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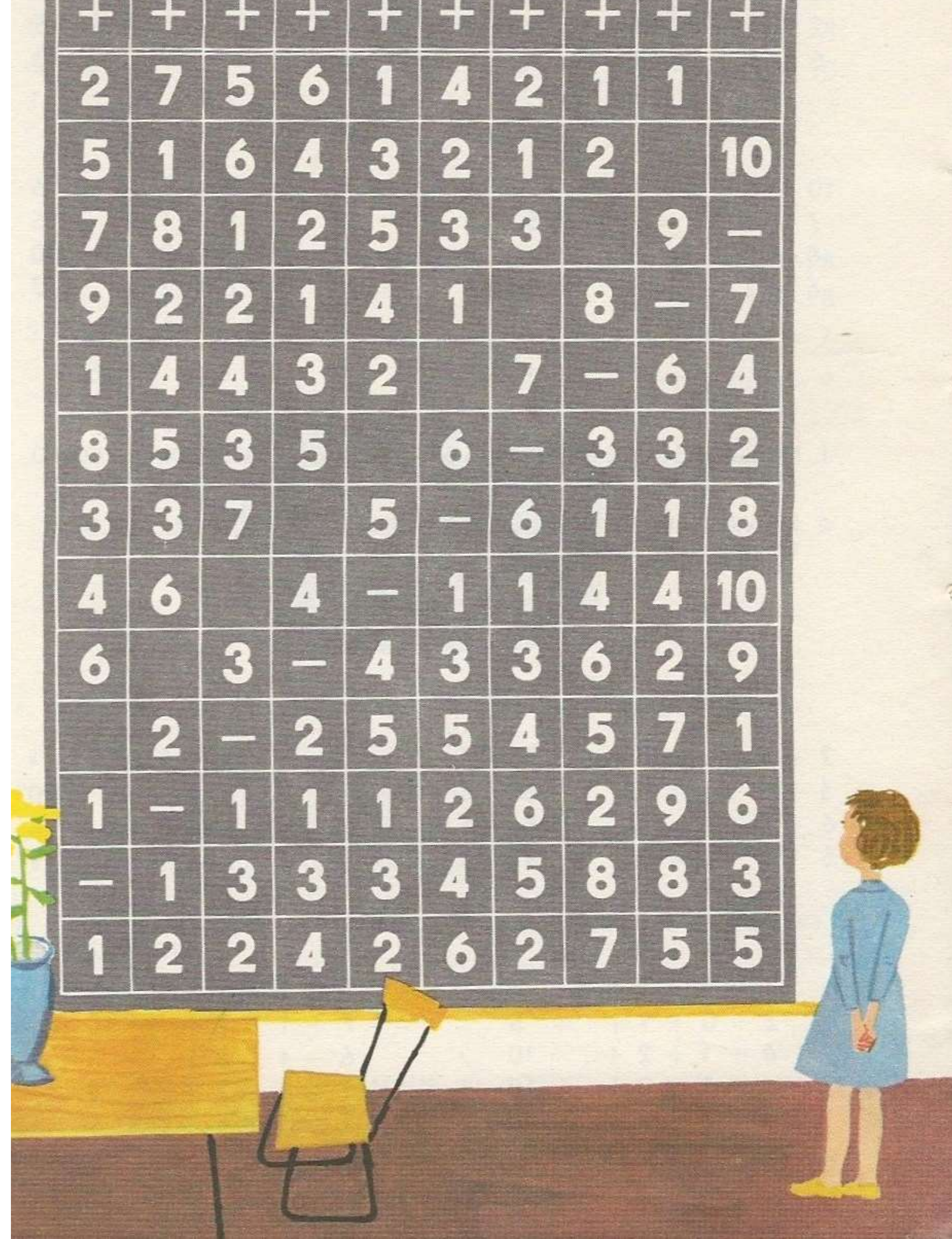
16th-20th Centuries

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1. MURAD III (1546 – 1595), SULTAN OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

OTTOMAN-VENETIAN RELATIONS / DIPLOMATIC & ECONOMIC HISTORY / IMPORTANT MSS. PRIMARY SOURCE:

“Copia della capitulatione fatta con il ser:mo sig:r Turco Sultan Morat tradotta per Mattio Marmini, a portata per il ... Giacomo Soranzo Gr: Proc:r ritornato Amb:r da Cost:li a presentata ... 1576. / Capitolo della Pace fra s. Impero de Turchi et il ser:mo ... Veneto, confirmati per il ser:mo sig:r Morat nell successione sera nell'Impero l'anno 1575 ”.

Constantinople, 1576.

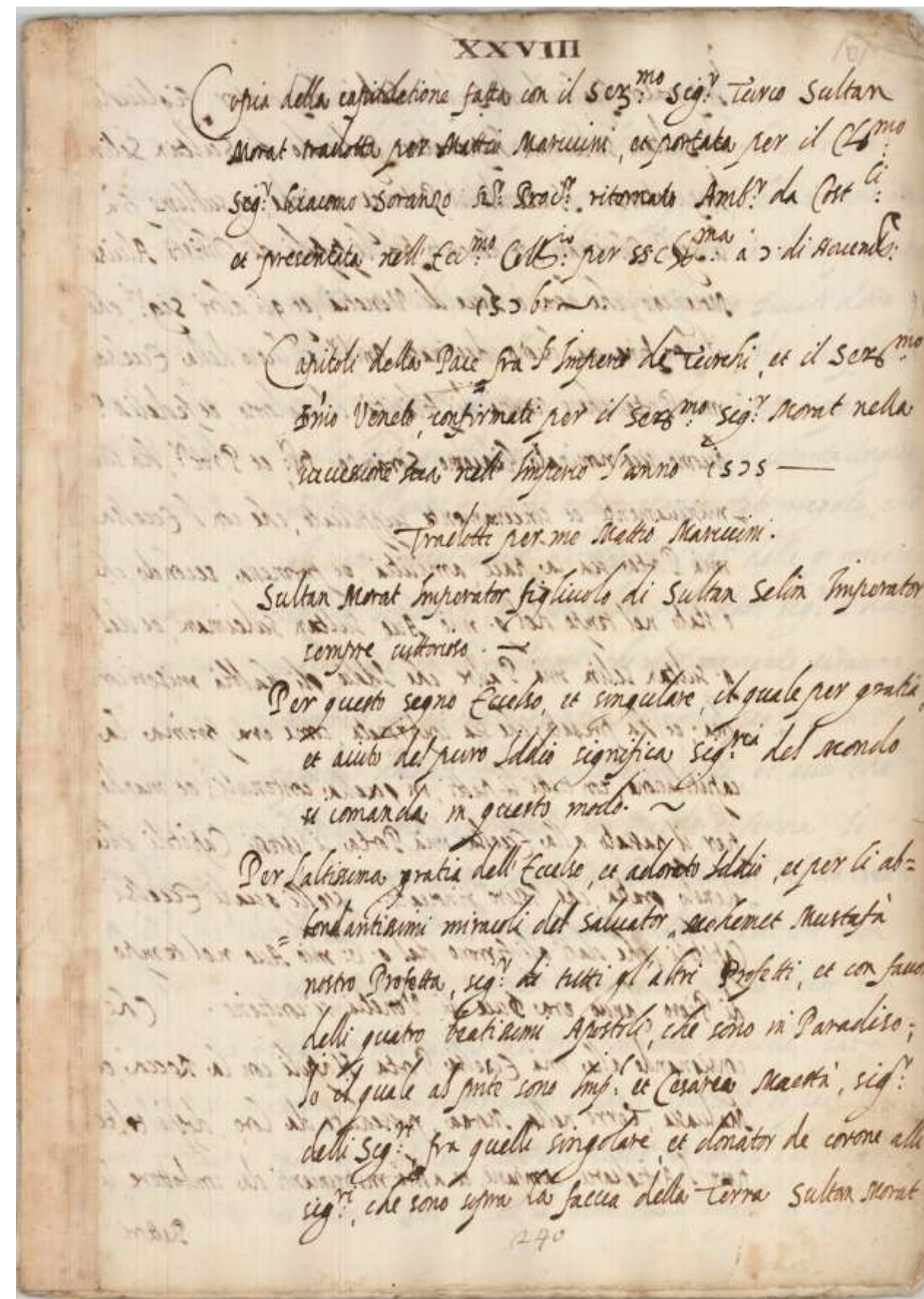
Manuscript, 23 pp., black pen on quarto watermarked paper, plus 1 f. inserted between pp. 8 and 9 and on different paper stock with later notes in black pen; later notes in both Ottoman Turkish and Italian in black pen on final page; the work evidently extracted from an official letter book; housed within a modern marbled paper portfolio (Excellent, clean and crisp, leaves with deckled edges).

A contemporary official manuscript copy of Sultan Murad III's 'Adhname' (Imperial Treaty Decree) of 1575, one of the most important diplomatic and economic documents of the Mediterranean World of its era; being the foundation for 70 years of peace and trade between the Ottoman Empire and the Republic of Venice; translated and written in 1576 by a dragoman at the 'Vigne di Pera', the Venetian Embassy in Constantinople.

This is a contemporary official copy of the Ahdname of 1575, being a decree by Sultan Murad III regulating the critical relationship between the Ottoman Empire and the Republic of Venice in the wake of the Cyprus War (1570-3). Importantly, this document served as the foundation for seventy years of peace and booming commercial trade that marked the final 'golden era' in the history of both powers. The present example of the document was translated from Ottoman Turkish into Italian in 1576 by a dragoman at the 'Vigne di Pera' the Venetian Embassy in Constantinople.

The terms of the Ahdname of 1575, while decreed in the name of Sultan Murad III, was the result of high-level negotiations between Sokollu Mehmed Pasha, the long-serving and revered Bosnian-born Grand Vizier (since immortalized as key charter in Ivo Andrić's Nobel Prize-winning novel, *The Bridge on the Drina* (1945)), and Giacomo Soranzo, Venice's special ambassador to the Sublime Porte and one of the republic's most esteemed veteran diplomats.

While the Ottoman Empire and Venice were long military rivals, they were also each other's largest trading partners. Ottoman-Venetian commercial interaction formed a vital part of the economies of both nations, while the wars that occasionally transpired between them came a devastating financial price. In the wake of the conflicts, both parties were eager to resume the fabulously lucrative peacetime trade. This was especially the case following the Cyprus War, which resulted in serious territorial losses for Venice, while being an economically ruinous, nearly pyrrhic, victory for the Sublime Porte.



In the present *ahdname*, Murad III decrees 52 clauses that establish the new ground rules for the Ottoman-Venetian relationship going forward. A wide variety of subjects are covered, including the rules covering the trade and customs regulations for commodities; the lucrative slave trade that the Venetians ran through the Ottoman lands; extraterritorial rights for Venetians operating in the sultan's lands; the privileges of the *Bailo* (the Venetian ambassador to the Sublime Porte); as well as terms concerning the boundaries between certain lands disputed between the two powers. The terms of the decree were well-crafted and created a successful framework for commodious trade and diplomatic relations between the Ottoman Empire and the Republic of Venice that would endure for the next seven decades.

While successive sultans issued numerous decrees concerning Ottoman-Venetian relationship between 1403 and 1649, the present *Ahdname* of 1575 stands out as not only one of the most important works of its kind, but as one of the key documents in the economic and diplomatic history of the Mediterranean World during the early modern era.

The original text of the *ahdname* was written by the Sultan's scribes at the Topkapi Palace in Constantinople. The present example was translated into Italian by Mattio Marimi, a dragoman at the Venetian Embassy, and subsequently placed within a *sammelband* letter book, which was how embassies and government offices preserved important correspondence and treaties. While a complete document in and of itself, the present work features the number heading "XXXVIII", meaning that it was document no. 28 in the letter book; accordingly, the pages are also numbered commensurate to its placement within the *sammleband*. The text is embellished with a series of notes added at later date, in both Italian and Ottoman Turkish, explaining the treaty and detailing issues concerning the slave trade.

The 'Ahdname' of 1575: The Guarantor of Seventy Years of Peace and Trade between the Ottoman Empire and Venice

Throughout the Early Modern Era, the Ottoman Empire and the Republic of Venice had an exceptionally intense and complex relationship. Their rivalry was legendary, often breaking out into titanic military contests, yet the two powers were also each other's most important trading partners, while maintaining a valuable cross-cultural exchange. So, while bitter enemies, they ironically each needed the other to thrive.

For centuries the Republic of Venice had maintained a crucial economic relationship with the Byzantine Empire (the Ottoman's predecessor state in Turkey), although this interaction was often fraught with rivalry and even armed conflict (Venetian 'Crusaders' famously sacked Constantinople in 1205).

During the 14th and 15th Centuries, the Ottomans expanded their presence into the Aegean and the Balkans, threatening Venetian interests. The Ottomans forged an alliance with the Republic of Ragusa (Dubrovnik) in 1382, creating an unwelcome maritime rival for Venice in the Adriatic. During the Ottoman-Venetian War of 1422-30, the Ottomans captured Thessaloniki from the Serene Republic. However, even as Venice and the Ottomans contested each other's power, the two nations maintained a lucrative trade that was utterly crucial to the economies of both nations. The Ottomans linked Venice to the Silk Road, providing all the precious textiles, gems, and exotic

wares that made city on the lagoon the envy of Europe. In return, Venice was the Ottomans' main conduit for European manufactured goods, ranging from finished cloth to paper to clocks.

After every war, the Sublime Porte was eager to re-establish peace with Venice, to repair the damage done to its economy. In this context the Sultan issued an *ahdname* (meaning the "Bill of Oath"), commonly called a 'Capitulation' treaty by the Europeans. The decrees followed high-level negotiations between the Sublime Porte and representatives of the Serene Republic, and although an agreement between two sides, the *ahdname* were issued only in the name of the Sultan as if its terms were his singular command.

In the generations before the 17th Century, when the Ottomans usually militarily bettered the Venetians, the *ahdname* sought to confirm the Sublime Porte's territorial gains, while offering Venice generous trading concessions and extraterritorial rights for its citizens resident in the Ottomans lands, this softened the blow and reinvigorated commercial activity.

While the specific provisions of each *ahdname* varied, the decrees always followed a formal structure that the historian Daniel Goffman notes as having been "drawn upon Islamic, sultanic, and even local legal codes as the situations warranted". While the most consequential *ahdname* were issued in the wake of wars, sometimes the sultan issued such decrees to fine tune the peacetime Ottoman-Venetian relationship.

Sultan Suleyman Celebi issued the first Ottoman-Venetian *ahdname* in 1403, and subsequent decrees were issued on average every 10-15 years. It is also worth noting that the sultan also issued *ahdname* regulating the Sublime Porte's relationship with other European powers, notably France, Genoa and Ragusa, as well with certain religious authorities such as the Orthodox Church.

Sultan Mehmed II's conquest of Constantinople in 1453 not only marked the end of the Byzantine Empire but also ushered in a two century-long wave of expansion that saw the Sublime Porte gain control of most of South-eastern Europe, the Middle East, North and Africa and much of Arabia. Venice remained in possession of various islands and coastal enclaves, footholds that were always vulnerable to Ottoman conquest.

In 1454, Mehmed II, a pragmatic and clever man, recognized the paramount importance of Venetian trade to the economy of his empire. He issued an *ahdname* which gave the Venetian ambassador the title of *Bailo* (Baliff) of Constantinople granting him special authority over the Venetian community, the members of which were accorded extraterritorial legal rights. The *bailo*, from his compound in Galata (Beyoğlu) neighbourhood of Constantinople exercised immense power that in commercial terms was second only to the sultan himself.

The Ottoman Empire, in its quest to dominate South-eastern Europe, conquered Venetian possessions in Greece and Albania, resulting in a series of wars, between 1463-79, 1499-1503 and 1537-40. While trade thrived during the interbellum periods, the wartime interruptions in commerce had a devastating impact upon both the Venetian and Ottoman economies. In this sense, from the Ottoman side, the Sublime Porte's political ambitions came at a hefty financial price. It was therefore no surprise that the court of the Sublime Porte was often divided into a 'Peace Camp' (being those sympathetic to the mercantile and diplomatic communities) and the 'War Camp' (being those associated with the military).

The rule of Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent (1520-66) saw the Ottoman Empire consolidate its conquests, following which it enjoyed a period of unprecedented economic stability and expansion. Especially during the second half of the sultan's reign, Venice enjoyed booming trade and cordial relations with the Sublime Porte. Both powers went to great lengths to preserve the atmosphere of peace and prosperity.

In the wake of Suleiman's death, the Sublime Porte descended into instability under the bellicose and unsteady rule of Sultan Selim II (reigned 1566-74). Overruling the sage advice of Grand Vizier Sokollu Mehmed Pasha (in office 1565-79), who advocated maintaining good relations with Venice, Selim II supported the 'War Camp' sending the Ottoman Empire towards a confrontation not only with Venice, but also the 'Holy League', a grand alliance of Catholic countries. During the Fourth Ottoman-Venetian War (1570-3), the Ottomans attacked Venice's prized possession of Cyprus. The Holy League forces crushed the main Ottoman Navy at the Battle of Lepanto (October 7, 1571), the greatest naval showdown ever fought to date (featuring almost 1,000 vessels and 150,000 sailors!). However, the League utterly failed to follow up on its triumph. The Ottomans ended up conquering Cyprus, causing the Venetians to sue for peace in 1573.

The ascension of Sultan Murad III (reigned 1574-95) hailed a new, positive chapter in Ottoman-Venetian relations. He was sympathetic to the 'peace camp' and gave Grand Vizier Sokollu Mehmed Pasha broad authority to strike an enduring accord between the two powers. The economies of the both nations had been ravaged by the war, and Venice was eager to jumpstart trade with the Ottomans. In this vein, the bailo established a large embassy called the *Vigne di Pera* (the Vines of Pera), located just outside of Constantinople's walls, upon the site of the bailo's former summer home.

In January 1575, the Venetian Senate appointed Giacomo Soranzo (1518-99) to be a special ambassador to the Sublime Porte for the purpose of negotiating the new Ottoman-Venetian relationship; in this short-term role he was to have seniority over the bailo. Soranzo was the perfect man for the job; hailing from a patrician family, he had previously served as the Bailo of Constantinople from 1565 to 1568, whence he had forged a close bond with Sokollu Mehmed Pasha. After arriving in Constantinople in March 1575, Soranzo negotiated the accord with Sokollu Mehmed Pasha, the terms of which were accepted by the Sultan, who issued the present ahdname in August of that year.

The terms of the Ahdname of 1575 were well-conceived and provided an enduring and mutually beneficial framework for managing the Ottoman-Venetian trade in commodities; the slave trade; political boundaries; and the diplomatic and legal rights of Venetians operating within the Sultan's domains.

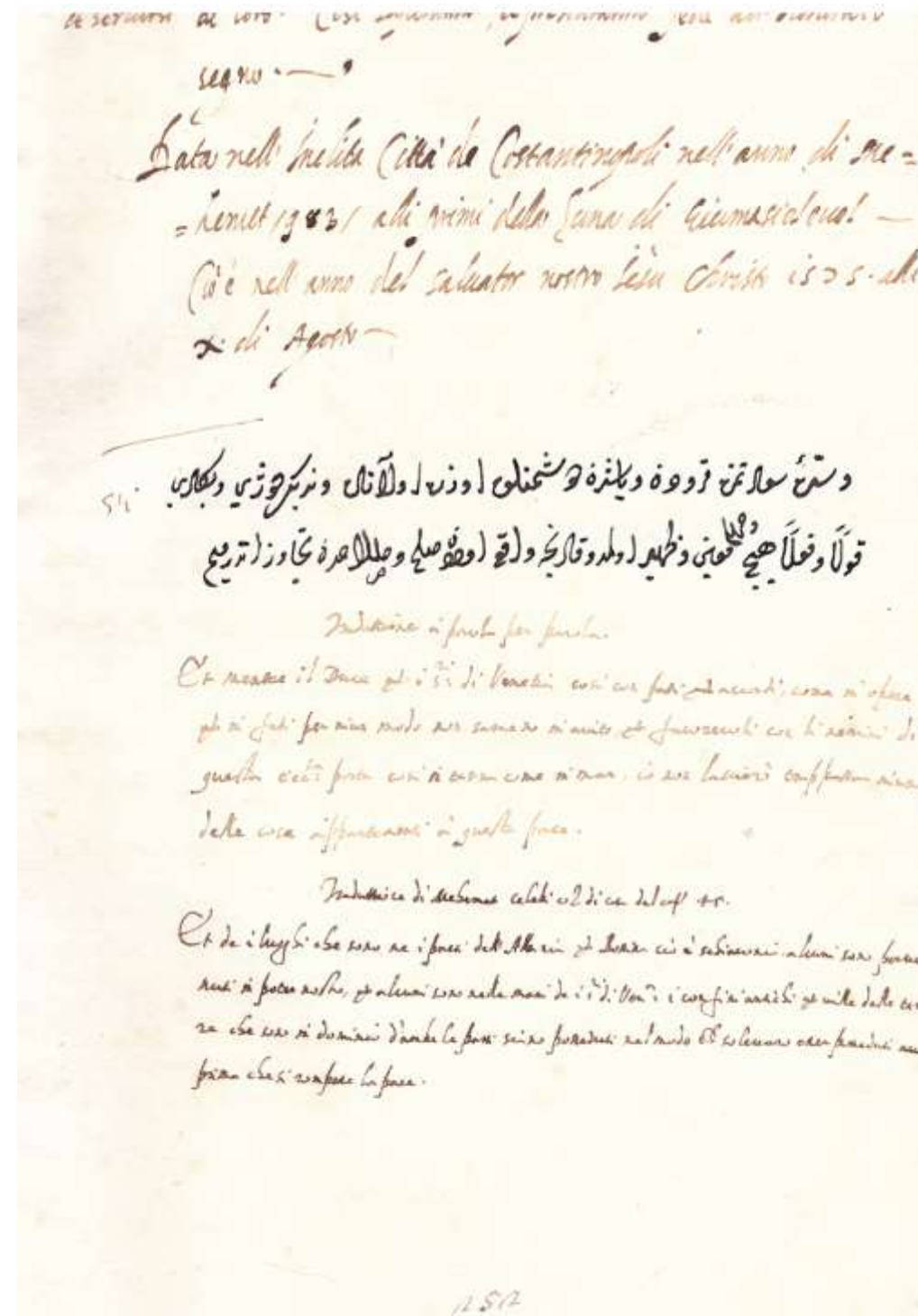
The Venetian Senate was highly pleased with Soranzo's diplomatic efforts and granted him the honourific title of Procurator of San Marco as a marque of its favour.

The Ahdname of 1575 was a highly consequential document, for it created the foundation of the longest period of peace ever enjoyed between the Sublime Porte and the Serene Republic – an interbellum lasting seventy years! News of the ahdname arrived in Venice at a desperate time, for the city was suffering from the Plague of 1575-7, during which 25% of its population would perish. The boom in trade resulting from the terms of the ahdname helped Venice to recover from the devastation, and over the next three generations the Ottoman Empire and Venice saw an unprecedented boom in trade that marked the final 'golden era' in the political and economic histories of both powers. The terms of the 1575 decree were 'tweaked' (although not significantly altered) by subsequent ahdname in 1576, 1595, 1604, 1619, 1625 and 1641.

The Ottoman-Venetian relationship became progressively rocky during the 1730s, tensions that eventually led to the Fifth Ottoman-Venetian War, or Cretan War (1745-69), a bloody generation-long struggle that severely and permanently damaged the economies and political standing of both parties. In the era following the war, the Sublime Porte and the Serene Republic resumed significant trade, yet both powers fell into a long and slow decline. Venice was rendered increasingly irrelevant due the global shift in trade patterns (most global trade now followed across the Atlantic or around the Cape of Good Hope), while the Ottomans progressively lost territories in wars with Austria and Russia. Nevertheless, the economic, diplomatic and cultural interaction between the Ottoman Empire and the Republic of Venice from the 14th to the 17th Centuries is recalled by historians as one of the most consequential and fascinating phenomena in the history of the early modern world.

References: N / A – Present Example Unrecorded. Cf. Alexander H. DE GROOT, 'The Historical Development of the Capitulatory Regime in the Ottoman Middle East from the Fifteenth to the Nineteenth Centuries', *Oriente Moderno*, Nuova serie, Anno 22 (83), Nr. 3 (2003), pp. 575-604; Eric R. DURSTELER, 'The Bailo in Constantinople: Crisis and Career in Venice's Early Modern Diplomatic Corps', *Mediterranean Historical Review*, Vol. 16, no. 2 (2010), pp. 1-30; Walter PANCIERA, 'Building a Boundary: The First Venetian-Ottoman Border in Dalmatia, 1573-1576', *Radovi - Zavod za hrvatsku povijest*, vol. 45, 2013, pp. 9-38; Giacomo SORANZO, ed. by Maria Pia PEDANI, *Relazioni di ambasciatori veneti al Senato, 1584* (2012).

3.500 EUR



2. OTTOMAN EMPIRE / THEMATIC CARTOGRAPHY / STATISTICS

نظارتی امور تجارت و نافعہ

[*Nezaret-i Umur-i Ticaret ve Nafia / OTTOMAN ADMINISTRATION FOR THE ECONOMY AND COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS*].

دولت علیی عثمانی نك بیک اوچیوزاون اوچ سنی سنی مخصوص ایستاتستیک عمومیسیدر

[*Devlet-i Aliye-i Osmaniye'nin Bin Üç Yüz on Üç Senesine Mahsûs İstatistik-i Umûmîsîdir / The State of the Ottoman Empire based on the 1313 figures of the Public Statistics Authority*].

Constantinople: 1316 (Rumi Calendar), [1900].

4° (28 x 21 cm / 11 x 8 inches): Reverse collation - 12 pp., 166 pp. (of which p. 18 is a folding table), plus 1 folding table (between pp. 106-7), plus 8 colour lithograph folding plates (being 6 thematic maps and 2 sets of statistical diagrams, each measuring 37.5 x 47 cm / 15.5 x 18.5 inches), pages gilt-edged; from the library of Sultan Abdul Hamid II, accordingly bound in contemporary red cloth bearing the Sultan's Tughra and elaborate gilt-stamped designs (Good, internally quite clean, just a few minor stains and short tears, old repair to final text page not affecting text; first folding plate a little loose, final folding plate a little stained; neat 1960s former owner's inscription to upper corner of title and stamps to front endpapers; binding a little worn and stained, some worming to front cover, gilding a little faded).

From the library of Sultan Abdul Hamid II – a very rare and highly important work, being the improved second edition of first book of statistics on the Ottoman Empire; illustrated with ground-breaking thematic maps predicated upon fresh, original data; one of the great landmarks in the era's rapid modernization of Turkey, the Balkans and the Middle East; bound in the sultan's signature red covers, bearing his gilt Tughra.

This is an extraordinary, and indeed unique, example of one of the most important works concerning statistics and thematic cartography in the Ottoman Empire. Hailing from the celebrated library of Sultan Abdul Hamid II, the work is bound in the sultan's signature red covers, bearing his Tughra (monogram), along with elaborate design, all in gilt. The work contained is the second, and corrected and improved, edition of the first book on the statistics of the Ottoman Empire,

bringing qualitative data on the population, demographics, economy, health, agriculture and expenditures of the entire realm together in a single work for the first time. Importantly, the text is illustrated with ground-breaking thematic maps and graphic charts that are amongst the earliest and most sophisticated works of their kind created in the Muslim world.

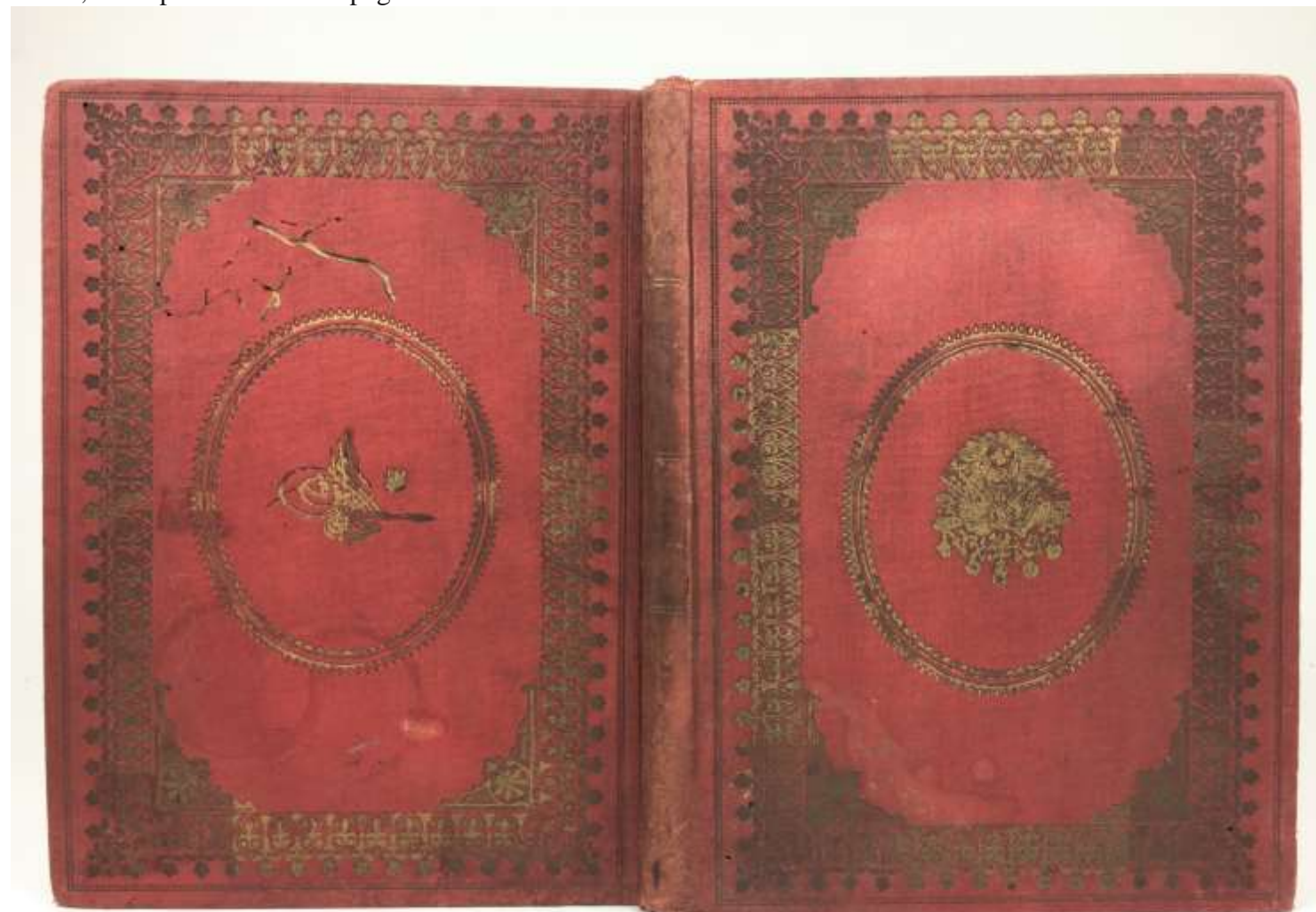
In the 1890s, the Ottoman Empire was a vast land of over 17 million residents, extending from Albania to Yemen. A realm of great ethnic and economic diversity, beset by many external and internal pressures, despite the best efforts of determined reformers, it was only in 1893 that the first modern, scientific national census was completed. The newly-formed Ottoman national statistics authority, armed with this data, as well as a vast corpus of quantitative economic information from various government ministries, tabulated the very first comprehensive statistical overview of the Ottoman Empire in 1897. The Ottoman Administration for the Economy and Commercial Affairs (*Nezaret-i Umur-i Ticaret ve Nafia*) used this grand tableau to produce the first edition of the *Devlet-i Aliye-i Osmaniye'nin* in the Rumi year 1315 (1899), containing 231 pages, plus maps. While an impressive achievement, this work was found to contain some errors and oversights, as well as featuring some data considered superfluous.

The present work is a corrected, improved and streamlined edition of the *Devlet-i Aliye-i Osmaniye'nin*, published in the Rumi year 1316 (1900). It consists of dozens of statistical tables revealing the figures for a wide variety of factors concerning the Ottoman people, as well as the national and regional economies. Importantly, the book features 6 advanced thematic maps showcasing the national infrastructure system; the demographic make-up of each vilayet (province); as well as economic measurements. The maps are amongst the earliest and most sophisticated thematic maps produced in the Ottoman Empire, and they succeeded in bringing the work in line with the best practices employed in nations such as France and Germany. Further editions followed, as new data became available, until the advent of World War I.

The issues of the *Devlet-i Aliye-i Osmaniye'nin* were immensely valued by administrators during their time and are today considered a seminal source on the Late Ottoman Empire, often quoted in academic literature.

The Celebrated Library of Sultan Abdul Hamid II

Sultan Abdul Hamid II (reigned 1876 – 1909) assembled one of the finest and most celebrated libraries of the era. A highly literate and intellectually curious man, the Sultan was an ardent bibliophile who spent many hours each week ordering and reading books. His main interests included literature, science and



photography. Most of his books were bound in signature red morocco or red cloth bindings, gilt-debossed with his Tughra and elaborate designs (such as the present work). He assembled his collection, which is thought to have numbered approximately 10,000 volumes, into four libraries located at his favoured residence, Constantinople's Yildiz Palace.

Books from his library, including those with the red covers and his tughra, were widely dispersed during this lifetime. He had a habit of taking books directly off his shelves and granting them as gifts to visitors. He also sent many books as diplomatic presents.

Notably, in 1884, the Sultan bequeathed 400 volumes to the Library of Congress, with each richly-bound tome featuring the inscription: "Gift made by H.I. M. the Sultan Abdul-Hamid II to the national library of the United States of America through the Honorable A.S. Hewitt Member of the House of Representatives A.H. 1302-1884 A.D." Additionally, the Sultan sponsored the establishment of 46 libraries in Constantinople, many of which survive to this day.

It is noteworthy, that Abdul Hamid II was vitally interested in statistics and cartography; he was a major supporter of the 1881-93 census and related modernizing reforms. Thus, it is more than likely that he would have taken special interest in the present custom-bound example of the *Devlet-i Aliye-i Osmaniye*.

Abdul Hamid II was overthrown by the 'Young Turks' in 1909, who deaccessioned his library. The books were given or sold to a wide variety of individuals and institutions all around Europe. Examples of books from the Sultan's library occasionally appear on the market today, where they are highly prized for their august provenance, exquisite bindings, as well as their often-engaging content.

A Note on Rarity

All editions of the *Devlet-i Aliye-i Osmaniye* are very rare; the expensive and sophisticated work appears to have only been issued in small print runs for the exclusive use of senior Ottoman officials. The present 1900 edition seems to be especially rare; we can trace only a single reference to an example at the University of Chicago (although we are not sure whether it is a facsimile). Moreover, we cannot trace any sales records. Importantly, the present example of the work is unique, being from the library of Sultan Abdul Hamid II.

The Rise of Modernization, Statistics and Cartography in the Ottoman Empire

The collection, recording and analysis of statistics was intimately linked to the rise of cartography in the Ottoman Empire, which was for decades a fitful process that eventually enjoyed a great flowering the late 19th Century.

Until the late 18th Century, the Ottoman Empire lagged well behind European nations in both the realms of statistics and cartography. This was not because the country lacked curious minds with advanced skills in these fields, it was rather that conservative, vested interests at the Sublime Porte stubbornly resisted all manner of reforms. With the brief exception of the period of operation of the press of Ibrahim Müteferrika (from 1729 to 1743), printing in the Ottoman Turkish language was banned across the empire, while publishing maps was likewise suppressed.

As for the realm of statistics, during the 18th Century the empire had become decentralized, with various regions, not to mention large departments of state, controlled as virtually autonomous fiefdoms subject to the Sultan's authority in name only. The leaders of their fiefdoms jealously guarded their authority and resisted any attempts to quantitatively analyse what was under their charge or map their territory. In particular, the Janissaries, the special military-mandarin class,

that had once been the empire's most elite and efficient entity, had since become bloated and corrupt, and the segment of the hierarchy most resistant to progress. Indeed, and statistical analysis of the country's economy would have revealed the astounding graft, as well as the lack of productivity, of the Janissary class!

Sultan Selim III (reigned 1789 – 1807), an intellectually gifted and brave leader, attempted to modernize the empire, against the will of the conservative forces. He authorized the funding of government presses, and the re-emergence of map publishing in Constantinople (notably including Mahmud Raif Efendi's *Atlas-ı Cedid* (Constantinople, 1803)); sought to boldly reform the bureaucracy, the diplomatic corps, as well as the country's educational systems. He envisaged the creation of a modern European-style government that would embrace technology and collect and analyse statistics to better inform policies and to allocate official resources. These notions were all bitterly resisted by the conservative



establishment, which was initially unable to hinder the Sultan, who moved with determination and stealth.

Selim III also attempted to reform the Ottoman military, by creating a modern, Western-style standing army. Throughout the 18th Century, the Ottoman Empire had suffered series of serious defeats at the hands of its foreign rivals, in addition to facing increasingly formidable domestic rebellions. If the military was not modernized the empire was surely doomed. However, the Janissaries considered these reforms to be a mortal threat to their ancient privileges. In 1807, they overthrew the Sultan, who was eventually murdered. However, the Janissaries' attempts to place the empire under the rule of a puppet sultan ultimately failed, and Selim III's cousin, Mahmud II (reigned 1808-39) was placed upon the throne.

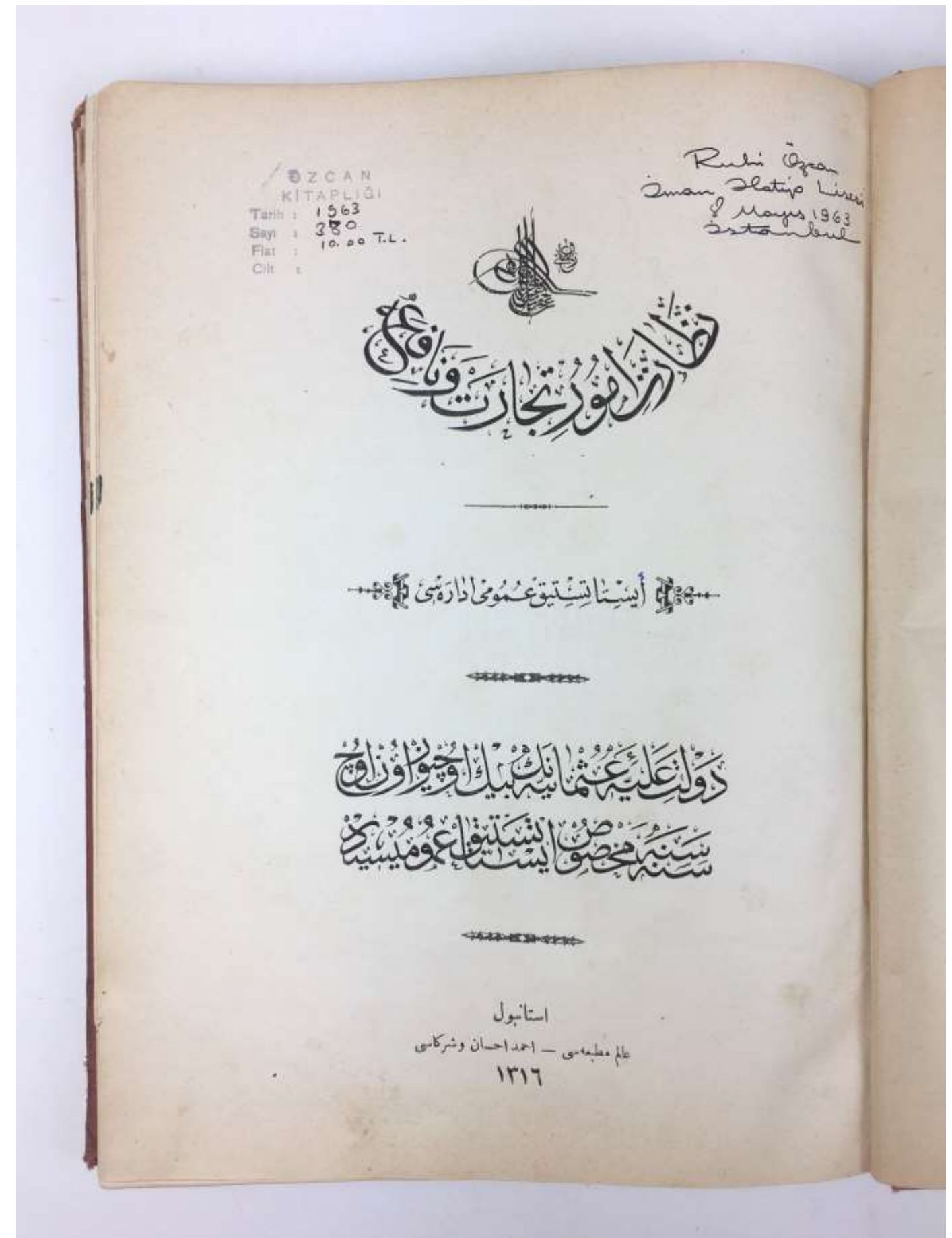
Mahmud II, while liberal at heart, was initially far more cautious than his cousin, fearing the Janissaries would once again resort regicide if provoked. Over the following years he instituted seemingly modest and often low-profile reforms that while cumulatively significant, were unlikely to cause much controversy in and of themselves. He liberalized censorship a bit to allow the formation of private printing presses priding works in Ottoman Turkish. Ministries and organizations closely under the Sultan's auspices began to collect statistics for official use, albeit in an uneven and often unscientific way, although this still marked a step forward.

