

NEW ACQUISITIONS – OCTOBER IV

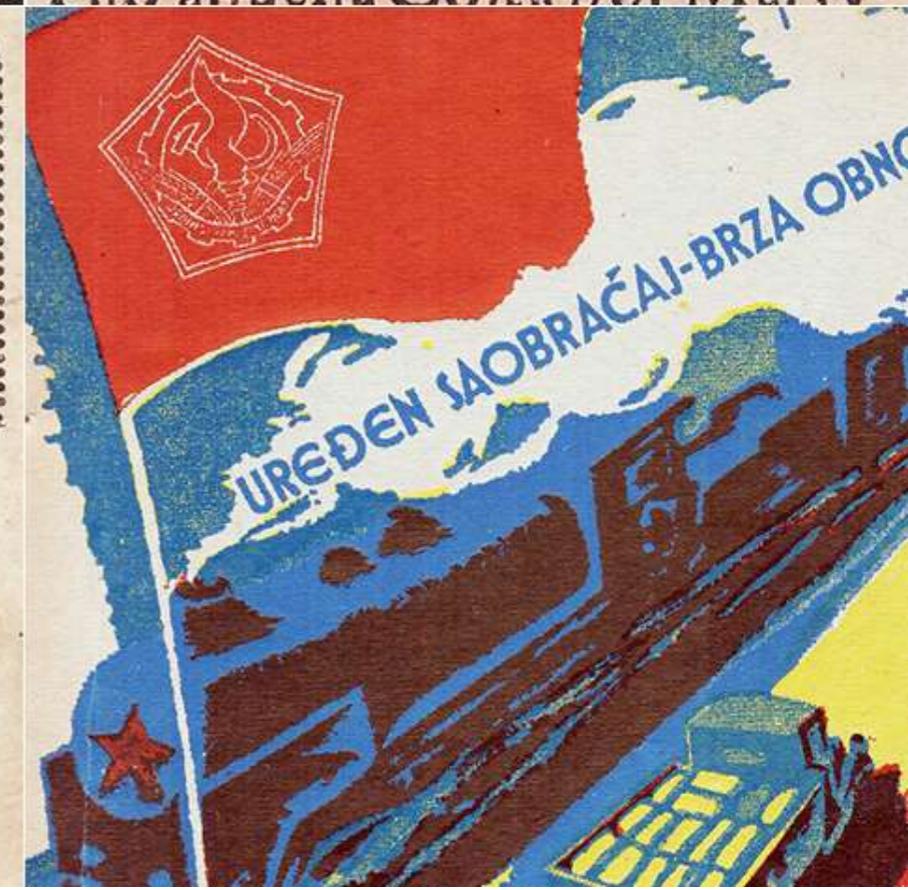
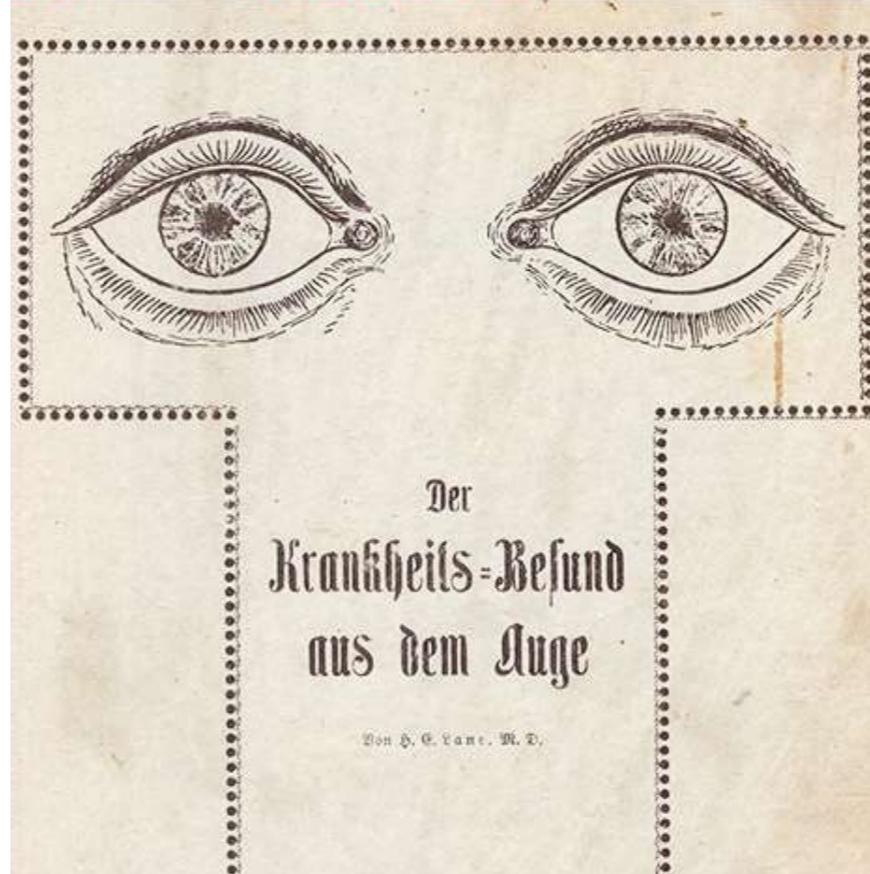
VARIA: BOOKS, MAPS & EPHEMERA
17th-20th Centuries

www.pahor.de

October 2018



VERDADERA;
y nueva relacion, y copia de
carta, escrita por D. Juan Nar
uaro, General de vna Esqua
dra de su Magestad de la gran
Bretaña, en la qual se refiere
los buenos sucesos que ha te
nido cõtralos Turcos de Tri
poli, y el destroço que ha he
cho aquella Costa por Mar. v



 antiquariat
Daša Pahor

1. PIRATES - SEVILLE IMPRINT - ENGLISH ADVENTURERS:

VERDADERA, Y NUEVA RELACION, Y COPIA DE CARTA, ESCRITA POR C. JUAN NARVARO, GENERAL DE UNA ESQUADRA DE SU MageSTAD DE LA GRAN BRETAÑA, EN LA QUAL SE REFIERE LOS BUENOS SUCESSOS QUE HATENIDO CONTROLLOS TURCOS

An extremely rare – seemingly unrecorded – Seville imprint providing the famous English naval officer and explorer Sir John Narborough's own account of his successful attack upon the Barbary pirates of Tripoli (Libya) in 1676, a key event that hailed the end of the apogee of piracy in the Mediterranean.

Author: 'Juan NARVARO' [John NARBOROUGH (c. 1640 - 1688)].

Place and Year: Seville: En Casa de Juan Cabezas, 1676.

Technique: 8°: 4 pp., bound in modern marbled card (Good, some partial separation along old vertical folds; some wear and abrasions at gutter with loss to a few letters of text).

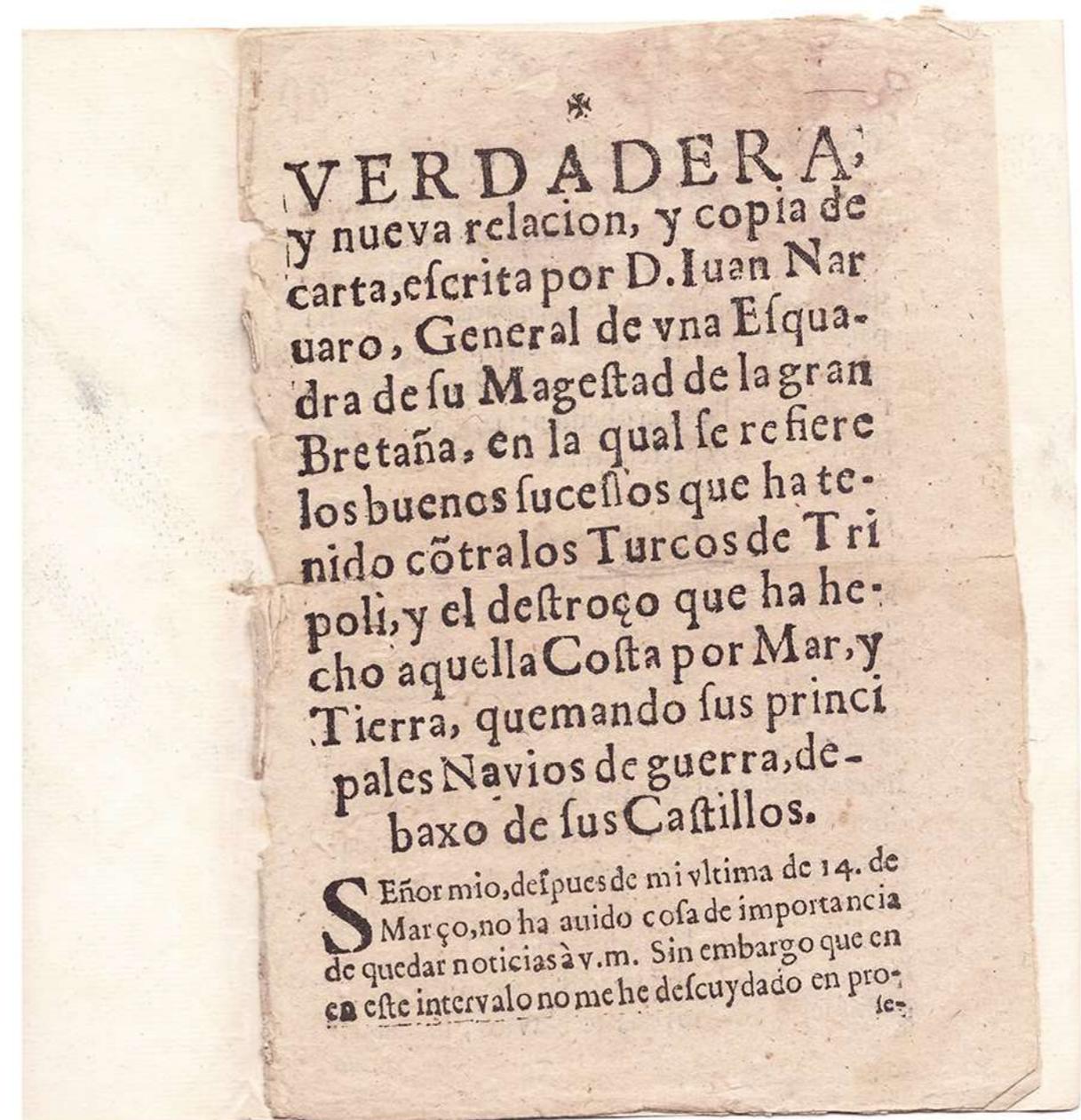
Code: 67497

This lovely little gem takes the form of a Spanish translation of the letter from 'C. Juan Narvaro', a Hispanicised corruption of Captain Sir John Narborough, the famous English explorer and war hero, describing his fleet's great victory over one of the main bands of the Barbary pirates, at Tripoli (Libya). The letter, written on April 14, 1676, from Narborough's forward base in Malta, gives a brief first-hand account of the Narborough force's daring raid upon Tripoli Harbour (which occurred on January 14/24, 1676), whereupon they burned four Tripolitan ships, which are named on the last page: *La Aguila* (50 guns); *El Espejo* (34 guns); *La Santa Clara* (24 guns); and an unnamed French patache (20 guns). As noted, in March 1676, this action resulted in a preliminary peace treaty, whereby the Dey (Viceroy) of Tripoli agreed to all the English terms. While Narborough had to return to, once again, return to Tripoli to threaten the city to uphold the treaty, the original victory marked a major turning point in the generations-long European battle to subdue the pirates of the North Africa who were responsible for enslaving hundreds of thousands of people and virtually destroying large segments of the continent's maritime commerce. From the English perspective, Narborough's victory, and the follow up actions, ensured that henceforth the Barbary pirates would merely be nuisance, as opposed to an existential threat to their valuable Mediterranean trade.

Narborough's victory in Tripoli made him a hero throughout the Christian Mediterranean, in addition to his home country. Spain was then an ally of England, and Spaniards who had long been amongst the

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€850.00



2. THE SIEGE OF VIENNA (1683) - SPANISH IMPRINT:

SALIDA EN PUBLICO, A CAVALLO, DEL REY NUESTRO SEÑOR DON CARLOS SEGUNDO, QUE DIOS GUARDE, À DAR GRACIAS AL REAL CONVENTO DE NUESTRA SEÑORA DE ATOCHA EL LUNES 8 DE NOVIEMBRE DE 1683 POR LA GRAN VITORIA CONSEG

A very rare and authoritative contemporary account of how the Spanish Royal Court publicly greeted the arrival of the news of the Christian victory at the Siege of Vienna (1683), including a detailed description of the elaborate cavalcade of King Carlos II to the Royal Convent of Our Lady of Atocha and the reception of the Austrian ambassador at the Buen Retiro Palace, published in Madrid by the royal printer Lucas Antonio Bedmar.

Author: Lucas Antonio de BEDMAR y Baldivia (Publisher).

Place and Year: Madrid: por Lucas de Bedmar y Baldivia, Impressor de los Reynos de Castilla, y Leon, 1683.

Technique: 8°: 14 pp., [2, license leaf], bound in modern marbled wrappers (Very Good, some old subtle folds, irregular upper blank margin to pp. 13/14 leaf but not affecting text).

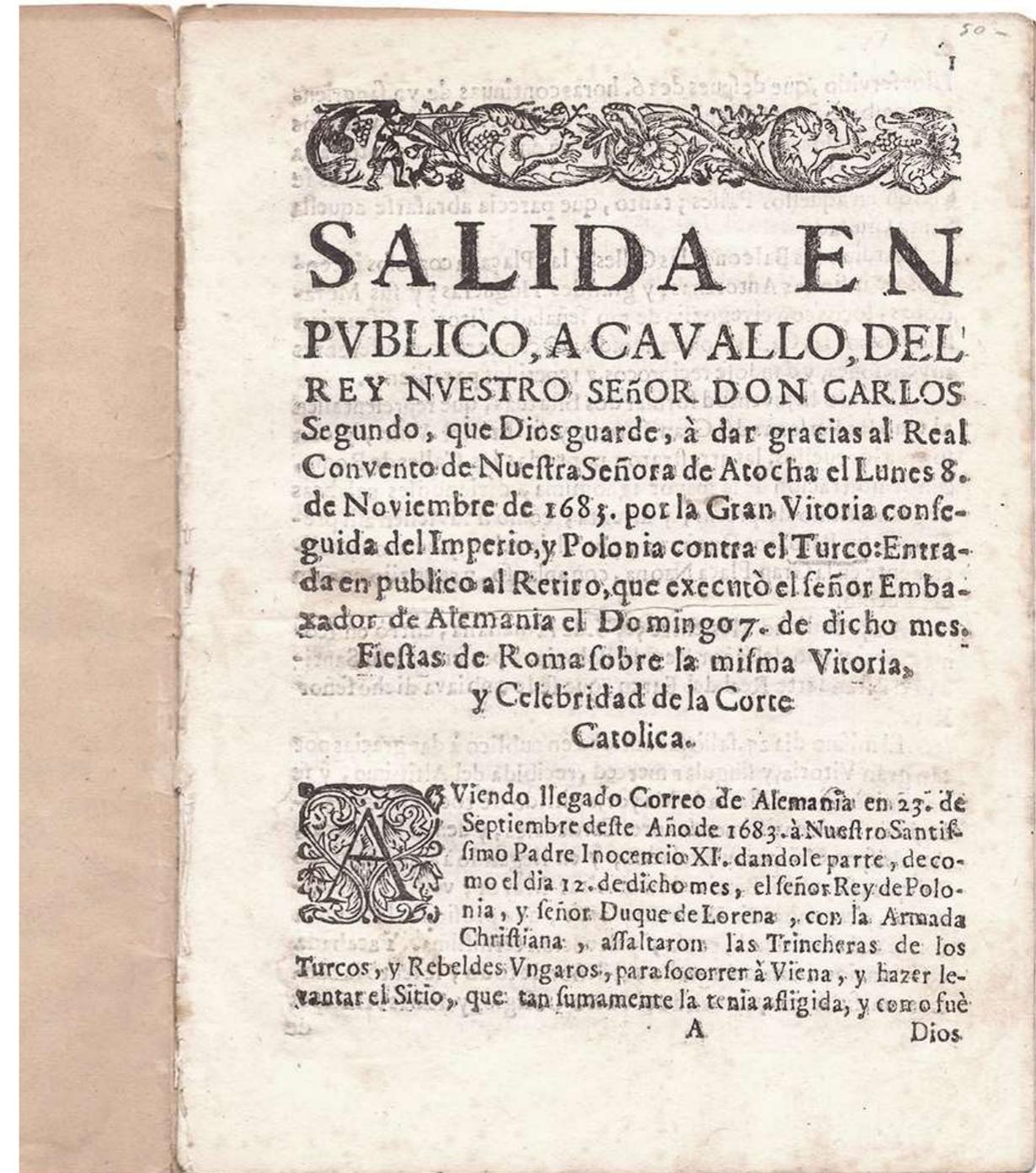
Code: 67498

The Siege of Vienna of 1683 was one of the great turning points of European history. On September 12 of that year an Austrian-led multinational army lifted the siege which came within a whisker of taking Vienna and likely causing the entire Austrian Empire to fall under Muslim rule. The Christian victory marked the beginning of the end of the Turkish domination of South-eastern Europe, as for the next two centuries the Ottomans progressively lost European territory, never to threaten Central Europe again.

For the pious, it represented the divine salvation of Christianity over the aggression of the infidel. The Austrian Emperor Leopold I became the de facto temporal leader of the Catholic cause (while the true hero was the Polish king, Jan III Sobieski, whose timely intervention saved the day). This was something of an embarrassment for the Spanish monarch, Carlos II, who as the head of the senior branch of the Habsburg family and master of a global empire, considered himself the true prime guardian of Catholicism. Spain had scarcely contributed to what was the greatest Christian victory of the modern

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

€650.00



3. INDIA – MAHÉ (MALABAR COAST) ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT MAP:

PLAN, DE, L'ATTAQUE, DES, RETRANCH=EMENS ET DU FORT DE MAHÉ; LE IIE. ET LE IIIe, DECEMBRE. M.DCC.XXV.

A finely drafted original manuscript that his one of the earliest known maps of Mahé, France's only outpost on India's Malabar Coast, providing it with its sole direct access to black pepper, then a globally important commodity; specifically, the map showcases the dramatic French military operation in December 1725, led by the legendary Bertrand-François Mahé de La Bourdonnais, to recapture Mahé after it was briefly seized by a local potentate.

Place and Year: [N.P., 1726].

Technique: Manuscript, pen and ink on fine laid paper watermarked 'LVG' [Lubbert van Gerrevink] (Good, staining to the left side, old centrefold re-enforced from verso with archival tape, some minor marginal tears and creasing; still very pleasing), 23.5 x 75.5 cm (9.25 x 30 inches).

Code: 67428

This fine original manuscript is one of the earliest surviving maps of Mahé, an important location, being France's only base along the Malabar Coast and its sole direct connection to the source of black pepper, then a precious commodity. Mahé (originally called 'Mayé' by the French) was founded in 1724, when the French East India Company (the 'Compagnie') built a small fort at the mouth of the Mayyazhi River. The Compagnie had recently leased the site from the local ruler, Raja Vazhunnavar of Badagara, a notorious pirate, known in French as the 'Bayanor'. The British East Indian Company, which maintained a base in nearby Tellicherry, deeply resented the French presence and managed to convince Vazhunnavar to renege on his agreement and to forcibly evict the French from Mahé, which was accomplished in 1725.

Towards the end of 1725, the young Lieutenant Bertrand-François Mahé de La Bourdonnais (1699 - 1753), at the head of small force, was charged by the Compagnie with retaking Mahé. La Boudonnais's men successfully executed their operation from December 2-3, 1725, and the present map was made shortly thereafter, carefully recording the dramatic action. The quality of the draftsmanship is high, suggesting that it was executed by a French professional military engineer. It is drafted upon high quality laid paper watermarked 'LVG', standing for the Dutch firm of Lubbert van Gerrevink, being paper stock that was then widely favoured by French cartographers.

The major points and sequence of the French assault upon Mahé can be followed upon the map by consulting the legend (marked *A - I, L, M*) in the upper-left corner of the map:

A. Descente et Attaque des Retranchements des Ennemis. [The French Landing and Attack Upon the Enemy Entrenchments]

B. Retranchements des Ennemis le long de la Mer. [Enemy Entrenchments along the Shoreline to the south of Mahé]

C. Batteries de deux pieces de Canons. [Battery of 2 Pieces of Cannon]

D. Camp des François après l'action. [French Camp following the Landing]

E. Retranchements des Ennmis sur la montagne rouge. [Entrenchment of the Enemy atop the Red Mountain]

F. Maison retranchée d'où on Envoya faire Sommer le fort. [Entrenched house from which the French sent to summon the fort.]

G. [3] Planches ou Pieces de bois qui traversoient des Chemins sur les quelles on a defiles. [The 3 planks or pieces of wood that the French marched across on thier way to Mahé fort].

H. Pont de deux pieces de bois et d'une planchet que l'on dressa sur le champ pour defiler deux a deux dans le fort. [Deck of two pieces of wood and a floor that was erected by the French to march two by two into the fort.]

I. Retranchemen des Ennemis dans le fort, au centre de quell ils avoient un corps de garde servant de Magazin a Poudre. [Entrenchment of the Enemies within the Mahé fort, in the center of which they had a dedicated corps guarding the Powder Magazine.]

L. Porte de dix retranchemens où s'en Livré le combat. [The Gate of ten entrenchments where the fight was fought.]

M. Montagne du Prince Coyonair où on vouloir placer du Canon pour inquieter le fort. [The Mountain of Prince Coyonair where the French placed a Canon to menace the fort].

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

€3,500.00

**PLAN DE L'ATTAQUE DES RETRAN-
CHEMENTS ET DU PORT DE NAHE, LE II^e
ET LE III^e DECEMBRE, M. DCC. XXV.**

- A. Situation de la ville de Naha sur le rivage de la mer
- B. Situation de la citadelle de Naha
- C. Situation de la citadelle de Naha
- D. Situation de la citadelle de Naha
- E. Situation de la citadelle de Naha
- F. Situation de la citadelle de Naha
- G. Situation de la citadelle de Naha
- H. Situation de la citadelle de Naha
- I. Situation de la citadelle de Naha
- J. Situation de la citadelle de Naha
- K. Situation de la citadelle de Naha
- L. Situation de la citadelle de Naha
- M. Situation de la citadelle de Naha

0 100 200 300 400 500 Toise



4. GHANA - THIRD ANGLO-ASHANTI WAR - GARNET WOLSELEY -ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT

Code: 67493

#1.

John Frederick MAURICE (1841 - 1912).

“Extract from Notes to accompany Itinerary from Cape Coast Castle to Coomassie”

[Aboard the *SS Ambriz*, off Freetown, Sierra Leone], September 27, 1873.

Manuscript: 11 pp., black pen on 6 large quarto (33.5 x 20.5 cm) pieces of official British Amy blue blind-stamped stationary, including a sketch map of the Ashanti capital ‘Coomassie’, original pagination, signed “J.M. Cape C.C.E.” [John Maurice, Cape Coast Castle Expedition], tied in corner with original pink string (Very Good, clean and bright, old folds and a few short marginal tears).

[Accompanied by:]

#2.

James STODDART (1813 - 1892).

ORIGINAL WATERCOLOUR OF CAPE COAST CASTLE, GOLD COAST (GHANA):

“Cape Coast Castle, Admiral Stoddart, as Lieutenant, 1836” [Title on Verso].

Cape Coast Castle, Gold Coast, 1836.

Watercolour on card, title inscribed in pencil to verso (Very Good, lovely colours, just some light spotting), 18.5 x 26 cm.

An extraordinary two-part original manuscript archive relating to the General Sir Garnet Wolseley’s expedition against the Ashanti Confederacy (in today’s Ghana), known as the Third Anglo-Ashanti War (1873-4), consisting of a detailed operational plan for the upcoming campaign outlining the best options for invading Ashanti territory and capturing its capital Kumasi, illustrated with a sketch map, written by Wolseley’s private secretary (later Major General Sir) John Frederick Maurice; plus, a finely-executed watercolour view of Cape Coast Castle, Britain’s principal base in the region, made by Admiral James Stoddart.

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

€2,800.00



5. CONGO – IMPORTANT UNPUBLISHED HISTORICAL SOURCE:

‘SUNRISE ON THE CONGO, A RECORD OF THE EARLIER YEARS OF THE CONGO BALOLO MISSION’.

One of only 4 known surviving examples of the definitive, yet unpublished, history of the Congo Balolo Mission (C.B.M.), one of the most important and influential European organizations operating in the Belgian Congo during the era of Conrad’s ‘Heart of Darkness’; written by Reverend William Douglas Armstrong, who served eight tours with the society over a 38-year period.

Author: William Douglas ARMSTRONG (1867 - 1946).

Place and Year: [Scotland, 1934].

Technique: 4°: [5] 283 leaves of carbon typescript, printed on rectos only, multiple contemporary manuscript corrections; bound in contemporary navy pebbled cloth with gilt title to spine, presentation ink-stamp of ‘Rev. F.A. Hart / Beckham, Kent’ to front free endpaper (Very Good, title page creased, else remarkably clean and crisp; binding with marginal wear and slight fraying to spine).

