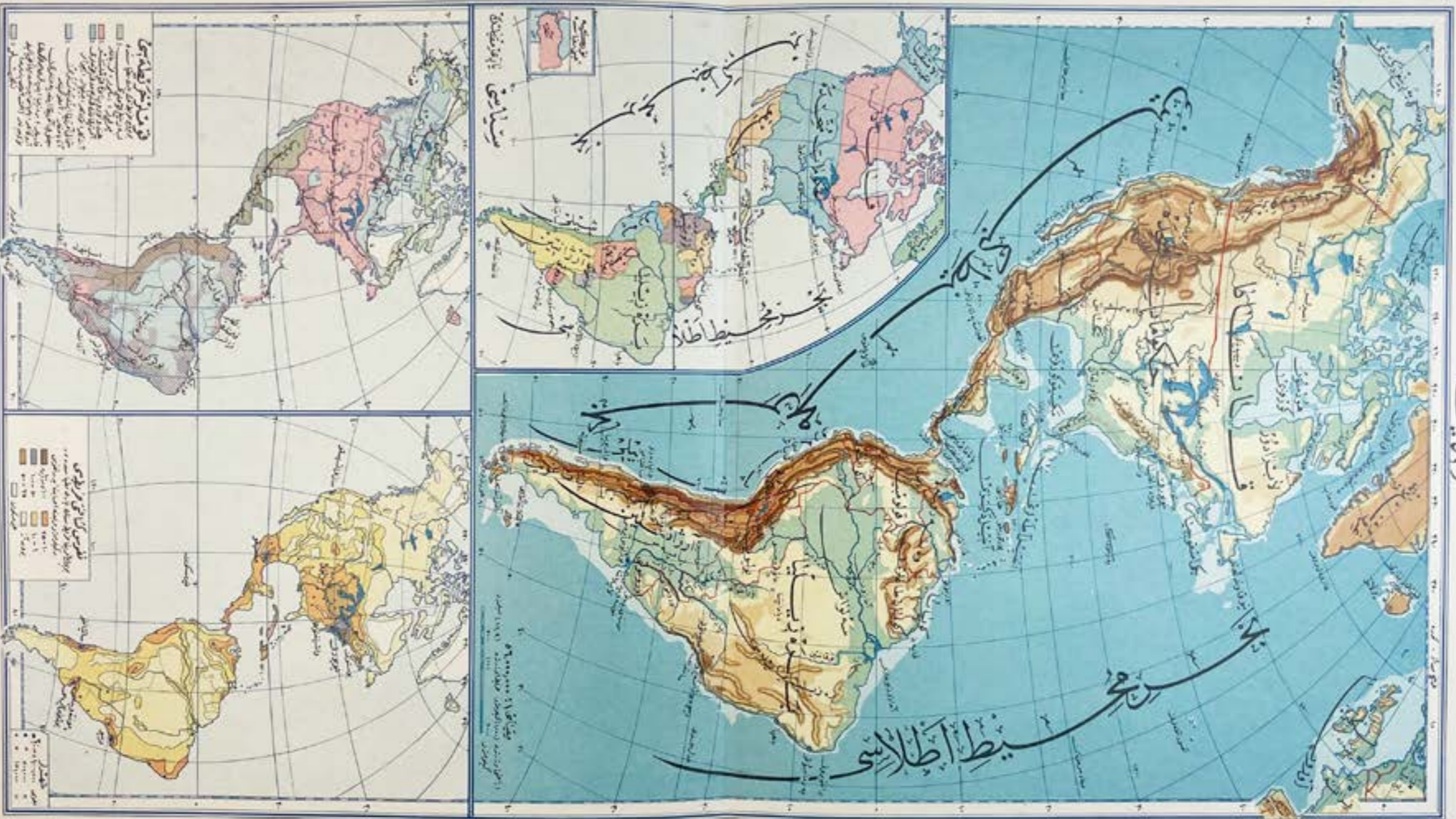
The atlas was probably sold only through Karmi's publishing house in Turkey for a short period of time and is rare in the western libraries. Worldcat only lists two institutional examples, housed at the Boğaziçi University Library and library of the Bamberg University.

References: OCLC 949536147, 632952950.

