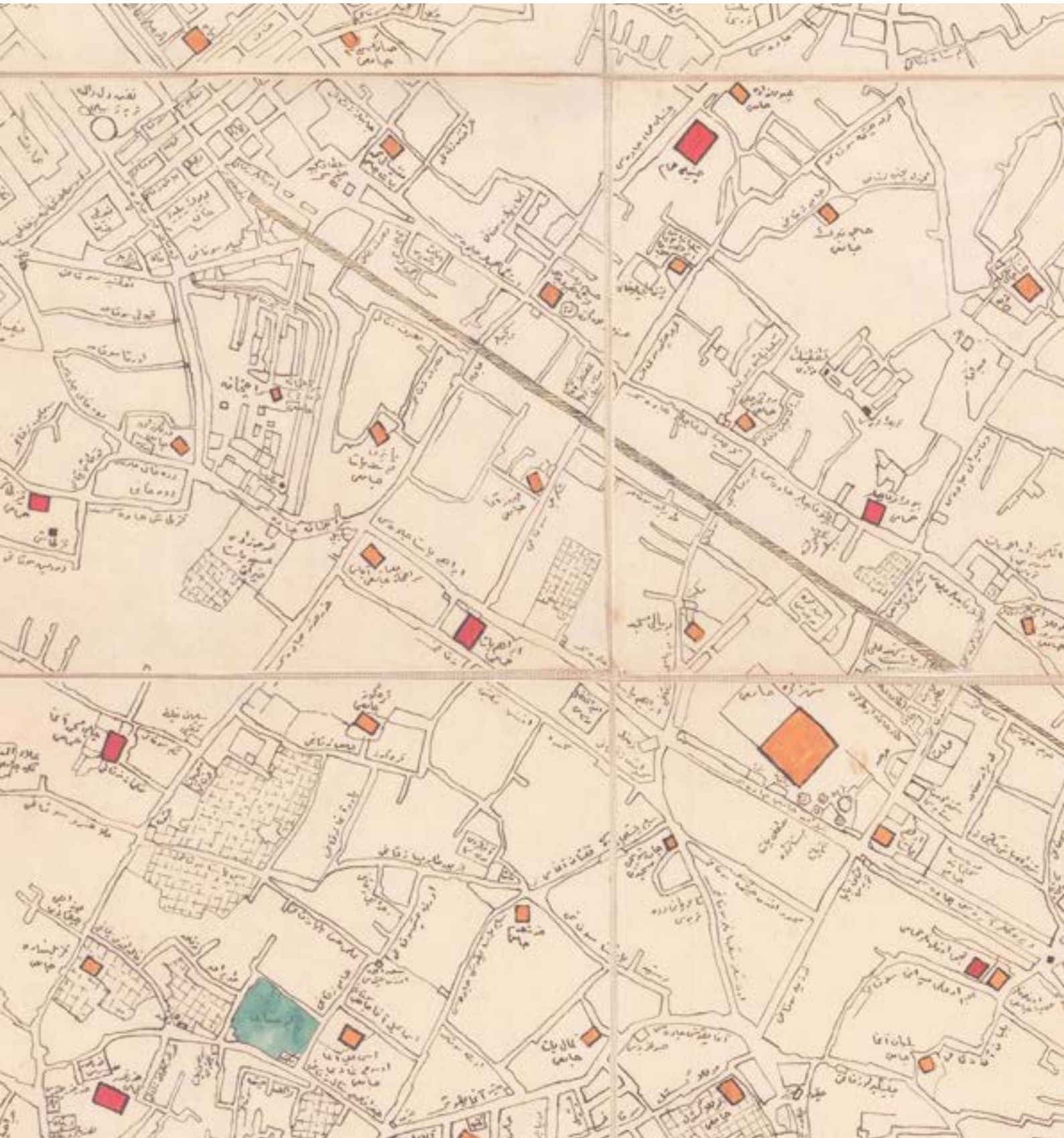


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Catalogue entires: Alexander Johnson (1-4, 11,12), Daša Pahor (5-10, 13-24).  
Design & Photography: Daša Pahor

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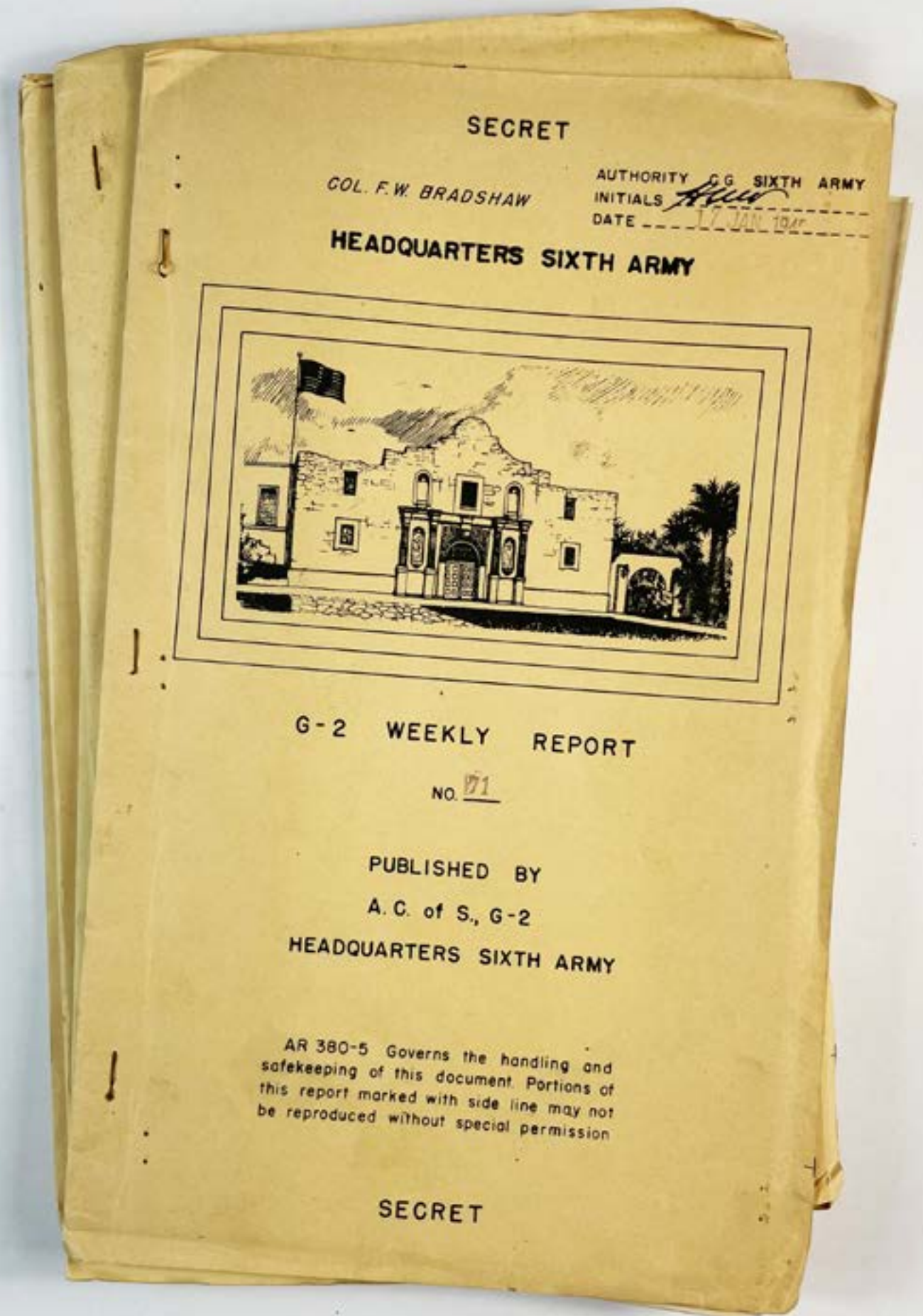
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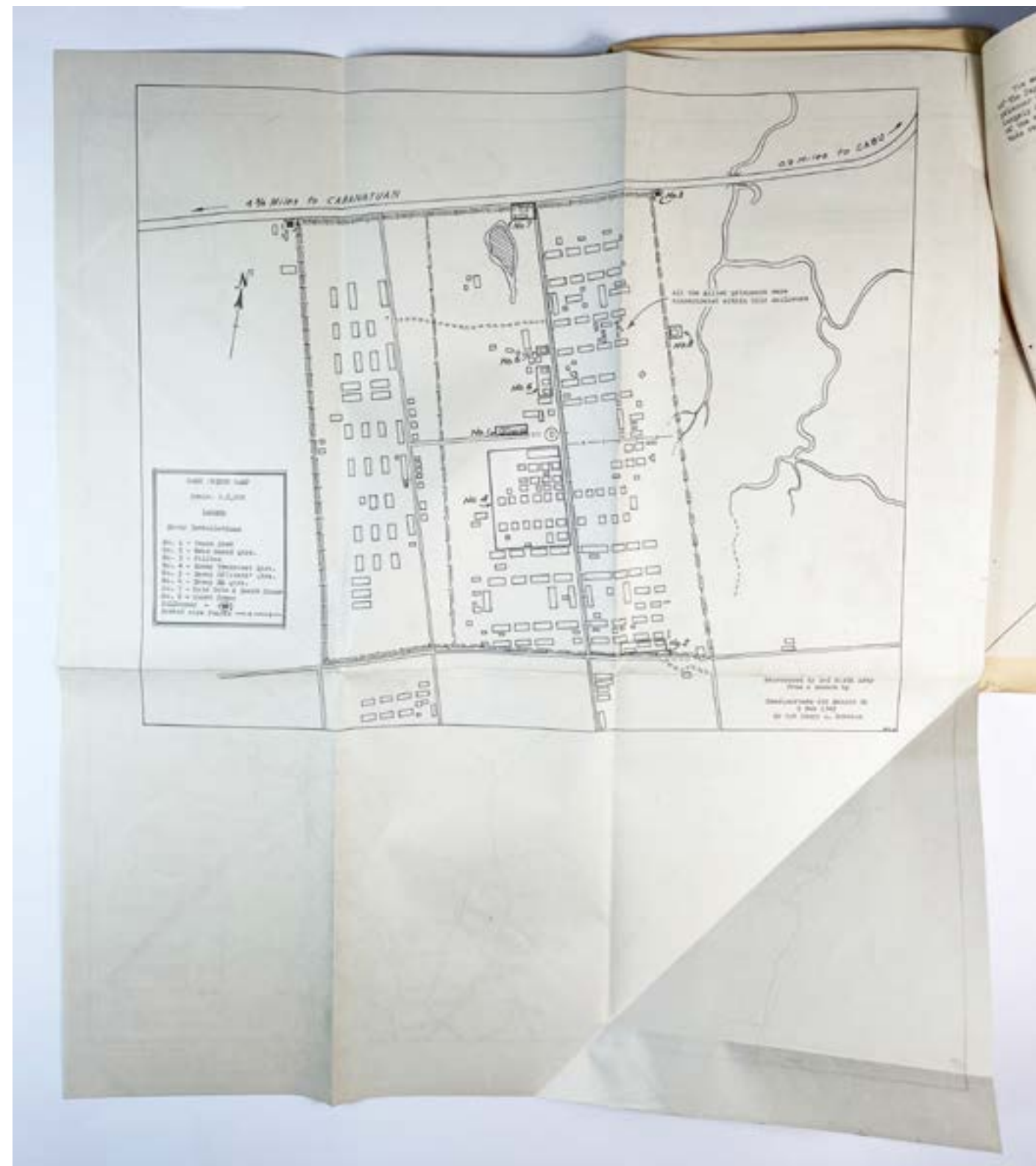
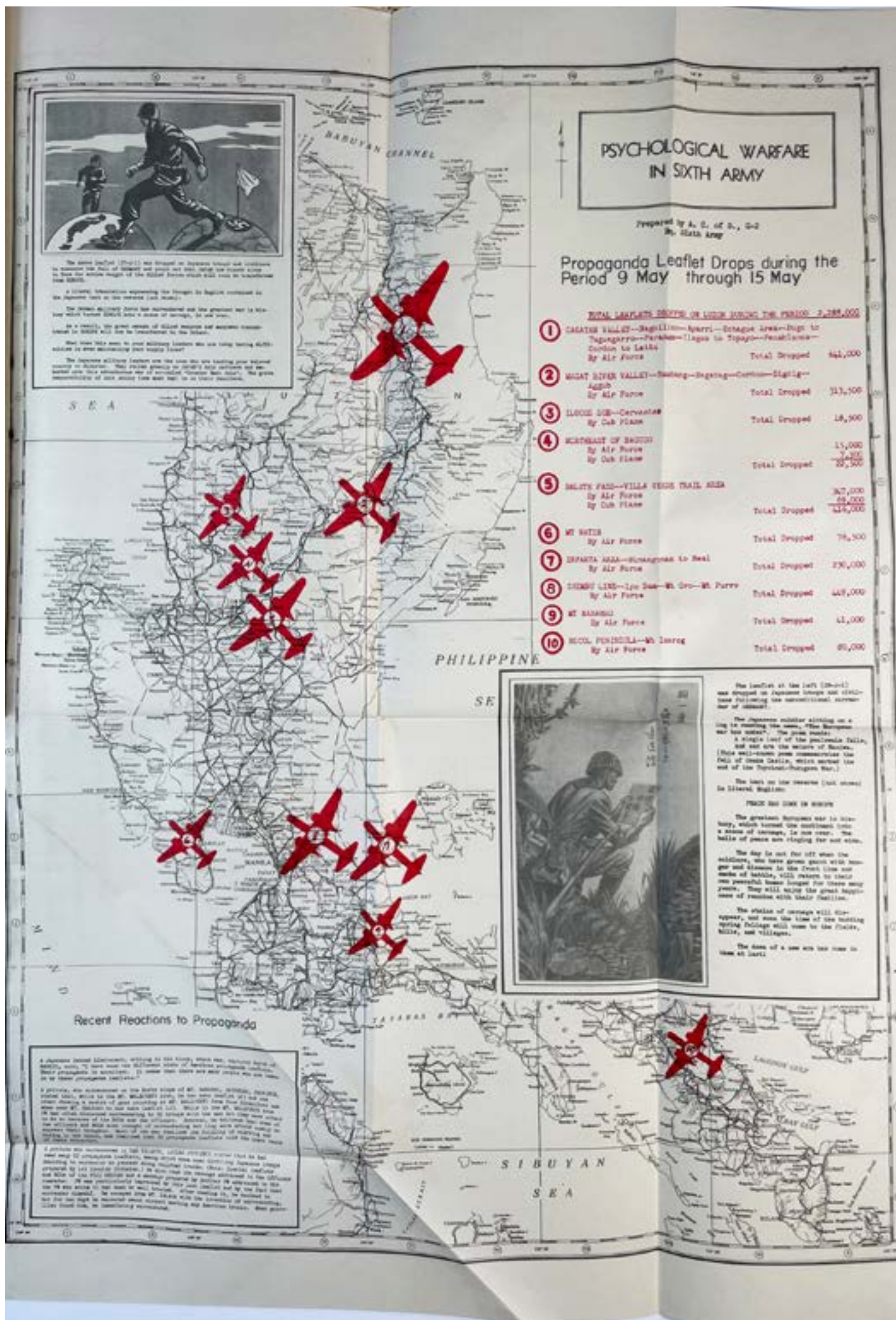
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## 2. ANTIGUA, WEST INDIES SLAVERY & EMANCIPATION

J. JOHNSON.

**A New & Improved Map of the Island of Antigua, in the West Indies. Constructed and drawn chiefly from original Materials and most Recent Surveys. By J. Johnson.**

**London: Smith, Elder & Co., August 1829.**

Copper engraving and aquatint with full original wash hand colour, dissected into 6 sections and mounted upon original linen (Very Good, resplendent original colours and gorgeous print quality, just some light toning and minor print transference), 73.5 x 82.5 cm (29 x 32.5 inches).

*Exceedingly rare – one of the rarest and most beautiful of all major 19th century West Indies cartographic works, being the enigmatic J. Johnson's large format map of Antigua, which details all key aspects of the island's traditional slave-plantation economy, capturing the island on the eve of the Abolition of Slavery and during the dramatic rise of its free Black upper class (a unique characteristic of Antiguan history); created as part of a highly impressive but commercially disastrous art project, the map is exquisitely printed, adorned with fine acquaint coastal profile views, and coloured in resplendent hues of original wash – one of only a handful of known examples.*

This exceedingly rare map is one of most attractive of all major West Indies maps of the Emancipation Era, being J. Johnson's large format map of Antigua, which meticulously labels all its sugar plantations (specifying their sources of power), marks towns, villages and slave quarters, depicts all roads and infrastructure, and carefully represents all topographical features and jurisdictional boundaries, as well as presenting a detailed depiction of the coasts and offshore reefs.

Notably, the map was the product of an extremely ambitious commercial art project and, as such, it is of extraordinarily fine printing quality, design and embellishment with lovely aquatint views. Johnson's work, issued only four years before the abolition of slavery, is the last map to capture Antigua during the era of the sugar economy, before the island underwent a dramatic socio-economic transformation that included the brief rise of a Black elite community on the island and the downfall of its agrarian sector.

Johnson's work, which was the only major map of the Antigua produced between 1793 and 1852, shows the island divided into its 6 parishes, with each distinguished by its own resplendent hue of original colour, while the coastlines are traced in an azure wash. The







work, executed to the ample scale of About 1¼ miles to 1 inch, names all the estates and shows the street grid of the capital, Saint John's. The 'Reference', on the lefthand side, explains the symbols used throughout to identify Churches, Chapels, [the power sources for grinding sugar cane:] Windmills, Dismantled Windmills (indicative of the decline in the sugar industry), Cattle Mills, Dismantled Cattle Mills, Steam Mills (a recent innovation), 'Negroes Houses' (Slaves' Quarters), Roads, Parish Boundaries, Division Boundaries and Forts & Batteries. The numbers along the roads mark the mileages between major junctures.

The map features much practical nautical information, as it charts the islands dangerous offshore reefs, and provides notes for sailors, including 'Directions for Saint John's' (upper centre) and 'Directions for Saint John's Road and Harbour' (lower centre), while a line in the sea to the north of the island reveals a good route from Saint John's out to the open Atlantic.

A highlight of the work is the 5 lovely hand coloured aquatint coastal profile views, lower right, meant to aid mariners, likely made after original sketches by Johnson, who was skilled artist. They are, from top to bottom: [1] 'Appearance of Deseada when first seen S.W.½S. about 8 leagues' {La Deseada, or La Désirade, is an island off Guadeloupe that was a key waypoint for sailing to Antigua from Europe}; [2] 'Deseada bearing S.W.b.S. about 5 leagues'; [3] 'Appearance of Antigua bearing S.W.b.W. distant 8 or 9 leagues; [4] 'Appearance of the Island of Antigua from W.b.S. to W.N.W. about 4 leagues'; and [5] 'Appearance of the Land entering St. John's Harbour Antigua', being a lovely prospect.

The 'Observations', in the upper left corner, note that Antigua has a land area of 108¼ square miles, or 69,277 acres, while below is the breakdown in acreage for each of the island's parishes.

In the lower left corner is a chart, 'The Population of Antigua in...' noting population statistics (divided into both 'White' and 'Slave') at regular chronological intervals from 1707 to 1824, when the island had a total of 30,314 residents.

Much of the geographical detail is predicated upon the previous great map of the island, John Luffman's *Antigua in the West Indies / America* (1793), although many key details have been updated, while the artistic adornment is novel.

For comparison, please see a link to the Luffman map:

<https://pahor.de/product/antigua-in-the-west-indies-america-laid-down-by-actual-survey-and-engraved-by-john-luffman-in-the-years-1787-and-1788-to-his-excellency-major-general-sir-thomas-shirley-governor-bart-captain-ge/>

### **The Context of the Map's Publication**

The context of the publication of the Johnson map is unusual, and it explains its extraordinary rarity.

In the mid-1820s, J. Johnson (of whom little is known, although he was evidently a highly talented artist), embarked upon a boldly ambitious project to create a grand multi-volume folio series of topographical views (after his own drawings), as well as maps, of the British West Indian islands, accompanied by textual descriptions. No expense was to be spared in the engraving, colouring and binding of the work, which was intended to be purchased by major West Indies plantation owners, as well as merchants and military and political figures with connections to the region.

Johnson published the first 3 (of an intended 5) parts of his intended magnum opus, as *A Series of Views in the West Indies: engraved from drawings taken recently in the islands: with letter press explanations made from actual observations* (London: published by (Parts I-II:) Messrs. Underwood (part III:) Smith, Elder & Co, 1827-1829). This work included 11 grand topographical views (variously of Antigua, St. Christopher and Tortola), and, in Part III, an example of the present map, as well as the publisher's advertisement leaf for the map.

However, *A Series of Views in the West Indies*, despite its inarguable artistic merits, was commercially a white elephant. Johnson's timing was terrible, as the 1820s saw the sharp decline in the fortunes of many of his intended clients, while (as all Caribbean people know), collectors of maps/views of the West Indies tend to only like buying works featuring their own island and tend not want to pay for material showcasing 'rival' colonies. Indeed, it is recorded that many potential clients requested that the publisher send them certain separate views, a notion that Johnson found frustrating. As such, subscriptions flagged, while Johnson was buried in debts from the endeavour. He shelved the publication of Parts IV and V.

To rescue the project, Johnson decided to publish a standalone work solely focusing upon what was thought to be his most commercially promising island, Antigua. He duly produced *An Historical and Descriptive Account of Antigua*, illustrated by numerous engravings, coloured in imitation of drawings taken on the spot., accompanied by a map of the islands... with a list of proprietors, number of slaves, &c. &c. and a chronological table of events connected with the colony (London: printed by Henry Baylis for the author, 1830), which included 6 topographical views, the present map, varied text, as well as a small geological map of Antigua and a map of the Leeward Islands. Sadly, this work, while gorgeous, proved too expensive for what was a rapidly deteriorating market, and Johnson found very few subscribers.

As such, only a handful of examples of both *A Series of Views in the West Indies* and *An Historical and Descriptive Account of Antigua* were ever printed. While strong circumstantial evidence suggests that his grand map of Antigua was also issued separately, clearly only a very small quantity of these were ever released.

### **A Note on Rarity**

Johnson's map of Antigua is exceedingly rare, as only a handful of examples were published, due to the commercial failure of the author's West Indies publication projects.



We can trace the current whereabouts of only 4 other examples of the map, being 2 examples of the map separately, held by the National Archives U.K. and the Dockyard Museum (English Harbour, Antigua), as well as 2 examples within copies of the book, An Historical and Descriptive Account of Antigua, held by Watkinson Library, Trinity College (Dublin) and the private S.P. Lohia Collection. While there are a couple institutional listings for A Series of Views in the West Indies, these apparently lack the present map.

Moreover, we can trace only 3 instances of other examples of the map as being sold on the market in the last 20 years. There was an example of the separate map sold many years ago by an American dealer, while 2 examples of the map were sold at Christie's London on April 8, 2004 as parts of two separate lots featuring A Series of Views in the West Indies (sold for £57,360) and An Historical and Descriptive Account of Antigua (sold for £22,705).

### Historical Context: Antigua on the Eve of Transition: Emancipation and the Rise of the Black Antigua Middle Class

The present map appeared during a period of transformative change in Antigua's economy, politics, society, and its race relations. While the changes in some ways mirrored those on the other British West Indian colonies during the period of the abolition of slavery, in many key respects, the course of history in Antigua followed its own distinct trajectory.

Antigua was one of the first British colonies in the Caribbean, having been founded in 1632 by the great sugar baron Christopher Codrington, who bought settlers over from St. Kitts. By the 1670s, Antigua had formed highly profitable sugar-slave economy. The heyday of the island's agrarian bounty came in the 1760s, when it was the fourth largest sugar producer in the British Empire (next to Jamaica, Barbados and St. Kitts) and one of the wealthiest places in the world (at least as far as Antigua's small white planter community was concerned). However, of the island's 36,000 residents, 32,000 were slaves, with the 'free coloured' (liberated slave) population perhaps numbering only a few hundred souls. Meanwhile, beginning in the 1740s, Antigua was home to an important Royal Navy dockyard, at English Harbour.

While sugar remained important and was only crop that could be sustained upon a mass-scale in Antigua, as it was less fertile than the other great sugar islands, from 1770s onwards its soils gradually became depleted, such that its annual crops yields diminished. However, the island's excellent location, immediately along the main West Indies-Europe shipping routes, aided by the stellar nature of Saint John's Harbour, supported a booming mercantile trade independent of the sugar industry, while the fixed naval establishment proved a reliable support to the economy.

During the early 1800s, a new class gradually emerged in Antigua that was to play an outsized role in shaping its future development. By this time, many slaves have been manumitted, while the children of mixed unions between white men and black women (either slave or free) had created a large and growing community of people who were legally termed as 'free coloured'. As the historian Susan Lowes remarked, Antigua's free coloured population was "Neither Black nor White, neither Slave nor Free". Yet, over time, they

*Note . The numerous shoals and dangers on the North side of the Island ,render it advisable for Vessels bound to S<sup>t</sup>. Johns from the Eastward ,to make the Southern Coast : With this view Ships not unfrequently (either by accident or intention ) first make the Island of Descada which lies to the Southward and Eastward of Antigua , and then haul up North Westerly.*



*Appearance of Descada when first seen S.W. 1/2 S. about 3 leagues.*

*note: The mean of three Observations in Latitude 16° 53' N. Descada bearing S 37° E. 36 miles gives the Longitude of the Centre of the Island 63° 07' W.*



*Descada bearing S.W. 1/2 S. about 5 leagues.*



*Appearance of Antigua bearing S.W. 1/2 W. distant 8 or 9 leagues.*



W.N.W.



were granted ever more civil rights, while some, those being the heirs of well-off white forbears, were provided with good educations and financial resources. Some of these individuals showed great industry and a strong work ethic, leading them to make successful careers as merchants or colonial officials. Indeed, the 'free coloured' community gradually came to occupy the island's emerging 'mulatto middle class'.

Between 1805 and 1821, Antigua's free coloured population grew from 1,300 to over 4,000 persons, even as the island's general population declined from 36,000 to 31,000. On the eve of the abolition of slavery, the free coloured community was simply too large and economically significant for their concerns to be ignored, and unlike the case in most other places in the British West Indies, where such communities tended to be marginated, there they came to play a central role in the island's economic, political and social life, even at an elite level.