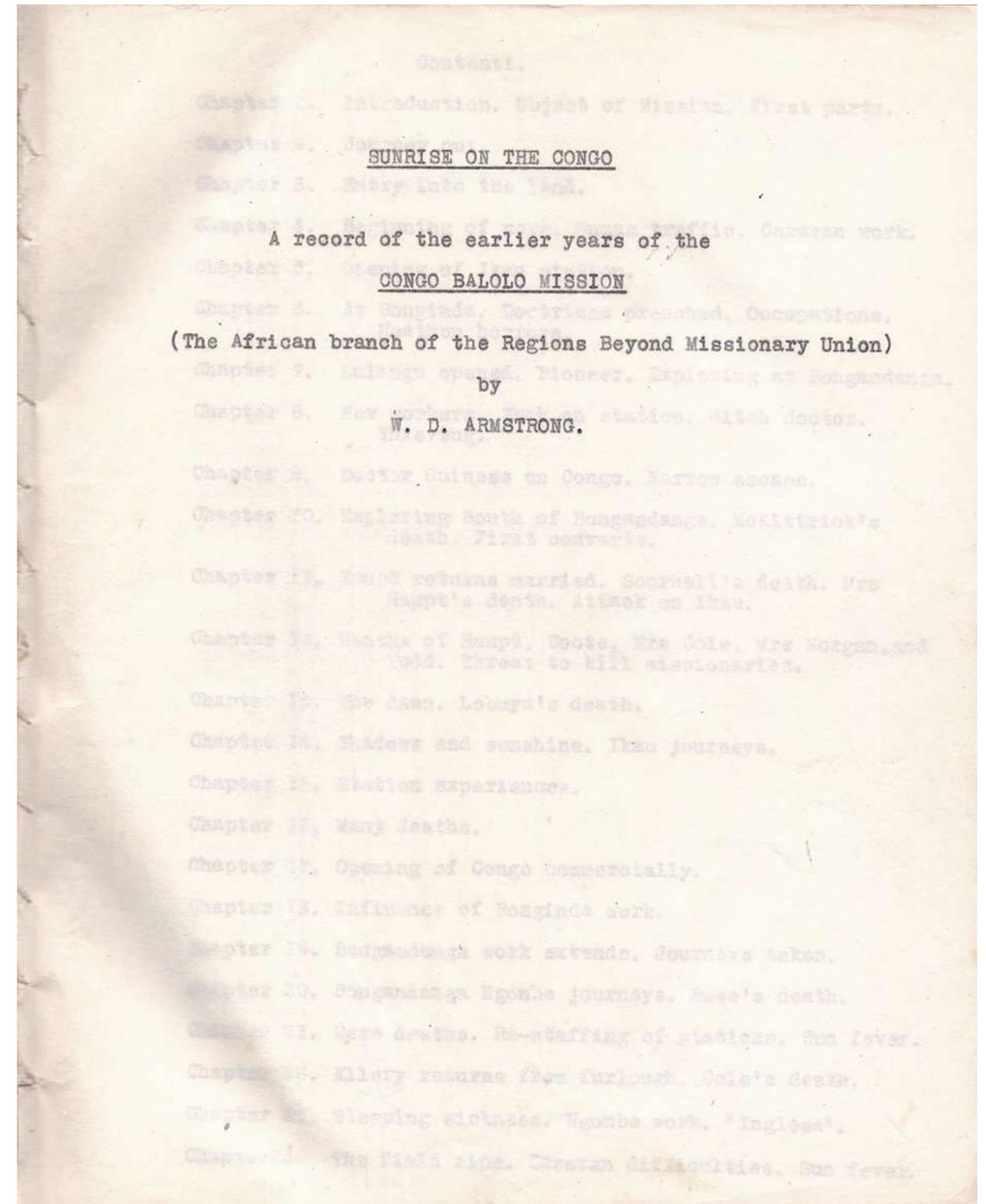
Code: 67379

This is a highly important original source on the history of the Congo during the era immortalized by Joseph Conrad’s *Heart of Darkness*. It is the definitive history of the Congo Balolo Mission (C.B.M.), a British Protestant missionary society that operated in the northern regions of what was then the Belgian Congo (today’s Democratic Republic of the Congo), beginning in 1889. The work was written by Reverend William Douglas Armstrong, who served eight tours with the C.B.M. in the Congo between 1896 and 1934. Critically, he was a participant in many of the dramatic events described in his account, and additionally was directly acquainted with the surviving protagonists of the events that occurred before his arrival on the scene.

Importantly, while the C.B.M. succeeded in its mandate to convert thousands of Congolese to Christianity, as well as to provide food, education and medical care; it played a much larger role in the history of the Belgian Congo. Not only was it vital to opening a large section of the northern Congo, focussed upon the Lulonga River Valley, to exploration and development (for better or for worse), it also played a leading role in exposing the extreme humanitarian abuses of the Belgian regime, so altering global public opinion and causing Brussels to (reluctantly) introduce sweeping reforms to its administration of this vast land.

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

€1,200.00



6. THE GREAT GAME

A FEW WORDS ON OUR RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA: INCLUDING SOME REMARKS ON A RECENT PUBLICATION BY COLONEL DE LACY EVANS, ENTITLED "DESIGNS OF RUSSIA". BY A NON-ALARMIST.

Rare – the first great counter-argument to Colonel George de Lacy Evans' 'Designs of Russia', widely considered to be the intellectual genesis of 'The Great Game', by the esteemed economist Thomas Tooke.

Author: [Thomas TOOKE (1774 - 1858)].

Place and Year: London: Baldwin and Cradock, 1828.

Technique: 8°: iv, 58 pp., stitched as issued, never bound (Good, some old holes in lower part of title page but no loss to text).

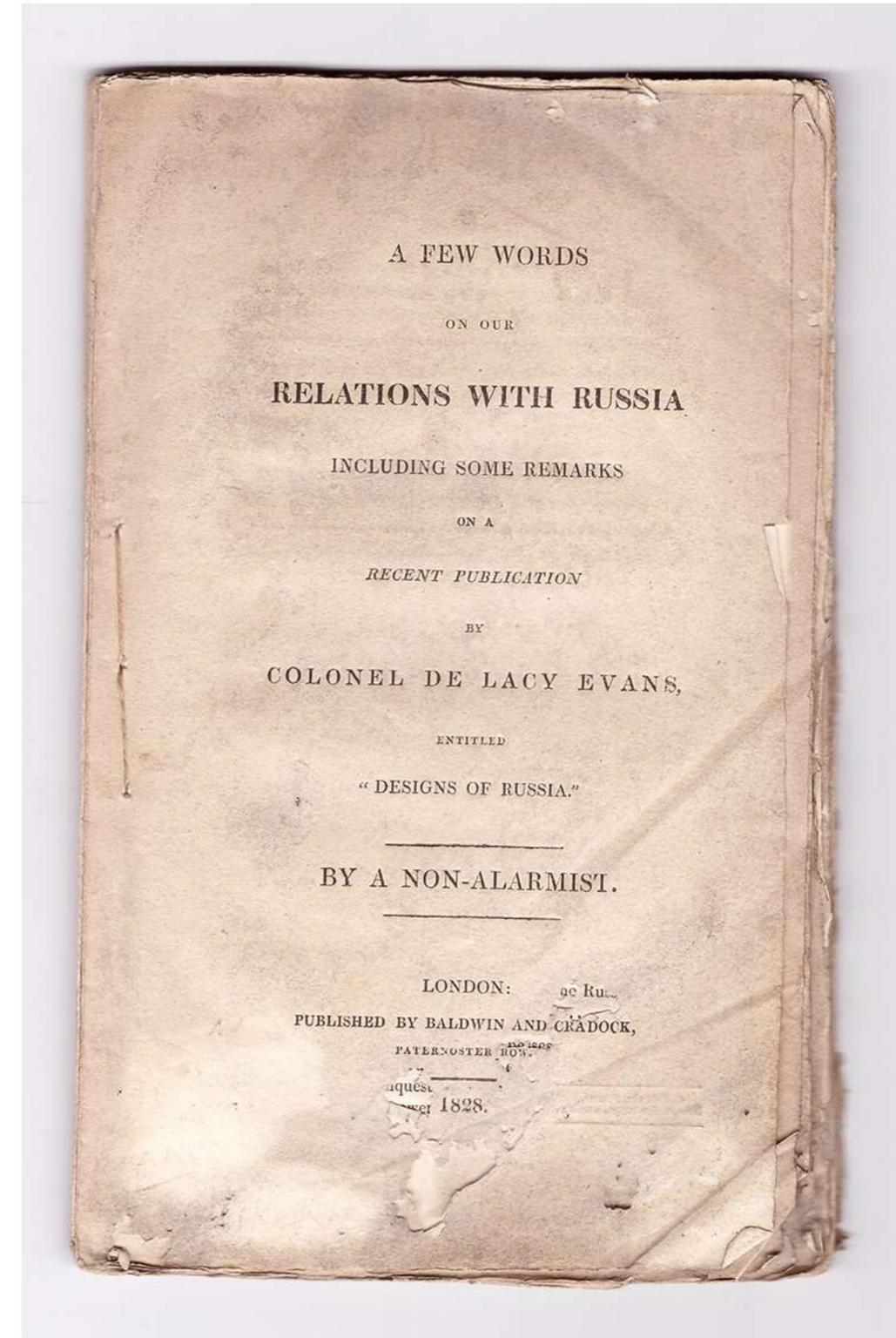
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In 1828, Russia was in a full-on expansive mode. It was part of the allied coalition during the ongoing Greek War of Independence (1821-9), which decisively vanquished the Ottomans at the Battle of Navarino (1827), and additionally was routing the Turkish armies in the Danube and Eastern Anatolia during the Russo-Turkish War of 1828-9. This came on the heels of a generation of Russian conquests in the Caucuses and Central Asia.

Even though Britain was an ally of Russia during the Greek war, many people at Whitehall and in the military establishment were rattled by Russian expansionism. These sentiments were coherently articulated for the first time by Lieutenant Colonel George de Lacy Evans in his *On the Designs of Russia* (London: John Murray, 1828). This book painted an alarming picture of an emerging juggernaut of Russian aggression that would lead to the total collapse the Ottoman Empire and would expand ever deeper into the heart of Asia to threaten British India. The message was clear: if Britain did not soon act with decisive force against Russia, her entire political and commercial agenda in Asia would be in existential danger. Engagingly written by a seasoned combat veteran, the book caused a furore that approached hysteria in some circles. It was used by the already converted to justify their hard-line stance against Russia, while it succeeded in convincing many 'fence sitters' to assume a Russophobic posture. While Anglo-Russian tensions were nothing new (Russia made bold, yet empty threats against Britain during the Napoleonic Wars), Evans' work is widely considered to be the intellectual genesis of 'The Great Game', or in Russian, *Турниры теней* (*Tournament of Shadows*), a decades-long contest that dominated Anglo-Russian relations for the rest of the 19th Century.

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

€850.00



7. HABSBURG – BROADSIDE - NUREMBERG

VORSTELLUNG DER BELEUCHTUNG WELCHE BEY ALLERHOECHSTER ANWESENHEIT SR. K. K. MAIESTÄT FRANZ II. UND DERO GEMALIN THERESIA, VON DEN HERREN BESITZERN... AM KORNMARKT HIER IN NÜRNBERG, VERANSTALTET WORDEN, D. 8. JUL. 1792

A rare broadside shows the decoration with lights and Habsburg insignia on the houses at the Kornmarkt in Nuremberg for the occasion of the visit of the newly crowned Holy Roman Emperor Francis II on July 8 1792.

Author: Georg Friedrich UTZ or UZ (1742-1796) - engraved by: Friedrich Albert ANNERT (1759 - 1800).

Place and Year: Nuremberg: 1792.

Technique: Copper engraving (Very Good, soft folds and old repaired tear in white margins, collector's stamp on the back) 36,5 x 42 cm (14.4 x 16.5 inches).

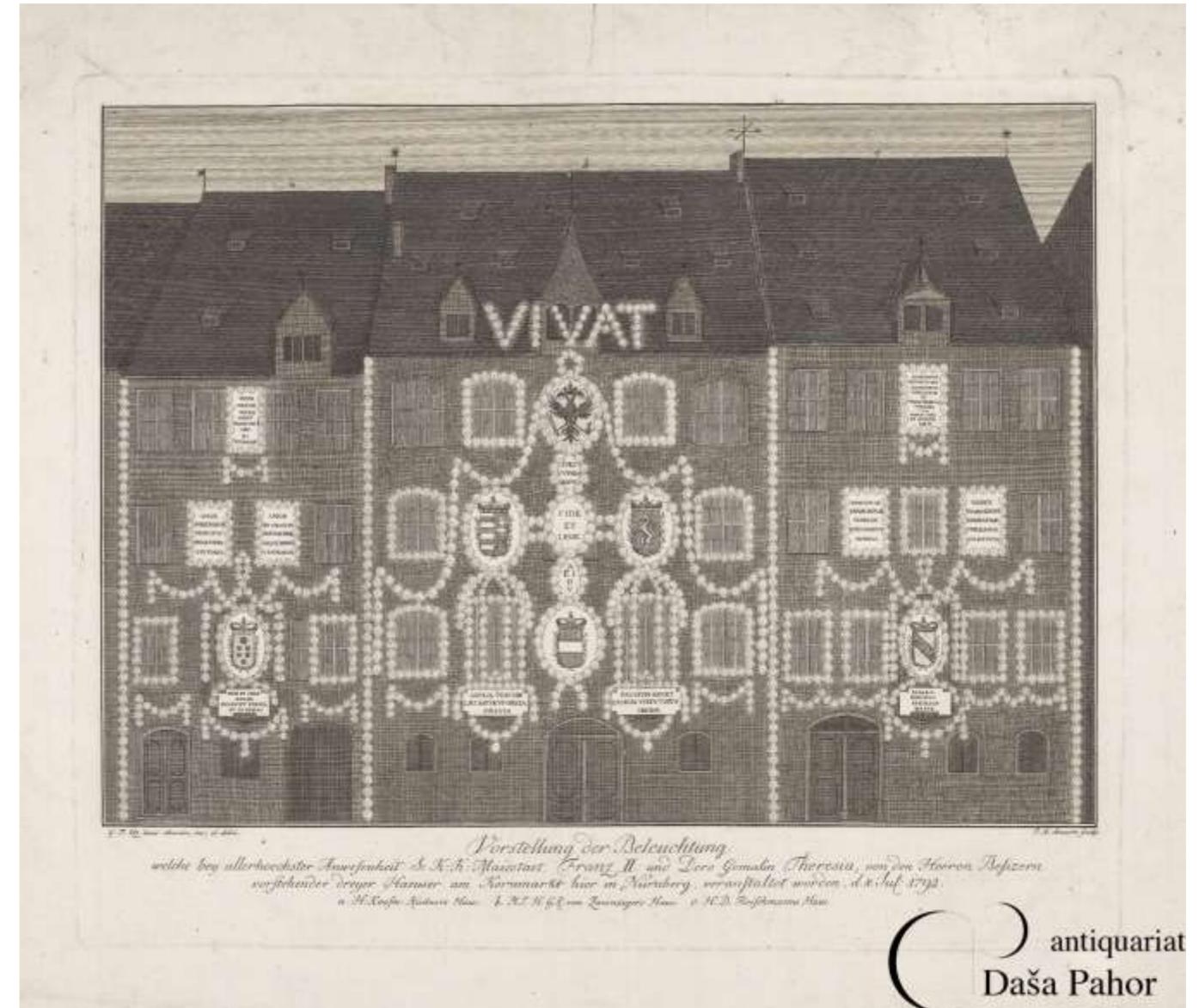
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This very rare broadside shows decoration on three houses in Nuremberg (Nürnberg) in Germany, celebrating the visit of Francis II (*Franz II.*, 1768 – 1835), the last Holy Roman Emperor, and his wife Maria Teresa of the Two Sicilies on July 8th, just over a month after his coronation for the Holy Roman Emperor on June 6 1792.

The broadside was engraved by Friedrich Albert Annert (1759 - 1800), a cartographer and engraver from Nuremberg, and was based on a drawing by Georg Friedrich Utz (or Uz; 1742-1796). G. F. Utz was an building inspector and architect in Nuremberg and his various works, from drawing to very rare maps appear in the archives: around 1770 he made a drawing of a Carthusian Monastery in Nuremberg, in 1773 he signed as an architect on a rare separately published copper engraved map of Poland *Nova mappa geographica regni Poloniae, magni ducatus Litvaniae regni et ducatus occidentalis Borussiae...*, and in 1787 he made a map of the Netherlands with a title *General-Karte über die VII Provinzen der vereinigten Niederlande, nebst dem Generalitæts-Lande.*

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

€550.00



8. AMERICA – AUSTRALIA – ASIA – TIME CHART

PROTO-MODERNIST THEMATIC POSTAL-TRAVEL TIME ATLAS:

EUROPÄISCHER POST- UND REISE-ATLAS

An extremely rare postal-travel time atlas by the amazing proto-modernist cartographer Franz Raffelsperger; the highlight of which is a highly stylized, ingenious map of shipping connections between Europe and ports all over the world, notably being one of the earliest thematic maps to integrate Australia; plus, three conventional, yet sophisticated, travel-distance maps respectively depicting All Europe, Germany-Central Europe and the Austrian Empire.

Author: Franz RAFFELSPERGER (1793 - 1861).

Place and Year: Vienna: Aus der Buchdruckerey der Witwe Stöckholzer von Hirschfeld, 1834.

Technique: Oblong Folio (43 x 52 cm): 4 copper engraved maps with original outline hand colour, original grey wrappers with printed title to front wrapper (Very Good, internally quite clean with fine original hand colouring, some light creasing and very minor staining in places, a few short tears in blank margins, old clean fold though centre of atlas; two-thirds of back wrapper missing).

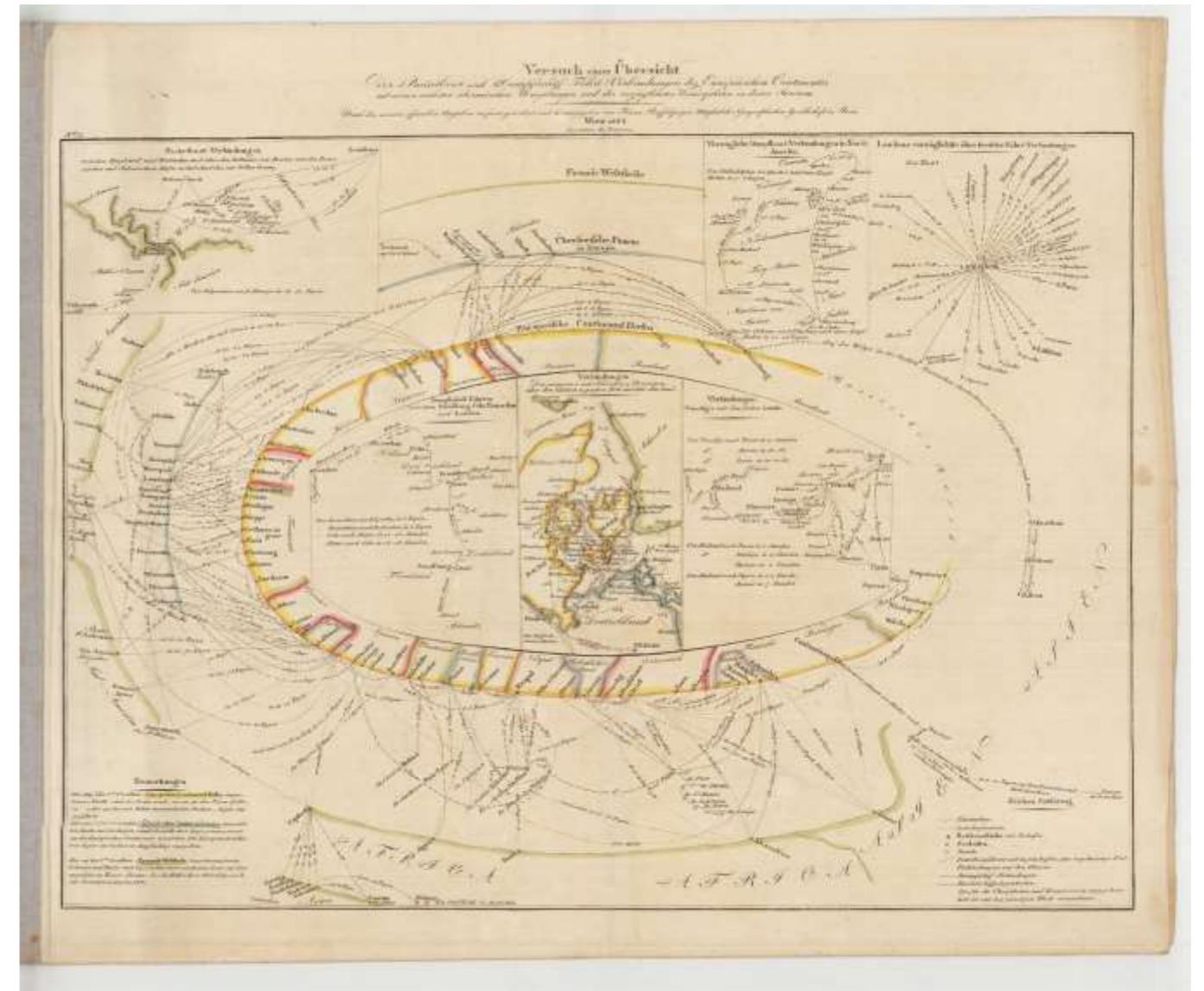
Code: 67476

PROTO-MODERNIST THEMATIC POSTAL-TRAVEL TIME ATLAS: *Europäischer Post- und Reise-Atlas: nach den neuesten amtlichen Bestimmungen entworfen und herausgegeben von Franz Raffelsperger gestochen von Prof. Reiser. Europäischer Post-Atlas und Reise-Atlas nach den neuesten amtlichen Bestimmungen. Entworfen und herausgegeben von Franz Raffelsperger. Official der Hofbuchhaltung der k[aiserlich] k[öniglichen] Posten in Wien, Mitglied der königl. Gesellschaft der Geographie in Paris etc., gestochen von Prof. Reiser. / Atlas Itinéraire de l'Europe.*

This is an extremely rare postal route-travel time atlas made by Franz Raffelsperger, an eccentric Austrian postal official, who as a personal obsession produced incredible thematic maps, many of which were of proto-modernist design decades ahead of their time. The present atlas features what is probably his most extraordinary single work, a map which brilliantly employs abstraction to create novel visual representations of the routes of packet boat steamships, labelling the travel times (in days) between ...

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

€3,500.00



9. SOUTH AFRICA – MAP

GOOD HOPE AND NEIGHBOURING TERRITORIES. COMPILED FROM THE BEST AVAILABLE INFORMATION. 1876.

Very Rare - a gargantuan map (1 x 1.9 metres) that was the most accurate, detailed and influential general map of South Africa available during the critical generation that spanned the First Anglo-Boer War and the Witwatersrand Gold Rush; designated as the ‘official map’ of the Cape Colony, it was compiled from the best sources by Abraham de Smidt, the colonial surveyor general, and lithographed in London under the personal supervision of the esteemed cartographer Henry Hall.

Author: Abraham DE SMIDT (1829 - 1908).

Place and Year: London: Edward Stanford Ltd., 1876 [as dated, but actually 1878].

Technique: Lithograph, dissected into 24 sections and mounted upon original linen (Very Good, overall clean and crisp, a few areas of mild creasing, some light toning in upper-right quadrant and some very minor wear along some section edges), 103 x 186 cm (40.5 x 73 inches).

Code: 67492

This very rare, gargantuan map (done to a scale of 1:1,000,000) was the most accurate and detailed general map of South Africa, and the ‘official map’ of the Cape Colony, during the critical period that spanned the Anglo-Zulu War (1879), the First Anglo-Boer War (1880-1), the Witwatersrand Gold Rush (1886) and the Jameson Raid (1895). It was carefully compiled by Abraham de Smidt, the Surveyor General of the Cape Colony (in office, 1873 to 1889) from the best available sources, including official regional maps, cadastral surveys, mining plans and railway maps. It was made to fulfil an urgent need on the part of the Cape colonial government during the early days of the ‘Mineral Revolution’, when the discovery of diamonds in Vaal River sparked a contest between Britain and the Afrikaner nations of the Orange Free State and the South African Republic for domination of the heart of South Africa. The new circumstances compelled the authorities in London and Cape Town to invest vast civilian and military resources into the country, and so required a general map of South Africa that was dramatically more accurate, detailed and of a larger scale than all previous maps for use in strategic planning and resource allocation.

The map embraces all the Cape Colony, Natal, the new British colony of Griqualand West (home to the most important diamond mines), as well as all the Orange Free State. Portions of Namaqualand (Namibia) and Portuguese Mozambique are also depicted, but more importantly, the map shows a sliver of the South African Republic (here called the Transvaal) that includes the Witwatersrand, an area that, while of little importance during the time that the map was made, would in 1886 become the centre of global attention upon the discovery of the world largest source of gold, throwing the Mineral Revolution into hyperdrive, and sending Britain and the Afrikaner states on a collision course towards a decisive showdown, the Second Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902).

