

UPDATES DECEMBER - #1

- Maps,
- Archives on Egypt and Istanbul,
- Africa,
- Slavica,
- Turcica,
- Music,
- The Balkans,
- Decorative Printing,
- Music,
- and Much More...

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London Zoo in memory of Shpeheard & grandson
the Rev George Shpeheard Bird . It now has
a place of honour in the Board room under
the portrait of Sir Stamford Raffles , the
virtual founder of the Zoological Society.

.....

Cairo Nov 24th 1849
'in the spring of the year , Imshallah.
your London visitors will be gratified with
the sight of one of our river monsters -

1. ASTRONOMY - GIOVANNI RIZZI-ZANNONI - ROGER BOSCOVICH – LATITUDE OF ISTANBUL

A unique, previously unrecorded letter by the Italian cartographer and scientist Giovanni Rizzi-Zannoni with his measurements of the latitude of Istanbul, based on the suggestions personally received from a Dalmatian geographer Roger Boscovich during his stay in Istanbul to observe the Transit of Venus in 1761.

Author: Giovanni RIZZI-ZANNONI (1736 - 1814).

Place and Year: Constantinople, February 30, 1763.

Technique: Large 4°: manuscript in French language in brown ink on both sides of fine laid paper with a watermark (soft horizontal fold, margins slightly age-toned with small tears, some old water stains, affecting some words, otherwise in a good condition).

Code: 67621

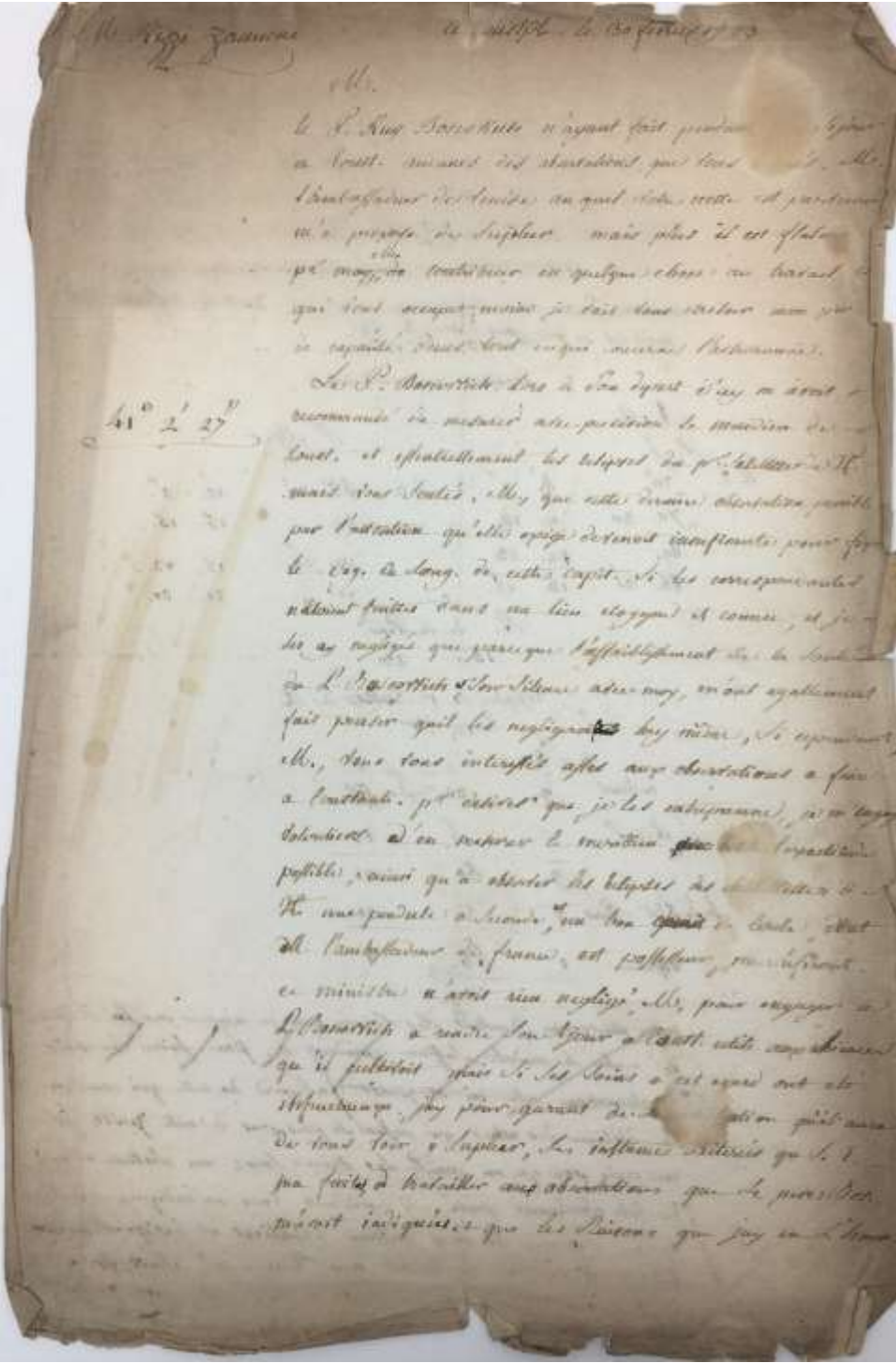
This unique, previously unrecorded letter was written by an Italian cartographer Giovanni Rizzi-Zannoni to a Venetian Ambassador, Piero Correr, in Istanbul on February 30, 1863, and includes his recent measurements of the latitude of Istanbul, based on the latest advice he received from his colleague, the geographer Roger Boscovich.

According to the letter, Rizzi-Zannoni, who at the time lived in Istanbul, met Boscovich, when this Dalmatia-born scientist visited the city to observe the Transit of Venus at the behest of the Royal Society, in 1761. Boscovich arrived to the city too late for observations and spent most of his time in Istanbul ill.

According to the letter, Boscovich suggested Rizzi-Zannoni to precisely measure the meridian of Constantinople, and the positions of the eclipses of Moons of Jupiter, the so-called Jovian method.

Rizzi-Zannoni includes measurements of the eclipses, which he took on October 13, 1762, and quotes the newly measured latitude of Istanbul, which was with 41° 2' 27'' very close to the one we know today - 41° 00' 49''. At the end of the letter Rizzi-Zannoni asks the recipient to keep the new discoveries a secret.

Correctly determining the geodetic location of Constantiople was especially important. It was not only critical to understanding the geography of one of the World's most strategically important cities, but, moreover, Constantinople's role as the gateway to the East and its place on the extreme southeastern tip of Europe ensured that it was one of the anchors, or seminal basepoints, for constructing regional and general maps of Europe and the Near and Middle East.



The letter is not only important, because it gives new scientific information, but it also offers a valuable insight in the correspondence of scientists in the Enlightenment Age.

The date on the letter also records Rizzi-Zannoni’s until now mysterious staying in Istanbul, which is only vaguely mentioned in his own writings, where he claimed he spent some time in the Ottoman capital during the ambassadorship of Charles Gravier, comete de Vergennes (served between 1774 – 1787). (Mary Sponberg PEDLEY. *Rizzi Zannoni in Paris and the Culture of French Cartography*. In: *Giovanni Antonio Rizzi Zannoni. Scienziato del Settecento veneto*, Venice 2015, p. 87).

Giovanni Rizzi-Zannoni

Giovanni Rizzi-Zannoni (1736 - 1814) was one of the most consequential cartographers of the Enlightenment Age. Born in Padova, Italy, he studied at that city’s legendary university, before embarking on a voyage to Turkey and Russia.

In 1753, he became an official geographer to the King Augustus III of Poland and participated on surveys that eventually led to the first broadly accurate general map of that country, authored and published by Rizzi-Zannoni as the *Carte de la Pologne: divisée par provinces et palatinats* (1772). In the mid-1750s, he gained direct experience with the region in question when he worked a surveyor for the Counties of Oldenburg and Delmenhorst. He fought on the Prussian side at the beginning of the Seven Years’ War, but was captured by French forces in 1757. Transported to Paris, Rizzi-Zannoni’s abilities as a geographer were greatly admired, and in return for his freedom and good treatment, he accepted an offer to work for the French government, eventually rising to the lofty position of Premier hydrographe du Dépôt des cartes et plans de la Marine (1772-5). It was during his time in French official employ that he made the present map. In 1776, Rizzi-Zannoni returned to Padova and henceforth concentrated his efforts on mapping Italy.

His monumental map of the Kingdom of Naples, published as the *Atlante geografico del Regno di Napoli* (*Atlas géographique du Royaume de Naples*) (1789-1812), is considered to be one of the greatest masterpieces of cartography of the Enlightenment era.

Roger Boscovich: Enlightenment Polymath

Roger Joseph Boscovich (Croatian: Ruđer Josip Bošković) was a great Enlightenment era polymath, whose work and theories were decades ahead of their time. He was variously responsible for

groundbreaking contributions to atomic theory, physics, geodesy, gravitational theory and astronomy, amongst several other disciplines. One will also notice that Boscovich moved around a great deal for someone of his time. This is thought to be largely due to his incredibly difficult temperament. While institutions were initially honoured to welcome such an esteemed scientist, they soon grew tired of his imperious and argumentative nature. It was often not long before they encouraged him to ‘broaden his horizons’ somewhere else.

Boscovich was born in the Republic of Ragusa (today’s Dubrovnik, Croatia) in 1711, the son of a wealthy merchant. He was a precocious student and trained towards entry into the Jesuit Order. He moved to Rome, where he passed his novitiate, followed by further study at the Collegium Romanum. His brilliance in science and mathematics astounded his colleagues and he was appointed full professor of mathematics at the college in 1740.

Boscovich was a workaholic who, in addition to fulfilling his professorial duties, was able to dedicate vast resources towards illuminating a variety of scientific questions. He first gained widespread notice in the astronomy community by proposing a solution for locating the Sun’s equator, by measuring the velocity of the star’s rotation through monitoring the spots on its surface. He also investigated the Aurora Borealis, the Transit of Mercury, the shape of the Earth, the theory of comets, the law of continuity, inconsistencies in gravitation, and the more accurate mathematical quantification of telescopic observations, amongst many other topics. No problem, no matter how difficult, seemed too intimidate his restless mind.

In 1742, Pope Benedict XIV summoned a group of experts, including Boscovich, to come up with a solution to a growing problem: the dome of St. Peter’s Basilica was cracking. While not an engineer, it was Boscovich who propose the remedy: strengthening the dome with custom iron rings. This endeared Boscovich to the pope, who would become an enthusiastic patron of the Croatian Jesuit.

Boscovich’s next great endeavour was his aforementioned project with Christopher Maire to measure the Rome-Rimini meridian, from 1750 to 1753, resulting in the *De Litteraria Expeditione* (1755).

During the late 1750s, Boscovich spent quite a bit of time in Laibach, Inner Austria (modern Ljubljana, Slovenia), where he developed a scientific curriculum for the Jesuit College. His syllabus became highly consequential, as it gave rise to a new generation of scientists, including Carl Sheiffer, Jurij Vega and Gabriel Gruber.

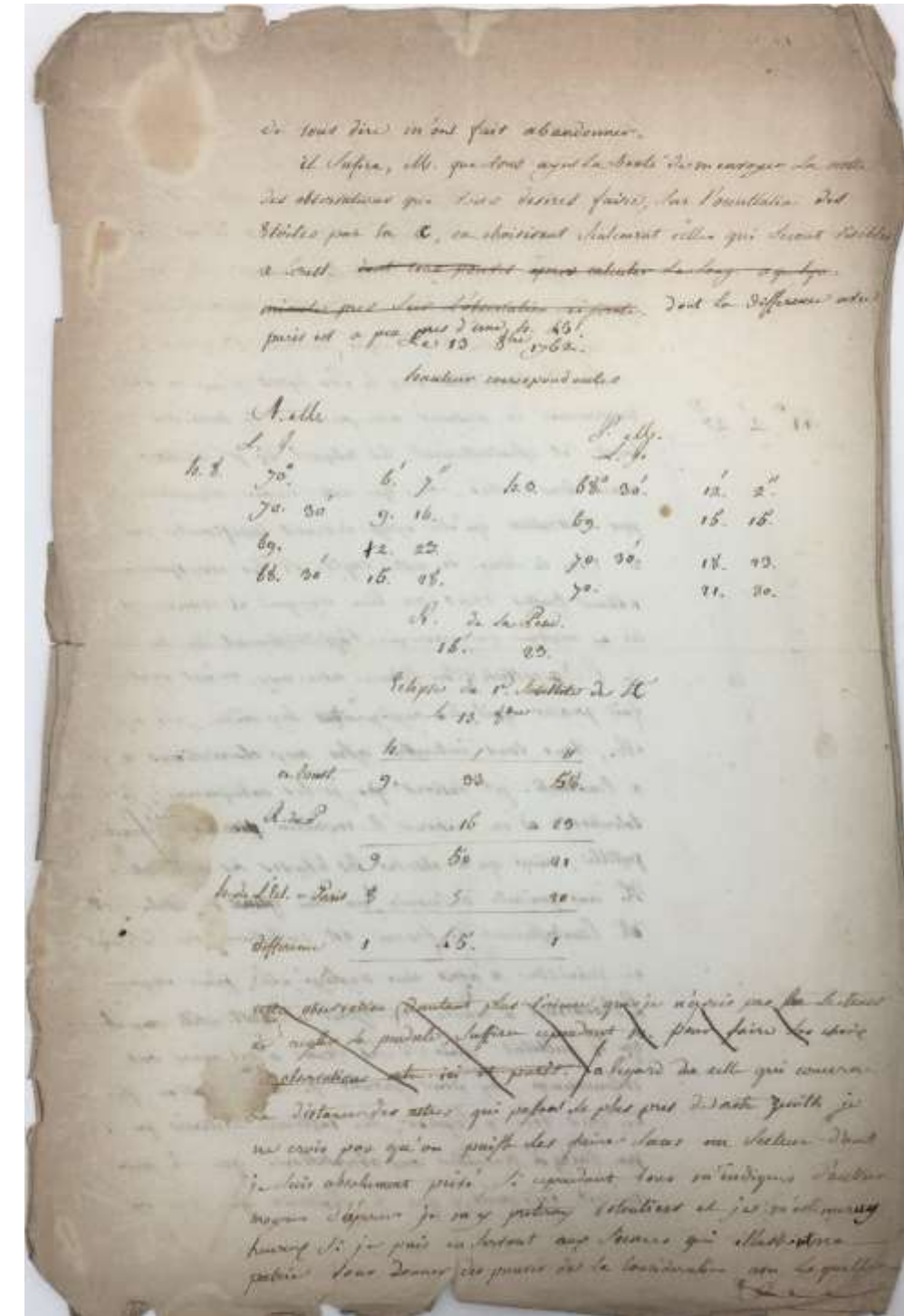
Boscovich soon moved on to an entirely different subject, immersing himself in the composition of matter. His resulting treatise on atomic theory, *Theoria philosophiae naturalis* (Vienna, 1758), is widely considered to be his most brilliant work, generations ahead of its time.

Curiously, while Boscovich was described as a difficult character, he had a good record as a diplomat. He successfully represented Lucca in a dispute against Tuscany, and this success prompted his native Republic of Ragusa to select him for a sensitive mission. During the early period of the Seven Years' War (1756-63), Britain accused Ragusa of lending aid to French shipping, in violation of Ragusa's declared neutrality. The situation had to be urgently defused, as, if it so chose, the Royal Navy could effortlessly thrash the tiny republic. In 1760, Boscovich headed to London and managed to convince the British that the reports of a Franco-Ragusan alliance were mere fiction.

While in London, Boscovich was feted by the scientific community, which was very much in admiration of his work. He was elected as a fellow of the Royal Society and made numerous valuable contacts. In 1761, at the behest of the Society, Boscovich travelled to Istanbul to observe the Transit of Venus. From there, he completed an odyssey through Bulgaria, Moldavia and Poland to St. Petersburg, where he was elected to the Russian Academy of Sciences.

Boscovich next appears in the joint role as the chair of mathematics at the University of Pavia and the director of the Brera Observatory. Upon the global Suppression of the Jesuit Order in 1773, Boscovich avoided the terrible fate of imprisonment and disgrace suffered by many of his brethren. He somehow managed to be appointed as Director of Optics of the French Navy, and he repaired to Paris where he enjoyed the very large annual salary of 8,000 livres. In 1783, Boscovich returned to the Milan area, where he died in 1787. His legacy far outlived him, as scientists in numerous fields were inspired by his work for decades thereafter.

€2,800.00



2. TSINGTAO – CHINA - POETRY

Original Photographs and a Diary with Poetry and Observations by a German soldier, stationed in Tsingtao, China, during the Russo-Japanese War.

An original diary with poetry and accompanying photographs belonged to a German soldier, stationed in the German colony in China before WWI, during the Russo-Japanese War.

Author: Matthias Briem

Place and Year: Tsingtao – Kiautschou – Kap Jäschke – SMS Kaiserin Augusta – Singapore et al.: August, 1904 – 1910

Code: 67609

a. Mathias Briem. Matr. Artt. Tsingtau.

Large 8°: [118 pp.] with 70 unnumbered pages with manuscript in German language in cursive in black ink, and 47 blank pages, some with scribbles in grey pencil, last page with manuscript in black ink, [2] loose pages with manuscript in black ink, original black half cloth binding with marbled paper boards, manuscript on the inner side of the boards (slightly age-toned and stained, binding scuffed with loss of paper on covers, some blank pages or parts of them contemporary torn or cut out, text pages seemingly complete, some sheets loose).

&

b. Visiting Card: Matthias Briem und Frau. Stade

Printed visiting card and manuscript in blue ballpoint, 5 x 11,5 cm (2 x 4.5 inches) (soft fold in the lower left corner, otherwise in a good condition).

&

c. Black and white photograph, originally mounted on card with printed name

Shyshinkwan Chubo. Japan

Photograph: 10 x 14 cm (4 x 5.5 inches), card: 12 x 17,5 cm (4.7 x 6.9 inches) (light staining, verso with foxing, some soft folds, colour in a corner of the card chipped, otherwise in a good condition).

&

d. Black and white photograph, originally mounted on card with printed name



Photograph: 13,8 x 10 cm (5.4 x 4 inches), card: 16 x 10,5 cm (6.3 x 4.1 inches) (edges slightly bumped, verso with light foxing, otherwise in a good condition).

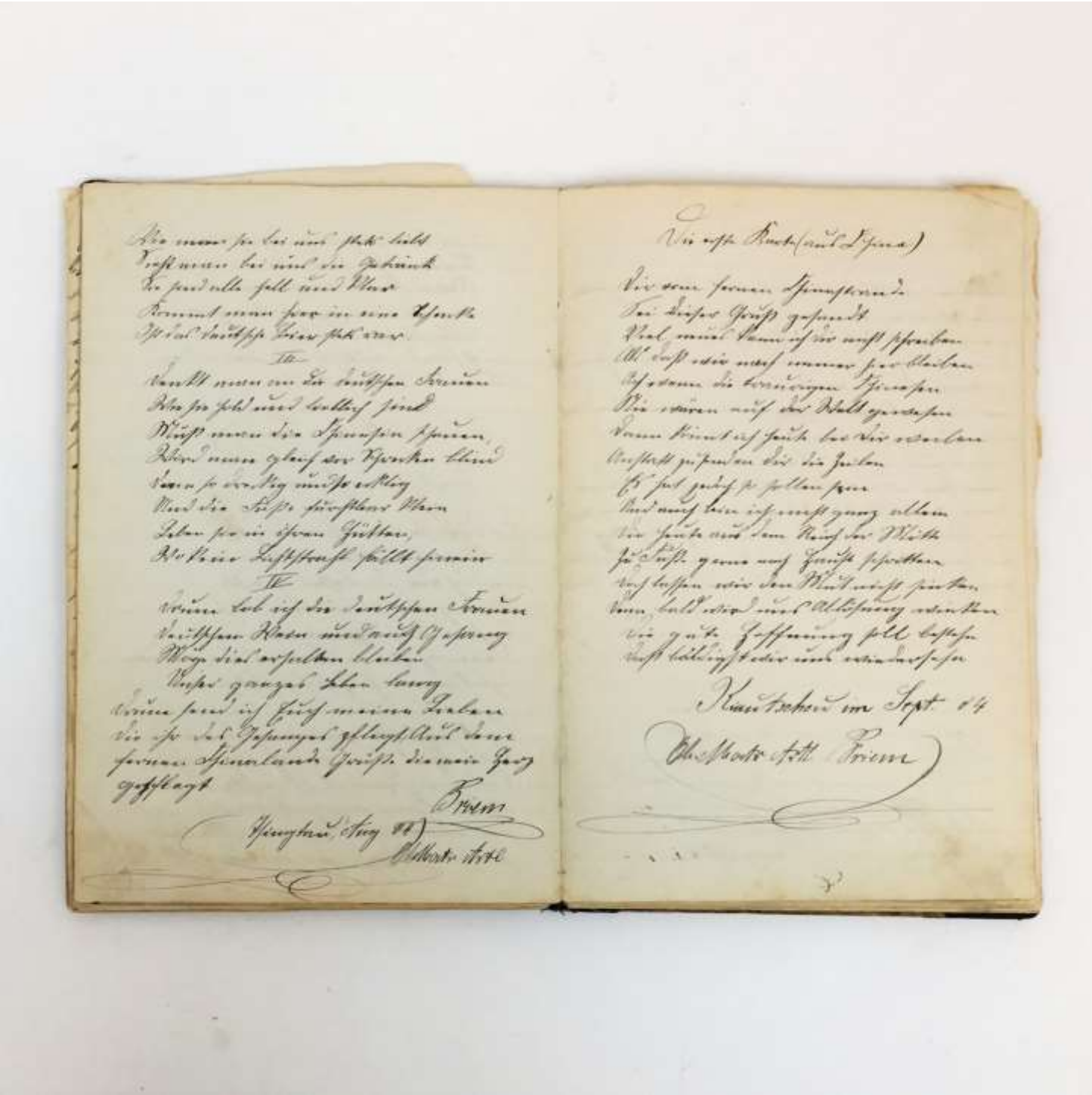
The manuscript, which includes poems and other texts, was made by a German soldier Mathias Briem, stationed in Tsingtao, China, in the second half of 1904 and in 1905. The motifs are mostly connected to the army life, especially the life of the marines, their encounter with women, love in China, thoughts from long days and nights on the guard, homesickness, and historical events such as the destruction of the SMS Amazone.

According to the notes the author of the text, Mathias Briem, left for the East on March 4, 1904. In a lengthy text he describes the voyage through Port Said, by Aden and Singapore, to China. They have passed Hainan on April 10, and travelled via Hongkong to Tsingtao, which they reached on April 19.

The poems and texts give an insight on the private life of a German soldier in a foreign country, culturally different from his home town. The photographs show the author in his uniform in Asia.

The last 13 pages of the manuscript were not filled until 1910 (in Singapore?). They include several notes, probably taken on a lecture.

€950.00



3. EGYPTOLOGY – ANTIQUITY – SACRED SCARAB – SUN GOD RA

Aegyptische Antiquitäten. Abhandlung über das heilige Sinnbild des Käffers [:Scarabaeus sacer:] of der Aegypter von Johann Georg Pfister, beamter am Brittischen Museum.

[Egyptian Antiquities. A Discourse on a Sacred Image of the Scarab [:Scarabaeus sacer:] of Egyptians by Johann Georg Pfister, an employee at the British Museum].

An original manuscript of an unpublished article or possible a book project on the Sacred scarab in Ancient Egypt, was written by a historian, art dealer, numismatic specialist and a co-worker at the British Museum Johann Georg Pfister.

Author: Johann Georg PFISTER (1799-1883).

Place and Year: S. 1. [Probably London, circa 1870].

Technique: Large 4° (34 x 28 cm / 13.4 x 11 inches), 62 loose sheets numbered with pencil in the upper right corner, German manuscript in cursive in black ink with colour symbols, written on paper with manually drawn lines in light pencil, some parts pasted over with blank paper by the author, [6] unnumbered loose sheets, German manuscript in cursive in black ink, written on paper with manually drawn lines in light pencil. Housed in a contemporary paper wrappers with manuscript title in pencil (Very Good, wrappers slightly dusty with small tears).

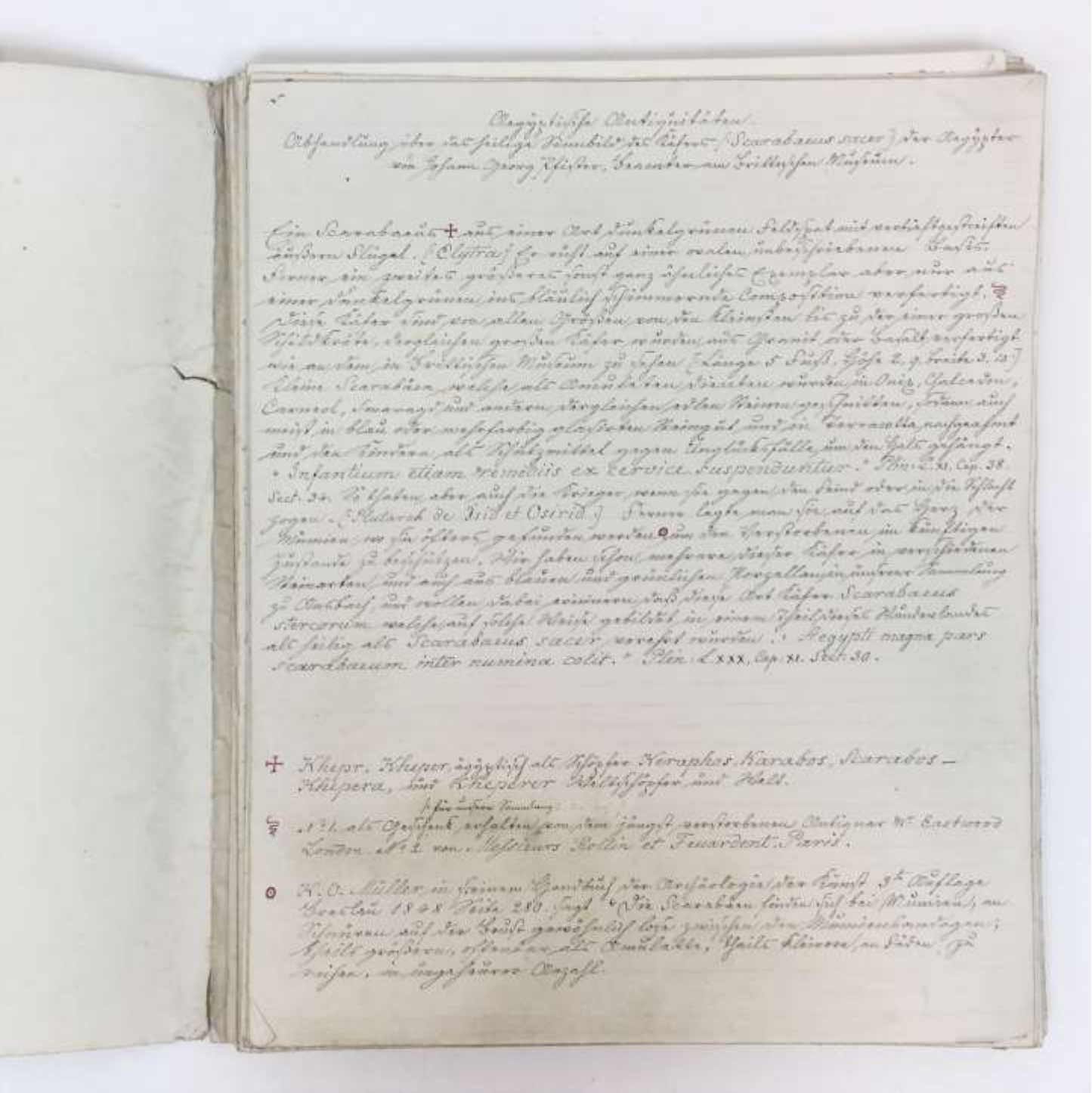
Code: 67610

A detailed scientific article in German language analyses the role of the sacred scarab in the ancient Egypt and its connection to the sun god Ra. The author uses examples from the archeology, numismatics and quotations from the ancient Greek literature.

The article is followed by six pages of shorter articles: Geschenke für die Stadtbibliothek in Ansbach von Herrn Doctor Archibald Billing. President of the Hunterian Society, Vice President of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society &&& [Presents to the Ansbach City Library by Doctor Archibald Billing. President of the Hunterian Society, Vice President of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society &&&], Abbildung einer goldenen Bulla ...von Kaiser Friedrich III [An Image of a Golden Bull... of Emperor Friedrich III], and Geschenke verschidener Autoren an J.G. Pfister [Presents of Various Authors on J. G. Pfister].

The text with numberless footnotes and original final corrections by the author was meant to be published as an article or possibly a book.

