

CATALOGUE – SEPTEMBER #1 2019

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Yours truly,

Daša & Alex



1. CALLIGRAPHY / ISLAMIC ART / MICROGRAPHY

احمد نمرۆزی [Ahmad Nemrozi?]

[Asadullah – Lion of Allah]

[Probably Ottoman Empire, possibly southern Iraq] 1322 [1906]

Manuscript in black, red and green, with gilt details, on paper, in modern times mounted on (acid free?) card, 43 x 60 cm (17 x 23.6 inches) (slightly age-toned, otherwise in a good condition)

A magnificent drawing in Arabic script represents four lions, joined together in one head and forming a vertical symmetry. Each zoomorphic form is composed of Arabic script in red, black and green, with the two lions on the left-hand side being mirror scripts. All the colour lines of the script are additionally formed of micrography – a miniature script, forming the letters.

Each lion is composed of a sign:

و الله علي بن أبي طالب الغالب رضا الله تعالى عنه وكرم الله وجهه

Which can be vaguely translated to: *And may Allah be pleased with Ali ibn Abi Talib, may Allah bless him, noble Allah and his Face.*

The lions represent Ali ibn Abi Talib (the son of Abi Talib), the son-in-law and cousin of Muhammad.

Muhammad named Ali *Asadullāh* (أسد الله), which means "Lion of God". Another name for Ali is *Haydar* (حيدر), meaning again "Lion".

The motif is popular in the art of the Shia Muslims, who believe, that Ali is the rightful immediate successor to Muhammad. The calligraphy was possibly made in the south-eastern part of the Ottoman Empire, in the area of today's south Iraq, inhabited by the Shia Muslims.

The drawing combines the micrography, symmetry, calligraphy and mirror script – the characteristics, which were perfected by the Islamic Art.

2.800 EUR





مشق احمد سپروزی
۲ ۲ ۱

monumental and fabulously expensive public buildings. Adding to this was a ‘Railway Boom’ whereby Mexico City became the hub of vast network of lines connecting it with the rest of the country.

At the time that the present map was published Mexico City was a large modern metropolis with population of around 500,000 (but still a far cry from the population of today’s metropolitan area which stands at 21.6 million!).

On the present map, one can clearly see the dense urban blocks, coloured in orange, and the new neighbourhoods then being built to the south and west, coloured in grisaille, while numerous named rail lines run in all directions into the countryside. Marking the transition between old and new, this development is juxtaposed against the appearance of the lakes and swamps that typified Mexico City’s colonial surroundings, and which were yet to be fully drained and developed. All considered, the present map presents a fascinating picture of metropolitan Mexico City on the eve of the explosive population growth that would make it one of the world’s largest urban conglomerations.

On the present sheet, in the area below the map proper, are tables of geodetic coordinates, plus information on how the CGE executed the surveys in the Mexico City area. Of special interest is the ‘Diagrama de operaciones’ a key map which illustrates the different components of the survey. The format of the present sheet is, by design, precisely the same as that of all the other *Carta de la Republica Mexicana* sheets.

A Note on Rarity

All sheets from the *Carta de la Republica Mexicana* are today rare. We cannot trace the present whereabouts of any examples of either the 1st or 2nd (the present issue) editions of the Mexico City map sheet, but can trace 3 examples of the 3rd edition of 1909 in institutional collections, at the Museo Nacional de los Ferrocarriles *Mexicanos*; the University of Chicago Library; and at the Queen’s University Library (Kingston, Ontario).

The ‘Porfiriato’ & the Comisión Geográfico-Exploradora

The ‘Porfiriato’, being the 35-year long presidency of Porfirio Díaz Mori (1876 - 1911) marked an era of unprecedented political stability, economic growth and scientific progress. Following decades of economic stagnation, internal instability, and foreign invasions that robbed Mexico of a third of her territory and much of her potential, Díaz restored his nation’s pride, forming a strong, modern state. That being said, the Porfiriato, which collapsed into a decade of revolutionary turmoil, holds a controversial legacy, as it also saw profligate corruption, cronyism, political repression and rising income inequality.

Díaz succeeded in rapidly modernizing Mexico, fostering industrialization, international trade and investment, infrastructure programs, privatization, educational reforms, and advancements in science. His agenda was anchored in several developments that would rely greatly on accurate cartography. First, was the privatization of vast amounts of federal land. Second, was fostering

the ‘Railway Boom’ (very much evident upon the present map!) that utterly transformed the country. Third, was the professionalization and deployment of the armed forces to secure the countryside and the integrity of the republic’s borders. Fourth, were programs to improve land management, especially with respect to agriculture and forestry. Fifth, maps were required to manage industrialization, urban growth and mining.

Upon Díaz’s assumption of the presidency in 1876, his administration was confronted by a challenge – there were very few regional maps of Mexico that were sufficiently accurate for operational planning, nor were there any general maps of the country sufficiently accurate for strategic planning. While the established official map of the republic, Antonio Garcia y Cubas’s *Carta General de la Republica Mexicana* (Mexico, 1863), represented a spectacular achievement, given the chaotic circumstances under which it was prepared, it featured serious geodetic inaccuracies that undercut its effectiveness as an administrative aid. Moreover, there was no central body to manage mapping programs across the country or to arrange for the publication of official maps.

In response, in 1877, Díaz formed the Comisión Geográfico-Exploradora (CGE), an autonomous institute that was charged with surveying the republic and publishing official maps. While technically, under the supervision of the Secretaria de Fomento, Colonización e Industria (the Ministry of Public Works, Colonization and Industry), most of its field staff were military engineers.

The CGE’s ultimate goal was the execution of a systematic scientific survey of the entire country, with a view to forming the *Carta de la Republica Mexicana á la 100,000a*, a massive map of a planned 1,100 sheets (the ‘map’ part of each measuring 40 x 53 cm), done to a large scale of 1.58 miles to an inch. While the CGE initially envisaged that the survey would be conducted by the advanced standards of triangulation, due to the size of the country and staffing limitations ensured that they had to settle for more modest scientific standards. This would consist of measuring basepoints precisely by astronomical observations and then surveying the countryside in between through route traverse mapping, aided by compasses and perambulators. This ‘old school method’ nevertheless produced results that prove to be, on average, accurate to within one-hundredth of a percent.

It was recognized from the outset that this mega-project would take many years to complete. The surveying for the *Carta de la Republica Mexicana* project commenced in the relatively developed regions of eastern Mexico, stretching from the U.S. border down through Veracruz state and then inland to Mexico City.

Meanwhile, to facilitate the on-going implementation of its agenda while awaiting the completion of the CGE’s grand project, the Díaz administration commissioned private surveyors to conduct cadastral surveys all across the country, while private corporations (ex. railway and mining companies) made maps related to their activities. Moreover, local governments commissioned surveys of various kinds. While the quality of the resulting maps varied greatly, they were generally a vast improvement over those that existed before, and cumulatively provided a wealth of information towards an accurate general national map (albeit subject to careful editing).

As some of the sheets from the CGE's epic project were completed and the various private and local government surveys arrived in Mexico City, every once and while the Ministry of Public Works commissioned official general maps of the republic based on the compilation of available information, representing 'interim' steps toward the eventual goal. These notably included the great wall maps: *Carta general de la Republica Mexicana formada en el Ministerio de Fomento con los datos mas recientes por disposicion del Secretario del Ramo General Carlos Pacheco* (1890); and Manuel Fernández Leal's *Carta General De La República Mexicana* (1894, reissued 1899); with both followed by various unofficial derivatives.

By 1910, the CGE had measured over 800 geodetic basepoints and the *Carta de la Republica Mexicana* programme had systematically measured 210,708 km² of territory, equal to over one-fifth of Mexico's area, encompassing its most populated regions. This mapping comprised 197 of the envisaged 1,100 sheets, and covered all the states of Nuevo León, Tamaulipas, San Luis Potosí, Veracruz, Puebla, Morelos, Tlaxcala and the Federal District, as well as parts of Mexico State, Sonora and Chihuahua. This led to the production of Olegario Molina Solís's *Carta General de la Republica Mexicana Formada en la Secretaria de Fomento por disposicion del Secretario del Ramo, Lic. Olegario Molina* (Mexico City, 1910), the finest and most complete national map resulting from the CGE's endeavours.

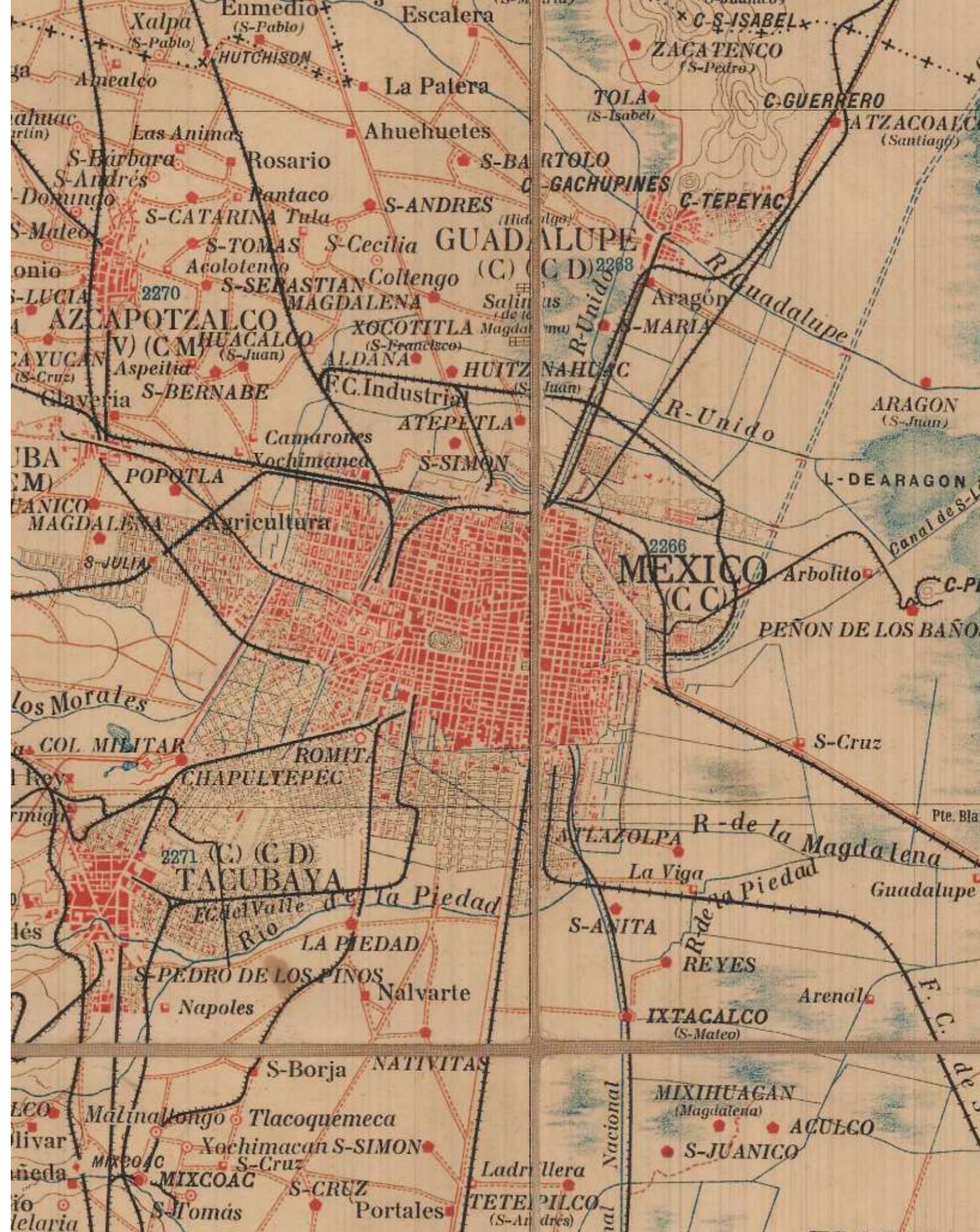
Meanwhile, the Díaz regime was not long for this world. A series of political missteps by the octogenarian president, coupled with rising popular discontent, had empowered the administration's enemies. Armed insurrections began to break out in the country in November 1910, and by May 1911, President Díaz was forced to relinquish his office and flee the country. The Mexican Revolution (1910-20) represented a decade of armed revolts, assassinations and a revolving door of governments, so dramatic and bewilderingly complex that it defies summation here.

The Revolution naturally had a devastating impact upon the CGE. First, as most of its field staff was military engineers, they were suddenly spirited from its ranks in favour of combat duty. Second, the constant turmoil brought civilian surveys across the country to a halt. Third, many of the Revolutionary leaders of Mexico had a particular distain for the CGE, an organization that was so intimately linked to the Porfiriato and its policies. Thus, from early 1911 onwards, the CGE was essentially on hiatus, although it would officially remain in operation until its dissolution on the orders of President Venustiano Carranza in 1918.

While the *Carta de la Republica Mexicana* was never completed as planned, the excellent mapping that was accomplished formed a stellar basis upon which Mexican cartography was able to progress in the era of national reconstruction that commenced in the 1920s.

References: Cf. [Re: 1909 ed.:] OCLC: 268803523; [Background:] B. García Martínez 'La Comisión Geográfico-Exploradora', *Historia Mexicana*, no. 96, vol. xxiv (1975), pp. 485-555; R.H. Holden, 'Priorities of the State in the Survey of the Public Land in Mexico, 1876-1911', *The Hispanic American Historical Review*, vol. 70, no. 4 (Nov., 1990), pp. 579-608.

280 EUR



3. BURMA / THAILAND / INDIA - LOWER BURMA / TENESSERIM / PHUKET / ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS:

John William NORIE (1772 - 1843) / NORIE & WILSON.

BURMA / THAILAND / INDIA - LOWER BURMA / TENESSERIM / PHUKET / ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS:

A New Chart of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands with the Adjacent Continent, Drawn from the Latest Surveys, by J. W. Norie, Hydrographer.

London, 1856.

Copper engraving (Good, some staining to top of centrefold and two short closed marginal tears; some light creasing; otherwise clean with full blank margins), 67.5 x 95 cm (26.5 x 37.5 inches).

A fine edition of John William Norie's sea chart of Burma, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and part of the west coast of Thailand issued just after the Second Anglo-Burmese War, when Britain gained utter naval dominance over the region; part of the most important and influential chart sequence of the sector throughout the early and mid-19th Century; revised by the leading firm of Wilson & Norie after the work of the legendary chartmaker John William Norie – Scarce.

This highly attractive sea chart embraces the coasts of Burma from 'Sandoway' (Thandwe, Rakhine) southwards into Siam to depict 'Junkseylon Island' (Phuket, Thailand), including the Irrawaddy Delta and the great ports of Rangoon and Bassein. Out to sea is India's Andaman and Nicobar Islands, a key naval staging area.

The delineation of the coasts of Burma and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands is excellent, augmented with coastal profile views and an inset of map of the seaward approaches towards Bassein. While the depiction of the Siamese coasts features some impressive details, the map indicates that this area had not been as well charted, for a stretch features the annotation 'This part not explored'.

The present edition of the chart was issued by the world-leading chartmaker Wilson & Norie and part of a sequence of charts that was the most important and influential maritime mapping of the region throughout the early and mid-19th Century. The present edition was published in 1856, shortly after the Second Anglo-Burmese War (1852-3), whereupon Britain gained control of Lower Burma, adding it to its existing Burmese possessions of Arakan and Tenasserim. This not only gave the Royal Navy utter ordnance over this of the Indian Ocean, but it gave Britain control of Asia's finest and most reliable rice crop, which flowed through Rangoon and Bassein, a vital resource that could be used to alleviate famines in British India.

The first issue of the chart was published by William Heather in 1803 but was largely the work of Norie who was then Heather's chief draughtsman. Norie, who subsequently became the world's leading chartmaker in his own right, issued the first edition of the chart under his own name in 1817. We are aware of new, updated editions issued in 1827, 1831, 1833, as well as the present 1856 edition. All editions of the chart are scarce to rare, and we have not been able to trace a reference to the present 1856 edition.

The Chartmakers: John William Norie and William Heather

The present chart is the product of one of the most respected and longest running chart making enterprises in history. Indeed, the Heather-Norie-Wilson-Imray dynasty, which had its roots in the 1760s still operates today. The creator of the first edition of the chart, William Heather (*flourished* 1765-1812), established his business in 1765 as a publisher and dealer in sea charts and nautical instruments near the offices of the East India Company, under the sign of the 'Little Midshipman,' where he succeeded the venerable firm of Mount & Page. The business later became known as 'The Naval Academy' and 'Navigation Warehouse,' with premises at 157 Leadenhall Street, London, a location it occupied for the next 85 years. The company became so well known that it was synonymous with maritime navigation in popular culture, even referenced by Charles Dickens in *Dombey and Son*.

When William Heather died, the business was taken over by his trusted lieutenant, John William Norie (1772-1843). Norie was of Scottish decent, although born in Wapping, near the docklands where ships arrived from the Indian Ocean. He joined Heather's employ as an apprentice in 1797, but due to his exceptional talent and drive was soon running much of the firm's operations as the elderly Heather slowed down. Norie was a superb draughtsman and a popular teacher of navigation techniques and the proper use of charts. The mariners who enjoyed his always over-subscribed lectures were happy to buy his charts, increasing the firm's clientele.

On taking over the company in 1812, Norie was also able to maintain Heather's unrivalled links with naval officers, the East India Company and merchant mariners, who brought fresh charts and intelligence to his shop directly from the Indian Ocean and beyond. Norie, with limited financial means in a capital-intensive industry, made a shrewd deal with the wealthy amateur enthusiast George Wilson. Wilson bankrolled Norie, leaving him with sole management of the firm, as well as generous compensation.

Norie raised the business to new heights, taking advantage of the explosive growth of East Indian and Pacific navigation. For many years, he dominated the market for charts of the Indian Ocean and Subcontinent, Australia, Southeast Asia and the Far East, and even positioned himself to be one of the main vendors for charts published by his public-sector rival, the British Hydrographic Office.

Norie died in 1843, and the business continued under the auspices of the Wilson family, who renamed the firm Norie & Wilson, although the day-to-day operation of the enterprise was run by Norie's hand-picked associates. The firm maintained Norie's high standards and many of its late helmsman's projects were continued and updated.

Norie & Wilson remained a leading chart maker for the remainder of the 19th Century, before merging with the rival firm of James Imray in 1899, thus becoming Imray, Laurie, Norie & Wilson. This firm remains a major force in the chart-making business to the present day, thus preserving a 250-year old dynasty.

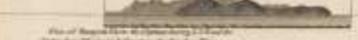
References: N / A – No examples of the present 1856 edition traced. Cf. 1803 Heather edition: British Library: Maps C.12.f.1.(29).

500 EUR

**CHART OF THE
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR
Islands**
WITH THE ADJACENT CONTINENT.
FROM THE LATEST SURVEYS BY
J. W. NORIE
HYDROGRAPHER, &c.

1856.

Approximate of the Bay of Bengal from the East to the West of the Andaman Islands.



Approximate of the Bay of Bengal from the East to the West of the Andaman Islands.



Approximate of the Bay of Bengal from the East to the West of the Andaman Islands.



Approximate of the Bay of Bengal from the East to the West of the Andaman Islands.



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Approximate of the Bay of Bengal from the East to the West of the Andaman Islands.



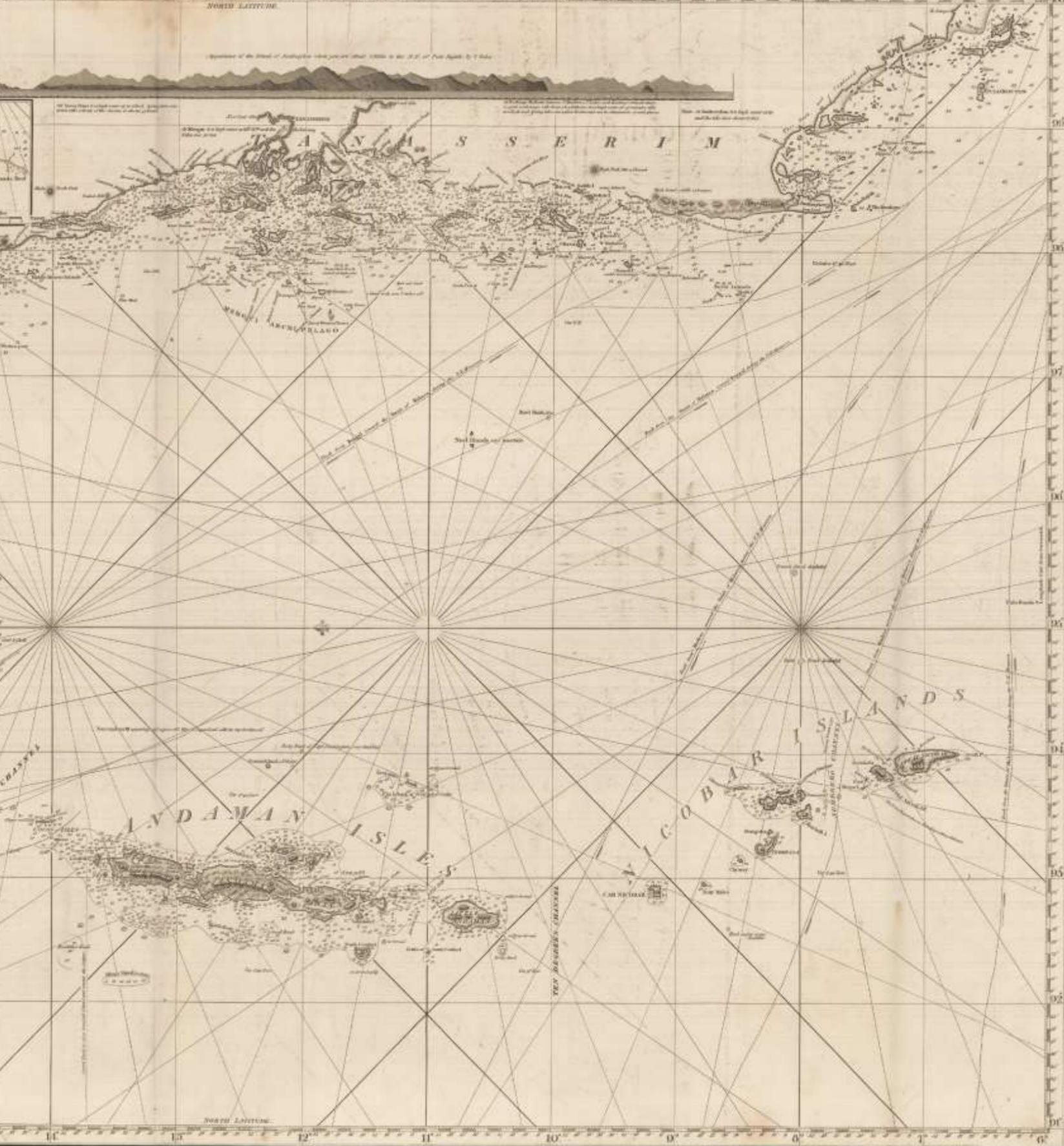
Approximate of the Bay of Bengal from the East to the West of the Andaman Islands.



Approximate of the Bay of Bengal from the East to the West of the Andaman Islands.



The Andaman River Aya.



NORTH LATITUDE

NORTH LATITUDE

Longitude of the Island of Andaman from the East to the West of the Bay of Bengal.

ANDAMAN ISLANDS

ANDAMAN ISLANDS

NICOBAR ISLANDS

PREPARIS NORTH CHANNEL

PREPARIS SOUTH CHANNEL

THE BAY OF BENGAL

4. SURINAM / PLANTATIONS / CADASTRAL DIVISIONS:

Anon.

[Untitled Map, but old library label on verso reads: “Plantages in de laagvlake van Suriname”, translating to: Plantations in the Lowland of Suriname].

[Probably Paramaribo], circa 1930.

Photographic technique, bearing handstamp and labels of the ‘Koninklijk Instituut voor de Tropen’ (Fair, multiple tears, some long, closed from verso with tape; some old dark tape stains on left and right hand sides; some small areas of loss; stains in lower-right quadrant; old folds; still overall a visually complete historical record), 72 x 144 cm (28.5 x 56.5 inches).

A colossal map of Surinam outlining and labelling hundreds of plantations and featuring a vast wealth of fascinating notations, an extraordinary record of the country during the late Dutch colonial period, made by a photographic technique around 1930 likely in Paramaribo – extremely rare.

(68167)

This colossal map outlines and labels the hundreds of plantations that cover the lowlands of Suriname, long the Netherlands’ most prized possession in the Americas. The map was made through some form a photographic technique around 1930 (dated based on the somewhat Art Deco nature of the lettering and the nature of the paper) and was likely made in the colonial capital Paramaribo by an author who was perhaps associated with the local authorities. It is certainly one of the most valuable and detailed records of Suriname from the late colonial regime. The map is clearly extremely rare, we have not been able to trace even a reference to another example, while such maps were made in only very small print runs and have low survival rates.

The map showcases virtually the entire lowland area of Suriname, dominated by flat, swampy land and savannas, punctuated by numerous rivers, creeks and the great estuaries of the Suriname and Commewijne Rivers; a landscape much improved by extensive canal works. Along the riverbanks are dense concentrations of named plantations, with their boundaries delineated, all following the seigneurial system, with cadastres forming narrow strips with running up from the riverbanks. The names of the properties reflect the demographic diversity of the planters.

In addition to marking the plantations, the map outlines Paramaribo; the colonial capital, the old citadel of Fort Nieuw Amsterdam; the military cordon in the southeast, created in 1776 to protect the colony from attacks by the Maroons (a society of escaped slaves); notes on the nature of the topography; as well as the locations of country churches, settlements, as well as places of interesting historical names, such as ‘De Joden-Savanna’ (the Jews’ Savanna).

The present map is from the former library of the Koninklijk *Instituut voor de Tropen*, a research institute in Amsterdam, which was officially deaccessioned in 2013.

While the map has significant condition issues, it is nevertheless essentially a visually complete record providing a wealth of fascinating information that exceeds that provided by virtually any other map from the period.

A Brief History of Suriname

Suriname was for almost three centuries the Netherlands’ most valuable colony in the Americas, being a great powerhouse of the global sugar economy. The first attempts, variously by England, the Netherlands and France, to colonize the area proved difficult, although by 1650 Suriname became an English sphere of influence. At the Treaty of Breda (1667), following the Second Anglo-Dutch War, the Netherlands traded New Amsterdam (New York City) for Suriname, as the latter’s potential to produce high-value agricultural products was thought to outweigh the future value of the hitherto unprofitable frontier seaport.

The lowlands of Suriname were incredibly fertile and ideal to produce sugar and other tropical cash crops. However, the land needed to be carefully banked, drained, and fertilized, projects for which the Dutch were perfectly skilled. In 1683, the colony was entrusted to the private corporation of the Society of Suriname, which recruited a demographically diverse array of planters, including Dutch, French Huguenots, Germans, English and Sephardic Jews – the names of which are reflected upon the present map. The Jewish settlers, in particular, had gained extensive experience in tropical agriculture during the period of Dutch hegemony in Northern Brazil (1630 to 1654) and underpinned the mercantile sector in Paramaribo.

The Society of Suriname managed to establish an enormously profitable, yet rather brutal, sugar economy, importing thousands of African slaves, many from present-day Ghana. The colony had to be ever vigilant to protect itself from conquest by other European powers, as well as from attacks from the Maroons who lived in the heavily forested interior. The Society maintained its charter until its dissolution in 1795, after which the colony was ruled by the Dutch crown.

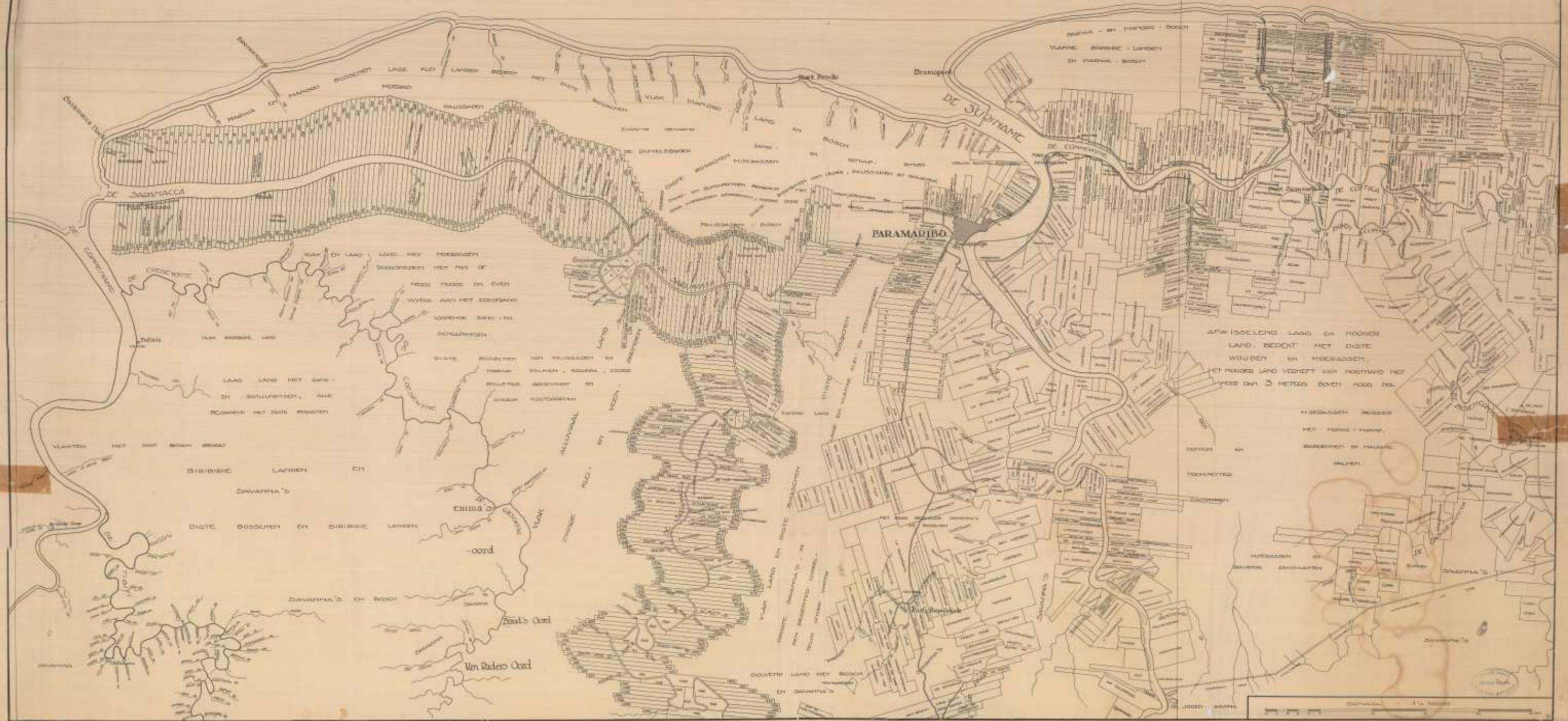
Under intense global pressure the Netherlands finally abolished slavery in Suriname in 1863. After that point, the colony imported thousands of indentured workers from Indonesia, India and China, which radically altered the society’s demographic makeup, ensuring that Suriname became one the most ethnically diverse places in the Americas. Suriname achieved its independence from the Netherlands in 1975. Unfortunately, the period since then has been typified by political and economic instability, although the last decade has been somewhat steadier.

References: N / A – Seemingly Unrecorded.

450 EUR

ATLANTISCHE

OCEAAN



5. THEMATIC CARTOGRAPHY / EUROPE

J. M. WAUTHIER, author; O.P.M.; translator; Johann Baptist SEITZ (1786 - 1850), engraver.

Geo-chronologische Karte von Europa von M. Wauthier zu leichter Uebersicht und augenscheinlicher Darstellung der Chronologie und Geschichte der europäischen Staaten.

[A Geo-Chronological Chart of Europa by M. Wauthier of a Simplified Overview and Visual Image of a Chronology and History of the European States]

Kempton; Tobias Dannheimer [s.d., prob. 1829].

Copper engraving with original colour in outline, 49 x 68 cm (19.3 x 26.7 inches), originally mounted on linen, accompanied by original marbled paper slipcase (soft folds with minor age-toning, slipcase slightly worn on the corners, otherwise in a good condition).

An unusual historical map of Europe represents the history, the rulers and the connections between the royalties of different countries.

The map was issued as a sequel to the book *Geo-Chronologie von Europa, oder kurzer Inbegriff der Geographie und Geschichte der Kaiserthümer,...*, over a decade after the book's publication and was, according to the contemporary advertisements, sold separately. It is based on the map by J. M. Wauthier, which was originally published in French language in 1805 in English (*Geochronology of Europe*).

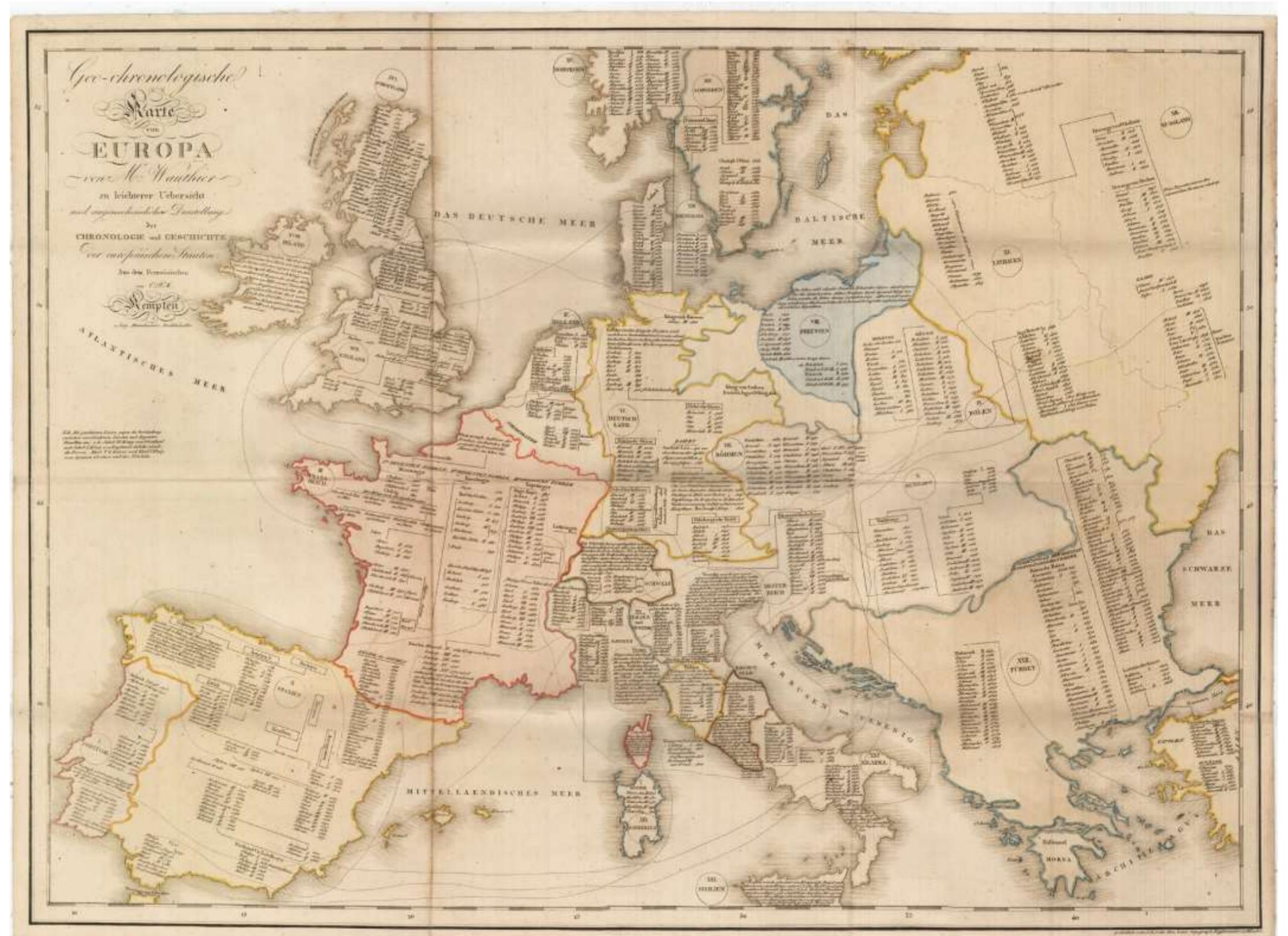
The engraver was a Munich-based map maker Johann Baptist Seitz (1786 - 1850).

This is the first edition. The second, revised edition with an additional imprint was according to the contemporary literature printed later in the same year.

The map is very rare and we could only find 3 institutional examples on Worldcat (Universitätsbibliothek Eichstätt-Ingolstadt, Universitätsbibliothek Heidelberg, St. Galler Bibliotheksnetz).

References: OCLC 630885296, 807284313. Halbjahrsverzeichnis der neuerscheinungen des deutschen Buchhandels... 1829, p. 238; The Journal of the Royal Geographical Society, 1856, Vol. 26, lxxvii.

280 EUR



6. EGYPT– CAIRO / LOWER EGYPT / SUEZ CANAL / FAIYOUM OASIS / ARCHAEOLOGY

ADMINISTRATION DES DOMAINES DE L'ÉTAT ÉGYPTIEN / Charles AUDEBEAU
Bey (1861 – 1939) et al.

Carte de la Basse-Égypte et de la province du Fayoum / Dressée sur l'ordre de MM. Ed. Bouteron, J. Gibson et S.E.M. Chekib Pacha Membres de la Commission des Domaines de l'Etat Egyptien par MM. Audebeau, Souter & Colani Ingénieurs des Domaines avec l'aide des renseignements fournis par le Ministère des Travaux Publics. Dessinée par Laurent Sémat Caire, 1897.