While the map predates the period of systematic geodetic surveys, it is amazingly accurate for a composite work. It is extremely detailed with respect to the settled parts the country under British control, with the ‘Reference’ in the lower left, identifying the symbols used for every city, town and village of various sizes; military posts; missionary stations; trigonometrical stations (with contributed to the creation of the map itself); as well as county and magisterial district boundaries. Elevation is expressed though elegant shading, while the elevations of major peaks, as well as key towns, are labelled in feet. Rivers, coastal inlets and all other key topographical features are labelled (ex. velds). The map also features many curious annotations, such as ‘Boundary beacons off in Accordance with the Agreement of 13th July 1876’ (noting the Anglo-Orange Free State boundary settlement that gave Kimberly and the best diamond fields to Britain); the ‘Trans Kei Gap probably caused by Earthquake’; and ‘Krelis County now (1878) annexed to Colony’. The map also identifies numerous interesting sites, such as the ‘Old De Beers’ mine.

Of great importance, the map showcases the Cape Colony and Natal’s infrastructure. All major roads are delineated, but more interestingly, the map depicts the progress (up to 1878) of the railways system which then was being rapidly constructed to secure the interior and its vast mineral wealth for Britain. Notably, it depicts how the Cape Government Railway was endeavouring to complete a main line from Cape Town to Kimberly (although, as shown here, by 1878 it had only reached Beaufort West), while subsidiary lines were being built up from the coasts at Port Elizabeth and East London, to eventually meet up with the main line (which would reach Kimberly in 1885).

The list located in the lower left of the map, ‘Dates of the different boundaries of the Cape Colony since its first foundation’ charts the growth of the Cape Colony from its founding by the Dutch in 1652, when its encompassed only the land only within ‘Three Dutch miles’ around the fort of Cape Town, until 1877, when Britain annexed the Transvaal and Great Namaqualand (Namibia). Notes referring to these events appear throughout the map.

A Note on Rarity

The present map is very rare. We can trace only 4 institutional examples, at the South African National Library (Cape Town); British Library; Bibliothèque nationale de France and the Yale University Library. Moreover, we are not aware of any other examples appearing on the market during the last generation.

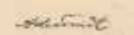
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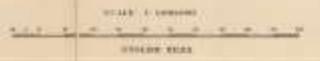
€2,800.00



A Map
 OF THE COLONY OF
THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE
 AND NEIGHBOURING TERRITORIES.
 COMPILED FROM THE BEST AVAILABLE INFORMATION.

1878.


 Surveyor General



- Scale of the different Denominations of the Cape Colony from its first Foundation.**
- 1805. When first settled by the Dutch from their first settlement.
 - 1806. When the Cape was ceded to the British by the Convention of Almonde.
 - 1814. The British Government's declaration of the Cape Colony as a separate province.
 - 1829. The British Government's declaration of the Cape Colony as a separate province.
 - 1842. The British Government's declaration of the Cape Colony as a separate province.
 - 1849. The British Government's declaration of the Cape Colony as a separate province.
 - 1854. The British Government's declaration of the Cape Colony as a separate province.
 - 1860. The British Government's declaration of the Cape Colony as a separate province.
 - 1864. The British Government's declaration of the Cape Colony as a separate province.
 - 1868. The British Government's declaration of the Cape Colony as a separate province.
 - 1870. The British Government's declaration of the Cape Colony as a separate province.
 - 1874. The British Government's declaration of the Cape Colony as a separate province.
 - 1876. The British Government's declaration of the Cape Colony as a separate province.
 - 1878. The British Government's declaration of the Cape Colony as a separate province.

REFERENCE.

—	Boundaries of Districts
—	Do. Municipal Districts
—	Roadways
—	Rivers
—	Streams
—	Canals
—	Railway Stations
—	Military Posts
—	Engineering Stations
—	Independent Stations and Substations are marked with

10. MEDICINE – IRIDOLOGY – GERMAN IMMIGRANTS

Der Krankheitsbefund aus dem Auge

[Establishing the Disease from the Eye].

An unusual scarce work on iridology was written in 1904 in German language in Chicago by Henry Lindlahr, later one of the pioneering authors of works on naturopathic medicine and hydrotherapy in the US.

Author: Heinrich Eduard LANE, i. e. Henry LINDLAHR (1862 –1924).

Place and Year: Chicago: Kosmos Publishing 1904.

Technique: Large 8°. 127 pp. with illustrations within text, VIII, [3] advertisements, original illustrated blue wrappers with blue linen spine, patterned end-papers, contemporary paste down illustrated advertisements on blue paper on the inner side of the covers (Very Good, binding slightly scuffed on edges, old manuscript annotations in the upper corners of the first endpapers and title page).

Code: 67470

This unusual scarce richly illustrated work on iridology was written in German language in Chicago by Henry Lindlahr, and published in 1904.

Iridology is an alternative medicine technique, which claims that patterns, colours, and other characteristics of the iris can determine different diseases in other parts of the body. The illustrations in the book represent parts of the iris, which are allegedly connected to different body parts and organs.

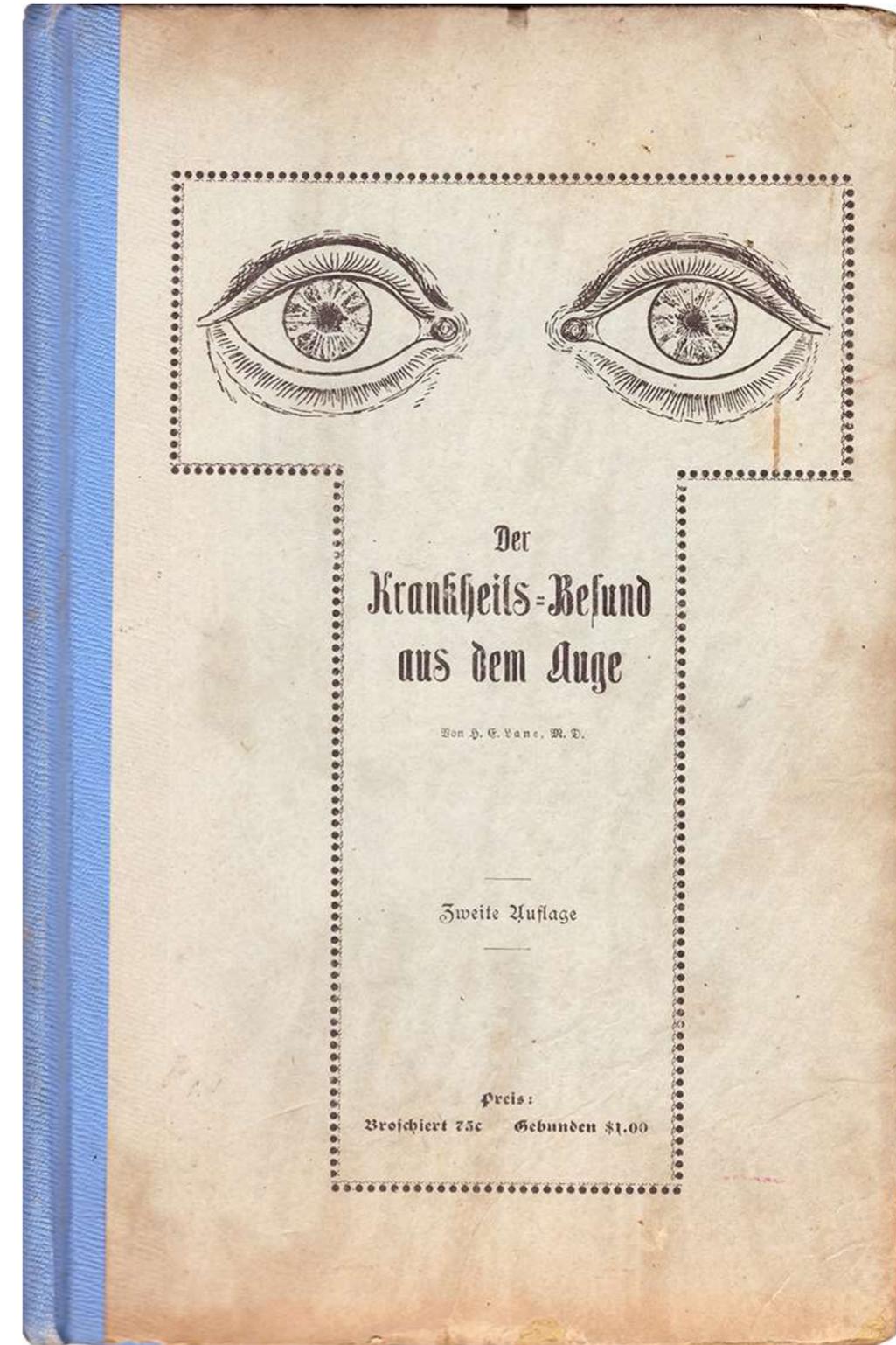
Henry Lindlahr (1862-1924) was born in Cologne, Germany. In his youth he met Father Sebastian Kneipp (1821–1897), who helped Lindlahr and taught him the basics of at the time new healing process - hydrotherapy, or healing with water. After migrating to the US, Henry Lindlahr graduated from the National Medical University in Illinois, and, in 1902, he opened his practice in Chicago. Ha was a supporter of alterative and natural medicine, and was often criticized being a charlatan and a quack doctor.

The book was probably influenced by a similar German book by Peter Johannes Thiel, *Der Krankheitsbefund aus den Augen*, first published in 1902, and republished in several editions in the next decades. Lindlahr's book was published in the same year, in 1904, in English version with the title *Diagnosis from the eye*, ... The German version was probably published later in the year, hence the subtitle "Second Edition". The translation was probably made for a large German speaking population in the US, and for the export to Germany as a response to a highly popular Thiel's work.

We could not find any European institutional copies.

References: OCLC 798058882.

€280.00



11. CROATIA – HEALTH RESORT:

KLIMATISCHER CURORT UND SEEBAD CIRKVENICA

Author: Johannes FRISCHAUF.

Place and Year: Graz: Leuschner & Lubensky 1891.

Technique: 8°. [1] lithographed view in sepia, 63 pp., original orange wrappers with printed cover (Very Good, uncut pages, wrappers slightly dusty).

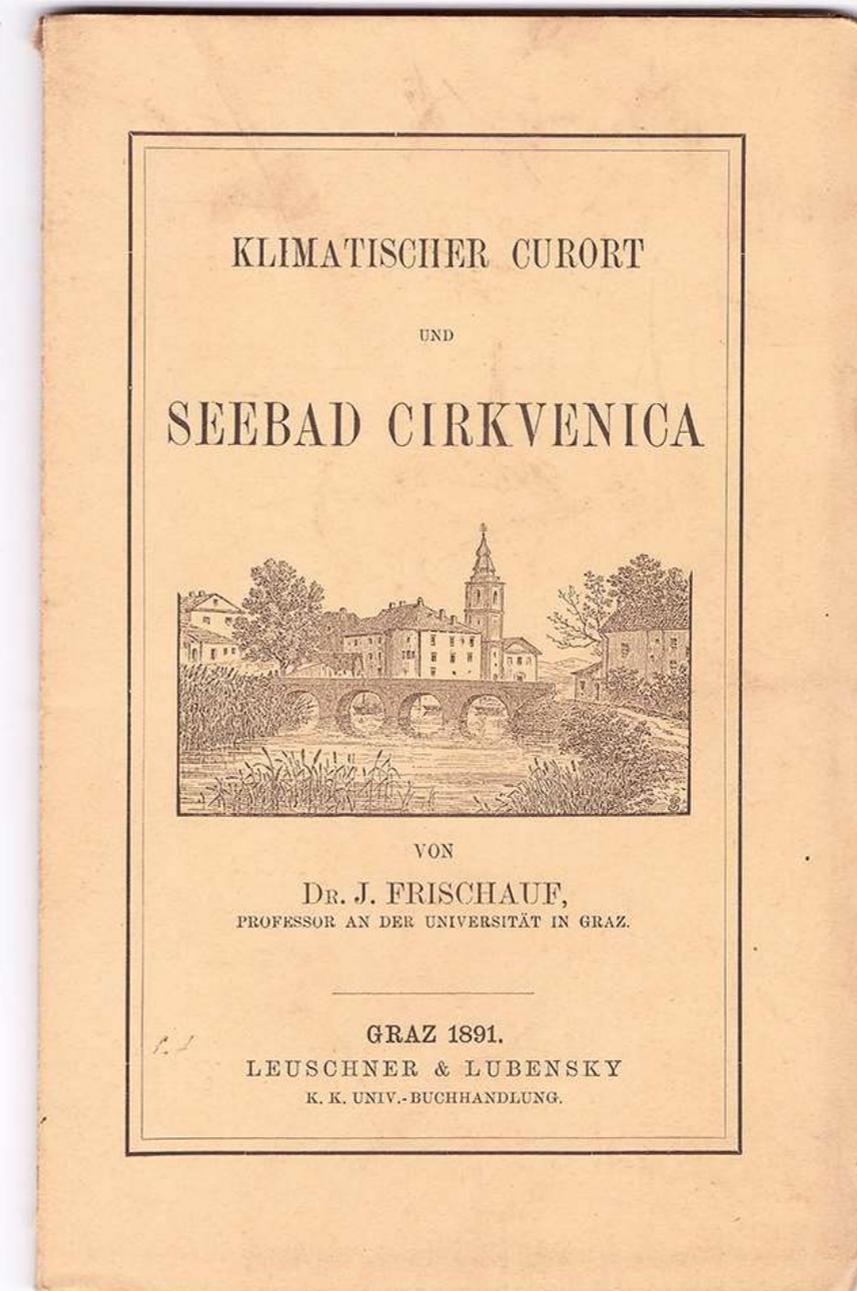
Code: 67460

A rare work describes a Croatian coastal and spa town Crikvenica, situated close to Rijeka. In 1888, the town became a bathing resort and 1888 and opened the first hotel in 1891 in the year this book was published. In the next years the location became one of the most popular touristic health centers on the Adriatic coast.

We could only find two examples of the book in two Slovenian libraries and no other examples in institutions worldwide.

References: OCLC 453187102.

€180.00



12. BURMA – TAVOY (DAWEI) – MAP – MINING

MAP OF THE TAVOY DISTRICT / SCALE 1 INCH = 2 MILES.

Extremely rare – seemingly unrecorded – a large, separately-issued map of the Tavoy (Dawei) District of Tenasserim, Burma made by the engineer J.V. Griffin and published in 1914 by the government press in Rangoon – a unique example with extensive contemporary manuscript additions showcasing numerous named mining concessions and the routes of proposed roads.

Author: J.V. GRIFFIN (fl. 1900 - 1920).

Place and Year: [Rangoon:] Government Printing Office, December 28, 1914

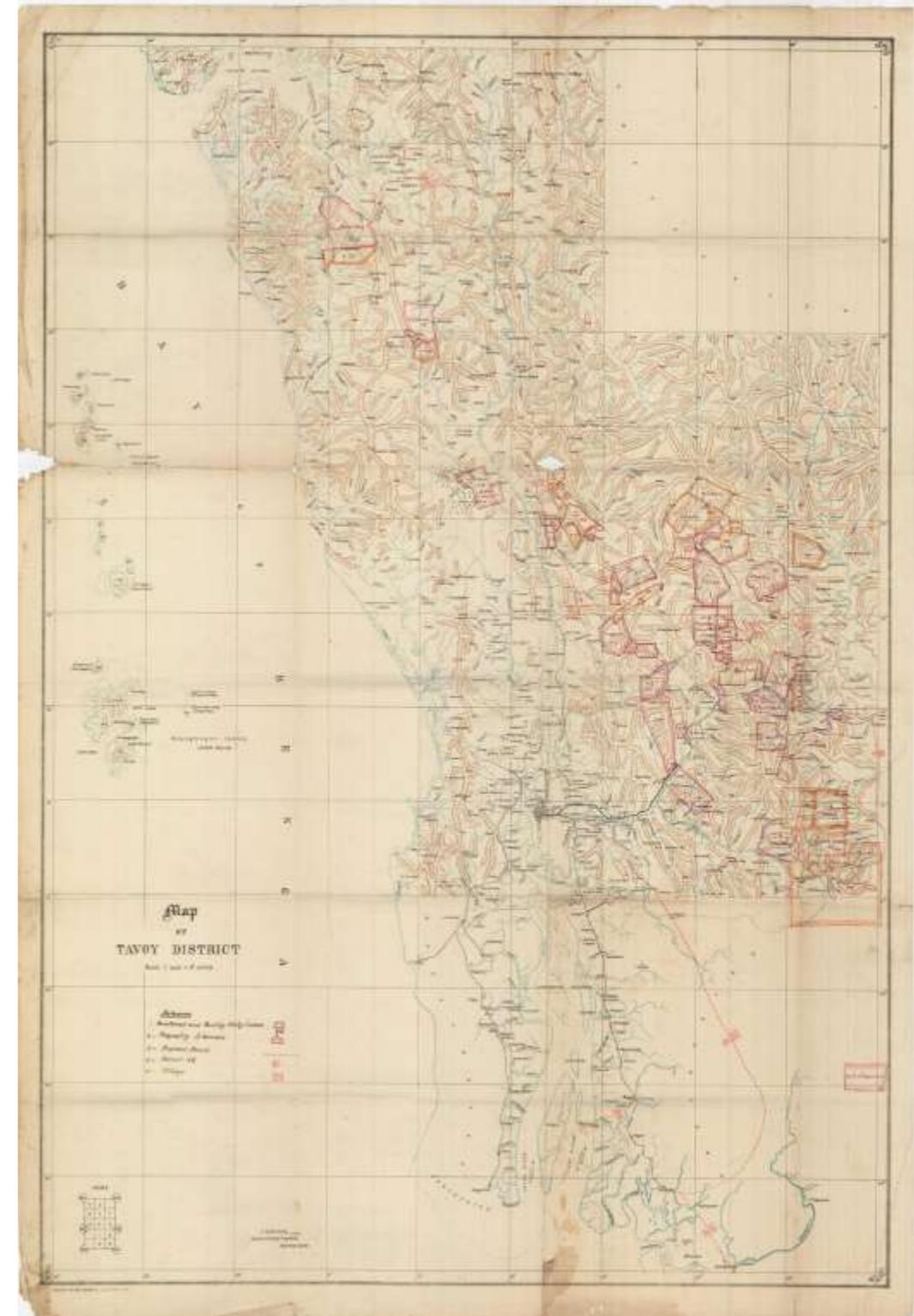
Technique: Lithograph in 3 colours with extensive contemporary manuscript additions in red pen and coloured wash (Fair, some fraying and tears along original folds and in margins, most tears closed from verso with archival tape, some creasing, some minor loss in upper centre and upper left), 100.5 x 68.5 cm (39.5 x 27 inches).

Code: 67495

This is a large, separately-issued topographical survey map of the Tavoy District (today Dawei) of Tenasserim, southern Burma, made during the early months of World War I. It is predicated upon surveys by J.V. Griffin, a senior engineer with the Burmese Public Works Department, and was published in Rangoon by the 'G.B.C.P.O.' (as noted in the lower-left corner of the map, meaning the Government of Burma Colonial Printing Office, or simply Government of Burma Printing Office). The map is highly detailed and accurate, labelling the city of Tavoy and the district's numerous small villages; delineating the area's embryonic road system; labelling key sites, such as rubber plantations; as well as carefully charting the coastlines, rivers and creeks, while points of elevation are marked by tan-coloured hachures. The nature of the lithography is relatively crude, compared to maps printed in Calcutta at the time, indicative of the 'workshop-like' atmosphere at the G.B.C.P.O. The print runs of maps made in Rangoon tended to be small and their survival rate very low – we cannot trace even a reference to the present map, let alone the location of another example.

Importantly, the present example of the map is unique in that it features extensive contemporary manuscript additions, outlining and labelling numerous mining concessions, plus delineating the routes of the proposed new roads that were to be constructed to service the operations. The manuscript 'Reference', in the lower left quadrant, labels concessions that are '1. Sanctioned and Pending Mining Leases' (outlined in Pink); areas subject to '2. Mining Licenses' (outlined in orange); '3. Proposed Roads' (red intermittent lines); '4. Serial Nos [of roads]'; '5. Mileage [between points along proposed roads]'. Most of the concessions would concern the mining of tin, but also of iron ore and ... [CLICK HERE FOR A LONGER DESCRIPTION](#)

€350.00



13. JUDAICA

Die Gebrüder Haas im Jahr 1848 oder das Loos Nr. 7777 eine jüdische Posse in 3 Aufzügen

Author: Adolf MÜLLER (1821–1910).

Place and Year: Friedberg in der Wetterau C. Scriba's Buchhandlung 1853

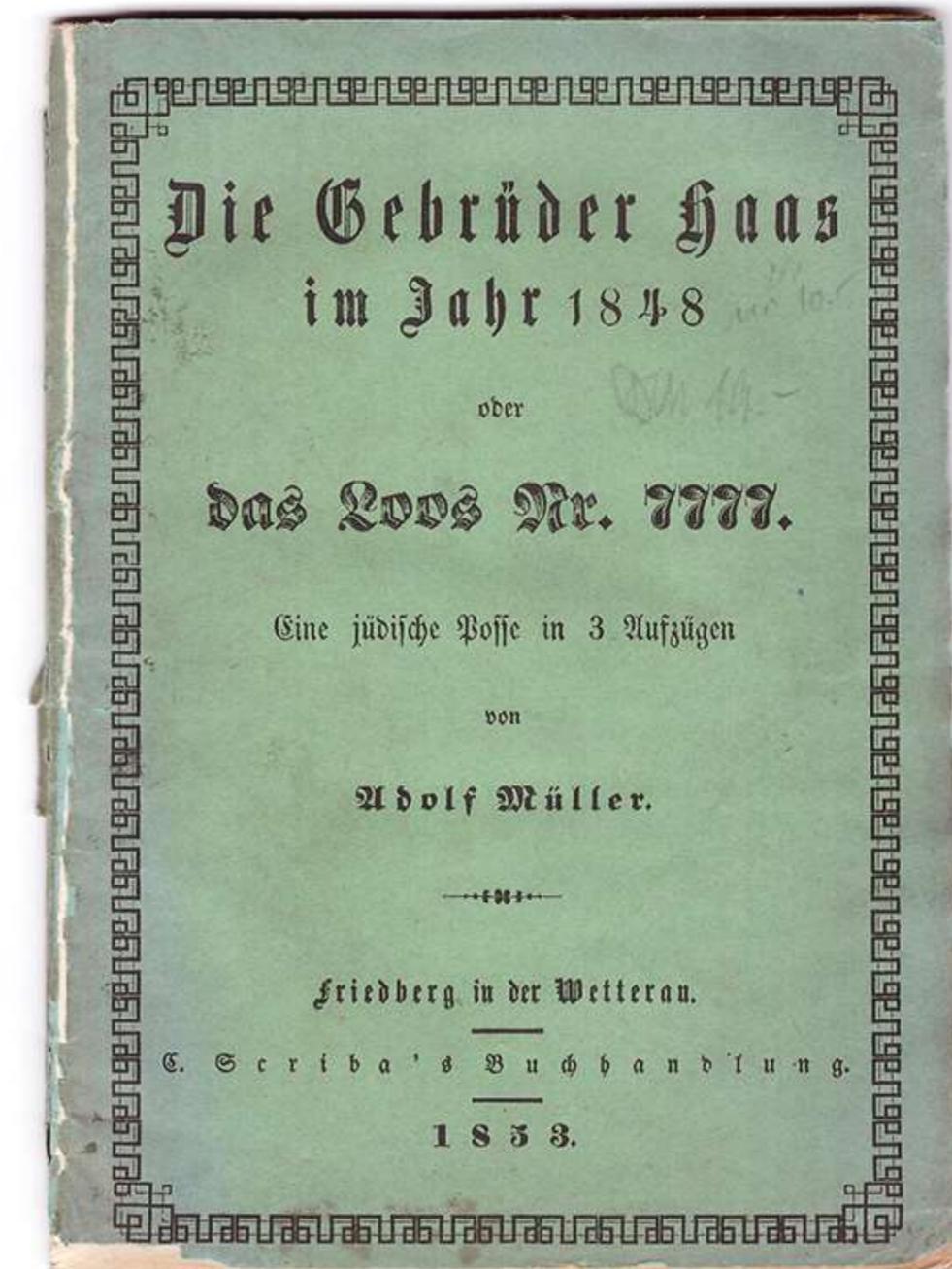
Technique: 12°. 72 pp., original green wrappers with printed title (Good, uncut example, slightly dusty, front cover detached, a small loss of corner on the back cover)

Code: 67465

A theater play in German language on a Jewish family, was written by Adolf Müller, who was a natural scientist, specialized in birds. As a Christian author Müller characterised the Jewish protagonists and their lives.

References: Kürschners deutscher Literatur-Kalender, Band 25, 1903, p. 928. OCLC 503821842, 474724469 and 251480357.

€95.00



14. JUDAICA - HEBREW-ARABIC LEGAL DOCUMENT - SAFED / TIBERIAS:

A legal document of a certain Yacoub Gabi Zereha was written in Hebrew and Arabic in Safed or Tiberias, today in the north Israel region, in 1902.

Place and Year: Safed and Tiberias region (today north Israel). November 29, 1902.

