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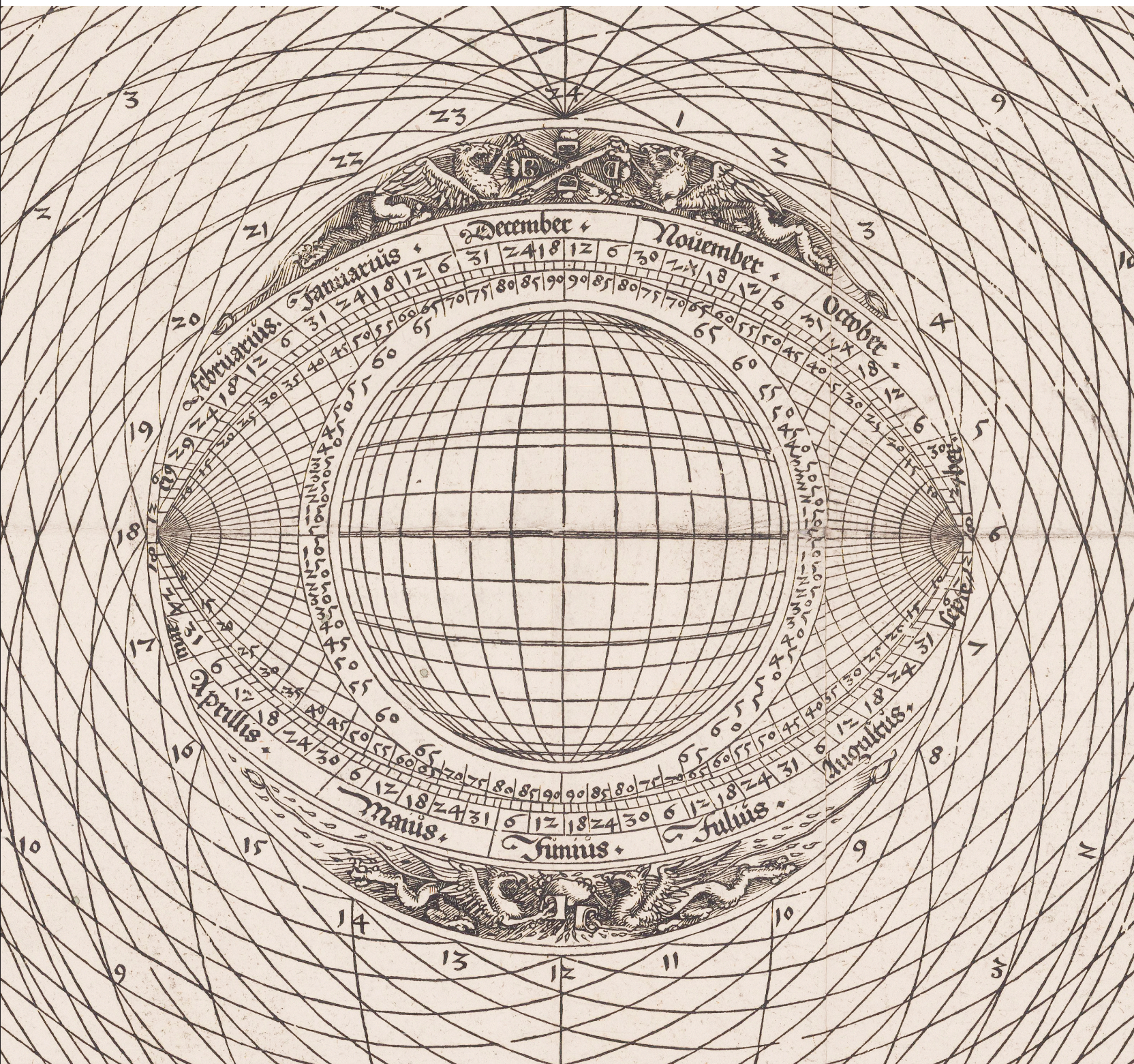

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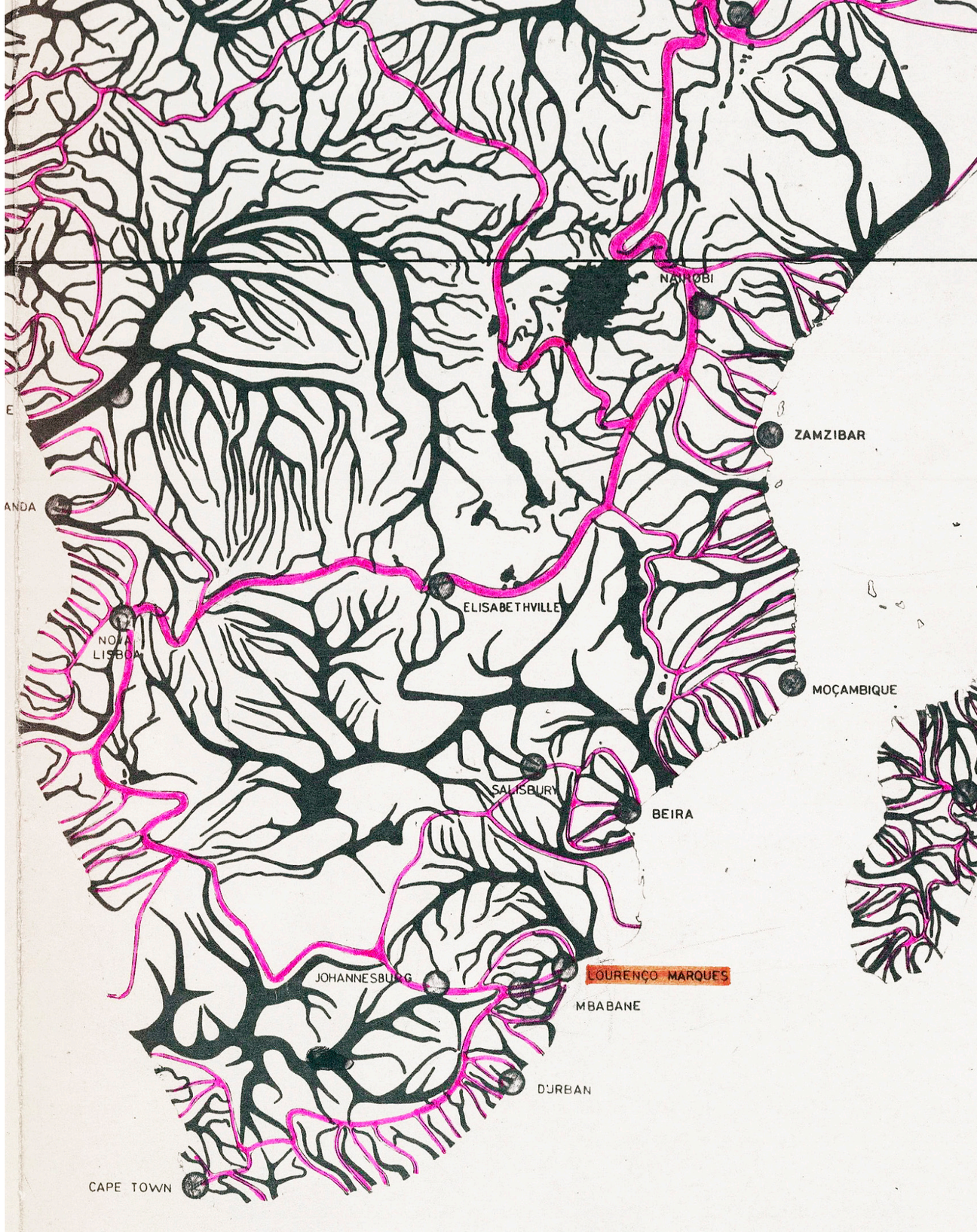


MOZAMBIQUE – LOURENÇO MARQUES (MAPUTO)
DATA VIZUALIZATION / THEMATIC CARTOGRAPHY
AFRICAN URBANISM

No. 1

Mário de AZEVEDO (1929 – 2007). / GABINETE DE URBANIZAÇÃO DA CÂMARA MUNICIPAL DE LOURENÇO MARQUES.

Plano Director de Urbanização de Lourenço Marques.

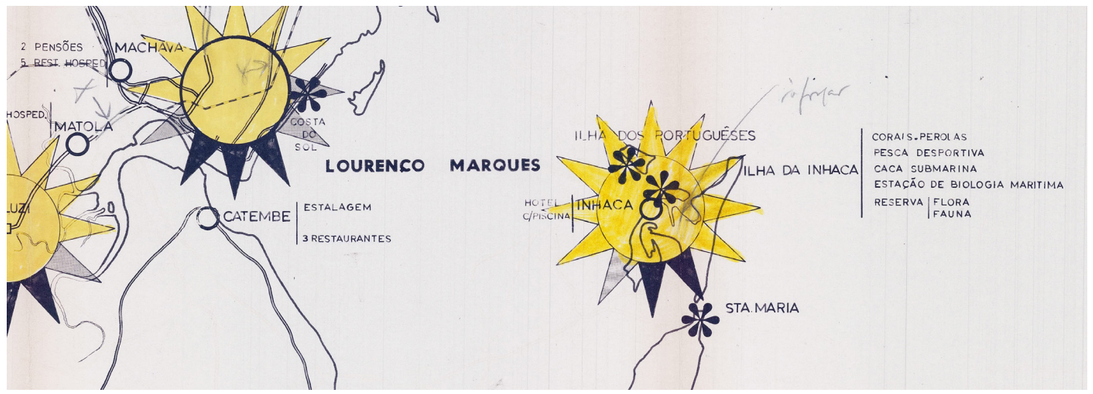
Lourenço Marques [Maputo]: Gabinete de Urbanização da Câmara Municipal de Lourenço Marques, 1969.

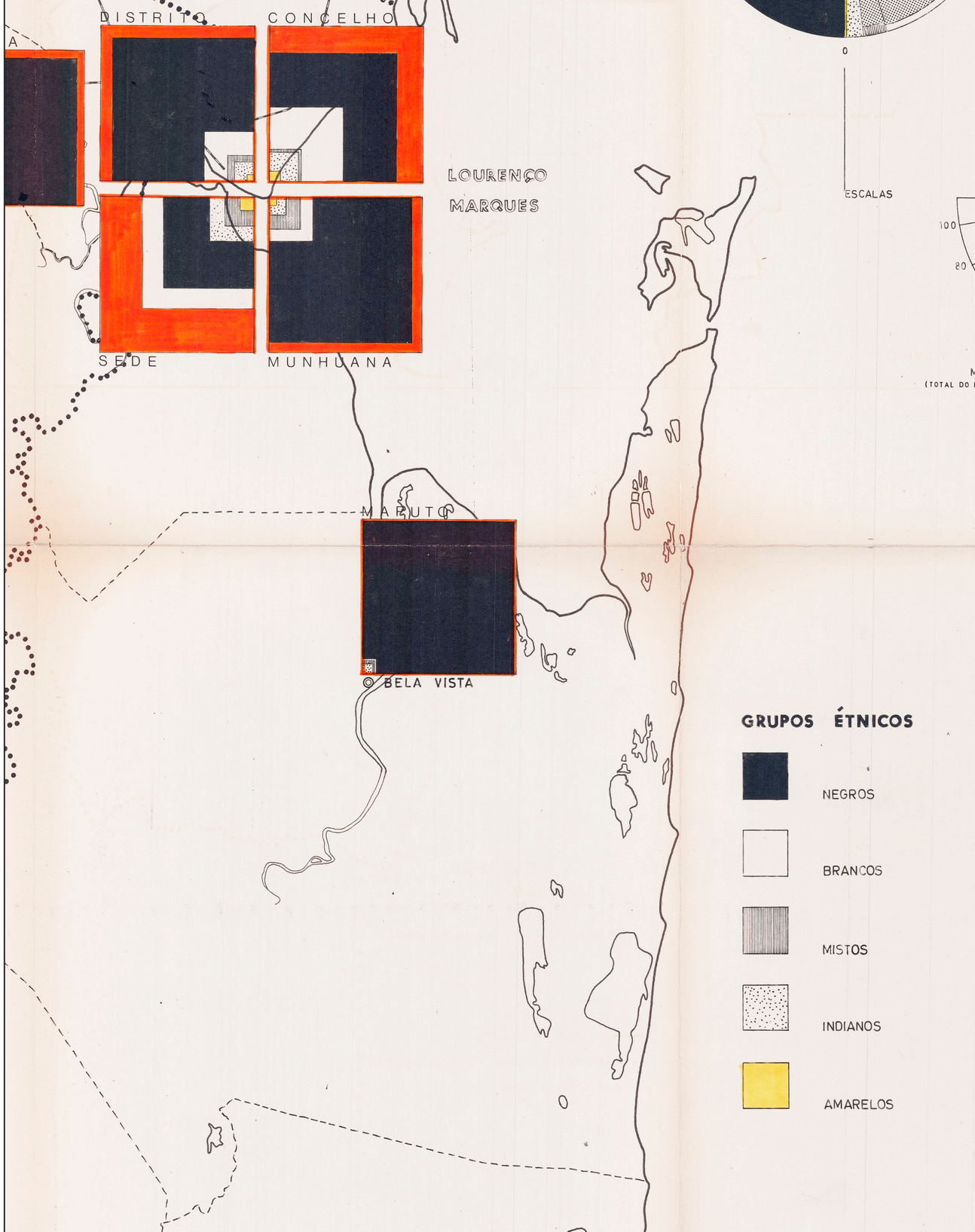
A remarkable and complete corpus comprising 68 large format in plano thematic maps and diagrams, accompanied by 5 fascicules containing multiple charts and plates, together with 9 bound text volumes, all preserved within 23 original card boxes.

An exceptional visual and documentary record of the urban planning strategies, thematic cartography, and advanced data visualisation practices employed for the development of Lourenço Marques (Maputo) in 1969—an unusually comprehensive survival of a major late colonial planning project in Mozambique.

24.500 EUR

PLEASE CLICK HERE FOR A DETAILED DESCRIPTION AND MORE PHOTOS



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PIONEERING SPACETIME DIAGRAM BROADSIDES BY ALBRECHT DÜRER & JOHANNES STABIUS - PRINTED INSTRUMENTS

See Nos.: 2-4

Albrecht DÜRER (1471–1528), Artist; Johannes STABIUS (1450–1522), Author of the Astronomical Part.

In the late 18th century, Johann Adam von Bartsch—a name that has become synonymous with bibliography on old masters—made a significant discovery at Castle Ambras in the Tyrol and the former Jesuit College in Graz. He found a series of large woodcuts by Albrecht Dürer, featuring motifs that were either unfamiliar to him or known to him only from a single example. To preserve these impressive images, Bartsch printed a limited edition from these plates.

As a result, Bartsch's impressions, from the original woodcuts of the early 16th century, are today regarded as the earliest obtainable broadsides by Albrecht Dürer featuring pioneering representations of virtual space and time.

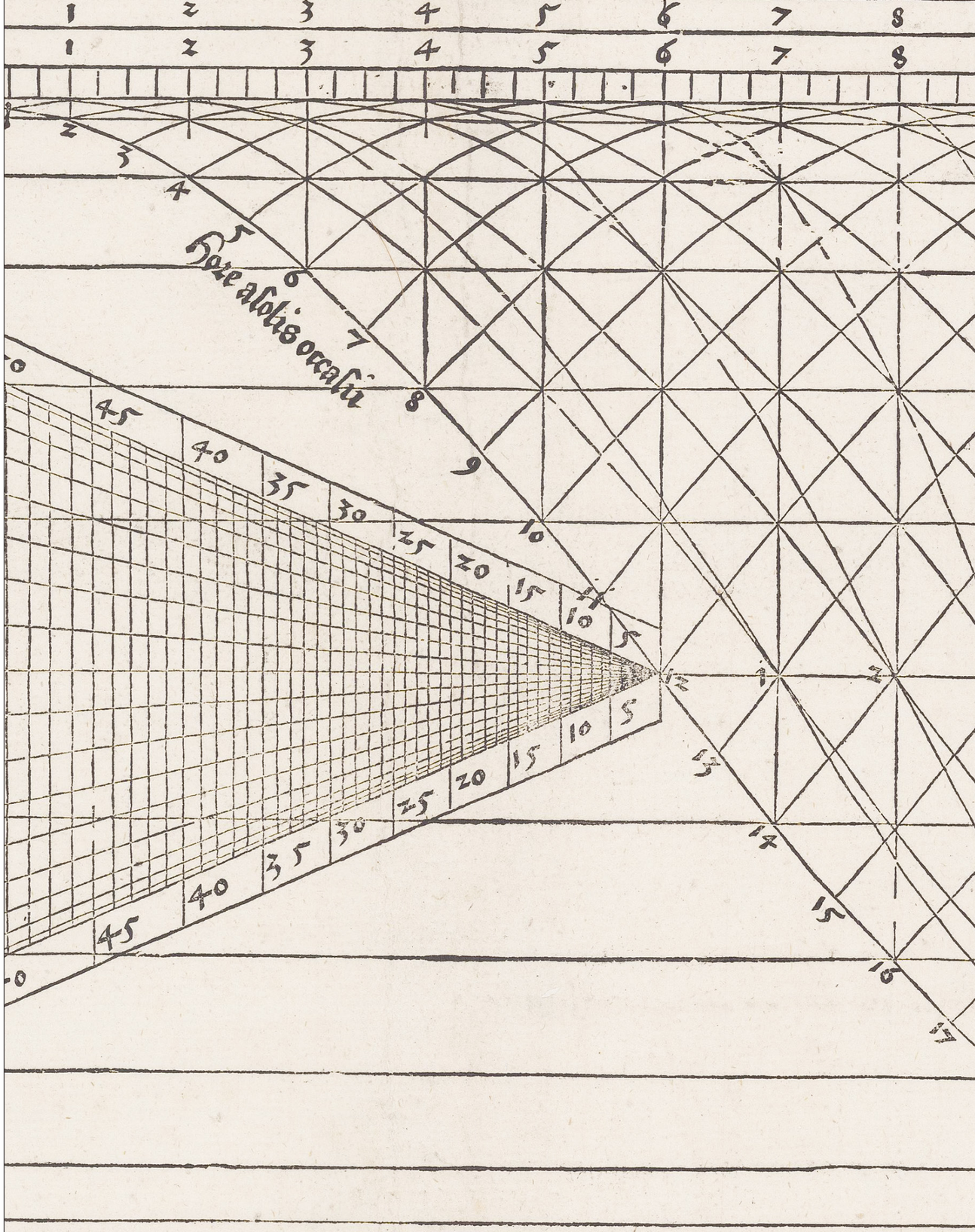
Creation of Woodcuts in the 16th Century - Dürer, Stabius, and the Rise of Scientific Woodcuts

In the second decade of the 16th century, Albrecht Dürer (1471–1528) collaborated with the imperial astronomer Johannes Stabius (1450–1522) to produce a group of large-format scientific woodcuts. These works combined Stabius's theoretical frameworks with Dürer's visual precision and were created partly in response to Dürer's financial pressures. Issued in limited numbers, they circulated among nobles and members of the emerging intellectual elite surrounding Emperor Maximilian I (1459–1519).

Reflecting Renaissance interests in astronomy, geography, and scientific discovery, these prints were valued as learned curiosities. Among their most influential achievements are the Stabius World Map of 1515, the first world map projected onto a solid geometric sphere, and the northern and southern planispheres of the same year—the earliest printed celestial maps. These works helped establish the foundations of modern celestial cartography and revived interest in uranometry, the study of star constellations.

Visualizing Time and Space

Less widely known are the four broadsides in which Dürer and Stabius explored the relationship between celestial motion, time, and spatial orientation. Intended for private patrons, these prints use intricate sys-



tems of lines and color to represent temporal and spatial cycles. They are likely the earliest separately printed attempts to visualize space and time as interrelated dimensions, a conceptual approach that would not be fully developed until the 20th century with the advent of spacetime diagrams.

Not Horoscopes, but Scientific Instruments

Although often described as "horoscopes", these broadsides were conceived as scientific instruments, not astrological charts. Early 16th-century horoscopes were typically small, hand-drawn diagrams, whereas the Dürer–Stabius prints were accompanied by explanatory texts detailing their practical use.

Their creation coincided with a growing enthusiasm for astronomical calculation and sky observation among Maximilian's court, noble patrons, and wealthy merchants. This period saw the rise of a cosmopolitan intellectual network across the Holy Roman Empire, supported by the newly established Kaiserliche Reichspost (Imperial Mail, founded 1490), often regarded as Europe's first modern postal system.

Early Uranometry and the Emergence of Portable Scientific Instruments

From the late 15th century onward, the study of uranometry—the charting of celestial bodies on the celestial sphere—began to take printed form. Among the earliest and most influential contributors was Johannes Regiomontanus (1436–1476), whose works introduced printed astronomical instruments integrated directly into books. These included volvelles, string-operated devices, and other movable components that allowed readers to perform calculations traditionally reserved for stand-alone instruments.

Regiomontanus also designed a universal rectilinear sundial, a portable instrument, later widely known as the *Regiomontanus dial, Regiomontanus-type universal sundial*, or simply the *altitude dial.* Produced in various materials, these compact instruments functioned as portable scientific tools. Their characteristic features include: a gridded triangular scale occupying the upper field, an adjustable brachiolum (indicator arm), and a lower hour scale composed of precisely spaced parallel lines.

This configuration enabled users to determine the hour from the altitude of the sun, independent of latitude—an innovation that contributed to the dial's broad dissemination and long-lasting influence.

Building on Regiomontanus's foundations, Johannes Stabius and Albrecht Dürer produced in 1512 remarkable printed instruments: three separately published "horoscopes". Based on Stabius's research into the geometry of time and space, these works represent the first instance of a scientific instrument presented as an independent, separately published artistic sheet. Their fusion of mathematical precision and graphic refinement marks a pivotal moment in the visual culture of early modern science.

The three broadsides were:

*1. Horoscopion universale pro multiplici diversarum gentium ritu, diei noctisque horas & momenta distinguens (*also wrongly known as *Horoscope for Kaiser Maximilian I),*

2. *Horoscopion omni generaliter congruens climati,*

3. *Horoscopion omni generaliter congruens climati,* also known as *Double Horoscope for Matthäus Lang von Wellenburg*, (only one known example, housed at the Albertina in Vienna)

All three "horoscopes", now presented on broadsides, represent groundbreaking advancements in the subject and necessitate as with more traditional similar instruments a special handle (brachiolum) to be installed in one position for calculating the results, in accordance with the accompanying printed text. This is akin to the printed scientific instruments published in books since the late 15th century, which required volvelles or strings attached to the middle or top of the book.

Contemporary or probably shortly after, around 1513, Lucas Cranach the Elder (German,1472–1553), made *"A perpetually useful planetary device by Bonifatius von Zörbig"* (*Ein ewig nutzbarlich Planetisch werck von magistro Bonifacio von Zorbegk*), a printed instrument, still based on traditional medieval volvelles, which also required a special handle or a string to calculate the results.

In 1515, Johannes Stabius and Albrecht Dürer devised an innovative printed instrument, probably the earliest of its kind, produced on a single sheet of paper - *Astrolabium imperatorium totius habitabilis orbis nobiliaribus partibus inserviens*. Now known as the *Astrolabium for Jacob Bannisius,* this work represents a significant departure from traditional astronomical devices: it required no handle, string, or rotating volvelle to calculate stellar movements. For the first time, the movement of time, space and universe presented on a single, self-contained printed surface.

The appearance of the Dürer–Stabius woodcuts coincided with a moment of profound intellectual change. Only two years later, in 1517, Luther's *Ninety-five Theses* sharply divided European scholarly circles into Catholic and Protestant spheres, reshaping the thematic preferences of printmaking and often aligning them with emerging political positions.

Shortly after the Dürer–Stabius inventions, Peter Apian (1495–1552) produced a smaller-format woodcut, the Horoscopion of 1519, which reflects the design principles of the earlier horoscopes created by Dürer and Stabius in 1512. In the following decades, the Nuremberg instrument maker and printer Georg Hartmann (1489–1564) expanded the possibilities of printed scientific devices, creating paper instruments that echoed the form and function of contemporary metal instruments.

Re-Discovery of the Woodblocks in the 18th Century

In the late 18th century, the print scholar Adam von Bartsch (1757-1821) made a significant discovery at Castle Ambras in Tyrol and at the former Jesuit College in Graz. There he identified a group of large woodblocks by Albrecht Dürer, including motifs either previously unknown to him or known only through a single surviving impression. Among these were the Stabius World Map, the two celestial hemispheres, and the four charts visualizing the relationship between time and space.

Recognizing the exceptional significance of these surviving blocks, Bartsch prepared a select edition of fourteen impressions—comprising portraits, saints, and other motifs—printed directly from the original early-sixteenth-century woodblocks. Issued in 1781 under the title Sammlung verschiedener alter Holzschnitte, größtentheils nach Albrecht Dürerers Zeichnungen, wovon sich die Originalplatten auf der k. k. Hofbibliothek befinden, the portfolio was published by Joseph von Kurzböck (1736–1792), the noble proprietor of the imperial press for Slavic and Oriental printing in Vienna.

Bartsch's impressions, taken from Dürer's own surviving blocks, are today regarded as the earliest obtainable exemplars of these pioneering broadsides. They transmit Dürer's groundbreaking explorations of virtual space, celestial architecture, and temporal measurement—works that had remained largely inaccessible for more than two centuries.

The original woodblocks are now preserved in Albertina, Vienna.

A Note on Rarity

The three Dürer woodcuts presented here—shown in their eighteenth-century impressions—survive in only one or two institutional examples in their original sixteenth-century state (see individual descriptions for details). We have not traced any 16th century examples appearing on the market. Intended for a small and specialized commercial circle, unlike many of Dürer's more widely circulated prints, and produced in unusually large formats, their rate of survival appears to have been exceptionally low.

The eighteenth-century portfolio from which these impressions derive—representing the earliest obtainable state of the woodcuts—is itself of great rarity. Conceived as a luxury publication, it is known today in only six copies in Western libraries, of which merely two are complete. No example of the portfolio has appeared at auction in the past thirty years, and we are aware of only a single example entering the trade during that period.

Isolated impressions such as the present examples are held in various collections and surface on the market only on rare occasions (see individual descriptions for details).

References: Edmund Weiss, "Albrecht Dürer's Geographische, Astronomische und Astrologische Tafeln," Jahrbuch der Kunsthistorischen Sammlungen des allerhöchsten Kaiserhauses 4, 1888, pp. 207-220; Alexander Marr, "Ingenuity in Nuremberg: Dürer and Stabius's Instrument Prints." The Art Bulletin, vol. 100, no. 3, 2018, pp. 48–79. JSTOR, http://www.jstor.org/stable/44972962. Accessed 8 Mar. 2026; Richard L. Kremer, Playing with Geometrical Tools: Johannes Stabius's Astrolabium imperatorium (1515) and Its Successors: Geometrical tools, Centaurus 58(1-2), February 2016, pp. 104-134; Suzanne Karr Schmidt, Interactive and Sculptural Printmaking in the Renaissance, 2017, pp. 241–273.

GLOBAL ASTROLOGICAL DEVICE
PRINTED INSTRUMENT

No. 2

Albrecht DÜRER (1471–1528), Artist; Johannes STABIUS (1450–1522), Author of the Astronomical Part, Hans SPRINGINKLEE (between 1490 und 1495 - circa 1540), Woodcutter.

Horoscopion universale pro multiplici diversarum gentium ritu, diei noctisque horas & momenta distinguens

[A universal horoscope for the many rites of diverse nations, distinguishing the hours and moments of day and night.
***also wrongly known as* Horoscope for Emperor Maximilian I]**

[Nuremberg: 1512] - Vienna: Joseph von Kurzböck 1781.

Woodcut, 52.5 x 53 cm (20.6 x 20.8 inches), (soft folds).

16.200 EUR

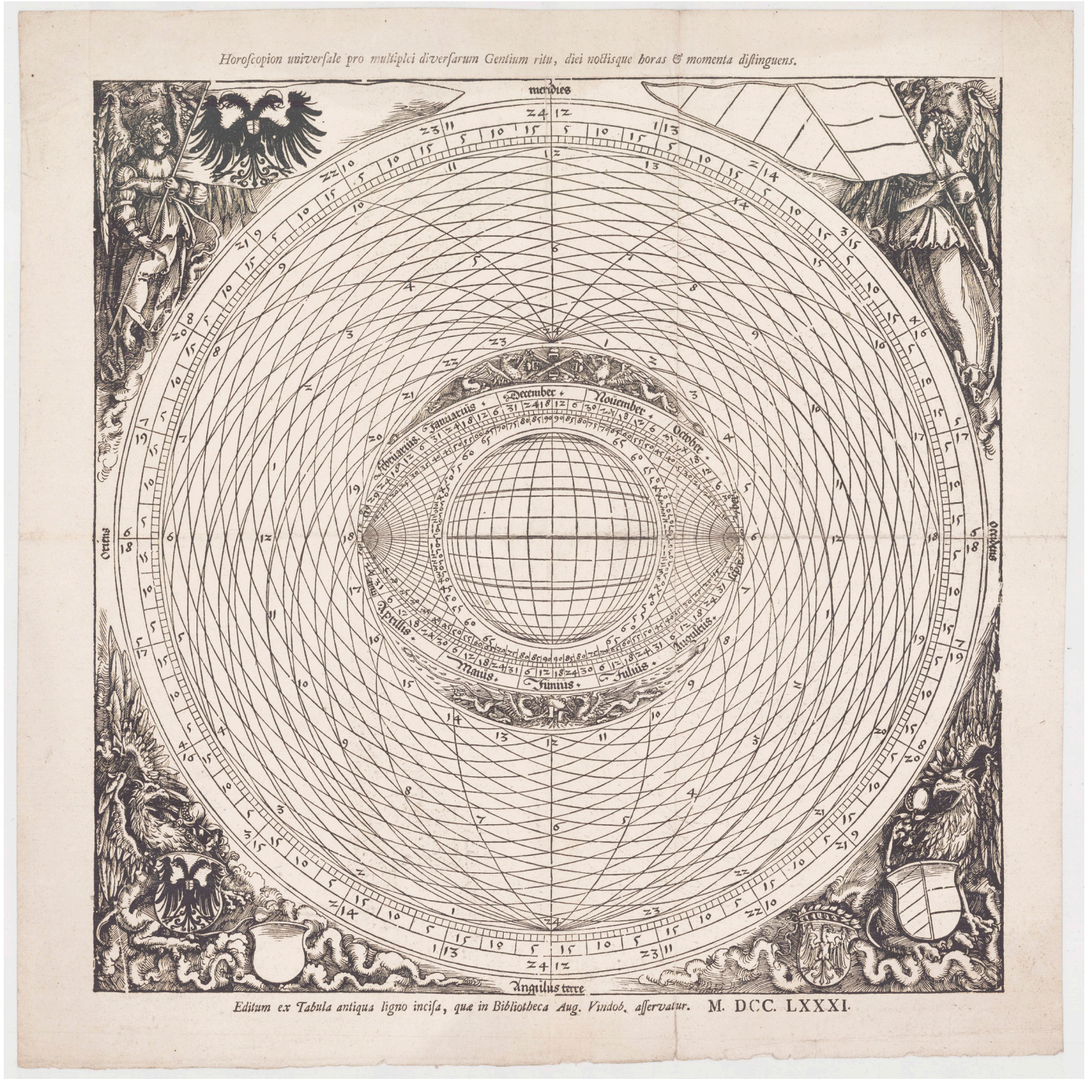
Visually, the broadside is exceptionally striking. At its centre lies a globe encircled by concentric bands of numerals, month names, and sinuous dragons, together forming the unmistakable image of an eye. Radiating outward, a system of perfectly balanced, symmetrical lines creates a rhythmic movement toward the outer circumference. In the four corners, finely cut figures of banner-bearers and imperial eagles with coats of arms complete the composition, lending the sheet both heraldic weight and dynamic ornament.

The document is often called a horoscope for Emperor Maximilian I, but this misleading name actually originated from an 1888 article describing Stabius's letter to the Emperor, where he presented a sample of the broadside (see below). Its true purpose was universal: designed as a tool for "the many rites of diverse nations, distinguishing the hours and moments of day and night," it aimed to be useful for people everywhere. The title highlights this wide-ranging, inclusive intention.

Only a single institutional example of the 16th century print is known to survive, and it lacks the accompanying explanatory text that would have instructed users in its operation.

Johannes Stabius outlined the purpose and target audience of the instrument in a letter to Emperor Maximilian I, composed in Nuremberg in June 1512. In this correspondence, Stabius appears to have provided the Emperor with a copy of the broadside accompanied by an explanatory note.

Transcribed by Edmund Weiss in 1888, the letter explains both the motivation behind the invention and the



diversity of its peoples, each observing the hours of day and night according to different local customs. In response to this multiplicity, he devised a single instrument capable of reconciling these divergent systems.

In the first paragraph, Stabius quotes:

I have observed that the custom of noting the hours of day and night would not be the same for all nations and provinces, as they were carrying out many expeditions and accomplishments during the day. Therefore, I have reconciled such diverse observations of hours with a certain equivalence by devising the present horoscope, which exists common to all nations...

Stabius emphasizes that the device was conceived not for one region alone but for the whole world— *Perioeci* (those dwelling nearby), *Antoeci* (people inhabiting the same longitude but opposite parallels of latitude), and *Antipodes* (people from the opposite part of the earth)— and that it should serve the "general utility of humankind." Presented to Maximilian under the auspices of imperial patronage, the instrument was intended to circulate publicly and to stand as a practical tool grounded in contemporary astronomical knowledge.

In the remaining portion of the letter, Stabius outlines additional astronomical and astrological problems of various places that the instrument was designed to resolve. As already noted, the broadside was almost certainly accompanied by printed instructions explaining its operation, for it required the use of a string, volvelle or a small wooden pointer to activate its various scales. The engraved lines themselves were intended to be partially coloured, allowing users to distinguish between the different systems of hourly reckoning and planetary motion.

(Reference: Manuscript, KK Hofbibliothek ms no. 5280, transcribed in: Edmund Weiss, "Albrecht Dürer's Geographische, Astronomische und Astrologische Tafeln," Jahrbuch der Kunsthistorischen Sammlungen des allerhöchsten Kaiserhauses 4, 1888, pp. 214- 216.)

A Note on Rarity

As only one example of the 16th century print survives, housed in Albertina in Vienna (dg1950/219), we could trace the following examples of the 1781 separate broadside: Bavarian State Library (OCLC 815954449), The Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, and the British Museum.

Albertina in Vienna appears to be holding another version, with a title *"Astrolabium Vetus"* on the top [Astrolabium vetus | Search * (Objects) | Search | ALBERTINA Sammlungen Online]

We are aware of on or two other examples appearing at auctions in the past thirty years.

References: Edmund Weiss, "Albrecht Dürer's Geographische, Astronomische und Astrologische Tafeln," Jahrbuch der Kunsthistorischen Sammlungen des allerhöchsten Kaiserhauses 4, 1888, pp. 207-220; Alexander Marr, "Ingenuity in Nuremberg: Dürer and Stabius's Instrument Prints." The Art Bulletin, vol. 100, no. 3, 2018, pp. 48–79. JSTOR, http://www.jstor.org/stable/44972962. Accessed 8 Mar. 2026; Richard L. Kremer, Playing with Geometrical Tools: Johannes Stabius's Astrolabium imperatorium (1515) and Its Successors: Geometrical tools, Centaurus 58(1-2), February 2016, pp. 104-134; Suzanne Karr Schmidt, Interactive and Sculptural Printmaking in the Renaissance, 2017, pp. 241–273.

GLOBAL ASTROLOGICAL DEVICE
PRINTED INSTRUMENT

No. 3

Albrecht DÜRER (1471–1528), Artist; Johannes STABIUS (1450–1522), Author of the Astronomical Part, Hans SPRINGINKLEE (between 1490 und 1495 - circa 1540), Woodcutter.

Horoscopion omni generaliter congruens climati
[Horoscope Generally Suitable for the Whole World [*lit.* all Climates]

Also known as:
Double horoscope for Matthäus Lang von Wellenburg]

[Nuremberg: 1512] - Vienna: Joseph von Kurzböck 1781.

2 woodcuts, uncut and not joined, as originally published, each sheet: 44 x 53 cm (17.4 x 20.9 inches), (minor staining, soft folds, but otherwise good).

The largest known printed instrument by Johannes Stabius and Albrecht Dürer, intended to calculate the movement of star constellations through time in different time zones.

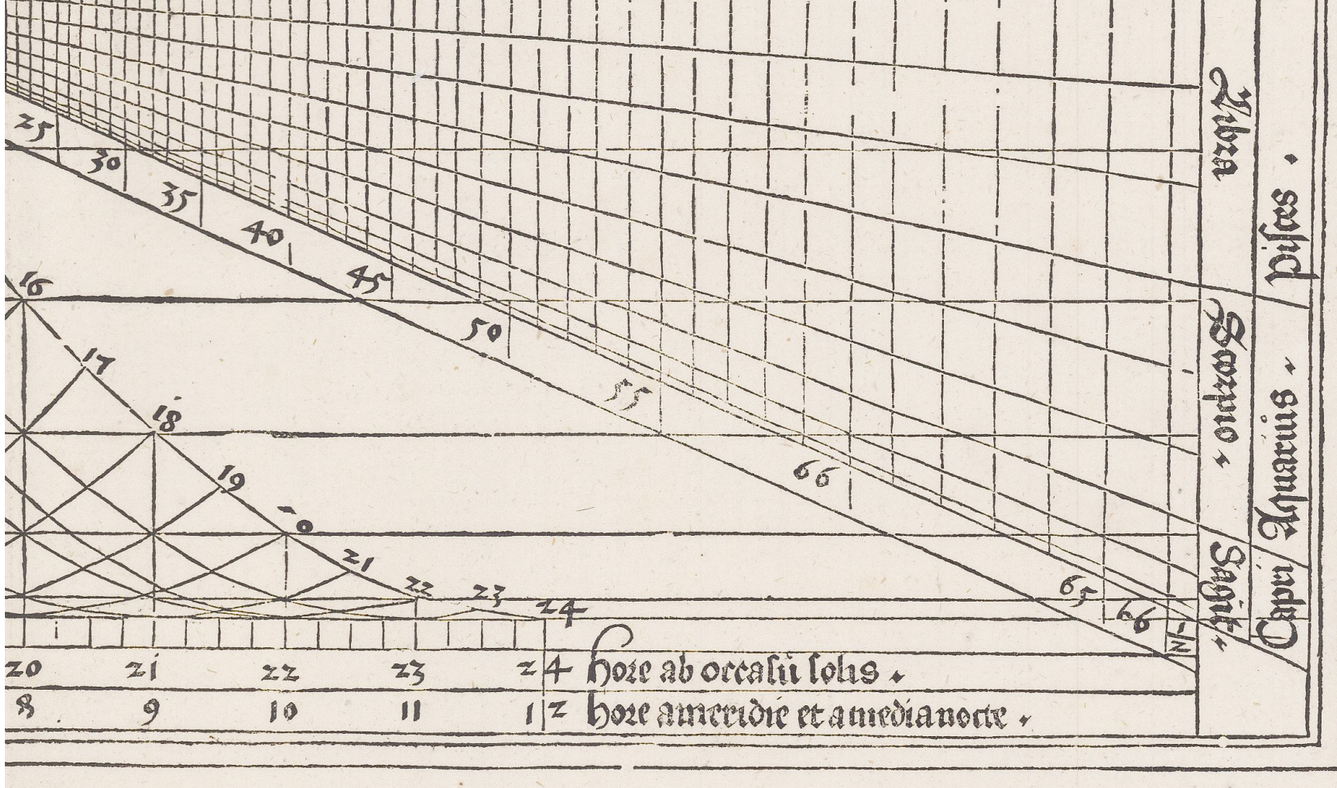
17.500 EUR

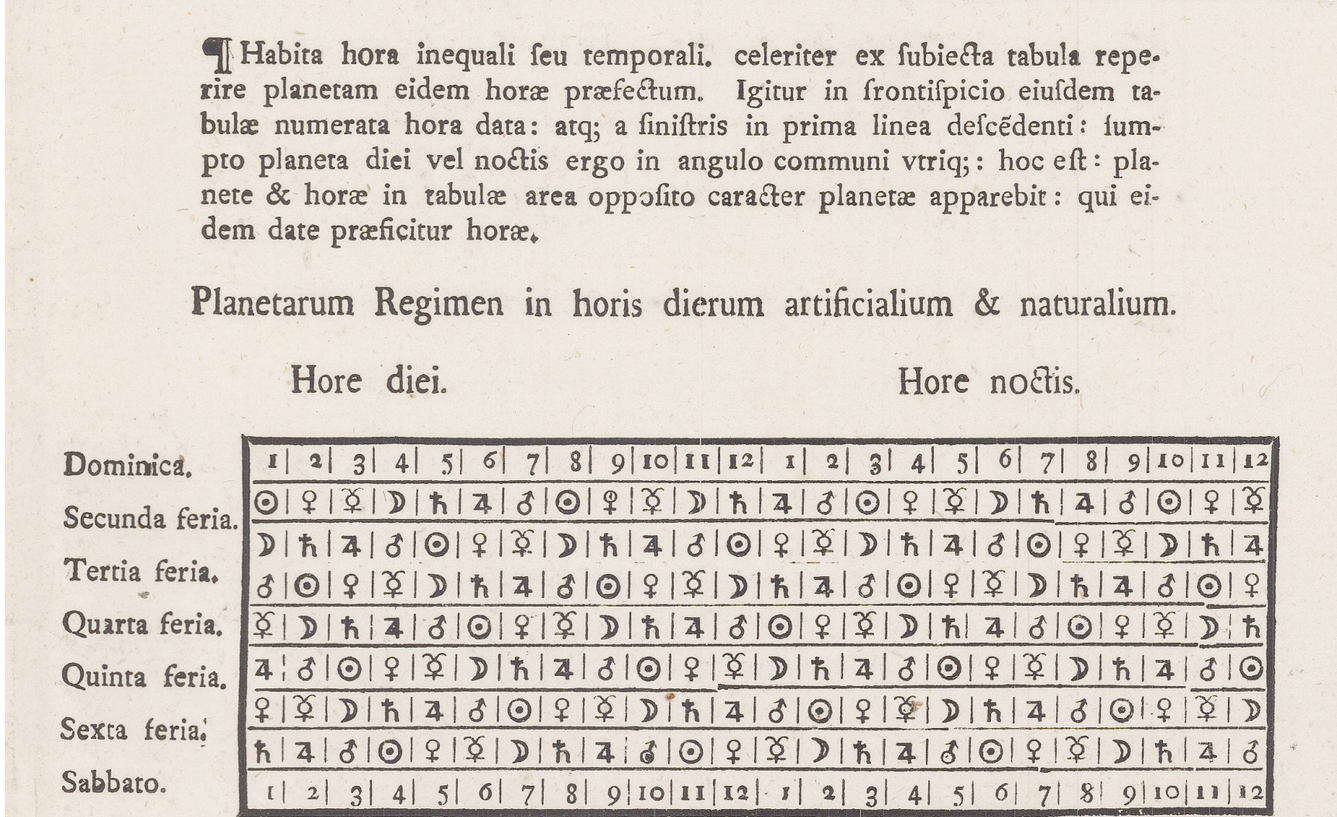
This is the largest printed instrument, printed on two folio sheets, made by Johannes Stabius and Albrecht Dürer. It showcases complicated, yet decorative lines, presenting movement of constellations of the zodiac through the hours of the day, according to Stabius's elaborate new calculation of time. The instructions on how to use the instrument are printed below with examples of various problems.

