

## CATALOGUE: APRIL 2019 #1

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**1. THE FRANCOIS BARON DE TOTT ARCHIVE OF FRANCO-OTTOMAN TRADE, DIPLOMACY AND ESPIONAGE HISTORY (1760s-1780s).**

**OTTOMAN EMPIRE / FRANCE / ESPIONAGE / ECONOMIC & DIPLOMATIC HISTORY / LEBANON:**

Presented here is a highly important archive of over 50 manuscript documents from the papers of François Baron de Tott (1733-93), the famous French-Hungarian diplomat, military engineer and bestselling author of 'Mémoires du baron de Tott, sur les Turcs et les Tartares' (Amsterdam, 1784). The majority of the archive relates to De Tott's consequential role as the Inspector General of the 'Échelles du Levant' (French treaty ports in the Ottoman Empire), whereupon in 1777-8 he conducted an intelligence-gathering mission to the Near and Middle East at the behest of King Louis XVI and his ministers. It is important to note that Franco-Ottoman trade was then one of the cornerstones of the French economy and the lifeblood of Marseille, the country's greatest commercial port. Featured here are many of De Tott's manuscript drafts of the reports and memoranda he submitted to the King, including his grand "Compte-rendu détaillé de l'inspection du Baron de Tott des Echelles du Levant et de Barberie", a masterpiece of commercial espionage and social and political commentary, as well as an engaging work of travel literature. The recommendations De Tott advances in these treatises directly led to the complete overhaul of French diplomatic and trade policy towards the Ottoman Empire in the critical period leading up to the French Revolution; a new direction codified by the King's 'Ordonnance' of March 3, 1781, an edict that de Tott had a major role in composing.

The archive is divided into 4 parts. Part I features a series of 'discovery' documents, being research material gathered by De Tott in preparation for his epic inspection tour. Part II is comprised of a fascinating dossier of documents regarding Tripoli, Lebanon's premier trading port. Part III contains De Tott's aforementioned drafts of reports for the King and his ministers. Part IV includes documents from De Tott's earlier career as a diplomat and military engineer in Constantinople and Crimea.

The archive is a precious historical resource that merits in-depth academic study. It features much unrecorded and unpublished information of obvious gravity, with many of the works featuring De Tott's meticulous corrections and amendments, providing an unparalleled insight into the mind and methods of one the 18<sup>th</sup> Century's most perceptive and original commentators on Near and Middle Eastern affairs.

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## SOUTH AFRICA / WITWATERSRAND-TRANSVAAL GOLD RUSH / THE MINERAL REVOLUTION

FIRM of James WYLD the Younger (1812 - 1887).

*Wyld's New Map of the Gold Fields of the Transvaal.*

London: James Wyld, Geographer to the Queen, [circa 1889].

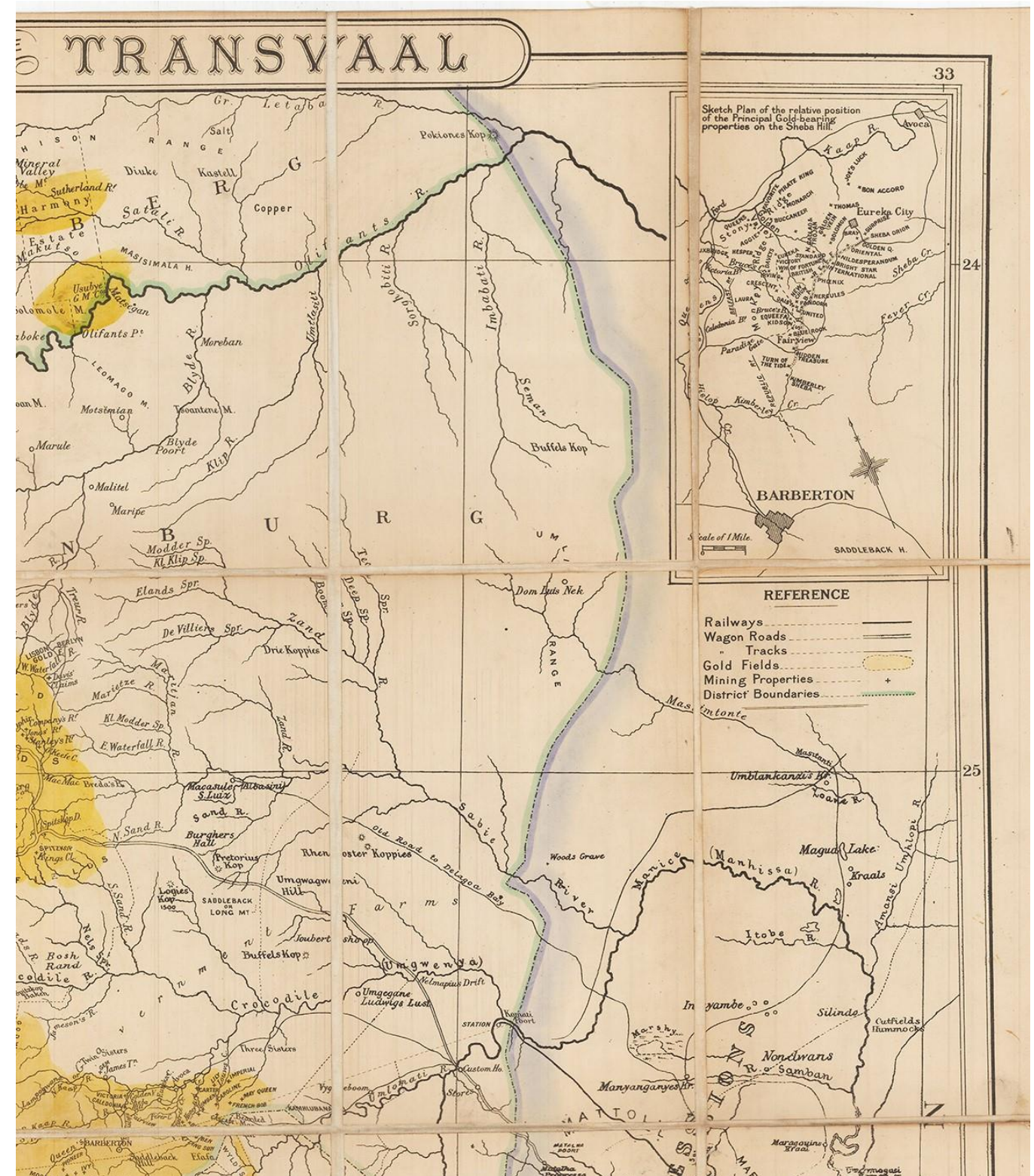
*Extremely rare – an excellent early map showing the entire geographic scope of the Witwatersrand-Transvaal Gold Rush, the greatest mineral boom in World history, it had transformative geopolitical consequences; the map is densely packed with ground-breaking practical information obtained directly from the field; geared towards British and other foreign audiences, the map literally charts an invasion plan of the Afrikaner South African Republic (ZAR); produced by the firm of the late James Wyld the Younger, the preeminent mapmaker of the Victorian Era.*

Lithograph with original outline hand colour, dissected into 32 sections and mounted upon original linen, folding into original cloth covers bearing pastedown printed title to front panel and publisher's advertisements to inner front cover (Very Good, overall clean and crisp, some very light staining to outer areas of map; some wear to covers with partial splitting to spine), 67 x 87.5 cm (26.5 x 34.5 inches).

This is an exceptionally rare and high-quality map depicting the full scope of the Witwatersrand-Transvaal gold rush, the greatest mineral boom in World history and a transformative event in the geopolitics of the fin de siècle era. While undated, the map seems to have been issued in 1889, barely three years after the gold rush began, transforming the Transvaal, then properly the territory of the ZAR (Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek), an independent Afrikaner nation, from an inland backwater into the focus of newspaper stories worldwide. An English language map, printed by the firm of the late James Wyld the Younger, the Geographer to Queen Victoria, its depicts the locations of the major gold fields in detail, as well as the transport routes available to reach these areas; it is nothing short of a rhetorical device, or rather an 'invasion plan' for Britain to move in to take over this 'El Dorado'. In this sense, it is the natural sequel to Wyld's, *Adamantia. The Diamond & Gold Fields of South Africa By James Wyld Geographer to the Queen* (London, 1871), which similarly encouraged British settlers to claim the diamond fields along the disputed frontier with the Afrikaner Orange Free State.

The map focuses on the southern and central part of the Transvaal, and extends from Potchefstroom and Rutenberg, in the west, all the way over to include the southern part of the 'Portuguese Possessions' (Mozambique), with its capital Lorenço Marques (Maputo), and the Indian Ocean littoral, the east. To the south is the Orange Free State, the northern tip of the British colony of Natal, and 'Swazis County' (Swaziland), while the projection extends to the north beyond the Oliphant River.

In the heart, and at the focus, of the map is Johannesburg, the rapidly growing boom town founded only in 1886 by gold prospectors, as well as the ZAR capital Pretoria. The 'Reference' in the



upper-right identifies the symbols used to identify railroads; wagon roads; wagon tracks; district boundaries [of the Transvaal marked in green]; and most importantly the gold fields which are painted over in yellow, while the locations of specific gold clams are marked by an ‘+’.

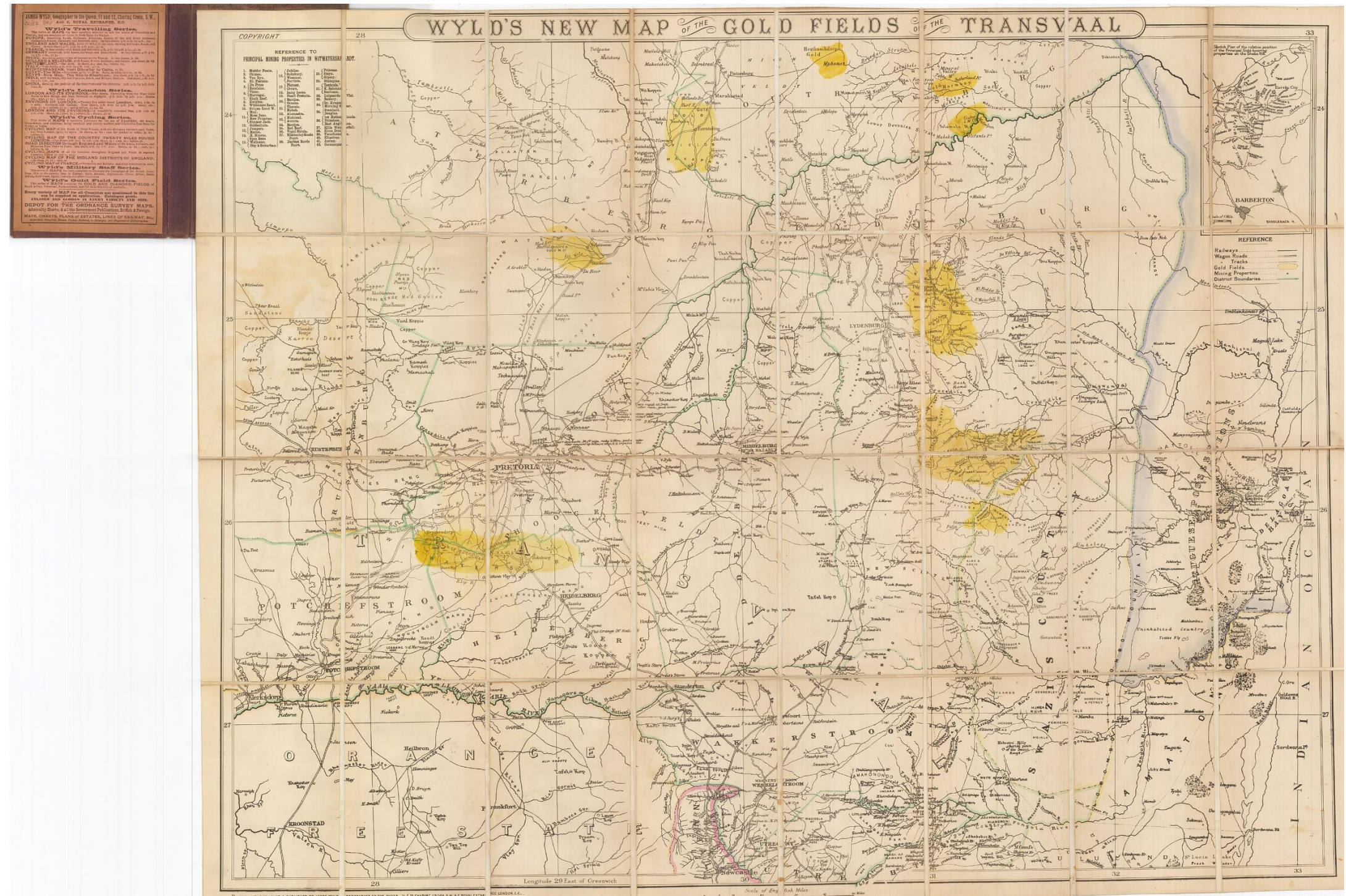
The map features the yellow hue over the Witwatersrand Gold Reef around Johannesburg, which was by far and away the richest and largest gold deposit ever discovered before or since. The chart in the upper-left corner of the map ‘Reference to the Principal Mining Properties in the Witwatersrand’ name 42 operations by number. Importantly, while most maps of the South African gold rush are sparse on detail with respect to the gold fields beyond the Witwatersrand the present map covers these bountifully important areas with considerable detail. The map labels the Barberton-Sheba Hill fields, in the west, the Pilgrim’s Rest fields in the northeast, as well as the incipient operations to the north of the Oliphant River. The inset map, in the upper-right corner of the composition, ‘Sketch Plan of the relative position of the Principal Gold-bearing properties on the Sheba Hill’ details the claims in the Barberton area, including many amusing names such as ‘Hidden Treasure’, ‘Turn of the Tide’ and ‘Buccaneer’. Indeed, the map labels the names of many fresh mining claims and cadastral lots that hosted gold diggings.

The Wyld firm had unrivalled contacts in South Africa, including with British civil and military authorities as well as gold mining firms and even individual prospectors. The template of the map is predicated upon topographical maps authorized by the ZAR authorities, such as Jeppe 1878 map of the Transvaal. However, it includes a number of updated details, including the locations of all viable transport routes; general stores; drifts (fords across rivers), as well as notes on key historical sites (i.e. ‘the burial place of the Swazi Kings’); places of danger (the southern tip of Mozambique is labels as ‘Uninhabited – Tse Fly’); the elevation of the terrain; as well as notable topographical features.

While nowhere explicitly stated, the map is a rhetorical device encouraging British subjects to to travel to the region and to exploit the goldfields. Little heed is paid to the sovereignty of the independent nation of the ZAR (which is nowhere mentioned on the map), preferring to label the region simply as the Transvaal. The meticulous

delineation of the travel routes and the locations of the mining areas served to make the map a practical tool for potential prospectors.

The Wyld firm had two audiences in mind for the present map. First, would have been British government officials, who desperately coveted the region and its gold fields, hoping to find any excuse to colonize the area an erase the ZAR. Second, were the thousands of would-be prospectors, mostly from the British Empire (Britain, Canada, Australia), but also from the United States and various European nations. Since most examples of the present map would have been heavily consulted, so exposed to wear, it is perhaps not surprising that the map is today so rare.



## A Note on Rarity

The present map is extremely rare. We can locate only a single other example in institutional collections worldwide, at the British Library; while we cannot trace any sales records for the map.

## James Wyld the Younger: Leading Mapmaker of the Victorian Age

The present map was published by the firm of the late James Wyld the Younger (1812 - 1887), the most important mapmaker of Victorian Era. Wyld assumed control of the family business in 1836, while only at the age of 24, upon the sudden death of his father James Wyld the Elder (1790 – 1836), who literally worked himself to death. The elder Wyld was the successor to the legendary map publisher William Faden (1749 - 1836), having purchased the former's business in 1823.

The younger Wyld was appointed as the Official Geographer to Queen Victoria upon her ascension to the throne in 1837. He published many highly important and continually updated map series of parts of the British Empire, such as Canada, Australia, South Africa and India. His most interesting works, such as the present map, concerned specific events or themes, such as mineral rushes or military campaigns, upon which he had access to the best and most up-to-date information.

The *New Map of the Gold Fields of the Transvaal* was made shortly after Wyld's death during a time when his business was continued by his lieutenants, who competently followed the late master's methods and had access to his unparalleled sources, producing works which were fully worthy of the generations-long Faden-Wyld legacy. However, as the 1890s progressed the firm could not maintain James Wyld the Younger's verve and succumbed to competition from the likes of Edward Stanford, the era's other great British mapmaker.

## Historical Context: The Greatest Gold Rush in World History and the 'Mineral Revolution' in South Africa

The present map appeared during a time of transformative change in South Africa, in which the discovery of vast mineral resources caused the region to go from a colonial backwater to a focal point of international geopolitics, resulting in great conflicts for control of the country.

Britain conquered the Cape Colony from the Netherlands in 1806. For the next several decades Britain mainly valued the colony as a strategically located way-station for voyages to India. The Cape was invariably a financial burden, as it produced few exportable commodities and its location ensured that it was almost continuously embroiled in expensive frontier wars with formidable native nations, such as the Xhosa. The British Crown was loathe to invest any significant amounts of money into infrastructure and economic development schemes, which ensured that the colony's lack of productivity was a self-fulfilling prophecy.

The foundation of independent Afrikaner societies in the 1830s in the Highveld (the focus of the present map), to the northeast of the Cape Colony, seemed not to bother the British, as they had no interest in those far away landlocked territories, and were glad to be rid of potentially troublesome subjects. Britain's decision to annex the former Afrikaner settlement of Natal in 1843, motivated

by its coastal location and the fine natural harbour at Durban, was nevertheless considered by many Whitehall officials to only be an added burden.

London recognized the independence of the Afrikaner nations, the South African Republic (ZAR, *Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek*), being the Transvaal, at the Sand River Convention (1852) and the Orange Free State at the Bloemfontein Convention (1854). While both the British and Afrikaners were weary of each other, they were at least pleased to have another European power in the neighbourhood which could help to keep the Xhosa and Zulu nations in check.

Then an unexpected event changed everything – almost overnight. In 1868 news broke that diamonds, of the finest quality and quantity, were discovered in the Vaal River region, where the ill-defined boundaries of the ZAR, Orange Free State and Cape Colony met. Suddenly, it seemed as though everyone in London became vitally interested in the region, desperately looking for any books or maps that could inform them about an area that had hitherto been a complete enigma. Thousands of Anglo settlers flooded to the Vaal River region, spiking tensions with the Afrikaner authorities on their sides of the lines.

The British and the Afrikaner republics quarrelled over their shared boundaries resulting in innumerable disputes. In 1877, Britain unilaterally announced the annexation of the ZAR, although they had no power to enforce this on the ground, while the move was dismissed by the ZAR authorities (albeit with some trepidation). The British crushed the Zulu nation during the Anglo-Zulu War (1879), and while this was a cause of some relief to the Afrikaners, who were long threatened by the Zulus, it also emboldened the British to play their hand against the Afrikaners.

Tensions overboiled, and the South African Republic formally asserted its independence from Britain on December 16, 1880, sparking the First Anglo-Boer War. President Brand of the Orange Free State, although sympathetic to his fellow Afrikaners, ensured that his country officially remained neutral, knowing that his geographically vulnerable nation would be overrun. However, the Transvaal Afrikaners mounted a ferocious guerrilla war that caught the British on the back-foot. After barely three months of being outwitted by much smaller irregular forces, the British sued for peace and the conflict ended on March 23, 1881. The resulting Treaty of Pretoria (August 3, 1881) was signed largely on the ZAR's terms, with Britain agreeing to respect its independence.

For a few years, it seemed as if the independence of the Afrikaner republics would be secure and that Britain might turn its attention to other regions of the world. However, another shocking surprise altered the course of South African history. In 1886, the largest gold deposits in the world were discovered along the Witwatersrand in the South African Republic. While the presence of gold in the Transvaal was known for some decades, and significant strikes had been made as early as 1880, it was only in that year + that incontrovertible proof was found that it was the 'real deal'. Thousands of prospectors and settlers flocked to region, deemed a 'Uitlanders' by the Afrikaners, founding the city of Johannesburg later that same year. Opportunists rushed in from as far away as Canada, California and Australia.

The ZAR government, led by President Paul Kruger, was deeply alarmed, for just as the influx of foreign prospectors had taken California from Mexico, so seemed the fate of the ZAR for the Afrikaners. The hysteria for gold amongst both the prospectors and the British government was

exponentially greater than the previous lust for diamonds, and the situation was pitched into a whirlwind.

The present map, based on fresh reports from mainly British individuals and companies involved in the mining industry, shows that the formerly Afrikaner-dominated space had in only a short time been transformed into a land with a heavily anglophone presence, as indicated by the names attached to the mining claims.

Whitehall dearly wanted control of the Transvaal, yet all efforts to make a deal with President Kruger, whereby Britain would respect the ZAR's nominal independence in return for a big cut of the gold, failed.

Then, around the New Year of 1895-6, the English mining magnate Cecil Rhodes devised the 'Jameson Raid', an attempt by armed British troublemakers to invade the ZAR and stir up an Uitlander rebellion against the Afrikaner government. This operation failed spectacularly, yet Britain remained undeterred, seeking to find any excuse to start a war with the Afrikaner republics.

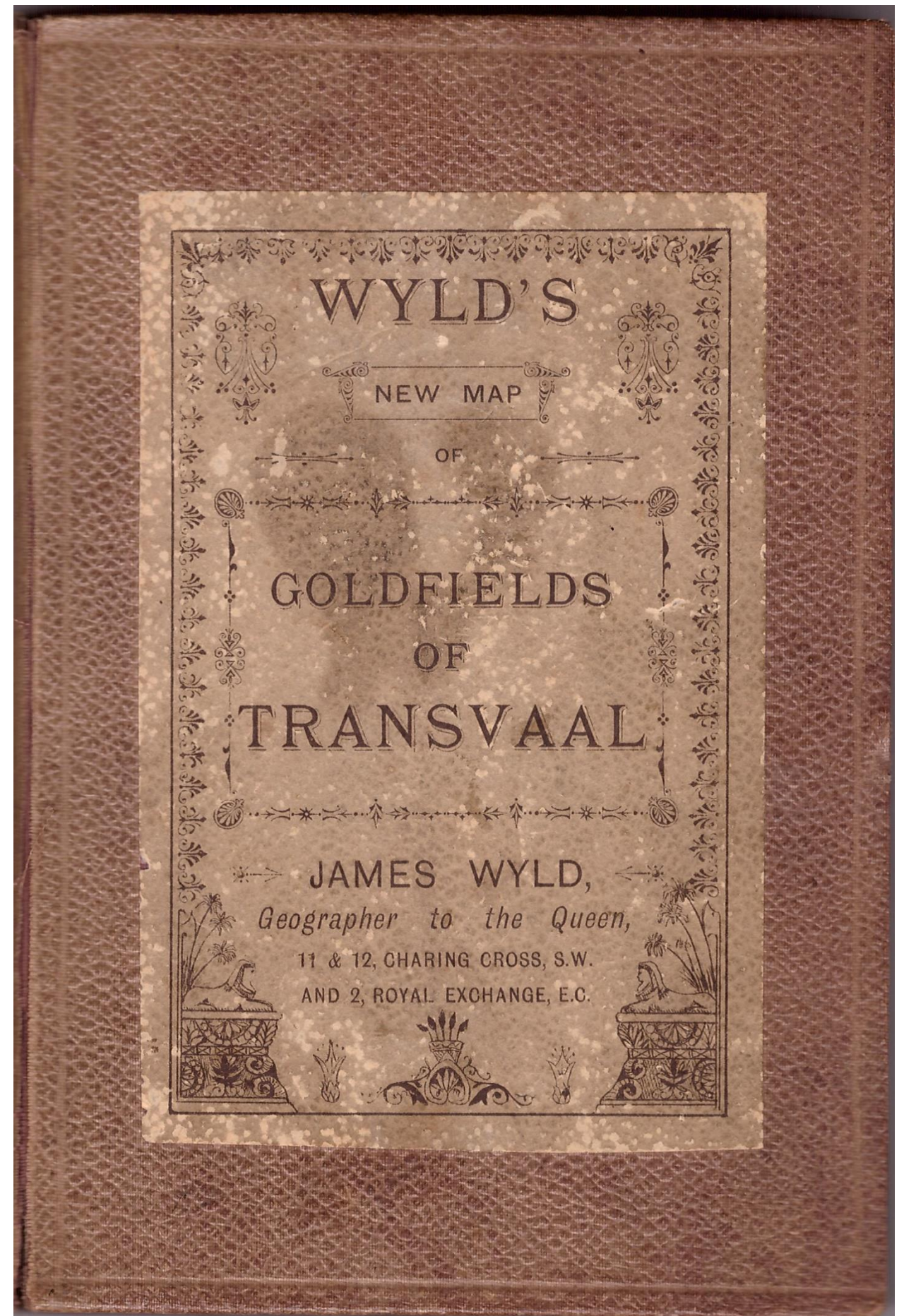
Anglo-Afrikaner tensions marched towards a final showdown, the Second Anglo-Boer War (1899 - 1902), a horrendously brutal struggle, upon the conclusion of which Britain vanquished the Orange Free State and the South African Republic, annexing their lands to the empire. This conflict generated a vast corpus of high-quality mapping that formed an estimable cartographic legacy for the Union of South Africa upon its creation in 1910.

The Witwatersrand-Transvaal Gold Rush was the catalyst for what was known as the 'Mineral Revolution', whereby South Africa was radically transformed into an industrialized, heavily urban society, producing wealth unrivalled in Africa. As we now all know, this came at a heavy price, as the proceeds were distributed unequally, exacerbated existing racial cleavages and giving rise to the ignoble Apartheid regime. It is only recently that some of the wealth has been enjoyed by a wider range of society.

Interestingly, unlike most gold rushes, the Witwatersrand-Transvaal gold rush never died. Since the 1880s South Africa had consistently been the world's largest gold producer, with major new finds occurring even during the last generation. While the recent slump in gold prices has brought tough times to the country's gold industry, South Africa still holds over 50% of the World's gold resources, almost all of its encompassed within the lands depicted on the present map.

**References:** British Library: Cartographic Items Maps 67075.(26.) / OCLC: 557725374.

1.500 EUR



3. JUDAICA / SERBIA / OTTOMAN EMPIRE

Ministar inostranih dela Ilija GARAŠANIN [Außenminister Ilija Garašanin / Minister for foreign affairs Ilija Garašanin]

PASSPORT FOR RAFAEL SILBERSTEIN FROM PLOZKA, UKRAINE, BY SERBIAN REGENT MIHAĬLO OBRENOVIĆ III.

Belgrad, 11. August 1866

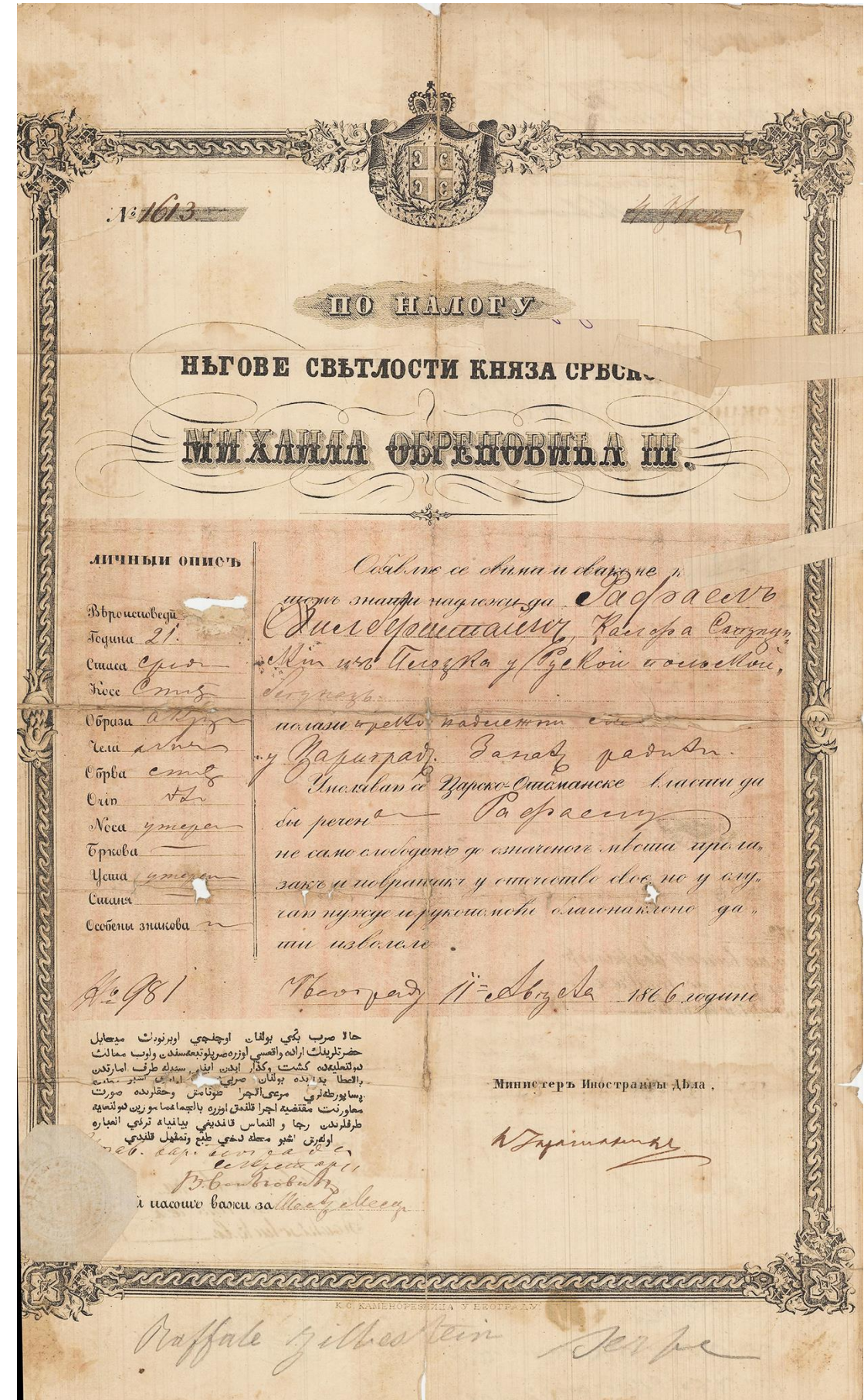
Manuscript in Serbian Cyrillic and Ottoman script on printed template, covered blindstamp below left, verso manuscript and official stamps 45 x 27,5 cm (soft folds and small holes, slightly stained, old tears repaired recto with pieces of paper).

Po nalogu njegove svetlosti knjaza srbskog Mihaila Obrenovića III. objavljuje se svima i svakome kome o tom znati nadleži da Rafael Zilberštajn, kalfa (=Lehrling, Auszubildender) ... iz Plozka (=Ploska, heutige Ukraine) u Ruskoj ... polazi preko nadležnog mesta u Carigrad zanat raditi. Umoljavaju se Carsko Otomanske vlasti da bi rečenom Rafaelu ne samo slobodan do označenog mesta prolazak i povratak u otečestvo svoje no u slučaju nužde i rukopomoć blagonaklono dati izvolele.

Im Namen des serbischen Regenten Mihailo Obrenović III. werden die imperialen osmanischen Behörden um Reisefreiheit für Herr Rafael Zilberštajn (Silberstein) gebeten.

A passport issued by the Serbian regent Mihailo Obrenović III. for Rafael Silberstein, an apprentice of Jewish origins from Plozka in today's Ukraine, with a request for free travel to Istanbul, where Silberstein wanted to continue his apprenticeship. The stamps on the back illuminate the travelling path through of young Silberstein through the Ottoman Empire. He passed a quarantine in Aleksandrovac, Serbia, an important postal and customs centre on the way to Istanbul (beside Belgrade and Kragujevac Alexandrovac was the third biggest postal station in Serbia). He travelled to Alexandria, Egypt, a year later, and returned to the Balkans through Bucharest.

120 EUR



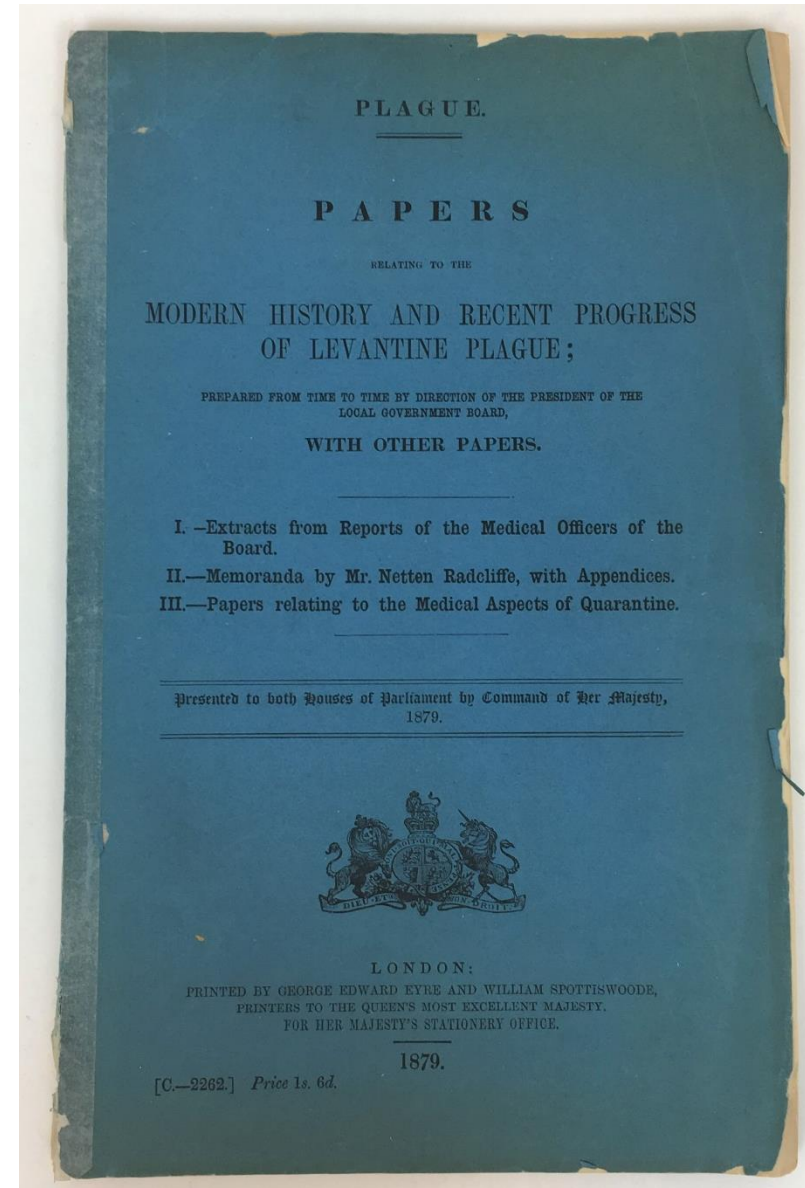
#### 4. PLAGUE / MIDDLE EAST / MEDICINE / THEMATIC MAP

Various authors.

Papers relating to the modern history and recent progress of Levantine plague, prepared from time to time by direction of the President of the Local Government Board, with other papers.

London: Printed by George Edward Eyre and William Spottiswoode for H.M.S.O., 1879.

Large 4°: 76 pp., lithographed colour folding map, original printed blue wrappers (corners with soft folds and lightly dusty, wrappers with tiny loss of paper in margins and old reparations on the spine, otherwise in a good condition).



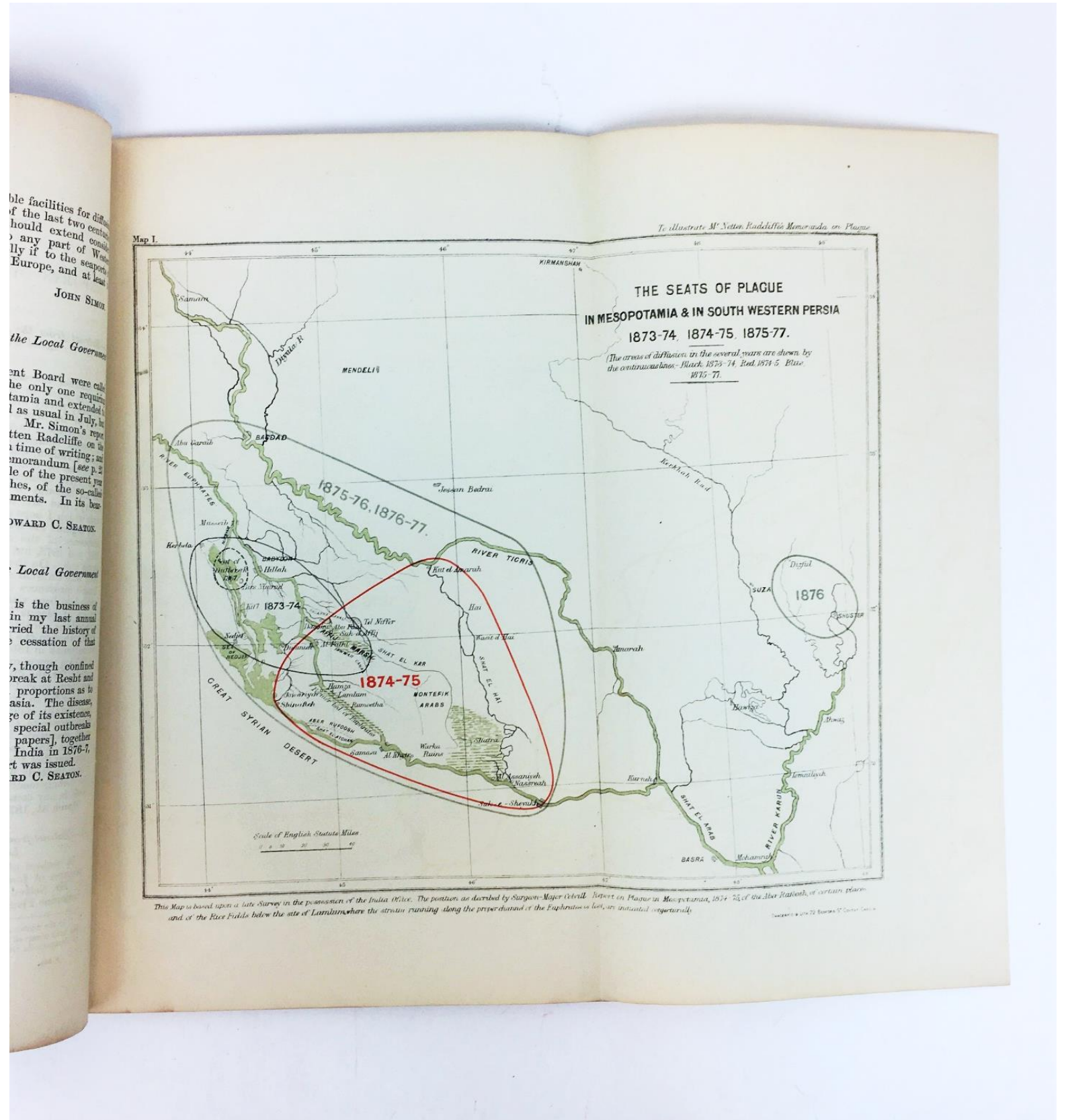
A rare report on the plague, made for the Houses of Parliament by command of the Queen, includes:

- 1 - Extracts from reports of the medical officers of the board;
- 2 - Memoranda by Mr. Netten Radcliffe, with Appendices;
- 3 - Papers relating to the Medical Aspects of Quarantine.

A folding map, which is a part of the first article, showcases the spreading of the plague in today's Iraq and Iran between 1873 and 1877, based on the survey in the possession of the India Office.

References: OCLC 249535263, 460669494, 29739922, 66370645, 969522038 & 29166725.

€480.00





## 5. MEDICINE / CHOLERA / THEMATIC MAP

Alexandre MOREAU DE JONNÈS (1778-1870), author; Girolamo NOVATI (1799-1853), translator and author of additional text.

**Intorno al cholera-morbus pestilenziale, ai caratteri e fenomeni patologici, mezzi curativi e preservativi di questa malattia ...**

[On the pestilential cholera-morbus, the pathological characters and phenomena...]

**Milan: Giovanni Silvestri 1831.**

8°: [4], 278 pp. Letterpress, [1], folding map with original colour in outline, original printed pink wrappers (light foxing, small tears in margins of the wrappers, otherwise in a good condition).

An uncommon Italian translation of *Rapport au conseil supérieur de santé sur le choléra-morbus pestilential...* was published in Milan during the Second Pandemic (1827-1835). The author of the original text was Alexandre Moreau de Jonnés (1778-1870), a French medical doctor, traveler and politician, who was known for his texts on the climate, geography, hygiene and diseases, connecting different parts of the world. In this text he connected his observations on the cholera, made between 1817 and 1831 in Asia and Europe, especially on the Balkans.

Girolamo Novati (1799-1853), who translated the text and wrote annotations, was a Pavia-born Italian medical doctor, who was especially known for his researches on the cholera.

### The Map

The book includes an especially fine example of an early map tracing the spread of Cholera across Eurasia during the First Pandemic (1817-24) and the first four years of the Second Pandemic (the map was made in 1831, although the Second Pandemic lasted from 1827-35). The map is an original work developed for an Italian translation of the French physician Alexandre Moreau de Jonnés's important work, *Rapport au Conseil Supérieur de Santé sur le choléra-morbus pestilential* (Paris: Imprimerie de Cosson, 1831), translated by Girolamo Novati as *Intorno al cholera-morbus pestilenziale, ai caratteri e fenomeni patologici, mezzi curativi e preservativi di questa malattia...* (Milan: Giovanni Silvestri,

1831). Critically, the present map is not a copy of the map in Jonnés first edition but is a markedly improved, entirely redesigned work with much more detailed information.

An accomplished work portraying spatiotemporal dynamic events, the map employs pink lines to show the paths of transfer, combined with notes on the dates and death tolls, it traces the spread of the disease from its first great breakout in Jessore, Bengal (August 1817). As shown, within seven years, the disease spread to infect hundreds of thousands of people from the Mediterranean to China. By 1818, Cholera had moved across India, affecting Bombay, and by March 1820 it had reached Siam, and then a couple months later the Philippines. By 1821, it had spread to Oman, in the west, and down to Java, Indonesia, in the southeast, and up to parts of China, in the northeast.



By 1822, Cholera had spread as far as Japan, in the east, and Persia, Syria and the Caucasus, in the west. The following year, it reached as far as Astrakhan, Russia (on the Caspian), in the north, and as far as Zanzibar and Mauritius, off Africa, in the south.

For reasons that are not fully established the First Pandemic was stopped cold in 1824. It is theorised that the disease played itself out in most of the warmer regions, while the exceptionally severe winter of 1823-4 killed off the Cholera virus in more northern climes.

The present map was made during the early years of the Second Cholera Pandemic (1827-35), a global scourge that shocked the world and brought the disease to the forefront of European consciousness for the first time. The pandemic commenced, once again, in Bengal and had spread to China by 1828 and the following year to Persia, via Afghanistan. From there Cholera spread to Russia, reaching the Urals by 1829 and Moscow by 1830. The effect on Russia was catastrophic, as over 100,000 people had died of the disease by the time the 'Russian Cholera Riots' broke out in 1832. The map also shows how Cholera spread in the Middle East, with pilgrims having brought the disease to Mecca 1831, killing 10,000 people in that city.

Cholera then spread from Russia to Poland in 1831, and from there to Northern Germany. A ship sailing from the Baltic landed in Sunderland, in Northern England in December 1831, spreading the disease to London where 7,000 died. From there Cholera arrived in France, where it killed 100,000 people, and then over to Canada and the north-eastern United States.

The present map notes that from 1817 to 1831, 18 million people had been felled by Cholera in India alone.

The Second Pandemic was a shock to Western society. Many believed that attacks of mass epidemic killings in their societies, such as The Great Plagues, were the stuff of history. While Cholera disproportionality affected the poor, the upper classes were chilled by the deaths of many prominent members of their own. For example, the year before the present map was made, the celebrated Prussian military theorist Carl von Clausewitz (1770 – 1831) was felled by Cholera while encamped near Breslau.

The Second Pandemic prompted serious study into the causes, effects and possible treatments for Cholera, although much of the early hypotheses turned out to be incorrect, in some cases dangerously so. The first significant breakthrough would not occur until 1854, when Dr. John Snow made the connection between contaminated water and Cholera. His research caused many European and North American cities, such as New York, Munich and Montreal to bury fetid rivers, canals and sewers, improvements that were the genesis of modern urban sewage/drainage systems. That same year, the Italian scientist Filippo Pacini correctly identified the bacteria *Vibrio cholera* as the

cause of the disease, but he failed to adequately publicise his discovery. It was not until 1883, when the German scientist Robert Koch re-identified and widely publicised *Vibrio cholera* that effective medical solutions to the Cholera crisis were developed.

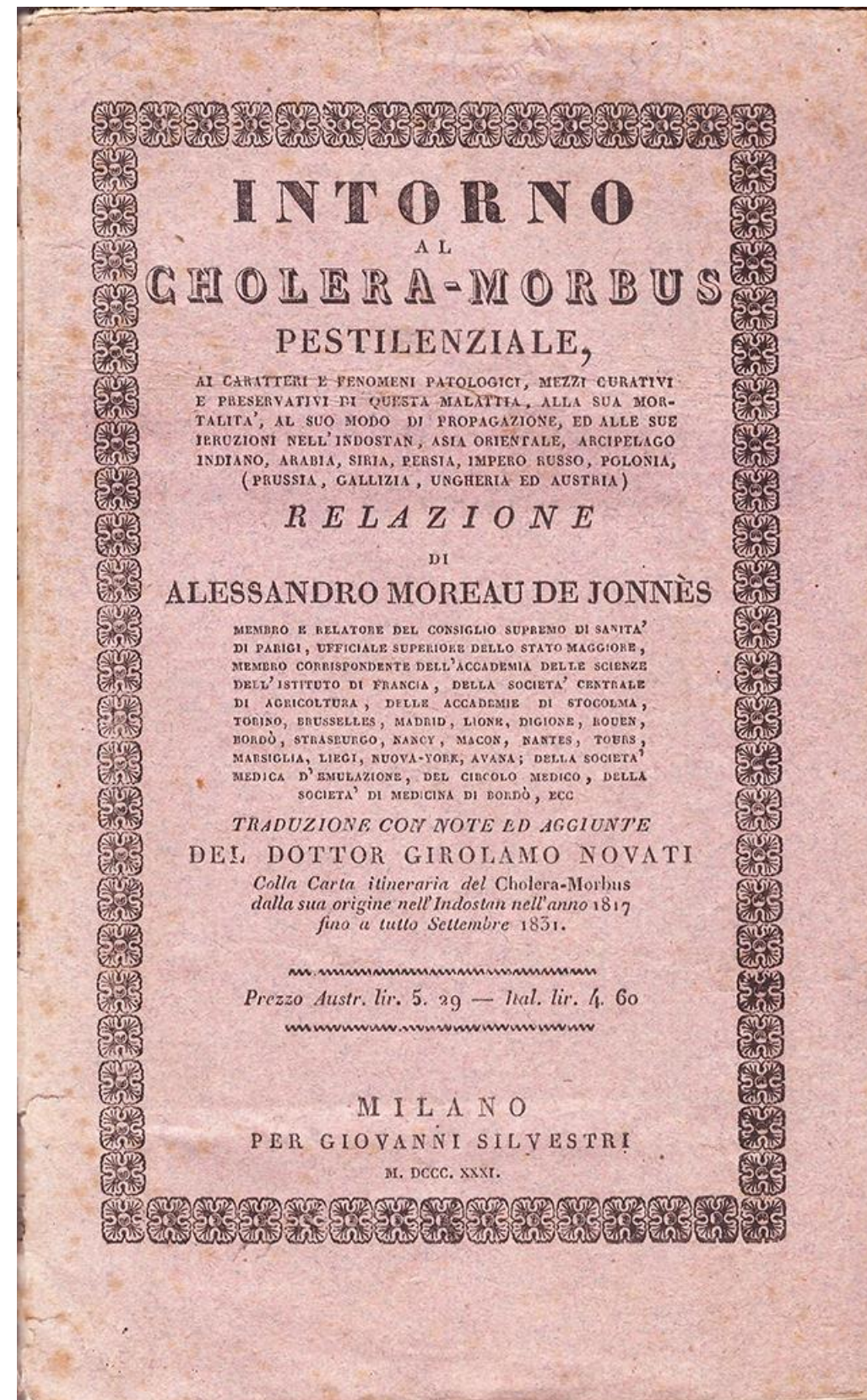
Further pandemics occurred in various places around the world. The Third Pandemic (1839-56) affected Europe, North Africa and the Americas. This proved especially lethal as over 1 million people died in Russia, while 150,000 perished in North America. The Fourth Pandemic (1863-75) struck Sub-Saharan Africa with a vengeance. The Fifth (1881-96) and the Sixth Pandemics (1899-23) could have been catastrophic if effective medical intervention did not save millions of lives. Since then, all the mysteries of Cholera had been unravelled and medical solutions can be readily implemented. Today the disease has been eliminated from developed nations and only occurs in particularly impoverished tropical regions with especially egregious sanitary conditions.

### Mapping Cholera: Pioneering Medical Cartography

Cholera led to the first corpus of truly sophisticated printed medical cartography. While Yellow Fever was the first disease to be mapped, as early as 1798, these maps tended to be simplistic, merely showing isolated areas of outbreaks of the disease. Cholera maps rose to a new level of thematic mapping. We have been able to identify 31 Cholera maps printed between 1820 and 1832. The advent of the Second Pandemic resulted in a rise in Cholera mapping, with 11 maps published in 1831 and 15 issued in 1832, while several notable maps followed in the succeeding generation. Many of these maps were dynamic, showing the movement and sometimes the intensity of the disease through various geographic areas. Some, such as the present map, have a macro view over many regions, while others depict localities, such as the spread of Cholera within cities. Some other well-known Cholera maps are: Wilhelm Wagner's *Karte über die Verbreitung der Cholera im Preussischen Staate, bis zum 15. Mai 1832* (1832); Rothenberg's *Die cholera Epidemie des Jahres 1832 in Hamburg* (1836); August Petermann's *Cholera Map of the British Isles showing the Districts attacked in 1831, 1832, 1833* (1848); Dr. John Snow's map of Cholera deaths in London 1855.

**References:** OCLC 876574735, 41625660, 636302477, 797409154 & 14856442. Gazzetta medica di Milano redatta d'Agostino Bertani sotto la ..., Vol. 3-4, 1853, pp. 311-312.

450 EUR



## 6. MEDICINE / YUGOSLAVIA

Andrija ŠTAMPAR (1888-1958), introduction.

**Pet godina socijalno-medicinskoga rada u Kraljevini Srba, Hrvata i Slovenaca**

**Five years of social-medical activities in the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.**

**Les premieres cinq annee de l'action sociale-medicale dans le royaume des Serbes, Croates et Slovenes: 1920-1925**

Zagreb: Institut za socijalnu medicinu Ministarstva narodnog zdravlja [Institute for Social Medicine by the Ministry of National Health] [prob. 1926]

*A detailed, richly illustrated work on the development of the medical institutions and the decline of epidemics in the newly founded Kingdom of Yugoslavia was published by the Institute for Social Medicine.*

Oblong large 4°. [47] mostly black and with images with accompanying titles in three languages, printed on this paper, original tan wrappers, originally bound together with a colour string (edges slightly rubbed with tiny folds, wrappers slightly scuffed, string with minor tears, otherwise in a good condition).

A richly illustrated work in Croatian, English and French language presents the achievements of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia on the field of the medicine in the years between 1920-1925, especially on preventing the spreading of typhus, tuberculosis and malaria.

The photographs present the exteriors and interiors (medical rooms, lecture rooms, rooms for disinfection, production of vaccine, bathrooms, libraries, exhibition rooms etc.) of newly built hospitals, bacteriologic stations, institutes for tropical diseases, and hygiene and medical schools.

Several photographs present the achievement of improving the hygiene conditions in the

countryside, especially reducing the malaria in the swamps and on the coastal areas. The last chapter represents an important role of educating people with the documentary movies on diseases and how to prevent them.

The reforms were made under the direction of Andrija Štampar (1888-1958) a Croatian medical doctor and a specialist for hygiene, schooled in Vienna, who became the first head of the Institute for Social Medicine by the Ministry of National Health. His reforms of social health care became unpopular among the commercial medical doctors and he was forced to retire in 1931, after which he became a member of the League of the Nations in China.

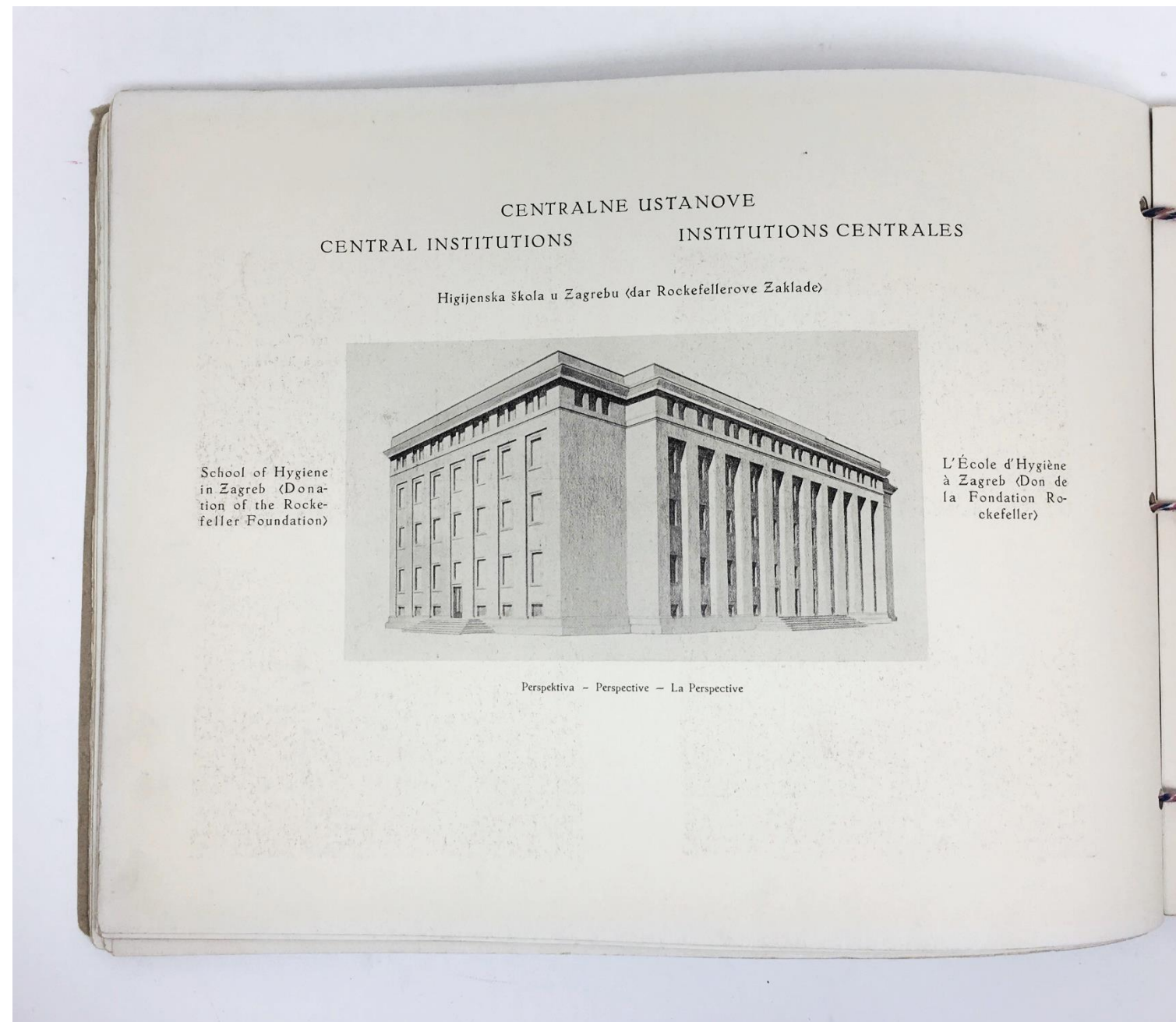
In 1936, Štampar received an offer for the post of an expert at the Health Organization in Geneva and in the late 1930s he toured the US, where he held numberless lectures at the universities.

