



The Islamic World 20

BOOKS, MANUSCRIPTS, PHOTOGRAPHS, AND MAPS
FROM THE FOURTEENTH TO THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

Sheik of Shav jah.a

The Islamic World 20

ANTIQUARIAAT
FORUM

Antiquariat
INLIBRIS
Gilhofer Nfg. GmbH

The Islamic World 20

I. SCIENCE	P. 5
II. THE WORLD AND THE REGION	P. 53
III. ART AND LITERATURE	P. 273
IV. FAITH	P. 367
V. MAPS AND ATLASES	P. 403



't Goy, The Netherlands
Vienna, Austria
2024

THE ISLAMIC WORLD 20
Jointly offered for sale by:

Antiquariaat FORUM, ʔ Goy, The Netherlands
Antiquariat INLIBRIS, Vienna, Austria

Extensive descriptions and images available on request

All offers are without engagement and subject to prior sale.

All items in this list are complete and in good condition unless stated otherwise.

Any item not agreeing with the description may be returned within one week after receipt.

Prices are EURO (€). Postage and insurance are not included. VAT is charged at the standard rate to all EU customers. EU customers: please quote your VAT number when placing orders. Preferred mode of payment: in advance, wire transfer or bank check. Arrangements can be made for MasterCard and VisaCard.

Ownership of goods does not pass to the purchaser until the price has been paid in full. General conditions of sale are those laid down in the *ILAB Code of Usages and Customs*, which can be viewed at:
<https://ilab.org/page/codes-customs>.

New customers may be requested to provide references when ordering.

Antiquariat
INLIBRIS
Gilhofer Nfg. GmbH

Antiquariat INLIBRIS
Gilhofer Nfg. GmbH
Rathausstr. 19
1010 Vienna
Austria
Phone: +43 (0)1 4096190 0
Fax: +43 (0)1 4096190 9
E-mail: office@inlibris.com
Web: www.inlibris.com

ANTIQUARIAAT
FORUM

Antiquariaat FORUM BV
Tuurdijk 16
3997 MS ʔ Goy
The Netherlands
Phone: +31 (0)30 6011955
Fax: +31 (0)30 6011813
E-mail: info@forumrarebooks.com
Web: www.forumrarebooks.com
www.forumislamicworld.com



FRONT COVER AND FRONT ENDPAPERS: no. 434 on p. 235

TITLE PAGE: no. 629 on p. 335

PAGE 366: no. 697 on p. 369

PAGE 402: no. 816 on p. 430

BACK ENDPAPERS: no. 179 on p. 104

BACK COVER: no. 811 on p. 428

I Science



*“Liber Genethliacus” of Abu Bakr al-Hasan,
from the press of Copernicus’s “De Revolutionibus”*

1. ABU BAKR AL-HASAN ibn al-Hasib al Harasi (Alubater). [Kitab al mughni fi ‘l-mawalid, latine]. Liber genethliacus, sive De nativitatibus, non solum ingenti rerum scitu dignarum copia, verum etiam iucundissimo illarum ordine conspicuus.

Nuremberg, Johann Petreius, 1540. 4°. With a small floral vignette on the title-page and two woodcut initials. 18th century full vellum with gilt title label on spine. € 9,500

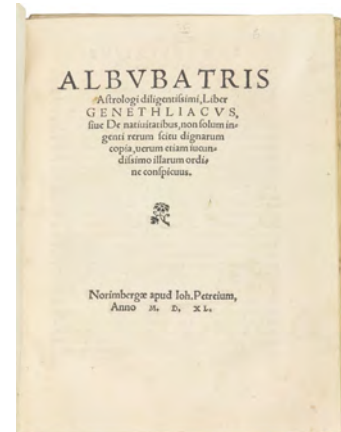
First edition under this title, and the definitive edition of the Renaissance. Notable is the scholar-printer responsible for the work: Johannes Petreius was soon to cement his historical reputation by printing Copernicus’ “De Revolutionibus” (1543). In the present work, Petreius offers his own justification for printing the work of Al-Hasan alongside such luminaries, for “true majestic Astronomy is on a higher level than the things intelligible to students. However this should not dissuade them from its handmaiden, Astrology, as its fruits and rewards are adjudged to be pure, and itself offering many advantages” (preface to the reader).

The important 9th century astrologer and physician Abu Bakr al-Hasan is best known for this work on casting nativities, or divination as to the destinies of newborns, which was “translated by Salio of Padua in or around 1218. The work is extant in at least seven manuscripts and four early printed editions from 1492 to 1540. A treatise in 206 chapters on nativities (birth horoscopes) providing answers to a wide number of questions pertaining to the twelve houses” (The Warburg Institute, Bibliotheca Astrologica Latina). The questions range from correct aspects of insemination and conception to the effects of delayed birth; the effects of the moon and planets on the pregnancy; the feeding of the newborn; and even whether the birth will take place “modestly” or “immodestly”. According to Al-Hasan, if Mars and Mercury align, the newborn will unfortunately be a liar; he also gives guidelines for how to determine whether the offspring will be pious; whether they will be a “hypocrite”; intelligent; gifted with a keen memory; foolish; faithful; generous; greedy; jealous; beautiful; argumentative; a fornicator; a thief; a sodomist (chapters 37 & 38); and prone to chastity or prone to sins against nature.

OCLC shows one copy in US libraries, at Brown.

Minor dampstaining to blank margin of a handful of leaves, more pronounced on fol. b4, otherwise only very light browning. Contemporary annotation to fol. h1r, a few modern pencil underlinings and marginal marks. 20th century bookplate of the Italian writer Enrico Gaetani to pastedown.

VD 16, A 59. Zimmer 1732. Houzeau/Lancaster II, 394r. Lalande p. 60. Sartori I.603. Aboussouan 6. Rosenthal 3352. Graesse I, 60. Suter, H., “al-Hasan”, in: *First Encyclopaedia of Islam III*, p. 274f. Carmody, *Arabic Astronomical and Astrological Sciences in Latin Translation* (Berkeley, 1956), pp. 136f., no. 1. Sezgin, *Geschichte des arabischen Schrifttums VII*, p. 123, no. 1.3. Cf. *GAL S I*, 394.



*Two key works of the Arab astrologer,
with French humanist provenance*

2. ABU MA'SHAR Ja'far ibn Muhammad ibn 'Umar al-Balkhi (Albumasar). Introductorium in astronomiam Albumasaris abalachi octo continens libros partiales.

(Venice, G. Penzio de Leucho for Melchiorre Sessa, 5 Sept. 1506). 4°. With woodcut illustration on title, woodcut initials, 43 small woodcuts in the text (22 repeats), 2 diagrams, and printer's device on final leaf verso.

Bound with: **(II) ALBUMASAR** de magnis coniunctionibus annorum revolutionibus ac eorum profectionibus octo continens tractatus. (Ibid., 31 May 1515). With woodcut illustration on title, woodcut initials, 270 woodcuts in the text, 2 diagrams, and printer's device on final leaf recto.

Contemporary French full calf on four raised double bands. € 45,000

A humanist sammelband comprising two attractive, finely illustrated Venetian editions of key astrological works by the great Arab astronomer Abu Ma'shar, who furnished the West with Aristotelian thinking. These 12th-century Latin versions of Abu Ma'shar's immense introduction to astrology, *Kitab al-madkhal al-kabir 'ala 'ilm ahkam al-nujum*, and of his book on planetary conjunctions, *Kitab al-qirana*t (for both cf. GAL I, 221f.), were previously published only by Erhard Ratdolt at Augsburg in 1489. Both of Penzio's Venetian editions are rare; of the first, a single copy is known in the trade since 1952 (sold through us in 2017).

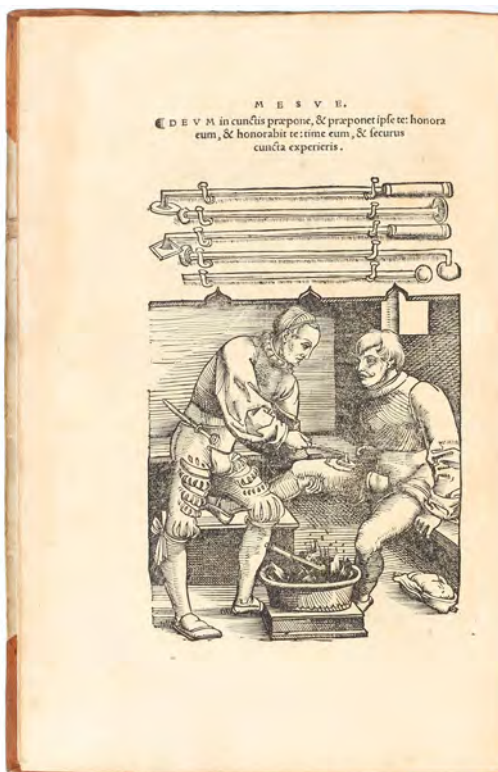
Of all the Arabic writers on astrology, the most imposing is Ja'far ibn Muhammad Abû Ma'shar (c. 787–886), known in the West as Albumasar. Born in Balkh (now Afghanistan), he travelled to Baghdad during the caliphate of al-Ma'mûm (813–33) and there became the main rival of al-Kindi, the father of Arab philosophy. Abu Ma'shar was an important influence on such thinkers as Albert the Great and Roger Bacon, who commonly referred to him as the “auctor in astronomia”, granting him the same status in astronomy that Aristotle enjoyed in philosophy.

Binding somewhat rubbed; extremities and spine professionally restored. From the library of the French theologian and scholar Nicolas Maillard (documented 1508–65), an admirer of Erasmus of Rotterdam, whom he knew and with whom he corresponded, with his autograph humanist ownership “Mallarii kai ton philon” at the top of the first title-page. 17th century ownership of the Barnabites of Annecy (“Collegii Annessiatensis congregationis Sancti Pauli”); a few 18th century bibliographical notes on the pastedowns. Later in the collection of Arthur Brölemann (1826–1904), bibliophile and president of the Tribunal de Commerce de Lyon, with his engraved bookplate on front pastedown. His library was dispersed by his great-granddaughter Blanche Bontoux (Mme. Étienne Mallet) in 1926.

(I) Edit 16, CNCE 822. Adams A 567. Gaselee, *Early printed books in Corpus Christi Cambridge*, 166. Essling I, 525. Isaac 12913. BM-STC Italian 345. DSB I, 35. Graesse I, 60. Caillet I, 154. *The Heritage Library, Scientific Treasures*, p. S, no. 31, and p. 30. Panzer VIII, 380, 344.

(II) Edit 16, CNCE 823. Adams A 566. Isaac 12926. BM-STC Italian 345. DSB I, 36. Graesse I, 60. Houzeau/L. 3821. IA 102.834. Sander 215. Essling I, 449. Caillet I, 154. Honeyman Coll. 57. *The Heritage Library, Scientific Treasures*, p. S, no. 32 (“Augsburg” in error). OCLC 31479499.

The only exclusively surgical work left us by an Arab source, illustrated with eight extraordinary woodcuts of operations



3. ABULCASIS (Albucasis, Abu al-Qasim al-Zahrawi) / [Priscianus, Theodorus; Pseud.:] Octavius Horatianus. *Rerum medicarum lib. quatuor. ... Albucasis chirurgicorum omnium primarii, lib. tres.*

Strasbourg, J. Schott, 26 Feb. 1532. Folio. Set in roman type. Titles within a ornamental woodcut border, with 8 full-page woodcuts by Hans Wechtlin and numerous woodcuts in the text. Rebound in the 19th century by Ludwig Eichhorn in half roan, brown paper spine label with manuscript title, drawn circle on the back board with the (faded) title within it, manuscript title on the bottom edge, new pastedowns and endpapers. € 65,000

Two esteemed 16th century medical works, originally written in the 4th and 11th century, here issued together in an early printed edition. Especially the second work in this early printed book is important: it is the only exclusively surgical work left by an Arab source. This treatise was written by Albucasis (Abu al-Qasim al-Zahwari) and was translated into Latin at Toledo by Gerard of Cremona. Albucasis, a native of Cordoba in Moorish Spain, was an Arab physician of the 11th century who is sometimes described as “the father of surgery”. The present work, which is the 30th and most popular volume of his 30-volume medical encyclopedia entitled “Kitab al-Tasrif”, can without doubt be regarded as the principal work of Albucasis, which established his authority. It is the first illustrated surgical guide ever written.

Albucasis’ treatise is divided into three books, each treating a different surgical topic: the first, cauterization (a procedure recommended by the Prophet, the

second on cutting and bloodletting, and the third on luxations of the limbs. It contains numerous small woodcuts of surgical instruments within the text. The author describes these instruments and how and when to use them. Added to the text of Albucasis are eight rather gruesome full-page woodcuts of specific operations, made by the German renaissance artist Hans Wechtlin (active between at least 1502 and 1526), probably his only surviving work. They show (1) a man wounded by many instruments, (2) a cauterization, (3) an amputation, (4) the extraction of an arrow, (5) bloodletting, (6) a full-page skeleton, and (7 & 8) trepanning operations.

Albucasis' surgical treatise was first printed (in Latin) in 1497. His guide remained a famous pharmacopoeia as late as the mid-16th century. The contents and descriptions contributed to many technological innovations in medicine, especially concerning the tools required for specific operations.

The work of Albucasis is preceded by the "Rerum medicarum libri quator", a therapeutic compendium written by the 4th century Greek physician Theodorus Priscianus, also known under his pseudonym Octavianus Horatianus.

It here appears in print for the first time, in a Latin translation, though originally written in Greek, and edited by Hermann von Neuenahr (ca. 1492-1530), a German humanist with particular interest in medicine and pharmacy besides history and theology. The work is better known as the "Euporista" (Easily Obtained Remedies).

Contemporary inscription in ink on last blank page in the same hand as the manuscript title written on the bottom edge. Binding a little worn and showing some stains, with two holes in the front board and two in the back board, probably from (now lost) clasps. A few tiny holes in the first two pages. The first four leaves browned, some minor foxing to the title-page. Paper slightly browned overall. Title in ink on the lower edge. A small tear in the first two full-page woodcuts, printed on both sides of the same leaf, not affecting the illustrations. Some stains in the margins throughout, not affecting the text or plates, otherwise in very good condition.

VD 16, T 84. Adams P 2119. Choulant, Handb. 217. Durling 3764. Stillwell, Awakening III, 532. Wellcome I, 5256.

Medical science from the Golden Age of Islam, published in Latin in the 16th century

4. ALI IBN AL-ABBAS AL-MAJUSI, Ala al-Din (Haly Abbas). Liber totius medicine necessaria.

Lyon, Jacques Myt, 1523. 8vo. Title-page printed in red and black. With elaborate woodcut title-page. Modern full calf with inset original or roughly contemporary calf on each cover, titled in gilt on spine. Marbled flyleaves.

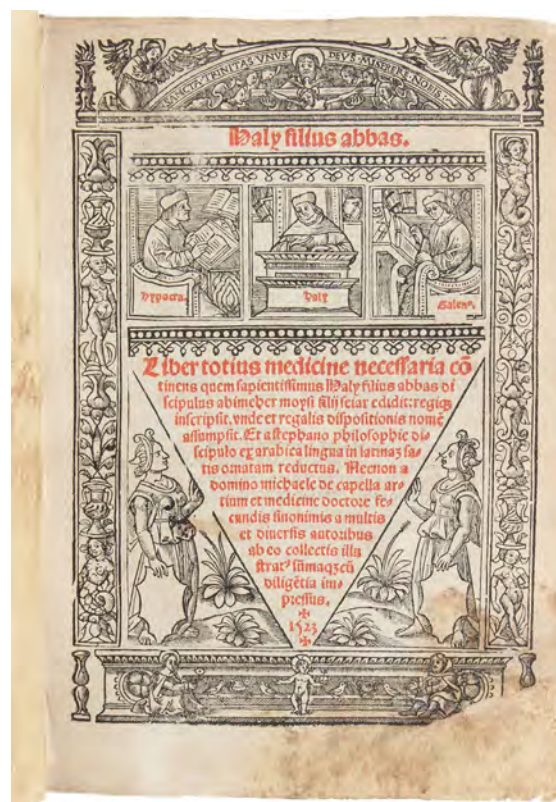
€ 32,000

First edition under this title of this immensely influential work by 'Ali ibn al-'Abbas al-Majusi (d. ca. 990), physician of the Muslim Golden Age, known in Europe by his Latinized name, Haly Abbas. Titled *Kamil al-sina'a al-tibbiya* or *Kitab al-Maliki* in Arabic, Al-Majusi's treatise was first published (in Latin translation) in Venice in 1492 under the title *Liber regalis*. The book's twenty chapters on the theory and practice of medicine (ten dedicated to each) describe "how [al-Majusi] has studied and used indigenous medicinal plants, as well as animal and mineral products, as therapeutics", and even provides its 16th century reader with what has been called an "interesting, surprisingly accurate, and almost modern description" (DSB) of pleurisy, an inflammation of the lining between the lungs and the chest wall.

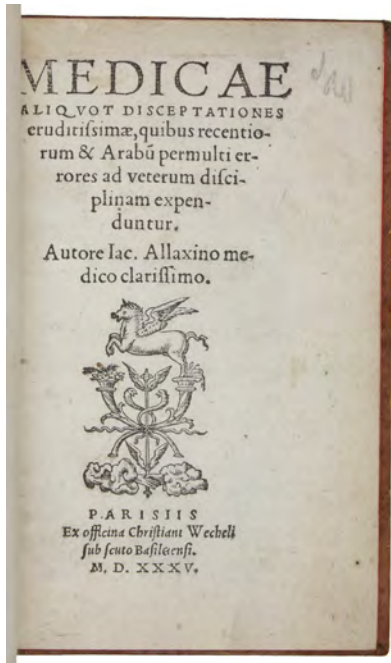
Alongside Abu Bakr al-Razi (Rhazes), Isaac Israeli ben Solomon (Isaac Judaeus), and Ibn Sina (Avicenna), al-Majusi is a representative of the first phase of Arabic medicine which flourished during the Muslim Golden Age and which had an incalculable impact on European and modern Western medicine. In Europe, the textbook was first partially translated into Latin around 1087 by Constantinus Africanus (d. before 1099). A more complete and accurate translation was made by Stephen of Pisa and Antioch in 1127 during the 12th Century Renaissance, which was widely distributed and remained in use long enough to even serve as the basis for the first printed editions of 1492 and 1523, nearly four hundred years later.

Endpapers retouched and mottled. Flyleaves soiled, a spot of soiling and rubbing to margin of title-page; otherwise remarkably bright and clean. Well preserved.

Adams A 746. BM-STC French 11. Durling 168. Wellcome 3048. DSB IX, 41.



Medicine among the Arabs



5. ALLAXINUS, Jacobus. *Medicae aliquot disceptationes eruditissimæ, quibus recentiorum & Arabū permulti errores ad veterum disciplinam expenduntur.*

Paris, Christian Wechel, 1535. 8vo. With printer's woodcut device to title-page and final page. 18th century full calf with remains of a gilt spine label; florally gilt spine; all edges red. Marbled endpapers. Silk divider.

€ 5,000

Scarce work on medicine among the Arabs, referencing Avicenna and Rhazes among other authorities. "The thought of the Arabs was not derivative [...] The original nature of Arab contributions has had an impact on Europe [...] The book by Jacobus Allaxinus found an audience for its treatise [...] on medical topics in the viewpoint of both European and Arabic medicine" (Jordan, *The Mentally Retarded*, p. 75).

Occasional light brownstains to margins, otherwise a very good, prettily bound copy. Rare: a single copy in auction records of the last 40 years internationally.

BM-STC French II. Durling 172. Wellcome I, 222. Jöcher I, 280. OCLC 14325907. Not in Adams.

The first important work on the history of Egyptian medicine

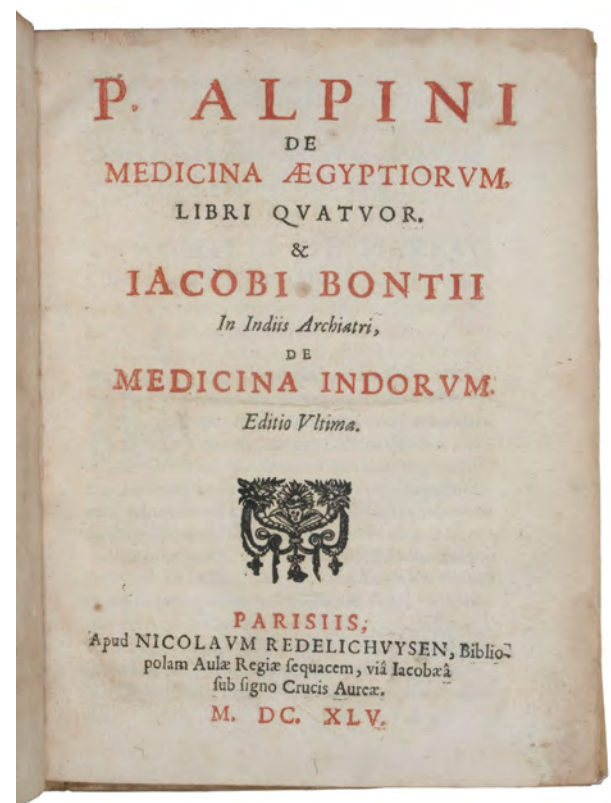
6. ALPINI, Prosper & BONTIUS, Jacob. *De medicina Aegyptiorum, libri quatuor. Et Iacobi Bontii In Indiis archiatri, De medicina Indorum.* Editio ultima.

Paris, Nicolaus Redelichuysen, 1645. Small 4°. Title-page printed in red and black; woodcut chapter initial and head-tail pieces, 2 text illustrations and 3 full-page woodcuts. Full vellum, title gilt on spine red label. € 3,000

Somewhat later edition of the first important work on the history of Egyptian medicine. Alpini (1553–1617) was an Italian physician and botanist who spent three years in Egypt studying botany and hygiene as a companion to the Venetian Consul Giorgio Emo. This work is considered "one of the earliest European studies of non-western medicine. Alpini's work dealt primarily with contemporary (i.e. Arabic) practices observed during his sojourn in Egypt. These included moxibustion – the production of counter-irritation by placing burning or heated material on the skin – which Alpini introduced into European medicine [...] Alpini also mentioned coffee for the first time in this work" (Norman). Jacobus Bontius (Jacques de Bondt, 1592–1631), whose work on Indian medicine is included, was a Dutch physician and botanist. He travelled to Persia and Indonesia to study the botany of the area. He was the first to study cholera on the island of Batavia in 1689, before it was known in Europe, and died on Java. His botanic and medical works were published after his death by Pisonius. He "was probably the first to regard tropical medicine as an independent branch of medical science. He spent the last four years of his life in the Dutch East Indies, and his book incorporates the experience he gained there. It is the first Dutch work on tropical medicine and includes the first modern descriptions of beri-beri and cholera" (Garrison/M. 2263, citing the 1642 first edition).

Binding slightly brownstained in places. Small tear to 3rd leaf, not affecting text; occasional browning.

Caillet 230. Krivatsy 236. Wellcome II, 36. Hirsch/Hübötter I, 101 & 627. Hunt 161 (note). Ibrahim-Hilmy I, 32. Osler 1796. Waller 12509. Cf. Garrison/Morton 6468. Norman 39 (1591 first edition); Heirs 384 (1646 edition) and 463 (1642 edition).



The native animals and plants of Egypt: first collected edition

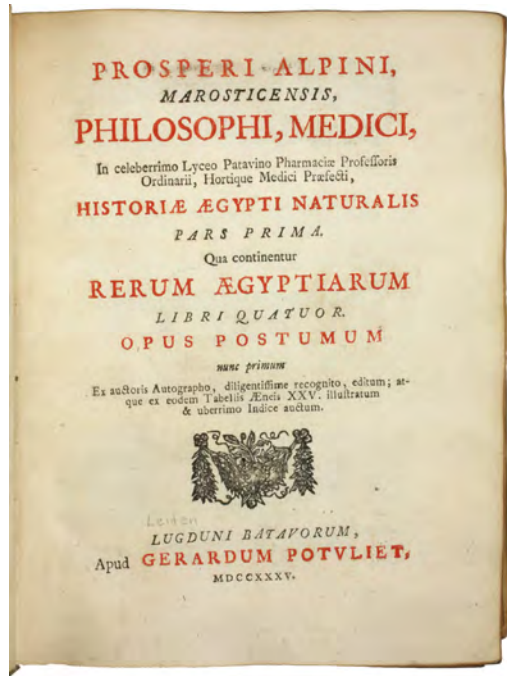
7. **ALPINI, Prosper.** *Historiae Aegypti naturalis.* (With): *Plantis Aegypti.*

Leiden, Gerrit Potvliet, 1735. 4to. Two parts in one volume. Title-pages printed in red and black. With 102 (8 folding) engraved plates. Contemporary full vellum with handwritten title to spine. € 5,000

First collected edition of Alpinì's major work on Egyptian plant and animal life. The first part, often referred to as *Rerum Aegyptiarum*, is published here for the first time, while the second part, *Plantis Aegypti*, first appeared in 1592 and is here supplemented with notes and observations by the author's successor, Johann Vesling.

Alpinì (1553–1617) was trained in medicine in Padua and appointed physician to the Venetian Consul in Alexandria, Giorgio Eno, with whom he travelled through Greece, Crete, and Egypt from 1580 to 1583. During this time he made extensive studies of Egyptian and Mediterranean flora, and is reputed to be the first to have artificially fertilized date trees. Upon his return to Venice, in 1586, he became personal physician to Andre Doria, Prince of Melfi. He returned to Padua in 1593 and became a professor of botany and director of the botanical garden at the University of Padua, where he cultivated many of the plants referred to in *Plantis Aegypti*. This, "the earliest treatise on the native plants of Egypt" and "the author's most important scientific work" (Hünersdorff), contains the first European recognition of the medicinal value of coffee (with the first European illustration of the coffee plant, labelled "Bon") and introduced bananas and baobab to Europe. Vesling took over the botanical gardens at Padua University upon Alpinì's death, in 1617.

Plates 3 and 4 in first part bound between pp. 172f. in second part. Binding shows minor splitting along front joint, old soiling to rear board. Light scattered soiling in rear leaves.



Blackmer 27. Blake I, 12. Wellcome II, 36. Ibrahim-Hilmy I, 32. Cole, Eales Library 301. Gay 1678. Hünersdorff I, 33. Henze I, 57. Nissen (BBI) 20. Pritzel 113. Paulitschke 716. Wood 188. DG 3.6360 (pt. 1) & 3.6356 (pt. 2). Cf. Howgego I, A 69. Hunt 164 & Mueller 5. Not in Nissen (ZBI) and Wilbour Library Cat.



The ideas of Ibn Sina, al-Farabi and other Arabic philosophers incorporated

8. **ALVERNUS, Guillelmus (William of AUVERGNE).** *Libri ... de fide et legibus.*

[Augsburg, Günther Zainer, ca. 1475/1476]. Small 2°. Set in a hybrid roman type with gothic elements (a single column of 43 lines per page plus running heads), with the first 3 lines, including the title, in a slightly larger rotunda gothic. With all initials supplied in manuscript in red, rubricated throughout. Contemporary, richly blind-tooled vellum over wooden boards, two brass clasps, blue edges, "Nr. 56" in red ink written at the foot of the spine. € 45,000

Incunable first edition of *De fide et legibus* (On faith and laws), one of the most important works of William of Auvergne (post 1180 – 1249), in which he incorporates classical Arabic philosophical works of Ibn Sina, Al-Farabi and others, and it is the first of his works to be printed. It forms one of seven parts of his principal monumental work *Magisterium divinale* (The divine teaching), a compendium of philosophy and theology that attempts to explain the whole natural world.

William of Auvergne was one of the most prominent French philosophers and theologians of the early 13th century. He was Bishop of Paris from 1228 until his death in 1249 and although he was in the very Christian position of bishop, he was one of the first Western scholars to try to integrate classical Arabic, Greek and Jewish philosophy, for example Ibn Sina, al-Farabi, Ibn Rushd, and Solomon ibn Gabirol, with Christian doctrine. These writings had recently become available in Latin translation. On the one hand this allowed William to oppose errors he considered dangerous for Christian beliefs, but on the other hand, and more importantly, he found a large source of philosophical inspiration in these Arabic (and other) texts.

In the present work, divided into ten parts, each of several chapters, William of Auvergne talks about reason and the intellect and its power and abilities, faith and love, the nature of error, on faith and miracles and the power of both, but also on natural philosophy, magic, superstition and other “idolatrics” of that time. He dwells for example on credulity, heresy and demonology. He also refers to some questionable passages in the Jewish and Mosaic law, which he nevertheless explains as measures to guide the people against idolatry and magic.

With a contemporary inscription: “Cart. in Buxheim. Contenta” and a small stamp of the “Bibl. Buxheim” on the first page. The book therefore originally belonged to the Carthusians at Buxheim in Germany. The publisher Günther Zainer was known for his gifts to the Carthusian monastery in Buxheim and our copy of William of Auvergne’s work was probably one of them. The monastery’s library was sold in the 19th-century. Also with the bookplate of the library of George Dunn (1865–1912), an English bibliophile with an impressive library at Woolley Hall and a particular interest in paleography and early printing. Binding slightly stained and rubbed, first and last leaf somewhat loose, some water stains (especially at the end of the book), but still a beautiful copy in good condition.

BMC II 323; Goff G 711; GW 11863; Hain-Copinger 8317; IGI 4602; ISTC ig00711000; Oates 883; Polain 1807; Proctor 1556; for the author: Thorndike III, pp. 338–371.

*A landmark in Arabic ophthalmology:
an 11th-century cataract operation by one of the most important Arab oculists*

9. 'AMMĀR IBN 'ALĪ AL-MAWSILĪ; Max MEYERHOF (transl.). Las operaciones de catarata de 'Ammār ibn 'Alī Al-Mausilī.

Masnou (Barcelona), Laboratorios del Norte de España, 1937. Large 8°. With six photographs of the original Arabic manuscript bound at the end of the book. The text has for every language its own title-page and it opens with a coloured initial, mounted on the first leaf of text. Original publisher’s printed wrappers. € 2,500

First edition of the multilingual edition of a landmark in ophthalmology, written by the important and well-known 11th-century Arabic oculist and ophthalmologist 'Ammār ibn 'Alī Al-Mawṣilī. While staying in Egypt during the reign of al-Hākīm, he wrote his large and only work, *Kitāb al-muntakhab fī 'ilm al-'ayn wa-'ilalihā wa-mudāwātihā bi-l-adwiyah wa-l-hadīd*, devoted to the eye and ocular diseases. 'Ammār Al-Mawṣilī is mostly known as one of the first to extract cataracts using suction. In the present work, a 11th-century cataract operation is described, which is very uncommon and rare and which must have been highly important, as cataracts were a major cause of blindness in the time of 'Ammār Al-Mawṣilī.

The present work consists of 'Ammār Al-Mawṣilī’s chapter on cataract operations in *Kitāb al-muntakhab fī 'ilm al-'ayn wa-'ilalihā wa-mudāwātihā bi-l-adwiyah wa-l-hadīd*. Max

Meyerhof (1847–1945) translated the text from the Arabic into four languages for the present critical edition. Meyerhof was a German ophthalmologist and medical historian, who wrote many books on the scientific heritage of the Arabs, mainly concerning ophthalmology, eye diseases and medical history. The present work is a beautiful example of the Arab medical knowledge, being a very important treatise on how to cure the disease of cataract by a 11th-century operation.

Numbered copy (nr. 129), untrimmed and with all bolts unopened, with the printed ex libris of Joaquim Cusí (1879–1968) on the verso of the Spanish half-title. Cusí was a Catalan apothecary and mayor of Masnou between 1930 and 1931, known for developing an ophthalmic ointment using yellow mercuric oxide. The Cusí family business would specialize in medicines used in ophthalmology. Wrappers slightly worn (especially around the spine) and very slightly browned, front hinge and back hinge half loose from the book block, with a vertical crease on pp. 71–72 and pp. 103–104, only a few spots and some stains on the blanks, but overall in very good condition.



The Sudhoff Collection

10. [ARABIC MEDICINE]. The Sudhoff Collection of the History of Arabic Medicine, deaccessioned from the Department of the History of Medicine of the University of Leipzig.

Various places, 1855–1941. 74 catalogued items, comprising 88 volumes of printed books. In Arabic, English, French, German, Italian, Latin, Swedish, and Syriac. € 95,000

A highly important ensemble of books on early Islamic medicine and science, assembled by one of the most renowned medical research institutes of its age, comprising not only rare historical and bibliographical studies, but also many first printed editions of crucial scientific texts in Arabic, frequently in the form of doctoral theses that remain almost impossible to find in libraries. Several titles, such as Steinschneider's "Introduction to the Arabic Literature of the Jews" (published in no more than 20 copies, "for private circulation" only), have not been seen on the market in decades, making the present offering a unique opportunity to acquire some of the most elusive relevant literature published in the late 19th and early 20th century.

Established in 1906, the Karl Sudhoff Institute in Leipzig was the first institute for the study of the history of medicine established worldwide. Its founder Karl Sudhoff (1853–1938) is regarded as one of the 20th century's foremost historians of medicine. A practicing physician for most of his life, Sudhoff published more than four hundred articles as well as many monographs, edited standard works and editions of original manuscripts. He was personally involved in building the institute's library and thus in assembling the present collection. The 88 volumes offered here include numerous relevant issues of scholarly journals as well as journal articles. They often unite within a single volume several items published separately but forming a clear thematic unit, sometimes bringing together between two covers material that appeared at various times and in several places but was intended by the author to be considered as a whole. Deaccessioned from the Department of the History of Medicine of the University of Leipzig, most books bear the usual shelfmarks and stamps, but are otherwise in fine condition. Detailed catalogue available upon request.



Incunable on poisons, using various Arabic sources

11. ARDOYNIS, Santes de. De venenis.

Venice, Bernardino Rizzo for Johannes Dominicus de Nigro, 19 July 1492. Folio. Later calf with gold- and blind-tooling. € 45,000

First edition of a work on poisons, compiled by Sante Arduino (or Ardoini) of Pesaro. "[T]he elaborate compendium on poisons in eight books which Sante Ardoini of Pesaro compiled in the years, 1424–1426, from Greek, Arabic and Latin works on medicine and nature, and which was printed at Venice in 1492, and at Basel in 1518 and 1562 [...] Although Ardoini quotes previous authors at great length, his work is no mere compilation, since he does not hesitate to disagree with such medical authorities of Peter of Abano and Gentile da Foligno, and refers to his own medical experience or observation of nature at Venice and to what fisherman or collectors of herbs have told him. He also seems to have known Arabic, and his occasional practice of giving the names of herbs in several Italian dialects is of some linguistic value" (Thorndike). Arduino makes extensive use of the works by Avicenna (Ibn Sina), who "held a high place in Western European medical studies, ranking together with Hippocrates and Galen as an acknowledged authority" (Weisser). Among the numerous other sources he used are Galen, Avenzoar (Ibn Zuhr), Rasis (al-Razi),

Andromachus, Albucasis (Al-Zahrawi), Serapion the Younger and Dioscorides.

A very good copy, with only a few marginal waterstains. Binding slightly rubbed along the extremities and with a few scratches on boards.

Hain-Copinger 1554. Goff A-950. Ohly-Sack 233. Walsh 2186. Proctor 4963. BMC V, 403. GW 2318. Thorndike III, 545. ISTC ia0095000.

First edition on optics, influenced by Ibn al-Haytham

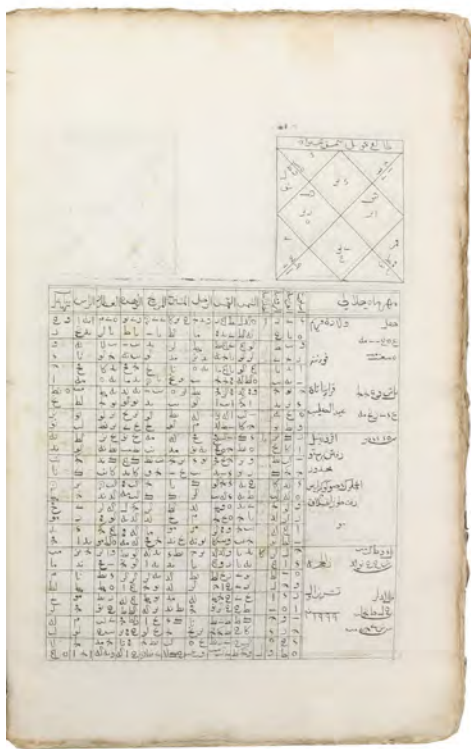
12. BACON, Roger. *Perspectiva*. In qua, quae ab aliis fusc traduntur, succincte, nervose & ita pertractantur, ut omnium intellectui facile pateant. ... Opera & studio Joannis Combachii.

Frankfurt, Wolfgang Richter for Antonius Hummius, 1614. 4°. With 8 full-page woodcuts printed on both sides of four leaves inserted as plates, and numerous woodcut figures and illustrations in text, several full-page. Modern plain paper boards. € 9,500

First edition of a famous work on optics by the English natural philosopher and mathematician Roger Bacon (ca. 1220–92). Bacon was well read in Arabic and ancient Greek sources on optics and perspective, a subject hardly studied in Europe during the earlier Middle Ages. The main sources for his theories were the writings of Euclid, Ptolemy and Alhazen (Ibn al-Haytham), and he followed Robert Grosseteste concerning the importance of light and in his emphasis on the use of lenses, not only for burning, but also for magnification to aid natural vision. Bacon advised magnifying glasses for old people as well as for people with weak eyes. The *Perspectiva* belonged to Bacon's *Opus maius*, compiled in manuscript in 1266–67. The present edition was based on a mediaeval manuscript and was edited by Johann Combach (1585–1651), professor of philosophy at Marburg in Germany

With a stain on the title-page and two on the last blank, probably from removing old stamps, browned throughout with a few small spots, but overall in good condition. Binding with some water stains, but otherwise good.

DSB I, pp. 377–384; VD17 23:236968W; cf. Kemp, *The science of art*, pp. 26, 211, and 269; Vagnetti DB5.



The astronomy, astrology and allied sciences of the Arabs, Persians and Turks: Anquetil-Duperron's copy

13. BECK, Matthias Friedrich. [At-Taqwim sana 609] sive Ephemerides Persarum per totum annum, juxta epochas celebriores orientis, Alexandream, Christi, Diocletiani, Hegirae, Jesdegirdicam et Gelalaeam [...].

Augsburg, Jakob Koppmayer, 1695–1696. Folio. With an engraved headpiece, 27 pp. of engraved astrological charts, 32 pp. of tables with 37 engraved diagrams, 4 engravings in the text and 1 folding engraved plate. Title-page printed in red and black. Marbled boards. € 28,000

Only edition of this rare treatise on the astronomy, astrology and allied sciences of the Arabs, Persians and Turks. Once “said to be the first book printed with Persian characters” (Anderson, Hart Library II [1922], no. 471), it remains an impressive achievement, even if the oriental languages are here in fact rendered in Hebrew letters, while the Persian specimens are engraved.

The Swabian theologian Beck (1649–1701) studied history and oriental literature at Jena, soon surpassing his teachers. “The principal object of his studies always remained the oriental languages; and his great knowledge of Hebrew, Samaritan, Chaldaic, Syriac, Ethiopian, Persian, Arabic, and Turkish gained him such renown that he even drew a pension from the Prussian crown for them” (ADB II, 218). Somewhat browned and stained throughout; edges untrimmed, paper somewhat limp. Includes the frequently lacking 12 double-page tables with additional

engraved diagrams. Provenance: from the library of the French oriental scholar Abraham Hyacinthe Anquetil-Duperron (1731–1805), the founder of Persian studies in Europe, with his handwritten ownership on the title-page.

VD 17, 39:125183T. Caillet p. 330. Lalande p. 330. Gardner II, 102.

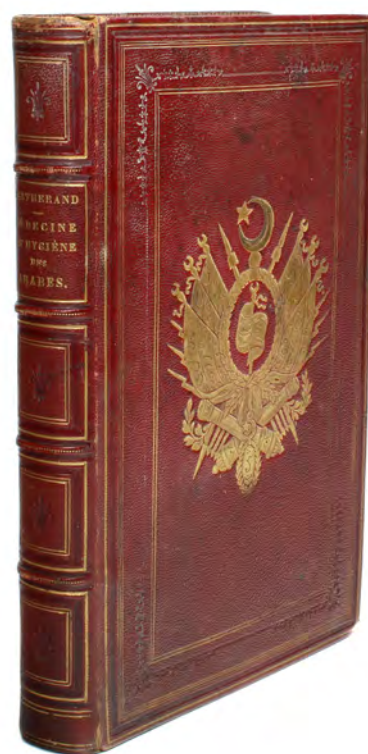
Royal provenance

14. **BERTHERAND, E[mile]-L[ouis]**. Médecine et hygiène des Arabes. Paris, London, Madrid, New York, Germer Baillière, 1855. 8°. Contemporary full red leather binding, finely stamped and gilt with rules and the supralibros of the Husainids of Tunis to both covers. All edges gilt. € 5,000

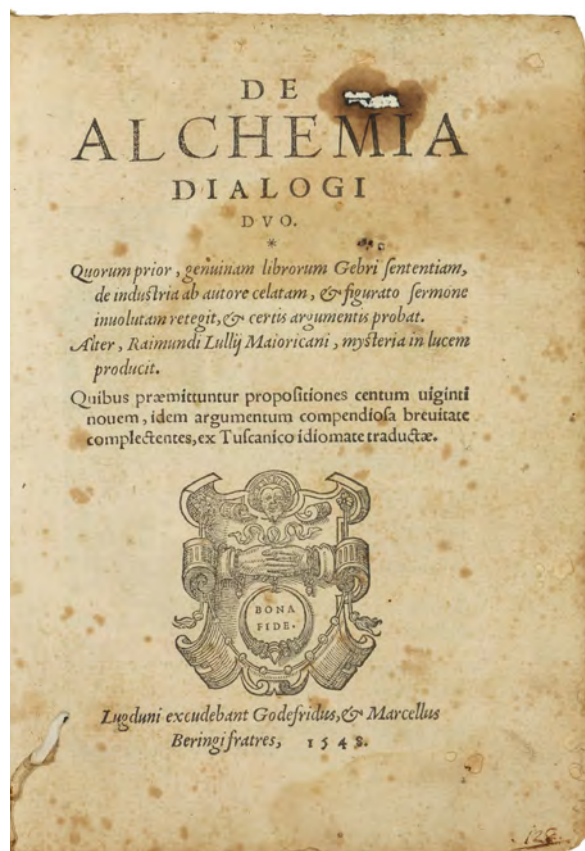
First edition of this widely received study of medical and sanitary standards in the Arabic countries. The principal work of Bertherand (1821-90), a French physician and medical-legal expert active in Algeria. In contrast to Montesquieu's traditional theory, which explained cultural differences with the climatic zones, Bertherand attributed them to moral conditions which, in the case of contemporary medicine in the Muslim countries, he associated directly with Islam.

Light browning and occasional foxing as common. A splendidly bound copy from the library of Muhammad II ibn al-Husayn (1811-59), the Bey of Tunis. The Husainid dynasty ruled the Beylik of Tunis from 1705 until 1957.

OCLC 7369595. Gay 739; Playfair 1806 (both erroneously citing an edition Lille, 1854). Not in Tailliart.



Jabir's alchemy



15. **[BRACESCO, Giovanni]. JABIR IBN HAYYAN / LULLUS, Raimundus**. De alchemia dialogi duo.

Lyon, Godefroy & Marcel Beringen, 1548. 8vo. With woodcut printer's device, 3 stipple-engraved initials, and a woodcut on the last page. Contemporary limp vellum. € 8,500

First Latin edition of this alchemical work, first published in Venice in 1544 as "La Esposizione di Geber philosopho". Written in the form of a dialogue, the first part contains a conversation between a certain Demogorgon and Geber (whom Demogorgon addresses as "most learned nephew of Mahomet") about the latter's works. Kopp suspects that the anonymous author Bracesco was a 16th century physician and alchemist from Orzinuovi near Brescia.

Binding a little rubbed, lacking ties. Interior somewhat browned and stained throughout, the first leaves more so. Curiously, the first 26 pages in particular (but also a few later pages) have been mutilated by an early owner, who obscured and excised particular words from the text (apparently mainly concerning the word "vitriolum"); these lacunae have been rebacked with paper and the missing text supplied by the hand of a later owner. Some worming to lower gutter of the first 16 leaves, with slight loss. With contemporary ink marginalia in Latin throughout.

Adams J 8. BM-STC French 238. Rosenthal 337. Brüning 247 (all s. v. Geber). Ferguson I, 123. CG XL, 1024. Baudrier III, 46. Palau 143878. Alchemy and the Occult 18.4. Bolton, Select Bibl. of Chemistry, p. 972. OCLC 18153918. For Jabir see GAL I, 241; GAL S I, 426ff.

Testing Galenic medicine

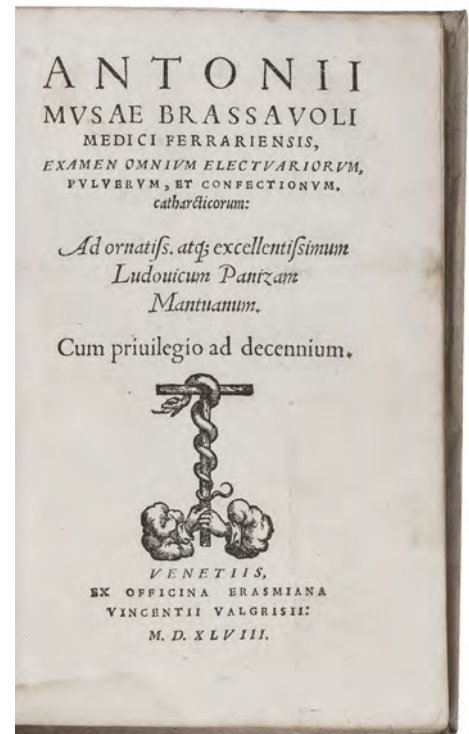
16. BRASAVOLA (BRASSAVOLA), Antonio Musa. *Examen omnium electuariorum, pulverum, et confectionum.* Venice, Vincent Valgrisi, 1548. 8°. With a woodcut device on title-page and a larger version on the last page. Later stiff paper wrappers.

€ 9,500

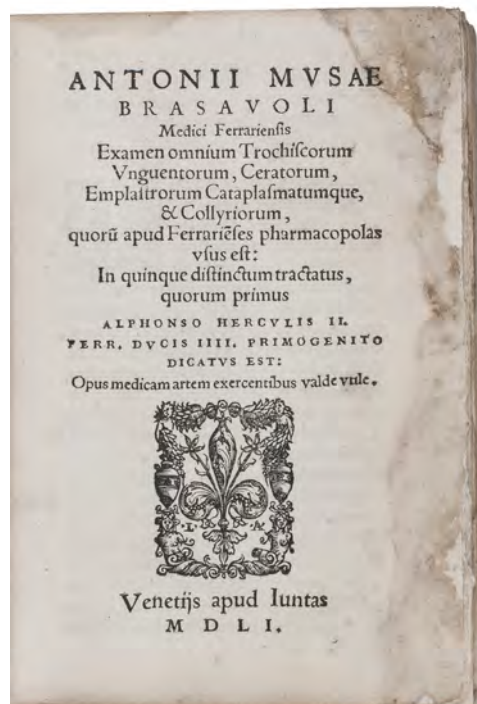
First edition of an important work on various medications, including powders. It is written in the form of an imaginary dialogue on medicine between the author and senex, an old man. The author used the dialogue form to test or “examine” classical wisdom based on actual experience. The Italian botanist and physician Antonio Musa Brasavola (1500–55) was one of the first Italians, together with Manardi and Mondella, to revolt against the undisputed authority of the dominant medical system of Claudius Galenus. Brasavola was a highly esteemed physician who served some of the great leaders of his time, including Pope Paul III, King Francis I of France and King Henry VIII of England.

Waterstain in foot margin, not affecting text. Otherwise in good condition.

Adams B2685; Durling 677; ; Hamilton, History of Medicine II., pp. 27–28; Heirs of Hippocrates 230; USTC 816778; cf. Garrison & Morton 3244.1; for the author: Castiglioni, pp. 422 & 485.



Five medical treatises, heavily influenced by Galen



17. BRASAVOLA, Antonio Musa. *Examen omnium trochiscorum, unguentorum, ceratorum, emplastrorum, cataplasmatum, & collyriorum.*

Venice, (colophon: Lucas Antonius Juntas), 1551. 8°. With a woodcut device on title-page. Contemporary limp vellum, restored. € 9,500

First edition of a work with five treatises by Brasavola, covering ointments, bandage, an eye salve and medication in the form of pills. The Italian botanist and physicist Antonio Musa Brasavola (1500–1555), was an expert on the works of Galen and was heavily influenced by his work. Galen’s work set the template voor Islamic medicine. Each treatise, except the first, has an individual half-title. Large waterstain in the outer margin, not affecting text, some owners notations in ink and some occasional spots. Contemporary binding damaged, but restored. Overall a fair copy.

Durling 687; not in Adams.

The invention of America

18. DE BRY, Theodor. [The Great American Voyages].

Frankfurt/Oppenheim, 1591–1625. Folio. Mixed editions/issues, mixed German and Latin text. Vols. 1–9 plus variant duplicate volumes of IV and VIII, in all 11 volumes, bound in 9 uniform magnificent late 19th century full green morocco bindings with gilt centrepieces, gilt lines to edges of boards and gilt line-frames to inside of boards. All edges gilt and all volumes signed W. Pratt. € 185,000

A lovely set, exquisitely and uniformly bound, magnificently restored in the most gentle and respectful of manners, of the entire original run of De Bry's *Great American Voyages* (with extra variant copies of volumes IV and VIII), the magnificent work that is responsible for shaping the European image of the New World, inventing it in the minds of the masses. Presenting a broad view of European conquests in America and the first contact with the American Indians, De Bry's *Great American Voyages* represents the first attempt to introduce in Europe – and on a large scale – a pictorial image of the New World as a whole. Theodor de Bry himself published the first six parts (in German and Latin simultaneously), and after his death, his widow and his two sons issued the three following parts. “It appears that they intended to stop there” (Sabin III, 20). However, 17 years later, Johann Theodor decided to publish another three volumes (1619–24). These are not present here. The present set is a mix of the German and Latin volumes (which appeared simultaneously), and as always in a mix of editions and issues. Due to the great scarcity as well as the complex bibliographical nature of *The Great American Voyages*, no sets of this great work are said to be alike. They are always made up of different languages, editions, and issues, and there is said to be no such thing as a “complete set”. Copies of sets are almost always in very poor condition. With the bookplate of John Jay Paul (dated 1913 and 1914) to each volume, and each volume with a tipped-in manuscript note describing issue points and/or the main restoration work (one dated 1919). Gentle washing, pressing, and a few restorations; some maps neatly mounted, 2 maps supplied in facsimile (being the map in both copies of vol. VIII, which is not always present and thus technically not lacking), and a few leaves supposedly supplied from other copies. Occasional slight cropping. All in all a very handsome and well preserved copy.



*With a prognostication for 1496
by Abu Ma'shar al-Balkhi*

19. [CAROLUS VIII]. Descriptio apparatus bellici regis Francie Karoli [...].

[Cologne, Johann Koelhoff the Younger, ca. 1495]. 4to. With full-page title woodcut, repeated on final page. Rubricated throughout. Early 19th century half calf with gilt spine and red morocco spine label. € 15,000

A pretty and rare German incunable comprising eleven short pieces. The first, from which the work takes its title, provides a detailed list of the troops forming the army of King Charles VIII of France, with the names of the respective commanders. It does not appear to have been published in French before the edition produced by Edmond Martène and Ursin Durand in their 1724 *Voyage littéraire de deux religieux benedictins*, based on a manuscript they believed to be unpublished.

The following pieces reproduce in Latin, in full or abridgement, various documents that had recently appeared in French. Only the last piece was probably composed in Germany: entitled *Pronosticum ad annum futurum*, it is a prognostication for the year 1496, attributed to the eighth-century Muslim astronomer Albusasar (Abu Ma'shar al-Balkhi).

Old repairs in the margins of the title-page and the last leaf. Slight traces of worming to final three leaves, repaired with minimal loss to text. A faint dampstain to upper margin of fol. b2. In the final woodcut, the faces of both royal retainers are touched with grey, probably by the book's 18th century owner. Extremely rare: no other copy in auction records; ISTC cites only nine copies (one of which is incomplete) in international research libraries, including two in France and two in the United States.

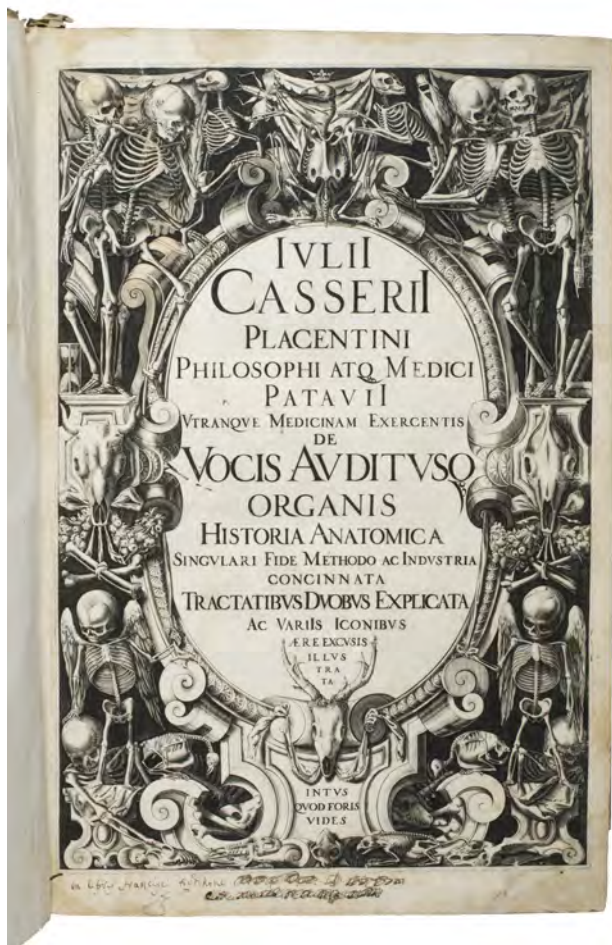
Provenance: 18th century ownership rhyme by Johann Halenza of Niederlahnstein to an early flyleaf at the end of the volume, preserved at rebinding. Later in the library of the Belgian Count Louis-Joseph de Renesse (1797–1863), who probably was responsible for the rebinding, with his French annotations on the front flyleaf. These are followed by further French annotations in a different hand, attributing the preceding lines to the “comte de Renesse”. Acquired in the French trade.

Goff C-214. GW, M16181. CR 1465. Schreiber 4439. CIBN D-76. ISTC ic00214000. Brunet, II, 614. Picot-Rothschild 2653. Not in Hain.

*Beautifully illustrated first accurate monograph on the larynx,
heavily influenced by Galen*

20. CASSERIO, Giulio (Julius CASSERIUS). De vocis auditus[ue] organis historia anatomica singulari fide methodo ac industria concinnata tractatibus duobus explicata ...

(Ferrara, Victorius Baldinus, 1601 & “1600” [= 1601]). 2 parts in 1 volume. Royal 2°. Engraved title-page with the title in a large oval scrollwork cartouche surrounded by and incorporating dozens of skeletons and skulls of people and animals, 2 full-page engraved portraits (of the dedicatee Ranuccio I Farnese, Duke of Parma, and the author) and 34 full-page anatomical engravings on integral leaves. 17th-century sheepskin parchment. € 27,500



Beautiful first edition of a ground-breaking work on the anatomy of the vocal and auditory organs, written by the well-known anatomist and surgeon Giulio Casserio (1561?–1616). It was his first publication and contains 2 separate treatises that were issued together, the first on the anatomy of the larynx and the second on hearing and the anatomy of the ear. Although the colophon of the first part is dated 1601 and that of the second part 1600, the second treatise also refers to observations made in 1601. “As did many of the anatomists who preceded him, Casserio followed Galen, noting that the first part of his own method was the true anatomical method, the one Galen treated in the first book and the first passage of *De usu partium*” (Klestinec). Casserio made some important contributions to the science of the anatomy of the sense organs, particularly the vocal and auditory organs. He based much of his work on zoötomie research and many of the 34 large and beautifully designed engravings show zoötomie subjects, including the vocals organs of a grasshopper, a dog, a rat and a frog. His research covered both the superficial and deep muscles and includes the first precise description of the two cricothyroid muscles.

With 3 owners’ inscriptions at the foot of the title-page, 2 struck through but partly legible and the third reading “ex libri Francisci Ardinone”. With some marginal worm holes and a water stain in the gutter margin of the first 3 preliminary quires and an occasional leaf with browned patches, but still a good copy and with large margins. The binding has some stains, minor abrasions, and repairs to the upper part of the spine, but is also still good. An important and magnificent medical work with spectacular anatomical engravings.

Garrison & Morton 286; Krivatsky 2199; LeFanu, Notable medical books, p. 57; Norman 410; Roberts & Tomlinson, pp. 259–263; Wellcome 1333.

Crosses in the sky, from the Americas to the Arabian Gulf



21. CHACÓN, Alfonso. De signis sanctissimae crucis [...] tractatus.

Rome, Ascanio & Hieronymo Donangelo, 1591. 8vo. With 5 engravings in the text, 2 of which full-page. 17th century mottled calf, spine tooled in gilt. € 7,500

First and only edition of an uncommon and curious work – by turns astronomical, theological, and ethnographic – by a Spanish Dominican in Rome, concerned with reports of apparitions of the cross in the sky. Alfonso Chacón (ca. 1540–1601) was most interested in the cross which appeared in the skies over England and France in 1591, but his work sprawls across Arabia and the Americas, bolstered by reports from Jesuits in Asia and the New World, and from the blossoming understanding of astronomy in the West. Diagrams describe where in the sky crosses tended to appear and when in the day, and one shows the famous 1591 cross in detail.

The work bears a few notes in a very early hand, including a handwritten alteration of “Alfonso Albuquerque saw a cross in the Persian Gulf” to read “Alfonso Albuquerque saw a cross in the Arabian Gulf”. Altogether a fascinating work, little studied and not often found on the market, and a snapshot of the varied interests of the Renaissance.

Front hinge professionally restored. Small holes in title-page (due to ink corrosion) repaired. In good condition.

With a variety of early ownership inscriptions on title-page, including that of the

Oratorian Congregation of Braga (Portugal). Bookplate of Prof. Claude Maffre (specialist in Portuguese literature) on pastedown, with his ink note “con referencias aos descobrimentos Portugueses”.

Edit 16, CNCE 10974. BM-STC Italian 167. Adams C 1626. Not in Houzeau/Lancaster.

A history of medicine, including Mesue, Avicenna, Serapion the Younger and other Arab authors

22. CHAMPIER, Symphorien. Castigationes seu emendationes pharmacopolarum, sive apothecariorum, ac Arabum medicorum Mesue, Serapionis, Rafis, Alpharabii, & aliorum iuniorum medicorum...

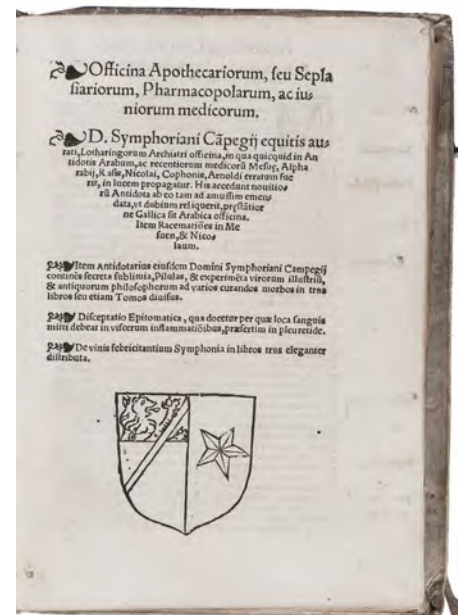
(Lyon, Jean Crespin, 1532). 2 parts in 1 volume (bound in reverse order). 8°. With armorial woodcut on title-page to the second part (bound as opening title-page), repeated several times in text, and numerous woodcut initials. Contemporary vellum, richly blind-tooled in a panel design.

€ 12,500

First and only edition of a work on the history of medicine by the French doctor Symphorien Champier (1472–1539). During his career Champier switched several times from being appreciative to critical towards Arab authors. In one of his earlier works, he describes Avicenna (Ibn Sina) as “a man of most outstanding genius and certainly the most distinguished of all” (Siraisi). On the other hand, he later criticised Italian doctors, “who allowed their schools to be occupied by ‘Arabs, Persians, Indians and Mahometans” (Siraisi). In the present work, which he wrote late in his career, he takes a more moderate view, admitting that Arabs indeed made useful contributions to the study of medicine, and calling Avicenna the noblest of them all. The text can be seen as a brief history of medicine, dividing it in three sections: Greek, Latin and Arabic medicine. For the Latin he makes a distinction between *Latini*, those who follow Galen and Hippocrates (Boqrat), and *barbari*, those who set out their own path.

With some manuscript annotations in the margins. The two parts bound in reverse order. Very slightly browned and some occasional minor spots. Binding has the corners bumped and the spine soiled. Overall a very good copy.

Durling 930; Parkinson 505; cf. N.G. Siraisi, Avicenna in renaissance Italy: the canon and medical teaching in Italian universities after 1500 (1987), pp. 71–73.





Influential pharmacopoeia, choosing chemical pharmacy over Galenic pharmacy

23. CHARAS, Moysse. [Engraved title-page:] *Pharmacopoea regia Galenice et chymica*. [half-title]: *Opera tribus tomis distincta: I. pharmacopoea regia galenica II. pharmacopoea regia chymica III. tractatus de theriaca & tractatus de vipera*.

Comprising:

- (1) **CHARAS, Moysse.** *Pharmacopoea regia Galenica*.
- (2) **CHARAS, Moysse.** *Pharmacopoea regia chymica*.
- (3) **CHARAS, Moysse.** *Historiam naturalem animalium, plantarum et mineralium, theriacae andromachi compositionem ingredientium, cum experiments circa viperam*.

Geneva, Joannis Ludovici Du-Four, 1684. 3 works published as one. 4°. With engraved general title-page, engraved author's portrait, 6 engraved plates and 3 engraved folding plates. Contemporary blind-tooled vellum.

€ 8,500

Latin edition of a pharmacopoeia compiled by the French apothecary Moysse Charas (1618–98). The pharmacopoeia “begins with a hundred-page introduction to ancient (Galenic) and modern (chemical) pharmacy. The remainder of the volume was divided almost evenly between traditional and chemical preparations ... In a long section on the elements he openly took the side of the chemists stating that the four elements were insufficient to explain observations ... The chemical section included plates illustrating chemical equipment as well as chemical characters and symbols” (Debus).

Charas “attained European celebrity in 1668, when the plague swept France, as the first French pharmacist to prepare the famous Theriac” (Hagelin). In the third part the Latin translation of this text on theriac is given, along with Charas’s work on vipers.

Binding with a couple smudges and a small part of the front hinge cracked, but otherwise very good. Slightly browned and some occasional foxing throughout, a few bottom corners torn off, not affecting text. A very good copy.

Krivitsy 2363; cf. Hagelin, p. 148, A.G. Debus, The French paracelsians: the chemical challenge to medical and scientific tradition in early modern France (1991), pp. 130–131.

Tinnitus, diabetes, manic depression: a medical manual drawing on Avicenna

24. CONCOREGIO, Giovanni. *Practica nova medicine [...]. Summula [...] de curis februm*.

(Venice, heirs of Ottaviano Scoto, 19 Febr. 1515). Folio. With woodcut printer’s device at the end and numerous woodcut initials. Modern red morocco, blindstamped to style, with gilt spine and inner dentelle. Marbled endpapers. All edges sprinkled in red. In cloth slipcase.

€ 8,500

A rare medical compendium drawing strongly on the Arabic physicians who dominated the medieval medical schools of France and Northern Italy, including the author’s treatise on fevers, based on Avicenna, who is variously quoted. Some of the surprisingly modern ailments discussed include tinnitus, diabetes, and manic depression (an extensive chapter). This is the third edition of the collection first published thus in 1501 (not counting the only incunabular edition of 1485).

Some waterstaining to margins (more pronounced near beginning). Bound in a sumptuous modern morocco binding decorated with rollstamps showing Renaissance heads, likely for the 20th-century physician and collector Piergiorgio Borio (his bookplate on the front pastedown). Only 3 copies in Italy (Biblioteca comunale dell’Archiginnasio Bologna; Biblioteca Angelica Roma; Biblioteca Casanatense Roma).

Edit 16, CNCE 14741. Durling 1008. Hirsch VI, 645. Sangiorgio, Cenni storici sulle due Università di Pavia e di Milano (1831), p. 57f. Brambilla I, 128. Astruc 211.



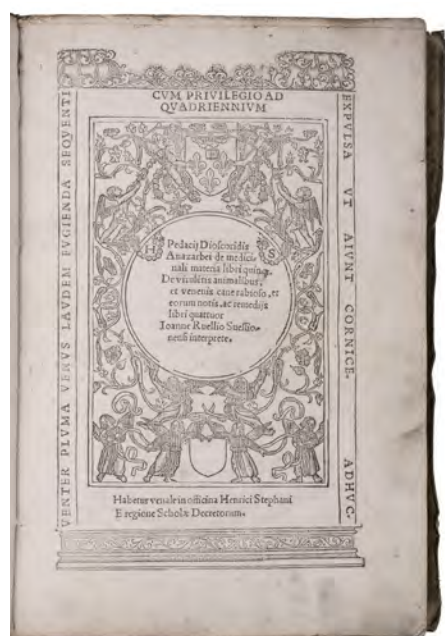
Illustrated Indian astrological manual

25. DIHLAVI, Mir Ghulam Hasan Sahib. Anwar al-nujum [The Lights of the Stars].

Lucknow, Matba' Majma' al-'ulum, 1293 H [= 1876/77 CE]. 8vo. With intricate floral lithographed borders on title-page, lithographed 'unwan, numerous in-text illustrations and charts. Later half-cloth boards, with delicate original lithograph wrappers bound in. € 9,500

A rare Urdu lithograph printing of this compendium of astrology by the poet and polymath Mir Ghulam Hasan Sahib Dihlavi (1736–86). Taking advantage of the lithographic medium, the book is lavishly illustrated, with a floral title-page and numerous charts and illustrations, including the illustrated constellations and signs of the zodiac, the tradition diagram of the planets arranged around a central earth, the wheel of the zodiac, and personifications of the planets, including the Sun, Moon, Mercury, Mars (a warrior brandishing a decapitated head), and Venus (a woman playing music). The original yellow lithograph wrappers are preserved. Featuring rubricated underlinings and marginalia, ownership inscriptions and other annotations to endpapers a few margins. Some exterior wear; front wrapper with some wear and chipping. With only one copy listed on OCLC and no auction records, this is an uncommon astronomical manual from 19th century India.

OCLC 191101301.



First edition of Ruel's translation of a foundational work on pharmacology

26. DIOSCORIDES, Pedanius. De medicinali materia libri quinque. De virulentis animalibus, et venenis canerabioso, et eorum noti, ac remediis libri quattuor.

(Paris, Henri Estienne, 1516). Folio. With the title within a decorative metal-cut (?) panel. Set in roman types. Contemporary limp sheepskin parchment; rebaked in calf, with new endpapers, but preserving the original pastedowns. € 18,000

First edition of Jean Ruel's Latin translation of Dioscorides's standard work on pharmacology, *De materia medica* (books 1–5), the most important botanical book up to the 16th century, followed by *De venenis* and *De venenatis animalibus* (books 6–9). Dioscorides (ca. 40–90 AD), a Greek in the service of the Roman Empire, assembled all that was then known concerning the medicinal uses of plants, animals and minerals, adding information from his own experience accompanying the Roman army to Spain, the Middle East, North Africa and elsewhere, where he came to know many Persian, Indian and other exotic medicines. Though his work appeared in Latin from 1478 and in the original Greek from 1499, the present translation by

Jean Ruel was first published here.

“While Hippocratic and Galenic medical theory and practice were readily adopted by the physicians of the Islamic era—a system that has persisted down to our time in traditional and folk medicine throughout the Near and Middle East, it was the *Ketāb al-haoaes* (Book of herbs), a translation of Dioscorides' famed treatise on materia medica by Estefan b. Basil and his master the celebrated physician-translator Honayn b. Eshaq (b. 192/808 at Hira), that constituted the original source of knowledge and inspiration for medical and pharmacological writers ... in the lands of Islam in the Middle Ages and afterwards. Dioscorides described approximately 600 plants, mainly of the Mediterranean area, providing for every item equivalent names in some other languages, its provenance, a short morphological description, and then a statement of its medicinal properties and uses. Dioscorides was held in great esteem by all the physicians and scholars in the Islamic period” (Encyclopaedia Iranica).

With embossed initials on leaf d5. Title-page slightly thumbed, a waterstain at the foot of the last few leaves, but otherwise internally in very good condition. Binding soiled.

Durling 1139. USTC 144550. Wellcome I, 1782. Cf. T. Glick, *Medieval science, technology and medicine: an encyclopedia*, p. 152.

*The fundamental work of the Renaissance
for the study of medicinal plants*

27. DIOSCORIDES, Pedanius. In hoc volumine haec continentur. [...] Ioannis Baptistae Egnatii Veneti in Dioscoridem ab Hermolao Barbaro tralatum annotamenta. Quibus morborum et remediorum vocabula obscuriora in usum etiam mediocriter eruditorum explicantur [...].

(Venice, Luigi & Francesco Barbaro & Giovanni Bartolomeo Gabiano for Giovanni & Gregorio De Gregori, 1 Feb. 1516). Folio. Later full vellum with old label to spine. € 8,500

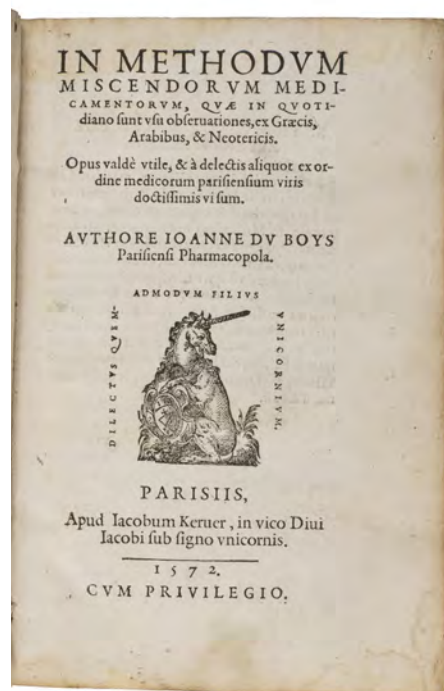
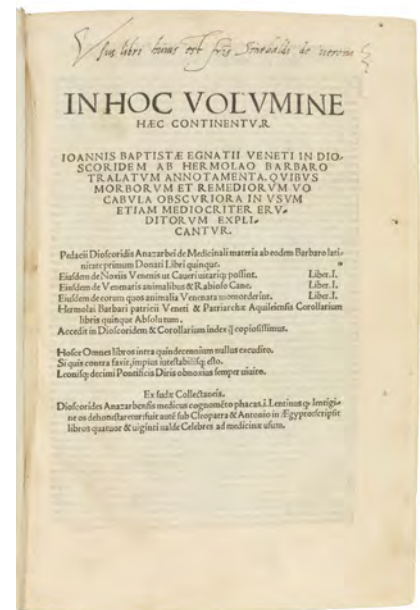
The first authoritative work of antiquity on the ‘materia medica’, the branch of science treating remedial substances, based on the author’s first-hand research throughout the Middle East. This is the rare first printing of this edition with the commentary by G. B. Egnatio: the third Latin (altogether the fourth) edition of Dioscorides, the first to contain the translation of Ermolao Barbaro. The appendix contains the first edition ever of “Corollarii”, Barbaro’s conclusions, sometimes considered a separate work by bibliographers.

“Dioscorides’ work is the authoritative source on the materia medica of antiquity. He described over 600 plants and plant principles” (Garrison/M.). “Very little is known about its author [...], except that he was a Cilician Greek who lived in the time of Claudius and Nero, and that he travelled widely in the Middle East, probably as a physician in the Roman army [...] It is no exaggeration to say that from its publication until well into the 17th century [...] all botanical studies were based on this book, and the greater part of any new botanical matter published during the 16th and 17th centuries was in the form of commentary on Dioscorides [...] It is only with the rise of modern scientific botany in the 18th century that his influence began to wane” (PMM).

Occasional light browning with more noticeable brownstaining to final leaves; a few wormholes (some within the text). A small paper flaw to the lower edge of the last few pages.

Provenance: 1) 17th-century ink ownership of Sinobaldi di Verona to title-page; 2) French bookseller Lucien Scheler (1902-99) with his collation mark “Coll. complet / L.S.” pencilled to pastedown.

Edit 16, CNCE 17255. IA 154.303, 112.852. Bird 669. Panzer VIII, 429, 767. Proctor/Isaac 12338. Wellcome I, 1794. Choulant, Hdb. ält. Med. 80 (erroneously stating “s. l. e. a.”) & 82. Durling 1140. Haeser II, 9. Johnston, The Cleveland Herbal, Botanical, and Horticultural Collections (Kent, 1992), no. 28. Not in Adams, Lesky, Osler or Waller. Cf. PMM 20.



1572 pharmaceutical work on medicines from the Arabs

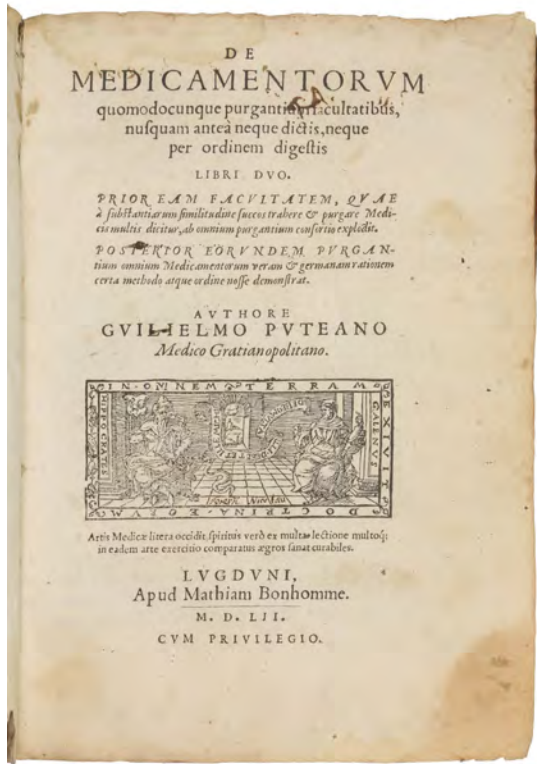
28. DU BOYS (SYLVIUS), Jean (Joannis de BOIS). In methodum miscendorum medicamentorum, quae in quotidiano sunt usu observationes, ex Graecis, Arabibus, & Neotericis.

Paris, Jaques Kerver, 1572. 8°. With Kerver’s woodcut device on title-page, depicting a unicorn with the family’s arms, and a large cast ornament on the otherwise blank last page. Contemporary limp vellum, traces of ties. € 4,500

Rare first edition of a pharmaceutical work by Jean Du Boys (ca. 1500–76), describing everyday medicine as found in the works of the ancient Greeks and Arabs. It gives recipes for different medicines and the attributes ascribed to the medicines and herbs. Jean Du Boys was born at Lille, studied at Louvain and practiced at Valenciennes. In 1562 he became professor at the recently founded University of Douai. He is the author a few other works. As he is occasionally also called Sylvius, he is not to be confused with Jacques Dubois Sylvius (1478?–1555), teacher of Vesalius. A few marginal waterstains and a corner torn off the third leaf, but otherwise in very good condition.

USTC (8 copies); Wellcome I, 1874; for Du Boys Sylvius: De Nave & De Schepper, De geneeskunst in de zuidelijke Nederlanden (1475–1660), p. 59; Hirsch II, p. 221.

First edition of this pharmaceutical treatise in the Arabic tradition



29. DUPUIS, Guillaume (Puteanus). De medicamentorum quomodocunque purgantium facultatibus, nusquam antea neque dictis, neque per ordinem digestis libri duo [...].

Lyon, Matthias Bonhomme, 1552. 4°. With woodcut printer's device to title-page and numerous woodcut initials. Contemporary limp vellum with remnants of ties. € 6,500

Extremely rare: the first edition of this pharmaceutical treatise by the elusive physician Guillaume Dupuis (fl. 1536–51) from Blangy in northern France but long settled in Grenoble. "Il [...] exerça longtemps la médecine avec une grande réputation [...] était en même temps professeur à l'université de cette ville" (Hoefer). The work was republished in 1554, with a treatise by Cousinot, under the title "De occultis pharmacorum purgantium facultatibus". Like most of its kind, it draws heavily on Galen and the Arabic tradition of Mesue; p. 105 refers to the use of Aloe among the Arab physicians.

Browning and dampstains throughout; numerous ink annotations to endpapers and throughout; occasional worming, mainly confined to margins. Several paper flaws to the edges. Binding wrinkled and rubbed. Provenance: Several near-contemporary ink ownerships by the pharmacist Joseph Nicolau (including in the device and the first initial); additional 18th century ink ownerships by Luís Ferrari.

BM-STC French 145. Wellcome 5300. Ferchl 428 ("Leiden" in error). Baudrier X, 223. Gültlingen VIII, 95, 158. Hoefer XV, 367. Not in Durling, but NLM WZ 240 ("Imperfect: p. 177 mutilated"). OCLC 14307014. Not in Waller or Osler.

Treating plague in Ottoman Turkey

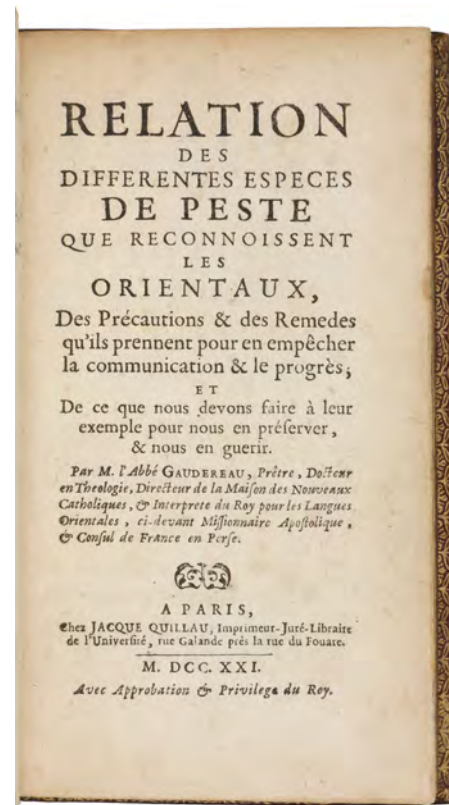
30. [GAUDEREAU, Abbé Martin]. Relation des différentes espèces de peste que reconnoissent les orientaux, des précautions & des remedes qu'ils prennent pour en empêcher la communication & le progrès; et de ce que nous devons faire à leur exemple pour nous en préserver, & nous en guerir.

Paris, Etienne Ganeau & Jacques Quillau, 1721. 12mo. Contemporary red morocco, triple gilt filet on covers, central royal coat of arms, gilt edges. € 15,000

First edition. – The priest Gaudereau (1663–1743) had gone to Persia in 1689 in the company of Bégnine Vachet, a director of the Seminary of Foreign Missions. Having arrived at Isfahan in late 1690, they joined François Sanson, another member of the Society of Foreign Missions sent by Louis XIV to the court of Shah Suleiman. After Sanson's departure in 1692, Gaudereau continued negotiations with Suleiman, after 1694 with Husayn. Having negotiated a military and commercial alliance between Persia and the French East India Company, he returned to Isfahan, which he quit for Europe in 1703. It was during this journey from Constantinople and Trabzon that in September 1704 he contracted the illness he describes in his book, which he based on his own experience, having miraculously survived.

Fine copy, bound for Philippe d'Orléans. From the library of Hyacinthe Théodore Baron (18th century engraved book plate).

Blake 169. OCLC 495355672. Not in Waller or Wellcome.



Bound for King Louis XV

31. HAMILTON, Hugh. De sectionibus conicis. Tractatus geometricus. In quo, ex natura ipsius conii, sectionum affectioens [!] facillime deducuntur. Methodo nova.

London, William Johnston, 1758. 4°. With numerous illustrations on 17 folding engraved plates. Contemporary French gold-tooled red goatskin morocco, with the arms of the French King Louis XV in the centre of each board and his crowned monogram in each compartment (except that with the title) of the spine. € 13,000

Splendid copy in contemporary red morocco, bound for the French King Louis XV, containing the first edition of a geometrical treatise on a new method of drawing and projecting conic sections (circles, ellipses, parabolas, hyperbolas). Hugh Hamilton (1729–1805), was a descendant of a Hugh Hamilton who settled in Ireland in the time of James I. He studied at Trinity College in Dublin, was appointed Erasmus Smith's professor of natural history in the University of Dublin in 1759, and was elected a fellow of the Royal Academy and member of the Irish Royal Academy. He later fulfilled several posts as vicar and dean and in 1799 he became bishop of Ossory. Hamilton published several learned treatises, of which the present was the most valued, as it contained several new theorems. The new analytical system of conic sections and the drawing of their projections is mainly taught by means of propositions and problems, all clearly illustrated on the large engraved plates. The present first edition was published simultaneously in both Dublin and in London. Although the book was reprinted several times it seems to be very rare today.

A small blank area on the title-page cut out and restored, not approaching the text, presumably to remove an owner's name. Magnificent copy, with the coat-of-arms of Louis XV.

CSotheran II, 8850; Poggendorff I, col. 1009; for the armorial binding: Olivier XXV, plate 2495, 12.



Numerical systems compared: 30 years before the birth of Indo-European studies



32. HERVÁS, Lorenzo, SJ. Aritmetica delle nazioni e divisione del tempo fra l'orientali.

Cesena, Gregorio Biasini, 1786. Large 4°. With a folding engraved plate and a folding letterpress table. Contemporary carta rustica binding. € 7,500

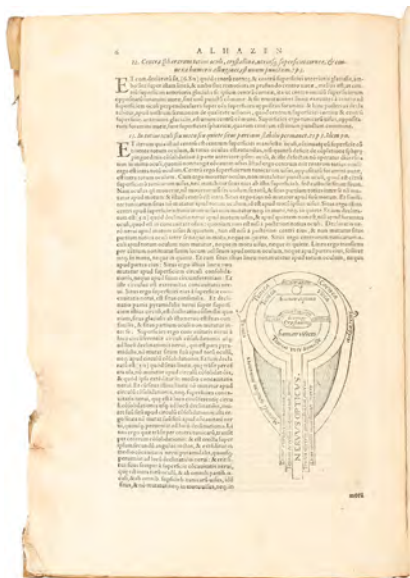
First edition thus. A highly interesting work comparing the different numerical systems used by various languages and cultures: Arabic, Hebrew, Persian, North and South American Indian cultures, Chinese, Japanese, Tamil, Coptic, Maori, etc. Separate chapters investigate the European adoption of the Arabic system of numerals. The engraved plate shows the shape of numerals throughout the world, while the folding table compares the pronunciation of the word for the number "6" in a wealth of languages.

The Spanish-born Jesuit Lorenzo Hervás y Panduro (1735–1809) counts as one of the most important authors of the

Spanish Universalist School of the 18th century, an enlightened, global, comparative approach to historic and scientific theory. This work also appeared as volume 19 of the author's monumental 21-volume cosmographical treatise "Idea dell' Universo" (1778-87), being one of five volumes of the series to be issued separately.

Front inner hinge loosened. Untrimmed in the original carta rustica. An early and little-received work of comparative linguistics, pre-dating by many decades the works of Bopp and Schleicher.

De Backer/S. IV, 319f., 2.XIX. Not in Riccardi.



*Alhazen's optics, this copy gifted by Wilhelm Xylander:
a milestone in Arabic science, exceedingly rare first edition*

33. IBN AL-HAYTHAM, Abu 'Ali al-Hasan (Alhazen). [Kitab al-Manazir, latine]. Opticae thesaurus. Alhazeni Arabis libri septem, nunc primum editi. Eiusdem liber de crepusculis & Nubium ascensionibus.

Basel, Eusebius Episcopus & haeredes Nicolai Episcopii, 1572. Folio. With 2 different woodcut printer's devices, half-page woodcut on reverse of title-page, and numerous diagrams in the text. Contemporary full limp vellum binding with later ink spine label (wants ties). € 95,000

First edition of "the most important work of its kind in Arabic literature" (cf. Poggendorf), this copy inscribed by the German humanist Wilhelm Xylander (1532–76), sometime rector of Heidelberg University.

Ibn al-Haytham (965 – ca. 1040), Alhazen in the Western tradition, has been hailed as "the greatest Muslim physicist and one of the greatest students of optics of all times [... Alhazen's book contains] research in catoptrics, [a] study of atmospheric refraction, [a] better description of the eye, and better understanding of vision [as well as an] attempt to

explain binocular vision [and the] earliest use of the camera obscura" (Sarton). "This combined edition served as the standard reference work on optics well into the 17th century, influencing scientists such as Brahe, Kepler, Galileo, and Descartes" (Norman).

The 'Liber de crepusculis', the work on dawn and twilight included in Risner's 'Opticae thesaurus' and attributed to Alhazen, is actually the work of his contemporary Abu 'Abdallah Muhammad ibn Mu'adh al-Jayyani (cf. Norman; DSB, p. 208). The optical study by the Polish scholar Witelo, likewise here included, is "a massive work that relies extensively on Alhazen [and] offers an analysis of reflection that was not surpassed until the 17th century" (Norman).

Binding stained; edges worn. Interior browned with some waterstaining throughout the margins; occasional edge defects. Inscribed on the title-page by Wilhelm Xylander, professor of Greek and Logic at Heidelberg and editor of numerous translations from Greek: "Xyländri dono Antonius Roverius Nemausensis possidet" (followed by a Greek dedication and Xylander's signature). The recipient Antonius Roverius (Antoine Rouvier) from Nîmes had matriculated at Heidelberg on 1 July 1572. Later in the library of the famed microscope builder and collector Alfred Nachet (1831–1908) and his son Albert. An appealing copy of a principal work of Arabic science as received in the West with important provenance.

VD 16, H 693 (H 692, V 1761). Adams A 745. BM-STC 383. Dibner 138. Norman 1027. Honeyman I, 73. DSB VI, 205 & XIV, 461. GAL I, 470. Poggendorf I, 31. Duncan 113. Sarton I, 721. Carmody p. 140. Thorndike/Kibre 803, 1208. Vagnetti D62. BNHCat A 241. IA 103.705. Brunet I, 180. Arabick Roots Doha AR79. Collection Nachet (1929), 50 (this copy).

One of the first defences of Arab influence in Western culture

34. IBN RUSHD (Averroes). Collectaneorum de re medica, post Aristotelem atque Galenum facillè doctissimi, sectione tres.

Lyon, apud Seb. Gryphium, 1537. 4°. With woodcut printer's device to title-page. Contemporary blindstamped full calf on 5 raised bands. All edges faded red. € 18,500

First edition of this Latin translation, from the original Arabic, of books II, VI, and VII of the collection of medical texts referred to under the title of "Colliget" (from its Arabic title *Kulliyât*), written by the great Muslim physician Ibn Rushd (1126-98, Averroes in the Latin tradition).

This translation is important not only for being the first Averroes version given by a French translator, but also for containing one of the first defences of the part taken by al-Andalus Arab intellectuals in the transmission of Greek philosophy in Europe. The first part contains the description of the human body's functions and organs; the second deals with the rules of healthy life, while the third exposes the principles of curing diseases.

Some foxing and wrinkling. First leaves slightly loosened. A good, appealingly bound copy of a rarely seen book, last offered at auction in 1984.

Adams A 2312. Durling 373. Wellcome I, 568 (lacking last leaf). Baudrier VIII, 101. Gültlingen, *Bibliographie des livres imprimés à Lyon* V, 74. Atkinson, *Medical Bibliography* (1834), p. 67. Not in Osler, Cushing, or Waller. For the role of Arabs in the transmission of Greek philosophy see Charles Burnett, "Mont Saint-Michel or Toledo: Greek or Arabic Sources for Medieval European Culture?" (2009).



Two important Islamic medical works – no copy recorded at auction

35. IBN RUSHD (Averroes) / ABD AL-MALIK IBN ABI AL-'ALA' IBN ZUHR (Avenzoar). Abhomeron Abynzohar. Colliget Auerroys.

[Venice, Gregorius de Gregoriis], 20 Sept. 1514. Folio. Contemporary carta rustica binding. € 50,000

The “al-Taysir” (“Theysir”) of Ibn Zuhr, and the “al-Kulliyat” (“Colliget”) of Ibn Rushd, here edited by Hieronymus Surianus. This is the fourth edition in all, the first having appeared in Venice in 1490. Printed by the press of Gregorius de Gregoriis, which in the same year had produced the first book entirely printed in Arabic, the famous Fano Book of Hours.

The “Taysir” and the “Kulliyat” were composed as complements to a comprehensive medical work on the anatomy of organs, health, disease, clinical symptoms, drugs and food, hygiene and therapeutics. Ibn Rushd, not himself a practicing physician, wrote on the generalities of medicine and invited Ibn Zuhr, one of the pre-eminent clinicians and medical therapists of Moorish Spain, to write on the particulars. The resulting book was Ibn Zuhr’s most important work, and it was highly influential in the West until the Renaissance.

“Although a true follower of Hippocrates and Galen, [Ibn Zuhr] developed numerous original ideas through his medical experimentation and observation. [He] wrote on the therapeutic value of good diets and on antidotes against poisons, and cautioned against deliberate uses of purgatives in treating the sick, who needed curing medications, not ‘poisons’ [...] He also recommended tracheotomy” (DSB XIV, 637f.).

Provenance: Hand-drawn armorial shield, “Maureni” (?), Verona, 1656. A clean, appealing copy with insignificant worm damage to binding, affecting the margin of the first two and the last two leaves (professionally repaired; no loss to text). No copy in trade records.

BM-STC Italian 2. Durling 368 (imperfect). Waller 563. OCLC 978244354. Not in Adams or Wellcome.



The harmony of faith and logic

36. IBN RUSHD (Averroes). [Tahafut al-Tahafut – latine]. Eutyci Augustini Niphy Philotei Suessani in librum destructio destructionum Averroys commentationes]. With: Augustinus Niphus. De sensu agente.

[Venice, Bonetus Locatellus] for the heirs of Octavianus Scotus, [ca. 1500]. Small folio. 130 ff. Gothic type, 2 columns. With numerous woodcut initials. Near contemporary limp vellum. € 35,000

One of the great classics of Muslim as well as of Western philosophy, demonstrating that rational thought and theology are not at odds with each other. In this, his possibly most famous work, Ibn Rushd reacted to al-Ghazali’s *Tahafut al-Falasifa* (“The Incoherence of the Philosophers”), which had dominated Muslim philosophical thinking for the past decades: al-Ghazali’s late 11-century treatise had denounced Ibn Sina and al-Farabi for their Greek-inflected metaphysics, which he had found contrary to Islam. Himself an avowed Aristotelian, Ibn Rushd refuted Al-Ghazali’s book section by section, showing

that there was in fact no conflict between Greek logic and the Qur’an.

Ibn Rushd’s apology of Aristotelian philosophy, cleverly named “The Incoherence of the Incoherence”, was translated from Arabic into Latin in the early 14th century by the Jewish philosopher Kalonymus ben Kalonymus, and the translation was first published in 1497 by Locatellus in Venice, as one of Kalonymus’ only efforts to see print. This is the undated second issue of that publication, and much rarer than the first: only ten copies are known in libraries worldwide, one of which (in St Andrews) is severely incomplete, containing only the appendix (*De sensu agente* by Agostino Nifo, the editor, who also provides a lengthy commentary). No copies in America. Auction catalogues list a single, incomplete copy, lacking four leaves.

A landmark of cross-cultural philosophy, reconciling theology and rationalism; of principal importance for 16th-century Aristotelian thought. A fine copy in excellent condition. Provenance: UK private collection.

Reichling 643. GW M26980. IGI IV, 146. IBE Post-incunables 187. CCIR N-16. Martin Abad, 112. Günther (L) 3423. Bod-inc A-631. Sheppard 4247. Proctor 5104. ISTC ia01412500. USTC 761883. Mubammad Ali Khalidi, Ibn Rushd, *The Incoherence of the Incoherence* (CUP 2015), pp. 155–180. C. Genequand (transl.), *Ibn Rushd’s Metaphysics: A Translation with Introduction of Ibn Rushd’s Commentary on Aristotle’s Metaphysics* (Leiden, 1986). Roland Hissette, *A propos de l’édition ‘Princeps’ (1497) des ‘Destructiones destructionum’ d’Averroès. Contribution au ‘GW’ (notice 3106), in: Florilegium mediaevale. Études offertes à Jacqueline Hamesse à l’occasion de son éméritat*, eds. José Meirinhos & Olga Weijers (Louvain-la-Neuve, Féd. Int. des Instituts d’Études Médiévales, Textes et Etudes du Moyen Âge, n. 50, 2009), pp. 297–322.

16th century collection of nine alchemical tracts, including one by Ibn Sina

37. IBN SINA (Avicenna), Raymond LLULL (Lullius), etc. De alchimia opuscula complura veterum philosophorum, quorum catalogum sequens pagella indicabit.

(Frankfurt, Cyriacus Jacob, 24 March 1550). Small 4to. Part 1 (of 2). With a large woodcut illustration on title-page, hand-coloured by an early hand, and woodcut printer's device on the last leaf verso. 17th century sheepskin vellum over thin boards. € 25,000

Extremely rare edition of this collection of nine alchemical tracts, including *De tinctura metallorum* ("On the Colorations of Metals"), attributed to the great Arab scientist Ibn Sina, one of the most significant thinkers and writers of the Islamic golden age. His bibliography comprises nearly 270 titles, several of which fall into the category of the arcane sciences (cf. GAL I, 458, V and GAL I S, p. 828). "Ibn Sina studied the philosophical and scientific foundations of this subject [alchemy] and even undertook alchemical experiments" (DSB).

The collection further includes two works attributed to Raymond Lull, one of the most interesting scholars of the Middle Ages, another published under the name of Aristotle, and five anonymous ones. A second part was published in the same year, containing only one work: the famous *Rosarium philosophorum*. It can be regarded as a separate publication and is not included here. Curiously, a late 16th century manuscript copy of only this volume (a folio of 70 leaves) is held by the Wellcome Collection (MS.233, acquired in 1906).

Binding very well preserved. Contemporary handwritten marginal annotations and underscoring throughout, an early owner's inscription (struck through) and some further notes on the title-page. Annotations slightly trimmed by the 17th century binder's knife, somewhat browned throughout and dampstains in the first half of the book, otherwise in fine condition.

VD 16, A 1632. BM-STC German 17. Adams A 574. Duveen, p. 11 ("excessively rare"). Ferguson, *Bib. chem. I*, p. 18. MacPhail I, 20. Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie* (1832), p. 98, no. 3. For Ibn Sina see DSB XV, pp. 494–500.



*Cross-cultural influences in science:
first edition of a Western abridgement of Ibn Sina*

38. IBN SINA (Avicenna). Flores Avicenne.

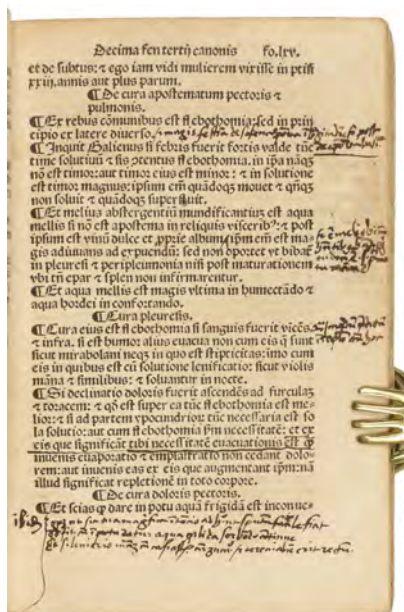
(Lyon, Claude Davost for Barthélemy Trot, 14 Aug. 1508). 8°. With several botanical woodcut initials. Contemporary dark goatskin, blind-tooled in a panel design. € 20,000

First edition of this important capsule edition of Ibn Sina's comprehensive Canon of Medicine (*Kitab al-Qanun fi al-tibb*). Designed with the Western medical student and practitioner in mind, Michael de Capella's abridgement of the greatest and most influential work in mediaeval and early modern medical history is here pared down to a nutshell manual of 166 leaves. "The preface ... refers to the importance in medicine of aphoristic works that can readily be committed to memory and to the example of Hippocratic writings. The task of abbreviation was undertaken with such enthusiasm that Avicenna's chapter on the elements (*Canon 1:1:2*) [...] was compressed from about 550 words in the full Gerard of Cremona version into 53 in the 'Flores'. This compendium was twice reissued, in 1514 and again in 1528" (Siraisi).

Provenance: 1. Title-page shows handwritten ownership of the Augustinian monastery of Zaragoza, Spain, dated 1743. 2. 20th century bookplate of Karl and Thilde Wagner to front pastedown.

Binding somewhat worn, spine-ends and extremities chipped. Some browning throughout, inkstains on title-page and a couple of minor stains in text. A good copy.

Adams A 2319. Durling 411. USTC 143378. N. G. Siraisi, "The Changing Fortunes of a Traditional Text", in *The Medical Renaissance of the Sixteenth Century* (1985), p. 21. Cf. BM-STC French 234 (1514 ed. only). Cf. Wellcome I, 577 (1528 ed. only).



*First edition of Mantino's Latin translation of book 1,
part 4 of Ibn Sina's magnum opus, the Canon of Medicine*

39. IBN SINA (AVICENNA) (and Jacob MANTINO, translator). Avicennae quarta fen primi libri de universali ratione medendi: nunc primum. m. Iacob Mantini medici hebrei: opera Latinate donata.

(colophon:) Venice, Lucantonio Giunti, 8 April 1530. 8°. With Giunti's printer's device on the title page (a Florentine lily with the L. A. initials). Later vellum with more recent end leaves. € 8,500



First edition of Jacob Mantino's translation into Latin of the fourth part of the first book of Ibn Sina's *Canon of Medicine* (original title: *al-Qanun fi at-Tibb*), divided into 31 chapters. Mantino dedicated it to the Doge of the Venetian Republic, Andrea Gritti (1455–1538). Jacob Mantino (1490–1549) was a Jewish doctor, rabbi and philosopher. Most of his adult life was spent being a doctor to the pope and other prominent members of society like cardinals, bishops and ambassadors in Bologna, Verona, Venice and Rome. In 1549, just before his death, he moved to Damascus as ambassador of Venice. Mantino's intellectual production focused on the translation of scientific works from Hebrew and Arabic into Latin, especially medical and philosophical treatises by leading authors of the medieval period, including Moses ben Maimon (Maimonides), Ibn Rushd (Averroes), and Ibn Sina (Avicenna).

Abu 'Ali al-Husayn Ibn Sina (also known by his Latinized name Avicenna, 980–1037) was one of the most prominent intellectuals of the medieval period and of the Islamic Golden Age. The present work was printed by one of the most successful and important late fifteenth and early sixteenth century Italian publishers Lucantonio Giunti (1457–1538). With owner's inscriptions on the front and back paste-downs and on the title-page, and some marginal annotations in brown ink. The paste-downs are partially covered by the newer, slightly foxed, end leaves. The binding is somewhat stained, light water staining to the first half of the work, small restored tears in the outer margin of leaves d1 and d2

without affecting the text. Otherwise in good condition.

Catalogue of Sixteenth Century printed books in the National Library of Medicine 397; EDIT16 CNCE 3543; USTC 811590; WorldCat 13827163, 320734580, 634588783, 1150715666.

Commentary on the Qanun

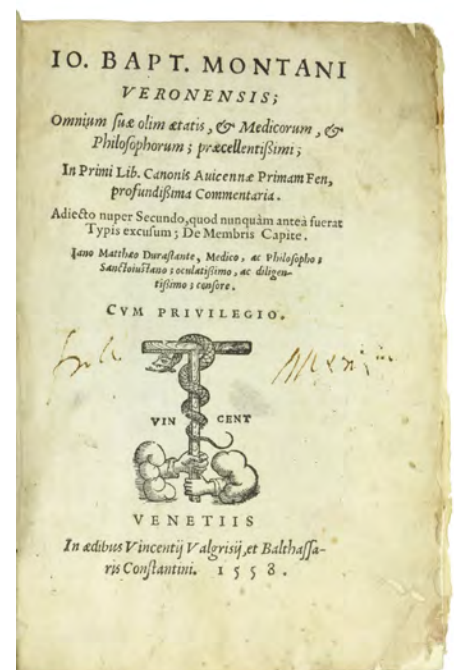
40. IBN SINA (Avicenna) / DA MONTE, Giovanni Battista. In primi lib. canonis Avicenna primam fen, profundissima commentaria. Adiecto nuper secundo, quod numquam antea fuerat typis excusum; de membris capite.

Venice, Vincenzo Valgrisi & Baldassarre Costantini, 1558. 8°. Contemporary half vellum over pigskin with handwritten spine title and shelfmark.

€ 4,500

Second posthumous edition (by Giano Matteo Durastante) of the extensive commentary on book (kitab) 1, part (fen) 1 of Avicenna's systematic "Canon of Medicine" by one of the leading Renaissance humanist physicians of Italy, Giambattista da Monte (1498-1551), first published in 1557. A corrected and enlarged edition of the work previously edited by W. Lublin and published in Venice in 1554. The present part offers a definition of medicine and is mainly dedicated to a discussion of the four humours and temperaments. "The newly added chapter De membris (p. 553–605) is followed by 2 others: De facultatibus and De virtutibus naturalibus ministrantibus" (Durling). Binding slightly wormed; vellum somewhat creased. Paper occasionally wormed and waterstained.

Edit 16, CNCE 15945. Wellcome I, 4428. OCLC 1157690416. Cf. Durling 3273, Adams M 1681 (1557 ed.), PMM 11. Not in BM-STC Italian, Osler, Waller, or Garrison/M.



First French edition of the Kitab al-Najah

41. **IBN SINA (AVICENNA) / VATTIER, Pierre (transl.).** [Kitab al-Najah – French]. La logique du fils de Sina, communément appelé Avicenne, prince des philosophes et médecins Arabes.

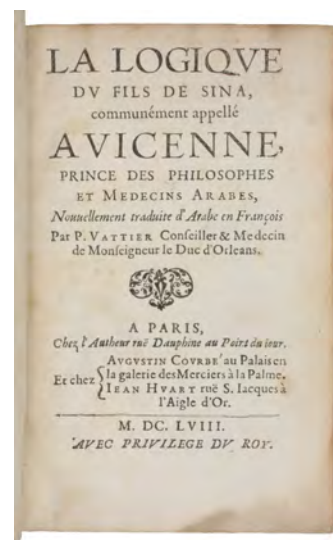
Paris, Vattier, Augustin Courbe & Jean Huart, 1658. 8vo. Contemporary full red morocco, both covers, spine and leading edges finely gilt. Marbled endpapers. € 15,000

First French edition of the Kitab al-Najah (“The Book of Salvation”), the part on logics from Ibn Sina’s great scientific and philosophical encyclopedia Kitab Al-Shifa’ (“The Book of Healing”). Translated by the French oriental scholar Pierre Vattier (1623–67), himself a physician like Avicenna.

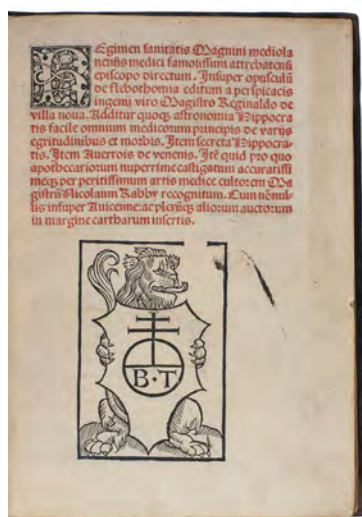
Ibn Sina’s system of logic is known as “Avicennian logic”, in contrast to Aristotelian logic. By the 12th century, Avicennian logic had replaced Aristotelian logic as the dominant system in the Islamic world; after the Latin translations of the 12th century, his writings were also an important influence on Western mediaeval writers such as Albertus Magnus.

Light browning throughout; occasional faint waterstains to the lower margin. Very prettily gilt morocco binding; tools attributable to the binders of Macé-Ruette (cf. Esmerian, La reliure au XVIIe siècle). From the library of the French neurologist Maurice Villaret (1877–1946) with his memento-mori style bookplate to front pastedown.

OCLC 97857366. Cf. GAL I, 454, 18.



Ten mediaeval works on health, medicine, food and wine in a rare, early edition, including notes by Ibn Sina



42. **IBN SINA (Avicenna) / MAYNUS DE MAYNIS / ARNALDUS DE VILLANOVA / [ROGER BACON] et al.** Regimen sanitatis Magnini Mediolanensis [...] Insuper opusculu[m] De flebothomia [...] Reginaldo de Villa Nova. Additur quoq[ue] Astronomia Hippocratis [...] de variis egritudinibus et morbis. Item Secreta Hippocratis. Item Averrois De venenis. It[em] Quid pro quo apothecariorum [...] Nicolaum [...] Cum no[n]nullis insuper Avicenne [...].

(Lyon, Jacques Myt for) Barthélemy Trot (device), 6 Feb. 1517. 4°. Title-page printed in red and black with woodcut publisher’s device, 12 decorated woodcut initials, plus 3 repeats. 17th century calf, gold-tooled spine, blind fillets on sides. Rebacked with the original backstrip laid down. € 25,000

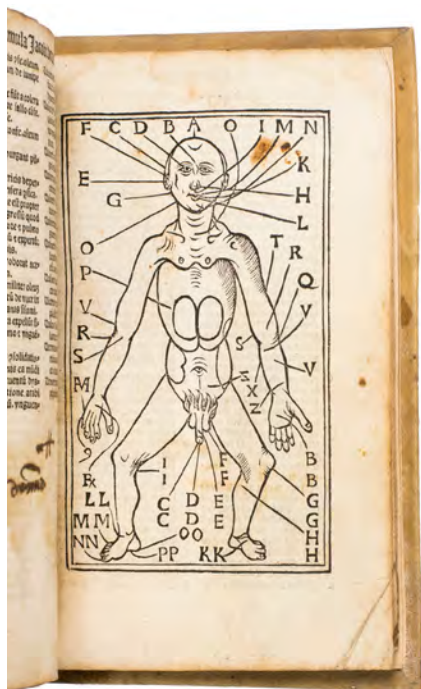
Rare fourth (?) edition of a collection of ten mediaeval works by seven authors concerning medicine, health, food and wine, several first published in this collection in 1500. They include: Maynus de Maynis (ca. 1295–1368?), Regimen Sanitatis, on health; a work on phlebotomy attributed to Arnaldus de Villanova (ca. 1295–1368?); Astronomia, on astrological influences on health, attributed to Hippocrates; Johannes de Zantvliete (fl. 1343–50), De dieta, on food; Nicolaus Salernitanus (12th c.), Quid pro quo, a list of medicines for numerous ailments; Averroes (1126–1311) on poisons and on theriac, a poisonous concoction used as an antidote to other poisons, especially poisoned wounds; Secreta, a short piece attributed to Hippocrates; Villanova, Tractatus de vinis, an extensive and important work on wine; and Roger Bacon (ca. 1220–92), De regimine senum et seniorum, a treatise on geriatrics, here erroneously attributed to Villanova. Some incorporate notes taken from the works of Ibn Sina (Avicenna). The book ends with an index and table of contents. This collection was first printed at Paris in 1500, some of the works appearing there for the first time, and was reprinted in Lyon editions of ca. 1501 (anonymous, known from a unique copy) and ca. 1502 (by François Fradin). A few of the pieces had been published earlier: Salernitanus (Pavia 1478/79), De Maynis (Louvain 1482), both Averroes works together with the Secreta, (Bologna ca. 1497/1500).

Occasional underlining and marginal marks by an early hand. Leaves 4 and 5 (originally conjugate) now present as singleton leaves mounted on stubs (though we see no other indication that they are sophisticated): otherwise in very good condition, with only very slight browning. Rebacked as noted, and with the surface of the leather refurbished, but now structurally sound. One of the rare earliest editions of several mediaeval treatises on health, medicine, food and wine.

Occasional underlining and marginal marks by an early hand. Leaves 4 and 5 (originally conjugate) now present as singleton leaves mounted on stubs (though we see no other indication that they are sophisticated): otherwise in very good condition, with only very slight browning. Rebacked as noted, and with the surface of the leather refurbished, but now structurally sound. One of the rare earliest editions of several mediaeval treatises on health, medicine, food and wine.

Baudrier VIII, 431. Durling 3044. Gültlingen, Bibl. Lyon II, 127: 47. Simon, Bacchica 421. USTC 144805 (8 copies). Vicaire 549f. Cf. Johnston, Cleveland herbal colls. 24 (ca. 1502 Lyon ed.); Wellcome 13965 (ca. 1502 Lyon ed.).

Early collection of Arabic medical works



43. [IBN SINA (Avicenna), GAZES, GALEN, HIPPOCRATES et al.]. *Articella nuperrime impressa cum quamplurimis tractatibus pristinae impressioni superadditis, ut patet in pagina sequenti. Petri Pomarii Valentini hispani ad lectorem Herastychon.*

(Lyon, Antoine du Ry for J. & F. Giunta & sociorum, 1525). 4to. Title-page printed in red and black within architectural woodcut border. With printer's device on final leaf; full-page woodcut of blood-letting man on fol. U4r. Later vellum with ms. title to spine. € 7,500

Early collection of Arabic, Greek, Latin, and modern medical works, first printed in 1476. The contents varied over time; the contents of this edition are as in the Lyon editions of 1515 (Jean de la Place) and 1519 (Jacques Myt). Contains extracts from Ibn Sina (Canon, Cantica), Galen (Ars medica), Hippocrates (various selections), Jacques Desparts (Summula super plurimis remediis ex Mesue libris), Theodoros Gazes, Aulus Cornelius Celsus, Arnaldus de Villanova, and Armengaud Blaise.

Palau 230.678. OCLC 14319070.

Based on Avicenna

44. [IBN SINA (Avicenna)]. WELSCH (Velschius), Georg Hieronymus. *Exercitatio de vena Medinensi, ad mentem Ebnsinae, sive de dracunculis veterum. Specimen exhibens novae versionis ex Arabico, cum commentario uberiori. Cui accedit altera, de vermiculis capillaribus infantium.*

Augsburg, Theophil Goebel, 1674. 4to. Title-page printed in red and black. With engraved frontispiece, engraved portrait, and 13 engraved plates. 18th century full calf, spine prettily gilt. Marbled pastedowns. All edges red.

€ 28,000

Only edition of this rare monograph, an "exhaustive survey of dracontiasis" (Garrison/M.). Infection with this tropical disease is caused by the larvae of the Medina or Guinea worm; a connection with contaminated drinking water was suspected even in antiquity and by medieval Arabic physicians.

The German physician and oriental linguist G. H. Welsch (1624–77) inserts the Arabic text from Ibn Sina's *Qanun* (book IV, fen III, paragraph II, chapters 21–22) and earlier Latin translations by Gerardus Cremonensis and Andrea Alpago before offering his own translation, with extensive commentaries. The text includes quotations from 28 languages (with a separate index), including Ethiopian (in Hebrew type), Brazilian, Mexican, Japanese, and Chinese (in Persian transliteration) etc. From page 395 onwards the work comprises Georg Cunelius's *De Dracunculis* (first published in Basel in 1589). The engravings show examples of worm balls in classical depictions (e.g., Medusa) and suggested remedies (drawing the worm from the vein). Also contains the usually lacking portrait of Empress Claudia Felicitas, wife of Leopold I.

Binding rubbed, interior somewhat browned and occasionally stained throughout. Engravings rather closely trimmed. Title-page and frontispiece have the near-contemporary ink ownership of A. Hildebrand, Königsberg. Later in the library of the French neurologist Maurice Villaret (1877–1946) with his woodcut bookplate to front pastedown.

VD 17, 23:275441M. Garrison/Morton 5336.1. Krivatsy 12928. Waller 9856. Parkinson-L. 2574. Choulant, *Handbuch* 366 f. Hirsch/Hübötter V, 895.



Manuscript of the first treatment of Copernican astronomy by a Muslim scholar

45. IBRÂHİM HAQQI, Erzurumlu. Marifetname [The Book of Knowledge and Skills].

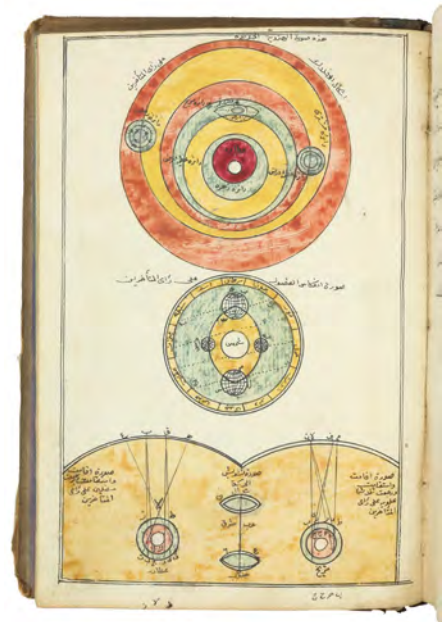
[Ottoman Empire, early 19th century]. 4to. Ottoman Turkish manuscript on paper. 11–277 numbered leaves (lacking the first 10 ff. from the front of the volume, all likely from the Fihrist), 16 lines in black naskh, words and headings in red throughout, over ten leaves with full-page illustrations and diagrams, some of these in colour, including the double-page illustration of the globe as spheres, many tables and diagrams also appearing throughout the text. Contemporary leather-backed cloth boards, cloth with stamped tughra of sultan to covers (head-over-heels).

€ 9,500

A fine early 19th century manuscript copy of the famous scholarly encyclopedia, not printed until 1835. The “Marifetname”, or “Book of Gnosis” is a compilation of astronomical, astrological, mathematical, anatomical, psychological, philosophical as well as mystical religious texts. It is famous for containing the first treatment of post-Copernican astronomy by a Muslim scholar, placing the sun at the centre of the universe.

Ibrahim Haqqi Erzurumi (1703–80) is considered an outstanding figure of 18th century Ottoman Turkey. Based on an immense knowledge of the Sufi branch of Islam as well as his studies in Western science, he devoted himself to the domains of both religion and science, considering both a means of approaching God. Although he completed his work in 1756, very few surviving manuscripts predate the first quarter of the 19th century. The British Library holds a copy (MS.Or.12964) compiled in 1235 H (1820 CE), and the earliest known manuscript copy was long thought to be that in the Khalili collection, dated 1226 H / 1811 CE (J. M. Rogers, *Empire of the Sultans*, 1995, no. 74, pp. 121 & 123), but a copy predating this by seven years was sold by Bloomsbury in 2014 (7 December sale, lot 123), and a manuscript dated to ca. 1760 was offered by Inlibris.

While this copy of the text is in a relatively informal hand, the diagrams have been executed to an excellent standard. The text and drawings were likely executed in different workshops, as the scribe allocated far more space than necessary for the illustrator, resulting in numerous blank pages throughout the text. Leather spine worn with slight loss to leather at extremities, cloth also worn with loss. Contemporary foliation throughout, a few scuffs and smudges. Spine cracked with a few individual gatherings becoming loose. Overall a clean copy.



The first treatment of post-Copernican astronomy by a Muslim scholar

46. IBRÂHİM HAQQI, Erzurumlu. Marifetname.

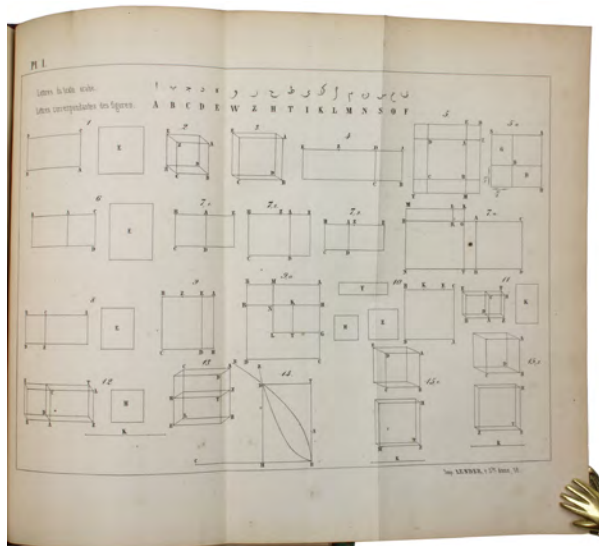
Bulaq, 1257 R [= 1841 CE]. Folio. With woodcut ‘unwan, 17 full-page lithograph diagrams, mostly astronomical, 6 in-text lithographed diagrams, and 8 lithographed full-page charts. Contemporary blue calf stamped and ruled in blind with fore-edge flap.

€ 8,500

Third printed edition of the famous scientific encyclopedia, published more than half a century after the death of its author, the Turkish Sufi philosopher Ibrahim Hakki Erzurumi (1703–80). Completed in 1756, the *Marifetname*, or “Book of Gnosis”, is a compilation of astronomical, astrological, mathematical, anatomical, psychological, philosophical as well as mystical religious texts. It is famous for containing the first treatment of post-Copernican astronomy by a Muslim scholar. Among the astronomical and geographical illustrations are

a world map in two hemispheres, a map of the poles, the lunar phases and diagrams showing the solar system and earth’s orbit. The printing office in Bulaq, near Cairo, was set up at the command of the Viceroy of Egypt, Muhammad Ali Pasha (1769–1849). Almost all its productions were printed in Ottoman Turkish with Arabic types and are today considered very rare. Covers somewhat worn; interior generally in good condition, with a few hints of paper repairs or soiling. Old collection stamps of Can Kitabevi (Mustafa Can), Konya, and a waqf stamp to verso of first page of text.

Özege 12259. Hsu Cheng Hsiang, *The First Years of Arabic Printing in Egypt 1238–1269. 1822–1851. Cf. Zenker I, 1709.*



Rare first edition of the Arabic text

47. AL-KHAYYAMI, Abu'l-Fath 'Umar / WOEPCKE, Franz (ed.). [Masa'il al-jabr wa 'l-maqabala]. L'algèbre d'Omar Alkhayyami.

Paris, Duprat, 1851. 8vo. With 5 lithographed folding plates. Slightly later red half morocco over marbled boards. Blue marbled endpapers. € 4,500

Rare first edition of the Arabic text, with the first translation into French and editor's notes, of Omar Khayyam's "Risala fi'l barahin 'ala masa'il al-jabr wa'l-muqabala" ("Treatise on the Demonstration of Problems concerning Algebra"), an important work on algebra probably completed in 1079 CE.

"As far as is known, al-Khayyami was [...] the first to demonstrate that a cubic equation might have two roots [...] As F. Woepcke, the first editor of the Risala, has shown, al-Khayyami followed a definite system in selecting the curves upon which he based the construction

of the roots of all fourteen types of third-degree equations [...] His studies on the geometrical theory of third-degree equations mark al-Khayyami's most successful work" (DSB VII, p. 329).

Binding a little rubbed and front hinge weakened; interior shows occasional insignificant foxing but altogether well preserved. Provenance: from the collection of the French orientalist Bernard, Baron Carra de Vaux (1867–1953) with his bookplate to pastedown and handwritten ownership to the French title-page. Later handwritten ownership of the American Arabist James A. Bellamy (1925–2015).

GAL I, 471 (620), 1. DSB VII, 334, 3. OCLC 251681121.

Best and only folio edition of an encyclopedic work of eccentric genius on magnetism



48. KIRCHER, Athanasius. *Magnes sive de arte magnetica opus tripartitum quo universa magnetis natura, eiusque in omnibus scientiis & artibus usus, nova methodo explicatur.*

Rome, (Vitale Mascardi for) Biagio Diversin and Zanobio Masotti, 1654. Folio. With engraved frontispiece by F. Valentius, letterpress title-page printed in red and black with engraved double publisher's device, full-page engraved plate with the portrait of Emperor Ferdinand IV, 34 mostly full-page engraved illustrations, 215 woodcut illustrations and ca. 50 letterpress tables. Contemporary overlapping vellum. € 17,500

The third, last, best and only folio edition, much enlarged, thoroughly revised and with the engraved and many other illustrations newly made for it, of one of the major scientific works of the famous German Jesuit scholar, Athanasius Kircher (1602–1680), a truly encyclopedic work on magnetism. Kircher published his first major work, *Ars Magnetica*, in 1631. Only 63 pages in length, it extensively reports on his invention of a method for measuring magnetic power by means of a balance. The present work on magnetism was for Kircher an omnibus of scientific and also phantastic theories. He researched and measured magnetism in numerous situations and applied it to numerous fields of study, including cosmology, astronomy, geography, optics, electricity, medicine, metallurgy, animals, music, love, etc. He was the first to propose using magnetic declination to determine longitude.

With the armorial bookplate of Hyacinth Theodore Baron (1706/07–1787), Dean of the Faculty of Medicine at Paris, and library stamps of Dr. Timoteo Riboli (1809–1895). Somewhat browned and with a small defect in the engraved title-page, but still in good condition, binding slightly stained.

De Backer & Sommervogel IV, cols. 1048–1049; Caillet 5780; DSB VII, pp. 374–378; Fletcher, Athanasius Kircher (2011), p. 565 (no. 5b) & passim; Poggendorff I, pp. 1258–1259; Wheeler Gift 110a.



Including Trew's magnificent white falcon

49. KNORR, Georg Wolfgang. *Deliciae naturae selectae oder auserlesenes Naturalien-Cabinet welches aus den drey Reichen der Natur zeigt [...]*.

Nuremberg, (1754–)1766/67. Large folio. 2 vols. in one. With coloured engraved title-page, large engraved vignette, and 91 (1 folding) coloured or colour-printed engravings. Contemporary calfskin binding gilt. € 45,000

First edition of this monumental work of natural history, one of the most splendid zoological works ever produced in Nuremberg. Begun by Knorr as early as 1751, it was continued by his heirs after his death in 1761. The book describes items from the great contemporary natural history collections, including the magnificent white falcon (with hood) from the collection of the famous physician and botanist Christoph Jakob Trew. The illustrations, occasionally printed in colours but mostly hand-coloured in radiant hues, depict birds, exotic mammals, fishes, corals, butterflies and other insects.

Occasional insignificant waterstaining to the wide blank margins of the text; a few plates show unobtrusive fingerstaining. A beautiful, very wide-margined copy in excellent state of preservation, printed on good, strong paper. Plates show clean, distinct colours and superior contrast.

Nissen, ZBI 2227. Horn/Schenkling 12038. Hagen I, 426. Dean I, 696. Graesse IV, 35.

Horse anatomy in contemporary colour

50. LAFOSSE, Etienne Guillaume. *Cours d'hippiatrique, ou Traité complet de la médecine des chevaux, orne de soixante & cinq planches gravées avec soin.*

Paris, Pierre Poiré, 1772. Large folio. With 65 mostly numbered engravings, comprising 2 frontispieces, 56 hand-coloured plates (19 of which folding), and 7 engraved headpieces. Also with engraved title vignette and engraved armorial dedication headpiece. Contemporary full speckled calf thrice ruled in gilt, raised spine bands, spine titled and decorated in gilt, marbled endpapers. All edges red. € 25,000

First edition of this remarkable book on horse anatomy: the famous “Veterinary Course, or Complete Treatise on Equine Medicine”, the principal work of the French veterinarian P. E. Lafosse (1738–1820). Lafosse had considerable anatomical skill, coupled with a profound knowledge of horses and equitation, and his work ranks with Stubbs in the artistic realization of equine anatomy. “Ce livre est un véritable monument élevé à l’hippologie. Papier, impression, dessin, gravure sont également soignés. Il coûta, dit-on, plus de 70,000 livres à l’auteur” (Mennessier de la Lance). The plates, rendered with great skill by B. Michel Adam, F. A. Aveline, C. Baquoy, Benard, Ch. Beulier, L. Bosse, Prevost and others after Harguinier, Lafosse and Saullier, earned the production a long-standing reputation as the finest book in this branch of science (cf. Brunet).

Some light wear to binding, a handful of minor closed tears or repairs to folding plates. With the bookplate of Jean Stern (1875–1962), a fencer whose mother was a the French scion of the Rothschilds, and who competed at the 1908 Summer Olympics for France. A fine, wide-margined copy of this magnificent work.

Brunet III, 765. Cohen/R. 587. Huth 46. Mellon 61. Mennessier de la Lance II, 20f. Nissen 2360. Brunet VI, 7727.



*The wisdom of Ibn Sina, Ibn Rushd, and Abu Maʿshar al-Balkhi,
received in an early incunable*

51. MAGNI, Jacobus [Jacques Legrand]. *Sophologium*.

[Strasbourg, R-printer (Adolf Rusch), 1474]. Folio. 217 (of 218) ff. (lacking the final blank). Roman type, 35 lines; capital spaces with tiny guide letters. Rubricated throughout, 3/5-line blue or red Lombardic initials. Bound in 18th century gilt crimson morocco, covers with triple gilt ruled border frame, elaborately gilt spine with morocco label. All edges gilt, gilt border sides, gilt inside dentelles. Marbled endpapers, bluish flyleaves. € 75,000

Early undated Latin edition (the first, by the same anonymous printer, was produced about 1470) of the *Sophologium* of the French Augustinian preacher Jacques Legrand (1360–1415): a collection of moral maxims and wise passages from poets, orators, philosophers, and theologians, well selected and arranged in three books, containing ten treatises. The collection reflects on human virtue and vice, excerpting passages on morality – as well as the natural sciences – from authors as wide-ranging as the Persian astrologer Abu Mashar and the Arabic philosophers Ibn Sina and Ibn Rushd, but also Terence, St Paul, and Chaucer. Extremely popular, the *Sophologium* was reprinted and translated several times, including by William Caxton, who published an English translation (titled *The Book of Good Manner*) in 1487.

Some toning, occasional dampstaining, single wormholes in blank top margin of 1st leaf and black fore-edge margins of final quires; an interior tear in leaves [56] and [133]. Edges of binding rubbed, head and tail somewhat defective. 15th century manuscript note on the author on the original flyleaf (bound within) and a few occasional marginal annotations, corrections, manicules or reader's marks. Old bibliographical notes and catalogue cutting on front flyleaf. A very good rubricated copy with wide margins.

HC 10471*. GW M17665. Goff M-43. Polain 2459. BMC I:62. BSB-Ink M-23. ISTC im00040500.



Scaliger on Arabic star names

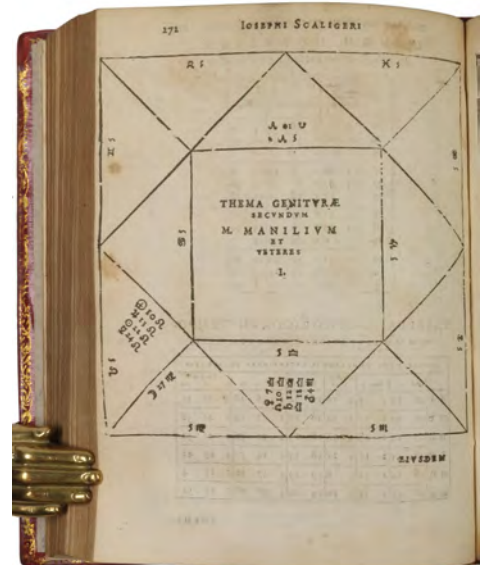
52. MANILIUS, M[arcus]. *Astronomicon*. A Iosepho Scaligero ex vetusto codice Gemblacensi infinitis mendis repurgatum.

Leiden, ex Officina Plantiniana, apud Christophorum Raphelengium (for J. Commelin [in Heidelberg]), 1600. Small 4°. With two identical printer's devices and several woodcut diagrams in the text. 19th century red morocco with giltstamped fillets to spine and covers. Gilt inner dentelle. All edges gilt. € 2,500

Third edition of Scaliger's famous recension of this instructional poem on astronomy written in the first century. "[Scaliger's] penetrating scholarship and powerful gift of analysis were magisterially demonstrated in his edition of one of the most difficult of Latin texts, the 'Astronomica' of Manilius, and this was a forerunner to his greatest work [namely 'De emendatione temporum']" (PMM, p. 59f.). The commentary (pp. 473–510, with letterpress Arabic) contains one of the earliest European studies of Arabic star names ("De quarundam stellarum arabicis appellationibus"). This edition was first published by Estienne in 1579; the first part of the present edition had already appeared in the previous year (cf. Adams M 364, Graesse IV, 364 & Houzeau/L. 1037).

Binding professionally repaired at extremities. Rebound in the 19th century, trimming the edges fairly closely, touching some of the diagrams. Modern endpapers. Occasional light brownstaining; insignificant waterstain to gutter of first few leaves and outer margins. A few early annotations in brown ink. Title has stamp of St Hugh's Charterhouse, Parkminster (West Sussex).

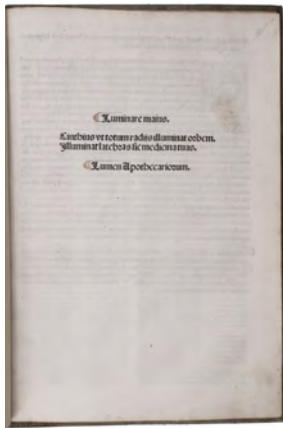
Adams M 365. Caillet 7076. Ebert 12943. Houzeau/Lancaster 1037. Riccardi I2, 93, 12. Schweiger II.2, 590. Cf. Wolf 189b; Zinner 3387 (1590 ed.). PMM 98 (note).



Rare early edition of a classic commentary on ancient Arabic and Greek pharmacological works

53. MANLIO, Giovanni Giacomo, Quirico DE AUGUSTIS, and Paulus DE SUARDIS. *Luminare maius. Cinthius ut totum radiis illuminat orbem. Illuminat latebras sic medicina tuas. Lumen apothecariorum.*

(Venice, Gregorio de Gregori, 8 Jan. 1513). Folio. With 13 woodcut decorated initials (6 series?) plus 8 repeats, 4-line typographic “Lombarbic” initials. With contemporary pen decorations in brown ink added to about half of the initials and occasional similar pen decorations in the margins, an occasional manuscript paragraph mark, some rubrications in brown ink and some initials coloured with a transparent ochre wash. Early 20th-century vellum, possibly incorporating older materials, sewn on 3 recessed supports, red spine label. € 28,000



Seventh known copy of an early edition of an important treatise on pharmacology and medical botany, by Giovanni Giacomo Manlio di Bosco (fl. 1490–post 1500), first published in Venice 1490 or Pavia 1494. It is a commentary on ancient Arabic and Greek pharmacological works, especially the Arabic treatises of Yuhanna Ibn Masawayh (ca. 777–857), a Nestorian Christian physician from Assyria who taught at the academy in Gundeshapur, Iran, and was personal physician to four caliphs. It gives instructions for preparing numerous medicines, indicating the quantities of the ingredients (simples, each derived from a single plant) and describing each ingredient. The present edition includes Manlio’s preliminary note addressed to Bernardinus Niger, included in the 1494, 1496 and 1499 editions but omitted in many later editions.

The title-page indicates that the book also contains “Lumen apothecariorum”, a work by Quirico de Augustis de Tortona of Milan (fl. 1486–97), first published in 1492. But it is not present here or in any of the other seven copies we have traced. The two works were combined in the Venice editions of 1504, ca. 1502/05 and 1506. De Gregori apparently followed one of these editions but did not include the second work. Hieronymus Surianus (fl. 1458?, d. 1522?) edited the first two.