The broadsides were supposed to be joined and used together with a handle (brachiolum) and a string, which should be rotated according to the instructions to desired results. The broadside was made for an Austrian stateman Matthäus Lang von Wellenburg (1469 – 1540), an advisor to Maximilian I, from 1511 a cardinal, and at the time serving as a bishop of Gurk in Carinthia, an important position in the Catholic church.

When Adam von Bartsch (1757-1821) discovered and printed plates in the late 18th century he was aware of the only surviving example of the broadside (today in Albertina in Vienna) and transcribed the instructions, for which woodcut plates are not preserved, under his impression of the print.

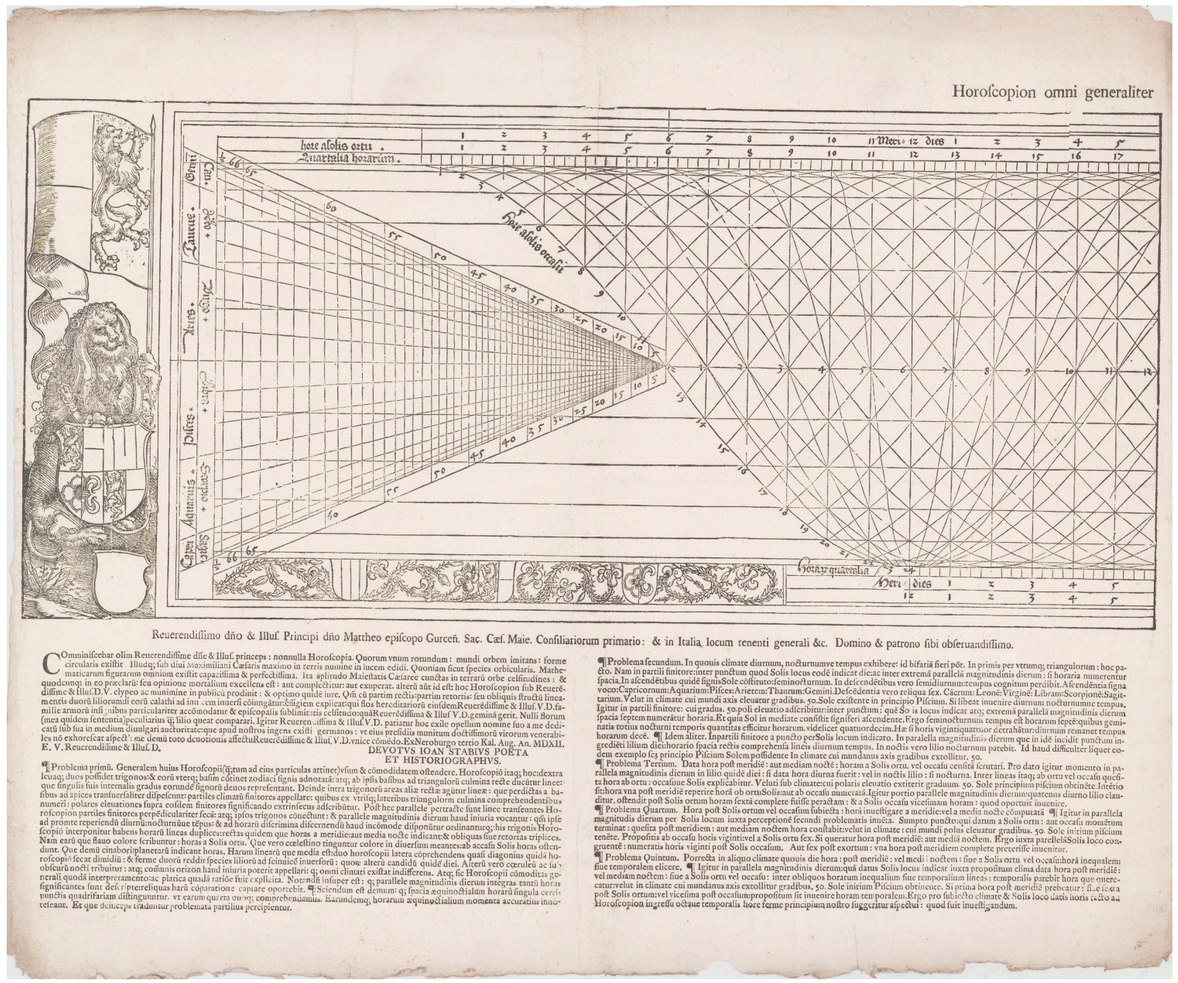
!!!The print is not to be confused with the one with the same title, but of smaller dimensions with instructions on the right-hand side (often missing), also made by Stabius and Dürer in 1512.

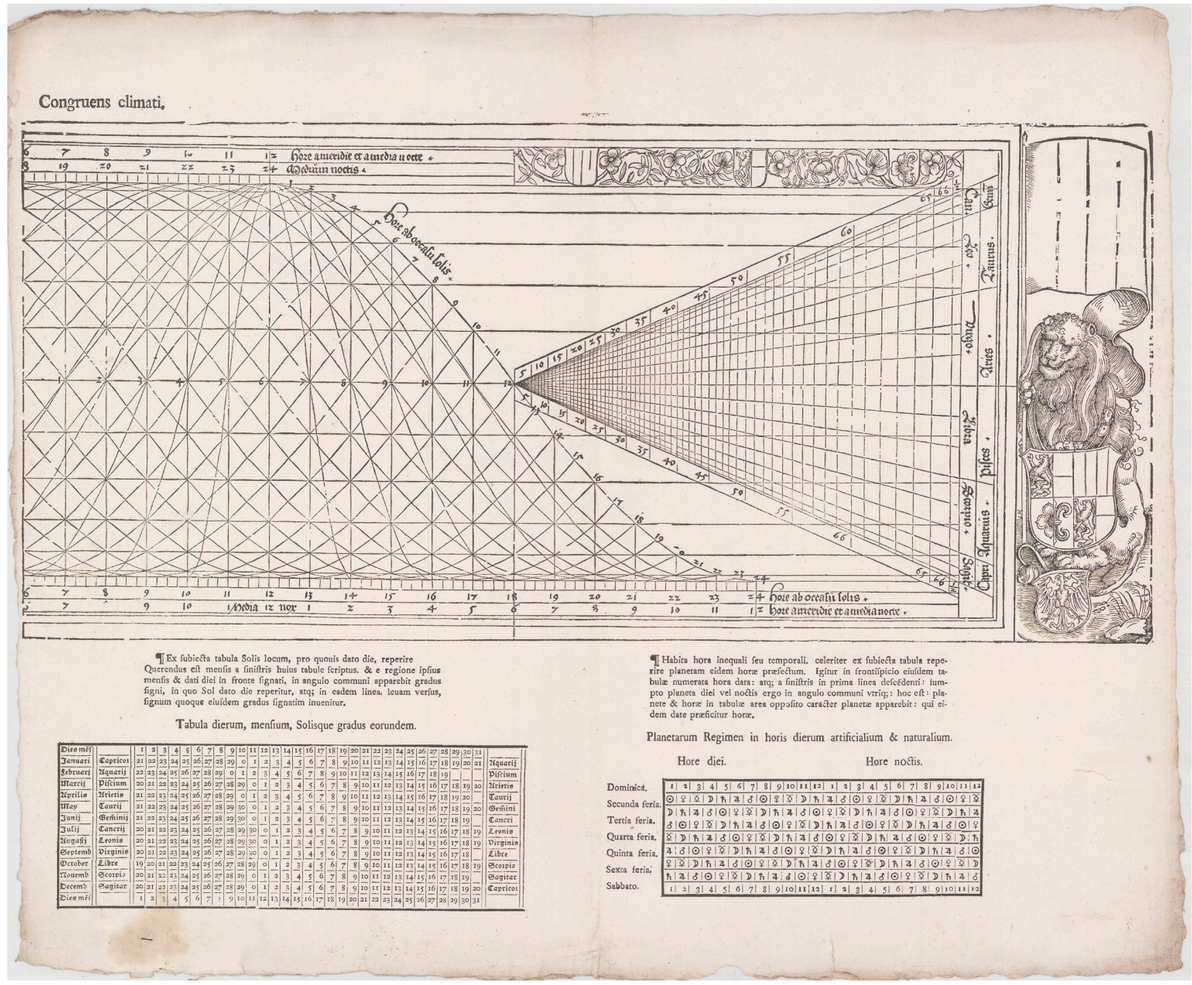




A Note on Rarity

Only one example of the 16th century broadside is recorded and is held at Albertina in Vienna.
The 1781 imprint as a single sheet is also exceedingly rare. We could trace examples at the British Library (OCLC 504299133, but wrongly dated as 1512), Bavarian State Library, Harvard University (OCLC 78932150).
We could not trace any other examples on the market.





References: Edmund Weiss, “Albrecht Dürer’s Geographische, Astronomische und Astrologische Tafeln,” Jahrbuch der Kunsthistorischen Sammlungen des allerhöchsten Kaiserhauses 4, 1888, pp. 207-220; Alexander Marr, “Ingenuity in Nuremberg: Dürer and Stabius’s Instrument Prints.” The Art Bulletin, vol. 100, no. 3, 2018, pp. 48–79. JSTOR, http://www.jstor.org/stable/44972962. Accessed 8 Mar. 2026; Richard L. Kremer, Playing with Geometrical Tools: Johannes Stabius's Astrolabium imperatorium (1515) and Its Successors: Geometrical tools, Centaurus 58(1-2), February 2016, pp. 104-134; Suzanne Karr Schmidt, Interactive and Sculptural Printmaking in the Renaissance, 2017, pp. 241–273.

GLOBAL ASTROLABE
PRINTED INSTRUMENT

No. 4

Albrecht DÜRER (1471–1528), Artist; Johannes STABIUS (1450–1522), Author of the Astronomical Part, Hans SPRINGINKLEE (between 1490 und 1495 - circa 1540), Woodcutter.

Culminatorium fixarum
[Culmination of Fixed Stars]

[*Real Title:*
Astrolabium imperatorium totius habitabilis orbis nobiliaribus partibus inserviens

The Imperial Astrolabe, Serving the Noble Parts of the Entire Inhabitable World

***Also known as:* Astrolabe for Jacob Banisius (Jacob or Jakov Banićević)]**

[Nuremberg: 1515] - Vienna: Joseph von Kurzböck 1781.

Woodcut: 53 x 53 cm (20.8 x 20.8 inches), (soft folds with small partly repaired tears, minor staining, a tiny loss of white margin).

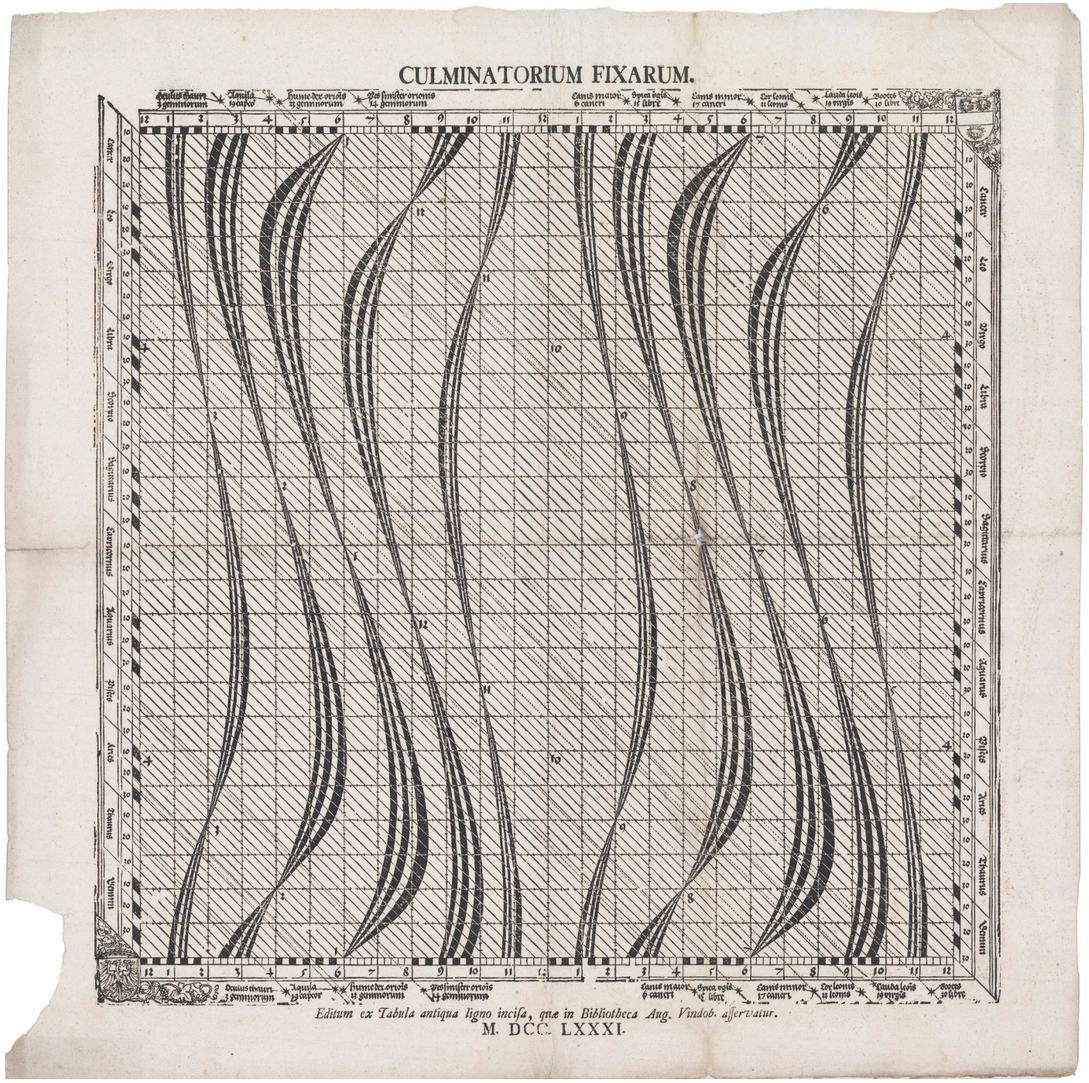
*A scarce early scientific broadside—**likely the first printed self-contained astronomical instrument.***

19.500 EUR

This ingeniously conceived broadside is likely the earliest printed scientific instrument designed to function entirely on a single sheet—self-contained, without the aid of string, volvelle, or mechanical handle. Intended to calculate stellar movements and time, it was created in 1515 for the Croatian humanist Jakov Banićević (Jakob de Bannissis / Jacobus Banisius, 1466–1532) by Johannes Stabius and Albrecht Dürer, with the cooperation of the woodcarver and engraver Hans Springinklee (between 1490 and 1495 – c. 1540).

Born on the island of Korčula, Banićević emerged as a distinguished humanist and diplomat within the Holy Roman Empire. He served in several prominent posts and acted as secretary to Emperor Maximilian I, who recognised his service with notable honours. In the later years of his life, Banićević turned toward an ecclesiastical career.

Deeply embedded in the intellectual networks of his time, he maintained close ties with leading European humanists, including Erasmus of Rotterdam, and counted Albrecht Dürer among his friends. Their paths crossed frequently across the Empire's cultural centres.



The present broadside was produced during Banićević's tenure as dean of the Archdiocese of Trento, a position he assumed in 1512. His interest in geography is well documented: on 10 January 1516 he wrote to the Polish diplomat Johannes Dantiscus (1485–1548), requesting—at his own expense—a copy of the *Cosmographia partium septentrionalium,* a study of the northern regions.

On the Utility of the Instrument

When Johann Adam von Bartsch (1757–1821) rediscovered the woodblocks for this image in the eighteenth century, he was unaware of any surviving sixteenth-century impressions accompanied by explanatory text. Lacking this context, he misinterpreted the instrument as a diagram of the movement of the fixed stars.

The original text—preserved with the two known sixteenth-century impressions today in the Albertina and the Bavarian State Library—clarifies the instrument's intended astrological and astronomical functions. It also emphasises the essential role of colour in its operation, a feature unknown to Bartsch and therefore absent from his 1781 impression. These instructions illuminate both the practical use and the conceptual sophistication of the design.

The instructions for the use of the instrument translate approximately like this:

Design and Stellar Markings

The designated parts of the instrument are traversed by painted lines, which run through the structure and are aligned with notable fixed stars along the zodiac. These stars are marked with black symbols at the top and bottom edges of the instrument. Beneath these symbols, the degrees of the zodiac signs—through which the stars pass—are also noted. Their use will be explained in the following sections.

How to Use the Instrument

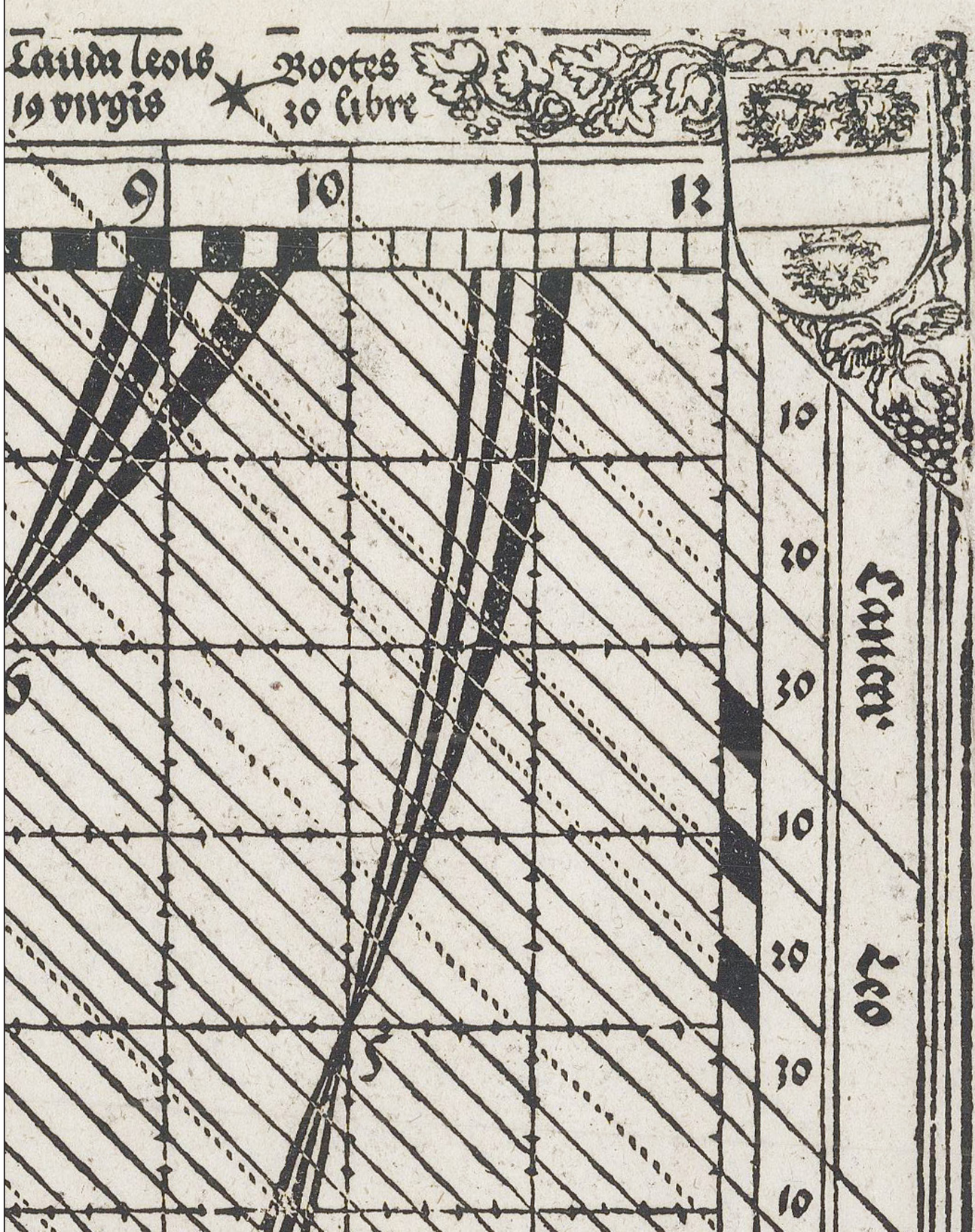
With this device, you can determine the configuration of the heavens at any time simply by visual inspection, without needing to move any parts. Begin by identifying the degree of the zodiac in which the sun is located on the desired day and hour. Then, find that hour on the front or base of the instrument. From there, trace the solar degree either forward from the front or backward from the base—whichever is closer. The line connecting the hour and solar degree, whether inscribed or painted, will reveal the full configuration of the heavens.

Example

Suppose the sun is at the beginning of Aries and the time is 1 PM. Locate the first post-meridian hour line on the front or base, and follow it to the point where it intersects the sign of Aries. There you will find the transverse director line (the hourly line), which cuts across the entire instrument at right angles. This intersection shows the zodiac degree, the black meridian lines, and the terrestrial angle where the houses fall. In this case, it falls near the 16th degree of Aries.

Polar Elevation and Zodiacal Houses

Since the time is post-meridian and the location is under the northern pole, the polar elevation is 48°. This el-



evation corresponds to the celestial plate, whose central black line we previously described. Observe where the director line intersects the middle black line within each house. The zodiac degree at each intersection marks the cusp of that house:

11th house: 29° Taurus
12th house: 5° Cancer
1st house: 5° Leo
6th house: 25° Leo
7th house: 17° Virgo
4th house: 16° Libra
5th house: 29° Scorpio
6th house: 8° Capricorn
7th house: 5° Aquarius
8th house: 25° Aquarius
9th house: 17° Pisces

These intersections across the transverse director line reveal the full celestial figure, including the opposing declinations.

A Note on Rarity

The 16th-century imprints from this woodblock are not available on the market. Only two examples are known to exist in institutions: one is held at the Albertina in Vienna, and the other at the Bavarian State Library in Munich.

We have identified examples from 1781 in the following institutions: the Bavarian State Library (OCLC 815954638), the Collection Hieronymus Klugkist in the Bremen Copper Engraving Cabinet, and the University Library Basel (OCLC 600582656). Additionally, we are aware of only two other 1781 examples that have appeared at auctions in past decades.

References: Edmund Weiss, “Albrecht Dürer’s Geographische, Astronomische und Astrologische Tafeln,” Jahrbuch der Kunsthistorischen Sammlungen des allerhöchsten Kaiserhauses 4, 1888, pp. 207-220; Alexander Marr, “Ingenuity in Nuremberg: Dürer and Stabius’s Instrument Prints.” The Art Bulletin, vol. 100, no. 3, 2018, pp. 48–79. JSTOR, http://www.jstor.org/stable/44972962. Accessed 8 Mar. 2026; Richard L. Kremer, Playing with Geometrical Tools: Johannes Stabius’s Astrolabium imperatorium (1515) and Its Successors: Geometrical tools, Centaurus 58(1-2), February 2016, pp. 104-134; Suzanne Karr Schmidt, Interactive and Sculptural Printmaking in the Renaissance, 2017, pp. 241–273.

No. 5

Ahmed Muhtar Paşa (1839-1919).

رياض المختار. مرآة الميقات والادوار
[Riyāḍ al-Mukhtār : mir'āt al-mīqāt wa-al-adwār / Mathematics by Muhtar. Mirror of Time-keeping and Changes]

Cairo, Bulaq: Bulak Matbaası 1303 [1886] - Ressam Hüseyin Sabri Efendi Matbaası [Lithographer of Plates].

2 Volumes:

Text volume: Large 4°. 2 blank sheets, [10 pp.] index, 387 pp., 2 blank sheets, entirely printed on E. M. & S. Superfine paper, contemporary cloth binding with tooling, contemporary spine with brown goat with gold tooling and lettering, contemporary patterned endpapers (minor sporadic staining, old signature on one of the blank sheets, stable crack in the hinge between pp. 191-192, minor scratching to the binding, overall good).

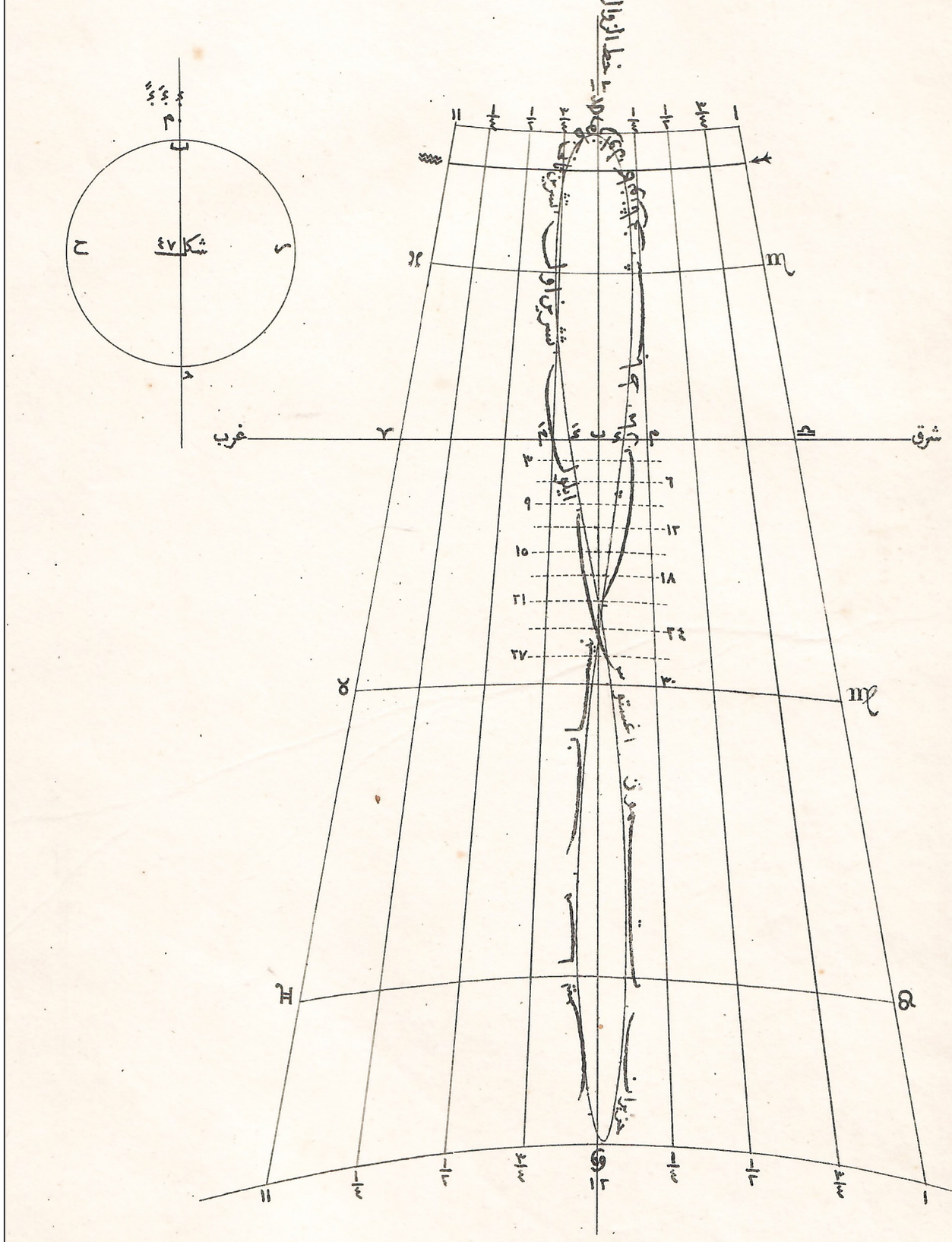
Volume with plates: Large 4°. 2 blank sheets, 36 plates with first plate printed on the verso of the title page (last one double-page), other plates blank verso, 2 blank sheets, contemporary cloth binding with tooling, contemporary spine with brown goat with gold tooling and lettering, contemporary patterned endpapers (minor age-toning and staining, old signature on one of the blank sheets, minor cracks in hinges, minor scratching to the binding, overall good).

A fine example of the first edition of a magnificent, illustrated work on time and astronomy by one of the greatest Ottoman military leaders Gazi Ahmed Muhtar Paşa, printed in Cairo by the Bulaq Press.

4.500 EUR

This magnificent, richly illustrated work in Old Turkish language (Ottoman) on the measurement of time was authored by one of the most esteemed Ottoman military leaders Ahmed Muhtar Paşa. He combined the traditional Islamic knowledge on astronomy and instruments with contemporary Western discoveries. The author also lists foreign literature in Latin, French, English and German.

Gazi Ahmed Muhtar Paşa found the modernization of the Islamic calculation of time, which was until then mostly used for religious purposes, important for military purposes and for the development of the Middle Eastern science. In one of his other contemporary similar scientific works Islahü't-takvim (1307-1890) Ahmed Muhtar Paşa advocated for the invariant Islamic calendar, which would help connecting the Islamic countries.



This is a rare first edition. The second edition was made ten years later, which only differs from the first one by a date 1313 on the last page under the text. A year later, an extremely rare appendix following the second edition was made.

Ahmed Muhtar Pasha: Scientist, Diplomat, Grand Vizier and War Hero

Ahmed Muhtar Pasha (1839 - 1919) was one of the most consequential and intriguing figures of the late Ottoman Empire. He was one of the most successful field commanders of his era, as well as a diplomat, politician, and highly respected authority on military technology and related sciences.

Ahmed Muhtar was born in Bursa, the son of a successful Turkish merchant. He attended the Ottoman Military College, where he was recognized for his exceptional intellect. Having gained his first field experience during the later days of the Crimean War, in 1862, Ahmed Muhtar led his own detachment in Montenegro, where he played a vital role in defeating the forces of Prince Nikola.

Upon his return to Constantinople, Ahmed Muhtar was appointed professor of engineering and artillery at the Ottoman Military College and was sent to France and Germany to learn about the most advanced European weapons systems. Acquiring a profound undertraining of ballistics and metallurgy, for the rest of his life he was a tireless advocate of the modernization of the Ottoman military. He was also involved in raising money for charities in the Constantinople, such that he possessed high level of popularity unusual for military officer.

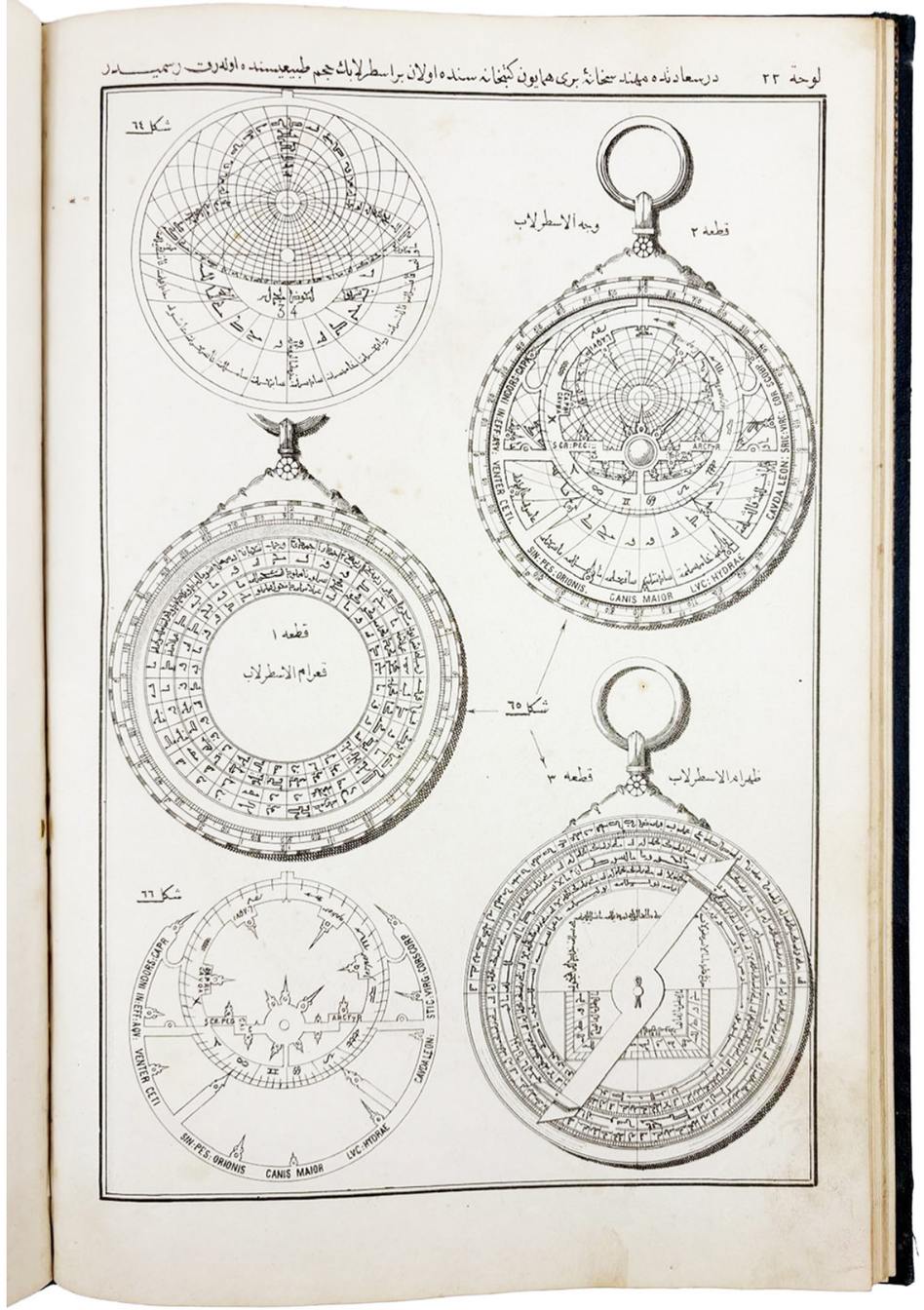
During the same period, he became the tutor to Prince Yusuf Izzedin Effendi, the son of Sultan Abdulaziz, accompanying him on several trips to Europe.

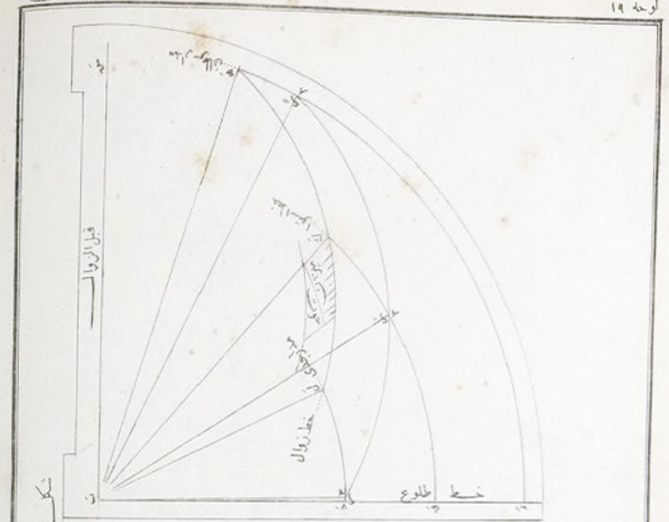
In 1869, then Colonel Ahmed Muhtar was sent to Yemen to quell a long-running rebellion, an assignment that was perhaps the most difficult in all the empire. Brilliantly adapting the tactics of his forces to fight guerrilla warfare, by 1871, he scored major victories, extending Ottoman rule deep into the interior of the country for the first time. He was promoted to the rank of General and made the Governor of Yemen, extraordinary achievements for a man only in his early 30s. Ahmed Muhtar subsequently fulfilled senior staff postings in the Balkans, notably in Bosnia & Hercegovina. His next great achievement was, as described above, saving Anatolia from being overrun by Russia during the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-8.

Following that, Ahmed Muhtar Pasha was recalled to the western front, where Ottomans forces were collapsing against the combined forces of Russia and her Greek and South Slavic allies. He commanded the last lines of defence of Constantinople at Çatalca and Bakırköy, until the Russians were compelled to back down under heavy Anglo-French pressure.

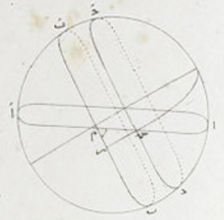
Having saved Anatolia from being overrun by Russia, and Constantinople from being quickly seized, Ahmed Muhtar Pasha became the greatest war hero of the Ottoman Empire, and a much beloved celebrity. Sultan Abdul Hamid II appointed him President of the General Staff and the Commandant of the Ottoman Munitions Works, whereupon he employed his great enthusiasm for science towards modernizing weapons systems. His efforts in this regard led the Ottoman military to enjoy much-improved performance in wars over the next 20 years.

In 1882, Britain made Egypt a protectorate, even as it remained a de jure part of the Ottoman Empire.