During WWII Andrija Štampar was imprisoned by the Nazis. From 1947 until his death in 1958 he was the president of the Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts.

Worldcat lists 9 examples in libraries: Museum of Modern History of Slovenia, University of Ljubljana, Medical Faculty of Ljubljana, New York Public Library System, United Nations Geneva, New York Academy of Medicine, National Library of Medicine, Arizona State University Library, University of Chicago Library

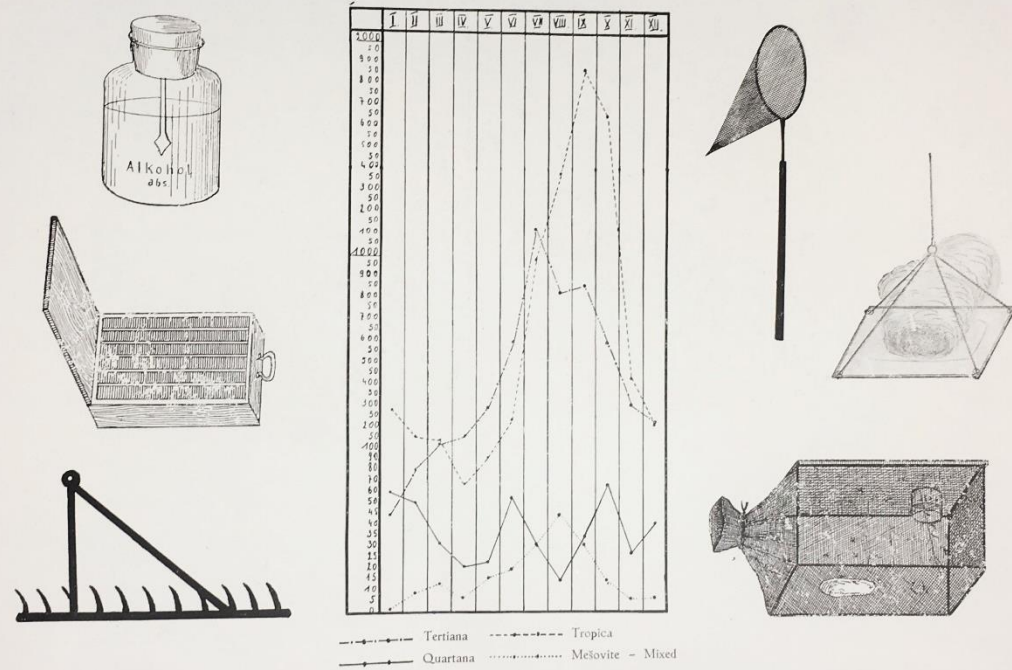
**References:** OCLC 440185585, 14744365, 34918523, 822714928, 37930158.

280 EUR



USTANOVE PROTIV MALARIJE INSTITUTIONS FOR MALARIA  
 INSTITUTIONS POUR LA LUTTE CONTRE LE PALUDISME

Rad antimalaričnog instituta u Trogiru  
 Activities of the Antimalaric Institute in Trogir 1924. Les travaux de l'Institut Antimalarique à Trogir  
 Epidemiološke krivulje – Curve of Malaria Epidemic



PET GODINA SOCIJALNO-MEDICINSKOGA RADA  
 U KRALJEVINI SRBA, HRVATA I SLOVENACA

FIVE YEARS OF SOCIAL-MEDICAL ACTIVITIES  
 IN THE KINGDOM OF SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENS

LES PREMIÈRES CINQ ANNÉES DE L'ACTION SOCIALE-MEDICALE  
 DANS LE ROYAUME DES SERBES, CROATES ET SLOVÈNES

1920-1925

7. Piri REIS (ca 1470-1553), author. Paul KAHLE (1875-1964), translator and author of commentaries.

**Piri Reis Bahrije. Das türkische Segelhandbuch für das Mittelländische Meer vom Jahre 1521**  
[Piri Reis Bahrije. The Turkish Sailing Manual for the Mediterranean from the Year 1521].

Berlin – Leipzig: Walter de Gruyter 1926-1927.

*Transcription of Piri Reis's early 16<sup>th</sup> century travelogue Kitab-ı Bahriye, accompanied by a brilliant first translation to German and commentaries on the language and descriptions, was made in the 1920s by a German orientalist Paul Kahle.*

3 volumes (seemingly all published) 8°. Vol. I, 1: [2] title page and introduction, [68] black and white photographic facsimiles of Ottoman manuscript and maps, bound together with paper stripes, [3] index and title page in Ottoman, brown wrappers with lettering on the covers and spine (spine slightly stained with tiny tears and loss of paper, inside in a good clean condition). Vol. II, 1: [1] title page, XLVIII with black and white illustrations within text, 88 pp., original wrappers with printed title (Very good clean uncut example, minor tears on the spine). Vol. I, 2: [73] black and white photographic facsimiles of Ottoman manuscript and maps, bound together with paper stripes, brown wrappers with lettering on the covers and spine (wrappers fragile with small paper loss and folds, inside in a good clean condition).

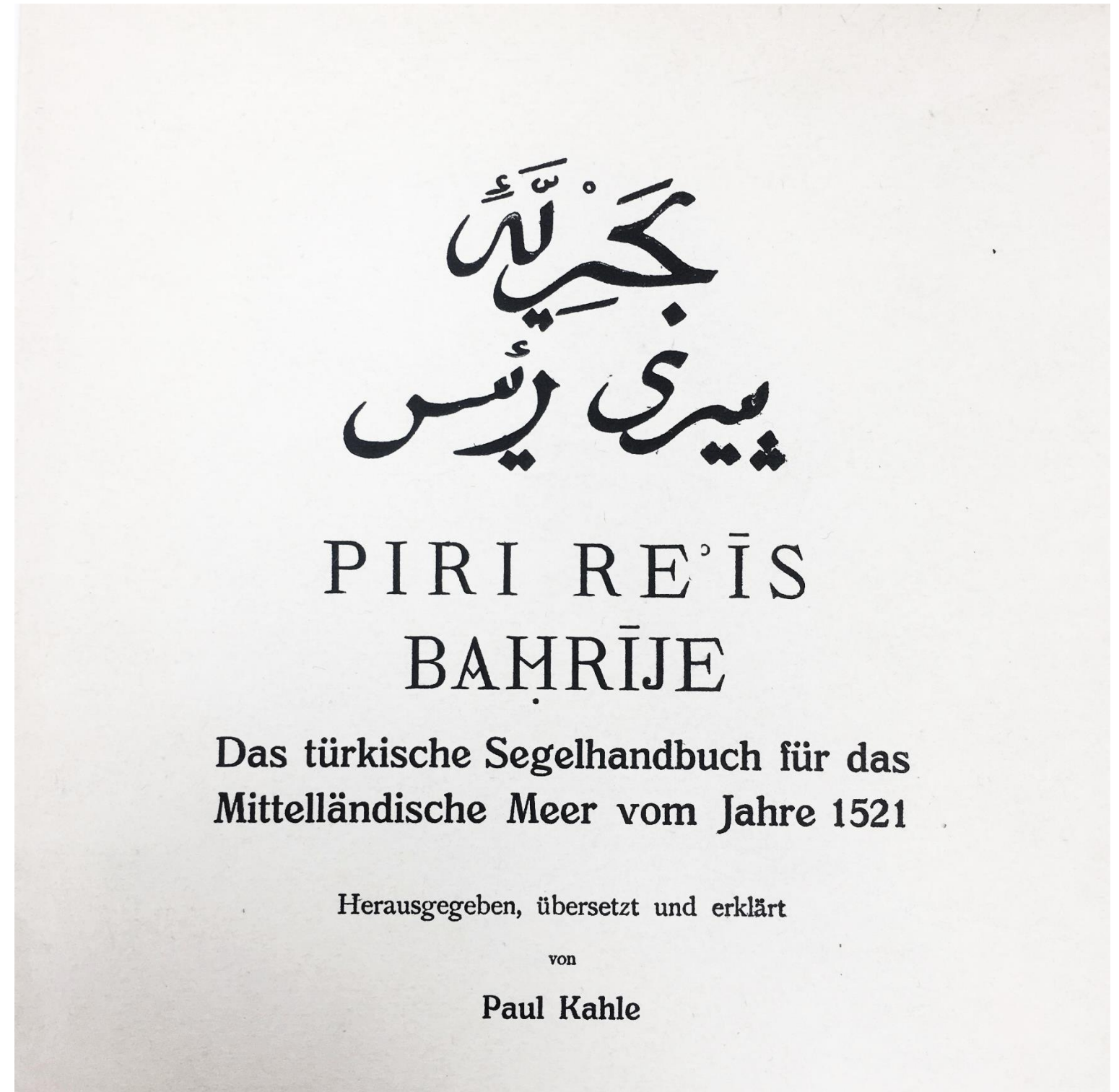
The set contains three volumes:

- Volume I, 1 with photographic reproductions of the chapters 1-28 (1926)
- Volume II, 1 translations and commentaries of the chapters 1-28 (1926)
- Volume I, 2 with photographic reproductions of the chapters 29-60 (1927).

The translations of the chapters from the last volume were seemingly never published.

These are early translations and commentaries of the travelogue *Kitab-ı Bahriye*, made by an Ottoman scholar Piri Reis Bahrije (translated to Captain Piri Seaman) with hand-drawn maps. The text written in 1521, and revised in 1524-1525 to be presented as a gift to Suleiman I., is considered the finest work of its time. The revised edition had a total of 434 pages and contains 290 maps.

Paul Kahle, the translator and editor, composed the texts of the incomplete manuscripts, held among others at the University library in Bologna, which was made in 1570, Saxonian State Library in Dresden and the Vienna State Library.



The translator Paul Kahle (1875-1964) was a German protestant priest and translator, who received PhDs in theology and philosophy from the University of Halle, and contemporary studied orientalism in Marburg. In 1902 Kahle moved to Romania, where he worked for a year as a priest, and from there to Cairo.

In the Middle East Paul Kahle soon expanded his interest for oriental languages. Upon his return to Germany he habilitated from the Semitic languages at the Halle university and became one of the most visible German oriental scientists, authors and tutors. In the early 1930s Kahle and his wife Marie settled in Bonn, when he played a major role in expanding the oriental department of the university.

In 1939, Paul Kahle and his wife Marie, née Gisevius, escaped to England and were stripped of their German citizenship, for helping the members of the Jewish community in Bonn. Especially involved in the protection of Jews in Germany since the early 1930s was Marie, who in 1945 published a book in London titled *What would you have done?* The book was not translated to German for more than 50 years. She died in 1948, after an illness caused by psychological suffering during the time of the Nazim.

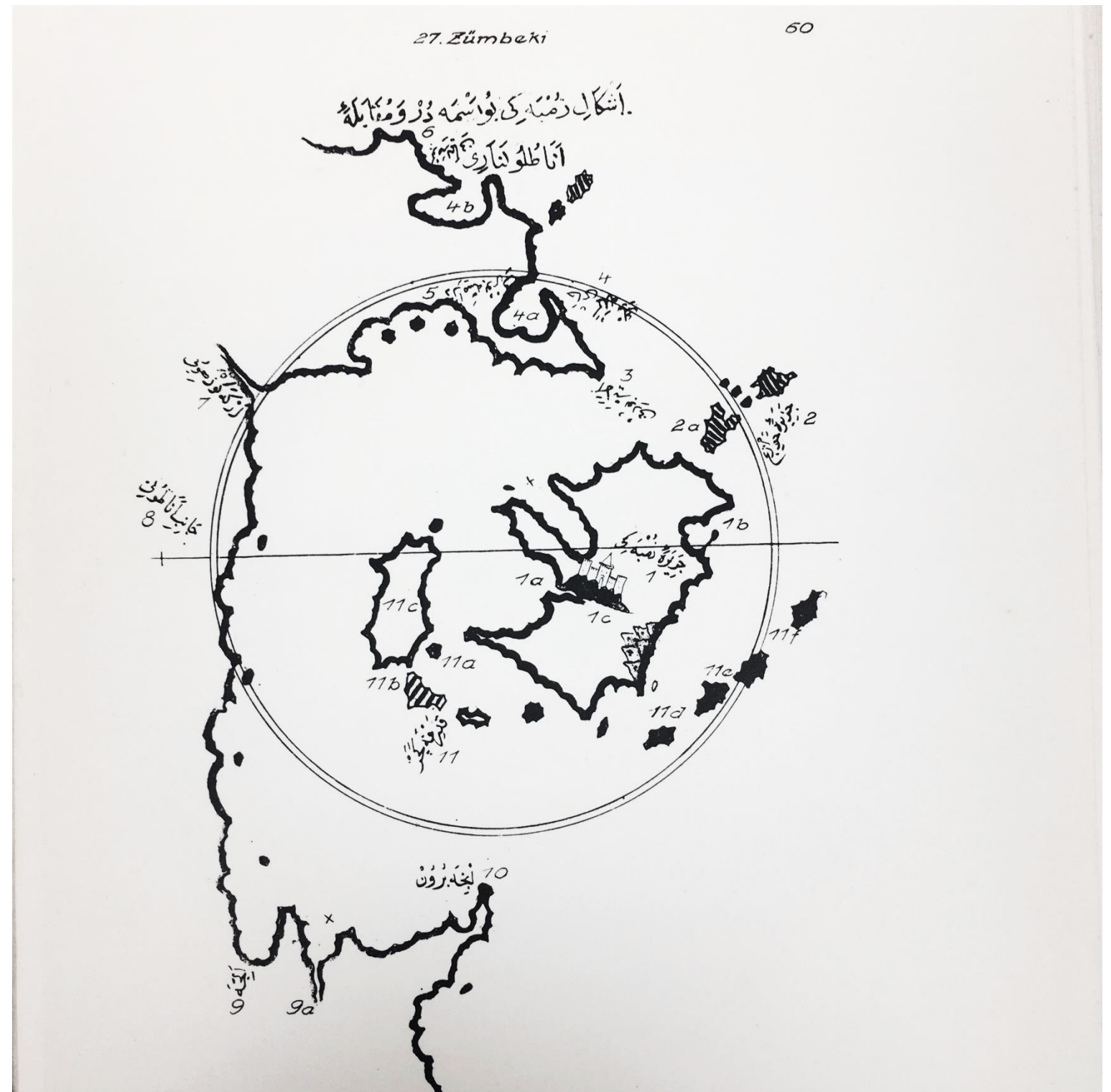
After the war Paul Kahle returned to Germany, unpopular at the university for sharing information on the Nazi collaboration of some of his colleagues with the British Foreign Office.

A reprint of Paul Kahle's translation of Kitab-ı Bahriye was published in 2012.

The original three volumes are today very hard to find on the market with antiquarian books.

**References:** Johann W. FÜCK, Kahle, Paul. In: *Neue Deutsche Biographie* (NDB). Vol. 11, Duncker & Humblot, Berlin 1977, pp.24ff; Frank REINIGER. Kahle, Paul Ernst. In: *Biographisch-Bibliographisches Kirchenlexikon* (BBKL). Vol. 3, Bautz, Herzberg 1992, pp. 943–945.

550 EUR



## 8. GOA / PORTUGUESE INDIA / BOMBAY IMPRINT

Caetano João PERES (1806 – 1860).

*O Almanak de Goa para o Anno Bissexto de 1840: com varias noticias historicas, ecclesiasticas, civis, politicas, e outras noçoens uteis a todo o genero de pessoas. Por Caetano Joam Peres, Conego da Sé Primacial d’Oriente, e Administrador do Convento de S. Domingos.*

**Bombay: Na Typographia Portugueza no Pregoeiro, impresso por Pedro Paulo de Souza, [1839].**

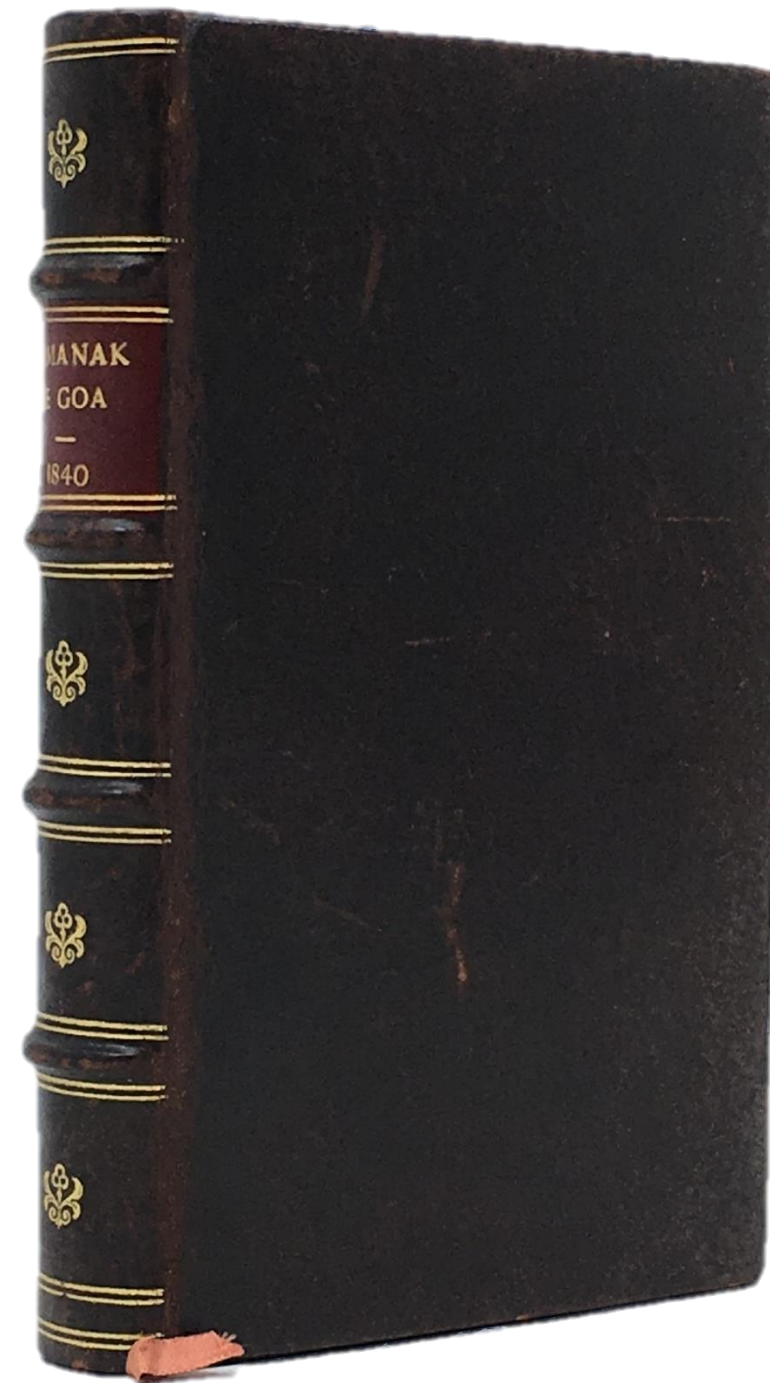
*Very Rare and Historically Important – a fine example of the first (and for a generation thereafter only) almanac for Goa and Portuguese India, being perhaps the greatest single published source of quantitative information on Goa during the 1830s; printed in Bombay by the Goan-operated Typographia Portugueza.*

8°: Collation Complete - [8], vi, IX, 362 pp. (Complex collation with numerous inserted charts (most folding) labelled A-P included in the pagination), bound in later 19<sup>th</sup> century full calf with gilt tooling and red title label to spine (Very Good, small restored loss to blank upper-right corner of title, some staining to outer corners of first 10 and last dozen leaves, else clean and crisp; light shelf-wear to binding).

This is a fine example of the very rare first almanac for Goa and Portuguese India, published in late 1839 in Bombay by the Typographia Portugueza no Pregoeiro, a special Portuguese language press run by the Goan printer Pedro Paulo de Souza. A pioneering work, it remained the only Goa almanac for the next generation and features a tremendous wealth of information on Portuguese India that far exceeds that provided in any other publication of its era, making it an indispensable academic resource.

The *Almanak* contains all the content that you could ever expect from an almanac, including a calendar with all events of significance; a perpetual almanac; a table of travel distances; histories of Goa and India; global statistics; Christian, Hindu and Muslim festivals; comprehensive and recent official statistics on Goa in all fields; travel itineraries from Goa to Lisbon via Egypt; the text of important recent Goan government edicts; detailed information on the Portuguese royal family and state and colonial officials; data on other Portuguese colonies; information on the Goan state press, the Imprensa Nacional; detailed overviews of the civil, ecclesiastical, financial, judicial, army, naval, educational, and health establishments of Goa; the diplomatic corps; overseas Portuguese Catholic missions; plus many other topics far too numerous to list here. The work is embellished by numerous statistical tables, many of which are folding and feature critical information difficult to find anywhere else; the *Almanak* has often been cited in scholarly literature.

The *Almanak* captures Goa at an especially interesting period in its history. Goa enjoyed considerable prosperity in the wake of the enlightened economic and political reforms instituted on the orders of the Portuguese prime minister Marquis de Pombal during the 1770s. However, the Napoleonic Wars severed Goa’s ties with the mother country and other Portuguese colonies,



while the enclave fell under, albeit benevolent, British occupation. After the wars, political instability persisted, resulting in the 1821 Goa Revolution, whereby members the colonial council overthrew the royal governor, henceforth ruling as junta. Royal authority in the formal sense was not fully restored until 1829. The 1830s marked a period of economic reform and progress which led to the relocation of the colonial capital from Velha-Goa (founded in 1510) to Nova-Goa (today Panjim) in 1843, located on a site considered both more healthful and better positioned for maritime trade. These reforms set the stage for a protracted period of prosperity and stability which lasted for the remainder of the century.

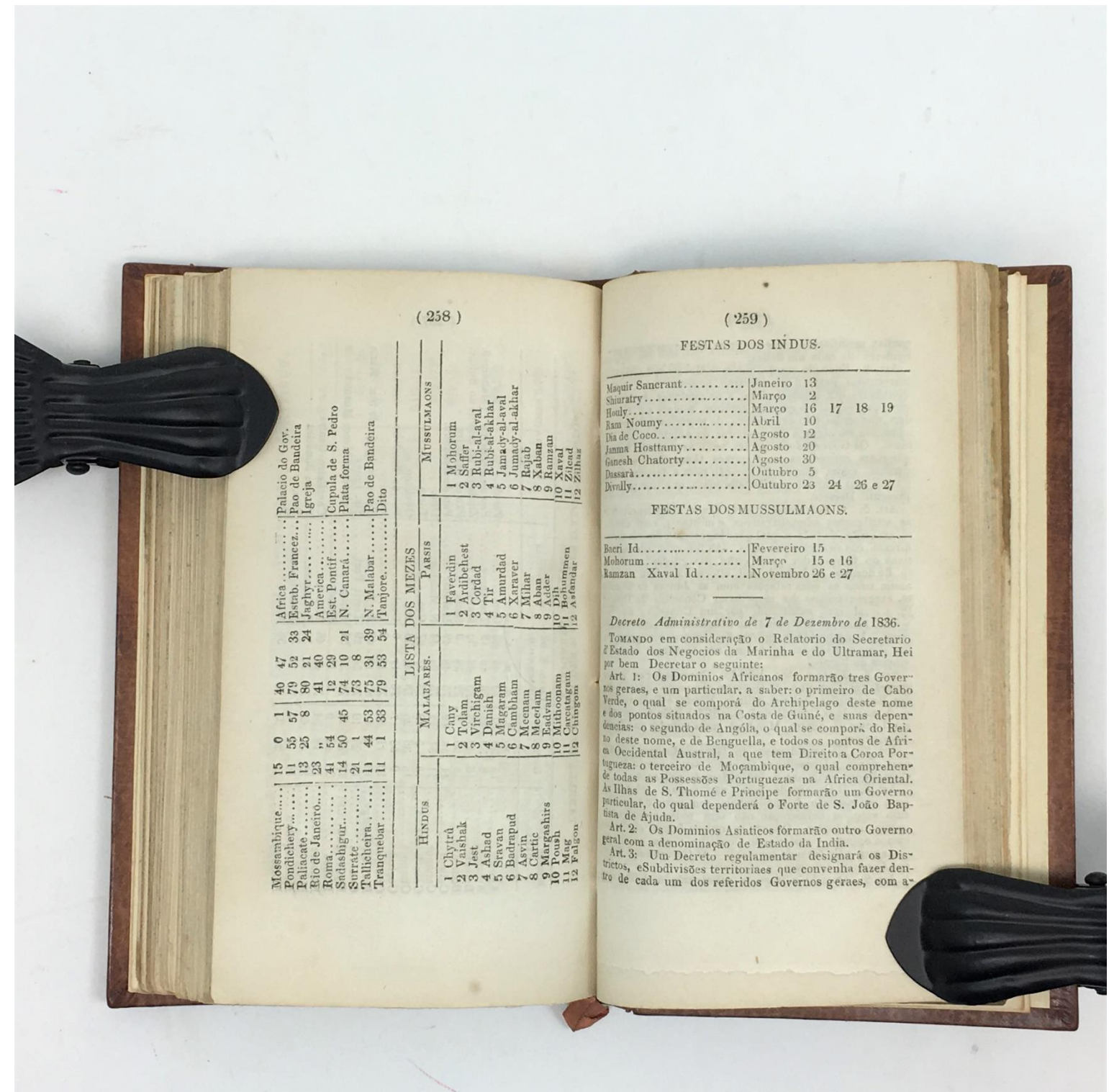
*The author of the Almanak, Father Caetano João Peres (1806 – 1860), was native of Margão, Goa. He rose rapidly in Portuguese India's Church establishment, becoming the canon of the colony's main cathedral, the Sé Catedral de Santa Catarina in Velha-Goa, as well as the administrator of the Santo Domingo Monastery. The Almanak was Peres's only major publication.*

It is perhaps no surprise that the present tome was not only the first almanac of Goa to be created, but also the only work of its kind to be published for many years. The creation of proper almanacs, such as the present work, was astoundingly labour intensive and required the expertise of an individual, like Father Peres, who was a highly skilled editor with special access to official information. The publication and distribution of such works was prohibitively expensive, especially as only a small percentage of the population was both sufficiently literate in the Portuguese language and could afford the purchase price of 3 silver rupees. Indeed, Peres would have relied on generous subsidies from the Church and the crown to offset the costs. While the author and his sponsors may have been happy to create this valuable work on a one-off basis, it was perhaps beyond their abilities to follow up with annual sequels. This was commonly the case for colonial almanacs and guide books, which were often published only sporadically.

It was not for another generation the next almanac for Goa was created, being A.M. de Souza's *Almanaque de Goa* (Nova-Goa: Typographia Ultramar), issued annually from 1864 to 1873. Subsequently, Goa almanacs were issued by the state press, the Imprensa Nacional, although it is not clear if they were issued annually without interruption. All 19<sup>th</sup> Century Gaon almanacs are very rare and some issues that were known to have been printed are no longer thought to survive in even a single example. Indeed, the tropical climate of Southern India is especially unkind to books, and it seems that only examples that made it to Europe had decent chance of survival.

### Publishing in Goa; Goan Publishing in Bombay

There were very good reasons why the present work was published in Bombay. This was even though Goa had an illustrious publishing history. Indeed, it was the first place in South Asia to host a Western-style printing press, with the first work published in 1556. Printing continued in Portuguese, Latin and Indian languages in Goa until 1684, when a more conservative regime essentially banned printing throughout Portuguese India. Publishing was revived in 1821, when after a palace coup overthrew the royal governor, the ruling junta established a state press that printed official organs, such as the weekly *Gazeta de Goa*, later known as the *Chronista Constitucional de Goa* (1835) and subsequently, the *Boletim de Governo do Estado da India*



( 258 )

LISTA DOS MEZES

HINDUS	MALABARES	PARSIS	MUSSULMAONS
1 Chytrá	1 Cany	1 Faverdin	1 Mohorum
2 Vashák	2 Tolam	2 Ardibehest	2 Sadler
3 Jest	3 Virchigam	3 Cordad	3 Rubi-al-aval
4 Ashad	4 Danish	4 Tir	4 Rubi-al-akhar
5 Shavan	5 Magavam	5 Amurad	5 Jamady-al-aval
6 Badrapud	6 Cambham	6 Xaraver	6 Jamady-al-akhar
7 Asvin	7 Mecnam	7 Milhar	7 Rajab
8 Cartic	8 Mecdam	8 Aban	8 Xaban
9 Margashirs	9 Eadnam	9 Adder	9 Ramzan
10 Poush	10 Mithoonam	10 Dib	10 Xaval
11 Mag	11 Caratagan	11 Dab	11 Zilhad
12 Falgun	12 Chingon	12 Afsangar	12 Zilhar

( 259 )

FESTAS DOS INDUS.

Maquir Sancerant	Janeiro	13
Shuratty	Março	2
Hooly	Março	16 17 18 19
Ram Noumy	Abril	10
Dia de Coco	Agosto	12
Janma Hosttamy	Agosto	20
Ganesh Chatorty	Agosto	30
Dassara	Outubro	5
Divally	Outubro	23 24 26 e 27

FESTAS DOS MUSSULMAONS.

Beri Id	Fevereiro	15
Mohorum	Março	15 e 16
Ramzan Xaval Id	Novembro	26 e 27

Decreto Administrativo de 7 de Dezembro de 1836.

TOMANDO em consideração o Relatório do Secretario d'Estado dos Negocios da Marinha e do Ultramar, Hei por bem Decretar o seguinte:

Art. 1: Os Dominios Africanos formarão tres Governos geraes, e um particular, a saber: o primeiro de Cabo Verde, o qual se comporã do Archipelago deste nome e dos pontos situados na Costa de Guiné, e suas dependencias: o segundo de Angóla, o qual se comporã do Reino deste nome, e de Benguella, e todos os pontos de Africa Occidental Austral, a que tem Direito a Coroa Portugueza: o terceiro de Moçambique, o qual comprehende todas as Possessões Portuguezas na Africa Oriental. As Ilhas de S. Thomé e Príncipe formarão um Governo particular, do qual dependerã o Forte de S. João Baptista de Ajuda.

Art. 2: Os Dominios Asiaticos formarão outro Governo geral com a denominação de Estado da India.

Art. 3: Um Decreto regulamentar designará os Districtos, e Subdivisões territoriaes que convenha fazer dentro de cada um dos referidos Governos geraes, com a



(1837). The state press formed the basis of the Imprensa Nacional which relocated to Nova-Goa. During the first generation of the state press's operations it was capable of printing modest publications, such as newspapers, broadsides and small pamphlets, although sizable books, such as the present almanac, were beyond its capabilities. It was only in the 1850s that it graduated to being able to create works of numerous quires, illustrated with graphics.

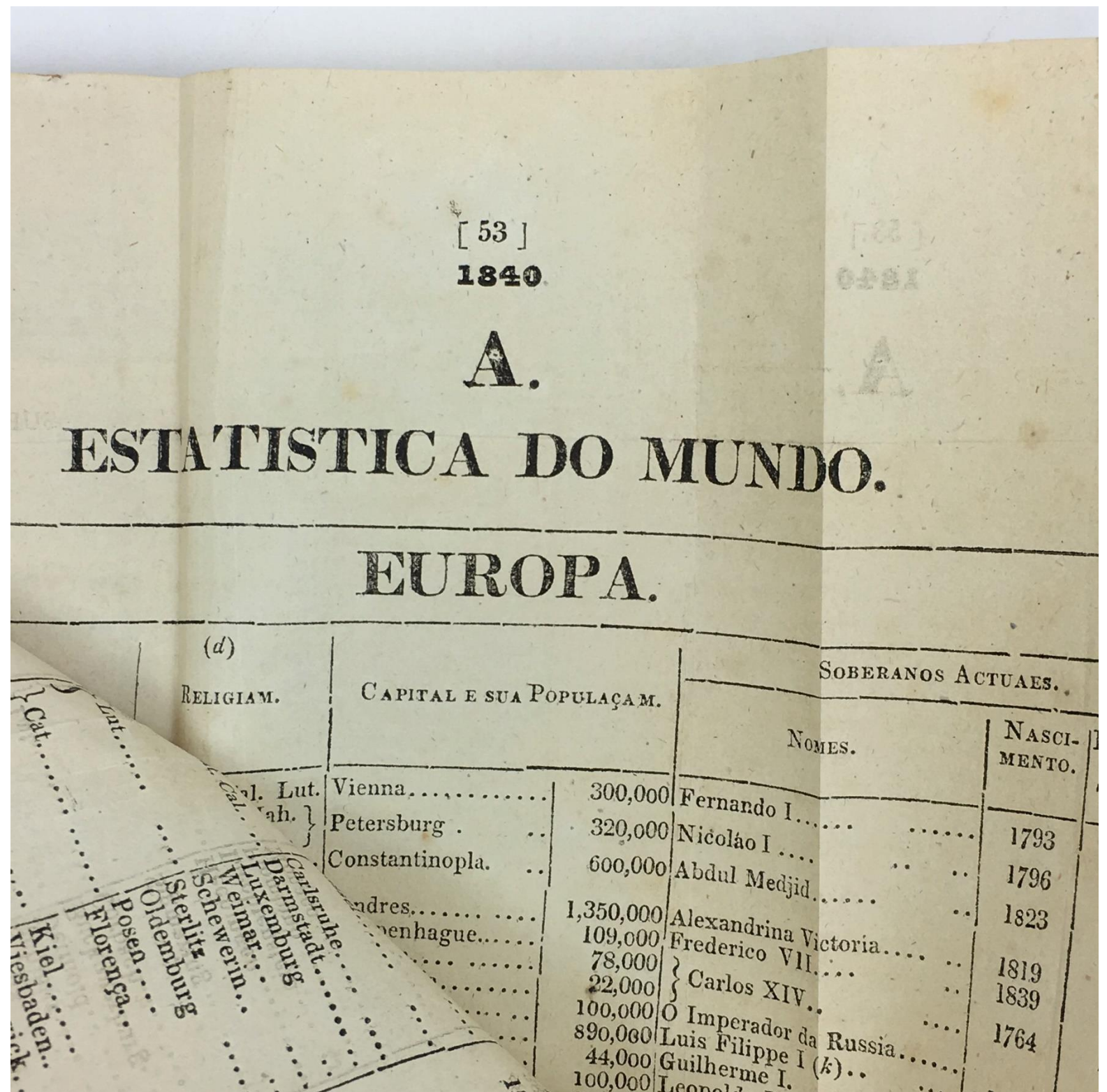
Meanwhile, Goan emigres were heavily involved in the thriving drafting and publishing industry in Bombay. Indeed, the city's EIC authorities tended to welcome Goans, who were both from an allied state, Portugal, and were fellow Christians. Notably, around 1838, Pedro Paulo de Souza founded the Typographia Portugueza no Pregoeiro, a house that specialized in Portuguese-language publications. That establishment was capable of printing sizable, relatively complex books, such as the present almanac, at a reasonable cost. Moreover, the Imprensa Nacional, which retained a monopoly on printing in Goa for some years, enforced a heavy code of censorship. Goans who wished to publish political or liberal tracts that could in any way be interpreted as being critical of the Portuguese authorities headed to Bombay, where the EIC regime exercised virtually no censorship of Portuguese language publications. Throughout the remainder of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century, many of the most important and controversial Goan works were printed in Bombay.

#### A Note on Rarity

The present work is very rare. While it is difficult to discern the difference between listings of original hard copies and digital facsimiles in online databases, we have only been able to trace 4 institutional examples, at the University of Wisconsin-Madison; Yale University; the Universiteitsbibliotheek Utrecht; and the Universitätsbibliothek München. *Surprisingly, there does not even seem to be an example at the Biblioteca nacional de Portugal.*

**References:** OCLC: 72773202; Yale University Library: MT21.6 P415a; Universitätsbibliothek München: 0001/8 Kunstm. 420; *Annaes maritimos e coloniaes*, no. 7 (Nova-Goa: Imprensa Nacional, 1843), p. 316; Miguel Vicente d'Abreu, *Bosquejo historico de Goa, vertido em portuguez* (Nova-Goa: Imprensa Nacional, 1858), p. 26; Claudio Lagrange Monteiro de Barbuda, *Huma viagem de duas mil legoas* (Nova-Goa: Imprensa Nacional, 1848), p. 136; Jean-Philippe Luis (ed.), *L'État dans ses colonies: Les administrateurs de l'empire espagnol au XIXe siècle* (Madrid, 2015), p. 265; Joana Passos, 'A ambivalência de Goa como imagem do império português e as representações da sociedade colonial na literatura luso-indiana "de recreio"', *Debates contemporâneos: Jovens cientistas sociais*, no. 1 (2008), [ pp. 37-56], p. 42

1.500 EUR



## 9. HONG KONG

HONG KONG GOVERNMENT.

**The Hong Kong Civil Service List for 1940 / Compiled in the Colonial Secretary's Office / Thirty-Sixth Issue.**

**Hong Kong: Noronha & Co., Ltd., Government Printers, 1940.**

*Rare – the official listing of all civil servants employed by the government of Hong Kong for the year 1940, published in Hong Kong shortly before the Japanese WWII invasion; a valuable insight into the nature of the British colonial administration at a critical point in time.*

Small 4°: 427 pp., bound in original printed card covers with cloth spine bearing pastedown title (Very Good, internally clean, anterior free endpaper creased, binding toned with light shelf-wear).

This is the official gazetteer of all persons employed by the British colonial regime in Hong Kong in 1940, the year before the territory was attacked and brutally occupied by Japanese forces. The work lists thousands of names, from Governor Sir Geoffrey Alexander Stafford Northcote down to the lowliest file clerk. Far from being a dry list, each name accompanies a job title with their salary, his/her resume of service in the administration, their educational qualifications, as well as what languages (other than English) that they speak (ex. Cantonese, Hakka).

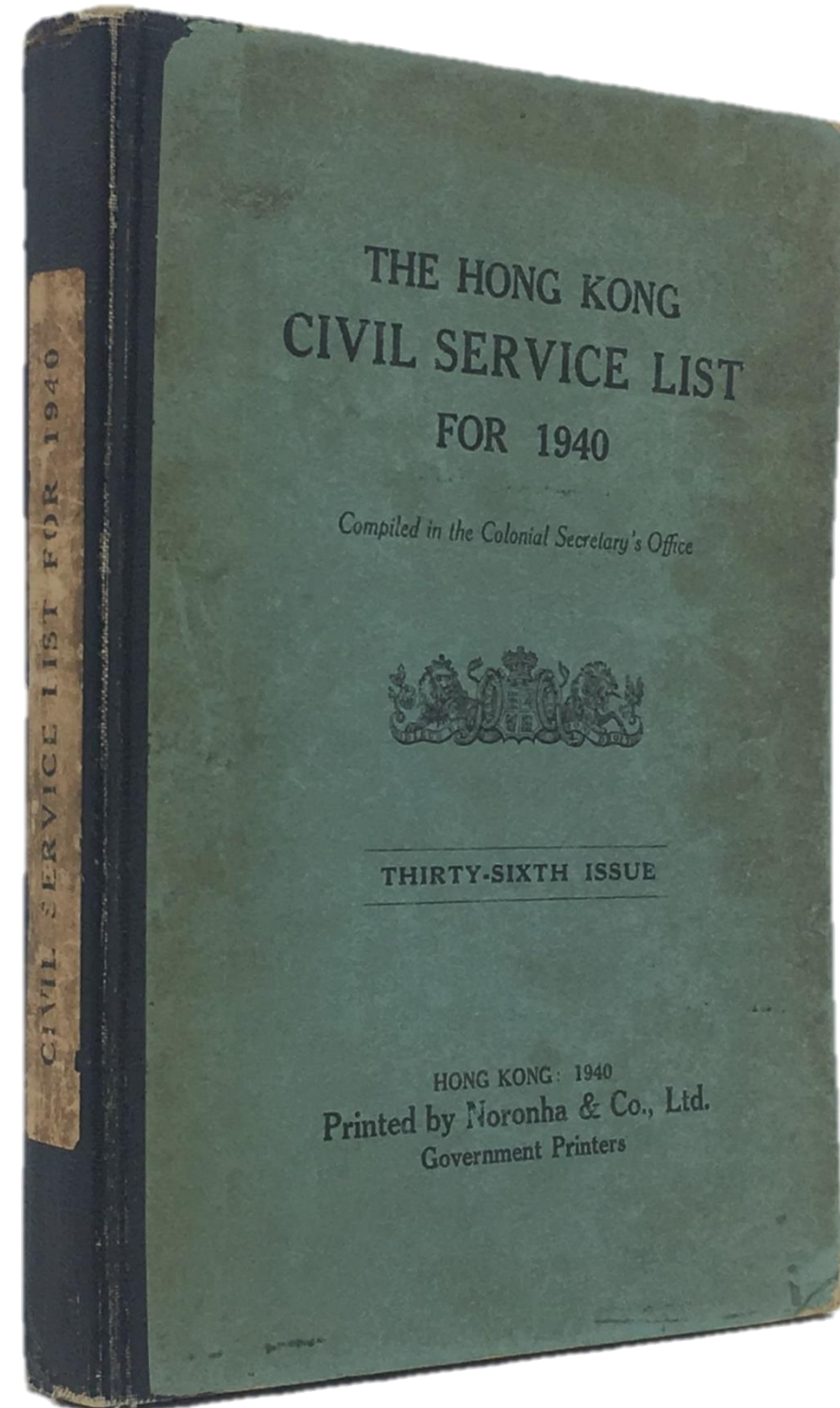
The listing reveals the great ethnic diversity of the Hong Kong Civil Service, featuring not only British and European names, but many ethnic Chinese officials (with their names often additionally written in Chinese characters) as well as Indian and Jewish bureaucrats. In all, it provides a valuable and detailed record of the personnel of what was a highly professional and effective government apparatus on the eve of the calamitous events of World War II. The list is an indispensable academic resource for any study of Hong Kong during the era.

The Hong Kong government printer, Noronha & Co., locally printed an edition of this work every year from 1904 to 1958 (save the 1941-45 period), upon which the publishing contract was taken over by the firm of J.R. Lee.

All the editions of The Hong Kong Civil Service are rare. We can trace examples of the 1940 edition in only 4 institutions outside of Hong Kong (Cambridge, University of Toronto, National Library of Australia and University of Sydney).

**References:** OCLC (re: 1940 ed. as part of a set with several other annual editions): 221648222.

**450 EUR**



(6)—Chinese Recreation Ground Committee.

華人耍樂場值理

The Secretary for Chinese Affairs, (*Chairman*).  
 Hon. Sir Robert Hormus Kotewall, Kt., C.M.G., LL.D.... 羅旭和  
 Hon. Mr. Lo Man-kam ... .. 羅文錦  
 Hon. Dr. Li Shu-fan ... .. 李樹芬  
 Hon. Mr. Willam Ngartse Thomas Tam ... .. 譚雅士

(7)—Clerical Appointments Committee.

Mr. William James Carrie, (*Chairman*).  
 The Financial Secretary.  
 The Director of Public Works.  
 Principal Assistant Colonial Secretary.  
 Postmaster General.  
 The Chairman, Urban Council.  
 2nd Assistant Colonial Secretary, (*Secretary*).

(8)—Dental Board.

(Ordinance No. 16 of 1914).

Name.	Date of appointment.	Date of expiry after three years.
Hon. Dr. Percy Selwyn Selwyn-Clarke, M.C., Director of Medical Services, <i>Chairman</i> ...	.....	ex officio.
Dr. C. H. Burton .....	1st Jan., 1940. (Re-appointed).	31st Dec., 1942.
Dr. H. F. Sommers, .....	18th June, 1938. (Re-appointed).	17th June, 1941.
Dr. J. W. Anderson.....	6th January, 1939.	5th January, 1942.
Dr. G. D. R. Black, O.B.E.....	28th Oct., 1939. (Re-appointed).	27th Oct., 1942.

Hon. Secretary to Dental Board: Mr. M. M. Watson.

(9.)—District Watch Committee.

團防局總理

Appointed by the Governor.

Name.	Date of Appointment.
The Secretary for Chinese Affairs, ( <i>Chairman</i> ).....	Ex Officio.
Mr. Li Yau-tsun, C.B.E. .... 李右泉	11. 11. 1914.
Hon. Sir Shou-son Chow, Kt. .... 周壽臣	20. 4. 1917.
Mr. Wong Iu-tung ..... 黃耀東	16. 6. 1922.
Hon. Sir Robert Hormus Kotewall, Kt., C.M.G., LL.D. ... 羅旭和	16. 10. 1923.
Mr. Li Po-kwai ..... 李葆葵	10. 12. 1923.
Mr. Ts'o Seen-wan, C.B.E., LL.D. .... 曹善允	24. 11. 1925.
Mr. Chau Tsun-nin, C.B.E. .... 周俊年	16. 12. 1931.
Hon. Mr. Lo Man-kam ..... 羅文錦	24. 12. 1931.
Mr. Wong Ping-sun ..... 黃屏蓀	21. 8. 1934.
Mr. Tang Shiu-kin, M.B.E. .... 鄧肇堅	Do.
Mr. Tam Woon-tong ..... 譚煥堂	14. 2. 1936.
Hon. Dr. Li Shu-fan ..... 李樹芬	17. 1. 1937.
Hon. Mr. William Ngartse Thomas Tam ..... 譚雅士	20. 3. 1939.
Mr. Li Jowson ..... 李佐臣	20. 6. 1939.
Hon. Mr. Li Tse-fong .. ... 李子芳	17. 7. 1939.
Mr. Chau Shiu-ng ..... 周兆五	1. 7. 1938.
Mr. Chan Kam-po ..... 陳鑑波	1. 7. 1939.

## 10. NEW GUINEA HANDBOOK / GOLD MINING

GOVERNMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

**Official Handbook of the Territory of New Guinea administered by the Commonwealth of Australia under Mandate from the Council of the League of Nations.**

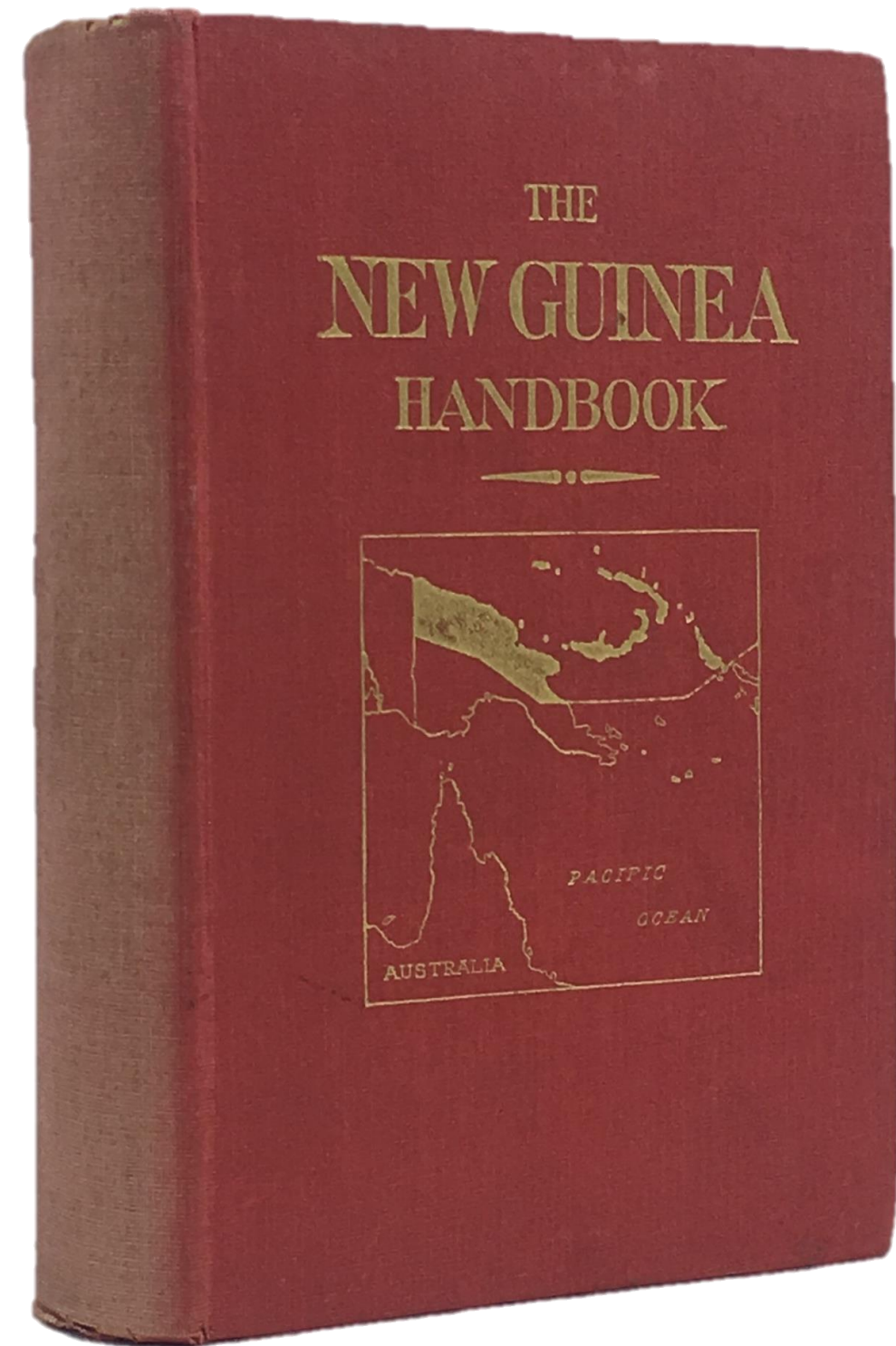
Canberra, Australia: L.F. Johnson, Commonwealth Government Printer, [1937].

*The first edition of a fascinating guidebook to the Territory of New Guinea, then ruled as an Australian mandate (but today the northern half of Papua New Guinea), with numerous illustrations and 2 excellent folding maps, published in Canberra for the Australian Government.*

8°: Complete but complex collation: i-xii, [1, title], xiii, 551 pp., xiv-xxvi, plus 2 colour lithographed folding maps, bound in original red cloth covers with title and cartographic design gilt-stamped to front cover; plus, small 12 pp. 'Supplement to Official Handbook' loosely inserted in pocket inside back cover (Good, textblock clean, first few pages a little loose, 'Marobe Goldfields' map with some light foxing and a very minor closed tear; binding with some fading to spine).

This fascinating work is probably the most informative single book regarding the Territory of New Guinea, then ruled as an Australian mandate (but today the northern half of Papua New Guinea), a region of exotic wildlife, extraordinary native peoples and vast natural resources. It is the first edition of the official handbook to the territory published in 1937 in Canberra for the Australian Government, predicated upon the most authoritative and recent sources. The thorough work includes sections on: 1) history; 2) geography and climate; 3) natural resources; 4) Administration and commerce; 5) native peoples; 6) Christian missions; and 7) Statistics; numerous photographic illustration grace the text. Additionally, the tipped-in booklet 'Supplement to Official Handbook' updates a variety of critical statistics to the 1935-36 fiscal year. A second, revised edition of the handbook was issued in 1943.

Highlights of the work include the two excellent folding maps. The first map is the 'Territory of New Guinea administered by the Commonwealth under Mandate from the League of Nations and Papua a Territory of the Commonwealth of Australia 1934.' (measuring 34 x 49 cm), depicting the entire eastern half of New Guinea. The second map is the 'Territory of New Guinea / Map of Morobe Goldfields' (measuring 38 x 53 cm), showcasing the focus of a major ongoing gold rush that occurred in the far south-eastern section of the territory (areas of gold mining are coloured in yellow). The related section of the text provides an intriguing description of the mining operations.



## A Brief History of New Guinea

The immense equatorial island of New Guinea was first encountered by Spanish mariners in the 16<sup>th</sup> Century, but its reef-guarded coastlines, impenetrable jungle and the hostility of some its indigenous peoples (including Head Hunters!) ensured that it was one of the last non-polar places on Earth to be colonized by Europeans. While Europeans occasionally reconnoitred and traded along its coasts over the succeeding centuries, they avoided setting down roots.

This all changed in the 1880s, during perhaps the most comprehensive period of colonialism, when various European powers were obsessed with claiming every square inch of the globe. In 1883, the British colony of Queensland, Australia, declared Papua (the south-eastern quadrant of the island) to be a part of the British Empire, and proceeded to set up outposts that would form the basis of British New Guinea. While the British government initially declared Queensland's move illegal, by 1888, it embraced the idea, formally ratifying the colony's charter in 1905.

In 1884, at the urging of Hamburg-based traders, the German Empire declared the regions to the north of Papua (North East New Guinea) to be German New Guinea and proceeded to set up a colony. Meanwhile, the Dutch began to colonize the western half of New Guinea (later Irian Jaya). While these European powers increasingly controlled coastal trade in their own zones, their presence in the interior was virtually non-existent, with the land still under the control of traditional tribal powers.

In 1914, at the beginning of World War I, Australian forces quickly seized control of German New Guinea, placing the zone under their military governance. The Treaty of Versailles (1919), which ended the war, placed North East New Guinea under Australian guardianship, via a

League of Nations mandate; it was henceforth called, as here, the 'Territory of New Guinea'. The Australian regime progressively extended their control over parts of the island, including the development of the region's vast natural resources, although much of the interior remained under the practical auspices of indigenous powers.

During World War II, New Guinea and its associated islands saw much fighting between Australian and Japanese forces, with the former being victorious and reasserting its control. Under Australian administration the two zones were united to form 'Papua New Guinea' in 1949. Papua New Guinea gained its independence from Australia in 1975.



**References:** OCLC: 492711893 / 37080853.

**160 EUR**

## 11. WESTERN SAMOA

NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT.

### **Handbook of Western Samoa.**

Wellington, New Zealand: W.A.G. Skinner, Government Printer, 1925.