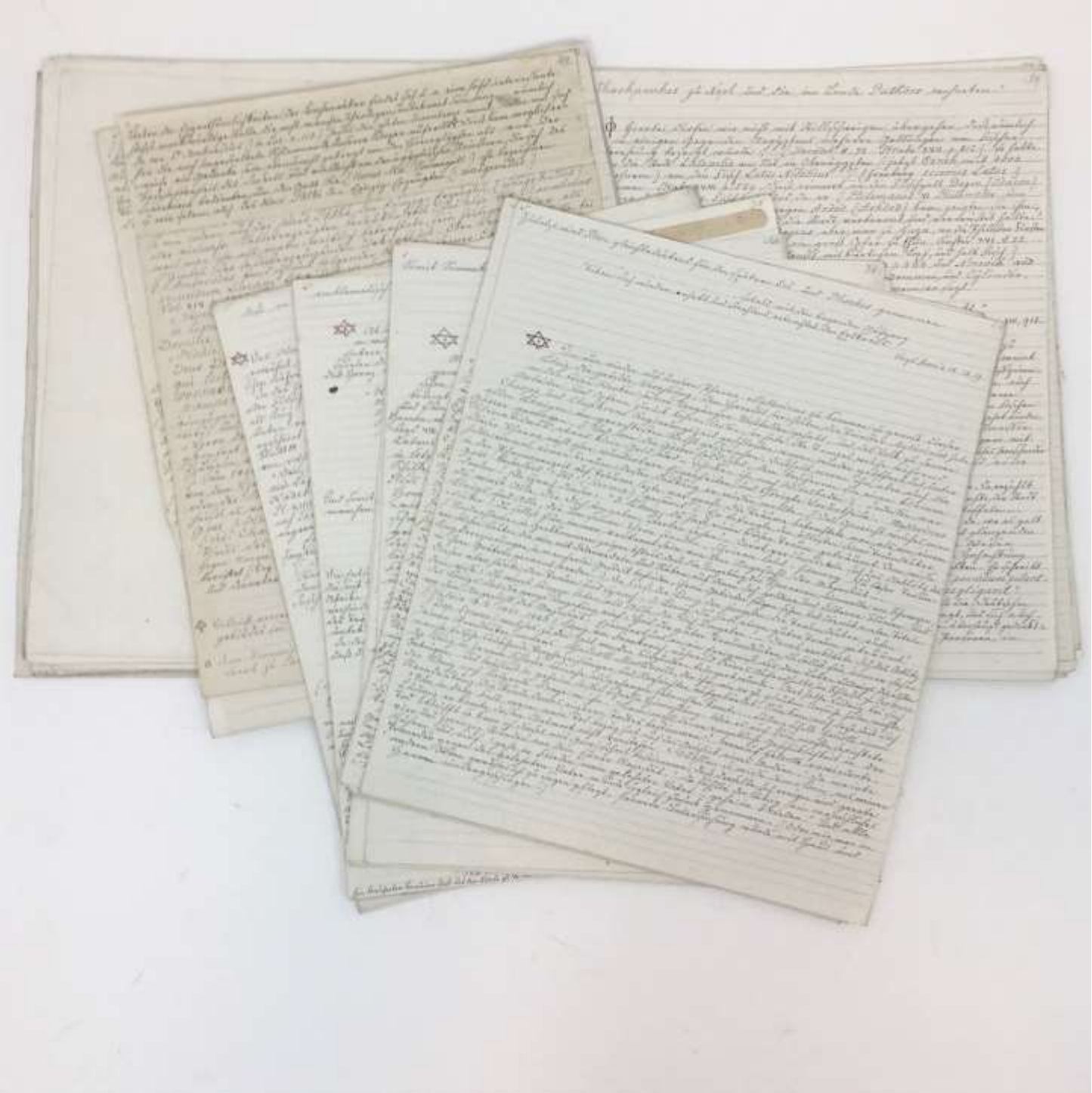
Johann Georg Pfister (1799-1883) was a German historian, numismatic specialist, dealer with antiquities and a co-worker of the British Museum. He was an author of many books on the antiquity, Renaissance,



numismatics and antiques, mostly written in English and published in London. Pfister also published parts of his diary under the title *Stray Leaves from The Journal of a Traveller In Search Of Ancient Coins*, which was published in *The Numismatic Chronicle and Journal of the Numismatic Society* (Vol. 19 (April, 1856–January 1857), pp. 85-220. https://www.jstor.org/stable/42680767?seq=1#metadata_info_tab_contents).

References: Unrecorded.

€980.00



4. NILE RIVER EXPLORATION ARCHIVE:

An Archive consisting of 1 Original Photograph and 16 Manuscript Documents from the Personal Papers of Gabriel Aubaret, the Chief Scientific Officer of the Comte d’Escayrac’s 1856 Expedition that aimed to discover the Source of the White Nile.

An impressive archive consisting of a stellar original photograph and sixteen manuscript documents relating to the Comte d’Escayrac’s 1856 planned expedition to find the source of the White Nile, two years before John Hanning Speke successfully accomplished said objective, from the personal papers of Gabriel Aubaret, the mission’s second-in-command and subsequently a famous diplomat and a leading figure in the economic management of the Ottoman Empire.

Place and Year: Various Locations in France and Egypt, 1856 – 1857 (See below for details).
Code: 67647

Present here is an unusually extensive and intriguing archive relating to the Comte d’Escayrac’s planned expedition to discover the source of the White Nile, formally named the ‘Exploration du Soudan recherche des sources du Nil’. In the mid-1850s, the upper course and source of the White Nile remained one of the last great enduring geographic mysteries of the world, the unlocking of which promised to yield vast riches in mineral wealth and scientific knowledge. Naturally, a race ensued to see who could be the first to discover the source of the river, and consequently which nation would most benefit. The expedition in question was the brainchild of Ferdinand de Lesseps (of Suez Canal fame), was generously backed by both the French and Egyptian governments, and seemed to have a jump on the competition, both chronologically and in terms of its impressive resources and manpower.

The Comte d’Escayrac, an accomplished explorer of Northern Africa, was hand-picked by Lesseps to lead and form an expert intonational team, of which the second-in-command was Gabriel Aubaret, a polyglot French Navy Lieutenant, who would later gain international distinction as the diplomat most responsible for bringing Vietnam under French rule, and as the chief economic administrator of the Ottoman Empire.

However, as the main part of Escayrac’s expedition prepared to leave Cairo, it became paralysed by irreconcilable differences between the autocratic Escayrac, on one hand, and Aubaret and virtually all the endeavour’s professional team, on the other. While the expedition’s advance party penetrated well into Sudan, the toxic atmosphere at the head of mission in Cairo compelled the Egyptian Khedive and Lesseps to pull the plug. Seldom had such a well-funded enterprise, headed by esteemed professionals failed so resolutely.



G. Aubaret pendant les apprêts de
l'expédition aux sources du Nil.

Nevertheless, the study of the details of the expedition’s preparations and the way it failed lends valuable insights into the complex world of monumentally ambitious scientific expeditions during the last great period of exploration.

The present archive comes from the personal papers of Gabriel Aubaret, one of the protagonists of the enterprise. It consists of a magnificent original photograph of Aubaret, taken in Cairo on the eve of the intended mission, as well as sixteen manuscript documents detailing key aspects of the expedition’s planning and its chaotic demise. Importantly, this archive is, as far as we are aware, the largest, most comprehensive and highest quality cache of original documents from the Escayrac Expedition to have come to market, at least during the last generation.

The Escayrac Nile Expedition: A Truly Spectacular Failure

The ‘Exploration du Soudan recherche des sources du Nil’, or the Escayrac Expedition, was a failure, albeit a spectacular failure. This was even though very few expeditions in the history of African exploration had more august patrons or more lavish financial and technical support; moreover, the resumés of its leading members suggested the formation of an ‘All Star Team’. Rather, the outcome of the expedition was due to that most human of group failings – conflicts of personality.

To make a long story short, the main course of the Nile River starts at a point just below Khartoum, Sudan, where its two principal tributaries, the Blue Nile and White Nile, meet. The source of the Blue Nile, being Lake Tana, Ethiopia, was no longer a mystery, as it had been visited and recorded by Pedro Páez (in 1618) and James Bruce of Kinnaird (in 1770). The much longer White Nile remained enigmatic to Europeans, as while Arab traders who had visited its source described it as “an immense lake said to exist in the interior”, it was unclear as to where, or even if, this lake existed. Hitherto, Europeans had failed to penetrate the feverish jungles of South Sudan, falling far short of the supposed mark.

During the mid-19th Century, Europeans lusted to conquer Africa, and the revelation of the complete course of the White Nile and its source held out the promise of a great new trade route in to the very heart of Africa, accessing vast riches in minerals and ivory that were known to exist (which had hitherto been sold to Europeans by Arab traders at immense profit). Many believed that the exploration of the White Nile could be an economic ‘game changer’, while more enlightened souls hoped to learn more about the region’s flora, fauna and indigenous peoples.

The impetus of the Expedition in question came from Ferdinand de Lesseps (1805-94), the former French Consul General in Cairo and, since 1854, the holder of the official concession to build the Suez Canal (which was realized in 1869). Lesseps possessed inexhaustible ambition, and instead of being satisfied with creating the Suez Canal, he also wanted to control the best route into the heart of Africa.

Enter Stanislas d’Escayrac de Lauture, Comte d’Escayrac (1826-68), a highly intelligent (but temperamentally difficult) young nobleman and adventurer, and the husband of the court physician to

Emperor Napoleon III. Escayrac attended the Collège de Juilly before entering the French diplomatic service. In 1844, he travelled to Madagascar, the Comoros and Zanzibar. He was subsequently an attaché to the French Embassy in Lisbon, and in 1846 visited Algeria and Morocco.

In 1849, after leaving government service, he embarked upon an epic expedition from Tunis through the desert to Kordofan (South Sudan) and Sannar (Sudan), before reaching Egypt via Khartoum. He published a well-regarded account of his adventures, *Le désert et le Soudan* (1853). Subsequently, he travelled to Syria and Palestine and, in 1856, was made an Officer of the Legion of Honour and an officer the French Army. He was made a fellow of several academic societies across Europe and was widely regarded as a foremost authority on Northern Africa.

In 1854, Escayrac was based Cairo, conducting studies into the dialects of various desert languages. He was introduced to Lesseps, who was immediately impressed by the young explorer and his infectious enthusiasm for the Nile Valley.

Lesseps came to believe that Escayrac would be the ideal leader for a grand expedition to discover the source of the White Nile. On January 23, 1856, he wrote the Comte inviting him to fulfil such a role, a request which was eagerly accepted. However, Lesseps and Escayrac had to move fast, as it was rumoured that British-backed interests were focussed on the same goal.

Lesseps was a celebrity in Egypt and he impressed upon Khedive (Viceroy) Muhammad Sa’id Pasha (ruled 1854-63), the de facto ruler of the country (while Egypt was nominally a part of the Ottoman Empire, it was for all practical purposes autonomous) that it would be in his best interests to open a trade route into the heart of Africa through his domains (Egypt also controlled most of Sudan). Muhammad Sa’id Pasha not only gave the enterprise his blessing, but on July 20, 1856, conferred the expedition as being an official mission of the Egyptian government. As such, it was the Khedive who officially appointed Escayrac to be the head of the ‘Exploration du Soudan recherche des sources du Nil’.

Escayrac’s mission soon received the blessing of Napoleon III, the Académie des Sciences in Paris, several other learned societies, as well as Alexander von Humboldt, the 19th Century’s most revered explorer-intellectual. While the mission was to be French led, to give it the appearance of international legitimacy (and to dampen the jealousy of France’s rivals), the exploration team was to feature members from most of the major European powers, accompanied by Egyptian staff officers. While the Quay d’Orsay, Lesseps and the Khedive were primarily interested in the political and economic potential of the mission’s discoveries, the endeavour was to be a full-fledged scientific undertaking, featuring specialists in all the major relevant academic disciplines.

Escayrac was given carte blanche to appoint the mission’s professional team, which was to be balanced by nationality and specialization. As his second-in-command and chief science officer, he appointed Gabriel Aubaret, a dashing French naval lieutenant and hero of the Crimean War, who was skilled at navigation, orienteering and languages. Additionally, the team consisted of Dr. Gustave Richard, a French botanist; E. Meyer, a German mineralogist; Gustav Boleslawsky von der Trenck and Karl Geng,

officers of the Austrian corps of engineers; Georges Pouchet, a zoologist, Anthony W. Twyford, an English army captain; Monsieur Clague, a photographer; André De Bar, a draughtsman; and R.H. Tabouille, secretary to the expedition. While most of the mission members were young (probably good, given the physical demands of the expected trip), they were all highly regarded in their fields, recommended by leaders at the highest levels in their respective countries.

The Escayrac expedition was one of the most expensive and lavishly outfitted exploring missions ever assembled in Africa. Muhammad Sa'id Pasha provided the professional team with an escort of 300 soldiers, 500 camels, two steamships, numerous barques, and thirty-eight wagons, as well as sundry other items, including a distilling apparatus, two field guns, electric lights and a sewing machine. Moreover, the French Navy supplied the mission with the most expensive and modern astronomical and navigational equipment, placed under the charge of Lieutenant Aubaret.

In September 1856, the expedition members travelled in haste to their designated 'base camp' in the Bulaq district of Cairo. The mission had to depart up the Nile with dispatch to take advantage of the season. All the team's principals arrived in good time, as the supplies and Egyptian support personnel were likewise on point and on schedule. On paper, at least, it seemed that few endeavours had so much going for it at inception.

However, human failings set out to spoil these beautifully choreographed preparations. Even before anyone had budged an inch from Bulaq, Escayrac proceeded to alienate all the members of his professional team. He apparently behaved in the most imperious manner, treating his colleagues more like low-level servants than esteemed scientists. Even his most enthusiastic colleagues lost all zeal for the mission upon being verbally abused by Escayrac, seemingly without provocation or reason. Aubaret, a proud man by nature, was especially offended by the Comte's behaviour, and organised his colleagues to mount something of a non-violent mutiny while they were all still in Bulaq. The expedition was paralysed even before it started.

Meanwhile, as Escayrac and Aubaret (unanimously backed by the other members of the team) were duking it out in Cairo, a small advance party led by Twyford, Pouchet, and Clague, accompanied by a small number of Egyptian personnel, set out up the Nile bound for Dongolah, Sudan. While this part of the route was arduous, it was already known to Europeans and was the 'easy part' of the enterprise.

The advance party left Bulaq on October 20, 1856. It crossed the first cataract of the Nile but had apparently misjudged its provisioning. By the time the party reached Ambukul (near Aswan, Egypt) they had run out of money and their food rations were perilously low. They continued towards Dongolah, where they had the fortune (or misfortune, depending on your interpretation) to run into the party of none other than Khedive Muhammad Sa'id Pasha, who was one his way back to Cairo, having toured his Sudanese provinces.



The Khedive was enraged that the expedition that he had so lavishly financed and provisioned was now reduced to this pathetic, hungry party, while Escayrac (and the thousands of pounds of Egyptian government money he had been given) was nowhere to be seen. While the Muhammad Sa'id Pasha's guard gave the "disgraced" men enough food to survive, he banished them from his sights and they straggled back to Cairo in the greatest of discomfort.

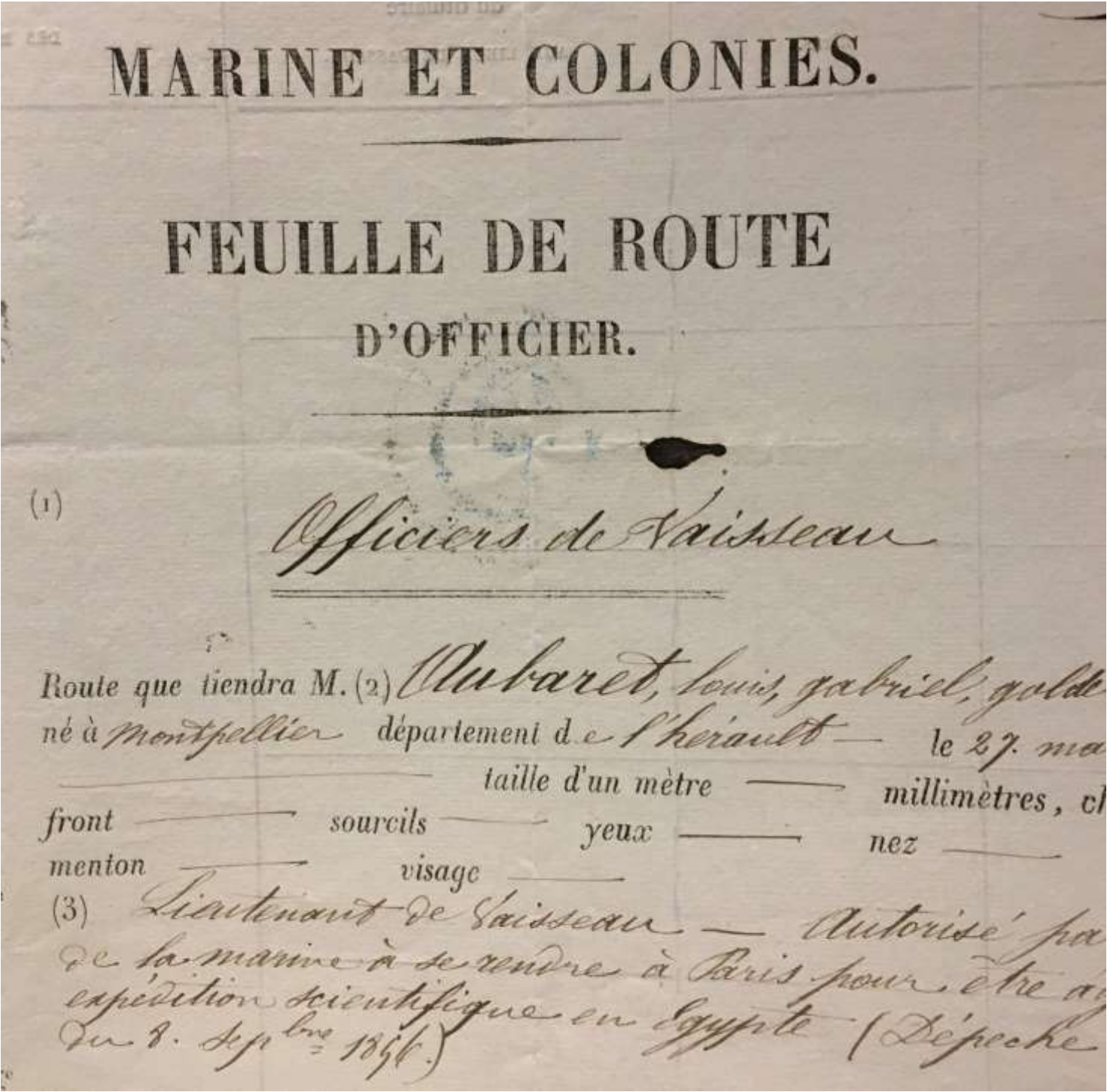
Muhammad Sa'id Pasha then cancelled the entire expedition and demanded the return of all monies and unused supplies. It was widely regarded that the expedition failed largely due to "the deluded arrogance of the count [Escayrac], whom the expedition members did not want to recognize as their boss" (Henze II, p. 180). Escayrac became persona no grata in Egypt and blamed the whole episode on Aubaret. He pathetically begged Lesseps to allow him to lead another expedition, but the seasoned impresario, deeply embarrassed by the fiasco, demurred (moreover, it is known that he agreed with Aubaret's version of events).

While the Escayrac Expedition initially seemed to have 'the jump' over the competition, their squandered opportunity allowed a British-backed enterprise to take credit for discovering the source of the White Nile, with London eventually gaining the lion's share of the wealth emanating from the Heart of Africa.

From 1857 to 1859, John Hanning Speke and Richard Burton conducted an expedition to East-Central Africa, financed by the British Indian Government and the Royal Geographic Society. In 1858, Speke became the first European to sight Lake Victoria, which he correctly identified to be the source of the White Nile. Burton, who was absent (ill at camp) when Speke made his discovery was enraged and spent many years trying to disprove his former friend's assertions. However, further explorations confirmed Lake Victoria as the source of the White Nile, although the river system naturally had higher tributaries that flowed into the lake.

[... CLICK HERE FOR A LONGER DESCRIPTION](#)

€3,500.00



5. CAIRO HISTORY / EARLY TRAVEL & TOURISM IN EGYPT:

Archive Relating to the Early History of the Shephard’s Hotel, Cairo

A wonderfully bizarre archive concerning the early history of Shephard’s Hotel, for over a century the centre of British (and American) life in Cairo; being materials assembled in the 1950s by Michael W. Bird, the great-grandson of the hotel’s proprietor Samuel Shephard, the highlight of which is a typescript copy of the hotels’ guestbook covering the years 1847 to 1858, made in 1951 only months before the hotel was burned to the ground during the ‘Black Saturday’ riot in January 1956.

Code: 67651

Documents mostly dating from the 1950s (please see below for details).

During the mid-19th Century, Cairo was a major destination for Westerners. There were two main types of visitors; first, were British soldiers and officials who stopped off in city while traveling the ‘Overland Route’, crossing Egypt on their way to and from India and the Far East; and second, Westerners pursuing what was then the World’s ultimate experience in adventure tourism, visiting the Nile and the Pyramids, etc. Travel to Egypt was then expensive and dangerous, as foreigners were vulnerable to local diseases, not to mention attacks by bandits. While many Westerners were enraptured by the exotic magnificence of the country’s sites and sounds, virtually all pined at some point during their trip for a brief taste of “home”.

In 1841, Hills Hotel, popularly known as the “British Hotel” opened in the foreign quarter of Cairo. It sought to be a ‘home way from home’ for weary British and other Western travellers, providing European-style food & beverage, décor and amenities.

In 1842, a the 26-year-old Englishman, Samuel Shephard (1816-66), arrived in Cairo. Hailing from Northamptonshire, he apprenticed as a pastry cook, but having grown bored, joined the crew of a P & O Mail ship. Having become involved in an unsuccessful mutiny, his captain chucked him off the vessel at Suez, whereupon he made his way to the Egyptian capital. In Cairo he found work at the British Hotel, eventually working his way up to manager. In 1846, he somehow gathered the funds to purchase the establishment, renaming the property after himself. Shephard was, by all accounts, a superb host, much beloved by his guests, greatly adding to the hotel’s popularity.



Shepherd was an avid hunter and this led him to meet the ruler of Egypt, Khedive Abbas, during a big game excursion. The two men became good friends, and through the Khedive’s influence, in 1848, Shepherd was able to acquire the former palace of Alfi Bey, on Esbekier Square, considered the city’s prime address. Shephard moved the hotel into these quartets, which were described as comfortable, but far from luxurious, although better than almost any other public accommodation in Cairo. Edward de Leon, the U.S. Consul in Cairo, recalled “In the year 1856 Shepherd’s Hotel presented more the aspect of a grim old barrack than of a hostelry”.

That being said, Shepherd’s hotel was a trusted ‘safe space’ for weary, culture-shocked travellers, affording a good whiskey and the company of fellow Westerners. The establishment was frequented by British military officers, bureaucrats, wealthy American travellers, and even some celebrities. The hotel bar was the most important meeting place for British and American visitors to the city. In 1858, the great Victorian novelist Anthony Trollope, opined that “The English Tongue in Egypt finds its centre in Shepherd’s Hotel”.

Samuel Shepherd made an immense fortune from the hotel, benefitting from the great rise in traffic caused by the Crimean War and Indian Uprising of 1857, as well as the dawn of adventure tourism along the Nile. In 1860, he retired to Warwickshire to live in the great estate he purchased, Eathorpe Hall.

Shepherd’s Hotel remained the centre of the Anglo-American community in Cairo. In the 1890s, the hotel was rebuilt into an ultra-luxurious palatial edifice. In the coming years it hosted the majority of the famous foreigners in the city, including Henry Morton Stanley, Lawrence of Arabia, Howard Carter and Winston Churchill.

During the rise of Egyptian nationalism in the 1940s, Shepherd’s Hotel became a lightning rod for controversy, as it was a prime symbol of British colonial hegemony over Egypt. During what became known as ‘Black Saturday’, anti-Western riots broke out across Cairo on the night of January 26, 1952. Dozens of British and other Western establishments were torched – Shepherd’s Hotel burned to the ground. The demise of the institution prefigured the death of British control over Egypt, which was soon swept away by Gamal Abdel Nasser.

The Shepherd’s Hotel brand lives on to the present day as the name is preserved in an entirely new establishment on the Nile Corniche.

The Present Archive in Focus

In the early 1950s. Michal W. Bird (b. 1914), Samuel Shepherd’s great-grandson, gathered materials to write a biography of his forefather and his legendary establishment, which was eventually published as Samuel Shepherd of Cairo: A Portrait by Michal Bird (London: Michal Joseph Ltd., 1957). With the exception of no. 4 below, the present archive consists of materials created during that time.

However, the archive features something of considerable interest to the history of 19th Century Cairo and early tourism in Egypt. In 1951, mere months before Shepherd’s Hotel was torched on ‘Black Saturday’, the establishment’s manager, Mr. A. Foerster made a typescript copy of the hotel’s early guestbook (refer to nos. 1a & 1b below). Covering the years 1847 to 1858, the typescript features the names of hundreds of the hotel’s guests, along with notes as to their origin and destination, as well as often the names of ships on which their sailed the Nile. Also, present are some very amusing observations on the nature of the country and the hotel itself. The list includes several famous names; most of the guests were British, however, what is remarkable are the large number of American guests who made the long, dangerous trip to Egypt. There are many military officers, crown officials, wealthy travellers, as well as writers and artists. This is likely the only surviving record of this guest book, and as a result it is a highly important archival source for this period.

Contents:

1a.

A. Foerster to Michael W. Bird, September 6, 1951.

Typescript Letter (quarto, on Shepherd’s Hotel Letterhead), 1 p., signed (Good, but upper-left corner missing with slight loss to letterhead, small marginal tears, creasing).

This is a letter written by Mr. A. Foerster, the manager of the Shepherd’s Hotel, to Michael Bird, dated September 6, 1951, responding to Bird’s letter of May 12, of that year. Here he notes that “I am glad to send you herewith a complete typed copy of this book”, referring to the “Golden Book”, being the early guest book for the hotel. One gains the impression that the original guestbook was then in an incomplete and damaged condition, but evidently contained some illustrations not duplicated in the typescript, as noted “The typed copy misses much of the charm of the original book: illegible or half destroyed word have not been reproduced and all drawings of flags adorning the Nile boats are of course missing”

1b.

ENCLOSED WITHIN THE ABOVE:

[Untitled Typescript Copy of the Text from the Shepherd’s Hotel Guestbook, 1847 - 1858]. Cairo, 1951.

77 pp. typescript (quarto) with sporadic Mss. additions, loose, paginated as pp. 3-31, 31 bis, 23-35, 35 bis, 36-43, 43 bis, 44-76 (Good, some creasing and marginal tears).

The highlight of the archive is the typescript copy of the Shepherd’s Hotel guestbook that Foerster sent to Bird less than four months before the hotel (and presumably) the “Golden Book” was consumed in flames. The typescript, as it remains today, is paginated prom p. 3 to 76, with a few ‘bis’ pages inserted; the level of completeness viz. how it was in 1951 is unclear. The organization of the typescript is a bit

chaotic, with pp. 3-4 referring to entries from 1858; pp. 5 -25 concerns November 1856 to February 1857; pp. 26 – 28 covers November to December 1857; pp. 29 concerns January to March 1858; while pp. 30 – 76 features entries from October 1847 to early 1855.

Importantly, the guestbook is not duplicated within Michael Bird’s book – this may be the only surviving record of this information.

The entries feature the names of hotel guests, and sometimes their origins and destinations; the names of their vessels that brought them up the Nile; as well as comments on the hotel or on Egypt generally. The entries provide a very rich insight into the nature of Western travel and tourism in Cairo and the Middle East during the mid-19th Century.

Most of the guests are British; however, a surprisingly large number are Americans, including some from as far away as San Francisco (then a brand-new city). Many of the guests are military officers and government officials, while some are wealthy tourists seeking to discover the antiquities of the Nile. Some entries note people traveling through Cairo on their way to India or Hong Kong, while others are going on to visit the Gizeh Pyramids; Jerusalem; Petra; Thebes; or the First and Second Cataracts of the Nile.

Some of the comments include “a dreadful country – wonderful Pyramids and excellent hotel”; “Perfectly satisfied”; “received the kindest of attention from Mr. Shepherd”; and “W.C smells rather strong otherwise all satisfied”. Amusingly, a Mr. Connay Poole notes: “Hotel good / Dragoman named Hassan very attentive / cheats less than the others by a good deal...Advise visitors who attend the Pyramids to stand no Humbug” from the locals.

While a more forensic investigation might turn up more luminaires, we have noted that the list features several famous names, including: Captain Lord Charles William Brudenell-Bruce (1834 – 1897), styled Lord Charles Bruce, a British soldier and politician (“Left for Upper Egypt December 19th 1856”, p. 15); Antonio Schranz (1801 - 1863), a well-regarded Maltese painter (December 21, 1847, p. 34); Lucius Bentinck Cary, 10th Viscount Falkland (1803 - 1884), who served as the Governor of Bombay, 1848-53 (February 9, 1848, p. 39); Rear Admiral Sir Francis Augustus Collier (c. 1783 - 1849), on his way to serve as the British naval commander at Hong Kong (1848, p. 40); Brigadier-General Sir Henry Lawrence (1806 - 1857), a famous soldier and surveyor who distinguished himself in India, killed during the Siege of Lucknow (1848, p. 40); Sir Arthur William Buller 1808 – 1869), a British Liberal MP and author of education reforms in Canada; George William Curtis (1824 - 1892), an American writer and abolitionist (December 15, 1849, p. 48); Sir Charles Augustus Murray (1806 - 1895), an esteemed British author and diplomat (March 20, 1852, p. 60); General Hon. Thomas Ashburnham (1816 - 1872), the Commander of British Troops in China and Hong Kong (February 19, 1854, p. 72); Charles Greely Loring (1828 - 1902), a young American tourist, later a Union general during the Civil War and the Director of the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston (December 6, 1854, p. 74).