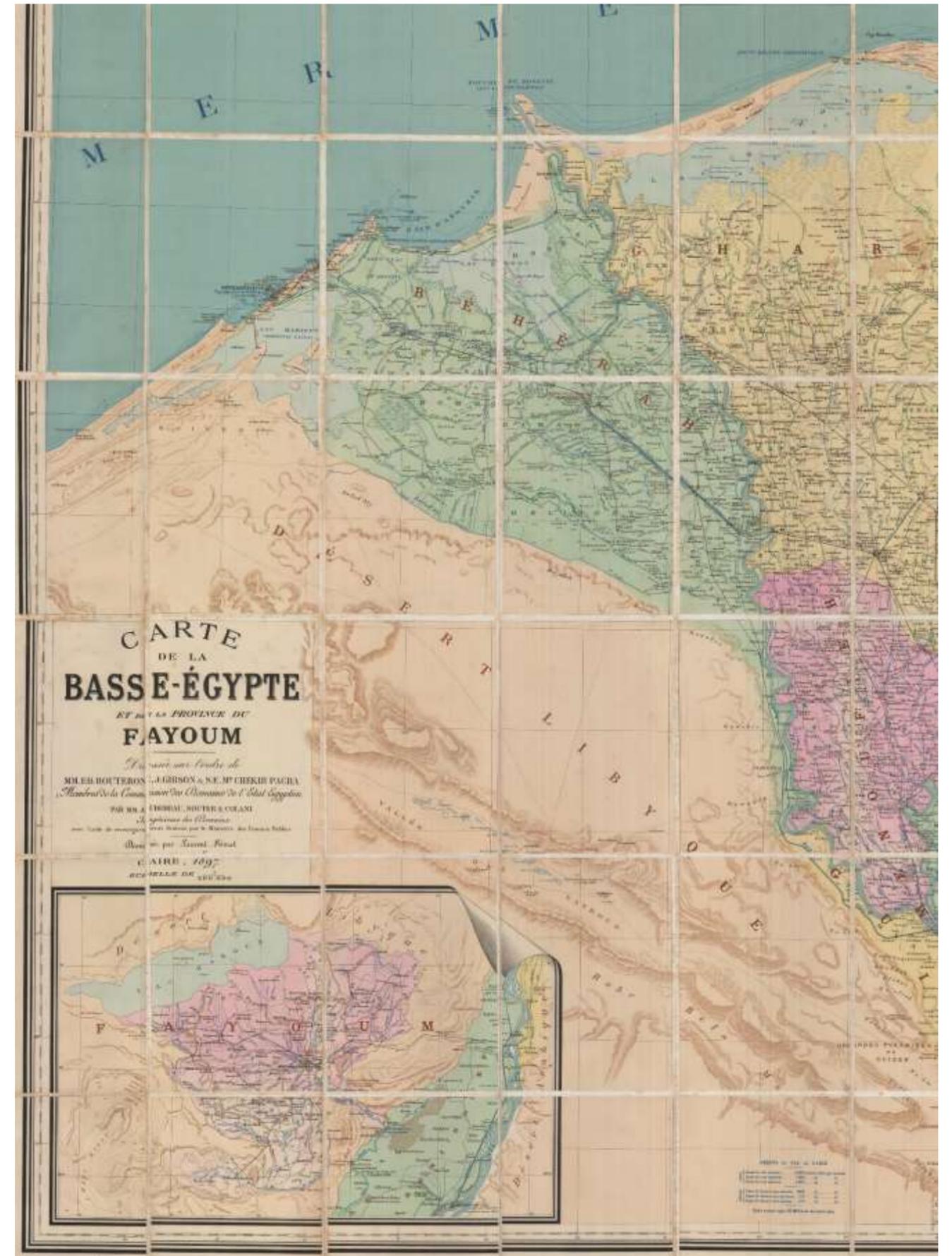
Paris: Erhard Frères, 1897.

Colour lithograph, dissected into 66 sections and mounted upon original linen (Very Good, remarkably clean and bright for such a large map; resplendent full colours, just some very light toning; minor creasing in few places), 129.5 x 175 cm (51 x 69 inches).

A colossal (more than 4 by 5½ feet!) resplendently coloured and splendidly designed wall map of Lower Egypt, including Cairo, the Nile Delta, the Suez Canal and the Fayoum Oasis, created for the Egyptian state land commission and predicated upon the very best official sources; showcasing a vast wealth of information on the infrastructure, land management and archaeological wonders of what was one of the world's most strategically valuable regions; perhaps the most beautiful and visually powerful map of Egypt of its era – rare, no sales records traced.

This gargantuan and remarkably beautiful map embraces all of Lower Egypt, from a Al Ayyat, south of Cairo, sweeping north to showcase the entire Nile Delta and the Suez Canal, while a large inset maps the Fayoum Oasis, a verdant area amidst the Western Desert to the southwest of Cairo. The map is the apogee of the work of the Administration des Domaines de l'État Égyptien, the organization that managed Egyptian government land and fixed assets on behalf of the Khedive and his foreign creditors. The map is the culmination of almost two decades of advanced surveys, latterly led by the prominent engineer Charles *Audebeau Bey*.

The map, beautifully designed in Cairo by the French master draughtsman Laurent Sémat, was published in Paris by the leading firm of Erhard Frères, and employs a palette of resplendent colours to create an artistically virtuous composition. The map colours each of Lower Egypt's province in its own bright hue; the Nile, Suez Canal and the seas are bathed in a bold, bright blue; the deserts assume sandy shades; while coloured typography gives the work a remarkably rich finish. The landscape unfolds in massive scale and precise trigonometric accuracy, with all cities, towns and villages of any import labelled, all connected by the nation's newly expanded network of roads and railways, as well as canals used for both irrigation and transport. The elevations of key places are noted, while the map includes an especially fine depiction of the Suez Canal, the lifeline of global trade.



M E R M É D I T E R R A N É E

CARTE
DE LA
BASSE-ÉGYPTÉ
ET DE LA PROVINCE DU
FAYOUM

Travaux sur les bords de
M. LEBLANC, A. GIBSON & N. S. CHIKH PACHA
Maîtres de la Carte
M. LEBLANC, A. GIBSON & N. S. CHIKH PACHA
PAR M. A. LEBLANC, SOUS-DIRIGENT
A. GIBSON, SOUS-DIRIGENT
N. S. CHIKH PACHA, SOUS-DIRIGENT

Paris, chez M. LEBLANC, 1849.



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MER ROUGE

Of great interest, the map also labels the sites of key historic military battles (with dates), as well as the locations of countless archaeological sites and ruins, ranging from the Great Pyramids of Giza (the map's Prime Meridian is based in the Pyramid of Cheops!) to newly unearthed discoveries in the desert, reflecting the Egypt-mania that enraptured the European intelligentsia. Finally, in the bottom-centre, the map features a table giving statistics for the volume output of the Nile River.

The present map is certainly the most detailed depiction of Lower Egypt available in a single view from the 19th Century. It was issued in a small print run expressly for the use of senior administrators in Cairo, as well as key Western stakeholders in Egyptian affairs in Paris and London. Displayed on boardroom walls or upon huge mahogany tables, the map would have served as a vital strategic tool for those managing Egypt's economy and infrastructure, individuals who usually also possessed a side interest in the country's incredibly rich archaeology.

A Note on Rarity

The present map is today very rare. While we can trace 8 institutional examples worldwide, we cannot find any sales records going back 30 years.

Historical Context: Surveying Egypt as it Entered the Modern Age

The present map was made following a period of rapid growth and modernization capped by economic chaos and political reorganization. While Egypt was still a *de jure* province of the Ottoman Empire, in truth it had not been subject to the Sublime Porte's rule since the Napoleonic Wars. For most of the 19th Century, Egypt was an independent state ruled by a Khedive (Viceroy) of the Muhammad Ali Dynasty. In the 1850s, Egypt embarked upon an unprecedented period of infrastructure development (railways, irrigation canals and roads) that utterly transformed Lower Egypt, while the building of the Suez Canal (opened in 1869), connecting the Indian and Atlantic oceans, made Egypt a foremost global transportation hub. These improvements are showcased in grand form upon the present map.

However, Egypt's development was built almost solely upon foreign debt, largely owed to British and French bankers. By 1876, the Egyptian public debt had risen to £68.5 million (up from only £3 million in 1863), with debt service accounting for over two-thirds of the state's annual budget. Despite the Egyptian government's attempts to fire-sell assets (it sold its shares in the Suez Canal to Britain in 1875!), it was unable to right the ship, and in 1876 the Egypt defaulted on its foreign debt.

Facing economic meltdown, Egypt was forced to the negotiation table by its creditors, and in 1878 agreed to onerous debt repayment terms. The country's finances were to be subject to the Public Debt Fund (Caisse de la Dette publique), a commission headed by British and French bankers. The Caisse was given control over many Egyptian government revenues streams, crown corporations and fixed assets. To manage Egypt's public lands and infrastructure, in part to secure debt repayment funds, the Administration des Domaines de l'Etat Egyptien was established. The executive of the commission was headed by a French representative, but also had British and Egyptian members. Importantly for our story, the Administration oversaw a highly advanced mapping programme that included the mapping of railways, roads, canals, ports,

mines, as well as various cadastral surveys. The Commissioners also took keen interest in Egypt's amazingly rich archaeological history and mapped the locations of hundreds of ancient sites.

In 1882, Egypt became a British protectorate, and accordingly the Administration worked closely with British military cartographers, forming a mapping bureaucracy that would be the precursor to the foundation of the Survey of Egypt in 1898 (the year after the present map was issued).

The prime focus of the Commission's mapping was Lower Egypt, which contained the extreme majority of the country's population, infrastructure and its agrarian and industrial output. The Administration's expert team of engineers, known as the 'Service technique', marshalled its resources and worked closely with Egypt's Ministry of Public Works for many years to create a definitive map of Lower Egypt that could be employed for strategic planning by administrators, civil engineers, businessmen and archaeologists. Capping a decade of work, they produced the *Carte de la Basse-Egypte, dressée par ordre de la commission des domaines de l'Etat Égyptien* (Paris: Erhard Frères, 1888), a fairly large map (82 x 59 cm), executed to a scale of 1:400,000, of impressive accuracy. Please see link to the example at the Bibliothèque nationale de France:

<https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b53024945h>

While the 1888 work represented a great leap forward in the general mapping of Lower Egypt, as the Administration became even more involved in managing Egypt's crown lands and infrastructure, it required a much more detailed, one might say 'panoptic', view of the region.

In the years that followed the Service technique, now led by the esteemed French engineer Charles Audebeau Bey (1861 – 1939), conducted were more detailed and sophisticated surveys, eventually creating rough drafts that led to the production of the present map. Laurent Sémat fashioned the surveys into a finely finished manuscript that was dispatched to Paris to be colour lithographed by Erhard Frères (such a large and advanced work was then well beyond the capabilities of Cairo printers).

This stellar map was much appreciated by officials in Cairo, Paris and London and was highly praised by the academic geography establishment. A leading contemporary specialist journal opined: "This map has been carefully compiled and brought up to date. It is on a sufficiently large scale to admit of considerable detail being given and is very nicely drawn." (*The Geographical Journal*, vol. 11 (1888), p. 109).

The present map was the finest general map of Lower Egypt created to date and was the grandest work of the Administration's Service technique. It formed a key part of the august foundation upon which the Survey of Egypt was formed the following year, so opening a new and exciting chapter in the mapping of Egypt.

References: Bibliothèque nationale de France: GE C-2558; British Library: Cartographic Items Maps 64390.(22.); Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin - Preußischer Kulturbesitz: Kart. C 7412; OCLC: 491155858 / 84914314 / 47115098 / 557240359; Jairus BANAJI, *Agrarian Change in Late Antiquity: Gold, Labour, and Aristocratic Dominance* (Oxford, 2001), pp. 242-243; Alfred L. FONTAINE, *Monographie cartographique de l'isthme de Suez, de la péninsule du Sinaï, du nord de la chaîne arabe* (Cairo, 1955), p. 157.

650 EUR

7. AFRICA (NORTH-EASTERN) – EGYPT, LIBYA, SUDAN and TUNISIA

Constantinople, [circa 1910].

Colour lithograph, mounted upon japan for preservation, rolled (Good, mounted with a few small holes along former fold vertices, lovely original colours), 46 x 56 cm (18 x 22 inches).

A highly attractive separately issued Ottoman map of North-Eastern Africa (Egypt, Libya, Tunisia and Sudan), also embracing adjacent parts of the Middle East and Southern Europe

This visually pleasing separately issued Ottoman map depicts all North-eastern Africa, plus adjacent areas of the Middle East and Southern Europe. The areas that are technically part of the Ottoman Empire are shaded in pink, although Egypt and Sudan are additionally outlined in yellow (indicating these lands are under *de facto* British suzerainty) and Tunisia is outlined in purple (indicating that it is a French colony). The boundary between the Ottoman Empire proper and Egypt, demarcated in 1906, is delineated in red. In the Middle East, the line of the Hejaz Railway is shown running from Damascus to Medina (a route finished in 1908).

The map labels cities and major transport routes, while verdant lowlands and oases are coloured in green. The large inset in the lower-left corner details Lower Egypt and the Suez Canal.

The present map was made around 1910, before the Italo-Turkish War (1911-12), whereupon the Ottomans would lose Libya, their last *de facto* possession in Africa. Later, Egypt would become a major theatre in World War I; the Ottoman Empire would collapse upon the end of the conflict

Politics, Economic Development and Cartography in the Late Ottoman Empire

From the mid-19th Century onwards, the Ottoman Empire was labelled in the Western media as the ‘Sick Man of Europe’ and seemed to be in inexorable decline. Indeed, during this period, the empire lost much territory to internal rebellions and wars with its rivals, while foreign powers assumed tremendous control over the country’s economy and political affairs. However, while this is all true, it masks that fact that during the same period the Empire made dramatic advances in economic development, education, science, infrastructure and military training. Istanbul, became one of the world’s great economic centres, fuelled by international trade and foreign-financed mega-projects.

The reign of Abdul Hamid II (1876 – 1909) marked a period of radical social and economic change. Shortly after the sultan assumed power, he approved the Constitution of 1876 that promised to make the Ottoman Empire a constitutional democracy. However, the Empire’s defeat in the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-8, which resulted in the loss of territory in the Balkans and the Caucasus, soured the mood. In 1878, Abdul Hamid II rescinded the Constitution and ruled as an autocrat.

In 1881, the Ottoman government defaulted on its foreign debt, and much of its public finances and industry were taken over by the Anglo-French Ottoman Public Debt Commission and the Imperial Ottoman. While the quasi-colonial foreign control of the country’s economy was much resented, it nevertheless financed a boom of construction of railways, factories, telegraph lines,

roads and educational facilities that allowed the Ottomans to enter the Industrial Revolution. This had a transformative impact in not only upon the nation’s economy but had sweeping social, political and military ramifications.

While the Ottoman hierarchy was controlled by a corrupt and bloated elite of largely elderly, hereditary figures, Abdul Hamid II improved the administration of the empire, such that historians have remarked that it “reached a new degree of organizational elaboration and articulation.”

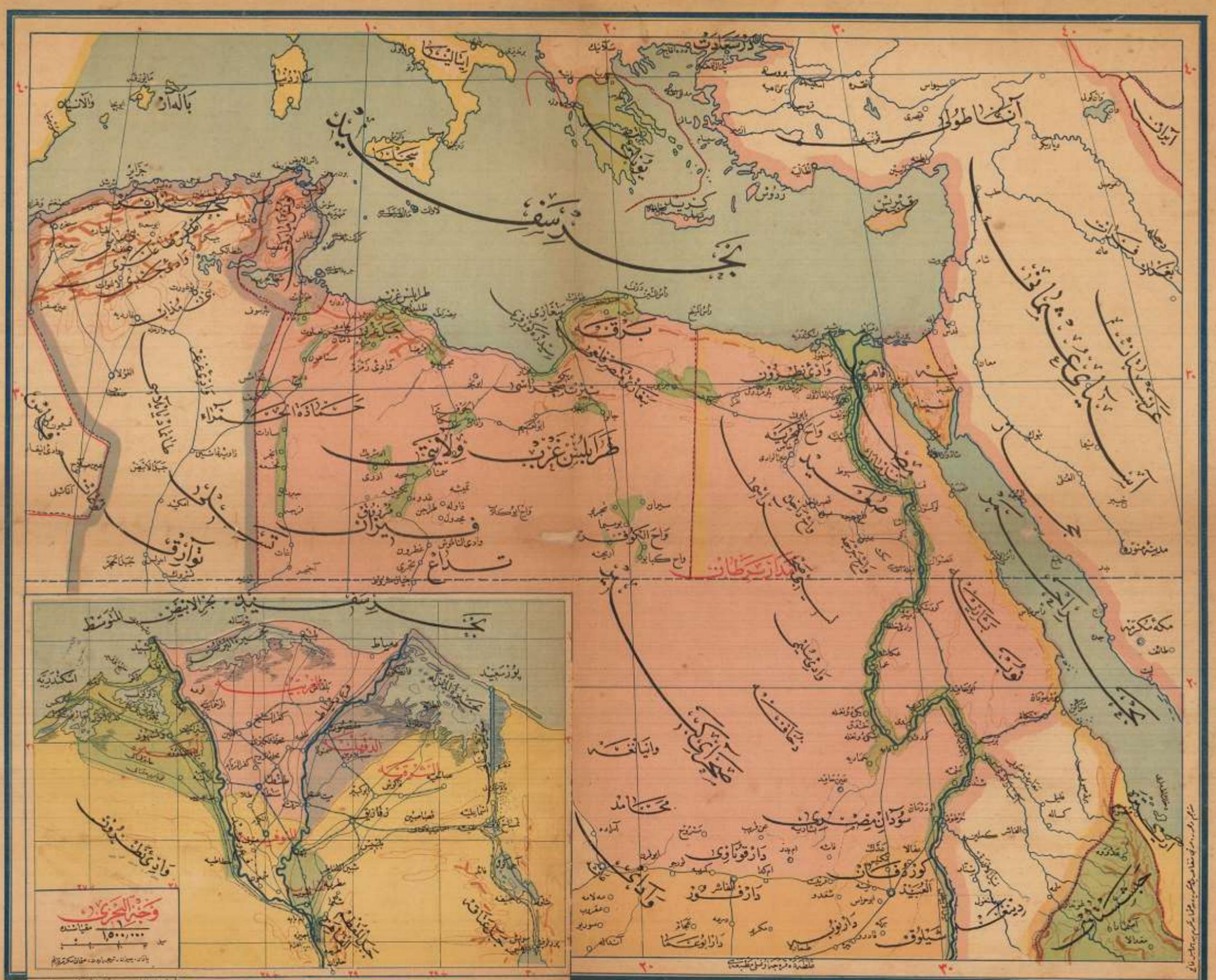
The economic development and infrastructure projects sparked an urgent need for advanced cartography. While some fine original Ottoman maps had been created during the Tanzimat Era (1839-76), it was only during Abdul Hamid II’s time that Ottoman cartography saw its first popular boom. Numerous Ottoman printing houses, both state and privately owned, proliferated throughout the city. Western printers and mapmakers assisted technology transfer that allowed the Ottoman houses to move up the curve to produce printed works of great diversity and technical sophistication, while maintaining the exquisite Ottoman traditions of artistic design and calligraphy. There was also an interface between Turkish military engineers and civilian cartographers (both Turkish and foreign) that resulted in the acquisition and application of original scientific mapping and data to Ottoman cartography. By the 1880s, Istanbul mapmakers were producing a highly diverse and advanced array of topographical and thematic maps of a world-class calibre, works that often distinguished themselves from Western maps due to their uniquely Ottoman élan; the present map is a marquis example!

In July 1908, a coalition of Turkish nationalists, known as the ‘Young Turks’, rose up in rebellion to Abdul Hamid II’s autocratic rule, dramatically truncating his powers, while keeping him on the throne. They resented the sultan’s corrupt, elderly cadre of ministers and the Anglo-French domination of the national economy.

In April 1909, Abdul Hamid II’s conservative allies mounted an unsuccessful coup against the ‘Young Turks’. This resulted in sultan’s ouster in favour of his malleable younger brother, Mehmed V Reşâd, who became the figurehead sultan.

The Young Turks realigned the empire away from its traditional French and British allies (and pseudo-colonial masters) and sought closer ties with Germany. This resulted in many joint Ottoman-German projects, such as the continued construction of the *Bagdadbahn* (the Berlin to Baghdad Railway) and the Hejaz Railway (which was to be extended from Medina to Mecca). While the Ottoman Empire collapsed at the end of World War I, the dramatic modernization programmes of the late imperial period gave the new Republic of Turkey (established in 1923) a strong foundation of which to build its future.

380 EUR



آفریقای عثمانی

مقیاس ۱:۱۰۰۰۰۰۰
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 و جهات شمال و جنوب و شرق و غرب

مقیاس ۱:۱۰۰۰۰۰۰

مقیاس ۱:۱۰۰۰۰۰۰

8. OTTOMAN EMPIRE IN ASIA / TURKEY / LEVANT MIDDLE EAST:

اسیای عثمانی خریطہ سی

[Asian Part of the Ottoman Empire]

Constantinople, [circa 1910]

Colour lithograph with additional original hand colour, mounted upon japan for preservation, rolled (Good, mounted with some wear and holes along former fold vertices, some light stains, lovely original colours), 75 x 100.5 cm (29.5 x 39.5 inches).

A large, highly attractive separately issued map of the Ottoman Empire in Asia, made during the great era of railway construction (the Hejaz Railway and the Baghdad Railway) and shortly before World War I.

This large, separately issued map, with resplendent original colours, features the Ottoman Empire in Asia, and was printed in Constantinople in Ottoman Turkish script around 1910, during great era of railway construction that aimed to link the sultan's entire remaining realm into a coherent, modern state. The map focusses upon the most populous regions of Ottoman Asia, being Anatolia, the Levant and Mesopotamia, while the Basra Vilayet (southern Iraq) and the Arabian Peninsula appear in insets maps in the lower-right quadrant.

The map labels all major cities and towns and divides the vilayets and kazas with beautifully coloured lines. Notably, the map features an excellent depiction of the partially completed Baghdad Railway (German: *Bagdadbahn*), a mega-project that aimed to extend the Anatolian Railway all the way to Baghdad (and possibly beyond to Basra and the Persian Gulf). Backed by Germany, the endeavour was considered by Britain to be a major threat to its geopolitical interests and was a key matter going into World War I.

The map also features the line of Hejaz Railway, which was built from Damascus to Medina by 1908. While meant to eventually reach Mecca, the holiest Muslim site, the line was never extended owing to the advent of World War I.

Politics, Economic Development and Cartography in the Late Ottoman Empire

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650 EUR

9. OFFICIAL EARLY SOVIET HIGH SCHOOL ATLAS / THEMATIC CARTOGRAPHY:

Mitrofan Ivanovich SILISHCHENSKY (1878 - 1944), Cartographer / Author;
Nikolay Nikolayevich BARANSKY (1881 – 1963) and Vladimir Alexandrovich KAMENETSKY (1881 – 1947), Editors.

Географический атлас / Часть 1 / Составил Проф. М. И. Силищенский под редакцией Н. Н. Баранского и В. А. Каменецкого / Научно-педагогической Секцией Государственного Учета Совета допущен в качестве пособия для школьных библиотек. [Geographical Atlas / Part 1 / Compiled by Prof. M. I. Silishchensky and Edited by N. N. Baransky and V. A. Kamenetsky / Approved by the Scientific and Pedagogical Section of the State Accounting Council as a Guide for School Libraries].

Moscow: The Joint Stock Company of the 'Soviet Encyclopaedia', August 1, 1929.

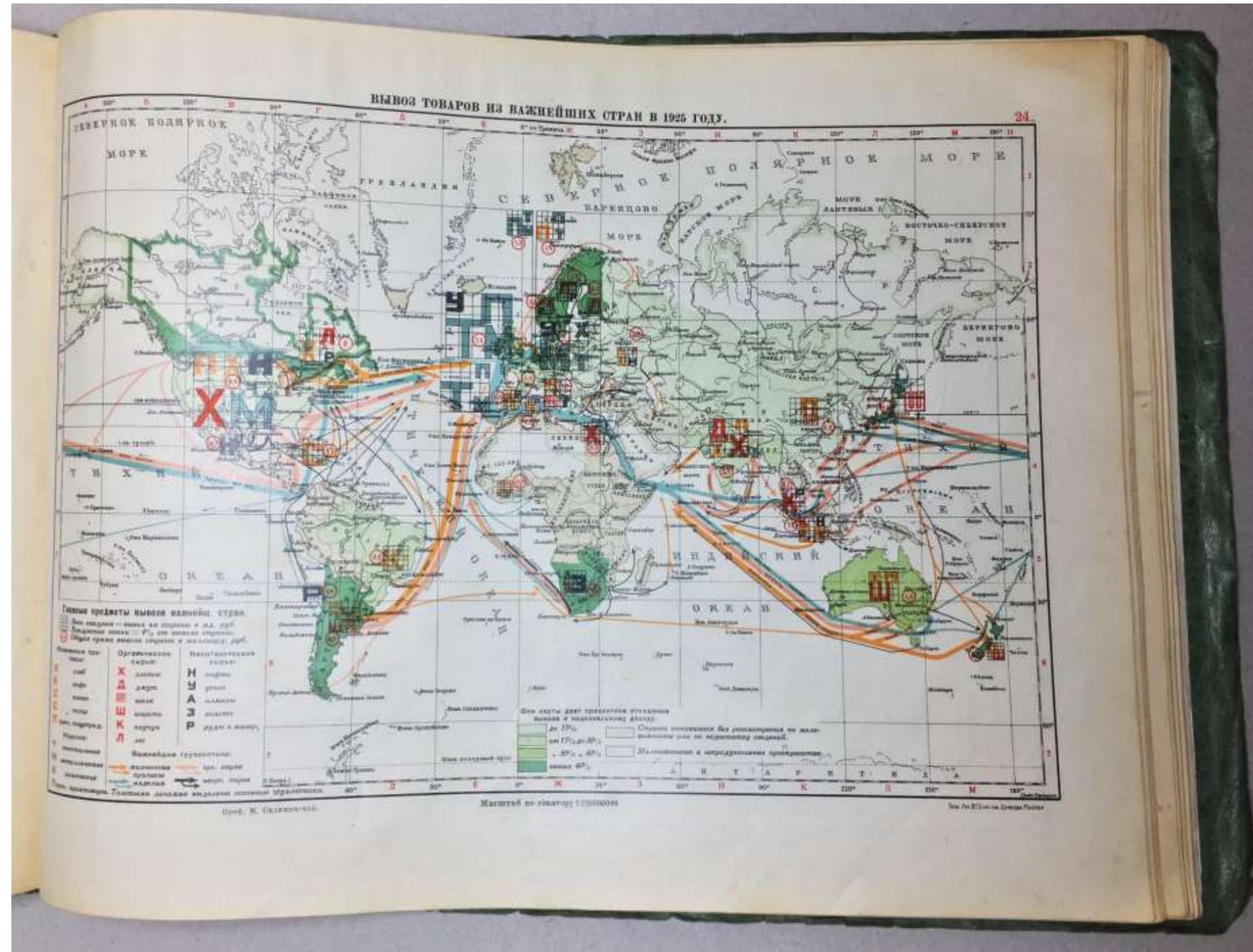
Small Folio (27 x 36.5 cm): [2, title], xx (including numerous monochrome maps and illustrations), 34 plates of maps (full page, full colour), 18 pp. (index) (Fair to Good, title page creased with old owner's name inscribed; text block with mild tide marking; 4 maps with some annotations in pen in the Armenian language to blank margins with some smudging; several maps with some details underlined or heightened in either blue pen or crayon, 1 map with slight old repairs to margins from verso; covers with fraying to edges and neat contemporary pen drawings of Soviet military caricatures, abrasions to back cover).

An impressively sophisticated early Soviet atlas made for official use in high schools, with 34 full page, full colour maps (many thematic) created by the prominent but politically controversial geographer Mitrofan Silishchensky, the work edited by the USSR's leading economic geographers N.N. Baransky and V.A. Kamenetsky – no examples traced outside of the former Soviet Union.

This impressively sophisticated early Soviet World atlas was made for use in high schools and features 34 plates of full-colour thematic maps, many of an original and progressive design, plus a detailed introductory text. The maps were made under the auspices of *The Great Soviet Encyclopaedia*, a monumental project to catalogue and analyse the world through Soviet Communist eyes; the first edition consisting of 65.00 entries in 66 volumes, published in Moscow between 1926 and 1947. While the

present atlas is was not part of the *Encyclopaedia*, its content and style were heavy influenced by the ambitious and scientifically rigorous ethos of the mega-project.

The maps within the present atlas were designed by Mitrofan Silishchensky, the chief cartographer of *The Great Soviet Encyclopaedia*, and a professor of geography at Moscow State University. The atlas was edited by Nikolay Nikolayevich Baransky and Vladimir Alexandrovich Kamenetsky who were the foremost economic geographers in the Soviet Union; while Baransky wrote the introductory text.



The suite of 34 plates of full-colour, mostly thematic works, includes several maps of the physical geography, climate and vegetation zones of the World, as well as of various regions; many economic maps of countries and regions; as well as highly sophisticated and original thematic maps such as global population density and migration patterns (Map no. 17); world transportation and communication routes (no. 18); world energy map (no. 20), world agricultural map (no. 22) and a global trade map (no. 24.). The well written, intellectually elevated introductory text combined with the highly advanced content of maps indicates that (at least some) Soviet high school students were exploring geography at a much highest level than tended to be taught in the West. The atlas proves that Soviet thematic cartography was at least on the level of the most advanced practices of the genre in Germany, France and Britain.

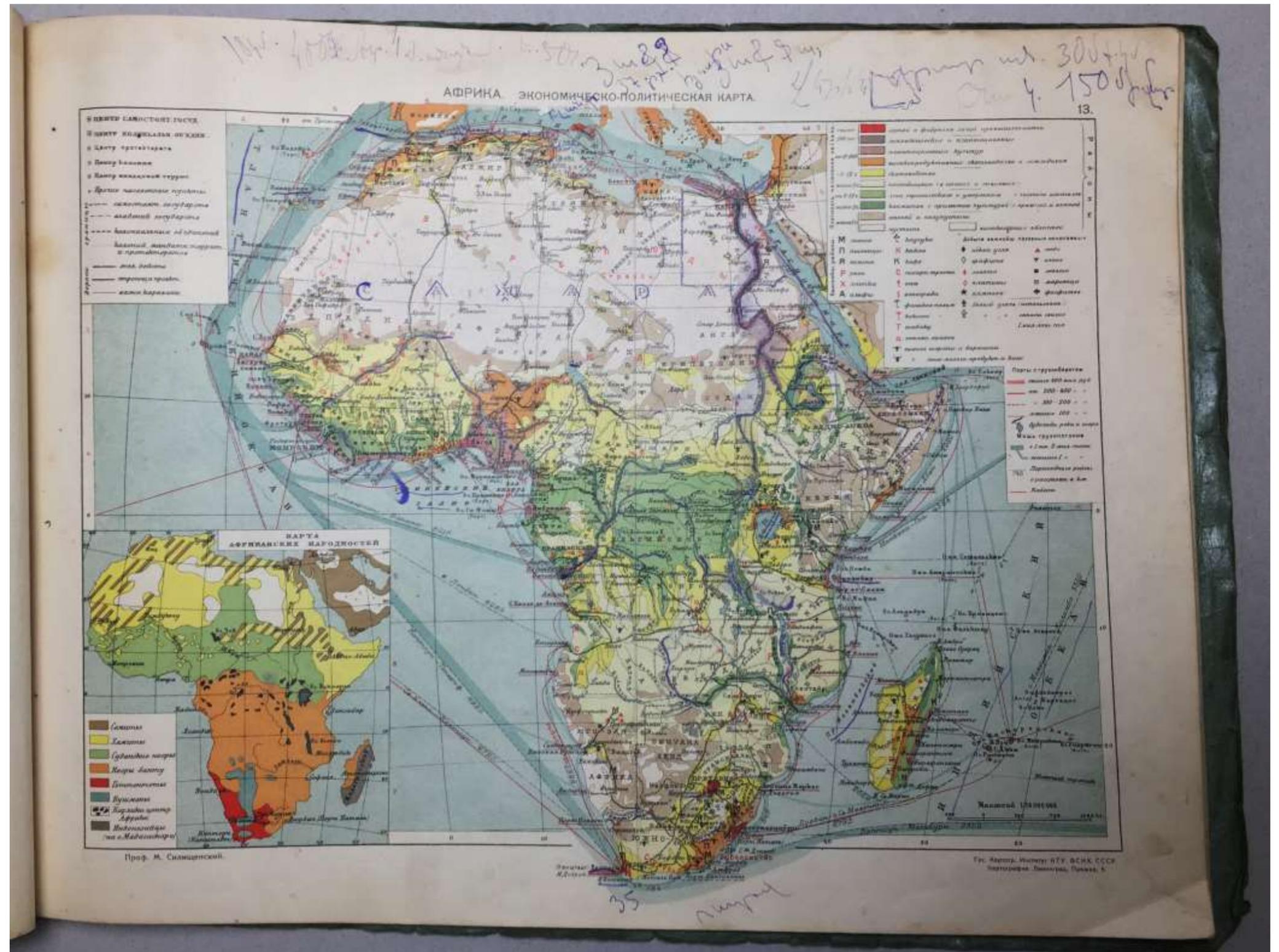
Importantly, while the present atlas is noted as being 'Part I' with a supposed sequel to follow (perhaps a thematic atlas of the USSR?), no other volume was ever produced. This was due to fact that shortly after the present work was published the lead author Mitrofan Silishchensky was, for reasons unknown, exiled by Stalin to Tashkent where he was not permitted to correspond with anyone in Moscow, a restriction that made creating another atlas more than a little challenging! Moreover, the present atlas has the feel of being a complete work in and of itself and does not seem anything like a piece of a project.

The atlas was an extremely expensive production (priced at 4 roubles, 50 kopeks - then an enormous sum!), well beyond the financial capabilities of all but the most politically connected students in the Soviet Union. Examples would have been lodged in school libraries for sharing, passed to multiple students during classes and projects. Rather unusually, the present example of the atlas appears to have belonged to an individual student, likely in the Armenian SSR, owing to the owner's signature and manuscript annotations, written in the Armenian language, that appear on some pages.

Baransky's detailed introductory text, copiously illustrated by numerous monochrome geographical diagrams and maps, is divided into three parts: 'Chapter I - Elements of Mathematical Geography and Cartography'; 'Chapter II - Elements of General Geography'; and 'Chapter III - Elements of Economic Geography'.

The atlases' 34 plates of full-colour maps are as follows (with their titles translated into English):

1. World Physical Map.
2. Atlantic Ocean Physical and Economic Map.
3. Pacific Ocean Physical and Economic Map.



4. Indian Ocean Physical and Economic Map.

5. (2 maps on single sheet:) North Pole and Near Arctic Countries / Antarctica.

6. Asia Physical Map, plus, Climate and Vegetation inset maps.

7. Asia Economic map.

8. (2 maps on single sheet:) Australia Physical Map / Australia Economic Map.

9. North America Physical Map, plus, Precipitation and Vegetation inset maps.

10. North America Economic Map.

11. (2 maps on single sheet:) South America Physical Map / Africa Physical Map.

12. South America Economic Map.

13. Africa Economic Map with inset Climate Map.

14. Western Europe Physical Map.

15. Western Europe Economic Map.

16. Europe Political Map.

17. World Map of Population Density and Main Global Migration Flows.

18. Political Map of the World with and Major Routes of Transportation and Communication.

19. (2 maps on single sheet:) World Map of Zones of Temperature and Ocean Currents / World Map of Annual Precipitation and Winds.

20. World Map of Energy Resources (Coal, Oil, etc.).

21. World Mining Map.

22. World Agricultural Map (Wheat, Sugar, Coffee, Cocoa, Tea), plus, insets World Map of Food and Raw Materials of Animal Origin and World Map of Vegetable Textile Raw Materials.

23. World Map of the Most Important Pig-iron Producing Countries with Export Flows, plus, inset World Maps of Production and Export of machinery

and Availability of Automobiles by Country.

24. World Trade Map with Statistics from 1925.

25. Economic Map of Great Britain and Ireland.

26. Economic Map of Germany.



27. (2 Maps on a single sheet:) Economic Map of Italy and Switzerland / Economic Map of Poland and the Baltic States.
28. Economic Map of France.
29. Economic Map of Austria, Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia.
30. Economic Map of North America (United States, Mexico and Southern Canada).
31. Economic Map of the Japanese Empire.
32. Economic Map of Southeast Asia.
33. Economic Map of China and the Mongolian People's Republic.
34. Economic Map of the Near and Middle East.

References: *Книжная летопись* [Literary Annals], vol. 54 (Moscow, 1929), p. 309.