It was at this juncture that Johnson's A New & Improved Map of the Island of Antigua appeared.

Moving forward, the catalyst for change was the administration of Major-General Sir Evan John Murray-Macgregor, who served as the Governor of Antigua and the Leeward Islands from 1832 to 1836. An ardent Scottish liberal and abolitionist, he granted free coloured Antiguans full civil rights in 1832, including the right to vote (pending the normal property qualifications) and sit in the legislature. While the British crown proclaimed in 1833 that slavery was to be abolished across the empire through a gradual process lasting from 1834 to 1838 (such that the former slaves had to serve as 'apprentices' to their former masters for this four-year period), in 1834, Murray-Macgregor ordered the immediate and total abolition of slavery in Antigua, with no provision for the apprenticeship regime. He also befriended the colony's leading mixed-race clans, such as the Shervingtons, Athills and Lovings, and awarded them with crown appointments and government contracts, counting several black figures amongst his 'kitchen cabinet'. It was said that Murray-MacGregor sought to "banish forever the objections to the seating of mixed and pure blood on similar occasions".

Importantly, in the wake of the abolition of slavery, Antigua's sugar economy held up much better than that of the other British West Indian islands, at least initially. First, the island was small, and its estates were relatively well managed, usually by dedicated resident proprietors, unlike the situation on most other islands. Second, the former slaves did not desert the sugar plantations en masse, as they did in places such as Jamaica, as there was virtually no free land on Antigua for them to establish their own farms, while the island's only real towns, Saint John and Falmouth, could not accommodate a large influx of migrants from the countryside. As such, the planters were able to maintain most of the existing workforce, although at greater costs, having to forge arrangements with the heads of the 'freedmen villages'. As such, Antigua's economy remained buoyant, with the effect that the island's small white population (which numbered only around 2,000) felt sufficiently secure to allow the emerging black middle class to enjoy some of the island's good fortune.

As such, from the 1830s to 1850s, Antigua, elected several black members to its legislative assembly; had many black officials in senior government offices; while several of the

island's leading merchants, lawyers and bankers were of partial Afro-Caribbean ancestry. Additionally, black members held key roles in the local Freemason's lodge, which was then the island's most important elite social club.

Contemporary visitors to Antigua, often painted a rosy picture of the state of the island's black elite. Mrs. Frances Lanaghan Flanagan, after her 1842 tour of the island, reported that "white and coloured gentlemen walk, and talk, and dine together - drink sangaree at one another's houses, sit in the same juror's box, and are invited, sans distinction, at Government House". During his 1850 visit, John Candler recalled that "Many highly respectable men, who were also [i.e., once] slaves now fill the office of Legislators, or are otherwise employed in civil office, owing to their talents and qualifications for public business".

In truth, the situation for the black elite in Antigua would have been a lot more complicated than Flanagan's recollections imply. While the new climate allowed many well educated and connected black Antiguans to rise to great heights in business and government, they would have endured persistent prejudice, such that they would have had to work 'harder and better' than their comparable white colleagues to maintain their status.

However, this is not to say that all was generally secure and easy for black Antiguans – the reality was far from this. Only the well-off and well educated few enjoyed the favour of the crown and experienced extensive civil rights. The majority of black Antiguans lived in relative poverty (albeit perhaps in better conditions than on many of the other islands), many in the rural freedmen villages, having to make accommodations with their former masters.

Moreover, while the mercantile communities in Saint John and Falmouth, as well as much of the government sector, may have been relatively liberal minded, open to working commodiously with black Antiguans, the island's plantocracy remained resolutely opposed to the advancement of the black population, and tried (ultimately unsuccessfully) to block the election of black candidates to the island's legislature and to sabotage their bids to buy agricultural land. While the planters did not enjoy the same level of political power that their compatriots on the other islands generally possessed, they nevertheless represented a powerful and enduring threat to Antigua's black middle class.

Antigua's reprieve from economic downturn and the relatively tolerant attitude towards the island's black community was not to last. The island was weakened by a succession of natural disasters, including an earthquake, in 1843, a hurricane, in 1848, and a draught, in 1849. However, it was the British Parliament that grievously wounded Antigua, upon its passing of the Sugar Act (1846), an incredibly consequential piece of legislation which dealt a body blow to all the British Caribbean. This bill removed the preferential tariff treatment for sugar that the British West Indies had long enjoyed, opening the British market to much cheaper imports from the East Indies and foreign Caribbean islands, such as Cuba. While the effect of this act took some years to sink in, Antigua's sugar industry became financially unviable and, as the island would not support any other anchor crops, the agrarian sector fell into freefall. While the mercantile and naval establishments saved the island from total economic collapse, the island's decline was sharp and inexorable. Hundreds of people emigrated from Antigua each year, as businesses failed, plantations went bankrupt, and crown largesse was ever scarcer.



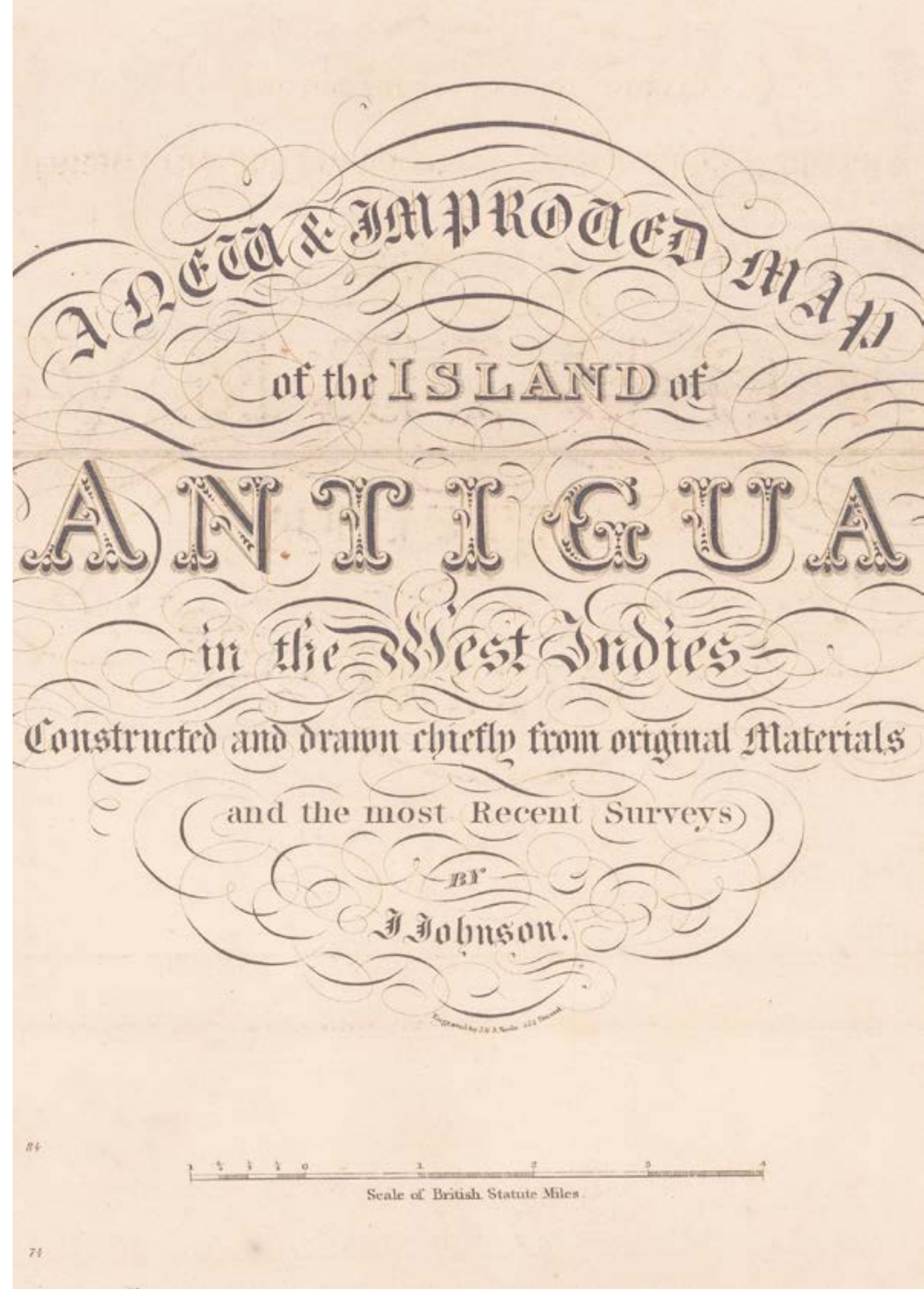
Antigua's economic downturn was a disaster for everyone; however, its greatest casualty was the island's emerging black middle class. The entrepreneurial spirit that raised the fortunes of black Antiguans was cut down by recession, while the relatively tolerant attitudes shown by much of the white establishment towards them started to wane. Moreover, the black middle class suddenly had 'competition', as between 1847 and 1852, 2,500 Portuguese immigrants from Madeira settled in Antigua, fleeing famine on their home island. Their migration had been encouraged and aided by the British crown to restore the island's rapidly dwindling white population. The Portuguese Antiguans proved to be extremely entrepreneurial and with the support of the existing white establishment, set up businesses that rivalled the black-run enterprises in Saint John and Falmouth.

In this context, Antigua's white establishment showed its true colours. While they had previously 'tolerated' the rise of the black middle class when it suited them, now, once resources had become scarce, they 'circled the wagons' around the remaining white population (including the new Portuguese arrivals), progressively freezing black merchants and officials out of business opportunities and crown largesse. The black middle class began to unravel, and while a few individuals managed to maintain profitable businesses or government careers, such instances were few and far between.

The remainder of the 19th century proved to one long recession for Antigua, with most of the islanders who did not emigrate living in relative poverty. The middle class of any kind dwindled to be only a very small percentage of the population, such that the hope and optimism that the black community enjoyed from the 1830s-'50s became a distant memory. It was only during the early 20th century, with the rise of tourism and the opening of the Panama Canal (which placed Antigua, once again, along critical global shipping routes) that the island's fortunes gradually improved, leading the reemergence of a black middle class.

References: [re: map separately:] National Archives U.K.: CO 700/ANTIGUA10; Kit S. KAPP, 'The Printed Maps of Antigua, 1689-1899', in R.V. Tooley (ed.), *The Map Collector's Circle*, no. 55 (1969), no. 65; P.A. PENFOLD, *Map and Plans in the Public Record Office: 2. America and West Indies* (London: Her Majesty's Stationary Office, 1974), no. 3051 (p. 533); [re: map as part of the *An Historical and Descriptive Account of Antigua* book:] Watkinson Library, Trinity College (Dublin): FOLIO F2035 .J6; OCLC: 14510282; S.P. Lohia Collection (private holding): 5605.

9.500 EUR





### 3. NICARAGUA – FIRST COMPLETE OFFICIAL NATIONAL MAP INTER-OCEANIC CANAL

**Maximilian von SONNENSTERN (1819 – 1895).**

**Mapa de la Republica de Nicaragua / Levantado por orden de su Exa. el Presidente Cap.n General Martinez por Maximiliano de Sonnenstern 1863.**

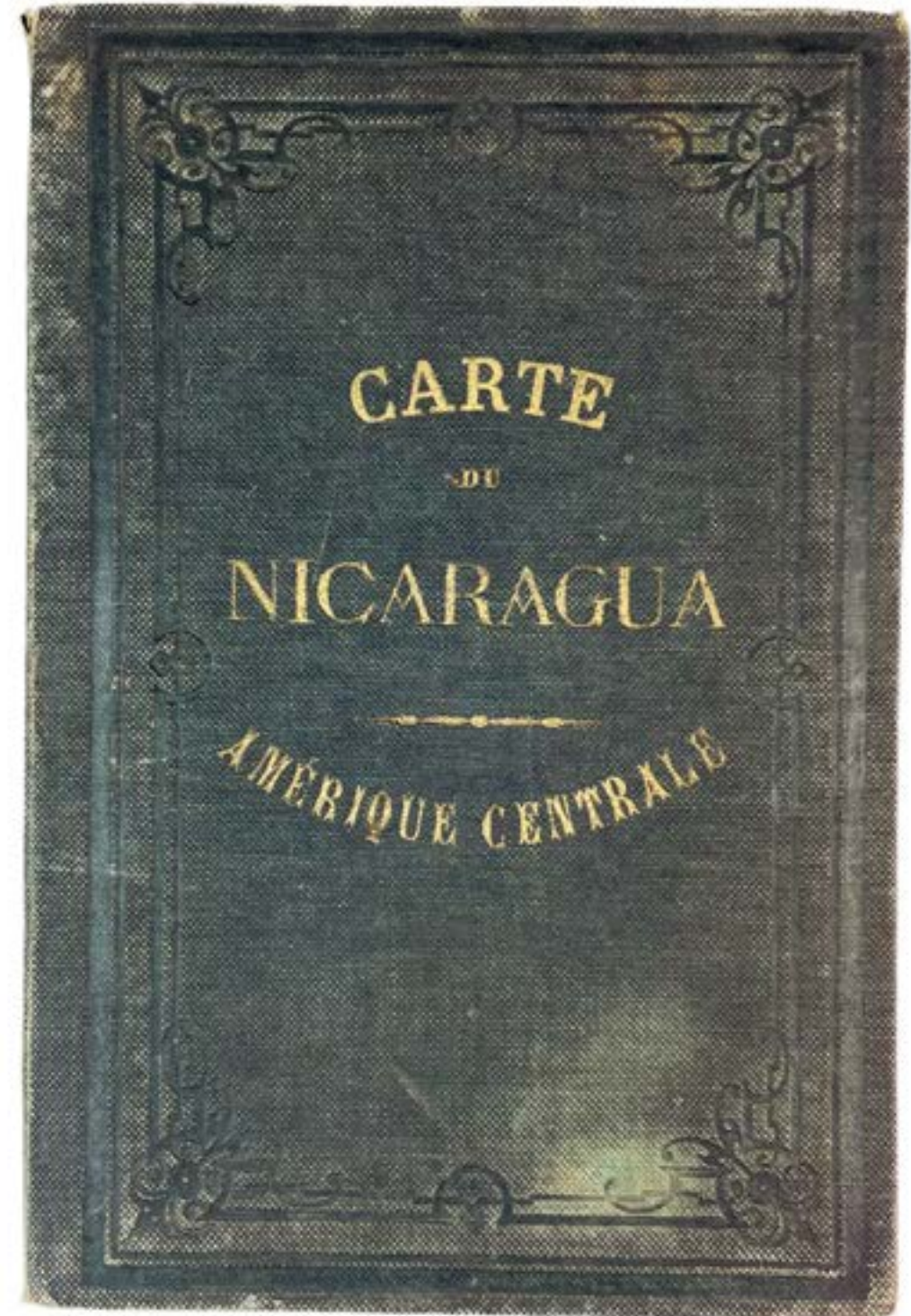
**Paris: Broise & Tiheffry, 1863.**

Lithograph with original outline hand colour, dissected into 24 sections and mounted upon original linen, contemporary map seller's label of 'Auguste Logerot / Paris' to linen verso folding into forest green original patterned cloth covers with gilt title to front cover (Very Good, lovely original colours, overall clean and bright, just some very light toning along section edges and a few insignificant blemishes, some minor wear at some fold vertices and partial splitting to linen backing at a few places along old folds, covers with shelf-wear), 94.5 x 95.5 cm (37 x 37.5 inches).

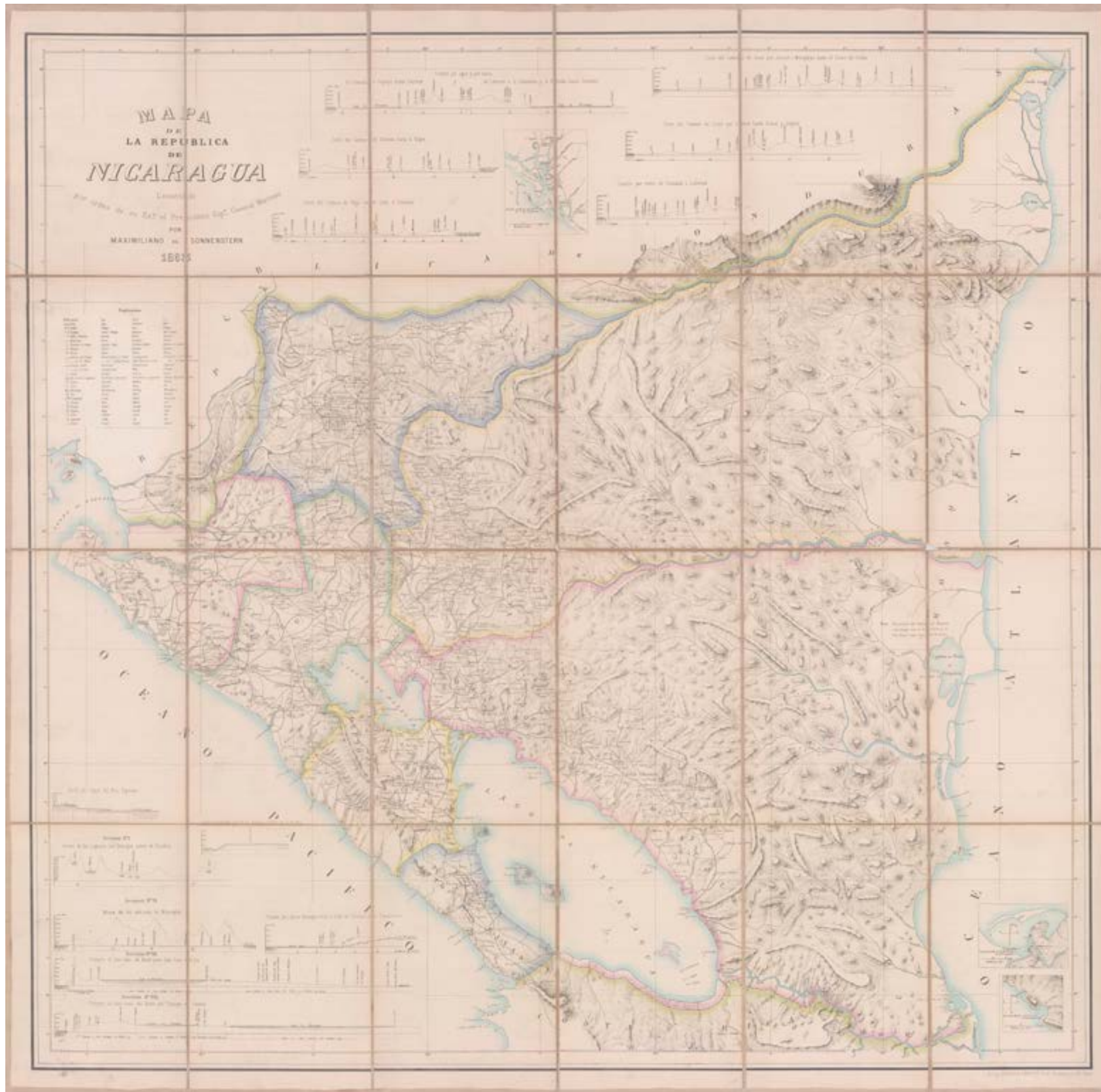
*One of the great masterpieces of the cartography of 19th century Latin America, being the first complete official national map of Nicaragua, made by Maximilian von Sonnenstern, the enterprising German immigrant who was the father of the modern mapping of Central America; predicated upon groundbreaking route surveys, the map project was motivated by President Tomás Martínez's grand ambitions to build roads, railways and even an interoceanic canal crossing the country, as well as fact that Nicaragua recently gained sovereignty over the vast Mosquito Coast region which is here properly mapped for the first time; published in Paris, as many of the interoceanic canal scheme's backers were French - rare - a marquis*

During the latter part of the Nicaraguan Civil War of 1854-8, President Tomás Martínez Guerrero (in office, 1857-67) realized the urgent need to create a broadly accurate official national map that focused upon the populated western part of the country, as nothing approximating this existed. He was most fortunate that a recent German immigrant to his country possessed a peerless ability to deliver on this imperative.

Maximilian von Sonnenstern (1819 – 1895) would become a towering figure in civil engineering and the modern mapping of Central America. He was born in Stuttgart, allegedly the illegitimate son of a member of the royal family of Württemberg, although it seems that great efforts were made to cover up this 'scandalous' detail. After excellent training, he served as a military engineer in his native country but, in 1855, he decided to leave the stifling formality of Germany to find his fame and fortune in Central America. While rife with civil unrest and corruption, men of Sonnenstern's abilities were immensely valued in









the region, and he was only one of a succession of German engineers who attained great prominence in Latin America during the 19th century.

Based in Nicaragua, Sonnenstern quickly managed to set himself up as a high-priced engineering and surveying consultant, whereupon he was responsible for introducing the highest standards of German precision and technical excellence to Central America. The rise of national identity, the advent of a period of relative peace, and an infrastructure boom, necessitated the creation of official accurate national maps in a region where such projects had never been seriously endeavoured.

In 1856, President Martínez duly commissioned Sonnenstern to map western and southern Nicaragua. Over the next two years, Sonnenstern conducted itinerary surveys of the major transport routes of these regions, as well as making skilled renderings of the surrounding topography.

These efforts resulted in the *Mapa de la Republica de Nicaragua levantado por orden del gobierno 1858* (New York: J. Rau for G. Kraetzer, 1858, with another edition following in 1859), which showcases western and southern Nicaragua in great detail and to high degree of planimetric accuracy for the first time. President Martínez rightly hailed the map as a triumph. However, the mapping of Nicaragua was far from complete.

Please see an example of this map, courtesy of the Library of Congress:  
<https://www.loc.gov/item/2021668654/>

Sonnenstern's achievements in Nicaragua were recognized across Central America, and he was soon appointed by both the Guatemalan and Salvadorian governments to make what would be their first official national maps, the *Mapa general de la Republica de Salvador* (New York: J. Rau for G. Kraetzer, 1859) and the *Mapa General de la República de Guatemala* (New York: J. Rau for G. Kraetzer, 1859).

There was one glaring omission on Sonnenstern's 1858 map of Nicaragua, in that it did not depict the central and northeastern half of the country. Much of this vast and sparsely populated region was known as the Mosquito Coast. While Nicaragua had long claimed ownership of the area, its presence there was weak, while the coast had been traditionally claimed by Britain as their zone of influence.

There were two factors that made the mapping the Mosquito Coast, and integrating it into Sonnenstern's existing cartography of Nicaragua, an urgent imperative. First, seeking to win hearts and minds in Central America, Britain changed tack from its traditionally hardline stance towards Nicaragua, and agreed to the Treaty of Managua (1860), whereby Whitehall recognized Nicaragua's sovereignty over the Mosquito Coast, which was to be officially known as the 'Mosquito Reserve'. In return, Nicaragua was to respect the autonomy of the local indigenous people, who were traditional allies and trading partners of Britain.

While aspects of the littoral of the Mosquito Coast had been ably charted (by Britain's Royal Navy), the interior remained a near terra incognita to virtually everyone save the

indigenous peoples. As such, President Tomás Martínez realized that to shore up Nicaragua's claims, the mapping the Mosquito Reserve and the areas between it and the Lake Nicaragua-Managua region was of great importance.

Second, Nicaragua was traditionally considered to be the ideal location to build the long-dreamed of interoceanic canal, connecting the Caribbean with the Pacific. As of late, the charismatic French journalist and con-artist, Félix Belly (1816-86) had been in Managua winning and dining Martínez, who was promised that the realization of an interoceanic canal would make Nicaragua, and the President personally, very rich. Belly's claims were legitimized by his association with the internationally esteemed civil engineer Thomé de Gamond, who shared an exuberance for the project.

Belly orchestrated the Cañas-Jerez Treaty (April 15, 1858), between Nicaragua and Costa Rica (represented by Belly's other new best friend, President Juan Rafael Mora). This compact not only committed the two nations to cooperate fully in realizing the canal, but to grant Belly's company exclusive rights to build and manage the canal. Thus, creating a map of all Nicaragua that provided the complete picture, showing all possible routes for a possible interoceanic canal, as well as associated development opportunities along the Mosquito Coast, was a key priority.

Sonnenstern, who was an ardent advocate of a Nicaraguan inter-oceanic canal in his own right, became deeply involved in Martínez, Belly and Gamond's deliberations.

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

The present work is the first printing of the much anticipated first official complete national map of Nicaragua. Unlike Sonnenstern's other major maps, which were published in New York, this work was issued in Paris by the boutique publisher Broise et Tiheffry, almost certainly due to the ongoing Franco-Nicaraguan connections regarding Belly's designs for an interoceanic canal. While perhaps a subject for future research, it is quite likely that the map was, at least in part, sponsored by French canal interests.

The attractively rendered map embraces all Nicaragua, including the Mosquito Coast, and it is predicated upon recent route surveys, which in the interior and northeast of the country tended to follow the major rivers. The depiction of the western and southern areas of the country is excellent, continuing the progress made by Sonnenstern's 1858 map, while the central and northeastern parts of Nicaragua are revealed in their broadly accurate form for the first time. Highlands are expressed by hachures of an elegant form, while the rivers and lakes are carefully delineated.

The map features a wealth of information as described in the 'Explicación', upper left, which identifies the symbols used throughout in four languages (Spanish, English, German and French) to locate cities, towns, villages, hamlets, haciendas (rural estates), indigenous ranches, ruins, mines, national and departmental boundaries, the camino real, secondary roads, projected rail lines, bridges, canals, as well as various topographical terms.



Notably, the map charts one of the many proposed routes for a canal running from Lake Nicaragua to the Pacific, labeled as ‘Canal projectado’, cutting across the isthmus to enter the sea at Brito.

The map also shows the route of a proposed railway that was to run from León Viejo, on Lake Managua, to the Corinto area, on the Pacific (this line would never be built). Importantly, the map features 13 topographic cross-sections, critical for discussing roads, railways and interoceanic canals, all projects that were of great interest to Sonnenstern and President Martínez.

Additionally, there are three cartographic insets, with the one near the top detailing the Corinto area, on the Pacific coast (regarding the projected railway), while those in the lower right depict the ports of San Juan del Sur (on the Pacific) and San Juan del Norte (on the Atlantic), both of which were critical to the matter of the proposed interoceanic canal.