Names	Arrival	Where from	Depart
rauers Buxton	"April 29	" Nile	" May 3
. Edw. Winterbotton	" " 20	" India	" do
ugh Thurburn	"March 2d.	" Alexandria	" Not Y
apt. Edw. Perura,	"	"	"
Madras Army	"April 29	" Madras	" May 22
r. H. Arthur M.M.S.	"July 16	"	" July 2
lieut. N.L. Playfirn,	"	"	"
Madras artillery	"May 25	" Aden	" july 2
lliot Porrey	"August 5	" Boston U.S.A	June, C
lfred Clark	" do	" London	" June 1
.B. Forbs	"	"	"
.B. Bacon	"	"	"
enry Howell	" do	" Boston	" Aug. 5
d. Gassett	"	" vis	"
. Newton	"	" London	"
rs; Dlorrens	"	"	"
lieut. Weaner,	"	"	"
B.M's 86 regt.	"August 18	" Bombay	" Aug. 1
lieut. Straddling	"	" to	"
lieut. Lorroy	"Nov. 9	" London	"
. Verry	"	" Alexandria	"
.C. Gillnir	" Sept. 16	"	"
Dr. M. Cunley	" Oct. 3d	" Alexandria	" Oct. 1
. Williams	" do	" do	" Oct. 1
Commander S. Mercer	" do	" do	" do
William Gatten	" do	" do	" do

2.

Michael W. BIRD.

‘Samuel Shephard of Cairo’

[Draft of the Preface to Bird’s Eponymous Book published in 1957].

[Surrey, England, 1956].

Carbon Copy of Typescript, 2pp. legal size, with a single typed correction (Very Good, old clean vertical folds).

This is a carbon copy draft of the Preface to Michal Bird’s book, Samuel Shephard of Cairo; the text here is identical that that which subsequently appeared on pages 11 and 12 of the final published work.

3.

[Photograph of a Clay Hippopotamus].

England, mid-20th Century.

Photograph (12 x 17 cm), mounted to a larger piece of card (25.5 x 20.5 cm) featuring a typed description.

In 1850, Abbas, the Khedive of Egypt, sent Queen Victoria a live hippopotamus, which resided at the London Zoo, amazing thousands of visitors. In 1849, Samuel Shephard had a clay model made of the hippo, which he brought back with him to England upon his retirement in 1860; the model was presented to the London Zoo in 1947. Present here is a photograph of the clay hippo, along with its story.

4.

Photograph of “Eathorpe Hall”, Warwickshire.

Mid to late 19th Century.

Photograph, 18.5 x 24.5 cm (curved upper corners), with title on verso in pencil.

This is the only part of the archive that dates roughly from Samuel Shephard’s era. It is photograph of the grand manor home of Eathorpe Hall, near Leamington, Warwickshire, where Shephard lived in retirement from 1860 to 1866.

References: Cf. Michael W. Bird, Samuel Shephard of Cairo: A Portrait by Michael Bird (London: Michael Joseph Ltd., 1957).

€1,200.00



6. EUROPE – OROGRAPHIC-HYDROGRAPHIC MAP - THEMATIC CARTOGRAPHY

CARTE GÉNÉRALE OROGRAPHIQUE ET HYDROGRAPHIQUE DE L'EUROPE QUI MONTRE LES PRINCIPALES RAMIFICATIONS DES MONTAGNES, FLEUVES AT CHEMINS, AVEC LES PRINCIPALES VILLES, DRESSÉE D'APRÈS LES MEILLEURES

A stellar example of a grand wall map of Europe depicting the mountain ranges and watersheds of Europe and the Near East; an original work of thematic cartography by the Austrian geographer and soldier General Baron Sorriot de l'Host – a magnificent example on crisp, un-joined sheets.

Author: Andreas Freiherr von SORRIOT DE L'HOST (1767 - 1831).

Place and Year: Vienna: Joseph List, 1816.

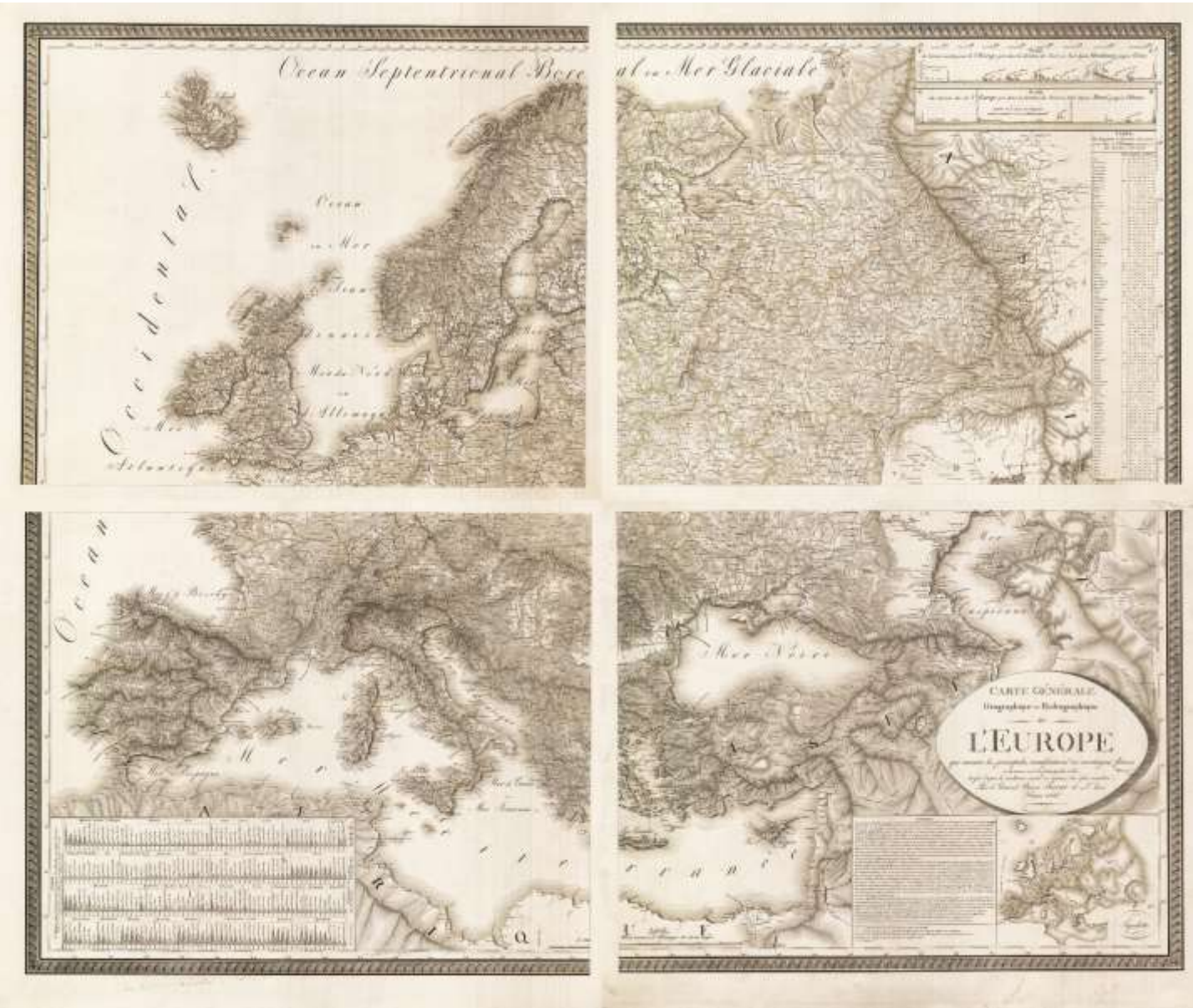
Technique: Copper engraving with some subtle accents of original colour, on 4 un-joined, un-trimmed sheets, old former owners' stamp to blank corners of sheets (Excellent, crisp untrimmed sheets with strong engraving impression, some very light stains and toning in places but overall clean), each sheet: 64 x 77 cm (25 x 30.5 inches), would form a map, if joined, of approximately: 118 x 145 cm (46.5 x 57 inches).

Code: 67640

This is the finest general map of Europe of its era to focus upon the continent's orography and hydrography, being its mountain ranges and watersheds. It was made by General Andreas Freiherr von Sorriot de l'Host, a professional Austrian soldier who maintained a keen interest in physical geography. The map embraces the entire European content, as well as the Near East, and delineates and labels all major rivers and bodies of water, while the general contours of the mountain ranges are expressed through finely composed hachures; the quality of the engraving is unusually fine. The dividing lines between the watersheds, running along the heights of the land, are clearly expressed, often elegantly heightened in subtle original yellow hues, while major cities and post roads are labelled.

The 'Squelette' (Skeleton) map, in the lower-right corner, employs letters corresponding to the adjacent textual description which explains the watersheds, as well as various cross-sections shown running across the Continent. In the lower-left of the composition are a series of profiles all of Europe's major mountain ranges, with the heights of named peaks in feet.

Sorriot de l'Host's work is an especially impressive example of the great flourishing of thematic cartography that occurred during the Enlightenment Era, continuing into the 19th Century. It was issued



in 1816, just after the Congress of Vienna (1814-5), ending the Napoleonic Wars, which re-drew many of the Europe’s international boundaries, parts of which ran along rivers and watershed divides (moreover, many intranational boundaries were also redrawn). For some years thereafter, much effort was expended to map these boundaries, such that a strong scientific understanding of the Continent’s orography and hydrography was critically important. Moreover, the period also saw the rise of scientific meteorology, of which a comprehension of the how mountain ranges and bodies of water affect weather and climatic was critical.

General Andreas Freiherr von Sorriot de l’Host (1767 - 1831) was an Austrian nobleman of partial French ancestry. He was an esteemed veteran of the Austro-Turkish War of 1788-91 and the Napoleonic Wars, but his true passion was geography; he was a regular fixture at Vienna’s academic salons. His orographic-hydrological map of Europe was his magnum opus, and the present example is in especially fine condition, on crisp, uncut, un-joined sheets.

References: Bibliothèque nationale de France, département Cartes et plans, GE C-8368; Charles Baron de Martens, Guide diplomatique: ou traité des droits, des immunités et de devoirs des ministres publics, des agens diplomatiques et consulaires, dans toute l’étendue de leurs fonctions, tome 1 (Brussels, 1838), p. 686.

€550.00



7. MONTENEGRO:

KAPTA II PHEŦOPE. خريطة مملكة قرطاغ CARTE DU PAYS DE MONTENEGRO DRESSÉE D’APRÈS LES OPÉRATIONS GÉODÉTIQUES SUR LES LIEUX ET RECHERCHES LES PLUS SOIGNEUSES, PAR MR. LE COMTE FEDOR DE KARACSAY, COLONEL AU SERVICE D’AUTRICHE.

Rare and historically important - the first broadly accurate map of Montenegro, after the surveys of the Hungarian military engineer Colonel Count Fedor von Karacsay.

Author: Fedor von KARACSAY (1787 - 1859).
Place and Year: Vienna, [circa 1838].
Technique: Copper engraving with original outline colour, dissected into 8 sections and mounted upon original linen, some place names temporarily underlined in original colours (Very Good, light even toning, temporarily trimmed with loss of Neatline, contemporary tag with a collector's stamp and inventory number on the back), 42 x 58 cm (16.5 x 23 inches), housed in a contemporaty faux tree claf paper slipcase with two colour paper tags on the spine (Very Good with minimal war on the corners, old collector's stamp on the spine).
Code: 67601

This excellent work is one of the most important 19th Century regional maps of the Balkans, being the first printing of the first broadly accurate map of Montenegro, predicated upon the pioneering scientific surveys of Colonel Count Fedor von Karacsay, a Hungarian artist and cartographer, who was the Austrian military commander of Cattaro (Kotor). Karacsay conduced his surveys in 1836 upon the invitation of the Montenegrin ruler, Petar II Petrović-Njegoš, with whom had formed a personal friendship. The map embraces the larger region extending from Ragusa (Dubrovnik), in the north-west, down to Scutari (Shkoder), in Ottoman Albania in the south-east. The map is centred upon the Prince-Bishopric of Montenegro, which was then an autonomous part of the Ottoman Empire, but was for all practical purposes an independent state. While most of the map is printed in French (then the premier Pan-European intellectual language), the title is written in Serbo-Montenegrin, Ottoman Turkish and French, while the names of certain regions are likewise given in Ottoman Turkish.

Montenegro, outlined in green, then occupied a smaller territory than today’s state, only comprising the interior heartland, with its capital at ‘Zettine’ (Cetinje). The adjacent coastal areas, outlined in pink, are shown to be part of Austrian-controlled Dalmatia, while the regions bordering Montenegro in the interior, Hercegovina, Bosnia and Albania are lands under direct Ottoman administration. The topography is shown in great detail, based upon Karacsay’s itinerary surveys, which while not as accurate as systematic trigonometric surveys, were adequate to give a broadly accurate projection, being a dramatic



improvement over all previous mapping endeavours. While the coastal areas had been scientifically surveyed by the British Royal Navy earlier in the century, prior to Karacsay’s mapping, Montenegro’s wild and rigged interior had never been charted to any serious degree of planimetric accuracy.

Montenegro is shown divided into its various districts, while the country’s numerous mountain ranges are expressed through fine hachures. Throughout the map, all cities, towns and villages of various sizes are labelled, as are all significant roads. The table of signs, in the lower-right, identifies the symbols used to denote the locations of forts, convents and country churches. Overall, the map provides a wealth of valuable information, correctly placing the locations of dozens of historically important sites on a map for the first time.

Curiously, the present example of the map features some key military posts contemporarily underlined in blue and certain towns marked with a red dot, indicating that it may have seen practical use in the field.

The map is adorned with the ‘Tablaeu statistique du Pays de Montenegro dans l’année 1838’, a statistical chart noting the number of families and persons resident in each of Montenegro’s eight districts.

The present first issue of the map was engraved by the Milanese master Pietro Allodi and printed in Vienna. While undated, it is thought to had been published late in 1838. A second edition of the map, with little revision, was issued in Vienna by Artaria & Co. in 1854.

A Note on Rarity

The map is rare; we can trace no other examples appearing on the market during the last generation. We can trace 6 examples of the first (1838) edition in institutions, at the U.K. National Archives; Biblioteca Teresiana (Mantova); Charles University (Prague); Muzeum Brněnska (Brno); *Bayerische Staatsbibliothek*; and the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. We locate only a single example of the second (1854) edition, at the Moravská zemská knihovna v Brně (Brno).

Historical Context: The Rise of an Independent Montenegro

The interior of today’s Montenegro, a Slavic, Orthodox Christian land, became an Ottoman vassal in late 15th Century, while much of the adjacent coastal areas were controlled by the Republic of Venice. The interior regions were eventually organized into the Ottoman Vilayet of Montenegro.

From 1696, much of Montenegro was ruled by the Prince-Bishops of Cetinje (vladika), of the Petrović-Njegoš dynasty, under the aegis of the Ottomans. From 1711, Montenegro gained its autonomy from the Sublime Porte and was a virtually independent state, save for the fact that it still had to pay annual tribute money to Constantinople.



In the years following the Napoleonic Wars, the Montenegrin vladika, Petar I Petrović-Njegoš (reigned 1784 - 1830), embarked upon a more assertive national policy. He openly challenged the Ottoman Empire’s suzerainty over the region and sought to expand Montenegro’s borders. This not only placed him at odds with the Sublime Porte (which still directly ruled bordering regions such as Bosnia & Hercegovina, Albania and Macedonia), but also the Austrian Habsburg Empire, which ruled the Montenegrin Coast, including the great port city of Cattaro (Kotor). Petar I also revived the historical concept of the Serbian Empire (Montenegrins have close cultural connections to Serbs), seeking Russian support.

Petar I’s successor, Petar II Petrović-Njegoš (1813-51, reigned 1830-51), popularly known simply as ‘Njegoš’, was a dashing young ruler and a highly accomplished writer and poet. He strengthened Montenegro’s ties with Serbia and Russia, ensuring that Pan-Slavism became a major threat to both Ottoman and Austrian rule in the Southwestern Balkans. Njegoš was a reformer who implemented Montenegro’s first national tax system in 1833 and commenced the process of opening the country up to the modern world. His decision to allow Fedor von Karacsay to conduct the first survey of Montenegro was a testament to his interest in science and progress. Njegoš has a legacy that lasts to this day, as he was the author of *The Mountain Wreath* [Serbian: *Gorski vijenac*] (Vienna, 1847), one of the great classics of Montenegrin-Serbian literature.

Njegoš’s successors, Danilo I and Nikola I, continued Montenegro’s drive for complete independence, which was finally achieved in 1878.

Count Fedor von Karacsay: Hungarian Adventurer, Artist and Cartographer

Fedor von Karacsay (1787 - 1859) was a fascinating figure who combined his military duties with cultural, artistic and scientific inquiry in several countries across the Europe, the Near and Middle East, as well as Central Asia. Karacsay hailed from a Hungarian noble family, and while little is known of his early life, he is recorded as having graduated from the Theresianum, the prestigious Austrian military academy in Wiener Neustadt. By 1805, he was a cadet in the Austrian Army and worked his way up the ranks to serve as a lieutenant at the Battle of Dresden (1813). He subsequently served in Mantova as the chamberlain of Archduke Miksa József of Hapsburg-Este. During his early career, Karacsay gained formal training in military engineering and advanced surveying methods.

Karacsay distinguished himself for his great competence and energy, and by the 1830s he was promoted to the rank of Colonel and given the highly important post of garrison commander of Cattaro (Kotor). Kotor was a flashpoint in the southwestern Balkans, as it was an Austrian-ruled port city with a restless majority-Slavic population. It was openly coveted by Montenegro, whose borders lay just a few kilometres inland. While never breaking out into open warfare, the relationship between Montenegro and Austria was tense at best.

However, Karacsay was not your normal Austrian garrison commander. He had a kind and humorous manner that appealed to the local people, including ethnic Montenegrins, and he ensured that Hapsburg rule over Kotor was gentler and more culturally sensitive than it had traditionally been. He was an accomplished artist and travelled around the countryside making beautiful watercolour views, many of which are today preserved in museums.

Amazingly, despite the rocky relationship between Austria and Montenegro, in 1836 Karacsay was invited to visit Petar II Petrović-Njegoš at his court in Cetinje. The two men became fast friends and formed a relationship that transcended national rivalries. Petar II allowed Karacsay to conduct the first scientific survey of the Montenegrin interior, resulting in the present map.

Following his time in Kotor, Karacsay was posted in a variety of different locations, leading him to publish well-regarded travel books on Sicily (including a fine map), Rome, Naples, London, as well as Moldavia, Bukovina, Wallachia and Bessarabia.

In 1849, during the last days of the 1848-9 Revolutions, Karacsay was sent to Belgrade at the head of a high-level diplomatic mission to secure the Hapsburg Empire’s southern borders. He subsequently travelled to Constantinople as a special envoy to Sultan *Abdülmecid I*.

During the early 1850s, Karacsay was based in Brno, and later in Budapest, where he conducted research into Hungarian history in coordination with the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. Karacsay became fascinated with Pan-Turanism, the notion that Hungarians share ancestry with the Turkic peoples, as well as other Asiatic ethnic groups. He travelled to Herat, Balkh, Bokhara, and Samarkand, seeking to find ancient links between Hungarian and local cultures. Holding the rank of General, Karacsay died in Tehran in 1859.

References: U.K. National Archives: WO 78/5671; Biblioteca Teresiana (Mantova): St.Alb.C 27.; Charles University (Prague): 912:904.; *Bayerische Staatsbibliothek*: BV004249909 / OCLC: 165563324; University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign: G6855 1838 .K3 / OCLC: 826638744; *Annales des voyages, de la géographie*, vol. 3 (Paris, 1844), pp. 109 – 112; *Bulletin de la Société de géographie*, 2nd series, vol. XIX (1843), p. 490; *Jahrbücher der Literatur*, vol. 100 (Vienna, 1842), p. 32.

€1,200.00

8. MAPS – BELGIUM – HOLLAND – GERMAN - COLOUR PRINTING

Carte Administrative Et Routière De La Belgique et de la Hollande: Contenant Aussi Les Pays Limitrophes Depuis Paris, Jusqu'À Strasbourg Et Bremen Dressée À L'Échelle 1:500 000 ; En 7 Feuilles Formant Une Subdivision De L'Atlas De L'Europe En 220 Feuilles

A rare complete set of 7 highly detailed maps of the administrative areas of Holland and Belgium, were printed in black and red, and accompanied by a title page and a key map and housed in a decorative contemporary marbled paper slipcase.

Author: Joseph Edmund WOERL (1803-1865).

Place and Year: Karlsruhe – Freiburg – Leipzig: Bartholomä Herder [1832].

Technique: 6 sheets, steel engravings in black and red, originally dissected in 4 segments and mounted on linen, with originally pasted tags verso, each 38 x 45,5 cm (14,9 x 17.9 inches); 1 sheet, steel engraving in black and red, originally dissected in 2 segments and mounted on linen, with originally pasted tags verso, 17 x 45,5 cm (6.7 x 17.9 inches);); 1 sheet (title), steel engraving in black and red, originally dissected in 3 segments and mounted on linen, with originally pasted tags verso, 19,5 x 48 cm (7.6 x 18.9 inches); 1 sheet (key map), steel engraving 31 x 25 cm (12.2 x 9.8 inches); Contemporary marbled paper slipcase, red spine with embossed gilt title and old library label, inserted contemporary marbled paper folded sleeve.

Condition: slightly stained, light foxing, old collector's stamps and inventory numbers on verso of all the maps and on the front of the title page, slipcase slightly worn on corners, key map with pin-size holes in margins. Overall in a good, clean condition.

Code: 67602

These complete set of 7 maps, printed in black and red, was issued in 1832 for the administrative purposes in Belgium Holland, and parts of Germany. The highly detailed engravings, made with extreme precision, showcase types of roads and canals, different types of borders and regional administrative centers. The tiles, mounted on back of each map read: Norden, Stasbourg-Karlsruhe, Amsterdam, Bruxelles, Köln, Paris, Oldenburg-Bremen.

The maps were originally made for a never finished gigantic project of a 220-sheet atlas of Europe by Joseph Edmund Woerl (1803-1865), the planned sheets of which are represented on the accompanying key map.

The whole atlas was never published, but the maps made for the project were probably to release the financial burden sold separately, in sets with additional title pages, such as our example, or in atlases of



CARTE
ADMINISTRATIVE ET ROUTIÈRE
DE LA

BELGIQUE et de la HOLLANDE

CONTENANT AUSSI LES PAYS LIMITROPHES DÉPUIS

PARIS, JUSQU'À STRASBOURG ET BREMEN

DRESSÉE À L'ÉCHELLE 1:500,000

par J. E. WOERRE

EN 7 FEUILLES

FORMANT UNE SURDIVISION DE L'ATLAS DE L'EUROPE EN 220 FEUILLES.

CARLSRUHE, FRIBOURG & LEIPZIG, CHEZ B. HERDER, ÉDITEUR DE CARTES GÉOGRAPHIQUES.

Signes
Conventionnels.

VILLE

VILLE

Ville

Bourg

Village

Hameau

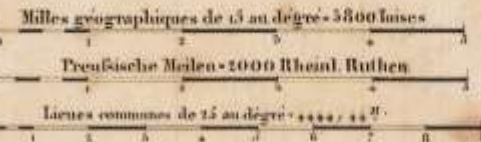
Château

Convent

Station de Poste

Champs de Bataille

Bain



XLB 88/89

Herder

Signes
Conventionnels.

Chef-lieu de Département

Chef-lieu d'Arrondissement

Chef-lieu de Canton

Route de 1^{re} Classe

Route de 2^e Classe

Route de 3^e Classe

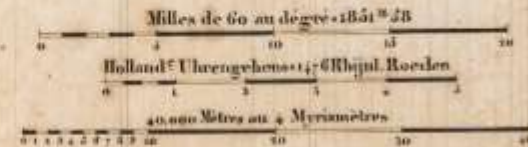
Limites du Royaume

Limites de Départements

Limites d'Arrondissements

Canaux avec ponts et escluses

Canaux d'irrigation



parts of Europe such as *Atlas von Central Europa* with 60 sheets from 1838 and *Carte de la France*, an atlas with 25 sheets, issued in 1850.

Joseph Edmund Woerl was a German map maker and geographer. He started making maps already in gymnasium, which he attended in Munich. From 1825 he worked as an engineer and geographer in Besançon, and from 1827 at the Cotta's institute for lithography in Munich. The following year Woerl moved to Freiburg, where he took over the cartographic department of the Bartholomä Herder's printing and publishing house, an institution, which he took over after Herder's death and after marrying his daughter. Joseph Edmund Woerl sold for the publishing house in 1847 for financial reasons and worked as a teacher in Konstanz until his death.

As separate sheets appear on the market a complete set of 7 with 2 accompanying sheets is rare. Our set is housed in a decorative slipcase and comes from a private collection of a nobleman.

€450.00



9. MALAYSIA

Handbook of the Federated Malay States ...Third Edition.

Scarce – the definitive official overview of the Federated Malay States at the beginning of the 20th Century, during the rubber and tin boom; richly illustrated with 5 folding maps and 7 photographic plates, by Sir H. Conway Belfield, the British Resident in Selangor.

Author: H. Conway BELFIELD (1855 - 1923).

Place and Year: London: Edward Stanford, 1906.

Technique: 8°: [4], 184 pp., plus 5 folding maps and 7 photographic plates, bound in original printed card covers with brown cloth spine (Very Good, overall clean, some sporadic areas of light foxing, maps crisp but with Map #2 having a couple of short clean tears along old folds with no loss, lacking rear free endpaper; binding with toning and minor wear; a well-preserved example).

Code: 67649

The Federated Malay States (FMS) was a British Protectorate on the Malay Peninsula formed in 1895 with the joining of the four hitherto independent kingdoms of Perak, Selangor, Negeri Sembilan and Pahang. The FMS was distinct from the British Crown Colony of Straits Settlements (Singapore, Penang, Malacca and Dinding) and the ‘unfederated’ states of Perlis, Kedah, Kelantan, Terengganu. While the chief British official of the protectorate, the Resident General, in Kuala Lumpur, possessed broad powers over the economy, military and external affairs, the sultans of each constituent state maintained considerable autonomy over internal affairs. The FMS existed until 1946, whereupon it was amended and expanded, eventually becoming the modern independent nation of Malaysia in 1963.

The present work is the finest and most authoritative general overview of the FMS made during the protectorate’s early period, which was also a time of great prosperity and expansion brought about the rubber and tin boom. The work was authored by Sir Henry Conway Belfield, who then served as the Resident (chief British official) in Selangor. The work has much of the feel of an almanac, packed with intriguing information, but is better-written and of a more coherent format than most works of its kind. Belfield, an erudite Oxfordian and highly competent administrator, was able to use his official position to gain access to the best sources, intelligence which he lays out in a manner quite pleasing to the reader. All considered, the Belfield’s *Handbook* is a seminal source on Malaysian history during this critical period.

The text is divided into five parts: Part I is a general overview of the Federated Malay States (pp. 1-44); Part II concerns Perak (pp. 45-78); Part III covers Selangor (pp. 79-94); Part IV features Negeri Sembilan



(pp. 95 - 106) and Part V showcases Pahang (pp. 107 - 152). Each part features well-ordered sections detailing various aspects of the each jurisdiction’s official establishment; topography; boundaries; geology; climate; demographics (the 1901 Census shows that the FMS had a total population of 665,000); history; military establishment; economy (especially the all-important rubber and tin industries, as well as the agrarian sector); the entertaining ‘Hints to New Arrivals’: transportation (the FMS then possessed 396.25 miles of railway lines); as well as other curious matters.

Importantly, each section features its own fine folding map, from the best and most recent sources, variously printed by the London firm of Waterlow & Sons or the British Army’s Ordnance Survey Office in Southampton. The maps are as follows:

1. *Malay Peninsula* (London: Waterlow & Sons), bef. P. 1, printed in full colour, 29.5 x 22 cm.
2. Alfred E. Young, Chief Surveyor, *Map of Perak 1901* (Southampton: Ordnance Survey Office, 1901), highly detailed official topographical survey, 61 x 47 cm.
3. *Selangor 1902* (Southampton: Ordnance Survey Office, 1901), coloured agricultural (green) and mining areas (blue), 34.5 x 27.5 cm.
4. *Sketch Map of Negeri Sembilan* (Southampton: Ordnance Survey Office, 1901), printed in red and black, 41.5 x 31 cm.
5. *Map of Pahang Federated Malay States* (Southampton: Ordnance Survey Office, 1901), printed in red and black, 36 x 31 cm.

Additionally, the work is augmented by seven full-page photographic plates depicting: a railway station; tin mine; the Perak River; 2 plates of limestone cliffs with railway lines at Kinta; Government Offices in Kuala Lumpur; and the Public Gardens at Kuala Lumpur.

The work also features appendices, including: A. on shipping lines and routes; B. hints for English planters in Malaya; and C. a section on the Straits Settlements, Britain’s Crown Colony on the Malay Peninsula (including Georgetown, Malacca and Singapore).