Technique: 26,5 x 21 cm (10.4 x 8.3 inches), manuscript in black ink on checkered paper, rubber stamp on the back (folds with tears, partly repaired with old, slightly yellowed tape).

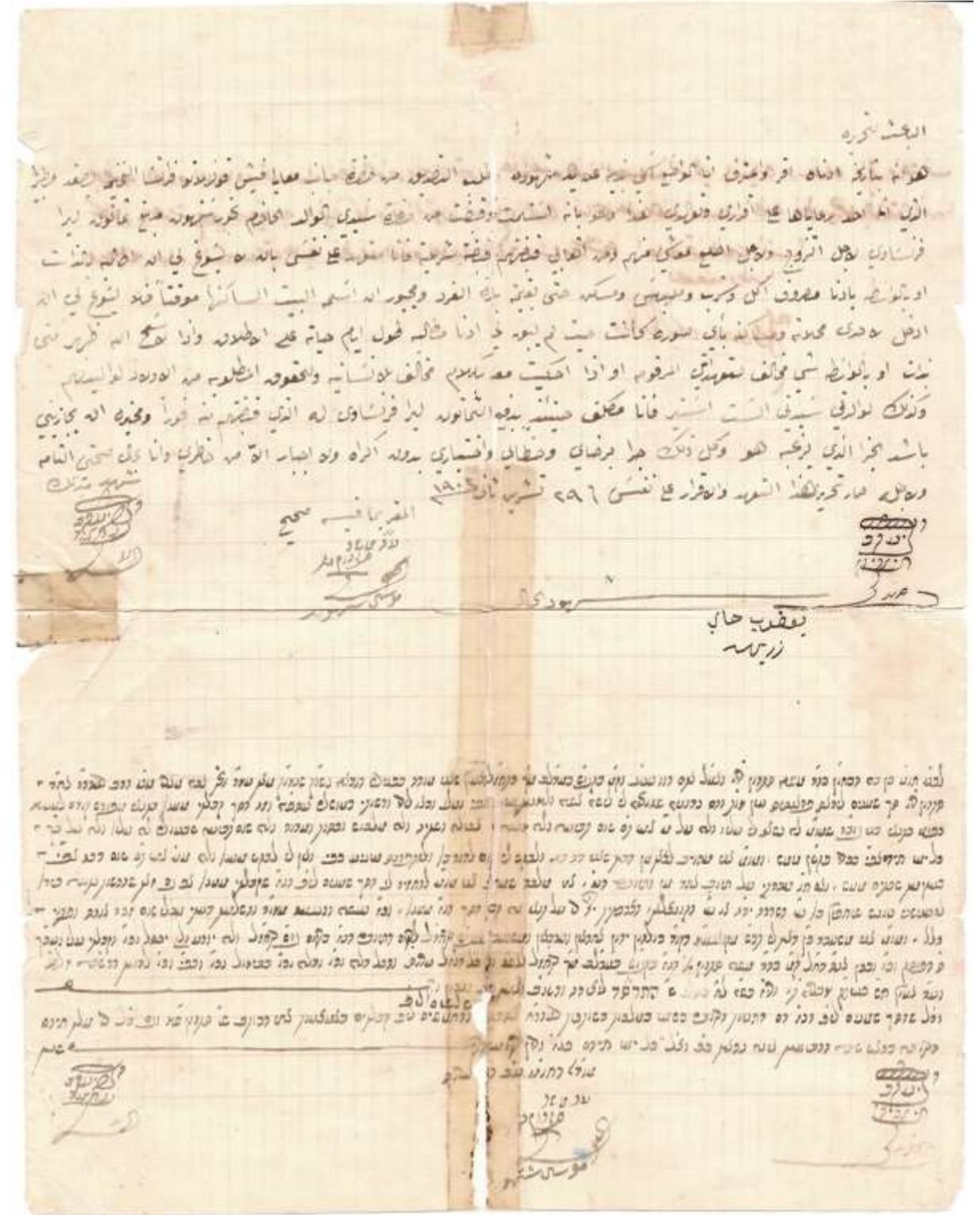
Code: 67462

A legal document, signed by one Yacoub Gabi Zereha, Isaac Abbo, and confirmed by a notary and a French Consulate on Safed and Tiberias (today Israel), was written in Arabic and Hebrew in 1902.

The signer admits spending the money his father gave him to get married and start a business. He confirms, he would never enter his father's house of shops again and would be paying loans to his mother Esther.

The Jewish population in the region off Safed and Tiberias enlarged in the second half of the 19th century with new migrations, and it existed on relatively peaceful terms with the Arabic inhabitants around 1900, when this document was made.

€150.00



15. JERUSALEM – BRITISH ARMY MAP 1946

GUIDE MAP OF JERUSALEM

An ephemeral map with tourist and security instructions on the back was printed the British Army in Jerusalem in June and August 1946, following the King David Hotel bombing, targeting the British administrative headquarters for Palestine.

Author: Survey Directorate Headquarters Pal. & T. J.

Place and Year: Sarafand al-Amar: original survey June 1946, reprinted in August 1946.

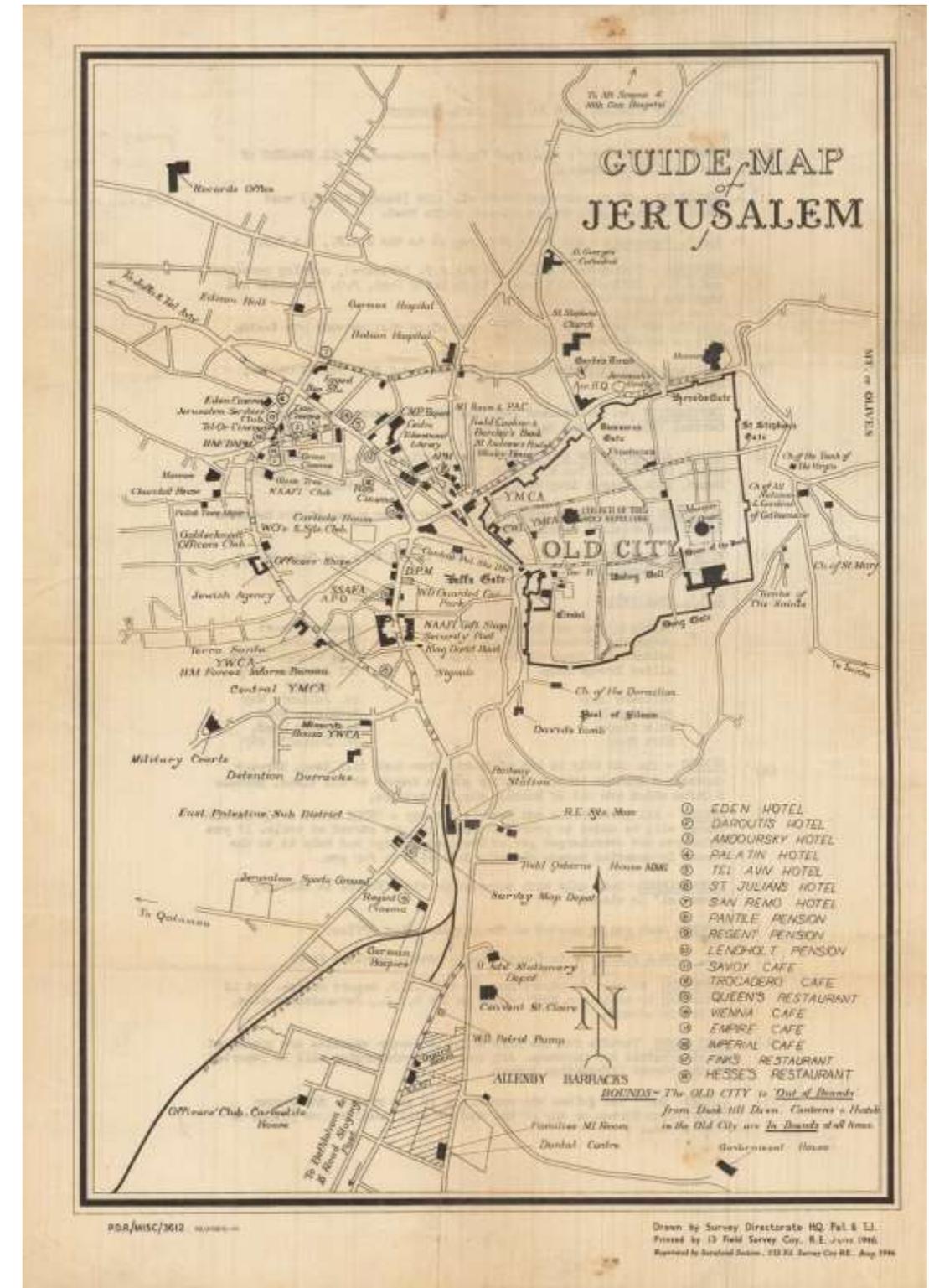
Technique: Lithograph, printed from two sides, 37,5 x 27,5 cm (14.7 x 10.8 inches) (soft folds with minimal wear and tiny holes on the crossings, slightly age-toned, old manuscript on the back, otherwise in a good condition).

Code: 67466

A detailed map of Jerusalem was made for the British soldiers in the weeks following the Treaty of London in 1946. The map marks the hotels, restaurants, tourist attractions, officers' clubs, and other points of interests for the army. The text on the back gives information on the city as well as instructions for the soldiers, including safety information.

The map was made in June (and revised in August), immediately after the Treaty of London, signed between the United Kingdom and Transjordan on March 22nd, 1946. The treaty came into force on June 17th, 1946. A month later, on July 22 a terrorist attack was carried on the King David Hotel, targeting the British administrative headquarters for Palestine, which was housed in the southern wing and killing 91 people.

€140.00



16. ISRAEL / PALESTINE – BULGARIAN JEWISH MAP - 1948 ARAB-ISRAELI WAR

КАРТА НА ИЗРАЕЛ

[MAP OF ISRAEL].

A fascinating ephemeral map of Israel / Palestine made during the Israeli War of Independence (or 1948 Arab-Israeli War) by Bulgarian Jews, showing the territory as still divided into Jewish and Arab zones as proscribed by the 1947 UN Resolution, but before the conclusion of war redrew the boundaries.

Author:

Place and Year: N.P, N.D. [but Israel, 1948].

Technique: Whiteprint (blue-on-white) (Fair, wear and stains with old tape repairs (from verso) along old folds, tiny loss at fold vertices), 66.5 x 35.5 cm (26 x 14 inches).

Code: 67480

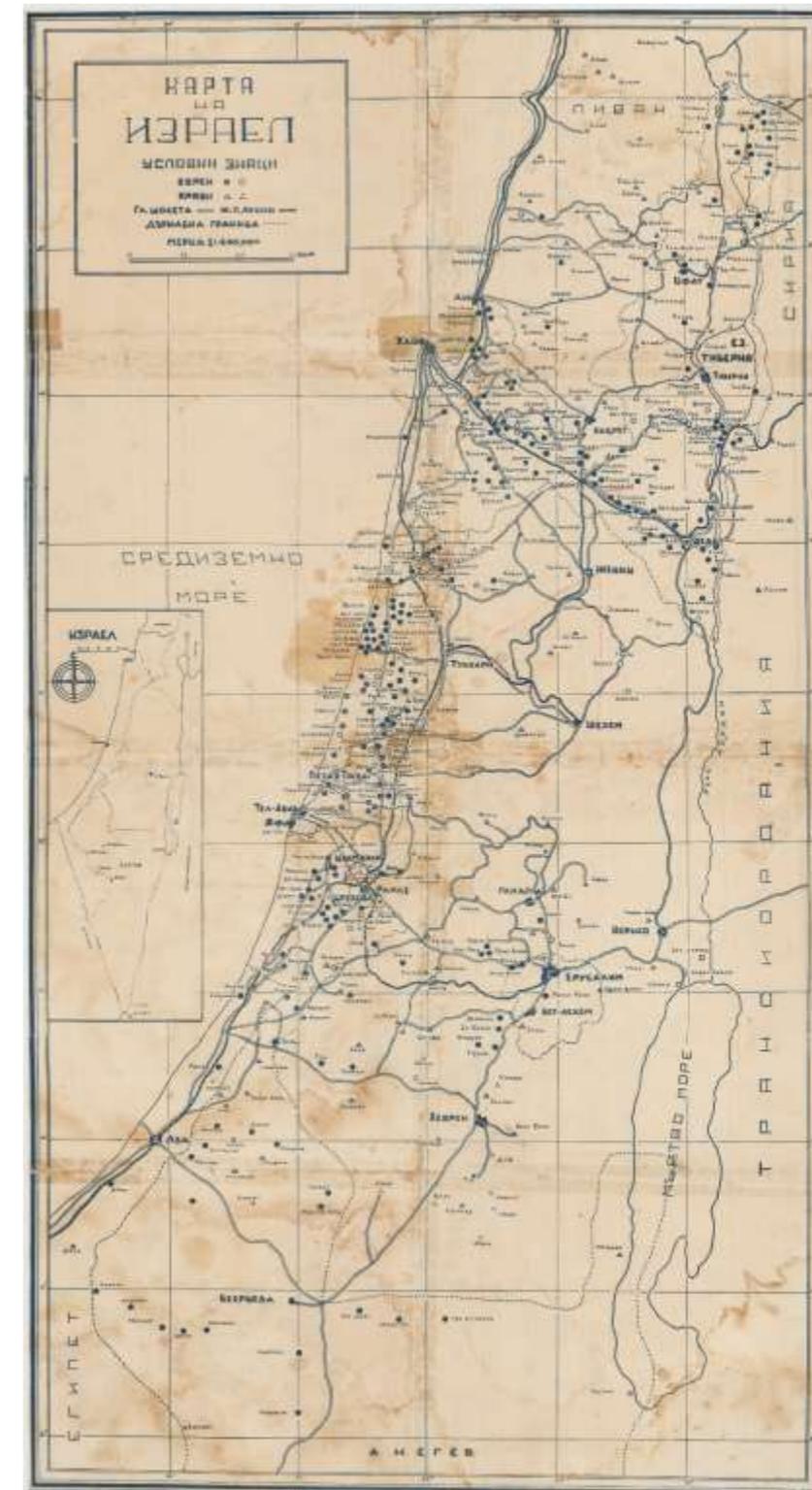
This fascinating map was printed in Israel by, likely newly-arrived, Bulgarian Jews during the Israeli War of Independence (or 1948 Arab-Israeli War). It was made by the whiteprint method (the reverse of blueprint), with all text written in Bulgarian Cyrillic. The map shows Israel / Palestine as being divided into the two Jewish and Arab zones, plus the special zone for Jerusalem, which was to be an international condominium, as proscribed by the United Nations Partition Plan for Palestine (Resolution 181), of November 29, 1947 (the inset map, on the left, specifically focusses in the boundaries).

While this ephemeral piece features no imprint or date, it was likely made sometime in the months after the State of Israel declared its independence on May 14, 1948, claiming the Jewish zone as mandated by the UN. Immediately thereafter, in what was to be known as either the Israeli War of Independence, or the 1948 Arab-Israeli War, the combined armies of Egypt, Jordan, Syria, Iraq and Lebanon, plus Palestinian militia groups, attacked the fledgling country.

Importantly, the map shows the locations of both ‘Евреи’ (Jewish) and ‘Араби’ (Arab) settlements, both inhabited and abandoned. It shows that during that war, many Jewish settlements in the West Bank had to be evacuated due to the surge of the Jordanians into the area, whereas Israeli advances in the north and the Negev necessitated the abandonment of some Arab settlements. The map brilliantly illustrates how geography has made the Arab-Israeli dispute such an intractable issue.

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

€350.00



17. RAILROAD – ROYAL TRAIN – AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

VORSCHRIFT BEI REISEN ALLERHÖCHSTER UND HÖCHSTER HERRSCHAFTEN AUF DEN ÖSTERREICHISCHEN EISENBAHNEN SAMMT ANHANG, ERHALTEN DIE FÜR DIE K. K. PRIV. SÜDBAHN-GESELLSCHAFT GILTIGEN ZUSATZBESTIMMUNGEN. VERTRAULICH.

[INSTRUCTION ON THE TRAVELS OF ROYAL AND NOBLE PERSONS ON THE AUSTRIAN RAILWAYS TOGETHER WITH APPENDICES, RECEIVED FOR THE ROYAL PRIVATE SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S VALID REGULATIONS. CONFIDENTIAL.]

A seemingly only known confidential pamphlet printed by the Court Press in Vienna with security instructions for the trains carrying royalties and high nobility. With additions up to 1918.

Place and Year: Vienna: Druck und Verlag der k. k. Hof- und Staatsdruckerei 1898 [-1918].

Technique: Small 8°. 20 pp. with originally inserted appendix [1] after the title page, 4 folding 4° mimeographed broadsides attached to the back, some with hand written signatures, [1] loose 4°, [2] mimeographed appendix, original card binding with printed title and contemporary mounted additional title, blue linen spine (slightly age-toned and stained, some pages with small tears and age-toning from old tape, small rubber stamps of a de-accessed library of a railroad company, old library label on the back cover, old manuscript on the cover and old annotations on some pages, some lines contemporary underlined with blue pen).

Code: 67468

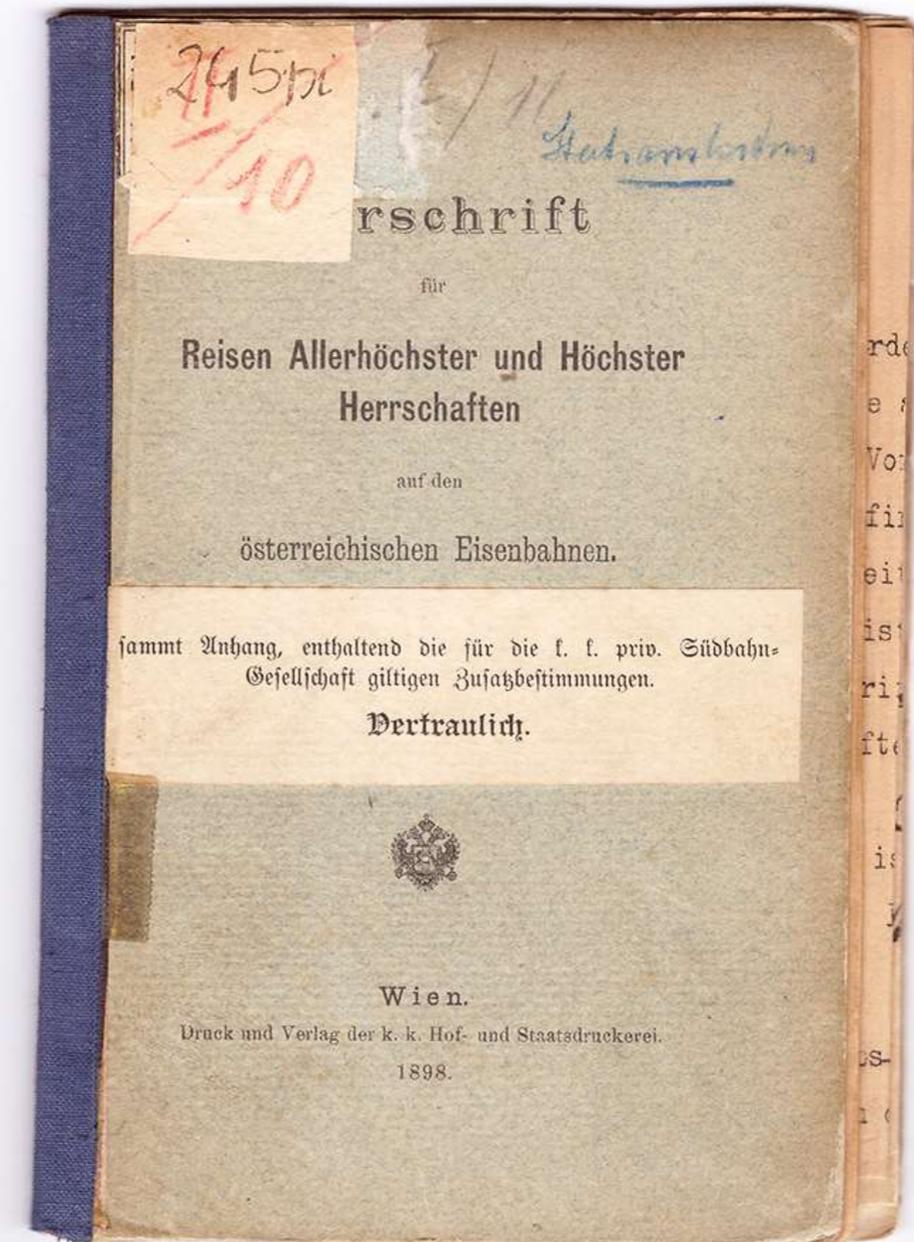
This confidential, seemingly unrecorded pamphlet, printed by the Court Press in Vienna, includes the security instructions and how to prepare a train for the royalties and high nobility in Austria-Hungary. This version was made for the South Railroad (Südbahn), connecting Vienna to Trieste.

The pamphlet gives instructions on how to prepare the train or wagons, and also how to check the documents of the passengers for the security reasons. Special confidential appendices were added from 1913 until almost the end of WWI, July 11, 1918, with additional security measurements for certain areas on the Karst region.

The example comes from a library of a railroad company, which was de-accessed in 2018.

We could not find any other examples on the market nor in the institutions worldwide.

€250.00



18. RAILROADS – MEDICINE

Vorschrift für Sanitätszüge des k. u. k. Heeres.

[Instructions of the Sanitary Trains of the Emperor's Army].

Place and Year: Vienna: Druck und Verlag der k. k. Hof- und Staatsdruckerei 1909

Technique: Small 8°. VI, 114 pp. with a folding plate on p. 83-84, contemporary card red wrappers with blue linen (Very Good, some small rubber stains of a de-accessed library, some old annotation in red, otherwise in a good condition).

Code: 67469

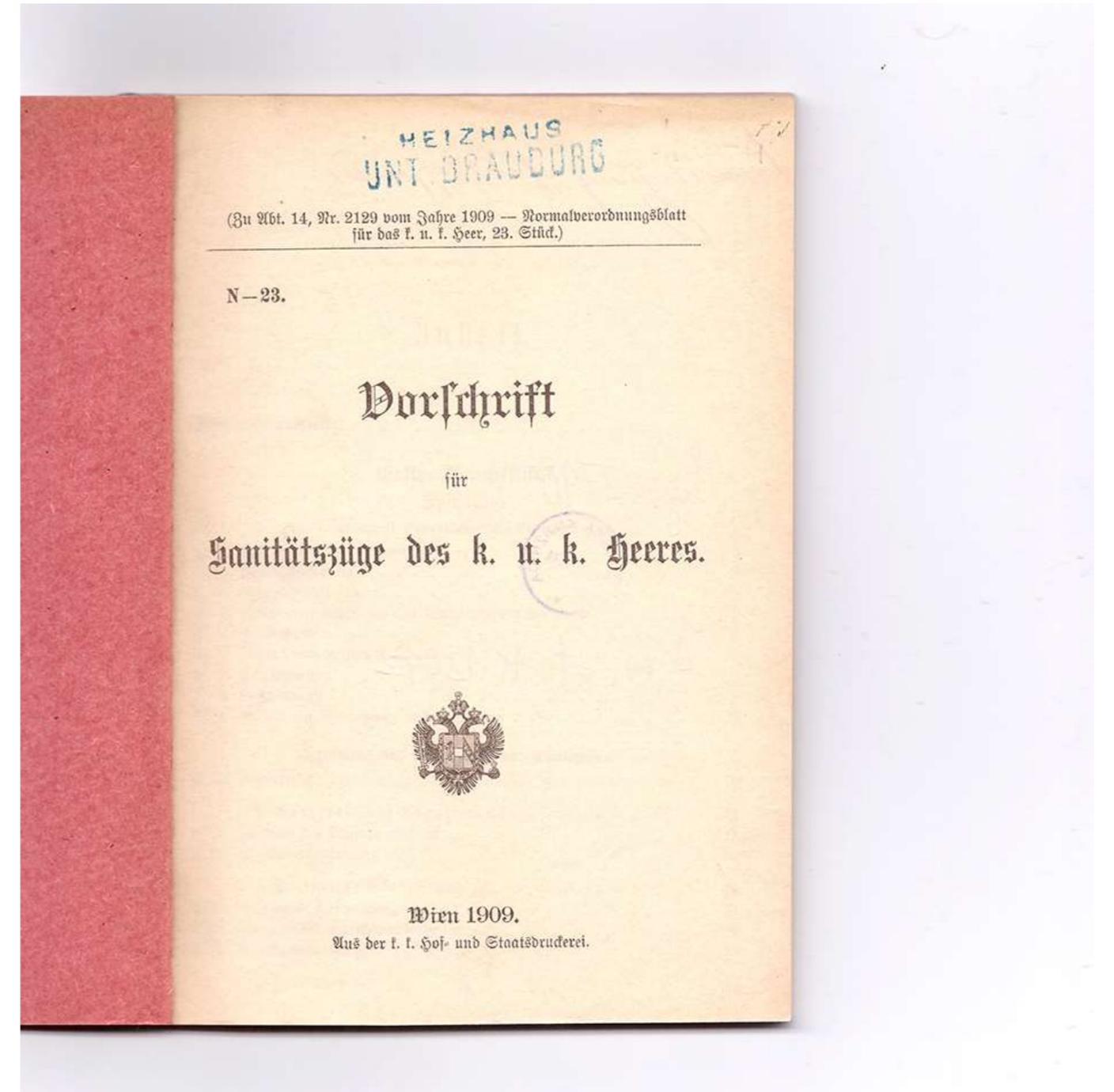
A rare early work on the medical and sanitary trains was published in 1908 by the Emperor's Press in Vienna. The detailed text gives information on the regulations of such trains as well as detailed instructions on the paperwork surrounding the procedure on the train. The folding plate showcases the distributions of the departments in the wagons.