The excellent map was highly regarded, not in Nicaragua but also internationally, serving as the authoritative map of the country for 25 years, and being the blueprint for diplomatic negotiations, infrastructure planning, interoceanic canal proposals, commercial affairs, and military and resource allocation.

## Epilogue

As the present map was coming to press in Paris, Belly’s operations were imploding – spectacularly! Belly was a confidence man, who freely made bold promises and happily took investors’ money, building what was essentially a Ponzi scheme. He was also a terrifically incompetent administrator and leader of men, and his designs ultimately collapsed when he entrusted its operations to a fixer on the ground who was even more crooked and inept than he was! Thus, Monsieur Félix’s designs went “Belly up”, leaving Nicaragua’s canal dreams in flux.

Importantly, Sonnenstern kept Nicaragua’s bid for an interoceanic canal alive. Specifically, he advocated creating a canal along a route that ran from Lake Nicaragua to the Pacific, via Charco Muerto Bay, the Río Ochomogo, and then the Río Escalante to its mouth on the sea (this route roughly followed the boundary between the departments of Grenada and Rivas).

Fortunately, in 1872, the U.S. administration of President Grant showed a keen interest in sponsoring an interoceanic canal project in Nicaragua, inviting Managua to make representations. Consequently, Sonnenstern, whose advocacy lent great credibility to Nicaragua’s bid, represented his adopted country during high-profile deliberations in Washington in 1874.

During the 1870s and 1880s, Sonnenstern, as the Surveyor General of Nicaragua, oversaw an unprecedented infrastructure boom, which resulted in the building of numerous roads, bridges, port facilities and railways.

Sonnenstern served in office until his death, at the age of 76, whereupon he was eulogized as one of the greatest Nicaraguans. It is thought that his passing was one of the key factors that led Nicaragua to lose the ‘canal race’ to Panama. However, his legacy lives on in his first official maps of three Central American nations.

## A Note on Rarity

The present map is rare. We can trace 5 institutional examples, held by the David Rumsey Map Collection; Bodleian Library, University of Oxford; British Library; Harvard University Library; and the Bancroft Library, University of California-Berkeley.

It is worth mentioning that the present example is marquis, as it features beautiful original outline hand colour, an unusual attribute for this map.

References: David Rumsey Map Collection: 11644.000; Bodleian Library, University of Oxford: XBOD: G7 (102); British Library: Maps 8.b.34.; Harvard University Library: G4850 1863 .S6; Bancroft Library, University of California-Berkeley: Map F1526 1865 .S7; OCLC: 1151544834, 1372401498.

**5.200 EUR**



## 4. PHILIPPINES – WORLD WAR II EPHEMERAL WARTIME HAWAI’I IMPRINT

CUT RATE LIQUOR STORE (HONOLULU).

Map of the Philippine Islands. / Gen. Douglas MacArthur / President Sergio Osmeña.

Honolulu: Cut Rate Liquor Store, [1944 - 1945].

Photolithograph on thick non-glossy magazine-type paper (Good, some light toning/staining in upper left quadrant, creasing and light wear and toning along old folds but still quite nice for such a fragile ephemeral piece), 56 x 43 cm (22 x 17 inches) (#70730).

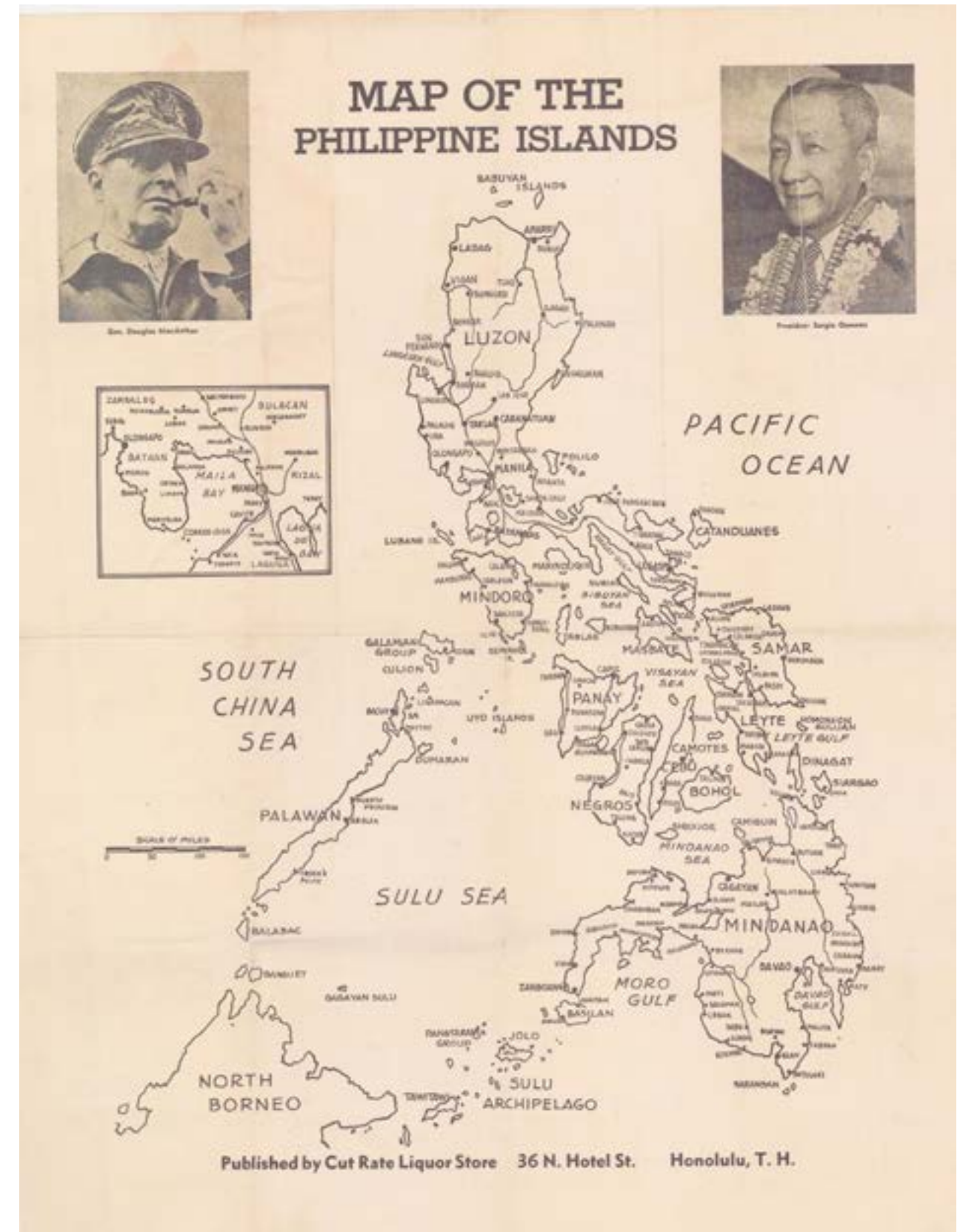
*An extremely rare ephemeral map of the Philippines, made during the World War II Philippines Campaign (1944-5), the successful U.S.-led mission to liberate the islands from the brutal Japanese occupation, featuring portraits of General Douglas MacArthur, the legendary U.S. commander of the campaign, and Sergio Osmeña, Sr., the President of the Philippines; published in Honolulu by the 'Cut Rate Liquor Store' as a patriotic promotional piece (Hawai'i played key role in supporting the liberation of the Philippines).*

From December 1941 to May 1942, Japan invaded and conquered the Philippines, before presiding over a brutal three-year-plus occupation of islands. The U.S. commander in the Philippines, the legendary General Douglas MacArthur (1880 – 1964), famously declared “I will return”, when he was forced to leave the country. While the Filipino resistance (*Kilusan ng Paglaban sa Pilipinas*) would fight a very brave guerilla war against the Japanese regime, they were regrettably not strong enough to liberate their country unassisted.

During the Philippines Campaign (October 1944 – August 1945), MacArthur honored his word, leading a U.S. force that in total would involve over 1.25 million troops. Fighting alongside the Filipino resistance, the Americans methodically deconstructed the Japanese hold over the islands, resulting in many titanic battles and daring acts of heroism. The Philippines was finally liberated on August 15, 1945, when the Japanese surrendered. This set the Philippines on the course to gaining its independence from the United States, which was achieved on July 4, 1946.

The present map showcases all the Philippines and, while undated, was obviously made during the Philippines Campaign. It outlines and labels all the major islands and bodies of water, and marks all cities, rivers and railway lines.

Gracing the upper left corner is a portrait of General MacArthur, while in the upper right





corner is a portrait of Sergio Osmeña, Sr. (1878 - 1961), who served as the President of the Philippines from August 1, 1944 to May 28, 1946.

The map bears the imprint: 'Published by Cut Rate Liquor Store / 36 n. Hotel St. / Honolulu, T.H.', and was made as a patriotic promotional piece. Notably, Hawai'i played a key role in supporting the Philippines Campaign, and the ongoing struggle would have been of intense public interest in the territory.

Curiously, the inset map of Manila Bay, in the upper right, has that body of water misspelled as 'Maila Bay'. Clearly, the folks at Cut Rate Liquor were enthusiastic consumers of their own products!

Not surprisingly, the map is extremely rare, as the survival rate of such fragile ephemeral works is very low. The only reference we can trace of the map is for an example from the collection of Mr. Peter Geldart, featured in the special World War II Issue of the *The Murillo Bulletin: Journal of PHIMCOS, the Philippine Map Collectors Society*.

References: *The Murillo Bulletin: Journal of PHIMCOS, the Philippine Map Collectors Society* - Special World War II Issue (August 2020), p. 21.

1.200 EUR



Gen. Douglas MacArthur

# MAP OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS



SOUTH CHINA SEA



## 5. MACAO IMPRINT MODERN HISTORIOGRAPHY

**Gideon NYE (1812-1888).**

**The Memorable Year: -of the War in China, the Opening Up of the Resources of Siam; the Projected Movement Upon Cochin-China; and the Monetary Crisis in Europe and America. ... By a Corresponding Member of the American Geographical and Statistical Society, Etc**

**Macao: [Privately Printed] 1858.**

Large 8°, [24 pp.] with title, verses, preface, index, 4 blank pages, starting with p. 9 on second text page (complete), 360 pp., pp. A-D between pp. 339-340, contemporary half dark brown calf with gold tooling and lettering on the spine and marbled paper boards, a presentation copy with a dedication by the author in black ink on the first blank page and a later owner's signature in pencil in the upper part "A. Salles, Paris, Oct. 1903" (pp. 318-319 with a tear in the upper white margin, small worm holes in the inner upper corner of the first part, minor sporadic staining, binding slightly rubbed on the corners and in the upper and lower part of the spine, but overall in a good condition) (#70579).

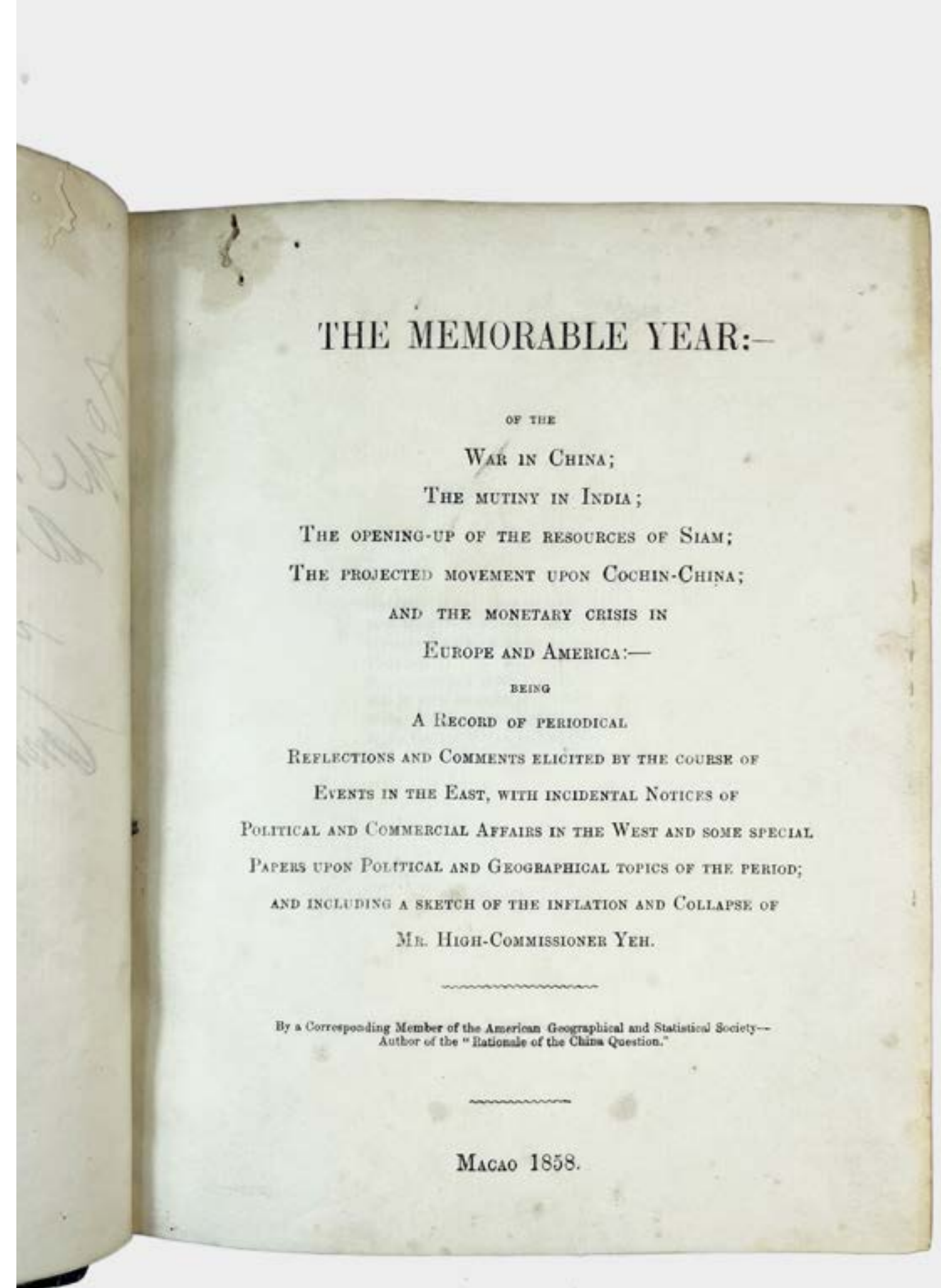
*A rare book on the events in China, Cochin China, and India, authored by an American diplomat Gideon Nye in Macao, in 1858, and written in a modern style, where the author seeks connections between global events and is not discussing them in isolation.*

*With a dedication by the author to John Gray, the Archdeacon of Hong Kong*

Gideon Nye (1812-1888) was an American diplomat, writer and art collector, who arrived to China in 1831 from his native Massachusetts. He lived in Guangzhou and Macao until his death in 1888 and in almost six decades in China, Nye, a corresponding member of the American Geographical Society and an American Vice Consul, authored several books on the region, political events, such as the events which leading up to the First and Second Opium Wars, tea trade and art.

A contemporary report describes Gideon Nye as "Nestor of foreign residents in China, publicist, philanthropist and patriot." Chinese Recorder and Missionary Journal, Vol. 19, 1888, p. 525).

In this book, printed in Macao in 1858 and addressed to American readers, Nye describes a series of contemporary events, related to China, Cochin China, and India and connects





them into a group of global events.

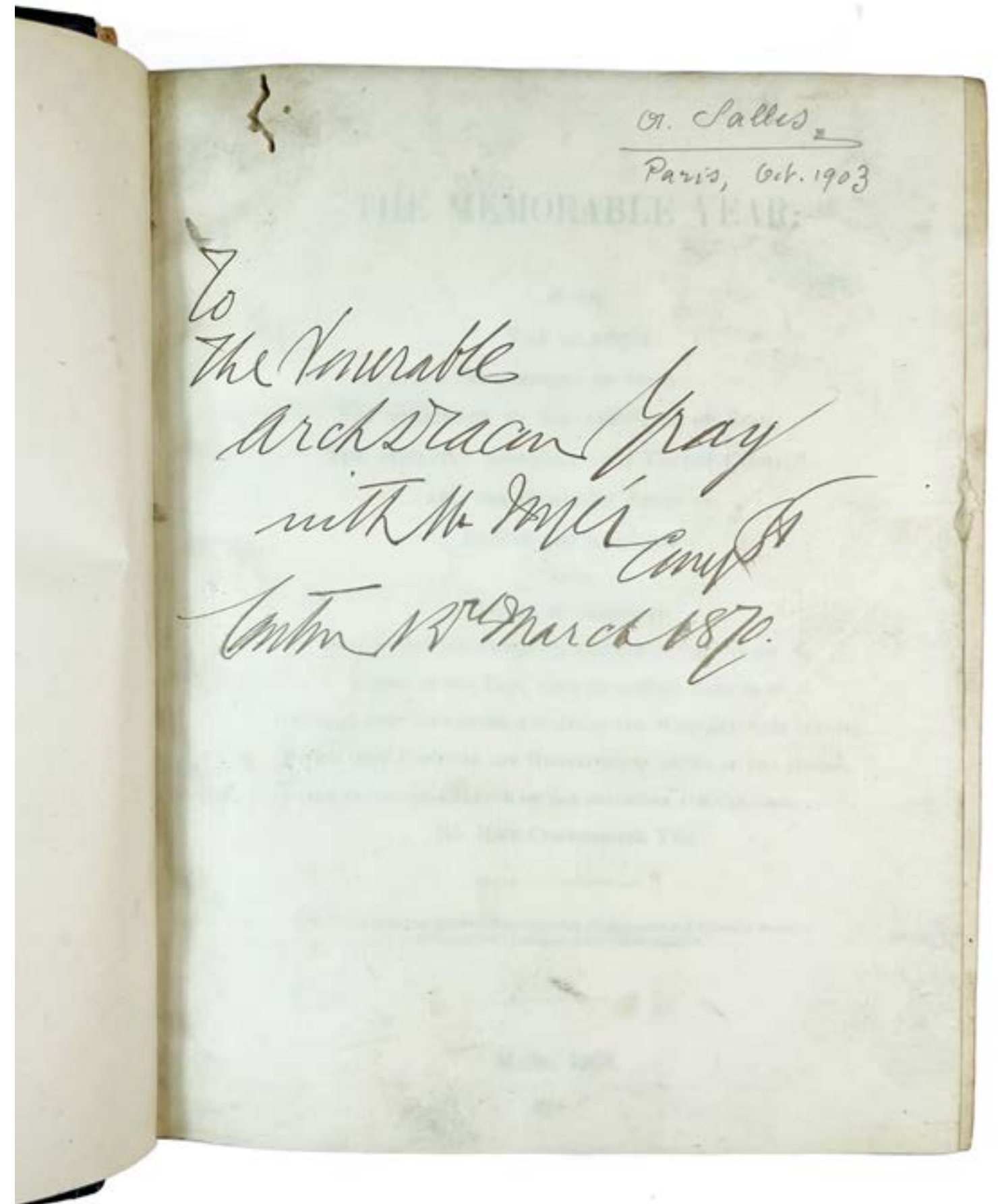
The book is dedicated in manuscript on the first blank page by the author to John Gray (1823 – 1890), the Archdeacon of Hong Kong (1868-1878), and a consular chaplain at Canton (Guangzhou, 1867–78) and a commissary of the Diocese of Victoria, Hong Kong: To the Venerate Archdeacon Gray with Mr. Nye's Compl[iment]s. Canton 12th March 1870.

Click here for the full scan of a book: [The Memorable Year:-of the War in China, the Opening Up of the Resources of ... - Google Books](#)

We could trace about half a dozen institutional examples on Worldcat, the other appear to be microfilms (Harvard Law School Library, Phillips Library (Peabody Essex Museum), University of Wisconsin – Milwaukee, The Claremont Colleges, Library of Congress, American Antiquarian Society, The British Library (or microfilm?), Yale University Library (or microfilm?)).

References: OCLC 681653924 (also microfilm), 504088286.

**3.800 EUR**





## 6. RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR

征露圖會

[Seiro zue / Conquests of Russia]

Tokyo: 東陽堂支店 1904-1905.

Small 4°, 25 issues (of 35 published) bound in 5 volumes with original pink floral boards and cloth floral-patterned spine, bound with original colour strings. Each magazine between circa 44-50 pages and additional pages with advertisements, all with colour illustrated covers and richly illustrated with double-page and folding colour images and maps.

Condition report: sporadic maps and pages with folds and tears, some longer, but overall in a very good condition with only minor wear to the bindings.

A set of 25 (of 35) Japanese magazines on Russo-Japanese war with highly attractive covers, maps, large illustrations, many of them in manga style, caricatures, advertisements and reports on the latest events. The magazines were published as a supplement to the journal *Fuzoku gaho* (1889-1916).

The present examples are bound in handsome contemporary bindings.

4.200 EUR





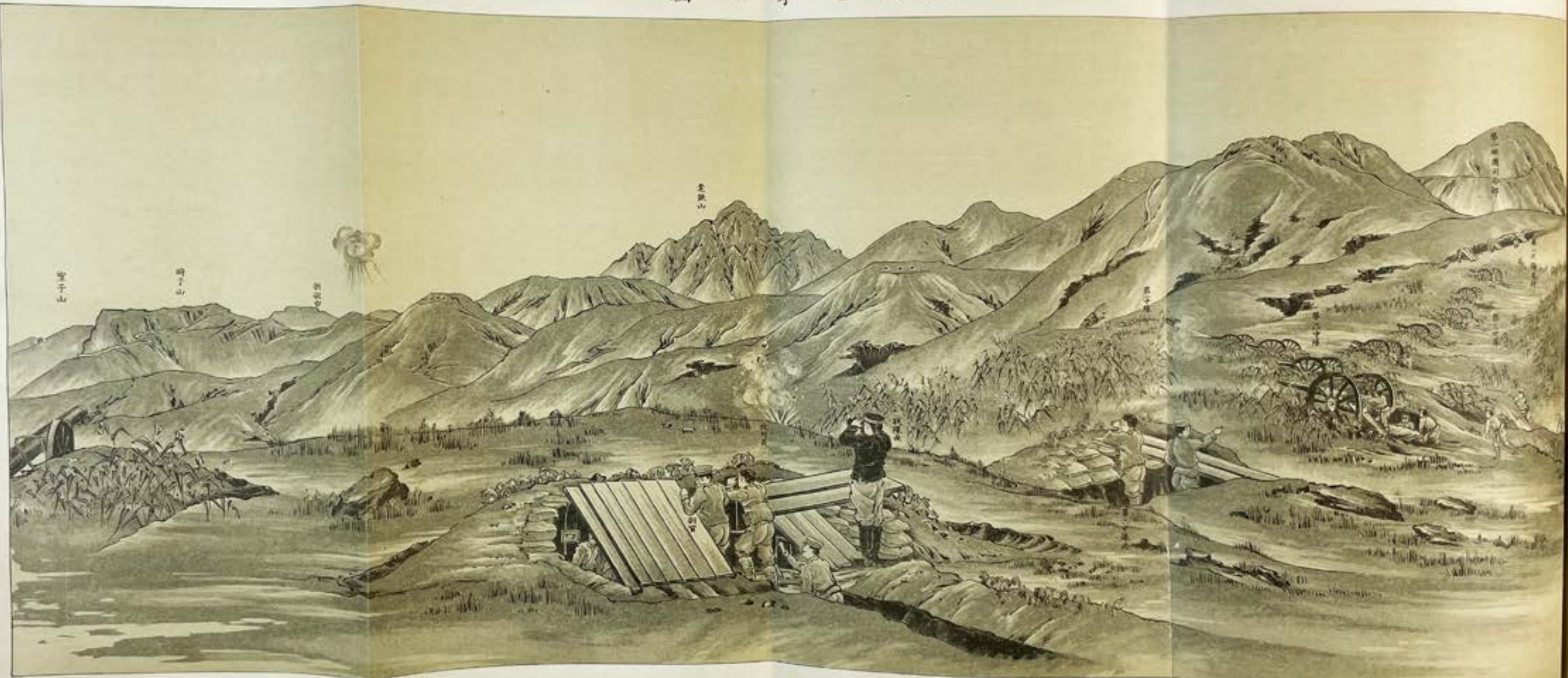








旅順砲撃の圖





## 7. HEJAZ RAILWAY

Ahmed IHSAN, Editor.

Servet-i Fünun

Numéro Spécial du Servetifinun publié par les Travaux du Chemin de Fer de [Hédjaz-Hamidié]

Istanbul: Ahmed Ihsan, 19 August 1318 (1902)

Large 4 °, [24 pp.], with black and white illustrations and illustrated cover with yellow toning, folding map 38 x 70 cm (14.9 x 27.6 inches), (pages lightly loose, minor foxing, map detached, but overall in a good condition).

*A special edition of Servet-i Fünun, made for the inauguration of the first longer track of the Hejaz Railway in Syria in 1902, accompanied with a large folding map.*

A special edition of Servet-i Fünun was published for the Hamidian Hejaz Railway Company (Travaux du chemin de fer de Hédjaz-Hamidié) at the occasion of the opening of the first longer track of the railway, south of Muzayrib in Syria.

The magazine is richly illustrated with photographs of building of the railway, bridges and monuments and includes information on the construction. It is accompanied with a large folding map, showcasing the area between Damaskus and Amman, with the railway from Damascus to Muzayrib still under construction, and red line further south marking the built railroad.