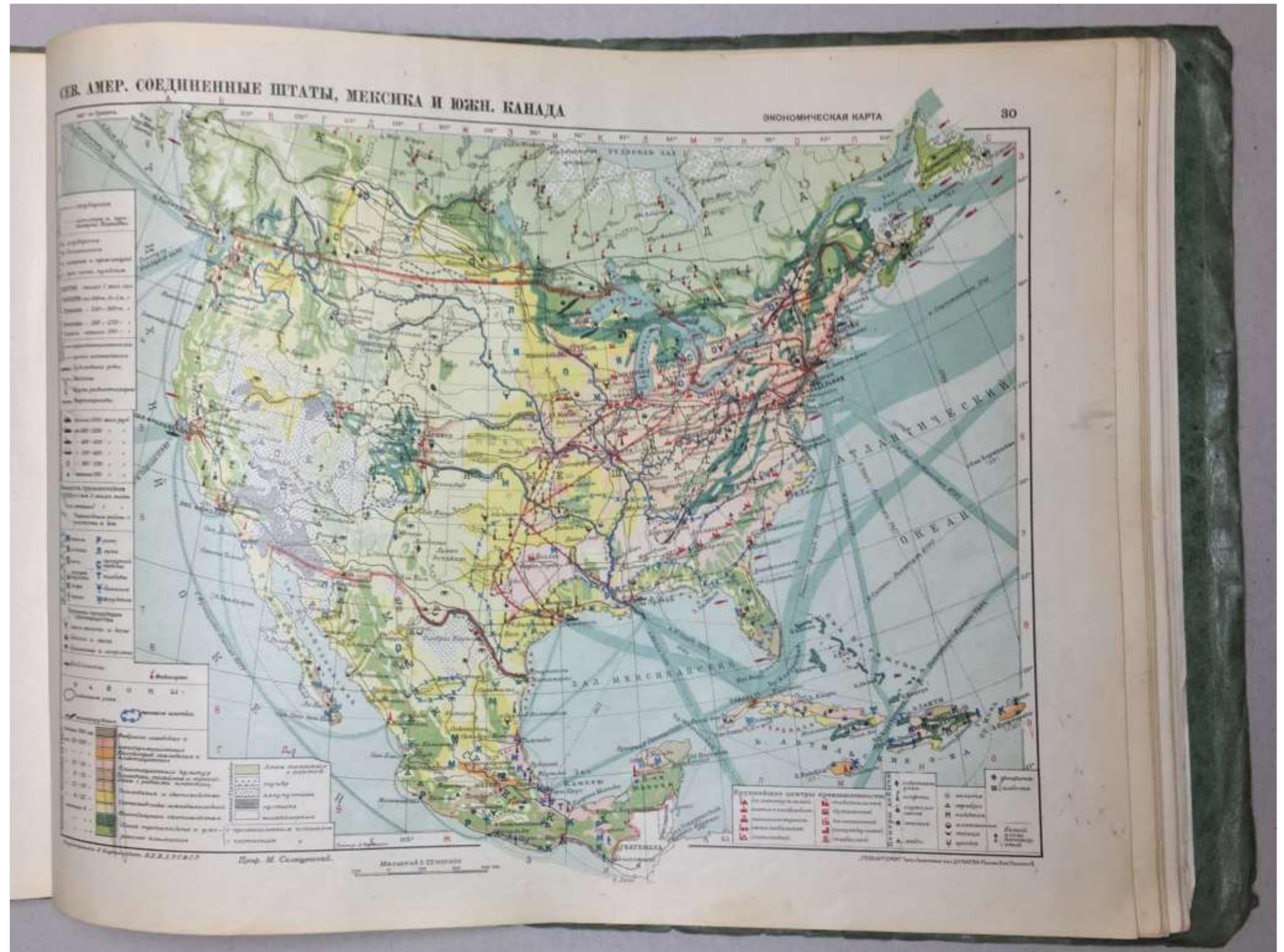
450 EUR

The lead author of the present atlas, Mitrofan Ivanovich Silishchensky (1878 - 1944) was throughout the 1920s one of the Soviet Union's most prominent geographers and academic cartographers. He studied at the Sorbonne and Moscow State University and became a specialist in thematic cartography. He subsequently became a full professor of geography at Moscow State University. He was fluent in seven languages and perhaps more than any other leading Soviet geographer kept in close touch with professional developments abroad. Silishchensky became the first chief cartographer *The Great Soviet Encyclopedia* project, designing innumerable maps for what was the world's most ambitious project to analyze the world through Communist eyes.

For reasons that are still unclear, in 1930, only months after the present atlas was published, Silishchensky was, without warning, arrested in Moscow and sent to Tashkent, Uzbek USSR (such events were not uncommon in the times of Stalin!). While he was not imprisoned there, he lived in a small apartment with a modest pension and was banned for corresponding with anyone outside of that city. Sadly, this put an end to his involvement in the Soviet geographic community; Silishchensky died in 1944.

A Note on Rarity

While examples of the present atlas appear from time to time on the market in the countries of the former Soviet Union and several copies are preserved in state libraries there, we have not been able to trace an example in the West. Moreover, it seems that the atlases were heavily used and have a low survival rate; those that do survive generally seem to have major condition issues.



10. ARMENIA / SOVIET ARMENIA / THEMATIC CARTOGRAPHY

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE ARMENIAN SSR / GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF GEODESY AND CARTOGRAPHY OF THE USSR / Aramais Bagratovich ARUTIUNIAN and Andranik Bakhshii BAGHDASARYAN (Editors).

A PAIR OF ATLASES:

#1. [Russian Language Edition:]

Атлас Армянской Советской Социалистической Республики [Atlas of the Armenian Socialist Republic].

Yerevan and Moscow: Academy of Sciences of the Armenian SSR, 1961.

Oblong folio (33.5 x 34.5 cm): viii, 111 pp., including 97 full page coloured plates of maps and numerous diagrams; bound in original full dark red cloth with front cover bearing a blind-stamped border and arms of the Armenian SSR with title in gilt to both front cover and spine (Very Good, internally clean and bright; covers a little loose with fraying at gutters but still holding; covers with edgewear).

[AND]

#2. [Armenian Language Edition of the Above:]

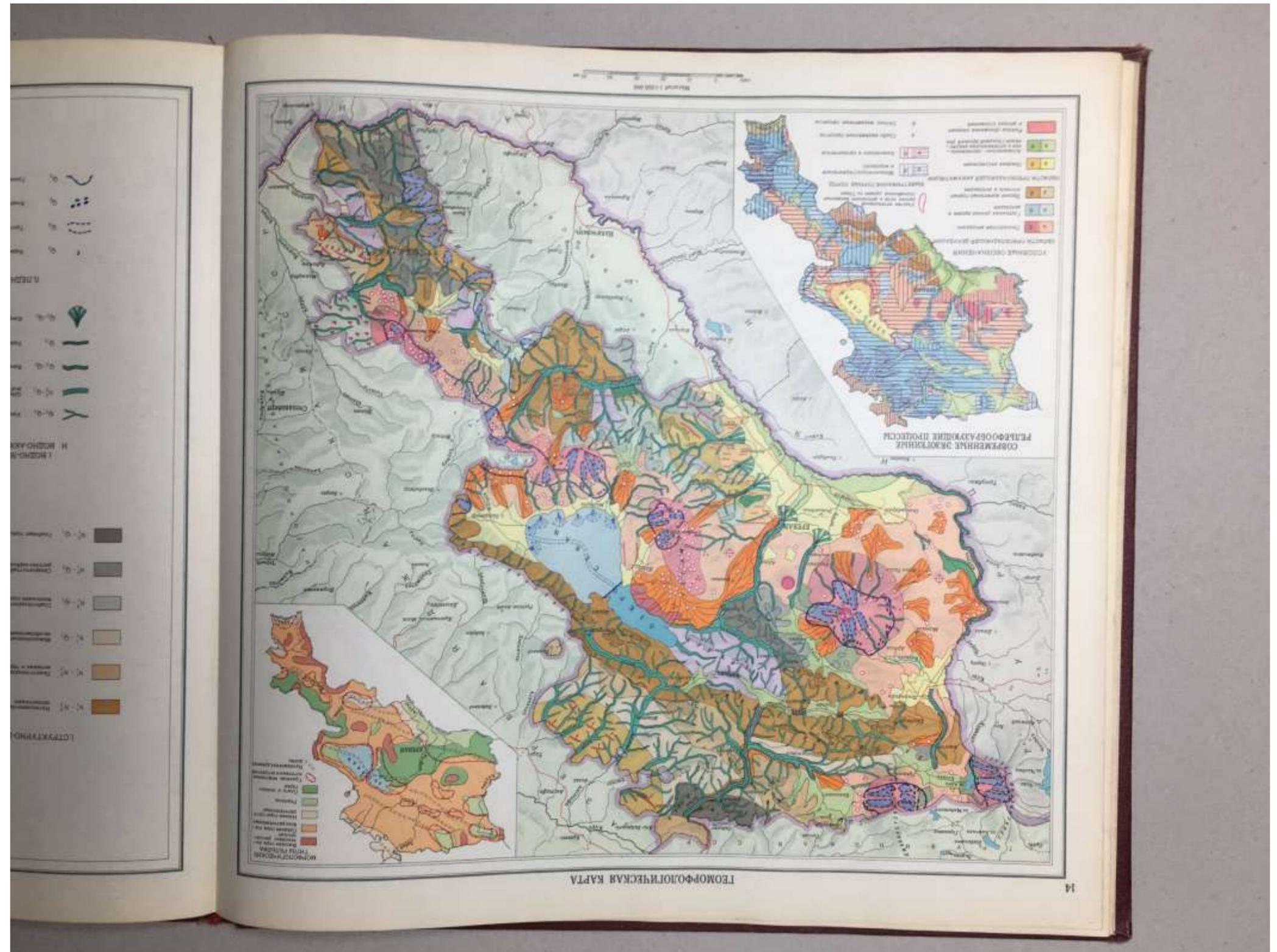
Հայկական Սովետական Սոցիալիստական Ռեսպուբլիկայի Ատլաս [Atlas of the Armenian Socialist Republic].

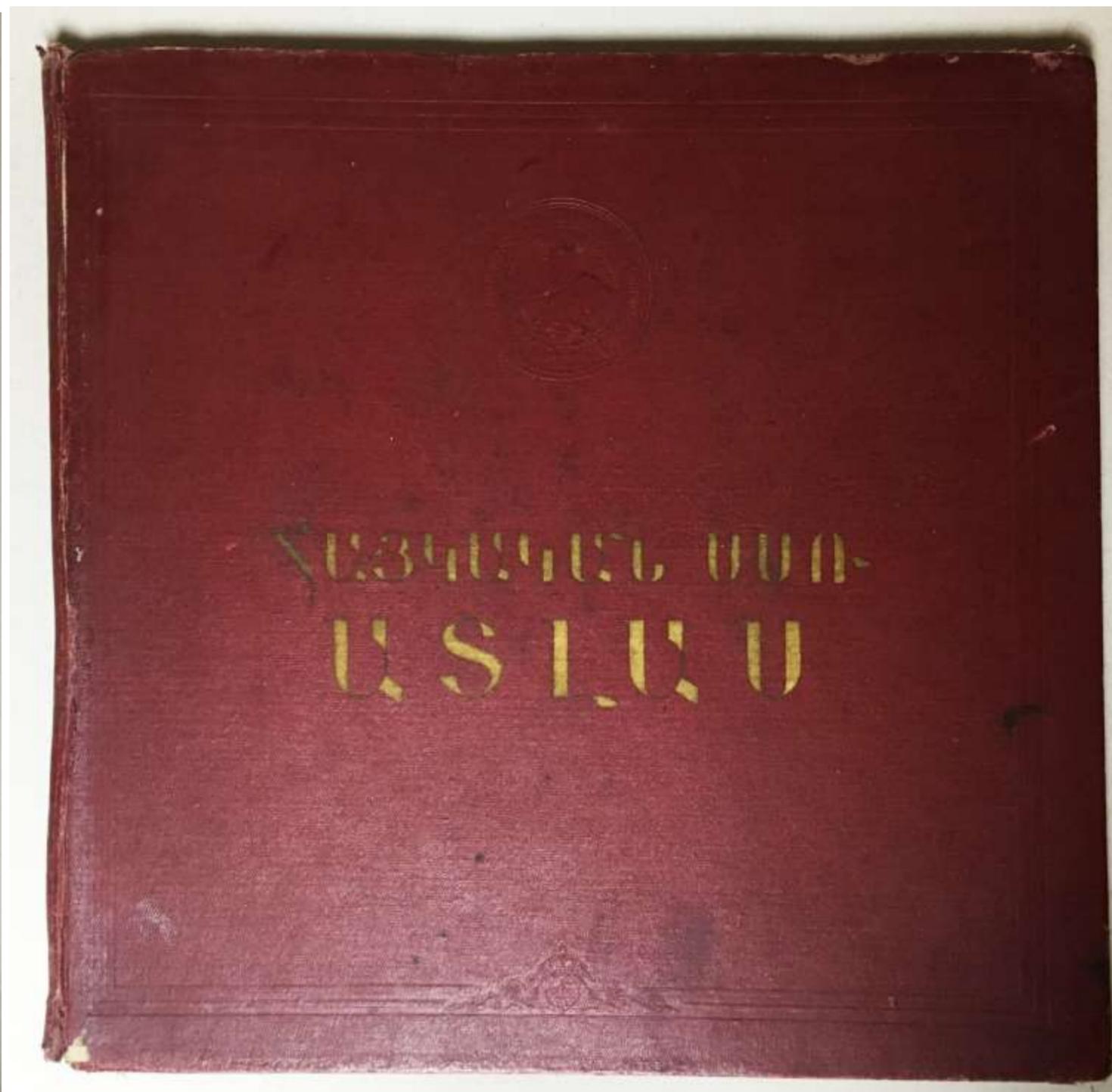
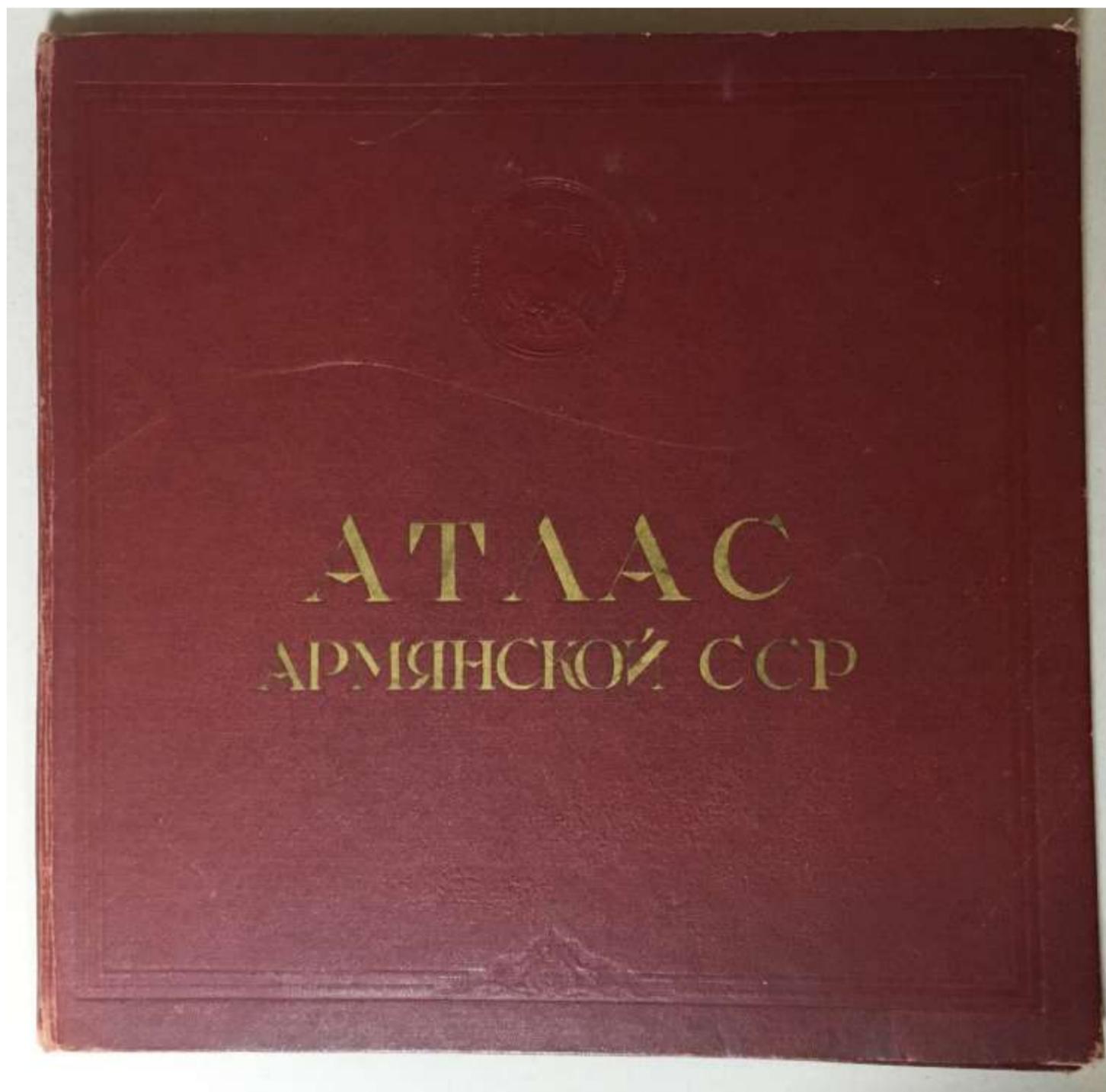
Yerevan and Moscow: Academy of Sciences of the Armenian SSR, 1961.

Oblong folio (33.5 x 34.5 cm): viii, 111 pp., including 97 full page coloured plates of maps and numerous diagrams, errata slip pasted to final free endpaper; bound in original full dark red cloth with front cover bearing a blind-stamped border and arms of the Armenian SSR with title in gilt to both front cover and spine (Very Good, internally clean and bright, lacking initial blank free endpaper; covers a little loose with

fraying at gutters but still holding; spine a little loose at hinges and covers with edgewear).

A pairing of both the rare Russian and Armenian language editions of the first thematic atlas of Armenia; one of the most impressive and engaging works of Soviet scientific cartography, each

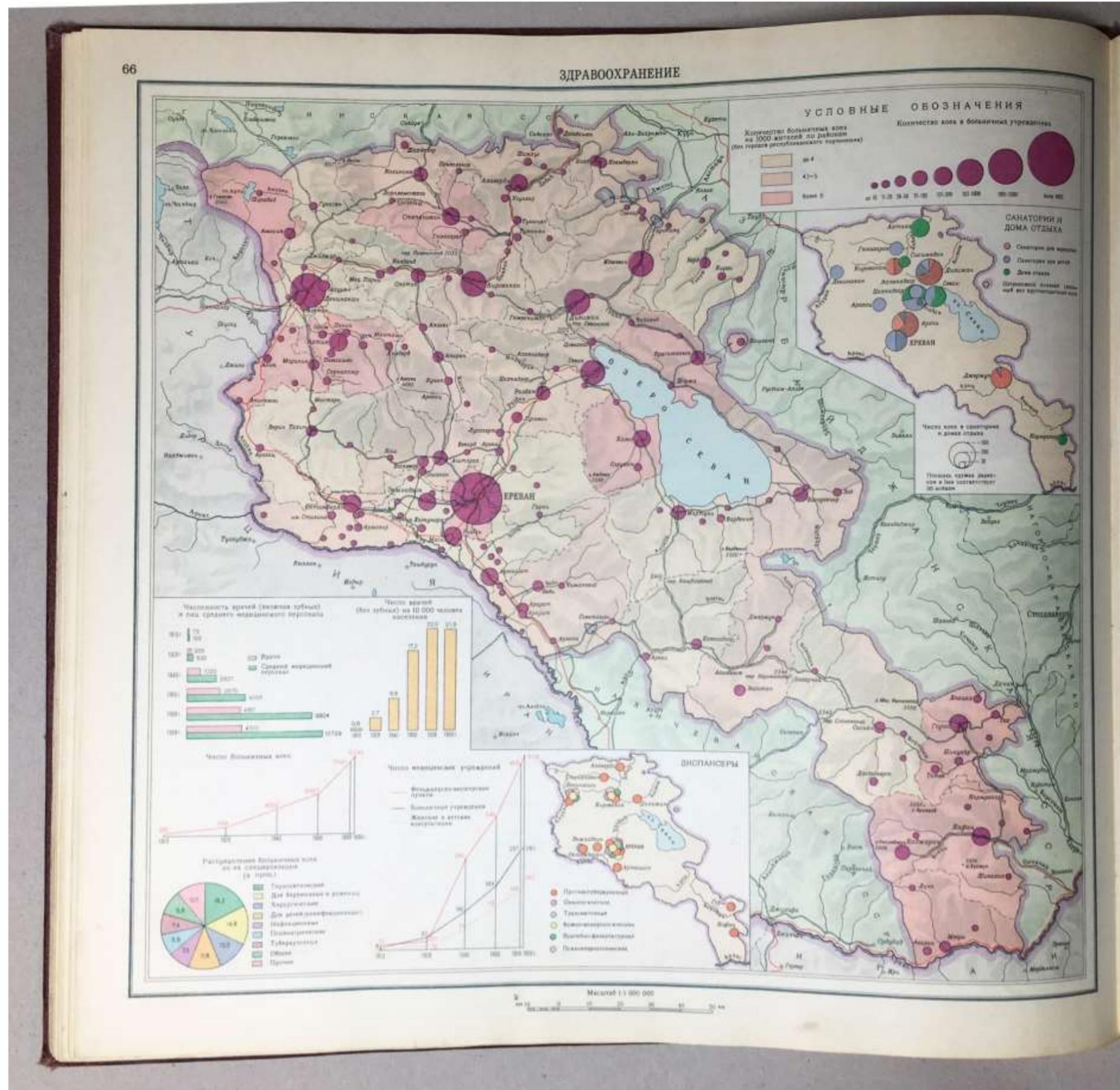




volume featuring 97 full-page, full-colour plates of sophisticated maps plus diagrams covering virtually all aspects of the geography, geology, economy, transport and demographics of the Armenian SSR; predicated upon years of careful research and draughtsmanship by the Armenian Academy of Sciences.

Present here is a pairing of both the Russian and Armenian language editions of the first printing of the first thematic atlas of the Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic. The volumes are amongst the most impressive works of Soviet scientific cartography, featuring 97 full-page, full-colour maps predicated upon original research and fresh data compiled by the Academy of Sciences of the Armenian SSR. The maps showcase a vast wealth of information covering virtually all subjects of the geography, geology, economy, transportation, demographics and history of Armenia, employing the most sophisticated graphic techniques. Importantly, both the Russian language and Armenian editions of the atlas, which were published simultaneously, are identical in all respects save for the language employed for the text and toponymy. This was common practice for major scientific publications in the USSR republics outside of Russia, such that works were published in the local language, while the Russian language editions could be used by everyone across the country. While each edition was sold separately, they often appeared together in libraries for the aforementioned reason.

The Armenian SSR occupied the territory that now constitutes today's independent Republic of Armenia. The region had been conquered by the Russian Empire from Persia in 1828, and for almost a century was known as the Yerevan Governorate. From 1918-1920, Armenia briefly became an independent country until it was conquered by the Red Army. The Soviets formed the Armenian SSR in 1920, as the republic's population swelled due the influx of refugees from Anatolia owing to the Armenian Genocide (1914-23). In 1922, the republic was



merged into the Transcaucasian SSR (embracing Armenia, Georgia and Azerbaijan), a union which was dissolved in 1936. That year, the Armenian SSR was restored as a separate country within the Soviet Union.

For the first generation of Soviet rule in Armenia much of the geographical and scientific research on the republic was run out of Moscow, with the extreme majority of related publications issued there. In 1943, during the height of World War II, Stalin initiated reforms that led to the establishment of the Academy of Sciences of the Armenian SSR in Yerevan. Armenia possessed an especially strong cadre of geographers and geographical historians and the creation of the academy unlocked the community's potential, providing a local outlet and a source of sponsorship for research and publications.

Hitherto the thematic mapping of Armenia

11. SOVIET CARTOGRAPHY / THEMATIC CARTOGRAPHY / NATURE CONSERVATION

I. Ja. SUKENIK, main editor.

Охрана природы в СССР

[Nature Conservation in USSR]

Moscow: Главное управление геодезии и картографии при Совете Министров СССР [General Directorate of Geodesy and Cartography under the Council of Ministers of the USSR] (1978) 1987.

Colour lithograph on laminated paper 113 x 172 cm (44.5 x 67.7 inches) (soft folds, otherwise in a good condition).

A gigantic map in Russian language presents the Soviet Union with its flora and fauna and the country's alleged awareness for preserving the nature. It was printed in bright colours on laminated paper.

Different colours of the background mark types of landscapes as the zoomorphic symbols present types of woods and various animal species. Round green symbols mark the national reservoirs with ongoing international scientific researches, square green symbols national protected parks, red dots the cities, where the air quality is monitored regularly, black upside-down triangle the land

reclamation on the mining areas, black comb-like lines the irrigation canals, black lines with arrows mudflow dams etc.

The first edition of this map, which was intended for high schools, was published in 1978 and this is a corrected and revised edition from 1987.

280 EUR



12. TRANSPORTATION MAP / WALL MAP / LJUBLJANA

Milan GJUD (1902 – 1987) - Dušan SVETLIČ

Načrt Ljubljane in okolice. Stanje Ljubljane, kakršno bi bilo, če ne bi bilo železniške ovire

[Map of Ljubljana and Surroundings. The Condition of Ljubljana, if there was no Railway Obstacle]

Ljubljana: October 10, 1935.

A giant wall map in photo-reproduction and manuscript with a plan for the new railroad system of Ljubljana.

Photographic whiteprint, colour pencils and black ink, on thick paper, 100 x 163 cm (39.3 x 64.1 inches) (margins with small stains and tears, upper and lower margins with tiny rusty holes and traces of old mounting on wooden rollers, slightly dusty, otherwise in a good condition).

A stunning large art-deco wall map, made in the technique of manuscript over a photo-reproduced draft, represents one of the planned solutions for the modernisation of the railway system in Ljubljana in 1935.

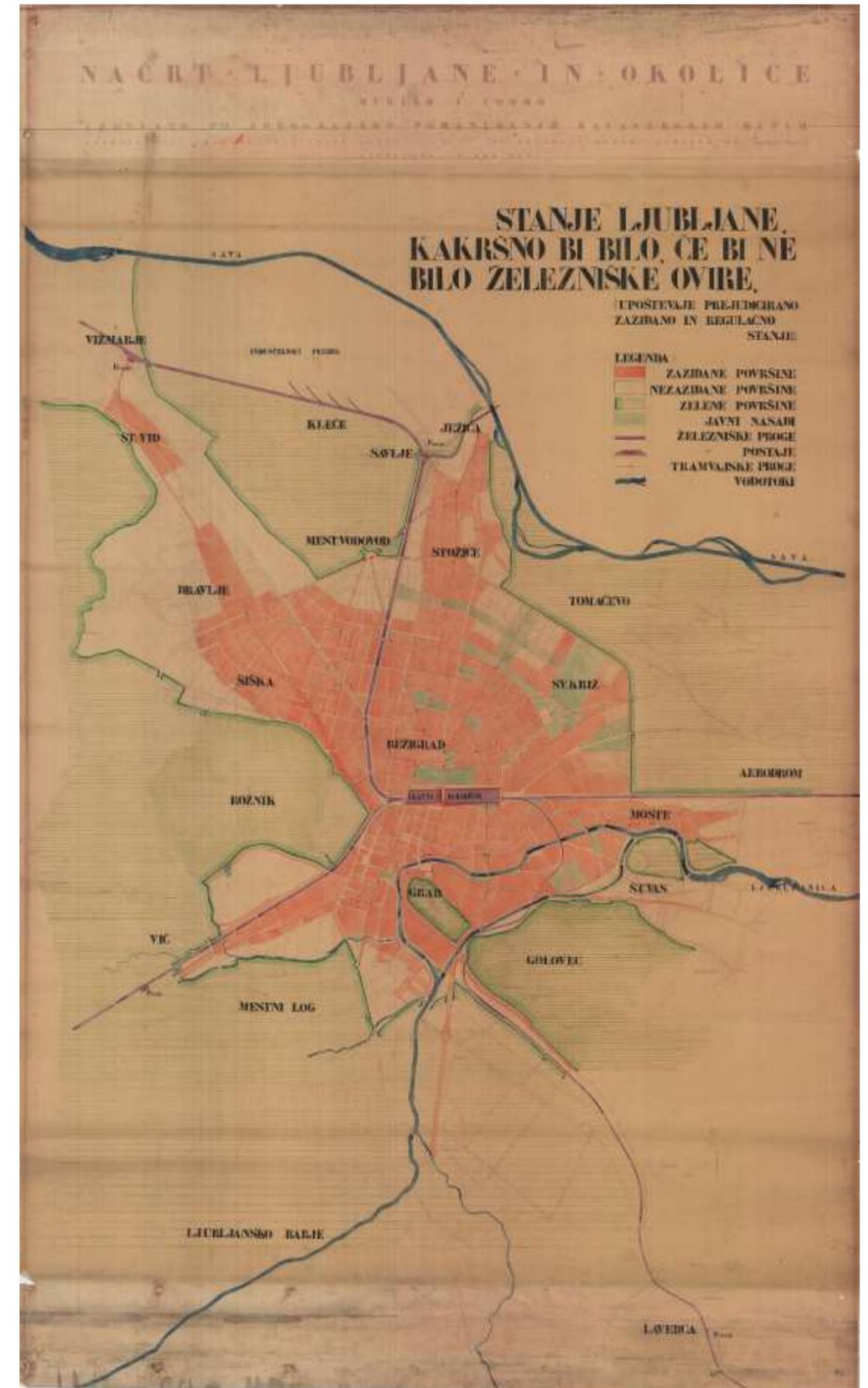
The text under the title explains the map was based on the contemporary cadastral maps, which were photo-reproduced in small scales on this sheet. The image in purple whiteprint was then used as the basis for the manuscript map.

The map was made as a part of an extensive project to lower the level of the rails under the surface in order to modernise the city's traffic, as the 19th century rails, leading to the main train station in the city center, were by the 1930s interfering with the street traffic and pedestrian zones. The project was interrupted by WWII and only partial solutions were made decades later.

The map is signed by Milan Gjud (1902 – 1987) and Dušan Svetlič. Gjud was an engineer, working for the Yugoslav railroads, and Svetlič was a technical drawer. In the 1930s he worked for the conservation center, where he sketched numberless historical monuments in water colours, a valuable technique for the history of art before the development of colour photography on the field. In the mid 1930s, Dušan Svetlič participated on the projects of modernisation of the Ljubljana rails.

References: Miha Dešman, Poglabitev v Ljubljani: uvodnik. AB. Arhitektov bilten (2007), 37, 173/174. Aleksander S. Ostan – Andrej Hrausky. Predstavitev razstave, AB. Arhitektov bilten (2007), 37, 173/174.

450 EUR



13. KHARTOUM, SUDAN

Sudan Survey Department.

Khartoum الخرطوم.

[Khartoum] Sudan Survey Department, November 1952.

A stunning large map of Khartoum in Sudan, was made in 1952, under Anglo-Egyptian administration, at the beginning of the march towards Sudanese independence.

Lithography in colour with original printed indigo grid over lithography (Very Good, soft folds) 65 x 92 cm (inches).

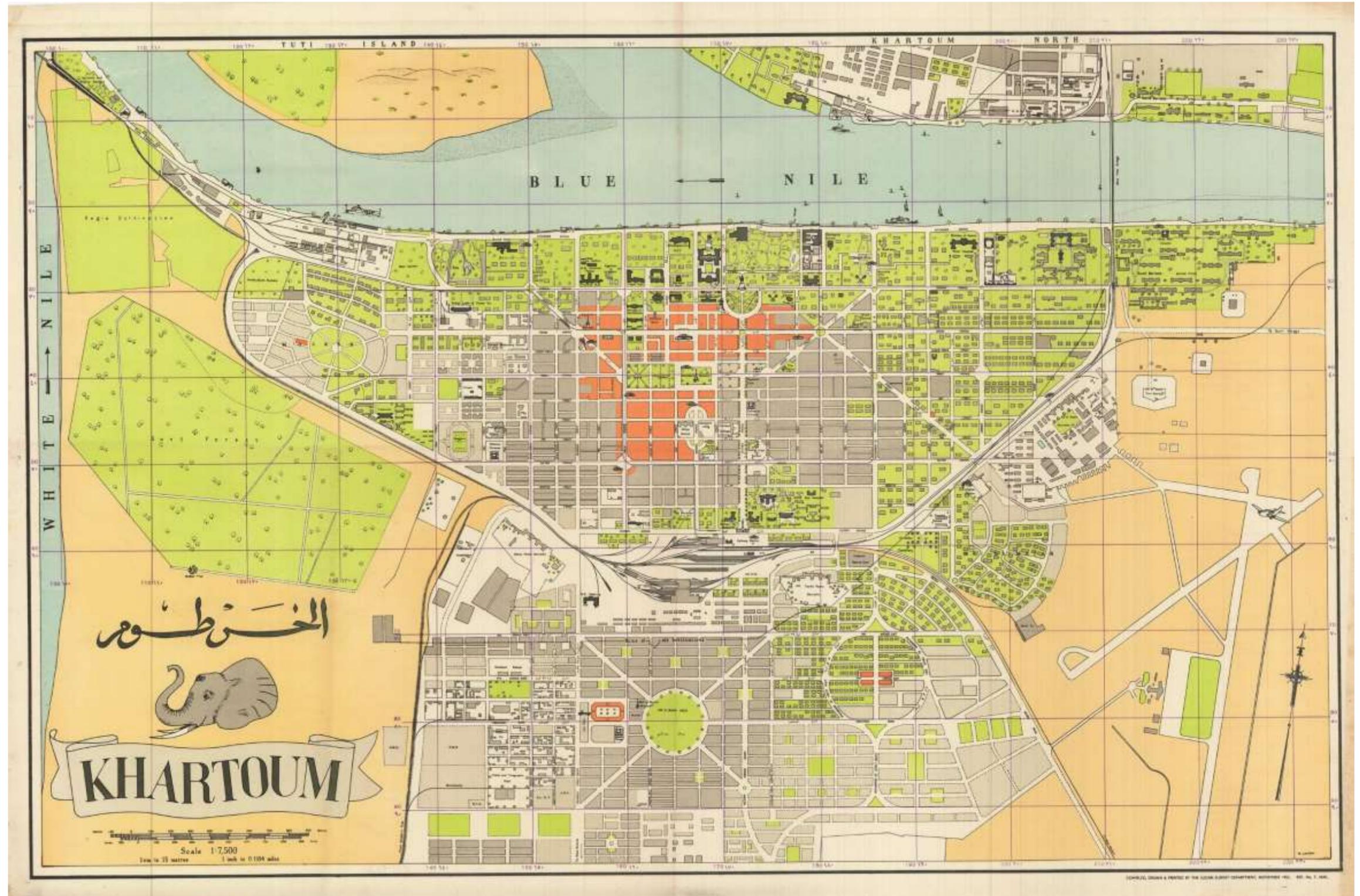
This highly decorative detailed, lithographed map city plan of Khartoum, the capital of Sudan, with titles in Latin and Arabic script, was made by the Sudan Survey Department in 1952, four years before Sudanese independence and in the year of the Egyptian Revolution, which supported the separation of Sudan.

Since 1899 Sudan was ruled by England and Egypt as Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, and allowed the British to govern through indigenous leaders after the Unilateral Declaration of Egyptian Independence of 1922. Only after WWII the nationalism and tendencies towards an independent country grew and it was not until 1952, when the first major step was made from the side of Egypt.

After seizing power in Egypt and overthrowing the Faruk monarchy in 1952, Colonel Muhammad Naguib, whose mother was Sudanese, and

later Gamal Abdel Nasser, broke the deadlock on the problem of Egyptian sovereignty over Sudan. The Sudanese independence was declared on January 1st, 1956, with an elected first Prime Minister Ismail al-Azhari and the first modern Sudanese government.

180 EUR



14. ARMENIA – YEREVAN:

Grigor Yeremovich AVAGYAN [also AVAKIAN] (1928 - 2005), Artist / B. MNATSAKANIAN, Text Editor.

Ереван путеводитель по городу

[Yerevan City Guide].

Yerevan: Special Scientific and Production Workshop for the Restoration of Cultural Monuments, 1971.

Printed double-sided in dark brown ink on thick paper (Very Good, wear along old folds, some slight marginal staining, but overall clean and bright), 62 x 83 cm (24.5 x 32.5 inches).

A rare and highly attractive double-sided sheet featuring a map and city guide to Yerevan, the Armenian capital, issued in Russian Cyrillic with original graphics in a mélange of mid-century Soviet style and traditional Armenian motifs, executed by the prominent geographer and statesman Grigor Avagyan, published in Yerevan by the cultural preservation authority.

(68164)

This highly attractive original artwork is a double-sided broadside city guide to the Yerevan, then the capital of the Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic (today's independent Republic of Armenia). It was devised by Grigor Avagyan, a prominent geographer and later politician and was commissioned by the local historical preservation authority. The work is an attractive synergy of mid-century Soviet style and traditional Armenian motifs.

Yerevan is one of the oldest continuously inhabited cities in the world, having been founded in 782 BCE. In 1920, when it became the capital of Soviet Armenia, Yerevan was a small frontier centre with barely 50,000 inhabitants. However, the city's population would soon boom upon the arrival of Armenian refugees from Anatolia and migrants from other parts of the USSR.

To accommodate the growth and to create a showpiece capital worthy of the Armenian people, Alexander Tamanian (1878 – 1936), a Russian-born and trained Armenian architect was in 1924 given the go-ahead to totally redesign the city. He reconfigured the city centre into a grid of wide streets within a round periphery, filling it with parks and squares on 'green city' principles. Many grand new edifices made of Armenian tufa stone were constructed, best typified by the main plaza, Lenin Square (today's Republic Square). Over the coming decades, even as the city's population soared to 1 million in 1979, Tamanian's ingenious urban plan bore the growth well, as the centre of Yerevan remains today a green, pleasant place, in contrast to almost all other big downtowns in Western Asia.

The front side of the guide, featuring the title 'Ереван', features all sorts of images of both Yerevan's ancient and modern wonders, including Lenin (Republic) Square, along with a mini map of Armenia and lengthy explanatory text.



The verso features a map of Yerevan showcasing Tamanian's excellent urban plan, while throughout are all kinds of iconography, including portraits of Lenin and a view of Mount Ararat, the national symbol of Armenia, often clearly visible from Yerevan. There are also many images of sites and edifices, old and new, ranging from Yerevan's great modern opera house to ancient churches. All considered, Avagyan's work is a splendid celebration of a proud and wonderful city.

Grigor Yeremovich Avagyan [or Avakian] (1928 - 2005) was a prominent Armenian academic and politician. He served for many years as a professor of geography at the Yerevan's State University and the Yerevan Institute of National Economy before becoming the Director of the Laboratory of Mountain Research (1976-90). During the 1990s he served as a Member of the Armenian Parliament where he played the role of an elder statesman helping to guide the country through its difficult post-independence years.

Like most such ephemeral works, the present guide has a low survival rate; we can trace only a single institutional example, held by the Library of Congress.

References: Library of Congress: G7154.Y4E635 1971 .M4 / OCLC: 5490127.

220 EUR



**15. ARMENIA / HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY / BAGRATID DYNASTY
(‘SECOND GOLDEN AGE’ OF ARMENIA):**

Suren Tigrani YEREMIAN (1908 - 1992).

Հայաստանը և հարևան երկրները 855-953 թթ. [Armenia and its Neighbours 855-953].

Yerevan: Yerevan University Press, 1976.

Colour-printed map (Very Good, overall clean, some fading of colour in lower half of map, some wear along old folds), 52 x 73 cm (20.5 x 29 inches).

A rare map depicting historical Armenia under the Bagratid Dynasty, in the 9th and 10th Centuries AD, known as the ‘Second Golden Age’ of Armenia, featuring a wealth of information predicated upon the ground-breaking research by Professor Suren Yeremian, the father of Armenian historical geography.