Contemporary and later marginal manuscript notes. Text area of B2.7 somewhat browned, occasional small and unobtrusive stains, and a few small worm holes in the last few leaves, but generally in very good condition. Some manuscript notes have been shaved. The binding is slightly dirty and the boards slightly bowed, but the binding is still good. A rare early edition of an important work of pharmacology.

Durling 2938. EDIT 16 29621 (1 copy). ICCU 29621 (same copy). KVK & WorldCat (5 copies). Emiliano Sordano, Il Luminare maius di Manlio del Bosco, thesis, University of Torino, 2010, p. 41. USTC 840112 (2 copies). Cf. Adams M 370 (1506 ed.). BM-STC Italian 410 (1504 and other eds.). Schelenz, Geschichte der Pharmazie, p. 414 (1529 ed.). Wellcome 4017 (1628 Lyon ed.). Not in Garrison & Morton; Honeyman; Norman Lib.

Inscribed by the publisher: he first printed edition of Abu al-Hasan al-Marrakushi

54. AL-MARRAKUSHI, Abu ‘Ali al-Hasan ibn ‘Ali ibn ‘Umar / SÉDILLOT, Jean-Jacques Emmanuel (transl.). [*Jami’ al-mabadi’ wa’l-ghayat fi ‘ilm al-miqat* – French]. *Traité des instruments astronomiques des Arabes composé au treizième siècle par About Hhassan Ali.*

Paris, L’Imprimerie Royale, 1834. Large 4to. With 37 lithographed plates (4 folding), together comprising over 130 figures. Leather-backed marbled boards, titled and ruled in gilt on spine, marbled endpapers. € 25,000

The first publication in any language of the most complete work on Islamic astronomical instruments to have survived from the medieval period. Translated into French by the astronomer and self-styled orientalist Jean Jacques Sédillot (1777–1832), the work was published posthumously by his son, Louis-Pierre-Eugène Amélie Sédillot, who has inscribed this copy: “A Monsieur Dureau de La Malle, Membre de l’Institut”, signed, “L. Am. Sédillot”. The recipient, Adolphe Dureau de la Malle (1777–1857), was a contemporary of Sédillot’s father, and himself an established historian and geographer who published on the topography and agriculture of ancient Rome. Both men were precursors to what would become the modern study of the history of science: a field with medieval Arabic texts at its heart.

The original author of this particular Arabic text, Abu Ali al-Hassan al-Marrakushi, was a widely respected late 13th century Moroccan academic who advanced astronomy and mathematics, especially trigonometry. He wrote on each of these topics in the work translated here, under its original title *Jami’ al-mabadi’ wa’l-ghayat fi ‘ilm al-miqat* (“Collection of the Principles and Objectives in the Science of Timekeeping”). It is the most famous section of this work – that on the use and creation of astronomical instruments – which is preserved in Sédillot’s translation.



The numerous lithographed plates included at the end of the text, following in centuries of manuscript tradition, are a particularly important inclusion.

Light exterior wear, spine rebaked. In very good condition. Provenance: With the bookplate of the Maisonneuve publishing house at La Tour de Babel bookshop (after 1849). Later in the collection of the Institut für Geschichte der Naturwissenschaften at the University of Munich, with library and later de-accession stamp.

*The best 16th-century work on syphilis,
by the translator of Ibn Sina's biography*

55. MASSA, Niccolò. Liber de morbo Gallico: noviter editus: in quo omnes modi possibiles sanandi ipsum: mira quadam & artificiosa doctrina continentur: ... Addita est epistola ad eximium Thomam Cademustum in qua quamplurima ad perfectionem operis totius, & multarum aliarum egritudinum curam leguntur. (Venice, Francesco Bindoni, Maffeo Pasini, May) 1536. 4°. With title in a woodcut architectural border showing 4 charming monsters, 6 sentries and a winged putto. 19th-century panel-stamped and blind-tooled parchment. € 7,500

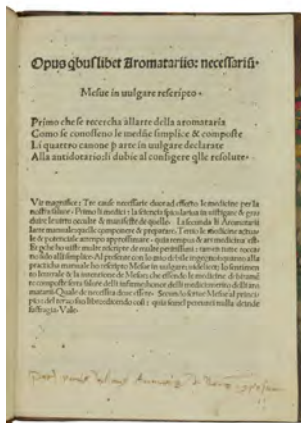


Famous treatise on syphilis by the Italian physician Niccolò Massa (1489–1569), professor of anatomy in Venice. It stresses the important role sexual intercourse plays in the contraction of syphilis, though he also believes it could arise spontaneously without sexual contact. He gives a comprehensive description of the symptoms and effects of the so-called French disease (the French sometimes called it the Neapolitan disease), including its neurological manifestations, and discusses the role of diet, sleep and exercise, together with the use of drugs, bloodletting, leeches and guaiac in the treatment of syphilis.

With numerous early manuscript annotations in the margins. These have been attributed to the pioneering French surgeon Ambroise Paré (ca. 1510–90) but we have not confirmed the attribution. With the title-page border and some of the manuscript annotations very slightly shaved, but otherwise in good condition, with some water stains in the lower inside corner of the last 3 quires and a darker marginal stain in the last. The binding is rubbed and the boards slightly warped.

Durling 2993; Hirsch IV, 160; ICCU (9 copies); Waller 6300.

Mesue in Italian – the third known copy



56. MESUE THE YOUNGER (MASAWAIH AL-MARDINI). Opus quibuslibet aromatariorum: necessarium[m]. Mesue in vulgare rescripto.

[Naples or Venice, ca 1500?]. 4°. Half calf over marbled covers (ca. 1900) with gold-tooled red label to gilt spine. All edges sprinkled red. € 45,000

Almost unobtainably rare first edition of this digest of medical prescriptions, taken from the works of the highly-regarded Arabic physician Mesue the Younger (also known as Masawaih al-Mardini), including “a kind of general manual for apothecaries and perfumers” (Duveen). All recipes are in Italian, while the main title and the headings are in Latin. Bibliographers are not agreed on the book’s place or date of publication: GW locates it merely in Italy, ca. 1495, whereas Copinger believes it was printed in Venice, by an unidentified printer, in or around 1500. The British Museum Short-Title Catalogue suggests Sigismund Mayr in Naples as the printer and 1510 as possible year of publication,

while the British Library’s catalogue now appears to prefer Venice and 1505 as tentative place and year. Klebs notes that the collection constitutes a “rifacimento” of the Italian edition of Mesue’s “Opera medicinalia”, published in Venice on 12 December 1493.

Contemporary ink ownership to title-page. A restored tear in the final leaf (not affecting the text), some brown specks on the title-page and an insignificant waterstain along the lower edge of the final gathering, but altogether in excellent condition. Rebound in a pretty half-calf binding around the turn of the century. Only two copies in libraries internationally (British Library and Univ. of Wisconsin, formerly the Duveen copy). That in the British Library is incomplete, lacking the final leaf.

Copinger 4011. GW M23031. Klebs 228 (note). Proctor 7427. ISTC im00521400. USTC 842290. BM-STC Italian 739. Duveen 651. Edit 16, CNCE 50479.



*First edition, beautifully produced,
of a very popular and influential book of secrets*

57. MIZAUD, Antoine. Memorabilium, vtiliu[m], ac iucundorum centuria novem, in aphorismos arcanorum omnis generis locupletes, perpulchrè digestae.

Paris, Fédéric Morel, 1566. 8°. With Morel's woodcut tree device on the title-page, 2 woodcut headpieces and 7 woodcut decorated initials (plus 3 repeats), the headpieces and initials in an unusually delicate design, finely executed. Set in italic types with the preliminaries in roman, and incidental Greek. 17th-century limp sheepskin parchment.

€ 2,250

First edition, in the original Latin, of what proved an extremely popular work: 900 medical and other "secrets", including information on astrology, gardening, cosmetics and other subjects, arranged in nine numbered chapters, each containing 100 numbered prose "aphorisms". Like most books of secrets it offers a mixture of science and superstition gathered from a wide variety of ancient and modern sources, many of them named in the aphorisms, and its medicinal

recipes served in turn as sources for other authors internationally.

Mizauld (1510–78) was a professor of medicine at the University of Paris and astrologer and physician to Margaret of Valois. With occasional contemporary and later manuscript notes and an 18th-century (?) library stamp on the title-page (partly erased), not affecting the printed image. With 1 leaf nearly detached, a water stain in the last 5 quires, and occasional (mostly marginal) slight browning or minor stains, but still generally in good condition. With the sewing supports broken at the front hinge and minor damage to the headbands, but binding otherwise good.

Brüning 369; Durling 3178 note & 3187 note; Rosenthal, Bibliotheca Magica, 2987 (incompl.); Thorndike VI, p. 216; USTC 158149; Wellcome 4362.

An Arabic work on alchemy, quoted by Goethe

58. MORIENUS (Romanus). De transfiguratione metallorum, et occulta, summaque antiquorum philosophorum medicina, libellus. [Chrysorrhemon]: sive de arte chymica.

Hanau, Wilhelm Antonius, 1593.

(Bound after):

(II) MOCK, Jakob. De causis concretionis et dissolutionis rerum quarundam, tam extra quam intra corpus humanum.

Freiburg im Breisgau, Martin Böckler, 1596.

8vo. Contemporary full vellum; lacks ties.

€ 6,500

Final and best 16th century edition of this alchemical work originally written in Arabic, the first edition having appeared at Paris in 1559. The legendary Byzantine monk Morienus is said to have gone to Alexandria to study with the Arabian scholar Adfar, whose favourite student he became. Subsequently settling in Jerusalem as a hermit, he devoted his life to the hermetic arts before he learned that Khalid, the Sultan of Egypt, "was desirous to find some one who could interpret for him the writings of Hermes and of Adfar" (Ferguson II, 109). Morienus supposedly went to Egypt and instructed Khalid in the art of creating the elixir for the philosopher's stone. No Arabic sources have been discovered, for which reason the attribution has been considered apocryphal, but the author does use chemical terminology with Arabic roots, such as "al-natron". The book marks the beginning of western preoccupation with alchemy, previously almost entirely unknown in mediaeval central Europe, and even Goethe quotes from it in his "Theory of Colours".

(II) Bound first is a rare medical work by Jakob Mock, professor at Freiburg. This would seem to be part I only (caption title: "De aquarum quarundam affectionibus ratione coagulationis vel indurationis & dissolutinis, & alias"); no more published.



Unidentified 19th century library stamp to front pastedown. Covers slightly warped; long yapp edge of the vellum binding trimmed away along lower half of the book. Interior lightly browned, some light, mainly marginal spotting and brownstaining, a few darker spots occasionally affecting letters. Old handwritten ownership of “Claudius Cuppinus” on title-page of Mock’s work, with an additional note in the same hand, dated 1691, on the flyleaf.

(I) VD 16, M 6354. Wellcome 4458. Neu 2849. Duveen 413f. Schmieder, *Geschichte der Alchemie*, p. 123. Brüning 646. Mellon Collection 50 (illustrated p. 160). Cf. Ferguson II, 108f. Not in Adams or BM-STC German.

(II) VD 16, M 5707. BM-STC German 623. Adams M 1528. Durling 3199. Wellcome 4372. Jöcher III, 563.



Russian commemorative publication for Emanuel Nobel

59. [NOBEL OIL INDUSTRY]. Na pamjat’o dne pjatidesjatiletija Emmanuila Ljudvigovicha Nobel’ 10 Junja 1909 goda [= In memory of the 50th anniversary of Emmanuel Ludvigovich Nobel, 10 June 1909]. [St Petersburg], Komissiej Sluzhashchich Tovarishchestva neftjanogo proizvodstva Brat’ev Nobel, 1909. Folio. Lithographed frontispiece in colour, 4 portraits of the Nobel family, and 39 plates in colour and black and white (all with printed tissue guards). Publisher’s original galf cloth over grey boards with title printed to gilt upper cover. € 6,500

Rare Russian commemorative publication memorializing the 50th birthday of Emanuel Nobel (1859–1932), nephew of Alfred Nobel. He was head of the family’s oil business, Branobel, an oil empire that was based in Baku (Azerbaijan, Imperial Russia) and was the largest oil company in Europe. Emanuel Nobel accepted Russian citizenship at the Tsar’s personal request; from 1891 until 1918 he also sat on the board of the Russian State Bank’s Discount Committee until he was forced to flee Russia after the Revolution. Emanuel Nobel was also instrumental in the execution of his uncle’s will and thus in the formation of the Nobel Prize. The album was prepared and published by the Nobel Brothers “Petroleum Partnership Employees Committee” (their publication label is pasted to the inside front cover), and every participant in the festivities was presented with a copy.

Extremities slightly bumped, a few very minor nicks to edges of plates, but altogether uncommonly well preserved.

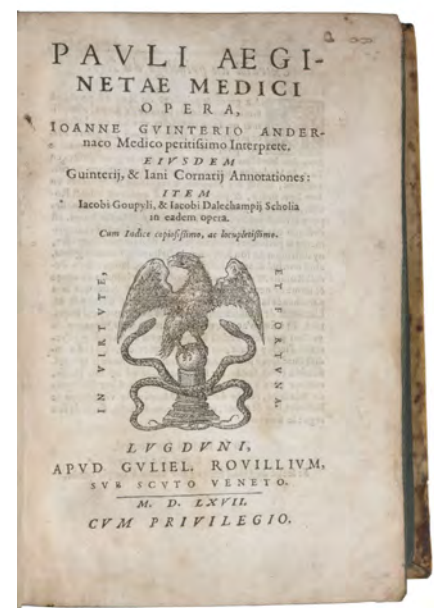
OCLC 185188381.

The Works of al-Qawabeli

60. PAULUS AEGINETA (“AL-QAWABELI”). Opera.

Lyon, Guillaume Rouillé, 1567. 8°. With woodcut printer’s device on title-page. Contemporary blindstamped vellum. All edges coloured. € 4,500

Latin edition (translated by the humanist Johann Winter of Andernach) of the works of the Byzantine Greek physician Paul of Aegina, who lived in the seventh century, as reported by Abu’l-Faraj ibn al-Jawzi. His “Medical Compendium” in seven books remained a standard text throughout the Arabic world for more than eight centuries. It was the most complete encyclopedia of medical knowledge of its time, discussing 1) hygiene and dietetics; 2) fevers; 3) topical illnesses from head to toe; 4) skin diseases and ailments of the intestines; 5) toxicology; 6) surgery; 7) the composition of medicines. The sixth book on surgery in particular was referenced in Europe and the Arab world throughout the Middle Ages, and is of special interest for surgical history. Indeed, Paul’s reputation was particularly great in the Islamic world: the Arabic translation of his works by Hunayn ibn Ishaq was widely received, and it is said that he was especially consulted by midwives, whence he received the name of “al-Qawabeli”, or “the Accoucheur”.



“Paulus Aegineta was the most important physician of his day and a skilful surgeon. He gave original descriptions of lithotomy, trephining, tonsillectomy, paracentesis and amputation of the breast; the first clear description of the effects of lead poisoning also comes from him” (Garrison/M., p. 7).

Occasional slight brownstaining; insignificant worming to margins of first few pages. A good copy.

Adams P 487. Wellcome I, 4872. Durling 3563. Hoffmann III, 45. OCLC 14295002. Cf. Waller 7247. Not in BM-STC French.

Al Madkhal

61. AL-QABISI, Abu Al-Saqr ‘Abd Al-‘Aziz Ibn ‘Uthman Ibn ‘Ali (Alchabitius). [Libellus Isagogicus – Al-madkhal]. Preclarum summi in astorum scientia principis Alchabitii opus ad scrutanda stellarum [...].

Venice, Petrus Liechtenstein, 1521. 4°. With several diagrams and woodcut initials in the text and the printer’s full-page woodcut device on the final page, printed in red and black. Modern limp vellum with ties. € 28,000



“Early edition of Alchabitius’ ‘Introduction to the Mystery of Judgments from the Stars’, with the ‘modern’ version by Antonius de Fantis. Sessa issued the same work at the same time, but Liechtenstein’s edition is superior and especially esteemed for the fine woodcut in black and red (printer’s mark) at the end” (Weil). Translated by Joannes Hispalensis (in 1144), with the commentary of Joannes de Saxonia. “Although al-Qabisi’s education was primarily in geometry and astronomy, his principal surviving treatise, ‘Al-madkhal ila sina’at ahkam al-nujum’ (‘Introduction into the Art of Astrology’) in five sections [...], is on astrology. The book, as the title indicates, is an introductory exposition of some of the fundamental principles of genethliology; its present usefulness lies primarily in its quotations from the Sassanian Andarzghar literature and from al-Kindi, the Indians, Ptolemy, Dorotheus of Sidon, Masha’allah, Hermes Trismegistus, and Valens. Although completely lacking in originality, it was highly valued as a textbook [...]. The] Latin version was commented on by Joannes de Saxonia at Paris in 1331” (DSB). Title slightly smudged; occasional light waterstaining. From the library of Curt Wallin with his armorial bookplate on the pastedown. Rare; a single copy in auction records since 1975.

Edit 16. CNCE 834. Adams A 24. BM-STC 1. BM I, 307. IA 102.864. Esling 301. Houzeau/Lancaster I, 3848. Sander 223. DSB XI, 226. Weil, Cat. VI, 29. OCLC 46413115. Cf. M. H. Fikri, *Treasures from The Arab Scientific Legacy in Europe (Qatar 2009)*, nos. 9f.



Mediaeval Europe’s authoritative introduction to astrology

62. AL-QABISI, Abu Al-Saqr ‘Abd Al-‘Aziz Ibn ‘Uthman Ibn ‘Ali (Alchabitius) / NAIBOD, Valentin (ed. & comm.). [Libellus Isagogicus – Al-madkhal]. Enarratio elementorum astrologiae, in qua praeter Alcabicii, qui Arabum doctrinam compendium prodidit [...].

Cologne, Arnold Birckmann’s heirs, 1560. 4°. With printer’s woodcut device to title page, two initials and 19 woodcut diagrams in the text. Slightly later vellum.

€ 9,500

First edition of this important commentary on al-Qabisi’s most influential work, “al-Madkhal” (the text of which is included in the Latin translation of Joannes Hispalensis prepared in 1144): an introductory exposition of some of the fundamental principles of genethliology, the astrological science of casting nativities, or divination as to the destinies of newborns. The author, known as “Alchabitius” in the Latin tradition, flourished in Aleppo, Syria, in the middle of the 10th century. “Together with the writings of Abu Ma’shar and Sacrobosco’s ‘Sphaera mundi’, ‘al-Madkhal’ became Europe’s authoritative introduction to astrology between the 13th and the 16th century [...]. In 1560 the commentary of Naibod (also known as Nabod or Naiboda) appeared in Cologne. This professor of mathematics had previously published the first book of Euclid’s ‘Elementa’ and his own treatise on arithmetics. For his commentary he relies mainly on Ptolemy, Bonatti and Regiomontanus. Its wide circulation bears evidence to the vivid interest which al-Qabisi’s astrology engendered as late as the early 17th century A.D.” (cf. Arnzen, p. 96 & 106f.). Naibod (1523–93) taught at the universities of Cologne and Erfurt, adhering to the Ptolemaic principles. His commentary on al-Qabisi was banned by the Catholic church.

Slightly browned but a good copy. Provenance: 1) Contemporary handwritten ownership “Joannis Roberti Aurelii” on the title page, probably by Jean Robert of Orléans who in 1557 published “Sententiarum juris libri quatuor”. 2) Later in the famous collection of the Polish theologian Józef Andrzej Zaluski (1702-74), with his stamp on the title page. With his brother, Zaluski founded the Bibliotheca Zalusiana, the first Polish public library, dispersed in 1795. 3) The book was subsequently acquired by the Warsaw industrialist Jan Henryk Geysmer (1780–1835) (his stamp on the foot of the title). 4) Bookplate of the composer Robert Curt von Gorrissen (1887–1978) on front pastedown.

VD 16, N 14. Adams N 3. BM-STC German 642 Houzeau/Lancaster 4882. Zinner 2239. Thorndike VI, 119f. BNHCat N 2. Grassi p. 483. Dewhirst I.1, 781. Hamel II, 187f. Cantamessa 5437. DSB XI, 226. R. Arnzen, “Vergessene Pflichtlektüre: Al-Qabisi astrologische Lehrschrift im europäischen Mittelalter”, in: *Zft. für Geschichte der arab.-islam. Wiss.* 13 (2000), pp. 93-128, at p. 112 no. 6. Cf. M. H. Fikri, *Treasures from The Arab Scientific Legacy in Europe (Qatar 2009)*, nos. 9f.

The Arabic origins of the celestial nomenclature

63. (AL-QAZWINI, Zakariya ibn Mahmud) / IDELER, Christian Ludwig (ed.) [Aja'ib al-makhluqat.] Untersuchungen über den Ursprung und die Bedeutung der Sternnamen. Ein Beytrag zur Geschichte des gestirnten Himmels.

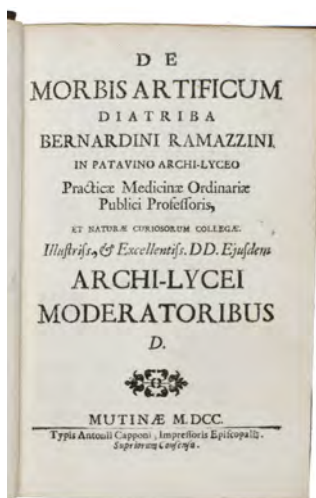
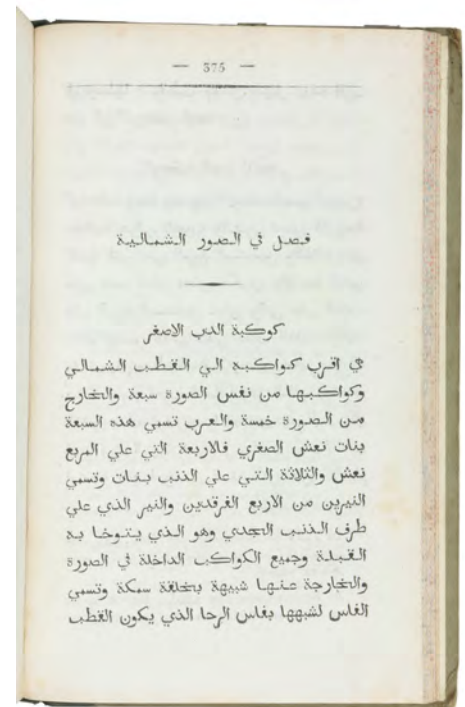
Berlin, Johann Friedrich Weiss, 1809. 8°. Near-contemporary half cloth with giltstamped red spine label. Edges sprinkled in red and blue.

€ 3,500

First edition. – A rare and scholarly investigation of the Arabic origins of star names, incorporating the first edition (with a German translation) of the relevant part of the famous “Aja'ib al-makhluqat” by the astronomer Zakariya al-Qazwini (1203–83), which contains a description of the 48 constellations of Ptolemy and is hailed by Brockelmann as “the most valuable cosmography in Islamic culture” (GAL). Taking Qazwini’s text as his guideline, the Prussian astronomer Ideler (1766–1846) provides a detailed commentary elucidating the respective Greek, Latin, oriental, and modern names of the stars. The final chapter is an essay on the Arabic nomenclature of celestial bodies, tracing the names’ origins to the ancient nomadic Arabs (Bedu). Although Ideler was not an orientalist and claimed merely a scholarly working knowledge of Arabic, he had the advice of Oluf Gerhard Tychsen and Georg Beigel. The resulting text edition, translation and critical study were highly praised by Fück, who called the annotations “excellent”.

Some browning throughout as common; professional repairs to spine. Old stamp and shelfmark of the Boston Arts Academy Library to title; handwritten ownership “J. Johnson / Jan.y 1930” to pastedown.

Schnurrer p. 466f., no. 404. Fück 160 (“1810” in error). Kayser III, 248. OCLC 11828254. Cf. GAL S I, 882.



First systematic treatise on occupational diseases

64. RAMAZZINI, Bernardo. De morbis artificum diatriba.

Modena, Antonius Capponus, 1700. 8°. Modern calf, gold-tooled spine.

€ 9,000

First edition of the first systematic treatise on occupational diseases by Bernardo Ramazzini (1633–1714), practicing physician at Modena in Italy and professor of medicine at Modena and Padua. It is the first work adequately dealing with diseases connected with specific professions, and it earned the author the title of “the father of industrial hygiene”. It deals with miner’s pneumoconiosis and other miner’s diseases, with lead-poisoning of potters, silicosis of stonemasons, eye-trouble of gilders, printers and other graphic artisans, diseases among metal-workers, and even with the ‘diseases of monks, nuns, capitalists and scholars’.

The work was re-published at Utrecht in 1703, and translated into English in 1705. Before the middle of the 19th century some 25 separate editions and translations were published.

Some occasional minor spots and some pages slightly browned. Very good copy of the first systematic treatise on occupational diseases.

Garrison & Morton 2121; Krivatsy 9366; PMM 170; Waller 7727; Wellcome IV, 467.

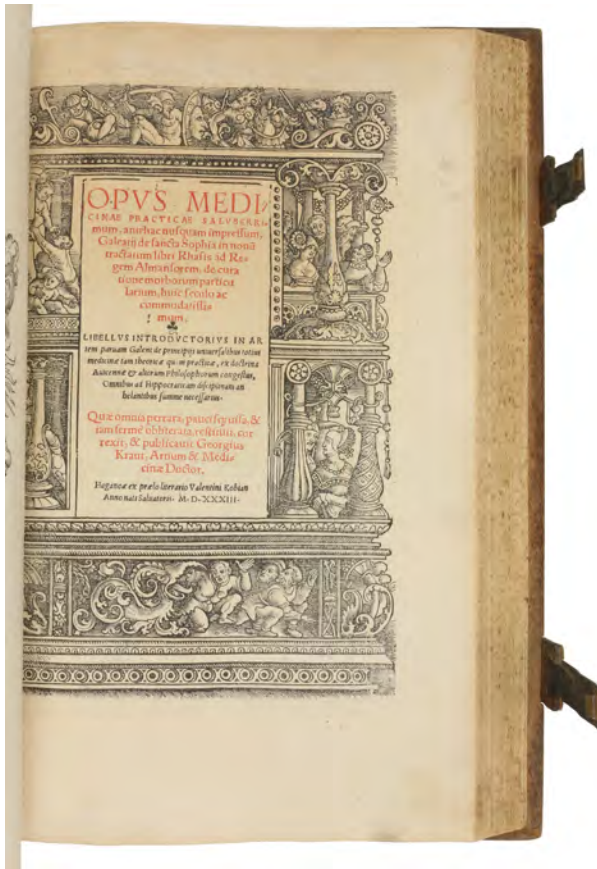
The principal work of Rhazes

65. AL-RAZI, Abu Bakr Muhammad ibn Zakariyya (Rhazes). *Opus medicinae practicae saluberrium, antehac nusquam impressum, Galeatii de sancta Sophia in nono tractatum libri Rhasis ad Regem Almansorem, de curatione morborum particularium, huic seculo accomodatissimum [...].*

Hagenau, Valentian Kobian, 25 March 1533. Title-page printed in red and black. With woodcut title border and numerous initials.

Bound with:

(II) HYGINUS, C[aius] Julius. *Fabularum liber [...].* Basel, Johann Herwagen, March 1535. With 2 different printer's devices, 48 woodcuts in the text and numerous initials.



(III) ALEXANDER TRALLIANUS. *De singularum corporis partium, ab hominis coronide ad imum usque calcaneum, vitiis, aegritudinibus, & injuriis [...].* Basel, Heinrich Petri, (March 1533). With repeated woodcut printer's device and numerous initials.

Folio. Contemporary wooden covers with blindstamped leather spine on four double bands. 2 clasps. € 45,000

The principal work of Rhazes, hailed as the “Arabic Galen”, frequently reissued with a wealth of commentaries as late as the Renaissance. Dedicated to Prince Almansor of Chorasan, this edition contains the commentary of the physician Galeazzo da Santa Sofia (d. 1427), a native of Padua who served in Vienna as the personal physician to Duke Albrecht IV – likely the only edition of this commentary. The volume was edited by the physician Georg Kraut, who contributed a “*Libellus introductorius in artem parvam Galeni de principiis universalibus totius medicinae*”.

(II) Bound before this is the first edition of this variously reprinted collection of Hyginus’s mythographical works, “an indispensable aid for the knowledge of the subject matter of Greek tragedy” (*Tusc. Lex. Lit.*). This is the first appearance in print of the “*Fabularum liber*”, edited by Jacob Micyllus; the finely illustrated “*Poeticon astronomicon*” had first appeared in 1482.

(III) Also bound within the same volume is the second Latin edition of the works of Alexander from Tralles in Lydia (525–ca. 605), the third great physician of the Byzantine epoch, edited by the learned Swiss physician Alban Thorer (Albanus Torinus, 1489–1516).

Traces of a removed title label on the upper cover of the well-preserved binding. Finely penned annotations to Rhazes; the other works contain marginalia in a different hand. An old ownership appears to have been removed from the upper blank margin of Hyginus. Wants the first free endpaper. Some dampstaining to upper margins throughout; other margins show only occasional staining; otherwise largely clean with insignificant browning.

(I) VD 16, M 6766. Adams R 225. BM-STC German 634. Benzing 115, 5. Bird 2030. Burg 187. Durling 1747. Haeser I, 705. Panzer VII, 111, 362. Wellcome I, 5748. Not in Lesky, Osler or Waller, not in Wolfenbüttel.

(II) VD 16, H 6479. Honeyman 1738. Houzeau/L. 762. Panzer VI, 306, 1013. BM-STC German 427. Schweiger II.1, 464. Zinner 1592. Not in Adams.

*(III) VD 16, ZV 394. BM-STC German 20. Adams A 701 (incomplete). Choulant, *Alt. Med.* 136. Durling 147. Wellcome I, 206 (incomplete). Cf. Puschmann I, p. 99.*

Surgical instruments illustrated

66. AL-RAZI, Abu Bakr Muhammad ibn Zakariyya (Rhazes) / ARCOLANO, Giovanni (ed.). Omnes, qui proximis seculis scripserunt, medicos longe excellentis opera [...]. In quibus sunt & commentarii in Rasis Arabis nonum Lib. ad regem Almansorem [...].

Basel, Heinrich Petri, 1540. Folio. With 2 (repeated) woodcut printer's devices to title page and final page as well as a half-page woodcut of surgical instruments at the end of the preliminaries. Modern blindstamped brown calf on four raised double bands. € 9,500

Rare edition of this commentary on the ninth book of the treatise dedicated by ar-Razi (also known as Rhazes; 850–923 or 932) to Almansor, the Prince of Chorosan (with the text). “The manual, known as ‘Nonus Almansoris’, was popular among mediaeval physicians” (cf. GAL S I, p. 419). The work discusses special pathology but excluding pyrology and was one of the most popular textbooks at medical schools and faculties well into the Middle Ages (cf. Hirsch/H. I, 171). Rhazes is considered the greatest mediaeval physician next to Avicenna; he also conducted alchemical experiments. According to his biographer al-Gildaki, he was blinded for refusing to share his secrets of chemistry.

A woodcut on the final page of the preliminaries depicts ten different surgical instruments, including a tongue depressor, a forceps, and various instruments for cauterization. Several minor waterstains throughout, but generally a fine copy. Provenance: Handwritten ownership of the Jesuit College of Louvain, dated 1637, on the title-page.

VD 16, A 3222. Durling 249. Cf. Garrison/M. 3666.84; Poletti, p. 11; Wellcome I, 383; M. H. Fikri, *Treasures from The Arab Scientific Legacy in Europe (Qatar 2009) no. 46, with double-page spread illustration on p. 82f. (1542 Venice edition).*



The first book on smallpox: first Latin edition

67. AL-RAZI, Abu Bakr Muhammad ibn Zakariyya (Rhazes) / ALEXANDER TRALLIANUS. [Kitab al-Gadari wa ‘I-Hasbah – latine.] Libri duodecim; Razaē de pestilentia libellus.

Strasbourg, Rémy Guédon, 1549. 8°. With woodcut printer's device on title-page, repeated on verso of final leaf. 18th century half calf with marbled boards and title giltstamped to spine. € 7,500



First Latin edition of this collection, published in Greek by Stephanus in Paris the previous year (itself a translation from Syriac): the twelve books on medicine by Alexander of Tralles, the first parasitologist in medical history (and the younger brother of Anthemius, architect of the Hagia Sophia), issued with al-Razi's classic treatise on smallpox and measles (“Kitab fi al-Jadari wa al-Hasaba”), also known as “Peri loimikes” or “De pestilentia”: the first book ever published on smallpox. Indeed, al-Razi was the first physician in the history of medicine to differentiate between smallpox and measles, and consider them as two different diseases. The influence of his diagnostic concepts on Muslim medicine was very clear, especially on Ibn Sina. This work gained great popularity in Europe and was also translated into French, English and German; Brockelmann states it saw some 40 Latin editions between 1498 and 1866.

Al-Razi (also known as Rhazes; 850-923 or 932) is considered the greatest mediaeval physician next to Avicenna; he also conducted alchemical experiments. According to his biographer al-Gildaki, he was blinded for refusing to share his secrets of chemistry.

Binding lightly rubbed. Light brownstaining throughout, with a waterstain to the upper edge. A misprint has been overpasted with replacement text on pp. 40f. (“imo interdum mors talium potionem comitatur”). Rare; only two copies in auction records internationally since 1950.

VD 16, A 1786. Muller III, 448, 7. Ritter 36. BM-STC German 20. Wellcome I, 209. Durling 148. GAL S I, 419, no. 3. Cf. M. H. Fikri, *Treasures from the Arab Scientific Legacy in Europe, No. 44 (Venice 1555 ed.). Not in Adams.*

Commentary on al-Razi, owned and annotated by an 18th century Piedmont physician

68. [AL-RAZI, Abu Bakr Muhammad ibn Zakariyya (Rhazes)] / GIACHINI, Leonardo. In nonum librum Rasis Arabis medici ad Almansorem regem, de partium morbis eruditissima commentaria.

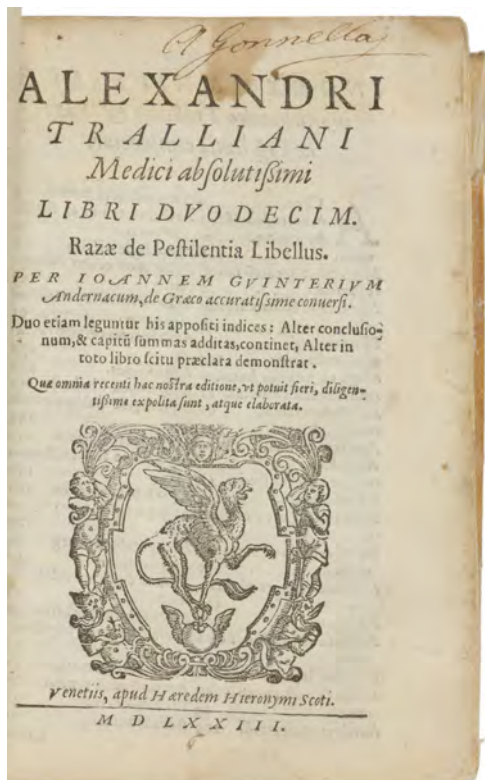
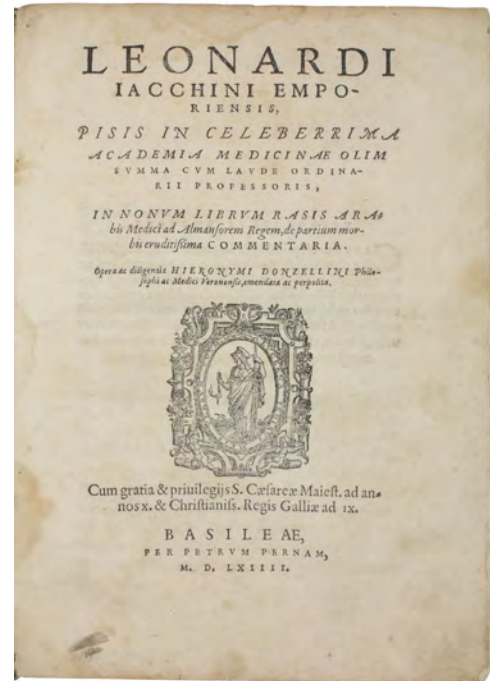
Basel, Peter Perna, 1563–1564. 4to. Woodcut initials; printer's woodcut device in two sizes to title and last page. Contemporary limp vellum (spine and edges renewed). Author's name inked on lower edge of text block. € 9,500

First edition of this detailed commentary on the famous ninth book of the “Kitab al-tibb al-Mansuri”, a treatise dedicated by al-Razi (also known as Rhazes; 850–923 or 932) to Almansor, the Prince of Chorosan. “The manual, known as ‘Nonus Almansoris’, was popular among mediaeval physicians” (cf. GAL S I, p. 419). The work discusses special pathology but excludes pyrology and was one of the most popular textbooks at medical schools and faculties well into the Middle Ages (cf. Hirsch/H. I, 171). Rhazes is considered the greatest mediaeval physician next to Avicenna; he also conducted alchemical experiments. According to his biographer al-Gildaki, he was blinded for refusing to share his secrets of chemistry.

The Italian physician Leonardo Giacchini (1501–47), who composed this commentary, practised at Lucca until 1543 and later taught at the University of Pisa. His other works are collected in part two of the volume, with its own title-page, dated 1563.

Vellum rippled, spine replaced, edges rebacked. Some light dampstaining, inkstains, and general soiling to interior; edges of some marginal notes have been trimmed. From the library of the Italian physician Giambattista Giovanetto Morello from Tavagnasco (Piedmont), whose doctoral dissertation was published at Turin in 1779; his autograph ownership inscription on the front free endpaper, “Joanettus medicus a Tavagnasco”, is dated 10 February 1780. Numerous marginal notes throughout in two hands, one belonging to the 17th century, the other apparently that of Giovanetto.

VD 16, G 1940. BM-STC German 359. Adams G 581 (part 2 only). Wellcome 2823. Durling 2094.



The first book on smallpox

69. AL-RAZI, Abu Bakr Muhammad ibn Zakariyya (Rhazes) / ALEXANDER TRALLIANUS. [Kitab al-Gadari wa 'I-Hasbah – latine.] Libri duodecim. Razae de pestilentia libellus.

Venice, heirs of Girolamo Scoto, 1573. 8°. With woodcut printer's device on title-page, repeated on recto of final leaf. Contemporary limp vellum with traces of ties and remnants of a handwritten spine title. € 5,000

The twelve books on medicine by Alexander of Tralles, the first parasitologist in medical history (and the younger brother of Anthemius, architect of the Hagia Sophia), issued together with al-Razi's classic treatise on smallpox and measles (“Kitab fi al-Jadari wa al-Hasaba”): the first book ever published on smallpox, also known as “Peri loimikes” or “De pestilentia”.

Binding professionally repaired along the edges. Occasional browning and staining, some waterstaining near the end. 18th century ink ownership “A. Gonnella” to title-page. Rare; a single copy in auction records (Swann, 1 March 1979, Sale 1132: Distinguished Collection of Historic Medicine, lot 9).

Edit 16, CNCE 1120. Wellcome I, 212. Durling 152. Cf. GAL S I, 419, no. 3. M. H. Fikri, *Treasures from the Arab Scientific Legacy in Europe*, No. 44 (Venice 1555 ed.). Not in Adams or BM-STC Italian.

A little-known medical treatise from one of the greatest minds in the history of medicine

70. AL-RAZI, Abu Bakr Muhammad ibn Zakariyya (Rhazes). *Taqasim al-'ilal* [Classification of Diseases].

Western Persia, 996 H [= 1588 CE]. 2 vols. Tall 8vo (100 × 185 mm). 109 ff. 89 ff. Arabic manuscript on paper. Black naskh script with important words and phrases picked out in red. Originally bound as one. Sans binding, and housed in custom red cloth box. € 65,000



Rare and little known to scholarship: a medical work by one of the greatest physicians in Muslim history, copied quite early. Abu Bakr Al-Razi (ca. 864–925) is known by the name of Rhazes in the Latin tradition; few if any can claim his scope of influence on medical thought in the Christian and Muslim worlds alike.

While the manuscript of al-Razi's *Kitab al-Mansuri* ("The Book [of Medicine] for Al-Mansur") was translated into Latin by Gerard of Cremona around 1180 and disseminated to the West, the *Taqasim al-'ilal*, sometimes also known as *Taqsim wa al-Tashjir* ("Dividing and Diagramming"), remains almost unknown among al-Razi's prolific productions, the present example being one of very few surviving manuscripts. A critical edition was not published until 1992, by the University of Aleppo.

Rather than following the traditional method of treating body parts in order in an anatomical "head to toe" approach, the *Taqasim al-'ilal* details a series of case studies of each ailment in 31 themed chapters. Each chapter begins with the general and then narrows its focus for very careful and deliberate diagnosis. The first chapter, for example, is titled simply "On

headaches," but gives an immediate distinction between a headache and migraine, after which symptomatology is further distinguished: there is a headache affecting the auricular region (*suda' ma'a waj' al-udhm*), the eye (*al-'ayn*), or a headache-causing cough (*suda' ma'a al-su'al*). In the present manuscript, the *Taqasim* is followed by a copy of al-Razi's *Aqrabadin*, itself the source of Masawaih's *Antidotarium*. The final section of the treatise deals specifically with surgical procedures, such as the cauterization of wounds or the setting of dislocated or fractured bones.

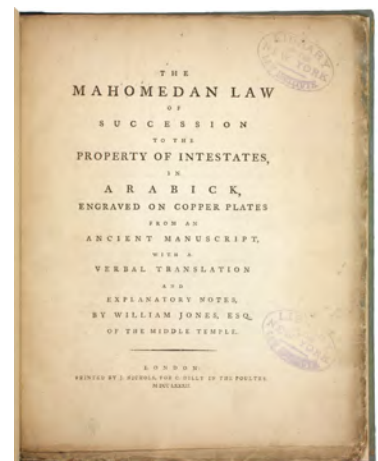
In two volumes, originally bound as one, complete. Some paper repairs, generally marginal. Well preserved. A highly important and very early copy from one of the great names in the history of science, and one which would benefit greatly from the scholarly attention it has lacked for centuries.

GAL I, 223, no. 9.4, 9.5. *Taqasim al-'ilal*. Aleppo, Ma'had al-Turat al-'Ilmi al-'Arabi, 1992.

Reading Muslim jurisprudence in the European Enlightenment

71. AL-RAHBI, Muhammad Ibn Ali / JONES, William (transl.). The Mahomedan Law of succession to the property of intestates, in Arabick, engraved on copper plates from an ancient manuscript, with a verbal translation and explanatory notes.

London, C. Dilly, 1782. Large 4to. With 12 engraved plates (11 numbered) of facsimile Arabic manuscript on 6 leaves. 20th century green boards over black cloth spine with gilt title (rebacked). € 7,500



This 18th century transcription, translation, and facsimile of a law manuscript by Muhammad ibn Ali al-Rahbi (d. ca. 1183 CE) marks a pivotal moment in the cross-cultural exchange of legal knowledge between the Muslim world and the European Enlightenment. The mind behind this work was William Jones (1746–94), a British philologist, orientalist, and judge famous for being among the first to point to a link between European and Indo-Aryan languages, which would later be known as the Indo-European language group. As a judge in colonial British Bengal, Jones had a particular interest in Hindu and Muslim law codes, not only in theory but in practical application. This work was an ambitious project to produce an edition of a Muslim legal manuscript, one which resulted in a rare and insightful glimpse for English-speaking readers into the complexities, nuances, and deep history of Muslim jurisprudence.

The final engravings were executed with great care in order to preserve not only the meaning of the Arabic but also the handsome calligraphy of the source manuscript. This marriage of scholarly rigour and aesthetic appreciation are a testament to the intellectual curiosity and respect for (and interest in) diverse legal systems which characterized both Jones himself and the era of the Enlightenment. A copy of this work was found in the library catalogue of Benjamin Franklin (catalogue number 2826) – one of the very few documented Islamic texts owned by an American Founding Father.

Paper slightly brittle, some offsetting to plates. With the library stamp of the Library of the New York Law Institute on the title-page and following 2 leaves.

ESTC T57055.

Ridinger's animal world, complete and hand-coloured

72. RIDINGER, Johann Elias. Das in seiner großen Mannigfaltigkeit und in seinen schönen Farben nach Original-Zeichnungen geschilderte Thierreich.

Augsburg, Johann Jakob & Martin Elias Ridinger, 1768. Folio. With engraved sanguine frontispiece, engraved sanguine title-page, engraved vignette in the text, and 127 hand-coloured engraved plates. Modern full calf, bound to style, in custom slipcase. € 50,000



First edition of Ridingers' last great suite of plates, posthumously completed and edited by his sons Johann Jakob and Martin Elias Ridinger. One of only two series of engravings that Ridinger published with coloured plates; very rarely encountered complete, as in the present specimen.

As always, part I has only a sanguine frontispiece with Ridinger's medallion portrait but no title proper. This is followed by a preface in French and German (with a biography of the artist); the title of the work is not announced until page 9 of the German introduction. Part II has a separate engraved title-page, also printed in sanguine.

Occasional light fingerstaining to the lower margins of some plates, otherwise very clean. Some occasional light foxing to text leaves. Spine a little sunned, front hinge professionally restored. From the collection of the Hessian chemist Waldemar Schwalbe (1882–1943) with his pretty silhouette bookplate, dated 1937.

Nissen 3408. Thienemann/Schwarz 974–1102.

Exceptionally rare work on Persian heart medicine by a famous 13th-century physician



73. AL-SAMARQANDI, Najib Al-Din. [Fi-qawanin tarkib al-adwiyat al-qalbiya, minkalam Mawla-na Najib ad-in al-Samarqandi = Rules for the making of heart drugs from the words of our Revered Master Najib ad-Din al-Samarqandi].

[Iran/Iraq?], (colophon:) 11 Rabi ath-Thani 894 H [= March 1489 CE]. 8°. Arabic manuscript written in black ink, rubricated throughout, in a small and neat naskh Arabic hand (19 lines per page with corresponding blind ruling visible in the paper). 18th century (?) sprinkled brown calf with a gold- and red-tooled arabesque centre-piece on both boards, modern reddish-brown calf spine.

€ 12,000

Exceptionally rare and almost unknown medicinal treatise by Najib Al-din Abu Hamid Muhammad b. Ali b. 'Umar Al-Samarqandi (d. 1222), an important Persian physician who lived during the Islamic Golden Age. It discusses various heart medications, primarily herbs and spices, including their use, composition and dosage. The text is complete and only known in manuscript form. We have not been able to trace any other copies in sales records of the past 100 years.

Al-Samarqandi was born in Samarqand, in current day Uzbekistan, then part of Persia. He was an outstanding physician and a prolific medical writer. His best-known work is *Kitab Al-asbab wa'l-alamat* ("The book of causes and symptoms"), which was widely read and commentarised in the Arab world for centuries. Together with almost 1.5 million other Persians, Al-Samarqandi died violently during the Mongol conquest of Herat, in present day Afghanistan. The Mongols sacked Persia in the years after this attack, destroying many libraries and casting their contents into the rivers. As a result, many Persian scientific works were lost. Al-Samarqandi's work, however, as one of the few sources left from that time period, preserves the knowledge of drugs and other chemicals known to Persians at the time. Edges and corners of the boards slightly scuffed; spine restored. The lower corner of the title-page has been restored without affecting the text. The manuscript is somewhat browned throughout and the edges of the leaves are stained. Otherwise in good condition.

Cf. Levey, M. and Al-Khalefy, N, The medical formulary of Al-Samarqandi, 1967, pp. 13–18.

*First edition of the first illustrated medical book
ever printed in the Muslim world*

74. SANI-ZADE MEHMED ATAULLAH. [Hamse-i Sâ nizade].

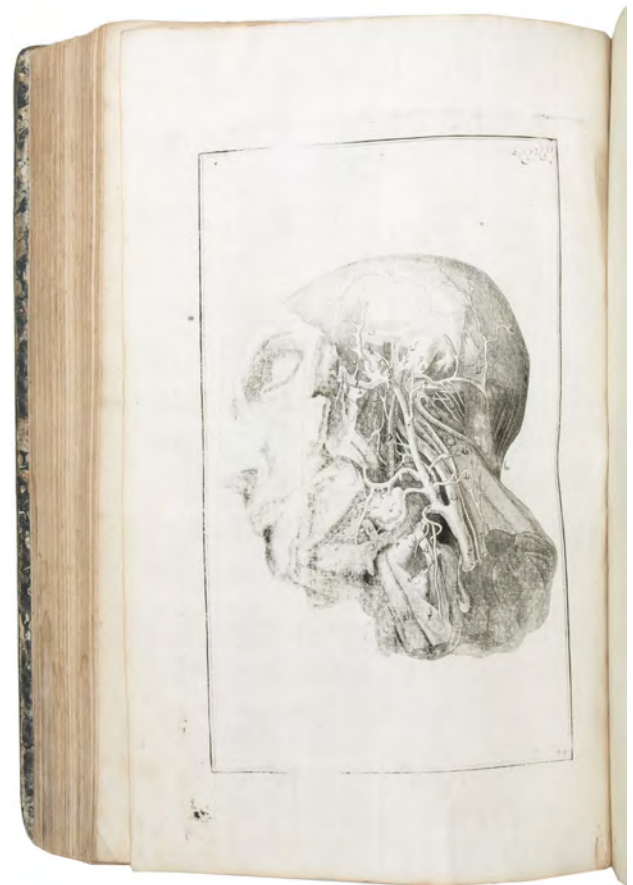
Constantinople, Tabhane-yi Sahane / Dar üt-Tibaat ül-Amire (Imperial School of Medicine), 1235 H [= 1820 CE]. Folio. 3 parts in 1 volume. Contemporary half calf with gilt-stamped spine and marbled covers. € 35,000

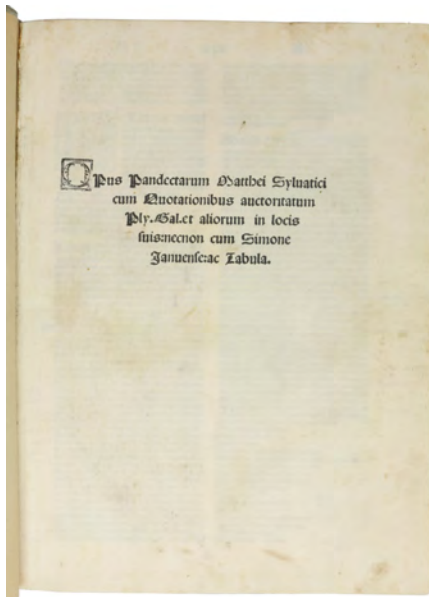
The first edition of the first illustrated medical book ever printed in the Muslim world: the pioneering Ottoman physician Sanizade's (1771-1826) medical compendium, the first three books (on anatomy, physiology, and internal medicine) of what would later be known as "Sani-zade's Canon of Five", *Kitâb ül-evvel fi t-tesrihât* (*Mir'âtül-ebdân fi tesrih-i a'zâil-insân*), *Kitâb üs-sânî fi t-tabîyat*, and *Kitâb üs-sâlis Miyâr ül-etibbâ*. This was one of the earliest Turkish medical works to draw thoroughly on western, Paracelsian and Vesalian science: indeed, it is modelled on and partly translated from Italian and German sources, such as Anton Störck, Bartolomeo Eustachi, Gabriele Fallopio, and Costanzo Varolio, reproducing anatomical illustrations from a variety of sources including Vesalius.

"[B]y and large Ottoman medicine remained [...] attached to its Galenic roots. [...] Real paradigmatic change began to appear only with the upheavals of 19th-century reforms, when translations and adaptations of new European knowledge made their way to the core of the medical profession. One of the first books to spark this revolution was Ataullah Sanizade's compendium *Hamse-i sanizade*, a series of five books published in Ottoman Turkish from 1820 onward, incorporating new medical knowledge from Europe. Sanizade was a brilliant and innovative physician and theorist [...] who did much to integrate new medical knowledge with the old. His views on medicine encountered much opposition, mainly because of his support for surgery-based study of anatomy. As a result his request to dedicate his chef d'oeuvre to Sultan Mahmud II was denied. In time, however, the compendium came to replace the earlier canonic texts, and was fondly named *kanun-i sanizade* (Sanizade's canon), referring, of course, to the old master's *Qanun*. Although the compendium formally adhered to the humoral system and other concepts of ancient medicine, it was here that blood circulation was mentioned for the first time as a scientific concept and as part of a different medical theory. Some of the terminology included in this book formed the basis for a new medical profession that was beginning to take shape" (D. Ze'evi, *Producing Desire* [2006], p. 20f.). A five-volume Arabic edition appeared at Bulaq in 1828 by direct order of Mehmet Ali.

Binding of part 1 agrees with the copy in the BSB Munich. Some dampstaining throughout, more prominently so in several plates. In all, a good copy of this rare work, the only edition published during the author's lifetime.

OCLC 608102180.





Based on Avicenna

75. SILVATICUS, Matthaeus. Opus pandectarum Matthei Silvatici cum quotationibus auctoritatum Ply. Gal. et aliorum in locis suis: necnon cum Simone Januense: ac Tabula.

Venice, Simone da Lovere, 12 Jan. 1511. Folio. With one woodcut initial. Late 19th c. boards. Edges sprinkled in red. € 7,500

Fine post-incunabular printing of this important medical compendium and pharmacopoeia, replete with Arabic-derived terminology, strongly based on Avicenna, Serapion the Younger (Ibn Wafid), and Dioscorides. Matthaeus Silvaticus, active around 1300, “was one of the most important mediaeval botanists and pharmacologists. His magnificent compilation from works of earlier physicians, with occasional observations and opinions of his own, presents its subjects in alphabetical order, making this effectively a kind of dictionary. The book’s principal value lies in the explanations of various specialist terms from all fields of medicine, in particular several of Arabic origin” (cf. Hirsch/Hübötter IV, 117).

Occasional light browning. Annotated throughout in red ink by a contemporary physician’s hand. A good copy despite the unsophisticated modern binding.

Edit 16, CNCE 69665. Durling 4206. Panzer VIII, 404, 543. Proctor/Isaac 12960. Wellcome I, 5972. Not in Adams, Bird, Lesky, Osler, or Waller.

Sultan bin Salman: the first Arab in space

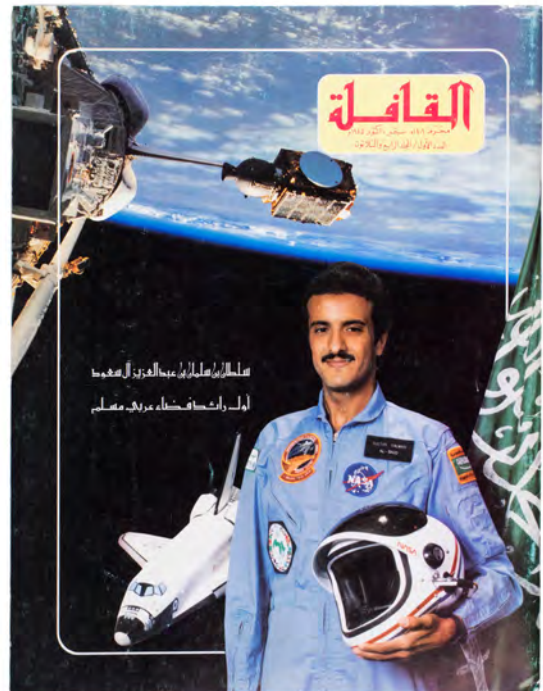
76. [SPACE FLIGHT – UAE]. [Translation: The caravan. Sultan bin Salman bin Abdulaziz Al Saud. The first Arab Muslim astronaut].

Dammam, Aramco and Fiat public relations department, September/October 1985. With numerous illustrations and photographs. The magazine is completely written in Arabic. Ca. 28 × 22 cm. Original publisher’s printed wrappers. € 350

Very rare issue of the Caravan, largely devoted to Sultan bin Salman bin Abdulaziz al Saud (1956–), who was both the first Arab and the first Muslim in space. The long article, which was written shortly after Sultan bin Salman’s space mission, offers fascinating information about his training and his time in space, and is accompanied by beautiful pictures. The magazine also includes two long articles about the city of Al-Ula, and the papermaking industry. We have not been able to find the present issue of the magazine anywhere else.

Sultan bin Salman, the second son of King Salman of Saudi Arabia (1935), was employed as the payload specialist aboard the American STS-51-G Space Shuttle mission, which launched on 17 June 1985. The goal was to put three communication satellites into orbit. One of these was Arabsat-1B, which was to provide communication services for the Arab states. The mission was successful and Arabsat stayed in use until 1992. Afterwards, Sultan bin Salman became a pilot for the Royal Saudi Air Force.

The corners and edges of the wrappers are slightly scuffed. Otherwise in very good condition.





With notes in Arabic type

77. **AL-SUYUTI, Abd al-Rahman ibn Abu Bakr.** De proprietatibus, ac virtutibus medicis animalium, plantarum, ac gemmarum, tractatus triplex [...]. Paris, Sebastian & Gabriel Cramoisy, 1647. 8vo. Contemporary full vellum with handwritten title label to spine (faded) € 25,000

First Latin translation of this three-part pharmacological treatise on the nature and effect of medicines gained from animals, vegetables, and minerals (including some quite superstitious material), published under the name of the mediaval Egyptian polymath Abd al-Rahman Al-Suyuti, whose “versatility stands out as unique in the history of Arabic literature” (GAL II, 144), but probably assembled from various Arabic sources. The first part, covering animals, is likely Al-Suyuti’s own “Diwan al-Hayawan”, translated by Abraham Echellensis after a manuscript in Cardinal Mazarin’s library; the authors and manuscript sources of the following two parts remain unidentified. Within the notes, this edition uses several Greek, Hebrew, and even Arabic interspersions in the type.

Some browning to paper. 18th century French note on lower flyleaf; handwritten duplicate note and stamp to title-page. Insignificant paper flaws to pp. 103-106, merely affecting the

pagination; small edge tear in p. 151f.; loss to lower margin of last leaf but one of the index (not touching text).

Krivatsy 11586. Choulant 389. Wellcome II, 2. Ebert I, 915t. Krüger, *Bibliographia botanica* 35. *Catalogue of the Library of the Medical and Chirurgical Society of London* 145.



Medical work based on Pliny the Elder, Galen and Dioscorides: from the library of the Russian tsars

78. **[TORINUS, Albanus (ed).].** De re medica huic volumini insunt [...].

(Basel, Andreas Cratander, 1528). Folio. With woodcut printer’s device on title-page, repeated on final page, two pages with decorative woodcut borders, and woodcut initials throughout. 18th-century half calf, with marbled paper in a tree pattern on sides, gold-tooled spine with the coat of arms of the Russian Tsars. € 25,000

First edition of a collection of four medical works, compiled by the Swiss physician Albanus Torinus (1489–1550). The main part of the work consists of *De re medica*, a very popular medical text during the Middle Ages. Compiled in the 4th century by an anonymous author, it is generally ascribed to Plinius Valerianus, also called pseudo-Plinius, since it mainly derived from Pliny’s *Historia naturalis*. Consisting of five books, it gives various medicines and treatments for different diseases, ailments, wounds, tumours etc. The book also draws heavily from the works of Galen and Dioscorides, all highly esteemed in the Arabic world.

The work also contains three other medical works from different authors. “The contents are all either spurious works or later compilations from genuine works of the authors to whom they are attributed” (Durling). It starts with an introduction to “the art of healing”, ascribed to Soranus of Ephesus. The second text is by Oribasius, a Greek medical writer from the 4th century BC. According to Durling, the text is an extract from the first chapter of his *Euporista ad Eunapium*. The work closes with a botanical text, *De virtutibus herbarum*, ascribed to Lucius Apuleius Madaurensis, but written by an anonymous author from the 4th century, known as Pseudo-Apuleius. In one of the manuscripts Torinus used, the text was ascribed to the famous Italian physician Antonio Musa Brasavola (1500–55), an expert on the works of Galen and heavily influenced by his work. – The editor, Torinus, was appointed professor of practical medicine at the University of Basel after receiving the degree of doctor in medicine in Montpellier. He translated many Greek texts into Latin, or Latin works into the vernacular, including Vesalius’ *De humani corporis fabrica*.

From the library of the Russian tsars, with its letterpress library label with shelf number on pastedown and the coat of arms on the spine. With the place and date of printing added in manuscript on the title-page. Paper on boards slightly chafed, binding with traces of use along the extremities, corners bumped and spine restored. First five leaves with a minor water stain, but otherwise a very good copy.

Adams S 1461. Durling 435t. Parkinson 2410.

*The first complete system of surgery after that of
Guy de Chauliac*

79. VIGO, Giovanni da. Practi[ca] Jo[annis] de Vigo copiosa in arte chirurgica [...]. (And:) Practica compendiosa Ioannis de Vigo quam post suam copiosam in chirurgia compilavit.

Venice, heirs of Ottaviano Scoto, 19 Dec. 1520 – 22 Jan. 1521. Folio. Woodcut initials throughout; printer's device to both final leaves. Modern diced calf on five raised bands. All edges red. € 5,000

First Venice edition, and virtually the earliest attainable. The *Practica copiosa* addresses the two great problems for Renaissance surgery, gunshot wounds and syphilis; da Vigo was the first Italian to publish on the former. It was “a book which especially suited a practitioner who knew nothing of anatomy and feared or disliked to make use of the knife” (J. S. Billings). The first complete system of surgery after that of Guy de Chauliac (1478), it was hugely successful, appearing in forty editions and several languages. Originally published in Rome in 1514; its second part, the *Practica compendiosa*, followed in 1517.

A few leaves browned, with scattered spots and stains. First 10 leaves with defects to top edge, paper and silked repairs with some glue staining, affecting first few lines of text with some loss. Final leaf of “Practica compendiosa” mounted on stub with small chip to top edge, also affecting previous eight leaves (without loss). Both parts lack final blanks; some light graying dampstains. 16th century ink ownership of “Petrus Baldus Vetranus” to title-page; a couple of small ink notes and markings in a 17th century hand.

Edit 16, CNCE 16101, 16102. Durling 4609, 4605. Wellcome 6612 (second part only). Not in Adams or BM-STC Italian. Cf. Garrison/M. 5559.1.



From the library of Sultan Abdul Hamid II

80. VON STRÜMPELL, Adolf / FEYZI PASHA (Feyzullah Izmidî, transl.). [Ilm-i emraz-i dahiliye]. *Maladies des organes circulatoires (Knowledge of Internal Medicine. Diseases of the Circulatory System, Part 1, Volume 3).*

Istanbul, Mahmud Bey Matbaasi, 1305–1308 H [= 1888–1891 CE]. 8vo. With lithographic illustrations within the text. Contemporary giltstamped red morocco binding with the tughra of Sultan Abdul Hamid II, marked as volume 4, moirée paper pastedowns and endpapers with red cloth gutter. All edges gilt. € 4,500

A rare first edition of the Ottoman Turkish translation of this medical textbook on internal diseases, published in instalments between 1888 and 1891. *Lehrbuch der speciellen Pathologie und Therapie der inneren Krankheiten*, written by the German physician Adolf von Strümpell (1853–1925), appeared in two volumes in Leipzig in 1883/84. This volume, with diagrams and one illustration in the index, discusses diseases of the heart and the arteries. The translator was the physician Feyzullah Izmidî (1845–1923), known as a researcher of cholera in Damascus during the epidemic of 1903; the Damascus Medical Faculty developed from Feyzi Pasha’s medical office for researches.

Endpapers slightly stained, binding slightly scuffed with insignificant chipping to edges and spine. Very rare: we could only trace one complete series of the Turkish translation via Worldcat (Princeton University Library) and no separate volumes.

From the library of Sultan Abdul Hamid II (1842–1918), the last Sultan of the Ottoman Empire to exert effective control over the fracturing state and also remembered as a poet, translator and one of the dynasty’s greatest bibliophiles. While his passion for books is memorialized by the many precious donations he gave to libraries all over the world and which mostly have remained intact to this day (including the 400-volume “Abdul-Hamid II Collection of Books and Serials” gifted to the Library of Congress), his own library was dispersed in the years following his deposition in 1909: books were removed to other palaces and even sold to Western collectors; the greatest part of his collection is today preserved in the Chester Beatty Library in Dublin.

OLCL 25347275. Özege, Eski harflerle 883. H. Kadircan Keskinbora, Osmanlinin Suriye’ye son hizmetlerinden sam tip fakültesi zorunluluktan mi kuruldu?

Signed by a co-discoverer of DNA

81. WATSON, James D., American Nobel laureate, molecular biologist, and geneticist (b. 1928). *The Double Helix: A Personal Account of the Discovery of the Structure of DNA.*

London, Weidenfeld and Nicolson, (1968). 8vo. Inscribed in black ink on the title-page. With final 10 pp. of photographs and facsimile letter. Original purple cloth and dust jacket. € 8,500

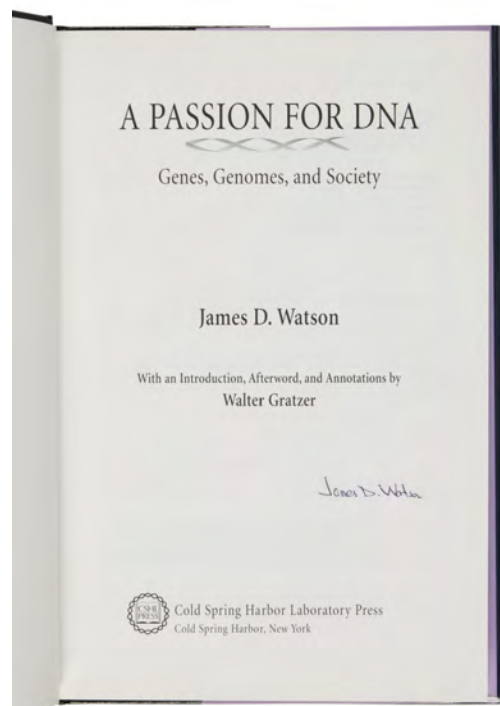
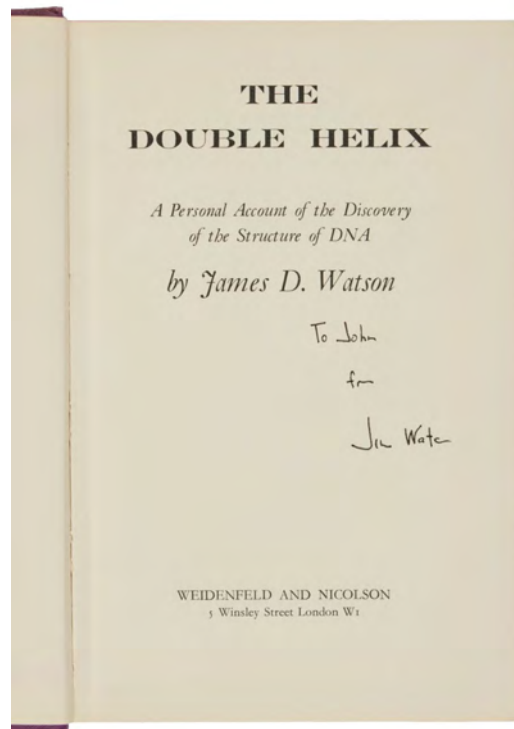
Inscribed by the Nobel laureate James D. Watson: "To John from Jim Watson".

The single most important advance in biology since Darwin's theory, the discovery of the structure of DNA was the product of the research of James Watson, Francis Crick, Rosalind Franklin, and Maurice Wilkins. For this monumental work, Crick, Watson, and Wilkins shared the 1962 Nobel Prize in Physiology. Franklin, whose contributions were often downplayed, had passed away four years earlier at the age of 37, likely due to X-ray exposure from her work.

The story of the discovery and its aftermath, told here, is an unlikely and interesting glimpse into the process of scientific advancement wherein "victory fell to an unlikely quartet of scientists in England who didn't work as a team, often weren't on speaking terms, and were for the most part novices in the field" (Bryson, p. 487). Told from the perspective of the American wunderkind James Watson, this memoir traces one of the greatest scientific upheavals of the eventful 20th century.

Spine slightly slanted; in fine condition.

OCLC 465966. Cf. Bill Bryson, A Short History of Nearly Everything (Crown, 2004), p. 487f.



Signed by a co-discoverer of DNA and Nobel laureate

82. WATSON, James D., American Nobel laureate, molecular biologist, and geneticist (b. 1928). *A Passion for DNA: Genes, Genomes, and Society.*

Cold Spring Harbor, CSH Laboratory Press, [2000]. 8vo. Signed by the author on title-page. Original black boards and dust jacket. € 1,500

Signed by Nobel laureate James D. Watson on the title-page. In excellent condition.

OCLC 43083276.

Biographical dictionary of 254 mediaeval Islamic scholars

83. WÜSTENFELD, Ferdinand / IBN QADI SHUHBA. Die Akademien der Araber und ihre Lehrer. Nach Auszügen aus Ibn Schohba's Klassen der Schafeiten [...].

Göttingen, Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht (colophon: printed by F. E. Huth), 1837. 8vo. Publisher's original printed wrappers (spine repaired). € 2,800

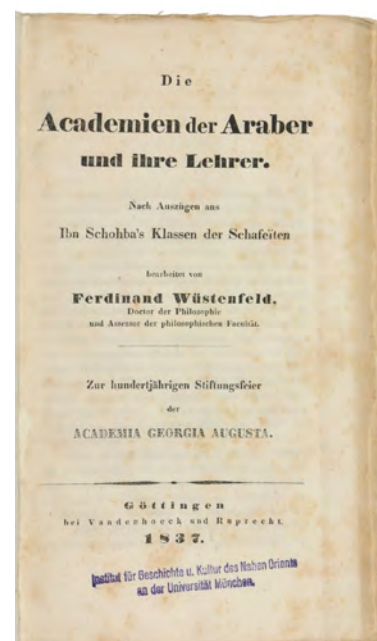
First and only early edition, in German, of an extraordinarily thorough documentation of scholarly academies in the early Islamic world, containing a biographical dictionary of early Arabic scholars and lists of their writings. This is one of the earliest and most important publications of the Göttingen orientalist Ferdinand Wüstenfeld, who based much of it on the ancient biographical dictionaries compiled by Abu-Bakr Ibn Qadi Shuhba and Ibn Khallikan. It covers the 5th to the 9th centuries AH (11th to 15th centuries CE), with accounts of 37 academies in Bagdad, Nishapur, Damascus, Jerusalem, and Cairo, and brief biographies of 254 scholars, 187 listed under the academies where they taught and 67 in a separate section at the end. For most he includes a list of their writings. The German text ends with a 2-page extract, in German translation, from the works of Ibn Khallikan. A 22-page appendix gives the original Arabic text of an extract from Ibn Shuhba, *Tabaqat al-shafi'iyya*, published here for the first time, with an Arabic title-page.

Ibn Qadi Shuhba (1377–1448 CE) was a leading jurist and chief Qadi in his native Damascus, best known for his biographical dictionary, completed ca. 1407. Ibn Khallikan (1211–82 CE), born in what is now Iraq, studied in Aleppo, Damascus, and Mosul before settling in Cairo, where he became a leading jurist in the Shafi'i school of Sunni Islamic law. He is best known for his biographical dictionary, completed ca. 1274.

Minor browning, but altogether in very good condition, only slightly tattered at the edges.

Original publisher's wrappers a little damaged along spine (professionally repaired; modern spine). Untrimmed copy, removed from the "Institut für Geschichte und Kultur des Nahen Orients an der Universität München" with their stamp on the title-page.

Neue Jahrbücher für Philologie und Paedagogik VIII (1838), pp. 355f. Not in Blackmer or Gay.



Arabic medical compendium

84. YUHANNA IBN SARABIYUN (Serapio maior). Iani Damasceni Decapolitani summae inter Arabes autoritatis medici, therapeutice methodi... Basel, Heinrich Petri, (March 1543). Folio. 17th-century black-tinted vellum binding using an earlier liturgic musical manuscript. € 18,000

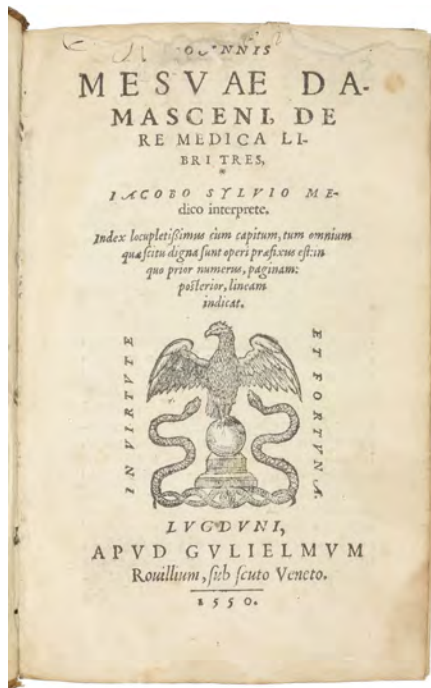
Important Latin edition of this Arabic medical compendium (first printed, also in Latin, in 1479), with additions by Gerard de Cremona. It provides a collection of opinions voiced by Greek and Arabic physicians on pathology and therapeutics. "No Arabic printed edition exists so far" (cf. Choulant). The 3rd-century doctor Yahya bin Sarabiyun, son of a Bagarma physician, wrote his great medical work *Al-Kunnas* in Syriac, but it was soon translated into Arabic by scholars such as Musa Ibrahim al-Haditi and ibn Bahlul. There exist manuscripts in twelve and in seven books. "The seven-book edition was frequently printed in Latin translations as *Breviarium* and *Practica therapeuticae methodus*. Albanus Torinus, the editor of the Basel 1543 edition, called him Janus Damascenus, for which reason he has been confused with the well-known theologian of that name. He is also often mistaken for his younger namesake, Serapio junior" (cf. GAL I, 233). Some catalogues even ascribe this work to the Baghdad physician Abu-Zakariya Yuanna Ibn-Masawaih.

Slight waterstaining; some unobtrusive worming to upper cover and flyleaves. Binding rubbed; extremities bumped with chipping to spine-ends. A wide-margined copy.

Provenance: 1677 ownership of the pharmacist and medical student Joseph Franz König on front pastedown; later in the library of Bonifacius Brix von Wahlberg, court physician to the Princes of Fürstenberg, in the later 18th century (his ownership on the title-page).

VD 16, Y II. Adams I 14. BM-STC German 932. GAL I, 233 & S 417. Durling 4778. Choulant, Handb. p. 347. Not in Waller.





Fine, widely received Lyonnaise edition

85. YUHANNA (YAHYA) Abu Zakariya ibn Masawaih (Mesue). De re medica libri tres, Jacobo Sylvio interprete.

Lyon, Guillaume Rouille, 1550. 8°. With woodcut printer's device to title-page and numerous woodcut initials. 19th century marbled boards.

€ 3,500

Fine, widely received Lyonnaise edition of Mesue's pharmaceutical handbook, translated into Latin by Jacques Dubois, the teacher of Vesalius. The author's frequently reprinted treatises bore an immense influence on the development of pharmacy in early modern Europe. Although the identity of Masawaih (Mesue) remains unclear, he was likely a Persian Christian physician who headed the Baghdad hospital and served as personal physician to several caliphs (though he may also be a collective pseudonym of several Arabic medical writers of the 10th and 11th centuries). Products of the mediaeval Islamic world, the works attached to his name contained many innovations that provided the basis for the theory and practice of pharmacy for centuries and perfectly met the demands of the developing medical marketplace of mediaeval Europe.

Durling 3144. Wellcome 4280. Brunet III, 1675. Not in BM-STC French. Cf. GAL I, 232; S I, 416. Hirsch I, 171f.

Anonymously printed edition of Ibn Masawaih's handbook

86. [YUHANNA (YAHYA) Abu Zakariya ibn Masawaih (Mesue). De re medica libri tres. Jacobo Sylvio medico interprete. Cum annotationibus & scholiis eiusdem. Index locupletissimus cum capitum, tum omnium quae scitu digna sunt operi praefixus est.

Paris, no printer, 1553. 8°. With emblematic woodcut device to title (apparently showing Abderus being devoured by the mares of Diomedes) and several woodcut initials. Contemporary full vellum with traces of ties. € 7,500

Uncommon and finely produced edition, by an unidentified Parisian printer, of Mesue's pharmaceutical handbook, translated into Latin by Jacques Dubois, the teacher of Vesalius. The author's frequently reprinted treatises bore an immense influence on the development of pharmacy in early modern Europe.

Slight brownstaining with some marginal worming near the end of the text. Loss of corner to fol. Aa3 (not affecting the text).

Durling 3145. OCLC 14308627. Not in Wellcome, Adams or BM-STC French. Cf. GAL I, 232; S I, 416. Hirsch I, 171f.



II

The World and the Region

*The most important voyages from the 15th to the end of the 17th century,
including the first edition of Balbi's travelogue to the Middle East in Folio*

87. AA, Pieter van der (ed.) / GOTTFRIED, Johann Ludwig (falsely attributed to). De aanmerkenswaardigste en alomberoemde zee- en landreizen der Portugeezen, Spanjaarden, Engelsen en allerhande natiën: zoo van Fransen, Italiaanen, Deenen, Hoogh- en Nederduitsen als van veele andere volkeren.

The Hague and Leiden, widow of Engelbrecht Boucquet and sons, Jan van der Deyster, and Boudewijn and Pieter van der Aa, 1727. 8 vols. 1mo and folio. With 7 (of 8) engraved frontispieces (lacking that of volume 4), 4 engraved dedications, 117 engraved maps on 61 leaves, 7 engraved plates and 502 engravings in text. Further with 127 (of 128) title-pages (including a general title-page, a title-page to 7 (of 8) volumes, lacking that of volume 4, and 118 for the separate works). Volume 1-3 & 5-8: contemporary mottled calf, gold-tooled spine and board edges; volume 4: modern calf. € 65,000



Large paper copy of the so-called folio edition of Van der Aa's voluminous collection of important voyages to the East and West Indies and other countries, undertaken by all European countries, other than the Dutch. Including voyages by Acosta, Balbi, Cabot, Cavendish, Chester, Columbus, Cortes, Coutinho, Da Cunha, Drake, Evesko, Frobisher, Gallonye, Da Gama, Garay, Garcia, Gilbert, Jenkinson, Harcourt, Herberer, Magallanes, Mildenhall and Cartwright, Mouette, Petelin and Andrasko, Raleigh, Saris, De Soto, etc. The work is falsely attributed on the title-page to Johan Lodewijk Gottfried, by Van der Aa, most likely because he made good money publishing Gottfried's "Chronicle" in 1702. The work was edited and co-published by Pieter van der Aa, known for his ambitious projects. Where other publishers were primarily concerned about the profits, Van der Aa wanted to publish outstanding books. For the present series of travels he either reused and revised older Dutch translations or had the original accounts translated for the first time into Dutch. In 1706 he already started publishing the translated voyages both in small (8°) and large instalments (folio or 1mo), and a year later he published a 28-volume set of the 8° editions. The folio editions were afterwards issued and divided in four large collections of two volumes each. The present issue, is a reissue of these four collections with their own independent title-pages and frontispieces, and adds a new general title-page and list of subscribers.

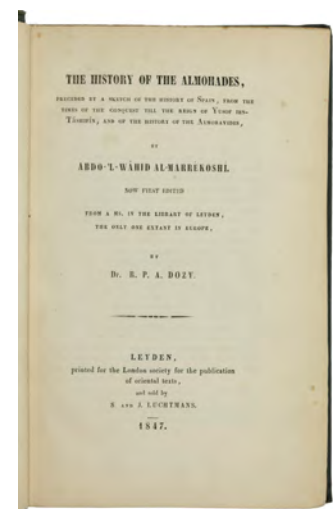
As the large editions of the two volume sets were available on normal paper (80 guilders) and on large paper (100 guilders; Hofstijzer, p. 43), it seems very likely the present set is one printed on large paper. All leaves are unwatermarked and the 1mo leaves are only slightly trimmed (measuring 396 × 238 mm with the tranchefiles often still visible) the folio leaves are trimmed more and don't have visible tranchefiles. The fourth volume is from a different set which is trimmed down much more, but also combines both 1mo and folio leaves. Some occasional spots, a couple minor restorations and a few wormholes; a very good set, but with the fourth volume from a different and heavily trimmed set (though printed on the same large paper), in a modern binding and lacking the frontispiece and the title-page to the volume. The seven volumes with contemporary bindings slightly worn along the extremities and with some minor wear on the sides, but otherwise very good.

Cordier (Sinica) 1942f. Muller, America 1889. Sabin 3 (note). Tiele, Bibl. 10. For Van der Aa: P. G. Hofstijzer, Pieter van der Aa (1659-1733), Leids drukker en boekverkoper (1999).

First-hand medieval history of Al Andalus

88. 'ABD AL-WAHID AL-MARRAKUSHI / DOZY, Reinhart Pieter Anne (ed.). (Kitab al-Mu'jib fi talkhis akhbar ahl al-Maghrib). The history of the Almohades, preceded by a sketch of the history of Spain, from the time of the conquest till the reign of Yusof ibn-Tāshifī'n, and of the history of the Almoravides.

Leyden, S. & J. Luchtman, 1847. 8vo. Contemporary full blue cloth with remains of a printed spine title. € 2,800



First edition. – Entitled “The Book of Wonder, or the Summary of News of the Maghreb”, this is the best-known work of the Moroccan historian ‘Abd al-Wahid (1185–1250): a personal and at the same time neutral account of Almohad rule from its foundation to the 13th century, but also of the preceding dynasty of the Almoravids, with a summary of Al Andalus history from the Muslim conquest until 1224. The book is written in a lighthearted spirit with many anecdotes; ‘Abd al-Wahid explained that his intention was to inform and entertain the students in a summarized way since academic history books tend to be overly lengthy which can sometimes bore the reader. The work also contains valuable information about ‘Abd al-Wahid’s contemporary Ibn Rushd (Averroes), whom he may have known personally, as well as information directly taken from the Almohad archives, various princes and accounts of events that the author witnessed. A number of details point to Egypt as the place of writing, and the author himself states that he completed the work on 15 July 1224. Dozy’s important edition of the Leyden MS. was republished in 1881.

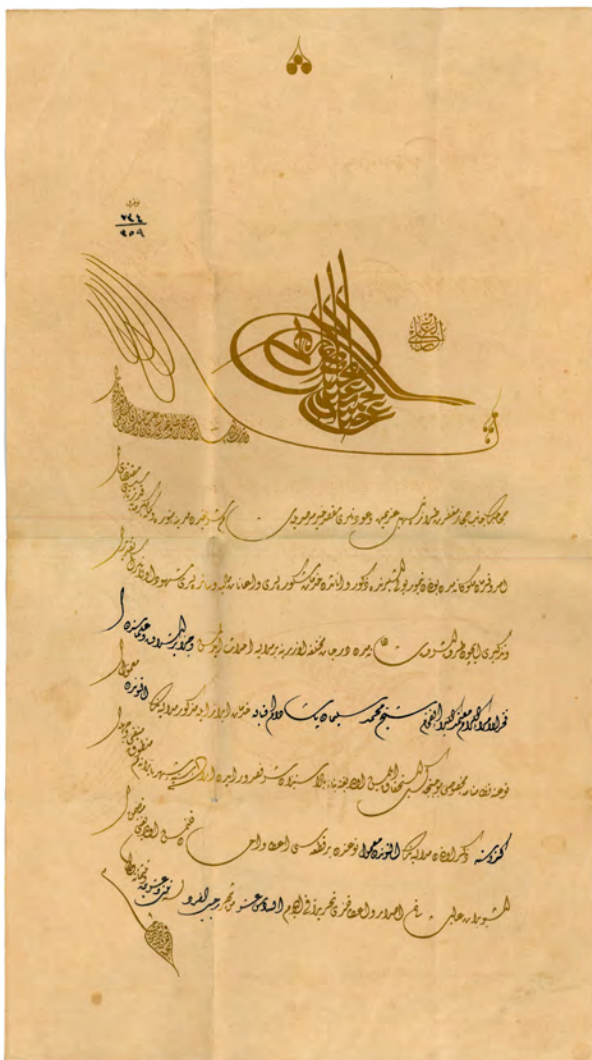
Corners and spine-ends a little bumped. Occasional quite insignificant foxing; uncut and untrimmed as issued. Provenance: removed from the library of Carberry Tower, the Scottish castle mansion owned by the Elphinstone family from the 1860s to the 1960s, with bookplate and shelfmark to front pastedown.

GAL I, 322. For Dozy’s editions of historical texts on the history of Muslim Spain see Fück, p. 182.

Hejaz Railway

89. ABDŪLHAMID II, Sultan of the Ottoman Empire (1842–1918, ruled 1876–1909). Imperial Hejaz berat certificate for Mehmed Suleyman Pasha.

Kostantiniyye (Istanbul), 16 Rajab 1323 [= 16 Sep. 1905 CE]. 320 × 570 mm. Lithographed form in gilt, filled in with black ink sprinkled with mica flakes. Tughra of the sultan at the head. € 9,500

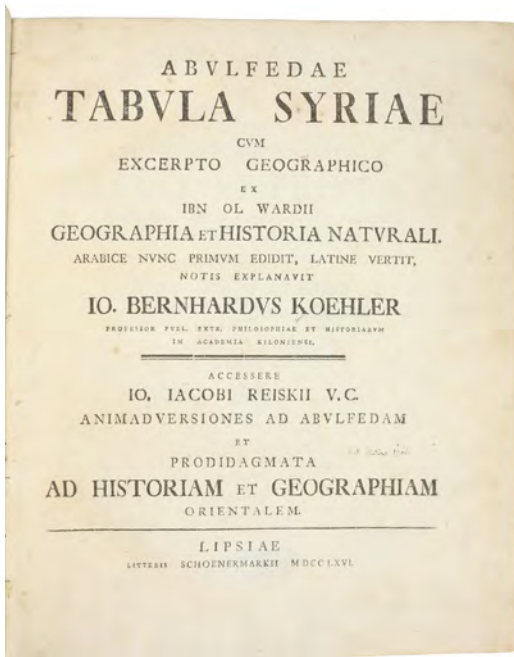


To Seyh Mehmed Suleyman Pasha: a berat certificate awarding a gold medal in appreciation of his support for and contribution to the building of the Hejaz railway. The document reads, in translation: “I ordered the construction of the railway from Damascus to Mecca and Medina in order to facilitate the journey of the pilgrims who wish to attain the forgiveness of Allah. A medal of various classes was established to reward men and women who helped by providing financial aid to this railway construction or by working in construction. Seyh Mehmed Suleyman Pasha, an Algerian notable and scholar, assisted in the construction of the railway. For this reason, he was awarded the Hejaz Railway Gold Medal. In accordance with law and my imperial edict, I order the above-named person to be awarded a gold medal. Accordingly, this document has been written on 16 Rajab 1323”.

Berat certificates were official documents issued by the Sultan to grant a privilege, to appoint dignitaries, or to confer the right to possession of a property belonging to the state. Many donation campaigns were launched during the construction of the Hejaz railway, and Sultan Abdülhamid II himself made a donation of 50,000 liras to encourage others. The Hejaz Railway Medal and certificate were awarded to benefactors who donated a certain amount or contributed in the building of the railway. This medal was issued in gold, silver and nickel versions: nickel was given to those who donated 5 to 50 gold coins, silver to those who donated 50 to 100 gold coins, and gold to those who donated more than 100 gold coins.

Folded with light edge flaws; minor stains. On the reverse are the official seal (dated 1321/1903) and signatures. Numbered 259/724. Full transcription available.

Important medieval geography of the Middle East: first separate printing



90. ABU AL-FIDA Isma'il ibn 'Ali (Abulfeda). *Albulfedae tabula Syriae cum excerpto geographico ex Ibn Ol Wardii geographia et historia naturali. Arabice nunc primum edidit, latine vertit, notis explanavit Io. Bernhardus Koehler.*

Leipzig, Schönemarck, 1766. Large 4to. Near-contemporary marbled grey boards with giltstamped red spine label. € 4,500

First separate edition of this important medieval geography of the Middle East, concentrating on Syria. Printed in Latin and Arabic parallel text; edited with an extensive commentary by the versatile oriental scholar J. B. Köhler (1742–1802). Abu'l-Fida, born in Damascus in 1273, was a historian, geographer, military leader, and sultan. The crater Abulfeda on the Moon is named after him.

Extremities rubbed and bumped. Insignificant browning throughout; ink marginalia by a mid-19th-century owner, probably the Hamburg theologian and educator Carl Bertheau (1806–86), whose bookplate is on the front pastedown.

GAL II, 46. Ebert 29. Hamberger/Meusel IV, 189. ADB XVI, 444.

The gas industry in the 1970s Emirates

91. ABU DHABI Gas Project. Marine Facilities. 1979–1981.

Abu Dhabi, 1979–1981. Folio album. 37 colour photographs (90 × 130 mm), mounted on album pages behind protective plastic sheets. 2 large format colour photographs loosely inserted at end (206 × 292 mm and 179 × 255 mm). Contemporary red boards, upper cover lettered in gilt. € 1,800

Rare images of a gas terminal and pipeline under construction on the coast of Abu Dhabi in the late 1970s. With clear shots of Cylingas components, for decades the leading producer of gas distribution infrastructure (and acquired by Enoc in 2010). The album includes spectacular views of storage tanks, pipeline components, and an offshore platform, documenting still quite early stages of the UAE oil and gas industry.

Anonymously compiled by an English-speaking petroleum engineer who is possibly featured in one of the loosely inserted photographs at a lunch or dinner meeting at the Sphinx Holiday Inn, Egypt.

A few tiny stains, otherwise excellent. A rare survival.



A unique view into the private life of Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan

92. [ABU DHABI – ROYAL FAMILY]. Photograph archive of Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan's private life. Pakistan, 1968–1984. An archive of 807 loose photographs, 541 in colour (including several duplicates, some printed in a different format), including 65 photos depicting falcons (36 in colour) and 14 photographs of camels (1 in colour).
€ 75,000

A large collection of 807 photographs, providing a unique view into the private life of Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan (1918–2004), ruler of Abu Dhabi and founding father of the United Arab Emirates. The photographs depict Sheikh Zayed and his family, including Sheikh Khalifa bin Zayed Al Nahyan (b. 1948), relatives and friends partaking in various leisure activities. Also included are some photographs of children, probably including Sheikh Zayed's sons, possibly Sheikh Mohammed bin Zayed Al Nahyan (b. 1961). The pictures date from a significant period in the history of Abu Dhabi, the years leading up to the foundation of the United Arab Emirates in 1971, and from the earliest years of the new federation.

A group of pictures is possibly taken in Pakistan, many depicting a large manor where a party arrives by helicopter. Sheikh Zayed enjoyed visiting the country to go horse riding and hunting with his falcons. Many photographs depict casual dinner parties, gatherings, and meetings in the open air. Other photographs show a large party setting off on horseback, falcons, camel races, cars, etc. Some photos slightly curled along the edges, some slightly discoloured. Overall in very good condition.



Over 200 photographs of Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan and the royal family, including a young Mohammed bin Zayed Al Nahyan



93. [ABU DHABI – ROYAL FAMILY]. [Three photograph albums of Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan and the royal family].

[Pakistan, ca. 1970s]. Oblong folio (440 × 340 mm). 3 vols. 189 black and white and 73 colour photographs, ranging from 303 × 257 to 145 × 120 mm, some with later typed captions. Two volumes in contemporary calf, one in contemporary blue leather.

€ 85,000

At once a wide-ranging and an intimate portrait of HH Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan (1918–2004), the UAE's founding father, in over two hundred previously unseen photographs. The range of the statesman's life is apparent: on several visits to Pakistan in the early 1970s, Zayed is photographed at state dinners and diplomatic meetings, dining

with Dubai's Sheikh Hamdan bin Rashid Al Maktoum (1945–1921), in discussion with Qatari Sheikh Nasir bin Khalid Al Thani with one of his falcons on his arm, and having a private chat in a car with Pakistani president Yahya Khan (1917–1980).

Several rare photographs show Zayed's young son HH Mohammed bin Zayed Al Nahyan, the current ruler of Abu Dhabi; Mohammed accompanies his father on a visit to Pakistan in 1973 at just twelve years old, poses for the camera in two solo portraits, and in 1974 is photographed with his young brothers: Hamdan bin Zayed Al Nahyan (b. 1963), former Deputy Prime Minister of the United Arab Emirates, and Hazza bin Zayed Al Nahyan (b. 1965), former National Security Advisor of the UAE and Deputy Chairman of Abu Dhabi Executive Council. Khalifa bin Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan (1948–2022), Zayed's eldest son and second president of the UAE, also appears in several photographs of political meetings, as does Sultan bin Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan (1953–2019), Third Deputy Prime Minister of the UAE, shown sipping tea in Karachi Palace.

Zayed's more relaxed side also appears: Zayed is shown using a telescope, playing billiards, caring, and the piano, and horseback riding and practicing falconry in the Pakistani countryside. Numerous photographs show the ruling family at work or relaxing together in their residences in Pakistan with their children or at work together with other dignitaries from the region. Often shown in political scenes, sometimes alone but often alongside Zayed, are Mohammed bin Khalifa Al Nahyan and his son, Hamdan bin Mohammed Al Nahyan (ca. 1930s–1989). Hamdan's brothers Tahoun, Saif, and Mubarak bin Mohammed Al Nahyan were staunch supporters of Zayed and held high positions in the government (Mubarak was the first interior minister of the UAE), and all appear regularly together or separately, both at work and at ease.

Pakistani president Yahya Khan had been "one of the very first international leaders to reach out to Sheikh Zayed after the UAE had been founded and had, prior to this, in July 1970, been instrumental in creating an agreement to provide technical assistance to the then Trucial States. With the December 1971 union agreement approaching, Pakistan was quick to forge even closer ties, and Khan had been one of the first foreign leaders to offer his congratulations and reiterate his country's support when the UAE was born. Full diplomatic ties were then quickly established, and Pakistan became one of the first to extend recognition to the new country [...] All his life Sheikh Zayed had held a personal affinity for Pakistan. He had hunted there extensively, came to know the people, its culture and lands, and enjoyed close ties with leaders" (Wilson).

Numerous photos printed by Karachi's "Eveready Studio". Altogether a fascinating collection spanning much of the Abu Dhabi royal family and the political actors of the UAE, Bahrain, Qatar, Pakistan, and Iraq, centered around the founder of the Emirates himself. A fine, unpublished set, previously unknown and without counterparts in the UAE history, Keystone or Hulton/Getty press photo archives. In excellent condition.

Cf. Graeme H. Wilson: Zayed – Man Who Built a Nation (Dubai 2013), pp. 111f.

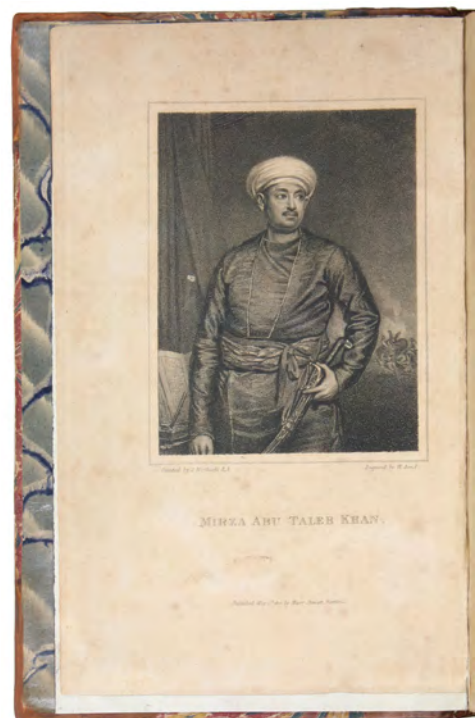
An Indian travelogue on Europe

94. ABU TALEB KHAN, Mirza. [Masir-i Talibi, English]. The Travels of Mirza Abu Taleb Khan, in Asia, Africa, and Europe.

London, Longman, Hurst, Rees, and Orme, 1810. 2 vols. 8vo. With engraved frontispiece. Contemporary quarter calf and marbled boards, spine decorated in gilt, black morocco spine labels titled in gilt, marbled endpapers. € 1,500

First edition in English of this seminal travelogue originally published in Persian by Mirza Abu Taleb Khan (1752–1806), an Indian tax collector from an Iranian family who became famous abroad and in his homeland for his extensive travels. Published in London, where Abu Taleb was a well-known figure, it was among the first travelogues available to Europeans which treated their own continent from an Asian perspective. Although he praises English industry and modernization, Abu Taleb generally concludes that the Asian or particularly Indian approach is superior. Nevertheless, the British considered the picture painted to be flattering enough to promote its distribution among colonial subjects in British India. Some light exterior wear, professionally restored; some toning and foxing.

Wilson 3. NSTC A139. OCLC 1061604751.



An early account of Timbuktu

95. [ADAMS, Robert (= Benjamin ROSE)]. Jongste en echte berigten betrekkelijk Tombuctoo en eenige andere nog onbezochte deelen der binnenlanden van Afrika.

Amsterdam, J. C. Sepp en Zoon, 1818. 8°. With a folding engraved map (305 × 375 mm) of North Africa with the routes of Mungo Park and Robert Adams highlighted in colour. Contemporary boards. € 1,500

First Dutch edition of Adam's *Narrative of Robert Adams* (1816). Robert Adams, an American sailor whose real name was Benjamin Rose, sailed in the *Charles* on a trading voyage along the west coast of Africa. Somewhere near Cape Blanc the ship struck ground, and after the crew had struggled ashore they were immediately taken prisoner by some 30 Moors, possibly with the intention of selling the crew as slaves. The prisoners were taken into the interior of Mauritania, and after the party had reached a hilly village, they were assaulted by a company of black Africans. Both the Moors and the captives were imprisoned and subsequently taken to the King in Timbuktu, where they arrived in February 1811. Adams, who stayed as a guest of the king, describes Timbuktu and its inhabitants at length. Timbuktu was not the thriving metropolis it was made out to be, but a small city with no walls, and houses made of clay and grass. However, after a time Adams was sold as a slave to a group of tobacco sellers. Over the next three years, Adams would change hands four more times before eventually being ransomed by the British consul.



Spine slightly damaged. In very good condition, untrimmed leaving all deckles intact.

Howegeo, 1800–1850, R24; NCC (4 copies); Saalmink, p. 31.

Ottoman Turkish edition: important eyewitness account of the life of Tamerlane

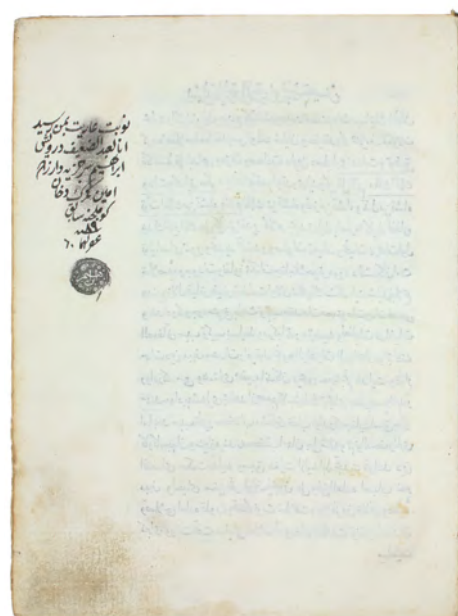
96. AHMAD IBN MUHAMMAD (ibn 'Arabshah). *Tarikh-i Timur Gürgen.*

Istanbul, Ibrahim Müteferrika, 1142 H [= 1730 CE]. 4to. Early 19th century half calf with floral moirée paper covers. Yellow paper paste-downs. € 28,000

The sixth book printed by Ibrahim Müteferrika: an important eyewitness account of the life of Tamerlane (Timur), the 14th-century Turkish conqueror. Translated into Ottoman Turkish by Nazemi Zadeh from the original Arabic manuscript completed in 1437/38 by the Syrian author Ahmad Ibn 'Arabshah (1392–1450), secretary to Sultan Ahmad of Baghdad.

Binding a little rubbed at extremities. Occasional browning, depending on paper stock, but mostly a very good, clean copy on crisp paper.

Özege 19929. GAL S II, p. 25. Ebert 292 (note). Brunet I, 117 (note). Toderini III, p. 75, no. V.



The effects of the Great War on Indian imports and exports

97. AINSCOUGH, Thomas M[artland]. Trade of India. Report on the Conditions and Prospects of British Trade in India, at the Close of the War.

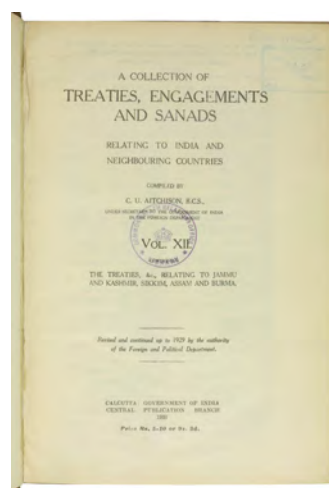
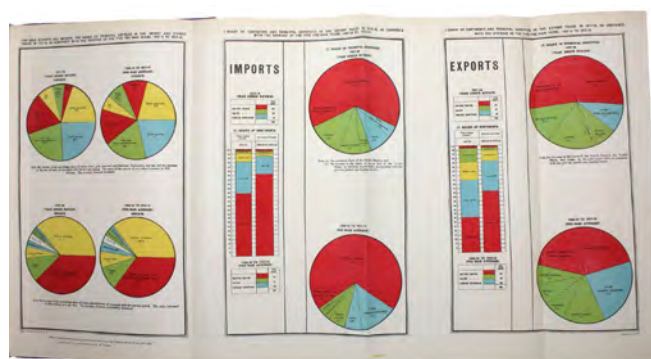
London, His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1919. Folio. With large colour-printed folding map in rear and colour folding chart of imports and exports. Modern purple wrappers. € 2,500

A detailed and nicely executed British colonial report on the state of Indian trade at the end of the First World War, authored by Thomas Ainscough (1886–1976), a colonial administrator in the Department of Overseas Trade, and Senior Trade Commissioner for India, Burma, and Ceylon. Ainscough carefully compares pre-war and 1917–18 imports and exports in India, focusing on the changing trade situations of the main combatants of WWI (Britain, Germany, Italy, Austro-Hungary), but also noting the shifting trade with other regions which would be on the rise in the interwar period, such as Hong Kong, Persia, Aden, and the Gulf region – the latter, for example, being the fourth largest supplier of carpets and rugs to India after Britain, Germany, and Italy.

Indian trade relations with the United States and Japan constituted the most notable changes (shown in increased imports and exports to each after the war), as well as a steep decline in Indian imports from the United Kingdom, and an increase in Indian exports to the same. Ainscough stresses that British manufacturers and exporters “failed to appreciate the changed conditions obtaining in India as a result of the war”, and that “many of these changes very considerably weaken our position in the market, and call for special efforts and revised methods and organisation in order to meet them”. Key points of interest are cotton, tea, hides and skins, silk, seeds, and sugar. A notable economic summary from the beginning of the interwar period, important for understanding both the economic standings of India and of the global trade networks of the time.

In fine condition.

OCLC 19287415.



Collection of treaties between Great Britain and sheikhs of the Gulf, including Zayed bin Khalifa Al Nahyan

98. AITCHISON, C[harles] U[mpherston] (ed.). A Collection of Treaties, Engagements and Sanads Relating to India and Neighbouring Countries. Vol. XI, containing the treaties, &c., relating to Aden and the South Western Coast of Arabia, the Arab Principalities in the Persian Gulf [...].

Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1933. Large 8vo. Brown quarter calf over buckram with gilt title stamped to spine. € 7,500

A rare publication from Aitchison's *Collection of Treaties, Engagements, and Sanads* relating to the historical Gulf States, this being volume XI of the fifth edition, which covers Aden, Muscat, the Gulf coast of the Nejd, Bahrain, Kuwait, and the “Trucial Shaikhs of Oman”, including the treaties of 1806, 1820 (illustrating the red and white flag), etc., to 1922.

Included in volume XI are several agreements involving Sheikh Zayed bin Khalifa Al Nahyan (1835–1909), grandfather and namesake of the founder of the UAE, who presents an “Agreement executed by the Shaikh of Abu Dhabi engaging not to commit any breach of the maritime peace” from 1868, an “Agreement entered into by the Shaikh of Abu Dhabi for the suppression of the slave trade” from 1873, and an “Agreement executed by the Shaikh of Abu Dhabi promising not to enter into any agreement with any foreign power, not to admit the agent of any foreign government and not to cede, sell or mortgage any part of his territory” from 1892. Furthermore, an “Undertaking given by the Shaikh of Dibai in regard to the exploitation of oil [and] Similar undertakings given by the Shaikhs of Abu Dhabi, Ajman, and Umm-al-Qaiwain” was negotiated in August of 1922 and involved the sheikh of Abu Dhabi Hamdan bin Zayed bin Khalifa Al Nahyan (d. 1922) just three months before his death in a palace coup. The combination of these treaties presents a lively image of the rise of the various Gulf States throughout the 19th century.

Light wear, traces of clear adhesive tape repairs to several pages.

CBEL III, p. 1078. Cf. *Macro* 18.

The final edition of Afonso d'Albuquerque's works

99. ALBUQUERQUE, Afonso de. *Commentarios do grande Afonso Dalboquerque capitao geral que foi das Indias orientaes em tempo do muito poderoso rey D. Manuel o primeiro deste nome.*

Lisbon, Regia Officina Typografica, 1774. Small 8vo. 4 vols. With woodcut coat of arms on all title-pages, engraved portrait, an engraved illustration above the dedication, large engraved folding map and woodcut illustration in text. Contemporary Portuguese mottled sheepskin with prettily gilt-tooled spines and red title label. Marbled endpapers.

€ 7,500

Attractive, complete set of the third and final edition of the *Commentarios* of the Portuguese admiral and second Viceroy of Portuguese India, Afonso de Albuquerque (ca. 1453–1515), remembered as “a great conqueror, and the real founder of the Portuguese empire in the Orient. Appointed head of the ‘fleet of the Arabian and Persian sea’ in 1506, Albuquerque resolved to conquer the island of Hormuz, a great international market; the conquest would permit control of an important commercial route, while Hormuz’s treasure would provide the sums necessary to maintain Portuguese forces in the Indian Ocean” (*Encyclopaedia Iranica*).

The first volume contains Albuquerque’s first and second visits to India and the successful attack on Hormuz. “In AD 1507, the balance of power and the ancient trading patterns of the Indian Ocean and the Gulf were permanently altered by the dramatic arrival of the Portuguese, under the ruthless command of Alfonso de Albuquerque [...] The famously wealthy kingdom of Hormuz, which controlled all the shipping lanes of the Gulf and also a significant slice of the Indian Ocean trade, was along with Aden and Malacca, a key target [...] The pearls of the region, and in particularly those of Bahrain, were already recognized as a chief objective. Prior to the conquest of Hormuz, Albuquerque sent a letter to his sovereign, King Manuel I, stating the following: ‘Bahrain is rich and profitable; its Fishery of Pearls is easy to take over and improve. Once Hormuz is captured, Bahrain would be acquired and what is in the Sea of Persia’” (Carter, *Sea of Pearls*).

From the collection of the U.S. conservationist Esmond Bradley Martin (1941–2018), long a U.N. special envoy for the conservation of rhinoceros. Some worming to the spines with loss to the foot of vol 4; minor worming to margins of vols. 1 and 2. In general a clean example internally. A good set.

Houzeigo I, 21. Anselmo 222. King Manuel No. 155. BM-Portuguese Books 127. Innocencio I, 7, 36. Palha 4136. Cat. Gulbenkian, Portugal & Persia, 126. Henze I, 35ff. Wilson 5. Gnaesse I, 59 (“Derniere edition d’un ouvrage tres important”). Brunet I, 145 (“Bonne edition”). Cf. Macro 29 (English 1875 ed. only).



Invasions of Gaza and Jaffa, from Napoleon to Muhammad Ali

100. ALDERSON, Ralph Carr. *Notes on Acre and some of the Coast Defences of Syria.* (In): *Papers on Subjects Connected With the Duties of the Corps of Royal Engineers.*

London, John Weale, 1843. 4to. With 4 plates bound at the rear of the volume (plates VI–IX of 52 numbered plates, all at the rear of the volume, plus frontispiece). Contemporary half black cloth and marbled boards. € 2,800

A detailed, illustrated record of British and French attacks on Acre, Jaffa, and Gaza from 1799 to 1840. Ralph Carr Alderson (d. 1849) was a lieutenant-colonel in the Corps of Royal Engineers who had recently visited Ottoman Syria and Palestine and personally sketched the scenes illustrated in plates of Gaza, Jaffa, Haifa, and Acre. His plates are quite fine, with “Gaza from Samson’s Mount with the Egyptian Encampment” used as the frontispiece for the entire volume (the full book itself covering a variety of international and domestic projects of the Corps of Royal Engineers, of which Alderson’s chapter is of the greatest importance). Alderson’s text covers important historical ground, but his footnotes – which take up whole pages – are of even greater interest, being based on his personal observations of towns and fortifications as of 1841. Plates lightly toned, a few very faint instances of foxing; in good condition. A sweeping history of invasion by the French, the Egyptians, and the Ottomans, annotated with an engineer’s eye for detail.

*Peace treaty between the Dutch Republic
and the Regency of Algiers*



101. [ALGIERS – TREATY – STATES GENERAL]. Tractaat tusschen haar hoog mogende de heeren Staaten Generaal ... en de regeringe van Algiers. Geslooten in het jaar 1757.

With: (2) Ampliatie tot het tractaat van vrede tusschen ... de Staaten Generaal ... en den Dey en regering van Algiers. Exhibitum den 10 October 1760.

Middelburg, Johan Bakker, [1758]. 4°. With the woodcut arms of the Dutch admiralty on the title-page. Contemporary marbled wrappers.

€ 1,250

Rare second (?) edition of a peace treaty between the Dutch Republic and the Regency of Algiers, signed in 1757, ending the war that had started in 1755. It lists the agreements made between the two parties, especially concerning Algiers's attitude towards ships sailing the waters around and ports of Algiers. Some articles deal with pirates, (Dutch) merchants, and the buying and selling of ships. Inserted at the end is a brief

complement, printed in 1760, including three more articles in addition to the original treaty.

Some small stains. Paper wrappers worn. Otherwise in good condition.

STCN (1 copy); cf. Knuttel 18670; not in Playfair.

The Islamic world's first guide to the Silk Road

102. ALI AKBAR KHITAI. [Ketay-Nama]. [Ketay-Nama]. Tercüme-i târih-i nevâdir-i Çin Mâcîn [Translation of the rare history and descriptions of China].

Istanbul, Tophâne-i Âmiré Litografya Destigâhi, 1270 H [= 1854 CE]. 8°. In Ottoman script within rules, lithographed throughout. The heading (serlevha) and borders of the first double page are printed in gilt. Bound in contemporary wrappers, taken from a volume, and stored loosely within protective giltstamped cloth boards.

€ 9,500

Only printed edition of one of the earliest Islamic travel accounts of China and the first description of the Silk Road in the Islamic world, pre-dating even Ibn Battuta's Rihla.

The present work, one of the most complete descriptions of Ming Dynasty China in the 16th century, was originally written in Persian in 1516. Completed and issued soon after Khitai reached Istanbul in 1520, it was later translated into Turkish by Hezârfen Huseyin (d. 1691) and became influential also in the Turkish-speaking Muslim world. According to the colophon, the book was finished on the last day or days of Rabi I 922 (3 May 1516), while the preface contains a panegyric on Suleiman the Magnificent (ruled 1520–66).

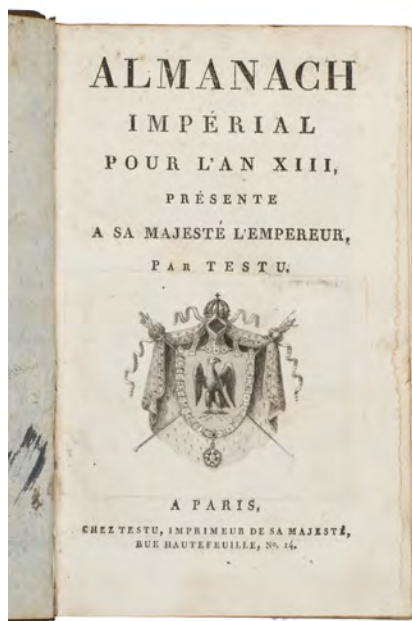
Based on the author's personal observations, the book's 20 chapters discuss roads, cities and castles, stores, brothels and prostitutes, eunuchs, legislation, administration, jails, law and law-abidance, the military, agriculture, magazines, the imperial throne, the various religions, celebrations, entertainments, wonderful arts and strange cures, schools, persons from the West, Qalmaqs, gold, silver and currency, as well as Chinese temples and other matters. Thus Ali Akbar's book conveyed to a reader of the 16th century a fair impression of China: as a guidebook it could serve as a companion especially for Muslim merchants travelling along the Silk Road.

A few holes in the last leaf (minor loss of a few letters); some browning. A few contemporary pencil marginalia and calligraphic examples on the last blank page. Overall a good copy.

Özege 20686. Cf. Ralph Kauz, "One of the Last Documents of the Silk Road: The Khataynameh of Ali Akbar", *The Silk Road* 1 (2005), p. 59f. Lin Yih-Min, "A comparative and critical study of Ali Akbar's Khitây-nâma with reference to Chinese sources", *Central Asiatic Journal* 27 (1983), pp. 58–78.



Attractively bound copy of this interesting French almanac published in the first year of the rule of Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte



103. [ALMANAC – FRENCH]. TESTU, Laurent Étienne (publisher). Almanach impérial pour l’an XIII [= 1804–05] présente a sa Majesté l’Empereur par Testu.

Paris, L.É. Testu, [1804]. With the engraved coat-of-arms of the First French Empire on the title-page and numerous letterpress tables. Large 8vo (ca. 19.5 × 12 cm). Contemporary gold-tooled tree marbled calf with an ornamental border on both boards, a richly gold-tooled spine with red calf title-label lettered in gold, gilt board edges, gilt edges, marbled endpapers. € 3,500

Attractively bound copy of this interesting French almanac for the year 1804–05 (‘An XIII’, i.e. year 13 counted from 1792), the period running from 23 September 1804 to 22 September 1805, according to the French Republican calendar which was used from 1793 to 1805. It is the last almanac using the terminology of the French Revolution before Napoleon Bonaparte (1769–1821) was crowned Emperor of the French on 2 December 1804.

This almanac contains a wealth of information concerning the organization of the administration of the French state in the first year of the First French Empire. It is concluded with an extensive index (pp. 817–824) and a supplement (pp. 825–832), which is not always present in most copies we could trace.

The French publisher Laurent Étienne Testu (1765–1839) was appointed imperial

publisher to Napoleon until his abdication in 1814.

With the 19th-century oval bookplate of the French military Albert Le Lorier (“Sous-Intendant Militaire”) mounted on the front pastedown. The head of spine is slightly chipped/damaged, the corners of the boards are slightly worn. The title-page is slightly stained in the outer blank margin, two text leaves (Oo2 and Zz5) are re-attached (probably replaced) and their outer blank margins are slightly shortened, otherwise a beautiful binding in very good condition.

Grand-Carteret, Les almanachs français, no. 1433.

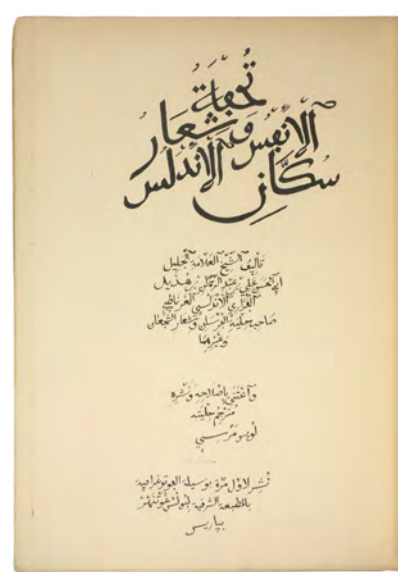
Academic edition of an important military writer from Muslim Spain

104. AL-ANDALUS, Abu-I-Hassan Ali ibn Abd-ar-Rahman al-Farazi (Ibn Hudayl) / MERCIER, Louis (transl. and ed.). L’Ornement des âmes et la devise des habitants d’el Andalus.

Paris, Geuthner, 1939. 2 vols. Large 8vo. Main volume in French, accompanied by a volume containing the lithograph facsimile of an Arabic manuscript. Original printed wrappers. € 2,500

A French translation and commentary of a work by the medieval Andalusian military writer Ibn Hudayl (b. ca. 1329 CE), complete with an accompanying volume of a lithograph facsimile of the original Arabic. The manuscript is titled in Arabic *Kitab tuhfat al-anfus wāsi’ar sukkan al-Andalus* (“Gift of the spirit or souls of the Andalusians”). Its French translation includes an extensive commentary on Islam, the concept of Holy War as it can be applied to jihad, and the relation of different aspects of Islam to militarism. The French orientalist Louis Mercier (1879–1945) was the translator and commentator behind this important edition, known for his study of Arab culture and his translations of Arabic literature and histories. In his translation work, Mercier provided French readers with access to a much wider range of essential texts of Muslim literature and thought than had been previously available. With Mercier’s visiting card laid in.

A few reader’s marks in blue pencil, otherwise in excellent condition with some leaves left uncut.



*“There are few countries in the world
where geological structure is more magnificently displayed”*

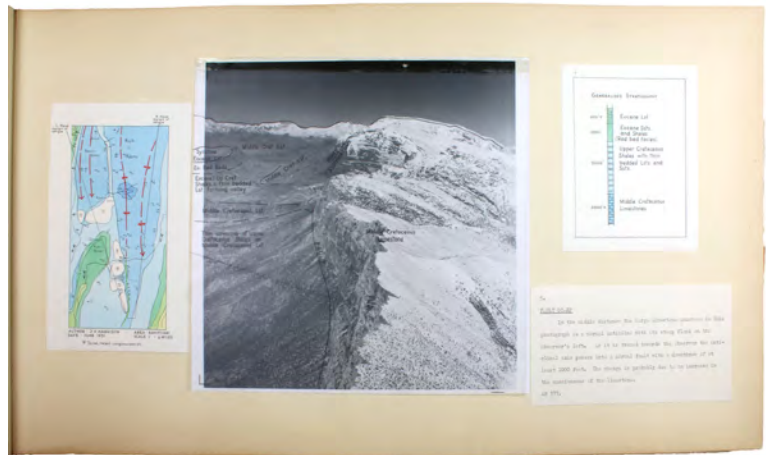
105. [ANGLO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY]. Geological Air Photographs of South West Persia.

Iran, Anglo-Iranian Oil Company / Hunting Aerasurveys, photos: 1935–36 & 1947–49; publication ca. 1950. Oblong folio (605 × 330 mm). 47 ff. With 93 black and white aerial photographs, about one third of which are vertical photographs. Mounted on paper with captions and transparent tipped-on maps of the geology of certain photographs. Contemporary custom red cloth. € 9,500

Monumental aerial survey of South-Western Iran: number 12 of only 50 numbered copies. These elaborate sets were likely prepared under the direction of the geologist and explorer J. V. Harrison (1892–1972) for the use of geology students. The massive album features tipped-in original photographs commissioned by the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company and published only a year or so before the 1951 nationalization of the AIOC. The nationalization would soon result in British retaliation, which gave rise to the Abadan Crisis in the 1950s.

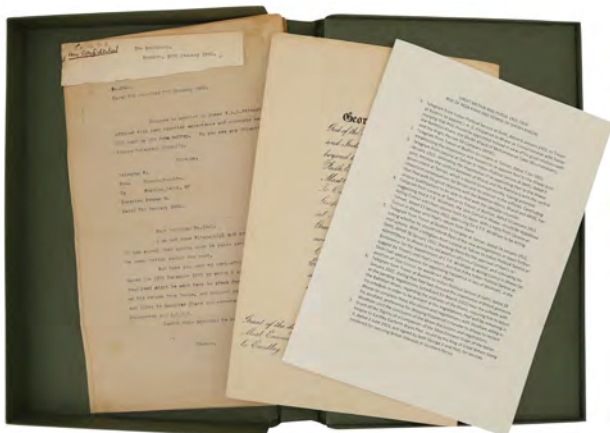
Designed as an aid for geologists and students, this album aimed to train the next generation of oil prospectors. A student would emerge better informed regarding not only the finer details of stratigraphy, but also the Iranian landscape in particular, especially the oil-rich south-western region. Pasted in and tucked in plastic envelopes throughout are the nearly one hundred original black and white aerial photographs which form the basis of this publication. Many include a tipped-on transparent sheet labelling the geology and landmarks of a particular photograph, with maps and captions further to illustrate the science found in the Iranian landscape.

Hunting Geosurveys, an aerial surveying company based in Britain which operated its own fleet of specialized aircraft, were responsible for the photographs themselves, which were taken on a series of sorties between 1935 and 1949. Hunting’s pilots photographed wide swathes of oil fields in West Asia and Arabia in the mid-20th century, including several passes of Iran shown here. Together, the aerial photography and the supplementary geological material form a thorough, scientific picture of Iranian oil country. A few plastic pockets beginning to split; photographs themselves in excellent condition, as is the album overall.



*Protecting the British oil fields in Persia: Britain shifting its alliance
from Sheikh Khaal to Reza Khan and the central government in Tehran*

106. [ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL CO. – BRITISH OIL DIPLOMACY]. Confidential Anglo-Persian diplomatic telegrams relating to the appointment of the British Consul General at Ahwaz, Eardley Garforth Bryan Peel.



India, Iran and London, 1922–1923. 6 telegram folios, dated 6 to 18 January 1922, pinned together with a cover note marked “very confidential” with the oval embossed seal of the Government of India. Includes a Grant of the Dignity of a Companion of “the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire” to Eardley Garforth Bryan Peel, issued by King George V on 2 June 1923, to acknowledge services rendered to secure British interests in the southern provinces of Persia. Stored loosely in later dark green calf document holder box, spine stamped in gold “Residency Ahwaz Bushire 1922/3”. € 8,500

A collection of confidential Anglo-Persian diplomatic cables relating to the appointment of Eardley Garforth Bryan Peel (1888–1976) as

British Consul General at Ahwaz (Southern Iran) in view of his good relations with the Bakhtiari Khans, Sheikh Khazal of Mohammerah and the Anglo-Persian Oil Company (APOC).

This group of important telegram exchanges from Percy Lyham Loraine (Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Tehran), Arthur Prescott Trevor (Consul General at Bushehr, Southern Iran), and the Indian Political Service at Delhi, are pinned together with a cover note dated 18 January 1921, marked “very confidential” and bearing the stamp of the Government of India, indicating their subtle and yet relevant relation. They testify to the British government’s shift of alliance from Sheikh Khazal of Mohammerah to Reza Khan and the central government in Tehran. The Grant of Dignity appointed to Peel further emphasises the connection between this prominent stakeholder and British oil interests. Thus, this collection plays a crucial role in shedding light and understanding the ‘behind the scenes’ of British foreign politics related to the protection of their oil fields in Khuzestan, and their procurement and management of Iranian oil in the first two decades of the 20th century.

Despite Peel’s tactful diplomacy, which averted great bloodshed, the British soon abandoned their Southern Iranian allies in favour of good relations with the increasingly powerful central government. Khazal was persuaded to surrender unconditionally and Reza Khan had him abducted and brought to Tehran. These documents play a crucial role in unravelling the extremely complicated and confidential sequence of events that took place in those years, which stained early 20th-century Anglo-Persian diplomatic relations with the uncontrollable force of nature oil was to be in modern history, and specifically, in the geopolitical chessboard of Middle Eastern foreign affairs. Provenance: the former property of a private English bibliophile, purchased from J & S. L. Bonham’s, London, in 1999.

Private photographs of a visit to the oilfields of the APOC, by the founder of Toc H

107. [ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL COMPANY – PHOTOGRAPHS]. [CHAPPELL, Henry Pegg (photographer)].
A Christmas pilgrimage to the Anglo-Persian Oil Co. in Persia made by P.B.C.. S.C.. H.P.C.

[Greece, Palestine, Iran, Iraq, Egypt, 1931–1932]. Oblong photograph album (20.5 × 32 cm). With 72 sepia photographs (ca. 6 × 8.5 cm). € 8,500

Album of personal photographs, commemorating a journey in 1931–1932 to the oilfields in modern Iran and Iraq, by a trio of travellers which included the Reverend Philip “Tubby” Clayton (1885–1972), the founder of the Toc H movement. Several photographs show Galilee, Jerusalem, Rutbah Wells (Ar-Rutbah) and about 10 show “fields”, mostly the main oilfield at Masjed Soleyman, and its gas separator.



In 1931 Clayton was invited by the director of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, the predecessor of the British Petroleum Company, “to inspect the work among the Company units in Persia and the Middle East generally” (Harcourt). Accompanied by two friends he travelled by plane, train and boat to Lake Tiberias and further by plane to Rutbah Wells, a British airfield where the group spent Christmas Eve with British, Dutch and German travellers. On Christmas Day they reached Abadan and from there visited the oilfields near Tehran, Ahvaz, Haftkel, Mohammerah, Basra and Masjed Soleyman. After a journey to Cairo and Alexandria they boarded an oil tanker for the return journey to Britain. This journey inspired Clayton to plead passionately for improvements to the life of the crews of oil tankers. He described “carrying oil by sea” as “the most lonely

job on the world’s waters” (Clayton). In 1940 he became chaplain of Anglo-Saxon Petroleum’s tanker fleet and would subsequently sail on multiple tankers.

The photographs must have been taken by Henry Pegg Chappell (1909–1997), since the other members appear he is the only member not present in the photographs and he does not, and only Clayton who completed the journey by oil tanker. A carbon copy of a typed list describing all photographs is inserted in the album. Since typed and handwritten additions to the carbon paper refer to Clayton in the third person, he probably typed the original list and gave Chappell this carbon copy to insert in his album.

With an inscription, probably by the three travellers, on the title page. Binding slightly worn at the extremities. Paperclip and staple on the typescript rusted. In very good condition.

Clayton, “In a tanker”, in: The Times (9 March 1932), p. 15; Harcourt, The impudent dreamer, pp. 216–219.

Gertrude Bell's copy of a British intelligence handbook on Arab tribes

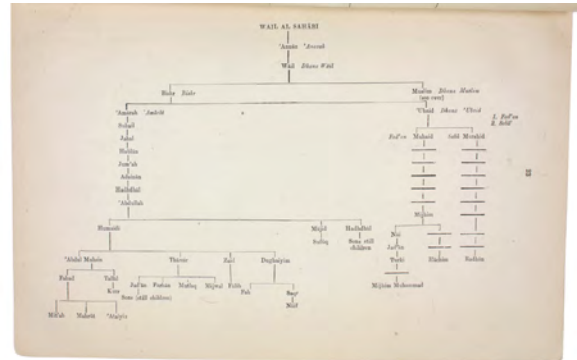
108. ARAB BUREAU, Baghdad. Arab Tribes of the Baghdad Wilayat.

Calcutta, Superintendent Government Printing, 1919. Folio. With one folding plate. Contemporary half cloth with original printed boards, issued thus. € 25,000

Gertrude Bell's personal copy of this excessively rare manual on the social, political and economic structures of the Arab tribes living in the Baghdad Vilayet (Province) as drawn up in July 1918, only months before the partitioning of the Ottoman Empire ended the old administrative divisions and led to the formation of several new states – indeed, to the creation of the modern Arab world.

Arranged alphabetically by the names of the tribes, this handbook – essentially a carefully compiled and redacted British intelligence file printed for the use of British Political Officers and their assistants in a region then undergoing dramatic upheavals – offers surprisingly detailed information on the tribes' origins, loyalties and internal quarrels, the locations of their settlements, strength of their possessions, economic and bargaining power, as well as their kinships, often including genealogical tables. The names of the tribes' leaders are given in full, frequently also in the original Arabic.

Gertrude Bell (1868–1926), who had firsthand experience among the tribes, signed her name in pencil (“Gertrude Lowthian Bell”) on the front free endpaper. Several neatly pencilled additions to some of the entries are likewise in her hand: next to the name Fahad ibn Hadhdal she notes that he died and the name of a “rival” (this underlined), apparently a “bin Dughaiyin” (p. 16). In another entry she notes that Jazza' ibn Mijlad “blockaded Turks in North for allies in 1st war” (p. 17) and that the A'marat prefer to winter near al-Hafan. There are several references to her fellow political officer, St John Philby, and a correction that the Al-Dulaim are “all Sunnis” (p. 265), and none Shi'ahs.



Gertrude Bell was a traveller, political actor, and archaeologist who was a key player in the nation-building after World War I, especially in Iraq. She founded the Iraq Museum, translated Persian poetry, and advised the British government's foreign policy at nearly the highest level. It is little surprise that she would have owned one of the few copies of this important source, containing otherwise nearly unobtainable population statistics as well as details on the political history of a region in which traditional tribal feuds became mingled with international high politics. Considering the limited scope of intended distribution and the sensitive nature of the information contained, it is safe to say that this invaluable compendium never had more than a very limited press-run; indeed; only three copies are known today in libraries worldwide, and none with such unique provenance. Covers rubbed, title-page brittle and reinforced with two library stamps carefully removed but still faintly visible. A closed tear to the folding map. Later in the collection of the American missionary turned political biographer Harry J. Almond (1918–2007), with his handwritten ownership in ink next to Bell's own. In all very well preserved. No copy in auction records.

OCCL 921927074, 729268761.



“Cut the elephant into bite-sized pieces”

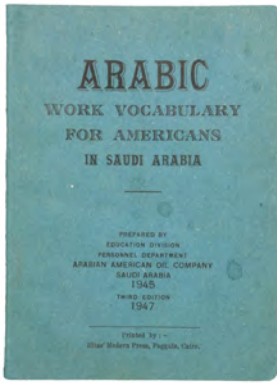
109. [ARABIAN AMERICAN OIL COMPANY]. Al Hasa-Cookbook.

Iowa Falls, Iowa, General Publishing and Binding, 1976. 4to. Interleaved with half-titles throughout. Original printed wrappers. Spiral binding. € 750

Extraordinary cook book comprising the tried-and-true recipes of 340 Aramco expats living in the al-Hasa area, in Dhahran, Ras Tanura, and Abqaiq. Comprises appetizers, canapes, soups, sandwiches, casseroles, vegetable and meat dishes, seafood, crock pots, cakes, cookies and beverages reflecting the international background of the “Aramco family”. Among the culinary highlights are dishes like “Shrimp and lobster supreme”, “Texas Chili”, “Beef Stroganoff”, “Wiener Schnitzel”, Polish “Pierogi”, and even a joke recipe for “Elephant Stew”, involving one medium size elephant and two rabbits: “Cut the elephant into bite-sized pieces. This should take about 2 months. Add the brown gravy and cook over a kerosene fire about 4 weeks at 465°. This will serve 3,800 people. If more

are expected, 2 rabbits may be added. Do this only if necessary as most people do not like to fin[d] hare in their stew”.

Several corners folded over to bookmark specific recipes. Very well preserved.