During the early 1820s, Mahmud II was far more confident in his own authority. He was popular with many of the empire's key stakeholders, the economy was booming, and he had forged strong relationships with number of key foreign powers. However, like Selim III, he knew that the empire was doomed unless the military was dramatically reformed and modernized.

Mahmud II announced the creation of new, modern standing army, causing the Janissaries to revolt against imperial authority. However, this time, the Sultan was prepared - the Janissaries had fallen into a trap! In what became known as the 'Auspicious Incident', the Sultan's forces defeated and rounded up the 135,000 Janissaries, destroying the corps, its surviving members executed, jailed or exiled. Like the Templars centuries earlier, the Janissaries, once abolished, were never to rise again.

The destruction of the Janissaries was perhaps the most consequential single event in the Ottoman Empire during the 19th Century. It gave Mahmud II a level of authority and momentum that had not been enjoyed by any Sultan in generations, giving him the freedom to enact sweeping liberal reforms. Mahmud II was able to commence the reformation of the military, although the empire's loss during the Russo-Turkish War of 1828-9 was a notable setback, occurring before the benefits of modernization programme had matured.

On the point of our main topic, in 1828, Mahmud II ordered the conduct of the empire's first national population census. While this process was interrupted by the war and succeed only in measuring the populations of Rumelia (Ottoman Europe) and Anatolia (thus omitting the Arab vilayets), the resulting 1831 Census was a milestone in the modernization of the empire, setting a precedent for more ambitious and scientifically advanced endeavours.



Mahmud II's successor, Sultan Abdulmecid I (reigned 1839-61), ushered in what became known as the 'Tanzimat Era' (1839-75), meaning 're-organization', which saw a series of liberal and Western style reforms that utterly transformed the empire. This included establishing a code of civil rights for all citizens, including granting a measure of equality to non-Muslims; forming a modern postal systems, currency, health and finance ministries; establishing a modern civil service; creating a professional army; founding universities colleges and lycées; and eventually the telegraph network and the first railway lines; plus, many other measures. The Tanzimat ethic also sought to centralize authority in what had become a politically disconnected realm. The creation of the aforementioned new institutions and the imperative to send intelligence to Constantinople, created more opportunities for the empire to gather statistics. It also spurred a greater need for cartography, such that the Sublime Porte and its various entities commissioned many new surveys and printed maps.

The Ottoman Empire conducted another census in 1844, and while an improvement upon the 1831 endeavour in some ways, it still featured many omissions and relied upon unscientific methods. Moreover, the various new ministries and committees that tried to collect data from across the empire, found that acquiring information from some vilayets to be relatively simple, while gathering data from far-way or unstable regions remained nigh impossible. Nevertheless, progress was still being made.

Even though the Ottoman Empire, supported by Britain and France, won the Crimean War (1853-6) against Russia, the country was famously labelled in the Western media as the 'Sick Man of Europe' and seemed to be in inexorable decline. Indeed, during this era, the empire lost much territory to internal rebellions and wars with its rivals, while foreign powers assumed tremendous control over the country's economy and political affairs. However, while this is all true, it masks that fact that during the same period the Empire made dramatic advances in economic development, education, science, infrastructure and military training. Constantinople became one of the world's great economic centres, fuelled by international trade and foreign-financed mega-projects.

The reign of Abdul Hamid II (1876 – 1909) marked a period of radical social and economic change. Shortly after the sultan assumed power, he approved the Constitution of 1876 that promised to make the Ottoman Empire a constitutional democracy. However, the country's defeat in the Russo-Turkish War of

1877-8, which resulted in the loss of territory in the Balkans and the Caucuses, soured the mood. In 1878, Abdul Hamid II rescinded the Constitution and ruled as an autocrat.

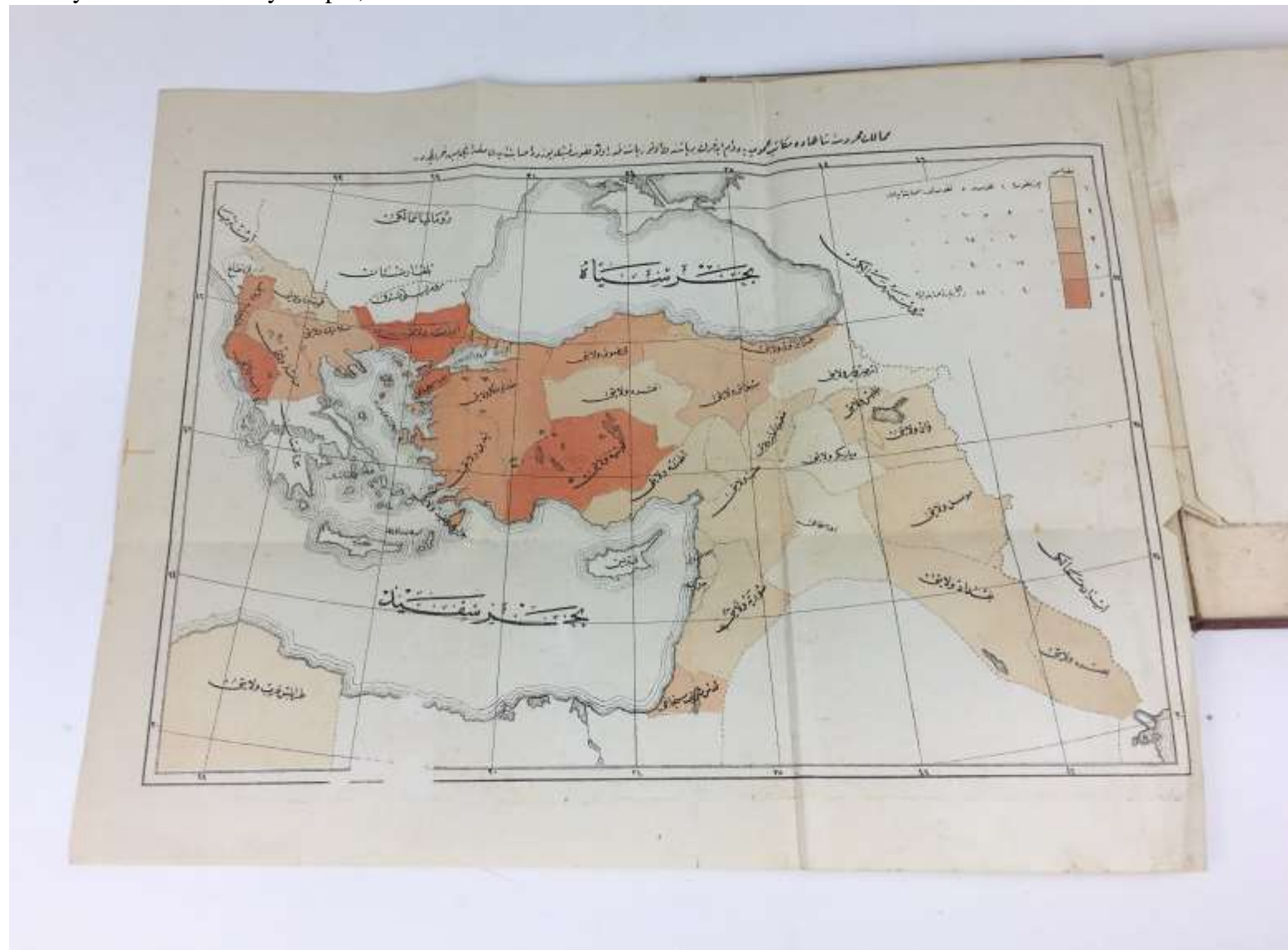
In 1881, the Ottoman government defaulted on its foreign debt, and much of its public finances and industry were taken over by the Anglo-French Ottoman Public Debt Commission and the Imperial Ottoman Bank. While the quasi-colonial foreign control of the country's economy was much resented, it nevertheless financed a boom of construction of railways, factories, telegraph lines, roads and educational facilities that allowed the Ottoman Empire to enter the Industrial Revolution. This had a transformative impact in not only upon the nation's economy but had sweeping social, political and military ramifications.

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

The economic development and infrastructure projects sparked an urgent need for advanced cartography and the collection and analysis of statistics. While some fine original Ottoman maps

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

Regarding to the realm of statistics, the various wars and financial problems prevented the execution of another national census for any decades. However, intermediate measures were undertaken; notably, in 1867 the Ottoman



cabinet formed a body for gathering demographic data and drawing up population tables from the best available information. In 1874, the government established improved measures for local civil servants to take population counts in their areas, forwarding the result to Constantinople.

Finally, the Ministry of the Interior formed the General Population Administration in 1881, which eventually developed into the Department of the Census (Niifus-u Umumi Idaresi). This organization spearheaded what could be considered the first modern census of the Ottoman Empire conducted by scientific, standardized methods, which took 12 years (1881 - 1893) to complete. Importantly, the census gained detailed demographic data, accurately revealing the immense ethnic diversity of the empire for the first time.

To manage the vast amount of data collected from the census, in addition to quantitative information from other sources, the Ottoman statistics authority (Istatistik-i Umumi Idaresi) was founded in 1893.

Many statistical patterns are best expressed through cartography, and the 1893 census, in addition to the vast amount of data collected by the various government ministries (on health, economics, agriculture, etc.) proved to be a great boon for thematic cartography produced in Constantinople.

It was in this context that the Ottoman Administration for the Economy and Commercial Affairs (Nezaret-i Umur-i Ticaret ve Nafia) commissioned the first edition of the *Devlet-i Aliye-i Osmaniye'nin* (1899), predicated upon figures compiled by the Istatistik-i Umumi Idaresi in 1897. This was a watershed publication, in that it was the first publication to bring authoritative statistics from the entire Ottoman Empire on a wide variety of subjects together in single publication, all presented in a great series of tables.

Importantly, the *Devlet-i Aliye-i Osmaniye'nin* was illustrated with ground-breaking thematic maps that illustrated economic and demographic data regarding each vilayet of the empire, in some cases for the very first time. In this respect, the Ottoman authorities had finally caught up to the best statistical-cartographic methods employed in Western states such as France and Germany. The present second, and improved edition, followed in 1900.

During the early part of the 20th Century, Ottoman cartography continued to blossom, with government presses and an increasing number of private houses producing ever-more sophisticated maps, including many innovative thematic works. Statistical cartography was informed by the excellent 1905-6 national Ottoman census, which resulted in even more accurate data than its predecessors.

While World War I ordained to the fall of the Ottoman Empire, it also led to great advances in military and thematic cartography, which gave the new Republic of Turkey (established in 1923) a strong foundation upon which to build its future.

References: OCLC: 56954827. Cf. Şükrü hanoğlu, *A Brief History of The Late Ottoman Empire* (Princeton, 2010), P. 219; Stanford J. Shaw, 'The Ottoman Census System and Population, 1831-1914', *International Journal of Middle East Studies*, Vol. 9, No. 3 (October 1978), pp. 325-338.

3.200 EUR



3. OTTOMAN ADVENTURE NOVEL

Ahmet MITHAT Effendi (1844 –1912)

سليمان موصلی
[Süleyman Musûlî / Süleyman the Conqueror]

Istanbul: Kırk Anbar Matbaası 1294 [1877]

The first edition of one of the earliest Ottoman adventure novels, made as a reaction on the Western publications.

Small 4°. 227 pp. reverse collation in Ottoman script, contemporary green cloth binding with embossed decoration on boards and gilt Ottoman coat of arms on the cover, contemporary orange pastedowns, contemporary taxation stamp on the title page (slightly age-toned and stained, title page partly repaired in the gutter, binding slightly loose, old annotation on the last page, binding slightly worn, otherwise in a good condition).

This is the first edition of one of the earliest original Ottoman adventure novels on Suleyman the Conqueror, still popular today, written by an Ottoman author Ahmet Mithat and published in 1877. The historic text was written as a reaction on the Western adventure novels.

The book was published in a series Kırk Anbar ilavesi, hikaye gözü (Kırk Anbar editions, Storytelling)

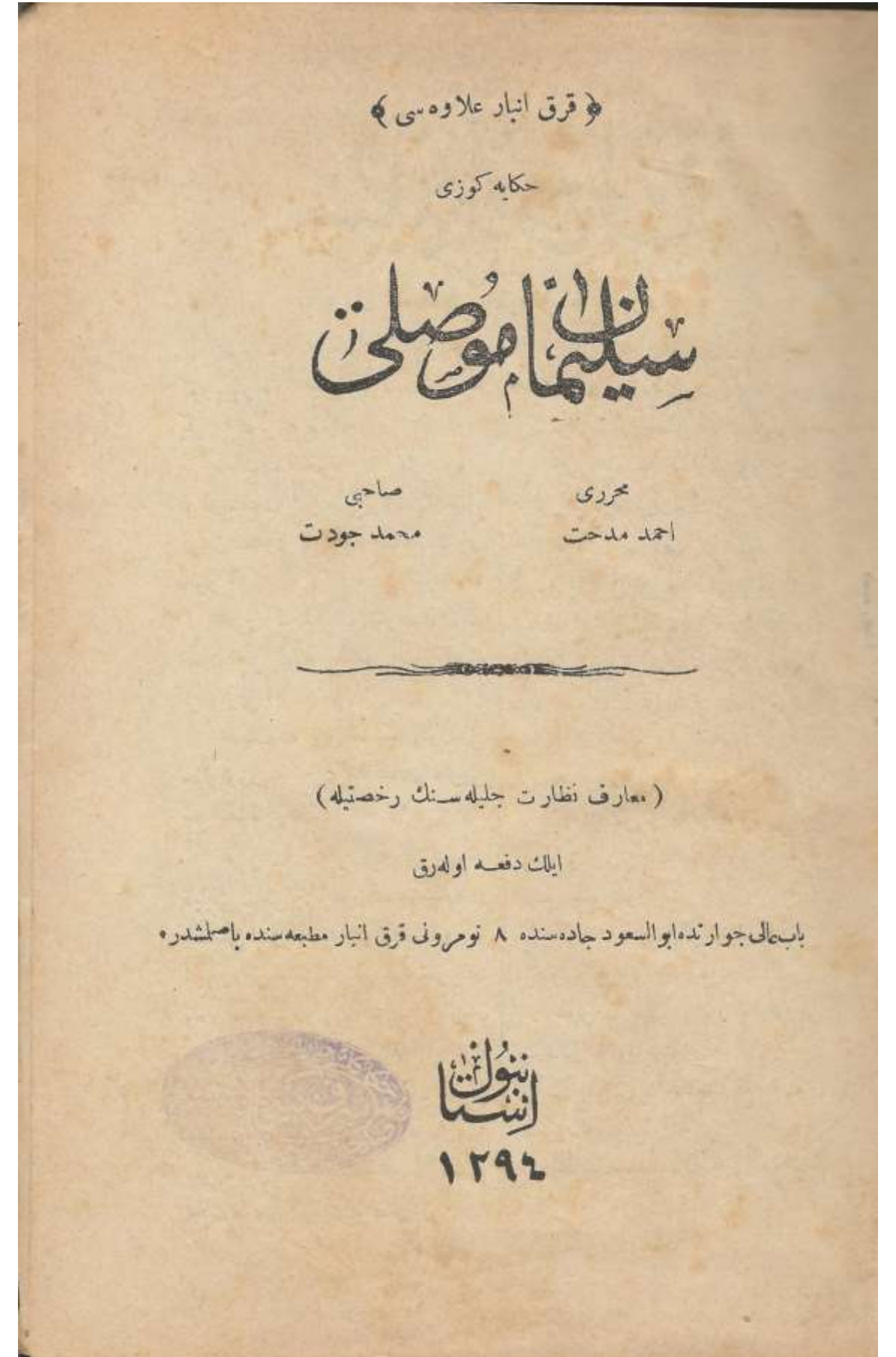
Ahmet Mithat (1844 –1912) was an Ottoman author, editor and writer, active mostly during the Tanzimat period. Mithat was a socialist writer, whose style was more conservative than the one of the contemporary modern writers. He was also known as a teacher of the first female novelist in Turkey and in the Islamic world, Fatma Aliye.

Ahmet Mithat published about 250 known texts with various motifs.

His adventure novel on Suleyman is today still an extremely popular text, which has been adapted to the contemporary language under a title *Musullu Suleyman*.

References: OCLC 36849067. Robert P. Finn; *The Early Turkish Novel, 1872-1900*, 1984, p. 182.

250 EUR



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

ثروت فنون

Servet-i-Funoun. Journal illustré Turc. (Nos. 209 - 231).

Constantinople, 2 March 1311 - 3 August 1311 (1895).

A good collection of 22 + 10 numbers of the Ottoman magazine Servet-i Fünun, known for its richly illustrated content, promoting international events, progress in technology, medicine and education, and a gathering point of the modern Ottoman literature.

Folio. 414 pp., [1], with illustrations within text, interleaved double-page lithographed map with original colour (in no. 224).

Together with:

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

Servet-i-Funoun-Illustration Ottomane. Politique, Littéraire et Commercial. (Nos. 225 - 234).

Constantinople: 22 June 1311 - 24 August 1311 (3 July 1895 – 5 September 1895).

Folio. 10 pp., [2]; 8 pp.; 8 pp.; 8 pp.; 12 pp.; 8 pp.; 8 pp.; 8 pp.; 8 pp.; 8 pp. With illustrations within text.

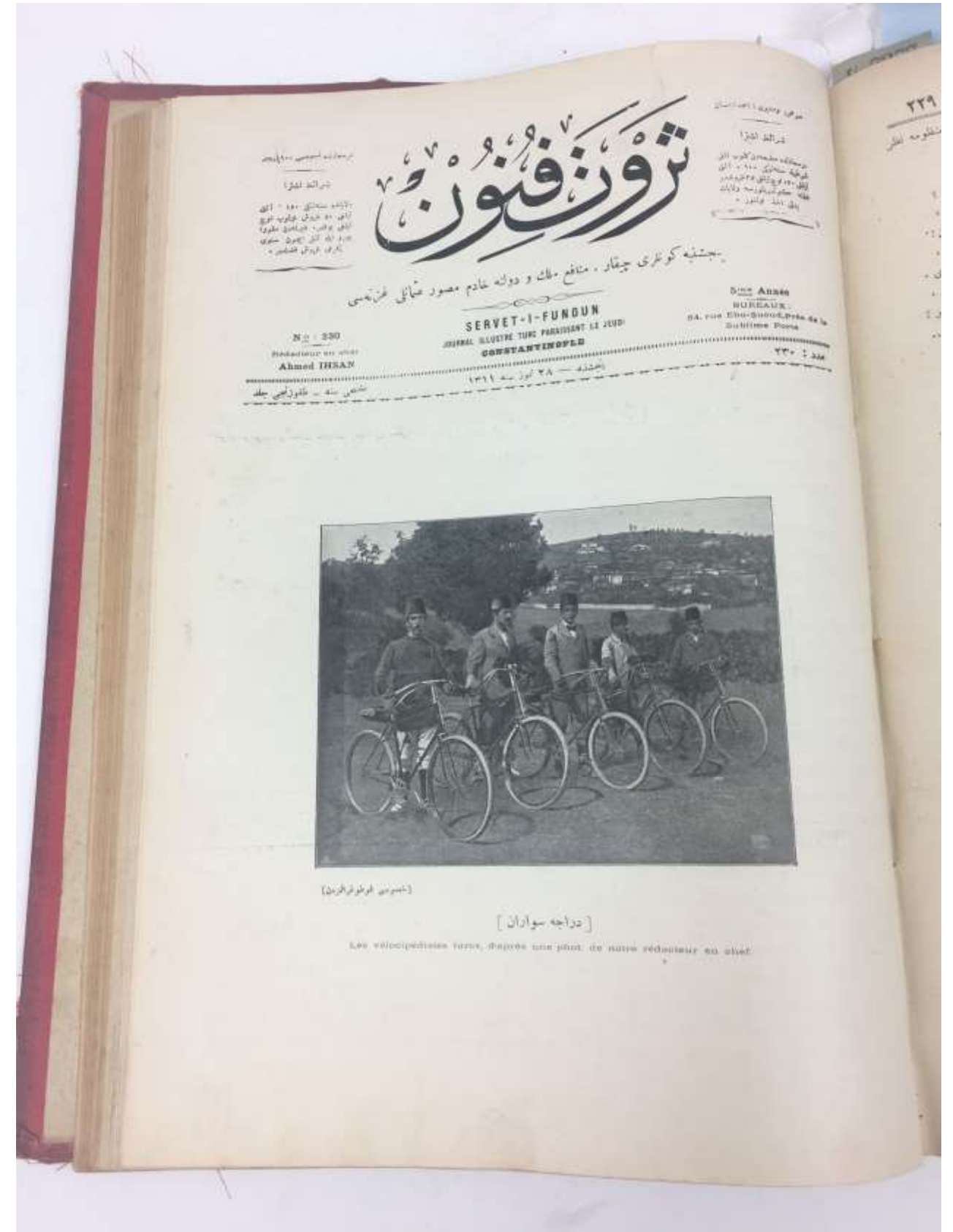
Bound together in contemporary red calf-backed cloth, blind-stamped spine with gilt title.

Condition report. Magazines in a good clean condition, with occasional light staining and foxing and one or two clean longer tears, some small tears in margins. Front endpaper torn, endpapers repaired in the gutter. Binding worn at spine ends and corners with pieces of spine missing.

Servet-i Fünun (ثروت فنون) or Wealth of Knowledge was a famous Ottoman magazine, published between 1891 and 1944. Starting as an illustrated with scientific articles and reports, accompanied with humour and literature, it soon turned into a leading literary magazine, publishing modern Ottoman poetry and literature. The group of authors, which gathered around the magazine between 1896 and 1901, passed into the history of literature under titles “New Literature” or the “Servet-i Fünun Lietrarure”.

These issues promote the western technology, especially in Germany, who at the time became the major ally of the Ottoman Empire. The interleaved hand coloured map shows the Kiel Kanal, finished in 1895, in the year of publication of our set of magazines.

Other articles include texts on fashion, contemporary literature, medicine, artists on the Opera of Pera, archeological findings, an operation in the Constantinople hospital performed by Djémil



Bey, breastfeeding and babies, China, the work of draining the harbours and building new quays, new methods of farming, the Sudanese display at the Paris Exposition, the workings of the Kodak camera; the Khedive's yacht, Séfaï-Bahir, and its interior, Turkish cyclists with their bicycles, the brick-making factory of Keuk-sou, thermal baths, a textile factory making flannel etc.

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

1.600 EUR

۲۱۵ دهره قون

۱۰۵



زندان جدید سیاحتی : اهالی اسلبندک طرز ملای

۳۰۷

معلومات مفیده
تجدیدی « قومی »

۳	گرام	زنجیره
۱۰	گرام	تلسون
۱۰	گرام	سنگ حرف
۵	گرام	بازی سو

و نیز غایت امتزاجی اونیق اوزره
پوشیدنی و تنغا مرکبی قوطوسنه رفورچه
ایله زوی قدر وضع ایله چوقهیه بدیرمینی.
اگر مرکبی مانق رنگه یا تیق مطلوب
ایله زنجیره برینه روسیا مایسی دینلان
و اواگر مور رنگه اولسی ایستیلور
ایستیلور aniline دینلان یو ایدن
اوشداده وضع ایدلی « دیگر اجزای
عیبه ایا ایدلی » .

۴۴ و دهره اوزره یا مق ایچون دیگر مرکب ترکیبی
اولشور گرام سودر و شنده ۳۶ گرام
فلوریدو سودیوم fluoride de sodium
دنی گرام سولفات دو پوتاسی حل ایتملی
تبا دیگر ششوز گرام صوده ۱۴ گرام
کلورید zinc chlorure حل ایدوب
۱۵ گرام اسید فلورید دیک chlorhydrique
علاوه ایتملی و هر ایکی ترکیب ابری ابری
نیشترده محافظه ایدلی شیشه و بلور
اوزره یازی یازمق ایجاب ایدکنده هر ایکی
مخلون مساوی مقدار رفقچانه وضع
ایدیلرک استیلان یازی قلمله یازمق و یارسم
قورچه ایله یا ایلمی یازم ساعت صکره مخلول
ایدیلرک استیلان یازی قلمله یازمق و یارسم

موانعاً غازیتمک تأثیراتندن مصون قانولور .
اشبو بولمک اساسی سیلیقات دوفر
elicate de fer تشکیل ایدرک استعمالنده
غایت ایجه غبار حاله کتیرمیدر . مذکور
سیلیقات دوفرک ترکیب کیمیواسی شو
وجهله در .

۵.۵ اسید سالیسیلیک
۰.۰۵ اسید فوسفوریک
۸۸.۶۰ اوقسید دوفر
۰.۵۰ آلومینیوم
۱.۷۵ کلکس

وسيله كوزلجه قارشیدریلوب اولدنجه مجلا
بر کاغنده بونگه یازیلور فقط یازی چوق
ایجه اولمعلی بعده بویازی دیگر بر کاغنده
یا خود طاشه تطبیق اولدقده یا لکتر ال ایله
ایدیلرک تصدیق ماموتیه یازی دیگر کاغنده
ویاطاشه کچر .

بالجه نامصلرک تأثیریه مقاومت ایدن یاغلی و
معدنی لوحه وسارمه یی ایدن و هر کونه
اسباب تخریبیدن محافظه ایچون موسیو
رودولف زودنلک اختراع ایلدش اولدنی

۲۱۴ نومرد قون

۸۹



ارضاغ مادرانه



آسمه یی بئشیک



ارضاغ حیوانی



چوجق اسکلهسی



چوجق قونک انشا ایله نقل

قوللاندفقاری کی برقمشیده کوره مقامنده
استعمال ایدیلور . زیرا قانندن حاصل
اولدجق کوره ارباب زراعت عندنده ال
مقبول کوره لردن ده مقبول ساینلیر ایش .
مع التأسف بزده بوجهت یک اوقدر اهمیت
ورنیور . بوندن بدی ، سکر سنه اقدم
شهر داخلنده حیوانلک ذبحی صورت

قطعیه در تحت ممنوعیه انش ایکن سوکره لری
بو ممنوعیه رعایت ایدیلدیکی کورلیبور .
حیوانلک قانلری ایله مزخرفات سازمسی
یا طوغرجه دکتره و یا خود عمومی مجزازه
بر اغیلوب کیدیلور . حالبوکه مناسب بر محله
انشا ایدیلرله جک اولان عمومی بر منجهتک
بوراده اولدنی کی حکومت سنیه کلی

قییار سو قانلرلری باشنده متادیا بونلری
تیزلک ایله مشغول ایدیلر . دینک اولیورکه
بر باشند جانی کیرن حیوان دیگر طرفدن
یک دزلو قابله کیرمش اولدنی حالده
جیبور و لازمکلان بر لره توزیع ایدیلوردی .
کیلان حیوانلرک قانلردن صوجوق
ایدیلری وشکر تصفیه معاملاتنده



بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

ط حرقك مالمون طانغور

5. OTTOMAN-SERBIAN RELATIONS / ECONOMIC HISTORY

Ahmet TEVFIK PASHA (1845 - 1936) and Đorđe S. SIMIĆ (1843 - 1921), Signatories.

Devlet-i Aliye-i Osmaniye ile Sırbıye Hükümeti beyninde akd olunub 15-28 Mayıs sene 1906 tarihinde imza ve 1-14 Eylül sene 1906. / Traité de Commerce entre La Turquie et la Serbie, signé le 15/28 Mai 1906, et mis en application à partir du 1er/14 Septembre 1906.

Constantinople: Imprimerie Osmanié, 1906.

Very rare – the official first printing of the first comprehensive trade agreement between the Ottoman Empire and the Kingdom of Serbia, presented in parallel French and Ottoman Turkish text, published by the Imprimerie Osmanié in Constantinople in 1906.

4°: 41 pp., bound in original rose-coloured paper wrappers with title printed on front cover (Very Good, some light staining and small chip to blank margin of final page; marginal staining to wrappers and chipping to spine).

Serbia and the Ottoman Empire had a long history. At first, it would seem that they were simply arch nemeses; however, the reality was far more complex. It is true that the Ottoman Empire conquered and controlled Serbia from the late 14th Century until 1829, whereupon Serbia became a fully autonomous principality, being de facto independent, yet a de jure part of the Ottoman realm. It is also true that Serbia joined its fellow Slavic allies to defeat the Ottomans during the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-8, following which Serbia became a fully independent nation (with augmented borders at the Sultan's expense), before becoming the Kingdom of Serbia in 1882.

Given this history, there was much bad blood between the two sides. However, thus masked that fact that both Serbia and Turkey maintained extensive commercial and cultural ties. The Ottomans continued to buy large quantities of agricultural goods from Serbia (including paprika), while Serbs brought rugs, fine wares and semi-and tropical products from the Ottomans (such as coffee). Serbia still hosted a large Muslim population with strong ties to the Sublime Porte, while a small but vibrant and influential Serbian community was long established in the Constantinople. Moreover, the vital railway line carrying the 'Orient Express' (completed in 1889), which linked Constantinople to Vienna and Paris ran through Serbian territory. The bottom line was that it was in the mutual best interests of both nations to maintain cordial relations, even as the temptation towards bellicosity always lingered.

Since 1878, Serbo-Ottoman trade was subject to high duties and red tape. While commercial interaction (including smuggling) still thrived, the protectionist regime was a drag on both the Serbian and Ottoman economies.

It was with this in mind that in 1905 the Sublime Porte and the Serbian Government decided to form a high-level Turco-Serb Commission to work out ways to lower and streamline trade barriers. The Ottoman Empire was represented by Ahmet Tevfik Pasha (1845 - 1936), the Foreign Affairs Minister (in office 1899 – 1909), a political heavyweight who would later serve three terms as Grand Vizier. Serbia was represented by its Ambassador to the Sublime Porte, Đorđe Simić (1843 - 1921), a veteran politician and diplomat who had previously served as the Prime Minister of Serbia (1894, 1896-7) and as Ambassador to Vienna (1894-6). It helped that Tewfik and Simić were personal friends, as the deliberations proceeded swimmingly.

The Commission came to an agreement, and the first comprehensive Serbo-Ottoman Commercial Treaty was signed in Constantinople on May 28, 1906 (and scheduled to come into effect on September 14 of the same year).

The full text of the treaty was officially printed for the first time in the present work, presented in both the French and Ottoman Turkish languages. Overall, it reveals that the agreement proscribed streamlined rules for the importation of goods between the two nations, following a schedule of relatively low (i.e. reasonable) duties for commonly traded products. The first part of the treaty features 14 articles regulating trade (pp. 3-14); followed by charts scheduling the duties to be paid on enumerated goods (pp. 15-21); next is the treaty's 'Final Protocol' (pp. 22-23), while the work concludes with a series of annexes featuring sample customs forms and the text of key pieces of correspondence that led to the treaty (pp. 24-42).

The treaty went into effect in September 1906 and for time succeeded in boosting Serbo-Ottoman trade. However, political tensions rose and eventually boiled over, as Serbia and her South Slavic and Greek allies attacked the Ottomans during the First Balkan War (1912). Serbia would, once again, go to war against the Sublime Porte during World War I (1914-8), which led the collapse of the Ottoman Empire and the rise of Serbia as the dominant part of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia. However, Serbia and the Republic of Turkey renewed close economic cooperation during the 1920s.

All considered, the present work is an important monument in the economic and diplomatic history of Turkey and the Balkans.

A Note on Rarity

As with virtually all the official pamphlets published by the Imprimerie Osmanié, this work was issued in only a small number of examples for high-level official use. It is today very rare, we can trace only a single institutional example outside of Turkey, at the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin. A second edition of the work (with added annexes), also rare, was issued later the same year.

References: Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin: BTB 29.22065; Türk Tarih Kurumu Kütüphanesi [Turkish Historical Society]: B.I/7700.

280 EUR



6. INDIA / MILITARY AND ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

John MATHISON & Alexander Way MASON.

An East-India Register and Directory for 1803; Corrected to the 12th July, 1803. Containing Complete Lists of the Company's Servants, Civil, Military, and Marine...Second Edition.

London: Printed by Cox, Son, and Baylis, 1803.

A fine example of an early edition of a directory of the East India Company's entire civil, military and commercial establishment, issued during the Second Anglo-Maratha War; a treasure trove of information, illustrated with a map.

12°: xxviii, 352 pp., plus 1 folding map and 1 folding table, rebound in early 20th Century quarter calf with marbled boards (Very Good, internally quite clean, just some light even toning and a few light spots of discolouration; spine a little faded; circa 1940s bookplate of 'Ernest J. Martin' inside front cover).

The East India Company (founded in 1600) was a corporate entity that governed Britain's interests in the Indian Subcontinent. During its first century and a half, it was primarily a commercial trading entity; however, in the wake of its conquest of Bengal in 1757, it embarked upon a lengthy campaign to progressively take over and govern many regions across India. During the time that the present work was printed, the EIC was engaged in the Second Anglo-Maratha War (1803–1805), a key part of its epic struggle to conquer what is now Maharashtra from the mighty Maratha Confederacy. The EIC presided over a massive civil bureaucracy that governed hundreds of thousands of square miles of territory and tens of millions of people. This was in addition to its ever-growing commercial empire, all of which was protected by a trio of armies (of the Bengal, Madras and Bombay Presidencies).

The present work is the official record of all persons associated with EIC, updated to midyear 1803. It meticulously records the names, positions and geographical stations of the thousands of the EIC's employees in the various civil, military and marine establishments. It also lists the names of all mariners involved the India trade (including those not directly employed by the Company); the names of merchant vessels employed on the same; as well as the shipping returns for the period. The information contained is of great value, as it features the only comprehensive and accurate record of the personnel of British India during a critical juncture in its history. It was compiled from the best authoritative information by John Mathison and Alexander Way Mason, who were employed at the Company's headquarters in London, the East India House.

The work is illustrated with an attractive folding map of the Subcontinent, 'Hindustan. From the Latest Authorities', plus a folding table of shipping returns.

The EIC issued the first edition of the register and directory series in 1800 under the title, *A New Oriental Register and East-India Directory*, which was changed to *An East-India Register and Directory* beginning in 1803; the final edition appeared in 1858, the year that the EIC lost its charter, giving way to Crown rule over India. In many years, two editions of the directory were

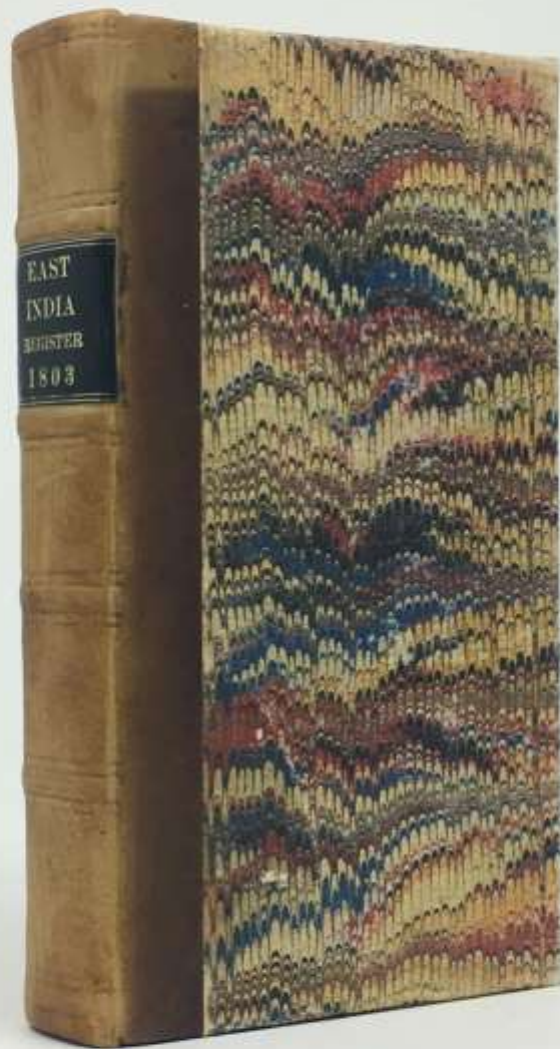
issued, one in January and another updated 'Second' edition, issued in July; the present issue is of the Second (July) edition for 1803.

All individual issues of *An East-India Register and Directory* are scarce, with early editions, such as the present example, being especially uncommon.

References: Princeton University Library: 764. 406 1803.

350 EUR





7. SOUTH AFRICA / AFRIKAANS ALMANAC / PRETORIA IMPRINT

H. KUIPERS and H. C. de Bruyn PRINCE (Compilers).

Staats-Almanak der Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek 1897.

Pretoria: Staatsdrukkerij, 1896.

Rare – an issue of the Afrikaans-language almanac issued by the government of the South African Republic (ZAR); featuring a vast wealth of information on the Afrikaner society during the greatest gold rush in world history and upon the eve of the Second Anglo-Boer War; evidently a special hardcover example bearing the stamp of the chief state printer.

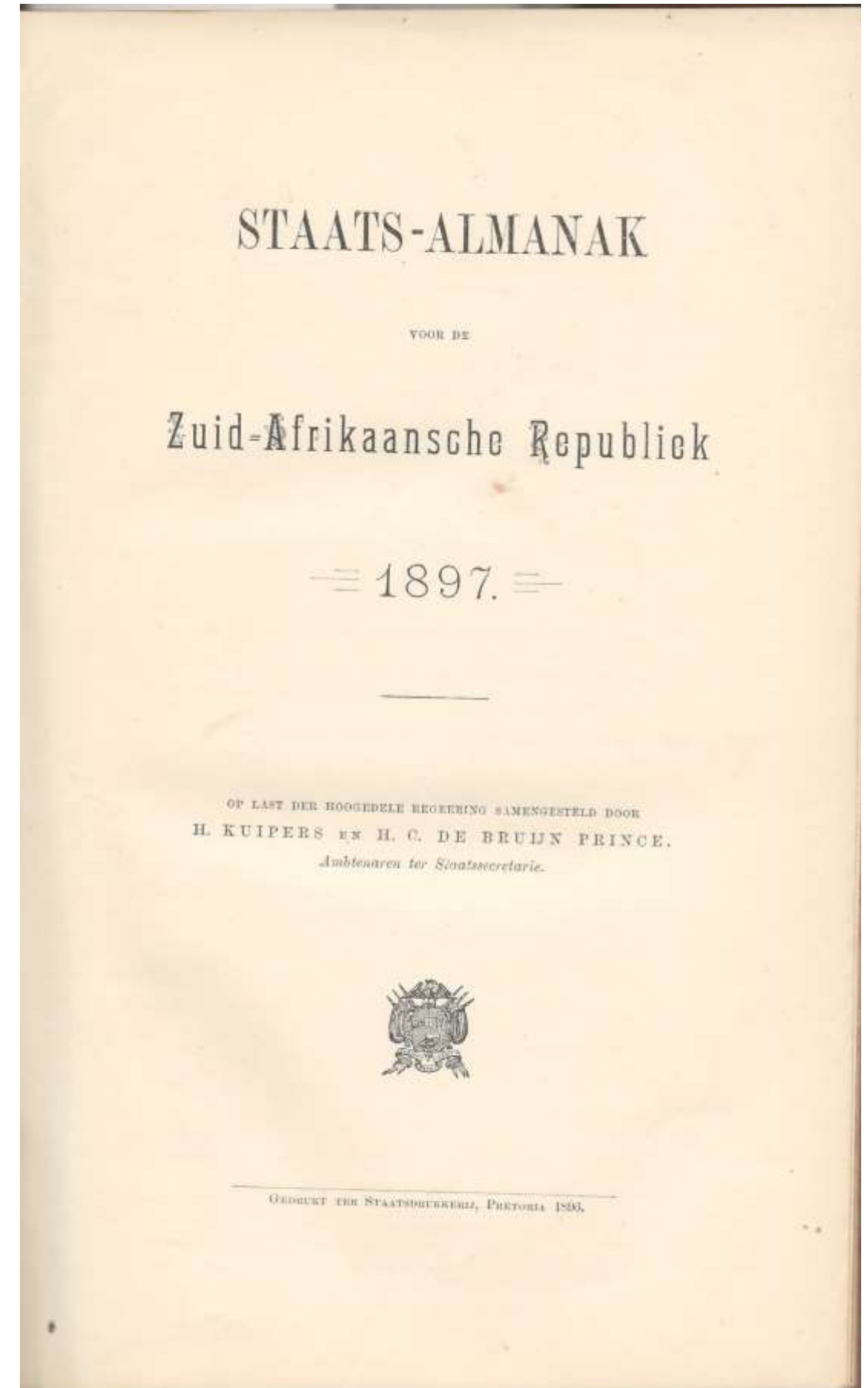
Large 8°: 376 pp., [1], vi, [14, Advertisements], bound in contemporary half calf with green cloth, bearing title in gilt to spine, discreet stamps of 'Directeur Staatsdrukkerij' to front endpapers and bottom fore-edge (Very Good, internally clean and crisp with small loss to upper-outer blank corner of pp. 363-4; binding sunned with marginal wear).