550 EUR

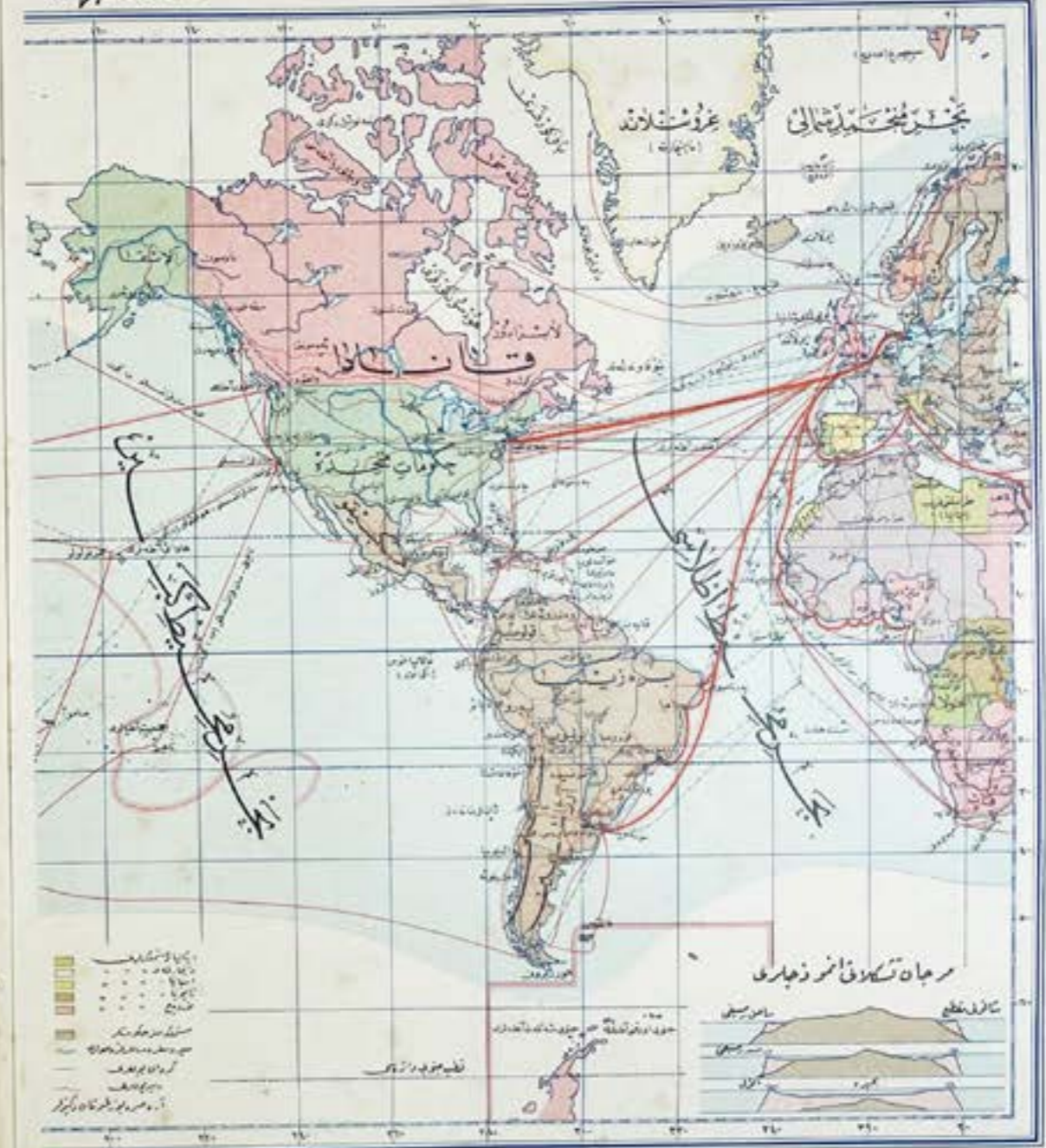


# آمریکایا





### سنگلار و جهان



### سافار و فریب سی



## 19. THRACE GREECE AND THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE ISTANBUL IMPRINT

**Raymond JANIN (1882 – 1972).**

**La Thrace. Études historique et géographique**

**Istanbul: Échos d'Orient 1920.**

8°, 72 pp., index, [4 pp.] with 4 photolithographed plates, blank, original paper wrappers with lettering (good, clean condition) (# 70740).