*“Get the fire-extinguisher!”:
Arabic vocabulary for new ARAMCO employees*

110. ARABIAN AMERICAN OIL COMPANY. Arabic Work Vocabulary for Americans in Saudi Arabia. Third Edition.

Faggala, Cairo, Elias' Modern Press, 1947. 12mo. Original printed wrappers. € 700

Small, eminently practical instruction booklet to accompany the compulsory course of Elementary Colloquial Arabic for new Aramco employees. All Arabic terms are transliterated into a simple Latin alphabet, focusing on the Qatifi dialect but also embracing usages of Bahrain, Hofuf, and Jubail: “In this manner something of a cross-section of the speech of the majority of the Arabs employed by the Arabian American Oil Company has been arrived at.” The vocabulary commences with a list of safety terms, such as “look out” or “get the fire-extinguisher”, as “it is more important that you learn these expressions than any others”. Yet social expressions like “peace be upon you” and “how are you?” are also treated, as “the Westerner’s tendency to dispense with formalities can often be unintentionally offensive”. As for verb forms, “only imperatives (the forms of command) are given here, since they are of greatest value in accomplishing tasks”.

Front cover slightly spotted in places. Interior in excellent condition.

OCLC 13975371.

Extremely rare: the history and endeavours of ARAMCO

111. ARABIAN AMERICAN OIL COMPANY. [Oil guide Saudi Arabia].

Dhahran, Aramco, 1959. 4to. In Arabic. Numerous black-and-white photographic illustrations in the text. Original printed wrappers with a map of oil fields and facilities on the reverse. Stapled. € 750

Second edition. Extremely scarce illustrated handbook on the history and endeavours of the Arabian American Oil Company in Saudi Arabia. Prepared by Aramco for their Saudi employees, its rarity exceeds that of all bilingual Aramco publications of the early years. Comprises striking photographs of Aramco headquarters at Dhahran, housing for employees, Dammam port, Ras Tanura refinery and port, the gas injection plants in Abqaiq and Ain Dar, artificial earthquakes, offshore platforms, the strenuous haulage of drilling rigs through the desert, trains speeding through the sands, and even a group of firefighters in action.

Wrappers somewhat worn. Interior very well preserved.

Not in OCLC.



Building the ADMP-2 oil rig

112. [ARABIAN AMERICAN OIL COMPANY]. Photo album.

Abqaiq and Vicksburg, Mississippi, 1960s. 4to. 77 original photographs, comprising 48 colour and 29 black-and-white photos. Ca. 85 × 110 mm. With one Aramco press photograph. Captioned in English. Contemporary half calf with giltstamped spine in a full calf case with metal clasp. € 3,500

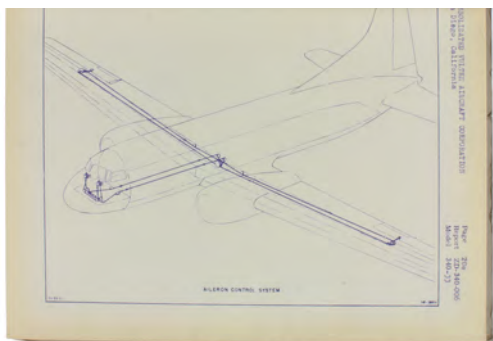
Private photo album of the petroleum engineer and Aramco employee Herschel Edmund Zirger (1926–2015). After joining Aramco in 1955, Zirger was involved in the construction of the ADMP-2 platform – a gigantic off-shore oil rig showcased here in impressive photographs which make up the bulk of the collection. Built in the fall of 1965 and spring of 1966 in Vicksburg, it was towed down the Mississippi river, across the Atlantic and through the Suez Canal, to arrive in Saudi Arabia in September 1966.

The set includes spectacular images of the rig being launched into the river, passing under the Natchez-Vidalia Bridge, the largest bridge on the Mississippi, and travelling past New Orleans. A pioneering project, the ADMP-2 platform was constructed “to operate in 200-ft water depths compared to the 77-ft maximum of the earlier rig [ADMP-1]. The design of the No. 2 also anticipates Aramco moving out into deeper Gulf waters” (World Petroleum).

Another set of images displays the arduous transport of an oil rig derrick through the desert near Abqaiq. Zirger is seen posing in front of enormous trucks and following the convoi. Sadly, the endeavour ended in a severe accident: after weeks of hard work, the derrick was destroyed in a desert storm. Finally, several images depict an oil platform in the Arabian Sea, including detailed views of a drill head. Nearly every picture is captioned in white ink in Zirger’s handwriting, Zirger’s label of ownership to front cover.

In 1971 Zirger established a Saudi-Registered Limited Liability Partnership which provided consulting services and consultants to Aramco for the supervision, inspection and maintenance of oil wells, water wells and drilling operations.

Full calf case slightly rubbed. An extraordinary collection.



Extensive report to Aramco on one of the first passenger jets to fly in Saudi Arabia

113. [ARABIAN AMERICAN OIL COMPANY]. Report No. ZD-340:006. Detail Type Specification for Consolidated Vultee Model 340 Airplane for Arabian American Oil Company.

San Diego, CA, Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Co., 1952. 4to. Published as a mimeographed typescript with inset illustrations,

many folding. Bound in original wrappers with metal split pin fasteners.

€ 2,800

Second revised edition. A very extensive report supplied to Aramco regarding the Convair CV-340, a passenger jet designed largely for airlines like United, but quite popular in Saudi Arabia during the first decades of Saudi passenger air service.

The early 1950s saw the dawn of what would become Saudi Arabian Airlines, precipitated by the gift of a Douglas DC-3 passenger jet from President Roosevelt to King Ibn Saud in 1945. It would be the DC-3 and the CV-340 which would comprise the first fleets of passenger planes in Saudi Arabia. That Aramco, a large regional employer, might be interested in the CV-340 is thus understandable; in fact, both planes are remembered by Aramco employees from the 1950s and 1960s – and especially by their children, who were often sent to prep schools in cities like Rome, but flew home on DC-3s and CV-340s to Aramco installations like Dhahran with their peers for holidays. The CV-340 was developed by Consolidated Vultee (later Convair) from the earlier CV-240, but was newer and larger; the first flight test took place on 5 October 1951. The CV-340 seated at total of 44 passengers. In all, 209 aircraft of this type were sold to airlines but 37 went to private operators, potentially including those interested in purchase at Aramco and more generally in Saudi Arabia and along the Gulf. In extensive text and diagrams, every aspect of the engineering and design of the plane is presented, from the new layout of the tailfin to the shocks in the landing gear to the fire extinguishing system.

A touch of wear, otherwise a well-preserved example of a rare publication produced in a very limited number of copies for promotional and reference use only.

A decade of ARAMCO activity

114. ARABIAN AMERICAN OIL COMPANY. [Taqrir an sair al-amal marfu ila Hukuma al-Arabiya as-Suudiya min qibal Sarikat az-Zait al-Arabiya al-Amrikiya]. Report of Operations to the Saudi Arab Government by the Arabian American Oil Company.

[Dhahran, Aramco, 1951–1961]. Small folio. 11 volumes. Printed in English and Arabic. Black-and-white and colour photographic illustrations throughout. Original printed wrappers. Stapled.

€ 8,500



The complete run of *Taqrir an Sair al-Amal Marfu ila Hukumat al-Arabiya as-Suudiya min Qibal Sarikat az-Zait al-Arabiya al-Amrikiya*, printed in Arabic and English back-to-back, containing all issues published within the first decade of its existence.

Profusely illustrated, Aramco's annual journal reported on the company's year's work and activities in the form of essays and statistical figures. The present set spans an entire decade and provides a trove of material on the company's endeavours, obstacles and productivity in the 1950s. Key events documented in these reports include the completion of the Tapline project (1950) and the 571-kilometre railroad from Dammam to Riyadh (1951), the first labour strike ever seen in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (1953), and the closing of the Suez Canal in November 1956, which resulted in dropping oil export rates and significantly reduced production.



An "ancient and forward looking country"

115. ARABIAN AMERICAN OIL COMPANY. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. A slide presentation by Aramco.

Dhahran, Aramco, [ca. 1979]. 80 numbered colour slides (35 mm film). In cardboard frames with brief captions in English. Includes a 24-page narration booklet and extensive caption sheet in English; the taped narration on an enclosed audio cassette. Slides stored in 2 original small plastic containers holding 40 slides each. The entire set housed in the original printed cardboard case bearing an image of the mosque at Mecca. € 800

Aramco slide show: Complete set of 80 slides introducing an English-speaking audience to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. A rare, elaborate piece of Aramco memorabilia including a printed narration and caption sheet as well as a synchronized taped cassette narration.

The slides depict Saudi Arabia as an "ancient and forward looking country" effortlessly maintaining its balance between tradition and modernity. They show drilling rigs, the Aramco settlement at Dhahran, the Ras Tanura marine terminal, and projects of irrigation, drainage and desalination next to shots of pilgrims and the crowd attending Hajj, Qur'an manuscripts, Bedouin tribes, and historic sites such as the cliff tombs of Madain Salih. In addition, the collection comprises images of King Khalid, the late King Faisal, Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz at the White House in 1977, King 'Abd al-'Aziz and President Roosevelt in 1945, King Khalid and Crown Prince Fahd with President Carter, and even a portrait of the narrator, Samia al-Idrisi. Topped off by some splendid views of the Rub' al-Khali desert, Qatif oasis, downtown Riyadh, Jiddah, the "major Red Sea port of Saudi Arabia", school children, college students, nurses, a remote camp of oil explorers, and several world maps comparing oil reserves and production at a global scale.

Very well preserved. From the collection of Paul T. Dawson (his ownership to pastedown of the printed narration and to audio cassette).

Rare edition of the Transactions of the Bombay Geographical Society, with numerous articles on the Gulf region



116. [ARABIAN GULF]. PELLY, Lewis, et al. The Transactions of the Bombay Geographical Society. From January 1863 to December 1864. [...]. Volume XVII.

Bombay, Education Society's Press, Byculla, 1865. 8vo. With 8 folding lithographic maps, mostly hand-coloured. Contemporary green full morocco, spine titled in gilt, covers ruled in gilt, upper cover with Kennelly coat of arms. Leading edges and inner dentelle gilt; all edges gilt. € 95,000

Rare first edition of the 17th volume of the *Transactions of the Bombay Geographical Society*, containing several valuable accounts of the Gulf region, many of which are written by the legendary British political agent Lewis Pelly (1825–92).

These include his much-sought *Remarks on the Tribes, Trade, and Resources Around the Shore Line of the Persian Gulf* (pp. 32–112; separately reprinted in 1874), with details on the “Territories held by those independent Maritime Arab Chiefs formerly the pirates of the Gulf, now partially commercial, and bound by the terms of a permanent truce to keep the peace at sea; the English Resident in the Gulf being mediator and quasi-guarantee for the observation of this truce by all the subscribing Chiefs, more especially during the season of diving on the Pearl Banks”, enumerating them as “Shaam and Kuleela; Ramse, Ras-al-Khyma; Jazirath-ul-Hamra; Amulgavine; Ejmaun; Heira; Shargah and Fasht; Khan; Debaye and Aboothabee”. The accompanying map shows the “seven classes of jurisdictions enumerated” in the report, with the northern coastline forming a single jurisdiction from El Katif to the tip of the Musandam Peninsula.

Further relevant contributions include:

- L. Pelly, *Recent Tour Round the Northern Portion of the Persian Gulf* (pp. 113–140, with a map of the northern Gulf from Bushehr to Kuwait).
- L. Pelly, *Remarks on a Recent Journey from Bushire to Shirauz* (pp. 141–174, with 2 maps).
- L. Pelly, *A Brief Account of the Province of Fars* (pp. 175–185).
- H. W. Warner, *Report on the Bay and Fort of Shewoo on the Shore of the Persian Gulf* (pp. 186–190).
- A. W. Stiffe, *Report on the Line of Telegraph from Ras Jashk to Basrah* (pp. 208–225).
- L. Pelly, *Remarks on the Port of Lingah, the Island of Kishm, and the Port of Bunder Abbass, and its Neighbourhood* (pp. 237–255, with a map of Qeshm Island).
- R. L. Playfair, *Report on the Result of the Observations and Enquiries Made During a Tour in the Various Countries around Zanzibar, Especially Those More or Less Connected With the Slave Trade* (pp. 256–268, with a map).

Binding a little rubbed, but generally in excellent condition. Presentation copy, handsomely bound for D. J. Kennelly, secretary of the Bombay Geographical Society, with lithographed presentation bookplate to front pastedown, dated 1866.

Macro 1748 & 1751. Wilson 168 & 217.

The climate of the Gulf

117. [ARABIAN GULF]. Weather in the Indian Ocean to Latitude 30° S. and Longitude 95° E. Including the Red Sea and Persian Gulf. Volume II. Local information. Part 9.

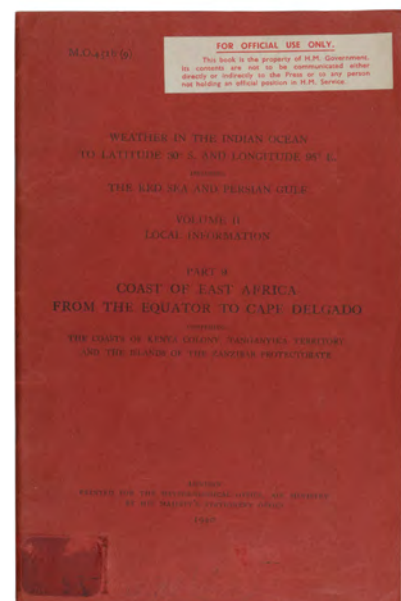
London, Meteorological office, Air Ministry, 1940. 4°. With map frontispiece and several illustrations and tables in the text. Contemporary printed wrappers. Stapled. € 1,500

First edition. Rare climatological study originating from a series of meteorological handbooks of the Indian Ocean issued by the British government between 1940 and 1944. The three-volume series, comprising a total of 12 parts, was prepared by the Meteorological Office, Air Ministry, in cooperation with the Naval Meteorological Branch, Admiralty, London; it was reprinted for the U.S. Navy as late as 1980. The ESSA Technical Memorandum of 1969 mentions another reprint in 1945.

The present volume is the last of nine parts of volume II, covering the climate of the East African coast from the equator to Cape Delgado, discussing tropical cyclones and depressions, winds, visibility, clouds, rain and hail, temperature, humidity and other meteorological events. The frontispiece shows a map of the relevant area; additional diagrams illustrate surface winds and higher winds, as well as the amount of clouds and rainfall. The tables show the general climate in Mombasa, Tanga, Zanzibar, Dar es Salaam, Kilwa, and Lindi, as well as the monthly frequency of wind direction and force at sea and in the upper air, and the visibility at coastal stations.

Library shelfmark in pencil, as well as a mounted blank loaning sheet to final blank page. 7 combinations of letters and digits in black felt pen to lower cover. Traces of a shelfmark label and a cancelled inscription to front cover. Not a single copy in auction records.

U.S. Department of Commerce, ESSA Technical Memorandum EDSTM10, A Note on Climatology of Thailand and Southeast Asia, 164, 19. OCLC 1181290135.



“Better living through better roads”



118. ARAB ROADS ASSOCIATION. Arab Roads.

Cairo, Arab Roads Association, 1965–1967. 4to. 4 issues, each printed in English and Arabic back to back. Various black-and-white photographic illustrations and small road maps. Original printed wrappers. Stapled. € 650

A set of issues of the illustrated monthly journal of the Arab Roads Association. Discusses developments in road and bridge construction around the world, featuring American highways, bridges in Cape Town, road construction in Mali, and the Soviet road network, addressing the benefits of various techniques and materials such as limestone and concrete. Of particular interest are the editorials, giving an insight into then-current affairs such as the 1966 appointment of engineer Mohammed Sidky Soliman as Prime Minister of the UAR, hailed as “the right man for the right job”, or the upcoming Fifth World Meeting of the International Road Federation in the same year.

The Arab Roads Association was founded in Cairo in 1954 to

promote the development of transport infrastructure. Up to 1958 their periodical appeared under the title “Egyptian Roads”; after 1970 “Arab Roads” was issued merely three times a year.

The issues present are: September 1965, September 1966, November & December 1966, November & December 1967. Wrappers somewhat worn, some tears. Interior in fine condition.

OCLC 5904764.

Abundantly illustrated performance report of ARAMCO in 1955

119. [ARAMCO]. ARABIAN AMERICAN OIL COMPANY. 1955 Report of operations to the Saudi Arab government.

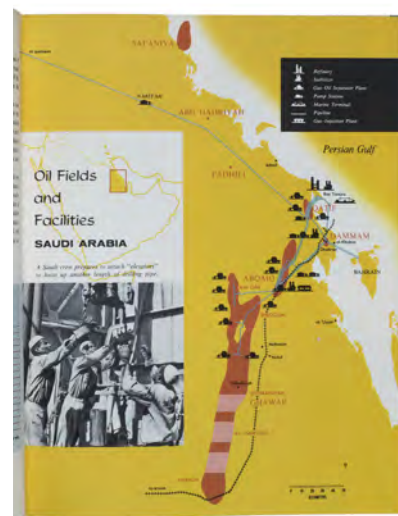
[Dhahran], Saudi Arabia, Arabian American Oil Company, 1956. 28 × 21.5 cm. With a portfolio of photographs, 8 pages in the middle of the work, with captions in both English and Arabic. Thoroughly and colourfully decorated with photographs, maps and other decorations in the text. The 56 pages of text appear twice in the present work as published, once in English on the left side of the portfolio and once in Arabic on the right side of the portfolio. Original publisher’s decorated wrappers, with the title in English on the front wrapper and the title in Arabic on the back wrapper. € 750

Abundantly illustrated report of operations of the Arabian American Oil Company (Aramco) for the year 1955. The bilingual (English and Arabic) report was, in the form of the present copy, issued yearly during the 1950’s. The main subjects in the present report concern Iranian oil, exploration, capital investments, research, work performance, and the training of more Saudi Nationals for oil work.

Aramco was founded as a petroleum partnership between US firms and Saudi Arabia in 1933. Its headquarters were initially based in the United States, but were moved to Dhahran, Saudi Arabia in 1952. This coincided with King Abdul Aziz ibn Saud’s successful negotiations – supported by threats of nationalizing the Saudi oil facilities – in 1950 on behalf of the Saudi Arab Government regarding a larger share of the profits. Both the largest onshore and largest offshore oil fields in the world, respectively called Ghawar and Safaniya, are located in Saudi Arabia and are since their discoveries in the early 1950’s in the hands of Aramco.

The wrappers are very slightly rubbed, with a small stain at the head of the wrapper with the Arabian title, otherwise internally fine, bright and clean. Overall in very good condition.

WorldCat 2416997, 72883664, 503717635, 648155271 (recorded as a serial publication (1951–1961), number of copies of 1955 ed. unclear).



1950s colour slides of Aramco employees and facilities in Saudi Arabia

120. [ARAMCO]. [Colour slides of Aramco personnel, locations, and operations].

Abqaiq and Al Khobar, 1954. 50 diapositive kodachrome slides, in colour, each 50 × 50 mm. Housed in 3 original Kodak Color Slides boxes. € 3,500

The daily life of Aramco employees captured by an amateur photographer, likely an American employee, and preserved in a fascinating series of Kodak Color Slides. The collection provides a good record of Aramco residential areas in the 1950s, as well as the nearby cities and desert landscapes, and a few snapshots of facilities.

Aramco employees appear as well, with a few named in captions: Ed Peattie, author of an engineering textbook on pipeline maintenance, appears alongside Carl Taylor, Dave Fry, and Bob Morris, a handful of the American employees working and living in Aramco residential encampments, like Dhahran Camp and Abqaiq. An unnamed Saudi man also appears in two posed portraits holding his daughter, perhaps himself a fellow Aramco employee.

Dated "April 1954 S. Arabia" on the exterior of one slide box, these pictures were taken at an important period of Aramco's history, being the early phase of Saudization of the company.

In near-perfect condition.



Aramco's publication on the history and geopolitics of the Arabian Gulf

121. [ARAMCO]. Oman and the Southern Shore of the Persian Gulf.

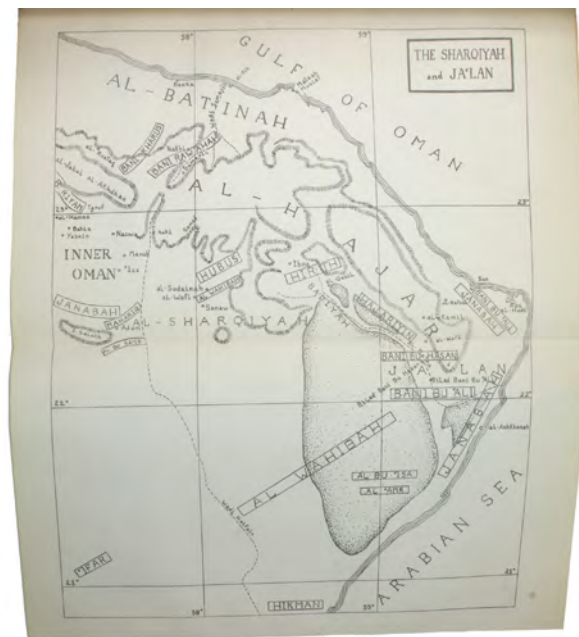
Cairo, Imp. Misr S.A.E., 1952. Large 8vo. With 8 mostly folding maps. Contemporary pebbled green boards, titled in gilt on spine. All edges speckled. € 4,500

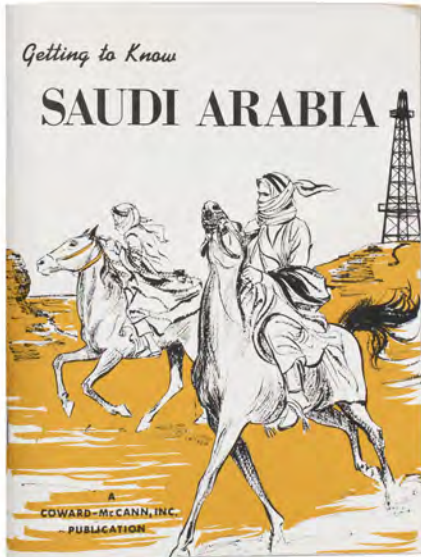
Handsome and thoroughly illustrated publication by Aramco's Relations Department Research Division. Its numerous folding maps are titled "Eastern Arabia" (showing Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharjah, Ras al-Kaimah, and Oman), "Inner Oman and the Green Mountain", "The Sharqiyah and Ja'lan", "The Dhahirah", "Al-Buraimi, Abu Dhabi and the Dhafrah" (showing Abu Dhabi, Dubai, and Sharjah), "The Persian Gulf Coast, Khaur al-'Udaid-Abu Dhabi" (showing the coast from Qatar to Abu Dhabi), and "Qatar" (showing Qatar and part of Bahrain).

Chapters are dedicated to Abu Dhabi, Qatar, Oman, the Dhahirah, and Al-Buraimi. Each chapter overviews in some detail the chief histories and geographies of that emirate; for example, the chapter on Abu Dhabi covers the history, boundaries, coast, tribes, economy of Abu Dhabi, including discussion of its ruling family and the events which led to the rule of Shakhbut bin Sultan Al Nahyan (1905–89), the then-current ruler. The appendices and index include further details such as lists of leaders and persons of interest, a description of Lewis Pelly's (1825–92) visit to Riyadh, and treaties and documents, largely with the British.

Light wear, a hint of toning to leaves, well-preserved.

OCLC 786471399.





First issue of a rare educational kit by Aramco, teaching American children about Saudi Arabia

122. [ARAMCO]. You discover Saudi Arabia.
New York, [various publishers], 1969.

Including:

(1) PHILIPS, Ted. Getting to know Saudi Arabia.

New York, Coward-McCann, Inc., 1969. 21,5 × 16,5 cm. Original printed illustrated paper wrappers with the title in black on the front wrapper.

(2) [ARAMCO]. 10 posters.

New York, Aramco, [1969]. 2: 56 × 43 cm

(3) [ARAMCO]. A study guide for you discover Saudi Arabia.

New York, You Discover Inc., 1969. 28 × 21,5 cm. Original yellow paper

wrapper with the title in brown on the front wrapper.

The posters and the children's book are richly illustrated.

€ 950

Remarkable educational kit meant to teach American children about Saudi Arabia and The Arabian American Oil Company (Aramco). It includes a children's book about Saudi Arabia, 10 posters, and a study guide. The kit was issued by Aramco from 1969 into the early 1970s and sent to teachers throughout the United States for use in the classroom.

Getting to know Saudi Arabia is richly illustrated by Haris Petie (1915-?) and tells about the history, religion and nature of the country. The work is part of the *Getting to know* series, an educational series about different countries, put together by curriculum specialists. The works were revised with each new printing to keep them up-to-date. Aramco included the newest edition in every kit they issued. Since the present copy of *Getting to know Saudi Arabia* is from 1969, the present kit is likely the first issue.

The corners of the paper wrappers of ad. 1 are slightly scuffed. The posters are folded, as issued. Overall in very good condition.

The establishment of archaeology and philology as fields of study, including a work on the famous Rosetta Stone

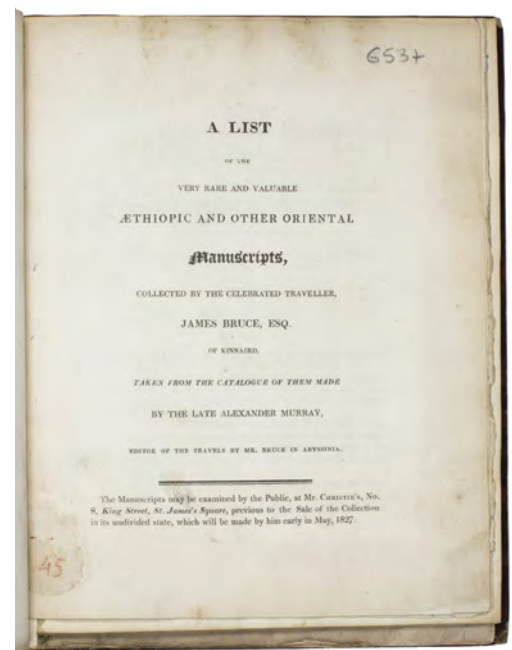
123. [ARCHAEOLOGY – PHILOLOGY] BARTHÉLEMY, Jean-Jacques and others. [Collection of texts on early archaeology and philology].

[Various places], [various publishers], 1760–1827. 9 works in one volume. 4°.

Containing:

(1) [CHRISTIE'S – LONDON]. A list of the very rare and valuable Aethiopic and other oriental manuscripts, collected by the celebrated traveller, James Bruce, esq. of Kinnaird, taken from the catalogue of them made by the late Alexander Murray, editor of the travels by Mr. Bruce in Abyssinia. [London, 1827].

(2) WEBER, Georg Friedrich. Observationes sacrae circa funera populorum orientis. ... Strasbourg, Joh. Henrici Heitzii, 1767. With a woodcut headpiece, tailpiece and decorated initial in the prologue.



(3) **SEYFFARTH, Gustav [and Friedrich August Wilhelm SPOHN]**. Brevis defensio hieroglyphices. Leipzig, Johann Ambrosius Barth, 1827.

(4) **SCHLICHTEGROLL, Friedrich von**. Ueber die bey Rosette in Aegypten gefundene dreyfache Inschrift. Erste Abhandlung. Zur Feyer der neun und funfzigsten Wiederkehr des Stiftungstages der k. baier. Akad. der Wissenschaften in einer öffentlichen Versammlung derselben am 28. März 1818 vorgelesen von Friedrich von Schlichtegroll. München, Ignaz Joseph Lentner (printer), [1818?].

(5) **BARTHÉLEMY, Jean-Jacques**. Explication de la mosaïque de Palestrine. Paris, H.L. Guerin & L.F. Delatour, 1760. With 1 large folding plate of the mosaic, 1 plate showing the names of animals written in the mosaic, and 1 plate showing Samaritan medals (probably mis-bound, printed in 1790).

(6) **BARTHÉLEMY, Jean-Jacques**. Lettre de m. l'abbé Barthelemy, a messieurs les auteurs du Journal des Sçavans, sur quelques médailles Phéniciennes. [Paris?, 1760]. With 2 plates of the Phoenician medals and Phoenician inscriptions found on Malta, with an elaborate woodcut headpiece and a woodcut tailpiece.

(7) **BARTHÉLEMY, Jean-Jacques**. Seconde lettre de m. l'abbé Barthelemy, a messieurs les auteurs du Journal des Sçavans, sur quelques médailles Phéniciennes. [Paris?, 1763]. With one plate of the Phoenician medals and an elaborate woodcut headpiece.

Including: **[PARQUOY (second clerk to the custodian of manuscripts in the library of the king)]**. Lettre à messieurs les auteurs du Journal des Savans, sur un projet d'édition du Syncelle. [No place, no publisher, no date].

(8) **BARTHÉLEMY, Jean-Jacques**. Lettre a monsieur le Marquis Olivieri, au sujet de quelques monuments Phéniciens; pour servir de réponse à deux lettres insérées dans le 54e volume des Transactions Philosophiques. Paris, L.F. Delatour (printer), 1766. With 4 plates (including 2 folding), the first 3 signed by P.L Charpentier, of Phoenician inscriptions, alphabet and medals. With a printer's device on the title-page and a woodcut headpiece.

(9) **[D'ANSSE DE VILLOISON, Jean-Baptiste-Gaspard (draughtsman) and DROÛET (engraver)]**. Alphabetum codicis bibliothecae coislininae, nunc sangermanensis, ineunte decimo saeculo manu exarati, ex quo Apollonii lexicon descriptum est. Paris, 1771.

Half red goatskin and marbled paper sides.

€ 12,500

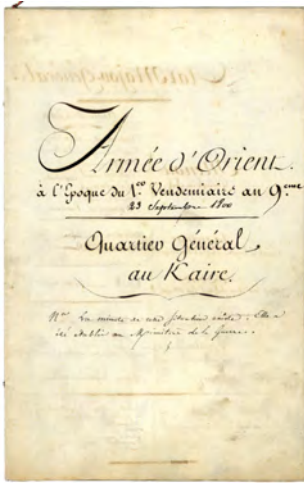
Very important collection of essays and other texts marking the establishment of archaeology and philology as serious scientific disciplines. While still drawing from the experience and works of "antiquarians" who studied antiquity in a more amateurish and occasional way, the authors of the present works hope to work more methodically towards bigger discoveries. This renewed interest in antiquity and the move to studying it in a more scientific way came as a result of several major 18th-century discoveries like the Herculaneum (1709), Pompeii (1748) and the Rosetta Stone (1799, see ad 4). Studying historical sepulchral culture – everything relating to the issues of dying, death, burial, etc. – is closely related to archaeology and the uncovering of tombs and other remains. In the present work, the author of ad 2 has focussed on the sepulchral culture of the (ancient) Middle East.

Naturally, Egyptology is also a well-represented subject in the present work. It includes a fabulous depiction and detailed description and explanation of the Nile mosaic of Palestrina (ad 5), a floor mosaic depicting the flow of the river Nile from the Blue Nile in Ethiopia to the Mediterranean Sea. Additionally, the study of hieroglyphs and differing views on deciphering the Ancient Egyptian scripts can be found in ads 3 and 4.

Philology, in this case the study of language in written historical sources (not in oral ones), is a returning subject in many of the essays in the present work, including the Christie's auction catalogue (ad 1), since it comprises a list of written historical sources in the form of Oriental manuscripts collected by James Bruce. 4 works by abbot and scholar Jean-Jacques Barthélemy are also included (ads 5–8), he was the first to decipher two alphabets of ancient extinct languages: Palmyrene and Phoenician. His works also include descriptions, depictions and explanations of Phoenician medals and the collection of texts in the present volume ends with ad 9: an engraved example of the Phoenician alphabet.

Ad 1: WorldCat (5 copies). Ad 2: VD18 15073807; WorldCat (15 copies). Ad 3: WorldCat (6 entries, multiple copies). Ad 4: WorldCat (3 entries, multiple copies). Ad 5: WorldCat (2 entries, multiple copies). Ad 6: WorldCat (8 copies). Ad 7: WorldCat (3 copies Barthélemy); WorldCat (1 copy Parquoy). Ad 8: WorldCat (3 entries, multiple copies). Ad 9: WorldCat (3 copies).

Napoleon's Armée d'Orient in 1800



124. ARMÉE D'ORIENT à l'époque du 7 Vendémiaire an 9ème.

Cairo, 1 Vendémiaire an 9ème [= 23 Sept. 1800]. Folio. 22 ff., final blank leaf. French manuscript on paper. Fine clerk's script in black ink on paper with various watermarks. Hand-stitched with a patriotic tricolor ribbon, never bound. With two contemporary addenda. € 35,000

An internal report on Napoleon's invasion of Ottoman Syria and Egypt, evidently owned and used by a high-ranking officer within Napoleon's Egyptian Army. This original French manuscript compiles crucial military information regarding the structure, casualties, and supply needs of the French Armée d'Orient. It was a war the French Army would lose less than a year later, after which the British – allied with the Ottomans against France in an effort to protect their own colonial interests in the Arabian Peninsula and India – would gain an imperial toehold in Egypt and Syria.

The manuscript was completed for the French District Office of Cairo, and presents a tightly organized, detailed breakdown of the crucial aspects of Napoleon's army and campaign. A subheading on the title-page reads: "La minute de cette situation existe; Elle a été établie au Ministère de la Guerre". This is, therefore, presumably a contemporary copy prepared in the Cairo District Office ("Quartier Général au Kaire"). The manuscript opens with an overview of the command structure of the Army, starting with General Jacques-François de Menou (later Abdullah Menou, 1750–1810), head of the Egyptian Campaign after the assassination of Kléber, and a convert to Islam.

Following the famous names is all that makes an Army move: how many horses each division has, and how many are assigned to artillery units or officers, who has enough gunpowder and who does not, and requests for siege artillery. Horses also feature on the casualty lists, which for soldiers and officers are organized by hospital and rank. Longer notes defend the reasoning behind supply and munitions requests: "Le Siège d'Aboukir, le blocus de Kaire, et l'expédition de Syrie tous voir qu'il est indispensable d'avoir un Equipage de Siège". In fact, most military aims are towards siege warfare, providing a fascinating glimpse into the invasion of the Ottoman Empire which, with hindsight, was failing by the autumn of 1800. Soon, the generals who were proudly listed in the command structure would be facing the end: before the next Vendémiaire, Belliard would surrender Cairo, and Menou would surrender Alexandria, ending the war. Faint offsetting, a few minor smudges. Remarkably well preserved. – Includes two further handwritten leaves: a general table of the French troops embarked at Aboukir on 13 Thermidor an 9 (1 August 1801: handwritten document signed by general Augustin Daniel Belliard 1769–1832, 36 × 47 cm), and a short useful guideline titled "Sur l'histoire ou Annuaire des musulmans" (double-sided ms. sheet, 23 × 35 cm, ca. 1802), with notes on the conversions of Hijri and Gregorian dates.



French mission to Mount Carmel, with a portrait of the Emir

125. ARVIEUX, Laurent d'; Gerard KUIPERS (transl.). Reis naar de legerplaats van den grooten Emir, en beschrijving, van de zeeden en gewoonten, der woestynbewoonende Arabieren ... Uit het Fransch vertaald en met aantekeningen vermeerderd door G. Kuipers ...

Utrecht, Henricus van Otterloo, 1780. 8°. With engraved title-page with a vignette by De Vries (a female figure reading from "H[eilige] Schriftuur" (Holy Scripture) with 4 putti and in the background a desert scene with tents, camels and dozens of mostly dark-skinned people, apparently representing nomads), 3 full-page engraved plates by Izaak de Wit Jansz., an engraved half-page illustration (unsigned), headpieces built up from rococo typographic ornaments and woodcut tailpieces. Contemporary half tree calf, gold-tooled spine with red morocco label, shell-marbled sides. € 2,500

First Dutch edition of D'Arvieux's *Voyage ... vers le grand Emir*, translated and annotated by Gerard Kuipers. Well-versed in Arabic, Turkish, Persian, Hebrew and Syriac languages and dressed in local costume, D'Arvieux travelled widely in the Levant. He resided in Sidon (or Saïda) in Lebanon (then under Ottoman rule) from 1653 to 1664, when he was sent on a mission to the Arabs of Mount Carmel in Palestine, which is narrated in the present work. The account includes a general description of the traditions and customs of nomadic tribes and is illustrated with 3 fine plates, showing an Arabian horseman, the Emir and the Emir's wife. It was first edited and posthumously published by Jean La Roque in 1717. Slightly browned, 2 conjugate leaves detached, binding shows some wear, otherwise in very good condition.

Tiele, Bibl. 55; cf. Atabey 38; Blackmer 50 (both 1st French ed.).

A Frenchman among the Bedouins

126. D'ARVIEUX, Laurent / ÖDMAN, Samuel (transl). Arabernas seder och lefnadssätt.

Uppsala, Johan Edman, 1783. 12mo. 19th century leather-backed marbled boards. With engraved headers and footers. € 950

Swedish translation of this early work by the French diplomat Laurent d'Arvieux (1635–1702) on his travels in Palestine and among the Bedouin tribes of the Arabian Peninsula and Levant. Originally published in French in 1717 as “Voyage dans la Palestine”, d'Arvieux's work garnered special attention in Europe, since he had actually been to the lands discussed, learned (at least to some degree) the languages, and rubbed shoulders with Arab royalty as part of his diplomatic duties. D'Arvieux undertook a description of the “Grand Emir”, and Arab culture, dress, and tradition. He had a special interest in the lifestyle of the Bedouins, and paid particular attention to their political and social practices. His observations on the Bedouins in Mount Carmel were corroborated soon after by the explorer Carsten Niebuhr (1733–1815). Contains sections on the Arabs' hospitality, their respect for beards, their opinions on dogs and cats, their legal system, their food and drink, etc. One leaf chipped with some loss to text; some browning throughout. 19th and 20th century ownership inscriptions to title-page and front pastedown.

OCLC 187031953. Cf. Röhricht (*Palestine*) p. 268, no. 1113. Gay 3453. Weber II, 337.



Anatole France's "Itinerario" of the Holy Land

127. AVEIRO, Pantaleão de. Itinerario da terra sancta, e todas suas particularidades [...]. Agora novamente acrescentado, com mais declarações dos lugares da terra sancta, & authoridades da sagrada escriptura, & outras curiosidades de notar.

Lisbon, no publisher, 1600. 8vo. With woodcut arms to title-page, 4 full-page woodcuts and one nearly full-page woodcut of St Barbara. Contemporary limp vellum with handwritten spine-title and 3 (of 4) leather straps. € 7,500



Rare third edition of this popular travelogue of a Portuguese Franciscan's journey to the Holy Land in the years 1562–64, containing invaluable commentary on the Portuguese Jewish diaspora. This copy is inscribed to Anatole France (1844–1924) by José Feliciano, an enthusiastic reader of France's first novel: “Souvenir ému d'un lecteur ignoré et très modeste du Crime de Sylvestre Bonnard” (dated Sao Paulo, 7 July 1909). Later in the collection of the Portuguese architect José Maria Nepomuceno (1836–95) with his ownership to pastedown.

First published in 1593, this popular work saw six editions up to 1732 and was reissued as late as 1927. Aveiro describes his itinerary, giving Jewish-related reports of Corfu, Paphos, Nicosia, Venice, Alexandria, Tripoli, Aleppo, Beirut, Damascus and Sidon, with stops at mythological sites such as the labyrinth of the Minotaur, and of course in Jerusalem and the Holy Land. Further, he reflects on the then quite recent eviction of the Observant Franciscans from Mount Sion in 1551, for which he blames a Jewish conspiracy. Hinges slightly rubbed and chipped. Two index leaves loose; occasional slight worming and small tears, rarely causing text loss. Still a good copy with exceptional provenance. Very rare: OCLC lists only two copies (in the Biblioteca Nacional de España and the Biblioteca Nacional de México).

Röhricht 192. Tobler 1552. Anselmo 50. Graesse II, 339. Brunet II, 27 (“The early editions are very rare”). Ritsema van Eck, *The Holy Land in Observant Franciscan Texts*, 178f. OCLC 900060012. Cf. Adams A 2316 (1593 ed.). Not in Palau.

A good year for pearling

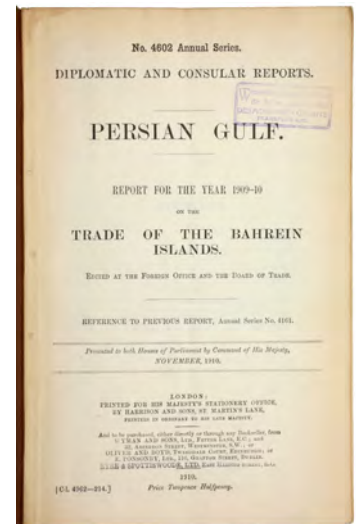
128. [BAHRAIN]. – British Foreign Office. Persian Gulf. Report for the Year 1909–10 on the Trade of the Bahrein Islands (Diplomatic and Consular Reports, No. 4602 Annual Series).

London, HMSO, 1910. 8vo. Original half cloth over marbled boards. € 450

A consular trading report for Bahrain which deems 1909 a particularly successful year for the pearl industry. The account stresses the importance of pearls as the one resource “the whole wealth of the island depends upon”, followed only by pearl oyster shells, the export rates of which have skyrocketed in the year under report. Includes various tables of imports and exports to and from the Bahrain islands from 1907 to 1910, mentioning the import of fruits and vegetables, charcoal, firewood and spices from the Emirates. Among exported goods to the Gulf are coffee, dates, gold lace, metal, kerosene, and sugar.

Library stamp of Wissenschaftliches Institut für die Kultur und Wirtschaft des modernen Orients in Frankfurt am Main to title-page. Old shelfmark to spine. Very well preserved.

OCLC 751780484.



The harbour of Bahrain – and a summer in Al Batinah

129. [BAHRAIN & OMAN]. WHISH, R[ichard] W[illiam]. Memoir on Bahreyn. (And:) **PENGELLY, W. M.** Remarks on a Portion of the Eastern Coast of Arabia between Muscat and Sohar. (In): The Transactions of the Bombay Geographical Society. From June 1860 to December 1862 [...]. Volume XVI.

Bombay, Education Society's Press, Byculla, 1863. 8vo. With 3 folding lithographed maps, one showing Bahrain. Contemporary green full morocco, spine titled in gilt, covers ruled in gilt, upper cover with Kennelly coat of arms. Leading edges and inner dentelle gilt; all edges gilt. € 15,000



Rare first edition of the 16th volume of the “Transactions of the Bombay Geographical Society”, containing a detailed geographical account of island of Bahrain and the navigation of its waters, with particular attention to the Khaur-el-Bab channel, which had long been reported by pilots to be unnavigable (apparently at the direction of the Sheikh of Bahrain, who was jealous of other powers using it), but which had recently been proved a feasible and even important approach. Lt. R. W. Whish, surveyor and commander of the Indian Navy schooner HMS Mahi, includes with his report a large (71 × 51 cm) map

of the northern half of Bahrain, entitled, “Survey of Bahreyn Harbour and the Khaur-el-Bab. Executed in HMS ‘Mahi’ IN as opportunity offered, whilst stationed as Guard Vessel between Bahreyn and Demam, from October 1859 to March 1860”.

Further includes an account by Lt. Wm. M. Pengelly, British Agent at Muscat, of the Omani coast between Sohar and Muscat, describing flora and fauna, towns and forts of the Al Batinah region, with several meteorological tables for the months of June, July and August. The first 90 pages comprise the “Proceedings” of the Society, and these contain much interesting material of their own: for example, the session at which Pengelly presented his description of Oman also includes a first-hand account of the 1861 eruption of Jebel Dubbi (or Edd), a volcano in the Southern Red Sea Region of Eritrea. The following pages contain the articles submitted by members of the Society, dealing with various additional subjects of research in India, Peru, Palestine, Suez, Africa, and Japan.

Binding a little rubbed, but generally in excellent condition. Presentation copy, handsomely bound for D. J. Kennelly, secretary of the Bombay Geographical Society, with lithographed presentation bookplate to front pastedown, dated 1866.

Macro 2295 & 1755. Wilson 243.

Key moments of Bahrain politics and industry

130. [BAHRAIN]. [Photographs – Bahrain independence and industry].

Bahrain, [ca. 1971]. 10 black and white photographs, from 180 × 240 mm to 125 × 152 mm.

€ 3,500



A series of officially issued press photographs of key moments of political and industrial importance to Bahrain, including several snapshots of Isa bin Salman bin Hamad Al Khalifa (1931–99), the first celebration of Independence Day in 1971, and the operations of Aluminum Bahrain (Alba), the first aluminum smelter founded in Bahrain and one of the first steps towards diversification beyond the oil industry. Isa bin Salman Al Khalifa was the first emir of Bahrain, and is shown here shaking hands with a Western dignitary and presenting an award to a schoolboy.

Four photographs, including two panoramas, record the first ever Independence Day celebrations in Manama, with parades of schoolgirls, armoured trucks, marching soldiers, and floats. Visible behind the parades are the dignitaries and likely members of the Al Khalifa ruling family, including the tent of the emir. Further photos record industrial scenes, including a view of the Alba Smelter from the stockyard, the “second test phase” of Alba’s pot-room modernization programme, and an advanced rope and pulley system bringing raw materials to an Alba plant from ten kilometres away.

Most photographs with the stamp of the “Ministry of Information – State of Bahrain” on the reverse, with handwritten captions (some typed) in Arabic. A fantastic collection, with photographs of the first Independence Day celebrations being particularly scarce.

Inscribed by Abou Naddara

131. BAINIERES, Paul de / ABOU NADDARA. L'Égypte Satirique. Album d'Abou Naddara, illustré de 48 pages de gravures. Les deux affreux tyrans du Nil, Tewfik et son père Ismail. Vision du Cheikh Abou Naddara. Conférences: l'Égypte au XIX^e siècle, l'invasion anglaise, le mahdi.

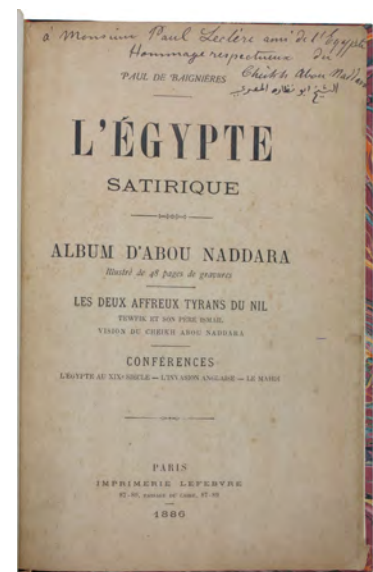
Paris, Lefebvre, 1886. 8vo. With a wood-engraved portrait of Abou Naddara and numerous illustrations. Modern marbled half calf with gilt-stamped spine. Silk divider.

€ 8,500

Inscribed to Paul Leclerc, “ami de l'Égypte, hommage respectueux du Cheikh Abou Naddara”, also signed in Arabic. – “Abou Naddara” was the first Arabic magazine to feature cartoons (with captions in French and Arabic), as well as the first work to use in the press a form of colloquial Arabic, radically different from the literary form.

The Egyptian journalist James Sanua (Ya'qub Rufa'il Sanu' in Arabic, or Abou Naddara, “father of spectacles”) was born into a family of Sephardic Jews in Cairo. He played an important role in the development of the Arabic theatre in the 1870s, but it was as a satirical journalist that he became best known, targeting the Khedive as well as the British interlopers. He founded the satirical magazine “Abou Naddara” in 1877, which immediately enjoyed a broad appeal and was quickly suppressed; of the 15 issues that appeared between March and April 1877, no copies are known. Sanua went into exile in 1878, but his celebrated journal, reproduced lithographically from manuscript in Arabic and French, continued to appear, printed in Paris. Extremely rare. Loosely inserted is a folded original issue of the “Journal Oriental” (“Directeur & Rédacteur en chef: J. Sanua Abou Naddara”), no. 8, dated 25 September 1886 (entirely lithographed in Arabic).

OCLC 25737746.



*The struggle for dominance
in the Middle Eastern oil industry, 1967*

132. BARRAWI, Rashid. Harb al-bitrul fi al-'alam al-'Arabi, 1967 [Petroleum War in the Arab World, 1967].

[Cairo], Dar al-Katib al-'Arabi lil-Tiba'ah wa-al-Nashr, [1967]. 8vo. In Arabic. Original printed wrappers. Stapled. € 650

First edition. Seminal treatise on the struggle for dominance in the Middle Eastern oil industry, providing background to the 1967 Oil Embargo. Retraces British and American interests in the Middle East since the 19th century, providing facts and figures on oil exploration in Arabia, and discussing the use of oil as a weapon in political conflicts along with the decisions of the Baghdad conference.

The 1967 Oil Embargo began on 6 June 1967, the second day of the Six-Day War, with a joint Arab decision to deter any countries from supporting Israel's military. Several Middle Eastern countries eventually limited their oil shipments, some embargoing only the United States and the United Kingdom, while others placed a total ban on oil exports. However, the Oil Embargo did not significantly decrease the amount of oil available in the U.S. or any affected European countries, due mainly to a lack of solidarity and uniformity in embargoing specific countries. The 1967 oil embargo was the main reason for the formation of the Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC), which would provide a forum for the discussion of using oil politically. The organization's next embargo had a much stronger impact, triggering the oil crisis of 1973–74.

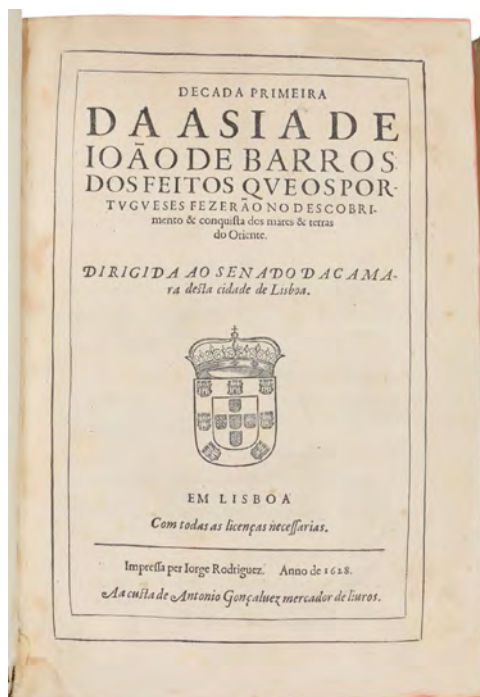
OCLC 14288132.



Albuquerque's expedition to the Arabian Gulf

133. BARROS, João de. Decada primeira (–terceira) da Asia.

Lisbon, Jorge Rodriguez for Antonio Gonsalvez, 1628. Large 4°. 3 vols. Title vignettes (royal arms of Portugal). Without the folding plan present in some copies. Uniform contemporary limp vellum with Iberian handwritten spine titles and traces of ties. All edges red. € 12,500



Second edition of the first three “Decades” on Portugal’s Middle Eastern enterprises, all that was published during the lifetime of the author (a fourth volume was produced posthumously in 1615, and the set was continued by other hands). “This is considered by Du Fresnoy as being a good edition of the three first decades” (Clarke, *The Progress of Maritime Discovery*, p. 132). De Barros (1496–1570), head agent for the Portuguese overseas trade authority “Casa da Índia”, managed to persuade King João III to commission from him a history of the Portuguese in India (including Asia and southeast Africa). The result, published between 1552 and 1563, earned him renown as one of the first great Portuguese historians. The ‘Decades’ contain “the early history of the Portuguese in India and Asia and reveal careful study of Eastern historians and geographers, as well as of the records of his own country” (Enc. Britannica). Books 2 and 3 of the “Decada Segunda” (fols. 21 ff.) offer a detailed narrative of Afonso de Albuquerque’s expedition to the Arabian Gulf and his conquest of Ormuz in 1507; the island remained under Portuguese occupation from 1515 to 1622. As vassals of the Portuguese state, the Kingdom of Ormuz jointly participated in the 1521 invasion of Bahrain that ended Jabrid rule of the Arabian archipelago. From the library of the Spanish Dukes of Medinaceli y Santisteban (their engraved armorial bookplate on the pastedowns); old shelfmark on flyleaves. Occasional slight browning, but a very good set.

Palau I.181b. Howgego I, B34, p. 91. Arouca B 56–58. Löwendahl, *Sino-Western Cultural Relations I*, p. 42, no. 75. OCLC 4507939. Cf. Macro 474.

The most comprehensive work on Portuguese colonial history

134. BARROS, João de / COUTO, Diego de. Da Asia. Nova edição.

Lisbon, na Regia Officina Typografica, 1777–1788. Large 12mo. 24 vols. With 4 engraved portraits and 5 folding maps. Uniformly bound in contemporary full calf, spines with titles and number of volume on giltstamped red labels. Edges lightly sprinkled red. € 35,000

A fundamental travel work: the best and most complete edition of what is considered the most comprehensive publication on Portuguese exploration and colonial history by João de Barros (decades I–IV) and Diego de Couto; the first edition to include decades X and XI. Books 2 and 3 of the “Decada Segunda” offer a detailed narrative of Afonso de Albuquerque’s expedition to the Arabian Gulf and his conquest of Ormuz in 1507; the island remained under Portuguese occupation from 1515 to 1622. As vassals of the Portuguese state, the Kingdom of Ormuz jointly participated in the 1521 invasion of Bahrain that ended Jabrid rule of the Arabian archipelago.

This is “the best edition of this famous work on Portuguese colonial history. The first edition appeared at Lisbon, Madrid and Paris from 1552 to 1645. It consists of 12 “Decadas” (decades), comprising the history of the years 1420–1600. Only Decadas I, II, III and a part of IV are by J. de Barros, the rest is by D. de Couto, who begins his part also with Decada IV, so that there are two Decadas IV” (Laures). A crisp, uniform set with a contemporary ink note by L. Quesnel on the front pastedown of the index volumes and 19th century collector’s blue monogram labels (JCQ?) to flyleaves.

Cordier, BJ, 34 and BS, 2309. Innocencio III, 322. Laures 642. Streit IV, 667 (with extensive list of contents) & VI, 630. This edition not in Borba de Moraes. For the maps cf. Gole, India, 8.



Trade in Arabian silk

135. BARROS E SOUSA de Mesquita de Macedo Leitao e Carvalhosa, Visconde de, Manuel Francisco de Santarem. De l’introduction des procédés relatifs à la fabrication des étoffes de soie dans la Péninsule hispanique sous la domination des arabes; recherches précédées d’un examen sur la question de savoir si ces procédés y étaient ou non connus avant le IXe siècle de notre ère.

Paris, Maulde & Renou, 1838. 8vo. Burgundy paper spine. € 1,500

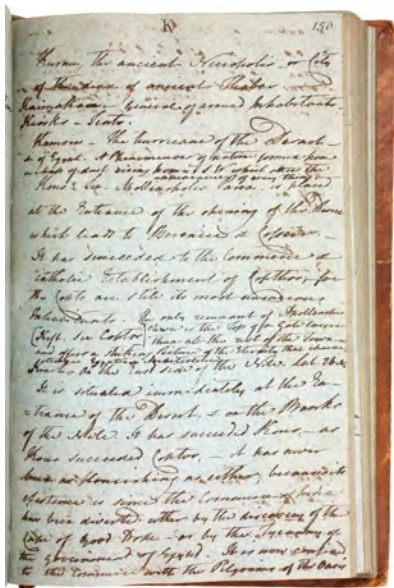
First and only edition. Discusses trade in silk and attempts at silk production in various parts of the Iberian Peninsula, including Portugal, Valencia, Murcia, etc., from ancient times until the 1820s, with some emphasis on the efforts of the Arabs. Porbase locates copies at the Society of Antiquaries of London, and the Victoria and Albert Museum.

The second Visconde de Santarem (1791–1856) has been called “the greatest figure in the history of Portuguese cartography” (Cortêsão, History of Portuguese Cartography I, 23); in fact, it was Santarem who coined the term “cartographia”. He travelled to Brazil with the royal family in 1807 and held various diplomatic posts.

Innocencio V, 435–438. OCLC 458944557.



A manuscript dictionary of early 19th century Egypt



136. BEAUCHAMP-PROCTOR, William, British Navy officer (1781–1861). Dictionary of Egypt.

No place, ca. 1820. 8vo (144 × 224 mm). English manuscript in ink on blue paper. (2), 80 pp. on 295 ff. With one full-page illustration. Contemporary full calf with red morocco label to spine. € 2,800

A fascinating relic from a seminal moment in the career of the British soldier Sir William Beauchamp-Proctor: this manuscript dictionary of Egypt includes many substantial discursive entries, shedding much light on knowledge of, and contemporary attitudes toward, early 19th century Egypt.

Many of the entries here are geographical in nature – place names, with brief descriptions of them and their history, often accompanied by latitude and longitude coordinates, such as, “Diospolis Parva (now Hu) Lat 26 H Long 49 E. It is in a fine military situation, but possesses no remains of antiquity”. Natural landmarks, such as the cataracts of the Nile, are included, as are monuments of antiquity (Cleopatra’s Needle) and religious institutions like convents of El Baramous and Atumandur (mosques, monuments and mountains). There are lengthy notes on Luxor (“the finest village formed out of ancient Thebes”), Rosetta, Alexandria and Al-Qusair, as well as entries of a more ethnographic nature (“almur”, a female dancer; “fillah”, a peasant Arab) and natural history (crocodiles, gazelles, ibis, hawk

etc.). The illustration, facing the entry “Zaayah in Egypt”, shows a city near the coast with a fortress, a mosque, a spire, and ships. Binding scuffed and rubbed, joints cracking but holding nicely, bookplate removed from front pastedown. A pencil note to the front pastedown states: “from the library of Sir Wm. Beauchamp Proctor”. An excellent compendium.

First European biography of Timur derived from an Arabic source

137. BEC-CRESPIN, Jean du. The historie of the great emperour Tamerlan ... Drawn from the auncient monuments of the Arabians.

London, R. Field for Willam Ponsonby, 1597. 4°. With a woodcut device on the title-page, woodcut initials, head- and tail-pieces. 17th c. calf, 19th c. gold-tooled spine. € 35,000

Very rare first English edition of *Histoire du grand empereur Tamerlanes* (Rouen 1585), the first European account of the life of Timur (Tamerlane) based on an Arabic source. The successful and barbaric 14th-century conqueror Timur created an empire stretching from Syria to India, rivaled the Ottoman Empire and ventured to China.

Jean du Bec (1540–1610), Bishop of St Malo, had visited the Middle East sometime before he became Abbé de Mortemer in 1578 and was so introduced to an Arabic history of Timur by an author referred to as “Alhacen”, which was translated for him by an Arab who knew Italian. In 16th century England Timur was made famous through Christopher Marlowe’s play *Tamburlaine* (1590). Marlowe had access to Bec-Crespin’s French manuscript (Martin), so even though the present English account appeared seven years after Marlowe’s famous play, it translates the French text that served as his main source. The story of Timur was already known in Europe through several authors, but Bec-Crespin stands out as the first European author who based his work on an Arabic source. Arabic authors were responsible for the survival of the supposed autobiography of Tamburlaine, the *Mulfazat Timury*. The English translation is sometimes credited to Humphrey Mildmay.

Small owner’s mark of James Sotheby (1682–1742) in pencil on title-page “J.S. Sept 23rd, 1731”; bookplate on front paste-down of C.W.H. Sotheby; bookplate of Dr. & Mrs. H.R. Knohl “Fox Pointe Collection”. Lacking the final blank leaf. Light stain in the margin of the first and last few pages. Leaves trimmed a little close at the head, occasional marginal marking or finger-soiling. The binding is slightly worn, corners bumped. Otherwise in very good condition.

ESTC S10956; M.R. Martin (ed.), *Tamburlaine the great*, pp. 16–18. McJannet, L., *The Sultan speaks*, p. 97.



Based on an Arabic source

138. BEC-CRESPIN, Jean du. Histoire du grand Tamerlanes, ou sont descrites les rencontres, escarmouches, batailles, sieges, assauts, escallades prinses de villes & places fortes, deffendues & assaillies avec plusieurs stratagemes de guerre. Nouvellement reveuë, & corrigée.

Brussels, Rutger Velpius, 1602. 8°. With engraved portrait frontispiece. Contemporary full vellum with ornamental gilt tooling (oxydized) to both covers and spine; traces of cloth ties. All edges gilt and sparsely goffered.

€ 4,500

Rare account of the life of Tamerlane, a later edition in the original French. Old ink ownership and small red Chinese collection stamp to title-page. Front pastedown shows armorial bookplate of the Esterházy de Galántha family's library at Nordkirchen castle near Münster, owned by the Esterházy between 1833 and 1903. A good, clean copy.

Brunet II, 846. Graesse I, 319. Cf. Cordier III, 1926 (English translation in Purchas His Pilgrimes).



The ever-alluring aspects of Egypt's landscape and monuments in the late nineteenth century

139. BÉCHARD, Émile. L'Égypte et la Nubie. Grand album monumental, historique, architectural.

Paris, A. Palmieri & É. Béchard, 1887. Large 2°. With 150 collotype photographic plates, all signed, numbered and captioned in the wide margins of each plate. The half-title and divisional half-title with the explanation of the plates are printed in red; the letterpress title-page shows a small vignette of an Egyptian mask. Loose leaves. € 35,000

A grand collection of collotype photographic plates of monuments, views and other scenes in Egypt and Nubia by the French photographer Émile Béchard. Each of the 150 plates is accompanied by a short description, based on the works of renowned Egyptologists, orientalist, and other scholars such as the philologist Champollion, who deciphered the Egyptian hieroglyphs.

Notable plates in the present series include views of Cairo, the pyramids, the Valley of the Kings, the Karnac temple complex, and many other monuments. The original photographs of the present suite won the "medaille d'or" at the "Exposition Universelle 1878", also known as the third Paris World's Fair, as proudly stated in the preface.

"Working in Egypt from 1870 to 1880, the photographer Émile Béchard (1844-?) is above all known for his genre scenes and cunningly composed Egyptian views, as well as his carefully constructed versions of Egypt's cultural heritage, ancient or medieval..." (M. Volait, Emile Bechard. The New Cairo in 1874). Together with Hippolyte (Délié), Émile and Henri Béchard are often thought to be three different photographers, related by a family and/or business connection (see the Encyclopedia of Nineteenth-Century Photography, p. 131). The Metropolitan Museum suggests another theory, according to which Émile and Henri are the same person, namely Émile Henri Béchard, while Hippolyte was the distributor of Béchard's work in France.

Not bound; half-title somewhat browned and scuffed, edges of the leaves very slightly browned and frayed. The margins leaves show some occasional very slight foxing, but the plates remain very clear. Overall in good condition.

Encyclopedia of 19th century photography p. 131. OCLC 759756036, 9198318, 252011877, 922071449, 80534462; 1179187662. Cf. for the photographer(s): BnF: <https://heritage.bnf.fr/bibliothequesorient/en/emile-bechard-new-cairo-article>; Metropolitan Museum, <https://www.metmuseum.org/art/collection/search/266061>.





*Unique letters
written by the first Indian ruler to perform the Hajj*

140. BEGUM, Sikandar, Nawab of Bhopal (1817–1868). Two autograph letters with seals.

[Bhopal], 1864. Folio (200 × 325 mm). 2 ff. One Urdu autograph letter on grey paper and one Persian autograph letter on gold-flecked paper.

€ 18,500

A unique record of an Indian ruler's Hajj: two letters from Sikandar Begum, the only Indian monarch of her era to perform the Hajj, a female head of state and an independent ruler as Nawab of Bhopal in British Colonial India, in her time the only woman

knights by the British Empire outside Queen Victoria. Both letters are stamped with the personal seal (one of several) of Sikandar, which reads "Nawab Sikandar Pegum" in Urdu, marking a message from one of the most successful female rulers of the subcontinent. A devout Muslim, Sikandar resolved to make the pilgrimage to Mecca at a time when doing so from the great distance of the Subcontinent was considered too dangerous for an acting monarch. The travelogue she wrote upon her return, surviving in just two copies in Urdu, provides a unique glimpse into Sikandar's travels across the Arabian Peninsula, with special focus on the culture and practices of the region, especially the lives of Arab women. This manuscript has only ever been published in English translations, not the original Urdu, and for a long period both manuscripts were believed to be lost. One has since resurfaced, but these two letters represent and incredibly rare addition to this important history.

Sikandar herself did not veil her face or practice female seclusion (purdah), but was trained as and lived as an Indian ruler: she was a prolific hunter, a trained archer and horsewoman, adept with sword and lance, and fond of playing games of polo. She easily embodied contradictions; at times she faced unpopularity and near-revolt in protest against her pro-British policies, but she was also able to negotiate a fairly independent rule of Bhopal from the British. Her writings and memoirs are historically quite important, forming a genuinely unique perspective on Indian rulership and Muslim faith.

Persian letter in two parts, split along crease, with final section of letter including seal tipped onto the reverse (some loss to text).

First Latin edition of Belon's illustrated oriental travel account, with 43 woodcuts

141. BELON, Pierre. *Plurimarum singularium & memorabilium rerum in Graecia, Asia, Aegypto, Judaea, Arabia, aliisq. exteris provinciis ab ipso conspectarum observationes, tribus libris expressae.*

(2) **BELON, Pierre**. *De neglecta stirpium cultura, atque earum cognitione libellus: edocens qua ratione silvestres arbores cicurari & mitescere queant.* Antwerp, Christoffel Plantin, 1589. 2 works in 1 volume. 8°. With Plantin's woodcut compasses device on each title-page, 43 woodcuts in text (6 full-page), woodcut decorated initials. With an unrecorded 2-page corrigenda leaf. Contemporary overlapping limp vellum. € 4,750



Belon's account of his voyage through the Levant: the first Latin edition, with a few additional notes by the great botanist Carolus Clusius, formerly director of the botanical garden of Emperor Maximilian II at Vienna and later that of Leiden University. From 1546 to 1549 the famous French naturalist Pierre Belon (1517–64) made a journey through Greece, the Greek Islands, Alexandria, Lower Egypt, Judea, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey and back to Rome. His original intention was to study the indigenous plants, because he had read much about their medicinal value. He also made notes on the religion and customs of the local population and on ancient buildings and other antiquities.

The present copy has as additional singleton 8° leaf bound at the end, printed on both sides, containing corrections for both works (including those noted in

the *Plurimarum singularium's* integral corrigenda), not mentioned by Voet, Adams, Bibl. Belgica, USTC, etc. It shows no watermark, but is set in 16th-century types, probably the roman and italic used for the *Plurimarum singularium's* privilege.

With an early Leipzig owner's inscription on the title-page ("David Aich. Heuser") and a 19th-century (?) Transylvanian (?) library stamp (Bibliotheca Cranziana) on title-page, and a modern bookplate on first free endleaf (L. Façee Schaeffer). Vellum slightly stained and curled, top of spine slightly cracked. Otherwise in very good condition.

Ad 1: Adams B 566; Bibl. Belg. B123; Index Aurelius 116334; Nissen, ZBI 305; Pritzel 695; USTC 402196; Voet 639. Ad 2: Adams B 556; Bibl. Belgica B124; Pritzel 609 note; USTC 402197; Voet 638.

*From the library of the illustrious Bengal Club:
nearly 80 volumes on the colonial history of Kolkata and India*



142. [BENGAL CLUB]. Bengal: Past & Present. (Journal of the Calcutta Historical Society).

Calcutta, Calcutta General Printing Co., 1907–1986. 77 vols. Large 4to. With numerous half-tone illustrations, maps and illustrations. Contemporary half calf titled in gilt. Together with 3 Index volumes and later editions of volumes CVI & CVII, 1987–88 (in wrappers). € 25,000

A near-complete run of this historic journal published over the course of one of India's most eventful centuries, covering the history of the subcontinent, from corrupt and massively successful East India Company men like Richard Barwell to maverick Indian diplomats such as Purangir Gosain. This set is from the library of the Bengal Club, one of the most exclusive British social clubs in Kolkata (Calcutta), founded in 1827 and "once the supreme unofficial headquarters of the Raj" (Moorhouse, p. 164).

Bengal Past & Present was first edited by W. K. Firminger (1870–1940), a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society and Archdeacon of Calcutta. An important scholarly journal, it was devoted to ancient and modern Indian history, publishing articles, records and documents, notes and book reviews which came to define the perception of the history of Kolkata and the wider subcontinent, particularly focused on the era of British and European colonial rule in India.

A few marginal repairs in volume I, occasional toning and light spotting, upper wrappers bound in from volume IV, spines of early volumes rubbed with stains, some edge wear, altogether well-preserved. From the reference library of the Bengal Club, with stamps and remnants of paper spine labels. Many volumes are additionally in custom bindings stamped in gilt with the words "Bengal Club" on the spine. The Bengal Club, on a par with the likes of White's in London, was one of the five top gentlemen's clubs in India; unlike the Calcutta Club, which alternated between English and Indian presidents each term, the Bengal Club excluded any native membership. By the mid-20th century, the club had fallen from fashion and was forced to sell off some of its properties and possessions (Moorhouse, 164).

Cf. Geoffrey Moorhouse, Calcutta (New York, Penguin, 1971).

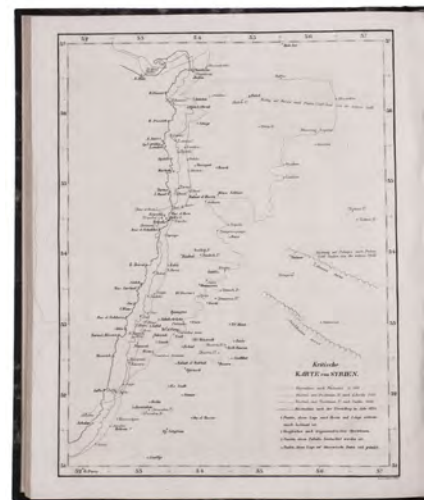
The geographical details of two outstanding maps of Arabia

143. BERGHAUS, Heinrich. Geographisches memoir zur erklärung und erläuterung der Karte von Syrien. (no. 5. von Berghaus' Atlas von Asien).

Gotha, Justus Perthes, 1835. With an engraved map of Syria.

With: **(2) BERGHAUS, Heinrich.** Geo-hydrographisches memoir zur erklärung und erläuterung der General-Karte von Arabia und dem Nil-Lande. (no. 6. von Berghaus' Atlas von Asien).

Gotha, Justus Perthes, 1835. 2 works in 1 volume. 4°. With a supplement to another article by Berghaus bound at the end: Supplement zur historisch-geographischen Beschreibung von Assam etc., with an engraved map. Modern half cloth. € 2,500



Two articles on the mapping of the Arabian Peninsula by the German cartographer and geographer Heinrich Berghaus (1797–1884). They give detailed geographical information on the map of Syria and the general map of Arabia, both published in Berghaus's *Atlas von Asien* (1832–37). While financially the atlas was a failure, the cartography was outstanding and made Justus Perthes world famous instantly. With library stamps to the title-page. Ad1 with the map bound upside-down and ad 2 with small restorations to the foot of the last 10 text leaves; a good copy.

For Berghaus: Smits, Petermann's Maps, pp. 16–22.



1860s views of the Holy City of Jerusalem

144. BERGHEIM, Peter. Views of Jerusalem and Environs. Jerusalem, [late 1860s]. A suite of 48 albumen photographs mounted on card, each approximately 220 × 290 mm, modern backing cardboard 405 × 313 mm, mostly with original printed captions pasted underneath the image. Tissue guards. Stored in an archival chemise within a modern full red cloth box, gilt, incorporating the original gilt-titled red cloth album cover (original rear-cover gilt vignette showing the Dome of the Rock recessed on the inside lid). € 35,000

A fine boxed album of large photographs mainly showing Jerusalem, all by the famous German-born photographer Peter Bergheim (1813–95). Included are the city gates, the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, the “Mosque of Omar” (Dome of the Rock, Qubbat as-Sakhra) and the

Al-Aqsa (Qibli) Mosque, the Pulpit of Omar, and several city views, but also scenes in Bethany, Jerusalem, Saba, Jericho, and Hebron as well as of the River Jordan.

One of the most celebrated photo artists active in Palestine in the 19th century, Bergheim had early converted from Judaism to Christianity while still in England, where he had emigrated in 1834. He was a merchant and banker; in the Christian quarter of Jerusalem he owned a photography studio which catered to the growing market for souvenir photographs following the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 (cf. J. Hannavy [ed.], *Encyclopedia of Nineteenth-Century Photography*, s. v. “Egypt and Palestine”, p. 478). Several of the photographs retain his signature in the negative.

Numbered 1–54 with a few caption numbers skipped; some photographs are without caption or number. Captions transposed in no. 21/22 and nos. 35/36. Some exterior wear to the original cover integrated into the modern box; the large-sized photographs are well preserved throughout.

“on pesche les perles ... dans le Golfe Persique, principalement ... aupres de Baroyn”

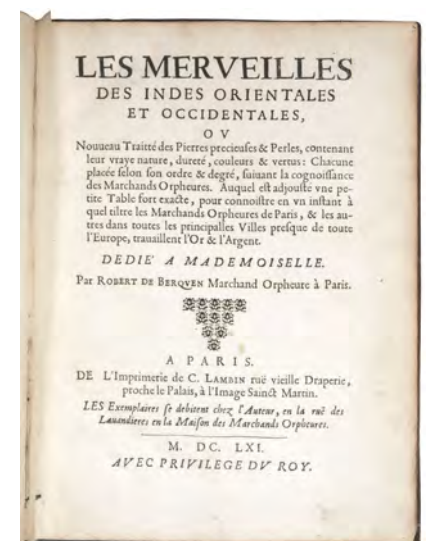
145. BERQUEN, Robert de. Les merveilles des Indes orientales ou nouveau traité des pierres precieuses & perles, contenant leur vraye nature, dureté, couleurs & vertus.

Paris, C. Lambin, 1661. 4°. With engraved portrait frontispiece of Anne Marie Louise d’Orleans and numerous pretty woodcut initials and tailpieces. Contemporary richly gilt calf, leading edges and spine gilt (tiny defect to upper spine-end and hinge). Marbled pastedowns. € 25,000

First edition of this rare work on precious stones and pearls found in the East and West Indies, written by a Parisian “marchand orphèvre”. Dedicated to “La Grande Mademoiselle” Anne Marie Louise d’Orléans, Duchess of Montpensier and niece of Louis XIII, with her finely engraved portrait by L. Boissevin (which, according to Graesse, is frequently lacking). This “very early, and important treatise on gemstones, gold & silver” (Sinkankas) includes a chapter dedicated exclusively to pearls, a subject with which the author was especially familiar (cf. *ibid.*), and the Gulf is stated as one of the main locations of pearl fishing: “on pesche les perles en divers endroits du monde. Dans le Golfe Persique, principalement aux environs de l’Isle d’Ormuz & Bassora: aupres de Baroyn [i.e., Bahrain], Catiffa, Iuffa, Camaron, & autres lieux de ce Golfe [...]” (p. 74). “The first chapter attempts to reconcile differing views of various writers, as cited by Berquen, on the origin of gemstones and precious metals, with following chapters taking up the principal gemstones, and some minor ones, as diamond, sapphire, topaz, ruby, spinel, emerald, amethyst, aquamarine, hyacinth, opal, chrysolite, iris, vermeille, garnets, carnelian, turquoise, quartz varieties, pearl, coral and amber, and lastly, a chapter on gold and silver [...] Both [the first and the second edition] are rare” (Sinkankas, p. 97f.).

Insignificant waterstain and occasional slight worming, mainly confined to upper margin. A good copy in an elaborately decorated contemporary French binding.

Sinkankas 592. Sabin 4957. Brunet VI, 4780. Graesse I, 348. Ferguson II, 295 (note). Cf. Duveen 71 (1669 second ed.).



“on pesche les perles ... dans le Golfe Persique, principalement ... aupres de Baroyn”



146. BERQUEN, Robert de. Les merveilles des Indes orientales ou nouveau traité des pierres precieuses & perles [...].

Paris, C. Lambin, (1668–)1669. 4to. With engraved portrait frontispiece of Anne Marie Louise d'Orleans and numerous pretty woodcut initials and tailpieces. Contemporary richly gilt calf. Marbled pastedowns. € 28,000

Second, enlarged edition of this rare work on precious stones and pearls found in the East and West Indies, written by a Parisian “marchand orphèvre” in Paris and first published in 1661. The large chapter devoted to pearls and pearl fishing cites the Gulf and several specific places there as among the main locations of pearl fishing: “on pesche les perles en divers endroits du monde. Dans le Golfe Persique, principalement aux environs de l’Isle d’Ormus & Bassora: aupres de Baroyn [i.e., Bahrain], Catiffa, Iuffa, Camaron, & autres lieux de ce Golfe [...]” (p. 68). This chapter is here “augmented with an appendix which recounts the history of the Spanish conquest in the New World and additionally gives remarks on pearl fisheries, natural history, and production [...] New chapters comprise Ch. 17, on the pricing of diamonds according to size and quality, and Ch. 18 on pricing of pearls. In terms of substance, this edition [the second one, here offered] is considerably superior to the first; both are rare” (Sinkankas p. 97f.). It is these new,

additional chapters in particular for which this second edition is sought after: “Du prix des Diamans” and “Du prix des Perles”, as well as one entitled “Raisons contre les chercheurs de la Pierre Philosophale & souffleurs d’Alquemie. Et ne sera pas mal à propos de parler de Nicolas Flamel sur ce sujet”.

Lower spine-end and corners somewhat bumped, otherwise fine. A good copy in an appealingly decorated contemporary French binding.

Sinkankas 593. Duveen 71. Sabin 4957. Brunet VI, 4780. Graesse I, 348.

Napoleon’s memoirs of his French campaign

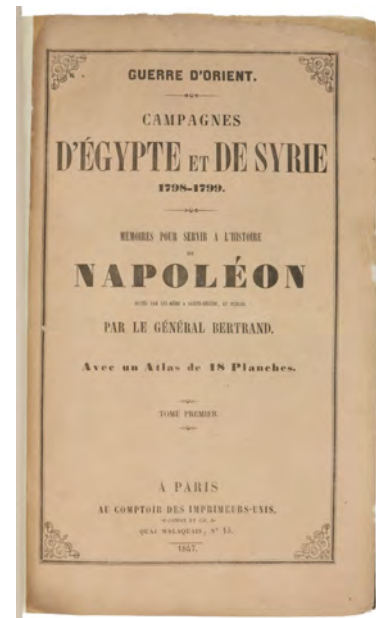
147. BERTRAND, Henri-Gatien. Guerre d’Orient. Campagnes d’Egypte et de Syrie 1798–1799. Mémoires pour servir à l’Histoire de Napoléon [...].

Paris, au Comptoir des Imprimeurs-unis, 1847. Large 8vo and folio. 3 vols. Atlas contains 18 double-sided engraved maps (ca. 45 × 31.5 cm neatline). Contemporary half calf with gilt title to spine and giltstamped morocco label to upper cover of the atlas, identifying the volumes as a gift from Bertrand’s son. Original wrappers bound within. Marbled endpapers. € 7,500

First and only edition of Napoleon’s memoirs of his French campaign in Egypt and Syria as dictated to his general and grand maréchal du palais, Henri-Gatien Bertrand (1773–1844), during his exile in St. Helena. Bertrand was the only one of Napoleon’s loyal companions in exile to have participated in the Egyptian campaign, which explains his choice of subject. The two volumes of text present an ample, if subjective account of the famous military campaigns, enriched with transcripts of numerous official documents and letters relating to the events described. The beautiful atlas, engraved by Alexandre Moisy (1763–1827), presents 18 partly hand-coloured maps that are mostly in direct connection with the campaign. Including a general map of the south-eastern Mediterranean and the Red Sea, a map of the Mediterranean with the movements of the French and British fleets, a map of Egypt, a map of Syria and the Middle East, maps of the invasion of Malta, the Battle of the Nile, the Battle of the Pyramids, the Siege of Acre (with an engraved veduta of the city), the Battle of Mount Tabor, and the Battle of Aboukir. Four maps of parts of Italy, Switzerland and the Netherlands represent additional theatres of the War of the Second Coalition in 1799.

Bertrand’s “Guerre d’Orient” was published 26 years after Napoleon’s death in exile and three years after Bertrand’s own passing, on the initiative of his son, general Henri-Alexandre-Arthur Bertrand, who gifted the copy at hand to its first owner, as indicated by the morocco cover label on the atlas.

Lower right corner of the atlas slightly bumped, occasional minor foxing and browning in all volumes. Atlas with several minor tears (not affecting the maps) and occasional marks and scribbles in ink, ballpoint, and crayon.



First Hebrew edition

148. BINYAMIN BEN YONAH, mi-Tudelah / L'EMPEREUR, Constantijn (ed. & transl.). [Masa'ot shel rabi Binyamin]. Itinerarium D. Beniaminis cum versione & notis.

Leiden, Elzevir, 1633. 8°. With woodcut printer's device to title-page, woodcut initials and headpieces. Contemporary full vellum with handwritten spine title.

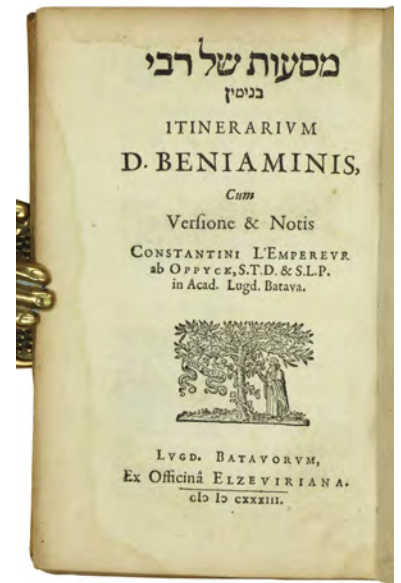
€ 12,500

First Hebrew edition: printed in Latin and Hebrew parallel text, with some passages in the notes in Arabic. "A pretty edition, and the only one to unite the text with a Latin translation" (cf. Brunet). Two duodecimo editions, in Hebrew only and in Latin only, were also published by Elzevier that same year.

Benjamin of Tudela, the "Wandering Jew" or "Wandering Rabbi", made a particular ethnographic study of the Jewish population of the various lands he visited on his travels. Setting out from Spain around 1160, he included Greece and the Aegean Archipelago, Constantinople, Jerusalem, Damascus, Baghdad, and Alexandria in his 13-year peregrination. Returned from his travels, he wrote his book in 1178. "One feature of his narrative is its division into what he actually saw and what he heard" (Blackmer). In Cyprus, for instance, he is stinging in his criticism of those who are "nempe Epicurei [...] Sabbathi vesperam profanant".

A clean and well-preserved copy.

Willem 377. Pieters 122. Blackmer 120. Weber II, 67. Brunet I, 774 ("Belle édition"). Cf. Cobham-Jeffery p. 4. OCLC 122871307. Not in Atabey.



The first successful motor crossing of the desert from Damascus to Baghdad

149. BLACKWELL, Eric. Cairo to Bagdad.

Egypt, Syria, Arabia, Iraq and other places, [1919]. Oblong 4to. Album with 148 small original black and white photographs on 18 ff. Contemporary giltstamped full cloth with printed title and 2 silhouette images. € 4,500

Extremely rare photographs from the first successful motor crossing of the desert from Damascus to Baghdad in 1919, preceding by four years the well-known efforts by the Nairn brothers, which resulted in the establishment of the overland mail service between Damascus and Baghdad. The photographs were taken by the 18-year old Eric Blackwell, who had planned to enlist as a pupil pilot in the RAF, had his training cut short by the Armistice, and decided instead to volunteer for the projected desert expedition. Carried out by a military convoy of 10 Model T Fords and some 15 men under the command of Lt. Col. Keeling, the aim of the expedition was to set up a chain of whitewashed stone markers to aid the pilots of an air mail service between the eastern Mediterranean and India, cutting out the lengthy Suez-Aden-Bombay sea route.



The photographs document the journey from Cairo to Haifa by train, then on to Damascus on established roads, up to the expedition's last outpost before the open desert, Dumair. The following pictures show the men setting up the stone signs, repairing their vehicles, sometimes having to push them forward (a total of six Fords had to be abandoned along the way), posing for group pictures, and travelling through the vast desert landscape, stops along the way including Abu Kamal, Ana, Ramadi and Fallujah, before reaching Baghdad, and going on to the ruins of Babylon, Basra, Bombay, Aden, and Suez.

Extremities lightly bumped. A few photographs loose; traces of photographs torn away in places. Impressive visual material of this little-known epic journey.

Extremities lightly bumped. A few photographs loose; traces of photographs torn away in places. Impressive visual material of this little-known epic journey.

Cf. Aramco World July/August 1981, vol. 32, nr. 4.



*A circular world map
centered on the Middle East*

150. [BONGARS, Jacques]. [Orientalium expeditionum historia.] Gesta Dei per Francos, sive Orientalium expeditionum, et regni Francorum Hierosolimitani historia [...].

Hanau, typis Wecheliani, apud heredes Joan. Aubry, 1611. Folio. Wants 2 leaves.

(Includes, as part 2): **SANUDO, Marino.** Liber secretorum fidelium crucis super Terrae Sanctae recuperatione et conservatione [...] Orientalis historiae tomus secundus. Ibid., 1611. Both parts with engraved printer's device to title-page. With 3 double-page-sized folding engraved maps and 2 engraved plans as well as a woodcut printer's device at the end.

Slightly later full calf, spine elaborately gilt. € 25,000

Only edition of this early, important source book for the history of the crusades and the Kingdom of Jerusalem and its vassal states. The second parts contains the first printing of the much sought-after 14th century maps and plans by the Genoese cartographer Pietro Vesconte, previously available in manuscript copies only. "Four of the maps from Marino Sanudo's early 14th century manuscript atlas were reprinted by J. Bongars in 1611. Sanudo's planisphere [...] is one of the few examples of medieval maps based on portolano sources in printed form. It is a circular map centered on Jerusalem with the Mediterranean relatively well defined. The ocean surrounds the whole of the known world, the outer parts of which are represented by conjecture. The authorship of Marino Sanudo is not definitely established and the original manuscript has also been attributed to Pietro Vesconte" (Shirley).

One of two title variants differing only in slight changes in the typesetting (here: "Expeditionum" begins between the "O" and the "R" of "Orientalium"). Binding somewhat rubbed, hinges starting. Rather severely browned throughout due to paper stock, some water-staining to margins, more pronounced near the end, sometimes reaching into the printed text. Stains to first title-page; the second title and its counter-leaf *6 are printed on different paper stock. Some light worming, mainly confined to margins but also touching the text near the end; occasional edge defects. A copy in modern half vellum (severely browned, with some worming, but otherwise complete) commanded 13,000 Euros at Reiss's spring 2009 auction.

VD 17, 1:069728C. Atabey 127. Ioannou 49 (variant). Pothast I, 105. Tooley I, 162. Cf. Tobler 12. For the maps: Shirley 276 (with plate 217); Nordenskiöld 51 (with fig. 28); Laor 783 & 1145f. as well as Lex. Kart. 576 & 860f.

*Madagascar and its trade with India, Persia, Hormuz
and other countries and tribes along the Arabian Sea*

151. BOOTHBY, Richard. A breife discovery or description of the most famous island of Madagascar or St. Laurence in Asia neare unto East-India.

London, Printed by E[dward]. G[riffin]. for John Hardesty, 1646. Small 4°. Gold-tooled tanned sheepskin (ca. 1850). Rebacked, with original backstrip laid-down. € 35,000

First edition of Boothby's description of Madagascar and its opportunities for trade and colonization, detailing the trade with India, Persia (including Ormuz, captured in 1622 by a joint Anglo-Persian force) and other countries along the Arabian Sea and touching on a large variety of subjects including Saint Augustine's harbour, culture of the natives, opportunities for plantations, natural resources, pearl fishery and trading practices of the English, Portuguese, Spanish and Dutch.

The British merchant Richard Boothby had reinvested his capital in the East India Company around 1615, after which he sailed to India where he was jailed as a result of a dispute with company officials. Upon his release he returned to London by way of Madagascar, which inspired his enthusiasm so much that he wrote the present book advising the East India Company's rivals to take advantage of it as the ideal location for a European colony.



With the bookplate Crosby Gaige (1882–1949). Several chapters are heavily annotated in English in an early hand. These give information about a voyage or voyages and would reward further study. With the gutter margin of the title-page and all margins of the last leaf restored but otherwise in good condition, with a small tear in the fore-edge margin of the title-page and a couple minor spots. Rebacked, but binding otherwise good.

BMC III, p. 943; Gay, Bibl. de l'Afrique et l'Arabe 3204 (note); ESTC R200937; cf. G. Campbell, David Griffiths and the missionary "History of Madagascar" (2012), p. 416.



*The most complete edition of
Botero's geography of the entire world*

152. BOTERO, Giovanni. *Le relationi universali [...]* divise in sette parte. Nuovamente ristampate, & ricorrette. Aggiunta alla quarta parte dell'Inde.

Venice, Alessandro Vecchi, 1618[–1617] Small 4to. With woodcut portraits of the author, 4 folding engraved maps, and 32 large woodcut illustrations attributed to Hans Burgkmair. 18th century half vellum over old boards. Stored in custom-made half morocco box. € 28,000

The most complete edition of Botero's influential world geography, and the first to include the *Aggiunta*, illustrated by the woodcuts (attributed to Hans Burgkmair) depicting fantastical and mythological creatures, and "natives" of foreign lands in Africa, Arabia, etc.,

based on Pliny and other fabulist authors. Arabia is pictured on both the Asia and the Africa plate.

The *Relationi universali* form a "vast compendium of contemporary knowledge of the world – physical, geographical, anthropological, economic, political, and religious" (Headley): a comprehensive repertory of anthropology and geography, with systematic accounts of the physical properties, demographics, economic resources, military power, and political constitution of all states of the world. Botero describes the states and kingdoms of Europe, the Americas, Asia (including China, Thailand and Japan) and Central Africa, with special emphasis on their economy, government and population. He offers extensive accounts of the Middle East and the Ottoman Empire, Persia and the Portuguese eastern commerce, with references to Ormuz (pt. 1, p. 117f., pt. 3, pp. 125ff.), the Arabian Gulf, and Bahrain (which is described as rich in dates as well as pearls; pt. 1.2, p. 26).

Giovanni Botero (ca. 1544–1617) used the wealth of geographical information he assembled to develop his political and demographic theories. His great compilation, first published between 1591 and 1596, celebrates the spread of Catholic influence into distant parts of the world, including the New World, Florida and Mexico.

Edges of 4 leaves slightly frayed, one with small blank piece torn away, one image with small loss touching a few letters on verso, some slightly shaved. 2 sections misbound, corner of one leaf torn away with loss of a couple of letters of side-note, a few headlines slightly shaved (2 leaves with loss of pagination numerals in part 3). Final part with light dampstains and paper slightly softened.

Near-contemporary handwritten ownership "Di Alamanno Orsucci" to flyleaf (the John Carter Brown library has a 1596 copy of Anania's *Universale fabrica del mondo* with identical provenance). The title-page shows a 19th-century stamped ownership "A. Borromei".

Alden/Landis 618/20. Sabin 6806. OCLC 823255982. Headley, "Geography and Empire in the Late Renaissance: Botero's Assignment, Western Universalism, and the Civilizing Process", in: Renaissance Quarterly 53 (2000), pp. 1119–1155. Cf. Borba de Moraes I, 100. Not in Blackmer or Atabey.

*Sumptuously bound, from the library of
Mary Lecomte du Noüy*

153. BRETON [DE LA MARTINIÈRE, Jean-Baptiste Joseph]. *L'Égypte et la Syrie, ou moeurs, usages, costumes et monumens des Égyptiens, des Arabes et des Syriens. Précédé d'un Précis historique.*

Paris, A. Nepveu, 1814. 12mo. 6 volumes. With 84 engraved plates, mostly aquatints, in contemporary hand colour, several folding. Contemporary red grained morocco, blindstamped and giltstamped, spine gilt, leading edges and inner dentelle gilt. All edges gilt. € 9,500



First edition, the rare coloured issue in contemporary French master bindings.

Contains a large number of very pretty views and charming genre scenes, also showing costumes, arms, tools, etc. Accompanied by notes by Jean Joseph Marcel (1776–1854), director of the French imperial printshop at Cairo. Immaculate, sumptuously bound copy from the library of Mary Lecomte du Noüy with her gilt morocco bookplate on all pastedowns. Uncommonly well preserved; most copies in the great travel collections were incomparably the worse for wear: the Atabey copy was described as “rubbed, upper joint of vol. VI wormed” and was uncoloured, as were most of the press run and all recent copies showing up in trade or at auction.

Atabey 148. Blackmer 200. Ibrahim-Hilmy I, 87. Röhricht 1631. Lipperbeide Ma 10. Colas 438. Hiler 113.



Uncommon images of Deir Dibwan

154. [BRITISH ARMED FORCES – PALESTINE]. [Photograph album: Palestine during the First World War].

Deir Dibwan, Cairo, Port Said and other places, ca. 1915–1917. 8vo. 48 original silver-gelatin prints, 37 of which captioned in ink. Inserted into window mounts (55 × 80 mm). An additional 21 photographs loosely inserted (9 captioned), 5 of which are from commercial studios. Contemporary giltstamped olive cloth.

€ 1,800

Photograph album compiled by a British soldier serving in the Sinai and Palestine Campaign of the First World War, including rare images of Deir Dibwan, an Arab Palestinian village (now city) four miles east of Ramallah. The album features native men and women, dwellings, olive groves, camel convoys, markets and roadwork, showing the village and its surroundings prior to the drastic changes it faced after the Mandate period, coming under Jordanian rule after the 1948 Arab-Israeli War, followed by Israeli occupation in the wake of the Six-Day War of 1967.

Further images show Bethlehem, Abbassia, the interior of the Sultan Hassan Mosque, the Pyramids, the Delta Barrage, the statue of Ferdinand de Lesseps in Port Said, Alexandria port, and Giza zoo, along with British ships (HMS Superb and SS Caledonia) and steam trains. The loosely inserted pictures include images of the German colony at Haifa, the British camp in Alexandria, antique ruins in Jericho and Ramleh, the Nile and the Suez Canal.

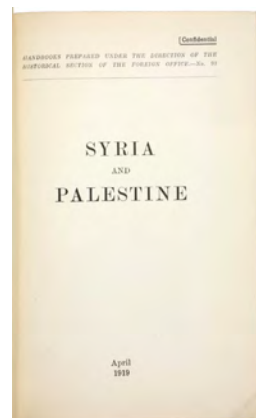
Though the bulk of the photographs is not dated, one picture of Luna Park in Heliopolis shows the first amusement park in the Middle East still operating, suggesting that the owner of the album was based in Egypt as early as 1914/15. The image shows the main attraction, the water slide, before the basin was drained and floored when Luna Park was converted into a military hospital in 1915. Two of the loosely inserted snapshots are dated 1917, displaying a tank deployed in the Second Battle of Gaza (17–19 April) and a group portrait of British troops in Jerusalem on the 9th of December.

A few photos faded but generally good, evenly toned prints. Spine sunned, light wear to extremities, binding a little loose but holding firmly, otherwise very good. A unique find.

The British partition the post-Ottoman Levant – the rare ‘Confidential’ issue

155. [BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE – PALESTINE]. Syria and Palestine. Confidential. Handbooks prepared under the direction of the Historical Section of the Foreign Office. No. 93.

[London, H. M. Stationery Office], April 1919. 8vo. With colour-printed map in pocket at rear, as issued. Original grey wrappers. € 9,500



Rare, confidential British War Office dossier on Syria and Palestine, published during the British occupation of Palestine and the partition of what was once the Ottoman Empire by European powers. Part of a series printed by the Foreign Office for the use of British delegates to the infamous Peace Conference of 1919, the information was considered sensitive, especially in the wake of the First World War and the political upheavals of partition and colonization. Housed in a sleeve on the rear pastedown is a large map of the region, showing national borders as of 1918, the Hejaz and Baghdad Railways, and including notes as to the location of various Arab tribes.

Published in 1918 and 1919, the handbooks were only issued to officials and all were marked ‘Confidential’ on the upper wrapper. By late 1919 it was decided that revised versions should be made available to the British public, printed in greater numbers and in green wrappers rather than the blue-grey of the confidential issue. They did not contain the map and excluded certain passages of text deemed too sensitive for public consumption.

The present handbook, No. 93, was published between the close of WWI and the commencement of the British and French Mandates, and therefore covers a wider geographical area in which Britain was interested, comprising most of the Ottoman Levant and parts of the Arabian Peninsula. The level of detail in the sections on geography, means of communication (including the railways), industry, and finance is impressive, particularly as regards Palestine, which Britain had wrested from the Ottomans during the war.

In addition to the wealth of factual information are sections on history and social and political conditions. The latter contains a fascinating section on “popular opinion and national sentiment” (p. 56) of the three main religious groups in the region – Muslims, Christians and Jews – which attempts to outline their positions on subjects such as foreign interests and Zionism. – Very scarce, with fewer than ten copies held in institutions worldwide.

Small chip to front wrapper; “Confidential” struck through, a few minor ownership marks. In good condition. With bookplate of the British Embassy in Constantinople to the inside front cover.

One of the earliest photographs of Sheikh Saeed bin Maktoum bin Hasher Al Maktoum and Sheikh Juma bin Maktoum bin Hasher Al Maktoum, hitherto unrecorded

156. [BRITISH ROYAL NAVY PHOTO ALBUM]. The British Royal Navy in the Arabian Gulf and Indian Ocean.

Various places, 1931–1932. Oblong folio. 188 silver gelatin photographs, one hand-tinted, mostly 105 × 80 mm, mounted in photo corners with handwritten captions. Original green cloth binding with hand-drawn map of Africa, Europe, and Asia on the front pastedown and four small maps of Kuwait, Ceylon, Iraq, and India mounted on rear pastedown with hand-coloured borders in blue and orange. € 65,000

A previously unknown collection of unique photographs by an anonymous British serviceman, documenting an interwar deployment to Aden and featuring one of earliest known photographs of Sheikh Juma bin Maktoum bin Hasher Al Maktoum (b. 1891) and Sheikh Saeed bin Maktoum bin Hasher Al Maktoum (1878–1958) of Dubai. Early photographs of Dubai or its rulers are quite uncommon, making this an exceptionally important piece. Here, the brothers are shown touring a British Royal Navy cruiser. Sheikh Juma (on the left) was the founder of the Al Maktoum branch of the Dubai royal family; his brother, Sheikh Saeed (on the right), was the longest-tenured ruler of Dubai and presided over many of the huge economic changes of the first half of the 20th century. Both were deeply important to the formation of Dubai as it is today, but relics of their lives are extremely scarce.



Another rare photograph captures the Sultan of Oman Saïd bin Taimur (1910–72) as a young man touring a British light cruiser no more than a few months after the start of his reign in 1932. At only twenty-one, Saïd inherited both the sultanate and the difficulties faced by his predecessor. Though his reign was not easy, he was famously successful in uniting the warring factions within the sultanate. The photographer behind this collection was likely a serviceman based on the H.M.S. Emerald, an Emerald-class light cruiser of the Royal Navy which spent much of her career in the Indian Ocean and the Gulf. The serviceman has snapped a shot of a Fairey Flycatcher pontoon plane with the registration number N9670 – the Flycatcher known to have been assigned to the Emerald – photographed from the deck, and the Emerald appears repeatedly throughout the collection. Though the Emerald had a long tenure in the Gulf, photographs of the crash of the same ill-fated Fairey Flycatcher N9670 date the collection to circa December 1931, and the appearance of the young Sultan of Oman can only have been taken after the start of his reign on the 10th of February, 1932, covering a reasonable span of six months or more. Additionally, the Hawkins-class heavy cruiser H.M.S. Effingham appears in tow at the East Indies Station Trincomalee, Sri Lanka, which could only have occurred in early 1932, as later that same year she was sent back to Britain as part of the Reserve Fleet. The photographs of ship life are full of action: men bathing over the side in the warm waters off Gibraltar, views of the Suez Canal, the use of a “smoke box” on the ship to generate a smokescreen, and torpedo drills, one capturing a launched torpedo in motion. However, no small part of the collection is dedicated to rare early views of Bahrein, Oman, and Iran. Photographs of Old Muscat show the al-Jalali and al-Mirani forts, the former then still in use as a prison, and a view of the city “from hill top”. Rounding out the tour of the Gulf, two photographs show the Abadan oil refinery in Iran.

A touch of light wear; a few photographs are apparently missing as shown by their empty mounts; however, in excellent condition. Altogether a tour de force, featuring incredibly rare portraits of dignitaries and numerous photographs of cities of the Gulf.



The only surviving documentation of Mshatta Palace in Jordan

157. BRÜNNOW, Rudolf Ernst / DOMASZEWSKI, Alfred von. Die Provincia Arabia.

Strasbourg, Trübner, 1904–1909. Small folio. 3 vols. With heliogravure frontispiece, 1120 illustrations, 53 plates and maps, and 2 extra maps. Publisher's original half vellum and green boards. € 25,000

First edition: rare. A remarkably well-illustrated archaeological survey of sites in Syria, Jordan, and Lebanon, particularly valued for its account of Petra and of the palace of Mshatta in Jordan, a great monument of early Islamic art. With over 1100 half tone illustrations, many full-page, and numerous splendidly produced plates (some folding or double-page, a few coloured). The outstanding feature of the Mshatta palace was the intricately carved decoration on its facade.

Today the complete facade, built in the mid-8th century, exists only in Brünnow's photographs (see vol. II).

Bindings slightly rubbed; upper joints of vol. III slightly split; stamp of the Meadville Theological School library to title-page. A good, clean copy.

NYPL Arabia Coll. 166. OCLC 24223621.

Large-paper copy of the beautifully illustrated first edition of De Bruyn's travels to the Levant

158. DE BRUYN (LE BRUN), Cornelis. Reizen van Cornelis de Bruyn, door de vermaardste deelen van Klein Asia, de eylanden Scio, Rhodus, Cyprus, Metelino, Stanchio, &c. Mitsgaders de voornaamste steden van Aegypten, Syrien en Palestina.

Delft, printed by Hendrik van Kroonevelt, 1698. Large folio. With engraved frontispiece, engraved author's portrait, large engraved folding map of the Mediterranean Sea, 103 engraved plates (many double-page and folding, and often containing more than one illustration) and 18 engravings in text (a total of 218 illustrations). 18th century gold-tooled, tanned goatskin, marbled edges; rebacked, with original backstrip laid down and modern endpapers. € 25,000

First edition, large-paper copy, of this beautifully illustrated account of De Bruyn's first journey through Egypt, Syria, the Holy Land, Rhodes, Cyprus, Scio and Turkey. The Dutch traveller and painter Cornelis De Bruyn (1652–1726/28) left the Netherlands in 1674 to travel through the Levant by way of Italy. He stayed in the Levant for seven years before settling in Italy in 1685 and returning to the Netherlands in 1693. The work is especially valued for its engravings after De Bruyn's own drawings, executed by such well-known artists as Jan and Caper Luyken, including folding panoramas of Alexandria, Sattalia, Constantinople, Bethlehem, Jerusalem, Rhodes and Chios. The publication was soon followed by editions in English and French. The present copy is printed on large paper from a single stock, watermarked: fleur-de-lys on a crowned shield above 4 and WR = WK, with a trimmed leaf size measuring 396 × 259 mm (not in Heawood or Laurentius).



With some occasional spots, some folds and edges of the plates reinforced or mounted on new stubs; a very good copy. The binding rebacked as noted and with some wear to the tooling.

Atabey 159. Howgego, to 1800, B177. Klaversma & Hannema 311. Tiele, Bibl. 207. Cf. Gnirrep, De Levant in een kleur (1997).

Second volume about the “Nedjed Country”

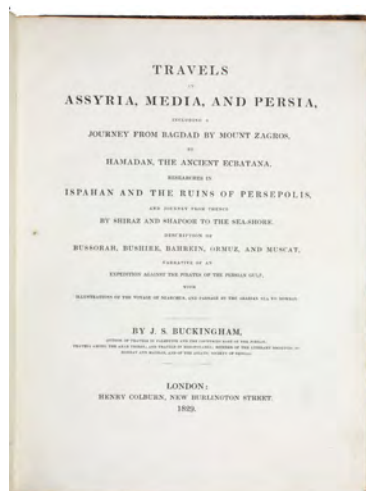
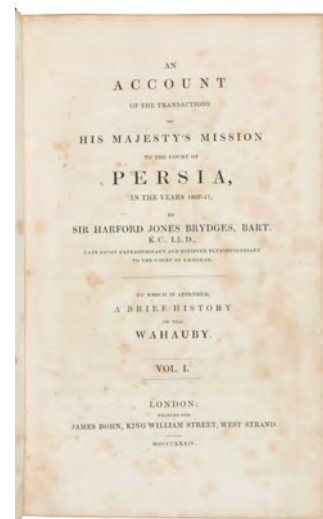
159. BRYDGES, Harford Jones. An account of the transactions of His Majesty's Mission to the Court of Persia, in the Years 1807–11 [...] To which is appended, a brief history of the Wahauby.

(London, James Bohn, 1834. 8°. 2 vols. With 2 lithographed frontispieces, 9 lithogr. plates on Chine appliqué and 1 folding lithogr. map of Central Arabia and Egypt. Contemporary tan calf bindings, spines renewed in period style. € 18,000

First edition. The second volume – and the map – are devoted to the so-called “Nedjed Country”. “The first political and commercial treaty between Great Britain and Persia was concluded in 1801, when the East India Company sent John Malcolm to the Court of Fath Ali Shah. Persia undertook to attack the Afghans if they were to move against India, while the British undertook to come to the defence of Persia if they were attacked by either the Afghans or the French. When the Russians intensified their attacks on the Caucasian Provinces in 1803 annexing large territories, Fath Ali Shah appealed to the British for help, but was refused on the grounds that Russia was not included in the Treaty. The Persians thus turned to the French and concluded the Treaty of Finkenstein in 1807. It was against this background that Harford Jones, who was the chief resident at Basra for the East India Company, was sent to Persia by the Foreign Office in 1809 [...] The French who had now entered into a treaty with Russia (the Treaty of Tilsit in 1807) had lost interest in Persia and removed their political and military missions. Thus the British were able to conclude another treaty with Persia (the Treaty of Friendship and Alliance, also called the Treaty of Tehran) which bound Britain to assist Persia in case any European nation invaded her (even if Britain had a treaty with that nation). This treaty was not honoured by the British after the first Persian-Russian War” (Ghani). Volume 2 is devoted exclusively to the Wahhabis, tracing their history from the mid-18th century to their defeat by Egyptian Ottoman forces at the site of the Wahhabi capital, Dariyah (Dereyah), in 1818.

Rare: the only other copy in a contemporary binding on the market within the last 30 years was the Burrell copy (wanting half titles and rebacked; Sotheby's, Oct 14, 1999, lot 127, £8,000). Only slightly browned and foxed (occasionally affecting plates), but altogether fresh, in an appealing full calf binding.

Macro 606. BM IV:457 (941). Wilson 33. Cf. Ghani 53f. (reprint). Diba 79.



Explorations along the Arabian Gulf, including the tribes of Sharjah and Ras Al Khaimah

160. BUCKINGHAM, J[ames] S[ilk]. Travels in Assyria, Media, and Persia [...] and Journey from Thence by Shiraz to the Sea-Shore. Description of Bussorah, Bushire, Bahrein, Ormuz, and Muscat.

London, Henry Colburn, 1829. Large 8vo. With hand-coloured aquatint frontispiece, engraved folding map, and in-text black and white illustrations. Contemporary personalized morocco binding ruled in gilt with the initials “G.W.” in gilt. All edges gilt. € 45,000

First edition. An important traveller's memoir of the Arabian Peninsula and Persia, and an especially valuable record of its uncommon descriptions of the people and settlements of the Trucial coast and Bahrain. Of these regions, Sharjah and Ras Al Khaimah were personally visited and described by the author, who provides further geographic details and corrects the then-scant British knowledge of areas of the Trucial coast. For example, the charts used on the expedition erroneously identified Sharjah as an island: “We had passed the port of Sharjee, on the Arabian coast, which is not an island, as laid down in Niebuhr's chart, the only one in which it is inserted; but a small town, on a sandy beach, containing from five to six hundred inhabitants” (p. 476). The author goes on to describe how Sharjah lies “eleven leagues south-west of a small island, close to the shore, called Jeziret-el-Hamra; and three leagues south-west of Sharjee is Aboo Hayle. Both of these send boats to the pearl-fishery of Bahrein, during the summer months” (ibid.).

Not only landscapes, but also the local peoples of what would become the UAE are described, including the Bani Yas tribe (here written “Beni Aass”): “In the interior of the country, which is here a flat sandy plain, [...] are Arab families, of the tribes of Beni Chittib and Naaim, both of which are numerous, and live in hair-tents and ride on camels, which form their principal property [...] Beyond this, in the interior, past the line of mountains to the westward, are Arabs of the tribe of Beni Aass, who are still more numerous” (p. 477). The text goes on to describe the foodstuffs, lifestyle, and industries of these tribes and areas.

The large folding map bound in the front of the volume additionally marks Sharjah and Ras Al Khaimah, as well as Bahrain. Hint of wear to covers; in very good condition, with clean map and plate. The hand-painting on the frontispiece is particularly fine.

Henze I, p. 389. Howgego II, B69, p. 78.

Cyrus Ghani copy

161. BUCKINGHAM, J[ames] S[ilk]. Travels in Mesopotamia. Including a Journey from Aleppo to Bagdad, by the route of Beer, Orfah, Diarbekr, Mardin, & Mousul; With Researches on the Ruins of Nineveh, Babylon, and Other Ancient Cities.

London, Henry Colburn, 1827. 2 vols. 8vo. With folding engraved map, 2 double-page lithographed plates, and 27 wood-engraved plates. Contemporary half calf over marbled boards. € 2,500



First octavo edition of Buckingham's account of his travels in 1816 through Asia Minor from Aleppo to Baghdad. It includes his researches on the ruins of Babylon, Nineveh, Ctesiphon and Seleucia. "Full of lively descriptions and sympathetic characters" (Blackmer). A quarto edition of this work was published earlier the same year.

Bindings professionally retouched. From the collection of the Iranian-born and American-educated scholar and critic Cyrus Ghani (1929–2015) with his ink inscription to the front free endpaper of volume 1 (acquired at Sotheby Parke Bernet's sale of 29 June 1981, lot 245: £160). Previously in the library of the Scottish collector Anthony MacTier (1773–1854) of Durris near Aberdeen with his signature to both title-pages and his bookplate to both front pastedowns.

Atabey 163. Weber I, 146. Allibone I, 277. Cf. Blackmer 233 (4to ed.). Not in Macro.



The first Westerner to visit the Holy Cities

162. BURCKHARDT, Johann Ludwig (John Lewis). Travels in Arabia, comprehending an account of those territories in Hedjaz which the Mohammedans regard as sacred.

London, Henry Colburn, 1829. Large 4°. With five lithographed maps (one folding). Contemporary full calf with gilt spine, two labels, and cover borders. Gilt inner dentelle, marbled endpapers. All edges marbled. € 18,000

First edition (the second of the same year was in two volumes, octavo). Burckhardt travelled disguised as an Arab, making his notes clandestinely. This work deals primarily with his travels to Mecca and Djidda, Medina and Yembo. The Lausanne-born Burckhardt (1784–1817) was a remarkable character, the first Westerner to visit the Holy Cities. In the guise of a pilgrim "he proceeded to perform the rites of pilgrimage at Mekka, go round the Kaaba, sacrifice, &c., and in every respect acquitted himself as a good Muslim. No Christian or European had ever accomplished this feat before; and the penalty of discovery would probably have been death. [...] Burckhardt possessed the highest qualifications of a traveller. Daring and yet prudent, a close and accurate observer, with an intimate knowledge of the people among

whom he travelled, their manners and their language, he was able to accomplish feats of exploration which to others would have been impossible" (DNB VII, 293f.).

Extremities quite severely rubbed and bumped. Spine shows traces of early repairs, using the original material. Several tears to the half-title, light foxing to beginning and end, otherwise internally a very good copy from the library of the Rev. Thomas Thurlow (1788–1874), Rector of Boxford, Suffolk, with his engraved bookplate to the front pastedown. Rare.

Macro 627. Howgego II, p. 82f., B76. Weber I, 168. Henze I, 407. Gay 3606. Graesse I, 575. Cf. Blackmer 239. Ibrahim-Hilmy I, 106. Not in Atabey.

Burckhardt's journeys between 1810 and 1816

163. BURCKHARDT, Johann Ludwig (John Lewis). Travels in Syria and the Holy Land.

London, (William Nicol for) John Murray, 1822. Large 4°. With lithographed portrait frontispiece, 3 engraved maps (2 folding), and 3 engraved plans. Contemporary full calf with gilt spine, two labels, and cover borders. Gilt inner dentelle, marbled endpapers. € 6,500

First edition. Posthumously edited by William Leake, these journals describe Burckhardt's various journeys between 1810 and 1816. It was at Aleppo that he studied Arabic in preparation for his later travels (clandestinely, in Arab guise under the cognomen Sheikh Ibrahim) and he toured Syria, the Lebanon and Palestine. Burckhardt had been recruited by Sir Joseph Banks on behalf of the African Association to carry out these explorations, but unfortunately he died in 1819 before he was able to complete the entire project.

Binding somewhat rubbed along extremities; hinges and upper spine-end repaired. A little browning and foxing near the beginning, otherwise internally fine. The portrait shows Burckhardt "in his Arab Bernous, sketched at Cairo Feb. 1817 by H. Salt, Esq."

Macro 628. Blackmer 237. Atabey 166. Aboussouan 174. Tobler 141. Röhricht 1627. Weber I, 107. Howgego II, p. 82, B76. Henze I, 406. Brunet I, 1401. Graesse I, 575. Ibrahim-Hilmy I, 106.



Stunning lithographic illustrations and a detailed route map of a voyage through Persia, Afghanistan, Uzbekistan and India

164. BURNES, Alexander. Voyages de l'embouchure de l'Indus a Lahor, Caboul, Balkh et a Boukhara; et retour par la Perse, pendant les années 1831, 1832 et 1833 ... Atlas.

Paris, Arthus Bertrand (colophon on back wrapper: Imprimerie et Fonderie de Fain), [1835]. 3 text volumes and 1 atlas volume. 8°. With 11 numbered lithographed plates (1 folding) showing costumes of the regions, medals and engraved stones, topographic views, archaeological sites, etc., and a large folding engraved map with the routes hand-coloured in red and orange. Contemporary gold-tooled half sheepskin (text volumes), original publisher's letterpress-printed brown paper wrappers (atlas volume). € 3,500



First French edition of Alexander Burnes's *Travels into Bokhara*, translated from the English by Jean-Baptiste Benoît Eyriès (1767–1846). It details a voyage through Lahore (Punjab, Pakistan), Kabul (Afghanistan), Balkh (then part of Persia/Iran, now in Afghanistan), Bukhara (Uzbekistan) and back through Persia in the years 1831 to 1833. Burnes (1805–1842), a Scottish explorer, learned Hindi and Persian while serving the British East India Company in India. King William IV of England sent him on the present voyage to Punjab. His detailed and well-illustrated account of these regions, still little known to Europeans, led to his election as a Fellow of the Royal Society and other honours. "It is noteworthy for the freshness and acuteness of its descriptions and, given the times, the relatively cosmopolitan outlook of its author" (Prior).

The text volumes foxed and the bindings rubbed. Atlas volume with a small marginal worm hole in the title-page and some marginal foxing, but in good condition, mostly untrimmed. The wrappers are browned, especially around the edges, where they are chipped, and the back wrapper is detached.

Brunet I, col. 1409; WorldCat (5 copies); for the author: Prior, "Burnes, Sir Alexander (1805–1841)", in: ODNB (online ed.).

Inscribed by the author to the Duchess of Somerset

165. BURTON, Isabel. AEI. Arabia Egypt India. A Narrative of Travel.

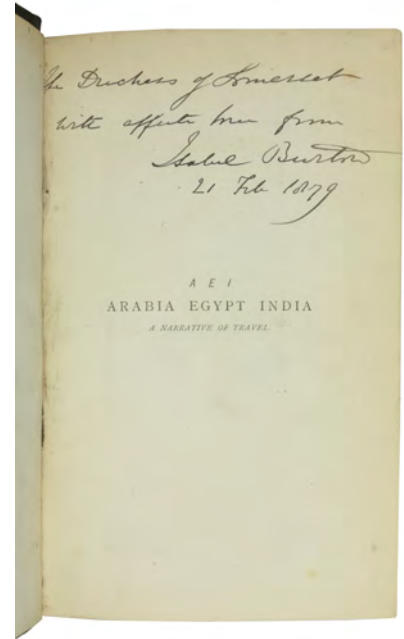
London, William Mullan & Son, 1879. 8°. With coloured frontispiece map and 12 plates. Original dark grey decorated cloth with bevelled edges, ruled and lettered in silver and gold. € 7,500

First edition. – Lady Burton’s second book, detailing a journey made with her husband Sir Richard Francis Burton to India via Arabia and Egypt between 1875 and 1876. Although the work is predominantly focused on India, there is a chapter devoted to Jeddah and some notes on Trieste, where this particular voyage began.

Provenance: Georgiana Seymour, Duchess of Somerset, with the author’s presentation inscription on the half-title: “The Duchess of Somerset with affecti[onate] love from Isabel Burton / 21 Feb 1879”. The beautiful Jane Georgiana Seymour, Duchess of Somerset (1809–84), was the granddaughter of the Irish playwright Richard Brinsley Sheridan.

Neat restoration to extremities and inner hinges. A fine association copy.

Ibrahim-Hilmy I, 108. OCLC 64763306.



Burton in Syria

166. BURTON, Richard Francis / DRAKE, Charles F. Tyrwhitt. Unexplored Syria. Visits to the Libanus, the Tulul el Safa, the Anti-Libanus, the northern Libanus, and the 'Alah.

London, Tinsley Brothers, 1872. 8vo. 2 vols. With 2 frontispieces, 25 plates (11 of which folding), and 2 folding maps, as well as several illustrations in the text. 20th century red library cloth. € 3,500

First edition. Richard Burton, then consul at Damascus, explored the volcanic regions east of that city and the highlands of Syria. The work contains two items of great archaeological interest: the first was the assertion (much derided) that the Hamath stones were of Hittite origin, a matter not finally decided in Burton’s favour until eventual decipherment in the 1920s. The second concerned a Moabite inscription recently discovered near the Dead Sea, which suggested that the true result of the conflict with Israel, as narrated in the Book of Kings, was a Moabite victory. The enthusiasm with which Burton challenged the biblical version of events may well have hastened his dismissal from Damascus.

Vol. 1 includes ten fold-out plates reproducing inscriptions found on the Hanath Stones; the remaining plates include reproductions of shells, plants, and Burton’s collection of anthropological materials from the Holy Land. Complete copies were scarce in Penzer’s day and now rare.

Maps and one plate with tears and old tape repairs verso. Removed from the Wolverhampton Public Library with their usual labels and blind-stamps throughout; slight bumping to corners and extremities.

Blackmer 247. Penzer 85–88. Casada 68. OCLC 2096419.



Classic account



167. BURTON, Richard Francis. Personal Narrative of a Pilgrimage to El-Medinah and Meccah.

London, Longman, Brown, Green and Longmans, 1855–56. 3 vols. 8°. 4 maps & plans (3 folding), 5 colour lithographed plates, 8 tinted lithographed plates. Later half morocco over marbled paper covered boards, bound by Zaehnsdorf, spine with raised bands in six compartments, marbled endpapers, top edge gilt. € 15,000

First edition of Burton's classic account of his journey across the Arabian peninsula. In the fall of 1852, Burton first proposed to the Royal Geographical Society an expedition to central Arabia with the intent on visiting the holy cities. His request was denied by the RGS and the East India Company as being too dangerous for a westerner, though he was funded to study Arabic in Egypt. Upon arrival there, in April 1853, disguised as a Pashtun and travelling under the pseudonym Mirza Abdullah, Burton made the pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina. "The actual pilgrimage began with a journey on camel-back from Cairo to Suez. Then followed twelve days in a pilgrim ship on the Red Sea from

Suez to Yambu, the port of El-Medinah. So far the only risk was from detection by his companions. Now came the dangers of the inland road, infested by Bedawin robbers. The journey from Yambu to El-Medinah, thence to Meccah, and finally to the sea again at Jeddah, occupied altogether from 17 July to 23 Sept., including some days spent in rest, and many more in devotional exercises. From Jeddah, Burton returned to Egypt in a British steamer, intending to start afresh for the interior of Arabia via Muwaylah. But this second project was frustrated by ill-health, which kept him in Egypt until his period of furlough was exhausted. The manuscript ... was sent home from India, and seen through the press by a friend in England. It is deservedly the most popular of Burton's books ... as a story of bold adventure, and as lifting a veil from the unknown, its interest will never fade" (DNB). Indeed, the work would be described by T.E. Lawrence as "a most remarkable work of the highest value."

Abbey, Travel 368. Penzer, pp. 43–50. Macro, 640. Howgego IV, B95.

"J'oublie les horreurs des tueries, là-bas, à Beuvraignes, Lassigny, Roye, Verdun"

168. CADI, Cherif. Terre d'Islam.

Paris & Limoges, Charles-Lavauzelle & Cie., printed by Heintz Frères in Oran, 1925. Large 8vo. With 6 halftone photo plates (one folding) and 3 maps and plans (1 folding). Original wrappers bound in contemporary green cloth with red morocco spine label, titled in gilt; modern marbled endpapers. € 5,000

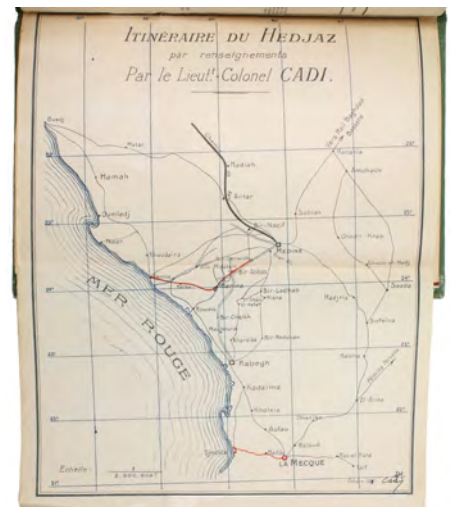
The personal record of a World War I Hajj pilgrimage and secret French diplomatic mission to the Sharif of Mecca, led by the first Muslim Algerian ever to be admitted to France's officer training school, the École Polytechnique. A veteran of earlier intelligence missions into Germany, Lt.-Col. Cherif Cadi (1867–1939) was selected along with one other officer to accompany several hundred North African Muslims on the 1916 Hajj – and in doing so was able to make his own pilgrimage for the first time, amidst a backdrop of international espionage, revolution, and war.

The folding map at the rear of the volume traces Cherif Cadi's route, stopping at port in Yembo and travelling via Hamra to Medina, and then arriving in Jeddah to make the trek to Mecca itself. Notable on this map is the southern stretch of the Hejaz Railway, which can be seen running through Hadiyah, Antar, and Bir-Nacif before connecting with Medina.

Cherif Cadi, who had been required to undergo extensive "naturalization" in order to be allowed to graduate as an officer in the French Army, evidently took solace in the cultural, scientific, and religious history he found in the Hejaz. His task assigned by the French government was to feel out the military needs of the pro-Arab Sherif of Mecca and newly named King of Hejaz, Hussein bin Ali al-Hashimi (1854–1931), who (as the French hoped) would fight the Ottomans in the Arab Revolt. His work in this area is illustrated with several interesting photographic plates, including a portrait of al-Hashimi's son, the Iraqi prince Zaid bin Hussein (1898–1970) standing with his aides and General in Chief in Rabegh.

Slight ripple to text block, evidence of wear to original covers; still in very good condition. A narrative at once personal and political in the heart of the First World War.

OCLC 223135524.



Beautifully illustrated expeditions searching for ancient Egyptian antiquities

169. CAILLIAUD & DROVETTI / JOMARD, M. (ed.). Voyage à L'Oasis de Syouah. Rédigé et publié par M. Jomard [...] d'après les matériaux recueillis par M. le Chevalier Drovetti, Consul Général de France en Égypte, et par M. Frédéric Cailliaud, de Nantes, pendant leurs voyages dans cette oasis en 1819 et en 1820.

Paris, 1823. With 20 plates (including a map of Northern Africa and the region around Siwa). Contemporary half calf, spine richly gilt. Map slightly cropped in right-hand margin, but only touching frame, no loss of picture. A fine, very attractive copy of a particularly scarce work.



Bound after: (II) **CAILLIAUD, Frédéric.** Voyage à l'Oasis de Thèbes et dans les Déserts situés à l'orient et à l'occident de la Thébaïde, fait pendant les années 1815, 1816, 1817 et 1818. Contenant: 1. Le Voyage à l'Oasis de Dakel, par M. le Chevalier Drovetti. 2. Le Journal du premier Voyage de M. Cailliaud en Nubie. 3. Des recherches sur les Oasis, sur les Mines d'émeraude, et sur l'ancienne Route du commerce entre le Nil et la mer Rouge.

Paris, l'Imprimerie Royale, 1821. With 24 (1 colour) plates (including 2 maps). Folio.

€ 19,500

(I) An important work on Siwa and at the same time the only source on Drovetti's research in the oasis – a particularly rare book! In September 1819, Cailliaud travelled from Fayun westward to Siwa, where he carried out important research which was the foundation of the scientific discovery and exploration of Siwa oasis. In 1820 Bernardino Drovetti arrived in Siwa together with Mehmed Ali's expedition. Accompanied by 2 draughtsmen and protected by the Egyptian troops, Drovetti was able to explore the oasis and to have plans and views drawn. Thus, he managed to supplement the picture Cailliaud had given of Siwa. He was also the first European to visit the village of Agharmi. Drovetti's and Cailliaud's reports were sent to Jomard who edited and published them.

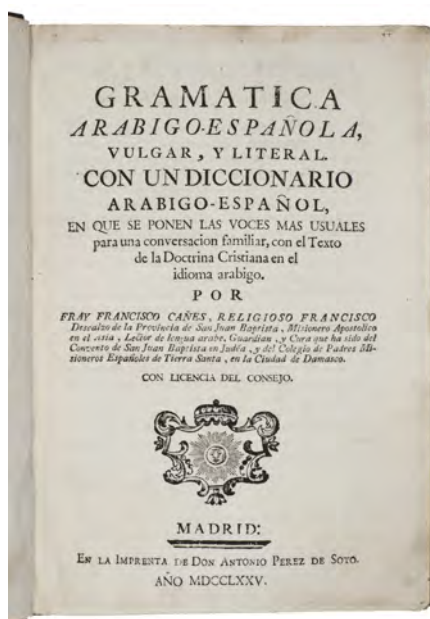
(II) In 1815, Cailliaud travelled to Nubia together with B. Drovetti. When he had returned, Mehmed Ali advised him to explore the adjacent desert regions near Egypt. First he went east through the Arabian desert to the Red Sea. After 7 days he reached the diamond mines at Djebel Subara. From Djebel Kebrit, his easternmost point, he went back to the Nile. In June 1818 he went east of Esna to the Great Oasis (Kharga), which, although Poncet und Browne had already seen it, had still remained unexplored.

The plates show Sekket, Douch El Qualah, Chargeh, El Gabouet, the ruins of Chargeh, etc. Also contains the only publication of Bernardino Drovetti's 'Le Voyage à l'Oasis du Dakel'. Drovetti was, after Edmonstone, the second explorer to reach Dakel.

A separate second volume of the Voyage à l'oasis de Thèbes was issued in 1824.

(I) Henze I, 474/475 (Cailliaud) and II, 97/98 (Drovetti). Ibrahim Hilmy I, 113. Not in Blackmer.

(II) Cf. Henze I, 474 ff. Blackmer 268. Gay 1967. Ibrahim-Hilmy I, 113. Embacher 66.



*Arabic grammar for Spanish missionaries
in the Middle East*

170. CAÑES, Francisco. Gramatica Arabigo-Española, vulgar, y literal. Con un diccionario Arabigo-Español, en que se ponen las voces mas usuales para una conversacion familiar, con el texto de la doctrina Cristiana en el idioma Arabigo.

Madrid, Don Antonio Perez de Soto, 1775. 4°. With Perez de Soto's device on the title-page. Set in roman, italic and Arabic type. Contemporary mottled sheepskin. € 6,500

First edition of a study of Arabic grammar in Spanish, including an Arabic-Spanish dictionary and a translation of a general Christian doctrine text into Arabic. It was written by Francisco Cañes (1730–1795), who was an Arabist and a Franciscan missionary in the Near East. In the preface, he states his reasoning for producing and publishing the present work: “[I] therefore, present this Arabic grammar to the public, wishing to contribute on my part to the ease of learning a language that is not

rude, barbarous, and useless, and that some out of ignorance despise; but elegant, erudite, and very useful, as learned men recognize: in view of how much is written in it, and of the numerous nations that speak it in Asia, Africa and part of Europe.” (p. [4], translated from the Spanish). He produced the present grammar and his great Arabic – Latin – Spanish dictionary (1787) by Royal order of the court of Charles III of Spain, for the profit of the general public and especially for missionaries in the Holy Land and the Middle East as a whole. With some annotations in ink and pencil in the text, binding slightly worn around the spine, first and last free endleaves professionally restored, occasional very light foxing. Overall in good condition.

Palau 42854.

The Duc de Luynes copy

171. CAUSSIN DE PERCEVAL, A[rmann] P[ierre]. Essai sur l’histoire des Arabes avant l’islamisme, pendant l’époque de Mahomet, et jusqu’à la réduction de toutes les tribus sous la loi musulmane.

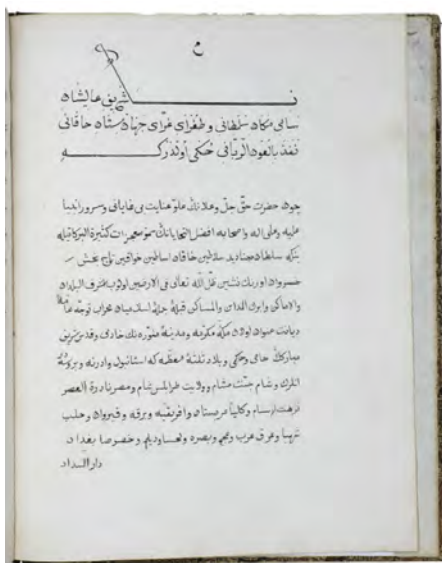
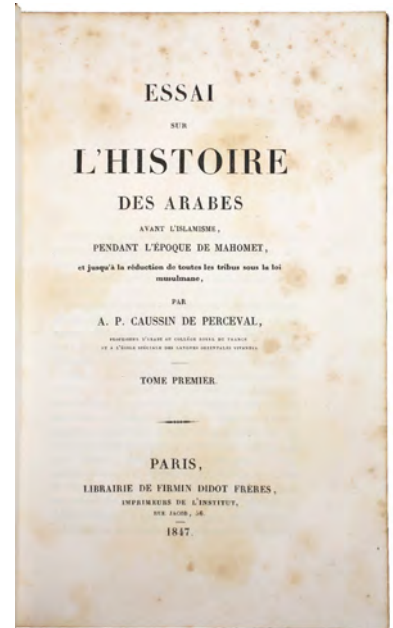
Paris, Firmin Didot frères, 1847. 8vo. 3 vols. With 15 folding genealogical tables. Contemporary quarter calf with mottled paper-covered boards, red morocco labels with gilt lettering to spines. € 4,500

First edition: an appealing copy of Perceval’s early history of the Arab tribes. The first two volumes describe the period from the end of Jahiliyyah to the Hegira of 622 (Julian calendar). The third volume then accounts for the period after the Hegira through to the early Muslim conquests.