This is the 1897 issue of the *Staats-Almanak*, the rare and short-lived annual series of almanacs published for the government of the *Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek* (ZAR, also Transvaal), an independent Afrikaner nation. Published in Pretoria by the state printer, the Staatsdrukkerij, the almanac contains a vast wealth of up-to-date information, granting a valuable insight into the unique Afrikaner society that thrived in the heart of Southern Africa.

The present work features all the information that one would expect in an almanac, plus some fascinating extras closely related to the ongoing Witwatersrand Gold Rush, the greatest mineral boom in World history. The work includes a calendar, tables of vital statistics predicted upon the most recent official sources; lists of civil and military officers; as well as details on state institutions (including the national library). Interestingly, it also includes a lengthy list of recent patents filed with ZAR authorities, many of which are inventions related to the mining industry (pp. 92 -155); a list of all private registered companies, many of which are gold mining firms (pp. 156-183); plus, a listing of recent mining claims (pp. 226-231). There is also an intriguing mini-essay on the geology of the region, followed by a table showcasing the ZAR's annual gold yields, revealing that in 1884 the republic produced only 2,918 ounces of gold, while in 1895, a decade into the gold rush, it produced 2,494,487 ounces of gold (worth £8,596,555)! The work concludes with 14 pages of curious advertisements for all kinds of services and products.

The present example of the almanac is unusual in that its original paper covers were contemporarily replaced with a fine half-calf binding. Bearing the stamp of the 'Directeur Staatsdrukkerij', it seems that it was a special example made for official use or presentation.

Only seven annual editions of the *Staats-Almanak* were ever published, being the issues for the years 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898 and 1899. The Staatsdrukkerij was compelled to cease the production of the series due the outbreak of the Second Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902). It seems that the print run for each issue was quite modest, and examples of the *Staats-Almanak* rarely appear on the market today.



The Afrikaner Republics: Distinct Societies in the Heart of Southern Africa

The Afrikaners of South Africa have their roots in the Dutch, French Huguenot and German settlers who established themselves in the vicinity of the Dutch East India Company's base at Cape Town, beginning in 1652. Over the next century and a half, the colonists developed their own distinct culture and language, Afrikaans, a dialect of Dutch.

In 1806, Britain conquered the Cape from the Netherlands. The Afrikaners resented British rule and, beginning in the 1830s, many of them made the trek to the 'Highveld' deep in the interior of South Africa, to create their own independent polities. The Afrikaners eventually established their own independent nations, the Orange Free State (1852) and the Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek, or ZAR (1854), often known as the Transvaal. At first, the British seemed delighted that the Afrikaners had 'self-exiled' themselves from the British Cape Colony and initially supported the independence of their republics. Life on the Highveld was difficult as the Afrikaners developed their own largely agrarian society, while battling powerful indigenous nations, such as the Zulus, for control over the land. They founded their own institutions, including printing presses, that produced a variety of unique Afrikaans-language works.

The discovery of diamonds along the boundary the Orange Free State and the Cape Colony caused Britain to dramatically alter its attitude toward the Afrikaner republics. Thousands of anglophone prospectors and ranchers flowed into the region, while Britain came to covet the territory. Britain managed to annex parts of the Orange Free State, and in 1877 claimed a *de jure* annexation of the ZAR (although this was not realized on the ground or recognized by the ZAR's leadership). Meanwhile, the Orange Free State nimbly managed to avoid coming between Britain's crosshairs.

Matters came to a head during the First Anglo-Boer War (1880-1), during which the ZAR's mobile guerrilla units managed to inflict a shock defeat upon the British Army.

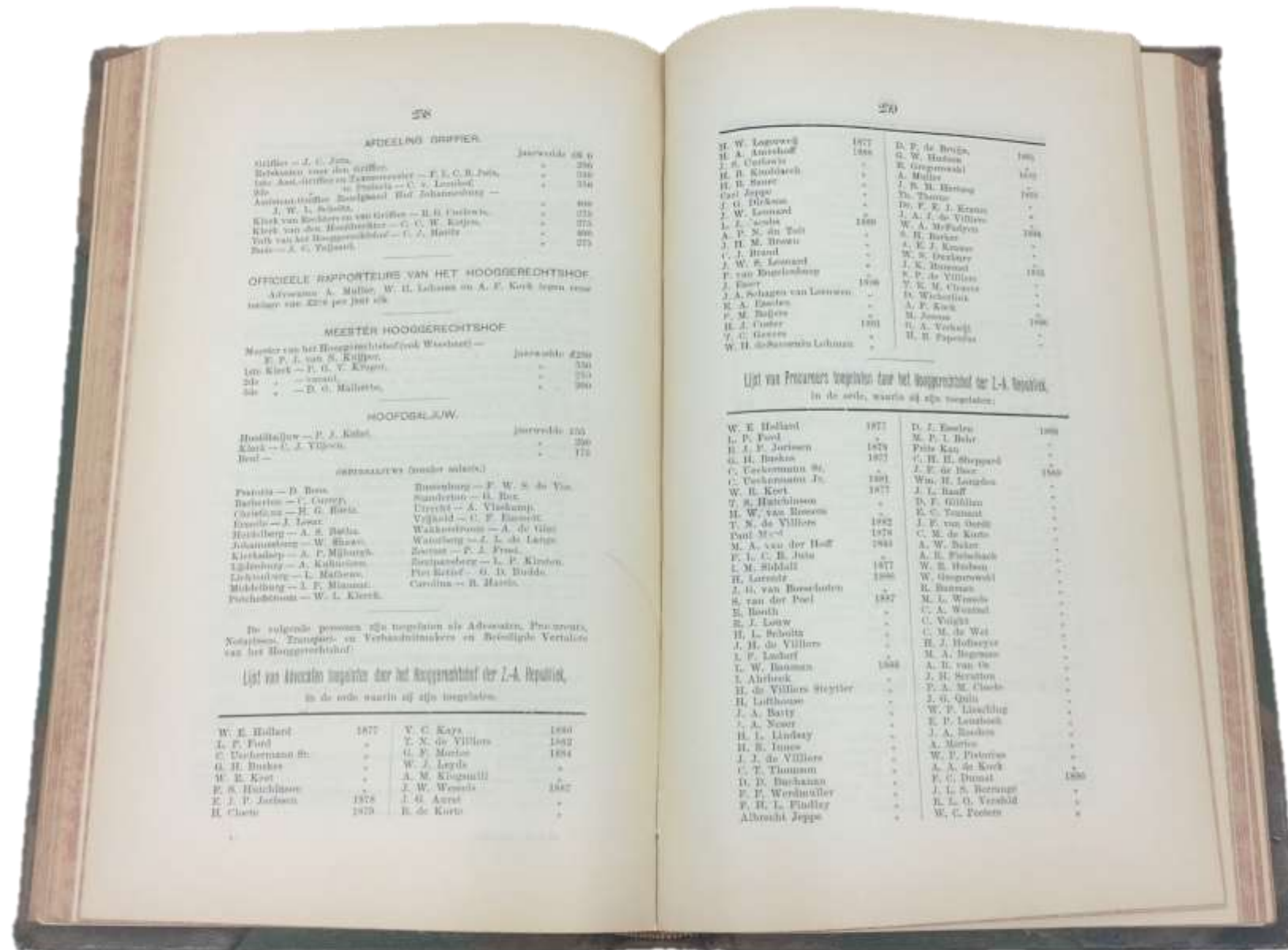
Britain thus affirmed its recognition of the independence of the Afrikaner republics; however, this pledge was not to last long.

The discovery of the World's largest gold deposits along the Witwatersrand range, in the heart of the ZAR, in the mid-1880s unleashed a deluge of British interest and settlement into the region. Through the 1890s, Britain became hell-bent on taking over the Transvaal, even if this objective was blatantly illegal. It was in this context that the ZAR's Staatsdrukkerij in Pretoria printed the annual issues of the *Staats-Almanak*, not only to serve as a vital practical tool, but also to act as a symbol of the republic's independence.

Britain marshalled all its might and launched a military juggernaut against the ZAR and the Orange Free State in what was known as the Second Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902). Only with the greatest difficulty was Britain able to vanquish the Afrikaners, annexing their lands to the British Empire in 1902. The Orange Free State and the Transvaal joined the Union of South Africa in 1910.

References: [Re: Sets of multiple issues that include the 1897 issue:] Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin: 773378-1; British Library: General Reference Collection P.P.2579.ee.

350 EUR



8. WWI / GALLIPOLI CAMPAIGN

Henry Charles LUKACH [later known as Sir Harry LUKE] (1869 - 1884), Editor.

The Mudros Gazette (Published by Authority.), No. 1. Friday, 23rd April, 1915.

Moudros, Lemnos Island (Greece): Government Printing Office, April 23, 1915.

The first issue (of 5) of 'The Mudros Gazette', the exceedingly rare official newsletter published by the British military regime that during the early period of WWI occupied the port of Moudros, on the Greek Island of Lemnos, serving as a key staging point for the Gallipoli Campaign; this issue focusses on the special measures the British undertook to protect the security of the Moudros Base from potential spies and saboteurs.

4° (25.5 x 19.5 cm): 4 pp. (Very Good, some marginal tears, one reaching a touch into the text of first leaf but with no loss).

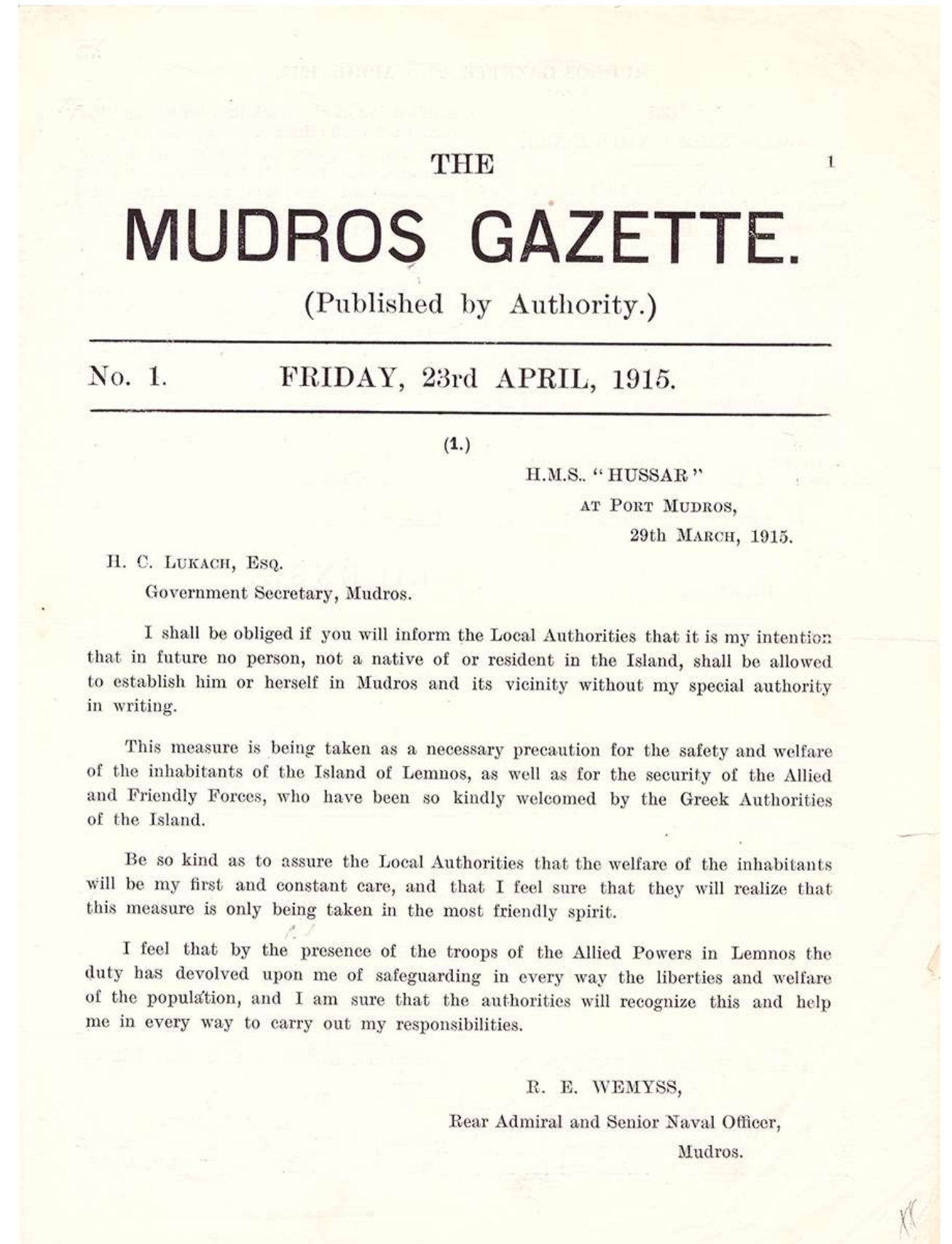
In the early days of World War I, the Entente powers sought to knock the Ottoman Empire out of the conflict by taking Constantinople, by way of the Dardanelles. They mounted the Gallipoli Campaign (February 17, 1915 – January 9, 1916), during which a force of 490,000 British, Indian, Australian, New Zealander and French troops made various landings upon the Gallipoli Peninsula which strategically guarded the mouth of the Dardanelles. The 325,000 Ottoman defenders successfully repelled these raids, in what was one of the most hard-fought and bloody military contests in World history.

During the Gallipoli Campaign, Greece, an Entente ally (albeit not a direct combatant in the war) offered the Royal Navy the use of the excellent natural harbour of Moudros (then referred to in English as 'Mudros'), on the island of Lemnos, as a staging base. Moudros was only 50 kilometres from the Dardanelles. The island had only been recently conquered by Greece (in 1912), ending over 350 years of Ottoman rule.

The port of Moudros was placed under temporary authority of the British, who proceeded to set up a formal government bureaucracy. Early in 1915, Rear Admiral Rosslyn Erskine Wemyss (1864 – 24 May 1933), who subsequently led the British landings at Cape Hellas and Suvla Bay on the Gallipoli Peninsula, was made the Governor of Mudros. While Moudros's anchorage was magnificent, the small village ashore was almost entirely void of amenities, creating an immense logistical challenge, as immense quantities of tents, ordnance, food, water and fuel constantly needed to be shipped in to sustain the military operations.

Henry Charles Lukach (later a prominent British colonial official, known as Sir Harry Luke), the Government Secretary of Mudros, issued an official newspaper, *The Mudros Gazette*, which was published on Lemnos by the government's own press, running to a total of five issues between April and February 1916. The issues of the paper featured official announcements generally geared towards the Entente troops who were posted on the island.

Admiral Wemyss and Lukach were deeply concerned about the possibility of Ottoman and German espionage and sabotage operations on Lemnos. British intelligence sources had already been warned that such activities were an objective of the Central Powers command in



Constantinople. While the island's Greek community was viewed as being reliably loyal to the Entente cause, it was quite plausible that an outsider with ill-intent who possessed specialized knowledge of the island could violate the security of the Mudros compound.

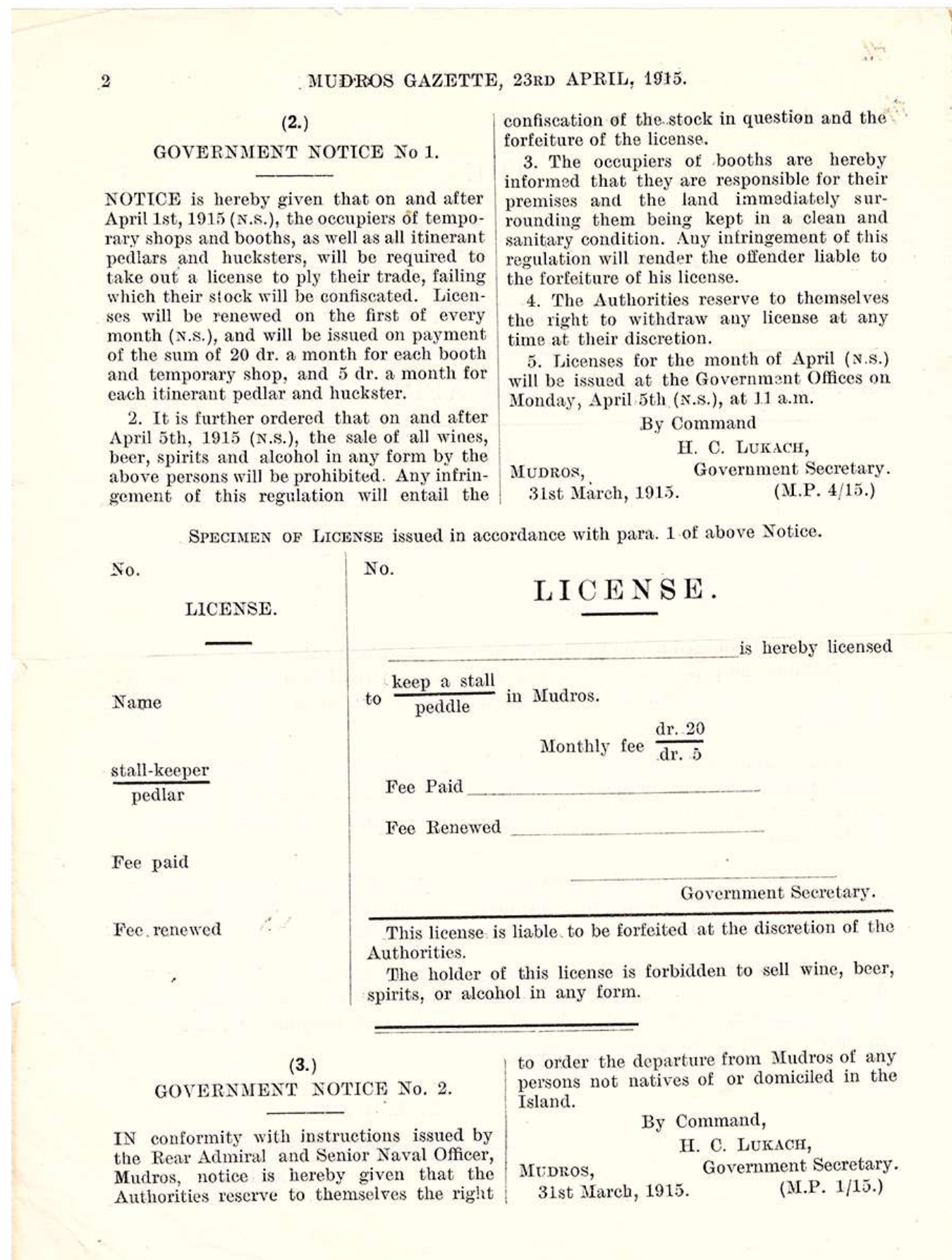
Accordingly, the present first issue (No. 1) of *The Mudros Gazette*, published on April 23, 1915, focuses upon security and anti-espionage measures. Admiral Wemyss decided to impose and rigidly enforce a pass system. All persons were required to apply for licenses and passes in order to occupy sites or to move freely on or out of the island. The present issue commences with the text of an open letter from Wemyss to Lukach outlining these provisions.

Inside, the paper features the full text of four 'Government Notices'. The first requires all "itinerant peddlers and hucksters" to obtain special licences, renewable monthly, to occupy booths on the island; a specimen example of the licence is given below. The second notice requires all those who wish to leave Lemnos to apply for a special exit permit. The third notice concerns the requirement of all persons wishing to travel between the special military zone of Mudros port and the rest of Lemnos to acquire a pass; specimens of which are given below.

The fourth notice concerns a somewhat different subject. The military zone at Mudros occupied a vast amount of private land. The British had agreed to pay rent to the landowners and this notice requests them to provide information to the British authorities so that accurate rent payments could be tendered.

A Note on Rarity

All issues of *The Mudros Gazette* are extremely rare, in line with ephemeral WWI publications issued in the Near and Middle Eastern theatre. We have only been able to trace a collection of all 5 issues held by the British Library, as well as a few issues within the Papers of Sir Ronald Storrs (1881-1955), held at Pembroke College, Cambridge University.



Epilogue

The Gallipoli Campaign was one of the greatest fiascos in British military history; the Ottomans successfully repelled all the Entente operations, but at the most astounding costs to both sides. The Entente side suffered over 300,00 casualties, while the Ottomans took in 250,000 casualties! The campaign was abandoned in January 1916 (the British downscaled their presence at Moudros shortly thereafter, this ceasing publication of *The Mudros Gazette*).

The Gallipoli Campaign had an enduring legacy. While it was an epic embarrassment for the British Empire, the extreme bravery and commitment shown by the large contingent of Australian and New Zealander troops, immortalized by their fateful landing at 'Anzac Cove', served as a defining moment of national consciousness for both countries which resonates to the present day.

On the other side, the Gallipoli Campaign is still rightly hailed as one of the great modern achievements of the Turkish people. It made one of the heroes of the campaign, Mustafa Kemal Pasha, into a legend, allowing his to spearhead the creation of the Republic of Turkey, in 1923, out of the ashes of the Ottoman Empire. Kemal, hence known as 'Atatürk' served as the nation's revolutionary founding president for 15 years.

Returning to Moudros, it is also notable that the Ottoman Empire surrendered to the Entente Powers at the Armistice of Mudros (October 30, 1918), signed on the island.

Today Lemnos is home to three Commonwealth War Graves Commission cemeteries. The first, at Portianou, features 352 Allied graves; the second, in Moudros town, features the final resting places for 148 Australians and 76 New Zealanders, while the third cemetery features the graves of 226 Ottoman soldiers.

References: [Re: Set of all 5 Issues:] British Library: General Reference Collection P.P.4039.wes.(3.). / OCLC: 562736477.

380 EUR

9. 'THE BAGHDAD PROCLAMATION' / WWI in IRAQ / MILITARY and DIPLOMATIC HISTORY

Sir Stanley MAUDE (1864 - 1917) / [Sir Mark SYKES (1879 - 1919)].

Proclamation / To the People of Baghdad Vilayet.

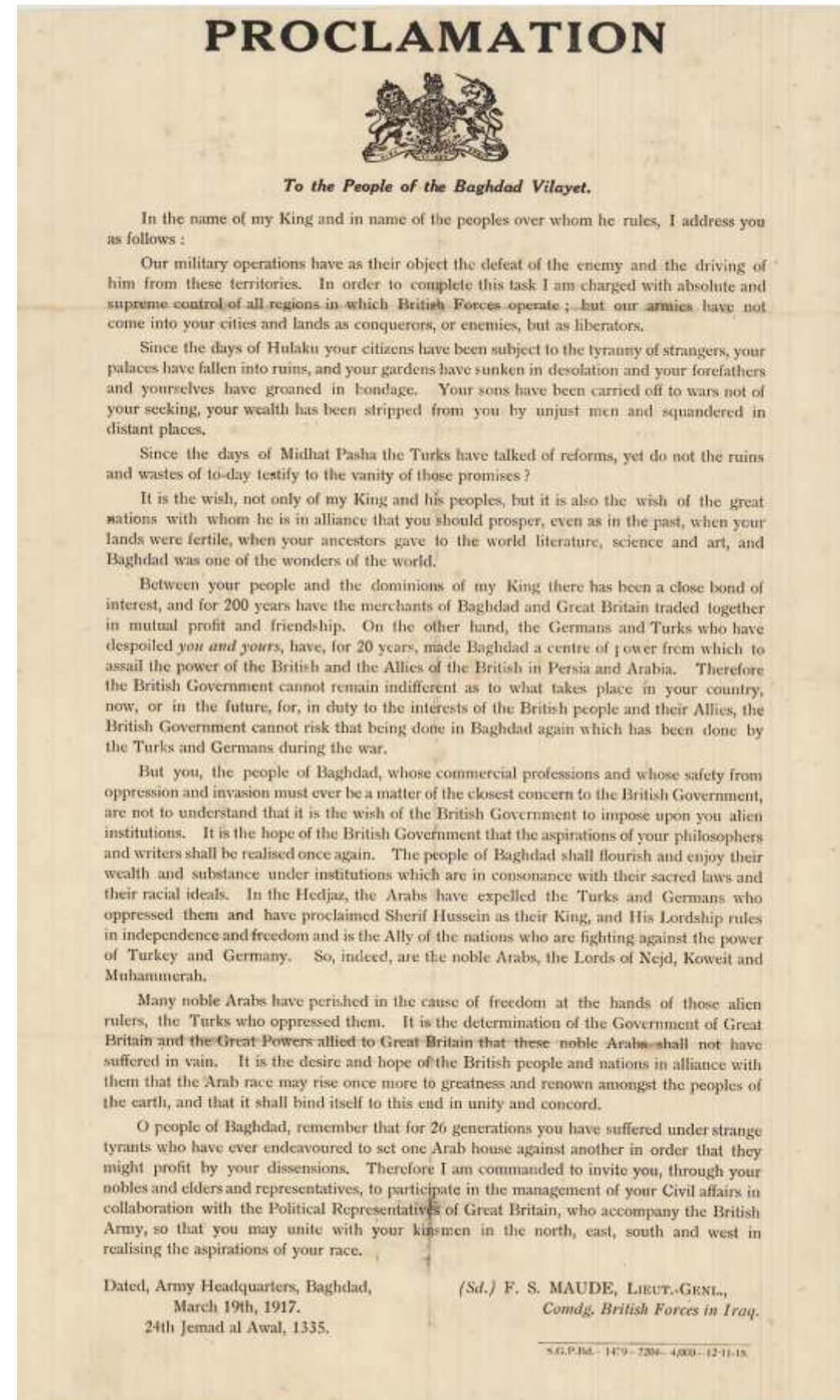
[Baghdad: Army Headquarters], dated March 19, 1917 [but printed November 12, 1918].

An exceedingly rare broadside bearing the text of 'The Baghdad Proclamation', the most famous and consequential document relating to WWI's Mesopotamian Campaign; pronounced by General Sir Stanley Maude, declaring that British forces arrived in Baghdad as 'liberators' of the Iraqi people, bearing 'florid' text written by the controversial fixer Sir Mark Sykes; this being the second printing of the broadside, published at Army Headquarters in Baghdad on November 12, 1918, following the end of WWI.

4° Broadside, 36 x 22 cm (Very Good, some wear and toning along old folds, a few very light stains; contemporary Mss. annotations in pencil in Arabic to verso; discreet remains of mounting tape to verso).

The Mesopotamian Campaign of World War I marked Britain's quest to conquer what is today Iraq from the Ottoman Empire. The Ottomans had ruled this Arab-majority region since 1517, although the local people had generally resented Turkish rule. While not as high profile in today's memory as other aspects of the war, the Mesopotamian Campaign was no side-show, it was a massive contest involving over a million troops, as well as a crucial aspect of the Entente Powers' geopolitical strategy.

Iraq had long been considered the keystone of the Middle East, and as the Ottomans entered World War I in November 1914 on the side of the Central Powers, Britain simply could not allow the region to remain in enemy hands. From Iraq's strategic location, the Germans and Ottomans could potentially disrupt any Entente operations in the Levant and the Persian Gulf, the latter being a critical domain of the Royal Navy. Perhaps even more troubling, it could potentially be used as a launchpad to bring Persia (an already unstable empire with divided loyalties) under German



suzerainty, so threatening Britain's vast petroleum interests in that country. Moreover, by extension, the defection of Persia would pose an immediate danger to British India.

Additionally, Iraq possessed vast petroleum resources that were coveted by both sides in the war. Control of Iraq's oilfields would give Britain a stranglehold upon the Eurasian oil industry, while denying the Germans and Ottomans access to the lifeblood of any modern war machine.

Beginning late in 1914, Britain dispatched a massive expeditionary force to Iraq, via the Persian Gulf. This juggernaut largely consisted of regiments of the Indian Army, reinforced by Australian and New Zealander detachments. Throughout the entire campaign, the British force rotated over 900,000 troops through Iraq, with as many as 450,000 being stationed in theatre at any given time.

The British high command expected the Ottoman defenders, backed by small contingents of German advisors, to be easily vanquished. However, they underestimated both the determination of the Turkish commanders and the role of the partially completed Baghdad Railway, which allowed troops to travel from Constantinople to Baghdad in only 21 days.

The British forces initially made stellar progress up the Tigris, advancing all the way to Kut, only 100 miles from Baghdad. However, the advance British force, commanded by General Sir Charles Townshend, fell into an Ottoman trap and was encircled and besieged, and forced to surrender on April 29, 1916. This was a devastating defeat that was met with shock and horror in the corridors of Whitehall.

Lieutenant General Sir Stanley Maude (1864 - 1917), an esteemed veteran of campaigns in Africa, was chosen to resurrect the Mesopotamian Campaign. Through the rest of 1916, he methodically and patiently advanced his force up the Tigris. While he met heavy resistance in places, he was careful not to fall into any traps. Despite the progress, the campaign was always brutal, for by the end of the venture, the British side would suffer 285,000 battle casualties (against the Ottomans' figure of 89,500), in addition to losing another 76,000 men to disease.

While a much-desired objective, the anticipated British conquest of Baghdad also posed major strategic liabilities. While Lawrence of Arabia had recently succeeded in channelling Arab discontent with Ottoman rule in the Hejaz into an alliance with Britain, during what became known as the Arab Revolt (1916-8), the Iraqis, while likewise resentful of the Turks, showed no such

inclination and seemed to harbour a brooding dislike of the ‘infidels’ that had invaded their country. This was worrisome, as the prospect of fighting both the Ottoman Army and an Arab insurrection would certainly prove fatal to British designs in Iraq.

This is where the present ‘Baghdad Proclamation’ enters the scene. The British War Cabinet decided to make a bold gesture to assure the Iraqi Arabs that Britain was entering their lands not as conquerors, but as ‘liberators’ who wished to grant them self-determination after 400 years of oppressive Turkish occupation.

The War Cabinet turned to Colonel Sir Mark Sykes (1879 - 1919), their main ‘fixer’ in the Middle East and co-author of the secret Sykes-Picot agreement (January 3, 1916) whereby Britain and France agreed to divide the Middle East amongst themselves (assuming an Entente victory in WWI), so dishonouring Whitehall’s public promises to its regional Arab allies.

On March 11, 1917, Maude’s army took Baghdad, having met little resistance (the Ottoman army had retreated further north). Sykes proceeded to craft the text of a proclamation to be read by Maude to the people of the Baghdad Vilayet (Province) once the city was secured. Sykes, following his interpretation of ‘Arab literary taste’, wrote the text of the present proclamation employing the most ‘flowery’ language. What Sykes did not understand was that the elaborate verbiage, inspired by traditional Arab and Persian poetry, was perhaps not appropriate for a Western political declaration. Nevertheless, the War Cabinet approved Sykes’s text.

The Proclamation (please see the full text below) declared that the Iraqi people had been oppressed for 26 generations under the yoke of the brutal and insensitive Turkish regime. Playing up Britain’s traditional mercantile ties to Baghdad, the document expresses Britain’s admiration and for the Arab people and vows to support Arab self-determination. The Proclamation asserts that the British were there to liberate the Iraqis and implies that they would grant them their long-deserved independence (even if the over-the-top language left some latitude for interpretation).

Curiously, Maude, who was due to publicly read the Proclamation written in his name, had strong reservations about both its style and content. He found the flowery language of the decree bizarre and, more importantly, believed that it was an error to publicly pledge to give the Iraqis independence when Britain intended to retain Iraq as a protectorate under quasi-colonial terms (like Egypt). However, orders were orders, and Maude was to his last a dutiful soldier.

The Proclamation was originally printed at the Army Headquarters in Baghdad (which housed a travelling press) on March 19, 1917, as both separate English and Arabic language broadsides.

Shortly after it was proclaimed by General Maude, the so-called ‘Baghdad Proclamation’ attained an incredibly high profile, being highlighted in newspapers across the world. The British promises to give self-determination to the Iraqis were in line with their public commitments to Sharif Hussein and Emir Faisal’s Arab forces, who were then fighting alongside T.E. Lawrence. Many Westerners regarding the Proclamation as a brave and clever move that would head off any Arab rebellion against British control in Iraq. It must also be noted that in the spring of 1917 the overall situation was tenuous, as it was still far from certain that the Entente alliance would defeat the Central Powers.

However, Iraqis seemed to react to the Proclamation with bemusement. They found the language of the document to be bit ‘over the top’, and while perhaps relieved that the British did not arrive

openly bearing an aggressive stance, they were sceptical of the sincerity of the Baghdad Proclamation. The decree likely succeeded in lowering the pressure viz Iraqi dissent, at least initially. However, Maude’s decision to impose an especially harsh regime of martial law upon Baghdad soon alienated moderate parties, while acting as red flag to diehard anti-Western elements.

Maude’s force managed to consolidate its control over the Baghdad Vilayet, while, with difficulty, driving the Ottoman forces ever further to the north towards Mosul. Maude died of cholera on November 18, 1917, and was replaced by Lieutenant General Sir William Raine Marshall, who oversaw the remainder of the campaign with cautious competence.

While the Turks had put up an admirable fight, the Ottoman Empire surrendered to the Entente powers at the Armistice of Mudros (October 30, 1918). British forces completed their conquest of Iraq, upon taking Mosul on November 14, 1918.

The British high command in Baghdad issued a second printing of the Baghdad Proclamation on November 12, 1918, in the wake of the final Ottoman defeat (the present work is an example of this second printing). The British considered the ‘liberating’ message expressed in the decree to no less relevant 20 months after it was first decreed, even if General Maude, had been dead for over a year!

During the post-war period, it became clear that Britain had no intention of honouring the sentiments expressed in the Baghdad Proclamation, for it decided to make Iraq into a mandate, or, rather a puppet state, with British interests controlling its oilfields. Powerful elements, mainly based in Baghdad, mounted a rebellion against British rule that lasted from May to October 1920. While the British managed to suppress this uprising, they were compelled to grant major concessions, hitherto making Iraq an autonomous kingdom under loose British oversight. In August 1921, Emir Faisal, a Hashemite prince and one of Lawrence of Arabia’s old comrades, who had recently been deposed by France for the throne of Syria, was made King Faisal I of Iraq. While many Iraqis resented being ruled by a foreign (Hijazi) prince, many preferred this to direct British rule. Iraq gained its full de jure independence from Britain in 1932, although Britain continued to exercise significant economic and political influence over the country for some years thereafter.

The Publication History and Rarity of the Baghdad Proclamation

The great fame of the Baghdad Proclamation is due to it’s the wide dissemination of its contents in the global media immediately after it was first decreed by General Maude on March 19, 1917. While probably several thousand of the original English and Arabic language broadsides bearing the decree were then printed in Baghdad, it seems that very few have survived. This is perhaps no so surprising, as the survival rate of WWI ephemeral works published in the field in the Middle Eastern theatre is extremely low; many other such titles are today known in only single example, while some recorded works are not known to survive at all. Moreover, as the text of the Baghdad Proclamation was written and recorded in London, it seems that ministries and archives in Britain felt little imperative to request copies of the broadside to be sent from Baghdad.

While it is likely that a small number of examples of the first (March 19, 1917) printing of the Baghdad Proclamation English and Arabic language broadsides exists somewhere, we have not

been able to trace the current whereabouts of any examples, not can we find any sales records going back 30 years.

The text of the Baghdad Proclamation was during its time often copied from the highly popular book, *The King of Hedjaz and Arab Independence* (London: Hayman, Christy & Lilly, 1917) which featured the entire text of the decree on pages 12-16.

The present work is of the second printing of the Baghdad Proclamation English language broadside (we cannot trace a reference to any second printing of an Arab language version). While we have not been able to view an example of the 1917 first printing of the broadside, it is likely safe to assume that the second printing is true to the original, save that it features a different printer's slug in the lower-right corner: 'S.G.P.Bd 1479 – 2204 – 4,000 - 12.11.18.' This line features the serial number of the publication of the second printing; the size of the print run (being 4,000 examples); and the date of publication, being November 12, 1918. The second printing is exceedingly rare, we can trace only a single example held by the Imperial War Museum (London), while we are not aware of any sales records going back 30 years.

It is important to note that only Maude's decree proclaimed on March 19, 1917, as featured here on the present work, is to be referred to as the 'Baghdad Proclamation'. It should not be confused with the several other proclamations issued in Baghdad on the orders of the British Commander-in-Chief, which while remarkable, are of lesser historical importance and profile.

All considered, the present second printing of the Baghdad Proclamation appears to be the only obtainable version of this historically monumental broadside.

The Complete Text of The Baghdad Proclamation:

Proclamation / To the People of Baghdad Vilayet.

In the name of my King, and in the name of the peoples over whom he rules, I address you as follows:

Our military operations have as their object the defeat of the enemy, and the driving of him from these territories. In order to complete this task, I am charged with absolute and supreme control of all regions in which British troops operate; but our armies do not come into your cities and lands as conquerors or enemies, but as liberators. Since the days of Halaka your city and your lands have been subject to the tyranny of strangers, your palaces have fallen into ruins, your gardens have sunk in desolation, and your forefathers and yourselves have groaned in bondage. Your sons have been carried off to wars not of your seeking, your wealth has been stripped from you by unjust men and squandered in distant places.

Since the days of Midhat, the Turks have talked of reforms, yet do not the ruins and wastes of today testify the vanity of those promises?

It is the wish not only of my King and his peoples, but it is also the wish of the great nations with whom he is in alliance, that you should prosper even as in the past, when your lands were fertile, when your ancestors gave to the world literature, science, and art, and when Baghdad city was one of the wonders of the world.

Between your people and the dominions of my King there has been a close bond of interest. For 200 years have the merchants of Baghdad and Great Britain traded together in mutual profit and friendship. On the other hand, the Germans and the Turks, who have despoiled you and yours, have

for 20 years made Baghdad a centre of power from which to assail the power of the British and the Allies of the British in Persia and Arabia. Therefore the British Government cannot remain indifferent as to what takes place in your country now or in the future, for in duty to the interests of the British people and their Allies, the British Government cannot risk that being done in Baghdad again which has been done by the Turks and Germans during the war.

But you people of Baghdad, whose commercial prosperity and whose safety from oppression and invasion must ever be a matter of the closest concern to the British Government, are not to understand that it is the wish of the British Government to impose upon you alien institutions. It is the hope of the British Government that the aspirations of your philosophers and writers shall be realised and that once again the people of Baghdad shall flourish, enjoying their wealth and substance under institutions which are in consonance with their sacred laws and their racial ideals. In Hedjaz the Arabs have expelled the Turks and Germans who oppressed them and proclaimed the Sherif Hussein as their King, and his Lordship rules in independence and freedom, and is the ally of the nations who are fighting against the power of Turkey and Germany; so indeed are the noble Arabs, the Lords of Koweyt, Nejd, and Asir.