The first edition of the *Handbook* was issued in 1903, with the second following in 1904. The present third edition was published in 1906 and, as noted by Belfield in its Preface, this issue was extensively revised and updated from the former.

All examples of the *Handbook*, in any of the three editions, are rare in commerce; we can trace only a couple sales records from the last generation; the present example is in particularly fine condition for a work of its kind.

Sir Henry Conway Belfield: 28 Years in the Malayan Civil Service & Governor of Kenya

Sir Henry Conway Belfield (1855 - 1923) was an esteemed British colonial official. Hailing from a good family, he was educated at Rugby School, before attending Oriel College, Oxford. He worked as a barrister before joining the service of the Colonial Office in 1884. He spent the next 28 years in British Malaya, rising to serve as the Resident of Negeri Sembilan (1901–2); Selangor (1902-10) and Perak (1910–12). Belfield was promoted to serve as the Governor of Kenya (1912-7) during the critical period leading up to and during much of World War I. He was a respected intellectual and author, in addition to the present *Handbook*, he wrote the *Report Upon the Present Condition of Affairs in Labuan and Brunei* (1905) and *Gold Coast. Report Legislation Governing Alienation Native Lands Gold Coast Colony Ashanti* (1912).

References: British Library: General Reference Collection 10055.c.43.; OCLC: 752946345.

€850.00

10. GABON - REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO:

Côte ouest d’Afrique. De l’estuaire du Gabon à la baie de Pointe Noire d’après les travaux de la Mission hydrographique du Gabon.

A very rare large-format survey chart of the coasts of Gabon and what is today the Republic of Congo, executed shortly before World War I by the ‘Mission hydrographique du Gabon’.

Author: Antoine Gontran AUDOIN (1874 - 1931) et al. / MISSION HYDROGRAPHIQUE DU GABON.

Place and Year: Paris, [circa 1913].

Technique: Lithograph (Very Good, some discoloration and creasing to blank upper and lower margins; very small, virtually insignificant holes in upper-right quadrant), 104 x 75 cm (41 x 29.5 inches).

Code: 67645

This is a very rare large-format survey chart of the coasts of Gabon and what is today known as the Republic of Congo (Brazzaville) made shortly before World War I. In 1911, France reorganized its colonial possessions in the region into a new configuration, Afrique équatoriale française (AEF), which consisted of Gabon, French Congo, Oubangi-Cahri (Burkina Faso) and Chad. In preparation for the administrative changes, France commissioned teams to conduct scientific surveys of the AEF; the coastal aspects were undertaken by the ‘Mission hydrographique du Gabon’ (MHG) led by Lieutenant Antoine Gontran Audoin. Between 1910 and 1912, the MHG conducted advanced trigonometrical surveys of the coasts and the Ogooué River.

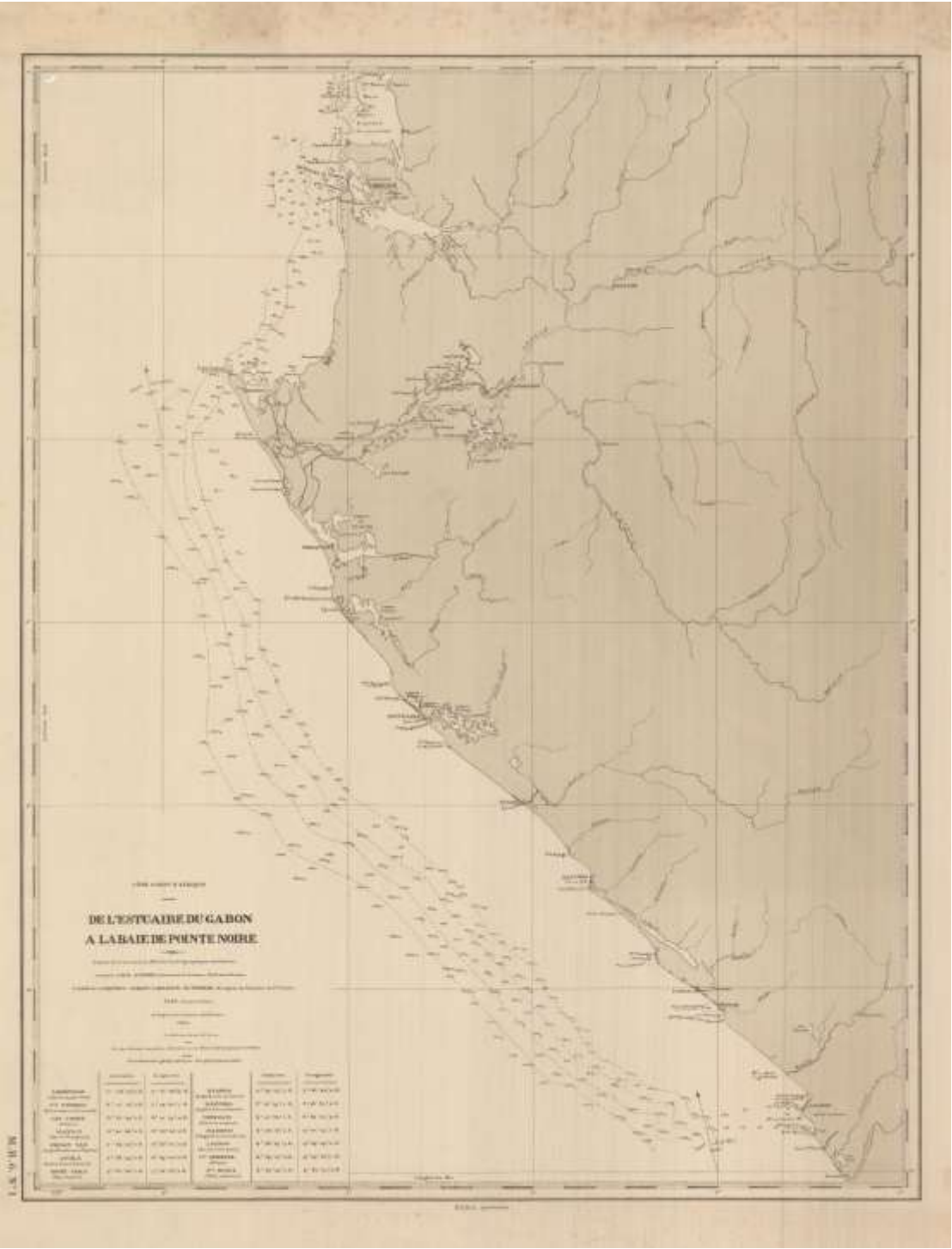
The present chart provides a complete overview of the MHG surveys, capturing the entire coasts of Gabon and the French Congo, from the just north of Libreville all the way down past Pointe Noire, to the border of Portuguese Cabinda. The delineation of the coasts and course of the Ogooué River is precise, while fresh bathymetric soundings are noted off shore. The chart in the lower left corner notes the geodetic co-ordinates of major ports and headlands taken by the MHG’s astronomical observations.

The chart is labelled in the bottom margin as an ‘Editon provisoire’, (provisional edition), meaning that it was published as a trial issue in a very small print run.

Consequently, it is very rare, we can trace only 2 institutional examples, at the Muséum national d’histoire naturelle (Paris) and the University of Milwaukee-Wisconsin. The information on the present chart was subsequently integrated into other charts which were printed in greater quantities, becoming the seminal overview chart of this stretch of coastline for many years.

References: Muséum national d’histoire naturelle (Paris): CD 551 (4); OCLC: 882257962 & 768129651; L’Afrique française: bulletin mensuel du Comité l'Afrique française et du Comité du Maroc, vol. 23 (1913), p. 287; Bulletin de la Société royale belge de géographie, vol. 38 (1914), p. 91; Bollettino della Società geografica italiana (1914), pp. 1113.

€350.00



11. MALI – NIGER RIVER:

Mission de Niger de Safay à Koïrétago.

An extremely rare – seemingly unrecorded – 6-sheet hydrographic survey of a stretch of the Niger River above Timbuktu made as part of the ‘Mission Hydrographique du Niger’, the epic project to scientifically survey the navigable middle course of the river; drafted by Ensign Henri Lefranc (later a WWI Ace Pilot).

Author: Henri LEFRANC (1878 - 1923) / MISSION HYDROGRAPHIQUE DU NIGER.

Place and Year: Paris: [H. Fournier, circa 1910].

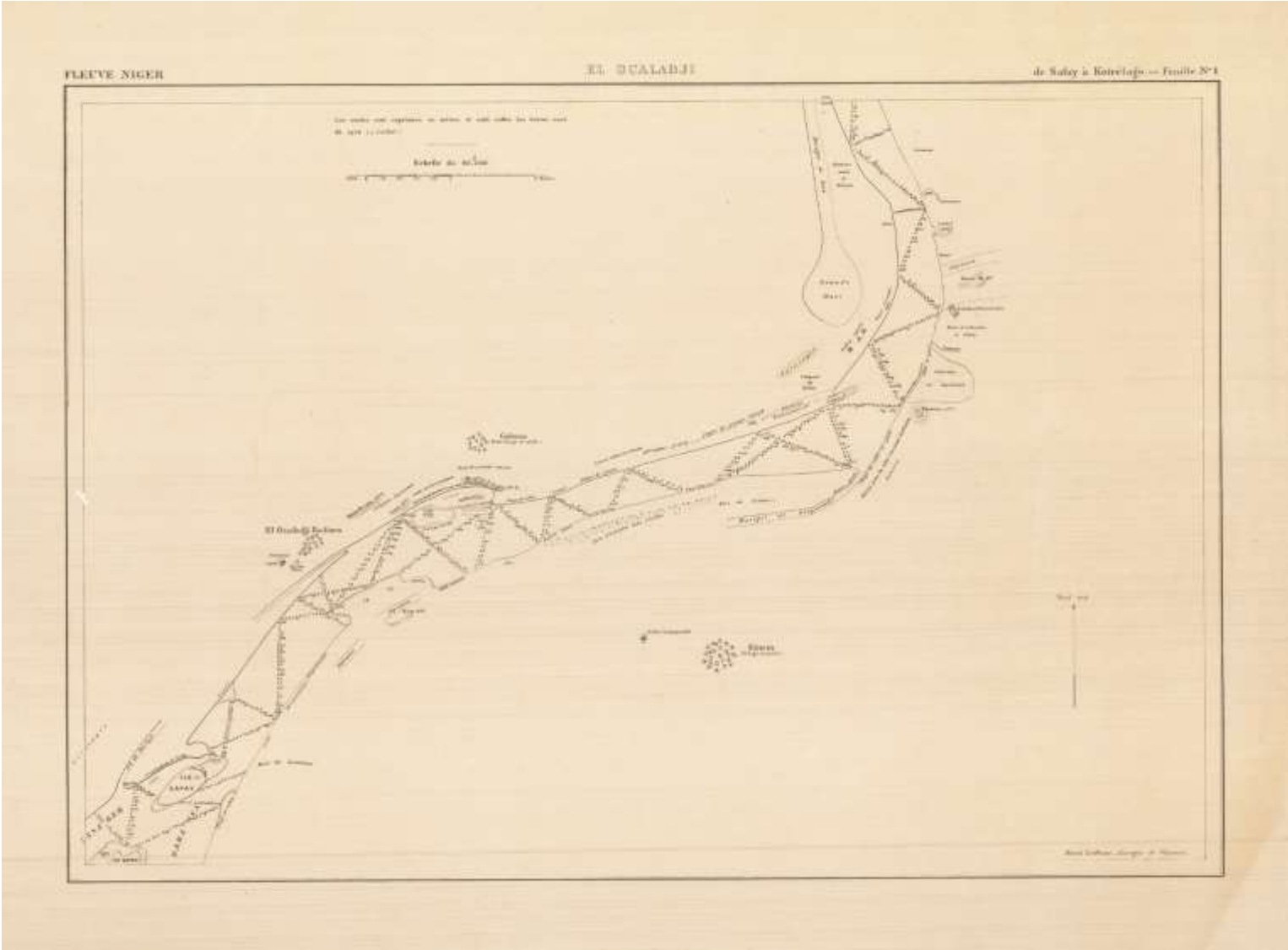
Technique: Lithograph on 6 sheets (5 section maps + 1 key map), sheets of irregular size ranging from 75 x 56 cm (29.5 x 22 inches) to 81 x 63 cm (32 x 25 inches) (Very Good, some light toning and short marginal tears).

Code: 67646

At the beginning of the 20th Century the Niger River was the main transportation corridor running through what is today known as Mali and Niger, then part of France’s colonial domain of Afrique Occidentale. In order to advance France’s political, economic and military power the region, the colonial authorities commissioned the ‘Mission Hydrographique du Niger’, which sought to scientifically chart the vast mid-course of the Niger River that was navigable during much of the year. The endeavour, executed by professional French hydrographic engineers operated between 1903 and 1909, and can rightly be considered one of the most impressive technical achievements of river surveying of its era. The present 6-sheet map (5 section sheets and 1 key sheet) details a stretch of the river that runs through marshlands just above the famous city of Timbuktu (Mali), extending from Safay to Koïrétago. The five section sheets are: No. 1 – *El Oualadji*; No. 2 – *Diré*; No. 3 – *Koura*; No. 4 – *Dindehondo*; and No. 5 - *Koïrétago*.

The survey of this part of the river was, undertaken in 1906 by a crew commanded by Ensign Henri Lefranc, is extremely detailed. The river is replete with bathymetric soundings (noted as having been taken in metres at ‘low water’ on July 2, 1906), while every hazard is labelled. Along the shore, all villages are depicted, along with landmarks, as well as notes as to the nature of the soil, vegetation and land use. Not only is it the first ever scientific mapping of this area, but it is an unusually fine work of fluvial hydrography.

In this period leading up to Word War I, the French government was weary of any highly detailed geographic information falling into the hands of Germany. As a result, the charts created by the ‘Mission



Hydrographique du Niger’ were classified and printed only in small quantities exclusively for official French use. Most of these maps were printed as part of an extremely rare atlas, *Mission Hydrographique du Niger*, 3 vols. (Paris: H. Fournier, 1910-12).

The present map was not included in the atlas and is extremely rare – we have not been able to trace even a reference to it, let alone the location of another example. It would seem to have been made as trial piece, and not necessarily intended to be published or disseminated in any formal sense. It may have been used in the preparation of the map *Carte du Niger, de l’El Oualadji à Timbouktou* which appeared within the atlas.

Mission Hydrographique du Niger: Surveying the Niger River

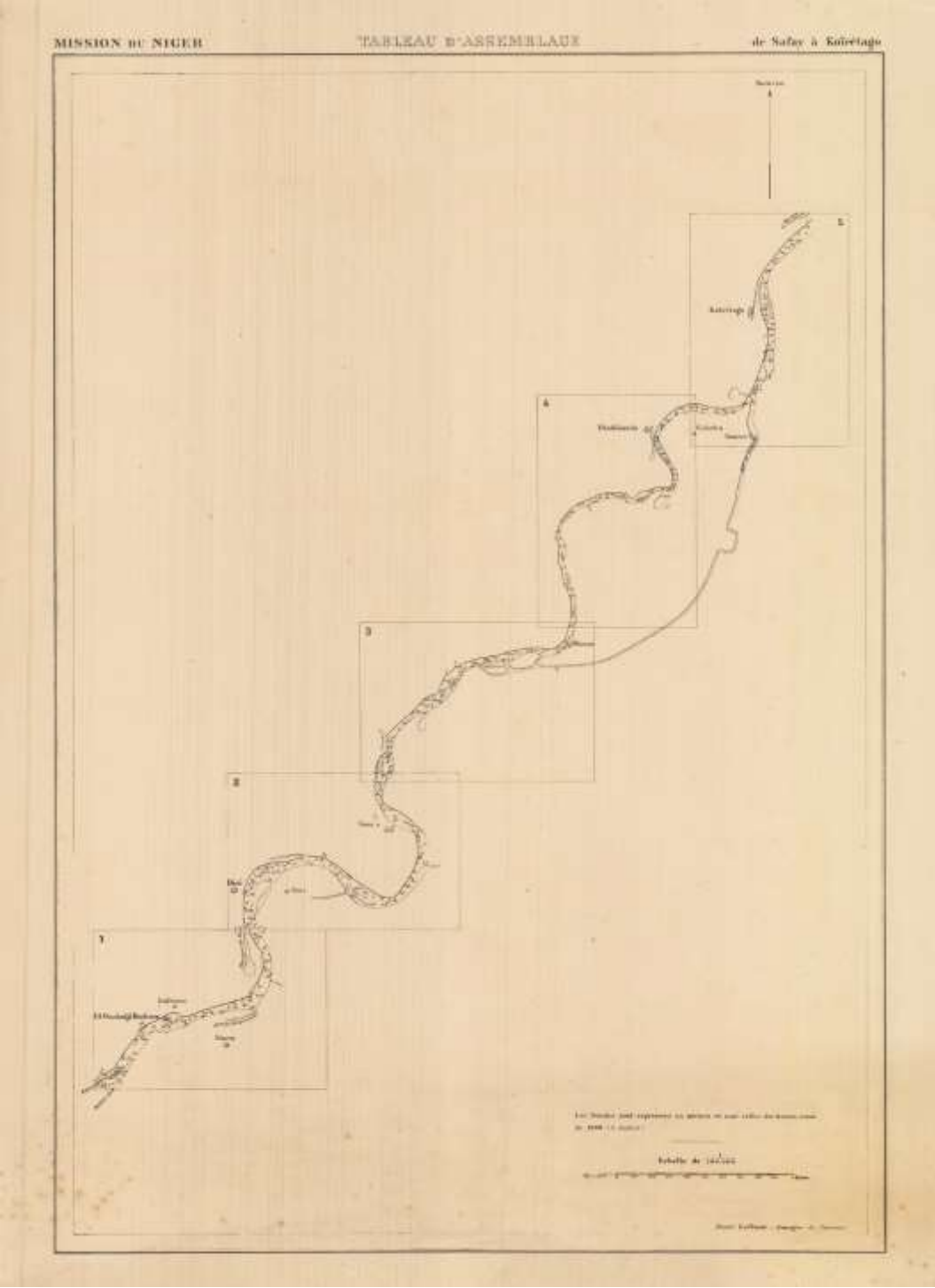
The Niger River, with a length of 4,200 km (2,600 miles) is the longest river in western Africa and the third longest on the continent. The upper and middle reaches of the Niger River flowed through the French colonial domain of Afrique Occidentale, which was divided into smaller colonies. By the 1890s, France placed a priority on strengthening its political grip over the region and developing its economy and infrastructure. The river is partially navigable below Ansongo (Mali), but above that point it is fully navigable for 1,770 km (1,100 miles) during the seasons of high water, including the passage up to Timbuktu and well beyond. As road and caravan travel was arduous, and it would be some time before railways could be forged through this land, the only reliable transport link into the heart of what is today Mali was the boat passage up the Niger River. The only problem was that this route was not precisely understood; a misreading of the seasonal fluctuations of the river levels and an ignorance of hazards could prove deadly to steamship crews. A precise scientific hydrographic survey of the river was imperative.

The first endeavour to scientifically survey the middle Niger River was undertaken by a team under Lieutenant Émile Auguste Léon Hourst, the so called ‘Mission Hourst’, during 1895 and 1896. While the expedition produced fine surveys, it only covered a limited stretch of the river; many hundreds of kilometres were still left uncharted.

In 1903, the French colonial regime commissioned the ‘Mission Hydrographique du Niger’ to continue the survey of the river up past Timbuktu. The endeavour was led for the first two years by Lieutenant Georges Vincent Marie *Le Blévec* (1870 - 1956), and from 1905 to 1909 by Lieutenant Jean Auguste *Millot* (1875 - 1933).

The last four years of the Mission, under Millot, were more intensive than the earlier period, with several autonomous surveying teams simultaneously operating in the field at any one time, variously led by the ensigns Jean Jules Henri Golay, Jean Odent, Charles Ven and Henri Lefranc.

The Mission’s charts were exceedingly precise and detailed, and the endeavour was deemed complete in 1909. The results of the expedition were published as an atlas, *Mission Hydrographique du Niger*, 3 vols. (Paris: H. Fournier, 1910-12), featuring numerous river charts each composed of several folios



sheets. Importantly, the atlas was classified as “non dans le commerce”, meaning it was not to be sold or freely disseminated, reserved only for French administrators and military officers. While some aspects of the surveys were released for integration into publicly available maps, the detailed charts of the atlas were evidently considered to be military sensitive during the period leading up to World War I (when German spies were to be found virtually everywhere across western Africa). The Mission’s excellent surveys greatly assisted both military and civilian navigation on the middle and upper Niger River; as the information they contained was eventually declassified, such that the derivative maps served as were the base charts for the passage for several decades.

Henri Lefranc: Naval Surveyor and Aviator

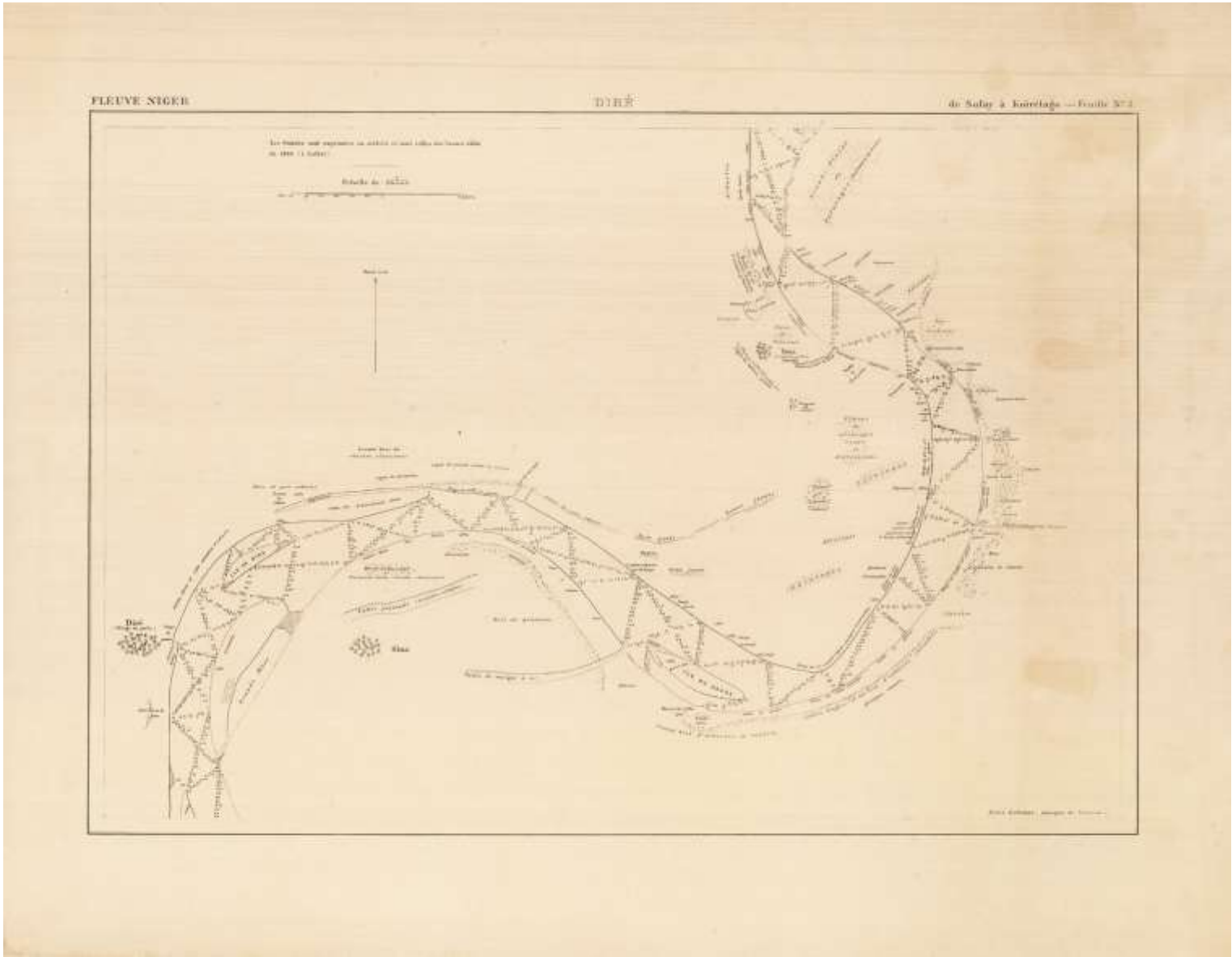
Henri Lefranc (1878- 1923) was a French naval officer and an ace fighter pilot during the opening days of World War I. Born in Fontainebleau, he joined the French Army in 1896, whereupon he was stationed out of Lorient, Brittany. Over the next seven years he served on several vessels in the Atlantic and Indian Ocean. In 1904, he was posted to Senegal, whereupon he joined the Mission Hydrographique du Niger. In 1911, he was posted to conduct hydrographic surveys along the coasts of West Africa.

In 1912, he made Lieutenant and was posted to various vessels in the Atlantic. A keen enthusiast of aviation, he trained as one of France’s earliest fighter pilots. During the first months of World War I he completed many sorties. However, he was seriously injured in December 1914, forcing him to return to sea duty. He was awarded the Chevalier de la Légion d’Honneur and the Croix de guerre for his bravery.

Promoted to Captain in 1920, he was the commander of corvettes sailing out of Lorient. Retaining his fascination with aviation, he participated in airship voyages. The *Dixmude* was the largest airship in the world; built by Hindenburg, it was given to France as part of Germany’s WWI reparations. Sadly, on the night of December 21, 1923, Lefranc and all in board perished when the *Dixmude* exploded during a thunderstorm over the Mediterranean, en route from Algeria to Toulon, in what was one of the world’s first great aviation disasters.

References: N / A – Rare. Cf. Afrique de l'ouest. In: *Annales de Géographie*, t. 22, n°125, XXII° Bibliographie Géographique Annuelle, 1912. 1913. pp. 239-244. no. 789 (p. 242).

€450.00



12. SÉNÉGAL / MALI / GOLD MINING:

Colonie du Haut-Senegal-et-Niger / Carte du Bambouk et des regions avoisinantes / Dressée par A. Meunier.

Extremely Rare - a colossal 6-sheet work that is the first complete and accurate map of the Bambouk Region (the borderlands of modern Sénégal and Mali), historically one of Western Africa’s greatest Gold Regions; meticulously compiled from the best and most recent sources by Alexandre Meunier, the virtuoso ‘Cabinet Cartographer’ in the service of the French Ministère des Colonies.

Author: Alexandre MEUNIER (fl. 1896 - 1938) / MINISTÈRE DES COLONIES (FRANCE).

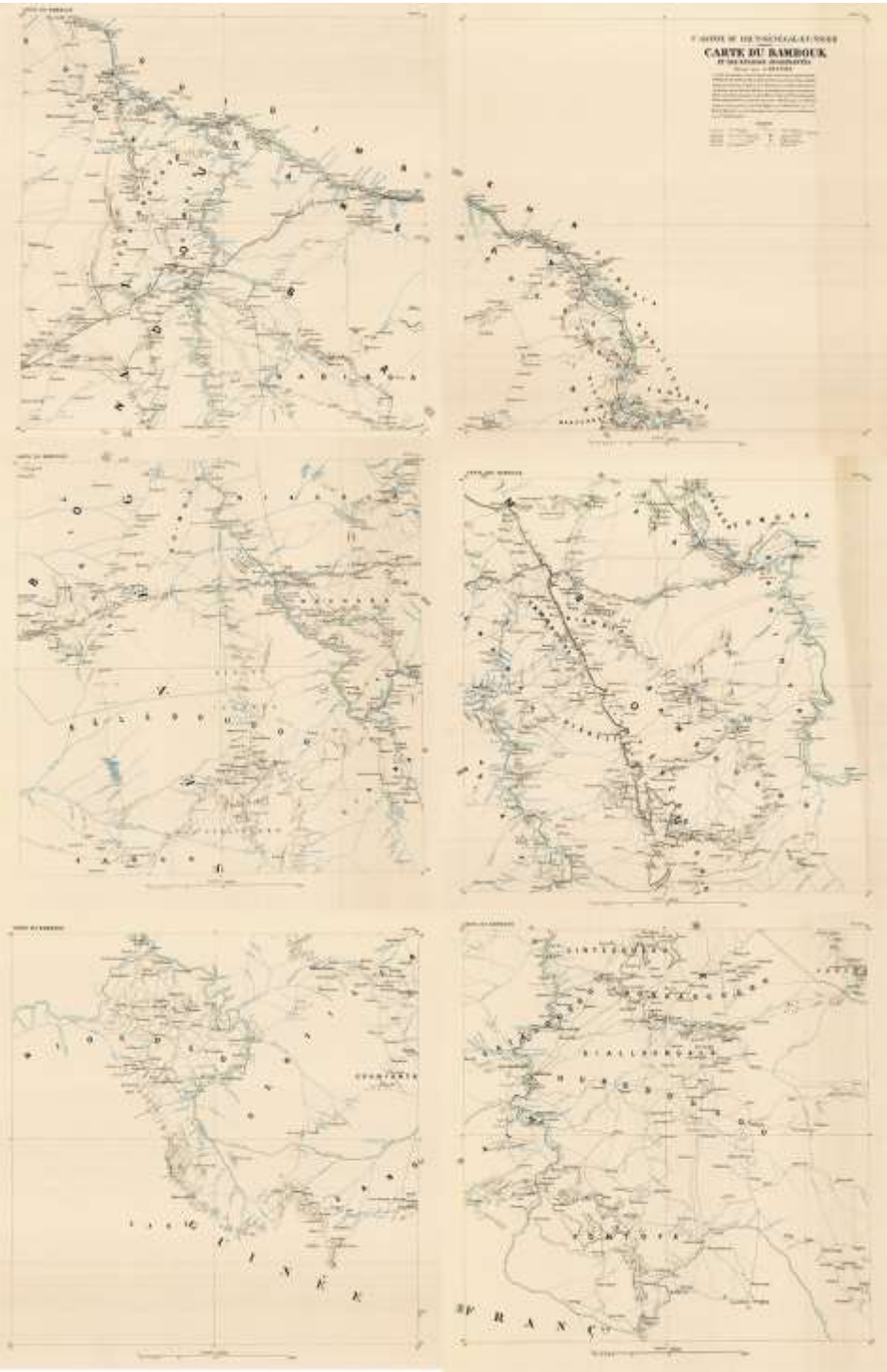
Place and Year: [Paris: Service Géographique des Colonies, 1909].