*The first edition of an attractive official guidebook to the Pacific Island territory of Western Samoa, then a mandate ruled by New Zealand, published by the Government Printer in Wellington.*

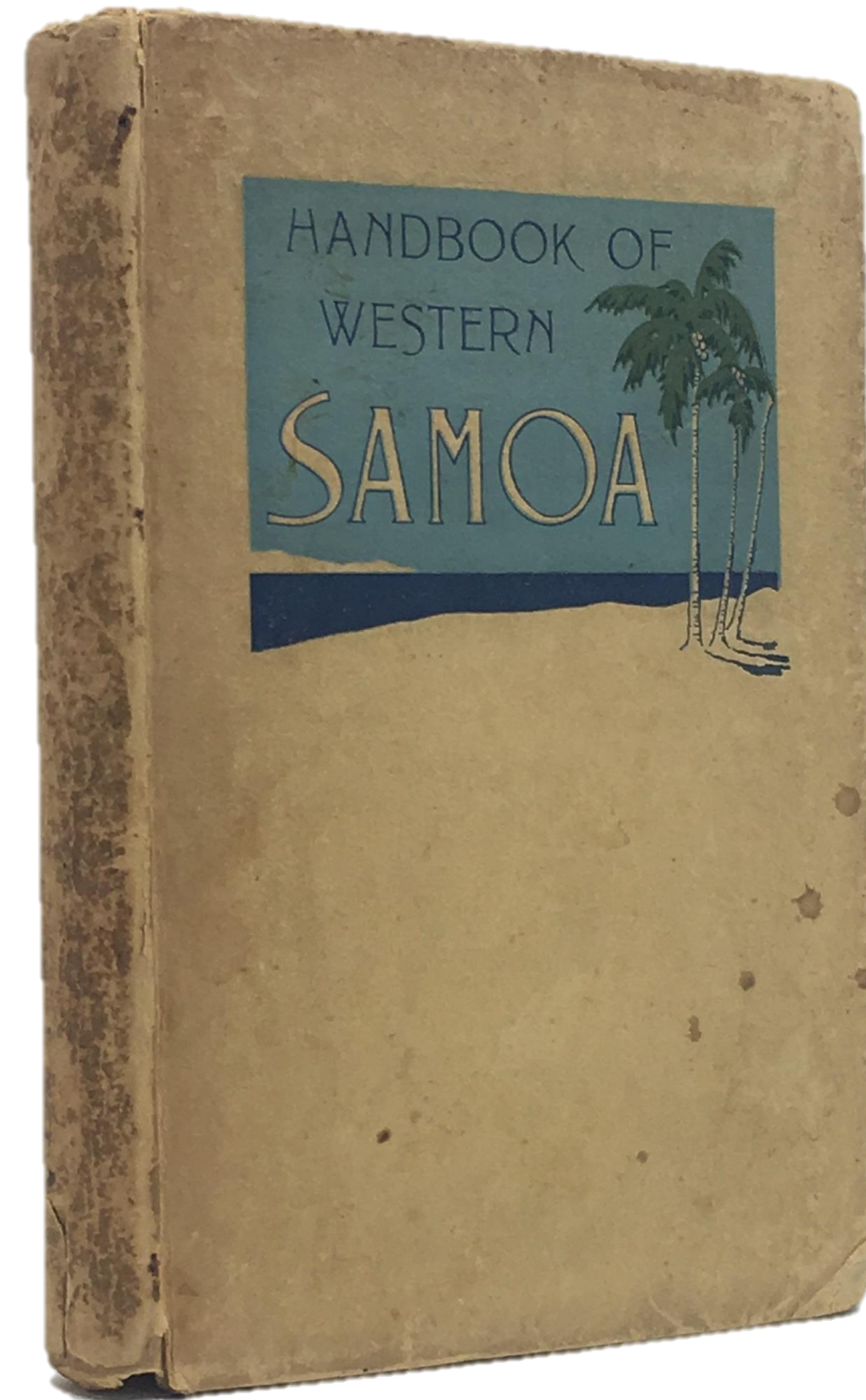
8°: 174 pp. with numerous illustrations imbedded in text, plus 2 maps (1 folding), bound in original card covers with illustrated front panel (Very Good, internally some areas of light toning; binding with a couple tiny stains to front panel and spine rubbed with some cracking to foot).

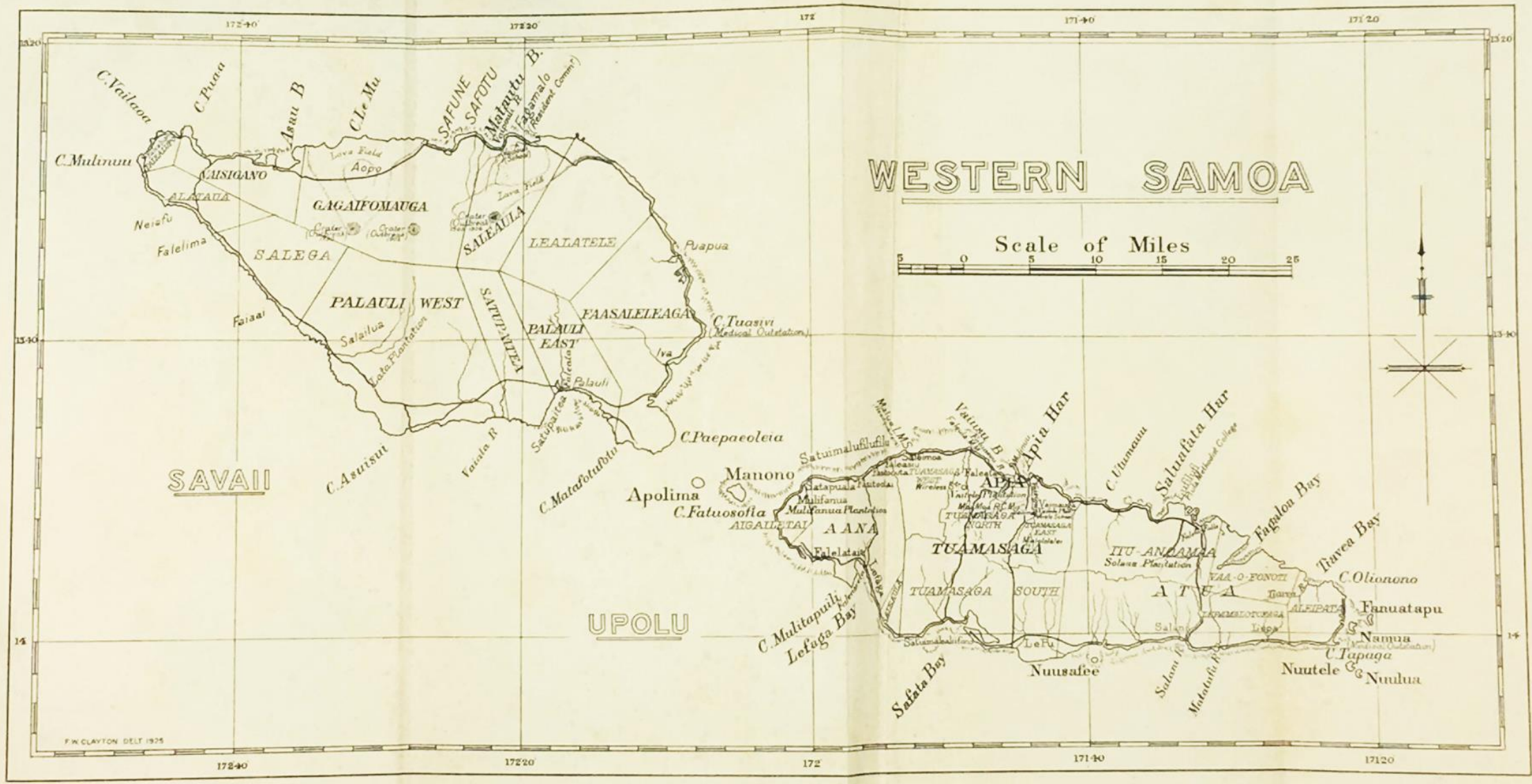
This attractive little book contains perhaps the most thorough and authoritative overview of the Western Samoa from the early period of the New Zealand mandate. It contains intriguing sections covering history, physical geography; flora and fauna; climate; the native peoples; Christian missionary activities; the former German regime; current admiration; economy; land tenure; labour and tourist information. The work is augmented by 2 maps, one being a folding map of the territory; numerous photography illustrations; plus, appendices with much statistical and bibliographical information.

Western Samoa, today official known as the Independent State of Samoa, consists of the western set major islands of the Samoa chain, Savai'a and Upolu. In 1899 the Samoan Islands were divided into German Samoa (later Western Samoa) and the eastern Section which became American Samoa. After World War I, Germany lost all its colonial possessions and Western Samoa became a League of Nations mandate governed by New Zealand. Western Samoa became independent from New Zealand in 1962, and formally changed its name in 1997 to the Independent State of Samoa; American Samoa remains a U.S. territory.

**References:** OCLC: 698890638 / 460662344.

**120 EUR**





## 12. FEMALE EXPLORERS / MIDDLE EAST:

Rosita FORBES (1890 –1967).

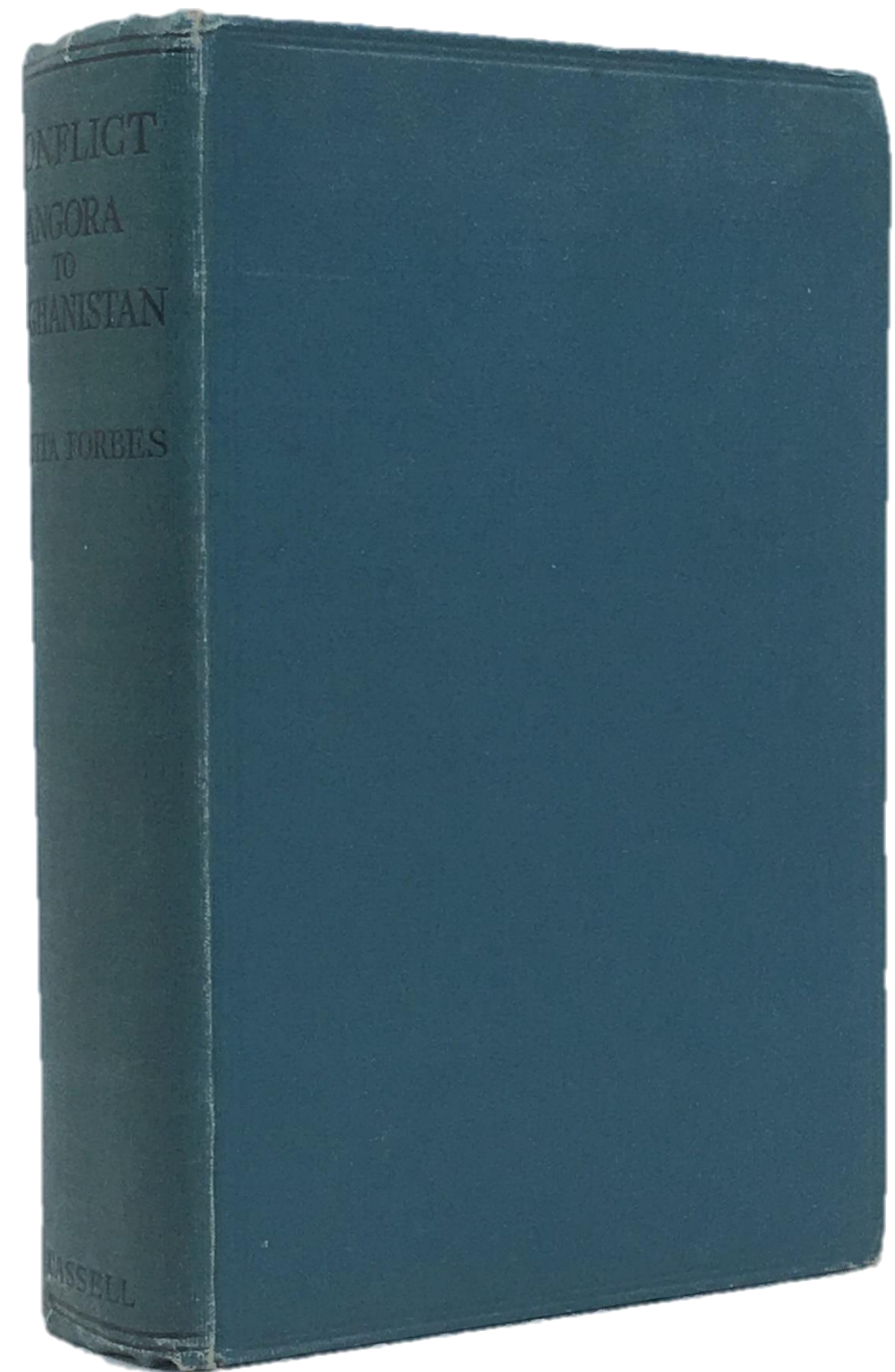
**Conflict. Angora to Afghanistan**

**London : Cassell & Co. 1931**

8°. XXVI with a full page portrait of the shah of Persia as a frontispiece, 302 pp. with 48 interleaved black and white photographs, original blue cloth binding with embossed lines on covers and black lettering on the spine (light foxing, binding with minor wear, otherwise in a good condition).

A work by an early female explorer Rosita Forbes (1890 –1967), one of the first women to travel to parts of the Middle East, which were closed to westerns.

**45 EUR**





### 13. REFERENCE BOOKS / ISLAM

William Montgomery WATT.

**Companion to the Qur'an. Based on the Arberry translation**

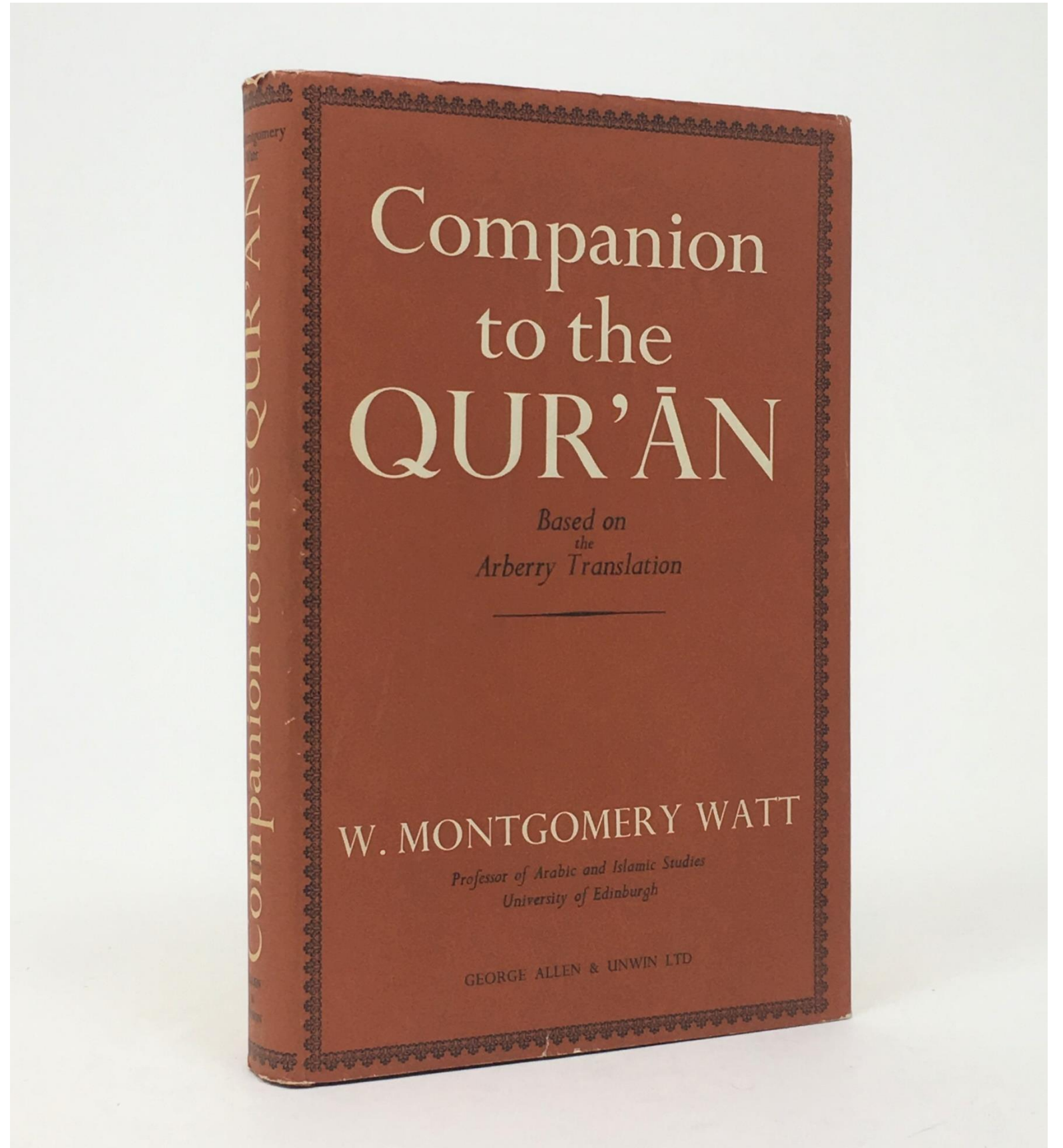
**London: George Allen and Unwin Ltd. 1967**

8°. 355 pp., original red cloth binding, gilt lettering on the spine, original dustjacket (Very Good, seemingly unused example, old prices written on the inner side of the back covers, minor wear to the dustjacket).

One of the essential books in English language, explaining the passages from the Quran.

A beautifully preserved unread example.

**35 EUR**



#### **14. MIDDLE EAST**

EUGÈNE POUJADE (1815-1885).

**Le Liban et la Syrie. 1845-1860**

**Paris: A. Bourdilliat 1860**

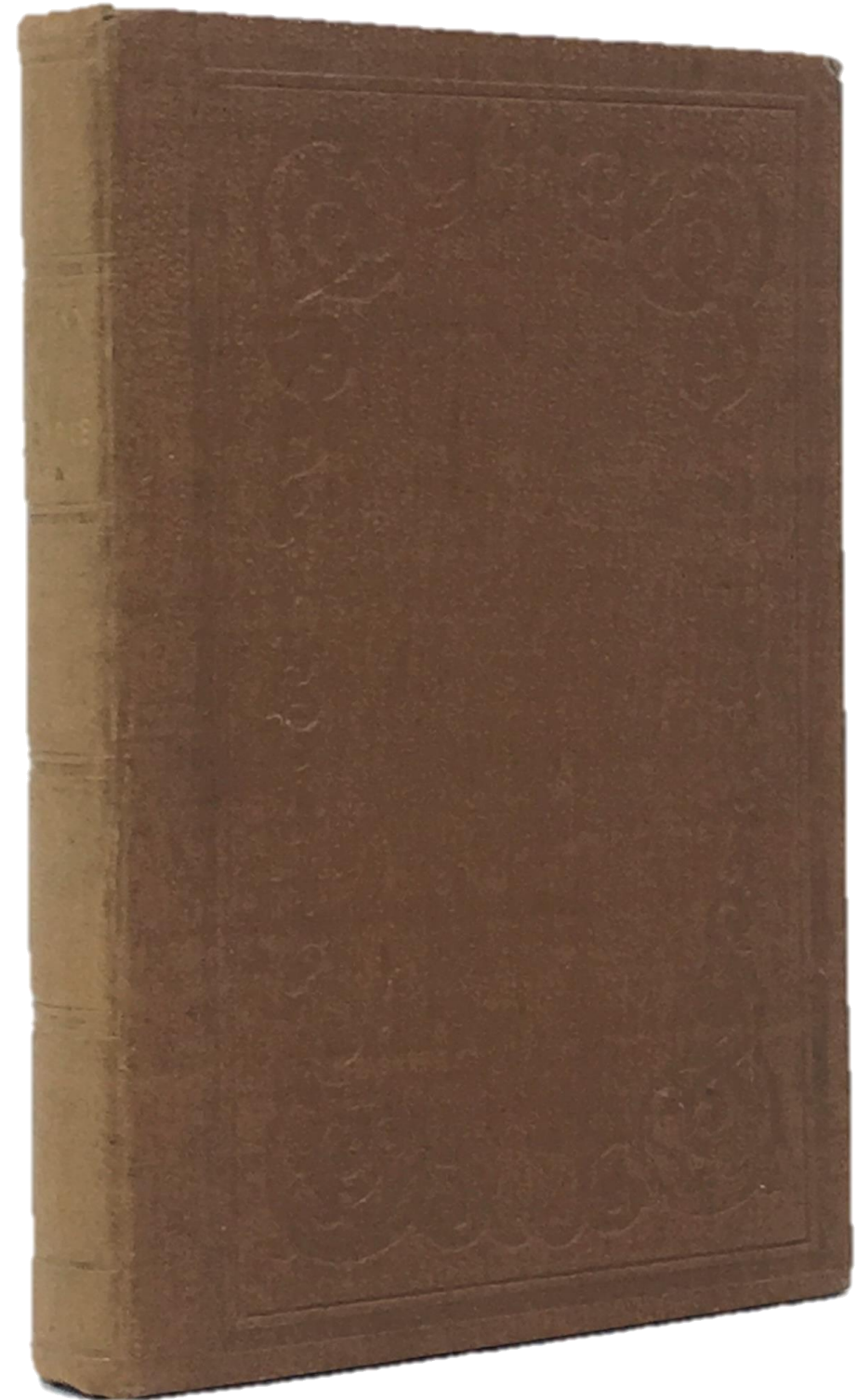
8°. [2] titles, III, 315 pp., original brown cloth binding with embossed decoration on the covers and gilt lettering on the spine (Very Good, minor staining to the first and last pages, binding slightly battered on corners).

A rare first edition of a work on Lebanon and Syria by a French diplomat and author Eugène Poujade (1815-1885) was published in Paris in 1860.

We could only find four institutional copies, all of which are in French libraries.

**References:** OCLC 458092262

**150 EUR**



## 15. WWI / POSTAL HISTORY

### Deutsch - Österreichische, Türkisch - Bulgarische Feldpost

[German-Austria, Turkish-Bulgarian Field Post].

Leipzig: Allgemeine Zeitung 1914-1918.

9 Volumes all 12°, bound in original grey bindings with illustrated covers and black lettering on the spine, grey endpapers. Vol. 1: pp. 1-675, [1] grey card, [8] index. Vol. 2: pp. 676-1507, [1] grey card, [9] index. Vol. 3: pp. 1507-2339, [1] grey card, [12] index. Vol. 4: pp. 2340-3179. Vol. 5: [11] title page and index, pp. 3182-4010, [1]. Vol. 6: [15], pp. 4014-4842, [1]. Vol. 7: [15] title page and index, pp. 4846-5643, Vol. 8: [10] title page and index, pp. 5646-6108. Vol. 9: [10] title page and index, pp. 5646-6108 (overall a good clean copy, bindings with minor wear, index pages larger and with light age-toning and tiny tears in margins, volumes 1, 7, and 9 with light faded areas or light water staining, vol. 6 with a light dent in the lower part of the spine).

A complete series of a WWI small newspaper in German language with the news of the Central Powers, bound in original bindings. The newspapers, including reports on the latest war events, portraits, poems, humour and maps, was published between August 1914 and August 1918.

The whole series of the newspapers in original bindings is scarce and rarely appear on the market. We could find the series in five German libraries (OCLC 643299543 & 224758388) and two American institutions (Harvard College Library and Stanford University - Hoover Institution Library, OCLC 47044282).

**220 EUR**



## 16. ORIENTALISM IN AUSTRIA

**Joseph von HAMMER-PURGSTALL (1774 - 1856)**

**Inschriften zu Hainfeld in Steiermark**

**[Inscriptions on the [Castle] Hainfeld in Styria]**

**Vienna: 1850.**

*A rare privately published pamphlet by the Austrian orientalist Joseph von Hammer-Purgstall explain the oriental inscriptions he had commissioned for his castle in Styria.*

12°: 21 pp., [1] blank, original wrappers with printed cover, stapled (covers slightly stained, soft folds in corners, otherwise in a good condition).

A rare, privately published book by the Austrian pioneer of Orientalism Joseph von Hammer-Purgstall (1774 - 1856) lists the inscriptions with the translations, found on the castle Hainfeld in Austria, which were made in Arabic, Hebrew, Greek and Latin.

Von Hammer-Purgstall was born Joseph (von) Hammer to a family of higher governmental officials. He soon developed interests in oriental languages, which he studied in Vienna. By his late teens Hammer was fluent in Persian, Ottoman, Arabic, Latin, Greek, Italian and French. At only 16 he was an official governmental translator at the visit of the Ottoman delegation to Vienna.

Hammer travelled to Istanbul in 1799, and a year later he became a translator to Admiral Sir William Sidney Smith at the operations against the French in Egypt. In 1801, he travelled to England, where he learned English, and in the next years he worked as a governmental translator in Istanbul.

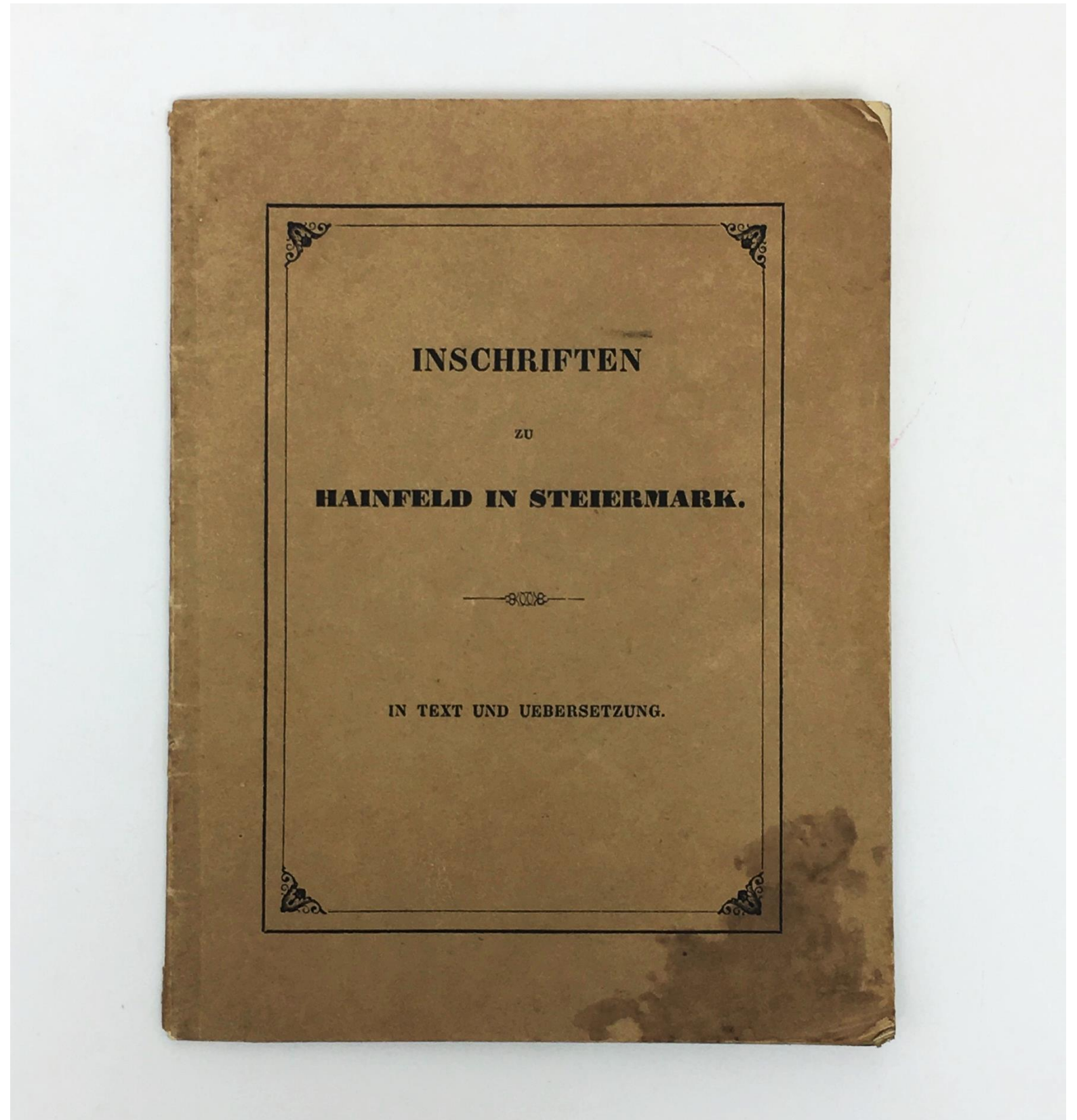
After death of his good friend count Wenzel Johann von Purgstall and his sons, Joseph Hammer was officially adopted by Purgstall's widow, Scotland-born Jane Anne von Purgstall, who after her death in 1835 left Hammer, now Hammer-Purgstall, castle Hainfeld in Styria.

Joseph von Hammer-Purgstall decorated the castle, which he was using as his official residence and a place to hold oriental meetings, with dozens of inscriptions in Arabic (from Quran), Latin, Greek and Hebrew. This self-published pamphlet explains the inscriptions.

Worldcat records five examples in libraries (HCL Technical Services - Harvard College Library, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, Universitätsbibliothek Augsburg, Universitätsbibliothek Leipzig, Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin - Preußischer Kulturbesitz, Haus Potsdamer Straße).

**References:** OCLC 163345833 & 81633945. Welzig, Werner, "Hammer-Purgstall, Joseph Freiherr von" in: Neue Deutsche Biographie 7 (1966), S. 593-594,

SOLD



## 17. OTTOMANS IN GERMANY – GERMAN-OTTOMAN RELATIONS

AHMED AZMI EFENDI

سفرنامه ۵۰۲۱ سنهسنده پروسیا فرانی ایکنجی فرهدریق؛ یومک نزدینه مأمور اولان احمد عزمی افندینکدر

[Sefaretname: 1205 senesinde Prusya kralı İkinci Frederik nezdine memur olan Ahmed Azmi Efendinindir]

**Istanbul: Matbaa-i Ebüzziya 1303 [1886/7].**

*Travelogue by the second Ottoman ambassador in Berlin, which influenced sultan Salim III to reform the Ottoman administration and base it on the Prussian model. This printed version was published a century later, on the eve of the of Germany's taking over a large part of the Ottoman finances and railways.*

12°: 72 pp. in Ottoman script, reverse collation, original wrappers with printed cover, stapled (very good uncut example, covers with tiny teas and slightly dusty).

A rare first printed edition of a travelogue by the Ottoman ambassador in Berlin, Ahmed Azmi, in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, was published a century after his staying in the city.

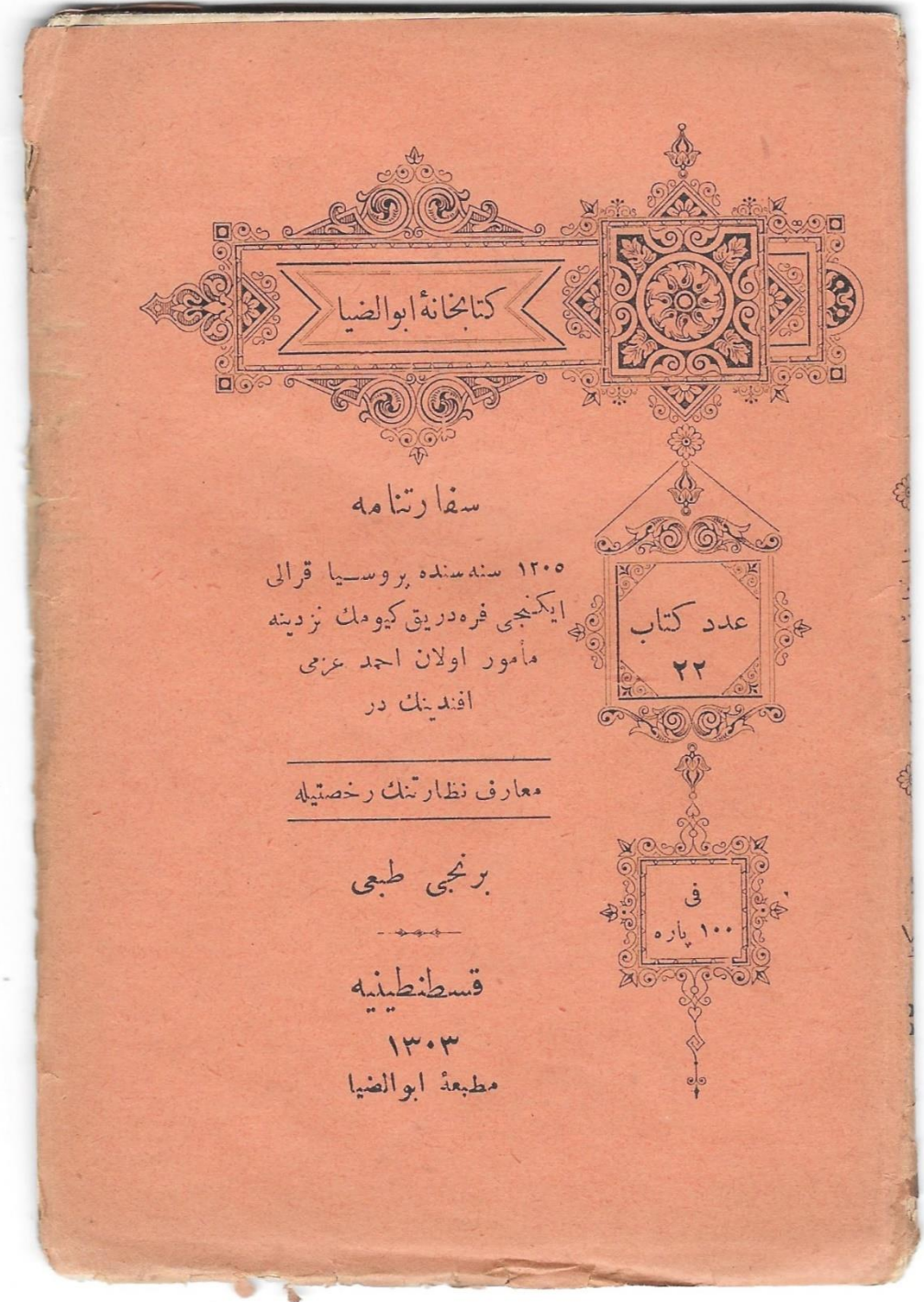
Ahmed Azmi or Azmi Efendi was the second Ottoman ambassador to Prussia, who arrived to Berlin in 1791, where he stayed for 11 months. This was not Azmi Efendi's first visit to the city. He spent there some time with his relative (in documents mentioned as his father-in-law, brother-in-law or nephew), Ahmed Resmi Efendi, who was appointed the first ambassador to Prussia in 1763 with a mission to negotiate the peace treaties with the Ottoman Empire and Russia.

During his 11 months in Berlin Azmi Efendi was carefully observing the cultural life, the politics and the Prussian administration. He was so fascinated by its structure, that upon return he presented his travelogue with a suggestion to reform the Ottoman administration to sultan Salim III, who followed his advice.

This first printed version of the travelogue was published in 1886/1887, on the eve, when the Ottoman relations started changing to the favor of Germany. With already several important Prussians employed by the Ottoman government, in the next years Germany took over a large part of the Ottoman finances and railways.

**References:** OCLC: 63663600, 888149941, 984444530, 163519124, 634647015. E-copy: OCLC 682782893. Özege 17658. Otto Müller, *Azmi Efendis Gesandtschaftsreise an den preußischen Hof. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte der diplomatischen Beziehungen Preußens zur Hohen Pforte unter Friedrich Wilhelm II.*, Hohe philosophische Fakultät der Christian-Albrechts-Universität zu Kiel, 1918; Ingeborg Böer - Ruth Haerkötter - Petra Kappert (ed.), *Türken in Berlin 1871 - 1945: Eine Metropole in den Erinnerungen osmanischer...*, 2002; Gümeç Karamuk. *Ahmed Azmi Efendis Gesandtschaftsbericht als Zeugnis des osmanischen Machtverfalls und der beginnenden Reformära unter Selim III*, Bern : Herbert Lang ; Frankfurt/M : Peter Lang, 1975; Virginia H. Aksan, *An Ottoman Statesman in War and Peace: Ahmed Resmi Efendi, 1700-1783*, 1995.

380 EUR



## 18. OTTOMAN NEW LITERATURE (EDEBIYAT-I CEDIDE)

Faik Ali Ozansoy (1876 – 1950)

الحنان وطن

**Elhan-ı Vatan [Songs of the Fatherland].**

**İstanbul: Tercüman-ı Hakikat Matbaası 1332 [1915/6].**

12°: 24 pp. in Ottoman script, reverse collation, original embossed wrappers with printed cover, stapled (very good, soft folds, a tiny tear in margin of p. 21, minor foxing to the title page).

This is a scarce first edition of the poems by the Ottoman Servet-i Fünun poet Faik Ali Ozansoy.

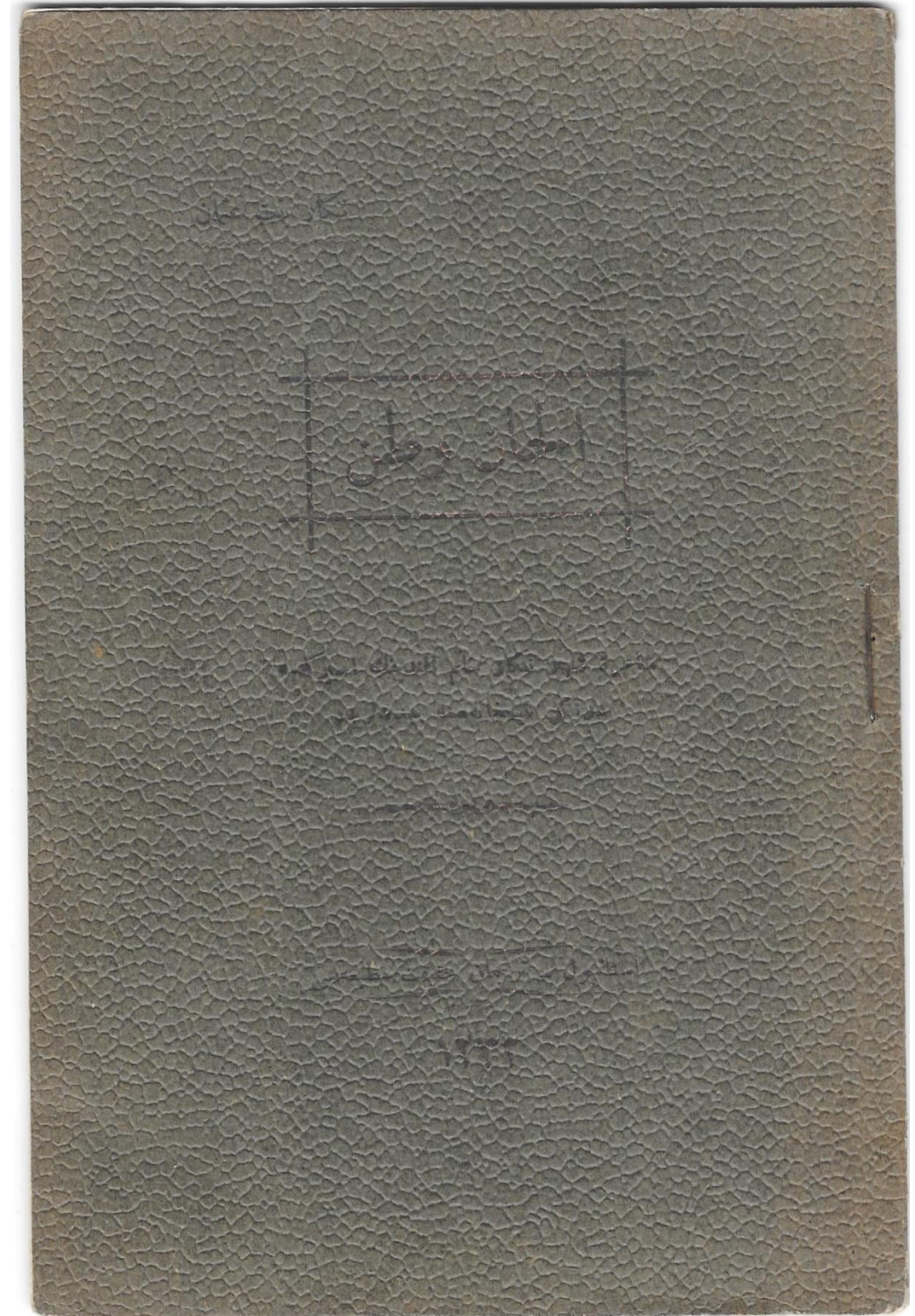
Faik Ali (1876 – 1950) was one of the foremost poets of the Servet-i Fünun literature. Born in a family of writers and historians Faik Ali became a prominent politician. He is known for saving a large number of Armenians during the Armenian genocide, while serving as a governor of the Kütahya Province.

Elhan-ı Vatan is one of the Faik Ali's most famous publications.

The more common second edition was issued two years later.

**References:** OCLC 26454666. Özege 47.

180 EUR



## 19. TURKISH NATIONAL STRUGGLE – DIVAN POETRY

Ahmet Talat Onay (1885 - 1956).

عاشق دردلی، حیاتی، دیوانی

[Âşık Dertli. Hayat-i, divan-i]

**Bolu: Vilâyet Matbaası 1928.**

*Signed by the author.*

8°: 165 pp. in Ottoman script, reverse collation, [3] blank and index, original blue wrappers with printed title, signed by the author (wrappers slightly worn with light foxing, staining and tears in margins, traces of three postal stamps on the cover, tiny folds in corners, otherwise in a good condition).

A collection of original divan poetry, based on Aşık Dertli's work (1772 - 1846) was written in Bolu, Turkey, by a poet Ahmet Talat Onay as a part of national struggle, based on the Ottoman local history.

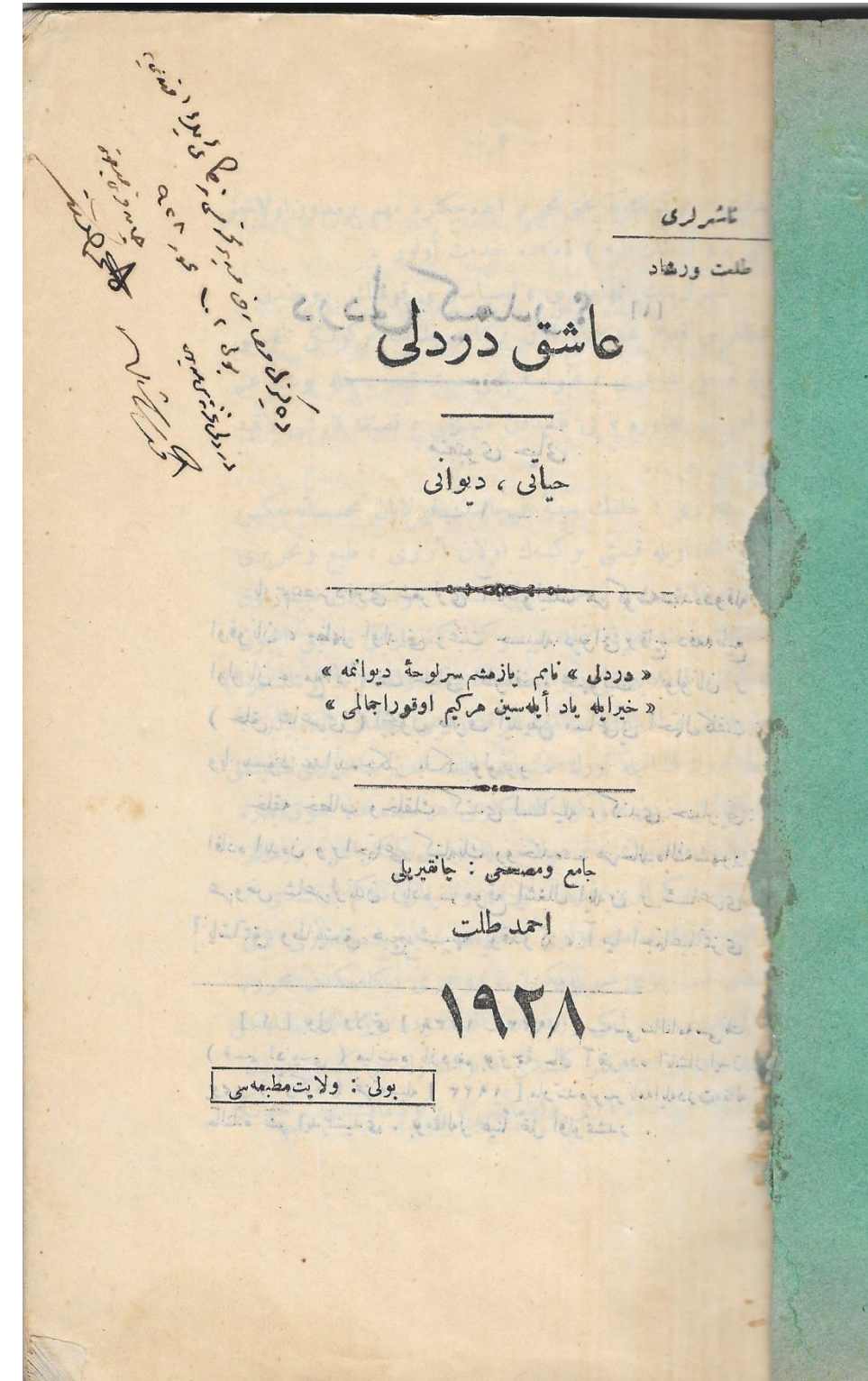
Aşık Dertli was born in Çağa (today Yeniçağa Gölü), in the Bolu province. He was a travelling folk poet and musician, widely known for his divan poetry, which he recited in coffee houses.

Ahmet Talat Onay (1885 - 1956) was a Turkish poet, writer, a researcher of folk literature and a politician. He was a large supporter of the national struggle and was encouraging education, often through the local history and folklore.

Ahmet Talat was active in the National directorate for education in Bolu, where this book was published later, and in 1923 he became a deputy of the province Çankırı. During his life Ahmet Talat suffered persecution by the government and severe losses in his private life, such as deaths of his four children, which effected his direction of writing.

**References:** OCLC 978011644, 11954347, 33196131.

220 EUR



## 20. OTTOMAN NEW LITERATURE (EDEBIYAT-I CEDIDE)

### Namık Kemal (1840 –1888)

اوراق پریشان

### EVRAK-I PERİŞAN

İstanbul : Matbaa-i Osmaniye, 1301 [1884].

8°. 379 pp. reverse collation in Ottoman script, contemporary red cloth binding with gilt embossed crescent and tugra of Abdul Hamid II on the covers, red morocco spine with gilt lettering in Ottoman script, marbled endpapers (slightly age-toned in margins, binding with light staining and slightly scuffed on the edges and spine, old bookseller's mounted paper stamp on the title page).

A book by one of the founders of the modern Ottoman literature, Namık Kemal, includes three novels: Salah al-Din – on sultan Saladin (1137-1193), Fatih – on sultan Mehmed II, and Sultan Selim. This is the first complete edition of previously separately published stories.

Influenced by the contemporary Western historical books with a negative view of the Ottoman Islamic world, Namık Kemal started presenting the Ottoman history not in a traditional romantic way, but from a new and modern, patriotic point of view, and the sultans as the great leaders, who made foundations of the Ottoman Empire and protected it from the invaders.

Namık Kemal (1840 –1888) is known as one of the pioneers of the modern Ottoman literature, who influenced a new generation of writers. Born as Mehmet Kemal was of Albanian origins, born to chief astrologer in the Sultan's palace Mustafa Asım Bey and Fatma Zehra.

First working in the governmental translation office Namık was forced to leave due to his radical political views. He joined a secret group the Young Ottomans, seeking further modernizations and reforms, which as they believed were not achieved by the Tanzimat, and was writing for the newspaper *Tasvir-i Efkar* ("Herald of Ideas"). In 1867 he was exiled to Paris, where he stayed until 1869 or 1870.

Upon his return Namık Kemal continued working on the newspaper and was active as a writer, play-writer and a poet. His works were modern, idealistic and patriotic. In 1873 he wrote his most famous play *Vatan Yahut Silistre*, or *Silistra* (Fatherland). Eight days after its premiere at the theater, on April 1, 1873, Namık Kemal was sent to prison to Famagusta, Cyprus, until 1876. Under the rule of Abdul Hamid II Namık Kemal was exiled as many other members of the Young Ottomans, this time to Chios, where he lived until his death in 1888.

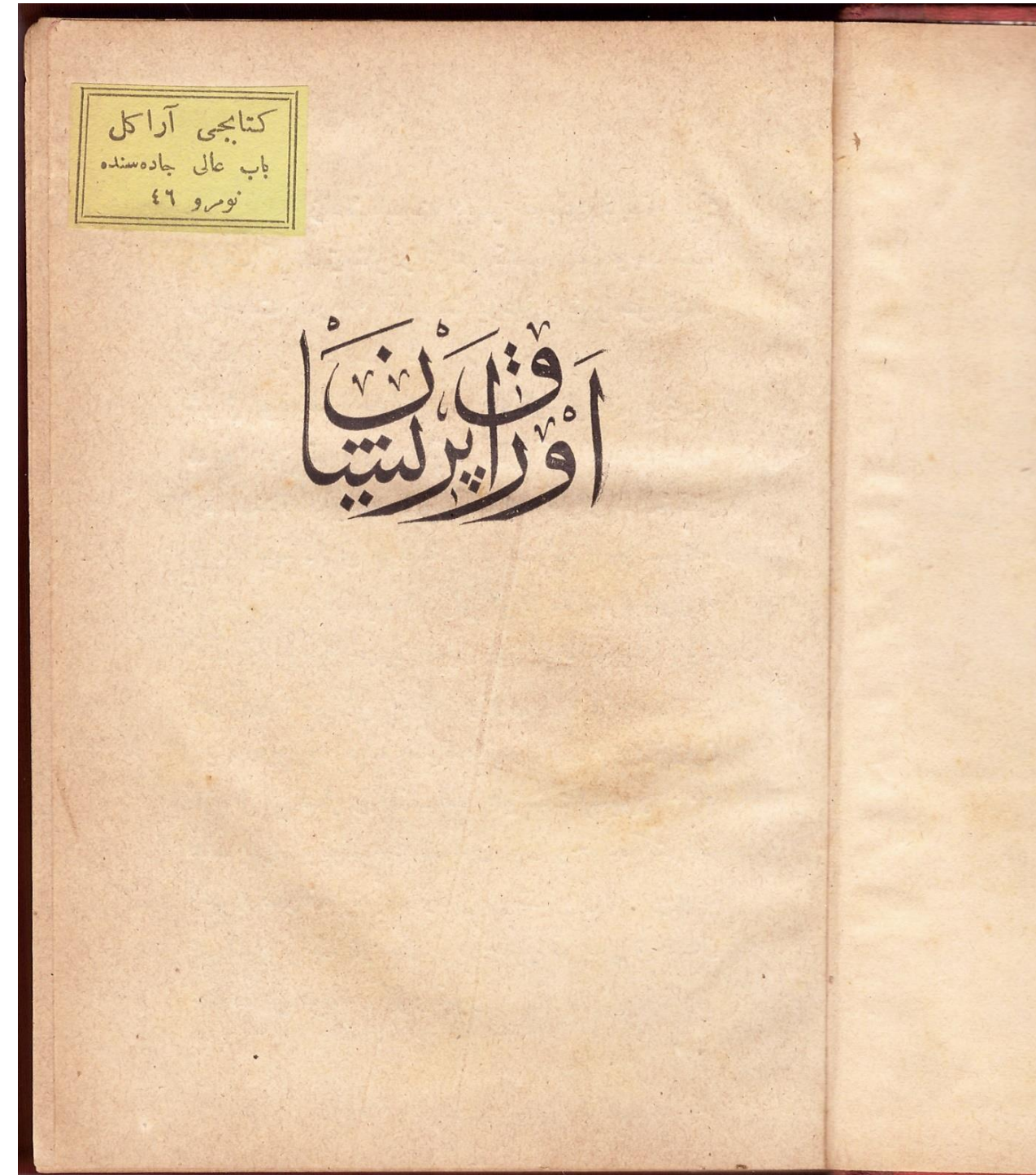
Mustafa Kemal Atatürk later often pointed out, he was inspired by the Namık Kemal's work.

An example in a beautiful contemporary red binding with a an ebmossed gilt tugra of Abdul Hamid II.

**References:** ABDULLAH UÇMAN, EVRÂK-ı PERİŞÂN

(<https://islamansiklopedisi.org.tr/evrak-i-perisan>). OCLC 848712332, 42667523, 80999249, 977627961, 949535566, 24365976.

380 EUR





## 21. FOUNDATIONS OF THE OTTOMAN NEW LITERATURE

Victor Duruy (1811 – 1894), author; Ahmet Tevfik Pasha (1845 – 1936), translator.

تاریخ مجمل قرون وسطی

TARİH-İ MÜCMEL-İ KURÛN-I VUSTA

Istanbul: Yahya Efendi Matbaası, 1289 [1872].

8°. 22 pp., [1], 320 pp., reverse collation in Ottoman script, contemporary red cloth binding, red morocco spine with gilt lettering in Ottoman script (paper slightly age-toned, first two pages with stronger age-toning and staining in margins, title on the first page written in black ink, a tiny loss of white margin on the first page, old annotations in black ink and pencil on some blank spaces between the text, otherwise in a good condition).

This is a first Ottoman translation of Victor Duruy's *Histoire du moyen âge*, made by a young Ahmet Tevfik Pasha (1845 – 1936) in the last years of the Tanzimat, and one of the pioneering translations, which influenced the interest for the local history and patriotism among the new, progressive generation of Ottoman authors.

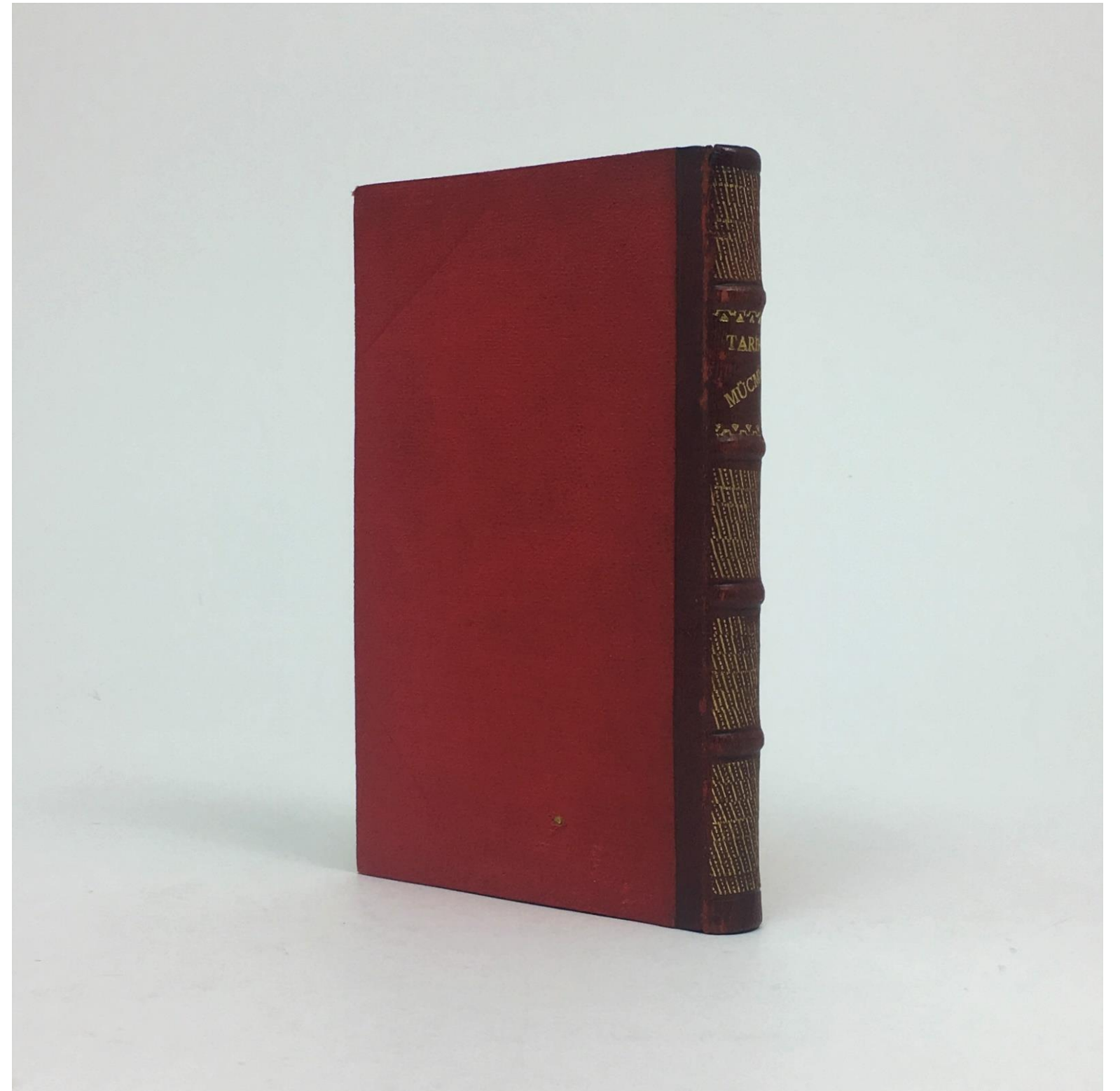
The translator of the text was Ahmet Tevfik Pasha (1845-1936), in 1909 and between 1918-1922 the last Grand Vizier of the Ottoman Empire. He also served as an ambassador in Rome, Vienna, St. Petersburg, Athens, and Berlin, and was a minister of foreign affairs between 1899 and 1909.

