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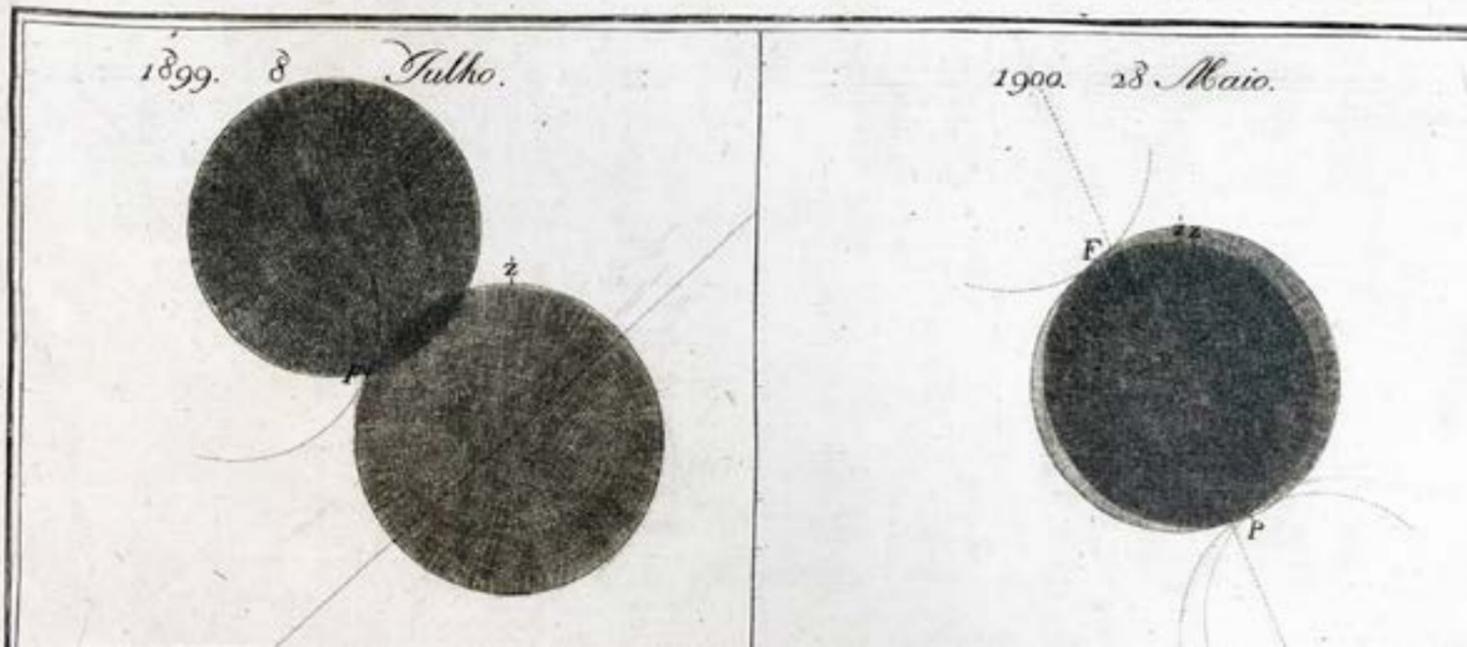
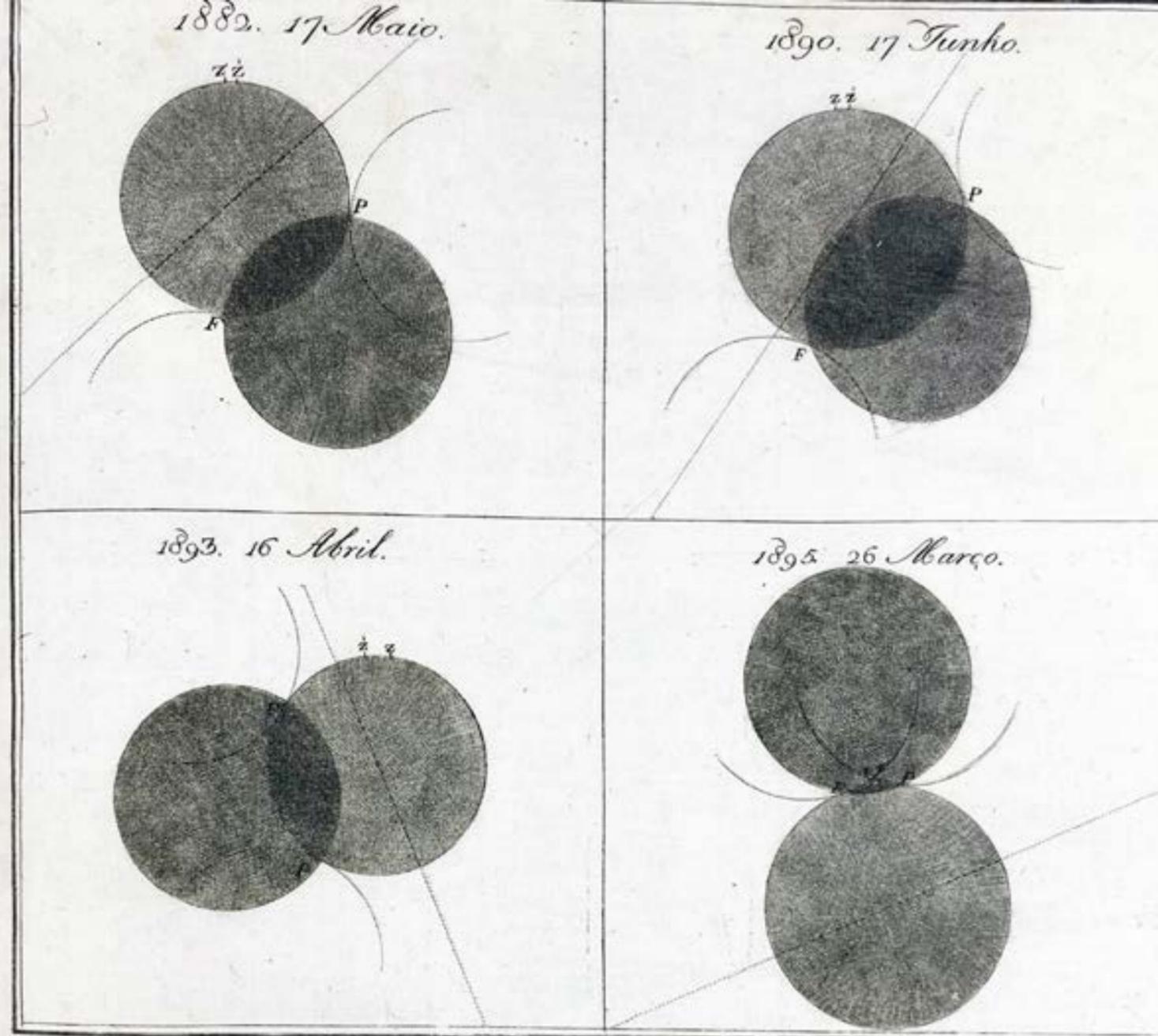
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Member of:



I. CHINA – YUNNAN / CHINESE SURVEYS

YUNNAN RAILWAY

GEOPOLITICAL INTRIGUE

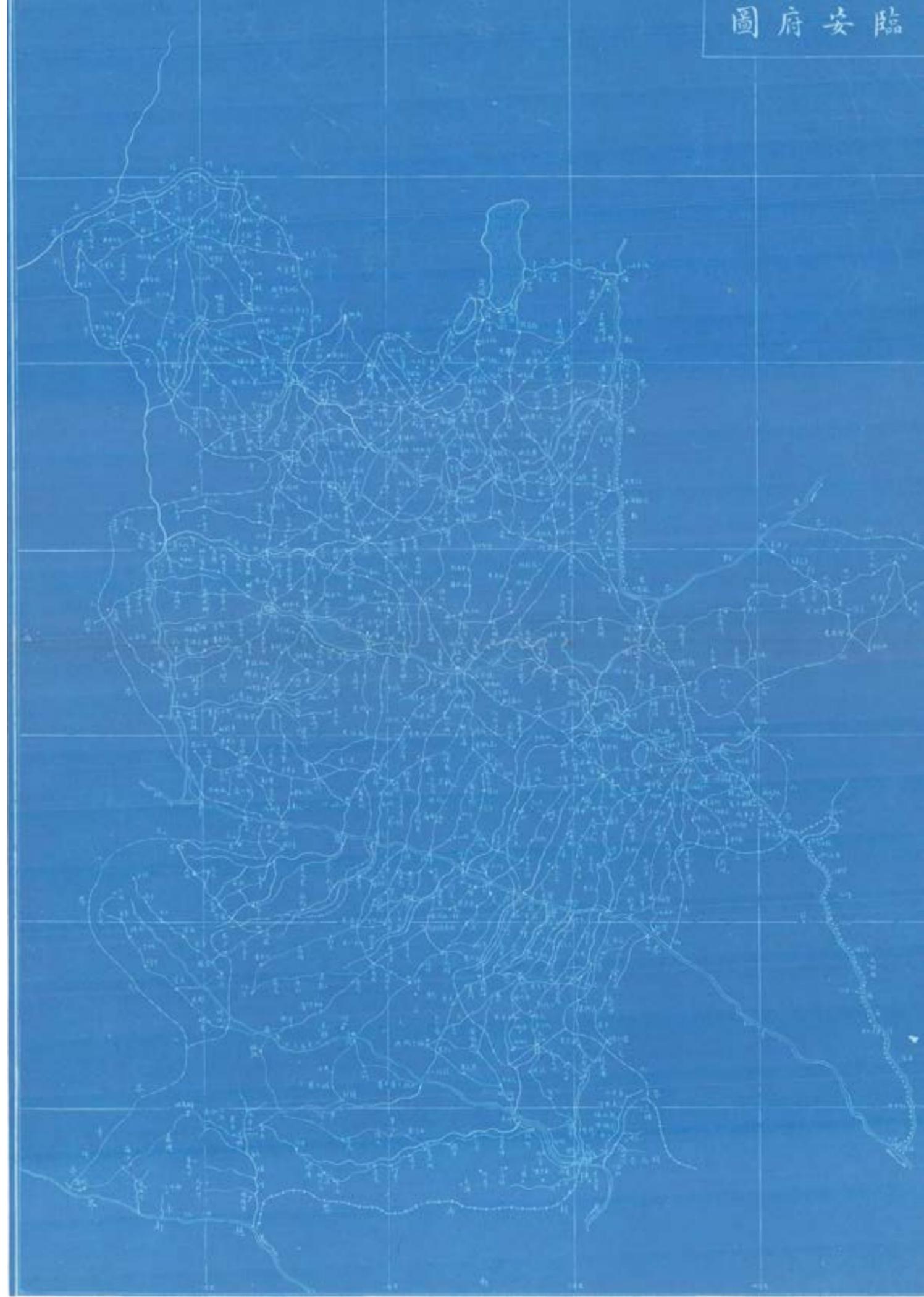
黃誠沅 [HUANG Chengyuan] (1863—1939) and 陳英莛 [CHEN Yingshu].

[Cyanotype Atlas of Southeast Yunnan / 臨安開化廣南三府總圖 [General Map of the Three Prefectures of Lin'an, Kaihua and Guangnan...]].

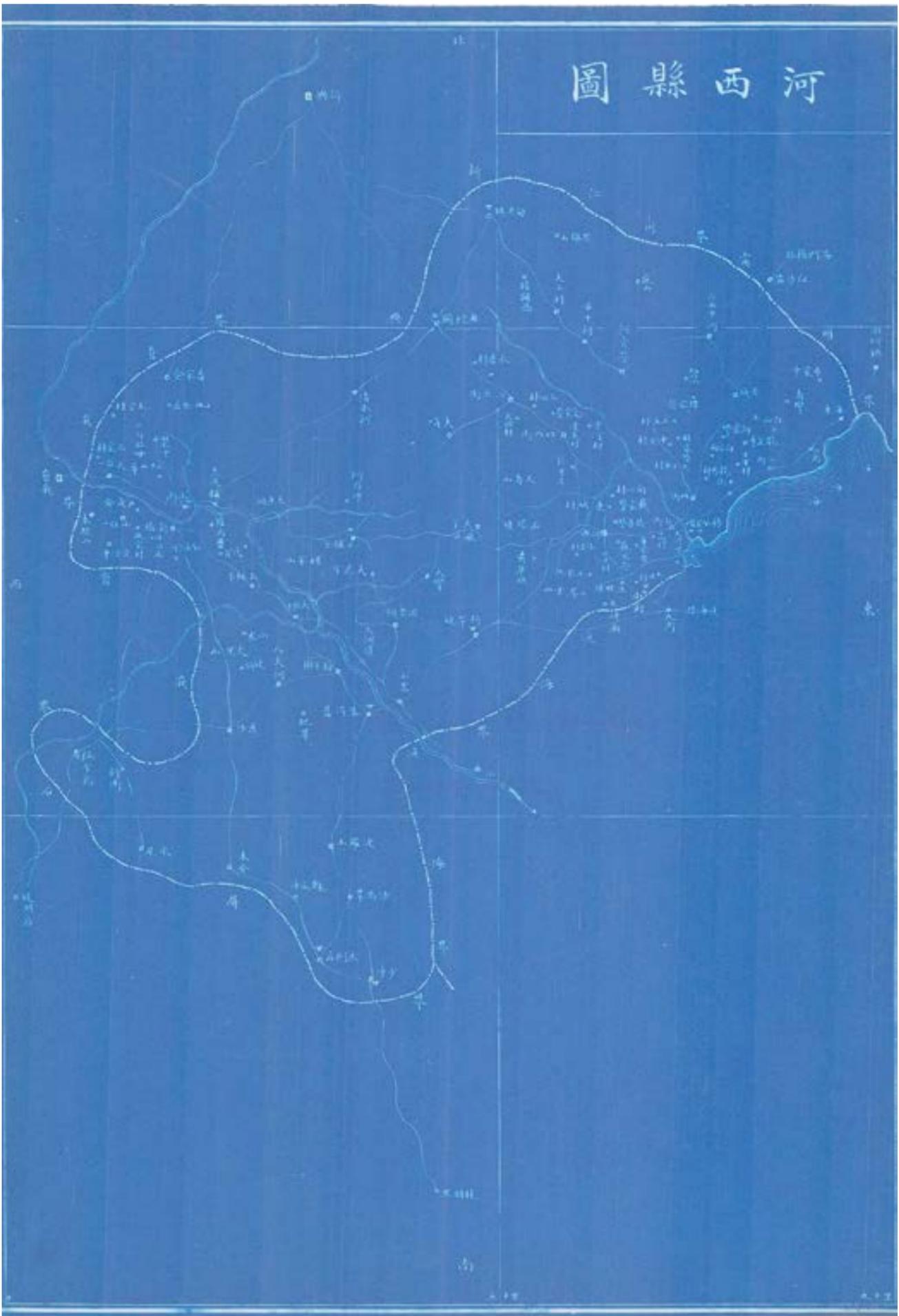
[Yunnan, China], Guangxu 27 [1901].

Atlas of 18 looseleaf cyanotype (blueprint) leaves with text entirely in Chinese, including 1 introductory text leaf and 17 maps of various sizes (ranging from 30.5 x 20.5 cm to 55 x 75.5 cm) with each bearing neat contemporary mss. French titles to verso, all housed (most folding) into contemporary quarter cloth over marbled card portfolio (35 x 25 cm) bearing contemporary mss. black pen on white paper French language table of contents pasted inside front cover (Excellent condition, contents all remarkably clean, crisp and bright with only the most minimal wear along folds and very light natural toning, portfolio worn) (#70539).

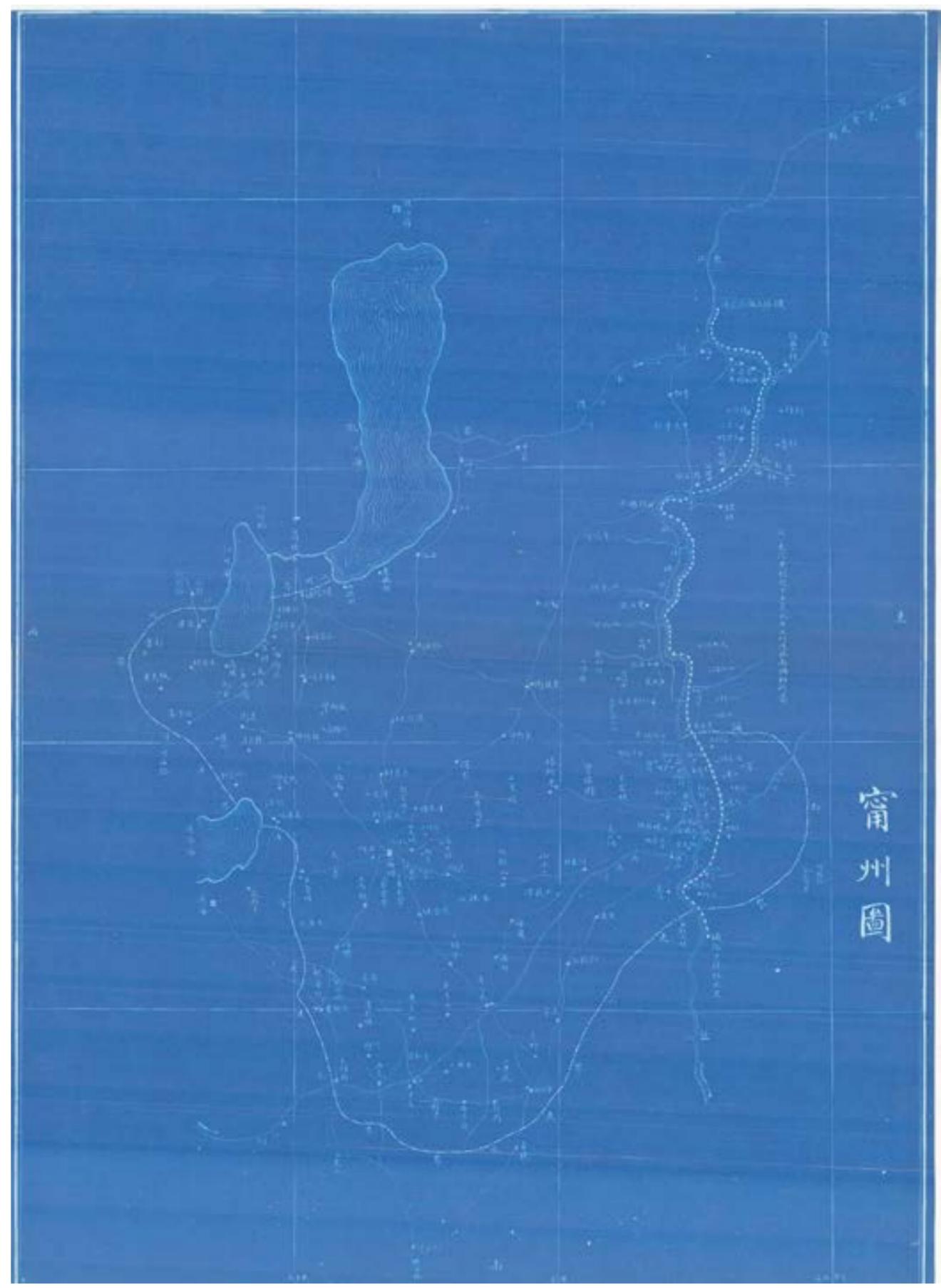
Extremely rare – a visually striking and historically important atlas of Southeastern Yunnan, commissioned by local mandarins in response to the planned construction of the Yunnan-Haiphong Railway (completed 1910), the French backed mega-project that was to open Yunnan's economy and society to the outside world with groundbreaking consequences; made by the talented local surveyors Huang Chengyuan and Chen Yingshu, the atlas's 17 cyanotype (blueprint) maps (plus introductory text sheet), with all text given in Chinese, represent the first accurate general Chinese mapping of this strategically critical and resource-rich region, depicting what were then the prefectures of Lin'an, Kaihua and Guangnan (today the districts of Kunming, Yuxi, Hongwe and Wenshan), and delineating the designated route of the railway, as well as labelling all villages, towns and cities (noting places of administrative importance), rivers, roads, ferries, mines, and political boundaries (including the contentious frontier between China and French Indochina); the atlas was a masterpiece that would have been highly valued by the provincial mandarins as a strategic tool for economic development and perhaps to defend the region from French imperial overreach; the present example being unique, as it features a bespoke mss. table of contents in French and was clearly used by French railway engineers or administrators as an aid for building the railway and spin-off projects, as well being a key source of counterintelligence on Chinese planning in Yunnan.



河西縣圖



甯州圖



Yunnan, China's most southwesterly province, has long been a land of great bounty. Located at the headwaters of the region's great rivers, its deep fertile valleys produced vast harvests of cash crops (Yunnan is "the birthplace of tea"), while its hills were rich in minerals. China's most ethnically diverse province, it is home to at least 25 distinct ethnic groups, and today at least 38% of its population is other than Han Chinese (traditionally this percentage was higher).

During the late 19th century, Yunnan was seen by European powers as the last great largely untapped market in China, with many resources to acquire and a large internal consumer base who could buy European manufactured goods. France's conquest of Tonkin (northern Vietnam) in 1886 and Britain's takeover of northern Burma in 1885, gave both of these rival powers direct borders with Yunnan, so jumpstarting an Anglo-French rivalry to be the first to exploit (if not control) the province.

However, there were forbidding barriers to entry. Yunnan's terrain, and most of the approaches to it, were incredibly rugged, and traversed only by very poor infrastructure. For instance, in the 1890s, the average travel time between the Haiphong, Vietnam (the nearest seaport to Yunnan) and Kunming, the capital of Yunnan, over a distance of roughly 900 km, was 28 days (including 16 days aboard a river steamer on the Red River and another 12 days brutally traversing the mountains on horseback on the Chinese side). Moreover, China's relations with both Britain and France were strained, to say the least. France successfully countered a Chinese attempt to prevent its takeover of Tonkin during the Sino-French War (1884-5), leaving much bad blood, while in 1898, the European powers forced China by gunpoint to grant them major territorial and trading concessions. Yunnan was also politically unstable, with many of its ethnic groups resentful of Han rule. A mass insurrection by the Muslim Hui people, the Du Wenxiu Rebellion, or Panthay Rebellion (1856-73), had cost the lives of 2 million people, and while suppressed, it had permanently weakened Chinese authority in the province. Naturally, the Chinese Army in Yunnan was on alert for both Western and internal threats, negating the possibility of any stealth interventions by France or Britain.

Yet, despite the difficulties, France and Britain embarked upon a race to gain the upper hand in Yunnan, in one of the last high-stakes Anglo-French geopolitical contests before the two powers 'buried the hatchet' upon the signing of the Entente Cordiale (1904). As it turned out, although Britain seriously considered invading Yunnan, these plans were shelved. The tremendous pressures from the ongoing Second Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902) and the Boxer Rebellion (November 1899 to September 1901), whereby Britain and its allies attacked Beijing, distracted Westminster from the Yunnan question. This allowed France to step into the void.

The Yunnan-Haiphong Railway: Southwest China's Controversial Gateway to the World

Towards the very end of the 19th century, France resolved to build a railway from Haiphong to Kunming, passing through Hanoi, the Red River Valley and across a rugged, mountainous, but strategically critical and resource-rich part of Yunnan. Such a project, while technically challenging and expensive, promised to revolutionize travel and communications in the region, turning the grueling nearly month-long expedition into a comfortable ride taking a mere matter of hours.

Specifically, France intended that the Haiphong to Kunming railway would allow it to cheaply export European manufactured goods and Vietnamese products (ex. rich, dry fish, wood and coal) that were in demand on the Chinese side, while going the other way the French could easily acquire tea, opium and minerals from Yunnan.

France had eyed the project for a long time, and even went to great lengths to secure formal permission from the Chinese government to build the railway as corollary to the peace treaty that ended the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-5. To be clear, the Chinese 'consented' to the railway project under duress, and Beijing likely would not have agreed to it had it not been in such an enfeebled state. Yet, many private and public stakeholders in Yunnan were probably (at least quietly) enthusiastic about the project, as despite the potential downsides to Chinese sovereignty, it promised to turbo-charge the provincial economy, yielding vast profits to many businessmen and officials. The more optimistic of these men hoped that if the 'French threat' could be contained, then the railway might help the local authorities to better control the politically restless counties of southeastern Yunnan, as they could more easily move resources, troops and tax collectors, etc. into the region. All that considered, the railway still posed a huge political risk to China, as such imperialistic projects were often the prelude to colonial 'landgrabs', an especially worrying prospect as the location of the international boundary between Yunnan and French Indochina was contentious.

The railway project was carried out by the purpose-founded La Société de construction des Chemins de fer indochinois (est. 1901), whereupon French engineers, using Vietnamese and Chinese labour, built the Yunnan-Haiphong Railway (Chemins de Fer de L'Indo-Chine et du Yunnan; Chinese: 滇越铁路; Vietnamese: tuyến đường sắt Hải Phòng - Vân Nam] between 1904 and 1910. The 855 km (531 mi) long railway was a marvel of modern engineering and one of the most ambitious overseas projects France ever endeavoured, costing 95 million francs (€362 million), an astounding sum for the time.

The railway succeeded in dramatically boosting trade between the France empire and southwestern China, opening Yunnan to the world, while solidifying France's place as the prime foreign influencer in the region until World War II.

While much has been written about France's ambitions in Yunnan and their construction and mapping of the route of the Yunnan-Haiphong Railway, relatively little had been studied, either in China or the West, about the Chinese reaction to the railway and how it affected their administration of Yunnan. More specifically, little had been investigated about the indigenous Chinese mapping of the railroad and the areas of Yunnan that it directly affected.

The Atlas in Focus

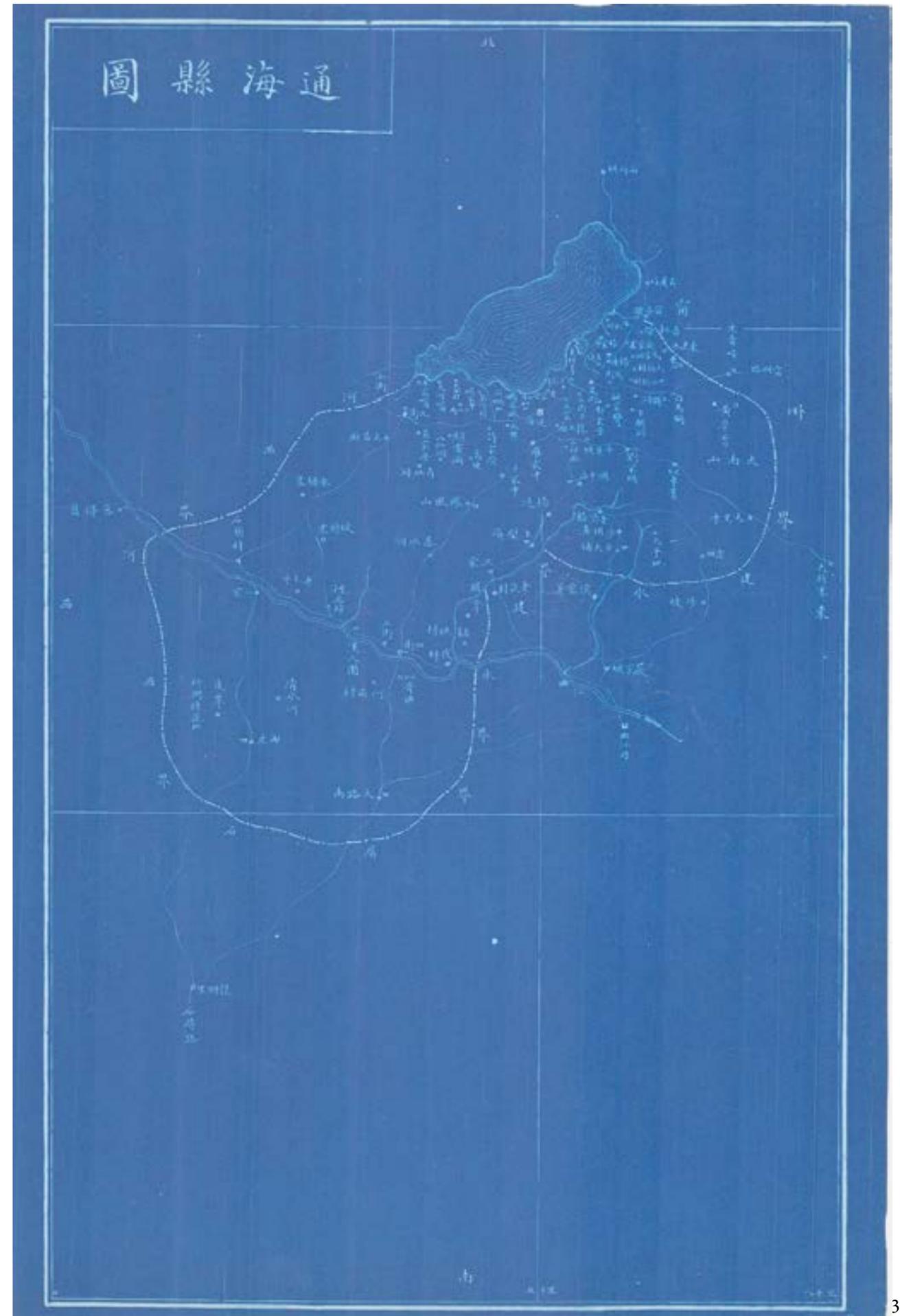
The Chinese authorities in Yunnan, as well as its major business stakeholders, were intensely interested in 'managing' the inevitable reality of the Yunnan-Haiphong Railway to their best advantage. As such, the local mandarins commissioned their own maps of the route of the railway and the counties through which it ran. While influenced by aspects of Western surveying methods, the Chinese surveys also relied upon some traditional indigenous technical methods, so producing works that were quite different from their European counterparts, but still of stellar quality and great utility.

In 1899/1900, the mandarins in Baoning County, Yunnan commissioned the talented local surveyors Huang Chengyuan [黃誠沅] (1863-1939) and Chen Yingshu [陳英莛] to create what was the first truly accurate and detailed Chinese general mapping of southeastern Yunnan, with a specific priority to show the route of the Yunnan–Haiphong Railway. Huang would later be known as prominent author of books on Yunnan's geography and history, while Chen would serve as an important local government official until the early 1930s. The scope of their endeavour was to embrace all southeastern Yunnan, from Kunming down the Vietnamese frontier (including the entire Chinese route of the railway) and east over to the border with Guangxi Province, territories that were then known as the prefectures of Lin'an, Kaihua and Guangnan, and which today comprise the Kunming, Yuxi, Hongwe and Wenshan Districts.

The result of Huang and Chen's efforts was the present atlas, which is perhaps the most impressive and visually striking Chinese cartographic rendering of southeastern Yunnan of the modern era. Published in Yunnan in the year Guangxu 27 [1901], the work comprises 17 maps (1 general map of all southeastern Yunnan and 16 maps of local jurisdictions or subjects) and 1 leaf of introductory text, with all characters written in Chinese, printed in the cyanotype (blueprint) printing technique. This photographic printing process involved the use of two chemicals: ammonium iron (III) citrate and potassium ferricyanide. Invented in 1842 by the astronomer Sir John Herschel, the technique was favoured by engineers, as it produced technical diagrams of sharp contrast and clarity. It also had the advantage of being very low cost and easy to execute (by those properly trained). In the late 19th and early 20th Centuries, the technique gained wide popularity for architectural and engineering plans (i.e., 'Blueprints'). This led it to be adapted to cartography, often to maps of a technical nature, such as urban models and plans for mines and infrastructure (notably railways). A limitation of the cyanotype medium is that it could yield only a very limited number of copies, such that virtually all cyanotype maps are today extremely rare.

The atlas was made in only a handful of examples exclusively for the use of senior Chinese mandarins and other VIP stakeholders. In the introductory text, Huang and Chen lament the lack of good maps of the region available up to the time and state that the purpose of the atlas is to aid the government in economically developing the region and maintaining its authority. They emphasize the strategic importance of the region due to its mineral resources (notably the vital Xiujiu tin mines), and its location upon the international frontier with French Indochina, which is in the atlas very carefully demarcated, noting all border posts. Critically, by way a bold tracked line, the map charts the designated route of the Yunnan–Haiphong Railway from the border, at Lào Cai, Vietnam, to Kunming. Clearly implicit, is the transformative role that the railway will have on commerce, communications and defense in the region once it was realized.

In addition to being remarkably beautiful, the maps of the atlas are impressively accurate and detailed, and as the legend on the general regional map (Plate 2) reveals that all roads, villages, rivers, ferries, political boundaries (internal, interprovincial (with Guangxi), and international) are depicted, as well as providing the symbols representing the seats of tusi (土司 indigenous chiefs), seats of counties (廳 ting, 州 zhou, or 縣 hien) and seats of prefectures fu (府).



Bordereau

- 1 Tableau des cartes
- 2 Carte d'ensemble des 3 prefectures de: Koang-Kan, Linngan, Kai-Hoa
- 3 Carte de la prefecture de Koang-Kan - Fou
- 4 Carte de la sous prefecture de Gao-King-Hien
- 5 Carte de la prefecture de Lin-Kan-Fou
- 6 Carte de la sous prefecture de Tong-Hai-Hien
- 7 Carte de la sous prefecture de Ho-Si-Hien
- 8 Carte de la sous prefecture de Chin-Kgo-Idien
- 9 Carte de la sous prefecture de Che-Ping-Cheon
- 10 Carte de la sous prefecture de Kien-Choï-Hien
- 11 Carte de la sous prefecture de King-Cheon
- 12 Carte des mines de Ho-Kan
- 13 Carte de la sous prefecture de A-Mi-Cheon
- 14 Carte de la sous prefecture de Mongtze
- 15 Carte de la prefecture de Kai-Hoa-Fou
- 16 Carte de la sous prefecture de Ken-Chan-Hien
- 17 Carte de la prefecture de Kiang-Ping-Bing
- 18 Carte de la prefecture de Fou-Cheon-Bing

凡例

- 一 臨安開化廣南三府合為一圖府各一圖州縣各一圖
- 一 地圖祇載大地名府州縣次第加詳因為尺幅所限分合參採舉可概知
- 一 地圖定詳經緯分圖開方逐漸加詳以便計里
- 一 實甯縣屬土富州光緒二十七年改流故專為一圖
- 一 圖中要隘總圖載是要餘詳分圖以免雜亂
- 一 三府均與越南邊界是圖按照勘界確本所繪界線並於線內外分載滇越對汛
- 一 滇越會修鐵路通屬自安平順河口起至富州府而則止軌道經過約計六百七十里
- 一 前人各國地名寥寥且無道路覽者茫然因繪載較詳期裨實用
- 一 是圖凡沿邊界地先後派員親歷兩年始成不敢遽謂善本要與憑空臆撰者有間惟輿地之學詳確為難或有錯誤
- 一 博雅者據本校核更補並臻完善尤所盼幸
- 一 滇省臨安開廣各屬與越南接壤沿邊皆夷地摩鄰與學家罕至劉武慎督滇始遣員歷越邊圖未能開方計里按索多歧嗣修邊志所列圖書內詳邊界事宜秋以粵西將匪肆擾廣南日熾 奉檄察看南防軍務兵事尤重與圖若無善本乃臬罕繪員往凡四閱月成廣南府圖數古障以披野而匪奔扼阻以張圍而匪盡圖之效也明年春赴開道任復稟請派員周歷臨開二府時有熟匪之亂分為分各圖於要隘道路加詳箇廠錫礦利源所在砂丁雜聚常數萬時處不靖亦另繪粵圖附後摹印多本分存各屬廣南府圖成於候補同知黃誠沅餘皆與史陳英莫所勘繪考證審定則知州何業逸與有力焉臨安開廣道魏景桐謹識

The atlas represented a great achievement and was surely of great value to the Yunnan mandarins in devising how to best develop and secure their province. Importantly, the atlas also seems to have impressed the French stakeholders in the region. The present example of the atlas is unique, as it was clearly consulted by French administrators or engineers associated with La Société de construction des Chemins de fer indochinois as they prepared to build the Yunnan–Haiphong Railway. Notably, within the front cover of the portfolio which houses the maps, is a bespoke manuscript “Bordereau”, or table of contents, in the French language (plus French titles on the verso of all the constituent sheets), while a note on the verso of the introductory text sheet mentions the atlas’s relevance to the “Soc. de construction des Chemins de fer indochinois”. The French would have considered the atlas a stellar source on the geography of southeastern Yunnan in the context of the railway project that would perhaps have been overlooked by European mapping. It would also have been a source of “counterintelligence”, for it would have revealed many insights into the Chinese perspective on the railway and the economy and defense of Yunnan that might be useful, especially in the event that Paris and Beijing ever came to loggerheads.

CONTENTS OF THE ATLAS:

[Added Contemporary Mss. Table of Contents in French, entitled “Bordereau”, *past-ed inside front cover of portfolio*].

1. **Introductory Text**, 30.5 x 42 cm.

[The 17 Maps:]

2. **臨安開化廣南三府總圖 [General Map of the Three Prefectures of Lin'an, Kaihua and Guangnan]**, 55 x 75.5 cm – the grand general map of Southeastern Yunnan.

3. **廣南府 [Guangnan County]**, 30.5 x 42 cm.

4. **寶甯縣 [Baoning County]**, 30.5 x 31 cm.

5. **臨安府 [Lin'an County]**, 30.5 x 31 cm.

6. **通海縣 [Tonghai County]**, 30.5 x 20.5 cm.

7. **河西縣 [Hexi County]**, 30.5 x 21 cm.

8. **霽義縣 [Qian'e County]**, 30.5 x 42 cm.

9. **石屏州 [Shipingzhou]**, 42 x 30.5 cm.

10. **建水縣 [Jianshui County]**, 42 x 30.5 cm.

11. **甯州 [Ningzhou]**, 42 x 30.5 cm.

12. **箇舊廠 [Xiujiu Mines]**, 42 x 30.5 cm – this is bespoke map of the Xiujiu Mines that were a prodigious source of tin, then a vital resource for the global industrial economy.

13. **阿迷州 [Kaiyuanzhou (Amizhou)]**, 30.5 x 42 cm.

14. **蒙自縣 [Mengzi County]**, 42 x 30.5 cm.

15. **開化府 [Kaihua County]**, 30.5 x 42 cm.

16. **文山縣 [Wenshan Prefecture]**, 30.5 x 42 cm.

17. **安平廳 [Anping Ting (Magan County)]**, 31 x 41 cm.

18. **富州廳 [Fuzhou Ting]**, 42 x 30.5 cm.

A Note on Rarity

The atlas is extremely rare, which is not surprising given that only a handful of examples would have been made, reserved for high-level consumption, while the survival rate of such fragile cyanotype maps made for practical use tends to be very low.

We can trace only a single other complete example of the atlas (with its 18 constituent sheets), held by the National Library of China.

Beyond that, the only current holding of any portions of the atlas of which we are aware is of a partial set, of 5 of the maps, held by the Bibliothèque nationale de France, including the maps of Baoning, Lin'an, Tonghai, Hexi, Qian'e, Shiping and Jianshui, which once belonged to Auguste François (1857-1935), who served as the French consul in Yunnan (1896-1904). We are not aware of any sales records for any other examples of the atlas, or parts thereof.

References: 北京图书馆 [BEIJING LIBRARY, today the National Library of China] 輿圖要錄: 北京图书馆藏 6827种中外文古旧地图目录 [Map Essentials: Catalog of 6827 Old Maps in Chinese and Foreign Languages collected by Beijing Library] (Beijing, 1997), p. 490. Cf. Notice sur le Yunnan rédigée par l'État-Major des troupes de l'Indo-Chine (15 décembre 1899). [accompanied by:] Note sur la possibilité d'une action militaire anglaise au Yunnan (Hanoi: F.-H. Schneider, 1900), please see link: CHINA – YUNNAN: [Notice sur le Yunnan rédigée par l'État-Major des troupes de l'Indo-Chine \(15 décembre 1899\).](#) [accompanied by:] [Note sur la possibilité d'une action militaire anglaise au Yunnan. - Daša Pahor](#)

6.800 EUR

2. SOUTH AFRICA / NAMIBIA FIRST NAMA (KHOEKHOE) LANGUAGE PRIMER EARLY CAPE TOWN IMPRINT

Hans Christian KNUDSEN (1816 - 1863).

NAMA- A.B.Z. Kannis, Gei *Hu- *Ze Khom-Ei-Kannis. / *Kunudsib. Bethanis.

Cape Town: Pike & Philip, 1845.

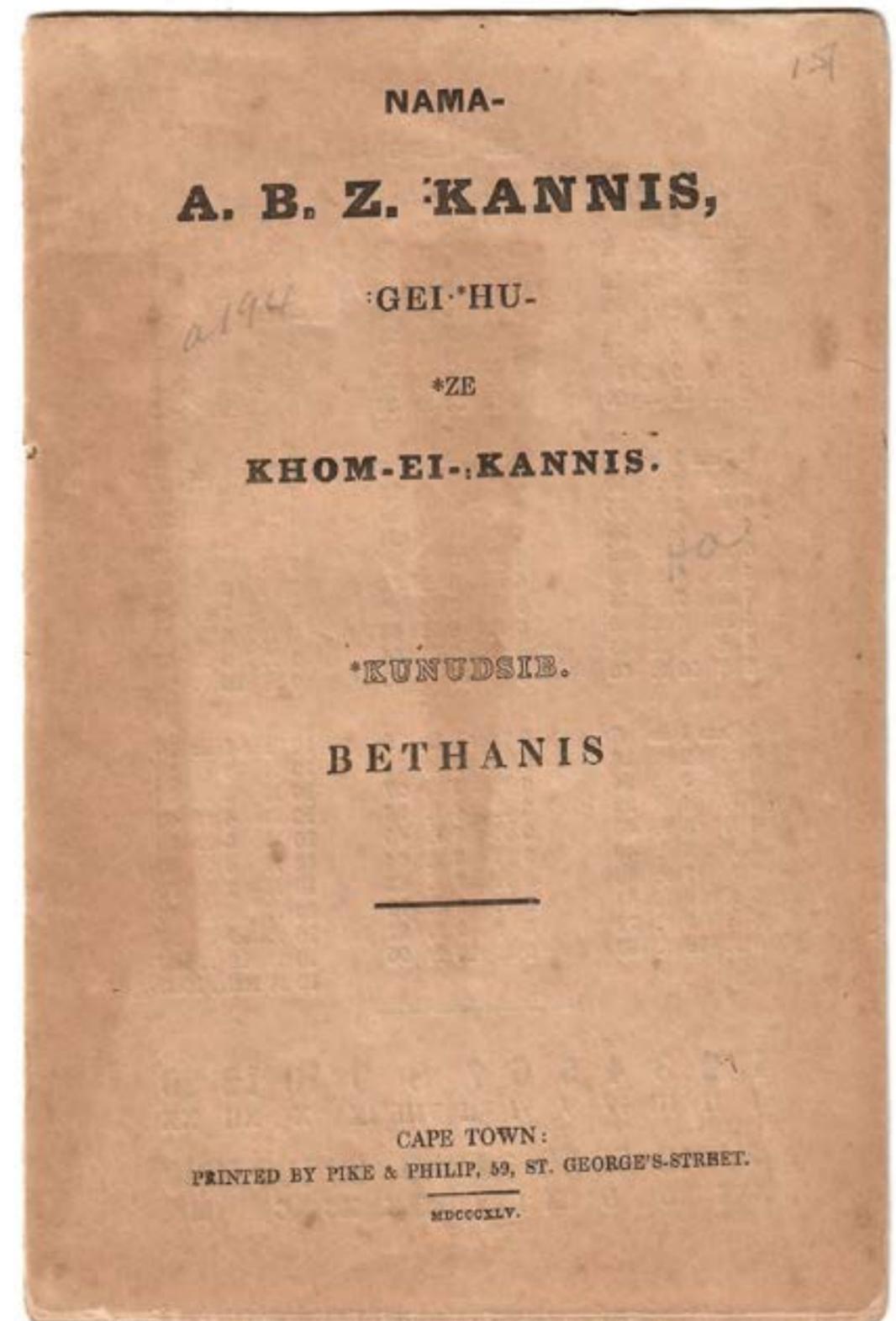
8° (18.5 x 12.5 cm): 16 pp., tied with original string, never bound (Excellent condition, a lovely unsophisticated example, internally remarkably clean and crisp, first and last pages naturally toned, some wear to spine) (#).