The role of the Sanitary Train was to provide medical care for the army. They became commonly used on the field during WWI:

The example comes from a library of a railroad company, which was de-accessed in 2018.

We could only find one example in Worldcat (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin - Preußischer Kulturbesitz, OCLC 250971340).

€150.00



19. MINING DICTIONARY – SLAVISTICS

ZBIRKA RUDARSKIH IN FUŽINARSKIH IZRAZOV: NABRANIH IZ NEMŠKOČEŠKEGA MONTANISTIČNEGA SLOVNIKA, KI GA JE SESTAVIL C. KR. RUDARSKI SVETNIK IN RAVNATELJ EDVARD HOŘOVSKY V PRAGI

[A Collection of Mining and Iron Works Expressions: Taken from German Czech Dictionary... by Edward Hořovsky in Prague].

A Slovenian dictionary for mining and ironworks was one of the pioneering technical works in Slavistics, made in the year of foundation of Yugoslavia.

Author: Josip BEZLAJ (1855–1935).

Place and Year: Ljubljana: Zvezna tiskarna 1918.

Technique: 8°. 30 pp. (small rubber stamps of a de-accessed library of a railroad company the back of the title page and on lower parts of some pages, paper stamps on the binding, old manuscript annotations on the first blank endpaper in in the upper corner of the title page, otherwise in a good condition).

Code: 67467

A German Slovenian dictionary includes over 2000 technical terms, used in the mining industry and ironworks.

The book was printed in 1918, after WWI, when Slovenia joined the pan-Slavic formation of Yugoslavia and the previously official German language in the mining industry had to be replaced with equivalent Slavic expressions, many of which did not exist until that date.

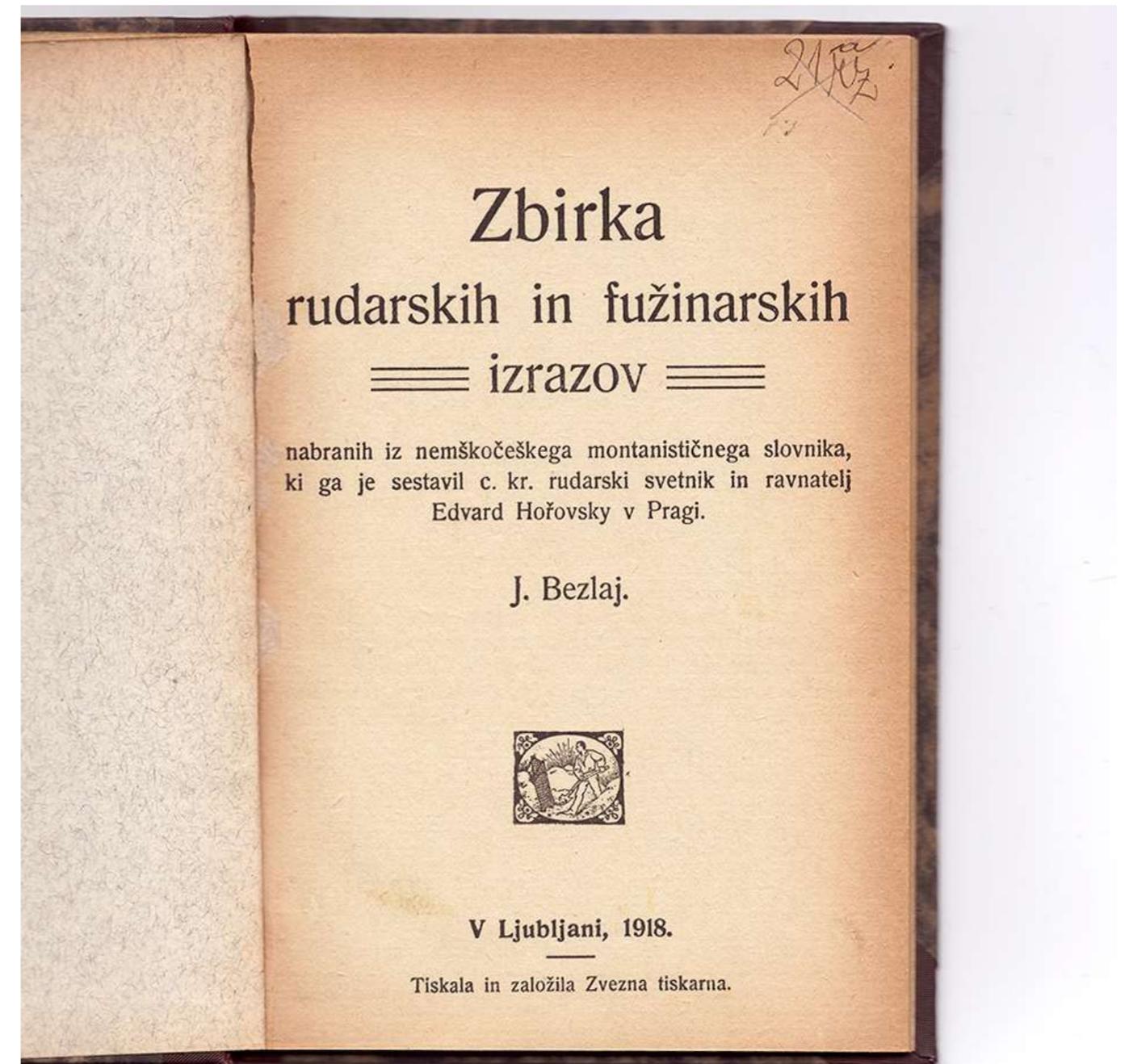
As a basis the author used a German-Czech-Russian dictionary *Německo-česko-ruský hornický a hutnický slovník* by Edvard Hořovsky from 1890.

Josip Bezljaj (1855-1935) was a Slovenian author of mostly educational books. As a pioneer in using technical terms in Slovenian language, he often borrowed words from other similar languages, such as Czech or Croatian.

The example comes from a library of a railroad company, which was de-accessed in 2018.

References: Bezljaj, Josip (1855–1935). *Slovenska biografija*. Slovenska akademija znanosti in umetnosti, Znanstvenoraziskovalni center SAZU, 2013. <http://www.slovenska-biografija.si/oseba/sbi141533/#slovenski-biografski-leksikon> (27. oktober 2018). Izvirna objava v: *Slovenski biografski leksikon: 1. zv. Abraham - Erberg*. Izidor Cankar et al. Ljubljana, Zadrúžna gospodarska banka, 1925.

€120.00



20. FORTUNE-TELLING – ASTROLOGY

Svengali. Tvoja sudbina: hiromantija, astrologija. sakupljeno po raznim znanstvenim izvorima i metodama eksperimentalnog psihologa L. Svengalija

[Svengali. Your Future: Cheiromancy, Astrology. Collected from Various Scientific Sources and Methods of the Experimental Psychologist Svengali].

Author: Mlle. Lanteleme.

Place and Year: Ljubljana: Radiol 1936.

Technique: 12°. 61 pp. with illustrations within text, original illustrated wrappers (Very Good, wrappers lightly worn on the edges and spine).

Code: 67463

A rare pamphlet in Croatian language reveals the knowledge of a fortuneteller and charlatan, who was touring the Balkans in the 1930s under the name Svengali. It includes palm reading, basics of astrology and a horoscope.

Svengali is a fictional character in George du Maurier's 1895 novel Trilby. It became a synonym for someone with evil intent, who dominates, manipulates and controls another person. The character became very popular in the beginning of the 20th century. Between 1914 and 1931 three movies, an Austrian, German and American, were recorded under the name Svengali.

We could only find one institutional example (National and University Library of Slovenia, COBISS.SI-ID: 95393024).

€85.00



21. YUGOSLAVIA – COMMUNISM – SOCIALISM – PROPAGANDA

PRVI SLOBODNI KONGRES SAVEZA ŽELJEZNIČKIH I TRANSPORTNIH RADNIKA I NAMJEŠTENIKA

[The First Free Congress of the Association of Railroad and Transportation Workers and Employes].

A pamphlet on transportation in Yugoslavia in 1946 with a striking embossed cover design by an Avant Garde artist Mihailo Petrov, known for his collaboration with Zenit, Dada Tank and Ut in the 1920s.

Author: Centrala saveza željezničkih i transportnih radnika i namještenika Jugoslavije [Central Office of the Association of Railroad and Transportation Workers and Employes of Yugoslavia]. Mihailo S. PETROV (1902–1983) cover design.

Place and Year: Belgrade: Privredni Pregled 1946.

Technique: 8°. 127 pp. with black and white illustrations within text, original wrappers with illustrated colour and embossed cover (Very Good unread example in a nearly mint condition. Small rubber stamps of a de-accessed library of a railroad company on the back of the title page and in whit margins of some pages, tiny tears in margins of the wrappers, mounted label in the upper corner of the back cover).

Code: 67461

A Yugoslav pamphlet on the transportation with a striking colourful embossed cover with propaganda symbols by Mihailo Petrov was printed a year after the liberation, in 1946. It includes a report on a congress of railroad workers, starting with photographs and short biographies of Yugoslav heroes from WWII. The first full-page portrait shows Josip Broz-Tito. The images represent leaders of different departments of the railroads of Yugoslavia and events held at the conference, such as dancing kolo and singing.

The stunning cover with embossed details was designed by a Serbian artist Mihailo S. Petrov (1902–1983). Petrov was an author, illustrator, printer and painter, schooled at art academies in Belgrade, Vienna, Krakow and Paris. In the 1920s he joined the Avant Garde Yugoslav movement and collaborated with Zenit group and magazines *Dada Tank* and *Ut*.

We could only find one or two examples in institutions worldwide (one or two copies at the University of California, Los Angeles).

The example comes from a library of a railroad company, which was de-accessed in 2018.

References: OCLC 4355735.

€280.00



22. KUWAIT – BANKING:

DEPOSIT SLIP BOOK

Author: The National Bank of Kuwait.

Place and Year: Kuwait [between 1952-May 1954]

Technique: Oblong narrow 4° (29 x 12,5 cm / 11.4 x 4.9 inches). [26] printed template on green paper with original vertical line of punch holes, first page with only preserved left part with additional manuscript in blue ink and rubber stamps, original brown front wrappers with tan spine and card back board, contemporary hand written and stamped numbers on the cover, stapled (Very Good, small tears and loss of one corner in the front cover).

Code: 67435

An ephemeral early deposit slip book was issued by the National Bank of Kuwait. One slip is partly detached and issued on the name Mr. Herzog Hermann, and dated May 17, 1954, as the rest 25 page are intact.

The National Bank of Kuwait was founded in 1952 as the first local bank and the first shareholding company in Kuwait and the Persian Gulf region.

€95.00



23. ARABIAN PENINSULA - SOVIET MAP

АРАВИЙСКИЙ ПОЛУОСТРОВ [ARABIAN PENINSULA].

A fine separately-issued map of the Arabian Peninsula made by the Soviet Government in 1977, on the eve of the KGB's elaborate schemes to manipulate regional politics to gain direct access to Gulf oil; colourful and highly detailed with economic (oil) and population density inset maps – a nearly mint condition example.

Author: Main Directorate of Geodesy and Cartography under the Council of Ministers of the USSR

Place and Year: Moscow: Main Directorate of Geodesy and Cartography under the Council of Ministers of the USSR, 1977.

Technique: Colour off-set print, index printed on verso, folding into original illustrated card covers (Excellent, nearly mint condition), 65.5 x 77.5 cm (26 x 30.5 inches).

Code: 67494

This attractive separately-issued map embraces all the Arabian Peninsula. It was published in 1977 by the Main Directorate of Geodesy and Cartography under the Council of Ministers of the USSR, the Kremlin's official mapping agency. The text is entirely in Russian Cyrillic script, and the main map employs colour coding to denote elevation, while international boundaries, including those of an undefined nature, are delineated. All major cities and towns are labelled, as are all elements of transportation infrastructure, plus other interesting details, such as archaeological sites.

Interestingly, the work is augmented by two informative insets. In the upper-right corner is a population density map, showing that while the Arabian Peninsula had some populous urban areas, large sections of the region, such as the 'Empty Quarter', were completely devoid of humans.

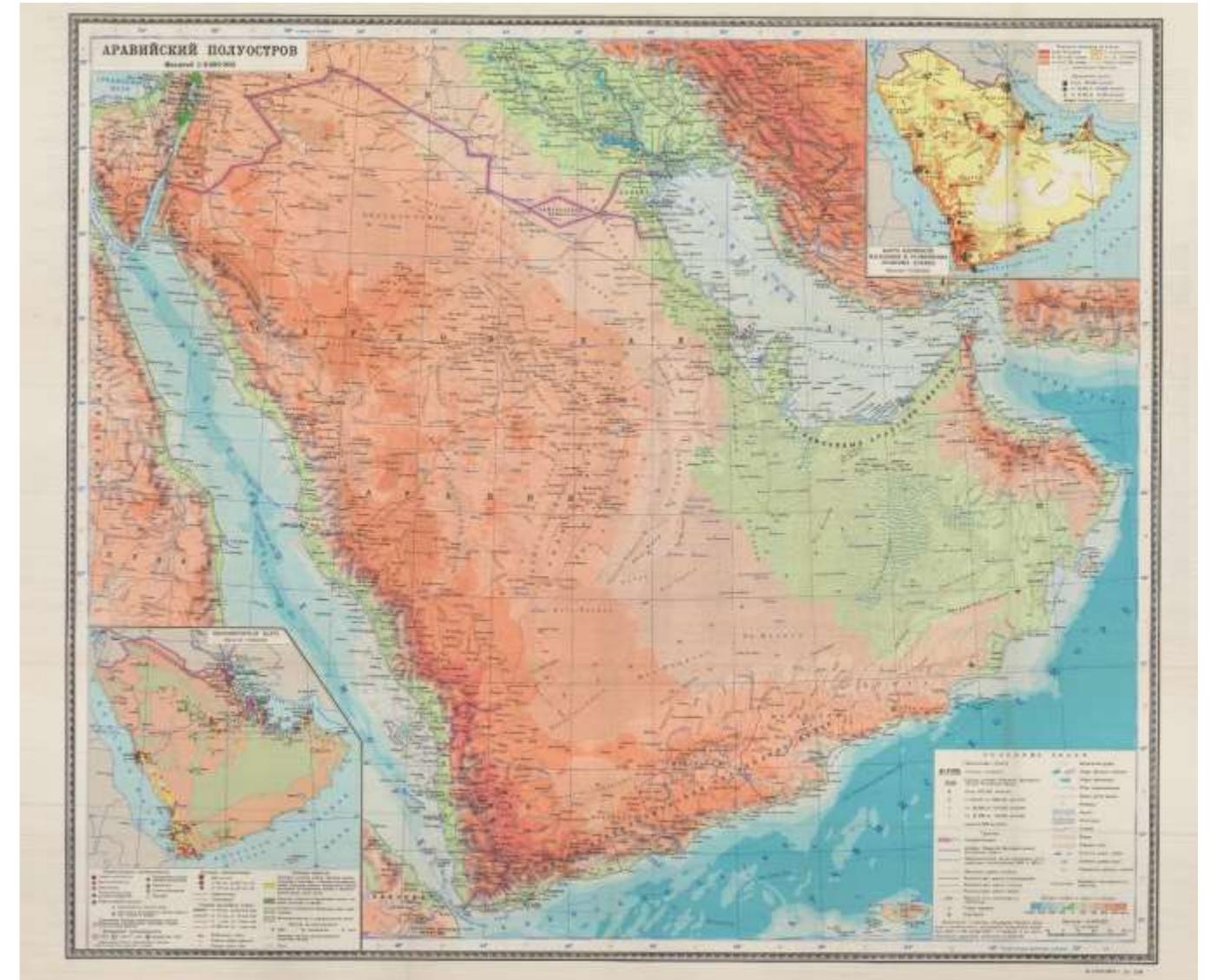
The inset in the lower-left corner features a sophisticated economic map, which most importantly showcases the peninsula's petroleum industry. Areas of oil and gas exploitation are marked, as are the locations of refineries and oil and gas pipelines (including the great Trans-Arabian Pipeline, which runs along the north of Saudi Arabia). Also noted are facilities for manufacturing of various kinds, electricity plants, and details with respect to the agrarian and fishery sectors.

The present map was issue by the Soviet government at a key juncture in the region's political history, within the context of the ongoing Cold War. While Saudi Arabia and the Gulf States were close allies and economic partners of the West (namely America and Britain), the Middle East was on the eve of an extremely tumultuous period. The KGB would prove eager to exploit the unstable and rapidly changing

...

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

€450.00



24. ORIENTAL LETTERHEAD

Author: Anon.

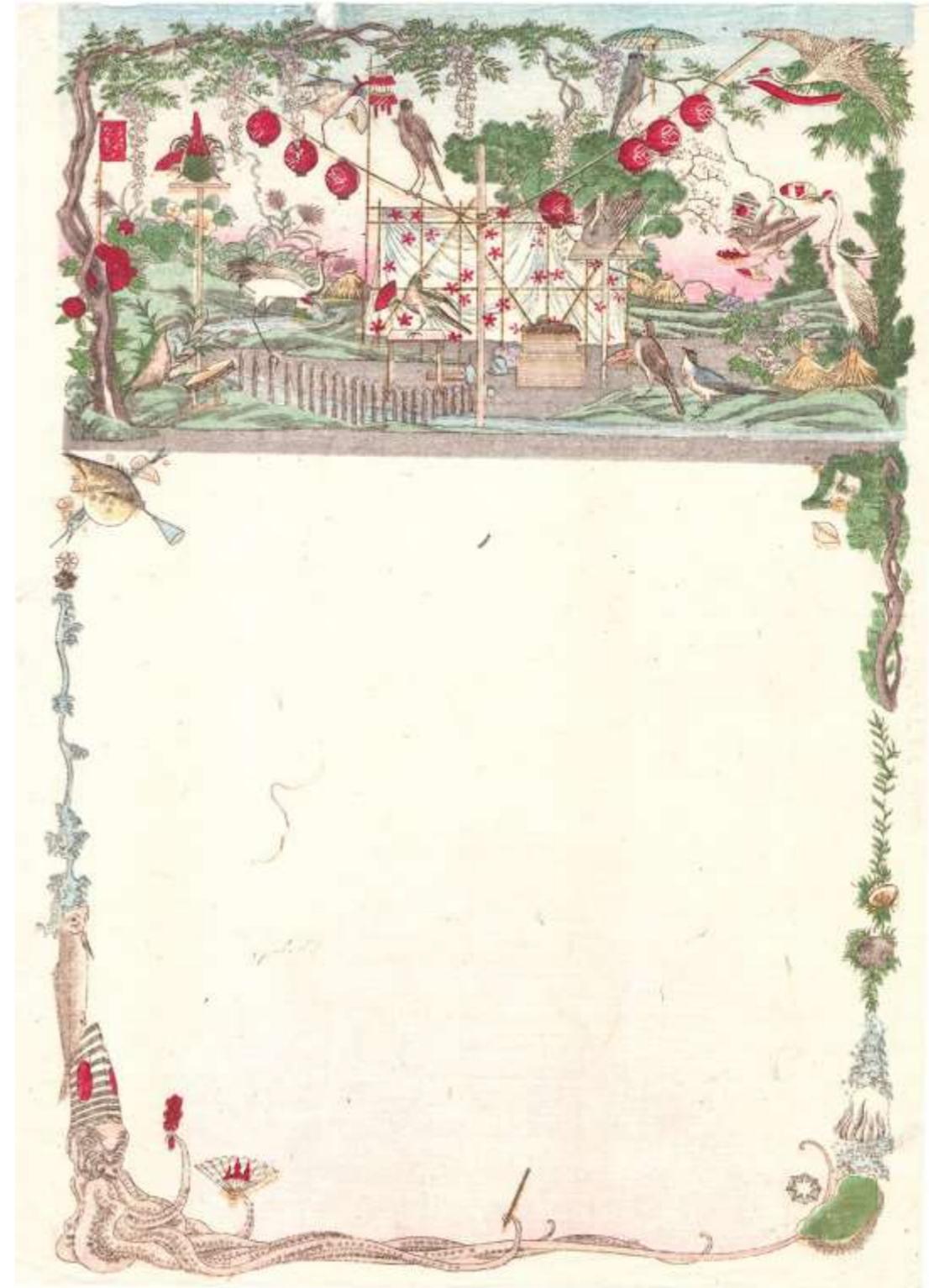
Place and Year: [S.l., probably 1920s].

Technique: 4° (28,5 x 20,5 cm / 11.22 x 8 inches). Colour printing on rice paper (Very good).

Code: 67464

A highly decorative unused letterhead on a thin rice paper is decorated with oriental garden scene with different species of birds on the top and sea animals in the lower part, including with a humorous octopus with a fan.

€95.00



25. WWII – SWISS PIN-UPS

SCHOENENBERGER

A set of 40 loose sheets with black and red images of exceedingly well-designed WWII pin-up girls, with humorous text in Swiss German, was issued in Switzerland in 1950.

Author: Ernst SCHOENENBERGER (1911-1963).

Place and Year: Zürich: Nebelspalter [1950].

Technique: Large 4°, 40 loose lithographs in black and red (complete) in an original paper folder with originally reinforced back cover, illustrated front cover and printed illuminous pattern (Very Good, folder slightly worn on corners and with very light staining in the back).

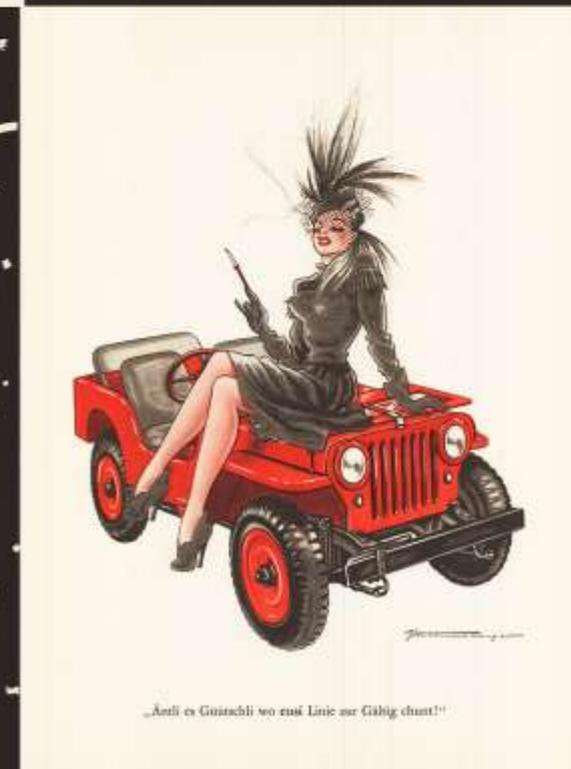
Code: 67463

This beautifully designed set of 40 images of pin up girls, printed in red and black, was published in 1950 in Switzerland by a magazine Nebelspalter. The images combine the contemporary taste for curvaceous girls in provocative clothing with humour, connected to a combination of contemporary fashion and lifestyle, and represent the post war atmosphere in Europe and newly arrived American influences. All the images are accompanied by a short text in Swiss German.

The images by a Swiss author Ernst *Schoenenberger* were originally published in the satirical magazine Nebelspalter during WWII as covers or illustrations in text. The magazine was famous for its anti-Nazi articles in the 1930s and was therefore forbidden in Germany. After *Punch* ceased publication in 2002, Nebelspalter became the oldest continually published humour magazine in the world.

Later, also in the 1950s, Nebelspalter published a second part to the series.

€180.00



26. MARXISM

KARL MARX. NJEGOVO ŽIVLJENJE IN NJEGOV NAUK. MONOGRAFIJA.

[KARL MARX. HIS LIFE AND HIS PHILOSOPHY. MONOGRAPH].

Author: Max BEER (1864-1943), author; Ciril *ŠTUKELJ* (1903 - 1950), translator.

Place and Year: Ljubljana: Zadrúžna založba – J. Blasnik 1926.

Technique: 8°. 112 pp., original printed wrappers (Very Good, wrappers with tiny tears in margins and tily loss of paper on the spine, old owner's signature on the title page).