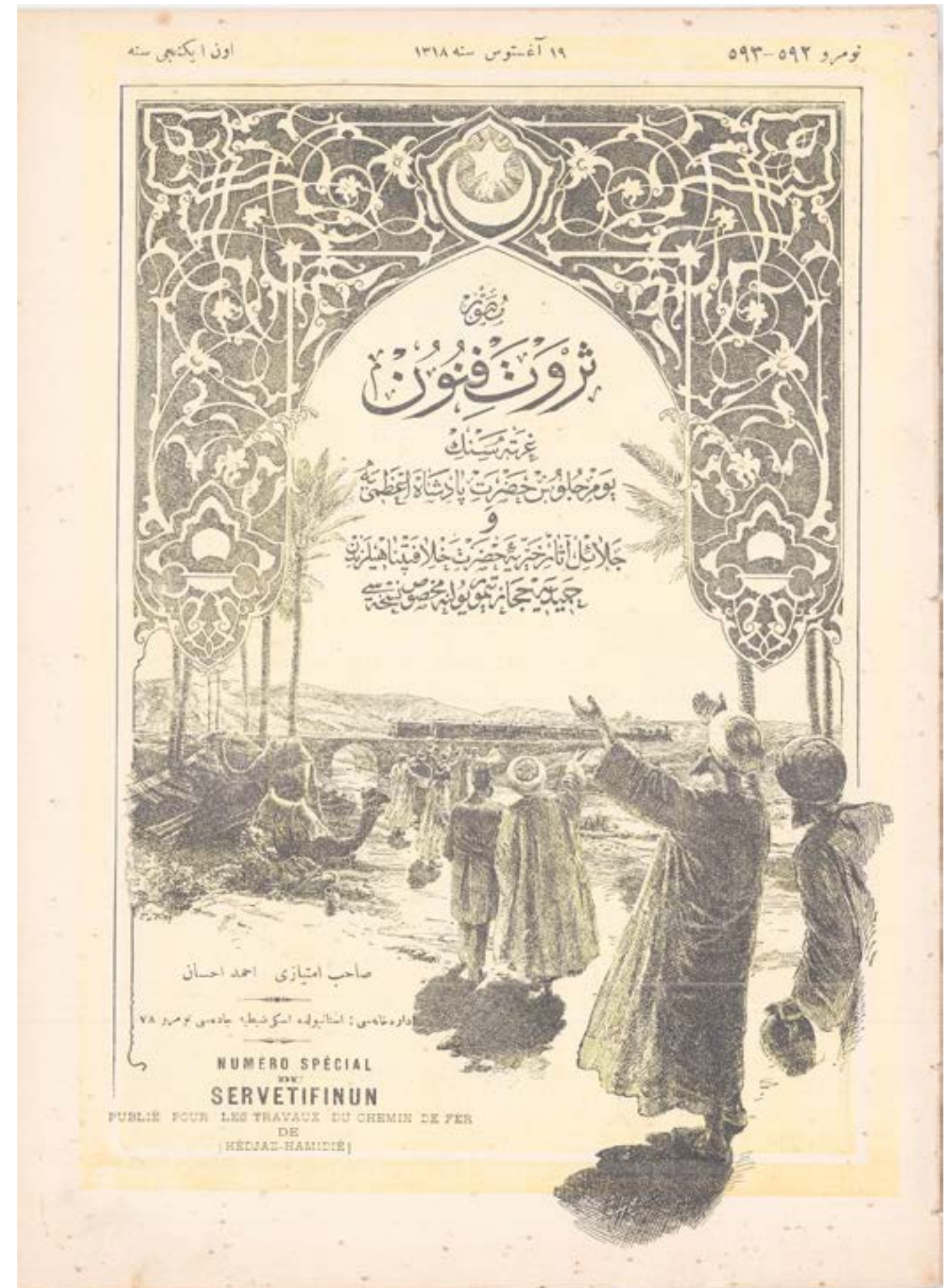
The first inauguration with passengers was not made until September 1, 1904, when the railroad was opened on the track Damascus Ma'an.

Servet-i Fünun or The Wealth of Knowledge was published between 1891 and 1944 and was considered to be most intellectual and western magazine in the Ottoman Empire.

Starting as an illustrated with scientific articles and reports, accompanied with humour and literature, it soon turned into a leading literary magazine, publishing modern Ottoman poetry and literature. The group of authors, which gathered around the magazine between 1896 and 1901, passed into the history of literature under titles "New Literature" or the "Servet-i Fünun Lietrarure".

The magazine also reported on important contemporary events, happening the Ottoman Empire and around the world.

3.400 EUR



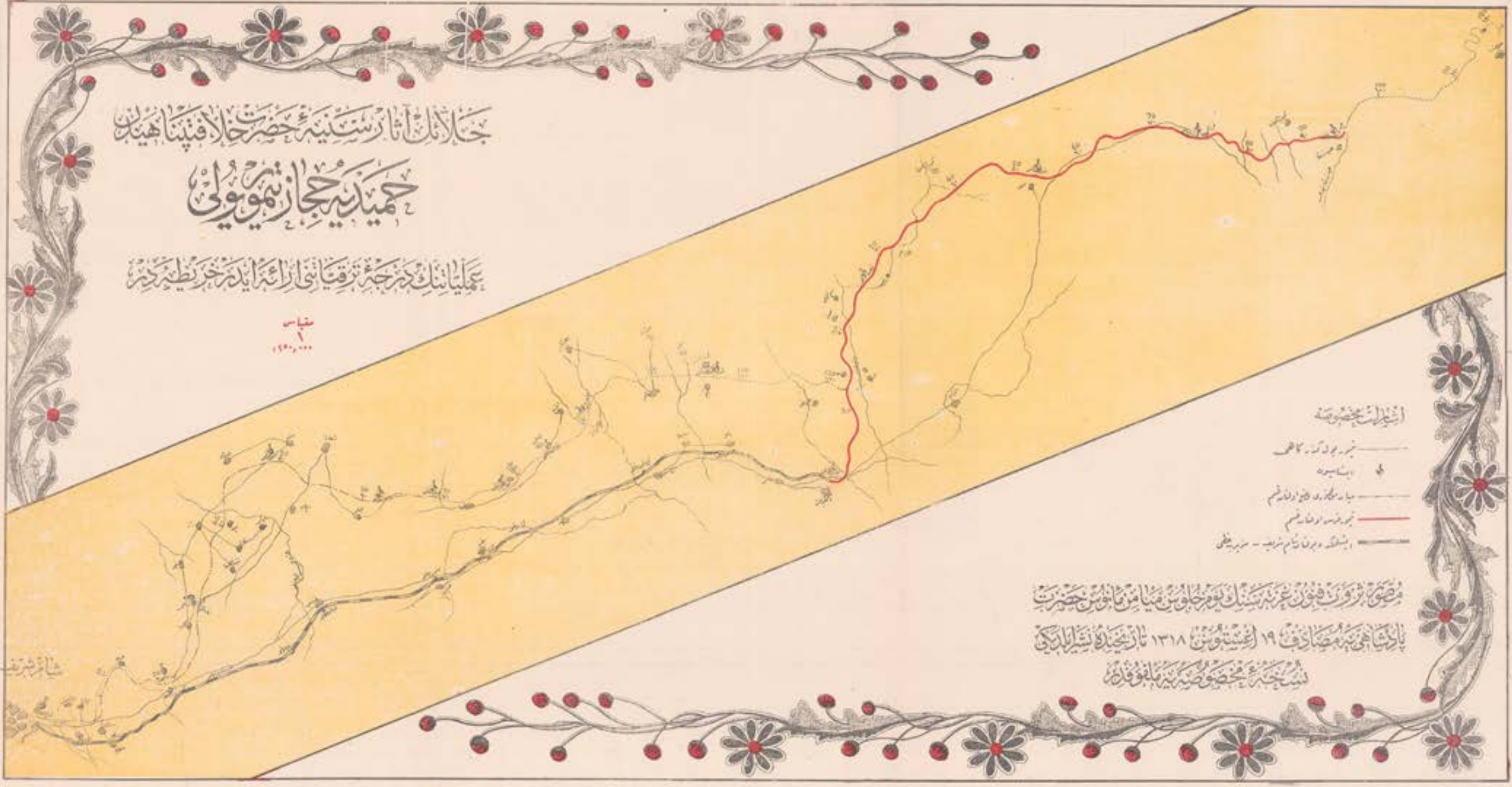


جَلالِنا انا رَسْتَدِينِه حَصْرَ خَلافَتِنَا هِينَدِ

حَمِيدِ حِجَازِ نَهْوَیِ

بِحَمَلِنا اِنَّكَ دَمْرَجِدِ رَقِیائِنا اِنَّ اَیْدِ خَرِیظِنا كَمِنا

۱۳۱۸



- اَسْمَاءُ رَسْتَدِينِه حَصْرَ
- نَهْوَیِ حَمِيدِ حِجَازِ
- بِحَمَلِنا اِنَّكَ دَمْرَجِدِ
- رَقِیائِنا اِنَّ اَیْدِ خَرِیظِنا
- كَمِنا

وَصَوْنِ بَرَزَوْنِ فَوْنِ حَمِيدِ حِجَازِ نَهْوَیِ حَمِيدِ حِجَازِ  
بِحَمَلِنا اِنَّكَ دَمْرَجِدِ رَقِیائِنا اِنَّ اَیْدِ خَرِیظِنا كَمِنا  
۱۳۱۸





آبجر خیریه حضرت خلدنباہدین جاز نغرائ خطك شامده بھمانہ مرا كوز ستون مغفرت



آبجر خیریه حضرت خلدنباہدین جاز نغرائ خطك شامده بھمانہ مرا كوز ستون مغفرت  
 بھمانہ مرا كوز ستون مغفرت



## 8. LEVANT & HEJAZ RAILWAY

عثمان نوری [Osman Nuri, Sabık Coğrafya-yı Askeri Muavini Piyade Kol Ağası / Senior Chief Military Cartographer for the Infantry].

جغرافیای عسکری و عثمانی درس‌لرینه مخصوص  
سوریه قطعه سی

[Part of Syria for Specific Military and Ottoman Geographical Operations / Lessons]

**Inset Map:**

حجاز دمیریولی گذرگاهی

[Hicaz demiryolu güzergah / Route of the Hejaz Railway]

İstanbul: مکتب حربیه مطبعه سی [Maktaba Harbiye-yi Matbaası / War Office Press] 1327 [1911].

82 x 57 cm (32.3 x 22.4 inches) (slightly stained, repairs to the folds with old paper verso, small loss of paper in the horizontal fold in margins with a small loss of image).

*An Ottoman wall-map, made by the War Office for educational purposes, showcases the Levant with an inset map of the eastern part of the Arabic Peninsula, marking the route of the Hejaz Railway.*

The cartographer Osman Nuri was an esteemed late Ottoman cartographer, who worked for the military office, yet not much is known about his life. In 1909 (1325) he made a wall map of the Arabian Peninsula and around this time a more common wall map of Anatolia (Anadolu haritası) (Osmanlı coğrafya literatürü tarihi. History of Geographical Literature during the Ottoman Period, 2000, nos. 282 and 433).

3.200 EUR





## 9. ISTANBUL

ANON.

**Istanbul, Fatih**

[S. l., S. d., but Istanbul: between 1923-1928].

Black ink and water-colours in blue, orange, green and red on tracing paper, irregular format, but at widest points 142 x 160 cm (55.9 x 63 inches), originally dissected in segments and mounted on linen (minor tears and folds to the edges of segments, but overall in a good condition).

*A unique gigantic manuscript map in Ottoman language showcases streets and buildings of Fatih, Istanbul, as they looked like before World War I and the devastating fire.*

The map, made on tracing paper and contemporary mounted on linen, was based on a contemporary wall map of Istanbul, more precisely Fatih, the southern European part (please see below for the details), but instead of modern streets the present map marks old Ottoman streets, shops, monuments, printers' and publishers' shops, squares etc., as they existed before the war and the great fire, which destroyed large parts of Fatih. The map is of a great importance for researches of the Ottoman Istanbul.

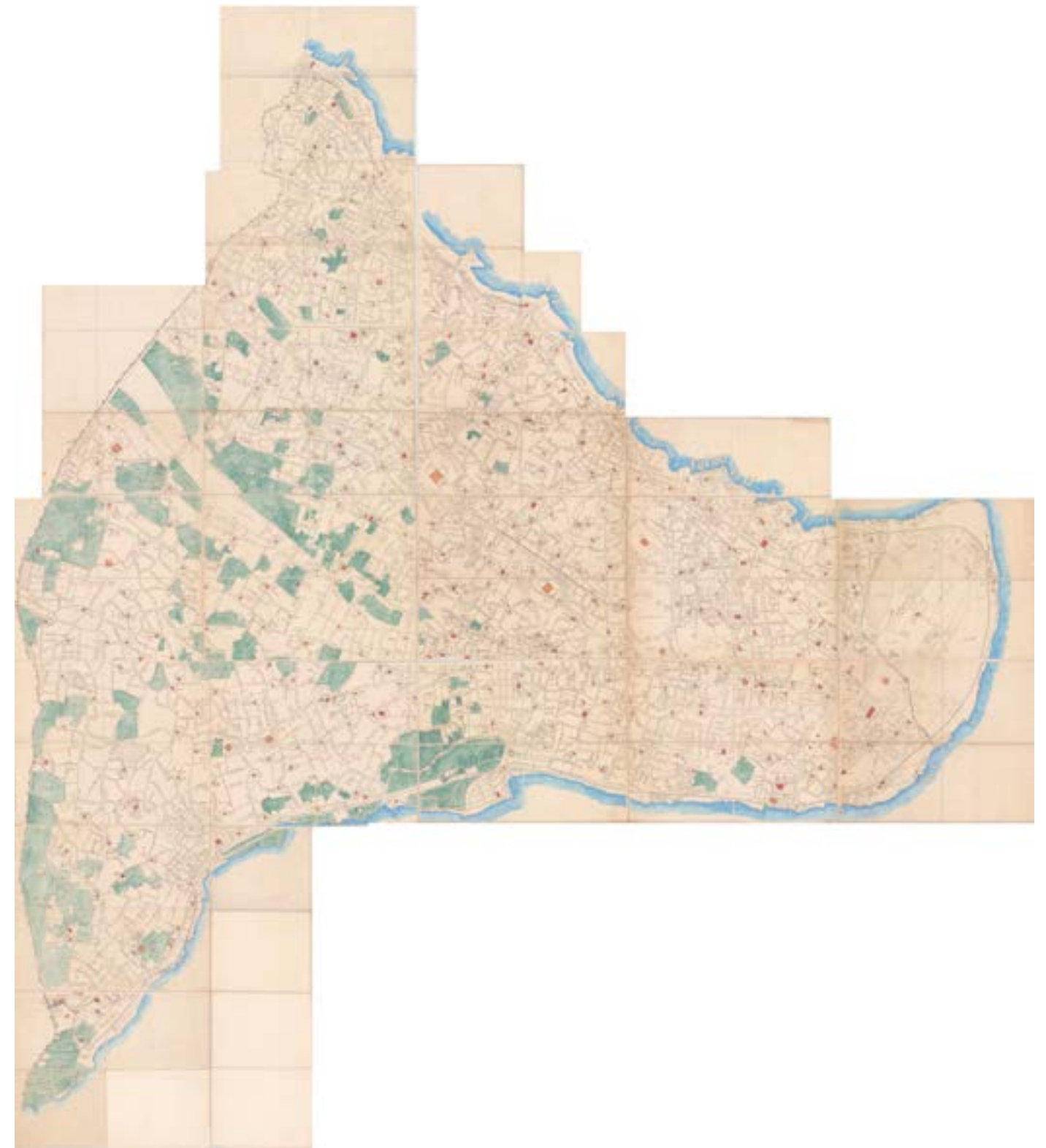
### **Survey of Istanbul in the 1920s and Triangulation from the Galata Tower**

After World War I, Istanbul desperately needed a new survey. Part of the city was still destroyed in the fire, people and new investors were immigrating massively in and out of the metropole and infrastructure desperately needed modernization.

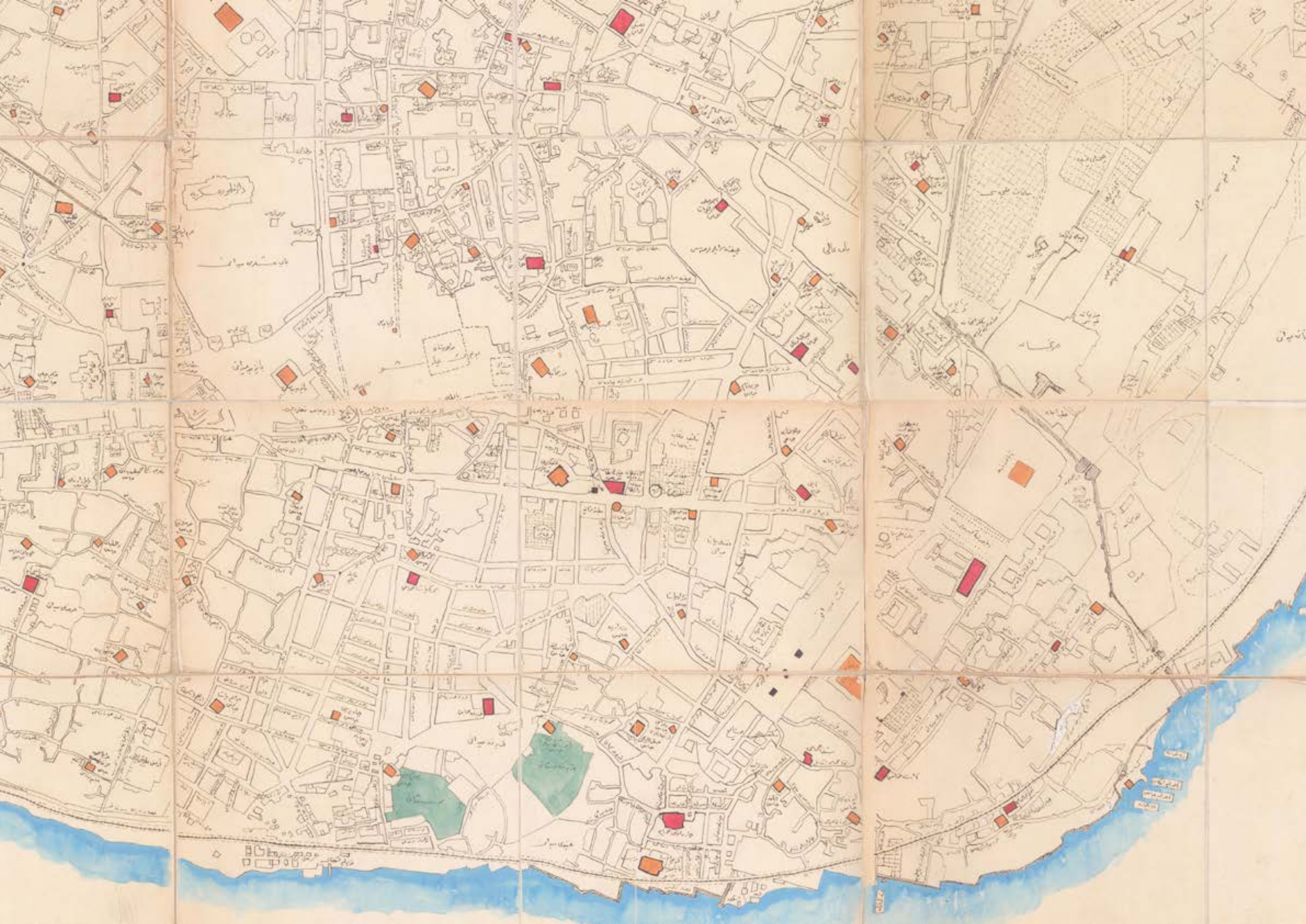
Especially groundbreaking was the year 1923, when Turkey became an independent republic and moved the capital to Ankara. Many state offices were moved and governmental buildings needed to be rearranged.

Major factors, which were also calling for the reorganization of the infrastructure of Istanbul were secularization of the state, which changed the purpose of many Islamic buildings, and major demographic shifts, bringing new inhabitants, especially from parts of post-Revolution Russia.

Contemporary maps, such as the 15 sheet detailed tourist map of Necip Bey, printed in 1918, but only published in 1924 by Ahmed Ishan, was useless from the urban point of









point of view, as it failed to show the topography of Istanbul with its hills and exceedingly steep streets.

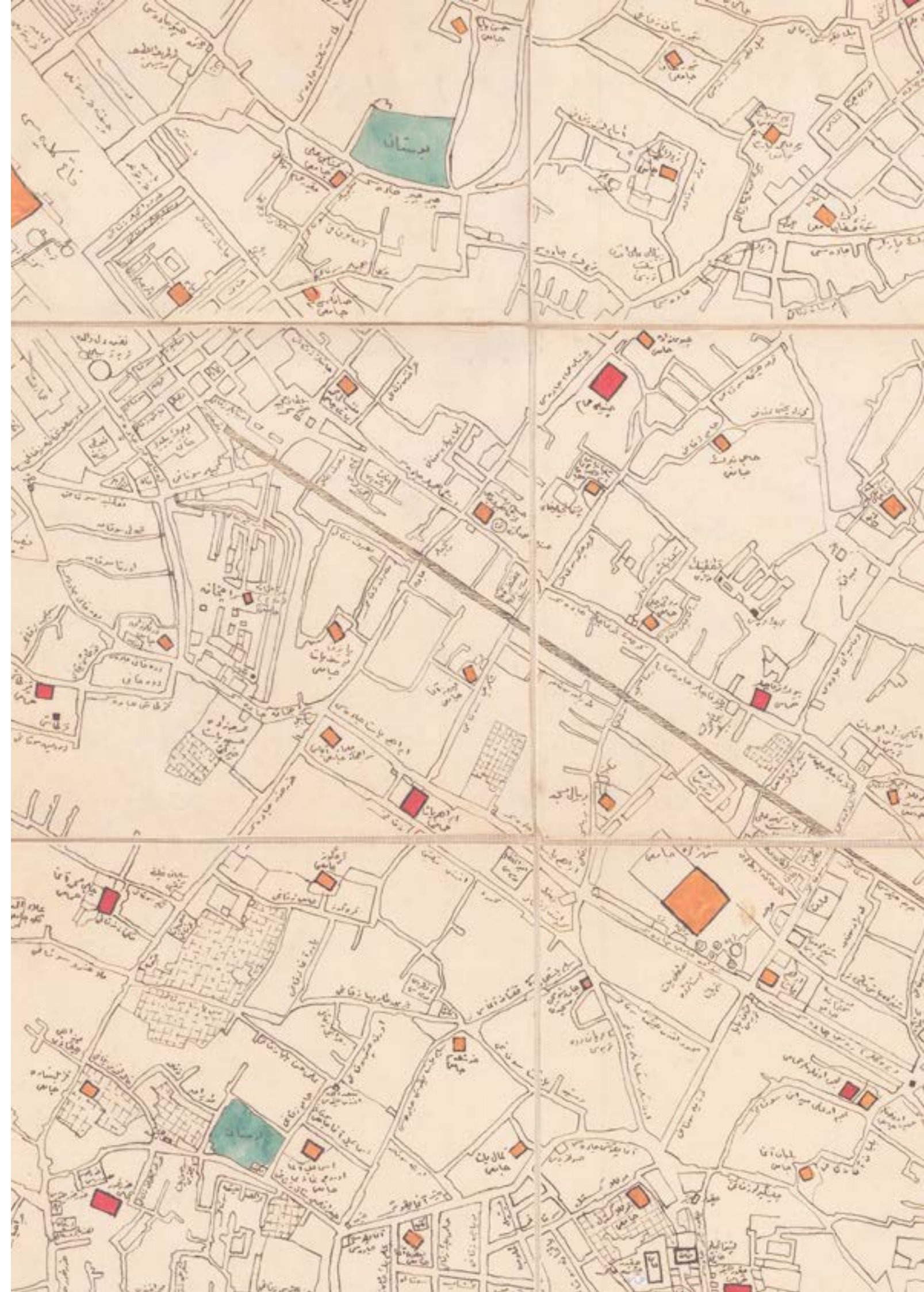
New surveys, made after 1923, tried to show various aspects of Istanbul, important for further urban planning. They joined the information of previous and contemporary maps, older maps of streets for insurances, 1918-1919 German surveys of Istanbul streets, which were issued on gigantic sheets, today called Alman mavileri. (German Blueprints, often wrongly translated as German Blues) and the latest topographic measurements of Istanbul, made with triangulation from the highest point in the city – the Galata Tower.

First triangulations from the Galata Tower were made by French in 1911 and were followed by Germans during WWI. Based on these surveys three large wall maps of Istanbul were made by the Turkish Development and Construction Inc. between 1923 and 1928, which are probably most detailed wall maps of the post-war period, printed in the Ottoman language.

From the three maps, the map of Fatih, in the European part of Istanbul (Gigantic Wall Map of Istanbul - Antiquariat Daša Pahor), was a the basis for the present map.

References: Cf. Hicran Topçu, A Historic-Contextual Approach for the Identification of Built Heritage in Historic Urban Areas: Case of Galata District in Istanbul a Thesis Submitted to the Graduate School of Natural and Applied Sciences of Middle East Technical University, 2004.

**4.500 EUR**





## 10. ATATÜRK TURKISH REPUBLICANISM

تورکیه جمهوریتی خریطه سی

[Turkiye Cumhuriyeti Haritasi / Map of the Republic of Turkey]

Istanbul: Kütüphane Sudi 1926.