A remarkable achievement for the time, the “Essai” was celebrated as “a trustworthy guide through a tangled mass of tradition” (Encyclopaedia Britannica, 11th ed. [1911] V, 558). While still lacking in historical criticism, the work “was long and widely received by virtue of the sheer mass of its content, and was reprinted without changes as late as 1902” (cf. Fück). Later scholarship reflects that Caussin de Perceval, eager to form a fluid history, too readily mixed fact and fiction in his weaving together of 7th and 8th century Arabic sources. One 20th century reviewer states that his approach did not necessarily lead to an accurate historical account, but rather “the retrospective self view of seventh and eighth-century Arabs” (International Journal of Middle East Studies 3.1 [1972], p. 75).

Upper joint of vol. 2 splitting at head, very good otherwise. Mild, scattered foxing throughout, especially to first and last pages of each volume. From the Library of the Ducs de Luynes from the Château of Dampierre (bookplate to front pastedown).

Fück 202.



The Ottoman-French treaty that solidified French influence

172. [CAPITULATIONS OF 1740]. [Kitabi-i ahname-i hümayun-u saadet-makrun].

[No place (possibly Paris or Istanbul?), no date (possibly 1816 or 1835?). Large 4° (31.5 × 24 cm). The text is set in the Ottoman Turkish alphabet, a version of the Arabic script. Half calf and marbled paper sides, gold-tooled spine. € 15,000

Very rare and possibly the first printed edition of the Capitulations agreed upon by a French envoy on behalf of King Louis XV of France and by a grand vizier on behalf of Sultan Mahmud I of the Ottoman Empire on 4 Rabi al-Awwal 1153 AH (30 May 1740 CE). We have located only three other copies: one in the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, one in the Österreichische Nationalbibliothek and one in Harvard’s

Houghton Library. This particular agreement consisted of eighty-five articles nearly all of which concerned the granting of trade, economic and legal capitulations to France.

The Capitulations are a type of treaty by which foreign people are given certain privileges, mostly relating to trade and transportation, over or even at the expense of native citizens. These treaties did facilitate mutually beneficial commercial and financial contracts for the parties involved, considering an evolving global marketplace, for example by minimizing the transaction costs, taxes etc. of their exchanges. The foreign power often bought their influence from which local government officials would benefit, partially at the expense of the actual native people they were supposed to govern.

“The Ottoman-French Treaty of 1740 marked the apogee [the high point or climax] of French influence in the Ottoman Empire in the eighteenth century. In the following years the French had an unchallenged position in Levant trade and in transportation between Ottoman ports.” (Olson p. 75).

Binding shows signs of wear, slight foxing throughout, otherwise in good condition.

Europeana (1 copy, Österreichische Nationalbibliothek); *WorldCat* 612814438 (1 copy, Harvard) and 165919643 (1 copy, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek). On the treaty: Olson, Robert. “The Ottoman-French treaty of 1740: a year to be remembered?”, in: *Imperial meanderings and republican by-ways: essays on eighteenth century Ottoman and twentieth century history of Turkey*. (Piscataway, NJ, USA, Gorgias Press, 2010) pp. 75–82.

First edition of a rare work about the Orient and the crusades

173. CENTENO, Amaro. *Historia de cosas del oriente primera y segunda parte.*

Cordoba, Diego Galván, 1595. 4to. With a woodcut coat of arms on the title-page and the divisional title-page for part 2, an elaborate Jesuit woodcut vignette on the verso of the last leaf above the colophon and woodcut initials throughout. Later tree marbled sheepskin, with a gold-tooled green morocco title label on the gold-tooled spine, blue sprinkled edges, marbled endpapers. € 28,000

A rare and detailed 16th century overview of the history of the Orient and the crusades. The first part contains a geographical description of the Far East, a short account of Muslim military history, and a history of the Mongols. As Centeno mentions in the introduction, this is a translation of *La flor des estoires de la terre d'Orient* by Hayton of Corycus from 1307, which had never been printed in Spanish before. The second part details the history of the crusades and was written by Centeno himself.

Hayton or Her'um, born in the 1240s, was the nephew of the king of Cilician Armenia. Little is known about his early life, except that he was a general and fought extensively in the East. His work, commissioned by Pope Clement V, became popular all over Europe. It was translated into multiple languages and copied and printed until the 17th century. It was one of the first works to describe the Mongols and therefore shaped the way the West viewed them.

Cilician Armenia was regularly raided by the Mamluks and in favour of the crusades. Hayton, too, clearly disliked Muslims, which shines through in his work. According to Bedrosian, the aim of his work was to start a war. This is most apparent in chapter 49, in which Hayton writes that before anyone can go to war, the enemy's condition and strength must be understood. He describes those aspects of the enemy in detail in the preceding chapters.

La flor des estoires de la terre d'Orient ends with a letter to Pope Clement V with suggestions for a crusade to retake Jerusalem and parts of Cilician Armenia. However, Centeno did not include this in his translation. Instead, he writes that it is important to know the history of the Holy Land before trying to recover it. The second part of the book, therefore, is a short but complete account of the crusades, from the death of Godfrey of Bouillon until the defeat of the crusaders in Egypt, including the reign of Baldwin, the fights against the Turks, Emperor Frederick's death, the battle of Arsuf, and the Baron's crusade from 1239 to 1241. Together with the first part, Centeno's work offers a fascinating and detailed history of the East, especially of the Holy Land, written from multiple perspectives.

With handwritten ownership of “D. Pedro Romer Conde” and a round stamp on the verso of the title-page. Binding shows slight signs of wear; front pastedown has damage from a previous owner's removal of a formerly mounted bookplate. A few pages have manuscript annotations. Some pages are slightly stained, not affecting the text, with a small tear in the margin of leaf 104. Slightly browned throughout. The page numbers are not always in the right order, as usual. As with all copies of the work, the paper is sometimes so thin that the ink on the other side of the page shows through. Otherwise in very good condition.

Adams I, 261. R. Bedrosian, *Histories of the Tartars* (2004), preface. Palau III, 376. Cf. *Histories of the Tartars*, Hayton of Corycus (2004), transl. by Robert Bedrosian.





174. (CENTRAL NARCOTICS INTELLIGENCE BUREAU). RUSSELL, Thomas Wentworth (or Russell Pasha). Annual report for the year 1932.

Cairo, Government Press, 1933. Small folio. With 14 sepia photographic plates, 1 folding facsimile letter, 2 folding graphs, a plate with 6 pie charts and 1 illustration (also in red) showing schematically a smuggling box. Original pink paper wrappers. € 8,500

Exceptionally rare work on drug trafficking in Egypt in the 1930s and an important example of the “war on drugs” of the author, who was director of the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau. T. W. Russell (1879–1954) was a police officer in service of Egypt who was appalled by the increasing drug trafficking in Egypt and the high amount of drug addicts in the country. He founded the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau (CNIB), making it his mission to rid Egypt of what he called “white drugs” (cocaine, morphine, heroin), but also of “black drugs” (hashish, opium). Russell can be considered one of the most important anti-drug campaigners in Egypt in his time and after. In this work, Russell describes how drugs are smuggled in large quantities from abroad to Egypt. He extensively describes the foreign sources of supply (discussing not only important drug barons, but also mentioning specific ships that smuggled drugs), cases in which weapons were used by traffickers, on people involved in the trade, on traffickers and their methods

of smuggling (among others in shoes, camel saddles, etc.), on addiction and the social effects and death rates, and many more. It is a scarce and outstanding example of Russell’s anti-drug campaign, extensively describing drug trafficking in Egypt in the 1930s, being well-illustrated with photographs of drug barons, users, traffickers and methods of concealment.

Presentation copy to the English poet and dramatist John Drinkwater with an inscription by Russell on the front wrapper (“John Drinkwater / With compliments from the director / Tho Russell / 24/3/33” / [Arabic script]”) and his red stamp next to the inscription. Spine worn, front wrapper detached, covers with light residual dampstain. A highly uncommon survival.

Not in WorldCat.

Trade between China and the Arabian Peninsula

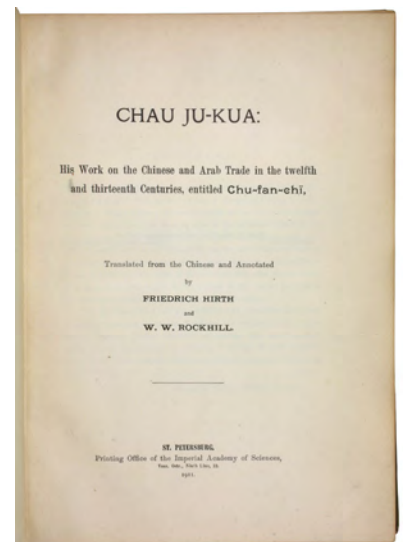
175. CHAO, Ju-Kua / HIRTH, Friedrich / ROCKHILL, W. W. Chau Ju-Kua: His Work on the Chinese and Arab Trade in the Twelfth and Thirteenth Centuries, Entitled Chu-fan-chi.

St Petersburg, Printing Office of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, 1911. 4to. With a large folding map. Near-contemporary green cloth binding with original wrappers pasted on (imprint date on cover reads 1912). € 1,800

The first English language edition of Chao’s important book on trade between China and various countries in the Arabian Peninsula, South East Asia, and Africa in the 13th century. *Zhu Fan Zhi*, commonly translated as “A Description of Barbarian Peoples” or “Records of Foreign Nations”, is a two-volume book that Chao Ju-Kua wrote when he was supervisor of maritime trade in Quanzhou, Fujian, based on his interviews with foreign merchants and information from early Chinese texts. The first volume describes the various countries and their customs, the second volume describes their produce. He describes nearly sixty places including Mecca, Oman, Mosul, Baghdad, Alexandria, India, the Byzantine Empire, Taiwan, and Korea. As he never travelled outside China and his information was based on hearsay from merchants, some of the places he described are imaginary, apparently based on the Arabic myths, such as the “Countries of Women”. The second volume describes various products that are local to these countries, such as frankincense, myrrh, dragon’s blood, parrots, pearls, rose water, aloe, etc. The folding map is titled “Map to illustrate the ‘Description of Barbarous Peoples’ (Chu-Fan Chi) by Chau Ju-Kua”, marking the mentioned countries and cities.

Browning, minor stains; a short tear to the map’s inner margin (not touching text). Edges and spine worn. From the collection of the U.S. conservationist Esmond Bradley Martin (1941–2018), long a U.N. special envoy for the conservation of rhinoceros.

OCLC 59760719.



Merchant voyages and trade with Arabia, Egypt & India



176. CIGNANO, Ludovico. *Quieta solitudine di varii ragionamenti, discorsi, et concetti, ove si narra quattro navigationi ...*

Bologna, Alessandro Benacci, 1587. With a woodcut coat of arms on the title-page in a scrollwork cartouche, a woodcut tailpiece (plus 1 repeat), woodcut decorated initials (at least 4 series), decorations (including factotums) built up from cast fleurons. Small 4to (21 × 15 cm). Goatskin morocco (ca. 1870/80?), sewn on 4 or 5 cords, richly gold-tooled spine and turn-ins (title in second of 6 compartments, date in third), signed in foot of front turn-in by the Paris bookbinders “DARLAUD FRÈRES”, gold fillets on sides and board edges, combed curl-marbled endpapers, edges gilt over marbling, headbands worked in white and beige, yellow, red and green ribbon marker.

€ 45,000

Rare first and only edition of Italian literary musings concerning merchant voyages, including information about commerce with the Ottoman Empire, Egypt, Syria, Arabia, Persia, India and China, with references to Mecca, Constantinople, Cairo and other cities.

There are seven numbered chapters (each called a “Spatio”). One discusses a voyage to the East Indies and many refer to real places, but some of the other destinations, as well as the names of some of the people and ships, seem to be allegorical (many of the ship names, like Castor and Pollux, could well be real, but we have found none that seems relevant to the present accounts). The preliminaries include the author’s dedication and dedicatory poem to Giovanni Luigi Scappi, a laudatory verse by Nicolo Campani, a note to the reader and the curious 4-page “Lettera la quale scrive il cavaliere erante”, in which a knight errant muses about the nature of travel. Some chapters take the form of letters written by the knight errant. Chapter one argues for the benefits of travel abroad in general. Chapter 2, addressed to a fictitious(?) count (“Conte di Ambra”), discusses the voyage of two ships, “Polluce” (Pollux) and “Giusta” (Right) to the East Indies and mentions many real places along the way and beyond. Chapter 3, addressed to “Sig. Fuoruscito” (Mr. Exile) concerns the ship “Pistri”. Chapter 4 describes a voyage to “Tana” (“the Hovel”, meaning to poverty and ruin?) by “Mandrilio” (a baboon?), “Quintilius” (the unfortunate Roman general?) and “Fausto” (Doctor Faustus?) in the ship “Chimera”. Chapter 5, again to “Sig. Fuoruscito”, concerns the voyage of the ship “Castorea” (Castor) and mentioning Mecca and Arabic and Persian merchants). Chapter 6, again to “Signor Fuoruscito” offers him advice in the form of ten rules “che gli furno date da Medici”. Chapter 7 names ten (fictitious?) academic doctors and (satirically?) presents the “elegantissime conclusioni con loro dottrina”.

Little is known about the author or dedicatee, though both appear to be Bolognese, and other members of the Scappi family around this time included patrons of the arts and a famous cook. We have found nothing to connect the (Lanfranchi?) coat of arms on the title-page with the author, dedicatee or publisher.

With an early owner’s inscription on the title-page (“Cesar de Ego Villa Bononiensis”) and a modern bookseller’s ticket on the paste-down, with an earlier owner’s(?) label removed. Washed by the nineteenth-century binder, but book and binding in very good condition. A charmingly bound copy of a rare and curious work on the Near and Far East.

BMC STC Italian, p. 184; *Edit 16/ICCU 14145* (5 copies); *USTC 822630* (citing *Edit 16*); not in *Atabey*; *Blackmer*; *Howgego* (neither real nor “invented and apocryphal”); *Mortimer*.



Journey from Cairo to Mount Sinai, with an account of Wadi Mukattab

177. CLAYTON, Robert (ed.). *Dagverhaal van eene reize van Groot Cairo na den Berg Sinai en terug.*

Amsterdam, Dirk Swart, 1754. 8°. With folding engraved plate showing Egyptian deities, among them Isis nursing Horus. Near contemporary boards. € 2,500

Rare narrative describing a journey from Cairo to Mount Sinai and back, with an account of the famous “Valley of Inscriptions” (Wadi Mukattab). It was based on a manuscript by a missionary of the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda Fide and edited and translated into English by Robert Clayton, who first published it in 1753 as *Journal from Grand Cairo to Mount Sinai and back again*. With the publication Clayton had hoped to persuade the Society of Antiquaries to send an expedition to Wadi Mukattab to study the inscriptions more closely. He believed them to be an early form of Hebrew, but in fact they were mostly made by Nabateans. Appended to the narrative is an account of Egyptian mythology.

Quire A nearly detached, some faint water stains, front hinge weak, binding shows some wear, otherwise in good condition.

STCN (1 copy); *WorldCat* (3 copies); not in *Tiele*, *Bibl.*



*One of only two 19th century
English coloured plate books mentioning the Gulf*

178. CLIVE, Robert. A Series of Lithographic Drawings from Sketches by Robert Clive, comprising the undermentioned subjects, lying principally between the Persian Gulf & the Black Sea [...].

London, Dickinson & Co., [1852]. Large folio. Modern half morocco over marbled covers, spine gilt around raised bands with gilt spine title. 9 tinted lithographs on 8 plates (2 on 1 leaf) after Robert Clive. 3 leaves (1 repeat) of letterpress printed on rectos only. € 18,000

First edition of this rare lithographic plate book of Mesopotamian antiquities and views. The first instalment of a total of three, containing nine lithographs: 1. Sculptures at Nimroud-Lions; 2. Moosul; 3. Hit; 4. Distant view of Mount Ararat; 5. Arab encampment near the Birs Nimroud (on one sheet); 6. Sheikh Adi; 7. Baghdad; 8. Roman ruin on the way to Palmyra; 9. Sculptures in the Mount at Nimroud. The Victoria and Albert Museum ascribes this work to the artist Robert Charles Clive (1827–1902).

Original torn and somewhat defective front wrapper laid down on heavy paper and bound into a modern half calf binding; plates and binding fine. The two-page list of plates with descriptions is also laid on heavy paper.

OCLC 785146909. Not recorded in Atabey, Blackmer, Tooley, Röhricht or Tobler.

*Hitherto considered unobtainable: the spectacular, complete series of more than 200 photographs
of the Near East and Spain by Louis de Clercq, uniformly bound*

179. CLERCQ, Louis de. Voyage en Orient – Voyage en Espagne. 1859, 1860.

[Paris], J. Blondeau et Antonin, 1860. 6 vols. in 5 albums. Oblong large folio. With 222 albumen prints from waxed paper negatives, including 23 panoramas, all mounted on cardboard. Uniform original red percaline with title and name of the author lettered in gold on upper board. € 850,000



The exceptional, tremendously rare complete series of Louis de Clercq's renowned photographs of the Middle East and Muslim Spain in five magnificent, original albums, all uniformly bound. This is without question the pre-eminent 19th century photobook of the Middle East. "Louis de Clercq's six-volume 'Voyage en orient' (Journey to the Orient), containing a grand total of no less than 222 prints, can be said to be the culmination of a tradition, the last of the 'first generation' of travel photobooks, that is, the 'amateur' generation [...]. Those who know these rare volumes [...] regard [de Clercq] as at least the equal of Du Camp, Salzmänn, Teynard and other French pioneers of Middle Eastern photography using the paper negative. His vision is characterized by its precision and assuredness [...] And he stands out in another respect: he was an excellent maker of photographic panoramas. Using two or three negatives, he solved both the aesthetic and technical

problems of the panorama, and his combination prints are remarkably seamless and artfully constructed" (Parr/Badger, p. 27).

This sumptuous set, in beautiful condition, is of the utmost rarity. Fifty copies were produced under the direction of the artist, not for sale but to be presented to friends, acquaintances, and dignitaries. Several volumes have since been dispersed into single photographs which have repeatedly appeared at Sotheby's, Ader, and other auction houses, and separate volumes command record prices, while complete sets in their original bindings – as here – have been unknown to the market for more than a century (cf. records in Rare Book Hub and ABPC).

Much like the antiquarians of the Renaissance, 19th century photographers developed a passion for the remains of ancient civilisations. Louis de Clercq (1836–1901) was capable of bringing this passion to life in his photographs, early examples of albumen prints. His oriental experience began with Emmanuel-Guillaume Rey, during his second archaeological expedition to Syria from August to December 1859. De Clercq left Rey's mission after photographing Jerusalem and continued his voyage in the Middle East by travelling to Egypt.

Since 1915, when Anderson in Paris offered a presentation copy (sale 1156, lot 114), no complete set has become available to collectors. We have traced only seven other complete copies in public institutions internationally: in the French National Library (Paris), Musée du Louvre (Paris), Musée d'Orsay, (Paris), Danish Royal Library (Copenhagen), Canadian Centre for Architecture (Montreal), The Metropolitan Museum of Art (New York), and The Gilman Paper Company (New York). All albums are in exceptionally fine condition.

El-Hage, Damascus. A Photographic Journey 1840–1918, pp. 42f. and passim. Parr/Badger, The Photobook: A History, vol. 1, p. 27. Mayer, Louis De Clercq. Sylvie Aubenas, La photographie en 100 chefs-d'œuvre (Paris, BnF, 2012). Voyage en Orient (fac. 1989). Cf. Sezer & Tartarin, Previously Unknown Photographs by Emmanuel-Guillaume Réy Syria, 1857–1859.

The first British Muslim woman to make the Hajj

180. COBBOLD, Lady Evelyn. Pilgrimage to Mecca.

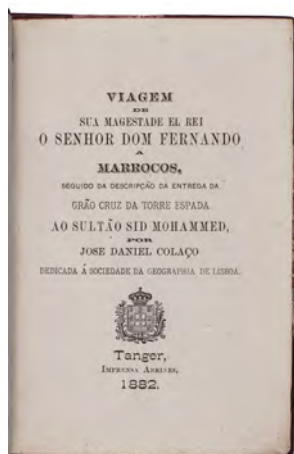
London, John Murray, 1934. 8vo. With 19 half-tone illustrations and a full-page map in the text. Original green cloth, gilt lettering to spine, gilt stamp reading “Zainab” in Arabic to front cover. € 3,500

First edition, with the introduction which was not included in the majority of copies. The account of a pilgrimage to Mecca performed by Lady Evelyn Cobbold in 1933, at the age of 65 years. Having spent her childhood holidays in North Africa, Lady Evelyn became fascinated with Islam, converting in 1915. Her book is considered “a valuable record of the hajj [...] We do not forget that the author is a Lady – she stays with the distinguished St John Philbys in Jeddah and travels to Mecca in a large limousine with chilled chicken and soda-water in a hamper at the back – but the picture she gives of the experience is unelaborate and revealing, and detailed enough to serve as a guidebook as well as a travel account” (Robinson, *Wayward Women* [Oxford, 1990], p. 41).

Lady Evelyn (then, Zainab Cobbold) died in 1963 and was buried on a hillside on her estate in Wester Ross. “Her splendidly Islamo-Caledonian interment symbolised her two worlds: a piper played MacCrimmon’s Lament, while the Surah ‘Light’ from the Qur’an was recited in Arabic” (Facey, “From Mayfair to Mecca”, in *The Guardian*, 19 May 2008).

A few small stains and scuffs to covers, extremities very slightly rubbed. Endpapers foxed (as usual), otherwise very good. Neat ink ownership inscription by Ethel A. Dodd of Cairo, dated 21 Feb. 1935 to front free endpaper. Later in the collection of the Canadian psychoanalyst William Clifford Munro Scott (1903–97) with his stamp and date “8/53” in ink.

Macro 726. OCLC 3303382.



An account of the former King of Portugal’s visit to Morocco

181. COLAÇO, José Daniel. Viagem de Sua Magestade El Rei o Senhor Dom Fernando a Marrocos, seguido da descripção da entrega da Grão Cruz da Torre e Espada ao Sultão Sid Mohammed.

Tangiers, Abrines, 1882. 8°. Modern maroon half morocco, preserving the original publisher’s printed wrappers. € 3,000

First edition of an account of the former King of Portugal, Dom Ferdinand II’s visit to Morocco, written by the Portuguese/Moroccan diplomat José Daniel Colaço (1831–1907). In the introduction Colaço states that a printing press had just been set up in Tangiers and that this is its first product. Colaço was born in a family of Portuguese diplomatic agents, active in Morocco since the mid-18th century, and was appointed Deputy Consul of Portugal in Tangiers in 1856, the year of the present

journey. He accompanied Dom Ferdinand just after the end of his reign. The account itself was first published in the *Archivo Universal* in 1856, but is here expanded with an account of the presentation of the Order of the Tower and Sword (a Portuguese order of knighthood) to Sultan Muhammad IV of Morocco, and an account of presentation of the same Order to his successor Hassan I.

A very good copy.

For the author: Dicionário de orientistas de língua Portuguesa (online).

*“Said-bin-Khalifa, chief of Abouthabi,
without any exception the finest male specimen of humanity I have ever seen”*

182. COLOMB, Philip Howard. *Slave-Catching in the Indian Ocean.* A record of naval experiences.

London, Longmans, Green, and Co., 1873. 8vo. With 8 steel-engraved illustration plates including the frontispiece, a folding map of the Indian Ocean, Red Sea and the Gulf, hand-coloured in outline (lithographed by Edward Weller), and one line of music notes in the text. 20th century half calf and marbled boards, tooled. € 4,500

First edition (and the only one until a 1968 facsimile) of this very detailed and well-illustrated account of a British naval campaign to suppress the East African slave trade in the years 1868–70, published only eight years after the end of the U.S. Civil War and the abolition of slavery there. Colomb describes many ports – in the Gulf in particular – rarely covered in such detail, including Abu Dhabi, Sharjah, Bahrain, and Dubai, where the author met Zayed bin Khalifa Al Nahyan (1835–1909), grandfather and namesake of the founder of the UAE, and Hasher bin Maktoum Al Maktoum (r. 1859–86), fourth ruler of Dubai.

Philip Colomb (1831–99) amassed a wide-ranging historical record from his voyage notes. He appears to have had a particular admiration for the Arabs of the Gulf coast, as seen, for example, in his description of a meeting with Zayed bin Khalifa: “We visited Said-



bin-Khalifa, chief of Abouthabi, without any exception the finest male specimen of humanity I have ever seen. Either the artist or the photographer should visit these regions, and preserve to us types of that outward grandeur to which the race is capable of ascending, before we are all utterly subdued and toned down to the physique which becomes a white tie and a tail coat” (p. 160).

By contrast, Colomb was unimpressed with the ex-sultan of Muscat (“If I had not known he had murdered his father, his appearance would have made me think him capable of it”), but describes in much more favourable terms Hasher bin Maktoum: “The chief of Debay, who accompanied him to the ship, was his complete opposite. A little sturdy, pugnacious, open-faced blusterer, charmed to have it out with you by land or sea in a friendly way, but if that could not be, equally charmed to shake hands with you” (p. 161). His descriptions of Bahrain, Abu Dhabi, Dubai, and Sharjah are equally thorough. Abu Dhabi, Colomb tells us, “is a power in Gulf politics. Its chief can bring 4,000 fighting men into the field” (p. 160). A visit to Dubai includes a description of pearl fisheries, and on the topic of Bahrain, “Bahrain is so fruitful an island, that its sovereignty has caused many a fight in the Gulf, and no doubt with cause many more” (p. 154). Colomb paints a picture of political life in Bahrain and Sharjah, detailing coups and even a first-hand report of a political murder. He addresses as well tribal tensions among the “Joasmees, Benyas, Utawbees, and so on” of the Trucial Coast, and describes how “I always seemed to hear of the great Wahabee power of the interior” (p. 133f.).

In excellent condition.

Garrick, “Indian Ocean, post-exploration”, in: Speake, Literature of travel and exploration (2003), pp. 608–610. Zeitschrift für Ethnologie 5 (1873), p. 117.



The year Britain nearly lost Mandate Palestine

183. [COLONIAL OFFICE OF GREAT BRITAIN]. Report by His Majesty’s Government in the United Kingdom [...] to the League of Nations on the Administration of Palestine and Trans-Jordan for the year 1938. Colonial No. 166.

London, Colonial Office / H.M. Stationery Office, 1939. 8vo. With 2 folding plates, including a large color-printed folding map. Original green wrappers.

€ 1,500

The last official report on Mandate Palestine by the British Colonial Office, submitted annually to the League of Nations Mandates Commission, detailing the Arab Revolt of 1938. This final report was issued in the midst of the 1936–38 revolt against British colonial rule, and includes the Colonial Office’s traditionally detailed records on the local economy, politics, judicial system, public health, and religion. Much additional attention is given, however, to British and League promotion of Zionist interests, and to a summary of the events and reprisals of the Revolt.

After the collapse of the Ottoman Empire following the close of the First World War, Ottoman territories were distributed as spoils of war amongst the victors (in practice, largely Britain and France). Britain's colonial office ruled the Mandate of Palestine in the name of the League of Nations, to whom it was required to submit this annual report. The first full report was made in 1924 and continued annually until 1938.

In excellent condition.

Slavery in Oman

184. COMMITTEE FOR THE RIGHTS OF OMAN. Free Oman.

London, Faris Glubb, Committee for the Rights of Oman, 1963. 5 issues. Original printed wrappers. Stapled. € 4,500

All issues of the monthly magazine of the Committee for the Rights of Oman: a revolutionary, mimeographed newsletter in support of Imam Ghalib al-Hinai. Rare publications from the Omani liberation movement intended "to bring the case of Oman before the British public". The present set comprises the issues of January, February, April, May and June of 1963.

All five issues address the delicate topic of slavery in Oman, discussing British support of the Sultan of Muscat, a known slave owner, and the "flourishing" slave trade in the Buraimi oasis. Even though warrants for the arrest of notable Buraimi slave traders had been issued, the trade was still booming in the early 1960s. The bulletin accuses the United Kingdom of their laissez-faire policy "with the warrants as an insurance against awkward questions at the UN". Despite rising international pressure, the British continued to treat the Sultan of Oman as a highly prioritized ally in the region due to Oman's oil and the Masirah air base, and thus resented British press attention to the issue of slavery in Oman, which was not formally abolished until 1970.

Further, the newsletter reports torture of Omani prisoners of war, pro-Oman demonstrations in London, and recent oil finds at Yibal, which were denied by UK authorities until Shell Oil confirmed the statements in 1964. The June 1963 issue of "Free Oman" suspects this secrecy to be a result of an agreement between the Sultan of Muscat and the UK, the former granting oil concessions on Omani territory in exchange for British military support to "invade the sovereign state of Oman". Slightly toned. The February issue with faint marginal flaws. Overall very well preserved.



Communism in the Middle East

185. [COMMUNIST ESSAYS]. [Collection of communist essays for the Arabic-speaking and Middle Eastern market].

China, Israel, Russia (USSR), United States, [various publishers], 1968–1984. 16 publications. Several fold-out maps and some works with photographic plates.

Including (in chronological order):

(1) **LANE-POOLE, Stanley.** Coins of the Amawi Khalifehs. Catalogue of the collection of Oriental coins belonging to Col. C. Seton Guthrie. Chicago, Argonaut Publishers, 1968.

(2) **[SOVIET REVISIONISTS versus the CHINESE PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY].** [Title in Arabic:] Down with the new tsars! Soviet revisionists' anti-China atrocities on the Heilung and Wusuli Rivers. Beijing, Foreign Languages Press, 1969.

(3) **[AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE].** [Title in Arabic:] Search for peace in the Middle East: a report prepared for the American Friends Service Committee. Philadelphia, 1970.

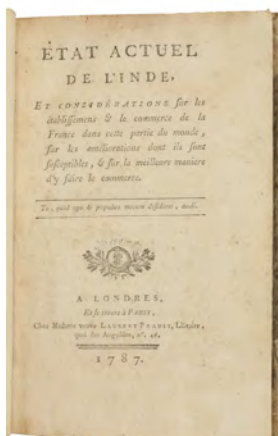


- (4) [AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE]. [Title in Hebrew:] Search for peace in the Middle East: a report prepared for the American Friends Service Committee. Tel Aviv, 1970.
- (5) [AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE]. Search for peace in the Middle East: a report prepared for the American Friends Service Committee. [New York], [Hill and Wang], 1970.
- (6) [AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE]. Search for peace in the Middle East: a report prepared for the American Friends Service Committee. New York, Hill and Wang, 1971.
- (7) MAO ZEDONG. [Title in Arabic:] On the correct handling of contradictions among the people. Beijing, Foreign Languages Press, 1971.
- (8) MAO ZEDONG. [Title in Persian:] People of the world, unite and defeat the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs! Beijing, Foreign Language Press, 1971.
- (9) MAO, ZEDONG. [Title in Persian:] Talks at the Yen-an forum on literature and art. Beijing, Foreign Languages Press, 1971.
- (10) [1972 NEW YEAR'S DAY EDITORIAL?]. [Title in Arabic:] Unite to win still greater victories. Beijing, Foreign Languages Press, 1972.
- (11) [RENMIN RIBAO (editor)?]. [Title in Arabic:] A vicious motive, despicable tricks: a criticism of M. Antonioni's anti-China film "China". Beijing, Foreign Languages Press, 1974.
- (12) [NATIONAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS – CHINA]. [Title in Arabic:] Documents of the first session of the fourth National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China. Beijing, Foreign Languages Press, 1975.
- (13) LENIN, Vladimir Ilyich. [Title in Arabic:] A letter to American workers. Moscow, Progress Publishers, 1978.
- (14) LENIN, Vladimir Ilyich. [Title in Arabic:] Two tactics of social-democracy in the Democratic Revolution. Moscow, Progress Publishers, 1978.
- (15) ENGELS, Friedrich. [Title in Arabic:] Anti-Dühring. Moscow, Progress Publishers, 1984.
- (16) [REVOLUTIONARY INTERNATIONALIST MOVEMENT]. [Title in Arabic:] Declaration of the Revolutionary Internationalist Movement. [1984?].

Mainly works in their original publisher's printed paper wrappers, occasionally in a hardcover binding. € 3,500

Fine collection of predominantly Marxist-Leninist works of the 1970s and 1980s, mainly in Arabic and Persian. It provides an exceptional view into the efforts made to persuade the people of the Arabian Peninsula of leftist viewpoints. The works do not represent one common political viewpoint, rather, they showcase the conflicting strains of leftist realpolitik of the 1970s.

With some blind – and/or ink-stamped information on the wrappers and/or flyleaves of several volumes. Some volumes are slightly browned and foxed and show some occasional minor tears (not affecting the text). Overall, the collection is in good condition.



A wide-ranging discussion of the East Indies trade in 1787

186. [COMPAGNIE DES INDES]. État actuel de l'Inde, et considérations sur les établissements & le commerce de la France dans cette partie du monde, sur les améliorations dont ils sont susceptibles, & sur la meilleure manière d'y faire le commerce. London & Paris, chez Madame veuve Laurent Prault, 1787. 8vo. Contemporary half calf over marbled boards. € 3,500

Very rare sole edition of this defence of the newly-reformed Compagnie des Indes and its commercial activities in the Far East, apparently written by a shareholder, with chapters ranging from West Africa

to the Gulf, India, China, Japan, and even Australia (cf. Ferguson). Spectacularly unsuccessful compared to its European rivals, the French East India Company was suppressed in 1769 but a new charter was granted in 1785 to a “Nouvelle Compagnie des Indes”. The avant-propos identifies the anonymous author as an “investor, not a speculator” in this newly-founded Compagnie, and aside from his observations on commercial trade with each nation, he also offers broad arguments supporting the monopoly of the Compagnie and even state-sponsored aid for its activities. The French Revolution brought a swift end to the Compagnie in 1790, and its liquidation in 1793 caused a scandal which involved many deputies of the revolutionary government.

In the author’s chapter concerning the west coast of Africa, we find a typically pragmatic Enlightenment approach to the atrocities of slavery: “At the present moment, the slave trade on this coast is a very interesting object for our commerce, due to the abundance and the cheapness of these unfortunate victims of the barbarism of these climes, the need for them in our Ile de France [Mauritius] & Bourbon [Réunion] for the development of agriculture, and due to the ease of selling the excess slaves beyond the needs of those two islands to our colonies of America, & even to those of the Spanish. [The Spanish] have been forced to depend on the English to provide them with blacks. We could enjoy a preferential treatment [...]”.

Elsewhere the author discusses trade with Japan (p. 133), the Philippines (pp. 121f.), China (pp. 134–139), Macao (pp. 140f.), and even Australia (“Nouvelle Hollande”, pp. 142–146: “dans nul pays de la terre les hommes ne sont moins avancés en civilisation [...]”).

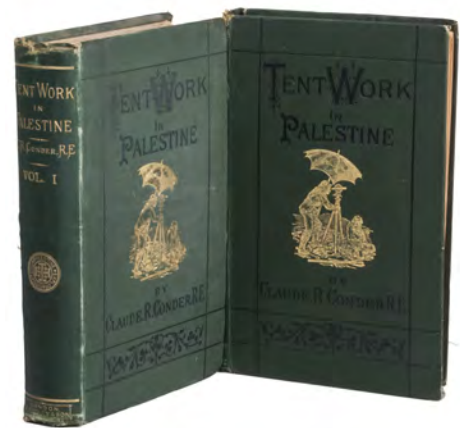
Spine extremely worn and rubbed, but holding perfectly; contents clean and fresh. Very rare: OCLC shows three US copies at Harvard, the Cleveland Public Library, and Minnesota. No copies are recorded at Anglo-American auctions.

Goldsmiths/Kress 13332.3. Ferguson IV, 466.

Fascinating and thrilling account of the land survey work in Palestine in the 1870s

187. CONDER, Claude Reignier. *Tent Work in Palestine. A Record of Discovery and Adventure.*

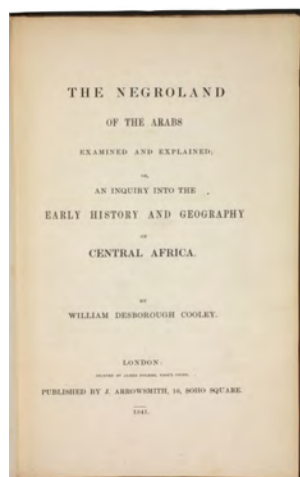
London, Richard Bentley & Son, 1879. 2 vols. Many half- and some full-page illustrations and maps throughout. Contemporary green morocco with gold-tooling to boards and spine. € 500



The Survey of Western Palestine began in January 1872 under the direction of Captain Stewart, who had to return home soon after due to illness. Lieutenant Claude Reignier Conder (1848–1910) took over and arrived in Palestine later that year. He returned to England in October 1875 after completing a survey of 4,700 square miles. The remaining 1,300 square miles were surveyed by Lieutenant Kitchener in 1877. This volume includes Lieutenant Conder’s personal account of his work. *Tent work in Palestine* is Conder’s thrilling and deeply personal narration of his encounters during geological work in Palestine.

Some wear to binding and foxing, exlibris and library stamps of The Netherlands Institute for the Near East Leiden, otherwise good condition.

WorldCat 251964591.



North Africa by an Irishman, from Bedouins to Benin

188. COOLEY, William Desborough. *The Negroland of the Arabs Examined and Explained.*

London, J. Arrowsmith, 1841. 8vo. With large folding map of North-West Africa, coasts hand-lined in blue. Contemporary brown cloth decorated in blind. € 4,000

First edition of this work on north-west Africa from the Maghreb to the Gold Coast, proposing an Arab-centric interpretation of a geopolitical landscape little understood by Europeans. Its author, the Irishman William Cooley, was aided and provided with Arabic texts and translations by the Spanish orientalist Pascual de Gayangos y Arce (1809–97).

Includes a large folding map titled “Sketch of a Map to illustrate the Arab Geography of Negroland”, which delineates the African landscape from Tripoli to Cape Verde. Its most particularly detailed routes are along river systems, but also sketches out a landscape of Saharan place names and routes, including the territory of the Bedouin Beni Hassan tribes, who migrated thence in roughly the 11th century (with their origin placed by some scholars in Yemen). Saharan caravan routes run along place names such as Beni Wareth, Weinhilún, Aúkarit, and Támadelt.

Much of the text is devoted to the histories of ancient states like Ghana and Mali, as well as tracing the well-known travels of Ibn Battuta. Cooley was famous for his stubborn insistence on a few major errors in African geography, such as his opinion that there could be no snow-capped mountains on the continent (despite being presented with evidence of Mount Kilimanjaro), or that Lake Nyasa (also known as Lake Malawi) and Lake Tanganyika formed a single body of water. However, he spoke Kiswahili and was instrumental in debunking a famously (but, to this day, debatably) fraudulent account of a voyage through Africa by Frenchman Jean-Baptiste Douville (1797–1837). Light offsetting to map, some foxing near end. Faint rubbing to covers, spine splitting at top, but generally in good condition. From the collection of the U.S. conservationist Esmond Bradley Martin (1941–2018), long a U.N. special envoy for the conservation of rhinoceros, with the original 1975 invoice from Francis Edwards Ltd. of London to Martin loosely inserted.

Macro 745.

The global fight against the slave trade

189. COOPER, Joseph. *The Lost Continent; or, Slavery and the Slave-Trade in Africa.*

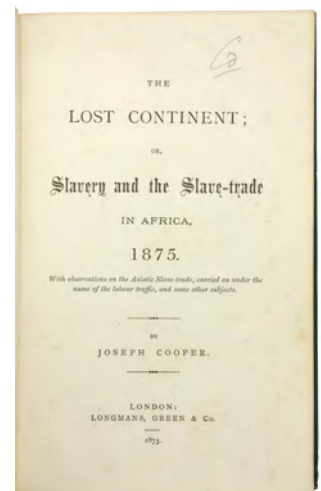
London, Longmans, Green & Co., 1875. 8vo. With large folding map of Africa. Contemporary green cloth, ruled and titled in gilt. € 2,500

First edition on this global investigation of the African slave trade, including a chapter dedicated to the challenges and successes of the Zanzibar treaties which had recently taken effect along the East African and Arabian Peninsula coastlines.

The volume opens with a large folding map of the African continent, its surrounding seas hand-painted in blue watercolour. Most of the continent itself is shaded in grey, and its caption reads, “The dark shade indicates those parts where Slavery and the Slave-trade more or less prevail. The uncoloured parts where freedom exists.” One such place was the Sultanate of Zanzibar, whose experiments in suppressing the slave trade are discussed in Chapter IX.

Very minor spotting to map; in good condition. From the collection of the U.S. conservationist Esmond Bradley Martin (1941–2018), long a U.N. special envoy for the conservation of rhinoceros. Also with the bookplate of Chichester Fortescue, Lord Carlingford (1823–1898).

Not in Gay.

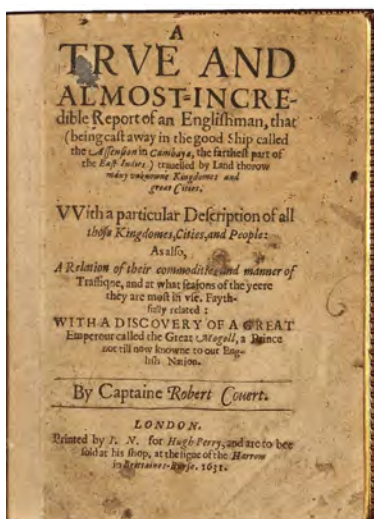


Account of Captain Robert Covert's voyage, with descriptions of Esfahan, Baghdad and Aleppo

190. COVERTE, Robert. *A True and Almost Incredible Report of an Englishman, that (being cast away in the good Ship called the Assension in Cambaya, the farthest part of the East Indies) travelled by Land thorow many unknowne Kingdomes and great Cities [...].*

London, printed by J[ohn] N[orton] for Hugh Perry, 1631. Small 4to. Full red morocco by Zaehnsdorf, covers with gilt triple fillet, spine with raised bands in six compartments, ruled in gilt on either side of each band, lettered in the second compartment, others with repeat decoration in gilt. Marbled endpapers. All edges gilt. € 18,000

An absorbing, very rare early account of an overland journey through India and the Middle East, presented in the form of a travel diary.



The author and his men left Plymouth in March 1607 aboard the *Ascension* and were among the first Englishmen to see the Cape of Good Hope, arriving there in July 1608. Covert eventually reached Gujarat, where the ship ran aground while approaching Surat. Not granted permission to remain in Surat, the crew departed to various destinations. Covert and others set out overland for the Moghul Court at Agra via Burhanpur (describing the important military post as larger than London), arriving at Agra in December 1609. Although asked by the emperor Jahangir to serve in his military service, Covert and other crew members left Agra in January 1610 “with the intention of making their way back to the Levant by the overland route. Travelling by way of Kandahar, Esfahan, and Baghdad, they reached Aleppo in December 1610 and from the coast of the Levant sailed for England. They subsequently arrived home in April 1611” (Howgego).

“Most of [Covert’s account] treats his overland journey from Surat to Aleppo with brief but fairly good descriptions of the towns and countryside along the route” (Lach & Van Kley). Penrose described this work as a “vigorous narrative. It relates its author’s reception by the Emperor Jahangir, and his [...] journey across India, Afghanistan, and Persia, and [...] is one of the best examples of a travel journal that the period produced”. The work was first published in 1612, with a second edition appearing two years later before the present third edition. It was one of the first descriptions of the Middle East available in Europe, and all English editions are rare and desirable. Two German translations followed, and the account was further published in compilations of discovery and exploration, including those published by De Bry, Hulsius, and van der Aa.

Title-page and A4 on stub guards, early ink and pencil marginalia throughout. Very appealingly bound.

BM-STC 5897. Howgego C211. Penrose, Travel and Discovery in the Renaissance 324. Oaten, European Travellers in India 158–161. Early English Books, 1475–1640, 1347:2. OCLC 55195177. Cf. Lach & Van Kley III, p. 553.

Travels to the East Indies, China, Middle East and the Gulf

191. CUBERO SEBASTIANO, Pedro. Peregrinazione del mondo.

Naples, Giuseppe Criscolo, 1683. 40. With additional engraved title and two portraits. Original papered boards, handwritten lettering to spine. € 18,000

First Italian edition of this fascinating and detailed account of the first overland journey from Spain to the East Indies. Included are three very three very detailed chapters of devoted to China, Tartary and the Chinese-Tartarian wars. Additionally, there are important discussion of Persia, India, Malacca, the Philippines, and Mexico; chapter XX (pp. 136–156) contains an extensive discussion on Islam, the birth and death of Mohamed and Mecca and Medina. Chapter XXXIII (p. 225–229) contains a discussion of the the Kingdom of Ormuz and Bandar Abbas, the city on the Straits of Hormuz at the mouth of the Persian Gulf.

Bookplate of the New York “Explorers Club” (James B. Ford Library) to pastedown. Old inscriptions to front flyleaf; occasional stains. Lacks lower flyleaf; small tear to corner with loss of some text to fol. O4. This is the only copy of this edition that appears in the auction records over 30 years, no copy in the trade.

Howgego C225. Cf. Sabin 17820. Palau 65757. For the author cf. F.T. Noonan, The road to Jerusalem: pilgrimage and travel in the age of discovery (2007), p. 104.



Guide to Damascus and first Middle Eastern commercial exhibition

192. [DAMASCUS INTERNATIONAL FAIR]. Welcome to Syria.

[Damascus], Imprimerie officielle, [ca. 1954]. 4to. In Arabic. With folding plans of Damascus and of the Damascus fair grounds, the latter with French title and legend conjoined, with information about the fair in English and Arabic on the reverse. Original printed wrappers. Stapled. € 450

Multilingual guide to Damascus and the International Fair, an annual commercial exhibition first held in 1954 – the oldest such event in the Middle East. The coloured plan of the fair grounds exhibits the pavilions of the various participating countries, including Hungary, Austria, Italy, Germany, Great Britain, the United States, the USSR, China, Japan, Pakistan, Morocco, Egypt, Iraq and Sudan. The 11-page guide in Arabic provides information on notable landmarks in Damascus, hotels, airlines, travel agencies, embassies, cinemas, railway and taxi service. In addition, the plan of Damascus indicates tram and bus lines, hospitals, restaurants, mosques, churches, factories, schools and archaeological sites. Central horizontal tear to the plan of Damascus repaired with Japanese paper by a former collector. Stapling detached at lower wrappers. Some rust spots.

Problems of the Gulf region in their historical context

193. AL-DAOUD, Mahmoud Ali. [Talks on the Arabian Gulf (Popular Culture Series 7)].

Baghdad, Directorate of Art and Culture, Ministry of Guidance, 1960. 8vo. In Arabic. Original printed wrappers. Stapled. € 850

Insightful essay providing historical context to problems of the Gulf region, addressing the roots of the Buraimi crisis in particular. Prepared by the influential Iraqi historian and diplomat Mahmoud Ali Al-Daoud (1930–2023).

Includes observations on the Washington Conference, a synopsis of opposing opinions on Buraimi, issues of international law, and the International Court of Justice's take on the matter. In addition, the paper discusses Bahrain's struggle to shed British influence and resist Iran's claims, the Shatt al-Arab conflict (growing tensions post 1958 Revolution and withdrawal from the Baghdad Pact), the Oman revolution and the significance of Bernard Burrows' appointment as Political Resident in 1953, British policy in the Gulf, and the position of Asian and African countries, the Oman issue at the United Nations, and military operations in Oman.

In very good condition.

Cf. OCLC 784456711 (2nd ed.).



Unique hand-coloured copy of Dapper's famous description of Africa

194. DAPPER, Olfert. Naukeurige beschrijvinge der Afrikaensche gewesten van Egypten, Barbaryen, Lybien, Biledulgerid, Negrosland, Guinea, Ethiopiën, Abyssinie.

(Including:) Naukeurige beschrijvinge der Afrikaensche eylanden: als Madagaskar, of Sant Laurens, Sant Thomee, d'Eilanden van Kanarien, Kaep de Verd, Malta, en andere.

Amsterdam, Jacob van Meurs, 1676. Folio. 3 works in 1 volume. Title-page printed in red and black. With a richly engraved allegorical frontispiece representing Africa, a large folding engraved map of Africa (445 × 560 cm), 14 double-page engraved maps of

parts of Africa and the adjacent islands, 27 double-page and 1 larger folding engraved plates and views, and 55 half-page engraved views, plans, illustrations of costumes, animals, plants, etc. in the text. All illustrations hand-coloured by a contemporary hand. Contemporary vellum at a later date with elaborate blind-tooled decorations, including oriental portraits. With 2 decorated brass clasps. € 85,000

First impression of the second, much enlarged Dutch edition of Dapper's famous description of Africa. Dapper began his writing career with a description of Amsterdam, where he spent his whole life. His description of the entire continent of Africa and its islands was first published in 1668, which was still early in his career. It is now accepted as his best work and was translated into German and English in 1670, and into French in 1686. The present second edition was thoroughly revised.

Dapper's attention was drawn mainly to the Islamic North of Africa, and he gives extensive descriptions of the area between Morocco and Egypt (with a magnificent illustration of pyramids) and the Ethiopian Empire (Abyssinia). He maps the whole of Africa, Egypt and Ethiopia including the Arabian Peninsula as far as the Gulf and the Red Sea. He includes an impressive double-page plate with a view of a Hajj caravan from Cairo to Mecca.

Of special interest are the book's abundant, exact and finely executed illustrations – especially as they are here coloured by a contemporary hand, a highly unusual feature for this work. The illustrations include engraved maps of the states, provinces, and towns, engraved plates and a large number of engravings in the text representing the residents, the lesser-known plants and animals.

Faded manuscript title on spine. Covers and spine slightly rubbed, clasps reattached, new ties. Otherwise in very good condition.

Cox I, 361. Gay, L'Afrique, 219. Mendelssohn I, 413f. Tiele 298.

Description of the Middle East: first German edition

195. DAPPER, Olfert. Umbständliche und eigentliche Beschreibung von Asia: In sich haltend die Landschaften Mesopotamien, Babylonien, Assyrien, Anatolien oder Klein-Asien.

Nuremberg, Froberg for Hoffmann, 1681. Folio. With engraved frontispiece, 3 double-page-sized engraved maps, 20 engraved plates (13 double-page-sized, 1 folding), and 8 engravings in the text. Contemp. calf with gilt spine. € 6,000

First German edition of Dapper's description of the Middle East, including Mesopotamia or Algizira, Assyria, and Anatolia; the second part is entirely devoted to Arabia. Dapper's work is of special importance for its original and new information on Islam, Arab science, astronomy, philosophy, and historiography, as well as for its illustrations. "Dr. Olfert Dapper (1636–89), physician, geographical and historical scholar, was the author of a series of works dealing with Africa, America and Asia. The fine plates [...] are after a number of mapmakers and artists, including Christiaan van Adrichom, Juan Bautista Villalpando and Wenzel Hollar among others" (Blackmer). Includes accounts of Mecca (with a description of the Hajj), Jeddah, Medina, Sana'a, etc. The engravings show costumes, religious rites, specimens of local flora, views, etc., including Aden, Mocha, Maskat, Babylon, Baghdad, Ninive, Ephesus, and Smyrna (re-engraved from the Dutch original edition).

Old repair to view of the Tower of Babylon (slight loss to image). Engraved armorial bookplate "ex Bibliotheca Blomiana" to pastedown. Formerly in the Ottoman collection of the Swiss industrialist Herry W. Schaefer.

VD 17, 39:133144U. STC D 200. Blackmer 450. Tiele 300 (note).



Major source of information on the Muslim world in the 17th century

196. DAPPER, Olfert. Naukeurige beschryving van Asie: behelsende de gewesten van Mesopotamie, Babylonie, Assyrie, Anatolie, of Klein Asie: beneffens eene volkome beschrijving van gantsch gelukkig, woest, en petreesch of steenigh Arabie ... inzonderheit die van d'oude Arabieren, Mahomet en Mahometanen.

Amsterdam, Jacob van Meurs, 1680. Folio. With engraved frontispiece, 3 double-page maps (of Basra and surroundings, Anatolia and the Arabian Peninsula), 12 double-page or folding views (partly drawn by Charles Vasteau). Near contemporary blind-stamped vellum. € 9,500

First edition of Olfert Dapper's important description of the Middle East. The first part is devoted to Mesopotamia or Algizira, Babylonia, Assyria and Anatolia, while the second is entirely devoted to Arabia. The work is especially important for the original and new information on Islam, Arabic science, astronomy, philosophy and historiography. The fine plates and illustrations include views of Mount Sinai, Bagdad, Basra, Nineveh, Abydos, Smyrna, Aden, Muscat and Mocha. The second part includes a description of coffee: "In Arabia Felix alone, and in no other place of the whole world, there grows a seed or corn or bean shrub which the Arabs call 'Bon' or 'Ban', of which they prepare a drink by cooking it in water over the fire" (part 2, pp. 61f.).

Bookseller's ticket on pastedown. Slightly browned throughout. Joints cracked at the head. In very good condition.

Atabey 322; Hünersdorff, Coffee, p. 386; Slot, B.J. The Arabs of the Gulf, p. 412; Tiele, Bibl. 300.

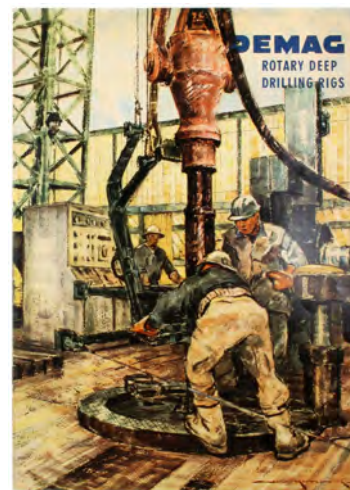
German-built oil rigs described for Middle Eastern readers

197. DEMAG Aktiengesellschaft. Rotary Deep Drilling Rigs.

(Germany, Demag AG), [ca. 1960]. 4to. Original printed wappers. One folding pamphlet printed in Arabic throughout. € 450

Company news bulletins for English- and Arabic-speaking audiences. Advertising deep drilling rigs and celebrating Demag installations operating in oil fields all over the world for more than 25 years. Reprinted from Demag News no. 158.

Edges of the Arabic pamphlet slightly worn, otherwise very well preserved.



A British diarist on the Arab-African slave trade

198. DEVEREUX, William Cope. A Cruise in the "Gorgon;" or, Eighteen months on H.M.S. "Gorgon," Engaged in the Suppression of the Slave Trade on the East Coast of Africa.

London, Bell and Daldy, 1869. 8vo. With hand-coloured folding map frontispiece. Publisher's blue cloth. € 4,500

First edition in its original binding; a scarce and desirable work. "The Gorgon was a paddle-wheel sloop dispatched to the east coast of Africa to stop the illegal slave trade in the region. The vessel made its way up the Zambesi to meet the famous missionary explorer David Livingstone" (Czech). In doing so, it so happened that the sailors aboard the Gorgon bore witness to many major political players and forces along the Eastern coast of Africa: David Livingstone (1813–73) breakfasts aboard the Gorgon in the midst of his infamous Zambezi Expedition; the first Sultan of Zanzibar Majid bin Said (1834–70) demands a gun salute from the British; the exiled cousin of

the Sultan of Anjouan is encountered attempting to maneuver his way back home.

Devereux, an unsympathetic but detailed diarist, describes the history of Zanzibar and its Arab rulers, including how "in 1698 the Portuguese were driven out of Mombasa by the Sultan of Oman" (p. 98) and how "the islands of Zanzibar, Pemba, and Monfia fell under the Imaum", that is Said bin Sultan (1791–1856) of Muscat and Oman. In numerous encounters, Devereux describes firsthand the slave trade as he witnesses it, including very detailed scenes of the inspection and sale of enslaved people.

With the ownership signature of L. C. Spencer of Saybrook, Connecticut, on the front free endpaper. Latterly in the collection of the U.S. conservationist Esmond Bradley Martin (1941–2018), long a U.N. special envoy for the conservation of rhinoceros. Spine sunned, binding a touch delicate. An attractive copy.

Gay 156. Czech (Africa), p. 48.



Military issue booklet from the Omani Civil War

199. [DHO FAR REBELLION]. Know Your Enemy. [I'rif 'aduwak]. Apne Dushman Ko Pehchano.

No place, Sultans Armed Forces, 1971. Oblong 8vo. Original printed wrappers, saddle-stitched.

€ 4,500

A hitherto unrecorded book issued by the Sultans Armed Forces (SAF) to its soldiers, detailing the weaponry the SAF believes are in use by its opponents in the Dhofar Rebellion (or Omani Civil War), the Dhofar Liberation Front (DLF). Published a mere six months after the 1970 Omani coup d'état which replaced Said bin Taimur (1910–72) with his son Qaboos bin Said Al Said (1940–2020) in the midst of the fighting, the book's introduction states the purpose of the SAF: "The aim of the operations about to begin is to liberate the people of Dhofar from their Communist oppressors. Our Dhofari brothers will not be able to enjoy the better life that Sultan Qaboos has promised them until we in SAF have captured or killed the Communist leaders and destroyed their weapons and ammunition".

The bulk of the book is dedicated to specifications of enemy weaponry: "This book is to show you what these enemy weapons look like and teach you the names of the principal enemy leaders who are your main target. Read this book carefully". Following are diagrams and specifications of guns, anti-tank missile launchers, and hand grenades. All are captioned in Arabic and English, with special attention paid to defining characteristics of each.

Featured weapons include the Soviet 7.62mm Assault Rifle AK (AK 47), Czechoslovakian 7.62mm Model 58 Assault Rifle (M 58), 7.62mm Simonov Semiautomatic Carbine (SKS), 7.92mm KAR 98k, 7.62mm Degtyarev Light Machine Gun (RPD), 7.62mm Goryunov Heavy Machine Gun (SG 43 or SGM), 12.7mm DShk M1938 Heavy Machine Gun (DSK), 14.5mm KPV Machine Gun (KPV), CCA 57mm Recoilless Rifle Type 36 (Type 36), CCA 75mm Recoilless Rifle Type 56, Light Anti-Tank Launcher RPG-2, and Light Anti-Tank Launcher RPG 7. Each is listed with recognition features, size, ammunition, range, and often a short note. Following are a list of names identified by the SAF as "known rebel leaders on the jebel". Not seen in institutional holdings or in auction records. Remarkably well preserved.



Archaeological sites in the Middle East, with 143 reproductions of photographs

200. DJEMAL PASCHA, Ahmed and Theodore WIEGAND. Alte Denkmäler aus Syrien, Palästina und Westarabien. 100 Tafeln mit beschreibendem Text.

Berlin, Georg Reimer, 1918. Folio (34.5 × 24 cm). 100 plates with 143 reproductions of photographs. Original red publisher's cloth, with the title in Arabic and German on the front board.

€ 4,500

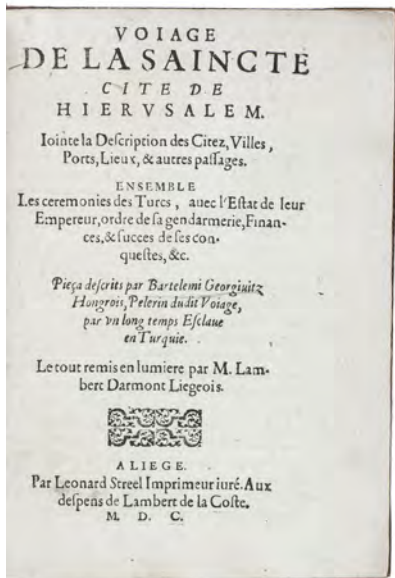
First and only edition of a bilingual work with 143 photographs of archeology in the Middle East, compiled by the well-known German archaeologist Theodore Wiegand (1864–1936). The publication was ordered by Ahmed Djemal Pasha (1872–1822), the Ottoman military leader and Minister of the Navy, who also wrote the foreword. The 100 plates show a total of 143 photographs, showing archaeological excavation sites in Aleppo, Amman, Baalbek, Damascus, Gerasa, Jerusalem, Palmyra, Petra and others. Each plate is accompanied by a leaf explaining the photographs, with the text in both Arabic and German. Some of the photographs are by the Swedish photographer Lewis Larsson (1881–1958). Others were taken during the expedition by Otto Puchstein (1856–1911) to the capital of the ancient Hittite Empire, Hattusa, in present-day Turkey.



Only very slightly browned, the fore-edge of the book block is very slightly foxed, with a small tear in the center of the last two leaves, very slightly affecting text and image (without loss). Otherwise in very good condition.

Only very slightly browned, the fore-edge of the book block is very slightly foxed, with a small tear in the center of the last two leaves, very slightly affecting text and image (without loss). Otherwise in very good condition.

M. Greenhalgh, Constantinople to Córdoba: dismantling ancient architecture in the East, North Africa and Islamic Spain (2012), p. 478.



*Life and customs in the Ottoman Empire,
described by a Christian former slave*

201. DJURDJEVIC, Bartol (Bartholomeus GEORGIEVITZ). *Voiage de la sainte cite de Hierusalem. Jointe la description des citez, villes, ports, lieux, & autres passages. Ensemble les ceremonies des Turcs ...*

Liège, printed by Leonard Streele for Lambert de la Coste, 1600. 2 parts in 1 volume. 4°. 18th century calf, gold-tooled spine. € 17,500

Rare edition, in French, of “one of the most frequently reprinted accounts of all Turkish life and customs” (Atabey). The first part details a pilgrimage from Paris to Jerusalem, the second is devoted to the Ottoman Empire. Bartolomej Djurdjevic (or Georgievitz, ca. 1506–1566) was captured at the battle of Mohács (1526), Hungary, and spent 13 years in Turkish captivity. He describes the miseries of Christian slaves in the Ottoman Empire, as well as Turkish ceremonies, traditions, religion, agriculture, etc. It includes a Turkish-French vocabulary.

The second part is mentioned on the title-page of the first part, but has its own title-page, pagination and signatures, so that it could also be sold separately. The two parts are rarely found together.

Atkinson 407; Tobler, p. 73; USTC 34773, 34774; cf. Atabey 488 (other ed.); not in Belg. Typ.

First edition of a classic

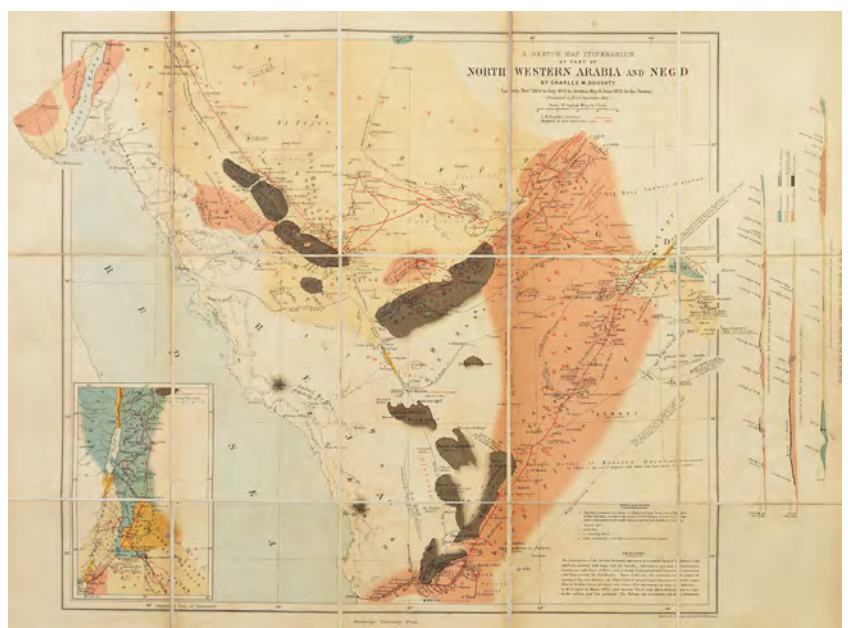
202. DOUGHTY, Charles Montagu. *Travels in Arabia Deserta.*

Cambridge, University Press, 1888. 2 vols. 8vo. With numerous in-text illustrations, folding plates, and a large, cloth-backed folding map in pocket at rear of second volume, titled “North Western Arabia and Negd”, printed in colour. Modern full green morocco with red morocco spine labels, titled in gilt. € 4,500

First edition of only 500 copies. Doughty’s journey, undertaken between 1875 and 1878, “did much to advance knowledge of north-western and central Arabia” (cf. Henze). He was the first European to see the city of Mada’in Salih, near the northern border of Hejaz, crossed the expanse of Arabia to Jeddah, and returned via Bombay. Doughty’s “unique style of English, which [he] vehemently refused to have edited”, led to four commercial presses turning down his manuscript before the Cambridge University Press agreed to publish it in 1888. “The result was one of the great classics of travel literature which, although exceptionally demanding for the reader, passed through numerous reprintings” (Howgego III, p. 246). The geological and geographical descriptions are of such accuracy and detail that it became a military textbook for the British Army in the final phases of the Arab revolt. In its sensitive observation of Bedouin life it is unsurpassed, whether describing how scarlet dye is made from toadstools and camels’ urine or the construction of tent ropes. T. E. Lawrence describes Doughty as coming away with “the soul of the desert”.

One folding plate professionally repaired and reinforced; gentle toning in margins. Some folding plates with tears to folds; some quires loosened or uncut; a few instances of chipped or torn or edges.

Macro 859. Howgego III, D29. Henze II, 88. NYPL Arabia coll. 166. Fück 198.



On the brink of the oil boom: the Trucial Coast in 1932

203. (DOUGLAS, H. P. / GLEN, Graham Cunningham, eds.). Persian Gulf Pilot. Comprising the Persian Gulf and its approaches from Ras Al Hadd, in the South-West, to Cape Monze, in the East. Eighth edition.

London, Hydrographic Department, Admiralty, 1932. 8vo. With 21 plates, 14 of which are double-sided (14 ff. of plates in total). Publisher's red cloth. € 18,000

The rarest of the Arabian Gulf Pilots published just before the oil boom transformed the area, with maps and illustrations including coastal views of "Ras al Khaimah fort" and "Al 'Ajman town".

The Persian Gulf Pilot "contains sailing directions for the Persian Gulf and the approaches thereto", but the Trucial Coast and the future UAE, Bahrain, Oman, and Qatar are given particular attention as "the similarity of appearance [i.e., of the Trucial coastline] makes it difficult to distinguish one town from another" (168). Sharjah is lauded as "the largest and most important town in Trucial 'Oman" (173), while "Cattle might possibly be obtained at Abu Dhabi; but the water is very brackish, all good water being brought from Dabai" (177). Dubai itself is "situated at a short distance inland" and has a prominent date grove, and "although there

are no settled inhabitants, landing unarmed on the mainland between Dabai and Abu Dhabi is not recommended, for it is often visited by Bedáwin from the interior" (176). The harbour of Doha is identified by the placement of its minarets, and the approaches to Ras Al Khaimah, Umm Al Quwain, and Al Ajman are all described in great detail, down to prominent palm trees and the best spots to purchase fruit or take on water.

The work also includes copious information on politics, population, languages, trade, currencies, pearl fishery, meteorological information (climate, winds, weather, temperature, humidity), as well as currents, tides, communications and other miscellaneous information. Its editors were well-versed in the Gulf, and make a prescient observation in this 1932 edition: "Probably the two most important products of the Gulf are pearls and petroleum; the latter is found at the north-western end of the Gulf, and refineries have been established by the Anglo-Persian Oil Company at Abadan [...] and drilling operations for locating oil are taking place at Bahrein" (8). 1932 would be the year oil was struck in Bahrain.

Cloth somewhat rubbed and soiled, a hint of foxing to endpapers, interior bright and clean. – Very rarely seen at auction or in institutional holdings, with only seven institutions listing it worldwide. Only two copies in auction records of the past decades (Peter Hopkirk's copy at Sotheby's, Oct 14, 1998, lot 1043).

Hydrographic Office Publication 158. Cf. Wilson 171.



Scenes from the camel market in Dubai

204. [DUBAI CAMEL MARKET]. Dubai camel market.

No place, [ca. 1930]. Two photographs (ca. 8.5 × 11 cm). Mounted on backing cardboard. In a black picture frame (22 × 27 cm).

€ 5,000

Two pictures, both showing scenes from the camel market in Dubai, depicting resting camels on the ground as well as several customers and cameleers on foot or riding mules.

Rare photographs in good condition.



The future ruler of Dubai

205. [DUBAI – photograph album].
[Photo album – Mohammed bin Rashid al Maktoum].

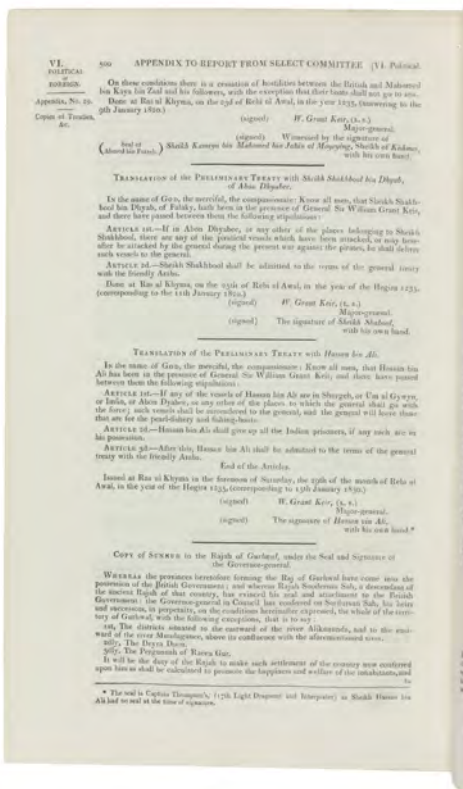
[Iraq, ca. 1975]. Folio. 10 ff. 19 colour photographs pasted down onto each leaf, each 125 × 173 mm. Contemporary spiral-bound album, cloth boards. € 9,500

A photograph album of Dubai's HH Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum (b. 1949) on a state visit to Iraq just four years after the formation of the United Arab Emirates, when the Union was still in the process of gaining its footing on the international political stage. Here, the future ruler of Dubai meets with the Iraqi undersecretary of the Ministry of Trade, Hikmet al-Azawi (1933–2012), who would go on to serve as Governor of the Central Bank of Iraq and as Iraq's Deputy Prime Minister.



Snapshots show the two men in conversation, enjoying refreshments together, and visiting the Iraq Trade Ministry. Hikmet looks on as a young Sheikh Mohammed bin Rashid cuts ceremonial tape, tours an Iraqi commerce exhibition (a plaque for the Iraqi Bolts Company can be seen in the background), and meets with Hikmet and fellow politicians from Iraq and the UAE. The photographs are informal, and show HH Mohammed bin Rashid in action as a political player early on in his career: at the time he was Dubai's first Minister of Defense, working to create international ties for Dubai and the UAE.

Evidence of removed photograph on first leaf; photos themselves in good condition, with only some minor fading.



*The Trucial States:
the relevant treaties published for the first time*

206. [EAST INDIA COMPANY]. Minutes of evidence taken before the select committee on the affairs of the East India Company and also an appendix and index. VI. Political or Foreign.

London, for the House of Commons, 16 August 1832. Folio. With a folding map. Modern half cloth. € 15,000

Includes the first publication of the treaties closed by the British with the Gulf sheikhdoms following General W. Grant Keir's raid on Ras al-Khaimah in 1819/20: the preliminary treaties with Hassan bin Rama (Ras al-Khaimah, 8 Jan. 1820); Sultan bin Sakr (9 Jan. 1820), Sheikh Kameya bin Mahomed bin Jabin al Moyeying, Sheikh of Kishmee, of Dubai (9 Jan. 1820), Sheikh Shakhbool bin Dhyab of Abu Dhabi (11 Jan. 1820), Hassan bin Ali, for Sharjah, Umm al-Quwain, Ajman, and Abu Dhabi (15 Jan. 1830). Also, Sketch of the Articles proposed to H.H. the Imaum of Muscat for the Prevention of the Foreign Slave Trade, in 1822. Slight waterstaining near beginning, but well-preserved. Rare.

OCLC 45474897.

Secret correspondence between Tipu Sultan and the French, published by the British

207. [EAST INDIA COMPANY]. [TIPU SULTAN, Zaman Shah DURRANI, NAPOLEON BONAPARTE and others]. Official documents, relative to the negotiations carried on by Tippoo Sultaan, with the French Nation, and other foreign states, for purposes hostile to the British nation; to which is added, proceedings of a Jacobin club, formed at Seringapatam, by the French soldiers in the corps commanded by M. Dompert, with a translation ... Printed by order of the ... Governor General ...

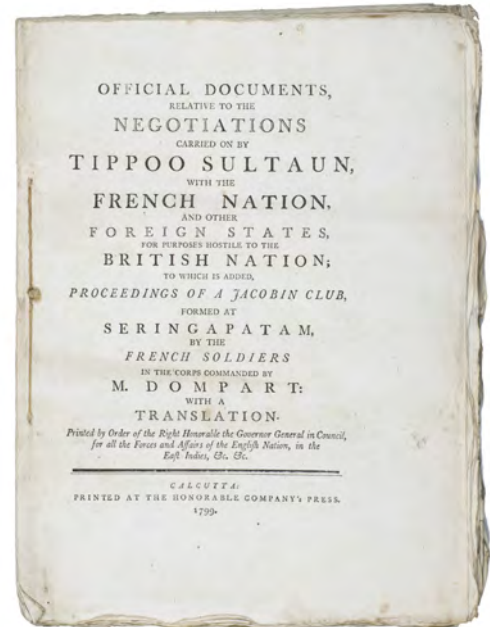
Calcutta, Honorable Company's Press, 1799. Super Royal 4°. Never bound, but side stitched through 3 holes.

€ 6,500

A British propaganda publication, printed in Calcutta, transcribing “secret” documents that the British supposedly found in the palace of Seringapatam: primarily Tipu Sultan’s correspondence with the French, considered a betrayal of the British. Tipu Sultan (1750–1799), ruler of the Kingdom of Mysore in southern India, took part in a long-standing military feud with the British, but made peace with them in 1792. When the French under Napoleon made a push for India in 1798 the British attacked Tipu’s forces once again, starting the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War and eventually killing Tipu Sultan in the attack on Seringapatam. He had a fearsome reputation as the “Tiger of Mysore” and the present publication attempts to discredit him as a traitor. His supposed affiliation with the French Jacobin Club would have especially concerned British readers. Most of the correspondence between Tipu Sultan, the French and their allies (including Zaman Shah Durrani, ruler of what was to become Afghanistan) is printed in parallel columns in English and French. Also included is the text of a letter from Tipu Sultan printed letterpress in Persian (in nasta’liq script): 9 lines of type, apparently set in the nasta’liq type cut under the direction of Charles Wilkins (1749–1836), who served the East India Company in India and became their leading orientalist. It was first used, at Calcutta, in 1781. The only earlier type for the script that has been clearly documented is thought to have been cut in the 1590s for the Propaganda Fide in Rome, who used it around 1633. Neil Benjamin Edmonstone translated the Persian and G.G. Keble the French. Although the book is a true very large quarto (point holes along the fold at the head and deckles at the foot and fore-edge), the chainlines are vertical, though one would not expect sheets this large to be made in double moulds (the usual reason for chainlines parallel to the long axis of the sheet).

In good condition. Wholly untrimmed and with most bolts unopened and the point holes present.

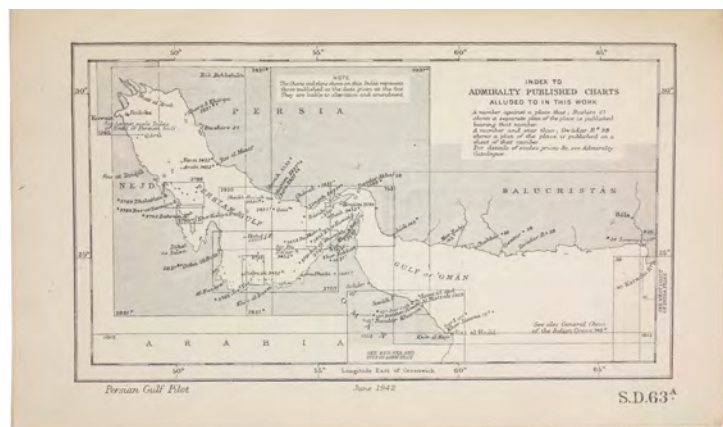
Shaw, Printing in Calcutta, 359; Shaw, SABREB, sab00086; not in Cat. East-India Comp.



Sailing directions for the Arabian Gulf: editor's proof copy

208. (EDGELL, J. A. [ed.]). Persian Gulf Pilot. Comprising the Persian Gulf and its approaches, from Ras al Hadd, in the South-West, to Cape Monze, in the East. Ninth edition. All bearings are true. Includes: Supplement No. 3 – 1946 relating to the Persian Gulf Pilot, Ninth edition, 1942 corrected to 17th August 1946.

London, Hydrographic Department, Admiralty / Lowe & Brydone, 1942. 8vo. With several maps and plates. Original cloth with modern black leather spine. Supplement: 16 pp. Original wrappers. € 4,500



Important and detailed navigational manual of the Gulf coast, including the rare 1946 supplement. The chapter on Trucial Oman contains among others photos of the coastal profiles Yas Island and a representation of Abu Dhabi Fort. Also includes copious information on politics, population, languages, trade, currencies, pearl fishery, meteorological information (climate, winds, weather, temperature, humidity), as well as currents, tides, communications and other miscellaneous information.

Only two copies in auction records of the past decades. Supplement has note on cover: “whenever reference is made to the pilot (1942), this supplement must be consulted”.

Cloth covers a little rubbed, spine rebacked. With manuscript red ink corrections for the 1955 tenth edition throughout, probably by that issue’s editor, Royal Navy Commander F. N. Shearme.

Hydrographic Office Publication 158. OCLC 807872995. Cf. Wilson 171.



A journey through Egypt in the spring of 1895

209. [EGYPT – PHOTOGRAPHY]. Photograph album.

Egypt (and Australia), 1895. Large folio (470 × 350 mm). A total of 52 albumen prints (36 from Egypt, signed Zangaki brothers, all 215 × 275 mm, and 16 from Australia, mostly signed Hitch & Co., 150 × 200 mm), all mounted on cardboard, each with handwritten identifying captions in French, German, and English. Dark brown morocco binding gilt on upper cover with golden corner fleurons and gilt title “Februar – April 1895” (signed in lower left corner: “C. Keuth, relieur, Anvers”). Moirée endpapers. All edges gilt.

€ 8,500

A charming and sumptuously bound album commemorating a journey through Egypt in the spring of 1895. The photos include four views of Suez and the Canal, numerous impressive scenes of Cairo, its streets and palaces, with panoramic views, the Mosques of

Muhammad Ali and of Sultan Hassan, the Citadel, the Tombs of the Caliphs, the Tombs of the Mamelukes, the road to the pyramids (with locals posing), the Sphinx and an ascent of the Great Pyramid, the statue of Ramses II at Saqqara and the Pyramid of Djoser, the Obelisk at Heliopolis, Pompey’s Columns at Alexandria, etc.

Some occasional fading, but generally in very good condition. The brothers Georgios and Constantinos Zangaki, originally hailing from Greece, set up their first studio in Port Said around 1870, and a second one in Cairo around 1895. After the inauguration of the Suez Canal in 1869, which opened Europe to Egypt and Eastern Asia, Egypt became a desirable destination for Western tourists. The brothers produced attractive images of Egypt for the growing market of European tourists, drawing on a familiar genre of orientalist scenes.

Collection of photographs of 19th-century Egypt, by the leading Orientalist photographer of the time

210. [EGYPT – PHOTOGRAPHY]. SÉBAH, Jean Pascal. [Collection of 34 albumen prints of Egypt].

[Cairo?, 1888–1900?]. 34 albumen prints (ca. 22 × 27 cm) mounted on cream cardstock (ca. 28 × 35,5 cm). € 4,000

Remarkable collection of 34 stunning photographic prints of Egypt, all numbered, titled and signed in the negative by photographer Jean Pascal Sébah (1872–1947), who owned the leading studio for Orientalist photography. He was even named the official photographer of the Sultan of Turkey, together with his business partner Polycarpe Joaillier (1848–1904). The majority of the images in the present collection show streets and buildings from lesser known Egyptian cities and scenes of daily life. Larger collections of Sébah’s work are relatively rare on the market.



Sébah continued the business of his father Pascal Sébah (1823–1886), one of the first photographers working in Egypt. Pascal rose to prominence because of his well-organized compositions, careful lighting and quality of his prints. The majority of his photographs are of tourist destinations and locals. Jean Pascal inherited his father's good eye, but was more interested in depicting lesser known locations. His photos of people also appear more spontaneous. The present collection includes photographs of El-Souroughieh street and the Khalig canal in Cairo, an intriguing supported tree, a local with a buffalo, a group of seated men in a mosque, a sugarcane market, locals working on a sugarcane field, a group of boys fishing and the hustle and bustle along the Nile. With a small, purple ownership stamp of an anchor in mirror image and the letters "S A" near the top edge of one of the photographs of the Nile. The cardstock is very slightly foxed and yellowed and has somewhat warped from past temperature fluctuations. The prints have somewhat yellowed around the edges, but are otherwise in good condition.

Cf. Saretzky, The history of photography (online).

An early run

211. [EGYPTOLOGY]. AL-MATHAF AL-MISRI. Catalogue général des antiquités égyptiennes du Musée du Caire.

Cairo & Vienna, Imprimerie de l'Institut Français & Adolf Holzhausen, 1901–1932. 4to. 20 volumes: 14 bound in original wrappers, 4 in half calf over marbled boards with giltstamped spine title, and 2 in half calf with giltstamped spine title. Illustrated throughout.

€ 6,500



Extensive set, comprising 20 of the first 32 issues of the still-published series that catalogues and describes in detail the treasures of the famous Egyptian Museum, which houses the world's largest collection of Pharaonic antiquities.

Printed in Cairo: W. E. Crum, Nos. 8001–8741 Coptic Monuments (1902); M. Quibell, Nos. 11001–1200 & 14001–14754 Archaic objects t. II (1904); M. Quibell, Nos. 11001–12000 & 14001–14754 Archaic objects t. I (1905); Gaillard & Daressy, Nos. 29501–29733 & 29751–29834 La faune momifiée (1905); Ahmed Bey Kamal, Nos. 23001–23246 Tables d'offrandes t. II (1906); C. C. Edgar, Nos. 33301–33506 Sculptors' studies (1906); Arthur E. P. Weigall, Nos. 31271–31670 Weights and Balances (1908); Ahmed Bey Kamal, Nos. 23001–23256 Tables d'offrandes t. I (1909); Georges Daressy, Nos. 61001–61044 Cercueils des cachettes royales (1909); Georges Bénédite, Nos. 44301–44638 Objets de toilette Iere partie peignes etc. (1911); Henri Gauthier, Nos. 41042–41048 Cercueils anthropoides, premier fascicule (1912); Henri Gauthier, Nos. 41048–41072 Cercueils anthropoides, second fascicule (1913); G. A. Reisner, Nos. 4798–4976 & 5034–5200 Models of ships and boats (1913); Charles T. Currelly, Nos. 63001–64906 Stone implements (1913); Henri Munier, Nos. 9201–9304 Manuscrits Coptes (1916); Charles Kuentz, Nos. 1308–1315 & 17001–17036 Obélisques (1932).

Printed in Vienna: W. von Bissing, Nos. 3426–3587 Metallgefäße (1901); W. von Bissing, Nos. 3618–4000, 18001–18037, 18600, 18603 Fayencegefäße (1902); Josef Strzygowski, Nos. 7001–7394 & 8742–9200 Koptische Kunst (1904); W. von Bissing, Tongefäße. I. Teil: Bis zum Beginn des Alten Reiches (1913).

Some browning throughout as common. Wrappers rubbed but professionally repaired. Rare.

ZDB-ID 441756-2.



Afghanistan and its dependencies in Persia, Tartary and India, with 14 hand-coloured plates, in original wrappers

212. ELPHINSTONE, Mountstuart. Tableau du royaume de Caboul, et de ses dépendances, dans la Perse, la Tartarie et l'Inde, offrant les moeurs, usages et costumes de cet empire, ... traduit et abrégé de l'anglais, par M. Breton.

Paris, Nepveu, 1817. 3 volumes. 18°. With 14 engraved plates depicting various costumes, lords on horseback, etc., all beautifully coloured by hand. Original publisher's printed wrappers, each volume with wood engraved illustrations on front, back and spine. Preserved in a modern gold-tooled green morocco box.

€ 4,950

First edition of the French translation of one of the first exhaustive works on the kingdom of Kabul, now known as Afghanistan, and its dependencies in Persia, Tartary and India. First published in English in 1815, it was written by a British official, Mountstuart Elphinstone (1779–1859). Elphinstone was sent to the kingdom of Kabul by the rulers of British India in 1808, to discuss with the Shah the possibilities of a mutual defence against Napoleonic France. Elphinstone, as a consequence, was the first Englishman to visit Peshawar, the traditional winter residence of the rulers of Kabul, which was also the terminus of all trade routes from east to west. The meeting was concluded by a treaty of friendship (7 June 1809), the Shah promising to oppose the passage of foreign troops through his country. Before this could be ratified, however, the Shah was driven off the throne by his brother. The book opens with a short history of Afghanistan that ends with the coming of the English in 1809. It gives a good impression of Afghan society at the beginning of the 19th century, when Afghanistan was still virtually unknown in Western Europe. Some foxing in text, otherwise in good condition and wholly untrimmed. Wrappers have only some minor wear to the ends of the spines and some very slight soiling, but are still very good.

Chadenat 822; Colas 961; Lipperheide 1483.

From the first printing press in the Arab world

213. ESTÈVE, Martin-Roch-Xavier. Règlement du payeur général [de l'armée d'Orient] sur les fabriques d'eau-de-vie.

Cairo, Imprimerie nationale, [ca. 1800]. Folio. Broadsheet. Printed in French and Arabic in two columns. € 7,500

Only known copy of this broadside intended for wall-mounting, printed by the first printing press in the Arab world. Issued by the paymaster of Napoleon's Armée de l'Orient, Martin-Roch-Xavier Estève (1772–1852), it is a proclamation of six articles regulating the production of liquor, mostly from dates, in Cairo, Giza, and Boulaq (now a district of Cairo), including tariffs on the raw materials and final product, a maximum price, and corresponding fines. Distilleries needed to be registered and marked in capital letters as "Fabrique d'eau de vie" within a fixed period following the proclamation. Inspectors were supposed to make "frequent inspections", checking, among other things, that the produced liquor had at least 18 per cent by volume and that it be "of good quality and without any kind of adulteration detrimental to health". The raw materials enumerated in the proclamation include five qualities of fresh dates, dried dates, figs, and raisins.

Small waterstain in the lower edge, traces of folds, otherwise well preserved. No copy in the Bibliotheque nationale de France, not recorded in OCLC. The only known documentation for this highly interesting broadside is the sales catalogue for the library of the famous orientalist Antoine Isaac Silvestre de Sacy.

Small waterstain in the lower edge, traces of folds, otherwise well preserved. No copy in the Bibliotheque nationale de France, not recorded in OCLC. The only known documentation for this highly interesting broadside is the sales catalogue for the library of the famous orientalist Antoine Isaac Silvestre de Sacy.

Bibliothèque de M. le baron Silvestre de Sacy, Vol. III, Paris, 1847, p. 461, no. 50. Cf. D. Glass/G. Roper, The Printing of Arabic Books in the Arab World, in: Middle Eastern Languages and the Print Revolution (Gutenberg Museum Mainz 2002), p. 177–225, at 182.



Early Turkish voyage and expedition

214. FAIK BEY, Mühendis. Seyâhatnâme-i Bahr-i Muhit.

Istanbul, Mekteb-i Bahriye-i Sâhâne Matbaası, 1285 H [= 1868 CE]. 8vo. Ottoman Turkish in Arabic type. Modern blindstamped full calf with the Turkish crescent and star to upper cover, giltstamped spine. Marbled endpapers. € 9,500

First and only early edition. An exceedingly rare travelogue of the first ever voyage of the Ottoman navy to the American continent, albeit accidental.

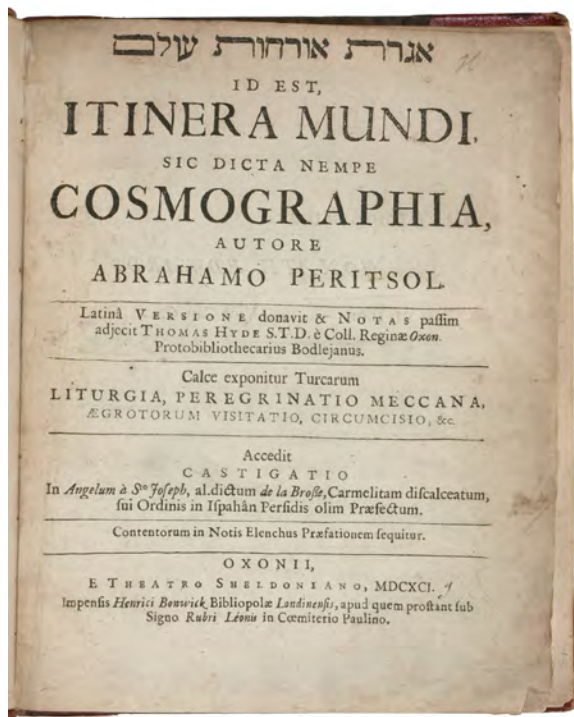
Thrown off their course to Basra by a storm on the Atlantic near Cape Verde, the two Ottoman warships Bursa and Izmir were dragged in the opposite direction, to Rio de Janeiro. This lively account by the Turkish engineer and naval officer Faik Bey describes all the stages of the corvettes' 13-month journey, their voyage from Istanbul across the Mediterranean Sea to

Cadiz, on to the Canary Islands and the Cape Verde Islands, and the fierce storm that brought them to the shores of Brazil, where they laid anchor at the port of Rio de Janeiro before setting sail again two months later. They visited many ports and countries including the Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, Muscat, Bombay, and Iran, before finally reaching Basra in November 1866. Faik Bey gives a personal account of what must have been an exciting but strenuous journey, while also reflecting on the economic conditions in the Ottoman state and the Islamic world at the time.

Extremely rare; we were not able to trace a single library copy. A second edition was not published until 138 years after the first, in 2006 (Istanbul, Kitabevi). Another account of this voyage, written by Imam Abdurrahman Efendi, who remained in Brazil for a while before returning to Istanbul, was published in 1871. It only briefly mentions the voyage to South America, instead focussing on the author's time in Brazil and his return journey.

Flaws to upper margins of several pages, rarely touching the text. An intriguing documentation of an unplanned visit to the New World.

Özege 17908. TBTk 10454. Cf. Snowden, *Accidental Turks in Brazil and Beyond. Kabacali, Gezi edebiyati seçkisi* (2004). Not in OCLC, Weber, or Cox.



Vasco da Gama in Hebrew

215. **FARISSOL, Abraham ben Mordecai.** [Igeret orhot shalem], id est, Itinera mundi, sic dicta nempe cosmographia. Oxford, Sheldonian Theatre, 1691.

(With:)

BOBOWSKI, Wojciech / HYDE, Thomas. Tractatus Alberti Bobovii Turcarum Imp. Mohammedis IVti olim interpretis primarii, de Turcarum liturgia, peregrinatio Meccana, circumcisio, aegrotorum visitatione etc.

Ibid., 1690.

4to. Marbled half calf with giltstamped title to spine. Top edge gilt. € 9,500

First Latin edition of the cosmographical and geographical work of Abraham Farissol, first published in Hebrew in 1586. Includes the Hebrew text together with the Latin translation by Thomas Hyde and copious notes, including sections in Arabic. Farissol incorporated accounts of Portuguese and Spanish exploration including the New World and Vasco da Gama's voyage to India.

Also includes a contemporary work on Turkish liturgy and the pilgrimage to Mecca by Wojciech Bobowski, a renegade Pole employed as a teacher, interpreter and musician at the Ottoman court of Mahomet IV. Composed at the behest of Thomas Smith (1683–1719) during his tenure as chaplain to the English ambassador at Constantinople, the manuscript was bought back to England and translated into Latin by Hyde.

Binding rubbed and chafed, otherwise in good condition.

Auboyneau 265 (p. 34). Wing F438. Sabin 60934. Steinschneider 4222 no. 2. Fürst I, 276. Not in Blackmer or Atabey.

*The world's cultures illustrated: one of the greatest publishing ventures ever,
the rarest work to be found complete*



216. FERRARIO, Giulio (ed.). Il costume antico e moderno o storia del governo, della milizia, della religione, delle arti, scienze ed usanze di tutti i popoli antichi e moderni provata coi monumenti dell' antichità e rappresentata cogli analoghi disegni.

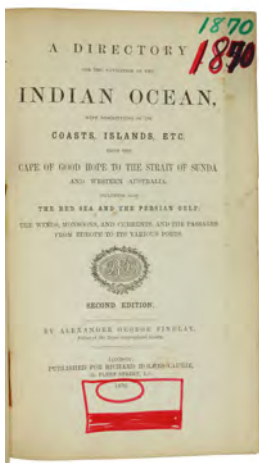
Milan, tipografia dell'editore, 1829–1834. Folio. 37 vols. including supplements and index. With 7 engraved folding maps, 5 engraved maps, 1619 coloured aquatints (2 double-page-sized), 2 engraved portraits, 2 engraved plates of musical notes, and 4 tables. Late 19th century half calf with giltstamped spine title. Untrimmed. € 280,000

Without question the largest pictorial encyclopedia of the world published during the 19th century, and one of the rarest works to be found complete. Printed in a press run of no more than 300 copies, this set is numbered "12" and was inscribed to a friend of the author ("del socio Signor G. Ferrario"); as such, it was printed on superior paper and coloured particularly carefully (according to Brunet, most of the 300 copies produced were issued entirely uncoloured). The purpose of this 37-volume set in large folio format was to provide a complete account of all known parts of the world not only by describing in detail the various peoples' costumes, governments, religion, habits, military, arts and science, but also by showing them in splendid illustrations, all of which are here individually coloured by hand. The engravings include not only many costumes, but also buildings, objects of religious and of everyday use, monuments, historical scenes and much more. The plates are printed on wove paper and bear the publisher's drystamp. In spite of the enormous number of plates, the colouring is meticulous throughout.

Initially planned for no more than 13 volumes (1816–1827) and also published in French, this present Italian edition is the only one that was issued complete with all supplements and the plates in their impressive folio format.

Of the utmost rarity: we could not trace a single complete copy on the market since 1950. Auction records list only the abridged 8vo reprint or single volumes of the present folio edition (Sotheby's, May 28, 2002, lot 426: £8,720 for vol. I, pt. 3 only). Interior shows occasional slight foxing to blank margins. Altogether an excellent, complete set of the luxury edition: uniformly bound, untrimmed and wide-margined.

Ibrahim-Hilmy I, 231. Lipperheide Ad 7. Colas 1051. Hiler 311. Brunet II, 1232f.



The chief of Abothubbee considered "very friendly"

217. FINDLAY, Alexander George. A Directory for the Navigation of the Indian Ocean [...]. Second Edition. With Descriptions of its Coasts, Islands, etc., from the Cape of Good Hope to the Strait of Sunda and Western Australia, including also the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf; the Winds, Monsoons, and Currents, and the Passages from Europe to its various Ports.

London, Richard Holmes Laurie, 1870. Large 8°. With 15 (mostly folding) maps (many in colour) and numerous text illustrations. Contemporary giltstamped cloth. € 3,000

Second, enlarged edition of this standard work, first published in 1866. Includes descriptions of the coasts and islands of the Cape Colony; coast of Kaffraria and Natal; Eastern Africa; Madagascar and the Mozambique Channel; the coast of Africa, between Cape Delgado and the Red Sea; the Red Sea, etc.

In particular, Findlay devotes much attention to the coasts of Arabia and onwards to the Arabian Gulf, providing rich detail about the port of Aden, navigating and anchoring around Ras Arah and Ghubbet Seylan, the population of Masirah Island, the climate of the Gulf and its threats to Western health, topography of the coastal settlements, information on the reefs and pearl banks, etc. The discussion of the Gulf (“Our acquaintance with the hydrography of the Persian Gulf is nearly perfect”) includes intelligence on Sharjah (“Shargeh”), “the most important town on the coast”, numbering 8,000 to 10,000 inhabitants, and on Dubai (“Debay”), “a large town of 5,000 or 6,000 inhabitants” standing “a little back from the shore” and “recognizable as being the last town on the coast, there being not a single date-tree or house from this all the way to Abu Thabi”. The coast is described as “quite barren and uninhabited, throughout very low, with tufts of mangrove bush”, and “so uniform in appearance that the smallest peculiarities are noted by the Arabs, and names given to them”. Abu Dhabi (“Abothubbee”) is noted as “the most populous town on the coast”, containing “about 20,000 inhabitants” and sending “600 boats to the pearl fishery. The chief is very friendly to the English. Cattle might be obtained here”.

Binding rubbed; hinges split. Some foxing throughout as common; repeatedly annotated quite ungraciously by a 20th century hand in coloured ballpoint and broad felt-tip pen. A later edition (from Humphrey Winterton’s library) commanded £720 at Sotheby’s in 2003.

Mill (Cat. of the RGS Library) 160. OCLC 217065553.

The Hajj at the turn of the century

218. FISCHER, Léonard. Pèlerinage de La Mecque.

Strasbourg, Hauss, 1908 8vo. With one black and white photographic plate of the Kaaba. Original publisher’s textured wrappers.

€ 1,800

A scarce copy of a French abbot’s detailed account of the 1906/07 Hajj, including notes on Chinese and Indian pilgrims, based on his seven years living among Muslims in Istanbul and his own travels in the region.

Léonard Fischer was evidently fascinated by what he could witness of the annual pilgrimage to Mecca (from Istanbul he would have seen the yearly festive preparations for each round of departures to Mecca), and perhaps even more so by the staggering statistics and logistical challenges implicated in such a journey. His description of Chinese Muslims on pilgrimage is particularly notable, in that accounts of pilgrimages undertaken by Chinese Muslims are fairly rare; he also lists other prestigious pilgrims on the ‘06/’07 Hajj and estimates that 300,000 Muslims would be arriving in Mecca. From this number he breaks down the statistics of pilgrims by nationality, describes the rites of pilgrimage, the role of women, the cost of a Hajj journey, and the logistics of sanitation.

Light toning to wrappers; subtle ex-library markings, in very good condition. Only four copies held in institutions worldwide.

Cf. OCLC 249884563.



Beautifully illustrated account of the first Earl of Munster’s journey overland from India via Egypt to England

219. FITZCLARENCE, George Augustus Frederick. Journal of a route across India, through Egypt, to England in a latter end of the year 1817, and the beginning of 1818.

London, printed by Thomas Davidson for John Murray, 1819. Large 4°. With 12 plates, including one of “Pettah the Citadel etc.” as a frontispiece and 7 maps and plans, including 1 folding, with 3 additional explanatory letterpress leaves for maps 2–4 (Jubbulpoor [Jabalpur], Nagpoor [Nagpur], Meinpoor [Mahidpur]). 9 of 12 plates are hand-coloured aquatints and 5 of 7 maps and plans are coloured in outline. Contemporary calf with a blind-tooled decorative border.

€ 5,000



First and only edition of George FitzClarence's captivating description of his experiences on the battlefields in India and his journey from India back to England via Egypt. The journal is beautifully illustrated with hand-coloured aquatint plates and maps, showing Indian soldiers in uniform, a map of FitzClarence's route from Cosier to Alexandria, detailed maps of a military engagement at Jubbulpoor (Jabalpur) during the third Anglo-Mahratta war (1817–1819), a Khanga (river boat) on the Nile, an outline of one of the great pyramids and a detailed illustration of the sarcophagus and one of the interior chambers in the great pyramid.

George Augustus Frederick FitzClarence (1794–1842) was an English peer and soldier. FitzClarence was the eldest illegitimate son of King William IV of the United Kingdom and his mistress Dorothea Jordan. George served as an army officer during the Peninsular War (1807–1814) and subsequently as a major-general in India. In 1831, he was created Earl of Munster, Viscount FitzClarence and Baron Tewkesbury, and in 1841 he was elected president of the Royal Asiatic Society.

Occasional very slight foxing, some offsetting of the plates, the binding shows minor signs of wear, hinges somewhat reinforced. Overall in good condition.

Abbey, Travel 519; Blackmer (1989) 588; Gay 2025; Hilmy, vol. 1, p. 233; Tooley 222; WorldCat 838760, 46304203, 643712168, 902537376.

See Palestine the Mark Twain way

220. FLOYD, Rolla. A General Programme and Itinerary for Palestine and Syria, With Detailed Routes for Trips of From 10 to 30 Days [...].

[Palestine, ca. 1886]. 12mo. Cloth-backed printed wrappers. € 1,250

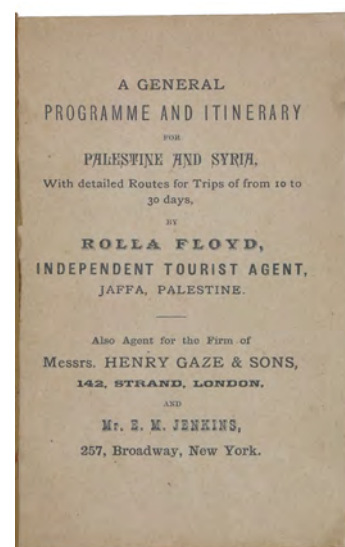
Sole edition of this rare and early guide-book to Palestine and Syria by Rolla Floyd (1838–1911), a maverick American tour-guide in the Middle East.

The itineraries listed here are offered either with or without camp. The first, a two-week tour from Jaffa to Jerusalem, includes stops at Bethlehem, Solomon's pool, Hebron and the Jordan. The second also goes from Jaffa to Jerusalem but via the Sea of Galilee and Nazareth, while the longest 30-day excursions are from Jaffa to Beyrout via Jerusalem, Nazareth, the Sea of Galilee, Damascus and Baalbek.

The first American Dragoman to work within Palestine, the Maine-born Floyd moved to the region shortly after the end of the American Civil War and was a founding member of the American Colony at Jaffa. Once the Colony was abandoned, he relocated to Jerusalem and commenced working as a guide for the Thomas Cook Company. After many successful years in partnership, Floyd fell out with Cook's and set up on his own. So acrimonious was the split that Thomas Cook inserted a clause into all supplier contracts prohibiting any collaboration with Floyd. What might have proved an insurmountable obstacle, in fact neither stopped Floyd from doing well nor from re-joining the firm in 1902. So brilliant was Floyd considered in his role that he served as a guide to Ulysses S. Grant and Mark Twain.

Wrappers chipped with tape repair to verso of upper wrapper. A rare document of the burgeoning tourist trade in the Middle East, and a highly uncommon survival.

OCLC locates copies at Delaware and the Garrett-Evangelical Theological Seminary



One of 325 copies

221. FORBIN, Louis Nicolas Philippe Auguste. Voyage dans le Levant en 1817 et 1818.

Paris, de l'Imprimerie Royale, 1819. Text vol. in 8vo and atlas in folio (670 × 503 mm). With 80 lithographed, sepia aquatint or engraved plates and plans, the 8 fine aquatints by Debucourt after Forbin, large folding engraved plan at the end of text vol. 19th century marbled half calf with giltstamped title to gilt spine. € 35,000

First edition. Only 325 copies of this work were produced. “Forbin’s was one of the first important French books to use lithography on a grand scale, and the standard of production is equal to that of Napoléon’s *Description de l’Égypte* or Denon’s *Voyage*” (Navari, Blackmer). Forbin succeeded Denon as director of museums in 1816 and was authorised to purchase antiquities for the Louvre (his son-in-law, Marcellus, expedited the acquisition of the recently discovered Venus de Milo). In August 1817 he began a year-long journey to the Levant accompanied by the artist Pierre Prévost and the engineer de Bellefonds. His journey took him to Melos, Athens, Constantinople, Smyrna, Ephesus, Acre, Jaffa, Jerusalem, Cairo, Luxor, and Thebes.

This set includes the frequently lacking 8vo text volume: this has the plan of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre bound at the end with a list of plates which were sold separately. The atlas volume repeats the text (entirely reset in-folio, sometimes found in a separate folio volume) and includes the magnificent, highly desirable plates (after Carle Vernet, Fragonard, Isabey, and Forbin himself, as well as Prevost), which show fine views of Greece, the Dead Sea, Jerusalem, Ramla, Gaza, and Egypt.

Occasional slight foxing, still a splendid copy from the library of the ducs de Luynes at the Château de Dampierre, with their bookplate on pastedown. The Aboussouan copy (comprising both the folio and the octavo volume) commanded £20,000 at Sotheby’s in 1993, while in 2002 the Atabey copy of the folio volume alone fetched £22,000.

Atabey 447f. Blackmer 614. Aboussouan 338. Weber I, 68–70. Röhricht 1660. Tobler 144f. Colas 1089. Hiler 321. Ibrahim-Hilmy I, 163. Brunet II, 1337. Graesse II, 614. Cf. Lipperheide Ma 16 (2nd ed.).

*The first botanical description of many Arabian plants:
a pioneering work on the flora of the Arabian Peninsula*

222. FORSSKÅL, Pehr / NIEBUHR, Carsten (ed.). *Flora aegyptiaco-arabica. Sive descriptiones plantarum, quas Aegyptum inferiorum et Arabiam felicem.*

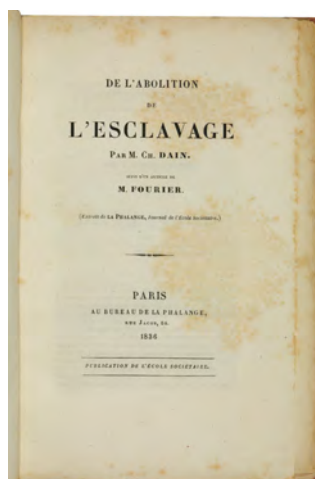
Copenhagen, Möller for Heineck and Faber, 1775. 4to. With full-page engraved map of part of Yemen, drawn by Niebuhr and engraved by Peter Haas. 19th century half calf over green marbled boards. All edges marbled, title in gilt on spine. € 9,500



First edition of a “pioneer work by the great botanist Forsskål which substantially increased the knowledge about the vegetation in the areas he visited. The author proposed 50 new genera, half of which are still valid” (Hünersdorf).

The Swedish botanist Peter Forsskål (1732–1763) was part of the doomed Royal Danish expedition to Arabia 1761–1767. Despite his success in studying Arabic and collecting and recording numerous botanical and zoological specimens, all but one of Forsskål’s party perished; Forsskål himself contracted malaria and died in Yemen at only thirty-one. The sole survivor was the group’s cartographer, Carsten Niebuhr (1733–1815), who returned to Sweden and published Forsskål’s meticulous notes, preserved in this volume, which describe a staggering number of Arabian plants for the first time in modern scientific terms. Forsskål was also known for using local Arabic terms for plants and animals in assigning them Latin names. Many Arabic terms are listed alongside botanical descriptions in this volume as well, appearing in both Latin and Arabic scripts, including coffee and the drug qat. In a note added to his description, Forsskål describes the cultivation and uses of the drug, observing how the Arabs chewed the green leaves to stay awake all night (p. 64). Light externa l wear, otherwise well-preserved.

Pritzel 2969. Hünersdorf, Coffee, pp. 517–518. Stafleu & Cowan 1819. Cf. I. Friis, “Coffee and qat on the Royal Danish expedition to Arabia”, in: Archives of Natural History, vol. 42, No. 1 (April 2015), pp. 101–112.



*Fourier’s response to African Slavery:
separately published and extremely rare*

223. FOURIER, Charles / DAIN, Charles. *De l’Abolition de l’Esclavage [...].* (Extrait de La Phalange, Journal de l’École Sociétaire).

Paris, au Bureau de la Phalange, 1836. 8vo. Purple wrappers. € 4,800

Extremely rare sole edition of these definitive statements on slavery by both Fourier and his disciple, the Guadeloupe-born créole lawyer Charles Dain. Both Fourier’s “Remède aux Divers Esclavages” and Dain’s “De l’Abolition de l’Esclavage” had also appeared in the impossibly rare

“Première Serie” of the journal *La Phalange* (1836–40). Giving up his legal career in Paris, Dain (1812–72) turned to Fourier and the proto-Communists and was elected Representative for Guadeloupe by the newly-emancipated slaves there in 1848. Fourier and Dain believed in a ‘gradualistic’ approach to emancipation and considered slavery as just one of many ‘servitudes’ inflicted upon humanity by corrupt and immoral social strictures. Here, Dain comments that “what we especially call slavery is only the culminating and pivotal point where all of the suffering of society comes together”. These concepts ultimately made their way to America, influencing Albert Brisbane and the American Associationists (cf. Guarnerip, *The Utopian Alternative: Fourierism in 19th-Century America*, pp. 252f.).

OCLC shows just a handful of copies worldwide, including just one in the US – at the George Washington University Law Library (an apparently physical copy noted on OCLC with 26 holdings is in fact a digital reproduction). Eexamples of the Première Serie of *La Phalange* are of the utmost rarity; we can find no copies in auction records of the last 50 years.

Traces of old block-stitching in the gutter; pages clean and fresh. This appears to be the Pierre Bergé copy sold in 2013 for €1,180 (“la plaquette est rare. Exemple en partie debroche, manques de papier au dos”).

Goldsmiths’ Library of Economic Literature II, 29695. Cf also Schmidt, *Abolitionnistes de l’esclavage et réformateurs des colonies: 1820–1851*, p. 199; Andrews, “Breaking the Ties: French Romantic Socialism and the Critique of Liberal Slave Emancipation”, *The Journal of Modern History* 85 (2013), pp. 489–527.



Italian manuscript criticizing contemporary France in a dialogue between Muhammad and Colbert

224. [MANUSCRIPT – FRANCE]. Colloquio su’gli affari presenti del 1683 fatto nell’Inferno, tra Maometto, e monsieur Colbert, già ministro di Francia.

[Italy, ca. 1684?]. Small 2°. Manuscript in brown ink on laid paper in a legible hand. Sewn. € 2,500

Italian manuscript translation of a French pamphlet criticizing contemporary France in the form of a dialogue between Muhammad and the recently deceased French Minister of Finance Jean-Baptiste Colbert. The pamphlet refers to the aftermath of the Battle of Vienna in 1683, in which the Ottoman Empire was defeated by the Holy Roman Empire and its allies. Since France was also at war with the Holy Roman Empire, Muhammad thanks Colbert for his help against their

mutual enemy and, to the Frenchman’s surprise, proclaims victory for the Christians. Colbert responds that the goal has nevertheless been achieved: inflicting on France a regime comparable to that of the Ottoman Sultans, in which all the French live in a state of slavery. The pamphlet was originally published in French as *Entretien dans le royaume des tenebres sur les affaires du temps entre Mahomet et monsieur Colbert* with a false imprint (Cologne, Pierre du Marteau) and probably printed in the Netherlands. It was subsequently published in Dutch and Spanish. We have found no record of a printed edition in Italian, but several manuscripts in at least two different Italian translations are known to exist in Italian libraries.

The sewing has come loose, but the manuscript is otherwise in very good condition.

Drapeyron, «Un projet Français de conquête de l’empire Ottoman au XVIe et au XVIIe siècles», *Revue des deux mondes XVIII* (1876), p. 145; cf. Mazzatinti, *Inventari dei manoscritti delle biblioteche d’Italia XIX*, p. 156 & XXII, p. 11; Renaudet, *Les sources de l’histoire de France aux Archives d’état de Florence, des guerres d’Italie à la révolution*, 756.

Important and early photobook of the Near East

225. FRITH, Francis. Egypt and Palestine. Photographed and described.

London, James S. Virtue, [1858–59]. 2 vols. Folio. A total of 76 photographs on plates by Francis Frith (sizes ca. 145–165 × 215–230 mm), each with a separate leaf of text. Contemporary red morocco, spines and covers gilt. Marbled endpapers; all edges gilt. € 40,000



First edition of this important and early photobook on the Near East. During the years 1856–59, Frith (1822–98) made three visits to Egypt and the Holy Land; this selection of his photographs, from wet-collodion 9 × 7 negatives taken with an 8-by-10 inch camera, was published in 25 fascicles of 3 prints each, a work hailed as “one of the most renowned nineteenth-century photobooks” (The Photobook). Most of these images are dated 1857 either in the plate or the printed caption. They include a portrait of the artist in oriental costume and views of Abu Simbel, Aswan, Baalbek, Bethlehem, Damascus, Giza, Hebron, Jerusalem, Karnak, Luxor, Nazareth, Philae, Tiberias, Wadi Kardassy etc. The preliminaries of vol. 1 include title, introduction, table of contents, and subscribers, those of vol. 2 encompass title and contents. Each plate is accompanied by a full-page letterpress description. “Francis Frith is undoubtedly one of the best-known photographers to work in the Near East. His trips to the Levant were a brilliant commercial success as well as an artistic one” (Perez 163). Some foxing to blank margins, as well as to a few photographs. Modern bookplate of the German anthropologist Jasper Köcke. Bindings very slightly rubbed, but hinges somewhat brittle; unobtrusive chafe-mark to upper cover of vol. 2. Overall a fine, appealingly bound copy.

The Photobook I, 28. Blackmer 1942. Hannavy 561. Gernsheim, History 286. Perez, Focus East 165. Van Haafsten-White XII & XV.



Some of the earliest photographs of Egypt, Syria, and Palestine

226. FRITH, Francis. Egypt, Sinai, and Palestine. Supplementary Volume.

London, Glasgow & Edinburgh, William Mackenzie, [1862]. Folio. 37 albumen prints mounted on thick leaves, including title-page, most approx. 165 × 236 mm. Each plate followed by one leaf of explanatory text. 1 map of the mount of olives, in text. 20th-century green half morocco bound to style. All edges gilt.

€ 15,000

An important and early photobook on the Near East. During the years 1856–59, Frith (1822–98) made three visits to Egypt and the Holy Land; this selection of his photographs, from wet-collodion 9 × 7 negatives taken with an 8-by-10 inch camera, was published in 25 fascicles of 3 prints each, a work hailed as “one of the most renowned nineteenth-century photobooks”

(The Photobook). Most of these images are dated 1857 either in the plate or the printed caption. They include a portrait of the artist in oriental costume and views of Jerusalem, Damascus, Gaza’s New Town, and numerous views of Cairo, Giza, Sinai, and others. The preliminaries include title and contents, followed by the plates: each plate is accompanied by a full-page letterpress description, and is bound facing a blank leaf to protect the photographs.

“Francis Frith is undoubtedly one of the best-known photographers to work in the Near East. His trips to the Levant were a brilliant commercial success as well as an artistic one” (Perez 163).

Some foxing to blank margins as well as two toned photographs; a few closed tears to text leaves. Altogether in good condition.

The Photobook I, 28. Blackmer 1942. Hannavy 561. Gernsheim, History 286. Perez, Focus East 165. Van Haafsten-White XII & XV.

Early and esteemed work on falconry, by the falconer of the Gonzagas’ court in Mantua

227. GIORGI, Federico. Libro ... del modo di conoscere i buoni falconi, astori, e sparavieri, di farli, di governarli, et di medicarli, come nella tavola si puo vedere.

Venice, Gabriel Giolito de Ferrari, 1547. 8°. With Giorgi’s woodcut phoenix printer’s device on title-page and a stunning larger one at the end. Blue stiff paper wrappers (ca. 1800).

€ 15,000

First edition of an early and “esteemed” (Harting) work on falconry, containing detailed information on the breeding and training of falcons, hawks, and sparrow hawks, with notes on their feeding and care. It was an important source for Turberville’s *The booke of faulconrie or hawking*, the best known work on hawking of the 16th century. With a dedication to Marchese Carlo Gonzaga, whom Giorgio appears to have served as falconer. Carlo Gonzaga was a member of the well-known Italian Gonzaga family, which ruled Mantua from 1328 to 1708. At the Gonzaga court there, falconry was practiced according to ancient traditions and was an important part of the family’s favourite pastime: hunting.



With early owner's inscription. Several restorations in the gutter, some spots on the title-page, thumbing in the first couple leaves, and faint dampstains in in the margins of the last leaves. Good copy. Some brown specks on the wrappers and the spine slightly soiled, but otherwise good.

Ceresoli, p. 286; Harting 268; Schwerdt I, p. 206; Souhart, cols. 216–217; cf. G. Malacarne, Lords of the sky: falconry in Mantua at the time of the Gonzagas.

“Most realistic, least moralizing and most informative” account

228. GIOVIO, Paolo. Commentario de le cose de' Turchi ...

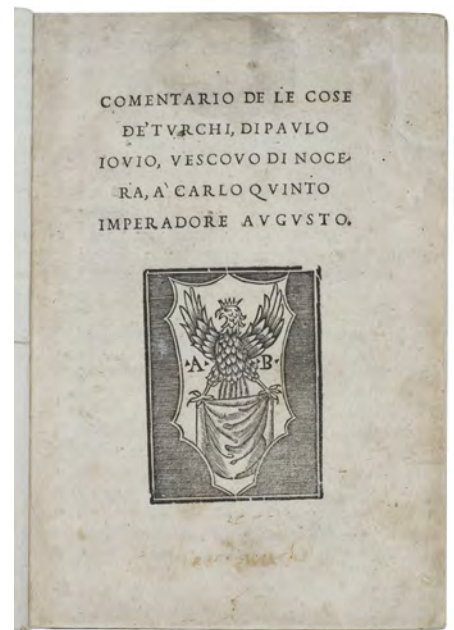
(Rome, printed by Antonio Blado “in le case de” Gioanbatista di Massimi, 1535). 4°. With Blado's woodcut device on title-page (repeated below the colophon). Modern blue-grey paper wrappers made with ca. 1750 materials.

€ 4,500

Third edition of a treatise on the origins and nature of the power of the Ottoman Empire. The Ottoman victory at the battle of Mohács in Hungary (1526) spread panic through Christian Europe and the Ottoman siege of Vienna (1529), even though it finally failed, roused many Europeans to action. Giovio (1483–1552), personal physician to Pope Clement VII, wrote the present book with the anti-Ottoman campaign clearly in mind, dedicating it to the Holy Roman Emperor Charles V on 22 January 1531. “Of the various treatises written for Charles V on the Turkish menace, Giovio's was probably the most realistic, the least moralizing, and the most informative.” (Price Zimmerman, p. 121). In fact, he was so willing to acknowledge and sometimes even admire the positive aspects of the Ottomans (such as their military discipline) that some Christians accused him of sympathizing with the enemy.

Some early owner's marks. With small marginal restorations in the first few leaves, but in very good condition. Pioneering work on the Ottoman Empire, set in one of the most famous italic types of all time.

Adams G 680; Atabey 499; Göllner, Turcica 520; cf. T.C. Price Zimmerman, Paolo Giovio, 1995, esp. pp. 121–122.



The Omani Sultan's gift to Colin Maxwell

229. GLUBB, John Bagot. The Story of the Arab Legion.

London, Hodder & Stoughton, 1948. 8vo. With black & white illustrations and plates throughout. Publisher's orange cloth with gilt lettering to upper cover and spine. Original dust jacket (slight defects).

€ 6,500

First edition. The personal copy of HH Said bin Taimur (1910–72), the 13th Sultan of Muscat and Oman from 1932 until 1970, with his handwritten ownership in black ink to the front pastedown, and subsequently inscribed by him in blue ink to Captain (later Brigadier) Colin Maxwell on the half-title: “To Captain C. C. Maxwell / Said / 29.1.53”. The gift would have been partly in recognition of Maxwell's key role in raising the first standing army of Oman, in preparation for ejecting Saudi Arabian forces from the Buraimi Oasis.

The Arab Legion was the army of the Emirate of Transjordan and of Jordan after the country's independence in 1946. When Glubb became the Legion's commander in 1939, he transformed it into the best-trained military force in the Arab world.

Binding rubbed and stained, spine chipped and ends and professionally rebacked. Paper somewhat browned as common. Dust jacket shows light chipping to edges with a larger portion torn from the lower jacket cover without loss to blurb; protected under cellophane sleeve.



*“The King’s Aeroplanes”:
an ARAMCO pilot in 1940s Saudi Arabia*

230. GOVE, Philip M. (photographer). [Photo album – Saudi Arabia].

Saudi Arabia, 1946–1947. 2 vols. Oblong small folio. 387 black and white photographs across two albums, most 82 × 110 mm, in photo corners. Contemporary bindings. € 15,000

Two photograph albums compiled by an Arabian American Oil Company pilot, documenting the year 1946–47 on the oil fields of Dhahran and the period of King Ibn Saud’s first official visit to his country’s oil fields. While the pilot, Phil M. Gove, never

had a chance to photograph the first king of Saudi Arabia directly, it appears likely that he often flew the king’s retinue. He regularly snapped photos of “the King’s men”, “Two of the King’s guards [!] standing by our plane awaiting orders from the King to take off”, “King’s Aeroplanes at Army Base Dhahran”, a scene on an airfield, with men, women, and soldiers milling around, captioned “Awaiting word from the King permitting us to leave Riyadh”, and a similar tarmac scene showing two women in niqabs, one with an uncovered face, captioned, “How the women dressed in Arabia. One without veil [!] is an American Doc going to take care of King’s wife”. Ibn Saud’s visit to the oil fields reportedly took place in January 1947, and was organized by Aramco.

For his other duties as an Aramco pilot, Gove visited – and thus photographed – Saudi Arabia widely from the air and from the ground, capturing a new country, and new oil industry, in its early decades. His snapshots show cities and oil camps as they were in the 1940s: Riyadh, Al-Khobar, Ras Tanura, Dhahran, Al-Kharj, and Dammam. He photographed Ibn Saud’s palace at Al-Kharj, the oil pipelines from Dhahran to Al-Khobar and to Ras Tanura, and numerous shots of the petroleum industry: an oil tanker refueling off Ras Tanura, “Saudi Camp where Arabs live that work for the oil Co.” complete with a mosque and very basic housing, a refinery, a distillation plant, and the burning off of unwanted gas in Dhahran.

Gove’s photos are casual, clearly not snaps sold to tourists but those taken by a working pilot of his day-to-day life: infrastructure projects, the planes he flew (the “Desert Belle”, a DC-3 that had to be dug out of a sandy runway, a B-17 “Flying Fortress” in its hangar, “later lost”, and a C-64 Norseman apparently known to the pilots as “The Headache”), his American and Saudi friends, a few misadventures (a car stranded in the dunes outside Half Moon Bay), and interesting encounters with Saudi royal retinues.

Compiled by photographer and original owner, Phillip M. Grove of South Woodstock, Connecticut. Binding on one volume slightly delicate; photographs in excellent condition.

A voyage from Mauritius to Mokha and the Red Sea

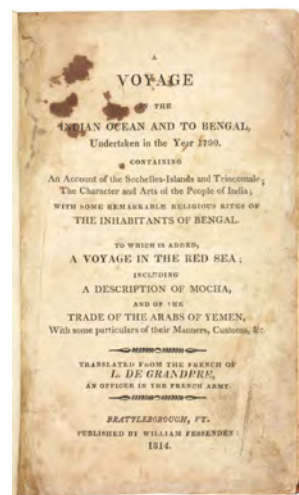
231. GRANDPRÉ (Degrandpré), L[ouis Marie Joseph O’Hier comte de]. A voyage in the Indian Ocean and to Bengal, undertaken in the year 1790 [...] To which is added a voyage in the Red Sea, including a description of Mocha, and of the trade of the Arabs of Yemen [...].

Brattleboro, Vermont, William Fessenden, 1814. 8vo. Contemporary full calf with gilt-stamped spine and title-label to spine. € 950

Second American edition. An interesting travelogue recounting a voyage from Isle of France (Mauritius) through the Indian Ocean to Bengal, and to Mokha and the Red Sea on the return journey, made by the Breton navy officer Louis de Grandpré (1761–1846), a Malouin of Irish extraction. The book includes descriptions of the Seychelles and Ceylon, along with an account of Mokha, mentioning the flourishing slave trade on the coast of the Red Sea and female slaves from Abyssinia, “of whom whole cargoes arrive at a time” (p. 235). This is essentially a European take on Arabian manners and customs, reflecting on Arabian dress, coffee making, and bathing, with remarks on the economy of Yemen, citing naming coffee, rose water and oil of roses as primary goods “exported to every part of the globe” (p. 273). First published in Paris in 1801; the first English editions appeared simultaneously in London and Boston in 1803. No copies of the present edition in auction records internationally.

Binding somewhat rubbed. Some foxing and browning throughout. Contemporary ink stains to first 4 leaves. Contemporary ownership of Josiah Blake to front pastedown. Later in the collection of John Brinton; his bookplate to flyleaf (dated by hand London, July 1980).

OCLC 3833525. Cf. Wilson, p. 84. Henze II, 386f. Gay 3317 bis. Fromm 11533 (other eds.). Not in Cox.



The end of Al-Andalus: two works on the expulsion of the Moriscos from Spain

232. GUADALAJARA Y XAVIERR, Marco de. Memorable expulsion y iustissimo destierro de los Moriscos de España. Nuevamente compuesta y ordenada.

Pamplona, Nicolas de Assiayn, 1613. With armorial woodcuts to title-page and final page.

(Bound with): **RIPOL, Juan.** Dialogo de consuelo por la expulsion de los Moriscos de España. Ibid., 1613.

8vo. Contemporary vellum with 18th century red morocco label to spine. Marbled endpapers. € 8,500



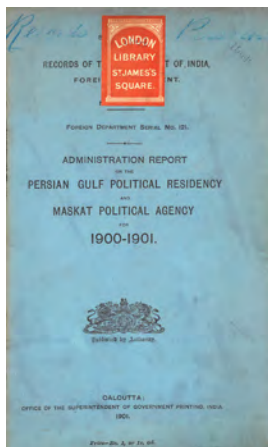
Two of the surprisingly few contemporary Spanish works on the expulsion of the “Moriscos”, the Spanish Muslims and their descendants who became baptized Christians, both in their first edition.

The first work, written by a Carmelite Friar, is less fanatical than the better-known texts of Bleda and Fonseca, both of whom were aggressive in their efforts to influence the Spanish crown in favour of the expulsion. The second debates the issue in the form of a learned dialogue. The two works are usually bound together and are rarely found in good condition.

Extremities, head of spine, and front hinge professionally restored. Later paper repair to top margin of first title-page, a few instances of light water-staining, rest of interior very good.

Provenance: 1) Faded early handwritten ownership “Soy del uso de Fr. Antonio de Guzman” on title-page (with a few similarly faded early handwritten notes on verso). 2) Later in the collection of the British politician Henry Beaufoy (1750–95) with his bookplate to front pastedown. 3) Latterly acquired by the Harvard College Library from the Amey Richmond Sheldon Fund (their bookplate to front pastedown; their accession and release stamps to verso of title-page).

Palau 109.278, 109.279 & 269.173. Catálogo de la Biblioteca de Salvá, 2972.



“A mine of information on the development of the modern Gulf”

233. [GULF ADMINISTRATION REPORTS]. Administration Report on the Persian Gulf Political Residency and Maskat Political Agency for 1900–1901. [Series title at head: Selections From the Records of the Government of India, Foreign Department. No. CCCLXXXV. Foreign Department Serial No. 121].

Calcutta, Office of the Superintendent of Government Printing, 1901. Folio. Publisher’s original blue printed boards. € 45,000

First edition, one of 160 copies. A separate annual “Administration Report” on the Gulf region which the British Political Residents submitted to the Indian Viceroy and Governor. The bland official title belies the true value of the series, which has been called “a mine of information on the development

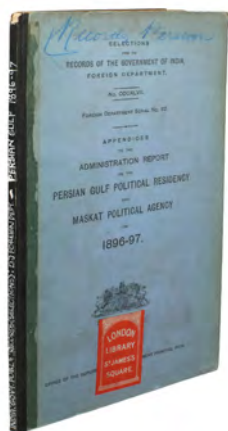
of the modern Gulf” (Cambridge Archive Editions). Regularly the reports contain political details of the local sheikhdoms as well as trade information.

The present issue offers a detailed introduction by the resident British Consul and Political Agent C. A. Kemball, commenting on the Sultan, his tours, customs and taxes, slave trade, and an outbreak of disease (“small-pox of a severe type appeared at Shargah in the first week of April, causing, it was reported, about 500 deaths”). Kemball further reports on a “Pearl Dispute” in which “the Sultan was interested, connected with the discovery and sale of a pearl of extraordinary value”, which has “at last been amicably settled by a committee consisting of certain of the Trucial Chiefs”. The Consul “visited the Arab Coast in December and met the Chiefs of Shargah [Sheikh Saqr bin Khalid Al Qasimi] and Ajman [Sheikh Abdulaziz bin Humaid Al Nuaimi]. The Chief of Abu Dhabi [Sheikh Zayed bin Khalifa Al Nahyan] was away in the interior, but I saw his son [Khalifa bin Zayed bin Khalifa Al Nahyan] and other principal men [...]”. He also discusses the dispute between the Chiefs of Abu Dhabi, Sharjah and Ajman over the colonisation of Al Zorah by the Al-Suwaidi, the July 1900 coup by which Sheikh Abdulaziz bin Humaid Al Nuaimi seized power in Ajman, and the newly established joint rulership of Sharjah and Ras Al Khaimah by Sheikh Saqr bin Khalid Al Qasimi, which would last until 1914.

The “Administration Report on the Persian Gulf” was published under various titles annually between 1875 and 1957. Original specimens are almost unobtainable in the trade.

Binding rebaked with tape. Removed from the London Library, with their printed label on the upper cover and their stamps (in blind and printed) on title-page and final leaf, accompanied by cancel stamps.

Macro, p. xii (s.v. "RAPA": *Report on the Administration of the Persian Gulf Political Residency and Muscat Political Agency*). OCLC 224558510. ZDB-ID 768652-3. Cf. the 1989 Cambridge Archive Editions reprint.



"A mine of information on the development of the modern Gulf"

234. [GULF ADMINISTRATION REPORTS]. Appendices to the Administration Report on the Persian Gulf Political Residency and Maskat Political Agency for 1896–97. [Series title at head: Selections From the Records of the Government of India, Foreign Department. No. CCCXLVII. Foreign Department Serial No. 92].

Calcutta, Office of the Superintendent of Government Printing, 1897. Folio. Publisher's original blue printed boards, black cloth spine hand-lettered. € 18,000

Appendices to the annual "Administration Report" on the Gulf region which the British Political Residents submitted to the Indian Viceroy and Governor. The present appendix volume contains the meteorological tables for the year 1896/97 as well as, crucially, the year's trade reports for the entire Gulf region. The issue notes widespread lower trade revenues, which it diagnoses as due to an Indian plague and subsequent quarantines of port cities, as well as ongoing political unrest in Qajar Iran following the assassination of the Shah, Naser al-Din Shah Qajar, the previous year. The volume provides carefully detailed charts of imports and exports for Bushire, Lingah, Bunder Abbas, Bahrain, the Arab Coast of the Gulf, and Shiraz. Though most exports dropped, the value of Bahrain's in fact had gone up since the previous year, with its most valuable exports being coffee, rice, and printed cottons to Turkey and the especially valuable export of pearls to India. On the Arabian Gulf Coast, principal exports were, again, pearls, though these were largely bound to "Persian ports". Those on the Arab Coast also benefitted from the mother of pearl shell trade, one of the least impacted by the upheavals of India and Qajar Iran.

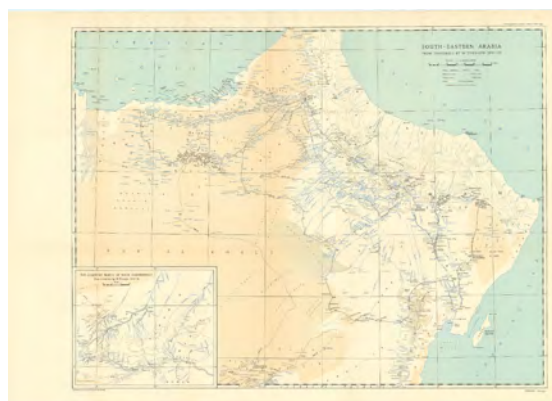
Removed from the London Library, with their printed label on the upper cover and their stamps (in blind and printed) on title-page and final leaf, accompanied by cancel stamps.