Technique: Chromolithograph on 6 un-joined sheets, rolled (Very Good, clean and bright with wide untrimmed margins, just a couple of small closed tears in blank margins of one sheet), each sheet: 69 x 64 cm (27 x 25 inches); entire map would, if joined measure approximately 175 x 125 cm (69 x 49 inches).

Code: 67648

This gargantuan 6-sheet work is the first complete, accurate and detailed map of the historical Bambouk region, an area framed by the Falémé and Bafing Rivers, tributaries of the Sénégal River. The area currently is currently the borderland between the modern nations of Sénégal and Mali, while the territory of Mauritania bounds the north, while Guinea borders the south. While today a somewhat sleepy area, Bambouk was for centuries of tremendous value as one of Western Africa’s premier gold regions.

The map was compiled in 1909 by Alexandre Meunier, a master cartographer in the employ of the French Ministère des Colonies in Paris. Meunier lists the vast array of stellar sources he used to create this impressive work, executed to a very large scale of 1:200,000. The map shows the Falémé and Bafing Rivers and all their tributaries, as they flow from for their headwaters in Guinée Française (Guinea) up to join the Sénégal River. The boundary between Sénégal and the newly formed colony of Haut-Sénégal-et-Niger (which consisted of parts of modern Mali, Niger and Mauritania) is shown to run along and near the Falémé, while throughout the map carefully labels the territories of every local tribal group, as well as every village, hamlet, road and path. Also noted is the route of the incipient Dakar-Niger Railway (noting both the completed and yet unfinished parts of the line), also well as telegraph lines and stations. Areas of elevation, including the heights of the Tombaura Escarpment, which rises between the two main rivers, are marked with contour lines, with spot heights in metres, while notes throughout the map describe the nature of the vegetation and geology.



The map was published by the Service Géographique of the Ministère des Colonies to serve three vital administrative needs during the apogee of French interest in the Bambouk region. First, the map was required to precisely demarcate the boundary between Sénégal and *Haut-Sénégal-et-Niger, the latter being a new colony established only in 1904. Second, the map was intended to aid plans to dramatically build out the area’s infrastructure (railroads, telegraph lines and roads).* Third and last, but certainly not least, the map was intended to inform gold exploration and mining, including serving as the blueprint for laying out concessions.

A Note on Rarity

The present map was apparently made in only a very limited print run for the exclusive use of senior French administrators, railway officials and the more important mining enterprises. It is today extremely rare. Amazingly, while there are surely other examples buried somewhere in French governmental archives, we can only trace a single institutional example, held at the American Geographical Society (AGS) Library, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. Curiously, this example was loaned by the AGS to the Peace Conference at Versailles (1918-19) that followed World War I, whereupon the intercolonial boundaries in Africa were either re-confirmed or altered. Moreover, we cannot trace any sales records.

An African El Dorado?: The Quest for Bambouk’s Gold

The vast wealth from Bambouk’s gold fuelled the Mali Empire, a great state which controlled much the greater region from 1235 to 1670. Even after the period of Malian hegemony, gold was at the centre of the trade which the local nations maintained with Europeans along the coast. By the begging of the 18th Century, France, from their forts at Gorée and St. Louis, became fixated upon the Bambouk gold trade, even attempting to set up forts in the region in the 1720s and ‘30s. However, while the French were able to trade for significant amounts of Bambouk gold with the local Malinké people, their efforts to gain direct access to the gold deposits were frustrated. Europeans suffered terribly in Bambouk due to disease, and also realized, by harsh experience, that while there was a lot of placer gold along the banks of the Falémé River and its tributaries, it was only present in low densities, ensuring that it was exceedingly labour intensive to collect. For this reason, by the Napoleonic Era, the French had to be satisfied with paying high prices for a maximum annual yield of 100 kg of Bambouk gold.

Fast forward to the late 19th Century. European geologists and engineers were well aware of the inherent challenges of collecting gold from Bambouk’s rivers; however, they were adamant that, given the high purity of the nuggets, a mass gold operation could be rendered commercially viable if modern technology was bought to bear.

Approaching the matter with an “All or Nothing at All” attitude, in the 1890s, the Anglo-French La Vallée d’Or de la Falémé Company was chartered in London, chaired by the Duke of Essex, seeking to raise £100,000 in capital – then an astounding sum. While much interest was generated, the venture fell short of its lofty goals and never reach fruition.

Seeing the London model at too top-heavily, a series of smaller, but well-funded operations, employing advanced technology, were established. In part to enable the exploitation of the gold regions, France commenced construction of the Dakar-Niger Railway, which was to run from Dakar to Koulikro (Mali), although the complete route would not be finished until 1921. In 1904, France also created the new colony of Haut-Sénégal-et-Niger, which necessitated the precise delineation of its boundary with Sénégal, as shown on the present map (Haut-Sénégal -et-Niger would be dissolved into different colonial configurations in 1921, bowing to years of intense tribal resistance); this became what remains the boundary between the nations of Sénégal and Mali.

By the time the present map was being compiled, the French colonial authorities had issued dozens of prospecting permits for both dredging and dry-land mining in the Bambouk region; by 1910 this had totalled 110 licences, most of which were being exploited by serious operations. The Compagnie Minière du Soudan Français was the largest enterprise, controlling over 120,000 hectares (463 square miles) of mining concessions. By 1911, a giant mechanical gold dredge commenced operation on the Falémé.

The various gold operations in the Bambouk did succeed in doubling the region’s annual gold yield to 200 kg in the first years of the 20th Century. However, this was not enough to justify the immense costs of many of the mining enterprises. Most of the operations pulled out, while a small group of the larger, more technologically advanced companies continued to mine the region, bringing a modern peak yield of gold of 320 kg per annum in 1940.

In the end, all the modern technology proved that the Bambouk gold could only be viably collected by tribesmen, in a gradual or ad hoc fashion, and was not appropriate to mass commercial exploitation. While some gold still comes from the region’s rivers, today it falls far short form being an anchor of the local economy. This, once again, proves that El Dorado was always best when only in the imagination!

Alexandre Meunier: The Ultimate ‘Cabinet Cartographer’ of Africa

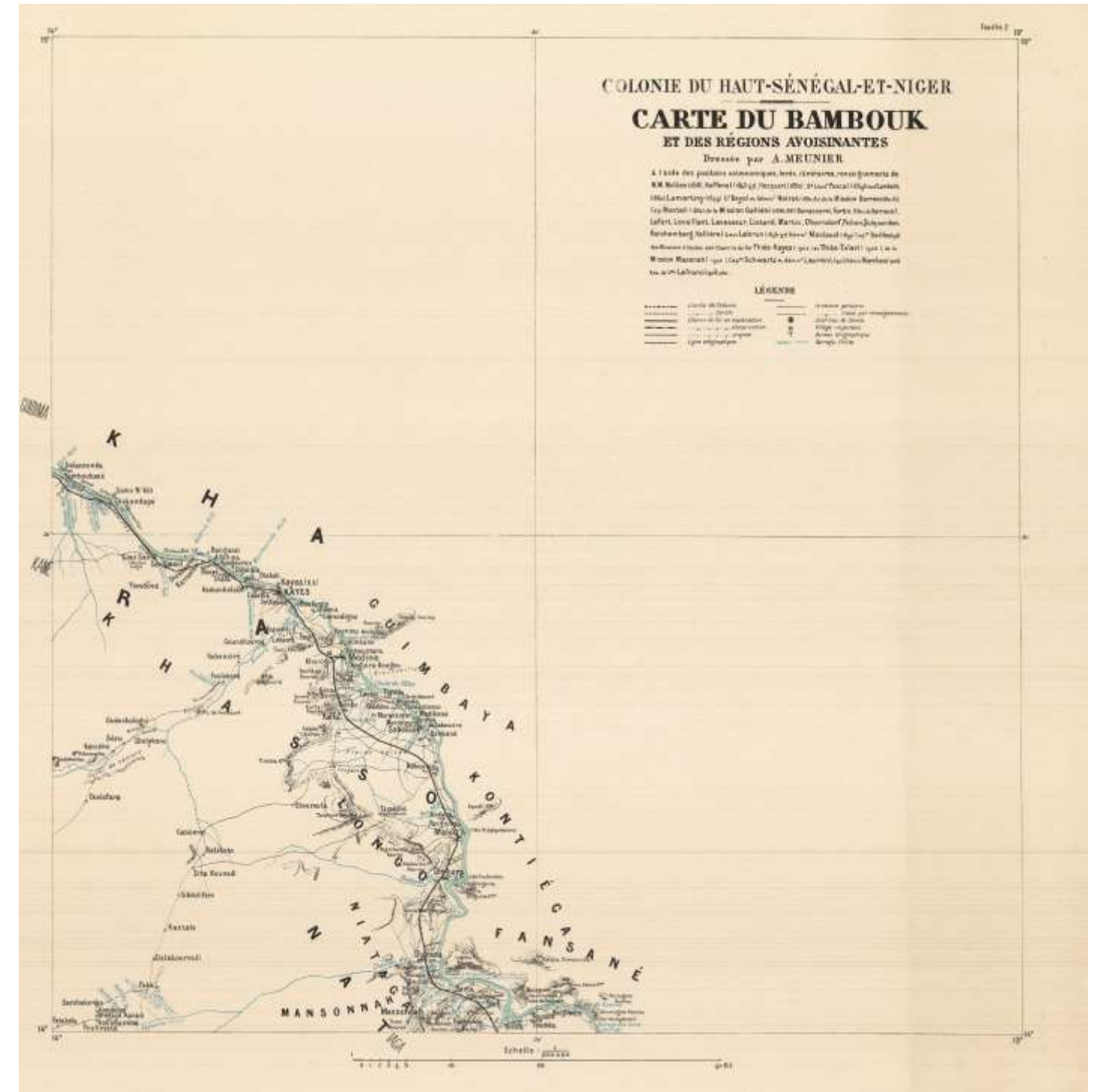
Alexandre Meunier was one of the most important cartographers of Africa throughout the first third of the 20th Century, even though, ironically, there is no evidence that the ever actually stepped foot on that continent. He first appears as a senior cartographic draftsman at the Service Géographique, the

mapmaking and topographic reconnaissance division of the Ministère des Colonies in Paris. His earliest known work was a railway map, *Chemin de fer de Konakry au Niger* (1896). Meunier made up for his lack of field experience by being an uncommonly talented ‘Cabinet Cartographer’, in that he was able to analyse and edit all the latest manuscripts that arrived at the ministry, extracting only the best information from each, blending the sources to produce printed maps of unprecedented quality. Indeed, Meunier was responsible for maps of several French African colonies that remained the authoritative cartographic records of those lands for decades (the present map being a stellar case in point). Meunier was eventually promoted to become the head of the Service Géographique.

Some of Meunier's major works included: *Carte de la Guinée française* (1902); *Carte des îles Comores* (1903); *Carte de la Côte-d'Ivoire* (1904); *Carte de l'Afrique occidentale française* (1904), made with Emmanuel Barrelier, it is Meunier's most famous and influential work; *Carte de la Côte Française des Somalis* (1908-9) *Carte de l'archipel des Nouvelles-Hébrides* (1917); *Carte de la colonie du Moyen Congo* (1921); *Mauritanie* (1922); *Afrique Equatoriale Française* (1923); *Colonie du Tchad* (1925); *Nouvelle Calédonie* (1935); and *Carte de la Guadeloupe et Dépendances* (1938). Meunier retired from the Service in 1934 but remained active as a consultant, as well as an authority on the Paris academic scene.

References: American Geographical Society Library, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee: 322-c .B35 A-[1909?] / OCLC: 123501707; *Annales de géographie*, vol. 30, nos. 21-30, p. 362. Cf. Curtin, P. (1973). 'The Lure of Bambuk Gold', *The Journal of African History*, 14(4), pp. 623-631.

€900.00



13. TURCO-RUSSIAN RELATIONS – SPANISH IMPRINT

Manifiesto que la corte de Viena ha publicado en justificacion de los motivos que le han obligado à declarar la guerra à los Turcos.

A rare pamphlet in Spanish language represents the latest events of the Russo-Turkish War between 1736-1739, as reported from the Viennese court.

Place and Year: Madrid: Juan de Aristia [1738].

Technique: Small 8°: 7 pp., loosely inserted in modern marbled paper wrappers (slightly age toned and stained, small tears in margins, old annotation in the upper left corner, soft horizontal folds, a pin sized hole in the middle of the last page without loss of text, otherwise in a good condition).

Code: 67639

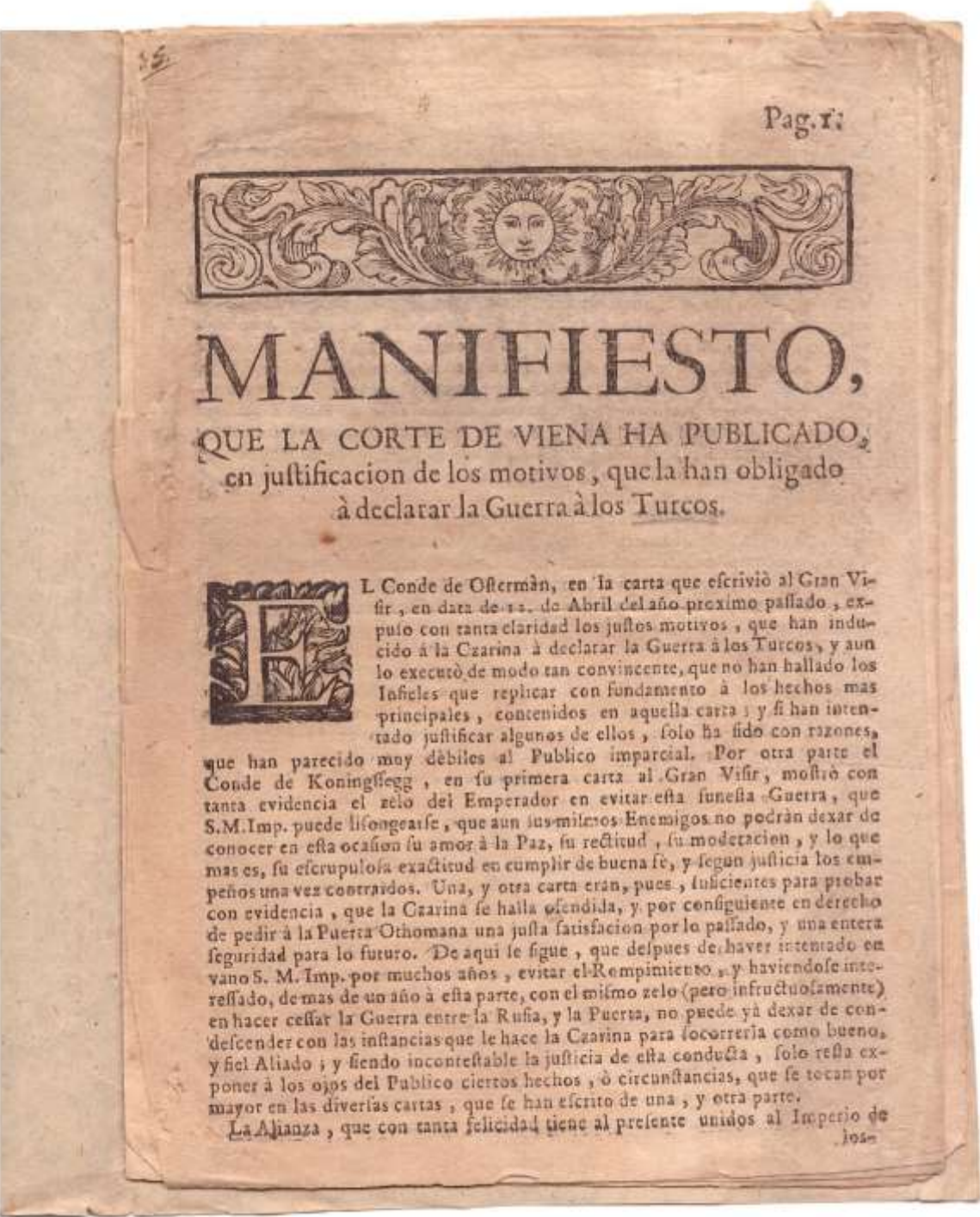
A rare Spanish pamphlet gives the latest information on the Russo-Turkish war, which lasted between 1736 and 1739, with reports on the events involving the Russian statesman Andrey Ivanovich Osterman (1686-1747), who was appointed by Empress Anna of Russia, the Ottoman Grand Vizier and the Austrian Fieldmarshal Dominik Graf von Königsegg-Rothenfels (1673 – 1751), who was forced to resign his position in 1737, after suffering a major defeat in the war with the Ottomans.

The pamphlet was printed in Madrid by Juan de Aristia (16? – 1740).

We could only find one institutional example (The British Library).

References: OCLC 560325967.

€450.00



14. CHOLERA – HYGIENE - CONSTANTINOPLE

L'Hygiène publique à Constantinople

A rare work on the hygiene in Istanbul, was written by a French engineer to prevent cholera and similar diseases, which were spreading in Europe.

Author: Ch. DALMAS.

Place and Year: Constantinople: A. Zellich & Fils 1890.

Technique: 8°: [1] title, 35 pp., original pink wrappers with printed title, cover signed by the author and dedicated to Leon Sellié (wrappers slightly age-toned and stained with tiny tears around the spine, otherwise in a very good, clean condition).

Code: 67622

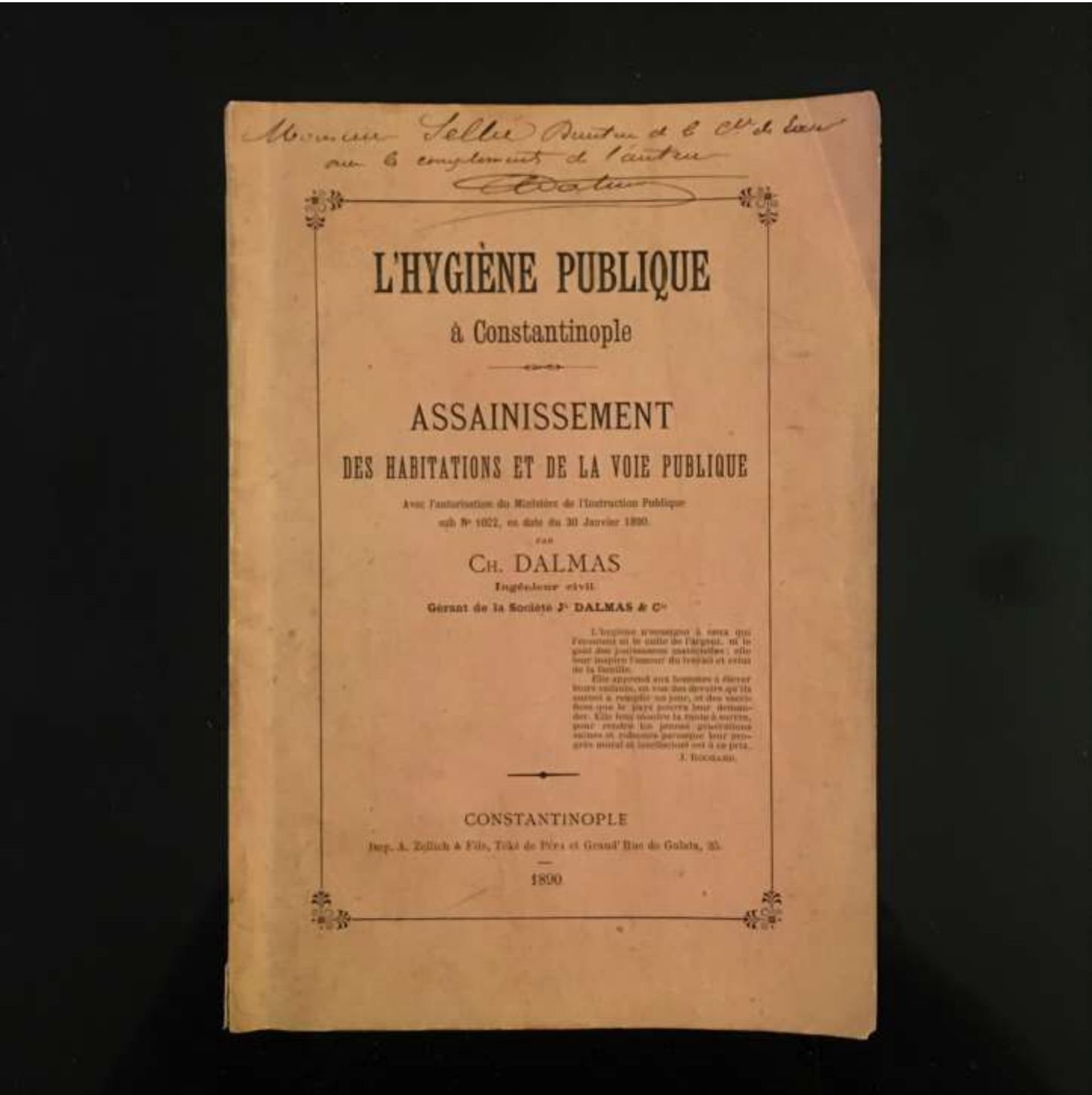
This rare book in French language, printed in Istanbul, was written by a French engineer Ch. Dalmas. It includes observations on the current hygienical situation in the city, and the precautions, which need to be made to prevent spreading of the diseases such as cholera, which was appearing in France and Italy at the time.

This copy was signed by the author and dedicated to Leon Sellié, the director of Eaux de Constantinople (Constantinople Waters).

We could find three institutional copies (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, Bibliothèque nationale de France, Bibliothèque interuniversitaire de santé).

References: OCLC 253263177.

€450.00



15. OTTOMAN LITERARY AND SCIENCE NEWSPAPER

Servet-i-Funoun. Journal illustré Turc paraissant le jeudi. Year 5, No. 265. ثروت فنون

An early edition of a legendary Ottoman cultural magazine with an image of religious auspices of the Bukharan Jews on the cover.

Author: Various Authors. Ahmet İHSAN TOKGÖZ (1868 – 1942), editor.

Place and Year: Istanbul: January 25, 1896.

Technique: Large 4°: pp. 338-352 reverse collation with illustrations within text (unbound and uncut in the upper part, as originally published, margins slightly dusty with small tears, otherwise in a good condition).

Code: 67636

An early issue of a legendary Ottoman newspaper includes various articles on geography, contemporary events, short literary text and humour. The cover showcases an inauguration of religious auspices of the Bukharan Jews in Jerusalem.

Servet-i Fünun (ثروت فنون) or *Wealth of Knowledge* was a famous Ottoman magazine, published between 1891 and 1944. 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”.

References: Orhan OKAY, Turkish Literature During the Reform Period. In: *Ottoman Civilization*, 2, 2009, pp.581ff.

€95.00



16. OTTOMAN LITERARY AND SCIENCE NEWSPAPER

ثروت فنون.Servet-i-Funoun. 1517 – 43.

Author: Various Authors. Ahmet İHSAN TOKGÖZ (1868 – 1942), editor.

Place and Year: Istanbul: September 10, 1925.

Technique: Large 4°: [2], pp. 257-272 reverse collation with illustrations within text, [2] advertisements, original illustrated wrappers printed in purple, stapled, original tax stamp on the cover (tiny tears and folds in margins, soft horizontal fold, taxation stamp slightly damaged and one stamp removed).

Code: 67637

A post WWI edition of *Servet-I Fünun* includes more advertisements, such as for modern cars and farming equipment. The title page represents a fashionable tennis player.

Servet-i Fünun (ثروت فنون) or *Wealth of Knowledge* was a famous Ottoman magazine, published between 1891 and 1944. 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”.

References: Orhan OKAY, Turkish Literature During the Reform Period. In: *Ottoman Civilization*, 2, 2009, pp.581ff.

€95.00



17. OTTOMAN LITERARY AND SCIENCE NEWSPAPER

Servet-i-Funoun. 1552-78. ثروت فنون

Author: Various Authors. Ahmet İHSAN TOKGÖZ (1868 – 1942), editor.

Place and Year: Istanbul: May 13, 1926.

Technique: Large 4°: [2], pp. 402-416 reverse collation with illustrations within text, [2] advertisements, original illustrated wrappers printed in purple, stapled, original tax stamp on the cover (tiny tears and folds in margins, soft horizontal fold, taxation stamp on the title page removed).

Code: 67638

A post WWI edition of *Servet-I Fünun* includes more advertisements, such as for modern cars, female stockings and farming equipment. The title page is partly written in French with a contact address in Genève.

Servet-i Fünun (ثروت فنون) or *Wealth of Knowledge* was a famous Ottoman magazine, published between 1891 and 1944. 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”.

References: Orhan OKAY, Turkish Literature During the Reform Period. In: *Ottoman Civilization*, 2, 2009, pp.581ff.

€95.00



18. BEIRUT IMPRINT

شهر حزيران الذي قد تخصص لعبادة قلب يسوع الاقدس قد استخرج من الافرنسية الى العربية بقلم الفقير الى رحمة مولاه القدير جرجس زوين الفتوحى اللبناني الماروني

[The month of June, which has devoted the worship of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, has been extracted from French into Arabic...]

A rare Catholic book, printed in Arabic language in Beirut.

Author: Jirjis ZUWAYN زوين جرجس (1830-1892); translator.

Place and Year: Beirut: Carlous Duval 1897.

Technique: 12°: 272 pp in Arabic script with reverse collation, original printed cover, found in contemporary marbled paper binding with red linen spine with printed title (old library stamp on both sides of the cover, small holes on the last page, not affecting the text, last pages slightly age-toned and stained, otherwise in a good condition).

Code: 67614

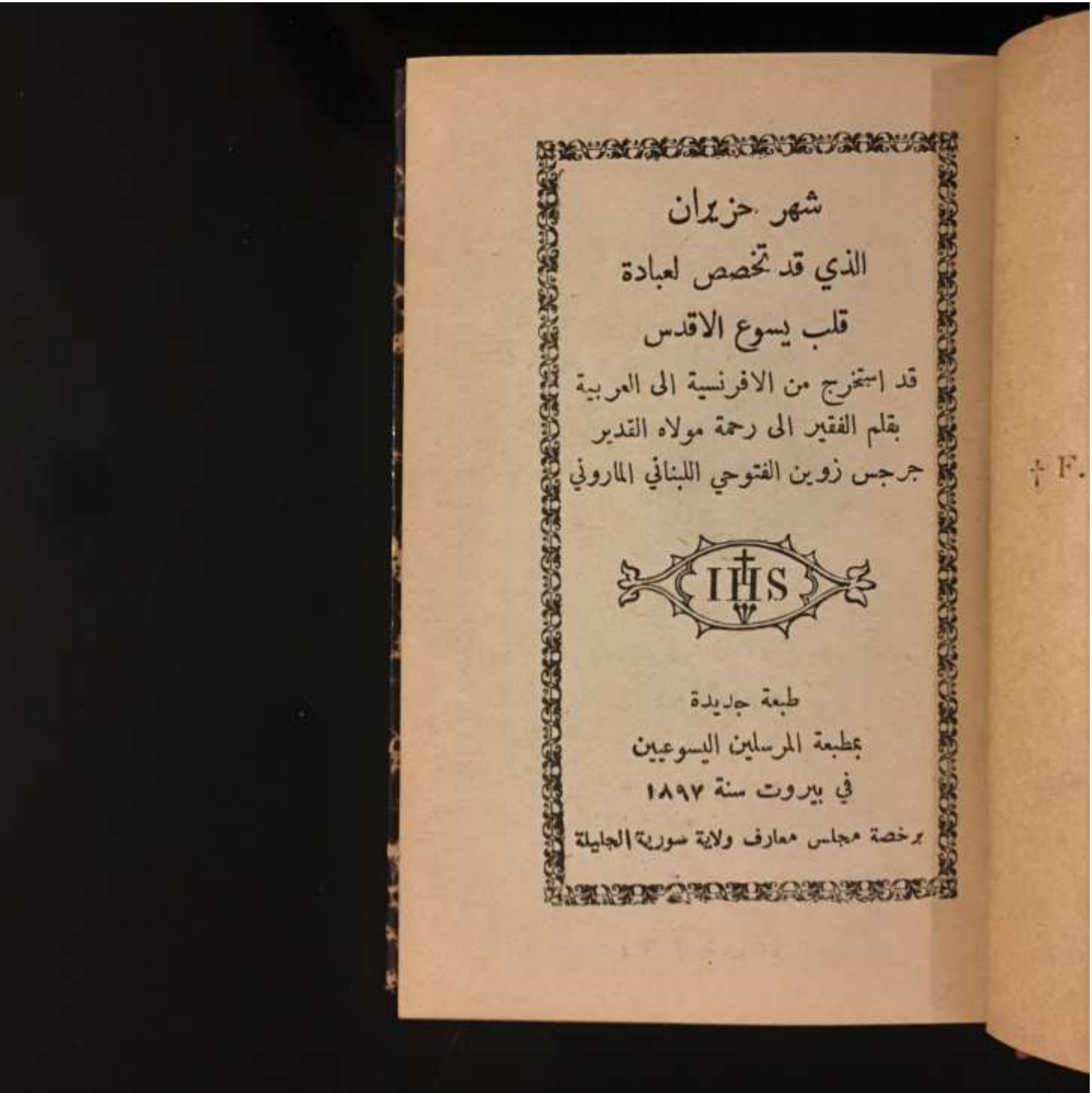
A small Catholic book in Arabic language is dedicated to the Month of June, the Month of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. It also includes prayers in Arabic language.