Colour lithography, 93 x 62 cm (36.6 x 24.4 inches), (folds with tiny losses of image, verso repaired with modern tape and pieces of paper)

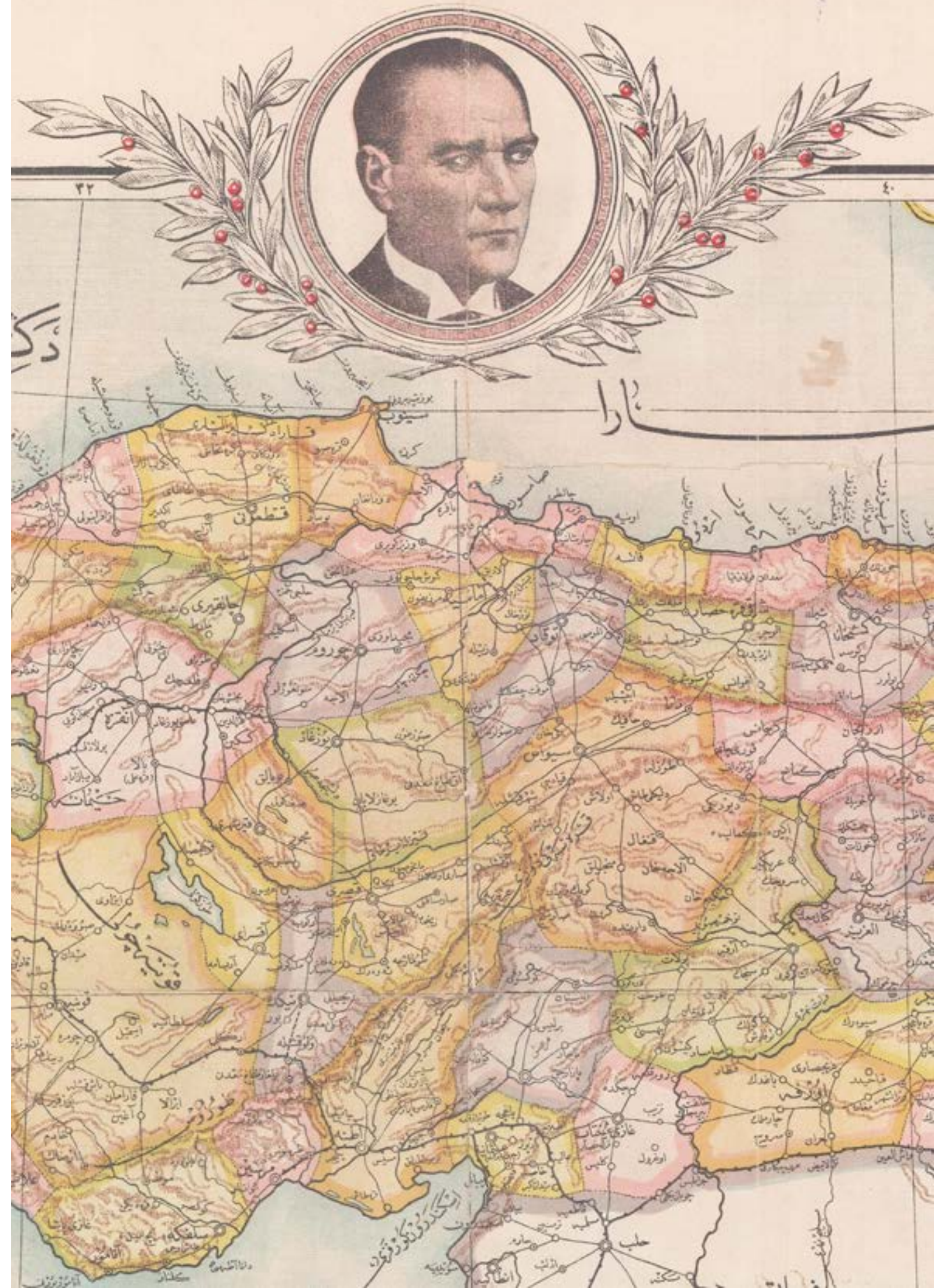
*A rare, powerful poster map of modern Turkey with a portrait of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk and a new Turkish flag.*

The map of Turkey was made shortly after the proclamation of the republic and is crowned with a portrait of the founding president Mustafa Kemal Atatürk and surrounded with the new flag.

The present map is a predecessor to more famous iconic map of Turkey with a portrait of Atatürk, a soldier and a personification of Turkey, wrapped in a flag, issued a year later by the same publisher (click here for the image: [ATATÜRK / TURKISH REPUBLICANISM: انا وطن \[Ana Vatan / Homeland\]. - Daša Pahor](#)).

The map is very rare and we could not find any institutional examples in Western libraries.

3.200 EUR







تُرْكِيَا رَاجِيُونِي جُمْهُورِيَا  
تَشْرِيفِيَا اسْتَاثِيَا رَايِي عَالِيَا وَوَسِيَا رَايِي (بِجْمَلِيَا اسْتَاثِيَا كَرِيمِيَا)  
اَلْمَطْبَعَةُ اَلْمَلِكِيَّةُ اَلْمِصْرِيَّةُ  
١٩٢٦



## II. CONGO FREE STATE (BELGIAN CONGO DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO)

Jean Baptiste Antoine Joseph DU FIEF (1829 – 1908).

Carte de l'État indépendant du Congo dressée d'après les itinéraires originaux des voyageurs par J. du Fief, secrétaire général de la Société royale belge de géographie. / Échelle 1: 2 000 000.

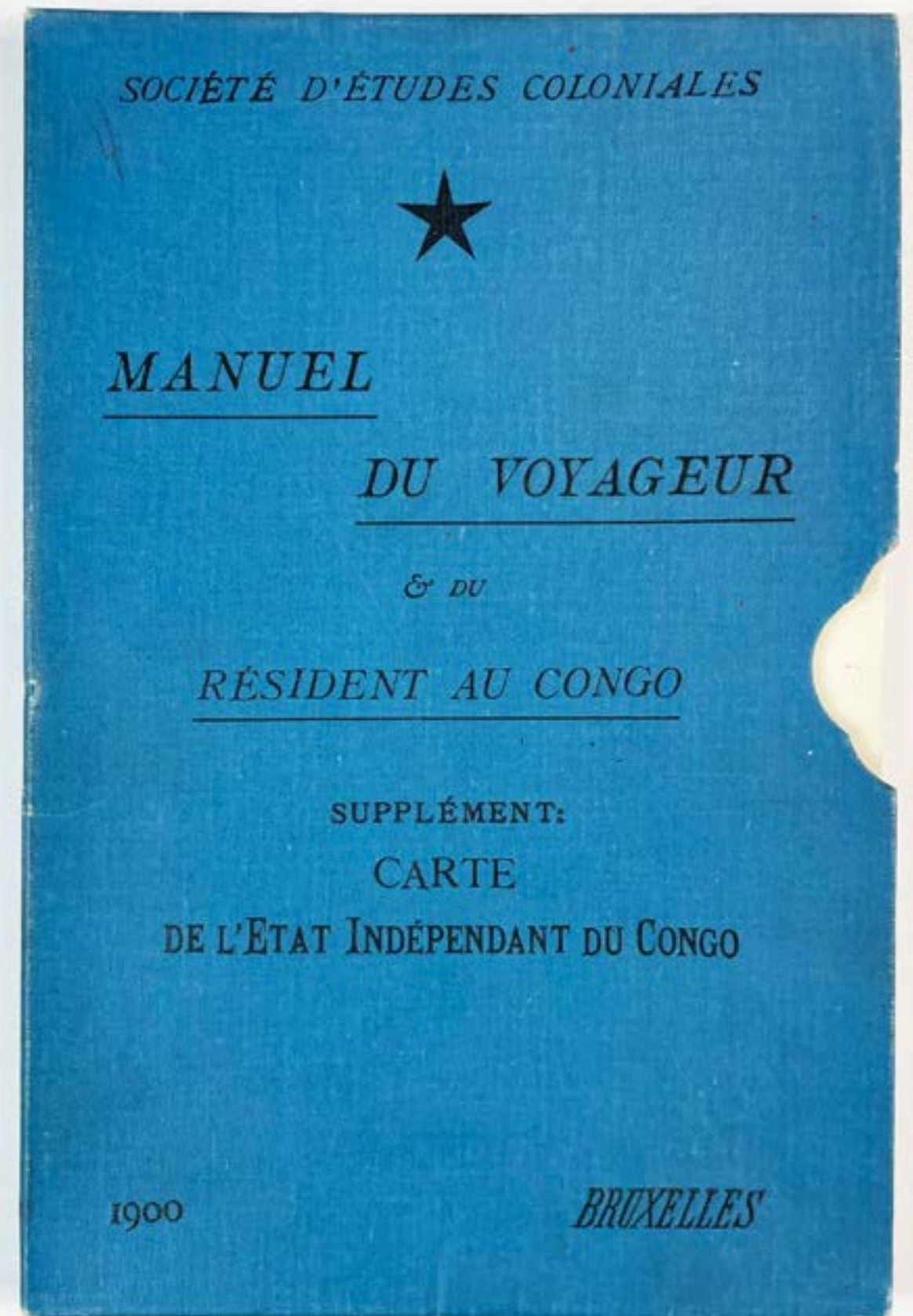
Brussels: Jean Malvaux for L'imprimerie Vanderauwera & Cie, June 1900.

Colour photolithograph, on 4 un-joined sheets of thick paper with sheet numbers hand-stamped to verso, folding into original printed blue card slipcase, bearing title: 'Société d'études coloniales. Manuel du voyageur & du résident au Congo. Supplément: Carte de l'état indépendant du Congo. Bruxelles, 1900' (Very Good, overall clean, bright and crisp, just some tiny tears at fold vertices from sheets being folded), each sheet: 61.5 x 68 cm; if joined would form a map measuring approximately: 121 x 135 cm.

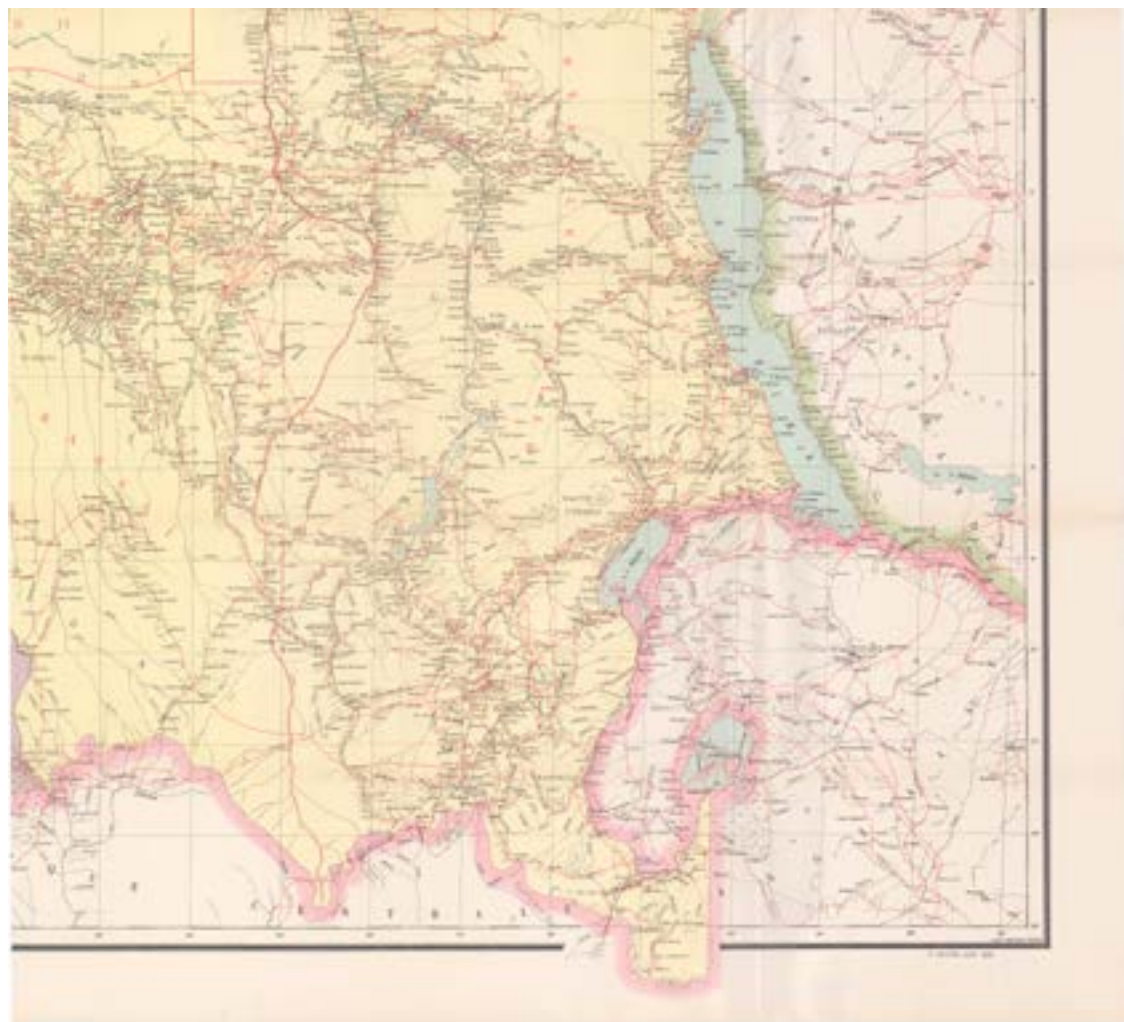
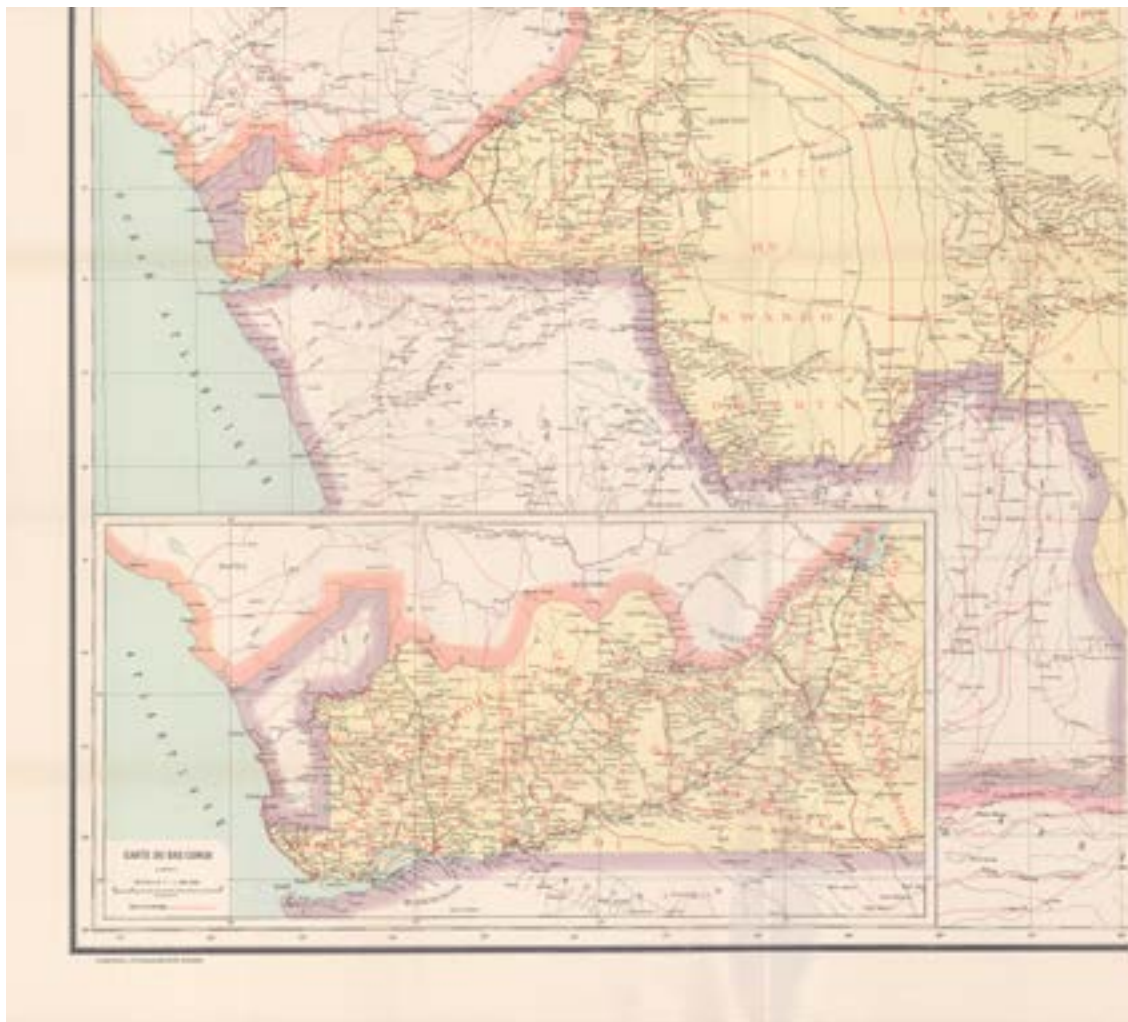
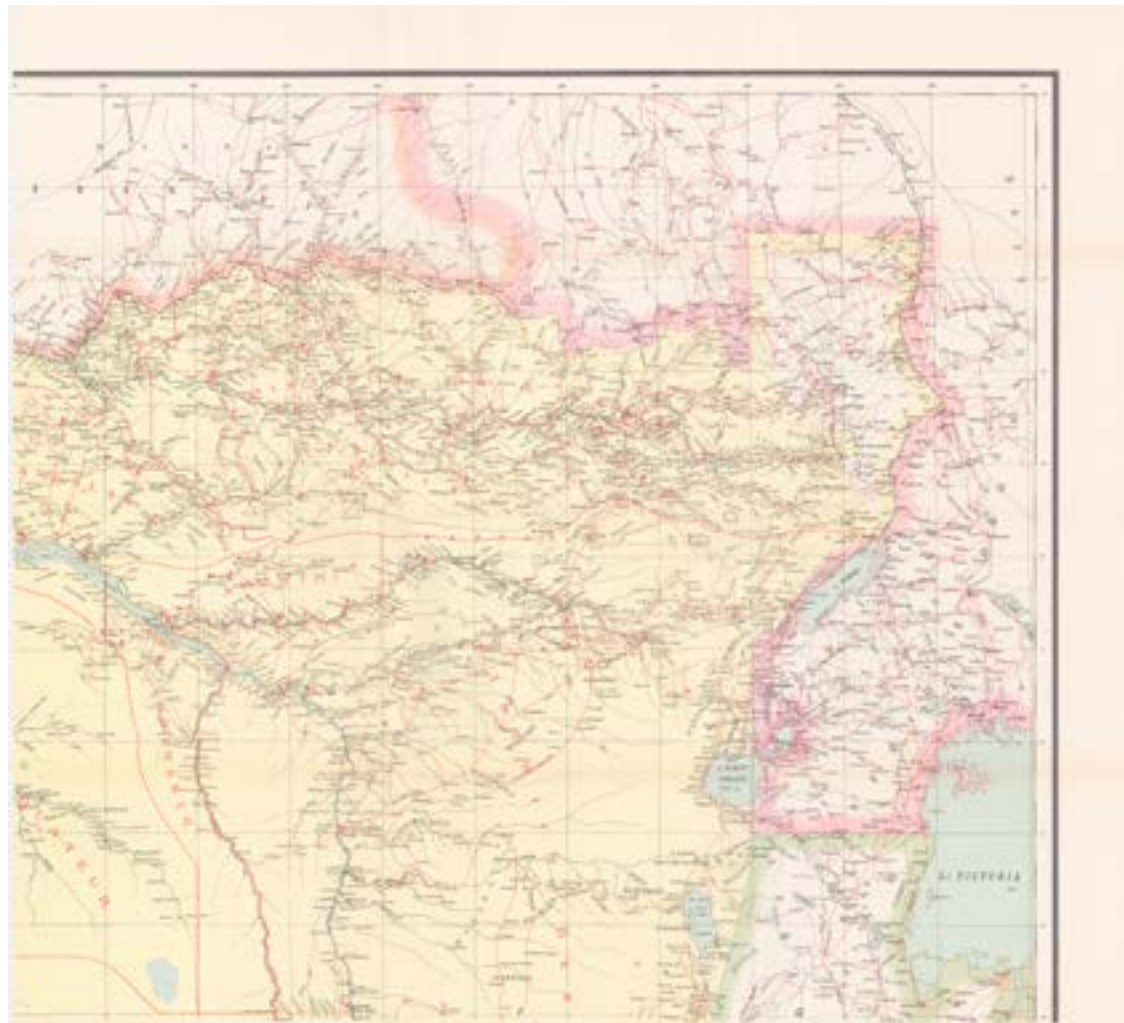
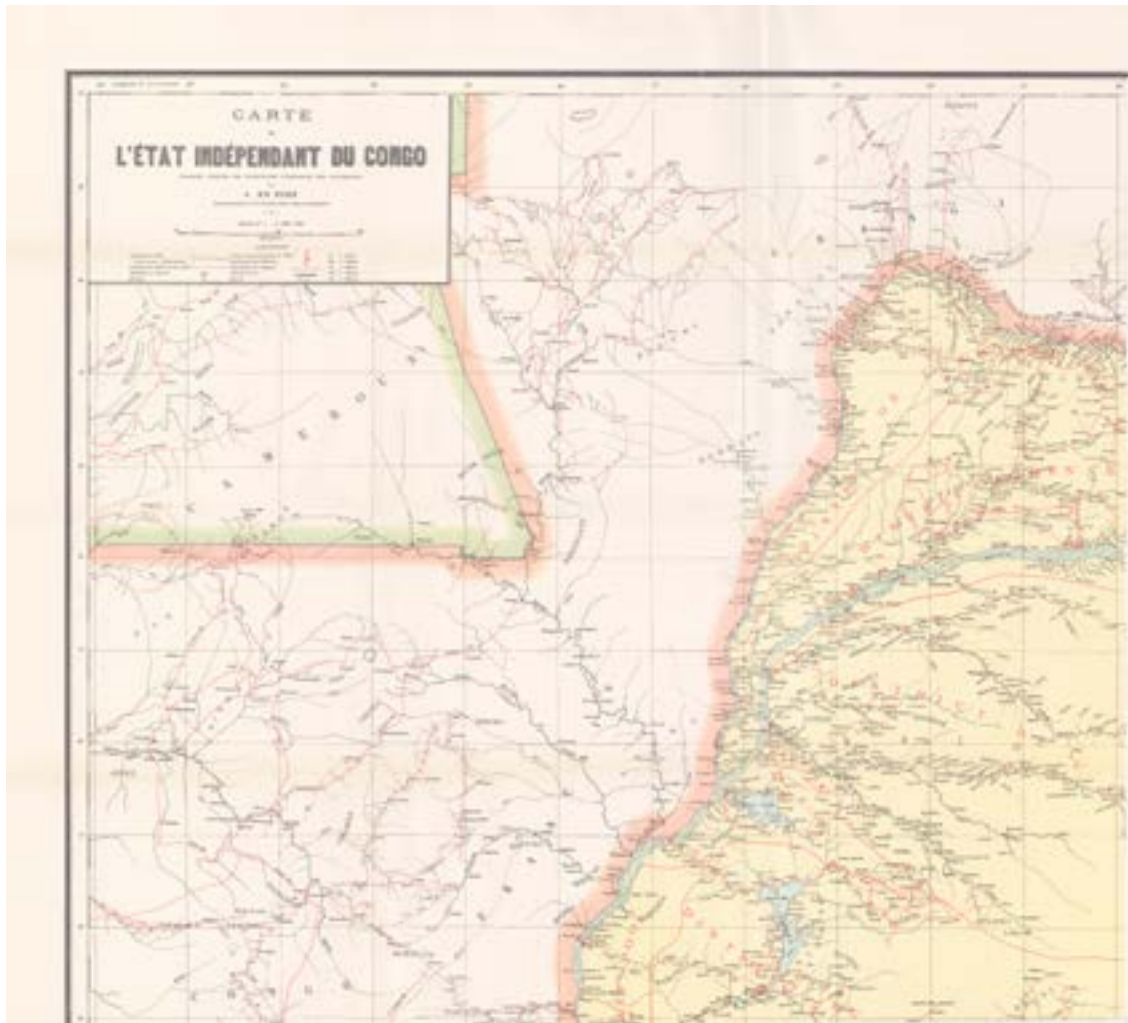
*A stellar example of a very large format work that is perhaps the finest general map of the Congo Free State (later the Belgian Congo; DRC), the corporate colony ruled by Belgium's King Leopold II, who presided over a regime of brutality immortalized in Joseph Conrad's 'Heart of Darkness'; the map features much late breaking information on the development of the colony (i.e., infrastructure development, new European posts, recent geographical discoveries, etc.), as well as the routes of numerous explorers; prepared from privileged official sources by Jean Du Fief, one of the most esteemed Belgian geographers of the era – rare.*

This excellent, very large format map is perhaps the finest general cartographic representation of the Congo Free State (today's Democratic Republic of Congo), the massive corporate colony that occupied the heart of Africa, and which was the personal property of King Leopold II of Belgium. Rapidly developed from 1885, by the time that the present map was issued, the Free State was the world's largest supplier of rubber, then one of the main elements of the modern industrial age. However, the colony's productivity came at an atrocious human toll, for Leopold II's agents presided over what may have been the most brutal regime anywhere in the world at the time, creating a climate of terror perfectly captured by Joseph Conrad's *Heart of Darkness* (1899), published the year before the map was issued.

While many maps of the Congo Free State had been published during the first fifteen years or so of the colony's existence, these works tended to be either executed to too small a scale to show seminal details, or were based upon sources too dated to accurately capture its current state of development (indeed new outposts, missions and roads constantly appeared).









Enter Jean Du Fief, the founding Secretary-General of the Société Royale Belge de Géographie (established in 1876), an institution dedicated to both academic inquiry as well as supporting Belgium's overseas ambitions. Du Fief was close to King Leopold II and his colonial apparatus and had privileged access to information on the Congo as soon as it arrived in Belgium.

In 1895, Du Fief produced the first edition of the present map, which was the earliest ultra-large format cartographic work depicting innumerable details of the colony's development predicated upon late breaking information derived for the best official sources.

The present fourth edition of the map, updated to 1900, embraces the entire Congo Free State to a scale of 1: 2,000,000, and features a vast wealth of information not available on any other single map. The topography of the Congo Free State is showcased with great precision, including all the great rivers and lakes of the Congo Basin, with the territories of the colony bathed in a brilliant yellow hue. Of great interest, the domains of all the country's indigenous tribes are labelled, while archipelagos of newly established European outposts dot the interior, connected by incipient networks of infrastructure.

The 'Lègende' below the title notes the symbols used throughout to identify International Boundaries (black crossed lines), Internal (District) Boundaries (red intermittent lines); Altitudes in metres; Christian Missions (circles with crosses); Government Posts (red triangular flags); District chief towns (red rectangular flags); Explorers' Routes (red lines, with names and dates); swamps; as well as various abbreviations used for local terms.

Notably, the map features Matadi-Léopoldville Railway, the 366 km-long line that connected the colonial capital, Léopoldville (Kinshasa), to the nearest sea-going port, built between 1890 and 1898. The railroad had a transformative effect upon the Congo, as it dramatically lowered the costs of doing business in the colony, as well as allowing Léopold II to tighten his grip, as he could now quickly rush troops and resources into the interior.

In the lower left quadrant of the map is a large inset, 'Carte du Bas-Congo', depicting all the Lower Congo, the most populous, developed and accessible part of the colony.