Many noble Arabs have perished in the cause of Arab freedom, at the hands of those alien rulers, the Turks, who oppressed them. It is the determination of the Government of Great Britain and the great Powers allied to Great Britain that these noble Arabs shall not have suffered in vain. It is the hope and desire of the British people and the nations in alliance with them that the Arab race may rise once more to greatness and renown among the peoples of the earth, and that it shall bind itself together to this end in unity and concord.

O people of Baghdad remember that for 26 generations you have suffered under strange tyrants who have ever endeavoured to set on Arab house against another in order that they might profit by your dissensions. This policy is abhorrent to Great Britain and her Allies, for there can be neither peace nor prosperity where there is enmity and misgovernment. Therefore I am commanded to invite you, through your nobles and elders and representatives, to participate in the management of your civil affairs in collaboration with the political representatives of Great Britain who accompany the British Army, so that you may be united with your kinsmen in North, East, South, and West in realising the aspirations of your race.

*Dated, Army Headquarters, Baghdad,
March 19, 1917.*

24th Jemad al Awal, 1335.

*(Sd.) F.S. MAUDE, Lieut.-Genl.,
Comdg. British Forces in Iraq.*

References: COPAC cites an example of the present second (November 12, 1918) printing of the Proclamation held by the Imperial War Museum (London). Cf. Michael D. BERDINE, *Redrawing the Middle East: Sir Mark Sykes, Imperialism and the Sykes-Picot Agreement* (London, 2018), pp. 149-151; Elie KEDOURIE, *The Anglo-Arab Labyrinth: The McMahon-Husayn Correspondence* (Cambridge, U.K., 1976), pp. 174 -177; Jonathan SCHNEER, *The Balfour Declaration: The Origins of the Arab-Israeli Conflict* (London, 2011), pp. 233-237; Corey J. WALTERS, 'Contextualizing British Proclamations during 1917-18 in Pre-Mandate Iraq', M.A. Dissertation, Georgetown University (2018).

1.500 EUR

10. ITALY / EARLY NEWSPAPERS

Milano, 17. Agosto 1661. 33.

An exceedingly rare issue of the first broadside newspaper in Italian language printed in Milan, reports on the events of August 1661.

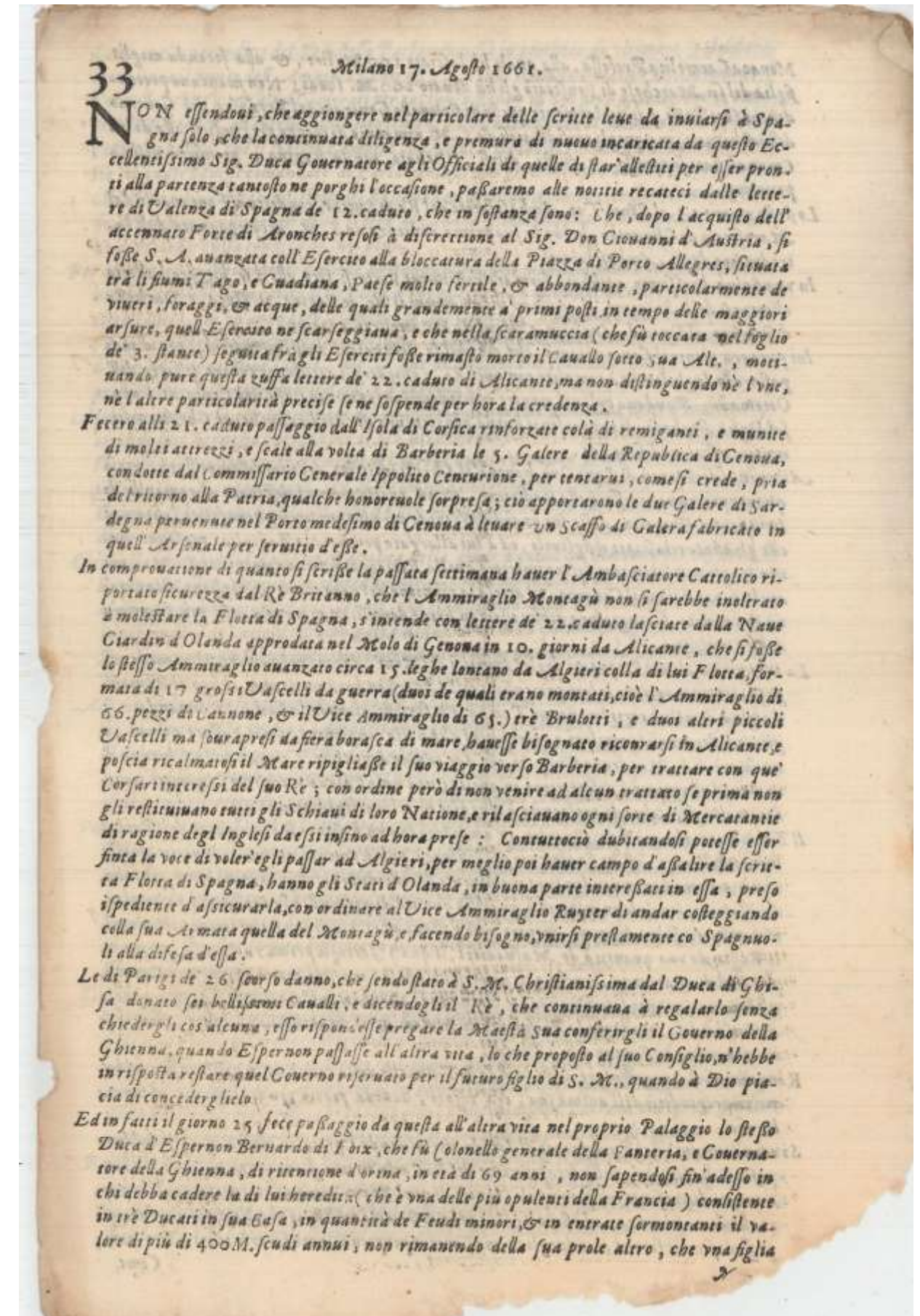
Milan: [Marc'Antonio Pandolfo Malatesta], August 17, 1661.

Large 4°: [2] letterpress (soft folds with tiny tears and holes, slightly dusty, loss of paper in white margins, tiny holes in the text in the fold on the last page).

This is an issue of the first Milan newspaper, reporting on the events from August 17, 1661. As most of the early Italian newspapers the first part of the text reports on the events from the court and the locally important events. This is followed by the news from all over Europe: Spain, Corsica, Paris, Great Britain, London, France, Riga, Transylvania etc.

All the issued of this newspaper, at the time as usual without a printed head, are rare. Only separate issues can be found in various institutions.

250 EUR



11. ITALY / EARLY NEWSPAPERS

Milano, 27. Febraro 1664. 9

An exceedingly rare issue of the first broadside newspaper in Italian language printed in Milan, reports on the events of February 1664.

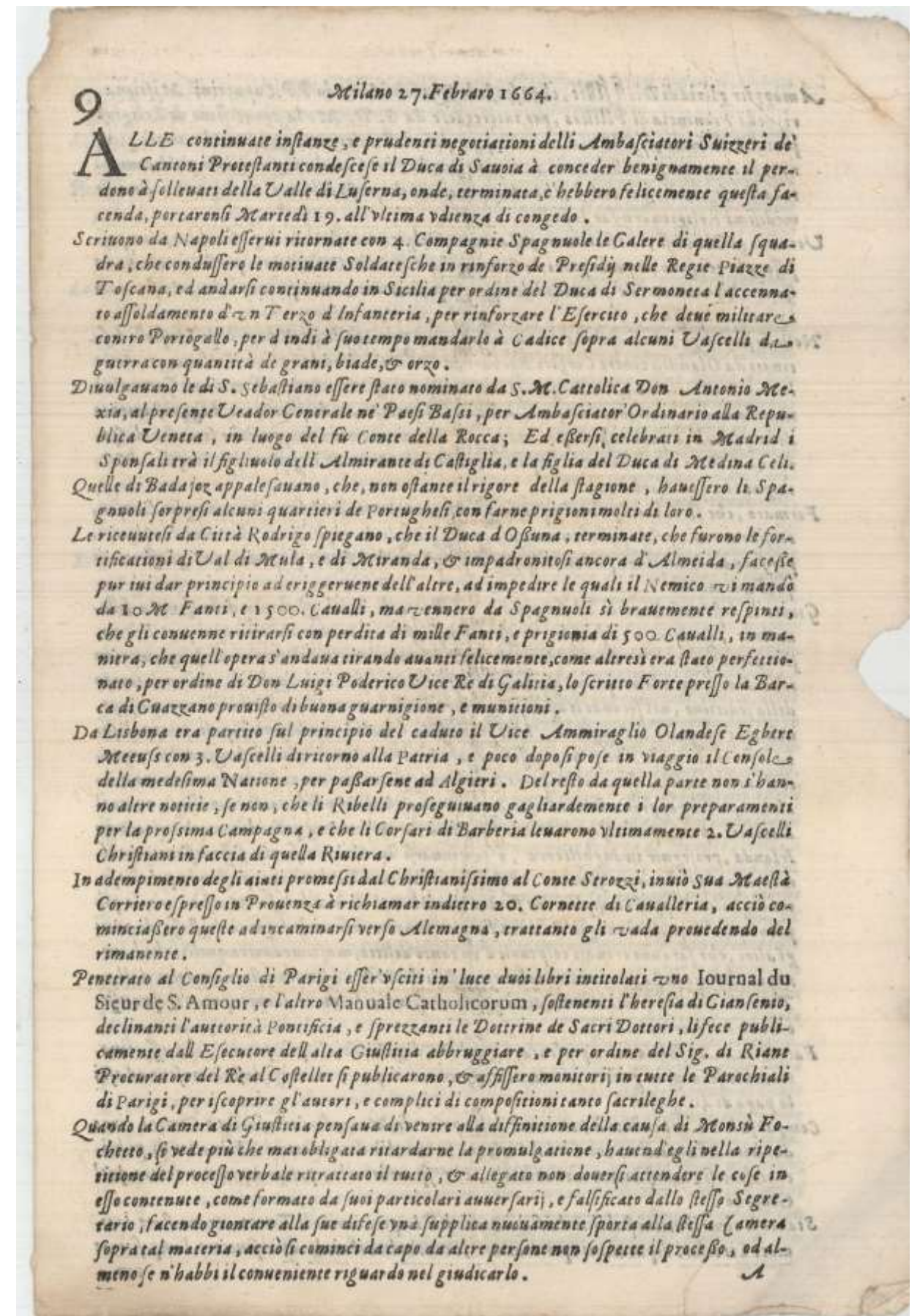
Milan: [Marc'Antonio Pandolfo Malatesta], February 27, 1664.

Large 4°: [2] letterpress (soft folds with tiny tears and holes, slightly dusty, small loss of paper in white margins, two tiny holes in the text on the last page, otherwise in a good condition).

This is an issue of the first Milan newspaper, reporting on the events from February 1664. As most of the early Italian newspapers the first part of the text reports on the events from the court and the locally important events. This is followed by the news from all over Europe: the Netherlands, Lisbon, Paris, battles with the Ottomans etc.

All the issued of this newspaper, at the time as usual without a printed head, are rare. Only separate issues can be found in various institutions.

250 EUR



12. EPHEMERA / MUNICH / TOBACCO

Leopold Klopfer, Maximilianstrasse 5a... in München. Lager in ächt importierten Havanna, Bremer und Hamburger Cigarren.

Munich: Leopold Klopfer [circa 1865].

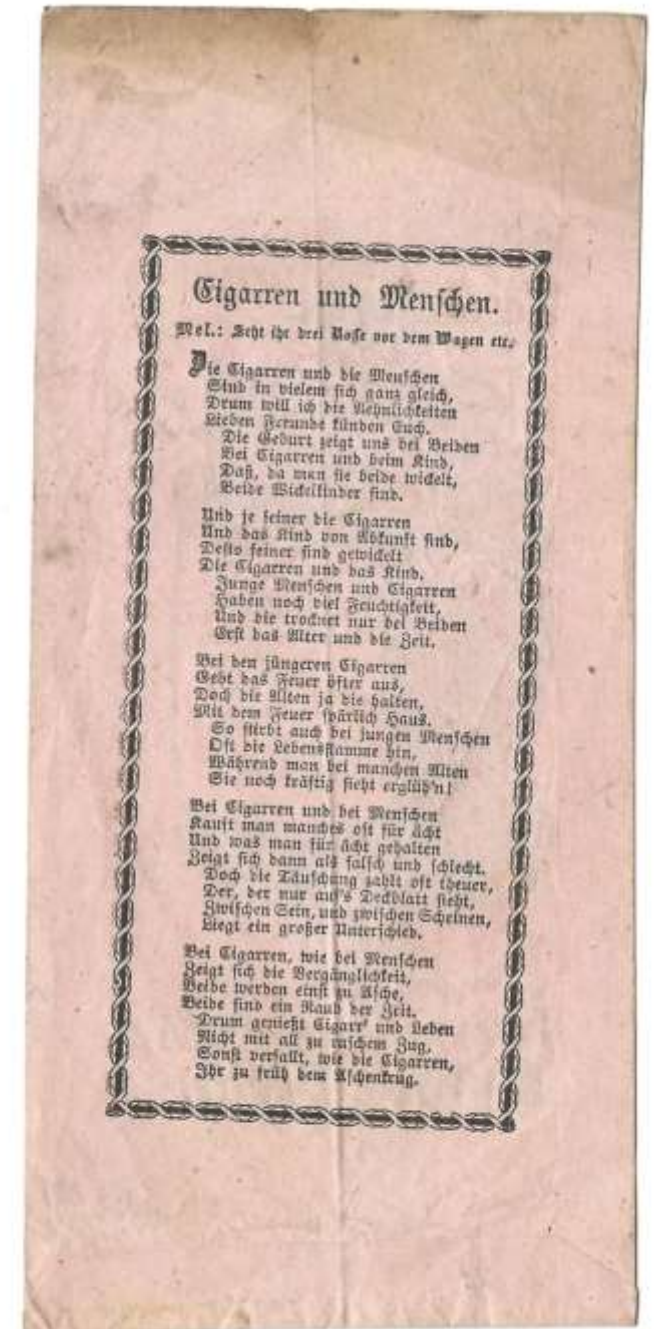
A pretty, ephemeral small paper bag, printed with advertisements, was made by a Munich prime tobacco dealer Leopold Klopfer.

Flat paper bag. Pink paper, copper engraving and letterhead, printed from both sides 17 x 8 cm (6.8 x 3.1 inches) (slightly dusty, soft folds, small tears on the top, otherwise in a good, unused condition).

A rare 19th century printed paper bag was made as an advertisement by a Munich-based tobacco dealer Leopold Klopfer.

Not much is known about Leopold Klopfer. Possibly of Jewish origins (in rare articles he appears in connection with other Jewish merchants), Klopfer was probably raised in Munich. He is mentioned in the 1860s as a merchant with tobacco and other goods, in Maximilianstrasse 5, which is a prime location in a building under arcades, across the street from the National opera and theatre. In the early 1870s he acquired a larger shop with prominent windows down the street, on Maximilianstrasse 10, today a high-end shopping street.

120 EUR



13. HERALDRY

Anon.

SCHAFFGOTSCH NOBLE FAMILY TREE.

Manuscript, Brno, Moravia [Czech Republic], 1837.

An especially fine illuminated manuscript family tree of the noble Schaffgotsch house of Bohemia, tracing 5 generations, including members of the houses of Fürstenberg, Blümegen, Zierotin and Herberstein.

Manuscript, Ink and coloured pigments on parchment, heightened in gold, with 4 pendant wax seals encased in wood (Very Good, some minor warping wear to edges of parchment with minor loss to notarial marginal notes at bottom, else details and illumination sharp and clean, some cracking to wax seals, with contemporary dated notary stamp), parchment: 49.4 x 63.6 cm (19.5 x 25 inches).

This magnificent noble family tree features a line of the Bohemian-Moravian division of the Schaffgotsch house, including members of the houses of Fürstenberg, Blümegen, Zierotin, Herberstein. The family arms of each member are exquisitely painted, with details heightened in gold. It is based on the ancestry of Josepha Gräfin Schaffgotsch zu Kynast-Greiftenstein (1819 – 1899) and goes back a further four generations to the late 17th Century, altogether including 30 of her ancestors. Josepha was the daughter of Johann Joseph Graff Schaffgotsch (1794 - 1874) and Maria Landgräfin von Fürstenberg (1792 - 1863) and was married to Hermann Freiherr von Diller-Hess (d. 1870).

The Schaffgotsch family is an old and august noble house, established in Silesia since the 13th Century. The sons of Hans von Schaffgotsch zu

Kynast und Kemnitz (d. 1469) founded two distinct lines of the family. Anton von Schaffgotsch zu Schildau (d. 1508) established the family in Bohemia and Moravia, while his brother Kaspar von Schaffgotsch zu Fischbach (d. 1534) continued a line in Silesia.

The Bohemian-Moravian line of the Schaffgotsch house was raised to become Bohemian barons (Freiherr) in 1674 and counts (Graf) in 1681, and many of their members held senior roles in the civil and ecclesiastical admiration of Bohemia. The present family tree commences (in the far upper left) with Johann Ernst Anton Graf von Schaffgotsch von Kynast-Greiftenstein (1675 - 1747), a direct descendent of Anton von Schaffgotsch zu Schildau. The Schaffgotsch line continues through his son Ernst Wilhelm Graf von Schaffgotsch (1704 - 1766), then to Johann Ernst Graf von Schaffgotsch (1742 - 1825) and on to Johann Joseph Graf von Schaffgotsch zu Kynast und Greiftenstein (1794 – 1874), Josepha's father. The Bohemia branch of the Schaffgotsch house remained in Bohemia and Moravia until 1945 and died out in 1993.

Going back 4 generations, members of four other important houses appear on the present family tree, including August Ferdinand Graf von Herberstein (d. 1767); Johann Ludwig Graf von Zierotin (1699 – 1761); Prosper Ferdinand Graf von Fürstenberg-Stühlingen (1662 -1704); and Hermann Jodocus Graf von Blümegen (1672 – 1733).

The present family tree was notarized in Brno on April 3, 1837 and features notarial stamps on the top and notarial lines and countersignatures on the bottom.

1.400 EUR



antiquariat
Daša Pahor

14. HERALDRY / BRODERHOODS / BAVARICA

Teutonia hercynia sei's panier!

Munich: 1919-1920.

Folding Fan. Gouache, ink and pencil on wood, joined with thin cloth string, metal joint, attached colour string, wooden part, when opened: 18 x 33 cm (7 x 13 inches).

An elegant female folding fan with a hand painted coat of arms of a Munich-based Teutonia Brotherhood, was signed on the back by 12 members of the association. The dedications, dated in the late 1919 and 1920, were made to a future bride of one of the members.

The Teutonia Brotherhood of Munich was founded on June 18, 1831, as an association of students of pharmacy.

320 EUR



15. RUSSIA / CATHERINE THE GREAT

Zuptsov, Tver, Central Russia

1802

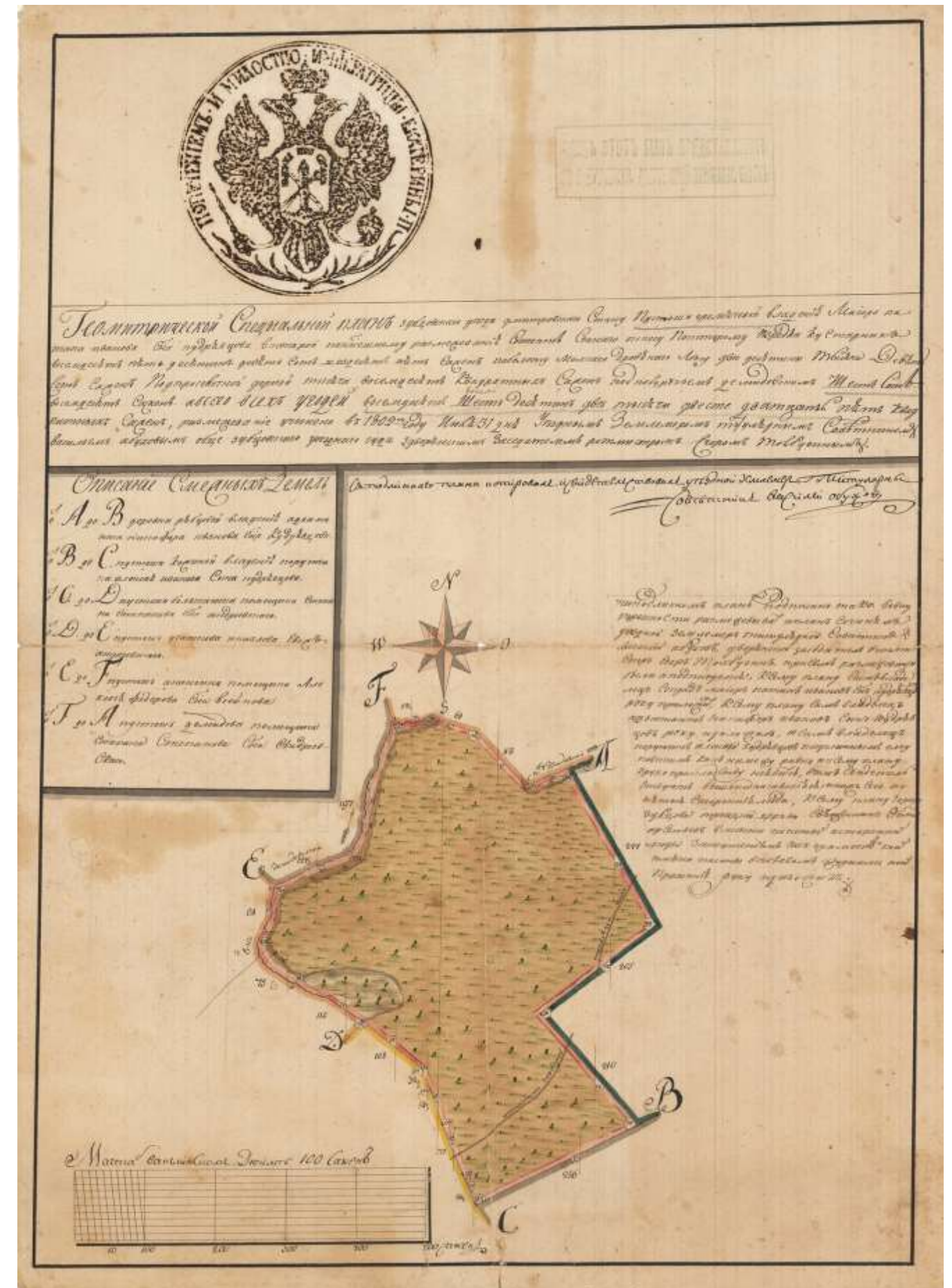
A highly decorative manuscript cadaster map of a territory north-west of Moscow with an official stamp by the office of Catherine the Great.

Manuscript in colour and ink, mounted original round stamp and a pale rubber stamp in the upper part 46,5 x 33,5 cm (18 x 13 inches) (slightly stained, soft folds with tiny holes and tears, old reparation on the back, manuscript notes on the back, otherwise in a good condition).

A decorative hand-drawn map showcases a property in Zuptsov, near Tver in central Russia. The manuscript notes give details on the measurements, description and the names of the people involved in the survey.

The document has been confirmed by the office of Catherine the Great.

520 EUR



16. AUSTRIA – Upper Austria

Georg Matthäus VISCHER (1628 – 1696)

Archiducatus Austriae Superioris Geographica Descriptio facta Anno 1667.

Steyr, Austria: C.A. Schantz, 1762.

A magnificent example of Georg Matthäus Vischer's celebrated wall map of Upper Austria, a masterpiece of Baroque era cartography, present here in the second edition, issued in Steyr in 1762, an extraordinary example printed on blue paper.

Copper engraving printed on 12 sheets of blue paper, dissected into 24 segments and laid on early 19th Century linen (map: 114 x 120 cm), housed within an early 19th Century marbled card slipcase with diamond shaped red paper label with letterpress title: 'Fishers Karte von Oesterreich ob der Ens' (slipcase: 32 x 21 cm) (Very Good condition, map with only very light and minor marginal staining, otherwise bright and fresh, slipcase with wear but still good).

This impressive map is the first scientific survey of Upper Austria, as well as sumptuous Baroque tableau that sees the region's vivid landscape to come alive. The map embraces the entire region of the traditional Archduchy of Upper Austria (roughly in line with the modern state of Oberösterreich) and extends from the eastern lakes of the Salzkammergut in the southwest; to Almont, in the southeast; to Passau, in the northwest; and to the Danube Valley below Linz, in the northeast. The map is dominated by the courses of the Danube and Traun Rivers and their tributaries, while the Alps rise in the southern regions. While the map evinces a relatively high degree of planimetric accuracy, it captures the landscape in a lively pictographic manner, with bird's eye views of towns, castles and estates assuming their true individual appearances, while the rivers, lakes, hills and mountains take on an almost three dimensional form, while a network of roads and bridges links its various parts.

The map is adorned with six especially fine vignettes, indicative of the fact that sketching topographical scenes was, in addition to cartography, Vischer's specialty. The upper left corner features a scene of linen makers before Waxenberg Castle, while below are the arms of the Archduchy, while further down, contained within an elaborately bordered roundel, is a scene overlooking the Traunsee, one of the Salzkammergut lakes, home to magnificent castles. In both lower corners are scenes of mining, indicative of the fact that salt, silver and iron were then anchors of the regional economy. Along the centre of the right side is a fine view over the Attersee, while above, in the upper right corner, is a view of the Reichenstein Castle with scenes of glass making. The bottom centre features the scale and imprint surrounded by putti accompanied by Vischer's surveying instruments.

Importantly, the present example is of the second edition of the map, printed in in 1762 in Steyr, Austria by Christian August Schantz. Schantz updated the plate and issued the map in response to the cartographic demand that resulted from the ongoing Seven Years' War.



Georg Matthäus Vischer: The Father of Modern Topographical Mapping & Drawing in Austria

Georg Matthäus Vischer (1628 – 1696) was a central figure in the historical geography of Austria, being responsible for groundbreaking maps of and large books of topographical views of three Austrian duchies. Vischer was born in Wenss, Tyrol, and was ordained as a priest, eventually settling in the parish of Leonstein, Upper Austria. In spite of his vocation, his primary interest was always geography and he was fortunate that his clerical superiors indulged his activities.

Vischer earned a sterling reputation amongst the local nobility for his masterly estate plans and views of castles. For this reason, in early 1667, the government of Upper Austria accepted Vischer's application to make a map of the duchy. Vischer did not rely on any previous sources and was determined to survey the entire region personally. He worked very quickly, yet carefully, and his survey was completed after only eight months. Vischer's feat is rendered all the more impressive given the great speed with which he created a map of such accuracy and detail. His manuscript was met with universal acclaim by the region's grandees. The map was sent to Augsburg, where it was engraved and published by Melchior Küsell in 1669.

Importantly, mapping Upper Austria was a priority not just for local concerns, but also for the general interests of the Habsburg Empire. The Innviertel region, which occupies the right (eastern) bank of the Inn River, in the upper left portion of the map, labeled as 'Bavariae Pars' (Part of Bavaria), was a disputed region between Austria and the Bavaria. Having been a traditional part of Upper Austria, during the Thirty Years' War (1618-48), it became a part of Bavaria. The conflicting claims over the Innviertel remained a lightning rod of discord between the two states and Vischer's accurate general map of Upper Austria, including the Innviertel borderlands, would have been of vital diplomatic and military utility.

Vischer's map was considered to be great success and funds were raised for him to make a similar survey of Lower Austria, including the Vienna region, which was published *Archiducatus Austriae Inferioris Accuratissima Geographica Descriptio* (1670).

Concurrently, Vischer made many excellent topographical views and drawings of castles and prominent natural sites throughout the countryside he surveyed, such as the fine views that adorn the present map. His views of Upper Austria and Lower Austria were respectively published in his *Topographia Austriae superioris modernae* (1674) and *Topographia archiducatus Austriae Inferioris modernae* (1672).

These were followed some years later by Vischer's map and book on Styria, *Styriae Ducatus Fertilissimi Nova Geographica Descriptio* (1681) and *Topographia Ducatus Stiriae* (1681). All of these books are today anchor works on Austria and many of his views are the earliest surviving images of important castles and historical sites. Vischer was also responsible for several other important works, such as panoramic views of Vienna and Graz.

The Production of the Present Second Edition of Vischer's Map

More than three generations after Vischer surveyed Upper Austria, the map was still a well-known object of praise, in spite of the fact that it was already quite scarce. The great polymath and traveller Johann Georg Keyssler (1693 - 1743) noted in his *Neueste Reise durch Teutschland, Böhmen, Ungarn, die Schweitz, Italien und Lothringen* (1740-1) that "Georg Matthäus Vischer, a Tirolese, and a minister of Leonstien in Upper Austria, assisted by one Küssel, an engraver, published in the year 1669 a very beautiful map of Upper Austria in twelve sheets."

The Seven Years' War (1756-63) led to a rise in the demand for cartography, particularly maps that provided a detailed, large-scale overviews of topography, such as that offered by the Vischer's map of Upper Austria. Indeed, as Vischer's map depicted Austria's exposed northwestern border along the Innviertel, it would have been of particular interest. However, copies of the 1669 edition were rare and many improvements had been made to the countryside, such as new roads, that required the map to be updated.

Fortunately, Christian August Schantz, a provincial printer in the town of Steyr (labeled as 'Steyregg' near the centre of the map) somehow managed to acquire Küssel's 12 original copper plates (amazing as copperplates rarely survived for almost a century!). Schantz added important updates to the plates, most notably the inclusion of numerous roads, information vital to military movement. The present second edition was printed by Schantz in 1762, during the latter days of the war.

This second edition of the map would also have been of great interest during the War of the Bavarian Succession (July 1778 – May 1779), during which Austria and Bavaria found themselves in conflict, placing the Upper Austria-Bavaria borderlands at stake. The Treaty of Teschen, signed on May 13, 1779, ended the war with the Innviertel being returned to Austria.

Upper Austria, once again, returned to prominence during the Napoleonic Wars. A third and final edition of Vischer's map of Upper Austria (featuring further revisions) was issued in Linz by Friedrich Eurich in 1808.

Amazingly, Vischer's map of Upper Austria was the object of contemplation even into the 20th Century. Lieutenant Colonel Lawrence Martin of the U.S. Army, while working on surveying the border of Austria and Germany pursuant to the Treaty of Versailles (1919), remarked "Do you suppose the seventeenth century geographer [Georg Matthäus Vischer] dreamed that his map would be used by an itinerant twentieth century geographer from the wilderness of North America, doing geographical fieldwork in His Sacred Majesty's Archduchy of Austria, traveling in the uniform of the army of the United States of America, and reporting to a great Peace Conference in Paris about where the boundaries of the proud and venerable Austria might be." Martin subsequently became Head of the Map Division of the Library of Congress, serving from 1924 to 1946.

All editions of Vischer's map of Upper Austria are rare. The present example is extraordinary, and possibly unique, as it is the only example of which we are aware to have been printed on blue paper. While the linen backing makes paper identification challenging, the blue paper of this map may be of French origin, as this kind of paper was used by Parisian mapmakers during this period and was seldom used in Central Europe. One will notice that two of the twelve sheets of the map are printed on pieces of paper of a slightly darker hue of blue than that of the other sheets, which was likely done out of an imperative not to waste expensive imported blue paper during wartime. As was then not uncommon, the printed map sheets remained unjoined and unmounted for some years after their printing and, in this case, they seem to have been dissected, mounted on linen and placed within a custom slipcase at some point during the early 19th Century.

References: J. Dörflinger, *Descriptio Austriae*, no. 38 (pp. 126-7).

1.400 EUR

17. BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG

Christian Friedrich HAMMER (1760-1838), author; Christian Romanus DREYKORN (1778-1840), engraver.

Das Koenigreich Württemberg nach Kreisen und Oberämtern eingetheilt. C. F. Hammer, Major. 1823

[The Kingdom Wurttemberg, divided by Districts and Administrative Units]

Stuttgart: Georg Ebner 1824.

A rare, seemingly unrecorded version of a wall map of Wurttemberg, published by a Stuttgart-based art publisher Georg Ebner.

Copper engraving with original colour in outline, contemporary mounted on four joined sheets of paper, original taxation mark in the lower right corner 71 x 57 cm (18 x 22.5 inches) (slightly age-toned from glue on the back, some tiny, hardly noticeable worm holes on the right-hand side, narrow lower margin, otherwise in a good condition).

A rare wall map showcases Wurttemberg in Germany with its political and administrative districts, roads, hunting lodges, post stations, destroyed castles, villages with a parish church, villages with a filial church, villages without a church, abolished monasteries etc. The word *Oberamt*, was a legal term for the administrative units in Wurttemberg between 1758 and 1934.

The map shows the Kingdom of Wurttemberg after the first years of reforms, made by the king William I (reigning from 1816-1864). Under William I among others the economy of the region improved, new roads were built, the construction of railroads begun, and the kingdom joined the German customs union (Zollverein, in 1828).

The map was issued by Georg Ebner (1784-1863), a publisher from Stuttgart, most known for his prints, showcasing Stuttgart and surroundings, which were also sold as tourist souvenirs. He took over his father's firm in 1813. In 1833 Ebner, who is in a contemporary article mentioned as a publisher of a special map of Wurttemberg, received a privilege for 6 years.

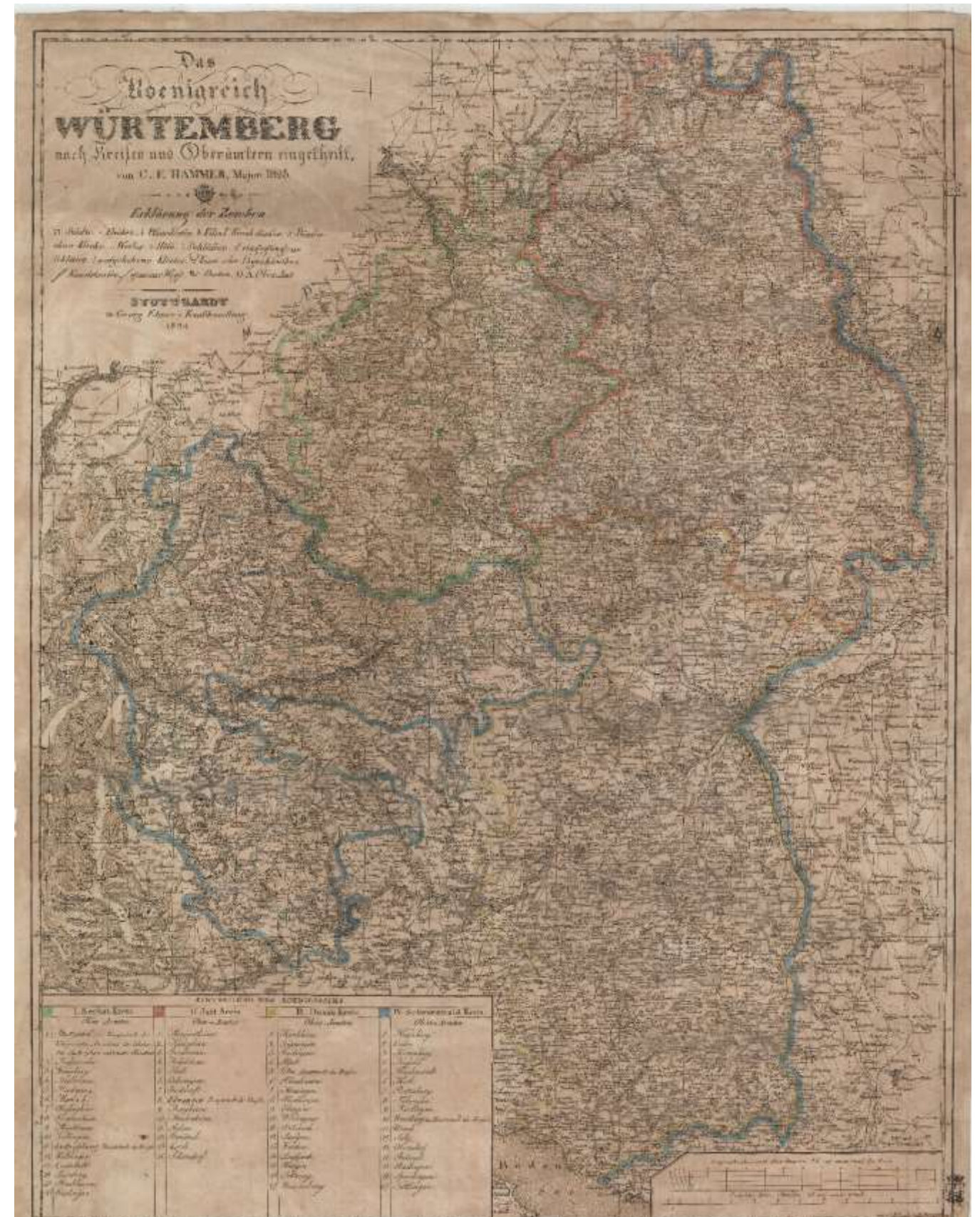
The mapmaker was Christian Friedrich Hammer (1760-1838), who was mostly known for his cooperation with the Homann map makers from Nuremberg.

The map is very rare. We could not find any examples of the map in institutions nor any references in the literature available to us.

A scarce version of the map from 1831 is held by the Landesarchiv Baden-Württemberg in Stuttgart (inv. nr. N 110 W 304) and Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris. The version is also mentioned in the contemporary literature (Wilhelm Engelmann, *Bibliotheca geographica: Verzeichniss der seit der Mitte des vorigen..., 1858*, p. 1056, - the work, which lists all the works on geography and travels, published in Germany between 1750 and 1858 does not mention our version.).

References: Cf. *Regierungsblatt für das Königreich Württemberg*, 1833, p. 143. Manfred H. Grieb (ed.), *Nürnberger Künstlerlexikon: Bildende Künstler, Kunsthandwerker, Gelehrte...*, 2007, pp. 290-291; 566.

850 EUR



18. WORLD – GIGANTIC MISSIONARY BANNER MAP

MISSIONARY EDUCATION MOVEMENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

Thy Kingdom Come, Thy Will be Done on Earth.

New York: Grinnell Litho. Co. for the Missionary Education Movement of the United States and Canada, 150 Fifth Avenue, 1924.

An apparently unrecorded massive world map, in the form of a banner chromolithographed on cloth, displaying the globe on the newly devised Goode's Homolosine Projection, made for the Missionary Education Movement of the United States and Canada, a prominent Christian proselytizing organization.

Chromolithograph on plasticated linen, with original metal-ringed eyelets to corners (Very Good, some light wear and toning along old folds), 102 x 250 cm (40 x 98.5 inches).

This apparently unrecorded and gargantuan banner map on cloth depicts the World on Goode's Homolosine Projection and was published in New York by the Grinnell Litho. Co. for the Missionary Education Movement of the United States and Canada, a prominent Christian proselytizing organization. The map was likely made to grace the organization's large meetings, as well as the walls of its mission offices across North America and beyond.

The map is remarkable cartographically for being one of the very first maps to be published on Goode's Homolosine Projection, which was copyrighted by the University of Chicago Press only one year before the present map was issued. The projection was developed in 1923 by the geographer, Professor John Paul Goode, who endeavored to create a global projection that created less abstraction than the ubiquitous Mercator projection. Instead of dividing the world into the traditional double hemispheres, Goode placed interruptions in the North and South Atlantic, the South Pacific, the Indian ocean, and the East-West Meridian. The consequent 'orange-peel' shape allowed certain land masses, such as Greenland and eastern Russia, to be displayed uninterrupted, as well as better representing the scale of terrestrial areas at differing latitudes.

Otherwise, the map depicts the international political boundaries as they appeared between the World Wars, with a large British Empire upon which the sun never set.