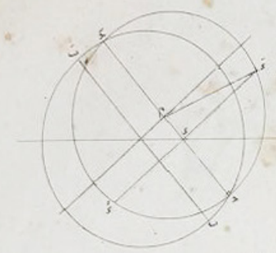




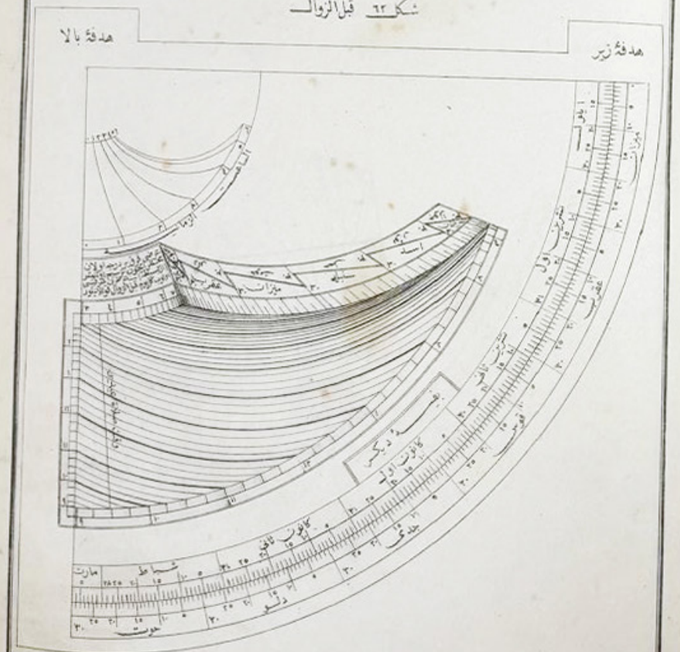
شكل ٦٠

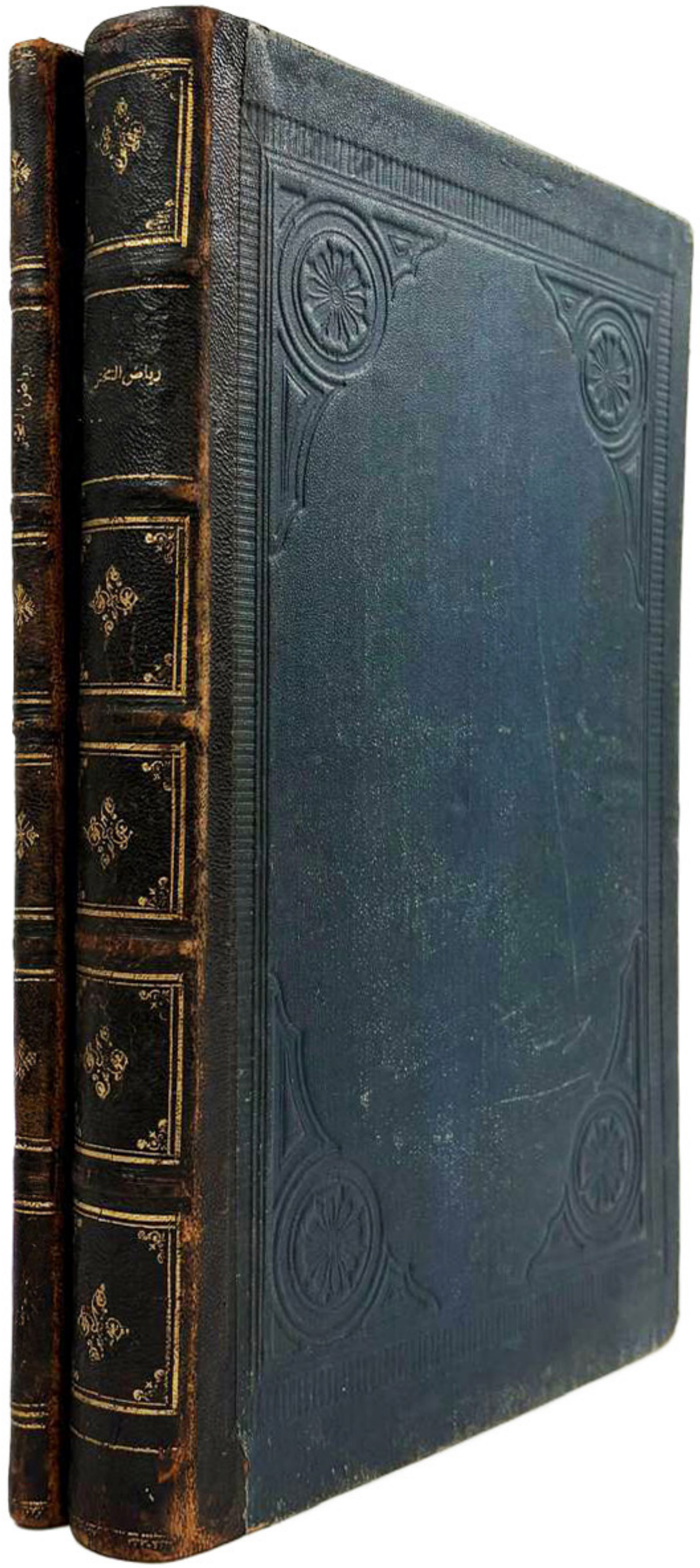


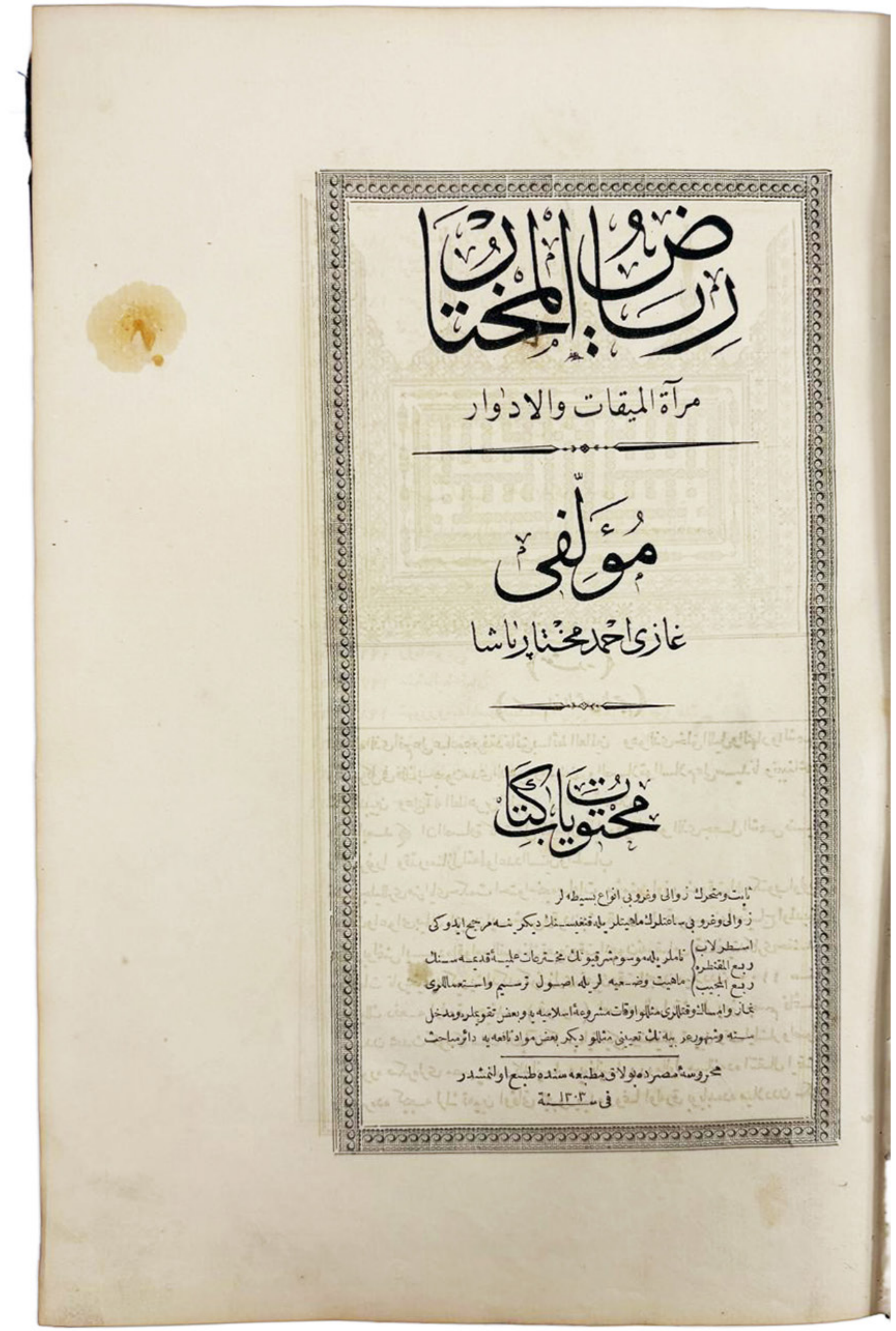
شكل ٦١



شكل ٦٢ قبل الزوال






رياض المختار
مرآة الميقات والادوار
مؤلفى
غازى احمد مختار پاشا
محتويات كتاب

اشته بعد الزوال وقبل الزوال زوالی ساعه خانه‌سنه درج ایدیلان زوالیاهر نقطهٔ ساعه‌نك (شكل ٣٩) ده (ب ح) ارتفاع شمسی استخراجه مدار اولان (ب ن ء) مثلث كرويسنك قطبنده متحدث (ن) زاويه‌سندن عبارت اولديغندن شوحالده مثلث مزبورك ايكی ضلع وبينلرنده واقع زاويه‌سی معلوم اولديغی جهتله بالاده مكسان ايكنجی ماده ده استخراج اولنمش اولان اشبو

(١) دستور — تمام جيب زاوية ساعه × تمام عرض = تماس تماس ن ء

نقاط ساعهٔ شماليه حقنده

(٢) ه — ب ء = ٩٠ − ميل شمس ∓ ن ء

زوالی ساعه طقسانمدن فضله ايسه ن ء + نقصان ايسه − اوله جقدر

نقاط ساعهٔ جنوبی حقنده

(٢) ه — ب ء = ٩٠ + ميل شمس − ن ء

(٣) ه — جيب ارتفاع شمس = تمام جيب ب ء × $\frac{\text{تمام جيب تمام عرض}}{\text{تمام جيب ن ء}}$

دستورلريله ارتفاع شمس هر نقطه ايچون حل اولنور

مثال

عرض بلده (41°)

شمس فی برج جوزا درجه (30°)

فی يوم ٩ حزيران

ميل شمس شمالی = ٣٠ دق ٢٧ ثا ٢٣ — نصف قوس نهار = 9^h دق ٠ ثا 11°

تمام ميل شمس = ٣٠ دق ٣٢ ثا ٦٦ — غايت ارتفاع شمس = 30° دق ٢٧ ثا 73°

بعد الزوال اونبر ساعتنك نقطهٔ ساعه‌سنك ارتفاعی مطلوب اولسه

نقطهٔ مذكوره‌نك زاويهٔ ساعه‌سی = 97° دق ٠٩ فی جدول نمرو (٥) بعد الزوال ثمانه (٥)

لغ

لغ تماس 49° = ٩,٠٦٠٨٣٦٩

(١) لغ تمام جيب 97° دق ٠٩ = ٩,٠٩٥٠٥٥٦ } برزاويه‌نك تمام جيبی متممنك ناقص تمام جيبنه مساويدر

لغ تماس ن ء = ٩,١٥٥٨٩٢٥

قوسه

ن ء = 54° دق ٠٨ ثا 8°

(٢)

ميل شمس	=	٩٠ دق ٠٠ ثا ٠٠
		٢٣ ثا ٢٧ دق ٣٠
٠٩٠ − ميل شمس	=	٦٦ ثا ٣٢ دق ٣٠
ن ء	=	+ ٨ ثا ٠٨ دق ٥٤
ب ء	=	٧٤ ثا ٤١ دق ٢٤

(٢)

لغ تمام جيب ب ء	=	٩,٤٢١٦٧٢٠
لغ تمام جيب ٤٩	=	٩,٨١٦٩٤٢٩
تمام عددی لغ تمام جيب ن ء	=	٠,٠٠٤٤٠٦٧
لغ جيب ارتفاع شمس	=	٩,٤٢٠٢١٦

قوسه

ارتفاع شمس = 42° دق ٠٤ ثا 10°

حزيرانك طقوزنجی كونی بعد الزوال شمس اون درجه درت دقيقه قرق ايكی ثانيه ارتفاعنه تنزل ايتدكده تماماً اونبر ساعتنك نقطهٔ ساعه‌سنده بولنمش اوله جغی تبين ايدر

ساعت اقشامك اون ايكيسنده بولندقده غروبده دخی اولديغی جهتله ارتفاعی صفر اوله جغی كبی وقت طلوعده دخی صفر اوله جغندن باقی ساعتلرلك زاويهٔ ساعه‌لری دستور مذكوره برمنوال مشروح قويه رق صره‌سيله هر ساعت وچاريك نقاط ساعه‌لرينك ارتفاع شمسيلری استخراج اولنوب ذكر اولنان بش نومره‌لی جدول سراپا املا قلمشدر مادهٔ سابقه‌له ترسيم اولنمش اولان ديكر محرك شمس مرتسملرينه كوره دخی بووجهله جدوللر آجيلوب حسابات اجرا ايديلرك ونقط ثانيه لری جبر وياحذف اله (٥) نومره‌لی جدول مثلو ٦ ,٧ ,٨ ,٩ ,١٠ ,١١ ,١٢ ,١٣ ,١٤ ,١٥ نومره‌لی جدوللردخی درسعادت عرضنه كوره بالحساب ذيل كتابه علاوه قلمشدر

While no longer subject to Constantinople, Egypt remained one of Turkey's major trading partners, while maintaining its vital geostrategic position with respect to the Ottomans' remaining possessions in Libya, Palestine and Arabia.

That year, Ahmed Muhtar Pasha was appointed as the Ottoman 'Extraordinary Commissioner' in Cairo (essentially the Ottoman Ambassador) and, remaining there for the next 16 years, he managed the Anglo-Turkish relationship in Egypt with remarkable skill.

In the summer of 1912, the Ottoman Empire was in a state of turmoil. The so-called 'Savior Officers' had successfully mounted a coup against the 'Young Turks', who had themselves taken over the country in 1908-9. Ahmed Muhtar Pasha, as a universally respected 'father figure', was appointed to lead the "Great Cabinet" (Turkish: Büyuk Kabine) to restore stability. Unfortunately, the chaos that reigned at the Sublime Porte caused the Ottoman army to be caught completely off-guard during the First Balkan War (1912-3), whereupon an alliance of Greece, Serbia, Bulgaria and Montenegro rolled over the Ottomans. Frustrated by the situation, Ahmed Muhtar Pasha resigned as Grand Vizier in October 29, 1912, after holding the post for barely four months. Nonetheless, he was not blamed for the disastrous outcome of the war, which was clearly due to the unpreparedness of others.

Ahmed Muhtar Pasha died in 1919, but his legacy survived him. He had published numerous works on military affairs and sciences, which are still cited even to this day. Moreover, Mustafa Kemal Pasha, later Atatürk, the founding President of the Republic of Turkey, revered Muhtar Ahmed and ensured that his example was honoured.

A Note on Rarity

It is hard to establish an exact number of first edition copies held by institutions is unknown, as both editions list the title page date as 1303. The only difference between the two editions is the printed year found below the text on the last page.

No. 6

Anon.

غالەتا
[Galata]

[S. L., S. D, but Istanbul, circa 1925-1928].

Water-colours on round-shaped thick paper, diameter: 17,25 cm (6.8 inches), (Very Good).

A finely executed Art Deco calligraphic plaquette, produced in Istanbul during the second half of the 1920s, celebrating the Galatasaray Rowing Team.

650 EUR

Founded in October 1905, Galatasaray Spor Kulübü quickly emerged as one of Istanbul's leading athletic institutions, with its rowing division dominating the Istanbul Rowing Championships between 1926 and 1953.

This hand-drawn composition presents the name "Galata" (غالەتا) in old-Turkish Perso-Arabic script, rendered in a distinctly Art Deco idiom. Created shortly before the 1928 reform that replaced Arabic-based Ottoman script with Latin letters, the piece stands at a fascinating intersection of tradition and modernity.

Uniting the fluidity of Islamic calligraphic practice with the geometric refinement of contemporary 1920s design, the plaquette forms a rare and visually striking testament to the aesthetic experimentation of the late Ottoman and early Republican period

No. 7

محیی‌الدین یوقبی [Muhiddin Yakubi], Artist. - مالیه کالتی رسومات مدیریت عمومه‌سی [Mâliye Kalemi Resûmât ı Müdîriyet i Umûmiyesi / The Finance Office of the General Directorate of Revenues], Author,

توركيه جمهوريتی
[Türkiye Cumhuriyeti / Republic of Turkey]
١٣٤٠ سنه سی توركيه جمويتی تجارت خصوصيه سی كوسلر زغل فيكدر
[Presentation of a Circular Chart by the Turkish Trade Association for the Year [1923 or] 1924]

Istanbul: مطبع عثمانيه [Ottoman Press] [prob. 1924 or shortly after].

Color lithography, 52,2 x 45,5 cm (20.5 x 18 inches), (soft folds and minor repairs for small tears verso, along with a few tiny holes. Overall good).

A striking Ottoman broadside presenting statistical data on the imports and exports of the newly founded Republic of Turkey.

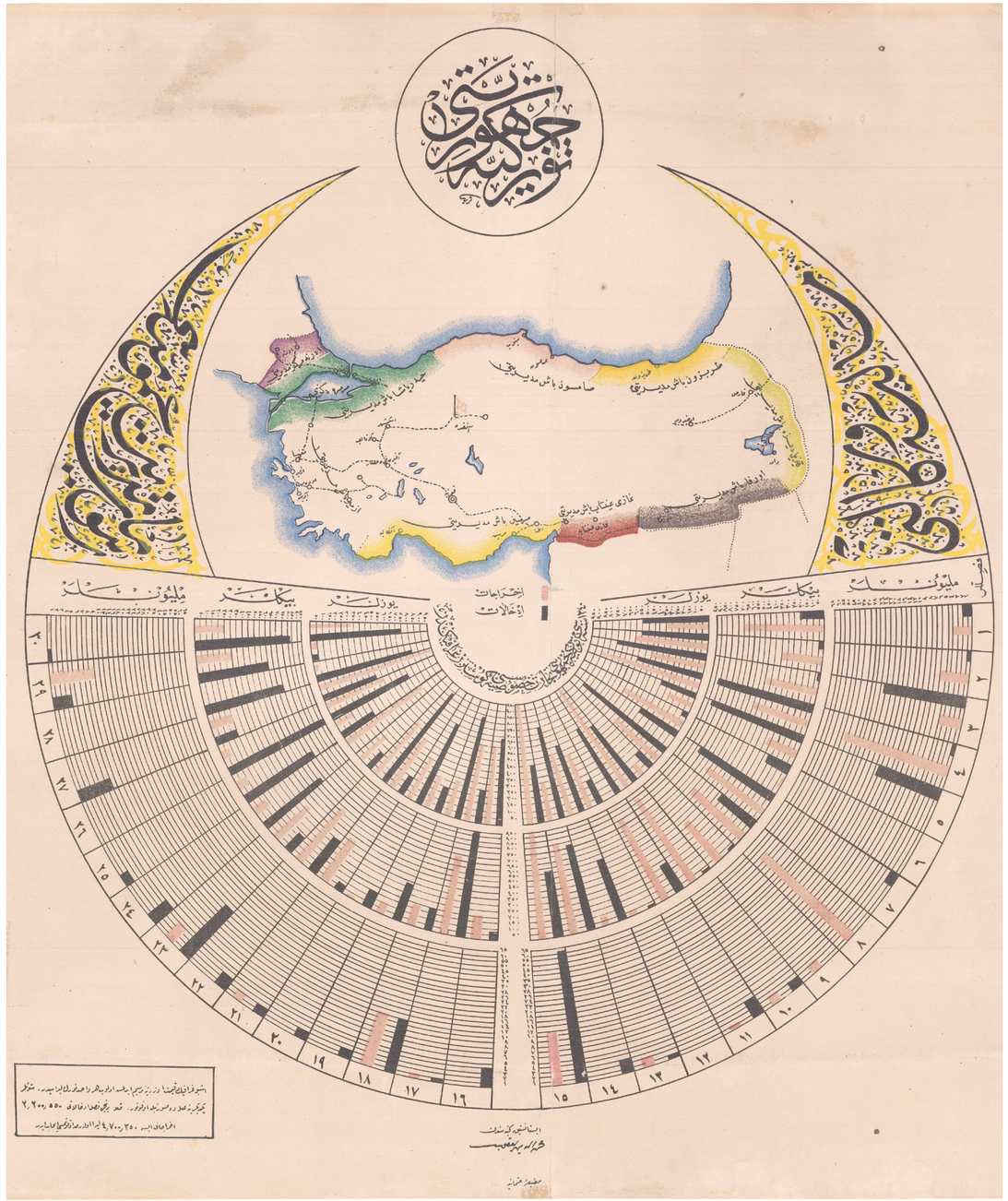
1.600 EUR

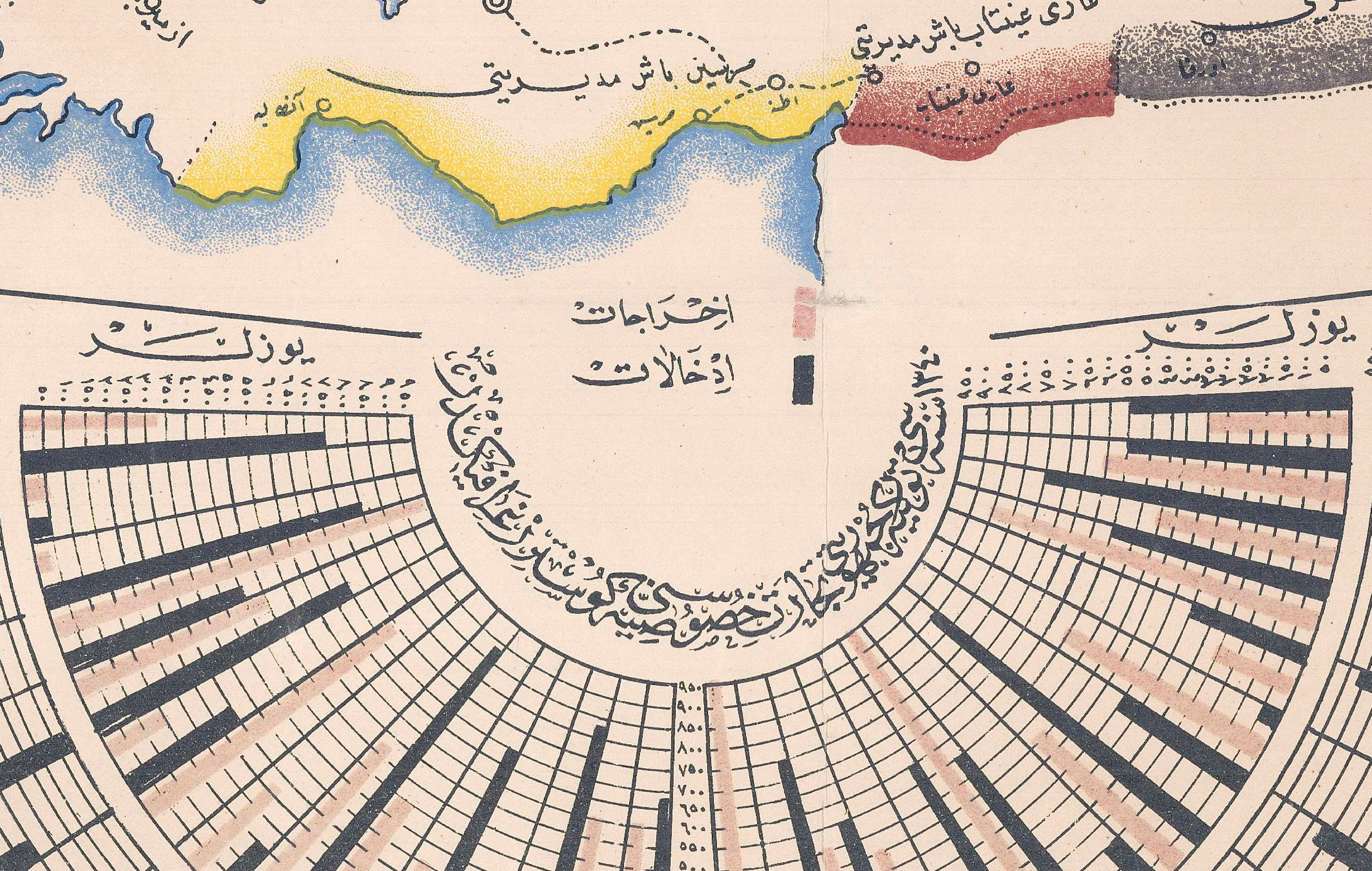
Produced by the Finance Office of the General Directorate of Revenues, the chart is arranged within an elaborate star and crescent design and illustrates the proportional relationships between various categories of foreign trade. The visual emphasis lies on the export of agricultural products and the import of manufactured goods, reflecting the economic structure of the country in 1924 (or late 1923), shortly after the proclamation of the Republic. At this time, Turkey's foreign trade remained predominantly oriented toward the major European powers and neighbouring states.

Thirty numerals placed around the outer ring appear to designate individual regions or countries, implying that accompanying explanatory text once identified the specific trading partners. Figures adjacent to these numerals record imports and exports in hundreds, thousands, and millions. Pink shading denotes اخراجات (ihracat, exports), while black shading marks ادخالات (idhalat, imports).

A note in the lower left corner specifies that all values are expressed in Turkish Lira, the national currency adopted in 1923, contemporaneous with the creation of the chart. According to these figures, total imports amounted to 2,200,550 Lira, while total exports reached 4,700,350 Lira.

No other examples of this broadside could be traced. In 2022, we handled a related broadside of similar graphic conception illustrating the administrative divisions of the Republic of Turkey; that example was larger in format and differed in content (sold to the trade). Comparable Ottoman language statistical infographics from the early Republican period are known from the covers of the *Cerîde i Adliyye* ("Justice Gazette").





عينتاب باش مديريتی
مرسين باش مديريتی
اخراجات
ادخالات
يوزلر
يوزلر
٩٥٠
٩٠٠
٨٥٠
٨٠٠
٧٥٠
٧٠٠
٦٥٠
٦٠٠
٥٥٠

No. 8

DIRECTORATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, STATISTICS, AND LEGAL CODES.

تورکیه جمهوریتی ۱۳٤۰ تشکیلاته کوره تقسیمات عدلیه خریطه سی
[The Republic of Turkey. 1924 Map of Formations, Districts and Subdivisions]

Istanbul: إقدام مطبعه] [Progress Press]1342 [1926]

Colour Lithography, 55 x 88 cm (21.5 x 34.6 inches), (light foxing, soft folds with tiny tears and little holes).

The rare map, printed in 1926 and published by the Directorate of the Department of Justice, Statistics, and Legal Codes, illustrates the judicial divisions in Turkey in 1924, during the year when the constitution established independent courts and abolished religious courts.

1.600 EUR

The key explains five different markings representing various types of courts, jurisdictional and regional borders, as well as new variations of the letter *waw* (و). These five new combinations showcasing different sounds to prevent confusion between similarly written words in Perso-Arabic script, which is particularly important in official and legal contexts, as well as in medicine. Four years later, the Perso-Arabic script was replaced by a Turkish adaptation of Latin letters.

We have never encountered this version of the map before.

In our December 2022 catalogue, we featured a similar map from 1925, published by Zelich in Istanbul, along with another variation from 1927, printed by Cumhuriyet Matbaası (State Press), now housed at David Rumsey Map Collection (تورکیه جمهوریتی ۱۹۲۷ تشکیلاتنه کوره تقسیمات عدلیه خریطه سی (The Republic of Turkey. 1927 Map of Formations, Districts and Subdivisions) - David Rumsey Historical Map Collection), included in our September 2024 catalogue. However, both of those maps contained various other details.

تورکیه جمهوریتی

۱۳۴۰ تشکیلاتنه کوره تقسیمات عدلیه خریطه‌سی

عدلیه وکالتی احصائیات و مدونات قانونیه مدیریتنجه ترتیب و تنظیم اولنمشدر

استانبول : اقدام مطبعه‌سنده طبع اولنمشدر . سنه ۱۳۴۲

ISLAMIC DATA VISUALIZATION
FAMILY TREE OF ADAM & PROPHET MUHAMMAD

No. 9

Mehmet SOYER.

الشجره المباركة الرسل الكرام والسلسلة مشاهير الانام
[The Blessed Tree, the Noble Messengers, and the Chain of Famous People]

Istanbul: Apa Ofset Basimevi – Printer, 1958.

Lithography: 70 x 100 cm (27.6 x 39.3 inches), (light staining, small tears and holes along folds).

A large poster-format genealogical chart tracing the lineage from Adam to Prophet Muhammad, accompanied by a listing of Muhammad's successors.

950 EUR

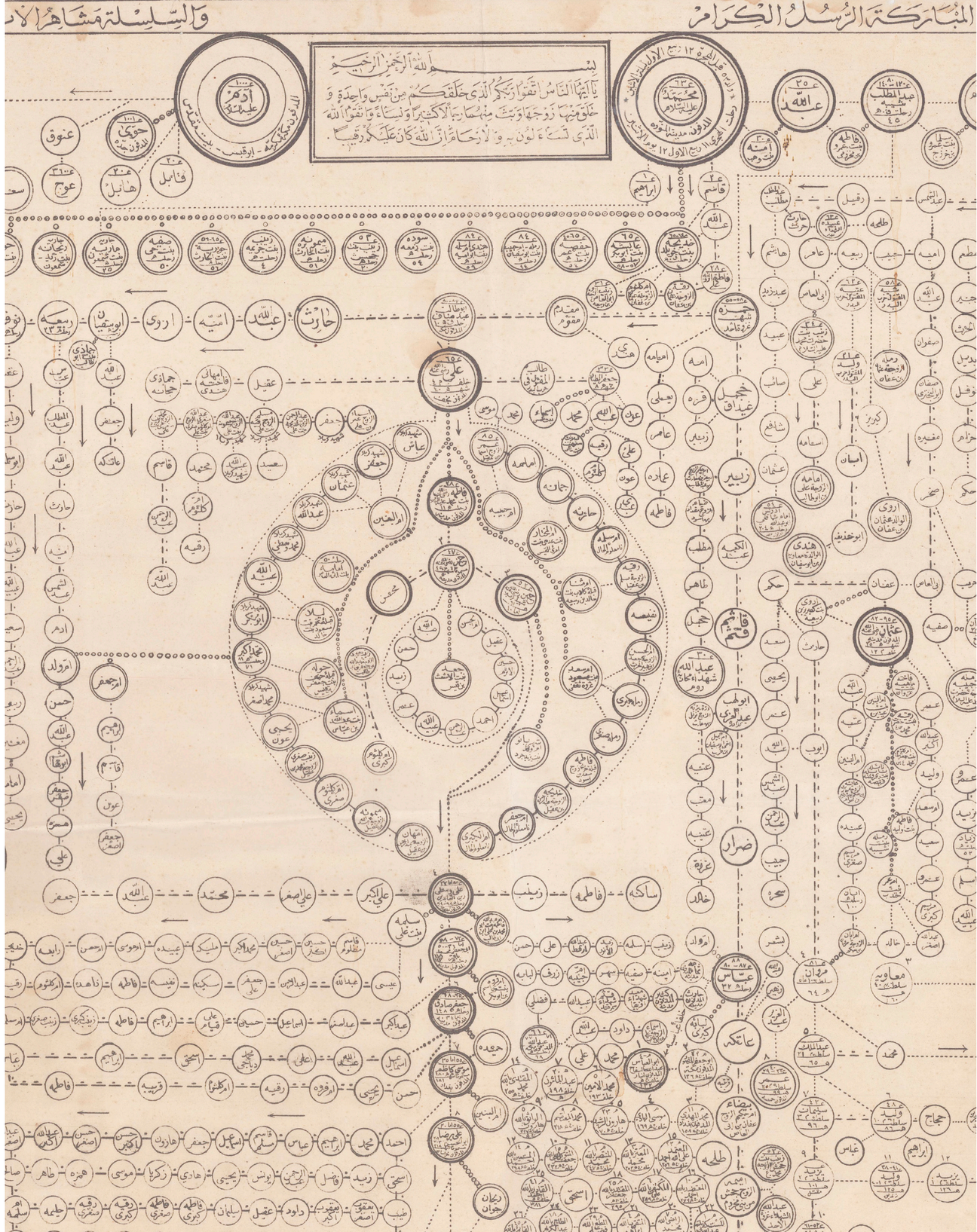
The genealogy places Adam in a large circular medallion at the upper left, reflecting his role in Islamic tradition as the first prophet and the first Muslim. Prophet Muhammad appears in a corresponding medallion on the right. A continuous genealogical line runs along the outer perimeter of the chart, linking Adam to Muhammad, with subsidiary branches extending inward. The central field records the names of Muhammad's successors and their families.

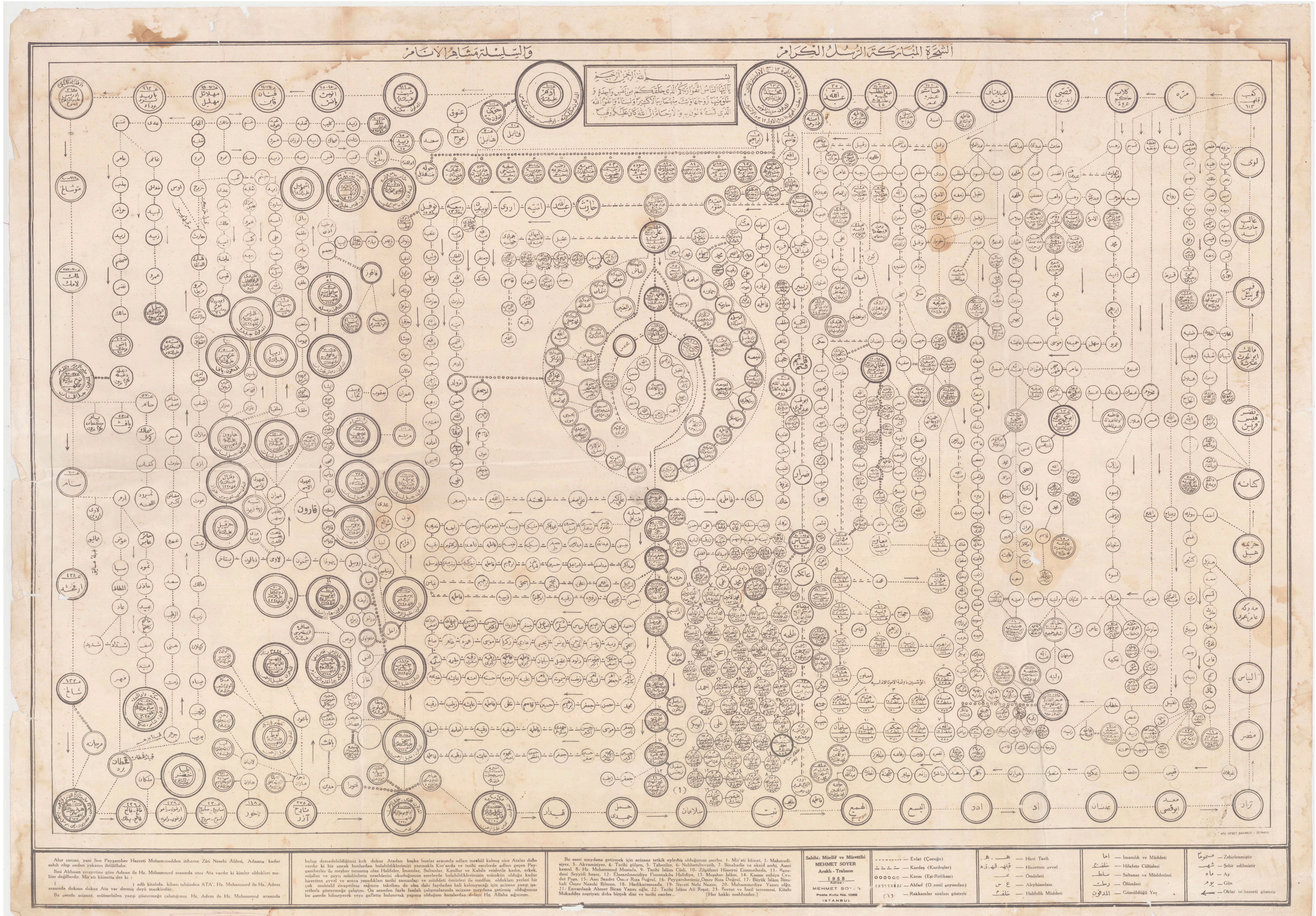
The layout has been adapted to a square sheet format. Although the reading sequence is complex, it is indicated throughout by minute directional arrows.

The key located in the lower margin provides explanations for the symbols and different line types used in the broadside:

Relationship and Lineage Terms:
- Broken line: *Evlat (Çocuğu)* — Child; offspring
- Broken line with dots on top: *Kardeş (Kardeşler)* — Sibling; siblings
- Line composed of small circles: *Karısı (Eşi–Refikası)* — Wife; spouse
- Double broken line: *Ahfad (O nesil soyundan)* — Descendants; those of that lineage
- Numbers in brackets: *Rakkamlar sıraları gösterir* — Numbers indicate the sequence/order

Chronology and Status Indicators:
- هـ *(Hicri Tarih)* — Hijri date
- ق.هـ *(Hicretten evvel)* — Before the Hijra




Sahibi: Müellif ve Mürettibi
MEHMET SOYER
Araklı - Trabzon
1958
Adres:
MEHMET SOYER
Posta Kutu No. 1066
İSTANBUL
— Evlat (Çocuğu)
— Kardeş (Kardeşler)
— Karısı (Eşi-Refikası)
— Ahfad (O nesil soyundan)
— Rakkamlar sıraları gösterir
— Hicri Tarih
— Hicretten evvel
— Ömürleri
— Aleyhisselam
— Halifelik Müddeti
— İmamlık ve Müddeti
— Hilafete Cülüsleri
— Saltanat ve Müddetleri
— Ölümleri
— Gömüldüğü Yer
— Zehirlenmiştir
— Şehit edilmiştir
— Ay
— Gün
— Oklar istikameti gösterir
APA OFSET BASIMEVİ - İSTANBUL

- ع *(Ömürleri)* — Their lifespan
- عليه‌السلام *(Aleyhisselam)* — Peace be upon him
- خلافة *(Halifelik müddeti)* — Duration of the caliphate
- اما *(İmamlık ve müddeti)* — Imamate and its duration
- خلفاء *(Hilafete cülüsleri)* — Their accession to the caliphate
- سلط *(Saltanat ve müddetleri)* — Sultanate and its duration
- رحل *(Ölümleri)* — Their death
- المدفون *(Gömüldüğü yer)* — Place of burial

Additional Notes and Indicators
- مسموم — Poisoned
- شهيد — Martyred; killed as a martyr
- ماه — Month
- يوم — Day
- ← Oklar istikameti gösterir — Arrows indicate direction

The chart was drafted and authored by Mehmed Soyer of Araklı, a town on the Black Sea coast in Trabzon province, and printed in Istanbul.

No institutional examples have been identified in Western libraries. We were able to trace the second version by the same author, slightly smaller in format and issued in 1960, on the market.

BURMA – THE FOUNDATIONAL MODERN MAP
FIRST ANGLO-BURMESE WAR (1824-6)
CALCUTTA IMPRINT

No. 10

OFFICE OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA. / [Francis BUCHANAN-HAMILTON (1762 - 1829)].

A Geographical Sketch of the Burmese Empire Compiled at the Office of the Surveyor General of India And published with Permission of Government At the Asiatic Lithographic Press / Calcutta 1825.

Calcutta: Asiatic Lithographic Press, 1825.

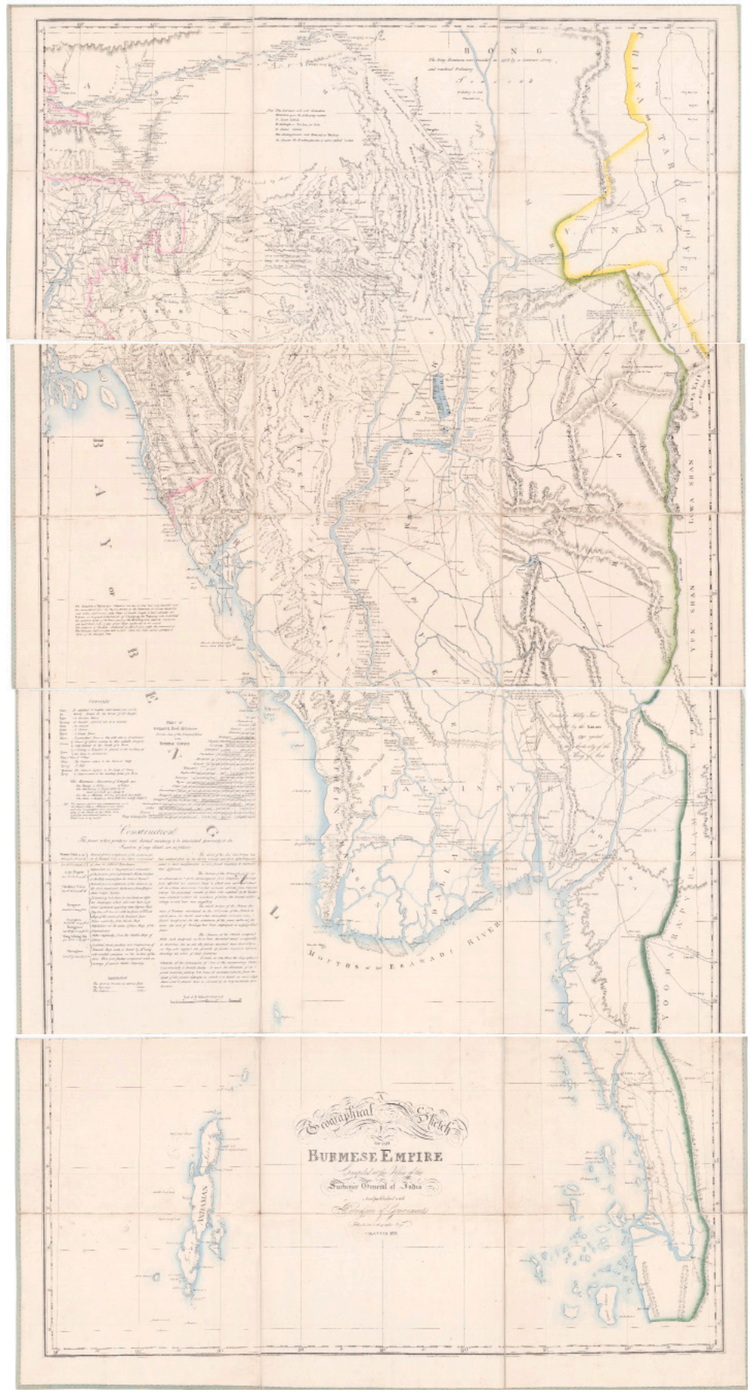
Lithograph, with original outline hand colour, on four sheets each dissected into 6 sections and mounted upon original linen with light blue silk edging and printed pastedown labels to verso, housed in an original blue card chemise and a marbled card slipcase bearing a printed pastedown label to the upper cover (Excellent condition, an almost perfect example, remarkably clean and bright with lovely wash colours; slipcase with generally light wear with surface loss to lefthand edge), each sheet approximately: 46 x 99.5 cm; if joined would form a map approximately: 184 x 99.5 cm (72.5 x 39 inches).

Extremely rare – the foundational modern map of Burma, being the first realistic general map of the country, as well as a monument of early lithography in India; the very large format work was published in Calcutta by the Asiatic Lithographic Press during the height of the First Anglo-Burmese War (1824-6), it served as an invaluable strategic aid for the British forces as they sought to conquer parts of Burma in what was one of the most expensive conflicts in their colonial history; predicated upon a variety of sources, notably the surveys and discoveries of Francis Buchanan-Hamilton, the esteemed Scottish physician, botanist and cartographer – a gorgeous, almost perfect example.

9.500 EUR

Burma was long a fabled and enigmatic land, incredibly rich in resources, being able grow more rice that all of India, home to great Teak forests and the world's most prodigious ruby mines, not to mention its vast gold deposits. It was famed for its martial prowess and was constantly at war with its neighbours, a factor that traditionally caused European colonial powers to steer clear of the country.

Burma came under the rule of the Konbaung Dynasty in 1752, continuing a 900-year-long chain of monarchic rule established by the Pagan Dynasty (849 – 1297). During this era, Burma as often known to foreign-



foreigners as the 'Kingdom of Ava', due to the name of its sometime capital Ava (it served as the capital from 1821 to 1842), located near Amarapura (Mandalay). After conducting numerous operations over the years against the Siam and China, the Burmese invaded Assam and Manipur in 1817, so bringing them too close for comfort to British India.

Britain, upon vanquishing the Maratha Empire, in 1818, had consolidated it dominance over Peninsular India. Expansionist diehards in the hierarchy of the East India Company (EIC) wanted Britain to continue making conquests and saw Burma, with its untold riches, as the ultimate prize, while Burma's 'forward policy' in invading the territories to the immediate east of Bengal, caused many to believe that Britain must take pre-emptive defensive action. Yet, both Lord Amherst, the Governor-General of India and King Bagyidaw of Burma were initially hesitant to go to war against each other, fearing that their respective armies might overextend themselves.

A series of border skirmishes between British proxies and Burma broke out into direct conflict, resulting in the First Anglo-Burmese War (March 1824 – February 1826). The Burmese, under General Maha Bandula, were amongst the world's best frontier warriors, and they used their superior knowledge of the rugged, jungle-covered terrain to gain the upper hand during the early part of the conflict. However, in what was a 'shock and awe' move, the British landed 10,000 troops, having sailed in 62 ships, in Rangoon, seizing Burma's main port. This utterly rattled the Burmese, knocking them off their game. A frontal attack upon the British positions in Rangoon failed, and the Burmese never regained their momentum. The British won a decisive victory at the Battle of Prome (November-December 1825), compelling the Burmese to agree to peace on Britain's terns.

At the Treaty of Treaty of Yandabo (February 25, 1826), Burma agreed to cede its provinces of Arakan, Karen and Tenasserim to Britain, and renounce their claims to the northeastern Indian states of Assam and Mirpur, etc., which were duly annexed by Britain. Additionally, they were to pay Britain an indemnity of £1 million (then an astounding sum), and to agree to onerous commercial trading terms.

For Britain, the war was arguably a pyrrhic victory, as it lost 15,000 troops and had spent between £5-13 million (£400 million – £1.07 billion in 2023 terms). The staggering debts from the conflict hobbled the EIC for years, contributing to the Company's downfall in 1858.