Macro, p. xii (s.v. "RAPA": *Report on the Administration of the Persian Gulf Political Residency and Muscat Political Agency*). OCLC 224558510. ZDB-ID 768652-3. Cf. the 1989 Cambridge Archive Editions reprint.

The nucleus of "Arabian Sands"

235. [GULF – ARABIAN EXPLORATION]. THESIGER, Wilfred. Desert Borderlands of Oman. In: *The Geographical Journal*. Vol. CXVI Nos. 4–6 (December 1950).

London, The Royal Geographical Society, 1950. 8vo. pp. 137–171 (entire volume: x, 137–262, (6) pp., with 28 photographic illustrations, numerous sketch maps in the text, and two folding maps, one in colour, loosely inserted). Original printed blue wrappers. € 1,800



The famous British explorer's extensive account of his expedition in the interior of Oman; much of the territory crossed now is part of the United Arab Emirates. Thesiger (1910–2003) set out from Abu Dhabi in 1948; the large and detailed colour map shows his journeys from 1945 to 1950.

Thesiger later expanded on the subject to produce his classic travelogue, "Arabian Sands" (1959). Thesiger's highly regarded photographs depict the desert of the Empty Quarter, a settlement at Liwa, sand vegetation after heavy rain, a falconer mounted on a camel, a peregrine falcon with a caught hare, peregrine falcons on the blocks, Sheikh Wahiba of Yahahif and a young Wahiba girl, a thoroughbred Batina camel, the Farai well in Wahib country, portraits of Musallim bin al-Kamam and Salim bin Kabina, and a view of Jabal Kaur from the wadi Saifam. The paper was read in the presence of the Second Secretary at the Saudi Arabian Embassy, H.E. Abdul Rahman Halassie.

Not in Macro.

Unrecorded: the first intergovernmental organisation on the Gulf

236. GULF COOPERATION COUNCIL. Al-Ta'awun li-Duwal al-Khalij al-'Arabi: Majlis al-Ta'awun li-Duwal al-Khalij al-'Arabiyah Duwal al-Majlis [The Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf].

Manama, Bahrain, Government Printing Press, [1981]. Oblong 4to. With one photographic illustration. Original colour-printed wrappers bearing the logo of the Gulf Cooperation Council. € 1,250

The first intergovernmental organisation on the Gulf: apparently unrecorded publication following the 1981 founding of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf, giving an outline of its establishment and objectives, along with the proposed contributions of each member state. Includes a group photograph of the heads of state of Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates (from left to right): Sheikh Jaber Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah (1926–2006), Emir of Kuwait, Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad Al Thani (1932–2016), Emir of Qatar, Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan (1918–2004), President of the United Arab Emirates, Qaboos bin Said Al Said (1940–2020), Sultan of Oman, Isa bin Salman Al Khalifa (1933–99), Emir of Bahrain, and King Khalid ibn Abd al-Aziz of Saudi Arabia (1913–82).

In excellent condition.

Not in OCLC.



Over forty plates of East Africa based on daguerrotypes

237. GULLAIN, Charles. Documents sur l'histoire, la géographie et le commerce de l'Afrique orientale.

Paris, Arthus Bertrand, (1856–1857). 4 vols.: three 8vo, one atlas in-folio with 55 tinted plates. Contemporary leather-backed marbled boards. € 35,000

Complete in three volumes and a folio atlas, this work traces the expedition of Charles Gullain (1808–75) along the eastern coast of Arabia and Africa, from Oman to Madagascar, and features several innovations in its maps and plates, including lithographed portraits based on daguerreotypes.



In the 1850s the French Ministère de la Marine was anxious to publicize their outstanding advances in the field of coastal mapping, especially as France appeared to be losing ground in the colonial scramble for overseas conquests. Gullain's expedition was a perfect combination of cartography and ethnology with which to do just that, and no expense was spared in publishing the attractive atlas volume, containing extensive maps and quite beautiful plates. The portraits of Arabs and Africans are drawn from early photographs, including a portrait-sitting which took place in the courtyard of the governor's mansion in Zanzibar, where Gullain was often hosted on his travels. The first to sit was the governor's great-niece, an eight-year-old named Aziza dressed in her finest clothes. This persuaded the governor himself, Syed Seliman Ben Ahmed, to have his own portrait taken; subsequent daguerreotype sessions were made in the houses of Khamis Ben Osman, a prominent Zanzibar citizen, and Abdallah Ben Ali, a trader.

The maps provided from the expedition are, alongside the lithographs, its crowning achievement, and the largest traces coastlines from Bahrain to Madagascar, including the coasts of what are now the modern states of Saudi Arabia, the UAE, Oman, Yemen, Somalia, Kenya, Tanzania, and Mozambique. Smaller maps and plans show the city of Zanzibar and its palaces and fortifications, the layout of Mombasa, and the island of Abd al Kuri, now part of Yemen. Spines professionally restored. Light foxing, otherwise quite well preserved.

Brunet III 1816. Gay 236, 2715.

An Egyptian perspective on Oman and the Arabian Gulf Emirates

238. HAFIZ, Hamdi / SHARQAWI, Mahmud. ‘Uman wa-Imarat al-Khalij al-‘Arabi [Oman and the Arabian Gulf Emirates].

Cairo, Lajnat Kutub Siyasiyah, 1957. 8vo. With 7 half-tone photographic illustrations on 2 plates. Orange and white wrappers, titled in black. € 950

From a series published in the 1950s whose aim was to examine contemporary international political, social, and economic problems from an Egyptian perspective. This 23rd title in the series focuses on the Gulf and the United Arab Emirates, including chapters on the role of the UAE in the modern world, a chapter on future visions for the Arabian Gulf, and – rather presciently – a chapter on the new era of oil, which at the time had barely begun.

Preceding this volume were books on the Suez Canal (which had just been nationalized) and the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO). Discussed in simple terms are the histories of Oman

and the Emirates; in addition to the above, brief chapters are included on Sa’id bin Sultan (1791–1856), Thuwaini bin Said al-Busaidi (1821–66), Salim bin Thuwaini al Busaidi, Azzan bin Qais, Faisal bin Turki (1864–1913), and Abd al-Aziz ibn Saud (1875–1953).

Some leaves uncut, others slightly stuck together. Includes four pages of photographic illustrations of contemporary daily life.

OCLC 316086724.



A primary reference work on the history of travel and exploration

239. [HAKLUYT SOCIETY]. The complete series of the first 200 works issued by the Hakluyt Society.

London, for the Hakluyt Society, 1847–1958. 8°. 210 volumes in 212, comprising a complete run of the first series (vols. 1–100) and second series, part 1 (vols. 1–110). Illustrated. Original green and blue cloth, spines gilt, with giltstamped motif of the ship “Victoria” on the upper covers. € 85,000

A primary reference work on the history of travel and exploration, including the principal accounts of the great voyages to the Middle East. This is a complete run of the first series and a large part of the second series (with its first part complete), dating from 1847 to 1956, of the publications of the Hakluyt Society. Early volumes of interest to the student of the exploration of the Muslim world, but also of the world’s exploration by Muslims, include the travels of Abd-er-Razzak (India in the 15th Century, vol. 22, 1857), the travels of Ludovico de Varthema in Egypt, Syria, Arabia Deserta and Arabia Felix (vol. 32, 1863), and the History of the Imâms and Seyyids of ‘Omân by Salil-ibn-Razik (vol. 44, 1871, providing the first indigenous account of the history of Oman in English), as well as the travels to Tana and Persia, by Josafa Barbaro and Ambrogio Contarini (with a Narrative of Italian Travels in Persia in the 15th and 16th Centuries, vols. 49a and 49b, 1873). The “Commentarios” of Afonso de Albuquerque, the first European to enter the Arabian Gulf, are present in a careful edition from 1875ff. (vols. 53, 55, 62, and 69), while the early 15th century narrative of the “Bondage and Travels of Johann Schiltberger, a Native of Bavaria, in Europe, Asia, and Africa” is the first account by a western Christian to state the true burial place of Muhammad, at Medina. Volumes 72 and 73 (1886) contain accounts of early voyages and travels to Persia, while vols. 84 and 85 (1892) offer the famous “Travels of Pietro della Valle in India”. Volume 87 (1893) is a collection of “Early Voyages and Travels in the Levant”; vols. 92 and 93 (1896) constitute the famous description of Africa by Al-Hassan Ibn-Mohammed Al-Wezaz Al-Fasi, also known as Leo Africanus. In the second series, vol. 9 (1901) gives the “Travels of Pedro Teixeira, with his ‘Kings of Harmuz’, and Extracts from his ‘Kings of Persia’”;

vol. 16 (1905) is the journal of John Jourdain, 1608–17, describing his experiences in Arabia; John Fryer’s “New Account of East India and Persia” (covering his travels made in 1672–81) is given in vols. 19, 20 and 39 (1909–15). Ibn Batuta’s great travels are contained in vol. 41 (1916) and 110 (1956), while the itinerary of Duarte Barbosa, a Portuguese official in India from 1500 to 1516 (vols. 44 & 49, 1918–21), includes accounts of Mecca and Medina, the ports of



Jeddah and Aden, the Arab kingdom of Hormuz, and the islands in the Arabian Gulf (with reference to pearl-diving). The 1496 pilgrimage of Arnold von Harff to Syria, Egypt, Arabia, Palestine, and Turkey is given in vol. 94 (1946), while the following volume recounts the travels of the Abbé Carré in Syria, Iraq and the Gulf region, 1672 to 1674 (1947).

Founded in London in 1846, the aim of the still-thriving Hakluyt Society is to “advance knowledge and education by the publication of scholarly editions of primary records of voyages, travels and other geographical material”. For 170 years the society has published an annual or bi-annual volume of original accounts of such voyages. Their historically significant texts and translations, often appearing in print for the first time, are fully annotated, well illustrated with maps and plates, and conform to the highest standards of scholarship. As such they often represent the last word on the material they embrace, and are widely valued by historians and geographers throughout the world. Full complete sets of the publication are only held in institutional libraries, and this is the largest run to have appeared in the trade in over 40 years.

Some spines and covers chipped or repaired; library marks on spine. Provenance: The Western Reserve Historical Society Library (bookplates).

Khor Fakkan, where “there are pretty good refreshments to be had”

240. HAMILTON, Alexander. *A New Account of the East Indies.* Giving an exact and copious description of the situation, product, manufactures, laws, customs, religion, trade, etc. of all the countries and islands, which lie between the Cape of Good Hope, and the Island of Japon.

London, C. Hitch & A. Millar, 1744. 8°. 2 vols. With a total of 8 folding maps and 11 plates as called for. Contemporary full calf with giltstamped red labels to gilt spine. € 9,500



Second London edition of this important work, first published in Edinburgh in 1727, “which remains to this day one of the most valuable first-hand histories of English merchant shipping in the Indian Ocean and East Indies” (Howgego). It covers “the whole of the Orient” (Hill) from Ethiopia to Japan and is very strong on India (some 20 chapters, not counting Bengal, which is described separately), but also includes an extensive section on the Arabian Peninsula: chapter IV “gives a little description of the coast of Arabia the Happy, from Mount Sinai to Mocha, with some observations on the religion, customs and laws”; chapter V “gives a description of the Immaum of Mocha’s country, particularly its situation, laws, customs and commerce”; chapter VI “contains a description of Aden [...], also an account of the sea-coast of Arabia petraea, as far as Muskat and Bassora”, chapter VII “treats of the kingdom and city of Muskat, and of their religious and civil customs [...] and a little account of the sea-coast of Arabia deserta, as far as Bassora”, while chapter VIII “gives an account of Bassora City, and that part of Arabia deserta”. Includes a rough, but apparently original map of the Gulf, showing “Barreen Island”, “Cape Mussendon”, and little detail along the Peninsula’s northeastern coast in between save for a place labelled “Zoar”, here not indicating Sohar in Oman but clearly referencing the area of the present-day Emirate of Sharjah (even Niebuhr’s 1765 map still shows a town named “Seer” – Sir, Julfar – opposite the island of “Scharedsje”). The text mentions the region’s trade in horses and pearls, stating, “There are no towns of note between Muskat and Bassora, but Zoar, and but very few inconsiderable villages; but there are two or three pretty convenient harbours for shipping. The southernmost is about 6 leagues to the southward of Cape Mosenden, called Courfacaun. It is almost like Muskat Harbour, but somewhat bigger, and has excellent fresh water from deep wells, about a quarter of a mile from the landing place. The village contains about twenty little houses; yet there are pretty good refreshments to be had there [...]”. In India, Gujarat and Bombay are covered particularly extensively, and the illustrations include not only a detailed coastline map of the subcontinent, but also several plates showing Ganesha, the elephant-headed god; a religious procession involving an elaborate wheeled scaffold from which men are hung; the temple of Jagannath; and the notorious “Juggernaut” car.

The Scottish captain Hamilton went to sea, in his own words “very young”, in 1688, and travelled as far as the Barbary coast before basing himself in Surat and trading and travelling all over the Indian Ocean, “visiting, it is said, every port between the Cape and Canton” (Howgego). He made a reputation for himself as a foul-mouthed, resourceful and bold operator fending off Baluchi robbers, treacherous governors and Indian pirates.

Bindings professionally repaired. Light browning and occasional waterstaining; a few pencil annotations. Provenance: from the collection of the American diplomat Alexander Weddell (1876–1948) and his wife Virginia Chase Steedman Weddell (1874–1948); deaccessioned from the Virginia House Museum, Richmond (handwritten ownership “A. & V. Weddell, 1924, Calcutta” to flyleaves; bookplate to pastedowns).

Alt-Japan 630. Howgego I, p. 477, H13. Cf. Macro 1115. Goldsmiths’ 6522. Hanson 3724. Cordier, Indosinica 890. The Hill Collection of Pacific Voyages (2004) 765.

Rare first edition about the Arabic world, richly illustrated

241. HARRISON, Paul W. The Arab at Home.

London, Hutchinson & Co, [1924]. 8°. With a folding map and 59 black and white photographs. Black ribbed-grain cloth, with the title, author and publisher lettered in gold on the spine, a blind-stamped double-line frame on the front board. € 250



Rare first edition of a work intended to teach the Western world about the Arab people, complete with a map of the Arabian peninsula and almost 60 photographs of people and towns. Paul W. Harrison (1883–1962) was a medical missionary from Nebraska, who served in Arabia from 1909–1954. The present work is his first book and describes his travels through the region. His descriptions of oasis communities are of particular interest.

With two owner's inscriptions on the first flyleaf in the same hand ("Amersfoort 5 dec. 1929" and "A. Groothoff"). The binding shows minor signs of wear, very slightly foxed throughout. Otherwise in good condition.

Macro 1134 (erroneously cites a 1923 London ed.).

Sheikhdoms

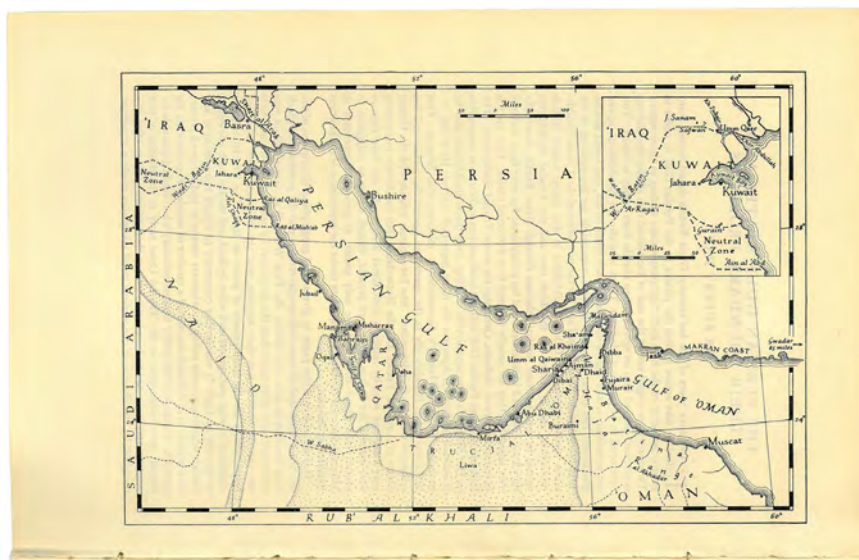
242. HAY, Rupert. The Persian Gulf States and Their Boundary Problems. [The Geographical Journal, Vol. CXX, Part 4, December 1954].

[London, The Royal Geographical Society, 1954]. 8vo. With a map in the text. Sewn at the edges as issued. € 950

Geographical description of Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, and the seven Trucial Sheikhdoms which today form the United Arab Emirates, and their boundary issues in the early 1950s. The original article is taken from a copy of "The Geographical Journal". Although removed from a larger volume, the work is complete in itself.

Prepared by Sir Rupert Hay (1893–1962), who knew the area and its issues very well due to his position as British Political Resident in the Persian Gulf from 1946 to 1953. Hay was a British Indian Army officer and administrator in British India before becoming British Political Resident. He also authored two books on the Middle East, "The Persian Gulf States" (1959) and "A Soldier in Kurdistan", an account of his service in Mesopotamia and Kurdistan during World War One.

Some slight toning around the edges of the first page and within the text, some pages slightly loose. Text in very good condition with no blemishes.



Unrecorded official user manual for employees on the Hejaz Railway

243. [HEJAZ RAILWAY]. Suriye hicaz demiryolu için malûmat defteri [Information book for the Syrian Hejaz railway].

[Istanbul, 1917?]. 8vo. Modern brown library leather with title gilt to spine and upper cover. Coloured endpapers. € 12,500



Official Hejaz railway user manual for employees on the railway’s Syrian section: a rare survival that provides a missing piece of the story of the Hejaz railway during the Arab Revolt led by T. E. Lawrence.

The Hejaz railway ran from Damascus to Medina with a branch line to Haifa. This is an official Ottoman guidebook, issued for railway officials, that includes regulations on the wagons, food supply, changes on the lines (especially for important crossings), descriptions of types of trains, and also instructions for the use of telephone and telegraph lines with various codes. It covers the northern section which passes through today’s Syria, Lebanon and Jordan.

The last printed documents inside the pamphlet are dated September 1917, suggesting a publication date in very late

1917 or early the next year. By March 1917 the Arab Revolt was in full flow, and the railway was subject to more sustained and sophisticated attacks. Recognising the importance of stopping the Ottomans from reinforcing their front-line in Palestine, Lawrence deterred the Arab rebels from trying to take Medina and “proposed a series of pin-prick attacks along the length of the railway” (Nicholson, *The Hejaz Railway*, p. 104). He wanted to keep the line running, “but only just” (Lawrence, *Seven Pillars of Wisdom*, p. 225) – drawing in Ottoman reinforcements and sapping the Empire’s resources. The ensuing raids and bombings accomplished this aim, making the line almost inoperable. Nevertheless, the Ottomans showed remarkable defensive resolve to keep the line running right up to the collapse of their Northern armies in 1918 (they also managed to hold on to Medina until January 1919). From then on, the possibility of maintaining and extending the southern half of the main line was lost, and it was unofficially shut down in 1920.

Likely issued in very small numbers for restricted circulation during the war and apparently unrecorded.

Not in Özege. Not in OCLC, KVK etc.

Jaffa to Jerusalem in 1928

244. H.M.S. ROYAL OAK. Joppa to Jericho.

Valletta, Critien’s, [1928]. 4to. With 16 photographic plates, including map “Plan of our Journeys through Palestine”. Half black cloth, with original blue cloth binding over rebacked corners and spine. € 3,500

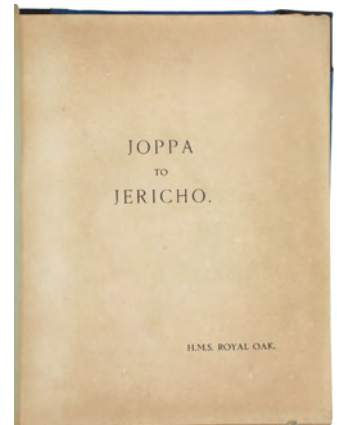
First edition of this rare Holy Land travelogue printed in Malta. Very likely, the work was printed in a very small run, as a keepsake for the crew and families of the HMS Royal Oak who were stationed in the ports of the Levant in the autumn of 1928, and to commemorate a tour of the Holy Land.

The 330-person crew was split into four groups and each followed the same tour itinerary, moving inland from Jaffa to Jerusalem, further East to the Dead Sea then back to the Holy City before heading north to the Sea of Galilee. The book combines their experiences into one narrative. Written in short bursts, it describes every location and stop-off, mixing historical notices with the leisure activities of the men. Though somewhat breezy in tone, several descriptions have the unmistakable freshness of first experience. We hear of melancholy at passing the British cemetery at Ramla, laughter at swimmers receiving “the bitterest drinks of their lives” (p. 25) in the Dead Sea, and especially wonder at the “supremely good” (p. 35) architecture of the Dome of the Rock.

Scarce, with only one copy listed on OCLC, housed at the National Library of Israel.

With the ownership inscription of W. H. Shrubbs in blue ballpoint, probably a descendant of the navy man Charles Cyril Shrubbs (b. 1894), who sailed on the Royal Oak. Binding rebacked; in excellent condition.

OCLC 713759105.



*Extensive archive of maps, confidential reports, and manuscript notes
on the 1921 Cairo-Baghdad Air Route*

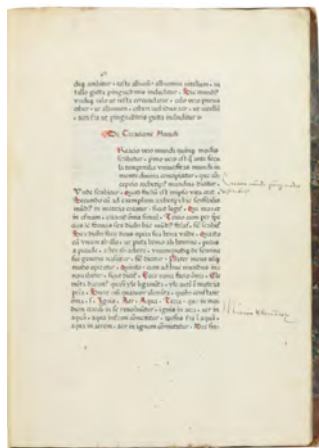
245. [HOLT, A. L., et al.]. Iraq archive. Cairo-Baghdad air route. Iraq, 1921. 350 × 240 mm standard notebook and typewriter sheets. 7 vols., plus loose typewritten and notepad paper. Those bound are in original wrappers. € 9,500

Extensive archive relating to surveying work conducted by A. L. Holt for the Cairo-Baghdad air route in 1921, likely from Holt's own collection. This trove of original documents sheds light on British efforts to establish control over the post-Ottoman Middle East in the aftermath of WWI and the 1920 Iraqi Revolt. Plans for an air route between Cairo and Baghdad were originally drawn up in 1919 by Winston Churchill as Secretary of State for Air in collaboration with Hugh Trenchard, marshal of the Royal Air Force. Major A. L. Holt (1896–1971) was a decorated former Royal Engineers officer who during the 1920s was employed by Iraq Railways and the Turkish Petroleum Company, and pioneered mechanized exploration in the region. Holt additionally authored "Some Journeys in the Syrian Desert" (1923) and "The Future of the North Arabian Desert" (1923).

Another notable presence in this collection is that of Nuri ibn Sha'lan, leader of the Ruwallah tribe and the last major Arab leader to join the Arab Revolt. He was courted assiduously by T. E. Lawrence and the British military establishment, but only an intervention and payment by King Faisal prevailed.

Together with similar items relating to Holt's work on other projects, including several large maps. Altogether a quite complete and engrossing collection with relevance to interwar politics, the early development of aircraft-based infrastructure, and 1920s Iraq. Some light wear and a few rust stains from paperclips and pins; altogether well preserved. A detailed list is available on request.

Omissi, Air Power and Colonial Control: The Royal Air Force, 1919–1939, pp. 135f. Tauber, The Arab Movements in World War I, pp. 148f.



*1472 incunabular encyclopedia of the world,
containing references to Arabia, Syria, Palestine, and the Saracens*

246. HONORIUS OF AUTUN (Honorius Augustodunensis). De imagine mundi.

[Nuremberg, Anton Koberger, 1472]. Folio. Rubricated in red throughout and about half of the spaces left for initials filled in red by hand. 19th century red sheepskin, marbled sides. € 45,000

First edition of the popular *Imago mundi* of Honorius Augustodunensis (1080–1154), an incunabular encyclopaedia of popular cosmology and geography combined with a chronicle of world history, containing references to Arabia, Syria, Palestine, and the Saracens and thus providing one of the earliest mentions of Arabia ever printed. The monk Honorius takes the river Nile as the boundary between Africa and Asia (naming the latter continent in its entirety "India"). Arabia is

described in the subsection on Mesopotamia. The description of this country, found along the Tigris and the Euphrates, also includes an account of the Kingdom of Sheba, home of the Queen of Sheba, and is said to be inhabited by the Moabites, Syrians, Saracens and others. After Mesopotamia we find Syria, including Phoenicia, which is followed by sections on Palestine and Egypt.

The *Imago mundi* exemplified the picture of Africa and the Orient prevalent in the West ca. 1100, which were perceived as lands full of marvels. It is one of the five earliest books printed by the great and prolific Nuremberg printer Anton Koberger.

Binding slightly rubbed; a few early manuscript annotations by a near-contemporary humanist in the margins. From the library of the Frankfurt physician Georg Franz Burkhard Kloß (1787–1854), also a noted historian of freemasonry, with his bookplate on pastedown; additional bookplate of Jean R. Perrette. Lacking the second of the two last blank leaves. A few wormholes, a couple of leaves attached to stubs, but otherwise in very good condition.

Hain 8800. Goff H-323. GW 12942. BMC II, 411. Proctor 1974. Panzer II, 234-342. ISTC IH00323000. Not in Atabey or Blackmer.

An excellent source on Iraq and the Gulf

247. HOPE, W[illiam] E[dward] Stanton. *Arabian Adventurer. The Story of Haji Williamson.*

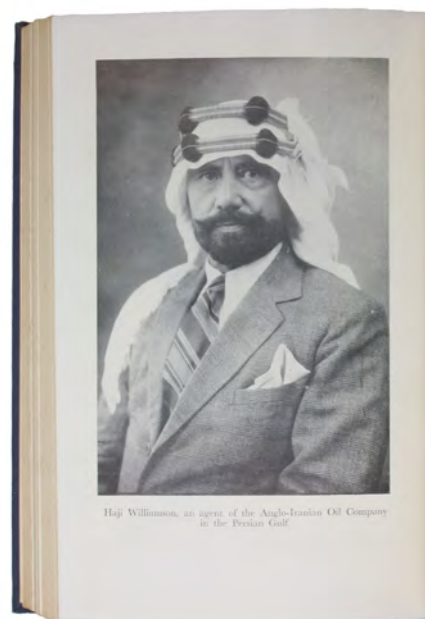
London, Robert Hale, 1951. 8vo. With 23 half-tone photographic illustrations, one as a frontispiece. Original purple-blue cloth with gilt lettering to spine. € 1,500

First edition. A fascinating biography of Haji Abdullah Williamson, an Englishman who converted to Islam and eventually settled in Iraq. In covering his work as Inspector of Gulf Agencies for the Anglo-Persian Oil Company it is an excellent resource on the Gulf in the 1920s and 1930s.

Born in Bristol in 1872, William Richard Williamson escaped from his controlling father by way of a tea clipper at the age of thirteen. A remarkable string of voyages, schemes and serendipities followed: during his time in Aden he converted to Islam and effectively severed ties with his confused British counterparts. A new life awaited him in Kuwait, and he took to it with gusto, assimilating to Arab culture and traveling more widely in the Gulf and southern Iraq. He soon set up as a horse and camel dealer, the first of several trades he acquired in the Middle East. His later role as dhow master gained him intimate knowledge of the Arabian littoral of the Gulf, which won him his position with the Anglo-Persian Oil Company. The chapters on those years include valuable descriptions of its principal towns and ports, including Doha (Qatar), Dubai, Ras Al-Khaimah and Muscat.

Spine faded, gilt dimmed, boards bowed, small tears to rear board, a little rippling to the cloth. Ink ownership inscription by Larkin of Reading, dated 1953, to front flyleaf. A good copy overall, with unusually fresh interior pages.

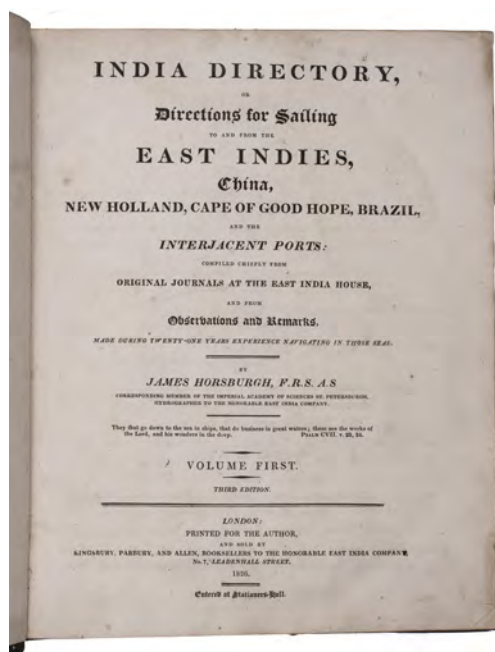
OCLC 3452107. Not in Macro.



Massive navigational directory for the East

248. HORSBURGH, James. *The India Directory, or, directions for sailing to and from the East Indies, China, New Holland, Cape of Good Hope, Brazil, and the interjacent ports ... third edition.*

London, printed for the author and sold by Kingsbury, Parbury and Allen booksellers to the East India Company, 1826–27. 2 volumes. 4°. Contemporary half calf, rebacked with the original backstrips laid down. € 15,000



Rare third, revised edition of a massive navigational directory, with exhaustive information on the Arabian Sea, the Red Sea, and the Arabian (Persian) Gulf. Including detailed entries on Sharjah, Dubai, Abu Dhabi (“Abothubbee”), Bahrain and Hormuz, not only covering navigational details, but also the inhabitants, pearl fishery, geography, commerce etc.

Compiled chiefly from recent journals of ships employed by the East India Company, by James Horsburgh (1762–1836), hydrographer and chart maker to the Company. “As hydrographer Horsburgh was primarily responsible for supervising the engraving of charts sent back to London by marine surveyors in India and ordered by the company to be published, and for examining the deposited journals of returning ships for observations which would refine the oceanic navigation charts currently in use, besides other duties of provision of information laid on him by the court” (Cook).

The book appeared in a total of eight editions between 1809 and 1864 before being superseded by Findlay’s *A directory for the navigation of the Indian Ocean* (1869). With an inserted manuscript note facing p. 136, vol. 1, and a short manuscript note at the foot of page 501, vol. 2. Some faint thumbing to the title-pages and rebacked, but otherwise in very good condition.

Cf. Cat. NHSM, p. 73 (fifth ed.). Sabin 33047 (fifth ed.). For the author: Cook, “Horsburgh, James (1762–1836)”, in: ODNB (online ed.).

*Massive navigational directory,
this edition updated with information on the north eastern coasts of Africa and Arabia*

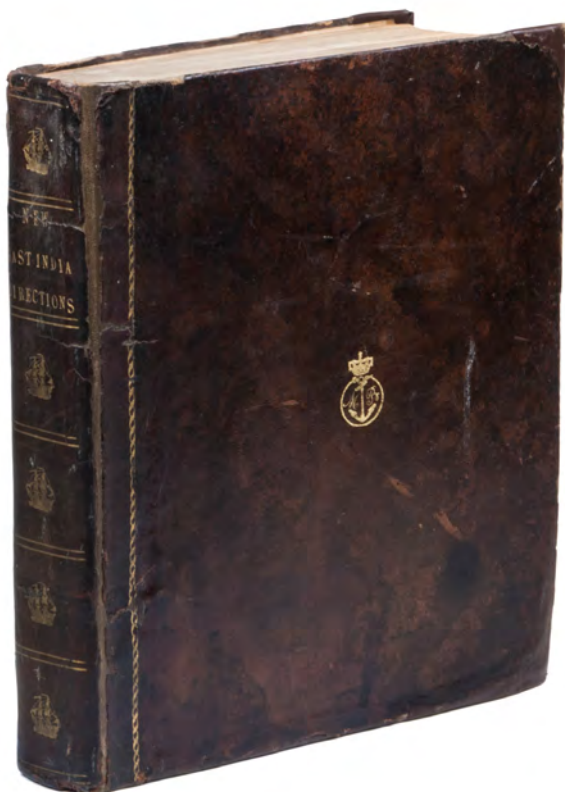
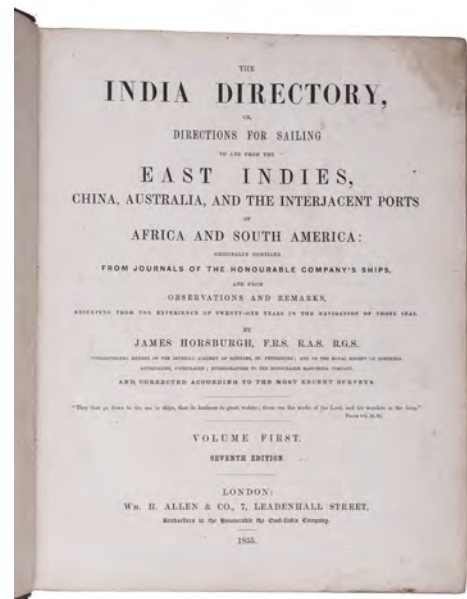
249. HORSBURGH, James. [The India Directory, or, directions for sailing to and from the East Indies, China, Australia, and the interjacent ports of Africa and South America [...]. Seventh edition.

London, (Cox & Wyman for) Wm. H. Allen & Co., 1855. Large 4°. 2 vols. Contemporary half calf, rebaked with the original backstrips laid down. € 18,000

Rare revised and expanded penultimate edition of a massive navigational directory, with exhaustive information on the Arabian Sea, the Red Sea, and the Arabian (Persian) Gulf. Including detailed entries on Sharjah, Dubai, Abu Dhabi (“Abothubbee”) and Bahrain, not only covering navigational details, but also the inhabitants, pearl fishery, geography, commerce etc., and shorter entries on islands such Sir Bani Yas, Zirku etc. For this edition expanded from the “extensive surveys along the N.E. coasts of Africa and Arabia, and into the Gulf of Cutch, compiled from the meritorious labours of Captain Haines, Carless, and Sanders, Commander Campbell, Lieutenant Grieve, and other officers of the East-India Company’s Marine service” (preface). The book appeared in a total of eight editions between 1809 and 1864 before being superseded by Findlay’s *Directory for the navigation of the Indian Ocean* (1869).

With the seller’s ticket of George Sweetser, “dealer in sextants, quadrants, telescopes and compasses, nautical books & charts, ...” and the early owner’s inscription of “Wm. A. Ordway, Bradford, Mass.”. Some browned corners in the opening leaves and some tiny waterstains in the head margin of volume two, otherwise in very good condition. Bindings rubbed and rebaked.

Cf. Cat. NHSM, p. 73 (5th ed.); Sabin 33047 (5th ed.). For the author: Cook, “Horsburgh, James (1762–1836)”, in: ODNB (online ed.).



Important guide for navigation

250. HUDDART, Joseph. The oriental navigator; or, new directions for sailing to and from the East Indies, China, New Holland, &c. &c. &c. Also for the use of the country ships, trading in the Indian and China seas, Pacific Ocean, &c. &c. &c.

London, printed and published by Robert Laurie and James Whittle, map, chart, and printers, 1801. 4°. With an engraved frontispiece portrait of Huddart by James Stow after John Hoppner and small woodcut coastal views in the text. Contemporary tree calf. € 7,500

Important work on navigation in the Indian Ocean, the Persian Gulf, along the coast of Arabia, and more. It includes sailing directions, for example “directions for sailing from the Malabar side of India to the Red Sea”, often based on the direct experience of contemporary captains sailing these essential trade routes.

With the library stamp of the Marinens Bibliotek Copenhagen on the half-title and title-page, and underlining in red on the title-page. Stain in the lower corner of the first third of the pages. Hinges broken, binding worn and repaired. New endpapers. Otherwise in good condition.

Adams & Waters 2162; Ferguson 660.

With a folding map situating the Garden of Eden near Al Basrah, Iraq

251. HUET, Pierre Daniel. Trattato della situazione del Paradiso terrestre ... Tradotta dalla lingua Francese.

Venice, Giambattista Albrizzi, 1737. Small 8°. With an engraved frontispiece incorporating a map, the engraved arms of the dedicatee Marc'Antonio Morosini above the dedication, and a folding engraved map (225 × 190 mm). Contemporary sprinkled tanned sheepskin, gold-tooled spine. € 1,500

First and only Italian edition of a book attempting to determine the location of the Biblical Paradise (the Garden of Eden) through an extensive analysis of Biblical and other sources, by the Jesuit scholar and member of the Académie Française, Pierre Daniel Huet (1630–1721), Bishop of Avranches. Huet recounts the various earlier theories about the location of Paradise, which placed it everywhere from under the ground to on the moon. Huet's map, here copied from the French edition, shows the Middle East from the Red Sea and the Gulf in the south to the eastern Mediterranean (including Cyprus), Armenia and the Caspian Sea in the north. A dotted line indicates the borders of "Eden" or "Paradis Terrestre" in Babylonia, between the confluence of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers (but it shows the confluence where they approach each other near today's Bagdad) and the Gulf. This places it near present-day Al Basrah in Iraq. The towns of "Aracca" and "Talatha" are shown inside the boundaries of Paradise.

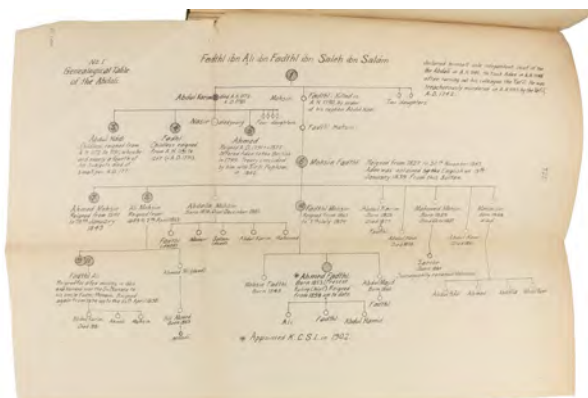
With a small abrasion in the lower left corner of the frontispiece, but otherwise in very good condition. Binding with a couple small worm holes and with the endpapers browned, but otherwise also very good. A fascinating attempt to apply the emerging science of geography to a religious question.

Mokre, Kartographie des Imaginären, in: Petschar, Alpha & Omega (2000), pp. 27–31; WorldCat (6 copies); cf. Laor 160 & 171.



The Social Structures and Tribes of Yemen

252. HUNTER, F[rederick] M[ercer] / SEALY, C. W. H. / MOSSE, A. H. E. An Account of the Arab Tribes in the Vicinity of Aden.



Bombay, Government Central Press, 1909. Large 8°. 2 vols. 14 genealogical tables (9 folding) & 3 hand-coloured folding maps. Original green cloth gilt. € 12,500

First and only edition of this excessively rare manual on the tribal structures in the very area where the region's biggest ongoing armed conflict started in 2011. Compiled initially in 1886, the text was brought up to date in 1907 by Captain A. E. Mosse. The authors provide a chronological breakdown of the events, relationships and hostilities of each of the 16 tribes in the Aden area. In addition, the work discusses the nature of each tribe (i.e. "a proud, warlike and independent race"), their income and their organisation, with notes on sub-tribes and their reigning families. The appendix includes copies of the treaties and agreements signed between local tribes and the British, many of which led to the establishment of the British Protectorate.

Aden was ruled as a part of British India from 1839 until 1937, when it became a Crown Colony. Its proximity to Zanzibar, the Suez canal and Mumbai made it an important strategic possession in the British Empire. Hunter wrote the first account of some of the tribes surrounding Aden in his work "An Account of the British Settlement of Aden in Arabia" (1877).

Slightly rubbed and spotted. Old library shelfmarks to upper covers; some contemporary underlinings in coloured pencil. The tables are at the end of the text volume, while the maps are stored loosely in a pocket in a separate volume. Rare. Only two copies traced at auction within the last 50 years, one of which was lacking the maps showing the tribes of Yemen and the boundaries of the Aden protectorate.

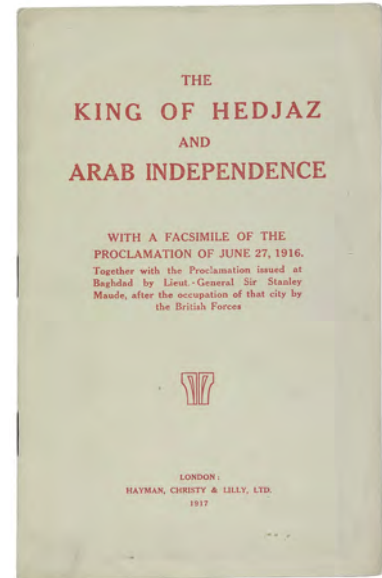
Not in Macro.

Pamphlet advertising the independance of Hedjaz

253. [HUSSEIN BIN ALI, Sharif of Mecca and Frederick Stanley MAUDE]. The King of Hedjaz and Arab Independence ... together with the proclamation issued at Baghdad by Lieut.-General Sir Stanley Maude, after the occupation of that city by the British forces.

London, Hayman, Christy and Lilly Ltd., 1917. 8°. With a photographic portrait of Hussein bin Ali for frontispiece and a folding facsimile proclamation (38 × 28 cm). Original stapled wrappers with red lettering on front wrapper. € 2,000

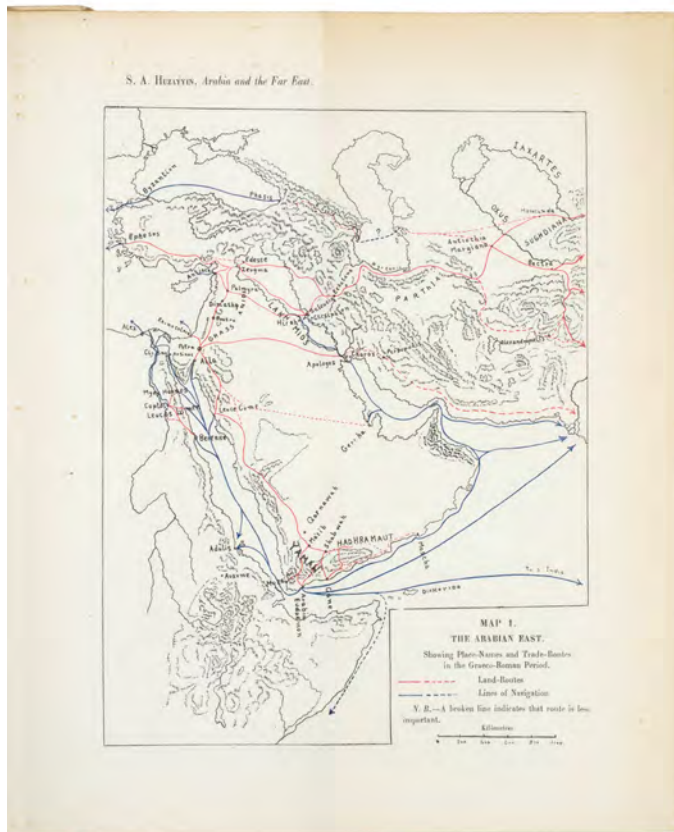
British pamphlet advertising the independence of Hedjaz from Ottoman rule. The pamphlet includes a facsimile of the proclamation in Arabic pronouncing the Arab peoples free from Turkish domination, an introduction about allied involvement, the Monroe Doctrine and its role in the region, and more basic history behind the eventual writing of the proclamation. Some minor traces of use. In very good condition.



1933 master's thesis on Arabian-Far Eastern relations to ca. 1500

254. HUZAYYIN, S. A. Arabia and the Far East. Their commercial and cultural relations in Graeco-Roman and Irano-Arabian times.

Cairo, printed by l'institut français d'archéologie orientale, 1942. 275 × 180 mm. With 12 relief-printed folding maps with trade routes, some regions, etc. printed in several colours and with the coat of arms of King Fouad I of Egypt on the title page. Original brown publisher's printed paper wrappers with the title of the work and the coat of arms of King Fouad I of Egypt on the front wrapper and the logo of "la Société Royale de Géographie d'Égypte" on the back wrapper. € 1,800



First edition of Huzayyin's revised and enlarged master's thesis "The Arabian East and the Far East" (Liverpool, 1933). It covers the period from the 4th century BCE to the early 16 century CE. With this work, Huzayyin made a considerable contribution to the knowledge of the history of Arabia and the Far East and the spatial, economic and cultural evolution of the region. The maps show numerous overland and maritime trade routes. The author was professor of geography at the University of Alexandria (until 1952 the Farouk I University) and one of the leading experts in the (pre-) history of Arabia, Egypt, and the Near and the Far East in general.

With the bookplate of H.S. Deighton on the inside of the front wrapper: "Deighton, The Red House, 60 Iffley Road, Oxford" and his owner's inscription on the first flyleaf: "H.S. Deighton. Cairo. March[?] 19 × 6.". The wrappers show signs of wear, mainly around the spine and on the back wrapper, occasional marginal foxing.

Macro 1244; Williams & White, *Select bibliography of British and Irish university theses about maritime history* 830.

*Extremely rare Hyderabad printing
regarding the forced cession of Berar Province to the British*

255. [HYDERABAD PRINTING – BRITISH GOVERNMENT PAPERS regarding Nizam's territory]. Nizam's territory. Return to an order of the honourable the House of Commons, dated 6th April 1854; – for, copy “[!] of all papers relative to territory ceded by His Highness the Nizam, in liquidation of debts alleged to have been due by His Highness to the British Government.

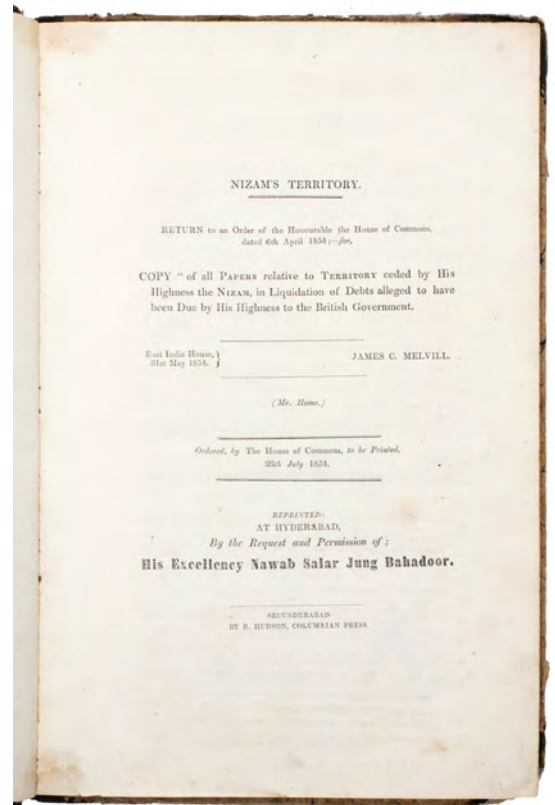
Secunderabad (near Hyderabad), Robert Hudson, Columbian Press, [1854]. 33 x 22 cm. Contemporary half calf, orange and blue marbled sides over paper-boards, gold-tooled double fillets on the spine, red sprinkled edges. € 4,500

The extremely rare Hyderabad edition of the official British papers relating to the so-called Hyderabad debt crisis, during which Lord Dalhousie, the Governor-General of India, and General James Stuart Fraser, the British Resident in Hyderabad, orchestrated a “shakedown” of the Nizam of Hyderabad, whom they claimed owed the British an astounding 7.4 million rupees. This resulted in the Nizam of Hyderabad having to cede the wealthy cotton-growing province of Berar to the British to clear his debts.

The present work is extremely rare in this Indian (Secunderabad/Hyderabad) edition, we have not been able to trace any other copy on the market or institutionally.

With an owner's inscription “Margaret D. Stubbs” and an orange printer's label “Secunderabad, Columbian Press, R. Hudson”, both on the front paste-down. The binding is somewhat worn, without affecting its structural integrity, the outer margin of 6 leaves (between pp. 52-69, and pp. 83-84) are folded in. With a minor tear in the foot margin of the title-page (near the gutter) and occasionally very slight staining. Otherwise in good condition.

Cf. WorldCat 941776603 (electronic version of the first ed.); for the background: H.G. Briggs, The Nizam, his history and relations with the British Government (London 1861); Kumari Sarjini Regani, The cession of Berar, in: Indian History Congress, 20 (1957), pp. 525-259.



Chronicle of medieval Moroccan dynasties

256. IBN ABI ZAR` AL-FASI, `Ali ibn `Abd Allah / **TORNBERG, Carl Johan**. Annales regum Mauritaniae a condito Idrisidarum imperio ad annum fugae 726.

Uppsala, Litteris Academicis, 1843–1846. Large 4to. 2 parts in 4 volumes. Original printed blue wrappers.

€ 4,500

Arabic text with Latin translation and commentary of this chronicle of medieval Moroccan dynasties, including the Idrisids, Zanata, Almoravids, Almohads, and Merinids, by Zar al-Fasi (d. after 726/1326).

Somewhat wrinkled and dust-stained; untrimmed.

GAL II, 240f. OCLC 682184610.



Chronicle of Egypt, in Arabic

257. IBN TAGRIBIRDI, Abu-'l-Mahasin Yusuf Ibn-'Abdallah / CARLYLE, J[oseph] D[acre]. Maured Allatafet Jemaleddini Filii Togri-Bardii, seu rerum Aegyptiacarum annales, ab anno Christi 971, usque ad annum 1453.

London, Cambridge, and Oxford, B. White & Sons, J. & J. Merrill, J. Fletcher & J. Cooke, 1792. 4to. Contemporary vellum. € 2,500

First edition of the annals of Egypt written by Jamaleddin Abul Mehasen. Original Arabic text followed by the Latin translation and Latin notes, each with separate pagination.

Occasional browning to text. An errata leaf follows the title page. Old library stamps of the Congregation of the Redemptorists, New York, and the Bibliotheca Mt. St. Alphonsus, Esopus, N.Y. – Rare.

Schnurrer 184. Ibrahim-Hilmy II, 25. Gay 2073. OCLC 165551800.

Presentation copy: first substantial English translation of Ibn Batuta's travels

258. IBN BATUTA / Samuel LEE (ed.). The Travels of Ibn Batuta. Translated from the abridged Arabic manuscript copies, preserved in the public library of Cambridge. With notes, illustrative of the history, geography, botany, antiquities, &c. occurring throughout the work. (Including:) Report of the Proceedings of the First General Meeting of the Subscribers to the Oriental Translation Fund [...].

London, printed for the Oriental Translation Committee (by J. L. Cox) and sold by J. Murray, Parbury, Allen & Co. and Howel & Stewart, 1829. Large 4to. With various passages including the original Arabic text. Old calf. € 15,000

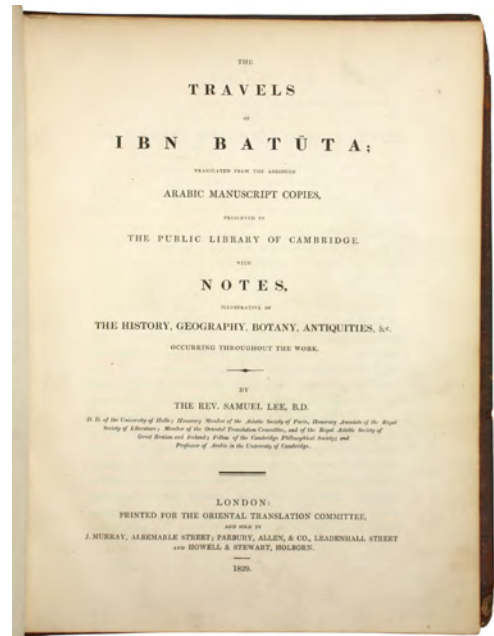
First edition of the first substantial English translation of the travel account of Abu Abdullah Mohammed ibn Batuta (1304–68/69), known in the West as the “Arabian Marco Polo”, with extensive footnotes. A presentation copy with a special presentation leaf, gifted to the Junior United Service Club, whose bookplate this copy bears.

“While on a pilgrimage to Mecca [Ibn Batuta] made a decision to extend his travels throughout the whole of the Islamic world. Possibly the most remarkable of the Arab travellers, he is estimated to have covered 75,000 miles in forty years” (Howgego). His journeys included trips to North Africa, the Horn of Africa, West Africa and Eastern Europe in the West, and to the Middle East, South Asia, Central Asia, Southeast Asia and China.

The account, known as the *Rihla*, is esteemed for its lively descriptions of his travels, giving notable information on the history, geography and botany of the countries and cities Ibn Batuta visited, such as Tangiers, Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Arabia, Persia, Africa, Central Asia, India, Ceylon, and China. He describes, for example, the city of Aden as follows: “From this place I went to the city of Aden, which is situated on the sea-shore. This is a large city, but without either seed, water, or tree. They have, however, reservoirs, in which they collect the rain-water for drinking. Some rich merchants reside here: and vessels from India occasionally arrive here. The inhabitants are modest and religious” (p. 55).

Rebacked, extremities and hinges professionally repaired. Minor toning. From the collection of the U.S. conservationist Esmond Bradley Martin (1941–2018), long a U.N. special envoy for the conservation of rhinoceros.

Howgego, to 1800, B47. Cordier 2046. Cox I, 85. Lust 273. Morrison I, 430.



Remarkable insight into daily life in early 20th-century Iran and Iraq

259. [IRAQ AND PERSIA]. [Two photo albums of Red Sea Ports, Mesopotamia and Bushehr].

[Iran and Iraq, ca. 1917–1918]. With 191 (resp. 95 and 96) gelatin silver prints (all ca. 4 × 6 cm). Oblong 8vo (ca. 15.5 × 20 cm). 2 volumes. Contemporary cloth, one album in red and one in grey, with ‘Kodak’ lettered in gold on the front board, and a black classical meander border tooled near the foot. The albums are held together by a black ribbon.

€ 8,500

Remarkable set of Kodak photo albums, with nearly 200 photographs of military life and the oil industry in Iran and Iraq in the early 20th century. The photographs were most likely taken by the compiler of the albums, and show scenes from his daily life. Most of them are captioned.

Included are images of Persian oil fields, Abu Zenema (Sinai coast), Port Sudan, Bushehr, Basra, various locations along the Tigris, Euphrate and Shatt al-Arab rivers, Ashwaz and Shush. The photographs also show locals involved in various activities, including races, shark hunting, and selling wares.

The compiler of the album was likely a British soldier who was stationed in Basra and other locations in Iran and Iraq after the First World War.

The edges and corners of both albums are slightly scuffed, with a few light stains on the back board of the red album. The paper on which the photographs are mounted is slightly browned, ten of the photos have either creased corners or a damaged surface, some photographs a little loose within their windows, missing a photo on the final page of the red album. Otherwise in good condition.



A Saudi State Visit to Baghdad

260. [IRAQ – King Saud meets King Faisal II]. Photographs of a state visit.

Baghdad, 1957. Oblong 4to (333 × 230) mm. Photo album with 12 baryte paper prints (125 × 110 mm) and 1 press photo (225 × 191 mm), the latter captioned, stamped and dated. Blue full percaline with gilt cover ornaments. Cord binding.

€ 6,500



(1957-May 15) JOIN IN FIGHT AGAINST COMMUNISM—King Saud of Saudi Arabia, left, and King Faisal of Iraq chat in the royal tent at Baghdad Airport Saturday as the former arrived in Iraq for a state visit. Today they reportedly are winding up their talks in Baghdad with a pledge to coordinate resistance to communism and a warning that no Arab state should meddle in the affairs of its neighbors. (APWirephoto)(03040700LN) 57

A fine ensemble of photographs documenting the historic state visit to Iraq by King Saud of Saudi Arabia in May 1957, apparently photographed and assembled by a member of the Iraqi entourage closely involved throughout the visit. King Faisal II of Iraq and his Prime Minister Nuri As-Said met with King Saud to discuss the Pan-Arab movement led by Gamal Abdel Nasser, involving anti-monarchist efforts in Jordan. Eventually, talks in Baghdad were wound up “with a pledge to coordinate resistance to communism and a warning that no Arab state should meddle in the affairs of its neighbors” (caption of the press photograph).

The collection includes previously unseen pictures of the monarchs’ arrival by car and carriage respectively, their mutual exchange of greetings, and the state dinner, as well as the subsequent talks held in the palace garden.

Not traced in the Keystone or Hulton/Getty press photo archives. In excellent condition.

“The bulk of the inhabitants of Dubai territory belong to the tribe of Al Bu Falasah, a branch of the Bani Yas”

261. IRAQ PETROLEUM COMPANY Ltd. Handbook of the Territories Which Form the Theatre of Operations of the Iraq Petroleum Company Limited and its Associated Companies.

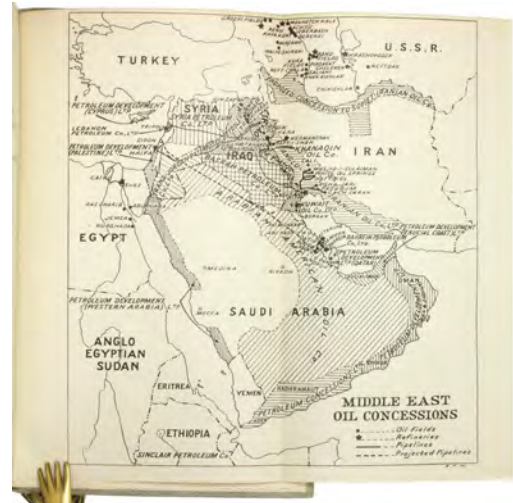
London, Iraq Petroleum Company, 1948. 8vo. With 27 numbered plates, including a frontispiece of King Faisal I, and one folding map of oil concessions in the Middle East. Original full cloth with stamped spine-title and IPC emblem to front cover. € 4,500

First edition of this excellent handbook issued for employees of the Iraq Petroleum Company. An overview of the Middle Eastern regions emerging as the great oil exporting countries of the century: Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Bahrain, the then Trucial Coast (now the UAE) and Qatar, including the “Hinterland Tribes”, Oman, and Kuwait, as well as Iraq and the Levant. Providing details of the companies, the local geography, climate, culture, and political history, this forms an invaluable compendium on the region and ruling personalities as they presented themselves in the immediate postwar years: “The Shaikhdom of Abu Dhabi is in size of territory by far the largest of the Trucial Coast [...] The ruler, Shaikh Shakhbut bin Sultan of the Al Bu Falah, is a quiet, nervous personality. He has three brothers, Hazza’, Khalid and Za’id, of whom the last named is probably the outstanding and most influential person in the whole of Trucial Oman. Shaikh Za’id, a grandson of the well-remembered Za’id bin Khalifah, is the ruler’s representative in Baraimi and responsible to his brother for political relations with the interior tribes. It is through him that the Al Bu Falah exert their very considerable influence with the bedouin, with which no other Shaikhdom on the Trucial Coast can compete [...] The village of Abu Dhabi is situated on a barren island off the coast and is not visited by steamers [...] The bulk of the inhabitants of Dubai territory belong to the tribe of Al Bu Falasah, a branch of the Bani Yas. The Shaikh’s authority is largely confined to the coast. Dubai creek has been used as a landing-place for flying boats [...]”.

Further, the handbook describes the infancy of oil production in Qatar up to 1948, stressing its benefit for the otherwise poorly developed infrastructure: “The building of necessary roads, jetties, dwellings, offices, workshops, stores and the like has advanced simultaneously with drilling. A new producing well was completed in January, 1948, another in May, and others are in hand”. However, the Handbook goes on to observe that “the population is scanty and wretchedly poor. The Company’s present operations supply almost the sole source of wealth in the territory. Dohah [sic] is the Shaikh’s capital and the only considerable village”. The illustrations include fascinating aerial photographs of Qatar and Manama (Bahrain) in the 1940s, along with images of Qatar as a pearl fishing town, titled “Early days in Qatar”, views of the Kirkuk fields, landmarks of Jerusalem, and a portrait of King Faisal I of Iraq.

Binding somewhat toned; spine faintly rubbed. Interior in excellent condition.

OCLC 5464854. Not in Macro.



RAF activity in Iraq during the late 1930s

262. [IRAQ – Royal Air Force]. Three photograph albums.

Iraq, 1937–1939. Oblong quarto. 371 photographs in 3 albums: 1) 121 original photographs from 70 × 100 mm to 170 × 235 mm, mounted on 18 leaves (230 × 315 mm); 2) 178 original photographs ranging from 70 × 50 mm to 160 × 220 mm, mounted on 24 leaves (195 × 280 mm); 3) 72 original photographs ranging from 65 × 90 mm to 160 × 220 mm, mounted on 14 leaves (220 × 315 mm). Most photographs with manuscript captions beneath in white chinagraph pencil. With 6 additional photographs and a swimming certificate loosely inserted. Contemporary card covers with cord ties. € 18,000

Large collection of important photographs depicting RAF activity in Iraq during the late 1930s, demonstrating British imperial power by use of “Air Control”: a policy designed to maintain the RAF as the independent third service of the British armed forces and enforce British imperial rule economically through the use of air power.

The current collection of photographs centres around the activities of 70 Squadron, providing heavy transport facilities and air ambulances and operating airmail routes between Cairo and Baghdad. Images include an armoured car with a mounted machine gun at Hinaidi; air-conditioned desert buses belonging to Nairn Transport Co going from Baghdad to Damascus, and the Flying Boat “Ceres” on Lake Habaniyah. The dangers of the operations are evident in the photos of a crash of the Flying Boat “Calpurnia” in Lake Habaniyah with the loss of five lives, the crash of Jonah Kyte No. 3 while landing, and the “Vincent” of 55 Squadron going up in flames in Simel. The album captures well the cultural and military diversity of Iraq at the time. Not only are there bombers from the French Air Force on visit in both Dhibban and Habbaniya, but there are also photos of Iraqi “Gladiator” aircraft, Jewish women in Baghdad, and the Kurdish population spread across central Iraq. A 500-year-old church in Haiz is complemented by the photo of a priest with a 700-year-old Bible. As a foreigner abroad, the photographer gives the albums their healthy dose of tourist sites such as Alexandria (Egypt), the landscapes of Ser Amadia (while in a Summer Training Camp) and Ctesiphon Arch. Aerial shots add bird’s-eye views of the Golden Mosque of Khadimain (Baghdad), the crossing of the Suez Canal, and the Maude Bridge over the Tigris. The international and geopolitical importance of the photographs is further underscored in their documentation of the first Hinaidi-Singapore flight on 18 January 1937.

Extremities of albums slightly rubbed. 1 loose photograph creased at edge. A well preserved ensemble



Iraqi opposition to Kuwait's independence

263. [IRAQ – THE REPUBLIC OF IRAQ]. Haqiqat al-Kuwayt [The Truth about Kuwait].

[Baghdad], Wizarat al-Kharijiyah (Ministry of Foreign Affairs), 1961. 8vo. 2 vols. Arabic text. With one colour map at the rear of volume I. Original printed wrappers, stapled. € 1,500

First edition. Set of two rare pamphlets published by the Iraqi government, opposing the independence of Kuwait. The first pamphlet, published in English and Arabic, outlines Kuwait’s historical connection to Iraq and analyses its “imperialist relations” with Britain. The second one, in Arabic throughout, prints the minutes of the Political Affairs Committee of the Arab League, which met in Cairo on 20 July 1961 to consider Kuwait’s request to join the League.

Kuwait emerged as an independent state in June 1961, after sixty-two years as a British protectorate. With a new constitution, it held its first parliamentary elections in 1963, thereby becoming the first Arab state in the Gulf to establish a parliament. Such political developments, married with growing wealth and modernizations in health, culture and finance, helped to make Kuwait the most prosperous state in the Arabian Peninsula. The Iraqi government argued that the move toward independence was a continuation of Kuwait’s relationship with Britain, albeit under a new guise. Furthermore, they felt that the historical links between Iraq and Kuwait entitled the former to control over the latter and, one suspects, a share of its growing wealth. This position, partly detailed in the pamphlet, led to a point of crisis, with Iraq threatening invasion.

Light exterior wear, interiors clean and bright. Rare: Of the first volume, OCLC locates five copies solely in institutions in Germany and Poland. Of the second volume, LibraryHub locates one copy in the UK at the British Library; OCLC locates copies in Harvard, the University of Toronto, and the NYU Abu Dhabi.

OCLC 971445032, 219629380.

Presentation copy

264. IRBY, Charles Leonard / MANGLES, James. Travels in Egypt and Nubia, Syria and Asia Minor; During the Years 1817 & 1818 [...].

London, T. White & Co, 1823. Small 4to. With an engraved folding map of Asia Minor, 3 engraved plans (2 of which folding), and 6 lithographed plates. Contemporary full calf with giltstamped borders, spine and spine-labels. € 9,500



First edition, presentation copy inscribed by one of the authors to pastedown: "Captain Shiffner R.N. fr. Capt. Mangles".

This early, privately published travelogue of the Middle East consists of six letters, the first and last of which are dated Cairo 1817 and Cyprus 1818 respectively. Irby and Mangles, both naval officers, assisted Giovanni Battista Belzoni in his excavation at the site of Abu Simbel, an independent account of which is given in the present work. From there, they travelled through the desert to Gaza, Jaffa, Beirut and Tripoli; thence to Baalbek and Antioch; and reached Aleppo, where they were among the earliest modern explorers of Syria. They continued to Palmyra, Damascus, down the Jordan valley, and through the Holy Land.

The engraved plans include a ground plan of the great temple of Ebsambal, a ground plan of Petra, and a portion of the Dead Sea. The lithograph plates, prepared by William Westall, J. D. Harding, and others, include scenic views of the Nile and Aswan, as well as a botanical study of the Heshbon wheat.

Covers somewhat rubbed and spotted; rebacked preserving most of the original spine and green morocco labels. Corners bumped. Paper occasionally slightly foxed; the map with a small tear. From the library of Captain Henry Shiffner (b. 1789).

Atabey 606. Blackmer 860. Ibrahim Hilmy I, 325. Weber I, 123. OCLC 257597235.

"Ode to the Gulf"

265. IRWIN, Eyles. A Series of Adventures in the Course of a Voyage up the Red-Sea, on the Coasts of Arabia and Egypt; and of a Route Through the Desarts of Thebais, Hitherto Unknown to the European Traveller, in the Year MDCCLXXVII. In letters to a Lady.

London, J. Dodsley, 1780. 4°. With 3 folding maps and 3 plates. Contemporary full calf, spine elaborately gilt, leading edges gilt, red morocco label. € 12,500

Second edition (the earliest mentioned). Irwin relates the series of misadventures which occurred on his journey back from India after his dismissal from the East India Company. Following the near wreck of his ship he was taken prisoner by Arabs who took him to the Nile, whence he travelled to Cairo on his release.

The East India Company servant Eyles Irwin, born in Calcutta in 1751, was appointed to survey the Black Town in 1771 and "was made superintendent of the lands belonging to Madras [...] In 1776 he became caught up in the political storm that overtook the governor of Madras, George Pigot, who was placed in confinement by members of his own council. Irwin supported Pigot, and in August he was suspended from the company's service. Early in 1777 he left India in order to seek redress in England. Irwin later published an account of his journey home, which was entitled 'A series of adventures [...]'. In this he displayed his classical education and described his experiences and observations during the journey, which lasted eleven months [...] Irwin returned to India in 1780 as a senior merchant and his route was again overland, but this time via Aleppo, Baghdad, and the Persian Gulf" (ODNB). The author recounts his imprisonment in Yanbu, Arabia, and further voyage to Jeddah, as well as his adventures in Egypt, his journeys through the Peloponnesus and Balkans as well as Persia. He includes an "Ode to the Persian Gulf", which extols the beauties of Bahrain. In 1802, Irwin was to produce a musical play, "The Bedouins, or Arabs of the Desert: a Comic Opera in Three Acts" (1802), which played in Dublin for three nights.



He includes an "Ode to the Persian Gulf", which extols the beauties of Bahrain. In 1802, Irwin was to produce a musical play, "The Bedouins, or Arabs of the Desert: a Comic Opera in Three Acts" (1802), which played in Dublin for three nights.

The plates include views of the town of Mocha (al-Mukhah) on the shore of the Red Sea in Yemen, including its early mosques, and of the Straits of Bab al Mandab ("Babelmandel"). Also shown is a detailed view and chart of Yanbu, the port giving access to al Medina. Macclesfield bookplates to front pastedown and free endpaper. Plates somewhat toned and offset, otherwise an excellent copy, sumptuously bound.

Macro 1293. Ibrahim-Hilmy I, 325. Gay 66. Brunet III, 459. Blackmer 865. Cf. Weber II, 576 (3rd ed.).



*Rare publications from the 1970s,
criticising Israel*

266. [ISRAELI-PALESTINIAN CONFLICT]. [Seven publications about the Israeli-Palestinian conflict]. Beirut, Bern, New York and Moscow, [various publishers], 1968–1983.

Comprising (in chronological order):

- (1) **ARAB INFORMATION CENTER.** Israeli expansionism. New York, [ca 1970].
- (2) **L'AGENCE DE PRESSE NOVOSTI.** Proche-orient: la voie d'une paix juste. Moscow, 1970.
- (3) **PALESTINE LIBERATION ORGANIZATION.** Israel's policy towards Palestinians, 25 years of terrorism. Beirut, [ca. 1973].
- (4) **ARAB INFORMATION CENTER.** The Arab-Israeli conflict. A brief presentation. New York, 1974.
- (5) **ASSOCIATION SUISSE-ARABE.** Israel et la torture. Bern, 1977.
- (6) **ADAMS, Michael.** Israel's treatment of the Arabs in the occupied areas (2x). New York, [1977].
- (7) **UN.** Committee on the exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people. New York, 1983.

8 volumes (7 publications). Varying from 16.5 × 9.5 cm to ca. 23 × 15.5 cm. With maps and black-and-white photographic illustrations in some of the publications. All in their original printed paper wrappers. € 600

Remarkable collection of 7 publications written in response to the Six-Day War between Israel and various Arab states in 1967. They were published by Palestinian and Palestine-supporting organisations from Europe, the United States and the Middle East. The publications range in tone from angry to more moderate, but they are all critical of Israel's expansionism and treatment of Arab citizens. The 2 publications by the Arab information center offer a very brief overview of the conflict from a Palestinian point of view. The publications by the Palestine Liberation Organisation and the Association Suisse-Arabe are more confrontational in nature and highlight Israel's mistreatment of Arab people since 1948. The 3 remaining publications in the collection, published by a Russian press agency, an American scholar and the United Nations respectively, adhere to an academic approach to explain the conflict and make use of interviews, historic documents and other records to highlight Israel's wrongdoings.

The wrappers of ad 1 and ad 2 are slightly creased, ad 3 is somewhat browned throughout. The collection is otherwise in very good condition.

1970s Palestine support

267. [ISRAELI-PALESTINIAN CONFLICT]. [Collection of publications from organisations around the world who support Palestine, from the 1970s]

Beirut, Paris, and San Francisco, [various publishers], 1968–1975.

Comprising (in chronological order):

- (1) **LE COMITÉ D'INFORMATION DES FEMMES ARABES DES "AMIS DE JERUSALEM".** Faits et réalités. Le problème Palestinien, No. 2, Avril 1968.
- (2) **THE LEBANESE ASSOCIATION FOR INFORMATION ON PALESTINE.** Facts. Today in the Middle East, No. 5, June-July 1974. Beirut, 1974.
- (3) **IDEM.** Facts. Today in the Middle East, No. 6, August 1974. Beirut, 1974.
- (4) **IDEM.** Facts. Today in the Middle East, No. 7, October 1974. Beirut, 1974.



- (5) **CALIFORNIA MIDDLE EAST PEACE COALITION.** The Middle East peace organizer April 1975. San Francisco, 1975.
- (6) **IDEM.** The Middle East peace organizer June 1975. San Francisco, 1975.
- (7) **IDEM.** The Middle East peace organizer August 1975. San Francisco, 1975.
- (8) **IDEM.** The Middle East peace organizer Sept. – Oct. 1975. San Francisco, 1975.
- (9) **EUROPEAN COORDINATING COMMITTEE OF FRIENDSHIP WITH THE ARAB WORLD.** Eurabia, no. 3, October 1975. Paris, 1975.

9 volumes (4 publications). All approximately A4-sized (ca. 28 × 22 cm). Original printed paper wrappers, stapled.

€ 750

This collection of publications from Palestine-supporting organisations in France, California and Lebanon, offers contemporary up-to-date information on the conflict between Israel and Palestine. Most of them date from 1974 and 1975, after the Black September attacks and the Yom Kippur War. The organisations differ in their approach – either academic or activist – but all have the same aim: peace in the Middle East. Together, the publications offer a relatively complete overview of the events in the conflict during this time period.

Ads 4–8 were posted to 4 different recipients, using the US Postal service, and show addresses, postage stamps and U.S.P.S. ink stamps alongside a printed illustration depicting Israel and Palestine and a large circular red stamp with the word ‘peace’ in English, Hebrew and Arabic. The wrappers of ads 1 and 4–8 are somewhat creased, ad 5 shows a tear on the final page (back wrapper) that has been reinforced with (contemporary) tape. Otherwise all publications in very good condition.

*An overview of the history of Zionism
throughout the 20th century*

268. [ISRAELI-PALESTINIAN CONFLICT – ZIONISM].
[Collection of publications concerning Zionism].

London and New York, [various publishers], 1936–1983.

Comprising (in chronological order):

(1) **HECHALUTZ ORGANISATION OF ENGLAND.**
Palestine, its pioneers, its problems. London, 1936.

(2) **THE LEAGUE FOR LABOR PALESTINE.** [Call to the
American Jewish community] (2x). New York, [1930s].

(3) **AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL.** Israel and the Arab refugees. New York, [1951].

(4) **CECIL, John.** Israel, Palestine and the Middle East: fact not fancy. New York, 1960s.

(5) **UNITED NATIONS.** Israeli settlements in Gaza and the West Bank (including Jerusalem). Their nature and purpose. New York, 1982.

6 volumes (5 publications). The United Nations publication contains 2 maps of Israeli settlements in Gaza and the West Bank. All in their original printed paper wrappers.

€ 950

A collection of publications about Zionism from almost all decades of the 20th century, written in English. The majority of these works were published by Zionist organisations. Together they offer a historical overview of the development of the movement and the problems it faced throughout the 20th century.

With two stamps on the wrappers of ad 1, a small manuscript note on the back of one of the copies of (2) and a black stamp on the other copy, a red stamp on the title page of ad 3. Most publications show slight signs of wear on the corners and edges of the paper wrappers. Ads 4 and 5 are slightly discoloured on the spine. Otherwise all are in very good condition.



*Historical narrative of a voyage to India and Persia
written by a surgeon of the British Royal Navy*



269. IVES, Edward. Reize naar Oost-Indië en Persië, en de daar omliggende landen. Ondernomen langs een' ongewoonen weg.

Amsterdam, De Compagnie, 1779. Two volumes bound as one. 4°. With 2 engraved title-pages, 2 folding engraved maps, one of India (44 × 51 cm), the other tracking Ives's journey from Basra to Latakia (ca. 42 × 56 cm), and 9 engraved plates (including 1 large folding). Early 20th-century boards.

€ 2,950

First Dutch edition (second issue) of Ives's account of his voyage from England to India and his journey from Persia to England. From 1753 to 1757 the naval surgeon and traveller Edward Ives (1719–1786) was surgeon of the *Kent*, the flagship of Vice-Admiral Charles Watson, commander-in-chief in the East Indies. The squadron sailed via the Cape of Good Hope and Madagascar to India, where they visited the chief English settlements and major cities, Ives attending the company hospitals and staff in each place. When Admiral Watson died in August 1757, Ives's own health was also somewhat impaired and he resigned his appointment, travelling home overland from Basra, through Baghdad, Mosul and Aleppo, via Cyprus to Livorno and Venice, and finally through Germany and the Netherlands, arriving in England in March 1759

(ODNB). The plates include depictions of an altar, a Hooka (a Persian tobacco water-pipe, in the large folding plate), the tower of Babel, views of the forts St. David and Geriah, and an amulet with Arabic inscriptions, together with Dutch translations.

Small marginal tear in 1 map and the folding plate, vol. 2 with loss of some paper in lower blank part of C4 and the last 3 quires browned. A wide-margined copy of Ives's narrative in good condition.

Tiele, Bibl. 22; cf. Cox I, p. 299 (English ed.); on the author: ODNB online ed.

1107 scientific volumes on Western & Central Asia and India

270. [JOURNALS – Western and Central Asia; India]. Olaf CAROE, Aurel STEIN, Richard TEMPLE, Francis YOUNGHUSBAND etc. A large collection of journal articles about the scientific exploration of Western and Central Asia and India. Includes: (I) Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society. (II) Geographical Journal. (III) Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. (IV) Journal of the Royal Central Asian Society. (V) Journal of the Royal Geographical Society. (VI) Transactions of the Bombay Geographical Society. (VII) National Geographic.

London, Calcutta and other places, various publishers, 1837–1981. 107 volumes, many containing multiple articles. 8°. Some illustrated with plates and maps. Half calf with marbled sides and gilt lettering on spine or cloth with marbled sides and label on spine. € 35,000

Handsomely bound, extraordinary collection of important scientific journal articles by 19th and 20th century Western explorers of Afghanistan, Central Asia, China, the Himalayas, India (including Assam, Bengal, Kashmir, and Punjab), Karakoram, Pakistan (including Sindh), and Tibet, with content covering anthropology, archaeology, exploration, geography, geology, glaciology, history, language and grammar, mountaineering, and politics. At the time these were the far outskirts of the world for Western science, where a lot was yet to be learned. Often the maps in these journals are the first modern maps of such regions and findings were the first to be scientifically published. Generally in very good condition. Please inquire for a full list of contents.



The discovery of Gilf Kebir in nearly 400 original photographs

271. [KAMAL EL DINE HUSSEIN, Prince]. [The Gilf Kebir expedition in photographs].

[Egypt and Libya, 1925–1926]. 390 original photographs, various sizes (60 × 60 to 230 × 175 mm), many with captions in French. Mounted in 3 albums. Full cloth, synthetic and paper bindings with decorative patterns; two albums spiral bound. € 28,000

Half-track trucks conquering the deep desert: a large trove of vivid photographs showing the historic expedition to the Gilf Kebir plateau in the remote southwest corner of Egypt and southeast Libya, led by Prince Kamal al Dine Hussein (1874–1932), the only son of the Sultan of Egypt, in the mid-1920s. Presumably compiled by Georges Pluvinet, the auto mechanic accompanying the mission; complete with his letter of recommendation signed by the Prince, and his passport for Syria and Lebanon stamped by the Egyptian Consulate in Paris and upon entering Egypt.

The bulk of the nearly 400 photographs consists of impressive images of the Citroën Kegresse autochinnelle fleet carefully maneuvering difficult terrain, first in the snowy Alps on their way to Marseille, later on the Gilf Kebir, crossing water and getting stuck in the sands, but also speeding through the desert heavily loaded with equipment. Shots of each of the nine half-track vehicles with their drivers and cargo, resembling portraits, cover an entire page, reinforcing the suggestion that it was the mechanic who took and assembled the pictures. Further, the expedition crew is depicted aboard the steamer from Marseille to Cairo, driving, pushing, or posing next to their vehicles, setting up tents and equipment, enjoying a desert picnic or playing with monkeys and foxes. Port and city views of Cairo, shots of the pyramids and the Great Sphinx, camels, bedouins, rock paintings, and an “Egyptian beauty” – a veiled woman – complete the collection. The set further includes six photographs of 1920s pugilists, among which are a signed picture of Georges Carpentier and a photograph of Charles Lindbergh, with some newspaper clippings about the Gilf Kebir expedition.

Between 1923 and 1926 Prince Kamal al Dine Hussein led several expeditions to the Egyptian and Libyan desert. He discovered and named the Gilf Kebir Plateau and also introduced the use of automobiles for deep desert explorations in that part of the world. Massive camel caravans of up to 500 animals would carry his fuel supply as the logistical backbone of his ventures. In 1925 he discovered Merga Oasis and was the first to make a scientific report on the numerous rock art sites he discovered at Karkur Talh.

Lower board of one album detached; cloth torn in places. Rather foxed throughout. The photographs very well preserved. A unique find.



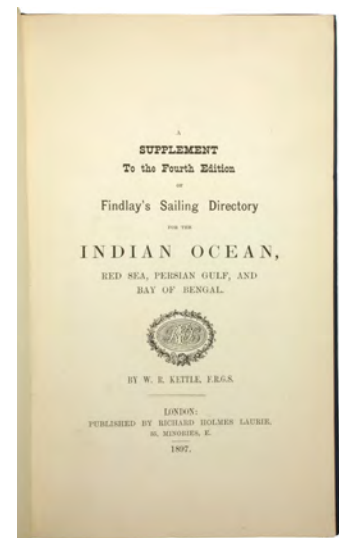
“Bahrein Islands, and the adjacent coast, are under British ‘protection’”

272. KETTLE, W. R. A Supplement to the Fourth Edition of Findlay’s Sailing Directory for the Indian Ocean, Red Sea, Persian Gulf, and Bay of Bengal.

London, Richard Holmes Laurie, 1897. 4to. Contemporary blindstamped full cloth with giltstamped title to cover and spine. € 1,500

Addenda to the Indian Ocean Sailing Directory for the Royal Navy, including intriguing remarks on the Arabian Gulf, reflecting the challenges the British faced seeking to control the area: “Bahrein Islands, and the adjacent coast, are under British ‘protection’, and from Al Bida to Ras al Kheimh is called the Pirate Coast, whose chiefs (known as ‘trucial’ chiefs) are bound by treaty with the Indian Government to prevent piracy and the slave-trade. The Gulf is patrolled by British war-vessels, to keep order among the independent tribes, the British Resident being stationed at Bushire” (p. 101).

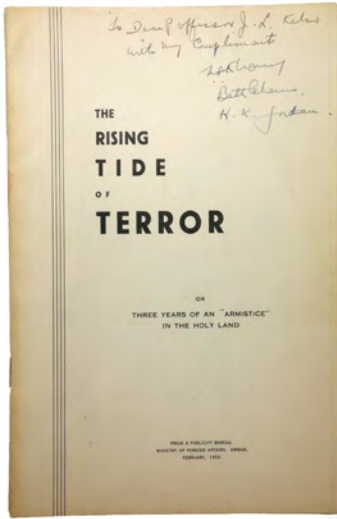
Further, the directory observes dangerous currents in the Arabian Sea between Cape Guardafui and Ras Hafun, where “numerous wrecks have occurred”, acknowledges “considerable improvement” at Aden harbour, involving the dredging of a channel and deeper basin, while also mentioning suitable buoyaging in accordance with the Indian Uniform System. The volume concludes with regulations for oil shipments via the Suez Canal and a reminder not to smoke or carry lucifer matches aboard an oil tank. Extremities lightly bumped, hinges starting at pastedowns. Interior in excellent condition.



Cataloguing atrocities in Palestine

273. KHALIDI, Thabet. *The Rising Tide of Terror, or Three Years of an "Armistice" in the Holy Land.*

Amman, Jordan, Press and Publicity Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, February, 1952. 8vo. With folding map and 14 half-tone photographic plates. Printed paper wrappers, staplebound. € 2,500



First edition. A catalogue of atrocities reported to have been committed by the Israeli army and militias against Arab civilians in the three years after the 1949 armistice which officially ended the 1948 Arab-Israeli War. This conflict, referred to by Israelis as the Israeli War of Independence, and by Palestinians as the Nabka, or “the disaster”, arose in the aftermath of the British withdrawal from the Mandate for Palestine. A two-state partition planned by the League of Nations failed, and in the ensuing conflict 700,000 Palestinians were dislocated or expelled into neighbouring Arab states.

The present pamphlet seeks to highlight ongoing aggression against Arab civilians in the aftermath of the uneasy peace treaty. The preface remarks on the lack of press coverage in American, British and continental newspapers, and the fact that the publication is in English indicates these nations as the intended audience. From a propagandistic perspective, it is significant to note the focus on the lot of Christian Arabs in Israel.

The barest facts given are that “[i]n a recorded total of 634 incidents of Israeli aggression on Jordan across the Armistice demarcation lines during the past 26 months (Dec. 1, 1949 to January 31, 1952), Arab civilian victims totalled over 100 killed, 85 wounded and 73 abducted – all inside Jordan-controlled territory. These included 30 women and 35 children killed or wounded, and five women and ten children abducted.” These statistics are then elaborated with shocking

and gruesome photographs of torture victims, murdered children, and disfigured corpses. This is contrasted with examples of humane treatment afforded Israeli prisoners by their Arab captors. There are also statistics on the appropriation of Arab homes, property, and agricultural produce in occupied areas. The map indicates the location of the incidents described in the text, mostly in the West Bank around the border of the armistice demarcation line.

Scarce in trade. OCLC finds 17 copies; not in the British Library.

Lightly toned else very good. With an undated but contemporary inscription to James Leon Kelso (1892–1978), a Biblical archaeologist from the Pittsburg Theological Seminary who had worked on the excavation of Tell Beit Mirsim in Israel in 1926, from his fellow researcher N. S. Khoury.

Concise handbook for Western travellers visiting the Gulf States

274. KILNER, Peter and Jonathan WALLACE (eds.). *A guide for businessmen and visitors. The Gulf Handbook 1978.*

Bath and London, Trade and Travel Publications and MEED, 1978. 17.5 × 12 cm. With 8 sections of a map in colour of showing several parts of the Arabian peninsula, 8 full-page black-and-white photographic portraits, 21 black-and-white maps and plans, and numerous advertisements (partially in colour) throughout. Original illustrative printed boards. € 350

A small pocket guide for travellers and businessmen offering general information about the 8 states centered around the Gulf: Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi-Arabia and the United Arab Emirates. It starts with a description of the region in general and explains religion and culture, how to do business and what health precautions Western visitors should take. Subsequently, each country is described separately in more detail. The work mentions the history and geography of each state, the hotels and clubs to go to, the most important newspapers and, naturally, the members of government, with large photographs of each Head of State.

With an owner's inscription on the first flyleaf (“London 1 januari 1978”) and annotations on the table of contents. With a brown (water-)stain on the bottom edge of the book block, never affecting any text and only slightly touching the maps. Overall in good condition.



A classic of Middle Eastern travel literature

275. [KINGLAKE, Alexander William]. Eothen, or Traces of Travel Brought Home From the East.

London, John Ollivier, 1844. 4to. With lithographed frontispiece and plate, both in original hand colour. Ca. 1940s giltstamped full blue morocco with spine-title. Leading edges gilt. Marbled endpapers. All edges gilt. € 1,500



First edition of this classic of Middle Eastern travel literature: the first literary venture by the English travel writer and historian Kingslake, in which he described a journey he made about ten years earlier in Syria, Palestine and Egypt. According to the Irish traveller and novelist Elliot Warburton, the book evoked “the East itself in vital actual reality”, and it was instantly successful.

Packed with intimate details of a traveller’s life and emotions, the narrative includes vivid accounts of Kingslake’s encounter with Lady Hester Stanhope (1776–1839), one of the most famous travellers of her age, at her home near Sidon in Lebanon, as well as of a severe outbreak of the plague during his 15-day sojourn in Cairo. The frontispiece shows a group of travellers on horseback passing the skeletons of impaled robbers in the Balkans. The plate shows a baggage raft and some swimmers crossing the River Jordan.

Upper hinges slightly rubbed. Frontispiece worn in the folds; occasional very slight foxing. Provenance: pastedown has bookplate of Frank Goldsmith, possibly the Kentish-born photographer of that name (1902–82) who survived the sinking of the Titanic as a nine-year-old and relocated to the USA after WWII. A fine copy in an sumptuous blue

morocco binding produced by the Bayntun-Riviere bindery in Bath, England.

Blackmer 911. OCLC 1191005987. Cf. Weber 369 (1845 2nd edition). Atabey 635 (1847 French edition). Not in Aboussouan.

The assassination trial for the murder of Jean-Baptiste Kléber

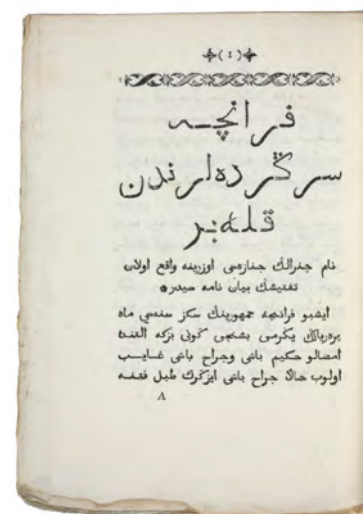
276. [KLÉBER, Jean-Baptiste / AL-HALABI, Suleiman]. [Franca sergerdelerinden Kleber ismiyle meshur sergerdenin katili olan Süleyman-nam-i Halebi ...]. Traduction turke des pièces relatives à la procédure et au jugement de Soléyman êl-Hhaleby, assassin du Général en Chef Kleber.

Cairo, Matba’at al-Jumhur al-Faransawi (Imprimerie nationale), [1800 CE / an VIII]. 4to. Saddle-stitched booklet with endpapers as wrappers. € 18,000

An Ottoman Turkish translation of documents relating the infamous trial, judgment, and execution of Suleiman al-Halabi (1777–1800), assassin of Jean-Baptiste Kléber (1753–1800), commander-in-chief of the French forces during Napoleon’s invasion of Egypt. Before his assassination, Kléber had come out of retirement to join the Egyptian campaign; he was wounded fighting in Alexandria and then returning to active command during the Syrian campaign of 1799, where he commanded the vanguard which claimed El-Arish, Gaza, and Jaffa, and won the battle of Mount Tabor in April 1799.

Himself born in Ottoman Syria, al-Halabi had been a student in Cairo during the initial invasion, and some time later he was convinced to make the assassination attempt on Kléber; the act itself was carried out in Kléber’s garden on June 14th, 1800. Though exact details of the account often differ, most agree that al-Halabi fatally stabbed Kléber and fled, but was caught shortly thereafter. He was condemned to death by a French military trial and suffered a slow execution, unlike several of his convicted collaborators, who were instead beheaded. An interesting document of what was at the time a sensational murder trial, uncommon on the market. Light wear, especially to exterior leaves. Uncut copy. Provenance: 20th century Parisian private collection, kept in the family for several generations and dispersed in 2022.

Cf. OCLC 863610868.



Thirty years of Kuwait's oil industry in photographs

277. [KUWAIT – PHOTO ALBUM]. Photograph album of the Kuwait oil industry.

Kuwait, 1950s–1970s. 180 × 305 mm. 48 chromogenic and 49 silver gelatin photographs, ranging from 80 × 80 mm to 19 × 126 mm, and housed in photo sleeves. Contemporary spiral-bound illustrated boards. € 7,500

An album of 97 vintage photographs and photographic postcards showing the construction works for the Kuwait oil industry, likely at the famous Burgan and Al Bahrah oil fields and refineries. During the early decades of oil production, the Kuwait Oil Company worked to develop the flowering industry, sometimes partnered with British oil company BP. Several photographs were likely taken by European engineers who moved to Kuwait to work in the oil industry; some of the early silver gelatin photographs were printed in Germany, while several other silver gelatin prints have the stamp of the Armenian-Syrian photographer Vartan Derounian (1888–1954) and/or the stamp K.E.W., that is of the Kuwait Engineering Works Ltd. Since oil was discovered in Kuwait at Burgan oil field in 1938, the petroleum industry has become the largest in the country, responsible for roughly half of Kuwait's GDP. This series of photographs, beginning in roughly the 1950s and with the latest photograph dated 1978, illustrates three decades of infrastructure development and expansion in the industry, including numerous detailed scenes of tanks, wells, and pipelines.

A few light signs of wear, altogether very well preserved.



More than three decades of press photographs from the Gulf

278. [KUWAIT]. Kuwait photo collection.

[Kuwait, late 1950s to early 1990s]. 107 black-and-white and colour press photographs of various sizes, almost all of them inserted in protective sleeves and captioned in English and/or Arabic on the reverse. With 1 newspaper clipping, 1 photographic print (Petbow), and 1 QSL card. In 3 black leather binders. € 4,500

More than three decades of press photographs from the Gulf, including early city views of Kuwait from the 1960s. Unusual in its extent, the present archive comprises images of many notable personalities, including Sheikh Saad Alabdullah Al-Sabah with Abdullah

ben Abdulaziz, later King of Saudi Arabia, in 1983, the Emir of Sharjah, Sultan Al Qasimi ben Mohamed, visiting Kuwait in 1975, Sheikh Saad Al-Sabah on a state visit to Baghdad in the 1970s, King Fahad ben Abdulaziz Al Saud of Saudi Arabia in Bahrain in December 1988, a portrait of Sheikh Abdullah Mubarak, known as the “Eagle of the Gulf”, Sheikh Abdulla As-Salim As-Sabah at Sif Palace in Kuwait City, as well as the Iraqi ambassador and the Bahrain Prime Minister during state visits to Kuwait.

Several images focus on international tensions such as the 1973 oil embargo, showing officials from oil producing countries discussing the use of oil as a weapon, along with a visit of U.S. treasury secretary William E. Simon to Kuwait attempting to lower oil prices and to establish closer relations between the U.S. and the Gulf states, with hints at the Gulf War and regional unrest (pictures of Saddam Hussein in 1991). Further, the photographs revolve around the flourishing oil industry and other developing forms of business, displaying facilities of Kuwait Oil, pipe laying and storage tanks, refineries, employee housing and aerial views of Ahmad, power stations under construction in 1958, and the Al Khorafi Travel Agency in Kuwait City.

QSL card signed by amateur radio operator Nasir Hussain Khan, the presumed former owner of the collection. In excellent condition.



Kuwait's golden age in eighty diagrams

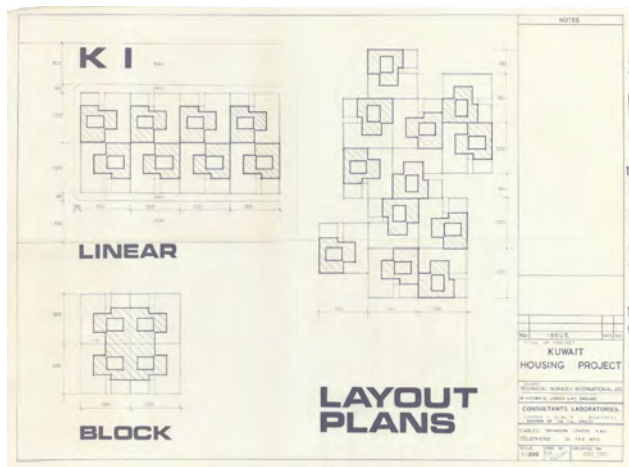
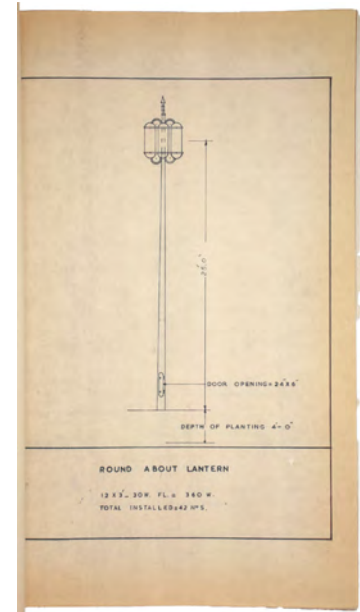
279. KUWAIT Government. [The Kuwait power grid].

Kuwait, Ministry of Electricity, Water & Gas, 1950/1960s. Folio. Ca. 400 typed and ms. pp. With 80 (folding) plans and diagrams, several very large (ca. 740 × 1730 mm). 2 half cloth volumes, one paperback, the remaining records stapled and/or loosely inserted in the original Government of Kuwait, Student Library, or blank paper sleeves. € 18,000

The “golden age” of Kuwait in diagrams: Official records of the Ministry of Electricity, Water and Gas. The growing prosperity of the Sheikhdome of Kuwait in the 1950s and early 1960s is here reflected in the construction of a reliable power grid and water supply. A considerable archive including various schematic diagrams of power stations, the entire Kuwait 11 kv and 33 kv network systems, the HT overhead line at Sulabiyah Wells, and several impressive large charts of water and electricity production which perhaps best illustrate the high standard of living enjoyed by Kuwait residents: a tenfold increase from 16 to 160 million gallons in the monthly water production from 1953 to 1961, and an increase in the production of electricity from 1,000,000 units generated in 1952 to more than 30,000,000 units by 1960 speak for themselves. Further documents include the 1961 annual report of the Kuwait Ministry of Electricity, Water and Gas, a number of documents on the installation, operation, and maintenance of metalclad switchgear for tenderers, 132 kv line designs, hand-drawn plans and sketches for the event of local blackouts, switchboard diagrams, lists of power transformers installed in sub-stations all over Kuwait, distribution of wiring and cables, protection relay settings, turbine start-up diagrams, and test reports signed by A. M. S. Hamdan, the distribution engineer.

A set of the collector Hussein Gamgoum's correspondence with booksellers and libraries, renewing his subscriptions and ordering various works on engineering and physics, is also included. A rare trove of material, unique in its extent.

Paper sleeves somewhat worn and creased. Some charts with small marginal tears. From the collection of the engineer Hussein Gamgoum, a resident of Cairo and later of Kuwait (his ms. ownership to metalclad switchgear tender documents).



Implementing international engineering standards in Kuwait

280. KUWAIT Government / HACKNEY, Roderick Peter. General Specification for Building and Engineering Works of the Ministry of Public Works of the Government of Kuwait.

Beirut, Industry Institute, July 1966. Folio. With 7 loose folding plans (560 × 760 mm and 555 × 760 mm). Original printed wrappers. € 3,500

Implementing international standards in Kuwait: official guidelines for all kinds of building and engineering work, prepared by the Kuwait Government. Provides guidance for workers and contractors, including instructions for electrical and gas work, air conditioning, road work, the safe construction of cars and elevators, and the appropriate accommodation of the engineers on-site. Enriched with rare material on social housing projects, all designed, drawn, and signed by the British architect Rod Hackney (b. 1942). The set includes three plans of the “Low Cost Housing Project” with type A and B houses, and four plans of the “Kuwait Housing Project” with floor plans and elevations. In an effort to provide affordable housing to its growing population, the government of Kuwait started financing the construction of apartment buildings in the 1950s, dedicated to non-Kuwaitis who had begun to emigrate to Kuwait after the discovery of oil. In his memoirs Hackney describes similar housing projects in Libya in 1967/68: “My work involved drawing up large proposals based on the usual Arab arrangement of placing homes around a central courtyard. They were single-storey, built with concrete blocks and then rendered; some were terraced and some were detached. The homes had to be designed to take account of other local customs, too. For example, the interior plan had to work in such a way that the women didn't have to mix with the men, and the courtyard had to act as an area for entertaining friends”.

Wrappers torn at lower spine. Pages 114ff. detached. The “General Specification” is presumably either Hackney's own personal copy or that of one of his contractors.

Not in OCLC.

The Central Bank of Kuwait, 1976

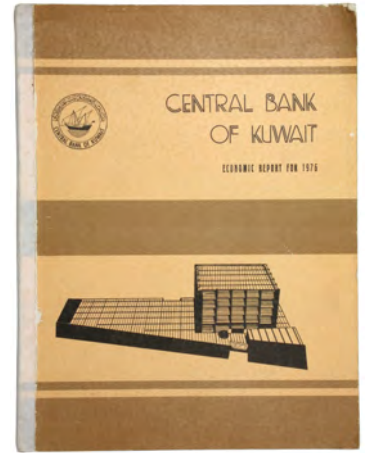
281. [KUWAIT – Central Bank]. Central Bank of Kuwait. Economic Report for 1976.

(Kuwait, Al-Assirya Press), [1977]. 4to. Original printed wrappers. € 350

English edition. The Central Bank of Kuwait's annual report for 1976, the year Kuwait saw unprecedented inflation rates, with real-estate and share market prices skyrocketing. Highlighting the economic, financial, monetary and banking developments and their impact on the Kuwaiti economy throughout the year, the Bank's Economic Report constitutes a comprehensive reference on the performance of the Kuwaiti economy, the developments witnessed in the main sectors and the changes in the internal and external balances. Comprises detailed data on the main national accounts, financial indicators of the banking and financial system, public finance, foreign trade and balance of payments statistics as well as trading activity and Kuwaiti stock exchange.

Extremities slightly worn. Spine reinforced by a former collector using a transparent paper strip. Interior in excellent condition.

Not in OCLC.



First edition, perfectly preserved

282. LABORDE, Léon [Emmanuel Simon Joseph] de. Voyage de l'Arabie Pétrée.

Paris, Giard, 1830. Imperial folio. With large lithographed title vignette and coat of arms of Wilhelm II on dedication leaf. 69 lithographed plates, maps and plans after Laborde and Linant de Bellefonds, mostly mounted on India paper (3 of which folding or double-page and 1 coloured). Period-style half calf with gilt title to spine. € 45,000

First edition of "an important work" (Blackmer), complete with all the magnificent views in large folio format. All subsequent editions, including the English one, were published in octavo and retained only a few plates of the original edition, all in considerably reduced format. Laborde made the journey to Petra with the engineer Linant de Bellefonds in 1828, travelling from Suez via St. Catherine's and through Wadi al-Araba to Akabah. Although Burckhardt, Irby and Mangles had explored Petra before Laborde, he was the first to make detailed drawings of the area. Dedicated to the Elector Wilhelm II of Hesse (1777–1847).

Slight browning and foxing, occasional waterstaining and tears to folds; a small tear in the map repaired, but in all a good, wide-margined copy. Rare: the last complete copy came up for auction in 2009 (Christie's, 3 June, lot 120: £23,750).

Blackmer 929. Gay 929. Henze III, 101. Brunet III, 714. Vicaire IV, 758f. Nissen ZBI, 2335. Not in Atabey. Cf. Macro, Bibliography of the Arabian Peninsula, 1386 (2nd ed. only). Howgego 335, L2 (1830–33 ed.).

From the libraries of King Louis-Philippe and Baron James de Rothschild

283. LABORDE, Léon [Emmanuel Simon Joseph] de. Voyage de l'Arabie Pétrée.

Paris, Giard, 1830. Imperial folio. With large lithographed title vignette and coat of arms of Wilhelm II on dedication leaf. 69 lithographed plates, maps and plans after Laborde and Linant de Bellefonds, mostly mounted on India paper (3 folding and 2 coloured). Simier binding in half green morocco and marbled boards double-ruled in gilt, spine elaborately tooled in gilt and stamped "Simier R. du Roi" in gilt, marbled endpapers. € 40,000



The first edition of this “important work” (Blackmer): a monumental folio, beautifully bound by René Simier (1772–1843) for King Louis-Philippe of France, from whose library it came into the hands of the great art collector and founder of the French branch of Rothschilds, Baron James de Rothschild.

The volume is complete with all the magnificent views in large folio format; all subsequent editions, including the English one, were published in octavo and retained only a few plates of the original edition, all considerably reduced in size. The work was published following the trip undertaken by the Marquis Léon de Laborde (1807–69), and remained famous in particular for its views of Petra and its Khazneh. Laborde made the journey to Petra with the engineer Linant de Bellefonds in 1828, travelling from Suez via St. Catherine’s and through Wadi al-Araba to Akabah. Although Burckhardt, Irby and Mangles had explored Petra before Laborde, he was the first to make detailed drawings of the area.

Born in Frankfurt, James de Rothschild initially moved to Paris to aid his brother Nathan Mayer Rothschild’s business there; shortly, he established himself and his family at the heart of France’s industrial revolution, and charted a steady course through the upheavals of 19th century French politics. Elevated to the status of Baron, his interest in art was genuine, and his collection well-respected.

Marbled paper subtly and professionally recovered at an early stage. Marginal dampstain apparent throughout. Bound for King Louis-Philippe of France. Latterly in the collection of the banker James Mayer Rothschild (1792–1868), founder of the French branch of the prominent Rothschild family (his armorial bookplate and label of the Château de Ferrières to front pastedown). A beautiful text with an important provenance.

Blackmer 929. Gay 929. Henze III, 101. Brunet III, 714. Vicaire IV, 758f. Nissen ZBL, 2335. Not in Atabey. Cf. Macro, Bibliography of the Arabian Peninsula, 1386 (2nd ed. only). Howego 335, L2 (1830–33 ed.).

Freeing Christian slaves in Algiers and Tunis in 1720

284. [LA FAYE, Jean Baptiste de]. Voyage pour la redemption des captifs, aux royaumes d’Alger et de Tunis. Fait en 1720. Par les PP. François Comelin, Philemon de la Motte, & Joseph Bernard de l’Ordre de la sainte Trinité, dits Mathurins.

(Including): La tradition de l’église.

Paris, Louis-Anne Sevestre and Pierre-François Giffart, 1721. 2 parts in 1 volume. 12°. With an engraved frontispiece portrait of Louis XV, folding engraved plate of the court of the Dey (Regent) of Algiers, and a regular engraved plate in the second part. Contemporary mottled calf, richly gold-tooled spine with red title-label, gold-tooled board edges, marbled end-papers and red sprinkled edges. € 1,000

First edition of an account of a voyage of three Trinitarian Fathers, François Comelin, Joseph Bernard and Philemon de la Motte, to Algiers and Tunis, initiated to free Christians enslaved by the Muslim rulers of North Africa. It describes their journey from Paris to Algiers, where they arrived in November 1719, the people they meet in Algiers, the progress of their negotiations with ambassadors, and the manners and customs of the Moors living in North Africa, and their journey to Tunis and back to France. The second part, *La tradition de l’église*, includes a list with the names of more than 400 Christian slaves, noting their ages and years in captivity and describing their return home. It also quotes Biblical texts related to slaves, captives and prisoners, to illustrate the proper Christian attitude towards slavery. With two owner’s inscriptions in ink on title-page (“Damblain” and “Diboys de Riouw [?]”). Some occasional minor foxing or spotting, pages 11-12 torn with minor text loss. Binding somewhat rubbed along the extremities, head of spine damaged. Overall in good condition.

Barbier IV, col. 1095; Gay 484.



First edition of an account of the Arabic interpreter who accompanied a Napoleonic spy on his mission throughout the Middle East

285. LAMARTINE, Alphonse de & Henri Bosch (editor). Récit du séjour de Fatalla Sayeghir chez les Arabes Errans du grand désert, manuscrit acquis et traduit en Français.

Brussels, Sociétés de Paris, Londres et Bruxelles, 1835. 8°. With a small vignette of a harp with a star in the background on the title page. Browned paper wrappers, with a white label on the spine with “68” in brown ink. € 350



First edition of this travel account of Fatalla Sayeghir, who was a young Arab working as interpreter and assistant to a Napoleonic spy, M. de Lascaris, who undertook an extended mission amongst the Arab peoples. De Lascaris was born in Piedmont, Italy, most likely in the last quarter of the 18th century, and was a knight of Malta when Napoleon captured the island in 1798; he subsequently followed Napoleon to Egypt. According to the translator and compiler of the work, Alphonse de Lamartine, de Lascaris was bright and so captured Napoleon's attention. Together, they set their sights on conquering Asia. De Lascaris was essentially appointed as Napoleon's spy, received secret instructions and the necessary funds in order to examine how they could go about conquering parts of Western Asia and even to trace out a road to India. After a few years of perfecting his Arabic and preparation in Aleppo, de Lascaris commenced his grand and perilous mission with the help of Fatalla Sayeghir, and under different disguises in various regions of the Middle East gathered information and acquired political relations for Napoleon. .

Luckily, de Lamartine was able to track down the interpreter Fatalla Sayeghir, who kept his own notes in Arabic, bought these off him and translated them into French with the help of M. Mazolier for the present publication. Alphonse de Lamartine (1790–1869) was a French author, poet and statesman, who was instrumental in the foundation of the French Second

Republic (1848–1852) and the continuation of the “Tricolore” as the flag of France.

With some inscriptions on the inside of the front wrapper and the half title page, and with a crossed-out stamp or inscription at the head of the title page. Wrappers browned, spine damaged, foxed throughout.

Gay 3694; Macro 2018; not in Aboussouan; Blackmer; cf. WorldCat only records this account as part of another publication by A. de Lamartine.

A French voyage to the Levant

286. LA ROQUE, Jean de. Voyage de Syrie et du Mont-Liban.

Paris, André Cailleau, 1722. 2 volumes. 12°. With 9 engraved plates (5 folding), including a folding map showing the course of the Orontes river; dedication with woodcut coat of arms of De Fleury. Contemporary sprinkled calf, gold-tooled spines with gilt-stamped crest of Henry Edward Bunbury. € 4,950

First edition of a narrative detailing La Roque's travels in the Levant (1688–89). The work includes descriptions of the ruins at Baalbek, the customs of the various regional tribes, and an account of the life of Francois Galaup de Chasteuil (based on Marchetti's *La vie de monsieur de Chasteuil*), a French-born Maronite who lived in Mount Lebanon. The plates depict the Lebanon cedar, coins, and elevations of Baalbek ruins.

La Roque studied oriental languages and was the son a merchant from Marseille who was one of the first to introduce coffee to France. Later travels took La Roque to Arabia and Yemen in order to purchase coffee.

Spines restored. Very good set, from the library of the historian and soldier Henry Edward Bunbury with his bookplate on upper pastedown.

Atabey 674; Chadenat 7064; not in Blackmer.



Very rare early edition of France's first legal code initiated by Napoleon Bonaparte

287. [LAW – FRENCH]. Code civil des français, imprimé sur l'édition originale de l'imprimerie de la République et des lois. Première [– seconde] partie.

Paris, Louis Courcier; Angoulême, Adrien Marrot; Bordeaux, Thiron and Sigal, 1804. 12mo. 2 parts in 1 volume. Contemporary gold-tooled calf, with a black morocco title label on the spine, lettered in gold, marbled endpapers.

€ 5,000

Very rare early edition (only one copy found in WorldCat) of this famous French civil code published in two volumes in 1804, the year in which also the first edition appeared (Paris, Imprimerie de la République, An XII – 1804). In 1807, its title was changed into *Code Napoléon* (Napoleonic Code) under which it is commonly known today.

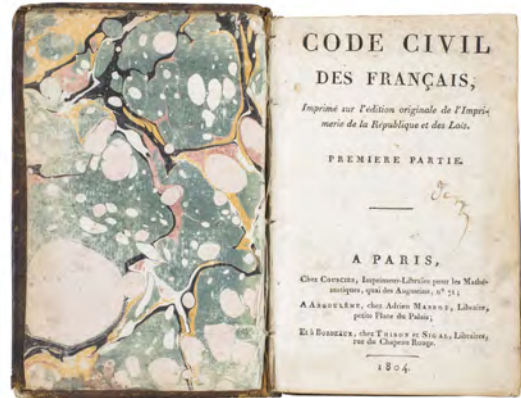
The initiative for drawing up a civil code of laws was taken by Napoleon Bonaparte (1769–1821) in 1800, at that time First Consul of France. The text was drafted by a commission of four eminent jurists under the presidency of the French lawyer Jean Jacques Régis de Cambacérès (1753–1824) who had made a first attempt in 1793 to conceive a codification of French civil law. In France, civil law was mainly based on customary law which differed greatly from each other in various parts of the country. With a single set of laws, the traces of feudal law could also be eliminated as a consequence of the French Revolution.

This legal code is divided into three parts comprising 36 laws and 2.281 articles written in a clear and concise style. It is known that the famous French writer Stendhal (pseudonym of Marie Henri Beyle, 1783–1842) read every day a few pages of it to obtain its qualities of clarity and simplicity. The first part is mainly concerned with family law, the second part mainly with the property of goods and the third part mainly with contracts.

After the publication in 1804, a series of new French codes of law followed: in 1806 the *Code de procédure civile* (Code of civil procedure), in 1807 the *Code de commerce* (Commercial code), in 1808 the *Code d'instruction criminelle* (Code of criminal procedure) and in 1810 by the *Code pénal* (Criminal code). Due to Napoleon's occupations to Germany, Italy, the Low Countries and Poland, the French civil code became highly influential in European legal history. It still leaves its mark in private law, particularly in the field of contract law, family law and property law.

With traces of use (binding slightly worn along extremities, two corners of the back cover slightly damaged, first free endpaper missing, owner's entry in black ink on the title-page of the first part, a few text pages loosening, occasionally slightly soiled/browned).

Cf. Brunet II, 118; Graesse II, p. 208 (both listing the first edition).



Graded "Secret"

288. [LAWRENCE, T. E.] – Arab Bureau – (HOGARTH, David George). Secret. Handbook of Hejaz. Cairo, Government Press, 1917.

8vo. With folded outline map (380 × 290 mm, scale 1:4,000,000) showing the Hejaz with the Hejaz railway, Mada'in Saleh and Al-'Ula marked, and a folding genealogical table. Original half cloth over printed boards. € 45,000

Extremely rare copy of the Arab Bureau's intelligence manual for the Arab Revolt: the important second, expanded edition, compiled by T. E. Lawrence's mentor, D. G. Hogarth, from multiple new sources which must have included Lawrence himself. The manual was graded "Secret" and "For Official Use Only", all copies to remain "the Property of H.B.M. Government". It includes descriptions of the geography, population, districts and towns of the Hejaz (with a section on the "large oasis village" of Al-'Ula and its date plantations), notes on the local tribes, political information, colourfully written accounts of the personalities among the ruling family and beyond, notes on the Muslim pilgrimage, on trade and industries, communications, and travel routes.

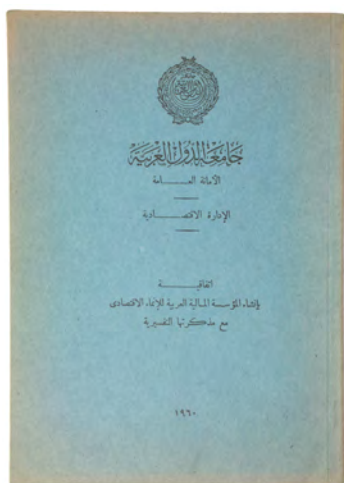


Dated 26 February 1917, the book was issued by the Arab Bureau, established in Cairo to co-ordinate intelligence, propaganda and political activity in the Middle East during the war. It was based on information collected by the Admiralty War Staff, Intelligence Division, for the Admiralty's Arabia Handbook, supplemented by native sources. The first edition, written wholly by Hogarth and shorter by a full 30 pages, was rushed to the press in 1916. It was soon challenged for certain omissions (by St John Philby, among others), and the present preface admits that "the development of events [...] has improved our knowledge of many physical features, as well as altered the social conditions, of Hejaz. The first edition, therefore, which contained errors due to haste, has been recast by the hands responsible for its original appearance; and the second edition, now issued, is based, in considerably greater measure, on the evidence of persons who have actually visited the locality, and been in contact with its society".

Exceedingly scarce: JISC locates just four holdings (Durham, Edinburgh, the British Library, and the Imperial War Museum); OCLC adds just one more, the only copy to be found outside the UK – at the U.S. Army War College, Pennsylvania. A reprint appeared in 1978, and another a decade later within the Archive Editions series. The printing code on the verso of the final leaf suggests that 200 copies were printed, but the only example ever to have appeared at auction was Peter Hopkirk's copy of the 1916 first edition (Sotheby's 14 Oct 1998, lot 840).

Printed cover slightly stained, but preserved in its entirely original state; interior complete and fresh. A principal source of information, "of major historic value to students of the Arabian Peninsula" (note to the 1978 Falcon-Oleander Press reprint).

OCLC 15875389.



Founding document of the AFIED

289. [LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES]. Itifaqiyah bi-insha' al-Mu'assasah al-Maliyah al-'Arabiyah lil-Inma' al-Iqtisadi: ma' mudhakkaratihā al-tafsiriyyah [Agreement to establish the Arab Financial Institution for Economic Development: with its explanatory memorandum].

[Cairo], League of Arab States, General Secretariat, Economic Administration, 1960. 4to. In Arabic. Original printed wrappers. € 850

First edition in Arabic, rare. The founding document of the Arab Financial Institution for Economic Development (AFIED), set up in 1957. Comprises the text of the Agreement for the establishment of the institution, joined with its memorandum.

The idea to establish an institution to finance economic development in various Arab states dates back to the early 1950s. In May 1953 the Arab Ministers of Finance and Economy adopted a resolution commissioning the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States to undertake a study of this project and the possibilities of executing it. Pursuant to this resolution the Economic Council of the League of Arab States prepared a draft agreement for the establishment of an Arab Financial Institution for Economic Development, which was approved on 3 June 1957 and signed by the Governments of Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Egypt. Subsequently, Lebanon, Libya and Yemen signed the Agreement in January 1959, and Iraq in 1961. Morocco and Tunisia joined in the 1960s.

A few pages somewhat creased, else fine.

OCLC 23523830.

The 1965 Petroleum Congress

290. [LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES, Secretariat General]. Fifth Arab Petroleum Congress.

Cairo, Les Editions Universitaires d'Egypte, 1965. 4to. 20 papers issued from the Congress and one seminar and symposium schedule. With 33 plates and numerous maps and illustrations in the text. Original printed wrappers. € 6,500

Extraordinarily comprehensive run of papers from the 1965 Petroleum Congress, many issued by prominent oil companies, including Aramco,



Shell Qatar, the Standard Oil Company of California, Iraqi Oil Company, Phillips Petroleum Company, and one issued by OPEC. Discusses Arab oil policy, employee training procedures in refineries, corporate organization at Iraqi Petroleum Company in Kirkuk, the problem of the origin of petroleum, the economic consequences of substandard maintenance methods, the geology of the Gulf of Suez, Lebanon's petroleum potential, the use of additives to produce suitable diesel fuel, and discussing the critical offshore fields of Qatar, with notes on the new 1963 concessions, exploration drilling, geology, production rates. Includes a rare legal paper in Arabic on the nature of the petroleum concession contract as an administrative contract rather than a private law contract.

This set comprises issues no. 16 (two copies), 17, 20, 22, 29 (three copies, two in Arabic and one in English), 30 (two copies, in Arabic and English), 46, 53, 54, 62, 64 and three unnumbered papers. 10 issues in Arabic.

Light wear to edges and spines; otherwise in excellent condition. No. 53 with a gift inscription in Arabic. A very well preserved set reflecting the 1960s' scientific background to oil production in the Arab World.



The 1970 Petroleum Congress

291. [LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES, Secretariat General]. Seventh Arab Petroleum Congress.

Cairo, Les Editions Universitaires d'Egypte, 1970. 4to. 9 issues. With 5 numbered plates and numerous maps and illustrations in the text. Original printed wrappers. € 3,000

Extraordinarily comprehensive run of papers from the 1970 Petroleum Congress, many issued by prominent oil companies, including Gulf of Suez

Petroleum Company, General Petroleum Company, and American Independent Oil Company, commonly known as Aminoil. Discusses seismic and geological issues, the chemical composition of crude oil, the prospects of oil and gas production in Egypt, stratigraphic analyses, and the desulfurization process as used in the petroleum industry to reduce air pollution in compliance with international law. The plates and charts illustrate the distribution of sulfur in crude oil reserves, reproduce photographs of fault lines and nanofossils, and show the migration traces distribution of chloroform bitumen in the Shukheir Area.

This set comprises issues no. 34, 37, 50, 51, 57, 58, 60 (two copies), and 75. Issue no. 75 in English and Arabic. One spine reinforced, otherwise in excellent condition. A very well preserved set reflecting the 1970s' scientific background to oil production in the Arab World.

Illustrated eye-witness accounts and tall tales: sixty years of a sailor's world travels

292. LE BLANC, Vincent. De vermaarde reizen van de heer Vincent Le Blanc van Marsilien, die hy sedert d'ouderdom van veertien jaren, tot aan die van zestig, in de vier delen des werrelts gedaan heeft ...

Amsterdam, Jan Hendricksz. Boom, Jan Rieuwertsz, 1654. 2 parts in 1 vol. 4°. With engraved title-page and 7 engraved plates. 19th-century boards. € 4,500

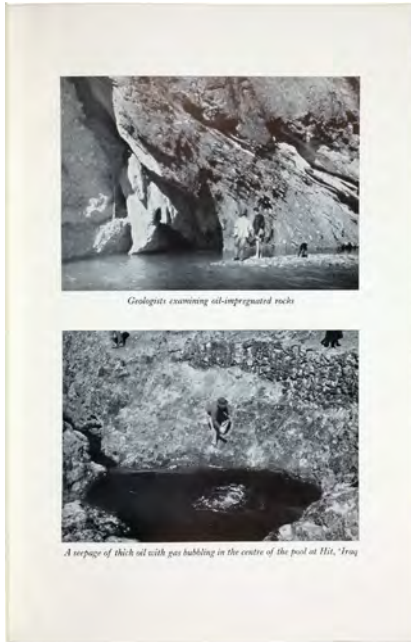
First Dutch edition and first illustrated edition in any language of a colourful account of the author's travels through Persia (Iran), Arabia, Burma (Myanmar), the East Indies, and in the second part Morocco, Guinea, the African interior, the Cape, Constantinople (Istanbul), the Middle East, North and South America and even China. Le Blanc (ca. 1553–ca. 1633), born in Marseille, took to sea for the Middle East at age fourteen and sailed all over the world for 64 years. His stories, a mixture of his genuine experiences with fantasy, were revised for the press by Pierre Bergeron. He and the author present them in an entertaining manner.

With two bookplates. An occasional very faint spot or slight browning, but otherwise in fine condition. A feast for the armchair traveller.

Borba de Moraes I, p. 460; Sabin 39592; STCN (9 copies); Tiele, Bibl. 647.



Presentation copy



293. LEES, G[eorge] M[artin]. *The Search for Oil.*

(London and Beccles, William Clowes & Sons), 1940. 8vo. With one map of the oilfields of the world in the text. 2 plates of photographic illustrations. Original printed wrappers. Sewn. € 300

First separate edition. Comprehensive lecture by the leading geologist of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, George Martin Lees (1898–1955), given at the Royal Geographical Society on 27 November 1939 as part of the “Asia Lecture” series. Presentation copy stamped on the first page: “With The Author’s Compliments”.

In his lecture, Lees discusses oil production all over the world, the general nature of oil fields and modes of exploration, with a focus on current oil production in Asia and the Middle East. The illustrations display anticlinal structures in Iran, oil seepages sometimes bubbling with gas, geologists examining oil-impregnated rocks, and exploration wells in Iran.

Offprint from the “Geographical Journal”, vol. XCV, no. 1. Two old shelfmarks to front cover, one deleted.

OCLC 906252993.

A spurned doctor’s account of a voyage of exploration

294. LE GUILLOU, Élie / (D’URVILLE, Dumont). *Voyage autour du Monde de L’Astrolabe et de La Zélée.*

Paris, Berquet et Pétiou, 1842. 8vo. 2 vols. bound as one. With 31 lithographed plates, including engraved frontispieces to both volumes and the reproduction of a letter. Contemporary deep purple morocco ruled in gilt, with large coat of arms of the Emperor of Brazil in gilt, all edges and turn-ins gilt, moirée endpapers. € 18,000

First edition of this rare work on the last French expedition in the Age of Discovery, written as a challenge to the official narrative of the voyage by a ship’s surgeon and illustrated with thirty lithograph plates. Interestingly, the two volumes are bound together in a custom binding featuring the personal crest of Peter II, Emperor of Brazil, making this copy a probable gift to the Emperor himself.

Though Brazil was indeed a brief stop for the two ships of the expedition, the *Zélée* and the *Astrolabe*, they sailed much further afield in pursuit of circumnavigating the globe and locating the magnetic South Pole. All this was done under the leadership of the famous Dumont d’Urville (1790–1842), who hoped to emulate Captain Cook by making a third voyage of exploration. As chief surgeon of the expedition, Élie Le Guillou became increasingly concerned with the men’s state of health under d’Urville’s leadership. Early on, a scurvy outbreak killed one man, and later nearly twenty sailors died in a very short span from dysentery. According to Le Guillou, this was despite repeated warnings that the search for magnetic Pole should not be attempted until the ill had recovered. D’Urville, however, blamed his surgeon for negligence, had him removed from the list of men who would receive honours upon their return to France, and cut him out of the publication of the official narrative, which dealt largely with the Polar exploration.

Instead, Le Guillou wrote this work, which focuses on his additional role as the ship’s naturalist and geologist, and on the years spent in Oceania, travelling through Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Singapore, New Guinea, Guam, Micronesia, the Solomon Islands, Fiji, Tonga, Samoa, and Tahiti and Nuku Hiva in French Polynesia. It is very thoroughly illustrated with lithographic prints, nearly all of which show some form of action scene depicting (through French eyes) local customs of dress, worship, tattooing, dance, and punishment.

Binding features the personal crest of Peter II, Emperor of Brazil. Light spotting to endpapers; in excellent condition and finely bound.

Ferguson 3646. Not in Chavanne, *Polar Regions*.





Number one of only 125 copies, owned by the Kreglinger family of Antwerp

295. LENGHERAND, Georges. Voyage de Georges Lengherand Mayeur de Mons en Haynaut à Venise, Rome, Jérusalem, Mont Sinai et Le Kayre.

Mons, Masquillier & Dequesne, 1861. Large 8vo. Contemporary half tan morocco and marbled boards, ruled in gilt, top edge gilt, titled in gilt on spine. Red marbled endpapers. € 4,500

No. 1 of 125 copies, on large paper: a finely printed edition of the 15th century travel record of the explorer Georges Lengherand (d. 1500), edited by the French historian Denis-Charles Godefroy de Ménilglaise (1795–1877) as part of a series published by the Société des bibliophiles Belges.

The text is an interesting record originally written in Middle French of travels around Italy, Egypt, and Palestine during the end of the 15th century. Points of interest include reports of Jaffa, Jerusalem, Bethlehem, and Cairo, as well as several European cities. When not on voyages, Lengherand was the mayor of Mons, which drew the interest of the Belgian society. Also features a geographical index at the rear, with explanatory notes.

Issued as “No. 1. Exemplaire de M. A. Kreglinger, à Anvers” and signed by the Secretary and President of the

society. Adolphe Kreglinger (1815–1915) was the only son of the noted Antwerp-based banker Georg Friedrich Kreglinger, a native of Karlsruhe, who together with his brother Christian Emmanuel co-founded the modern Antwerp Chamber of Commerce. Etched bookplate to pastedown. In fine condition.

OCLC 82319836.

“For official use only”

296. [LEWIS, Bernard]. A Handbook of Diplomatic and Political Arabic.

[London, 1945]. 8vo. Publisher’s black pebblegrain cloth, title lettered to upper board.

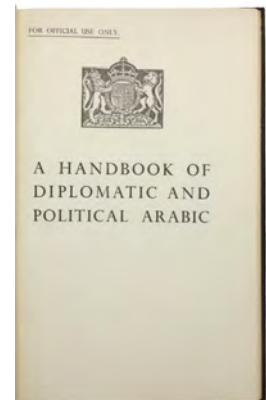
€ 1,500

First edition, published anonymously. Contains an English-Arabic and an Arabic-English vocabulary as well as sections on Arabic honorifics, civil ranks and titles, and a note on the term “caliph”.

The academic and intelligence officer Bernard Lewis (1916–2018) obviously “drew on his experiences during the war, when he worked for MI6 and met officials and diplomats during his travels in the Middle East, about which very little detailed information exists in the public realm (though we learn that at the end of the war he was in Cairo). This book contains vocabulary in current diplomatic and political usage, and, given the inevitable changes that time brings to such highly specialised vocabulary, it is of historical interest as a record of what has now vanished. He explains that it is intended as a supplement to the standard Arabic-English and English-Arabic dictionaries. The book also adds glossaries of honorifics, civil ranks and titles and an appendix of terms used by the United Nations” (Hillenbrand).

OCLC locates two copies at SOAS and Temple. A very good copy of this little-known work.

C. Hillenbrand, “Bernard Lewis”, in: *Biographical Memoirs of Fellows of the British Academy XIX* (Aug. 2020), p. 249.



Wonderful account of the geography and development of Palestine and Syria during the Muslim rule

297. LE STRANGE, Guy. Palestine under the Moslems. A description of Syria and the Holy Land from A.D. 650 to 1500. Translated from the work of the medieval arab geographers.

Boston and New York, Houghton, Mifflin and Co., The Riverside Press, Cambridge, 1975. Illustrations, maps, plans (some fold-out) throughout. Original cloth binding. € 650

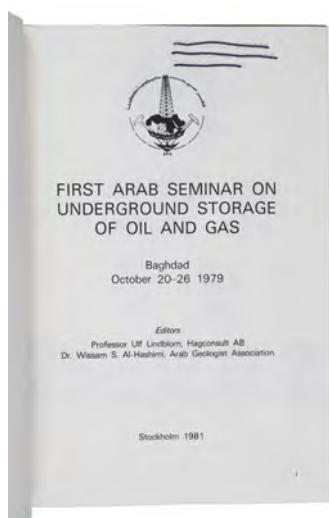


Presents a geographical description of Syria and Palestine, its climate, people and their culture, as well as the characteristics of the area and its places. Le Strange devotes much space to the description of Jerusalem and Damascus, Muslim holy sites and notable Muslim architecture from the period between 650 and 1500. The book is based on the accounts of some of the foremost Arab geographers and historians from the classical period. Among them Ibn Khordadbeh, Al-Baladhuri, Ya'qubi and Al-Masudi.

The British orientalist Guy Le Strange (1854–1933) gained recognition for his contributions to the study of historical geography in the Middle Eastern and Eastern Islamic regions before modern times, as well as his editing of Persian geographical texts. He was proficient in Persian, Arabic, and Spanish languages. Born in Brussels, Belgium, Le Strange was the youngest child of Henry L'Estrange Styleman Le Strange of Hunstanton Hall, Norfolk. He received his education at Clifton College and passed away in Cambridge.

Small tear to p. 389, not affecting the text, otherwise in very good condition.

WorldCat 612302315.



Crucial, state-of-the-art research into new ways of storing oil and gas underground at the beginning of the 1980s

298. LINDBLOM, Ulf and Wissam S. AL-HASHIMI (editors). First Arab seminar on underground storage of oil and gas.

Stockholm, 1981. Large 8°. With approximately 150 figures, illustrations, photographs, maps, graphs, formulas and tables in the text, and 24 pages of Arabic text including a separate title-page at the end of the work. Original publisher's green cloth. € 650

Noteworthy collection of conference papers and proceedings of the First Arab seminar on underground storage of oil and gas, held in Baghdad in October 1979. The present publication functions as a handbook on oil and gas storage for all companies and institutions interested in and concerned with the storage of oil, gas and other refined petroleum products. New production and consumption patterns, formed during the second half of the 20th century, have led to increased demand for these resources and their storage.

It is our hope that this document can serve as a valuable handbook to Arab oil institutions and other bodies which are involved in the handling of large amounts of oil and gas." (editor's foreword).

With a library shelf mark label around the spine, a crossed-out library stamp (of the "ERG Research Library Cities Service Company Tulsa, Oklahoma") on the title page, the same stamp (not crossed out) on the head edge, and the pocket used to hold the library's due date card (with a white label containing title and catalogue information) mounted on the back paste-down. Binding shows very slight signs of wear around the edges and the spine, otherwise in very good condition.

WorldCat 896301 (6 copies).

Seminal guide to the East and West Indies, with 42 double-page and folding plates, including 6 maps, all engravings beautifully coloured by a contemporary hand

299. LINSCHOTEN, Jan Huyghen van. Histoire de la navigation ... aux Indes Orientales ... Avec annotations de B. Paludanus ... Troixiesme edition augmentee.

Including:

LINSCHOTEN, Jan Huyghen van. Le grand routier de mer ...

LINSCHOTEN, Jan Huyghen van. Description de l'Amerique & des parties d'icelle ...