At the very top of the map, in huge capitals, is the title, the famous a line of the Lord's Prayer: *Thy Kingdom Come, Thy Will be Done on Earth*. The map features three inset charts in its lower portion: one explains Goode's Homolosine Projection, while another gives land area and population statistics for the major regions of the world. Most, interesting, is the box featuring a chart which gives statistics of the main global religions. Christians, divided into Roman Catholics, Greek Orthodox, and Protestants, are by and far the largest group, making up 36% of the global population. Confucianists and Taoists are listed at 18.3%, Mohammedans (Muslims) at 13.9%, Hindus at 12.9 %, Buddhists at 7.9 %, Animists at 7.7%, Shintoists at 1.8%, Jews at 0.9%, and a further 0.9% as 'Undisclosed'. The list is more enlightened than most other contemporary missionary maps, which tended to refer to the non-Abrahamic faiths as 'heathen'.

The Missionary Education Movement of the United States and Canada was a Protestant non-denominational organisation dedicated to spreading Christianity in the United States and Canada. It was founded in 1902 under the name 'Young People's Missionary Movement', changing its name to that featured in 1911. The organisation's mission statement was:

"...to serve as a cooperative organization in which denominational home and foreign mission boards, departments of missionary education, boards of Christian education, and other agencies responsible for missionary education in the United States and Canada unite to publish missionary education materials, hold training schools and conferences, and carry on any other activities, which may be decided upon to further the cause of missionary education and carry out the desires of the constituent boards and agencies."

The Movement had its heyday during the 1920s, when it attracted large crowds to its meetings in various cities across the continent. The present banner map would likely have been showcased at one of these large conferences. The Movement was merged into the National Council of Churches in 1950.

As already noted, the present map appears to be unrecorded; perhaps the lone survivor of a colossal ephemeral work.

References: N / A – Unrecorded.

1.600 EUR

THY KINGDOM COME • THY WILL BE DONE ON EARTH



19. SEPARATELY PUBLISHED MAP FROM FIRST SLOVENIAN WORLD ATLAS PROJECT

Matej CIGALE (1819-1889), editor.

Afrika
[Africa]

Published in Ljubljana: Slovenska matica [1869-1877], printed in Vienna: Friedrich Köke [1869-1877].

Lithography in colour 39,5 x 49,5 cm (15.5 x 19.5 inches) (soft folds, white margins slightly stained with small tears, otherwise in a good condition).

A rare, separately issued map of Africa was published in a project of the first Slovenian atlas of the world, which was started by the Slovenian Society of Academics.

The map, which uses the modern geographic terminology for the first time, marks the territory under the Ottoman Empire, British, Dutch, French, Spanish and Portuguese colonies and the Boer Republics. The in-set map showcases the Cape of Good Hope.

The project of The Slovenian Atlant

In 1868, a Slovenian Society of Academics, the so called Slovenska matica, which was only founded four years prior to that date, launched a project of the first world atlas, printed in Slovenian language. As Slovenia was at the time a part of Austro-Hungary, all the atlases available until then were in German language.

The editor of the project was Matej Cigale (1819-1889), a lawyer, judge and linguist, active in Ljubljana and Vienna. Cigale was active as a translator of terminology to south Slavic languages and established himself with his 1853 editing of *Juridisch-politische Terminologie. Deutsch-kroatische, serbische und slovenische Separat-Ausgabe* (Juristic-Political Terminology. German-Croatian-Serbian and Slovenian Separate Edition). His most famous work is editing of the German-Slovenian dictionary, published in 1860. Cigale was also active as the author and editor of educational books, mostly for schools.

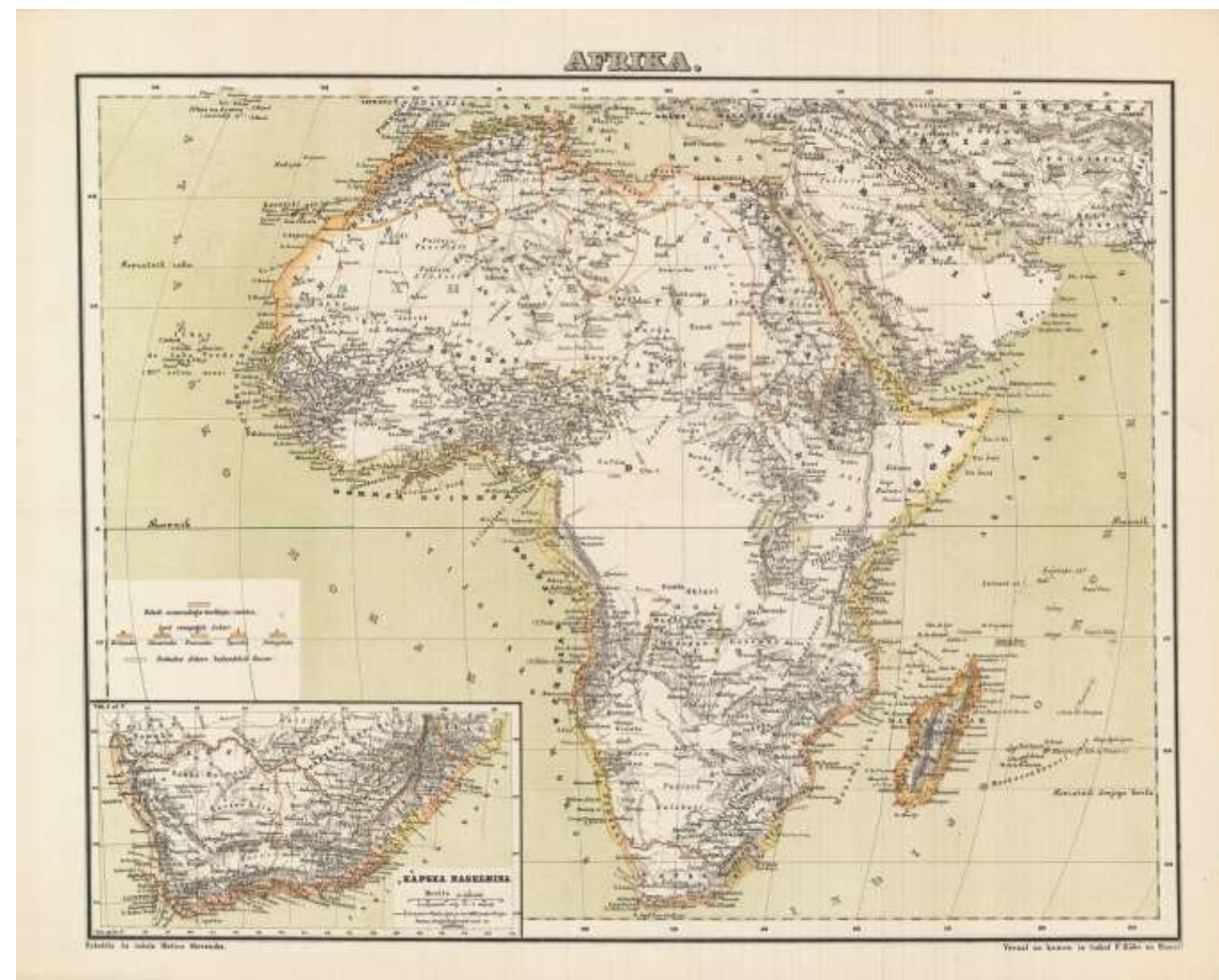
Matej Cigale's main work on the project was searching, editing and inventing correct new geographical terms and translations of the names.

Unable to find a lithographer, capable of printing large colourful maps of good quality in their hometown, the Slovenian Society of Academics had to look for a map printer elsewhere. After the initial plans to make copper engravings with the Hildburghausen institute failed, as the costs to produce new copper plates with Slovenian names would be too large, Friedrich Köke from Vienna was chosen to make the maps. He was recommended by the Croatian Academy as a cheap producer of lithographs, which compared to the copper engravings could "also be pretty enough".

Due to large costs and gigantic amount of work with translations and editing the maps were issued separately over 9 years. In 1869, the title page with a title *Slovenski Atlant* was printed together with the map of the world in two hemispheres, and until 1877 18 sheets of Atlant were published.

Atlant was printed in 2000 examples and the maps could be subscribed or bought separately. The subscription was available to the members of the Society, which in 1869 counted over 1600 members.

Today all the sheets from the series of *Slovenski Atlant* are rare. Only four examples survive in Slovenian libraries (2 in the National and University Library, Miran Jarc Library in Novo Mesto, Slovenian School Museum in Ljubljana). No maps are recorded in institutions worldwide.



References: OCLC 780726750. <https://giam.zrc-sazu.si/en/programi-in-projekti/atlant#v>, Kolarič, Rudolf: Cigale, Matej (1819–1889). *Slovenska biografija*. Slovenska akademija znanosti in umetnosti, Znanstvenoraziskovalni center SAZU, 2013. <http://www.slovenska-biografija.si/oseba/sbi158709/#slovenski-biografski-leksikon> (13. maj 2019). Izvirna objava v: *Slovenski biografski leksikon: 1. zv. Abraham - Erberg*. Izidor Cankar et al. Ljubljana, Zadružna gospodarska banka, 1925. Kacin, Anton: Cigale, Matej (1819–1889). *Slovenska biografija*. Slovenska akademija znanosti in umetnosti, Znanstvenoraziskovalni center SAZU, 2013. <http://www.slovenska-biografija.si/oseba/sbi158709/#primorski-slovenski-biografski-leksikon> (13. maj 2019). Izvirna objava v: *Primorski slovenski biografski leksikon: 3. snopič Bor - Čopič, 1. knjiga*. Uredniški odbor Gorica, Goriška Mohorjeva družba, 1976. Letopis Matice slovenske, Teil 2, poročilo in imenik, 1869, pp. 3, 10. Drago Perko, Jerneja Fridl et al., *Atlant*, Ljubljana, 2005.

180 EUR

20. SEPARATELY PUBLISHED MAP FROM FIRST SLOVENIAN WORLD ATLAS PROJECT

Matej CIGALE (1819-1889), editor.

Azija
[Asia]

Published in Ljubljana: Slovenska matica [1869-1877], printed in Vienna: Friedrich Köke [1869-1877].

Lithography in colour 39,5 x 49,5 cm (15.5 x 19.5 inches) (soft folds, white margins slightly stained with small tears, otherwise in a good condition).

A rare, separately issued map of Asia was published in a project of the first Slovenian atlas of the world, which was started by the Slovenian Society of Academics. The map, which uses the modern geographic terminology for the first time, marks the political borders of the countries and colonies.

The project of The Slovenian *Atlant*

In 1868, a Slovenian Society of Academics, the so called Slovenska matica, which was only founded four years prior to that date, launched a project of the first world atlas, printed in Slovenian language. As Slovenia was at the time a part of Austro-Hungary, all the atlases available until then were in German language.

The editor of the project was Matej Cigale (1819-1889), a lawyer, judge and linguist, active in Ljubljana and Vienna. Cigale was active as a translator of terminology to south Slavic languages and established himself with his 1853 editing of *Juridisch-politische Terminologie. Deutsch-kroatische, serbische und slovenische Separat-Ausgabe* (Juristic-Political Terminology. German-Croatian-Serbian and Slovenian Separate Edition). His most famous work is editing of the German-Slovenian dictionary, published in 1860. Cigale was also active as the author and editor of educational books, mostly for schools.

Matej Cigale's main work on the project was searching, editing and inventing correct new geographical terms and translations of the names.

Unable to find a lithographer, capable of printing large colourful maps of good quality in their hometown, the Slovenian Society of Academics had to look for a map printer elsewhere. After the initial plans to make copper engravings with the Hildburghausen institute failed, as the costs to produce new copper plates with Slovenian names would be too large, Friedrich Köke from Vienna was chosen to make the maps. He was recommended by the Croatian Academy as a cheap producer of lithographs, which compared to the copper engravings could "also be pretty enough".

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Atlant was printed in 2000 examples and the maps could be subscribed or bought separately. The subscription was available to the members of the Society, which in 1869 counted over 1600 members.

Today all the sheets from the series of *Slovenski Atlant* are rare. Only four examples survive in Slovenian libraries (2 in the National and University Library, Miran Jarc Library in Novo Mesto, Slovenian School Museum in Ljubljana). No maps are recorded in institutions worldwide.



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160 EUR

21. SEPARATELY PUBLISHED MAP FROM FIRST SLOVENIAN WORLD ATLAS PROJECT

Matej CIGALE (1819-1889), editor.

Južna Amerika
[South America]

Published in Ljubljana: Slovenska matica [1869-1877], printed in Vienna: Friedrich Köke [1869-1877].

Lithography in colour 39,5 x 49,5 cm (15.5 x 19.5 inches) (soft folds, white margins slightly stained with small tears, a pin-size hole on the crossing of the middle folds, a tiny loss of paper in the lower white margin, otherwise in a good condition).

A rare, separately issued map of South America was published in a project of the first Slovenian atlas of the world, which was started by the Slovenian Society of Academics.

The map, which uses the modern geographic terminology for the first time, explains in the legend rather than the political borders the pronunciation of letters in Spanish and Portuguese and compares it to Slovenian language. The capitals of the countries are underlined.

These were valuable information, as South America was a popular destination for immigrants from Slovenia and later Yugoslavia in the 19th and 20th centuries.

The project of The Slovenian *Atlant*

In 1868, a Slovenian Society of Academics, the so called Slovenska matica, which was only founded four years prior to that date, launched a project of the first world atlas, printed in Slovenian language. As Slovenia was at the time a part of Austro-Hungary, all the atlases available until then were in German language.

The editor of the project was Matej Cigale (1819-1889), a lawyer, judge and linguist, active in Ljubljana and Vienna. Cigale was active as a translator of terminology to south Slavic languages and established himself with his 1853 editing of *Juridisch-politische Terminologie. Deutsch-kroatische, serbische und slovenische Separat-Ausgabe* (Juristic-Political Terminology. German-Croatian-Serbian and Slovenian Separate Edition). His most famous work is editing of the German-Slovenian dictionary, published in 1860. Cigale was also active as

the author and editor of educational books, mostly for schools. Matej Cigale's main work on the project was searching, editing and inventing correct new geographical terms and translations of the names.

Unable to find a lithographer, capable of printing large colourful maps of good quality in their hometown, the Slovenian Society of Academics had to look for a map printer elsewhere. After the initial plans to make copper engravings with the Hildburghausen institute failed, as the costs to produce new copper plates with Slovenian names would be too large, Friedrich Köke from Vienna was chosen to make the maps. He was recommended by the Croatian Academy as a cheap producer of lithographs, which compared to the copper engravings could "also be pretty enough".

Due to large costs and gigantic amount of work with translations and editing the maps were issued separately over 9 years. In 1869, the title page with a title *Slovenski Atlant* was printed together with the map of the world in two hemispheres, and until 1877 18 sheets of *Atlant* were published.

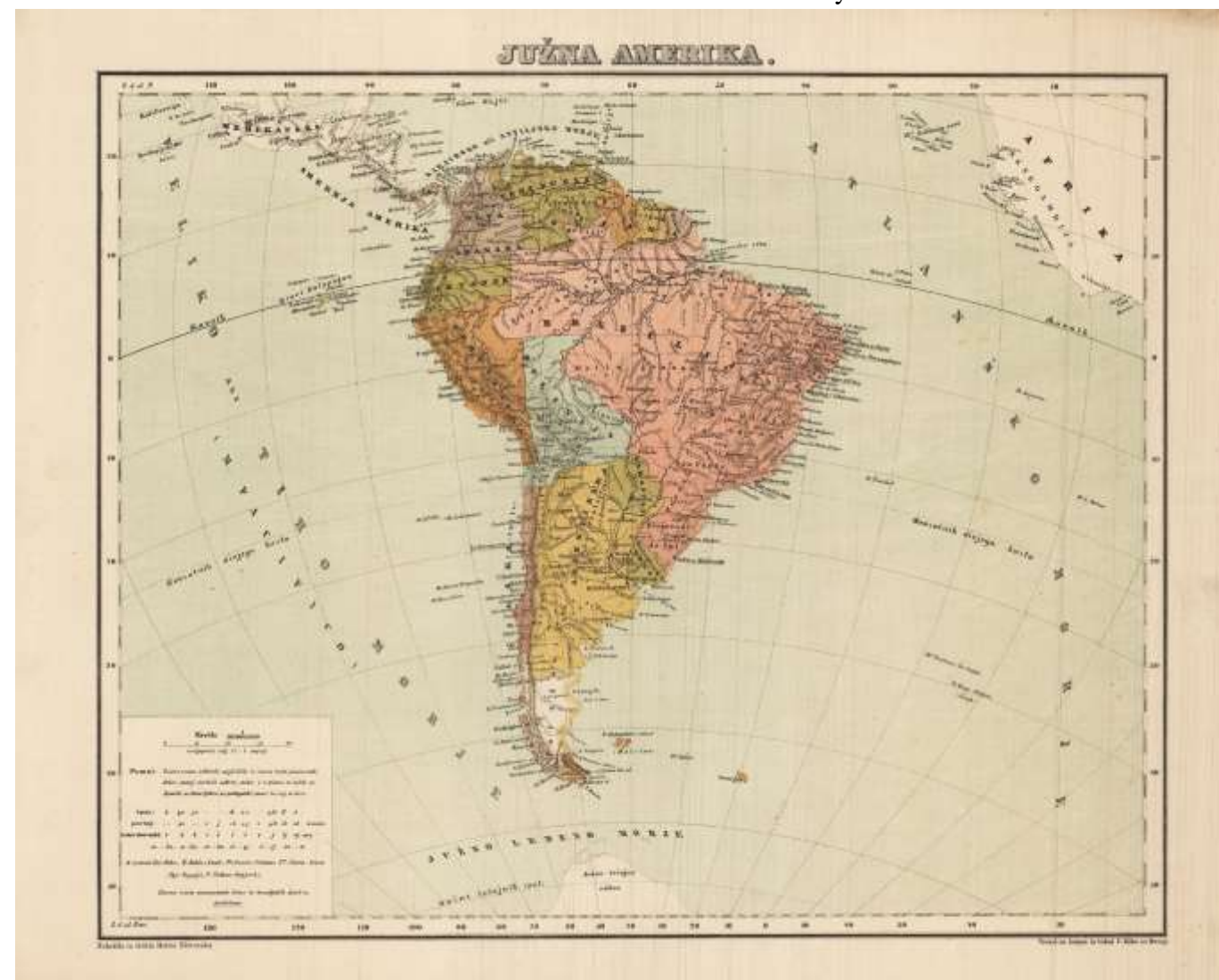
Atlant was printed in 2000 examples and the maps could be subscribed or bought separately. The subscription was available to the members of the Society, which in 1869 counted over 1600 members.

Today all the sheets from the series of *Slovenski Atlant* are rare. Only four examples survive in

Slovenian libraries (2 in the National and University Library, Miran Jarc Library in Novo Mesto, Slovenian School Museum in Ljubljana). No maps are recorded in institutions worldwide.

References: OCLC 780726750. <https://giam.zrc-sazu.si/en/programi-in-projekti/atlant#v>, Kolarič, Rudolf: Cigale, Matej (1819–1889). *Slovenska biografija*. Slovenska akademija znanosti in umetnosti, Znanstvenoraziskovalni center SAZU, 2013. <http://www.slovenska-biografija.si/oseba/sbi158709/#slovenski-biografski-leksikon> (13. maj 2019). Izvirna objava v: *Slovenski biografski leksikon: 1. zv. Abraham - Erberg*. Izidor Cankar et al. Ljubljana, Zadružna gospodarska banka, 1925. Kacin, Anton: Cigale, Matej (1819–1889). *Slovenska biografija*. Slovenska akademija znanosti in umetnosti, Znanstvenoraziskovalni center SAZU, 2013. <http://www.slovenska-biografija.si/oseba/sbi158709/#primorski-slovenski-biografski-leksikon> (13. maj 2019). Izvirna objava v: *Primorski slovenski biografski leksikon: 3. snopič Bor - Čopič, 1. knjiga*. Uredniški odbor Gorica, Goriška Mohorjeva družba, 1976. Letopis Matice slovenske, Teil 2, poročilo in imenik, 1869, pp. 3, 10. Drago Perko, Jerneja Fridl et al., *Atlant*, Ljubljana, 2005.

100 EUR



22. SEPARATELY PUBLISHED MAP FROM FIRST SLOVENIAN WORLD ATLAS PROJECT

Matej CIGALE (1819-1889), editor.

Severna Amerika
[North America]

Published in Ljubljana: Slovenska matica [1869-1877], printed in Vienna: Friedrich Köke [1869-1877].

Lithography in colour 39,5 x 49,5 cm (15.5 x 19.5 inches) (soft folds, white margins slightly stained with small tears, a pin-size hole on the crossing of folds, otherwise in a good condition).

A rare, separately issued map of North America was published in a project of the first Slovenian atlas of the world, which was started by the Slovenian Society of Academics. The map, which uses the modern geographic terminology for the first time, marks the political borders of the countries and colonies.

The project of The Slovenian *Atlant*

In 1868, a Slovenian Society of Academics, the so called Slovenska matica, which was only founded four years prior to that date, launched a project of the first world atlas, printed in Slovenian language. As Slovenia was at the time a part of Austro-Hungary, all the atlases available until then were in German language.

The editor of the project was Matej Cigale (1819-1889), a lawyer, judge and linguist, active in Ljubljana and Vienna. Cigale was active as a translator of terminology to south Slavic languages and established himself with his 1853 editing of *Juridisch-politische Terminologie. Deutsch-kroatische, serbische und slovenische Separat-Ausgabe* (Juristic-Political Terminology. German-Croatian-Serbian and Slovenian Separate Edition). His most famous work is editing of the German-Slovenian dictionary, published in 1860. Cigale was also active as the author and editor of educational books, mostly for schools.

Matej Cigale's main work on the project was searching, editing and inventing correct new geographical terms and translations of the names.

Unable to find a lithographer, capable of printing large colourful maps of good quality in their hometown, the Slovenian Society of Academics had to look for a map printer elsewhere. After the initial plans to make copper engravings with the Hildburghausen institute failed, as the costs to produce new copper plates with Slovenian names would be too large, Friedrich Köke from Vienna was chosen to make the maps. He was recommended by the Croatian Academy as a cheap producer of lithographs, which compared to the copper engravings could “also be pretty enough”.

Due to large costs and gigantic amount of work with translations and editing the maps were issued separately over 9 years. In 1869, the title page with a title *Slovenski Atlant* was printed together with the map of the world in two hemispheres, and until 1877 18 sheets of *Atlant* were published.

Atlant was printed in 2000 examples and the maps could be subscribed or bought separately. The subscription was available to the members of the Society, which in 1869 counted over 1600 members.

Today all the sheets from the series of *Slovenski Atlant* are rare. Only four examples survive in Slovenian libraries (2 in the National and University Library, Miran Jarc Library in Novo Mesto, Slovenian School Museum in Ljubljana). No maps are recorded in institutions worldwide.



References: OCLC 780726750. <https://giam.zrc-sazu.si/en/programi-in-projekti/atlant#v>, Kolarič, Rudolf: Cigale, Matej (1819–1889). *Slovenska biografija*. Slovenska akademija znanosti in umetnosti, Znanstvenoraziskovalni center SAZU, 2013. <http://www.slovenska-biografija.si/oseba/sbi158709/#slovenski-biografski-leksikon> (13. maj 2019). Izvirna objava v: *Slovenski biografski leksikon: 1. zv. Abraham - Erberg*. Izidor Cankar et al. Ljubljana, Zadružna gospodarska banka, 1925. Kacin, Anton: Cigale, Matej (1819–1889). *Slovenska biografija*. Slovenska akademija znanosti in umetnosti, Znanstvenoraziskovalni center SAZU, 2013. <http://www.slovenska-biografija.si/oseba/sbi158709/#primorski-slovenski-biografski-leksikon> (13. maj 2019). Izvirna objava v: *Primorski slovenski biografski leksikon: 3. snopič Bor - Čopič, 1. knjiga*. Uredniški odbor Gorica, Goriška Mohorjeva družba, 1976. Letopis Matice slovenske, Teil 2, poročilo in imenik, 1869, pp. 3, 10. Drago Perko, Jerneja Fridl et al., *Atlant*, Ljubljana, 2005.

140 EUR

23. SEPARATELY PUBLISHED MAP FROM FIRST SLOVENIAN WORLD ATLAS PROJECT / IMMIGRATION / TRADE

Matej CIGALE (1819-1889), editor.

Avstralija.
[Australia].

Published in Ljubljana: Slovenska matica [1869-1877], printed in Vienna: Friedrich Köke [1869-1877].

Lithography in colour 39,5 x 49,5 cm (15.5 x 19.5 inches) (soft folds, white margins slightly stained with small tears, a pin-size hole on the crossing of the middle folds, a tiny loss of paper in the lower white margin, otherwise in a good condition).

A rare, separately issued map of Australia, Southeast Asia and Oceania was published in a project of the first Slovenian atlas of the world, which was started by the Slovenian Society of Academics.

The map, which uses the modern geographic terminology for the first time, explains in the legend rather than the political borders the European property and the names of the indigenous peoples. The ports, which are open for the European trade, are underlined.

These were valuable information, as Australia was a popular destination for immigrants from Slovenia and later Yugoslavia in the 19th and 20th centuries.

The project of The Slovenian *Atlant*

In 1868, a Slovenian Society of Academics, the so called Slovenska matica, which was only founded four years prior to that date, launched a project of the first world atlas, printed in Slovenian language. As Slovenia was at the time a part of Austro-Hungary, all the atlases available until then were in German language.

The editor of the project was Matej Cigale (1819-1889), a lawyer, judge and linguist, active in Ljubljana and Vienna. Cigale was active as a translator of terminology to south Slavic languages and established himself with his 1853 editing of *Juridisch-politische Terminologie. Deutsch-kroatische, serbische und slovenische Separat-Ausgabe* (Juristic-Political Terminology. German-Croatian-Serbian and Slovenian Separate Edition). His most famous work is editing of

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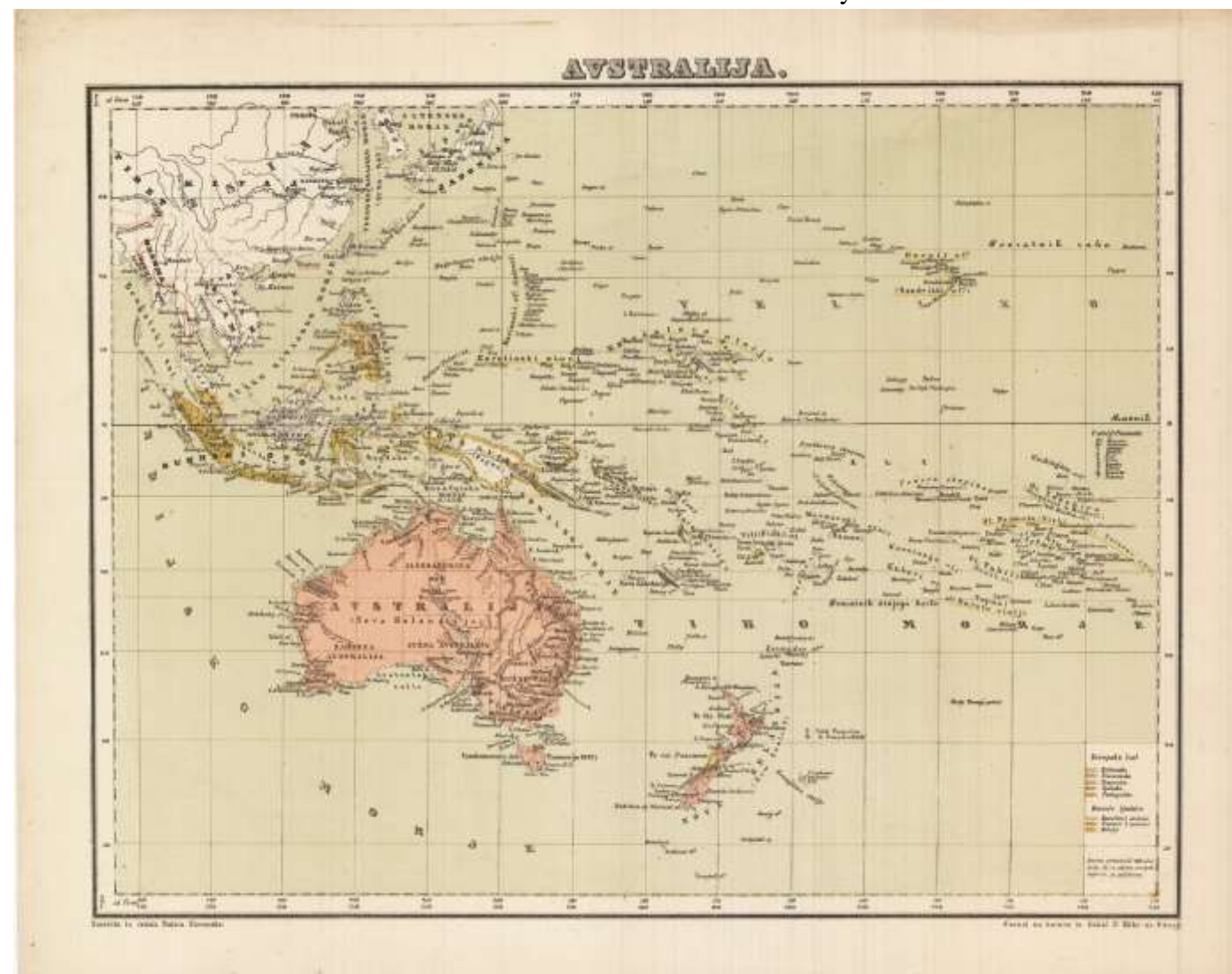
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References: OCLC 780726750. <https://giam.zrc-sazu.si/en/programi-in-projekti/atlant#v>, Kolarič, Rudolf: Cigale, Matej (1819–1889). *Slovenska biografija*. Slovenska akademija znanosti in umetnosti, Znanstvenoraziskovalni center SAZU, 2013. <http://www.slovenska-biografija.si/oseba/sbi158709/#slovenski-biografski-leksikon> (13. maj 2019). Izvirna objava v: *Slovenski bijografski leksikon: 1. zv. Abraham - Erberg*. Izidor Cankar et al. Ljubljana, Zadrúžna gospodarska banka, 1925. Kacin, Anton: Cigale, Matej (1819–1889). *Slovenska biografija*. Slovenska akademija znanosti in umetnosti, Znanstvenoraziskovalni center SAZU, 2013. <http://www.slovenska-biografija.si/oseba/sbi158709/#primorski-slovenski-biografski-leksikon> (13. maj 2019). Izvirna objava v: *Primorski slovenski biografski leksikon: 3. snopič Bor - Čopič, 1. knjiga*. Uredniški odbor Gorica, Goriška Mohorjeva družba, 1976. Letopis Matice slovenske, Teil 2, poročilo in imenik, 1869, pp. 3, 10. Drago Perko, Jerneja Fridl et al., *Atlant*, Ljubljana, 2005.

180 EUR



24. SECOND ANGLO-SIKH WAR / AFGHANISTAN / PAKISTAN / THE GREAT GAME

Heinrich KIEPERT (1818 - 1899).

Die Indusländer nebst Afghanistan und Süd-Turkistan . . . 1848

Weimar: Heinrich Kiepert 1849.

Copper engraving with original colour in outline, 72 x 60,5 cm (28.4 x 24 inches) (soft folds, margins slightly dusty with small tears, otherwise in a good condition).

A large detailed map showcases Afghanistan and Pakistan with neighbouring regions during the Second Anglo-Sikh War, in 1848. The map was made by Heinrich Kiepert, one of the leading German cartographers of the 19th century, in 1849 and is based on contemporary available maps and reports on the war. The in-se map shows the area around Kashmir and Islamabad.

The map was bound in an atlas and was also issued separately, as this example.

Heinrich Kiepert: Preminent 19th Century Cartographer

Heinrich Kiepert (1818 - 1899) was a German geographer and historian of unusual intellect and diversity of interests. Born in Berlin, he grew up in an affluent, culturally sophisticated family, mentored by leading academics and travelling widely. He studied history, geography and philology at the Humboldt University of Berlin, with a focus on Greece and the Near East. In addition to his academic duties, he showed great talent as a cartographer and worked closely with several commercial mapmakers. His first major project was assisting Carl Ritter in the production of his *Atlas von Hellas und den hellenischen Kolonien* (1840).

Kiepert travelled extensively in the Near East between 1841 and 1848 and became a world-renowned expert on Turkey. This led him to produce his own cartographic works concerning the Ottoman Empire,

including the *Karte des osmanischen Reiches in Asien* (1844); the present *Karte von Klein-Asien* (1854); the *Specialkarte vom Westlichen Kleinasien* (1890-2) and his posthumously-published, monumental *Karte von Kleinasien meist nach noch nicht oder in kleinstem Massstabe veröffentlichten Aufnahmen in 24 Blatt* (1902-6).

Upon his return from the Near East, Kiepert became the head of the Geographisches Institut in Weimar and, in 1854, was appointed a full professor at the University of Berlin. He maintained a long association with the prominent Berlin map publisher Dietrich Reimer, who was responsible for issuing the present map. Kiepert was a remarkably adept editor of cartographic material, possessing an uncanny ability to select the best and most accurate information out of a variety of conflicting sources, resulting in maps of amazing accuracy and precision for their time.

As a leading authority on the Ottoman Empire, Kiepert had an interest in its borderlands, which led him to explore the mapping of Russia and Eastern Europe. He was also Prussian, which gave direct access to his government's excellent mapping of its territories, and additionally, he developed stellar contacts across Eastern Europe, allowing him to create the present fine map.

Kiepert also produced excellent large-format maps of diverse parts of the world, including Central America, the Near East, the Caucasus and the Mediterranean.

Also notable were Kiepert's educational works, *Lehrbuch der alten Geographie* (1877) and his *Leitfaden der alten Geographie*, (1879); and his enlarged atlas of the ancient world, *Formae orbis antiqui* (1894). He also produced many maps for the Baedeker travel guides.

Following his death, in 1899, Heinrich Kiepert's cartographic work was ably continued by his son, Richard Kiepert (1846 - 1915).

References: Lothar Zögner, *Antike Welten, neue Regionen: Heinrich Kiepert, 1818-1899* (Berlin, 1999).

160 EUR



25. AFGHANISTAN / THE GREAT GAME

Institut Geographique de Paris. A. MARTIN, engraver.

Paris: Dufrenoy. Institut Geographique de Paris 1879.

Carte de l'Afghanistan et des frontières nord-ouest de l'Inde et sud de la Russie d'Asie pour suivre les opérations de l'armée anglaise, d'après les documents russes, anglais et allemands les plus récents

Colour lithograph, 51 x 41 cm (20 x 16 inches) (margins with small tears and old numbering, otherwise in a good condition).

A rare colour lithographed map from 1879 showcases Afghanistan during the Great Game with the new borders, set by the British, marked in blue colour.

The map was published in a magazine *Revue de géographie*, edited by Ludovic Drapeyron, with an article on Afghanistan.

Our example seems to be published separately, as it was not folded.

Historical Background: The Great Game

From the 1830s until 1907 many of the regions depicted on the map had been caught up, either directly or indirectly, in what was called 'The Great Game', an epic contest between Great Britain and the Russian Empire for control of the heart of Asia. In summary, following the conclusion of the Napoleonic Wars in 1815, both Britain and Russia aggressively moved to conquer further territories on the continent. Britain solidified its domination of India with its victory in the Third Anglo-Maratha War (1817-8), when it vanquished its last great military rival on peninsular India. In the coming decades, Britain would progressively expand its control to embrace all of the subcontinent up into the southern slopes of the Himalayas, conquering what is now northernmost India and Pakistan. The Royal Navy also came to progressively dominate the Persian Gulf.

Meanwhile, Russia began to aggressively expand its presence into Western and Central Asia, pushing back the boundaries of the Ottoman Empire and Persia and conquering the sultanates in Central Asia, in what is now Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan. Naturally, the two powers came to loggerheads;

the British feared that Russia's endgame was to make a play for India (the gem of the British Empire) and Persia, while the Russians feared that the British intended to cross the Himalayas into Central Asia, so seizing their recent hard-won gains..

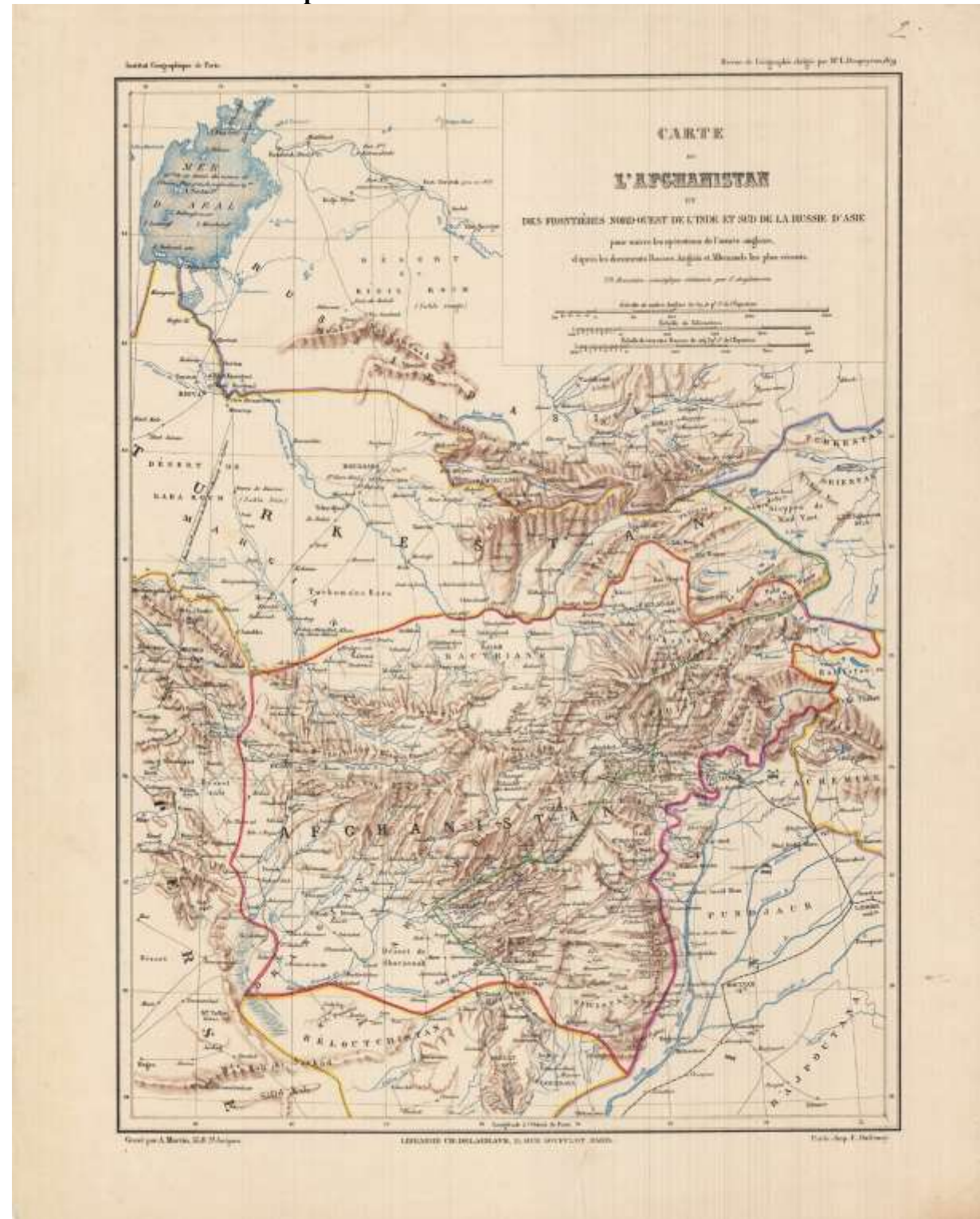
Afghanistan assumed its seemingly perennial role an unfortunate buffer state between two great powers, with the British mounting a disastrous attempt to conquer the country during the First Anglo-Afghan War (1839-42). From then on, Russia and Britain fought a number of low-grade, but costly, proxy wars in Afghanistan and surrounding regions. The British victory over Russia in the Crimean War (1853-6) and her conquest of Afghanistan during the Second Anglo-Afghan War (1878-80) gave Britain the upper hand, but the Russian threat continued to consume immense resources. This was especially true in Persia, ruled by the weak Qajar Dynasty, which found itself squeezed between Russian power emanating from the Caspian Sea (in the north) and British power from the Persian Gulf (south) and India (east).