Britian would subsequently assume a forward position in Burma, conquering Lower Burma during the Second Anglo-Burmese War (1852-3) and then the rest of country during the Third Anglo-Burmese War (1885), upon which the Konbaung Dynasty was dissolved.

The Present Map in Focus

The present map is the foundational modern map of Burma, being the first realistic (albeit not planometrically accurate) printed general map of the country, as well as one of the most significant early lithographic productions made in India. It was published in Calcutta by the Asiatic Lithographic Press during the height of the First Anglo-Burmese War and would have served as an invaluable strategic aid for the British forces during that endeavour.

The map is billed as having been "Compiled at the Office of the Surveyor General of India". In the 'Construction' section, on the lefthand, there is listed a series of geodetic basepoints, cited as having been derived from

Pyramid hill 3260 f.
Telayn
Debarayn
Moutzobo
Once the Capital of the Empire
Seekann-yeoa
Madara
Thammur
Raungaek-kyo-ayn Lake
Putrakgee
Quarries of fine white Marble are produced at the rise of this Chain of hills
AMARAPURA
Zikkain
Pagoda
AVA
Tsurrumahn
Shwageding me
formerly the Capital
Kebindain
Gnarahbee
Saydeo
Taroup
Taungdo
Meekar
Thounza
Myeengnga Myeet
Yo or Kakaup
Jo
Dhaaku low ridge
Irawadi R
Yeyoen
Mhendar
Paganyge
Pyaundalay
Pagahm Mew
Nyatharenk
Shweyaym-myobura
Mondalaung
Yayndo
Gnaungron
Kiuukpandaung
Poppa Peak
Renangnang R
Ramuthayn
Seemensah gheu
Pakang Yay
Tombo
May yeoa
Pengkeeum
Yaynon-gheoum
4 or 5 Miles East of this place are the Earth Oil Wells
Youngzeik
Waymaroop
Mahgway
Chokey
Meenaloum
Meendoom
Petanagoh
Youngla
Tongiung
Meeayday
Myoolalayn
Taungdwayn
Gnaungain
Yanme
Lanugskn
Yeoosh Kaung
Taqua Toung hills
Yong gheo
said to be very bad road
said to be good road & much frequented
Said to be good Road from Arracan
Aeng
Lagain
Maindoun
Yambia
Subjected
KIA
Anouprec toung mua Range of Mountains
YOPPYEE
ANAMAPYY
Tyn hill 3300 f.
Dalochazary
Eadgong 2330
Eadgur
Ramoo hill
Ramoo
Rutnapullung
Oakea Gaut
Meoreesay R
Table Mountain 2340 Feet
Teeknauf
Mungdoo
Loadhung
Ngawah
Shahpuree I.
Narrial I.
St Martin's I.
Mingeotung
ARRACAN
Burmah R.
Chattoo
Mosque Pt
Oysters I.
and
Reefs
Balong I.
Wallanah G.
Broken Islands
Sunderbund
Tala
Changkooree R.
Terribles
Vessels should not come nearer than 28 or 29 F.ms
Conkee I.
een very powerful and
for besides numerous
had subjected the
purus who inhabited
and the Asamese
s course
der the command of
several attempts to

maps and sea charts such as those by Thomas Rennell, John Ritchie and Alexander Dalylmple. Text passages reveal that the depiction of Yunnan comes from the eminent 18th century Jesuit cartographer Jean-Baptiste Du Halde, while the course of the Irrawaddy is partially derived from Thomas Wood's, *Draught of the River Irrawaddy or Irabatty, From Rangoon to Ummerapoora, the present Capital of the Birman Dominions, Made between the Months of May and December 1795* (published 1800). It is also noted that "The detail of The Sea Coast has been adapted from the Sea Charts already referred to" but that editing was "necessary to reconcile their differences".

Most significantly, it is noted that "The Surveys of the Erewadi as far up as Amarapurna", in addition to Wood's map, were derived from "Native Itineraries & Verbal Accounts" of which "The principal number of these were supplied by Dr. Buchanan's Journal without the assistance of which the present undertaking would have been nugatory". This refers to maps and geographical descriptions left in the official archives in Calcutta by Francis Buchanan-Hamilton (1762 - 1829), a renowned Scottish physician, botanist and surveyor who accompanied Captain Michael Symes (and the cartographer Thomas Wood) on an embassy to the Konbaung court in 1795 (resulting in the famous book, Symes's *An Account of an Embassy to the Kingdom of Ava sent by the Governor-General of India in 1795* (London, 1800)).

Indeed, an antecedent of the present map, drafted to the same scale of 16 miles to 1 inch (1:1,013,760), but of smaller scope (showing only the northern three-quarters of Burma), A *Geographical Sketch of the Burmese Empire, Compiled in the Surveyor General's office Calcutta, July 1824*, is labelled as having been "Compiled by H. Hamilton at the office of the Surveyor General of India, with contributions from Dr. Francis Buchanan-Hamilton's 1795 survey". This refers the fact that the map was put together by an 'H. Hamilton', who is recorded as having been a draughtsman at the Surveyor General's Office, from Buchanan-Hamilton's source material, which was almost certainty more important in the creation of the present map than the 'Construction' section reveals.

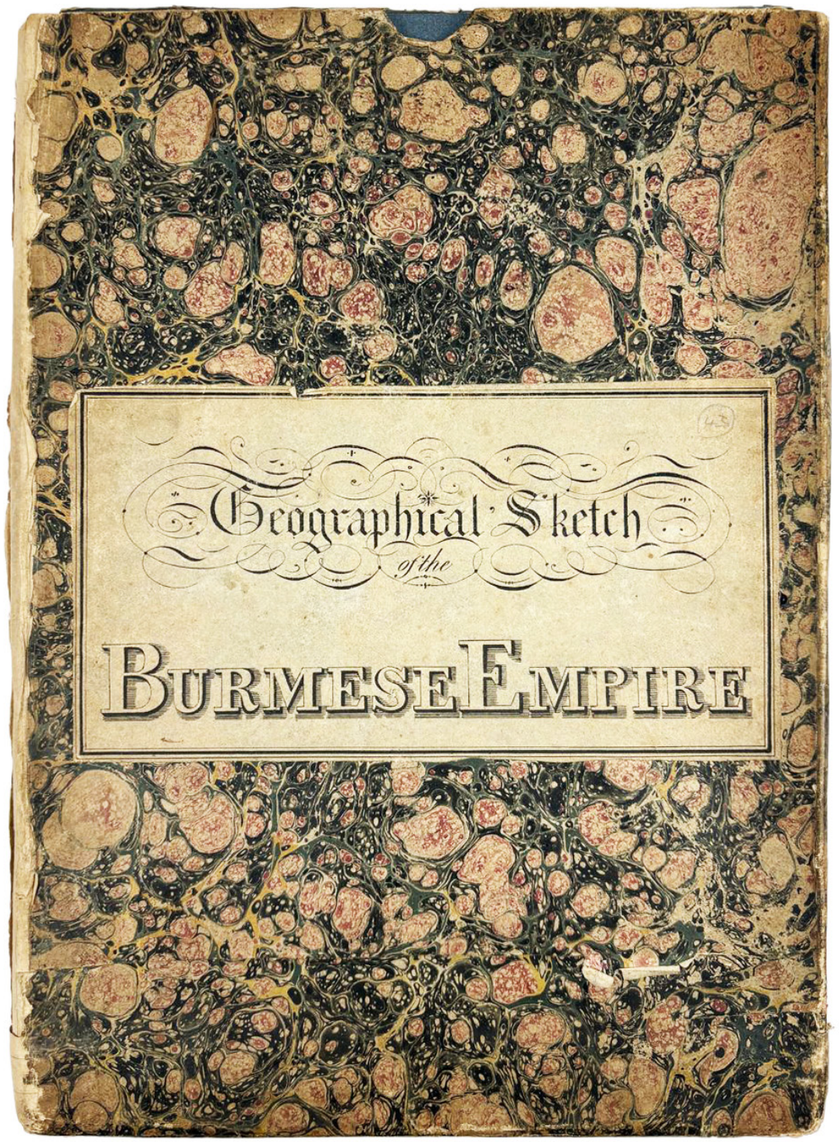
While Symes's mission was diplomatically unsuccessful (the Burmese hoodwinked him with a bunch of meaningless promises), it was hugely beneficial in expanding British (and indeed Western) knowledge of the country that Buchanan-Hamilton called the "Great Middle Continent".

During the 1795 mission, Buchanan-Hamilton personally mapped Arakan and Ava and was given access a vast corpus of Burmese maps at the royal court, some of which were highly sophisticated. He made many manuscript maps and wrote 13 papers on geographic subjects.

In 1798, Buchanan-Hamilton mapped part of the Bengal-Burmese border, writing an "Account of the Frontier Between Ava and the Part of Bengal Adjacent to the Karnaphuli River" (1825) (for more on the significance of Buchanan-Hamilton's mapping of Burma, see Joseph E. Schwartzberg's fascinating article cited below).

The present map embraces all of Burma in within its current boundaries, with the 'Explanation', on the lefthand side explaining the colour-coding employed for the British Frontier (Red), Burmese Frontier (Green) and the Chinese Frontier (Yellow). The map delineates the coastlines and charts the courses of innumerable rivers, while mountain ranges are expressed by hachures. A great many cities, towns and villages are labelled, with a great density shown along the major travel corridors, being key rivers, roads and passes.

While far from being scientifically accurate, the work is the first map of Burma to be realistic, and its depiction of the coasts and the Irrawaddy from Mandalay down to its great delta is quire decent. It provides a



stellar foundation for the future mapping of the country.

Notably, key details of the present map would be borrowed by the important work, *A Map of the Burman Dominions, and Adjacent Countries,* which appeared within John Crawfurd's *Journal of an Embassy from the Governor General of India to the Court of Ava in the year 1827* (London 1829).

The present map features many intriguing details and annotations relating to politics and Burma's vast resources. To the immediate north of Rangoon is labelled the 'Shuyagoan Pg.' (Shwedagon), being the famed gold-plated temple, while further north is Sarawad "A great Mart for Teak wood'. Beyond, to its northeast, is Shue Gaen where "The Earth in certain places here yields Gold dust of rich quality', while further still is an "Extensive Hilly Tract Occupied by the Karaen who in 1795 rejected the Authority of the King of Ava". Near Bassein, in the southwest is Laming "from which place more than 100 boats go to Calcutta Annually'. Part way up the Irrawaddy, it is noted that '4 or 5 Miles East of this place are the Earth Oil Wells'.

In the upper centre of the map is 'Amarapura' (Mandalay) and the nearby alternative capital of Ava. In northern Burma is the "Route of the Burmese army to Assam from Amarapura', during their 1817 invasion of that state. In the hills on the opposite bank from Ava are 'Quarries of fine Marble'. In the northeast is Momeit, where it is said that 'near this are the principal Ruby Mines in the Kingdom', while Bhamo is 'a great Mart of the Chinese trade'.

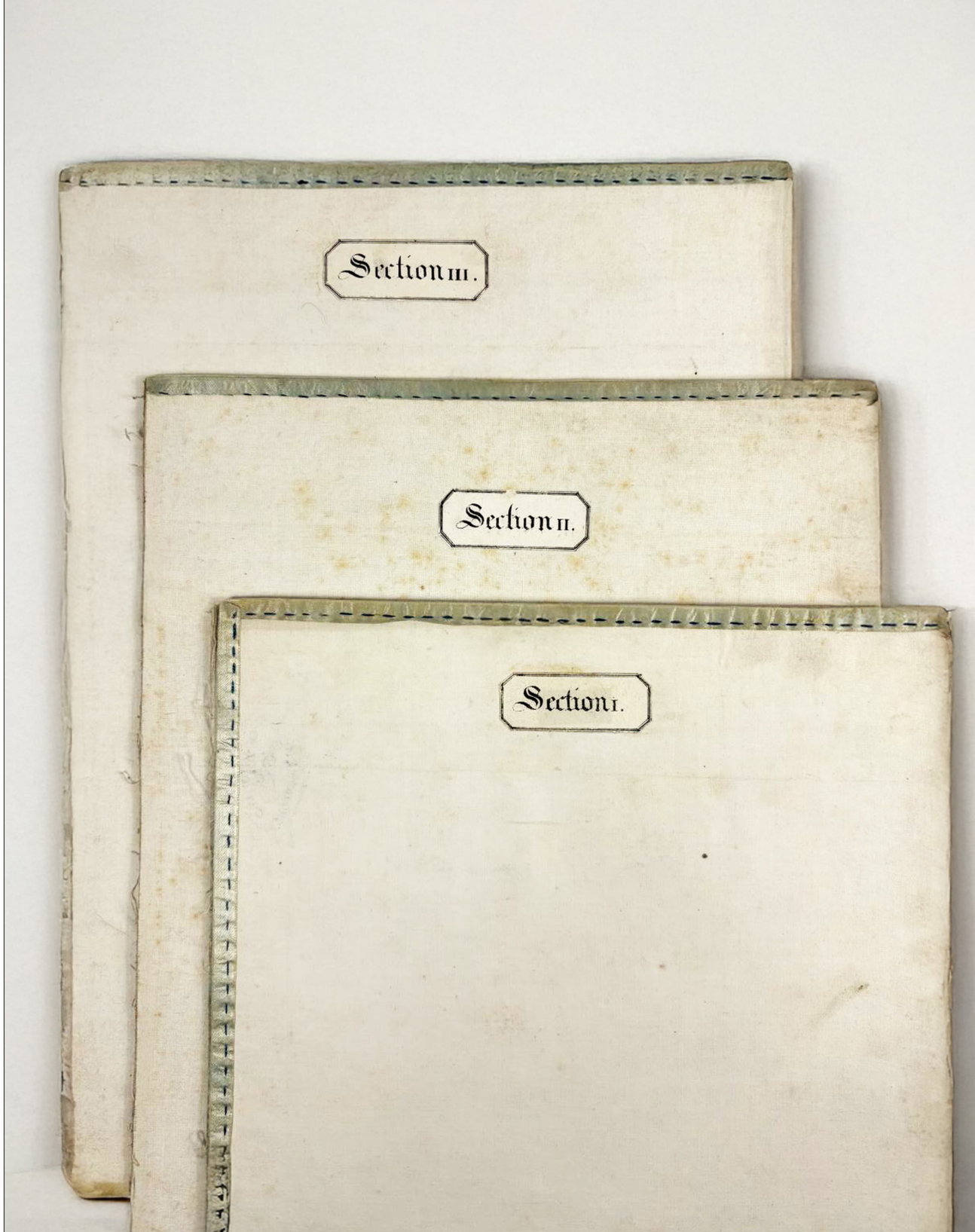
At Bouayn it is noted that it "was conquered from the Chinese by the Burmese in the reign of Zahnrusham who governed Ava from 1769 to 1781. The Inhabitants are Shan the place being originally a portion of Lowa Shan, or Southern Loas". At Trung, it is remarked that "Once an Independent Kingdom is said that the earth in certain places here yields Gold dust of a rich quality. In 1795 it was held as an appendage of the King's second son'. In the far north, it is noted that at 'The Bong Domains were Invaded in 1768 by the Burmese Army and rendered Tributary'.

On the lefthand side, the map is rounded out with a 'Glossary' of Burmese topographical terms and an explanation of Burmese measurements of distance. There is them a 'Table of Road distances between some of the principal places in the Burmese Empire'.

The present map was always rare and expensive. An advertisement for 'Lithographic Publications..Published at the Asiatic Lithographic Company's Press', in The Quarterly Oriental Magazine, Review and Register, vol. 5 (Calcutta, January - June 1826), reads:

"A Geographical Sketch of the Burmese Empire, compiled at the Office of the Surveyor General of India, and published with Permission of Government. Measuring 6 ft.2 in.by 3 ft. 3 in. Coloured – Mounted on cloth or rollers, or in case, Sa. rs. 48-0-0 [48 Rupees – then a large sum!]. This is the best map of the Burmese Empire that has as yet been published -- and the publishers have only 5 or 6 copies left on hand. It contains a Table of the estimated distances between some of the principal places in the Burmese Empire, Scale 16 miles to one inch."

The advertisement goes on to make reference to the availability of a "reduced" edition, done to scale of "48 British Miles to the inch", that "differs only from the other as to size, it is therefore more crowded with names, which has only this disadvantage", and which was priced 10 Rupees.



A Note on Rarity

The present map is extremely rare, consistent with all early large-format Calcutta imprints. It would have been issued in a very limited print run and would have had a low survival rate. We can definitively trace examples in 3 libraries, being the British Library, University of Cambridge Library and the Harvard University Library, while there is an unconfirmed holding by the Library of Congress. Moreover, we are aware of only a single other example as having appeared on the market in the last 25 years. The 1824 smaller antecedent map is likewise rare.

References: British Library: Maps 58765.(7.); University of Cambridge Library: Maps.a.342.82.1; Harvard University Library: MAP-LC ; (G7720 1825 .S8); OCLC: 693521953 and 1555392033; Asiatic Journal and Monthly Register for British and Foreign India, China and Australasia, vol. XXIII (London, January to June, 1827), p. 517; The Quarterly Oriental Magazine, Review and Register, vol. 5 (Calcutta, January – June, 1826), [Advertisements], 'Lithographic Publications… Published at the Asiatic Lithographic Company's Press', p. ii. Cf. Joseph E. Schwartzberg, 'Southeast Asian Geographical Maps', in J.B. Harley and David Woodward (eds.), The History of Cartography, vol. II, book 2: Cartography in the Traditional East and Southeast Asian Societies (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1994), pp. 741-827.

JAVA, INDONESIA
COLOSSAL MAP / VOLCANISM

No. 11

Franz Wilhelm JUNGHUHN (1809 - 1864), Cartographer/Explorer. / Adriaen Jan BOGAERTS (1813 - 1891), Designer/Lithographer.

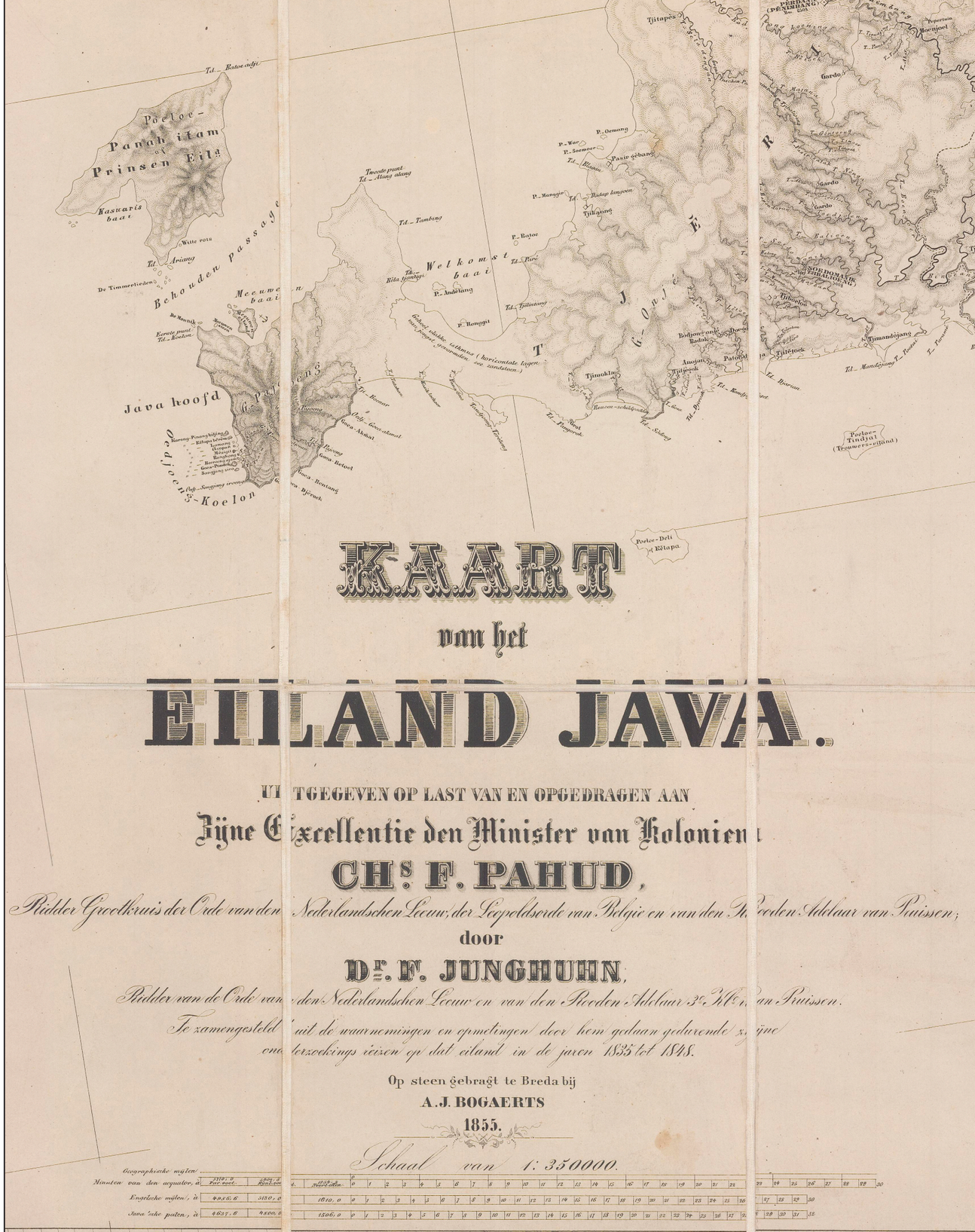
Kaart van het eiland Java / uitgegeven op last van en opgedragen aan Zijne Excellentie den Minister van Kolonien Chs. F. Pahud, Ridder Groot Kruis der Orde van den Nederlandschen Leeuw, der Leopoldsoide van Belgie en van den Rooden Adelaar van Pruissen; door Dr. F. Junghuhn, Ridder van de Orde van den Nederlandschen Leeuw en van den Rooden Adelaar 3e. Kle. van Pruissen, te zamengesteld uit de waarnemingen en opmetingen door hem gedaan gedurende zijne onderzoekings reizen op dat eiland in de jaren 1835 tot 1848; op steen gebragt te Breda bij A.J. Bogaerts, 1855.

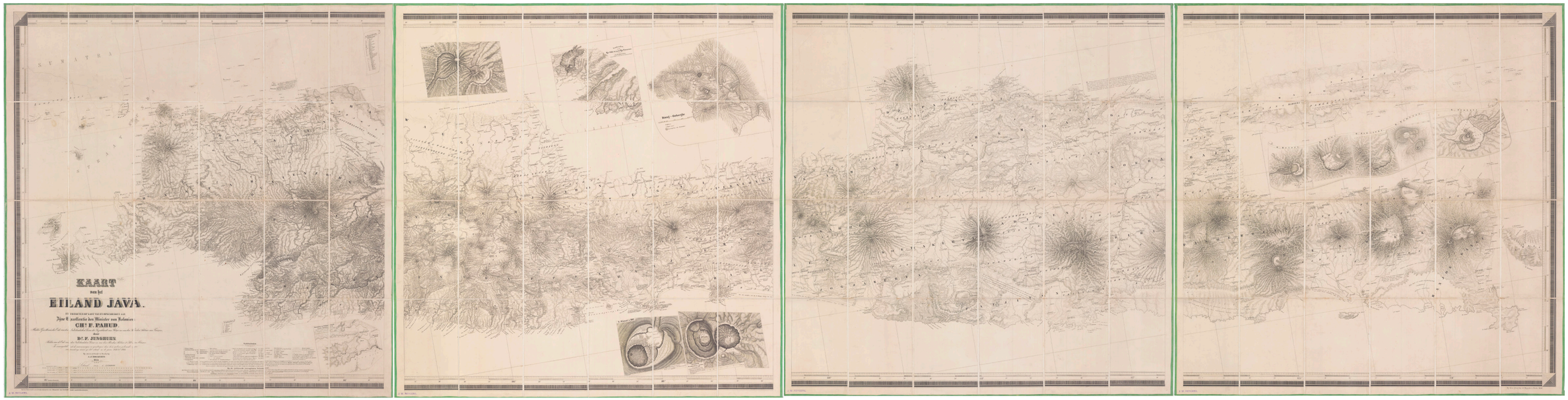
[The Hague:] C.W. Mieling for A.J. Bogaerts, 1855.

Lithograph, in 4 connecting parts, each dissected into 24 sections and mounted upon original linen with emerald green silk edging, each section with former owner's handstamp of 'J.W. Retgers' to lower left blank margin and to verso, all folding into simple contemporary dark green card slipcase (Very Good, overall very clean and crisp, just some very light even toning and a few very minor stains; slipcase worn, especially along edges), each section: 83.5 x 82.5 cm; if sections trimmed and joined would form a map measuring approximately 83.5 x 310 cm (33 x 122 inches).

Very rare, and extremely so on the market – a colossal masterpiece (3 metres long!) that was the finest map of Java made to date and one of the great monuments of the modern cartography and volcanology of Southeast Asia; based on the exhaustive explorations and surveys of the eccentric genius Franz Wilhelm Junghuhn, who from 1835 to 1848 criss-crossed the great island, illuminating the topography and human geography (settlements, roads, edifices, etc.) in unprecedented detail and labelling many places in the interior that had never appeared on a map, while ascending and scientifically surveying several of its massive volcanoes (which are each detailed in inset maps); lithographed in an exquisite fashion by Adriaen Jan Bogaerts in Breda, it proved highly influential, setting the 'gold standard' for interdisciplinary scientific mapping in Asia for many years to come – the present example bearing a fine provenance, having been owned by Jan Willem Retgers, a prominent Batavia-born mining engineer who conducted extensive geological explorations of Java.

6.800 EUR




SUMATRA
KAART
van het
EILAND JAVA.
Chr. F. PAHUD.
Dr. F. JUNGHUHN

The era in the wake of the Java War (1825-30), after the Dutch colonial regime vanquished a largescale insurgency and, in doing so, consolidated its hold over the vast island, created the preconditions of order and peace that permitted epic scientific expeditions of Java's interior. While many areas of Java were densely populated, well mapped and confidently known to all, significant parts of the massive (132,598.77 sq. kms) island, with its great volcanic peaks and thick jungles, remained enigmatic to everyone beyond the local peoples, let along having been scientifically explored. Fortunately, the Dutch colonial government, as well as learned societies in both Batavia and the Netherlands, were enthusiastic sponsors of exploring expeditions, whether it be to better chart the extreme topography and volcanology of Java, to record it extraordinary flora and fauna, or to study it sophisticated ethnography.

Enter Franz Wilhelm Junghuhn: Eccentric Genius Explorer of Java

One of the most consequential modern explorers of Java, and certainly the most eccentric, was the German-born physician Franz Wilhelm Junghuhn (1809-1864). Born in Westphalia, the son of a barber-surgeon, Juhghuhn studied medicine at the University of Halle, while producing a highly regarded study on mushrooms.

Junghuhn, while blessed with off-the-charts intellect, suffered from mental illness and depression, which in his youth seemed to get him into all sorts of trouble. After killing a man in a duel, he vanished from his established life and enlisted in the Prussian Army under a pseudonym. However, he was eventually discovered and sentenced to ten years in prison. Yet, a short way into his sentence, he feigned insanity, which allowed him to escape incarceration.

He then joined the French Légion étrangère, serving in North Africa, but was soon dismissed on health grounds. Travelling to Paris, he met the great botanist, Christiaan Hendrik Persoon, seeking advice on how to build a scientific career overseas. Persoon recommended that Junghuhn join the army of the Dutch East Indies as a military doctor, which would assure him some status and freedom to conduct scientific research. In 1835, Junghuhn duly enlisted in Dutch colonial army, arriving in Batavia in October of that year. Fortunately, instead of being anchored to hospital duties, the Dutch authorities, recognized his extraordinary scientific abilities and vision and gave Junghuhn complete freedom, as well as ample funding, to extensively explore Java. Notably, he was to survey its great volcanic peaks (many of which had never been ascended) and to record its botanic wonders (many of which were endemic and extremely rare).

In feats of herculean effort, he crisscrossed Java, ascending over a dozen high volcanos, while collecting thousands of botanical specimens. Along the way, he executed many topographical surveys of great technical merit, as well as drawings and paintings of considerable artistic value. Notably, Juhghuhn discovered the now famous Kawah Putih ('The White Crater'), located about 50 km south of Bandung, west Java.

During his time in Java and Sumatra, which lasted from 1835 to 1849, *Junghuhn wrote three important texts, being Bijdragen tot de geschiedenis der vulkanen in den Indischen Archipel* (1843), a seminal work on volcanology; *Die Topographischen und Naturwissenschaftlichen Reisen durch Java* (1845), a totemic work on the topography and natural history of Java; and *Die Bättalander auf Sumatra* (1847), considered to be the first serious anthropological and topographical study of Sumatra.

Repairing to the Netherlands, due to ill health, Junghuhn remained active publishing his manuscripts. Notably, he issued *Java, deszelfs gedaante, bekleeding en inwendige struktuur* (1850-4), a masterly work on Java's topography, as well as a magnificent portfolio of his artistic sketches, *Java-album / Landschafts-Ansichten von Java* (1856).

Curiously, Junghuhn was an ardent socialist with mystic deist views. He anonymously published Licht- en Schaduwbeelden uit de Binnenlanden van Java [Images of Light and Shadow from Java's interior] (1853-5), which proved immensely controversial (but very popular in select circles) for its free-thinking, anti-clerical views.

Junghuhn returned to Java in 1855, where he spent the rest of his days exploring the country and bonding with its people.

Junghuhn's Colossal Map of Java

The present work, which is regarded by many to have been Junghuhn's magnum opus, was the largest, most scientifically detailed and beautifully rendered printed map of Java made to date, being a great monument in the modern cartography of Southeast Asia. Throughout his five-year-long break in the Netherlands (1849-5), Junghuhn painstakingly refined and integrated his field sketches, dating from 1835 to 1848, to compose a colossal map of Java, which, with great technical skill, was brough to stone by the master lithographer Adriaen Jan Bogaerts, in Breda. It was then published in The Hague, in 1855, as the present 3-metre-long masterpiece.

At an ample scale of 1:350,000, the map embraces all Java and Madura and shows the topography and human geography (settlements, roads, edifices, etc.) in unprecedented detail, labelling many places that had never appeared on a printed map. Juhnghun's exceedingly thorough coverage of Java's country road system and riverways is highly impressive, while his detailed depictions of the island's great volcanoes are of unparalleled quality.

The 'Verklaringen' [Signs], lower left, explains the symbols employed to locate cities, towns and villages of various sizes; fortresses; ruins of temples; separate estates; military outposts, port offices; mountain passes; mineral springs; craters; caves; roads for carriages; roads for foot or horseback; coal beds; 'Pasanggrahan' (guesthouses); political boundaries (residentie, regency, district); and coral reefs. Several abbreviations are given for Javanese topographical terms (ex. 'Goeng' = mountain).

A few regions of particular interest have several features labelled on special keys, being 'Batavia beltevreden' [Batavia Area]; 'Watervallen rondom de Tjiletoek Baai' [Waterfalls around Tjiletoek Bay], in the far west of the Java; and 'Zie Parang gebergte in het Tjandjoersehe Distrikt Gondosoeli' [Parang Mountains in the Tjangjoerse District of Gondosoeli].

Interestingly, the peripheral areas of the map are adorned with 16 inset maps, most of which detail key volcanic peaks, scientifically mapped for the first time. These insets include (running clockwise from top left, often noting the date when explored): 1) G. Gĕdé in 1839.; 2) Landstreken van de Tji-Siki tot aan de Tji-Sawarna.; 3) Dieng-gebergte.; 4) G. Lawoe in 1838.; 5) G. Mĕrbaboe in 1836.; 6) G. Soembing in 1838.; 7) G. Kĕloet.; 8) G. Kawi.; 9) G. Ardjoeno.; 10) G. Sĕmeroe.; 11) G. Tĕnggĕr.; 12) G. Sĕndoro in 1840.; 13) G. Mĕrapi in 1836. [being Mount Merapi, the most active volcano in Indonesia!]; 14) Goenoeng-Tangkoeban Praoe, in Junij 1848.; 15) G. Slamat in 1847.; 16) Omstreken van Bodjong manik.

Junghuhn's map of Java proved highly influential, setting the 'gold standard' for the interdisciplinary scientific mapping of Asia for many years to come.

A Note on Rarity

The present work is very rare. While we can locate around a dozen or so examples in institutions, all being in Europe and Australia. We can cite examples held by the National Library of Australia; Royal Asiatic Society Library (London); Royal Geographical Society Library (London); Staatsbibliothek zun Berlin; Universiteitsbibliotheek Vrije Universiteit; University of Leiden; Universiteitsbibliotheek Utrecht; Dutch Defence Libraries; University of Amsterdam Library; and the Koninklijke Bibliotheek (Den Haag). Moreover, we cannot locate any sales record for any other examples from the last 25 years.
A Fine Provenance: The Java-born Mining Engineer Jan Willem Retgers

The present example of the map bears the owner's handstamp of 'J.W. Retgers', being Jan Willem Retgers (Batavia 1856 - Utrecht 1896), a Java-born Dutch mining engineer, geologist and explorer. He studied mining engineering at the Polytechnic School in Delft (1874-80) and the Bergakademie in Clausthal, Germany (1878-9). Importantly, from 1882 to 1886, Retgers was part of a grand geological mission to explore Java, whereupon the present map may very well have been of great use. Retgers returned to Europe in 1887, as Java's tropical climate aggravated his asthma. The following year, he commenced his doctorate in mineralogy and physical chemistry, which he completed, with is thesis 'Das spezifische Gewicht isomorpher Mischungen' [The Specific Weight of Isomorphic Mixtures] (1889). He subsequently established his own laboratory in The Hague, where he developed a furnace that increased the yields at the famous tin mines in Bangka (Indonesia). An archive of Retgers's papers can be found today at the Institute of Social History (Amsterdam).

References: National Library of Australia: MAP RM 5006; Royal Asiatic Society Library: Maps 5/1; Royal Geographical Society Library: mr Indonesia D.84; Staatsbibliothek zun Berlin: Kart. E 10357; Universiteitsbibliotheek Vrije Universiteit, LL.03776gk: 3261/od/1855; University of Leiden: COLLBN Port 65 N 14; Ralf GERTISSER et al. (eds.), Merapi Volcano: Geology, Eruptive Activity, and Monitoring of a High-Risk Volcano (2023), p. 39.

No. 12

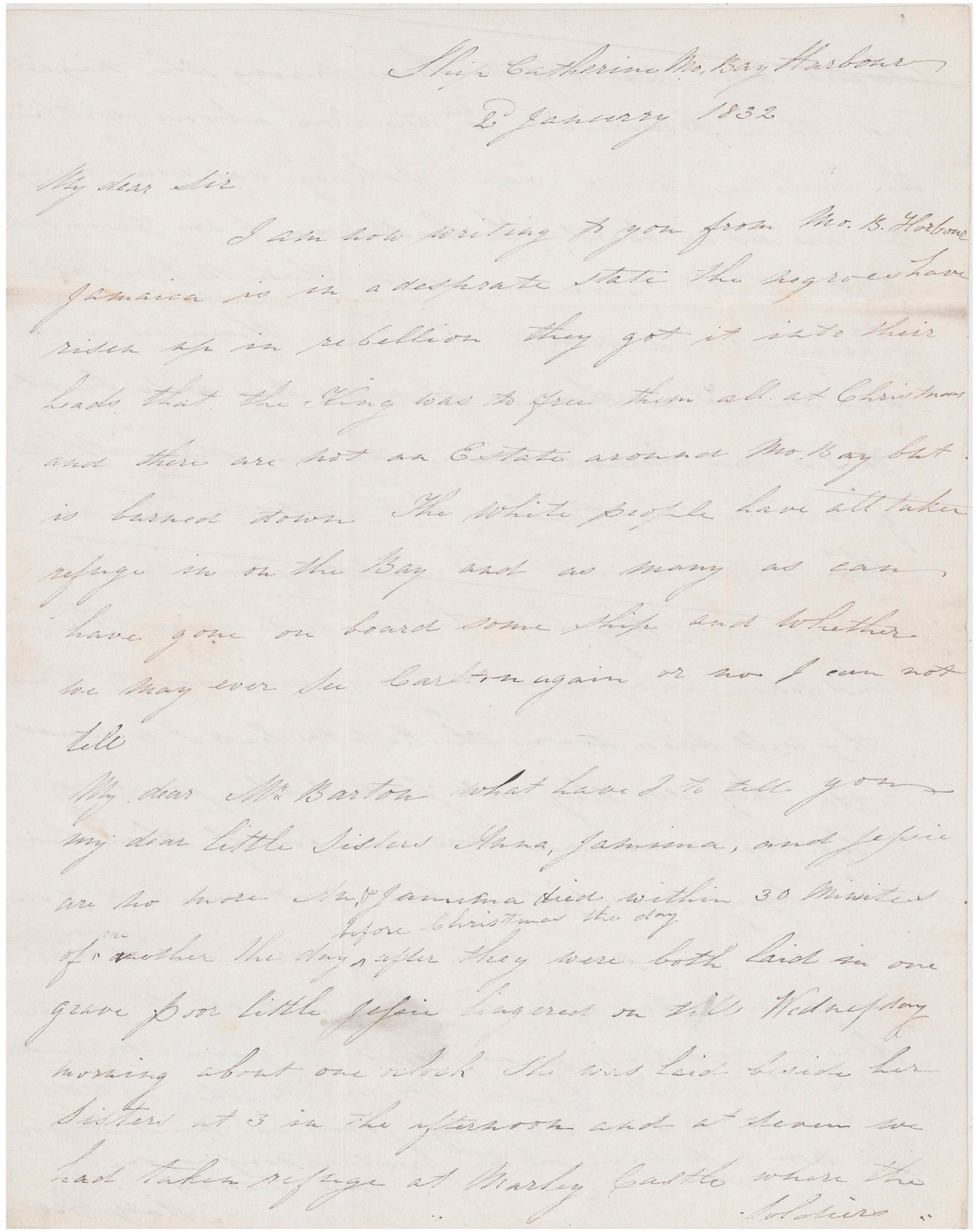
Mary CRON (b. 1810).

ALS, Mary CRON (Ship "Catherine", off Montego Bay, Jamaica) to Irving BARTON (Violet Bank, Scotland), January 2, 1832.

Manuscript Letter, 3 pp. quarto (25.5 x 20 cm), black pen on a single folded sheet of fine laid watermarked paper, self-covering and addressed and docketed with black wax seal, black postal handstamp for 'Montego JA' and black circular postal handstamp of 'Kington JA 13 1832' (Very Good, overall clean and bright, light toning and slight wear along old folds, natural chip and tear on outer blank margin where seal was broken).

A harrowing and historically valuable eyewitness account of the Great Jamaican Slave Revolt of 1831-2 (the 'Baptist War'), a mass rebellion of slaves in western Jamaica that saw scores of sugar plantations put to the torch, while nearly consuming Montego Bay; the horror of the insurgency and the barbaric manner in which it was put down by the colonial authorities directly led Parliament to announce the abolition of slavery throughout British Empire, in 1833; here is an amazing original manuscript letter, written by Mary Cron, the 21-year-old daughter of a plantation manager, while she was taking refuge aboard a ship in Montego Bay harbour, having survived a terrifying flight through a war zone, and after suffering an unspeakable family tragedy; the letter describes how "there are not an Estate around Mo. Bay but is burned down… Last night I saw no fewer than 14 fires all blazing around, tonight I can see them in every direction", while it is "thought that" Montego Bay "will be attacked and burnt down"; Mary's view towards the black population is patronising but nuanced, as she recognizes that not all the slaves support the revolt, as "There are good and bad in every colour"; Mary's father, Robert Cron, the manager of Carlton Estate, one of the hotspots of the insurgency, would subsequently become (in)famous in Jamaica for conducting extrajudicial killings of slaves whom he blamed for the turmoil - a unique and chilling perspective on one of the momentous events of Caribbean history and remarkable for having been written by a woman - hitherto unknown to scholars.

4.800 EUR



Ship Catherine Mo. Bay Harbour
2d January 1832

My dear Sir

I am now writing to you from Mo. B. Harbour Jamaica is in a desperate state the negroes have risen up in rebellion they got it into their heads that the King was to free them all at Christmas and there are not an Estate around Mo. Bay but is burned down The White people have all taken refuge in on the Bay and as many as can have gone on board some Ship and whether we may ever see Carlton again or no I can not tell

My dear Mr Barton what have I to tell you my dear little Sisters Anna, Jamaina, and Jessie are no more Mrs Jamaina died within 30 Minutes before Christmas the day of one another the days after they were both laid in one grave poor little Jessie lingered on till Wednesday morning about one which she was laid beside her Sisters at 3 in the afternoon and at seven we had taken refuge at Marly Castle where the Soldiers

The Great Jamaican Slave Revolt of 1831-2 (December 25, 1831 to January 5, 1832), also known as the 'Baptist War', the 'Sam Sharp Rebellion', or the 'Christmas Rebellion', was arguably the most consequential slave uprising in the history of the British Empire, as it directly led Parliament to announce the abolition slavery throughout the colonies, in 1833.

Even before the Christmas Rebellion, slavery's days were numbered. British public opinion had long turned sharply against the ignoble institution, with the bloody aftermath of recent uprisings (ex. the 1823 slave rebellion in Guyana) only intensifying Britons' disgust. Moreover, the once indomitable political power enjoyed by the West Indian planter lobby in London was on the wane, due to the influx of cheap sugar from the East Indies that undercut the Caribbean's traditionally central role in the imperial economy. By the late 1820s, the West Indian lobby was relegated to merely delaying the abolition of slavery and negotiating the best compensation deals for when the inevitable came.

The County of Cornwall, which comprised the western-third of Jamaica, had long been the locus of the island's most serious slave rebellions and conspiracies. While the region was home to some of Jamaica's most productive sugar lands and great estates, its geography challenged the crown's ability to maintain order and oversight. Many of the prime plantation areas were located inland, isolated from major travel routes and towns, and surrounded by rugged mountains, thick jungles and malarial morasses. Generally, the infrastructure in western Jamaica was poor and security was maintained by only a few lightly manned army barracks. Cornwall was also distant from Jamaica's established centres of political power (Spanish Town) and commerce (Kingston).