The quality of the colour photolithography employed in the printing of the map is very high, having been produced by the firm of Jean Malvaux, described as "The most dynamic and best performing Belgian studio in the area of photomechanical printing processes at the beginning of the 20th century". Founded in 1884 in Brussels, by Jean Malvaux, the firm was highly regarded and successful, eventually opening branches in Paris, Lille and London, employing over 100 people.

Du Fief's large map of the Congo Free State was published in five editions, each of which was updated from official information newly arrived from the Congo, to which the author had privileged access. The first edition was issued in 1895; the second, apparently undated, appeared sometime in 1896 or 1897; the third edition was published in April 1898; the fourth (as here) appeared in June 1900; while the final edition was issued in 1905.

The present example of the 1900 edition of the map is housed within an attractive blue

slipcase bearing the inscription: 'Société d'études coloniales. Manuel du voyageur & du résident au Congo. Supplément: Carte de l'état indépendant du Congo. Bruxelles, 1900'. As such, it was meant to accompany the book, Colonel Albert Donny's *Manuel du voyageur et du résident au Congo* (Brussels, 1900), which today is rarely found paired with the map. The example of the map held by Stanford University Library is of the precise same format.

Du Fief's large map, in all its states was, in its day, considered critically useful to administrators, commercial investors, engineers and ethnographers. Today the map is a seminal historical document of the Congo Free State and is much cited by academics.

It is worth noting that Du Fief also published a different map of the Congo Free State, but of nearly the same title, done to a much smaller scale of 1:4,000,000, featuring much less information. This map and the present work should not be confused.

### **Jean Du Fief and the Société Royale Belge de Géographie**

Jean Baptiste Antoine Joseph Du Fief (1829 – 1908) was of the the leading Belgian geographers of his era, and his role in analysing the Congo was of the highest and most enduring importance. In 1876, he was instrumental in founding the Société Royale Belge de Géographie, a learned society that possessed a dual mandate of sponsoring academic projects and well as facilitating King Leopold II's soaring international ambitions. Du Fief became the Society's founding secretary-general, whereupon he oversaw an ambitious programme of conferences, publishing (he was personally the lead author of at least 60 articles, books and maps), as well as sponsoring exploring expedition to places ranging from Africa to the Arctic.

Du Fief, through his close association with explorers such as Henry Morton Stanley, played a key role in educating King Leopold II and the Belgian elite on the Congo, and its potential for 'civilization'. He was often the first academic permitted to read and analyse official reports and maps which arrived in Belgium straight from the Congo, and this privileged access often ensured that his work was of a peerless nature. Notably, he created a fine map of Central Africa, *Carte de l'Etat Indépendant du Congo et de l'Afrique centrale* (1890) and a work on pioneering Belgian advances deep into the Congo's interior, *Les expéditions belges au Katanga* (1893). However, the present grand map of the Congo is perhaps his most impressive work.

### **A Note on Rarity**

All editions of the map are rare and seldom appear on the market. We can trace 5 institutional examples of the present 1900 edition, held by the Bibliothèque Royale de Belgique; University of Cambridge Library; Charles University Library (Prague); Yale University Library; and the Stanford University Library.

### **The Congo Free State: Belgium Enters the Heart of Darkness**

Belgium was a new nation (its independence recognized in 1839) and a small country



(30,688 km<sup>2</sup> / 11,849 sq mi), yet these realities seemed irrelevant to its ruler, King Leopold II (reigned 1865 - 1909) during the era of the 'Scramble for Africa' when European powers sought to gain chunks of the last inhabitable continent not to have been completely overrun by colonialism. After failing in his bid to convince Spain to sell him the Philippines, Leopold II set his sights upon the Congo, a vast land of inestimably great agrarian and mineral wealth, but also one of the least developed and accessible parts of Africa.

With the assistance of Jean Du Fief and the newly formed Société Royale Belge de Géographie, Leopold II convened the Brussels Geographic Conference in 1876, whereby many of the world's greatest explorers and academics were invited to discuss overseas schemes, and particularly those that would burnish Belgium's prestige and wealth.

Coming out of what was a highly successful event, the king hired the famed explorer Henry Morton Stanley (of 'Dr. Livingstone, I presume?' fame) to be his personal agent in the Congo, to reconnoitre the region and to assess its potential for humanitarian 'civilizing' and economic projects.

Extraordinarily, Leopold II orchestrated a campaign to convince the other European powers to award control of the Congo to him personally (as opposed to the Belgian government), to govern as corporate colony. Leopold II, riding on Stanley's gravitas, promised to 'civilize' the Congolese people, bringing Christianity, modernity as well as higher living standards. He would develop the economy and make the country a free trade and investment zone by which all European powers could profit.

At the Berlin Conference of 1885, whereby the European powers divided most of Africa between themselves, the Big Powers were content to accede to Leopold II's request. They were pleased that the Belgian king was willing to undertake the awesome responsibility of civilizing and developing such a vast land, while opening the county to all; while the fact that Belgium was a small power ensured that Leopold II's regime was unthreatening (i.e. the British preferred that Belgium held the heart of Africa, as opposed to France or Germany).

Leopold II founded the Congo Free State (*État indépendant du Congo / Kongo-Vrijstaat*), a corporate entity wholly owned by the king, that at 2,344,000 km<sup>2</sup> (905,000 sq mi), was 76-times the size of Belgium! The name for the colony was ironic, as it was an absolute terror state, whereby millions of Congolese were enslaved to create and operate roads, railways, plantations and mines. In only a short time, a vast system of industrial and agrarian production was developed, connected by an ever-growing network of infrastructure (as evident on the present maps). While the Free State soon became the world's largest producer of rubber and ivory, the colonial police service, the *Force Publique*, meted out sadistic punishments upon the people. The breakdown in the traditional tribal systems, the introduction of foreign diseases and the reallocation of resources to support European objectives resulted in the death of almost half of the Congolese population of 30 million.

While the Free State's economic production was impressive, the terror that gripped the country horrified many of even the most hardened European imperialists, in a dreadful realization best captured by Joseph Conrad novella, *Heart of Darkness* (1899) (Conrad

had worked steamboat captain in the Congo some year earlier). Innumerable reports of atrocities conveyed Christian mercenaries, plus the Casement Report (1904), a shocking exposé on the brutality of the Leopold II's regime penned by an esteemed British-Irish diplomat, finally convinced the Big Powers that the Free State was too severe and unethical to be tolerated - even by their standards!

In 1908, the Belgian government reluctantly agreed to pay off Leopold II and his associates and the take control of the Congo as a crown colony. While Belgian civil servants lessened the abuses, the Belgian Congo was still perhaps the harshest colony in the world (slavery remained legal until 1923)! The country would not attain its independence until 1960, and since then has followed a rocky road haunted by 'Leopold's Ghost' (note an excellent book: Adam Hochschild, *King Leopold's Ghost: A Story of Greed, Terror, and Heroism in Colonial Africa* (New York, 1998).

References: Bibliothèque Royale de Belgique: 912 (675); University of Cambridge Library: Maps.541(3).90.6; Charles University Library (Prague): CZ-PrUPM; Yale University Library: Efe 900Da; Stanford University Library: G8650 1900 .D8; OCLC: 1400659914; 54332862; Bibliotheca geographica jahresbibliographie der geographischen literatur, vols. 9-10 (1903), p. 363; William J. Samarin, *The Black Man's Burden: African Colonial Labor on The Congo and Ubangi Rivers, 1880-1900* (2019), n.p.

**1.600 EUR**



## 12. INDIA – KERALA – MALAYALAM PRINTING 'CONTROVERSIAL BESTSELLERS'

John MUIR (1810 - 1882). / TELLICHERRY MISSION PRESS.

മതപരീക്ഷ

[Mataparīkṣā Keraḷagīta / Onnāṃkhaṇḍam // Sketch of the Argument for Christianity and Against Hinduism, with A Consideration of the Hindu Sastras].

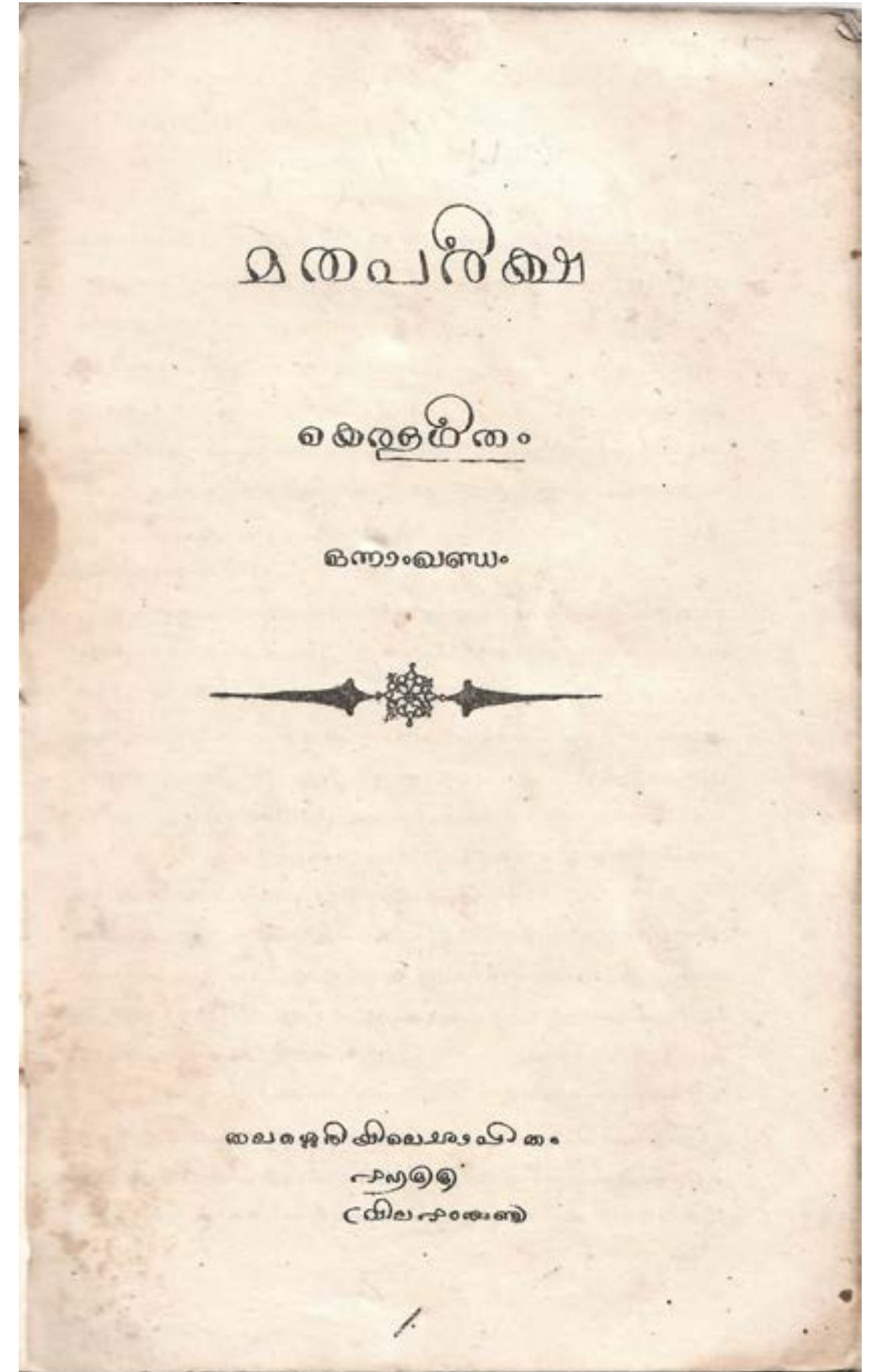
Illikkunnu [Thalassery, Kerala]: Tellicherry Mission Press, 1855.

8°:133 pp., sewn and bound in contemporary card covers (Very Good, internally clean with just the odd light spot, covers lightly stained and chipped with small loss, later spine) (#70712).

*An exceedingly rare Malayalam edition of John Muir's 'Mataparīkṣā: Sketch of the Argument for Christianity and Against Hinduism', a 'bestseller' that was one of the most incendiary books written in India during the mid-19th century, in which John Muir, the Scottish judge and eminent Indologist, lays out a comparison of the faiths, that while respectful and measured in tone, sparked a fierce debate across the Sub-continent, leading to a strong counter-apologist movement amongst Hindu grandees; beautifully lithographed by the Tellicherry Mission Press (in today's Thalassery, Kerala), an organ of the Basel Mission, a highly influential Swiss-based international Christian evangelical society; importantly, such works anchored and popularized reading in Malayalam, such that today Kerala had the highest literacy rate in South Asia.*

John Muir (1810 - 1882) was a brilliant magistrate, Indologist and Sanskrit scholar. Born in Glasgow to a successful merchant, he was educated at the University of Glasgow and the East India Company's College. After working as a revenue officer for some years, he was appointed to become a judge at Fatehpur, a post he held from 1842 to 1853. From 1844, he simultaneously served as the principal of Victoria College in Benares.

Muir's passion was studying Sanskrit, a language for which he attained an unparalleled mastery. His translations and interpretations of various ancient texts are viewed as being some of the best made anywhere up to the time. His exploration of Sanskrit led him to have a profound knowledge of Hinduism. While a committed Christian, he always showed a great respect for the Hindu faith, a virtue which many of his countrymen in India lacked. It is thus ironic that one of the Europeans who understood and appreciated Hinduism the most, is today perhaps best known for mounting the era's most searing intellectual attack upon Hinduism.





John Muir wrote *Mataparīkṣā: A Sketch of the Argument for Christianity, and Against Hinduism, in Sanskrit Verse* (first published: Calcutta: Bishop's College Press, 1839), in which he compared Hinduism and Christianity. Throughout, his deep knowledge of, and respect for Hinduism is obvious, and his tone is measured and thoughtful. He praises "Hindu Genius" and even suggests that the two faiths are more or less compatible; however, he still maintained that Christianity was "superior", giving sophisticated explanations for his stance.

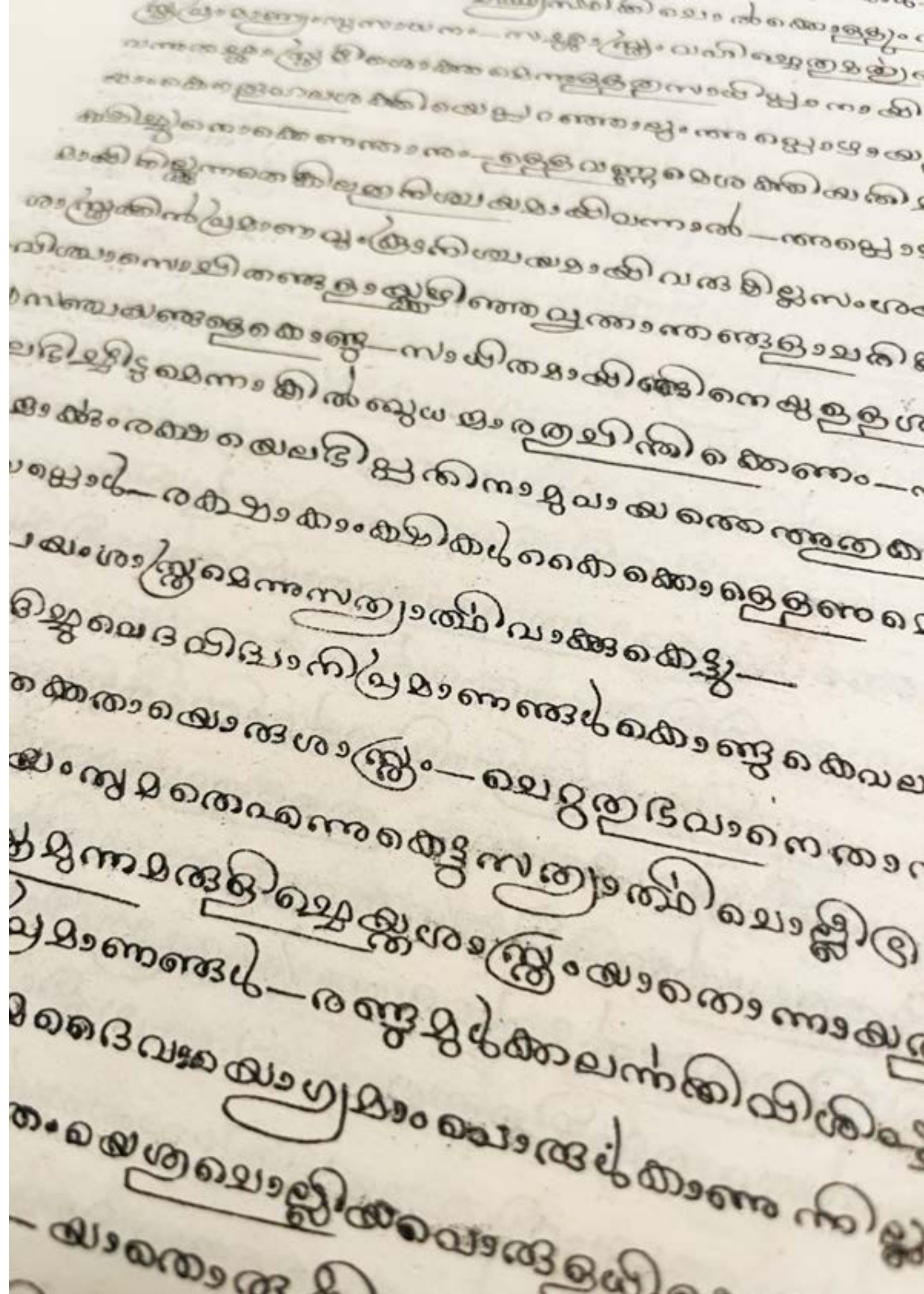
Muir's work sparked a firestorm across India. Overzealous Christian missionaries, often misinterpreting the work, used it as blunt instrument to advance their cause. While some Hindu scholars took Muir's work to be an invitation to a mutually respectful intellectual debate (which was Muir's intention), others were incensed, considering it to be a vicious, dangerous, and unnecessary, attack upon their faith. A strong counter-apologist movement developed amongst Hindu grandees, who issued their own works specifically refuting Muir's points.

Several editions of the *Mataparīkṣā*, in various languages, were issued across in India during the generation after it was first published. Indeed, in many places, it was for a long time a 'bestseller'. However, all the editions from this period tend to be quite rare today. The present issue of the *Mataparīkṣā*, was beautifully lithographed, after a manuscript translation in the Malayalam language drafted in neat freehand and published by the Tellicherry Mission Press (in modern day Thalassery, Kerala), that was operated by the Basel Mission Society between 1845 and 1864. The press, under the leadership of the legendary linguist-missionary Hermann Gundert (1814 - 1893), produced many of the first seminal works in Malayalam, which proved highly influential, leading to the standardization of how Malayalam was to be written up to the present day. They also played a critical role in education and fostering reading in the region, creating an enduring legacy, as today Kerala has the highest literacy rate of any jurisdiction in South Asia.

The present work is exceedingly rare, which is not surprising as the survival rate of all Tellicherry Mission Press titles is very low. We can only trace a single institutional example, held by the Universitätsbibliothek Tübingen (donated by Gundert, being his alma mater), which possesses an unrivalled collection of titles by the press.

References: Cf. Universitätsbibliothek Tübingen: Gk VI 117 ab; OCLC: 985558611. Cf. Graham SHAW, 'Printing at Mangalore and Tellicherry by the Basel Mission', *Libri*, 27, 2 (1977) pp.154-64; John V. VILANILAM, *Religious Communication in India*, vol. 1 (Ann Arbor, MI, 1987), p. 62.

1.200 EUR





## 13. VENEZUELA GERMAN COLONIAL SCHEME

**Siegfried PASSARGE (1866 - 1958) - W. SELWYN, Author of the Trigonometrical Map Survey**

**Die Besetzung El Caura in Venezuela. Bericht über die Expedition des Deutschen El Caura-Syndikats im Jahre 1901/02. Als Manuskript gedruckt**  
[The El Caura Possession in Venezuela. Report on the Expedition of the German El Caura Syndicate in 1901/02. Printed as a Manuscript]

**Berlin: Otto Elsner [s. d., but late 1902 or early 1903].**

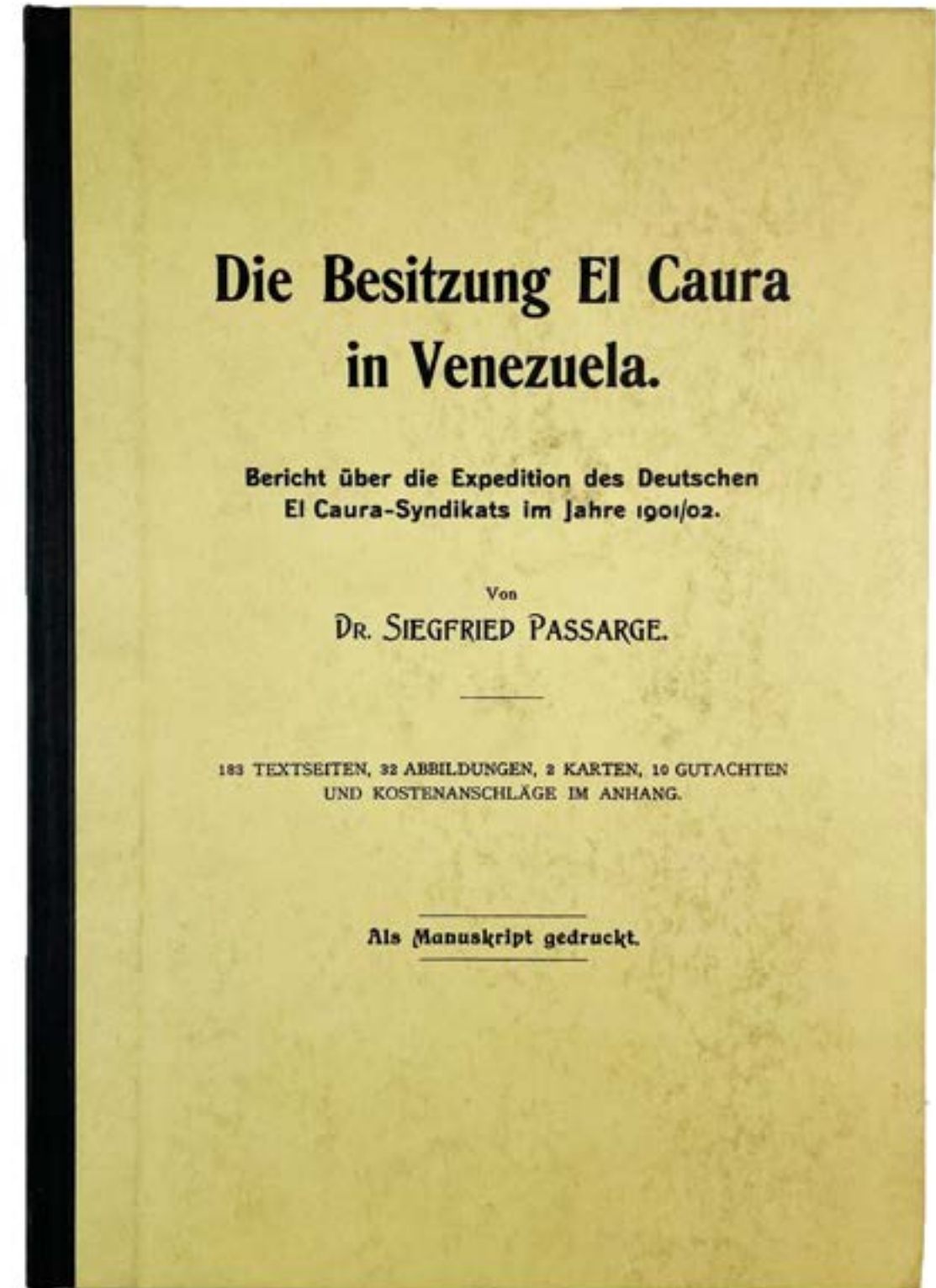
Small 4°, [8 pp.], 183 pp. with black and white photos, 2 chromolithographed folding maps 62 x 53 cm (24.4 x 20.8 inches), later 20th century black linen binding with a copy of the title on the cover, (minor staining and sporadic water-staining mostly in the last part of the book, small old repairs in margins of maps and in reinforced hinges, old minor tape marks in margins of pages, overall in a good used condition, old stamps of various Cologne institutions Wirtschaftsgeographisches Institut der Universität zu Köln, Südamerikanisches Institut, Volkswirtschaftliches Seminar und Universität Köln, Seminar für Wirtschaftsgeschichte und Wirtschaftsraumlehre der Universität Köln (with an eagle and a swastika)), all crossed out and with a stamp "Aus dem Bestand ausgeschieden" (Deaccessioned from Inventory)) (# 70724).

*A German report on the scientific journey to the area between rivers Caura and Cuchivero, south of Orinoco in Venezuela, where a Cologne-based enterprise El-Caura Syndikat intended to purchase land for economic purposes, made by a geographer and surveyor Siegfried Passarge.*

A German geographer Dr. Siegfried Passarge (1866 - 1958) surveyed the countryside between rivers Caura and Cuchivero in Venezuela between November 22, 1901, and March 7, 1902, with a purpose of purchasing the land for the Cologne-based association El-Caura Syndikat. After the death of president Joaquín Crespo (1841 - 1898) the land was badly managed and the German investors saw an opportunity for expansion of various businesses.

Passarge presented his conclusions at the speech "Reise im Gebiet des Orinoko" (Trip to the Area to Orinoko) on May 6, 1903, at the Geographical Society in Leipzig, and in this rare publication, written in August 1902 in Steglitz (Berlin) and printed "as a manuscript", which was probably handed out to possible German investors.

In this illustrated publication Passarge showcases in various chapters geography and





detailed agriculture of the area, emphasizing its fertility and a great potential. The text is followed by 10 independent researches and cost estimates for the surveyed area by various specialists: a report on botany, prices of salt, costs for maintenance of cattle, a cost estimate for refrigerating systems for curing chambers, a cost estimate for a light railway (Kleinbahn), geological analysis of floors, a report on tobacco of Santa Rosalía, a report on textile fibers, made of palm trees, a report on the clay, made by the Imperial Porcelain Manufacture in Berlin, and a report on shipyards.

Two handsome large folding maps (Übersichtskarte der Beszung el Caura) represent various parts of the area and compare the size with Cologne and its surroundings.