We could only find two or three examples on Worldcat (Boğaziçi University Library and 1 or 2 Examples in University of California Los Angeles).

An example in a beautiful contemporary red binding with a red morocco spine.

**References:** OCLC 927183861 & 1085660056.

320 EUR



## 22. OTTOMAN THEATRE

**ABDULHAK HAMID Tarhan (1852 – 1937).**

دختر هندو

[*Dukhter-i Hindu / The Girl of India*].

**Constantinople: Tasvir-i Efkar Matbaasi, 1292 [1875].**

*The first edition of one of 'Dukhter-i Hindu' [The Girl of India], a 'romantic and exotic drama' by Abdulhak Hamid, a foremost late Ottoman poet, playwright and statesman, immortalized in Turkish literature as 'Dahi-i Azam' [The Grand Genius]; the work is of profound historical importance for its daring poetry which transcended traditional rhyming schemes, embracing controversial social questions of contemporary life.*

Small 4°: 198 pp., bound in early 20<sup>th</sup> Century half morocco on cloth, blue marbled endpapers (Very Good, clean and crisp; just some mild even toning; light creasing in places).

This is the uncommon first edition of the revolutionary play *Dukhter-i Hindu* [The Girl of India], one of the earliest works of the legendary Ottoman dramatist, poet and diplomat Abdulhak Hamid. The play, composed of five acts, is a romantic-exotic drama feature a cast of Turkish, Indian and English characters. In the spirit of the liberal reforms of the Tanzimat ['Reorganization'] Era, the work touches upon previously taboo subjects such as the role of women, sexuality and interracial relationships, although executed in a clever, subtle manner. Critically, the work features poetry which radically departs from Turkish-Persian traditions, eschewing established rhyming structure and content in favour of freer from and contemporary subject matter. The play was favourably viewed, and carefully composed it narrow managed to pass the government censors. It is considered one of Abdulhak's most original and entertaining masterpieces.

Abdulhak Hamid Tarhan (but known for most of his life simply as Abdulhak Hamid) was born in Constantinople in 1852 into an esteemed family of intellectuals and statesmen. His father, Hayrullah Efendi, was a leading historian and ambassador, while his grandfather Abdulhak Molla was a poet and court physician to the Sultan.

Abdulhak was partially raised in Paris where his father was posted, gaining a magnificent education in French language and literature. From 1864 to 1867, he followed his father to Tehran, where he studied Persian and Arabic languages and poetry. By the time he returned to Constantinople to apprentice in the Ottoman Foreign Ministry, in 1867, aged only fifteen, he was profoundly knowledgeable of great genres of foreign literature, theatre and music.

He published his first work of prose, *Macera-yı Aşk* [Love Affair] (1871), a memoir of his time in Persia; which was followed by the plays

*Sabr-u Sebat* [Perseverance in Patience] (1875), *İçli Kız* [The Oversensitive Girl] (1875), and the *Dukhter-i Hindu*.

Abdulhak 's work was revolutionary in that he created a unique manner of writing both prose and poetry that departed from both traditional forms in both style and subject. Writing with elegant subtlety, he addressed sensitive issues such as the role of women, sexuality and multiculturalism. He was heavily influenced by French Romanticism; the enlightened political reforms of the Tanzimat Era (1839-75); and the works of his older colleague, the author Namık Kemal (1840-88). While his work broke from tradition, his writing always maintained sophisticated echoes of the great Turkish, Persian and Ottoman classics for which he maintained reverence.

In 1876, Abdulhak was appointed to the Ottoman Embassy in Paris. In 1878, he published the play *Nesteren* in Paris, featuring a protagonist that rebels against a tyrannical emperor. Sultan Abdul Hamid II was so offended by the performance that he fired Abdulhak from his diplomatic posting, although he remained on the Foreign Ministry payroll.

Abdulhak was appointed consul general to Poti, Russian Georgia in 1881, before receiving a big promotion to head the Ottoman consulate in Bombay in 1883. However, he was compelled to return home in 1885, whereupon his beloved first wife, Fatma, died en route. This tragic even caused Abdulhak to pen the poem *Makber* [The Grave], which became immensely popular.

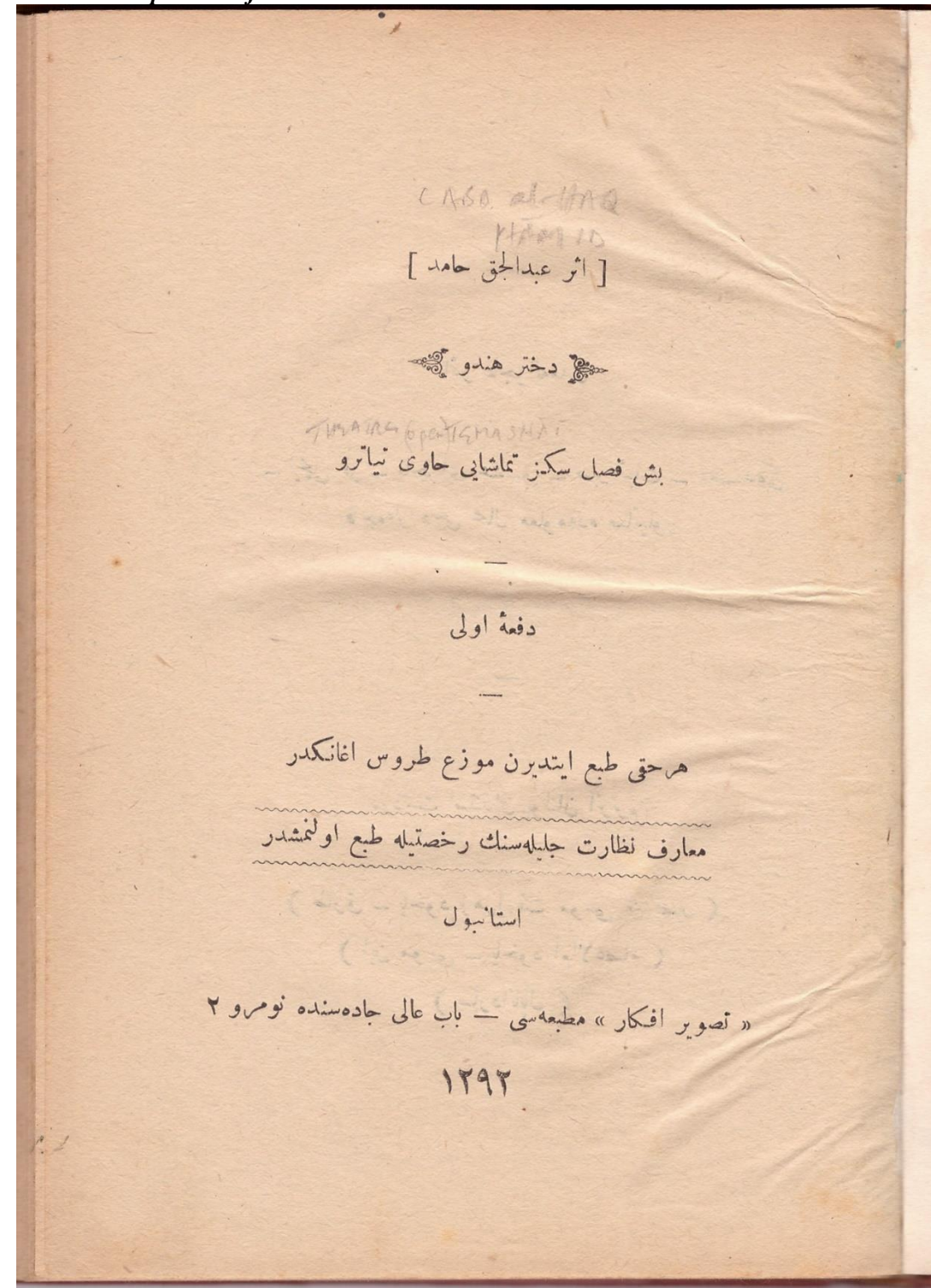
Abdulhak continued in the diplomatic service, being posted in London and The Hague. He continued to write and publish regularly and was, once again, suspended from his overseas postings for publishing his play *Zeynep*.

In 1908, Abdulhak supported the Young Turk Rebellion and became a Senator. He spent part of the World War I in Vienna, but returned to Turkey in 1923, upon the creation of the new republic. He still wrote and published great works, including the powerful play, *Garam* [My Passion] (1923). As a friend of the Turkish President Atatürk he saw his political star rise, and in 1928 was elected member of the National Assembly for Istanbul. Adopting the surname 'Tarhan', he spent the last part of this long life as one of the Turkey's leading elder statesmen and perhaps its most revered intellectual figure. Atatürk accorded him a full state funeral upon his death in 1937.

Abdulhak Hamid is to this day admired as one of the legendary figures of Turkish literature, immortalized as 'Şair-i Azam' [The Grand Poet] and 'Dahi-i Azam' [The Grand Genius]. Many of his three dozen or so published works of poetry, prose, drama and autobiography remain best sellers.

**References:** OCLC 312689083, 22097843, 1064918246, 48190943, 236016281.

320 EUR



### 23. OTTOMAN NOVEL:

Aka Gündüz (1886 – 1958)

ديکمن ييلديزی

[Dikmen Yıldızı]

Istanbul: İkdam Matbaası 1928.

8°. 411 pp. in Ottoman script, reverse collation, [1], original blue cloth binding with gilt embossed lettering on the cover and spine, original green endpapers (minor age-toning and foxing, old dedication in red pencil on the title page, a small hole on the back endpapers, binding with minor wear, otherwise in a good condition).

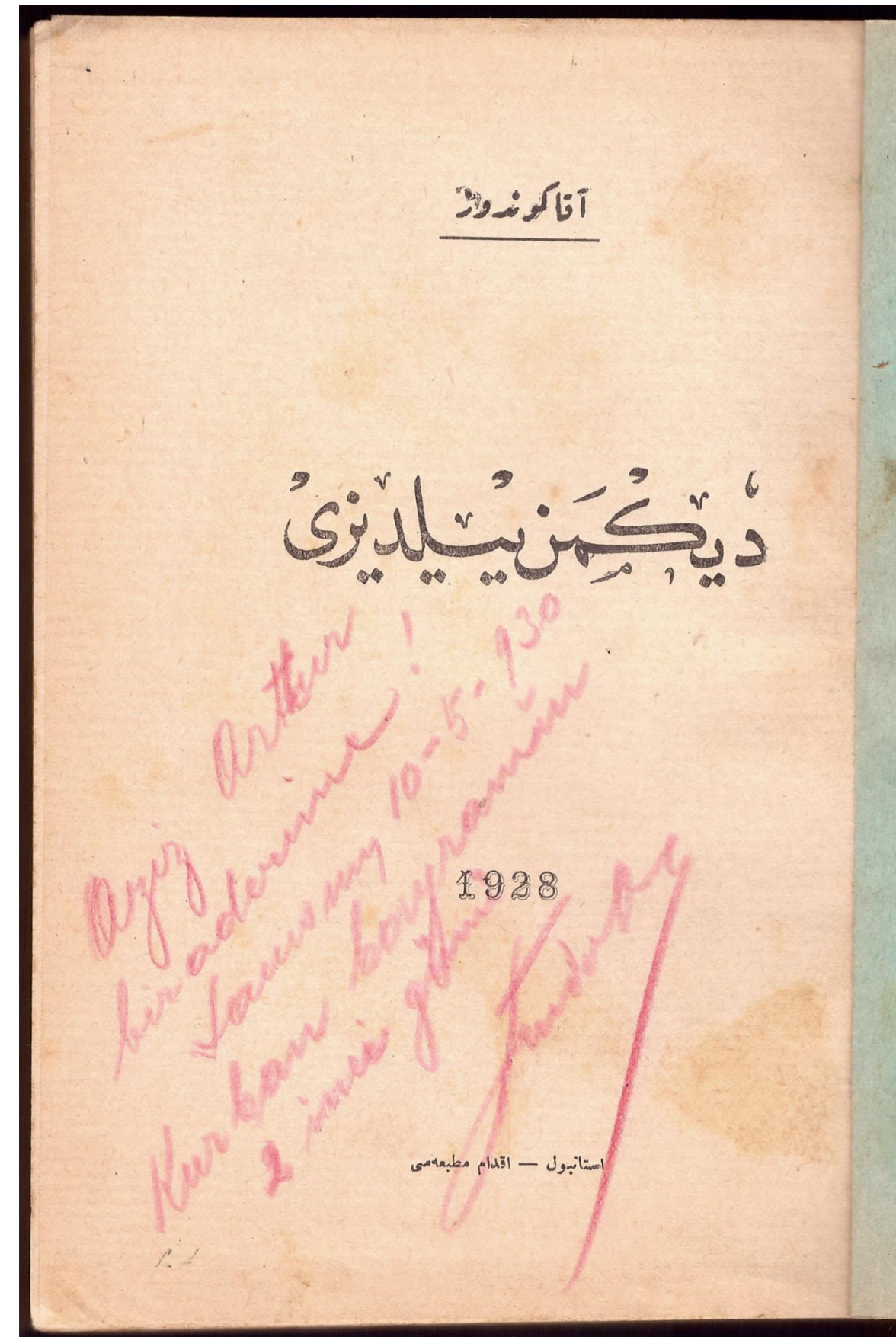
A the first edition of a novel on a heroine in the history of the Turkish independence was written by a politician and author Aka Gündüz (1886 – 1958). The book was adopted for a 1962 Turkish movie with Türkan Şoray and Önder Somer.

The book was inscribed by the author and dedicated to “Arthur”, the Slovenian orientalist and politician Arthur von Wurzbach.

The book comes from the library of Dr. Arthur von Wurzbach (1881-1932), a lawyer from Ljubljana and Litija, Slovenia, and a member of a wealth highly educated family of Austrian origins, which settled in Slovenia in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. Arthur von Wurzbach was a keen Turcophile and translator, who around 1915 translated several books from Turkish to German. His library was deaccessioned in the early 21<sup>st</sup> century.

**References:** OCLC 297362865, 1030754969, 1089827035.

€95.00



#### 24. POPE'S ANTI-COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA / SLAVIC PRITING

Pope Pius XI (Ambrogio Damiano Achille Ratti, 1857-1939) - Aleš UŠENIČNIK (1868-1952).

**Proti komunizmu. Okrožnica Pija XI. Divini redemptoris o brezbožnem komunizmu.**

**Ljubljana - Domžale / Groblje: Misijonska tiskarna [Missionary Press] 1937.**

*An uncommon Slovenian translation of Pope's decree against the Communism with a unique striking cover was published by a Missionary press to educate children.*

8°. 100 pp., original illustrated wrappers (Very Good, minor staining, a tiny scratch on the left-hand side of the cover, some pages with very light foxing).

A pamphlet with a striking unique cover, published in a series of publications for the Catholic children and youth, includes a decree against the Communism by Pope Pius XI (1857-1939). The chapters include listings of previous texts against the Communism, reminders of the Catholic moral values, and analysis of the Communist texts and proving them wrong.

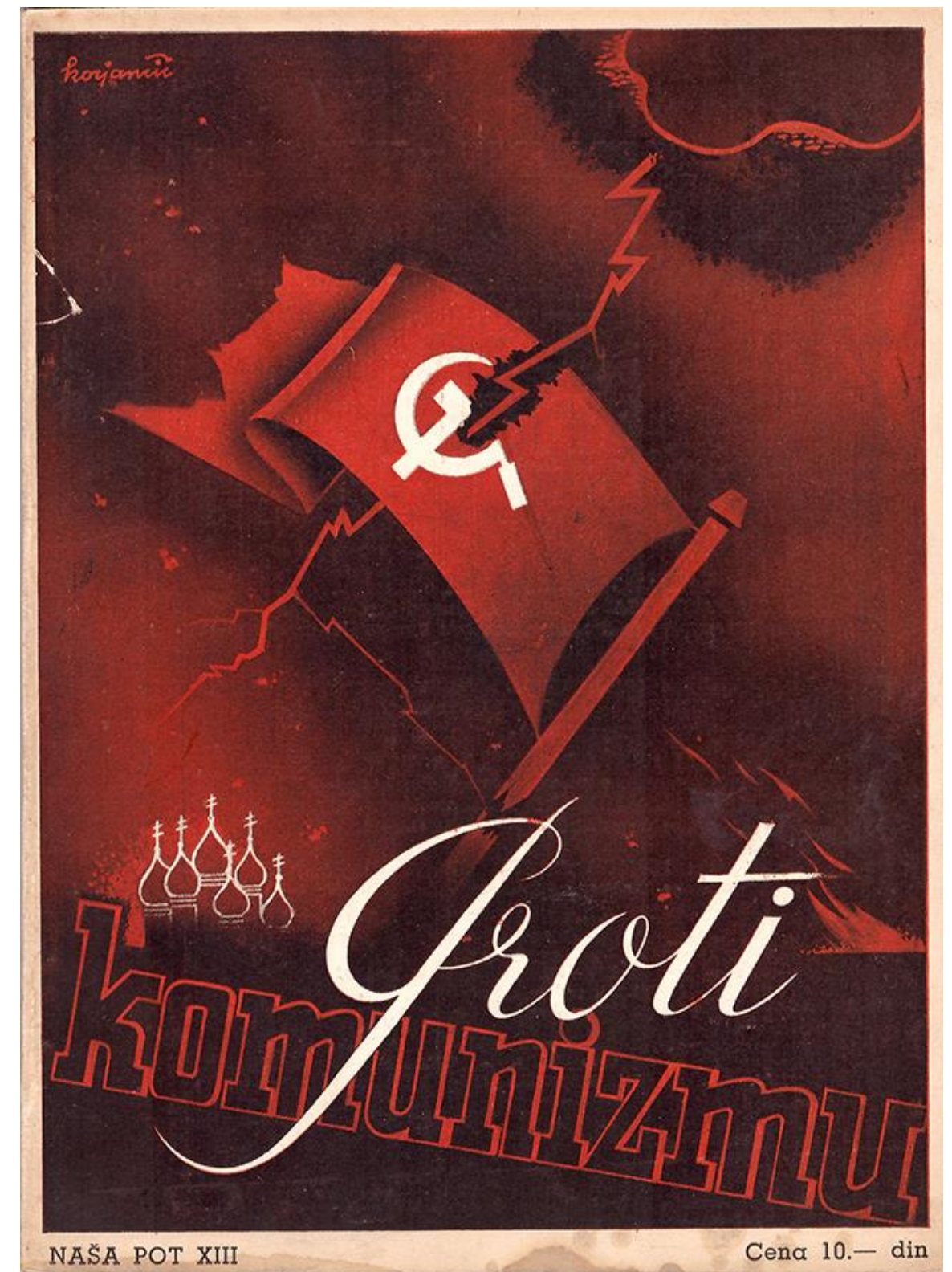
The introduction and commentaries were written by a Slovenian theologian, author and professor Aleš Ušeničnik (1868-1952).

After WWII, the Catholic church was criticized for being more critical to Communism than to the growing Fascism, and later the holocaust.

The survival rate of such pamphlets is very rare, as they would be destroyed in Yugoslavia after WWII in the new regime.

**References:** OCLC: 442969530.

160 EUR



## 25. CROATIAN ANTISEMITISM

J. BUTMI – M. TOMIĆ

**Krvave osnove ili protokoli sionskih mudraca**  
[Bloody Foundations or the Protocols of the Elders of Zion]

Split – Šibenik: 1929.

*Early Croatian translation of The Protocols of the Elders of Zion with an antisemitic introduction.*

8°. [1] title page, 91 pp., errata, original wrappers with printed title, red cloth spine (slightly stained, margins with small chips, otherwise in a good condition, old tiny owner's stamps and signature on the cover and title page).

An early Croatian translation of *The Protocols of the Elders of Zion*, with an antisemitic introduction claiming the text is authentic and warning the reader against the Jewish conspiracy. The translation was originally published in separate chapters in the magazine *Nova revija*, between 1925-1928.

*The Protocols of the Elders of Zion were first published in Russia in 1903, uncovering the alleged Jewish plan for global domination. The text was translated to many languages as a part of the anti-Semitic propaganda.*

Worldcat only lists one example in libraries (University of Wisconsin - Madison, General Library System).

**References:** OCLC 27193183.

SOLD



## 26. CROATIAN ANTISEMITISM

Rabi Bileam Ben Marjah-Johanan, but actually Nikola ŽUVIĆ.

**Trojanski konj ili židovi medju nama [A Trojan Horse or Jews among Us]**

**Zagreb 1941.**

*An unusual antisemitic pamphlet in Croatian language was written in 1941 by a Catholic professor of theology Dr. Nikola Žuvić, under an assumed name of a Jewish Rabi.*

8°. 94 pp., [1], original wrappers with printed cover (light foxing, tiny pieces of lower corner missing on first pages, old owner's remark on the title page, modern book-plate on the inner side of the cover)

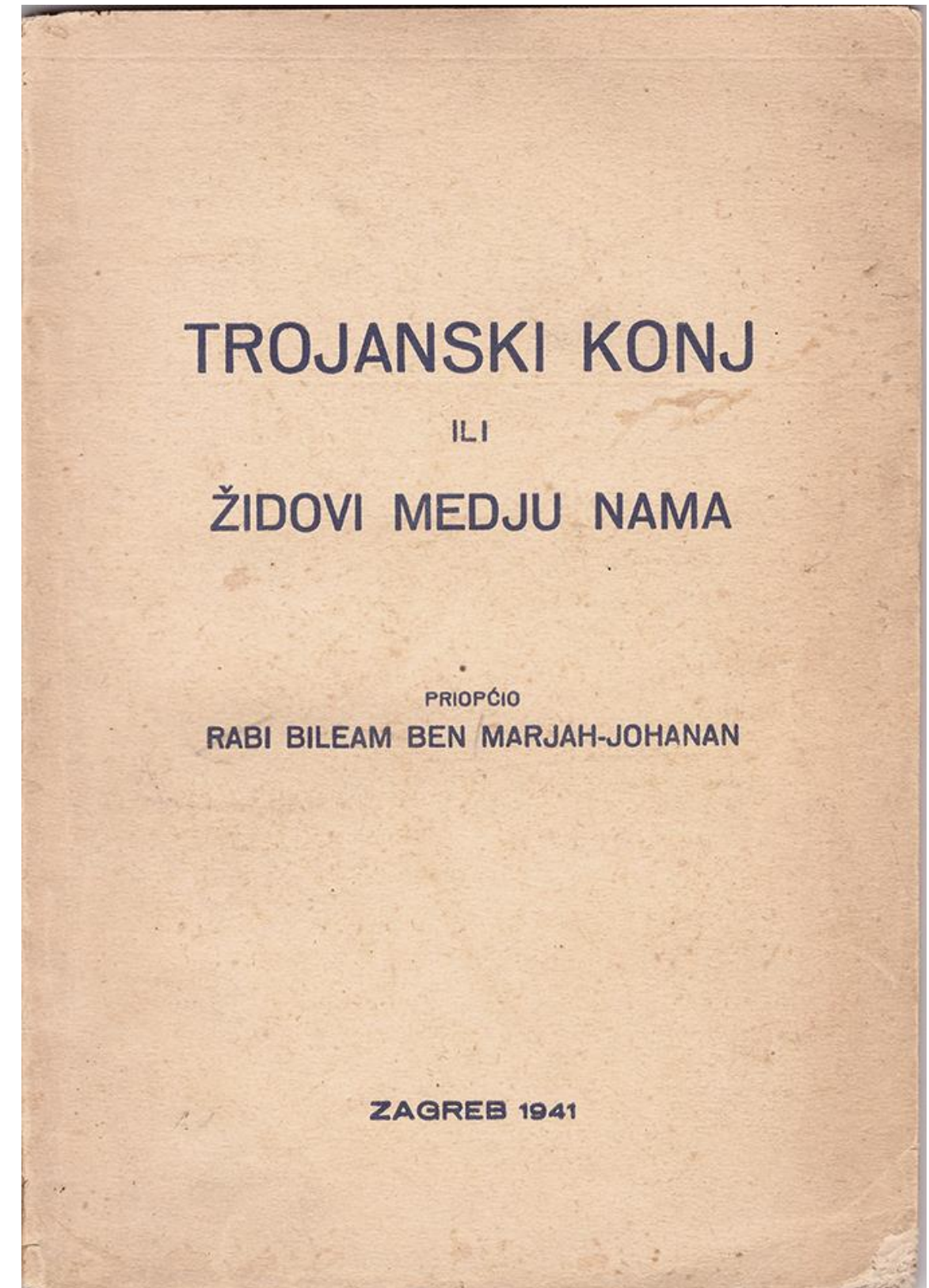
A scarce pamphlet in Croatian language with an extremist antisemitic message was published in the first year of WWII in Yugoslavia, allegedly by a Jewish Rabi Bileam Ben Marjah-Johanan. The true author of the text was Dr. Nikola Žuvić from the island Krk, a Catholic priest and a professor.

Croatian WWII Fascist government in the cooperation with the Catholic church was responsible for murdering or expelling almost entire Jewish population in the country.

Worldcat only lists one example in libraries (TU Berlin, Universitätsbibliothek).

**References:** OCLC 916614520. Krunoslav Draganović, Opći šematizam Katoličke crkve u Jugoslaviji, 1939, p. 28.

SOLD



## 27. YUGOSLAV UNDERGROUND PRINTING / OCTOBER REVOLUTION

Joseph VISSARIONOVICH STALIN (1878 – 1953)

**Oktobrska Revolucija. Oktobrska Revolucija in taktika ruskih komunistov- Predgovor h knjigi Pota v Oktobru [The October Revolution. The October Revolution and the Tactics of the Russian Communists. Introduction to the Book on the Way to October]**

**[Goteniški Snežnik, Slovenia]: [Triglav Tiskarna (Press)] Agitacijsko-propagandistična komisija Centralnega Komiteta Komunistične Partije Slovenije [Agit-Prop Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Slovenia] 1944.**

Small 8°. 52 pp., original wrappers with illustrated title, stapled (some weak printing on the last pages contemporary reprinted, tiny tears in margins, wrappers with foxing, small holes, folds and tears, front cover detached and repaired, inside clean).

A pamphlet, printed by an underground Slovenian press during WWII contains Stalin's text on the October Revolution, published in December 17, 1924, and November 6-7, 1927 in newspaper Pravda.

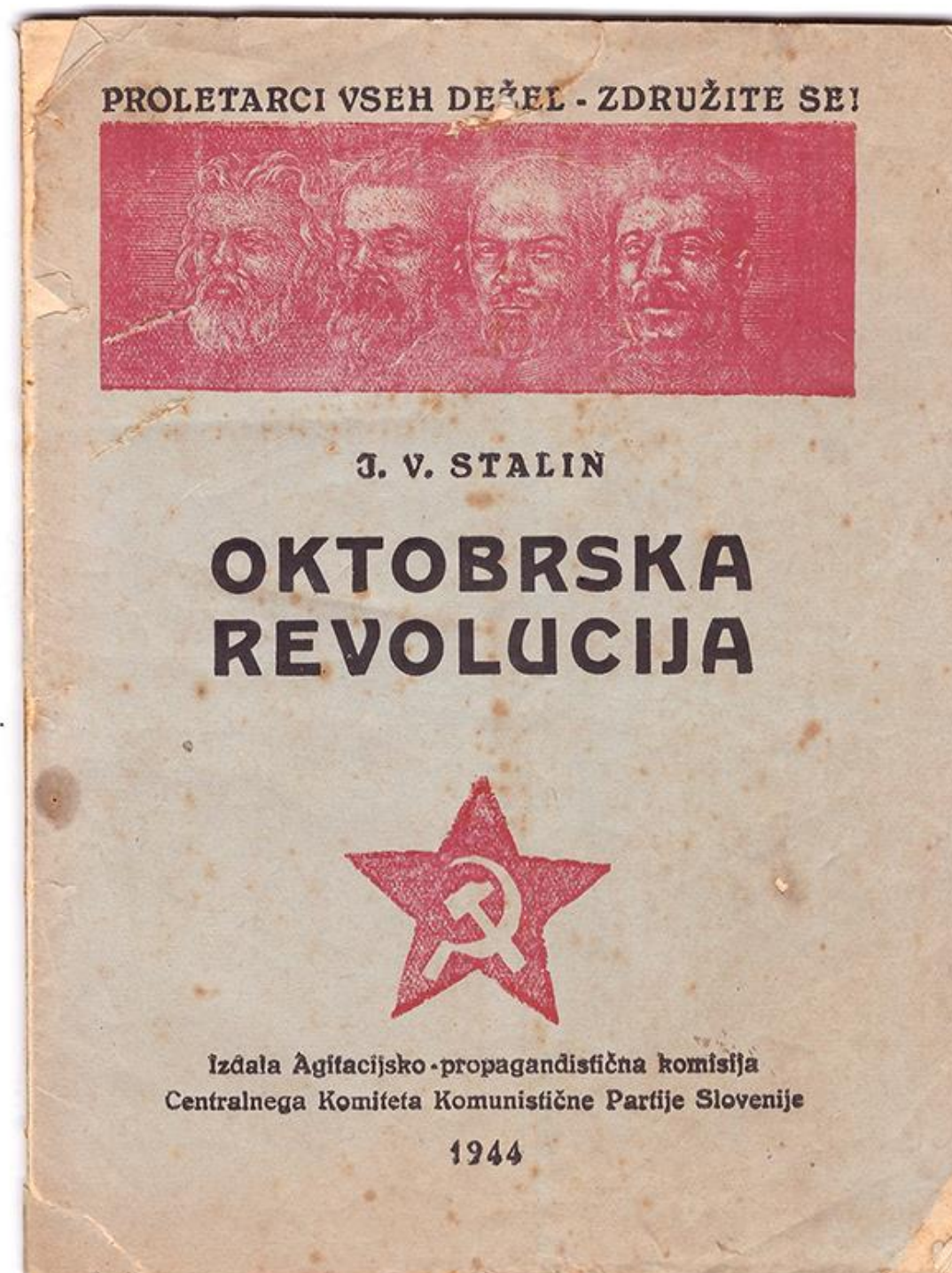
One will immediately notice that the printing quality of the present work is exceptionally high for an underground publication. This is due the fact that it was printed by the Triglav Tiskarna (Press), which was one of only two Partisans publishing operations that possessed (two) large, professional printing presses, as it was hidden in a secret location deep in the forests of southwestern Slovenia.

The location of the press was known only to the high command of the Slovene Partisans and the printers themselves, as well as a small number of trusted couriers.

The pamphlet is very rare. We could trace two examples in Slovenian libraries (Central Library of Celje and France Bevk Library, Nova Gorica) and none abroad. In 1946 a more common reprint was made.

**References:** *Bibliografija* 1964, 7399. OCLC 438690326.

180 EUR



## 28. YUGOSLAV UNDERGROUND PRINTING / USSR

Ustava (temeljni zakon) Zveze sovjetskih socialističnih republik z uvodnim govorom tovariša Stalina ob sprejemu ustave SSSR na VIII. izrednem kongresu sovjetov 6. decembra 1936.

[Constitution (Ground Laws) of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics with an introduction speech by comrade Stalin... on December 6, 1936].

[Ljubljana]: [Tiskarna Tome Tomišč (Press)] Agitacijsko-propagandistična komisija Centralnega Komiteta Komunistične Partije Slovenije [Agit-Prop Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Slovenia] 1942.

*A rare, extremely early Slovenian / Yugoslav WWII underground pamphlet with a constitution of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was printed in secret printing press, hidden behind a double wall of the Italian Fascist police station – a location in plain sight, which took the Fascists months to discover.*

12°. 57 pp., original wrappers with illustrated cover, stapled (unused uncut example, slightly age-toned and stained, otherwise in a good condition).

A rare Slovenian translation of the constitution of the USSR, with an introduction by Stalin, was printed by an underground press, led by the Communist Party, during WWII.

The printing quality of the present work is exceptionally high for an underground publication, due the fact that it was printed by the so-called Tome Tomišč press in downtown Ljubljana, which was using a professional press, using the electricity of a neighbouring bookbinding shop.

The Tone Tomišč press (named after a Partisan who was shot by Italians in May 1942) operated from August 1942 to March 1943 and was primarily a press for forged documents for the members of the underground Partisan resistance inside of the Fascist-occupied Ljubljana.

The printing shop was hidden in a secret room behind a bookbinder's shop, right next to the main Italian police station of Ljubljana. The entrance was through a moveable bookshelf, and a warning red light for danger in the printing shop was connected to the electric pot for cooking glue in the bindery out front. The press thrived until the Italian police detected it.

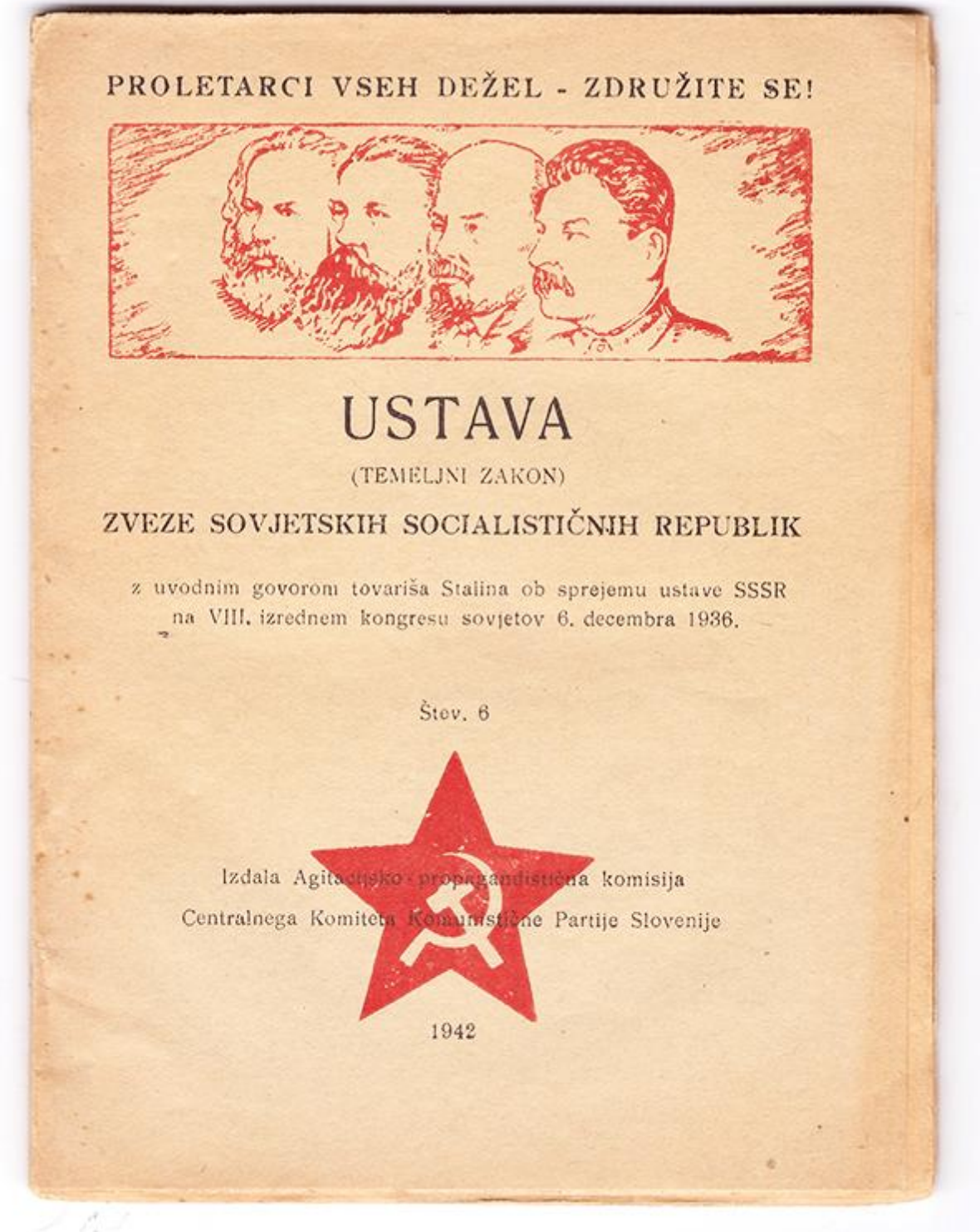
This is one of the earliest partisan underground pamphlets, printed in 1942. Most of the partisan printing was made after the capitulation of Italy from the late 1943 until the end of the war in 1945, when the resistance could take over larger parts of the forests.

In 1942, the partisan movement was still a self-organized guerrilla anti-Fascist underground resistance, largely unknown to the world. Only after the capitulation of Italy, in 1943, the Allies recognized the vastness and importance of this well-organized inner force and started supplying them with resources and information.

The pamphlet is very rare. Worldcat does not list any examples in institutions worldwide. Only the France Bevk Library in Nova Gorizia holds an example of another version of the pamphlet (OCLC 441184392, 66 pages instead of 57, and printed in Kamnik in 1942).

**References:** *Bibliografija* 1964, no. 8053.

**280 EUR**





## 29. YUGOSLAV UNDERGROUND PRINTING / USSR / COMMUNISM

Vladimir ILYICH ULYANOV LENIN (1870 –1924) - Joseph VISSARIONOVICH STALIN (1878 – 1953).

### O partiji

[On the Communist Party]

Goteniški Snežnik, Slovenia]: [Triglav Tiskarna (Press)] Agitacijsko-propagandistična komisija Centralnega Komiteta Komunistične Partije Slovenije [Agit-Prop Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Slovenia] 1944.

*A scarce underground Yugoslav / Slovenian partisan pamphlet on the Communist party.*

8°. 29 pp., [2] loosely inserted original appendix, original tan wrappers with illustrated cover, stapled (slightly stained, old signature in the upper part of the title page, otherwise in a good condition.

An uncommon underground Yugoslav pamphlet includes 10 articles on the Communist party, written by Vladimir Lenin and Joseph Stalin, with an introduction and inserted appendix with an additional article.

The goal of pamphlets, such as this, is according to the introduction, to learn the basics of the Marxism and to interpret them to the non-Marxist crowds.

One will immediately notice that the printing quality of the present work is exceptionally high for an underground publication. This is due the fact that it was printed by the Triglav Tiskarna (Press), which was one of only two Partisans publishing operations that possessed (two) large, professional printing presses, as it was hidden in a secret location deep in the forests of south-western Slovenia.

The location of the press was known only to the high command of the Slovene Partisans and the printers themselves, as well as a small number of trusted couriers.

The pamphlet was reprinted after the war, in 1946 (OCLC 755138764).

There are five recorded examples of the pamphlet in institutions today (4 examples in Slovenia and 1 example at the Slovene National and Study Library in Trieste, Italy).

**References:** *Bibliografija* 1964, no. 5895. OCLC 755124245.

180 EUR



### 30. YUGOSLAVIAN PUNK MAGAZINE / PROTO AVANT-GARDE

Tomaž MASTNAK (born 1953) - Pero LOVŠIN (born 1955) - Tone ŠKRJANC (born 1953) - Iztok SAKSIDA (1953—1998) - Darja ŠIMON - Matjaž ŠINKOVEC (born 1951) et al.

#### COCO je postal housekeeper [COCO Became a Housekeeper]

[Ljubljana: circa 1975-78].

*A rare, seemingly unrecorded mimeographed punk newspaper made by Slovenian students in the 1970s, who are today considered the pioneers of the punk movement and later researchers.*

8°. [25] mimeographed text on sheets of different sizes and quality, printed in different directions, stapled, loose wrappers with mimeographed text (some sheets slightly age-toned, tiny tears in margins, otherwise in a good condition).

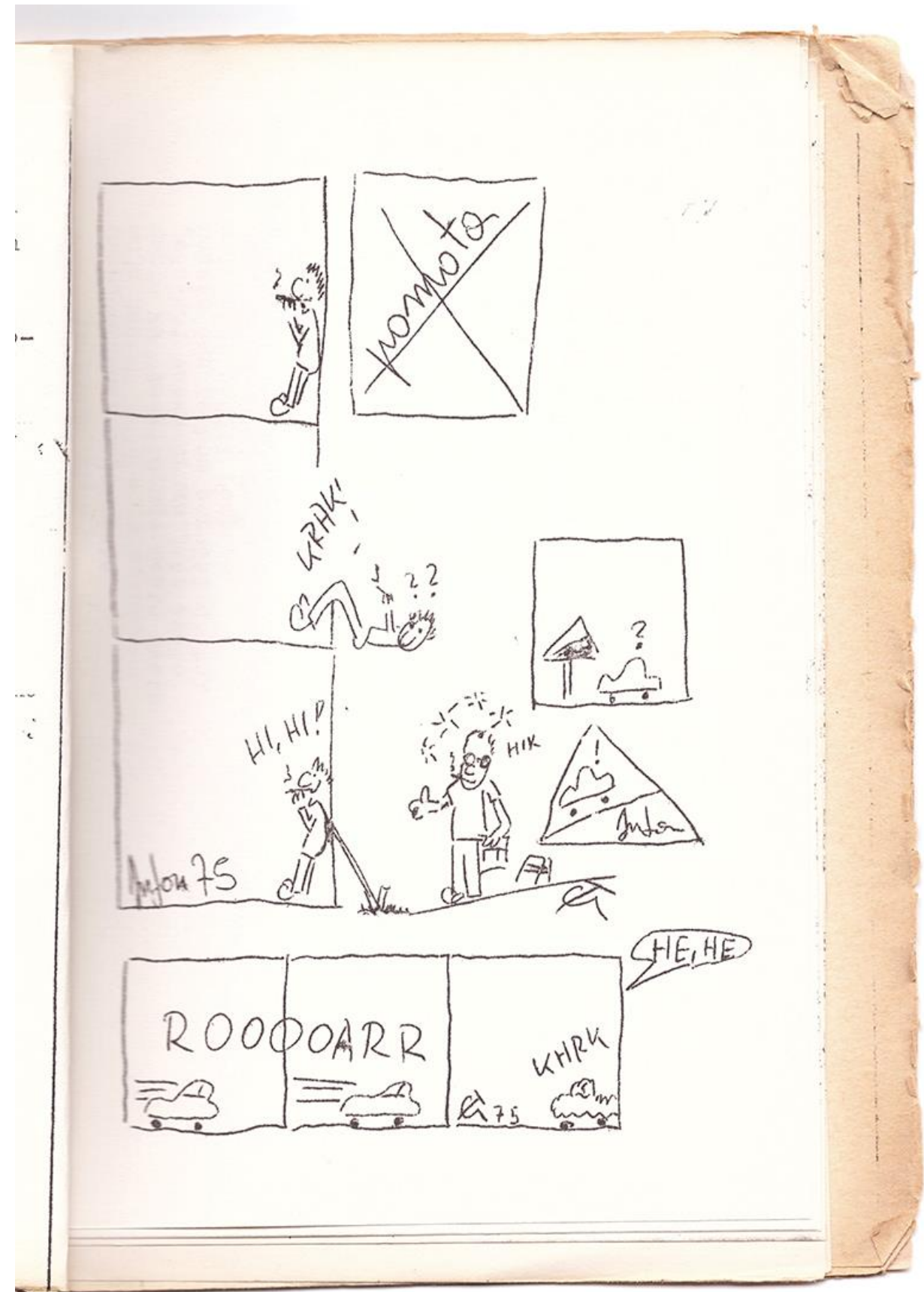
A rare and unusual collection of mimeographed original poems and texts, was written by a group of students in Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, inspired by contemporary punk movement. The sheets of different dimension, mimeographed on different paper by various authors, were stapled together, some upside down and some folded. The sheets were then inserted in improvised wrappers with mimeographed title and introduction.

Texts of these proto-avantgarde punk publications, written in the last years of Tito's government in the student dorms and clubs, rebel against the contemporary regime, propaganda and religion. They reflect the absurdity of the WWII propaganda, which the authors grew up in and the events they were forced to commemorate, but happened a generation before their time. The text is written in Ljubljana students' slang and is full of juicy Yugoslav cursing phrases..

The texts, which can be dated in the mid to late 1970s, according to the birth days of the authors and their years at the university, was heavily inspired by contemporary new punk movement from the UK.

Many of the authors of the articles and poems later became recognized figures of their home country, after facing oppression as students for their work on semi-underground art, music, radio and printing in the last decades of Yugoslavia:

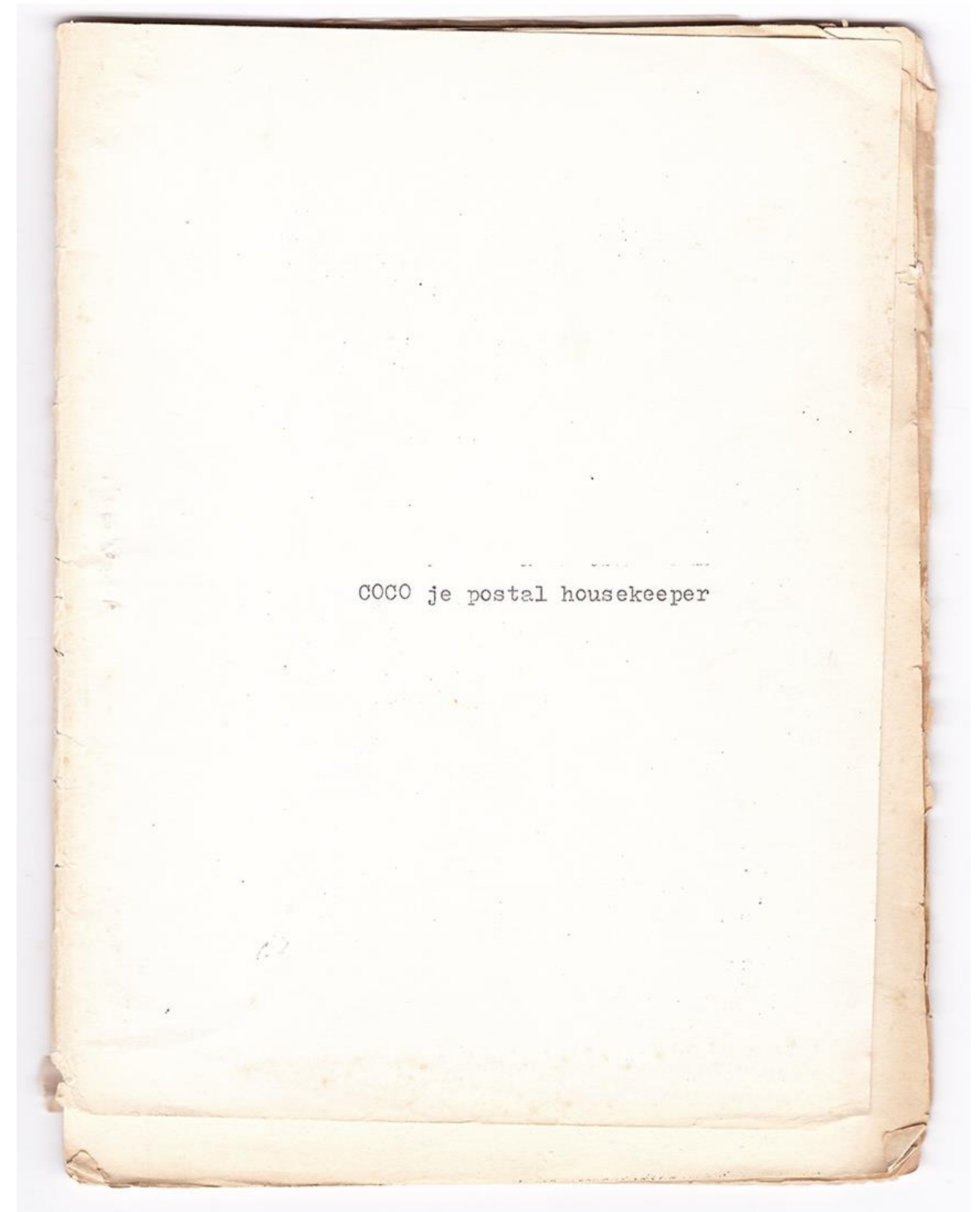
- Pero (Peter) Lovšin (born 1955) is one of the best known Yugoslav (now Slovenian) punk musicians. In 1977 he founded one of the first Yugoslav punk bands *Pankarti* (pronounced as Punk-arti, meaning *The Bastards*), which with its controversial anti-establishment lyrics shook up the world of the late Tito-government years of Yugoslavia. Lovšin graduated from the University in 1980 on the subject *Pornography-The Social Phenomenon*.
- Tomaž Mastnak (born 1953) finished a PhD in sociology and is today a prominent political philosopher and activist for civil rights, active in Europe and in the United States.
- 
- Tone Škrjanc (born 1953) studied sociology and is today a recognized poet, journalist and translator, active in the art world in Ljubljana.



- Matjaž Šinkovec (born 1951) finished his master's degree of linguistics in 1976 and was working as a translator and journalist. He later joined the politics, became a member of the parliament and a consul in the UK and Ireland.
- Iztok Saksida – Sax (1953—1998) studied comparative literature, finished a PhD in sociology and was appointed a professor shortly before his premature death. He was an author of works on anthropology and cultural studies.

The publication, which was probably made in a students' club or a dorm and reflects the thoughts of a semi-underground movement in a falling apart Yugoslav regime on the eve of Tito's death, is extremely rare. We could not find any institutional copies.

350 EUR



### 31. YUGOSLAV PUNK

Various Artists.

**Punk problemi [Punk Problems]. 205/206 (1981) (letnik XIX, 7 3), 1982 (221, letnik XX), 10/11, 1983 (236, letnik XXI).**

**Ljubljana: RK ZSMS 1981-1983.**

*The complete series of three special issues of Yugoslav / Slovenian punk magazines.*

3 issues, all large 4°.

205/206: 79 pp. with black and white illustrations, original illustrated yellow and black wrappers, stapled, inserted errata.

7 3-236: 65 pp. with black and white illustrations counting in the first cover, [1] back cover, stapled, 6 pp. inserted appendix with illustrated cover.

10/11, 236: 53 pp. with black and white illustrations counting in the first cover, 29 pp. reverse collation, original illustrated wrappers.

This is a complete set of three issues of a Slovenian most famous punk magazine *Punk problemi*, which was issued yearly as a special edition of a magazine *Problemi (Problems)*. The richly illustrated magazines, influenced by the contemporary Punk movement abroad, contain articles, many with sexual content, poetry, reports on the punk scene, comics, drawings, photo-collages etc.

In the magazines the first signs of the Slovenian collective artist group *Neue Slowenische Kunst*, which later included the bank *Laibach* and the art group *IRWIN*, appears.

Some of the authors and editors became famous public figures:

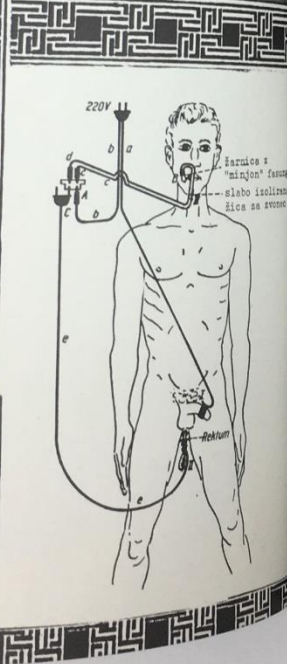
- Slavoj Žižek (born 1949) is today one of the world's leading philosophers, known for his sharp observation of the society, irony in his speeches and populist approach to his listeners.
- The photographer Jane Štravs (born 1965) was in his teens one of the youngest members of the group, attributing to the image of the magazines with his stunning photographs, made on punk concerts and other venues of this subculture. Štravs became one of the Slovenia's most recognized photographers, who is still actively exhibiting today.
- Peter Mlakar (born 1951) is a member of the *Neue Slowenische Kunst* and the music group *Laibach*. Mlakar has also written numberless articles, mostly on sexual and pornographic subjects, under noms de plume.
- Miha Avanzo (1949) is a known poet and translator from English.
- Pero (Peter) Lovšin (born 1955) is one of the best known Yugoslav (now Slovenian) punk musicians. In 1977 he founded one of the first Yugoslav punk bands *Pankarti* (pronounced as *Punk-arti*, meaning *The Bastards*), which with its controversial anti-establishment lyrics shook up the world of the late Tito-government years of Yugoslavia. Lovšin graduated from the University in 1980 on the subject *Pornography-The Social Phenomenon*.

Worldcat does not appear to list any examples of the magazine in libraries outside Slovenia.

520 EUR







**SADOMAZOHIST**  
 Sestdesetletni subjekt je zvezal roke in noge svoje hčerke, uživajoč ko jo je gledal nemočno. Tudi od soproge je zahteval, da ga zveže in sam se je zvezoval na zapleten način z različnimi vrvmi, pasovi, naramnicami, trakovi, žicami... na podstrešju lastnega stanovanja. Seksualno zadovoljitev je dosegel v uri ali dveh. Do sedaj mu njegova erotična aktivnost ni bila usodna.

**AVTOEROTIČNA NESREČA OB MAZOHIŠČNI AKTIVNOSTI**  
 Sestdesetletni vratar. Našli so ga okrog petih zjutraj, obešenega na dvigalo, v dvorišče Inštituta, v katerem je bil zaposlen. Na kavlju dvigala je bilo obešeno ogrodje. Iz horizontalnih okončin ogrinja sta viseli dve kljuki. Dvigalo je delalo s pomočjo električnega pretikala z dvema gumboma. S pritiskom na enega začne mehanizem delovati, ko se odmakne prst, ostane dvigalo v doseženi poziciji. Vrtar se je stekel, tako, da je ostal samo v spojnicih in čevljih, ter se je zavezal kot paket. Zavezovat se je začel v višini kolkov; napravil je drseči vozil in ga speljal med bedra, ter zavozlal vrv v višini zanke, ki se je nahajala nad popkom. Potem je speljal vrv vse do spodnje strani prsnega koša, jo ovil okoli telesa, zavozlal, ter jo speljal v višino desne vratne strani, nakar jo je spravil okrog vratu in zvezal v višini hrbta s prsnimi in trebušnimi zavoji. Potem je s pasom naredil dva držaja, katera je namestil na noge. Skozi vozle držajev je potegnili dve vrvi proti hrbtu, ju združil in spravil skozi posebni držaj, ki je svobodno tekel ob vratu. Najverjetneje se je tako opravljen odpravil na dvorišče. Njegova žena je izjavila, tudi potem, ko je izvedela o njegovem nagnjenju, da je zanjo bil idealen človek.