(68168)

This rare Armenian language map showcases historical greater Armenia during the period of the Bagratid (Bagratuni) Dynasty during the 9th and 10th Centuries AD, which is billed as the ‘Second Gold Age’ of Armenia. During the reign of King Ashot I (861-890), Armenia managed to play off its Byzantine and Persian rivals, forming a massive independent state that embraced almost all the Armenian Highlands in Eastern Anatolia and the Western Caucasus. The empire was a land of splendid economic and cultural wealth, fuelled by its strategic location along the Silk Road.

To be clear, this is not a ‘school map’ copied from other sources, but an important academic work predicated upon the ground-breaking archival research of Professor Suren Yeremian, the foremost historical geographer of Armenia of the 20th Century.

The map shows the territory of Bagratid Armenia shaded in orange, while areas temporarily under its control are shaded by diagonal lines. The various ancient districts are named, as are the precise locations of dozens of major cities and towns, many of which had by modern times long vanished. Roads and caravan routes are delineated, as are the locations of certain key historical events. Importantly, much of this information appears for the first time in Yeremian’s work.

Suren Yeremian: The Father of Armenian Historical Geography

While the approximate locations of the boundaries and some of the key centres of Bagratid Armenia were commonly known over the succeeding last 1,000 years, precise knowledge of the extent and nature of the civilization had been lost. Indeed, the locations of many important places that were still named in the history books was completely unknown. Recently, the horror of the

Armenian Genocide (1914-23) destroyed many ancient documents and archaeological sites that could fill in some of the blanks.

Enter Suren Tigrani Yeremian (1908 - 1992), a historian and the most important Armenian historical geographer of the 20th Century. Born in Tbilisi to an Armenian family, as a child he voraciously devoured any and all books he could find on Armenian history. He studied history at the Yerevan State University, graduating with his first degree in 1931. From 1935 to 1941, he accepted a prestigious position at the Oriental Department at the Soviet Academy of Sciences in Leningrad, where he made many valuable Russian contacts. He earned his Ph.D. from the Moscow State University and in 1953 became the director of the Institute of Material Culture and History in Yerevan.

Beginning in the late 1920s, Yeremian spent hours every day searching for archival sources on ancient Armenia in institutions and in monastery libraries. Fortunately, he uncovered many mediaeval manuscripts that contained detailed and hitherto undiscovered information on ancient Armenia, including the state of the Bagratid Dynasty. The problem was that these sources were scattered in many places and contained inconsistencies. Yeremian meticulously investigated and verified the sources, eventually sorting the wheat from the chaff.

Over the coming years, Yeremian went on to publish several large format maps covering different periods of Armenian history, such as a map of the Armenia Kingdom of Urartu (860 and 590 BCE); Arsacid (Early Christian) Armenia; as well as the present map of Bagratid (Medieval) Armenia, considered the country’s ‘Second Gold Age’. These maps are still today of profound value to scholars and enthusiasts of Armenian history and culture.

Yeremian published innumerable books and articles in both Armenian and Russian, and by the 1960s was an internationally renowned historical geographer, a fact recognized by the important commendations he received from the Kremlin. His most important works included *Hayastane est Ashkharhatsuytsi* [Armenia According to the *Ashkharhatsuyts*] (Yerevan, 1963), a reconstruction of the geography book created by the legendary 7th Century CE Armenian geographer Anania Shirakatsi, as well as seminal contributions to the monumental *History of the Armenian People*, 8 volumes (Yerevan, 1971–1984). In many respects Yeremian’s work has not been, and probably never will be, equalled, for we owe him much of what we today know about Historical Armenia.

250 EUR

16. ARMENIA / HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY / ARSACID DYNASTY (EARLY CHRISTIAN ARMENIA):

Suren Tigrani YEREMIAN (1908 - 1992).

ՄԵԾ ՀԱՅՔԻ ԹԱԳԱՎՈՐՈՒԹՅՈՒՆԸ IV ԴԱՐՈՒՄ (298-385 թթ.) [The Kingdom of Greater Armenia in the IV Century (298-385)].

Yerevan: Yerevan University Press, 1979.

Colour-printed map (Very Good, overall clean and bright, just some light wear along old folds and few tiny nicks in blank margins), 82 x 114 cm (32.5 x 45 inches).

A rare, large format separately issued map depicting historical Armenia during the Arsacid Dynasty around the 4th Century AD, when Armenia became the first country to officially adopt Christianity as its state religion; featuring a wealth of fascinating details based on ground-breaking archival discoveries made by Professor Suren Yeremian, the father of Armenian historical geography.

(68165)

Over the last four millennia the Armenia nation has assumed many different geographical and political forms. The Arsacid (Arshakuni) Dynasty, which ruled a large empire (as shown on the present map) that embraced almost all the Armenian Highlands from 54 to 428 AD, is particularly significant. Importantly it was during the Arsacid period, in 301, that the Armenia nation became the first country to officially adopt Christianity as its state religion (Rome did not make this move until 380 AD). That year, under the influence of St. Gregory the Illuminator, the King Tiridates III converted his state to the Christian faith; Armenia has remained a Christian nation ever since. Just over a century later, around 405, the country adopted the Armenian alphabet created by Mesrop Mashtots.

To be clear, this is not a ‘school map’ copied from other sources, but an important academic work predicated upon the ground-breaking archival research of Professor Suren Yeremian, the foremost historical geographer of Armenia of the 20th Century.

The map shows that Arsacid Armenia encompassed a large territory; while centred on the Ararat Plain, it extended from the shores of the Caspian Sea, in the east, all the way west into Anatolia past Erzurum, touching upon all of the three great ‘Armenian Seas’, being Lakes Van, Urmia and Sevan. The kingdom is shaded in dark pink, while areas temporarily held by the Arsacids are shaded with diagonal lines. The various ancient districts are named, as are the precise locations of dozens of major cities and towns, most of which had by modern times long vanished. Roads and

caravan routes are delineated, while much economic information, being the locations mines, quarries and wine regions (Armenia was one of the first places in the world to produce wine!), as well as areas for the grazing cattle, camels, and sheep. The map also marks the sites of key military battles, with dates. Importantly, much of this information appears for the first time in Yeremian’s work.

Suren Yeremian: The Father of Armenian Historical Geography

While the approximate locations of the boundaries and some of the key centres of the Arsacid Armenia were commonly known over the succeeding last 1,500 years, precise knowledge of the extent and nature of the civilization had been lost. Indeed, the locations of many important places that were still named in the history books was completely unknown. Recently, the horror of the Armenian Genocide (1914-23) destroyed many ancient documents and archaeological sites that could fill in some of the blanks.

Enter Suren Tigrani Yeremian (1908 - 1992), a historian and the most important Armenian historical geographer of the 20th Century. Born in Tbilisi to an Armenian family, as a child he voraciously devoured any and all books he could find on Armenian history. He studied history at the Yerevan State University, graduating with his first degree in 1931. From 1935 to 1941, he accepted a prestigious position at the Oriental Department at the Soviet Academy of Sciences in Leningrad, where he made many valuable Russian contacts. He earned his Ph.D. from the Moscow State University and in 1953 became the director of the Institute of Material Culture and History in Yerevan.

Beginning in the late 1920s, Yeremian spent hours every day searching for archival sources on ancient Armenia in institutions and in monastery libraries. Fortunately, he uncovered many mediaeval manuscripts that contained detailed and hitherto undiscovered information on ancient Armenia, including the state of the Arsacid Dynasty. The problem was that these sources were scattered in many places and contained inconsistencies. Yeremian meticulously investigated and verified the sources, eventually sorting the wheat from the chaff.

Over the coming years, Yeremian went on to publish several large format maps covering different periods of Armenian history, such as a map of the Armenia Kingdom of Urartu (860 and 590 BCE); the present work showcasing Arsacid (Early Christian) Armenia; as well as a map of Bagratid (Medieval) Armenia, considered the country’s ‘Second Gold Age’. These maps are still today of profound value to scholars and enthusiasts of Armenian history and culture.

Yeremian published innumerable books and articles in both Armenian and Russian, and by the 1960s was an internationally renowned historical geographer, a fact recognized by the important commendations he received from the Kremlin. His most important works included *Hayastane est Ashkharhatsuytsi* [Armenia According to the *Ashkharhatsuyts*] (Yerevan, 1963), a reconstruction of the geography book created by the legendary 7th Century CE Armenian geographer Anania Shirakatsi, as well as seminal contributions to the monumental *History of the Armenian People*, 8 volumes (Yerevan, 1971–1984). In many respects Yeremian’s work has not been, and probably never will be, equalled, for we owe him much of what we today know about Historical Armenia.

550 EUR

17. ARMENIA / HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY / KINGDOM OF URARTU:

Suren Tigrani YEREMIAN (1908 - 1992).

ՌԻՐԱՐՏՈՒ ՊԵՏՈՒԹՅՈՒՆԸ [Kingdom of Urartu].

Yerevan: Yerevan University Press, 1980.

Colour-printed map (Very Good, overall clean and bright, just some light wear along old folds and very slight marginal creasing), 79.5 x 109.5 cm (31.5 x 43 inches).

A rare, large-format map depicting the great ancient Armenian Kingdom of Urartu which flourished between the 9th and 6th Centuries BCE, featuring the locations of now lost cities and places of worship, as well battle sites and areas of commerce, predicated upon a generation of ground-breaking research by Professor Suren Yerejian, the father of Armenian historical geography.

(68166)

This large and rare separately issued Armenian language map showcases the historical Kingdom of Urartu, a great Armenian civilization that occupied the Biblical ‘Mountains of Ararat’, extending from Eastern Anatolia, through the south Caucuses to north-western Persia. The Urartian state thrived between 860 and 590 BCE and this time is considered to be a golden period in the ancient history of the Armenian people, who over a period of 4,000 years have created a series of different states in various places in the greater region.

To be clear, this is not a ‘school map’ copied from other sources, but an important academic work predicated upon the ground-breaking archival research of Professor Suren Yerejian, the foremost historical geographer of Armenia of the 20th Century.

The map shows that the Kingdom of Urartu encompassed a large territory; while centred on Lake Van, it ranged from Central Anatolia, all the way over to north-western Persia. The core part of the kingdom is shaded in dark pink, while areas temporarily held by the Urartian regime are shaded light pink. The various ancient districts are named, as are the precise locations of dozens of major cities and towns, most of which had by modern times long vanished. Roads and caravan routes are delineated, while much economic information, being the locations mines, quarries and wine regions (Armenia was one of the first places in the world to produce wine!), as well as areas for the grazing cattle, camels, and sheep. The map also marks the sites of key military battles, with dates. Importantly, much of this information appears for the first time in Yerejian’s work.

The first issue of the present map was published in Yerevan around 1960; the present example is a later edition but is the same as the first in all material respects. All examples of the map in any of the issues are today very rare.

Suren Yerejian: Father of Armenian Historical Geography

While the approximate locations of the boundaries and some of the key centres of the Kingdom of Urartu were commonly known over the succeeding 2,500 years, precise knowledge of the extent and nature of the civilization had been lost. Indeed, the locations of many important places that were still named in the history books was completely unknown. Recently, the horror of the Armenian Genocide (1914-23) destroyed many ancient documents and archaeological sites that could fill in some of the blanks.

Enter Suren Tigrani Yerejian (1908 - 1992), a historian and the most important Armenian historical geographer of the 20th Century. Born in Tbilisi to an Armenian family, as a child he voraciously devoured any and all books he could find on Armenian history. He studied history at the Yerevan State University, graduating with his first degree in 1931. From 1935 to 1941, he accepted a prestigious position at the Oriental Department at the Soviet Academy of Sciences in Leningrad, where he made many valuable Russian contacts. He earned his Ph.D. from the Moscow State University and in 1953 became the director of the Institute of Material Culture and History in Yerevan.

All along, beginning in the late 1920s, Yerejian spent hours every day searching for archival sources on ancient Armenia in institutions and in monastery libraries. Fortunately, he uncovered many mediaeval manuscripts that contained detailed and hitherto undiscovered information on ancient Armenia, including the Kingdom of Urartu. The problem was that these sources were scattered in many places and contained inconsistencies. Yerejian meticulously investigated and verified the sources, eventually sorting the wheat from the chaff.

By the late 1950s, Yerejian succeeded in building the first comprehensive and accurate geographic profile of the Kingdom of Urartu, which he illustrated on the present map, a work which should be of great value to scholars and enthusiasts of Armenian history and culture.

Over the coming years, Yerejian went on to publish several other maps of a similar form covering different periods of Armenian history, such as of Arsacid (Early Christian) Armenian and of the Bagratid (Medieval) Armenia, considered the country’s ‘Second Gold Age’.

Yerejian also published innumerable books and articles in both Armenian and Russian, and by the 1960s was an internationally renowned historical geographer, a fact recognized by the important commendations he received from the Kremlin. His most important works included *Hayastane est Ashkharhatsuytsi* [Armenia According to the *Ashkharhatsuytsi*] (Yerevan, 1963), a reconstruction of the geography book created by the legendary 7th Century AD Armenian geographer Anania Shirakatsi, as well as seminal contributions to the monumental *History of the Armenian People*, 8 volumes (Yerevan, 1971–1984). In many respects Yerejian’s work has not been, and probably never will be, equalled, for we owe him much of what we today know about Ancient Armenia.

References: N/A - Rare.

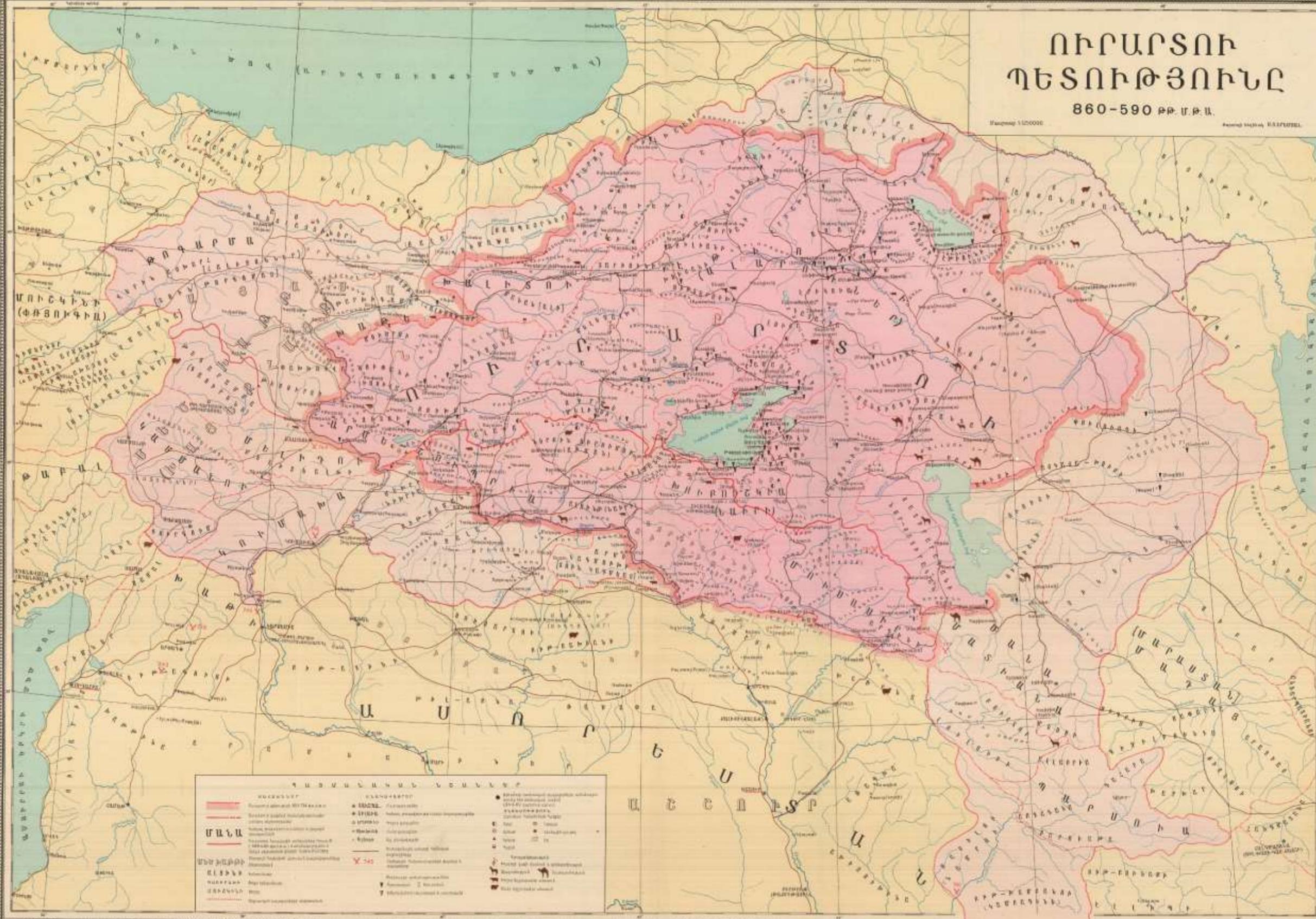
550 EUR

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Մասշտաբ 1:200000

Բանդի խոչընդ 1:500000



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	ՊԵՏՈՒԹՅԱՆ ԿԱՌԱՐԱԿՆԵՐ		ՊԵՏՈՒԹՅԱՆ ԿԱՌԱՐԱԿՆԵՐ
	ՊԵՏՈՒԹՅԱՆ ԿԱՌԱՐԱԿՆԵՐ		ՊԵՏՈՒԹՅԱՆ ԿԱՌԱՐԱԿՆԵՐ
	ՊԵՏՈՒԹՅԱՆ ԿԱՌԱՐԱԿՆԵՐ		ՊԵՏՈՒԹՅԱՆ ԿԱՌԱՐԱԿՆԵՐ

18. ROUND PANORAMA / ARMENIA

Анон.

Панорамная карта Армянского нагорья

[Panoramic Map of the Armenian Highlands]

Yerevan: Армянская советская энциклопедия [Armenian Soviet Encyclopedia] 1990.

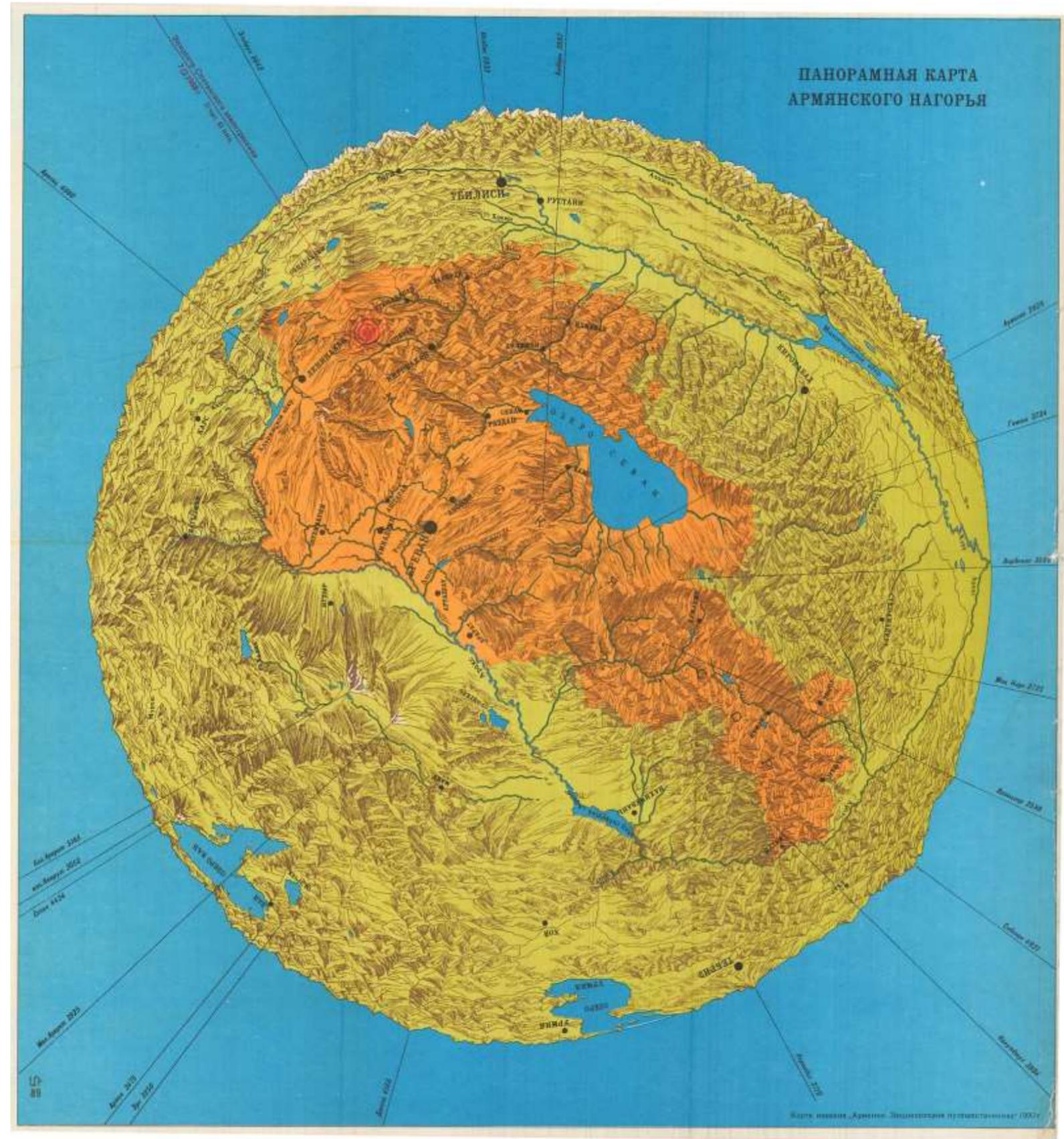
Lithograph in colour, 37,5 x 39,5 cm (inches) (soft folds with tiny holes, narrow margins, otherwise in a good condition).

This unusual round panorama of Armenia and the neighboring countries, with an appearance of a globe, showcases the view, as ideally seen from the volcano mountain Azhdahak, south of the Lake Sevan. The yellow colour marks the Armenian Highlands and the red dot in the left upper side the epicentre of the earthquake of December 7th, 1988.

The map embraces the territory between Urmai, Iran on the South, the lake Van, Turkey, in the South-West, Tiflis and the mountain Kasbek, Georgia, on the North, and Stepanakert on the East.

The map was published in the travel encyclopedia of Armenia (Армения. Энциклопедия путешественника) by Vladimir Nikolaevič Belyi, in 1990, which was issued with an Armenian and Russian text.

120 EUR



20. BASQUE

Gregorio Hombrados OÑATIVIA (1902 - 1978).

SPAIN – BASQUE COUNTRY (GUIPUZCOA) / ART DECO DESIGN:

Mapa de Guipuzcoa de G. H. Oñativia. / Carta ilustrada de la M.N. y M.L. provincia de Guipúzcoa por G. H. Oñativia.

Tolosa: Labayen y Laborde, 1944.

Colour lithograph on very thick paper, folding into original buff printed card covers (Very Good, map clean and bright with rich, thick resplendent colour; cover with repaired tears but no significant loss), 65.5 x 88.5 cm (25.5 x 35 inches).

A highly attractive, Art Deco pictorial map of Spain's Basque County, richly colour lithographed in an almost painterly style on very thick paper; surely one of the most exquisite decorative maps of the era.

In this lavish pageant of Art Deco artistry, Spain's Basque Country unfolds in resplendent colour. All towns, historical sites and cultural events are portrayed pictorially across a verdant landscape. In a charming twist, the entire scene is shown to be viewed by a group of tourists travelling in sedan (saloon) perched upon a mountain road.

Gregorio Hombrados Oñativia (1902 - 1978) was a Basque professional painter who specialized in landscapes; his oils occasionally appear on the Spanish market. The present map is, however, his best-known work.

References: Fundacion Sancho el Sabia – Memoria Digital Vasca (Vitoria-Gasteiz, Spain): 209330.

180 EUR



21. TRANSPORTATION / ADVERTISEMENT

Worden WOOD (1880-1943).

S.S. "Washington" – Sister Ship of S. S. "Manhattan".

Hamburg: Franke & Scheibe 1933.

Off-set colour lithograph on thicker embossed paper 58 x 71,5 cm (22.8 x 28.1 inches) (tiny scratches in the upper left part, white margin with minor age-toning and foxing, otherwise in a good condition).

(68158)

A large, highly decorative large off-set print in vivid colours represents a luxury ocean liner S S Washington.

The ship was launched on August 20, 1932, and made the first voyage in 1933. Her sister ship S S Manhattan was one year older. The ships were the largest liners ever built in the United States and were in the 1930s known as a luxury connection between the US and Europe.

The print was hanging in an ocean-liner ticket office as an advertisement.

This version, printed in thick colours on paper mimicking the canvas, was made by a Hamburg based publishing house Franke & Scheibe, founded in 1885 and specialized in transportation publications.

350 EUR



22. EAST AFRICA GEOLOGICAL MAP - TANZANIA, KENYA & UGANDA

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY DEPARTMENT OF TANGANYIKA / BRITISH EAST AFRICA, FIFTH INTER-TERRITORIAL GEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE.

Geological Map of East Africa / Scale 1:2,000,000 / Prepared on behalf of the Inter-Territorial Geological Conference 1952.

The first comprehensive and scientific geological map of British East Africa (including modern Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda), published in Dar es Salaam.

Place and Year: Dar es Salaam (Tanzania), 1954.

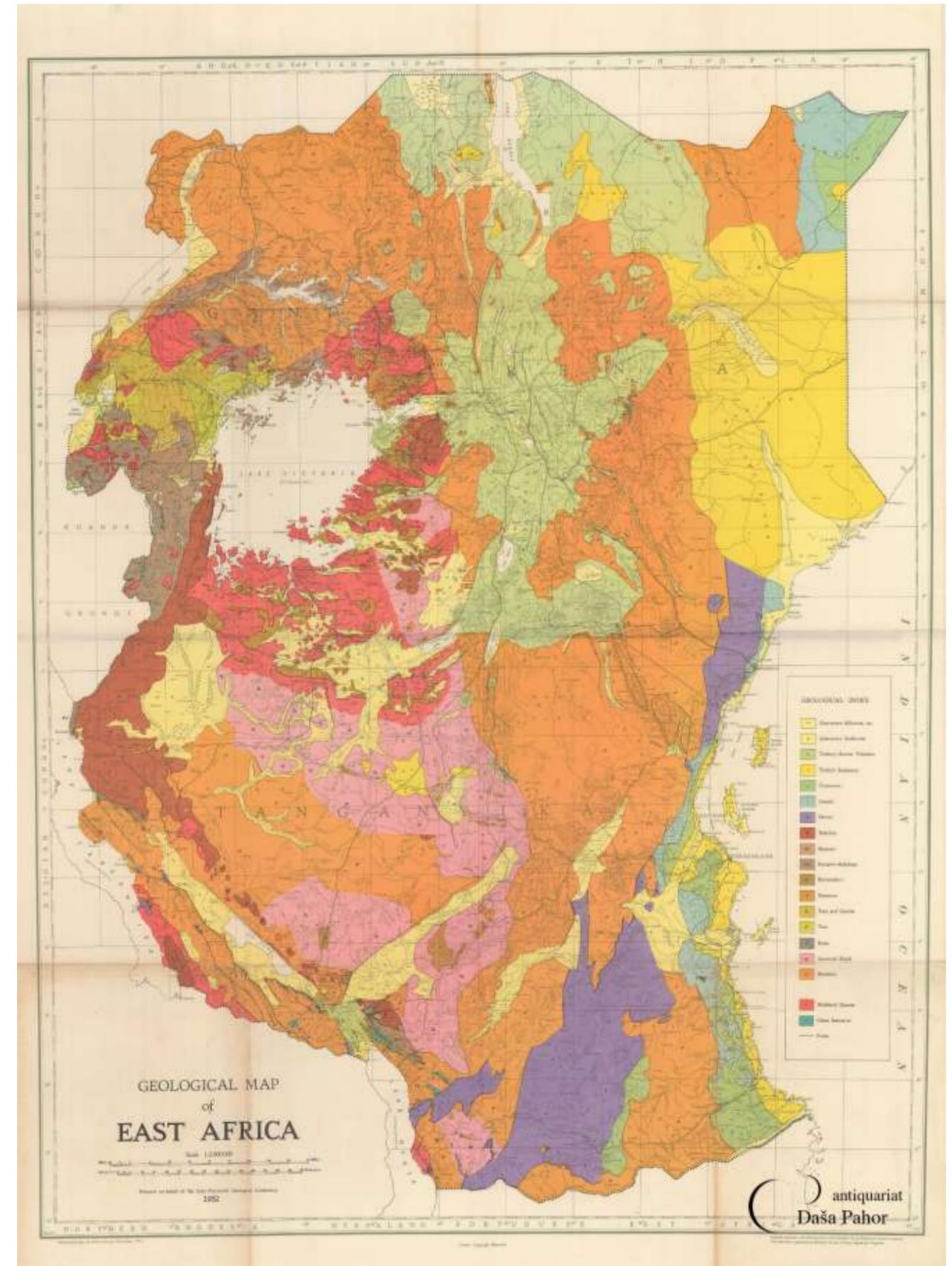
Colour off-set print (Very Good, some very light wear along original folds, some areas of toning but overall a great example), 93 x 71 cm (36.5 x 28 inches).

This excellent, large-format, separately-issued map is the first comprehensive and scientific geological map of British East Africa (today comprising the modern nations of Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda), predating the first such maps that were made depicting the region's three individual colonies. East Africa's highly complex geology is depicted with great precision, with the 'Geological Index', or legend, in the lower right identifying 19 distinct geological zones by their own resplendent colour and letter symbols, in addition to the numerous fault lines which traverse the area. East Africa is one of the world's most geologically ancient, diverse and rugged lands, and the present map is the result of many years of painstaking surveys and scientific observations. In addition, all major cities, towns, roads and railways are depicted in a light green hue, along with political divisions and the names of the various provinces of Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika (mainland Tanzania). The map was produced as the result of a great conference of the region's geologists in 1952, which provided the first complete and accurate general picture of the geology of East Africa, with the map being published in Dar es Salaam not long thereafter.

Historical Background: The Early Geological Mapping of East Africa

The interior of East Africa was one of the last regions of the world to be explored, let alone colonized by Europeans. While the coastal areas were opened to European trade since the end of the 15th Century, the interior was a virtual enigma until the 1840s, when Westerners began to head inland. However, it would not be until the 1880s that they possessed a good idea of the region's general geography, from the coasts of the Indian Ocean through to the Great Lakes of Africa. In 1885, at the Berlin Conference, the European powers divided up between themselves the as yet colonized regions of Africa.

Germany claimed Tanganyika (the mainland portion of modern Tanzania), which became Deutsch-Ostafrika in 1891. The British made the island sultanate of Zanzibar a protectorate in 1890; in 1894 they made Uganda a colony, and the following year what was later known as Kenya became the British East Africa protectorate.



The geological mapping of East Africa was somewhat arrested by the fact that the region was not seen to be especially rich in precious minerals, in sharp contrast to South Africa, which possessed the world's largest deposits of gold, platinum and diamonds (and which was geologically mapped much earlier). Consequently, the geological mapping lacked the heavy funding and sense of urgency motivated by commercial interests, and was carried out at a more leisurely pace, following administrative obligations and intellectual curiosity.

That being said, the German geologist Alexander Sadebeck published a geological map of East Africa, dated 1872, but this was based on fragmentary information, made at a time when not even the basic topography of the region was understood. This was followed up by Gustav A. Fisher's more sophisticated mapping of the geology of the rifts grabens in what is today southern Kenya and northern Tanzania, which was published in 1884. Following that, John Walter Gregory published a geological sketch map of the southern part of British East Africa and the northern part of German East Africa as part of his classic work *The Great Rift Valley* (1896), which while an impressive effort, identifying the basic geological zones, was far from scientific or precise. Beyond that, geologists concentrated their efforts on episodic projects dealing with specific areas, such as academic studies of local sites, and geological reconnaissance relating to mines and the construction of railroads.

World War I disrupted and delayed any notions of conducting systematic scientific geological surveys of East Africa, although at the conclusion of the conflict, all of the region was placed under British control, with Deutsche Ost-Afrika becoming the colony of Tanganyika. While Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda would remain distinct from one another, with their own government agencies for overseeing geological exploration, the new reality led to much greater inter-colonial cooperation and resource sharing.

During the mid-1920s, the three colonies decided to formally set up their own Geological Survey Departments and to sponsor systematic scientific geological surveys of their territories to high uniform standards, and while the endeavour was to be independently administered in each colony, the principals of the projects in each jurisdiction agreed to meet every five years or so to share intelligence and to jointly plan operations during what became known as the inter-territorial geological conferences.

To implement the survey, the East African territories were divided into grids along each half degree of latitude, creating squares that were each 3091.36 km. sq. / 1920.88 sq. miles (although the squares which abutted the ocean, Lake Victoria and international boundaries were truncated). The territory within each square was to be individually surveyed, with a map published for each square, at a scale of 1:250,000, until enough of these quadrant maps were completed in order to provide a complete geological rendering of British East Africa. The surveys commenced with the squares that featured especially interesting formations or contained valuable mineral deposits, such that the project literally took on a patchwork profile. The difficulty of the terrain and budget cuts brought about by the Great Depression ensured that progress was slow, with the first maps being issued only in 1936, with a steady stream following thereafter, until a fairly good overall (if not fully complete) impression of the geology of the region came into view.

The Fifth Inter-Territorial Geological Conference & the Creation of the Present Map

The Fifth Inter-Territorial Geological Conference, convened at Dodoma, Tanganyika (Tanzania) from 13 to 16 May 1952, marked a watershed moment in the geological mapping of East Africa. The Geological Survey Departments of Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda had by this time completed enough of the quadrant maps to gain a reliable understanding of the geology of the entire region, findings supplemented by some high quality geological surveying done for academic, mining and infrastructure ventures.

It was decided that all of the available maps and analysis should be combined to compile the first accurate and comprehensive general geological map of East Africa, a move that preceded any efforts to create similar maps of the individual colonies. Responsibility for this task was given to the Drawing Office of the Geological Survey Department of Tanganyika at Dodoma.

At some point the colourful finished manuscript was transferred to Dar es Salaam to be published and separately-issued by the government printer for Tanganyika. Importantly, the first edition of the map is dated 1953 in the imprint, while the present example is of the second edition, which is identical to the former, save that it bears the date '1954' in the imprint.

The map was widely acclaimed and set a lofty standard for future geological maps of the region. As more of the quadrant surveys were completed, each of the territorial geological survey departments issued maps of their own jurisdictions, including: the *Geological Map of Tanganyika* (Dar es Salaam, 1959), the *Geological Map of Uganda* (Entebbe, 1961) and the *Geological Map of Kenya* (Nairobi, 1961).

The *Geological Map of East Africa...1952* represents an important milestone in the geological and thematic mapping of the region, as well as being a magnificent example of African colonial printing. While quite a few examples were acquired in the 1950s by libraries who maintained subscriptions to geological maps and British Crown publications, the map, in either of its issues, is very rare on the market. We cannot trace a record of another example being offered at auction or by dealers during the last generation.

References: P.H. Temple, 'Geological Mapping in East Africa', *African Geographical Review*, no. 3 (April 1965), pp. 53-8; OCLC: 68916071. Cf. Thomas Schlüter, *Geological Atlas of Africa* (2008), pp. 10-11.

250 EUR

23. LOUISBOURG, NOVA SCOTIA, CANADA

DEPOT GENERAL DE LA MARINE (FRANCE).

Plan de la Ville et du Port de Louisbourg. Levé en 1756 suivant l'original conservé au Dépôt Général des Cartes, Plans et Journaux de la Marine. Pour le Service des Vaisseaux du Roi. Par ordre de M. de Sartine ...

Paris, 1779.

A fine large-format map of Louisbourg (Cape Breton) especially prepared for the use of the French Royal Navy during the American Revolutionary War.

Copper engraving (Very Good, strong engraving impression, corner of upper left blank margin professionally reinstated but not affecting printed area), 49 x 65 cm (19 x 25.5 inches).

This attractive and finely engraved large-format map depicts the legendary fortress and harbour of Louisbourg, situated on the northeastern coast of Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia. The map assumes an eastward orientation, with the citadel situated on a peninsula in the upper left, while the harbour extends down to the lower right. The topography is expressed with great care, noting hills, morasses, roads, wharfs and homesteads; while the seas feature copious bathymetric soundings rendering the work a fine practical sea chart.

The 'Renvoi', or key, in the lower-left corner, identifies the major defensive works of the Louisbourg Citadel: *A.* Bastion du Roy; *B.* Demi bastion de Dauphin; *C.* Bastion de la Reine; *D.* Demi Bastion Princesse; *E.* Bastion Maurepas; *F.* Bastion Brouillant; *G.* Bastion de la Grave; *H.* Bastion Royale; *I.* Bastion de l'Île de l'Entrée; and *K.* Magasin de Roi.

The present map is the finest French plan of Louisbourg to be issued during the American Revolutionary War (1775-83), being engraved on the orders of the Dépôt des Cartes et Plans de la Marine (commonly known as the Dépôt Général de la Marine), the chart-publishing arm of France's Marine Royale (navy), which maintained considerable interest in potentially using Louisbourg's excellent natural harbour as a staging area for a larger attack upon Canada.

The map was directly based upon a French manuscript chart drafted in 1756, which remained in the possession of the Dépôt. The present printed work is dedicated to Antoine de Sartine, Comte d'Alby, who served as the French Navy Minister from 1774 to 1780. The map was published separately, and also within the *Neptune Americo-Septentrional contenant les côtes, les et bancs, îles baies, ports, et mouillages, et les sondes des mers de cette-partie du monde...* (Paris, 1780), a fine sea atlas of 26 charts of North American harbours, especially commissioned by the Dépôt for use during the war. The present example of the map represents the 2nd state of 3 states of chart.

The Fortress of Louisbourg & the Siege of 1758

Louisbourg is perhaps the most fabled fortress in North American history, even though it existed for barely 40 years and proved to be anything but invincible. Following the Treaty of Utrecht (1713), France's territorial losses ensued the east coast of Cape Breton Island (called Ile Royale by the French) was her only territory located directly on the Atlantic seaboard of North America. The island guarded the maritime approaches to New France (Quebec) and provided a base for accessing the Grand Banks (the Cod Fishery was then big money, being the second largest industry in North America, after Virginia's tobacco crop).