*A seminal work on the history of Thrace, Greece, published in Istanbul on the eve of the Greek War of Independence.*

Raymond Janin (1882 – 12 July 1972) was a French Byzantinist and a monk, who authored several work on the history, art history and geography, connected with the Ottoman Empire.

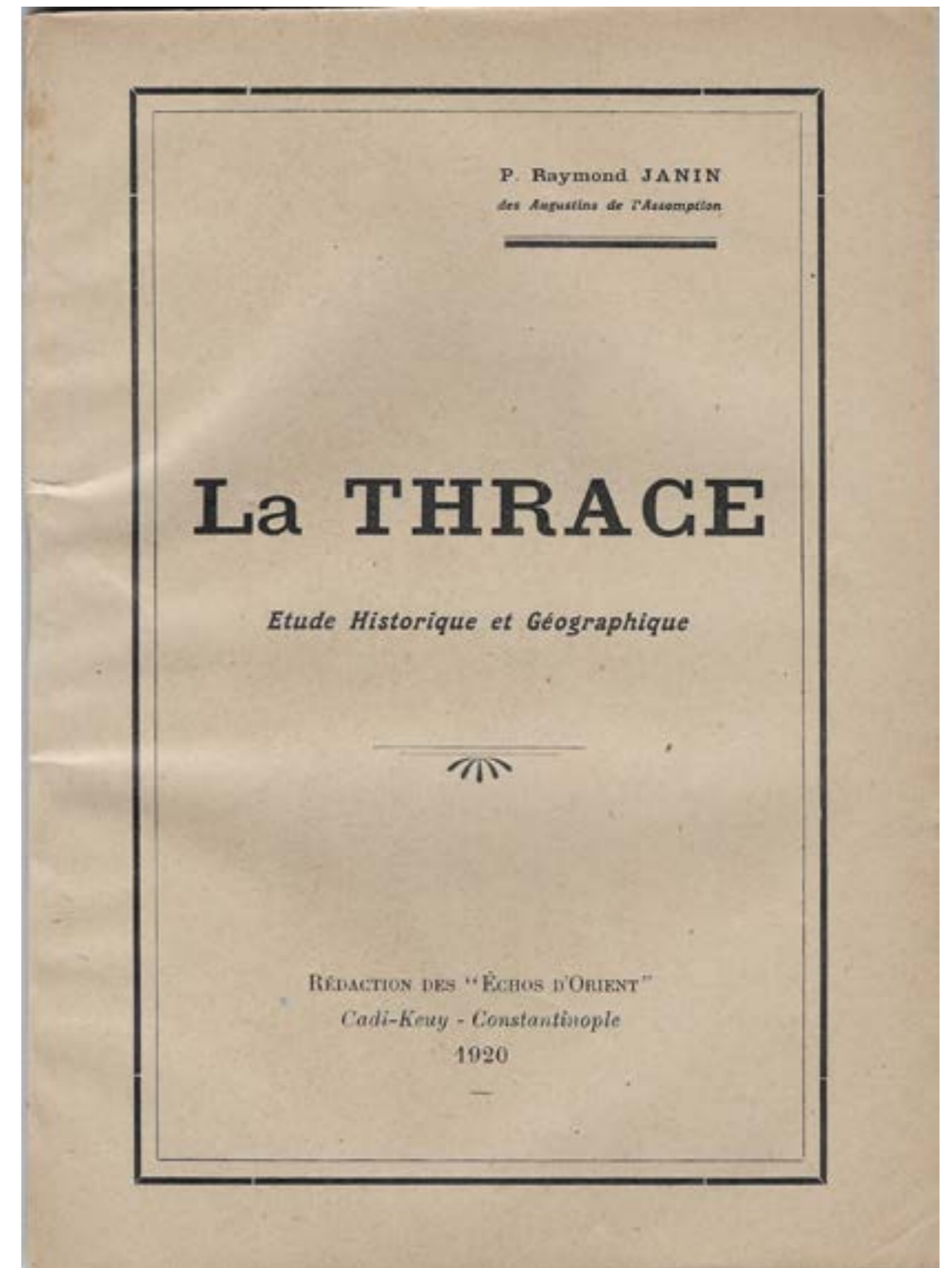
On the eve of the Greek independence he published this text on the history of Thrace, at the time still a part of the Ottoman Empire, and exposed a problem of the multicultural area, inhabited for centuries by Greeks, Turks and Bulgarians, as well as Jews, Albanians etc.