Traditionally, western Jamaica was home to longstanding secret societies of slaves, often run by Coromantees, being the old English term for people of the Akan ethnic group, who hailed from what is today Ghana. They hatched rebellious conspiracies and found clever means to communicate their plans with their brethren in distant plantations, with their white overseers being none the wiser. This network enabled multiple coordinated slave revolts to suddenly arise at various places, before they joined to create an integrated insurgency that could spread like wildfire.

Such a phenomenon occurred during 'Tacky's Revolt' (1760-1), whereby a mass slave uprising suddenly arose from multiple estates and proceeded to rapidly consume much of western Cornwall like a thunder ball, totally overwhelming the plantocracy's resistance. For quite some time, the insurgency threatened to remove British authority over the region, with the aim of creating a 'slave republic' in Western Jamaica (prefiguring Haiti). Only the exceedingly brilliant, rapid and harsh actions of the island's leader, Lieutenant Governor Sir Henry Moore, managed to turn the tide. The rebellion, albeit with great difficulty, was savagely put down, and Cornwall was restored to the plantocracy.

However, it seemed that seventy years on, the lessons of Tacky's Revolt had been lost upon the planters and officials of Cornwall. The region's communications systems were still poor, and the few undermanned barracks were woefully inadequate to ensure security. Moreover, the county's main towns, Montego Bay and Savannah-la-Mar, were virtually undefended from the landward. Years of relative peace had lured plantation managers into a state of naive complacency, as they believed that their slaves would never risk the extreme consequences of rebelling just on the rumoured eve of their liberation.

Meanwhile, the planters of Jamaica gained a new threat, one that either replaced or supplemented the old Coromantee secret societies. In recent years, Baptist missionaries found tremendous success at converting slaves across the island. Unlike the prelates of the old Anglican Church, who tended to encourage

their enslaved flock to obey their masters, the Baptists taught liberation ideologies and literacy, while even ordaining some slaves as deacons. While white Baptist missionaries did not outwardly advocate for slaves to rebel, they were abolitionists by nature and did encourage them to prepare for the day of their liberation. As such, freedom, and not obedience to one's earthly masters, was to be the gift of God.

However, several 'false dawns' came upon Jamaica, being the arrival of dispatches from London that where widely rumoured to contain the King's edicts of emancipation, only for no such declarations to appear. This scene repeated itself time and time again, such that many slaves and their Baptist preachers came to believe that the promise of emancipation was a ruse, designed to keep them passive, as Britain had no intention of abolishing slavery. They soon considered the white officials, priests and planters who told then 'to be patient' to be liars. Many concluded that, if freedom would not be granted, it must be taken!

Samuel "Daddy" Sharp (1801 - 1832) was an enslaved Baptist preacher, who served at the Burchell Baptist Church in Montego Bay, founded by the white Reverend Thomas Burchell. Highly intelligent and immensely charismatic, Sharp was well-connected to his fellow black Baptist luminaries across the greater region, including Campbell from the York Estate; Robert Gardner, a waggoner from Greenwich Estate; Thomas Dove, from the Belvedere Estate; John Tharp from the Hazlelymph Estate; as well as George Taylor, a fellow deacon at the Burchell Church. Thus, Sharp was the leader of a network that could secretly communicate and mobilize, with their reach extending many miles in all directions from Montego Bay. Moreover, the colonial hierarchy had poor intelligence on the Baptist community, such that Sharp's network could operate in stealth, like the Coromantee secret societies of the 18th century.

The Christmas Rebellion Begins

When Reverend Thomas Burchell retuned to Jamaica from a trip to England in late 1831, Sharp and his brethren were devastated to learn that he was not carrying news of the liberation of Jamaica's slaves. The time for action had arrived.

However, instead of mounting an armed insurrection (in the first instance), they arranged for the slaves on Cornwall plantations to go on coordinated strikes, or 'sit ins', until the crown agreed to grant them wages equivalent to half of that of a white labourer, as a waypoint of progress towards full emancipation. Indeed, even many whites would have considered such a demand to have been reasonable.

In many ways, Sharp and his men were generations ahead of their time, as their plan prefigured those famously employed by Gandhi in India, and the civil rights protesters in the U.S. South. However, it was not known how the British would react. Some believed that, not wanting to cause a stir on the eve of abolition, the colonial regime would quickly back down and agree terms. However, others held that the plantocracy, out of anger or fear, would react with violence. Anticipating the latter course, Sharp's men were given instructions to fight back if attacked. The slave leaders had hidden caches of arms at or near various plantations, plus, well-developed plans for how they would seize key estates, before linking up with other rebel parties, so to form large armies.

Sharp's network was astoundingly extensive, as it is estimated that it was able to reach as many as 60,000 of Jamaica's 300,000 slaves (dwarfing the island's white population of 30,000).

On Christmas Day 1831, thousands of slaves across Cornwall laid down their tools, refusing to do work of

any kind. Many plantation overseers initially reacted with bemusement, followed by nervousness. Most believed that the strikes were a prelude to something ominous (i.e., ambushes), so sent runners to the local authorities asking for direction as to how to proceed.

While the precise details of what happened when and where are still unclear, on December 27, 1831, at Kensington Pen, in central St. James Parish, the slave protesters broke out into rebellion (they may have been provoked), burning down the estate. This triggered the immediate military mobilization of slave insurgents on several other plantations.

The authorities duly mobilized the St. James Parish Militia, commanded by Colonel William Grignon, a prominent lawyer and the owner of the Salt Spring Estate. The Jamaican parish militias were composed of 'weekend warriors', being lawyers, plantation owners, overseers, doctors and politicians, and were renowned for their martial incompetence and gratuitous violence. Sharp and his men knew that the militia's presence in the field meant only one thing: the crown intended to crush his movement with take-no-prisoner scorched earth tactics.

Grignon's militia struck the main rebel army near Montpellier Estate, about 7 miles south of Montego Bay, but could not hold their positions and were forced to retreat to the city. The rebels' success proved a massive morale and recruitment boost. The rebellion spread rapidly, torching dozens of plantations in the parishes of St. James, Hanover, Westmoreland, St. Elizabeth and Trelawny. Suddenly, vast areas were no-go-zones for whites.

Realizing that the situation was spiralling out of hand, on December 31, 1831, the Governor, the Earl of Belmore, declared martial law, thereby suspending habeas corpus and making the extrajudicial killings of blacks de facto legal. The army commander of Jamaica, General Sir Willoughby Cotton, was dispatched to Cornwall with a large force of well-trained regulars.

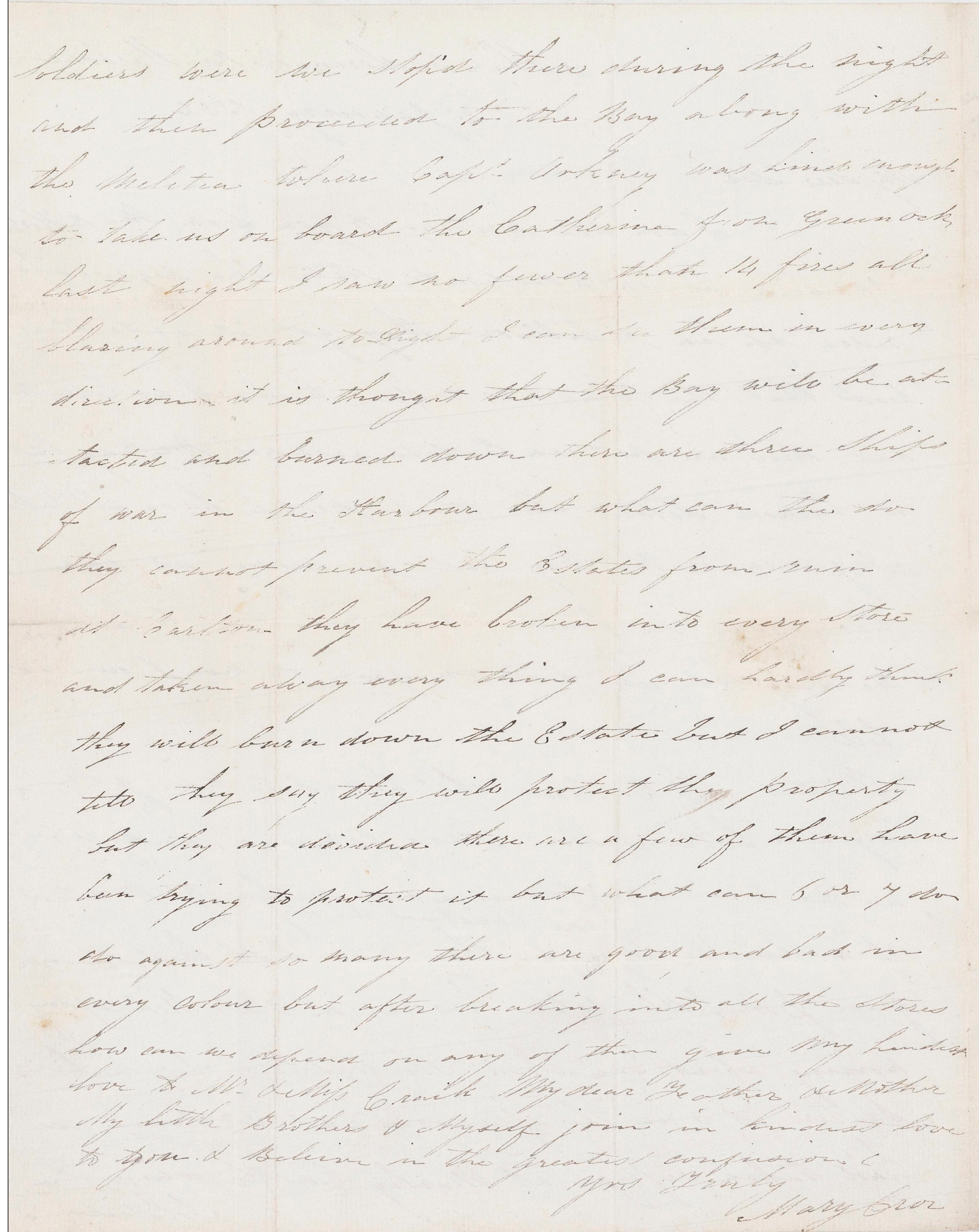
The crown also activated its alliance with the Maroons of Accompong Town (St. Elizabeth), a community of former slaves, who were treaty bound to help the British supress slave rebellions. The Maroons were unrivalled jungle trackers and frontier warriors, and their involvement was a bad omen for Sharp's men. The Maroons played a decisive role in allowing the British to supress the 1760-1 slave rebellion in Cornwall. The Accompong Maroons struck at the heart of Sharp's force, at Catadupa, in the far south of St. James Parish, but were harshly repelled. Meanwhile, the rebels had managed to besiege General Cotton's main camp. For a while, the situation looked dire for the government.

Even in Montego Bay, where all the area's white women and children had been evacuated to ships moored in the harbour, British troops were left nervously reconnoitring the town, expecting, at any moment, for the rebels to swarm the streets and to set the city ablaze.

However, the Accompong Maroons made a daring counterattack that overwhelmed the main rebel force, while relieving the Cotton's camp. Several key rebel leaders were killed or captured.

Word soon broke out that additional Maroon forces from eastern Jamaica were en route to join the government's forces. This caused many of the rebels to see their cause as doomed, leading them to either surrender or to flee into the woods.

Cotton and the Maroons then proceeded to methodically and mercilessly hunt down the rebels, even catch-


Soldiers were we stopped there during the night
and then proceeded to the Bay along with
the Militia where Capt. Orkney was kind enough
to take us on board the Catherine from Greenock
last night I saw no fewer than 14 fires all
blazing around to-night I can see them in every
direction it is thought that the Bay will be at-
tacked and burned down there are three Ships
of war in the Harbour but what can they do
they cannot prevent the Estates from ruin
at Carlton they have broken into every Store
and taken away every thing I can hardly think
they will burn down the Estate but I cannot
tell they say they will protect the property
but they are divided there are a few of them have
been trying to protect it but what can 6 or 7 do
do against so many there are good and bad in
every Colour but after breaking into all the Stores
how can we depend on any of them give my kindest
love to Mr & Miss Craik My dear Father & Mother
My little Brothers & Myself join in kindest love
to you & Believe in the greatest confusion
Yrs Truly
Mary Gror

ing many innocent black bystanders in their dragnet. Many of the remaining rebel leaders, like Sharp and Gardiner, were arrested and, after summary trials, executed. Hundreds of rebels were subjected to extra-judicial killings, being murdered in the field with no due process. In the end, over 500 blacks were killed (with 200 dying in the revolt itself, with the rest due to judicial or extrajudicial murder). By contrast, only 14 whites are recorded as having died during the rebellion.

The property and economic damage of the Christmas Rebellion was awesome, as it is estimated that 40 sugar plantations had been destroyed, while many others were severely damaged. The total loss was estimated at £1,154,589 (roughly £124,000,000 in 2021 terms).

Morris, Cunninghame & Wolridge's map, *A Plan of the Parish of St. James together with a Part of the Parishes of Hanover, Westmoreland and St. Elizabeth situated in the county of Cornwall & island of Jamaica, showing the district and properties therein destroyed during the late rebellion. Constructed form Recent Survey, by Orders from the Authorities in March 1832. By Morris, Cunninghame & Wolridge* (London: J. Gardner, 1832), best depicts the extent of the damage. Please see this link, courtesy of the Digital Library of the Caribbean {source: National Library of Jamaica: 727.2 ed_ 1832}:

A plan of the parish of St. Ja... - Digital Library of the Caribbean

MARY CRON'S LETTER IN FOCUS

The present original manuscript letter was written by Mary Cron (b. 1810), 21-year Scottish women, who lived on the Carlton Estate, a sugar plantation in the far northeast of St. James Parish (located about 9 miles east of Montego Bay and 3.5 miles inland from Jamaica's north coast). Notably, Carlton was one of the places where the rebellion commenced. Mary's father, Robert Cron, was Carlton's resident manager.

The letter, addressed to Mr. Irving Barton, evidently a close relative/family friend in Scotland (it is docketed as having been received there on March 13, 1832), was hastily written at the height of the rebellion when its outcome was unclear, as Mary and her mother Ann had taken refuge aboard the ship *Catherine*, anchored in Montego Bay Harbour, as nowhere on land was safe for noncombatants. Mary and Ann had just endured a harrowing flight from Carlton through an active war zone to Montego Bay, under militia guard (via Marley Castle, an estate 2.5 miles SSW of Carlton). If that wasn't enough, their flight occurred in the immediate wake of a horrific family tragedy, whereby by thee of Mary's younger sisters had all suddenly died of tropical maladies (sadly, then not an uncommon occurrence in Jamacia). From aboard the *Catherine*, Mary describes the chilling experience of seeing all the plantations beyond Montego Bay in flames, while lamenting that she may never see Carlton again.

Impressively maintaining a cool head, Mary aptly captures the apocalyptic horror of the situation, whereupon all the certainties of white Jamaican life were facing sudden annihilation. All the might of the British Empire seemed helpless to save the day, even Montego Bay – Jamaica's second city – was set to be torched!

The present manuscript is historically significant. Given the great importance of the Christmas Rebellion, surprisingly few good eyewitness accounts of the event survive, while precious few were written by women.

The Text of the Letter in Full:

Ship Catherine Mo. Bay Harbour 2nd. January 1832.

My Dear Sir,
I am now writing to you from Mo. B. Harbour. Jamaica is in a desperate state the negroes have risen up in rebellion. They got it into their heads that the King was to free them all at Christmas and there are not an Estate around Mo. Bay but is burned down. The White people have all taken refuge in on the Bay and as many as can have gone on board some ship, and whether we may ever see Carlton again or no I can not tell.

My Dear Mr Barton what have I to tell you My Dear little Sisters Anna, Jamima and Jessie are no more. Anna and Jamima died within 30 minutes of one another the day before Christmas, the day after they were both laid in one grave. Poor little Jessie lingered on till Wednesday morning about one o'clock. She was laid beside her Sisters at 3 in the afternoon and at seven we had taken refuge at Marley Castle where the Soldiers were. We stopped there during the night and then proceeded to the Bay along with the Militia, where Capt Arksey was kind enough to take us on board the "Catherine" from Greenock. Last night I saw no fewer than 14 fires all blazing around, tonight I can see them in every direction.

It is thought that the Bay will be attacked and burnt down. There are three ships of war in the Harbour but what can they do. They cannot prevent the Estates from ruin.

At Carlton they have broken into every store and taken away every thing. I can hardly think they will burn down the Estate but I cannot tell. They say they will protect the property but they are divided, there are a few of them have been trying to protect it, but what can six or seven do against so many. There are good and bad in every colour but after breaking into all the stores how can we depend on any of them. Give my kindest love to Mr Phillip Craik. My dear Father and Mother, my little Brothers and myself join in kindest love to you, and Believe in the greatest confusion.

Yours truly, Mary Cron.

P.S. Please to write as soon as you can and let me know how my poor old G. Parents are. Tell them about the death of my Dear little Sisters and that the rest of us are all well. We all join in kindest to them. M.C.

Additional Context

Mary's Cron's father, Robert Cron (1790 - 1854), became an (in)famous figure in Jamaica during the rebellion and its aftermath. A native of Dumfriesshire, Scotland, he was by the time of the revolt "the attorney and resident on Carlton" Estate, as well as the manager of three other properties in the area. So, while not owning any slaves or property himself, Cron still held considerable social status as the custodian of great assets on behalf of absentee proprietors. Notably, Carlton was close to being 'ground-zero' for the rebellion, as one of the first places where slaves conducted 'sit-ins' in advance of hostilities. In this vein, Cron was one of the first whites to raise the alarm to the authorities. As a Lieutenant of the St. James Militia, Cron was a major participant in Colonel Grignon's unsuccessful attack upon the main rebel force early in the insurgency.

In the wake of the rebellion, Cron and his colleague, Captain John Cleghorn, conducted a series of extrajudicial killings of slaves whom they believed had contributed to the revolt. Specifically, Cleghorn conducted killings at Carlton based upon evidence "corroborated by" Cron that "was considered sufficiently strong to make them [the slaves] suffer". The tortures and murders committed were quite gruesome, causing General

Cotton to censure Cleghorn, although no action was taken against Cron, who soon returned to his managerial duties.

The author Christer Petley opines that the "brutal actions" of both Cron and Cleghorn "were apparently inspired by a self-interested desire to protect and restore their own privileged positions in local society and to seek revenge against rebels who had dared to violently resist the racialised boundaries of privilege and control that shaped local society".

As an aside, when Robert Cron and family returned to Carlton Estate, they erected there a tomb to their late daughters, with an inscription that read: "In memory of Anna, Jemima, and Jessie, three infant daughters of Robert and Anna Cron; the two former d. on the eve of Christmas 1831, being the period when the fatal rebellion of that date broke out in this island; the last d. two days afterwards" (Philip Wright, *Monumental Inscriptions of Jamaica* (London, 1966), p. 234).

Epilogue: The Abolition of Slavery

Once the plantocracy regained full control of the Cornwall countryside, the wheels of revenge went into full gear. Dozens of slaves (including many innocents not involved in the revolt) were hunted down by both militias and informal gangs of planters and then tortured and murdered. Attempts by Governor Belmore and General Cotton to temper these atrocities largely proved futile. The killings continued until the planters simply ran out of steam - or victims.

The plantocracy was not merely content with exacting revenge upon the slaves but also turned its rage against the white (mainly Baptist) preachers whom they believed had encouraged and even conspired with the rebels. While these preachers were ardent abolitionists who had long lobbied Whitehall to end slavery, and they had inculcated liberation ideologies amongst the slaves, they had been careful to walk a fine line, never actually advocating rebellion against the crown. Rather they urged their enslaved followers to patiently await the day (in the not too distant) future when the would be granted their freedom through legal means, hastened by the abolitionist lobby.

Moreover, once the violent phase of the rebellion had broken out, many of the Baptist and other preachers sent messages to the slave leaders, imploring them to spare the lives of whites and to avoid torching plantations. Ironically, given Cron's role in the extrajudicial killings at Carlton Estate, that plantation had been saved from being burned only due to the intervention of the famed Baptist missionary William Knibb (Francis Augustus Cox and James Peggs, *History of the Baptist Missionary Society, from 1792 to 1842*, vol. 2, p. 84).

However, many of Jamaica's grandees did not see the fine line, considering many white reverends to have been the masterminds of the rebellion. Leading figures, such as Knibb and the Methodist Reverend Henry Bleby were arrested on flimsy evidence and subjected to torture, before cooler heads secured their release. The reaction in Britain towards the Christmas Rebellion was almost uniformly negative, in the harshest possible manner. The public was horrified by the planters' barbaric behaviour viz. the torture and extrajudicial killings of the rebels, while the arrest and torture of esteemed men of God, such a William Knibb and Henry Bleby, were seen as egregious sacrilegious acts. The planter lobby lost all the few friends it still had in Whitehall, where the overwhelming sentiment was to end slavery NOW.

It is no coincidence that Parliament quickly passed the Slavery Abolition Act (1833), that mandated the end of slavery throughout the British Empire, which was to be phased out between 1834 and 1838. Thus, the Christmas Rebellion proved to be the most successful 'defeat' in modern history, as while the insurgency and its leaders were crushed, its legacy led to the victory of its cause.

References: N/A – Present manuscript seemingly unrecorded. Cf. Christer PETLEY, 'Boundaries of Rule, Ties of Dependency: Jamaican Planters, Local Society and the Metropole, 1800 – 1834', Ph.D. Thesis (University of Warwick, 2003), esp. pp. 270-5; B.W. HIGMAN, Plantation Jamaica 1750-1850: Capital and Control in a Colonial Economy (Kingston, 2005), p. 80.

No. 13

Arthur SERRANO (fl. 1884 - 1906).

Sons Orientais.

Moçambique [Ilha de Moçambique]: Imprensa Nacional, 1891.

8° (19 x 13 cm): xv, 95 pp., bound in original peach-coloured printed paper wrappers, title bearing the author's mss. dedication to "João António Teixeira de Souza", owner's handstamp of 'J.A.T. de Sousa' to front cover and title (Very Good, internally quite clean, just the odd minor spot or light stain, covers a touch stained and chipped at edges, spine quite worn).

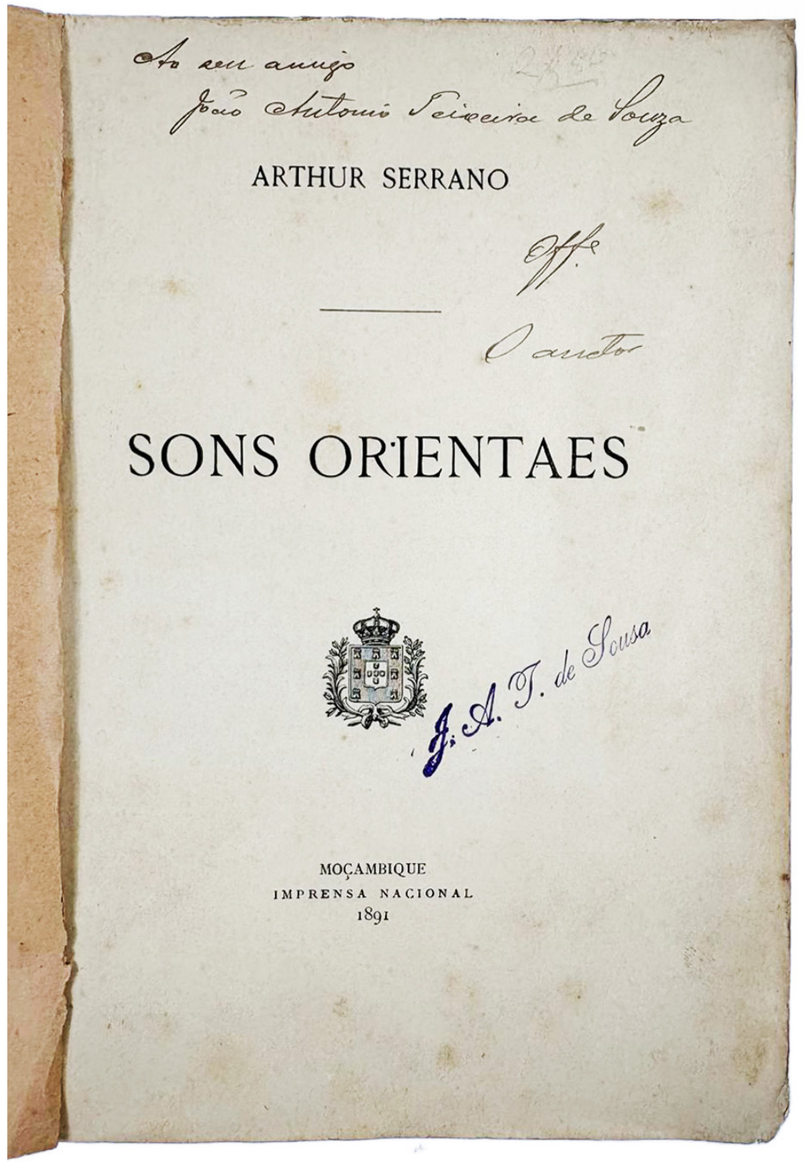
Exceedingly rare – 1 of only 3 known examples - the first edition of the first book of poetry published in Mozambique, featuring verses written by Arthur Serrano, one of Mozambique's leading early journalists, the Deputy Mayor of Lourenço Marques (Maputo) and a protégé of José da Silva Campos de Oliveira, the colony's 'first poet'; printed in the Ilha de Moçambique by the Imprensa Nacional, the work features powerful poems speaking to the universal human condition, while the highlight is the 'Canto de Guerra Vatua (Assibinheia)', a grand poem inspired by the war ceremonies of the court of the legendary Ngungunyane (Gungunhana), the ruler of the mighty Gaza Empire of central Mozambique, where Serrano had recently served as a diplomat.

2.800 EUR

The indigenous nations of Mozambique had a long, and venerable tradition of music and verse going back centuries, some of which could certainly be termed poetry. However, this rich culture remained in oral form and was only extensively recorded in print beginning in the early 20th century.

The birth of poetry in Mozambique, in the European sense, occurred in the small literary salons that developed in the colony's major cities and towns from the 1860s. Here, the works that were produced and recited were primarily of European style and content, and it took some years before the stories and poems included African subjects.

The 1880s and '90s saw the rise of a sophisticated print media and literary culture in Mozambique. While the first press in the colony, the Imprensa Nacional, had operated in Moçambique Town (the Ilha de Moçambique) since 1854, for decades it focussed on governmental publications, often of a dry technical



(and heavily censured) nature. It was only in this latter period that many private presses sprang up, issuing their own newspapers and magazines, in the Ilha de Moçambique (the capital), Inhambane, Quelimane and Lourenço Marques (Maputo), the fast-growing industrial-transport hub that would become Mozambique's capital in 1898. These publications fostered a great flowering of literary art, espousing a diverse array of political views, as well as liberating black and East Indian voices. Moreover, by this time, the Imprensa Nacional came to issue a more diverse repertoire of publications, reflecting the colony's more liberal social attitude and a desire to be relevant and profitable in what was an increasingly competitive market. For a time, publications kept ahead of the colonial censors, ensuring that the print culture in Mozambique was rich and authentic.

A product of, and a major driver of Mozambique's vigorous print culture was José da Silva Campos de Oliveira (1847 -1911), the first published Mozambican poet and the initiator of African themes into the colony's literary salons. Half-Goan in ancestry, Campos de Oliveira was one of Mozambique's leading early journalists and the founder of the Revista Africana (published in the Ilha de Moçambique, 1881, 1885-1887), the colony's first literary magazine, which was an important incubator of poetry and short stories in the colony. Of note, Campos de Oliveira's *O Pescador de Moçambique*, which features a black Mozambican fisherman as its protagonist, is considered the first published Mozambican poem to have a distinctly African theme.

Enter Arthur Serrano: Pioneering Journalist and Poet in Mozambique

Artur António Mateus Serrano (fl. 1884 - 1906), best known as 'Arthur Serrano' was a pioneering journalist and poet in Mozambique, as well as a diplomat and politician. Despite his prominence, relatively little is known of his biography, although it is recorded that he came to Mozambique from Portugal in the early 1880s to serve in the colonial civil service. Importantly, he served as part of the diplomatic mission to the court of Ngungunyane (Gungunhana), the legendary ruler of the Gaza Empire, which controlled a large and strategically critical territory south of the Zambezi River. The mission was the centrepiece of an effort to placate the potent warlord, an endeavour that would prove unsuccessful, as, in 1895, the Portuguese would be compelled to depose and exile the 'Lion of Gaza'. Serrano subsequently served as the 'vice-presidente da Câmara Municipal de Lourenço Marques' (1889-90), essentially the Deputy Mayor of Mozambique's largest city.

Leaving crown employ, Serrano concentrated upon his journalistic and literary career. In 1890, he became the editor of *O Distrito de Lourenço Marques,* the first newspaper issued in Lourenço Marques (est. 1888) and, in 1892, became the editor of the weekly *Comércio de Lourenço Marques*.

However, Serrano's true passion was poetry. A protégé of José Pedro da Silva Campos e Oliveira, beginning in 1884, Serrano, usually under the nom de plume "S. Rano", published several poems in periodicals such as the *Novo almanach de lembranças luso-brasileiro* (issued in Lisbon), which had huge readership throughout the Portuguese-speaking world.

The Present Work in Focus

Arthur Serrano's magnum opus was *Sons Orientais* ['Oriental Sounds'], referring to the fact that Mozambique was commonly termed as Portuguese East Africa. It has the distinction of being the first book of poetry published in Mozambique. Issued in 1891 in the Ilha de Moçambique by the Imprensa Nacional, it is an anthology that includes some of Serrano's works that previously appeared in periodicals, as well as some pieces printed here for the first time.

In the postscript to the work, Serrano asserts that "We wanted to make a purely African book" with "Verses solely made in Africa and printed in African typography". While that was accomplished, he regretted that "we could not achieve it as absolutely as we wished" as he failed to have the introduction to the work written by "an Africa poet" and the "only poet we have", José da Silva Campos de Oliveira. Apparently, Campos de Oliveira was willing to write said introduction but was temporarily incapacitated by illness.

Serrano's poems are deeply emotive, with titles that include 'That Fatal Love', 'Rubble', 'Yesterday and today', 'Passages', 'The Wild', and 'Over the Grave'. He explores many universal aspects of humanity, such as love and passion, life, death and memory.

However, by far and away Serrano's most historically and artistically important poem is the final work in the anthology, the 'Canto de Guerra Vatua (Assibinheia)' [Vatua War Songs (Assibinheia)] (pp. 83 - 90). The poem is inspired by Serrano's time as a diplomat at the court of Ngungunyane (Gungunhana), where he witnessed the elaborate martial rituals that were regularly performed by thousands of warriors in the Lion of Gaza's honour. The poem is dedicated to Serrano's chief on the diplomatic mission, José Joaquim de Almeida (1858 – 1922), who served as the Intendant-General of Indigenous Affairs in Gaza and the Interim Governor-General of Mozambique (in 1889).

The poem is divided into into three parts. In the first, Ngungunyane's warriors are summoned to serve their "invincible chief", with the first stanza's setting the dramatic tone of the work (as translated):

Warriors of my country,
Valient men of war, sound
The horns loudly,
From mountain to mountain,

Your invincible leader, trembling
With rage and pain, commands
You, the rebellious peoples, to drink
The blood of traitors.

The second part describes the warriors complying with their king's commands "ten days later", who group into "immense warrior hosts" and chant "the heroic song of the Vatuas, / the march of – ASSIBINHEIA – :".

In third part, Ngungunyane issues a series of commands, such as "Awake, you who sleep, / arise, and see en masse; the war of Gungunhan, that passes so close to you", to which each is replied by a chorus of warriors: "Enemies and cowards…"

A Note on Rarity

The present work is exceedingly rare, in line with many contemporary Mozambique imprints, which were issued in small quantities and have low survival rates. We can trace only 2 institutional examples, held by

the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and the
Universidade do Porto. Moreover, we are not aware of any sales records for any other examples.

The present example of the work is inscribed by the author: "Ao seu amigo João António Teixeira de Souza / Offe. O auctor". João António Teixeira de Sousa was a senior colonial official in Mozambique, who during this period served as the Secretary of the Government (i.e., Chief of Staff) in the Quelimane District.

References: Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal: L. 5017 V.; Universidade do Porto - Faculdade de Letras (Biblioteca Pedro Veiga): PV/3749; Debora Leite DAVID, 'Ideais oposicionistas e manifestações literárias do século XIX nos países africanos de Língua Portuguesa, António Manuel Ferreira & Maria Fernanda Brasete (eds.), Pelos Mares da língua portuguesa 2 (Aveiro, 2015), pp. 81-92; Adilson Fernando FRANZIN, 'O romance moçambicano : história e mito', Ph.D. Thesis, Univer- sité Sorbonne Université / Universidade de São Paulo (2021), passim; Ana Mafalda LEITE and Joana PASSOS, 'Literature in Transit between Goa and Mozambique: Campos Oliveira as a Pioneering Figure' Portuguese Studies vol. 37 no. 2 (2021), 193–209; Ubiratã SOUZA,' A tópica de Gaza na literatura moçambicana e Ualalapi, de Ungulani Ba Ka Khosa', Revista Mulemba, vol. 14, núm. 27 (2022), pp. 97-120.

CANTO DE GUERRA VATUA

(ASSIBINHEIA)

Ao Conselheiro José Joaquim d'Almeida

I

«Guerreiros do meu paiz,
valentes homens de guerra,
fazei soar as buzinas
com força, de serra em serra,

que o vosso chefe invencivel,
tremendo de raiva e dôr,
vos manda aos povos rebeldes
beber o sangue traidor

No. 14

Stephen Chapman TOWNSEND (1826 – 1901).

Report on the Cholera Epidemic of 1868. By Dr. S.C. Townsend, Sanitary Commissioner, Central Provinces and Berars. 1869.

[Nagpur, 1870].

4° (30 x 20 cm): [1 f.], 3 pp., [1 f.], v pp., 2 large folding hand coloured lithographed maps, 85 pp., [9 ff. of tables (2 folding)], bound in modern marbled paper wrappers (Very Good, text remarkably clean, some slight restoration to blank gutter of last leaf, second map with small loss to the left margin but scarcely affecting image due to publisher's binding error but otherwise with lovely vibrant wash colours).

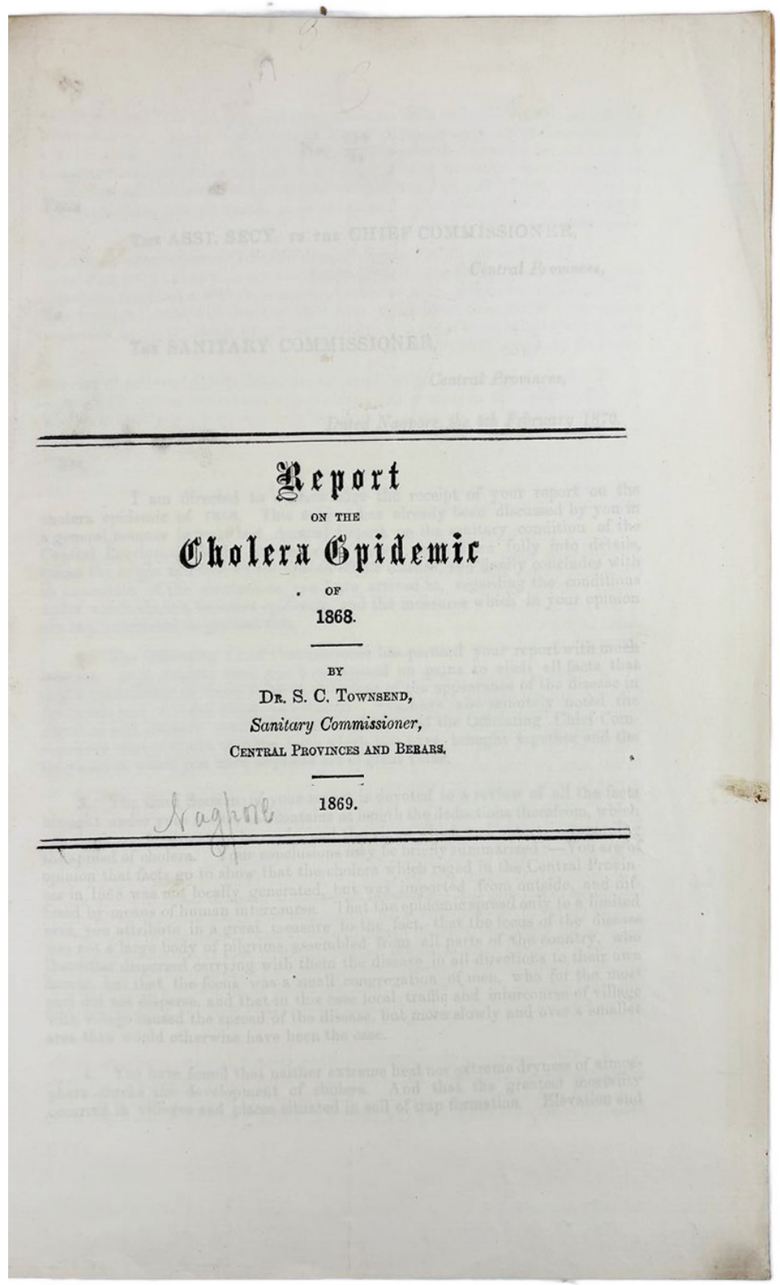
Very rare – the definitive report on the Central Provinces and Berar Cholera Epidemic of 1868, written by Dr. Stephen Townsend, the region's top medical officer; this outbreak of cholera drew great attention as it occurred in the Nagpur-Jubbulpore corridor on the eve of India's first trans-peninsular railway being completed the area, while the epidemic was unusual as it mainly occurred in the Deccan Traps, a region of dry, exposed rock quite different from the stereotypical environment in which cholera thrived; the report, which was issued in Nagpur, features 2 large format thematic maps, one of which is one of the most sophisticated and intriguing epidemiological maps made in India during the 19th century; Townsend's findings sparked considerable interest throughout the international medical community.

2.800 EUR

Cholera is a highly contagious gastrointestinal disease, incubated in pools of warm, contaminated water and spread by human contact. It had its origins in India's Ganges Delta, where it had been a recurrent epidemic since ancient times. Traditionally, the disease's spread had been limited to the Indian Subcontinent, and to areas that were densely populated, with a moist, tropical climate, where sanitary conditions were lax.

However, during the First Cholera Pandemic (1817-24), the scourge, which originated in Jessore, Bengal, near Calcutta, within seven years spread to infect hundreds of thousands of people from the Mediterranean to China.

The Second Cholera Pandemic (1827-35) was a global crisis that brought the disease to the forefront of European consciousness for the first time. It killed 7,000 in London, while 100,000 died in France, before it spread to attack Canada and northeastern United States.


Report
ON THE
Cholera Epidemic
OF
1868.
BY
Dr. S. C. Townsend,
Sanitary Commissioner,
Central Provinces and Berars.
1869.
Nagpur

The Third Pandemic (1839-56) affected Europe, North Africa and the Americas. This proved especially lethal as over 1 million people died in Russia, while 150,000 perished in North America.

The first significant breakthrough in combatting cholera did not occur until 1854, when Dr. John Snow made the connection between contaminated water and the disease. His research caused many European and North American cities, such as New York, Munich and Montreal to bury fetid rivers, canals and sewers, improvements that were the genesis of modern urban sewage/drainage systems. That same year, the Italian scientist Filippo Pacini correctly identified the bacteria Vibrio cholera as the cause of the disease; however, he failed to adequately publicise his discovery. It was not until 1883, when the German scientist Robert Koch re-identified and widely publicised Vibrio cholera that effective medical solutions to the cholera crisis were developed.

Cholera led to the first corpus of truly sophisticated printed medical cartography, of which Map #2 of the present work is one of the most impressive to have been issued in India during the 19th century and is all the more remarkable for having been published by a provincial press.

The 1868 Central Provinces-Berar Cholera Epidemic

The Central Provinces, created in 1861, from former pieces of the Maratha Empire, was a vast region of central India under direct British crown rule, that covered portions of today's Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Chhattisgarh; its capital was 'Nagpoor' (Nagpur, Maharashtra). The province of Berar (capital: Akola), to its southwest, was a de jure part of Hyderabad, but since 1853, it was de facto under British rule. For some administrative functions, it was governed jointly with the Central Provinces, while the two entities would be merged in 1903.

While the lands comprising the Central Provinces and Berar had august histories, by the midpoint of the 19th century, the region was something of a backwater, being one of the poorest parts and of the Indian Subcontinent, remote from major travel corridors and commercial centres.

However, from the mid-1860s, transformative change came to the heat of the Central Provinces, being the Nagpur-Jubbulpore (Jabalpur) corridor. The first rapid connection traversing India was progressing towards completion, as the Great Indian Peninsular Railway (GIPR), working inland for Bombay, and the East India Railway (EIR), being built inland from Calcutta were set to meet at Jubbulpore. This 'Golden Spike' moment would occur in 1870, an achievement which not only revolutionized transportation in India, but changed global logistics, being one of the events that inspired Jules Verne's Around the World in Eighty Days (1872).

The railways would transform the Nagpur-Jubbulpore corridor from being a backwater into a great nexus of commerce and human movement, while Nagpur would become one of India's great modern industrial centres.

With regards to cholera, the disease was traditionally not much of problem in the Central Provinces and Berar. This was since cholera epidemics did not easily spread to region, due to its relatively isolated state, while it generally dry climate and elevated, rocky terrain was thought to hinder cholera's progress.

However, from 1860 to 1866, "no year passed by in which cholera did not become epidemic" in the Central

Provinces. The disease was carried to the region from other parts of India by pilgrims travelling from holy sites such as Puri and the Mahadeo Cave. The colonial authorities prevented a cholera epidemic from afflicting the region in 1867 only because they successfully imposed strict quarantine measures. These polices were repeated the following year, but the result was tragically different.

In April 1868, the authorities received reports of isolated cholera cases of the area south of Jubbulpore, along the 'Northern Road', the critical 164-mile-long route that ran from Nagpur north to Jubbulpore, that was soon to host the final section of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway. By early May, it was clear that a cholera epidemic had broken out along Northern Road between Seonee (Seoni) and Jubbulpore, as well as places to the immediate east and west, yet there were no reports of cholera in Jubbulpore city (which, in 1867, had been connected the EIR, creating a potential entry point for cholera into the region). Moreover, most of the affected areas lay within the geological region of the Deccan Traps, an area of dry exposed bedrock, not thought conducive to the spread of cholera. Over the coming weeks, cholera spread to Jubbulpore and beyond, and then all the way down to Nagpur, killing hundreds of people. Yet, it was clear that the area between Jubbulpore and Seoni was the "ground zero" of the epidemic, and that railways and pilgrims were not the source of the scourge.