In 1719, the French engineer Jean-Francois du Vergery de Verville selected a fine natural ice-free harbour along the east Coast of Cape Breton as the site for a great fortress that would shore up French interests in the Americas. Construction commenced in 1720 and lasted over twenty years, with massive cost overruns bring the expense of the endeavour over 30 million Livres (well over U.S. \$ 10 billion in modern terms)! King Louis XV joked that for that money he expected to be able to see the tops of Louisbourg's bastions from Versailles!

The city was surrounded by massive walls 30 feet high and 36 feet thick, protected by deep trenches. The defences were anchored by massive bastions, of which the Bastion du Roy was the largest building constructed in North America up to time. Supposedly, the boggy and craggy landscape around the fortress made it difficult to attack by land, while the harbour could only be accessed by a narrow channel, making attacking ships easy prey for shore batteries.

For some years Louisbourg prospered a major trading centre, and an entrepôt between the French Caribbean, Canada and France. By 1752, it had a population of 4,200 and was the third busiest port in North America, after only Boston and Philadelphia.

However, Louisbourg proved to be ill-starred. While its isolated location made it difficult to attack, this cut both ways, as it proved to be very difficult to reinforce and resupply. Apart from codfish and masonry, the region's forbidding climate ensured that virtually everything needed to be imported, which was often challenging. Most ominous, while the fortress's defences were impressive, they were overly exposed on their landward side.

In 1745, during the War of the Austrian Succession, Louisbourg fell quite easily to a relatively small and poorly trained British colonial force. While this was largely due to the French government's foolish decision not to reinforce the fortress, Louisbourg's landward exposure was acknowledged as serious weakness. In 1748, Britain traded Louisbourg back to France in return for Madras, India (which the French had captured in 1746).

During the Seven Years' War (1756-63), everyone on both sides knew from the outset that Louisbourg would play a major role in the conflict. By 1757, the British high command became convinced that their only way to win the war in the Americas would be to seize Quebec City, the capital of New France. This would only be possible if Louisbourg were to be taken out. An initial British attempt to attack the city was prevented by the forceful actions of the French Navy.

Early in 1758, William Pitt, the British Colonial and War minister, was frustrated by the both the failure of the first design to take Louisbourg and the overall progress of the war. He decided to 'through the kitchen sink' at Louisbourg and in the spring of that year dispatched an awesome force of 26,000 men, 40 men of war and 150 transport vessels to invest the town. This juggernaut was to be led by Major General Jeffery Amherst, one of Britain's most ambitious and ruthless commanders.

The French garrison at Louisbourg consisted of only 7,000 men, with the harbour defended by only 5 ships of the line. Critically, the large relief convoy that France had dispatched from Toulon to strengthen the town was stopped cold by the British navy in the Mediterranean.

The British force arrived off of Louisbourg on June 8, 1758, but their landing was hindered by inclement weather. They were finally able to disembark troops, and after many days of hard fighting took control of the land to the aft of the fortress. Louisbourg was now a sitting duck, subject to heavy artillery fire from virtually all angles.

For the French, by mid-July matters went from bad-to-worse. On July 21, the British scored a direct hit on the 74-gun French ship, *L'Entreprenant*, and on July 23 a 'hot shot' struck the Bastion du Roy, causing it to implode. These events greatly demoralized the French. After the British started to cut into the Harbour creating carnage to the remaining French shipping and homesteads, the fortress's governor, the Chevalier Drucour, surrendered Louisbourg on July 26, 1758. The fall of Louisbourg proved to be the turning point of the entire war. It allowed the British to sail up the St. Lawrence and to capture Quebec City, following the Battle of the Plains of Abraham (1759).

Fearing that Cape Breton Island would be returned to France following the war, in 1760, Pitt ordered Louisbourg to be levelled to the ground. This was largely carried out, although Cape Breton, along with the rest of Canada, would be ceded to Britain in 1763, becoming part of the province of Nova Scotia.

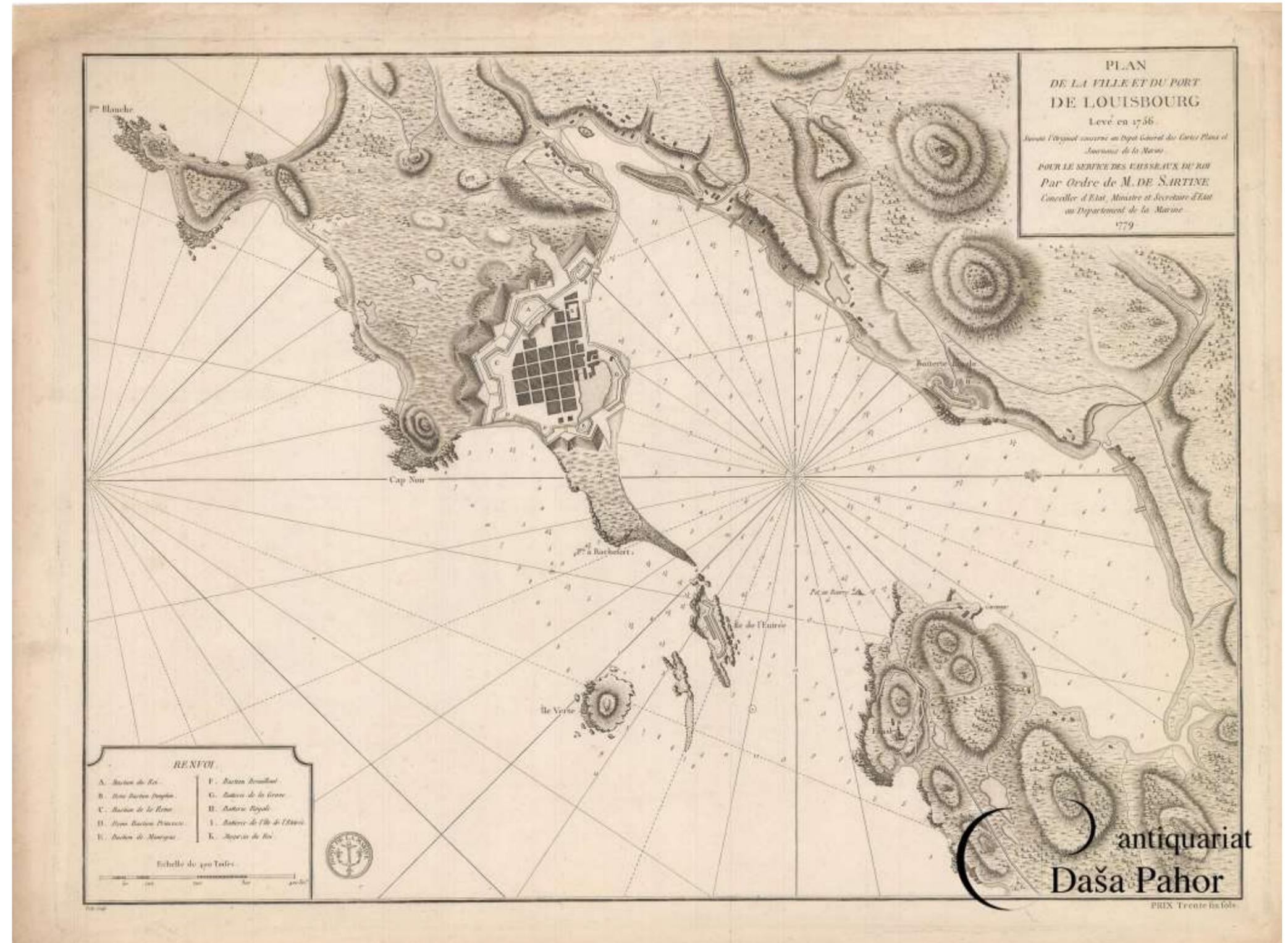
In the succeeding years Louisbourg was a sleepy fishing town and regional administrative centre, employing the former French Intendent's Building (which was spared from levelling) as the main government office.

Louisbourg returned to prominence during the American Revolutionary War, and especially from 1778 onwards, whereupon France joined the war on the American side. During this time, the Marine Royale seriously considered capturing the harbour and using it as a base for a larger attack upon Canada. While this design never transpired, it was a major concern, and thus the present chart, issued in 1779, would have been imbued with considerable value.

Travelling forward, in the 1960s, Louisbourg was partially and skilfully rebuilt to period style, and is today a major tourist attraction.

References: Kershaw, *Early Printed Maps of Canada*, vol. 3, no. 937 (specifically citing the present 2nd state).

850 EUR



24. WWII IN EAST AFRICA - MANDERA CAMP, SOMALIA

Plan of Mandera Evacuation Camp. Anon., “MD”.

Mandera, British Somaliland [modern Somalia], 1942.

An exceedingly well executed and highly detailed original manuscript map of the Mandera Evacuation Camp (Somalia), a British World War II interment facility that housed Italian prisoners from East Africa, signed simply “MD”, likely drafted by a professional military engineer.

Manuscript, pen and ink and pastel colour on translucent tracing paper (Excellent, pristine condition), 28 x 40 cm (11 x 15.5 inches).

This is an unusually well executed plan, depicting the Mandera Evacuation Camp, a British facility established during World War II in British Somaliland (today’s north-western Somalia) that housed Italian prisoners (both military and civilian) captured during Britain’s invasion of Italian East Africa. The map, which shows Mandera at the height of its operational capacity in the latter part of 1942, is perhaps the finest surviving cartographic record of the facility and is also the most meticulously rendered map of any internment camp we have ever seen. Moreover, original manuscript maps from the East African theatre of World War II are especially rare, and the surviving examples represent unique artefacts capturing greatly underappreciated aspects of the broader conflict.

The map has a roughly eastward orientation, and shows the camp to have a rectangular, almost square, shape. It was drafted by an anonymous hand, signed with the initial “MD”, who was likely a professional military engineer, as suggested by the high and formal quality of the plan’s execution and the sophistication of the symbols and colour coding employed. About two-thirds of the camp is taken up by living quarters for the internees and related amenities, while the lower-right quadrant hosts the British Administration and the hospital sector. Mandera is shown here to be a well-developed and highly organized camp with a vast array of specialized facilities to guard and care for the internees.

The ‘Legenda’, on the left side, details the signs and colour conventions used to denote numerous features, including: brick houses (shaded pink); accommodation & shelter buildings (shaded orange); tents (orange crossed squares); water tanks (blue circles and squares); latrines (marked with the letter ‘W’); showers (‘B’); laundry (‘L’); kitchens (‘K’); mess houses (‘M’); Church (simply labelled as such); stores (‘S’); offices (‘O’); vegetable gardens (shaded light green, bordered with intermittent lines); gardens (shaded dark green, bordered with intermittent lines); canteens (‘C’); roads (yellow, black-bordered lines); barbed wire fences (black lines); sentry houses (‘G’) and playing grounds (shaded yellow, marked ‘P’).

Various key features are specifically labelled beyond the ‘Legenda’, including the road to Berbera (the main British base and seaport in the region); ‘Luna-Park’ (the ‘town square’ so the speak); hairdressers; shoemakers; the cinema; and ‘Pippo-Park’, near the river which features a ‘sun bath’

and a ‘Childrens Swimming-pool’. More ominously, in the lower-left is the ‘Reception Pen’; ‘Isolation Pen’ and ‘Punishment Cage’.

Historical Context: Britain Conquers Italian East Africa during World War II

In 1936, Fascist Italy established Italian East Africa, *Africa Orientale Italiana* (AOI), a vast realm which included newly conquered Ethiopia, as well as Eritrea and Italian Somaliland (the south and western two-thirds of modern Somalia), which had both been Italian colonies since 1890. The embraced all the Horn of Africa, save for the enclaves of British Somaliland (modern north-western Somalia) and French Somaliland (modern Djibouti). By 1939, around 165,000 Italian subjects lived in the AOI (including around 90,000 civilian colonists), against an indigenous population of 12.1 million.

On June 10, 1940, Benito Mussolini made the fateful decision to join the Axis Powers in World War II, declaring war upon both Britain and France. By August 1940, Italian forces had easily overwhelming the local opposition, conquering both British and French Somaliland, annexing them to the AOI.

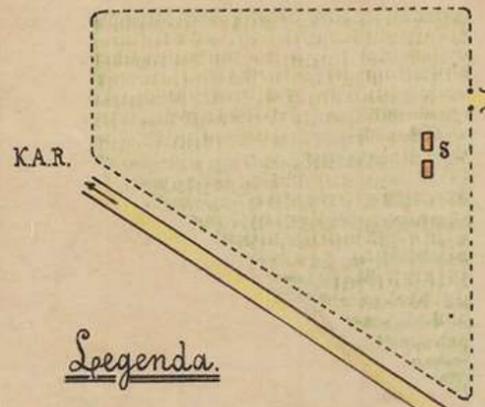
However, while France folded, Britain was determined to not only regain its lost territories, but to drive Italy out of East Africa altogether. While the East Africa Theatre in WWII does not garner much attention today, overshadowed by the larger conflicts elsewhere, it was nevertheless of great geopolitical importance, as control of the Horn of Africa was crucial to maintaining vital shipping routes through the Suez Canal and to the Persian Gulf, India and beyond.

Italian rule over the AOI was far from secure, as significant British Commonwealth forces, variously based in Cairo, Nairobi and Aden were primed for the offensive. Archival documents reveal that the *Comando Supremo* (Italian General Staff) greatly underestimated Britain’s determination and abilities in the region, and they did not expect a British counteroffensive to occur until sometime in 1942. Italian forces in the East Africa were poorly prepared for the events which were to unfold.

In the early months of 1941, a series of coordinated British operations attacked the AOI from all directions. British expeditions mounted from Kenya and Sudan surged into Ethiopia, taking Addis Ababa, the AOI capital, on April 6, 1941.

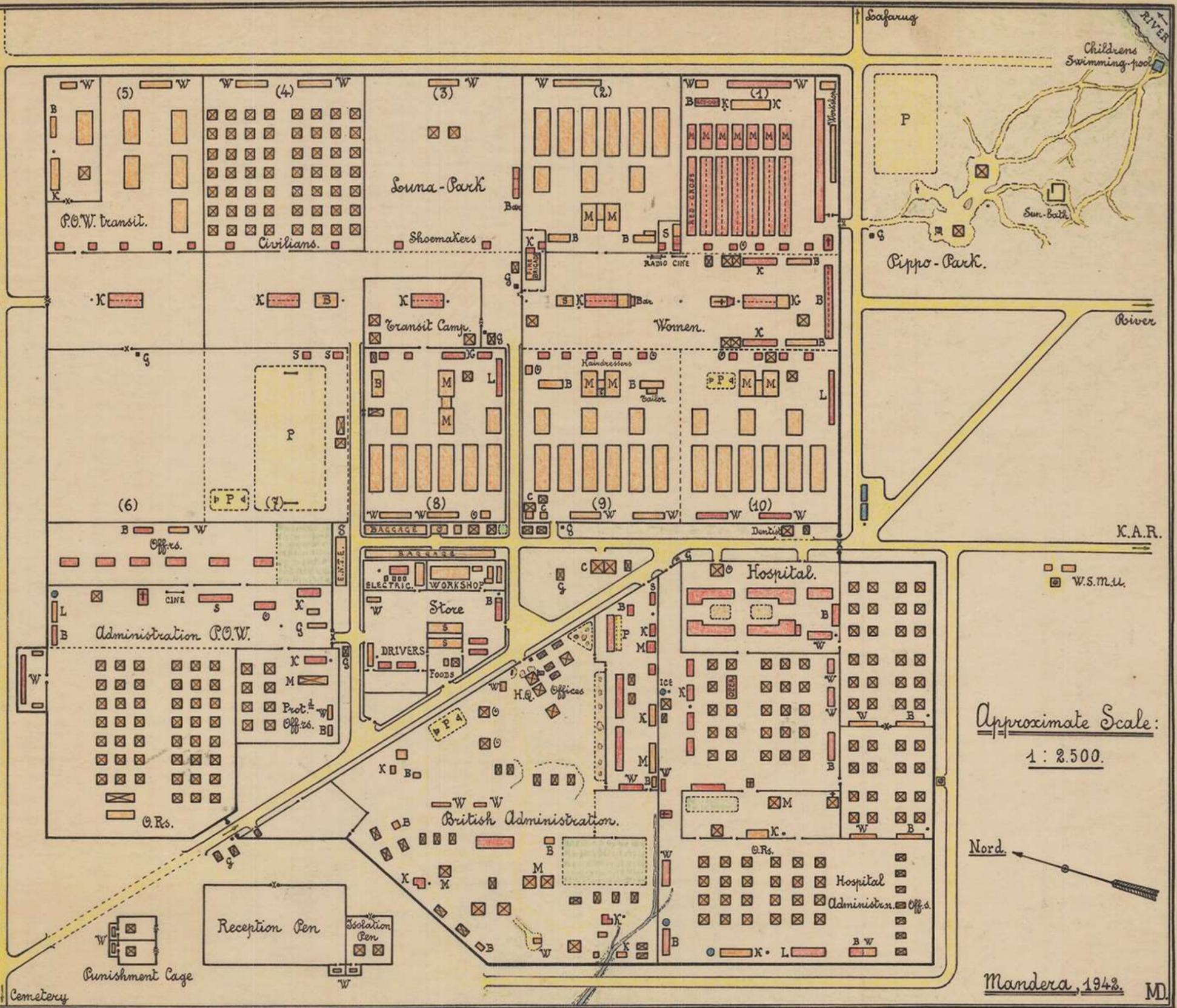
Meanwhile, of relevance to the present map, in March 1941, an expedition named *Operation Appearance* saw British forces from Aden descend upon what was British Somaliland, quickly taking the capital, Berbera, and the important inland town of Hargeisa. The capture of Dire Dawa, Ethiopia, the inland gateway towards British Somaliland, at the end of March, secured the region for Britain. The following months consisted of ‘mop-up’ operations, as the British hunted down isolated Italian forces across the region. The Italians were dealt a decisive blow at the Battle of Gondar (November 1941), and their regional command formally surrendered in January 1942 (low-grade Italian guerrilla operations subsequently occurred, but to limited effect). The AOI was no more, as Britain had undisputed mastery over the Horn of Africa. Importantly, however, the larger war still ranged in Europe and North Africa, keeping the British forces in East Africa on their guard.

PLAN OF MANDERA EVACUATION CAMP



Legenda.

- Brick-house.
- Accomodation & shelter.
- Gents.
- Water-tanks.
- Deep-well pump.
- Latrines & urinators.
- Shower-baths & lavatories.
- Laundry.
- Kitchen.
- Mess-room.
- Church.
- Store.
- Office.
- Vegetable-garden.
- Garden.
- Canteen.
- Road.
- Barbed-wire fence.
- Sentry-box & guard.
- Playing-ground.



Approximate Scale:
1 : 2.500.



Mandera, 1942. M.

The Mandera Evacuation Camp and the British Plans for Captured Italians

Through much of the year 1941, as Britain gained the upper hand across the AOI, it also assumed an onerous burden. The British captured tens of thousands of Italian soldiers and gained responsibility for a vast number of Italian civilian colonists. The Geneva Convention made clear that the Italian soldiers were to be well-treated as POWs. Beyond that, the British considered the Italian civilian colonists in East Africa to be a security threat, as it was feared that they could aid guerrilla activities against Allied forces. Moreover, their presence was deeply resented by the Ethiopian and Somali people, whose support the British required. It was decided that the colonists had to be rounded up and detained in the same manner as the military POWs. However, a complicating factor was that the Horn of Africa was generally a barren land, lacking good transport and communications networks. The British forces, who had themselves ‘travelled light’, initially had nowhere near the adequate level of supplies, facilities or manpower to guard and care for tens of thousands of Italians.

In the late spring and summer of 1941, the local British command decided to make do with the meagre resources at their disposal, housing the Italians under their charge through improvised means. The British decided to congregate most of the Italian prisoners within hastily constructed ‘evacuation’ camps along the Dire Dawa-Hargeisa-Berbera Road, one of the region’s few decent transport arteries, and one which led to the region’s main port and Allied military base (Berbera). The most important of these camps were Amaresa, La Faruk and Mandera.

The Mandera Evacuation Camp was located about 72 km southwest of Berbera, almost midway along the route to Hargeisa. Although the location was relatively well-watered and near the main road, Mandera was already infamous as a place of misfortune. During World War I, British forces marched 600 German POWs on a brutal trek from Dar es Salaam towards Berbera. However, owing to a lack of provisions, the British abandoned the Germans at Mandera, then an utterly desolate location. While the Germans showed impressive initiative and self-reliance, digging wells and making mud-brick huts, most died from disease. Only a few Germans survived to return to Europe where they told stories of the ‘Hell that is Mandera’.

Fast forward to the summer of 1941, when the British housed Italian military and civilian internees at Mandera under eerily reminiscent conditions. Hundreds, and later thousands, of Italians were guarded from escaping by a small number of armed British troops, who supplied the Italians with basic tents, a small number of tools and meagre, low quality, food rations. Congregated around the old German wells, the camp was a miserable place; conditions were described as horrendous, even by the standards of internment camps in Africa.

Eventually, the Italian prisoners were able to lodge a formal complaint with the Red Cross, which caused great embarrassment at Whitehall. Evidently, the ‘Fear of God’ was placed upon the local British military command, for late 1941 saw dramatic improvements in the conditions at Mandera and the other camps. The quality and quantity of the food radically improved; and proper kitchens, showers, latrines and a clinic were constructed. Gradually, many of the tents were replaced by large brick sheds and huts, and the camp population was divided into male and female sections. In December 1941, professional British civilian administrators arrived, replacing the disinterested military wardens, spearheading even more improvements to the camp.

Throughout the early months of 1942, the British poured significant resources into the Mandera, building the elaborate array of buildings and amenities seen on the present map. The presence of a permanent Red Cross unit led by Italian (Anti-Fascist) doctors and nurses led to a high degree of care, ensuring that the British adhered to Geneva Convention standards. Despite the improvements, in March 1942, Mandera was struck (along with the other camps along the Dire Dawa-Berbera Road) with an epidemic of measles which carried away dozens of children. That being noted, day-to-day life in the camp in mid-1942 was a vast improvement over the situation that prevailed during the Mandera’s early days.

The British found maintaining such large camps in rural areas of Ethiopia and Somaliland onerous and in mid-1942 began deporting large numbers of the internees to camps in well-established British domains, such as Kenya, Uganda, South Africa and India. POWs and able-bodied men were intentionally separated from their families, acting as ‘security’ for their good behaviour going forward. This caused much emotional stress, as well as some degree of unrest, amongst the internees; however, the policy was executed with great efficiency. It was not until 1947 that many of the separated families were reunited.

Fascist Italy capitulated in September 1943, and while the war still raged in Central and Northern Italy, the southern regions of the country had been liberated by the Allies. It was decided that non-combatant Italians in East Africa could be repatriated, and in late 1943 hundreds of eligible internees left Mandera for Berbera, where they boarded ships for Naples. It was hoped that as Italy was progressively liberated, all the civilians could return to their original home towns. For the rest of the war, Mandera was gradually wound down, leaving only hardcore Italian military types and criminals in the camp upon the WWII’s end in May 1945. Mandera was closed shortly thereafter once the last internees were processed out and repatriated.

References:N/A – Map unrecorded. Cf. Enzo Centofanti, *Out of Africa and into America: The Odyssey of Italians in East Africa* (2012), pp. 52 - 62.

1.800 EUR

25. ARMENIAN DIASPORA / MOSCOW IMPRINT

Գրիգորի ԽԱԼԱԹԵԱՆ / ԽԱԼԱԹՅԱՆՑ (Grigor Khalatian / Khalatians, 1858-1912)

Ղազար Փարպեցի եւ գործք նորին. Պատմական եւ գրական քննութիւն

[Ghazar Parpetsi and his Work. Literary and Historical Analysis]

Moscow: Othon Herbeck 1883.

8°. [8] titles and introduction, 130 pp., [6], mid-20th century pink boards with handwritten title in Armenian in ballpoint pen, grey specked spine (first page with traces of old paper label, first two pages with minor water-staining in margins, sporadic old annotations in Armenian, mostly in pencil, in margins, footnotes and on the last page, otherwise in a good condition).

(68157)

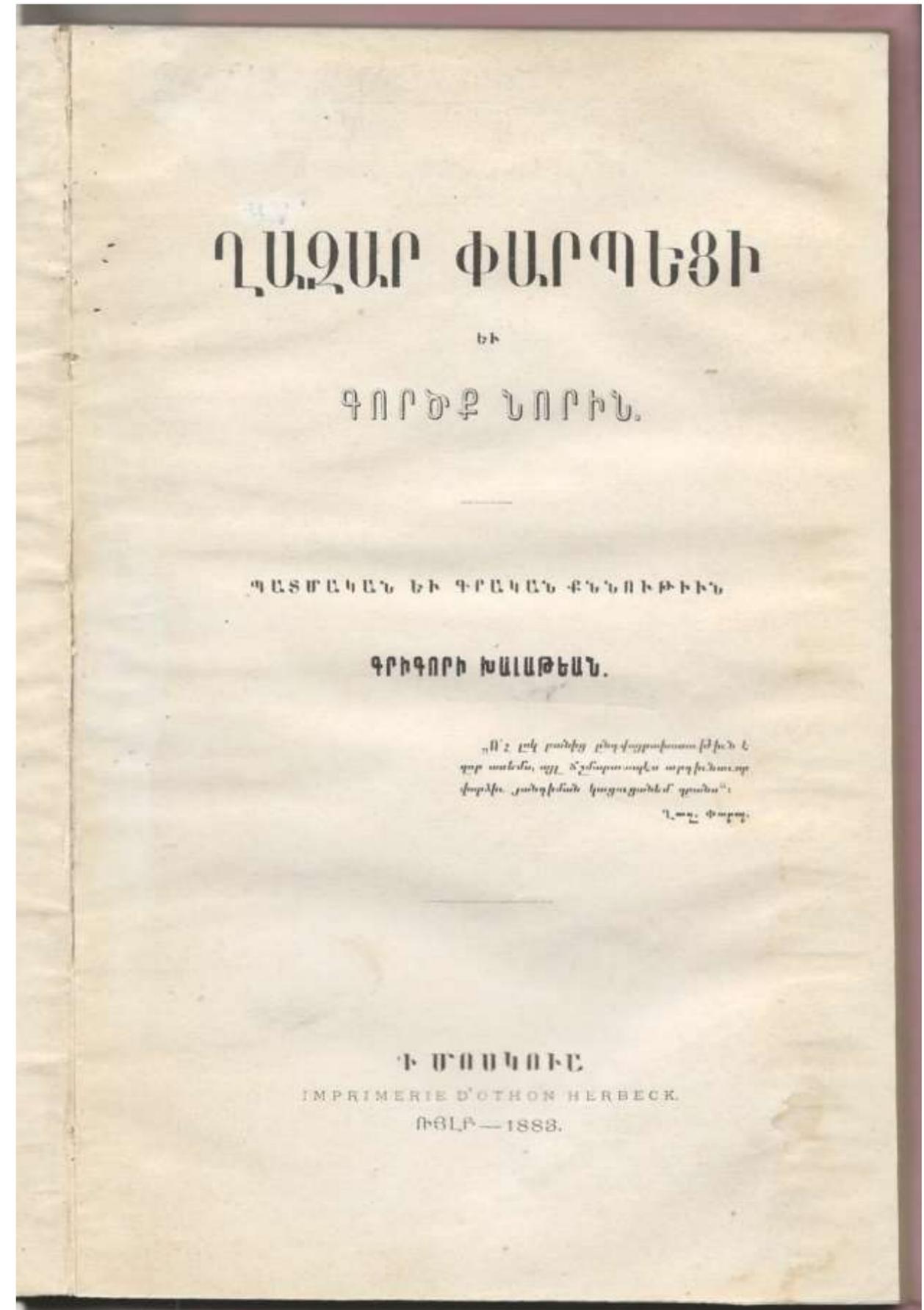
The text in Armenian language, published in Moscow, is a controversial research of the work of the Armenian 5th and 6th century author Ghazar Parpetsi (Lazar Parpetsi) and other primary sources by a professor Grigor Khalatian, establishing that Ghazar Parpetsi was not the primary author of his text, but he instead copied older texts.

The author Grigor Khalatian (1858-1912) was a professor, educator and public figure, who was schooled in medicine and later linguistics in Moscow and in Germany. He was an author of numberless works and articles and was known as a promotor of the Armenian culture.

Khalatian became known for his researches of older Armenian texts, often accusing the authors of plagiarism.

We could find one example in the database of the Armenian libraries and no examples in Worldcat (Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris holds an electronic copy).

95 EUR



26. EGYPT / ARCHEOLOGY

حفريات الفسطاط: مجموعة المناظر الفتوغرافية

Fouilles d'Al Foustât (Album de photographies)

[Cairo]: العربية الآثار دار [Maṭba‘at Dār al-Kutub al-Miṣriyah bi-al-Qāhirah] – Musée de l'Art Arabe 1928.

Folio: [8] with title page and text in Arabic and French, XXXIII black and white plates, reverse collation, original card binding with printed title, green cloth spine (old owner's signature in blue ink in the lower part of the title page, binding with minimal wear and staining, otherwise in a good, clean condition).

(68142)

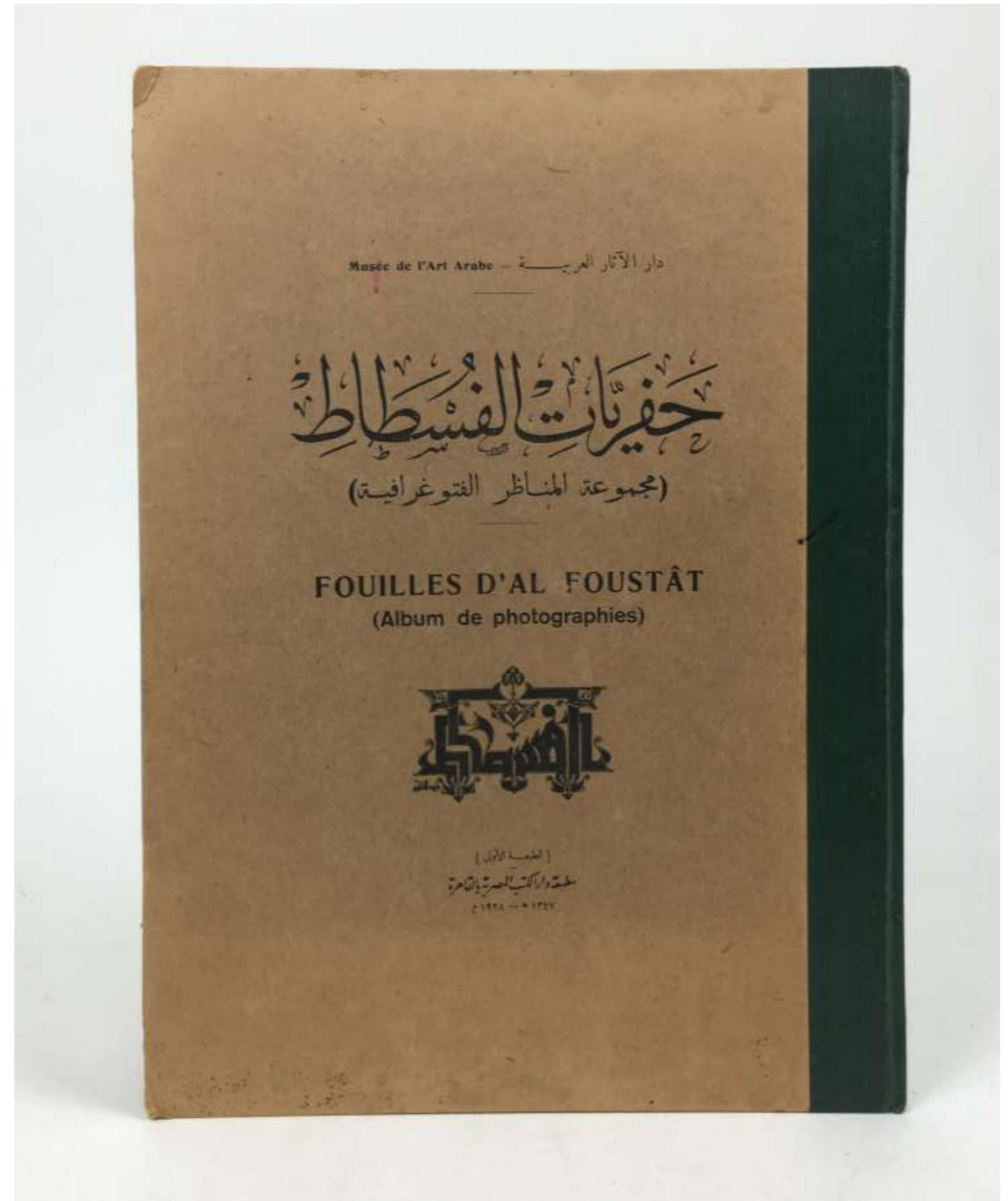
A large richly illustrated plate book with commentaries in Arabic in French represents the results of the 1920s excavations in the ancient city Al Fustat, the capital of Egypt before Cairo. The book was published by the Museum of Islamic Art in Cairo, which today hosts many artefacts from this archeological site.

Al Fustat had been the capital of Egypt for circa 500 years until it was burned down in the 12th century by its own vizier, Shawar, to keep the city's treasures from falling in the hands of the Crusaders.

The text on the excavations by an archeologist and professor Albert Gabriel (1883-1972) was published in Paris, seven years prior, in 1921, under the title *Les fouilles d'Al Foustat et les origines de la maison arabe en Égypte*.

References: OCLC 13892556 & 28312546.

160 EUR



27. ARABIC LETTER TYPES

4 Metal Type-Plates with Arabic Script

[s.n., s.d. possibly circa 1900, wood and frame probably beginning of the 20th century of 1st half of the 20th century]

4 metal type-plates, trimmed and mounted on wood -blocks with small metal nails, wood-blocks mounted on a flat wooden plate with a simple elevated margin. (small scratches and bumps in the wood, one plate with light oxidation, one wood-block detached, small traces of a paper label on the back, in general in a good condition)

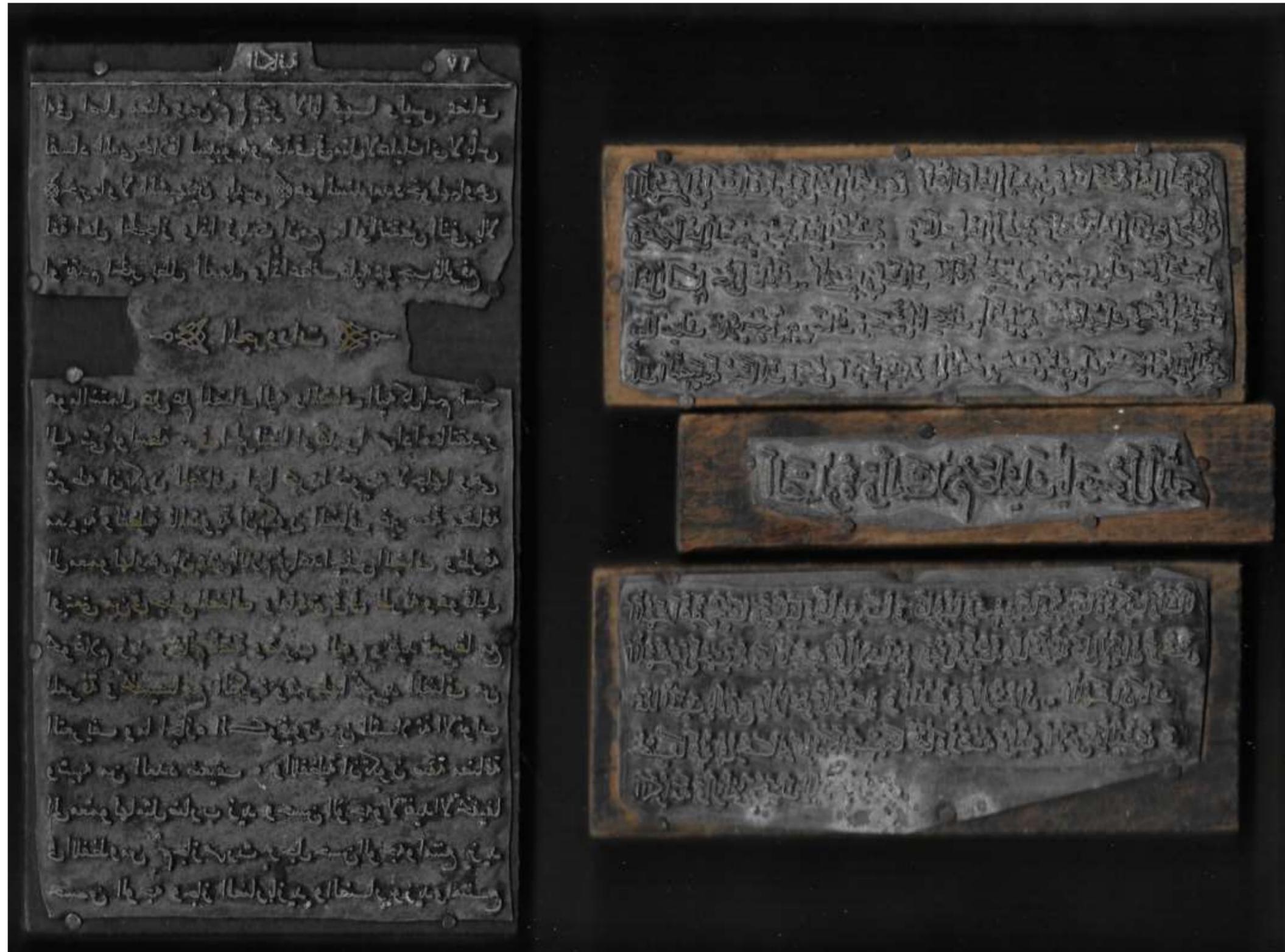
Wooden basis with all four type-plates: 21 x 29 cm (inches)

Please note, that the black background on the scan is wood in a natural colour!

An attractive crude set of printing plates in Arabic script with religious texts was trimmed and mounted on wood to create a decorative object, probably at the beginning of the 20th century. The plates' religious contents possibly also served as a pious wall-hanging.