**ZMRZOVALNIK**  
 SMRTNI PRIMERI OB EROTIČNIH AKTIVNOSTIH.

**HOMOSEKSUALNI MAZOHIŠČNIK, KI GA JE UMORIL MLADENEC**  
 Žrtev so našli v kuhinji lastnega stanovanja. Truplo je ležalo na tleh, oblečeno samo v srajco, nogavice in čevlje. Zvezan je bil med dvema deskama z različnimi vrvmi in pasovi, tako, da je bil dobro stisnjen. Zgornja deska je bila nameščena od konca nožnih prstov do prsne kosti. V višini genitalij sta bili dve luknji, iz spodnje deske je štrlel del grebljice. Zgornja jajaška luknja je bila podložena s povoščenim platnom, iz nje je štrlel del penisa. Iz spodnje deske je štrlel ročaj grebljice, postavljene med bedra trupla. Med zgornjo desko in spolovili je bil robček zamotan okoli glave penisa, robček je bil pritrjen z elastiko. Zraven trupla je bil električni grelec. Žrtev in morilec sta se poznala že štiri leta in sta v tem obdobju prakticirala okrog sto takšnih vezan. Potem, ko je partner sledeč zelo natančnim navodilom zvezal žrtev, ga je moral zadovoljevati, masturbirajoč ga skozi v ta namen narejeno luknjo v deski. Morilec je moral poleg tega pri masturbaciji uporabljati še mazilo z vonjem loja in da bi povečal seksualno razburjenost, zabadati bučke v penis žrtve. Sperma se je izlivala v robček, postavljen spredaj. Na dan umora je bilo, kot po običaju, izvršeno komplicirano zvezovanje; da se žrtev ne bi prehladila, je bila v bližini pritrjena električna peč. Glede na to, da je bilo pozno, je bil aktivni subjekt zelo slabe volje. Po masturbativnih manevrih, ki so se zavlekli na več kot pol ure, je žrtev zahtevala, da se mu stisnejo pasovi na nogah, toda medtem, ko je morilec to izvrševal, je zdrsnila spodnja deska in žrtev je padla na žarečo peč, ter dobila precejšnje opekline po stegnu. Žrtev je začela zamerjati partnerja in klicati na pomoč. Ta mu je dopovedoval naj se umiri, potem pa je vzel 15-kilski ročaj in ga iz višine približno meter in pol spustil na desno stran lobanje, tako da je povzročil, kot je bilo dokazano z avtopsijo, kompliciran zlom, ki je s časom izzval smrt.

**SMRT Z ELEKTRIKO**  
 Električarski vajenec, star okoli 15 let, brez posebnosti, osamljen in fizično prerazvit. Našli so ga na postelji, ležečega na trebuhu. Okrog trupla električni prevodniki. V anusu ročaj žličke, stisnjene s kleščami, zvezane na električni prevodnik. Okrog penisa aluminijasta ploščica, spiralo ovita z dvema in pol zavoji, opremljena z banana vtičnicami, spojeni z električnim omrežjem. Na desnem zapetju s trojno spiralo ovit usnjen pas. Precejšnje opekline na penisu in na sluznici danke. Trebušno tkivo skoraj skuhano, zaradi JOULE efekta. V ustih električna vrveca, progaste opekline na spodnjem delu. Vrveca je bila z »minjon«-navojem (fasungo) povezana z žarnico. Ena žica je vodila do penisa, druga do vtičnice. Odtod je slabo izolirana žica za zvonec sklenila električni tokokrog, druga žica pa je od žarnice vodila nazaj k vtičnici. Na drugem polu normalni vtičak, iz katerega je vodila žica zvezana na žličko v anusu. Žarnica, ki je sklenjevala električni tokokrog, je ob telesu opravljala funkcijo še enega upora, tako, da je skozi njo lahko tekla samo elektrika slabe jakosti. Za naraščanje vzburjenosti je žarnico kontroliral z ustnicami, tako da jo je izklapljal ali vkapljal ter s tem povečeval ali zmanjševal jakost električnega toka. Tisto, kar je bilo usodno, je bila slaba izolacija naprave.

Iz revije FRIGIDAIRE prevedla Marina Gržinič

**ROCK & ROLL SUICIDE**  
 VZETO IZ "METAL HURLANT-SPECIAL ROCK" 79 PREVOD DUŠAN KOLENC

DANES ZVEČER SE IGRA ZASTONJ, NI VEČ PROSTORA V MESTU, ZYKLON B ZOMBIE JUNIOR BO V KLAVNICI IN JAZ SEM V PRVIH VRSTAH.



KILLER KIDS SO ZE RAZMRCVARILI VEČ ANDROIDOV OBDOLENIH ČRNEGA POHODA. BR. ZUMNE KRIZE INDUSTRIJSKIH JUNKIJEV SO IZGUBILE VSAK POMEN ...



Ervin Hladnik, Darko Štrajn, Jure Orni urednik). Svet revije: Vojko Likar, mis Poniž (delegat sodelavcev revije); ušan Skupek, Mile Vreg, Drago Zajc, (likovni in tehnični urednik), Gregor Jar (fotografije). Tekoči račun: 50101-121-1/74 z dne 14. 3. 1974 je revija tarem trgu 21 (prostori SKUC-a) vsak

kone vzeta kot "provokacija"; skoraj ("že prav, da se objavijo tudi taktni širše perspektive"; "iz tekstov veje žno energijo usmerili v konstruktivno pomeni kvečjemu moden vdor tuje smisel za bolj civiliziran način porabe akčne svinjarije gre torej denar matih *Probleme* k taktni številki prav problematiko dejanskega kulturnega ki o prodaj plošč —, da punk pri nas, ki je navzlic vsej "provokativnosti" za Pankre). Na to je kajpada možen bi se morale organizirane sile mladih — moram priznati, da se z morebitnimi m" je pojav, ki na prvi pogled — iz ", ob katerem pa dejansko vdre sicer n in presenečen nad njim. "Simptom" robec", ki je pred nedavnim razburjal asi — to je "resnica" "normalnega" s marksiškim pristopom kak smisel, očko, ki ima simptomsko vrednost — že zman). To skuša doseči pričujoča jej, če ne bo tudi samega sebe postavil normalnega" in že s tem "osvobajja", nasilje, "anarhizem" itn. punka. Toda ne smemo pozabiti, da "eksplicitna" n do domovine, žrtvovanje zanjo in vidnega kot takega, sprožimo mnogo rpektivo" (Kafka, ki "zgoji opisuje". Zato, dragi bralce, ne pripisju punku unč že govori iz nekega "utopičnega": tisto, čemur pravimo v abstraktnem erij", "meščanska in malomeščanska isk tehnobirokratskih sil na družbeno-ture. Zato — še naj že jaz sklenem s kot član ZK, kot komunist—delavec na

inkov zla (Peter Mlakar) ... 5 / Pesmi x pistol (John Rockwell) ... 18 / Jože aos) ... 21 / En punk mjuzikl (Gregor Parsons) ... 37 / Parole ... 39 / Pesmi M. Young) ... 54 / Enostaven odgovor Lovšin) ... 62 / Pesmi (Paraf, Termiti,

PROLET  
 PROLET  
 PROLET



## 32. UNDERGROUND PRINTING / WOMEN'S RIGHTS

Clara ZETKIN (1857-1933) - Vladimir ILYICH ULYANOV LENIN (1870 -1924), authors;  
Boris ZIHEREL, introduction.

Žensko vprasanje  
[The Women's Question]

[Polohograjski Dolomiti, Slovenia:] Agit-Prop CK-  
KPS [Agit-Prop of the Communist Party] [Printed by  
the Dolomiti Press, 1943 or 1944].

*A rare underground pamphlet with a translation of the  
text of a German feminist Clara Zetkin on her  
discussions on the women's rights.*

8°. 29 pp. mimeographed text, original tan wrappers with  
printed title and a red star on the cover, stapled

A rare WWII underground pamphlet in Slovenian  
language includes a report by the German feminist Clara  
Zetkin on Lenin's opinion on the role of emancipated  
women in the Soviet Union.

Clara Zetkin was a German politician and fighter for  
women's rights. She met Vladimir Ilych Lenin in 1907,  
when they formed a life long friendship.

The pamphlet was translated and mimeographed by an  
Agit-Prop department of the Communist Party of  
Slovenia, which controlled the underground Partisan  
resistance during WWII.

The introduction projects the Lenin's opinion of the  
important role of the emancipated women to the  
underground resistance of partisans during WWII. The  
women partisans were equal to their male colleagues  
during the war. The pamphlet points out the suppressed  
role of the females in the Fascist society, which is  
obvious in the occupied cities, especially in cases of the  
brothels, which the Fascists and Nazis opened in the  
newly conquered cities. The brothels on the other hand  
disappeared from the Soviet union, according to the  
introduction.

The text points out, that putting women on the same level as men, with education and work, raises  
the productivity of the society, and most of all gives women dignity and consequently also to the  
men.

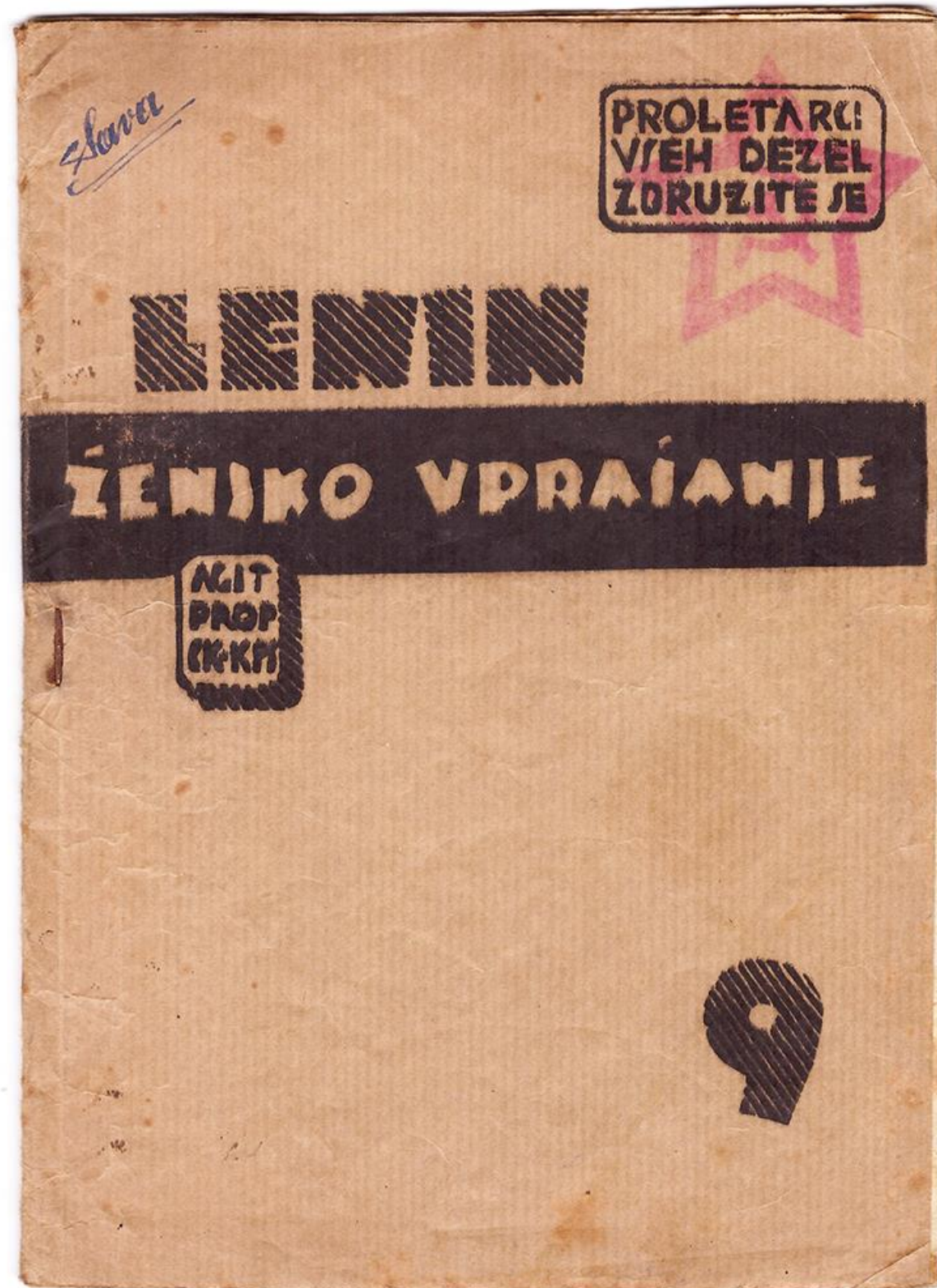
The pamphlet was printed by an underground press in the woods of the Polhov Gradec Dolomiti  
area - a woody area on the outskirts of Ljubljana, Slovenia, during WWII.

In Yugoslav Partisan underground printing the text was  
printed in 6 different versions by various presses, all of them in  
Slovenian language (see Bibliografija 1964, 8222-8227). Only  
one example of each version survived in Yugoslav libraries  
after the war.

Today we could not find any recorded surviving examples of  
this version nor any others in libraries worldwide.

**References:** Bibliografija 1964, no. 8222.

280 EUR



### 33. ROSA LUXEMBURG / WOMEN'S RIGHTS / ESPERANTO

Henriëtte ROLAND HOLST (1869-1952), author; Bas WELS; translator.

**Roza Luksemburg, ŝiaj vivo kaj laboro**

[Rosa Luxemburg Haar leven en werken]

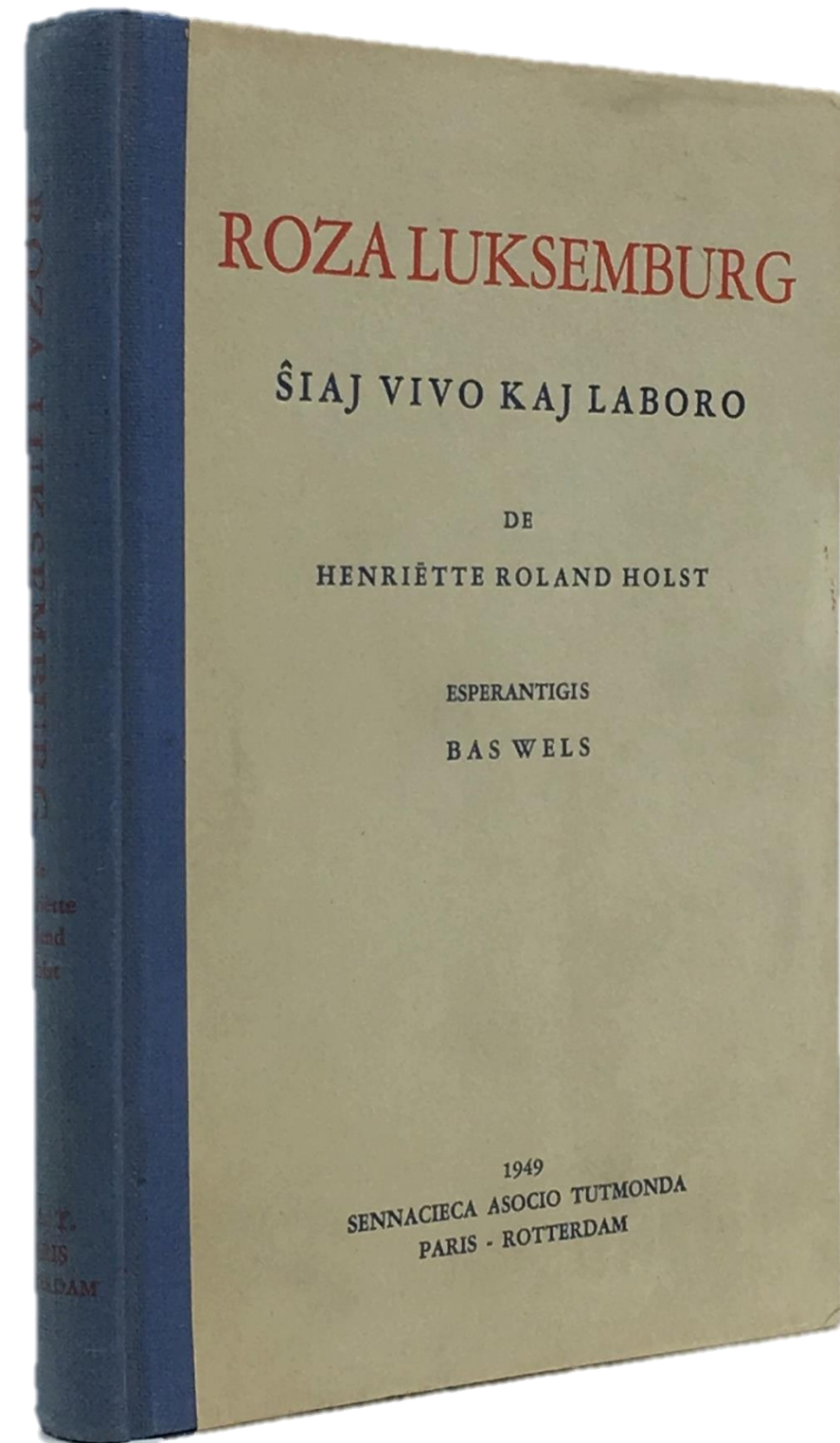
**Paris - Rotterdam: Sennacieca Asocio Tutmonda 1949.**

8°. 236 pp., frontispiece with a portrait, original tan boards with blue and red lettering, blue linen spine with red lettering (Very Good).

This is an uncommon first and only edition of an Esperanto translation of the Rosa Luxemburg's biography *Rosa Luxemburg Haar leven en werken*, written by a socialist and communist female politician Henriëtte Roland Holst (1869-1952) and first published in 1935.

**References:** OCLC 812704158, 459895427 & 761959515.

45 EUR





### 34. ESTONIAN BOOK DESIGN / ESPERANTO

Paul KUUSBERG (1916–2003), author; Jaan TAMMSAAR (born 1949), illustrator; Alma LEKKO, translator.

Somermeze

[In the Heart of the Summer]

Tallinn: Eesti Raamat 1981.

*A scarce Esperanto translation of an Estonian text by a Communist author Paul Kuusberg is accompanied by stunning photomontage illustrations by an Estonian artist and illustrator Jaan Tammsaar.*

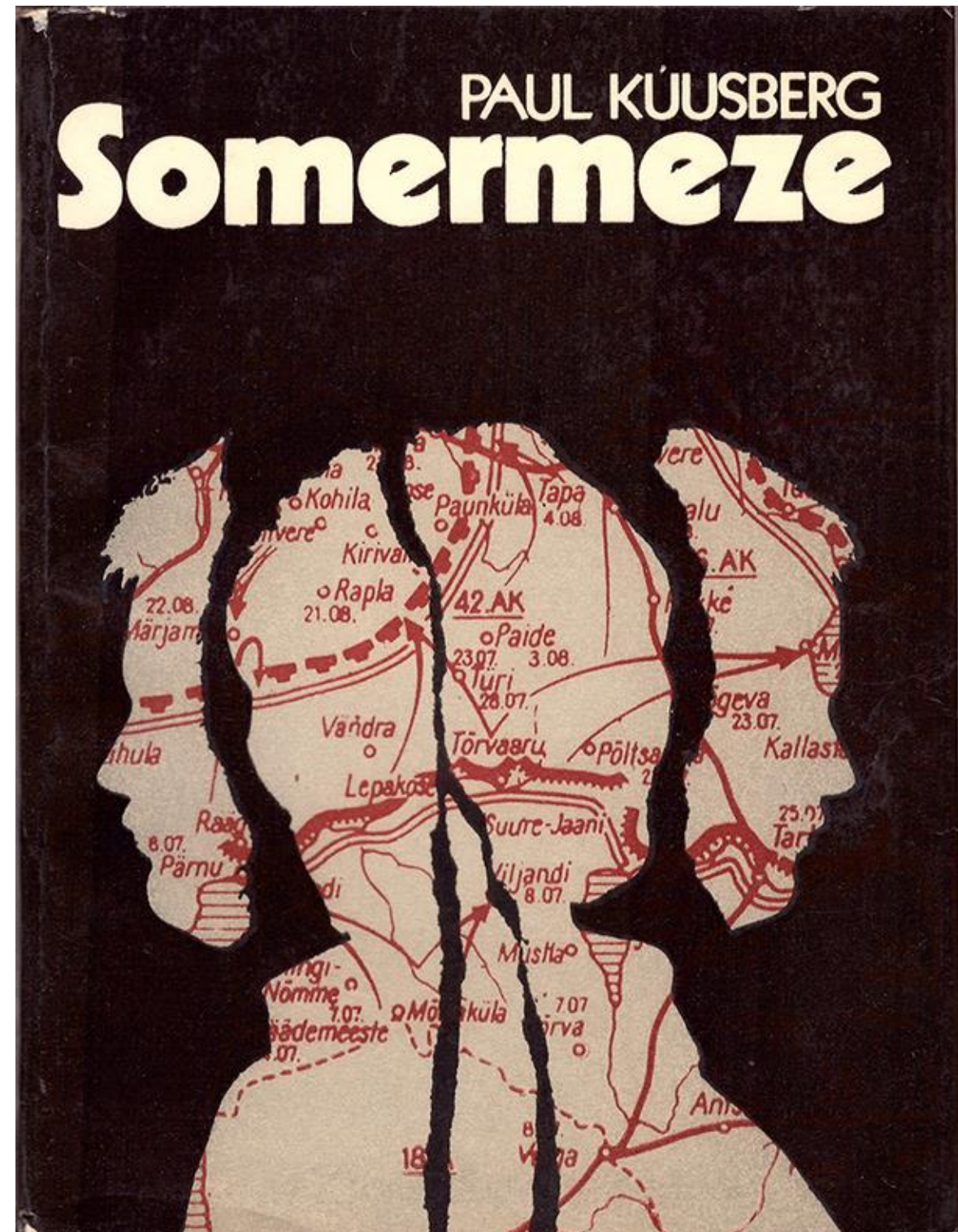
8°. 358 pp. with 4 interleaved photomontages, [1], original blank wrappers with illustrated dustjacket with flaps originally mounted over the spine, illustrated endpapers (small wear on the spine, otherwise in a good condition).

The first and only Esperanto translation of the novel *Südasuvel* (1966) by the Estonian communist writer Paul Kuusberg.

The stunning photolithographed illustrations, combining silhouettes, maps and newspaper articles, and book design were made by an Estonian artist and popular book illustrator Jaan Tammsaar (born 1949). Tammsaar is known for his sharp and clear illustrations.

**References:** OCLC 13649174, 635563997.

65 EUR



**35. CHINESE THEATRE / ESPERANTO**

Yu Cao (曹禺, 1910-1996), author; Caisheng Liu, translator.

Fulmotondro [雷雨 Léiyǔ / Thunderstorm]

Beijing: Ĉina Esperanto-Eldonejo [Chinese Esperanto Press] 1997.

8°. [3], 135 pp., [1], grey patterned binding with lettering on the cover and spine, original illustrated dustjacket (Very Good, seemingly unread example, small tears in margins).

*A rare translation of one of the most popular Chinese plays Thunderstorm to Esperanto, the language promoted in socialist and communist countries to be the only neutral language of the world.*

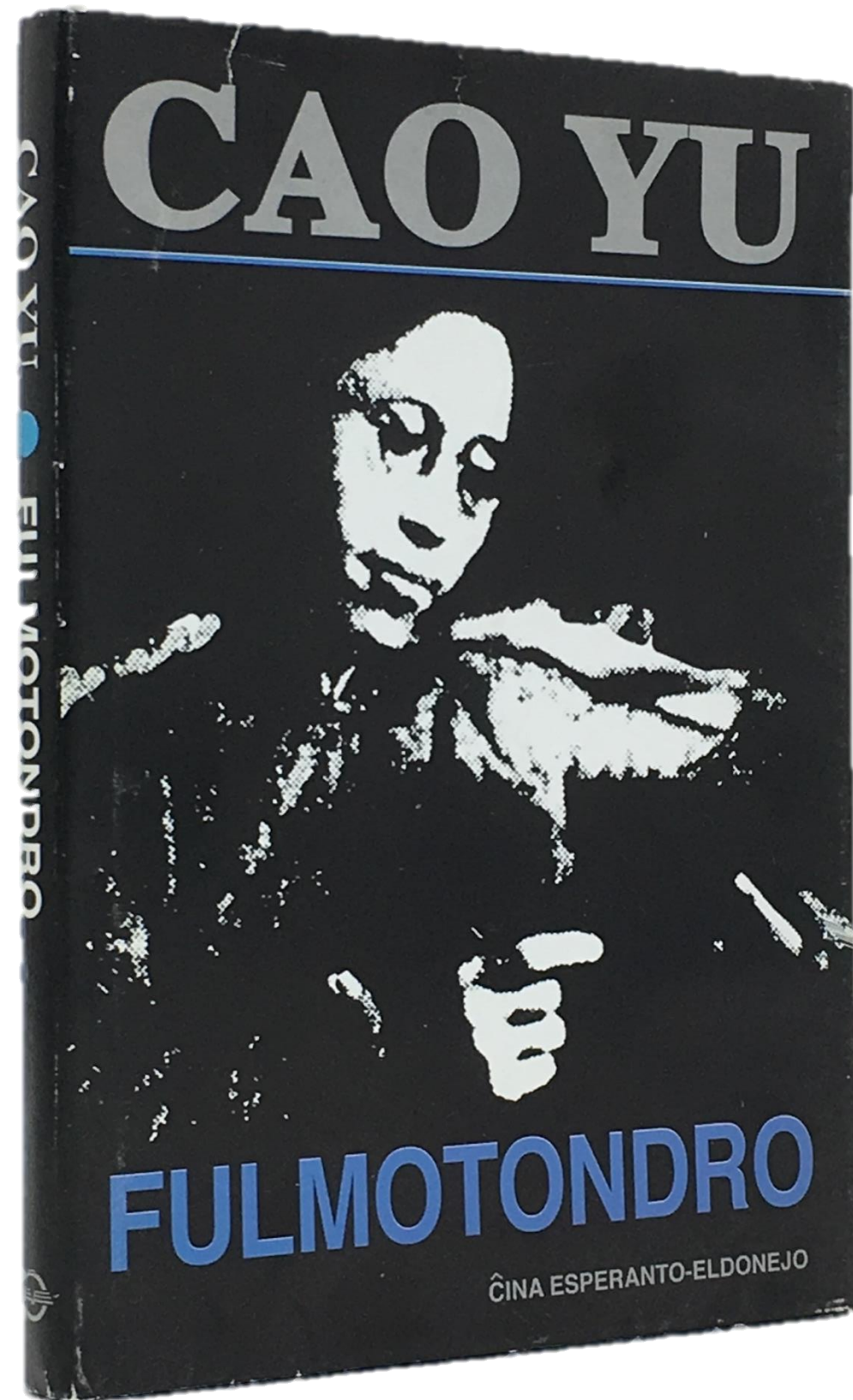
The play was first published in parts in a magazine *Literary Quarterly* and separately in 1934. Today the play is considered one of the milestones of the Chinese theater.

This first and only translation to Esperanto, which many Chinese trust to be the only neutral language of the world, a thought common for the socialist and communist countries, was made in 1997 and is extremely rare outside China.

Worldcat lists the book with no known examples in institutions.

**References:** OCLC 659842860.

85 EUR



### 36. SERBIAN LITERATURE AND AVANT-GARDE

Milan RAJIĆ, editor. Gustav KRKLEC (1899 -1977), Aleksandar ILIĆ et al.

Живот и рад  
[Život i rad. Godina II, Knjiga IV / Life and Work. Year II, Book IV].

Belgrade: 1929.

*A modernistic Serbian literary magazine, influenced by the Russian avant-garde.*

8°: pp. 642-720, original wrappers with printed cover (Very Good, wrappers slightly stained with tiny tears in margins, light old pencil annotations).

An uncommon modernistic literary-political magazine in Serbian Cyrillic and partly in Latin script includes text written by Serbian and other Yugoslav modern writers of 1929, as well as book reviews and commentaries on the current political situation. The cover was inspired by contemporary Russian avant-garde designs.

This issue includes an article on Dada by a Serbian author Aleksandar Ilić, a report on Bernard Shaw's play in Prague, an article on Ivo Andrić etc.

The magazine was published in Belgrade from 1928 until the beginning of WWII, in 1941.

The issues of the magazine are scarce. Worldcat lists 11 institutions, which hold the title of the magazine. Most of the copies seem to be separate numbers or incomplete series.

**References:** OCLC 297324731 & 438758649.

350 EUR



### 37. CROATIAN POETRY / FIRST EDITIONS

Vladimir JURČIĆ (1910 –1945) - Ivan "Goran" KOVAČIĆ (1913 - 1943) - Josip HITREC (1912-1972), authors; Mato HANŽEKOVIĆ (1884 - 1955), introduction.

#### Lirika 1932

Zagreb: Gaj 1931.

*The scarce first edition of poems by one of the greatest Croatian poets of the 20<sup>th</sup> century Ivan „Goran“ Kovačić.*

8°: [1] blank, 86 pp., [2], original tan wrappers with printed title (minor foxing, otherwise in a good condition).

An uncommon pamphlet includes poetry by three young Croatian poets: Josip Hitrec (1912-1972), Vladimir Jurčić (1910 –1945), and an 18 year old Ivan "Goran" Kovačić (1913 - 1943). The introduction was written by a Croatian publicist Mato Hanžeković (1884 - 1955), who was publishing under a nom de plume M. Gabrijel. In the introduction Hanžeković mentions this is the first separately published publication with the work of the three poets.

As the first two authors remain relatively unknown today, young Ivan "Goran" Kovačić, who is represented here with 19 poems, would become one of the greatest Croatian authors of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Ivan Kovačić, with a nickname Goran, was born in Lukovdol in Croatia, on the southern Slovenian border to a Croatian father Ivan Kovačić and a Jewish mother Ruža, neé Klein. After unfinished study of Slavistics in Zagreb, he became journalist, writer and a promising young poet.

In 1942, Kovačić joined the Partisans and participated in battles through the difficult terrain of Bosnia. In the months of seeing cruel battles and slaughtering of civilians, he wrote his most famous poem Jama (The Pit). This epic poem was inspired by a genocide made by the Croatian Nationalistic Army, Ustashe, upon the Serbian people. In first person, with cruel, yet beautiful verses, he describes torture, and eventual death as a part of mass killings. The poem is considered one of the most beautiful war poems ever made and one of the greatest poems of Croatian literature.

In 1943, Kovačić was killed at the age of 30 in the Case Black – a joint attack by the Axis, which aimed to destroy the main Yugoslav Partisan force in Bosnia, mostly known by its final phase final

phase, the Battle of the Sutjeska. After the battle of Sutjeska, Kovačić was hiding in a farmhouse, weakened by a lung illness, listening the Serbian Nationalist Army Chetniks killing wounded Partisans. Eventually he was also tracked down by Chetniks, slaughtered and buried in an unmarked grave.

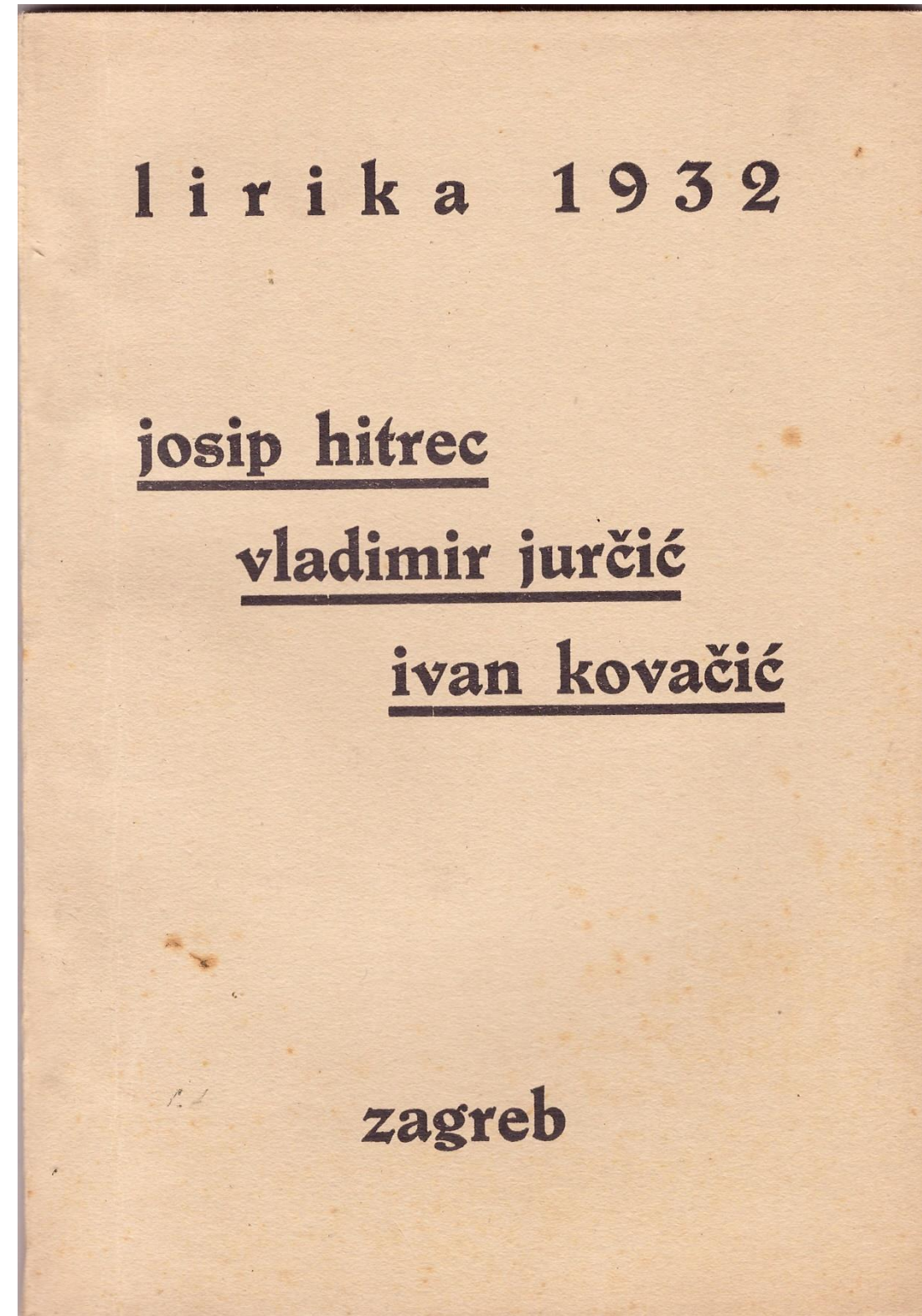
Kovačić's death was accepted with great sadness.

After the publication of the book the three young poets went politically and ideologically in entirely different directions: Josip Hitrec (1912-1972) moved to India the following year and, in 1946, from there to the US, where he worked as translator and author. He died in Buffalo, and Vladimir Jurčić (1910 –1945) stayed in Zagreb and continued writing poetry. During WWII he joined Ustashe, a Croatian Fascist army. He was killed on the streets of Zagreb by the Partisans at the end of WWII and became one of the forgotten Yugoslav poets after the war, marked as a traitor.

We could find four institutional copies of the book (Bavarian State Library, British Library, Ohio State University Libraries, National and State Library in Zagreb).

**References:** OCLC 163092615, 498967692.

180 EUR



## 38. SLOVENIAN REFUGEES / MUSIC

Dr. Franc CIGAN [born Czigán Ferenc] (1908 - 1971), Editor.

*Slovenske narodne pesmi*

[Slovenian National Songs].

[Southern Carinthia, Austria, 1946].

8°: 320 pp. mimeographed music scores and text, stapled into 20 volumes and enclosed within two original green and orange card folders with mimeographed titles (Very Good, slight staining).

*An extremely rare anthology of 361 mimeographed songs with musical scores, in the Slovenian language, published in a DP Camp in Austria by a Roman Catholic priest for 'White' refugees fleeing the new Socialist regime in Yugoslavia in the wake of World War II.*

This impressive work is an anthology of 361 Slovenian popular and national songs, along with music scores. It was published in 1946 in an, yet unidentified, Displaced Persons Camp in Southern Carinthia, Austria, by 'White' (conservative / Roman Catholic) refugees fleeing the new Socialist regime in Yugoslavia. The work is historically valuable, as it grants a perhaps unprecedentedly thorough insight into the contemporary musical tastes of a large segment of the Slovenian population.

The editor of the anthology, Dr. Franc Cigan, notes on pages 139 and 140 that the songs were gathered by students under very difficult circumstances and printed on cheap paper, in times of rationing.

Dr. Cigan (1908 - 1971), born Czigán Ferenc, was a Roman Catholic priest and a keen collector of Slavic music. He earned his doctorate at the University of Padua in 1946, and later that same year moved to minister in Stein im Jauntal, near Klagenfurt, in Austrian Carinthia. In Carinthia, he encountered many recently arrived Yugoslavian refugees, who resided in DP camps. From them, he gathered music scores and lyrics to hundreds of Slovenian songs from various parts of the country.

The present anthology is today very rare. We can trace only three examples in libraries worldwide (National and University Library of Slovenia (Ljubljana); Slovenian Academy of Sciences (Ljubljana) and the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek (Munich)).

Despite the rarity of original examples, the anthology is well known and highly regarded in academic circles. In 1996, a reprint was published in Klagenfurt.

**References:** OCLC 443592484.

250 EUR



### 39. Yugoslavian Anti-Russian Political Board Game for Children

Janez TRPIN (1908—1973).

[Ljubljana, Slovenia] 1952.

*An uncommon anti-Communist political board game for children, was printed in Yugoslavia in the Informbiro period.*

Lithograph in colour, originally mounted on card (Very Good) 49 x 69 cm (19.3 x 27.2 inches).

This unusual geographical game for children was published in Yugoslavia in 1952 and shows the country with Slovenia in the north and Macedonia in the south. It was supposed to educate the youth about the current political situation, which changed drastically after the WW II.

The time, in which this game was made, was an unstable period of so called *Informbiro* (Informing Office) - the years between 1948 and 1955. In 1948, the Yugoslavian leader Tito had a serious fallout with Stalin, breaking the tights with the Soviet Union and all the neighbouring Communist countries, putting Yugoslavia outside the Eastern bloc. After Stalin's death in 1953 Khrushchev reconciled with Tito, but Yugoslavia never re-joined the Eastern bloc and became an informal NATO member.

During the *Informbiro period*, people were forced to forget the alliance with the Soviet Union, which lasted throughout all the WW II and the years after. All the USSR sympathisers were suppressed over night and children had to learn the recent history anew.

This game starts in the lower left corner, where children start their new politically correct journey. The road takes them to the "Pioneer Train", which takes them to listen to the speech of Marshal Tito. Afterwards they cross Slovenia, go to admire a newly built fair in Zagreb in Croatia, they stop at a pro-Socialistic-Yugoslavia meeting, admire the newly built factories, play football with Russia (where Yugoslavia wins 3:1), fight off (Communist) Romanians, who were provoking at the border, and then they fight off the (Communist) Bulgarians, who started sticking their noses into Yugoslavia. Afterwards they have a dance of friendship with (non-Communist) Greeks, and rescue a friend, who was wounded by (Communist) Albanians. After solving all these problems the players do some pro-Yugoslavian activities in the centre of the country, where at the end, they are greeted by the Slavic version of the Father Christmas, *Dedek Mraz*.

The football match refers to the match on July 22, 1952, at the Olympic Games in Finland, when Yugoslavia won 3:1. The match was one of the most famous ones of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. It meant not only a sport event, but a fight for the honour of both political leaders, Tito and Stalin, who both pressed on their teams. After the first match, which ended with an amazing result 5:5, Yugoslavia won the second game with a flawless game 3:1. The defeat hit Soviet football hard, and as a result in the same season CDKA Moscow was forced to withdraw from the league and was later disbanded.

The game was designed by a Slovenian illustrator Janez Trpin (1908—1973). He was schooled in Germany before WWII and worked as poster designer and book illustrator in

Yugoslavia, from 1940s on. Especially famous were his mid-century posters for tourist attractions of Yugoslavia.

The board game was published by the newspaper Slovenski Poročevalec. Ljubljanski dnevnik, which started during the WWII as an underground Partisan newspaper.

**References:** Prelovšek, Damjan: Trpin, Janez (1908—1973) Slovenska biografija. Slovenska akademija znanosti in umetnosti, Znanstvenoraziskovalni center SAZU, 2013. <http://www.slovenska-biografija.si/oseba/sbi725925/#slovenski-biografski-leksikon> (15. februar 2017) Slovenski biografski leksikon: 12. zv. Táborská - Trtnik. Alfonz Gspan, Fran Petrè et al. Ljubljana, Slovenska akademija znanosti in umetnosti, 1980. <http://russianfootballnews.com/ussr-yugoslavia-the-story-of-two-different-football-conceptions/>

250 EUR



**40. POLAND / EASTERN EUROPE GEOLOGICAL MAP: CARTA GEOLOGICA TOTIUS POLONIAE, MOLDAVIAE, TRANSILVANIAE ET PARTIS HUNGARIAE, ET VALACHIAE. INVENTA PER STASZIC ANNO 1806. [GEOLOGICAL MAP OF THE WHOLE OF POLAND, MOLDOVA, TRANSYLVANIA AND PARTS OF HUNGARY AND WALL**

Stanisław STASZIC (1755 - 1826).

*Very Rare – the first large-format geological map of Eastern Europe, one of the world’s earliest petroleum (oil) maps, and a great monument of early Polish cartographic publishing; a massive four-sheet map by the Polish ‘Renaissance Man’ Stanisław Staszic, printed in Warsaw in 1815, the same year as William Smith’s epic geological map; accompanied by Staszic’s sheet of geological cross-sections of Poland and the High Tatra Mountains.*

Warsaw: w Druk. Rządowej  
[Government Printing Press], 1815.

Copper-engraving on 4 un-joined sheets (labelled A-D) with original hand colour, all sheets printed on laid paper watermarked ‘J. Honig & Zoon’ (Good, all map sheets in very good condition, except for title sheet (Sheet A), which had been pressed, with closed tears and some moderate filled loss and facsimile work to right-hand portion, laid on Japanese paper; Sheet C with light even toning), each sheet approx.: 52 x 71 cm (20.5 x 28 inches); would form a map, if joined, of approximately 100 x 140 cm (39.5 x 55 inches).

**[Together with:]**

Stanisław STASZIC (1755 - 1826).

**[Untitled Sheet of Geological Profiles / Cross-Sections of Poland and the High Tatra Mountains].**

**[Warsaw: w Druk. Rządowej (Government Printing Press)], 1815.**

Copper-engraving with original hand colour, printed on laid paper

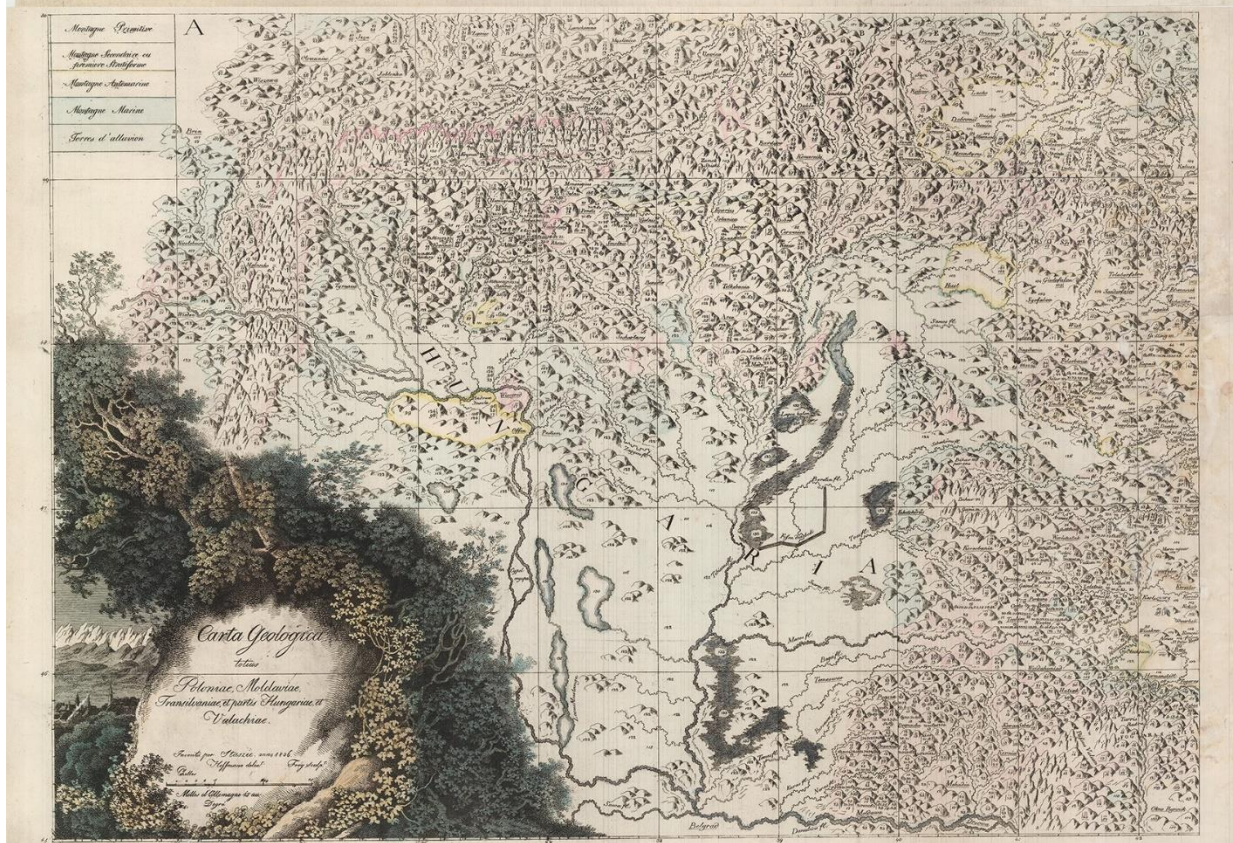
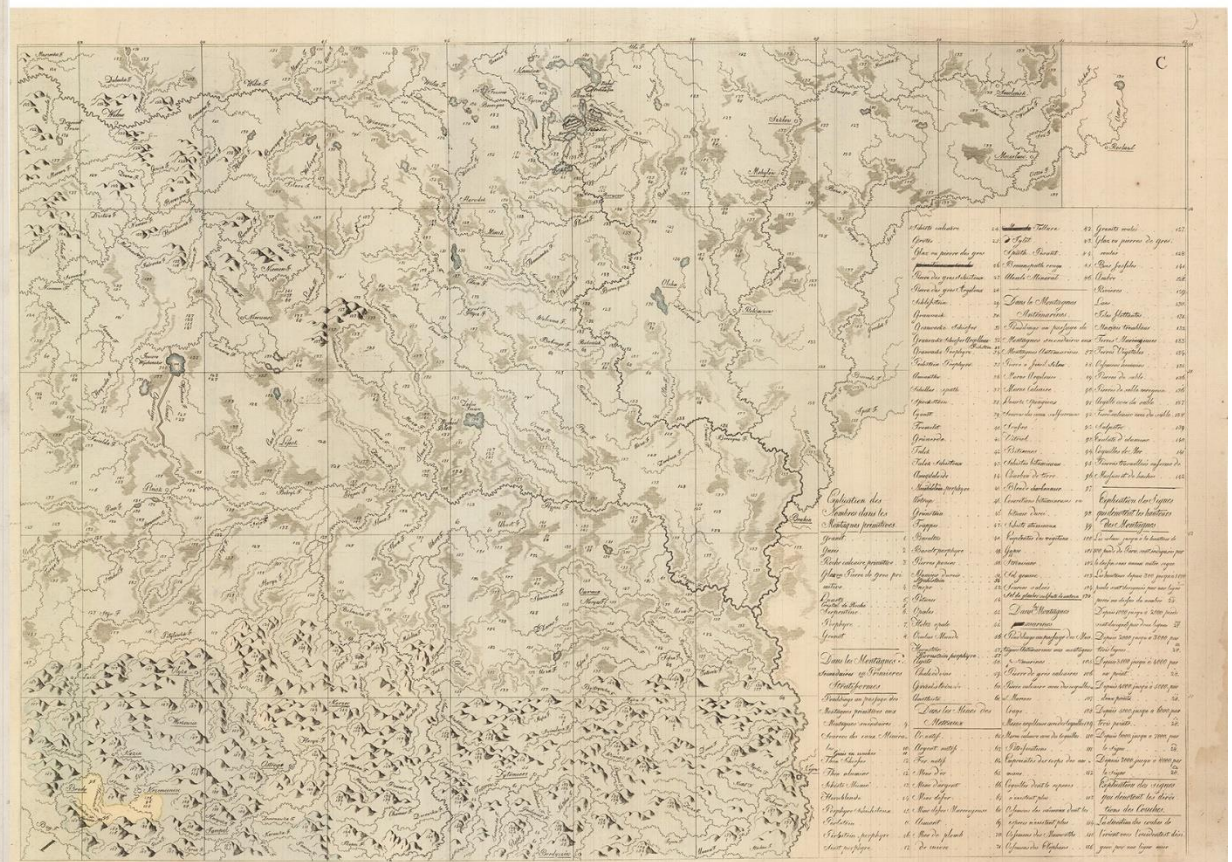
watermarked ‘J. Honig & Zoon’ (Very Good, bright original colours), 30 x 50.5 cm (12 x 20 inches).

This very rare work represents the first large-format geological map of Eastern Europe and one of the earliest monumental geological maps ever created, published the same year as William Smith’s famous A Geological Map of England and Wales and Part of Scotland (London, 1815). It is also one of the first petroleum (oil) maps ever published, highlighting what would subsequently become one of the early centres of the global petroleum industry, in Galicia (modern Ukraine). Additionally, it is a great landmark of Polish cartographic publishing, being one of the first sophisticated scientific maps of Poland and one of the first grand, multi-folio maps to be

published in Warsaw. The map was made by the Stanisław Staszic, a Polish ‘Renaissance Man’ and one of the greatest intellectuals of the Enlightenment Era. While Staszic and the present map are famous in Poland and revered in international scientific circles, they are largely unknown to the general public and map collectors in the West, a circumstance that should change.

Staszic’s map occupies a transitional place between the pioneering Enlightenment Era mineralogical maps created by scientists across Europe in the late 18<sup>th</sup> Century and the modern form of geological maps, featuring coloured bands of strata. It is predicated upon thousands of data points painstakingly gathered in the field over an area of enormous geographical scope and geological diversity. This wealth of sophisticated information is expressed through the clever and copious use of numbers and







symbols, plus the colouration of broad geological zones.

Staszic's map, in four un-joined sheets (labelled *A*, *B*, *C* and *D*), embraces an enormous territory of 1 million sq. km., between the geodetic coordinates of 45° and 55° North Latitude, and 13° and 32° East Longitude. While the map is centred upon the traditional territory of the former Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth (which was dissolved in 1795), it extends to include most of the territory of modern Poland, all of Slovakia, the Russian enclave of Kaliningrad, Belarus, Moldova, as well as parts of Ukraine, Lithuania, Romania, Hungary, Serbia and Austria, and Russia. Diagonally, it extends from 'Colberg' (Kołobrzeg, Poland, on the Baltic Sea), in the northwest to the mouth of the Dnieper River on the 'Mare Nigrum' (Black Sea), in the modern Ukraine, in the southeast; and from Belgrade, in the southwest, up to Smolensk (Russia) and 'Krolewiec' (Kaliningrad), in the northeast. While the geographic template upon which the map is built is not especially precise (that not being the purpose of the map), all coastlines, rivers of any importance, lakes, mountain ranges and 'Kanals' (Canals) are depicted. While national boundaries are omitted, the names of traditional regions are labelled, such as 'Polonia', 'Walachia', 'Hungaria', 'Galicia', 'Tartaria', 'Bessarabia' and 'Moldavia', and so forth. All major cities are labelled in a curious mixture of Polish, French and local languages, while some topographical features and bodies of water are labelled in Latin. Key cities include 'Warszawa' (Warsaw), Gdansk, Posnań, 'Offen' & 'Pestum' (Budapest), 'Wieden' (Vienna), 'Presbourg' (Bratislava); 'Kowno' (Kaunas), 'Temeswar' (*Timișoara*), 'Hermannstadt' (*Sibiu*), *Minsk*, 'Lwów' (*Lviv*) and 'Kijow' (*Kiev*).

Additionally, here the map is accompanied by Staszic's untitled sheet of geological profiles, or cross-sections; one of which cuts across Poland in general, while the other cuts traverses the High Tatra Mountains. Beautifully rendered, it represents the first such work relating to the region ever produced. Both the 4-sheet map (labelled *A-D*) and the geological profile (labelled as *E*) were originally printed within the atlas that accompanied the text volume of Staszic's magnum opus, *O ziemiorodztwie Karpatow i innych gor i rownin Polski* [*On the Formation of the Carpathians and Other Mountains and Lowlands of Poland*] (Warsaw: w Druk. Rządowej [Government Printing Press], 1815). The atlas is a thin folio, consisting of only the present map, present sheet of geological profiles, a panoramic view of the Tatra Mountains (not present here), plus several statistical tables.

While examples of *O ziemiorodztwie Karpatow* are held by several institutions worldwide, we can trace no examples of Staszic's geological map, let alone the complete text and atlas pairing, as ever having appeared on the market outside Poland; even within Poland the work is considered a great rarity.

### **The Staszic Map's Wealth of Geological Information**

The present map showcases a phenomenal wealth of geological data, predicated upon both Staszic's own exhaustive scientific reconnaissance, plus the best additional sources. In most cases the map is the first document to record this critical information.

Before moving forward, it is critical to discuss the nature of Staszic's methodology, in light of contemporary geological conceptions. During the late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> Centuries, when the field of geology was progressively establishing its modern, scientific form, there were two competing theories employed to explain the creation of the Earth's geological formations. *Neptunism*, conceived by the German scientist Abraham Gottlob Werner (1749 - 1817), held that rocks were formed by the crystallization of minerals in the Earth's oceans. The competing theory, *Plutonism*, held that the igneous rocks forming the Earth were created due to intrusive magmatic activity, and that the various formations were created by processes of erosion, and then reformed by heat and pressure, so being transformed again. Later in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century, it became accepted that Plutonism was largely correct, although some aspects of the superseded theory Neptunism, such the formation of certain sedimentary strata, was correct. Importantly, even where the Neptunists misunderstood the nature of the genesis of the various geological formations, their observations as to the locations and relationships between different formations and mineral deposits were often still perfectly valid, ensuring that their work had ensuring value.

Staszic was a believer in Neptunism and he generally followed Werner's classifications and terminology, including on the present map.

Focussing on the map, in the upper-right corner of Sheet *A*, Staszic explains the colour coding he employs to identify the five broad geological zones showcased across the work, which are as follows: 'Montagne Primitive' [Primary Rocks], left blank; 'Montagne Seconde ou premier Stratifique' [Secondary Rocks or the first Sedimentary Layer], coloured pink on the map (yet not coloured on the key); 'Montagne Antemarine' [Non-Marine Rocks], coloured yellow; 'Montagne Marine' [Marine Rocks], coloured medium green; and, finally, 'Terres d'alluvion' [Alluvial Soils], coloured light green.

Impressively, Staszic provides thousands of data points carefully placed throughout the entire map, employing numbers to identifying the locations of 150 different minerals, rock formations and sediments; as well as symbols noting points of elevation and the directions of the geological formations. The level of detail and precision is truly staggering, and far exceeds that which one tends to see on early geological maps.