Enter Dr. Stephen Townsend: Solving the Mystery of the 1868 Cholera Epidemic

During the 1868 epidemic, Dr. Stephen Townsend arrived in Nagpur, to serve as the 'Sanitary Commissioner, Central Provinces and Berars', essentially the region's chief epidemic fighter. He bought with him vast and diverse experience combatting infectious diseases in Bengal and Burma, in both military and civilian environments. Upon entering his new post, Townsend soon realized that while the Central Provinces and Berar Cholera Epidemic of 1868 was not remarkable in terms of its death toll (indeed such scourges in Bengal often killed exponentially more people), it was unusual in its circumstances, so was worth studying exhaustively, to gain grander insights into epidemics across India and beyond.

Townsend spent months painstakingly gathering statistics and eyewitness testimonies to fully understand the nature of the 1868 epidemic. The present work is his official report on the endeavour, and its quality and significance far transcended that normally found in provincial epidemiological reports.

Townsend's report was predicated upon an exhaustive gathering and analysis of statistics from the field, a sophisticated topographical-geological study of the terrain of the affected region (namely the Nagpur-Jubbulpore corridor), as well as a careful record of the meteorological situation. The text is augmented by the accompaniment of the 9 detailed statistical charts, as well as two large folding thematic maps custom made for the report, of which the second map is one of the most sophisticated and impressive epidemiolocal maps made in India during to era.

Fundamentally, Townsend found that the death rates from cholera were remarkably higher in the villages located within the geological zone of the Deccan Traps, along the Northern Road between Nagpur and Jubbulpore, a dry region of exposed rock, totally different from the swampy, heavily populated environment traditionally associated with cholera. Notably, it was through this region that in the spring of 1868, "8,394 coolies" were working on the Northern Road. Their presence and interaction with the locals, as well as the use of wells of diseased water, were primarily blamed for the proliferation of the epidemic, which spread to other areas, although the death rates there were not as high.


MAP
OF THE
CENTRAL PROVINCES,
TO ILLUSTRATE
Report on Epidemic Cholera
OF
1868.
INDEX.
1. Nerbudda Alluvium
2. Overflowing Trap of the Deccan
3. Mahadeva Lameta and Jubbulpore beds
4. Vindhyan
5. Metamorphic, Schists, Laterite, &c.
6. Granite
Places where cholera prevailed.
Registration Circles
SAUGOR
Jubbulpore
G. I. P. Railway
Chindwara
Kymore Range

With all this in mind, Townsend drew five basic conclusions. First, that to produce cholera two conditions are necessary, the presence of a special contagion, and a susceptibility to its influence on the part of the person to whom the contagion is applied. Second, that with respect to the origin of the epidemic of 1868, the evidence is in favour of the contagion having been brought from elsewhere rather than that it was generated in the localities where the disease first broke out. Third, that the subsequent diffusion of the contagion was affected solely by means of human intercourse (namely by the workers on the Northern Road). Fourth, that a high temperature and extreme dryness are no obstacles to the diffusion of the contagion. Fifth, that with respect to the general population of the country the imbibition of water containing animal organic impurities is the most common means by which personal susceptibility to the effects of the contagion is induced.

Dailing down on the origins of the 1868 epidemic in the Central Provinces, Townsend wrote:

The fact of the first manifestations of the disease having occurred in bodies of men located close by a road daily thronged with passengers from a part of the country in which the disease had previously appeared, afforded strong support to the supposition that the infecting matter may have been imported rather than generated locally; and the account given of the subsequent spread of the disease, and of its appearance in the different towns and villages scattered over the epidemic area, appears to me to favour the opinion that the choleraic influence is diffused by means of human intercourse, and by that means alone … a water supply containing organic impurities is the chief, if not the sole, condition under which cholera manifests itself [and that] cholera will not prevail epidemically among a population when the water supply is abundant and fairly protected from pollution…

Highlights of the work are the two large folding thematic maps, custom made by Townsend, and printed in Nagpur; they are as follows:

[1]
[Stephen TOWNSEND].
Map of the Central Provinces, to illustrate Sanitary Report 1868-9.
Nagpur: Lithographed at the Curator's Press Nagpoor, [1869].
Lithograph with yellow wash colour, 57 x 84 cm.

This large map, "Lithographed at the Curator's Press Nagpoor", covers a great expanse of central and eastern India, from the Mouths of the Krishna River, in the south; up to Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh), in the north; Aurangabad (Maharashtra), in the west; and Calcutta in in the east. It is centred upon the area affected by the Central Provinces-Berar Cholera Epidemic of 1868, which is here shaded in yellow. The affected area extends in roughly a crescent shape, from Bhoaslawal, just west of Akola, in Berar, in the southwest, up to Moorwara, just northeast of Jubbulpore. The affected area generally follows the main transport corridors, including the unfinished lines of the Comrawutee and Jubbulpore Branches of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway, as well as, importantly, the Northern Road, between Nagpur and Jubbulpore (which was the epicentre of the epidemic). Notably, all major towns in the yellow zone are labelled with the dates by when the cholera arrived there. For instance, cholera appeared in 'Gunneshgunj' [Ganeshganj] (thought to be the first village to be affected) on April 16 [1868], and arrived at Jubbulpore on May 15, at Nagpur on June 1 and at Akola, Berar, on July 1.

[2]
[Stephen TOWNSEND].
Map of the Central Provinces, to illustrate Report on Epidemic Cholera of 1868.
Nagpur: Lithographed at the Curator's Press Nagpoor, [1869].
Lithograph with wash colours, 75 x 52 cm.

This is one of the most sophisticated and impressive thematic maps issued in India during the 19th century and is all the more remarkable for having been published by a provincial press. It is a geological-epidemiological map focusing upon the heartland of the Central Provinces-Berar Cholera Epidemic of 1868, being the area anchored by Jubbulpore, running for 100 miles (east-northwest) along the railways, and then extending 50 miles south and east through the Deccan Traps down just beyond Seonee.

The 'Index', in the upper left corner, identifies the geological zones which are colour coded in bright wash hues, being: 1. Nerbudda Alluvium (Yellow); 2. Overflowing Trap of the Deccan (Green); 3. Mahadeva Lameta and Jubbulpore beds (Brown); 4. Vindhyan (Orange);
5. Metamorphic, Schists, Laterite, &c. (Ligh Pink); and 6. Granite (Dark Pink).

Importantly, each district of the region is accompanied by a circle divided into in quarters, each of which contains data. In the upper left quarter of the circles it is noted the date upon which the district was first attacked by cholera; in the upper right, is the population of the district per square mile; lower left, is the number of villages attacked as a "p.c." [as a percentage] of the total villages in the district; lower right, the mortality as a percentage of the population attacked.

Thus, the map brilliantly illustrates that cholera could defy geology, showing that during the Central Provinces-Berar Cholera Epidemic of 1868, the worst outbreaks occurred in the villages in 'Zone 2. Overflowing Trap of the Deccan (Green)', being a high and dry area of exposed rock (as opposed to the swampy lowland areas traditionally associated with cholera, ex. central Bengal). For instance, in the Deccan Traps region, which featured the Northern Road, the construction workers upon which were the main source of the spread of the scourge, the mortality rates of the infected population were over 4%, being more than double that in the other zones (the ultra-unlucky town of Ramgurh, in the east, had a death rate of 14.7%!).

Legacy

Townsend's present report attracted international attention due to his findings in relation to the geographically unusual nature of the Central Provinces-Berar Cholera Epidemic of 1868.

Notably, an article in The London Lancet, perhaps the world's most prestigious medical journal, read:

From a Report on the Cholera Epidemic of 1868, by Dr. S. C. Townsend, Sanitary Commissioner for the Central Provinces and Berars, we gather that numerous villages, built upon hard, impervious rock, bare of soil, and where no such thing as subsoil water existed, suffered greatly from cholera; indeed, on reference to Table 6 [i.e., Statement VI: 'Showing mortality from Cholera in proportion to population in each Circe within the epidemic area of 1868'], *and the map of his report* [i.e., Map #2], *it would appear that the highest rate of mortality occurred on the trap formation. The conditions of site, soil, substrata, and water-supply that surround the various towns and villages differ considerably in different situations. In the trap formation the villages are situated on the tops of rocky ridges, or on high open plateaus on bare rock and, in fact, Dr. Townsend*


MAP
OF THE
CENTRAL PROVINCES,
TO ILLUSTRATE
Sanitary Report
1868-69.
ALLAHABAD
MIRZAPOOR
GHAZEEPOOR
BENARES
ARRA
SHERGHOTTY
GYAH
PALAMOW
JHANSEE
BUNDELCUND STATES
REWAH
SAUGOR
DUMOH
BHOPAL
HOSHUNGABAD
JUBBULPORE
NURSINGPORE
SEONEE
KAMPTEE
NAGPORE
BHUNDARA
OOMRAWUTTEE
AKOLA
BERAR
KHUNDWA
G. I. P. RAILWAY
AURUNGABAD
JAULNAH
NANDAIR
HYDERABAD
MULEAIR
NIZAM'S DOMINIONS
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
BENGAL PRESIDENCY
CALCUTTA
MUTLA
BALASORE
CUTTACK
POOREE JUGGERNATH
GANJAM
BERHAMPOOR
VIZIANAGRAM
MOUTHS OF THE MAHANUDDEE R.
Lithographed in the Central press at Nagpore.

adds, more dry, healthy sites could scarcely be found anywhere. The conditions of moisture and subsoil water supposed to be necessary to the development of the infecting matter of cholera, are wanting, and the theory of their connexion derives no support from the study of cholera as it prevails in the Provinces of India under report.

All things considered, Dr. Townsend thinks that the doctrine which regards the use of polluted water as the principal condition under which cholera manifests itself, receives very strong confirmation, from the facts which he has been able to collect regarding the spread of cholera in the towns and villages of this part of India.

With regard the different forms of water supply, and their liability to pollution, the open springs and small surface wells, so common in the trap formation, are undoubtedly the worst. The most fatal outbreaks of cholera occurred in villages dependent on this form of water-supply. Dr. Townsend's Report is a very able one, and we may probably return to it.

Dr. Stephen Townsend: Leading Public Health Officer and Epidemiologist in India

Stephen Chapman Townsend (1826 – 1901) was for over thirty years one of the leading public medical officers and epidemiologists in British India. A native of Devon, England, the son of an Anglican reverend from a family with ties to nobility, Townsend qualified as a doctor in 1851, becoming a member of the Royal College of Surgeons. The following year, he moved to India, where he joined the Bengal Medical Department, with the rank of Assistant Surgeon. He was soon seconded to military service, participating in the Second Anglo-Burmese War (1852-3). For the next generation, Townsend served in various senior posts as part of the Indian Medical Service, notably as Sanitary Commissioner of the Central Provinces 1868-78, whereupon he was the point man during the 1868 cholera epidemic in the Central Provinces and Berar, resulting in the present work.

In 1878, Townsend was made the Surgeon-General of Punjab, but took leave to serve as the Principal Medical Officer of the Kuram Field Force during the Second Anglo-Afghan War 1878-9, whereupon he was severely wounded. He recovered and, in 1880, returned to his post in Punjab, serving until 1883. He retired in 1884 but remained academically active as a fellow of the University of Calcutta. His son, Stephen Frank Townsend (1857 - 1941) became one of the top railway engineers in South Africa and Rhodesia, as well as renowned amateur botanist.

A Note on Rarity

The present work is very rare, consistent with all 19th century provincial Indian imprints. We can trace examples held by 6 institutions, including the British Library (2 examples); University of Oxford Library; University of Liverpool Library; National Library of Scotland; Wellcome Library; and the National Library of Medicine (Bethesda, Md.). Moreover, we are not aware of any sales records for any other examples.

References: British Library (2 examples): I.S.C.P.35/4. and W 4090; University of Oxford Library: (IND) IB. C.Prov. Yb. 1 Ref.; University of Liverpool Library: STM CS.C.18/C; National Library of Scotland: IP/19/PI.2; Wellcome Library: WC262 1868M25r; National Library of Medicine (Bethesda, Md.): HMD Collection: WCB C397rj 1869; OCLC: 14547809, 316460760; The British and Foreign Medico-chirurgical Review or Quarterly Journal of Practical Medicine and Surgery, vol. 47 (January-April, 1871), pp. 135-6; The Half-yearly Abstract of the Medical Sciences: Being a Digest of British and Continental Medicine, and of the Progress of Medicine and the Collateral Sciences, vols. 52-53 (1871), pp. 31-2; The London Lancet. …For the Year 1871 (1871), p. 213.

STATEMENT No. IX.

Showing mortality from Cholera in the Central Provinces during the epidemic of 1869.

Topographical sub-division.	TOWN OR DISTRICT.		Number of towns and villages in district.	Total population of district.	Number of towns and villages attacked.	Villages attacked per cent of total villages.	Total population of villages attacked.	Total mortality.	Mortality per cent of population attacked.	Mortality per cent of total population.
Trans-Nerbudda.	Saugor	T	1	24,315	1	..	24,315	570	2·3	2·3
	Do. District		1,735	455,330	764	44·0	294,372	6,939	2·3	1·5
	Do. Cantonment ...		1	18,997	1	..	18,997	141	0·7	0·7
	Dumoh	T	1	7,911	1	...	7,911	154	1·9	1·9
	Do. District		1,030	254,730	307	29·8	141,198	3,006	2·1	1·1
	Jubbulpore ...	T	1	41,659	1	...	41,659	407	0·9	0·9
	Do. District		2,374	565,679	463	19·5	165,747	4,043	2·4	0·7
	Do. Cantonment ..		1	12,863	1	..	12,863	39	0·3	0·3
Nerbudda Valley.	Nursingpore and Kundelee	T	1	9,304	1	..	9,304	118	1·2	1·2
	Do. District		968	327,492	392	40·5	187,765	4,176	2·2	1·2
	Hoshungabad ..	T	1	12,883	1	...	12,883	196	1·5	1·5
	Do. District		1,134	414,535	241	21·2	107,723	2,165	2·0	0·5
	Nimar District		727	226,969	73	7·9	160,226	493	0·3	0·2
	Mundla	T	1	4,166	1	...	4,166	116	2·7	2·7
	Do. District		1,506	199,704	203	13·4	35,188	2,628	7·4	1·3
Sautpoora Hill.	Balaghat District		1,021	170,934	61	5·9	29,923	322	1·1	0·2
	Seonee	T	1	10,621	1	..	10,621	124	1·1	1·1
	Do. District		1,695	411,029	208	12·2	71,188	1,931	2·7	0·4
	Chindwara District ..		2,093	327,875	23	1·1	24,884	98	0·4	0·03
	Baitool District		1,072	244,854	60	5·6	19,578	237	1·2	0·09
	Nagpore	T	1	85,661	1	..	85,661	391	0·4	0·4
	Kamptee	T	1	50,930	1	...	50,930	161	0·3	0·3
	Nagpore District		1,583	497,530	110	7·0	98,358	576	0·5	0·1
Nagpore Plain.	Bhundara ..	T	1	13,383	1	..	13,383	177	1·3	1·3
	Do. District		1,771	595,097	73	4·1	73,161	606	0·8	0·1
	Chanda	T	1	18,706	1	...	18,706	279	1·4	1·4
	Do. District		2,426	518,589	38	1·5	32,855	317	0·9	0·06
	Wurdah District		886	343,485	80	9·0	41,828	591	1·4	0·1
	Raepore	T	1	16,810	1	...	16,810	600	3·5	3·5
Chuttees-gurh Plateau.	Do. District		3,269	935,944	493	15·0	187,431	7,930	4·2	0·8
	Belaspore.. ..	T	1	6,190	1	..	6,190	98	1·5	1·5
	Do. District		3,135	693,278	458	14·6	151,843	7,701	5·0	1·1
	Sumbulpore District ..		1,695	452,348	38	2·2	11,417	524	4·5	0·1
	Total ..		30,135	7,969,801	4,100	13·6	2,169,084	47,848	2·2	0·6

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John W. WHITE.

Possibilities Offered by Florida / Seaboard Air Line Railway.

[No place or printer, but perhaps Portsmouth, Virginia, circa 1902].

8° (23.5 x 15.5 cm): 56 pp. on glossy paper including 25 monochrome photographic illustrations (with 5 being full-page), plus a bespoke edition of The Matthews-Northrup Up-to-Date Map of Florida (colour photolithograph on thin paper, 53 x 41 cm) pasted in to inside back cover, bound in original printed grey paper wrappers (Good, some light staining to covers and title and latter leaves and otherwise mostly confined to margins; map in very good condition, clean and bright with small loss to lower right corner just touching neatline).

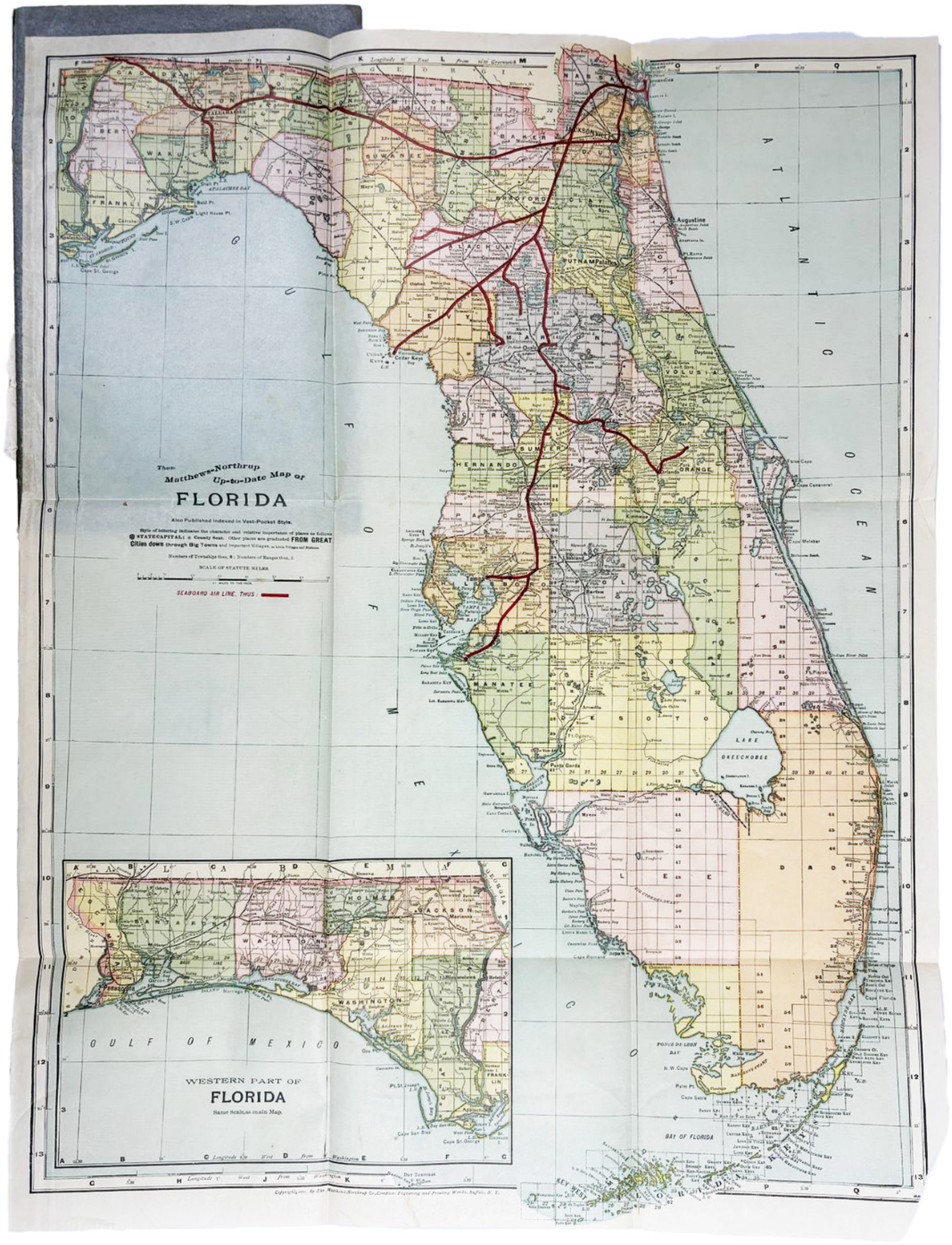
An apparently unrecorded guidebook to Florida, issued around 1902 by the Seaboard Air Line Railway, a critically important driver of the development of Central Florida, including of Tampa Bay and Orlando, written by John W. White, the railway's General Industrial Agent, the work is copiously illustrated with 25 photographic images and features a custom edition of the large format colour photolithographed 'Matthews-Northrup Up-to-Date Map of Florida'; a fascinating impression of Florida on the eve of its great tourism and agrarian boom.

1.400 EUR

At the dawn of the 20th century Florida was considered by many – if not most – people to be a giant malarial swamp, best known only to be avoided. The 1900 census pegged the state as having only 528,542 residents (although this figure had risen 35% since 1890). Most of Florida was undeveloped, with Miami having been founded only in 1896. However, some keen investors recognized the Sunshine State's enormous potential for tourism, migration, high-value subtropical agriculture and related real estate speculation.

Florida's modern development was spearheaded by railways, the only viable method to convey the mass movement of people and produce to and from the state. The preeminent figure in this regard was Henry Flagler and his Florida East Coast Railway (FEC), founded in 1885. However, there were other significant players.

The Seaboard Air Line Railroad, popularly known as the 'Seaboard Railroad', was created in 1900 form the



merger of the long-established Atlantic Coast Line Railroad and the Seaboard Coast Line Railroad. Headquartered in Portsmouth, Virginia, the Seaboard Railroad billed itself as the "The Route of Courteous Service". Upon its establishment, it operated a main line that ran from Richmond, Virginia down to termini in Tampa Bay and Orlando, with spur lines throughout the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama and northern Florida.

From the outset, the Seaboard Railroad promoted the development of northern, central and eastern Florida, as the growth of these regions would naturally augment the company's traffic.

Present here is an exceedingly rare, and apparently unrecorded, copiously illustrated guidebook to Florida published by the Seaboard Air Line Railway, featuring a fine large format map of the Sunshine State. While undated, it was published in or about 1902, as in the Introduction it is mentioned that statistics cited in the work "are from the Commissioner of Agriculture as embodied in his report for 1900, as the report for 1901 has not yet been finished".

It is important to note that all turn of the century ephemeral works relating to Florida are today exceedingly rare.

The pamphlet was authored by John W. White, a Norfolk, Virginia-based civil engineer who served as the General Industrial Agent for the Seaboard Air Line Railway throughout the 19-noughts, and who was responsible for as series of promotional works and articles on Florida.

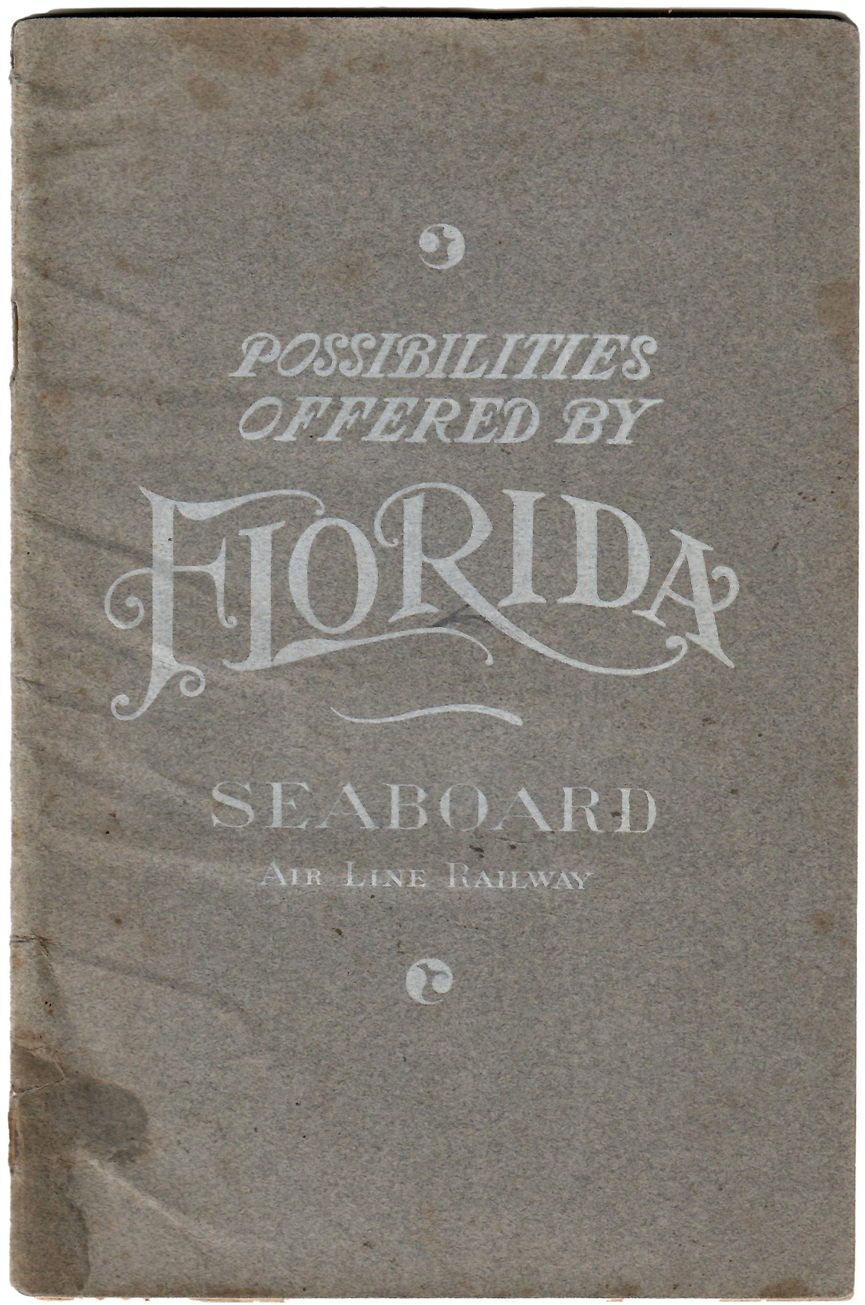
In the Introduction', [p. 3], White writes:

"Not only is the eye of the investor turned towards the South, but the tide of immigration as well. There are various causes for this latter move, chief among them is the escape from the rigorous climate of the North, West and Northwest. To those farmers who are troubled in this respect, we offer some information in connection with a country where work can be carried on the entire year. A land where pleasant weather – with absence of either extreme – prevails continuously, and for which plant life springs forth at a time when such products are numbered among the luxuries, thus insuring large financial returns. Such a land is Florida.

This pamphlet is designed with a view of presenting to those in search of a home some of the possibilities and advantages offered by this great State."

The work then features the sections a 'Chronological History of the State of Florida Since its Discovery' (pp. 7-14); 'Rural Florida is Not Excessively Warm' (pp. 15-17); and 'Cattle-Raising in Florida' (pp. 17-19). This is then followed by descriptions of 21 counties of Florida (pp. 19-56), including Nassau, Duval, Baker, Columbia, Suwannee, Madison, Jefferson, Leon, Gadsden, Wakulla, Clay, Bradford, Alachua, Levy, Marion, Sumter, Lake, Orange, Hernando, Pasco and Hillsborough. Each description features statistics on the county's Area, Population, Number of Manufacturing and Mechanical Agencies, Capital Invested, as well as charts, where appropriate, on the annual production of Fruit, Domestic Animals, Animal Productions and Crops.

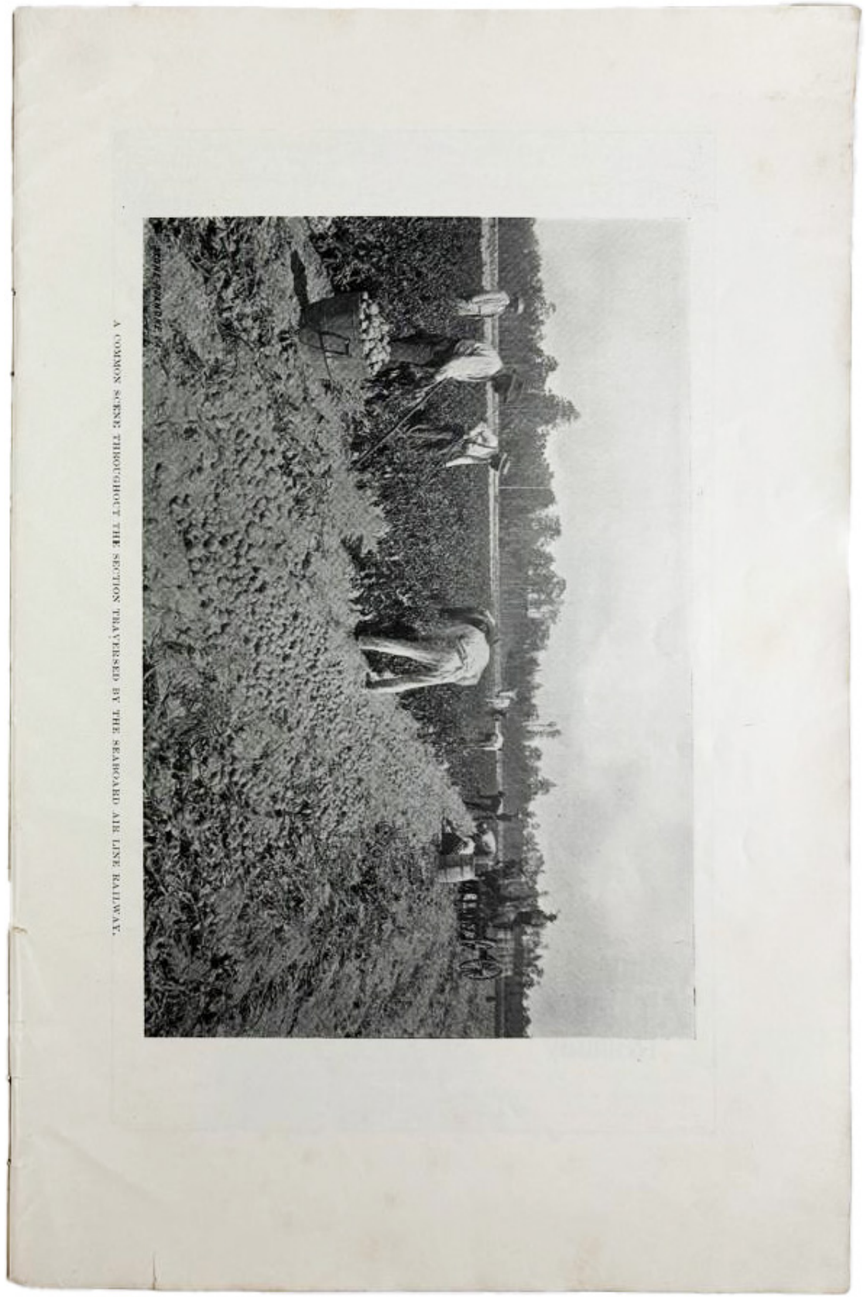
The text features 25 photographic illustrations (with 5 being full-page), including images of early Florida scenes of townscapes, agriculture, natural wonders and daily life, along with a map of the entire Seaboard Air Line Railway system.



A highlight of the work, significant in and of itself, affixed and folding to the back cover, is the large format colour photolithographed The Matthews-Northrup Up-to-Date Map of Florida (measuring 53 x 41 cm). Bearing the imprint of '1898 by the Matthews-Northrup Co., Complete Engraving and Printing Works, Buffalo, N.Y.', and is here rendered a special, custom edition, as it is overprinted (in bold red) with the lines of the Seaboard Air Line Railway. A highly detailed and precise topographic rendering, it colours Florida's counties in a variety of bright hues and labels every city, towns and village of any note. It shows the railroad to have stellar coverage in central and north Florida, with spurs running out of Jacksonville to Tampa Bay, Orlando, Cedar Keys and Tallahassee.

The map, which would normally be separately issued as part of Matthews-Northrup's "Vest-pocket series", was issued in a handful of revised editions through the 1890s. The map is today extremely rare, we can trace only 4 institutional examples in any of the editions, held by the University of Michigan Library (being the 1898 edition); Harvard University Library; Yale University Library; and the Princeton University Library. Moreover, we are aware of only a single sales record for another example.

References: N/A – Pamphlet seemingly unrecorded. Cf. [re: The Matthews-Northrup Up-to-Date Map of Florida, all eds.]: University of Michigan Library [being the 1898 ed.]: G3930 1898 .M3; Harvard University Library: G3930 1894 .M3 vf; Yale University Library: Covers 792 1894; Princeton University Library: HMC01.7294 D-Alcove 2, drawer 15; OCLC: 68698712.



No. 16

MILLI EMNIYET HIZMETI NEŞRIYATI [National Security Service Publications]

İran ve Irak. Onikinci Kitap
[Iran and Iraq. 12th Book]

[S. l., but Istanbul or Ankara:] Milli Emniyet Hizmeti [National Security Service] 1929.

Two titles in one volume, as originally published. 8°, title page, 92 pp., [4 pp.] blank, with two interleaved black and white charts and two folding maps. 54 pp., [2 pp.], interleaved folding chart, folding map, original faux-letter binding with gold lettering and embossed tooling, original grey patterned endpapers (only minor scuffing to the spine, but overall very good).

An exceptionally rare Turkish pamphlet from 1929 about Iran and Iraq, containing classified information for the exclusive internal use of the National Security Service.

1.400 EUR

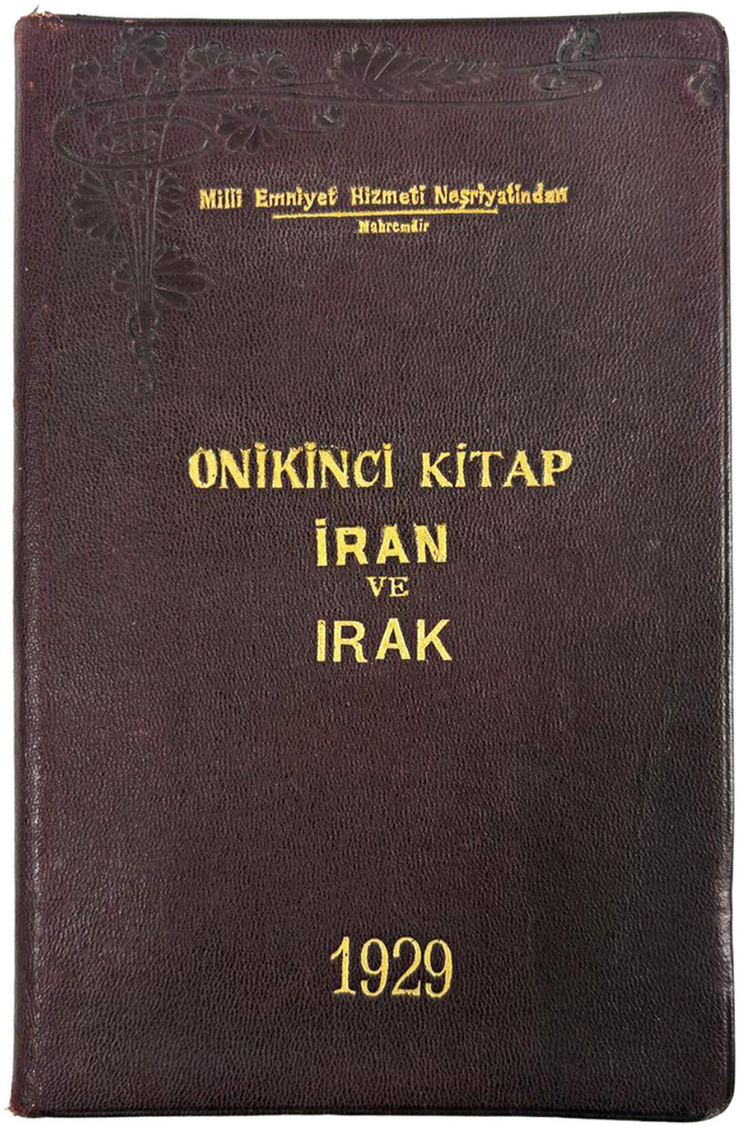
This handsomely bound booklet on Iran and Iraq was published in 1929 as the 12th in a series of separately published pamphlets by the National Security Service of Turkey (Milli Emniyet Hizmeti). It was not available for sale and was printed solely for internal use, containing classified information.

The National Security Service was established in 1926 and was later replaced by the National Intelligence Organization (Millî İstihbarat Teşkilâtı, MİT) in 1965. Publications from this series are exceedingly rare, and we have been unable to find information on how many were produced or when they began publication.

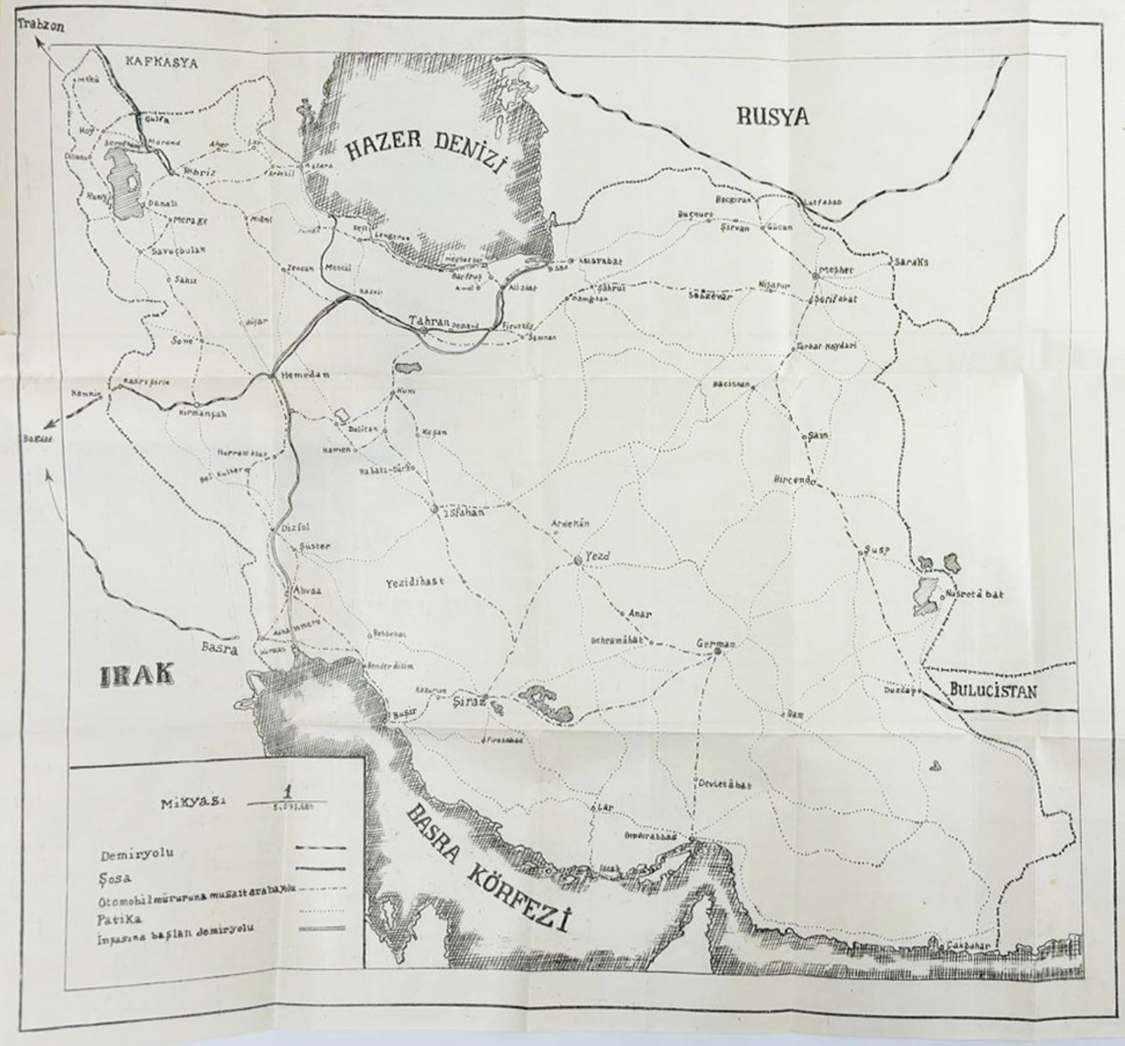
This particular booklet was printed in 1929, the same year that the new Latin-based Turkish alphabet became mandatory for all public communications. Likely, this was also the first year the National Security Service began printing materials.

The Pamphlet in Focus

The publication contains highly confidential information about Iraq and Iran, obtained through spies, informants, and data analysis. The information is presented in a dry, informative tone and focuses on several key subjects, including the army, the contemporary government, the countries' relations with the West and Turkey, and the recent political situation that has shaped the current landscape.