The Great Game continued until the early years of the 20th Century. By this time, Russia and Britain were both generally exhausted, and tired of opposing each other, in particular. Britain had won the Second Boer War (1899-1902) in South Africa, but at an awesome cost. Russia's navy was crushed in the Russo-Japanese War (1904-5), and the Czarist regime subsequently faced severe internal unrest. Moreover, both powers had become far more alarmed by the rapidly developing German-Ottoman alliance (which would dovetail into World War I) than they were of each other. Accordingly, both empires signed the Anglo-Russian Entente of 1907, whereby Russia agreed to respect Britain's domination of Afghanistan; Britain agreed to recognize Russia's conquests in Central Asia; both parties agreed not to make moves on Tibet; and they mutually agreed to divide Persia into respective zones of influence. This ended the old Great Game and ushered in the 'New' Great Game, whereby an Anglo-Russian alliance sought to contain the German-Ottoman threat.

The magazines *Revue de géographie* are rare today and only the British Library and Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris seem to hold examples. We could only find a separate example of the map in digitalised form in the University of Chicago Library (OCLC 934474737).

References: OCLC 934474737.

220 EUR



26. PAKISTAN – KARACHI

SURVEY OF PAKISTAN.

Karachi Guide Map.

Murree, Pakistan: Survey of Pakistan Offices, 1951.

A large-format, colourful and precisely accurate map of Karachi published in Murree by the Survey of Pakistan, predicated upon the first surveys conducted since Pakistani independence.

Colour printed map, folding into original printed card covers (Very Good, clean and bright with lovely colours, some light spotting to covers), entire sheet: 66 x 129 cm (26 x 51 inches); map area only: 59 x 85 cm (23 x 33.5 inches).

This is the first official map of Karachi, Pakistan's largest city and premier port, based upon the first comprehensive surveys conducted since Pakistani independence in 1947. Employing lovely

colours, it portrays the metropolitan area with great precision, showing the densely populated city core, along the vast harbour lands and railyards to south, along the littoral of the Arabian Sea. The large chart of the right side of the composition uses geodetic grid references to identify dozens of locations for airline offices, banks, cinemas, clubs, foreign missions, hospitals and pharmacies, hotels, offices of major business, govern offices, and places of worship. An inset map, in the lower left corner, details the city's bus and tramway system.

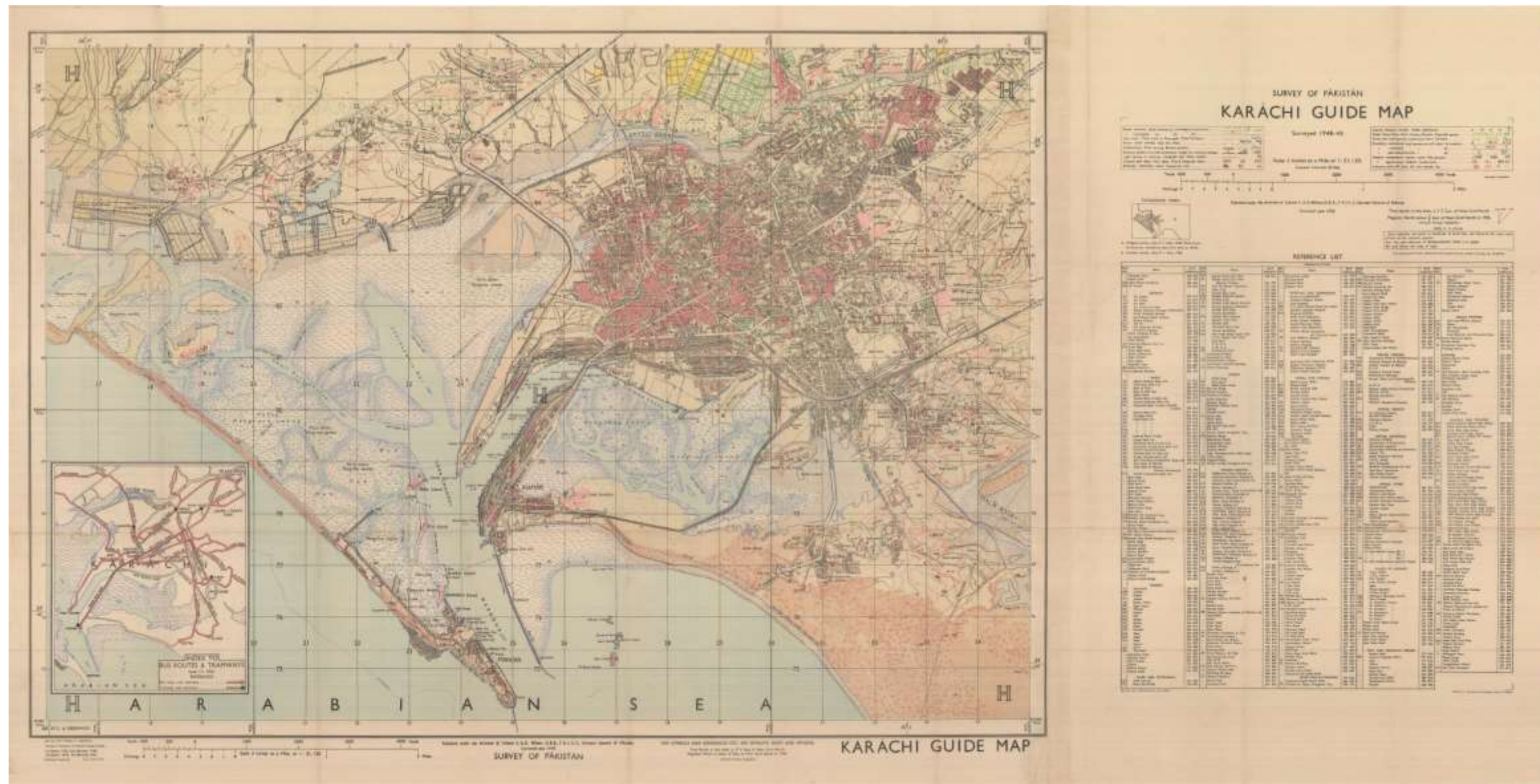
As evident on the map, Karachi, which served as Pakistan's first capital from 1947 until the 1960s, then experienced a period of rapid growth. In 1947, Karachi had a population of 450,000; however, an influx of Muslim refugees from India, as well as migrants from rural areas of the Sindh, ensured that its population reached over 1 million by 1951. The city would continue to grow explosively – by 1961 it had 6.9 million residents, while today the metro area has a population of over 25 million! Needless, to say, the relatively orderly system of infrastructure depicted upon the present map would shortly be overwhelmed.

The present work is the 4th edition of the work, predicated upon surveys conducted in 1948-9 by the Survey of Pakistan, and printed at their headquarters in Murree, near Rawalpindi. The first three editions of the map, dated 1929, 1940 and 1944, were issued by the Survey of India.

Upon Pakistan's independence and separation from India in 1947, the Survey of Pakistan was established, featuring many highly skilled surveyors, draftsmen and administrators who had stellar experience under the former regime; they were able to successfully continue the Survey of India's high standards. The Survey of Pakistan's headquarters was in Murree, in part due to its mountain climate (pleasing for drafting and printing) and its proximity to the major military base of Rawalpindi. The map is one of the most important and impressive works from the early period of the Survey's operations.

References: British Library:
Cartographic Items Maps 52540.(14.)
/ OCLC: 863277002.

280 EUR



27. PAKISTAN – MURREE HILLS

SURVEY OF PAKISTAN.

Murree Hills Guide Map. Third Edition.

Murree, Pakistan: Survey of Pakistan Offices, 1958.

Colour printed map, folding into original printed card covers (Very Good, clean and bright with lovely colours, some light spotting to covers), 99 x 63 cm (39 x 25 inches).

An attractive map of the vicinity of the famous ‘hill station’ of Murree in the Pir Panjal foothills of the Himalayas, based on recent advanced mapping by the Survey of Pakistan, published at their headquarters in Murree.

Murree, founded in 1851 at an elevation of 2,291 metres, was one of the great ‘hill stations’ of British India, a refuge in the Himalayan foothills where people enjoyed respite from the scorching heat of the lowlands. Over the generations the town hosted many important political meetings including figures ranging from Viceroys and generals to Muhammad Ali Jinnah. The town’s magnificent architecture, including many English-style buildings, are enduring symbols of Murree’s extraordinary legacy. Today Murree remains a popular recreation spot for Pakistanis, as it lies a short distance from Islamabad and Rawalpindi.

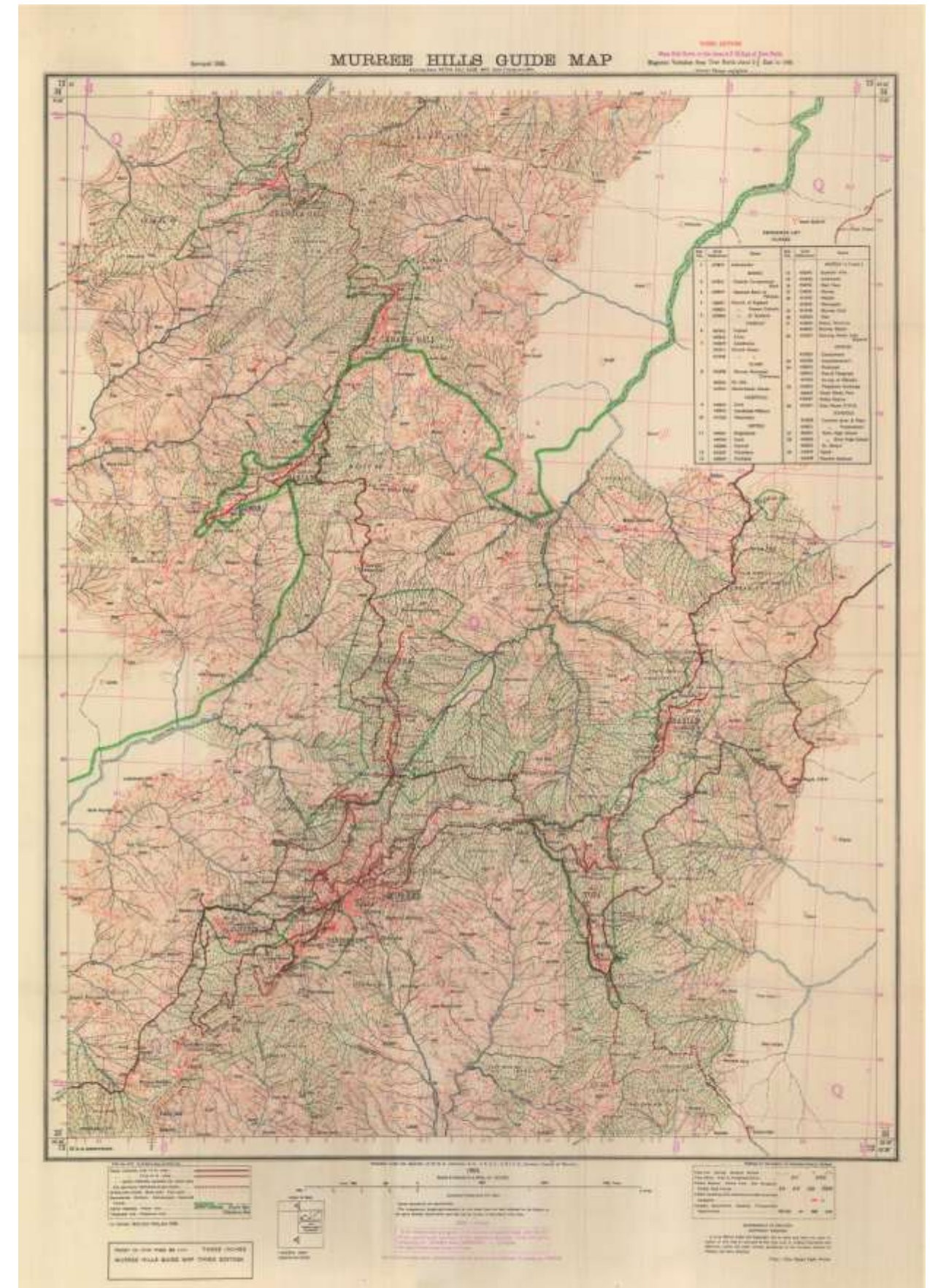
In resplendent colours, the present map shows the radically varied topography of the Pir Panjal Mountains around Murree. The town proper is located in the lower left, while the map extends as far north as Changla Gali and as far east as Gharial. An advanced topographical map, it expresses elevation with contour lines and spot heights, as well as labelling all major roads, trails, parklands, rivers and forests. The chart in the upper left lists hotels, religious sites, schools, hospitals, cinemas and clubs by geodetic grid references, while the chart on lower left identifies symbols used to locate police stations, major buildings and bungalows.

The present work is the third edition of the map and was printed in Murree at the Survey of Pakistan Offices in 1958, being predicated upon surveys conducted by the Survey in 1953. It updates the mapping from the first two editions of the map which were published by the Survey of India in 1931 and 1944 respectively.

Upon Pakistan’s independence and separation from India in 1947, the Survey of Pakistan was established, featuring many highly skilled surveyors, draftsmen and administrators who had stellar experience under the former regime; they were able to successfully continue the Survey of India’s high standards. The Survey of Pakistan’s headquarters was in Murree, in part due to its climate (pleasing for drafting and printing) and its proximity to the major military base of Rawalpindi. The map is one of the most attractive works from the early period of the Survey’s operations.

References: Library of Congress: G7642.M8 1958 .S8; OCLC: 29025205.

280 EUR



28. PHILIPPINES (NORTHEAST LUZON) / WORLD WAR II / JAPANESE OCCUPATION

TOYO MENKA KAISHA LIMITED

Cagayan Isabela.

Tokyo: Toyo Menka Kaisha Ltd., 18th Year of the Showa Era [1943].

An exceedingly rare – seemingly unrecorded – Japanese whiteprint (reverse blueprint) map of North-eastern Luzon, made during the WWII Japanese Occupation of the Philippines (1942-5); published in Tokyo by the Toyo Menka Kaisha firm.

Whiteprint (Reverse Blueprint) (Very Good, old clean folds, lightly toned, some subtle creasing along bottom margin), 95 x 53.5 cm (37.5 x 21 inches).

This large-format separately issued ephemeral map of North-eastern Luzon was published in Tokyo, in 1943, during the World War II Japanese Occupation of the Philippines (1942-5). It is made by the whiteprint method, being a form of blueprint whereby the colours are reversed to produce a purplish colour on an off-white background. This technique could only produce a small number of examples, but was cheap and technically undemanding, perfect for a wartime environment. The map was published by Toyo Menka Kaisha Ltd., a large Japanese textile company (founded in 1920) that had major commercial interests in the Philippines during the occupation, and which had a division that published maps. The firm still operates today under the name Tomen Corporation.

The map takes in the north-eastern corner of Luzon, and as described in the legend in the upper-right, it defines provincial boundaries, the locations of provincial capitals, cities, roads and swampy areas; gradations of elevation are expressed through intervals of shading, ranging from sea level all the way up to the peak of Mount Purlod, at 2924 metres. The map is derived from American sources and almost all the text is written in English, with only Japanese text being found in the lower-right corner.

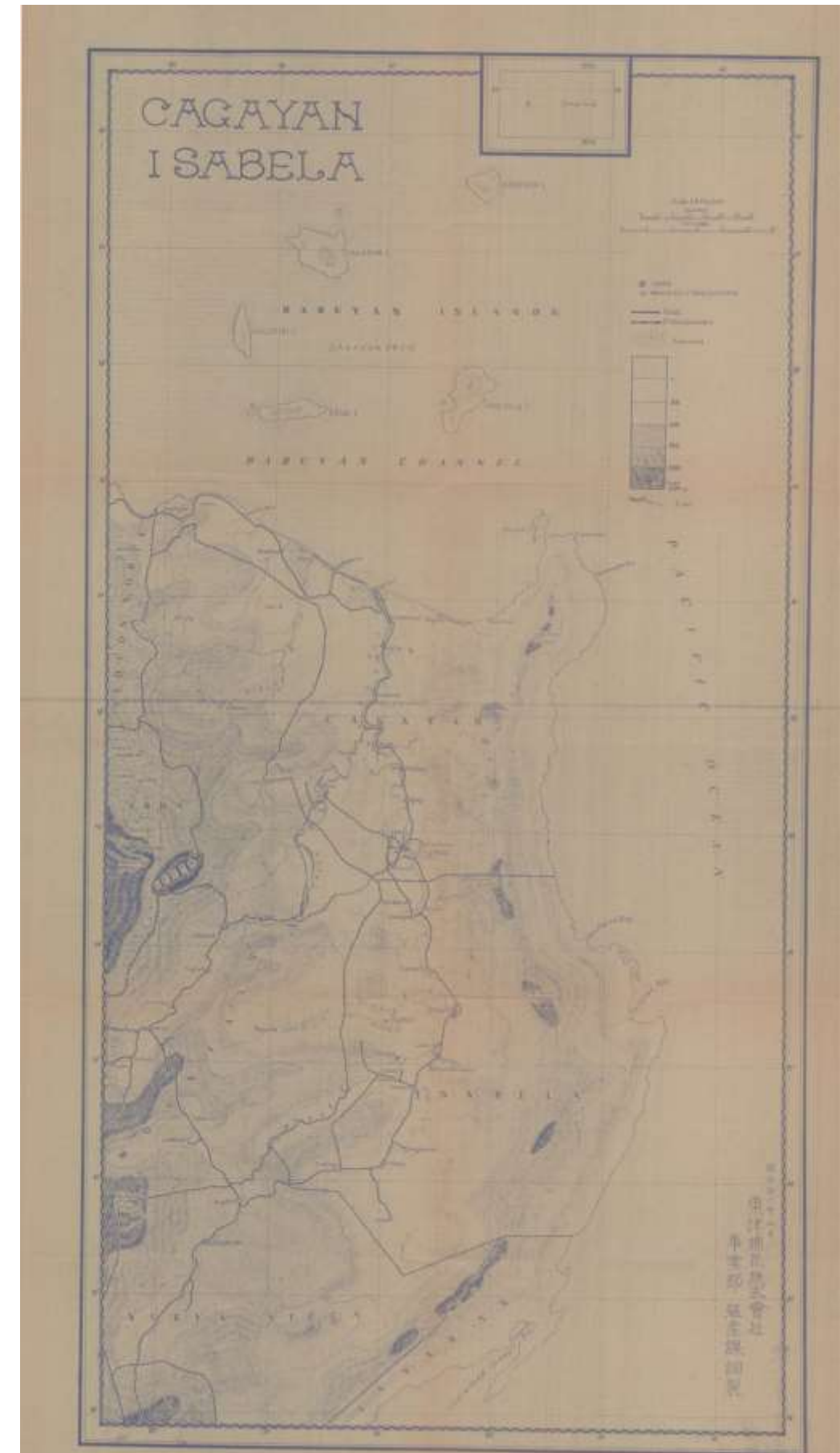
The map focuses upon the Cagayan Valley, one of the most agriculturally rich regions in all East Asia and features the entirety of the provinces of Cagayan and Isabela, as well as parts of the neighbouring provinces of Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur, Abra and Nueva Viscaya. The area was of great interest to the Japanese occupation regime, due not only to the fact that it produced a bounty of commodities, but as it was a major scene of armed resistance.

The Hukbalahap (Filipino: *Hukbong Bayan Laban sa Hapón*, *The Nation's Army Against the Japanese Soldiers*), were Communist insurgents that fought a guerrilla war against the occupation in northern and central Luzon. Their daring raids against the occupiers severely threatened Japan's hold over the island beyond Greater Manila.

All whiteprint and blueprint maps are very rare, as they were by their nature only issued in very small quantities; moreover, maps issued in a wartime environment are especially uncommon. We cannot trace a reference to the present map, let alone the location of another example.

References: N / A – Rare.

350 EUR



29. TURKEY DISTANCE-TRAVEL MAP / THEMATIC CARTOGRAPHY

TURKISH GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF CARTOGRAPHY (HARITA UMUM MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ).

Vilâyet, Kaza ve Nahiyeler arasındaki yolların tullerini kilometre üzerinden gösterir haricirah haritasıdır.

Ankara: Harita umum müdürlüğü, 1933.

A rare, large-format, separately issued distance-travel map of the Republic of Turkey made during the height of the Kemalist Era, when a major infrastructure boom was revolutionizing transportation across the country; published in Ankara by the General Directorate of Cartography.

Colour-printed map, mounted on original linen (Very Good, clean and bright, some light wear along old folds and at fold vertices), 55.5 x 123 cm (22 x 48.5 inches).

This rare, attractive, large-format map depicts all the Republic of Turkey during the height of the Kemalist Era, the presidency of Mustafa Kemal 'Atatürk' (1923-38), a period when the country experienced dramatic growth in infrastructure that revolutionized transportation. The map shows the country divided into provinces, coloured in their own pleasing hues, marking every major city and town. All railways, projected railways and major roads are marked, while lines indicating the distances in kilometres between all major points criss-cross the entire scene, predicated upon the most authoritative information.

Notably, the map shows the recently completed Anatolian Railway which traversed most of the country from Istanbul heading to the southeast, before crossing into Iraq whereupon it formed the Baghdad Railway (which would not be completed until 1940). The Anatolia-Baghdad Railway was a major geopolitical issue during World War I, and since that time had become a key aid to commerce and economic development in the region.

The boundaries of the Turkey in 1933 were the same as they are today, with the notable exception of Hatay Province (which includes the great port of Iskenderun), which is here shown to still be part of Syria. Turkey would annex Hatay in 1939; it remains a part of Turkey to this present day.

The map is very rare; we can only trace a single institutional example, held by the Bibliothèque nationale de France.

References: Bibliothèque nationale de France: FRBNF44790928 / OCLC: 1081128304.

300 EUR



30. ZAGREB / CROATIA

Gradski projektni i geodetski zavod [City Planning and Geodetic Office]

Nacrt Grada Zagreba

[Map of the City of Zagreb]

Zagreb: Gradski projektni i geodetski zavod [City Planning and Geodetic Office] 1947.

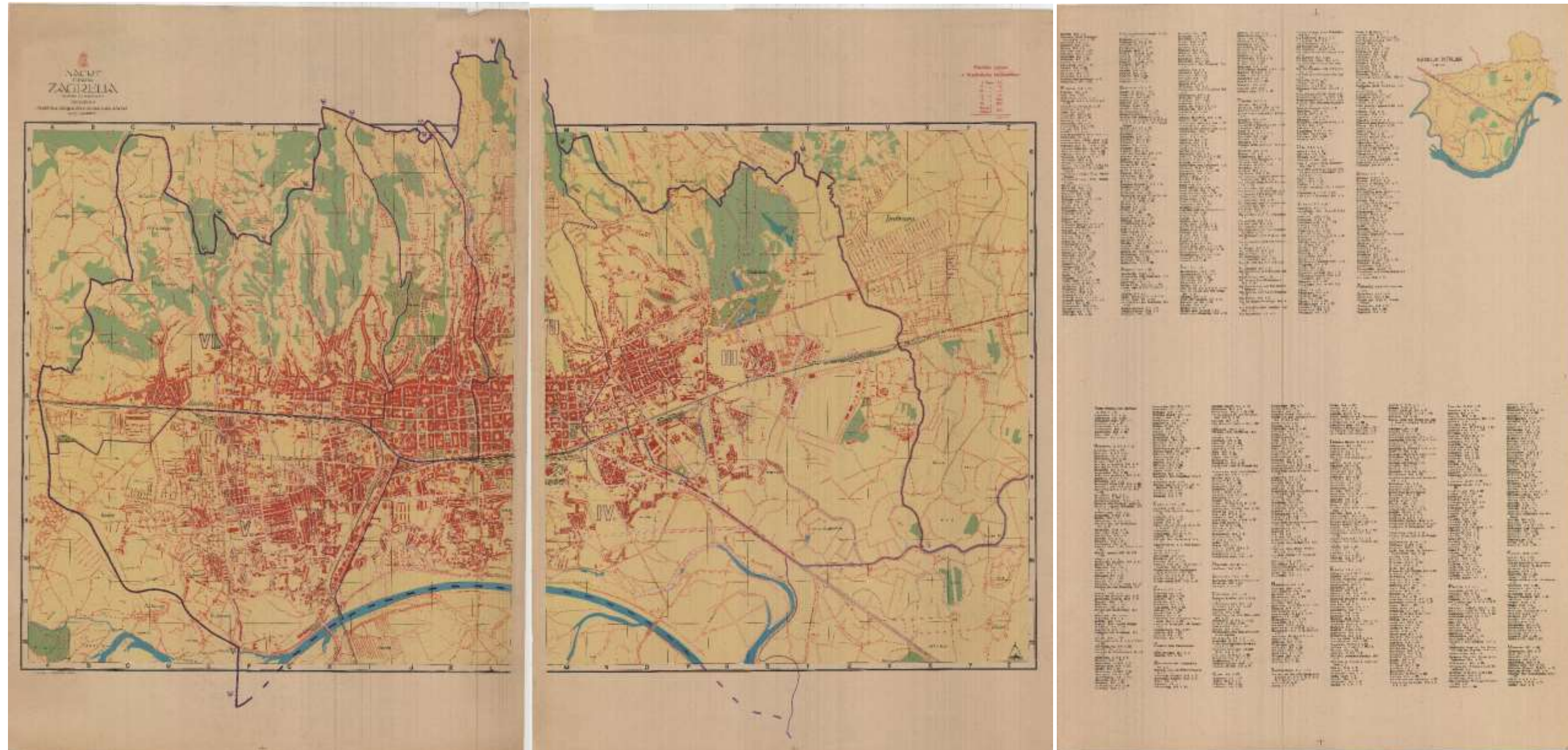
Colour lithograph on 3 unjoined sheets, each 70 x 100 cm (27 x 39 good condition, tiny tears in margins).

A large map of Zagreb, issued by the state office and printed on three unjoined sheets, shows the city the second year after the WWII, with renamed streets.

The map captures the entire city during what was its historical apology. The ovoid outlines of the medieval city are still clearly visible. Until the middle of the 19th Century, Zagreb was largely confined to this small

area, being nothing more than a regional centre with population of barely 17,000 (in 1851). However, beginning in the 1850s, spurred by the Croatian National Revival, Zagreb grew steadily in population and wealth, expanding beyond the old town. The railway arrived in 1862, the gasworks were established in 1863 and a modern water system was created from 1878. This spurred industrial growth, and the formation of the new working-class and industrial districts to the west and south of the old city. It also saw improvements to the large plazas extending out of the old city, as well as the construction of grand public edifices, in the Austro-Hungarian style. Indeed, Zagreb acquired monumental architecture, arranged along massive open spaces, akin to Vienna and Budapest. Most notably, the era also saw the re-development of Ban Jelačić Square, to this day, the heart of Zagreb.

While World War I was the death of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, it saw the birth of Yugoslavia, making Zagreb the second city of new, large Slavic county. The 1920s and '30s saw unprecedented growth, as the city's population increased from 109,000, in 1921, to 186,000, in 1931, a jump of 64%! This saw the expansion of the city eastwards into the new bourgeoisie neighbourhoods around in the vicinity of the future *Meštrović Pavilion* (itself constructed 1934-8), featuring magnificent examples of Art Deco and Bauhaus architecture. It also saw the creation of the affluent suburbs rising up the slopes of the Medvednica Mountain, to the north of the old town.



While Zagreb's social fabric and economy suffered terribly under the rule of the Fascist Ustaše regime during World War II, the city was largely spared of physical damage. A profound sense of civic pride amongst the city's residents allowed most of the Zagreb's pre-WWII historical architecture to be preserved during both the Yugoslav Socialist era and the period since Croatia's independence in 1991. Mercifully, unlike the situation in many other cities, tasteless and monstrous modern developers have been relegated to the city's outskirts, largely preserving the Zagreb that is here showcased to the present day.

240 EUR

31. ISRAEL / PALESTINE

Central Office of Keren haYesod

Vogelschaubild von Palästina ohne den Süddistrikt. Hrsg. vom Hauptbüro des Keren
Hajessod Jerusalem 5691 - 1931.

[Bird's Eye View of the Palestine without the South District. Published by the Central Office
of Keren haYesod. Jerusalem 1931].

Jerusalem: Central Office of Keren haYesod. Printed in Zürich:
Artistisches Institut Orell Füssli 1931.

Colour lithograph 39 x 50 cm (15.5 x 19.5 inches), printed from both
sides (soft folds, tiny tears in white margins, otherwise in a good
condition).

A detailed bird's eye view embraces the area between Damascus and
Sidon on the north and Gaza and Hebron in the South. The map was
made in 1931 by the main office of Keren haYesod, an official
fundraising organization for Israel, and showcases the Jewish territory in
1930. Marked are also Arabian and Jewish settlements and historic sites.

The back of the map represents the political borders and transportation in
the area. The text in German lists the donations of different countries to
Keren haYesod in the past decade.

Worldcat lists three examples in libraries (Deutsche Nationalbibliothek,
ETH-Bibliothek Zurich, Universitätsbibliothek Bern)

References: OCLC 604102711 & 71987006.

140 EUR



32. GEOLOGICAL MAP / CROATIA / YUGOSLAVIA

Rado STRNAD (1900–?).

Geološka karta srednje in spodnje Istre s soslednjimi otoki
[Geological Map of Middle and Lower Istria with the Neighbouring Islands].

[s.l., s.d. Probably Ljubljana, 1947].

A large, seemingly unrecorded geological wall map of South Istria and Northern Dalmatian Islands with manuscript colouring was made after WWII, when the territory was regained by Yugoslavia after more than two decades under Fascist Italian government.

Whiteprint and hand-colour on thick paper, originally mounted on linen 94 x 106,5 cm (37 x 42 inches) (very good, linen slightly dusty).

A large unusual map, reproduced with a photographic procedure as a whiteprint and elaborately coloured per hand, shows the geological structure of parts of Istria and northern Dalmatian islands, today in Croatia.

The map was probably made in 1947 or immediately after, when Yugoslavia was granted this part of Istria in the Paris Peace Treaty on February 10th, 1947 and was rebuilding the railroad system in the area.

The map is signed by Rado Strnad (1900–?), a state geologist and geographer, who also names people helping him with the project.

Historical Background

Up to the end of World War I, the city of Trieste and the Istrian Peninsula, to its south, were part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. The region was ethnically mixed, with large portions of the population being Italian, Slovenian, Croatian, and Austro-German, amongst other groups. Historically, the venerable port city of Trieste proper, although long a part of the Habsburg Empire, was a majority Italian, with a large Slovenian minority, while the areas surrounding the city were overwhelmingly populated by Slovenians. Further south, in far north-western Istria,

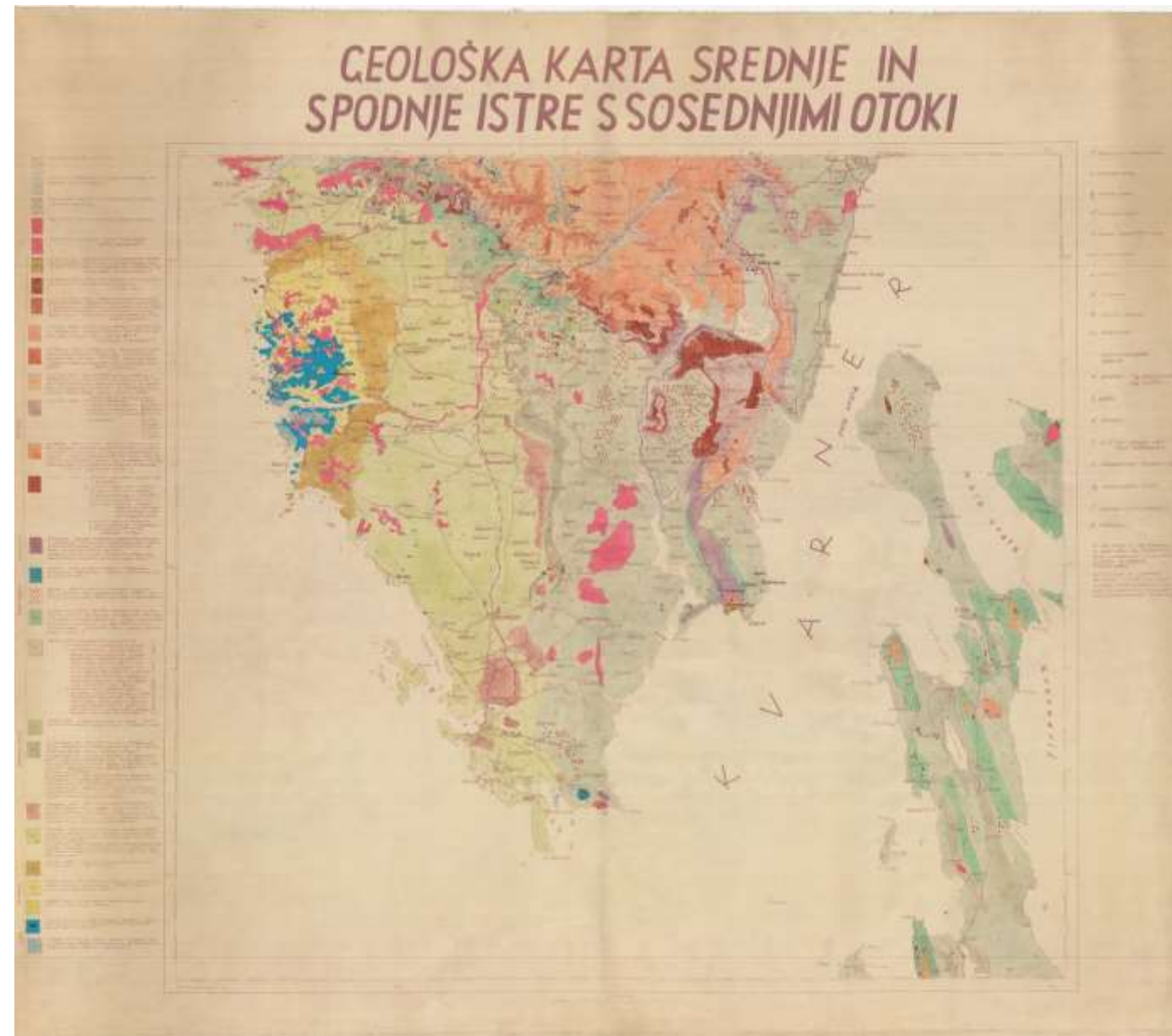
the population was mixed, although the Italian-speaking population was often the majority right along the coast, while the Slovenes dominates inland areas (a legacy of the location of the old Habsburg-Venetian border which existed until the Napoleonic Wars). Further south, deeper into Istria, the population was mixed between Croatians and Italians. Traditionally, while things were not perfect, these ethnic groups got along quite well.

That all changed following World War I, when the entire region was given to Italy. Benito Mussolini, who became the Italian dictator in 1922, enforced a policy of 'Italianization' of Trieste and Istria, brutally suppressing any manifestations of Slovene or Croatian culture. While many of the Italians native to the region did not support this policy, Mussolini brought in tens of thousands of pro-Fascist migrants who did. Almost overnight, Mussolini had ruined a peaceful and enlightened multi-ethnic society. Many Slovenes and Croatians were either forced to suppress their identity or immigrate to the newly created state of Yugoslavia, or overseas. That being said an underground Slovene resistance movement developed in Trieste operating under the motto: 'Trst je naš!' ['Trieste is Ours!'].

Moving forward to 1945, Yugoslavia and her Allies were victorious over Nazi Germany and her client state Italy. Marshall Tito, the Yugoslav leader, had conquered Trieste and Istria and was naturally eager to re-establish the full Slovene and Croatian cultural presence, and to annex the area to Yugoslavia. However, the Allied powers, not wanting to provoke further rancour in Central Europe, called for a more cautious approach. While it was acknowledged that Slovenian and Croatian majority areas should, in theory, be granted to Yugoslavia, the problem remained that placing Trieste, a large majority-Italian city within Yugoslavia could cause big headaches. Making matters even more complex, Trieste was virtually surrounded by majority Slovene areas.

The temporary solution was to form the Free Territory of Trieste, created in 1947, it was to consist of the narrow coastal area of Trieste and environs and the north-western part of the Istrian Peninsula (the rest of Istria had already been ceded to Yugoslavia). While the Free State had some of the trappings of an independent country (i.e. its own stamps and passports), in reality, it was merely and ephemeral entity living on borrowed time, nervously overseen by the Allied powers and the United Nations.

The map was probably hand made in limited edition for institutional and research purposes only. We could not trace another copy in institutions nor on the market.



380 EUR

33. GEOLOGICAL MAP / SLOVENIA / YUGOSLAVIA

Rado STRNAD (1900–?), geologist; Lado TINTA; author of the drawing.

Geološka karta Slovenije s sosednjm ozemjem
[Geological Map of Slovenia with neighboring territories]

A gigantic rare unrecorded, seemingly unique geological map of Slovenia, with hand colour, was made for Yugoslav state purposes as a foundation for rebuilding the country's infrastructure and economy after the war.

Whiteprint and hand-colour on thick paper, originally mounted on linen, 100 x 183 cm (39.5 x 72 inches) (Very Good, linen slightly dusty).

This gigantic geological map of Slovenia with hand colour was made in 1947, immediately after the WWII, for the state purposes. The image embraces territory of Slovenia in the middle, with parts of north-east Italy, Carinthia and Styria in Austria, and a part of Croatia.

The map was a foundation for the new transportation network and consequentially for the rebuilding of the economy after decades under the Italian Fascist regime and years under the German occupation.

The map is signed by Rado Strnad (1900–?), a state geologist and geographer, who based it on the research of an Austrian geologist Hermann Vetter (1880–1941).

The improvised technique of whiteprint and an elaborate hand colouring suggests the map was made in limited edition or even in one example only for purposes of a state institute.

We could not find any institutional copies.

450 EUR



34. IRANIAN CARTOGRAPHY

Sahab Drafring & Geographic Institute.

City Map of Damghan.

Tehran: Sahab Drafring & Geographic Institute 1976.

Lithography in colour 48 x 68,5 cm (19 x 27 inches)
(Very Good, soft folds).

A map shows a Persian city Damghan with marked places of tourist attractions and points of interest. The colour images show modern architecture of the city. The map was made in 1976, two years before the Iranian Revolution of 1978.

Sahab - Father of Iran's Cartography

The map was made by Addas Sahab (1921-2000), the so called "Father of Iran's Cartography"

He was born in Fam, in Tafresh district in Iran. His father Ostad Abolghasem Sahab Tafreshi was a famous writer and author of about seventy titles on historical, geographical, religious, cultural and artistic topics.

Addas Sahab devoted himself to cartography already during the time off his studies in Teheran. During his life he created more than 1,500 valuable works including maps, atlases, plates, scientific and medical illustrations, as well as geographical globes.

Sahab was very active on the international level. He was an an active member of the International Cartographic Association Between 1968-1971 he issued maps of other countries such as Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iraq and Turkey.