The signed publisher Carolus Duval was recorded at the end of the century as a printer and publisher of Catholic texts in Beirut. The translator was Jirjis Zuwayn (1830-1892), a Lebanese writer, born in the village Yahchouch.

We could not record any institutional examples.

References: Missiones catholicae, 1901, p. 172.

€120.00



19. ISTANBUL – TRAVELOGUE - SLAVICA

Izlet v Carigrad. Popotne črtice.

[Travel to Istanbul. Notes from the Trip]

An uncommon travelogue to Istanbul by a Slovenian author Anton Aškerc.

Author: Anton AŠKERC (1856-1912).

Place and Year: Ljubljana: Narodna Tiskarna 1893.

Technique: 12°: 73 pp., modern green cloth binding with mounted original illustrated cover (very good, title professionally restored on the edges, cover illustration slightly damaged on the left-hand side).

Code: 67613

This is a first edition of a beautifully and very relatable described travelogue to Istanbul by a Slovenian writer Anton Aškerc. The writer describes his arrival to Istanbul by the postal train, or the Orient Express, which was finished only in 1888. Aškerc writed about his exploring the city, songs, words he learned etc.

Anton Aškerc (1856-1912) was a known and still exceedingly popular Slovenian poet, writer and archivist.

We could find three institutional examples outside Slovenian libraries, where 8 examples are kept (HCL Technical Services - Harvard College Library, Ann Arbor, MI, and National and Study Library in Trieste).

References: OCLC 450992909 & 83849535.

€180.00



20. BENGALI LANGUAGE – SLOVENIAN POETRY

স্লোভেন কবীতা
[Slovene kabita / Slovene Poems]

An unusual and rare collection of poems by a Slovenian author France Prešeren was translated to Bengali by Sisir K Chattopadhyaya, and published in Calcutta in 1957.

Author: France PREŠEREN (1800-1849), author; Sisir K CHATTOPADHYAYA, translator.
Place and Year: Calcutta: Sm. Tripti Chatterjee. Printed by Sri Rash Behari Mullick at Mullick Press, 1957.
Technique: Tall 8°: 48 pp. in Bengali and partly in English with 1 interleaved portrait, original binding with illustrated cover (slightly age-toned and stained, slightly bent, leaves waved, otherwise in a good condition, inserted piece of envelope with the author’s address).
Code: 67611

An uncommon book includes 21 poems by a Slovenian poet France Prešeren, translated to Bengali, a portrait of Julia Primic, the authors lifelong muse and unfulfilled love, and an appendix with English translations of the poems, as published in 1954 in Oxford under a title *Selection of Poems by France Preseren*.

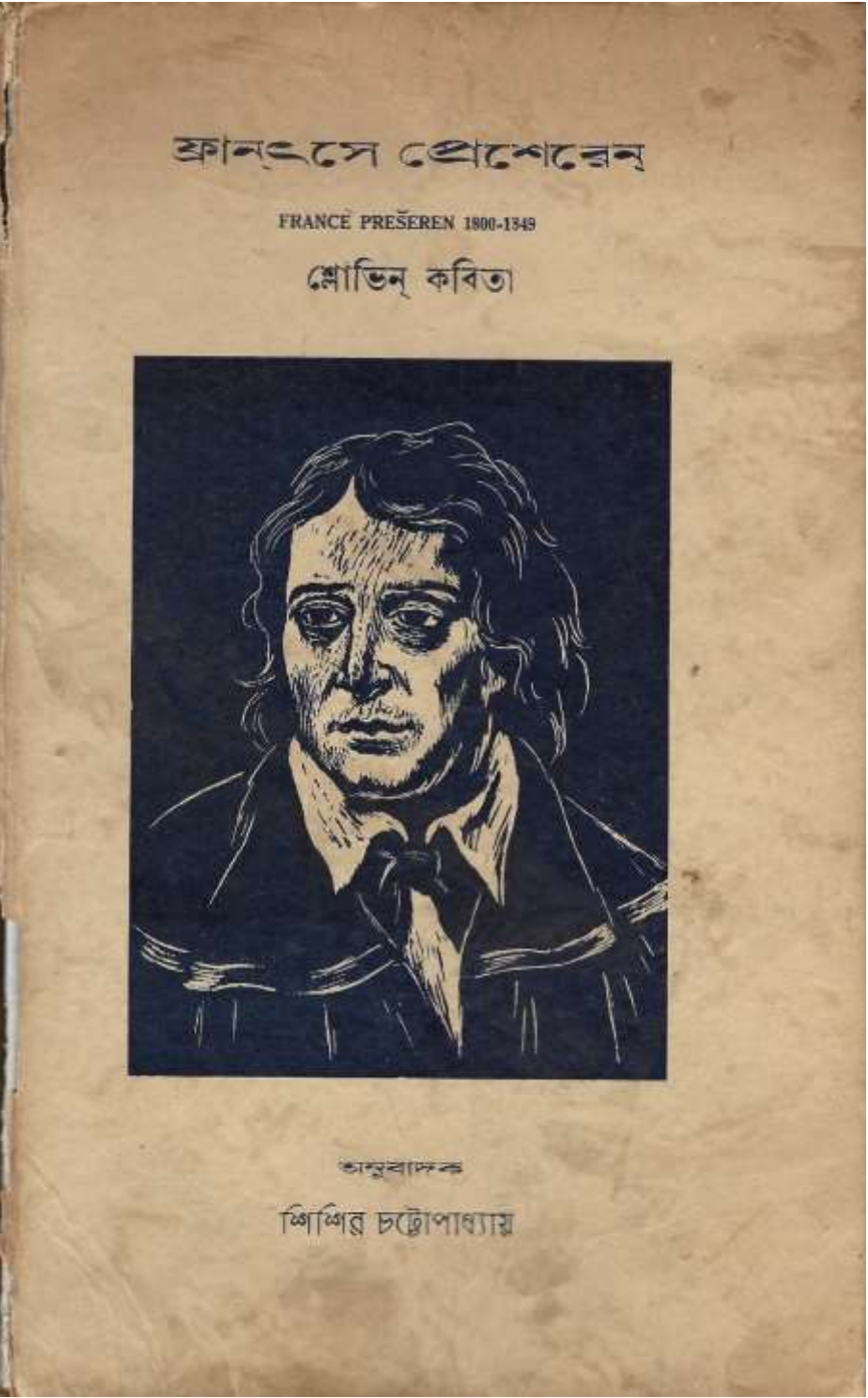
The translator was an author Sisir K Chattopadhyaya, who dedicated the book to professor Janko Lavrin, who “introduced me to Francè Prešeren and his Slovenia”. Lavrin (1887-1986) was a Slovenian editor, translator and professor of Russian ant the Nottingham University. Until the revolution he lived briefly in Sankt-Petersburg, after which he moved to London, which he made his permanent home.

France Prešeren (1800-1849) is considered to be the greatest Slovenian poet. Born in 1800 in Vrba (Gorenjsko) he composed most of his poems in Ljubljana. He was the author of the first Slovene ballad, the first Slovene epic, and of today’s Slovenian national anthem. The poetry of France Prešeren gained recognition well after his death.

We could find 7 examples in Slovenian libraries and one abroad (SOAS, London).

References: OCLC 442933703 and 417475958.

€180.00



21. DAS KAPITAL – FIRST SERBIAN TRANSLATION

Kapital: kritika političke ekonomije

The rare first Serbian translation of Das Kapital, which brought its translator Moša Pijade, a Serbian Sephardic Jew, 20 years of prison, where he met Josip Broz-Tito. Pijade became Tito's right hand, one of the leaders of Tito's Partisans during WWII and after the war the President of the Yugoslavian Parliament.

Author: Karl MARX (1818 - 1883), author; Moša PIJADE (1890-1957), translator.

Place and Year: Belgrade: Izdavačka knjižarnica Gece Kona 1924.

Technique: 8°: 198 pp., [2] index & errata, original printed purple wrappers, newer purple spine with pasted down original title (covers slightly pale on the corners, slightly age-toned and stained, old signature on the upper part of the title page, professionally restored with tiny tears in margins repaired with Japanese paper, old ink stain on the cover).

Code: 67615

This is the first Serbian translation of Marx's Das Kapital, published in Belgrade in 1924. It was translated by Moša Pijade (1890 – 1957), who later became one of the most recognizable names of the Yugoslavia.

Pijade, an artist, art critic and author, was born in Belgrade and was of Sephardic Jewish parentage. He joined the Communist party in the 1920s, in which he was active as a writer for the newspapers and magazines. A year after his translation of *Das Kapital*, in 1925, Pijade was arrested and sentenced to 20 years in prison because of his 'revolutionary activities', a sentence, which he served for 14 years.

In the prison Moša Pijade befriended Josip Bros-Tito, who was also imprisoned for his illegal communist activities, and the two men became good friends.

During WWII Pijade became one of the leaders of Tito's partisans and after the war the President of the Yugoslavian Parliament between 1954 and 1955. In 1948, Pijade convinced Tito to allow the Yugoslav Jews to immigrate to Israel.

The book was issued by Geca Kon (Géza Kohn), a Jewish publisher, born in Hungary, who owned the biggest publishing house in Yugoslavia, operating from 1901 until the occupation by Germany in 1941. After the Germans marched into Belgrade, Kon was arrested and shot. Most of his family, who were also active in the business, were taken to a concentration camp in Vojvodina and shot in the same year.

Only three known examples in libraries worldwide (University of Pittsburgh, Philosophical Faculty, Ljubljana and Zagreb City Library).

References: OCLC 52032701.

€850.00



22. SKIING – SPORT – SLAVICA

Smučar. Smuška teorija in praksa za začetnike in izvežbane. 6 pokrajinskih, 55 tehničnih slik. Srbohrvatski tolmač.

[Skier, Skiing Theory and Praxis for Beginners and Advanced. 6 Landscape, 55 Technical Images. Serbo-Croatian Dictionary].

The first Slovenian book on skiing with the first Slovenian-Serbo-Croatian dictionary of the terminology.

Author: Rudolf BADJURA (1881-1963), author; Josip VOKAČ, cover design.

Place and Year: Ljubljana: Ig. Kleinmayr & Fed. Bamberg 1924.

Technique: 8°: 76 pp. With black and white illustrations within texts and 6 interleaved blue and white photographs, original binding with structured surface and illustrated cover, black cloth spine (Very Good clean condition, minor wear to the edges of the binding).

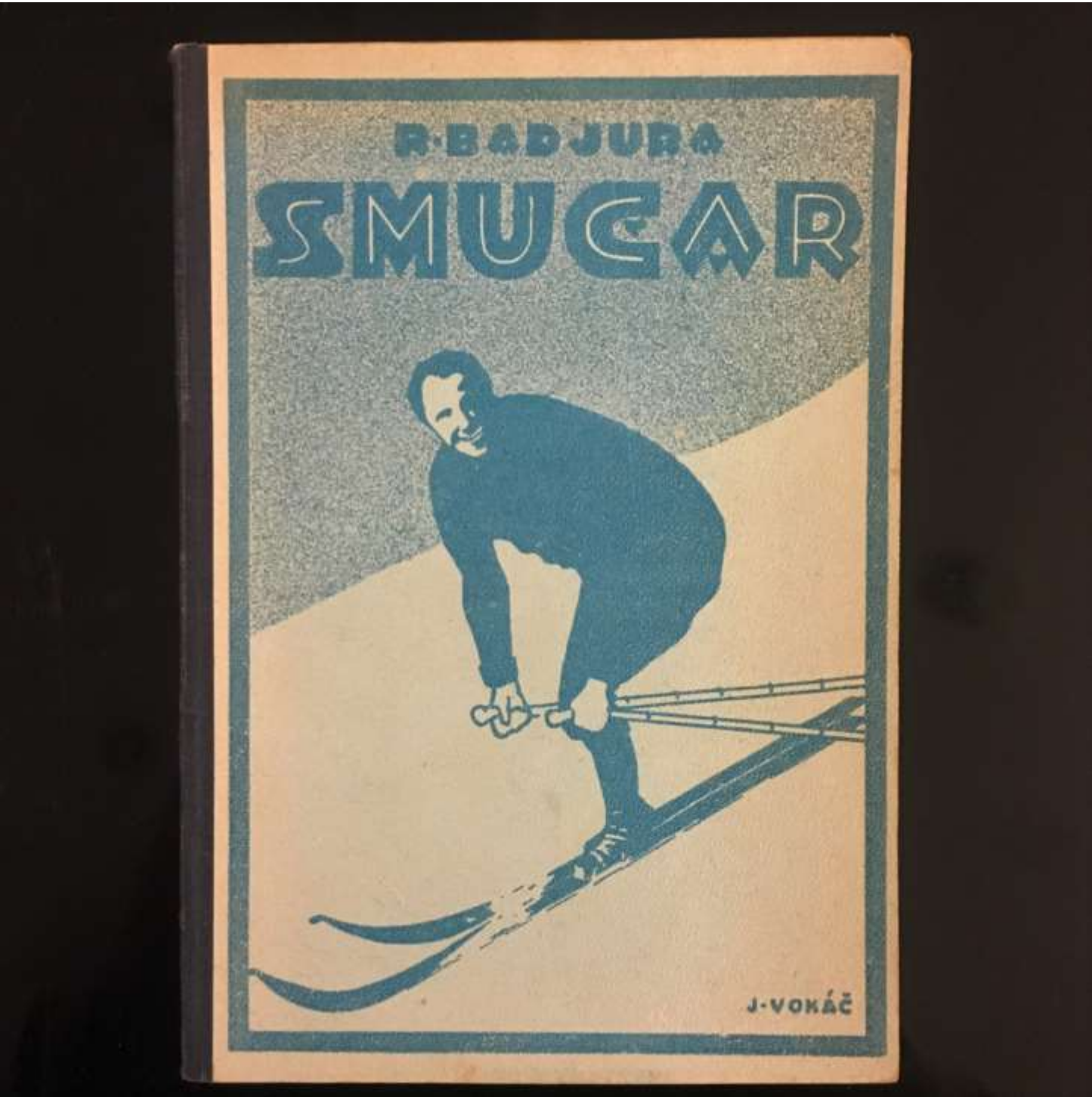
Code: 67619

A detailed illustrated skiing manual was written by Rudolf Badjura (1881-1963), the first Slovenian skiing instructor and this is the first skiing manual, published in Yugoslavia. Badjura, who perfected his technique during WWI, when he was active as a soldier on skis, also described types of snow and skiing equipment. In the book Badjura instructed skiers to be disciplined in their lives, because their misbehaving could encourage the opponents of this new sport, who believed that skiing is unnecessary.

Beside Scandinavia, Slovenia is the country with oldest skiing tradition in Europe. The first skiers were mentioned in the country in the 17th century by J. V. Valvasor, in the mountains of Bloke, where locals were using skies in the winter to move quicker between huts in the snow. In the 1930s Slovenia, that time a part of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, became one of the leading countries in skiing and ski-jumping, producing many world champions in skiing and ski-jumping in the next decades. In 1934 a ski jumping filed in Planica, in the north-west part of the country opened, where in 1936 the first jump over 100 m was recorded. In the next years 13 world records in skijumping were achieved there.

References: OCLC 442928549.

€95.00



23. MEDICINE – SLAVICA - YUGOSLAVIA

O spolnim bolestima

[On Sexual Diseases]

Author: Šime ČAJKOVAC (1901-?).

Place and Year: Zagreb: Minerva 1936.

Technique: 8°: 49 pp., [1] errata, original illustrated wrappers (Very Good, unread condition, light foxing on some pages, a tiny tear close on the back of the spine).

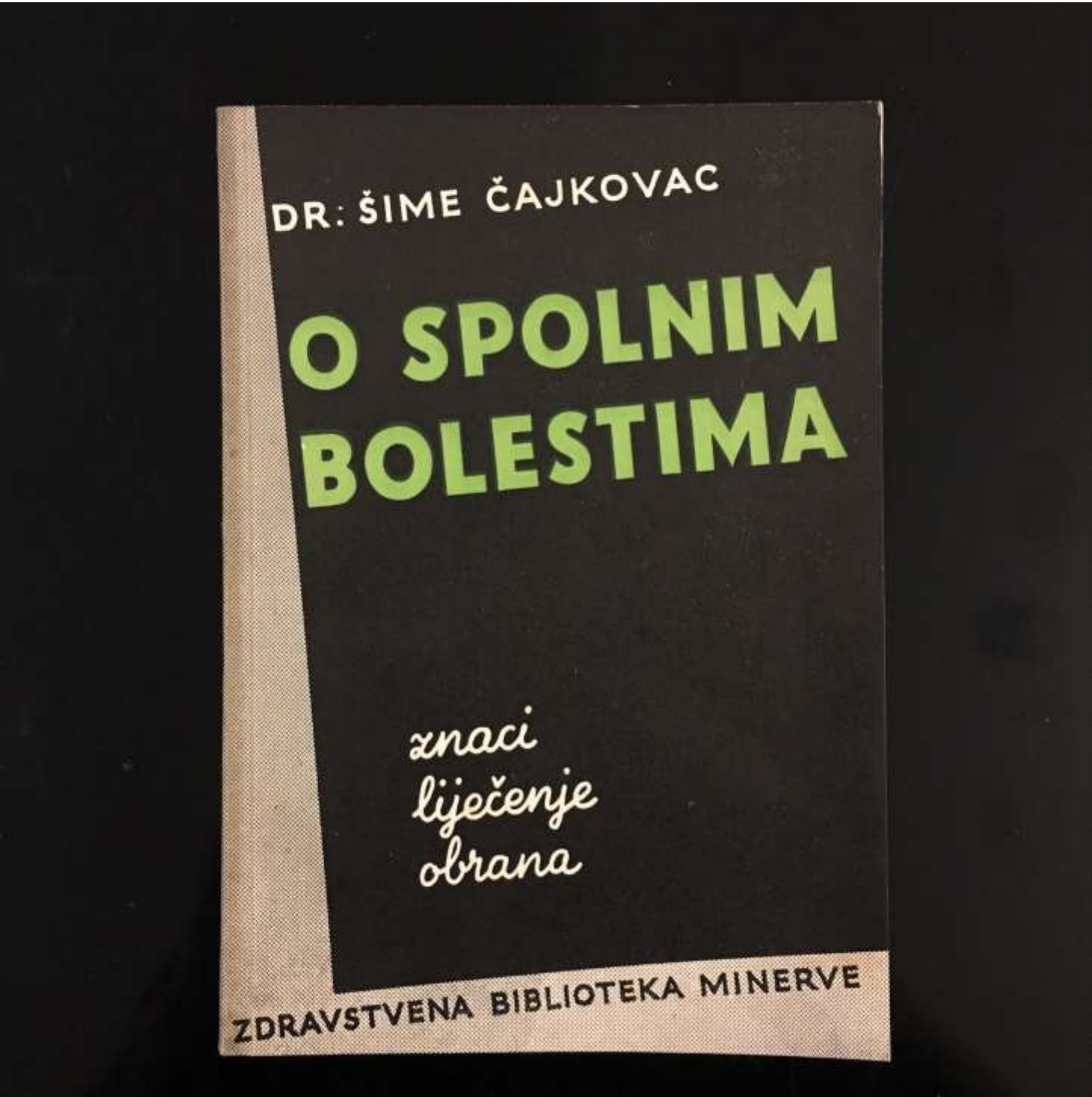
Code: 67617

An ephemeral medical book was published in the Croatian populist series Zdravstvena biblioteka Minerve (The Medical Library of Minerva), which was sold cheaply to wider Yugoslav audience, to educate it on daily diseases. This volume on the sexual diseases and how to recognize them, treat them and protect oneself from them was written by a Croatian medical doctor Šime Čajkovac.

We could not find any copies of the book on Worldcat. The National and University Library in Zagreb holds a copy (138.954sv6).

The example is in a near mint, unread condition.

€65.00



24. FUTURISM - MEDICINE

Naše zdravje – človek

[Our Health - Human].

A rare medical book bears a cover with a rare Slovenian version of Der Mensch als Industriepalast (A Man as an Industrial Palace) by Dr. Fritz Kahn, first published in Germany in 1926.

Author: Dr. Karel Petrič.

Place and Year: Ljubljana, Slovenia: Založba lista Žena in dom 1932.

Technique: Large 8°, 120 pp. with illustrations within text and 16 full page illustrations printed on both sides of glossy paper, original illustrated wrappers in black, white and red (wrapper slightly stained in the upper part, otherwise in a good condition)

Code: 65167

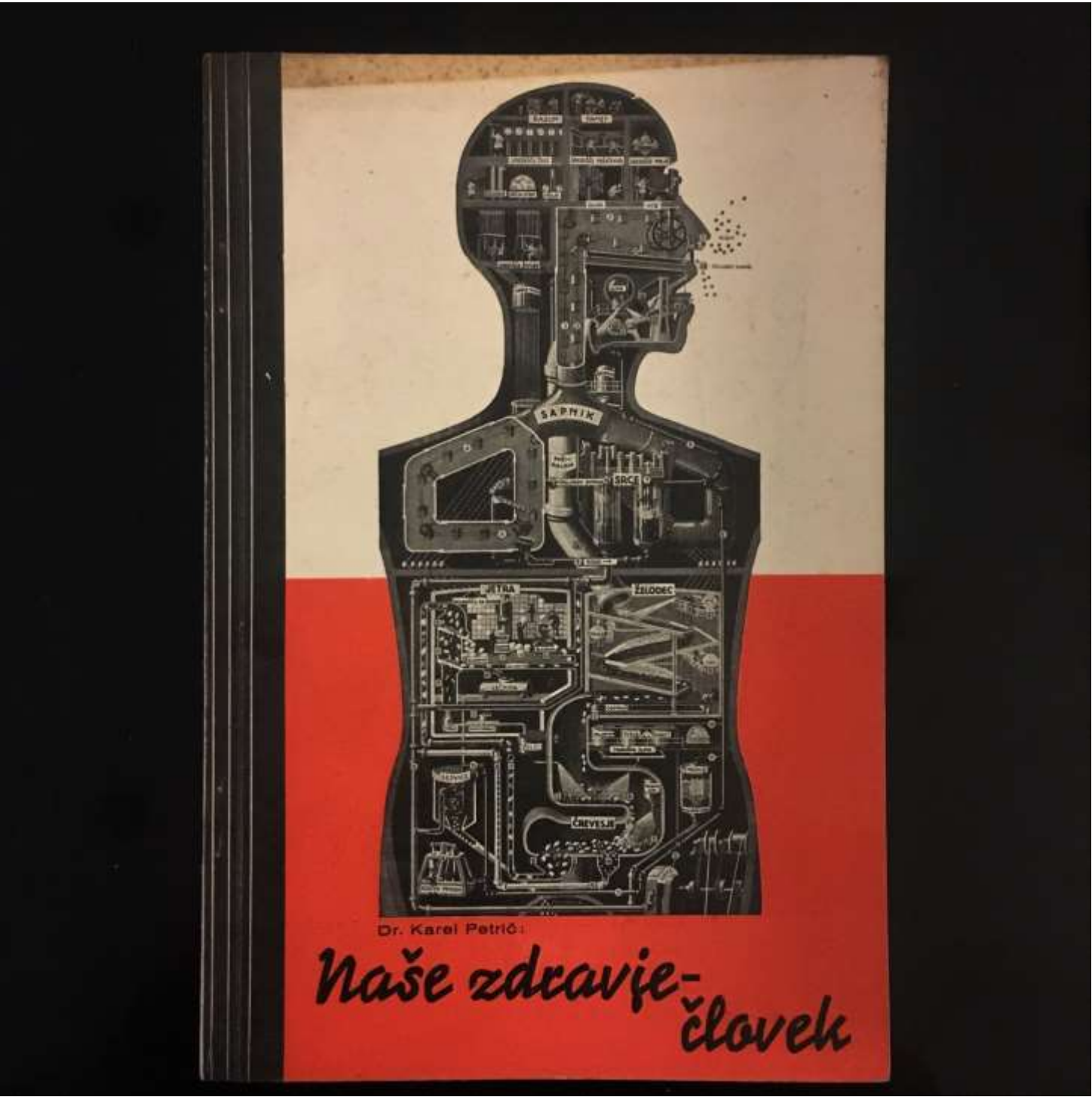
This attractive Slovenian medical book, richly illustrated with educational pictures and advertisements, features a futuristic cover design presenting a human body as a large factory.

The draft for the design was based on a German image *Der Mensch als Industriepalast* (A Man as an Industrial Palace) by Dr. Fritz Kahn, first published in Germany in 1926.

The book could be ordered from the publisher by the subscribers of the female magazine Naša Žena.

References: OCLC 444768419.

€120.00



25. PUSHKIN

PREVODI PUŠKINA. TRI DEHTEČE GREDICE IZ PESNIŠKEGA VRTA ALEKSANDRA SERGJEJEVIČA PUŠKINA

The first Slovenian separately published translation of three Pushkin's text by a politician and author Ivan Hribar, who committed suicide after the Italian occupation of Ljubljana.

Author: Alexander Sergeyevich PUSHKIN (1799 – 1837), author; Ivan HRIBAR (1851 –1941), translator.

Place and Year: Ljubljana: Založba umetniške propagande 1938.

Technique: 8°. 109 pp. with interleaved black and white full page illustrations, original embossed card binding with printed blue title and blue spine (Very Good, edges hardly noticeable scuffed, minor foxing on the cover, old owner's signature in the upper part of p. 1).

Code: 67378

A Slovenian translation of Pushkin's three poems *The Bronze Horseman*, *Poltava*, and *Ode to Defamers of Russia* was made by *Ivan Hribar*, and published at the Art Propaganda Press in Ljubljana.

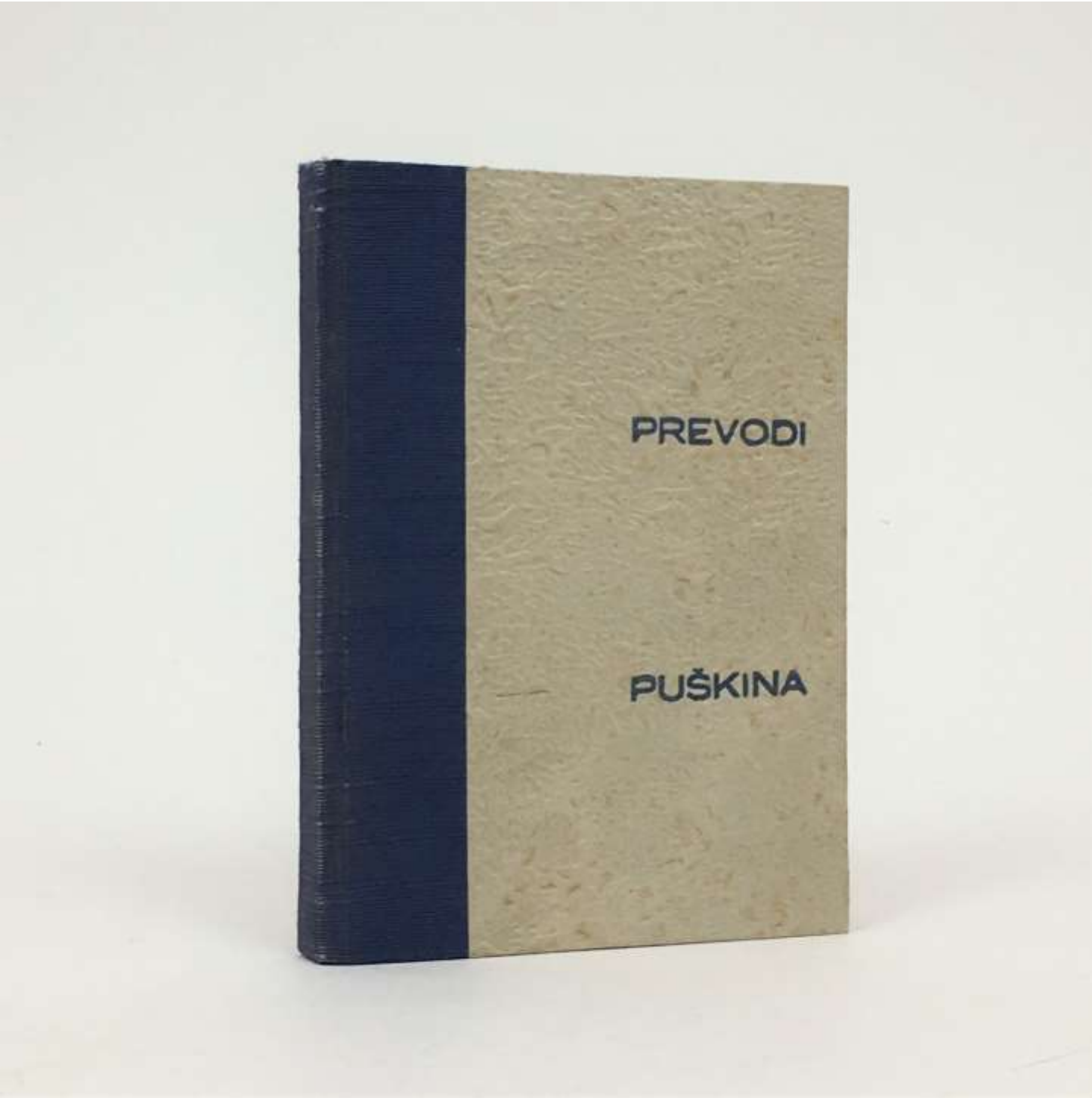
Ivan Hribar (1851 –1941) was a famous Slovenian Yugoslavian politician, author, a senator and between 1919-1921 a Yugoslavian consul in Prague. His previos translations of Pushkin have been published in magazines and newspapers.