This is an uncommon separately published edition. The text was also issued in magazines Échos d'Orient (OCLC 5704902223). In 1921 Janin published a sequel La Thrace byzantine.

Woldcat liste examples in the following institutions: BNUS - Bibliotheque Nationale Universitaire de Strasbourg, Biblioteca Centrală Universitară "Lucian Blaga", Cluj-Napoca, România, Radboud University, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Bibliothèque nationale de France, Institut français d'études byzantines, University of Massachusetts Amherst, Princeton University Library, Dumbarton Oaks Research Library and National Diet Library.

References: OCLC 15733769.

**420 EUR**



## 20. OTTOMAN COOKBOOK

Avanzâde Mehmed Süleyman (1871 – 1922).

عائله آشچىسى. ادولو چوربا پشيرمك اصولى  
[Âile Aşçısı, 100 Türlü Çorba Pişirmek Usûlü / Family Chef. How to Cook 100 Types of Soup]

Istanbul: Matbaa-i Orhaniye 1333 [1917].

8°, 48 pp., original wrappers (small tears in margins, little age-toned and stained, wrappers with small loss of paper, loose binding as originally published) (#70786).

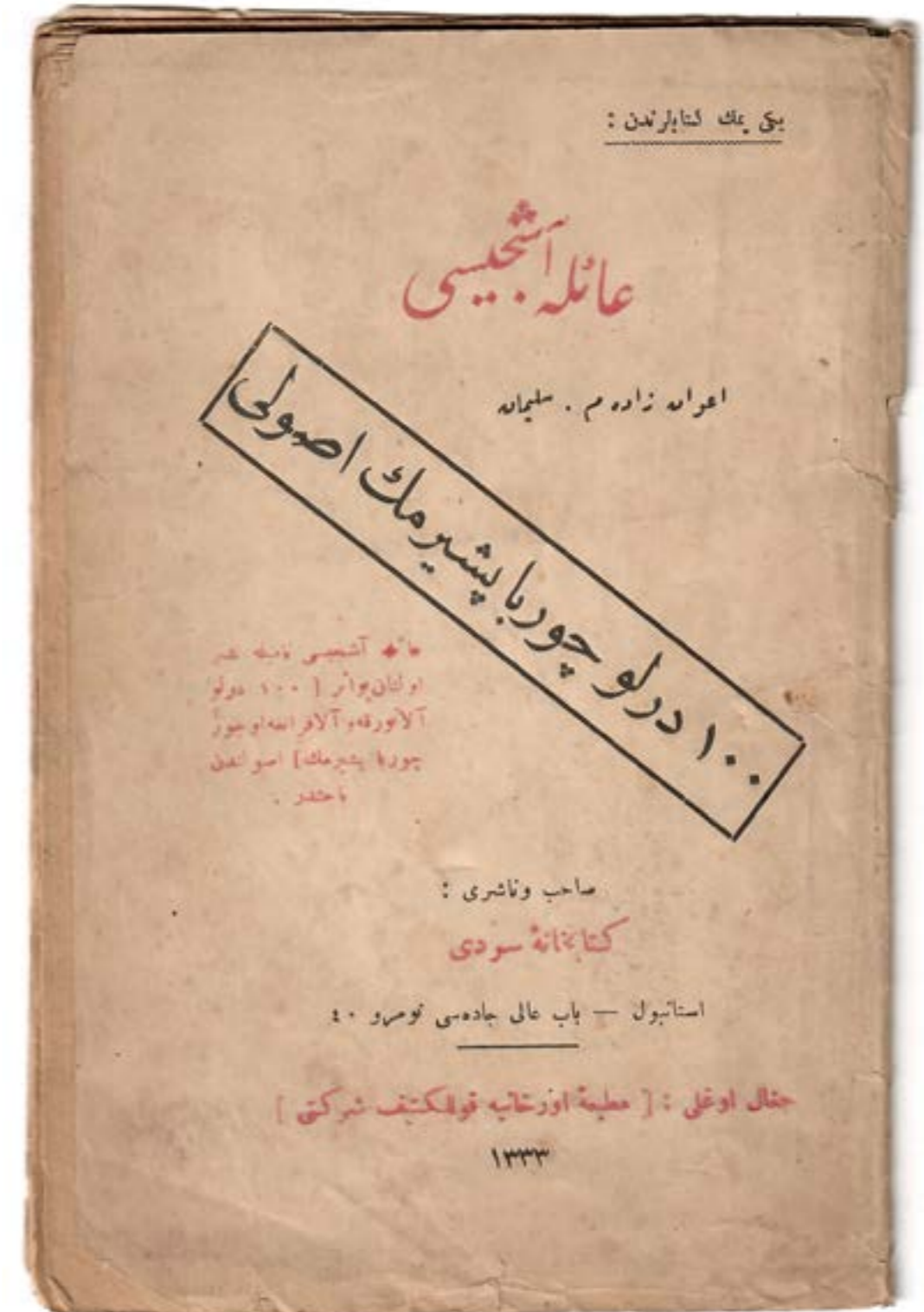
*An Ottoman cookbook with 100 soup recipes.*