Arabic script was not very well suited for the movable types, as they had to be made with a goldsmith's precision, in order to fit without gaps. Additional problem for the movable types presented forms of letters, which change in Arabic, depending if they were at the beginning, middle or end of the word. For those reasons the printers in Arabic scripts preferred using lithography, which was often considered to be cheap, or metal plates like this.

480 EUR



28. OIL / PETROLEUM INDUSTRY / SAUDI ARABIA:

Mohammed Ali Redha AL JASIM [الدكتور محمد علي رضا الجاسم].

مقدمة اقتصاديات المملكة العربية السعودية [An Introduction to the Economics of Saudi Arabia].

Cairo: The Arab League, 1972.

Small 4° (23.5 x 17 cm): 246 pp., including 3 maps, bound in original printed buff wrappers (Very Good, internally clean and crisp, slight wear to spine and edges of covers).

An important analysis of the Saudi Arabian oil economy featuring authoritative data and illustrated by three maps, by the academic Mohammed Ali Redha Al Jasim, published at an especially exciting juncture, on the eve of the 1973 Oil Crisis and the Saudi government's takeover of ARAMCO; published by the Arab League in Cairo – Scarce.

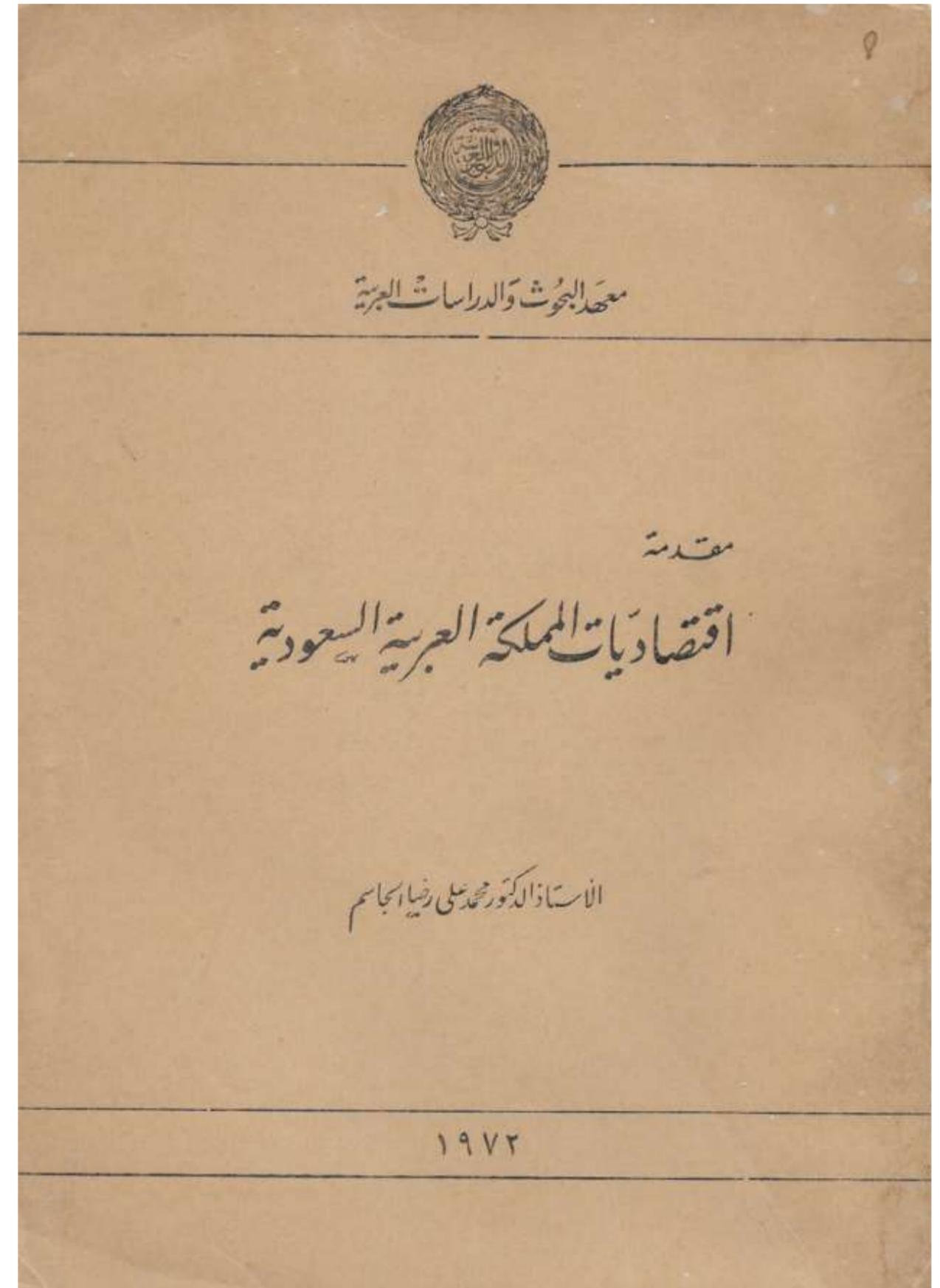
This fascinating and well-researched work showcases Saudi Arabia's oil economy during an especially dramatic period, on the eve of the 1973 Oil Crisis and the Saudi government's successful move to take over ARAMCO, the hitherto American-dominated firm that controlled the country's economic destiny. The work was written by Dr. Mohammed Ali Redha Al Jasim, an academic who authored several pioneering studies on the Saudi economy during the 1960s and 1970s and was published in Cairo in 1972 by the Arab League. The present offering is the first, and only, edition of the work.

With text entirely in Arabic, the work employs the latest official data, combined with Dr. Al Jasim's skilled analysis, to give an authoritative insight into the nature of the world's most dynamic petroleum industry and its effects upon Saudi Arabia national ambitions. The work is illustrated with numerous tables and three intriguing maps. It is an invaluable source for anyone interested in the modern development of the global petroleum industry, and the economic history of Saudi Arabia in particular.

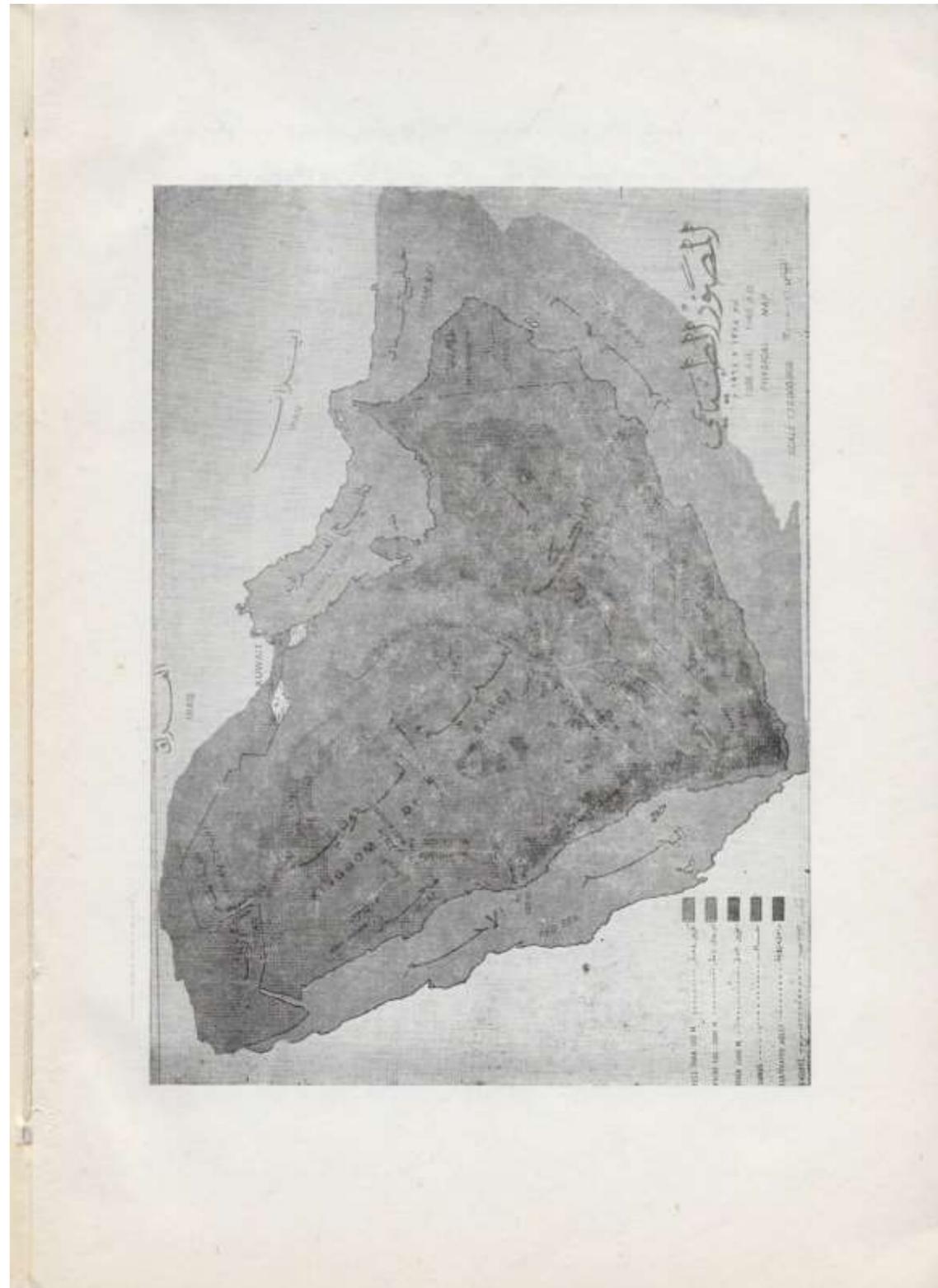
During the early decades of the 20th Century, Britain, the dominant power in the Middle East, errantly believed that the territory that is today Saudi Arabia contained very few petroleum resources. As a result, they did not bother to colonize the region, allowing the Al Saud family to gain control over the area, forming the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in 1932. The United States, frozen out of Iraq and Persia by the Britain and France, took the initiative and soon found extensive oil deposits in Saudi Arabia. The Arab-American Oil Company (ARAMCO) was founded in 1944 and proceeded to dominate what would become the world's largest oil economy, discovering and exploiting several utterly massive oil fields.

While the Saudi regime had little choice but to cooperate with America, in 1960, the kingdom became one of the founding members of OPEC (the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries), the mandate of which was to keep oil prices relatively high and stable, taking back some control from the Western oil-consuming powers. ARAMCO and Saudi Arabia continued to soar to new economic heights, in a buoyant climate brilliantly captured by Dr. Al Jasim's present work.

However, America's support for Israel during the Yom Kippur War sparked the 1973 Oil Crisis, whereby most Muslim oil-producing countries cut off supply to the United States. This also



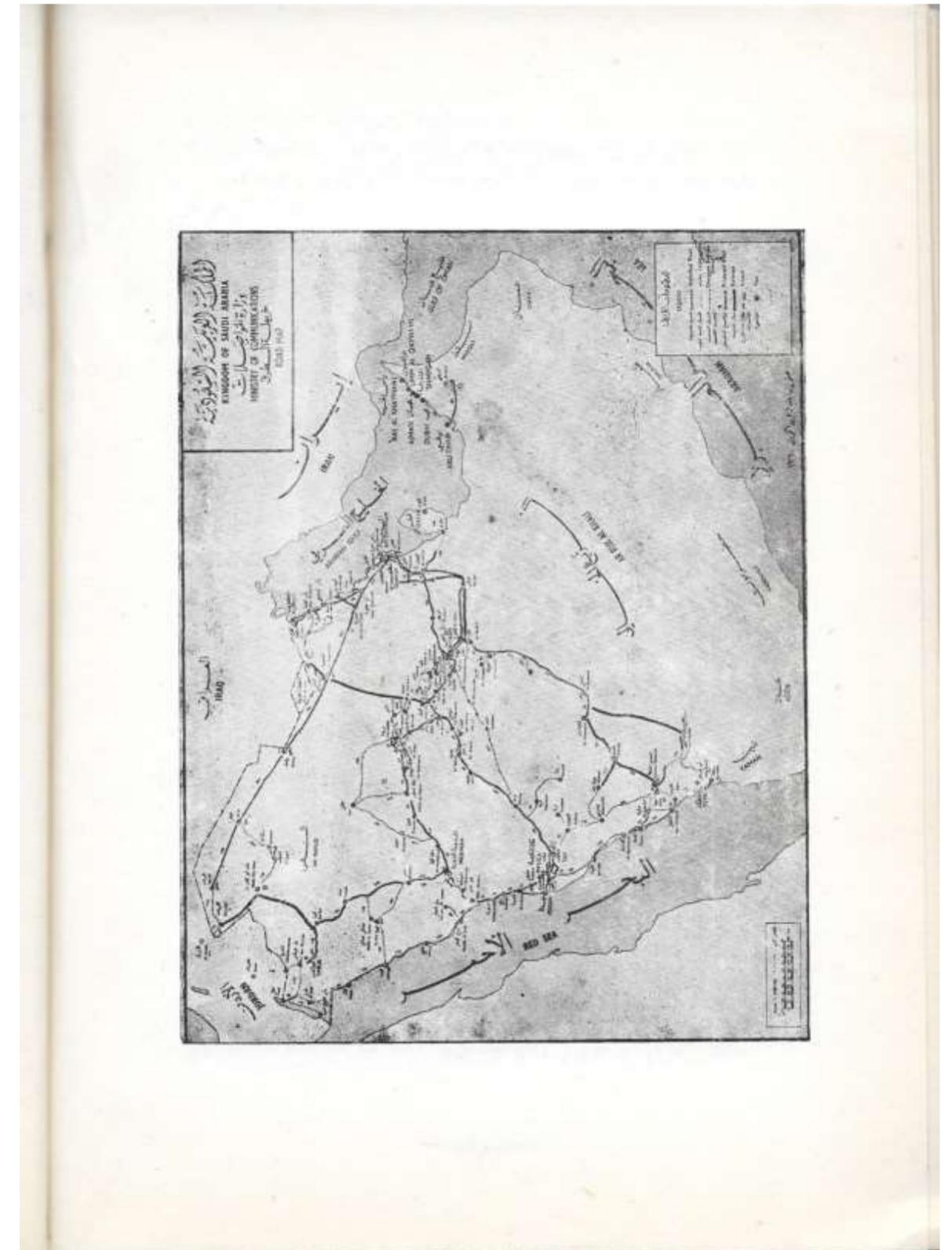
motivated Saudi Arabia to seize control over its petroleum industry; Riyadh initially moved to assume a 25% interest in ARAMCO, which was increased to a 60% stake in 1974, followed by a complete takeover of the company in 1976 (the firm was renamed Saudi ARAMCO in 1988). This gave Saudi Arabi permanent control of its petroleum industry, relegating the Americans to a supporting role.



The present work is scarce and rarely appears on the market.

References: OCLC: 4771175724 / 235989266.

350 EUR



29. IRAQ / KUWAIT / THE GULF WAR / SADDAM HUSSEIN /
'INTELLECTUAL PROPAGANDA':

Dr. Mustafa Abdulqader AL NAJJAR (Principal Author); Dr. Hussein Mohammed AL QAHWATI; Humaid Ahmed Hamdan TAMIMI; and Recep Abdul Majeed BARAKAT.

في الوثائق التاريخية العراق والكويت [Inside the Historical Documents of Iraq and Kuwait].

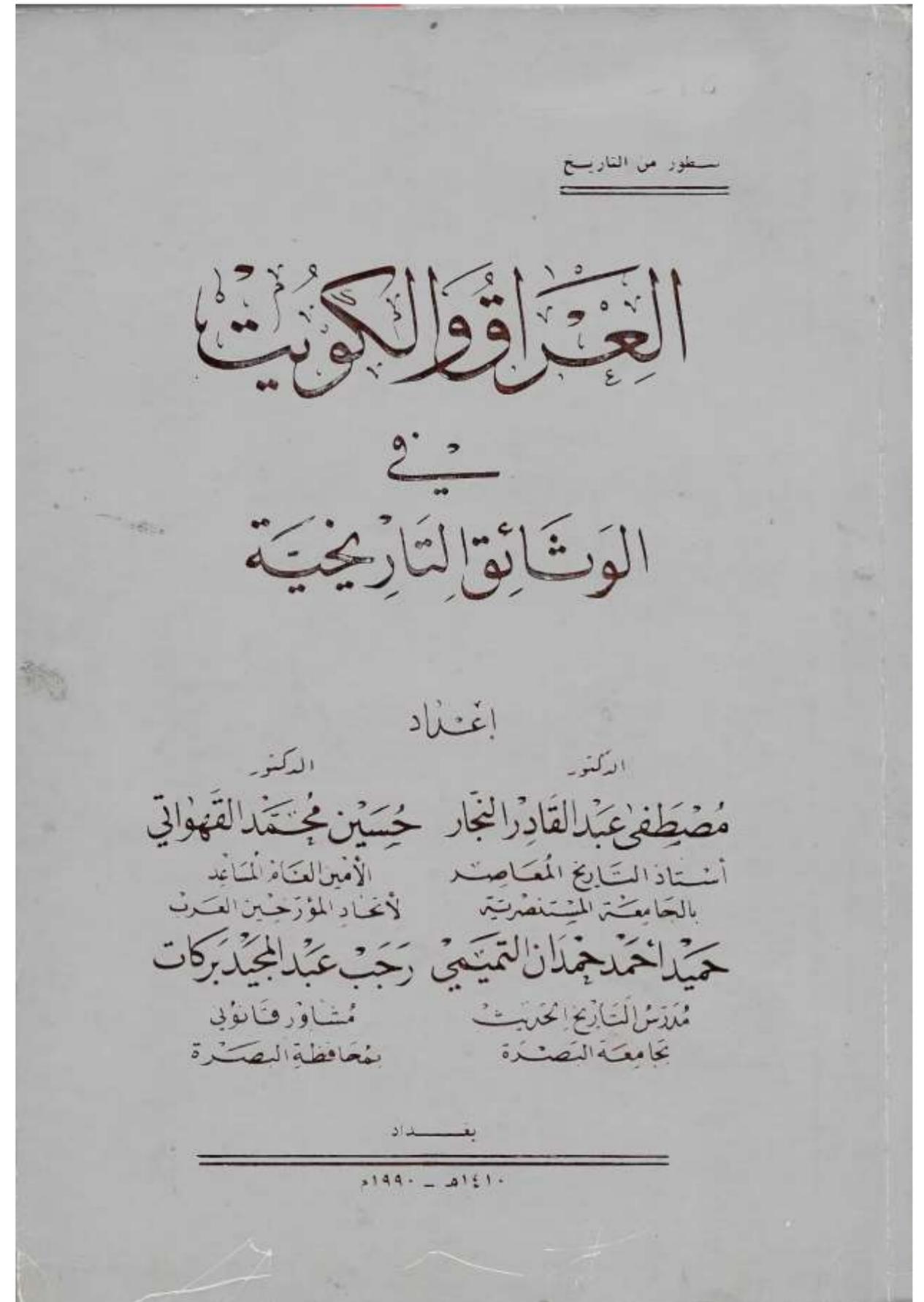
Baghdad: Dar Al-Hurria, [October] 1990.

Small 4° (24 x 17 cm): 306 pp. including numerous images of historical documents and maps, bound in original grey wrappers bearing title debossed in metallic red (Very Good, internally clean and crisp; wrappers with mild stains and a few tiny abrasions).

Rare – the first edition of Iraq's official historical justification for its 1990 invasion of Kuwait, commissioned by Saddam Hussein's regime and written by the country's leading historians, featuring analysis and images of dozens of key historical documents; published shortly before the American-led coalition attacked Iraq and liberated Kuwait; a fascinating and sophisticated work of 'intellectual propaganda'.

The present work is the rare first edition of a powerful and sophisticated work of 'intellectual propaganda' commissioned by Saddam Hussein's regime in the wake of Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, but before the American-led coalition attacked Iraq and liberated Kuwait. Here several of Iraq's leading historians explore a wide selection of historical document and maps to make the case that Kuwait is a legitimate part of Iraq, and thus Saddam's invasion of that land was justified. While the work omits exculpatory evidence, the selection of documents and the depth of the analysis represents a highly skilled piece of persuasive writing. It presents a fascinating insight into a point of view seldom encountered in the West, let alone many other Arab countries. In this regard it is an invaluable source for understanding the modern history of the Middle East.

To make a long story short, Kuwait was traditionally a sheikdom that while claimed by the Ottoman Empire as part of its Basra Vilayet (Southern Iraq), it was for all practical purposes an autonomous political entity. During the 18th Century, Kuwait rose as mercantile port in competition with Basra, as well as being a place of refuge for Arab dissents from Ottoman Mesopotamia. During the 19th Century, Kuwait developed strong maritime ties with Britain, which from its base in Bombay came to increasingly dominate the Gulf region. In the 1890s, the Kuwait feared an Ottoman invasion (the Sublime Porte never relinquished its claim to territory). In 1899, Kuwait signed a treaty with London making it a British protectorate This effectively severed the sheikdom's supposed political connection to what would become Iraq. Over the succeeding decades many politicians from Iraq (which became an independent country in 1932) would opine that Kuwait was unfairly 'stolen' from their country by the British; however, as long as Kuwait was protected by the British navy, it was free to pursue its own course. Kuwait become a fully independent state in 1961, but remained closely aligned to the West, and wary of Iraqi intervention.



On August 2, 1990, Saddam Hussein, the Iraqi leader, ordered his forces to invade Kuwait, an operation that was easily accomplished. In the succeeding months he resisted Western and Arab diplomatic overtures to withdraw from the country, mounting a domestic and international PR offensive. As a key part of this campaign, Saddam's government commissioned several of the leading Iraqi historians to write the present work, providing a legal-historical justification that Kuwait is rightly a part of Iraq and that the invasion was therefore legally and morally justified. The present work was published in or about October 1990, while diplomatic efforts were still underway and well before the American-led reprise.

To be clear, the great majority of historians and legal scholars worldwide do not believe that Kuwait can rightly be claimed by Iraq. However, the team of scholars who wrote the present book, led by Dr. Mustafa Abdulqader Najjar, a respected professor of history and Secretary General of the Union of Arab Historians, boasted strong resumes and skills. While their methodology was clearly subjective (omitting evidence in favour of Kuwait's independence) the present work references dozens of historical documents and maps in numerous languages dating from 1778 up to the 1980s, including Ottoman firmans, old Arabic treaties, European trade agreements; British government white papers; newspaper and journal articles and even reports by archeologists. Many of the documents are reproduced here, some for the first time. The documents, when read in isolation, make a rather convincing argument that Kuwait was indeed severed from Ottoman Mesopotamia by British perfidy (although the omitted evidence otherwise would likely be overwhelming!).

As we all know, in what became known as the Gulf War (actively fought in January and February 1991), an American-led international coalition evicted Iraqi forces from Kuwait, liberating the country. Kuwait's sovereignty has not since been seriously threatened. Iraq was placed under sanctions and restrictions, but Saddam's regime continued in power until it was toppled by the United States in 2003 during the Iraq War.

The present work, with text entirely in Arabic, features a foreword by Tariq Aziz, the infamous, yet articulate, Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister. The work's introduction (here translated) sets the work's rhetorical thrust:

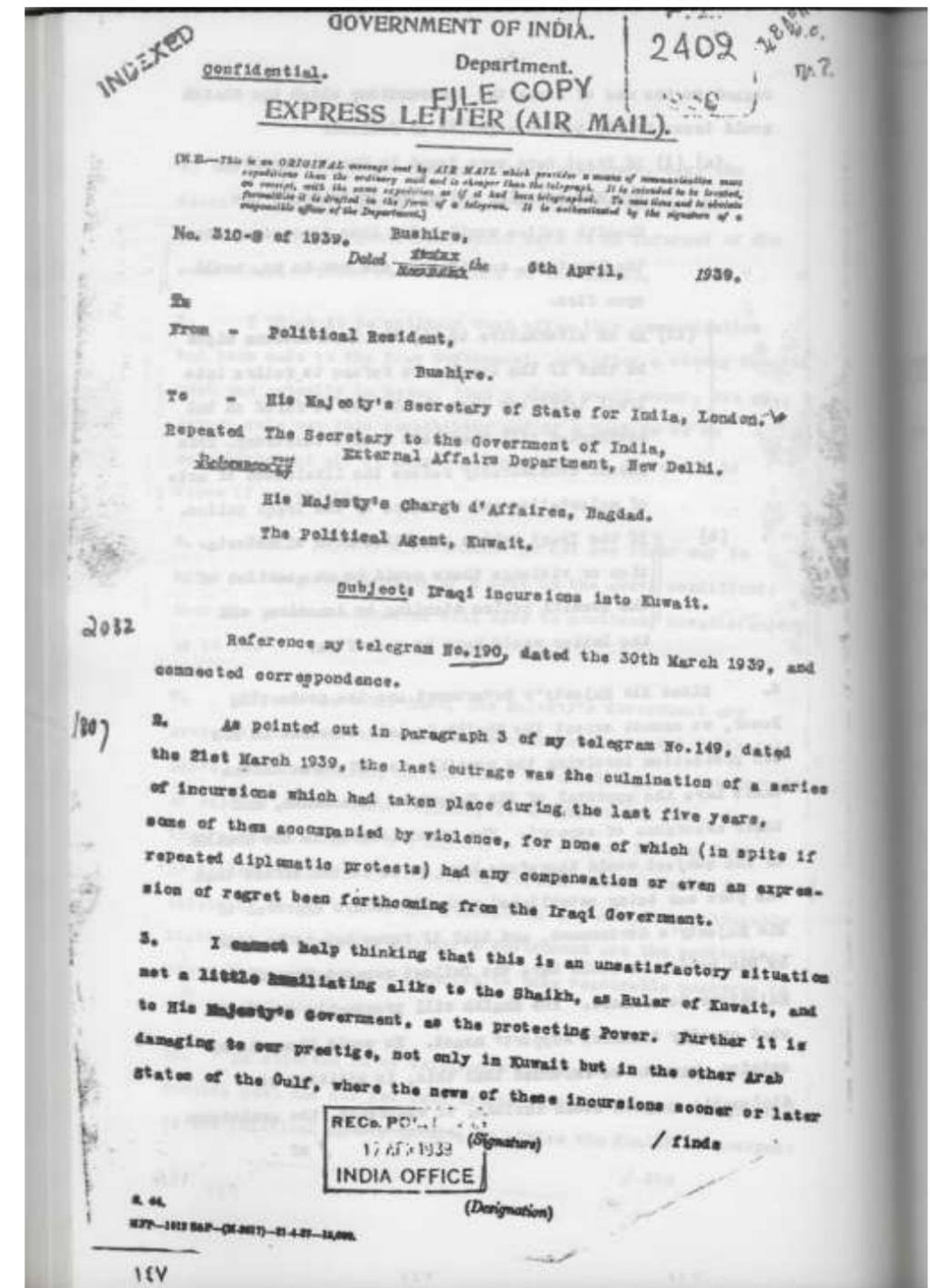
"This work, which is supported by arguments, documents, maps and historical facts, addresses the issue of Kuwait and its historical, cultural, demographic, administrative, geographic, and humanitarian basis in the motherland of Iraq. The conspiracy carried out by the former rulers of Kuwait against Iraq since Britain announced the separation of the section from all and considers these documents a compelling argument to prove the right of Iraq in its southern part.

Since its establishment in 1921, the Iraqi state has refused to accept this artificial entity, and successive governments have continued to demand the return of this truncated part of Iraq to it. Britain has also stood firm in front of any project that brings the people of Iraq and Kuwait closer together, blocking projects to deliver water from the Shatt al-Arab to Kuwait, a railway project to Kuwait and the establishment of an Iraqi port in Kuwait City. Until the early 1960s, Britain later pressured the Iraqi government to accept the fait accompli, forcing the Iraqi prime minister in 1932 to make correspondence with the British representative in Baghdad on the description of the border, in light of the draft agreement proposed between the former Ottoman government. The

Iraqi Council of Representatives, as the legislative authority in accordance with the Constitution, refused to endorse this correspondence."

The text goes on to cite dozens of individual documents and historical maps (which are, in many cases, photographed), carefully analyzing each to tease out their value to Iraq's claim to Kuwait. The work will be of immense interest to students of the history of the Middle East, as well as those seeking an understanding of recent events in the region. Even if the arguments do not convince, the work is a stellar example of 'intellectual propaganda' in the modern age.

350 EUR



30. COMMUNISM / ARMENIA

ԼԵՈՆ ՀԱԿՈԲՅԱՆ [Levon HAKOBYAN / HAKOBIAN]

ԿՈՄՈՒՆԱՅԻՑ ԿՈՄՈՒՆԻԶՄ: ՊԱՏՄԱ-ՔԱՂԱՔԱԿԱՆ ԶԵԿՈՒՅՈՒՄ

[From the Commune to the Communism. A Historical-Political Report]

Yerevan: 1957.

An attractive, seemingly unrecorded typewritten thick work on the Communism in Armenia.

4°. [8], 350 pp. (15u-q; originally skipped pp. 24-25; 86u-p; originally skipped p. 85; 102u, 106u-p, 99u, 205u-p; originally skipped p. 201; 231u, 235 u-p; originally skipped pp. 236, 257, 266; 305 u) typescript and hand-written chapter titles in red and green, typed recto only, bound with a string, original red cloth binding.

Text with original corrections in pens and pencils of different colour, some sporadic parts of the pages cut out as a part of author's corrections, especially in the last part, sporadic parts of text mounted over with paper and partly corrected by the author (minor wear and staining to the binding, inner margins of the title page and last page with light scratches and pieces of old paper, inner white margins with old small holes – traces of old binding with a string, overall in a good condition).

(68163)

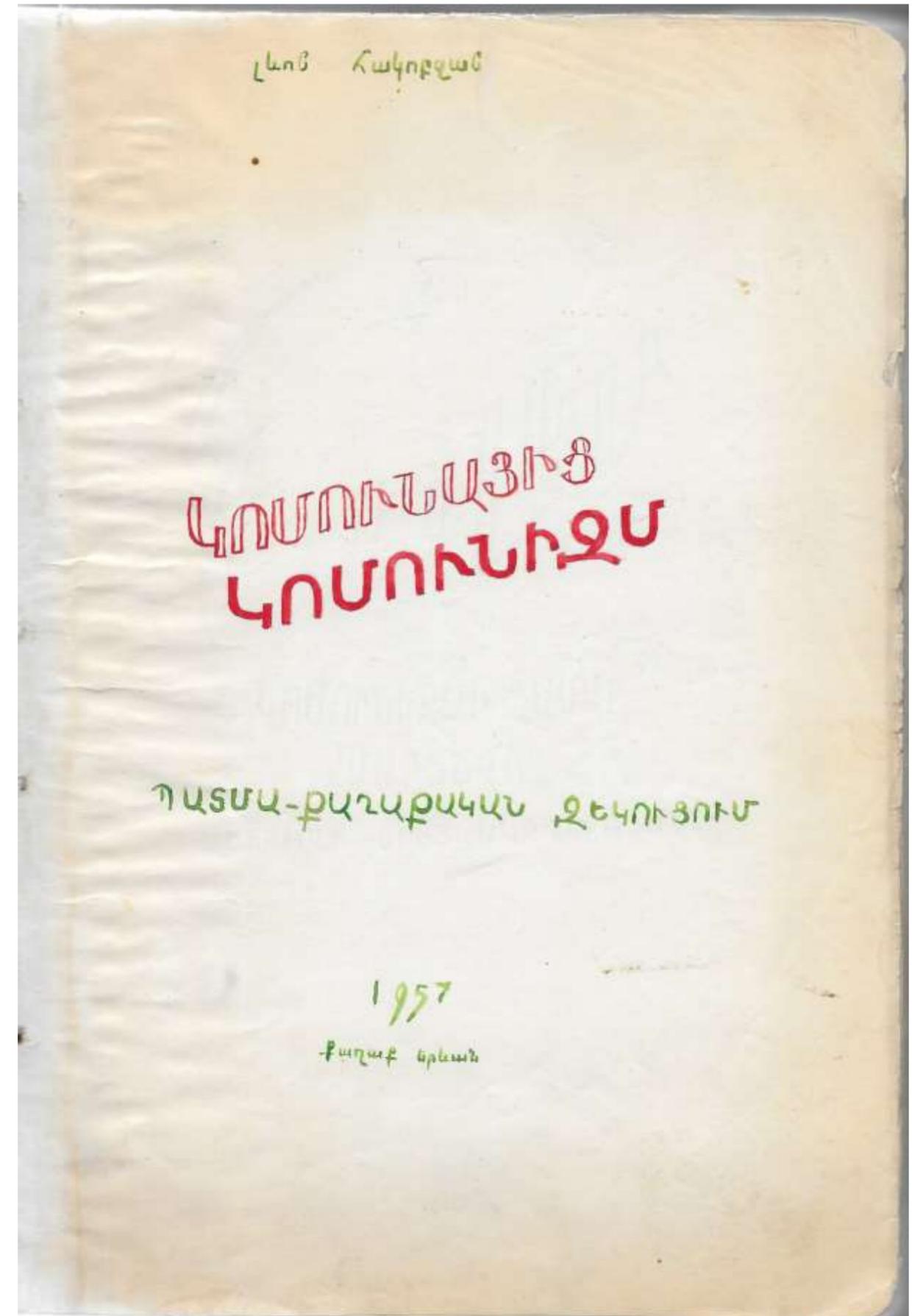
A thick original typescript on the history and philosophy of Communism, its struggle and its being the right solution for the future, was written in Yerevan in 1957. The title page and titles of chapters are drawn in attractive Armenian calligraphy in red and green ink. The text is accompanied with quotations by Russian philosophers.

The author, Levon Hakobyan, was carefully revising the text, adding new annotations and erasing / cutting out parts of the text, which is typed on paper of different quality.

We could not find any information on the author nor we could find any records, that the text was ever published.

References: Unrecorded.

480 EUR



Իմ ողջ կյանքում մի հոյակապ շենք կառուցեցի,
Շարվածքին պայծար, արյուն, արցունք շաղախեցի,
Նկուղում տեղ տվի նախադարյան կոմունիստի մարդուն,
Վերին հարկում բնակեցրի կոմունիստի քաղաքացուն:
Արևի տակ պուրջի դաժան պայծարն անուրաց.
Հրաշունչ կտակը մեզ, հավերժ ստրուկ էլինենք միմյանց.
Լիցք տվի ժամանակի աշխատող ազնիվ քաղաքացուն,
Սովորի ռեոլյուցիոն պայծարի կյանքի արիւթյուն,
Հյուսեցի իմ զեկուցումը ահավոր պայծարների,
Մարդու ապրած դաժան ու տանջալի կյանքը դարերի:
Աննահանջ ոտք դրի կոմունիստի արդար շեմին,
Մե՛ծ հավատով վարագոյրը շրջի նրա կյանքին,
Դարի կյանքը կհրի նոր տարուն դեպ հին տարին,
Կհիշի ինձ մե՛ծ կոմունիստի վե՛հ քաղաքացին:

Գալ

ԿՈՄՈՒՆԻԶՄԻ ՀԱՄԱՐ
ՄԱՐՏԵՆՉՈՂ

ԱՆԽԱՐԶԻ ԵՐԻՏԱՍԱՎՐԻՒՄԻՅԱՆԸ

31. ARMENIAN BOOK DESIGN

Gabriel García MÁRQUEZ (1927-2014), author; ՌՈՒԲԵՆ ՀՈՎՍԵՓՅԱՆ (1939-2016), translator; ՌՈՄԵՈ ՋՈՒԼՀԱԿՅԱՆ (Romeo JULHAKYAN, 1937-2005), designer

Cien años de soledad. Հարյուր տարվա մենություն

[One Hundred Years of Solitude]

Yerevan: Սովետական գրող [Sovetakan Grogh] 1979.

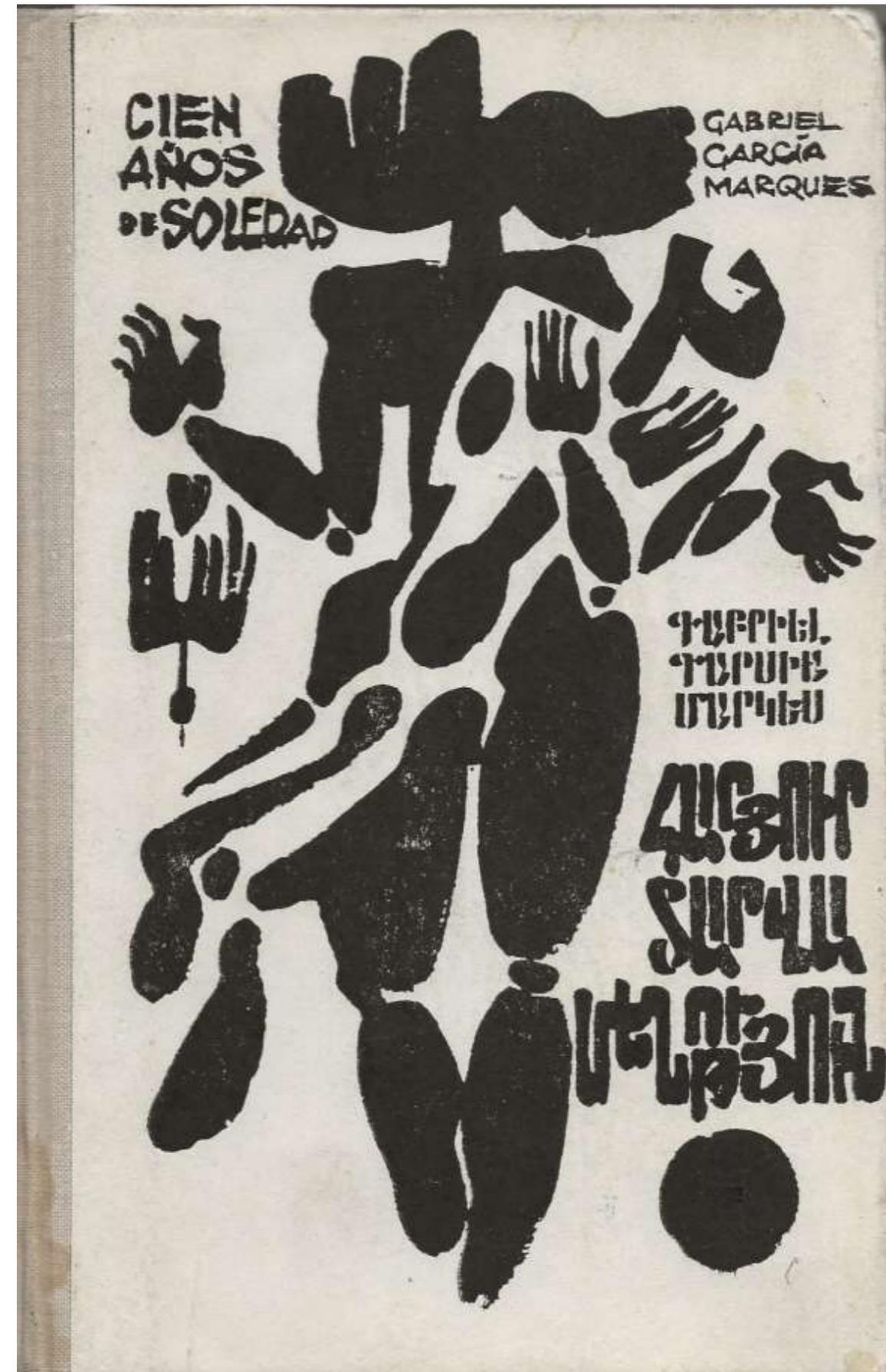
8°. 445 pp. with illustrated title page and frontispiece, [2], original white card boards with illustrated cover, cloth spine with black lettering (binding slightly stained and battered on the corners, spine somehow pale with a very light water-stain in the lower part, inside in a good and clean, seemingly unread condition, two corners wrongly cut with small folds in white margins – printer's error).