Hribar committed suecide by jumping into a river, wrapperd in a Yugoslav flag, at the beginning of WWII, when he was offered a job of the mayor of Ljubljana by the Italian Fascist government.

We could trace 6 examples in Slovenian libraries and none in other institutions worldwide.

References: OCLC 442293603.

€85.00



26. SLAVIC PRINTING IN FASCIST ITALY – NATIONAL POEMS

Mlada zora. Narodne pripovedne pesmi

[The Young Dawn. National Narrative Poems]

A collection of Slovenian national poems was issued in 1924 by a Slovene patriotic publishing house on a territory of Italy, at the time of the rise of Fascism.

Author: France BEVK (1890-1970), editor; Maksim GASPARI (1883-1980), cover design.

Place and Year: Gorizia: Goriška matica 1924.

Technique: 8°: 92 pp., [2] prologue and index, contemporary hard-covers with red linen spine and mounted original illustrated cover, old book-plate on the inner side of the front cover (Very Good, binding slightly age-toned, book-plate damaged).

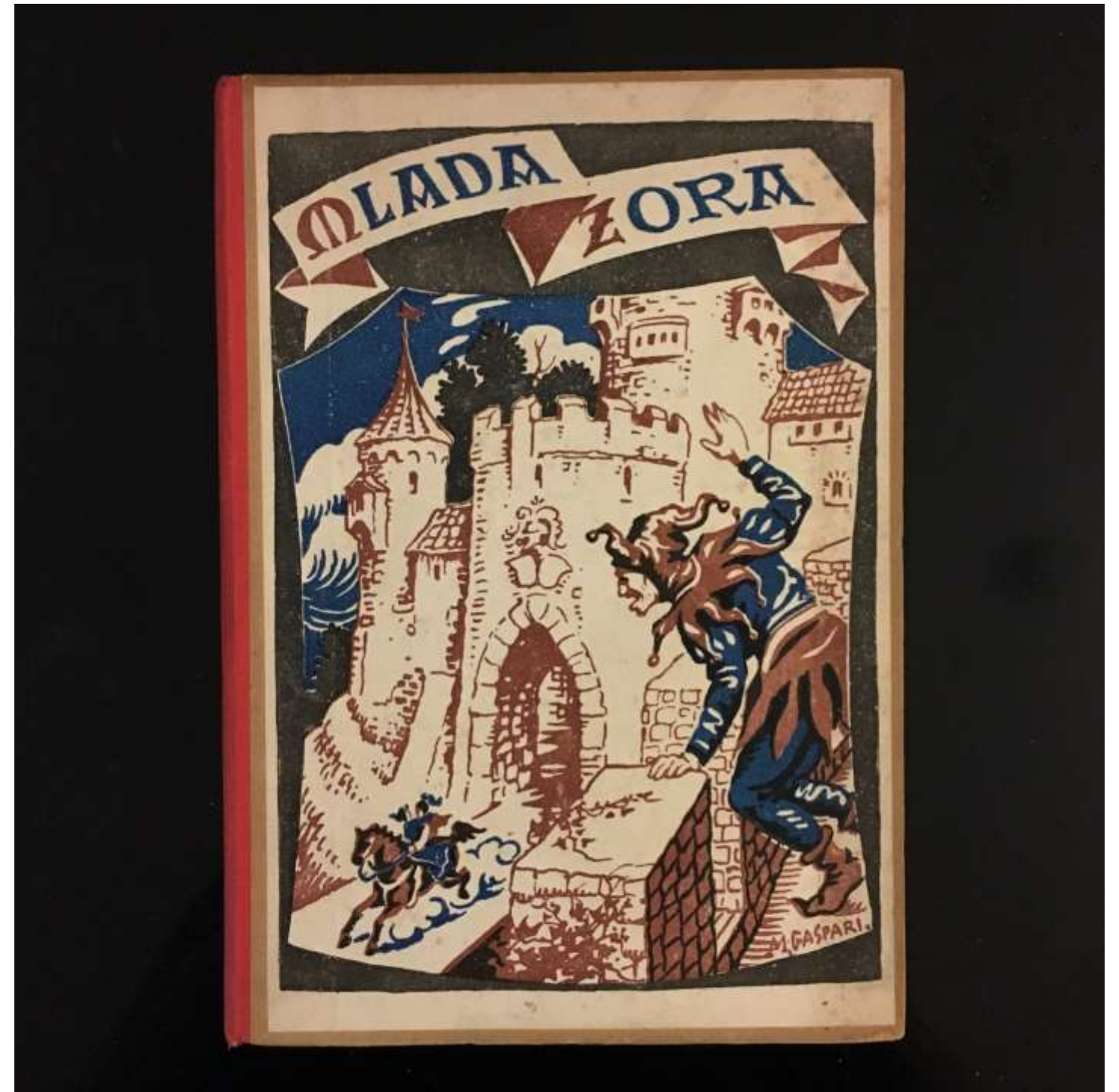
Code: 67620

The book includes over 40 national narrative poems in Slovenian language with various motifs from the history, many of which are connected with the battles with Turks and glorify the victory of a small person overpowering a larger power. According to the editor, France Bevk, the narrative poetry was at the time dying among people and the task of this book was to revive it, as it would help reviving the patriotic feelings.

The editor was one of the most active Slovenian authors of the 20th century, France Bevk. Born in the western part of the country under the Austrian-Hungarian Empire, Bevk received his education in Koper (Capodistria) and Gorizia, where he remained working in the fields of writing and edition.

After the area was annexed to the Fascist Italy in 1918, Bevk continued publishing in his native Slovenian language. In 1920 and 1930, after the language became systematically suppressed by the Fascists, France Bevk took the leadership in publishing Slavic prints in the area. Among others he was a director of a publishing house Goriška matica, where, under a severe Fascist censorship, he published most of his pre-WWII works, including this novel *Veliki Tomaž*, where he again touches a subject of a common country person being suppressed by uncontrolled political situation. The subject was, obviously, much disfavoured by the contemporary Fascist government.

When Italy entered the war, in 1940, Bevk was sent to a prison camp as a political prisoner. He remained there until the capitulation of Italy in 1943, after which he joined the Partisans. After the war France Bevk remained an active writer and is today known as an author of numberless popular works, especially stories for children.



The drawing on the cover was made by Maksim Gaspari (1883-1980), a popular Slovenian painter, responsible for numberless cover and postcard designs with national and Slavic symbols, still seprinted until this date.

Goriška Matica Publishing House

Goriška matica was a publishing house, founded in Gorizia (today Italy) on a newly Italian controlled territory after WWI, in 1919. It was specialised in publishing Slavic, mostly Slovenian books.

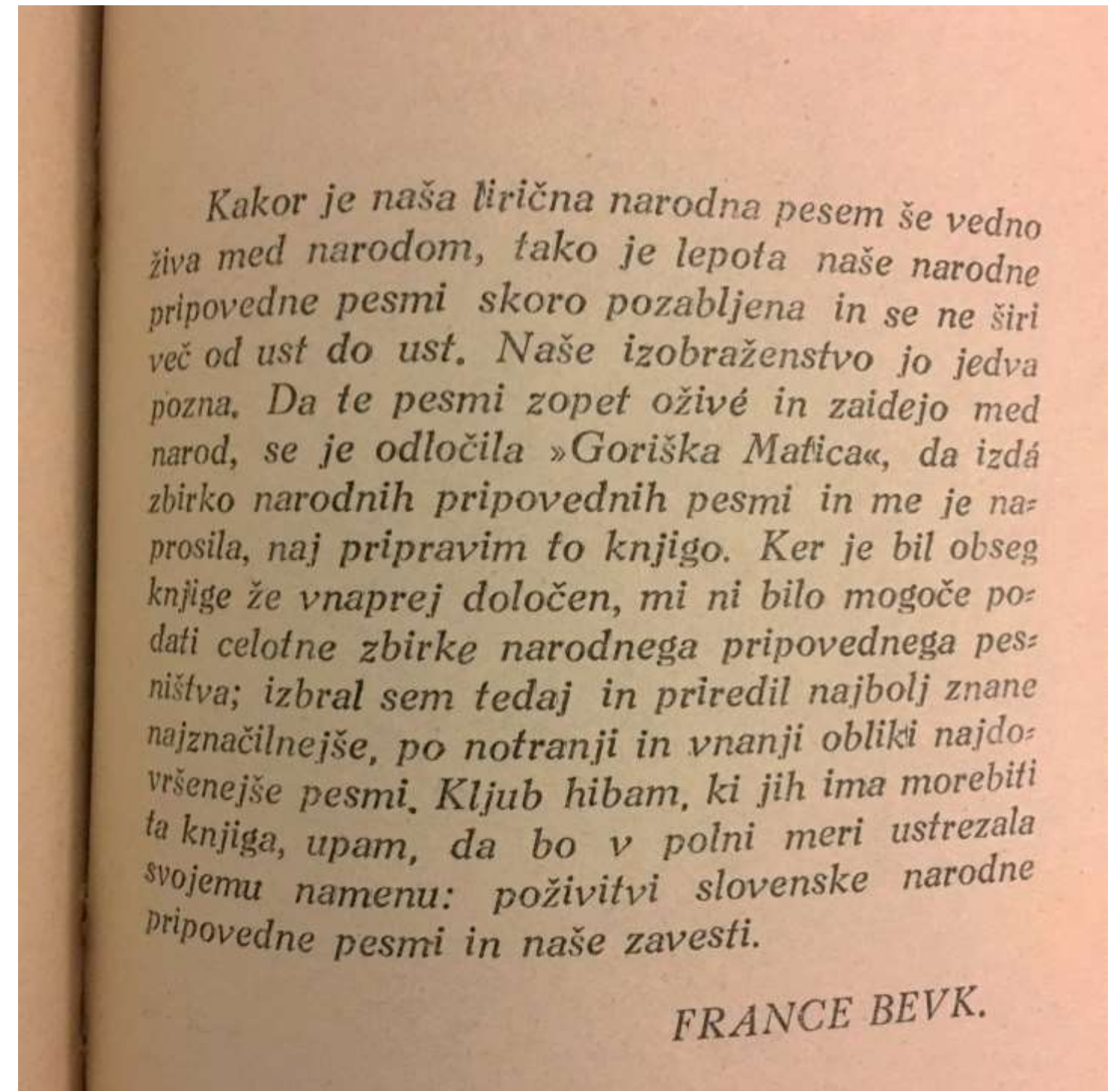
Until the war, the territory with a major Slavic population, belonged to the Austrian-Hungarian Empire. After the territory was annexed to Italy, exposing the Slavic inhabitants to growing Fascist power, which during the 1920s started supressing the Slovenian and Croatian language.

Matica in Goricia, run by the Slovenian intellectuals from the region and with a printing press Edinost (Unity) in Trieste, was one of the last Slavic publishing companies, fighting to keep the native language. By the late 1920s all the publications of the press had to undergo a Fascist censorship and hundreds of thousands of books were destroyed. In 1933 the publishing house had to Italianise its name to Unione editoriale Goriziana, and was eventually closed in 1940.

The publications of Goriška matica in the 1920s and 1930s were known for good quality texts of the contemporary Slavic authors from the region of Gorizia, Trieste and Karst, and well designed modern covers, made by academic artists and modern designers.

References: OCLC 438573449. Breclj, Marijan: Bevk, France, akademik (1890–1970). Slovenska biografija. Slovenska akademija znanosti in umetnosti, Znanstvenoraziskovalni center SAZU, 2013. <http://www.slovenska-biografija.si/oseba/sbi140529/#primorski-slovenski-biografski-leksikon> (14. januar 2018). Izvirna objava v: Primorski slovenski biografski leksikon: 2. snopič Bartol - Bor, 1. knjiga. Uredniški odbor Gorica, Goriška Mohorjeva družba, 1975.

€120.00



27. SLAVIC PRINTING IN FASCIST ITALY – ART HISTORY – CARSTOLOGY

Goriška in Tržaška pokrajina v besedi in podobi
[Landscape of Gorizia and Trieste in Word and Image]

A patriotic book in Slovenian language on history and history of art of the coastal and Karst region, at the time annexed to the Fascist Italy, was written at the time of high censorship and suppression of Slavic minorities.

Author: Rado BEDNAŘIK (1902-1975).

Place and Year: Gorizia: Sigma 1932. Printed in Trieste: Fratelli Mosetti.

Technique: 8°: 216 pp. with black and white illustrations within text, original card wrappers with illustrated cover (cover and title page slightly stained, old signature on the top of the title page, 1943 taxation rubber stamps on p. 3 and on the back cover, otherwise in a good condition.

Code: 67616

An illustrated book on history and history of art of the Karst region in Slovenia was written in the time, when the region was annexed to the Fascist Italy, between the two wars.

The author Rado Bednarik (or Bednařik, 1902-1975) was a Gorizia-born author and translator, who inherited his father's bookbinding shop. He was publishing in Slovenian language, when it was heavily censored and suppressed by the Fascist government. Bednarik, who in 1930, founded the publishing house Sigma, was often imprisoned until WWII due to his activism in the Slavic minority.

References: OCLC 249901587 & 444211213. Bednarik, Rado (1902–1975). *Slovenska biografija*. Slovenska akademija znanosti in umetnosti, Znanstvenoraziskovalni center SAZU, 2013.
<http://www.slovenska-biografija.si/oseba/sbi1001830/#primorski-slovenski-biografski-leksikon> (6. december 2018). Izvirna objava v: *Primorski slovenski biografski leksikon: 2. snopič Bartol - Bor, 1. knjiga*. Uredniški odbor Gorica, Goriška Mohorjeva družba, 1975.

€95.00



28. UNDERGROUND PRINTING – YUGOSLAV PARTISANS - MUSIC

Naj pesem naša zadoni

[Let Our Song Be Heard]

A rare pocket book with Partisan songs, and also with the American, British, Soviet and French anthems, was made in 1944 by a Slovenian underground press of the resistance.

Author: Various Authors.

Place and Year: Primorsko, Slovenia: Tajništvo Oblastnega Odbora ZSM za Primorsko 1944. Printed by Slovenia Press.

Technique: 12°: [1] blank, 106, [3] blank and index, original blue wrappers with illustrated cover, stapled (slightly age-toned and stained, used condition, light water staining, tiny pieces of the lower corner missing on the last pages, wrappers slightly scuffed).

Code: 67605

This is a rare book with songs, printed by an underground Partisan press at the coastal area of Slovenia, during WWII. Beside the classical selection of the Partisan songs, many of which remain known and popular until today, the book also includes American, British, French and Soviet national anthems.

The book was printed in 1944, when the allies already reached Italy and parts of the Balkans, and the Partisans were prepared for the friendly encounters with them after the liberation.

The book is rare. We could find 4 examples in Slovenian libraries, two in Trieste, Italy, and one in Klagenfurt, Austria.

References: OCLC 440220216. *Bibliografija*, 1964, no. 6135.

€120.00



29. UNDERGROUND PRINTING – YUGOSLAV PARTISANS – MUSIC

Previharimo viharje

An uncommon pocket book with originally Partisan poetry by a Slovenian poet Matej Bor, was printed during WWII by an underground press, hidden under a private house on the suburbs of Ljubljana.

Author: Matej BOR (i. e. Vladimir Pavšič, 1913-1993).

Place and Year: S. l.[Ljubljana]: Glavno poveljstvo slovenskih partizanskih čet [Headquarters of the Slovenian Partisan Troops] [“Podmornica” Press] 1942.

Technique: 12°: 77 pp., [1] index, original red faux calf binding (Very Good, slightly stained).

Code: 67606

This is a first edition of the collection of Partisan songs, published by an underground press during WWII, by a later popular Slovenian writer Matej Bor. It is at the same time the first separately published book by the author. It includes marching songs, poems about mothers, waiting for soldiers, soldiers, who died in the war and other poems with war motifs, many of which are still sung today.

After WWII Matej Bor became a known translator of Shakespeare, author of theater plays and various texts.

The booklet with its unique red binding became a synonym of the Partisan song books and was later published in a facsimile edition.

The book was printed by the *Submarine* (Podmornica) press, hidden in a hole, dug in the loamy grounds under a private house in the suburbs of Ljubljana. The entrance to the printing office was through the moveable floor of the restroom of the house. The press had to close down after the Italians placed their barbed wire fence right in front of the house, so separating it from the city of Ljubljana.

We could not trace any examples outside Slovenian libraries.

References: *Bibliografija* 1964, no. 835.

€220.00



30. MUSICAL SCORES – ALBANIA – FIRST PRINTED COMPILATION

Lyra shqiptare. Kângë popullore të mbledhuna nen kujdesin e Radio Tiränes. Canti Popolari Albanesi.

A rare, first printed compilation of Albanian folk songs was printed in 1940, during the Italian military occupation of Albania, in 1940.

Author: Pjetër DUNGU (1908–1989), editor; **Kristaq ANTONIU** (1907 –1979), introduction.

Place and Year: Novara: Istituto Geografico de Agostini 1940-XVIII.

Technique: Small 4°: [32] with 50 musical scores and illustrations within text, original wrappers with illustrated cover (cover stained and water-stained, back cover with handwriting and embossed circular lined, tiny loss of low corner to the last pages and back cover, first blank page slightly water-stained in margins and with old hand-written dedication in Albanian, inside in a good clean condition).

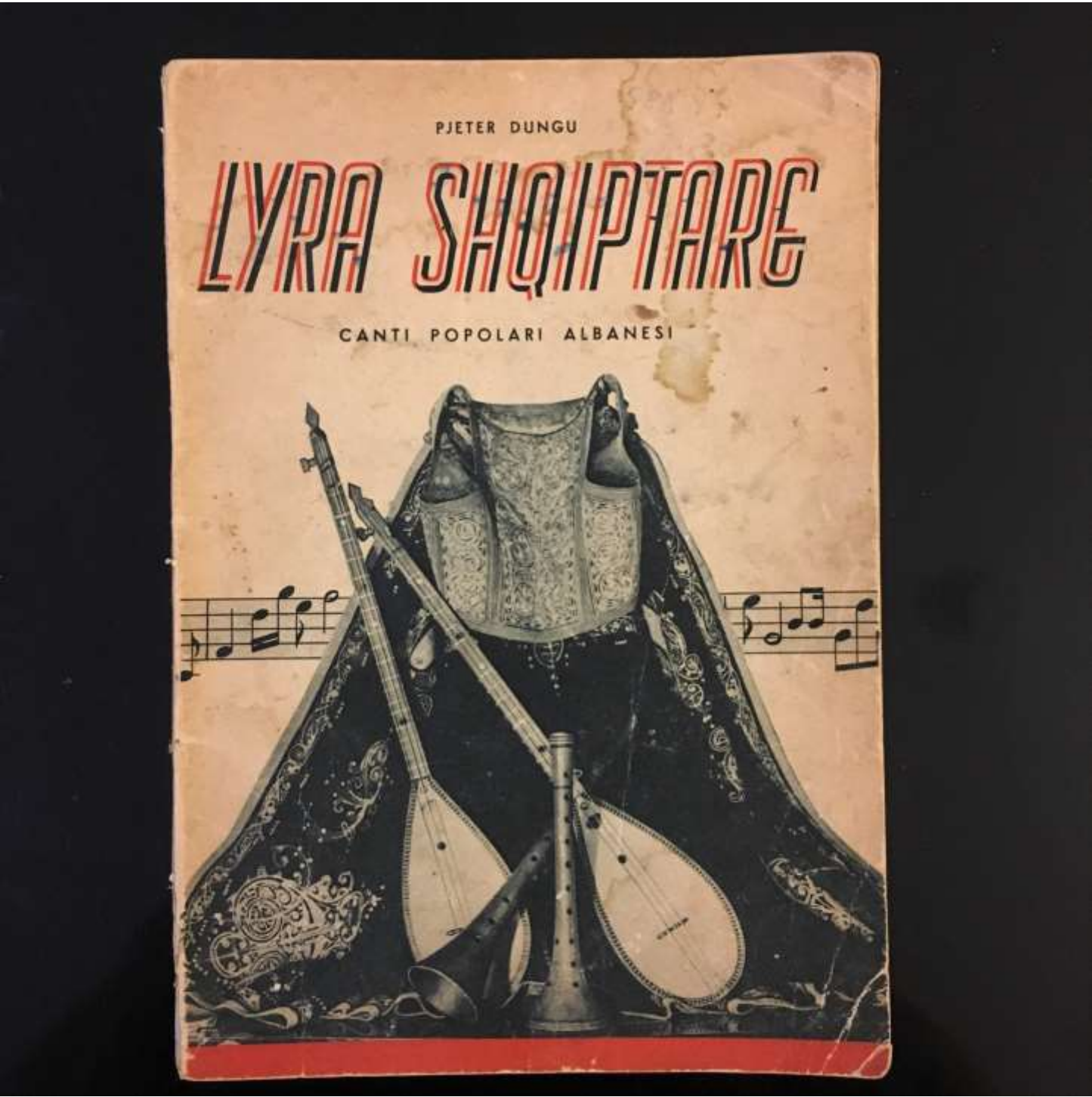
Code: 67623

This rare book is the first printed compilation of Albanian folk songs and it includes 19 folk songs from Shkodra, 15 folk songs from Korça, 7 folk songs from Kosovo, 5 folk songs from Berat, 2 folk songs from Elbasan, 1 folk song from Durrës and 1 folk song from Vlorë.

The songs were collected by an Albanian composer and piano player Pjetër Dungu (1908–1989), and the preface was written by Kristaq Antoniu (1907-1979), a Romanian operetta tenor and baritone, of Albanian origins. In 1942, Antoniu recorded, accompanied by Pjetër Dungu on piano, eight songs for the Columbia Record Company in Italy.

The book was published by the Istituto Geografico De Agostini in the time of the Italian occupation of Albania during WWII.

The enterprise was owned and operated by Giovanni De Agostini (1863 - 1941), an esteemed Italian geographer and publisher. De Agostini trained in cartography under the legendary German mapmaker Heinrich Kiepert (1818-99), where he became proficient in scientific and thematic cartographic methods. While in Germany he published an essay on the Tierra del Fuego that gained great acclaim in the international geography community.



Upon his return to Italy, De Agostini worked at the Military Geographic Institute of Florence and at the Hydrographic Institute in Genoa. This led him to publish his pioneering scientific atlas on the Italian Alpine lakes, *Atlante Limnologico*.

In 1900, De Agostini first established his own map publishing house at Como, named the Stabilimento Cartografico del Dott. G. De Agostini. Some years later, he moved the company to Novara, changing its name to Istituto Geografico De Agostini, where it prospered, becoming one of the largest private cartographic studios in Italy. De Agostini specialized in the large, beautifully designed and works, such as the present map of Triese. De Agostini's family continued the business after his death in 1941.


We could find five institutional copies (University of Oxford, Universitätsbibliothek Bamberg, Universitätsbibliothek Würzburg, Università di Bologna and The British Library).

References: OCLC 634588828 & 43408022.

€320.00

O LLOKUMJA ME SHEQER.

(KËNGË KORÇARE)



(Korçare)

Allegretto

O llokumja me sheqer,

kush të ka të për-kë-dhel. Tra la la, la la la, la la la,

Tra la la, la la la, la la la, D.C.

O llokumja me sheqer,
Kush të ka e të për-kë-dhel. — Tra la la, la la, la la la;
Tra la la, la la, la la la;

O llokumja në kuti,
Kush të ka të man në gji. — Tra la la, la la, la la la;
Tra la la, la la, la la la;

Ore djal, që pi rakinë,
Nuk e di ku e ke shtëpinë. — Tra la la, la la, la la la;
Tra la la, la la, la la la;

Ore djal, që pi konjaknë,
Nuk e di ku e ke konaknë. — Tra la la, la la, la la la;
Tra la la, la la, la la la;

31. CHILDREN’S BOOK – MUSIC – MUSICAL SCORE - SLAVICA

Jurček poje. 1. Zv.

[Little George is Singing. Vol. 1].

The first and seeming the only issued volume of an attractive colourful didactic book with an introduction to the musical scores for small children in Slovenian language.

Author: Janez BITENC (1925-2005), author; Ksenja PRUNK (1905—1994), illustrator.

Place and Year: Ljubljana: Uprava Tovariša, Lithographed by Jugoreklam 1953.

Technique: Oblong 8°: [16] introduction in black and red and musical scores printed in colour, original card wrappers with illustrated cover, stapled (Very Good, unread condition, minor foxing).

Code: 67618

An attractive introduction to the musical scores for small children was printed in Ljubljana in 1953. The editor was a popular composer and pedagogue Janez Bitenc (1925-2005), who composed circa 450 songs, including some of the Slovenian most known songs for children. The illustrator was Ksenja Prunk (1905-1994), a female illustrator, responsible for numberless illustrations in children’s books from 1930s on.

The musical scores include colourful notes to basic popular children’s songs, with colours helping children to visually learn

This is a first and apparently the only issued volume. The book was printed in 2000 examples. We could only find 6 examples in Slovenian libraries and none in institutions outside Slovenia.

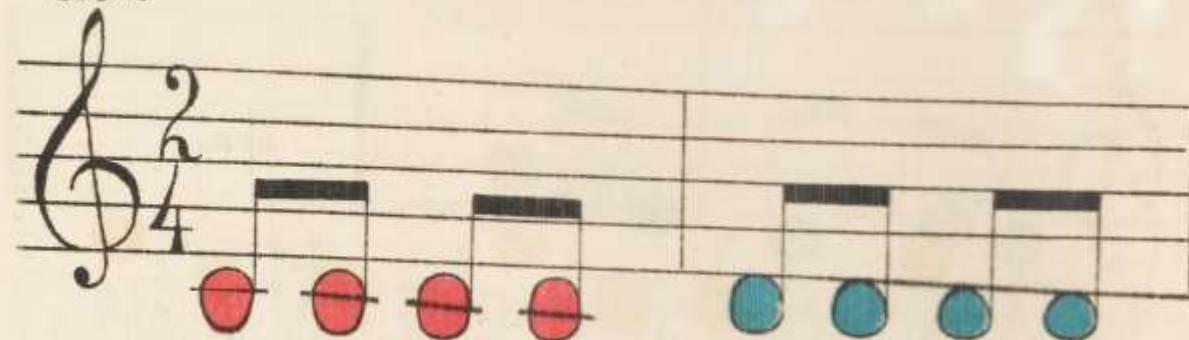
References: OCLC 781009822 & 868355868.

€95.00



LJUBKO

KUŽA PAZI...



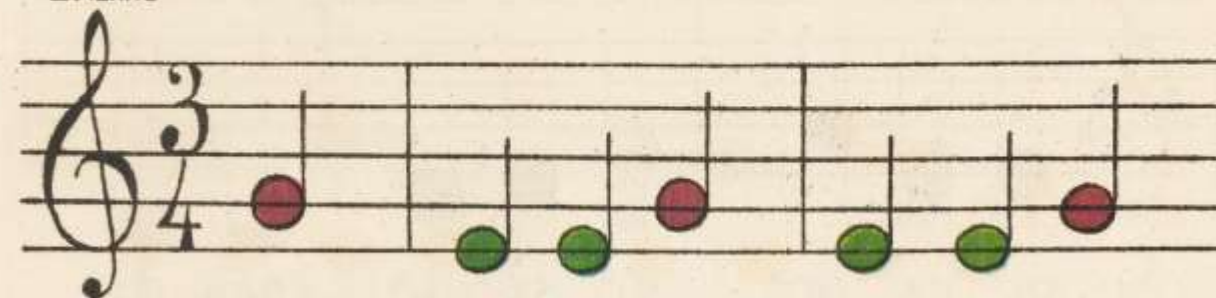
1. KU_ŽA PA_ZI Z REPKOM MI_GA,
2. HI_ŠO ČU_VA, JE_ZNO LA_JA,



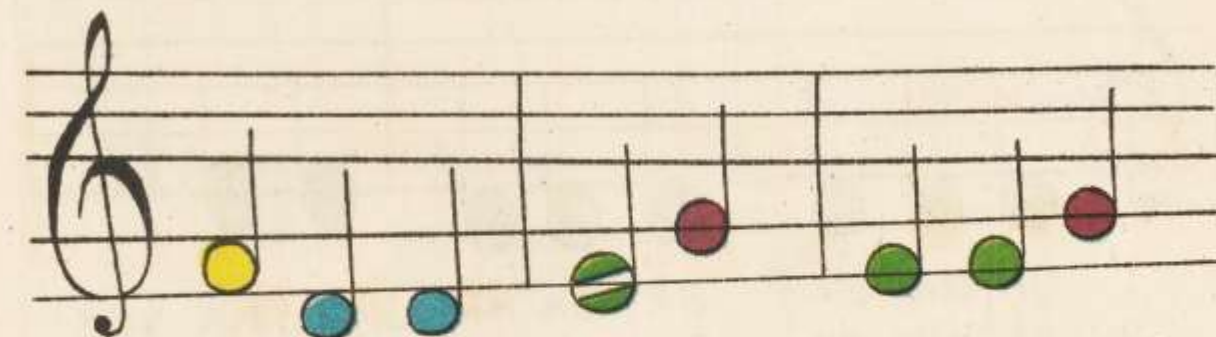
1. VSTA.NE, LE_ŽE, TA_ČKO DA.
2. ČE NI_KO_GAR NI DO_MA.