Very rare and historically significant - a gorgeous unsophisticated example of the first Nama (Khoekhoe) language primer and one of the earliest language primers published in Sub-Saharan Africa, the subtitle of which translates as 'Shouting Together and Reading Book'; Nama, a non-Bantu language with its signature 'click consonants' is spoken by the Nama, Damara and Hailom peoples who are variously native to Namibia, northwestern South Africa and western Botswana; the work was written by Hans Christian Knudsen, a Norwegian missionary and pioneering recorder and translator of Nama, while he resided at the Bethanie station (in southern Namibia); published in Cape Town.

The Nama (or Khoekhoe) language is an ancient and distinct tongue, best known for its signature 'click consonants', is spoken by the Nama, Damara and Hailom peoples, traditionally nomadic pastoralists, who are variously native to Namibia, northwestern South Africa and western Botswana, all members of the larger Khoisan (non-Bantu) ethnic group.

The Nama language has a very rich oral tradition but was historically never written. The first European to seriously study the Nama language and apply it to paper was Georg Friedrich Wreede (1635-72), a German adventurer and official of the Dutch East India Company (VOC) who was stationed in Cape Town from 1659 to 1665, before becoming the Governor of Mauritius. Sadly, Wreede's manuscript lexicon, which was never published, is thought to have perished, although small fragments of his work were preserved within the printed works of some of his contemporaries, like Hiob Ludolf. For well over a century thereafter, very little effort was made to study the Nama language.

The Nama people were originally native to the Orange River Valley (which marks the modern South Africa-Namibia frontier), but over the centuries, migration saw their territories expand across much of Namibia, the 'Namaqualand' region of South Africa and western Botswana.



From the early 19th century, the trajectory of the Nama tribes in southern Namibia was dramatically altered by the arrival of European missionaries. The first missionaries to live amongst the Nama were Abraham and Christian Albrecht of the London Missionary Society (LMS), who in 1806 set up a station at Warmbad, in the deep south of Namibia. In 1814, Johann Heinrich Schmelen established an LMS mission station at Bethanie, to the north, which became a nucleus for the other missions. The LMS missionaries were soon joined by their allied colleagues from the Rhenish (German Lutheran) Missionary Society. The leading member of that organization was Hans Christian Knudsen, a Norwegian missionary, who was based in Bethanie from 1842-7 and briefly again in 1849, who was the first of his colleagues to seriously study and write the Nama language, and to translate it into European languages.

The influence of the missionaries in Namibia caused many of the Nama tribes to change their lifestyle from being nomadic pastoralists to settling in villages, from where they tended their herds. While the missionaries (including Knudsen) suffered many setbacks, Christian evangelical activities became so widespread in Namibia that for many decades the country had the highest percentage of Christians than any other place in Africa.

Germany assumed colonial control of Namibia in 1884, creating the protectorate of Deutsch-Südwestafrika. Tragically, during the Herero Wars (1904-8), or the Herero Uprising (German: Herero-Aufstand), the Germans committed a genocide that led to the deaths of a large percentage of the Nama people. The Nama, who were to suffer further under the Apartheid regime of the Republic of South Africa (which ruled South West Africa from 1948 to 1990), have taken generations to recover from the genocide.

Fortunately, as of late, the Nama people and their language are enjoying something of a renaissance. Upon Namibia's independence in 1991, the Nama regained a level of self-determination, while Nama became one of the official national languages. Today, there are an estimated 167,000 speakers of Nama, and the language is being formally studied and preserved by a new programme at the University of Cape Town.

The Present Work in Focus

This lovely little gem is historically significant as the first Nama (Khoekhoe) language primer and one of the earliest language primers published in Sub-Saharan Africa. It is the first of what were Knudsen's three foundational Nama language works, with the present example being a gorgeous unsophisticated example, unbound and tied with original string, exactly as it was issued by the publisher in Cape Town in 1845.

The primer was initially intended to be used by missionaries to teach the Nama basic English and to introduce to them the tenets of Christianity, although it was also employed by Europeans to learn how to basically communicate with the Nama in their native tongue. The subtitle of the work translates as the 'Shouting Together and Reading Book', as the Nama tended to learn orally in group settings. Knudsen's application of Nama to the Latin alphabet is typified using punctuation to denote the language's signature "click consonants", which Knudsen called "Smacktones".

The contents of the work include: a basic multiplication table (p. 2); a Roman to Arabic numeral conversion (p. 2); an explanation of pronunciation, noting ". , , *" – "Smacktone – marks always prefaced to words" and the pronunciation of specific Latin characters as pertaining to Nama (p. 3); a Nama Alphabet in Latin characters noting "The 10 letters that are to be pronounced with and without Smacktones" (p. 3); a lexicon translating categorized Nama terms into English, including I. Monosyllables, II. Dissyllables, III. Words consisting of three or more Syllables (pp. 4-9); and IV. Miscellanies translating the 10 Plagues of Egypt, months and days, Biblical names, and the books of the Old and New Testament (pp. 9-12), V. 'The five Divisions of the Catechism', the Ten Commandments, part of St. Augustine's creed and the Lord's Prayer, &c. (pp. 13-6).

Hans Christian Knudsen: Missionary, Artist and Pioneering Recorder and Translator of the Nama Language

Hans Christian Knudsen (1816 - 1863), a Norwegian missionary, linguist and artist, was one of the most consequential figures of mid-19th century Namibia and the study and appreciation of various Khoisan cultures. A native of Bergen, he studied painting and lithography at the Bergen Academy of Art and Design, and while highly talented, he found no career path in these fields.

In 1836, Knudsen joined the Rhenish Missionary Society, in Elberfeld-Barmen (in the German Rhineland), whereupon he completed four years of training for being an overseas missionary. In 1841, he was dispatched to Namibia to serve with the legendary, but now elderly, German missionary Heinrich Schmelen (1776–1848), the founder of the Bethanie mission. He completed a short sojourn with Schmelen, who became his mentor, in the Komaggas region of Namaqualand (northwestern South Africa).

In November 1842, Knudsen arrived in Bethanie to take charge of what was the 'mother mission' of the Rhenish Society in Namibia. He formed an immediate love for the Khoisan peoples and their languages and cultures. He worked with Nama chiefs to develop a code of laws to govern their tribes (traditionally this had been done in an arbitrary manner), some key aspects of which are still followed to the present day.

Knudsen, who was known locally by his Nama name, *Kunudsib, travelled widely throughout southern and central Namibia, venturing as far north as Windhoek, whereupon he executed numerous high quality paintings and drawings of Khoisan chieftains, the daily life of the indigenous peoples and landscapes, some of which preserved today in German and South African institutions, and are considered to be amongst the most important historical documentary artworks of Namibia.

For a time, Knudsen encountered great success in converting the Nama in the Bethanie area to Christianity. Paul Goliath, the local chief of the Oorlam subtribe of the Nama, was an enthusiastic convert, and was instrumental in encouraging his brethren to join the faith. Knudsen rebuilt Schmelen's House (today considered to be the oldest surviving building in Namibia) and founded a new station at Gudbrandsdalen (named after Knudsen's childhood home near Bergen).

·GUI-·NAS-·GUI.

1 "nas 1 ke 1	3 "nas 1 ke 3	4 "nas 1 ke 4
2 .. 2 .. 4	3 .. 2 .. 6	4 .. 2 .. 8
2 .. 3 .. 6	3 .. 3 .. 9	4 .. 3 .. 12
2 .. 4 .. 8	3 .. 4 .. 12	4 .. 4 .. 16
2 .. 5 .. 10	3 .. 5 .. 15	4 .. 5 .. 20
2 .. 6 .. 12	3 .. 6 .. 18	4 .. 6 .. 24
2 .. 7 .. 14	3 .. 7 .. 21	4 .. 7 .. 28
2 .. 8 .. 16	3 .. 8 .. 24	4 .. 8 .. 32
2 .. 9 .. 18	3 .. 9 .. 27	4 .. 9 .. 36
2 .. 10 .. 20	3 .. 10 .. 30	4 .. 10 .. 40

5 "nas 1 ke 5	6 "nas 1 ke 6	7 "nas 1 ke 7
5 .. 2 .. 10	6 .. 2 .. 12	7 .. 2 .. 14
5 .. 3 .. 15	6 .. 3 .. 18	7 .. 3 .. 21
5 .. 4 .. 20	6 .. 4 .. 24	7 .. 4 .. 28
5 .. 5 .. 25	6 .. 5 .. 30	7 .. 5 .. 35
5 .. 6 .. 30	6 .. 6 .. 36	7 .. 6 .. 42
5 .. 7 .. 35	6 .. 7 .. 42	7 .. 7 .. 49
5 .. 8 .. 40	6 .. 8 .. 48	7 .. 8 .. 56
5 .. 9 .. 45	6 .. 9 .. 54	7 .. 9 .. 63
5 .. 10 .. 50	6 .. 10 .. 60	7 .. 10 .. 70

8 "nas 1 ke 8	9 "nas 1 ke 9	10 "nas 1 ke 10
8 .. 2 .. 16	9 .. 2 .. 18	10 .. 2 .. 20
8 .. 3 .. 24	9 .. 3 .. 27	10 .. 3 .. 30
8 .. 4 .. 32	9 .. 4 .. 36	10 .. 4 .. 40
8 .. 5 .. 40	9 .. 5 .. 45	10 .. 5 .. 50
8 .. 6 .. 48	9 .. 6 .. 54	10 .. 6 .. 60
8 .. 7 .. 56	9 .. 7 .. 63	10 .. 7 .. 70
8 .. 8 .. 64	9 .. 8 .. 72	10 .. 8 .. 80
8 .. 9 .. 72	9 .. 9 .. 81	10 .. 9 .. 90
8 .. 10 .. 80	9 .. 10 .. 90	10 .. 10 .. 100
		10 .. 100 .. 1000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	20
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XII	XX
30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	1000			
XXX	XL	L	LX	LXX	LXXX	XC	C	M			

ABZDEFGCHIJKLMNO
PRSTUWXYQ

· · · : * (Smacktone—marks always prefixed to words.)
! ? _ · · · (Interpunction.)

(Nama A. B. Z., according to the German pronunciation. Z. C. Y. Q. like German C. Ch. Ue. Oe.
F. L. P. X. Y. Q. are foreign letters, in aid of foreign words.)

a b z d e f g c h i j k l m n o p r s t
u w x y q

Ap Qr Mo Wx Ta Lq Xl Kn Yu Bz
Ey Dk Hb Cm Ng Zf Us Gw
Fj Oi Ph It Jd Sc Re

·A·a 'A·a "A·a :A·a *A·a Aa 'E·e 'E·e
"E·e :E·e *E·e Ee 'G·g 'G·g "G·g :G·g
G·g Gg 'C·c 'C·c "C·c :C·c *C·c Cc
'H·h 'H·h "H·h :H·h *H·h Hh "I·i 'I·i
"I·i :I·i *I·i Ii 'K·k 'K·k "K·k :K·k *K·k
Kk 'N·n 'N·n "N·n :N·n *N·n Nn 'O·o
'O·o "O·o :O·o *O·o Oo 'U·u 'U·u "U·u
:U·u *U·u Uu

(The 10 letters which are to be pronounced with and without Smacktones.)

Knudsen developed an impassioned talent for the Nama language, and from 1844 to 1846 engaged in intensive daily training with two Nama translators to master its challenging pronunciation and ‘click consonants’. This led him to write the three foundational works on the Nama language, the present *NAMA- A.B.Z. Kannis...* (1845); the *'Gai.:Hoas sada 'Kub Jesib Kristib dis, .zi 'naizannati*. [The Gospel of St. Luke translated into Nama by H.C. Knudsen, to which are added Forty Hymns in Nama, and an Explanation in the Same Language of the Foreign Words occurring in the Translation] (Cape Town: Pike & Philip, 1846), 69 pp.: and the *Spelling Leaf in the Namaqua Language* (Cape Town: Pike & Philip, [1846]), 4 pp. Additionally, the National Library of South Africa (Cape Town) holds his manuscript works “Südafrika: Das Hottentot-Volk: Notizzen” [South Africa: The Khoikhoi: Notes], and “Stoff zu einer Grammatik in der Namaquasprache” [Fundamentals of Grammar in the Nama Language].

From 1847 to 1849, Knudsen took leave to Europe, where he visited Norway and the Rhenish Society’s headquarters in Germany. During this time, he published an account of southern Namibia, *Groß-Namaqualand: Freunden und Freundinnen in herzlicher Liebe gewidmet* (Barmen: Joh. Friedr. Steinhaus, 1848), 59 pp.

Upon Knudsen’s return to Bethanie, in 1849, he was horrified to see that almost all his efforts had become undone in his absence. The locals were no longer adhering to Christianity and seemed to be entirely fixated on following the Oorlam head-chief Jonker Afrikaner on raids against the Herero peoples. When Knudsen declared that he was opposed to the raids, the head-chief expelled him from Bethanie.

Knudsen became despondent upon the collapse of his mission in Bethanie, a state of mind not helped by the fact that his wife fell mentally ill (and eventually had to be institutionalized). For almost five years, he roamed around the northwestern part of the Cape Colony, half-heartedly assisting in various missionary endeavours, but his passion was gone. In 1854, Knudsen returned to Norway, where for the rest of his days he made a hardscrabble living as an itinerant preacher.

Knudsen left an estimable legacy in that his Nama works became the foundation of the formal study and conservation of the language. In the short term, J.C. Wallmann, inspector of the Rhenish Missionary Society, relied heavily upon them to create his groundbreaking *Vocabular der Namaqua Sprache nebst einem Abrise der Formenlehre derselben* [Vocabulary of the Nama Language and Fundamentals of its Grammar] (Barmen: Joh. Friedr. Steinhaus, 1854), while people continued to refer to Knudsen’s works for many years.

A Note on Rarity

The present work is very rare, consistent with virtually all South African imprints from the first half of the 19th century. We can trace 6 institutional examples, held by the National Library of South Africa (Cape Town); University of Witwatersrand Library; University of Cape Town Library; New York Public Library; Lilly Library (Indiana University); and the Universiteit Leiden. We can trace 2 other examples of the work as having appeared on the market since 1963, one of which one was sold at a South African auction in 2013 (for U.S.

\$4,998), while the other was offered by Bonham’s London in 2008.

References: National Library of South Africa (Cape Town) G.39.c.24 [Sir George Grey Collection]; University of Witwatersrand Library: PL 8541.4 KNU, Cullen Africa Pam; University of Cape Town Library: BBL 496.25703 KNUD 50/1576; New York Public Library: *KF 1845 (Knudsen, H. C. Nama- A.B.Z. : kannis, :gei); Lilly Library (Indiana University): PL8541 .K58 1845; Universiteit Leiden: Closed Stack 3 ; 8000 E 9; OCLC: 1017309829, 41309119, 68982296. Cf. Walter Moritz (ed.), *Das älteste Schulbuch in Südwestafrika, Namibia, H. C. Knudsen und die Namafibel* (Swakopmund, South West Africa [Namibia], 1978).

4.200 EUR

3. ASTROMOMY – SOLAR ECLIPSES LISBON IMPRINT

Marie-Charles DE DAMOISEAU (1768 - 1846).

Memoria relativa aos eclipses do sol visiveis em Lisboa, desde 1800 até 1900 inclusivamente, por Mr. Damoiseau de Monfort

Lisbon: Typographia chalcographica, typoplastica, e litteraria do Arco do Cego 1801.

Small Folio, [10 pp.] letterpress, 5 plates with 2 stipple engravings per page, printed recto only, original paper wrappers with old hand-written annotation (minor staining, light water-staining in the inner lower part, but overall in a good condition) (#70534).

An elegant work on solar eclipses of the 19th century, authored by a French astronomer Marie-Charles de Damoiseau at the Lisbon Observatory for queen Maria I of Portugal.

Marie-Charles de Damoiseau (Marie-Charles-Théodore de Damoiseau de Montfort, 1768 - 1846) was a French astronomer, who in 1792 escaped revolutionary France to work as assistant director of the Lisbon Observatory, before returning to his home country in 1807.

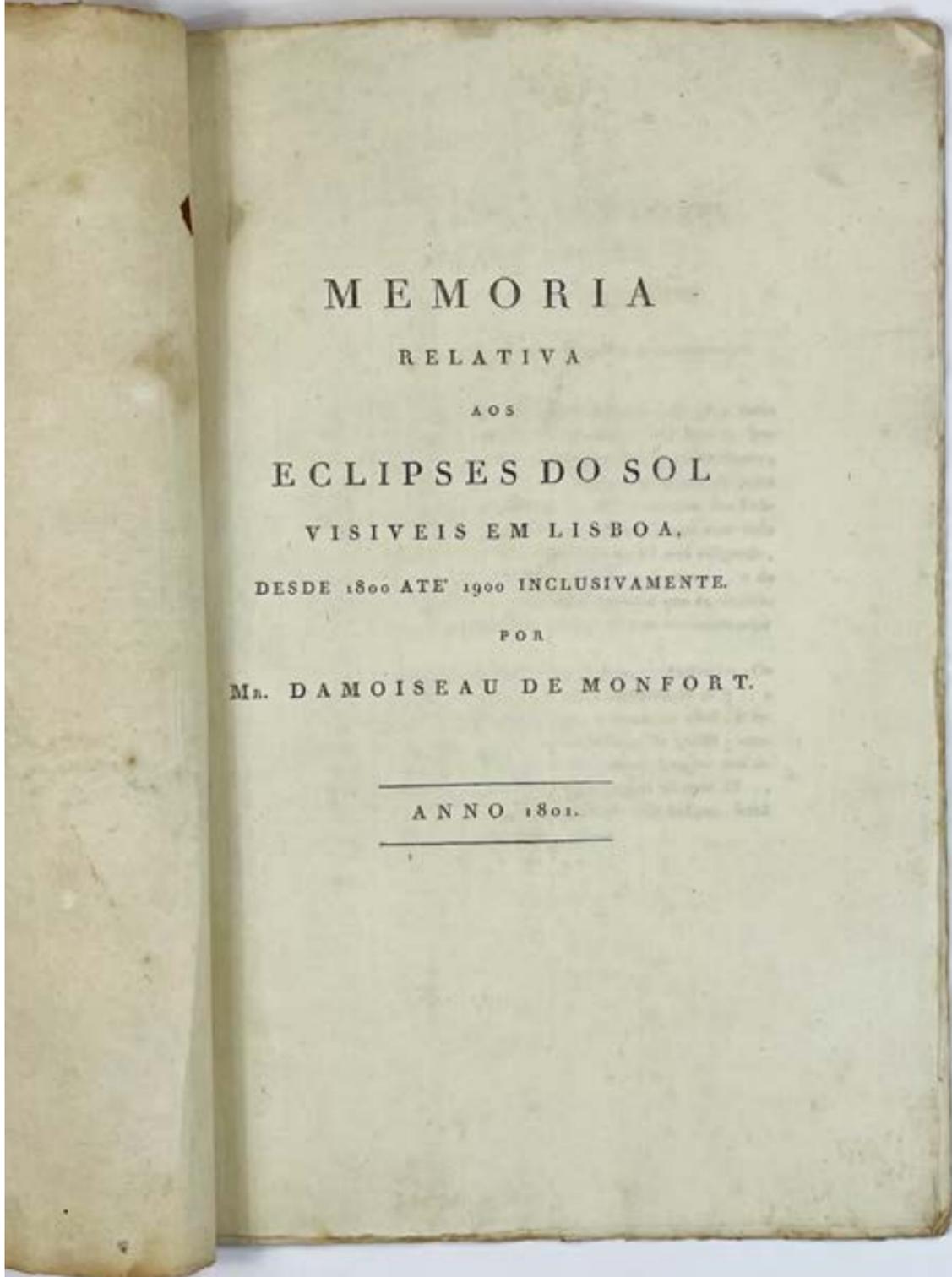
In this rare work, issued in Lisbon during his stay there, de Damoiseau calculates all the solar eclipses, total and partial, 38 in total, which were about to occur in the next century, until 1900, over Lisbon. The calculations are followed by five plates with elegant stipple engravings, showcasing various predicted eclipses.

According to the introduction, the work was made after queen Maria I of Portugal expressed a desire to know the dates of all the solar eclipses, visible from Lisbon in the next century. The book was also printed under the queen's patronage.

We could trace a single example of the book, held at the Bibliothèque nationale de France, and no other examples in the auction record.

References: OCLC 457358618. Francisco de Castro Freire, Memoria historica da Faculdade de Mathematica nos cem annos decorridos desde a reforma da Universidade em 1772 até o presente, 1872, p. 168.

2.400 EUR



MEMORIA
RELATIVA
AOS
ECLIPSES DO SOL
VISIVEIS EM LISBOA,
DESDE 1800 ATE' 1900 INCLUSIVAMENTE.
POR
MR. DAMOISEAU DE MONFORT.
ANNO 1801.

1895. 26 MARÇO.

Principio	8 h. 55 m.	Conjunção 9 h. 41' 20" m.	Mov. hor. ☉	
Fin	9 h. 50'	Longit. 0 a. 57° 10' 50"	Mov. hor. ☽	em long. 14 1/2
Grandezas 2 dig. 17'		Lat. > cresc. 1 14 48 N	Diam. ☉	em lat. 1 11
		Parallaxe 64 54	Diam. ☽	21 1/2

1899. 8 JUNHO.

Partimento do Sol 14 h. 55'		Conjunção 1 h. 49' 10" m.	Mov. hor. ☉	
Fin da Eclipse 4 h. 50' m.		Longit. 2 a. 17° 12' 22"	Mov. hor. ☽	em long. 14 1/2
Grandezas 1 dig. 17'		Lat. > decr. 1 6 44 N	Diam. ☉	em lat. 1 11
		Parallaxe 55 22	Diam. ☽	21 1/2

1900. 28 MAIO.

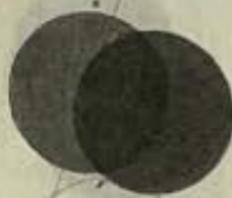
Principio 2 h. 7' 4"		Conjunção 1 h. 14' 0" m.	Mov. hor. ☉	
Fin 3 h. 30'		Longit. 2 a. 67° 47' 45"	Mov. hor. ☽	em long. 14 1/2
Grandezas 1 dig. 10'		Lat. > decr. 23 8 N	Diam. ☉	em lat. 1 11
		Parallaxe 58 25	Diam. ☽	21 1/2

L I S B O A,

NA TIPOGRAPHIA CHALCOGRAPHICA, TYPOPLASTICA, E LITTERARIA
DO ARCO DO CEGO.

POR ORDEN DE SUA ALTEZA REAL.

1803. 17 Agosto.



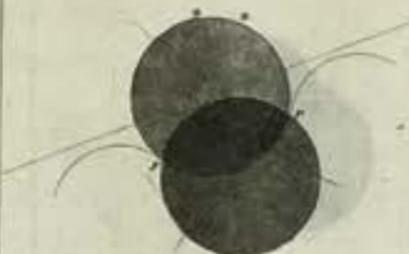
1804. 11 Setembro.



1806. 16 Junho.



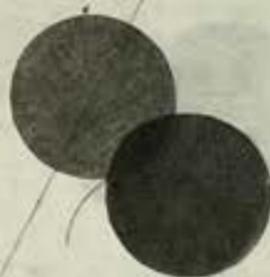
1807. 29 Setembro.



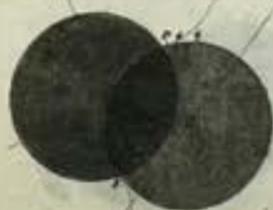
1813. 1 Setembro.



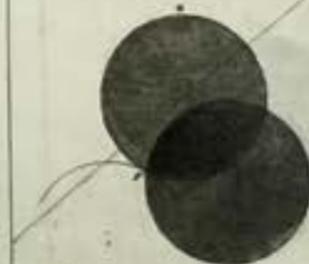
1814. 17 Julho.



1816. 19 Novembro.



1818. 5 Maio.



4. GOA, INDIA / PORTUGUESE INDIA PORTUGUESE-MARATHA WAR CARTOGRAPHY

José Freire Monterroio de MASCARENHAS (1670 - 1760).

Epanaphora Indica... [Parts I-VI, Complete].

Lisbon: na officina de Francisco da Silva, 1746 - 1752.

Small 4° (19.5 x 13.5 cm): 6 volumes (or 'Parts') bound in 1 – [Part I:] 59 pp.; [Part II:] 74 pp.; [Part III:] [20], 3-67 pp., plus large folding map of Goa (31 x 58 cm) on thick paper; [Part IV:] [1], 109 pp.; [Part V:] [1], 86 pp.; [Part VI:] [12], 72 pp., with 20th century bookplate of the eminent Brazilian intellectual Solidônio Attico Leite to inside front cover, modern endpapers with Leite's manuscript notes, bound in antique-style full speckled calf with letter-piece and gilt designs to spine (Good, some areas of volumes quite toned, minor foxing, some minor marginal worming slightly grazing a few characters of text on pp. 9-14, margins of Part V trimmed more closely than those of other parts, binding with light shelfwear, overall still a lovely example of a fragile work) (#70453).

A very rare complete example (with all six of its separately issued parts) of the most important contemporary work on mid-18th century Goa, chronicling the Marquês de Castelo Novo's (Alorna) dramatic and victorious military campaigns against the Maratha Confederacy, as well as being an invaluable account of the colony's internal political and social affairs and a key source on contemporary Maratha history, authored by José Freire Monterroio de Mascarenhas, the octogenarian who was long Portugal's most prolific popular historian, pamphleteer and proto-journalist, who maintained privileged access to news and intelligence arriving in Lisbon from India; a very fine example bearing the Ex Libris of the eminent Brazilian jurist and philologist Solidônio Attico Leite, along with his fascinating mss. notes describing on his years-long efforts to acquire all six parts of the work.

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

EPANAPHORA INDICA

Na qual se dà noticia da viagem,

QUE
O ILLUSTRISSIMO, E EXCELLENTISSIMO
SENHOR
MARQUEZ
DE CASTELO NOVO

Fez com o Cargo de Vice-Rey ao Estado da India, e dos
primeiros progressos do seu governo; e se referem
tambem os successos da viagem do

EXCELLENTISSIMO, E REV.^{MO} SENHOR
D. FR. LOURENÇO
DE SANTA MARIA,

Arcebispo Metropolitano de Goa,
PRIMAZ DA AZIA ORIENTAL;
Sua chegada, entrada, e suas funçoens Archiepiscopaes,

ESCRITA

Por J. F. M. M.

LISBOA:

Anno M. DCCXLVI.

Com todas as licenças necessarias.

MAPA.
 peira das Na
 de de Goa
 agim.
 ros de Goa
 to de São
 to de São
 yas de São
 a velha.
 yz de D. Fr
 MAYO.
 le se fez alto
 a trincheira
 ticheira dou
 undo acamp
 ça de Alora
 pelos Portu
 NOVEMBRO
 nhio por on
 as embarca
 ar onde cab
 ostar tropa
 ar onde del
 ar do 3. acan
 nhio por on
 foi reconbr
 campamen
 taleza de R
 o rio tapou
 e donde as
 ndiam a Ban
 dem.



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

By the end of Alorna's viceroyalty, in 1750, Goa had utterly vanquished its neighbours, not only securing the safety of the colony, but keeping Portugal on the offensive against the Marathas, who seemed a bit shocked by their reversals in fortune. Goa's momentum against the Marathas was ably continued by his successor as Viceroy, the Marquês de Távo-ra.

The Present Work in Focus: The Ultimate Chronicle of mid-18th Century Goa and its Stunning Victories Against the Marathas

Present here is the most important and authoritative work on mid-18th Century Goa, chronicling the Marquês de Castelo Novo's (Alorna) brilliant victories against the Marathas. It was written by José Freire Monterroio de Mascarenhas (1670 – 1760), the esteemed historian, genealogist and proto-journalist, who was also the most prolific Portuguese pamphleteer of the 18th century. Notably, he maintained stellar contacts in the Portuguese government and merchant marine community that gave him privileged access to news and intelligence as it arrived in Lisbon from Goa. Importantly, the work not only records the exciting military events of the Portuguese-Maratha conflict, but also provides valuable insights into the internal political and social conditions within Goa, as well as being a key source of contemporary Maratha history (in part gathered by Castelo Novo's spy network). The book is illustrated by a very important and high-quality map of Goa, showcasing much battle action (*discussed below*).

Importantly, Mascarenhas released the work in six serialized, separately issued parts, with each volume being printed in short order as news arrived from India, such that that they appeared individually over a six-year period, from 1746 to 1752. As each part came in the form of a fragile pamphlet, in modern times it had been extremely difficult to find, or to assemble a complete example with all six parts.

While only Parte VI features a publisher's imprint, being that of Francisco da Silva, it is obvious that all the volumes were published by Silva.

The 6 Parts of the work are as follows:

Parte I: *Epanaphora indica, na qual se dá noticia da viagem, que... Senhor Marquez de Castelo Novo fez com o cargo de Vice-Rey ao Estado da India... (1746).*

This part provides an account of the voyage of the Marquês de Castelo Novo from Portugal to India to take up his role as Viceroy and chronicles the early stages of his government in Goa. It includes an engaging record of the elaborate ceremony surrounding the arrival of Father Lourenço de Santa Maria, to serve as the Primate Archbishop of Goa and Oriental Asia.

Parte II: *Epanaphora Indica... Em que se referem os progressos que tem feito no governo do Estado da India Portuguesa... Senhor Marquez de Castelo Novo... (1747).*

Here we find accounts of Castelo Novo's first military operations, including the defeats he exacted upon the local Maratha princes Rama Chandra Saunto and Zeiramo Sanctu Dessayes.

Parte III: *Epanaphora indica... continua-se em referir os inclitos progressos do... Senhor Marquez de Castelo Novo... (1748).*

This volume importantly provides the definitive accounts of the sieges of Adorna and Tiracol, and the Portuguese navy's defeat of the Bhonsle's fleet. It includes a fine map of Goa (as described below).

Parte IV: *Epanaphora indica... Em que se lerám os progressos Politicos, Militares, e Civis, que no discurso do anno de 1747, fez no seu Governo... Senhor Marquez de Alorna... (1748).*

Here we find detailed accounts of the military, political and social state of play in and around Goa in the wake of Castelo Novo's (Alorna) stunning victories.

Parte V: *Epanaphora indica... continuam os progressos do governo do... Senhor Marquez de Alorna... (1750).*

This part records the events of the Portuguese seizure of the Bhonsle coastal bases of Neuty, Carly, and Vangrollen, in 1748.

Parte VI: *Epanaphora indica... continuaõ-se, e finalizaõ-se os progressos do governo do... Senhor Marquez de Alorna... (1752).*

This volume features account of the final actions of Castelo Novo (Alorna) as Viceroy, including details of his defensive plans that would enable Goa to contain the Marathas going forward. It features an engaging record of the battle between two Portuguese ships

and Martha fleet. It concludes with the arrival of the new Viceroy, the Marquês de Távora, recounting the initial measures of his government.

The 'Ilha de Goa', the nucleus of Portuguese power in India, with its large walled town, can be seen in the centre; the 'Provincia de Salcete' appears to the south; while the 'Provincia de Bardez' lies to the north. The Maratha states of the 'Terras do Bonsulo' (Lands of the Bhonsles of Sawantwadi, to the north of Goa), 'Terras dos Dessayes Ranes' (the Dessayes state, to the east of Goa), and the 'Reyno de Sunda' (to the south of Goa) occupy the surroundings. Running along the top of the map are the 'Gattes' (the Western Ghats mountains).

The legend, in the title cartouche, notes the symbols used to identify 'Significa Fortaleza' (key forts), 'Aldea' (villages), 'Freguezia' (parish churches), and 'Caminho' (roads). Indeed, numerous towns, villages and bastions are labelled throughout, including all the places that figured in Castelo Novo's 1746 campaigns against the Marathas, while the Bhonsle territories that were taken by the Portuguese to the north of Bardez are labelled as 'Terras ja Conquistadas' (Lands already Conquered).

The page of the text placed before the map identifies the places and aspects of the battle action that are labelled on the map by letters and numbers. In the 'Explicam do Mapa' the numbers 1-20 identify sites on the Ilha de Goa. The 'Campanha de 3. de Mayo' describes the symbols A to G that identify the various stages of the Siege of Alorna, while the 'Campanha de 20. de Novembro', with the symbols H to Z and &, a, b, show the events of the Siege of Tiracol (here labeled as 'Terecol').

The map seems to have been derived from a manuscript map, "Planta da Ilha de Goa na India e suas Terras confinantes; Dangeval Del.", that was at some point acquired by King George III of Great Britain (a celebrated collector of cartography), which is today held by the British Library. The cartographic details on the manuscript are the same as on Mascarenhas' present printed version, save that the scale has been reduced and the rococo decorative features have been modified. It is not surprising that the manuscript map ended up in George III's hands, as British agents in India and Lisbon were known to actively seek examples of important items of Portuguese colonial cartography, while the king had a habit of 'selecting' favoured items in official British map inventories for his personal collection.

Interestingly, the present example of the work bears the ex libris of 'Solidonio Leite', being Solidônio Attico Leite (1867 – 1930), a prominent Brazilian jurist, philologist and bibliophile who was one of creators of the Brazilian Civil Code of 1916. He was also the author of many works, notably *Clássicos Esquecidos* (1914), a valuable reappraisal of the masterpieces of several 17th and 18th century writers.

In the manuscript notes, apparently by Leite, that appear on the front free endpaper, is it mentioned that the present work is a "Classico, muito estimado", and goes on to recount the extreme effort over "many years" that Leite spent in separately acquiring all six parts of the *Epanaphora Indica*, which were supposedly bound together, as here, at his behest. He also remarks that at the work was considered so rare that the "sage orientalist [Mons Rodolfo Sebastião] Dalgado was aware of only four [of the six] parts".

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José Freire Monterroio de Mascarenhas: Leading Portuguese Historian, Pamphleteer and Proto-Journalist of the 18th Century

José Freire Monterroio de Mascarenhas (1670 – 1760), middle name sometimes spelled as ‘Monterroyo’, was the most prolific Portuguese pamphleteer of the 18th century, as well as a serious academic historian, respected genealogist and proto-journalist. Born in Lisbon, he studied mathematics and philosophy, before touring Europe for 10 years, learning languages and foreign history and politics. From 1704 to 1710, during the War of Spanish Succession, he served as a cavalry captain in the Portuguese army. His experiences gave him a unique eye for world events and phenomena that would be intriguing to the general public.

In 1715, Mascarenhas became the founding editor of the venerable *Gazeta de Lisboa*, a post he held for over 40 years (the periodical would be published until 1833). Starting around 1714, he began regularly producing pamphlets on current affairs, many of which focused on matters in exotic faraway lands. These inexpensive ephemeral works, sold on the street, tended to be entertainingly written and based upon good sources (Mascarenhas maintained stellar contacts in numerous countries), and they proved immensely popular.

The present *Epanaphora Indica* (1746-52), is considered to be Mascarenhas’ most academically serious work, hailed by scholars as the most important printed record of mid-18th century Goa.

It is quite likely that Mascarenhas was the most widely read writer in Portugal during his era, although the survival rate of copies of his works is today very low. Amazingly, he remained hyper-active right up until his death in 1760, at the age of 89.

Mascarenhas often published his works anonymously, even if his legions of readers knew full well that he was the author. This was perhaps to avoid certain legal entanglements with respect to libel, copyright and tax laws.

In addition to the present work, some highlights of his titles include *Relaçam dos progressos das armas Portuguezas no estado da India, no anno de 1713* (1714); *Relaçam da solemne procissam de preces, que por ordem da Corte Ottomana fizeraõ os Turcos na Cidade de Meca, para alcançar a assistencia de Deos contra as armas do Augustissimo Emperador de Alemanha, & mais potencias Christãas* (1716); *Emblema vivente, ou notícia de um portentoso monstro, que da Província da Anatólia foi enviado ao Sultão dos Turcos* (1727), a curious work on the Rhinoceros; *Noticia do fatal terremoto succedido no Reyno de Napoles em 29. de Novembro do anno de 1732. Tirada de cartas fidedignas escritas de Italia* (1733); *Relaçam summaria de hum combate, succedido nos mares de Alicante entre sinco chavechos de guerra hespanhoes, e tres arjelinos, em 16 de abril de 1755* (1755); *Relaçam de hum prodigio succedido em huma das Cidades da Provincia do Paraguay: neste anno passado de 1735* (1756), and an account on the Ambon (Indonesia) Earthquake-Tsunami of 1754, *Relação succincta, geographica, e histórica da Ilha de Amboino, com a notícia do formidavel estrago, que nella succedeo. Composta por hum Academico Scalabitano* (1756).

A Note on Rarity

Due to the serialized nature of its publication and the fragile format of its constituent parts, complete examples of the *Epanaphora Indica*, with all 6 parts, are today very rare. We can trace only 5 institutional examples of the complete work, held by the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal; New York University at Abu Dhabi; British Library; National Library of Australia; and the Newberry Library. Moreover, we cannot trace any sales records for any other complete examples of the work from the last 20 years.

References: Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal: H.G. 14102 P.; New York University at Abu Dhabi: DS427.5 M37; British Library: 10056.c.10.; National Library of Australia: RB MISC 317; Newberry Library: Greenlee 4850 .P7 F855 1746; OCLC: 220685005, 606318556, 29056604. Cf [re: Mascarenhas’s Biography:] INNOCÊNCIO, vol. IV, 343; XII, 337; [Mss. map related to present printed map:] British Library: Cartographic Items Maps K.Top.115.59.3.; [re: background:] Frederick Charles DANVERS, *The Portuguese in India Being a History of the Rise and Decline of the Eastern Empire* (London, 1894); Ethel M. POPE, *India in Portuguese Literature* (Bastorá, Goa, 1937).

4.500 EUR

5. ORIGINAL ARTWORK FOOTHILLS OF THE HIMALAYAS

ANONYMOUS.

View of the Foothills of the Himalayas

[S. l., S. d., but probably Himachal Pradesh or Uttarakhand, mid 19th century].

Water-colour drawing, 34 x 49 cm (inches) on J Whatman wove paper, mounted on later paper (little sun-toned and with light staining and foxing, one tiny hole in the center of one of the stains, but overall in a good condition, stains possibly also caused by glue, used for mounting on later paper).

A beautifully executed mid-19th century watercolor view of the foothills of Himalayas with snowed mountain range in the background

The detailed water-colour drawing showcases a landscape, which can be identified as the foothills of Himalayas with a large hill in the front and the Himalayan mountain range in the background. A path, travelled by several people, leads up the front hill, which is crowned with an unusual formation, composed of rectangular stones (possibly even remains of a fortress, such as Banasur Fort (Banasur ka Kila) in Uttarakhand?).

The location can be probably searched somewhere in Himachal Pradesh or more probably Uttarakhand, where one encounters similar landscapes. The distance of the Himalayas in the background, which are set relatively close, suggest, that the view was painted on a higher elevation in the hills behind Shimla, hills around the Kotgarh village, or on a location similarly removed from the mountain range in the south-eastern line of this mountain capital, such as the Garhwal Region.

The drawing captures the atmosphere, as described by the painter and author James Baillie Fraser (1783-1856) in his *Journal of a Tour Through Part of the Snowy Range of the Himala Mountains, and to the Sources of the Rivers Jumna and Ganges* (1820, p. 159), who travelled over four months north-west of the Garhwal, in 1815:

“The soil covering the rock was a rich black vegetable mould, and it gave a luxuriant carpet of the productions usually met with in such places, viz. all sorts of strawberries, columbines, lilies of the valley, buttercups, yellow, blue, and white cowslips, a small and very beautiful flower partaking of the auricula and cowslip, purple and blue, and a superb sort of lupine of a dark blackish purple. A species of larkspur was also found of a lovely blue, as one of our people somewhat poetically observed, “shining in the forest like a bright lamp in the dark night.”





Such was the slope, but steep and interrupted with rocks and fallen trees, over which we reached the pass between the two peaks of the Urructa mountain, whence, looking to the northward, the whole stupendous range of the Himālā burst upon our view, now no longer fading into distance, but clear and well defined. Bright with snow, and rising far above all intervening obstacles, they stretched, bounding our view from far beyond the Sutlej, till our sight was interrupted, where, in all probability, the hills of Gungotri and Buddrinaath arose. The day was clear, and only here and there a black cloud rested on the highest peaks. The scene was majestic, and if the epithet can justly be applied to any thing on earth, truly sublime.”

Author and Date

The view is not dated, but was according to the style and paper probably made in the mid 19th century.

The travel to the remote places of the Himalaya foothills in the mid-19th century was difficult and only possible in sporadic months, as the weather tended to be uncooperative and if not cold and rainy, the fog and clouds often blocked the view of the Himalayas. Especially notable with the present drawing is the size of the paper, which had to be carried together with all the painting equipment in difficult terrains and moist. The present drawing indicates a determined artist, who probably painted more than one image on the journey.

The author of the present drawing remains anonymous.