Code: 67379a

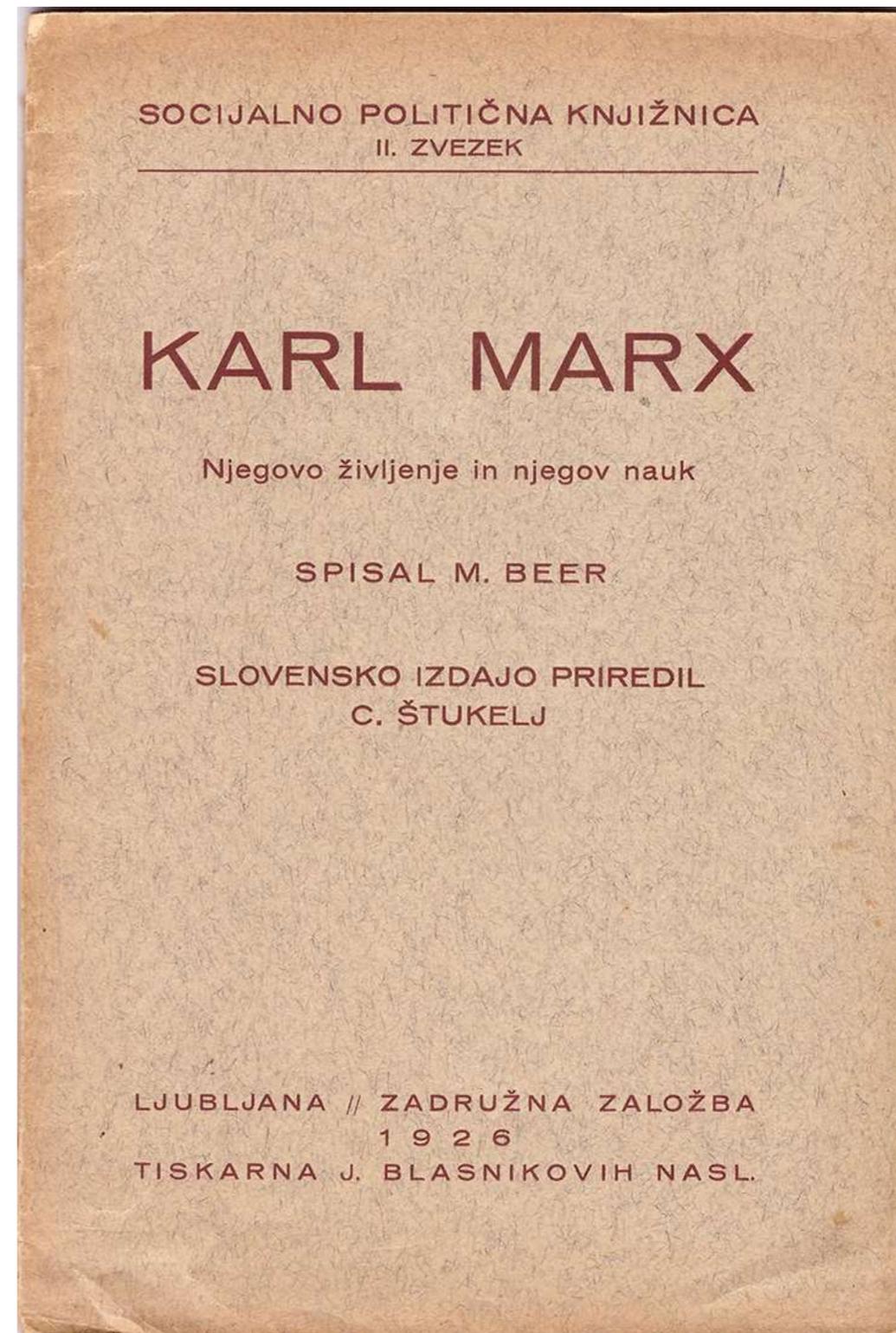
A biography of Karl Marx was translated from German in 1926 to Slovenian by an author and translator Ciril *Štukelj* (1903-1950). *Štukelj* was a member of the Communist party and an author of many articles, which he published under various noms de plume.

The Marx's biography by an Austrian author Max Beer was first published under a title *Karl Marx: Eine Monographie* in 1918, and was enlarged and corrected in 1922. This book by Beer, who was a Jew from Galicia and a socialist, was forbidden by the Nazis and was placed on the list of the books, which should be burnt.

A reprint of this Slovenian translation from 1926 has been published in 1931 in Chicago for the immigrants.

References: OCLC 81813074. *Toward the United Front: Proceedings of the Fourth Congress of the Communist International 1922*, 2011, p. 1250; Kermavner, Dušan: *Štukelj, Ciril (1903–1950). Slovenska biografija*. Slovenska akademija znanosti in umetnosti, Znanstvenoraziskovalni center SAZU, 2013. <http://www.slovenska-biografija.si/oseba/sbi671253/#slovenski-biografski-leksikon> (22. september 2018). Izvirna objava v: *Slovenski biografski leksikon: 11. zv. Stelè - Švikaršič*. Alfonz Gspan et al. Ljubljana, Slovenska akademija znanosti in umetnosti, 1971.

€95.00



27. ART DECO - YUGOSLAVIA

SCHICHT

Place and Year: Osijek: Krbavac & Pavlović [1930].

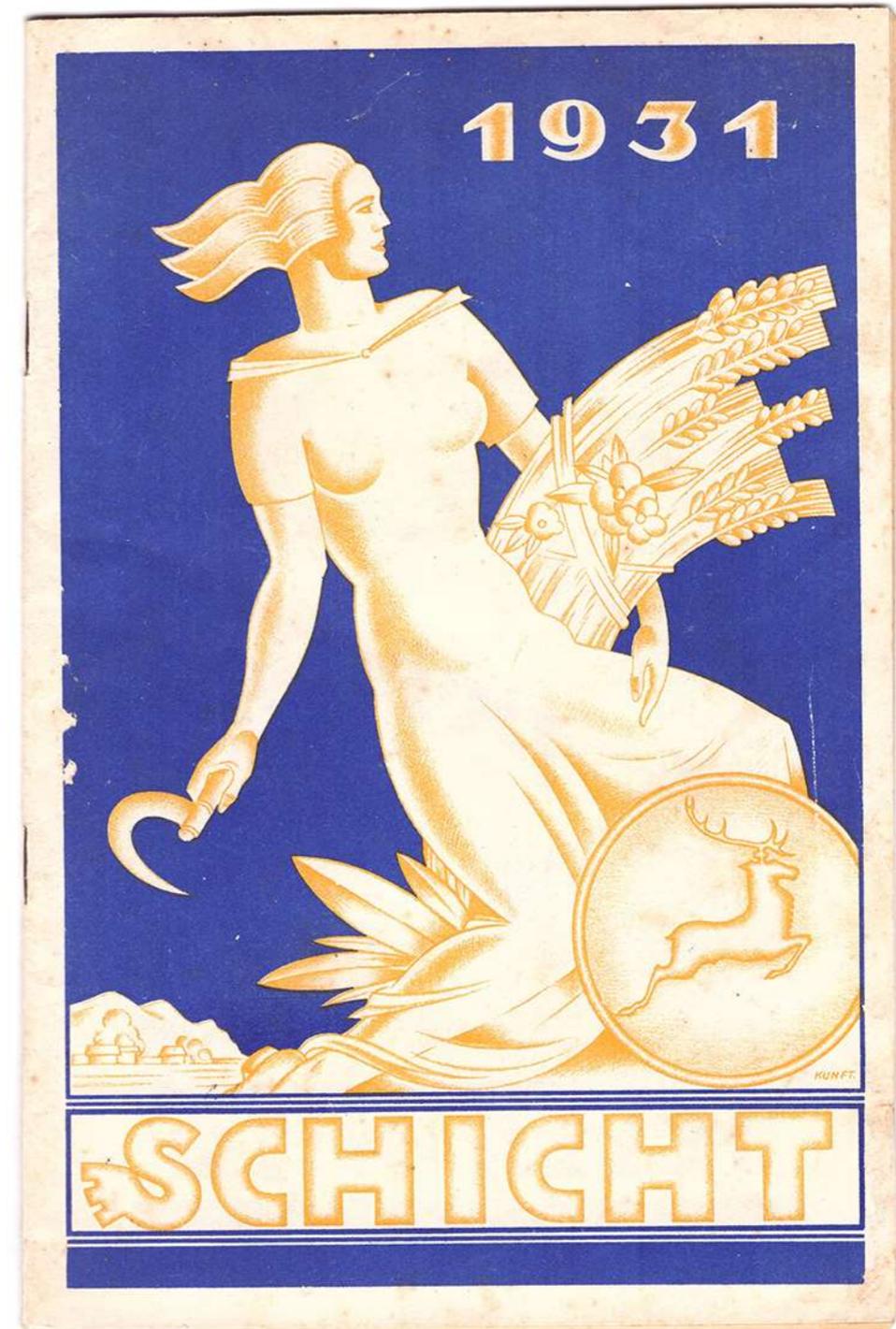
Technique: 8°. 31 pp. with black and white illustrations within text, original illustrated wrappers, stapled (Very Good, wrapperw with minor staining and tiny scratches on the left-hand side).

Code: 67380

An illustrated calendar for 1931 with beauty tips for women was published in Slovenian language in Osijek, Croatia, as an advertisement for an Austrian soap factory *Schicht*.

The pamphlet with a beautifully designed art deco cover includes short articles on beauty, sport, homemaking, and other tips for women.

€35.00



28. FEMALE PARTISANS – WWII – UNDERGROUND PRINTING

Naš dan 8. Marec

[Our Day, March 8].

An extremely rare underground WWII pamphlet was made by female Partisan fighters for the International Women's Day.

Author: Anon.

Place and Year: [Gorenjsko, Slovenia]: Uredništvo Slovenk pod Karavankami [Editorial Board of Slovenian Women under the Karawanks], 1944

Technique: 8°. 8 pp. mimeographed text, original paper wrappers with mimeographed cover, stapled (slightly age-toned and stained, small tears in margins, otherwise in a good condition).

Code: 67486

An extremely rare mimeographed pamphlet was made in the Gorenjsko region of Slovenia (today close to the Austrian border), by an underground press, led by female fighters during WWII, in 1944.

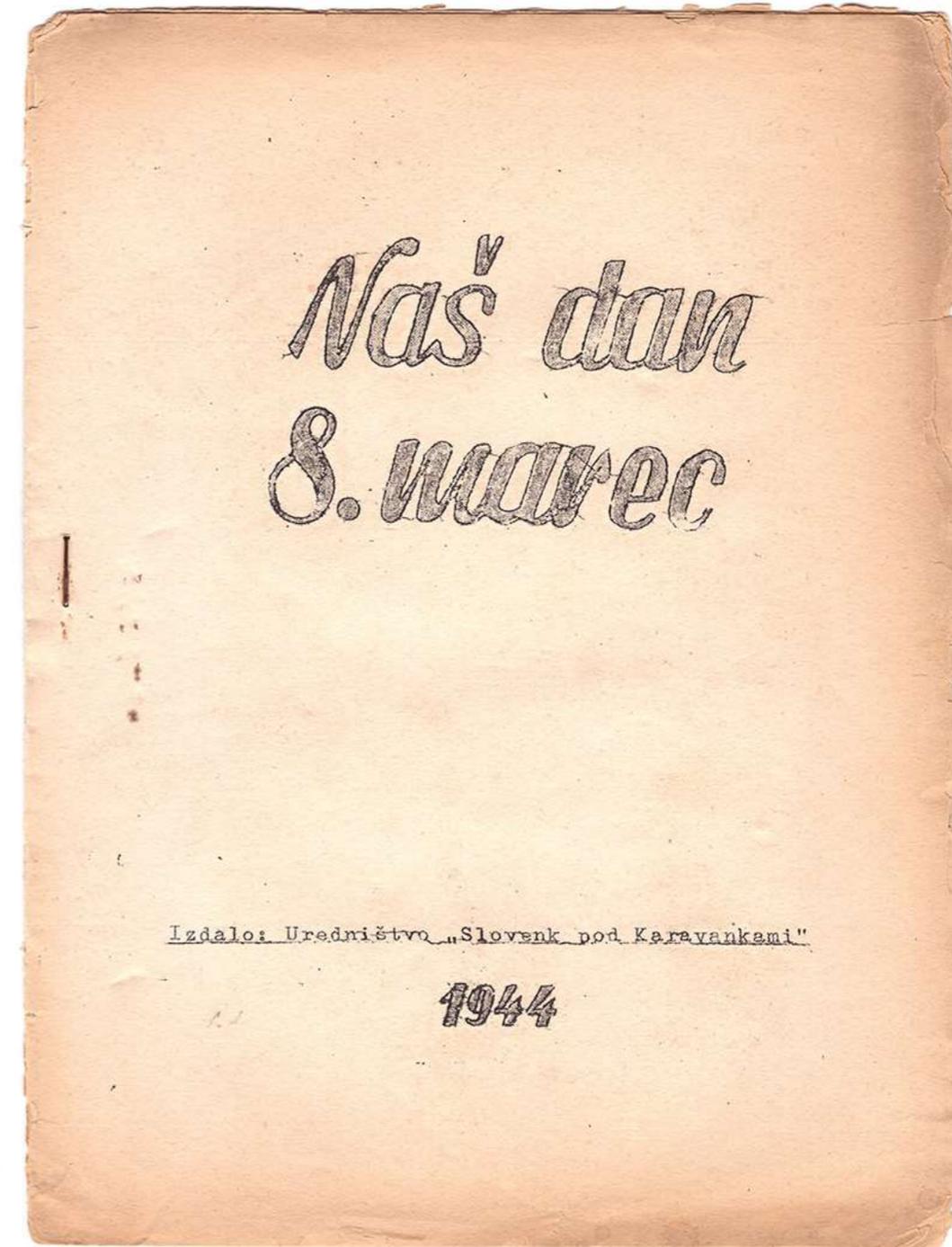
The text was written for the occasion of the International Women's Day, March 8. It glorifies women, explains the history of the holiday and the way it's celebrated in Yugoslavia during the war. It talks about the unity of Yugoslavian women of different religious backgrounds, who fight together after they were suppressed by the enemy and traitors of their own nation. The text ends fearlessly with a warning to the enemies and traitors, to be afraid of the judgement of every revenging woman and wife.

We could not find any institutional examples. Worldcat (COBISS) quotes the title without any locations of surviving examples.

€350.00

References: Bibliografija, 1964, no. 6178 or 6179 or 6180 or 6181 or 6182.

€280.00



29. YUGOSLAV PARTISANS – WWII

6 POSTCARDS WITH PARTISAN MOTIFS

Author: Otmar DRELSE.

Place and Year: Ljubljana: Loton 1945.

Technique: 6 postcards, each 15 x 10 cm (5,9 x 3,9 inches). Front: colour litograph, verso: printed template.

Code: 67381

An ephemeral set of 6 postcards, printed on cheap thin cards was made immediately after the liberation in May 1945. The motifs are taken from the war and represent a charging partisan, fallen soldiers, »Mother Slovenia« liberating itself from the chains, a sad girl waiting for a partisan to return, two partisans on horses and a partisan guarding a mountain. All the images are accompanied by verses from famous poems and symbols, such as the red star, a rising sun, and a flag.

Otmar Drelse was a Slovenian artist, known mostly by his series of drawings from the concentration camp Gonars, where he was imprisoned during WWII.

We could not find any other examples of the postcards in institutions.

€120.00



30. UNDERGROUND PRINTING – THEATRE - WWII – SLOVENIAN PARTISANS

PARTIZANSKE PESMI. IZBOR PESMI ZA RECITIRANJE NA NAŠIH PRIREDITVAH

[PARTISAN SONGS. A SELECTION OF THE SONGS TO RECITE ON OUR EVENTS].

A selection of original Partisan poetry was printed for the underground theatre events of the resistance.

Author: Jože TIRAN (1920-1965), editor; Matej BOR (1913-1993), Vida BREST (1925-1985), Karel DESTOVNIK – KAJUH (1922 - 1944) et al.

Place and Year: [Bela Krajina]: Gledališka sekcija Propagandnega oddelka pri Glavnem štabu NOV in PO Slovenije [Theatre Section of the Propaganda Department of the Headquarters of the National Liberation Army and Partisan Divisions of Slovenia] [1944].

Technique: 8°. [2] cover mimeographed in red and black on tan paper and mimeographed title page, 42 pp. mimeographed pages (collation complete), stapled (slightly age-toned and stained, small tears in margins, past index page detached, old annotation on the cover and on p. 21).

Code: 67471

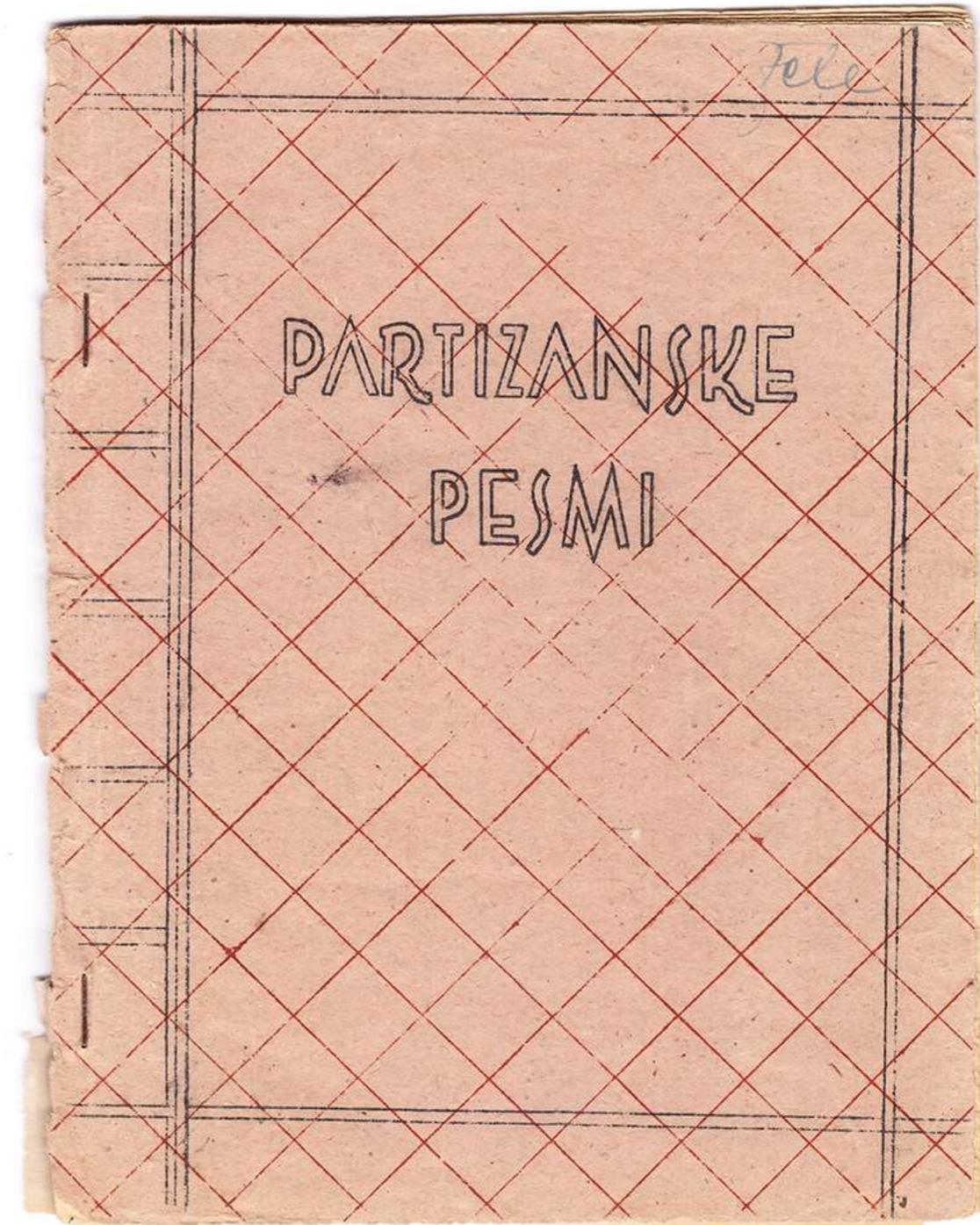
A selection of 36 poems by various Slovenian male and female Partisan authors, written during WWII, was gathered in 1944 for the events, performed by an underground theater group.

The editor Jože Tiran (1920-1965) was a Slovenian theater actor. In 1942, he was imprisoned at the concentration camps Gonars and Treviso, and joined the Partisans upon his release in 1943, where he took the position of an organizer of the of an underground theatre group.

We could find three institutional copies in Slovenian libraries and none abroad.

References: OCLC: 438674361. *Bibliografija*, 1964, p. 97, no. 1231. Moravec, Dušan: Tiran, Jože (1920–1965). *Slovenska biografija*. Slovenska akademija znanosti in umetnosti, Znanstvenoraziskovalni center SAZU, 2013. <http://www.slovenska-biografija.si/oseba/sbi700612/#slovenski-biografski-leksikon> (28. oktober 2018). Izvirna objava v: *Slovenski biografski leksikon: 12. zv. Táboorská - Trtnik*. Alfonz Gspan, Fran Petřè et al. Ljubljana, Slovenska akademija znanosti in umetnosti, 1980.

€180.00



31. UNDERGROUND PRINTING – WWII – ETHNIC CLEANSING – RUSSIA -POLAND

Katynska grozodejstva – največja nemška provokacija

[The Katyn Horror – The Largest German Provocation].

Author: Anon.

Place and Year: [Kočevski rog, Slovenia: Tehnika 13 – A 1943].

Technique: 8°, 14 pp. mimeographed text, original tan wrappers with printed title (Very Good, corners slightly rubbed).

Code: 65127

This rare mimeographed pamphlet, printed by an underground Slovenian Partisan press during WWII, is a translation of an alleged Soviet report on the so called Katyn massacre in Russia. In 1943 government of Nazi Germany announced the discovery of mass graves of about 22,000 Polish victims, in the Katyn Forest. Shortly afterwards the Soviet government issued a report, the victims were executed by the Nazis in 1941. The report was accepted by the Soviet allies. Only later reports showed, the victims were actually killed by the Soviets in 1940.

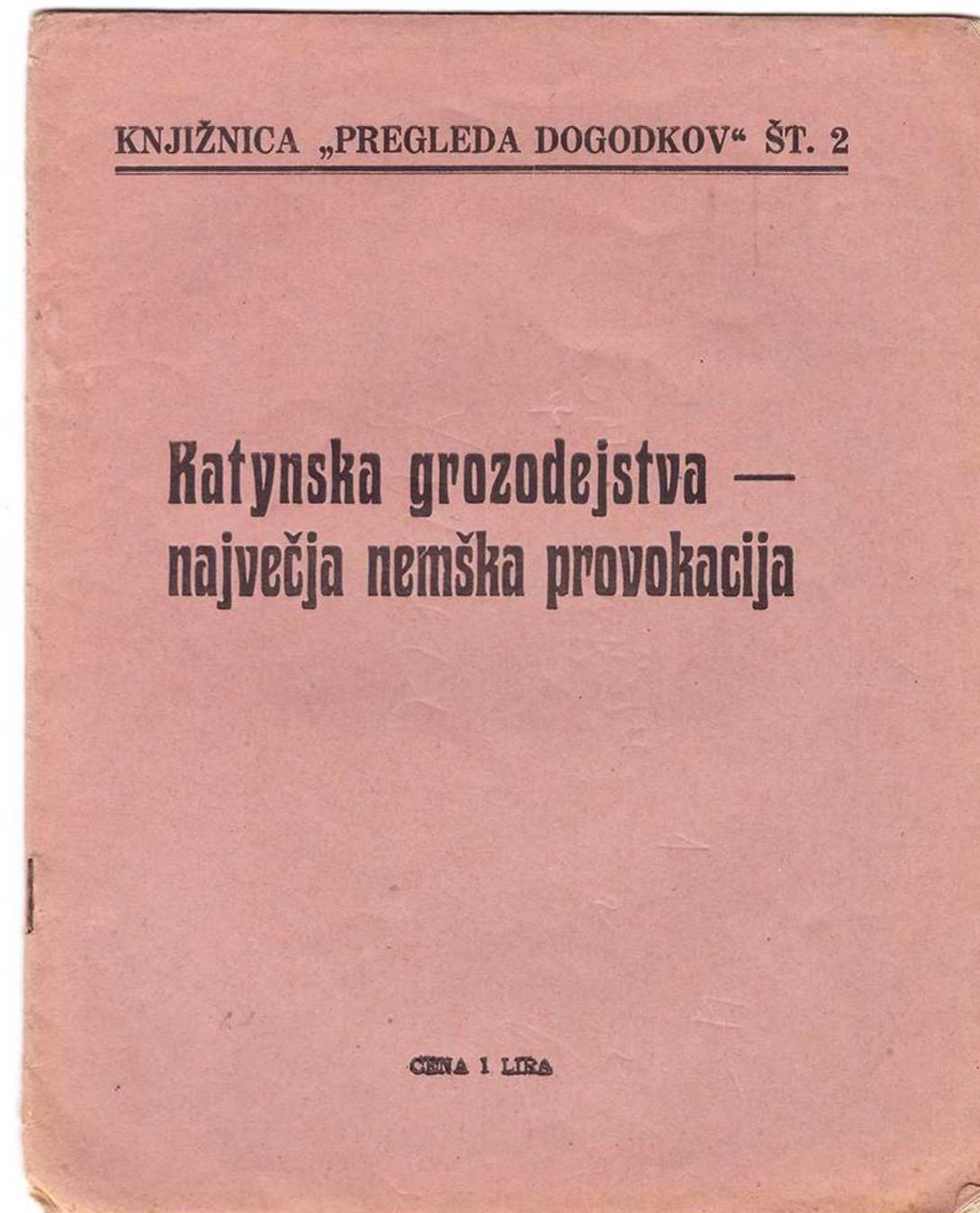
This mimeographed text was based on a Soviet report from a Research Department, made in the winter of 1943/44. The Soviet committee allegedly discovered that the Germans killed over 500 prisoners, which was a part of the ethnical cleansing. The translation was published in this booklet and in short versions in some of the Partisan newspapers.