Following Werner's classifications, Staszic groups the designation of the 150 different minerals, rock formations and sediments into several groupings, which are explained on the lengthy key the ruins along the right sides of Sheets *B* and *C*. These grouping are: 'Explication des Nombres dans les Montagnes primitives' [Within the Primary Rock Formations], *I* – 8; 'Dans les Montagnes secondaires ou Primiers Stratiformes' [Within the Secondary Rocks or the First Sedimentary

Formations], 9 – 61; ‘Dans les Mines des Metaux’ [Mines and Metallic Minerals], 62 - 86; ‘Dans les Montagnes Antemarines’ [Within the Marine Rock Formations], 87 – 104; ‘Dans les Montagnes Marines’ [Within the Non-Marine Rock Formations], 105 – 121; ‘Dans les terres d’alluvion’ [Within the Alluvial Formations], 122 – 142 [containing errors in numbering with an extra ‘128’ and a misplaced ‘141’]; plus several ‘stray numbers’, oddly inserted amongst the key, being 161-164, 170 and 180.

Additionally, within the key, are ‘Explications des signes qui dénotent les hauteurs des Montagnes’ [Symbols used to denote the heights of mountains], marking various elevation points from 300 to 8,000 feet above sea level, being in the form of lines, dots, or triangles which appear above the numbers marking the geological data; and ‘Explications des signes qui dénotent les directions des Couches’ [Symbols noting the directions of the geological formations], which employs pairs of lines along the sides of the numbers to denote the direction of movement during which the various geological formations were created. Finally, the appearance of the number ‘300’ denotes the boundary between the watersheds of the Baltic and Black Seas.

Focussing on the accompanying sheet (*E*), it features two geological profiles, or cross-sections, largely predicated upon Staszic’s extensive reconnaissance of Poland and the its highest mountain range. The cross-sections feature brightly coloured geological strata, labelled with numbers that refer to the relevant geological formations, employing the same classifications as used on the map. The vertical line that runs across each profile marks the level of elevation above sea level at 1,000-foot intervals (up to 8,000 feet). The upper cross section cuts across Poland from South the North, starting at Swoszowice (just the north of Kraków), travelling through eight other terrestrial points, including Łowicz and Elbląg before ending up in the Baltic Sea. The lower profile cuts across the High Tatra Mountains, noting nine peaks, starting from ‘Trzy Wierzchy’ (today: Rysy), on the far left, known as the “Crown of the Polish Mountains”, being the nation’s highest peak.

### **Highlighting Fossil Fuels: Prefiguring the Birth of the Modern Global Petroleum (Oil) Industry**

The Staszic map is one of the first petroleum maps, identifying the locations of rock types containing hydrocarbons in a region that subsequently played a central role in the early development of the global oil industry. In the region of Galicia (then part of the Austrian Hapsburg Empire, today in the Ukraine, and at various times a part of Poland), which straddles Sheet *A* (upper-right) and Sheet *B* (upper-left), one notices numerous numbers referencing the locations of various deposits and rocks related to petroleum within the ‘Montagnes Antemarines’ zone. These include: 94. ‘Bitumes’ [Bitumens]; 95. ‘Schistes bitimnieaux’ [Bituminous Schists]; 96. ‘Charbon de terre’ [Soil Carbon]; 97. ‘Blende carbonneuse’ [Carbonic Compounds]; and 98. ‘Concentrations bitimineuses ou bitume durée’ [Bituminous Concentrations or Hard

Bitumen]. This data correctly identifies the locations of the natural field occurrences of hydrocarbons such as oil seeps and gas leakages in the Carpathian Mountains.

While forgotten by many people today, the part of Galicia identified by Staszic as being home to petroleum-related rock types subsequently became one of the World’s first ‘oil boom’ regions. In 1852, Ignacy Łukasiewicz (1822 – 1882), a brilliant Polish pharmacist, engineer, businessman, inventor, and philanthropist, developed oil ‘mines’ in the region. Importantly, in 1856, he founded the world’s first oil refinery at Jasło, Galicia, being a monumental development in the creation of the world petroleum industry. Łukasiewicz was also the inventor of the first practical kerosene lamp. Galicia soon became one of the World’s leading oil producing regions, with the centre of production being *Boryslaw* (today Boryslav, Ukraine). By 1909 annual volume peaked, accounting for 1.92 tonnes of oil, or about 5% of global production. Not surprisingly, control over the Galician oil fields was a major strategic objective of both sides during World War I (1914-8).

### **A Monument of Polish Cartographic Publishing**

Staszic’s map, in addition to being a great landmark of geological and petroleum cartography, is also an important work in the development of modern map publishing in Poland. While printing in Poland has rich history dating back to the incunabula era, and several highly important cartographic works were published in Poland (such as *Jan ze Stobnicy’s* map of the Americas, published in *Kraków, 1512*), for centuries most maps printed in Polish lands were small-format works made to be inserted within books. While Willem Hondius (*c.* 1598 - 1658) printed grand folio maps in Danzig (Gdańsk), his work was the exception rather than the rule. In the early 19<sup>th</sup> Century the publishing industry in Warsaw could be classified as ‘boutique-style’, where a small number of houses generally printed works of simple graphic quality, in small print runs.

When Staszic completed his manuscript for the present map in 1806, Poland and all Central Europe, was caught up in the turmoil of the Napoleonic Wars. This delayed the prospect of publishing *O ziemiorodztwie Karpatow*, including the map. After the war, in 1815, the Warsaw region and most of Central Poland became ‘Congress Poland’, an autonomous entity of the Russian Empire (although this supposed ‘autonomy’ was to be short-lived). Staszic, who was by then a highly esteemed scientist and statesman, contracted the freshly reorganized Druk Rządowej [Government Printing Press] to publish the *O ziemiorodztwie Karpatow*.

The redrafting of Staszic’s grand geological map was entrusted to the local artist Jan Chrystian Hoffmann (1767 - 1819), while Jan Frey engraved the map onto four large copper plates. As very few folio (let alone quad-folio) graphic works had ever been printed in Warsaw, such an endeavour was then on the leading edge of the technical capabilities possible in the city at the time. The map if of a charmingly provincial printing quality, with an uneven impression, the irregular shaping of characters and even crossed-out details and insertions. While technically

faults, these details add only to the map's authenticity as being an ultra-ambitious project made in a city the was just recovering from a long period of war.

The publication of Staszic's map prefigured the development of the modern cartographic industry in Warsaw (and the Polish lands in general) that developed in earnest from the 1820s onwards at the initiative of mapmaker-publishers such as Juliusz Kolberg (1776 - 1831).

### Stanisław Staszic: Polish Intellectual Giant of the European Enlightenment

Stanisław Wawrzyniec Staszic was one of the leading lights of the European Enlightenment. A true 'Renaissance Man', he was extraordinary accomplished in many different disciplines, including geology, botany, philosophy, linguistics, literature, economics and religion, in addition the being one of Poland's great political theorists and statesmen.

Staszic was born in 1755 into an affluent burgher family in Piła, northwest Poland, the youngest child of the town's mayor. He was educated at the Jesuit Academy in Poznań and was ordained a Catholic priest in 1774. From 1779 to 1781, Staszic continued his education at the Collège de France, studying physics and natural history under some of the greatest names of the French Enlightenment, notably including the legendary naturalist Georges-Louis Leclerc Buffon. Staszic would later translate Buffon's

seminal work, *L'Histoire Naturelle, générale et particulière, avec la description du Cabinet du Roi* (1749-89), into Polish.

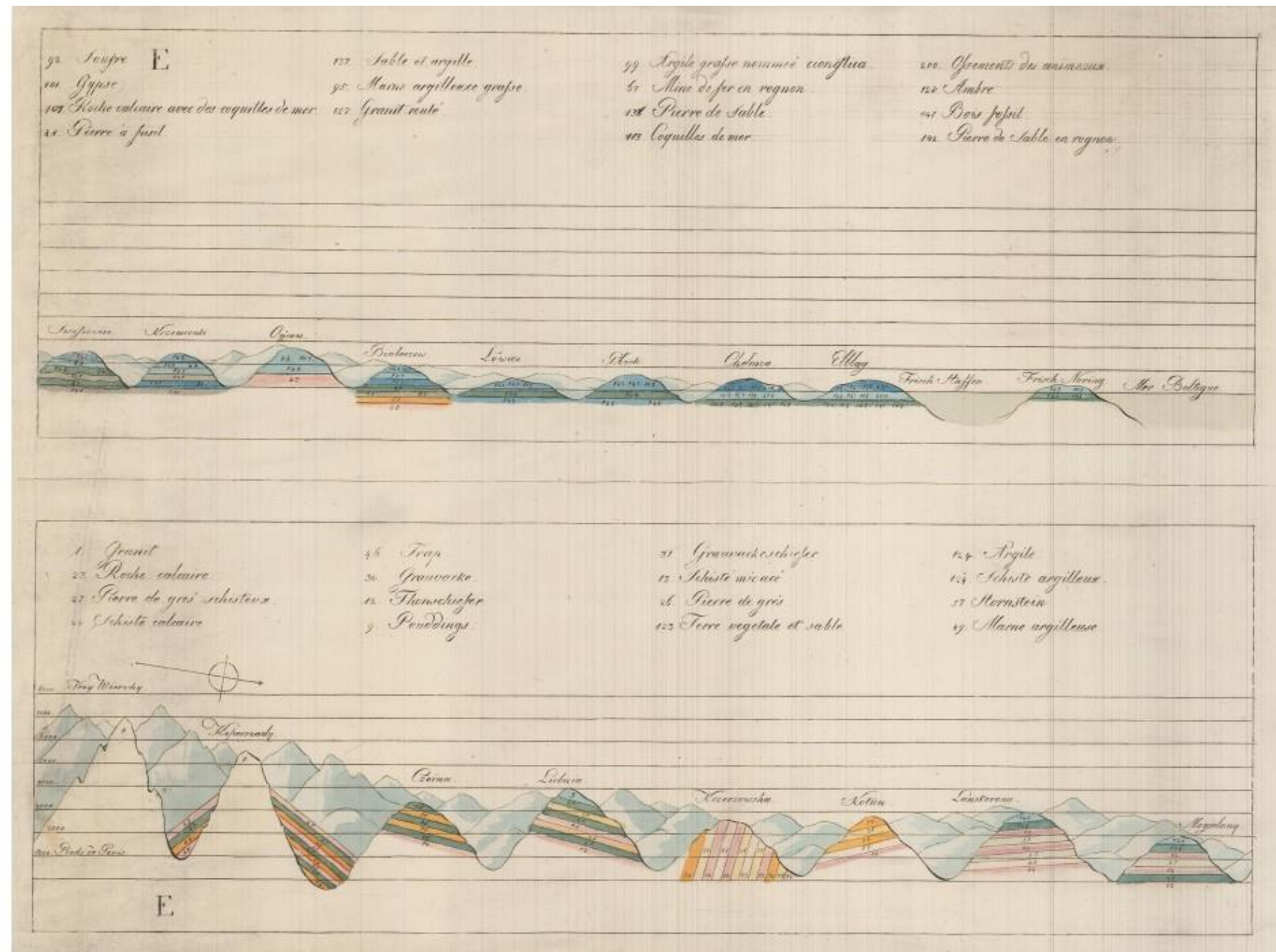
Returning to Poland in 1781, Staszic was employed as the tutor, and later senior councillor, to the Zamoyski Family, one of Poland's most powerful and intellectually sophisticated noble clans. He also distinguished himself as the finest French-Polish translator of the era.

In the following years, Staszic became a major figure on the Polish political scene, one of the leaders of a group of young reformers who fought valiantly to save Poland from its state of terminal decline. His anonymously published (although all persons of influence were always aware of the author's identity) *Uwagi nad życiem Jana Zamoyskiego* [*Remarks upon the Life of Jan Zamoyski*] (1787), catapulted

the hitherto obscure intellectual into being one of leading public intellectuals of the Commonwealth.

In the *Remarks*, Staszic advocated progressive, liberal policies, favouring the working classes, land reform, the abolishment of serfdom, and the creation of pluralist rule under a constitutional monarchy. The book became the most influential and heavily copied political tract of the era. Staszic's became one of the principal figures behind the creation of the Constitution of May 3, 1791, a highly enlightened, but ultimately ill-fated, document that called for the reformation of the Polish state in the direction advocated by the *Remarks*.

Despite the best efforts of Staszic and his reformist compatriots, Poland continued its decent into chaos and dissolution. Staszic was horrified by the Second



Partition of Poland (1793), which left the country a rump state, and he was a major backer of the Kościuszko Uprising (1794), a failed attempt to liberate Poland from foreign take-over. Following the failure of the movement, fearing reprisals from Prussian authorities, Staszic went into exile in Vienna. There he made a considerable fortune on the stock market, using some of the funds to bankroll Polish nationalist activities and to provide loans to several leading Polish noble families. His fortune also allowed him to finance his subsequent scientific endeavours, including the work that led to the production of the present map.

The final (third) partition of Poland, in 1795, saw the total dissolution of his country, with all its territory being sectioned into parts given to Russia, Prussia and Austria. This understandably depressed Staszic, who decided to take a break from politics. He hitherto dedicated himself completely to scientific endeavours, notably the exploration of the geology of the Carpathian Mountains, making discoveries that were incorporated into the present map. In 1800, he was one of the founders of the of the *Towarzystwo Przyjaciół Nauk*, or *TPN* [Society of Friends of Science], the prestigious scholarly group that would later become the Polish Academy of Sciences. Staszic served as the association's president from 1808 to 1826, while its lavish headquarters was named 'Staszic Palace' in his honour. In 1806, following an expedition to explore the geology of the Tatra Mountains, he created the manuscript for the present map, as well as the draft for the present geological profile of that mountain range.

In 1808, Staszic returned to the political scene, serving on the State Council of the Duchy of Warsaw, the short-lived quasi-independent state supported by Napoleon.

In 1815, Warsaw and much of Central Poland became 'Congress Poland', an autonomous region of the Russian Empire. While Staszic was a Polish nationalist, he was also a Pan-Slavist; controversially, he supported the new Russian-backed administration, seeing rule by fellow Slavs as far preferable to Prussian domination. This caused great offense to many Polish patriots, who henceforth saw him as at best a 'flawed giant', and at worst, a villain.

Staszic served as the Deputy Minister of Education of Congress Poland, where he initiated many highly regarded reforms to the school system and curricula. He subsequently became the Minister of Industry (1816-24), where he oversaw great advances in fields related to his geological discoveries, namely the mining, metallurgy, light manufacturing and ceramics industries. He was also the first figure to foresee the importance of coal in Poland's industrial economy. Additionally, Staszic supported farming, founding the *Hrubieszowskie Towarzystwo Rolnicze* [Hrubieszów Agricultural Society] in 1816.

In 1819, Staszic gained the ire of Polish progressives, when he backed a harsh Russian-initiated censorship law. Ironically, most of the copies of the latter volumes of his magisterial philosophical work *Ród Ludzki. Poema Dydaktyczne* [*Humankind: A Didactic Poem*] (9 vols., Warsaw, 1816-20) were pulped due to their infringement of the same law!

While Staszic was remembered as a controversial figure, who had no interest in social pleasantries ('he did not suffer fools gladly'!), he was universally revered for his astounding intellect and great contributions to several fields of scientific discovery and human endeavour. Following his death, on January 20, 1826, his funeral was attended by over 20,000 people from all walks of life, and all parts of the political spectrum.

Stanisław Staszic remains a national icon in Poland, and a revered figure amongst specialist historians worldwide. However, he is not generally well-known outside of Poland and this is probably largely due to lingering Cold War bias, whereby for much of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century most people in Western Europe and the Americas were kept amazingly ignorant of the innumerable ground-breaking scientific accomplishments of Eastern Europeans. While 'Sputnik' got much attention in the West, earlier Eastern European discoveries were often lost in the over-emphasis of British, French, German and American endeavours. *Why else is William Smith's 'A Geological Map of England and Wales and Part of Scotland'* (1815) a global media sensation, while Staszic's, in some ways more ambitious, map is almost totally unknown to the public? Moreover, in terms of connoisseurship, the great rarity of Staszic's works ensures that they have generally fallen below the radar of dealers and collectors, at least outside of Poland. This cloud of ignorance should be lifted, and Staszic's ground-breaking works should gain the high level of international academic attention and connoisseurship that they deserve.

**References:** Biblioteka Narodowa (Warsaw): *Magazyn Kartografii* ZZK 27 973; Library of Congress: G6031.C5 1806 .S7 Vault; S. Czarniecki, A. Grigelis, J. Kozák, W. Narębski & Z. Wójcik, "'Carta Geologica totius Poloniae, Moldaviae, Transilvaniae et partis Hungariae et Valachiae"' by S. Staszic and its importance for European geology and geological cartography', *Zeszyty Staszicowskie*, no. 6 (2008), pp. 81-101; Algimantas Grigelis, 'Stanisław Staszic: an early surveyor of the geology of central and Eastern Europe', *Annals of Science*, 68 (2011), pp. 199–228; Algimantas Grigelis, Z. Wojcik, W. Narębski, L. Gelumbauskaitė, J. Kozak & S. Czarniecki S. 'The first large geological map of Central and Eastern Europe (1815)', *Geologija*, vol. 50, no. 2 (2008), pp. 125–34; Piotr Krzywiec, The birth and development of the oil and gas industry in the Northern Carpathians (up until 1939), Geological Society of London Special Publications (London, 2018); Jozef Sozański, Stanisław Kuk & Czesław Jaracz, 'How the modern oil and gas industry was born: Historical remarks', in J. Golonka & F.J. Picha (eds.), *The Carpathians and their foreland: Geology and hydrocarbon resources*, AAPG Memoir, no. 84 (Tulsa, 2006), p. 811–34; Zofia Radwańskiej-Paryskiej & Witolda Henryka Paryskiego, *Wielka Encyklopedia Tatrzańska* (1995), pp. 1143-5; Stanisław Wołkowicz & Krystyna Wołkowicz, 'Geological cartography in Poland in the 19th century', *Geological Quarterly*, vol. 58, no. 3 (2014), pp. 623–58.

3.500 EUR

## 41. MILITARY CARTOGRAPHY / SAXONY, GERMANY

G. F. MYLIUS

### Map of a Military Field by Zeithain [Plan des Lagers bei Zeithain]

[Probably Dresden, circa 1730].

*A rare map with blank spaces, meant to be filled in by hand, was printed to showcase the drill of the military troops of the Electorate of Saxony in the area between Leipzig and Dresden.*

Copper engraving on hand-made paper with a large water-mark, 83 x 54 cm (32.6 x 21.2 inches) (tiny tears in margins, soft fold, tiny tears in margins, very light foxing, otherwise in a good condition).

An unusual map with larger blank spaces showcases an area in Saxony, between Zeithain, Glaubitz, Streumen and Lichtensee, east of Leipzig and north of Dresden and Meißen.

The field between the towns, on the place of the blank space was reserved for royal military drills, under Augustus II the Strong, Elector of Saxony, Imperial Vicar, elected King of Poland and Grand Duke of Lithuania.

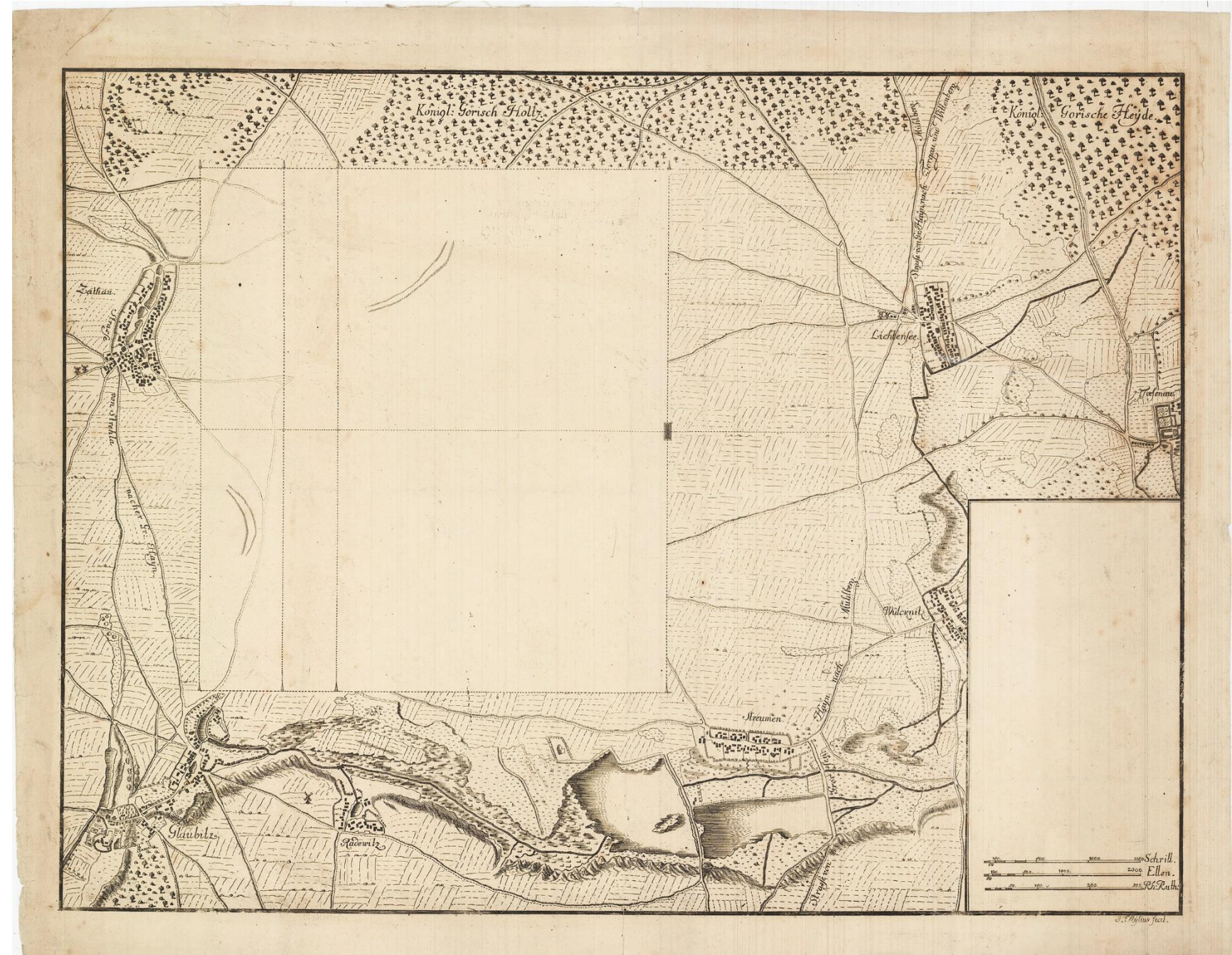
The blank spaces were supposed to be filled in with manuscript annotations, marking different stages of the troops during the drill and the cartouche with the text, describing the drill. (for similar maps of military drills on the same area see: <https://www.archivportal-d.de/item/5KMMO4MRN4EY3NNYIOZMY2H2TJG5UA4C>).

Today the area is a protected natural reservoir (Gohrischheide und Elbniederterrasse Zeithain)

Another known example of the map, in this case ornated with hand-drawn margins, is held at the Saxonian Regional Library in Dresden (Sächsische Landesbibliothek - Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Dresden) ([http://www.deutschefotothek.de/documents/obj/70400392/df\\_dk\\_0002956](http://www.deutschefotothek.de/documents/obj/70400392/df_dk_0002956))

**References:** OCLC 315677505.

280 EUR



## 42. THEMATIC CARTOGRAPHY

CALLEWAERT

**Atlas complet de géographie physique et politique, ancienne et moderne, avec le texte en regard des cartes ... et augmenté de notions de zoologie et de botanique concernant les animaux et les plantes figurés sur les cartes**

Bruxelles: Etablissement géographique de C. Callewaert frères, imprimeurs, libraires, éditeurs  
1875

Oblong 8°. 16 pp., [34] letterpress text pages interleaved with 32 partly folding colour lithographed maps, [10] text pages with full-page colour maps on reverse, original card binding with black lettering, brown cloth spine (Very Good, minor foxing on the first and last pages, old stamp from a private library on the title page, binding with minor wear and light foxing).

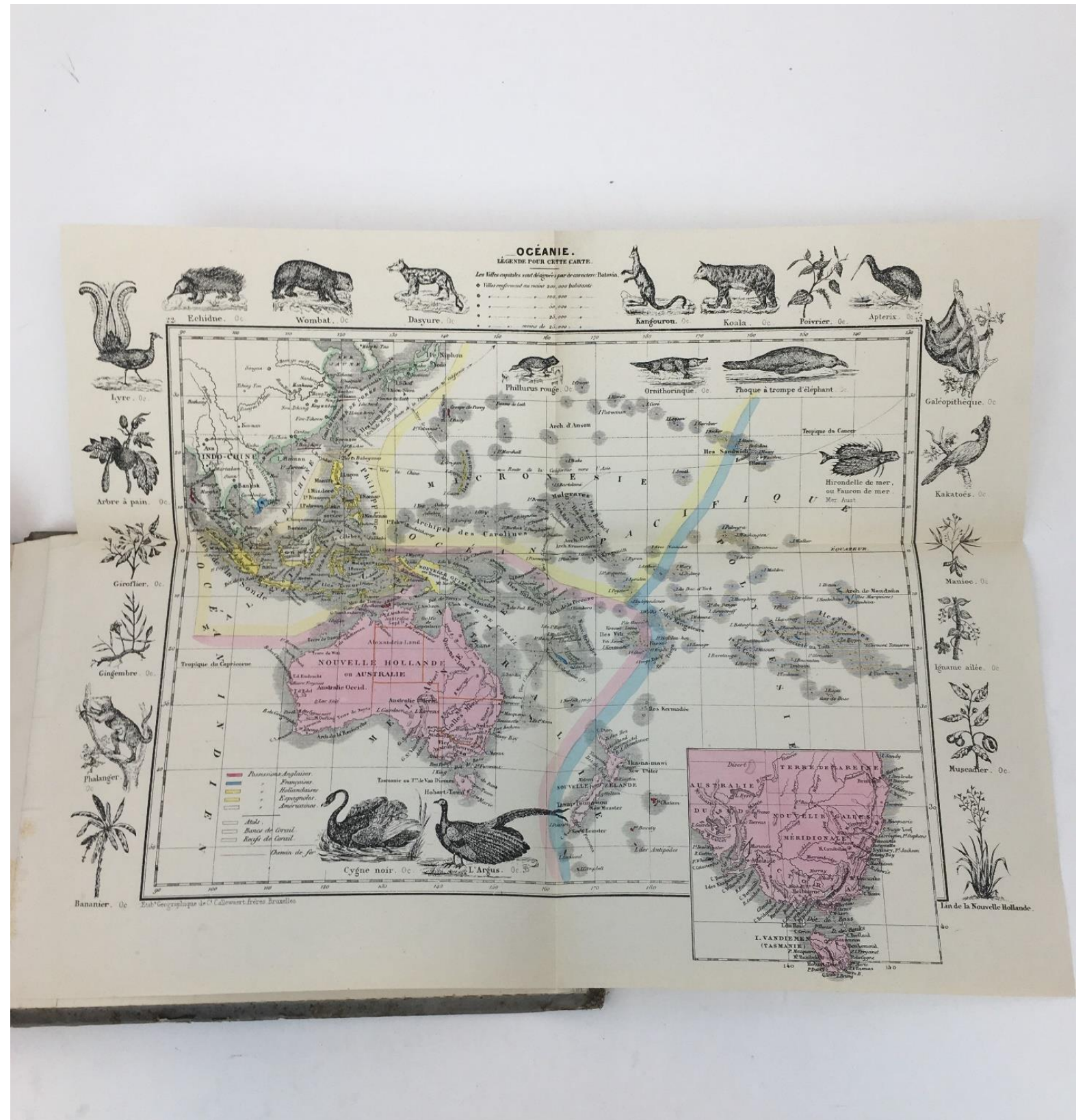
A decorative small unusual atlas, published in Brussels, Belgium, in 1875 includes 42 colour maps from all over the world, many of which are surrounded by images of animals and plants, typical for various regions. The atlas also includes a map of human races, plants and sea currents.

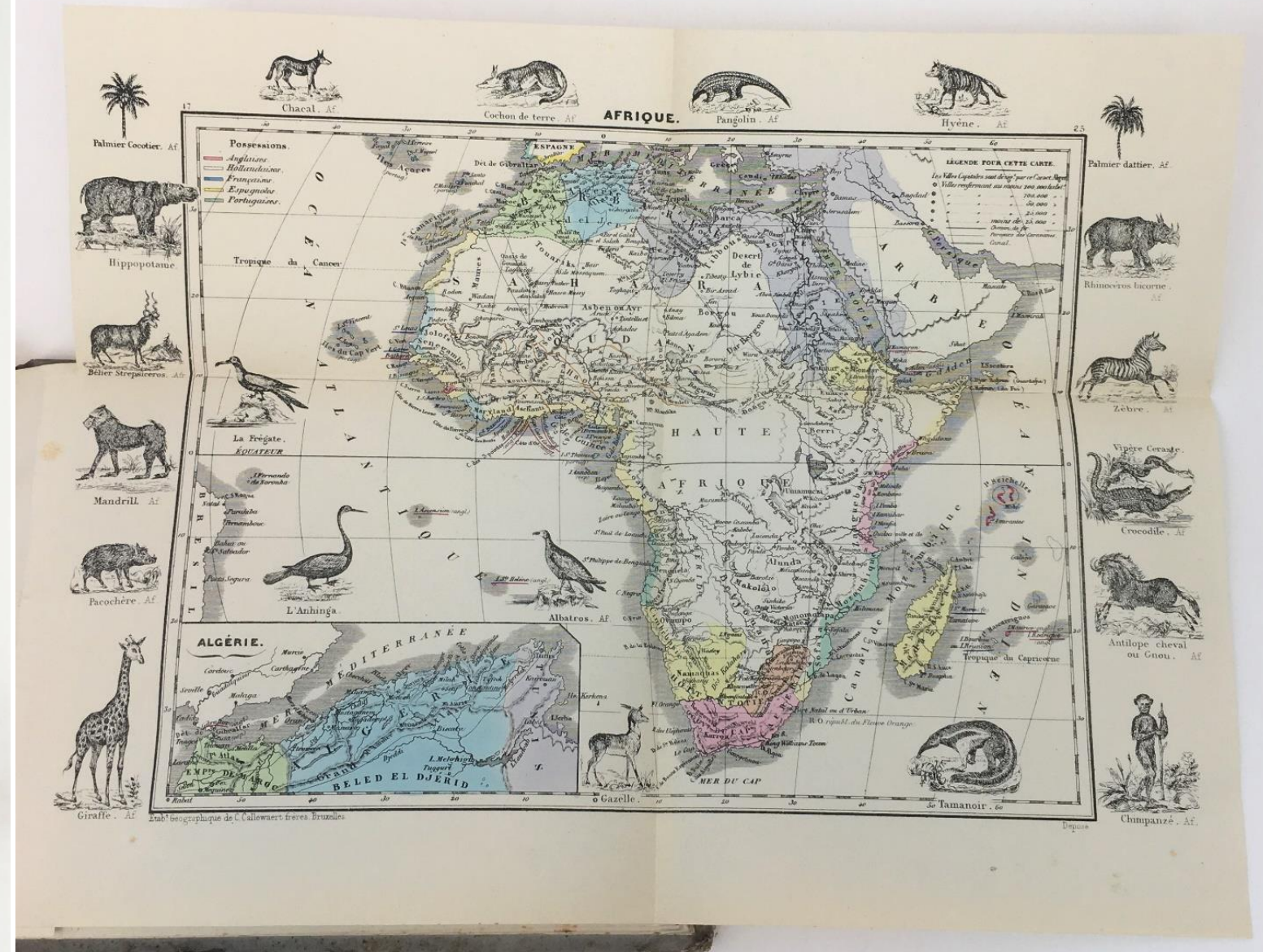
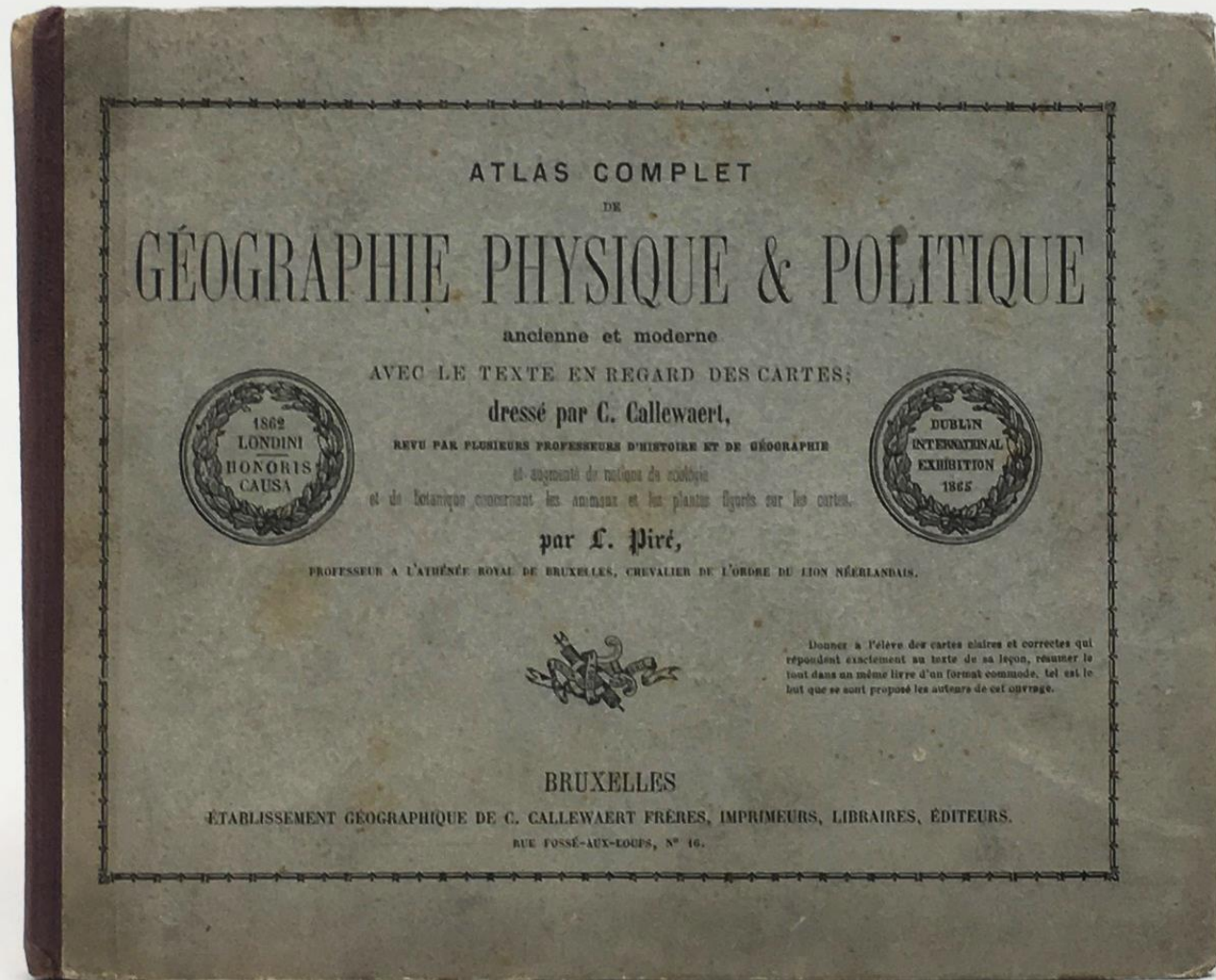
The atlas was revised and republished in different forms many times during the 19th century. This is a 12th edition from 1875. We could only find one institutional copy of this version (Erfgoedbibliotheek Hendrik Conscience).

This example comes from a private library of a noble family and bears a green triangular stamp with a crown and monogram MB on the title page.

**References:** OCLC 1050017618.

€120.00





### 43. THEMATIC CARTOGRAPHY / STATISTICAL ATLAS

Nikolaus CREUTZBURG (1893-1978) - Wolfgang LA BAUME - Wilhelm HOLLSTEIN - Willi QUADE

Atlas der freien Stadt Danzig [Atlas of the Free City of Danzig]

Danzig: Kommissionsverlag Danziger Verlagsgesellschaft 1936.

*A beautifully designed thematic atlas of Gdansk with pro-German and anti-Polish propaganda, was made on the eve of WWII, when the city was governed by the Nazi party.*

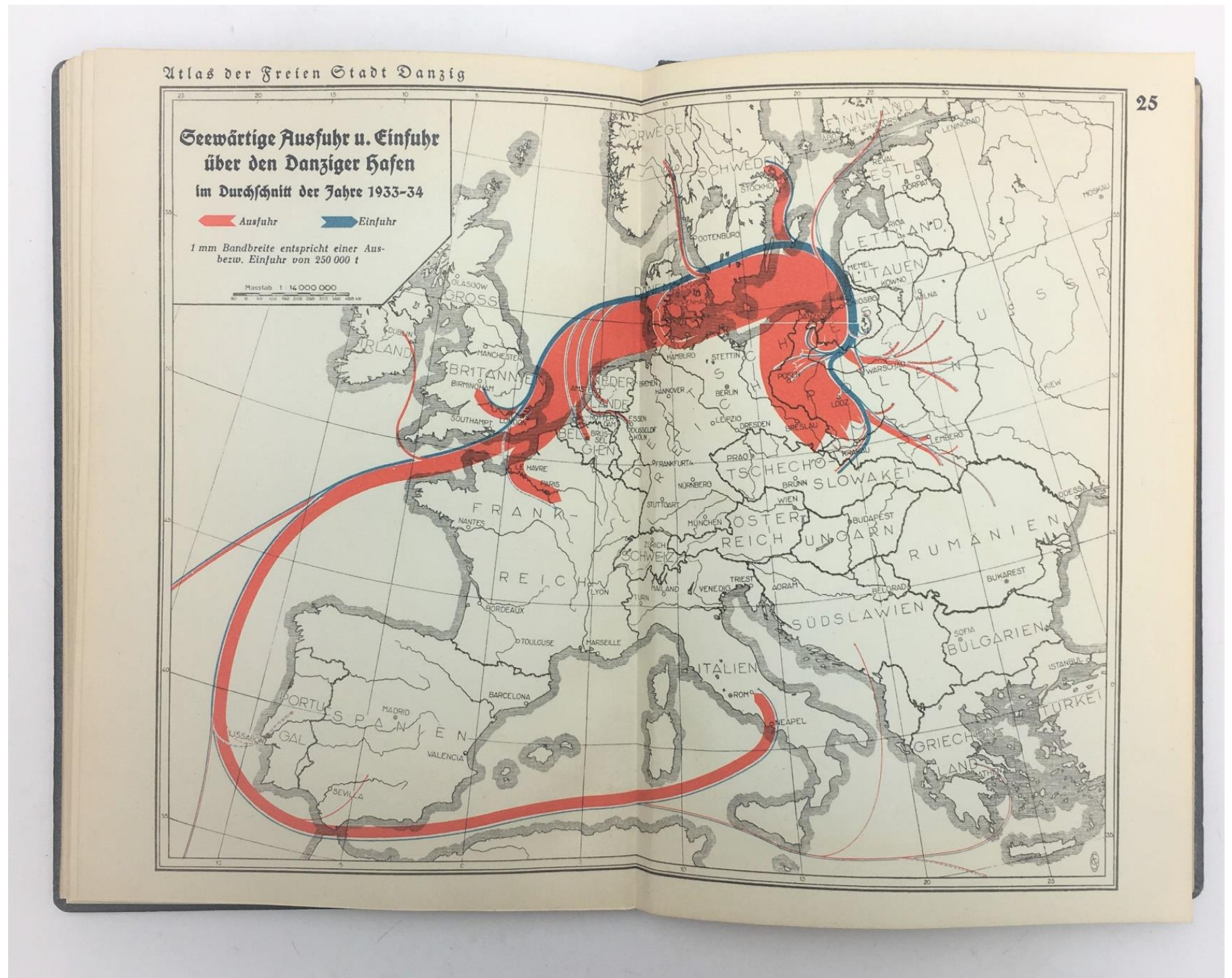
8°. VIII, 35 pp. with charts, 29 colour one and double page maps, some with contemporary pasted down corrections in titles, contemporary green cloth binding (in a good condition, original printed wrappers replaced with a contemporary binding, stamps from a deaccessioned library).

A highly decoratively designed thematic atlas of Gdansk (Danzig), today Poland, represents on 29 maps the city's population, economy, agriculture, export of goods and the city's economic influence on neighbouring countries.

The Free City of Danzig was formed in 1919 at the Treaty of Versailles, when the city with its surroundings was taken from Germany. For the next two decades Danzig, a city where in 1924 a majority declared themselves as Germans, was controlled by Poland. In the early 1930s the Nazi party grew stronger and in 1933 it gained 50% of the votes in the parliament. On September 1, 1939, Germany attacked and took over Danzig.

The author Nikolaus Creutzburg (1893-1978) was a known German geographer and author. Among others he published several scientific works on Crete, where he was spending many months per year.

120 EUR



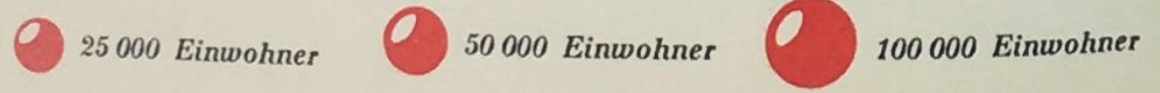




## Bevölkerungsverteilung

Volkszählung vom 1. November 1923

- Ein roter Punkt : 25 Einwohner.
- Die Gestalt der Punktnetze ist den Umrißformen der ländlichen Siedlungen angepaßt.
- Die Punkte sind als kleine Kugeln aufzufassen.
- Bei Städten oder Stadtteilen sind die Einwohnerzahlen durch größere Kugeln dargestellt, deren Volumina den betreffenden Zahlenwerten entsprechen.



#### 44. ÉMIGRÉ CARTOGRAPHY

Gustav REICHENAUER.

##### Das Egerland

S.l., s.d. [Geislingen an der Steige: Egerland Verlag 1956].

*A scarce map was printed by the émigré Sudeten Germans in Baden-Württemberg, showcasing their native land Egerland, in today's Czech Republic.*

Colour lithograph, 61 x 44 cm (24 x 17.3 inches) (soft folds, tiny tears in corners, otherwise in a good condition).

A pictorial map in German language showcases the Egerland, a westernmost region of today's Czech Republic. The map is surrounded with coats of arms of the local cities and towns, and with images of a German house and costumes of the region.

The text on the right-hand side criticizes the “violent expulsion” of the Germans from Egerland and Bohemia in 1945 and 1946, after the many centuries of their living in the region. The text is written in German Gothic script, a script still taught at schools until 1941. In the following decades the script was usually used in a content of reminiscing the past.

Egerland was in the past centuries inhabited by a large percentage of Germans, called the Sudeten Germans. After the rise of the popularity of the Nazi party in the early 1930s, many Sudeten Germans sided with Hitler, hoping to join Germany. In 1938, Egerland was annexed to Germany, causing an expulsion of many Czech families.

After WWII, the almost all Sudeten Germans, approximately 3 million altogether, were expelled from the new Czechoslovakia as traitors. Many Germans were also killed.

This map was published by the Sudeten Germans in exile in Germany, as an appendix to their publication *Jahrbuch der Egerländer* (Yearbook of the Egerlanders).

References: OCLC 40661562 & 631942830.

150 EUR



## 45. THEMATIC CARTOGRAPHY / MID CENTURY DESIGN:

Ingeborg GESSNER (née Klatte, 1904- 1970).

### Geschichte des Kakaos [History of Cacao]

Kaiserswerth-Düsseldorf [Probably late 1950s or early 1960s].

*A beautiful unique large hand-drawn map of the world showcasing the history of cacao trade was made in a mid-century style by a German designer Inge Klatte-Gessner, a wife of a famous German avant-garde painter Richard Gessner, for a Stuttgart based chocolate factory Eszet.*

Gouache and ink on paper, originally mounted on thick wooden board with hand-drawn blue line in margins, signed by the author in red ink in the margin below right, contemporary annotations in pencil verso, 55,5 x 77 cm (21.8 x 30.3 inches) (Very Good, traces of framing verso).

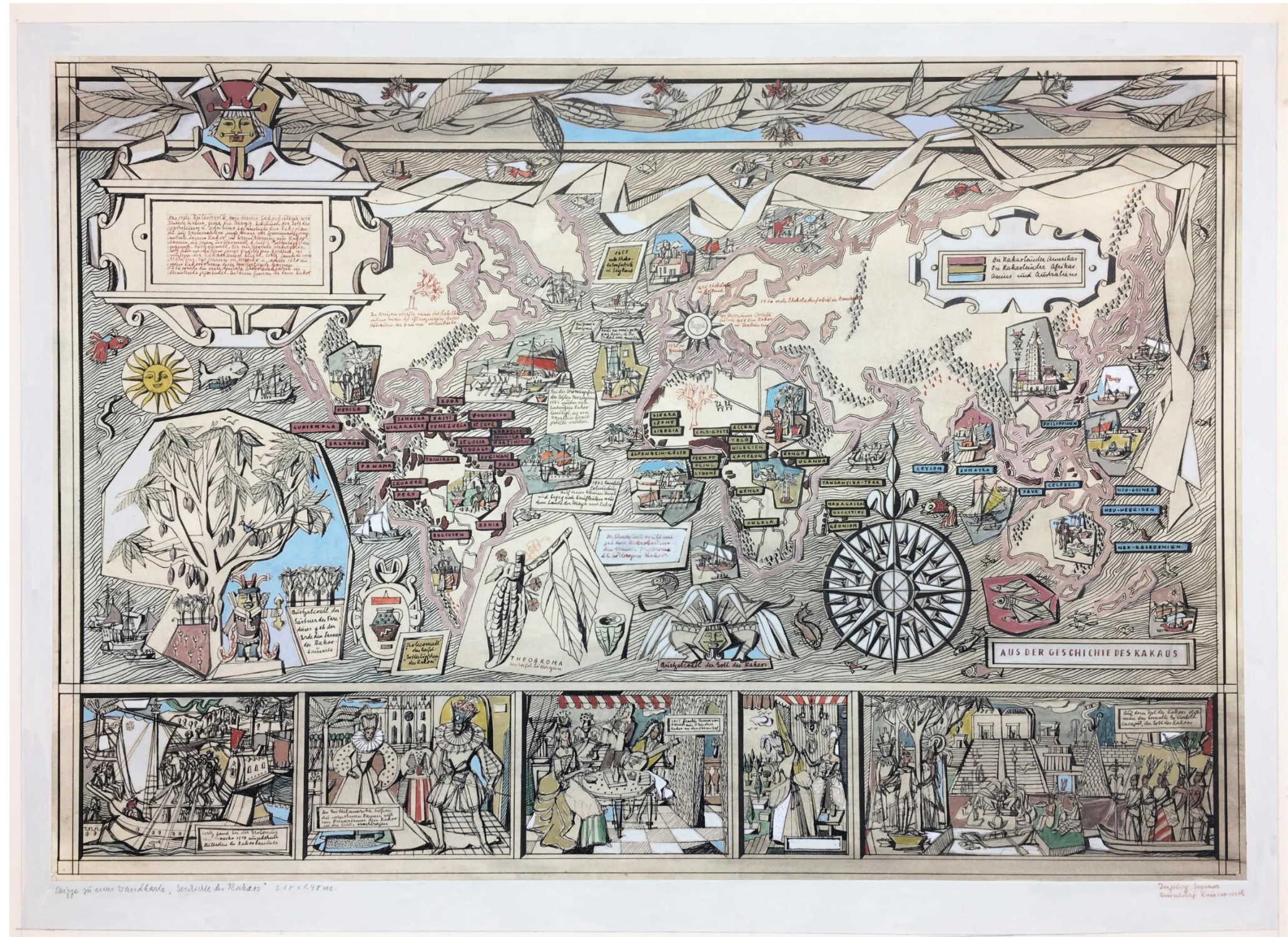
A large, beautifully designed map in a German Mid-century style represents the history of the world cacao trade. The upper margin is decorated with images of cacao plants and the lower margin with images from the history of cacao trade, connected with Hernán Cortés and the Aztec Empire. The map is filled with small images representing the historical sites and scenes of different regions. The colours red, yellow and blue mark the cacao locations in America, Africa, and Asia and Australia.

The map was made for the chocolate firm Eszet from Stuttgart, a popular brand, founded in 1857 and liquidated in 1974. The name of the firm appears written in pencil in the centre of Europe.

The hand-written notes on the back suggest the map was planned to be printed in a smaller scale and in a giant version with indicated different sizes around 2 meters (6 ft 5), probably as a presentation piece in a hall or an office of the factory. It is also possible the draft was meant for a mural painting or a mosaic. We could not find any evidence the map was ever printed.

The designer Inge Gessner (née Klatte) was a German painter and industry designer. She was married to a famous Düsseldorf based painter Richard Gessner, a co-founder of the avant-garde group the Young Rhineland (Das Junge Rheinland).

2.800 EUR



## 46. ISTANBUL ARCHAEOLOGY AND ART HISTORY

Monogramm MTP

### Topkapı Sarayı müzesine bağlı tarihi türbeler [Historical Tombs Attached to Topkapı Palace Museum]

[Istanbul] 1947.

*A rare seemingly unrecorded whiteprint map of Istanbul from 1947, marking the historical tombs, related to the Topkapı Palace Museum.*

Whiteprint, 86 x 100 cm (33.8 x 37.3 inches) (soft folds with repaired tears and small holes, otherwise in a good condition, two old owner's inscriptions in blue pencil on the map).

A rare city plan of Istanbul, probably made by the Topkapı Palace Museum, marks the historical tombs and mausoleums in the city, which are a part of the museum. An in-set map shows the Beşiktaş district of Istanbul with marked tombs. Marked are also the tram connections.

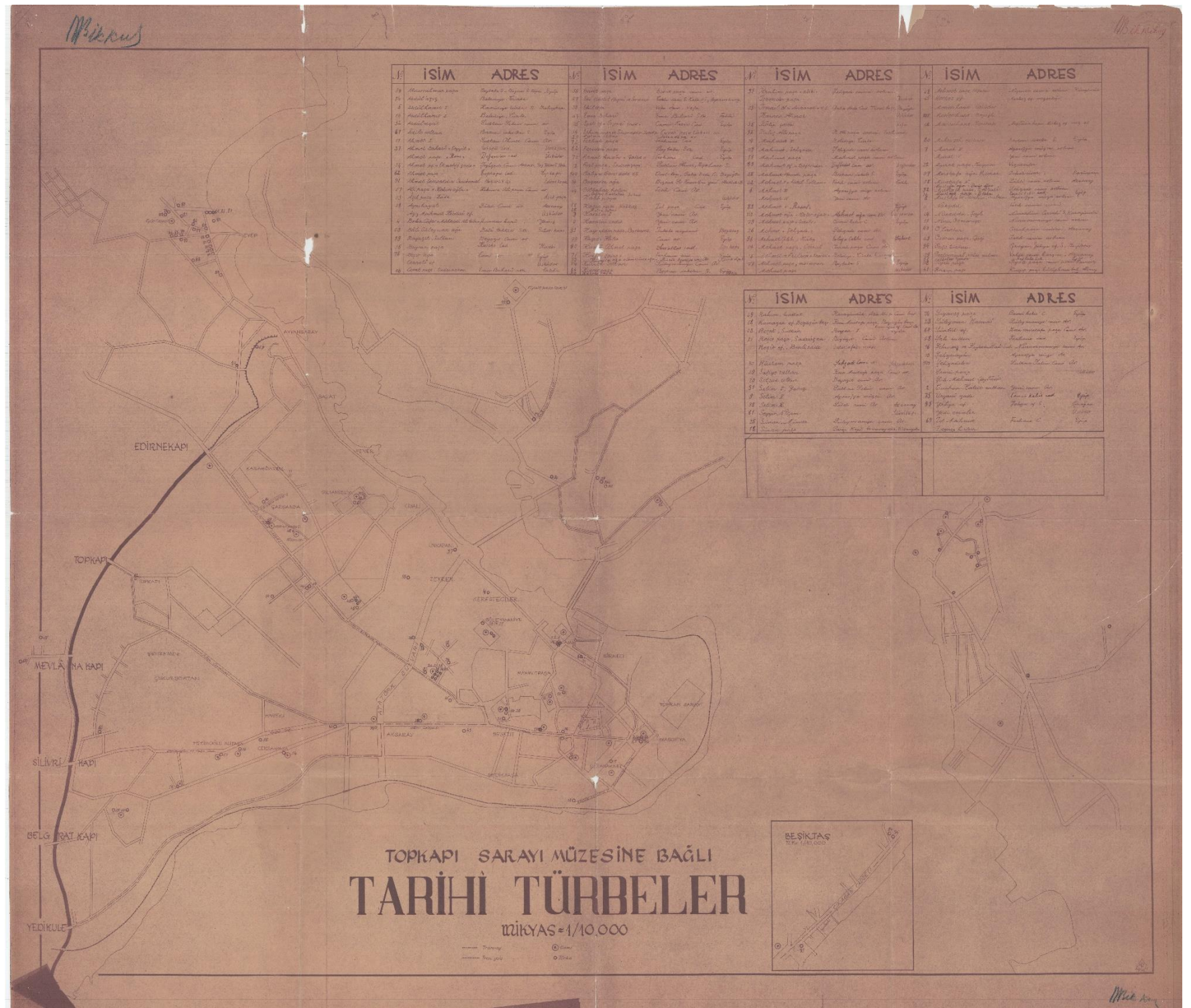
The key in the upper right part lists the names of the buried in the marked tombs and the addresses of locations.

The map was probably made for the employees of the museum.

The Topkapı Palace, a home of the sultans of the Ottoman Empire, has been transformed to a museum after the fall of the empire, in 1924, and is today is administered by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism.

We could not find any institutional examples or mentioning of the map in available literature.

450 EUR



## 47. THEMATIC CARTOGRAPHY / STATISTICAL ATLAS

Zdravko PRAZNIK -Emil SLAMNJAK, authors and editors; Peter SVETIK (1933-2011), maps.

**Stanje in razvojne težnje v prostoru severovzhodne Slovenije**  
[The Condition and Developing Directions in the Room of the Northeastern Slovenia].

**Maribor: Ekonomski center [Center for Economy] 1973.**

*A rare, well designed Yugoslav statistical atlas for the north-eastern region of the country includes 21 well designed statistic maps, made by one of the leading Slovenian modern surveyors Peter Svetik.*

Oblong folio. [4], 98 pp. with full page colour maps, original card wrappers with illustrated cover (Very Good, wrappers with a minor wear, stamps from a deaccessioned library on the back of the title page and on the last page, old library paper stamp in the corner of the back cover).