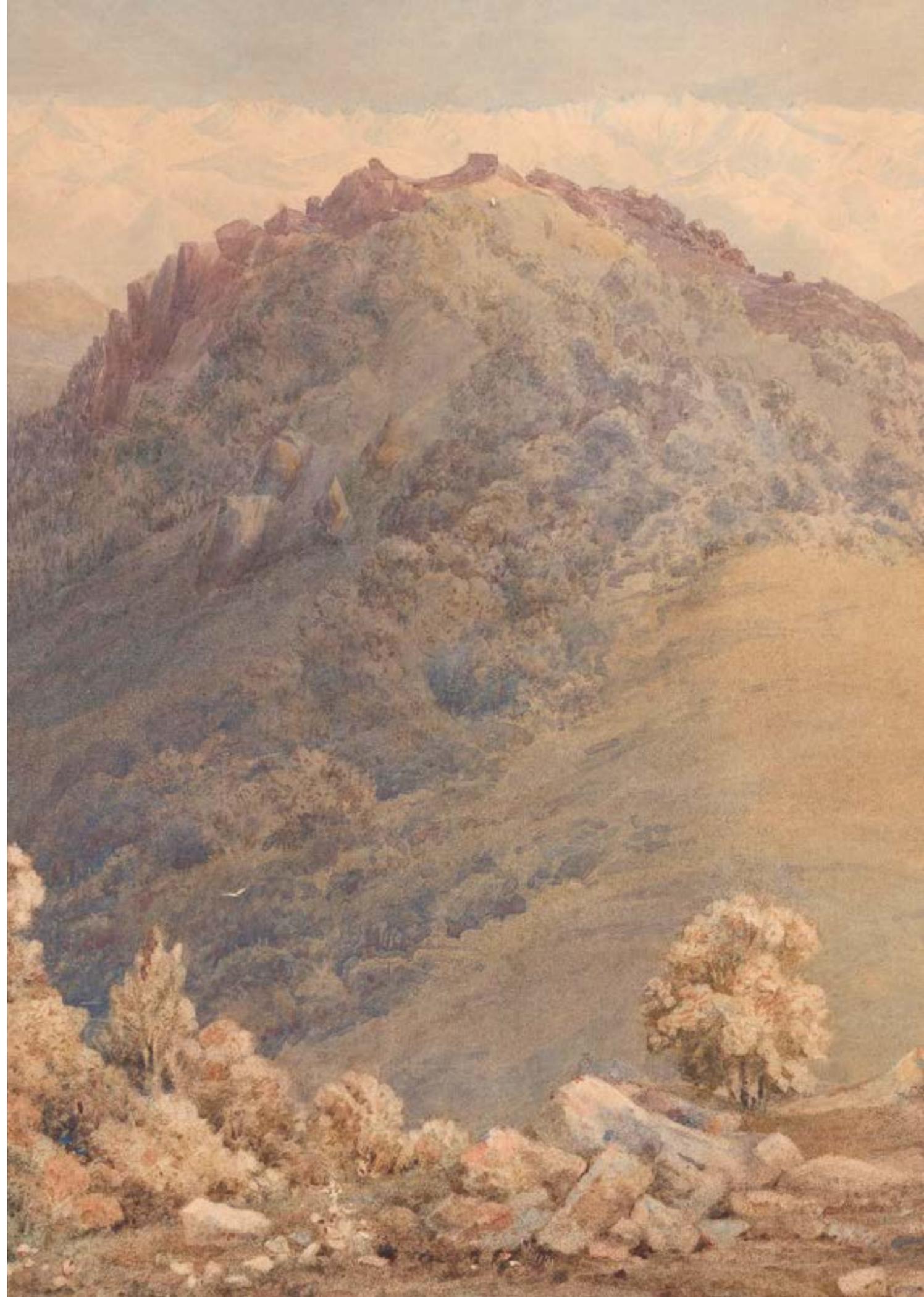
Only a handful of British artists accessed the remote foothills of the Himalayas in the late 18th and 19th centuries. Most noticeable were James Atkinson, Thomas and William Daniell, James Baillie Fraser, William Edwards, James Fergusson, Charles Stewart Hardinge, William Simpson and Anne Eliza Scott.

With its subtle realism, lack of historical buildings and theatrical orientalist scenes, and rather paying attention to the beauty of the greenery of the landscape with hardly noticeable protagonists, painted from their backs, going about their daily business, the present drawing resembles the artwork of Anne Eliza Scott (1810-1892), who is known by her sole work *Views of Himalayas, Drawn on the Spot by Mrs. W.L.L. Scott* (Henry Graves & Company, 1852).

In the past, the present drawing was attributed to the painter Harden Sidney Melville (1824-1894). We could not find any resemblance to his work nor any records, that he was travelling in the area, represented on the drawing.

References: Cf: Nilanjana Mukherjee, *Spatial Imaginings in the Age of Colonial Cartographic Reason*, 2020; Pheroza Godrej and Pauline Rohatgi, *Scenic Splendours. India through the Printed Image*, 1989.

8.500 EUR



6. ROUND PANORAMA THE ALPS

Alois Johann Baptist SOUVENT (1794-1864).

Umgebung von Bad Gastein und Panorama vom Gamskahr-Kogel
[The Surrounding of Bad Gastein and Panorama from Gamskarkogel]

S. I. [Vienna:] Rudolf Maschek, Lithograph – Johann Rauh (1803-1863), Printer, 1845.

Lithography, details with original colour and highlights, 81 x 67 cm (31.9 x 26.8 inches), originally dissected in 20 segments and mounted on linen, housed in an original green faux-washed-silk slipcase with a hand-written title (linen slightly dusty, slipcase little rubbed on the corners and with very lights staining) (#70440).

An early tourist map of a popular Austrian spa resort at the Gastein Valley with a list of the newly built hotels, their prices and a round panorama of the Alps.

The Gastein Valley in Austria with its main town Bad Gastein, surrounded by high mountains with as many as 17 sources of thermal water sources is today a popular winter and spa resort. The tourism in the area started developing in the 16th century already and expanded rapidly in the first half of the 19th century, after the visit of the Holy Roman Emperor Francis II, Holy Roman Emperor in 1807, after which plans were made to boost the tourism, especially in a town named Bad Hofgastein. By the mid-19th century, when our map was made, several luxury hotels were built in the area to serve as health retreats mostly to upper-class Austro-Hungarians and Bavarians.

Rich in details the map, most probably intended for the guest mentioned above, does not only show the topography of the area, but also the round panorama of the surrounding hills from Gamskarkogel and a road map in the lower left-hand corner, presenting the post routes, connecting the Gastein Valley to Prague, Munich, Vienna, Regensburg, Innsbruck, Brixen, Trieste, Ljubljana and Graz. The symbols mark various roads, separate buildings and mounting huts, churches, chapels, castles, ruins, spas, mills, crosses, trigonometric posts, post stations, gold mines, locations of copper and sulfur, water pipes, creeks, rivers, various borders etc.

Especially intriguing is a list of the hotels in Hofgastein and Gad Gastein (in the 19th century known and Wildbad), still popular resorts today, with numbers of available rooms, the commodities, such as private bathrooms, and prices for various services, such as wash-rooms and laundry.



The map-maker Alois Johann Baptist Souvent (1794-1864), an archivist at the Imperial Heraldry Archive for Upper Austria and Salzburg (K.K. Provinzial Wappen Archiv für Österreich ob der Enns und Salzburg) authored several detailed maps of the area around Salzburg, with this map of the Gastein Valley probably being most decorative, combining a topographical map and a round panorama, which is in the present map coloured with a highly decorative original colour and highlighted.

The map was dedicated Franz Anton Count of Kolowrat-Liebsteinsky (František Antonín Kolovrat-Libštejnský, 1778 - 1861) an Austrian statesman from a Interior Minister of the Austrian Empire from an Bohemian noble family.

The map was probably made in two variations. Black and white and more elaborate with coloured views of the mountaint. The National Library of Austria holds an example with same colouring as ours (Umgebung von Bad Gastein und Panorama vom Gamskahr-Kogl: [gewidmet:] Franz Anton, Grafen von Kolowrat Liebsteinsky). We could trace four further examples on Worldcat: Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, Landesbibliothek Coburg, Universitätsbibliothek Leipzig and National and University Library in Ljubljana.

References: OCLC 1191858570 & 1028589914. Verhandlungen und wissenschaftliche Abhandlungen Volumes 7-9, 1887, p. 358, n. 159. Moritz Alois Becker, Die Sammlungen der vereinten Familien- und Privat-Bibliothek Sr. M. des Kaisers, 3,1 1882, p. 70.

1.200 EUR



Übersicht der, zur Unterkunft für Curgäste und Reisende zu Hofgastein und Wildbad bestimmten Localitäten zu Wildbad

zu Wildbad			zu Hofgastein		
k.k. Schloss-Gebäude	23	6	Zimmerwächter Haus	10	
Prälatur	11	2	Schullehrer Haus	4	
Baron Provençières	16	3	Vicar Gebäude	4	
„ Mésnil	18	3	Taxer	4	
Wundarzt Laimer	21	4	zu Hofgastein		
Straubinger Haus	23	4	Mosers Gasthaus	26	
„ „ neues Haus	40	17	Apotheker Pelikan	19	
Unterer Krämer	20	8	Scherenthanners Gasthaus	12	
Spital	22	2	Weiss Gasthaus	10	
Mitterwirth	14	3	Bräuhaus	10	
Grabenwirth	31	6	Auerhaus	10	
Oberer Krämer	10	4	Schullehrer Winkler	8	
Grabenbäcker	6	2	Krämer Iraberger	12	

7. SUDAN – THE MAHDIST WAR THE ‘DESERT COLUMN’ OF THE ‘GORDON RE- LIEF EXPEDITION’

John FOWLER (1817 - 1898). / INTELLIGENCE BRANCH, WAR OFFICE.

Sketch of the Country between Ambukol and Shendy / Taken from the Survey of Mr John Fowler C. E. / to which is added descriptive Notes of the Route / Distance from Ambukol to Shendy 176 miles.

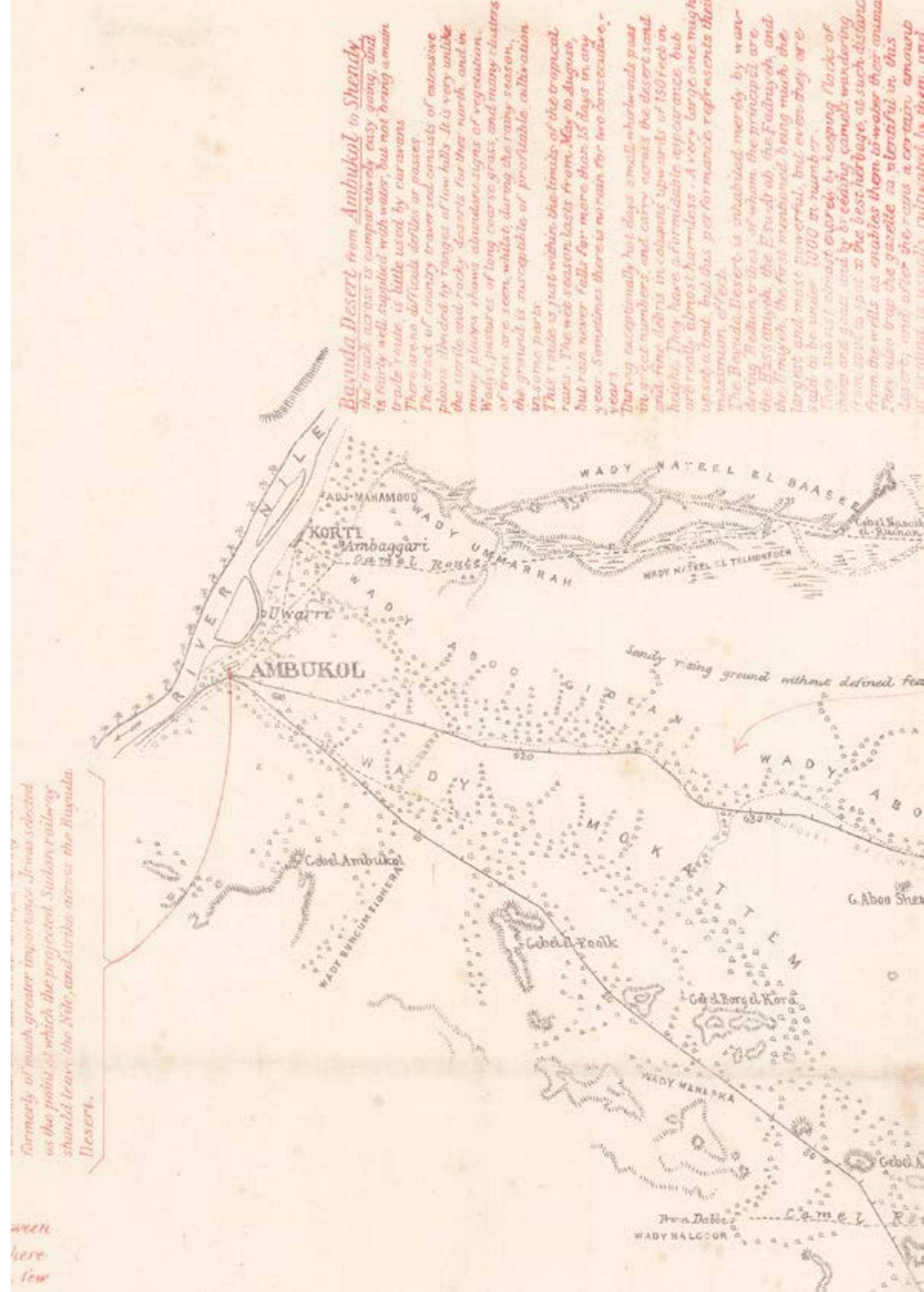
London: Intelligence Branch, War Office, September 1884.

Bi-chrome (red and black) lithograph on linen (Good, obvious signs of contemporary field use, some light stains and wear along old folds, irregular printing impression that is fainter in the middle areas, some old traces of adhesive in upper and lower margins), 70.5 x 103.5 cm (28 x 40.5 inches) (#70499).

An amazing map of the vital travel corridor across Sudan’s forbidding Bayuda Desert that represented a shortcut past the ‘Bend of the Nile’ and which was in December 1884-January 1885 used by Major General Sir Herbert Stewart’s famed ‘Desert Column’ of camel-mounted troops during their heroic but ill-fated bid to rescue Sir Charles Gordon’s garrison during the Siege of Khartoum, the most dramatic aspect of the Mahdist War; the map, published in September 1884 by the War Office’s Intelligence Branch, revived the legendary engineer (and father of the London Underground) John Fowler’s first scientific mapping of the corridor made in 1871-2 for the unrealized Egypt-Khartoum railway project, and includes copious notes on the nature of the terrain and the locations of life-saving wells – the present example is exceptional, as it is published on linen especially to be carried by the camel-mounted officers of Stewart’s Desert Column.

Egypt gained control over Sudan in 1820, but its rule over this vast and tumultuous land was always tenuous at best. In 1881, the Mahdist War (1881-98) broke out in Sudan, being a rebellion against Egyptian rule led by Muhammad Ahmad bin Abd Allah (1844-85), who proclaimed himself the ‘Mahdi’ of Islam (the ‘Guided One’). He led the ‘Mahdist’ Islamist moment which included hundreds of thousands of loyal followers.

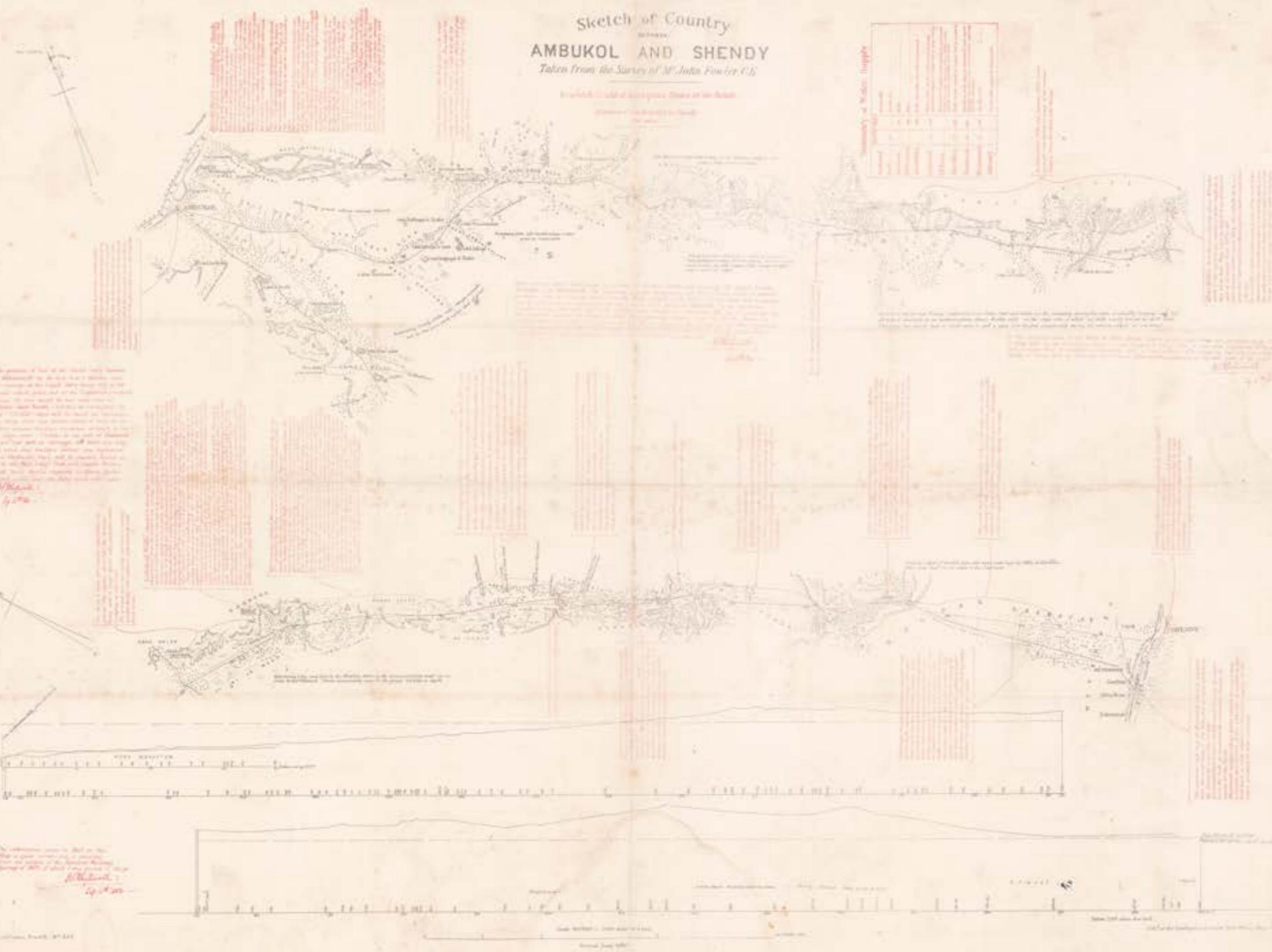
In 1882, Britain assumed military control over Egypt, making the country a British Protectorate. The British soon realized that they would have to assert control over Sudan, lest the Mahdists expand their ambitions to strike Egypt. Already by this time, the Egyptian Army had lost control of most of the Sudanese countryside, although they managed to hold Khartoum, as well as maintaining a tenuous lifeline from there down the Nile to Egypt.



Sketch of Country
 BY JAMES
AMBUKOL AND SHENDY
 Taken from the Surveys of M. John Fowler C.E.

By the Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies

London: Printed by the Government Printer, 1881.



All points of observation of the ...
 4.200

The ...
 4.200

Scale 1 inch = 100 feet

Scale 1 inch = 100 feet

To save the Anglo-Egyptian cause in Sudan, early in 1884, the British dispatched Major General Sir Charles George Gordon (1833 - 1885) to Khartoum. Gordon was a military engineer and one of the era's most storied battle leaders, popularly known as 'Chinese Gordon' for his phenomenal command of the 'Ever Victorious Army' while suppressing the Taiping Rebellion in China. Gordon possessed the perfect resume for such an assignment, as he had recently served as the Governor-General of the Sudan, Darfour, the Equatorial Provinces and the Red Sea Littoral (1873-80), in the Egyptian Khedive's service. Gordon arrived in Khartoum on February 18, 1884, only to find that his authority barely extended beyond the gates of the city. Ominously, in short order, his relatively small garrison found itself surrounded, leading to the Siege of Khartoum (March 13, 1884 to January 26, 1885), one of the most widely followed events of the late 19th century.

While British Prime Minister William Gladstone was reluctant get further entangled in the slow-motion train wreck that was Sudan, as Gordon was a national hero, he was compelled by domestic pressure to sponsor a 'relief expedition' to save Khartoum before it fell to the Mahdists.

General Garnet Wolseley (1833 - 1913), one of the most the most legendary of all Victorian commanders was charged to lead what was technically billed as the 'Nile Expedition' but was more popularly known as the 'Gordon Relief Expedition'. Arriving in Egypt in October 1884, Wolseley assembled a massive Anglo-Egyptian force, supported by steamboats, giant canoes and camels to carry his men over 2,000 km up the Nile to Khartoum. Wolseley's 'race' to save the Gordon was extensively covered in almost real time (via telegraph) by the major European newspapers, ensuring that was one of the earliest world-wide media spectacles.

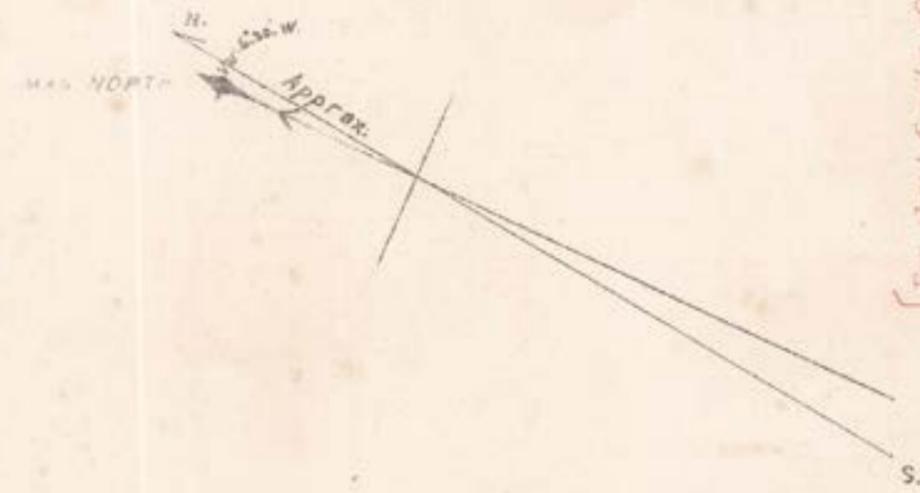
By October 26, 1884, Wolseley's forces made Wadi Halfa, located on the Nile in far north of Sudan, their 'base camp'. As they proceeded up the Nile, by mid-November they received word from Gordon that his garrison could hold Khartoum only for another 40 days or so. Progress up the Nile by boat was arduous and time consuming, as one had to portage several great cataracts, while travel overland was dangerous, as the Mahdists and their allies patrolled the desert, while sources of water were scarce, the topography rugged and the climate forbidding, yet it was generally much faster than travelling by water.

Wolseley realized that there was no possibility that he could reach Khartoum in time by travelling up the Nile. He thus decided to divide his forces into the 'River Column' (which would continue up the Nile by boat) and the 'Desert Column' which would travel a shorter distance overland, hopefully reaching Khartoum as an advance force that could take Mahdist pressure off Gordon until Wolseley's main force could arrive.

The Desert Column, led by Major General Sir Herbert Stewart (1843-1885), was to cut inland to avoid the 'Bend of the Nile', traversing the inhospitable Bayuda Desert. Specifically, the plan called for the force to depart Korti, a small village on the Nile, and then head inland in a roughly southwesterly direction to return to the Nile at the river port of Metemneh (today El Matamma), where they would hopefully be met by armoured steamers sent from Khartoum by Gordon. While this approximately 176 mile (283 km) long-route was much shorter than following the Nile along its great loop, it traversed brutal, rugged

Ambukol and Metemneh for the first 4 or 5 Murses there would be a great scarcity, on this length there being only a few stunted bushes and coarse grass, but as the Expedition proceeded South more material for fires would be met with, and at intervals from Wady Aboo Neshki. (670 Kilo on route line) to South of Gakdool (770 Kilo) there will be found an abundance of dead wood in large sized logs besides plenty of trees fit for fuel tho from their extreme hardness somewhat difficult to cut down. From the latter point (770 Kilo) to the well of Shebacat (870 Kilo) Trees are met with at intervals, but there are long stretches of bare sand and boulders without any vegetation whatever. South of Shebacat there will be stunted bushes at short intervals to the Nile where fuel will again become scarce. Melemmeh being chiefly supplied by dhura stalks, palm branches, and camel and cow dung made into stabs and dried.

*J. M. Whitworth
Sep 10th / 84*



For about 6 miles after leaving Aboo Halfa the ground falls slightly, about half this distance being over a sandy desert with sandstone rocks cropping up all round. The ground then rises gently, and enters country wooded thickly with mimosa, and covered with thick grass.

Gakdool Wells, situated in one of the torrent gorges of Gebel Glibf about 3 miles from the camel track, consist of three large water-worn cavities, each at a different level, and shut in by precipitous cliffs. The lowest of these pools forms an irregular oval in plan, about 20 ft long by 60 ft broad, and for three-fourths of its length it is enclosed between perpendicular rocks. Whether any labour has been expended in making these excavations is impossible to say but it is evident that the cavities have been mainly produced by the torrents rushing through a small passage about 8 ft above the highest water level, and thus wearing away the softer portions of the rock to a considerable depth below the level of the water.



Mohammed Valley, June 22 1877

and barren land, that hosted only a very limited number of wells. Moreover, Stewart's force would be constantly vulnerable to ambush by the Mahdists and their allies, who had a far better working knowledge of the terrain. However, the present map would prove crucial in guiding Stewart and his men across the Bayuda Desert.

On December 30, 1884, Stewart's Desert Column, consisting of 1,400 men, mostly mounted on camels, set out from Korti, on the Nile, while traveling in a traditional Saharan square-shaped battle formation. Much of the trip, while grueling, proceeded without major incident. Indeed, it seemed for a while like they would arrive in the Khartoum area ahead of schedule, in good time to save Gordon.

However, on January 16, 1885, when the Desert Column had made about 80% of their progress between Korti and Metemneh, they encountered a massive Mahdist force of 14,000 warriors at Abu Klea. During the Battle of Abu Klea (January 16-18, 1885), the Mahdists managed to 'break the square' of the British formation and to mortally wound Stewart. However, aided by their superior weaponry, notably their Gardiner Machine Guns, the British managed to regroup and prevail, continuing towards Metemneh. They were again attacked at the Battle of Abu Kru (19 January 1885), near Metemneh, but managed to triumph and make camp on the Nile, near their planned destination. However, the actions at Abu Klea and Abu Kru had significantly delayed their progress such that the Desert Column missed its window, arriving near Khartoum just a little too late to provide significant relief to Gordon's garrison, which was in extremis. Yet, their mission was widely hailed as heroic in and of itself, nearly achieving the impossible.

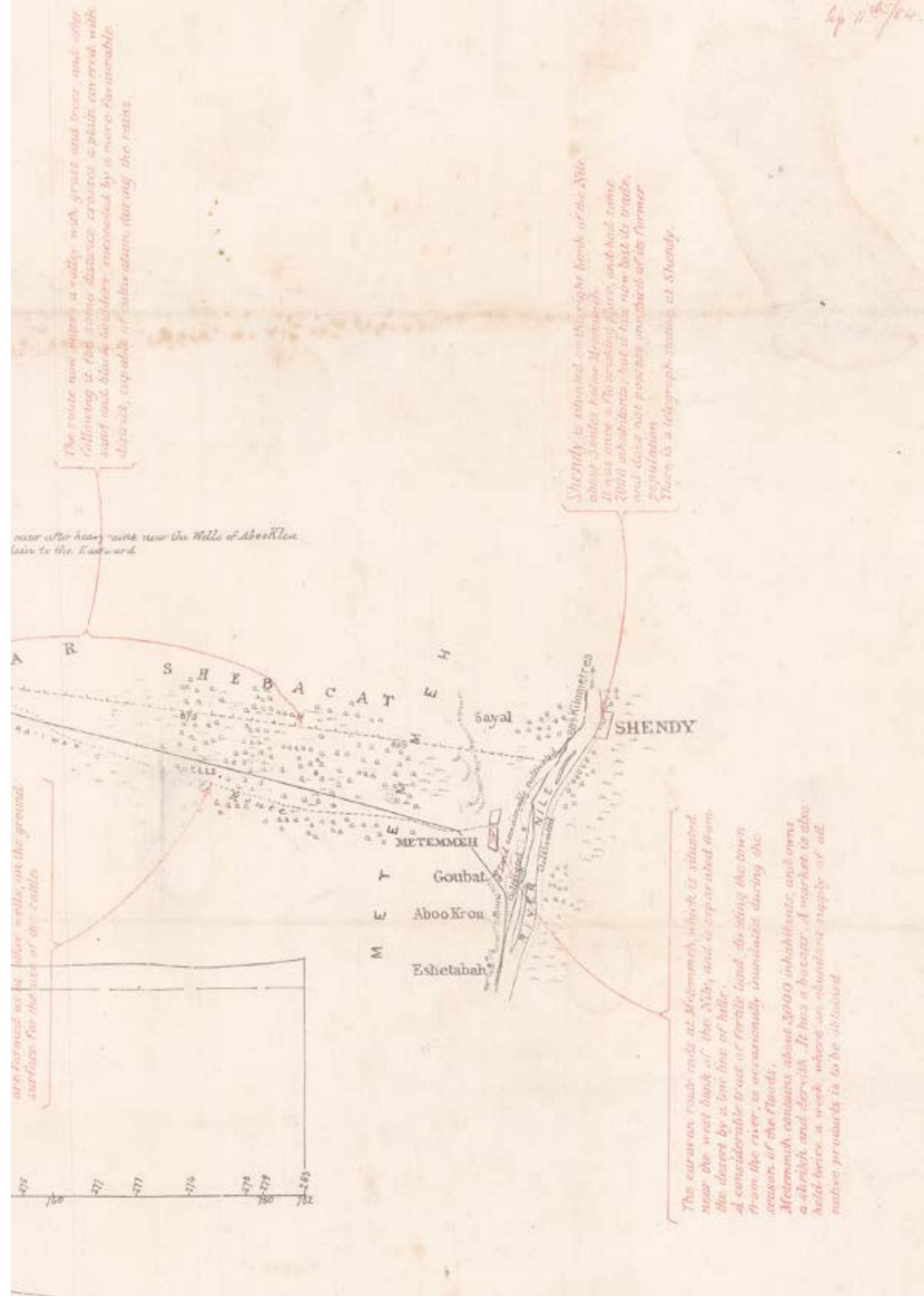
Khartoum fell to the Mahdists on January 26, 1885, whereupon Gordon and almost all his 7,000 troops, as well as 4,000 civilians, were slaughtered, so marking one of the greatest military defeats in British history. Yet, Gordon was lionized as a martyr of the British Empire. Wolseley's main force arrived in Khartoum on January 28, 1885, having made remarkably expeditious progress - but not fast enough.

The Mahdist War would continue for another 13 years, resulting in many stunning defeats and victories for both sides, as well as involving other regional players, such as Ethiopia, Italian Eritrea and the Congo Free State. By 1895, almost all Sudan had fallen into Mahdist hands. However, a more hawkish government in Westminster resolved to retake the country and from 1896 to 1898, General Herbert Kitchener led a massive Anglo-Egyptian force that like a juggernaut mowed down the Mahdists, conquering Sudan. Britain and Egypt then proceeded to rule Sudan in a de jure condominium for the next two generations.

The Pathfinder of the Desert Column: The Present Map in Focus

In the late 1860s, Isma'il Pasha, the Khedive of Egypt (reigned 1863-79), who was famed for his infrastructure building (he presided over the completion of the Suez Canal, 1869), decided to build a railway from Egypt to Khartoum. He considered the project to be the only way that his regime could possibly continue to control the wayward country.

In 1869, the Khedive appointed the legendary English engineer Sir John Fowler (1817 -



1898), to conduct a detailed survey and feasibility study for an Egypt-Khartoum railway (paying him a stupendous sum). Fowler was globally famous for designing London's Metropolitan Line (completed in 1863), the world's first subway system. A key element of Fowler's plan was to cut the distance of the Bend of the Nile by running a rail line from 'Ambukol' (Um Bakool), the neighbouring village to Korti, across the Bayuda Desert to Metnemmah, located just across the Nile from 'Shendy' (Shendi), which was a major steamboat station, located about 190 km downriver from Khartoum.

In 1871-2, Fowler oversaw a detailed survey of the Ambukol-Shendy corridor, roughly following a centuries-old, but as of late seldom used camel caravan route. The survey which represented the first, and for some years only, scientifically accurate rendering of the corridor.

While Fowler's plans for the railway reached a mature stage, and the project was enthusiastically backed by Governor-General Charles Gordon, regrettably, by the late 1870s the entire project was mothballed due a meltdown in Egypt's public finances. The cancellation of the railway proved to be a history-altering missed opportunity, as had the line been built, it is likely that Anglo-Egyptian forces would have easily defeated the Mahdist rebellion, as they would have been able to quickly flood the country with troops (but then again, history is not based on 'what ifs'). As a result, Fowler's original maps for the Egypt-Khartoum railway, including for the vital Ambukol-Shendy corridor, remained in manuscript for some time.

After Britain assumed military control of Egypt in 1882, the relatively new Intelligence Branch (established 1873) of its War Office, was charged with gathering information and cartography on Sudan, as the Mahdist revolt spread. This mandate became urgent upon the Siege of Khartoum, whereupon the Intelligence Branch resurrected Fowler's manuscript railway maps to guide Wolseley's men to relieve Khartoum.

In May 1884, the Intelligence Branch published as small-scale rendering of Fowler's map, *Sketch of the Country between Ambukol and Shendy* (scale - 1:506,880, measuring approx. 47 x 36 cm) that was fit for broad strategic consultation, but was not sufficiently detailed for operational use by troops in the field.

In September 1884, as Wolseley's expedition was making its way to Egypt, the Intelligence Branch created a dramatically improved version of Fowler's *Sketch of the Country between Ambukol and Shendy*, being the present map, executed to scale of 1:200,000. It included far more topographical detail with regards to Fowler's original mapping, printed in black, while importantly, it added copious and valuable notes on the route (i.e., the locations of wells, firewood, ruggedness, etc.), printed in red, written by "W. Whitworth", who was the Fowler's second-in-charge (although we cannot find any information about him), variously signed September 10th or 11th 1884.

Importantly, the present example of the map is printed on linen, such that it could be easily carried and unfurled by camel-mounted officers as they traversed the desert, a format much more convenient than a paper map. Notably, none of the catalogue records for the handful of other known examples of the map mention that they are printed in linen, perhaps making this unique, or at the very least, a special example.

Fowler's original mapping, printed in black, appears in two horizontal registers which, if connected, extend from 'Ambukol' and Korti, on the Nile, in the northwest, down across the Bayuda Desert to 'Metemmeh' and 'Shendy', in the southeast, located further up the river, past the Bend of the Nile. The map provides an extremely detailed and scientifically rendering of the travel corridor, depicting and naming wadis, highlands, and noting the nature of the terrain and vegetation, while labeling the locations of wells. Critically the 'Camel Route', the old caravan trail, is

shown as a dashed line, and is shown departing the Nile from Korti, while the route of Fowler's envisaged the railroad is shown as a tracked line departing across the desert from Ambukol (just above Korti). Much of the time, the camel caravan trail and the proposed railway line run closely together. The future locations of the battles of Abu Klea ('Aboo Klea') and Abu Kru ('Aboo Krou') are noted on the righthand side of the map's lower register.

Below the map are longitudinal profiles of the route that show the gradations in elevation to be mercifully moderate.

Throughout the map are Whitworth's detailed notes, in red, with the passage in the lower right reading "The Information given in red on this map is quite correct and is obtained from the studies of the Soudan Railway Survey of 1872 of which I was second in charge. W. Whitworth Sept. 10th 1884". Here he provides invaluable information on the nature of the villages, water supply, climate, state of trails, etc. that would have been vital for Sir Herbert Stewart's men as they traversed 176 km of hostile, otherwise unknown, terrain.

It is worth noting that Stewart's men took made many observations while traversing the Bayuda Desert, which were incorporated into a subsequent edition of the map, published by the Intelligence Branch in December 1886, *Sketch of the Country between Ambukol and Shendi / Taken from the Survey of Mr. John Fowler and revised from sketches and information, furnished by Officers during the Campaign of 1884-1885...* For comparison, please see a link to this edition, courtesy of the National Library of Australia:

[Sketch of country between Ambukol and Shendi \[cartographic material\] \(nla.gov.au\)](#)

A Note on Rarity

The map is very rare, and the present example is likely especially so for being published on linen (as opposed to paper), as we cannot find any mention of examples in this medium. We locate institutional examples of the map held by the British Library (2 examples); University of Manchester Library; Bibliothèque nationale de France (2 examples); and the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. Moreover, we note the sole known example of the December 1886 revised edition of the map held by the National Library of Australia. We cannot trace any sales records for any other examples of the map as having appeared on the market during the last 30 years.

References: British Library (2 examples): Cartographic Items Maps 66838.(2.) and Cartographic Items Maps MOD IB 367; University of Manchester Library: E4:16 (1); Bibliothèque nationale de France (2 examples): GE C-20885 and SG Y B-110; University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee: Maps ; 317-c .A42 A-1884; OCLC: 608486055; 497559175; 642642739; A. Crispin JEWITT, *Maps for Empire: The First 2000 numbered War Office Maps 1881-1905* (London, 1992), no. 367 (p. 60) [Cf. see no. 363, p. 59 for the small-scale unannotated antecedent map published by the Intelligence Branch]; Alexander MACDONALD, *Too Late for Gordon and Khartoum: The Testimony of an Independent Eye-witness of the Heroic Efforts for Their Rescue and Relief* (1887), p. 186; Petermanns Mitteilungen, 31. band (1885), p. 197; *Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society and Monthly Record of Geography*, vol. 7 (1885), p. 60. Cf. [re: 1886 ed.:] National Library of Australia: MAP RM 2348/2.

3.200 EUR

8. SUMATRA (SOUTH), INDONESIA GEOLOGY, MINING & OIL EXPLORATION

Rogier Diederik Marius VERBEEK (1845 - 1926).

Topographische en geologische kaart van Zuid-Sumatra bevattende de residentien Bengkoelen, Palembang en Lampongsche Districten in vier bladen / Schaal 1:500.000 / door den Mijningenieur R.D.M. Verbeek / 1880.

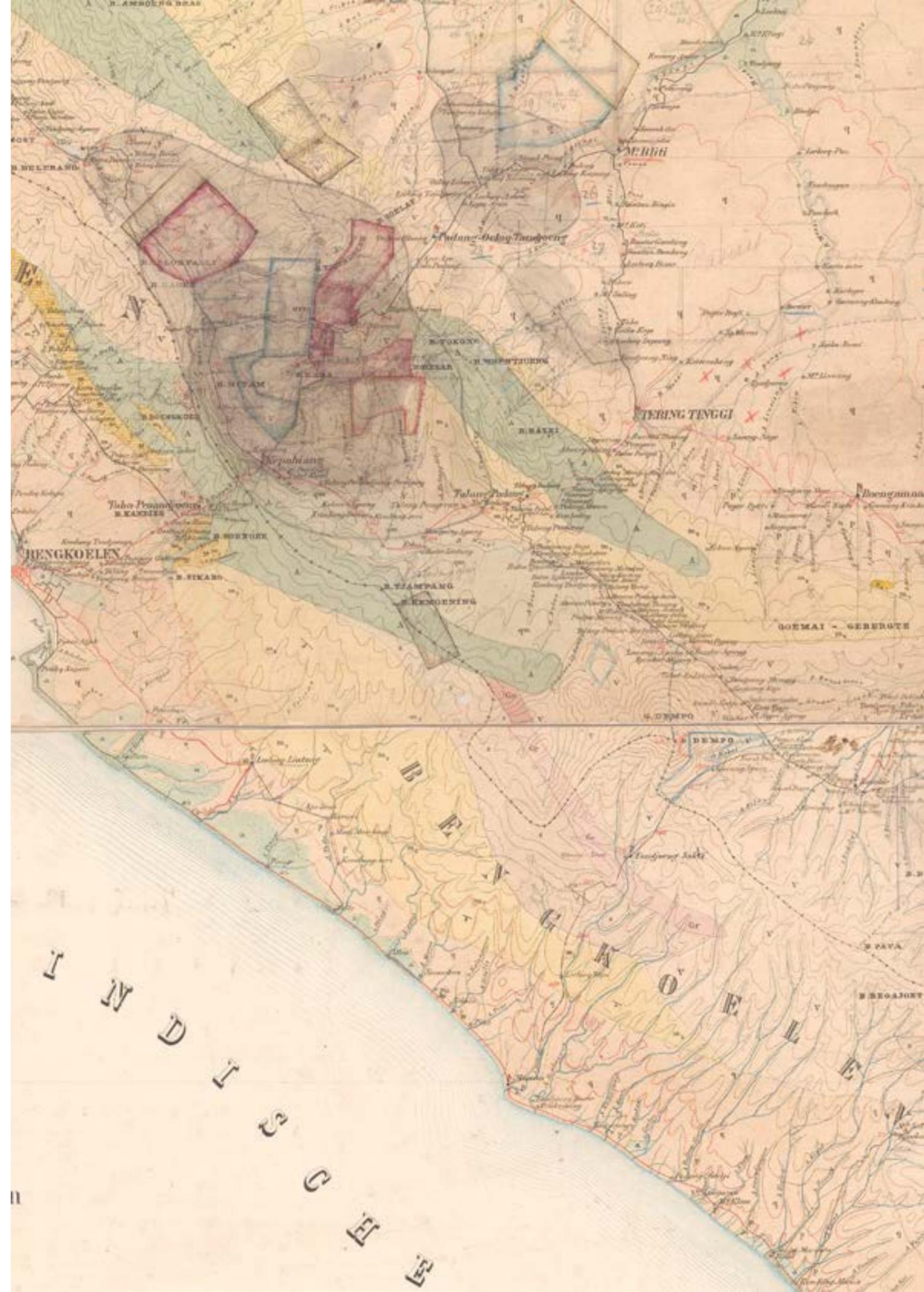
Amsterdam: C.F. Stemler, 1881.

Colour photolithograph, printed on 4 sheets of thick paper, here joined and dissected into 16 sections and mounted upon original linen with marbled endpaper, with very extensive late 1890s manuscript additions in pencil, coloured crayon and watercolour, signed by the prominent oil and gold prospector/investor "E.A. Verbeek" in lower right corner (Good to Very Good, attractive colours, overall clean, some light transference, some old crackling and a very small point of loss upper centre filled-in by late-1890s mss., light wear along section edges), 95 x 116 cm (37.5 x 45.5 inches) (#70536).

A unique example of a grand scale production that represents the first scientific geological map of South Sumatra, the result of expeditions by Rogier Diederik Marius Verbeek, who was soon to become a world-famous geologist and volcanologist; the map served as the masterplan for prospecting ventures that led to oil drilling and gold mining booms in South Sumatra that commenced in the 1890s; the present example being a unique artefact owing to its extensive late-1890s manuscript additions showing numerous petroleum and gold concessions, as well as many other details, seemingly added by, or on behalf of, the prominent prospector/investor E.A. Verbeek, whose name is signed in manuscript.