The book was printed at the underground Partisan press of Kočevski rog, which was part of large, spread-out settlement of Partisan huts called 'Baza 20', which notably also included a hospital. Kočevski rog was one of the largest Partisan publishing operations, employing over 40 full-time printers working in multiple houses. Even though it was located deep in the woods of south-western Slovenia, it illustrates the perils of operating an underground press anywhere in Yugoslavia. In April 1945, Baza 20 was attacked by the Germans and the press was forced to shut down. Some of the huts of Baza 20 survive to this day, although none of the printing houses survive.

The pamphlet is very rare. In 1964 only three copies were known in the Yugoslavian institutions. Today we could only trace one example in the libraries worldwide (archive of Partisan press in the library of Novo Mesto in Slovenia). Another copy is recorded on a microfilm in the Hoover Institution Library Pamphlet Collection.

References: *Gradivo za bibliografijo*, 1945, p. 679; *Bibliografija*, no. 5548; Damijan GUŠTIN, *Ferenčev zbornik. Prispevki za novejšo zgodovino*, Katyn v tisku na Slovenskem 1943-1945, Ljubljana 1997, XXXVII, No. 2, p. 269.

€350.00



32. ARMENIAN LITERATURE

Երկու վիպակ: Ճիչ: Հայոց թաղ

[Erku vipak : Chich', Hayots' t'agh / Two Stories. Scream. Armenian District].

Author: Ruben Hovsepyan (Ռուբեն Հովսեփյան, 1939 – 2016).

Place and Year: Yerevan: Հայաստան 1970.

Technique: 12°. 170 pp. [1], original illustrated wrappers (Very Good, wrappers slightly age-toned and with light foxing, especially on the corners, old collector's stamp on the title page).

Code: 67472

The first edition of Ruben Hovsepyan's two short stories, with highly decorative cover. Ruben Hovsepyan (Ռուբեն Հովսեփյան, 1939 – 2016) was an Armenian author, translator, editor and a member of the Armenian Revolutionary Federation.

The book comes from a library of an Armenian author and researcher Levon Mikirtitchian (Lewon Mkrтч'ean), active in Munich in the second half of the 20th century.

References: OCLC 26968517.

€95.00



33. ARMENIAN LITERATURE – VENICE IMPRINT - WWII

ՊԱՏՄՈՒԹԻՒՆ ՀԱՅ ԳՐԱԿԱՆՈՒԹԵԱՆ ԱՌԱՋԻՆ ՄԱՍ. Սկիզբէն մինչեւ 1700. (Լիկեոնի կարգերուն համար)

[History of Armenian Literature. First Part]

Author: Father Cyril Kiparian (Հայր Կիրիլ Թիպարեան)

Place and Year: Venice: Press of the Mekhitarists / Վենետիկ: Ի Տպարանի Միխիթարեանց 1944.

Technique: 8°. 367 pp., original wrappers with printed title (slightly age-toned, small tears on the spine and, old collector's stamp on the inner side of front cover, otherwise in a good condition, a minor annotation in the text).

Code: 67473

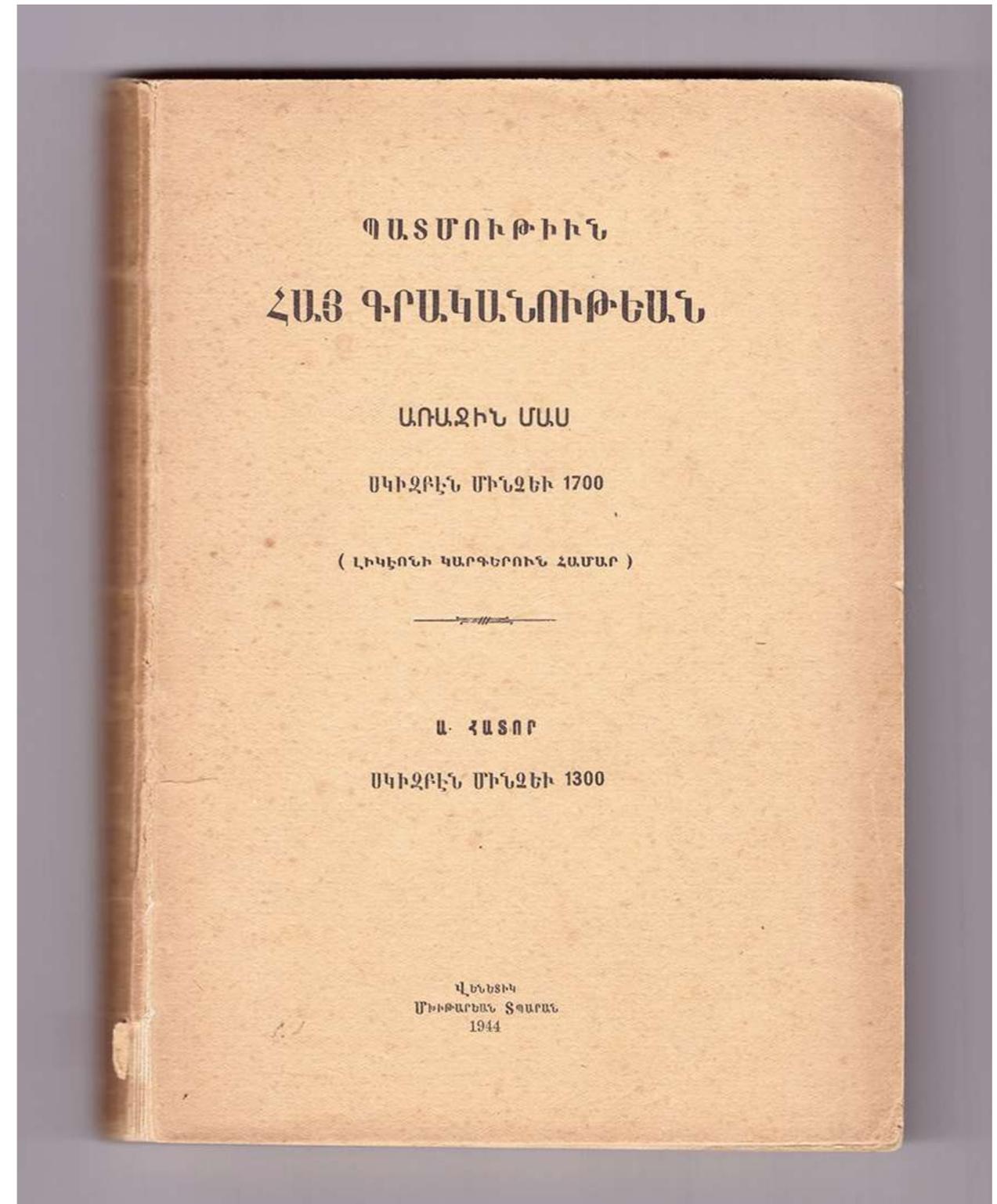
A school book in Armenian language on Armenian literature from the earliest times to 1700 was published during WWII on the Island of San Lazzaro in Venice by the press of the Mekhitarists, a congregation of Benedictine monks of the Armenian Catholic Church.

The order was founded in Mkhitar Sebastatsi, in 1717, with a goal to nourish the Armenian culture, and mostly preserve the literature under the Ottoman Empire. In the same year, during the tensions between the Ottoman and Venetians, Venice gave an island San Lorenzo to the order, where they established their centre. In the next decades they translated and printed books, pamphlets, prints and maps in Armenian language, meant for export among Armenians around the world. The monastery also collected an important valuable library.

We could find the title listed in the database of the Armenian libraries (<http://haygirk.nla.am/cgi-bin/koha/opac-detail.pl?biblionumber=42664>), with marked no available copies. We could not find any copies in Worldcat.

The book comes from a library of an Armenian author and researcher Levon Mikirtitchian (Lewon Mkrтч'ean), active in Munich in the second half of the 20th century.

€180.00



34. BEIRUT IMPRINT – JESUIT PRESS – ARABIAN LITERATURE

نخب الملح [Nukhab al-mulah]

Author: Jean Baptiste BELOT (1822-1904) – Augustin RODET (1906 - ? اغوستينوس روده،)

Place and Year: Beirut: المطبعة الكاثوليكية للآباء اليسوعيين [al-Maṭba‘ah al-Kāthūlīkīyah lil-Ābā’ al-Yasū‘īyīn / Catholic Press of the Jesuits] 1892

Technique: 8°. 140 pp., reverse collation, original contemporary binding with printed covers and black linen spine (Very Good, binding slightly dusty and with minimal wear, old paper stamps in the corner of the cover, otherwise in a good condition).

Code: 67474

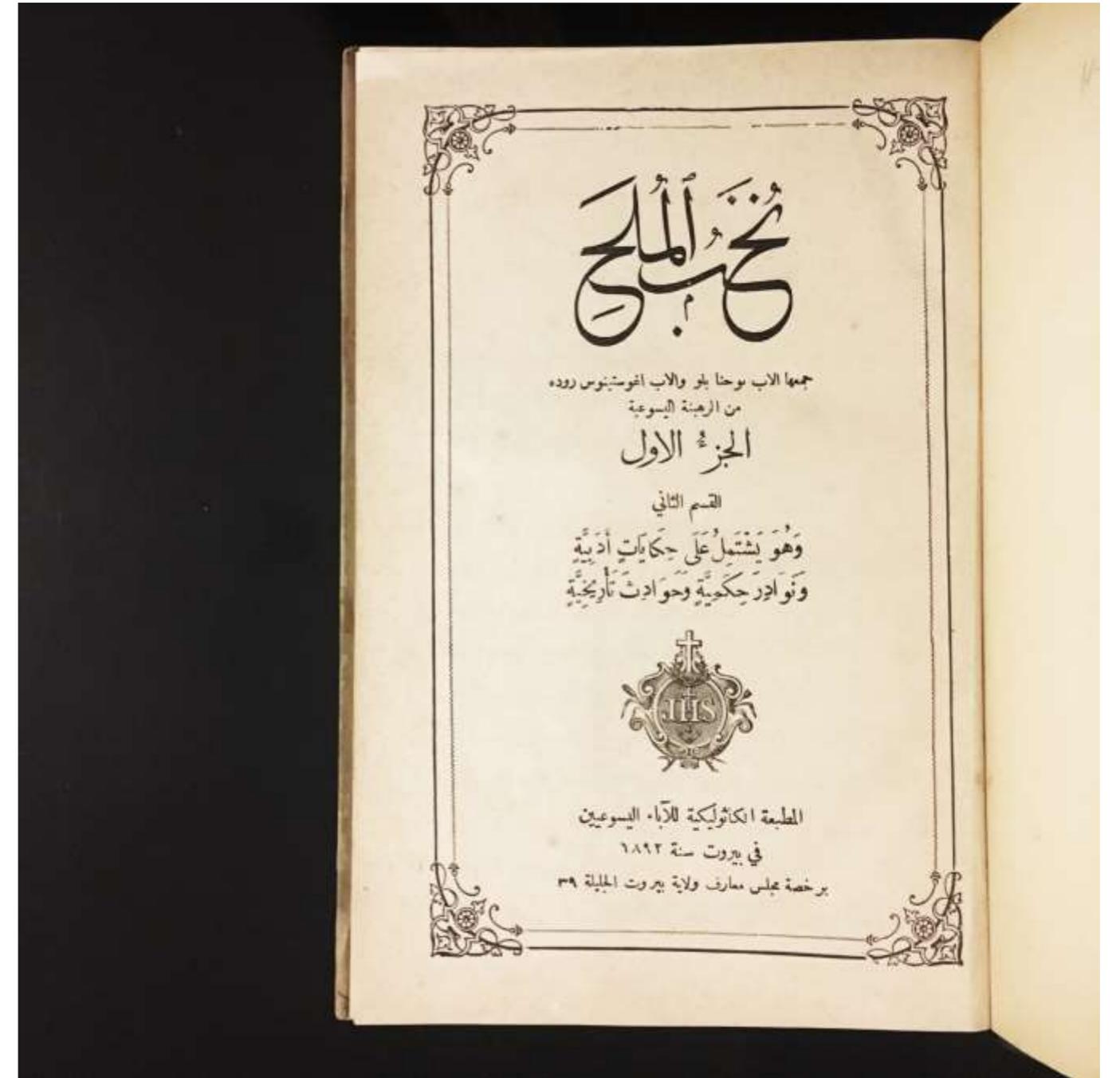
The book, issued by the Catholic Jesuit press in Beirut, includes short Arabic texts with a pedagogical purpose.

Jean Baptist Belot (1822-1904) was a French Jesuit and Orientalist. After entering the Jesuit order, he moved to Algeria, where he learned to speak Arabic. Fascinated by the language he published several books on it. In 1865 or 1866 he moved to Beirut, where he soon took over the Jesuit Catholic press, of which he was in charge until 1898. He was also the editor of the first Catholic magazine in the Arab world Al-Bašīr. Belot was publishing in the Arabic language until his death in 1904.

This is the first part out of five, of which all were issued separately over the next years.

References: OCLC 4770383262, electronic reproduction 680115542.

€180.00



35. LINGUISTIC – ANTIQUITY - OREINTALISM

ŠUMERISCHE GRAMMATIK. DER ARCHAISTISCHEN TEXTE MIT ÜBUNGSSTÜCKEN (ZUM SELBSTUNTERRICHT)

[SUMERIAN GRAMMATIC. THE MOST ARCHAIC TEXT WITH EXERCISES (FOR SELF EDUCATION)].

Author: Anton DEIMEL (1865-1954).

Place and Year: Pontificium Institutum Biblicum 1924.

Technique: Large 4°. [4] oriented text with a title page and index, 328 pp. photolithographed manuscript with illustrations, contemporary black cloth with gilt title on the spine (Very Good, slightly age-toned, binding with minor scuffing on the edges).

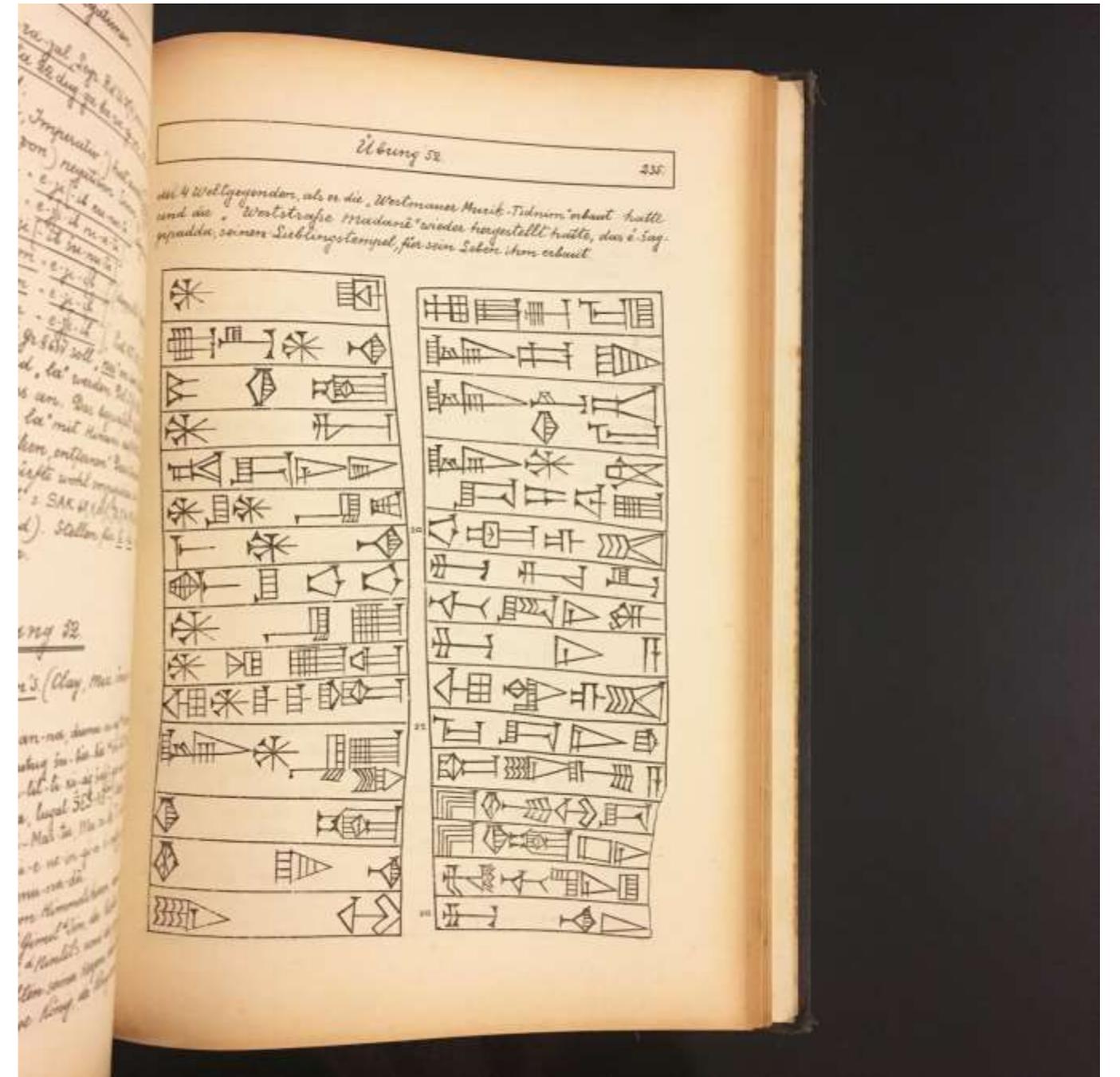
Code: 67475

This is a first edition of the pioneering work on the Sumerian language, written by *Anton Deimel* (1865 – 1954) in Rome in 1924. The second, more common edition was issued in 1939.

Deimel was the author of a so-called *List of archaic cuneiform signs* (Liste der archaischen Keilschriftzeichen or LAK), a dictionary of Sumerian cuneiform signs of the Fara period.

References: OCLC 873028128, 831411955 & 7524455.

€85.00



36. JERUSALEM – FRENCH & BRITISH EMBASSY

Chancellerie du Consulat de la République Française à Jérusalem. Extrait des Minutes.

Author: Dragoman Chevalier Abdelal - Paul-Émile BOTTA (1802 – 1870) - James FINN (1806–1872).

Place and Year: Jerusalem, May 15, 1849.

Technique: 4° (28,5 x 19,5 cm / 11.2 x 7.6 inches). Manuscript in French in brown ink on both sides, contemporary rubber stamp verso (Very Good, soft contemporary horizontal fold).

Code: 67477

An Extract of the minutes was made by an official dragoman Abdelal at a meeting between a British consul James Finn (1806-1870) and the newly appointed French consul Emile Botta (1802-1870) in Jerusalem, on May 15, 1849, regarding a lawsuit against Cohen.

Botta, who was before a medical doctor, explorer, world traveler, a consul in Mosul and a discoverer of the ancient Assyrian capital of Dur-Sharrukin, was appointed as the first French consul after the Revolution of 1848. He established firmer relations with the first Latin patriarch in Jerusalem after the Crusaders, Giuseppe Valerga.

James Finn, a devoted Christian, was a consul in Jerusalem between 1846 and 1863 and in those years developed several areas with a help of the Jewish population.

The case is mentioned in Finn's diary on several occasions (Arnold BLUMBERG, A View from Jerusalem, 1849-1858: The Consular Diary of James and Elizabeth Finn, 1980).

€120.00

Chancellerie du Consulat de la République Française
à Jérusalem

Extrait des Minutes.

Consulat Britannique
Jérusalem, 14 Mai 1849.

Monsieur mon honorable collègue,
En réponse au temps présent à ces
pièces officielles relatives au sieur Cohen
recevemment de Sept, j'ai l'honneur
de vous adresser des copies authentiques des papiers
obligatoires, signés par lui, et de demander
que ces papiers soient pleinement
copiés avec leurs enregistrements.

Agreez, Monsieur mon honorable
collègue, mes hommages respectueux.

Signé: J. Finn

A Monsieur P. E. Botta, Consul.

Il est fait mention de ces pièces authentiques
à la Chancellerie du Consulat Général
de France à Beyrouth, aux fins requises.

Jérusalem, le 14 Mai 1849

Le Consul de la République Française à Jérusalem,
Signé P. E. Botta

Le Secrétaire

**37. BEIRUT IMPRINT – ARMENIAN GENOCIDE – ARMENIAN LITERATURE –
ARMENIAN DIASPORA**

Միամանթո (Նահատակութեան քառասնամեակին առիթով)

Author: Siamanto, i. e. Atom Yarjanian (Ատոմ Եարճանեան – Միամանթո, 1878 – 1915).

Place and Year: Beirut: Elven 1955.

Technique: Large 8°. [2] blank and title page, 180 pp. with 3 pages printed in red and black and 3 interleaved plates, [3] original illustrated wrappers (Very Good, old collector's stamps on the first blank page, otherwise in a good condition).

Code: 67478

A collection of Siamanto's prose and poetry was published by the Armenian diaspora in Beirut, in 1955, at the 40th anniversary of his death. The beautifully designed striking red and black plates represent the symbols of Siamanto's poetry and the bloodshed of the genocide.

Atom Yarjanian, with nom de plume Siamanto (Ատոմ Եարճանեան – Միամանթո, 1878 – 1915) was a famous Armenian author, poet and a national figure. Siamanto lived and worked in various European cities as well as in the United States, before returning to the Constantinople in 1913. He was murdered in the Armenian genocide in 1915.

The book comes from a library of an Armenian author and researcher Levon Mikirtitchian (Lewon Mkrтч'ean), active in Munich in the second half of the 20th century.

The title appears in Worldcat and in the database of Armenian libraries (<http://haygirk.nla.am/cgi-bin/koha/opac-detail.pl?biblionumber=38502>) but shows no examples in libraries.

References: OCLC 965551942.

€180.00



38. BEIRUT IMPRINT – OTTOMAN EMPIRE

بيروت. No. 902.

[Beirut]

Place and Year: Beirut: الدنا رشيد محمد (Mohammed Rashid) September 11, 1899.

Technique: Folio. [4] reverse collation with advertisements between text, original tax stamp and a rubber stamp on the title page (slightly age-toned, folds slightly age-toned with tears and a small pin-size hole in the middle, otherwise in a good condition).

Code: 67479

An issue of a rare newspaper, printed in Beirut in 1899, when the city was under Ottoman government.

The advertisements show the contemporary modern European products such as Odol mouth water, Scott Fisch Oil and *Printemps* Paris Shopping Mall.

€85.00



39. AUSTRIAN EMPIRE – MULTILINGUAL PUBLICATION – SLAVIC LANGUAGES – ARMENIAN

OESTERREICHISCHES FRÜHLINGS-ALBUM 1854. ZUR FEIER DER ALLERHÖCHSTEN VERMÄHLUNG ... DES KAISERS FRANZ JOSEPHS MIT ... ELISABETH HERZOGIN IN BAYERN, ZU WIEN AM 24. APRIL 1854.

[Austrian Spring Album. For the Celebration of the Highest Wedding... of Emperor Franz Joseph with... Duchess in Bavaria, in Vienna, on April 24, 1854].

Author: Various authors. Heliodor TRUSKA (1821- 1854), editor. A. HABENICHT, bookbinder.

Place and Year: Vienna: Wilhelm Braumüller 1854.

Technique: Small 4°. [6] with interleaved portrait printed in grey and gold and a paper guard, LXXVI, 465 pp., [1] blank, original red cloth binding with embossed and gilt decoration, gilt edges, green and yellow headband, original yellow endpapers (Very Good, light foxing, old stamp on the title page).