İRAN YOL KROKİSİDİR



Mesafat Cedveli

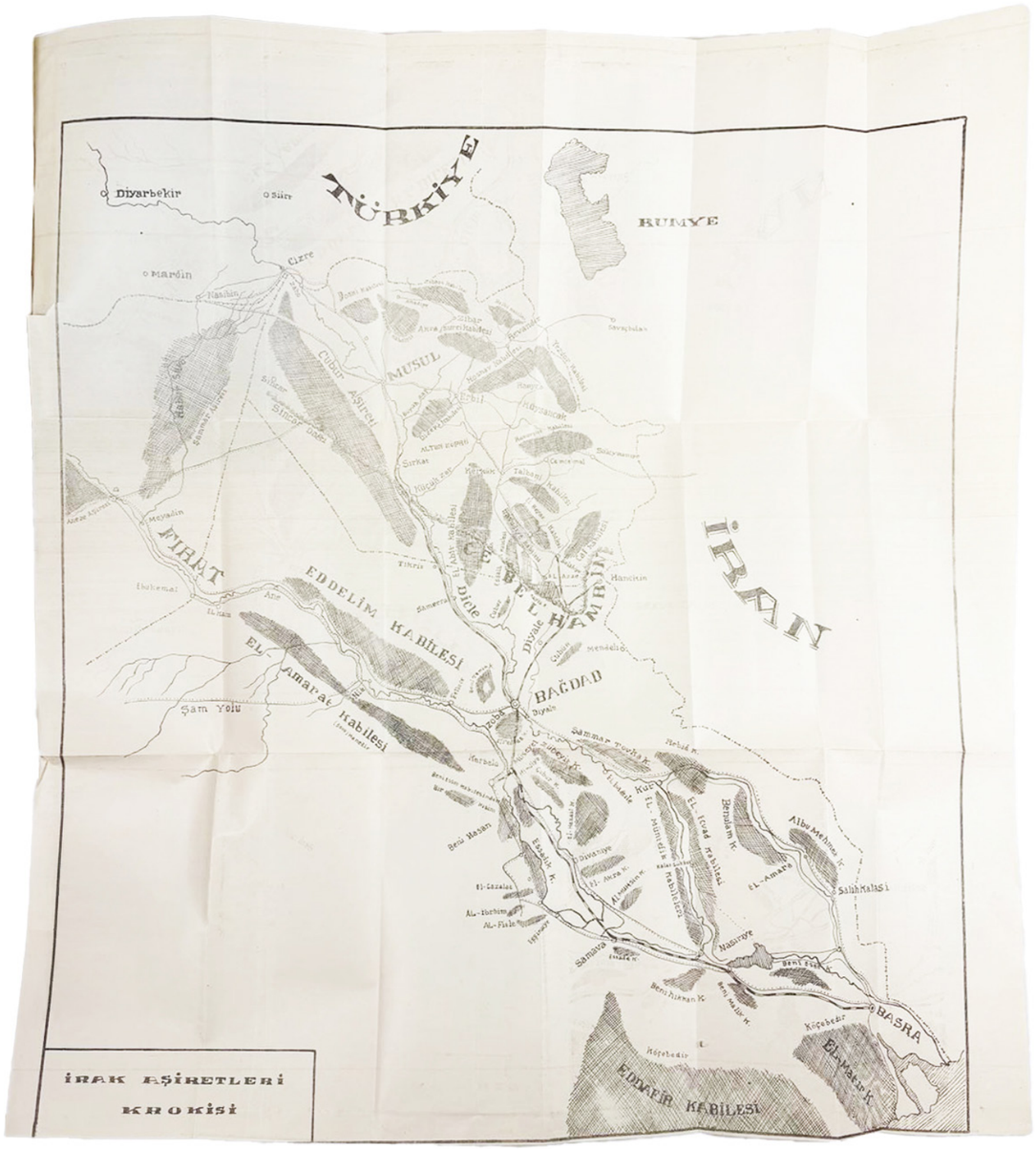
Şehir	Kilometre
Tahran - Kazvin	145
Kazvin - Hemedan	233
Hemedan- Kirmanşah	189
Kirmanşah-Hudud	204
Tahran - Irak hududu	771
Kazvin - Zencan	180
Zencan - Tebriz	316
Tebriz - Culfa	132
Tahran - Culfa/ Kafkas hududu	773
Hemedan- Malayer	87
Malayer- Borucerd	50
Borucerd- Huremabad	118
Huremabad-Dizfol	245
Dizful- Ahvaz	130
Ahvaz-Muhammera	128
Tahran-Hududu/Muhammerâ	1216
Tahran-Firuzgüh	136
Firuzgüh-Simnan	84
Simnan-Damgan	123
Damgan-Şahrud	70
Şahrud-Sabzivar	272
Sabzivar-Nişabor	106
Nişabor-Şerifabad	76
Şerifabad-Meşhed	40
Meşhed-Bacğiran	237
Tahran-Bacğiran /Rusya/	1144
Firuzgüh-Aliabad	111
Aliabad-Sarı	22
Sarı-Benderğez	100
Tahran-Benderğez Hazer Denizi	569
Şerifabad-Turbet	96
Turbet-Kayin	229
Kayin-Bircend	113
Bircend-Düzdab	434
Tahran-Düzdab	1739

Mesafat Cedveli

Şehir	Kilometre
Tahran - Kum	149
Kum - Isfahan	282
Isfahan - Şiraz	487
Şiraz - Bendebuşir	264
Tahran - Benderbuşir /Basra Körfezi/	1182
Isfahan - Yezd	322
Yezd - Kirman	392
Kirman - Benderabas	600
Tahran-Benderabas /Basra Körfezi/	1745
Kazvin - Rest	193
Reşt - Pehlevi	39
Tahran - Pehlevi /Hazer Denizi/	377
Culfa - Hoy	72
Hoy - Makü	131
Tahran - Makü /Türkiya Hududu/	983
Aliabad - Barforeş	25
Barforoş - Meşhediser	26
Tahran - Meşhediser /Hazer Denizi/	293

Additionally, it discusses the financial and economic conditions, banking systems, trade with other countries, communications infrastructure, and more. Special emphasis is placed on rebel groups of various ethnic backgrounds, detailing their leaders and the number of combatants supporting them.

All the pamphlets in this series are extremely rare, as they were created for internal governmental use only. We could not locate any other examples of our publication. However, we did find one pamphlet from the series on WorldCat, which is about Greece and was published in 1929, the same year as ours. This pamphlet is housed at Boğaziçi University Library in Istanbul. Sporadic examples of various other states from the series have appeared intermittently on the Turkish market in recent years.



EGYPT (LOWER EGYPT)
ANGLO-EGYPTIAN WAR (1882)
BRITISH CONQUEST OF EGYPT

No. 17

INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT, WAR OFFICE (GREAT BRITAIN).

['Map of Lower Egypt'].

[London:] Intelligence Department, War Office, 1882.

Colour photolithograph, printed on 4 sheets, each dissected into 18 sections and mounted upon original linen with marbled endpapers, all folding into a contemporary red pebbled cloth slipcase bearing the printed map seller's pastedown label of 'Edward Stanford / London', and the title 'Map of Lower Egypt' (Very Good, clean and bright, just the odd tiny stain and very minor toning; slipcase worn with lower araa strengthened with red cloth tape), each sheet: 55.5 x 83.5 cm; if sheets joined would form a map: 111 x 167 cm (43.5 x 65.5 inches).

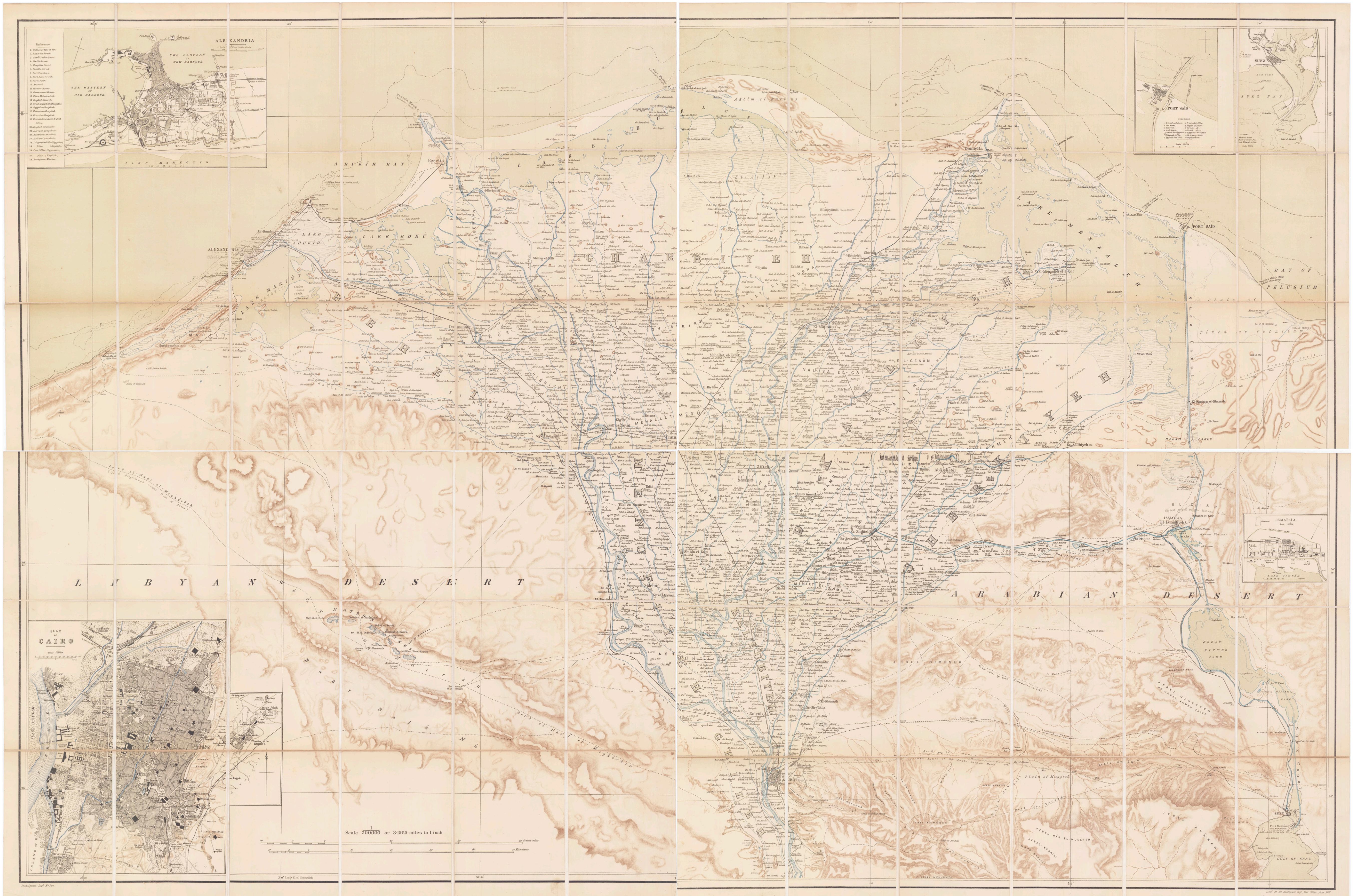
The very rare first edition of the foundational map of the British colonial regime in Egypt; created by the Intelligence Department of the War Office on the eve of the Anglo-Egyptian War (1882), whereby Britain forcibly made Egypt a protectorate, so gaining dominance over the Suez Canal; predicated upon the best sources, the very large four-sheet work was the finest and most detailed general map of Lower Egypt made to date, being an unrivalled strategic aid in its time, as well being the basis upon which the future cartography of the region would be built.

1.800 EUR

During the 1870s, Egypt was a de jure Ottoman province that was, in actuality, a sovereign state ruled by the Muhammed Ali dynasty of Khedives. Up to this point France was the dominant foreign influence upon Egypt, as it was the Frenchman Ferdinand de Lesseps who built the Suez Canal (opened in 1869), while many of the Egyptian elite were ardent Francophiles (some were even educated in Paris).

London deeply resented the French dominance in Egypt and coveted de facto colonial control of the country for itself, especially as the Suez Canal was Britain's link to its vast empire in Asia and Australia, etc. For some years, Britain and France sought to gain financial leverage over Egypt by instructing their treasuries and banks to provide Egypt with massive loans at extortionately high interest rates. The khedival regime accepted these odious terms as it was desperate for capital, for it was driving a massive infrastructure boom, building railways, roads, canals, as well as grand edifices like palaces and mosques.

In 1876, Egypt defaulted on its loans, causing Britain and France, in 1879, to assume "Dual Control" of


ALEXANDRIA
ABUKIR BAY
LAKE EDKU
LAKE MARIUT
PORT SAID
BAY OF PELUSIUM
SUEZ
ARABIAN DESERT
PLAN of CAIRO
GREAT BITTER LAKE
GULF OF SUEZ
Scale 1/200000 or 3.1565 miles to 1 inch

Egypt's public finances. While this certainly augmented Britain's influence in Egypt, it at the same time it advanced the power of its rival, France.

The mandarins in Westminster obsessively looked for any excuse to exploit any opportunity to mount a full British takeover of Egypt, either it by diplomatic chicanery or militarily force.

The British did not have to wait long for a golden opportunity to invade Egypt. The 'Urabi Revolt (1879-82), led by a brave and visionary Egyptian army officer, Colonel Ahmed 'Urabi, was a nationalist and ardently anti-European uprising against the rule of Khedive Tewfik Pasha. This led to the harassment and killing of English, French and other Westerners in Alexandria. These outrages gave Britain the justification to invade Egypt to 'protect its subjects' and the preserve the regime of their 'ally and friend' Tewfik Pasha. The Second Anglo-Egyptian War (July – September 1882), or the British Conquest of Egypt, was led by the legendary General Garnet Wolseley. It commenced with the British bombardment of Alexandria followed by a land invasion of Lower Egypt, whereby Wolseley seized the Suez Canal Zone and then drove towards Cairo. The decisive showdown of the war was the Battle of Tel El Kebir (September 13, 1882), fought 110 km north-north-east of Cairo, whereby Wolseley crushed 'Urabi's main army.

'Urabi and his main followers were exiled to British Ceylon, while Britain made Egypt a protectorate. While Tewfik Pasha remained the technical ruler of Egypt and maintained a degree of power over local affairs, Britain assumed control of the country's military, major commerce and public finances, essentially making Egypt a British colony in all bit name. While France retained its large investments in Egypt, as well as a lingering cultural influence, it was effectively sidelined, while the Ottoman presence was rendered next to nil.

The Present Map in Focus

The invasion of Egypt in July 1882, was long anticipated, so British military planners had some months to prepare. One of the challenges they had was that Lower Egypt, the region where control of the entire country would be decided, while well-mapped in various ways, did have this cartography consolidated into single accurate general map. Lower Egypt, in practical terms is the essentially the great fan of the Nile Delta, from Cairo, in the south, and then over to Alexandira in the northwest, while embracing the ultra-strategic Suez Canal Zone, to the east.

The Intelligence Department (or Branch) of the War Office was the special agency tasked with providing the British Army with maps and information of foreign countries and colonies in advance of, and during military campaigns. While founded only in 1873, by the early 1880s to was considered the be the finest military cartographic agency in the world. It had access to a vast network of diplomats, army scouts and spies who provided the most recent geographic information on targeted areas, while it also benefitted from the vast corpus of maps held in British governmental archives. Additionally, it maintained formal alliances with private mapping houses, such as Edward Stanford Ltd., that had their own stellar global networks for acquiring the best geographic information.

The British invasion of Egypt was of the upmost importance to the British Empire, while its anticipated leader, General Wolseley, was a national hero, who deserved and demanded the Intelligence Department's best efforts.

The present colossal map of Lower Egypt (measuring 111 x 167 cm) is the centrepiece of the Intelligence Department's endeavour to inform and enlighten Wolseley's invasion force.

The map is predicated upon the very best available sources. It is said to be based upon "the original French survey in 1818 by M. Jacotin, from the manuscript of Mahmud Bey and from the most recent information". Thus, the underlying base mapping is from Pierre Jacotin's mapping of Lower Egypt done for Napoleon Bonaparte in 1799 and 1800 and published in 1818. However, this was greatly augmented by the relatively recent surveys of the region executed by Mahmoud Bey al-Falaky (1815 - 1885), the great geographer, astronomer, surveyor and cabinet minister, who made many fine manuscript maps as well as grand printed map of Lower Egypt, issued in 1872. Additionally, the present map would have benefitted from some very recent surveys, variously executed by British military scouts, local civil authorities and operators of the Suez Canal.

The present work is the finest and most detailed general map of Lower Egypt available to date and features all the information required for strategic military planning. It embraces the great fan of Nile Delta, and extends to just beyond Alexanda, in the west, then all the way east to the Bay of Pelusium, beyond the Suez Canal, and then south, down past Cairo. The Libyan Dest expands to west of the Delta, while the Arabian Desert lies to the east.

Drafted to the ample scale of 1:200,000 (or 3.1565 miles to 1 inch), the map labels the provinces in the Nile Delta, as well as all cities, towns and villages of any note, all river channels and canals, as well as all forts and lighthouses. Notably the railway lines, the construction costs of which helped to bankrupt Egypt, are shows to run up from Cairo to Alexandria and Damietta, as well as various other locations. The Suez Canal, with it vital telegraph lines, is well defined. Numerous archaeological sites are noted, including the "Pyramids of Ghizeh'. The Arabian Desert, while desolate, it criss-crossed with fascinating features, including the lines of the 'Old Caravan Route to Syria', the 'Route taken by Genl. Bonaparte in 1799' (from Cairo to Suez) and the 'Derb al Hadj' (the route of Hajj caravans from Cairo to Mecca), as well as the routes of disused railways and canals that connected the Nile to the Red Sea.

Additionally, the map features five excellent insets featuring detailed city plans of Alexandia (upper left corner), Cairo (lower left corner), Port Said and Port Suez (upper right corner) and Ismailia (righthand side). Curiously, the map's four sheets were printed separately and serially, from January to June 1882. There was then evidently some haste to box up complete sets, like the present example, for use in time of the start of the British Invasion of Egypt in July of that year.

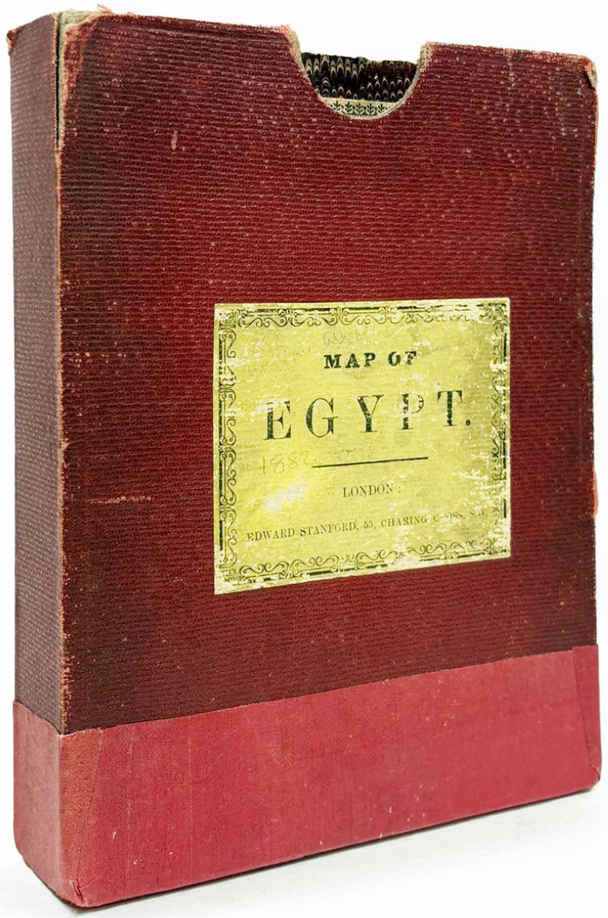
The present first edition of the map does not bear a title on the work itself. A second edition, much less rare, was subsequently issued, bearing the title *Lower Egypt in 4 Sheets. Compiled at the Intelligence Branch War Office.*

A Note on Rarity

The present map is very rare, at its sheets were issued in only very limited print runs for use by senior British military commanders and political figures involved in planning and executing the British Conquest of Egypt. Moreover, the fact the map's four sheets were printed separately and serially over six-month period meant that assembling complete sets was more of a challenge than usual. We can trace institutional examples at only 8 libraries, being the British Library (3 examples); Oxford University; Cambridge University;

and the National Archives U.K.; University of Manchester; University of Minnesota - Twin Cities; Staatbibliothek Berlin; and the Bibliothèque nationale de France.

References: British Library (3 examples): Maps 64390.(19.), Maps 64390.(11.), Maps MOD ID 104[-107]; Oxford University: E13:1 (6); Cambridge University: Maps.485.88.1-4; National Archives U.K.: [sheets separately catalogued:] MPHH 1/413/17; MPHH 1/413/18; MPHH 1/413/19; MPHH 1/413/20; University of Minnesota - Twin Cities: G8300 1882 .G7
Staatbibliothek Berlin: 8"@Kart. 11340-1; Bibliothèque nationale de France: GE C-2041 (1-4); OCLC: 1555056474; 839888681, 497557730, 1176864416; A. Crispin JEWITT, Maps for Empire. The first 2,000 numbered War Office maps 1881-1905 (London: The British Library, 1992), nos. 104-107, pp 20-21; P.A. PENFOLD (ed.), Maps and Plans in the Public Record Office: 3. Africa (London, 1982), no. 522.



WWI EASTERN FRONT OTTOMAN MAP

No. 18

Erkan-ı Harbiye Umumiye [War Ministry]

المانيا-روسيه و اوستريا-روسيه
[Almanya - Rusya ve Avusturya-Rusya / Germany - Russia and Austria-Russia]

Istanbul: Erkan-ı Harbiye Umumiye Matbaası [War Ministry Press], 1330 [1914].

Colour lithograph with original outline hand colour, dissected into 24 sections and contemporarily mounted upon linen (Very Good, some light even toning and minor abrasions to blank margins), 68,5 x 69,5 cm (27.3 x 26.9 inches).

A very rare, Ottoman large-format map of the Eastern Front of World War I, where over 90,000 Ottoman troops played a major role in the conflict; published in Istanbul early in conflict by the War Ministry Press.

1.400 EUR

The map is a reminder of the major, yet today largely forgotten, role that Ottoman troops played in reinforcing the German-Austro-Hungarian's largely successful efforts in that theatre of the conflict. The map embraces a large swath of territory in Central and Eastern Europe, running diagonally from the Baltic Sea (from today's German-Polish border) down to the mouths of the Danube on the Black Sea.

The territories of the 'Central Powers' on are represented on the map by the eastern parts of the German Empire, outlined in pink, namely Prussia and Silesia, which reach along the southern shores of the Baltic to embrace what is today northern and western Poland, Kaliningrad and part of Lithuania; to the south, the domains of Germany's ally, Austria-Hungary, are outlined in Green, and focus upon Galicia.

The 'Entente Powers' are represented by the Russian Empire, outlined in yellow, depicting all or parts of what is today central and eastern Poland (including Warsaw), Belarus, parts of the Ukraine, the Baltic Countries and western Russia proper; in the lower-right of the map, outlined in purple, is Romania, and ally of Russia. All major cities and towns are labelled, as are the main roads, which are delineated in red. From 1914 to 1917, the entire region was a frontier of intense warfare, with the lines of control moving back and forth. Importantly, the major Central Powers' garrison towns are represented by stars, in some cases surrounded by symbols indicating defensive works.

Large, separately-issued Ottoman maps of the WWI Eastern Front, or any aspects thereof, are very rare; we have never encountered another map remotely similar. Such maps would have been published in only small print runs, and their survival rate would have been very low.

Ottomans on the Eastern Front: An Underappreciated, yet Major, Factor

The Eastern Front was a seminal theatre in World War I right from the beginning of the conflict in 1914, until the capitulation of the Soviets (the inheritors of Russia's stake in the contest) in 1917. While the state of play in some places went back and forth due to the massive offensive campaigns of both sides, the Central Powers generally bettered their opponents along the Eastern Front, a factor that has been overshadowed by the alliance's overall defeat upon the conclusion of the entire war in 1918.

A major, but today largely forgotten, factor in the Central Powers' efforts along the Eastern Front was the contribution of the Ottoman Empire. After thrashing the Russians during the first year or so of the war, by the beginning of 1916, the Central Powers were suffering some reversals. The Germans and Austro-Hungarians, who had to deploy vast resources elsewhere, were running short of the manpower necessary to continue the fight along the Eastern Front, while the Russians seemed to be able to supply and sacrifice unlimited numbers of men.

The Ottoman Army had dramatically gained esteem in the eyes of the Germans and Austro-Hungarians due to its amazing victory over the massive British Imperial attempted invasion of Turkey during the Gallipoli Campaign (February 1915 to January 1916). Shortly thereafter, the German high command requested Enver Pasha, the Ottoman War Minister, to urgently send massive reinforcements northwards, a call that the Germanophile Enver was proud to answer.

The Ottomans arrived on the scene just in time to shore up the Austro-Hungarian forces in Galicia, who were on the ropes in the wake of the Russian's brutally effective Brusilov Offensive in the summer 1916.
In all, the Ottomans sent over 90,000 troops to fight along the Eastern Front, playing a major and, in some cases, a decisive role in the turn of events. Specifically, Enver deployed the Ottoman Army's XV Corps to Galicia; the VI Corps to Romania and the XX Corps and the 177th Infantry Regiment to Macedonia.

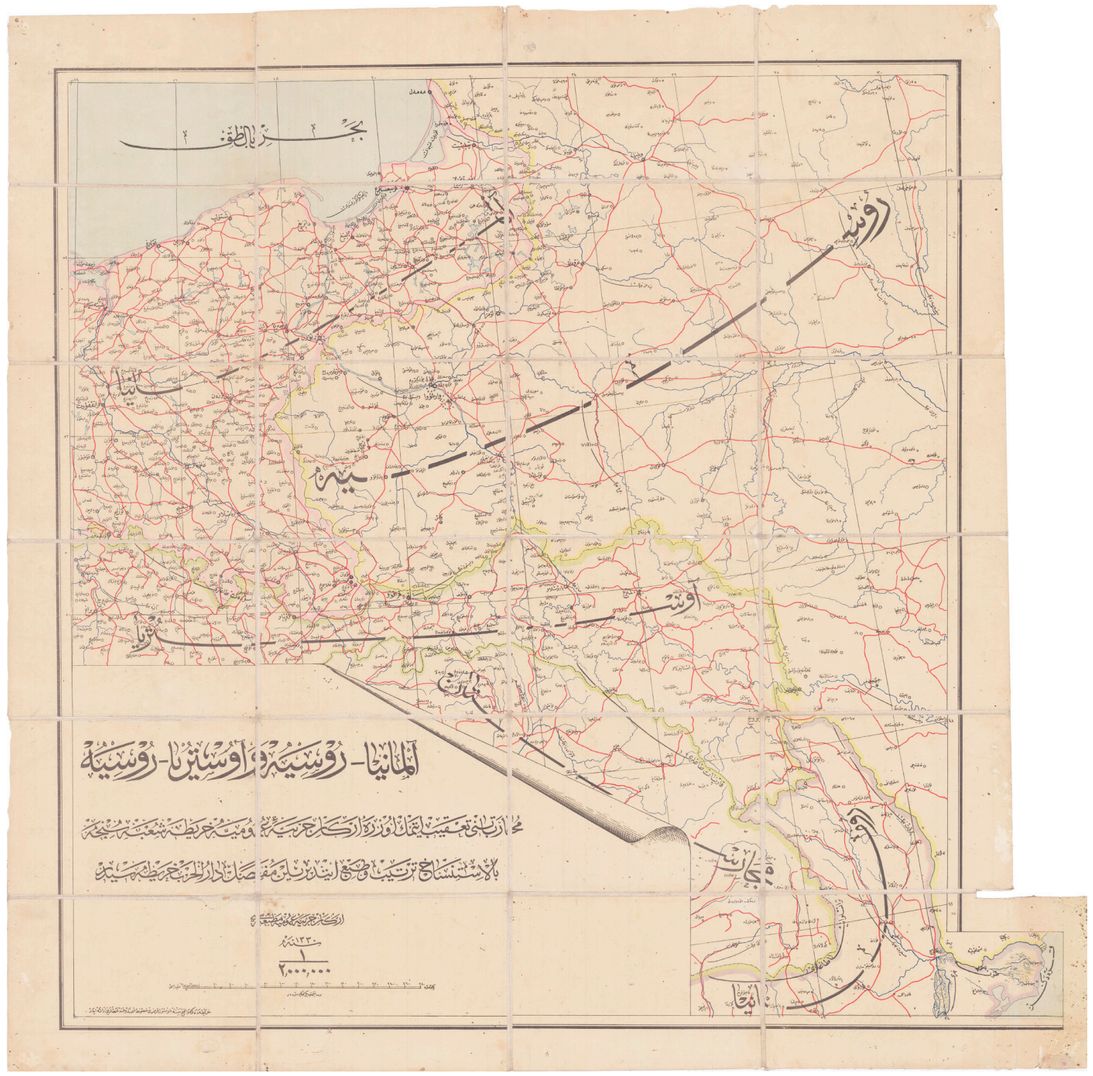
Notably, for over two years, Breslau, Silesia, Germany (today Wrocław, Poland) and Lemberg, Galicia, Austria (today L'viv, Ukraine) became major garrisons for thousands of Ottoman troops. Much to the surprise of some of the more sceptical German and Austro-Hungarian commanders, many of these soldiers were stellar fighters, who could brave horrendous conditions to scratch out victories against the opposition. In Galicia, they were often able to inflict severe casualties upon the Russians, while further south the Ottoman troops played a key role in precipitating the collapse of the Romanian Army in 1917.

Curiously, while the Ottoman involvement in the Eastern Front is considered by historians to have been successful in and of itself, it came at an awesome cost to the Ottoman Empire. The departure of the 90,000 troops northwards left Eastern Turkey overly exposed to Russian attacks, causing a near collapse in the Ottoman lines in Eastern Anatolia through most of 1916 and 1917. This seriously taxed the Sublime Porte, negating the momentum it had gained in the wake of Gallipoli, and preordaining the fall of the Ottoman Empire in 1918.

The Note on Rarity

We could not find any institutional examples in Western libraries. Additionally, we had another example of this map in 2018.

References: N / A. Cf. [Regarding the WWI Ottoman efforts along the Eastern Front:] Edward J. Erickson, Ordered to Die: A History of the Ottoman Army in the First World War (2001), pp. 119-140.



TACTILE AND VISUAL LEARNING FOR OTTOMAN WOMEN / ABC BOOKS ISLAMIC CALLIGRAPHY

No. 19

تركجما رقه لر
[Türkçeme Rikkaler / My Turkish Elegancies]

Istanbul: سلانيك مطبعه [Selanik Matbaası / Thessaloniki Press] May 31, 1329 [1913].

8°, [28 pp.] with drafts printed in brown, original illustrated wrappers, printed in brown, stapled (margins with minor scuffs, but overall good).

A seemingly unrecorded pamphlet containing Perso-Arabic letters and calligraphy, intended for embroidery and for educating women.

680 EUR

A rare and decorative instructional pamphlet presenting decorative Perso-Arabic characters used in Old Ottoman Turkish. Intended as a pattern book for embroidery, it adapts the shapes of traditional Islamic calligraphy into simplified, ornamental forms suitable for needlework. The visual language blends classical calligraphic motifs with touches that anticipate early Art Nouveau design.

The booklet begins with *Elif* (ا) and continues through the full *Elifba*, followed by numerals, two letter monograms, and more elaborate decorative compositions. The material progresses from simple to increasingly intricate forms, reflecting both practical use and aesthetic ambition.

Created for girls and women, the pamphlet served as a guide for demonstrating refinement and skill in embroidery—qualities highly appreciated at the time—while also offering a pleasant, accessible way to learn to read and write Ottoman Turkish at home.

We were unable to locate any additional examples of the book, neither on Worldcat, nor in the Turkish National Library, and it is not listed in Özege – the bibliography for Ottoman books.

FORESTRY MAP
OLIVE TREES & OLIVE OIL

No. 20

خریطه مدیریت عمومیه سی [Harita Müdüriyet-i Umumiyesi / General Surveying Office].

تورکیه جمهوریتی اورمانلری خریطه سی
[Türkiye Cumhuriyeti ormanları haritası / Forestry Map of the Republic of Türkiye]

[Istanbul:] خریطه مدیریت عمومیه سی مطبعه سی [Harita Müdüriyet-i Umumiyesi Matbaası / General Surveying Office Press] 1926.

Colour lithograph on 4 separate sheets, each sheet 87,5 x 52,5 cm (32.4 x 22.6 inches) almost 2 m (78.7 inches) long, if joined!, (Very Good, translations to modern Turkish in pencil (can be erased)).

The earliest comprehensive forestry map, including olive groves, of the newly established Republic of Türkiye, presented in the Ottoman (Old Turkish) language, printed on four large sheets.

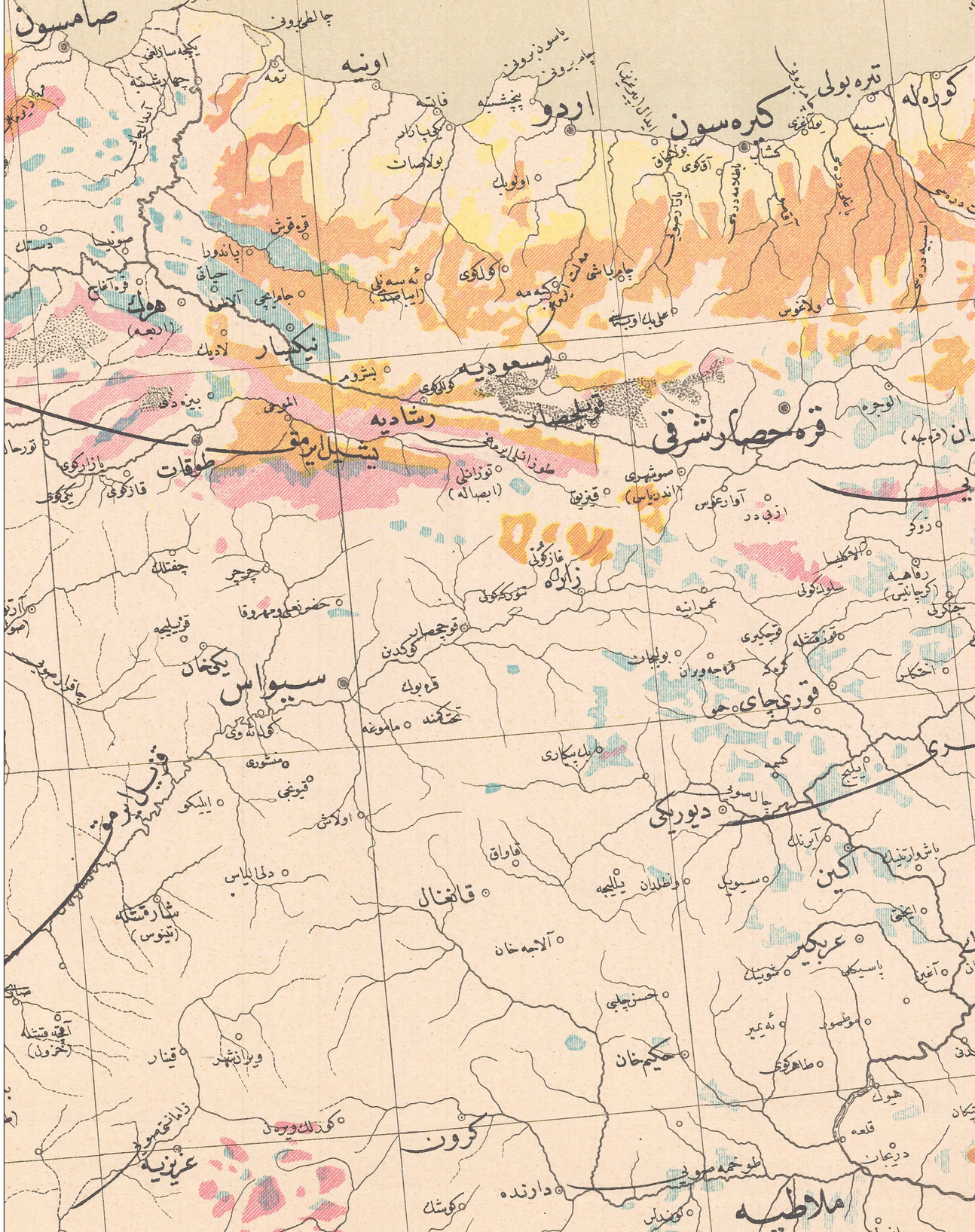
2.200 EUR

Before the Republic's establishment in 1923, forest cover in Anatolia was only loosely documented, and forestry administration remained fragmented despite late Ottoman reforms. The creation of the Ministry of Agriculture in 1846, and later the Ministry of Forestry, Mines and Agriculture, provided the first institutional framework. After 1920, forestry briefly fell under the Ministry of Economy, but the early Republic reorganized these responsibilities, establishing a dedicated Ministry of Agriculture in 1924. Throughout the 1920s, the state expanded wood production, strengthened regulation, and professionalized forest services — developments that culminated in the nationalization of forests in 1938 and the first major afforestation project in 1939.

The forestry map created by the General Surveying Office in 1926 offers a comprehensive representation of tree species distribution, vegetation types, and their corresponding areas in hectares throughout Türkiye. Below is a structured overview of the principal categories identified on the map: Pine, Black Pine, Larch, Juniper, Beech, Chesnutt, Oak, Ash, Boxwood, Olive, Scrub / Bush, Oak scrub / Oak-dominated brush and Thorny vegetation.

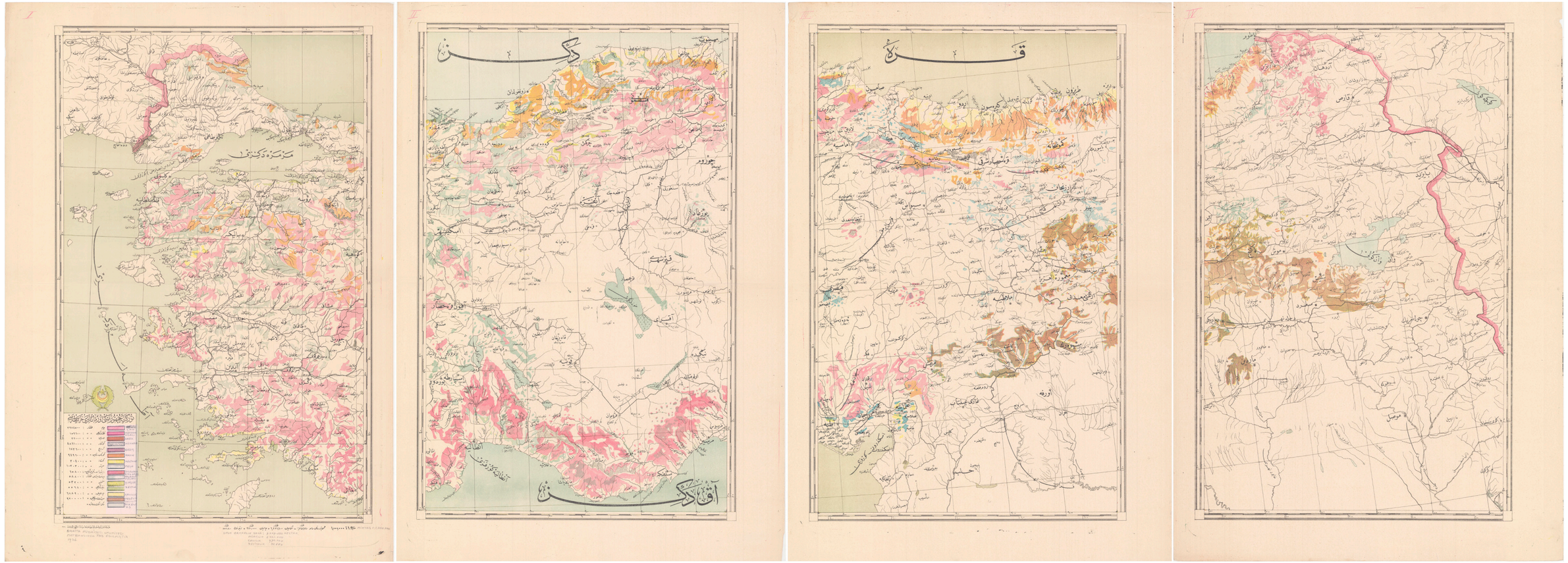
The note in the lower right-hand marks as total forest area (7,247,280 ha), Wooded area (6,221,600 ha), bush (970,000 ha) and olive groves (55,680 ha).

The clear marking of olive groves is of particular significance. Olives and olive oil, previously underappreci-



ated, emerged in the 1920s as a regulated and increasingly important export commodity of the Republic of Turkey, a role they continue to hold today.

We could trace one example of the map, quoted in the article: *Dağdaş, S., Bilge, S., 2015. Türkiye Cumhuriyetinin orman alanlarını gösteren ilk haritasi ve orman varlığımız üzerine. Orman Mühendisliği Dergisi, 52, 28-36.*



No. 21

Pedro de Sousa de Castelo Branco (nom de plume Inofre Chirino, 1678-1755)]

Rellacao do sucesso que teve a Armada de Veneza onida com as esquadras auxiliares de Portugal e outros principes catholicos na Costa da Morea contra o poder othomano

Messina: Vittorino Maffei 1717

8°, 19 pp. letterpress, uncut margins and unbound, as originally published (minor foxing, small tear in margins, otherwise good and clean).

650 EUR

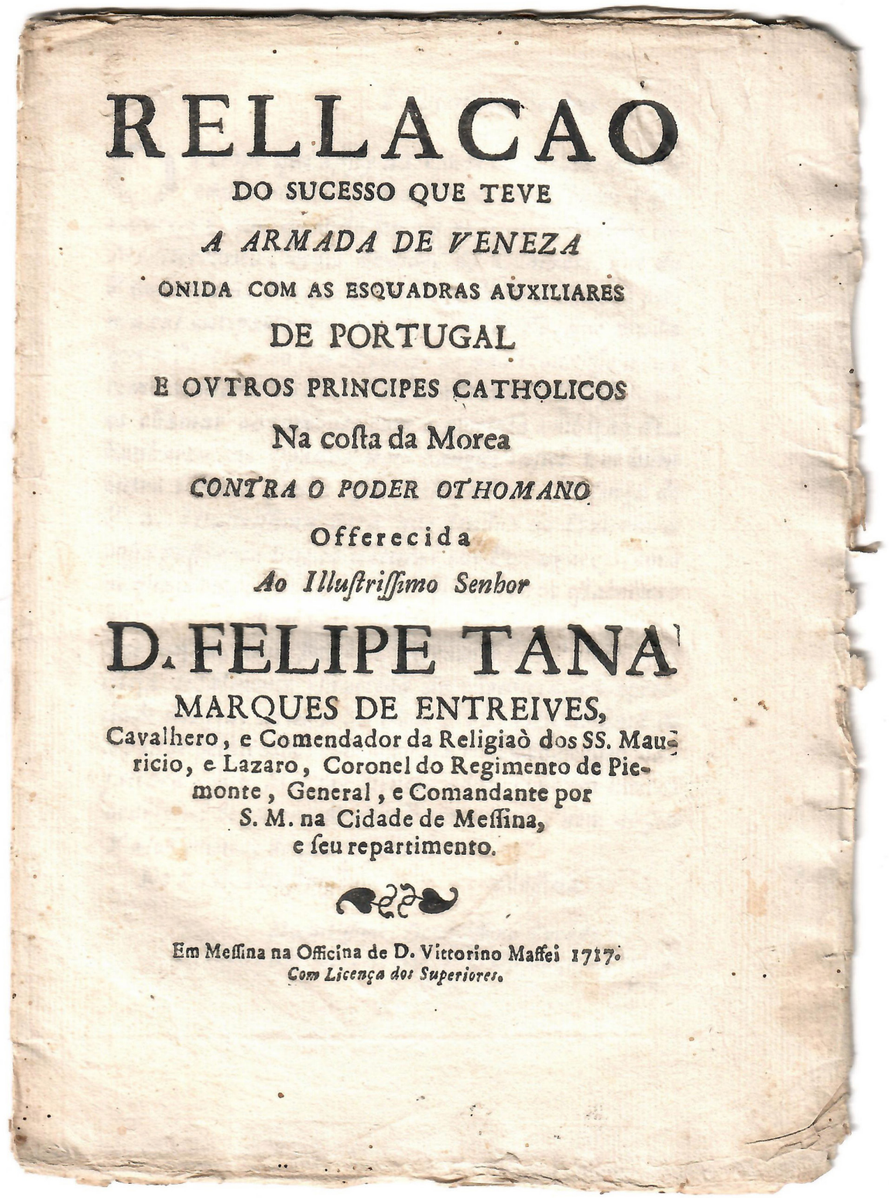
A rare first-hand report details the naval Battle of Matapan (also known as the Battle of Cape Matapan), which took place in Southern Greece on July 19, 1717. This battle was fought between the Republic of Venice, supported by ships from Portugal, the Papal States, and the Knights Hospitaller of Malta, against the Ottoman Empire. It was part of the Seventh Ottoman-Venetian War (1714-1718). The battle ended in victory for the Christian fleet.