### Siegfried Passarge

Siegfried Passarge was a prominent German scientist, geographer and from 1904 on a professor, who traveled to Adamawa, in the north of the former German colony of Cameroon, surveyed parts of South Africa for the British West Charterland Company and made ethnographic studies in the Khoisan and Bantu.

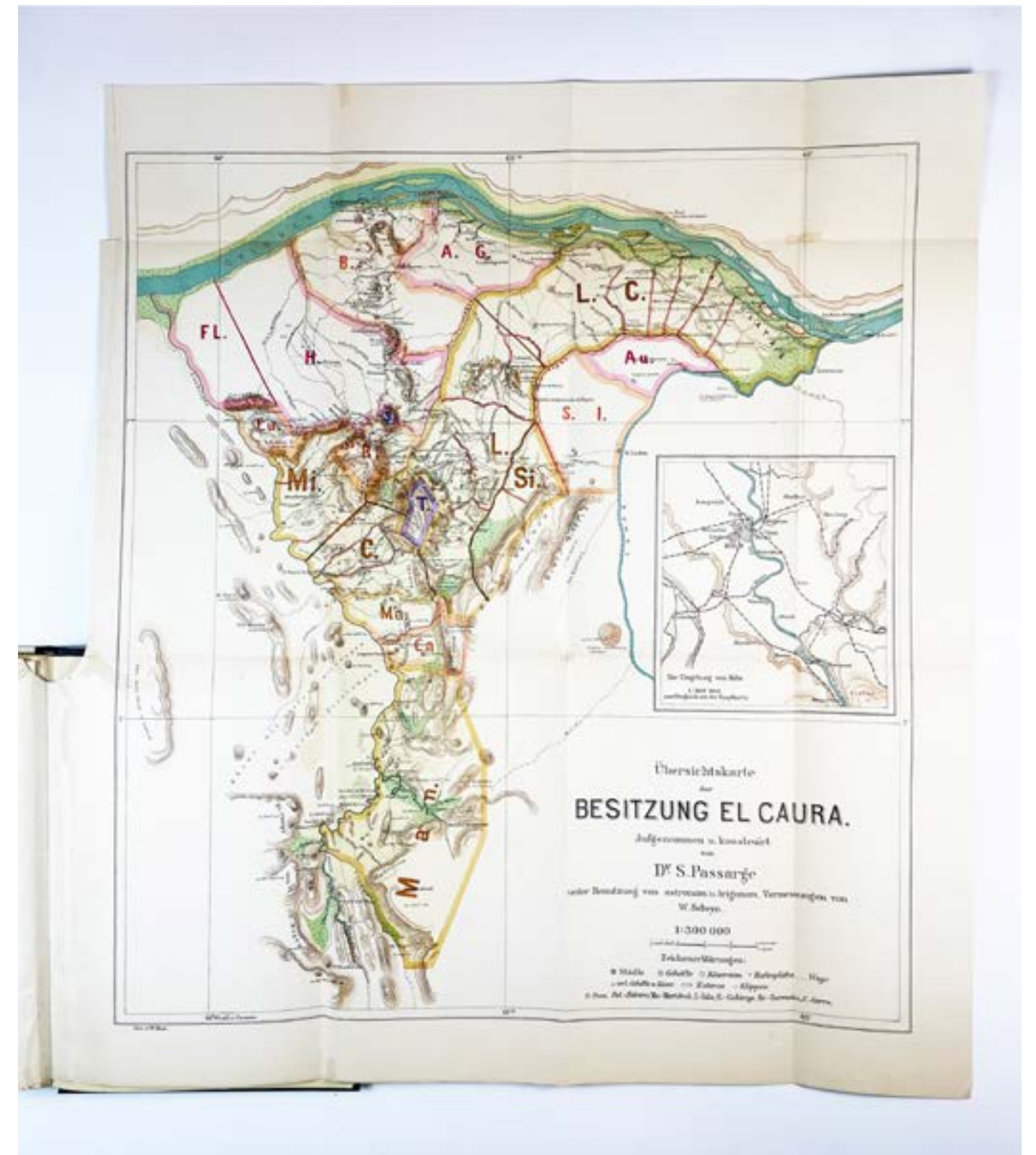
Passarge's theories in the early 20th century became racial and antisemitic. In 1929, he published a book *Das Judentum als landschaftskundlich-ethnologisches Problem* (Judaism as a Geographical and Ethnological Problem), which became one of the seminal works under the Nazi government some years later.

Siegfried Passarge was also a prominent plant collector and researcher, who on his surveys of Africa and Venezuela discovered a variety of new plants.

The publication is very rare, as it was probably made only for potential investors of the project. We could trace seven institutional examples in German libraries on Worldcat.

References: OCLC 1068590287, 247056584. Cf. Gesellschaft für Erdkunde zu Leipzig, Mitteilungen der Gesellschaft für Erdkunde zu Leipzig, 1904, pp. 36-39.

1.400 EUR





## 14. ANGOLA IMPRINT LANGUAGES OF AFRICA

**José Alves MARTINS (1874- 1950), translator.**

**Catechismo de doutrina christã em lingua do Congo**

**Second Edition.**

**M'banza-Kongo (São Salvador do Congo), Angola: Missão Portuguesa 1910.**

12 °, 125 pp., [3 pp.] blank, uncut pages, bound with contemporary strings (little stained and age-toned, small tears in margins, but overall in a good condition).

*An exceedingly rare Catechism in Nyanja (Chewa) language and printed in M'banza-Kongo, Angola.*

The translator was a Portuguese Catholic missionary José Alves Martins (1874- 1950), who came to Angola in 1898 and proceeded to Congo in the same year. In 1909, he was appointed the Bishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Santiago de Cape Verde, the position he held until his resignation in 1935.

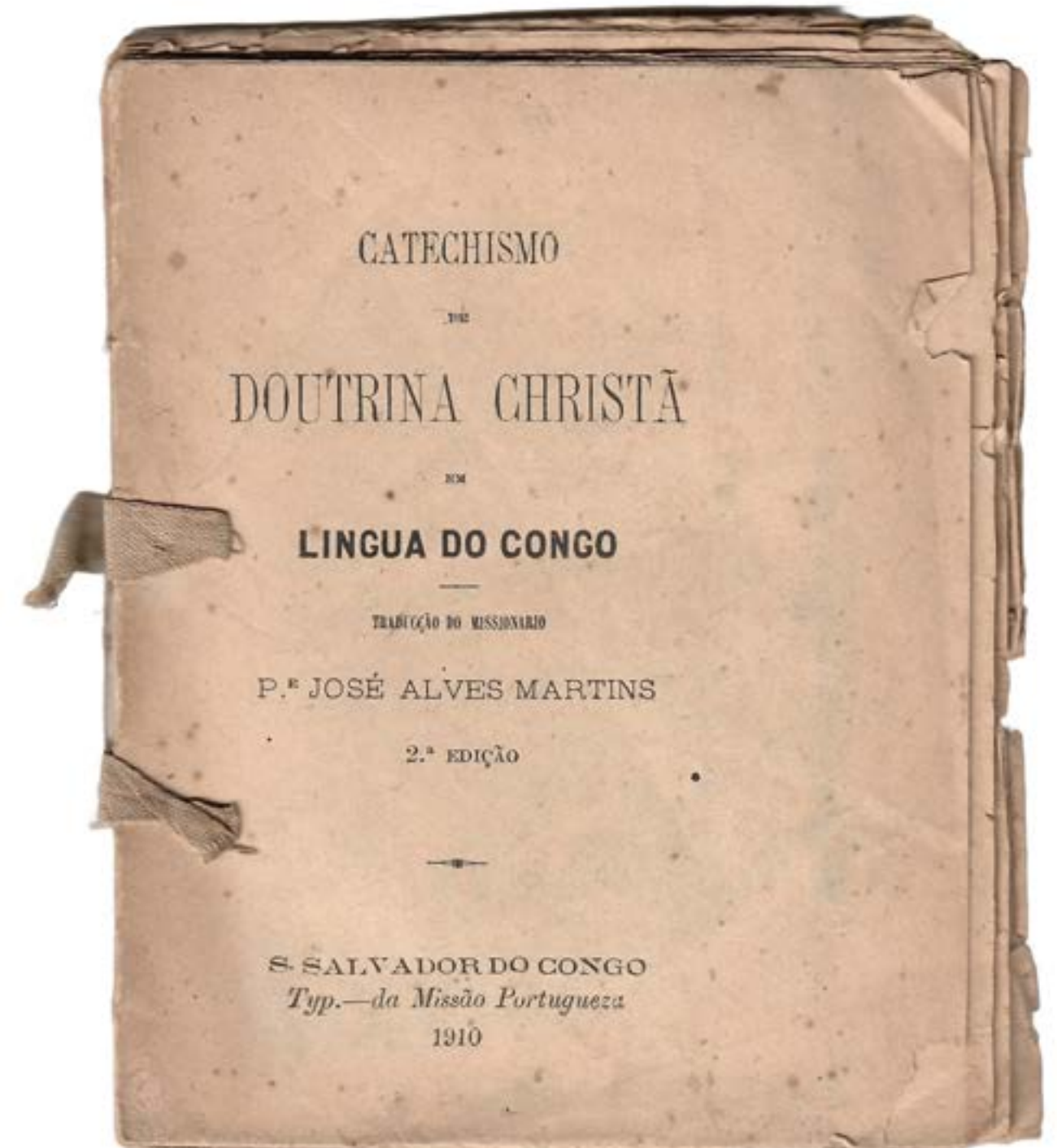
During his staying in the provinces of Angola and Congo Martis learned local languages. His translation of the Catechism to Nyanja, also known as Chinyanja or Chewa (Chichewa), a Bantu language spoken mostly in Malawi and Zambia, but also in Mozambique, Zimbabwe and South Africa, was first published in 1904 in Lisbon.

This much rarer second edition was published in M'banza-Kongo, Angola, in 1910. The present pamphlet is preserved in a charming, uncut condition with pages of various sizes, and is bound with contemporary strings

The publication is very rare. On Worldcat we could trace a single example, housed by the British Library. OCLC 156956539, which in the title mentions a "Kongo" edition from 1910, contains only examples of the Lisbon 1904 edition and electronic copies of it.

References: OCLC 497330414.

**680 EUR**





## ELONGI 4.º

Ng. — O Nzambi o masé meto mantete nkia fulu kabavana?

Mv. — Uabavana fulu kiambote, kiakala e le-kua iambote nkutu kikilu. Vakala mpe ye ntchi miaingi mia bundu ia diá.

Ng. — Nkia nkumbu kiakala kiakin' e fulu?

Mv. — E nkumbu a fulu kiakina Paraizo.

Ng. — Elau diadina dia masé meto ke diavua koe?

Mv. — Diavua kuandi.

Ng. — Ekuma?

Mv. — E kuma kadi amasé meto mantete basumukua, bavez' o nxiku baxiua kua Nzambi.

Ng. — Nkia nxiku baxiua kua Nzambi?

Mv. — Vana katchi kua Paraizo vakala ye ntchi moxi, o ntchi ua zaii ua mbote ye mbi. O Nzambi uavoves' amasé meto mantete vo, ke badi' e bundu kia ntchi uana ko. Ubavovese uo mpe vo: «Avo nudidi, nufuidi».

Ng. — I boxi oiau bavez' o nxiku a Nzambi e?

Mv. — O nkadiampemba, uakala ye nxita mun' elau diakala yo masé meto, uijidi muna fikul' a nioka, uijidi vukumun' o Eva kadi' e bundu kia ntchi uana. O Eva odidi, ovene mpe Adão, odidi mpe. I 'sumu diantete didi.

Ng. — I boxi o Nzambi awei kavanga?

Mv. — Uabainga kuna Paraizo, uabasa muna mpaxi zanonso yo lufua; oxidi mpe vo, o uantu auonso beuntukanga y' esumu diadina diaat' o masé meto mantete.

Ng. — O masé meto mantete baielesua kua nkadiampemba, bakala muna uai uandi e?

Mv. — Bakala muna uai ua nkadiampemba, oiau yo uan' au.

Ng. — I boxi vava bafuanga ke baiendanga ku 'zulu ko e?

Mv. — Ingeta. Ke baiendanga ku 'zulu ko.

Ng. — Yo uantu ambote mpe, ke baiendanga ku 'zulu ko e?

Mv. — O uantu ambote ke baiendanga mpe ku 'zulu ko, yavana kaiz' o Mvuluji.

Ng. — Kanxi o uantu ambote vava bafuanga nkia fulu baielenge?

Mv. — Baiendanga kuna fulu kiakal' e nkumbu a *Limbo*, i bavingilang' o Mvuluji kuna.

## ELONGI 5.º

Ng. — O Nzambi o uantu kabamona nkenda ko, uau basala muna mpaxi yo uai ua nkadiampemb' e?

Mv. — O Nzambi uabamona nkenda: Oxidi kua masé meto mantete vo, oxinga uatukil' o Mvuluji, muan' ekanda diau.

Ng. — Nkia Mvuluji uouo oiikuanga vo, u' ekanda diau?



## 15. VIETNAM GRAMMAR VIETNAMESE SCHOLARS

**Truong Vĩnh Ký (張永記; also Pétrus Ký, Jean-Baptiste Pétrus, 1837 – 1898).**

**Abrégé de Grammaire Annamite**

**Saigon: Imprimerie Impériale 1867.**

Small 4°, 132 pp., original blue wrappers with lettering and decoration form the covers (stamps and inventory numbers from Académie de Mâcon with a deaccession stamp on the inner side of the front wrapper, slightly stained, small folds in margins, small loss of paper to the covers, a library label and modern tape across the lower part of the spine) (# 70419).

*A rare first edition of a Vietnamese grammar, written in the style of European books by a Vietnamese scholar Truong Vĩnh Ký.*

Truong Vĩnh Ký (1837 – 1898) was a Vietnamese intellectual, polyglot, professor and scholar, trained by Christian missionaries and at the General College of Missions Étrangères de Paris in Penang. During his studies he mastered French, English, Latin, Greek, Hindi, Japanese, as well as passive Chinese, Spanish, Malay, Lao, Thai and Burmese. In 1863, Truong Vĩnh Ký traveled to France.

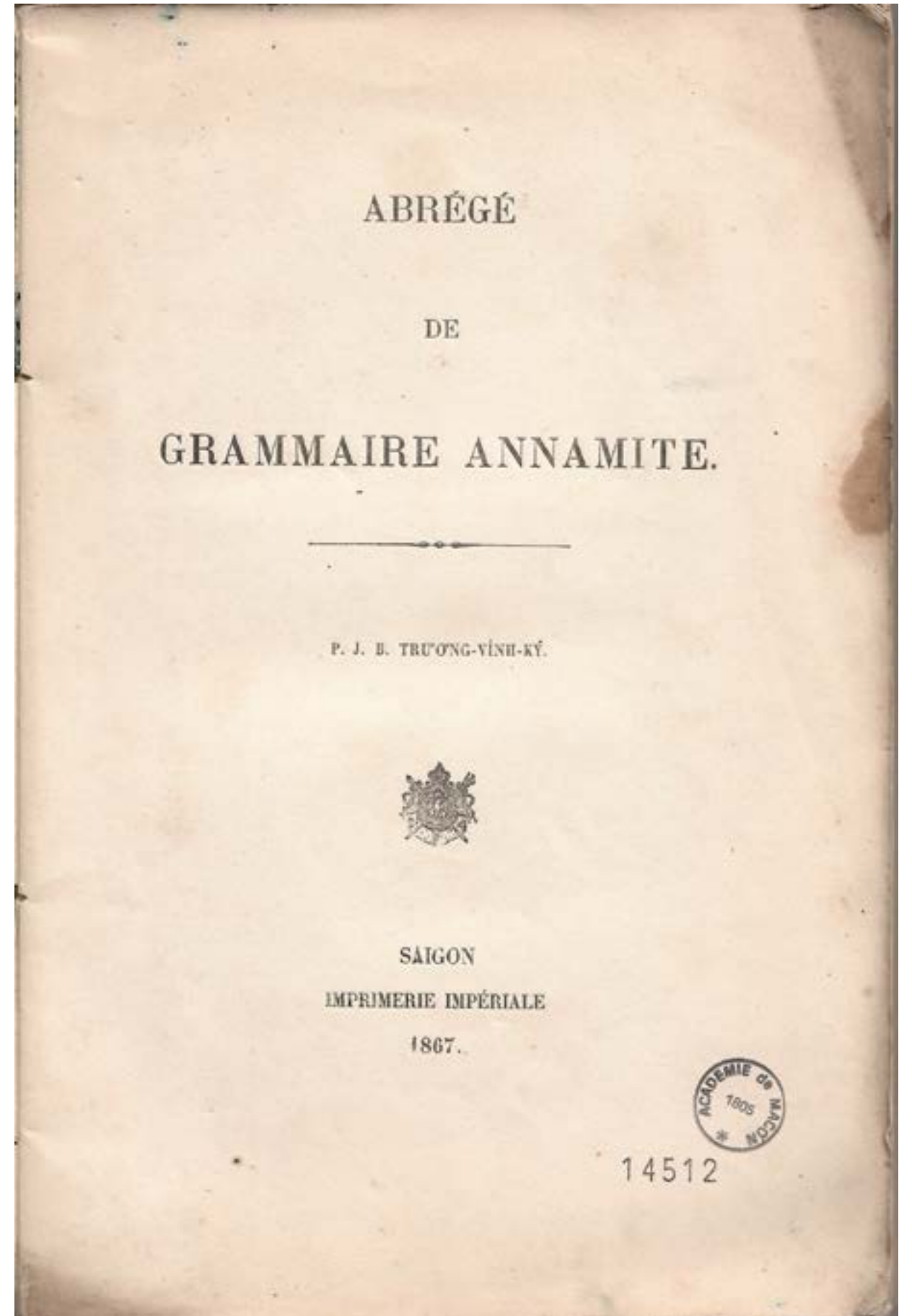
He wrote the present book, the grammar of Vietnamese language, while working as a professor for French language at the Interpreter School (1866–1868). It was written for French students and is first of such works, which is written by a native and based on the structure of European grammars, easily understandable for foreigners.

This is a rare first edition. The second edition was published in 1883 and the third one in 1924.

It is difficult to establish the exact number of institutional examples on Worldcat, as various editions and eBooks are listed under same categories, but we could trace examples of the first, 1867 edition at the Bibliothèque Nationale de France, Harvard, Universidad Complutense de Madrid, and possibly also at the British Library and Royal Danish Library.

References: OCLC 64080207 and 1402567858 (ebooks only?).

**980 EUR**





## SLAVICA BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA AREBICA

*Arebica*, also called *Arabica*, *matufovica* or *mektebica*, is a type of a script, used to write Bosnian language with Perso-Arabic characters, which developed in the Ottoman Empire as a logical merge of the locally used lettering and the Slavic language, spoken in the north-most Balkan border of the Empire.

The use of the Perso-Arabic letters among the South-Slavic nations is generally speaking unique to the Muslims from the area of today's Bosnia and Herzegovina. On the other hand, other South Slavs on the territory of the Ottoman Empire preferred other scripts, connecting them with their identity and religion as the Orthodox Serbs and Bulgarians were mostly printing in Cyrillic script.

Although uncommon, Arebica in the Ottoman Empire would be comprehensible to the most South Slavs, capable of reading the official Ottoman script. Arebica adopted the letters from the Ottoman alphabet and eventually added additional characters, to clarify letters and vowels and make the script easier to read. The new characters, typical for this script are چ-ی-ل-ن-و ژ for ž, u or o, nj, lj, i and c. Additionally, some of the letters started marking specific sounds only, which are common in Bosnian language, but were more vague in the Ottoman. Such letters were ا or آ for a, ۛ for e and و for v.

The beginnings of Arebica go to the 15th century. Used in what are today all rare manuscripts, the first book was printed in Istanbul only in 1868. The title was *Ovo je od virovanja na bosanski jezik kitab* (This is a Book on the Believe in Bosnian Language) by Mehmed Agić from Bosanski Brod.

Possibly less than 10 books were printed in Istanbul in Arebica until the first printing press with this types was founded in Sarajevo in 1907. The press published around 50 books, as well as magazines Muallim, Tarik and Misbah and two yearbooks named Mekteb.

The major reformer of Arebica was a Bosnian scholar and imam Mehmed Džemaluddin ef. Čaušević (1870-1938), whose script was used in the most of the 20th century books. The version is called *matufovica* or *mektebica* (مهکتب اباچا) or the reformed Arebica (*reformirana arabica*) (رهفورمانرانا اراب اباچا).

The Bosnian Muslims were especially influential during the war under the government of the Independent State of Croatia, a puppet state of Nazi Germany with extreme antisemitic and anti-communist tendencies. The fascist ultra-national governor of this state, which at the time among others embraced the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ante Pavelić was born in Herzegovina and supported the Bosnian Muslims. After the war, the Bosnian Muslim press in Arebica was not supported by the Tito's government.

The first original work in Arebica after WWII was a comic *Hadži Šefko i hadži Mefko*, published in 2005.

**References:** Fatima Omerdić, *Bibliografija Štampanih Djela Arapskim Pismom Bosanskohercegovačkih Autora u Gazi Husrev-Begovoj Biblioteci*.

داواتو. قاقوغود نییه بهسقورینستو غووورینو، تاقو نییه نی ورههنا و جابو  
تروشیو. قاد بی مؤ رهقی زاشتو سه نه ودموری، و دغووورینو بی: اعظم  
المصائب فوات الوقت بلا فائدة — شتو چه رهچی نایوهچی به مؤصیبت  
تروشیتی وریهه بهسقورینستو.

حضرت امام اعظاما شتووالی سو ای دروغی امامی. حضرت امام  
شافعی دوشاو یه یهدنوم مخصوص و باعداد، غدییه یه و قوپان حضرت امام  
اعظم، ته مؤ یه قبر شریف زیارت وچینیو ای دوا ره کماتا قلاتاو. زا  
امام اعظاما رهقاو یه یهدانیوت فاضل بن عیاض: «ابو حنیفه یه زنامه نیت  
سا زنامه، آ پوزنات سا دوبروتوم». و رازیم ناوقاما و دوهج یه بیو سپر-  
سو بان، ته سه سازنایو شهریماتسقه قریه پستی پوموچو نهغووا ناستویانا.  
حضرت امام ساستاویتو یه دوا وازنا دیه لا ای دوییه نایغلاونییه شه-  
ریعاتسقه ناوقه ای تو: «کتاب الفرائض ای» کتاب الشروط».

حضرت نهوری ایزرازیو سه یه و امام اعظم و ویم رییهچیا: «قو  
غوود رهقنه، دا دولازی و د امام اعظاما، مؤزه رهچی، دا دولازی و د  
دونیالوچقوغ نایوهجه عالمیا.

پره حضرت امام اعظموم و سپوسوبیلو سه یه و قو چه تیری حیللاده  
وسوبا، قویه سو قاشته بیی زنامه نیتی ای وهلیقی عالمی.

ون یه ریوایت وچینیو و قو چه تیری حیللاده حدیث شهریف، ته یه  
بیو و د وهلیقیق مؤحادیثا ای دوبریح لودی. و ز رمضان شهریف سواقی  
یه دان خاتم وچینیو. و نوجی پلاقاو یه و د بوژییهغ سترحاء، دا سو غا  
چهستو ای قومشییه چوله. یاقو سه یه چوواو توجهغ حاققا. و دوهج یه  
بیو دوبره جودی ای میلوستیو. وهله، دا مؤ یه یهدنوغ دانا و سامدهسهت  
پوتا قوچنوو نا وراتا یه دان یه وره (یه هودیا) ای پتاو زا قویهشتا، آ و ن



**16. AREBICA  
HISTORY OF ISLAM  
SCHOOL BOOK**

**Muhammed Seid SERDAREVIĆ (1882 -1918).**

و پوتا و پووييه ست ايسلاما

[Uputa u povijest Islama / Introduction to the History of Islam]

**Sarajevo : Islamska dionička štamparija, [s. a., but ca 1915].**

8°, 91 pp. original wrappers with lettering (light foxing and staining, old annotations in ink and pencil in margins, small tears in margins) (# 70723).

A short history of Islam, which served as a school book for children in madrasas.

Literature: Omerdić, no. 79.

**580 EUR**



**17. AREBICA  
RELIGION AND EDUCATION**

**Džemaluddin ČAUŠEVIĆ (1870-1938).**

وعظوى اى ناصيحاتى

[Vazovi i nasihati]

**Sarajevo: Islamska dionička štamparija [s.d., but circa 1920].**

8°, 63 pp., original wrappers with lettering (light staining and water-staining, wrappers stronger stained, small tears and folds in margins, sporadic old annotations) (# 70718).

A collection of educational religious stories written by an influential Bosnian Muslim scholar Džemaluddin Čaušević.

Literature: Omerdić, no. 22.

**550 EUR**





18. AREBICA  
ISLAMIC LAW

Muhammed Seid SERDAREVIĆ (1882 -1918).