The first Armenian translation of *Cien años de soledad* was issued with a stunning cover and title pages design, made with crude woodcut (linocut?) impressions, drafted by an Armenian architect Romeo Julhakyan (Ռոմեո Ջուլիակյան, 1937-2005).

Julhakyan was an author of many public buildings, monuments and large reliefs in Armenia. He was also a professor at the Moscow Academy of Architecture, between 1993-1996 the head of the State Department and Urbanism, from 1996 to 1997 the first deputy minister of Urban development of the Republic of Armenia.

We could not find any examples on Worldcat.

95 EUR





GABRIEL GARCÍA MÁRQUEZ

CIEN DE SOLEDAD
AÑOS DE SOLEDAD



ՄԱՐԿՍ ԳՐԱԿԱՆ



ԳԱՐԻԲԵՆԻ, ԳՈՐԾՍԻԵ ՄԱՐԿՈՍ

ՀԱՐՑՈՒՄ
ՏԱՐԿԵ
ՄԵՆՆՈՒԹՅՈՒՆ

ԹԱՐԳԱՆՈՒԹՅՈՒՆՆԵՐ ԴՈՒՍԵՐԵՆԻՑ
ՈՒՐԵՆ ՀՈՎԱՆՓՅԱՆԻ

ՀՐԱՏԱՐԱԿՉՈՒԹՅՈՒՆ, ԵՐԵՎԱՆ 1979

32. ARMENIAN BOOK DESIGN

Edgar Allan POE (1809-1849), author; Artashes EMIN, translator.

ԱՆՈՒՐՋՆԵՐ ԵՎ ՄՂՁԱՎԱՆՋՆԵՐ

Nightmares and Slumbers [Title on the imprint].

Yerevan: Սովետական Գրող 1983

8°. 153 pp, [1] index, original printed paper wrappers (minor folds, otherwise in a good, seemigly unread condition).

(68151)

A stunning psychedelic cover design was made for the Armenian translation of Poe's short stories, which were issued in a pocket edition with simple paper wrappers.

The publishing house Սովետական Գրող (Soviet Writer), was an Armenian based state firm, controlled by the Soviet Union. It was specialized in publishing fiction for larger audience.

We could not find any examples on Worldcat.

65 EUR



33. ARMENIAN COMICS / FIRST REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA

ԽԱՉԻԿ ԶԻԼԻՆԳԱՐՅԱՆ [Khachik Chilingarian]

ՍՊԱՐԱՊԵՏ ՆՃԴԵ ԱԶԳԱՅԻՆ ԱԶԱՏԱԳՐԱԿԱՆ ՊԱՅԶԱՐ

[Garegin Nzhdeh. The National Liberation Struggle]

Yerevan. ԳԹՈՒԹՅՈՒՆ 1998.

4°. [32] with a title page, 1 text page and 30 illustrated pages, original illustrated cover, stapled (minor traces of wear, on the cover, light off-se printing, otherwise in a good condition).

(68141)

A superbly illustrated post-Soviet, Armenian comic represents a life of a popular national hero Garegin Nzhdeh (Garegin Ter-Harutyunyan, 1886-1955), one of the military leaders and key figures of the First Republic of Armenia (1918–1921).

Nzhdeh fought on the Nazi side during WWII, hoping to gain independent Armenia, if defeating the Soviets. After the war, he was imprisoned in the Soviet prisons until his death in 1955. Nzhdeh was only rehabilitated in 1992, decades after his death, by the supreme court. In the newly founded country of Armenia, he instantly became a national hero. This comic was made in this time, to commemorate this fighter for Armenian independence, who was suppressed under the Soviet government.

The work was printed in 1000 examples. We could not find any examples on Worldcat.

95 EUR



34. SCIENCE FICTION / BAVARIA

VARIOUS AUTHORS; Waldemar KUMMING (1924 - 2017), editor.

MRU 120. Munich Round Up

Munich: Gruppe München der SFCD e.V [Munich group of the Science Fiction Club Deutschland] 1971.

4°. [1] title page, 34 pp. xeroxed pages and a purple mimeographed illustrated title page, with 12 full-page black and white illustrations, stapled (minimal wear, tiny tears on the inner side of the margin of the last page, otherwise in a good condition).

(68159)

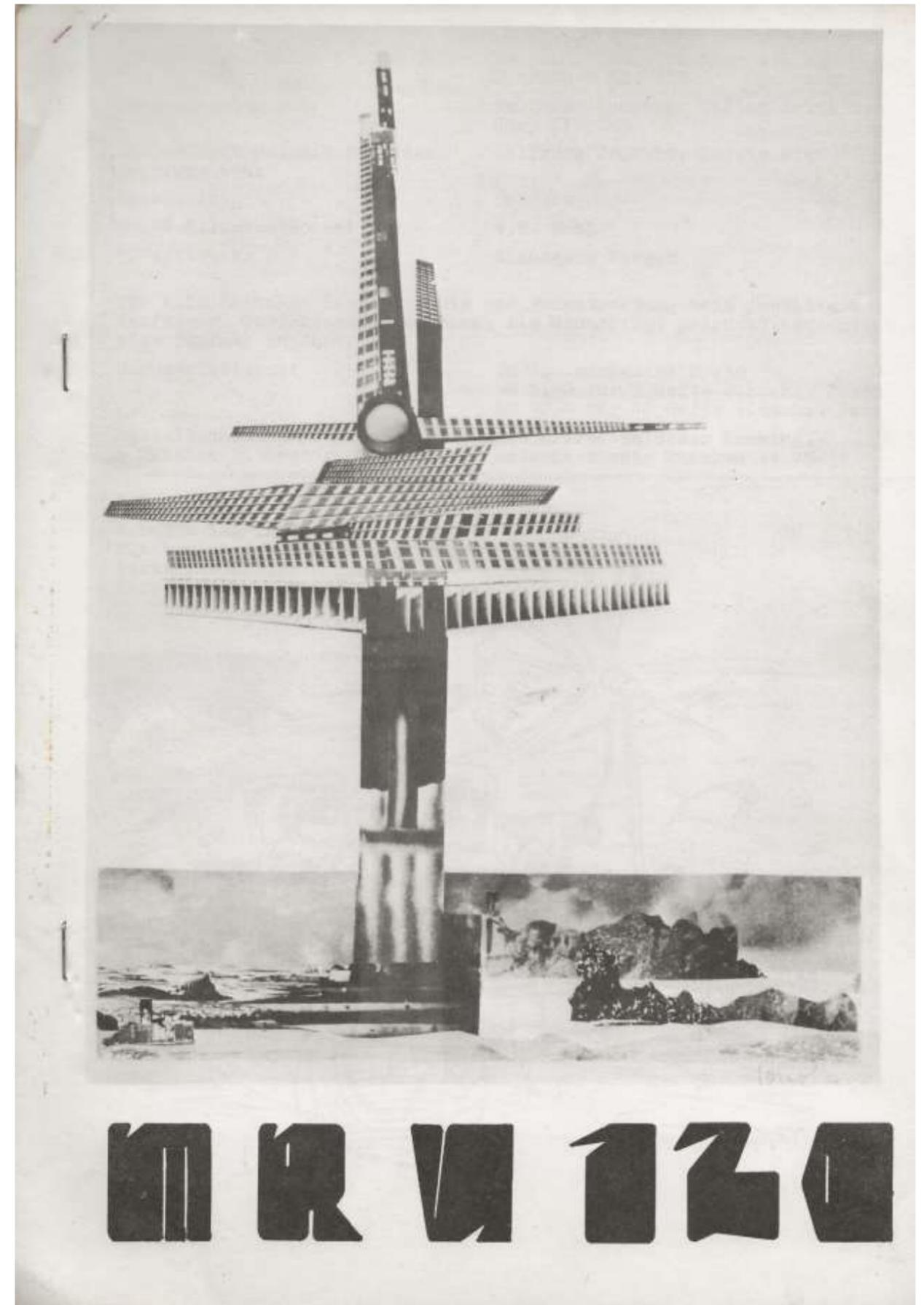
A brilliantly designed issue of a rare privately published Munich-based science fiction magazine was multiplied per xerox and purple mimeograph and includes illustrations and articles on the sci-fi. The 12 full-page black and white images are illustrations to Gustav Meyrink's *Der Golem*.

The magazine was published irregularly from November 1958, in the time of the universal sci-fi B-movie craze, until December 2013, first approximately once per year and later in circa five issues annually. The issues were mimeographed or photocopied reproductions of manuscripts, drawings, typescripts and photomontages. The round numbers, such as 50 and our number 100 were made more elaborately and also included colour pages.

All the issues of the magazine were printed in small numbers, in at the time expensive techniques, and are today rare. We could find examples or series of the magazine in six German libraries and five abroad.

References: OCLC 84918508, 223012969, 643773652 & 46480667.

140 EUR



MUNICH ROUND UP

Herausgegeben von:

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"12 Kilometer in der Stunde? Das
schaffe ich in der Innenstadt von
München nie! Und dazu noch keine
Verkehrsschilder und keine
Parkverbote ..."



GUSTAV MEYRINK

DER GOLEM

35. SCIENCE / SPACE EXPLORATION / SPACE RACE

Raketentechnik und Raumfahrtforschung

[Rocket Science and Space Exploration]

München : Deutsche Gesellschaft für Raketentechnik und Raumfahrt [German Association for Rocket Science and Space Travel], 1957-1963.

A series of scarce magazines on the rocket science and space exploration in German language were issued during the Space Race.

24 issues, all 4°, with original illustrated wrappers, stapled, with interleaved uncut data on the articles, printed on cards, inserted original advertisements.

Condition report: In a good condition, minor wear to the spines, old owner's stamps and sporadic pencil remarks on the covers, sporadically hardly noticeable stained and dusty.

6 years, each with 4 issues: 1958: Bd. II, Heft 1-4: 144 pp. 1959: Bd. III, Heft 1-4: 132 pp. 1960: Bd. IV, Heft 1-4: 152 pp. 1961: Bd. V, Heft 1-4: 148 pp. 1962: Bd. VI, Heft 1-4: 160 pp. 1963: Bd. V, Heft 1-4: 179 pp.

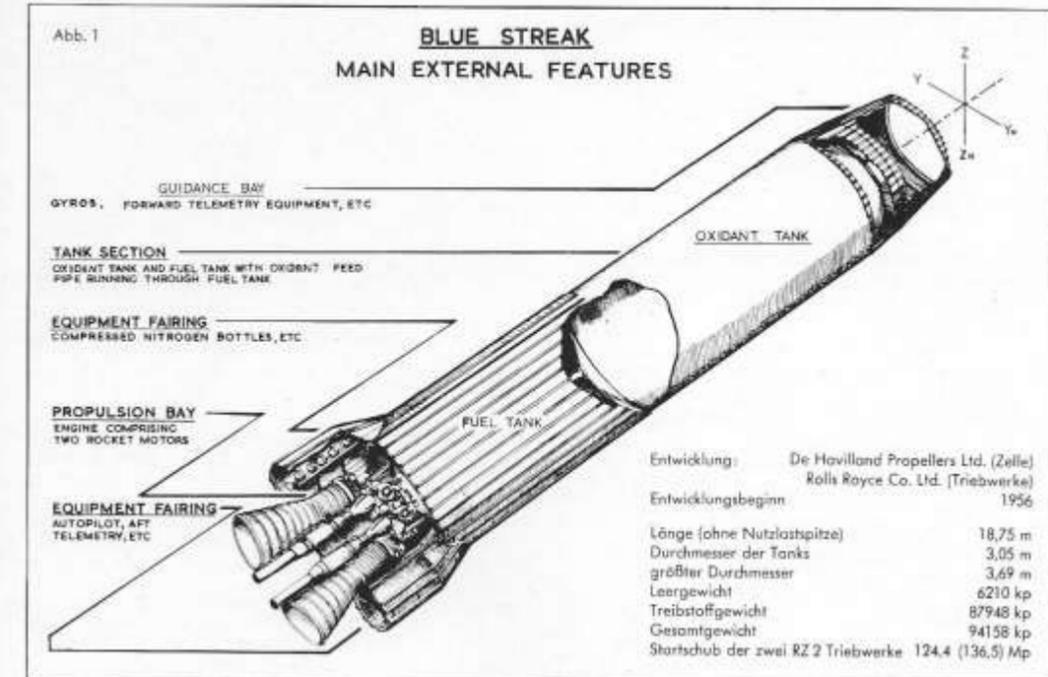
Lacking the year I (1958) with all 4 issues.

A series of the German magazines include richly illustrated scientific articles on rockets, satellites, new technological discoveries on the field of the space exploration by NASA and by the Soviet Union, new German achievements in the development of the space technology etc. The articles RE WRITTEN IN German language, but are accompanied by sporadic images and advertisements, mostly connected to the space age, in English.

The magazine was issued during the Space Race, between 1957-1963. Our series is lacking the first year. From 1964 on the magazine was published under a title *Raumfahrtforschung: DGRR-Journal*.

References: OCLC 310968365, 924914451 & 487791222.

520 EUR



3. TRIEBWERKE

Das Antriebssystem der Blue Streak Rakete (RZ. 12) besteht aus zwei Rolls-Royce-Triebwerken RZ. 2, die im wesentlichen einen Lizenzbau der S-3-Triebwerke der Firma Rocketdyne darstellen. (S-3-Triebwerke werden mit kleineren Variationen bei den Thor-, Jupiter- und Atlas-Raketen verwendet). Der Bodenschub betrug 62,2 Mp für den ballistischen Flugkörper und wurde inzwischen für Blue Streak als Trägeraketen-Erststufe auf 68 Mp erhöht. Eine weitere Steigerung um 10% ist möglich.

Beide Triebwerke der Rakete stellen völlig selbständige Aggregate dar; jedes hat eine eigene Turbopumpe, eigene Treibstoff-Leitungen und ein eigenes Kontroll-System. Brennkammer und Düse sind regenerativ gekühlt und bestehen aus 312 Nickel-Röhrchen mit 0,3 mm Wandstärke, die verlötet werden. Der automatische Startablauf dauert ca. 4 sec und geht wie folgt vor sich:

1. Der außerbords befindliche Brennstoff-Start-Tank und der Schmiermittel-Tank für die Pumpe werden mit Druckgas beaufschlagt.
2. Der pyrotechnische Zünder in der Brennkammer wird gezündet.
3. Ein durchbrennender Draht im Zünder öffnet das pneumatische Sauerstoff-Hauptventil und das Brennstoff-Pilot-Ventil; es entsteht eine sauerstoffreiche Flamme in der Brennkammer.
4. Ein Draht am Düsenmündungsdurchmesser brennt durch und aktiviert die Zünder im Gasgenerator, die wiederum das Brennstoff-Hauptventil öffnen.
5. Die Öffnung des Brennstoff-Hauptventils bewirkt die Betätigung der Gasgenerator-Ventile, und die Turbine kommt auf Soll-drehzahl.
6. Der Förderdruck schließt das Ventil des Zündtanks und entlüftet diesen. Das Triebwerk läuft nun völlig selbständig.

Automatischer Brennschluß tritt ein, wenn bestimmte Sollwerte bei Turbinendrehzahl, Pumpentemperatur usw. überschritten werden, aber auch wenn zu starke Schwingungen



Abb. 2: Eine Blue Streak Rakete wird in den Prüfturm gebracht, der auf dem De-Havilland-Gelände in Hatfield, Herts., errichtet wurde.

2. 1958, 1-4 vollst.

gottfried kurz

RAKETENTECHNIK UND RAUMFAHRTFORSCHUNG

BEITRÄGE ZUR TECHNIK DER STRAHL-ANTRIEBE UND -FLUGKÖRPER, ZUR BALLISTIK, ELEKTRONIK, RAUMFAHRTMEDIZIN UND HÖHENFORSCHUNG SOWIE ZU DEREN NATURWISSENSCHAFTLICHEN UND TECHNISCHEN GRUNDLAGEN

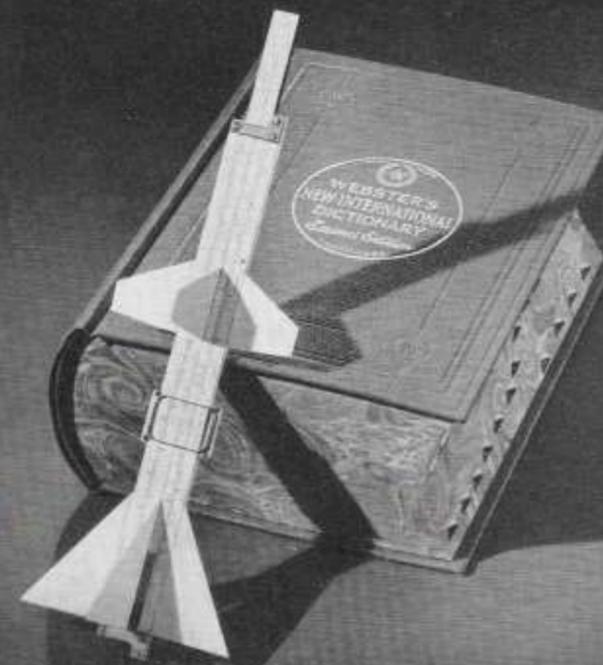
	Seite
O. Scholze Einflußgrößen ballistischer Fern-Flugkörper	2
H. H. Koelle Über eine Näherungsmethode zur Berechnung von Kreisbahnraketen	8
H. J. Kaeppler Zur Frage der Verwendbarkeit thermonuklearer Reaktionen in Raketen, II	13
TECHNISCHE BERICHTE	
E. W. Schmidt: Cyanderivate als Raketenbrennstoffe	20
W. L. Wroten: Keramische Düsen für ungekühlte Raketentriebwerke	21
R. Engel/U. T. Bödewadt: Die Satellitenträger Raketen	23
D. E. Kölle: Die Meßsatelliten der USA und UdSSR	25
BUCHBESPRECHUNGEN	29
REFERATE (Strughold, Stuhlinger)	31
KURZNACHRICHTEN aus Forschung und Entwicklung	32
LITERATURHINWEISE	33

HEFT **1** 1958

HERAUSGEGEBEN VON DER DEUTSCHEN GESELLSCHAFT FÜR RAKETENTECHNIK UND RAUMFAHRT e.V. – VORMALS GESELLSCHAFT FÜR WELTRAUMFORSCHUNG e.V. MITGLIED DER INTERNATIONALEN ASTRONAUTISCHEN FÖDERATION (IAF)

Postverlagsort: Stuttgart

A new term has entered the language . . .



MISSILE QUALITY

Synonymous with uncompromising excellence, it represents a new level of product engineering, where "almost perfect" is not good enough.

In no other applications are the environmental conditions – acceleration, vibration, ambient temperature, etc. – so severe.

In no other applications are the reliability requirements so critical. Systems, engineering, and products of "Missile Quality" are advertised in the missile industry's engineering magazine.

MISSILE DESIGN & DEVELOPMENT
140 EAST 40TH ST. · NEW YORK 16, N.Y. · U.S.A.

36. GEOLOGY / ARMENIA

Ազատ Վեհունի. Azat VEHOUNI

Հայկական Լեռնաշխարհի երկրաբանությունը եվ ընդերքի հարստությունները

Geology and Mineral Resources of The Armenian Highlands

[Haykakan leynashkharhi erkrabanut'yuně ev ěnderk'i harstut'yunnere]

Yerevan: Երեվանի Համալսարանի Հրատարակչություն 2001.

4°. 435 pp. with black and white maps, illustrated original binding (very good, binding with minimal waer, light waving of the paper in the lower margin, probably as published)

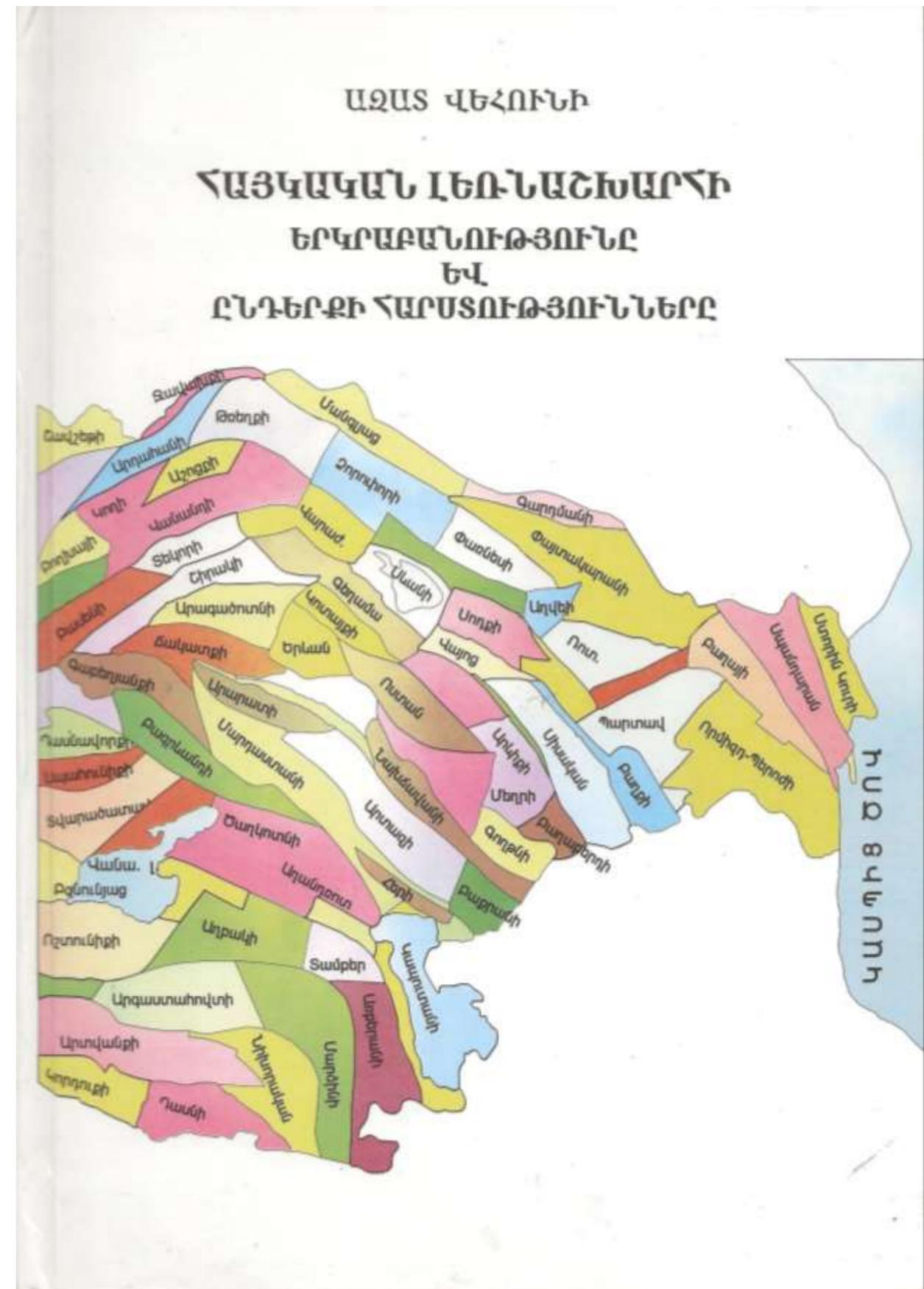
(68143)

A detailed research on the geological structure of the Armenian Highlands was written by an Armenian scientist Azat Vehouni (Vehuni). The title and the index are also written in English.

The book is divided in the following basic chapters: Introduction, Stratigraphy, Tectonics, History of geological development, and Mineral resources.

References: OCLC 645437694 & 50212893.

95 EUR



37. ARMENIAN HISTORY OF ART

Սամվել Կարապետյան (Samvel Karapetyan, born 1961)

Памятники армянской культуры в зоне нагорного карабаха

[Monuments of Armenian Culture in the zone of Nagorno-Karabakh]

Yerevan: Gitutium Publishing House of NAS RAA, 2000.

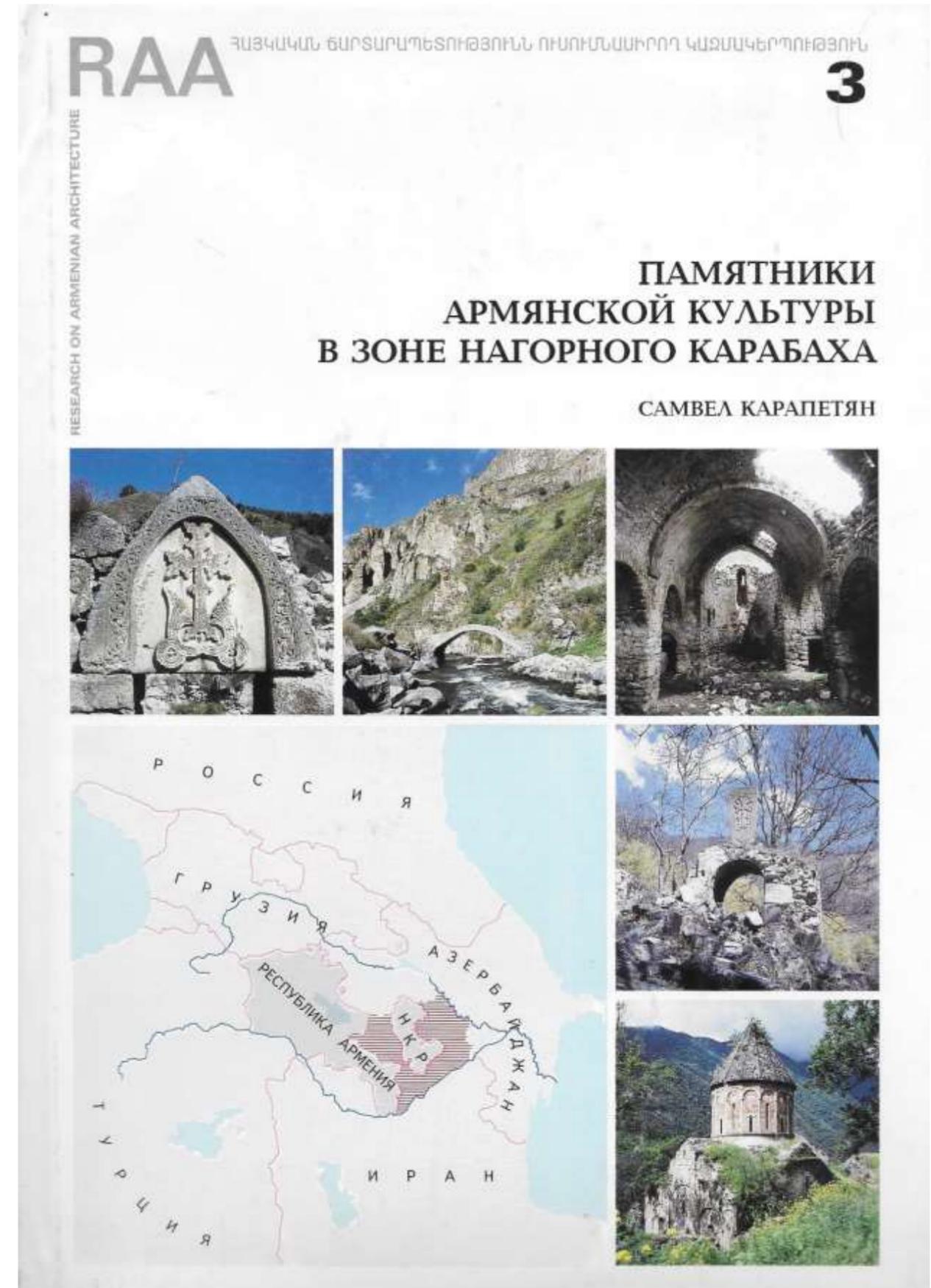
4°. 236 pp. with black and white illustrations in text, [4], 71 colour plates, original purple cloth binding with gilt lettering on the cover and spine, original illustrated dustjacket (very good, dustjacket with minor wear and slightly dusty).

A detailed, richly illustrated work in Russian language lists the historical monuments of Nagorno-Karabakh. The images represent churches, architectural details, floor-plans, maps, khashkars, reliefs, petroglyphs etc.

The book was published in a series of books on history of art of Armenian regions. A year later the text was published in English language under the title *Armenian cultural monuments in the region of Karabakh*.

References: OCLC 45247483.

75 EUR



38. ARMENIAN HISTORY / ARMENIAN GENOCIDE

ՍԻՐԱԶ ՍԱՐՀԱԴԻԱՆ (Sirak SARHADIAN, 1896-1979).

ԿԵԱՆՔԻՍ ՅՈՒՇԵՐԻՅ. *My Memories. Мои мемуары*

Yerevan: Gitutium Publishing House of NAS RAA, 2007.

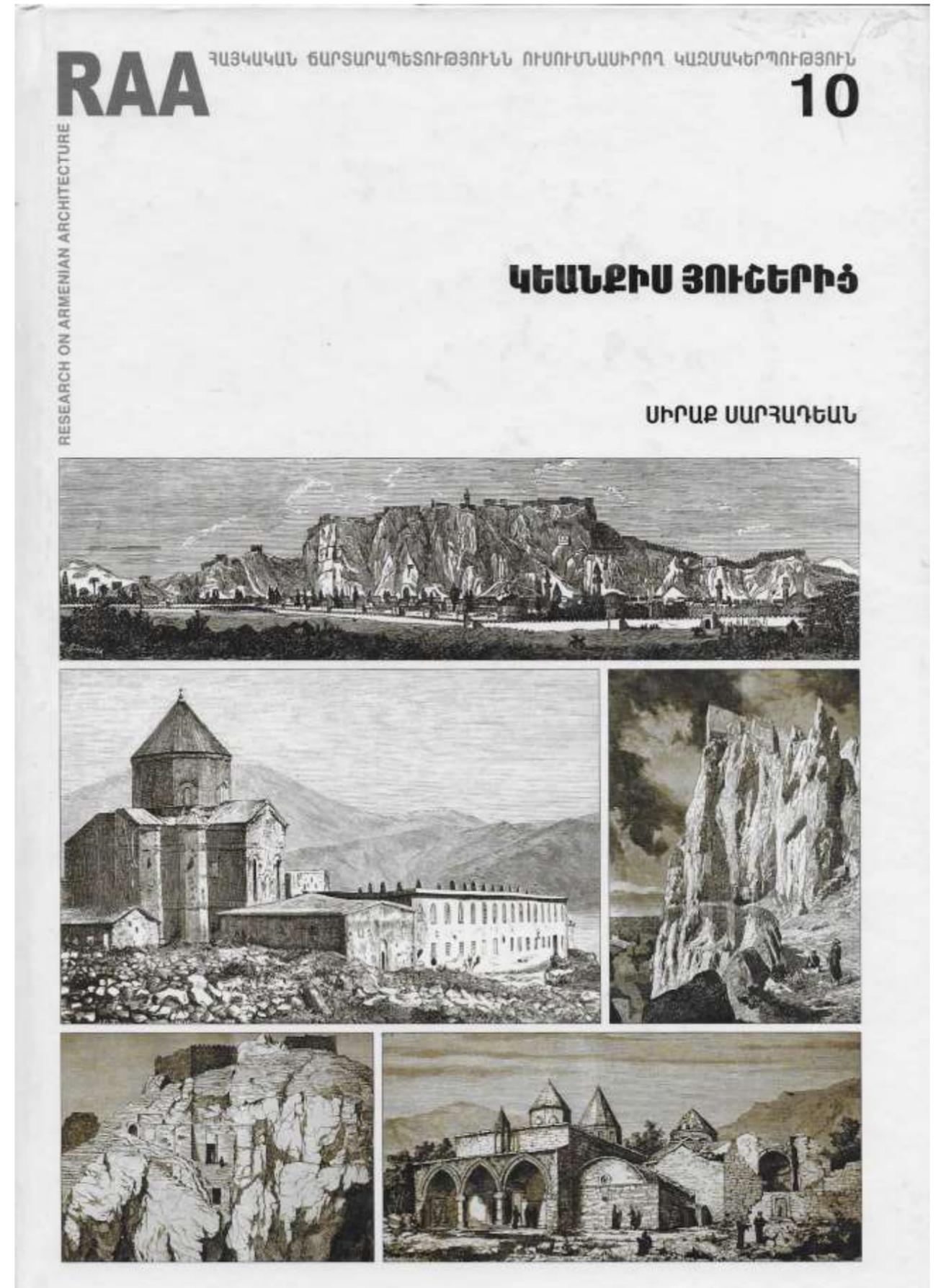
4°. 300 pp. with black and white illustrations in text, [4] blank striped pages and impint, original illustrated binding (good, clean minimally used example).

Illustrated memoirs by Sirak Sarhadian were published at the 90th anniversary of the Armenian Genocide.

The book was published in a series on history of art and history of Armenian regions. The book was published in 2005 in English language under the title *My Memoirs*.

References: OCLC 889687995.

75 EUR



39. ARMENIAN HISTORY OF ART / ARCHEOLOGY

Agram AYVAZYAN (born 1947).

Նախիջևանի վիճագրական ժառանգությունը

The Lithographic Inheritance of Nakhidjevan. Vol. 1 Djughha

Yerevan: Gasprint 2004.

4°. 311 pp. with black and white illustrations and photographs, interleaved colour photographs, original illustrated wrappers (good, clean condition).

(68150)

A detailed art-historical / archeological work in Armenian language describes the khachkar of Djughha or Julfa on the territory of today's Azerbaijan in Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic. The book includes a long introduction, 659 photographs and transcriptions of lettering on 1161 khachkars, or Armenian Cross-Stones in Djughha.

The author Agram Ayvazyan, a prominent Armenian scientist, documented the khachkars on the location on the eve the monuments were destroyed by the Azerbaijani army between 1998 and 2006.

This work, which was issued as the first in a series of separately published books on Armenian history of art and archeological sites, is the most detailed research on the perished Armenian cemetery of Djughha. The series was issued from 2004 to 2010.

References: OCLC 773955021.

140 EUR



ԱՐԳԱՄ
ԱՅՎԱԶԵԱՆ

ՆԱԽԻՋԵՎԱՆԻ
ՎԻՄԱԳՐԱԿԱՆ
ԺԱՌԱՆԳՈՒԹԻՒՆԸ

ՀԱՏՈՐ Ա
ԶՈՒՂԱ

40. HISTORY / ARMENIA / OTTOMAN EMPIRE

Hasmik STEPANYAN.

Ermenilerin Osmanlı İmparatorluğu'na katkısı

The Input of Armenians in the Ottoman Empire

Yerevan: Erivan Devlet Üniversitesi Yayını [Yerevan State University] 2014.

4°. 663 pp. with illustrations, autograph of Karekin II on p. 6., original pasted-down errata on the title page, green cloth binding with gilt lettering on the cover and spine, original illustrated dustjacket (Very Good).

(68144)

A rare Turkish version of an award-winning text on the role of the Armenians in the Ottoman Empire.

A richly illustrated book with text in Turkish, and with 663 pages and over 400 colour and black and white illustrations represents the role of Armenians in the court, culture, science, medicine, trade, military, sports and urban planning in the Ottoman Empire until WWI. Presented are portraits, historical photos, literature and newspapers, posters, advertisements etc.

The introduction in Armenian and Turkish was written by Catholicos Karekin II, Catholicos of All Armenians, the supreme head of the Armenian Apostolic Church.