This is a unique example of the first serious geological map of South Sumatra, and the earliest major map produced by the mining engineer Rogier Diederik Marius Verbeek, who would soon be known as the greatest geologist and cartographer of the Dutch East Indies (Indonesia), as well as a world-famous volcanologist. It was published in 1881, in anticipation of the petroleum and gold boom that would sweep across the region in the 1890s.

Importantly, the present example of the map is augmented by very extensive and detailed manuscript additions of oil and mining concessions, as well as the locations of countless additional outposts, roads and villages, the result of extensive firsthand reconnaissance. These additions were made during the early part of the petroleum/mineral boom by an 'industry insider', and were executed for, or by, E.A. Verbeek (not necessarily related to Rogier), a prominent Dutch oil and gold prospector and investor (whose name is signed in manuscript).



South Sumatra is a vast and magnificent land, home to peoples of ancient and sophisticated cultures, incredible biodiversity, and topography that rises from the west (Indian Ocean) coast to the heights of the Bukit Barisan Mountains, before descending into broad lowlands of rainforest and swamp that extends to the east coast (South China Sea). The Dutch had frequented the south and east coasts since the 17th century, having established Palembang as a major base, while the British claimed the west coast from their base in Bencoolen (Bengkulu) since 1685.

While the Dutch gained full colonial title to all Sumatra in 1824, it was only after fighting a series of wars against indigenous powers that they managed to gain general political oversight of the southern part of the island, in the late 1830s. The Dutch regime proceeded to divide South Sumatra into the political jurisdictions of the 'Residenties' of Bengkoelen (west), Palembang (east) and the Lampong District (south).

However, most of the interior regions remained enigmatic to Europeans for decades, bearing only the lightest Dutch colonial footprint. This was even though the interior was known to be very rich in minerals.

During the 1860s and '70s, the colonial regime in the Dutch East Indies moved to consolidate and increase its power over the main Indonesian islands; they gained dominance over virtually all Sumatra upon invading Aceh in 1873-4. Concomitant with this was a push to explore the interior of Sumatra, mapping key transport corridors and prospecting for minerals and fossil fuels.

Petroleum exploration commenced in Sumatra, Java and Kalimantan (Dutch Borneo) in 1869, only a decade after the world's first viable oil well came online in Pennsylvania, USA, in 1859. As many as 53 seepage locations were discovered, promising signs of commercially exploitable deposits. The first well, in West Java, commenced production in 1871.

It was in this context that, in 1876, Rogier Verbeek was appointed by the Dutch crown to conduct the first scientific geological reconnaissance of South Sumatra, which was thought to have large petroleum deposits, and was known to have significant gold reefs. This was a grueling assignment, due to the climate, long distances and rugged terrain, not to mention that the region had a very diverse and complex geological profile. Verbeek worked with both great speed and extreme attention to technical detail, and by 1880 he completed an impressive mapping and analysis of the geology of South Sumatra that far exceeded anyone's expectations. This led to his appointment as the Chief Engineer of Mines of the Dutch East Indies the following year, setting him upon a trajectory to become one of the world's most esteemed volcanologists and geologists.

Verbeek's geological exploration of South Sumatra opened the region to the mass development of the petroleum and gold mining industries. In line with the sectors' grand ambitions, in 1890, major business figures established the *Koninklijke Nederlandsche Petroleum Maatschappij* (KNPM), which would be the driving force behind oil exploration and production in the Dutch East Indies.

Critically, in the mid-1890s, in the remote, jungle-covered and swampy interior of central and eastern South Sumatra, primarily in the Palembang Residentie, massive oilfields of top-notch crude were discovered, far surpassing the finds in other regions. By 1900, there were three petroleum companies operating in the Palembang vicinity, the Sumatra-Palembang Petroleum Company (Sumpal); the French-controlled Moeara Enim Petroleum Company; and the Moesi Ilir Petroleum Company. These enterprises operated dozens of drilling sites, a couple of refineries and controlled several large concessions. However, beginning in 1902, KNPM gradually bought out these companies, consolidating their resources and assuming total control of the petroleum industry in the Palembang Residentie.

In 1907, primarily to manage their, by now, complete monopoly over the oil boom in South Sumatra, KNPM formed the wholly owned subsidiary, Bataafsche Petroleum Maatschappij (BPM). That same year, KNPM merged with the British transportation firm, the Shell Trading and Transport Company, to create Royal Dutch-Shell, a colossal Anglo-Dutch behemoth that would rise to become the world's largest oil producer by 1920 (and is today still one of the great players of the global 'petroleumscape').

As for gold, the Bukit Barisan Mountains were always known to host rich veins of ore, but due to local opposition and the challenging nature of the terrain, for generations Europeans were not able to directly exploit them. From the late 1820s, the Dutch were able to carry out some small-scale gold mining projects, but for the next sixty years or so, grand endeavours remained elusive.

In the 1890s, using Verbeek's geological research as a guide, numerous private prospecting firms combed the Bukit Barisan Mountains and found rich gold reefs, staking concessions to the north and northwest of Bengkulu, of which the Redjang Lebong reef was the most promising. For instance, from 1899 to 1911, the private firm Maatschappij Redjang Lebong mined 33.5 million guilders worth of gold and silver in the area, making a profit of 18 million guilders – a huge sum for the time. The South Sumatra gold boom generally lasted until World War I, although viable finds continued to be exploited for some years thereafter.

The Map in Focus

The present work is a unique example of the first scientific geological map of South Sumatra, by Rogier Verbeek, here augmented by extensive manuscript additions executed by, or at the behest of, the prominent oil and gold entrepreneur E.A. Verbeek. As such, the map has two distinct levels of information, being the printed map template, issued in 1881, and the overlying manuscript additions.

The printed map was made by Verbeek as a loose-leaf aspect to illustrate his detailed report on the geology of South Sumatra, 'Topographische en geologische beschrijving van Zuid-Sumatra, bevattende de residentien Bengkoelen, Palembang en Lampongsche Districten', within the *Jaarboek van het Mijnwezen in Nederlandsch Oost-Indië, Jg. 10, num. 1* (Amsterdam: C.F. Stemler, 1881). However, there is much evidence to indicate that examples of the map were also issued separately by the printer, as a standalone publication.

This very large format and beautifully colour lithographed map was printed on 4 named sheets (I: Bengkoelen; II: Palembang; III: Manna; IV: Teloeq-Betoeng), but which are here contemporarily joined and mounted upon linen. Showcasing the topography and human settlement and infrastructure in considerable detail, the map embraces the great expanse of South Sumatra, including the residenties of Palembang and Bengkoelen, plus, the district of Lampong. It showcases the dramatic and varied topography, highlighted by the chain of the Bukit Barisan Mountains that run down the west coast, and the vast lowlands of the centre and the east that are largely drained by the 'Moesi' (Musi) River Basin.

The map is colour-coded with 19 geological zones (divided into various geomorphic and epochal classifications), as explained in the 'Verklaring der kleuren en teekens' (Explanation of Colours and Signs), in the lower left corner. This shows the great contrast between the generally eruptive (volcanic) geology (which hosted gold and silver ores) of the Bukit Barisan Mountains and the generally sedimentary zones of the central and eastern lowlands (which were rich in petroleum deposits). Additionally, the Verklaring provides the symbols used to show roads and trails of differing specifications; the locations of Dutch outposts of various importance (surmounted with a tricolour flag); as well as contour lines (at 200-metre intervals); bedrock boundaries; the slope direction of geological layers; and the locations of coal mines, hot springs, petroleum seeps and volcanic craters.

The Index map, lower left, shows how the 4 sheets of the main map are to be joined and depicts new routes opened by mining interests and others, as well as newly charted rivers.

The printed map is overlaid with very extensive manuscript additions, seemingly added by, or at the behest of "E.A. Verbeek", the Dutch petroleum and gold mining prospector and inventor whose name is signed in blue crayon, lower right. Verbeek (not necessarily related to Rogier) was the principal of an oil and mining firm, 'Exploratie- maatschappij Balangan' (established in 1897), headquartered in Batavia, which specialized in ventures in southeastern Borneo, although he obviously held great interest in such enterprises in South Sumatra. It appears the Verbeek was himself largely resident in Singapore, where he is noted as having been a major philanthropist.

The manuscript additions on the map are so vast and detailed that they represent an ultimate 'insider's view' of the petroleum and gold industries in South Sumatra, predicated upon incredibly extensive firsthand reconnaissance. By their nature, the additions were clearly added in the late 1890s, during the early part of the oil and gold booms in South Sumatra, as they show many mining and drilling concessions as staked during that period, but before the consolidation of the industry under KNPM and the road and pipeline infrastructure expansion of the early 1900s.

In the 'Moesi' (Musi) River Basin of the lowlands, in places both to the south and northwest of Palembang, are numerous staked petroleum concessions, outlined in pencil and identified by numbers that are sometimes circled in red crayon that embrace a large percentage of what would become the prime petroleum drilling areas of South Sumatra. Moreover, innumerable additional villages are labeled in pencil in the Musi River valley and to its north and south, plus, some new roads are delineated with some distances marked between junctures. Moreover, in some cases, the author of the additions even corrects the locations of villages named on the underlying printed map.

In the Bukit Barisan Mountains, to the northwest of Bengkulu city, are several gold mining concessions outlined in coloured crayon, while additional details are added in pencil further to the northwest, in the Moeara Raman area.

As such, the present example of the map, with its manuscript additions, provides perhaps the era's finest overview of the petroleum and gold mining industries in South Sumatra taken at this critical

TOPOGRAPHISCHE EN GEOLOGISCHE KAART

VAN

ZUID-SUMATRA

bevattende de residentien Bengkoelen, Palembang en Lampongsche Districten

IN VIER BLADEN

Schaal 1: 500,000

Door den Myningenieur

R. D. M. VERBEEK

1880.

VERKLARING DER KLEUREN EN TEEKENS.

Sedimentaire gesteenten	a	Zandsteen	Tertiair		Groete wegen naar oversteegen gebouwt
	ai	Zandsteen			Baanwegen
	aii	Zandsteen			Verkeeren
	q	Quartair	Quartair		Wegenspoor
	q1	Quartair			Wegenspoor van de rivier
	q2	Quartair			Wegenspoor van de rivier
	p	Pliocene	Tertiair		Wegenspoor van de rivier naar de rivier
	pi	Pliocene			Wegenspoor van de rivier naar de rivier
	pi1	Pliocene			Wegenspoor van de rivier naar de rivier
	pi2	Pliocene			Wegenspoor van de rivier naar de rivier
pi3	Pliocene			Wegenspoor van de rivier naar de rivier	
Eruptieve gesteenten	v	Vulkaan	Deenzich en Sitorisch ?		Wegenspoor van de rivier naar de rivier
	v1	Vulkaan			Wegenspoor van de rivier naar de rivier
	t	Tertiair	Quartair en jonger		Wegenspoor van de rivier naar de rivier
	t1	Tertiair			Wegenspoor van de rivier naar de rivier
	a	Andesiet	Jong Tertiair		Wegenspoor van de rivier naar de rivier
	a1	Andesiet			Wegenspoor van de rivier naar de rivier
g	Graniet	Tud mineen		Wegenspoor van de rivier naar de rivier	
g1	Graniet	Jonger dan de oude bron		Wegenspoor van de rivier naar de rivier	

uncture. While the map would have had considerable practical value in its time, today it has an important documentary significance for scholars of Indonesian and natural resources history.

The map is very rare, whether found separately, or accompanied by the ‘Topographische en geologische beschrijving van Zuid-Sumatra’. We can trace only a handful of institutional examples of the map, with most held by Dutch libraries. We cannot trace any sales records for any other examples.

R.D.M. Verbeek: Perhaps the Finest Geological Cartographer in 19th Century Asia

Dr. Rogier Diederik Marius Verbeek (1845 - 1926) was an internationally-renown geologist and volcanologist who was more than anyone else responsible for introducing the most advanced standards of geological cartography to Southeast Asia.

Educated in the Netherlands, he gained his ‘big break’ when he was charged by the Dutch government to conduct the first scientific geological survey of South Sumatra, resulting in the present map, his ‘Topographische en geologische beschrijving van Zuid-Sumatra...’, and his additional study (written with O. Boettger und K. von Fritsch), *Die Tertiaerformation von Sumatra und ihre Thierreste*, 3 vols. (Kassel: Theodor Fischer 1880).

Due to the stellar reviews that he received for his work in South Sumatra, in 1881 he was appointed to the post of Chief Engineer of Mines of the Dutch East Indies. His first major project in that post was to conduct the first geological-mineralogical study and mapping of much of Sumatra’s west coast, resulting in the publication of the *Topographische en geologische Beschrijving van een Deel van Sumatra’s Westkust* (Batavia, 1883).

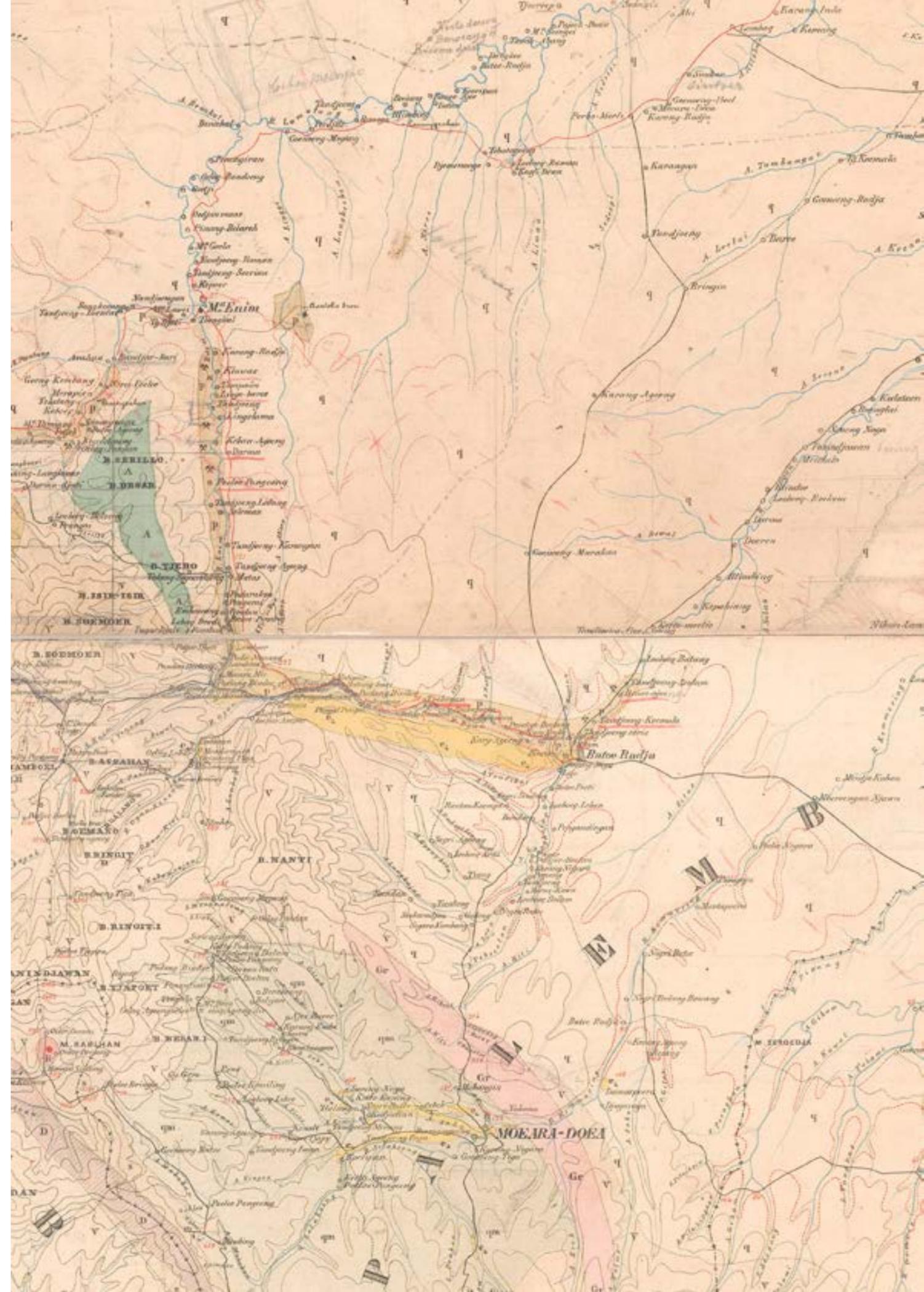
In 1883, Verbeek witnessed the eruption of Krakatoa, and the Governor-General commissioned him to conduct the definitive study of the event. This resulted in his masterly *Krakatau, door R.D.M. Verbeek* (Text volume: Batavia 1883), with a lavish elephant folio atlas (Brussels, 1884-5). This work made *Verbeek a globally celebrated volcanologist.*

In 1886, Verbeek was appointed to head the mammoth project to geologically map Java, an endeavour he conducted with his colleague Reinder Fennema (1849 – 1897). This resulted in their masterpiece portfolio of geological maps and views, *Geologische beschrijving van Java en Madoera door Dr. R.D.M. Verbeek en R. Fennema, Hoofdingenieurs van het Mijnwezen in Nederlandsch-Indië. / Atlas* (Leipzig: Giesecke & Devrient for Joh. G. Stemmler Cz, 1896), which was highlighted by the *Geologische kaart van Java en Madoera*, an amazing, gargantuan 26-sheet geological map of Java.

Verbeek retired from his role as Chief Engineer in 1893, and thence became the elder stamen of the geological community in the Dutch world, receiving innumerable honours. He continued to publish, notably writing an important article on the history of volcanism in East Java, *De vulkanische erupties in Oost-Java in het laatst der 16de eeuw* (1925).

References: Leiden University Libraries: COLLBN 051-05-014/017; OCLC: 55782092; Catalogus der afdeling Nederlandsche Koloniën van de internationale koloniale en uitvoerhandel tentoonstelling (van 1 Mei tot ult°. October 1883) te Amsterdam (Leiden, 1883), p. 211; Cf. [E.A. Verbeek’s petroleum/mining ventures:] ‘List van Naamlooze Vennootschappen, in 1897 in Nederlandsch-Indië en in Nederland opgericht, deze laatsten alleen voor zooveel baar werkkring zich lof Nederlandseli-Indië uitstrekt’, in Bijlagen Behoorende bij het Verslag betreffende Nederlandsch (Oost-) Indië van 1898, Bijlage H (5. 10.), p. 8.

2.400 EUR



9. LIMA, PERU FIRST POST-INDEPENDENCE SURVEY URBAN MASTERPLAN

Gregorio de la ROSA, Surveyor-Cartographer. / SPECKTER & COMP., Publisher.

Plano de la Ciudad de Lima / Capital de la República Peruana, en 12 gr. 2 min. - lat. austral, y 76 gr. 58 min. de longitud al Oeste de Greenwich.

Hamburg: Speckter & Comp., 1850.

Lithograph on thick card-like paper, faintly-impressed partial 19th map-seller's handstamp that seems to read 'Inocente Ruerdi / Lima' to verso (Very Good, light even toning, some minor creasing, light surface abrasions mostly in margins, very light spots upper left quadrant), 48 x 63 cm (19 x 25 inches) (#70486).

Extremely rare and historically important – the first survey map of Lima of Peru's post-independence era, predicated upon mapping undertaken by the brilliant military engineer Major Gregorio de la Rosa, who would go on to become one of the foundational figures of the modern cartography of Peru, the map precisely details hundreds of sites and details and served as the authoritative masterplan of Lima for 30 years during a critical period in the city's development, making it one of the great monuments of Latin American urban mapping of the era; published in Hamburg, Germany by the respected boutique lithographer of Speckter & Comp.

During colonial times, Lima, Peru, was the most important city in South America. Founded in 1535 by the conquistador Francisco Pizarro on the banks of the Rímac River, about 10 km inland from the Pacific port of Callao, Lima was the capital of the Viceroyalty of Peru (which consisted of all modern Peru, Bolivia and parts of Chile and Brazil), which yielded fabulous wealth from its silver and gold mines.

Built on a rational plan of a largely even grid of streets with plazas on the south bank of the Rímac, between 1684 and 1687 the city was enclosed by a great wall with bastions, which gave the city a very distinct ovoid form. The wall featured gates: Martinete, Maravillas, Barbones, Cocharcas, Santa Catalina, Guadalupe, Juan Simón, San Jacinto, Callao, Monserrate and the gate of la Guía en el Barrio de San Lázaro.

Lima's cartographic profile was captured by 18th century plans, notably Antonio de Ulloa's famous Plano Scenographico, dela Ciud.d delos Reyes, o Lima Capital delos Reynos de Peru (1748), which shows the new Rímac District which developed on the opposite side of the river, outside of the walls. By 1791, Lima's population had grown to 56,600, making it very large city by New World standards.



In 1810, during the early days of the Peruvian War of Independence (1809-26), a new survey of Lima was commenced on the orders of the Spanish colonial regime, but work was soon interrupted by military and political turmoil (Peru would gain its functional independence from Spain in 1824). Lima, which had a population of 64,000 in 1820, suffered greatly during the conflict but soon resumed growth thereafter (by 1861 the city would pass 100,000 inhabitants). Buoyed by strong commodity prices and its fine infrastructure, Lima was a favoured destination for thousands of migrants from rural Peru, as well as immigrants from Europe. The national government determined that making a new survey of the city, so as to create a masterplan for future development, was an urgent imperative.

The Present Map in Focus: The Masterplan of Post-Independence Lima

In 1828, the Peruvian government charged a young but highly talented military engineer, Major Gregorio de la Rosa, who would subsequently be known as one of the country's greatest geographer-cartographers, to conduct the new survey of Lima. This was accomplished with great dispatch but great care, using the existing proceeds of the aborted 1810 survey as a basis, but completing and updating the picture using advanced scientific methods.

Rosa's finished manuscript was sent to Hamburg, Germany, to the respected boutique lithographer Speckter & Comp., to be published. The firm was founded by Johann Michael Speckter (1764-1845), a Hanover-born lithographic pioneer and major connoisseur of graphic prints (whose personal collection formed the Hamburg Kupferstichkabinett). Johann Michael was the father of the renowned painter of fairy tales, Erwin Speckter (1806-1835) and Otto Speckter (1807-1871), an illustrator and master lithographer and etcher, who took over Speckter & Comp. upon his father's death.

While it was technically possible to have printed such a map in Lima, in the copper-engraving medium, the city's publishing sector had been much degraded by the recent war, such that it was viewed as far more cost effective and compliant with quality control to have the map lithographed in Europe. While Hamburg might at first seem like an odd choice for the job, and while the circumstances of Speckter receiving the printing contract are not known, it must be remembered that the great German maritime city state was increasingly developing major trade links with the newly independent Latin American states (including Peru), and it is likely that some mercantile connection to the Peruvian establishment facilitated the endeavour.

Speckter & Comp. published two editions of the map, the first in 1830, and the second in 1850 (as represented here). There does not seem to be any difference in the content of the two editions, with the only change being an alteration to the imprint.

Rosa's map of Lima, as published by Speckter, is one of the great masterpieces of early-to-mid 19th century urban cartography in Latin America and it would serve as the authoritative masterplan of the city for the next 30 years, covering a critical period in the city's development.

The beautifully lithographed map, printed on thick card-like paper, encompasses all of Lima within a very striking ocular view, famed by a square neo-classical border. Taking the scene from a roughly northeasterly orientation, the bulk of the city is shown to occupy the plain on the south bank of the Rímac, engirdled by its great walls, with its ten gates, while on the opposite bank is the working class Rímac quarter, at the foot of the highlands of the Cerro de S. Cristobal. All Lima's streets and squares are clearly depicted, with the built-up areas shaded in grey, green spaces shown as treed, and the many grand edifices distinguished in black bearing quadfolium designs.

Many of the details on the map are identified by lettered and numbered symbols that are identified in the 'Explicacion' on the lefthand side of the composition. The list of 'Edificio publicos', labelled A-Z, A-P, includes some highlights, such as A. Government Palace; C. City Hall; D. Mint; E. Port Office; L. Public Library; R. Museum; G. Comic Theatre; M. Bull Ring; and the L. Plaza major. The list of 'Templos y Con[ven].tos', labelled Q-Z, a-z, aa-zz, features dozens of ecclesiastical institutions, owing to Lima being a foremost centre of Catholicism in the Americas for almost three centuries. A note below mentions that Lima had 34 squares with their own churches, while the star symbols on the map denote the city's 12 'designated flour mills'.

The 'Cuarteles' list, below, details Lima's five quarters, which are here each noted as being divided in several numbered barrios, whereupon the names of 333 street block segments are listed.

Amongst the notes in the lower left is the passage attributing the map to Gregorio de la Rosa, reading 'Se rectifico este plano el año de [1]810 y se ha perfilado nuevamente 1828 por Gregorio de la Rosa' ['This plan was rectified in the year [1]810 and was outlined again in 1828 by Gregorio de la Rosa'].

The technical details of the Rosa-Speckter map were notably copied by Manuel Atanasio Fuentes' *Plano de la ciudad de Lima. Rectificado por Manuel Atanasio Fuentes* (Lima: F. Prugue et Midroit, 1858), published within Fuentes' book *Estadística general de Lima* (Lima: Tip. Nacional de M.N. Corpancho, 1858). The map essentially copies all the cartographic aspects of the Rosa-Speckter map, while even employing the same ocular framing, although it adds new and extremely elaborate surrounding illustrations. Please see a link to this map, courtesy of the Casa de la Literatura Peruana (Lima):

<https://repocaslit.minedu.gob.pe/handle/123456789/241>

Rosa's map remained authoritative masterplan of Lima until it was superseded by a new survey, conducted in 1859, by Antonio Maria Dupard, who served as 'el ingeniero-arquitecto de Estado', and which was first printed as the *Plano topografico de la ciudad de Lima, capital de la republica peruana, levantado totalmente en el año 1859* (Paris: F. Bailly, 1861). Please see link courtesy of the Bibliothèque nationale de France:

<https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b530291295/f1.item.zoom>

The Dupard survey was notably reissued as the *Plano de la ciudad de Lima* within Mariano Felipe Paz Soldán's ground-breaking *Atlas geografico del Peru* (Paris, 1865).

Lima continued to grow throughout the rest of the 19th century, with most of its walls raised in 1872 to accommodate expansion, modernization and the development of the railway system, although vestiges remain up to the present time. Today Lima is the centre of a megalopolis of over 12 million inhabitants.

Gregorio de la Rosa: Military Engineer, Explorer and Cartographer of Post-Independence Lima

Major (later Lieutenant Coronel) Gregorio de la Rosa (fl. 1820s – 1860s) was a military engineer, urban planner and explorer, who was one of the most consequential figures in the mapping and geographic history of Peru during the first decades of its independence. Not only did his high-quality surveys help to form the basis of the modern geographical conception of Peru, but he also created many maps that proved vital to economic development and the defense of Peru's territorial integrity which was often contested by its neighbours. Despite Rosa's vital actions and profound influence, he seems to be grossly underappreciated today, while most salient details of his biography have seemingly not been published.

Importantly, in 1828, the Peruvian government charged Rosa with executing the first survey and authoritative masterplan of Lima of the Post-Independence era, and indeed the only one conducted over a period of many decades.

From 1840 to 1842, Rosa conducted the first proper scientific surveys of the northern Peruvian departamentos/gobiernos of Lambayeque, La Libertad and Piura, the latter of which included mapping the contentious international boundary with Ecuador. In 1847, he led an important expedition beyond the Andes to the Chanchamayu region where he founded the fort of San Ramón, before reconnoitering hitherto little-known parts the Amazonian lowlands.

During the 1850s, Rosa was heavily engaged in the urban planning of Lima, which was then undergoing brisk growth and infrastructure development. He is recorded as being active as late as 1867.

Rosa's work was hugely admired by contemporary geographers and those of subsequent generations, granting him an estimable legacy. His work was one of the cornerstones of Mariano Felipe Paz Soldán's *Atlas geográfico del Peru* (Paris, 1865), in which his city map, *Plano topográfico, Ciudad de Lambayeque*, was supplied verbatim. Rosa served as a key inspiration to the legendary Peruvian geographer Antonio Raimondi (1826-90), who created the colossal masterpiece, *Mapa del Peru*, 32 sheets (Paris, 1887-97).

A Note on Rarity

The present map is extremely rare; we are aware of only 4 institutional examples, in either of its editions. We can locate an example of the present 1850 edition held by the Bibliothèque nationale de France, while we can trace an example of the 1830 edition held by the

Bibliothèque nationale de France, while we can trace an example of the 1830 edition held by the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin. Additionally, we gather that there are examples of unspecified editions held by the Museo Nacional del Perú and the Universidade de São Paulo (Brazil). Moreover, we are not aware of any sales records for any other examples.

References: Bibliothèque nationale de France: GE ANGRAND-93; OCLC: 495011166. Cf [1830 ed.:] Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin: Uy 7730; OCLC: 252688705; Monatsberichte über die Verhandlungen der Gesellschaft, Neue Folge, Zweierer Band Volume 2 (Berlin, 1845), p. 128; Johann Jakob von TSCHUDI, *Reiseskizzen aus den Jahren 1838-42, Erster Band* (1846), p. 127; [edition not specified:] Ezequiel URICOECHEA, *Mapoteca Colombiana: Colección de Los Títulos de Todos Los Mapas, Planos, Vistas, Etc. Relativos Á la América Española, Brasil É Islas Adyacentes...* (London, 1860), p. 177.

4.800 EUR

10. ZEPPELIN AIRSHIP RAIDS OF LONDON WORLD WAR I

Zeppelin Bombing of London

[London: Manuscript additions 1915-1918].

Lithographed map with manuscript additions, additional sheet of paper with hand-colour mounted in the upper right-hand side, verso printed advertisements in black and white and annotations in pencil, 68 x 73 cm (26.8 x 28.7 inches, including the mounted piece of paper in the upper part) (soft folds with small tears and tiny tears) (#70494).

A map of the south-east part of London with unique manuscript annotations marking flight lines of German airships and locations of dropped bombs during raids in World War I in the Royal Borough of Greenwich and Lewisham.

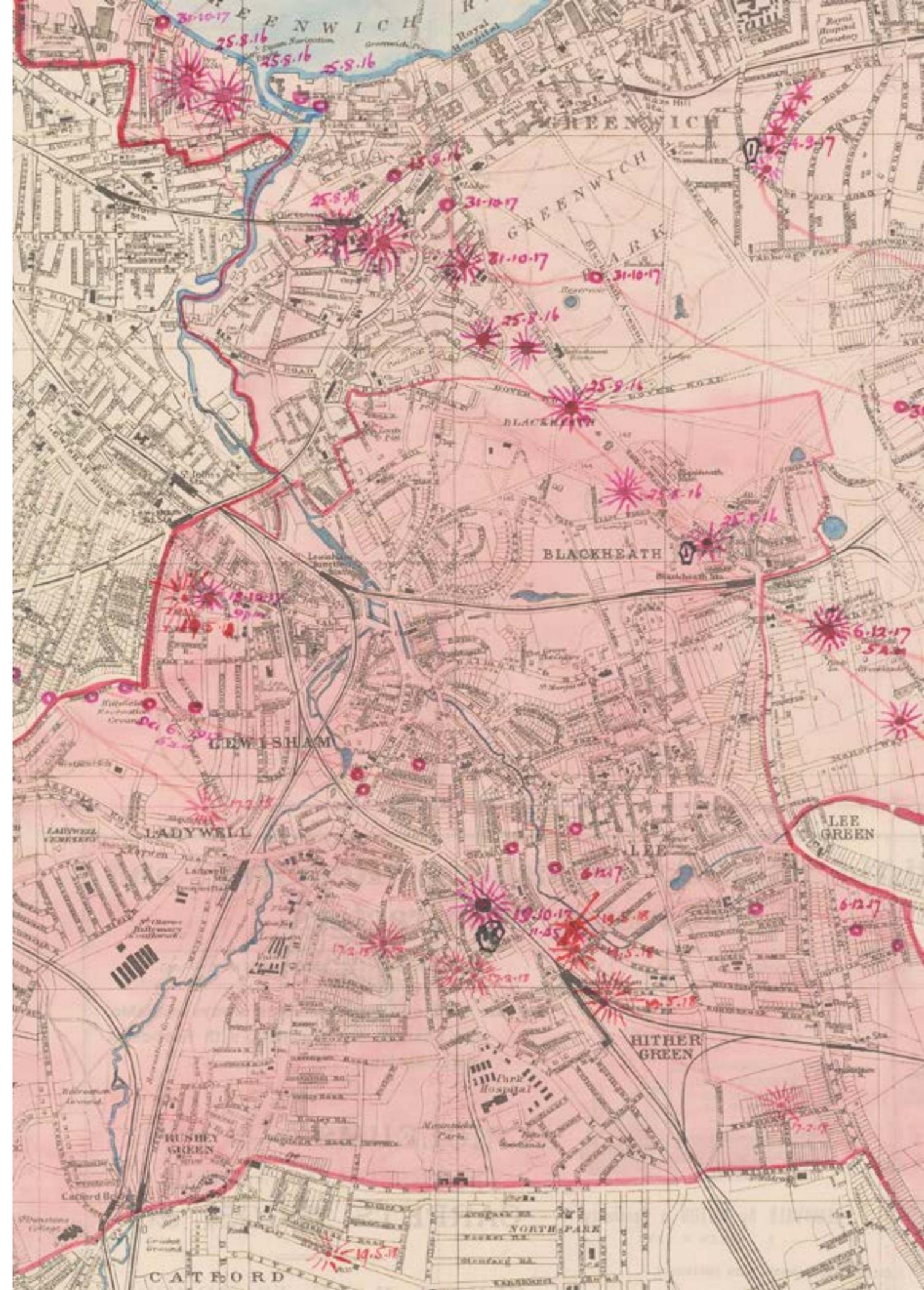
During World War I, Germany carried out 51 air attacks against Britain, involving airships, mostly Zeppelins, but also Schütte-Lanz airships. These impressive aircrafts, which reached up to 200 meters and carry 4 tons of bombs, could approach cities almost soundless above low clouds in darkness and drop a row of bombs, often also missing their targets due to bad visibility and wind. In their attacks between 1915 and 1918 they dropped 5,806 bombs, killing 557 people and injuring further 1358.

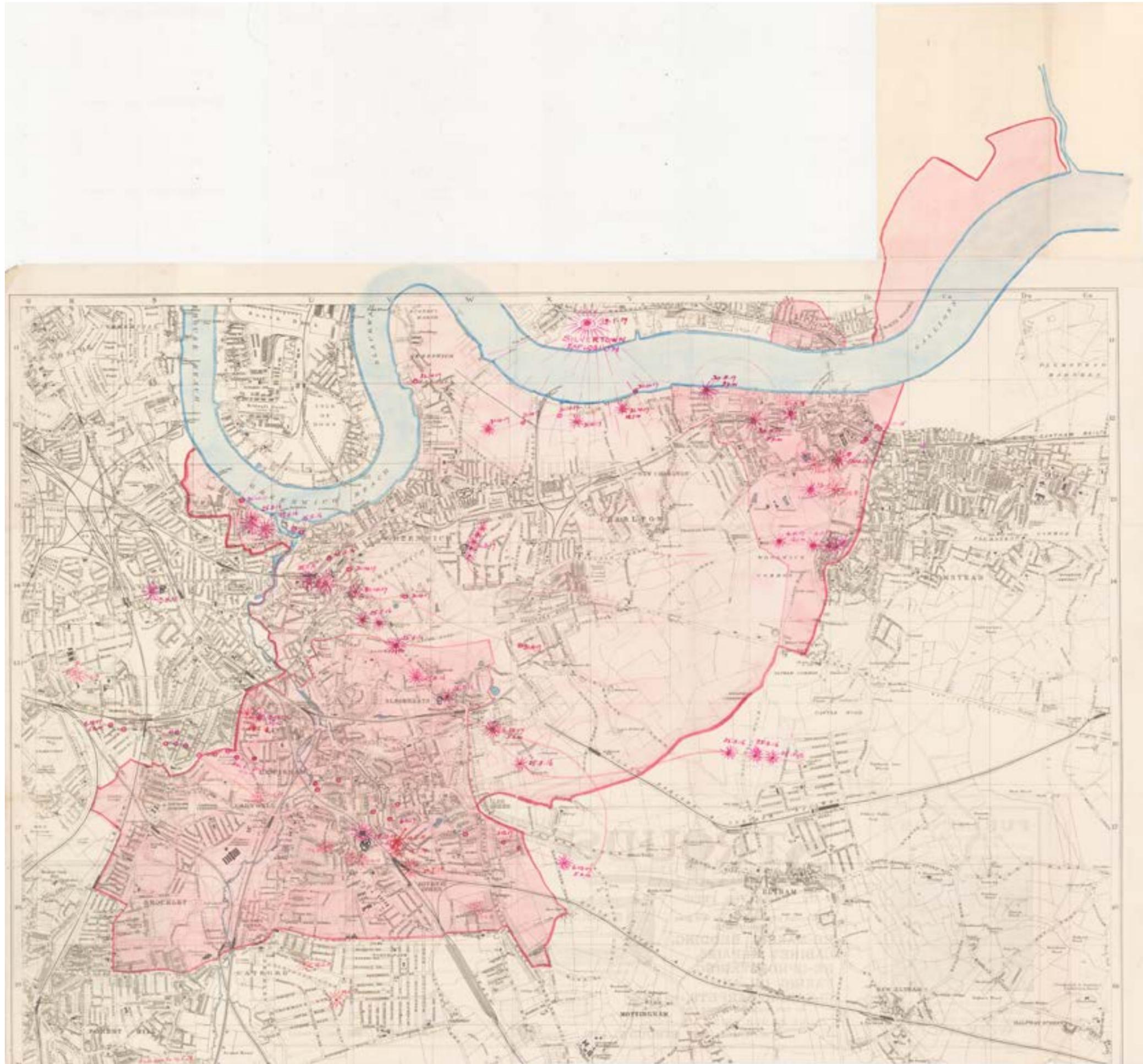
The manuscript additions on the present map mark lines of German airship flights during the attacks over parts of today's Royal Borough of Greenwich and Lewisham and locations of dropped bombs, with circles flagging locations of incendiary bombs and stars those of explosive bombs. The annotations showcase the air raids on following days:

September 7, 1915; September 15, 1915; October 13, 1915; August 25, 1916; September 4, 1917; September 30, 1917; October 19, 1917; October 31, 1917; December 6, 1917
December 18 (?), 1917; February 17, 1918; February 16, 1918; February 17, 1918; May 19, 1918.

The large star-shaped sign in the upper part notes the Silvertown explosion, at a munitions factory that was manufacturing explosives for Britain's First World War military, which occurred on Friday, 19 January 1917 at 6:52 pm in Silvertown in West Ham, Essex (today part of the London Borough of Newham, in Greater London), killing 73 people, injuring 400 more and damaging buildings in the area.

1.800 EUR





II. PHILIPPINES

KEMLEIN & JOHNSON and the GERMAN AMERICAN BOOKSTORE (MANILA).

Kemlein & Johnson's Pocket Map of the Philippine Islands.

Manila: Lit. de R. Montes Magallanes for Kemlein & Johnson, 1907.

Colour lithograph, folding into original brown printed Art Nouveau card covers with publisher's advertisements (Very Good, overall clean and bright, repaired tear on the upper right-hand side in the map, covers with repaired small tears and longer crack on the front side, spine repaired from the inner side), 82 x 63 cm (32.5 x 25 inches) (#70484).

A very rare and attractive map of the Philippines, printed in Manila not long after the American conquest of the islands, for the publishers Kemlein & Johnson and the German America Bookstore in Manila.

This colourful and pleasing large format, separately issued map of the Philippines was printed in Manila in 1907, not long after the American takeover of the islands, for the publisher Kemlein & Johnson and the German American Bookstore in Manila. Predicated upon the most recent U.S. Army topographical maps, it showcases the entirety of the Philippines, with the provinces distinguished in their own bright hues, while labelling the island's railway system (including railroads in operation, in construction, and projected). Mountain systems are shown through delicate shading, while all major physical features are carefully expressed.

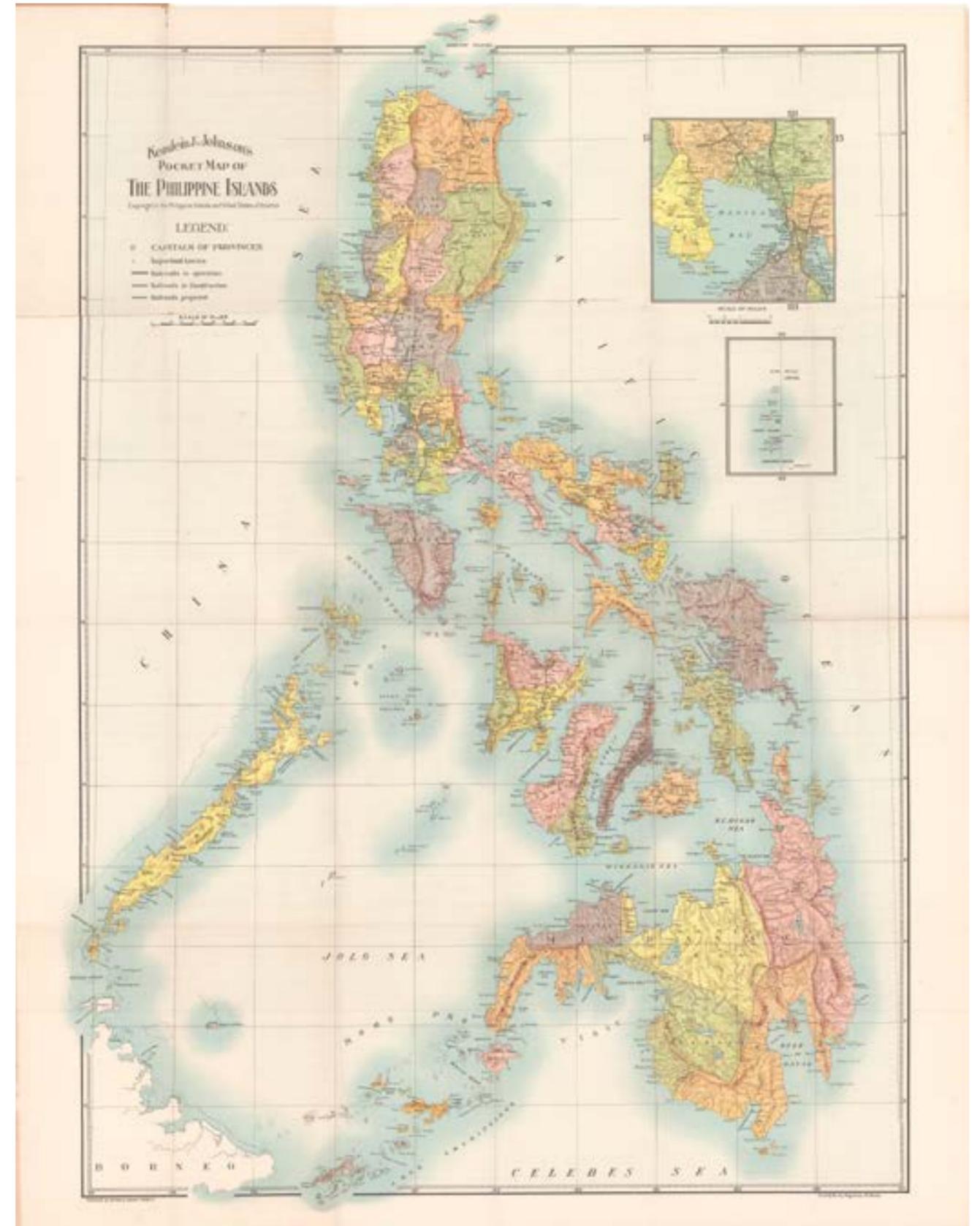
The firm of Kemlein & Johnson and the German American Bookstore in Manila flourished during the period between the American takeover of the Philippines in 1898 and World War I. They were amongst the Philippines' leading dealers in stationery, as well as publishers of postcards and ephemeral guides and maps, of which Kemlein & Johnson's Guide and Map of Manila and Vicinity; A Hand Book devoted to the Interests of the Traveling Public (1908) was especially prominent.