فقه العبادات  
[Fiqh al-'ibādāt]

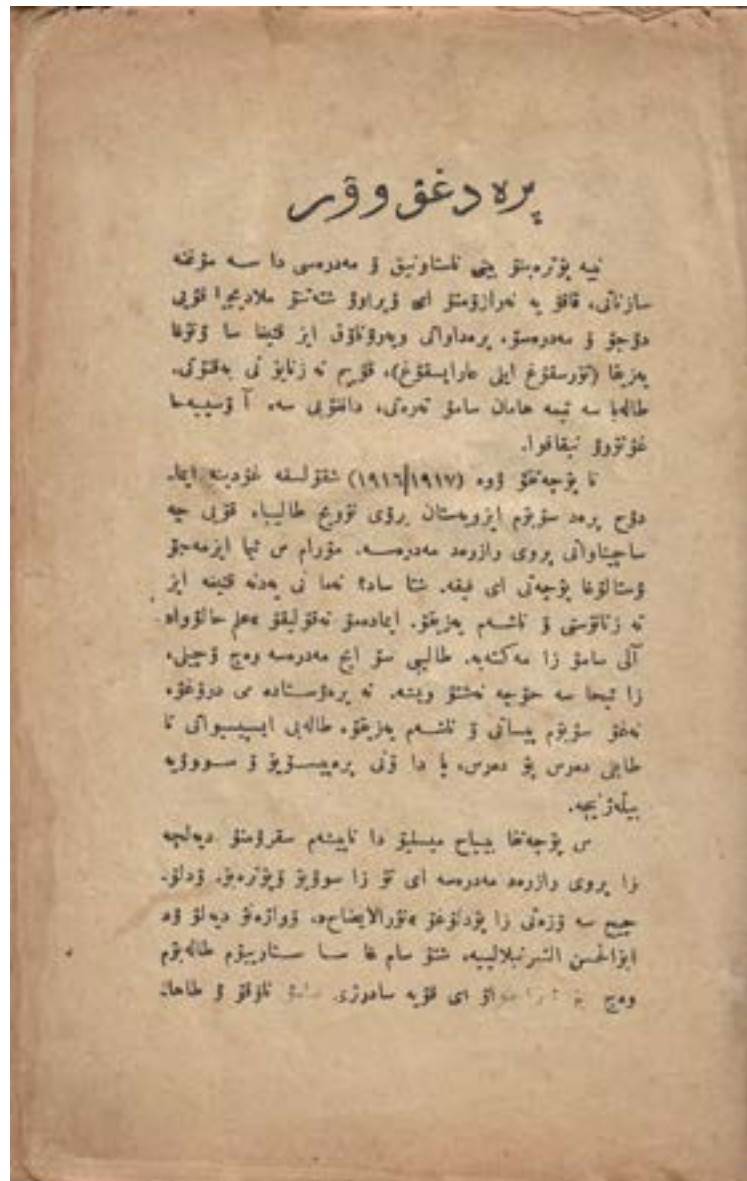
Sarajevo: [Dž. Čaušević] Islamska dionička štamparija, [1336/1918].

8°, 219 pp., [10 pp.], later wrappers (missing title page, paged 1-2, and starting with the introduction on unnumbered page 3, some words underlined, old and later annotations in blue ink, red pencil and ballpoint pen, pp. 97-100 with small loss of paper in inner upper blank margins, slightly stained, small tears in margins) (# 70719).

A thick manual on the Islamic law by Muhammed Seid Serdarević (1882 -1918), a Müderris (teacher) at the Sultan Ahmed's Madrasa in Zenica, is one of the first such books, written in Arebica. It was written in Zenica in 1917 and published after the author's death with an epilogue by the editor Džemaluddin Čaušević.

Literature: Omerdić, no. 81.

880 EUR



19. AREBICA  
RELIGION

PUŠKA-zade Ibrahim ibn Salih.

تجوید ادانیة بوسنوی : بوسنه و هر سك مكاتب ابتدانیة شاكردان ایچون مخصوصدر  
[Tağwīd adā'iyya-i Būsna-wi : Būsna wa Harsak makātib ibtdidā'iyya-i šākirdān ícún mačđúđdur]

[Sarajevo]: I. Puška-zade 1325 [1907].

Small 8°, 48 pp., original wrappers with lettering (sporadic words underlined, little water-stained, otherwise in a good condition) (# 70720)

An early text in Arebica, printed in Sarajevo.

A tawyid, or a manual with rules for the correct pronunciation of the letters applying the various traditional methods of recitation of the Qur'an, was translated to Bosnian by Ibrahim Puška-zade, probably from Turkish.

Literature: Omerdić, no. 68.

580 EUR





**20. AREBICA  
HISTORY OF ISLAM  
SCHOOL BOOK**

**Džemaluddin ČAUŠEVIĆ (1870-1938).**

ايسلامسقى وه ليقانى : قتيغا زا مؤسليمانسقى ملاده ژ

[Islamski velikani. Knjiga za muslimansku mladež / The Giants of Islam. Books for Muslim Youth]

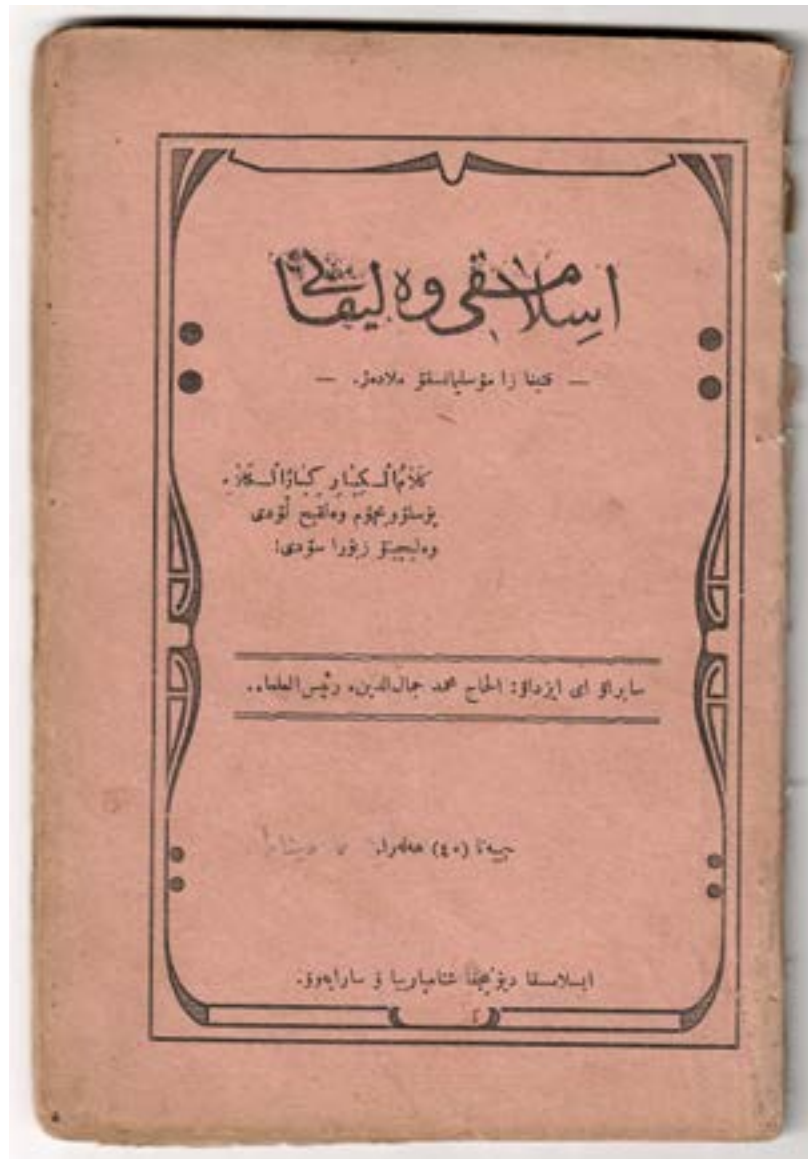
**Sarajevo: Islamska dionička štamparija, [s. d., but probably ca. 1915].**

8°, 82 pp., original pink wrappers with lettering (old dedication with a date 1350 (1931) in black ink on the cover, slightly stained, small tears in margins and around the spine, but otherwise in a good condition) (# 70721).

The book contains short biographies of the first four caliphs and more known companions of the Islamic prophet Muhammad, written by a Bosnian theologian and Muslim scholar Mehmed Džemaludin Effendi Čaušević (1870 – 1938).

Literature: Omerdić, no. 20.

**580 EUR**



**21. RELIGION**

**Mehmed HANDŽIĆ (1906 – 1944).**

راحة الارواح

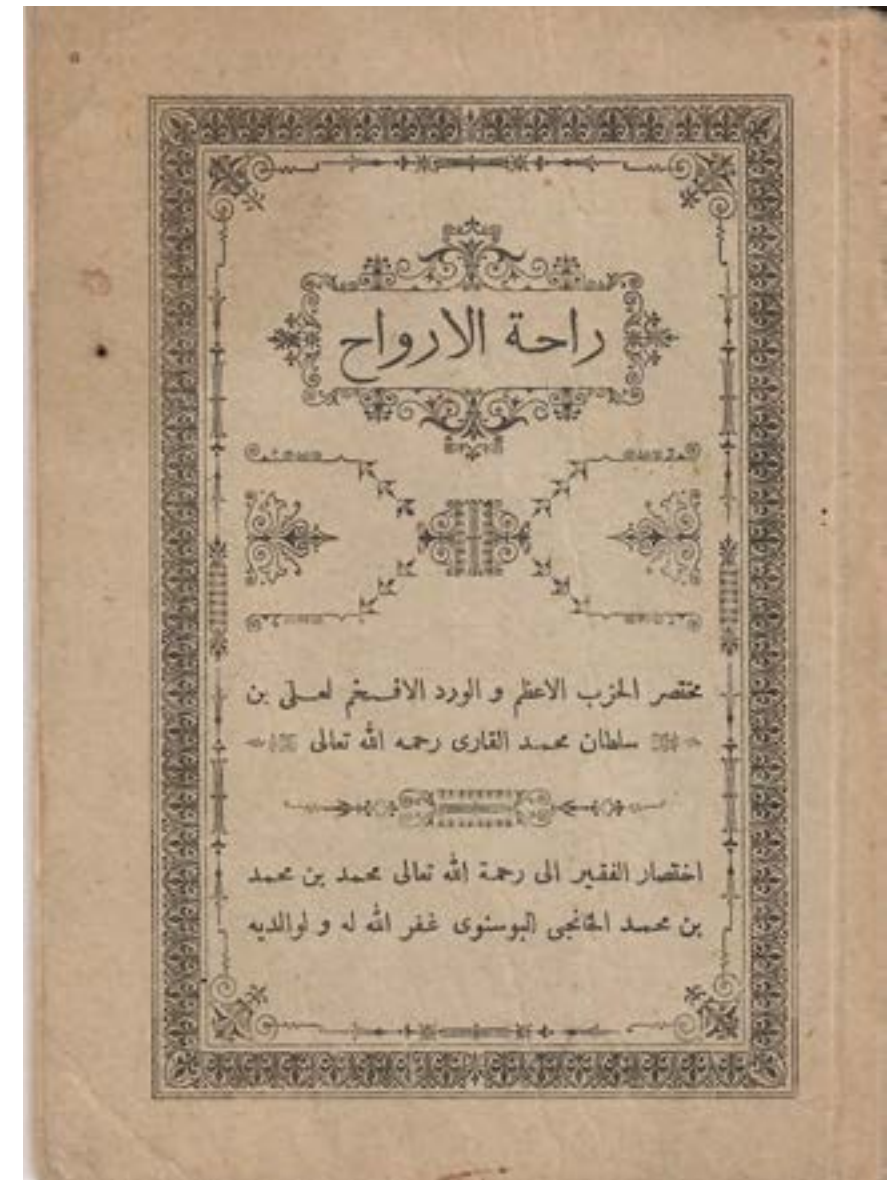
Zbirka izbranih dova (iz Kurana i Hadisa)

**Zagreb – Sarajevo: Hrvatska državna tiskara 1944.**

12°, 70 pp. in Latin script, 48 pp. in Arabic, blank page in between, original wrappers with title in Latin script and Arabica (light traces of use with small folds, light traces of tape in the upper and lower parts of title pages and inner sides of the wrappers).

A collection of duas from the Qur'an by a Muslim scholar Mehmed Handžić (1906 – 1944) and published during the World War II.

**380 EUR**





## 22. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN SARAJEVO IMPRINT

Benjamin FRANKLIN (1706-1790), author; REŞAD, translator.

طریق رفاه. فرانکلینک ثروت حقندہ کی نصایحی و ترجمہ حالی

[Tarik-i Refah. Frankli'nin Servet Hakkındaki Nasayihî ve Tercüme-i Hali / The Way to Wealth. Franklin's Commentary on Wealth and Its Translation]

Sarajevo: Sultan Beyazid Saadet Kütüphanesi 1326 [1910]

8°, 30 pp., [2 pp.], uncut as originally published, later marbled wrappers (uncut, unread example with minor storage wear) (#70725).

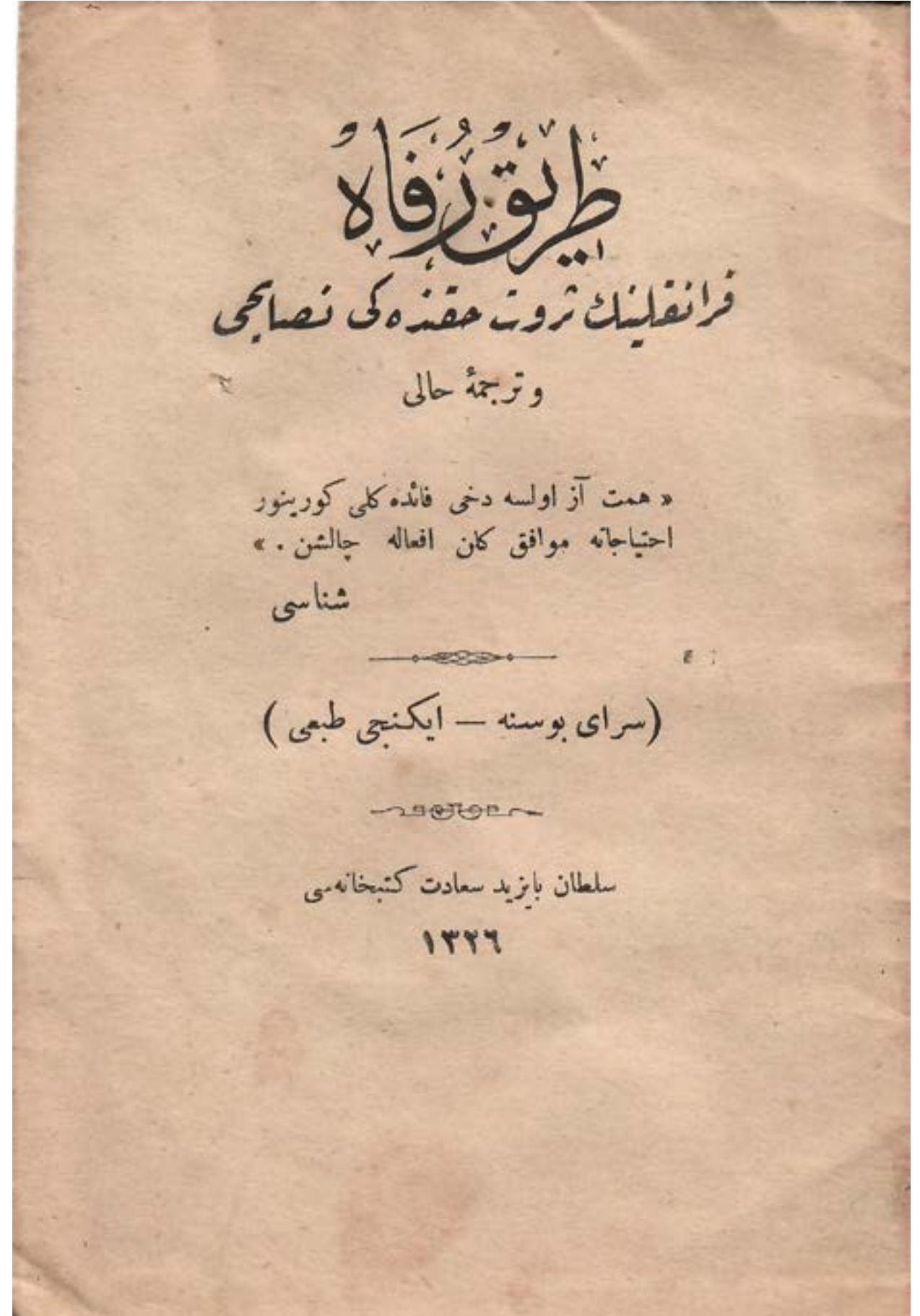
*A rare Ottoman translation of Franklin's The Way to Wealth, published in Ottoman language in Sarajevo, Bosnia, in 1910*

This is the second Ottoman edition of Franklin's The Way to Wealth. The first one by the same translator was published in 1870, in Paris, and this second one in Sarajevo, Bosnia, in 1910. In the same year another version, translated by a known Ottoman author Ebüzziyya Tevfik was published without given location.

We could find three Institutional examples on Worldcat (University Library In Munich, Boğaziçi University Library, Harvard University).

References. OCLC 634868733, 949524190.

620 EUR





## 23. IRAQ WORLD WAR I IRRIGATION

**Fahreddin Reşad Bey (Rumbeyoğlu Fahreddin Bey also Rumbeyoğlu Fahr al-Din Bey,1867–1943) - Mehmed Nâbi Bey (1868-1924).**

الجزيره قطعه سنك اروا و اسقا مسئله سى

[*Elcezire Kitasının İrva ve İska Meselesi / The Problem of Irrigation and Water Supply in Mesopotamia*]

**Istanbul: Matbaa-i Âmire 1334 [1918].**

8°, 14 pp., [2 pp.] blank, original tan wrappers with lettering on the cover (minor foxing, otherwise in a good, clean condition) (#70726).

*An Ottoman pamphlet on the irrigation in Iraq in World War I.*

An Ottoman report, written in April, 1917, describes irrigation projects, made in Iraq by the British, from 1911 on.

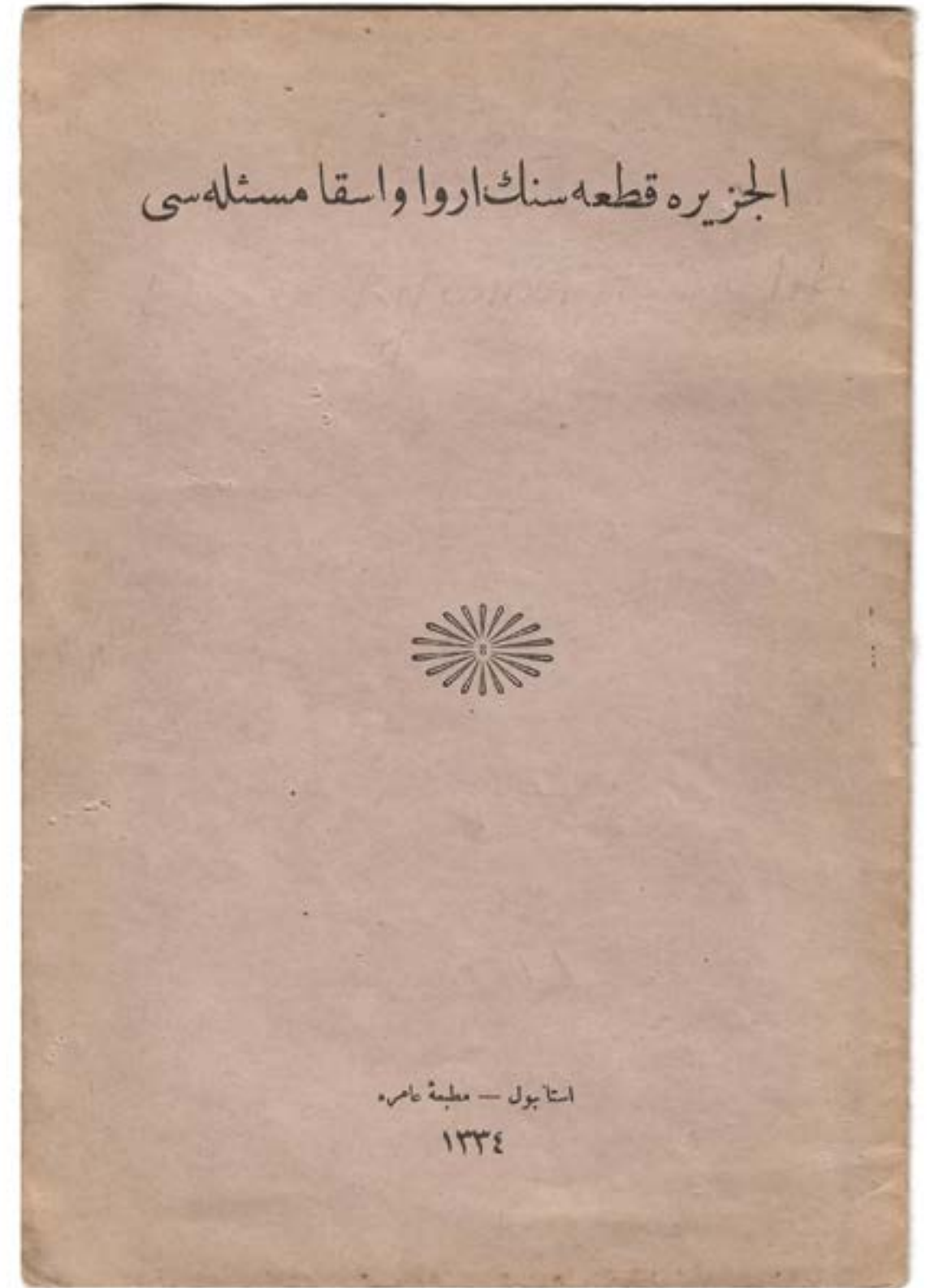
The pamphlet was issued in a series of governmental publications on managing of foreign affairs at the end of World War I by a diplomat Fahreddin Reşad Bey (Rumbeyoğlu Fahreddin Bey also Rumbeyoğlu Fahr al-Din Bey,1867–1943) and a statesman Mehmed Nâbi Bey (1868-1924), from October 1918 a minister of foreign affairs.

Click here for the full scan of the book [178762.pdf \(isamveri.org\)](https://isamveri.org/178762.pdf).

We could trace three institutional examples on Worldcat: University of Haifa, Princeton University Library and Universität Bamberg.

References: ÖZEGE 4718. OCLC 745133466, 780209115, 630440884.

450 EUR





## 24. BINDINGS OTTOMAN LANGUAGE ANCIENT HISTORY

Ahmet Refik Altınay (1881-1937).

عمومی تاریخ

[Umumi Tarih. Tarih Kadime, Kurûn-ı Vusta / General History. Ancient History – Medieval Centuries]

Istanbul: Millî Matbaa 1926.

Large 8°, 627 pp. with interleaved black and white illustrations, contemporary black Morocco binding with gold tooling on covers and lettering on the spine, contemporary patterned endpapers (a tiny chip in white edges of pages 361-362 and 575-576, latter with a tiny loss of lettering, otherwise internally in a good, clean condition, binding slightly scuffed on the corners and cracked, but not detached, in joints with small chips and loss of material, mostly on spine) (#70660).

Ahmet Refik Altınay was an Ottoman writer and professor of history. Among others he authored books on Sokollu Mehmed Pasha (1506-1579), published in 1924, and a series of books on history, such as the present one, intended for education of pupils and adults.

This book, accompanied with illustrations with maps and artwork, contains history from Ancient Egypt until the end of the Roman period.

680 EUR





خلاصه

۱. اسکندرک اولومنگ تېبېھسی . - اسکندرک اولومنگل سوکرا براداشی حرب دوری باشلادی . جنرالرئیدل جومی ایبراطورلئک وحدتی عاقله اوغراشدیلر . فقط موفق اولامادیلر . ایبراطورلئی یازجالاندی . انقاضی اوزوندءاوج دولک تأسس ایتدی : مصر قرائلی ، سلفکیلر ایبراطورلئی ، ماکدونیا قرائلی .

۲. مصر قرائلی ، بطلمیوسلرء اسکندریه . - مصر قرائلی بطلمیوس طرفدن تأسس ایلدی ، واوج بوزسته دوام ایتدی . بطلمیوسلر اسکی مصرک ادازی وری مؤسسزته دوقونادیلر . پانظری اولان ( اسکندریه ) هم مصری ووم یولان وری اولدی . بطلمیوسلر زمانده مصر پشزاده ایلرله دی . داغلا صلحک قرضی سایسته زراعت و صنایع پشزاده ترق ایلدی . مصرک تجاوزک اتکشاف ایتدی . ( اسکندریه ) یولر و قانقلرله محارمه اتسال پیدا ایلدوک دنیایک اکل قالانلرئدن بری اولدی . مصر ، آسیا ، عربستان ، هندستان ، شرقی آفریقا و بوتون آق دکزلرله تجاری متاسانده بولندی .

۳. سلفکیلر ایبراطورلئی . - سلفکیلر ایبراطورلئی ، سلفکوس طرفدن تأسس ایلدی . بو ایبراطورلئی غایت واسعی : آق دکزدن ( ایندوس ، سند ) نهرته قارار امتداد ایلدیوردی . فقط ایبراطورلئنده وحدت بوقدی . بربرئدن آری مختلف اولکلردن تشکیل ایلدیوردی . بوزالده اولوران اعالیئک عرقلری و مدیترئی ده بربرئدن آری ایدی . فقط سلفکیلر ایبراطورلئی تجاوزک نقطه نظرئندن غایت مهمدی . باشلیجه اکی بویوک بوله ساکندی . اورتا آسیادلر کن و قارادکزه ویا آتپاکیه به منشی اولان بول . مصر کوزوندلر کن و فرات و ادیئندن جینتاروق شرق آق دکزه کلن بول . ایبراطورلئک باشلیجه لیبائی ( آتپاکیه ) ایدی . بولیبان بویوک براهیت قزاندیلر کی ، ( اسکندریه ) ایلده زقانت ایتیه باشلادی .

۴. اسکندریه مدینتک ماهین . - اسکندرک وقتئندن سوکرا بولان منین آتامونیه ، سوریه و مصره باییلدی ، فقط اولورده شکلی دکیشدیوردی . شرقی مدینتیرئک تأثیرتیه تابع اولدی . شرقک مهمتله ایشه تیلدی . ایران حکمدرلرله هیچ برنره ورمهمن تروئلر سایسته هر طرفده عظیم بر اقتصادی فعالیت باشلادی . یونانیلر شرقی مبودلرله کندی مبودلرئی مزج ایتدیلر . بوسورلرله کی بر عدالت وجوده کتیردیلر .

۵. اسکندریه منین : اسکندریه ، رومه . - بولان منین ، شرقی منتره تئاس ایلدوک شکلی دکیشدیوردی . مصرده ( اسکندریه ) ، آتپاکولوده ( رومه ) کی



رومهوس و رومولوس

عمومی تاریخ - ۱۱۷ - س ۲۱۶



Allgemeine Geschäftsbedingungen (AGB) für Bestellungen beim Antiquariat Dasa Pahor GbR, Alexander Johnson & Dasa Pahor, Jakob-Klar-Str. 12, 80796 München (Deutschland). Telefon +49-8033-91499, FAX +49-8033- 309888; E-Mail: antiquariat@pahor.de; Internet: www.pahor.de; Umsatzsteuer-ID-Nr. DE300219701

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