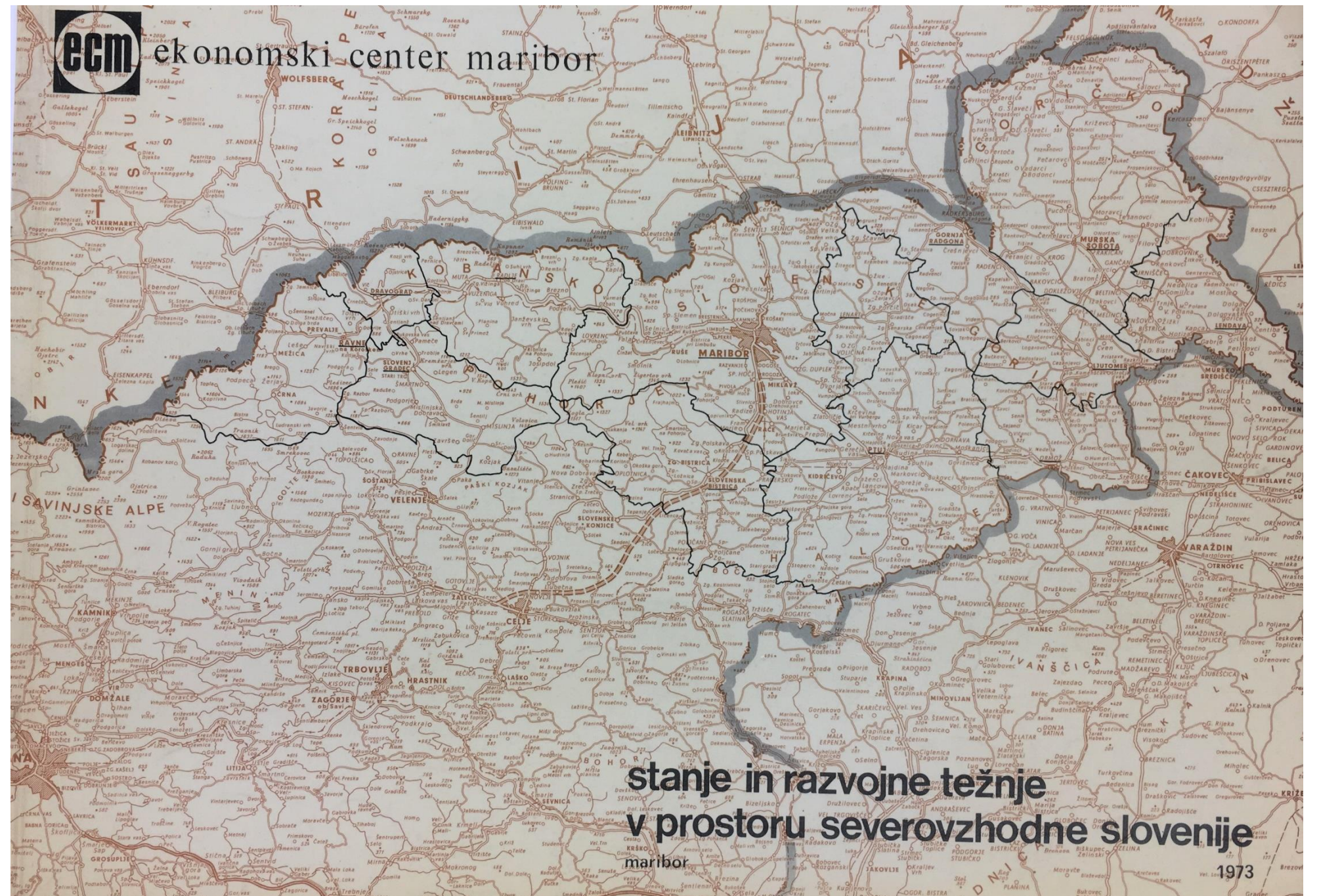
This uncommon statistical atlas was made in Yugoslavia for the year 1973 and showcases the economic situation in the northeastern Slovenia, the region bordering Austria and Hungary. The maps show: the prognoses of the growth of social product per capita, migration, percentage of working people, deagrarization, school centers, energetic connections, drinking and industrial water, regulation of waters, canalization and cleaning of waters, transportation, functional farming fields etc.

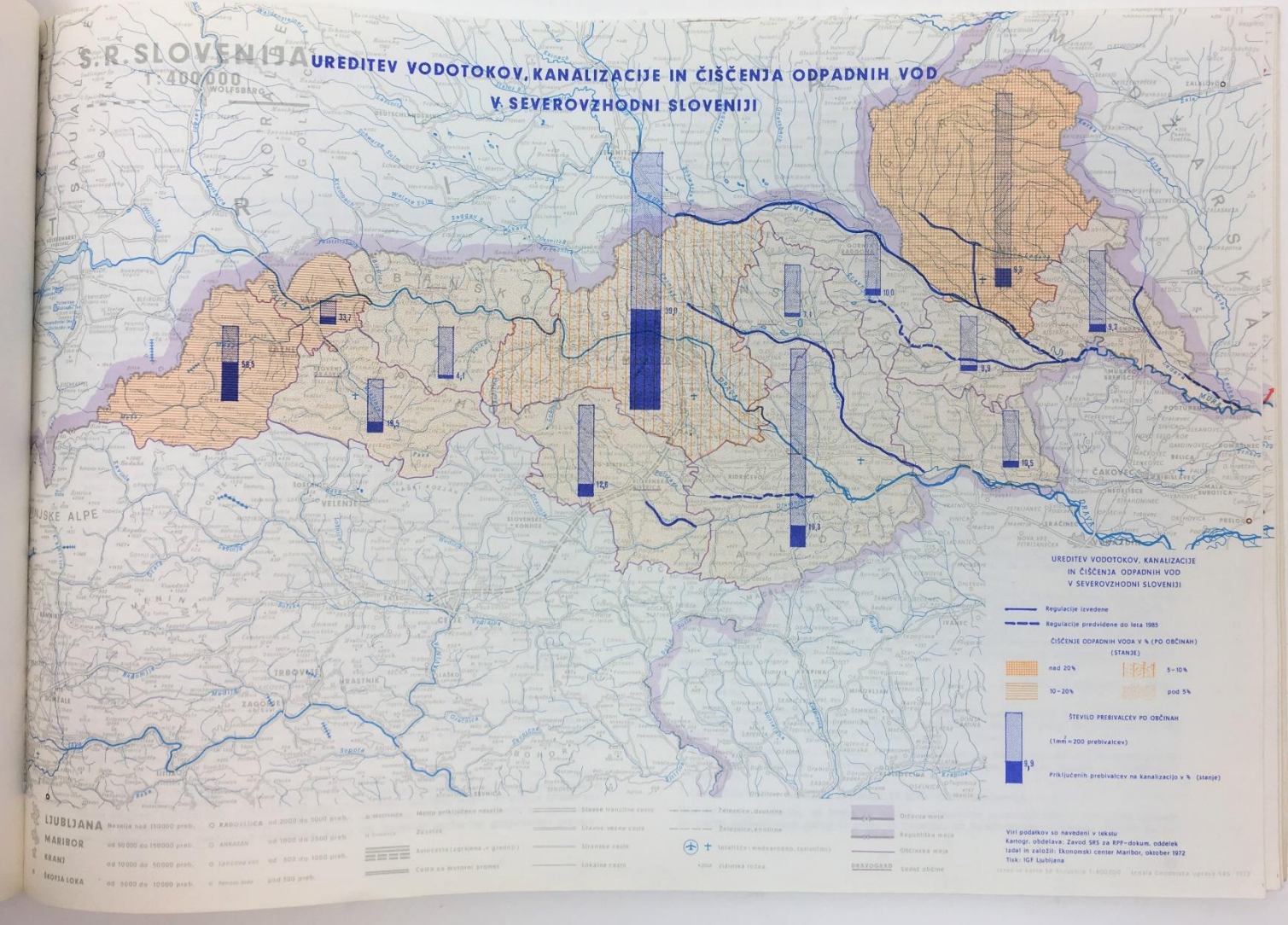
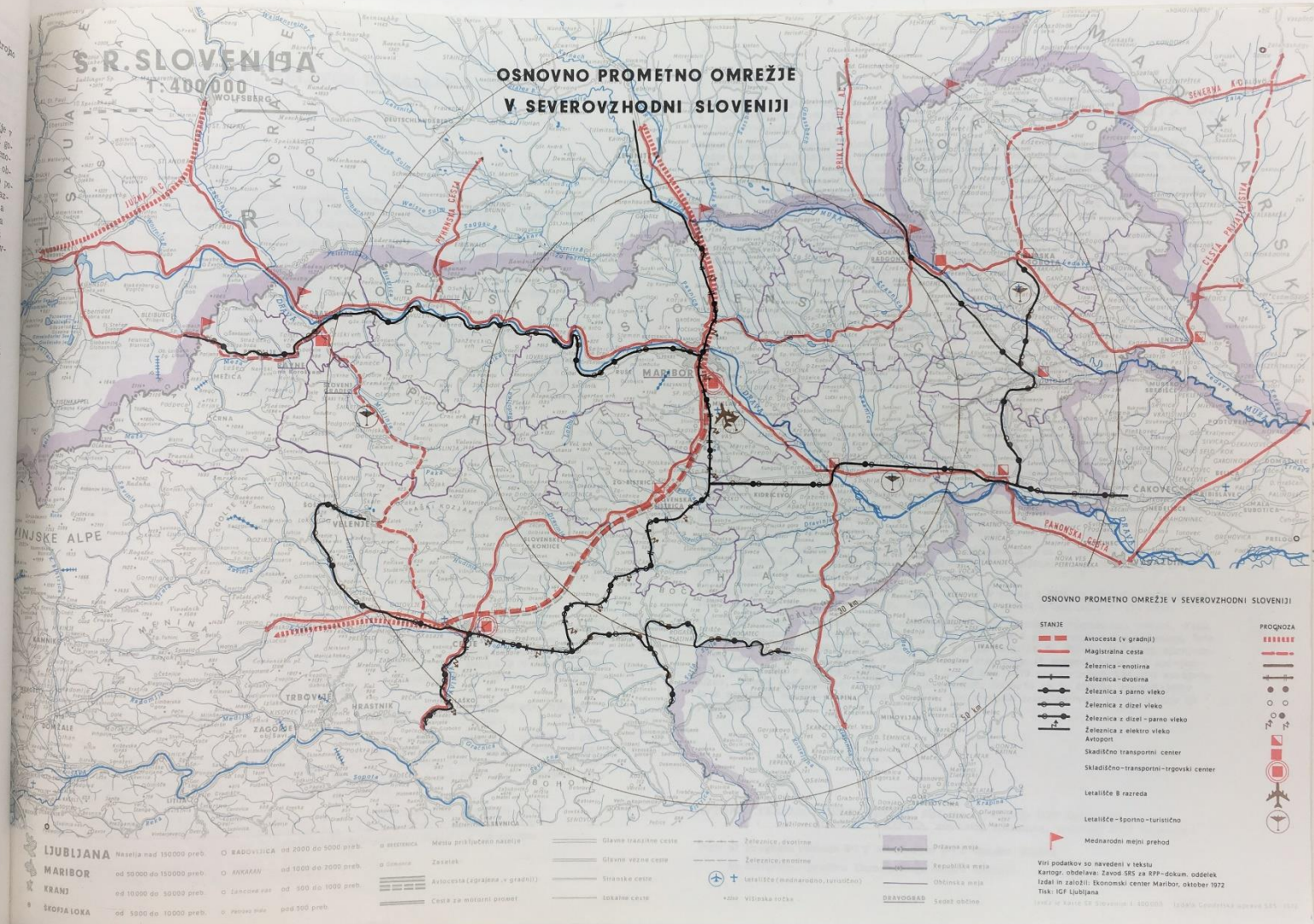
The maps were made by Peter Svetik, probably one of the most important names of Yugoslav modern geodesy. Svetik was a Slovene engineer of geodesy and a surveyor, who was leading major projects in the country, such as developing a system of new numeration of houses, establishing the geometrical center of Slovenia, and curating a collection of surveying instruments on the castle Bogenšperk.

Only 6 examples of the atlas are preserved in Slovenian libraries and none in institutions abroad.

**References:** OCLC 450240834.

150 EUR





## 48. THEMATIC CARTOGRAPHY / STATISTICAL ATLAS

Franc DEBELJAK – Dušan FATUR – Pavel PEČENKO – Vlasto ZEMLJIČ.

**Prometna študija hitrih cest v Sloveniji. Traffic study of the highway network in Slovenia.**

**Ljubljana: Urbanistični Zavod, February 1969.**

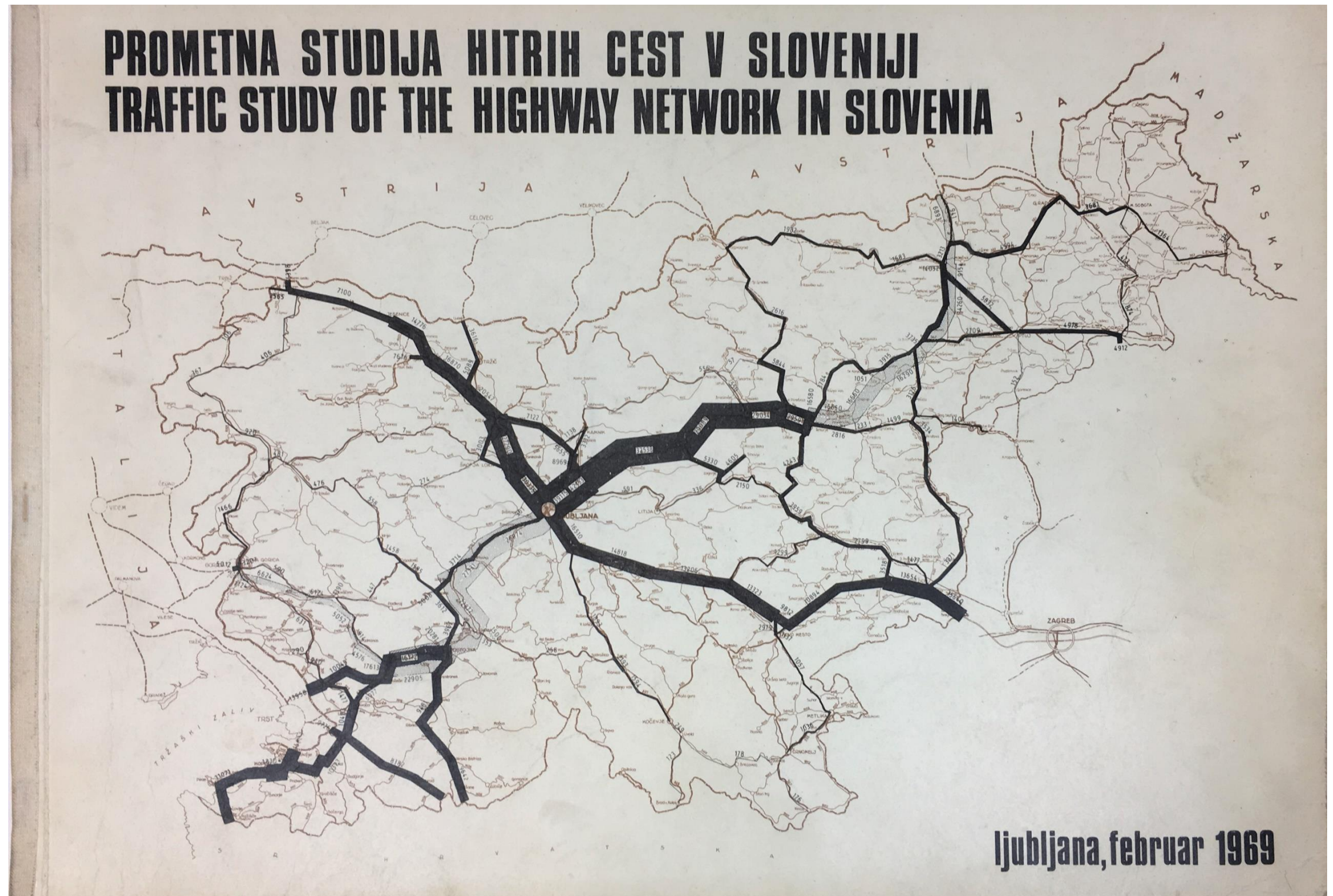
Oblong folio. [2], 21 pp., [71] charts and colour maps, original card wrappers with illustrated cover (Very Good, wrappers with a minor wear, stamps from a **deaccessioned** library on the back of the title page and on the last page, old library paper stamp in the corner of the back cover, improvised pocket on the inner side of the back cover).

A rare statistical atlas with over 50 well designed maps analyses the contemporary traffic conditions for domestic and foreign cars, trucks, buses etc. in Slovenia for 1969 and the prognosis for the traffic in 1976, 1986 and 1996, with newly planned highways.

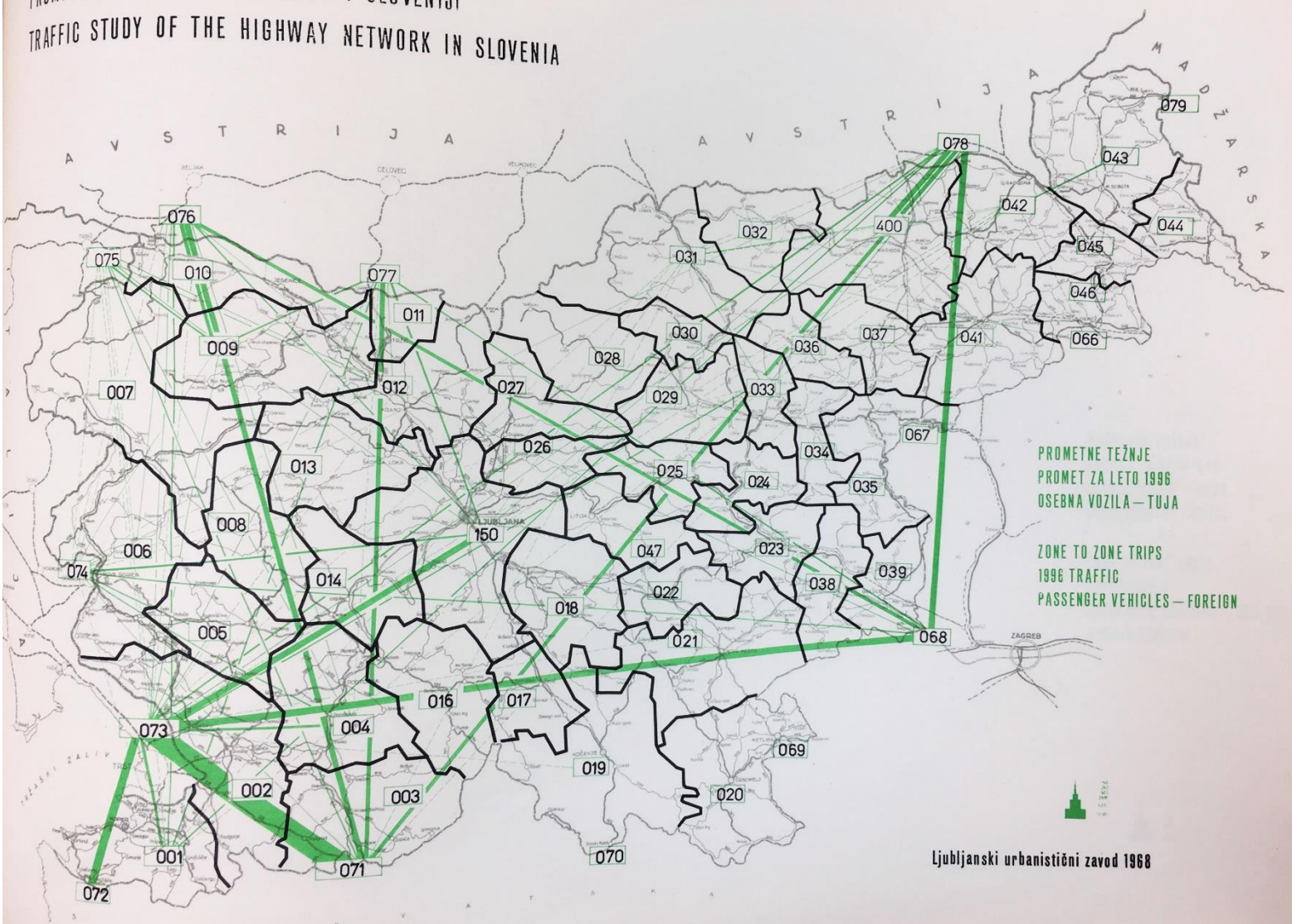
Worldcat only lists 2 examples in institutions worldwide (University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Arts, & Universitätsbibliothek Kaiserslautern).

**References:** OCLC 1069171569.

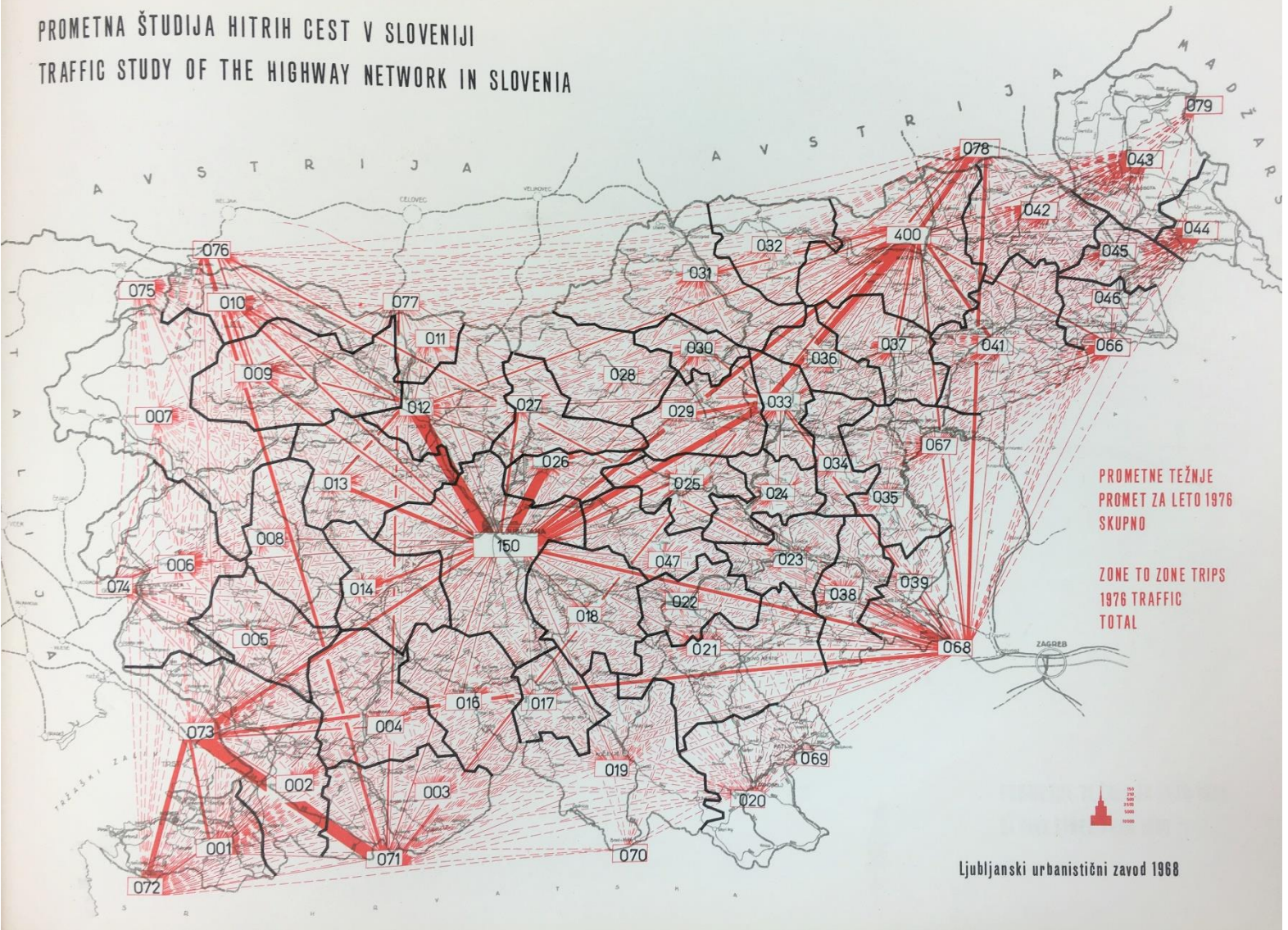
140 EUR



PROMETNA ŠTUDIJA HITRIH CEST V SLOVENIJI  
TRAFFIC STUDY OF THE HIGHWAY NETWORK IN SLOVENIA



PROMETNA ŠTUDIJA HITRIH CEST V SLOVENIJI  
TRAFFIC STUDY OF THE HIGHWAY NETWORK IN SLOVENIA





#### 49. THEMATIC CARTOGRAPHY / STATISTICAL ATLAS

Hermann Haack Geographisch-Kartographische Anstalt. Various Authors.

##### **Weltatlas. Die Staaten der Erde und ihre Wirtschaft.**

[Atlas of the World. The Countries of the World and their Economies]

**Gotha - Leipzig: Haack 1969.**

Folio. XVI, [1], 176 pp. with colour maps, original blue cloth binding with white lettering on the cover and spine, original dustjacket (dustjacket with wear on the corners and partly repaired tears, otherwise in a good condition).

A precise atlas of the countries of the world and thematic maps of their economies is one of the legendary German atlases of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The atlas was republished in many corrected versions over decades.

The atlas was issued by VEB Hermann Haack Geographisch-Kartographische Anstalt Gotha (the publishing arm of the Hermann Haack Geography-Cartography Institute in Gotha). The institute was the premier cartographic organization in East Germany (the *Deutsche Demokratische Republik*, or DDR) and was widely considered to be the most advanced autonomously operated map producer in the Eastern Block.

Since the fall of the Berlin Wall, the DDR had become synonymous with bad industrial practices, however, the Hermann Haack Anstalt was a rare exception in that it maintained a very high standard of production in line with its pedigree. Indeed, the Haack Institute was the direct successor of the Justus Perthes Geographical Institute. Founded in Gotha in 1785, during the 19<sup>th</sup> Century the Perthes firm rose to become the preeminent map publisher in Germany. Its popular publications such as the *Shul-Atlas* and Steiler's *Hand-Atlas* made the company the most financially successful cartography enterprise in Continental Europe. It was also responsible for ground-breaking thematic and scientific cartography as well as impressive wall maps.

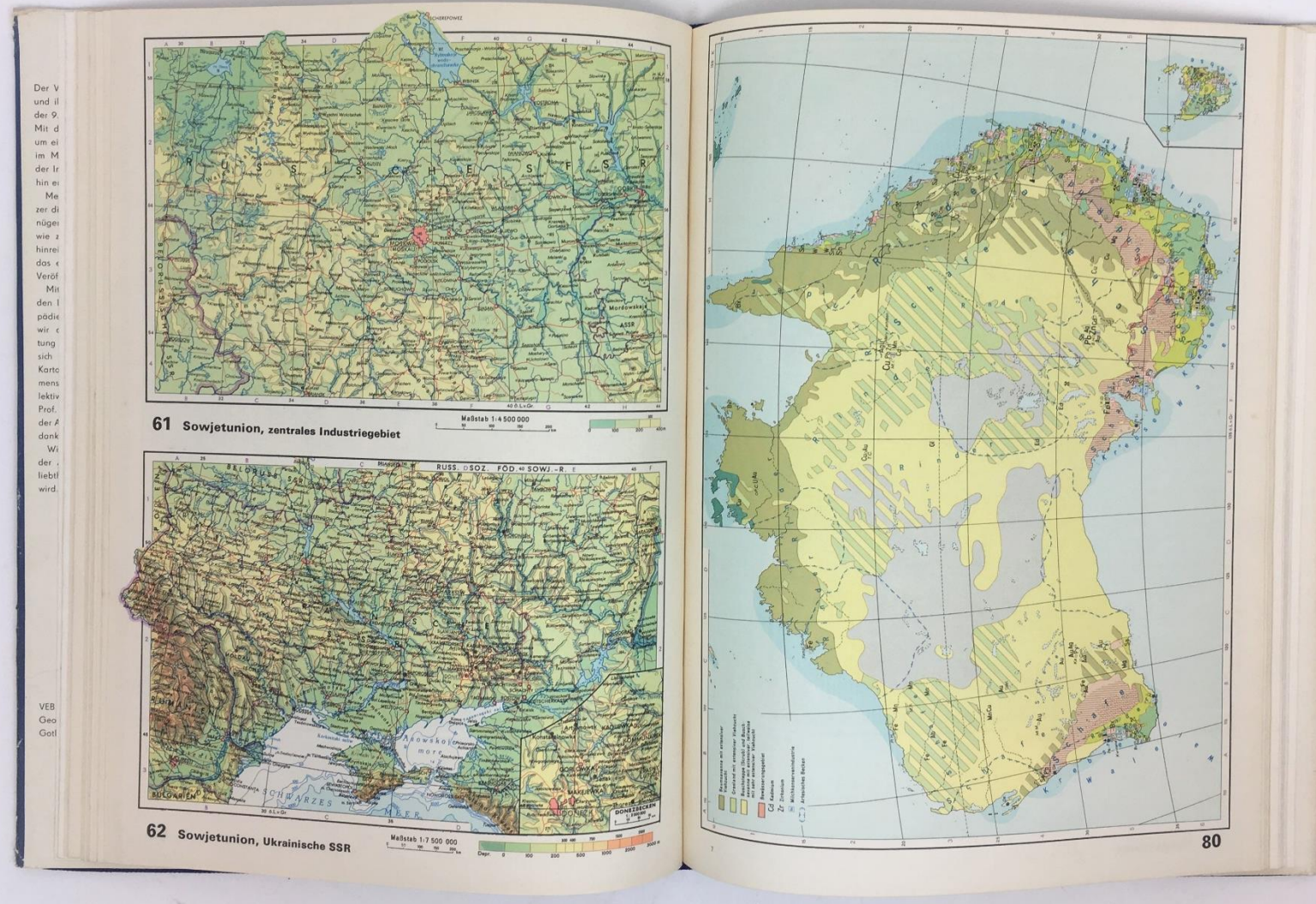
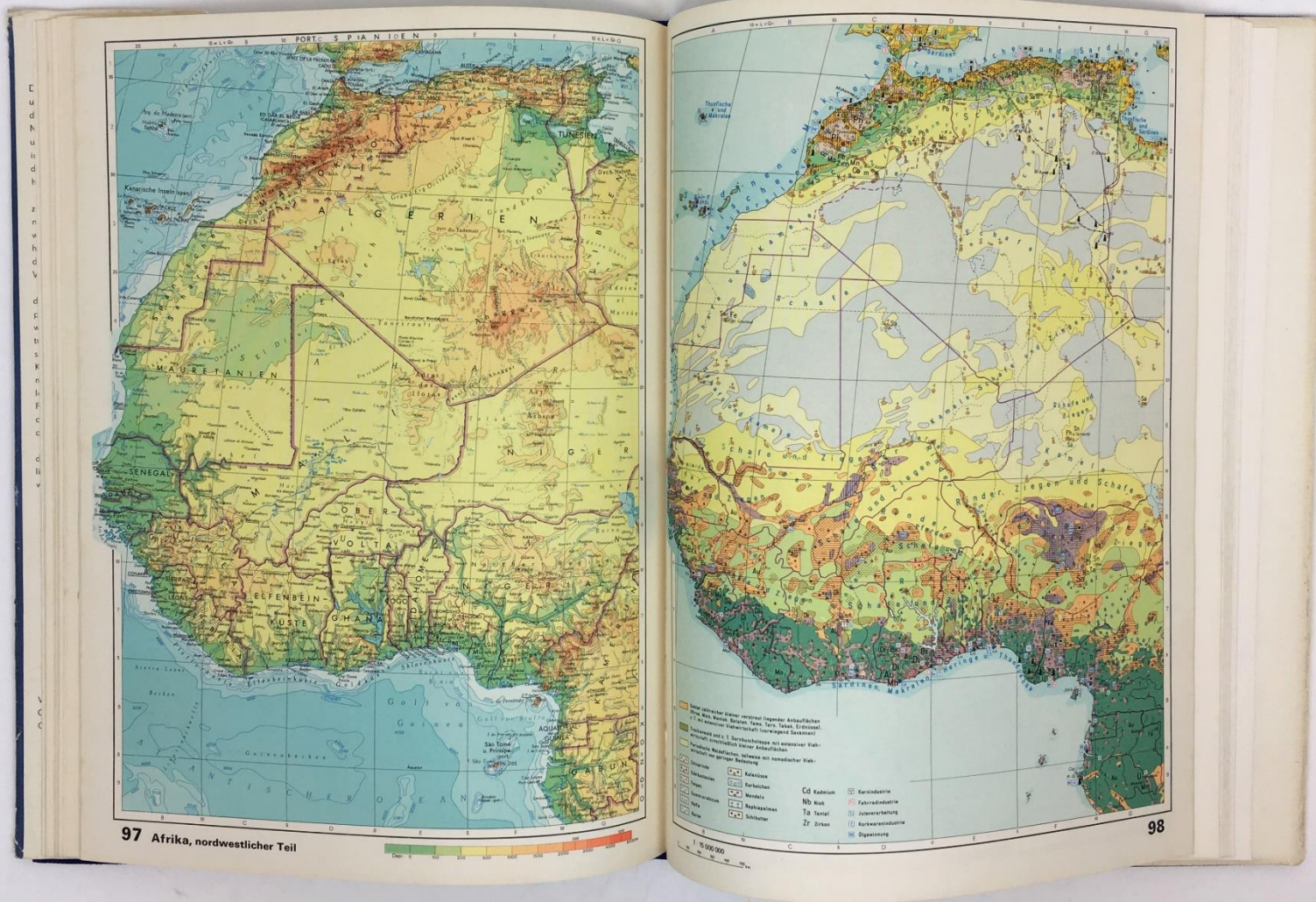
Hermann Haack (1872-1966), one of pre-WWII Germany's most prominent mapmakers, joined the Perthes firm in 1898 and eventually rose to become its director. Haack was credited for improving production quality and standardizing map symbols and colour coding. During WWII, in 1944, at the age of 72, Haack retired from the firm. In the wake of the war, while its personnel was depleted and production lagged, the physical operation at the Perthes Villa in Gotha remained unaffected and the firm continued to function.

The Communist government of the DDR nationalized the firm in 1953 and curiously invited Hermann Haack, then 81 years old, to return to lead the enterprise under its new name, the Hermann Haack Anstalt. While the company was to be wholly owned by the state, Haack was given an unusually high degree of autonomy and ample resources to ensure that the quality of production approached pre-war levels. While never overtly political, Haack had maintained friendly contacts with Communists and labour leaders during the 1920s and 1930s, and was ideologically acceptable to the new regime.

The Haack Anstalt was granted the DDR monopoly on the production of school maps and all civilian wall maps. With technical abilities that far exceeded those of the remaining cartographic institutes throughout the Warsaw Pact countries, it serviced many external commissions, notably from the Soviet Union.

45 EUR





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## 50. THEMATIC CARTOGRAPHY / STATISTICAL ATLAS

Hermann Haack Geographisch-Kartographische Anstalt. Various Authors.

**Haack Atlas Weltverkehr. Weltatlas des Transport- und Nachrichtenwesens**

[Haack Atlas of Transportation. World Atlas of Transport and Communications]

**Gotha: Haack 1985.**

*The first edition of the precise German atlas of transportation, made by the Haack Institute in East Germany.*

Folio. 128 pp. with colour charts and maps, original blue linen binding with gilt lettering on the cover and spine, illustrated endpapers, original illustrated dustjacket (dustjacket with minor wear on the corners, front endpapers with minor scratches, otherwise in a good, seemingly unused example).

This is the first edition of the German legendary world atlas of the transportation and communications, with numberless combinations of colourful maps and charts.

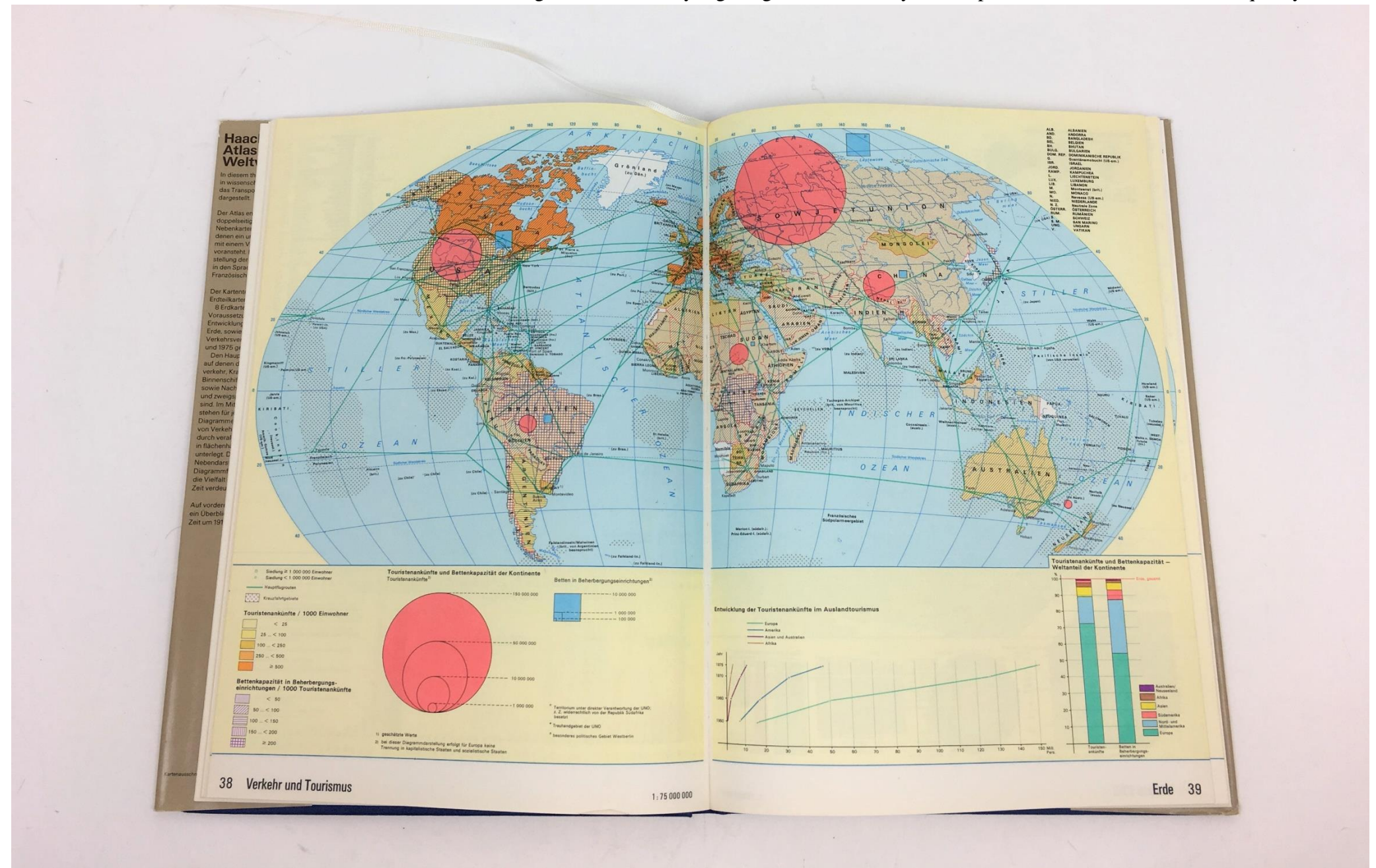
The atlas was issued by VEB Hermann Haack Geographisch-Kartographische Anstalt Gotha (the publishing arm of the Hermann Haack Geography-Cartography Institute in Gotha). The institute was the premier cartographic organization in East Germany (the *Deutsche Demokratische Republik*, or DDR) and was widely considered to be the most advanced autonomously operated map producer in the Eastern Block.

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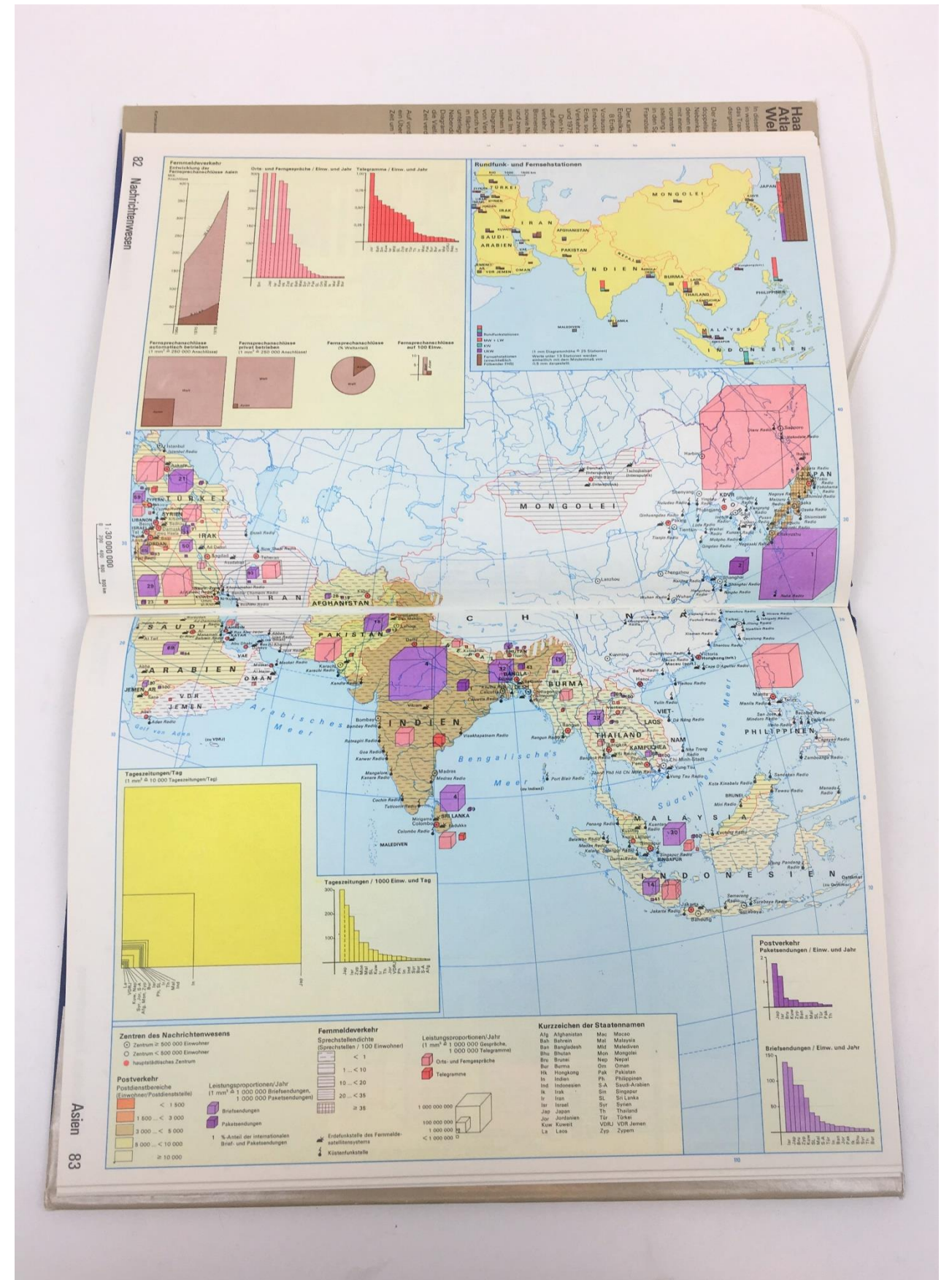
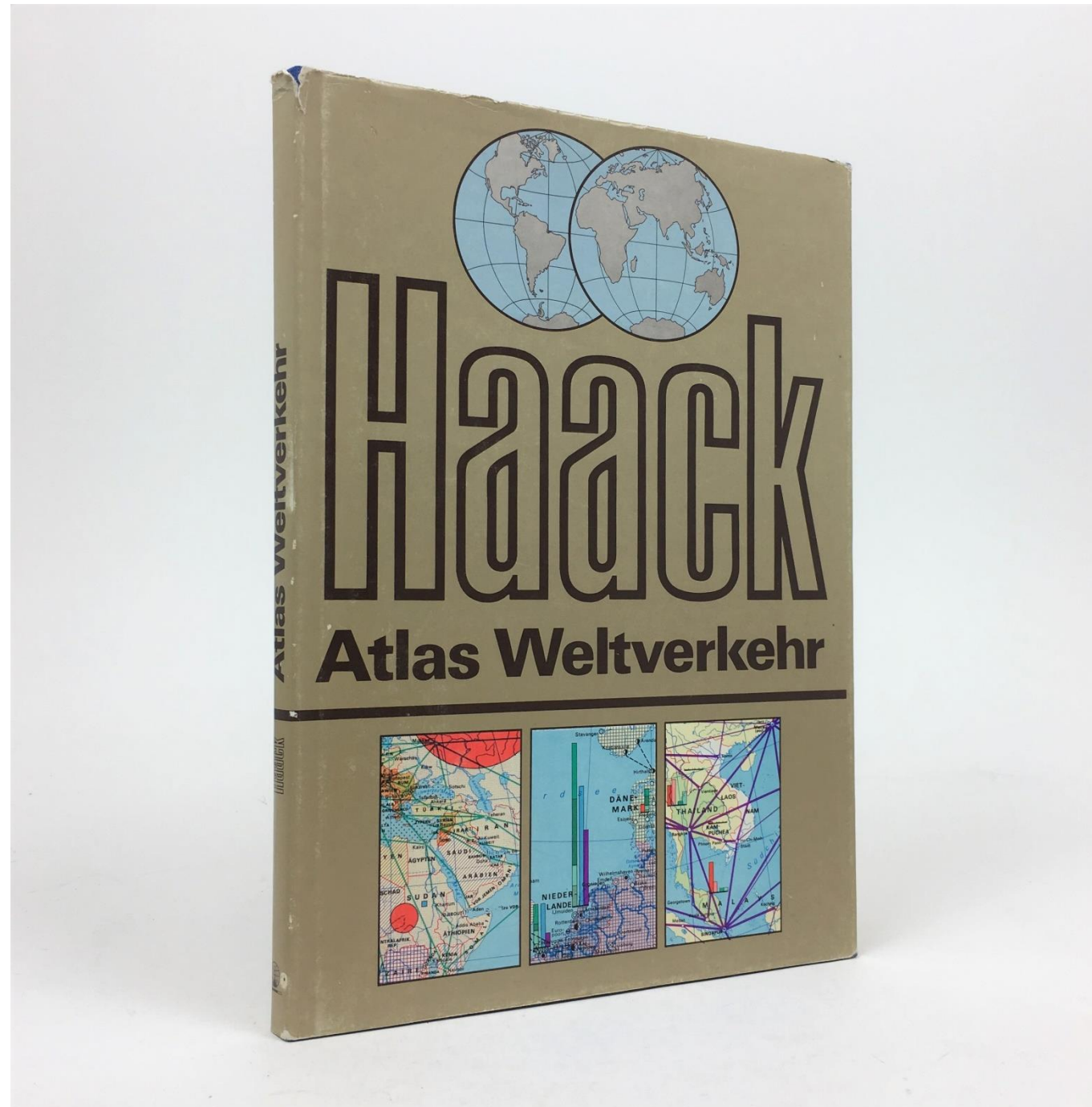
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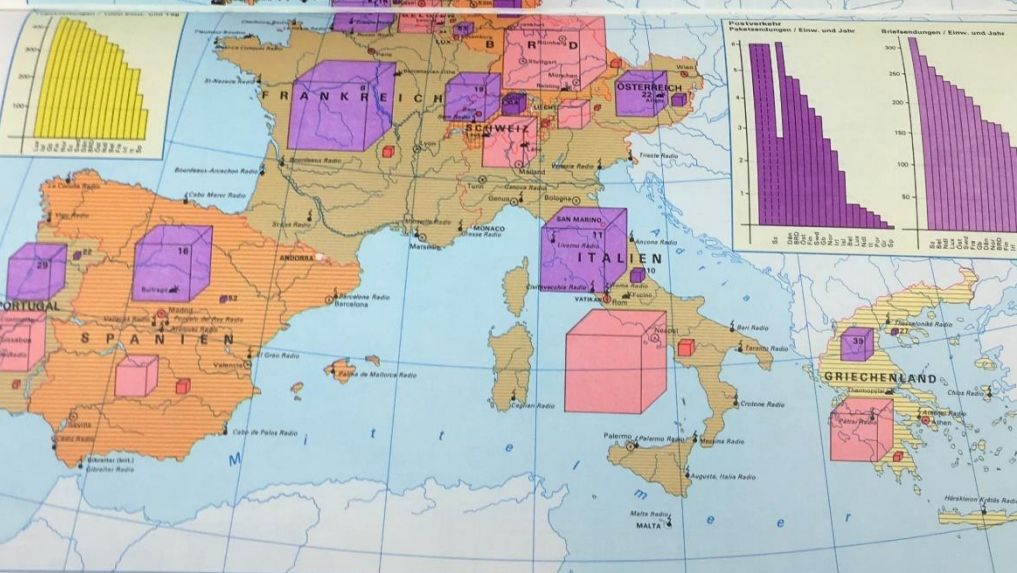
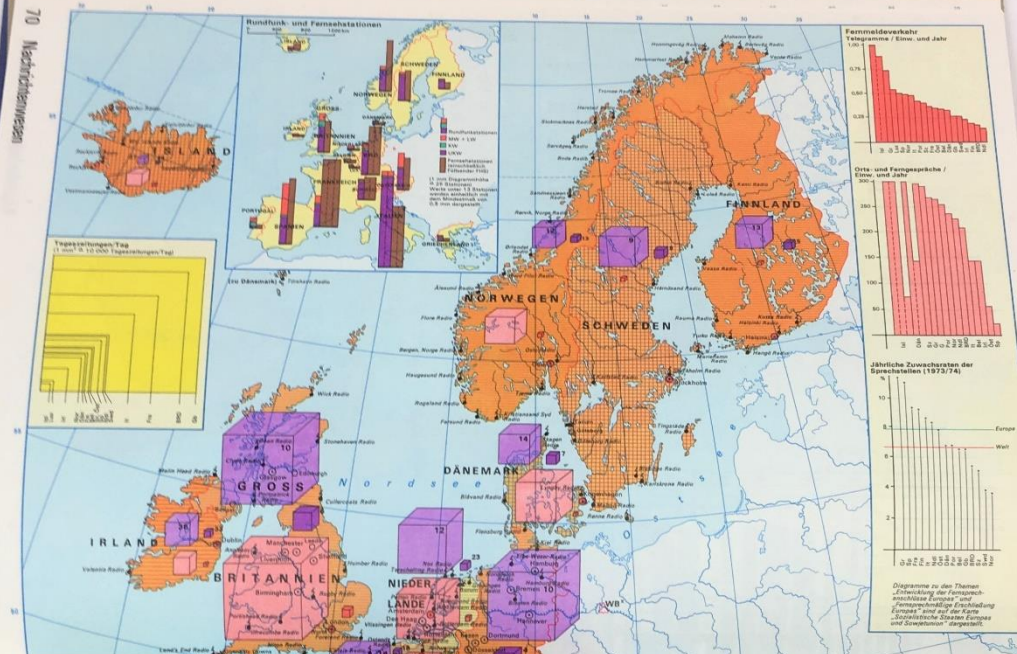
The Communist government of the DDR nationalized the firm in 1953 and curiously invited Hermann Haack, then 81 years old, to return to lead the enterprise under its new name, the Hermann Haack Anstalt. While the company was to be wholly owned by the state, Haack was given an unusually high degree of autonomy and ample resources to ensure that the quality of



production approached pre-war levels. While never overtly political, Haack had maintained friendly contacts with Communists and labour leaders during the 1920s and 1930s, and was ideologically acceptable to the new regime. The Haack Anstalt was granted the DDR monopoly on the production of school maps and all civilian wall maps. With technical abilities that far exceeded those of the remaining cartographic institutes throughout the Warsaw Pact countries, it serviced many external commissions, notably from the Soviet Union.

55 EUR





**Zentren des Nachrichtenwesens**

**Postverkehr**

**Fernmeldeverkehr**

**Kurzzeichen der Staatennamen**

**Sprechstellen/100 Einwohner europäischer Hauptstädte am 1. Januar 1976**

**Transportproportionen**

**Eisenbahnnetz**

**Eisenbahnnetzdichte**

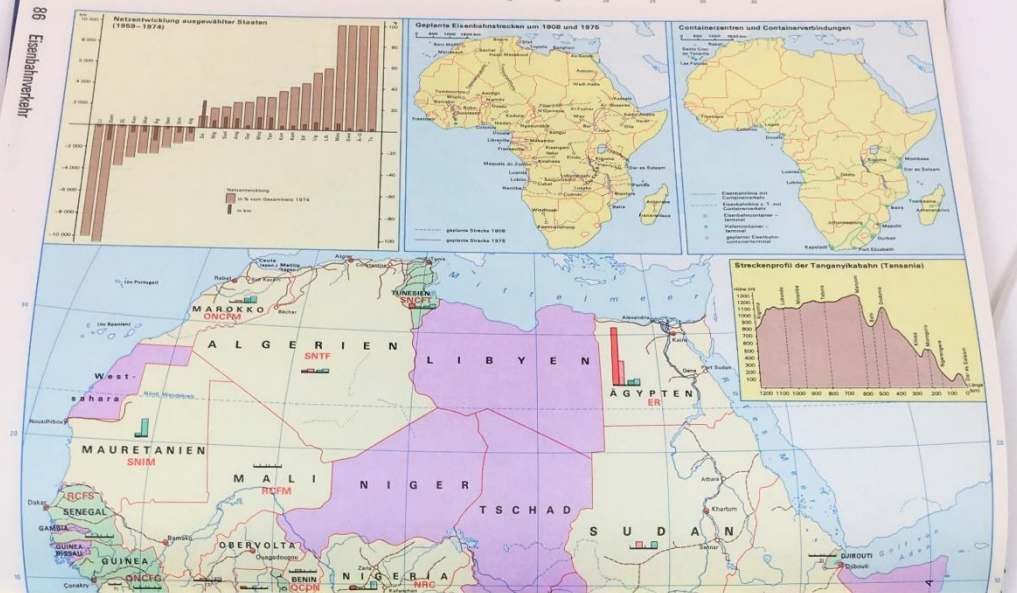
**Kurzzeichen der Staatennamen**

**Transportproportionen**

**Erste Eisenbahnstrecken**

**Transportmittelstruktur**

Kapitalistische Staaten Europas 71



**Transportproportionen**

**Erste Eisenbahnstrecken**

**Transportmittelstruktur**

Afrika 87

## 51. THEMATIC CARTOGRAPHY / STATISTICAL ATLAS / SOVIET PROPAGANDA

Hermann Haack Geographisch-Kartographische Anstalt. Akademie der Wissenschaften der DDR.  
Zentralinstitut für Geschichte

**Haack Atlas zur Zeitgeschichte**  
[Haack Atlas of the History].

**Gotha: Haack 1985.**

Folio. VIII, 73 with colour maps and charts, original red cloth binding with gilt lettering on the cover and spine, original paper wrappers, accompanied by original brown paper wrapping material with original label (mint unused example).

A beautifully designed informative historical atlas of the world, was issued in 1985 in Gotha in East Germany and starts with a map of the world at the time of the “Great Socialistic October Revolution”. The atlas focuses of the importance and influence of the Soviet Union and the Communist countries on the rest of the world.

This example is in a mint condition, accompanied by the original tan paper wrapping material with an original label.