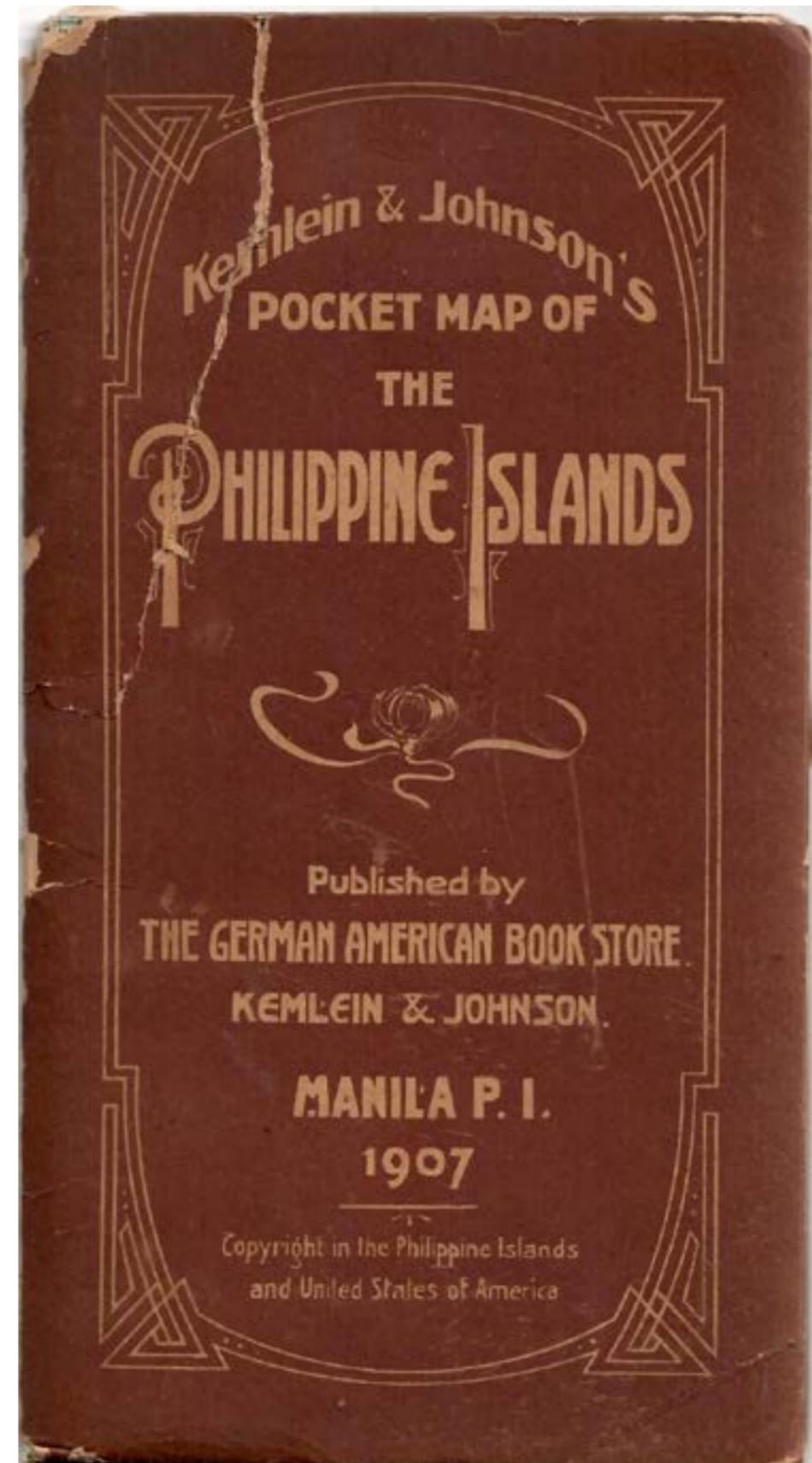
A Note on Rarity

The present map is very rare. We can trace only 3 institutional examples (British Library, Cornell University Library, Universiteitsbiblioteek Leiden).

References: British Library: Cartographic Items Maps 89815.(7.) / OCLC: 557004700; Cornell University Library: G8060 1900 .K4 / OCLC: 54048401 / Universiteitsbiblioteek Leiden: KITLV (maps) D C 23,4 / OCLC: 776721854.

1.500 EUR





12. MANUSCRIPT BIBLICAL ATLAS SCHOOL PROJECT

Anonymous – Pupils of the Second Class.

Offert à notre Mère. Le 1er Juin 1898. Les Elèves du Deuxième Cours
[A Gift for Our Mother. June 1st 1898. The Pupils of the Second Class]

[S. l.: June 1, 1898].

Folio, 44 x 30 cm (17.3 x 11.8 inches), [4 pp.] blank, manuscript title page, protected with guard, 5 double-page manuscript maps in pencil and watercolour, [6 pp.] blank, faux washed-silk endpapers, original cloth boards with embossed monogram MA on the cover (crudely repaired spine with recent thick black tape, binding bumped on the corners and with tiny holes and chips in the material, endpaper with light folds and cracks in hinges, small tear in last blank paper, internally with hardly noticeable staining, but generally clean with crisp colours) (#70441).

A charmingly crafted large manuscript atlas, showcasing 5 large maps from the Old Testament, made by pupils, probably female, of a second class and dedicated to “their mother”.

This delightful large atlas contains following five maps:

Paradis Terrestre [Terrestrial Paradise]

Pays habités par les Patriarches [Lands Inhabited by the Patriarchs]

Sejour des Hebreux dans le Desert [Stay of the Hebrews in the Desert]

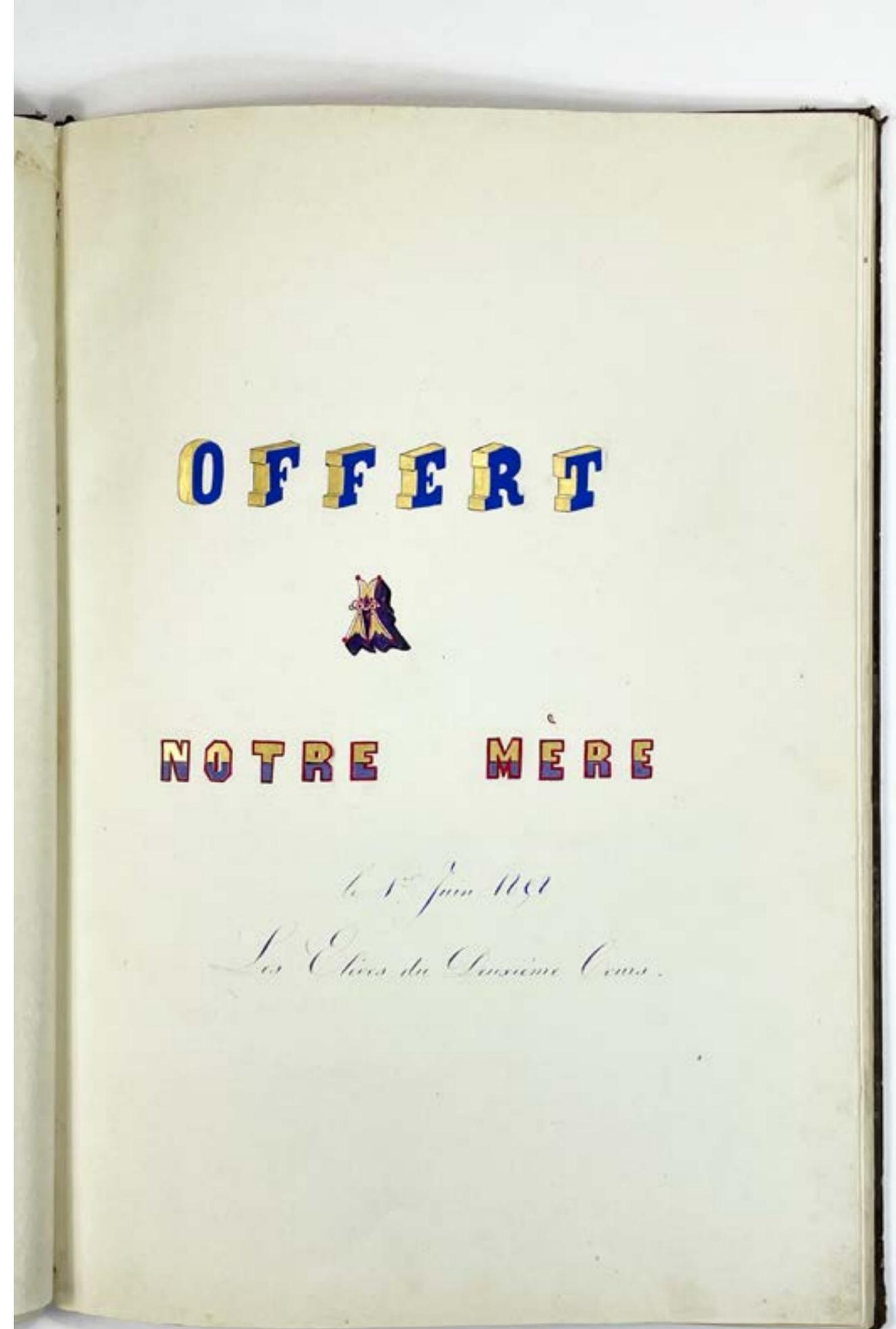
Dispersion des Peuples [Dispersion of a people]

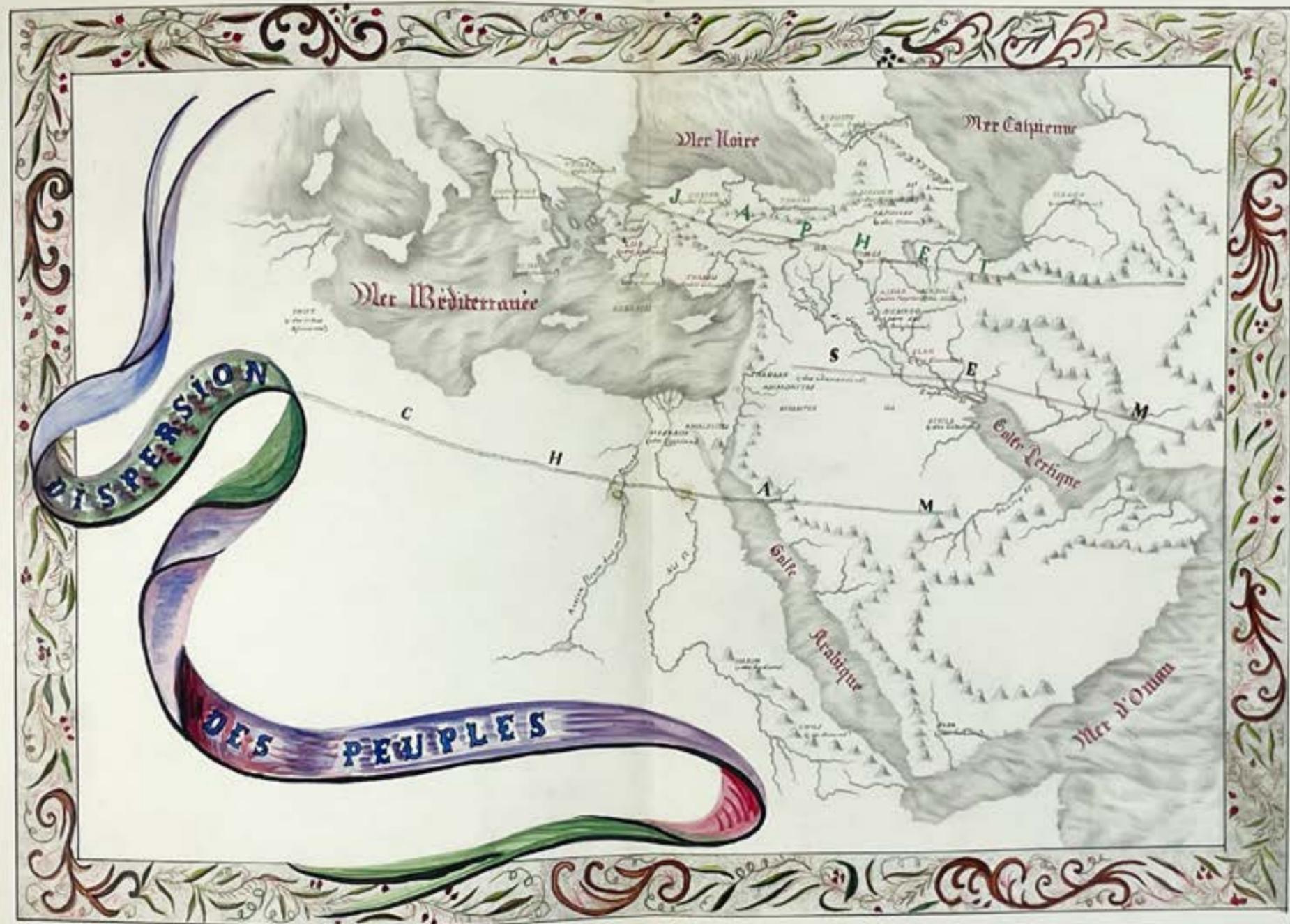
Palestine: en Tribus. Sous les Romains. [Palestine : under Tribes. Under Romans]

The maps, drawn in pencil, are surrounded by decorative colourful borders, filled with floral patterns and fruit. The whole is showcasing the pupils’ knowledge in religion, geography and handcrafts. The maps are probably based on various printed sources, such as Charles V. Monin’s Atlas Classique De La Géographie Ancienne, Du Moyen Age, Et Moderne.

The atlas is dedicated to the “mother” of the pupils of the second class, possibly referring to the female principal of a monastery school.

1.600 EUR







13. PALESTINE / ISRAEL AND JORDAN OTTOMAN CARTOGRAPHY

Hüseyin Hüsnü Emir (ERKILET) (1883 - 1958).

فلسطين خريطة سى

[Filistin haritasi / Map of Palestine]

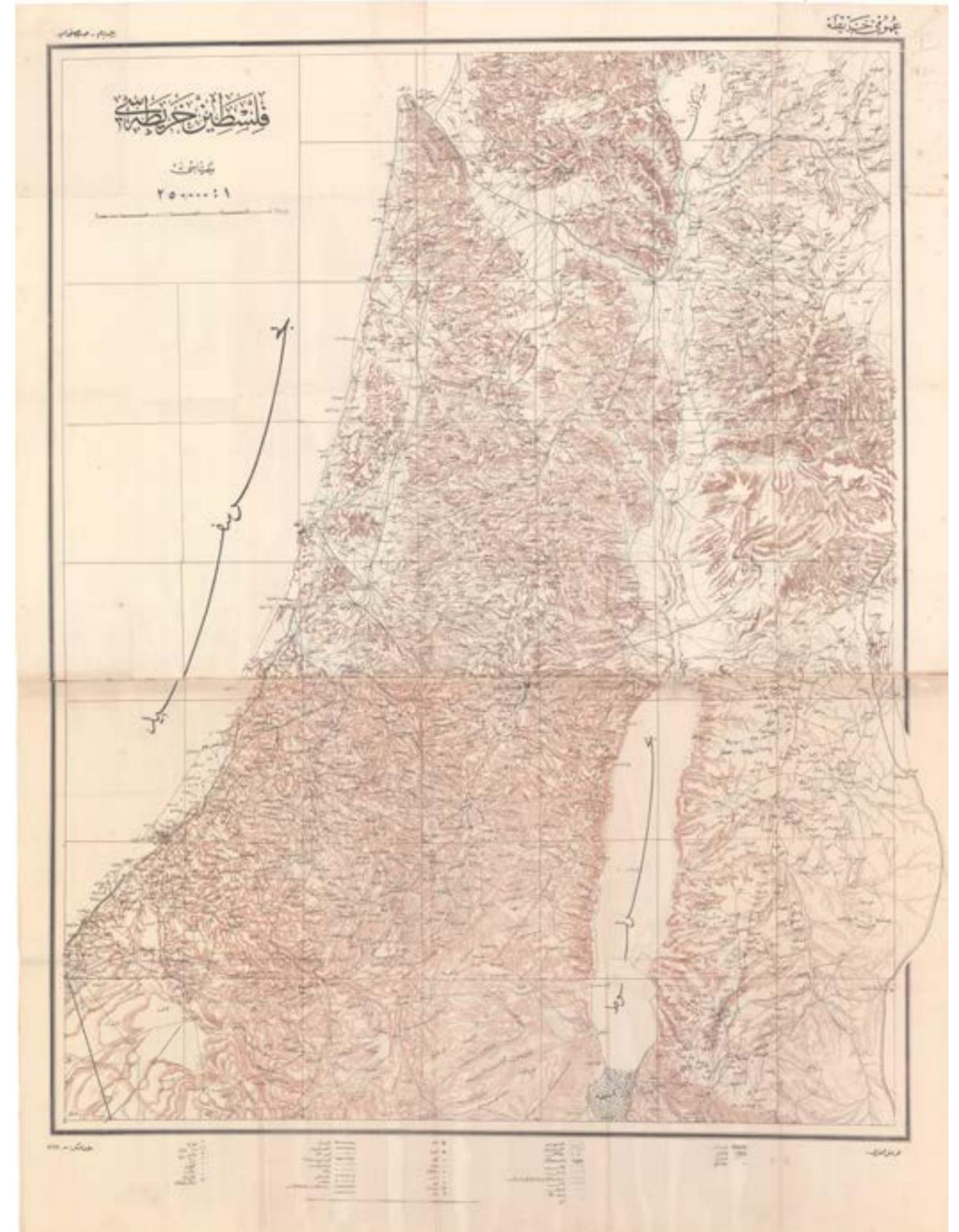
Istanbul: Matbaa-i Askeriye, 1337 Rumi Calendar [1921].

Colour lithograph on 2 joined sheets, 97.5 x 74 cm (38.5 x 29.1 inches) (Very Good, overall clean and crisp, just some panels lightly foxed, verso on the lower panel a proof state of the map) (# 70520).

Very rare – a stellar example of Hüseyin Hüsnü Emir Erkilet’s map of Palestine, a large separately issued work predicated upon field surveys made by Ottoman and German military engineers during World War I, all brought to print on a single map for the first time; issued in Istanbul in 1921 by the Army Press, it was the very last major Ottoman general map of Palestine, after 400 years of Turkish rule.

This is the last important Ottoman map of Palestine, predicated upon military field surveys executed during World War I under the direction of the Ottoman General Hüseyin Hüsnü Emir (who subsequently took the surname ‘Erkilet’). During the conflict, Palestine, which was major combat theatre, was extensively remapped to very high standards by Ottoman and German military engineers, charting elements of the landscape, as well as new settlements and infrastructure that had never appeared on previous maps. While some elements of these surveys appeared on highly classified military maps of specific localities, the Ottomans seemed hesitant to publish such a detailed, accurate and updated general map of the country during the war, perhaps fearing it falling into the wrong hands. It was not until the early part of 1921, that Hüseyin commissioned the present map to be printed in Istanbul, which was then under Western occupation, the capital of an empire that existed in name only. While the map no longer served an active military purpose, Hüseyin, who spent so many months overseeing the Palestine surveys, believed that the map should be published as a valuable scientific record and a memento of considerable human achievement.

The map embraces the strategically critical bulk of Palestine, extending from the great port of Haifa and the Sea of Galilee, in the north, all the way down past Beersheba, in the south; and extending from the shores of the Mediterranean, in the west, over past the Dead Sea to take in in good part of what is today Jordan, in the east. Jerusalem is located almost in the centre of the map, with the port of Jaffa located to the southwest along the coast. A masterpiece of advanced military surveying, with the mapping done by German and Ottoman engineers under the most difficult circumstances in a active theatre, the map follows the most advanced European standards, featuring all details necessary to aid mili-



tary movement. Areas of elevation are expressed through carefully lithographed shading, while the legend in the lower margin identifies the symbols used to identify, cities, towns and settlements of various sizes; roads and named caravan routes of various descriptions; railways; telegraph lines; forts; trigonometric base-points; wells; archaeological sites; as well as various topographical details (wadis, swamps, rivers); in addition to elements of lands use, such as orchards.

The map was printed in Istanbul while the city was under Western occupation, but before the Ottoman Empire had been officially dissolved. In a strange zombie-like way, for a few years after the war many of the empire's old institutions continued to operate in the city, but without any real direction or overriding purpose. The Ottoman Army Press, the Matbaa-i Askeriye, still functioned, although it suffered from a shortage of supplies (paper, inks and equipment), reducing its technical capabilities. It was in this context that in early months of 1921, General Hüseyin Hüsnü Emir, who was then furloughed between his military ventures, had the press publish the present general map of Palestine that he had prepared from the best Ottoman-German surveys made during the late war. While the map possesses a certain visual charm, it was printed upon cheap paper in a rather crude form, with the lithographic tone varying between its upper and lower sheets. In fact, it seems that the two sheets may have been printed at slightly different times, as the map is today seldom found in its complete form, with both sheets.

All of Palestine had been scientifically and systematically surveyed to an incredibly high standard in the 1870s by the British-backed Palestine Exploration Fund. However, in the succeeding decades the landscape had undergone transformative change. Mass Jewish migration to region had led to the foundation of new towns and extensive agrarian development. Many archaeological sites, some of world-class importance, were discovered, as the land was 'civilized'. Moreover, the Ottomans had built and railways and roads in Palestine, notably the Jaffa-Jerusalem Railway (completed 1892) and the Jezreel Valley Railway, that connected Haifa with Deraa, Syria (completed in 1905). To the east, in what is now Jordan, one can see a stretch of the Hejaz Railway, the epic line that was meant to connect Damascus to Mecca, so as to aid pilgrims travelling on the Hajj and to assert the Ottoman Sultan's rule over Islam's holiest sites. This line, completed as far south as Medina in 1908 (it was never extended to Mecca), and proved to be a vital transport corridor for some years and major factor during the World War I, famously being attacked by Arab forces guided by Lawrence of Arabia.

While today it does not have the prominence in memory as the Western Front, Palestine played an exceedingly important role in World War I. Geo-strategically, it was a keystone, occupying a vital location between the Sinai and the Suez Canal (the vital lifeline of global trade and the British Empire), on one side, and the heart of the Middle East, on the other. Home to the holy city of Jerusalem, the region possessed tremendous symbolic importance.

During the conflict, the British side was headquartered in Cairo, while the Ottoman-German command was based in Damascus – with Palestine in between. In the early days, the Ottoman-German side, led by Enver Pasha, the Ottoman War Minister, assisted by some of Germany's best generals, took the offensive, making credible, but ultimately unsuccessful runs at the Suez Canal – utterly terrifying British officials from India to London. As

shown on the present map, in 1915, the Ottoman-Germans completed a railway running north-south down the heart of Palestine, from Tulkarm to Beersheba. To aid their venture in the Sinai they also built rail lines in southern Palestine down to and crossing the Egyptian boundary, along with a vast network of camps, forts and defensive works.

In the summer of 1916, the British Army in the region, the Egyptian Expeditionary Force (EEF) regrouped and took the offensive, driving the Ottoman-Germans out of the Sinai. The British entered Palestine at the beginning of 1917, winning the Battle of Rafah (January 9, 1917), located near the lower-left corner of the map. However, the EEF soon became bogged down in a stalemate, in part due to the new Ottoman-German defensive infrastructure depicted upon the present map. The gridlock lasted until October 1917, when the EEF took Beersheba and progressively moved northwards, conquering territory. The British commander General Allenby famously entered Jerusalem on December 11, 1917. From there, the contest, once again, became evenly matched, and it was not until the Battle of Megiddo, the "Breakthrough at Nablus" (September 19-25, 1918), that the British subjected a crushing defeat upon the Ottoman-German side, causing their retreat from Palestine into Lebanon and Syria. Damascus fell on October 1, 1918, but it was not until the Ottoman-German side was chased up to Haritan, north of Aleppo, the war in the Middle East ended upon the declaration of the Armistice of Mudros (October 30, 1918).

A Note on Rarity

The present map is rare. It was published in only a small print run, and due to the fact that it was issued in a large format on fragile paper, ensures that its survival rate is very low. We are aware of two institutional examples outside of Turkey, held by the New York Public Library and David Rumsey Map Collection, while he can cite only 2 examples of the map in Turkish institutions, at the Archives of the Istanbul Maritime Museum and the National Library of Turkey (Ankara).

Hüseyin Hüsnü Emir Erkilet: Brilliant, yet Controversial, Military Commander and Diplomat

Hüseyin Hüsnü Emir Erkilet (1883 - 1958) was born into a military family and graduated from the elite Ottoman Military Academy in Üsküdar in 1904. He then entered the General Staff College, graduating as a lieutenant in 1907. His superiors recognized Hüseyin's extraordinary intelligence, and he was given important administrative roles at Army HQ. From 1910 to 1912, he was sent to study military science and to act a liaison in Germany. There he learned to speak German fluently and mastered advanced surveying techniques, skills that would serve him well in the near future.

During the disastrous First Balkan War (1912-3), Hüseyin rushed back home, where he played a heroic role in helping to save Istanbul from being taken by Bulgarian forces. He then served in senior administrative roles at Army HQ.

Upon the advent of World War I, Hüseyin was deployed to the front at Gallipoli, where he befriended Colonel Mustafa Kemal, the greatest Ottoman hero of the war and the future founder of the Turkish state, later known as 'Atatürk'. After leading an important diplomatic mission in Serbia, in July 1917, Hüseyin was appointed as the Chief of Staff

of the elite Yildirim “Thunderbolt” Army Group, and was stationed in Palestine. There he played a key role in leading teams of German and Ottoman engineers as they mapped the country to an incredibly high degree of precision. Hüseyin then played a key role in editing the sketches and overseeing the drafting of finished manuscripts, before deciding what maps should be dispatched to Istanbul to be printed as ‘classified’ sheets. It was from this vast corpus of new information that he created the present map.

While Hüseyin fought with great distinction in Palestine and Syria, the Ottoman cause was lost, and the Sublime Porte surrendered at the end of October 1918. Hüseyin, a restless man, deprived of the battle action he craved, headed back to Istanbul and turned his attention to writing his memoirs and works on military science, as well as overseeing the publication of the present map.

Hüseyin was re-energised by Mustafa Kemal’s design to retake Anatolia and Istanbul by force with the aim of creating an independent Turkish state. In the summer of 1921, he went to Switzerland on an important mission to purchase arms for the cause, and in September 1921, joined the Turkish War of Independence on the front lines in Anatolia. He played a key role as a field commander during the Great Smyrna Offensive (August 1922) that effectively won the war and secured Turkish independence.

In the post-war period, Hüseyin held senior army posts, attaining the rank of lieutenant general in 1928; he retired from the forces in 1932. While his obvious competence and stellar resume should have assured him a senior civilian role, such as being a cabinet minister or ambassador, President Atatürk kept him at a distance, as Hüseyin increasingly became wedded to inconvenient, even ‘kooky’, political views. While his friendship with Atatürk prevented him from being censured or arrested, Hüseyin became enamoured with fascism and ‘Turanism’, the notion of the cultural and political unity of all ethnic Turkic peoples, whose lands spanned Asia. Atatürk, while a populist and nationalist, was no fascist, and believed that Turanism was a threat to his new agenda.

Upon the outbreak of World War II, Turkey was caught in the middle. Many key Turkish figures, especially those who had forged close bonds with German officers during the previous war, including Hüseyin, believed that Turkey should enter the conflict in support of the Axis. Many others preferred to side with the Allies, while most of the country’s elite, including Atatürk’s successor, İsmet İnönü, preferred that Turkey remain neutral – if possible.

In 1941, Hüseyin travelled to the German-Soviet battlefield in Crimea, at the invitation of the Nazi Field Marshal Feodoro von Bock. His fascinating memoir of his time on the Eastern Front was published as the bestseller, *Şark Cephesinde Gördüklerim* [What I Saw on the Eastern Front] (Istanbul, 1943). In 1942, Hüseyin, with the backing of pro-German Turkish elites, conducted secret ‘rogue’ diplomacy with Franz von Pappen, the German Ambassador to Ankara. However, all these efforts were in vain, as in 1944, as the war had turned against Germany, Turkey formally entered the conflict on the Allied side.

After the war, Hüseyin continued to promote his right-wing, Turanian agenda in various journals and books until his death in 1958.

References: New York Public Library: Map Div. 19-776 / OCLC: 1134392191; Istanbul Deniz Müzesi Arşivi [Archives of the Istanbul Maritime Museum], no. 452/339; Milli Kütüphane [National Library of Turkey (Ankara)], no. 2995; Z. KURŞUN, A. STEIH and A.I. AYDIN, *Osmanlı Filistini Yer İsimleri Kılavuzu ve Atlası (1516-1917)* [A Handbook of Ottoman Palestine Place Names and Atlas] (Istanbul: Istanbul Chamber of Commerce, 2020), Map no. 73 (p. 208).

1.800 EUR

14. EGYPTIAN MAGAZINES ON ARTS 1920s & 1930s

VARIOUS AUTHORS

الهلال
[Al-Hilal / The Crescent]

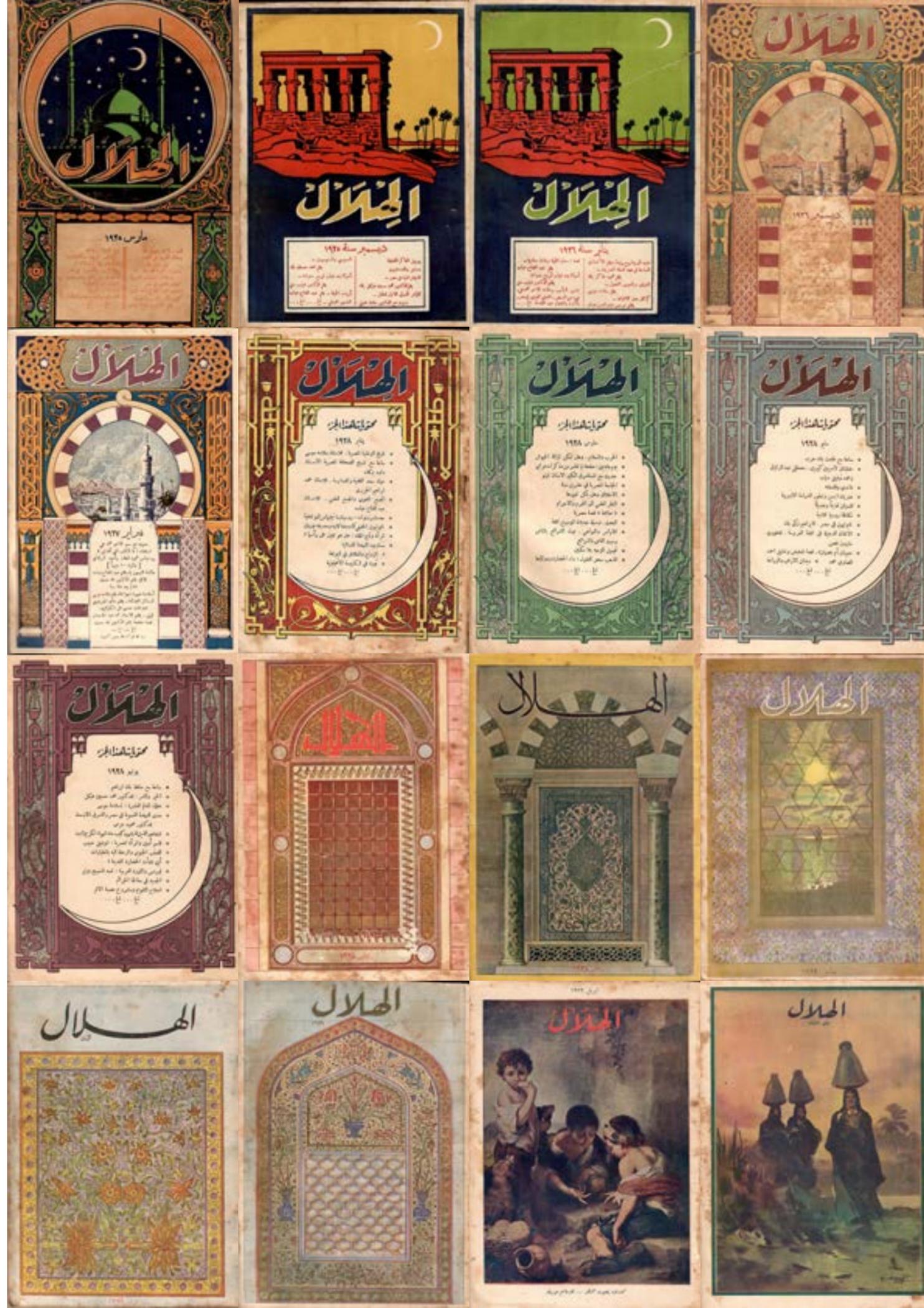
Cairo: Al-Hilal 1924-1938.

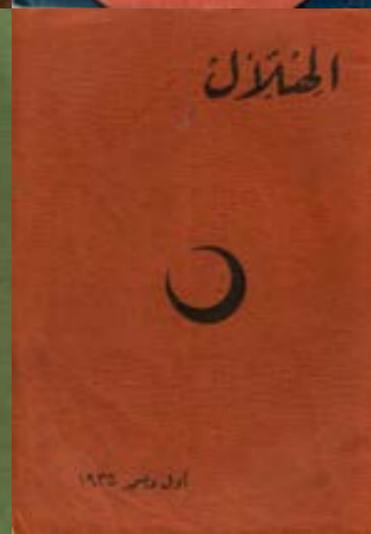
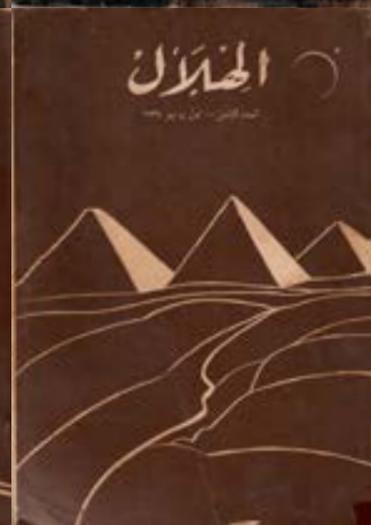
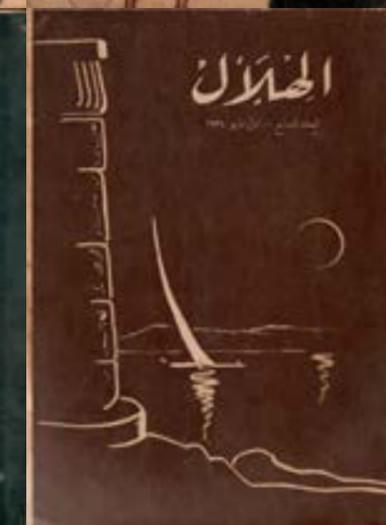
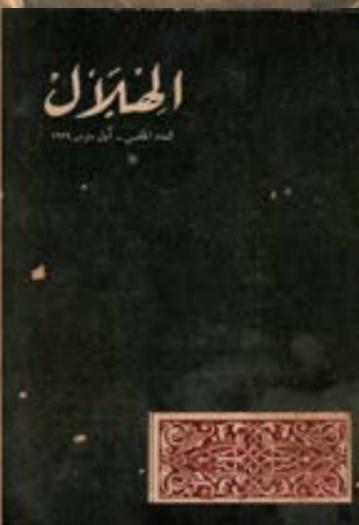
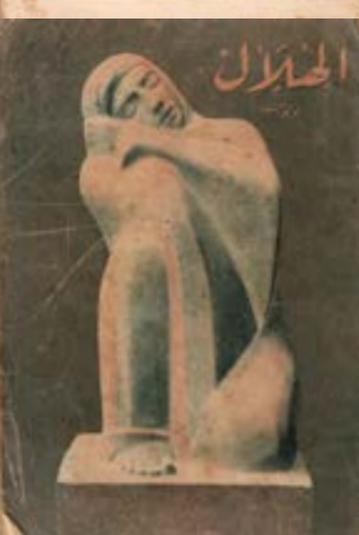
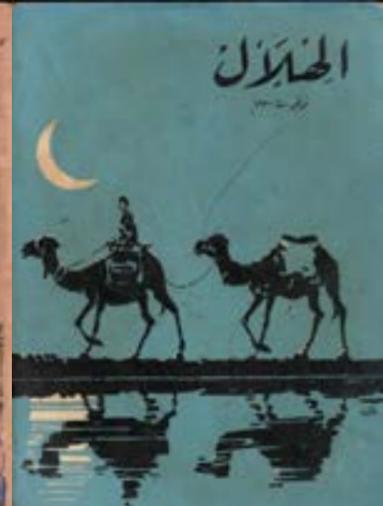
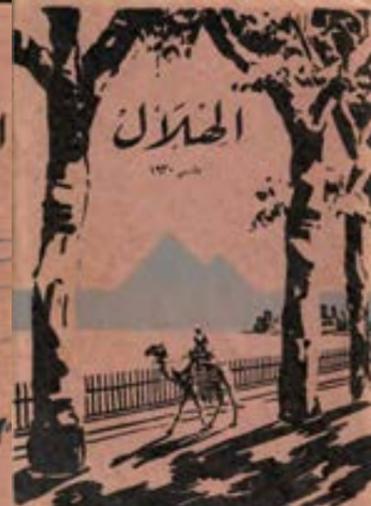
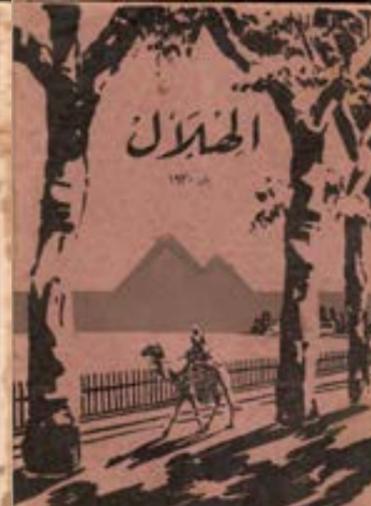
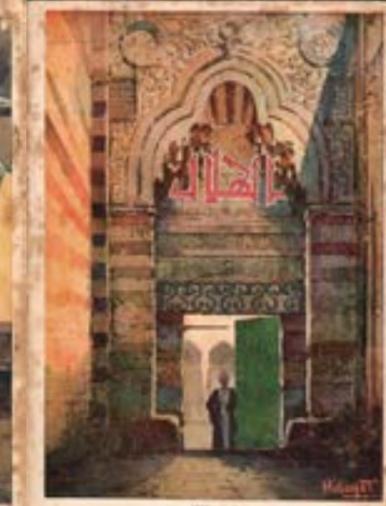
A collection of 85 1920s and 1930s issues of a legendary Egyptian richly illustrated cultural and literary monthly Al-Hilal (The Crescent) with stunning covers.

85 issues, small 4°, running numeration, each issue with ca 120-150 pp. and richly illustrated, colour front covers and advertisements on rear covers (please see detailed description for issues without covers), stapled (#70543):

- 1924: October (without cover).
- 1925: February (without cover), March, May, December.
- 1926: January, March (without cover), April (without cover), May, June (without cover), December
- 1927: January (without cover), February, April, May (without cover), July (without cover), November (without cover), December (without cover).
- 1928: January, March, April, May, June, July, August, November, December.
- 1929: January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, November.
- 1930: January, February, March, April, August, November.
- 1931: June, November, December.
- 1932: January, March, June (without cover), July, December.
- 1933: January (without cover), March, August, November, December,
- 1934: March, April, May, June, July, December.
- 1935: March, April, May, June, July, August (special number dedicated to Abu Nuwas), November 1935 (special number dedicated to art and beauty), December 1935
- 1936: February, March, May, December,
- 1937: January, February, March, July, November (special number dedicated to Umar ibn al-Khaṭṭāb), December.
- 1938: March, April, May, June (special number dedicated to the poet, writer and philosopher Al-Ma'arri (Abulola Moarrensensis), July, August.

Condition report: good, used condition with shelfwear, some issues with contemporary book-sellers' stamps, light foxing and staining, mostly to the wrappers, spines worn and





and damaged, but stable, sporadic leaves loose, sporadic old annotations, pen and pencil marks, small tears, folds and cracks, some issues with traces of old tape around the spine, sporadic pages with small tears or small loss of paper.

Accompanied with: complete series of issues November 1930 – October 1931 (complete year 1349 Hijri), bound in 2 volumes, small 4°, 1588 pp. with illustrations, [12 pp.], original publisher's blue cloth (without covers, foxing and light staining, small repairs).

A set of 85 issues of an Egyptian legendary illustrated magazine Al-Hilal on literature, arts, entertainment (including Egyptian legendary actresses of the 1920s, such as Mounira El Mahdeya (1885-1965) and Rose al Yusuf (1898-1958)), Egyptian history, archeology, sociology, female emancipation, contemporary political problems (including the uprising of the Nazism), language, philosophy, science, political figures in Egypt, Africa and the world, etc. The magazines are also rich with literature and poetry, written by contemporary Arabic authors.

The magazine Al-Hilal was founded in 1892 by a Lebanese novelist, journalist, editor and teacher Jurji Zaydan (1861-1914) and is still being published today. This is a rare larger set of the magazines from the 1920s and 1930s, most of which are decorated with charming colorful covers.

References: OCLC 1639361, 1369227365, 776137619.

4.500 EUR



15. LATE OTTOMAN CALLIGRAPHY RUSE IMPRINT

[Poster for Tuna Gazetesi and Uhuvvet Gazetesi]

Ruse, Bulgaria: D. M. Drobnjak 1906.