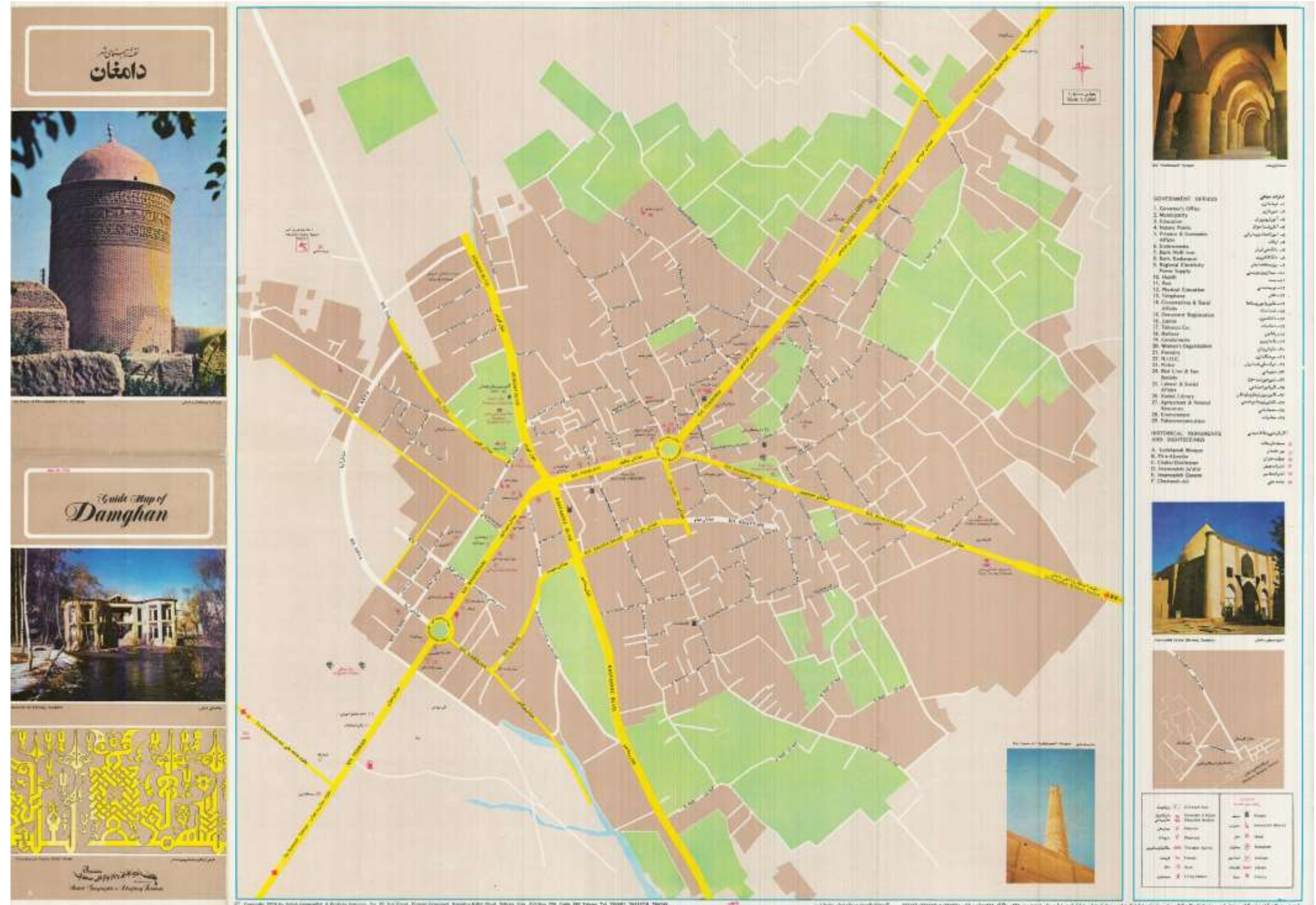
In 1970 Sahab organised the First International Map Exhibition in the Tehran Teachers Training High School and in the next years he organised similar events in the other cities.

In his last years he dedicated himself to his monumental work: The Great Atlas of 14 Centuries of Islamic Arts in 20 volumes, of which the first volume was published in 2000.

After Sahab's death the printing house was taken over by his sons and is still active today. Sahab's unique library with thousands of volumes on cartography also survives intact today.

(Source: http://www.sahabmap.com/company_sahab_biography.htm)

140 EUR



35. IRANIAN CARTOGRAPHY

Sahab Drafring & Geographic Institute.

Isfahan (Half the World).

Tehran: Sahab Drafring & Geographic Institute 1976.

Lithography in colour, printed from both sides 58 x 87 cm (23 x 34.2 inches) (Very Good, soft folds with tiny holes and a small repaired tear on the crossings, some names underlined).

A map shows a Persian city Isfahan and its surroundings. The images show modern and traditional architecture of the city, and its famous craftsmanship. The back is printed with smaller maps of the neighbouring cities and provinces. The map was made on the eve of the Iranian Revolution of 1978.

Sahab - Father of Iran's Cartography

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He was born in Fam, in Tafresh district in Iran. His father Ostad Abolghasem Sahab Tafreshi was a famous writer and author of about seventy titles on historical, geographical, religious, cultural and artistic topics.

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(Source: http://www.sahabmap.com/company_sahab_biography.htm)

140 EUR



36. TEHRAN, IRAN

International Geographic and Cartographic Organisation

تهران مرکزی

[Central Tehran]

Tehran: International Geographic and Cartographic Organisation [Probably mid 1960s].

Lithograph in colour, 43 x 59 cm (soft original folds with minimal wear, contemporary stamp, otherwise in a good condition).

An attractive colourful folding tourist map in Farsi showcases the centum of Tehran with marked tourist points of interest. The map was probably made soon after the White revolution of 1963, when the city underwent its largest development in urbanism, road construction and transportation.

140 EUR



37. TEHRAN CONFERENCE / WWII / YUGOSLAVIA

Naši narodi so složni v vojni in v miru, ki bo vojni sledil. Stalin - Roosevelt – Churchill.
[Our nations shall work together in war and in the peace that will follow]

Great Britain [but maybe Italy]: [late 1943 or 1944].

A rare, seemingly unrecorded poster with portraits of Joseph Stalin, Franklin Roosevelt and Winston Churchill was printed in Slovenian language in Great Britain, probably to be distributed in the Yugoslav Partisan camps on the territory of the liberated territory in Italy.

Lithograph, 48 x 45,5 cm (19 x 18 inches) (soft folds with small tears, light staining, otherwise in a good condition).

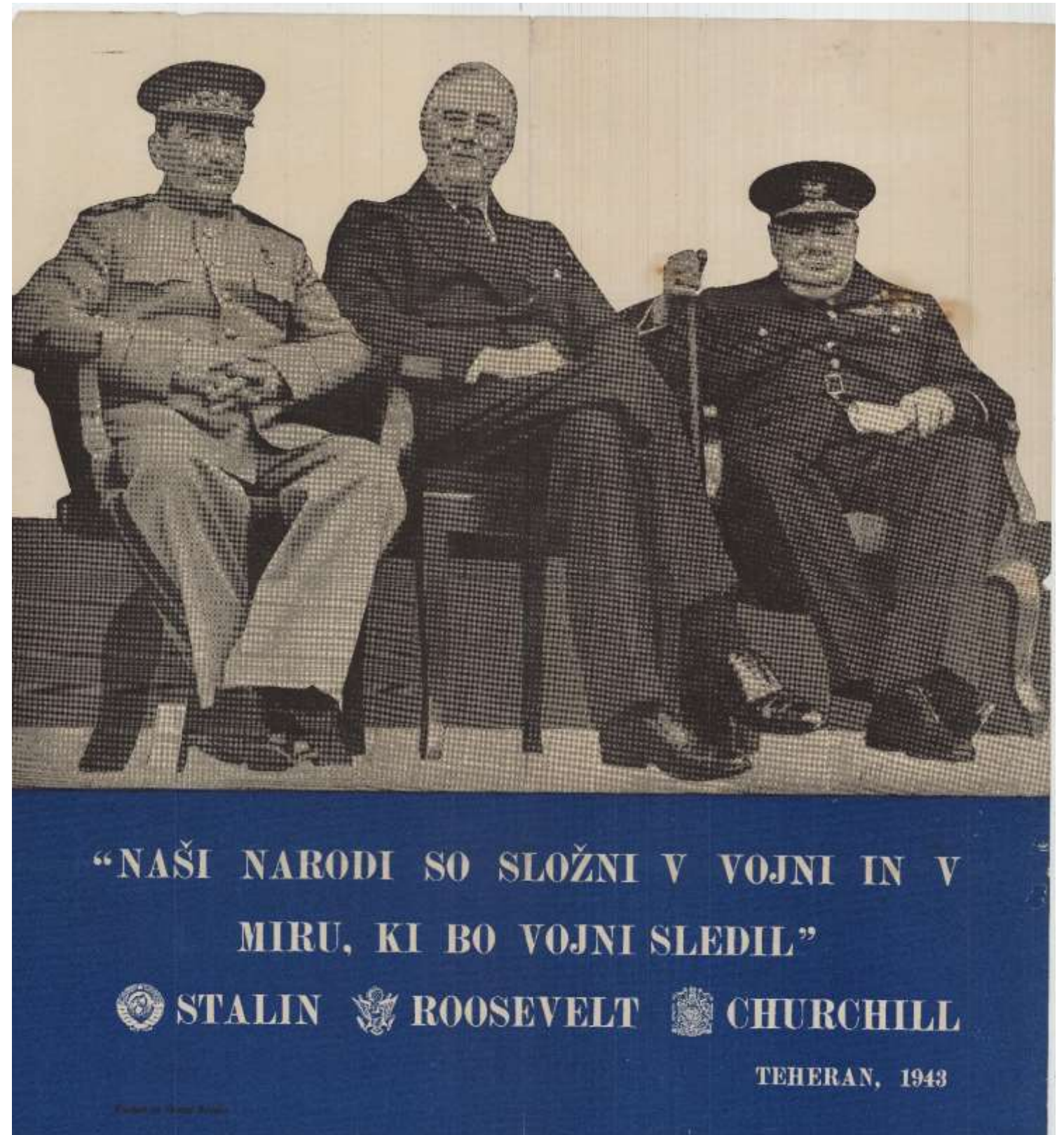
A rare poster with an image of the “Big Three” from the Tehran conference, held in the late 1943, was printed in Slovenian language. It was probably distributed by the British soldiers in the Partisan army bases on the liberated Italian territory.

After the capitulation of Italy, the Allies established Yugoslav partisan army bases, most famous being in Bari, from where this Yugoslav guerrilla movement could easily access Yugoslavia and supply its troops with ammunition and propaganda material. The bases also served as refugee camps and hospitals.

It is possible the poster was printed in Rome or Bari, where the Allies often produced printed material, mostly propaganda, and marked them with false printing locations.

We could not find any institutional copies nor any references to the poster in the literature.

450 EUR



ersten Platz ein. Die Ausführung unterblieb jedoch, weil Eckert sich nicht im vorgeschriebenen Stile des 14. Jahrhunderts gehalten hatte.

A.nördl.-Fr. 6-1-16.

Eisenhut Franz,
Genremaler,
geb. 26.1.1857
Német-Palanka (Ungarn)
gest. 2.6.1903
München.

Seine ersten Studien machte Eisenhut an der Zeichnungsschule zu Budapest; seit 1888 in München an der Akademie unter W.v.Diez kultivierte er mit außerordentlicher Begabung sein eminentes Talent. In seinen ganz vom Geiste des Orients durchhauchten Bildern hatte er auf vielfachen Wanderzügen nach dem Kaukasus, der Türkei, Syrien, Ägypten und Nordafrika unzählige fremdländische Stoffe gesammelt. Er kannte das Leben in allen Erscheinungen und freute sich, uns solche Szenen in scharf charakterisierender Zeichnung und in der Farbenpracht der südöstlichen Welt vorzuführen. So malte er die Haremsfrauen und Sklavenhändler, das Treiben und Drängen in arabischen Moscheen, das Marktgewühl in den Straßen Kairo mit den seltsamen Industrien, den maurischen Bädern und Cafés, mit Geldwechslern in Tiflis usw. Wie ein Dichter griff er hinein in den vollen Völkertrubel und wo er ihn anpackte, da war es auch interessant. Immer neue wechselreiche Stoffe folgten, voll uner müdlicher Frische, welche durch Photographie und Holzschnitt vervielfältigt wurden, während die

Originale nicht nur in den Künstlervereinen, sondern auch bei hohen und allerhöchsten Kunstfreunden, in den Galerien zu Wien, Budapest, Berlin und München ihre ehrende Stellung fanden.

Ost-Fr. 42-6-9.

Gamp Ludwig,
Bildhauer,
geb. 1856
Thiengen (Baden)
gest. 23.5.1910
München.

Gamp besuchte in den Jahren 1873-79 unter Widmann die Akademie in München. Später arbeitete er mit R.Maison und bei Voltz in Karlsruhe. Nach München zurückgekehrt, machte er sich durch eine Statue des Audifax (aus Scheffels "Ekkehard") bekannt und lieferte dann verschiedene Genrefiguren wie Pandora, Jägerin, Fischer, flötender Hirtenknabe, Grabmäler, Bildnisbüsten (Piloty, v.Reber) dekorative Statuen für Bauwerke und vor allem einen edelnaturalistischen Christus am Kreuz, der außen am Chor von St.Paul in München aufgestellt wurde.

Wald-Fr. 33-9-2.

Giehrl Maximilian
Ritter von, Excel-
lenz,
k.b.Generalleutnant,
Chef des General-
stabes der bayer.
armee,
geb. 1840
gest. 17.12.1896
München.

Giehrl, der Sohn eines Landrichters war am 16. August 1858 Junker, wurde am 6. April 1859 Unterlieutenant, 1863 Oberlieutenant im Geniekorps, Nach dem Besuch der Kriegsakademie wurde er 1870 zum Hauptmann befördert und nahm während des Krieges gegen Frankreich mit der zum II. Armeekorps unter General von Hartmann gehörenden 7. Infante-

39. FASCIST ITALIAN ATLAS FOR SLAVIC COUNTRIES

Mario BARATTA, (1868-1935); Plinio FRACCARO, (1883-1959); Luigi VISINTIN, (1892-1958).

Zgodovinski atlas za srednje in njim sorodne šole
[Historical Atlas for High Schools and Schools Similar to them]

Novara: Istituto Geografico De Agostini, 1941.

8°: [1] title page, XXXII (17 colour maps), original blue card wrappers with printed title (wrappers slightly worn and stained, otherwise in a good condition).

An uncommon atlas was issued by the Fascist Italian government for Slovenian high schools. It includes 17 colour historical maps, mostly concentrating on the Central Europe and Italy. The choice of maps, showcasing parts of Yugoslavia being parts of Italy, is trying to justify the Fascist annexation of these parts in the 20th century.

The atlas was only in use for two years, until the autumn of 1943, when Italy capitulated and its territory in Yugoslavia was taken over by Nazi Germany,

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

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

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

We could find a copy of the atlas in 9 Slovenian libraries and 1 in Trieste, Italy (Slovene National and Study Library).

References: OCLC 781109117.

140 EUR



40. ARMENIAN DIASPORA / ISTANBUL / CHILDREN'S LITERATURE

ԳԱՐՈՒՆ. Karun

[Garun / Spring]

22 issues:

1969, no. 1.

1970, no. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9-10.

1971, no. 12, 14, 18, 19, 20, 21

1972, no. 24, 25, 27

1976, no. 49, 50, 55, 56.

1977, no. 58, 60.

Istanbul: Hratarakut'iw n T'rk'ahay Usuts'ch'ats' Miut'ean, 1969-1977.

All 8°: 13 pp. with black and white or colour illustrations and printed wrappers, stapled (slightly stained, some with minor wear and small old annotations, in general in a good, partly seemingly unread condition, the first edition with tears and tiny holes in the cover).

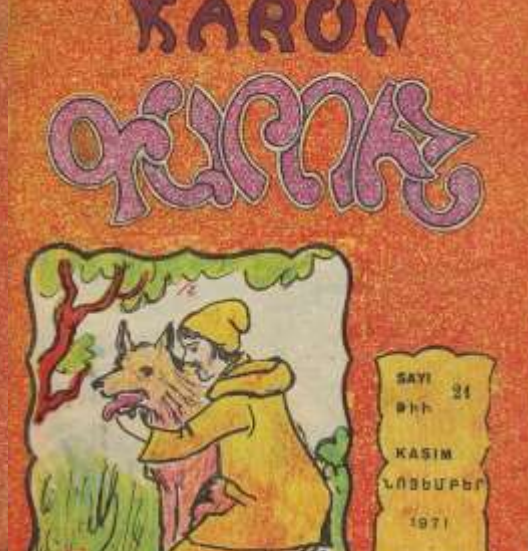
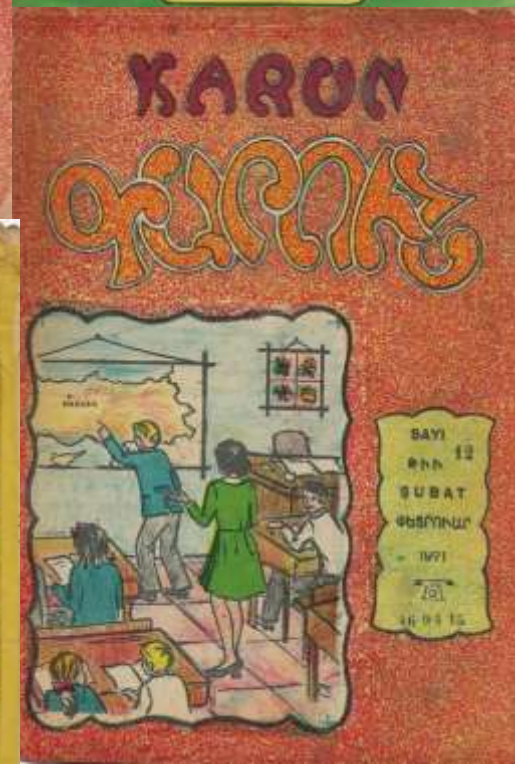
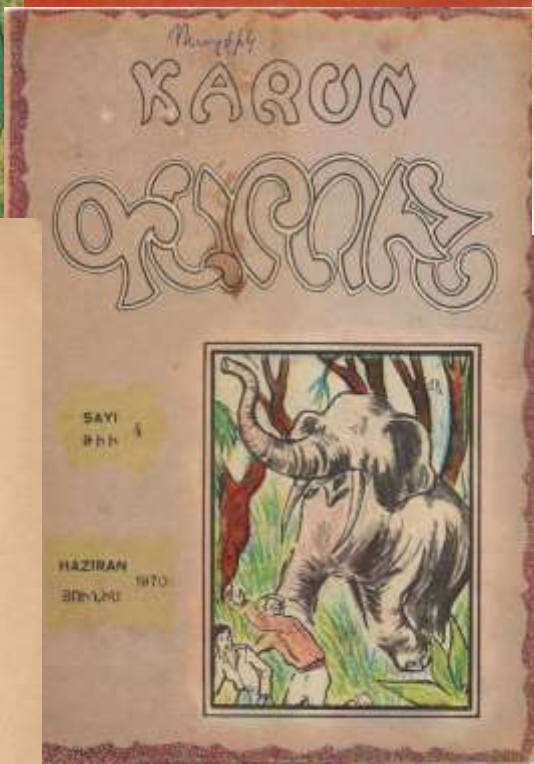
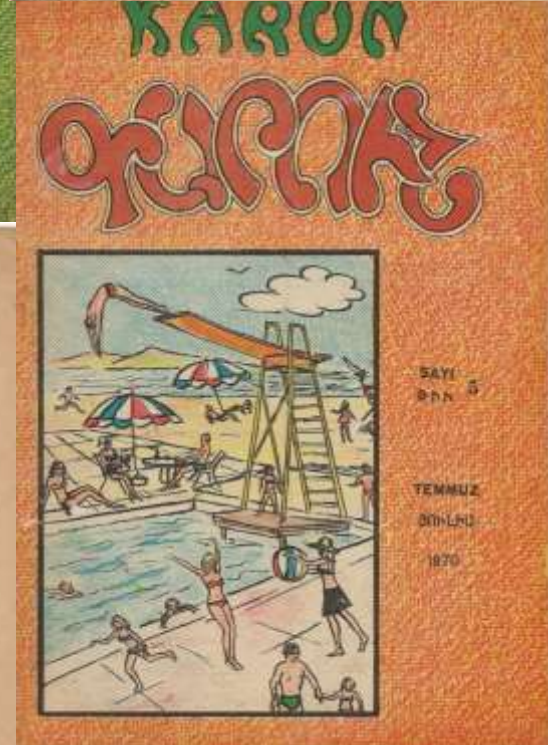
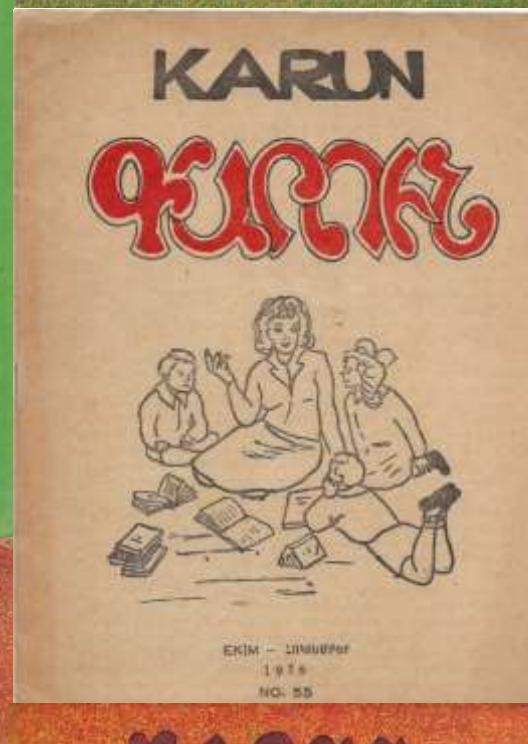
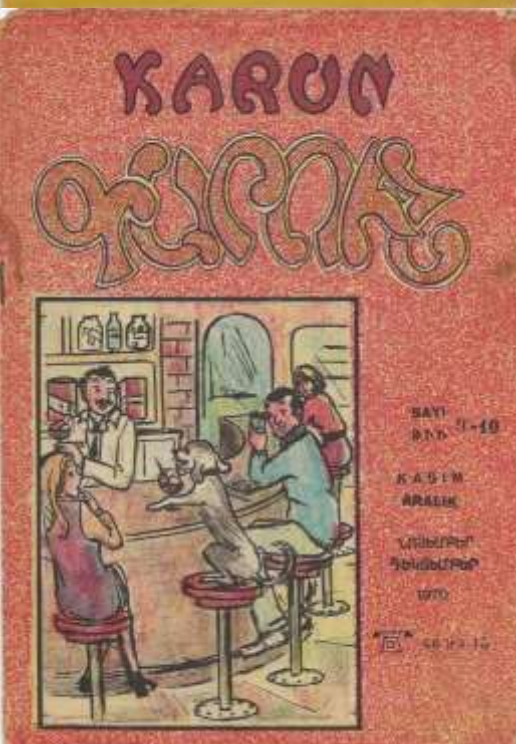
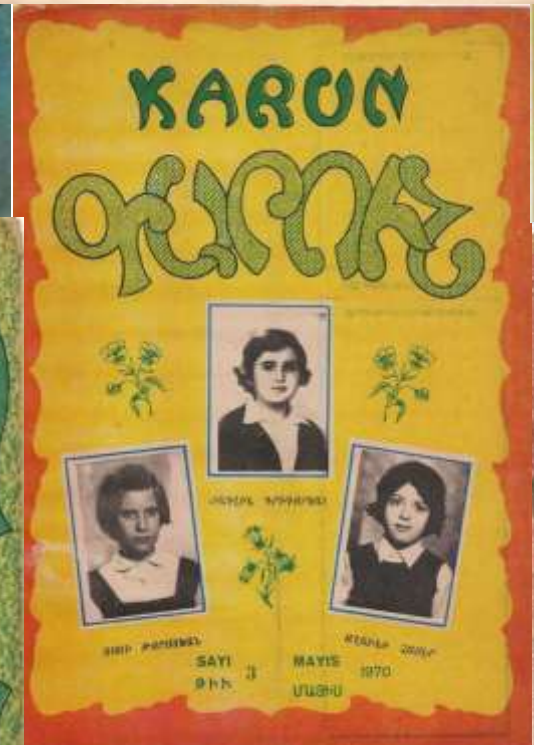
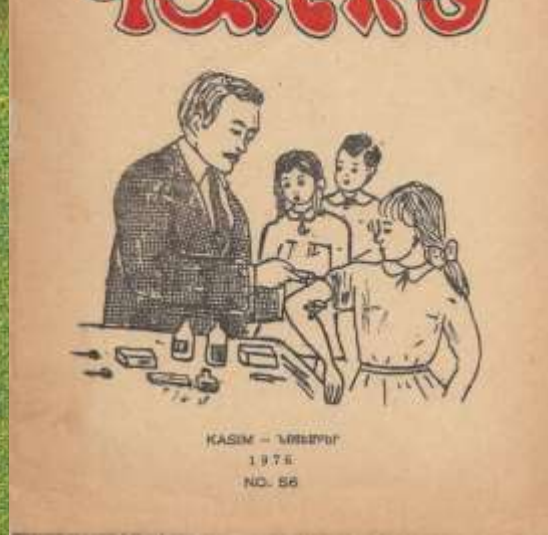
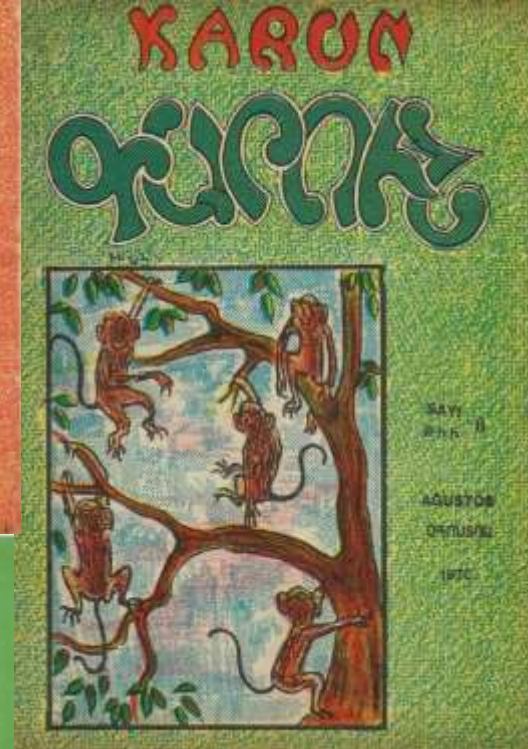
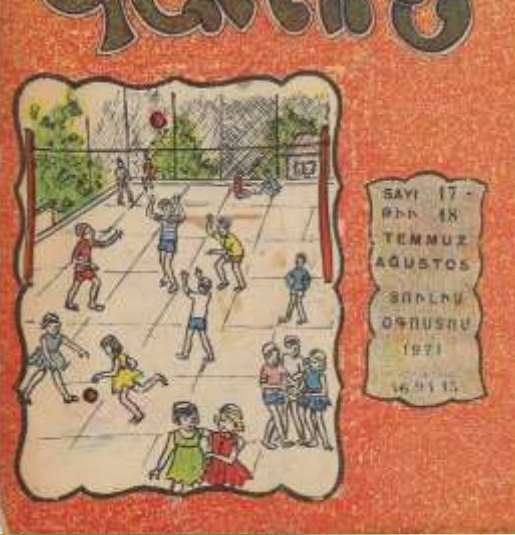
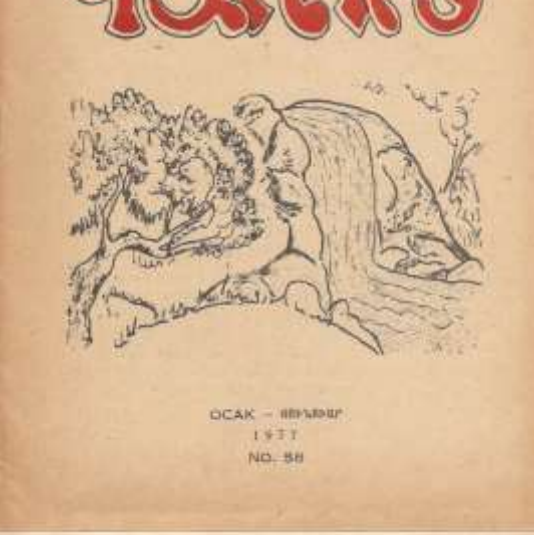
A set of 22 beautifully crudely illustrated children's magazines (of ?) in Armenian language was printed in Istanbul. The magazines, of which the early issues were printed in colour, include articles on the science, music, ballet, culture and architecture, as well as poems and comics (among others Tintin).

The magazines, which were published from 1969 for the children of the Armenian diaspora in Istanbul are rare.

References: OCLC 940421496.

450 EUR





41. ARMENIAN DIASPORA

Cornelis Jacobus (KEES) DE KORT (born 1934), illustrations.

ԲԱՐԻ ՍԱՄԱՐԱՅԻՆ. İyi samiriyeli adam
[Bari samarac'in / The Good Samaritan]

Istanbul: Kitabı Mukaddes Şirketi, [s. d.].

A colouring book in Armenian and Turkish language with a story of a good Samaritan, was illustrated by a Dutch artist Kees de Kort, famous for his biblical illustrations for children and people with learning disabilities.

Square 8°: 18 pp. with black and white illustrations, original coloured card wrappers, stapled, (first three images coloured, probably by a child, minor wear on the corners, minor staining, otherwise in a good condition).

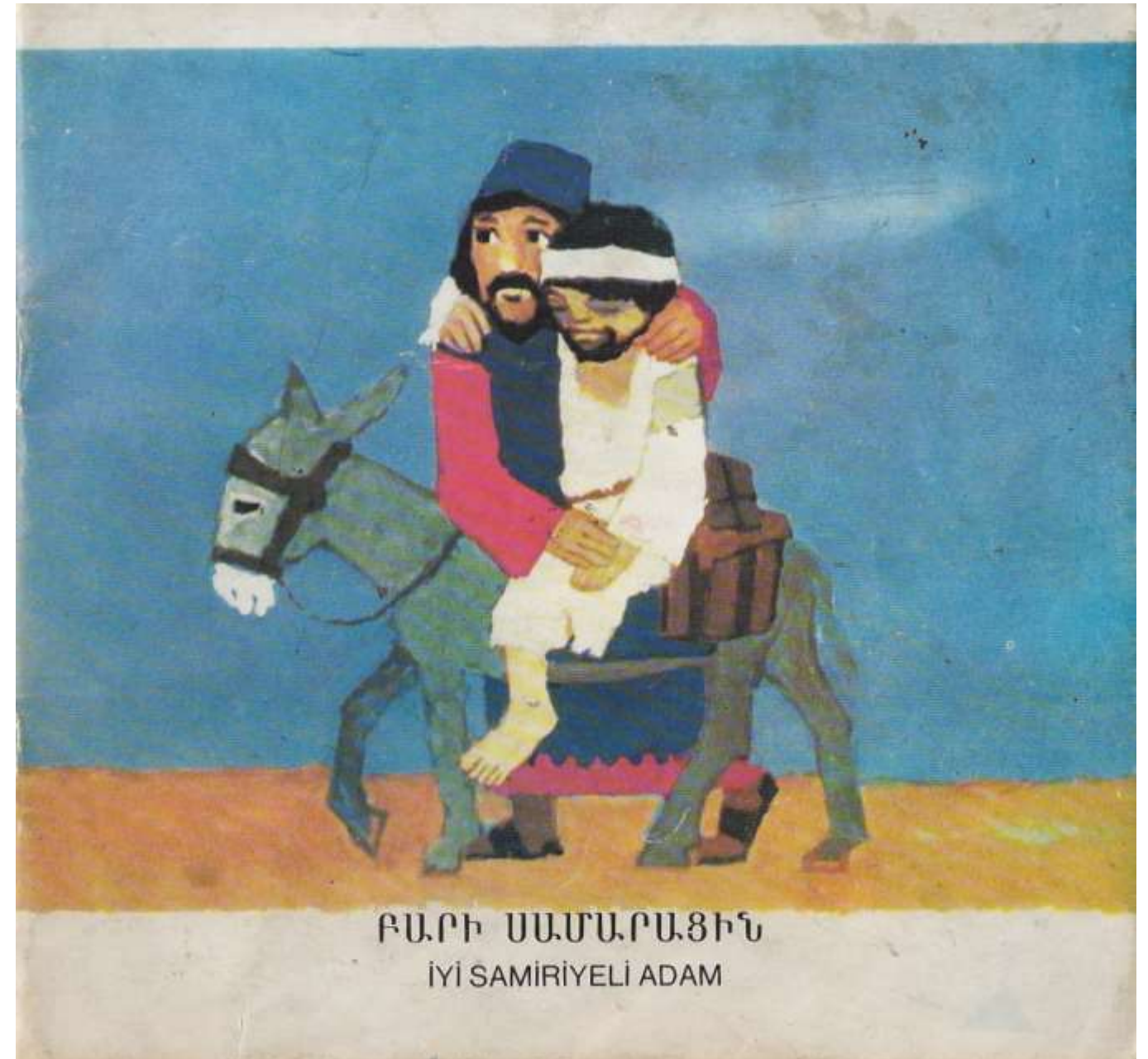
A scarce colouring book with a story of the Good Samaritan with text in Armenian and Turkish, was published by the Bible Company in Istanbul. The book was a part of the world-famous series *What Bible Tells Us* (originally with a Dutch title *Wat de bijbel ons vertelt*) with illustrations by Kees de Kort (born 1934), which was printed for children and people with learning disabilities.

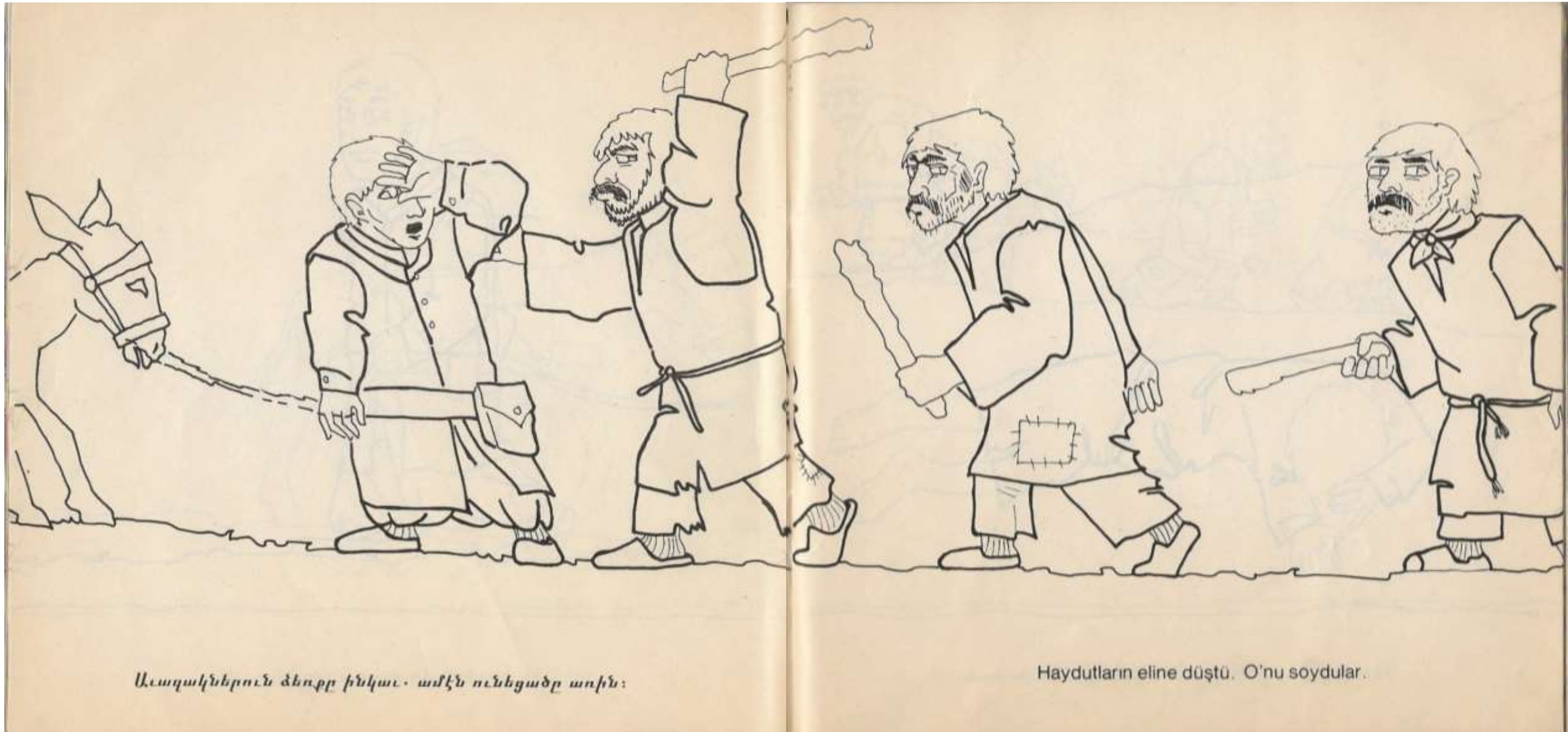
It is unclear how many volumes were issued in the Istanbul-issued versions of the series.

We could only find one institutional copy (Berlin State Library).

References: OCLC 246545611.

65 EUR





Աւագակներուն ձեռքը ինկաւ. ամէն ունեցածը առին:

Haydutların eline düştü. O'nu soydular.

42. YUGOSLAVIAN POLITICAL CHILDREN'S MAGAZINE

Various Authors

Ciciban. 1945-46.

Ljubljana: Mladinska knjiga September 1945-June 1946.

The complete first year of highly influential Yugoslavian children's pro-Communist and pro-Tito propaganda magazine, published in the first months after WWII in Slovenia, was richly illustrated by academic artists.

Small 4°, 10 numbers in 9 volumes, 194 pp., [1], with colour illustrated covers and colour full page illustrations and colour illustrations within text, stapled, accompanied with original hard-cover pink binding with illustrated cover and linen back. (Very Good, minor wear on the corners of the binding, small tears in the gutter of the front endpapers).

This is the complete first year of the children's magazine Ciciban, issued in 10 numbers in 9 volumes between September 1945 and June 1946, for the first year of school in Slovenian language after the end of WWII in May 1945.

The magazines include stories, poems, riddles and plays for children, all richly illustrated with colourful images. The thematic of the articles and songs rotates mostly around war subjects and post-war problematic, such as young orphans, refugees, children, who were prisoners of war and who saw their houses being destroyed and their families murdered, children, who helped assassinating the Nazis etc.

These somehow disturbing and sometimes extremely cruel articles are accompanied with colourful illustrations of the highest quality, made by the leading academic artists of the time, most of which worked in underground Partisan printing presses during WWII.

These articles with attractive illustrations were meant to speak to the smallest readers, highly traumatised after WWII and many of them living as orphans with their grandparents or refugees in other parts of Yugoslavia, to join in political groups of Pioneers, led by president Tito. The Pioneers, the term which corresponds the Cubs in North America, were a mandatory political children group, which primal job in the post war years was to help each other and with hard work contribute rebuilding the country.

They have also received free schooling, meals, uniforms, school trips and membership at sport clubs.

With these organisations, supported by children's magazines such as Ciciban, Yugoslavia was keeping the youth, which after the war years was traumatised, poor and without a reliable future, on the straight and narrow.



Ciciban remained the most popular children's magazine in Slovenia in the times of Yugoslavia, with obligatory subscription for every child between 7-9 years of age. It included literature, educational articles, high quality colour illustrations by academic artists and political propaganda.

After Tito's death and the division of Yugoslavia, the magazine lost its political and propaganda note. It is still published today as one of the most influential educational magazines in the country.

The early editions are rare, because they were printed in smaller numbers. Especially rare are the editions until 1948, when after the fall-out between Tito and Stalin, Yugoslavia strictly forbade the pro-Russian and pro-Communist propaganda.

The authors of the stories in these first editions were famous writers of children's books such as Josip Ribičič (1986-1969) and Venceslav Winkler (1907-1975), and as well as foreign authors, such as Lev Tolstoy (1828-1910).

The illustrators were Ive Šubic (1922-1989), who was one of the most active underground Partisan artists during WWII, Maksim Gaspari, with one of the longest careers as illustrator of Children's books, Tone Kralj (1900-1975), known for his wall paintings, the architect and Art-Deco illustrator Janko Omahen (1898-1980), and many other famous painters and designers.

The issues are accompanied with an original binding, which could be ordered at the end of the year by subscribers from the publisher.