Amsterdam, Evert Cloppenburg, 1638. Folio (32.5 × 21 cm). With 3 title-pages (2 from the same full-page engraving and 1 letterpress with an engraving of a ship in a cartouche with 4 inset city views), a nearly full-page engraved portrait of the author in a cartouche with 4 inset views, 42 engraved plates including 6 maps (31 double-page & 11 larger folding). All plates coloured by a contemporary hand. Near contemporary mottled calf, gold-tooled spine.

€ 275,000

A hand-coloured copy of the third French edition of Linschoten's classic illustrated guide for travellers to the East and West Indies, termed by Lach "the most important of the first-hand accounts published independently of the great travel collections" (I.198). No other book contained so much useful intelligence on the East and West Indies. Unhindered by the censorship that constrained writers from the Iberian peninsula (details of seas and coasts in Asia and the Americas were military secrets), he included such information as sailing directions, physical descriptions of countries, and statistics on commerce and trade. The work was held in such high regard that for nearly a century, every Dutch ship sailing to Africa and Asia carried a copy of a Dutch edition of Linschoten. The 42 plates are especially noteworthy, including 6 maps and several bird's-eye views, many with coats of arms of the regions shown and of the colonial powers that controlled parts of them. Although the work contains valuable reconnaissance for the New World, the material on India and the East Indies is the most valuable, being the fruit of the author's own observation. In the service of the Portuguese, Linschoten spent five years in Goa (1583–88/89), making numerous visits to other parts of India. He was thoroughly immersed in Indian culture and the complex relations between the Portuguese colonial apparatus and indigenous peoples. Highlights include a first-hand descriptions of the caste system, political structures, business practices of the Banyas, and exotic natural phenomena.

The text is divided into three parts. The first part covers the East Indies and East Africa, including regions as far east as Japan. The second describes the navigation along the coasts of West Africa around the Cape of Good Hope to Arabia, together with some coasts in the New World. The third book is devoted to North America, the Caribbean and Brazil.

About 4 sheets slightly browned and a few others with spots or minor foxing, a tear repaired in the title-page to part 3 (not affecting the text or engraving), one plate was cut and reattached at an early date and a few others show very minor browning or small tears where the folds cross, the corner of one leaf torn off (without loss of text) and a few other minor marginal defects, but still generally in very good condition, with the colouring rich and in good condition. The boards are slightly rubbed and the head and foot of the spine expertly restored, but the binding is still in good condition. A seminal work on navigation to the East and West Indies that opened up exploration to explorers outside Spain and Portugal.

Alden & Landis 638/37 (8 copies); Lach, Asia in the making of Europe I, pp. 196–204 & 482–490; Palau 138584; Sabin 41373 & 28266; STCN (3 copies); Tiele, Bibl. 686–688.

Detailed observations of life in the Ottoman Empire, Egypt, and in the Middle East ca. 1610

300. LITHGOW, William. Willem Lithgouws 19 jaarige lant-reyse, uyt Schotlant nae de vermaerde deelen des werelts Europa, Asia en Africa.

Amsterdam, (Christoffel Cunradus for) Jacob Benjamin, 1653. 2 parts in 1 volume. 4°. With engraved frontispiece by Crispijn de Passe, 1 engraved plate and 6 engraved illustrations in the text. 19th-century half vellum. € 1,950

Second Dutch edition of a classic account of three voyages by the Scotsman William Lithgow (1582–1645?), mostly on foot, from Rome to Greece, Crete, Turkey, Cyprus, the Holy Land, Egypt, Malta, continental Europe and North Africa, including the British Isles and the Iberian peninsula. He gives an account of coffee, describes Turkish baths and long Turkish tobacco pipes, pigeon post between Aleppo and Bagdad and the hatching of chicken eggs by artificial incubation, all largely unknown in Europe when he wrote.

The book went through more than a dozen editions in the course of two centuries. "He ... had a greater knowledge of the interior of the countries he visited than most travellers of this period. He provides interesting details of the society, men, and manners he observed" (Blackmer).

With the bookplate of the Dutch historian J. F. L. de Balbian Verster. The engraved plate faces p. 50 of the part 1, but probably should face p. 21 of part 2. With a tear repaired in Q3 and very slightly browned, but book and binding overall in good condition.

Howgego, to 1800, L134; KVK & WorldCat (8 copies); Tiele, Bibl. 695 note; cf. Blackmer 1021.



Travelling the Gulf after the sack of Ras al-Khaimah

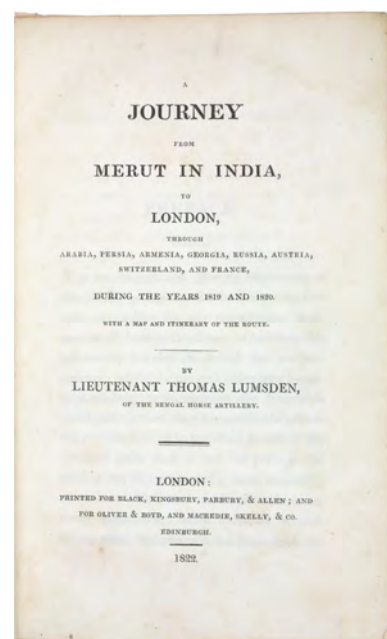
301. LUMSDEN, Thomas. A Journey From Merut in India, to London, Through Arabia, Persia, Armenia, Georgia, Russia, Austria, Switzerland, and France, During the Years 1819 and 1820.

London & Edinburgh, Black, Kingsbury, Parbury & Allen; Oliver & Boyd, Mecredie, Skelly & Co., 1822. 8°. With a folding hand-coloured map and a plate (view of Mount Ararat). Contemporary polished calf, spine gilt, rebacked retaining original spine. Marbled endpapers. € 18,000

First edition. – Rare travel report by the British lieutenant Thomas Lumsden, who journeyed from Meerut near Delhi down the Ganges to Calcutta, then onwards by boat to the Arabian Gulf and by land through Persia (Iran), the Caucasus, and southern Russia. A German translation appeared in the same year (and was republished in 1824). The author gives a detailed account of his voyage through the Gulf from Muskat to Bushire immediately after the British Navy's controversial 1819 campaign against Ras al-Khaimah, and notes approvingly the Arabs' kindness and hospitality toward their foreign guests ("which could hardly have been the case, had their detestation of Christians been in reality as great as the Koran tends to inspire"), as well as the entire absence of the cruel mistreatment of the sailors so common on European ships.

Plate slightly browned; a fine copy.

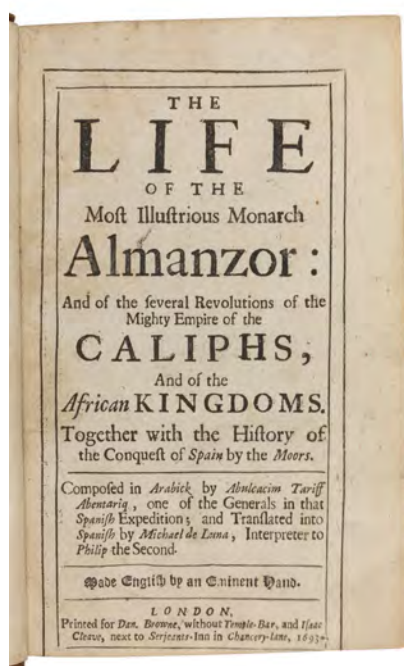
Wilson 131. Salmasian 135. Miansarov 3022 Lowndes 1413. *Western Travellers in the Islamic World AR-2028*. Cf. Griep/L. 840. Engelmann 124. Not in Macro.



Chronicle of the invasion of Spain, translated from an Arabic manuscript

302. [LUNA, Miguel de]. The life of the most illustrious monarch Almanzor. And of the several revolutions of the mighty empire of the caliphs, and of the African kingdoms. Together with the history of the conquest of Spain by the Moors [...].

London, Daniel Browne & Isaac Cleave, 1693. 8°. 19th century half calf over marbled boards with giltstamped spine and spine label. Marbled endpapers. € 3,000



Very scarce English translation of this popular chronicle of the 8th-century Moorish invasion of Spain, purportedly translated from an Arabic manuscript that the Moorish apologist and interpreter Miguel de Luna claimed to have found in the Escorial library, but in fact a work of historical fiction of his own composition. Originally issued as "La verdadera hystoria del Rey Don Rodrigo" in two parts (in 1592 and 1600), the present edition, which encompasses only the first part (a second volume announced in the publisher's letter "To the reader" was never published), is the third one in English, following that of Robert Ashley in 1627 and the slightly more common edition published by Leach in 1687. Further translations appeared in French and Italian. It was not until almost a century after its publication that de Luna's book was discovered to be a literary forgery, and even today it remains important as a sympathetic account of the Moorish conquest of Spain.

Binding insignificantly rubbed. Occasional very light foxing; title-page slightly trimmed at foot affecting border. A tiny rust-hole to I5 and a larger tear to K8. Provenance: Handwritten ownership of the Revd. Thomas Watkins (1761–1829), F.R.S., of Pennoyre, Breconshire (dated 1806) to p. 1. Later in the library of the art collectors Howard and Linda Knohl at Fox Pointe Manor, California, with their bookplate to front pastedown. Rare; a single copy in auction records.

Palau 144.080. Wing L3484C.



*The conquest of Spain by the Moors
and a biography of its Islamic ruler Almanzor*

303. LUNA, Miguel de. Histoire des deux conquêtes d’Espagne par les Mores ... Par Abdulcacim Tarif Abentarique ... Avec ... la vie du grand Almansor par Ali Abensufian.

Paris, Widow of François Muguet, 1708. 12°. Contemporary mottled calf, with richly gold-tooled spine with red morocco title-label, gold-tooled board edges. € 2,500

First edition of the second French translation of a history of the conquest of Spain by the Moors, detailing events from 712 to 761 CE, a description of Spain during the same period, and a biography of Almanzor (ca. 938–1002), the Islamic ruler of the Iberian Peninsula at that time.

With owner’s inscription on title-page. Some very minor water stains in the head margin throughout, a couple smudges and the title-page slightly thumbed, otherwise in very good condition. Spine subtly restored

and possibly recased and bound a bit too tight.

Brunet I, cols. 16-17; not in Blackmer.

The rock tombs of Al-Hijr



304. [MADA’IN SALIH]. Two photographs of the rock tombs of Al-Hijr.

[Mada’in Salih, late 19th or early 20th century]. 2 albumen prints, ca. 234 × 187 mm each, mounted on the recto & verso of a single cardboard (298 × 232 mm). € 2,500

Early, unpublished photographs of the rock tombs that belong to the ancient ruins of Mada’in Salih (Hegra, Al-Hijr), the famous archaeological site located in the area of Al-’Ula within Medina Province in the Hejaz region of Saudi Arabia. In 2008, UNESCO proclaimed Mada’in Salih Saudi Arabia’s first World Heritage Site. It was chosen for its well-preserved remains from late antiquity, especially the monumental rock-cut tombs with their elaborately ornamented façades, dating from the Nabataean Kingdom (1st century AD).

Backing cardboard stained and foxed; photographs well preserved, showing crisp contrast.



Portuguese conquests and the journeys of 16th century Jesuits

305. MAFFEI, Giovanni Pietro. L’histoire des Indes orientales et occidentales.

Paris, Robert de Ninville, 1665. 4to. With 2 woodcut title-vignettes as well as several woodcut headpieces, tailpieces, and initials. Contemporary blindstamped full calf with giltstamped spine and spine-title. All edges sprinkled red. € 4,500

First edition of this third French translation of the history of the West and East Indies by the Jesuit Maffei (1533–1603), professor of rhetoric in Genua, describing Portuguese conquests and the journeys of 16th-century Jesuits in the East Indies, Persia, Japan, China, Brazil, and other parts of America.

Originally published in Latin in 1585 under the title “Historiarum Indicarum libri XVI”, Maffei’s account was here edited by the priest and historiographer Michel de Pure (1620–80). The extent and quality of his work surpass a 91-page translation by Edmond Auger published in 1571, as well as a 1604 translation by François Arnault de La Borie. Comprising 16 chapters, the de Pure translation is considered “a classic work on the subject [which] enjoyed great success when it appeared” (Borba de Moraes) and is particularly notable for its detailed account of Brazil as well as for its description of China and Japan, including a section on Japanese tea: “La boisson de ceux du Japon, est un suc tiré d’un herbe appelée chia, que l’on fait chauffer pour boire, & qui est extrêmement sain” (p. 230).

Lower board slightly rubbed. Interior occasionally browned and waterstained. From the library of the French bibliophile Jacques Laget with his bookplate to front pastedown.

De Backer/Sommervogel V, 299. Sabin 43783. Alden-Landis 665/124. Palau 146699. Brunet III, 1291. Borba de Moraes 509. Cordier, Sinica 784. Cordier, Japonica 66. Olivier 1352. OCLC 490191159.



Railway sabotage and tourist views of Mandate Palestine

306. [MANDATE PALESTINE]. Photograph album of British Mandate Palestine.

[Mandate Palestine, ca. 1946]. Oblong small folio. With 30 silver gelatin prints, 95 × 65 mm, pasted in. Contemporary leather and olive wood decorative boards. € 2,800

The souvenir album of a British soldier from the final years of British Mandate Palestine, featuring views of Jerusalem and snapshots of a sabotaged train blown off its tracks, presumably one of many railway sabotages undertaken by Jewish militants affiliated with Irgun, Lehi, or Haganah. The snapshots show many of the most famous sites of Jerusalem in the midst of the daily hustle and bustle: the Wailing Wall, the city gates, famous tombs, churches, and mosques, the cliffside monastery, the river Jordan, and a handful of aerial views. One interesting aerial view is of the King David Hotel, famously bombed by Irgun in 1946, here apparently still intact. Four photographs are devoted to a sabotaged Palestine Railways train, whose destroyed luxury passenger cars were owned by Compagnie Internationale des Wagons-Lits (CIWL), a company specializing in sleeper cars and the historical operator of the Orient Express. CIWL ran part of its Taurus Express route from Istanbul to Cairo via Haifa. Other views show passenger ships and scenes of British military life in the late Mandate period.

A few hints of glue-stains to photograph margins; quite well-preserved.

The earliest printed account of a journey to Arabia and the Middle East

307. MANDEVILLE, John. [Itinerarius – Italian]. Tractato de le piu maravegliose cosse.

Florence, [Lorenzo Morgiani] or [Gian Stefano di Carlo da Pavia for Piero Pacini], ca. 1499]. 4to. With title woodcut (a group of riders meeting Mandeville, with book in hand, by the entrance to a wood) and 3 woodcut printer's devices. Full 19th century gilt red morocco, signed by Francis Bedford (1799–1883). € 85,000

An early and rare Italian edition of this classic, though partly fictional 14th century account presented as voyages of Sir John Mandeville through Turkey, Egypt, Ethiopia, Syria, Persia, Arabia, India and the East Indies. One of the most popular and frequently translated texts of the late Middle Ages and the Renaissance and the first best-seller in the travel genre, the text greatly influenced the course of subsequent exploration. All early printed editions are now of great rarity on the market, especially in the vernacular languages (as here).

According to the story, Mandeville set off on his travels in 1322 from Saint Albans in England, returned in 1343, wrote the present account in 1364 and died in 1371. It was originally written in French and is thought to have been compiled from various sources by Jehan d'Outremeuse (1338–1400) or Jean de Bourgoigne (d. 1372) of Liege. While the account includes many well-known stories of monstrous people and animals in exotic lands, it also contains genuine descriptions of the regions covered and gave many Europeans their first notions of the Near East, Middle East, India and East Indies. The section on Arabia includes an account of the birth of Muhammad (fol. e4v). Of great significance is the discussion of the notion that the globe can be circumnavigated, and it is often said that the reading of Mandeville gave Columbus the idea of sailing to the west to reach the east.

This is one of seven editions in Italian from incunable presses (the first having been produced in Milan in 1480). Its title-page boasts a fine Florentine woodcut depicting Mandeville himself, book in hand. "The listing of early editions of the Travels is very difficult, both because of the number of these editions in every major language of Europe, and because the surviving copies of this very popular little book are so very rare and widely scattered" (Bennett, p. 335). Of this edition, ISTC records only three complete copies (2 in Florence, another in the British Library), with an imperfect copy in Perugia. There is an additional copy in the Bibliothèquede l'Institut de France, Paris. Opinions on the identity of the printer and the date have varied, but recent typographical analysis suggests that it was printed by Lorenzo Morgiani between 1496 and 1499. Lightly washed, traces of dust-soiling to title, one minute wormhole, a few marginal tears repaired, but an excellent copy. The splendid binding is immaculate.

GW M20444. Reichling 1260. Kristeller 256b. Sander 4174. IGI 6109. Isaac 13486. BMC (It) 408. ISTC im00176500. Not in Goff. Howgego M39. Lach I, 77–80 & passim. Cf. Lowendahl 2 (1480 ed.).



*14th-century tales of travels in Turkey, the Middle East, Near East, India and the East Indies
illustrated with about 60 woodblocks*

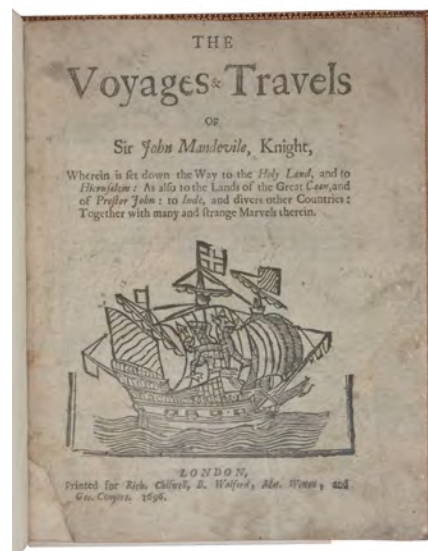
308. MANDEVILLE, John. The voyages & travels of Sir John Mandevile, Knight, ... to the Holy Land, and to Hierusalem: as also to the lands of the Great Caan, and of Prestor John: to Inde, and divers other countries.

London, Richard Chiswell, Benjamin Walford, Matthew Wotton, George Conyers, 1696. 4°. With a woodcut ship on the title-page and about 60 woodcut illustrations in the text plus about 10 repeats. Gold-tooled, red goatskin morocco by Robert Riviere in London (ca. 1875/80), one of England's best binders. € 22,500

A rare 17th-century English edition, with about 60 different woodcut illustrations, of a classic and partly fictional 14th-century account of travels presented as voyages of Sir John Mandeville through Turkey, Egypt, Ethiopia, Syria, Persia, Arabia, India and the East Indies. It includes many well-known stories and illustrations of monstrous people and animals in exotic lands: a man with only one enormous foot that he can use as a parasol, a dog-headed man, a man with his face in his chest, a girl who turns into a dragon, griffins, nine-metre giants, ants that gather gold, diamonds that mate and give birth to baby diamonds and much more that spoke to the imagination. The book also includes genuine descriptions of the regions covered and gave many Europeans their first notions of the Near East, Middle East, India and East Indies. The part on Arabia includes an account of the birth of Mohammed.

With an early owner's inscription bookplates, along with a loosely inserted signed autograph letter (ca. 1900). 8 leaves with their margins extended at the fore-edge and foot, the title-page and last page somewhat worn and soiled, with a few minor flaws. The spine is slightly faded but the binding is still very good.

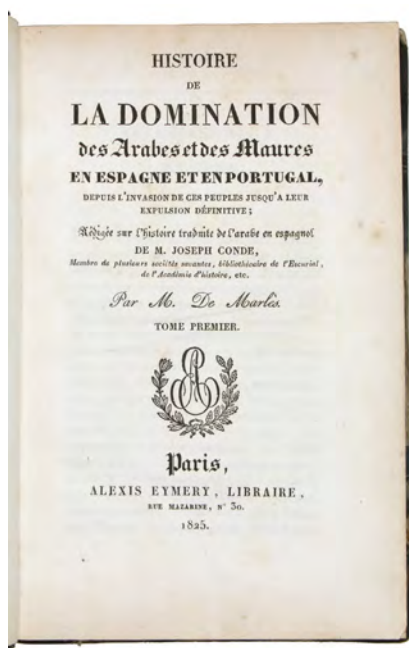
Arber, Term catalogues II, p. 593, item 8; ESTC R217088 (5 copies); J. O. Halliwell (ed.), Voyage and travaile of Sir John Maundeveile (1866), p. xvi (item 2, from the Grenville library); Wing M417 (same 5 copies); for the story in general: Cambridge History of English Literature (1976), pp. 78–87.



The first European history of Muslim Spain, drawn from Arab sources

309. MARLÈS, Jules Lacroix de. Histoire de la domination des Arabes et des Maures en Espagne et en Portugal.

Paris, Alexis Eymery, 1825. 3 vols. 8vo. Contemporary half blue calf and marbled boards, titled in gilt on spine, all edges marbled. Marbled endpapers. € 3,500



First French edition: the first publication in a European language to cover as its sole subject the entire span of the history of Muslim Spain, and one which “set up a basic framework which has been accepted by scholars ever since”, particularly in the division of Andalusian history into several ages still used by historians today (Monroe). Its translation from Arabic to Spanish (from whence this French edition was translated in turn) was the most important work by Joseph Antonio Conde (1766–1820). Conde, drawing on Arabic sources, covers the period from the Arab invasion in 711 CE to the expulsion and “Reconquista” under Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain in 1492 CE, when Granada, the last outpost of over 700 years of Muslim Europe, finally fell. The book was posthumously published in Madrid in 1820–21 and is here translated into French by Jules de Marlès. The French edition was “less a translation than a new redaction” of the original, per Brunet: “Ce livre est moins une traduction qu’une nouvelle rédaction de l’ouvrage espagnol” (Brunet). The original was itself drawn from a collection of Arabic sources, including “sections translated from the Qitras, the Hulal al-Mawshiyya and other chronicles” (Monroe). It was this text which reintroduced the long history of Muslim Europe to Europeans themselves.

Some light exterior wear, a few instances of foxing; altogether in very good condition.

Brunet II, 215f. Palau 59020. Cf. James Monroe, Islam and the Arabs in Spanish scholarship (Leiden: Brill, 1970), pp. 50–55.



Complete with the frequently missing third volume

310. MARMOL CARVAJAL, Luis del. Primera parte (Libro tercero y segundo volumen de la primera parte / Segunda parte y libro septimo) de la descripción general de Affrica, con todos los successos de guerras que a avido entro los infieles, y el pueblo Christiano, y entre ellos mismos desde que Mahoma inve[n]to su secta, hasta el año del señor mil y quinientos y setenta y uno.

Granada & Malaga, Rene Rabut & Juan Rene, 1573–1599. Small folio. 3 vols. 19th century full calf with giltstamped spine (but spine of 3rd volume rebacked). Marbled endpapers. € 28,000

Extremely rare first edition of this important 16th century description of Muslim Africa, complete with the frequently missing third volume, printed at Malaga. “Ouvrage toujours fort recherché” (Brunet). A native of Granada, Luis Marmol Carvajal (1520–1600) took part in the 1535 Tunis campaign of King Charles V against the Ottoman Empire’s Mediterranean forces. He was taken prisoner and spent more than 22 years in North Africa, including seven or eight years as a captive in Morocco, Fez and Tunis, where he learned Arabic. In his work, he gives an historical account of Christian-Muslim conflict, as well as of inter-Muslim strife, from the time of

Muhammad until 1571, when Pope Pius V created the “Holy League” to drive Ottoman forces from the eastern Mediterranean. However, Marmol discusses not only military aspects, but also and more specifically Muslim North Africa, the Moorish militias, institutions, and customs, paying particular attention to Spanish commercial interests in these territories. He provides descriptions of many Maghreb cities as well of their various sieges and sacks by the Spanish, Portuguese, Genoese, and the Ottomans.

Corners slightly bumped; the first sheets of the third volume have been washed and pressed. A good copy splendidly rebound in the 19th century, with fine provenance: from the library of the great Spanish historian Emilio Lafuente y Alcántara (1825–68), with his signature in vols. 1 and 2. Later in the library of Feliciano Ramirez de Arellano, Marqués de la Fuensanta del Valle (1826–96), founder of the Society of Spanish Libraries, with his armorial bookplate to all pastedowns; additional bookplate of the bibliographer Antonio Moreno Martin of Almería (d. 1990) to the third volume. Auction records list only two appearances of the present work, both copies lacking the third volume (present here).

Ibrahim-Hilmy II, 18. Brunet III, 1439f. Heredia 3294. Palau 152.431, 152.432 & 152.433. Salvá 3356. For Acuña cf. Ticknor, History of Spanish Literature I, 497; S. Cory, Reviving the Islamic Caliphate in Early Modern Morocco, p. 6; D. Thomas, Christian-Muslim Relations. A Bibliographical History VI, 284.

American Colony photographs of the Holy Land

311. MARROUM, F. F. Photographies de Terre Sainte.

Jerusalem, American Colony Jerusalem, [1890s]. Oblong 8vo. 48 albumen photographs. Contemporary polished olive wood boards bearing the Jerusalem cross on the upper cover; lower cover inscribed “Jerusalem” in Hebrew and Latin.

€ 3,500

A classic Holy Land souvenir album containing nearly fifty photographs of Jerusalem, Jaffa, and the Levant, including the “Mosque of Omar” (Dome of the Rock, Qubbat as-Sakhra) and the Al-Aqsa (Qibli) Mosque.

These photographs represent a wide selection of the work of the American Colony Jerusalem studio, one of the popular suppliers. The American Colony was, rather than being founded as a photography studio, originally a utopian Christian sect formed by religious pilgrims who emigrated to Jerusalem from the United States and Sweden. One of their members, Elijah Meyers, founded the photography side business around 1896, and by the turn of the century American Colony photographs played a major role in the local tourism industry, selling souvenir albums like this one for Europeans who were arriving in increasing numbers to tour the Holy Land at the end of the 19th century. Meyers was followed by Lewis Larsson (1881–1958), and in later years G. Eric Matson (1888–1977), who kept up American Colony photography long after the utopian sect itself had dissolved.

Light toning and edgewear; preserved in good condition within the original olive wood covers.





Bedouins in Egypt and Syria, with 25 colour plates

312. MAYEUX, F. J. Les Bédouins, ou Arabes du désert. Ouvrage publié d'après les notes inédites de Dom Raphaël, sur les moeurs, usages, lois, coutumes civiles et religieuses de ces peuples.

Paris, Ferra jeune, 1816. 12mo. 3 vols. With 24 steel-engraved plates. Contemporary long-grained red morocco, decorated raised bands, gilt fillet and decorative frames on covers, gilt edges. € 9,500

First edition of this early study of the Bedouins of Egypt and Syria, covering their manners, laws, civil and religious customs. Illustrated with 24 steel engraved plates by Charlin after F. Massart and finely watercoloured at the time. The notes by Dom Raphaël were most probably taken during the French occupation of Egypt. Raphaël Monachis (Rufa'il Zakhûr) was born in Egypt of Syriac ancestry and was a monk in the Greek community in Cairo. He was an Arab member of the French Institute of Egypte

and the first interpreter of the Diwan from Cairo.

Rare complete copy, some corners slightly scuffed, spine faded, otherwise in good condition.

Macro 1555. Gay 3587. OCLC 25988256.

Gold medal for helping build the Hejaz Railway

313. [MEHMED V RESAD, Sultan of the Ottoman Empire (1844–1918, ruled 1909–1918)]. Berat certificate for Mustafa Cemil Bey.

Kostantiniyye (Istanbul), 4 Zilhijja 1329 [= 26 Nov. 1911 CE]. Lithographed form filled in with black ink, ca. 32 × 57 cm. Tughra of the Sultan at the head. Includes contemporary handwritten translation into Arabic. € 8,000

Official document certifying the award of the Ottoman Empire's gold medal for services rendered in support of the building of the Hejaz Railway, presented to the Egyptian civil servant Mustafa Cemil Bey. The document reads, in translation: "I ordered the construction of the railway from Damascus to Mecca and Medina in order to facilitate the journey of the pilgrims who want to reach the forgiveness of Allah. A medal of various classes was established to reward men and women who helped by providing financial aid to this railway construction or by working in construction. Mustafa Cemil Bey, the supervisor of the Hasan Pertev Bey foundation (waqf), Alexandria, El-Mansheya, assisted in the construction of the railway. For this reason, he was awarded the Hejaz Railway Medal. In accordance with law and my imperial edict, I order the above-named person to be awarded a gold medal. Accordingly, this document has been written [...]".

Berat certificates were official documents issued by the Sultan in order to grant a privilege or to make an appointment of a dignitary, or to confer the right to possession of a property belonging to the state.

Folded with light edge flaws and insignificant waterstains to margins. On the reverse are official seals and attestations of authenticity, with a brief summary of the document. Full transcription available.



The first Roman geography of the world, including the Arabian Peninsula and the Gulf, in the rare 1502 edition of its first accurate printed text

314. MELA, Pomponius. De situ orbis Hermolai Barbari fideliter emendatus.

[Venice], (Albertino da Vercelli, 14 May 1502). Small 4°. With printed guide letters left for manuscript initials (not filled in). Gold-tooled red half sheepskin (ca. 1820?).

€ 6,500



The best and most important early recension of Pomponius Mela's description of the world, written ca. 43 CE, the earliest surviving geographical work in Latin and one of Pliny's most important sources, perhaps the most important for geography. Pomponius describes Europe, Africa and Asia, the three together surrounded by the ocean. He devotes book I, chapter VI to "Arabia", which includes not only the Arabian peninsula but also "Syria" (which includes what is now Iraq) and other parts of the Middle East, and his description of India in book III, chapter IV, gives further information about what seem to be the Arabian and Iranian coasts of the Gulf, Egypt, Iraq, the island of Masirah and the cities of Aden and Harran. He was at born in southern Spain (we don't know where he wrote) and shows a more detailed and more accurate knowledge of Spain, France and the British Isles than earlier writers.

With a few early manuscript notes and the armorial bookplate of the Bibliotheca Giustiniani, showing the (1773?) arms of the Padua branch of the family, but perhaps nevertheless referring to the library of the Venetian palace acquired in 1590 by the Genoese Giuseppe Giustiniani, which dispersed some of its treasures in the late 19th century. With a small worm hole in the lower gutter margin of the first 6 leaves, a defect in the paper in the lower outside corner of the first leaf, sewing holes from an earlier binding visible in the gutter of 2 leaves, some slight browning and an occasional minor spot, but still in good condition. With the hinges worn and some damage to the corners (with the loss of both headbands), but the binding is otherwise good.

EDIT 16, BVEE001701; USTC 841937; cf. Adams M1056-1065 (eds. of 1522-1595); BMC STC Italian, pp. 431-432 (other eds.).

*Very rare important history on the recovery of Egypt
from the French by Muhammad Ali Pasha*

315. MENGIN, Felix. Geschiedenis van Egypte, onder de regering van Mohammed-Ali of verhaal der staatkundige en militaire gebeurtenissen, die plaats gehad hebben sedert het vertrek der Franschen tot in 1823.

Amsterdam, Johannes Christoffel van Kesteren, 1828. 2 volumes. 8°. With 8 engraved plates and 2 engraved folding maps. Contemporary half sheepskin, marbled sides, red morocco spine label with title in gold. € 1,750

First and only Dutch edition of an important historical work on Egypt, describing extensively and in great detail Egypt's history in all its aspects from the end of the French expedition to Muhammad Ali Pasha's dramatic reforms of Egyptian society and culture when he recovered Egypt from the French occupation under Napoleon as commander in the Albanian Ottoman military force. The work is sought-after for its extensive appendix containing an early chronicle of the Wahhabis, with an account of the sack of Derriehj. Mengin's history covers not only Egypt, but also other parts of the Arabian Peninsula, more specific the region between the Nile, Red Sea (Arabian Gulf) and Persian Gulf.

Felix Mengin was a French merchant, historian and writer, who came to Egypt with the mission of Napoléon Bonaparte. He was a temporary French consul in Cairo. Mengin wrote several books about the history of Egypt, including the present one, Saudi Arabia and other Arab countries during the reign of Muhammad Ali Pasha. Muhammad Ali Pasha ruled Egypt from 1805 till 1848 and is often considered to be the founder of modern Egypt, but at the height of his rule he also controlled Sudan, Hejaz and the entire Levant besides Egypt. The present edition appears the only complete set we could trace to have been offered for sale and only 8 copies are held institutionally worldwide.

With remnants of an old shelf mark on the spine of volume 1. Bindings somewhat worn and rubbed, especially around the edges and spine. Some very light browning, small spots and minor stains in both volumes, some light creases and some minor thumbing, with a small tear in the folding map of vol. 2, which is also browned and somewhat foxed. Overall in good condition. Very rare complete set of this work.

WorldCat 825776223 (8 copies). Cf. Atabey 802; Gay 91; Macro 1577 (French ed.); not in Blackmer. Cf. Cook, 'On the origins of Wahhabism', in: Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society 2, no. 2 (July 1992), pp. 191-202.



From the first printing press in the Arab world

316. MENOÛ, (Abdallah) Jacques-François de Boussay de. Collection of eight “Copie[s] de l’ordre du général en chef”.

Cairo, Imprimerie nationale, [23 August – 7 November 1800]. Folio. 8 issues printed in French and Arabic in two columns, each between 2 and 16 pages. All with the woodcut vignette of the French Republic showing Marianne and the motto “Liberté Egalité”. € 28,000



A unique ensemble of these exceedingly rare regulations documenting the first months of the administration of the newly appointed commander-in-chief “Abdallah” Menou, who succeeded Kleber after his assassination in June.

In contrast to his predecessor, who intended to rule Egypt as an occupied territory, Menou had colonial aims and even considered granting French citizenship to all Egyptians. Soon after his arrival in 1798 he married a woman from a noble Cairo family, converted to Islam and took the name of Abdallah.

Covering a wide range of topics such as tax and fiscal matters, fishing and hunting rights, duties of local dignitaries (“cheyks el-beled”), customs and border regulations, rules for navigation on the Nile, taxation of merchants, craftsmen and workers, as well as the rights

of various religious minorities (Jews and Copts among others), the present documents offer a vastly more detailed insight into the French administration of Egypt than the more widely distributed single-page broadsides of daily orders with which they were originally issued (“Inséré dans l’ordre du jour ...”). Printed by first printing press in the Arab world, all issues of these bilingual regulations and orders are of the utmost rarity: four of the eight publications contained in the present collection are not recorded in OCLC.

Unbound as issued. Well preserved throughout. Detailed list and collations of the individual publications available upon request.

Cf. D. Glass/G. Roper, The Printing of Arabic Books in the Arab World, in: Middle Eastern Languages and the Print Revolution (Gutenberg Museum Mainz 2002), p. 177–225, at 182.

The life (and death in Morocco) of King Sebastião of Portugal

317. MESA, Sebastian de. Jornada de Africa por el Rey Don Sebastian y union del reyno de Portugal a la corona de Castilla.

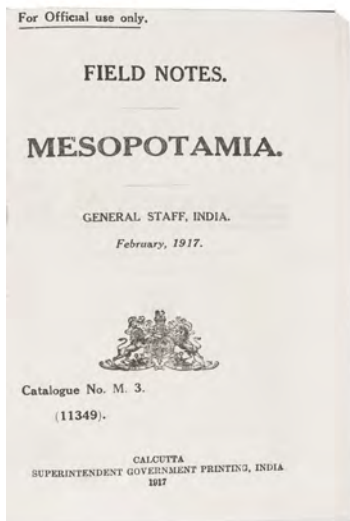
Barcelona, Pedro Lacavalleria, 1630. 4°. 18th-century (?) marbled pastedowns. € 12,000

First and only edition of an account of the life, death and succession of King Sebastião I of Portugal (1554–1578), written in Spanish by Sebastian de Mesa. Sebastião became king of Portugal at the age of three, after the death of his grandfather João III. He was under the regency of his grandmother and uncle Henrique, cardinal and later king, until he was declared of age in 1568. Sebastião, educated by the Jesuits, combined religious fanaticism with an unlimited admiration for the military. He thought of himself as a Christian knight, who was going to fight and rescue the “misguided” muslims in Africa from their faith. He got his chance when a pretender to the Moroccan throne asked him for help. The king raised a large and expensive force against Morocco, where he landed in 1578. Due to his inexperience he was killed the same year in the bloody and disastrous Battle of the Three Kings at Alcazarquivir in the north of Morocco.

The leather on both boards is badly damaged, perhaps by chemicals used to prepare it combined with abrasion. The arms, lying somewhat lower, have survived, that on the front board in fairly good condition.

Diaz 5661; Palau 166152; not in Gay.





Field guide for officers during the Mesopotamian campaign, with a folding map

318. [MESOPOTAMIA]. Indian Army General Staff. For official use only. Field notes. Mesopotamia. General staff, India. February 1917. Including: Index to field notes, Mesopotamia, 1917.

Calcutta, Superintendent Government Printing, India, 1917. Small 8°. With large folding map and additional separately printed index in pocket at front. Original green cloth, printed title to spine and upper flap. € 6,500

First edition of a field guide to Mesopotamia (Iraq), published on behalf of the General Staff in India for the use of officers serving in the Mesopotamian campaign during the First World War, stating on the binding and title-page “for official use only”. The guide is divided into eight chapters, dealing with Iraq’s history, geography, population, resources, military strength, maritime power, administration and communication respectively. The fifth and sixth chapter also contain valuable information on the Turkish military and maritime strength. Added to the present guide is many newly acquired information not present in the 1915 guide. For example,

the “list of routes” in the present guide contains 36 routes from one city to another, compared to 14 routes in the 1915 guide. The routes are shown on the folding map. With the owner’s inscription of H. W. Leatham, Lieutenant in the British Royal Army Medical Corps, on the first flyleaf, dated April 1918. A few small spots or stains. Binding only very slightly rubbed. Overall in very good condition.

One of the first Western works about the Hadhramaut region

319. MEULEN, Daniël van der and Hermann von WISSMANN. Hadramaut, some of its mysteries unveiled.

Leiden, E. J. Brill, 1932. 8°. With a folding map of the region as a frontispiece, a very large folding map (ca. 75 × 106 cm) in the back behind a blue cloth strip mounted on the inside of the back board, and numerous black-and-white photographic illustrations throughout. Original navy blue buckram. € 250

First edition of a rare work about Hadhramaut, a region on the southeast coast of the Arabian Peninsula, with the very large folding map included. This map, made by geographer Hermann von Wissmann (1895–1979), was the first map ever made of the region that was based on measurements and surveying.

Daniël van der Meulen (1894–1989), an Arabist and consul at Jeddah, was one of the first Westerners to visit Hadhramaut. This work, complete with numerous photographs and illustrations, relates his journey and offers a fascinating insight into the political, social and economic situation of this region in the 1930s.

With two owner’s inscriptions on the first flyleaf (“Amersfoort, 5 dec. 1932” and “A. groothoff”). Without the dust-jacket. The spine and part of the back board have faded, the top edge of the back board is slightly bumped. The endpapers, french title-page and page 248 have browned edges, foxed throughout. Otherwise in good condition.

Macro 1585; cf. Rentz, G., Recent literature on Hadramaut. In: Middle East journal, vol. 5 (3), 1951, pp. 371–377.



Rare first edition of a work describing Hadhramaut shortly after it had become a British protectorate

320. MEULEN, Daniël van der. Aden to the Hadhramaut. A journey in South Arabia.

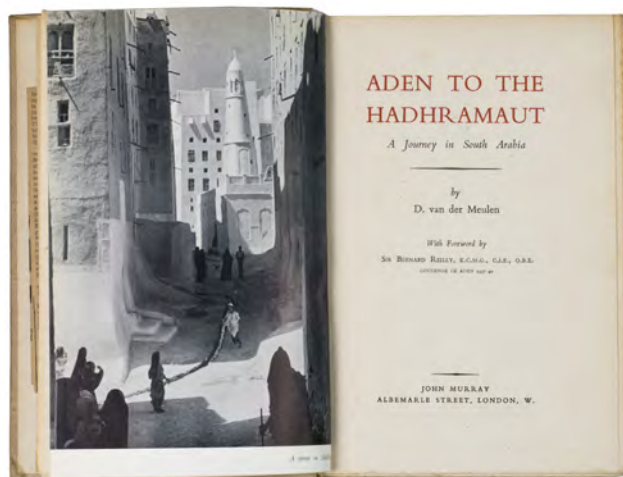
London, John Murray, [1947]. 8°. With a double-page map (printed on coated paper) signed: "drawn by M. W. Hawes from a sketch map by Prof. von Wissmann." and 91 black and white photographic illustrations. Original light grey/beige cloth, with gold-lettering on the spine. € 350

First edition of a rare work describing the second journey of Dutch Arabist, diplomat and photographer Daniël van der Meulen (1894–1989) to Hadhramaut, a region in the southeast of the Arabian peninsula. He was one of the first Westerners to visit this region. He travelled through Hadhramaut for the first time in 1931 and published a work about his experiences, called *Hadhramaut, Some of Its Mysteries Unveiled* (1932). However, he only succeeded in crossing the mountains between Aden, an important port city in Yemen, and Hadhramaut on his second expedition in 1939. The present work relates his experiences during this journey, complete with 91 black-and-white photographic illustrations of the region and its inhabitants during the 1930s.

In 1939, the Hadhramaut region had just become part of the Aden Protectorate, a British protectorate formed after the conquest of Aden by the Bombay presidency of British India in January 1939. Since van der Meulen had already been to Hadhramaut before, he was able to compare the situation in the region before and during British intervention. The present work, therefore, offers a fascinating insight into the effects of the British colonial administration in Hadhramaut.

With two owner's inscription on the first flyleaf ("Amst. 1 mei 1948" and A. groothoff"), four Dutch newspaper clippings about Aden and Hadhramaut from 1939 and 1952, and annotations in Dutch on page XII and page 242, about the Dutch edition of this work. Without the dust jacket. The spine and edge of the boards are browned and slightly foxed, the corners are slightly bumped. The fore- and bottom edges of the bookblock have not been trimmed. The leaves are somewhat browned and the bottom outer corners of the leaves showing photographic illustrations 15–18 have torn, without affecting the images. Otherwise in good condition.

Macro 1580; cf. Rentz, G., *Recent literature on Hadramaut*. In: *Middle East journal*, vol. 5 (3), 1951, pp. 371–377.



Instructions for Carsten Niebuhr's expedition to Arabia

321. MICHAELIS, Johann David. Recueil de questions, proposées à une société de savants, qui par ordre de Sa Majesté Danoise font le voyage de l'Arabie.

Amsterdam, S. J. Baalde; Utrecht, J. van Schoonhoven & comp., 1774. 4°. Set in roman type with incidental Greek, Hebrew, Arabic, Syriac and 1 word in Coptic. Near-contemporary tanned sheepskin, gold-tooled spine. € 3,500

Hans Bernhard Merian's French translation of Michaelis's *Fragen an eine Gesellschaft gelehrter Männer* (1762), prepared during the early stages of Carsten Niebuhr's Danish expedition to the Middle East. Johann David Michaelis, a famed German Orientalist and theologian, was one of the scholars who prompted the important Danish expedition to Egypt, Arabia and Syria (1761–1767), led by Carsten Niebuhr. Michaelis hoped to investigate the relationship of the southern Arabic dialects to Hebrew, and to verify obscure botanical and zoological information in the Bible. For this purpose he composed the present 100 "questions". It includes the instructions for the expedition by Frederick V of Denmark, a 35-page account of Yemen and an extract of Carsten Niebuhr's account of Arabia (not included in the first French edition of 1763).

Back of first free endleaf with traces of removed bookseller's (?) ticket. With the occasional small rust spot, but otherwise in very good condition and only slightly trimmed, leaving wide margins. Binding with minor surface damage and wear at the hinges and extremities, but otherwise also very good.

Chadenat 1933; Gay, *Bibl. de l'Afrique en de l'Arabie* 3366; STCN (3 copies); Macro 1593.



History of the Gulf region, with descriptions of Abu Dhabi, Dubai and Oman



322. MILES, S[amuel] B[arrett]. Countries and Tribes of the Persian Gulf.

London, Harrison and Sons, 1919–1920. 4to. 2 vols. With frontispiece portrait and 8 photographic plates. Contemporary stamped cloth with cover and spine titles. € 25,000

First edition, second issue, of an extremely uncommon and desirable work. Includes chapters on the advent of Islam on the Gulf coast, the Portuguese era in Eastern Arabia, a history of commerce in the Gulf, a description of the country and the pearl fisheries, as well as a chapter on the tribes of the Gulf, with an entry on the Bani Yas and their towns, “Abu Dhabi and Debaye” as well as on the Al-Kowasim (“a powerful Maadic tribe occupying the sea ports on the Pirate coast”).

The author’s first appointment in Arabia was as Resident at Aden in 1867; he was later made Agent and Consul at Muscat before being promoted Consul

General, first at Bagdad then at Zanzibar. This work was published posthumously by his widow from a remarkable archive of notes, “many of which were jotted down on odd bits of paper as he [Miles] rode through the desert on his camel”. The book remains an authority on Omani history and provides a storehouse of knowledge for any reader interested in the Arabian Gulf.

Original boards rubbed but professionally restored with spines skilfully rebacked, some light waterstaining to corners of text leaves. A few pencil underlinings and Arabic 1970s/80s library stamps. An extremely uncommon and desirable work. Rare, only two copies at auction within the last decades (the Peter Hopkirk copy, Sotheby’s, 14 Oct. 1998, lot 989: £10,000).

Macro 1599. Diba, p. 45. Cf. New Arabian Studies II (1994), pp. 31–33.

First complete edition of Cosmas’s “Christiana Topographia”, describing his travels in the Red Sea

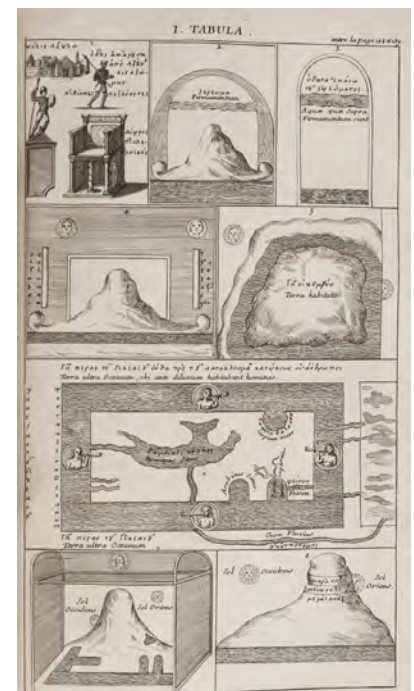
323. MONTFAUCON, Bernard de (ed.). Collectio nova patrum et scriptorum Graecorum, Eusebii Caesariensis, Athanasii, & Cosmae Aegyptii.

Paris, Claude Rigaud, 1707. 2 volumes. Folio. With 4 engraved plates and 3 woodcut illustrations in the text. Contemporary calf, richly gold-tooled spine and binding edges. € 25,000

First edition, second issue, of a monumental collection of Greek voyages, often overlooked in the literature, including the first complete edition of Cosmas of Alexandria’s celebrated *Christiana Topographia*. Cosmas, a merchant from Alexandria, sailed in the Red Sea and the Gulf and visited Ethiopia ca. 530. Though he was known as “Indicopleustes”, or Indian Voyager, it is doubtful whether he actually visited India. In his *Christiana Topographia* Cosmas aimed to show that the earth was flat and the cosmos shaped like rectangular vaulted box. Several of the engravings in the present volume, reproduced from a manuscript, illustrate this view. In one of them the earth is shown as a rectangle with three notches, one of them representing the Gulf, and the whole surrounded by an ocean, with in the east another rectangle representing Paradise, out of which four rivers flow into the inhabited world.

Slightly browned, with some occasional minor foxing or thumbing, and some faint stains, otherwise in very good condition. Binding also very good, only slightly rubbed and the spine of the second volume slightly damaged at the top.

Howegeo, to 1800, C199. Cf. Dilke, “Cartography in the Byzantine Empire”, in: Harley & Woodward (eds.), The history of cartography I, pp. 261–263.



Collection of Arabic texts from Oman and Zanzibar

324. MORITZ, B[ernhard]. Sammlung arabischer Schriftstücke aus Zanzibar und Oman.

Stuttgart & Berlin, W. Spemann, 1892. 8vo. 2 parts in one volume. Publisher's giltstamped red cloth. € 1,500

First edition, re-issue by Georg Reimer, Berlin (their 1902 publisher's stamp on title page). Collection of Arabic texts from Oman and Zanzibar, edited in the original language with a glossary by Bernhard Moritz.

An immaculate copy.

Fück 316. OCLC 59217290.



Photographs taken by the author between 1905 and 1915

325. MORITZ, Bernhard. Bilder aus Palästina, Nord-Arabien und dem Sinai.

Berlin, Dietrich Reimer, 1916. Oblong folio. 106 plates after photographs mounted on 50 card mounts with captions, one map, varying sizes. Includes text booklet. Loose as issued in publisher's cloth-backed decorative portfolio boards, gilt lettered "Nord-Arabien und Sinai" on upper cover. € 48,000



A rare photographic record of the major sites and geographic features in Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Syria, Egypt and Palestine. The images – taken for the most part by Moritz but some by Turkish friends in areas where he was prohibited from going – depict pilgrims on the Hajj to Mecca, Bedouins, the building of the Hejaz railway between Damascus and the holy cities of Mecca and Medina, Jiddah, Petra, and Mt. Sinai. Moritz (1859–1939) was an Arabist and archaeologist who from 1896 to 1911 headed the Khedival Library and Archive in Cairo. It was from there that he made numerous research trips to the Sinai and Hejaz, taking the present photographs between 1905 and 1915.

Plates and text are well preserved, with only a few occasional minor chips to the edges of the mounts. Portfolio uncommonly well preserved and only a little rubbed at the extremities.

NDB XVIII, 149. OCLC 2889101.

The Prince's personal copy

326. [MOROCCO – MULEY AHMED bin Muley Bensar bin Muley Ismael Ibn Sharif, Amir al-Mu'minin]. Raccolta di attestati diversi i quali comprovano, che D. Lorenzo Bartolomeo Luigi Troiano principe di Marocco è quello stesso che venne da quei regni col nome di Muley Achmet figlio di Muley Abensar figlio di Muley Ismael Sciriffo Amir Almuminin re del Marocco & c. presentati dal medesimo a nostro signore Papa Clemente XII.

Rome, Antonio de' Rossi, 1735. 4°. Title-page printed in red and black with engraved vignette. Contemporary Italian full auburn calf, spine gilt, both covers ruled and gilt with the arms of the Prince of Morocco. Marbled pastedowns. All edges gilt. € 12,500



Rare single edition of this compilation of documents relating to the conversion of the Muslim Prince Muley Ahmed, who took the Christian name Lorenzo Bartolomeo Luigi Troiano; printed for Pope Clement XII. Prince Muley Ahmed was a member of the Alaouite dynasty, the ruling house of Morocco – a major propaganda coup for the Christian cause at a time when Morocco variously clashed with the French, Spanish, and Venetian merchant navies. This is the Prince's personal copy, bearing on both covers the Moroccan lion's crest with a sceptre and crown.

Light brownstaining throughout. The pretty armorial binding is very slightly rubbed, but altogether attractively preserved. Extremely rare; only five copies known worldwide, all in Italy; none recorded in OCLC.

ICCU UBOE\006375.

Record of extensive travels from Aleppo to Al-'Ula, with a volume on the Ruwallah tribe

327. MUSIL, Alois. The Northern Hegaz. Arabia Deserta. The Middle Euphrates. Palmyrena. Northern Negd. The Manners and Customs of the Rwala Bedouins. (American Geographical Society Oriental Explorations and Studies No. 1–6).

New York, American Geographical Society, 1926–1928. 6 volumes. 8vo. With 8 folding maps in rear pockets and 4 large folding maps in dedicated slipcase. Publisher's original grey cloth boards. € 8,500

A complete set of publications with the American Geographical Society on travels in the Arabian Peninsula and across the wider Middle East by the famous Czech explorer Alois Musil (1868–1944). Musil was said to be fluent in 35 Arabic dialects, and in 1898 he had rediscovered the lost desert castle of Qusayr Amra (built ca. 715) in the Jordanian desert north of Amman. During WWI he was sent to the Middle East to thwart British operations against the Ottoman Empire, thus becoming the opponent of T. E. Lawrence.

Musil's works in English, edited by J. K. Wright and not often found in a complete set, lay the groundwork for many Western studies of the Arabian Peninsula. Accompanied by 12 folding maps, Musil's six volumes cover the topography of the Hejaz with notes on tribes and the Hejaz Railway; the area between Damascus, the ancient ruins of Dumat al-Jandal in modern Saudi Arabia, and Mayadin in modern Syria with notes on contemporary local politics; the regions along the Euphrates from Resafa in Syria to Al-Najaf in Iraq with notes on ruins and ancient canal systems; travels to Palmyra and surroundings from Damascus to Aleppo and as far East as Mayadin with notes on Roman roads, and finally a journey through the Nejd in the heart of the Arabian peninsula from Al-'Ula to Hajel, Al-Najaf, and Dumat al-Jandal, ending with two extensive histories detailing the lineages of Abdulaziz bin Mutaib Al Rashid (1870–1906) and Abdulaziz bin Abdul Rahman Al Saud (1875–1953), respectively.

The sixth and final volume, "extremely informative regarding Bedouin culture of all times" (Fück), comprises a work on the "Rwala Bedouins" (the Ruwallah). It includes a frontispiece photographic illustration of a dignitary named as As-Sejh Musa ar-Rwejli and chapters on beliefs regarding the heavenly bodies and weather, knowledge and use of animals including falconry, food and preparation, dress and weapons, marriage and divorce, merchants and blacksmiths, poetry, omens and spirits, judicial procedure, hospitality, vengeance and war, and death.

Light external wear and ex-library markings; maps are bright and clean.

Macro 1674, 1666, 1675, 1671. Howgego III, M103, p. 665. Fück 263f.



Signed by the Founder of the United Arab Emirates

328. AL-NAHYAN, Zayed bin Sultan, President of United Arab Emirates, ruler of Abu Dhabi (1918–2004). Photograph signed.

No place, ca. 1970s. Original colour photograph (248 × 170 mm), signed in blue ink.

€ 6,500

A handsome photograph portrait of Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan, the founder of the United Arab Emirates and ruler of Abu Dhabi. Considered the Father of the Nation, Zayed was instrumental in uniting the seven emirates to form the United Arab Emirates, and set the basis of government policy for his new nation, both domestic and international. He was Emir of Abu Dhabi from 1966 until his death in 2004. – In fine condition.

Napoleon in Egypt: financial details of the Army of the Orient

329. NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, Emperor of the French (1769–1821). Document signed (“Bonaparte”, as Général-en-chef).

Cairo, “le 19 fructidor an 6” [= 5 September 1798]. Small folio. $\frac{3}{4}$ page on a bifolium with integral address panel. Headed stationery of the French Army of the Orient with small woodcut vignette. € 9,500

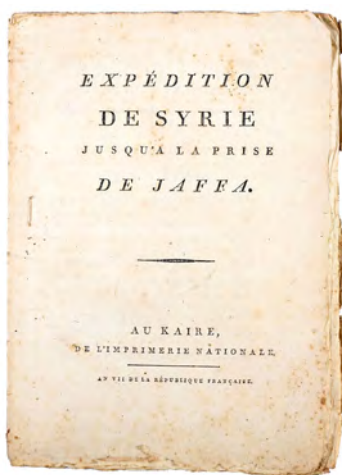


To Jean-Baptiste-Etienne Poussielgue (1764–1845), Comptroller of Expenses for the Army and Administrator of General Finances of Egypt (and here addressed as “Citoyen Poussielgue, administrateur des finances, Maison du Cheick El Bekri au Caire”). Napoleon requests explanations regarding a recent large payment: “Je vois sur l’état du payeur une somme de 4693.18.6 [talari] versée dans sa caisse pour saisie faite sur trois particuliers. Je désirerais savoir ce que c’est que cette saisie [...]” (“I see on the payer’s statement a sum of 4693.18.6 talari, paid into his account for a sequestration made upon three individuals. I would like to know what this sequestration is [...]”). The body of the document is in the hand of Napoleon’s private secretary Louis Antoine Fauvelet de Bourrienne (1769–1834). The fine signature “Bonaparte” is followed by details of the sums in a different hand (probably that of Poussielgue); a note “rep. 20 fructr.” at the head marks the response sent on the following day. Remains of a red seal on verso, and corner of address leaf clipped from opening the seal. Insignificant dust marks; very well preserved. From the collection of the French psychiatrist Dr. Roland Broca.

“L’armée de la République est maître de toute la Palestine”

330. (NAPOLEON BONAPARTE / BERTHIER, Alexandre). Expédition de Syrie jusqu’à la prise de Jaffa.

Cairo, Imprimerie nationale, an VII [= 1799]. Small 4to. Unbound and block-stitched as issued. € 25,000



Napoleon’s official report to the Revolutionary Directorate, detailing his earliest victories in Egypt. The print contains the orders and reports of Bonaparte and Alexandre Berthier, generals of the armée d’Orient, from 22 August 1798 to 13 March 1799. They include brief accounts of Kléber’s night attack on Fort el-Arich, the battle of Gaza, and the siege of Jaffa, ending with Napoleon’s (somewhat premature) declaration that the French army is master of all Palestine (“l’armée de la République est maître de toute la Palestine”).

One of the earliest works printed in the Middle East, published in Cairo just after modern printing was introduced to the Arab world. Only in mid-1798 had J. J. Marcel arrived in Egypt with his employees and types to organize the Imprimerie Orientale. “The expedition of Napoleon Bonaparte to Egypt from 1798 until 1801 was a prelude to modernity. It was to change permanently the traditional Arab world. The French brought Arabic typography to Egypt [...] Only a few days after the French troops landed [...] they set up the Imprimerie Orientale et Française there. It was an extraordinarily important turning point. For, leaving aside the Hebrew printing presses in Egypt of the 16th to the 18th centuries, until this date announcements and news addressed to Arabs there, as well as in other parts of the Arab-Islamic world, had been spread only in hand-writing or orally, by criers, preachers or storytellers” (Glass/Roper).

Light brownstaining and the odd wrinkle to the exterior, but generally well preserved. Untrimmed as issued. Extremely rare; no copies are recorded outside the French National Library and the University of Lausanne.

OCLC 715107064. Cf. D. Glass/G. Roper, *The Printing of Arabic Books in the Arab World*, in: *Middle Eastern Languages and the Print Revolution* (Gutenberg Museum Mainz 2002), p. 177–225, at 182. For the importance of the first modern printing press in the Arab world cf. also Albert Hourani, *Arabic Thought in the Liberal Age 1798–1939* (Cambridge University Press 1983).



A 20th-century patinated bronze portrait bust of Napoleon Bonaparte

331. [NAPOLEON BONAPARTE – PORTRAIT BUST]. A 20th-century patinated bronze portrait bust of Napoleon Bonaparte, raised on a circular socle with a square base on which the name ‘Napoleon’ is impressed. Height ca. 15 cm, width ca. 9.5 cm, depth ca. 6 cm (base ca. 4.5 × 4.5 cm).

€ 1,500

Attractive portrait bust of the French Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte (1769–1821) dressed in a jacket with two medals on his left chest.

A tiny hole on verso of the left shoulder, otherwise in good condition.

Three early and remarkable examples of photographic collages depicting the French Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte

332. [NAPOLEON BONAPARTE – PUZZLE POSTCARDS]. Three complete sets of early 20th-century French photographic collages, consisting of respectively 12, 10 and 12 instalment puzzle postcards which are partly coloured by hand, each set forming a large-sized portrait of the French Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte in classic pose (with bicorne hat and one hand in his waistcoat) surrounded by various scenes from his domestic and military life. Two sets are published in Paris by Charles Fontane (with ‘Carte postale’ printed on verso) of which one with French titles printed in the image, the other set without a publisher’s address (with ‘Made in France’ printed on verso). All sets are undated, but approximately published around 1910. All postcards ca. 9 × 14 cm. Loosely inserted in 9 translucent plastic covers, in a 20th-century ringbinder.

(Together with): 81 early 20th-century (hand-)coloured or black and white (photographic) picture postcards (including 9 duplicates), all relating to the life of Napoleon Bonaparte. Ca. 9 × 14 cm or ca. 14 × 9 cm. Loosely inserted in 12 translucent plastic covers. Nearly all unused.

€ 3,500

Three remarkable series of early 20th-century French picture postcards, known as ‘instalment puzzle postcards’ which make the French Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte (1769–1821) appear when they are laid side-by-side.

The photographic images (partly executed as gelatin silver prints) are composed of scenes with actors and montaged reproductions of historical engravings relating to Napoleon.

Two sets are published in the series ‘Croissant’ referring to the address ‘Rue du Croissant’ in Paris where the publisher Charles Fontane was located at the beginning of the 20th century. Fontane is also known as director of the French magazine ‘Le Cartophile’ and president of the ‘Cartophile-Club’.

All postcards are unused (without a stamp or a contemporary manuscript text on verso). Apart from some minor wearing or creasing in good condition.



Key source for British maritime and military history

333. THE NAVAL CHRONICLE (FOR 1799–1818).

London, Bunney & Gold / Joyce Gold, 1799–(1819). Large 8°. 40 volumes, prettily gilt to covers and spines. With more than 400 engraved and aquatint plates, maps, charts and portraits (many by Nicholas Pocock). Marbled endpapers. € 35,000

The complete 40-volume run of the “Naval Chronicle”, the most influential maritime publication of its time and today a key source for British maritime and military history. Founded by the Royal Navy chaplain James Stanier Clarke and the naval officer James Stanier Clarke, the monthly periodical ran for two full decades from January, 1799 to December, 1818. It contains a wealth of information about the Royal Navy of the United Kingdom, including biographies, histories, anecdotes and news, essays on nautical subjects, as well as poems and ballads on a variety of related topics.

Several volumes include material on events in the Arabian Gulf and Sea, often recounting episodes of “piracy” against British vessels, such as the capture of the East India Company’s ships “Shannon” and “Trimmer” on 1 Dec. 1804 or the Arab raid on the “Minerva” on 29 May 1809, during which the crew were massacred and the vessel converted into the Al-Qasimi flagship. Such events provoked the British “Persian Gulf” campaign of 1809, in which a large British force was deployed to destroy Al-Qasimi bases and ships. The Battle of Ras al-Khaimah, fought on 11–13 Nov. 1809, is reflected in reports printed in vol. XXIV, and renewed interest in the region and its history, customs and religion prompted a lengthy article on “The Wahebite Arabs”, or “the Wahebbi, whose name is much connected with the Iowassimi pirates”.

A decade later, the British Navy would return in another massive operation against Ras Al Khaimah, which would lead to the signing of the General Maritime Treaty of 1820 between the British and the Sheikhs of the coast which today comprises the United Arab Emirates.

Bindings variously rubbed and bumped, some quite severely with hinges split and extremities chipped; some spines rebacked, some labels lost. Occasional brownstaining throughout, but largely confined to tissue guards and opposite pages. In all a worn but still appealingly bound set, often encountered in separate volumes only.

Sabin 52076. ZDB-ID 1053834-3.



Rare handbooks of the British naval intelligence division on Arabia, Palestine, and Syria

334. NAVAL INTELLIGENCE DIVISION. Syria. April 1943.

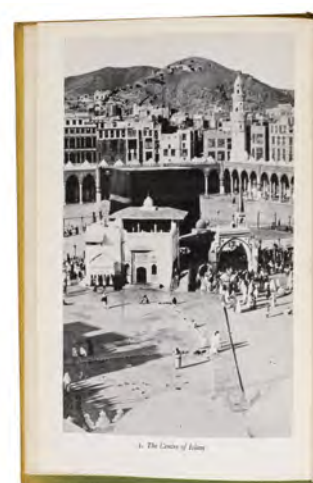
(*With:*)

(2) **IDEM.** Palestine and Transjordan. December 1943.

(3) **IDEM.** Western Arabia and the Red Sea. June 1943.

Stationery Office, University Press Oxford, 1943–1946.

3 volumes. Many plates, tables and photographs. Each volume including separate fold-out maps, one in colour. Contemporary green cloth with the title in gold on the front boards and the spines. € 1,750

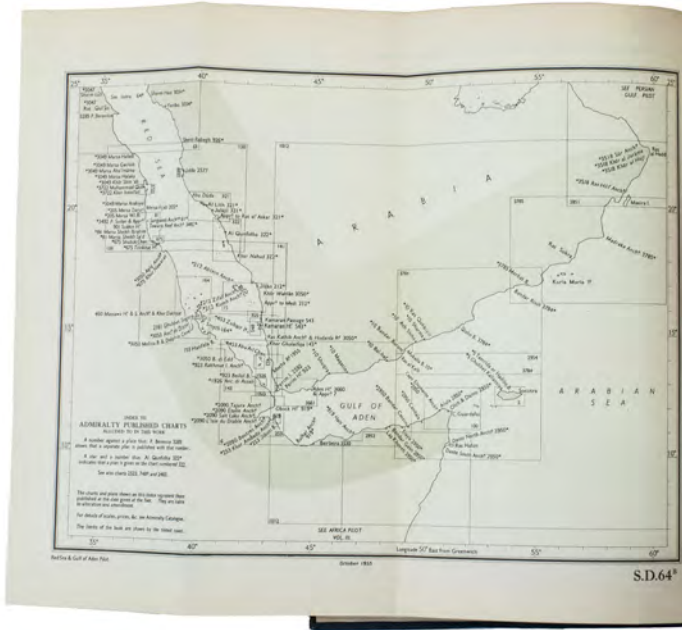


Three British military manuals on Western Arabia, Syria, Palestine and today’s Jordan, their people, culture, history and peculiarities. In 1915, the Naval Intelligence Division of the Admiralty established a Geographical Section with the purpose of creating Geographical Handbooks covering different regions across the globe. The primary aim of these handbooks was to provide well-researched and expertly organised material that could be used for analysing naval, military, and political matters, distinct from the actual examination of those issues. The demand for these publications grew rapidly with each new release, garnering a strong reputation for their precision and unbiased nature. These handbooks are currently housed in various Service Establishments and Embassies worldwide. In the years immediately following the last World War, they were extensively utilised by the League of Nations.

Two volumes with exlibris and library stamp of the Dutch Institute for the Near East. The binding shows some signs of wear, internally somewhat foxed. Otherwise, all three volumes are in good condition.

WorldCat 215294584, 310922048, 481990339.

Navigating the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden



335. [NAVIGATION – RED SEA]. Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Pilot Comprising the Suez Canal, the Gulfs of Suez and ‘Aqaba, the Red Sea, the Gulf of Aden ...

Including: Supplement no. 1-1957 relating to the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden pilot, tenth edition ...

London, Hydrographic Department, Admiralty, 1955–1957. 8°. With a folding map (printed on both sides), 2 coloured plates with diagrams (printed on both sides), 28 plates showing coastlines (many printed on both sides), and many illustrations in text. Original blue cloth; supplement with original printed paper wrappers. € 1,750

Tenth edition of a work “comprising sailing directions for the Suez canal, the Gulf of Suez, and the central track for power vessels through the Red sea, Straits of Bab-al-Mandab, and Gulf of Aden” (p. III) and more areas. Besides navigation it deals with the climate, weather and ocean streams of the area. The first chapter also gives and “general

description of countries bordering the Red sea and Gulf of Aden” (p. V).

Including two copies of the supplement. Spine slightly discoloured, otherwise in very good condition.

Eyewitness account of the horrors of the Napoleonic campaigns: Germany, Poland, Moldavia & Turkey in aquatint

336. NEALE, Adam. Travels through some parts of Germany, Poland, Moldavia, and Turkey.

London, (back of title-page: printed by A. Straham), 1818. 4°. With 15 hand-coloured aquatints on 11 plates by I. Clark after drawings by author. 19th century half morocco (Root bookbinders, London), richly gold-tooled spine.

€ 1,950

First and only edition of a vividly written account of a voyage through Germany, Poland, Moldavia and the Ottoman Empire, beautifully illustrated with fifteen coloured aquatints after the designs of the author. Adam Neale (ca. 1780–1832) of Scottish descent, was an army physician and writer. His first work, *Letters from Portugal and Spain* (1809), was a description of the events he experienced with the British forces under Sir John Moore and Sir Arthur Wellesley during the terrible campaigns of Napoleon in Spain and Portugal. Neale subsequently visited Germany, Poland, Moldavia and the Ottoman Empire, ending up in Constantinople to take up his position as physician to the British embassy. The present work contains his autobiographical account of these travels from July 1805 to March 1806, partly through regions which had suffered, and were still suffering, the horrors and barbarism of the Napoleonic wars. The battle of Austerlitz had just taken place in December 1805. Neale added also many statistical data on the population, number of inhabitants, rulers, etc.

Binding re-backed with the original backstrip laid down. Some faint waterstains, but in good condition.

Abbey, Travel 19; Atabey 859; Blackmer 1186; Tooley, Coloured plates 344; cf. DNB XL, pp. 137–140.



*The first European attempt at a complete account of Arabia:
Niebuhr's Travels Through Arabia, original edition*

337. NIEBUHR, Carsten. Reisebeschreibung nach Arabien und anderen umliegenden Ländern.

Copenhagen, Nicolaus Möller, 1774–78. 4°. 2 vols. With 124 plates and maps, plus 1 folding map. Contemporary vellum with title to spine.

€ 5,800

First edition of the first European attempt at a complete account of Arabia. Niebuhr amassed a vast quantity of factual information which he relates in a simple unrhetoical fashion, distinguishing clearly between things observed personally and things learned from others. The expedition, which lasted six years, was sponsored by the Danish king. Of the five scientists, Carsten Niebuhr (1733–1815) was the sole survivor, and his work represents an important contribution to the study of the Middle East. His map of the Yemen, the first exact map of the area ever, remained the standard for the next 200 years.

An unsophisticated, exceptionally fine copy.

Macro 1700. Gay 3589. Howgego I, N24 (p. 752).



*Niebuhr's Description of Arabia and Travels Through Arabia:
both works in their first Dutch editions, large paper copies, lavishly illustrated*



338. NIEBUHR, Carsten. Beschryving van Arabie, uit eigene waarnemingen en in 't land zelf verzamelde narigten opgesteld.

Amsterdam & Utrecht, (J. J. Besseling for) Steven Jacobus Baalde and Johannes van Schoonhoven & Co., 1774. With engraved title-page and 25 engraved plates (7 folding) showing 1 view of military exercises, 2 Kufic inscriptions (coloured by hand) and 4 maps. The unnumbered map of Yemen (plate size 58.5 × 39 cm) is coloured by hand in outline. The full-page plates include maps, topographic views, costumes, coins, Arabic inscriptions, etc.

With: (II) NIEBUHR, Carsten. Reize naar Arabië en andere omliggende landen.

Amsterdam & Utrecht, (J. J. Besseling for) Steven Jacobus Baalde and Johannes van Schoonhoven & Co. and Bartholomeus Wild, 1776–80. 2 vols. With 2 engraved title-pages, 125 engraved plates (38 folding) showing topographic views, watermills, people, Egyptian and Persian antiquities, Egyptian, Persian, cuneiform and other inscriptions etc. The unnumbered folding map of Yemen ("Tabula Itineraria", plate size 485 × 415 mm), with the trade routes coloured by hand.

2 works in 3 volumes. 4°. Contemporary half tree calf, sides covered with paste paper; rebacked, with original gold-tooled backstrip laid down. € 18,000

One of the very rare large paper copies of the first and only editions of the Dutch translation by Jacob van Ekers of Niebuhr's famous description of Arabia, Egypt and the Middle East (I) and the account of his voyage through Arabia and surrounding countries (II). Both works were originally written by the Danish traveller and surveyor Carsten Niebuhr (1733–1815) and published in German, in Copenhagen under the titles, "Beschreibung von Arabien" (1772) and "Reisebeschreibung nach Arabien und anderen umliegenden Ländern" (1774–78). Both works were also translated in French and English.

The present set has both works printed on the same large watermarked paper and is only slightly trimmed, measuring 296 × 242 mm with the tranchefiles still visible, while regular copies are printed on unwatermarked paper measuring 275 × 217 mm. Not even Tiele mentions the existence of copies on large paper. Binding slightly rubbed on the sides and rebacked as noted; otherwise good. With a few occasional spots, the half-titles slightly thumbed and a few mm of minor browning in the upper margins; a very good large paper copy, only slightly trimmed.

Howego I, N24. Tiele, Bibl. 795f. Cf. Atabey 873f. Cox I, 237f. Gay 3589. Hamilton, Europe and the Arab world 48.

Niebuhr's Description of Arabia – second French edition

339. NIEBUHR, Carsten. Description de l'Arabie, faite sur des observations propres et des avis recueillis dans les lieux mêmes.

Amsterdam & Utrecht, S. J. Baalde / J. van Schoonhoven & Co., 1774. 4°. With engraved title (in counted preliminaries), 25 engraved plates (8 folding, including large engraved map of the Yemen, in partial colour) and a folding table. Contemporary half calf with giltstamped red morocco label over marbled green boards. Marbled endpapers.

€ 3,500

Second French edition, translated from the German ("Beschreibung von Arabien") by F. L. Mourier. Includes Niebuhr's famous map of the Yemen and Arabic specimens from the Qur'an, with added hand colouring to indicate vowel sounds. "L'on voit [...] sur la IV et V planche, une feuille copiée d'un Korân, qui est écrit sur du parchemin et conservé comme un grand thresor dans la collection de livres faites par l'Académie Dsjamea el ashar à Kahira, parce qu'on croit, que le Calife Omar l'a écrit de sa propre main. Mais quand Omar ne l'auroit pas écrit, cette feuille est toujours très ancienne et par là-même remarquable" (Chauvin).

This is the famous account of the Royal Danish Expedition (1761–67) to the Middle East, Egypt, Persia and India, the first scientific expedition to this area. "Niebuhr's comprehensive description [...] was the best and most authentic of the day. Many subsequent travellers have acknowledged their debt to him, and only on a few minor points have they shown him to be in error. He was scientifically and philosophically minded, cautious and steady, and hardly the man to masquerade in Mekkah or wander with the Bedouins, but few contributed more solidly to the study of Arabia" (Atabey).

Binding a little rubbed, spine professionally repaired. A good, wide-margined copy in a contemporary binding from the library of the French historian, archaeologist, numismatist, and orientalist Victor Langlois (1829–69) with his cancelled ownership handwritten to the flyleaf.

Chauvin X, p. 57, no. 128; XII, p. 288, no. 1206. Howego I, N24 (p. 752). Weber II, 548. Gay 3589. Nyon 21017. Grenoble 25621. Cf. Macro, Bibliography of the Arabian Peninsula, 1699. Carter, Robert A. Sea of Pearls, p. 116. Carter, Robert A. Sea of Pearls, p. 116.



Niebuhr's Travels Through Arabia – first French edition

340. NIEBUHR, Carsten. Voyage en Arabie & en d'autres Pays circonvoisins. Tome premier (–second). Traduit de l'Allemand.

Amsterdam & Utrecht, S.J. Baalde & Barthelemy Wild, 1775–80. 4°. 2 vols. With 2 engraved titles (in counted preliminaries), 124 engraved plates (many folding), and folding map of Yemen (in partial colour). Contemporary full calf with gilt cover borders and giltstamped labels in red and green to fully gilt spine. Marbled endpapers. All edges red.

€ 6,000

First French edition, translated from the German (“Reisebeschreibung nach Arabien und anderen umliegenden Ländern”, 1774) by F. L. Mourier. Title pages are dated 1776–80; colophons dated 1775–79. The famous account of the Royal Danish Expedition (1761–67) to the Middle East, Egypt, Persia and India, the first scientific expedition to this area. Niebuhr’s map of the Yemen, the first exact map of the area ever, remained the standard for the next 200 years.

Old stamps erased from title pages (leaving insignificant waterstain), otherwise a perfect set in immaculate original French bindings.

Howgego I, N24 (p. 752). Weber II, 549. Ibrahim-Hilmy II, 66. Gay 3589. Van Hulthem 15024. Nyon 21018. Cf. Macro, Bibliography of the Arabian Peninsula, 1700. Carter, Robert A. Sea of Pearls, p. 116. Not in Atabey or Blackmer.

Niebuhr’s Description of Arabia – third French edition

341. NIEBUHR, Carsten. Description de l’Arabie, d’après les observations et recherches faites dans le pays même. Nouvelle édition, revue & corrigée.

Paris, Brunet, 1779. Large 4°. 2 volumes. With 1 folding genealogical table and 25 engraved plates (many folding), including maps, plans, costumes, and views, 2 showing Arabic text with vowel points, as well as 2 engraved headpieces. Contemporary full marbled calf with giltstamped spines and red spine labels. Blue coloured endpapers. All edges red. € 6,500

Third French edition (first published in German in Copenhagen, 1772). “Édition revue par de Guignes” (Gay).

Noticeable worming to gutter, sometimes touching text but loss to legibility (more extensive in vol. I). A few handwritten pencil annotations in the margin. A short tear within the upper marginal fold of one plate. Binding worn, corners bumped, spines wormed, hinges starting, deep scuff mark to upper cover of vol. I.

Gay 3589. Howgego I, N24 (p. 752). Brunet IV, 74 (note). Cf. Atabey 873. Macro 1699. Not in Blackmer.



Travels Through Arabia and Description of Arabia – second English edition



342. NIEBUHR, [Carsten] / HERON, Robert (transl.). Travels through Arabia and other countries in the East [...].

Perth, R. Morison junior, 1799. 12mo. 2 vols. With 8 engraved plates and one engraved folding map of the Arabian Gulf. Contemporary half calf over marbled boards with giltstamped spine and spine-title. All edges sprinkled red. € 7,500

Second edition in English of Niebuhr’s excellent account of his travels in the Middle East, Egypt, Persia, India and Arabia. The first volume was adapted from Niebuhr’s *Reisebeschreibung nach Arabien* (1774) and the second from his *Beschreibung von Arabien* (1772). Previously published in Edinburgh in 1792.

Corners and hinges professionally repaired. With near-contemporary manuscript presentation note to flyleaves: “presented to the Glenbervie Sunday School Library by G. M”. Later pencil ownership of the Scottish dentist and naturalist E. G. H. Lightfoot, dated Aberdeen 1953. Some additional pencil notes to pastedown and flyleaf of volume I, including brief biographical notes on Niebuhr in Lightfoot’s handwriting.

ESTC T176314. Howgego, to 1800, N24. Hünersdorff, p. 1081. OCLC 5416838. Cf. Weber II, 550. Macro 1700. Atabey 873-874 (other eds).



*Manuscript compilation on Arabia and its vicinity
with 39 pages of illustrations*

343. NIEBUHR, Carsten, et al. (Johan Louis GERLAGH, compiler and draftsman). Aanteekeningen uit de Reize naar Arabie, en andere omliggende landen, van Carsten Niebuhr, geteekent en geschreeven door Joh. Louis Gerlagh.

[Hoeven (near Breda)?], 1785. Folio. Manuscript in Dutch, written in ink on paper, with two loosely inserted supplements (2 bifolia), with a calligraphic title-page and 39 pages of (mostly) ink and grey ink wash drawings, plus a small drawing of an inscription and a few written examples in the text. Contemporary half canvas, sides covered with printed pattern paper. € 75,000

A Dutch illustrated manuscript devoted to the Arabian Peninsula and neighbouring regions, compiled in 1785 by (and the illustrations drawn by) Johan Louis Gerlagh (1735–98), a director of the Dutch West India Company and East India Company (WIC and VOC). He takes a

special interest in the various and styles of script, including Egyptian hieroglyphs and at least six styles of Arabic script (kufic, naskh, ta'liq, thuluth, ruq'ah and maghribi), but he also discusses and illustrates bas-reliefs, buildings (including the Great Mosques at Mecca and Medina), musical instruments, footwear, a scarab, etc., and provides tables of data concerning tides, compass corrections and temperatures, and accounts of the Islamic calendar, precious stones, weights and measures and coins. The title describes the manuscript as notes from Carsten Niebuhr's *Reize naar Arabië en andere omliggende landen*, a Dutch translation (Amsterdam & Utrecht 1776–78) of the German *Reisebeschreibung nach Arabien* (Copenhagen 1774–78), but Gerlagh apparently treats Niebuhr's complementary *Beschryving van Arabie* (1774, first published in German in 1772) as an additional volume of the *Reize*. All the illustrations and most of the text are copied from these two publications. Gerlagh does make use of other sources, however, quoting from Bernhard von Breidenbach's *Peregrinatio in Terra Sanctum* (1486); Heinrich Buenting's *Itinerarium scripturae* (1581); Fredrik Hasselquist's *Travels in the Levant* (1766); J. F. Martinet's *Historie der waereld* (1780–87), and Joseph de la Porte's *Nieuwe reisiger, beschryving van de oude en nieuwe weereldt* (1766–91). The manuscript is internally in good condition. The binding is shabby, with tears in the canvas and the paper sides, the front hinge separated from the book block and the free endleaf at the back torn out. A good example of the fascination of leading figures in the VOC and WIC with the Arabian Peninsula and vicinity and with Islamic culture.

For Niebuhr and his accounts of Arabia: Hamilton, *Europe and the Arab world* 48; Howeggo I, N24; for Gerlagh: *Katalogus ... tekemwerk-schilderwerk van Johann Louis Gerlagh* (1987); A. Romeijn, *De stadsregering van Tholen (1577–1795)* (2001), pp. 229f.

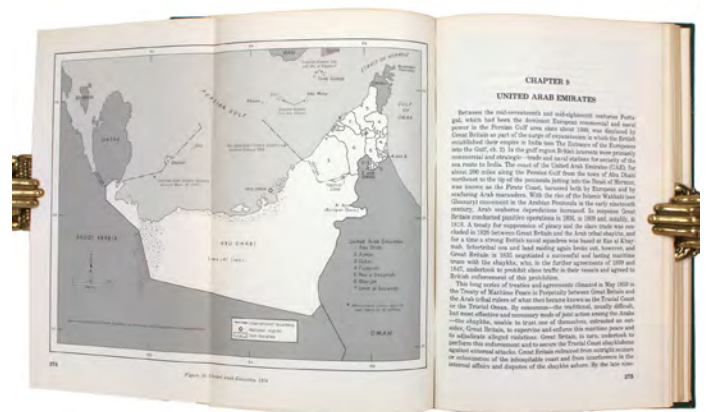
*American military manual on the 1970s
Gulf States, including the newly formed UAE*

344. NYROP, Richard F, et al. Area Handbook for the Persian Gulf States.

Washington, D.C., The Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977. 8vo. With 23 illustrations (maps, diagrams and genealogical tables), including 3 folding plates. Original green cloth titled in gilt.

€ 2,000

First edition, first printing, of this comprehensive study prepared by Foreign Area Studies (FAS) of the American University and used by the American government to navigate the politics and customs of the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Qatar, Oman, and Kuwait, with an attempt to sketch the general characteristics of the people of each Gulf nation. Provides a “general overview of the societies”, followed by chapters on their history, religion and social structure. Another chapter is devoted solely to the oil industry of the area. Included are several genealogical tables, including those of the ruling families of the United Arab Emirates: the Al Nahyan family of Abu Dhabi, the Al Maktoum family of Dubai, and the Al Qasimi families of Sharjah and Ras al-Khaimah. Illustrated with numerous maps and charts, including a folding map of the Gulf oil fields, a chart of UAE government organization as of 1976, and a map of each of the countries discussed, including a larger folding map of the UAE.



As the UAE was at the time of writing a newly formed nation, its section is among the most interesting, featuring a brief summary of the history of the Trucial States and the formation of the UAE, a summary of the new form of governance with focus on Abu Dhabi and Dubai, and the work of the Federal National Council. The authors explain the “formidable” challenges facing the young nation, but conclude that the Union had “laid the groundwork for improved understanding among the emirates but also assured a leading role for Abu Dhabi” (p. 283), and go on to give an overview of each of the ruling families from each Emirate. Vast details on the economies, budgets, welfare systems, agriculture, and military development and national defense are all collected together. Includes bibliographical references (pp. 411–427) and index.

Light exterior wear, otherwise in excellent condition.

OCLC 3167772. US Government Printing Office: 1977 O-261-035.

*Extensive and rare study of Smyrna,
printed on site and signed by the editor*



345. OIKONOMOS, Konstantinos (Bonaventura F. SLAARS, transl. & ed.). Etude sur Smyrne.

Smyrna, Boghos Tatikian, 1868. Large 8°. Set in roman type with some phrases in Greek type. Original publisher's blue printed paper wrappers. € 2,500

First French edition of an important study on Smyrna (Izmir) and a rare Smyrna imprint. Though located on the west coast of today's Turkey, Izmir may have been the birthplace of Homer and has a long history as a cosmopolitan centre where many cultures mixed. It passed centuries under Persian, Greek, Roman and Turkish (from 1389 to World War I Ottoman) rule and was home to Turks, Greeks, Armenians and Jews, as well as many European merchants. In the 19th century, near the end of its Ottoman period, Smyrna was an important financial and cultural centre of the Greek world. The present book, by a Greek author and an Armenian printer-publisher, describes various aspects of the city, its origins and history, the river Meles, the ancient monuments and ruins, its medals, but also the surroundings, landscape and the many (sometimes destructive) earthquakes in the city.

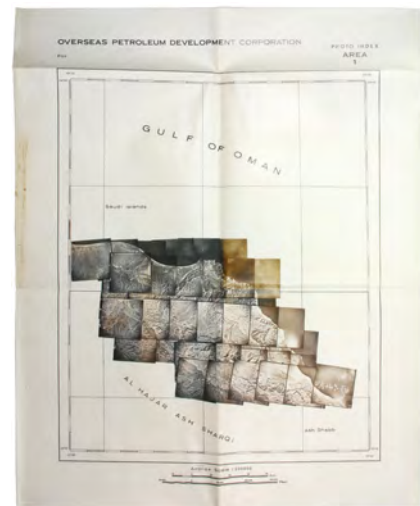
Signed by the translator on the verso of the first leaf. With a small chip in the upper part of the front wrapper, wrappers slightly dust-soiled, hinges and spine a little cracked, some leaves slightly loose, some foxing and a few spots throughout, the edges of some leaves slightly frayed, but overall in good condition.

Atabey 883; not in Blackmer.

Oil Exploration in the Emirates during the Buraimi Crisis

346. [OIL EXPLORATION] – CHRISTENSEN, J. A. Appraisal of the Offshore Petroleum Possibilities of Oman and Muscat. A Report Prepared for Superior Oil International Inc.

Rome, Overseas Petroleum Development Corporation, December 1965. 4to. 4 vols. With 23 (folding) maps and charts bound among the text and another 22 folding maps and charts housed separately (as Appendix I and “Enclosures”). Original gilt lettered khaki buckram bindings contained in matching solander case with (broken) leather clasps. € 45,000



An unpublished, highly detailed typescript report on the geological structures of the Arabian Peninsula with respect to their offshore petroleum potential, particularly remarkable for the various scientific maps which detail stratigraphic and tectonic features along with oil fields not only in Oman, but also in the Emirates. Based on exploration records, petroleum geologists' long-standing expertise, and reconnaissance surveys on the ground and from the air, this report reflects the major scientific effort put into building a sustainable oil industry in the 1960s.

Includes 4 large scale (ca. 108 × 140 cm) aerial reconnaissance maps of the Emirates and Oman, illustrating geology, tectonics, oil fields, and stratigraphic surface sections (Enclosures 1, 7, 11, 12). All indicate that “boundaries in this area are undetermined”, with a warning

that “flying is prohibited over Saudi Arabian cities”. While the Emirates’ oil fields are not labelled, the geologic map shows the underlying quaternary structure of fields such as Bu Hasa, Al Dabb’iya, Murban Bab, and Rumaitha. The map of the oil fields, however, indicates Murban Bab and the off-shore oil field Zakum.

Among the oil-rich areas distinctly shown on the maps is the Buraimi Oasis (Al-Buraymi or just Buraimi village), located in an area of intense tectonic movement and amidst a quaternary, cretaceous and eocene structure. In the 1950s the Buraimi Oasis saw an armed dispute between the rulers of Saudi Arabia, Abu Dhabi, and Oman, the British and American governments with their respective declining and rising influence in the region (Britain then the caretaker of external affairs for a number of Gulf states), and the oil companies Aramco and IPC. After incursions by Aramco exploration parties into what was regarded as the territory of the Ruler of Abu Dhabi, Saudi Arabia laid claim to Buraimi and much of Abu Dhabi, occupying the Omani village of Hamasa in 1952. After a failed arbitration attempt in Geneva, the Saudis were forcefully removed in October 1955. The dispute continued to simmer for many years until it was finally settled in 1974 by an agreement, known as the Treaty of Jeddah, between Sheikh Zayed (then President of the UAE) and Faisal of Saudi Arabia.

Commercial quantities of petroleum were discovered in Oman in 1964, and oil was first exported in 1967; subsequently, the production and export of oil rapidly came to dominate the country’s economy. The introduction of reflection seismic techniques (fol. 99) in the 1960s led to the discovery of four giant oil fields, one of which also contained a large volume of non-associated gas, in the north of the country. Never published for public consumption and probably issued only for a small circle of executives. Prepared and signed by the geologist J. A. Christensen for Superior Oil Company, an American oil company founded in 1921 in Coalinga, California. Superior Oil began as a drilling contracting firm and grew into the exploration and production of oil and natural gas. The concern was later absorbed into Mobil. Some maps with marginal tears. Light wear to binding’s extremities, one fastening screw missing. The entire set very well preserved, housed in the original custom case.

Not in OCLC.

*Unpublished source on Oman navigation: illustrated logbook
recording the laying of the telegraph sea cable off the Omani coast in 1859*

347. [OMAN NAVIGATION LOGBOOK]. MCKINNELL, Thomas, Assistant Master. Log of the proceedings. HMS “Cyclops”. W. J. S. Pullen Esq. Captain. Commencing Monday 7th February 1859, ending Wednesday 22nd of May, 1861.

HMS Cyclops: Oman, Khuriya Muriya Islands, Yemen, Egypt, Red Sea, Arabian Sea, Pakistan, Sri Lanka etc., 1857–1861. Folio (ca. 200 × 315 mm). Over 360 pp. with manuscript entries and 16 blank leaves. Brown ink on laid paper. With 13 ink-drawn charts and sketches. Period-style black half calf with original brown cloth boards; spine with gilt-lettered title. Overall an important, finely illustrated logbook, written in a legible hand. € 45,000



Historically significant manuscript logbook, containing a detailed record of the first attempt at laying a submarine telegraph cable to connect London with British India. The expedition took place from May 1859 to February 1860. Two specially designed cable ships, Imperador and Imperatrix, were supported by HMS Cyclops, which surveyed the coastlines and reported on the depth and structure of the ocean floor.

The entries from February 1859 to May 1860, documenting the ship’s Red Sea and Arabian Sea mission, span over 200 pages. We first find the Cyclops near Cape Ras al Hadd on the eastern coast of Oman, at the entrance to the Gulf of Oman: “Cape Ras al Hadd ... terminates in a low sandy spit at the head of which is a village and mud fort. There is an inlet about 4 miles to the northward of the cape, but inaccessible to large vessels. There is a heavy surf on the beach during northerly winds”

(9 February 1859). The ship then plied in the Red and Arabian Seas between Egypt, Yemen and Oman, eventually finishing in Bombay. During its expedition, the Cyclops visited and moored in Quseer and Zabardag Island (Egypt), Suakin (Sudan), Perim Island (Strait Babel-Mandeb, Yemen), the Hanish Islands (Yemen), Palinurus Shoal and Cape Fartak (Yemen), Al-Hallaniyah and Al-Qibliyah (Khuriya Muriya Islands, Oman), Ras Madrasah and Ras Al Hadd (Oman), Charana Island and Karachi (Pakistan). Six larger entries, occupying up to two pages of text, describe the topography, landmarks, soundings and economy of Karachi, Zabargad Island, and Muscat Cove, which latter harbour is said to be “formed by Muscat Island on the east and Ras Muscat on the West, it is one mile deep by half a mile wide with 12 fms at entrance, decreasing to 3 fathoms ahead of the town. It is defended by two ... batteries on the island, one on the height to the seat of town and two on Ras Muscat ... The exports of Muscat are wheat, dried fish, dates and cattle, the imports being

European and Indian manufactured goods, sugar, etc. The revenue is about £100,000. The Imaum's Palace faces the water, his army generally consists of from 10 to 12,000 men, and the fleet of 2 frigates, 2 corvettes, a transport and brig, the greater part of the Navy having been removed to Zanzibar, the Captains of these vessels being educated at Bombay or Calcutta. Supplies of all kind are cheap and plentiful. Boats may be hired thro' the medium of the Agent of the Indian Government for the shipment of coals" (26 November 1859). Illustrated with eight well-executed ink-drawn charts, showing the tracks of Cyclops in the Red and Arabian Seas, as well as the harbours of Muscat Cove and other places. Five beautiful ink sketches show the city of Muscat, "Hallani Bluff from Addington Cove" (Al-Hallaniyah, the largest of the Khuriya Muriya Islands, Oman), Ras Fartak (Yemen), Karachi harbour, and Colombo. Overall, an important content-rich source on the early history of the submarine telegraph cable around the Arabian Peninsula to British India.

Unique, unpublished translation of Oppenheim's magnum opus

348. [OPPENHEIM, Max von, German archaeologist (1860–1946)]. Du golfe persique à la mer Méditerranée.

No place, ca. 1920–1930. Tall 4to. Original typescript, 268 ff., with several handwritten corrections and annotations. In off-green binder with handwritten cover title in blue crayon. € 7,500

Unique, unpublished typescript containing a French translation of the substantial part of Oppenheim's great study "Vom Mittelmeer zum Persischen Golf durch den Hauran, die Syrische Wüste und Mesopotamien" (published in Berlin in 1899), the work that made the author's name as an expert on the orient. To this day, no complete French translation has appeared in print. The present anonymous typescript translates the chapters 3 through 17 (Hauran, the Druze, Harra, Safe, Palmyra, Syrian Desert and Euphrates, Der ez-Zor, Nesibin, Bedouins, Shammar camp to Mosul, Ninive, Baghdad, and Basra), omitting only chapters 1 and 2 (Lebanon, Damascus and the beginning of the journey) as well as the final chapter 18 (Persian Gulf). Probably due to the obvious typographical constraints, it does not incorporate the numerous Arabic terms that were printed in the German original.

The German diplomat, ethnologist and archaeologist Max von Oppenheim discovered the famous site of Tell Halaf in Syria, near the Turkish border, during a journey from Cairo to Mesopotamia, via Aleppo and Damascus, in 1899. However, it was during a previous journey, made in the spring of 1893, that he gathered the notes, photographs and maps for the present work. It is composed of descriptions of the journey itself, the regions crossed and the people who reside there. He is particularly interested in the Druze, a people of the Middle East practicing Ismailism, an Abrahamic religion, to whom he devotes a long chapter. In two chapters he also examines the Bedouins, the various tribes of which they are composed, their geographical situation, history, and way of life.

Binding worn. Some staining; various small edge tears or paper flaws. Loosely inserted at the end is a typed extract from "Le Djebel Druze" by Joseph Masce (Beirut, 1936), a geographical and historical description of this mountain massif located in the south of Syria with an historical account of the Druze people.



Rare travel account



349. OPPENHEIM, Max von. Vom Mittelmeer zum Persischen Golf durch den Hauran, die Syrische Wüste und Mesopotamien.

Berlin, Dietrich Reimer, 1899–1900. Large 8°. 2 vols. With 2 (instead of 3) folding maps in rear-cover pockets and numerous illustrations in the text and on photo plates. Original illustrated green cloth. € 8,500

First edition of this rare travel account by the diplomat, archaeologist and orientalist Max Oppenheim (1860–1946), a work that made his name as an expert on the orient. With numerous, mainly photographic illustrations.

Bindings professionally restored; wants the large general map. Some slight browning; one map in vol. 2 loose with frayed edges.

Henze III, 650ff. OCLC 13166400.

*Famous history of Portuguese explorations
in the Muslim world*



350. OSÓRIO DE FONSECA, Jerónimo. Histoire de Portugal, contenant les entreprises, navigations et gestes memorables des Portugallois.

Paris, Abel l'Angelier, 1587. 2 vols. 8vo. 18th century light brown calf, elaborately decorated in gilt on spine and turn-ins, titled in gilt on black morocco spine labels, all edges red, marbled endpapers. € 6,500

Well-printed French edition of Osório's famous history of the Portuguese explorations, expeditions and campaigns under King Manuel I (1495–1521). During Manuel's reign, Vasco da Gama discovered a maritime route to India, and admiral Alfonso de Albuquerque established a monopoly on the maritime trade route to the Gulf. In order to gain control over the spice trade, Albuquerque conquered Goa (1510) and Malacca (1511), but was defeated by the Islamic Mamluks at Aden; it was only in 1515 that he managed to conquer Hormuz, after which he sought allies among Gulf States to obtain a balance of power.

Written by the Portuguese theologian Jerónimo Osório de Fonseca (1506–80) in elegant Latin and here translated into French by the humanist Simon Goulard (1543–1628),

the work particularly criticizes the conduct of the Portuguese in Asia, which led to Osório falling out of favour at the Portuguese court. Still, Osório was highly regarded as an historian among his contemporaries: indeed, Michel de Montaigne described him as the "best Latin historian of our century".

Bindings very subtly and professionally restored; in remarkable and near-perfect condition.

Adams O 384. Alden/Landis 571/29. Brunet IV, 249. Borba de Moraes, 637. Palau 206489. Cf. Lach/Van Kley II, 145f. For background information: Floor, The Persian Gulf, pp. 89–112.

*Shipwrecked Americans as slaves of Islamic hunters and nomads
in the western Sahara in 1800*

351. PADDOCK, Judah. A narrative of the shipwreck of the Oswego, on the coast of South Barbary ...

London, Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme and Brown (on back of title-page, and colophon: printed by Andrew Strahan), 1818. 4°. 20th-century tan goatskin morocco. € 1,500

First British edition of a detailed narrative of the wreck of the 260 ton American ship Oswego (a whaling ship converted to merchant service) off the coast of Africa near the Canary Islands on 28 March 1800 and the capture of the captain and crew by a party of seven armed Islamic hunters armed with guns and daggers. Their captors forced them to march inland through the desert for five or six days, where they sold the white prisoners to nomadic shepherds but chose to keep the two black prisoners for their own use and departed with them. Ahomed, the chief of the nomads pointed out that the Islamic people take slaves only when God sends them to their coast, whereas the Western slave traders come and steal men out of their homelands. "Never did I feel a reproach more sensibly", writes the Quaker captain. He eventually convinced the chief to bring them to the nearest British authorities. Binding with a small worm hole and a few superficial scratches and scuff marks, but also good. A fascinating and informative story of life in the captivity of nomads in the western Sahara.

C. Carmer, The Hudson (1989), pp. 123-126; Gay, Bibl. de l'Afrique et l'Arabie 1260; S. Wolfe, "Borders, bodies, and writing: American Barbary Coast captivity narratives, 1816-1819", in: American studies in Scandinavia, 43 (2011), pp. 5-29.





Private and official correspondence by the commander of the first French diplomatic mission to the Gulf

352. PAGE, Théogène François, French naval officer (1807–1867), captain of the frigate *La Favorite*. The correspondence archive of Théogène François Page.

Arabian Gulf, France, East Asia, Tahiti, Brasil, and elsewhere at sea, 1830s–1860s. Mostly 8vo, a few items 4to and folio. 94 autograph letters (signed) by Page, 81 letters addressed to Page.

(*With*): Copy book with 144 letters by Page to the Minister of the Navy and the Colonies, as well as to other officials, in his

own handwritten transcript. 4to. Bound in contemporary half calf over marbled boards.

(*With*): Protocol of a hearing of the Suez Canal Company. 4to.

€ 25,000

Extensive correspondence archive kept by the prominent French naval commander during his voyages across the globe, from the Gulf to Madagascar, Rio de Janeiro, French Polynesia, China, Vietnam, and Japan. Crucially, the archive includes detailed official instructions for the first French diplomatic mission ever made to the Gulf, carried out under Page's command by the frigate *La Favorite*, which departed from Brest on 3 June 1841. The mission's importance is shown in perspective by a letter to Guy-Victor Duperré (1775–1846), *Ministre de la Marine et des Colonies*, wherein the French officials admit to their hitherto fruitless efforts to establish a relationship with the Gulf states: the writer discusses the difficulties experienced in installing a French consulate at Bushehr, while British efforts to establish themselves in the Gulf region have proved so successful. The letter emphasizes that the French interests in the region lie mainly in monitoring British advances. Among other destinations, *La Favorite* is to visit Muscat, with which France has enjoyed previous relations, as they have managed to establish a consulate in the Sultanate of Zanzibar, which has proved useful in extending commercial relations with the Imam.

Page's private correspondence includes 57 letters to his wife from China, Japan, and Vietnam, discussing such matters as his health, political subjects, and the atrocities of the Second Opium War of 1860. Page also provides picturesque accounts of the scenery, including a striking comparison of Japan to Tierra del Fuego. Furthermore, the archive includes 23 amicable autograph letters by the naval officer and pilot of the *Artémise*, Joseph-Eugène de Poucques d'Herbingshem (1807–1900), to Page, most of them written at Cherbourg.

The collection is topped off by 144 transcript letters, the bulk issued in Papeete, as well as a protocol of a hearing of the Suez Canal Company and the French constructor Alphonse Hardon, who had exceeded the costs agreed on, which subsequently led to the termination of his contract in 1862. Finally, a report on Mexico and Buenos Aires, several poems, notes on Henry Bird (born in 1767), who was captured by American natives in 1811, a short travelogue from La Habana, several "Notes supplémentaires", all in Page's handwriting, as well as a medical certificate, Page's death certificate, some pencil sketches, and a few more brief documents are loosely enclosed. Extremities of the copy book somewhat rubbed; letters very well preserved. An impressive collection, containing rich material reflecting a high-ranking naval officer's private thoughts on French foreign affairs and on his own role therein.

*Rare counterpart to Lorimer's Gazetteer:
"For Official Use Only"*

353. PAGET, William Henry / MASON, A. H. et al. (eds.). *Frontier and Overseas Expeditions from India*. Compiled in the Intelligence Branch of the Divisions of the Chief of the Staff Army Head Quarters India. In six volumes. For official use only.

Simla, Government Monotype Press, 1907–11. 8°. 8 vols. (6 volumes & 2 supplements). With 56 maps and plans (many folding, some in cover pockets) and 2 folding tables. Uniformly bound in contemporary quarter calf over green cloth covers with giltstamped spine labels.

€ 75,000



Excessively rare counterpart to Lorimer's simultaneously published *Gazetteer of the Gulf*: like it, classified at the time of its issuing as a confidential British government document and still well-nigh unobtainable in the original printing, this third and last issue of Paget's and Mason's *Frontier and Overseas Expeditions* remains the most important single source on Raj-based military frontier operations carried out up to the First World War. The work was first compiled in 1873 by Colonel W. H. Paget as *A Record of Expeditions against the North-West Frontier Tribes*, with the intention of providing a "valuable guide" to such British commanders and policymakers as "might have future dealings with these turbulent neighbours". It was revised in 1884 by A. H. Mason of the Royal Engineers. Three decades later, the frontiers of British influence had vastly expanded: they now reached to the borders of Afghanistan and Persia, and a newly compiled record of expeditions was urgently required. Under the editorship of Lieutenant C. F. Aspinall and Major R. G. Burton, the work was thoroughly overhauled and expanded to six volumes, replete with maps and each dealing with a distinct geographical division, with two supplements. Only a few hundred copies would have been printed for circulation to British government departments, regimental libraries, and agencies. The present set was issued to the 7th Division Military Society in 1908.

The 6th volume deals in depth with "The Arabian Peninsula and the Islands of Perim and Socotra". It includes a sketch of the geographical situation before discussing in more detail the First Expedition to Ras-al-Khaimah in 1809. It is noteworthy that the British officers here felt compelled to record the military gallantry of the al-Qasimi in their resistance to the British forces. Similarly, the Second Expedition to Ras-al-Khaimah in 1819 is treated, as is the Bani-Bu-Ali Expedition of 1810 (mentioning the results of "bad diplomacy" and "bad tactics", and citing the bravery of an Imam who displayed "great personal courage" while endeavouring to save an artilleryman). Corners somewhat bumped, but altogether a tightly bound, handsome and well-preserved set. 1910 and 1911 stamps of the Bareilly Brigade Military Library to most volumes. Warning "For Official Use Only" stamped in gilt to spine labels throughout, with most title-pages being correspondingly imprinted (in red ink up to vol. 2). Of the utmost rarity: not reproduced within the Cambridge Archive Editions series, although incomplete reprints appeared in Quetta in 1979 and in Delhi in 1983.

Provenance: 1) 7th Division Military Society, 1908; 2) Bareilly Brigade Military Library, 1910/11; 3) U.S. private collection.

OCLC 821799.

Table 4.1
Stockpiling Status in Five OEC Countries

Country	Status	Ownership of Resources
USA	Depleted	Government
Japan	Depleted	Government & Industry
Germany	Complete	Government, Industry & Third Party
France	Complete	Industry
Italy	Complete	Industry

Source: Adapted from Rosen (1981)

Table 4.2
Oil Allocation Scenario
Billion barrels per day

OECD 1979 Consumption	36.8
Size of Disruption	8.2
Percentage of OEC Supplies	100
OE 1979 Consumption	17.66
OE Mandatory Cutback	1.71
OE Mandatory Cutback	3.5
OE 1979 Imports	21.5
OE 1979 Exports	8.21
Reserve Shortage	8.21 + 8.2 = 2.8
Total OE Supply Reduction	2.8 + 1.71 = 4.51
OE Supply Deficit	17.66 - 4.51 = 12.6
OE Imports Passing Through	2.4
Shortage of Demand	2.4
Amount of Oil OE will have to give up to other OEC members	4.5 - 2.4 = 2.1

Source: OECD Quarterly Statistics

The author's first draft

354. PAKRAVAN, Karim. Persian Gulf Oil Security.

Hoover Institution [Stanford, California], April 1982. Small folio. 135 typed ff. Original black synthetic covers. € 850

"Not to be quoted": First draft of a monograph published in 1984 under the title *Oil Supply Distribution in the 1980s: An Economic Analysis*, debating the security of oil supplies from the Gulf. Prepared by the renowned economist and expert in finance, Karim Pakravan, who published prolifically on the dynamics of the oil market in the 1980s, during his time at the Hoover Institution as a visiting scholar from September 1981 to July 1982.

The present work examines the supply problem within a perspective of the developments of the international oil industry, discussing economic, political and historical aspects of the oil security problem, international relationships and interdependencies, addressing in particular the stakes of various countries regarding the security of their oil supplies. The author's personal rough draft of a standard work on political economics; a unique find. Lower right corner very slightly warped, otherwise in perfect condition.

The last years of British rule in Palestine

355. [PALESTINE] – BENNET, Ernest. Photograph album.

Palestine, ca. 1945–1947. Oblong folio (255 × 203 mm). Photograph album containing 223 photographs (from 47 × 65 to 178 × 240 mm) mounted on 18 leaves, with 23 loosely inserted photographs, mostly with handwritten annotations in blue ink in versos. Contemporary metal-ring leatherette binding. With a quantity of relevant ephemera. € 7,000



Interesting collection of photographs by a participant in the closing stages of British rule in Palestine. Assembled by Lance Sergeant Ernest Bennet serving in 3rd Battalion of the Grenadier Guards in Palestine, the photographs depict British servicemen on military exercise (Exercise "Bustard"), with Arab inhabitants, riots in Jaffa, military convoys, and troops on patrol. Significant photographs include the British soldiers with a captured Irgun flag and ships docking at Haifa with Jewish Displaced Persons. Bennett often identifies himself with an ink manuscript cross on the photographs.

Extremities of binding lightly rubbed. Includes a small collection of personal papers such as correspondence and payslips.



A tour of Palestine mid-revolt

356. [PALESTINE] – BINNINGTON, E. Photograph album: The Holy Land. Palestine. 1936–37.

[Mandate Palestine], 1936–1937. Oblong 4to. 64 albumen photographs in photo corners, most 65 × 90 mm. Contemporary saddle-stitched half cloth. € 2,500

Tourism in Palestine in the midst of the Arab revolt: a curious photograph album by a British visitor to Palestine in 1936/37, during the upheavals and bloody British reprisals in Mandate Palestine. Despite the

ongoing guerrilla warfare, the photo album generally looks away from the tensions. Unlike most records of '36–'37 in Mandate Palestine, this is the work of a civilian, and paints a picture which may have been presented to the British public in the Mandate. All the favourites of Holy Land tourism (popular with Brits since at least the 1880s) are present: Mount Carmel (Mar Elias), views of Jerusalem and the Dome of Rock, the Wailing Wall, the Jaffa Gate, and more. But around the edges, the realities of war creep in. Following a series of photos showing daily life among Bedouins and an Arab village, is a snapshot of an Arab boy of about ten, saccharinely captioned "The Littlest Rebel": he has a rifle slung on his bag and a belt of ammunition. Another shows "A Jewish Colony", and another a memorial to a Jewish mother and two children who, per the caption, had been murdered by an Arab assailant. On an historical tour, more recent history presses in. Elsewhere in the album, a handwritten caption of the Golden Gates of Jerusalem describes how "it was blocked by the Turks who believed that the Turkish Regime in Palestine would cease when they were opened. During the Great War (1914–18) the Turks were driven out, [but] the Gate was not opened. The City was surrendered to Lord Allenbury [i.e., Allenby] in 1918".

This new world of a 20th century British colony moved in other ways, too: another snapshot shows Haifa Bay and its Petroleum Works, with five large storage tanks visible on the beach. Further out in the Haifa harbour are British battleships; the HMS Rodney, Elizabeth, Valiant, and Quebec. A larger photograph shows ceremonies in Haifa for Coronation Day (12 May 1937). Others show orange groves and packing sheds, the "Bat-Galim Pool & Casino" in Haifa, and the construction of a jetty in Tel-Aviv, "the youngest port in the world". Small streets in Haifa, street food and fun fairs in Nablus, Muslims at prayer in a mosque at Acre round out the set, which largely paints a picture of unconcerned normalcy, in spite of – or perhaps because of – the tense reality.

Compiled by E. Binnington, whose name appears on the front pastedown. A few instances of very slight discoloration to photographs; altogether in excellent condition.

British military intelligence handbook for Palestine, copy of the 1st Battalion Irish Guards

357. PALESTINE – GENERAL STAFF INTELLIGENCE HEADQUARTERS. Short Handbook of Palestine.

[London?], printed by the Printing and Stationery Services, M.E.F., 1947. With one folding map and four folding tables. 8vo. Original printed orange/brown paper wrappers. € 1,800

Rare military guide to Palestine, issued by the British military intelligence for use during the British Mandate. The present copy was stamped by the 1st Battalion Irish guards, which was stationed in Palestine after the Second World War to perform internal security duties there.



The work offers a description of the history, government, population, topography, water resources, railways, climate, health, and trade of the country. Also included are a folding map of the Palestinian railways, and four folding tables with graphs about the weather. The first edition of the handbook was issued in April 1944. The present copy is the third and final edition, which was revised and brought up-to-date with the situation in May 1947. As the handbook was “restricted” and therefore likely published in limited numbers, any edition of it is very rare. We have only been able to find one other copy in sales records of the past hundred years, and WorldCat only records two copies in libraries.

With a blue stamp at the head of the front wrapper (“Captain, education officer, 1st Battalion Irish Guards”), and again at the foot of the first page. The edges and corners of the wrappers are somewhat scuffed. The leaves are slightly creased throughout, with brown stains on pp. 7–13 and 31, slightly affecting the text. Otherwise in good condition.

Jisc (1 copy); WorldCat 1114861975 (2 copies).

Terrorist methods with mines and booby traps

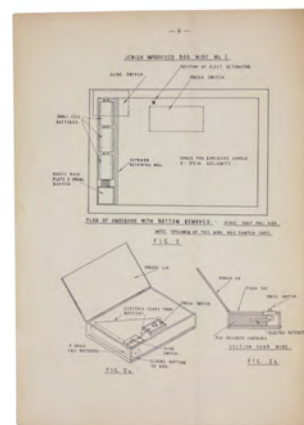
358. [PALESTINE – Jewish insurgency]. (Restricted). Palestine Pamphlet. Terrorist Methods With Mines and Booby Traps.

[Jerusalem], Headquarters, Chief Engineer, Palestine & Transjordan, December 1946. 4to. With frontispiece, 6 plates, and 16 full-page illustrations in the text. Original printed, illustrated buff wrappers. € 4,500

Very rare restricted British Army manual, dealing with the terrorist explosive devices and methods employed by the Zionist insurgents during their paramilitary campaign carried out against British rule in Mandatory Palestine. Includes instructions how to detonate various types of mines and booby traps, as well as a history of terrorist activity in 1946 undertaken by Jewish groups. Plates of various attacks are included, such as the partially destroyed King David Hotel in July 1946, and the demolished building in the David Quarter, Jerusalem, bombed in November 1946. Of that attack the booklet reads, “This incident is included for its illustration of the extreme methods which Jewish Terrorists may employ when planning deliberate murder”.

Wrappers slightly soiled; interior shows occasional brownstaining. An extraordinarily rare survival; only three copies in libraries internationally: National Library of Israel; Johns Hopkins University; University of Toronto Fisher Rare Book Collection.

OCLC 233992872.



The Mandate Reports on Palestine and Trans-Jordan

359. [PALESTINE – Mandate Reports to the League of Nations]. Report by His Majesty’s Government in the United Kingdom [...] on the Administration of Palestine and Trans-Jordan.

London, His Majesty’s Stationery Office, 1921–39. Large 8°. 29 volumes bound in 5. Includes 33 folding maps and 5 folding diagrams, a number of which colour-printed. Modern half calf with marbled boards and giltstamped titles to spines. € 25,000

A near-complete run of mandate reports on Palestine and Trans-Jordan from 1921 onwards, mostly published under Britain’s mandate from the League of Nations, comprising both the relevant Colonial series and the Command Papers series as presented to parliament.

As early as 1920, when the joint British, French and Arab military administration over the formerly Ottoman Levantine provinces was transformed into a civil authority, Britain’s High Commissioner of Palestine was required to file regular reports to the Colonial Office on the operations of this new administration. From 1922 onwards, when Britain was granted the Mandate for Palestine and Trans-

Jordan, these reports were adapted for the Council of the League of Nations. They cover the finances and taxation, customs and trade, law and legislation, education, public health, public transport and immigration in Mandatory Palestine, also detailing the various security problems and sectarian strife in the territory and covering the establishment of the Palestine Gendarmerie, its transformation

into the Palestine Police Force, the introduction of military units and sources and causes of violence. The reports were discontinued with the advent of the Second World War.

Extensive sets as ours are extremely rare in the trade; the last set sold at auction did not contain a single volume of the Command Papers series (Christie's 2016, sale 12051, lot 366), as present here.

Cf. Khalidi/Khadduri, Palestine and the Arab-Israeli conflict. An annotated bibliography, nos. 1569, 1633, 1641–3 & 1647.



*Extremely scarce publication from Fatah,
illustrated by Palestinian artists*

360. [PALESTINE NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENT – PERIODICAL – ENGLISH]. Fateh. Vol. III, no. 2.

Beirut, Palestine National Liberation Movement, April 12, 1971. 42 × 29 cm. Folded. Numerous black-and-white (photographic) illustrations. € 175

Rare and remarkable periodical, published by the Palestine National Liberation Movement or Fatah. This was a revolutionary group, and later a political party, founded in 1957 by Yasser Arafat (1929–2004),

Khalil al-Wazir (1935–1988) and 3 or 4 others. The movement published numerous periodicals and pamphlets between 1968–1972, but Fateh is the most important one. Originally published in Arabic, it was also issued in English from 1969 (bi-weekly), in French from 1970 (monthly) and in Italian from 1971 (bi-weekly). We have not been able to find any other English issues of this periodical for sale anywhere else.

The periodical is somewhat browned and inkstained, and the edges are slightly frayed. Otherwise in good condition.

The English language Fateh periodical is present in ca. 30 libraries worldwide, not all possess all volumes issued 1969–1971, see WorldCat 1568957, 145144012, 72895793, 1036673977, 924471377, 898713265; cf. Interactive encyclopedia of the Palestine question, entry: the Palestinian national liberation movement; Periodicals in review: periodicals and pamphlets published by the Palestinian commando organisations. In: Journal of Palestine studies, vol. 1 (1), 1971, pp. 136–151.

The role of the United Nations in the question of Palestine in the 1980s

361. [PALESTINE – UNITED NATIONS]. [Collection of United Nations publications about Palestine from the 1980s].

New York, United Nations, 1979–1985.

Comprising (in chronological order):

(1) **UNITED NATIONS.** The question of Palestine. New York, 1979.

(2) **IDEM.** The international status of the Palestinian people. New York, 1979.

(3) **IDEM.** The status of Jerusalem. New York, 1979.

(4) **IDEM.** The question of the observance of the fourth Geneva convention of 1949 in Gaza and the West Bank, including Jerusalem occupied by Israel in June 1967. New York, 1979.

(5) **IDEM.** Israel's policy on the West Bank water resources. New York, 1980.

(6) **IDEM.** Social, economic and political institutions in the West Bank and the Gaza strip. New York, 1982.

(7) **IDEM.** Committee on the exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people. New York, 1983.



(8) **IDEM.** The United Nations and the question of Palestine. [New York?], 1985.

8 volumes. Ca. 13,5 × 21 cm. All in original blue, green or white printed paper wrappers.

€ 600

Fascinating overview of the United Nation's (UN) involvement in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict during the 1980s, presented in 8 UN publications. These works were likely published in response to UN General Assembly resolution 3236, adopted in 1974, which recognised Palestinians' right to self-determination, allowed the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to participate in all Assembly sessions, and added "the question of Palestine" to the UN agenda.

The question of Palestine is considered one of the most difficult international conflicts of the 20th and 21st centuries. In these 8 publications, the UN acknowledges Palestinian suffering. They explain the question of Palestine, the development of the conflict, the nature of Palestinian rights, and the role of the UN in the Palestinian question during this time period.

The edges of a few publications are very lightly scuffed, the last publication has remnants of a rubber band on the front wrapper. Overall in very good condition.



Warmly inscribed by the author

362. PALGRAVE, William Gifford. Personal Narrative of a Year's Journey Through Central and Eastern Arabia (1862–63).

London & New York, Macmillan and Co., 1871. 8vo. With folding map (linen-backed) and 4 extending plans. Contemporary half morocco with maroon cloth boards, gilt, front cover stamped with initials "G.W.T.". Lacks portrait frontispiece. Marbled endpapers.

€ 2,500

Sixth edition, inscribed by the author to a fellow explorer. – This travelogue, recounting a journey across the Arabian Peninsula from Riyadh to the Arabian Gulf, was highly esteemed at the time of its publication, though it is now known to contain fictional passages. Disguising himself as a Syrian doctor, Palgrave visited the Rashidi capital Ha'il and Riyadh, capital of the Al Saud. He spent just over fifty days at Riyadh, where he met members of the ruling family and treated a number of Arab patients. Three chapters describe his time there and another provides a history of Wahhabism and the rise of the Al Saud.

Palgrave then travelled eastward to the shores of the Gulf, where he first visited Bahrain, which impressed him with its atmosphere of social and religious tolerance. From Bahrain he sailed for Qatar and importantly gives us probably the best 19th century description of that state. Also of value is the chapter on Oman.

Palgrave was well read in Arabic literature and was conversant with Arab customs, as well as being a shrewd observer and an accomplished writer. His book often voices his concerns over the future of Arabia, especially in those passages that detail the shifting animosities and allegiances between the countries and tribes of the Arabian Peninsula.

Provenance: inscribed by the author on the first page to the Scottish natural historian and marine zoologist Charles Wyville Thomson (1830–82), "his fellow traveller for many miles by sea and land".

Later inscription to half-title. Well preserved with armorial bookplate of Geo. W. Wyville Thomson to front endpaper.

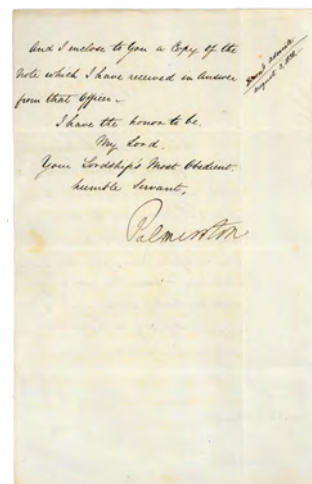
Cf. Macro 1731 (1865 first ed.). Henze III, 693. Howgego III, P5 (other eds.).

Establishing British legal jurisdiction over the global slave trade

363. PALMERSTON (3rd Viscount), Henry John TEMPLE, British Prime Minister (1784–1865). Letter signed.

[London], Foreign Office, 14 August 1838. Folio. 2 pp. on bifolium. In an English secretarial hand, signed by Lord Palmerston.

Includes: Sir John Dodson, advocate-general (1780–1858). Secretarial copy of a letter. [London], Doctors' Commons, 3 August 1838. Folio. 3 pp. on bifolium. € 3,000



The Foreign Secretary and future British Prime Minister Lord Palmerston asserts Britain's right to seize slavers' ships in rivers on the coast of Africa. This policy formed the basis of Palmerston's suppression of the international slave trade, but benefitted British imperial interests by providing the legal basis for England to ignore the sovereignty of "Native States" in whose waters the British could now legally operate with impunity; in doing so, Palmerston paved the way for Britain's Scramble for Africa.

Lord Palmerston wrote this letter in reply to Earl Minto (1782–1859), First Lord of the Admiralty, who had evidently questioned the legality of British ships capturing foreign vessels in foreign waters, slaver or not. Palmerston's reply makes clear his dedication to both the eradication of the slave trade and the enlargement of Britain's colonial power, sending Minto a copy of a letter from the Queen's Advocate, John Dodson: "I have referred to Her Majesty's Advocate General, the doubt which was stated in Your Lordship's Letter to me [...] whether British Cruizers may be allowed to enter rivers on the Coast of Africa, and Capture Slave Vessels [...] without regard to the supposed Rights of the Native States in whose rivers or ports they are found, and I enclose to you a Copy of the Note which I have received in Answer from that Officer".

Minor creasing and light smudging to edges; in excellent condition.

*A major historical novel set in medieval Granada,
capturing its multiculturalism*

364. [PÉREZ DE HITA, Ginés (ABENHAMIN)]. Historie van Granada, van de Borgherlijcke Oorlogen, ende andere, die in het Granadijnsche coninckrijcke geschiet sijn, van de Mooren tegens de Christenen, tot dat de stadt ghewonnen wert van den koninck Don Fernando de vijfde. Met een discours van de incomste der Mooren in Spaengien (ende hare geschiedenissen) met haren uytgang. Getraduceert uyt de Spaensche in Nederduytsche tale, door Isaac Jansz. Bijl.

Haarlem, Vincent Casteleyn, for Jan Evertsz. Cloppenburch, Amsterdam, 1615. 8°. Woodcut vignette on the title-page. Contemporary overlapping vellum. € 4,500



First and only edition of a highly interesting "History of Granada" from the Muslim conquest of the Iberian peninsula (ca. 725–770) to the Reconquista, and Granada's capitulation in 1492 to the forces of Ferdinand V and Isabella, King and Queen of Aragón and Castile, signalling the end of an independent Muslim power in Spain.

Peréz de Hita himself probably took part in the campaigns against the Moors beginning in 1560 and his Las Guerras Civiles, or the Civil wars of Granada and the history of the factions of the Zegries and Abencerrages made him famous. It is a major historical novel, a remarkable work of fiction on the basis of history, interspersed with frontier and Moorish ballads, partly already circulating. Marvelously capturing the multiculturalism of medieval Spain and rendering "the Moor" as brave, courtly and honourable and as a model of chivalrous behavior, Perés de Hita once more confirms the cultural geography of Granada as home to a variety of cultural components.

With an 18th century (?) bookplate of "Coker Court", a manor house, in South Somerset, constructed in the fifteenth century: a rooster with cross on its back. From the library of William Helyar, Member of Parliament for Somerset in 1715 who owned Coker Court. The Helyar family owned sugar plantations in Jamaica; with the initials "C.P." on the title-page. With a tear in the spine and a stain in the right lower corner on the front board. In good condition.

E. K. Grootes & J. Jansen, "De produktie van narratief proza omstreeks 1610/1640 ...", in: *Tijdschr. voor Neerlandistiek*, 19 (1990), p. 115; *Biblioteca de autores Españoles, III* (1848), i.v.; the Spanish ed. by P. Blanchard-Demouge (Madrid 1913); G. Bleiberg et al, eds., *Dictionary of the lit. of the Iberian Peninsula, II* (1993), pp. 1259–1260.



*Photo album with 250 images of Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Iran and
Iraq, compiled by a member of Paiforce in the 1940s*

365. [PERSIA – IRAQ – PALESTINE – EGYPT]. MEKELBURG, Corporal George (compiler). [Album of 250 photographs of the Middle East].

[Habbinya?, ca. 1944]. With 250 gelatin silver prints (various sizes), mounted on the leaves of a ruled notebook. Ca. 20 × 16 cm. Contemporary quarter black cloth, blue watered paper sides, blue sprinkled edges. € 2,000

Remarkable album with 250 photographs of cities and people in the Middle East in the 1940s, by a British soldier. The work contains a short letter written by the compiler of the album, Corporal George Mekelburg (dates unknown). He was a member of the Persia and Iraq Force (Paiforce), and was stationed at the Royal Air Force Station in Habbinya, Iraq. The main responsibilities of Paiforce were to protect the Iraqi and South Persian oil fields and to escort convoys to the Soviet Union via the Persian Corridor. Mekelburg would have taken part in these activities.

Mekelburg most likely took the photographs during a trip through the Middle East in 1943 or 1944, and then presented them to his sweetheart. It includes images of Cairo, the pyramids, and artefacts in an Egyptian museum, Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Haifa, Damascus, Tehran and Bagdad. The photographs not only show tourist locations, but also the locals, and a few snapshots of daily life in Paiforce. Mekelburg had a good eye for photography, as some of his images are very beautiful, especially the portraits of the locals. Of particular interest are also the ephemera included in the album, primarily bus tickets, the Christmas menu of the RAF Habbinya station for 1942 and 1943, and the military ribbons. The final few pages of the work contain annotations in pencil about mathematics and foreign exchange rates. With a brown paper owner's label mounted on the inside of the front board ("Evelyn M. Boots"), together with a letter to "My darling" by George Mekelburg, and two British military ribbons (the ribbon of the 1939–45 star, and the ribbon of the Africa star). The cloth on the spine is somewhat worn, with some loss of material on the joint on the back. The paper on which the photographs are mounted is somewhat browned throughout, likely missing two photographs. Otherwise in good condition.

*Visual documentation of daily life of members of the US army
stationed in Iran during the Second World War*

366. [PERSIAN GULF COMMAND]. STEFANO, John (compiler/photographer). [Cover title:] Persian Gulf Command. Iran.

[Ca. 1943–1945]. With 150 gelatin silver photographs (various sizes). Ca. 32.5 × 26 cm. Contemporary embossed brown cloth, with the title embossed in silver on the front board, and the green shoulder sleeve insignia of the Persian Gulf Command embedded in the front board. € 4,500

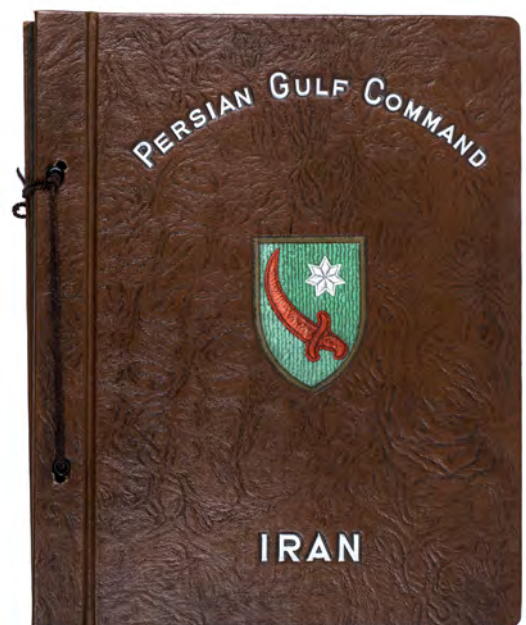
Unusual military photo album with 150 photographs of the activities of the Persian Gulf Command (PGC) at the base in Andimeshk, Iran. The PGC was a branch of the United States Army established to facilitate the supply of material from the U.S. Lend-Lease programme through the Persian Corridor. This material was sent to the Soviet Union to strengthen it, so it could help defeat Nazi Germany.

The photographs in this album, which cannot be found anywhere else, offer a visual documentation of this time. However, they show the simple soldiers; the men tasked with driving trucks, maintaining oil supply lines, or working alongside Iranians at the two factories producing trucks for the war effort. The work therefore offers a fascinating insight into daily life of PCG members in Persia in the Second World War.

This album was compiled by John Stefano (dates unknown), a technician fourth grade in the PGC. It includes photographs of the Tehran conference in 1943, the first World War II conference between the Soviet Union, the United States and the United Kingdom, where it was decided to open a second front against Germany. Other than this, there are photographs of the barracks the men lived in, the military vehicles they used, the marches and exercises they partook in, but also the surrounding landscape and the local people.

Inserted in the album is a booklet with images and information about Persia, with a letter by PCG commander Donald Prentice Booth (1902–93), which was sent to PCG members after the war to congratulate them on a job well done. He hoped the booklet would serve as a memento. Together with the album, it continues to do so until this day.

With the shoulder sleeve insignia of the Persian Gulf command mounted on the inside of the front board, some of the photographs are captioned on the back. The eyelets for the string on the front board have come loose. The corners of the leaves are slightly creased. Overall in very good condition.



*Photographs of the Persian Gulf Command
during the Second World War*

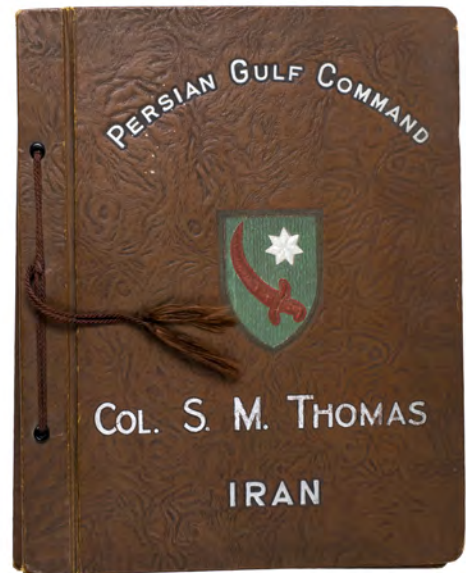
367. [PERSIAN GULF COMMAND]. THOMAS, Colonel S. Morgan (compiler). [Cover title:] Persian Gulf Command. Col. S. M. Thomas. Iran.

[Ca. 1943–1945]. With 76 gelatin silver photographs (various sizes). Ca. 32.5 × 26 cm. Contemporary embossed brown cloth, with the title embossed in silver on the front board, the name of the owner painted in silver, and the green shoulder sleeve insignia of the Persian Gulf Command embedded in the front board. € 5,000

Remarkable military photo album with 76 photographs of the activities of the Persian Gulf Command (PGC) at various locations in Iran. The PGC was a branch of the United States Army established in 1941 to assure the supply of U.S. Lend-Lease war material to the Soviet Union through the Persian Corridor. After the war, members of the PGC received an empty album to fill with personal memories of their time in Iran. These albums are now relatively rare. The present one was compiled by Colonel S. Morgan Thomas (dates unknown), a PGC member who carried out inspections of the railroads. It includes various photographs of him at work.