Colour lithography, 47,5 x 36 cm (18.7 x 14.2 inches), (little age-toned and stained, minor loss of white margins, overall in a good condition) (#70264).

A charming advertisement in a shape of a pear, composed of Islamic calligraphy, for the subscription of two Ottoman newspapers in Ruse, Bulgaria.

This handsome, unusual ephemeral poster in Ottoman language was made to advertise a subscription for two Ottoman newspapers in Bulgaria: Tuna Gazetesi and Uhuvvet Gazetesi (Danube Magazine and Brotherhood Magazine).

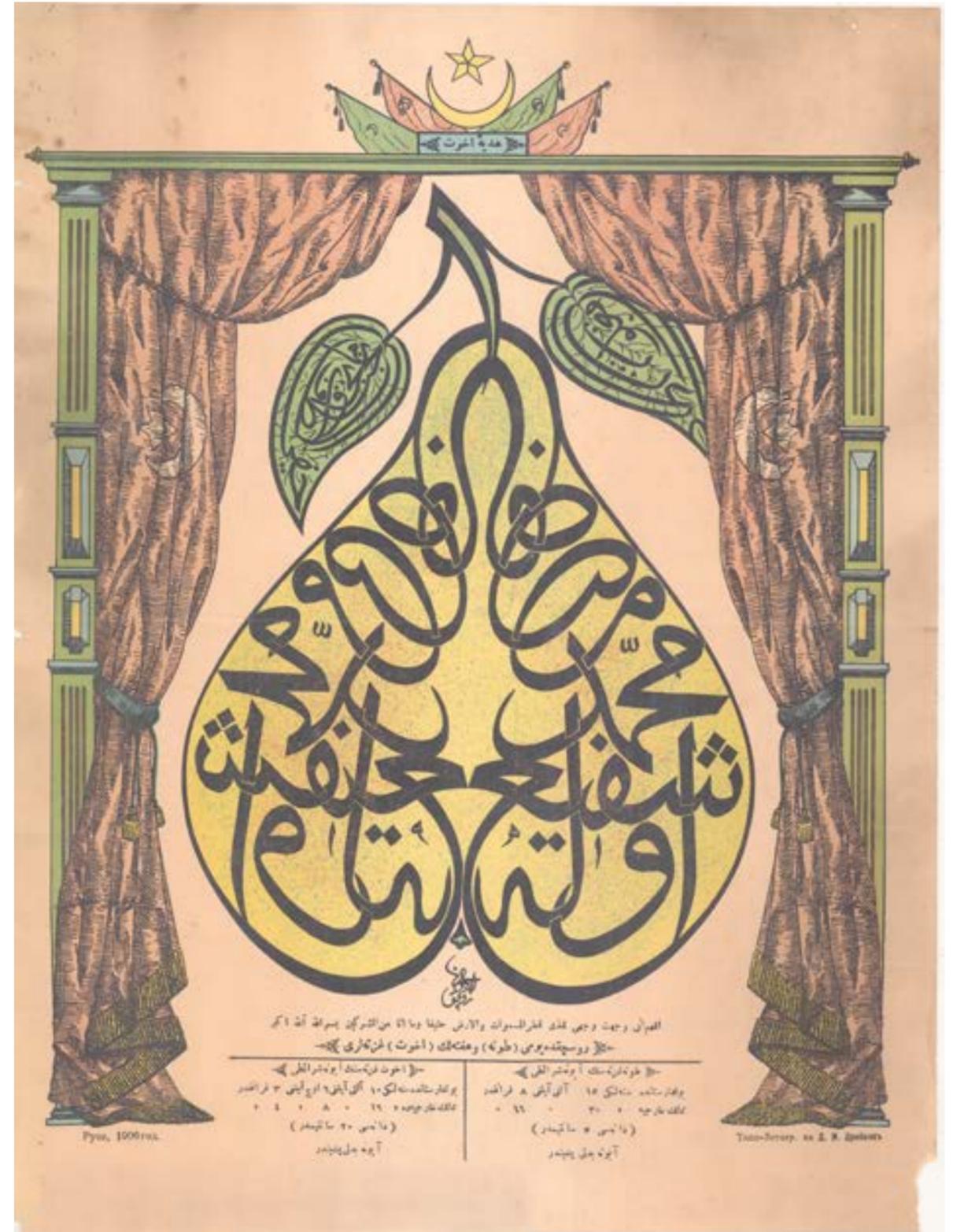
The Uhuvvet Gazetesi was published from 1904 to 1906 and the daily Tuna Gazetesi between 1906 and 1911. The editor of both was Mehmed Teftiş.

A large amount of Ottomans, that inhabited the territories of today's Romania and Bulgaria, remained in the territory even after the Bulgarian independence in 1908 and they continued publishing several newspapers in their language until the beginning of World War II.

The calligraphy, shaped in a form of a pear is a traditional form in the Islamic art. It is connected with several positive symbols, omens and believes.

References: Cf.: Ökkeş Nariç, 1844-1944 yılları arasında Bulgaristan'da yayınlanan türkçe gazeteler (Български Периодичен Печат 1844-1944- Анотиран Библиографски Указател Том III), ANKARAD, 2021, 2(3), pp.173-200, (on-line source: [1831450 \(dergi-park.org.tr\)](http://1831450(dergi-park.org.tr))); Haluk Selvi – Deniz Bulut, Bulgaristan'da Türkçe Bir Gazete: Rumeli ve Tarık Mümtaz Göztepe, VAKANÜVİS- Uluslararası Tarih Araştırmaları Dergisi/ International Journal of Historical Researches, Yıl/Vol. 8, Özel Sayı: Dr. Recep Yaşa'ya Armağan (Special Issue: A Tribute to Dr. Recep Yaşa), I (on-line source: [3077361 \(dergipark.org.tr\)](http://3077361(dergipark.org.tr))); Fatih Özkafa, Pear-Shaped Designs in Islamic Calligraphy Art. THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE CHANGING WORLD AND SOCIAL RESEARCH I (ICWSR'2015 -VIENNA) (2015), (on-line source).

940 EUR



16. OTTOMAN ALMANAC FOR EMANCIPATED WOMEN

تقويم النساء

[Takvîmü'n-Nisâ / Women's Almanac for 1317 [i. e. 1899/1900]]

Istanbul : Matbaa-i Ebüzziya [probably 1316 Rumi, late 1899] .

16°, 328 pp. with originally coloured title page and black and white portraits in text, 1 pp. interleaved full page portrait, original embossed pink illustrated card wrappers (small tears, folds and tiny loss of paper win white margins in the first pages, tiny loss of

An attractive rare Ottoman pocket almanac for emancipated women with a stunning embossed Art Nouveau cover and text presenting known Western female personalities, including writers and feminists.

A rare, single issue, of an Ottoman almanac for women, describing female royalties of Europe, contemporary theater actresses, notable women from the history, an article on queen Victoria, Nur Jahan (c. 1577 – 1645) and most importantly, contemporary female writers and feminists from all over the world.

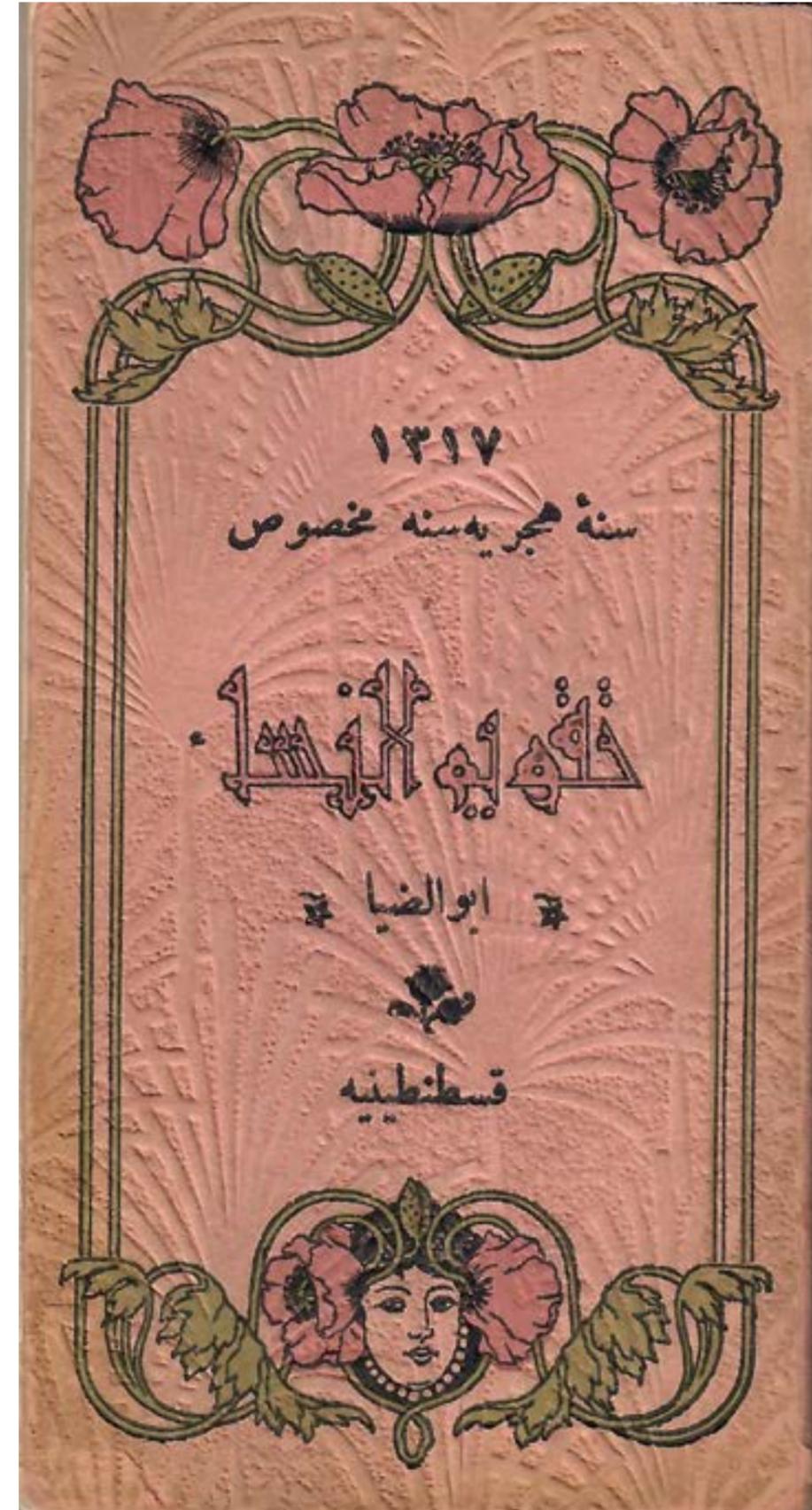
Ebüzziya TEVFIK (1849 – 1913)

Ebüzziya Tefvik, a journalist, writer and publisher, was known as the person "who turned printing into an art" and lifted the Ottoman press on a level, which could be compared with the contemporary western examples.

In 1881, Ebüzziya opened his printing shop, the so called *Matbaa-i Ebüzziya*, in Karaköy in Istanbul, close to the Arab Mosque, where he published his own magazine and a series of biographies and pamphlets on actual topics, called *Kitaphane-i Ebuzziya*. The series was the first Ottoman series of pamphlets on popular subjects, available to the wider audience, in the sense of the Western pocket books.

Ebüzziya Tefvik also became known for his modern almanacs, 14 issued altogether and named simply *Takvîm-i Ebüzziya* (Ebüzziya's Almanacs). They included a Christian almanac and a single issue of an almanac for women, presented here, and differed from other similar Ottoman publications by high quality of printing and elaborate colourful covers.

"Ebüzziya Tefvik's almanacs, which he prepared nearly single-handedly using different calendars, history books, chronologies, encyclopedias, dictionaries, and periodicals, provide rich and surprising insights into the general culture of the Ottoman literate classes, their changing perception of time, and the nature and depth of the modernization process that society was undergoing." (Türesay, 2004, on-line version, p. 9)



A Note on Rarity

We could not trace any institutional examples on Worldcat. Please click here to see the scan of the example, held by the Turkish National Library: [Türk Tarih Kurumu Kütüphanesi \(1.9.0.2080\) \(ttk.gov.tr\)](http://Türk Tarih Kurumu Kütüphanesi (1.9.0.2080) (ttk.gov.tr))

References: Cf. Özgür Türesay, An Almanac for Ottoman Women: Notes on Ebüzziya Tevfik's Takvîmü'n-nisâ (1317/1899) », in Anastasia Falierou & Duygu Köksal (eds.), A Social History of Late Ottoman Women: New Perspectives, Leiden, E. J. Brill, 2013, p. 225-248; Özgür Türesay, An Adventure in Ottoman Printing: Ebüzziya Tevfik's Matbaa-i Ebüzziya, Originally published as "Bir Osmanlı Matbaacısının Sergüzeşti: Ebüzziya Tevfik'in Matbaa-i Ebüzziyası", Toplumsal Tarih 128 (Ağustos 2004), (p. 36-43), (on line version: [Ozgur-Turesay_Ebuzziya_FINAL.pdf \(sharpweb.org\)](http://Ozgur-Turesay_Ebuzziya_FINAL.pdf (sharpweb.org)), p. 8).

1.200 EUR



17. WOMEN OF MOZAMBIQUE

Irene GIL.

Sociedade de Estudos de Moçambique. Visita presidencial. Simposium. A Mulher em Moçambique
[Society for Mozambique Studies. Presidential Visit. Symposium. Women in Mozambique]

Maputo (Lourenço Marques): August 1956.

4°, 16 pp. blue carbon copy of a typescript on yellow paper, printed recto only, yellow front and rear wrapper, lettering on the cover, stapled (rear sheet loose, light staining and foxing) (# 70489).

The Estado Novo regime's conservative and patronizing view towards women in Mozambique.

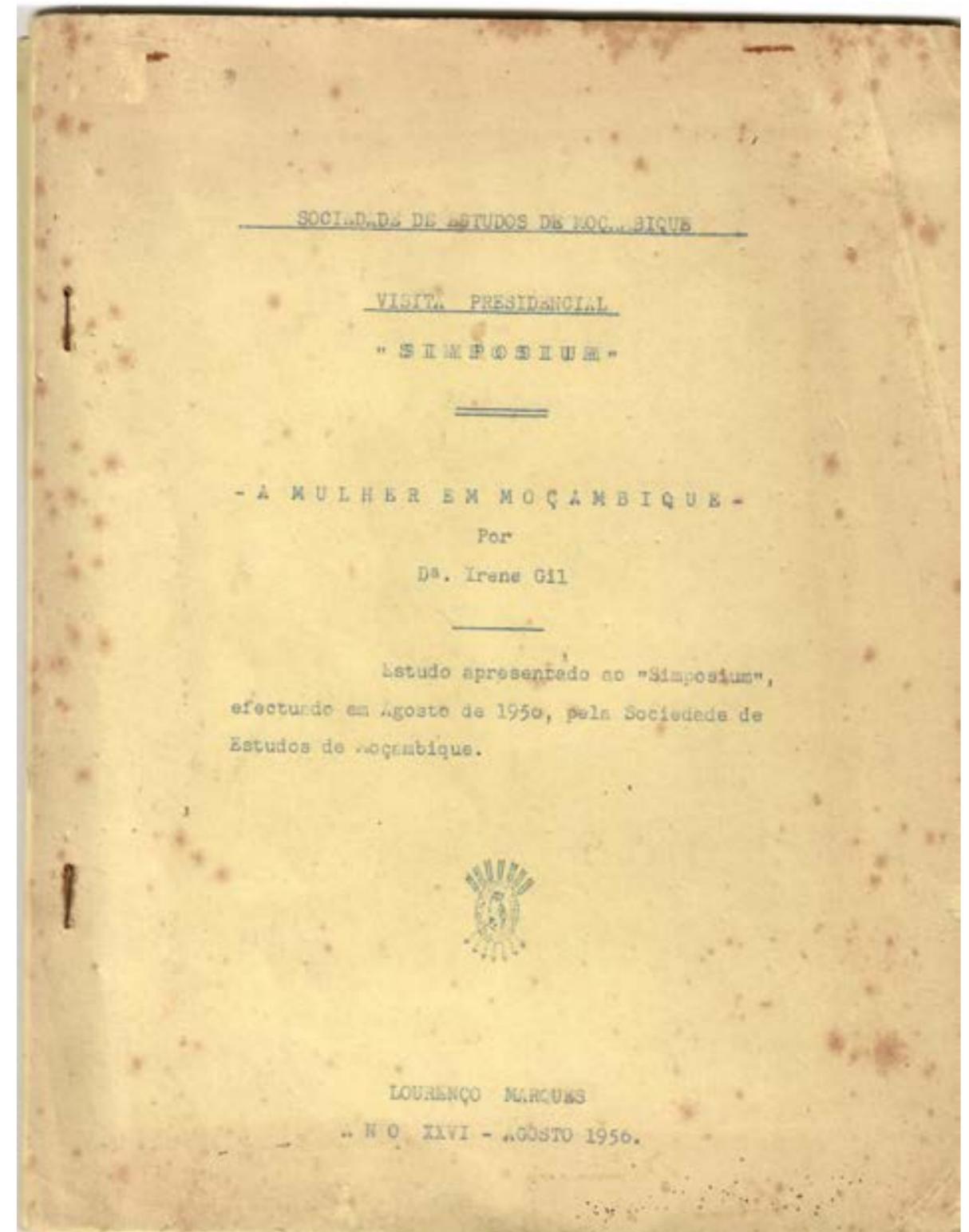
This is a transcript of the speech on the "women of Mozambique", presented at the symposium, held at the occasion of a highly influential visit of the Portuguese president Francisco Craveiro Lopes (1894 – 1964) to Mozambique, at the time still a Portuguese colony. Although severely denied by the government, the indigenous inhabitants of this African country were at the time continuously victims of racism and suppressive regulations, which did not apply to the population of European roots.

As he visited Mozambique in 1956, the president of Portugal, a figurehead of the Salazar regime, told a French reporter that the Portuguese did not have a "racial problem." "No distinctions whatsoever are made between whites and blacks," he said, "except in respect to the degree of civilization reached by Africans, and in this area we give them all the encouragement possible for them to elevate themselves." (David Morton, *Age of Concrete. Housing and the Shape of Aspiration in the Capital of Mozambique*, 2019, online source).

In a similar spirit the present speech glorifies Portuguese women, in all cases wives or daughters of explorers or colonialist, who could according to the text adapt to harsh conditions of their new country and brought warmth to many rough locations in Mozambique for centuries. In modern times some of these Christian women even developed their own careers and started financially participating to the welfare of the families. The end of the speech in somehow patronizing tone calls for organization of education for girls and women from poorer areas, possibly meaning indigenous inhabitants, so they could follow the steps of the Portuguese women, who developed a modern Christian life in Mozambique.

The text was also published in *Boletim da Sociedade de Estudos de Moçambique* - ano XXVI, n° 100 (Set./Out. 1956), pp. 53-63. We could not find any institutional examples of the transcription of the speech on Worldcat.

650 EUR



18. WOMEN'S RIGHTS SLAVICA

VARIOUS AUTHORS, France MIHELIC (1907-1998), illustrator.

II Kongres Slovenske protifašistične ženske zveze, Ljubljana 1945
[2nd Congress of the Slovenian Anti-Fascist Women Association, Ljubljana 1945]

Ljubljana: Blaznik – Universitetna tiskarna 1945.

Large 8°, 32 pp., 8 full-page black and white illustrations, original illustrated wrappers, stapled (minor foxing to the wrappers, but overall in a good condition) (#70501).

A Slovenian pamphlet, published immediately after World War II, with short stories, poetry and artwork, is dedicated to women of the anti-Fascist movement and praises their effort, which was according to the introduction equal to men's work.

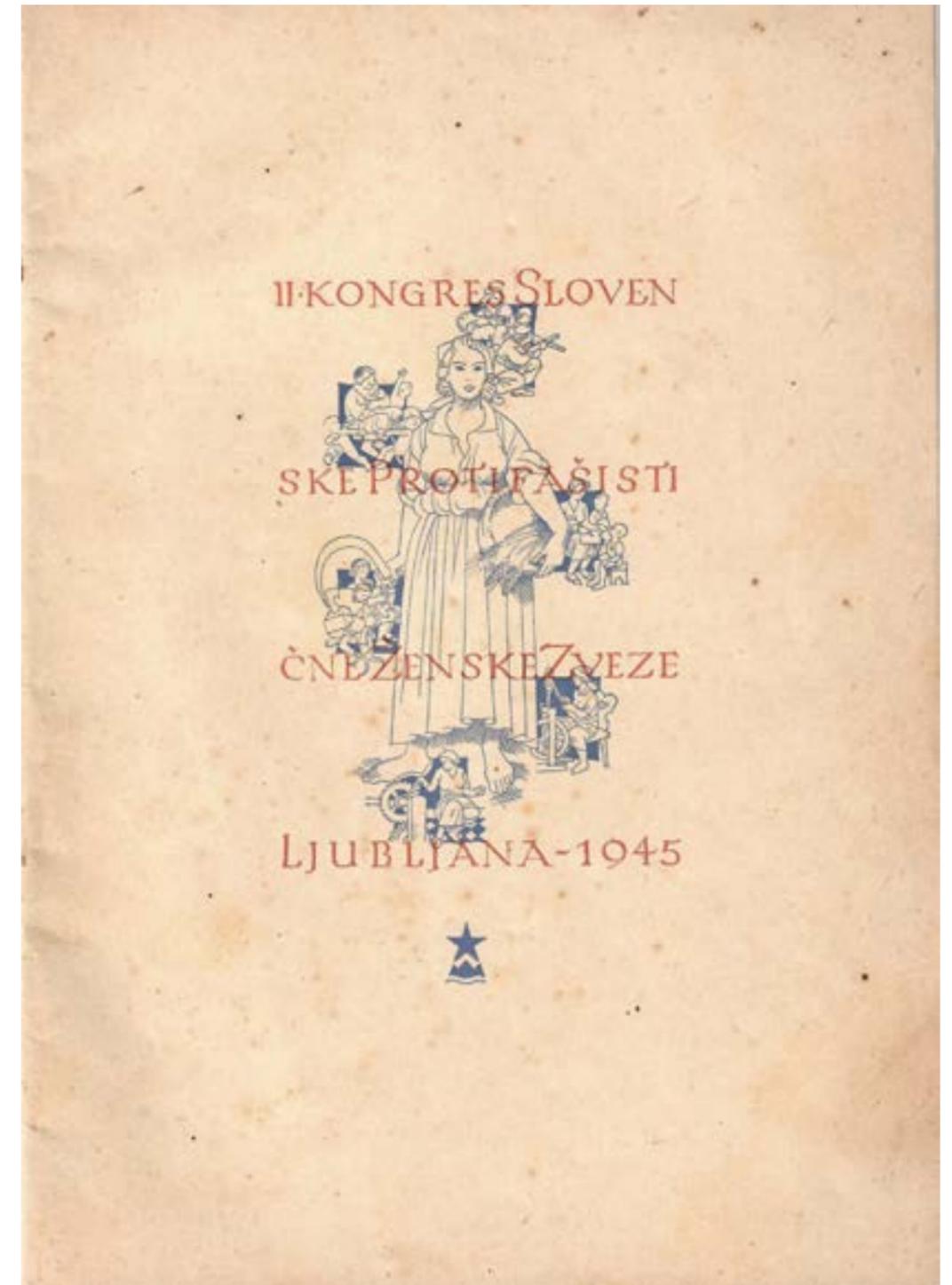
The stories and illustrations by various famous female and male authors glorify women, which participated in defeating the Fascism, and puts them on the same level as male soldiers. They embrace female fighters, nurses and strong, elderly mothers, who waited at home and took care of the households and farms. This Yugoslav Partisan attitude, that encouraged women to participate in the war was a contrast to the Fascist mentality, that defended women's traditional role of supporting their men by waiting for them at home.

The artwork represents a partisan woman, working as a nurse, a burned home, wounded soldier, a tree, "Our Woman", being a synonym for a strong peasant woman, graves in the forest, abandoned home and a sleeping child.

Worldcat does not list any institutional examples outside Slovenian libraries.

References: OCLC 442695906.

320 EUR



19. DATA VISUALIZATION FEMALE MAP MAKERS

Avni ALTINER, editor; Hurrem ATAYER, illustrator.

Bütün osmanli tarihinin resimle ve yazi ile hulasasi - 600 yuzyilin resim ve yazi ile panoramasi

[The Summary of the Entire Ottoman History with Illustrations and Text. Panorama of the 600 Centuries with Illustrations]

Istanbul: Avni Altiner - Bakış Kütüphanesi [s. d., but 1956].

Folio, [16 pp.] with 8 full-page colour maps, time charts, portraits and illustrations (upper title on the cover cutt into lettering, slightly scuffed on the corner, vertical fold with rubbed parts of image on the rear cover, but otherwise in a good condition) (#70540).

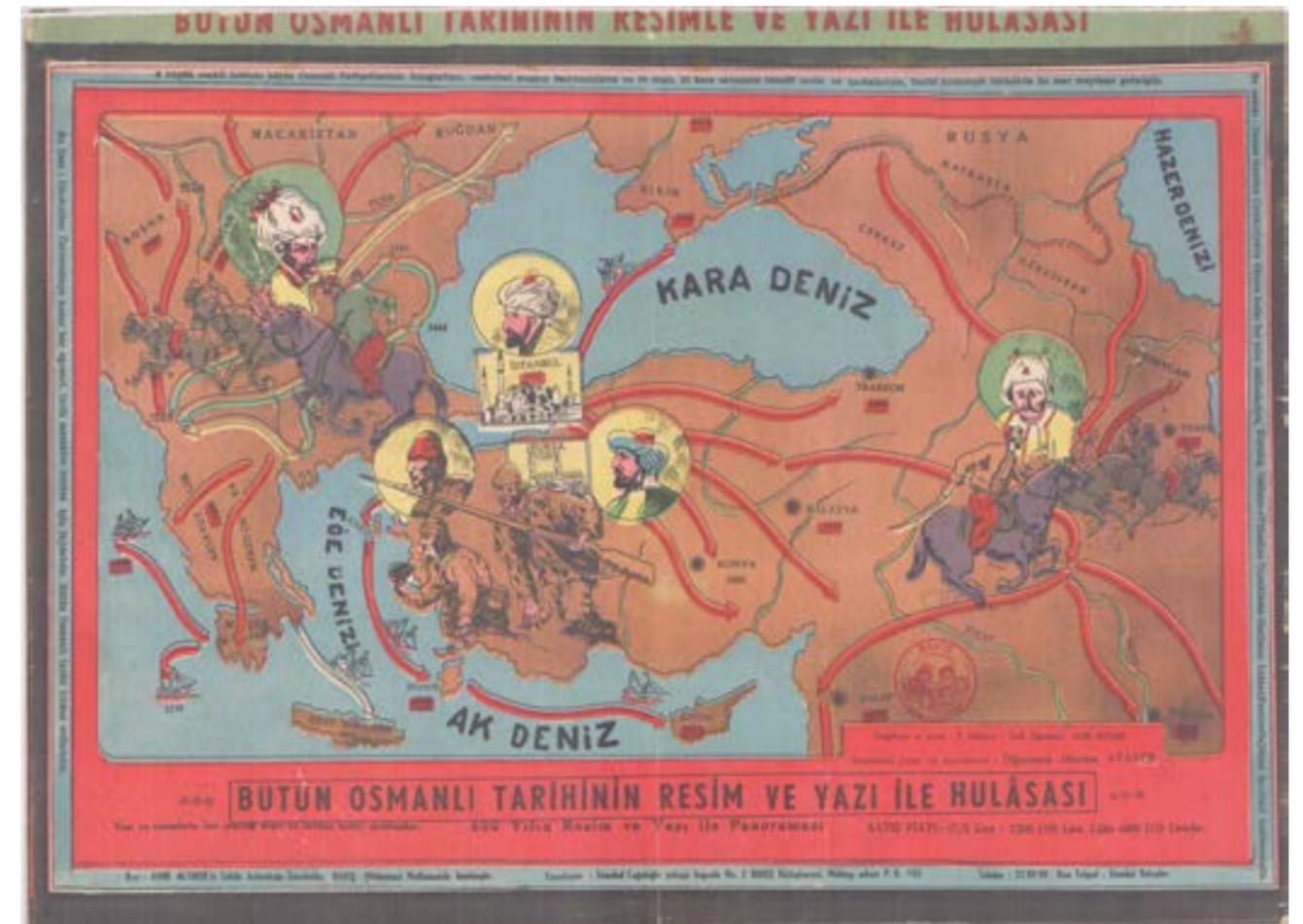
A charming collection of large maps, time charts and text, embracing circa 600 years of the Ottoman history until 1923 and drafted by a Turkish female illustrator Hurrem Atayer.

The maps represent events through the time, expansions under various rulers, genealogical tree, portraits and biographies of sultans etc. The book was published for education of children.

The illustrations were made by a female educator, illustrator and map-maker Hurrem Atayer.

We could not trace any institutional examples on Worldcat.

450 EUR



20. DATA VIZUALIZATION GEORGIAN BRITAIN

Nathaniel Rogers HEWITT (1783 - 1841), Engraver; John FAIRBURN (fl. 1789-1840), Publisher.

Perspective Chronology of the Reign of George the Third.

London: John Fairburn, January 6, 1816.

Copper engraving with stipple, with full original wash colour (Very Good, lovely original colours, slight abrasion center-right lightly affecting text, some wear along old folds with old repairs to verso, tiny chip of loss to blank upper left corner, slight toning around edges), 46.5 x 36 cm (18.5 x 14 inches).(#).

A very rare and sophisticated work of data visualization celebrating the long and eventful reign of King George III, which saw Britain become the foremost global superpower, at the forefront of the Industrial Revolution; composed of series of centric circles that chronologically contextualize a vast amount of information, prepared by the London engraver Nathaniel Rogers Hewitt for the popular publisher John Fairburn – a lovely example with full original wash colour.

The reign of King George III of Great Britain (lived 1738 – 1820) was the third-longest in history, lasting from October 25, 1760 to January 29, 1820 (59 years, 96 days). It saw the rise of Britain as the foremost global superpower and the advent of the Industrial Revolution. Despite the blemish of losing what became the United States of America during the American Revolution, Britain's armed forces, led by the Royal Navy, generally vanquished their opponents, notably winning the Seven Years' War and the Napoleonic Wars, while by the end of the reign, the British East India Company gained dominance over India.

George III was known as one of the most intellectually curious monarchs. He amassed a collection 65,000 books, many of the greatest rarity and of the highest quality, as well as one of the world's finest map collections. These works would become the basis for the bibliographic collections of the British Museum (later transferred to become the British Library).

The present work, which celebrates George III's reign, is a masterpiece of data visualization. It is composed of a series of interrelated concentric circles, cleverly representing a vast wealth of information in chronological sequence. It captures the scene in 1815, in the 55th year of the reign. The work was beautifully rendered by the London engraver Nathaniel Rogers Hewitt, at the behest of the publisher John Fairburn, and features full original wash colour in lovely pastels.



In the centre is a beautifully stipple engraved shoulder-length portrait of George III in full military uniform, derived from the famous oil painting by Sir William Beechey (1799/1800). Turning the succession of rings of information, working outward, the first register concerns the 'Age of the Royal Family', featuring roundels with the names and birthdates of the king's wife, Queen Charlotte, and all his siblings and children (impressively, they had 15 children, 13 of whom reached adulthood!).

Beyond is a register of dates, with segments representing each year (from 1760 to 1816), divided into months, that regulates the information in the outward rings of the chart.

The first chronological register lists 'Foreign and Domestic Occurrences' (ex. 1765: American Stamp Act Passed; 1815: Bounaparte sent to St. Helena). There then follows an annual tracking of Britain's 'National Debt', which is shown to have grown from £98 million in 1760 to £813.3 million by 1815. The next ring 'Peace and War', shows that Britain was at war (time shaded pink) more often than it was at peace (time shaded yellow), while also labelling the names of the various conflicts. The ring beyond labels and colour codes the 'Administrations', or the tenures of the many prime ministers who served under George III.

The next register is of considerable interest, as it tracks economic inflation as felt by the average working-class Briton, noting the annual 'Price of a Quartern Loaf of Bread' (a *Quartern-loaf* is a traditional English unit of weight for bread, that when baked is equivalent to around 4 pounds). It shows that the bread price rose from between 4 ½ to 5 ½ pence in 1760 to between 11 ½ to 13 ¼ pence in 1814 (after which point prices dropped due the abolition of the Bread Assize tax). The final, outermost ring, 'Land & Sea Engagements', labels the major military battles in which Britain was engaged (ex. 1775: Bunkers Hill; 1805: Battle of Trafalgar).

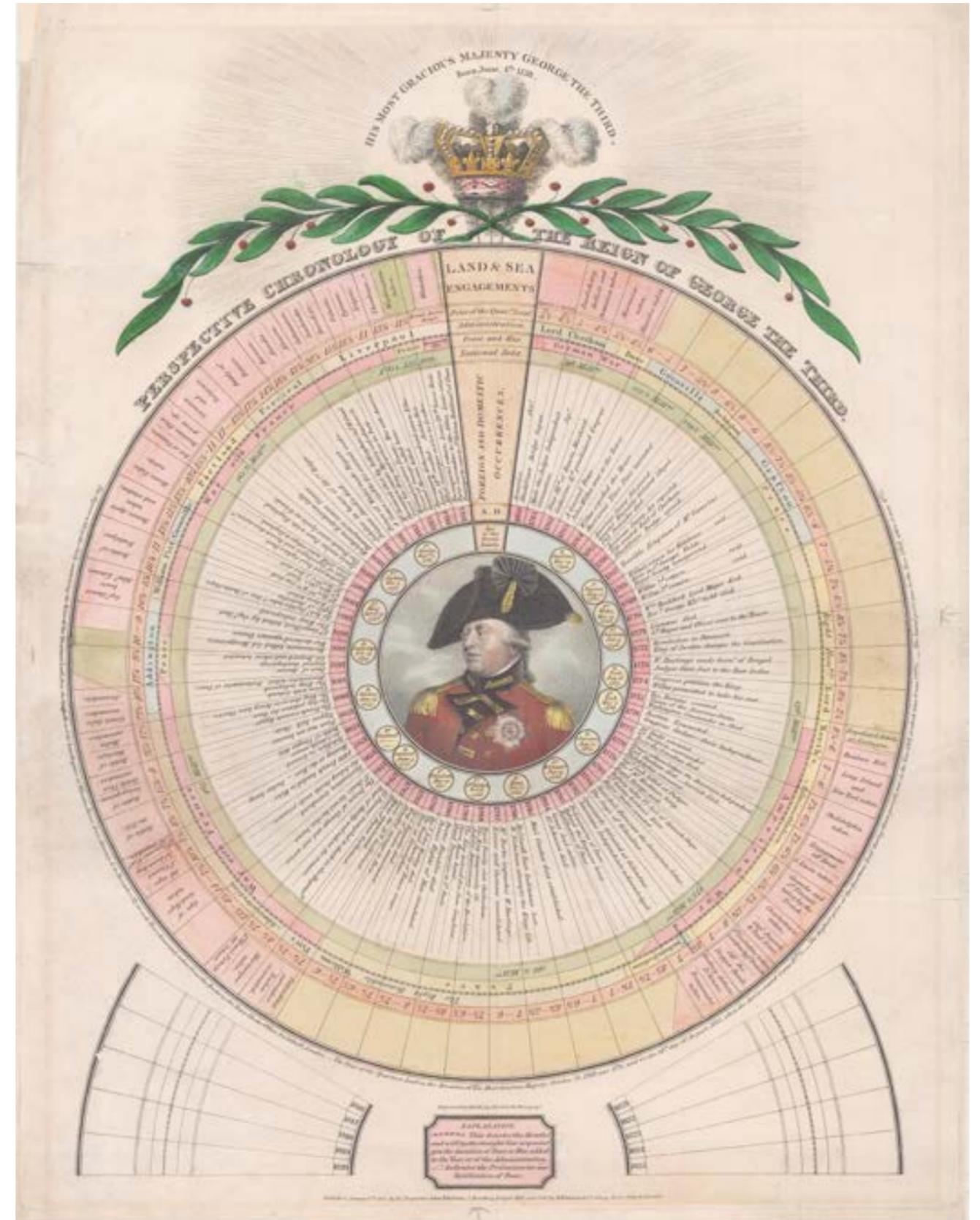
Below the main composition is a pair of wedges with blank time registers, with dates from 1817 to 1825, such that one could fill in future events in manuscript as they occurred.

Nathaniel Rogers Hewitt (1783 - 1841) was primarily known as a cartographic engraver who notably worked for John Thomson and James Wyld the Elder. John Fairburn (fl. 1789-1840) was a popular publisher renown for cheap caricatures and broadsides, although he produced a diverse corpus of work.

We gather that the print was initially issued separately as a broadside. Subsequently, examples were used to illustrate Fairburn's now rare book on the history of the British monarchy, *The Chronicle of the Kings of England: From William the Norman to the Death of George III* (London: John Fairburn, 1821), although many copies of the book lack the print, and when present it is often uncoloured. We can trace only a single institutional listing for the separate print, held by the British Museum.

References: British Museum: 1948,0315.11.81.; Walter Hamilton (ed.), *Parodies of the Works of English & American Authors*, vol. 6 (London, 1889), p. 309.

1.800 EUR



21. MARIFETNAME

İbrahim HAKKI Erzurumi (1703 - 1780).

معرفنامه
[Marifetname]

Cairo - Bulaq: 1280 [1863-1864].

Large 4°: 23 pp., 564 pp. letterpress with lithographed illustrations, original brown goat with a flap and blind tooling, title in thick blue colour on the lower edge (Sporadic markings of text in apricot water colour, annotations in pencil and red and blue pen, pp. 19-20 with a tear, pp. 193-194 with a tear and traces of brown marks from old tape in white margin, sporadic light staining, inside overall in a clean condition, binding little bent and rubbed, scuffed on corners and with cracks in hinges, endpapers with small tears and cracks in margins and hinges, small tears and folds in margins of first and last pages) (# 70542).

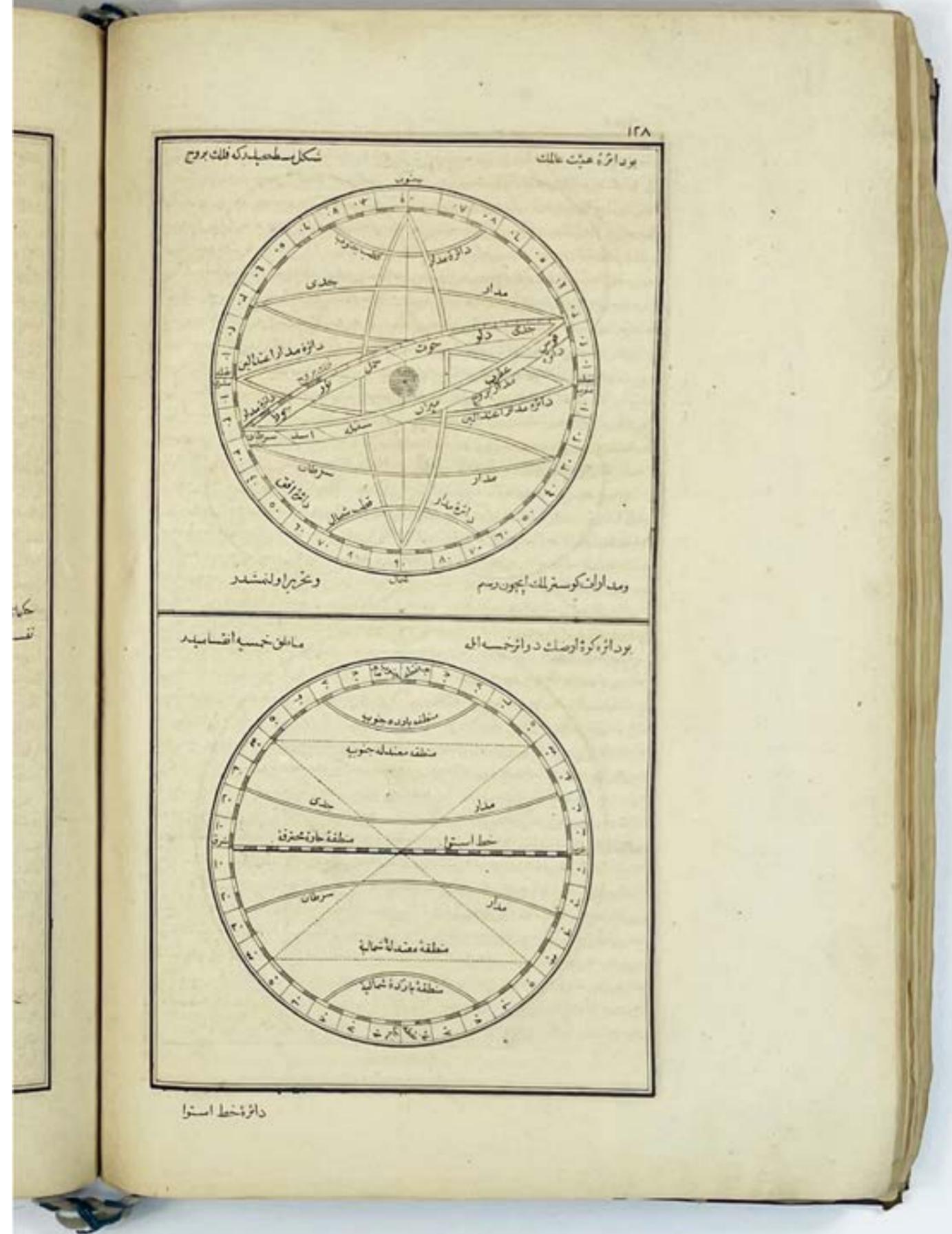
Marifetname or Book of Gnosis - a majestic encyclopedic work in Ottoman language, printed by the Bulaq press in Cairo.

This majestic illustrated work was written in the 18th century by a Sufi saint, Islamic scholar, physicist, astronomer and İbrahim Hakki (1703 - 1780).

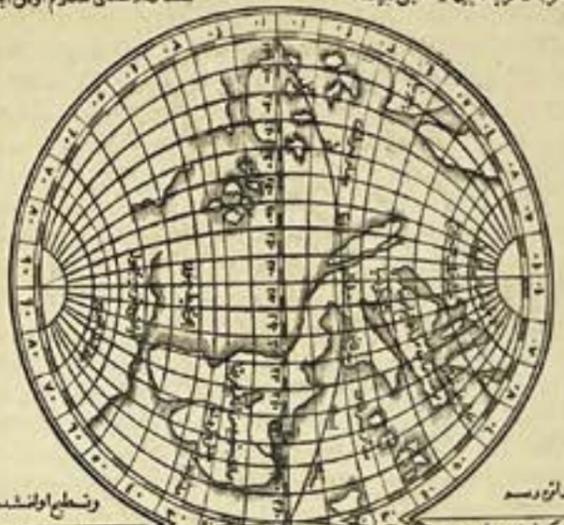
The book includes a map of the World in two hemispheres and from the north and south perspective, astronomical charts and various other charts. The print is a charming combination of a letterpress and lithographed illustrations. The text consists of three books and is combining the religion with the science. It starts with the God, followed by the analysis of the minerals, basic beings, plants and finally a man. It is followed by richly illustrated chapters on the geography and the universe.