Code: 67482

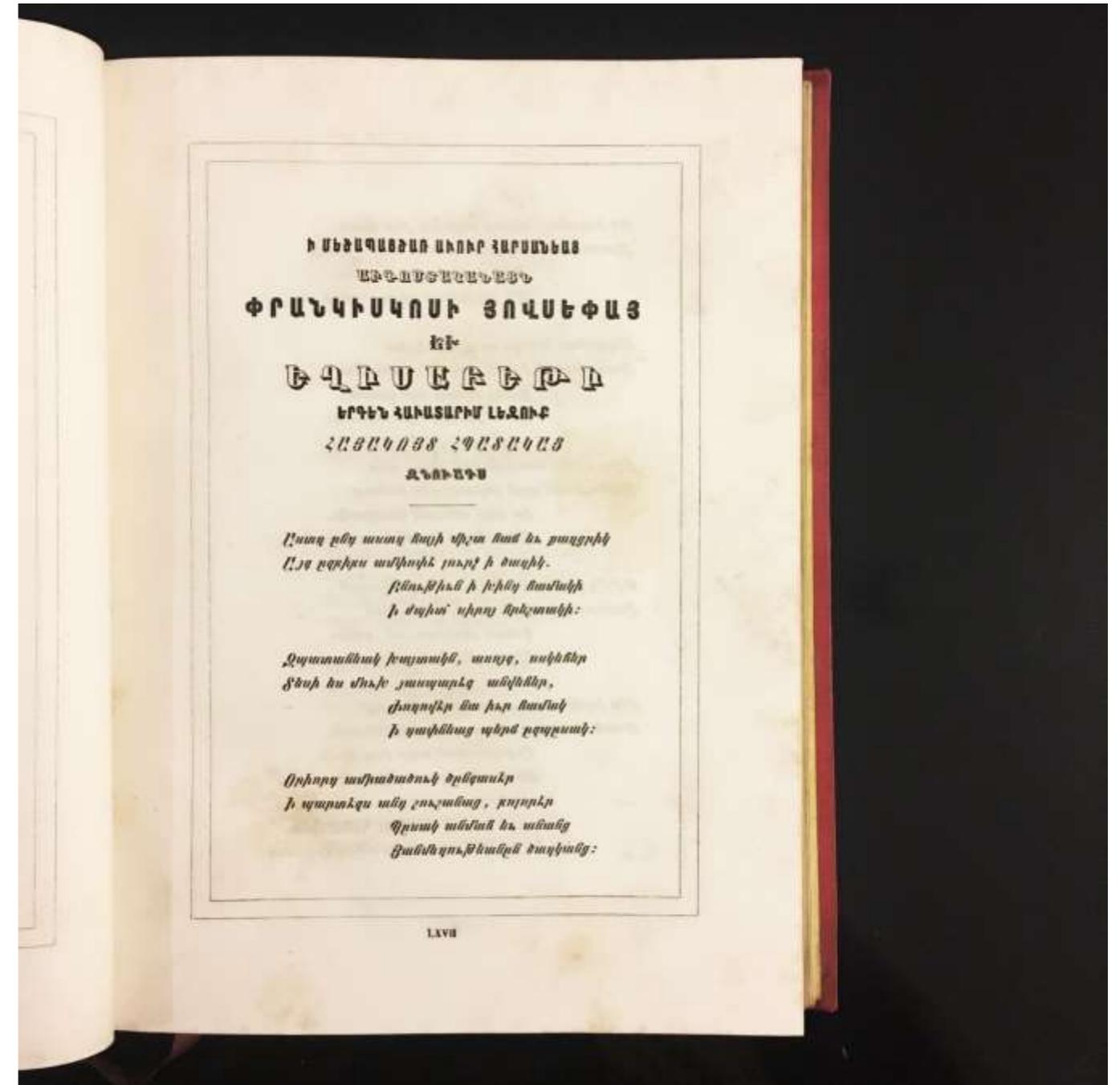
A decoratively bound album with a collection of poems, was made in Vienna for the occasion of marriage of Emperor Franz Joseph with Elisabeth in Bavaria, so called Sissy, in 1854.

The album includes poems by 158 “Austrian poets in all languages”, dedicated to the royal couple. As most of the poems are written in German, the work also included texts in Italian, Slovak, Czech, Hungarian, Croatian, Slovenian, Romanian, Bulgarian, Armenian, Greek, Polish, and Serbian.

The book is the most famous work of a Bohemia born author and editor Heliodor Truska (1821- 1854). Truska died only four months after the publication of the book as one of the first victims of the cholera epidemy in Vienna.

References: BLKÖ Vol. 47, p. 263 (<https://de.wikisource.org/wiki/BLKÖ:Truska,Heliodor>).

€250.00



40. ARMENIAN DIASPORA – TEHERAN IMPRINT – ARMENIAN LITERATURE

Իրիկնամուտ

[Iriknamut / The Sunset]

A rare collection of poems by an Iran born Armenian poet Aram Garone, published in Teheran in 1972. Signed by the author.

Author: Aram GARONE (Արամ Գարոնէ, 1905-1974).

Place and Year: Teheran: Արիք 1972.

Technique: Small 4°. 143 pp. original blue binding with gilt title on the cover and on the spine, author's autograph in blue ink on the title page (Very Good, original rubber stamp in Farsi on the last page).

Code: 67481

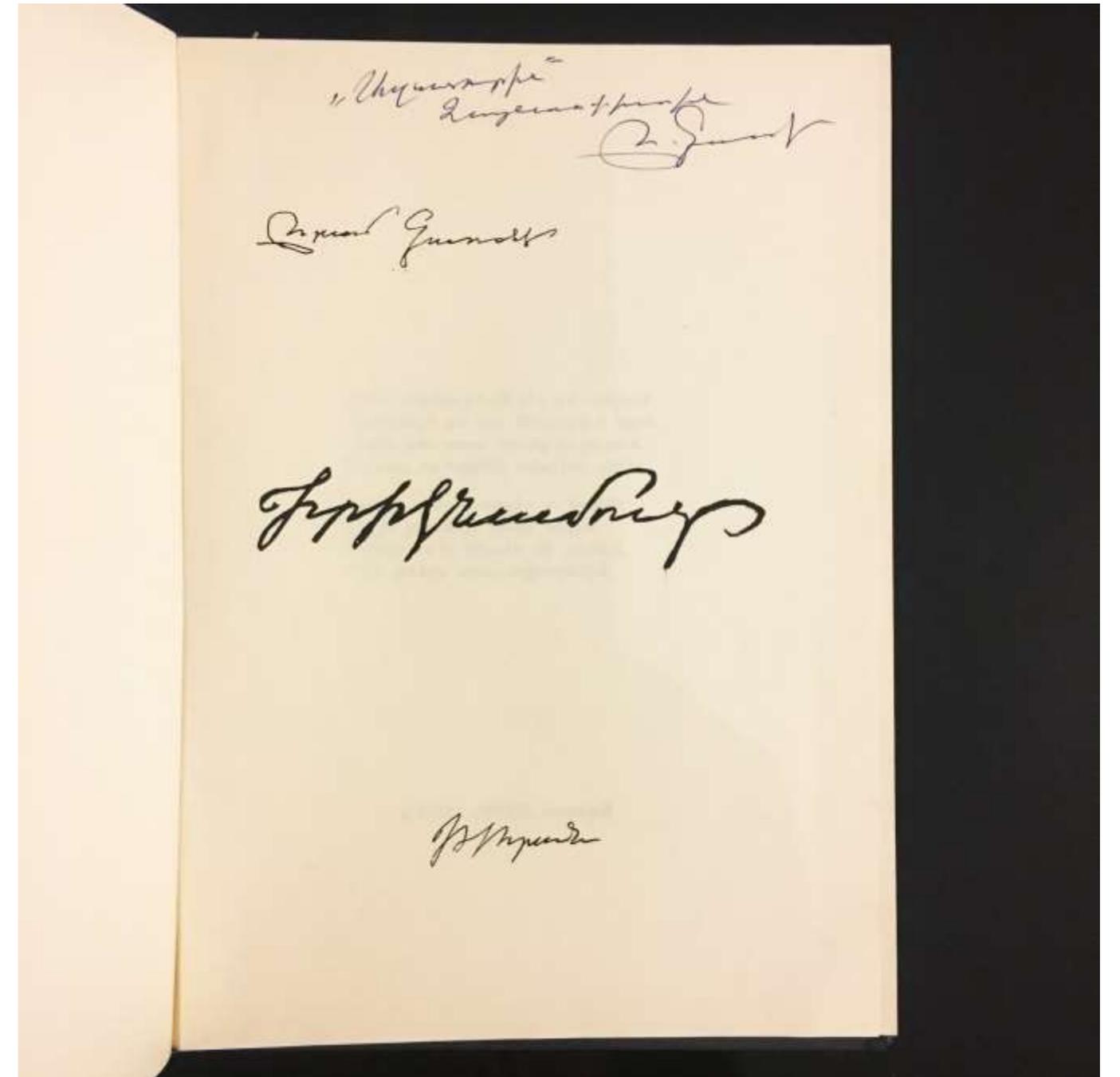
A rare book of poetry by an Armenian writer from Iran Aram Garone was published in Teheran in 1972.

Aram Garone was born in Tabriz in Iran. After studies in Lyon and Vienna, he returned to Iran in 1932, where he worked as a teacher, writer and editor of the Armenian publications.

We could find a quote on the book in an Armenian library database, but no recorded institutional copies nor no copies in Worldcat.

References: Մինաս Թէօլէօլեան, Դար մը գրականութիւն, Vol. B, Aleppo 1982, pp. 265 — 664 (source Wikipedia).

€220.00



41. CHILDREN'S BOOKS – YUGOSLAVIA – PROPAGANDA - SOCREALISM

UKRADENA SVETILKA

[THE STOLEN LAMP]

A book, illustrated by one of the best Yugoslav propaganda artists, tells a story about a group of children, who chase a robber, with a help of a state policeman.

Author: Venceslav WINKLER (1907 – 1975), author; Ive ŠUBIC (1922 - 1989), illustrator.

Place and Year: Ljubljana, Mladinska knjiga 1964.

Technique: 4°. [4] with full page illustrations within text, stapled (Mint, unused condition).

Code: 67490

The double-page illustration in the middle offers a decorative view on Ljubljana. The moral of the story is the children are capable of doing many heroic and adventurous things, but in legal things should consult a policeman, who is represented as a hero on the last page.

In Yugoslavia, under the Socialism, children were taught to fear and obey the police (Militia), but also to ask them for help, when needed. Policemen visited schools and kindergartens on regularly bases to present their work.

The Slovenian author Venceslav Winkler (1907 – 1975) was active as an author of children's books before and after WWII. In WWII, he was a partisan and was caught and imprisoned in a concentration camp on the island Rab.

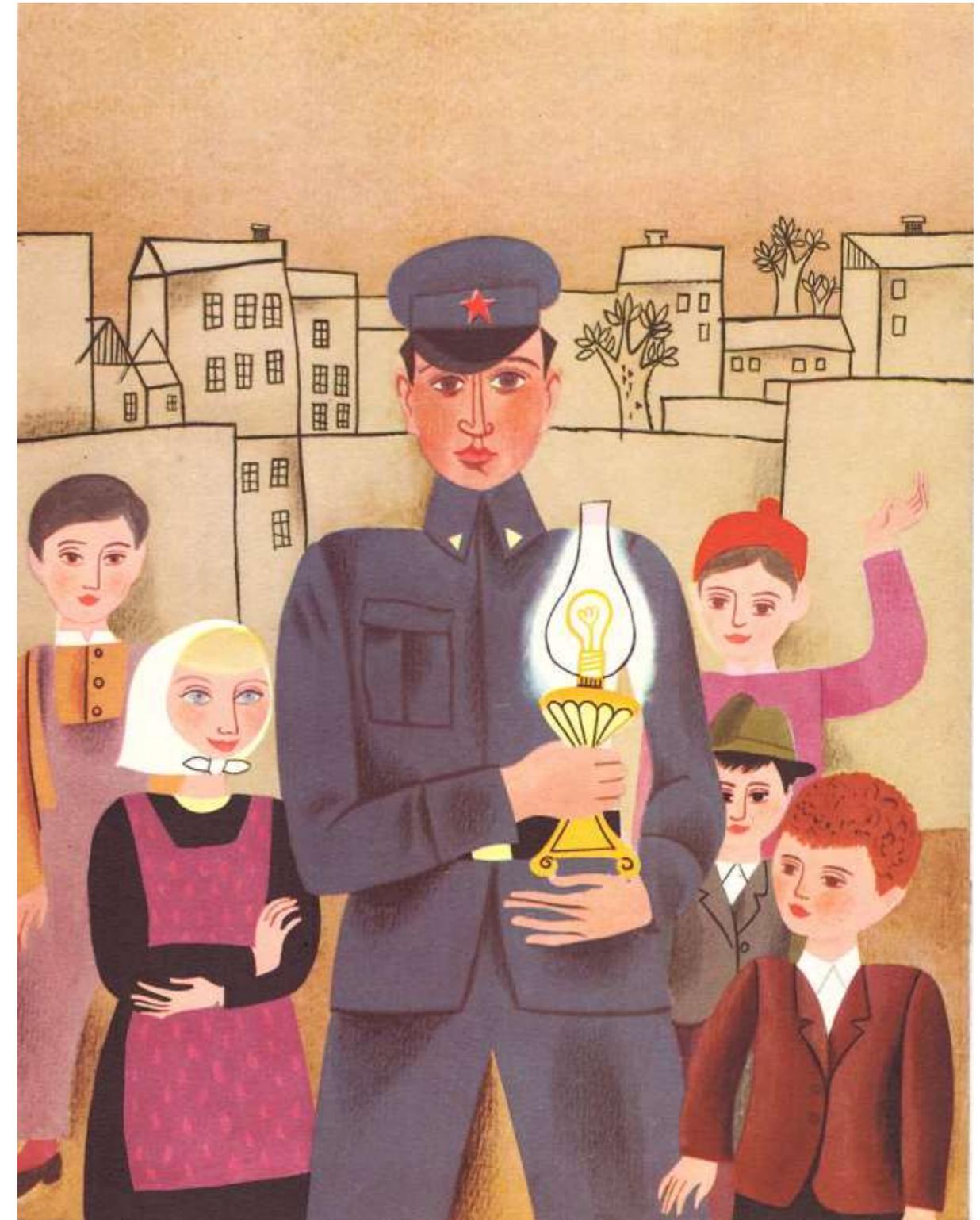
Šubic studied painting at the Zagreb Art Academy before WWII, but joined the resistance movement of the Partisans at the beginning of the war in 1941. During the war he was active as a Partisan soldier and illustrator of underground prints. After the war he graduated in 1948 and became one of the most prominent Yugoslavian painters, mural painters and book illustrators.

The book comes from a series of thin, affordable, well designed books, made to educate Yugoslav children in moral values and good manners. They were written and illustrated by various Yugoslav authors and printed in Mladinska knjiga, a publishing house based in Ljubljana, known for its high quality printing.

In a mint, unread condition.

References: 781372283 & 439059323.

€85.00



42. CHILDREN'S BOOKS – YUGOSLAVIA – TURCICA

ERO Z ONEGA SVETA

[ERO S ONOGA SVIJETA / ERO THE JOKER, LITERALLY ERO FROM THE OTHER WORLD].

Author: Croatian national story. Cvijeta JOB (1924-1913), illustrator.

Place and Year: Ljubljana, Mladinska knjiga 1964.

Technique: 4°. [4] with full page colour illustrations, stapled (Slightly rusty around the staples on the cover, otherwise in a mint, unused condition).

Code: 67491

A short story in Slovenian language is an adaption of a Croatian national story *Ero s onoga svijeta* [Ero the Joker, literally Ero from the Other World]. The story is about a Turkish couple, who is robbed by a street thug Ero, who abuses the wife's superstition and the husband's restlessness.

The story is teaching the children not to trust strangers.

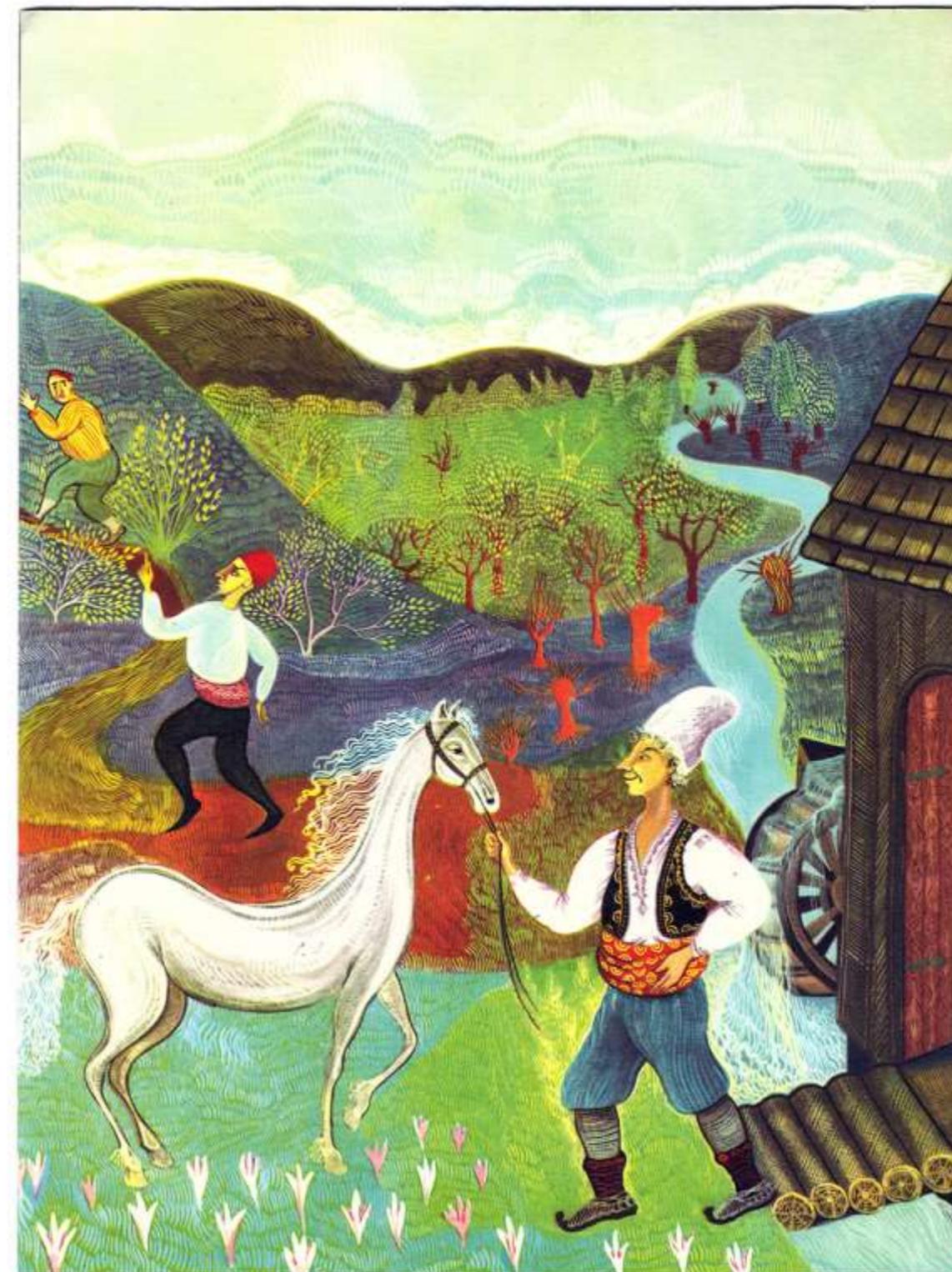
The beautiful illustrations in oriental style were made by a Croatian academic painter Cvijeta Job (1924-1913), a known artist, miniaturist and illustrator, and a daughter of a Dalmatian modernist painter Ignjat Job (1895 - 1936).

The book comes from a series of thin, affordable, well designed books, made to educate Yugoslav children in moral values and good manners. They were written and illustrated by various Yugoslav authors and printed in Mladinska knjiga, a publishing house based in Ljubljana, known for its high quality printing.

The example is in a seemingly unread condition, from the de-accessed archive of a publishing house.

References: OCLC 439845153.

€65.00



43. DIDACTIC BOOK

Eden, Dva, Tri

[One, Two, Three]

Author: Krystyna POKORSKA, author; Hanna CZAJKOWSKA, illustrator.

Place and Year: Warszawa: Nasza ksiegarnia - Ljubljana: Mladinska knjiga, 1965. Printed in *Łódź*: Zakłady Graficzne.

Technique: Square 8°. [6] colour lithographs on cards, bound together with white linen spine (Mint, unread condition).

Code: 67483

A Slovenian translation of the Polish book *Jeden, dwa, trzy* was issued contemporary with the original in a cooperation of a Polish and Slovenian publisher.

The text, accompanied by decorative original illustration by a Polish artist Hanna Czajkowska, is divided in 10 didactic verses, teaching children the basics of counting and adding.

The example comes from a warehouse of a publishing house and is in a mint, unread condition.

References: OCLC 830882230 & 440492227.

€95.00



44. WELSH CHILDREN'S BOOK:

ORIAU HAPUS

[HAPPY HOURS].

Author: Mary O. WILLIAMS, author; Ivy E. GILES, illustrator; Jennie THOMAS, editor.

Place and Year: Lerpwl [i. e. Liverpool]: Gwasg y Brython [1953].

Technique: Square 8°. 44 pp. with colour illustrations within text, original illustrated card wrappers, stapled (Very Good unread condition, back cover minimally dusty).

Code: 67484

A beautifully illustrated children's book on fairies and dwarves was published in Welsh language in 1953. The book was issued in a series Brython Children's Series (Cyfres Plant y Brython).

The example is in nearly mint, unread condition.

We could not find any examples in institutions outside the United Kingdom.

References: Whitaker's Cumulative Book List: A Classified List of Publications...together with an Index to Authors and Titles, 1953, p. 376. OCLC: 774599919, 504486565 & 876777862.

€85.00



45. WELSH CHILDREN'S BOOK:

PWT A MOI

Author: Mary O. WILLIAMS, author; Gwilym WILLIAMS, illustrator; Jennie THOMAS, editor.

Place and Year: Lerpwl [i. e. Liverpool]: Gwasg y Brython [1953].

Technique: Square 8°. 56 pp. with black and green illustrations within text, original illustrated card wrappers, stapled (Very Good unread condition, cover minimally dusty).

Code: 67485

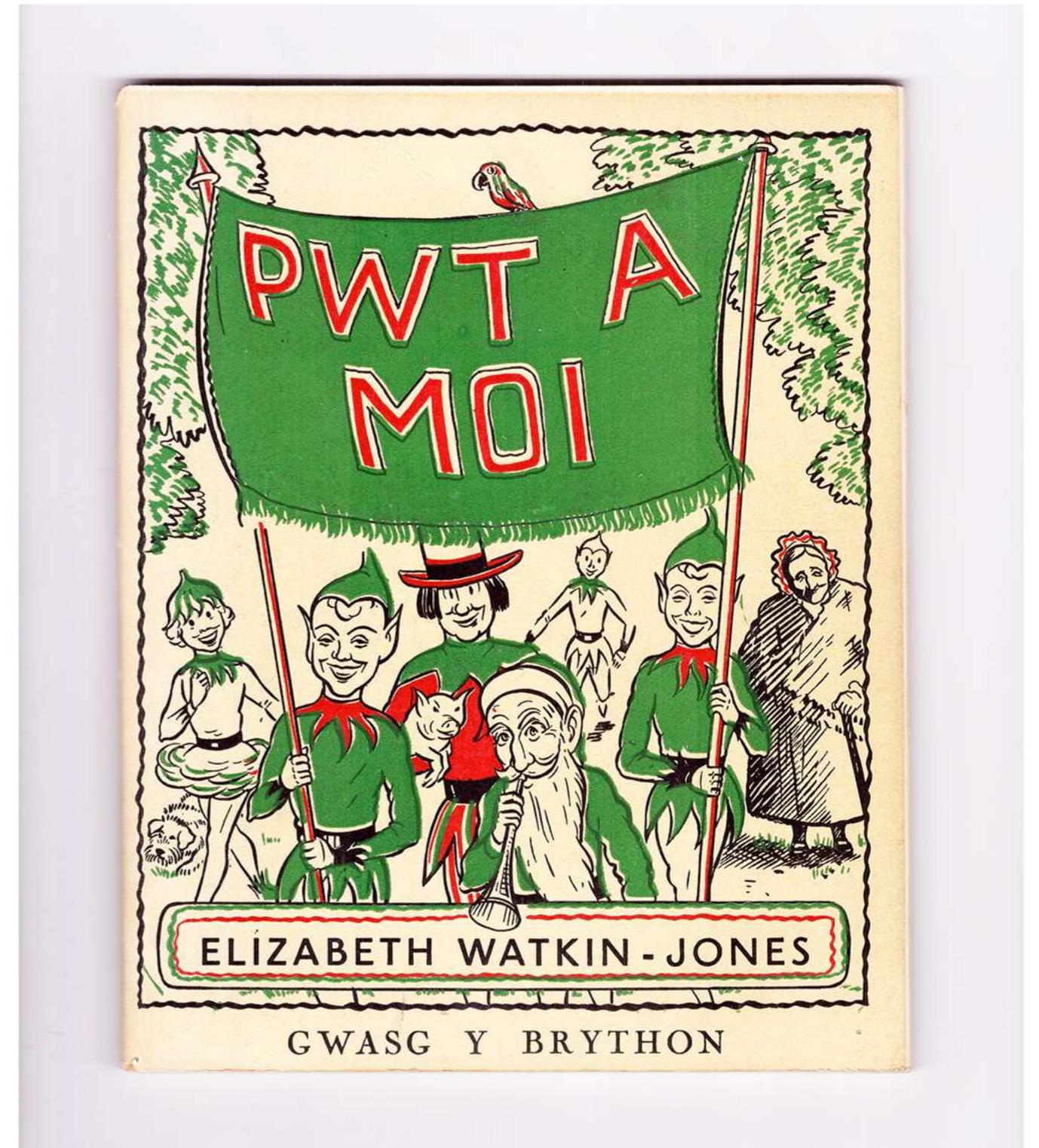
A beautifully illustrated children's book on dwarves was published in Welsh language in 1953. The book was issued in a series Brython Children's Series (Cyfres Plant y Brython).

The example is in nearly mint, unread condition.

We could not find any examples in institutions outside the United Kingdom.

References: OCLC: 774651680, 30188489 & 877450313.

€95.00



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