ZMerno

GOSAK IN GOSKE...



1. DVE TA_CI RU_ME_NI IN
2. LE NAJ VAS PO_PA_DE SO_



1. KLJUN JE PRAV TAK, PO TRA_TI STO_
2. SE_DOV PES ROK, SA_ME BO_STE

32. AUTOGRAPH OF AUGUST VON MACKENSEN

Mackensen. Briefe und Aufzeichnungen des Generalfeldmarschalls aus Krieg und Frieden. Bearbeitet und mit geschichtlichem Begleittext versehen von Wolfgang Foerster.

[Mackensen. Letters and Notes of the General Field Marshal from War and Peace].

A collection of notes and correspondence by a WWI general field marshal August von Mackensen, with his autograph.

Author: August von MACKENSEN (1849-1945) - Wolfgang FOERSTER (1875-1963).

Place and Year: Leipzig: Bibliographisches Institut A.G., 1938

Technique: 8°: 414 pp. with interleaved 16 black and white photographs and [2] facsimile letter, 6 folding sheets with 12 black and white originally inserted in a paper sleeve, mounted on the inner side of the back cover. Original blue cloth binding with gilt and red embossed coat of arms on the cover and gilt and red title on the spine, signed by August von Mackensen in ink below his portrait on a frontispiece (Very Good, light foxing, mostly on the cover and edges, old owner's signature in brown ink on the free endpaper, as usually lacking dustjacket). Accompanied with an original black and white photograph 11, 5 x 8,5 cm (4.5 x 3.3 inches), old stamp "Bad Liebenzell" verso.

Code: 67633

The book includes transcriptions of the letters and notes of a German general field marshal August von Mackensen (1849-1945), a man with outstanding military career. During WWI, when von Mackensen was already in his sixties, he commanded with extreme success and became one of most prominent German military leaders.

Under the Nazi government, in 1933, von Mackensen was made a Prussian state councillor by Hermann Göring, and was closely associated with Hitler, although his loyalty to the regime was often doubted and disputed. His trademark was a black Prussian uniform, which he wore on important events.

After WWII, August von Mackensen managed to avoid arrest, but died in November, 1945, at the age of 95.

The book is signed by August von Mackensen under his portrait on the frontispiece and accompanied by an original photograph, representing von Mackensen walking in his black uniform in the *Kurpark* of the German spa town Bad Liebenzell.

€250.00



33. STATUES OF THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF SAINT MICHAEL AND SAINT GEORGE DATED 27TH JANUARY, 1923.

Author: The Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George

Place and Year: [London] 1923.

Technique: Small 4°: [1] title page, 22 pp., original illustrated card wrappers, stapled (Very Good, some minor folds around the spine, old signature on the cover on the top).

Code: 67598

Statues for the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, a British order of chivalry founded on 28 April 1818 by George later King George IV, from 1923. With highly decorative original wrappers.

€250.00



34. Lloyd's Book of House Flags & Funnels of the Principle Steamship Lines of the World and The House Flags of Various Lines of Sailing Vessels

Author: Lloyd's.

Place and Year: London: Lloyd's 1912.

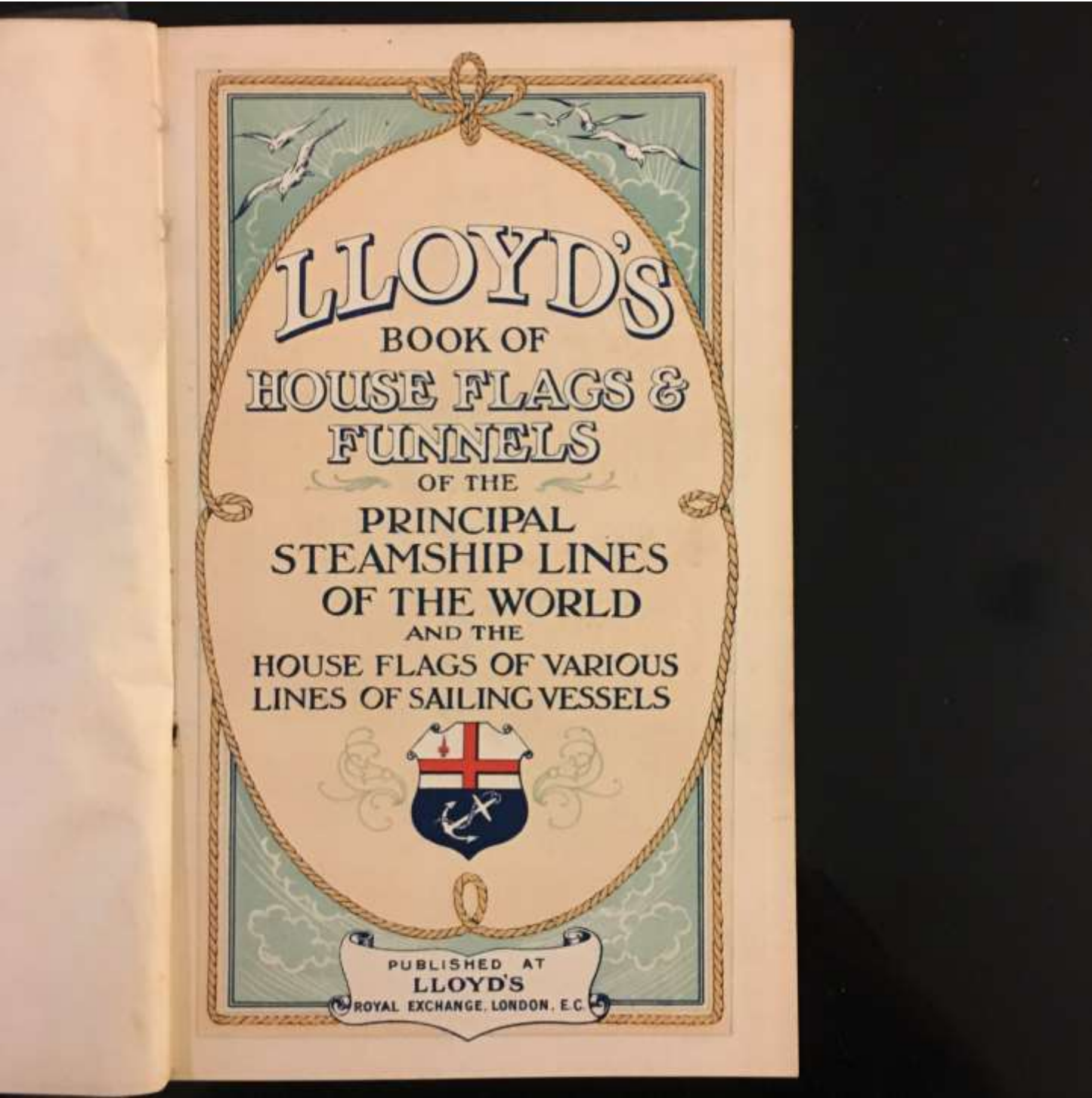
Technique: Tall 8°. original colour illustrated title page, [2] introduction and index, [32 pp.] index, [1] blank, colour lithographed plates numbered 25-36, [1] title, colour lithographed plates numbered 37-132, [1] unnumbered colour plate, [1] title, colour lithographed plates numbered 134-136, [1], 15 pp. advertisements with black and white illustrations within text, original grey cloth binging with gilt embossed title and decoration on the cover and gilt embossed title on the spine, back original yellow endpapers printed, original corrections from 1913 on pink paper mounted on first free endpaper (binding slightly bumped on the corners, endpapers with minor staining and tiny tears in the gutter, otherwise in a very good, clean condition).

Code: 67635

An informative and decorative book represents over 2000 house flags and funnels from all over the world, printed in colours. Some images are left blank for further annotations or corrections.

This is a corrected and enlarged version of the first edition, issued in 1904. Our example has inserted a pasted-down correction from 1913 for the Funnels of the Hamburg South American S. S. Company.

€250.00



35. PHARMACY:

PERFUME TAGS ON VELLUM, CA 1800

Four unique sets of uncut perfume tags on vellum, from circa 1800.

Author: Anon.
Place and Year: [German or French, circa 1800].
Technique: 4 uncut sets of pharmaceutical tags:

- 1. Hand-coloured copper engravings, printed on thin paper mounted over vellum. 22 x 16 cm.
- 2. Colour stipple engraving on vellum. 11,5 x 20,5 cm.
- 3. Manuscript in gold and black on vellum. 8,5 x 14 cm.
- 4. Manuscript in gold, blue and black on vellum. 9,5 x 14 cm.

Code: 67641

A stunning set of early uncut tags on vellum in Empire style was possibly made around 1800. The tags were most probably used in pharmacy, or precisely as tags for perfume bottles.

€280.00



36. CHOCOLATE – ADVERTISEMENT - GASTRONOMY

E. Weiss. Confiseur Glacier. Rue du Général Foy, 8, Saint-Etienne, Loire.

Author: Anon.

Place and Year: [Probably Germany or France, circa 1900].

Technique: Chromolithograph covers, blue printed text inside, original vertical fold in the middle, 12,5 x 14,5 cm (4.9 x 5.7 inches) when opened (hardly noticeable stained, slightly scratched and stained (chocolate stain?) on the left-hand side of the image).

Code: 67604

A pretty chromolithographed advertisement with a man and a woman, dresses in Baroque clothing, was made for a chocolatier E. Weiss from France around 1900. The text on the inner side lists the specialities, made of chocolate by the firm.

The Chocolat Weiss was founded in 1882 and still owes a shop at the same address in Saint-Etienne.

€45.00



37. CHOCOLATE – ADVERTISEMENT – GASTRONOMY

Chocolat Sprüngli. Zürich. Cacao

Author: Anon.

Place and Year: S. l., S. d. [circa 1900].

Technique: Chromolithograph on card, with foldable upper part (Very Good, light glue stains verso, the fold on the left-hand slight with tiny tears).

Code: 67607

An attractive folding card with a chromolithographed motif of a young girl enjoying a cup of warm cocoa, was made as an advertisement for a Swiss chocolate firm *Sprüngli*. The firm was founded in 1836 and is known today as a luxury producer of macarons.

€85.00



38. CHOCOLATE – ADVERTISEMENT – GASTRONOMY

Menu. Suchard

Author: Anon.

Place and Year: S. l., S. d. Suchard [beginning of the 19th century].

Technique: 6 cards (from the series of ?) with chromolithographed front and blue lithographed image on the back, each 18 x 13 cm (inches) (Very Good).

Code: 67608

A collection of 6 (of ?) attractively made empty chromolithographed menu cards, with each representing members of a different animal species: moose, boar, buffalo, badger, ibex, and deer.

The set was made by a Swiss chocolate firm Suchard, which was founded by Philippe Suchard in 1824 and became the largest chocolate firm in Switzerland at the end of the 19th century, known among others for the production of Milka chocolate. The back of the cards shows the bird's eye view of the factory in Neuchâtel, and their shops in London and Paris.

€55.00



39. POSTER – GASTRONOMY – BLACKFACE

Hansella
Kommandit Gesellschaft. Tammoscheit & Cie. Edel-Liköre und Spirituosen. Weingrosshandlung

A large, exceedingly rare poster from circa 1925 was printed in Munich for a private liquor store.

Author: RKM. Reklame Kunst München.
Place and Year: Munich: Hermann Sonntag & Co. [circa 1925].
Technique: Offset lithograph, sheet: 90 x 62,5 cm (35.4 x 24.6 inches) (small tears and folds in white margins, otherwise in a good condition).
Code: 67643

This large rare poster was made around 1925 in Munich for a private liquor store. It represents a glass, filled with alcohol, with a figure of a Moore, which at the time merged with a fashionable blackface caricature; the first one represented unusual exotic tastes and flavours and the second was associated with entertaining and fun.

Not much is known about the Hansella liquor store today. It was a privately owned shop, set in a prominent residential neighborhood in the Montgelasstrasse 15 in Munich. We could only find one small advertisement for the shop in *Das Jüdische Echo* magazine (Jewish Echo, No. 8, p. 125), a magazine published in Munich between 1914 and 1933.

The printing house Hermann Sonntag & Co. was active in Munich between 1905 and 1927 and was known for its advertisements for tourism and industry in vivid colours and modern design. During WWI it produced recognisable colour posters for the German army.

We could not trace any other examples of the poster in institutions nor on the market, although the Munich City Museum, which holds over 30000 posters does not yet list their inventory on-line.

€550.00



40. GERMAN MID-CENTURY DESIGN – ORIGINAL DRAFTS

A set of 6 original gouache drawings, including one original photomontage with mounted newspaper images, was made for advertisements in the early 1950s in Germany.

Author: Udo SCHAPER.

Place and Year: [Germany: early 1950s].

Technique: 5 gouache and pencil drawings on paper and 1 original photomontage with newspaper clip-outs on gouache, different sizes: between 29,5 x 20 and 27 x 20,5 cm (11.6 x 7.8 inches and 10.6 x 8 inches), some sheets with pencil drawings on the back (Very Good, one sheet with a tiny tear in a lower part).

Code: 67642

A set of 6 original drawings in gouache, including one with a collage of photographs from newspapers, was made in the early 1950s in Germany. The drawings with their fashionable images, vivid colours and characteristic lines represent the typical German Mid-Century Design.

The drafts were made for the advertisements for the following firms and events:

- The newspaper *Hamburger Abendblatt*,
- A construction exhibition held from July 3rd until August 12th, 1951, in Hannover: *Constructa Bauausstellung*, (signed Schaper 1950),
- Pond's beauty products: *Gepflegte Frauen in aller Welt schätzen Pond's. London. New York* [The Women Form all over the World Appreciate Pond's] (signed U.S.),
- A art exhibition in Dresden: *Deutsche Kunst Ausstellung. Dresden*,
- A quiz show: *Frage und Antwort* [Question and Answer],
- An untitled male fashion brand (signed Scha. 51).

€550.00



41. GERMAN MID-CENTURY DESIGN - POSTER

Junges Leben. Wanderausstellung des Bayerischen Jugendringes

[Young Life. Hiking Exhibition of the Bavarian Youth Association].

An attractive colourful poster for a Bavarian hiking exhibition.

Author: Richard THROLL (1880-1961).

Place and Year: Munich - Pasing: Meindl Druck [prob. late 1940s or early 1950s].

Technique: Offset lithograph, sheet: 86 x 61 cm (33.8 x 24 inches) (Very Good, soft folds in white margins).

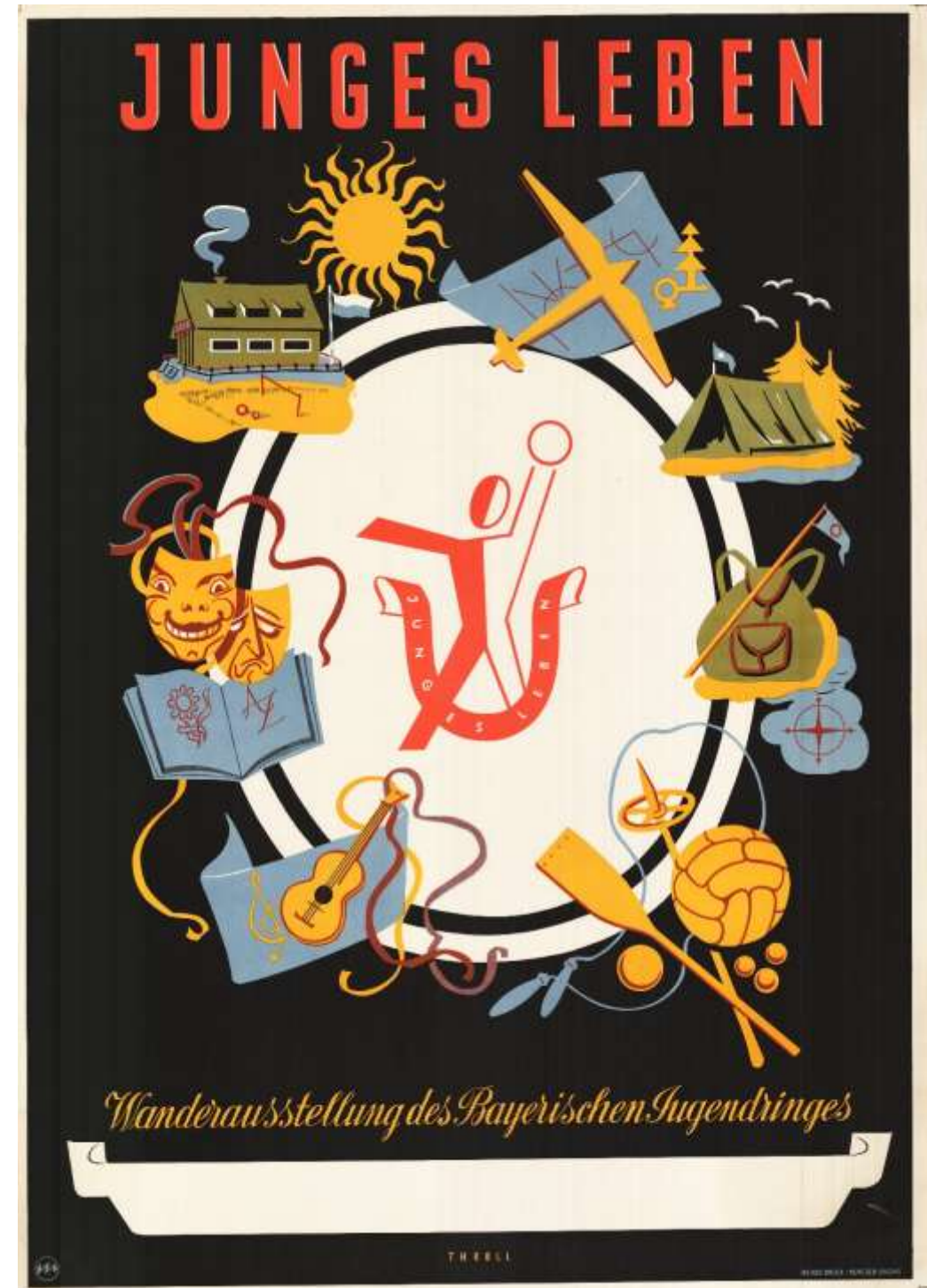
Code: 67644

A rare colourful poster was made for an exhibition of outdoor activities by a Bavarian youth association *Young Life* (Junges Leben).

The exhibition was probably made in the years following WWII, when such associations encouraged youth to outdoor and sport activities in order to forget the horrors of the war, but also to keep them on the straight and narrow. The colours on the poster represent the beginnings of the typical German Mid-Century design, which bloomed in the mid and late 1950s.

The designer of the poster was Richard Throll (1880-1961), a Munich-born artist, who was active as a painter, engraver, and graphic designer.

€180.00



42. Map of Shanghai / New Edition.

A fine map of Shanghai issued in 1946, during the last gaps of capitalism and the foreign establishments in the city between the end of WWII and the Communist takeover in 1949, published in Shanghai for the firm of Kelly & Walsh by the Oriental Publishing House.

Author: KELLY & WALSH LTD.

Place and Year: Shanghai: Oriental Publishing House, 1946.

Technique: Colour print, printed on both sides, folding into original orange printed card covers (Good, wear along original folds with small holes at some fold vertices), 53.5 x 76 cm (21 x 30 inches).

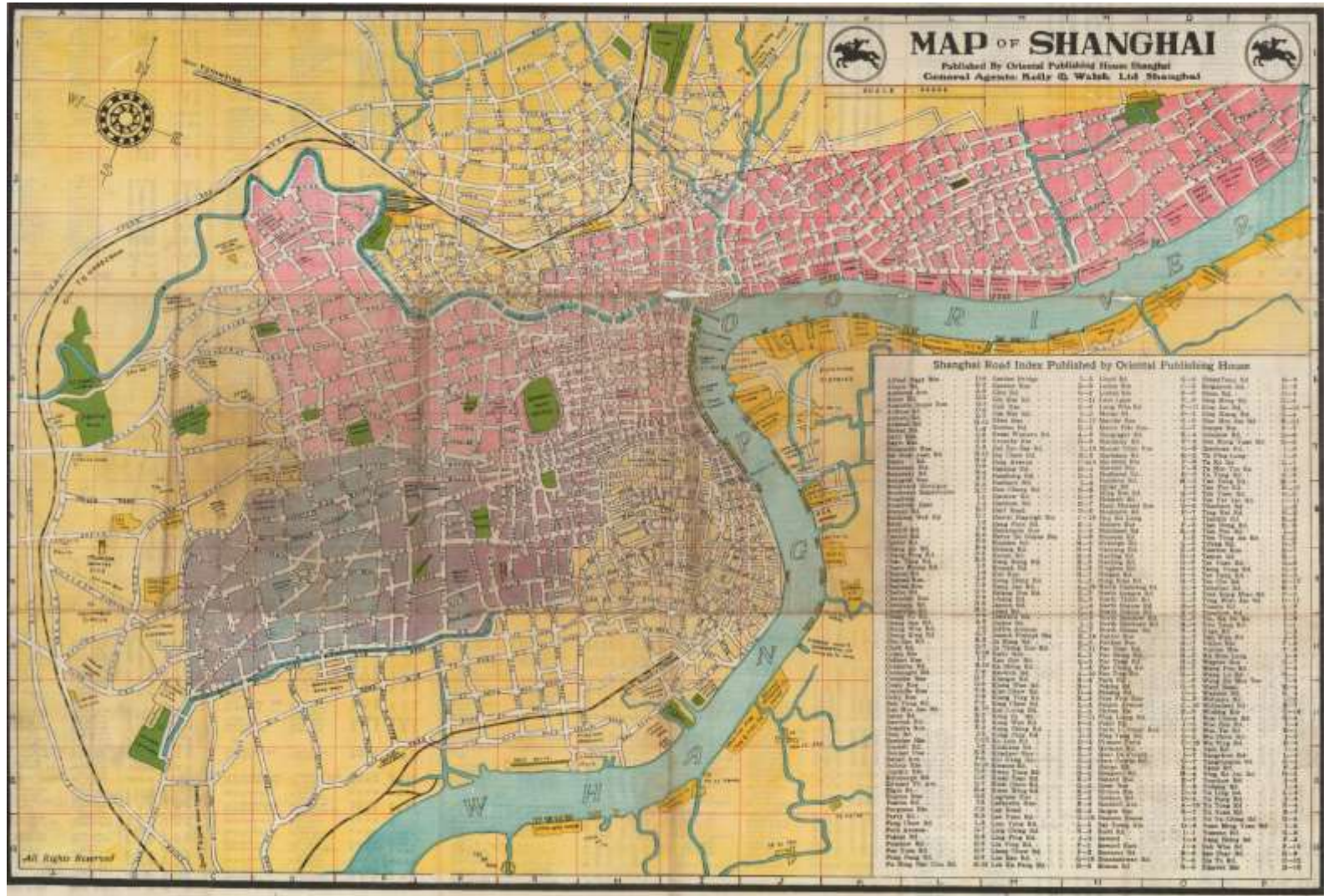
Code: 67650

This attractive map of Shanghai was printed for the firm of Kelly & Walsh, a popular producer of guidebooks, by the Oriental Publishing House in Shanghai in 1946. It was made during the brief last gasp of capitalism and the foreign presence in the city before the Communist takeover in 1949.

At the centre, is the old Chinese city with the shape of its former circular walls still visible. The British Concession is coloured in pink, while the French Concession is coloured purple. ‘Pootung’ (Pudong) is still largely undeveloped, with warehouses lining the Huangpu River. All streets are labelled, as are major sites; an index of streets occupies the lower right corner. The verso of the map features a list of street names with their former European names and the ‘new’ Chinese names, written in both English and Chinese.

References: OCLC: 630656053.

€350.00



43. ARABIC TIME CHART:

خريطة زمنية عالمية العربى من صدر الإسلام حتى سنة ١٩٦٢

[TIME CHART OF THE ARAB WORLD FROM THE BEGINNING OF ISLAM UNTIL 1962].

A very large, separately-issued time chart printed entirely in Arabic, showcasing the history of the Arab World from the foundation of Islam up to 1962; published in Cairo.

Place and Year: Cairo, 1962.

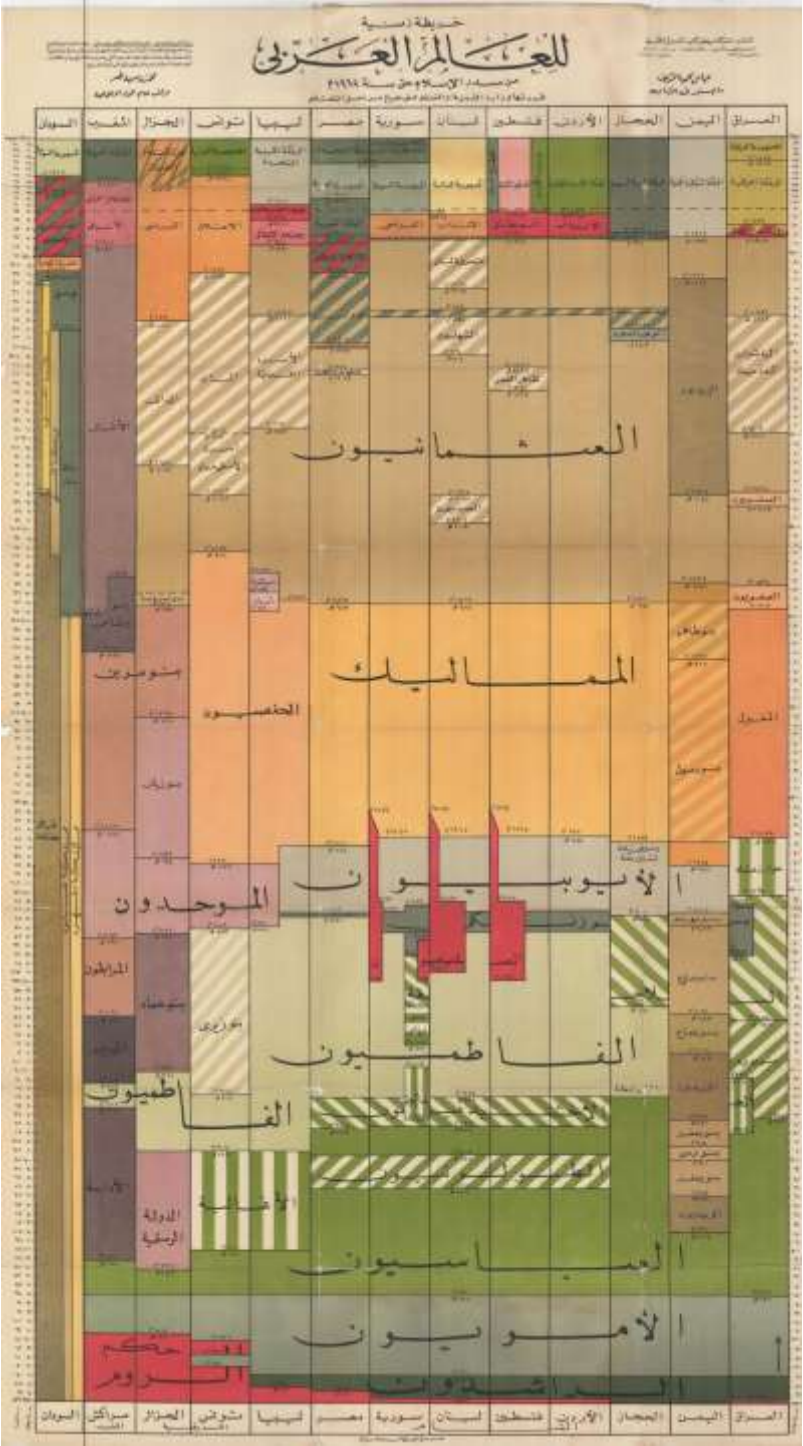
Technique: Colour-printed on thick paper, folding into original printed card covers (Good, some splitting along original folds and some small holes at some fold vertices, a few closed tears and chipping from margins but with no significant loss), 66.5 x 119 cm (26 x

Code: 67652

This large and fascinating time chart is printed entirely in Arabic and showcases the history of the Arab World from the foundation of Islam in the 7th Century up to 1962. It was published in Cairo in 1962. The thirteen vertical columns represent the main modern Arab nations (Egypt, Syria, Iraq, etc.), while the registers along the sides mark time. The various labelled colours represent the political regimes that controlled these lands over the centuries; for instance, the large yellow area in the centre represents Mamluke rule, while the large brown area above represents the Ottoman Empire.

This is the only Arabic time chart we have ever encountered.

€550.00



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