The report was written by Pedro de Sousa de Castelo Branco, *Comendador da Ordem de Cristo* (Commander of the Military Order of Christ). In it, he celebrates the triumph of the Christian faith over the "infidels" and highlights the connection between the Portuguese and Italians through their shared languages.

However, this victory was short-lived. The war ultimately concluded with an Ottoman victory, which resulted in the loss of Venice's significant territory in the Greek peninsula, specifically the Peloponnese (Morea). The conflict officially ended with the Treaty of Passarowitz in 1718.

We could trace examples in the National Maritime Museum in Greenwich, Universitat de Barcelona, Biblioteca Nacional de España, Indiana University, Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal and Biblioteca Nacional do Brasil.

References: OCLC 560630088,776428130.Newe Zeitunge, Relationen, Flugschriften, Flugblätter, Einblattdrucke von 1470 bis 1820, 2024, no. 1772.James W. Nelson Novoa, Portugal, el Lepanto fallido y el Nuevo Lepanto (1571-1750) Portugal, the Failed Lepanto and the New Lepanto (1571-1750), [Hipogrifo, (issn: 2328-1308), 11.2, 2023, pp. 69-86],



RELLACAO
DO SUCESSO QUE TEVE
A ARMADA DE VENEZA
ONIDA COM AS ESQUADRAS AUXILIARES
DE PORTUGAL
E OVTROS PRINCIPES CATHOLICOS
Na coſta da Morea
CONTRA O PODER OTHOMANO
Offerecida
Ao Illuſtriſſimo Senhor
D. FELIPE TANA
MARQUES DE ENTREIVES,
Cavalhero, e Comendador da Religiaò dos SS. Mau-
ricio, e Lazaro, Coronel do Regimento de Pie-
monte, General, e Comandante por
S. M. na Cidade de Meſſina,
e ſeu repartimento.
Em Meſſina na Officina de D. Vittorino Maffei 1717.
Com Licença dos Superiores.

ARABIAN PENINSULA
OTTMAN EMPIRE
ERITREA, IRAN & BALOCHISTAN

No. 22

میرالای حاجی محمود
Miralay Hacı Mahmud (Colonel Hajji Mahmud, also Hacı Mahnud Bey, 1830- حاجی محمود بك)

اران بلوجستان جزیره العرب
[Iran, Balochistan, Arabian Peninsula]

[Istanbul:] 1891 مكتب فنون حربیه شاهانه مطبعه [Mekteb-i Fünun-ı Harbiye-i Şahane Matbaası / Imperial Military School Drafting Press]

Lithograph on thin paper, 43,5 x 45,5 cm (17.1 x 18 inches), (soft folds, slightly age-toned).

A proof state of an Ottoman map of the Arabian Peninsula, Iran, Balochistan, and an inset map of a coastal area of Eritrea around Massawa was created by the Military School in Istanbul during a time of significant changes in the depicted regions.

1.400 EUR

The map was likely prepared to illustrate contemporary military tensions along the Ottoman Empire's territory and borders.

The central focus of the sheet is the Arabian Peninsula, then partly under Ottoman authority, which controlled the coastal Hejaz and the eastern province of Al-Ahsa. Central Najd was in transition: in 1891—the year the map was produced—the Rashidi dynasty of Jabal Shammar defeated the Saudis at the Battle of Mulayda (al-Mulaydah), bringing an end to the Second Saudi State and consolidating Rashidi rule over the region.

The inset at lower right highlights the Eritrean coast around Massawa, an area under Ottoman control from 1557 and administered by the Khedive of Egypt from 1865. It became a principal theatre of the Italo-Ethiopian War, whose first phase ran from 1887 to 1889, with renewed conflict in 1895–1896.

A second focus is Iran and Baluchistan (now divided among Iran, Pakistan, and Afghanistan), then a zone of strategic competition between the British and Russian Empires during the "Great Game." The sheet appears to survive in an unfinished or proof state: the key is absent, borders and place names are not yet drawn, while roads, rivers, and railways in East Africa, the Arabian Peninsula, and the coastal regions of Iran and Pakistan are already delineated.

The map is signed by Miralay (Colonel) Hacı Mahmud—also known as Hacı Mahmud Bey—born in Istanbul in 1830. As part of the Tanzimat-era reforms, he studied painting in London before returning to serve as a draughtsman within the Ottoman military education system. He is recorded in 1889 as a cartographic drafter at the Engineering School in Istanbul, and shortly thereafter at the Imperial Military School.

The bibliography of Ottoman cartography (Osmanlı Coğrafya Literatürü Tarihi (History of Geographical Literature During the Ottoman Period), Ed. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, Haz. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, Ramazan Şeşen, M. Serdar Bekâr, Gülcan Gündüz, A. Hamdi Furat, 2000 , pp. 284-285) lists three works by Hacı Mahmud Bey, all relating to the regions represented on the present map: a map of Iran, Afghanistan, Uzbekistan, Turkestan, and Balochistan (Imperial Military School Drafting Press, 1308 [1892]); and two maps of Ottoman Asia issued by the same press, one dated 1308 [1892] and one undated.

We could not find any other examples of the current map, and it is unclear if the final state was ever produced.

PARTITION OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE

No. 23

MEHMET SALIH YÜZBAŞI (Senior military officer Mehmet Salih, Mehmet Salih Omurtak (1889-1954)).

ممالك عثمانيه نك حرب عمومى يى متعاقب صلح قونفراسنجه تغير ايدن حدودلرينى كوسترر خريطه در
[Map Showing the Changes of Borders of the Ottoman Territories after the Great War, according to the Peace Conference]

Istanbul: Matbaa-i Amire 1336 [1920].

Colour lithography, 57,5 x 81,5 cm (22.6 x 32 inches), (soft folds, tiny tears and holes, light staining).

2.400 EUR

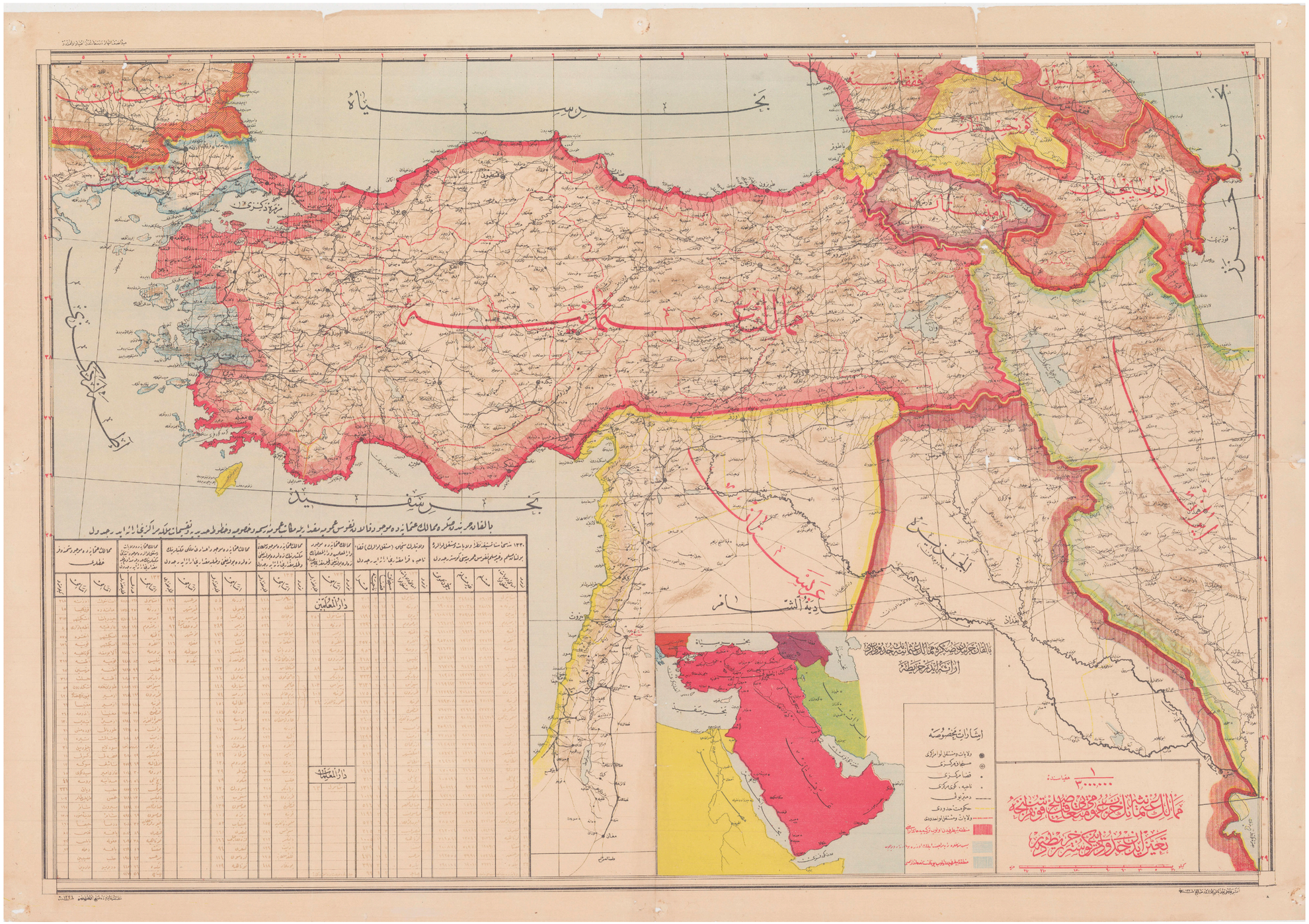
The Ottoman-language map illustrates the boundaries established by the Treaty of Sèvres, marking the initial phase of the empire's partition.

A neutral zone under Turkish administration is highlighted in red, with thick red lines on the right-hand side indicating the demilitarized section in the far north-west of this area. Vertical blue hatching denotes territory claimed by the Greek government, while horizontal blue hatching marks a second neutral zone placed under Greek administration.

In the southern portion of the map—corresponding to present-day Syria—the region is labeled Arabistan, and Armenia appears without the additional territories assigned to it under the Treaty of Sèvres. An inset map linking Anatolia with the Arabian Peninsula depicts the post-Balkan War borders of the Ottoman Empire, though it also includes areas that were, by that time, already under British supervision.

Along the left margin, a series of statistical charts provides demographic and administrative data. The large upper chart records the Muslim population of Turkey, while the first chart below it lists the numbers of Muslims, non-Muslims, and "Others" across various sanjaks based on the 1914 census. The second chart, titled "Table Showing the District, Subdistrict, and Village Centers Belonging to the Provinces Added to Turkey from the Neutral Zone," presents further administrative information for these and other sanjaks.

The map is signed by Mehmet Salih "Yüzbaşı" (Senior Military Officer)—later known as Mehmet Salih Omurtak (1889–1954)—one of the prominent military figures of the late Ottoman period. Between 1917 and 1919, he held a succession of senior operational posts: he served as a military delegate at the Brest-Litovsk Peace Conference on 27 December 1917; became Head of the Operations Department of the 5th Army on 28 February 1918 and of the Eastern Army Group on 8 June 1918; and was appointed Deputy Chief of Staff of the 3rd Army on 12 August 1918. He later served at the General Headquarters as Deputy Director of the 1st Branch (23 October 1918) and, from 11 January 1919, as Chief Aide-de-Camp to the Minister of War.


بحر سياه
بحر سفيد
بحر احمر
خليج فارس
عربستان
بادية الشام
بالقاعة السلطانية بمكة المكرمة سنة ١٣٣٠
ارادة بدر وخريطة
اشارات مخصوصه
١ / ٣٠٠٠٠٠٠ مقياسه
ممالك العثمانية مع ما يحاذيها من البلاد والممالك
بتعيين ايد حدودها وتمييز ما هو منها مستقل او تحت الحماية
دار المعلمين
دار المعلمات

No. 24

ԳՐԻԳՈՐԵԱՆ ՉՄԻՒՌՆԱՑԻՈՅ [GRIGORIAN OF ISMIRNATSVOY / Gregory of Smyrna]

Հրահանգ քրիստոնէական հաւատոյ ըստ ուղղափառ դաւանութեան եկեղեցւոյ Հայաստանեայց
[Hrahang Qristoneakan havatoy / The Instruction of the Christian Faith According to the Orthodox Church in Armenia, with the diligence of Gregory of Smyrna]

Moscow: Ի Տպարանի Վլատիմիրայ Կողիէ [Vladimir Kogye Printing house 1850].

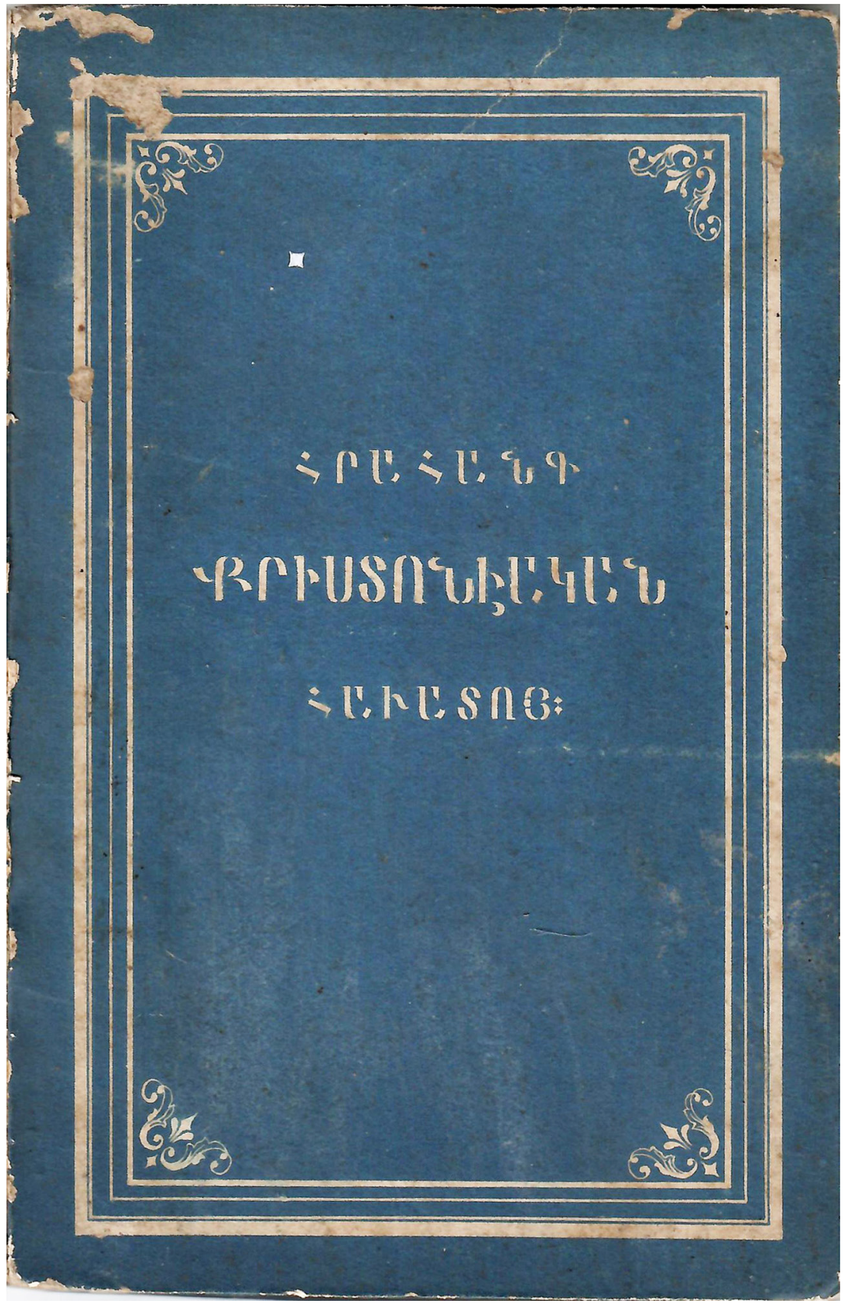
8°, [8 pp.], full page illustration, 96 pp., blank, bound in original blue card binding with white lettering (age-tones and with foxing, spine scuffed on the corners, later spine).

A rare book published in Moscow in the Armenian language is a religious text based on the method of questions and answers by ancient philosophers.

450 EUR

A book by the same author and with the same title, but expanded to 418 pages, was published by the same contemporary publisher and had the subtitle “Instruction of the Christian Faith: Expanded with Relevant Testimonies.”

We could trace in institutional examples at the National Library in Armenia and the British Library (although a scan of the wrong book appears on the page).



WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE
MACBETH– FIRST ARMENIAN TRANSLATION
TBILISI IMPRINT

No. 25

William Shakespeare (1564 - 1616), Author; Stepan Sargsi Malkhasyants (also Malkhaseants, Ստեփան Սարգսի Մալխասյանց, 1857 – 1947), Translator.

ՄԱԿԲԵԹ
[Macbeth]

Tbilisi: ԱՐՕՐ Տ. ՆԱԶԱՐԵԱՆ ("Aror" T. Nazarian) - Թիֆլիսի Հայոց Հրատարակչական Ընկերութիւն [Armenian Publishing Society of Tbilisi] 1892.

8°, 18 pp., title page, 108 pp., contemporary black half-goat binding with green linen boards, spine with tooling, lettering and traces of old paper stamp with numbers, rubber stamps of Secretary of the Council of Leninakan (now Gyumri) City Soviet on endpapers and in margins of text pages, some crossed with later stamps of the Armenian School Library at the Robert College, an old platemark of the Armenian School Library at the Robert College in Istanbul on the inner side of the front board (both institutions do not exist anymore) (light foxing and staining, sporadic tears in margins, tears in the lower part of the title page, old pencil annotations in Armenian and Latin letters, sporadic old annotations in colour pencils, traces of old label on the inner side of the rear board, binding scuffed).

First printed translation of Macbeth to modern Armenian language.

980 EUR

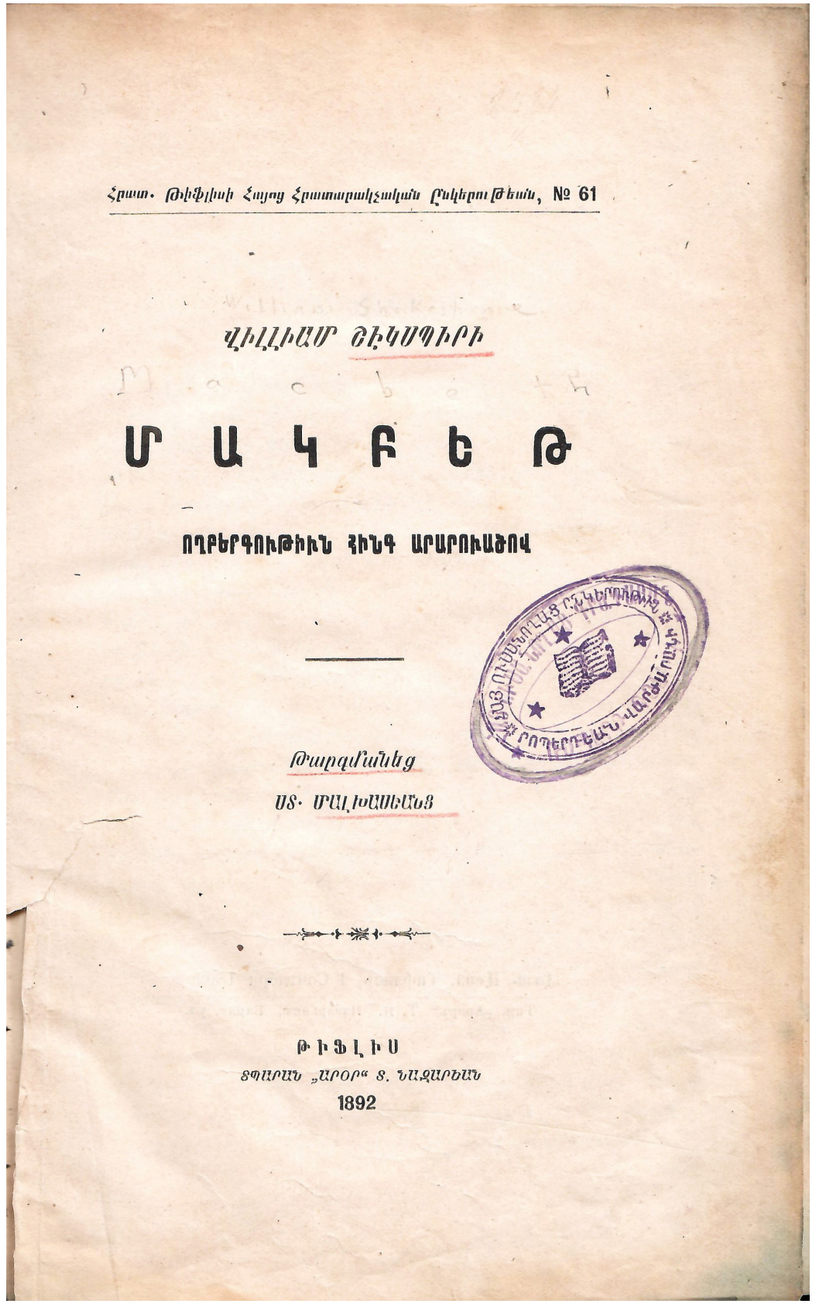
Macbeth was the first Shakespearean play to be staged in Armenian. The production was translated and organized by the Mekhitarists of Venice in 1864; however, the text was never published and consequently remained inaccessible to a broader readership.

This translation, published in Tbilisi in 1892, constitutes the first printed Armenian version of the play. It was prepared by Stepan Sargsi Malkhasyants (Ստեփան Սարգսի Մալխասյանց, 1857–1947), an Armenian scholar, author, and translator, born in what is now Georgia and active primarily in Russia.

In his introduction, Malkhasyants states that the translation was based on German and Russian sources, while each line was carefully collated with the English original. He also provides an account of his approach to the rendering of verse metre.

That same year, the first Georgian translation of Macbeth appeared in Tbilisi.

We could trace two institutional examples housed at the Shakespeare Birthplace Trust collection, and in the National Library of Armenia.



WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE
KING LEAR – FIRST ARMENIAN TRANSLATION
ARMENIAN PRINTING IN RUSSIA

No. 26

William SHAKESPEARE (1564 - 1616), Author; Stepan Sargsi MALKHASYANTS (also Malkhaseants, Ստեփան Սարգսի Մալխասյանց, 1857 – 1947), Translator.

ԼԻՐ ԹԱԳԱՒՈՐ
[Lir t'agawor / King Lear]

St. Petersburg: I.N. Skorokhodov 1888.

8°, [14 pp.],186 pp., [3 pp.], contemporary three-quarter red linen binding with marbled boards, gold lettering on the spine (little age-toned and stained, binding with scratched, mostly on corners, ghouast of old paper label on the spine, inside stamps of a deaccessioned Armenian library in Istanbul from circa 1900, sporadic annotations in margins and on the title page, endpapers with cracks in hinges and with stamps).

First translation of King Lear *into Armenian.*

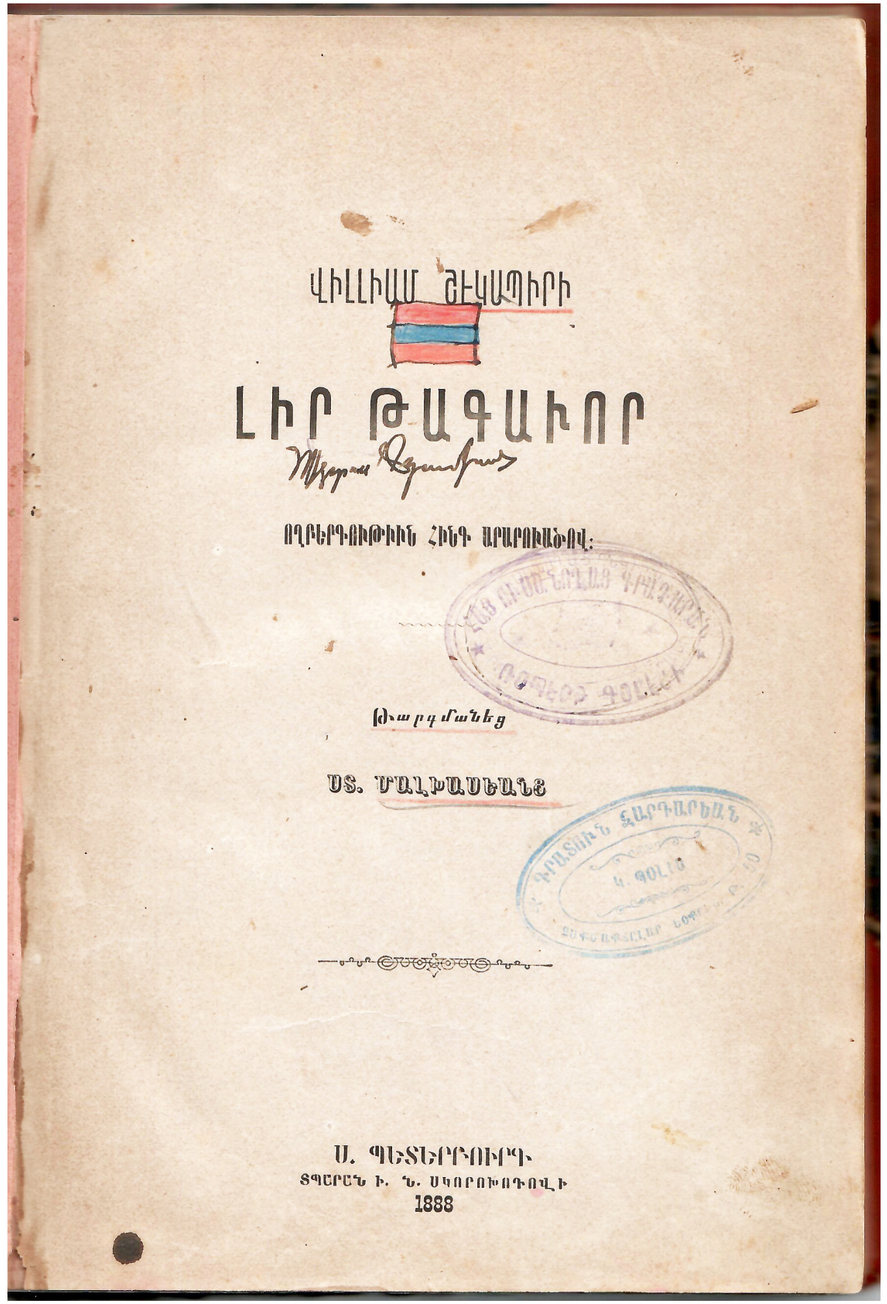
980 EUR

Stepan Sargsi Malkhasyants (Ստեփան Սարգսի Մալխասյանց, 1857 – 1947) was an Armenian scholar, author, and translator, born in what is today Georgia and active throughout his life in Russia. As a student, he translated this work from a German translation by Johann Heinrich Voß, published in 1806, which is known for its faithful adherence to the Shakespearian language and nearly word-for-word translation of the original text. In the introduction, Malkhasyants explains his selection of Armenian words for the play.

This translation is the first of "King Lear" into Armenian. The second translation followed in 1891 and was published in Tbilisi.

A Note on Rarity

We could only find one institutional example, housed in the British Library (OCLC 1242733373). The Folger Shakespeare Library does not appear to hold an example.



No. 27

William SHAKESPEARE (1564 - 1616), Author; Hovhaness MASSEHIAN (1864-1931), Translator.

ՀԱՄԼԷՏ ԴԱՆԵՄԱՐՔԻ ԻՇԽԱՆ
[Hamlet. The Prince of Denmark]

Tb: Թիֆլիսի Հայոց Հրատարակչական Ընկերութիւն [Armenian Publishing Society of Tbilisi] 1894.

8°, 122 pp., [2 pp.], contemporary red cloth binding, contemporary grey endpapers (internally good, little age-toned with sporadic staining and with stamps of a deaccessioned Armenian library in Istanbul from circa 1900, minor annotations, binding water-stained, pale in margins and with small scuffs).

The most esteemed and historically significant translation of Hamlet into modern Armenian.

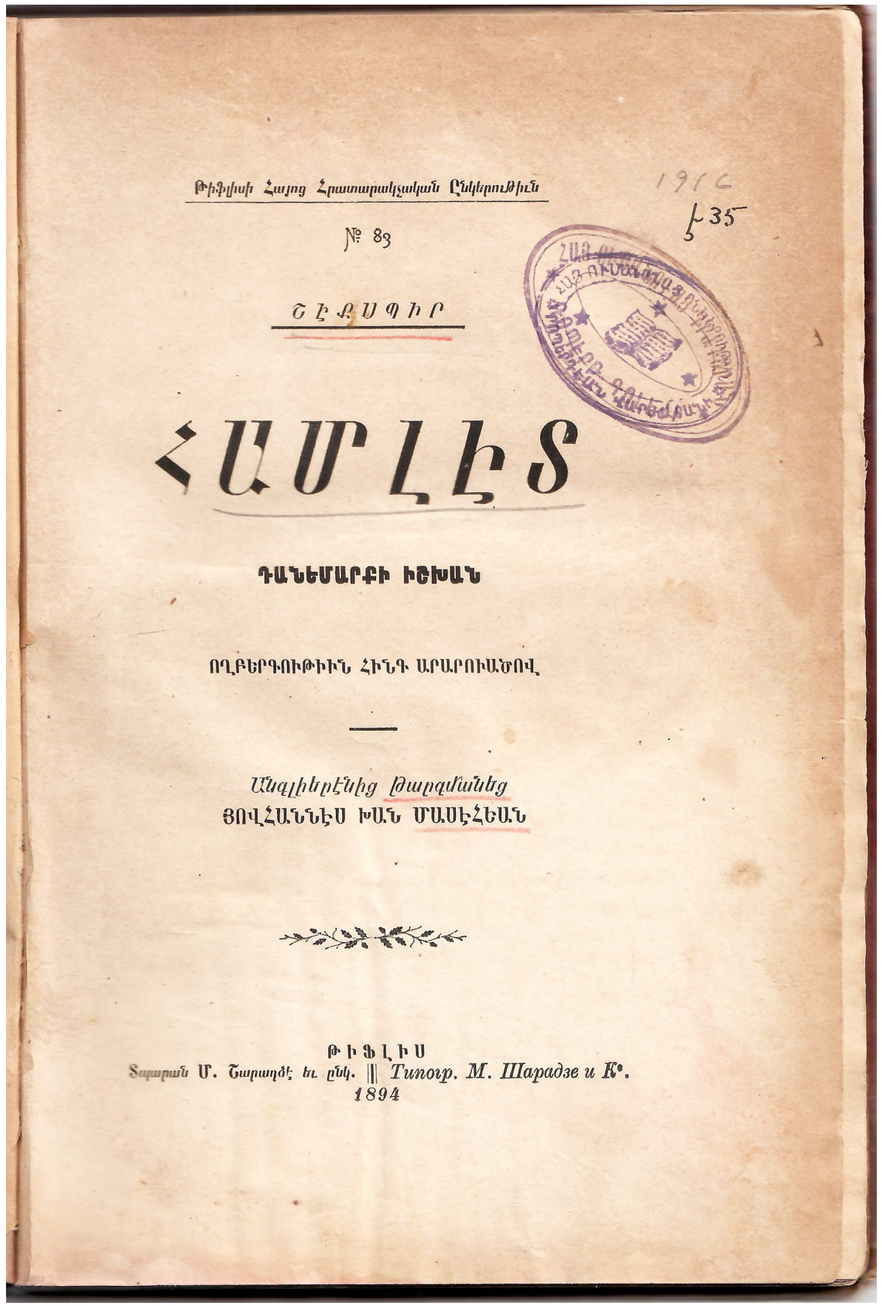
1.400 EUR

Translator Hovhaness Massehian (1864-1931) is recognized today as a pioneer for his fine and accurate translations of Shakespeare into Armenian. Born into an Armenian family in Tehran, Massehian served as Persia's Ambassador to Germany (1912-1916), London (1927-1929), and Japan (1929-1931).

During his lifetime, he translated 14 works of Shakespeare, but only published 4 in Tbilisi and revised editions of these 4 in Vienna during the 1920s. Massehian's translation of "Hamlet" is particularly regarded as the most refined and historically significant version in modern Armenian.

Although Aram Teteyan made the first translation of "Hamlet" in 1866, it included only part of the text. This was followed by Seyead Amireants's translation, published in Baku in 1886, and Senek'erim Artsruni's translation, released in Tbilisi in 1889. Both of these earlier translations are considered to have failed to capture the spirit, rythm and quality of the original work.

Although referenced in several articles, the book is quite rare today. We found only oneexample, which is housed at the National Library of Armenia. Additionally, we couldn't locate any copies in institutional collections on WorldCat. The Folger Shakespeare Library also does not appear to hold an example.



WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE
OTHELLO
ISTANBUL IMPRINT

No. 28

William SHAKESPEARE (1564 – 1616), Author; ?, Translator.

Օտէլլօ
[Othello]

Istanbul: ՓԷԼԹԷԵԱՆ [O. Pelteean] 1922.

8°, 154 pp. with black and white illustrations depicting stage scenes, [4 pp.] blank, [2 pp.] imprint., contemporary card wrappers made of wrappers of a notebook with hand-written title mimicking the title page (slightly age-toned with light foxing, small folds in margins, second sheet with old annotations and scribbles, otherwise good used condition).

A rare 1922 Armenian translation of Othello, printed in Istanbul.

820 EUR

The history of translations of “Othello” into Armenian is somewhat unclear. The first and only Armenian translation of “Othello” that we have located, prior to our own, was done by Stepanos Sulkhanians and published in Tbilisi, Georgia, in 1880.

Interestingly, the Ottoman Empire embraced “Othello” with enthusiasm. The play gained popularity thanks to Ira Aldridge (1807–1867), the first Black American tragedian, who performed the lines from the play entirely in English at a theater in Istanbul in 1866. Reports suggest that “Othello” became so beloved in Armenian theaters that, in the latter half of the 19th century, the name "Othello" became popular for newborn children.

Our edition was published in 1922, coinciding with the play's reintroduction to a wider audience through a German silent historical romantic film of the same title.

We could not find any institutional copies of our book on WorldCat, in the Istanbul National Library, or in the databases of Armenian libraries. However, we owed another example of the book in January 2023.

SLOVENIAN REFUGEE MAGAZINE
SPITTAL AN DER DRAU AND CLEVELAND PRINTING

No. 29

Marijan JAKOPIČ (1923 - 1978), Editor in 1952, et al.

Posavski zvon [The Bell of Posavje].

Spittal an der Drau, Austria, and Cleveland, Ohio, USA, various dates between December 1, 1948, and May 1, 1952.

Set of 9 Quarto mimeographed magazines (see below for collations).

A series of mimeographed magazines, printed by Slovenian refugees in the wake of World War II, between 1948 and 1952, first in a DP camp in Spittal,Austria, and then with the latter issues printed in Cleveland, USA – exceedingly rare – the only known surviving examples.

2.200 EUR

This is an exceedingly rare set of 9 (of 10, first issue lacking) mimeographed magazines published by Slovenian refugees, who in the wake of World War II fled from the new Yugoslavian Socialist regime to a Displaced Persons camp in Spittal,Carinthia, Austria, before immigrating to Cleveland, Ohio, USA. Quite unusually,the magazine series was initially printed, in 1948 and 1949, at the Spittal camp,and after a hiatus, its publication was resumed in 1952 in Cleveland.

The authors and readership of Posavski zvon were initially confined to refugees from towns along the Sava River, which are today part of the northern suburbs of Ljubljana (the so called Posavje area, not be confused with a region of the same name in the south-eastern part of the Slovenia). However, after a short time, the magazine reached a wider audience of Yugoslavian refugees and immigrants to North and South America. The bell of the church in Ježica, near Ljubljana, was taken for the name and emblem of the magazine.

The DP camp near Spittal, Austria, was founded by the British in the summer of 1945. The dormitories, built by German POWs, were specifically intended to house refugees and exiles from Yugoslavia, primarily from Slovenia. At its height,the camp was home to 5,000 people, including approximately 800 school-aged children. Most of the refugees were 'Whites', Slovenians who during the war had been closely aligned with the Roman Catholic Church, with some even having been members of the Slovenian Home Guard (the Domobranci), a pro-Axis militia.

Logically, these people did not feel welcome in Yugoslavia under the newly-established Socialist regime of

Marshal Tito. In the late 1940s, most of these refuges immigrated overseas, mainly to Argentina, Canada and the United States.

The first issue of Posavski zvon, which is the only number missing from the present set, was, according to information supplied in subsequent editions, hand-typed on a single sheet of paper and pinned to noticeboards within the Spittal camp. It included news and gossip from the Posavje villages. It is thus understandable that not a single example of this extremely ephemeral first issue is known to survive today.

Following intense interest in the first issue, the second number was promptly mimeographed and, according to the text within the issue, was not only distributed among the refugees in the camp, but also to immigrants throughout Austria, England, Italy, Canada, Argentina, as well as in the British-occupied sector of Germany. Indeed, the purpose of the magazine seems to have been to keep the refugee community connected, even as its members dispersed to locations that were often thousands of kilometres distant from each other.

The early issues grant valuable information on life in the Spittal DP camp, as well as data on the numbers of refugees who had arrived from Slovenia, Croatia, Serbia, Hungary, as well as other countries. There are also reports concerning the process and nature of the immigration experience from the camp to Argentina, Canada and the United States. Copies of the magazine were obviously given to emigrants upon their departure, and the February 1949 issue feature reports from Slovenians living in Toronto, Halifax, Buenos Aires, and various locations across the United States.

The final Spittal issue (No. 4, Year II) was printed on March 1, 1949. It records that, at the time, approximately 1,400 Slovenians lived in the Spittal camp, in addition to about 180 Croatians, 60 Serbs and 580 Hungarians, amongst others.

The camp provided residents with lessons in English and Spanish, so that the refugees would be able to quickly adapt to their future homes.

Later that year, Posavski zvon's authors and editors, according to 9nformation within subsequent issues, emigrated to the United States, and the publication of the magazine ceased for the next three years.

In 1952, the final three issues of the magazine were published in Cleveland, Ohio, which was then (as it is today) home to the largest Slovenian community outside of Europe. The new editor, Marjan Jakopič, a prolific poet, would continue to make it his personal mission to keep the Posavje Slovenian diaspora connected, even two decades after the magazine's final issue.

The appendix of the final issue of Posavski zvon lists the names of all the people from the Posavje region who were killed during and after World War II, as well as a list of those who were assassinated in the Dachau concentration camp, plus the names of members of the Home Guard (Domobranci) who were forcibly repatriated by the British to Yugoslavia, whereupon they were executed.

A Note on Rarity

The present set of nine issues of Posavski zvon represents the only examples of the magazine that are known to survive. A reference is made to the series in Rozina Švent's 1992 master's thesis, submitted to the University in Ljubljana on Slovenian Emigrant Printing after World War II, but only mentions that the magazine was no longer issued as of 1964, and provides no information as to the location of modern-day examples.

List and Collations of the Present 9 Issues:

No. 2, Year I. - Spittal an der Drau, Austria: December 1, 1948. [1] mimeographed text.

No. 3, Year I. - Spittal an der Drau, Austria: December 15, 1948. [1] mimeographed text with illustrated title.

No. 1, Year II. - Spittal an der Drau, Austria: January 1, 1949. [1] mimeographed text with illustrated title.

No. 2, Year II. - Spittal an der Drau, Austria: February 1, 1949. [1] mimeographed text with illustrated title.

No. 3, Year II. - Spittal an der Drau, Austria: March 1, 1949. [1] mimeographed text with illustrated title.

No. 4, Year II. - Spittal an der Drau, Austria: April 1, 1949. [1] mimeographed text with illustrated title.

No. 1, Year III. - Cleveland, Ohio, USA: January 15, 1952. 4 pp. mimeographed text with illustrated title.

No. 2, Year III. - Cleveland, Ohio, USA: March 1, 1952. 4 pp. mimeographed text with illustrated title.

No. 3, Year III. - Cleveland, Ohio, USA: May 1, 1952. 4 pp., [1] mimeographed text with illustrated title.

References: Rozina Švent, Publicisticna dejavnost slovenskih emigrantov po drugi svetovni vojni. Magistrsko delo (Ljubljana 1992), p. 88.

A note on OCLC
As is now the norm, OCLC counts are tentative, at best, as we recognize that searches using different qualifiers will often turn up different results. Searches are now further complicated by the vast numbers of digital, microfilm, and even print-on-demand copies, which have polluted the database considerably, making it difficult, without numerous phone calls or emails, to determine the actual number of tangible copies. Hence, even though the counts herein have been recently checked, most all should be taken as a measure of approximation.

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