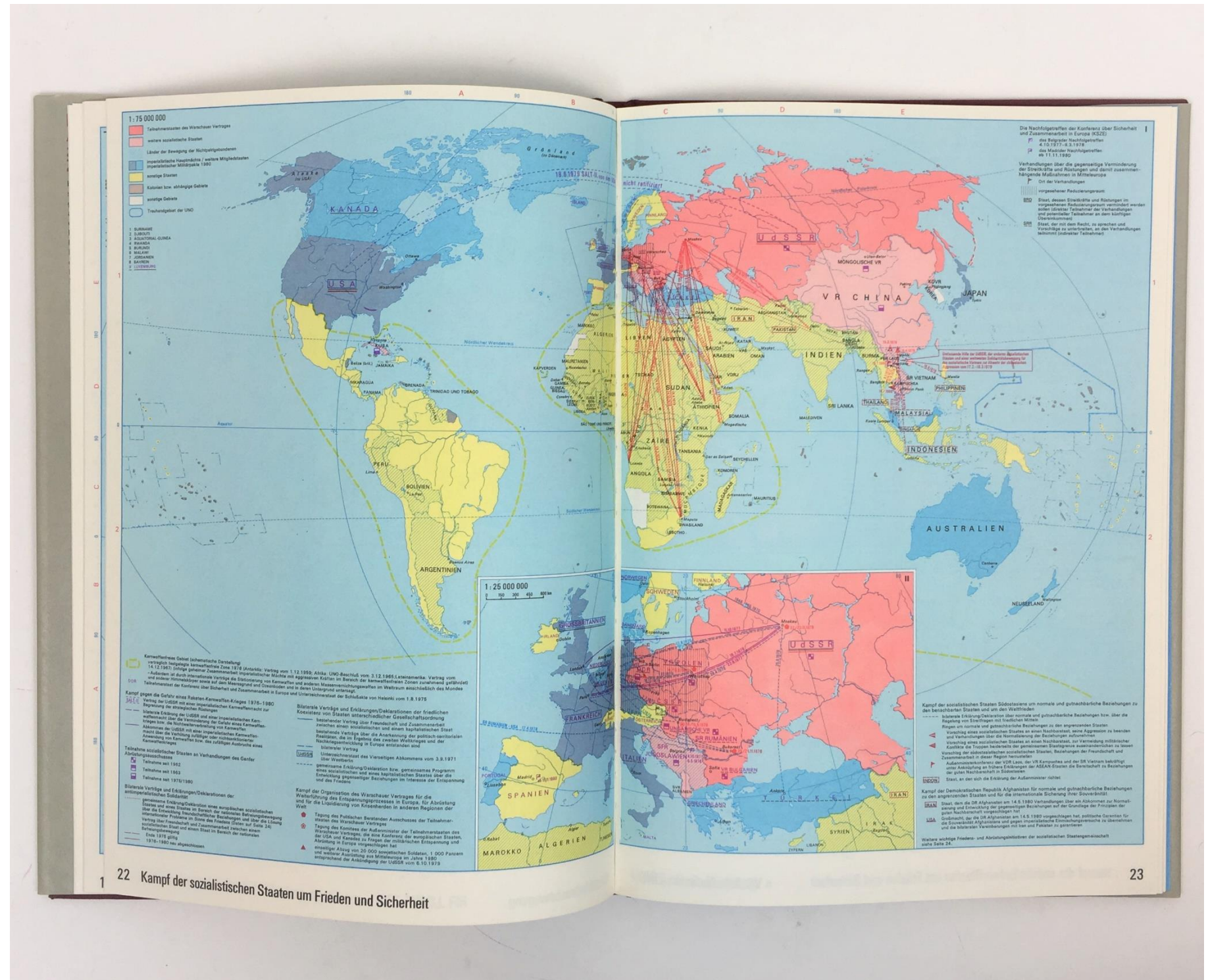
The atlas was issued by VEB Hermann Haack Geographisch-Kartographische Anstalt Gotha (the publishing arm of the Hermann Haack Geography-Cartography Institute in Gotha). The institute was the premier cartographic organization in East Germany (the *Deutsche Demokratische Republik*, or DDR) and was widely considered to be the most advanced autonomously operated map producer in the Eastern Block.

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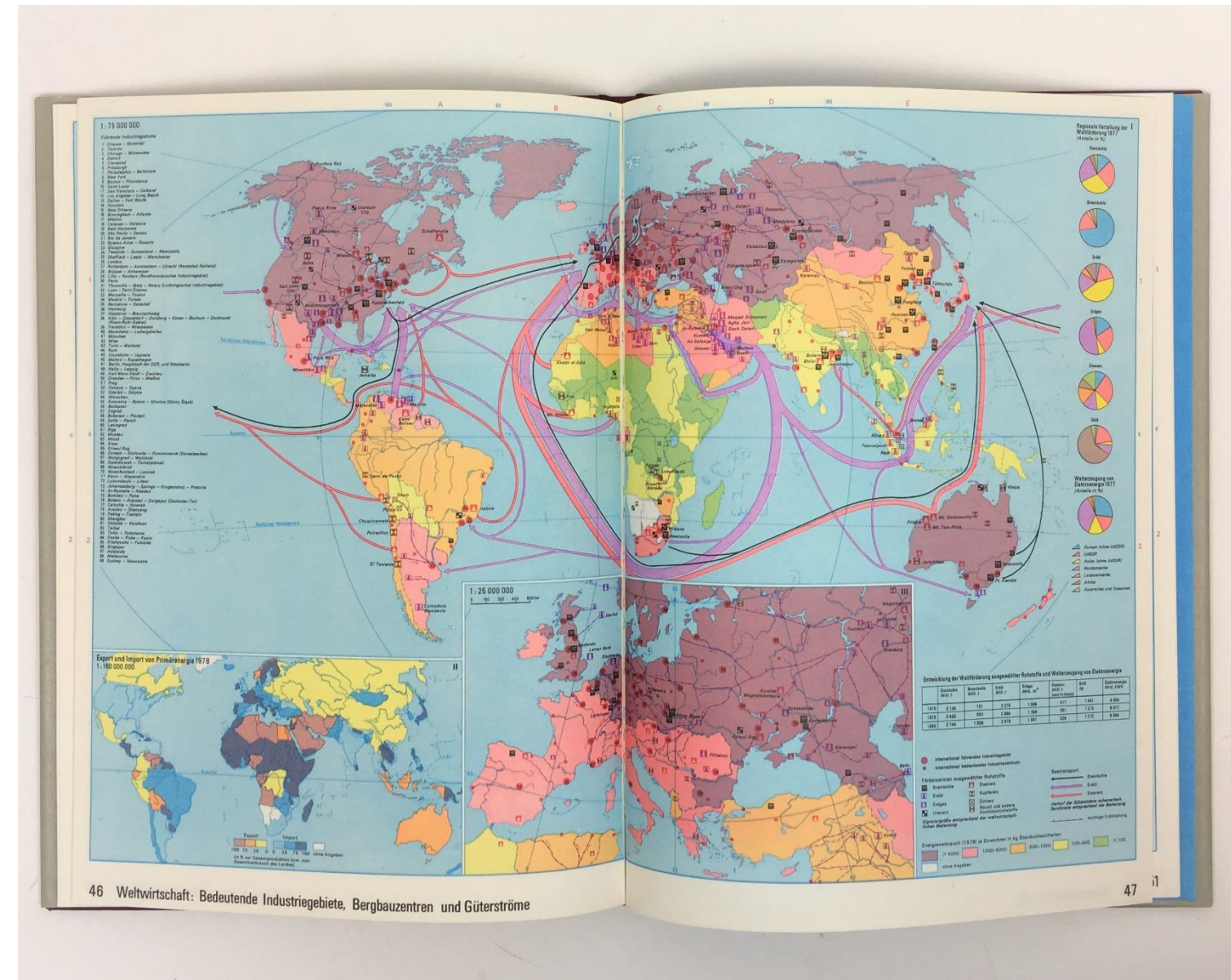
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65 EUR







## 52. TURKISH CARICATURE

Engin ORTAÇ, editor.

### AKBABA

**Istanbul: 1957-1974**

29 issues, all 4° with colour cover and illustrations in text inside

1957: No. 300, 8 pp.

1959: No. 379, 8 pp.

1968: Nos. 15-50, 22 pp.

1969: 16-3, 16-5, 16-8, 16-12, 16-13, 16-15, 16-17, 16-18, 16-19, 16-20, 16-23, 16-24, 16-25, 17-29, 17-32, 17-33, 17-34, 17-35, 17-37, 17-38, 17-39, 17-43, 17-44, 17-41, 17-46, mostly 18 pp, some editions 22 pp.

1974: 27-46, 18 pp.

Condition report: some issues with tiny tears in margins and a faint water stain in the lower right corner, small traces of binding in the middle fold, some cover loose, overall in a good condition.

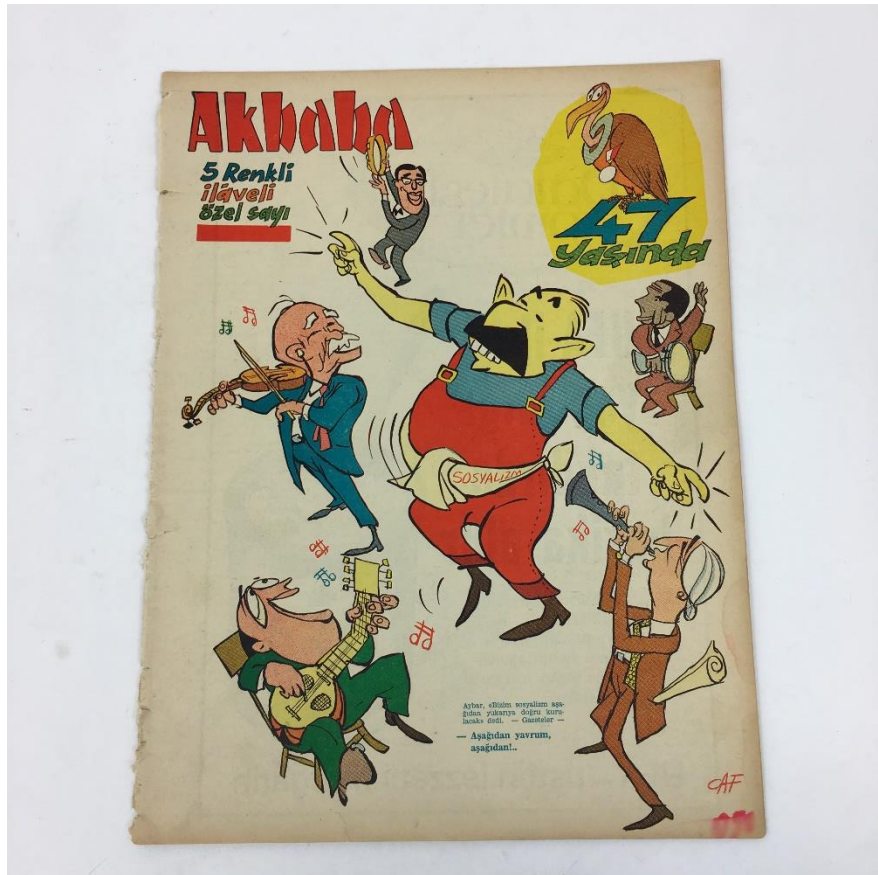
The two 1950s editions slightly age-toned in margins. Number 379 (1959) with tears in margins and ink stains inside. Number 27-46 (1974) with light foxing.

Akbaba [Vulture] was a Turkish satirical magazine, published between 1922 and 1922, with short pauses in 1931-33 and 1950-51. It was first published twice per week and in Ottoman script, and from 1944 as a weekly. It was illustrated by the leading caricaturists of the time. Many images were borrowed from contemporary western magazines and adjusted to the Turkish humor.

The covers are always satires on contemporary Turkish and American politics and the inner text is richly illustrated with erotic, sometimes soft pornographic caricatures, which are especially narrative in the 1968-1969 editions, in the time of the sexual liberation. The humor is often connected to the contemporary obsession with the space race.

320 EUR





### 53. ARMENIAN DIASPORA / ISTANBUL IMPRINT

Խաչիկ Պետրոսի. Ամիրյան. Haçik Amiryan (Khachik Bedros Amirean)

**ԵՐԳԵՐ ՍԻՐՈՅ ԵՒ ՊԱՅԲԱՐԻ. Yerker siro ve baykari**  
[ERGER SIRO EV PAYK'ARI]

**Istanbul: Carakayt 1948.**

*An attractive crudely printed pamphlet in Armenian language way with a highly decorative proto art-deco cover, contains poems by a leftist author Khachik Amirean, a member of the progressive Armenian literary group in Istanbul.*

8°. 95 pp. printed recto only, original wrappers with illustrated title, stapled (old signature on the cover, old lines in ink on the last cover and one blank page inside, otherwise in a good condition).

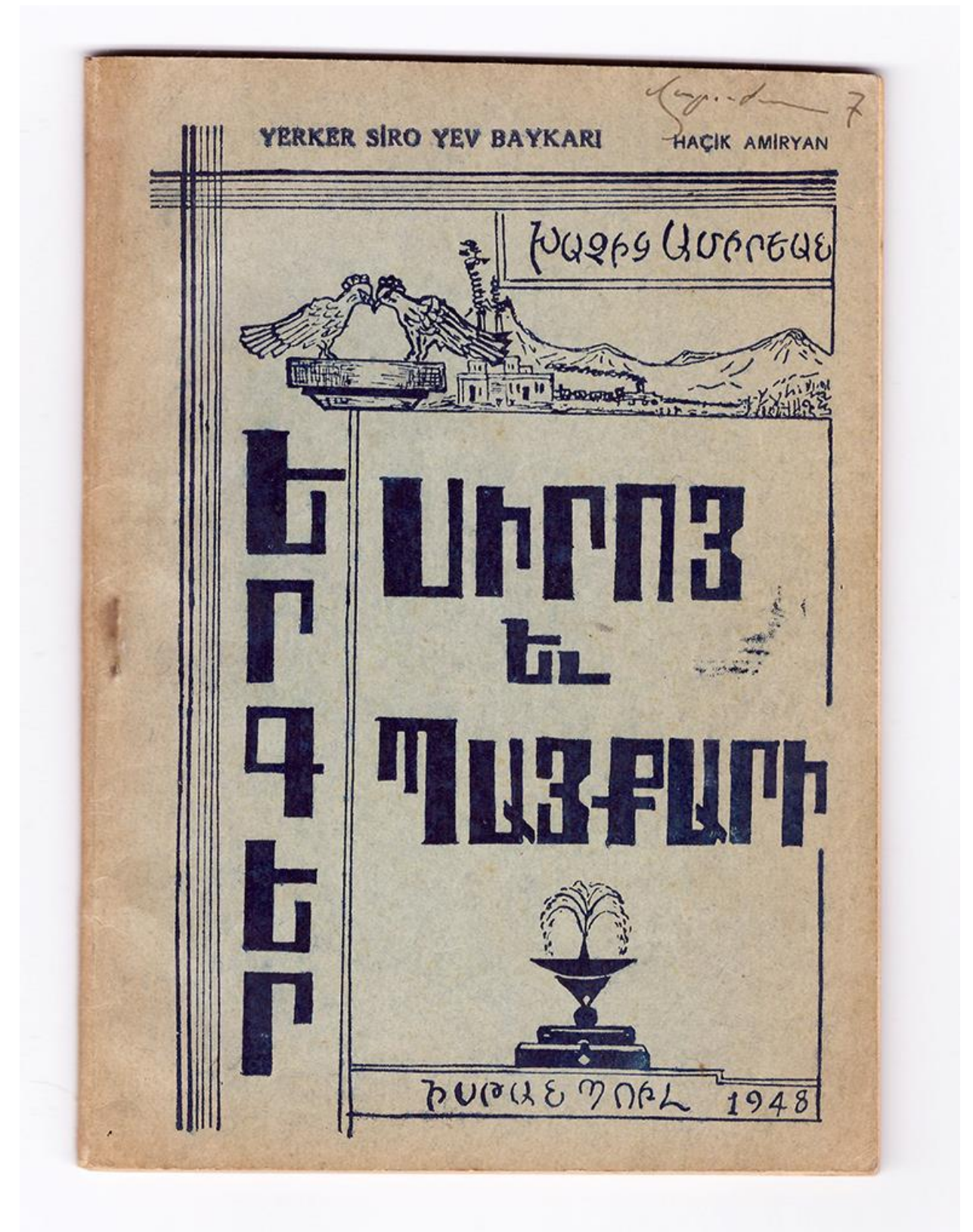
Khachik Amirean was known as a member of the new left-wing generation of Armenian authors in Istanbul, gathering around the newspaper *Nor Or* (նոր որ) and hence named the *Nor Or Generation*. His poems reflect a strong socialist and anti-capitalist tone, which eventually brought him into trouble with the Turkish authorities and forced him to leave his native land.

Amirean (Amiryan), born in in Istanbul, was a translator from Turkish, a researcher of the Turkish language, poet, author and a publisher of an Armenian newspaper Carakayt, issued between 1947-1952 in Istanbul. In 1963, he moved to Soviet Armenia and lectured at the Yerevan State University, and in 1990 to Los Angeles, where he lived until his death.

We could find one institutional copy of the book at the University of Michigan and three copies at the National Library of Armenia.

**References:** OCLC 605521631.

95 EUR



#### 54. ARMENIAN CALLIGRAPHY

Հ.Ն. Գործակալյան [H N Gortsakalyan]

**Հայկական տառատեսակներ. Армянские шрифты.**  
[Haykakan taratesakner. Armjanskie šrifty / Armenian Fonts]

**Yerevan: Haykakan SSH GA Hratarakch'ut'yun, 1973.**

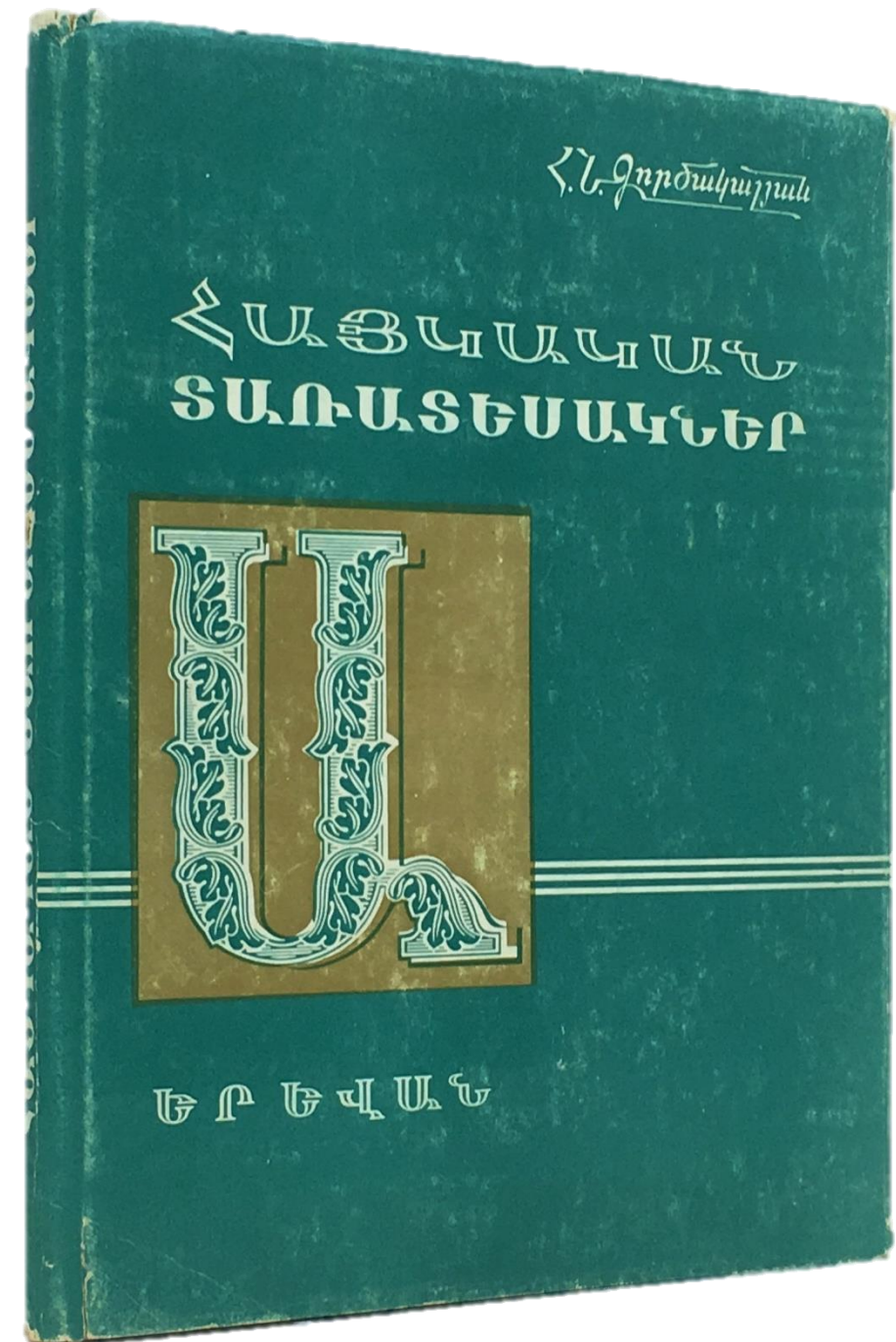
4°. [2], 107 pp. with 91 numbered full page illustrations in black and brown, original tan cloth binding with lettering on the cover and spine, original illustrated dustjacket, illustrated endpapers (dustjacket slightly worn with tiny tears in margins, old collector's stamp on the first page, otherwise in a good condition).

The book containing 91 plates with different Armenian fonts and traditional patterns is one of the classic works on Armenian script of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

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

**References:** OCLC 13471432.

65 EUR





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նշոչպշոսվտ  
րցւփքւօֆ

Երբ ձնորս մոր գիրք է ընկնում՝ մի առարկա, որը պատրաստվել է տպարանում՝ գրաշարի, յուրահատուկ այդ հերոսի ձևերով, մի ինչ - որ այլ հերոսի հնարած մեքենայի օգնությամբ, ես պզու՛մ եմ, որ մոր, կենդանի, խոսող, հրաշալի մի քան է մտնում իմ կյանքի մեջ:

Երբ ձնորս մոր գիրք է ընկնում՝ մի առարկա, որը պատրաստվել է տպարանում՝ գրաշարի, յուրահատուկ այդ հերոսի ձևերով, մի ինչ - որ այլ հերոսի հնարած մեքենայի օգնությամբ, ես պզու՛մ եմ, որ մոր, կենդանի, խոսող, հրաշալի մի քան է մտնում իմ կյանքի մեջ:

արգդեպէր  
թժիլիսծկհ  
նդմյնշոչ  
պշոսվտր  
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90-07-01. 1000/10. ՀԱԿ



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ՀԱՆՔԱԲԱՏ ԱՇԽԱՐՀ

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ՄԻԿԱԳԱՆԾ ԼԵՌՆԵՐԻ  
ՀԱՆՔԱԲԱՏ ԱՇԽԱՐՀ

ԱՐՓԱՅԻ

ՀՈՎՏՈՒՄ

ԻՓՔՕՑ

Մ. Ե. ԳՆԵՐԱԿՅԱՆԱՆ ՏԵԾՈՒՆԵՐ

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ԺԻԼԽԾԿՀԶՂՃ  
ՄՅՆՇՈՂՔՈՒՍ  
ՎՏՐՑԻՓՔՕՑ

արգդեպէրթ  
ժիլիսծկհնդ  
մյնշոչպշոսվ  
տրցւփքւօֆ

90-27-25. ԳՐԱՆԱԿ, ՓՓՈՒՆՔՆԵՐ (Լեռնային մակոնտրաստ) ԼՊ-131 (Պ 2)

**55. ARMENIAN DIASPORA / BEIRUT IMPRINT**

ԼԵՆԻՆ, ՄԿՐՏՉԵԱՆ (Levon Mkrtč'yan / Levon Mikirtitchian).

**ՊԵՏՈՒԹԵԱՆ ԸՄԲՈՆՈՒՄԸ ԴԱՐԵՐԻ ԵՐԿԱՅՆՔՈՎ**  
[Petowtean ëmbrnowmë dareri erkaynk'ov / **The Substance of the State through the Centuries**].

**Beirut: տպ. Համազգայինի Վահէ Սէթեան, Librairie Hamaskaine 1977.**

8°. 311 pp., original brown wrappers with printed title (minor staining, otherwise in a good condition)-

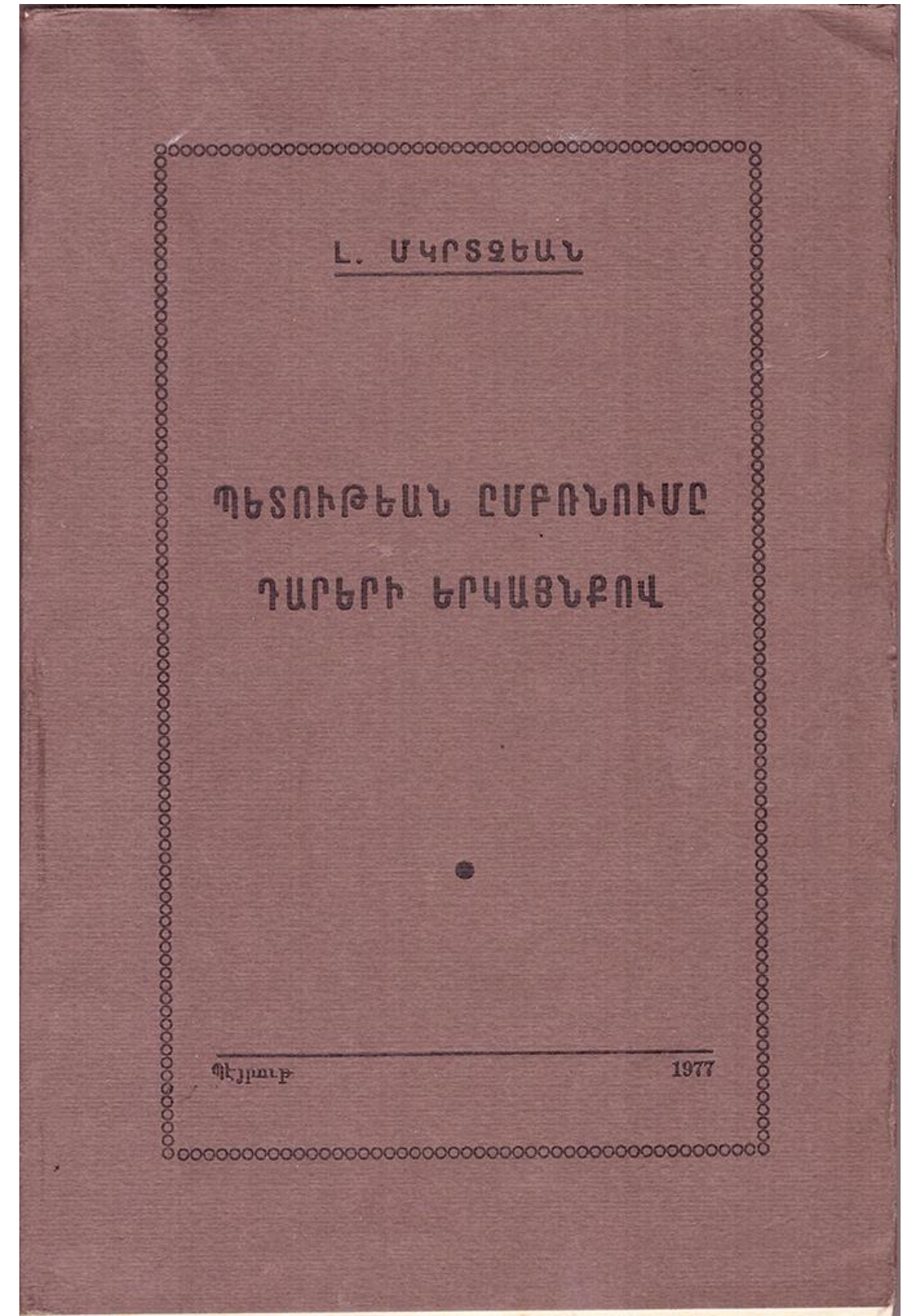
The book was written by an Armenian author and researcher Levon Mikirtitchian (Lewon Mkrtch'ean), active in Munich and Beirut in the second half of the 20th century. The book comes from the estate of the author.

A reprint of the book was published in 1994 in Yerevan.

Worldcat only lists one example (Bavarian state Library). Six examples are located at the Armenian National Library.

**References:** OCLC 927151114.

95 EUR



56. ARMENIAN DIASPORA / CHILDREN'S LITERATURE / TEHRAN IMPRINT

Մարգարիտ ՍԱՐՎԱՐՅԱՆ (Margarit SARVARYAN / SARVARIAN 1885 – 1952), editor.

ՆՈՐ ՀԱՍԿԵՐ

[Nor Hasker / New Hasker or New Wheat]

Tehran: Jardin d'enfants 1935.

*An issue of a rare children's magazine with a beautiful art deco cover was made by a female teacher Margarit Sarvarian for the Armenian diaspora in 1935 in Tehran.*

Small 4°. [1], pp. 132-160 with black and white illustrations in text, original illustrated wrappers, stapled (slightly age-toned, wrappers with tiny tears in margins, spine slightly stained with a small modern glued on label in the lower part).

This is a 5<sup>th</sup> number (of?) of a rare Armenian children's magazine *Nor Hasker* (New Spikes or New Wheat), printed in Tehran in 1935. The title refers to the wheat ears or spikes, representing the hard working nature of the Armenian people, a symbol today present in the country's coat of arms.

The magazine, illustrated with black and white images, includes educational stories, a song, puzzles and news. The beautifully illustrated art deco cover represents a young boy, holding a book, surrounded with the information from the world of science and natural science. The cartouche is ornated with the images of the wheat ears.

The editor and the founder was a Tbilisi born Margarit Sarvarian (1885 – 1952), a teacher, who left for Iran in 1905. She was active in educating children as a theater performer. In 1910 she founded the first Armenian kindergarten in Teheran, which had to close after two years after Sarvarian's return to Georgia.

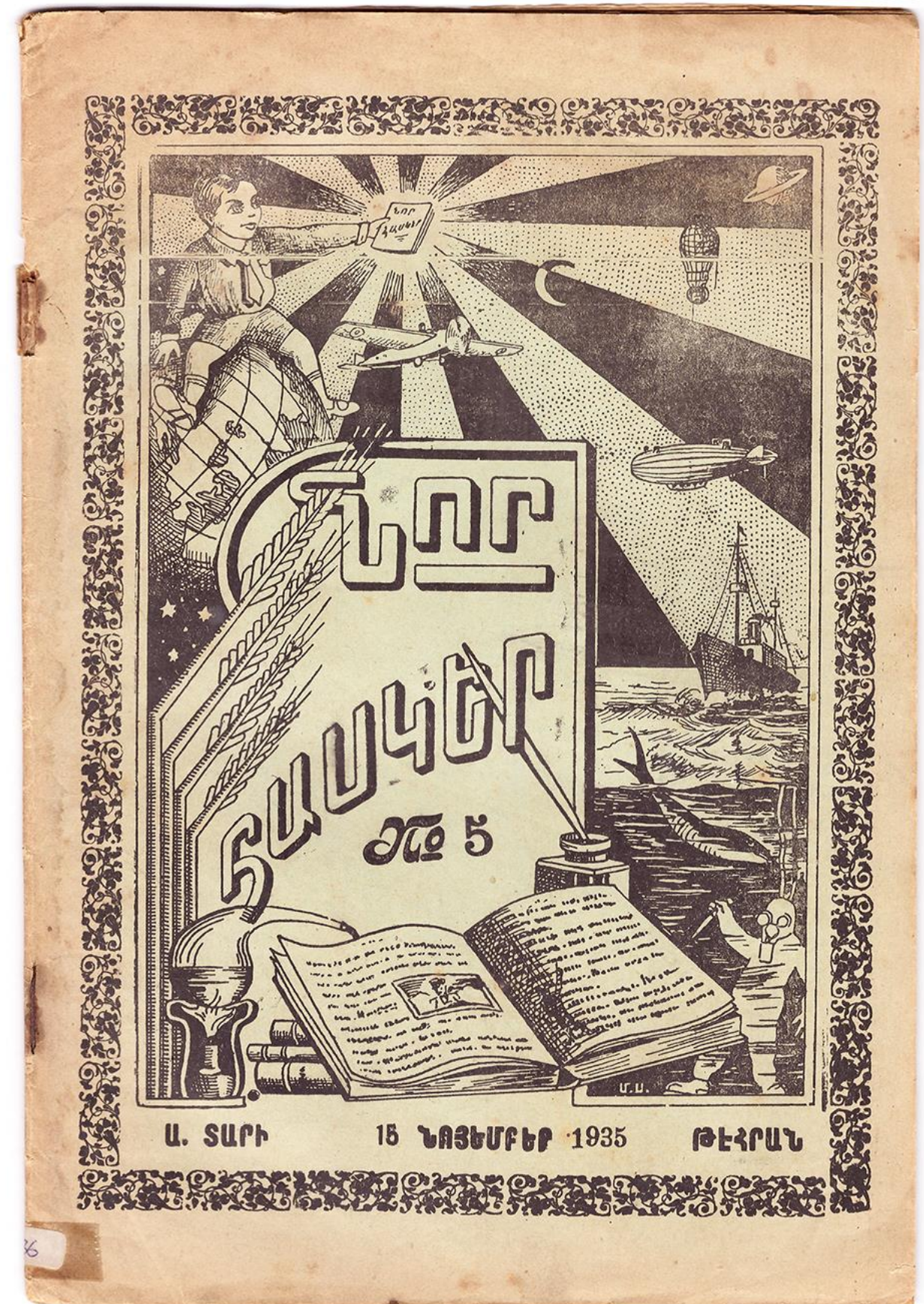
Margarit Sarvarian moved back to Tehran after some years and continued her pedagogical activity as a head of several institutions. In 1935, she founded the first Armenian magazine for children New Hasker, which borrowed its name from a Tbilisi-based Armenian children's magazine Hasker (ՀԱՍԿԵՐ).

Margarit Sarvarian's magazine was made with help of her family members and friends, and was according to the Armenian library system only issued in 1935 and 1936.

In 1945, Sarvarian founded an Armenian kindergarten Children's Palace (Մանուկների պալատը). At the time of her death in 1952 700 children attended the institution.

We could not find any copies on Worldcat. The database of Armenian libraries mentions the magazine with no recorded examples in libraries (<http://tert.nla.am/cgi-bin/koha/opac-detail.pl?biblionumber=3073>).

SOLD



57. ARMENIAN DIASPORA / ABC BOOK / ISTANBUL IMPRINT

ՀՈՎՀԱՆՆԷՍ ԳԱԶԱՆՃԵԱՆ (1870-1915) [Hovhannēs Gazančean]

ԾԻԱԾԱՆ: Բ. ԳԻՐԲ; ԲԵՐԱԿԱՆ-ԸՆԹԵՐՑԱՐԱՆ ՄԱՅՐԵՆԻ ԼԵԶՈՒԻ [Tsiatsan: B. girk'; k'erakan-ënt'erts'aran mayreni lezui / The Rainbow]

Istanbul: Aprahamyan 1951.

8°. 79 pp. with illustrations and photographs within text, original wrappers with illustrated title, originally bound together with a string (soft folds in corners, wrappers slightly stained, old paper stamp in the corner and a taxation stamp on the back, otherwise in a seemingly unread condition)

An attractive version of a classic Armenian ABC book for children was printed by the Armenian diaspora in Istanbul. The book is accompanied with crude illustrations and photomontages. The motifs are taken from every day life and the nature, but also from the Armenian culture.

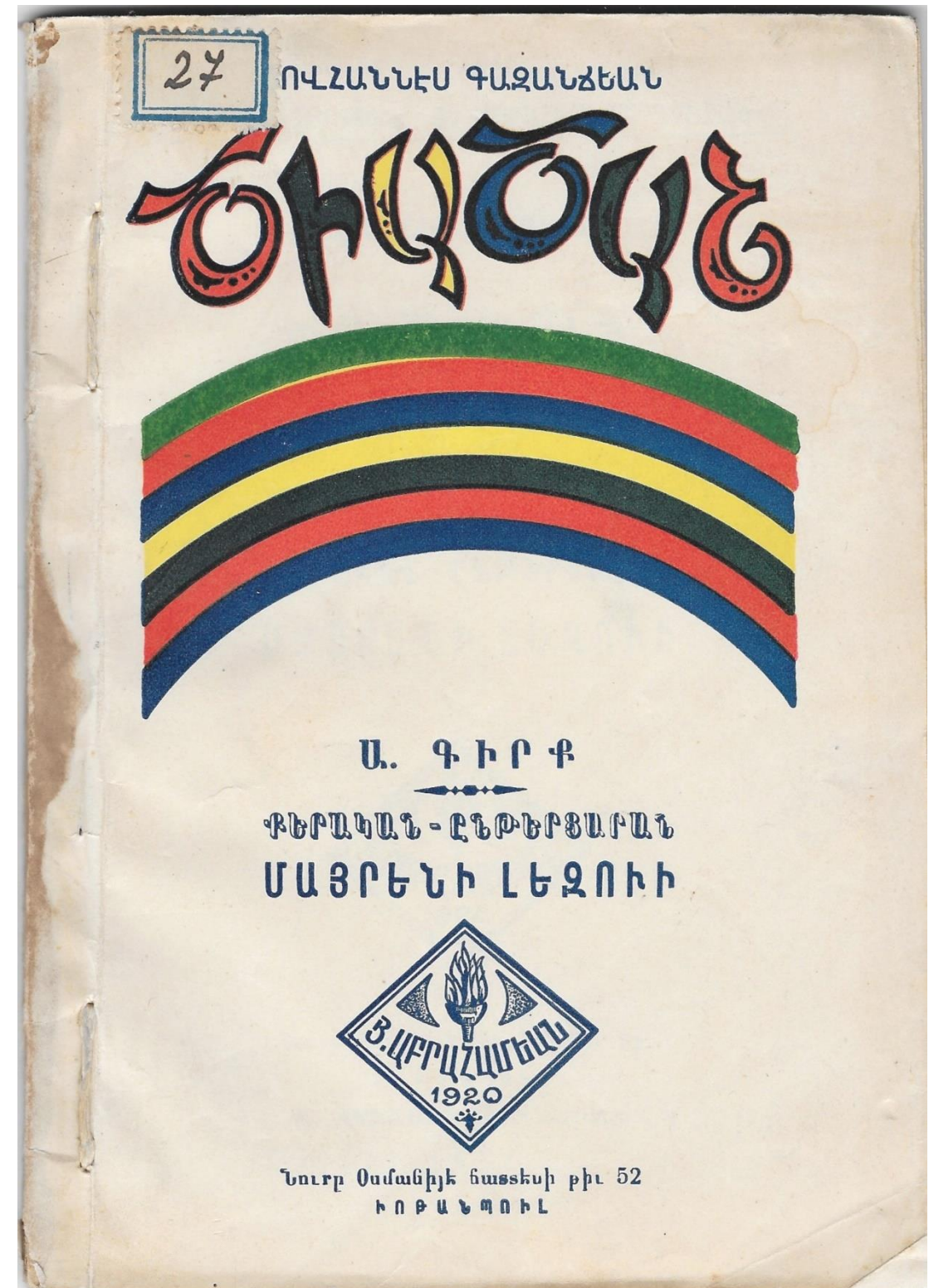
The author was an Armenian literary critic and author Hovhannēs Gazančean (1870-1915), born in Tokat, in Anatolia. He was also an author of spiritual books. Gazančean was killed in the Armenian Genocide in 1915.

The “Rainbow” by Hovhannēs Gazančean became a classic of the Armenian ABC book in the Ottoman Empire and later in Turkey and was printed in many versions across the country. All the versions of this ephemeral book seem to be rare today.

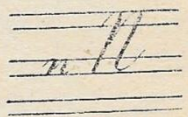
Worldcat lists the book with no known examples in libraries.

References: OCLC 976168405

95 EUR





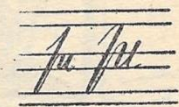
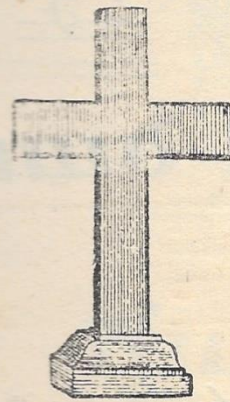


# ՈՆԼ

*Ու ու՛՛ ընդ ուս ուս զուր  
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պատուը երեք հաւ ունէր եւ զաւկի  
պէս կը սիրէր  
ուսգանը շատոնց ցամբեցաւ  
լերան ետեւ կարմիր արեւ  
կարմիր արեւ սարին վերեւ  
սեւ սեւ ամպեր, ամպեր սեւ սեւ  
ձեզի գացէք, բացէք արեւ



# ԽԱՅ

*Խաւ խաւ այս սիւ ընդ այս  
չար այ խաւ զուր ուրաք զուր  
ԷՆԸՆ. խաւանի. խաւանի կանչի  
Խճ ընդ ուր այս կը  
ԷՆԸՆ ընդ խաւանի խաւանի*

չար տղաք պատիժ կ'ընդունին  
խաչիկ, խեւ ես ինչ ես, ոչ խեւ եմ ոչ խեւդ  
կովը մօ մօ կը բառաչէ,  
պոչը վեր վար հա՛ կը շարժէ  
Ժամը ունի խաչ ու խորան  
ՔՐՉՈՅ, ԲՈՒՈՎԱՈ, ԱԼԵՏԱՐԱՆ

**58. ARMENIAN DIASPORA / CHILDREN'S DIDACTIC BOOKS**

Վարդերես Գարակեօզեան [Varderes Garakēōzean]

**Կենդանիներս խաղերով [Kendaniners khagherov / Animal Games]**

**Istanbul: Hermon matbaasi, 1962.**

*A classic of the Istanbul Armenian diaspora didactic children's books.*

Oblong 12°. 22 pp. with illustrations within text, [1] index, original illustrated wrappers, stapled (good unused and clean example inside, wrappers with light staining, slightly rubbed mostly on the edges, tiny repaired tears on the spine, a tiny piece of the back cover missing, staple rusty).

An attractive book, printed for the children of Armenian diaspora in Istanbul includes poems and didactic games composed of puzzles with animal motifs.

The author of the poems Varderes Garakēōzean is a contemporary Istanbul based Armenian modern poet, who studied in Paris and Yerevan. He was also known for his children's books. The *Animal Games* is his known early work, which was reprinted in 1970 in Paris.

This is a good, unused example of a classic children's didactic book.

Worldcat lists the book with no known examples in libraries.

**References:** OCLC 990281638.

85 EUR



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## 59. CHILDREN'S BOOK / SOVIET UNION

Sergey MIKHALKOV (1913-2009), author - Konstantin ROTOV (1902-1959), illustrations.

### Три поросёнка

[Tri porosenka po anglijskoj skazke / The Three Little Pigs, Based on an English Story]

Moscow: Detskaja Literatura [Children's Literature] 1976.

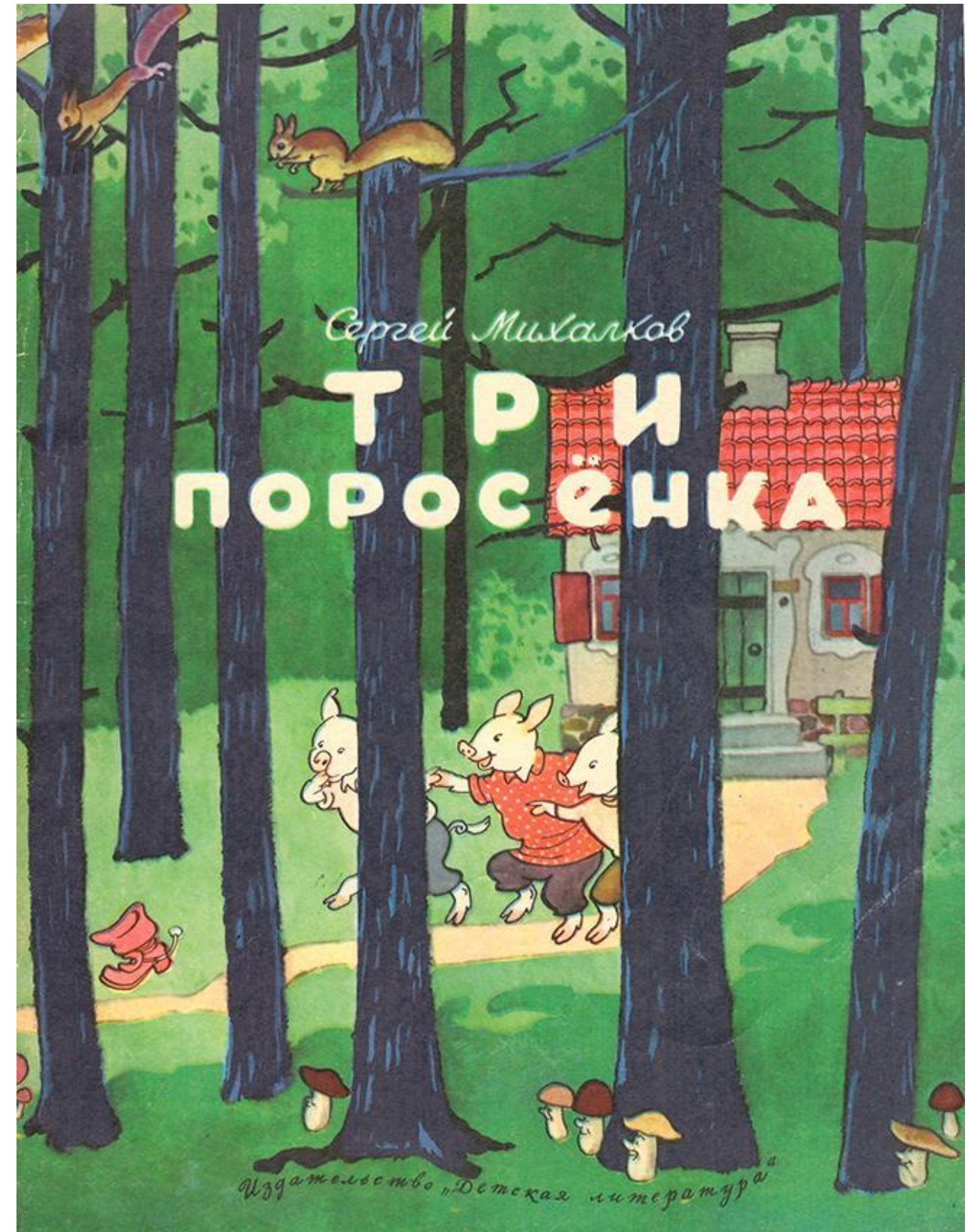
4°: 30 pp., [1] with colour illustrations, original illustrated wrappers, stapled (a small repaired tear in the back cover, otherwise in a good condition).

A Russian version of a children's fable The Three Little Pigs was written Sergey Vladimirovich Mikhalkov (1913-2009), a popular Soviet author of children's books, who was also known as an author of the text of the Soviet national anthem, commissioned by Stalin in 1942.

The colourful illustrations were made by a cartoonist Konstantin Rotov (1902-1959), who was working for the newspaper Pravda and the famous magazine Krokodil.

**References:** OCLC 246869867 & 21990638.

65 EUR



60. Madeline HALL.

**Miss Browne. The story of a superior mouse.**

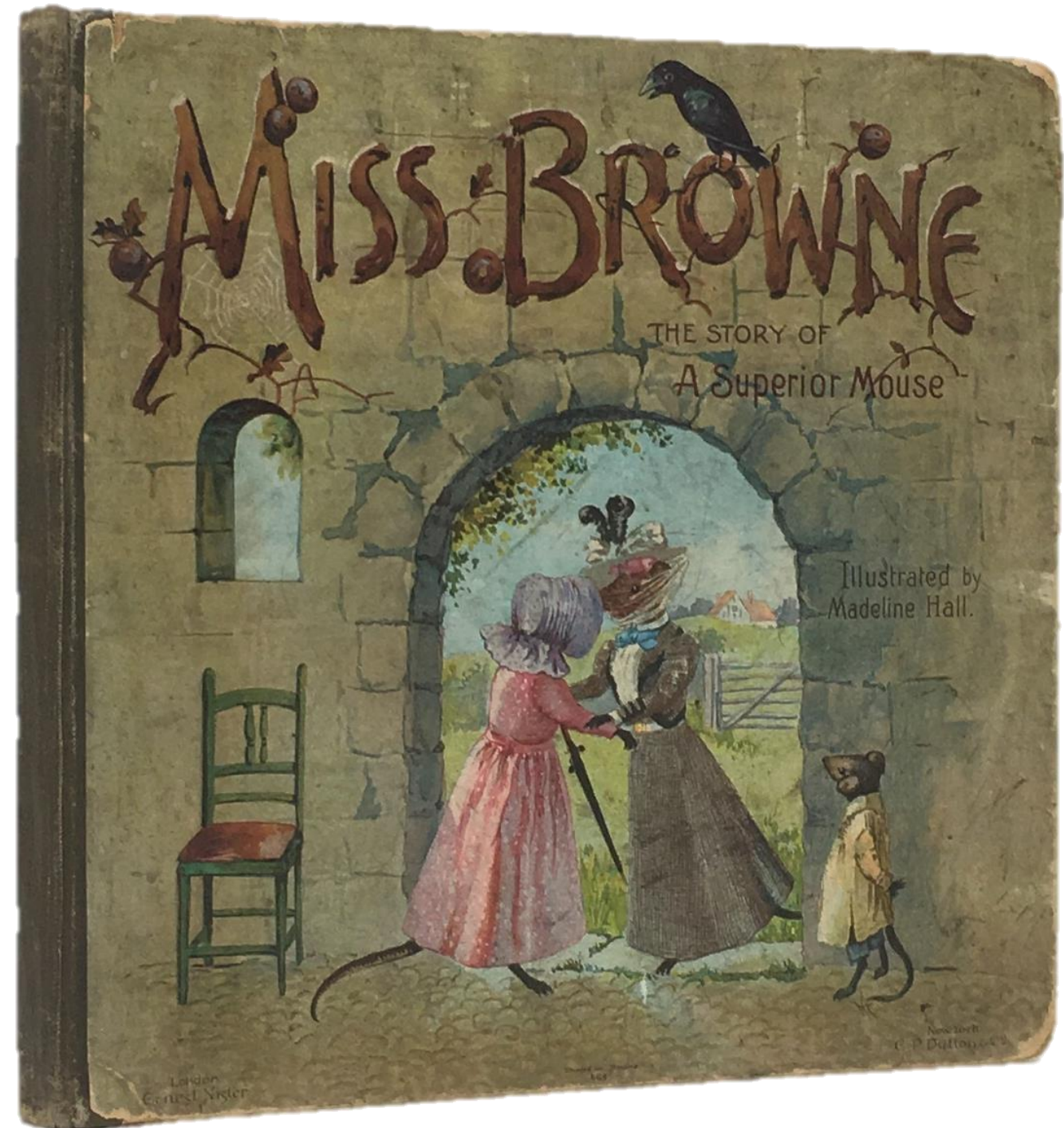
London: Ernest Nister – New York: E. P. Dutton & Co [circa 1885]. Printed in Bavaria.

Square 4 °. [10] colour chromolithographed images on cards, bound to the spine with brown cloth, original card boards with illustrated colour chromolithographed cover, inner sides of boards with illustrated paste-downs, original brown cloth spine (slightly dusty, mostly in margins, corners slightly worn, one page with a diagonal fold in the upper outer corner, last board with repaired tear in the gutter, otherwise a good example).

The first, late 19th century edition, of a story of a city mouse, who visits her relatives on a country. The story has been written in verses and illustrated by Madeline Hall.

**References:** OCLC 36654039; John MacKay Shaw, *Childhood in Poetry: A Catalogue, with Biographical and Critical Annotations, of the Books of English and American Poets Comprising the Shaw Childhood in Poetry Collection in the Library of the Florida State University*, Vol. 2, 1967, p. 1136.

120 EUR



## 61. NORTH AMERICA / SLAVIC MISSIONS

Bernard COLEMAN - Verona LABUD - Jozef Francisek BUH

**Masinaigans. The little book. A biography of Monsignor Joseph F. Buh, Slovenian missionary in America, 1864-1922**

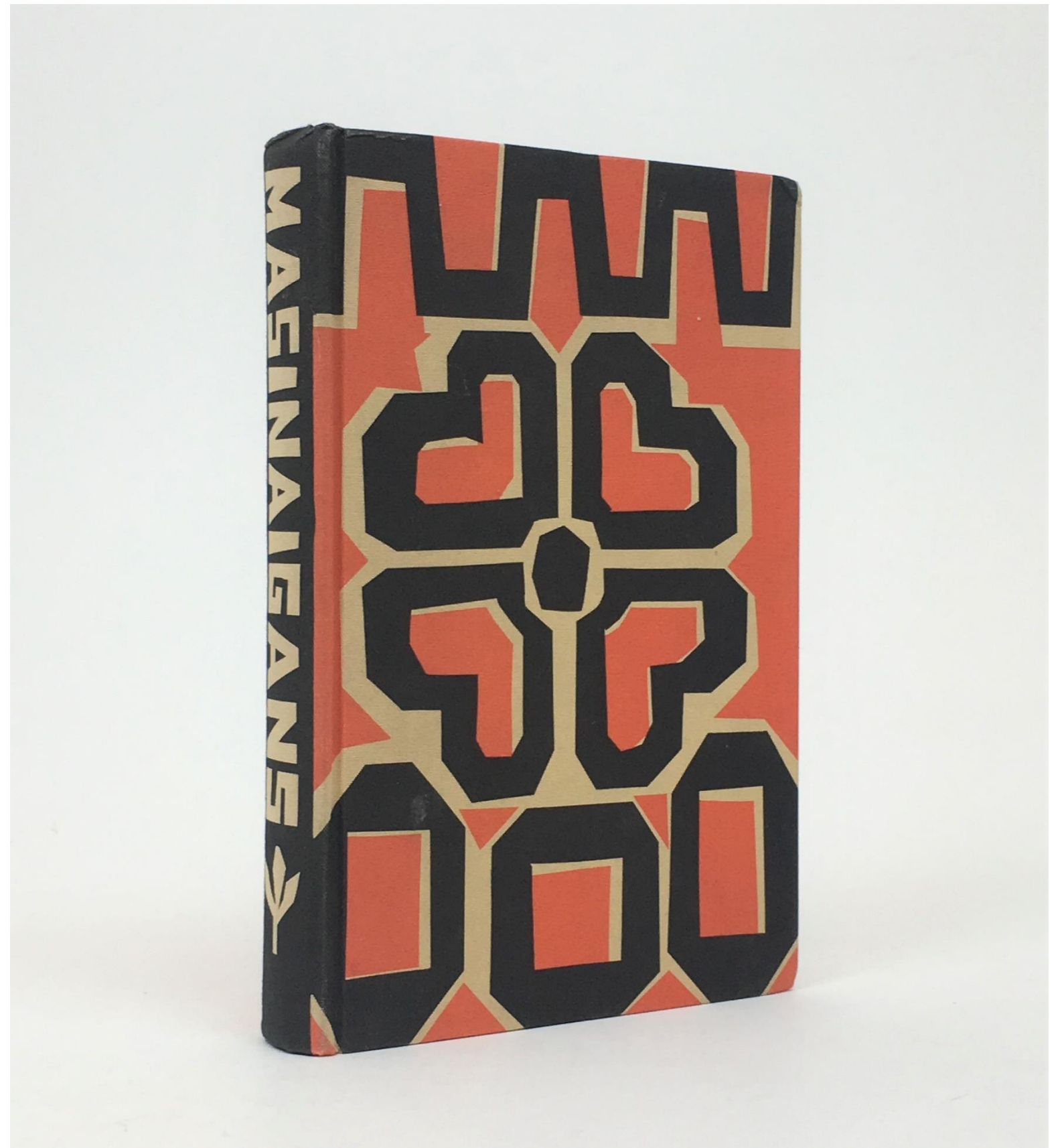
**Saint Paul, Minnesota: North Central Pub. Co. 1972.**

8°. 368 pp. With illustrations, [3] blank, original cloth binding with black, orange and tan pattern, illustrated endpapers showcasing a white map on orange background titled "Minnesota Territory ad its Ecclestical Divisions" (Ver Good, minor wear on the edges, probably lacking dust jacket).

A biography on a Slovenian missionary in Minnesota Jožef Francišek Buh (1833-1923), who first worked among the Native Americans, and later for the Slovenian community in Minnesota, where he founded a printing house and a newspaper in Slovenian language.

**References:** OCLC 450981318.

45 EUR



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