This album also contains photographs of PGC commander Donald Prentice Booth (1902–93), a visit by Soviet soldiers and a young child, military activity in Teheran, locals, and soldiers sending telegrams. Loosely inserted in the album are maps of Iran, the lands surrounding Hamadan, and the Trans Iranian Railroad, which would have been important to carry for someone who inspected the railroads. The work offers a rare insight into life of a PGC member stationed in Iran.

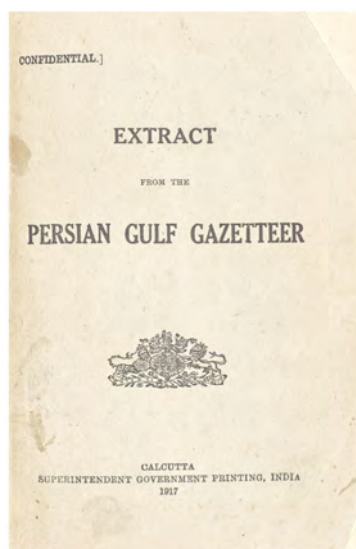
The corners of the boards are somewhat scuffed. One of the inserted maps is somewhat foxed and another has a tear that has been repaired with tape in the lower margin, not affecting the image, some leaves are missing one of the corner mounts the photographs are mounted on, possibly missing a photograph on the verso of leaf [4]. Otherwise in very good condition.



“Confidential”

368. [PERSIAN GULF GAZETTEER]. [Confidential] Extract from the Persian Gulf Gazetteer.

Calcutta, Superintendent Government Printing, 1917. 8vo. With printer's device on title-page. Modern blue library cloth with title to spine: original printed wrappers bound in. € 18,000



Only edition of this rare intelligence report, marked “confidential” and extracted from John G. Lorimer’s massive four-volume *Gazetteer of the Persian Gulf, Oman and Central Arabia*, presumably for more convenient use in the field during service in Mesopotamia. Contains extensive capsule information on geography, tribes, and infrastructure, arranged alphabetically from “Aziziyah Qadha” (“a division of the Sanjaq of Baghdad”) to “Zubaid” (“a numerous and widely distributed tribe in Turkish ‘Iraq”).

Title-page inscribed “E. S. Berry Capt., Samarra 1919”. This is presumably the Berry of that name who served with the 91st Punjabi regiment in Mesopotamia during WWI. Small light dampstain in upper margin of final 30 pages. One corner of upper wrapper neatly cut away. A few contemporary pencil annotations in Arabic.

Extremely rare: no copies listed on OCLC or Jisc Hub. The only other known copy is held by the Kings’ College London Archives, within the Dowson collection, assembled by the Army Intelligence officer Valentine H. W. Dowson (1896–1980).

German nautical directory of the Gulf

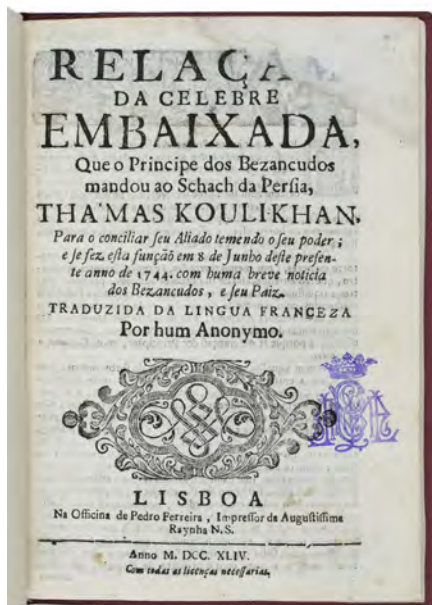
369. [PERSIAN GULF PILOT, German] – Oberkommando der Kriegsmarine. Handbuch für den Persischen Golf 1942.

Berlin, E. S. Mittler & Sohn, 1942. 4to. With various maps in the text. Original printed wrappers.

(With): Nachtrag 1961 zum Handbuch für den Persischen Golf 1942. Hamburg, Deutsches Hydrographisches Institut, 1961. With 3 maps. Original printed wrappers. € 8,500

Third edition of the German nautical directory for the Arabian Gulf including meteorological observations, remarks on currents, shallows, tides, islands, reefs and anchorages on the shores of the Emirates. The handbook pronounces Sharjah the “largest and most prominent city along this coast”, while Abu Dhabi is considered “the former headquarters of the pirates of these waters”. Includes warnings of encountering “bedouins from the hinterland” when going ashore along the coast between Dubai and Abu Dhabi, and comprises extensive remarks on the “Large Pearl bank” which “makes up the entire southern area of the Gulf”, alerting seafarers to large pearl reefs and shallow waters, reminding them that these banks are partly uncharted. Also mentions pearl fishing as the main source of income for the people of the Gulf, involving more than 3,000 boats with crews of up to 100 people active in 1905. The directory claims Manama to be the main trading centre for pearls, with Dubai and Kuwait coming second and third.

Wrappers somewhat creased, spotted and slightly waterstained. Interior very well preserved. The addendum volume of 1961 is also present here. – Provenance: Stamp of ownership of the Kriegsmarinewerft Wilhelmshaven to front cover and title-page. Later in the collection of the German Ministry of Foreign Affairs; their stamp of ownership to title-page and page 99; their shelfmark label to spine.



Negotiating an alliance between the Prince of the Bezancudos tribe and the Emperor of Persia

370. [PERSIA]. Relaçã da celebre embaixada, que o Principe dos Bezancudos mandou ao Schach da Persia, Thâmas Kouli-khan, para o conciliar seu Aliado temendo o seu poder; e se fez esta função em 8 de Junho deste presente anno de 1744. com huma breve noticia dos Bezancudos, e seu Paiz.

Lisbon, Pedro Ferreira, 1744. 4°. With a printer's device on the title-page. Modern half red morocco. € 2,500

First and only Portuguese edition of an anonymous account of the embassy sent by the Prince of Bezancudos, a tribe located between Persia and Tartary, to the Shah of Persia. The Prince (or Chief) was afraid of Persia's emperor and the speed and brutality with which he conquered large parts of the Middle East, the Caucasus and South Asia. Thus, he sent specially selected ambassadors with gifts and other tokens of good-will, accompanied by a large group of servants, infantry and cavalry to help protect the ambassadors and try to appease the Shah. Nader Shah Afshar (1688–1747), also known as Thamas Kouli-Khan, was one of the most powerful Iranian rulers in

the country's history and ruled between 1736 and 1747 as Shah of Persia (present-day Iran).

With a purple ownership stamp of the library of the Dukes of Palmela (their monogram beneath the ducal coronet) on the title-page. The upper outer corner of the title-page has been restored, slightly affecting the text, slight foxing, mainly to the margins. Overall in good condition.

Ameal 1018; Porbase (3 copies); WorldCat (3 copies); not in Fonseca; Innocêncio; JFB.

*Very scarce, "secret" publication
with the British authorities' notes on numerous influential Iranians*

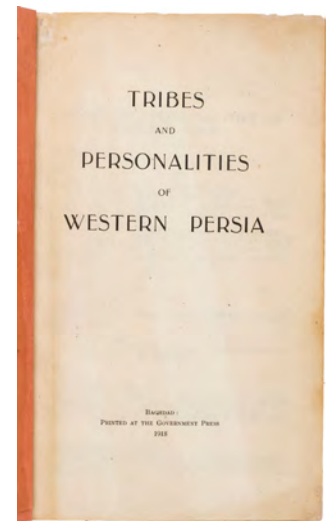
371. [PERSIA]. Tribes and Personalities of Western Persia.

Baghdad, printed at the Government Press, 1918. 8vo. With 2 folding genealogical charts showing the family trees of the Qajar royal house and the chiefs of the Qaraguzlu tribe, and a printed ornament on the front wrapper. Restored red printed paper wrappers, with a clear plastic protective cover. € 8,500

First and probably only edition of an extremely scarce publication issued by British intelligence in Baghdad during WWI. It lists, in alphabetical order, different tribes and influential individuals in Western Iran, from Qajar royalty to enemy spies. Each name is followed by a few lines of information about the person or tribe, often mentioning whether they are pro- or anti-British. The descriptions of the various tribes are quite extensive and usually contain information about their history and chiefs. Most tribes have been marked in blue pencil, possibly by a member of the British authorities in 1918.

Some individuals mentioned in the work are relatively well known, including German agents Wilhelm Wassmuss (1880–1931) and Oskar von Niedermayer (1885–1948). Also of interest are the entries on the numerous marginal figures that are not otherwise known, including former Foreign Minister Mu'avin ud Daulah, who "means well but is quite useless" (p. 66), and Ahad Mirza, "a merchant of Bijar, a clever man; for us" (p. 5). More detailed entries focus on tribal leaders, Qajar diplomats and powerful merchants. In sum, this work offers a wealth of fascinating historical anecdotes and provides a remarkable record of the personalities who attempted to fill the power vacuum created by the departure of Russian forces after the 1917 Revolution.

With a stamp at the head of the front wrapper ("SECRET") and several markings in red and blue pencil throughout. Back, spine and edges of front wrapper restored, with most of the original front kept. Leaves slightly browned with slightly creased corners; a short paragraph on page 11 has been replaced by a different text, which has been glued on top. Otherwise in good condition.



British interwar operations in Pakistan

372. [PESHAWAR BRIGADE]. [Photograph album – 1932 Chitral Relief and 1933 Mohmand-Bajaur Operation].

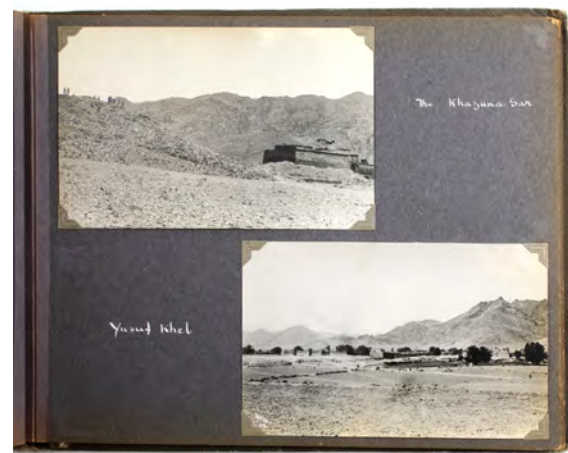
Pakistan, 1932–1933. Oblong folio (286 × 230 mm). With 71 black and white photographs mounted in photo corners. Contemporary grey cloth. € 2,500

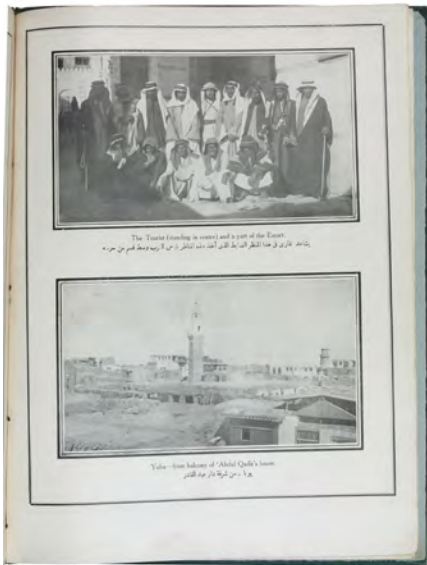
The photograph album of a British soldier serving in the Peshawar Brigade under Brigadier Claude Auchinleck (1884–1981) in what is now Pakistan, featuring photographs of a Jirga (a formal meeting of Pashtun tribes), local Halimzai fighters, and the Brigadier himself, who would go on to fight in the North African Campaign in WWII.

The album covers two conflicts, neither very thoroughly documented, in which the British participated in the 1930s. The first is the 1932 Chitral Relief (not to be confused with a 19th century battle of the same name), and the second is the 1933 Mohmand-Bajaur Operation, probably a punitive campaign against Pashtun tribesmen. British India in the interwar period was a proving ground for British troops, and many commanders – like Auchinleck – would go on to take larger roles in the Second World War. Another named officer, Flight Lt. Terry Arbuthnot (b. 1906, here nicknamed "Fly-Sahib"), already had a reputation for stunt flying upon his arrival in India, and while engaged in the Mohmand operation would invent a form of a mobile, donkey-borne radio pack which would be adopted as a standard operating procedure; he served as Air Vice-Marshal in Kuala Lumpur under Mountbatten in the war.

The anonymous photographer was particularly interested in documenting military camp life, with wide panoramas of the landscape and military encampments, as well as hospital tents and the practical realities of transportation (camel or mule). One photo shows "How the unlucky casualties travelled": folding camp beds strapped to camels. Others reveal 7th Rajputs at their gun posts, or the British "issuing .303 to friendlies".

Binding a touch delicate with two leaves detached; photographs are in excellent condition. Altogether, a snapshot of interwar Pakistan and the later days of British colonial military operations in Chitral.





The first photographic book to appear on the Nejd

373. [PHILBY, Harry St John Bridger]. Iraq in War Time. Al-Iraq fi zaman al-harb.

Basrah, Government Press, [1918]. Folio. Containing more than 200 photo prints. Original giltstamped green cloth. € 8,500

Intriguing photo publication of both Iraq and Central Arabia during the Great War, brought out by St John Philby at the end of the year 1918, after he had served with the British administration in Baghdad from 1915 to 1917 and then travelled through the interior of the Arabian Peninsula as head of a mission to Ibn Saud. Philby completed a great tour of the Nejd in nine months, covering some 4000 kilometres. "Over 600 photographs were taken, some of which were later published in 1918 in 'Iraq in War Time', the first photographic book to appear on Najd" (Badr El-Hage, p. 95f.). The book, captioned throughout in English and Arabic, is divided into four sections: "Groups and Portraits"; "Local Events"; "Views" (including "In Basrah City", "Amarah", "Nasiriyah", "Baghdad", "Najaf", "Mosul", "Suq al Shuyukh", "In Persia"), and "A Tour through Central Arabia". Among these are numerous equestrian images ("The best Arab horse

'Winchester' owned by Fahud el Nasar", "Well-known Basrah Race Horses", "Arabs competing for a prize offered for the best Arab mare", "Judging the Arab mares", "Winner of the Prize for Arab Mares" etc.), and the portrait section contains a veritable gallery of the sheikhs and political officers of the Arabian scene during the Great War.

The tour of the Nejd shows fascinating images of Jeddah, Nafudh, Sakha, Madhiq, Riyadh, Al-Hafar, Saqtah Gorge, the Shamsiyah Garden, etc., as well as Arab chiefs and a group portrait with the anonymous tourist Philby himself, surrounded by his Bedouin escort. "Although Philby was an amateur photographer, and the quality of his photographs fails at times to be up to standard, his achievements were remarkable, and his photographs documented many towns and villages for the first time" (Badr El-Hage, p. 114).

Near-indecipherable ownership inscription of Sheikh Abdulkareem bin Khaz'al, or possibly of the Sheikh of Muhammerah, Khaz'al bin Jabir bin Merdaw al-Ka'bi (1863-1936), to the verso of the rear free endpaper. A photograph of the Sheikh of Muhammerah appears in Part II. A few small scuffs and stains, corners bumped. A good copy of this rare and important work usually encountered only in poor condition.

Badr El-Hage, Saudi Arabia: Caught in Time, 1861-1939, p. 95. Imperial War Museum 29(567)/3-5. OCLC 75775425. Not in Macro or Wilson.

The unfortunate expulsion of the Moriscos in Spain in 1609 as ordered by King Philip III of Spain during the Twelve Years' Truce

374. PHILIP III, King of Spain (Jan Huygen van LINSCHOTEN, translator). Missive ofte placcaet van den coninck van Spangien ghesonden aenden hartoch van Lerma, aengaende het bannen ende verjaghen van de Moriscos, dat zijn de oude landsaten vant coninckrijk van Valencien in Spangien.

Enkhuizen, Jacob Lenaertsz Meyn, 1609. 4°. With an ornamental woodcut title vignette and a woodcut initial. Modern marbled paper over boards, new endpapers. € 2,500

First edition of the Dutch translation by Jan Huygen van Linschoten (ca. 1563-1611) of a proclamation decreed on 9 April 1609 by King Philip III of Spain (1578-1621), ordering the Duke of Lerma, Francisco Gómez de Sandoval y Rojas (1552/53 - 1625), to expel the Moriscos (Spanish muslims who were forced by the Spanish crown and Roman Catholic church to convert to Christianity) from Spain. The order was influenced by multiple factors, and the reasons for the decision are all written down in the first part of the present proclamation. The present decree, adopted gradually by several Spanish territories (first Valencia, then Aragon, Catalonia, Andalusia, etc.), provided the Duke of Lerma free reign to carry out the expulsion of the Moriscos by whatever means he or his deputies saw fit, to confiscate all their lands and goods and to set an example for everyone who was sympathetic to the Moors. Expelling the Moriscos from Spain, however, was a real mistake and contributed to Spain's



decline. The expulsion of the Moriscos led to depopulation and therefore to economic collapse. This gives the present proclamation great importance for the Dutch, for during the Twelve Years' Truce (1609–1621) the Dutch military war with Spain became an economic war. With some numbers in manuscript on the first two pages. With a few very minor spots on the first two leaves, very slightly browned, but overall in good condition.

Knuttel 1630; STCN 830501231; Tiele 790.

Photographs of Petra and the Holy Land at the turn of the century

375. [PHOTO ALBUM – PETRA AND THE HOLY LAND – BOREL, Maurice, Swiss cartographer (1860–1926)]. Souvenir d'Orient.

[Mandate Palestine, Transjordan and Egypt, ca. 1901]. Oblong folio. 46 mounted albumen photographs, each 150 × 115 mm. Green cloth and gilt.

€ 7,500

A cartographer's photograph album from Petra and the Holy Land, featuring over forty photographs of the Suez, Mara, the Sinai Desert, Nahel, Jerusalem, and Nazareth. Archeological sites are given some special interest, with 12 photographs alone dedicated to Petra, and others showing ruins ("Ruines du monastère de Firan", "Vieille demeure d'anachorètes") as well as a rock with "inscriptions nabateennes" quite visible in the shot. Others show a camel caravan through the desert, and local travellers in traditional Arab dress. The album was drawn up by the cartographer and amateur archaeologist Maurice Borel of Neuchâtel, who travelled to Palestine and Egypt between 1901 and 1910, though his name does not appear in the text. The photographs are each captioned in his perfectly trained hand almost indistinguishable from typesetting, and the first leaf features an equally precise hand-drawn map in India ink, with the route the owner took sketched out in red.

While photograph albums were common souvenirs for Europeans travelling to the Holy Land, this example stands out for consisting entirely of original photographs (rather than commercial prints purchased from the popular souvenir photographers who did such prolific business in Jerusalem), and apparently an original route, encompassing a traveller's archeological interests as much as Biblical. Hint of fading to first four photographs, with small ink mark to first photo; minor foxing to first and last mounts; otherwise quite well preserved.



Photographs of U.S. Army recreation in Andimeshk

376. [PHOTO ALBUM – U.S. ARMY PERSIAN GULF COMMAND]. Persian Gulf Command Iran.

Andimeshk, 1943–1945. 30 silver gelatin photographs, ranging from 125 × 113 mm to 38 × 38 mm. 19 in photo corners in the first 3 leaves of a photo album, 11 laid loosely in the same. Contemporary official album, emblazoned with "Persian Gulf Command Iran" and the insignia of the company.

€ 2,500

Views of the U.S. Army base at Andimeshk, Iran, during the vital deployment of the Persian Gulf Command, the service command established in WWII to facilitate the supply of U.S. lend-lease war material to the Soviet Union through what was called the Persian Corridor, for the benefit of Soviet allies.

The first troops arrived in Iran in December of 1942, but the base moved from Ahwaz to Andimeshk in November 1943. Troops were tasked with moving supplies from port cities on the Gulf through the mountains to Iran's border with the Soviet Union, until the end of the war in Europe.

Photographs show a few of the all-important transport trucks, likely the Studebaker US6es appreciated by the Soviets for their versatility and as a base for Katyusha rocket launchers, one packed with posing men, and several in the scrapyard. Most photographs show the entertainment made available to U.S. troops, or that which the men found for themselves: an official American-style carnival complete



with a peep show booth, men washing their clothes in a soldier's helmet, posing outside the barracks with table tennis paddles, a tame cheetah, or simply with their friends in the Command.

Some portraits of soldiers posing together list their names. Likely simple soldiers rather than officers, these would be the men tasked with driving trucks, maintaining oil supply lines, or working alongside Iranians at the two factories producing trucks for the war effort. Only minor or marginal wear to photographs; quite well preserved.



Large collection of photographs showing Saudi Arabia in the 1960s

377. [PHOTOGRAPHY – ARABIAN PENINSULA]. [Collection of 43 press photographs].

[1960s]. Various sizes. With 43 glossy press photographs (including one duplicate). Housed in a clear plastic sleeve. € 850

Large collection of French and German press photographs from the 1960s, showing many different aspects of Saudi Arabia and other countries around the Gulf. Included are a beautiful photograph of a construction worker at sea, various photographs of the oil industry, the Trans-Arabian pipeline (1950–76) and the Anglo-Persian Oil Company (1909–54), portraits of King

Faisal (1906–75) and the sultans of Kuwait and Muscat, the royal guard, the tomb of Hafez in Shiraz, Iran, and a portrait of Peter O'Toole in his role of Lawrence of Arabia.

Some of the photographs have slightly creased corners and edges, but overall in good condition.

Luxuriously bound album with pioneering photographs of the Middle East

378. [PHOTOGRAPHY]. BONFILS, Felix and Pascal SÉBAH (photographers). [Photograph album of Palestine, Syria, Turkey and Greece].

[Between 1867 and 1885]. With 75 albumen prints, most signed and numbered in the negative. Oblong folio (ca. 28 × 38 cm). Contemporary gold-tooled reddish-brown morocco over cushioned covers, gold-tooled turn-ins, watered-silk end papers, gilt edges. € 6,500

Beautiful and unusually large souvenir album with 75 photographs of Syria, Palestine, Constantinople and Athens, in a luxurious binding. The photographs were made by the renowned studios of Félix Bonfils (1831–85) and Pascal Sébah (1823–86), who were already widely celebrated in their own time for their pioneering work in Egypt, the Ottoman Empire, and the Middle East. Their images could be bought separately or as customised albums, but collections as large as the present one are uncommon, as few sets exceed fifty images. The majority of the photographs in the album are signed by Bonfils. He opened his first studio in Beirut in 1867 and produced thousands of photographs of the region. The present album contains one of the photographs he is most known for, namely the group of Jews in front of the Wailing Wall. Bonfils personally considered this haunting image to be one of his best works. Other photographs include views of Damascus, Beirut and Jerusalem, the church of the Holy Sepulchre, the Dome of the Ascension, Jericho, Jaffa, Ramallah, the Jordan river, the temple of Jupiter in Baalbek, and the Umayyad mosque. The remaining photographs in the album are either signed by Sébah or unsigned and include beautiful portraits of locals, views of Istanbul (the Blue Mosque, Hagia Sophia, Galata bridge and the Bosphorus river) and Athens (the Theseion, the temple of Olympian Zeus, the Parthenon, and the caryatids of Erechtheion).

With a black bookseller's label mounted at the foot of the front pastedown (Philip, Son & Nephew, Liverpool), some of the photographs are captioned in ink underneath. The leaves are somewhat browned and the albumen prints are slightly yellowed. Otherwise in very good condition.

Cf. B. El-Hage, Damascus, a photographic journey, 1840–1918, pp. 57–58; Hannavy, Encyclopedia of nineteenth-century photography, pp. 173–175.



*Rare photographs of a Nissan car show
in the Middle East in the 1970s*

379. [PHOTOGRAPHY – CAR SHOW]. Car show. [1970s]. Eight photographs (all ca. 9 × 12.5 cm). Housed in a clear plastic sleeve. € 400

Collection of photographs from the 1970s of a Nissan car show in which the newest models were presented. The show most likely took place in Saudi Arabia, where Nissan had a strong presence at the time.

The photographs have an orange hue because of fading of the dyes, which is common in photographs from this time period. Otherwise in good condition.



Rare photographic documentation of the very beginnings of the Egyptian oil industry

380. [PHOTOGRAPHY – EGYPT – OIL]. ZANGAKI BROTHERS and others (photographers). [Cover title:] Egypte.

[Egypt, ca. 1870–1913]. With 83 albumen prints, of which 2 folding panorama photographs, 17 signed and numbered in the negative by the Zangaki brothers, and 66 larger prints of the oil industry.

Oblong folio (ca. 33 × 41 cm). Contemporary embossed brown cloth (made to imitate reptile skin), with the title blind-tooled on the front board, decorative paper endpapers. € 6,500

Remarkable collection of photographs about Egypt, and in particular about the Egyptian oil industry. The first 17 photographs in the album date from the 1870s and 1880s, and were made by the famous Zangaki brothers, who were among the first commercial photographers working in Egypt. The beautiful prints in the album show views of Cairo, pyramids, and locals, which are the type of scenes the Zangaki's specialised in. The remaining photographs date from the 1910s and offer a unique view of the very beginnings of the Egyptian oil industry. They document the building of an oil refinery and storage, presumably near Ras Gemsah, where Egypt first began drilling for oil. An especially notable addition to the collection are the two folding panorama photographs, which give a good sense of the scale of these building projects. As we have not been able to find these photographs anywhere else, they may have been privately commissioned by the Egyptian oil industry and only given to those involved in it. The *Anglo-Egyptian Oilfields Limited* registered in London on 6 July 1911. The company was a joint operation of Royal Dutch Shell and British Petroleum with the objective of receiving concessions, developing, drilling, purifying, supplying, reserving, distributing and handling petroleum products.

Ras Gemsah became a very important source of oil, and in 1911, the first oil refinery was established there, which is what the present photographs show. The refinery's first operations commenced in 1912 and it was considered the only origin for oil production for quite some time. On one of the photographs, the English, Egyptian and Dutch flags can be seen side by side. Since the album was bound by R. W. Rinck of the *Hof- en Nederlandsche albumfabriek en hofboekbinderij*, which was a prestigious bindery at the time, it may have been meant for an important Shell employee involved in the Ras Gemsah project.

With the label of the bookbinder (R.W. Rinck, Den Haag) at the foot of the front pastedown. The corners and edges of the boards are somewhat scuffed. The edges of the leaves are discoloured, without affecting the photographs. Otherwise in good condition.



Beautiful photographs of Egypt by the Zangaki brothers

381. [PHOTOGRAPHY – EGYPT]. ZANGAKI BROTHERS (photographers). [Pilgrims].

[Ca. 1880]. Various sizes. Two albumen prints and one later photograph. The photographs of the Zangaki brothers are mounted on both sides of limp cardboard, the third photograph is tipped on stiff paper. All housed in a clear plastic sleeve. € 350

Collection of three photographs of North Africa by the famous Zangaki brothers, some of the earliest and most well-known photographers working in Egypt in the 19th century. The first two photographs show the Fountain of Moses near Suez, and the procession of the holy carpet crossing the Suez canal. The third photograph, which is unsigned, shows a group of pilgrims, possibly located outside the city hall of Sfax, Tunisia. The limp cardboard is somewhat warped, but the photographs themselves are in good condition. The third photograph is creased around the lower edge and corners, and the stiff paper is partly torn. Otherwise in good condition.



Rare late 19th-century photograph of two Bedouins engaged in falconry

382. [PHOTOGRAPHY – FALCONRY]. [Two Bedouins hunting with birds of prey].

[Ca. 1880]. One albumen print (ca. 22 × 27.5 cm). Tipped onto a stiff paper mount (ca. 40 × 30 cm). Housed in a clear plastic sleeve. € 250

Striking, large photograph of two Bedouins on horseback, carrying large birds of prey for hunting. Bedouins have a long history of falconry, as it was difficult for them to catch live prey in the desert otherwise. They typically captured the falcons, trained them for a few months, then released them back into the wild before

breeding season. This tradition no longer exists in this manner, as hunting is now forbidden throughout most of the Arabian Peninsula. As such, the present photograph offers a unique insight into 19th-century falconry in the Arabian Desert.

The edges are somewhat discoloured and the corners are creased from a past mounting method. Otherwise in very good condition.

Stereographs of the procession of the holy carpet, taken by American photographers in the late 19th century

383. [PHOTOGRAPHY – HOLY CARPET]. RAU, William Herman and Roddo York YOUNG (photographers). [Holy carpet].

[Early 20th century]. Various sizes. Two stereographic cards and one photographic print. Mounted on cardboard. € 300

Collection of three early twentieth century photographs, taken by American photographers, showing the holy carpet and a street scene in Yemen. The holy carpet was woven every year by the best Egyptian craftsmen. It was then placed into the mahmal, a special reliquary, and carried to Mecca, where it would cover the Kaaba during hajj. The present stereographs show the arrival of the carpet in Cairo and Damascus. The photograph of Yemen is of a later date.



The stereograph from Damascus was taken by William Herman Rau (1855–1920), a photographer from Pennsylvania. He became the photographer for the United States government expedition and travelled around the world to observe the transit of Venus. In 1881, he briefly worked in Egypt, Palestine and Syria. The image of the holy carpet was likely taken during this time, although the present stereographic print is of a later date. The photograph of Cairo was taken by Roddo York Young (1871–1955), an American photographer who worked around the world.

The stereographs both have printed text on the back explaining the image. The stereographic cards have been warped, but the images themselves are in good condition.

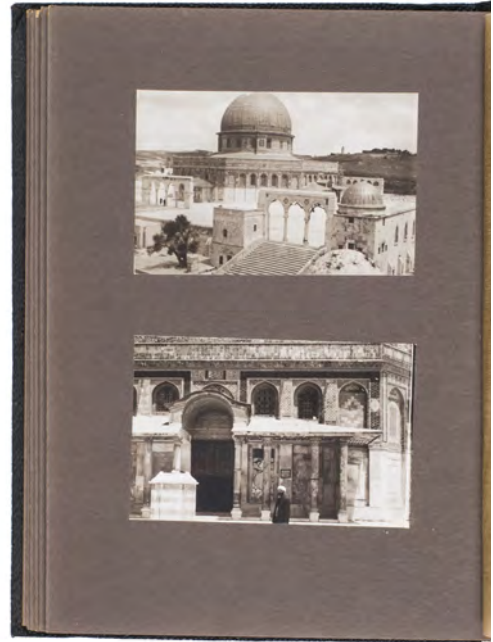
*Late 19th-century album
with beautiful photographs of Jerusalem*

384. [PHOTOGRAPHY – JERUSALEM]. [Photo album of Jerusalem].

[Jerusalem?, late 19th century]. With 20 albumen prints (each ca. 5.5 × 8.5 cm). Ca. 20 × 15 cm. Later black shark (?) leather. € 1,500

Portable album with twenty late 19th-century photographs of various locations in Jerusalem, primarily the Western Wall, the al-Aqsa Mosque, and the Mosque of Omar. The carte-de-visite size images are beautifully sharp and clear, with rich tonal quality. They depict both the interior and exterior of the mosques with great detail, showcasing the beauty of Islamic architecture.

With an owner's inscription in Arabic on the front pastedown. The tissue paper guards are partly browned. Otherwise in good condition.



Two beautiful, large portraits of King Faisal of Saudi Arabia



385. [PHOTOGRAPHY – KING FAISAL]. [King Faisal].

[Ca. 1970]. Two large photographic prints. Ca. 40 × 30.5 cm. Housed in a clear plastic sleeve. € 2,500

Two large photographs of King Faisal bin Abdulaziz Al Saud (1906–75), during the later years of his reign (1964–75). Faisal was the third son of King Abdulaziz, the founder of modern Saudi Arabia. His intelligence was already apparent from a young age and he was chosen to represent his father in international forums as a result. He was sent on a five-month long diplomatic visit to Great Britain and France when he was just 13, and became Saudi Arabia's first Minister of Foreign Affairs at the age of 25. He succeeded his half-brother as King of Saudi Arabia in 1964 and became a well-loved ruler, until he was shot in 1975.

The corners are slightly creased, with a small, vertical tear in the left margin of one of the photographs, not affecting the image. Otherwise in very good condition.

Beautiful action shot

386. [PHOTOGRAPHY – LAWRENCE OF ARABIA].
[Lawrence of Arabia].

[Ca. 1962]. One glossy photograph (ca. 20 × 26 cm).
Housed in a clear plastic sleeve. € 350

Promotional picture for *Lawrence of Arabia* (1962), the epic adventure drama based on the life of T. E. Lawrence (1888–1935). Lawrence was a diplomat and an officer in the British army, known for his role during the Arab Revolt (1916–18) and the Sinai and Palestine campaign (1915–18). Because of his activities, and his abilities to describe his experiences vividly, he became widely known. The film based on his life is still very influential and often considered one of the best films of all time.

Slightly creased around the edges, with some ink marks and small brown stains in the top half, somewhat affecting the image. Otherwise in good condition.



*Military snapshots from the early 1920s, showing daily life
in the Middle East during a time of British rule*

387. [PHOTOGRAPHY – MIDDLE EAST]. [Collection of eleven snapshots from the Middle East].

[Iraq?, early 1920s]. Eleven snapshots (all ca. 6 × 9 cm). Housed in a clear plastic sleeve.

€ 1,800

Collection of 11 snapshots from the early 1920s, likely taken by a British soldier stationed in the Middle East. It is difficult to pinpoint exactly where these photographs were taken, but presumably in Mesopotamia (present day Iraq). Great Britain was actively involved in Mesopotamia from 1914 to 1932. Prior to the First World War, a large portion of the Middle East was in the hands of the Ottoman Empire. However, when the Ottomans sided with Germany in 1914, Great Britain sent forces to Mesopotamia to protect the Anglo-Persian oil fields. The British army initially suffered a major defeat, but eventually gained the upper hand and captured Baghdad in 1917. In 1920, after the Ottoman Empire was partitioned, the United Kingdom formally established control in the region under a mandate of the League of Nations. However, the Iraqi people resented this idea and revolted. In 1922 Great Britain and Iraq then signed the Anglo-Iraqi Treaty, in which Iraq was given the right for self-government, while Great Britain stayed in control of the country's foreign policy. This would last until Iraq's independence in 1932.



The present snapshots were taken in the early days of British control in the region and depict the atmosphere at the time. They show the daily life of locals, including women collecting water from the river, men standing guard, and the hustle and bustle in the streets. Also included are various group photos of British soldiers and locals.

The photographs show some traces of wear around the corners and edges, but are overall in good condition.

Remarkable collection of photographs from Palestine in the 1940s

388. [PHOTOGRAPHY – PALESTINE – LEBANON – EGYPT]. [Album with 128 photographs of Palestine and Lebanon].

[1940s]. With 128 gelatin silver prints (most ca. 6.5 × 9.5 cm). Oblong album (30 × 20 cm). Contemporary embossed brown calf, with flowers on the front and back board, and an aluminium view of David's Tower and Jerusalem's old city wall embedded in the front board. € 2,500

Beautiful album with 128 photographs of Egypt and Palestine (present day Israel and the West Bank) during the British Mandate. It was likely compiled by a British soldier who was stationed in the Middle East during the 1940s. Some of the photographs are numbered in the negative and may have been made by important photographers active in the area at the time, like G. Eric Matson and his wife Edith, the founders of the Matson Photo Service.

The images show Cairo and various locations in Palestine, including Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Nazareth, Tiberias, Sea of Galilee, Nathanya, Tel Aviv, the Jordan river, Haifa, Beirut and the Dead Sea. Other than important locations, like churches and gates, the photographs also show many locals, including, for example, street barbers in Cairo, shepherds and farmers in Palestine, and beautifully dressed women in Haifa. In the back of the work, a few dried leaves from local plants have been mounted, namely orange, lemon, fig, eucalyptus, grapevine and mulberry. The eucalyptus leaf still retains some of its scent.

The edges and corners of the boards are somewhat scuffed, with some loss of material at the head and foot of the spine, and around the edges of the embedded aluminium plate. The photographs mounted on the inside of the front board are slightly stained, the fig leaf mounted on one of the final pages is damaged and the cyprus leaf is missing. Otherwise in good condition.



Rare, large portrait of the physician and advisor to King Abdulaziz Al Saud



389. [PHOTOGRAPHY – PORTRAIT]. Dr. Midhat Sheikh-el Ard.

[Saudi Arabia?, 1930s]. One photograph (37 × 29 cm).

Mounted on later beige cardboard (ca. 52 × 41 cm). € 750

Beautiful, unusually large portrait of Dr. Midhat Sheikh-el Ard (1900–2001), advisor and private physician of King Abdulaziz ibn Saud (1876–1953), the founder of modern Saudi Arabia.

After the King's death, Sheikh-el Ard had a flourishing political career. He first became the Minister of State in Saudi Arabia, then the Saudi ambassador in Spain, Switzerland and France consecutively, and afterwards the permanent Saudi Arabian representative to the United Nations in Geneva until 1990.

The portrait was likely taken in the 1930s, when Sheikh-el Ard was still working for the King. We have not been able to find any other prints of this portrait. With two annotations on the back of the cardboard ("Specimen" and "n(?)184668"). Mild water damage, only visible when the work is tilted, the cardboard is somewhat foxed.

Remarkable portrait of a Bedouin

390. [PHOTOGRAPHY – PORTRAIT]. [Arabic Bedouin].

[1935]. One photographic print (ca. 30.5 × 23.5 cm), signed and dated. Mounted on beige cardboard (ca. 33.5 × 25.5 cm), with a gold-coloured border around the photograph. Housed in a clear plastic folder. € 500

Beautiful large portrait of an Arabic Bedouin, in excellent condition. The work is dated in pencil to the year 1935. The signature is unfortunately unclear.

Signed and dated in pencil in the lower right corner of the cardboard (“M Monneto... (?), Été 1935”). The cardboard is torn in the lower margin, not affecting the photograph. The photograph itself is in very good condition.



Intriguing photograph of visitors at King Faisal's palace, signed by the famous French photographer Marc Riboud

391. [PHOTOGRAPHY]. RIBOUD, Marc (photographer). [Visitors awaiting an audience with King Faisal].

[Riyadh], 1974. One photographic print (ca. 25.5 × 40 cm), signed by hand. The sheet is ca. 33 × 47 cm. Housed in a clear plastic sleeve. € 8,500

Beautifully captured image by Marc Riboud (1923–2016), an important and well-known French photographer. The photo shows a group of men waiting for their audience with King Faisal bin Abdulaziz Al Saud (1906–75) at the royal palace in Riyadh. Hanging above them are the portraits of King Faisal and his father, King Abdulaziz al Saud (1876–1953), the founder of Saudi Arabia. The work is signed by Riboud.

Riboud was born in France and joined the French resistance during the Second World War. He worked as an engineer, but had always been interested in photography, and made the decision to pursue it full-time during a short vacation in 1951. In 1953, he became a member of Magnum Photos, an international photography cooperative. This allowed Riboud to travel all over the world. He was one of the first European photographers to work in China, but he also made reportages in North Vietnam, Japan, various African countries, and the United States. He did not shy away from photographing the horrors of war, but was also adept at capturing happier subjects. He is mostly known for his work in China and Vietnam, but the present work shows that his work in Saudi Arabia is equally captivating. The work is signed by Marc Riboud in ink in the lower right corner, with the copyright stamp of “Marc Riboud Magnum” on the back, and an ownership annotation in pen (“S de Decker”). The upper right corner and the edges are somewhat creased, with some damage on the back from a past passe-partout.

Beautiful photographs from the 1930s, showing important Saudi Arabian leaders during diplomatic visits to Europe

392. [PHOTOGRAPHY – SAUDI ARABIA]. [Collection of thirteen press photographs].

[1930s]. Thirteen gelatin silver prints (various sizes). Housed in a brown kraft paper envelope. € 1,250

A collection of thirteen press photographs from the 1930s, showing Saudi Arabian leaders during diplomatic visits to Europe. The beautifully sharp and clear photographs give a good impression of what these events must have been like at the time. Most of the photographs come with the text that would have accompanied them when they were published in a newspaper, and are stamped on the back by the press agency that had the rights for publication. We have not been able to find any of these photographs in online archives.



Four of the images show Faisal bin Abdulaziz Al Saud (1906–75), during a diplomatic visit to Great Britain. Faisal was the third son of King Abdulaziz, the founder of modern Saudi Arabia. Faisal was very intelligent and was given numerous important duties as a result. He was sent on a five-month long diplomatic visit to Great Britain and France when he was just 13, and achieved his first military successes when he was 16. He succeeded his half brother as king of Saudi Arabia in 1964 and became a well-loved ruler. The present photographs, however, show his visit to Great Britain in 1939. In particular his visit to the Royal Air Force stations in Middlesex and Northolt, where he viewed the Hawker Hurricane planes, which he considered to buy for the Royal Saudi Air Force. After his return, however, he decided against it.

The other photographs show Fuad Bey Hamza (1899–1951), the Saudi ambassador in France, and Fakry Pacha (dates unknown), the Egyptian ambassador in France, during an Eid al-Fitr celebration in Paris in 1939, a portrait of Sheikh Sir Abdullah al-Salim al-Sabah (1895–1965), the 11th ruler of the Sheikdom of Kuwait, and the Kaaba in Mecca during hajj.

Some of the photographs are slightly discoloured, or creased around the corners. Mostly in very good condition.

Prince Faisal views RAF planes, 1939 (online video at British Patbé).



Collection of press photographs from the 1980s, showing political events in the UAE, and daily life in Riyadh

393. [PHOTOGRAPHY – SAUDI ARABIA]. [Collection of thirteen press photographs].

[1980s]. Thirteen glossy press photographs. Eight photographs are 21.5 × 16.5 cm, the others are 24 × 18 cm. Housed in a clear plastic sleeve. € 1,950

Collection of thirteen German and French press photographs of Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates in the 1980s, mostly relating to the oil industry. The collection includes three photographs of a conversation between Helmut Schmidt (1918–2015), chancellor of Western Germany, in conversation with Mana Al Otaiba (1947–), minister of petroleum and mineral resources of the UAE. This meeting probably took place in response to the oil crisis of 1979 and 1980, caused by the onset of the Iran-Iraq war (1980–88).

The other photographs include a portrait of prince Saud bin Faisal al Saud (1940–), minister of foreign affairs of Saudi Arabia, an oil well on the coast of Jubail, Saudi soldiers and Bedouins sharing tea, the slums in Riyadh, and Saudi Arabian men taking care of their luxury cars.

Very minor signs of use, but overall in very good condition.

Beautiful series of moving photographs

394. [PHOTOGRAPHY – SAUDI ARABIA – KUWAIT]. [Collection of twelve photographs, capturing daily life in Saudi Arabia in the 1950s].

[Saudi Arabia or Kuwait], 1954. Twelve photographic prints, all signed and dated. Ca. 28.8 × 22.8 cm (sheet size: ca. 35.3 × 27.8 cm). Housed in clear plastic folder. € 850

Remarkable collection of twelve photographs, showing daily life of a community in Saudi Arabia or Kuwait in a time before oil wealth. The photographed people are likely all members of the same family. The moving images show the children engaged in wool spinning, playing music on homemade instruments, or posing in front of a wooden shed with their mother.

The men are shown playing music and engaged in falconry. The beautifully captured portraits truly offer a glimpse into the lives and personalities of these people. All photographs are signed and dated by hand. They must have been made by a skilled photographer, but the signature is unfortunately unclear.

The corners of some of the photographs are very slightly creased, otherwise in excellent condition.

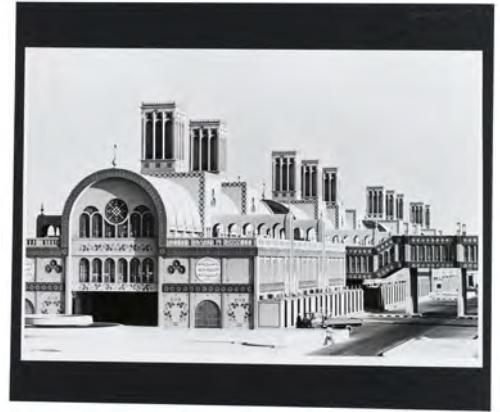


*Beautiful photograph of the Blue Souk in Sharjah,
in excellent condition*

395. [PHOTOGRAPHY – SHARJAH]. [The Blue Souk in Sharjah]. [Sharjah, 1980]. One photograph. Ca. 19,5 × 29 cm. Housed in a clear plastic folder, with a piece of cardboard for protection. € 350

Beautiful glossy press photograph of the Souk al-Markazi, or Blue Souk, in Sharjah. The impressive building was designed by British architects Michael Lyle & Partners, and completed in 1978. Meant to resemble a traditional bazaar, it is one of the most iconic buildings in Sharjah, and serves as the main shopping centre. The present photograph of the souk was taken in January 1980 for the Sunday edition of Associated Press News (APN). It accompanied an article by Elias Antar (dates unknown) about the United Arab Emirates. The description by APN that would have come with the photograph when it was requested for use, is included on the back.

The lower right corner of the photograph is slightly creased, without affecting the image. Otherwise in very good condition.



*One of the earliest photographs
taken in the Sultanate of Lahej*



396. [PHOTOGRAPHY – SULTAN OF LAHEJ]. [The Sultan of Lahej and his family].

[Ca. 1877]. One albumen print (ca. 18 × 21 cm). Mounted onto a stiff paper mount (ca. 23 × 29 cm). In a clear plastic sleeve. € 1,250

Rare original albumen print of the Sultan of Lahej and his family. Lahej was located in the south of the Arabian Peninsula. It gained independence in 1740, but became part of the British protectorate of Aden in 1839. It is currently a part of the Republic of Yemen. Depicted on the photograph is Sultan al-Fadl III ibn

‘Ali al-‘Abdali (dates unknown) with his family. He ruled Lahej briefly in 1863, and a second time from 1874 to 1898. The photograph is one of the earliest ever taken in Lahej and was featured in the presentation issue of *An account of the British settlement of Aden in Arabia* (1877) by Frederick Hunter.

The paper mount is somewhat foxed. A very small part of the lower left corner of the photograph has torn off, otherwise in very good condition.

*One of the earliest sources on the Congo and central Africa,
complete with all plates and maps*

397. PIGAFETTA, Filippo / LOPEZ, Duarte. *Relazione del reame di Congo et delle circonvicine contrade tratta dalli scritti & ragionamenti di Odoardo Lopez.*

Rome, Bartolomeo Grassi, [1591]. 4°. With an integral engraved architectural title-page (with the coat of arms of the dedicatee Antonio Migliore, Bishop of San Marco), large folding engraved general map of Africa (64 × 44 cm), large folding engraved map of the Congo (43,5 × 51,5 cm) and 8 numbered folding engraved plates of plants, animals and inhabitants of the country, by Natalis Bonifazio. Contemporary limp sheepskin parchment. € 60,000



First edition of one of the main sources for authentic information on central Africa. Filippo Pigafetta, a relative of Antonio Pigafetta, Magellan's companion on his first circumnavigation of the world, based his work on the information he collected from the Portuguese traveller Duarte Lopez, who sailed to the Congo in 1578 and stayed in Loanda until 1587.

Pigafetta's important and beautifully illustrated account deals with the geography of the country, its animals, the inhabitants and their customs, the Portuguese trade, missionary activities, etc. Of special interest are his history and descriptions of Congolese tribes and their kings. It remained the main source for information on the Congo and central Africa up to the middle of the 19th century.

The fine and decorative map of Africa includes the Red Sea and parts of the Arabian Peninsula.

With the maps repaired and mounted on cloth, and a tear repaired in 1 folding plate, slightly foxed, margins of the plates frayed (without affecting the images, but in one case reaching the border). Some small stains on the binding and the spine a bit worn. Good copy, complete with all the maps and plates.

Adams L 1468 (lacking 1 map); Brunet IV, col. 651 (without the plates); Cox I, pp. 354–355; Gay, Bibl. de l'Afrique et l'Arabe 3077 (without the maps); for the maps: Betz, The mapping of Africa 34–36, 186; Norwich, Africa 16.

Early pilot book for Ormuz, Khor Fakkan and Ras al Hadd

398. PIMENTEL, Manoel. Arte de navegar em que se ensinam as regras praticas ... e roteyro das viagens, e costas maritimas de Guiné, Angóla, Brasil, Indias, e ilhas occidentaes, e orientaes, novamente emendado, e accrescentadas muitas derrotas de Guiné, Angóla, Brasil, Indias, e Ilhas Occidentaes, e Orientaes, novamente emendado e accrescentadas muitas derrotas.

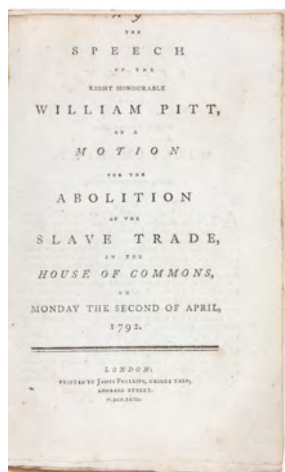
Lisbon, Francisco da Silva, 1746. Small folio. With 21 engraved plates (1 folding). Contemporary full brown mottled calf with giltstamped red morocco spine label. All edges red. € 9,500



An early edition of this important maritime work, fully revised from the 1712 edition: a navigational guide to the routes and ports of the East and West Indies, the Mediterranean and the Middle East, including such coasts and ports as Havana, Puerto Rico, Timor, Macao, Ormuz, Khor Fakkan ("Orfacam"), Ras al Hadd ("Rasalgate"), Zanzibar, Goa, Ascension, Mallorca, Cadiz, Malta, etc., many of which are shown in engraved maps. "Cet ouvrage a été longtemps utile" (Brunet). The long-popular pilot's manual was based on the "Arte practica de navegar" by the Portuguese cosmographer and navy engineer Luis Serrão Pimentel, first published posthumously in 1681 by the author's son Manuel Pimentel (1650–1719); all editions since 1699 appeared under Manuel's name only. It was reprinted in Lisbon as late as 1819.

Near-contemporary handwritten ownership of Miguel Barandica to flyleaf. Binding rubbed. Some waterstaining throughout, some damage to lower edge of first gathering restored. Some worming with slight loss to text. The ongoing popularity of the work is attested to by three handwritten navigational documents from early 19th century (two dated 1803 and 1819, respectively), loosely inserted.

Sabin 62883. Borba de Moraes II, 148. Barbosa Machado III, 340. Brunet IV, 656. Medina 276. Palau 226.030. OCLC 18303313. Cf. Bosch catalogue I, 144.



The "incurable injustice"

399. PITT, William. Speech of the Right Honourable William Pitt, on a Motion for the Abolition of the Slave Trade, in the House of Commons, on Monday the Second of April, 1792.

London, James Phillips, 1792. 8vo. Contemporary plain wrappers. € 1,750

A key record of the legacy of William Pitt the Younger (1759–1806), the youngest Prime Minister of Great Britain, whose long tenure can be defined by the successes and failures of British policy on the path towards abolition and emancipation. Pitt was himself friends with the most notable abolitionist in his parliament, William Wilberforce (1759–1833), but Wilberforce himself was commonly a critic of Pitt's policies. Indeed, abolition would be enshrined in British law, but not until in 1807, a year after Pitt's death. Nevertheless, Pitt made many contributions to the work of abolition.

The focus of Pitt's speech was a 1792 slave trade Act which passed in the Commons but not the House of Lords. In his speech, Pitt hopes to make a case for immediate rather than gradual abolition, and criticizes the bill's low penalties for partaking in the trade of enslaved individuals. He places particular focus on the effect of the trade on the nations of Africa, whose economies and livelihoods, he argues, are under constant attack by the practice of slavery. His strongest rhetoric pushed for immediate abolition: "Why ought the Slave Trade to be abolished? Because it is incurable injustice. How much stronger then is the argument for immediate, than gradual abolition!" (p. 19). Light wear to wrappers, partly detached from binding with no loss or resulting wear. Bright and clean.

Pliny's Natural History, here edited by Caesarius, friend of Erasmus

400. PLINIUS Secundus, Gaius (Pliny the Elder). *Naturalis historiae* opus.

(Cologne, Eucharius Cervicornus, 1524). Folio. Title-page and sub-title to index with ornamental woodcut border. Woodcut initials, head and tail pieces. Calf, gold-tooled ribbed spine with title-label. Sprinkled edges.

€ 22,500

First edition of the "Natural history" edited by Johannes Caesarius (1468–1550), a humanist and close friend of Erasmus. The text in the present edition is decorated with woodcut borders and many woodcut initials.

"We know from Pliny that there were important pearl fisheries in the Gulf [...] Pliny identifies Tylos (Bahrain) as a place famous for its pearls [...] He attests that pearls were the most highly rated valuable in Roman society, and that those from the Gulf were specially praised [...] The pearl related finds at the site of El-Dur indicate the site was integrated into the maritime trade routes linking the Roman Empire, the Persian Empire, India and South Arabia" (Carter). Book 6 holds a chapter that gives the first detailed account of the regions around the Gulf, including what are now Qatar, the Emirates and Oman.

With manuscript notes of multiple owners on pastedown (including written ex-libris by Antonii Mauriti Seguin 1713 and Mathon de la cour 1744). Some underling in text, and notes in the margins (partly lost due to trimmed edges). A very good copy with bookplate of De Ponsainpierre on pastedown.

VD 16, P 3531. Adams P 1556. BM-STC German 704. Durling 3689 (imperfect copy). Hunt 23. USTC (11 copies).



Paris edition of Pliny's "Historia naturalis", annotated by the Italian scholar Hermolaus Barbarus

401. PLINIUS SECUNDUS, Gaius (Pliny the Elder). *Opus divinum, cui titulus naturalis historiae, multoquam antehac unquam prodiit in lucem castigatius, una cum annotationibus Hermanolai barbari.*

Paris, Jean Petit, 1526. Folio. Title-page in red and black and separate title-page to index, both with woodcut border. Elaborately decorated calf, with image of the crucifixion on both panels. Blind-tooled spine. € 18,000

First and only Paris edition of *Historiae naturalis*, with the annotations by Hermolaus Barbarus (1454–94), an Italian Renaissance scholar. His discussions of Pliny's *Naturalis Historia* was first published as *Castigationes Plinianae* in 1492, in which he made over 5000 corrections to the original text.

The original text was by Gaius Plinius Secundus (AD 23–79), better known as Pliny the Elder. He was a Roman author, naturalist, and natural philosopher, as well as naval and



army commander of the early Roman Empire, and personal friend of the emperor Vespasian. The *Naturalis Historia* is one of the largest single works to have survived from the Roman empire to the modern day and purports to cover the entire field of ancient knowledge, based on the best authorities available to Pliny. He claims to be the only Roman ever to have undertaken such a work. It comprised 37 books in 10 volumes and covered over 20,000 facts on topics including the fields of botany, zoology, astronomy, geology and mineralogy as well as the exploitation of those resources. It remains a standard work for the Roman period and the advances in technology and understanding of natural phenomena at the time.

“We know from Pliny that there were important pearl fisheries in the Gulf [...] Pliny identifies Tylos (Bahrain) as a place famous for its pearls [...] He] attests that pearls were the most highly rated valuable in Roman society, and that those from the Gulf were specially praised [...] The pearl related finds at the site of El-Dur indicate the site was integrated into the maritime trade routes linking the Roman Empire, the Persian Empire, India and South Arabia” (Carter). Book 6 has a chapter that gives the first detailed account of the regions around the Gulf, including what are now Qatar, the Emirates and Oman.

Panels shaved, affecting the decoration, spine cracked on the hinges. With manuscript ownership on title-page of the index. A good copy.

Bird 1910. USTC (2 copies). Not in Adams, BMC French, Durling, Hunt, Wellcome.

*The second edition in English,
by the greatest translator of the Elizabethan age*

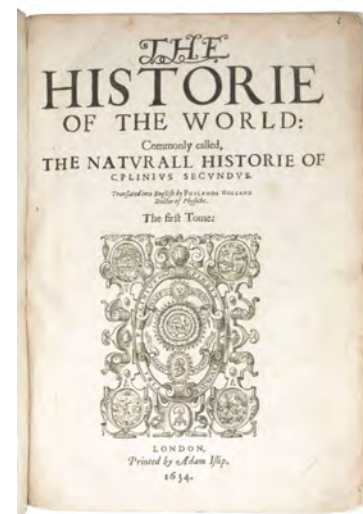
402. PLINIUS Secundus, Gaius (Pliny the Elder). The Historie of the World, commonly called the Naturall Historie.

London, Adam Islip, 1634. Folio. 2 vols. in one. Elaborate woodcut device on title-page; woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces. Contemporary calf, spine in six compartments, tooled and lettered in gilt. € 15,000

Pliny's renowned *Natural History* in its second publication in English (repeating, with corrections, the 1601 first publication), translated by Philemon Holland, the greatest translator of the Elizabethan age. Through the present work Pliny gives us by far the most detailed account of the coast of the United Arab Emirates that has come down to us from classical times.

Binding rubbed; front hinge splitting. Includes the final printed leaf in vol. 2, containing the publisher's advertisement to the reader that all errors have been corrected in the present edition and the errata leaf (included in the same position in 1601) has become unnecessary rather than having been mistakenly omitted. Some slight browning and brownstaining, but an excellent copy removed in 1973 from the Royal Meteorological Society (Symons Bequest, 1900) with their bookplate on the front pastedown.

STC 20030. Cf. Pforzheimer 496 (1601 ed.).



*Augmented Dutch edition of Pococke's celebrated description of
the Near and Middle East, with 205 engraved plates*

403. POCOCKE, Richard. Beschryving van het Oosten, en van eenige andere landen [...]. Including: Schutte, Rutger. Verhandelingen over de reize der Israëlieten in de woestijne, en eenige bijzonderheden van Jerusalem en deszelfs omtrek.

Utrecht, Rotterdam & Amsterdam, Gijsbert Tieme and Abraham van Paddenburg; Jacobus Bosch and Reinier Arrenberg; Martinus de Bruyn, 1776–86. 4°. 3 vols. (in 6 parts) bound as 6. With 205 engraved folding plates, including maps, plans, views and other illustrations, depicting temples, antiquities, plants, animals, etc. Contemporary half calf, gold fillets and two title-labels on spines, sprinkled paper sides. € 15,000

First edition of the Dutch translation of Pococke's celebrated monograph on the Near and Middle East, praised by Gibbon as a work of "superior learning and dignity". This Dutch edition was augmented with 27 plates, an essay by the minister Rutger Schutte on the travels of the Israelites, and an index to Biblical locations found in the main work.

"Pococke travelled extensively in Europe from 1733 to 1736 and continued on to the Levant, reaching Alexandria in September 1737. He remained three years in the Eastern Mediterranean, visiting Egypt, Palestine, Asia Minor and Greece. His book describes these journeys but not necessarily in chronological order. The plates of antiquities are after drawings by Pococke himself ... Pococke achieved a great reputation with this publication; the work was very popular during his lifetime and was praised by Gibbon" (Blackmer). "The quality and particularly the earliness of his observations and their record in prose, maps, and diagrams make him one of the most important near eastern travellers, ranking with Frederik Ludvig Norden and Carsten Niebuhr, in stimulating an Egyptian revival in European art and architecture, and recording much that has subsequently been lost" (ODNB).

A couple of plates in the last volume slightly browned and a few spots on the first few leaves of the first volume, otherwise a very good copy, with the leaves nearly untrimmed. The bindings somewhat rubbed along the extremities (primarily the spines), but otherwise good.

Cox I, 224. Tiele, Bibl. 869. Cf. Blackmer 1323 (English ed.); for the author: Baigent, "Pococke, Richard (1704–1765"; in: ODNB (online ed.).



8 accounts of the Middle & Far East, from Marco Polo's voyages to the capture of Formosa by the pirate Zheng Chenggong

404. POLO, Marco. Reizen, en beschryving der Oostersche lantschappen ...

Including:

- **HETOUM of Corycus.** Historie der Oostersche lantschappen ...

- **[BRACCIOLINI, Poggio, and Girolamo di SANTO STEFANO].** Reysen naar Indien, en d'oostersche landen; gedaan by Nicolaus Venetus, en Jeronymus van St. Steven.

- **[Anonymous VOC officer in Formosa].** Verhaal van de verovering van 't eylant Formosa door de Sinesen.

Amsterdam, Abraham Wolfgang, 1664. With 4 engraved plates.

With:

(2) **BOURGES, Jacques de.** Naaukeurig verhaal van de reis des Bisschops van Beryte uit Frankryk te lant en ter zee naar China.

Amsterdam, Abraham Wolfgang, 1669. With 8 half-page engraved illustrations in text.

(3) Verhaal van drie voorname reizen naar Oostindien, te weten van Johan Jacobsz Saar, Volkert Evertsz, en Albrecht Herport.

Comprising:

- **SAAR, Johann Jacob.** De reisbeschryving ... naar Oostindien, sedert ... 1644 tot ... 1659 ...

- **OLEARIUS, Adam.** De beschryving der reizen van Volkert Evertsz. [= Volquard Iversen] naar Oostindien. ... uitgevaren in ... 1655 en in ... 1668 ... gekeert.

- **HERPORT, Albrecht.** De beschryving der Oostindische reizen ... sedert ... 1659 tot ... 1668 ...

Amsterdam, Jan Rieuwertsz & Pieter Arentsz, 1671 (works 2 and 3 dated 1670 on their title-pages). With 8 engraved plates, the last 4 sometimes attributed to Romeyn de Hooghe or his school.

3 editions (the 1st containing 4 works and the 3rd containing 3 works) in 1 volume. 4°. Contemporary vellum.

€ 28,000

Ad 1: Marco Polo's account of his voyages from Venice to China and back, and of his numerous voyages within China and elsewhere in Asia, dictated by him in 1298. Polo's account of his voyages remains one of the earliest and most important Western records of Asian history, peoples and culture and for many years remained the primary source for most Europeans' knowledge of the orient. It also records information about 13th-century Asia that has not survived in any other source.

The present edition adds three further accounts of Far Eastern lands and peoples. The first is that of Hetoum of Corycus (ca. 1240–ca. 1315). The second additional text is the humanist Poggio Bracciolini's account of the travels of the Italian merchant Niccolò de' Conti (ca. 1395–ca. 1469) from Venice via Syria, where he learned Arabic, Bagdad, around the Arabian peninsula to the Gulf and Iran, where he learned Persian, to India, the East Indies, Southeast Asia, possibly southern China and back in the years 1419–1444. Finally, a 12-page appendix, gives what appears to be the first eye-witness account of the capture of the Dutch-controlled island of Formosa (Taiwan) by the Chinese pirate Zheng Chenggong (1624–1662) in 1661/62. It also gives information on the VOC's trade, taxation and relations with Chinese colonists and indigenous "wilden" (wild men).

Ad 2: Popular account of an overland voyage from France to the Far East, ending in China, by Jacques de Bourges (ca. 1630–1714), who accompanied the French titular Bishop of Beirut, Pierre Lambert de la Motte, on the newly established Société des Mission Etrangères's first expedition to the Far East. They left Marseille in June 1660, and travelled via Malta, through the Holy Land, Syria, Iran, Iraq and India, to Siam (Thailand).

Ad 3: Accounts of three voyages made under the auspices of the VOC (Dutch East India Company) by Johann Jacob Saar, Volquard Iversen (Evertsz) and Albrecht Herport.

Johann Jacob Saar joined the VOC as a soldier and travelled to Batavia in 1645. He served in the Banda Islands and Amboina, and was involved in an expedition to Surat and Persia in 1649. He also served in Ceylon, where he was present at the siege of Colombo and Jaffnapatam in 1655–58. He returned to Europe in 1660.

The German adventurer Volquard Iversen sailed to Batavia in 1655, and served as a soldier for the VOC for three years on the island of Seram. He sailed for Europe in 1661 on the *Arnhem*, but was wrecked in the Indian Ocean: the account is illustrated with a plate of this shipwreck. After 9 days in the ship's longboat, he reached the coast of Mauritius.

Albrecht Herport, a Swiss soldier born in Bern, joined the VOC in Amsterdam in 1659 and sailed in the ship *Malacca* to Batavia, surviving an attack by pirates on the way. His present journal "is particularly valuable for its highly detailed accounts of the Dutch military campaigns with which Herport was personally associated" (Howgego).

With a transparent stain in the lower outside corner through much of the book and a couple quires slightly browned in ad 2, but generally in good condition. The binding is also stained stained, but is otherwise good. editions.

Ad 1: Cordier, Sinica, cols. 1986–1987; Howgego P126; Tiele, Bibl. 872; ad 2: Howgego P11 (see also D39); Tiele, Bibl. 178; cf. Cordier, Sinica, col. 827; ad 3: Howgego S4, 122, H74; Landwehr, VOC 313; Tiele, Bibl. 952.

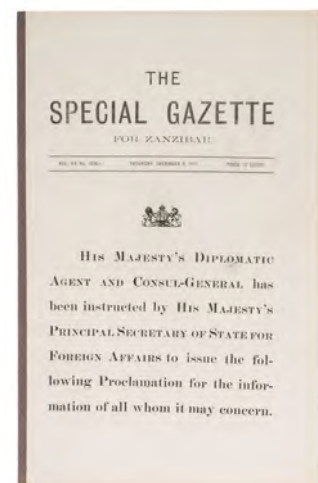
Rare and historically important pamphlet proclaiming the abdication of the Sultan of Zanzibar in 1911

405. [PROCLAMATION]. The Special Gazette for Zanzibar.

[Zanzibar], Saturday, 9 December, 1911. With the coat-of-arms of the United Kingdom printed on the front. Ca. 34 × 21.5 cm. Housed in a clear plastic sleeve, with a piece of cardboard for protection. € 8,500

Rare proclamation announcing the abdication of Sayid Ali Bin Hamud (1884–1918), the 8th Sultan of Zanzibar, because of ill health. His appointed successor was Sir Khalifa Bin Harub (1879–1960), who would be one of the last sultans of the country. The proclamation is printed in four languages (English, Arabic, Swahili and Gujarati). This work is exceptionally rare, as we have not been able to find any other copies of it anywhere.

Zanzibar consists of a few islands located in the Indian Ocean off the coast of Tanzania. Historically, it has played an important role in the trade across the Indian Ocean, between the African Great Lakes, the Somali Peninsula, the Arabian Peninsula, Iran and the Indian subcontinent. The Zanzibar archipelago was discovered by Vasco da Gama (ca. 1460–1524) in 1498 and became part of the Portuguese Empire, until it fell under the control of the Sultanate of Oman in 1698. Somewhat gradually the power over the islands came into the hands of the British Empire in the 19th century, and Zanzibar became an official British Protectorate in 1890. The present work was printed during this time. The Protectorate was terminated in December 1963 and Zanzibar then became a constitutional monarchy within the Commonwealth. However, just a month later in early 1964, the Zanzibar Revolution began. During this bloody event, the Sultan was deposed and the sultanate replaced by a socialist government. In April 1964, Zanzibar merged with Tanganyika on the mainland, and the names of the two countries were combined into Tanzania. Zanzibar is currently an autonomous region within this country. The leaves have been glued onto a grey sturdy paper spine. Otherwise in very good condition.



*Important survey of ancient Egyptian and Nubian sites now submerged,
with a very large and detailed map*

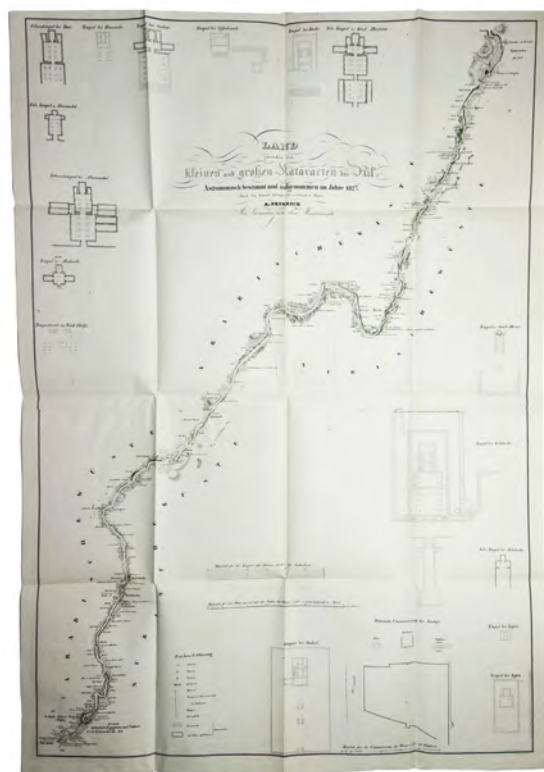
406. PROKESCH, Anton, Ritter von Osten. Das Land zwischen den Katarakten des Nil. Mit einer Karte ...

Vienna, Carl Gerold, 1831. 12° (the book) and 175 × 250 mm (folder with folded map). With a separate large folding lithographed map (98 × 69 cm; image area 93 × 64 cm) assembled from 2 sheets, with the cultivated areas along the river hand-coloured in green as published, also showing 17 floor plans of temples and a plan of a Roman wall. The book in the publisher's original light green paper wrappers and the map in a matching green paper folder. € 3,750

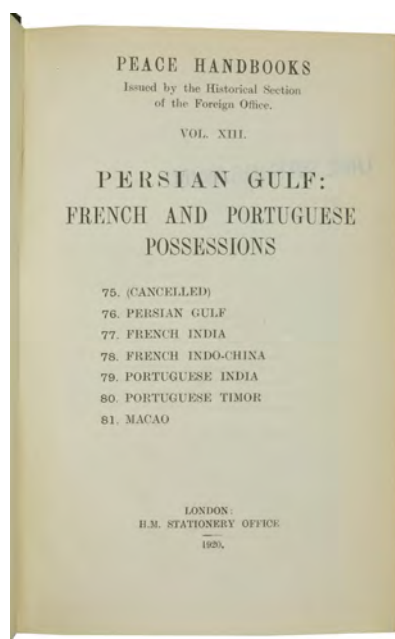
Detailed and important archaeological survey of sites along the Nile and on its islands, between the first and second cataracts (now at the bottom of Lake Nassar). It covers many important ancient Egyptian and Nubian sites in detail. The map itself shows a 270 km stretch of the Nile from 21° 41' to 24° 9' N latitude from south of Wadi Halfa around what is now the border between Egypt and Sudan to Aswan around the ancient border between Egypt and Nubia. The sites covered include Abu Simbel, Wadi Halfa, the temple of Kalabsha, the island of Philae and many other famous cities and temples. Many copies lack the map, which was probably published separately as well.

Book and map in fine condition and virtually untrimmed as they came from the publisher, with only a few minor smudges on the wrapper and edges of the book. Splendid copy.

D. Bertsch, Anton Prokesch von Osten (2005), pp. 171–176 & passim; for the map: IKAR (2 copies); not in Gay.



The Treaties of Peace signed by all the Sheikhs of the Arab Tribes of the Gulf



407. (PROTHERO, G. W. [ed.]. – FOREIGN OFFICE). Persian Gulf: French and Portuguese Possessions. Peace Handbook.

London, H. M. Stationery Office, 1920. 8°. Publisher's printed green cloth. € 4,500

A manual of "geographical, economic, historical, social, religious and political" information compiled for the British delegates to the Peace Conference that took place in Versailles in 1919, here issued "for public use" for the first time (see no. 224 in this catalogue for the confidential 1919 issue). The extensive section on the Arabian coastal regions includes not only detailed statistics (giving the population of Abu Dhabi, Dubai, and Sharjah at 6,000, 20,000, and 15,000 inhabitants, respectively), but also, in a separate appendix, the full text of the treaties signed between the United Kingdom and the Sheikhs and rulers of the "Trucial Coast" in 1820 and 1853, including the names of all signatories: Sh. Hassan bin Rahmah for Ras al-Khaimah, Sh. Shakhbout for Abu Dhabi, Sh. Zayed bin Syf for Dubai, Sh. Sultan bin Suggur for Sharjah, Sh. Rashid bin Hamid for Ajman, Sh. Abdullah bin Rashid for Umm al-Quwayn, etc.

Issued as vol. XIII of the "Peace Handbooks" by the Historical Section of the Foreign Office. Binding slightly stained. Withdrawn from the University Library of Manchester (their ownership, bookplate, and deaccession stamp to endpapers). Rare.

OCLC 28122772.

The geological structure of the Qatar Peninsula

408. **QATAR PETROLEUM COMPANY.** Geology of Qatar. [Abu Dhabi], Schlumberger Middle East S.A., 1981. 4to. Original printed wrappers. Stapled. € 800

Illustrated synopsis of the geological structure of Qatar prepared by Qatar Petroleum for the Department of Petroleum Affairs. Includes geological maps, cross sections, and detailed lithostratigraphic tables. An extract from the Abu Dhabi Well Evaluation Conference book of November 1981.

In excellent condition.

Cf. OCLC 8871953.



Radziwill's Palestinian travelogue – Duke Ossolinski's copy

409. **RADZIWILL, Mikolaj Krzysztof.** Ierosolymitana Peregrinatio [...] Primum a Thoma Tretero custode Varmiensi ex Polonico sermone in Latinum translata, nunc varie aucta et correctius in lucem edita.

Antwerp, Plantin / apud viduam et filios Joannis Moreti, 1614. Small folio. With engraved title-page and 5 full-page engraved illustrations in the text, as well as several woodcut initials and woodcut printer's device. Contemporary full vellum. All edges red. € 22,000



Second, improved Latin edition of this famous account of a pilgrimage to the Holy Land by the Polish Prince Mikolaj Krzysztof Radziwill (1549–1616), frequently translated and reprinted. First published in 1601; the present edition is corrected and expanded.

During his two-year journey from 1582 to 1584 Radziwill visited not only Palestine, but also Syria, Egypt, Crete, Cyprus, Italy and Greece. "Radziwill, in his account of the pilgrimage to the Holy Land and Egypt, described the ethnic diversity of the inhabitants of these lands. Critics underline the fact that his descriptions were ethnographic in character and quite objective. His 'Peregrynacja' was published in Latin and in Polish and apparently was quite widely read" (S. Grodz, Islam in Polish-Lithuanian/Ottoman Encounters, in: The Character of Christian-Muslim Encounter, Leiden 2015, p. 234).

Binding somewhat brownstained and a little warped; upper hinge starting. Paper evenly browned throughout, occasional brownstains. Provenance: from the library of Duke Franciszek Maksymilian Ossolinski (1676–1756), Polish politician in the service of the exiled Stanislaus I. Leszczynski and an important collector, with his autograph ownership inscription "Ex Libris F. M. Ducis de Tencryn-Ossolinski", dated Lunéville, 12 Sept. 1741, to front pastedown, and a three-line handwritten French quotation from St. Augustine to lower pastedown. In all a good copy of a widely received work; this edition rarely seen at auction.

Weber II, 204. Röhricht p. 208, no. 787. Estreicher XXVI, 90. Brunet IV, 1087. Graesse VI, 17. Baumgarten, Hall. Bibl. VI, 65f. Ebert II, 18596. Tobler 83. Cf. Aboussouan 769.

Extremely rare 1960s railway guide for Sudan, with a large folding map of the train network

410. [RAILWAY GUIDE – SUDAN]. Wadi Halfa and the Nile through lower Nubia south of Assuan. Holidays of rest and quiet under sunny desert skies.

London, The Sudan railways, printed by McCorquodale and Co. Ltd., [1960s]. 8°. With a folded map in the back of the Cairo-Mombasa train route, a full-page map of the train route between Luxor and Wadi Halfa, and numerous black-and-white photographic prints throughout. Original printed yellow and brown paper wrappers.

€ 450

A very scarce, abundantly illustrated railway guide for Sudan, complete with a large folding map showing the train routes between Cairo and Mombasa. Railway guides were often discarded after use and thus rarely survive.

This charming work meant for British travellers explains how to reach Sudan from England, describes the history and services of the Sudan Railways, and recommends a few unique places to visit in Sudan, with photographic illustrations included. Although the work is not dated, the folded map in the back shows the train line to Wau, Sudan's second largest city. This line was completed in 1961, which means this railway guide must have been printed after that year.

The title-page of the work contains the stamp of Thomas Cook & Sons, one of the first travelling agencies in the world. It organised tours to many parts of the world from 1850 onwards. The company also sold tickets to Sudan and might even have sold this railway guide in its store.

With a red stamp on the title-page (“For tickets etc. Thos. Cook & Son. Ltd. Forecourt Charing Cross Terminal”), probably as intended. The edges, corners and spine of the wrapper very slightly scuffed and creased. Overall in very good condition.

Cf. WorldCat 254831624 (4 copies, listed as printed in 1934).



Lodovico Varthema, Vasco da Gama, and Duarte Barbosa on the Arabian Gulf

411. RAMUSIO, Giovanni Battista. Delle navigazioni et viaggi.

Venice, Giunti, 1554–74. Folio. 3 vols. With a total of 51 engravings in the text (7 full-page) and 12 double-page maps and plans (2 full-page). 20th-c. full brown morocco, double-gilt fillet on the covers, spine ribbed and decorated with gilt fleurons, mottled edges. Stored in custom-made calf-edged slipcases. € 85,000

Perfectly complete copy of this superb collection of travels, composed of the first edition of the 3rd part and the second edition of the 1st and 2nd part. The second edition, widely enlarged, of the 1st part, is the first and only one to include the 3 double-page maps representing Africa and India.

“This work, which served as a model to Hakluyt, was the first systematical collection of voyages that had so far appeared [...] It [...] is carefully and intelligently done” (Cox). The first volume includes several travel reports of the utmost importance for the exploration of the Arabian Peninsula and the Gulf region. Lodovico Varthema’s travel report, famous for detailing the first recorded visit of a Westerner to Mecca, indeed the first Western encounter with the Arab world, contains accounts of the holy cities of as well as of the port of Jeddah, information on Bedouin life and costume, etc. The account of Vasco da Gama’s voyage to India is comparable in importance only to Columbus’s in the West, as it “opened the way for the maritime invasion of the East by Europe” (PMM 42). Da Gama’s pioneering sea voyage ranks amongst the greatest historic events of the second millennium and as “one of the defining moments in the history of exploration” (BBC History, online). It is also considered the turning point in the political history of the Arabian Gulf region, followed as it was by a prolonged period of east-west commerce, conquest and conflict. Critically, the excerpt here published includes details on “una isola [i. e., Julfar] verso il colfo Persico dove altro non si fa che pescar perle” (I, f. 132).



Duarte Barbosa's report includes accounts of Mecca and Medina, the ports of Jeddah and Aden, the Arab kingdom of Hormuz, Julfar and the islands in the Arabian Gulf (with reference to pearl-diving), etc. Also, we find the very early and highly influential, albeit imprecise data on the Kuwait region: place names such as Lorom, Gostaque, Bacido, Conga, Menahaon etc. which Slot discusses at some length: "Much of the toponymic information in the Kuwait region on the maps from the Gastaldi group is based on an erroneous interpretation of Duarte Barbosa's text. From this text come the strange names of places in the area of Kuwait like Costaqui (Kuhistaq) which should in fact be placed on the other side of the Gulf" (Origins of Kuwait, p. 15).

The volume also includes a set of three woodcut maps by Gastaldi: the first showing Africa, the second showing the Indian subcontinent, the Strait of Hormuz, the Eastern half of the Gulf, and the Indian Ocean, while the third shows Southeast Asia and the East Indies. These were a great advance on earlier maps, including even Gastaldi's own, taking into account new information provided by Portuguese explorers. Many of the topographic names in the Gulf region derive from the forms used by these navigators and can be identified, sometimes tentatively, from their place on the first two of these maps and from the early accounts of the voyages: "Cor. Dulfar" (Dhofar), the island "Macira" (Masirah), "C. Resalgate" (Ras al Had?), "Galatia" (the ancient site Qalhat), "Mazcate" (Muscat), the island "Quexumo" (Qeshm), "Ormus" (Hormuz), and there is even an unlabelled city close to the present-day Abu Dhabi.

Occasional handwritten ink notes. Waterstain on the lower part of vol. 2, ff. 31–35; some browned leaves; otherwise fine, a washed copy. Provenance: Professor Eva G. R. Taylor (1879–1966), historian of science and the first woman to hold an academic chair of geography in the UK, presented to Birkbeck College, University of London (bookplate) and sold through Sotheby's in 1990.

Sabin 67731, 67737, 67740. Harrisse 304. Church 99. Borba de Moraes² 698f. Bosch 46. Cox I, 28. Cordier, BS 1939. Fumagalli (Bibl. Etiopica) 83 (note). Gay 258. Adams R 135, 137, 140. Brunet IV, 1100f. Slot, The Origins of Kuwait (1998), p. 15 & 187.

The history of the Ottoman Empire

412. RASIM, Ahmed. Resimli ve haritali Osmanli tarihi [The History of the Ottoman Empire].

Istanbul, Sems Matbaasi (Ikbal Kütüphanesi), 1326–1328 (Rumi) [= 1910–12 CE]. 8vo. 4 vols. With numerous half-tone illustrations and maps within the text. Modern brown library cloth with gilt title to spine; original coloured wrapper cover present in vols. 1 and 4. € 9,500

First edition (but volume 1 in its second edition) of this encompassing history of the Ottoman Empire from the arrival of the Turks in Anatolia to the period of Sultan Abdulaziz, composed near the end of the Empire by the liberal politician, journalist and prolific miscellaneous writer Ahmed Rasim (1864–1932). Extensive notes at the bottom of the page provide important information on Ottoman cultural history, the military and administrative organization, religious ceremonies, historical terms, entertainments, weddings and games, drawing on quotations or extracts from earlier works. Occasional slight stains or the odd annotation to the text, but generally very clean and well preserved; bindings firm and sound.

Özege 16786. OCLC 11973475



First exploration of the flora of the Middle East

413. RAUWOLF, Leonhard. Beschreibung der Reyß [...], so er [...] gegen Auffgang in die Morgenländer, fürnemlich Syriam, Judeam, Arabiam, Mesopotamiam, Babyloniam, Assyriam, Armeniam, etc. nicht ohne Mühe und grosse Gefahr selbst vollbracht [...].

Frankfurt a. M., Christoph Rab, 1582. 4°. 3 parts in one vol. Title-page printed in red and black. With 3 woodcut title vignettes (including one showing a camel). Contemporary blindstamped brown calf with 2 clasps. € 8,500

Rare second edition, printed in the year of the first edition: a German description of a three-year journey to Palestine and the Near East by the botanist Rauwolf (1535–96),

with many authentic and reliable observations, also about the people and customs and of the difficulties of travel. His description of the preparation of coffee in Aleppo was the first such report by a European. “Highly influential travel account by the learned Augsburg physician and botanist who journeyed to Jerusalem in the years 1573 to 1576. The 8th chapter of part I contains the celebrated descriptions of the coffee drink and of the coffee berry [...] Rauwolf’s account of coffee as a social drink of the East is thought to be the earliest in a printed book” (Hünersdorff/H. II, 1221). “Rauwolf [...] made a hazardous journey in many parts of the East to collect foreign plants; his herbarium is now carefully preserved at the Rijksherbarium in Leiden” (Hunt 146). “He was the first modern botanist to collect and describe the flora of the regions east of the Levantine coast” (Norman). An illustrated edition expanded by a fourth part was published at Lauingen the following year.

Binding professionally repaired at extremities. Title page remargined, showing some fingerstaining; occasional slight brown- and water-staining; a few contemporary marginalia near the end.

VD 16, ZV 12969. Adams R 188. Pritzel 7430. Cf. Norman 1782. Not in BM-STC German.

Radical critique of European overseas expansion in 10 volumes

414. RAYNAL, Guillaume Thomas François. Wysgeerige en staatkundige geschiedenis van de bezittingen en den koophandel der Europeaanen, in de beide Indiën.

Amsterdam, Matthijs Schalekamp, 1792–1803. 10 volumes bound as 9. 8°. With 2 different engraved author’s portraits, 8 engraved plates (5 as frontispieces), 12 engraved folding maps and 23 letterpress folding tables. Contemporary half calf, gold-tooled spine. € 7,500



Second copy located, of the second edition of an extensive and widely published radical critique of European overseas expansion. “This work is very comprehensive in its scope: it relates to trade in the Persian Gulf, Arabia and India, the conquests of the Portuguese and the Dutch in the East Indies and Asia, Spanish conquests in the Americas, the West Indies, the Portuguese conquest of Brazil, and the English and French colonies in North America” (Hill, p. 250). The contents are partly based on travel accounts and data gathered from an unprecedented number of government documents, furnished by a network of officials and informants in all the colonial powers. With bookplates. Some sentences are occasionally checked off. In very good condition, with the leaves only slightly trimmed at the foot. Binding slightly rubbed and a bit worn at the extremities, but also very good. Attractive set of “one of the books which most influenced the French Revolution” (Borba de Moraes).

WorldCat (1 copy); cf. Borba de Moraes, p. 700 (1780 French ed.); Goldie & Wokler, *The Cambridge history of eighteenth-century political thought* (2006), pp. 165–171; Hill 1426 (orig. ed.); Sabin 68116 (first Dutch ed. 1775–1783); STCN (8 copies of the first Dutch ed., incl. 6 incomplete); this ed. not in NCC.

Correspondence of the “Lord of the Naval and Commercial Conquest of Arabia, Persia, India and Asia”



415. REBELLO DA SILVA, Luis Augusto, et al. (eds.). Corpo diplomatico Portuguez. Contendo os actos e relações politicas e diplomaticas de Portugal.

Lisbon, Typographia da Academia Real das Sciencias / Imprensa Nacional, 1862–1959. Small folio. 15 vols. (final vol. in 2 parts), uniformly bound in half tan sheep over decorated boards, spines gilt with raised bands in five compartments, decorated endleaves. Some original printed wrappers bound within. All edges sprinkled. € 18,500

First editions; all that was published of this massive project. The “Corpo diplomatico” deals with the relations between Portugal and the Roman Curia, presenting a chronologically arranged sequence of documents from the 16th and 17th centuries. The Portuguese Empire was the first global empire in history, and the sources here edited – frequently citing the significant Portuguese royal title of “King of Portugal and the Algarves, on this side of the sea, and on the other side in Africa, lord of Guinea and of the naval and commercial conquest of Ethiopia, Arabia, Persia, and India” – provide substantial information on the principal world issues and conflicts during that vast Empire’s first era. Much of the diplomatic correspondence concerns conflicts between the worlds of Christianity and Islam: in one letter, King Manuel describes his attacks on and victories over the local Muslim rulers (“the Saracens are thrown into confusion”; “our men attacked and burned maritime towns belonging to the Saracens, situated on the mainland”; cf. vol. I, p. 116f.).

Many volumes, but VII through XI in particular, contain material on the Arabian Gulf (Basra, Bahrain, Muscat, and Ormuz): “Ormuz, que he cabeça de todo o Reino de Ormuz [...] e na dita Cidade de Ormuz fortaleza minha com muita gente de christãos portuguezes” (II, 374); “o vejo, que se se faz guerra ao Turco e Vossa Alteza quer, sem despesa de quasi nada, o Egipto e Suria e Arabia seraom vossos” (III, 243); “e asy mandou que se reteuessem todas as naos, que viessem da India a Judá e a Meca” (397); “se entende hum muito boom socedimento pella armada de Vossa Alteza na ilha de Banrrehem [= Bahrain] de que se deve ter muito contentamento assi pella reputação” (VIII, 372); “e depois em Ormuz poderia saber o acontecimento de Baharem” (468); “toda a costa de Melinde ate Moçambique e assi da outra de Adem ate Ormuz quererão por alguma d aquellas tentar ardis [...] A Baçora vai tambem muita somma de especiaria” (IX, 110f.); “O negocio he grave e de muita consideração e em ser muita a somma da speciaria que vem pello mar Roxo ao Cayro e pello de Ormuz a Bacora” (135); “Andre Ribeiro que com João de Lisboa foi cativo em Mazcate” (175); etc.

Furthermore, there are reports on the Portuguese in Suez, Africa (including Angola, Mozambique, Guiné, Sofala, Morocco, Arguin, Cabo Verde, Congo, São Thomé, Ethiopia), Brazil (Bahia, Maranhão, Rio de Janeiro, Pernambuco), the Azores, India (in nearly every volume, including Goa, Cochín, Damão, Malabar), and the Far East (Malacca and the Moluccas, with a few sections on Macau, China, and Japan). The work also provides a wealth of detail about the Inquisition and “cristãos novos”, the Jesuits, the Council of Trent, Protestant activity (particularly in England), the Restauração, the Dutch in Brazil, the wars with the Turks on land and sea, and the activities of D. Sebastião and St. Charles Borromeu, the Order of Malta, and Cardinal Mazarin. Among the most notable texts are Ambassador Martinho’s 1533 letter describing the forces defending Christianity in India and Africa, Bishop Lourenço Pires de Tavora’s account of monasteries in India in 1561, and 25 letters written by P. Antonio Vieira from 1671 to 1675.

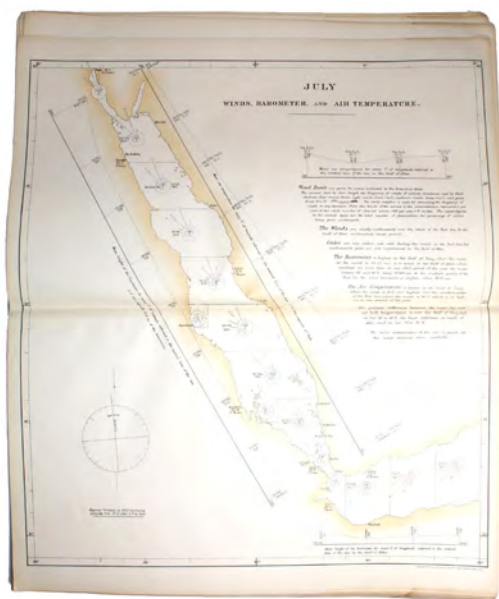
Marginal spotting in vol. XV, part 1; last 5 leaves remargined. Very discreet library markings on rear pastedown of each volume. Overall a very good set.

Innocência IX, 95. OCLC 55783574.

Charts of essential Red Sea shipping lanes

416. [RED SEA – SAUDI ARABIA]. Meteorological Charts of the Red Sea.

London, Eyre and Spottiswoode, 1895. Large folio. With 24 charts. Original publisher’s morocco-grain limp cloth, title in gilt on front cover. € 4,500



First and only edition of this scarce meteorological atlas of the Red Sea with excellent provenance. Only 650 copies were printed, and only 15 are currently listed in institutions on OCLC. A hugely detailed scientific undertaking: much of the information collected here would have been of great military and commercial interest, and also quite relevant to British surveillance of the Red Sea, including traffic through the still relatively new Suez Canal and the movements of pilgrims to Mecca during the Hajj.

The charts were prepared from logs and observations made by the British Royal Navy, the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, and the Royal Meteorological Institute of the Netherlands at Utrecht. As Robert H. Scott, executive head of the Meteorological Office, notes in his preface, “very few observations have been obtained prior to the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 and nearly all the material [...] is of necessity from steamships which follow much the same track within very narrow limits”. However, in certain cases further anecdotal evidence is included, such as an 1879 report by the H.M.S. *Seagull*, which describes a difficult approach to the port city of Jeddah, where she contended with shifting currents and winds.

No copies traced in auction records. An uncommon and important maritime record of what is now perhaps the most important shipping lane in the world.

Deaccessioned library copy, with small stamps and other subtle markings; in very good condition.

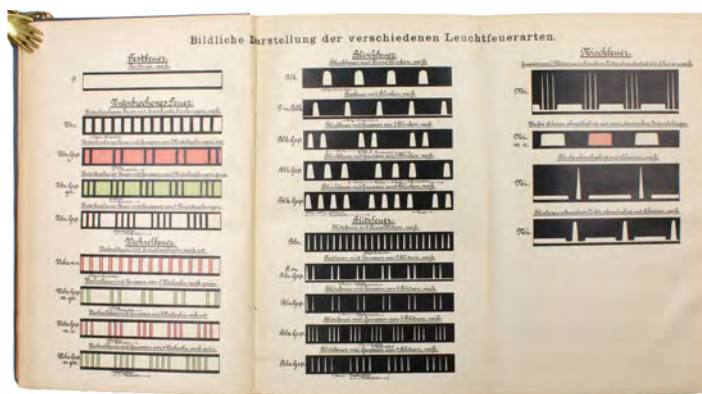
Provenance: William Haultain Milner (d. 1901), with the presentation label, "Presented by the Meteorological Council to Captain W. H. Milner, R.M.S. 'Para', as an Acknowledgement of his Valuable Meteorological Observations". The Para was a ship of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company (1839–1930), commissioned in 1875. Three small "British Museum (Natural History)" collection and deaccession stamps to the title-page and blank verso of the final chart.

OCLC 17283647.

German Imperial Navy directory of lighthouses in the Red Sea and the Gulf

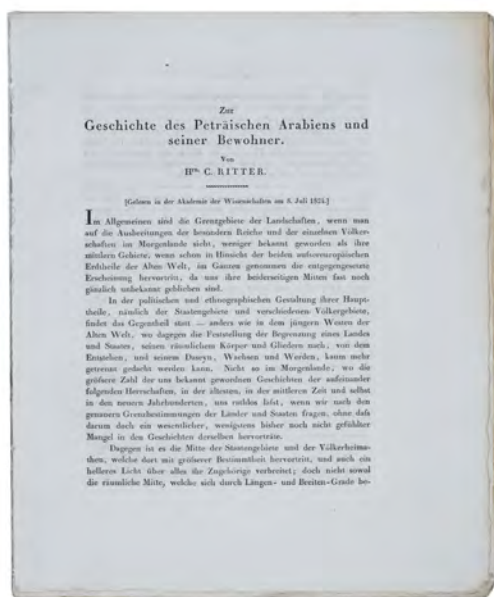
417. [REICHS-MARINE-AMT]. Verzeichnis der Leuchtfeuer aller Meere nebst Verzeichnis der Zeitsignalstationen. Heft VII. Indischer Ozean und Ostindischer Archipel.

Berlin, E. S. Mittler & Sohn, 1908. 8vo. With a folding colour plate. With a loosely inserted addendum, 5 pp. Contemporary blue cloth with gilt title. € 1,500



1908 German Imperial Navy directory of lighthouses, focusing on the Indian Ocean and the Malay Archipelago, including the Red Sea (Mocha, Abu Ail, Zebayir Centre Peak Island, Jebel Teir) and the Gulf (Muscat, Ras Musandam, Bushehr, Shatt al-Arab). Covering a large area including Africa, the Arabian Peninsula, Australia, and parts of Asia, it describes the locations of the various beacons with brief information on the angles from which they are visible and how to recognize the lighthouses. A colour-folded plate illustrates various types of beacons; an inlaid addendum booklet includes changes during the printing of the book in December 1907.

Stamps of the Kaiserliche Marine, Deutsche Seewarte. Stamp "abgesetzt" (discontinued) on title-page and addendum. Spine sunned. Slight staining and browning, but generally clean and bright.



Lecture on the ancient history of Arabia Petrea by one of the founders of modern geography

418. RITTER, Carl. Zur Geschichte des Petraïschen Arabiens und seiner Bewohner.

[Berlin, Royal Prussian Academy of Sciences], 8 July 1824. 4°. Never bound. € 1,500

Cultural anthropological-historical lecture on the history of Arabia Petrea (also known as Rome's Arabian Province) and its population by the German historian and geographer Carl Ritter (1779–1859). This lecture was published as part of the *Abhandlungen der Königlich Preußischen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin* in 1824, but it was never bound as part of that volume, so it was apparently issued separately. Arabia Petrea consisted of the former Nabataean Kingdom in Jordan, southern Levant, the Sinai Peninsula and the northwestern Arabian Peninsula. In the present text, Ritter particularly discusses the Roman conquest of Arabia Petrea and the testimonies about it, but also describes it as a place of wealth and flourishing trade (particularly from Elath to Southern Arabia and India), with many populated cities and villages.

Ritter also gives some geographical remarks upon Arabia Petrea, describing for example the landscape.

Untrimmed (and therefore some edges are very slightly frayed) and with some bolts unopened. Otherwise in good condition.

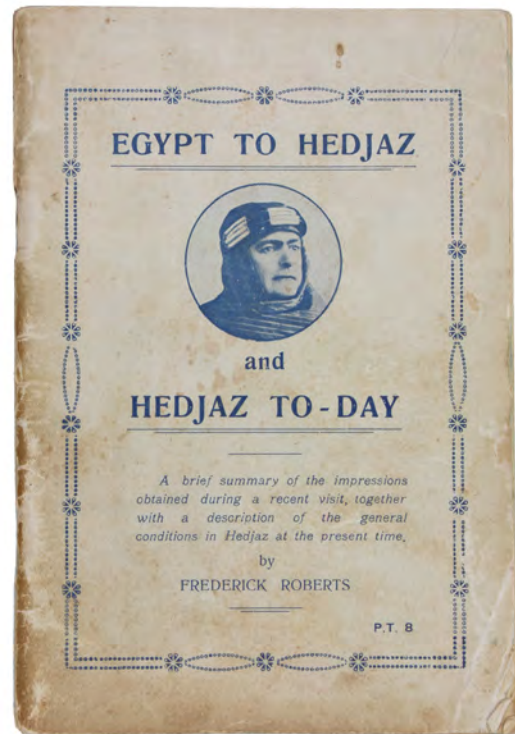
Extraordinary guide to the Kingdom of Hejaz

419. ROBERTS, Frederick. Egypt to Hedjaz and Hedjaz To-Day. (Cairo, 1931). 8vo. Original printed wrappers with oval portrait of the author in Arabic costume. Stapled. € 6,500

First edition, very rare. Extraordinary guide to the Kingdom of Hejaz, “the most frequented pilgrim country in the world” (p. 36). It comprises accounts of Jeddah and Mecca and includes a chapter on King Abd al-Aziz ibn Saud (1875–1953), “undoubtedly the strongest and ablest ruler Arabia has produced for many many years” (p. 29).

Describing the journey from Egypt across the Red Sea, the booklet discusses the travel documents required to enter Hejaz, as well as the enormous economic benefit of the pilgrimage to the Kingdom, and gives a report of the crossing from Suez to Jeddah including stops at El Tor, “the most attractive and beautiful of the Red Sea towns” (p. 11), Wedja and Yambo. It includes a description of the Mount Sinai monastery as well as the wrecked pilgrim ship “Asia”, which caught fire in the Jeddah port in 1929. On the one hand deeming Jeddah “a place for work and no play” (p. 24), the guide laments the prohibition of alcohol, cigarettes and gramophones, as well as the lack of hotels, cafés, restaurants, cinemas, and fresh water, and criticises the general state of many houses in the city. On the other hand, the booklet admires the low crime rate of Hejaz as well as recent improvements in public transportation. An uncommonly frank account of a Westerner’s stay in Hejaz, not hesitating to speak out on the hardships of pilgrimage.

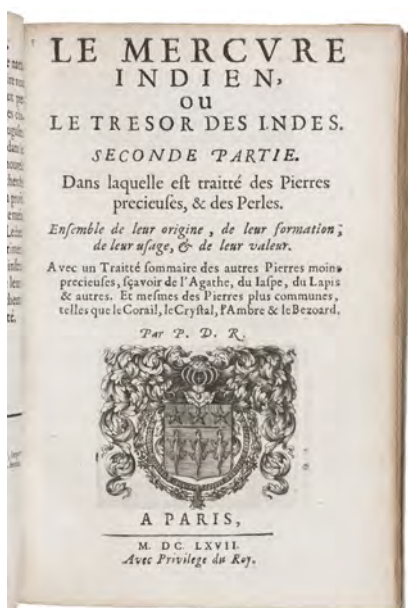
Covers loosened; somewhat soiled. A few pages slightly wrinkled. Contemporary ownership inscribed to title-page in blue ballpoint. Not a single copy traceable in libraries worldwide.



“The most perfect [pearls] are fished in the Persian Gulf”

420. [ROSNEL, Pierre de]. Le mercure indien, ou, Le trésor des Indes.

Paris, Robert Chevillon, 1667. Small 8°. With an engraved coat of arms on the title-pages. Later vellum. € 5,000



First edition of a “much esteemed and sought work” on precious metals, mining and gems, by a French goldsmith. Divided in two parts, the first part “is a mining & metallurgical treatise in which gold, silver, and mercury are described in respect to their mines and methods of mining, purification of ores by smelting or otherwise, and refinement of the metals. Special emphasis is laid upon the mines of the New World” (Sinkankas). The second part, divided into four books, describes numerous types of minerals and gems but also devotes several pages to bezoar stones and their supposed medical properties as described by Arab physicians. Of this part, the second book treats pearls and contains several remarks on the fresh-water pearls of Scotland, which were then highly esteemed. Nevertheless, as the author remarks “The most perfect [pearls] are fished in the Persian Gulf, between the island of Hormuz & Basra, near Qatifa, Gombroon & Julfar” (p. 35). Pierre de Rosnel was goldsmith-in-ordinary to King Louis XIII of France, otherwise little is known of him. In the final part of *Le mercure indien* he “provides a mathematical system for adjusting prices of diamonds upwards at a steepening rate with increasing weight” (Sinkankas), preceding the publication of the standard method of pricing as described by Tavernier.

Thumbed and with a few ink stains on the pages and with water stains in the lower margin of the first half of the second part; nevertheless a very good copy.

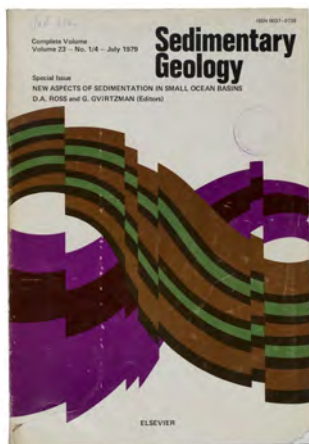
Carter, Sea of Pearls, seven thousand years of the industry that shaped the Gulf, pp. 93–94; Sabin 73297; Sinkankas 5569.

Sedimentation in ocean basins: one of the most fertile areas of study for marine scientists

421. ROSS, D. A. and G. GVIRTZMAN (eds.). Sedimentary geology. Special Issue. New aspects of sedimentation in small ocean basins.

Amsterdam, Oxford and New York, Elsevier scientific publishing company, 1979. 24 × 16.5 cm. With approximately 170 maps, graphs, tables, charts and other illustrations in the text. Original publisher's printed paper wrappers.

€ 350



A special issue of the *Sedimentary Geology* journal concerning the new aspects of sedimentation in small ocean basins, which consists of 15 papers published following the Tenth International Congress on sedimentology, in Jerusalem 1978. The contributing authors are leading scientists in the field of geology, geophysics and oceanography, and are often specialised in studying sedimentation. The (main) editors of this issue are David A. Ross, a scientist (now emeritus) in geology and geophysics at the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, in Woods Hole Massachusetts, USA, and G. Gvirtzman, a (former) researcher of the oil research division at the geological survey of Israel. The subject of small ocean basins (also known as marginal seas), as described in the foreword, are “the most fertile areas of study for marine scientists”. The studies presented in this journal focus on 5 partially or complete isolated basins: the Eastern Mediterranean Sea (also known as the Levantine Sea), the Red Sea including the Gulf of Eilat/Aqaba, the Persian Gulf including the Gulf of Oman, the Black Sea, and the Caspian Sea.

With a faded purple stamp from the library of the geological institute of the University of Amsterdam on the front and back wrapper and a note in blue ink (“Jast. [=Kast?] 252”) on the front wrapper. With an orange order form for volumes of the *Marine Geology* journal stapled to the half-title. The wrappers are slightly scuffed and the front wrapper is slightly damaged at the

lower outer corner and near the foot of the spine. Otherwise in good condition.

WorldCat 252253958 (2 copies) & 756190619 (6 copies).

R.A.F. photographs of interwar Aden, from camels to biplanes

422. [ROYAL AIR FORCE]. Photograph archive – thirty years of R.A.F. tours].

Yemen, Israel, Palestine, Egypt, 1920s–1950s. Over 100 photographs, largely silver gelatin prints but with some albumen as well, ranging from 240 × 160 mm to 80 × 55 mm. Also included are several postcards and related ephemera.

€ 3,500

A large collection of photographs, postcards, and ephemera depicting the life and interests of RAF servicemen on deployment, largely from the 1920s and 1930s, and especially featuring the Royal Air Force Khormaksar base in Aden, founded in 1917, which would go on to become the Aden International Airport.

The bulk is made up of photographs of daily life near British military outposts in Yemen, Ethiopia, Egypt and elsewhere, some captioned on the reverse, most in one of two English hands. The city of Aden ca. 1930 features prominently, including a landscape titled “Typical country north of desert behind Aden. Good landing ground?”, and a snapshot of two locals outside “the new hangars,” presumably those at Khormaksar. On a nautical theme, postcards depict the motor tanker *Corhampton* and the S.S. *Themistocles*, and two original photographs show fire damage in the British cargo ship *S.S. Queenmoor*. Further scenes associated with the R.A.F. show Addis Ababa and Aden, including British pilots and Yemeni locals posing together in front of airplanes, a shot of two R.A.F. biplanes next to a group of camels in the desert titled “Sheikh Som Aerodrome,” and aerial snapshots show the Nile, Burao, and Ad-Dali. The British photographed local fishermen, potters, and market scenes, their own Western field hockey team, and five portraits of local women and girls posing for the camera.



Further afield, four photographs show scenes of the 1922 visit of the Prince of Wales Edward VIII (1894–1972), future abdicated king, to Kuala Lumpur. Two press photographs of future U.S. President Dwight D. Eisenhower (1890–1969) show him in 1951, a post-war general. Also present is an official headshot of a young John Mills (1908–2005), taken early in Mills’s career, likely when he was touring in India, China, and the Far East with a theatrical company, a show which would have been popular with British servicemen. Light wear, but on the whole quite well preserved. Altogether, an extremely extensive survey of photography, much of it associated with the R.A.F. or British military, with numerous photographs of daily life in various cities and regions, from bazaars to airfields.

*Complete set of all periodical publications of the
Royal Geographical Society*

423. [ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY]. The Journal of the Royal Geographical Society.

London, John Murray, 1831–80[–81]. 56 volumes (vols. I–L in 51 volumes and 5 volumes of indices). Contemporary red/purple half morocco over marbled paper-covered boards, spines gilt.

With:

(2) Proceedings of the RGS. London: Edward Stanford, 1857–78. Vols. I–XXII. Contemporary red/purple half morocco over marbled paper-covered boards, spines gilt.

(3) Proceedings of the RGS and Monthly Record of Geography. London: Edward Stanford, 1879–92. Vols. I–XIV. Title to first volume torn and laid down, map and facing p. 664 of text damaged. Contemporary red/purple half morocco over marbled paper-covered boards, spines gilt.

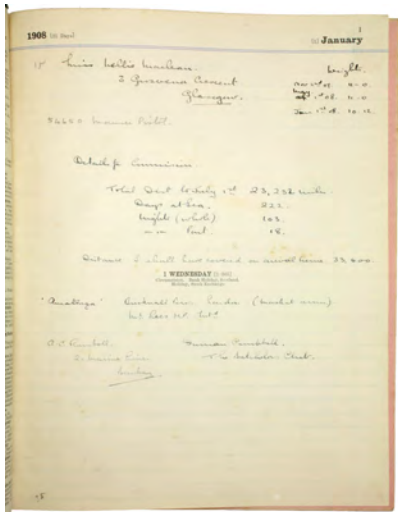
(4) Supplementary Papers of the RGS. London: John Murray, 1886–90. Vols. I–IV. Contemporary red/purple half morocco over marbled paper-covered boards, spines gilt.

(5) The Geographical Journal including the Proceedings of the RGS. London: R.G.S., 1893–1948. Vols. I–CXII only (in 109 volumes). Vols. 1–28: contemporary red/purple half morocco over marbled paper-covered boards, spines gilt; vols. 29–112: original blue cloth, or contemporary cloth, gilt. Institutional bookplates to some pastedowns; blindstamps to some title-pages; ink stamps to some plates and maps. € 185,000



Complete set of all periodical publications of the Royal Geographical Society 1831 through 1948, comprising 203 volumes with thousands of plates and maps, many folding.

Founded in 1830, the Royal Geographical Society spearheaded efforts to accurately map and describe every corner of the known world. As lesser-known regions of the globe such as Africa and the Middle East began to emerge as major centres of global trade in the 19th century, the Society funded thousands of European expeditions to these areas in an effort to promote British commercial and scientific interests. Explorers of the Arabian Peninsula such as Henry St. John Philby (aka “Sheikh Abdullah”), Percy Cox, Theodore Bent, Gertrude Bell, Wilfred Thesiger (aka “Mubarak bin London”), and Bertram Thomas all reported directly to the Royal Geographical Society, and their accounts, often with accompanying maps, contributed enormously to the western interest in the economy and geography of these regions. Collected here is the entire run of publications issued by the RGS up to the mid-20th century – a full 203 volumes containing thousands of seminal articles, plates, and maps chronicling the modern mapping of the world. Its importance for the Arabian Peninsula is well-reflected in Macro’s bibliography. Wilson’s 1833 “Memorandum Respecting the Pearl Fisheries in the Persian Gulf”, James Wellsted’s “Observations on the Coast of Arabia between Rás Mohammed and Jiddah” (1836), and Felix Haig’s “Memoirs of the Southeast Coast of Arabia” (1839) are among the earliest reports on those regions. Georg Wallin delivered a valuable report on the Hajj to the Society in 1854 in his “Narrative of a Journey from Cairo to Medina and Mecca”; William Palgrave is today regarded as one of the most important European explorers of the Peninsula, and his “Observations made in Central, Eastern and Southern Arabia, 1862–3” is found in the 1864 volume of the Journal. A lesser-known figure is Lewis Pelly, who in the Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society (1863) delivered a remarkably prescient lecture, “On the Geographical Capabilities of the Persian Gulf as an Area of Trade” – highlighting the future importance of the tribes and territories of the Gulf as global commercial centres, from Kuwait down to the coasts mainly controlled by “Arab pirates”. He also contributed “A Visit to the Wahabee Capital, Central Arabia” (1865) – a fascinating, early account of Riyadh.



Gun-running in Arabia

424. [ROYAL NAVY – Arabian Gulf]. [Manuscript journal of a Royal Navy officer]. Lett's Indian and Colonial Diary and Almanac for 1908 [...].

London, Paris, New York & Melbourne, Cassell & Company, [1908]. 4to. 12 pp. (calendar and general information), (230) pp. (diary), of which 89 blank. Interleaved throughout. Advertisement to pastedowns and flyleaves. Contemporary giltstamped full cloth. € 4,500

Personal diary of a Royal Navy officer aboard SS Amatonga, one of several British ships patrolling the Gulf in an attempt to stop arms trafficking. Packed with lively accounts of operations against gun-runners off the coasts of Iran and Oman, recounting seven months at sea: parting from Bombay on 15 February 1908 bound for the Arabian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman; anchorages including Kish and Kharg islands off the coast of Iran, Kuwait, Bushire, Hengam island, the Makran coast, Mascat, Kuh-e Mubarak, Sheikh Shoeyb, and Jaskh. The diary mentions other patrol boats such as HMS Hyacinth and HMS Sphinx and

describes the dangers of chasing and inspecting dhows for illegal weapons, not failing to report dramatically the deaths of Able Seamen H. H. Biddlecombe and F. G. King, who were fatally wounded in action on 20 April on the shores of Bunji village: "On the way to the boat Biddlecombe (AS) was hit in the right buttock the bullet leaving through the abdomen, just below the navel, where in the boat & pulling off F. King AS was shot through the shoulder the Bullet passing through the left lung & under the heart remaining inside him. We kept up a heavy fire on the palm grove & village of Bungji, until the boats were out of range from the shore [...]"

The journal further revolves around cricket and bridge tournaments, poker games, dances, pigeon hunting and the weather; a remark in the cash account section gives an idea of the splendid time the crew had in India prior to departure: "Expenditure so enormous account keeping impossible combined with high life in Bombay".

The rapid development in the design of small arms in the 19th century flooded the private arms market with surplus old weapons destined for the dissident tribes of Arabia and the North West Frontier. Britain attempted to slow the trade to protect their interests and the route to India by instigating anti-smuggling patrols in the Arabian Gulf beginning in 1907. The trade continued until the outbreak of the First World War.

Binding slightly worn. Some occasional light foxing. One folio loose; tears to a few interleaves. Overall in fine condition.

"Printed in Persia"

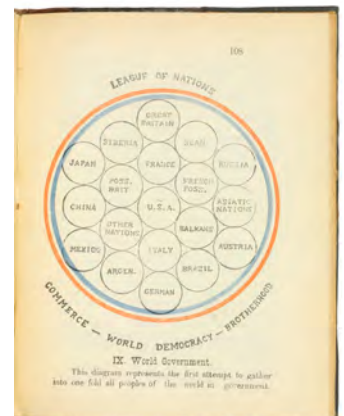
425. RUST, [Francis Marion]. Evolution of Democracy.

Tabriz, printing press of the Armenian Dioces [!] in Azerbaijan, 1923. 8vo. Proof copy. With lithographed colour plate, half-tone photographic portrait frontispiece and 33 lithographed diagrams (14 in colour) within the text. Original half brown cloth over marbled paper-covered boards. € 2,800

F. M. Rust was the Director of Near East Relief in Persia, where he and other members of the organisation aided Assyrian and Armenian Christian refugees fleeing Ottoman forces. While working in Tabriz, he oversaw the printing of this book, a bizarre treatise on the development of democracy in the West, its problems, and his vision for a united post-war world inspired by the League of Nations. This copy is a proof, signed by Rust.

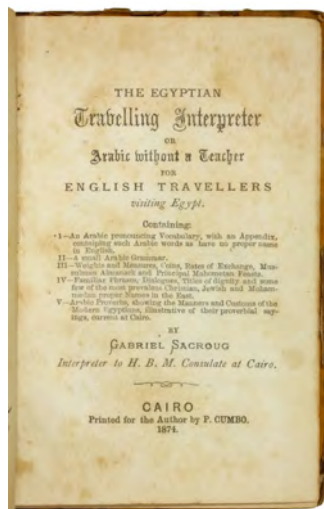
The text is eccentric and uneven. If an argument can be traced, it is Rust calling for larger systems of confederation as a way of moving beyond the horrors of the First World War. He talks of a post-war "European nationality" and gathering together "into one fold all peoples of the world in government". Curiously, Rust does not apply his ideas to the situation in the Near and Middle East – possibly due to the complexity of the postwar political landscape and the difficulty of extending an already jumbled piece of writing. There is, however, a slip of printed additions between page 16 and 17, concerning the problems posed by receding Empires, which states "... the break up of the Old Russian Empire has all but resulted in wiping out two small national groups [the Armenians and Assyrians] in Asia".

There are minor manuscript and printed corrections, additions and deletions to seven pages, possibly in Rust's hand. In addition to signing this copy, Rust has updated the title-page with the New York address of Near East Relief, and somewhat eccentrically, his personal addresses in city and country.



Boards professionally repaired, spine a little rubbed and sunned, otherwise good. Professional paper repairs to original endpapers. Stamp of the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library and deaccession stamp to front pastedown. Later stamp of A. Randle Elliott to front free endpaper. Author's ms. signature to portrait frontispiece. Several manuscript and printed corrections; three bound-in slips with extensive printed additions.

Rare in commerce, with no copies in auction records. Not found in the usual bibliographies of Persia.



Egyptian Arabic for foreigners

426. SACROUG, Gabriel. *The Egyptian Travelling Interpreter or Arabic Without a Teacher for English Travellers Visiting Egypt.*

Cairo, P. Cumbo, 1874. 12mo. Contemporary half cloth over printed paper-covered boards. € 1,500

First edition. A practical textbook teaching Egyptian Arabic to foreigners, published at the height of the popularity of 19th-century oriental travel that entailed a need for such guidebooks. The present work comprises a vocabulary, a grammar, basic phrases, titles of dignity and proper names, some proverbs, as well as Egyptian weights and measures. This is essentially an English translation of Nolden's "Vocabulaire français-arabe" (1844), enriched with more than 60 pages of "Dialogues" that proved particularly useful to travellers to Egypt, as they could be simply

read aloud. These dialogues are divided into 21 categories, including "landing at the custom-house", "travelling by rail", "discourse with a donkey-boy and a guide", "polite conversation" and "on researches of antiquities". Part of the dialogues are copied from Kayat's "Turguman inkilizi wa-'arabi / The Eastern Traveller's Interpreter" (1844), for instance the dialogue "with an Eastern lady", in which Sacroug replaced Kayat's references to Syria with those to Egypt. The book concludes with a number of proverbs, taken verbatim from Burckhardt's "Arabic Proverbs" (1830).

Some pencil annotations in English and Arabic to endpapers give a brief travel itinerary and boat schedules. Small portion of cloth spine chipped; boards somewhat rubbed; printing on front cover slightly faded. Interior lightly spotted throughout. A good copy.

OCLC 32979784.

Fomenting revolt in the Hejaz

427. AL-SAID, Nuri. *Muhadarat 'an 'l-harakat al-'askariya li-l-jaiash al-'arabi fi 'l-Hijaz wa-Suriya*, 916–918 [Lectures on the Military Activities of the Arab Army in the Hejaz and Syria, 1916–1918.]

Baghdad, Army Press, 1947. 8vo. In Arabic throughout. With 10 maps (3 folding, one of which shows the Hejaz). Original green printed wrappers.

€ 3,500

First edition. Nuri al-Said's memoir of his part in the Arab Revolt, with much on the early military actions in the Hejaz and a folding map of the region.

In May 1947, Nuri al-Said delivered a series of lectures to the students of the Staff College in Baghdad, which were later printed by the Army Press. This scarce pamphlet contains three lectures on his role in the Arab Revolt. The first outlines the period from the start of the revolt (June 1916) to the Battle of Aqaba (6 July 1917); the second continues from the victory at Aqaba up to August 1918; the third describes the advance of the Arab Army through Ottoman Arabia to the end of hostilities.

Much of the content was taken from the diaries he kept during the conflict. Only the third lecture appears to draw on other sources, such as the diary of General Jafar Pasha al-Askari (1885–1936), who later served as Prime Minister of Iraq.

At the time of publication, Iraq was under British occupation and the government was facing increasing pressure from the population for its pro-British stance, with Nuri (as Prime Minister) particularly under fire. The present pamphlet (Britain's role in the Arab Revolt notwithstanding) might represent an effort on his behalf to reassert his credentials as a fighter for Arab independence and unity.



Extremities rubbed, some loss to head and tail of spine, small amateur repair to back cover near staple. A few marginal tears and creases to the final three leaves, some sporadic underlining in blue ink, rest of interior clean and fresh. A good copy of an extremely fragile publication.

No copies in LibraryHub. OCLC lists a single copy at the Orient-Institut Beirut, while the American University of Beirut has an annotated photocopy.

OCLC 36485157.



The military strategy of the Arab Revolt

428. AL-SAID, Nuri. *Muhadirat `an al-harakat al-`askariyyah lil-jaysh al-`Arabi fi al-Hijaz wa-Suriya* [Lectures on the military movements of the Arab Army in the Hijaz and Syria 1916–1918].

Baghdad, Army Press, 1947. 8vo. With 10 maps, 3 of which are folding. Original wrappers. € 4,500

Rare firsthand account of the military encounters between the Ottomans and the Arab Army in the final two years of the First World War. An uncommon text, with only one copy listed on OCLC at Ben Gurion University, Israel.

The author, Nuri Pasha al-Said (1888–1958), later became an Iraqi politician, but himself had experienced both sides of the conflict. Al-Said initially fought against the British on the Ottoman side, but was converted to the cause of Arab nationalism and fought in the Arab Revolt under King Faisal, eventually leading the troops who took Damascus in 1918. He went on to become the Prime Minister of Iraq.

Ten maps show battles, maneuvers, and military strategy, indicating the movements of armies across a section of terrain or across the Arabian Peninsula, with Ottoman troops and fortifications in blue and their Arab counterparts in red. An excellent and uncommon firsthand account of the military history of the Arab world.

Paper somewhat toned and brittle, with a few small chips or closed tears; otherwise in good condition.

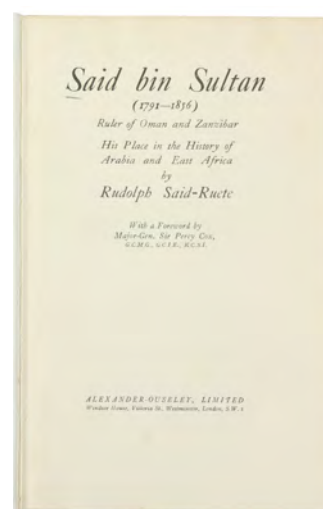
OCLC 1284900798.

From the library of the British Consul in Zanzibar

429. SAID-RUETE, Rudolph. *Said bin Sultan (1791–1856), Ruler of Oman and Zanzibar. His Place in the History of Arabia and East Africa.*

London, Alexander-Ouseley, (1929). Large 8°. With half-title, frontispiece portrait, 5 black-and-white plates, folding map and “Genealogical table of members of the Al Bu Said dynasty”. Publisher’s original blue cloth, title gilt on spine & upper cover, Said bin Sultan name gilt in Arabic on upper cover. € 9,500

Rare first edition. – Said-Ruete was the son of Princess Salma (1844–1924), daughter of Sayyid Sai’id ibn Sultan (1791–1856), ruler of Oman and Zanzibar. The Princess married Friedrich Ruete, a clerk at the German embassy, and lived for 52 years as a widow in Germany. Their son Rudolph produced this remarkable survey of his grandfather’s life and times, considered as important as Vincenzo Maurizi’s “History of Seyd Said, Sultan of Muscat” (London 1819). Sayyid Said ibn Sultan became the ruler of Oman in 1806, when he was about 15 years of age. After defeating the opposition with British help he determined to reassert Oman’s traditional claims in East Africa. He eventually succeeded, and in about 1840 shifted his capital to Zanzibar, where he introduced the cloves that became the foundation of the island’s economy. He also controlled the Arab traders that brought back slaves and ivory from the African interior. In this monograph the author highlights the early history of Oman, the rise of Said ibn Sultan to power in Oman and Zanzibar, and his relations with foreign powers (France, England, and the U.S.).



Covers a little soiled (lower cover more so); light wear to extremities; insignificant spotting confined to flyleaves. A fine copy with ticket of The Times Book Club to lower pastedown. Provenance: from the library of Christopher Palmer Rigby (1820–85), who served as the East India Company's agent and British Consul in Zanzibar from 1858 to 1861.

Macro 1986. OCLC 5705061.

*Presentation copy inscribed to Saleh bin Ghalib Al-Qu'aiti,
Sultan of Shihr and Makalla*

430. SAID-RUETE, Rudolph. Said bin Sultan (1791–1856). Ruler of Oman and Zanzibar. His Place in the History of Arabia and East Africa.

London, Alexander-Ouseley, (1929). Large 8°. With half-title, frontispiece portrait, 5 black-and-white plates, folding map and “Genealogical table of members of the Al Bu Said dynasty”. Publisher's original blue cloth, title gilt on spine & upper cover, Said bin Sultan name gilt in Arabic on upper cover.

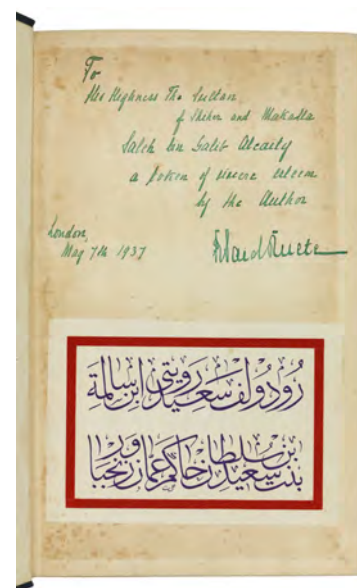
€ 28,000

Rare first edition: presentation copy from Said-Ruete to Sir Saleh bin Ghalib Al-Qu'aiti, Sultan of Shihr and Makalla (ruled 1936–56), inscribed in green ink: “To / His Highness The Sultan / of Shiher and Makalla / Saleh bin Galib Alcaity / a token of sincere esteem / by the Author. / London, May 7th 1937”. Below this is pasted a printed bookplate in Arabic.

The Qu'aiti Sultanate of Shihr and Mukalla, in the Hadhramaut region of the southern Arabian Peninsula (now Yemen), was the third largest kingdom in Arabia after the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Sultanate of Oman. While the monarchy was toppled by communists in 1967 and Sultan Ghalib II was forced to abdicate, the Qu'aiti royal family still thrives in exile.

Minimal wear to extremities; insignificant spotting to first few leaves as common. Upper spine-end professionally repaired. A beautiful copy.

Macro 1986. OCLC 5705061.



The first indigenous account of the history of Oman in English

431. SALÎL-IBN-RAZÎK / BADGER, Percy (transl.). History of the Imâms and Seyyids of ‘Omân [...]. Translated from the original Arabic, and edited, with notes, appendices and an introduction, continuing the history down to 1870, by George Percy Badger, FRGS.

New York, Burt Franklin, [ca. 1960]. Large 8vo. With folding map of the Gulf before the title-page. Modern full blue cloth with giltstamped spine-title. € 580

The first indigenous account of the history of Oman in English. Translated from an Arabic manuscript prepared by Salil ibn Ruzayq, given to George Percy Badger (1815–88), a member of the Bombay Commission reporting on the secession of Zanzibar, by the ruler of Oman, Seyyid Thuwayni. It chronicles the history of Oman from the adoption of Islam ca. 661 CE until 1856. In addition to the translation, this edition contains an appendix explaining local political terminology and discussing the islands of el-Kais and el-Kishm, as well as the situation of Sirâf in the Gulf.

“In 1860 Badger was appointed to serve on the Commission sent to Oman, which brought about the succession of Zanzibar. It was while he was in Muscat that the ruler, Sayyid Thuwayni, gave him a manuscript of a history of Oman by Salil Ibn Ruzayq, which he subsequently translated and published in 1871, replete with his own scholarly apparatus” (Bulletin, British Society for Middle Eastern Studies 11.2 [1984], pp. 140–155).



Reprint of the Hakluyt Society edition of 1871. The large folding map shows the north-eastern Arabian coastline from Basrah to Oman, including the regions taken up by the modern-day states of Qatar, Bahrain, and the United Arab Emirates, as well as a view of Muscat (with a more detailed inset map).

Cf. Macro 450. Cox I, 258. Fück 199 (for Badger).

Extremely rare complete series of maps, plans and illustrations of the most extensive historical, geographical and anthropological description of the world

432. SALMON, Thomas, Matthias van GOGH, Jan WAGENAAR and others. Hedendaagsche historie of tegenwoordige staat van alle volkeren.

Amsterdam, Isaak Tirion and his widow, and other places and publishers, 1729–1803. 44 volumes. 8°. With 35 engraved allegorical title-pages as published in the 44 volumes and the complete set of 386 engraved maps, plans, views, portraits, tables and other illustrations. Vols. 1–33: contemporary sprinkled calf; vols. 34–37: half calf; vols. 38–41: half calf; vol. 42: contemporary half sprinkled calf; vol. 43: contemporary half calf; vol. 44: contemporary blind-tooled sprinkled calf. All volumes with a a black title label. € 22,500



Extremely rare complete set of all 44 volumes (published from 1729 to 1803) of the most extensive Dutch description of the world. This is an elaborately illustrated, historical, geographical and anthropological work. The series contains detailed descriptions of most of the world. The description of Asia includes smaller kingdoms and regions, the many Southeast Asian islands, India, the mighty empires of Japan and China, and in a broader sense central Asia. A separate volume is dedicated to the description of the Middle East, including the Arabian Peninsula and notably a description and illustration of the Kaaba in the holy city of Makkah (Mecca). Other volumes detail and illustrate the (natural) history and other noteworthy information of the Americas, Africa and Europe.

It includes a complete set of 386 maps, plans, views, and other illustrations. A complete set is quite hard to find, especially one containing all illustrations.

Bindings show slight signs of wear, some hinges are slightly weakened, occasional very slight foxing and water staining throughout the vols. The engraved allegorical title-page of volume 3 is missing, otherwise all other engraved title-pages and the complete set of 386 illustrations are present. Vol 41 has been bound together with a duplicate part of vol. 44. This extensive series is in good condition and it is very rare for a complete set of this work to appear on the market.

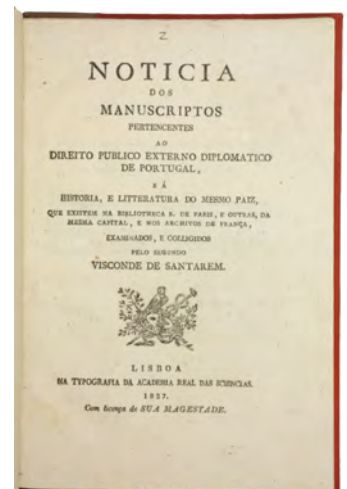
Cordier, Indosinica, coll. 731 (erroneously mentions notes 43 instead of 44 vols.); Cordier, Sinica, coll. 44 (whole series up to 1793, missing lacking 4 vols.); STCN; Sloos, warfare and the age of printing; Tiele, Bibl. 1033 (erroneously mentions notes 43 vols instead of 44 vols. but does lists all 44 separately).

“Affonso d’Albuquerque a Fortaleza de Ormuz”

433. SANTAREM, Manuel Francisco de Barros e Sousa, Visconde de. Noticia dos manuscritos pertencentes ao direito publico externo diplomatico de Portugal e a historia, e litterature do mesmo paiz, que existem na Bibliotheca R. de Paris, e outras ...

Lisbon, na Typografia da Academia Real das Sciencias, 1827. 8vo. Modern half brown leather with red cloth covers, ruled and title stamped in gilt. € 2,500

First edition of an important early catalogue of Portuguese manuscripts in French archives, compiled by one of Portugal’s most outstanding bibliophiles of the 19th century. Santarem lists and discusses documents and manuscripts related to Portuguese history and literature in the Royal



Library, Bibliothèque de Ste Genevieve, Bibliotheque de Arsenal, Bibliotheque de Mazarine, and Bibliotheque des Invalides. Includes material on Afonso de Albuquerque's expedition to the Gulf and the "guerra d'Ormuz" (p. 76: Codice 10:023, *Jornal das viagens dos Portuguezes ás Indias*).

The second Visconde de Santarem (1791–1856), who specialized in paleography and diplomatics, is known as one of the most important historiographers of 19th century Portugal. He has been called "the greatest figure in the history of Portuguese cartography" (Cortêsão, *History of Portuguese Cartography I*, 23); in fact, it was Santarem who coined the term "cartographia". He served as state archivist, diplomat, and minister of the overseas territories in Portugal until 1833. In 1807, he went to Brazil with the royal family, where he became interested in historical studies and began to collect and study documents and manuscripts regarding the relations between Portugal and foreign countries. When he had to relocate to Paris for political reasons in 1833, he continued his studies on Portuguese history, especially on the role of the country in the Age of Discovery. Although he spent the remainder of his life in Paris, his standing with the Portuguese government later improved to the point that the government funded many of his publications, and appointed him Keeper of the Torre do Tombo without requiring him to return.

Minor stains, but generally in excellent condition.

Ameal 2145. Azevedo-Samodães 3041. Innocência V, 435. Palha 4432. OCLC 15927519.

*The earliest known photograph of any identifiable Emirati:
a unique portrait of Sheikh Saqr, ruler of Sharjah*

434. (SAQR BIN KHALID AL-QASIMI) / BELL, Charles Courtenay. [Photograph album: The Sheikh of Sharjah and the Trucial Coast].