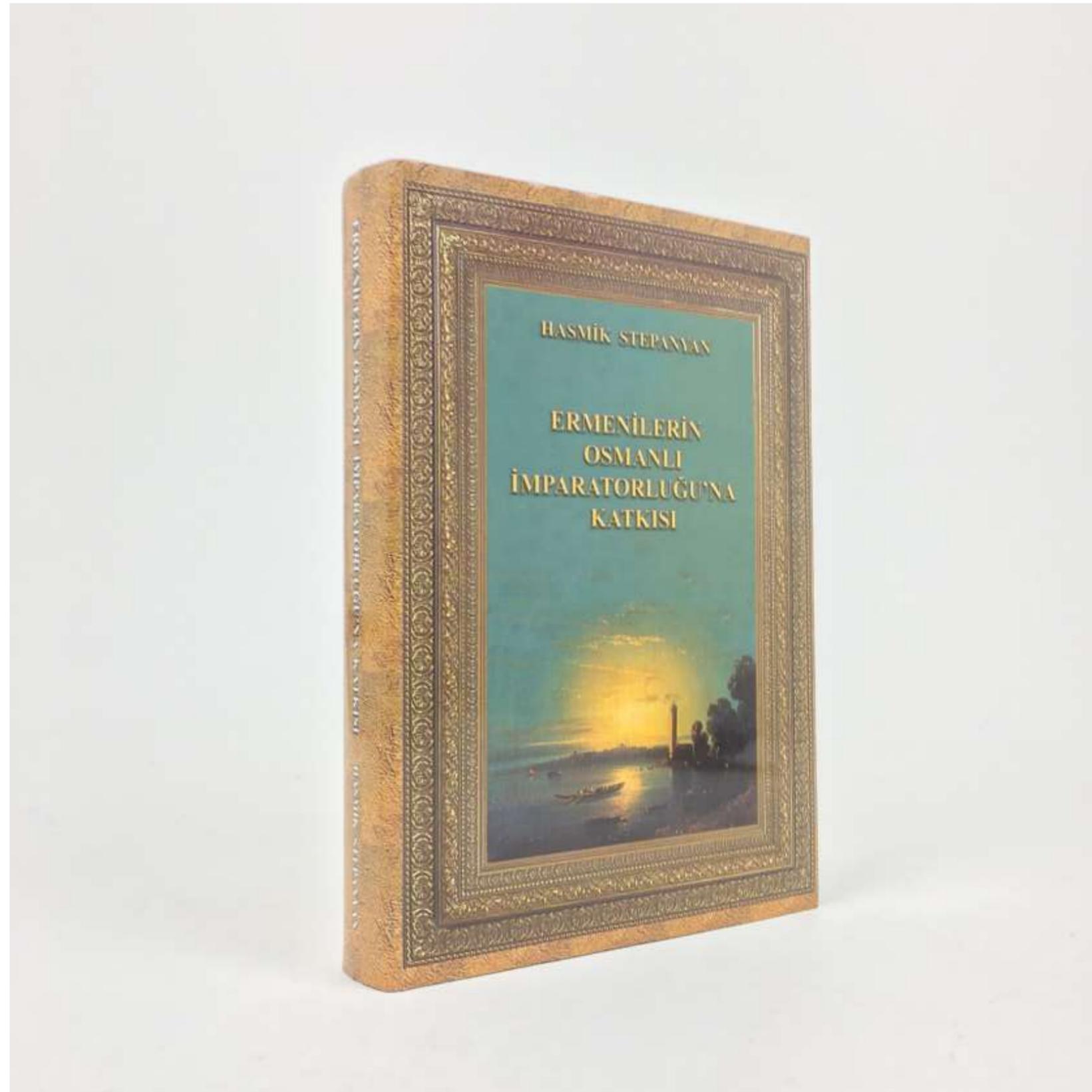
The text, by a female author Hasmik Stepanyan, which was first issued in Armenian language at the 550th anniversary of Istanbul's Armenian Patriarchate under the title *Hayeri nerdrumn Ōsmanyān kaysrut 'yunum*, won several awards, including an award by the president.

This is a less common Turkish translation, issued by the Yerevan State University three years later, with an introduction by Karekin II, dated in 2013.

We could only find one institutional example on Worldcat (University of California, Los Angeles).

References: OCLC 1013467238.

150 EUR



41. CONTEMPORARY ARMENIAN BOOK DESIGN

Armen KYURKCHYAN

Letter Writing Paper with Armenian Ornaments

Yerevan: Kyurkchyan 2018

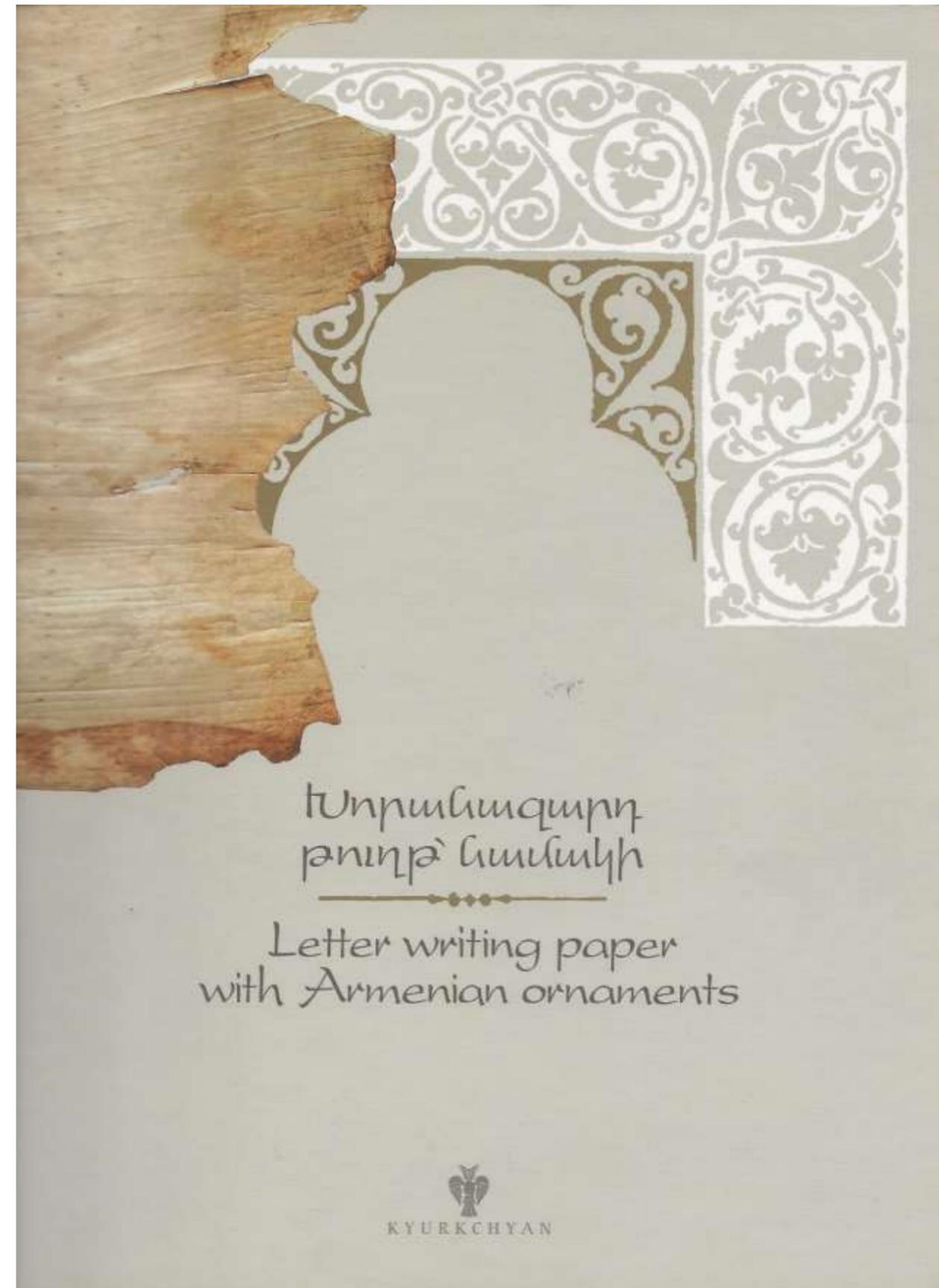
4°. [1] printed tracing paper, [24] colour lithographed sheets, original illustrated wrappers (very good, unused example).

(68145)

24 highly decorative detachable letterheads, printed in various colours are based on the traditional Armenian patterns, and were drafted by a designer and author Armen Kyurkchyan.

The publishing house Kyurkchyan, which specialises in design and patterns, was founded in 2010 and is run by Armen's daughters Astghik and Sona Kyurkchyan.

35 EUR



42. CONTEMPORARY ARMENIAN DESIGN

Հայկական նախշեր, փաթեթավորման թուղթ

Armenian Patterns, Gift Wrapping Paper Book

Yerevan: Kyurkchyan 2018

Small folio. 12 folding elephant folio colour folding plates, original illustrated wrappers (mint, uncut condition).

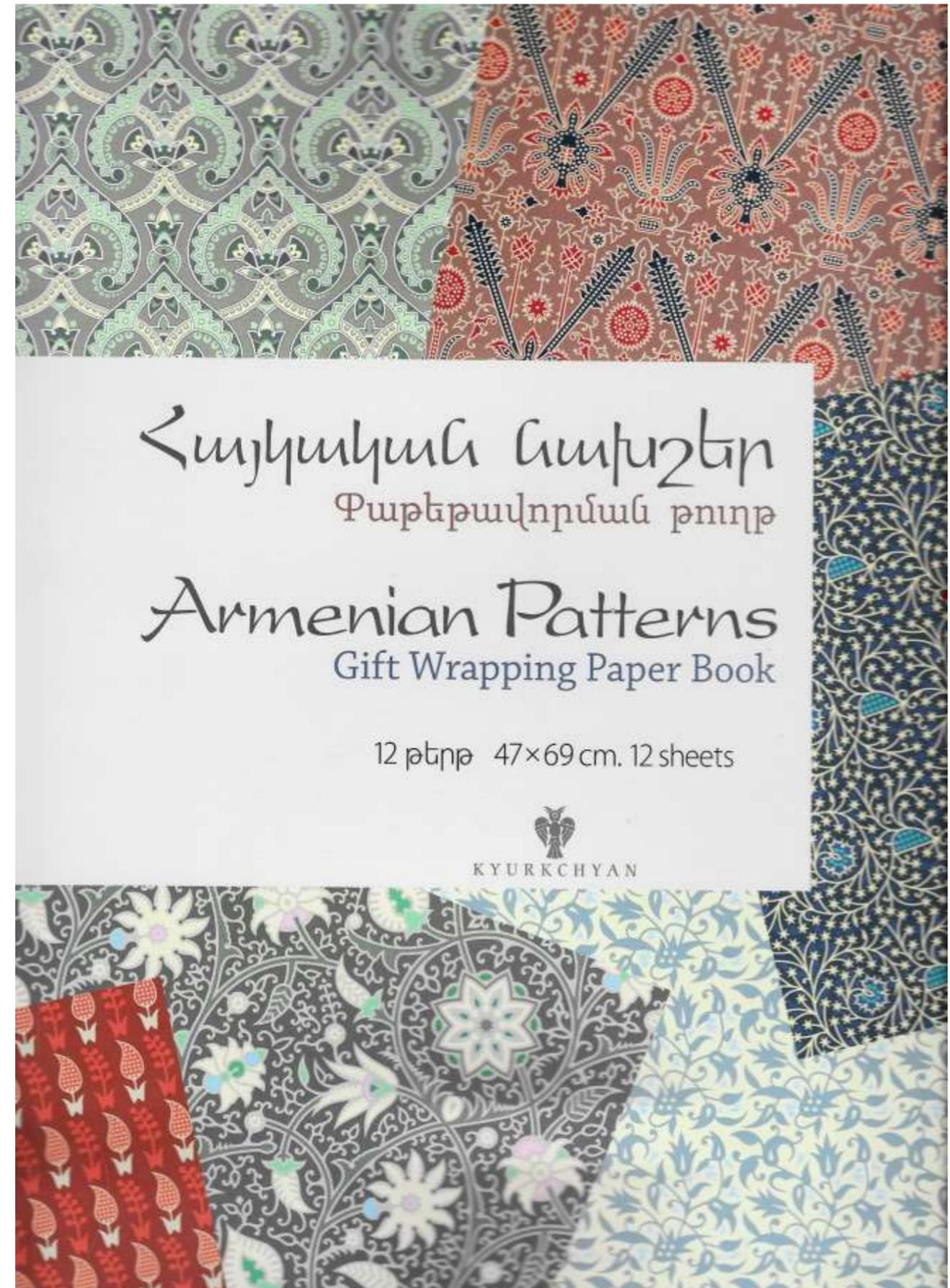
(68146)

A set of 12 highly decorative detachable folding sheets, with printed Armenian traditional patterns was drafted by a designer and author Armen Kyurkchyan.

The publishing house Kyurkchyan, which specialises in design and patterns, was founded in 2010 and is run by Armen's daughters Astghik and Sona Kyurkchyan.

We could not find any examples on Woldcat.

65 EUR





43. SLAVIC PATTERNS / BELARUS

L. I. YAKUNINA.

Слуцкія поясы. Слуцкія паяцы

[Slutsk sash]

Minsk: Выдавецтва Акадэміі навук БССР [Belorussian Accademy of Science] 1960.

4°. 237 pp. with illustrations in text, [2], LIX black and white and colour plates, original cloth binding with illustrated cover, illustrated endpapers (good used condition, binding with light scuffs on the edges and small tears around the spine, lacking dustjacket?)

(68149)

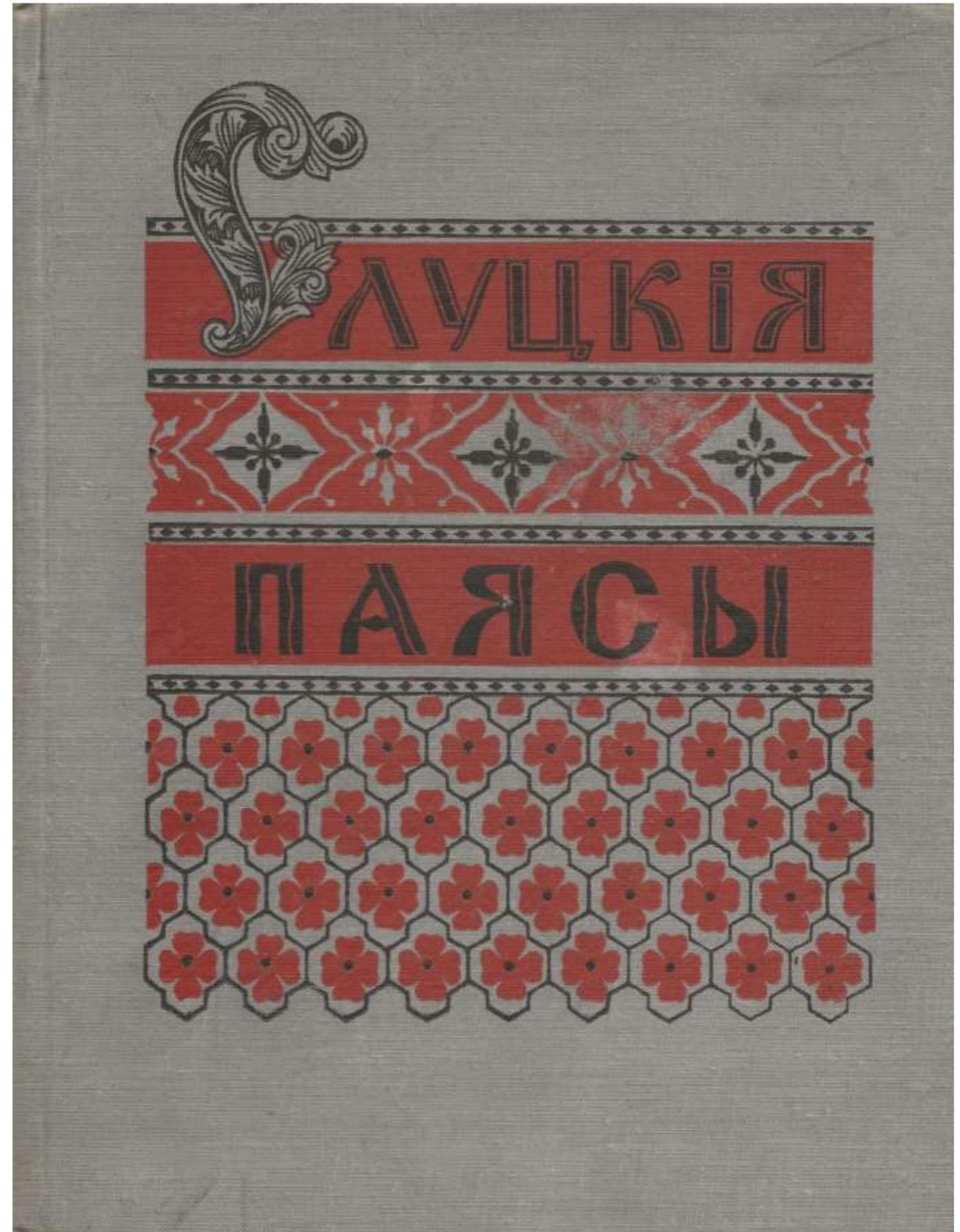
A detailed book in Belarussian with Russian title, issued by the Academy of Science, explains the making of the traditional kontusz sashes.

Kontush belts or kontusz sashes are long decorative cloth belts, originating from Persia and Turkey, which were a part of male noble clothing, mostly in the Eastern Europe. They were worn by Polish and Lithuanian nobility and are today declared to be a cultural heritage of Belarus.

The illustrations in text present the weaving techniques and patterns, and accompanying colour and black and white plates examples of kontusz sashes.

We could not find any institutional examples on Worldcat.

85 EUR





13 Сайыкта пахта



44. SLAVIC PATTERNS - DIDACTIC PLATES

Alojz NOVAK.

Цртање. С подробним наставним програмом и упутством за осмогодишњу основну школу

[Crtanje. S podrobnim nastavnim programom i uputstvom za osmogodišnju osnovnu školu / Drawing. With a Detailed Teaching Program and Instructions for 8 Year Primary School]

Ljubljana: Učiteljska tiskarna [Teachers' Press] 1926.

A rare complete set of drawing drafts in Serbian language, made in the tradition of fin de siècle, influence of Slavic decoration and art deco style, was issued in the Kingdom in Yugoslavia to teach children the basics of drawing for professional use. In a mint, unused condition.

4°. 7 tan paper folders with printed titles and a pamphlet inserted in original card blue folder with illustrated title. Pamphlet: 8°. 56 pp. with black and white illustrations within text. Folder 1: 12 loose colour and black and white plated on thicker paper. Folder 2: 6 loose colour and black and white plated on thicker paper. Folder 3: 9 loose colour and black and white plated on thicker paper. Folder 4: 14 loose colour and black and white plated on thicker paper. Folder 5: 31 loose colour and black and white plated on thicker paper. Folder 6: 6 loose colour and black and white plated on thicker paper. Folder 7: 24 loose colour and black and white plated on thicker paper. Condition: Mint unused condition. Main folder with minimal wearing and very light foxing on the cover, hardly noticeable foxing on some sheets, mostly in folder 5.

(67457)

A series of colour and black and white plates was made for education of drawing for the 8 classes of primary school in the Kingdom in Yugoslavia in 1926. The plates are divided into seven separate folders, depending on the classes and the direction of education.

The first folders give introduction to the basics of drawings and colour schemes and eventually the plates upgrade into different professional directions: architecture drawing, letter drawing and painting, making patterns for furniture, embroideries and ceramics, landscape painting etc.

The motives are a combination of Slavic patterns, art deco and late fin de siècle forms.

The plates are accompanied with a book of instructions.

This edition was printed for Serbian schools in Yugoslavia. In the same year a Croatian version with a title *Crtanje. S podrobnim nastavnim programom i uputstvom za osmogodišnju osnovnu školu* and a Slovenian issue *Risanje. S podrobnim učnim načrtom in navodilom za prvih osem šolskih let* were published.

As the latter two versions are rare, but appear in libraries, we could not find any examples of our title in libraries worldwide.

220 EUR



45. SLAVIC PRINTING / BIBLIOGRAPHY / ANTI-FASCISM

Pavel PLESNIČAR (1880-1947).

Narod naš dokaze hrani. Bibliografski pregled slovenskega tiska na Primorskem do konca l. 1918

[Our Nation is Keeping the Evidences. Bibliography of the Slovenian Press in Primorsko until the end of 1918].

Ljubljana: [s.n.] 1940.

8°. 128 pp., original wrappers with printed title (a cancelled library example: old paper labels on the upper corner of the cover, spine and on the back, two small 1950s stamps on the inner side of the wrappers, title page with old nummeration in ink and light red pencil line over the lower part and with a red cancellation stamp verso, wrappers slightly scratched, spine reinforced with paper, inside clean).

(68147)

A valuable bibliography lists the printed material in Slovenian and Latin languages, with a Slavic content, issued in on the coastal area, called Primorsko (Primorska). Listed are 782 texts, published between 1607 and 1918. The index offers names of authors, translators and editors.

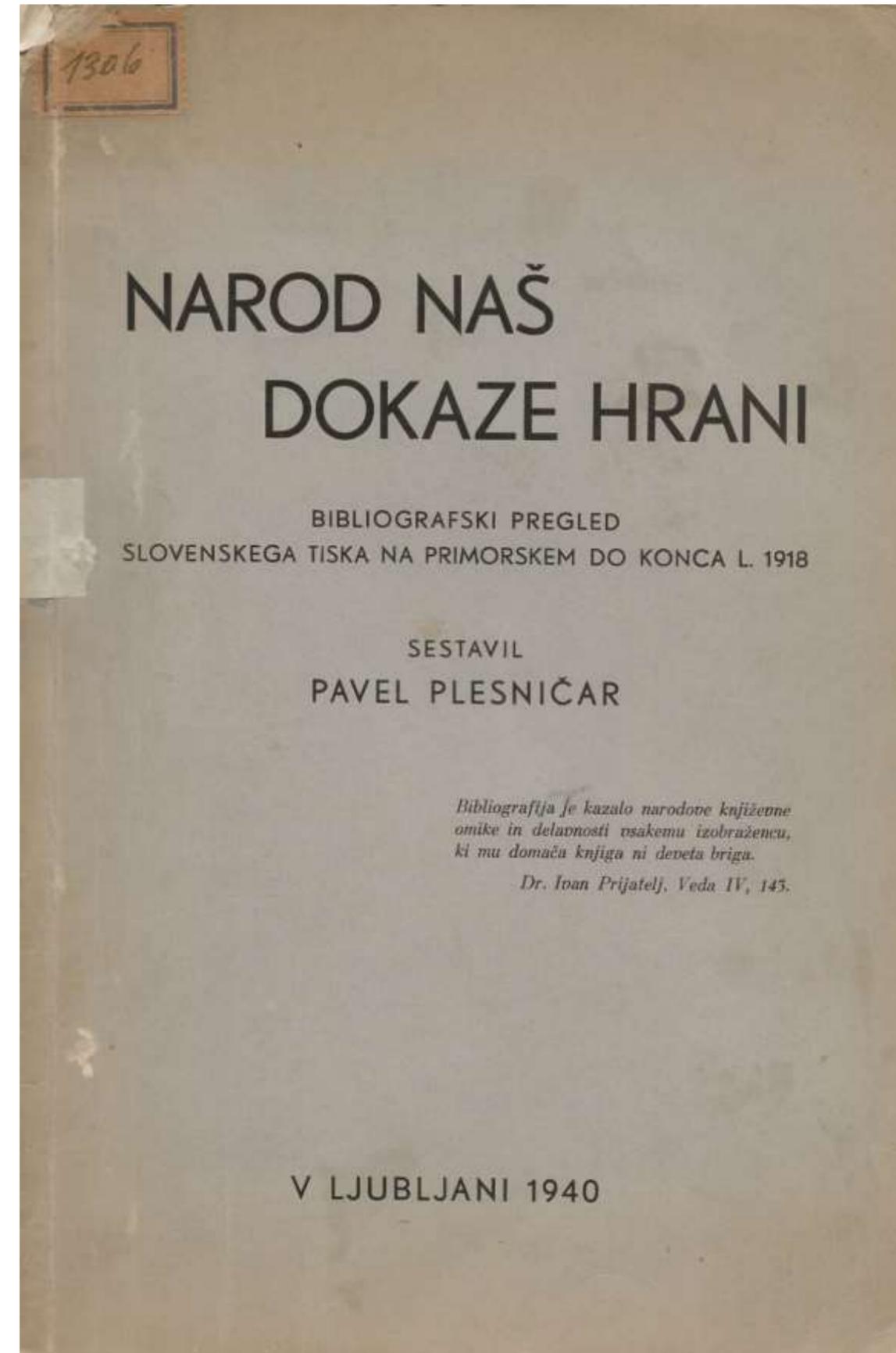
The book was published in Ljubljana on the eve of World War II, in 1940. At the time the Slavic language, press and culture in Primorsko, which was annexed to Italy after WWI, was systematically suppressed by the Fascist government.

This bibliography tries to represent the printed texts relating to the Slavic culture and language before the region was taken over by the Fascists. Ironically the following year Ljubljana itself well under the Fascist occupation and underwent the same terror.

The author Pavel Plesničar was a teacher and writer of the educational material.

References: OCLC 444382949, 250843529, 504242122. Šlebinger, Janko: Plesničar, Pavel (1880–1947). *Slovenska biografija*. Slovenska akademija znanosti in umetnosti, Znanstvenoraziskovalni center SAZU, 2013. <http://www.slovenska-biografija.si/oseba/sbi434706/#slovenski-biografski-leksikon> (18. september 2019). Izvirna objava v: *Slovenski biografski leksikon: 7. zv. Peterlin - Pregelj C*. France Kidrič et al. Ljubljana, Slovenska akademija znanosti in umetnosti, 1949.

65 EUR



46. SLAVIC PRINTING IN TRIESTE UNDER THE ALLIED ADMINISTRATION

Oskar HUDALES (1905-1968), author; Lojze SPACAL (1907- 2000), illustrator.

Triglavov polet

[The Flight of Triglav].

Trieste: Gregorčičeva Založba [s.d. 1946].

Large 12°. 130 pp. with illustrations in text, [2], original wrappers with illustrated cover (slightly age-toned, otherwise in a good condition).

(68148)

A first edition of an adventure novel for children in Slovenian language, printed in liberated city Trieste (today Italy) after WWII, tells a story about two boys accompanying two Yugoslav-Americans on a flight around the world in an airplane "Triglav".

The book is not dated, but was printed in Trieste soon after WWII, possibly in late 1946. Trieste, which was during WWII first the center of the local Fascist, and later Nazi supervision, both of which were suppressing the Slavic inhabitants and press, was liberated by the Yugoslav Partisans and Allies on May 2, 1945. The Yugoslavs held the city for 40 days, after it was taken over by the British-U.S. military administration.

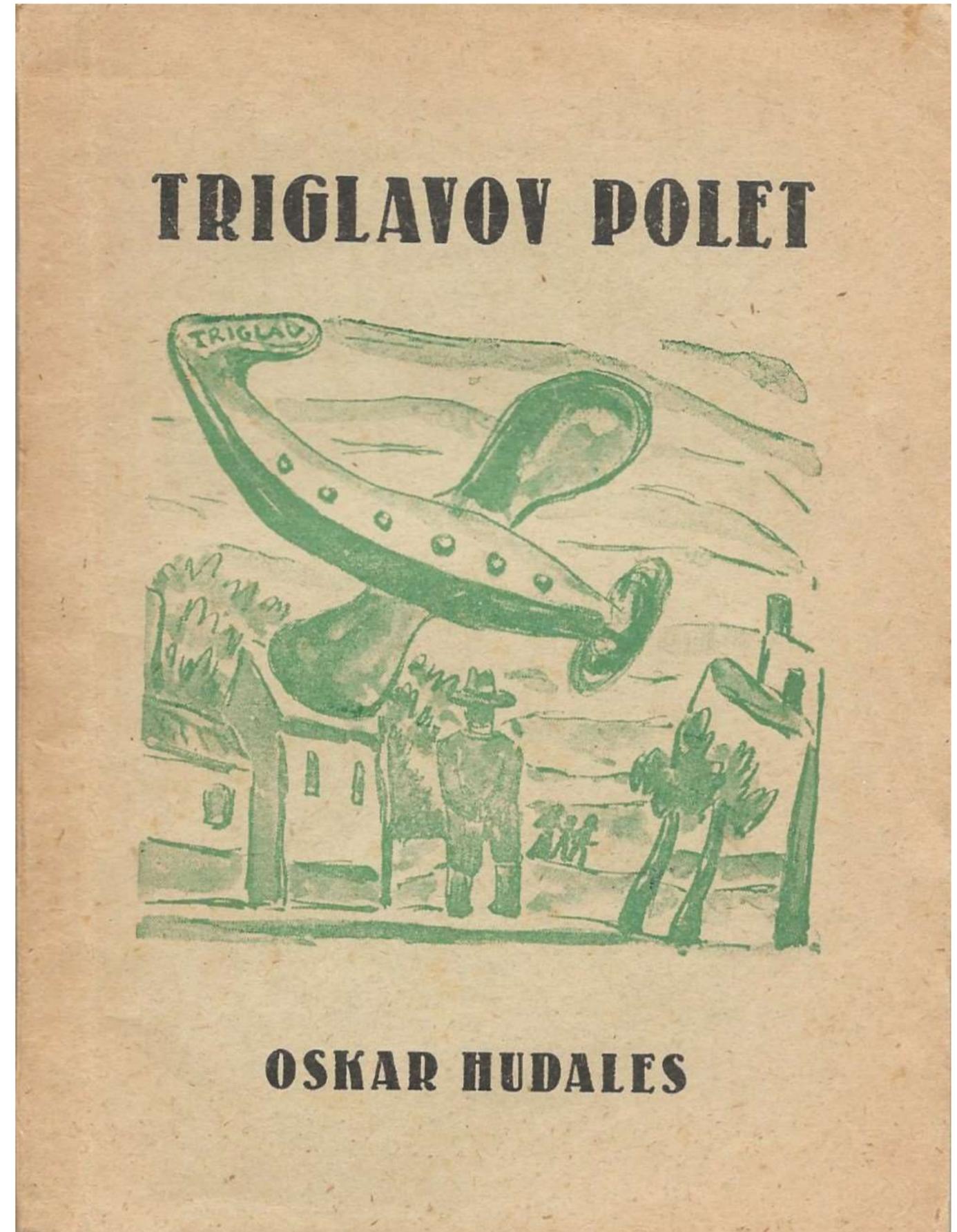
The book was published as the first publication by a Slovene publishing house Gregorčičeva Založba, founded on December 15, 1946 (active until June 18, 1948). This novel is possibly one of the first Slavic books printed in liberated Trieste, under the Allied administration. Due to the post-war rationing, cheap paper was used for printing.

The illustrations were made by a prominent artist Lojze Spacal (1907- 2000), born in Trieste to Slovenian parents, who was during the war imprisoned first by the Fascist and later by the Nazis for his participation in the national liberation movement. Spacal's most famous works are dated after the war.

The book is scarce. It only appears in Slovenian libraries and in the Slovenian library in Trieste.

Bibliography: OLCL 780938090. Jevnikar, Martin: Hudales, Oskar. *Slovenska biografija*. Slovenska akademija znanosti in umetnosti, Znanstvenoraziskovalni center SAZU, 2013. <http://www.slovenska-biografija.si/oseba/sbi1012000/#primorski-slovenski-biografski-leksikon> (19. september 2019). Izvirna objava v: *Primorski slovenski biografski leksikon: 7. snopič Hafner - Juvančič, 1. knjiga*. Ur. Martin Jevnikar Gorica, Goriška Mohorjeva družba, 1981. Cevc, Emilijan: Spacal, Lojze (1907–2000). *Slovenska biografija*. Slovenska akademija znanosti in umetnosti, Znanstvenoraziskovalni center SAZU, 2013. <http://www.slovenska-biografija.si/oseba/sbi595680/#slovenski-biografski-leksikon> (18. september 2019). Izvirna objava v: *Slovenski biografski leksikon: 10. zv. Schmidl - Steklasa*. Alfonz Gspan et al. Ljubljana, Slovenska akademija znanosti in umetnosti, 1967.

85 EUR



47. OPERA & BALLET FOR CHILDREN / ARMENIA

Ազատ ՄԱՆՈՒԿՅԱՆ (Azat MANUKYAN, 1878-1958), music; Հովհաննես ԹՈՒՄԱՆՅԱՆ (Hovhannes TUMANYAN, 1869-1923), lyrics.

Չարի վերջը / Конец зла

[The End of Evil]

Yerevan: 1958.

Large 4°. 58 pp., [2], original illustrated boards, brown linen spine (binding with scuffs and minor paper loss on the edges, corners slightly battered, back cover with a small stamp and light water-staining in margins, the water-staining only slightly affecting the white margins of the last two pages, inside clean with soft small folds in the upper corner).

(68155)

An adaptation of Hovhannes Tumanyan's popular ballad *The End of Evil*, involving the characters of a dog, a fox, a crow and a cuckoo was adapted for the opera and ballet by Azat Manukyan, an Armenian composer and educator. Manukyan was an author of numerous works for children. *The End of Evil* was written in 1936 and this version was published in the year of his death.

We could not find any institutional copies.

65 EUR



48. THEATER AND CINEMA / ARMENIA / REFERENCE BOOK

Levon HALATYAN

Художники Театра и Кино

[Theater and Cinema Artists]

Yerevan: 1966

Oblong 8°. 119 pp., with 65 black and white and mounted colour plates, illustrated endpapers, illustrated wrappers (wrappers with soft folds and light scratches, mostly on the edges, otherwise in a good condition)

(68156)

A detailed catalogue in Russian language, published in Yerevan, lists the works of 51 contemporary scenographers and costume designers in the Armenian theater and cinematography from the 1920s until 1966. The 65 full page plates represent the sets and costumes. The work is an important bibliography for the Armenian theatre in the first half of the 20th century.

The Russian version was possibly issued parallelly with an Armenian. We could not find any institutional copies on Worldcat.

85 EUR



49. ARMENIAN DIASPORA / ADDRESSBOOK

Editorial board of OVENA

OVENA. A Directory of the Armenian Diaspora

Beirut: OVENA 1980.

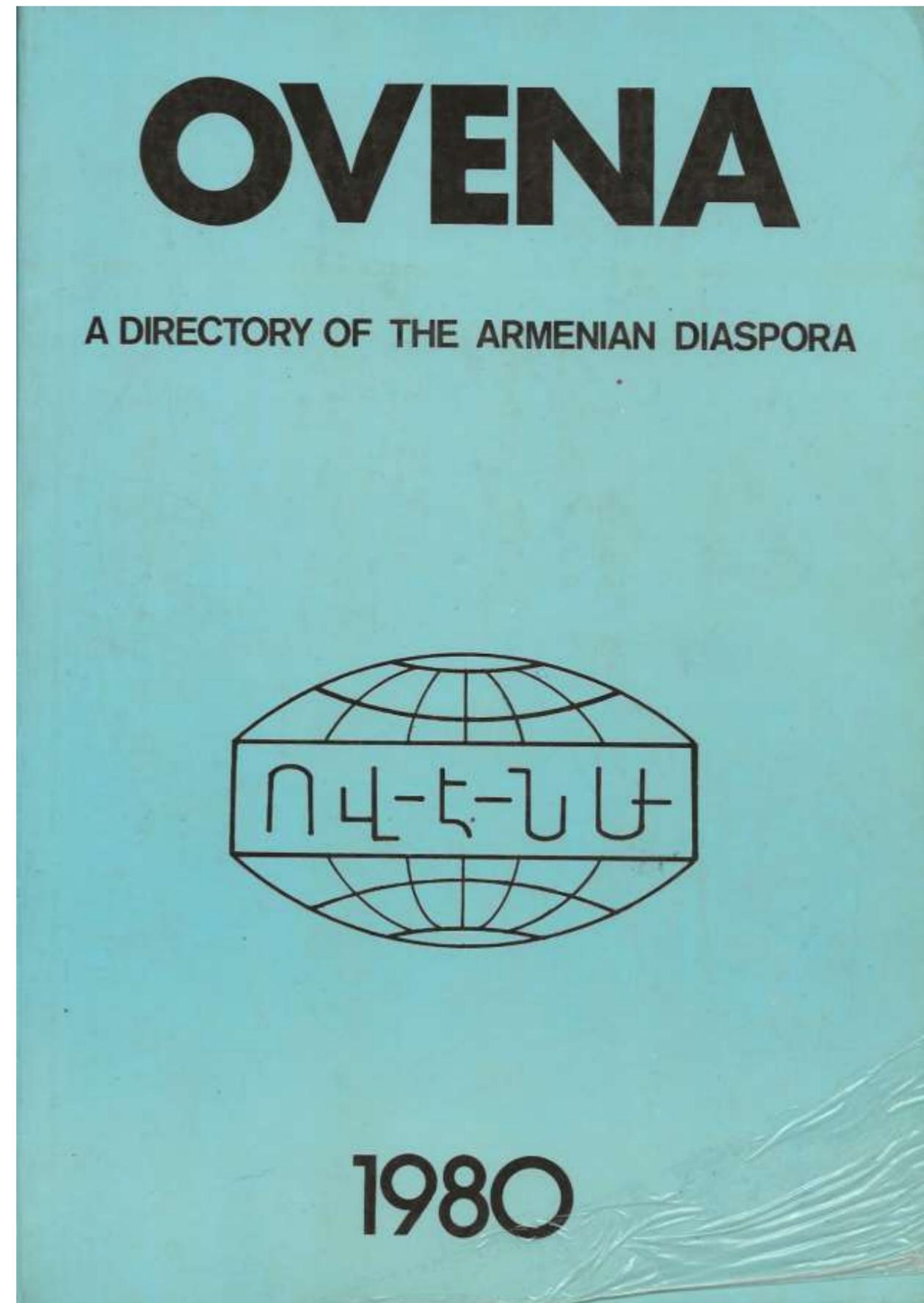
8°. XVIII, 195 pp., [10] blank pages and imprint, original blue wrappers with printed title (foil on the front cover slightly damaged, old dedication on the title page, otherwise in a good, used condition).

(68161)

A detailed work in English language, with an introduction in Armenian, lists the Armenian diaspora all over the world: public figures, medical doctors, artists, academics, ecclesiastical personalities, newspapers, bankers etc. Listed are also their addresses and / or telephone numbers.

The book offers a valuable historic information on the Armenian diaspora worldwide in 1980.

95 EUR



50. SLOVENIAN IMMIGRANTS IN THE US / SCIENCE

Slovenian Research Center

Bulletin. English Edition

Wickliffe, OH: Slovenian Research Center, January 1975.

4°: 23 pp xeroxed text with illustrations, stapled with an original transparent plastic foil wrappers (good used condition, foil with small tears on the spine)

[Accompanied by:]

Newsletter

Wickliffe, OH: Slovenian Research Center, June 15, 1975; May 1974 (Third Edition, June 1975): September 1975.

3 issues, all 4°, [4] xeroxed text and images (good condition).

(68160)

An extremely rare xeroxed illustrated publication on the involvement of the Slovenian immigrants in the science and culture in the US was published by the Slovenian research center of America. The text, accompanied by photographs, represents men and women, who immigrated from Slovenian to the US and achieved notable places in the science, starting with Fritz Pregl, who received a Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1923, and Dr. Edward Rupnik, a Rear Admiral in the medical corps of the US Navy and a later professor of medicine at Georgetown University.

The text is one of the rare first-hand contemporary reports on the Slovenian scientists and authors in the US.

The three accompanying newsletters offer additional information on the contemporary life within the Slovenian community in the US.

We could not find any institutional copies on Worldcat.

180 EUR



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