Hakki then analyses the human body from the aesthetic point of view and connects the bodily features with the persona. The text ends discussing the relations and respect between the people, especially between the man and his wife, their relatives, servants and neighbours and the responsibility towards children.

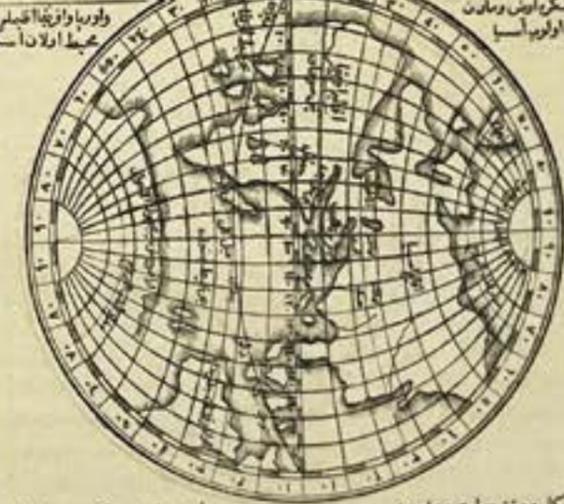
Hakki finished writing Marifetname in 1757. In the next decades this richly illustrated work was copied in manuscript until it was first printed in 1835 (1251) by the Bulaq press.



برای مشاهده زمین و مداران عارضات اولیای قطب جنوبی در
شکل و همین و بر روی مساحت استواری که در آن سطح کره نیت
مساحت و همین معلوم اولیای اجزای



اشهرات و رسم
و بر مشاهده زمین و مداران
عارضات اولیای آسیا
و شطوط اولیای هند
و اوریا و اقیانوس شرقی
محیط اولیای آسیا

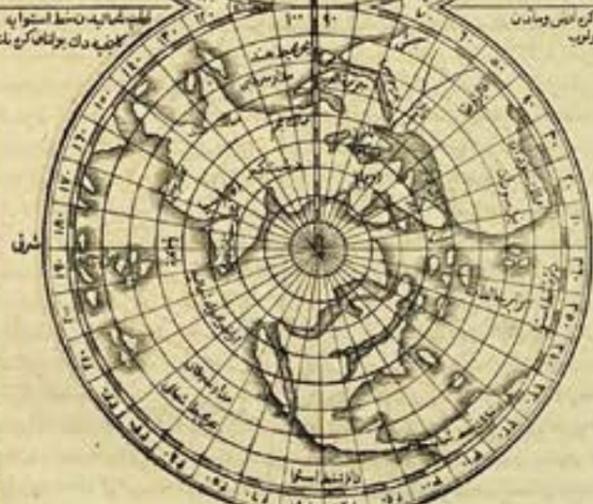


در این شکل و همین و بر روی مساحت
مستوی اولیای مساحت و همین معلوم اولیای
اجزای اشهرات و رسم و شطوط
اولیای هند

و جاز در آن مشرق اولیای مساحت و همین قطب
جنوبی در آن مشرق اولیای اجزای
برای مشاهده زمین و مداران عارضات اولیای قطب جنوبی در
شکل و همین و بر روی مساحت استواری که در آن سطح کره نیت
مساحت و همین معلوم اولیای اجزای



رسم و شطوط
و بر مشاهده زمین و مداران
عارضات اولیای آسیا
و شطوط اولیای هند
و اوریا و اقیانوس شرقی
محیط اولیای آسیا



شکل و همین و بر روی مساحت
مستوی اولیای مساحت و همین معلوم اولیای
اجزای اشهرات و رسم و شطوط
اولیای هند

Bulaq Press

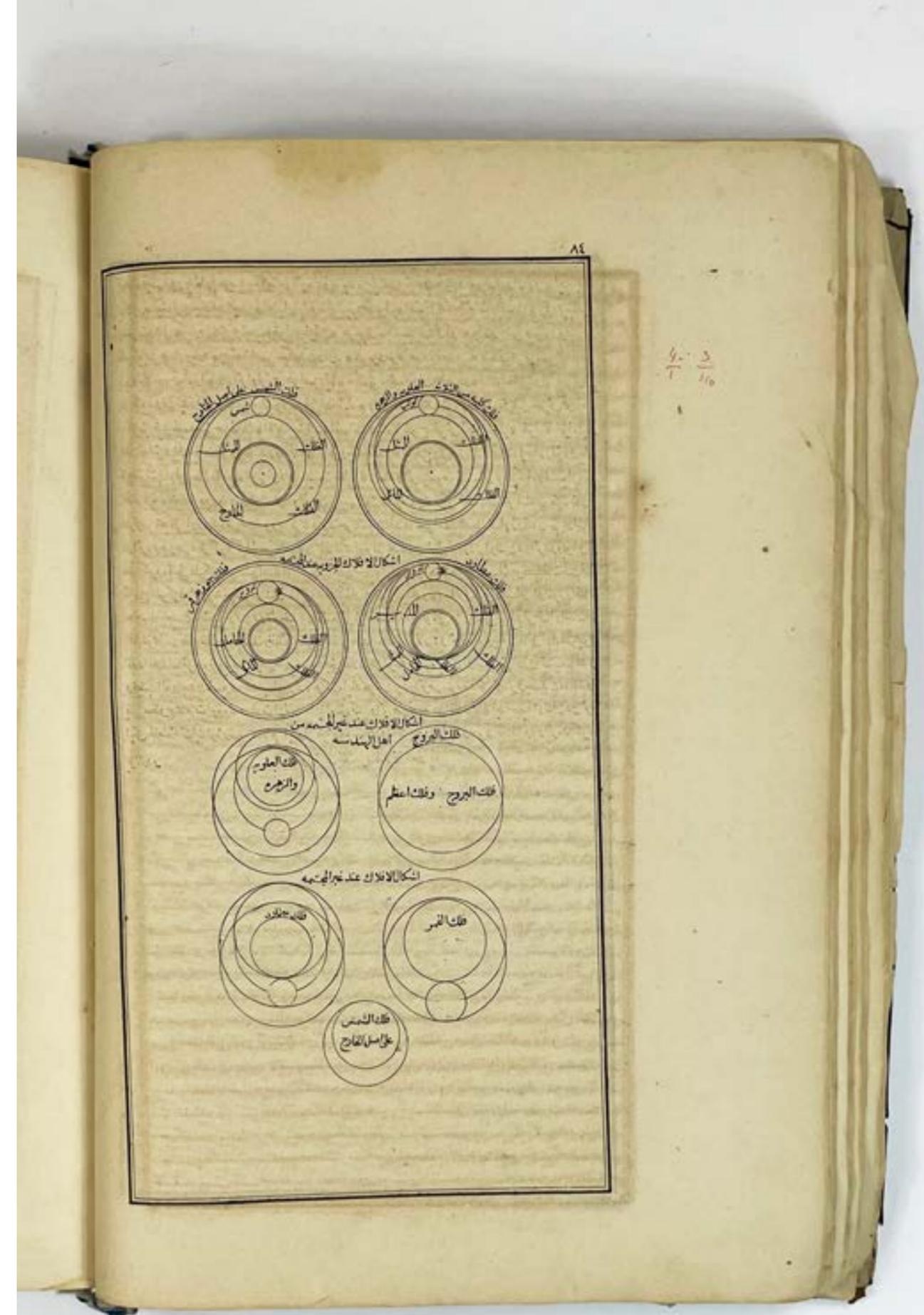
The Bulaq or Al-Amiriya Press (Amiri Press, Amiria Press), the first Muslim official and governmental printing press established in Egypt, was founded in 1820 by the viceroy of Egypt Muhammad Ali (1769-1849) and is still active today.

Already in 1815, the first delegation was sent from Cairo to Milan to learn the printing techniques. After the construction of the press was finished in the autumn of 1820, it took another two years to transport the machines and school the employees. The first book, an Arabic-Italian dictionary, was published in 1822. In the next decades the Bulaq Press became the leading publishing house for the Arab world.

Marifetname was commissioned privately for commercial reasons. Between 1351 (1835-36) until 1299 (1882) 17 editions of Merifetname were printed by the Cairo / Bulaq press, all of which are rare today. This is the fourteenth edition.

References: Özege No.12259. Bekir Topaloğlu, MÂRİFETNÂME, TDV İslâm Ansiklopedisi (<https://islamansiklopedisi.org.tr/marifetname>). Hsu Cheng Hsiang, The First Years of Arabic Printing in Egypt 1238-1269. 1822-1851. The Checklist; no. 252 – Edn14.

2.400 EUR



22. MADAGASCAR – MALAGASY LANGUAGE / EARLY MADAGASCAR IMPRINT

William Edward COUSINS (1840 – 1939).

A Concise Introduction to the Study of the Malagasy Language as spoken in Imerina. By W.E. Cousins, missionary of the London Missionary Society. Antananarivo.

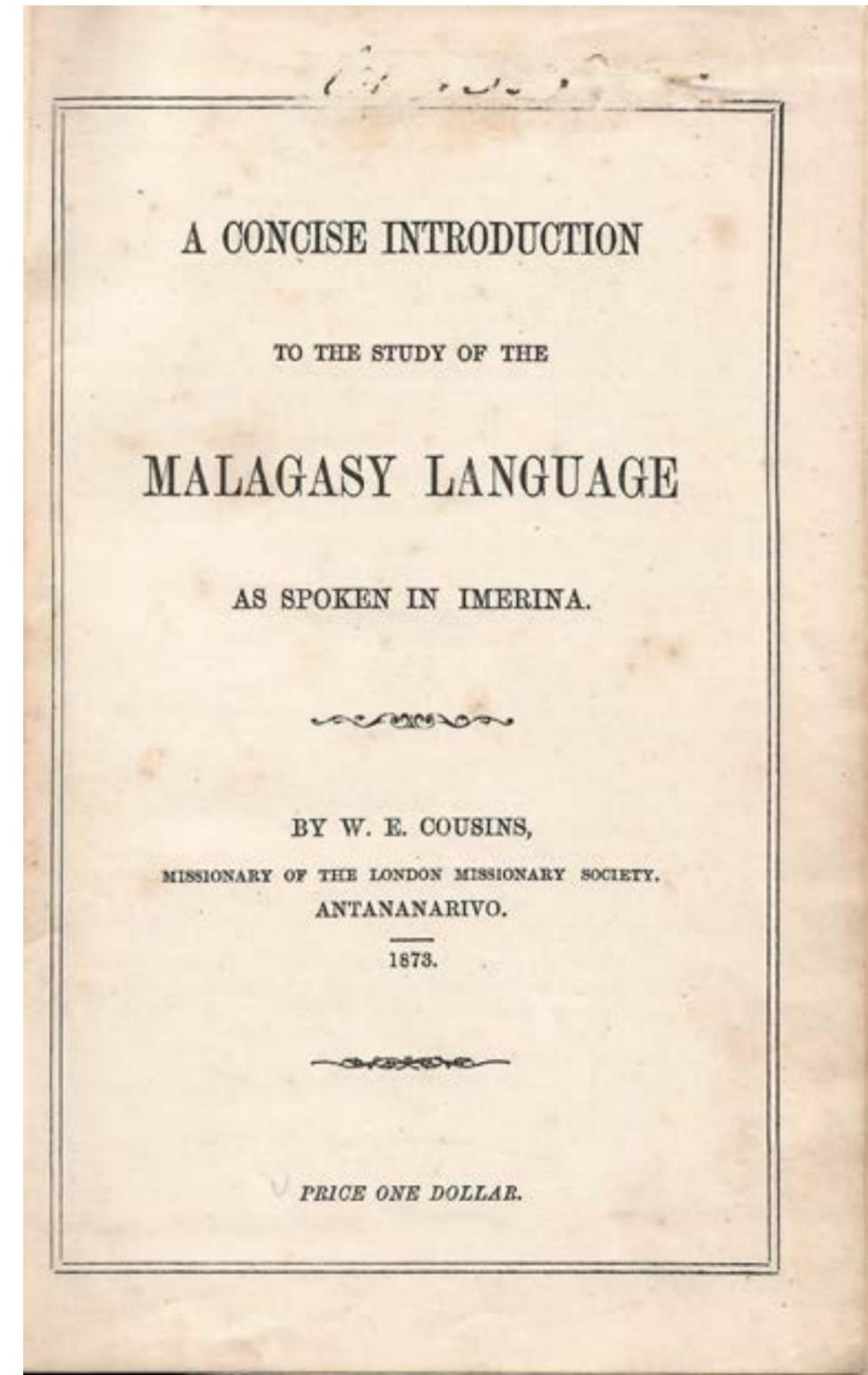
Antananarivo: London Missionary Society, 1873.

8° (21.5 x 14 cm): [2 pp.], iv, 80 pp., bound in contemporary quarter maroon calf over burgundy pebbled cloth (Good, some sporadic spots of toning, extensive contemporary manuscript notes and corrections in neat black pen and pencil, light abrasion to upper left margin of title from erased former owner's name, binding with light shelf-wear and slight split to front of head of spine) (#70483).

A very rare and important landmark of the study of the Malagasy language and early printing in Madagascar, being a comprehensive grammar of Malagasy made by the Reverend William Edward Cousins, who was one of the leading figures in the 1860s revival of Western and missionary activity in Madagascar and one of the most prolific authors and connoisseurs of the Malagasy language; published in Antananarivo by the London Missionary Society's press; interestingly, the present example features extensive contemporary manuscript notes and corrections by an intensely interested party.

Malagasy, the principal language of Madagascar, is an Austronesian language, specifically of the Malayo-Polynesian family. Amazingly, its antecedents were brought to Madagascar in the 5th century AD by migrants who came all the way from Borneo (Malagasy is most closely related to the Ma'anyan language still spoken in Borneo). Malagasy subsequently incorporated various Bantu and Arabic loanwords due to trade and migration. From the 15th century, Malagasy was written using an Arabic-based alphabet called Sorabe.

Beginning in the mid-17th century France and Britain made several unsuccessful attempts to gain an enduring colonial foothold in Madagascar. However, King Radama I (reigned 1810-28), the ruler of the Merina Kingdom, which had unified Madagascar under its control, was ardently pro-British and tolerant of Christianity. He signed the Anglo-Malagasy Treaty of Friendship and Commerce (1817), which opened the country to the missionaries of the London Missionary Society (LMS), a British Protestant organization (founded in 1795) dedicated to spreading the gospel overseas.



The first LMS missionary, David Jones, arrived in Madagascar in 1818, followed by several others, who set up stations in various places across the island. To aid education and the spread of the gospel, the LMS established the first printing press in Madagascar at Antananarivo (Tananarive) in 1827. The press produced several important publications, but only in small print runs, including a catechism, psalms, individual books of the Bible, the *Dictionary of the Malagasy Language* (1835), and finally the first complete Malagasy Bible (1835). Importantly, largely through their printed works, the missionaries changed the standard from for writing Malagasy from Sorabe to the Latin script.

In 1828, upon the death of Radama I, Madagascar came under the rule of Queen Ranaivalona I (reigned 1828-61), who loathed Christianity and the Western presence on her island. In 1835, she banned Christianity, forcing the LMS missions and its printing press to close, so ending the ‘incunable’ period of printing in Madagascar.

Upon Ranaivalona I’s death in 1861, her successor Radama II changed government policy towards a pro-Western stance, with a toleration of Christianity. He duly invited missionaries to return to Madagascar.

In 1862, the LMS sent a large party of missionaries to Madagascar that included Reverend William Edward Cousins, who would become the era’s most famous translator and connoisseur of the Malagasy language; and John Parrett, a master printer, who brought with him a press, so seeing the revival of publishing on the island.

William Edward Cousins (1840 – 1939), a native of Abingdon, England, was accepted to the London Missionary Society as a young man, whereupon he joined the initial party that revived missionary activity in Madagascar. He soon gained a reputation for his superlative mastery of the Malagasy language and customs and was in due course entrusted to run one of the large parish churches in Antananarivo, whereupon he was known as a strident defender of the church’s independence from government interference. By the early 1870s, he was the foremost translator and writer of Malagasy, working closely with Parrett’s LMS press in Antananarivo.

Importantly, it had been discovered over the years that the 1835 Malagasy Bible, while a great achievement in its time, contained many errors. In 1872, Cousins was charged with being the ‘Principal Reviser’ for making a new translation of the Bible in Malagasy, a project that took 14 years of painstaking labour and that was completed, to great acclaim, in 1887. Cousins retired from field service in 1899, having spent 37 years in Madagascar.

Some of Cousins’ other major works include *Malagasy Kabary* [i.e., the laws promulgated by the Sovereigns of Madagascar], *from the time of Andrianampoinimerina* (1873); *Malagasy Customs: Native Accounts of the Circumcision, the Tangena, Marriage and Burial Ceremonies, &c.* (1876); *Ny Fanekena Vaovao any Jesosy Kraisty Mpamonjy, Tompontsika: Nakambana araka ny paragrafy* [The New Covenant of Jesus Christ our Savior, our Lord: Organized according to Paragraphs] (1873); *Madagascar of To-day. A Sketch of the Island, with Chapters on its Past History and Present Prospects* (1885); *Twenty-five Years’ Progress in Imerina* (1886); and the *Ny Soratra masina, dia ny Testamenta Taloha sy ny Testamenta Vaovao* [The Scriptures, the Old Testament and the New Testament] (1887), known as the “Revised Malagasy Bible”.

The Present Work in Focus

This is the first edition of William Cousins’ Grammar of Malagasy, based on his stellar command of the language. Published by the London Missionary Society Press in Antananarivo, it was contemporarily described as being the “By far the best Malagasy Grammar in English” [*The Academy*, vol. 23 (1883), p. 369] and, in many ways, it set the gold standard for how the language should be written and properly understood.

Importantly, Cousins’ lessons concern the Merina Dialect, the version of Malagasy that originated in the central highlands of Madagascar, which had since the early 19th century become the dominant and official dialect of the country.

Cousins’ work is divided into several sections, or distinct topical lessons: I. The Letters; II. Roots; III. The Derivatives; IV. The Verbs; V. The Nouns; VI. The Adjectives; VII. The Pronouns; VIII. The Numerals; IX. The Article; X. The Discriminative Particle; XI. The Adverbs; XII. The Prepositions; XIII. The Conjunctions; XIV. The Interjections; XV. The Arrangement of Words in a Sentence; and XVI. Specimen of Analysis.

Interestingly, the present example of the work features extensive contemporary manuscript annotations and corrections clearly added by a deeply engaged student of Malagasy, most likely in Madagascar.

Cousins’ A Concise Introduction to the *Study of the Malagasy Language* was very highly regarded in its time and served the standard work on the subject for some years. It was reissued by the LMS Press in Antananarivo, with the second edition published in 1885 and the third in 1894. A French translation was issued in 1897 under the title *Introduction sommaire à l’étude de la langue malgache*.

A Note on Rarity

Like all 19th century Madagascar imprints, the present work is very rare. Even in its time it was said that it was “not easily obtained in England” [*The Academy*, vol. 23 (1883), p. 369]. We can trace 5 institutional examples of the present first edition of 1873, held by the British Library (2 examples); School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS), University of London; University of Cambridge; and the University of Pennsylvania. Moreover, we cannot trace any sales records for any other examples of the work since 1955.

References: British Library (2 examples): 12907.bb.1. and T 5592; School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS), University of London: EB87.927 /356568; University of Cambridge: S843.c.87.1; University of Pennsylvania: LIBRA 499.3 C836; OCLC: 83833108, 79566186; A Critical Dictionary of English Literature, and British and American Authors..., vol. 4 (1891), p. 397; James SIBREE, A Madagascar Bibliography (1885), p. 10; *The Academy*, vol. 23 (1883), p. 369; *The Antananarivo Annual and Madagascar Magazine*, vols. 1-2, (1875), p. 120; Trübner’s American, European and Oriental Literary Record (1880), p. 3. Cf. [re: background:] Carole HOLDEN, ‘Early Printing from Africa in the British Library’, *The British Library Journal*, vol. 23, no. 1 (1997), pp. 1–11.

1.500 EUR

iv.—The insertion of a consonant (s, v, or z) before the characteristic termination. (exx. 5, 18, 19, 20, 21, 25, 26, 29-38).

v.—A change in the vowel, usually of the accented syllable.

i (or, y) becomes a (exx. 25, 26), or e (exx. 16, 17).
ai " e (exx. 7, 24).

I of the root and a of the affix are sometimes contracted into e (ex. 24); see § 88.

94. These various changes are illustrated in the subjoined table of examples:—

ROOT.	PASSIVE VOICE.	ACTIVE VOICE.	RELATIVE VOICE.
1. Laza	lazà-ina	mi-làza	i-lazà-na.
2. Ova	ovà-na	man-òva	i-lazà-o.
3. Vaha	ovà-y	man-òva	an-ovà-na.
4. Voha	vahà-na	mam-àha	an-ovà-y.
5. Foha	vahà-o	mam-àha	am-ahà-na.
6. Fotra	vohà-na	mam-òha	am-ahà-o.
7. Paika	vohà-y	mam-òha	am-ohà-na.
8. Tana	fohà-z-ina	mam-òha	am-ohà-y.
9. Tápaka	fohà-z-y	mam-òha	am-ohà-z-ana.
10. Hòhoka	fèr-ana	mam-òha	am-ohà-z-y.
11. Anatra	fèr-o	mam-ètra	am-èr-ana.
12. Sòratra	pèh-ina	mi-pàika	am-èr-o.
13. Sòkatra	pèh-o	mi-pèh-a	i-pèh-ana.
14. Tsingina	tàn-ana	mi-tàna	i-pèh-o.
15. Velona	tàn-o	mi-tàn-a	i-tàn-ana.
16. Fantina	tapàh-ina	man-àpaka	i-tàn-o.
	tapàh-o	man-àpaka	an-apàh-ana.
	hohòf-ana	man-òhoka	an-apàh-o.
	hohòf-y	man-òhoka	an-òhof-ana.
	anàr-ina	man-òhòf-a	an-òhòf-y.
	anàr-o	man-anàra	an-anàr-ana.
	soràt-ana	man-òratra	an-anàr-o.
	soràt-y	man-òratra	an-oràt-ana.
	sokáf-ana	man-òkatra	an-oràt-y.
	sokáf-y	man-òkaf-a	an-òkaf-ana.
	tsingín-ana	man-ingína	an-òkaf-y.
	tsingín-o	man-ingína	an-ingín-ana.
	velòm-ina	mam-èlona	an-ingín-o.
	velòm-y	mam-èlona	am-elòm-ana.
	fantèn-ana	mi-fantína	am-elòm-y.
	fantèn-o	mi-fantína	i-fantén-ana.
		mi-fantèn-a	i-fantèn-o.

tell
change
loose
open
awake
limit
beat
seize
break
subvert
advise
write
open
solder
quicken
choose

a

ROOT.	PASSIVE VOICE.	ACTIVE VOICE.	RELATIVE VOICE.
7. Tàndrina	tandrém-ana	mi-tàndrina	i-tandrém-ana.
18. Lá	tandrém-o	mi-tandrém-a	i-tandrém-o.
19. Omé	là-v-ina	man-dà	an-dà-v-ana.
20. Bé	là-v-o	man-dà-v-a	an-dà-v-o.
21. Tété	omé-na	man-omé	an-omé-z-ana.
22. Sàzy	omé-o	man-omé-z-a	an-omé-z-o.
23. Fòtsy	là-bià-z-ina	mana-bé	ana-bià-z-ana.
24. Eky	là-bià-z-o	mana-bià-z-a	ana-bià-z-o.
25. Fàfy	tété-v-ana	mi-tété	i-tété-v-ana.
26. Andry	tété-v-o	mi-tété-v-a	i-tété-v-o.
27. Vòno	sazi-na	man-àzy	an-àzi-ana.
28. Sòlo	sazi-o	man-àzi-a	an-àzi-o.
29. Fèno	fotsi-ana	mam-òtsy	am-òtsi-ana.
30. Tô	fotsi-o	mam-òtsi-a	am-òtsi-o.
31. Tào	eké-na	man-éké	an-éké-na.
32. Láo	eké-o	man-éké	an-éké-o.
33. Hày	fàfà-z-ana	mam-àfy	am-afà-z-ana.
34. Sòà	fàfà-z-o	mam-afà-z-a	am-afà-z-o.
35. Fóy	andrà-s-ana	mi-àndry	i-andrà-s-ana.
36. Dia	andrà-s-o	mi-àndry	i-andrà-s-o.
37. Dio	vonò-ina	mam-òno	am-onò-ana.
38. Léo	vonò-y	mam-onò-a	am-onò-y.
	solò-ana	man-òlo	an-òlò-ana.
	solò-y	man-òlò-a	an-òlò-y.
	fonò-s-ina	mam-òno	am-onò-s-ana.
	fonò-s-y	mam-onò-s-a	am-onò-s-y.
	toà-v-ina	man-à-tò	an-à-tò-v-ina.
	toà-v-y	man-à-tò-v-a	an-à-tò-v-y.
	a-tào	man-ào	an-ào-v-ana.
	a-tào-v-y	man-ào-v-a	an-ào-v-y.
	i-lào-z-ana	man-dào	an-dào-v-ana.
	i-lào-z-y	man-dào-v-a	an-dào-v-y.
	soà-v-ina	mana-sòà	ana-soà-v-ana.
	soà-v-y	mana-soà-v-a	ana-soà-v-y.
	a-fòy	mam-òy	am-oi-z-ana.
	a-fol-z-o	mam-oi-z-a	am-oi-z-o.
	dià-v-ina	man-dia	an-dià-v-ana.
	dià-v-o	man-dià-v-a	an-dià-v-o.
	diò-v-ina	mana-dio	ana-diò-v-ana.
	diò-v-y	mana-diò-v-a	ana-diò-v-y.
	a-léo	mana-léo	ana-leò-v-ana.
	a-leò-v-y	mana-leò-v-a	ana-leò-v-y.

take care of
deny
fine
increase
drop
fine
whiten
agree
sow
feed
kill
substitute
cover
obey
do
foster
be able
benefit
desert
tread
chance
equal

e

y

o

diphthongs and double vowels

23.CALCUTTA IMPRINT HINDU PRIMER

Hindui' Primer

बालकों के लिये ।

प्रथम शक्ति पुस्तक ।

[Hindui' primer. Bālakom̐ke liye : prathama śikshā pustaka / Hindi Primer. For Children. First Educational Book].

Calcutta: School-Book Society's Press 1839.

8°, 12 pp., original yellow wrapper with lettering, book-seller's stamp "Maisonneuve, Paris" on the inner side of the front wrapper (slightly age-toned and stained, old annotations in ink on the first text page, cover and title page with a tiny hole, small folds in corners, a small paper stamp in the lower part of the cover, spine partly cracked) (#70477).

A rare early Hindu primer was printed by the Calcutta School-Book Society, which was founded in 1817, with the goal of publishing text books and supplying them to schools and madrasas in India. According to the imprint on the title page verso this is the fourth edition.

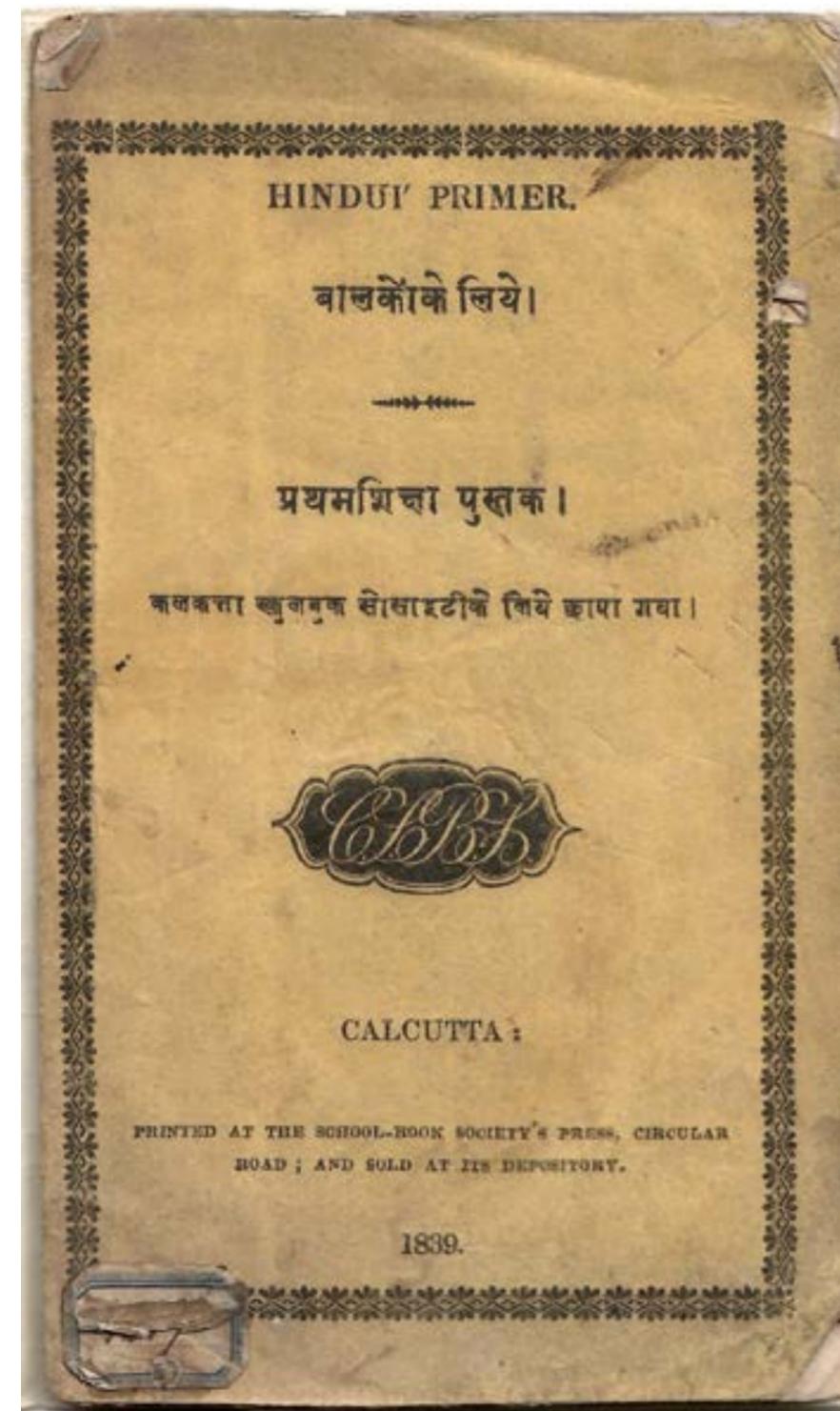
We could only find two further institutional examples of this edition, held by University of Oxford and University of Wisconsin – Madison and no examples of other editions.

Click here to see the scan of the book online: [Hindui' primer - Google Books](#)

The bookseller's stamp on the inner side of the wrappers belongs to Maisonneuve, an esteemed bookstore in Paris, founded in 1835 and specialized in oriental books. The primer is mentioned in Maisonneuve's 1872 catalogue *Catalogue de livres de linguistique ... anciens et modernes en vente aux prix marqués*, p. 200, nr. 2600 (click here to see the catalogue on-line: [Catalogue de livres de linguistique ... anciens et modernes en vente aux pr... - Google Books](#)).

References : OCLC 53199457.

680 EUR



24. LAHORE IMPRINT COLONIAL PHRASE BOOK

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT, Punjab.

Idiomatic Sentences and Dialogues in English and Hindustānī

Lahore: Department of Public Instruction at the Victoria Press 1873.

Large 8°, [4 pp.] blank and title page, 63 pp. text in English and Urdu, [3 pp.] blank, original cloth wrappers (Very Good, wrappers little stained) (#70528).

A rare educational book with translations of 19th century useful phrases from English to Hindustani, printed in Lahore.

In the first years after Punjab was annexed by the East India Company in 1849, the modern education of the local people as well as the education of English in local languages started developing on local levels until February 1853, when the system of governance was changed with the appointment of a Chief Commissioner. The Department of Public Instruction was founded in January 1856, and in 1860, a Government High School was founded in Lahore. The languages taught by the British were Urdu, Hindi and Punjabi.

The present manual is an educational book with phrases in English and Hindustani, in this case probably Urdu. According to the colonial, superior tone of the phrases and refereeing Hindustani as a foreign language, the book was probably written for British military officers, serving in Punjab. As some phrases, such as

I am awake, go away! I can't and won't get up, for I was out late last night, and am not able to keep my eyes open this morning.

one could still find useful today, most of the text refers to military subjects and merciless colonial attitude with sentences like:

Do you think that is will be more advisable to pardon these people; or that, seeing their disposition, it may be advisable to make an example by hanging some of the leaders?

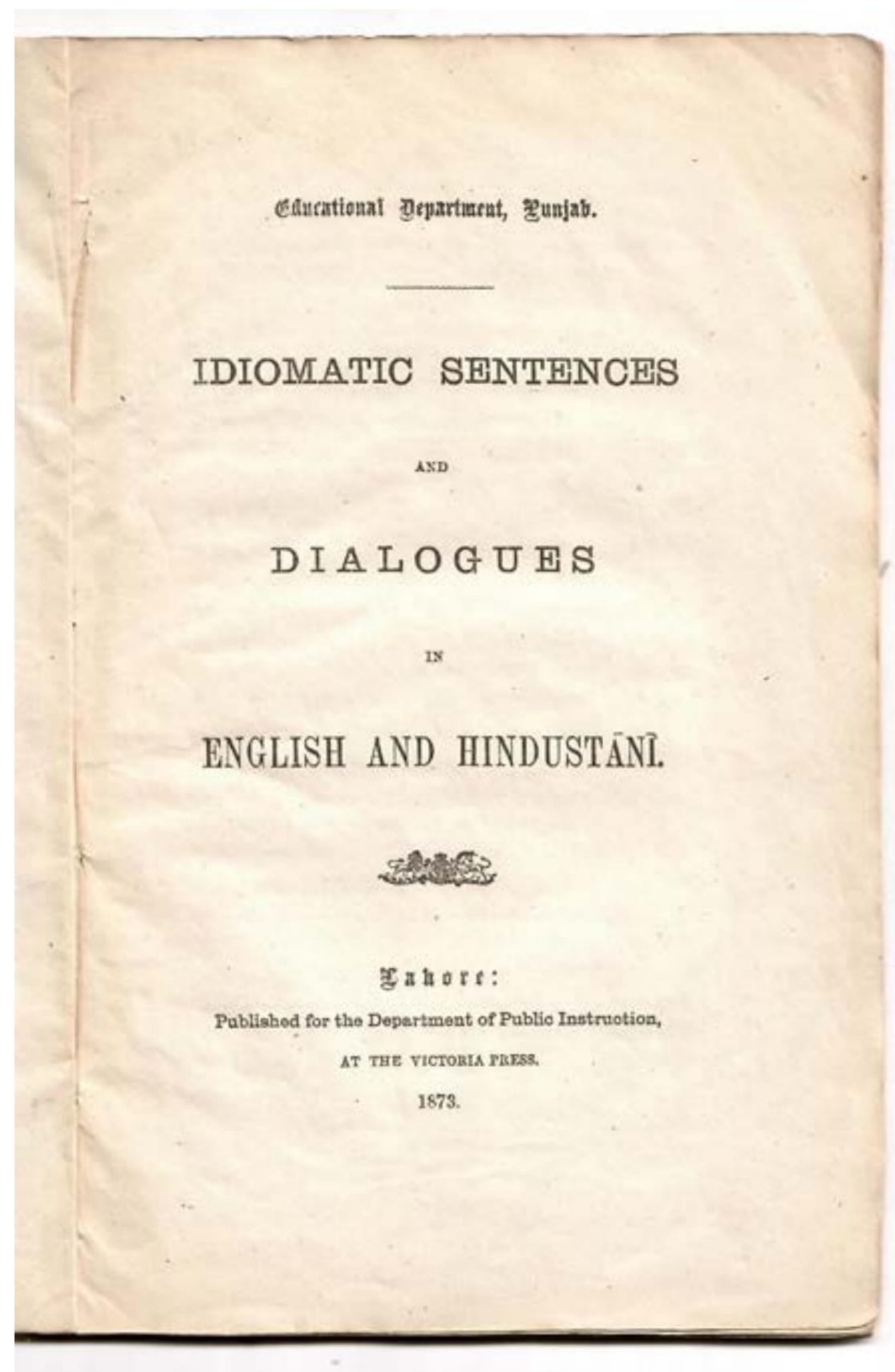
They wished to kill us by treachery, but we never gave them opportunity.

He must receive at least fifty lashes.

We could trace a single example in Worldcat, held by the British Library.

References: OCLC 504710983.

780 EUR



25. AYURVEDIC MEDICINE VARANASI IMPRINT

काशिराज [Kāśirāja], Traditional Author; वाराणसी प्रसाद [Varanasi Prasad], Editor;

अथभाषाटीकासहिता अनुपानमंजरी

[Ajirṇamamiñjari also Ajirna Manjari / Indigestion with Explanation and Commentary]

Varanasi: संस्कृत प्रेस [Sanskrit Press] 1882.

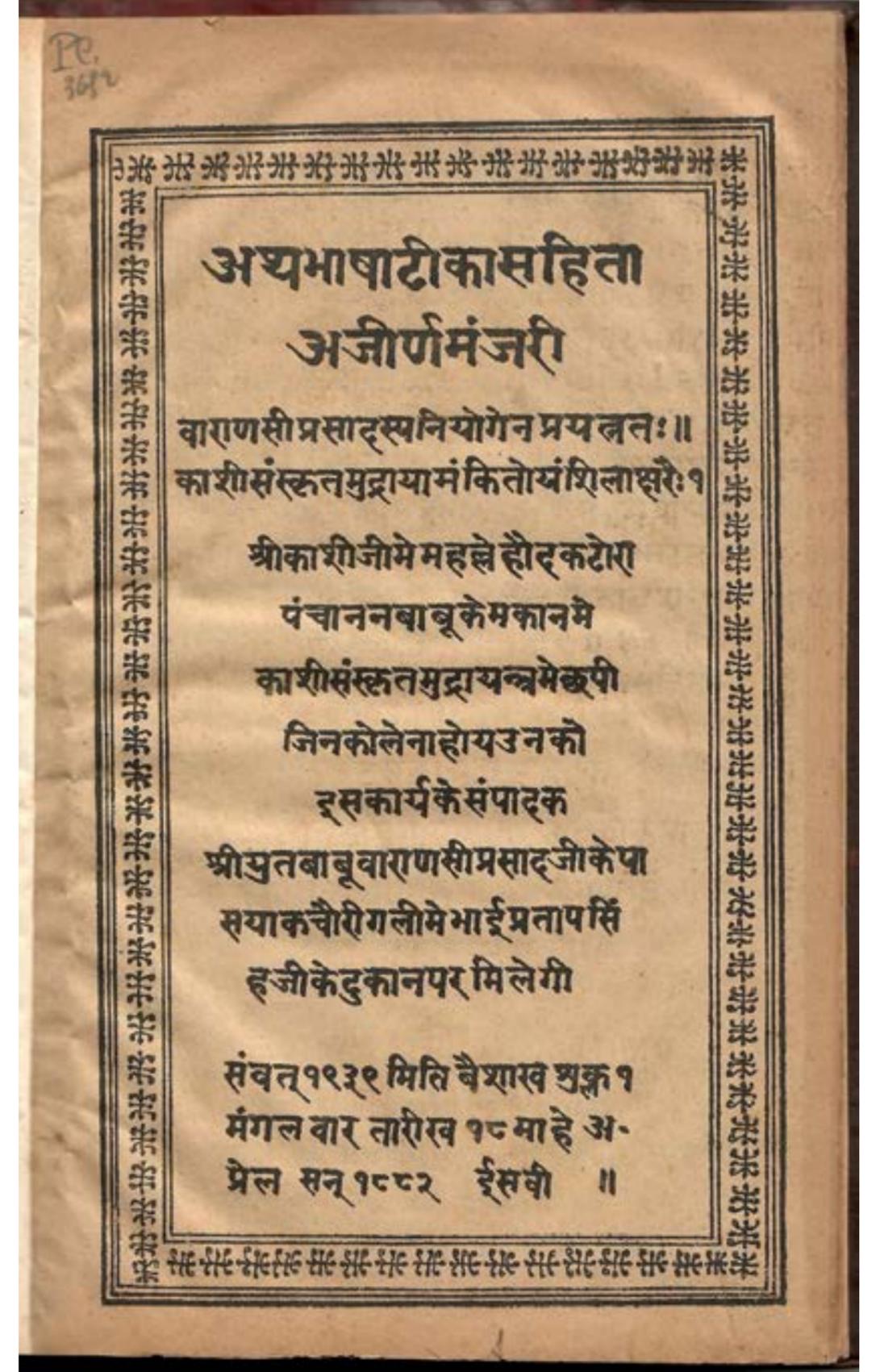
Large 8°, title page, 25 pp., contemporary dark red cloth binding with gilt lettering on the cover, contemporary patterned endpapers (little age-toned, tiny tears in margins, binding and endpapers with light water-staining in the upper margins, boards with little wear, ghost of a paper stamp on the spine).

A rare book in Sanskrit, printed in Varanasi, India, and describing remedies for indigestion, based on the Ayurvedic medicine

The author of this medical text on indigestion is traditionally a (17th century?) writer Kāśirāja, known for the topics of dietetics and culinary art. The text, written in verses, describes various types of indigestions and how to cure the diseases with various types of food and traditional recipes.

We could trace one institutional example of the book, held at the Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts in New Delhi (615.536 MAT).

850 EUR



26. TRADITIONAL BUDDHIST MEDICINE SRI LANKA

රතනසාරතිස්ස තෙරුන්නාන්සේගේ [Rathanasaratissa Therunnanse] -
මහනන්ද මර්තිනු සිල්වා වෛද්‍යවාරී [Doctor Mahananda Martino Silva].

ගුණපාඨය

[Gunapatha also Guna Patha]

Negombo, Sri Lanka: [Development Press] 1900.

8°, title, 41 pp., originally bound with a string (old manuscript annotations in pencil on the cover, little age-toned and stained, sporadic pages with strong age-toning, small tears and tiny loss of paper in margins, mostly in first and last pages) (#70500)..