Avanzâde Mehmed Süleyman (1871 – 1922) was a prolific Ottoman writer and translator of books on various subjects. This book was issued in a series of three separately published books Yeni Yemek Kitaplarından, the other two being on vegetables and eggs (both issued in 1919).

Worldcat does not list any institutional examples.

References: ÖZEGE 304; TBTK 5169.

480 EUR



## 21. WOODBLOCK PRINTED BINDING

**Grätzerischer Schreibkalender auf das Jahr nach der gnadenreichen Geburt unseres Herrn und Heilandes Jesu Christi 1798**

**Graz: Andreas Leykam [1797].**

Large 8°. [48 pp.] with title page with a view of Graz and calendar printed in red and black, white interleaved sheets between calendar leaves with contemporary notes in black ink – personal costs of the book's owner, block-printed pictorial original wrappers, taxation stamp on the title page (minor light brown staining, old annotations on the inner side of wrappers, ink-staining, some larger, on calendar pages, one inserted blank page with annotations missing lower part) (#70812).

*A calendar for 1798 with useful information for business and economy, printed in Graz, Austria, with attractive original block-printed original wrappers.*

The Schreibkalender, or Wirting Calender, was a yearly publication, printed from the 16th century on. It included useful information on taxes, economy etc. and a calendar with names of saints, weather predictions, phases of the moon and horoscope. The pages were accompanied with blank pages, meant for annotations, giving the publication its name.

In the late 18th century, Andreas Leykam took over the monopole of the Schreibkalender and moved the printing location to Graz, where he produced the publication from the locally made paper. The wrapper were decorated with various wood-cuts. The present example is bound in especially handsome elegant publisher's wrappers, representing the Austrian coat of arms with a monogram of the Emperor Francis II, surrounded by decorative elements, printed with dark blue lines and blue and red colour wood-cuts.

**280 EUR**



## 22. CROATIAN BOOK DESIGN

**Branko SUČEVIĆ (1895 - 1980), author; Ladislav NOWORYTA, cover designer.**

**Čovjek i njegovo djelo**  
[A Man and His Work]

**Zagreb: Noskabi 1937.**

8°. 79 pp. with black and white illustrations in text, original illustrated wrappers (lght foxing, otherwise in a good condition) (#70801).

This attractive futuristic cover, combining the motifs of modern technology through the technique of photomontage, was made as a cover to a Croatian text explaining the contemporary technological progress to children and youth.

The author of the cover was today forgotten artist Ladislav Noworyta. This underappreciated book designer is known through his signatures in the books from 1930s. He was probably a son of Stanislaw Noworyta (1880-1963), a Polish immigrant from Lviv, who settled in Croatia and became one of the pioneers of Croatian movie, starting with his documentary in 1903.

References: OCLC 781034395.

**180 EUR**



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