850 EUR

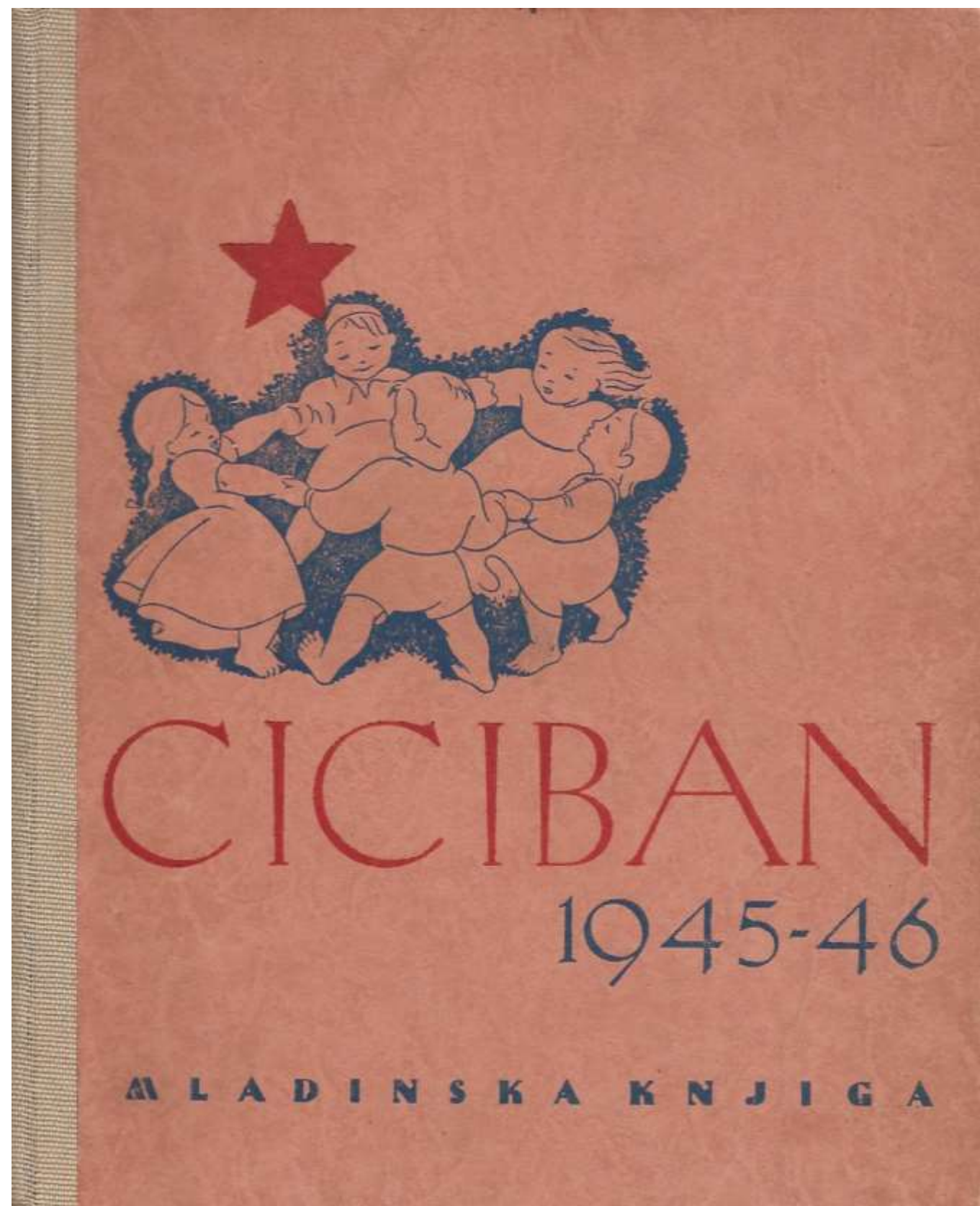
JOSIP RIBIČIČ.

ILUSTRIRAL: M. LEBEZ.

TRIJE PASTIRČKI IN PTIČICA.

TRIJE  V SENČNI 
SO SE PODALI, DA  BI POD
POSLUŠALI  JE DROBNA 
SE NA  VSELA IN 
ŽALOSTNO  JE TAKO, DA
BILO V  JE HUDO.
KJE SI  TIBILA, KOD 
KOD , DA SI TAKIH 
SE NAUČILA?
 ODGOVORILA: **V** 
SEM JAZ TAKIH  SE NAUČILA.

OB  MAJHNA  MI STOJI,
V  PA SIROTE 3.  SO
JIM  UBILI,  UMORILI. **V** 
NIČ NI  NOBENA  VEČ V
 TAM NE MUKA. **N**A 
TEH SIROT  NI, NA  TEH
SIROT  NI. **Z**ATO SEM  ŽA-
LOSTNA, ZATO VESELA 
NOČE IZ . **N**A  ZDAJ 
SO SKOČILI,  ODGOVORILI: 3 SIROTE
BOMO POISKALI,  BOMO MI 
ŽITO  SIROTAM  SUŠILI. **S**AJ NI-
SMO LE , SMO TUDI 



43. CHILDREN'S BOOK / POLITICAL PROPAGANDA / YUGOSLAV BOOK DESIGN

Rudi ZAVRŠNIK (1899-1981), author; Mirko LEBEZ (Miroslav Anton Lebez; 1912 - 1992), illustrator.

Prva računica
[Math Primer]

Ljubljana: Mladinska knjiga 1961.

A fine example of a Yugoslav mid-century book design and socialist propaganda for children is joined in a 1961 math primer.

8°: 80 pp. with colour illustrations, illustrated card boards, original black cloth spine (binding slightly dusty, old name on the front blank endpaper, tiny tears in the gutter of the front endpaper, edges slightly soiled, otherwise in a good condition).

This is a fine example of a Slovenian / Yugoslav mid-century design math primer, richly illustrated with colourful images, promoting socialist values, such as education, hard work, sports, taking care of environment, caring for the animals, equal education for women and supporting the state and its symbols.

The author Rudi Završnik was a pioneer of the Yugoslav post-war primers, many of which are still in use today in adapted versions. In 1961, the year this book was published, he received a state award for his work.

The illustrator Mirko Lebez was art professor and author of several 1950s children's educational books. During WWII he was imprisoned in a Gonars concentration camp, where he produced a series of drawings.

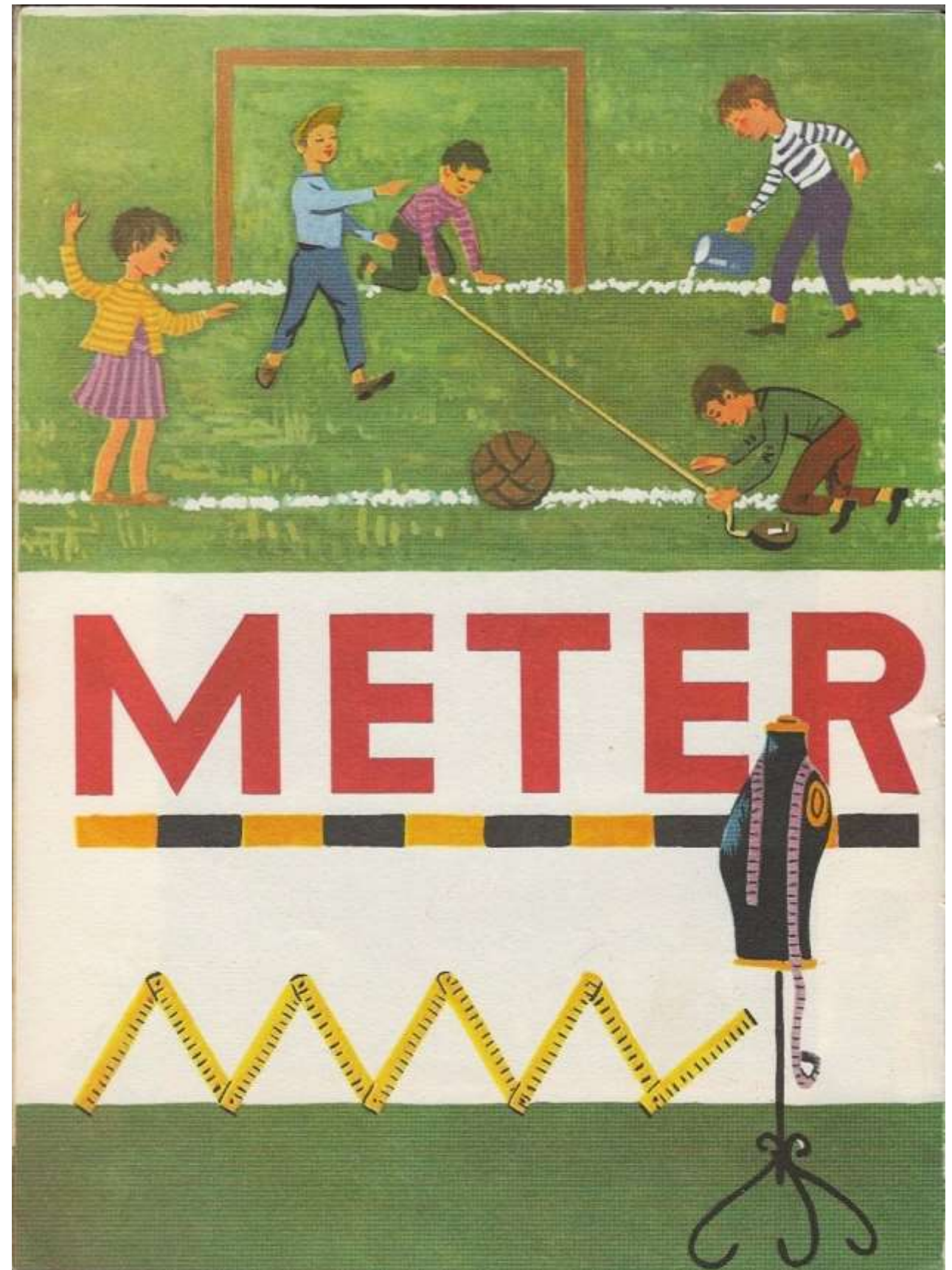
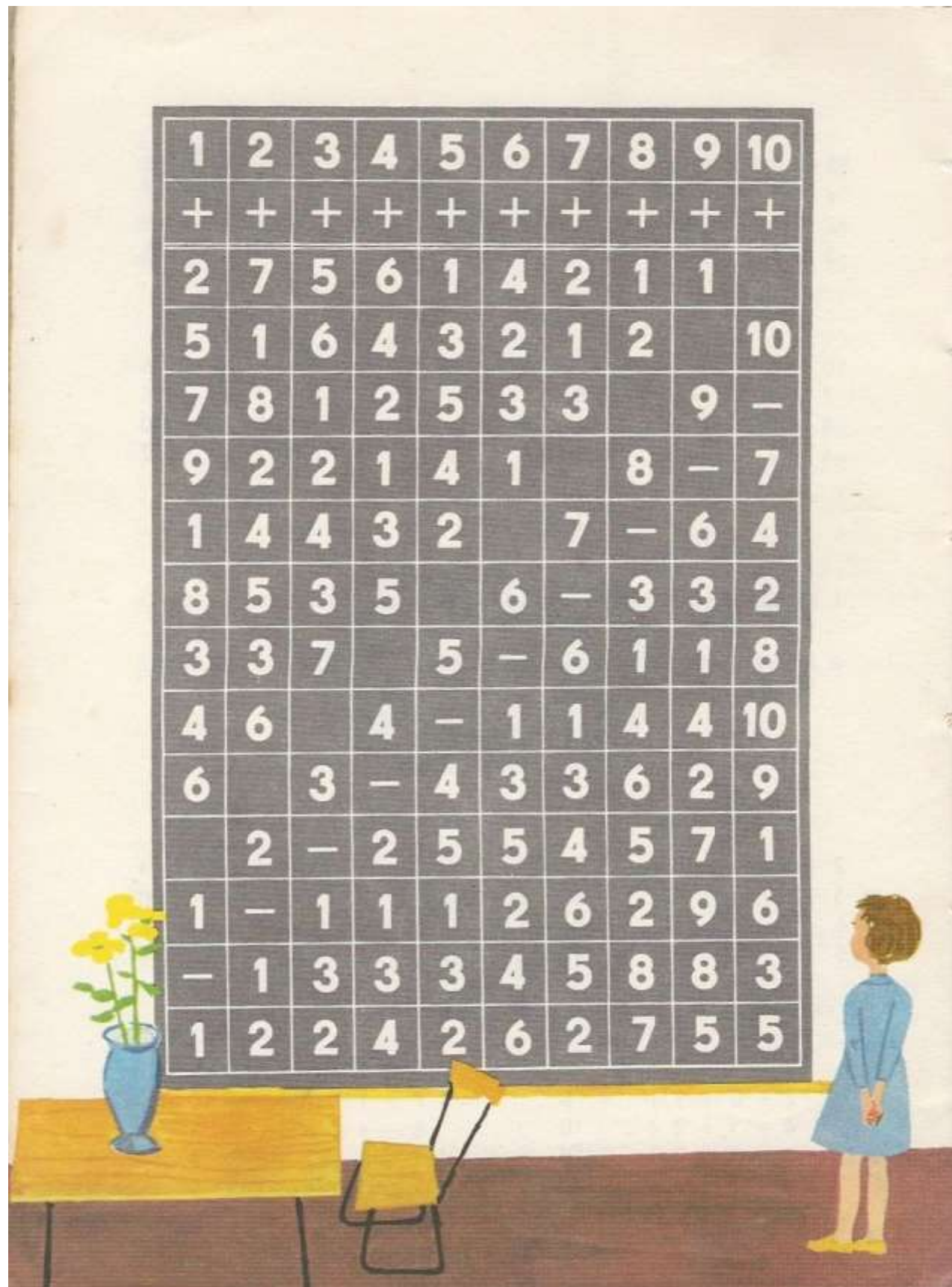
This is the first edition. The book was also translated to Hungarian, Romanian and Czech and was later republished with different illustrations in further editions.

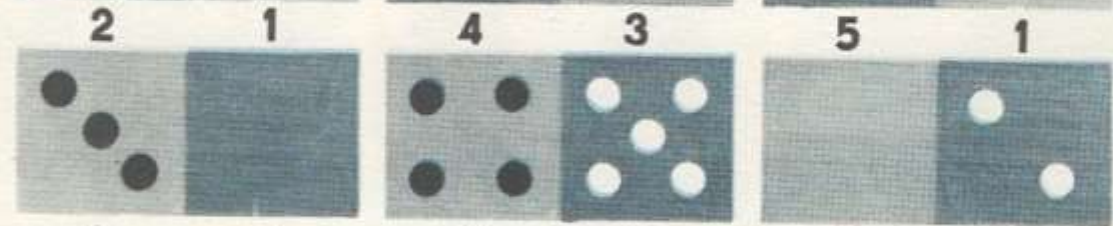
Only 6 Slovenian institutions hold a copy and no other institution abroad.

References: OCLC 439277264. Šavli, Andrej: Završnik, Rudi (1899–1981). *Slovenska biografija*. Slovenska akademija znanosti in umetnosti, Znanstvenoraziskovalni center SAZU, 2013. <http://www.slovenska-biografija.si/oseba/sbi859232/#slovenski-biografski-leksikon> (12. maj 2019). Izvirna objava v: *Slovenski biografski leksikon: 14. zv. Vode - Zdešar*. Jože Munda et al. Ljubljana, Slovenska akademija znanosti in umetnosti Znanstvenoraziskovalni center SAZU, 1986.

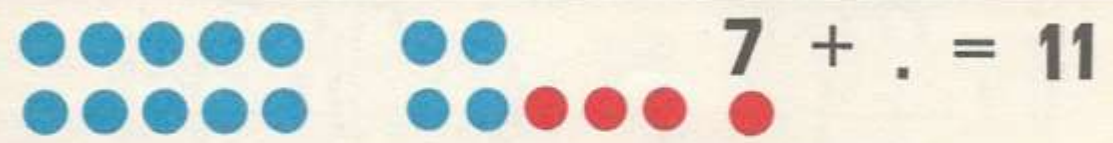
100 EUR







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44. COLD WAR / ESPIONAGE / SCHOOLBOOK / RUSSIAN

Русские песни
[Russian Songs]

Coulsdon, England: Joint Services School for Linguists 1953

A rare mimeographed schoolbook with Russian songs was made for a rigorous language training of British intelligence and interpreters during the Cold War.

8°: [28] mimeographed text and illustrations, printed recto on pages of uneven sizes, original tan wrappers with mimeographed illustration mounted on the cover, stapled (slightly stained, staples rusty, library stamp of Joint Services School for Linguists on the inner side, wrappers slightly worn, otherwise in a good condition).

This is an unusual schoolbook with Russian songs, made for training of British intelligence in Russian at the Joint Services School for Linguists, in Coulsdon (then Surrey, now South London) during the Cold War. It includes 31 traditional, war, dancing and patriotic songs, all accompanied with mimeographed images.

Joint Services School for Linguists was founded in 1951 by the British armed services for training of intelligence and interpreters. The training plan was exceedingly rigorous; eight hours per day, five days per week was followed by afterhours homework and almost constant contact with the tutors. The latter were an unusual mix of British teachers, White Russian émigrés and vetted Soviet defectors.

The school in Coulsdon was only active between 1951 and 1954, after which the location moved to a former airfield near the fishing village of Crail on the east coast of Scotland.

Such books would be highly confidential and rare today. We could not find any institutional examples.

520 EUR



45. BELARUSSIAN ÉMIGRÉS / MUNICH

Wladimir BORTNIK, editor.

Бацькаўшчына

Le Journal Bielorussien „La Patrie“. Die Weissruthenische Zeitung „Das Vaterland“. The Whiteruthenian Newspaper „The Fatherland“.

Munich: 1955-1957.

A rare Belorussian folio size newspaper printed by the émigrés in Munich, Germany.

Folio. Each 4-8 pp. with illustrations within text. Some titles printed in colour.

1955: numbers 1-52 (231-282) in 46 volumes, in the last issue interleaved unfolded book, 8°, 16 pp., bound together in contemporary card binding with linen spine, old paper label on the spine (minimal age-toning in the margins, otherwise seemingly unread example).

1956: numbers 1-52 (282-334) in 43 volumes, bound together in contemporary card binding with linen spine, old paper label on the spine (minimal age-toning in the margins, otherwise seemingly unread example).

1957: numbers 1-52 (335-386) in 42 volumes bound together in contemporary card binding with linen spine, old paper label on the spine (minimal age-toning in the margins, edges slightly stained, otherwise a good, clean example).

These are three complete years of a Belorussian émigré illustrated newspaper, printed in Munich, Germany. The texts include reports on the Belorussian community in Europe and in the United States, poems, short prose, etc.

The newspaper was published between 1947 and 1966 with 637 numbers altogether. Ours are the complete years for 1955, 1956 and 1957, with 156 numbers.

The newspaper is very rare. Worldcat only lists 6 institutions in Germany, which hold the newspapers on microfilm (OCLC 224478355).

520 EUR



БАЦЬКАЎШЧЫНА



ВОЛТА БЕЛАРУСКАЯ НАЦЫОНАЛЬНА
ВЫЗВОЛЬНАЯ ДУМКА

THE BELARUSIAN NATIONAL
EMANCIPATING COMMITTEE
1111 Market St. Philadelphia, PA
19107

КАРТА НАЦЫОНАЛЬНАГО УЗШАСЬНЯ — ПАРА 100000

THE BELARUSIAN NATIONAL EMANCIPATING COMMITTEE

1111 Market St. Philadelphia, PA 19107

ГОД Выходимы 9

Божай Міласьцю

Сьвяціцны Сабор Яўскапаў Беларуска Аўтакефальнага
Праваслаўнага Царквы на Чужыне

Саборнае Каляднае Пасляньне



Альонька Сьвятая і Яўскапаў

Усіх праваслаўных Беларусаў
на эміграцыі вітаем ізь вялікім
сьвяткам Нараджэньня Хрыста!

Распачынаючы новы год працы

Пачаў год, Нараджэньне...
У гэтым годзе, Нараджэньне...
У гэтым годзе, Нараджэньне...

У гэтым годзе, Нараджэньне...
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ВОЛТА БЕЛАРУСКАЯ НАЦЫОНАЛЬНА
ВЫЗВОЛЬНАЯ ДУМКА

THE BELARUSIAN NATIONAL
EMANCIPATING COMMITTEE
1111 Market St. Philadelphia, PA
19107

КАРТА НАЦЫОНАЛЬНАГО УЗШАСЬНЯ — ПАРА 100000

THE BELARUSIAN NATIONAL EMANCIPATING COMMITTEE

1111 Market St. Philadelphia, PA 19107

ГОД Выходимы 9

920 — 27 лістапада — 1955

Слава тым, што памерлі, каб жыла Бацькаўшчына!

Слава тым, што памерлі, каб жыла Бацькаўшчына!
Слава тым, што памерлі, каб жыла Бацькаўшчына!

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Беларускаю рукою

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Беларускаю рукою...

Найпрыгажэйшым і найвартасней-
шым падаркам на Калядні Сьвяты
зьяўляецца яўлі ілюстрацыя выбар
пазэі Яўкі Купалы «Спадчына» на
добрай паперы і ў прыгожай шматка-
ліёрнай аправе. Патрабуйце гэтую ма-
нумэнтальную кнігу ад Прадстаўніц-
тва «Бацькаўшчыны» або вытэйсаіце
беспасрэдна з Адміністрацыі «Баць-
каўшчыны».

46. ARMENIA / POETRY

Սուրեն Ռուբենի ԽՈՉԱՅԱՆ (Sowren Rowbeni Xoĵayan), author; Անուշավան Գասպարյան (Gasparyan Anushavan Vartanovich, 1914-1986), book design.

Ակնաղբյուր
[Aknaghbyur]

Yerevan: Հայաստան 1965.

Small 12°. 90 pp. with title page printed in blue and black, [1], original illustrated wrappers, old collector's stamp on the inner side of the front wrappers (minor wear to the wrappers, otherwise a seemingly unread example).

A scarce first edition of Armenian poetry, Aknaghbyur, named after a town in the north-east part of Armenia.

The cover design was made by an Armenian – Soviet artist and caricaturist Անուշավան Գասպարյան (Gasparyan Anushavan Vartanovich).

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.

Armenian libraries list four examples of the book, we could not find any institutional copies outside Armenia.

65 EUR



47. ARMENIAN EARLY COMMUNIST LITERATURE

Various Authors

Չուշարձան [The Monument]

Yerevan, Soviet Armenia: Հայպետհրատ [Haypethrat] 1960.

An uncommon book, printed in Yerevan in 1960 at the 40th anniversary of the Communist Party of Armenia, includes selected texts by six authors and pioneers of the Armenian Communist movement.

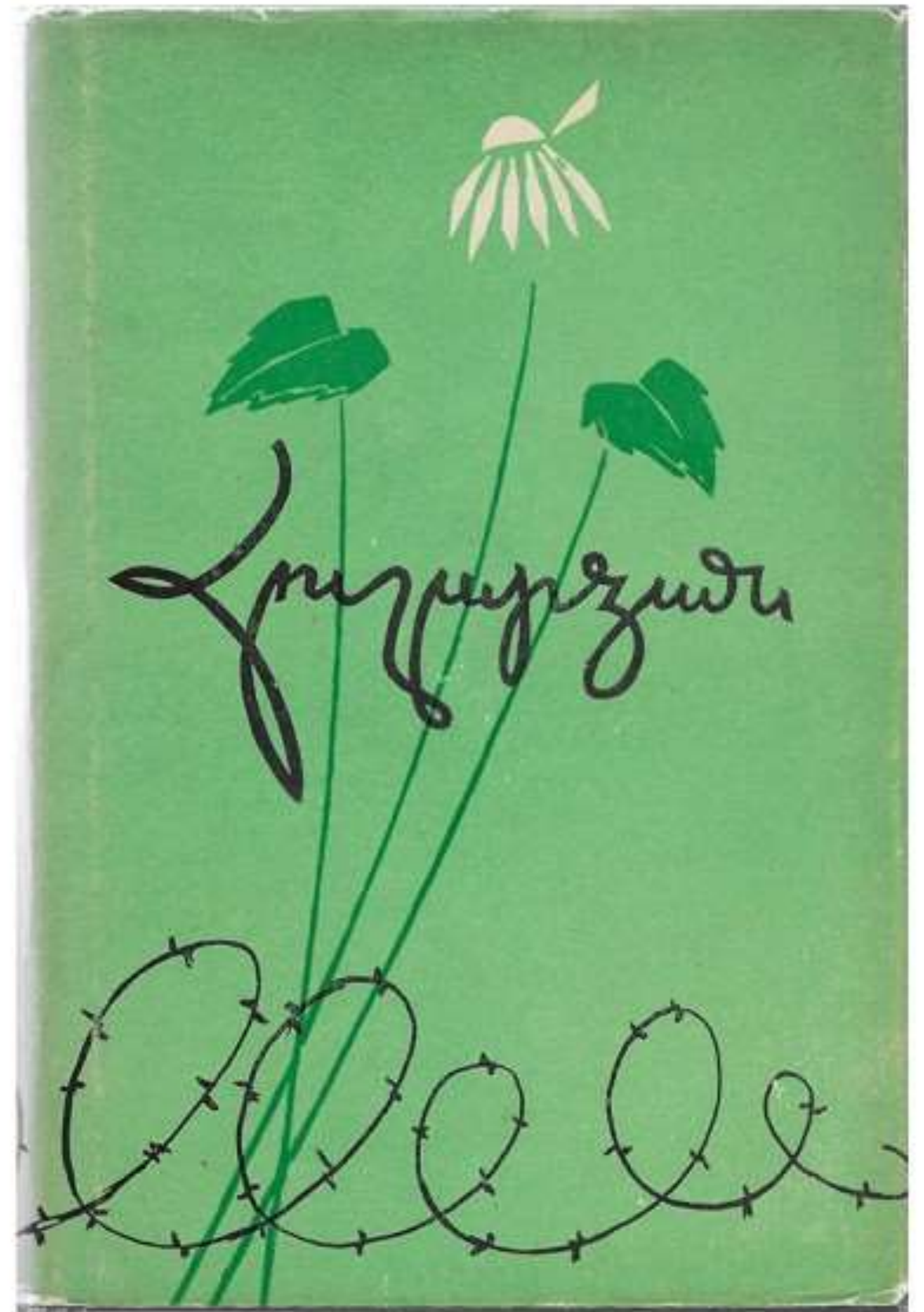
Small 8°. 174 pp. with 6 interleaved black and white portraits on glossy paper, [1], green linen binding with illustrated embossed cover and embossed title on spine, original illustrated dust jacket (Very Good, old collector's stamp, wrappers with minor wearing on corners, old pencil annotations verso).

The book includes selected poems and prose by six pioneers of Armenian communist movement in literature five of which lost their lives during the Revolution: Hakob Kamari (Հակոբ Կամարի, 1889-1930), Seyri, (Մելիքի, with a real name Ավետիք Համբարձումի Գուլոյան, 1880 – 1920), Horen Lorenz (Խորեն Լորենց, 1892-1919), Avag Kochinyan (Ավագ Կոժինյան, 1891 – 1918), Armenak Boryan (Արմենակ Բորյան, 1886 - 1918), and Melik Melikyan (Մելիք Մելիքյան, 1868-1918). Each chapter is accompanied by a portrait of an author. This collection of text, with a meaningful title *The Monument* was published at the 40th anniversary of the Communist Party of Armenia in Yerevan, at the time a part of Soviet Armenia.

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.

We could not trace any examples in libraries worldwide on Worldcat.

65 EUR



48. POSTERS / PROPAGANDA / 1960s DEMONSTRATIONS

International Union of Students

March 23. Day of Solidarity with the People and Students of Morocco. For democratic and trade union freedoms in Morocco

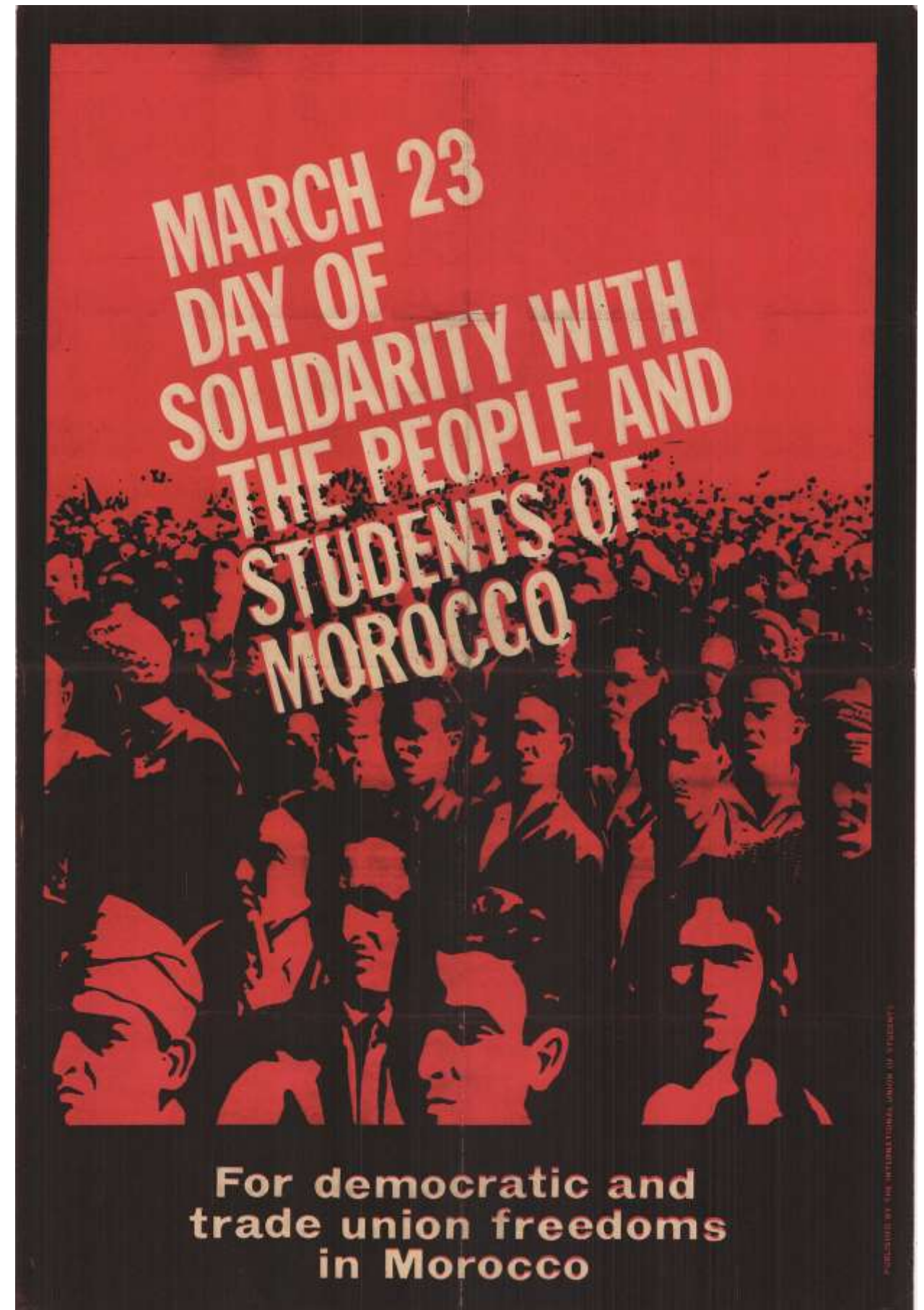
[s.l.]: International Union of Students [s.d., probably late 1960s or circa 1970].

Lithograph in black and red, 39,5 x 27 cm (15.5 x 10.5 inches) (soft folds, otherwise in a good condition).

The poster comes from a series of activist posters, made by the International Union of Students, especially active from 1960s on.

The poster was published to support the Moroccan fight for equal education and democracy, commemorating the riots of March 23, 1965, originating in Casablanca. The protest was brutally suppressed by the Moroccan army and police, controlled by king Hassan II, who some days later commented his deeds with words: *Allow me to tell you that there is no greater danger to the State than a so-called intellectual. It would have been better if you were all illiterate.*

130 EUR



49. POSTERS / PROPAGANDA / 1960s DEMONSTRATIONS

International Union of Students

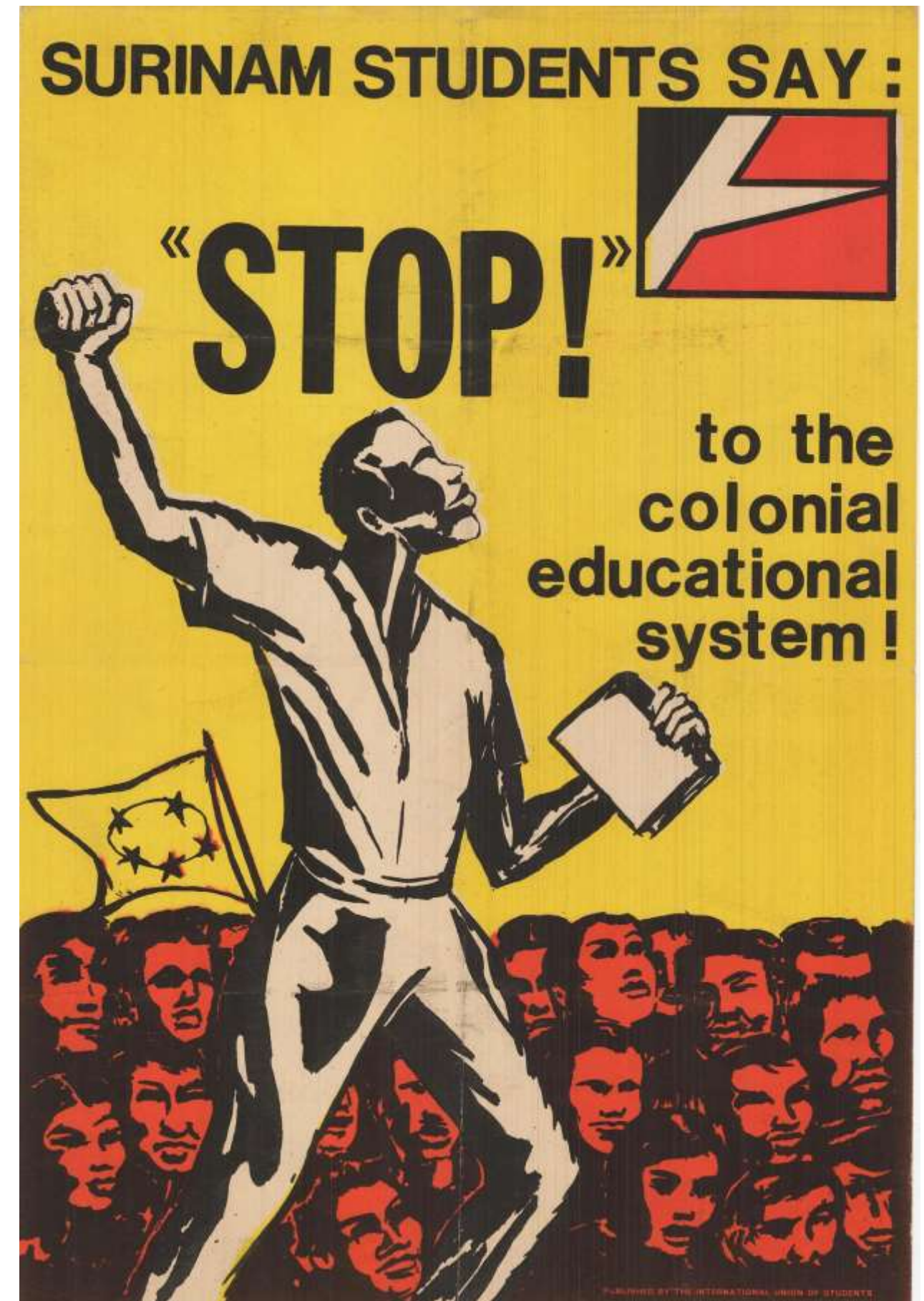
Surinam Students Say: "Stop!" to the Colonial System!

[s.l.]: **International Union of Students** [s.d., probably late 1960s or circa 1970].

Lithograph in black, yellow and red, 39,5 x 27 cm (15.5 x 10.5 inches) (soft folds, otherwise in a good condition).

The striking poster, supporting the student riots in Suriname, comes from a series of activist posters, made by the International Union of Students, especially active from 1960s on.

130 EUR



50. SCHOPENHAUER / FARSI

Michael Tanner, author; بيگي معصوم اکبر (Akbar Ma'soumbeigi) translator.

شوپنهاور متافيزيك و هنر

Schopenhauer. Metaphysics and Art

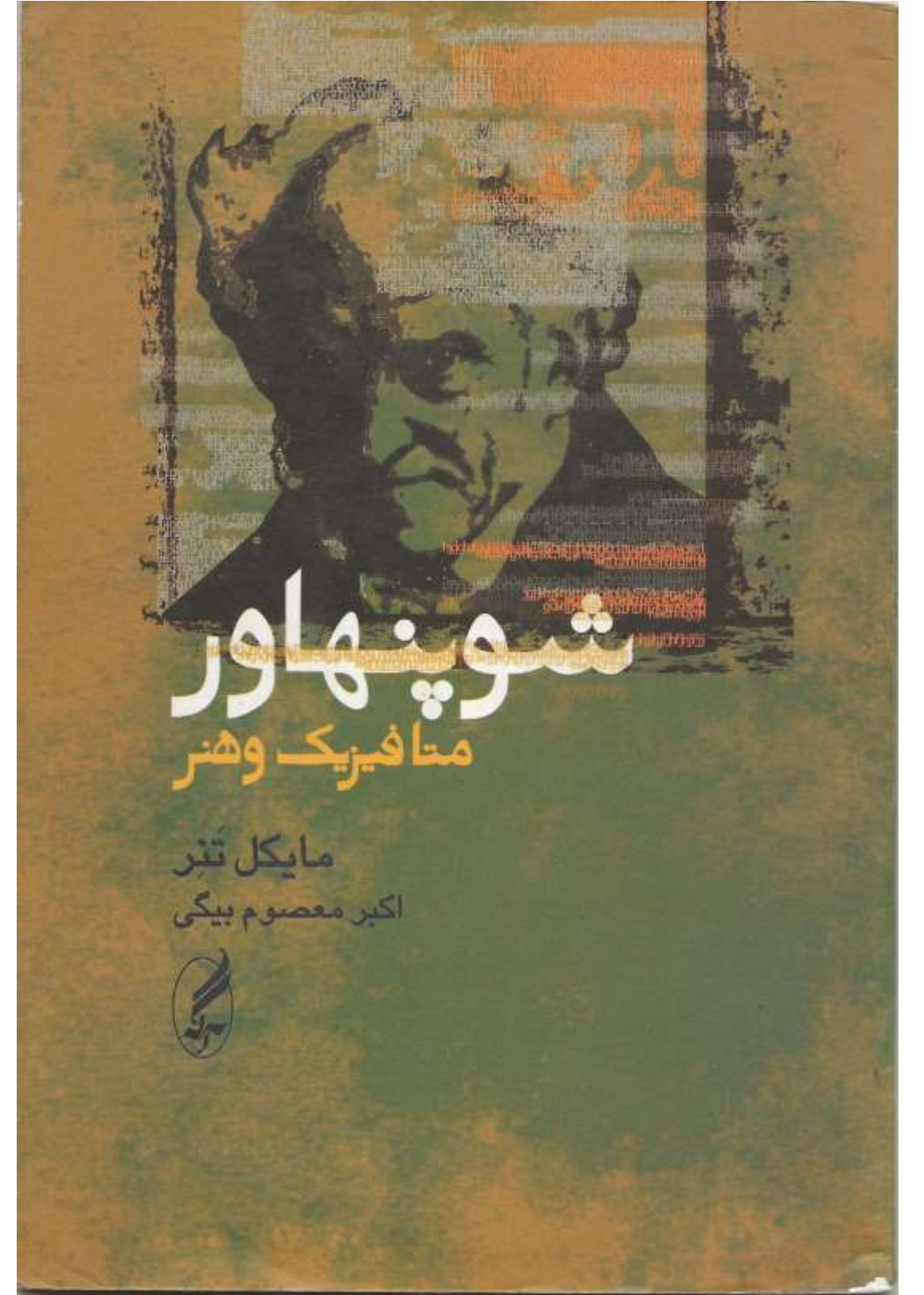
Tehran: Agah Publishing House 2008.

8°. 63 pp. reverse collation, [2], original illustrated wrappers (minor wear on edges, otherwise in a good condition).

A Farsi translation of Michael Tanner's work on Schopenhauer, first published in 1999 in the series *The Great Philosophers*, was printed in Tehran.

We could not find any examples of the book on Worldcat.

55 EUR



Antiquariat Daša Pahor GbR

will be exhibiting at

Firsts

London's Rare Book Fair

7-9 June 2019

stand A03

Please contact us for the complimentary tickets

antiquariat@pahor.de



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