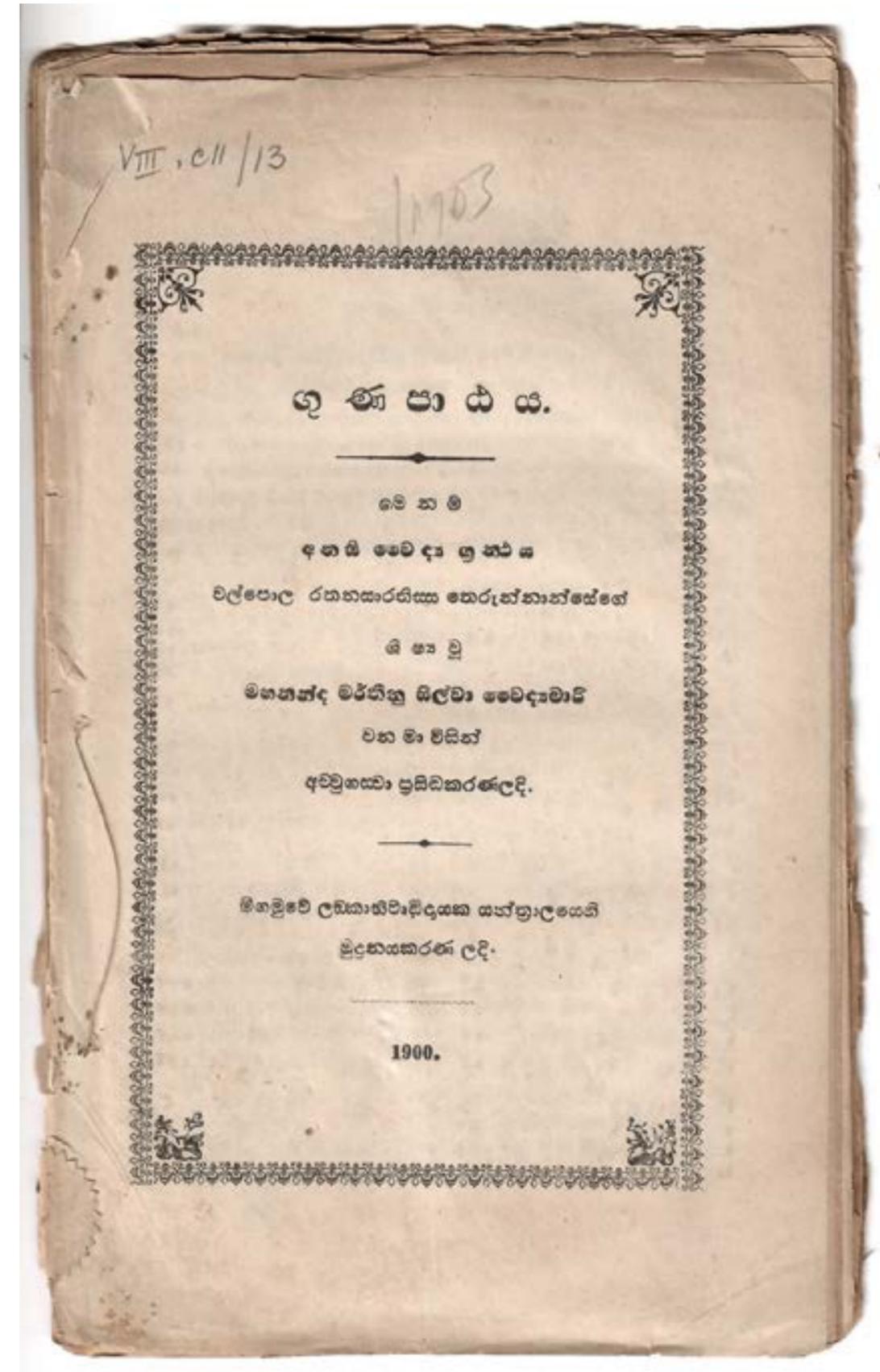
The text, written in verse in Sinhalese language, contains valuable information for identifying various diseases and medical recipes, based on the Buddhist traditional medicine.

The text on the back mentions, that this is the first time the text was published in a printed form. The author of this version was Rathanasaratissa Therunnanse, probably from Sri Lanka, and the text was edited by his student Doctor Mahananda Martino Silva.

We could not find any institutional examples on Worldcat.

References: *Siṃhala śabdakośaya*, 1937, p. 232.

960 EUR



27. AFRICA TRANS-SAHARAN RAILWAY CAGLIARI IMPRINT

Leone PALADINI.

La Ferrovia del Sahara fra Gabes e il Sudan e sua evidente correlazione cogli interessi commerciali d'Italia

[The Sahara Railway between Gabes and Sudan and Its Evident Correlation with the Commercial Interests of Italy]

Cagliari: Tip. Del Commercio 1879.

Small 8°, 64 pp. original green wrappers with lettering, later spine (minor foxing and age-toning in margins, wrappers with tiny loss of paper and an old hand-written number on the cover) (#70355).

An unusual pamphlet, written by an Italian engineer Leone Paladini and printed in Cagliari, Sardinia, advocating a Trans-Saharan railway, connecting Gabès in Tunisia with towns in today's north Nigeria.

Leone Paladini was an Italian engineer, who surveyed parts of Sahara and presented a possibility to build a railway between the port town of Gabès in Tunisia and north towns of Nigeria (which is in the pamphlet referred with the old name Sudan), suggesting Sokoto, Kano or Katsina as possible end destinations.

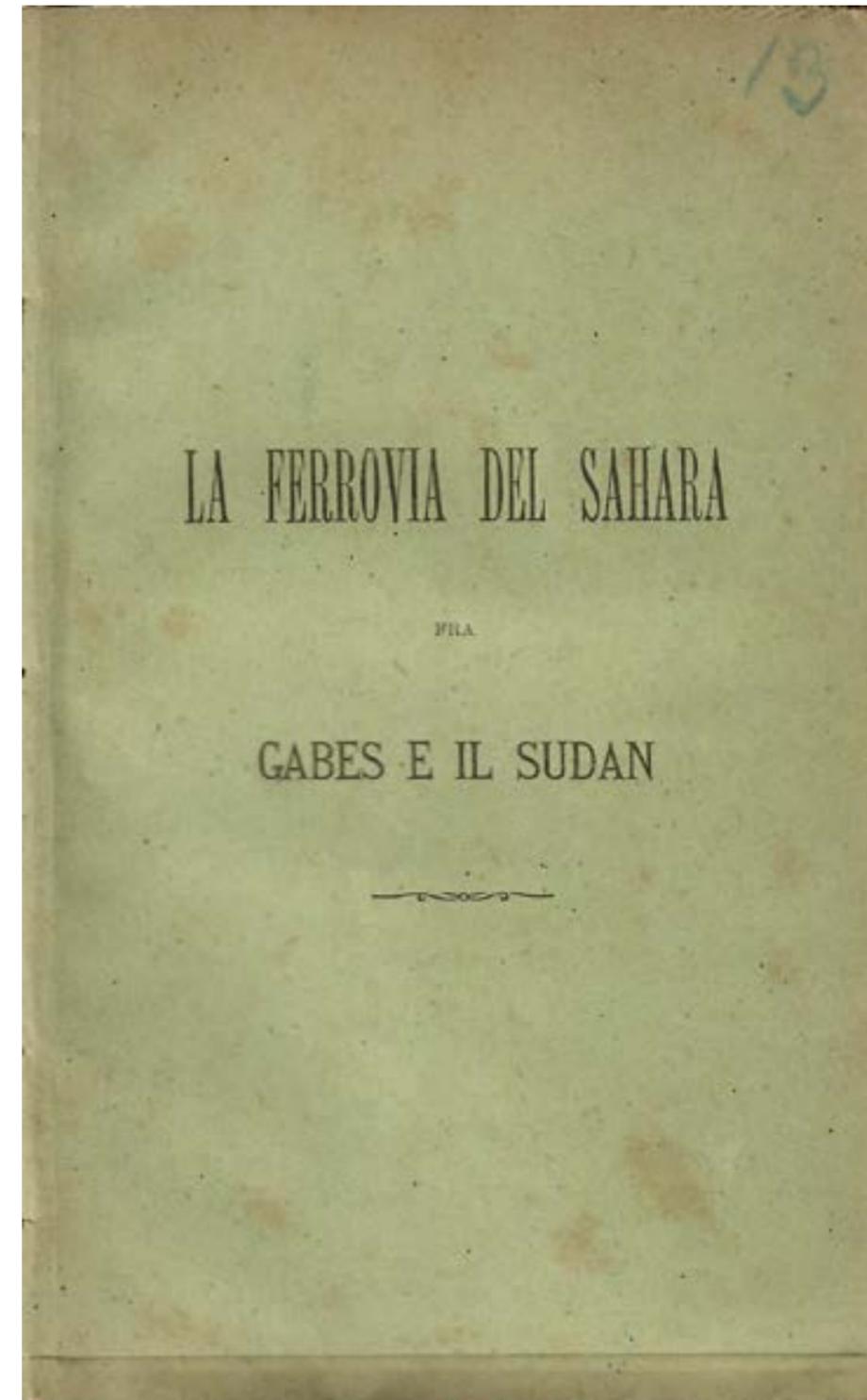
Paladini published his researches first in 1866-67 in a magazine Il Cittadino di Trieste, in 1867 in Paris in publication La chemin de fer de Biskra a Kachena, a travers le Grand Desert and in the present pamphlet.

The book was published on the eve of the French takeover of Tunisia, when the European powers were eying the coasts of north Africa as areas of economical and colonial expansion.

We could not trace any institutional examples on Worldcat.

References: Cf.: Lodovico Corio, I Commerci Dell'Africa. Notizie Di Geografia Commerciale, 1890, p. 430.

420 EUR



28. CENSUS LATE OTTOMAN EMPIRE WORLD WAR I

Tableaux indiquant le nombre des divers éléments de la population dans l'Empire Ottoman au 1er mars 1330 (14 Mars 1914)

Istanbul: Imp. Osmanié 1919.

Large 4°, 20 pp., original red wrappers with lettering (good, minor staining to the wrappers) (#70490).

A rare last census of the Ottoman Empire, made on the eve of World War I and published after the war.

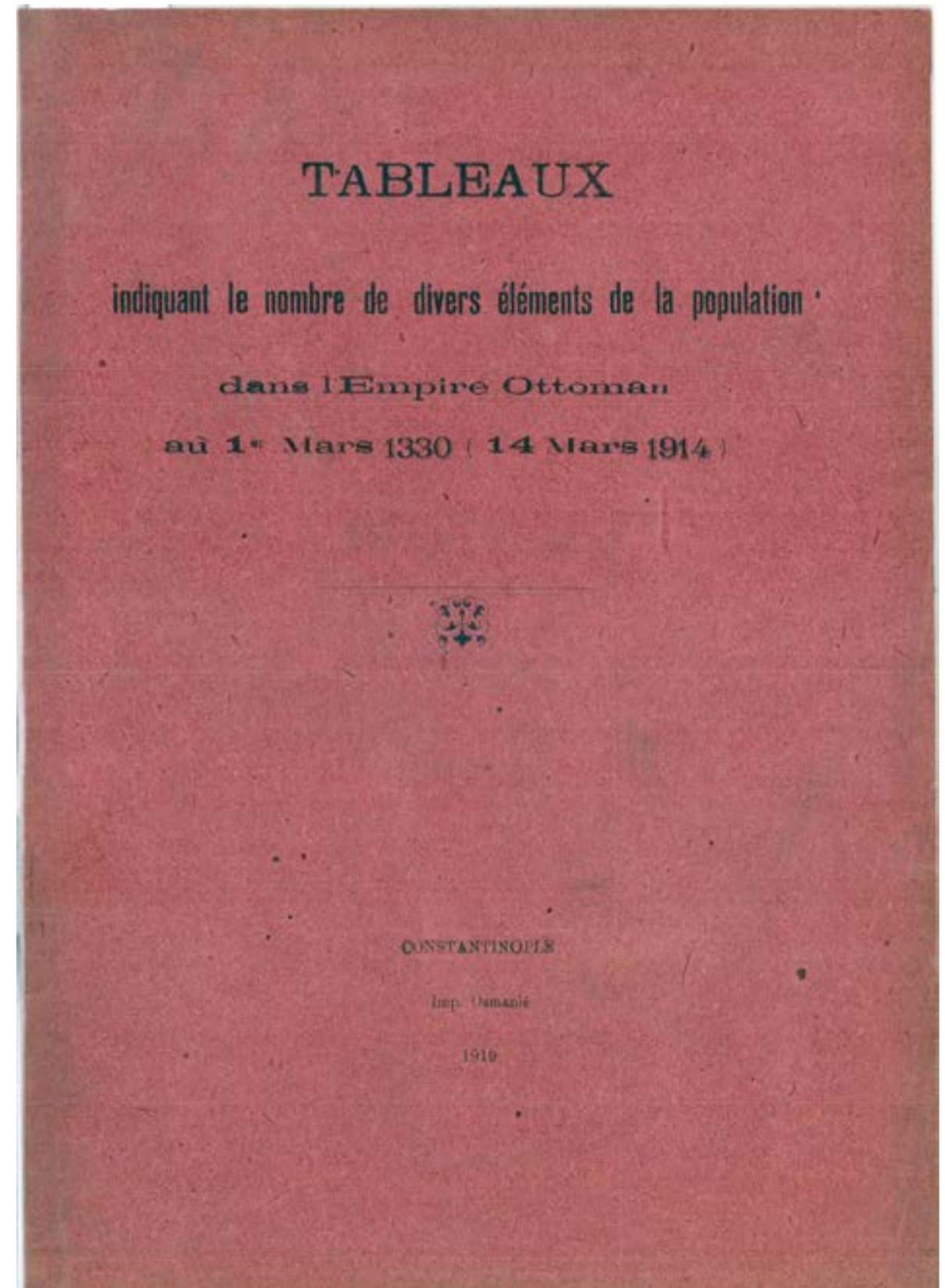
The first census in the Ottoman Empire was completed in 1831 and included only male population, categorizing them as Muslims, Greek Orthodox, Gypsies, Jews and Armenian-Gregorian. Women were not included in the census until the new regulations, enacted in 1878, and even after that date the estimates were probably well under the real numbers, especially in the rural areas.

The present publication is the last census of the Ottoman Empire. Listing the population in 1914, it was only published after World War I, in 1919. It divides the inhabitants by provinces in general categories of Muslims, Greeks, Armenians and "Others". A general list with a city of Istanbul, vilayets and sanjaks categorizes the population as Muslims, Greeks, Armenians, Israelis, Bulgarians, Syrians, Chaldeans and Nestorians (i. e. members of the Assyrian Church, according to the census only present in the Van Vilayet).

The numbers were not a result of an actual survey, but rather an approximate calculation, based on the census from 1905 and the information sent by local census officials over the years. According to the introduction, the lists omit the inhabitants of vilayets Hejaz, Yemen, Mosul, Baghdad, Basrah, and sanjaks Zor, Mount Lebanon, Assyr and Medina, as well as nomadic people and Kurds.

The statistics also compares results of the official survey (1914), "Yellow Book" (being a survey from 1897) and the statistics of the French geographer Vital Cuinet (1833 – 1896) from 1892.

The demography of the late Ottoman Empire changed drastically during World War I and it is unclear if the present census represents percentage of various groups, especially Armenians and Greeks, correctly.



Click here for the scan of the book: E001236; [Tableaux Indiquant Le Nombre Des Divers Éléments De La Population Dans L'empire Ottoman Au 1er Mars 1330 \(14 Mars 1914\); : 1919 \(aku.edu.tr\)](#)

We could not find any examples of the pamphlet in Western institutions. Worldcat mentions one example with the same title, but published by Zellitch Frères and with different collation (OCLC 829087931, King's College London). A shorter English version was issued in the same year under the title Comparative table of the population of some Vilayets of the Ottoman Empire according to the "Official Statistics" 1914, the "Yellow Book" 1897 and the "Turque d'Asie" of Mr. Vital Cuinet.

References: Cf: Stanford J. Shaw, The Ottoman Census System and Population, 1831-1914, International Journal of Middle East Studies, Vol. 9, No. 3, Oct. 1978, pp. 325-338.

850 EUR

TABLEAU RÉCAPITULATIF

des divers éléments de la population de quelques Vilayets et Sandjaks particuliers de l'Empire Ottoman
d'après la Statistique Officielle.

N O M S	MUSULMANS		GRÈCS		ARMÉNIENS		ISRAËLITES		BULGARES		SYRIENS		CHALDIENS		NESTORIENS		AUTRES ÉTRANGERS		T O T A L
	Habitants	%	Habitants	%	Habitants	%	Habitants	%	Habitants	%	Habitants	%	Habitants	%	Habitants	%	Habitants	%	
La Ville de Samatoni	590 434	615	205 702	775	84 093	77	52 126	77	3 539	3	567	176	1 195	0	1 195	0	1 195	0	5 933 678
Vilayet d'Adana	341 903	801	8 971	300	19 888	31	22 515	35	2 542	3	1 512	3	496	1	1 512	3	496	1	6 431 034
d'Adiy	124 007	775	195 097	186	20 706	12	35 041	21	100	0	1 512	3	496	1	1 512	3	496	1	4 111 025
d'Alep	576 327	863	21 954	32	39 486	74	12 193	18	4 956	2	2 506	4	195	0	2 506	4	195	0	4 313 712
d'Angora	877 285	930	90 949	21	70 957	56	4 086	1	5	0	2 506	4	195	0	2 506	4	195	0	5 563 917
de Beirout	608 314	785	111 454	125	5 288	6	10 052	48	1	0	491	19	19	0	491	19	19	0	28 21 870
de Brousse	309 990	708	74 927	421	61 191	59	4 190	6	1	0	3 992	0	4 050	0	3 992	0	4 050	0	4 317 470
de Castamonou	757 302	930	20 598	64	8 050	14	8	0	1	0	4 190	6	1	0	4 190	6	1	0	6 316 227
de Diarbekir	492 101	700	1 105	2	73 226	118	2 095	3	1	0	4 190	6	1	0	4 190	6	1	0	7 017 227
de d'Erzincoum	673 297	885	4 804	5	136 018	167	10	0	1	0	88	0	10	0	88	0	10	0	8 319 845
de Konia	750 712	951	25 100	31	11 225	17	1	0	1	0	2 251	4	8	0	2 251	4	8	0	7 890 098
de Sivas	446 379	859	75 074	1	87 894	103	344	0	38	0	2 251	4	8	0	2 251	4	8	0	5 638 227
de Sivas	160 735	800	75 074	64	151 074	120	10 140	11	0	0	8 050	9	391	0	8 050	9	391	0	1 009 449
de Syrie	701 587	861	88 640	100	2 533	2	1 985	5	38	0	8 050	9	391	0	8 050	9	391	0	3 198 400
de Trébizonde	921 128	840	101 574	133	67 792	261	1 985	5	0	0	1 985	5	1 195	0	1 985	5	1 195	0	1 22 937
de Van	170 380	801	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 609 111
Sandjak d'Abalis	285 702	944	12 385	49	639	2	250	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 409 081
de Bolu	999 281	977	5 151	12	2 972	7	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4 69 548
de Djanik	465 950	676	98 739	63	28 576	72	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3 993 397
d'Eski-Chehr	130 378	920	2 610	17	8 807	57	738	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 02 720
d'Ismit	226 856	697	49 048	123	57 789	177	428	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3 355 153
d'Ismit	102 034	909	2 607	20	341	3	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 05 194
de Jérusalem	460 444	810	27 121	85	3 043	9	21 259	63	1 097	0	427	1	11	0	427	1	11	0	3 385 008
de Kars	184 292	700	26 959	101	2 192	198	3 042	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 02 720
e Kales-Sultanie	140 903	806	8 350	51	2 541	15	3 042	21	5 438	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3 355 153
de Karaman	350 804	702	97 497	200	8 704	18	304	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 05 194
de Koniak	363 548	957	8 735	47	4 648	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 609 111
de Marache	152 645	702	34	0	28 333	159	1 015	7	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3 385 008
de Mentеше	188 910	735	58 312	94	5 765	19	855	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 05 194
de Nigdeli	217 600	781	58 312	209	18 370	107	1 015	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 609 111
d'Orfa	149 881	623	36 737	617	842	14	1 480	21	358	5	328	13	0	0	328	13	0	0	2 609 111
de Tschataldja	29 048	335	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 05 194
de Zor	65 770	937	45	0	983	3	141	2	0	0	141	2	0	0	141	2	0	0	603 291
Total	15 018 16	812	17 022 06	96	1 001 531	69	18 702 2	16	11 908	0	6 350 5	3	1 321 1	8 691	16 933 5	3	1 832 010	5	1 832 010

29. FRIEDRICH THE GREAT

Ibrahim Âlaaddin [Gövsâ].

بویوک فرہ دریق
[Friedrich the Great / Büyük Frederik]

Istanbul: Sebat Matbaası - Resimli Gazete 1927.

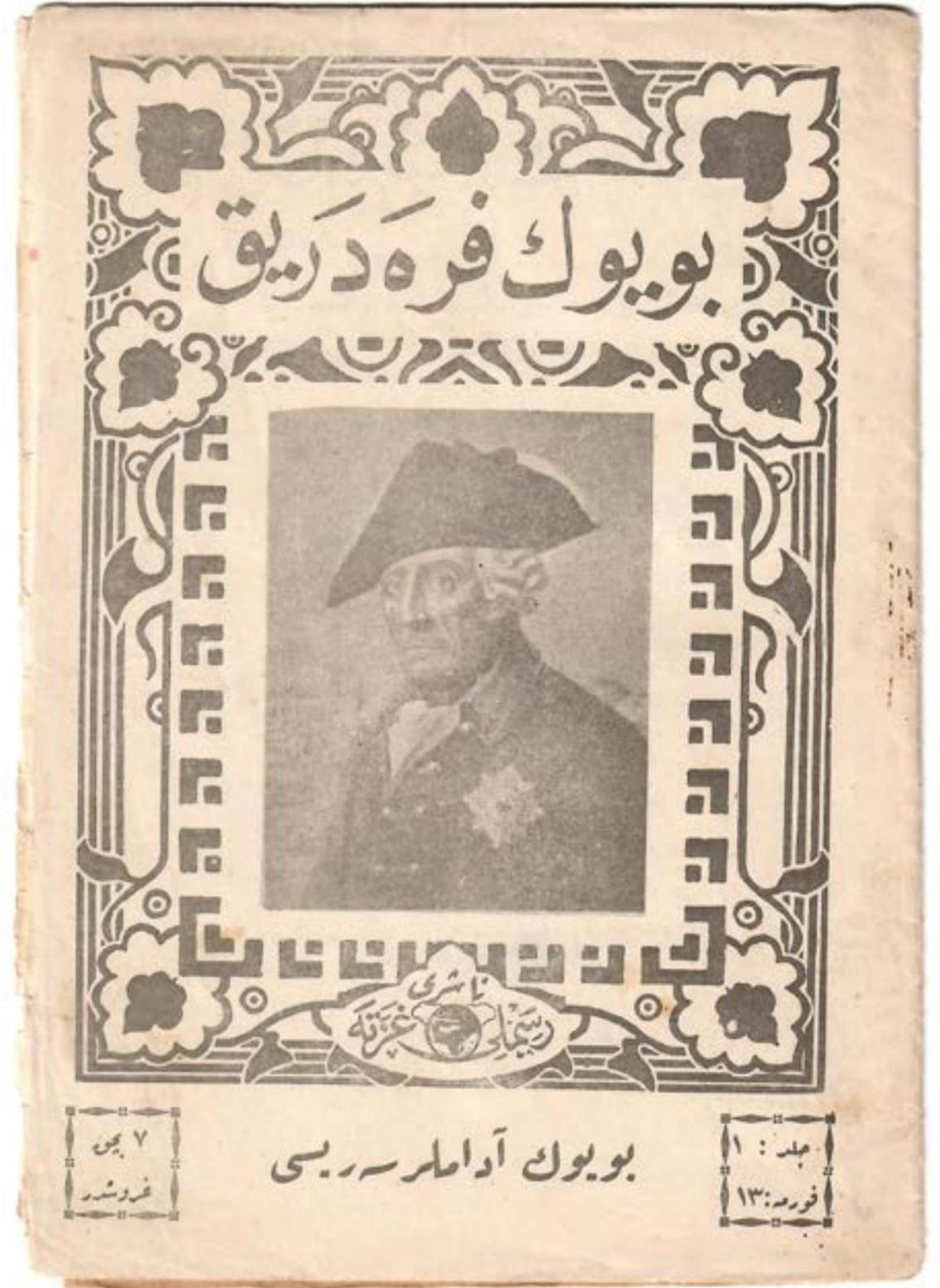
8°, 16 pp. with black and white illustrations, original illustrated wrappers, stapled (tiny tears in margins of wrappers, otherwise in a good condition) (#70348).

An ephemeral biography of Friedrich the Great (1712-1786) in Ottoman language was issued in the series *Büyük Adamlar Serisi* (Series of Important Men) with Ottoman lettering in the last year before the Atatürk's reformation of the script in the Republic of Turkey. The illustrated biography depicts the ruler's eccentricities and his love for Italian Greyhounds.

Worldcat lists a single example of the pamphlet, held at the Orient Institut Istanbul (OCLC 1030896257, but mentions Akşam Matba'ası as a printer). The series *Büyük Adamlar Serisi* is available as eBooks under OCLC 987786255.

References: ÖZEGE 2729.

220 EUR



30. OPTICAL ILLUSIONS DOUBLE IMAGE ILLUSIONS

Lampridio GIOVANARDI (1811-1878), att.

1. Motti piacevoli dedicati al bel sesso
[Pleasant Sayings Dedicated to the Beautiful Gender]

Paris: 186...

12°, 12 pp. with text, printed on one side only, 6 woodcuts incl. two on pink paper, all on paper of various sizes, original yellow wrappers with lettering on the cover (small holes in paper on various parts, otherwise in a good condition).

2. Il Pellicano. Immagine di Pio VII
[Pelican. Image of Pius VII].

[S. l., S. d.]

Copper engraving, sheet: 21 x 15,5 cm (8.2 x 6.1 inches), plate: 15,5 x 10,7 cm (6.1 x 4.2 inches) (Very Good).

3. [Anthropomorphic Landscape]

[S. l., S. d.]

Copper engraving, sheet: 21 x 31 cm (8.2 x 12.2 inches), plate: 18,5 x 23,7 cm (7.3 x 9.3 inches) (Very Good, tiny folds in white margins).

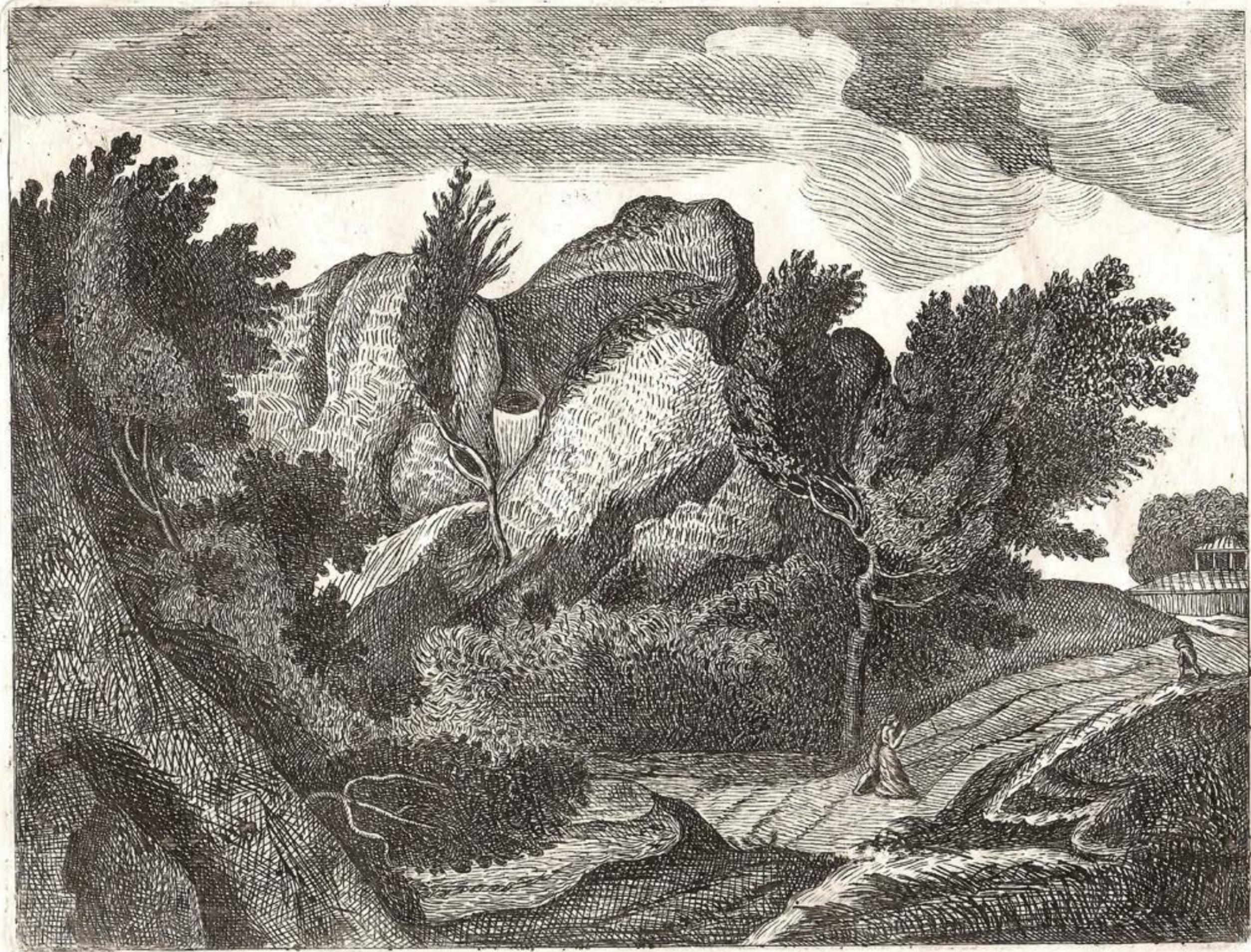
4. [A Man with a Leafy Body]

[S. l., S. d.]

Copper engraving, sheet: 29 x 22,5 cm (11.4 x 8.8 inches), plate: 20 x 13,5 cm (7.8 x 5.3 inches) (lack of imprint in the lower part, otherwise in a good condition).

The present series of three engravings and a pamphlet with woodcuts, all representing double image illusions, was made by Lampridio Giovanardi (1811-1878), an Italian engineer, inventor and artist. He was known for his crudely made prints with optical illusions and tables with decoration, made of various materials, such as metal, gold and wood. Circa 25 engravings by Giovanardi are known today.





The pamphlet includes various proverbs and sayings and contains 6 crudely executed woodcut double image illusions – images, which one can observe from two sides. The engravings showcase similar surrealist optical illusions: an image of a pelican, which (with a bit of imagination) becomes a portrait of pope Pius VII, an anthropomorphic landscape – a landscape, that appears to be a portrait of a man and is based on the older drafts, such as the ones made by Matthäus Merian (1593-1650), Wacław Hollar (1607–1677) and Athanasius Kircher's image from *Ars Magna Lucis et Umbrae* (1645-6), and a man with a body in a shape of a leaf, which can be upside down interpreted as a petal.

Giovanardi's work was probably printed in very small quantities for entertainment of his and his friend's families:

And how many collections ... bound and adorned by him, thus came to delight the winter evenings of his grandchildren and great-grandchildren, together with toys he himself built for his children! And at family vigils, sometimes cheered up by his witty and caustic sayings, among his relatives and friends, he amused himself by circulating certain little books of "Pleasant Sayings Dedicated to the Beautiful Gender" ... in which witty proverbs, in couplets of rhymed hendecasyllables, alternate with small wooden engravings depicting heads of men, women or animals which change into a different image when the paper is turned upside down. He printed them in Paris, and collected many copies of these burlesque drawings in a separate booklet.

(Nava 1949, p. 166).

References: Cf: Maria L. Nava, *Una Testimonianza dell'Ottocento Provinciale. Lampridio Giovanardi e le sue tavole intarsiate*, Atti e memorie, R. Deputazione di storia patria per le provincie modenesi, 1948, pp. 163-171.

850 EUR



31. ROSES AND ROSE OIL PERFUME MAKING LATE OTTOMAN EMPIRE

Karlıovalı Mehmed Tayfur [i. e. Mehmed Tayfur from Karlovo, now Bulgaria].

كل يتشديرمك و ياغ چيقارمق
[Gül Yetiřtirmek ve Yağ Çıkarmak / Growing Roses and Extracting Oil]

Istanbul: Kasbar Matbaası 1313 [1897].

Small 8°, 48 pp. with black and white illustrations, original illustrated wrappers, bound in a later marbled paper wrappers (paper slightly age-toned and fragile with small chips on the corners, otherwise in a good condition) (#70526).

A rare Ottoman illustrated manual on rose cultivation and making of rose oil by an author from Karlovo, now Bulgaria, one of the centers of rose oil production

The production of highly popular rose oil and water probably originated from Persia and in the Ottoman Empire in the early 17th century spread through merchants to Thrace, to the areas of today's European part of Turkey and Bulgaria. By the late 17th century the centers of the rose water and oil production in the world became Ottoman towns Kazanlak (Turkish Kazanlık), Karlovo (Turkish Karlıova) and Stara Zagora (Turkish Eski Zağra), all of them now located in Bulgaria. The three locations are still famous for their roses and products made from them.

In the introduction of the present pamphlet, the author Mehmed Tayfur mentions, that as a native of Karlovo, he was involved in rose oil making for a long time. The following text, accompanied with illustrations, he presents the techniques of rose cultivation, distillation and production of oil, and describes correct vessels and bottles for storage.

We could not trace any examples on Worldcat.

References: Özege 6365.

620 EUR



32. PRINTING IN GOLD GERMAN NEWSPAPER IN ISTANBUL CHRISTMAS EDITION

Dionys F. ROSENFELD, Editor.

Deutsches Tageblatt. Osmanische Post

Istanbul: December 24, 1895.

Folio, 6 pp. printed in dark gold colour (small tears in margins, folds with tiny tears and folds, taxation stamp on the last page, parts of text darker) (#70535).

A Christmas edition of a German newspaper, issued in Istanbul, printed in gold

Deutsches Tageblatt. Osmanische Post (German Daily, Ottoman Post) was a German daily, issued in Istanbul from 1890 (until?). According to the imprint in the upper left corner it derived from a French daily *Matin*, founded in 1870 by Evangelos Papadopoulos.

This is a special Christmas issue, printed in gold.

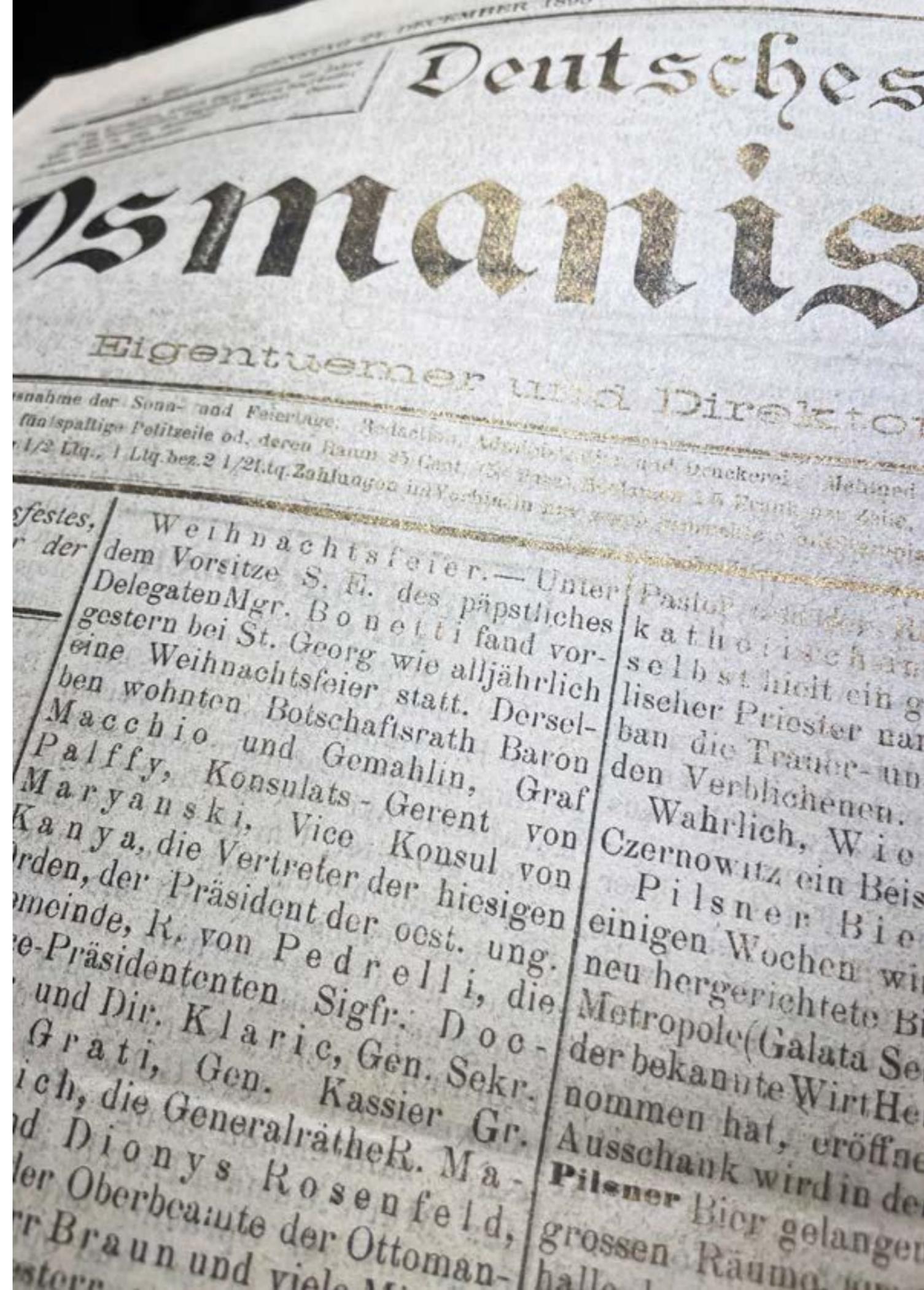
The present number reports on latest events in the Ottoman Empire and abroad and includes literary columns. Advertisements on last pages are mostly for European goods, such as Viennese and Munich beer, cognac, clothing and bread, mostly produced or imported by German, possibly also Jewish, and Slavic, probably Croatian merchants and manufacturers in Istanbul.

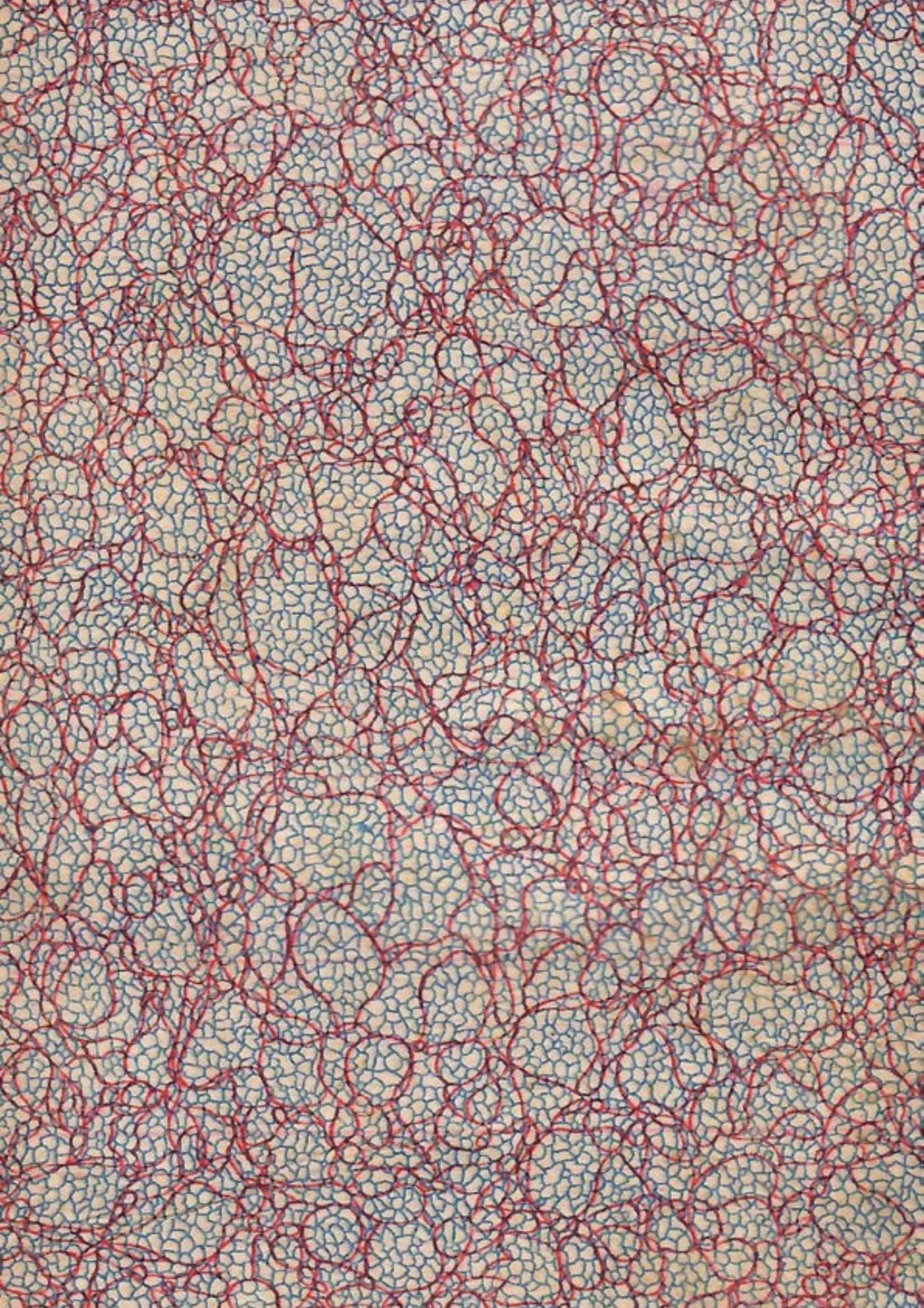
The editor of the newspaper was Dionys F. Rosenfeld, from Vienna, of Jewish origins, who converted to Orthodox and later to Catholic religion. Prior to his moving to Istanbul, he was an editor of a magazine *Oester. Provinzial-Revue* (Austrian Provincial Magazine) in Chernivtsi, today Ukraine, and later authored a book *Kreuz und Halbmond* (Cross and Crescent) under the name Dionys Rosenfeld-Buchenau, issued in 1900. Rosenfeld was also advisor to Theodor Herzl (1860 – 1904), an Austro-Hungarian Jewish journalist and political activist, also known as the father of modern political Zionism.

Dionys Rosenthal died in 1903 or shortly before that, probably in Istanbul (Bernhard Stern, *Medizin, Aberglaube und Geschlechtselfen in der Türkei*, 1903, p. 106).

All the editions of this newspaper appear to be rare in the West and we could not trace any in the Worldcat system.

180 EUR





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