Various places, including Hong Kong, Mumbai, Muscat, Sharjah, and Aden, 1900–1909. Oblong folio (275 × 188 mm). 15 leaves. 91 albumen photographs pasted in, plus 10 loose at the rear, ranging from panoramas of 160 × 437 mm to 55 × 65 mm. Contemporary half black morocco. € 150,000

A previously unknown photograph of the ruler of Sharjah and Ras Al Khaimah, Sheikh Saqr bin Khalid Al Qasimi (r. 1883–1914), in a photograph album compiled by a British Navy officer. The photograph, measuring 85 by 119 mm, was taken aboard H.M.S. Argonaut during Lord Curzon's state tour of the Gulf in 1903. It is contemporaneous with the only previously known surviving photograph of Sheikh Saqr, making this the clearly superior one of only two known photographs. The other, taken on the same day and kept at the National Maritime Museum at Greenwich, shows a blinking Sheikh Saqr at the centre of a group portrait taken aboard H.M.S. Hardinge (Al-Qasimi, plate 3). A further photo, held at the British Library, shows the full audience of Curzon's reception, but no specific Gulf state ruler is recognizable, as they sit with their backs to the camera ("Durbar on board R.I.M.S. Argonaut, Shergah", BL Visual Arts coll., 49/1/7). Exceedingly few photographs of Muscat, Oman and the Trucial Coast survive from the pre-war years; the present example must therefore be considered the first identifiable portrait of any tribesman of the Trucial States and an extremely important survival documenting the early history of Sharjah and the future UAE.

The album was compiled by Captain Charles Courtenay Bell (1883–1966) and covers the first decade of his career in the Royal Navy. Its Gulf section comprises five images of Muscat and Oman, also including a fascinating, uncommon snapshot of pearl divers in action. These images must date from November 1903, when H.M.S. Argonaut was employed to escort the Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon, on his important official tour of the Gulf. From Muscat the fleet moved further up the littoral to the Trucial States: there, anchored off Sharjah on 21 November, Curzon commenced a durbar aboard the Argonaut. The rulers of "Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharjah, Ajman and Um al-Quwain" (Al-Qasimi, p. 39) were invited aboard. It was surely this event that gave Bell (or one of his shipmates) the chance to photograph Sheikh Saqr bin Khalid Al Qasimi. The photograph shows him seated, flanked by a yet-unidentified second sheikh and further dignitaries, looking directly into the camera.



At the time, Sheikh Saqr was the sole ruler of Sharjah and Ras al Khaimah, and was engaged in a long struggle to maintain his control of the latter. He was partly hindered by the British authorities in the Gulf, who once dissuaded him moving troops to Ras Al Khaimah by sea to enforce his rule there. Despite these challenges, he maintained his rule over Ras Al Khaimah till 1910, and over Sharjah until his death in 1914 (cf. Al-Qasimi, p. 48).

Minor foxing to album leaves, with photographs unaffected; some light fading only, excellent condition.

Cf. Kristopher Radford, "Curzon's Cruise: The Pomp and Circumstances of Indian Indirect Rule of the Persian Gulf", in: The International History Review 35.4 (August 2013), pp. 884–904. Sultan Bin Muhammad Al-Qasimi, Tale of a City, vol. I (English ed., Bloomsbury, 2017).



“His Royal Highness is very pleased to sign the picture”

435. AL-SAUD, Faisal bin Abdulaziz, King of Saudi Arabia (1906–1975). Printed colour portrait signed.

[London], 1932. Colour print, 270 × 180 mm. Matted and framed, 465 × 382 mm. Signed in brown ink and dated. With autograph letter attached to the reverse of the frame. € 15,000

Signed by Faisal bin Abdulaziz Al Saud, future King of Saudi Arabia, when he was only twenty-six years old. Faisal’s autograph, dated in the same hand, is inked in the margin of a colour-printed full length print of Faisal by Sphinx, published by the Whitehall Gazette.

Attached to the reverse of the frame is a letter on the stationery of the Royal Legation of Hedjaz & Nejd, London, which explains how Faisal came to sign this British portrait of himself: “My Dear Colleague, I must thank you for your very kind letter of the 10th which I submitted to His Royal Highness the Ameer Feisal. His Royal Highness is very pleased to sign the picture and put the date of today on it. He wishes me to express to Your Excellency his great pleasure at meeting you and Mlle Paravicini”. The recipient was Charles Rudolph Paravicini (1872–1949), Swiss ambassador to the Court of St James’s

from 1920 to 1939. By the 1930s, and before his own 30th birthday, Faisal was already a household name in European and especially British political circles. The third son of King Abdulaziz, the founder of modern Saudi Arabia, by 1932 Faisal was Viceroy of Hejaz and the Saudi foreign minister, and in that same year visited France, Poland, Turkey, and Iran. Signature very slightly faded; in excellent condition.

*1950s Saudi royal family
through the lens of Shahrokh Hatami*

436. (AL SAUD, Faisal bin Abdulaziz / AL SAUD, Mashour bin Saud). HATAMI, Shahrokh. [Photograph album – Saudi Arabian royal family].

[Saudi Arabia, ca. 1959]. Oblong folio. 16 black and white silver gelatin photographs, 3 laid in loosely, 13 mounted in photo corners, 255 × 170 mm and 300 × 200 mm. Contemporary saddle-stitched tan cloth. € 2,800

A fascinating series of photographs of the Saudi royal family, including King Faisal bin Abdulaziz Al Saud (1906–75) during his time as crown prince and prime minister, and a very young Prince Mashour bin Saud Al Saud (1954–2004), as seen through the lens of the famous Iranian photographer Shahrokh Hatami (1928–2017).

Hatami, particularly known for his striking celebrity photographs of film stars and world leaders, captures the royal family and their residences with a deft touch and artistic eye. The reverse of several prints show Hatami’s studio stamp, and three have additional handwritten captions in French. All three captioned photographs are snapshots of the very young Prince Mashour bin Saud: likely about seven years of age, he poses on the hood of his very own 1959 Chrysler Imperial Crown Sedan with a license plate showing the crest of the Al Saud family, the caption explaining that, despite his age, “il possède 4 voitures”. Elsewhere, Mashour walks alone and with a minister through well-groomed grounds, captioned, “Mashour et son rier ministre particulier Fallah”. A third shows the young Mashour seated on a sofa, his court seated on the floor in front of him.

Elsewhere, Hatami photographs a crowd of Al Saud family members, relations, and members of Saudi leadership aboard a Lloyd Triestino passenger ship, including scenes of women exiting waiting luxury cars to board the ship, and three candid photographs of Faisal bin Abdulaziz Al Saud onboard. Other snapshots show formal political functions, palace interiors and exteriors, including a line of guards in an opulent hallway and a state dinner, all shot in Hatami’s contemplative, elegant style.

Only minor or marginal hints of wear; quite a well-preserved collection.



The Mahd Al Thahab gold mine in Hejaz

437. [SAUDI ARABIA]. Mahd ahd Dhahab Gold Mine Saudi-Arabia.

Mahd adh Dhahab, ca. 1940s–50s. Oblong 4to (240 × 168 mm). Photo album with 9 original black-and-white silver gelatin prints, mostly 125 × 180 mm. With English captions mounted on verso of the photographs as well as on the opposite pages. 8 blank ff. Contemporary half cloth over cardboard with title label mounted to front cover. € 9,500

Notable collection of historic images of the Mahd Al Thahab gold mine in the province of Al-Madinah, in the Hejaz region of Saudi Arabia. Photographs show the mining complex including the crushing plants, mills and storage tanks, as well as the camp with warehouses, shops, schools, hospital buildings, a mosque, and the living quarters of the Emir of Mahad. The last picture depicts the staff and office buildings at Jeddah.

Mining activities in the area date back to 961 BC, and the Mahd adh Dhahab deposit was rediscovered in 1932 by K. S. Twitchell. The Saudi Arabian Mining Syndicate (SAMS), a joint venture between the Government of Saudi Arabia and the American Smelting and Refining Company, started production in 1939, treating at first mainly the ancient tailings. SAMS produced 22 tonnes of gold and 28 tonnes of silver up to 1954.

Extremities slightly rubbed.



Traditional architecture in Jeddah

438. [SAUDI ARABIA]. [Dutch Consulate at Jeddah].

[Jeddah, ca. 1910]. Silver gelatin photo postcard. 90 × 140 mm. Matted. € 1,800

Rare photograph of the Consulate of the Netherlands at Jeddah, an attractive example of the traditional architecture of the city.

The Dutch were present at Jeddah from 1872, setting up a diplomatic mission with the main intention of monitoring Muslim pilgrims from their colonial possessions in Indonesia. One Dutchman, Christiaan Snouck Hurgronje, is well known for his contribution to the photographic record of the city, having documented (in tandem with his co-photographer Abdul Ghaffar) its people and places during the Hajj of 1884.

Though relatively few in number, commercial postcards of Jeddah were produced from the late 19th century onwards. Most were illustrated with lithographically reproduced photographs. The present image is a rare example of a silver-gelatin photograph of the city, and, having no imprint on the verso, does not appear to have been issued commercially.

Very slightly faded, but generally quite crisp.

An Anglo engineer in Saudi Arabia

439. [SAUDI ARABIA]. Photograph album of a British or American family in Saudi Arabia.

Saudi Arabia, 1955. Small oblong folio album. 21 original silver-gelatin photographs. Various formats, most captioned on the mount. Contemporary blue cloth with wrap-around clasp, ms. title "Saudi Arabia 1955" to spine in white ink. € 3,500



An interesting album of photographs taken by a British or American engineer working on a construction project in Saudi Arabia. Though the project and specific location are not named, it was probably based somewhere in the Eastern Province on the Gulf coast. It was there that Saudi Arabian oil was first discovered and, as a result, the province became the focus of the growing oil industry. Thus is it quite likely the photographer's project was part of the infrastructure supporting the industry's rapid expansion. The images show the building site, the completed buildings, the surrounding coastal area, a traditional house, old ceramic vessels and local people. Several photographs capture the photographer's family at work and play, exploring the beaches, going shopping ("Sue wasn't happy") and riding donkeys and camels. A few photos stained at corners.



Riyadh, from mud-brick to high-rise

440. [SAUDI ARABIA – Riyadh infrastructure]. [Development of the city of Riyadh in pictures].

[Saudi Arabia, ca. 1960]. Oblong 4to. 15 black-and-white gelatin silver photographs in photo corners, each 128 × 175 mm. Tissue guards bound between each leaf. Black saddle stitched wrappers, hand-titled in Arabic. € 7,500

A unique, hand-captioned set of photographs that capture the development of the city of Riyadh, from the demolition of traditional mud-brick buildings to the construction of high-rise apartments, factories, widened and repaved

roads, and more. An incredible glimpse at a city, and a country, in the midst of transformation, comprising not simply before-and-after shots, but many photographs taken in the midst of the action, on construction sites and demolition days.

Captioned in tidy Arabic, the album shows the construction of the Wadi Hanifa dam, King Saud Street with its rainwater drain, part of the old wall of Riyadh prior to demolition, the new airport street and administrative buildings, and the new Limonalco and Sinalco factory buildings. One photo shows a construction site for new family residences, the poured concrete of the next house to go up already visible in the foreground. In another, one sees a modern residential building, with a car parked out front. In the foreground, a sign proclaims "You are in control of your future!" and advertises night school in English, French, and legal accounting: a snapshot of a city and a people in the midst of changes to both infrastructure and daily life. Taken altogether, with its equal treatment of mudbrick houses and of the new Riyadh in the making, the album sketches the mid-century social change undergone by Saudi Arabia itself.

A few hints of wear to album, with occasional minor edge chipping to tissue guards. Photographs in excellent condition throughout.

Autographs of Saudi Kings

441. [SAUDI ARABIA]. Signed photographs and signatures from the Saudi Royal Family.

No place, ca. 1960s–1980s. 4to. With 5 original photographs in colour and black-and-white, 3 of which are signed, and with 2 clipped signatures. In corner mounts. Contemporary plain wrappers decorated with the flag and coat of arms of Saudi Arabia. € 5,000

Five handsome photograph portraits of the Saudi royal family and associated autographs. The signed photo portraits include that of Abdullah bin Abdulaziz Al Saud (1924–2015), Fahd bin Abdulaziz Al Saud (ca. 1921–2005), and Faisal bin Abdulaziz Al Saud (1906–1975). Clipped signatures, each accompanied by a photograph, are from Saud bin Abdulaziz Al Saud (1902–1969) and Khalid bin Abdulaziz Al Saud (1913–1982). Each of these men served as King and Prime Minister of Saudi Arabia, and together steered the country itself through the second half of the 20th century, and well into the first decades of the 21st.

In fine condition.



Very rare photograph of the feast of the Dosseh in Cairo

442. SÉBAH, Pascal (photographer). [Festivities in Cairo].

[Late 19th century]. Three albumen prints (each ca. 19,5 × 26 cm). Housed in a clear plastic sleeve.

€ 250

Three historically important photographs by Pascal Sébah (1823–86), showing festivities in Cairo. The first photograph depicts the ceremony of the Dosseh. During this event, hundreds of dervishes lay on the ground in a long row while the Sheikh, seated on a white horse, trampled them. The event was incredibly popular in Cairo, but also received extensive criticism from around the Muslim world because of its barbarism. The feast was banned in the late 1880s. The present photograph appears to be the only photograph ever taken of it.

The other two photographs show the arrival of the holy carpet in Cairo. This carpet was woven every year by the best Egyptian craftsmen. It was then placed into the mahmal, a special reliquary, and carried to Mecca, where it would cover the Kaaba during hajj. One of these two photographs is cut short and therefore missing its signature, but it is almost certainly also by Pascal Sébah.

Sébah founded a large photographic studio in the centre of Constantinople in 1857, which came to be called El Chark, or “The Orient.” He extensively photographed Egypt, including views of many of the temples as well as rare portraits of tribespeople in the Nubian desert. His work is lauded for its beautiful lighting and compositions. He won a silver medal for his Egyptian photographs at the 1878 Exposition Universelle.

The two photographs of the holy carpet are slightly foxed near the top edge, and one of them is folded horizontally in the middle. Otherwise in good condition.



Beautiful photographs of Arabic men demonstrating raka'ah in the late 19th century

443. SÉBAH, Jean Pascal (photographer). [Raka'ah demonstration].

[Late 19th century]. Two albumen prints (each ca. 27 × 21 cm), signed and numbered in the negative.



Housed in a clear plastic sleeve.

€ 500

Two beautiful photographs by Jean Pascal Sébah (1872–1947), one of the most famous photographers of his time, who specialised in Orientalist photography. He continued the business of his father Pascal Sébah (1823–86), one of the first photographers working in Egypt. Apart from their photographs of important locations in the Middle East, the Sébahs were known to stage genre scenes, which were used as illustrations in scientific Orientalist publications. The present photographs were likely one of those scenes. They show four Arabic men demonstrating the positions of the raka'ah. The first photograph shows the first and second position, standing and bowing, or qiyam and ruku. The second photograph shows kneeling and the beginning of prostration, or jalsa and sujud.

Father and son Sébah rose to prominence because of their well-organized compositions, careful lighting and quality of their prints. The present photographs are indeed beautifully lit and composed, and still in very good condition despite their age. They are wonderful examples of Jean Pascal Sébah's craftsmanship.

The photographs are slightly creased and discoloured around the edges, but otherwise in very good condition.

British post-war intelligence on the Middle East

444. SECRET. G.H.Q. M.E.F. Weekly Military Intelligence Review.

[Jerusalem, General Headquarters Palestine], 17 May 1946 – 28 Feb. 1947. Folio. 22 issues. With 2 photographs, 1 plate of graphs showing incidents in Egypt, June–July 1946, 1 folding plan of Persian Azerbaijan, 1 folding plan of Greece and Western Turkey, and 1 folding map of Middle East Intelligence. Original printed stapled wrappers.

€ 19,500

An intriguing specimen of British post-war intelligence documentation rarely seen in the trade, focussing on but not limited to the Middle East. Based on the Middle Eastern Intelligence services' zones of major responsibility and their spheres of interest (see the map in vol. 100), their reviews cover a vast range of topics. They not only outline the Anglo-Egyptian treaty negotiations and the political situation in Libya, Palestine, and Syria, but also discuss the Arab League (photograph of a meeting of the League in vol. 90), terrorist attacks carried out by Jewish illegal forces in Palestine, the struggle with illegal immigration (a photograph showing a boat of immigrants in vol. 74), and political Zionism. However, the reviews also cover the political and economic situation in Germany, the problem of former Nazi sympathisers regaining positions of power and security (sketched out in the case of "Dr. Drecksacker"), and include an eye-witness report by an SS man employed at the Auschwitz concentration camp, translated into English. British views on Russia make up another significant part, including the reprint of an article by the American journalist Brooks Atkinson, published in the U.S. magazine

Life, accusing Soviet leaders of "group paranoia", as well as analyses of Russian broadcasts with respect to Middle Eastern countries. Moreover, the reviews outline British relations with Greece and the Balkans, France, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Italy, Turkey and Kurdistan, Romania, and India, while also discussing the organisation and functions of the U.N.

Despite the imprint indicating a print run of 400 copies, none can be traced on WorldCat. A 12-volume set was sold at Christie's in 2018. Wrappers have stamps of the "Assistant Director of Medical Service 3rd Divisions". Traces of rust near the staples. The first two pages of vol. 100 loose; a small tear on pp. 9f. of vol. 90, as well as a small flaw to the title-page of vol. 98, neither touching the text. A rare window into the issues that concerned the British military intelligence following WWII.



Sailing directions for the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden issued for practical use by the French Navy

445. SERVICE HYDROGRAPHIQUE DE LA MARINE. Instructions nautiques sur la Mer Rouge et le Golfe d'Aden, collationnées par le service des instructions nautiques. (Instruction No. 762).

Paris, Imprimerie nationale, 1895. 8vo. (Includes, bound after the preliminaries:) Notice hydrographique No. 4 (1900). Notice hydrographique No. 8 (1900). Contemp. gilt half calf over marbled boards. Marbled endpapers. € 3,500

The French essential standard sailing directions for the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden as well as the entire south coast of the Arabian Peninsula. Comprises directions for the navigation of the Suez Canal, the Gulf of Suez, and the central track for steam vessels through the Red Sea, Straits of Bab-al-Mandab, and Gulf of Aden; also, descriptions of the Gulf of 'Aqaba, the shores of the Red Sea, the inner channels, the Gulf of Aden, and the south-eastern coast of Arabia to Ras al Hadd, the coast of Africa from Ras Si Ane to Capo Guardafui, including the Gulf of Tadjoura, thence to Ras Hafun, Abd-al-Kuri, the Brothers, and Socotra.

Largely based on the relevant British counterpart, the "Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Pilot"; the section on the Gulf of Tadjoura is entirely by the lieutenants of the French hydrographic ships Guillou and R. de Carfort. The book had appeared only once previously, in 1885, and the present copy includes not only the Supplements I and II published in 1900, but also extensive publisher's corrections that were issued to slips of paper and are here bound into the volume in their respective place. The flags and signals are partly printed in red and yellow. A rare and early edition in excellent condition.

OCLC 460171378.



Signed by Peake Pasha, Creator of the Arab Legion

446. SETON, Claud Ramsay Wilmot (ed.). Legislation of Transjordan 1918–1930. Translated from the Arabic, including the Laws, Public Notices, Proclamations, Regulations, etc.

Transjordan, for the Government of Transjordan by the Crown Agents for the Colonies, [1931]. Large 8°. Original buff buckram, leather labels to spine. € 7,500

“The law of Transjordan is Turkish law as it existed on the 23rd of September, 1918, except in so far as it has been superseded or modified since that date. To indicate the extent to which it has been so superseded and modified is the purpose of this volume” (from the Compiler’s Preface).

Seton was President of the District Court, Jaffa from 1920 to 1926, after which he took on the post of Judicial Adviser Transjordan, in which role he produced this digest. He was subsequently President of the District Court in Haifa, 1931–35, before moving on to become Puisne Judge, Jamaica. This was his sole publication.

This copy is unmarked as such, but is from the Library of Glubb Pasha, and is the Arab Legion Head Quarters copy, with ink stamp to the front pastedown and inscription, “Not to be taken from the Head Quarters of the Arab Legion” in Peake Pasha’s hand, signed by him. Endpapers lightly foxed, otherwise very good in the original buckram, labels a little rubbed and lifting at the corners.



A retired navy captain’s notes on the history of Arabia and Persia

447. SHIPPARD, William, British naval officer (1764–1856). Arabian Manuscripts of the late Captain Shippard. [And:] Ancient Persia. MSS of the late Captain Shippard.

[England, ca. 1846–1857]. 2 vols. Folio (210 × 330 mm). 142 ff; 48 ff. Two booklets, loose or hand-stitched in parts, housed in loose brown paper wrappers labelled in a contemporary hand. € 1,500

A gentleman’s project: this manuscript of a monumental history of Arabia and Persia was penned by a retired captain in the British Navy, William Shippard, an armchair anthropologist and close friend of the artist George Catlin, famous for his paintings and journals of travels among indigenous nations in what would become the American West. Evidently, his friend William Shippard had similar interests in another part of the world, where he wrote on similar themes about the distances and routes of travel from Aden to Shibam and from Oman to Mecca, the traditional clothing of the Bedouins and in particular the Wahhabi sheikh (“A few rich sheikhs wear shawls striped red and white of Caucuses or Baghdad manufacture”, and some men “ride barefooted but are partial to red boots and shoes”). A veteran of naval warfare and six years in the Mediterranean, Shippard was particularly interested in the history of Arab conquests in



Spain and France, excavations at Petra, and new knowledge of the geology of the Arabian Peninsula making its way into European academia. He provides many chronologies, but also short anecdotes, lists of “Arab musical instruments”, a description of the arrival of Islam in the region of Petra, “the early inland trade of Arabia”, and much more from across the Muslim world. He describes travel distances, some from Arab sources, some calculated, and a thorough record of the places in which Muslim silver coins from the early medieval period were found throughout Europe, especially in Scandinavia – long before there was a thorough understanding in the West of the immense importance of trade between the Norse (or Viking) diaspora and the wealthy Muslim world. Told through a 19th century Christian and European

lens, Shippard’s manuscripts provide an interesting glimpse into the Persia and Arabia of antiquity, and also of the theories and evolving historical understandings of his own time. Likely penned between his retirement from the Navy in 1846 and his death ten years later, Shippard does note the publication dates of reference material he draws from, which range from 1844 to 1857.

A working manuscript, with some light wear and occasional collections of papers pinned together; still in good order and well preserved.

An embassy to Persia in 1614

448. SILVA Y FIGUEROA, Garcia de. L'ambassade [...] en Perse.

Paris, Jean du Puis, 1667. 4to. Near-contemporary giltstamped full calf with giltstamped spine-title. Leading edges gilt, sumptuously gilt inner dentelle bordering silk pastedowns. Later marbled flyleaves. All edges gilt. € 12,500

First edition of the travelogue of the Spanish diplomat Silva y Figueroa (1550–1624), who embarked on an embassy to Persia in 1614, hoping to secure from Shah Abbas exclusive trading rights in Persia and its dependencies. As the Latin manuscript was not published and a Spanish translation did not appear until the 20th century, this French translation published by de Puis (as well as the one issued by Louis Billaine the same year) long remained the only available version of the itinerary.

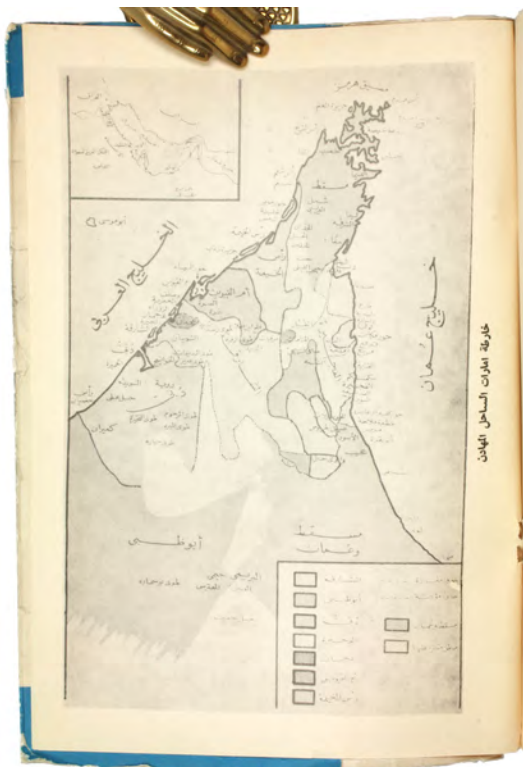
Figueroa's account describes Lar, Shiraz, Kašan, Qazvin, and Qom as well as other places including the caravansaries where he stayed, and gives interesting ethnographic data on the non-Muslim communities, such as the Armenians in Jolfa or the Zoroastrians, as well as a precise description of Persepolis and its cuneiform inscriptions. Although Antonio de Goueva (1602) and Giambattista and Girolamo Vecchiotti (1606) had already recognized cuneiform as a type of writing, Figueroa was the first person to describe the cuneiform characters as shaped like “pyramids” and “obelisks”, thus anticipating Pietro della Valle. Of the Persian dependencies, Ormuz and Bahrain were considered of particular importance, the former for its trade in silks, the latter for pearls. Furthermore, Figueroa mentions falcons “larger and stronger than in Europe” as well as “excellent horses”, and “the best dates of all of Persia”.

Covers slightly scuffed. Interior occasionally browned and waterstained; a few small marginal tears, not touching text. Several marginal annotations, particularly in the index. Bookplate of the bibliophile and horse enthusiast Joseph Guilhem de Lagondie (1809–79) to flyleaf, who sold the book in March 1878 (handwritten note of acquisition by the new owner to flyleaf)

Palau 313613. Wilson 70. Diba 3. Howgego I, S105. Encyclopaedia Iranica IX, 612f. OCLC 166132497. Not in Blackmer, Atabey or Weber.



A Study in Sharjah



449. SINAN, Mahmud Bahjat. Imarat al-Shariqah [Emirate of Sharjah].

Baghdad, Wizarat al-Thaqafah wa-al-Irshad (Ministry of Culture and Guidance), 1967. 4to. With a genealogical table, numerous half-tone photo illustrations in the text, and a full-page map at the end. Original printed colour wrappers. € 950

First edition. Historical, geographical, and economic study of the Sharjah Emirate, published two years after Saqr bin Sultan Al Qasimi was deposed as ruler and succeeded by his cousin, Khalid bin Mohammed Al Qasimi, and four years before the formation of the UAE. Enriched with views of Khor Fakkan and Sharjah City, Dibba castle, primary schools, fishers, farms and bedouins.

Larger tear to lower wrapper repaired with archival tape by a former collector. Extremities rubbed and scuffed; small portion of wrapper chipped away at lower spine.

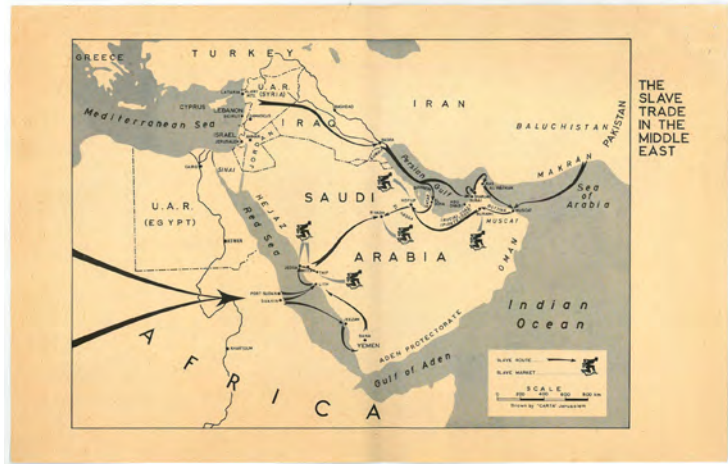
OCLC 15266029. Silsilah al-siyasiyah (Political Series) 15.

*Modern slavery in Saudi Arabia, Yemen,
Buraimi and the Gulf Principalities*

450. [SLAVERY]. Background Notes on Current Themes. No. 48. Evidence of Slavery in Saudi Arabia and other Arab Countries.

Jerusalem, Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Information Division, June 1961. Folio. Typescript. With a map of slave trade in the Middle East. Stapled. € 950

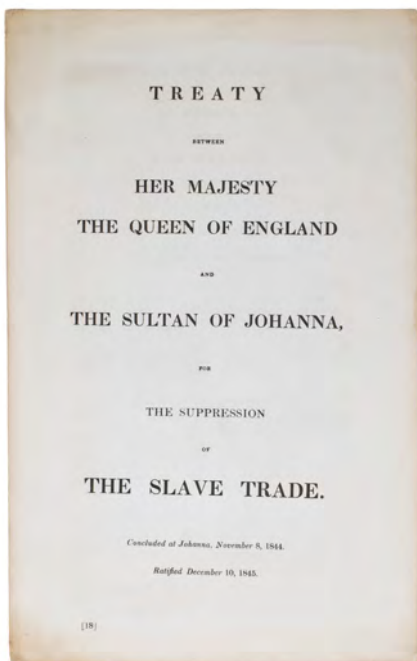
Unique report discussing modern slavery in Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Buraimi and the Gulf Principalities, Syria, and Lebanon. It indicates about half a million slaves living in Saudi Arabia alone, deeming the 1936 law regulating slavery basically ineffective. The report draws on the June 1960 issue of "The Anti-Slavery Reporter", published by the Anti-Slavery Society for the Protection of Human Rights, London, as well as other newspapers including the New Statesman, News of the World, Cairo daily and The Economist. Ballpoint note to first page. Some tears and creases.



*Exceptionally rare treaty between the British Empire
and the Island of Anjouan to suppress the slave trade*

451. [SLAVE TRADE]. Treaty between Her Majesty the Queen of England and the Sultan of Johanna for the suppression of the slave trade.

Johanna, 1845. Ca. 32.5 × 20.5 cm. Original paper wrappers. The treaty is kept in a clear plastic sleeve with a piece of cardboard for protection. € 3,500



Historically important treaty between the Queen of England and Sultan Selim (dates unknown) of the Island of Anjouan, or Johanna, for the suppression of the slave trade. The treaty was concluded in November 1844. The present work is the ratified version from 10 December 1845, signed by Sultan Selim and Christopher Wyvill (1792–1863), captain of the HMS Cleopatra and formation commander of the Royal Navy in Africa between 1849 and 1853. The publication is exceptionally rare. We have not been able to find any printed copies anywhere else, either in sales records or libraries. The archives of the UK parliament make mention of the treaty, but it appears to be otherwise unknown.

The slave trade in the British Empire was officially abolished in 1807, although enslaved people in the colonies were not freed until 1838. Throughout the 19th century, Great Britain undertook numerous measures to suppress the slave trade worldwide, mainly through diplomacy and treaties. In the present work, the Sultan of Anjouan states that: "There shall be no dealing in slaves in our territory, and no slaves shall be imported to be sold in our country." He further allows the British to inspect Anjouan ships and take them to an English port if they are found to be engaged in the slave trade. The present treaty, which is of significant historical importance, is an excellent example of the measures that were undertaken across the world to stop the slave trade.

The leaves are slightly creased and browned around the edges. Otherwise in good condition.

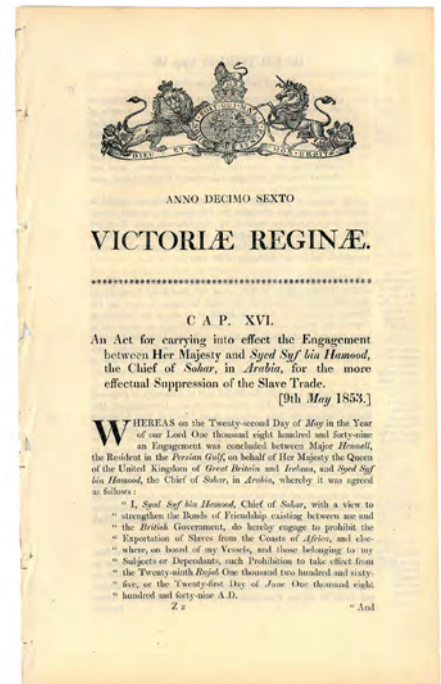
Slave trade suppressed in Sohar

452. [SLAVE TRADE]. Anno decimo sexto Victoriae Reginae. Cap. XVI. An Act for carrying into effect the Engagement between Her Majesty and Syed Syf bin Hamood, the Chief of Sohar, in Arabia, for the more effectual Suppression of the Slave Trade.

London, George Eyre & Andrew Spottiswoode, 1853. Small folio. Disbound. € 2,000

Rare British parliamentary papers on the suppression of the slave trade in the city of Sohar, Oman, upon the agreement and orders of the chief of the city made on 21 June 1849 with Sayyid Saif bin Hamud Al-Busaid (ca. 1827–49): “I, Syed Syf bin Hamood, Chief of Sohar, with a view to strengthen the Bonds of Friendship existing between me and the British Government, do hereby engage to prohibit the Exportation of Slaves from the Coasts of Africa, and elsewhere, on board of my Vessels, and those belonging to my Subjects or Dependents”.

An important early record of the suppression of slavery in Oman, and a rare official record of Saif bin Hamud, who served as Deputy Governor of Sohar from 1836 to 1849 and captured the Buraimi oasis in 1848. The Al Busaid dynasty remains the ruling royal house of the Oman, ruling from 1744 to 1856 what was then the Omani Empire. Disbound from a volume of parliamentary papers. A good copy.



T14 photographic portraits of sheiks and tribesmen, by Lawrence of Arabia's Chief of Staff

453. STIRLING, Walter Francis. “Arab Types”. Album of Arabian portrait photographs.

Syria, ca. 1918. 8vo. 15 black and white photographs captioned in white, plus one repeat in a smaller print. Original board album, acquired from “M. Arthur, Beyrouth”. Paper label to upper cover: “Arab Types. Syria”. € 45,000



Small but fascinating collection of portrait photographs showing Arabian nobles as well as commoners, all captioned and the subject often identified by name and tribe. The photos, many of which are executed as highly expressive profile studies, were taken and assembled by Lt. Col. Walter Francis Stirling (1880–1958), Chief of Staff to T. E. Lawrence. While the present photographs were taken during his time with Lawrence, whom Stirling revered, it is not his British comrades but rather the striking features of the sheikhs and bedouins on which this collection is focused. Among the images are “Sheik Gawaileh of Nejd, one of Lawrence’s Bodyguard”, and “Sheikh Hamondi, Friend of Lawrence”; others are more ominously identified as “Yezidi Shepherd, Devil worshipper” or “Bad type of Hadadiyim Tribesman”. Of many noble tribesmen here depicted, such as Fauraz ibn Sha’laan, Emir of the Ruwalla, or Sheikh Daham al-Hadi, Paramount Sheikh of the Shammar tribe, these probably constitute the only photographic record.

Stirling was trained at Sandhurst and served in the Transvaal operation during the Boer War before being seconded to the Egyptian Army in 1906. He spent five years patrolling with an Arab battalion on the Eritrean and Abyssinian borders. Throughout WWI he served at Gallipoli and the Palestinian campaign until he was appointed chief staff officer to Lawrence of Arabia, who called him “Stirling the imperturbable”.

In 1937, Stirling would reflect on his famous wartime comrade: “From then [early 1918] throughout the final phase of the Arab revolt on till the capture of Damascus, I worked, travelled, and fought alongside Lawrence [...] We sensed that we were serving with a man immeasurably our superior [...] In my considered opinion, Lawrence was the greatest genius whom England has produced in the last two centuries [...] If ever a genius, a scholar, an artist, and an imp of Shaitan were rolled into one personality, it was Lawrence.” In 1919 Stirling became advisor to Emir Feisal and Deputy Political Officer in Cairo, then acting governor of Sinai and Governor of the Jaffa district in Palestine before moving to Albania in 1923 to take up a position advising and assisting in the reorganisation of the Albanian Ministry of the Interior.

*The King's Strabo: the Arabian Gulf,
and all the country of the tent-dwellers and the Sheikh-governed tribes*

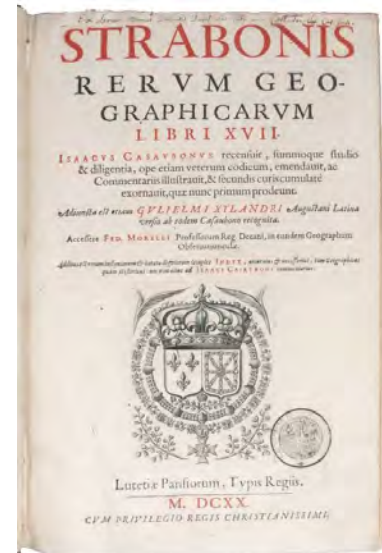
454. STRABO. [Geographia.] Rerum geographicarum libri XVII.

Paris, typis Regiis, 1620. Folio. 2 parts in one volume. Title printed in red and black with engraved vignette showing arms of Louis XIII, initials. Contemporary citron morocco gilt, boards of gilt fillets enclosing a semé of fleurs-de-lys, alternating with the king's crowned monogram, enclosing arms of Louis XIII. Spine in 7 compartments, the second with gilt-lettered title, others filled with the same semé. All edges gilt. € 45,000

Enlarged and corrected second edition ("much more accurate and splendid than the first", says Dibdin) of Strabo's *Geographia*, one of the earliest and most important scientific treatises of historical geography. Contains the Greek text beside Xylander's Latin translation, with commentaries by Frédéric Morel and Isaac Casaubon.

Together with the works of Ptolemy and Solinus, Strabo's *Geography* constitutes the first attempt at a unified treatise of geographical knowledge. Strabo had visited Egypt and sailed up the Nile in 25 BC. Even in the introductory chapters, the author provides important details on the Arabian Peninsula: "Adjoining the Ethiopians, a needy and nomad race, is Arabia: one part of which is distinguished above all other lands by the title of Felix [i.e., Hedjaz and Nejd-ed-Ared], and the other, though not dignified by that name, is both generally believed and also said to be pre-eminently blessed. Though Homer knew of Arabia Felix, at that time it was by no means wealthy, but a wild country, the inhabitants of which dwelt for the most part in tents. It is only a small district which produces the aromatics from which the whole territory afterwards received its name, owing to the rarity of the commodity amongst us, and the value set upon it. That the Arabians are now flourishing and wealthy is due to their vast and extended trade" (bk. 1, p. 39); "Arabia Felix is bounded by the entire Arabian and Persian Gulfs, together with all the country of the tent-dwellers and the Sheikh-governed tribes. [...] Beside the ocean the country is tolerably fitted for habitation of man, but not so the centre of the country: this for the most part is barren, rugged sand desert. The same applies to the country of the Troglodytic Arabians and the part occupied by the fish-eating tribes" (bk. 2, p. 130f.). Furthermore, books 15 and 16 are devoted entirely to the Orient (bk. 16 is on Arabia in particular), while the final book 17 discusses Egypt and Libya.

Slight edge defect to upper margin of QQq3, affecting a few letters of the headline. A few marginal abrasions to the binding's edges professionally repaired. The personal copy of Louis XIII, King of France (1601–43), magnificently bound for him with his arms and monogram. Later in the Jesuit College, Paris (inscription on title-page); in 1624 awarded to the scholar Robert Roussel, College de Clermont, Jesuit College of Paris, as a prize for eloquence in Greek (inscription on preliminary blank). A faint, unidentified stamp on the title-page; stamp of the Bibliothèque Publique of Alençon on J2 and final leaf.



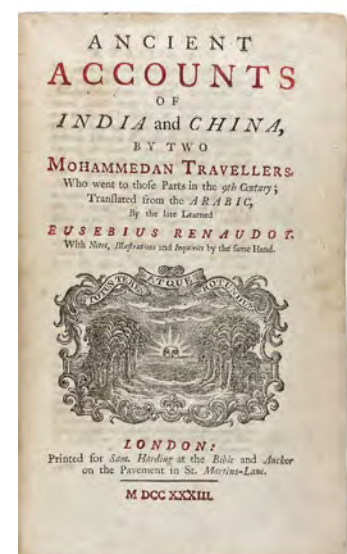
Brunet V, 554. Graesse VII, 604. Schweiger I, 303. Hoffmann III, 454. Dibdin II, 433. Moss II, 620f. Ebert 21809.

*Arabic travel account from the early Abbasid era,
concerning China and India: rare English edition*

455. SULAYMAN AL-TAJIR / ABU ZAID HASAN IBN YAZID, al-Sirafi / RENAUDOT, Eusèbe (ed.). [Silsilat al-tawarik – English]. Ancient Accounts of India and China, by Two Mohammedan Travellers, Who Went to Those Parts in the 9th Century.

London, Samuel Harding, 1733. 8vo. With wood-engraved printer's device; half title and title-page printed in red and black. Contemporary panelled calf, raised bands into 6 compartments, red morocco lettering piece, gilt title. € 28,000

First English edition of the famous travel report given by the Arab merchant Suleiman al-Tajir, who had visited China and India in the 9th century. His book is the oldest Arabic account of China, written more than 400 years before Marco Polo. This is augmented by the "Silsilat al-Tawarikh" of Abu Zayd al-Hasan al-Shirafi, written in the early 10th century and based on the account of Ibn Wahb al-Basri, who had visited China shortly after Suleiman.



Translated from the French version by Renaudot. According to Renaudot, the account of events such as the great revolution which swept across China during their second voyage confirms that the journeys were undertaken four centuries prior to Marco Polo. Their travels took place in 851 AD and 877 AD, respectively. The text gives a lively account of life in China and India, with “the first foreign descriptions of tea and porcelain, and a whole panorama of Chinese society, from the Son of Heaven and Confucian ethics down to toilet paper and bamboo urinals” (Mackintosh-Smith). Later Arabic geographers such as Ibn Khordadbe and al-Mas’udi relied heavily on this work for their information on India and China. “Ces relations sont de la plus haute importance pour la connaissance de l’Inde et de la Chine au moyen-âge” (NBG).

The book includes stories about the Indian Ocean and its fish species, the cities around the Arabian Gulf, whales and other large man eating fish, the religions of China and India. Other sections discuss commercial routes and the most important products of India, Srinadeb, Java, and China, as well as the presence of Muslims in China in the third and fourth centuries.

Cox I, 335. Lust 297. Cordier, Sinica 1924. NBG 41, 997f. (s. v. Renaudot). T. Mackintosh-Smith & J. Montgomery (eds.), Two Arabic Travel Books (2014).

With the Arabic text

456. SULAYMAN AL-TAJIR / ABU ZAID HASAN IBN YAZID, al-Sirafi / REINAUD, Joseph Toussaint (transl.). [Silsilat al-tawarik]. Relation des voyages faits par les Arabes et les Persans dans l’Inde et à la Chine dans le IX^e siècle de l’ère chrétienne; texte Arabe imprimé en 1811 par les soins de feu Langlès [...].

Paris, Imprimerie royale, 1845. 2 vols. 18mo. With Arabic title-page printed in red and black. Contemporary tanned half sheepskin, gold-tooled spine. € 6,500

First edition in French of two Arabic travels to China and India. The text was translated from the Arabic by the French orientalist and professor J. T. Reinaud. The Arabic text was first printed in 1811, under supervision of the French linguist and orientalist Louis-Mathieu Langlès.

With owner’s inscription on title-page. Sides slightly rubbed. A very good copy: only some minor browning.

Cordier (Sinica) 1924f. Hage Chahine 3965. T. Mackintosh-Smith & J. Montgomery (eds.), Two Arabic travel books (2014), pp. 4–17.



First authorized edition, with many corrections, additions and improvements by the author, of an important work on the Jewish calendar and on Jewish customs in Palestine



457. SUSAN, Issachar ben Mordecai ibn. [in Hebrew:] Sefer Ibur shanim.

Venice, Giovanni di Gara, [5]339 [= 1578/79]. Small 4°. With the title set in an elaborate woodcut architectural arch and 6 round woodcut calendrical or astrological diagrams with text. Set entirely in Hebrew type, the main text in semi-cursive (rabbinical) and the headings in meruba, each of the two styles in at least 3 sizes. Contemporary limp sheepskin wrap-around cover with flap and fastened with strap. € 38,000

Rare second (first authorized) edition, by far the best, of an extremely important work on Jewish calendrical calculations, also in relation to the liturgy, choice of readings, customs and dates for holidays. In addition to being a seminal work on the calendar and chronology, it records customs and liturgical practices (minhagim) of the ancient Jewish communities of Palestine (including even lore about the weather), whose traditions were already threatened and in many cases were soon to be lost as a result of the influx of Sephardic Jews after their expulsion from Spain in 1492 and Portugal in

1497. It also includes similar information about the communities in northern Africa, as well as astrological and astronomical information. Susan (ca. 1510?–1572) was a Maghribian (northwest African) Jew, probably born in Fez, in what is now Morocco. He moved to Jerusalem at an early age and studied with Levi ibn Habib, chief rabbi there from 1525, in the early years of the Ottoman control of Palestine. He studied further in Safed then briefly sought work in Thessaloniki in 1539, when he was already preparing the present work, and continued it in Damascus in 1540 before returning to Safed.

With skilful repairs and restorations in the margins of first leaves, but still in good condition and with generous margins. The best edition, prepared by the author, of an essential source for Jewish calendrical calculations and for Jewish customs surviving in Palestine in the mid-16th century.

Adams, 120; Carlbach, *Palaces of time* (2011), pp. 47–54; A.M. Habermann, *De Gara 52*; hebrewbooks.org 45592; Marvin Heller, *The sixteenth century Hebrew book*, pp. 690–691; Steinschneider 5282.2; Zedner, p. 393.

*The genealogy of the Arab peoples, printed in Baghdad:
early lithography in the Arab world*

458. SUWAYDI, Muhammad Amin. Hadha kitab Saba'ik al-dhahab fi ma'rifat qaba'il al-'Arab [The book of gold bars: the knowledge of Arab tribes]. Baghdad, dar al-tiba'ah, dar al-salam, 1280 H [= 1864 CE]. 4°. Lithographed throughout with a continuous genealogical tree. Contemporary plain black cloth-covered boards with black sheepskin spine. € 15,000



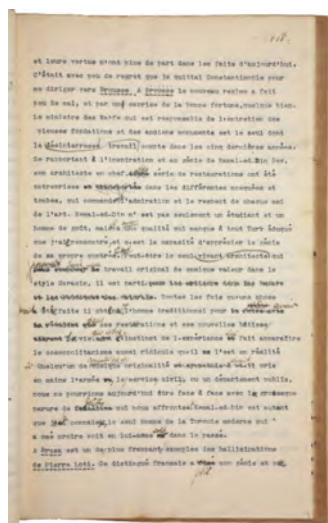
First edition: a rare and important work on the genealogy of the Arab tribes, also an early, graphically sophisticated lithographic effort from the Arab World. The “Book of Gold Bars” by the prominent Iraqi theologian and historian Suwaydi (1786–1831) is a revised and expanded interpretation of the “Dictionary of the Arab Genealogy” by the legendary Medieval Egyptian scholar Ahmad ibn Ali Qalqashandi; notably, Suwaydi continued the genealogical profile up to modern times. The book seeks to trace the genealogy of the Arab peoples, and the branches of their tribes, from Biblical times up to the age of Muhammad and then to the modern era. The introductory text is followed by the grand, 90-page genealogical table and ultimately by an alphabetical reference section and analytical section.

Highly regarded in its time, for some years a small number of manuscript copies circulated in Islamic academic circles. The present publication represents the first printed edition of the work. The second edition was published in Bombay in 1877 (and is likewise rare), while several subsequent editions appeared during the 20th century.

Covers slightly stained. Last 3 leaves with light tide-marking to outer margins and some sporadic light stains elsewhere, but overall in a good clean condition, a few leaves with short marginal tears some closed with discreet old restoration. Very rare: we can trace only six institutional examples (British Library; University of Cambridge; Bibliothèque de Genève; Yale University Library; University of California at Berkeley; National Library of Israel). No examples have appeared on the market over the last generation.

OCLC 708712572 & 32728624. British Library: *Asia, Pacific & Africa 14548.c.5*. Yale University Library: *CS1129.A2 S8 1864*. On early lithography in Iraq, cf. A. Al-Rawi, *Media Practice in Iraq* (2012), *passim*.

*The memoirs of the man behind Sykes-Picot,
in unpublished translation*



459. SYKES, Mark / CHAMBARD, Roger (transl.). Le dernier héritage des califes.

[Beirut, Haut-commissariat de la République française en Syrie et au Liban, ca. 1940]. 4 vols., together in case. Folio. 263 pp. in continuous numbering. Typewritten manuscript, with handwritten notes and revisions. Hole-punched and bound in card folders, stamped “Haut-Commissariat de la République française en Syrie et au Liban”. Housed in ribbon-tied, hand-titled card folder. € 4,500

Never published: the only known French translation of “The Caliph’s Last Heritage” by Lieutenant Sir Mark Sykes (1879–1919). The translation is attributed to the French diplomat Roger Chambard

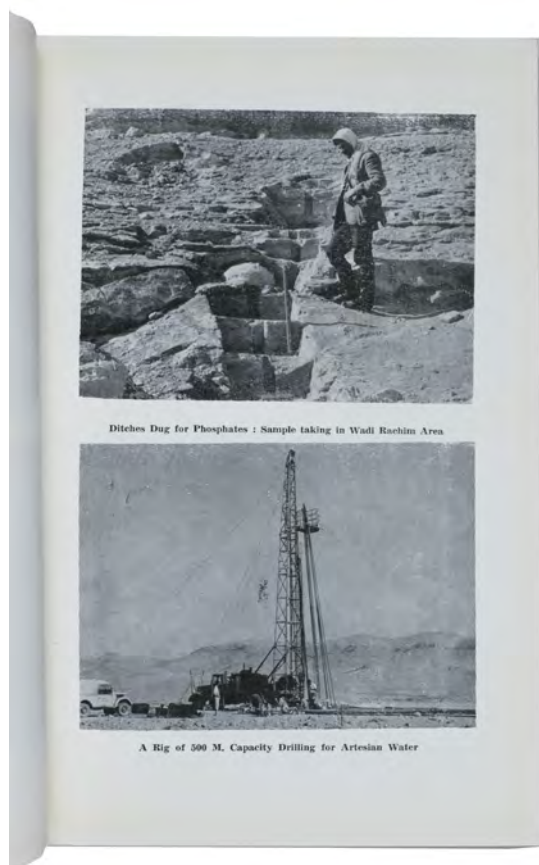
(1904–82); it was probably carried out while Chambard was stationed at the High Commission of the French Republic in Syria and Lebanon (Haut-commissariat de la République française en Syrie et au Liban).

Sykes's work traces the rise of Islam as a political force and the account of his five trips undertaken from 1906 to 1913 in the Ottoman Empire (Iraq, Anatolia, Kurdistan, Persia and Egypt) on the eve of the Great War, with his dragoman (a Christian from Jerusalem), his English servant, his Greek cook, five Syrian mule drivers and sometimes his wife. The first edition dates from 1915, and no French translation has been published.

The document is doubly interesting: on the one hand, it gives the unpublished version of a text written by a major diplomat, a negotiator in 1916 alongside François Georges-Picot of the infamous Sykes-Picot agreements; on the other hand, it comes from an emblematic personality of French diplomacy from the 1940s to the 1980s, Roger Chambard, who then held the position of head of the press service of the High Commission in the Levant.

Some toning to typewriter paper, as to be expected, otherwise in excellent condition.

Anne Fauvet, "At the heart of French business networks in Northeast Asia: Roger Chambard, first French ambassador to South Korea (1950s–1980s)", *International Relations*, 2016/3 (no. 167), p. 113–112.



Socialist propaganda about the state of the Syria and its people after the March Revolution in 1963

460. [SYRIA – BA'ATH ARAB SOCIALIST PARTY]. Syria after two years of the March Revolution.

[Syria, Ba'ath Arab Socialist Party], 1965. 24 × 17 cm. With 28 photos on 16 plates and some tables in the text.

With: [MAP – SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC MINISTRY OF ECONOMY DIRECTORATE OF TOURISM]. Syria.

Damascus, Tourist Office, [ca. 1965]. Folded. 70 × 49.5 cm.

A brightly coloured folding map of Syria with some information about the country and its principal cities with a table of distances on the back, all text in the map and on the back is in English and Arabic.

Original publisher's printed wrappers, stapled. € 850

Propaganda from the Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party in Syria, presenting the successes of the new socialist government two years after the 8 March Revolution (or 1963 Syrian coup d'état). The propagandistic nature of the text already takes shape in the introduction. For example in the part of the text informing the reader of the contents of the present work:

"The following chapters ignore plots and intrigues and limit themselves

to the task of giving an accou[n]t of the Revolution's achievements in the fields of socialism, democracy, industrialisation, agriculture and agrarian reform, trade unionism and other organisation of the people's activity, social, cultural and health welfare and related fields of public service".

The Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party was founded in 1947. This political party follows the Arab nationalist ideology called Ba'atism, which promotes the creation and development of a unified Arab state, the enlightenment of the Arab people and a general renaissance of their culture, values and society.

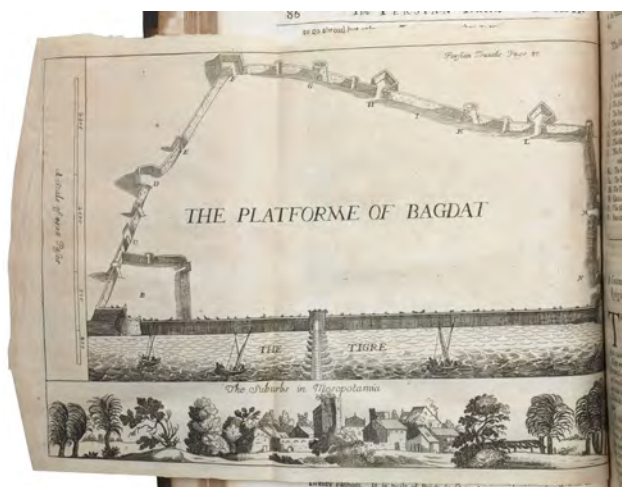
The wrappers are slightly stained, mainly to the back wrapper, and the spine shows slight signs of wear and has been restored at the foot. The title page has some small tears around the staples, otherwise internally fine and clean. The edges of the map are very slightly frayed, otherwise in very good condition. Overall, the work and additional map are in good condition.

WorldCat 7653999 (11 copies).

A map of the Gulf, a description of El-Katif, and the story of the pearl of the Imam of Muscat

461. TAVERNIER, Jean-Baptiste. Collections of travels through Turkey into Persia, and the East-Indies.

London, Moses Pitt, 1684. Folio. With 17 full-page engr. plates, 13 folding plates, and numerous text illustrations (including plates of Arabian coins, the great name of Allah, and other Arabian inscriptions). Contemporary calf, spine rebacked. € 15,000



Rare first collected edition of Tavernier's works, profusely illustrated with a fold-out map of the Arabian Gulf, an unusual, large map of Japan, and a fold-out map of the Great Moghul. A rare and interesting account of Turkey, Persia, India, Japan, Tonkin, and Formosa. "The Persian Gulf is the most dangerous Gulf I know, by reason of the shallowness and sharp promontories that point out into Sea [...] The Merchant would be glad to find a way through the Coast of Arabia to get to Mascate [...] Elcatif a Sea Town in Arabia, where there is a fishery for Pearls that belong to the Emir of Elcatif". Chapter XI of the first part deals with the breeding and nature of camels; chapter III mentions a voyage to Mecca; chapter XXIII deals with the island of Ormus (with the map of the Arabian Gulf). The second part begins with a discussion of Arabian currency and is illustrated with plates of coinage. The most important story is perhaps that of "The Imam of Muscat Pearl – That Surpassed in Beauty All Other Pearls in the World". That the pearl was in the

possession of the Imam of Muscat in the mid-17th century proves that the pearl originated in the most ancient pearl fishing grounds in the world, the Arabian Gulf, most probably in the kingdom of Oman itself, at its very doorstep – on the pearl banks situated closer to the country's shoreline in the Gulf or the Strait of Hormuz. Oyster-bearing reefs were well distributed throughout the Gulf, but were greater in abundance on the Arabian side of the Gulf than the Persian one. The pearls are depicted on a plate opposite page 150.

Blackmer 1632. Wing T251A, T252, T253. Campbell (Japan) 28. Cox 1, 275f. OCLC 6071990. Cf. Wilson 223. Howgego T14. Severin 104–113. Not in Atabey or Weber.

Portugal's failed invasion of North Africa and the ensuing political unrest: first English edition

462. TEIXEIRA, José / MUNDAY, Anthony (transl.). The Strangest Adventure That Ever Happened. Containing a discourse concerning the successe of the king of Portugal Dom Sebastian, from the time of his voyage into Africke when he was lost in the battle against the infidels, in the year 1578, unto the sixt of January this present of 1601.

London, Frances Henson, 1601. 8°. Fine 19th century mottled calf by Lloyd, with gilt arms of Sebastião Pinto Leite, Conde de Penha Longa (motto "Superabo") to both covers, gilt fillets and faux raised bands to spine, compartments tooled in gilt, two red lettering pieces. Leading edges gilt; inner dentelle gilt. Marbled endpapers. € 15,000

First English edition of this rare work: an account of the failed invasion led by the young king of Portugal, Dom Sebastian, to the north of Africa, his defeat and death, and the political unrest that ensued.

Sebastian, the 24 year-old King of Portugal, invaded Morocco in 1578 with an army of 18,000 men. The army was crushed by the forces of Marwan Abd al-Malik I Saadi at the battle of Alcacer Quibir and King Sebastian was killed. The fact that he had left no successor paved the way for a series of impostors claiming the throne, only to be captured and executed (ultimately, the Spanish king would accede to the throne of Portugal). Teixeira's work narrates the machinations of the fourth such impostor, a Calabrian by the name of Marco Tullio.

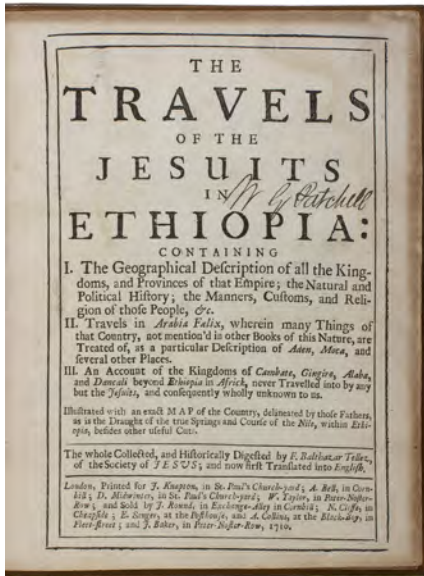
Bound for the Portuguese politician and entrepreneur Sebastião Pinto Leite (1815–92), Conde de Penha Longa. Bookplate of the Library of Dr. & Mrs. Howard R. Knohl to pastedown. Joints of the fine binding slightly rubbed. Lightly browned throughout; title-page and verso of final leaf lightly dustsoiled. Overall in excellent condition. Rare at auction, the last copy being sold in 1991.

BM-STC 23864. OCLC 32330439.



*Authoritative history of the Portuguese missions in Ethiopia
and Arabia, with a folding map*

463. TELLEZ (TELLES), Balthasar. The travels of the Jesuits in Ethiopia: containing [...] travels in Arabia Felix, wherein many things of that country [...] are treated of, as a particular description of Aden, Moca, and several other places [...].



London, J. Knapton, 1710. 4°. With engraved map of Ethiopia, including part of the Red Sea and the source of the Blue Nile. Modern calf, gold-tooled spine, with red morocco title-label, and the sides blind-tooled in a panel design. € 25,000

Rare first English edition of Tellez's influential historical account of Ethiopia and Arabia. It is a digest of the accounts of all the Jesuit travellers to Ethiopia and Arabia, including Paez, De Montserrat, Almeida, Lobo and Mendes. It includes an account of the travels of the Jesuit missionaries Pédro Paez and Antonio de Montserrat, who were captured off the Kuria Muria islands on a mission from Goa to Ethiopia in 1590 and subsequently taken to Yemen, where they were held captive until 1596. After being sent to San'a by way of Melkis and the Wadi Hadramaut, then after three years taken to Al Mukha (Mocha), where they were forced to serve as galley slaves, they were finally ransomed in 1596 and returned to India. Paez discovered the source of the Blue Nile and is said to have been the first European to have tasted coffee in Al Mukha.

The work further includes a detailed description of Aden (Yemen) as well as of the Ethiopia-Adal War (1529–43), during which Ahmad ibn Ibrahim al-Ghazi led several expeditions against the Ethiopian emperor until most of Ethiopia came under the power of the Muslim Sultanate of Adal. The present English edition is based Almeida's "Historia geral de Ethiopia a alta" (1660), edited by Tellez.

With early owner's inscription ("W. G. Patchell") on title-page. Quires 2D and 2E transposed; a couple of millimetres shaved off the outer border of the map; a faint waterstain throughout; some leaves foxed and some occasional spots. A good copy..

ESTC T133244. Paulitschke 1137. Cf. de Backer/Sommervogel VII, 1908–1910. Howgego, to 1800, A65 (Almeida).

Inscribed copy with the dust jacket

464. THOMAS, Bertram. The Arabs.

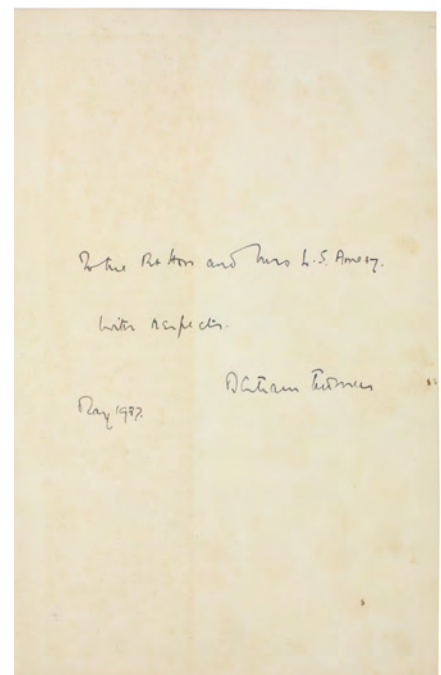
London, Thornton Butterworth, 1937. 8vo. With frontispiece portrait, 4 maps (1 folding) & 17 plates. Publisher's gilt cloth with chipped and spotted dustjacket € 3,500

First edition of this overview of Arab history and culture work that draws upon the author's own experience in the region and includes some of T. E. Lawrence's exploits. Inscribed on the front free endpaper in the year of publication: "To the Rt Hon and Mrs L.S. Amery, With respects, Bertram Thomas, May 1937". Leopold Amery (1873–1955) served a Colonial Secretary as well as Secretary of State for India and Burma in Churchill's war ministry.

Bertram Thomas's "first crossing of the Empty Quarter, albeit by the shortest and easiest route, assured him a permanent place in the history of European exploration of Arabia. He was admired by T. E. Lawrence (who wrote a preface to one of his books) and by his successor Wilfred Thesiger, who found twenty years later that Thomas was remembered by the Bedouin as an honourable, brave, and tolerant man" (ODNB).

A few minor spots, but still a very good copy.

Macro 2186.



*Sunken gunboats, hospital boats and dhows in the Gulf:
waterfront scenes from the Mesopotamian Campaign 1914–1918*

465. [THOMPSON, Alfred Tulloch]. Photograph album of the Mesopotamian Campaign 1914–1918.

Iraq, ca. 1918. Oblong 8vo. With 96 silver gelatin photographs mounted in album frames under canvas-covered boards, captioned in ink; later paper label on front pastedown identifying the owner and/or photographer of the album. Contemporary blue cloth with gilt decoration on upper cover. € 7,500

Compiled by the British army surgeon Alfred Tulloch Thompson of Darlington, County Durham, during the Mesopotamian campaign of 1914–18, this prettily presented collection of snapshots of towns such as Basra and Amara reveals the integration of British troops and military life into the local landscapes. Alongside native villages, women fetching water, mosques, and street scenes are subtle signs of the war. One snapshot shows a “sunken Turkish gunboat”, likely sunk deliberately by Ottoman forces to block the Shatt-al-Arab channel. Another two are labelled as the 3rd and 32nd British General Hospitals – important to a surgeon – while another shows a hospital boat. Many scenes show the Tigris and local boats (including a dhow plying the “Persian Gulf”), though one additionally shows a “P Boat,” a British river steamer. Other images show locals going about daily life in wartime, as well as portraits of British soldiers – likely fellow members of the RAMC, including several of Thompson himself (one showing him in traditional Arab costume).

Light wear and occasional light fading, but altogether very well preserved.



*A document sealed by the Ruler of Sharjah
and the founding of Ras Al-Khaimah's State Audit Institution*

466. [TRUCIAL STATES – SULTAN BIN SAQR AL QASIMI]. Two early documents.

Sharjah and Ras Al-Khaimah, 1943 and 1966. 4to. In Arabic throughout. Includes one original addressed airmail envelope (printed Government of Ras Al-Khaimah stationery). € 15,000

Two early, unique paper items from the Gulf Sheikdoms: an official document from Sharjah witnessed by the ruler, and a piece of private correspondence relating to the founding of a Ras Al-Khaimah government institution six years before independence.



1) A power of attorney witnessed by the ruler of Sharjah, Sheikh Sultan bin Saqr Al Qasimi (ruled 1924–51). The document certifies that Salim ibn Ibrahim al-Yusuf and Abd al-Rahman ibn Khalifa al-Yusuf appoint Abd Allah ibn Abd al-Rahim and Haji ibn Abd al-Rahim to collect rent for their properties in Bahrain, replacing their previous agent Muhammad ibn Rashid al-Qassab. The document, signed by Salim al-Yusuf in Dhu al-Qādah 1362 AH, bears in its upper right corner the seal of the ruler of Sharjah with a handwritten note: “They testified in my presence / Sultan bin Saqr al-Qasimi, Ruler of Sharjah and its Dependencies”. With an eight-anna revenue stamp issued by the British Indian government and a stamp of attestation, certifying that the Sheikh’s seal is authentic, dated 9 Feb. 1944 and signed by the Political Officer of the Trucial Coast, Maurice Patrick O’Connor Tandy (1912–86). Some browning and stains, edge tears and paper flaws, some early repairs on verso).

2) A two-page letter in blue ink, dated 7 March 1966, from Sami Abd al-Rahman Saqr, based at the Municipality in Ras al Khaimah, to his friend Maher in Cairo. Saqr explains that when he returned to Ras al-Khaimah from his recent visit to Maher, the Sheikh [of Ras al-Khaimah, Saqr bin Mohammed Al Qasimi] asked him to help establish the State Audit Institution. He writes that he has therefore now relinquished his position at the

Municipality, adding that the institution will start small until the building is ready, and discussing the plans for its further development.

Saqr further mentions that he will travel to London in April on the first BOAC flight from Dubai to London, marking the launch of this new route. While the airline invited the Sheikh to travel on this inauguration flight, having provided him with a return ticket and expenses for a week's stay in London, the Sheikh is too busy to avail himself of this gift and is therefore sending Saqr on his behalf. He may extend his stay as long as two weeks to discuss business opportunities with British companies and offers to bring Maher anything from London that he may wish. Written on blue airmail stationery with printed letterhead; includes envelope.

*Interesting look inside the palaces
of the North African Moorish rulers*

467. TULLY, [Richard]. Narrative of a ten years' residence at Tripoli in Africa: from the original correspondence in the possession of the family of the late Richard Tully, Esq. the British consul. Comprising authentic memoirs and anecdotes of the reigning Bashaw, his family, and other persons of distinction; also, an account of the domestic manners of the Moors, Arabs, and Turks.

London, Henry Colburn, 1817. Large 4°. Engraved coloured frontispiece of Sidy Hassan, late Bey of Tripoli, folding engraved map, 6 full-page plates beautifully coloured by hand. Contemporary calf, spine with title lettered in gold, gilt fillet border on covers, marbled edges. € 2,250



Second edition of this collection of letters on Tripoli, containing valuable information on the court of the Bashaw of Tripoli, being one of the few accounts made publicly known of the private manners of this African despot. The letters were written by Miss Tully, the sister-in-law of the late Richard Tully, British Consul in Tripoli (1783–1793), as is mentioned in the preface. The letters detail every aspect of life at the court and the life of the ordinary people, containing exact descriptions of houses, mosques, clothing, people and customs. The work contains a list of the names of the Royal Family of Tripoli, an appendix with Moorish vocabulary, and an index. In 1983 a facsimile edition of this edition was published. An Arabic translation was published in 1967. Rebacked, covers slightly rubbed. Otherwise in very good condition.

Blackmer 1052; Abbey Travel 301; Edwards, Catalogue of books on Africa, 322; Tooley 493.



The Middle East for young readers

468. TWEEDY, Maureen. The Young Traveller in the Middle East.

London, Phoenix House, (1960). 8vo. With colour photographic frontispiece of falconers, 16 half-tone plates, and a map of the Middle East in the text. Original full cloth, spine lettered in silver. With attractive dust jacket. € 950

First edition. Uncommon description of the Middle East couched as a fictional narrative so as better to reach a juvenile audience. The author served in the British diplomatic corps in the Gulf, Syria, and Iran and embellished the present work with many of her own photographs. Through the exciting experiences of her protagonists, Tweedy introduces the daily life of the rapidly developing Middle East to her target audience – young people for whom, as her publisher notes, conventional geography books had become stale. In the story, the culture of Bahrain and Oman is covered in some detail, including observations on the hardships of pearl divers: “Theirs is a terribly hard life and they never live to old age, yet they are a most cheerful and carefree lot [...] It is estimated that about one shell in a thousand contains a worthwhile pearl. The diver goes up and down six or eight hours a day, so you can imagine how hard he works”.

Tweedy had already published on Bahrain and the Gulf in the early 1950s, and she released her memoirs in 1976. A lively work, with WorldCat showing around a dozen institutional copies.

Dust jacket somewhat worn. Inscribed on the half-title (dated July 1975). A few annotations in ink, otherwise in excellent condition.

OCLC 30235948.

Advertising Arab traditions and hospitality

469. [UAE]. Dalil dawlat al-Imarat al-'Arabiyah al-Muttahidah [Guide to the country of the United Arab Emirates].

[Abu Dhabi, Ministry of Information, 1970s]. 4to. With a map of the Emirates and numerous colour photographic illustrations. Original colour printed wrappers. € 900

Early tourist guide to the Emirates advertising Arab traditions and hospitality, including a portrait of Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan, founder of the Emirates, and a tempting sunset view of Dubai Creek. Further, the guide shows camel races, falcons and falconers, fishermen, forts and antiquities, mosques, and date plantations, as well as recent developments in infrastructure, including hotel complexes and ample roads. Includes useful information on entry to the UAE, embassies, religion, language, climate and appropriate clothing, airlines and travel agencies, hotels, banks and currency, newspapers and television stations.

Lower spine and pages 50–62 somewhat gluestained, not affecting text. Angular crease to lower cover. Otherwise in very good condition.

Not in OCLC.



Superb photographic collection of the rulers of the UAE, 1971–1974

470. [UAE – DUBAI AND ABU DHABI, ROYAL FAMILIES]. [Photograph collection showing Rashid bin Saeed Al Maktoum, Maktoum bin Rashid Al Maktoum, Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan, etc.].

United Arab Emirates, ca. 1970–1974. 55 photographs, 5 in colour and 50 in black and white. Sizes ranging from 260 × 202 mm to 100 × 80 mm, most with captions in English or Arabic on the reverse. € 6,500

A photographic trove focusing on the ruling families and politicians who steered the formation and direction of the newly founded UAE, including photographs of HH Sheikh Rashid bin Saeed Al Maktoum (1912–90), HH Sheikh Mohammed bin Hamad Al Sharqi (1908–1974), and of course HH Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan of Abu Dhabi (1918–2004), founder of the Emirates. This series of over fifty photographs was taken in the crucial early days of the UAE, and comprise a fantastic collection of the royal families and key dignitaries of the United Arab Emirates from roughly 1971 to 1974.

Abu Dhabi and Dubai are particularly well represented, first through six photographs of HH Sheikh Zayed, who is seen deep in discussion with then-Defence Minister of the UAE, HH Sheikh Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum (b. 1949) and current ruler of Dubai, and with HH Sheikh Rashid bin Saeed Al Maktoum, a fellow founder of the UAE and ruler of Dubai in the 1970s. Zayed's cousin Hamdan bin Mohammad Al Nahyan also appears; his daughter, Salama bint Hamdan Al Nahyan, is married to Mohamed bin Zayed Al Nahyan, current ruler of Abu Dhabi and President of UAE.



The Dubai contingent includes three past and present rulers of Dubai, from the co-founder of the UAE, HH Sheikh Rashid bin Saeed Al Maktoum, to HH Sheikh Maktoum bin Rashid Al Maktoum (1943–2006) and HH Mohammad bin Rashid Al Maktoum, current ruler of Dubai (who appears only once, in his early role as Minister of Defence). Sheikhs Rashid and Maktoum appear in over 15 photographs of political scenes: Rashid discusses a city works project with the Assistant Director of the Dubai Municipality, visits Dubai National Bank, and watches his heir Maktoum laugh at a banquet. Maktoum himself appears with Edward Heath, British Prime Minister from 1970 to 1974, and then-crown prince of Ajman, Sheikh Humaid bin Rashid Al Nuaimi III, current ruler of Ajman. Both father and son are seen with Ahmed bin Khalifa Al-Suwaidi, Personal Representative of Sheikh Zayed and the first UAE Minister of Foreign Affairs. Dubai is also the site of several oil-industry photographs, from a sample of the first crude brought into the city to Rashid's inspections of storage tanks under construction.

Larger photographs with some light edgewear or creasing; a few subtle ink marks or stains; quite well preserved.

The UAE's second year of independence in pictures

471. [UAE – Ministry of Information, Research Department]. Daulat al-Imarat al-Arabiyyah al-Mutahidah [United Arab Emirates] 1974.



Abu Dhabi, Dhafra Press, 1974. 4to. Original colour printed wrappers.

€ 1,500

“This book is a brief record of the UAE during a short period of time, which is the year 1973” (p. 7). An illustrated history of the United Arab Emirates in the country’s second year of independence. It includes various photographs of Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan (1918–2004), founder of the Emirates, with leading political figures such as King Faisal of Saudi Arabia, his brother Sheikh Issa bin Salman, Sheikh Khalifa, ruler of Abu Dhabi, Mahmoud Riyad, Secretary-General of the League of Arab States, and Kurt Waldheim, Secretary-General of the United Nations. The president is seen during state visits and at UN meetings, but also inspecting UAE defence forces and military equipment, all while staying in touch with his people, waving to spectators and embracing children. Various photographs depict UAE economy, naturally and foremost the growing oil industry, but also farming, fishery and local craftsmanship.

Some creases to covers; small marginal tear near lower left corner repaired with archival tape. First pages somewhat brownstained near lower margin. Stamp and restricted use note of the UAE Embassy in Jeddah.

OCLC 1103831835.

Scarce early speech by the founder of the UAE

472. [UAE] – **Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan**. Hutab Zayid amam al-Maglis al-Watani al-Ittihadi [Zayed’s Speech before the Federal National Council].

Abu Dhabi, UAE Ministry of Information and Culture, 1975. 8vo. In Arabic. With 16 photographic illustrations in black and white. Original cream wrappers. € 3,500



First edition and a scarce copy of this speech made by HH Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan (1918–2004) in the very early days of the United Arab Emirates. Published in Arabic, only one copy is held in institutions listed on OCLC (at the Humboldt University in Berlin), and no copies appear to be held outside Europe.

A brief preamble explains to the reader that Zayed’s speech, delivered to the UAE’s Federal National Council on 18 November 1975, outlined the basic structure of the young state’s policy plans, both domestic and foreign. The text of the speech itself is illustrated with over a dozen photos of Zayed and the early government officials of the United Arab Emirates. The transcription, which includes the full text of Zayed’s speech, gives key insights into early policy aims and structure, as well as how the UAE wished to present itself as a new nation on the world stage. In 1975, the UAE was only a few years old: it had been formed in December 1971 after the British withdrew from what had been called the Trucial Coast, with Ras Al Khaimah joining the Union a little over a month later in February 1972. Sheikh Zayed, founder of the UAE and ruler of Abu Dhabi, was the political mind which would shape much of UAE structure and policy in its earliest days. Light foxing to wrappers; in very good condition.

OCLC 949997153.

Sheikh Zayed's first state visit to India

473. [UAE – **Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan**]. Reception to Sheikh Zayed Bin Al-Nahyan President, United Arab Emirates. January 4th, 1975.

Aligarh, India, 1975. Large original photograph. 209 × 281 mm. Mounted on original printed card backboard, ca. 335 × 420 mm. € 6,500

The founding father of the UAE in India: a rare group photograph of the 1975 visit of His Highness Sheikh Zayed to the Aligarh Muslim University, Uttar Pradesh. The visit entailed a generous grant of \$200,000 to the AMU for setting up the Department of Petroleum Studies.

The picture shows Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan sitting next to university president Ghulam Mursil Khan (d. 2021), chancellor Hafiz Ahmad Saeed Khan (1888–1982), vice-president Wasil Ahmed Nomani, and vice-chancellor A. M. Khusro.

Rubbed around the edges, particularly near lower corners. Centre of the image still crisp and clean. Backing cardboard professionally restored.



The early days of Emirati geological science

474. [UAE – **Geological survey**]. [Archive of Adnan al-Nakash – United Arab Emirates geological survey].

United Arab Emirates, 1979–1981. 235 photographs, of which 216 are in colour and 19 are in black and white. Ranging from 176 × 126 mm to 134 × 100 mm, and housed in envelopes with the letterhead of Al-Ain University. Stored in custom half-morocco case with gilt spine title. € 18,500

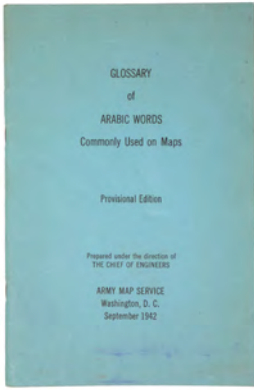
An Al-Ain university professor's extensive archive of photographs from the early geological surveys of the newly formed United Arab Emirates, contemporary with the Huntington Aerial surveys which mapped the UAE from the air. Ranging from 1979 to 1981, the photographs collected by Prof. Adnan al-Nakash follow survey expeditions to the whole of the UAE, especially the important border regions on and around the eastern coasts of Sharjah and Ras Al Khaimah. These surveys were performed by a mix of foreign and Emirati scientists working collaboratively in the field, including Adnan al-Nakash himself, who appears in at least one (and likely several) photographs, along with his colleagues Muhammad Yusuf Ahsan and Muhammad Al-Warraq.

Early geological surveys of the UAE were of great importance; they were the first to document the resource wealth of the newly founded country, especially regarding oil prospecting and drilling, but also preserved a rich record of Emirati geology, and, incidentally, of the changing face of the Emirati landscape: many of the photographs show the newly paved highway system, modern buildings, and other infrastructure. Additionally, al-Nakash's archive may have been used (as the simultaneous aerial surveys likely were) as a reference for new geopolitical boundaries with Oman and Saudi Arabia.

The majority of the photographs document geological features, from entire landscapes to finite details of stratigraphy. In the latter case, geologists used whatever was at hand to provide scale, often a pickaxe, camera lens, and occasionally a can of Pepsi-Cola. Altogether, a key snapshot of early Emirati geological science with an important provenance. Lightly toned in the margins; in quite good condition. From the collection of Prof. Adnan al-Nakash, and housed in envelopes with Al-Ain University letterheads.



Arabic words commonly used on maps (and elsewhere)



475. [UNITED STATES ARMY]. Glossary of Arabic Words Commonly Used on Maps. Washington, D.C., Army Map Service, September 1942. 8vo. Original printed wrappers. Stapled. € 500

Provisional edition. Practical Arabic-English and English-Arabic glossary of the entire vocabulary necessary for mapping Arabia. Compiled by the U.S. army to ensure uniformity of spelling and nomenclature in official reports. Comprises helpful remarks on the correct pronunciation of Arabic words, conjoint with a variety of geographical, physical and etymological terms. Not limited to map-reading, this practical booklet includes common words for getting by in the Arabic-speaking world, including terms for fruits, landmarks, buildings, flora and fauna, food and drink, some emotional states, colours and numbers.

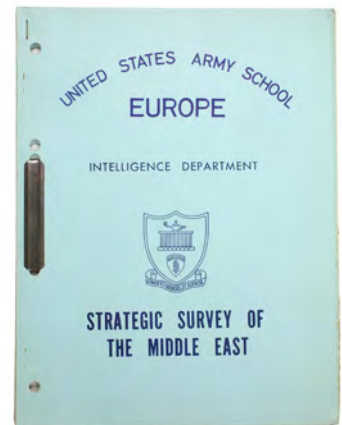
Wrappers slightly creased. Otherwise very well preserved.

OC LC 1385237.

*Original training manuals from the
U.S. Army School Intelligence Department*

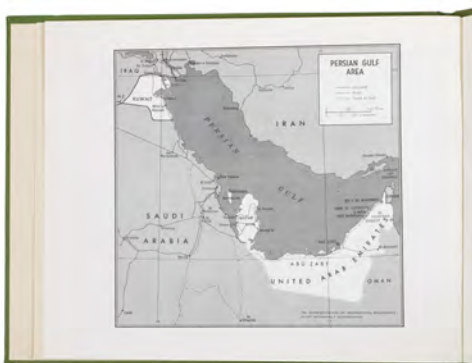
476. U.S. ARMY SCHOOL, EUROPE – Intelligence Department. Strategic Survey of the Middle East. (And:) Middle East – Sociological Factors.

[Oberammergau, Germany, 1962]. 4to. Original printed blue covers, each manual stapled in the upper left corner, both with punched holes and bound together with metal clip. € 950



Two original training manuals from the Intelligence Department of the U.S. Army School, Europe, covering the strategic location, history, politics, and religious background of the Middle East, as seen through the eyes of American intelligence officers in September 1962.

The *Strategic Survey* manual states: "Long a trouble spot on the world map, the Middle East has been even more conspicuously so since World War II. Today, the whole area comprising Egypt, Israel, Lebanon, Syria, Jordam, Iraw, Iran and Saudi Arabia, is in a state of ferment [...]". The booklet further discusses the individual problems of various states and regions and contains a tabular "fact sheet". A separate manual investigates the sociological factors of the Middle East: "The twentieth century is witnessing a rising influence of the Islamic world. A vast area, comprising over three hundred million people, is slowly awakening from an economic and social stalemate which has left it far behind western standards. An ever increasing demand for social and economic changes inevitably move the Islamic world to new forms of society which are bound to have a profound impact upon western interests in the part of the world [...]". Discusses the Islamic faith, Holy War (Jihad), Muslim sects and minorities in the Islamic world, the role of women, festivals, etc. In excellent state of preservation.



*Official United States publication with the
English names of places in Bahrain and Kuwait*

477. U.S. DEFENSE MAPPING AGENCY TOPOGRAPHIC CENTER. Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar, and the United Arab Emirates. Official standard names approved by the United States board on geographic names.

Washington, D.C., Defense Mapping Agency Topographic Center, 1976. Oblong 8vo. 2 volumes. With one map of the Gulf in the first volume. Contemporary blind-tooled green buckram with the title lettered in gold on the spine, red speckled edges. € 1,500

Rare gazetteer with the official English names of features and place names in Bahrain and Kuwait. The entries include standard names approved by the United States Board on Geographic Names (BGN), as well as unapproved variant names. The BGN was established in 1947 to maintain uniform geographic name usage throughout the Federal Government.

The present work lists 835 entries for Bahrain and 1400 for Kuwait. The first volume, on Bahrain, contains a foreword with an explanation and justification of the choices that were made. The series also includes a volume on Qatar and the United Arab Emirates, which are not present here. However, the work is very rare on the market, as we have not been able to find copies of any of the volumes in sales records. With the crossed out library stamp of the BBC library on the title-page of the first volume, and a number written below in ink. Only the volumes on Bahrain and Kuwait are included. The bindings of both volumes are very slightly scratched and bumped. Otherwise in very good condition.

Surveying the Gulf for the U.S. Navy

478. [U.S. NAVY SURVEY MISSION TO THE GULF]. Persian Gulf Cruise. Task Unit 48.4.7. 1959–1960.

(Hannibal, Missouri, American Yearbook Company), [1960]. 4to. With various black and white photographic prints in the text. Full cloth with decorative printed title. € 3,000

Extremely rare, privately produced commemorative publication about the extensive survey operation carried out in the Gulf region by the USS Tanner (AGS-15) and the USS Requisite (AGS-18) in 1959–60, to “provide hydrographic data for the construction of modern up-to-date navigational charts which enable mariners to navigate safely as the ply the sea lanes of the world” (p. 5). Stations in the Gulf included Bandar Abbas, Bahain, Kharg Island, Bushehr, and Abadan”.

The work is profusely illustrated with photographs depicting all aspects of everyday life onboard, including maintenance and engineering, laundry, hair-dressing, and cooking, as well as religious service, medical and dental procedures, festivities such as the “Sailor of the Month contest”, and beach parties. With portraits of the officers and crew, including commanding officers Onofrio

F. Salvia and George E. Dawson (USS Tanner) as well as John O. Bachert and Wiliam L. Strong (USS Requisite). One page of photographs is dedicated to visiting dignitaries: among them are the US Ambassador to Lebanon Robert McClintock and Prince Hamid Reza Pahlavi, a half-brother of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, the last Shah of Iran. Additional pictures show the ports visited, namely Lisbon, Naples, Beirut, Karachi, Palma and Gibraltar, and portraits of the 1960 Miss and Mrs. Tanner and the Maids and Matrons of Honor. Covers a little stained; extremities very slightly bumped. No other copy traceable in libraries or auction records internationally.



One of the earliest printed sources for the early history of Fujairah and Sharjah

479. VALLE, Pietro della. Viaggi di Pietro della Valle il pellegrino.

Venice, Paolo Baglioni, 1661–1664. 12mo. 4 vols. With a woodcut in the text and a full-page engraving (both diagrammatic). Contemporary limp vellum with ms. spine titles; all edges of vol. 2 sprinkled in red. € 18,500

Early duodecimo edition of Della Valle’s complete “Viaggi”, published while the first complete edition was still under the press. Della Valle’s account is highly sought after as one of the earliest printed sources for the early history of Dibba, the coastal region at the northeastern tip of the United Arab Emirates, today ruled by the Emirates of Fujairah and of Sharjah.

Pietro della Valle (1586–1652) left Venice in 1614 on a pilgrimage to Palestine, proceeding to Baghdad and then into Persia, where he married and sojourned in the court of Shah Abbas. While staying with the Sultan of Bandar Abbas, he “met the son of the ruler of Dibba who was visiting. From this he learned that Dibba had formerly been subject to the kingdom of Hormuz, but was at that time loyal to the Safavids who in 1623 sent troops to Dibba, Khor Fakkan and other ports on the southeast coast of Arabia in order to prepare for a Portuguese counter-attack following their expulsion from Hormuz (Jarun). In fact, the Portuguese under Ruy Freire were so successful that the people of Dibba turned on their Safavid overlords, putting them all to death, whereupon a Portuguese garrison of 50 men was installed at Dibba. More Portuguese forces, however, had to be sent to Dibba in 1627 as a result of an Arab revolt. Curiously, two years later the Portuguese proposed moving part of the Mandaean population of southern Iraq, under pressure from neighbouring Arab tribes, to Dibba” (UAE History: 2000 to 200 years ago – UAEinteract, online). “Della Valle displayed excellent narrative and descriptive skills, powers of acute observation, and a genuinely scholarly breadth of learning. He refused to comment on what he had not witnessed himself or checked against the best authorities” (Gurney). He continued his travels east to the coast of India, Goa and Muscat, and thence back to Aleppo by way of Basra. He reached Rome in 1626, where the original Italian text of his letters written to the Neapolitan physician Mario Schipano was published. Only the first volume, dealing with Turkey, saw print during his lifetime. The two-part volume II on Persia was released in 1658, four years after his death; in 1662 the Turkey volume saw a second edition, and the set was concluded in 1663 with the volume on India. A single-volume English translation of the Indian travels appeared in 1665. Occasional slight brownstaining, otherwise fine.

Röhricht 947, p. 238. Tobler 95. Weber II, 251. British Library STC II, 931. Cf. Graesse VII, 251. Atabey 1271 (1667 Baglioni ed., 3 vols. only). Blackmer 1712 (mixed French ed.). Macro 2233. Gurney, “Della Valle, Pietro”, in: Encyclopaedia Iranica (online ed.).

*Della Valle’s travels in Persia and the Near East,
“one of the finest works of travel literature” (Howgego)*

480. VALLE, Pietro della. De volkome beschryving der voortreffelijke reizen van de deurluchtige reisiger Pietro della Valle, edelman van Romén, in veel voorname gewesten des werrelts, sedert het jaer 1615, tot in ‘t jaar 1626 gedaan ...

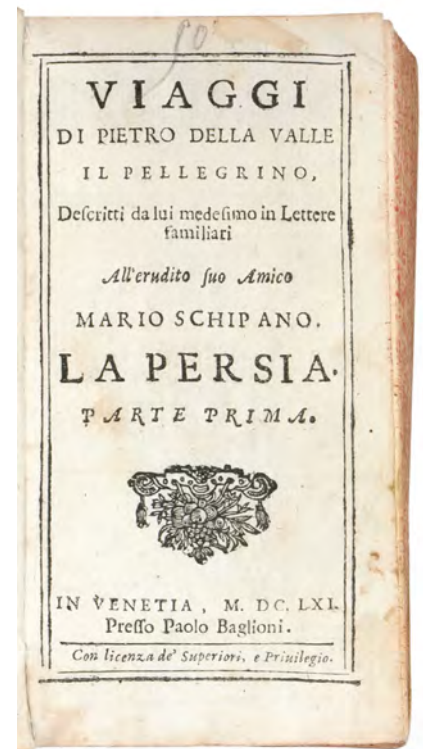
Amsterdam, Abraham Wolfgang, 1666 (each volume title: Abraham Wolfgang, widow of Jan Hendriks Boom, Jan Rieuwertsz., 1664–1665). 6 volumes bound as 1. 4°. With 25 engraved plates. 19th-century vellum. € 12,500

The first edition to be illustrated, of Pietro della Valle’s account of his travels in Turkey, Egypt, the Holy Land, Syria, Iraq, Persia (Iran) and India. Della Valle, an Italian nobleman, sailed from Venice in 1614 to Istanbul. He spent a year exploring the city and continued to Rhodes, Alexandria, Rosetta, Cairo, crossing the Sinai desert to Jerusalem, Damascus and Aleppo. Rather than return to Istanbul, Della Valle decided at this point to travel to Persia to meet the Safavid ruler Shah Abbas I. He travelled with the next caravan to Baghdad, where he married Ma’ani-Jowayri, daughter of a Nestorian Catholic father and an Armenian mother, and together they continued through snow-covered Kurdistan to Isfahan (Persia), which they reached in March 1617. Della Valle sojourned in Persia until early 1623, witnessing and commenting on the escalating conflict between Shah Abbas and the Portuguese empire. He “displayed excellent narrative and descriptive skills, powers of acute observation, and a genuinely scholarly breadth of learning. He refused to comment on what he had not witnessed himself or checked against the best authorities

... Della Valle’s eighteen letters from Persia provide one of the most detailed sources of information for most aspects of Persian life in the second half of Shah Abbas’ reign” (Gurney).

With bookplate of J. K. Leeksa on pastedown. Some marginal water stains, several tears repaired and the general title-page somewhat dirty. Hinges reinforced, boards bowed, one corner of front board chipped. An impressive eye-witness narrative of travels in the Near East.

Atabey 1270; Cat. NHSM I, p. 256; Howgego, to 1800, D30; STCN (5 copies, incl. 1 incomplete); Smitskamp, Philologia Orientalis II, 232; Tiele, Bibl. 1122; Tobler, p. 95; cf. Gurney, “Della Valle, Pietro”, in: Encyclopaedia Iranica (online ed.).





*Della Valle's travels in the Near East, Persia and Arabia:
"one of the finest works of travel literature" (Howgego)*

481. VALLE, Pietro della. Reiss-Beschreibung in unterschiedliche Theile der Welt, nemlich in Türcken, Egypten, Palestina, Persien, Ost-Indien und andere weit entlegene Landschaften.

Geneva, J. H. Widerhold, 1674. Folio. 4 vols. bound as 1. First title-page printed in red and black, each title-page with Widerholds's woodcut device. With 31 engraved plates (1 folding), including frontispiece and portraits of the author and his wife. Further with woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces, factotums and several small woodcuts in the text. Contemporary vellum, manuscript spine-title, blue sprinkled edges. € 15,000

First edition in German of Pietro della Valle's famous narrative of his travels in the Middle East, with an excellent account of Muscat and the Arabian Gulf and references to Dibba. "Della Valle displayed excellent narrative and descriptive skills, powers of acute observation, and a genuinely scholarly breadth of learning. He refused to comment on what he had not witnessed himself or checked against the best authorities [...] Della Valle's eighteen letters from Persia provide one of the most detailed sources

of information for most aspects of Persian life in the second half of Shah Abbas' reign" (Gurney).

Engraved armorial bookplate on paste-down. Evenly browned throughout, some spotting, few quires in volume 3 with wormholes in gutter margin, not affecting the text, otherwise in very good condition.

VD 17, 39:135561Q. Tobler, p. 95. Cf. *Atabey 1269–1271 (other eds.); Blackmer 1712 (French ed.); Gurney, "Della Valle, Pietro", in: Encyclopaedia Iranica (online ed.).*

The defence of an East India Company whistleblower, shortly thereafter lost at sea

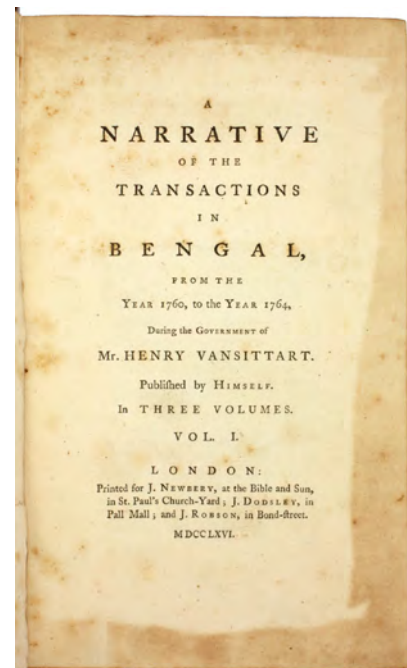
482. VANSITTART, Henry. A Narrative of the Transactions in Bengal, From the Year 1760, to the Year 1764.

London, J. Newbery, J. Dodsley, J. Robson, 1766. 8vo. 3 vols. Contemporary speckled calf ruled in gilt, with a crowned B in gilt on each cover. € 3,500

First edition of this three-volume defence mounted by Henry Vansittart, the disgraced former president of the East India Company's Fort William, who had fallen from grace after accusing his fellow Company men of rampant corruption.

When Vansittart (1732–70) ascended to the presidency in Bengal, he took measures to solidify the Company's position by the usual strategy of deposing Nir Jafar, the Nawab of Bengal, and replacing him with his nephew, who was more sympathetic to the Company's interests. However, he also took steps to curb the widespread corruption he claimed was rife within the colonial administration of the East India Company. This latter move was much less popular, as it deprived most of Vansittart's own British power base of some of the privileges which gave EIC traders such a strong economic advantage over their native Bengal business rivals. Vansittart, faced with internal pressure for his removal and other setbacks, resigned in 1764 and returned to England, where he faced a tribunal in front of the Company's board of directors. He did, however, still have one defence available to him: having originally hired on to the EIC at thirteen for his writing ability, he penned and used his own wealth to self-publish this three-volume set defending his choices. Whether or not the books had an effect, Vansittart's reputation had recovered within three years; he was reinstated as a director of the Company, and sent to investigate further the alleged corruption in Bengal. However, on the voyage to India, he was last seen embarking on a ship at the Cape of Good Hope; it is presumed that all hands were lost at sea. His unfortunate travel companions included the explorer Robert Pitcairn and the poet William Falconer. Spines professionally repaired. Internally bright and clean, with only a few contemporary ownership marks on the pastedowns.

ESTC T130676. Roscoe, *John Newbery*, A602. OCLC 5165849.



The first printed eyewitness account of any place in today's UAE: first illustrated edition

483. VARTHEMA, Lodovico di. Die Ritterlich und lobwürdig reiß [...] Sagend von den landen, Egypto, Syria, von beiden Arabia Persia, India und Ethiopia, von den gestalten, sitten, und dero menschen leben und glauben.

Strasbourg, Johann Knobloch, 1516. With title woodcut and 47 woodcuts in the text (including 1 full-page illustration).

Bound after (II): **GIOVIO, Paolo.** Libellus de legatione Basili Magni principis Moschoviae ad Clementem VII. Pontificem Max. in qua situs regionis antiquis incognitus, religio gentis, mores, & causae legationis fidelissime referuntur. Basel, [J. Froben], 1527.

(III): **FABRI (of Leutkirch), Johann.** Ad serenissimum principem Ferdinandum Archiducem Austriae, Moscovitarum iuxta mare glaciale religio. Basel, J. Bebel, 1526.

(IV): **RICOLDO (da Monte di Croce).** Contra sectam Mahumeticam libellus. (Georgius de Hungaria). De vita & moribus Turcorum. Carben, Victor de. Libellus de vita et moribus Iudaeorum (ed. J. Lefèvre). Paris, H. Estienne, 1511.

(V): **FICINUS, Marsilio.** De religione Christiana & fidei pietate opusculum. Xenocrates de morte, eodem interprete. Strasbourg, J. Knobloch, 1507.

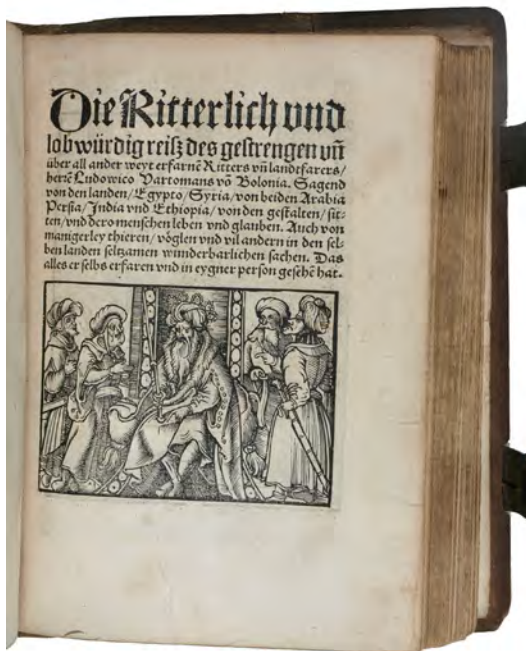
(VI): **HAYTHONUS (Hatto).** Liber historiarum partium orientis, sive passagium terrae sanctae scriptus anno Redemptoris nostri M.CCC. Hagenau, J. Setzer, 1529.

4to. Contemporary wooden boards with wide blindstamped leather spine and 2 brass clasps. € 450,000

The first illustrated edition (in its second issue) of one of the most famous early travel reports, and the first Western encounter with the Arab world. Of the utmost rarity; not a single copy could be traced on the market for the past sixty years; not a single copy in the USA (cf. OCLC).

The *Itinerario* contains the first printed eyewitness account of any place in today's UAE: on his return journey from Mecca (which he was the first Westerner to describe), Varthema visited Ras al-Khaimah ("Giulfar") and portrayed the city as "most excellent and abounding in everything", with "a good seaport", and whose inhabitants are "all Muslims". While Montalboddo's famous anthology of discoveries, printed in 1507, contained the first printed reference to the Arabian Gulf region, it was Varthema's work, published only three years later, that offered the first actual report from the region by a Western traveller who had visited the coast.

All early editions of Varthema's *Itinerario* are exceedingly rare (even the 2013 Hajj exhibition at the MIA, Doha, only featured the 1654 reprint). This – the first illustrated one – is certainly the rarest of them all: international auction records list not a single copy. The 1510 *editio princeps* was offered for US\$ 1 million at the New York Antiquarian Book Fair in April 2011.



Varthema, a gentleman adventurer and soldier from Bologna, left Venice at the end of 1502. In 1503 he reached Alexandria and ascended the Nile to Cairo, continuing to Beirut, Tripoli, Aleppo and Damascus, where, adopting Islam and taking the name of Yunas, he joined a Mameluke escort of a Hajj caravan and began the pilgrimage to Mecca. Varthema was amazed by what he observed: "Truly I never saw so many people collected in one spot as during the twenty days I remained there", he begins, and arriving at the Great Mosque, continues, "it would not be possible to describe the sweetness and the fragrances which are smelt within this temple." Thanks to his knowledge of Arabic and Islam, Varthema was able to appreciate the local culture of the places he visited. Impressed and fascinated, he describes not only rites and rituals, but also social, geographical, and day-to-day details. "I determined, personally, and with my own eyes", he declares in the prefatory dedication, "to ascertain the situation of places, the qualities of peoples [...] of Egypt, Syria, Arabia Deserta and Felix, Persia, India, and Ethiopia, remembering well that the testimony of one eye-witness is worth more than ten hear-says." His good fortune did not continue unabated, however: after embarking at Jeddah and sailing to Aden, he was denounced as a Christian spy and imprisoned. He secured his release and proceeded on an extensive tour of southwest Arabia. Stopping in Sanaa and Zebid as well as a number of smaller cities, he describes the people, the markets and trade, the kind of fruits and animals that are plentiful in the vicinity, and any historical or cultural information deemed

noteworthy. Returning to Aden, and after a brief stop in Ethiopia, he set sail for India. In addition to visiting Persia, Varthema explored the coasts of Malabar and Coromandel, including a very documented stay at Calicut at the beginning of 1505. He also purports to have made extensive travels around the Malay peninsula and the Moluccas. Returning to Calicut in August 1505, he took employment with the Portuguese at Cochin and, in 1508, made his way back to Europe via the Cape of Good Hope.

Bound with this work are five other 16th century imprints:

(II): Giovio's report on Russia is based on conversations with the Russian envoy Dimitry at the court of Pope Clement VII in Rome.

(III): "The second printed book on Russia" (NUC), intelligence on Russia gathered by the later bishop of Vienna in Tübingen in 1525 from the envoy of the Grand Prince Ivan Vasilievitch.

(IV): "Very rare anti-Muslim and anti-Semitic volume, of which this is the first edition to include the third tract by Victor de Carben" (Schreiber). Contains the report by Georgius de Hungaria, who was captured in 1438 during the siege of Mühlbach and was sold into Turkish slavery. Also includes the anti-Muslim treatise of Ricoldo (1242–1320) and the anti-Semitic pamphlet of Victor de Carben (1422–1515), a converted Rabbi from Cologne.

(V): Fine Strasbourg humanist edition of two works by the great Neo-Platonist Marsilio Ficino (1433–99), including his 1474 apology of Christianity against Islam and Judaism.

(VI): First Latin edition, edited by Menrad Molther, with his dedication to Georg von Morsum. The Armenian prince Haytho reached Poitiers in 1306 and there dictated his history of the Middle East since the first appearance of the Mongols.

Spine slightly rubbed; some browning, annotations and occasional worming. Ms. index of all works contained on front pastedown. Removed from the Donaueschingen court library with their stamps on first and final page.

(I): VD 16, ZV 15157. BM-STC 66. IA 113,543 (includes copies in BSB Munich and Wolfenbüttel). Benzling (Strasbourg) 100. Schmidt (Knobloch) 132. Ritter (IV) 932 & 2000. Muller 132, 170. Kristeller 383. Paulitschke 296. Ibrahim-Hilmy II, 305. Röhricht 574. Cf. exhibition cat. "Hajj – The Journey Through Art" (Doha, 2013), p. 90 (1655 Dutch ed. only). Macro, *Bibliography of the Arabian Peninsula*, 2239 (other editions only). – (II): BM-STC 360. VD 16, G 2081. Adellung I, 188 ("1537" in error). – (III): BM-STC 294. VD 16, F 189. Adellung I, 185. – (IV): BM-STC 317. Moreau 197. Renouard 9, 1. Göllner 48. Apponyi 78. Schreiber II. – (V): BM-STC 302. Adams F 416. VD 16, F 939. Ritter 838. *The same, Catalogue*, 978. Schmidt (Knobloch) 33. Muller 117, 29. – (VI): BM-STC 403. VD 16, H 870. Adellung I, 119 (imprecise). Röhricht 176 (p. 66). Ritter 1090. *The same, Catalogue*, 1171. Burg 200. Benzling (Hagenau) 84, 107.

The first printed eyewitness account of any place in today's UAE: the first illustrated edition

484. VARTHEMA, Lodovico di. Die Ritterlich und lobwürdig reiß [...] Sagens von den landen, Egypto, Syria, von beiden Arabia Persia, India und Ethiopia, von den gestalten, sitten, und dero menschen leben und glauben.

Strasbourg, Johann Knobloch, 1516. 4°. With title woodcut and 47 woodcuts in the text (including 1 full-page illustration). Blindstamped dark blue morocco by Riviere & Son with giltstamped spine title. All edges gilt. Marbled endpapers. € 250,000

The first illustrated edition (in its second issue) of one of the most famous early travel reports and the first Western encounter with the Arab world. Of the utmost rarity; not a single copy could be traced on the market for the past sixty years; not a single copy in the USA (cf. OCLC).

Lodovico di Varthema's "Itinerario" contains the first printed eyewitness account of any place in today's United Arab Emirates: on his return journey from Mecca (which he was the first Westerner to describe), Varthema visited Ras al-Khaimah ("Giulfar") and portrayed the city as "most excellent and abounding in everything", with "a good seaport", and whose inhabitants are "all Muslims". While Montalboddo's famous anthology of discoveries, printed in 1507, contained the first printed reference to the Arabian Gulf region, it was Varthema's work, published only three years later, that offered the first actual report from the region by a Western traveller who had visited the coast. All early editions of Varthema's "Itinerario" are exceedingly rare (even the 2013 Hajj exhibition at the MIA, Doha, only featured the 1654 reprint; cf. below). This – the first illustrated one – is certainly the rarest of them all: international auction records list not a single copy. The 1510 editio princeps was offered for US\$ 1 million at the New York Antiquarian Book Fair in April 2011. Varthema, a gentleman from Bologna, left Venice at the end of 1502. In 1503 he reached Alexandria and ascended the Nile to Cairo, continuing to Beirut, Tripoli, Aleppo and Damascus, where, adopting Islam and taking the name of Yunas, he joined a Mameluke escort of a Hajj caravan and began the pilgrimage to Mecca. Varthema was amazed by what he observed: "Truly I never saw so many people collected in one spot as during the twenty days I remained there", he begins, and arriving at the Great Mosque, continues, "it would not be possible to describe the sweetness and the fragrances which are smelt within this temple."



Thanks to his knowledge of Arabic and Islam, Varthema was able to appreciate the local culture of the places he visited. Impressed and fascinated, he describes not only rites and rituals, but also social, geographical, and day-to-day details. His good fortune did not continue unabated, however: after embarking at Jeddah and sailing to Aden, he was denounced as a Christian spy and imprisoned. He secured his release and proceeded on an extensive tour of southwest Arabia. Stopping in Sanaa and Zebid as well as a number of smaller cities, he describes the people, the markets and trade, and any historical or cultural information deemed noteworthy. Returning to Aden, and after a brief stop in Ethiopia, he set sail for India. In addition to visiting Persia, Varthema explored the coasts of Malabar and Coromandel, including a very documented stay at Calicut at the beginning of 1505. Returning to Calicut in August 1505, he took employment with the Portuguese at Cochin and, in 1508, made his way back to Europe via the Cape of Good Hope.

First published in 1510, Varthema's account became an immediate bestseller. In addition to his fascinating account of Egypt, Syria, the Arabian Peninsula, and the holy Muslim cities, "Varthema brought into European literature an appreciation of the areas east of India [...] which it had previously not received from the sea-travelers and which confirmed by firsthand observations many of the statements made earlier by Marco Polo and the writers of antiquity" (Lach, I. i. 166). "Varthema was a real traveller. His reports on the social and political conditions of the various lands he visited are reliable as being gathered from personal contact with places and peoples. His account of the overland trade is of great value in that we are made to see it before it had begun to give way to the all-seas route. He even heard of a southern continent and of a region of intense cold and very short days, being the first European probably after Marco Polo to bring back the rumor of Terra Australis" (Cox I, 260).

A few contemporary underlinings and marginalia. Some slight browning and staining as usual; stamp of the Dukes of Saxe-Meiningen on the reverse of the title.

VD 16, ZV 15157. BM-STC 66. IA 113.543 (includes copies in BSB Munich and Wolfenbüttel). Benzing (Strasbourg) 100. Schmidt (Knobloch) 132. Ritter (IV) 932 & 2000. Muller 132, 170. Kristeller 383. Paulitschke 296. Ibrahim-Hilmy II, 305. Röhricht 574. Cf. exhibition cat. "Hajj – The Journey Through Art" (Doha, 2013), p. 90 (1655 Dutch ed. only). Macro 2239 (other editions only).

The second original edition, second issue

485. VARTHEMA, Lodovico di. Itinerario de Ludovico de Verthema Bolognese ne lo Egipto ne la Suria ne la Arabia Deserta & Felice ne la Persia ne la India, & ne la Ethiopia. La fede el vivere & costumi de tutte le prefate provincie.

Milan, Giovanni Angelo Scinzenzeler, (30 April 1523). 8°. Large woodcut on title with decorative woodcut border, putti above and below (Sander 7494 and pl. 93). Roman letter, numerous floriated white on black woodcut initials. Modern calf bound to style: covers with concentric frames in blind fillets, gilt fleurons at outer corners, central lozenge in gilt. Spine with five raised bands, lettered in gilt. Marbled endpapers. All edges gilt. € 125,000



Second original Italian edition, second issue of Ludovico di Varthema's famous travels to Arabia, Persia, and India: the highly important and adventurous narrative containing the first printed eyewitness account of any place in today's United Arab Emirates.

The fine title woodcut shows Varthema seated on a bench in front of a building, writing on a globe, behind him a set of dividers; in the background a landscape with a ship at sea and a castle. 18th-century collection shelfmark to title page. A very clean, appealingly-bound copy; a few minor traces of worming have been professionally repaired. Rare; only four copies in international auction records. OCLC lists five copies only (Yale, Trinity College Hartford, NYPL, BL, BnF).

Cf. exhibition cat. "Hajj – The Journey Through Art" (Doha, 2013), p. 90 (1655 Dutch ed. only). BM-STC 73. Blackmer 1719. Gay 140. Röhricht 574. Cordier Indosinica I, 98. BM 2: 473 (96). Boies Penrose, pp. 28–32. OCLC 42438419. Cf. Macro 2239 (other editions only). Carter, Robert A. Sea of Pearls, p. 68 (1520 edition). Not in the Atabey collection. Not in Adams.

The first printed eyewitness account of any place in today's UAE: early original edition

486. VARTHEMA, Lodovico di. Itinerario de Ludovico de Varthema Bolognese nello Egitto, nella Soria, nella Arabia deserta, & felice, nella Persia, nella India, & nela Etyopia.

Venice, Francesco Bindoni & Maffeo Pasini, April 1535. Small 8vo. With woodcut title illustration and woodcut printer's device to final leaf. Near-contemporary limp vellum with traces of a handwritten spine title.

€ 18,000

Still early original Italian edition of Ludovico di Varthema's famous travels to Arabia, Persia, and India: the highly important and adventurous narrative containing the first printed eyewitness account of any place in today's United Arab Emirates. This edition includes the itinerary of the island of Yucatan (fols. 89ff.), repeated from the 1526 edition of Varthema: Juan Díaz's account of Juan de Grijalva's 1518 expedition to Middle America, first published in Venice in 1520.

Trimmed closely with occasional slight loss to the outermost letters of the page. Some browning and waterstains. The fine title woodcut, copied from Scinzenzeler's 1523 edition, shows Varthema seated on a bench in front of a building, writing on a globe, behind him a set of dividers; in the background is a landscape with a ship at sea and a castle. 17th century ink annotation to verso of last leaf. Rare; a single complete copy in international auction records since 1936. OCLC lists six copies only.

Edit 16, CNCE 48228. BM-STC Italian 73. Macro 2239. Gay 140. Röhricht 574, p. 163. Cordier Indosinica I, 98f. Fumagalli 77. Harrisse 205. Sabin 98646. Alden, European Americana, 535/20. OCLC 56581916. Cf. Blackmer 1719. (1523 edition). Boies Penrose, pp. 28–32. Exhibition cat. "Hajj – The Journey Through Art" (Doha, 2013), p. 90 (1655 Dutch ed. only). Carter, Robert A. Sea of Pearls, p. 68 (1520 edition). Not in the Atabey collection. Not in Adams.



An early German edition with 44 illustrations

487. VARTHEMA, Lodovico di. Die Ritterliche unnd Lobwirdige Reyß [...] sagend von den Landen Egypto, Syria, von beiden Arabia, Persia, India, und Ethiopia, von deren gestalt, sitten, Leben, Pollicey, Glauben unnd Ceremonien [...].

(Frankfurt/Main, Hermann Gülfferich), 1548. 4°. Title-page and title woodcut printed in red and black; full-page woodcut on reverse of title-page and 44 woodcuts in the text by Jörg Breu the elder. Bound with eight contemporary pamphlets. Contemporary blindstamped leather over wooden boards. All edges red. Remains of two clasps.

€ 150,000



Sixth or seventh, still early German edition of Ludovico di Varthema's famous travels to Arabia, Persia, and India: the highly important and adventurous narrative containing the first printed eyewitness account of any place in today's United Arab Emirates.

Bound at the end of the volume are eight rare contemporary pamphlets, including two concerned with the Ottoman wars, two others so rare that they are bibliographically unrecorded (a full list with references is available upon request). Binding is mildly rubbed and bumped; interior shows slight browning and fingerstaining with occasional edge damage. Pastedown has ownership and bookplate of the Bildhausen Cistercians, dissolved in 1803.

VD 16, ZV 15159 (BSB copy lost). IA 113,553 (s. v. "Barthema", citing 212 pp. only: no more than six copies, all in Germany). Goedeke I, 379, 17, 7. Cf. Röhricht no. 574, p. 164; Cordier Indosinica I, 103; Röttinger 115 (all for Gülfferich's 1549 ed.). Cf. exhibition cat. "Hajj – The Journey Through Art" (Doha 2013), p. 90 (1655 Dutch ed. only). Blackmer 1719. Gay 140 (a 1556 Frankfurt ed.). Cox I, 260. Macro 2239 (other eds.). Carter, Sea of Pearls, p. 68 (1520 ed.). Boies Penrose, p. 28–32. Not in Atabey, BM, or Adams.

First English edition: an excellent, entirely complete copy with fine provenance

488. (VARTHEMA, Lodovico di. The Navigation and v[o]yages of Lewes Vertomannus, Gentelman of the citie of Rome, to the regions of Arabia, Egypte, Persia, Syria, Ethiopia, and East India, both within and without the ryver of Ganges, etc. In the yeere of our Lorde 1503. Conteynyng many notable and straunge thinges, both hystoricall and naturall. Translated out of Latine into Engylshe, by Richarde Eden).

London, Richard Jugge, 1577. 4°. With historiated woodcut initials. Splendid modern full navy blue morocco, bands on spine with title showing faded gilt, covers double-ruled gilt. € 265,000

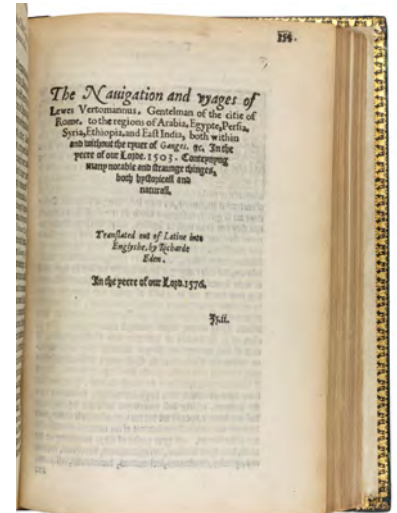
The first English edition of Ludovico di Varthema's famous travels to Arabia, Persia, and India: the highly important and adventurous narrative containing the first printed eyewitness account of any place in today's United Arab Emirates.

Published as an extensive part of "The History of Travayle in the West and East Indies" – one of the first English versions of the significant collection edited by Pietro Martire d'Anghiera (Peter Martyr, 1457–1526). The first independently published English translation would not appear until 1863; Varthema's travelogue was included for the first time in the present translated edition of Martyr's "History".

The translation, with some omissions, is that of Decades I–III of "De Orbe Novo" by Martyr, with additions from other sources, edited by Richard Eden and Richard Willes. Willes was a member of the Jesuits from 1565 to 1572 and was familiar with Maffei, the Jesuit chronicler whose account he drew on for this work. Under the benefaction of the Earl of Bedford, Willes expanded Eden's translation to include, apart from Varthema's travels, four Decades and an abridgement of Decades V–VIII; Frobisher's voyage for a Northwest Passage, Sebastian Cabot's voyages to the Arctic for the Moscovy Company, Cortez's conquest of Mexico, Pereira's description of China, 1565, Acosta and Maffei's notices of Japan, 1573, and the first two English voyages to West Africa. Also, this is the first account in English of Magellan's circumnavigation, as well as the first printed work to advocate a British colony in North America. Sympathetically washed but not pressed; some minor repairs to title not affecting printed surface. Some remaining toning and staining in small areas of a few leaves. Generally a wide-margined and appealing copy.

Provenance: Acquired from Quaritch in 1975 by Gregory S. Javitch (1898–1980), a Russian-born, Canadian leader in the land reclamation sector in Ontario. Javitch formed an important collection of 2,500 items entitled "Peoples of the New World", encompassing both North and South America, which was acquired by the Bruce Peel Special Collections at the University of Alberta. It was considered the finest such private collection in Canada at the time and formed the cornerstone of the library's Special collections. The present volume remained in Javitch's private collection was acquired directly from his heirs.

Howgego M65. Brunet I, 294. OCLC 5296745. LCCN 02-7743. Alden, European Americana 577/2. Church 119. Streeter Sale 24. Arents 23. Borba de Moraes, p. 33. Hill 533. BM-STC 649. Sabin 1562. Cordier, Japonica 71. Field 485. Cf. exhibition cat. "Hajj – The Journey Through Art" (Doha, 2013), p. 90 (1655 Dutch ed. only). Macro 2239f. (other editions only). Not in the Atabey or Blackmer collections.



From the collection of Baron James de Rothschild

489. VELDE, Carol Wilhelm Meredith van de. Le Pays d'Israël. Collection de cent vues prises d'après nature dans la Syrie et la Palestine pendant son voyage d'exploration géographique en 1851 et 1852.

Paris, Veuve Jules Renouard, 1857. Elephant folio. With 99 lithographed plates and 1 engraved map. Contemporary red half morocco, raised spine bands, spined ruled and titled in gilt. Marbled endpapers. € 28,000

First edition of this rare and splendid series of Palestinian views, uncommonly complete with all the plates. The ninety-nine beautiful lithographs, most subtly tinted in blues and warm tones, show magnificent views of Beirut, Sidon, Mount Hermon, the ruins of Hazour, Mellia, Akka, Samaria, Jaffa, Jerusalem, Kidron, Bethlehem, Hebron, the Dead Sea, and Gaza. The final plate is a map of the region with a few hand-coloured lines. All bear the engraved signature of Wilhelm van de Velde (1818–98) and the dry-stamp of the publisher. This copy includes the often-missing lithographed title-page and is one of only 300 volumes ever published. After this small print run, all lithographic stones were destroyed.

Light exterior wear, with some dampstaining affecting the margins throughout. From the collection of Baron James de Rothschild, featuring the distinctive roundel bookplate of his library. Born in Frankfurt, James Rothschild initially moved to Paris to aid his brother Nathan Mayer Rothschild's business there; shortly, he established himself and his family at the heart of France's industrial revolution, and charted a steady course through the upheavals of 19th century French politics. Elevated to the status of Baron, his interest in art was genuine, and his collection well-respected.

Blackmer 1722.

“Arabia Petrea” explored: an account of an 1865 expedition through the Sinai, Petra in Jordan, and surrounding regions, with 48 plates and albumen prints

490. VISCONTI, Giammartino Arconati. Diario di un viaggio in Arabia Petrea (1865). Including: Atlante per servire al Diario di un viaggio in Arabia Petrea.

Torino, Vincenzo Bona, 1872. Royal 4°. 2 vols. With 2 title-pages printed in red and black; vol. 1 with 2 folding lithographed maps (1 printed in black, brown and blue, with the route coloured by hand in red, of the Sinai Peninsula; the other in black and white, of the city of Petra); 40 mounted albumen prints after paintings by Emile Pierre Metzmacher (mainly 11.5 × 16 cm), individually mounted with letterpress captions on the mount; and 2 engraved plates; vol. 2 with 6 numbered engraved plates of molluscs and insects. Diario in the original publisher's maroon cloth with the author's crowned monogram gold-blocked on the front board and spine. Atlante in the original publisher's blue cloth, with the author's crowned monogram and the title gold-blocked on the front board. Both volumes with gilt edges, orange endpapers and with tissue guard leaves tipped in, protecting the albumen prints and engraved plates. € 25,000

Rare first and only edition of an Italian account of an 1865 expedition through “Arabia Petrea”, meaning the Sinai Peninsula and adjoining parts of what are now Israel and Jordan, including the ancient city of Petra, now in Jordan, where parts of “Raiders of the Lost Arc” were filmed (the spectacular ancient buildings are carved into the solid rock walls of the cliffs and probably date from the 5th century BC to the 2nd century AD).

The photographically reproduced paintings show the author on camelback, numerous Bedouins, Arabs, Egyptians and Ethiopians as well as archaeological sites, monuments and topographic views. The plates in the second volume depict molluscs and insects, reflecting the author's own research interests in the field of natural history, in addition to archaeology. The typography has been designed to suit the antiquarian subject, with Louis Perrin's Augustaux roman capitals on the title-pages, the main text set in what would then have been considered an “antique” style (types influenced by pre-1800 models) and sans-serif capitals used to represent the ancient Greek and Latin inscriptions. The author quite literally put his stamp on the work, with his crowned monogram not only on the title-page and binding, but also embossed in the paper, where it serves as a sort of watermark.

The book does not indicate the size of the edition, but since most of the illustrations are original albumen prints, there cannot have been many copies produced. The present copy may be a more deluxe binding than the Blackmer copy, also inscribed by the author to a woman, for it was in green cloth with only Visconti's single initial “V” on the front board. The volume with the Diario is a presentation copy with the author's presentation inscription to a woman named Josephine.

Bindings slightly worn, the blue cloth a little stained. First and last leaves of both volumes browned, some foxing, some fly-leaves with a tear (not affecting the plates), the map of Petra stained due to oxidation, with some browning caused by the albumen prints on the facing leaves, but overall in good condition.

Blackmer 1742. Gay 3650 bis. Macro 2254 (not noting plates): Not in Howgego, Ibrahim-Hilmy, or Weber.



Signed guidebook for Saudi Arabian stamp collecting

491. WARIN, D. F. The postal issues of Hejaz, Jeddah and Nejd. [Signed by the author].

London, D. Field, 1927. 4to. With folding map. Contemporary red cloth, titled in black on spine. € 3,000

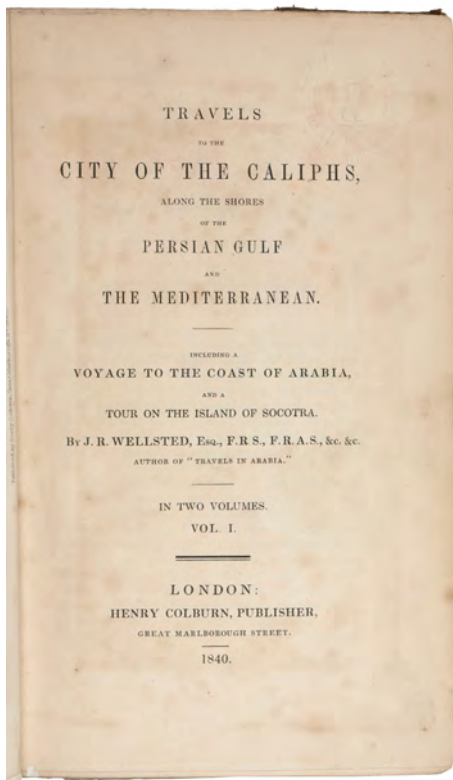
Signed by the author "D. F. Warin" on the half title, and featuring numerous illustrations of the pictorial and calligraphic elements of stamps. A two-page spread of colour plates shows how to read the central panels of 1916–17 issues of Hejaz stamps, colour-coded to help non-native speakers read the individual letters in stylized Arabic, thus enabling one to identify the Piastre, the one-quarter Piastre, the half Piastre, and the one-eighth Piastre. Includes a folding map printed in colour and illustrating zones of the Arabian Peninsula and some of the Gulf coast relevant to the postal information herein, including Bahrain, Qatar, Iraq, Kuwait, British and French Mandates, and "Arab Territory". The text itself constitutes a detailed and scholarly breakdown of postage stamps and hand stamps from the region, ideal for a knowledgeable collector.

With de-acquisition stamp and related library remnants, light exterior wear. Bright and clean.

OCLC 10717197.



One of the best English 19th century accounts of Arabia and the Gulf



492. WELLSTED, J[ames] R[aymond]. Travels to the City of the Caliphs, along the Shores of the Persian Gulf and the Mediterranean. Including a Voyage to the Coast of Arabia, and a Tour on the Island of Socotra.

London, Henry Colburn, 1840. Large 8°. 2 vols. With 2 lithographed frontispieces and a folding map of the Arabian Peninsula. Contemporary blindstamped cloth with gilt title to spine. € 6,000

Only edition. One of the best English 19th-c. accounts of Arabia and the Gulf. Wellsted's short career was almost entirely devoted to the surveying of the Red Sea, Arabia and Oman, undertaken on a number of expeditions between 1830 and 1837. On board the surveying ship *Palinurus* he was the first European to set foot in the interior of Oman. Starting late in 1835 from the easternmost point of Oman, Wellsted made his way westward through the Ja`alan region to the Wahibah Sands and then struck north up the Wadi Batha to Samad. There he was joined by Lieutenant F. Whitelock, also of the Indian Navy, who had set out from Muscat later. Together they reached Nazwa, the ancient capital of Oman, and climbed the lower slopes of the Jabal al-Akhdhar, in central Oman. In January 1836 they arrived on the Al-Batinah coast and then turned west, recrossing the Hajar mountains and emerging on the edge of the Dhaharah, the rocky steppe that stretches west toward the Rub' al-Khali.

Bindings rubbed; spines rebacked. Interior somewhat foxed as common. Removed from the Worcester Public Library. Rare; the Peter Hopkirk copy fetched £3,500 at Sotheby's (Oct 14, 1998, lot 1192).

Macro, *Bibliography of the Arabian Peninsula*, 2283. Howgego III, 635. Weber I, 67. Wilson 242. Henze IV, 476. Not in Gay, Blackmer, or Ghani.

Important regional study of the Arabian Gulf

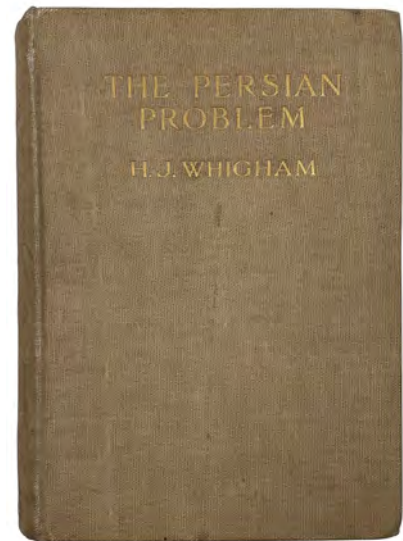
493. WHIGHAM, H[enry] J[ames]. *The Persian Problem*. An examination of the rival positions of Russia and Great Britain in Persia with some account of the Persian Gulf and Bagdad Railway.

London, Isbister & Co., 1903. 8°. Folding map frontispiece and 2 full-page maps to the text, 2 as plates, 23 plates. Original sand buckram, title gilt to spine and upper board, top edge gilt. € 6,500

First and only edition. Important regional study of the Arabian Gulf, published in response to the grant of the Baghdad Railway concession by the Ottoman Government to a German-backed consortium. Assesses the economic, military and political implications of rival claims in the various states of the area.

Whigham was a well-connected Scottish author who emigrated to America and worked as drama critic on the Chicago Tribune, and as a war correspondent at the Spanish-American and Russo-Japanese Wars. A close friend and correspondent of British Persian Gulf opinion-makers Lord Curzon and Sir Percy Cox, Whigham wrote the book, based on his extensive travels in the region, at the request of Lord Curzon, who had “advised [him] to go to the Gulf [and] instructed his subordinate officials in that part of the world to give me all the assistance in their power”. Whigham is probably best remembered as a prominent amateur golfer, winner of the second and third US Amateur Championships, and author of “How to Play Golf”, the first golf instruction manual illustrated from action photographs.

Diba Collection 1978, 227. Wilson 243. OCLC 2987283.



Military pamphlet on British interests in Iraq and the Arabian Gulf

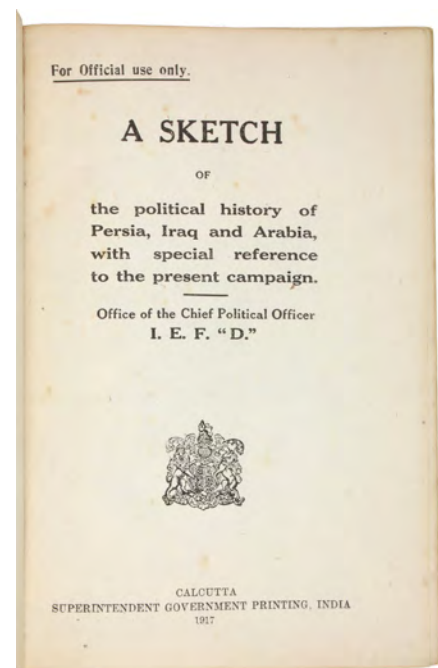
494. [WILSON, Arnold Talbot]. *A Sketch of the Political History of Persia, Iraq and Arabia, With Special Reference to the Present Campaign.*

Calcutta, Government Press, 1917. Small 8vo. Stiff green cloth wrappers titled in black. € 9,500

Extremely rare manual, marked “For Official use only” and prepared for the troops of the Indian Expeditionary Force “D”, giving an account of the political and historical context of the British Mesopotamian campaign of World War I.

Expeditionary Force “D” was made up of Indian and British troops and is infamous for its doomed defense of the siege of Kut in April 1916. However, the pamphlet does not limit itself to Iraq, but crucially provides an entire chapter on the history of, and British interest in, the Arabian Peninsula, titled “Arabia – Our Left Flank”, including an entire section on Abdulaziz Ibn Saud (1875–1953). The author summarizes the history of British presence in the Gulf, noting the sack of Ras-al-Khaimah in retribution for alleged pirate activity, after which “the climate forced [the British] to evacuate that position”. The book further refers to the “maritime truce” imposed by Britain upon the Arabian Coast from “Masandam to Kuwait” in 1836 and notes that the suppression of the arms trade in Muscat was successful thanks to the regulations put in place by Faisal bin Turki, Sultan of Muscat and Oman (1864–1913), the direct ancestor of Sultan Haitham. In more general terms the author describes “The rich oases of the Qasim, with their population of enterprising merchants” and “the Hasa, coveted for its date groves and its ports on the Persian Gulf” which “was finally wrested from the Ottoman Government by Ibn Sa’ud in 1913”. The author lists British treaties along the Gulf Coast, including with “the Shaikh of Bahrain” (Abdullah bin Ahmad Al Khalifa, 1769–1849) in 1820 “and in 1798 with the chiefs of the Trucial Coast”.

Cloth gently rubbed. Interior shows a hint of foxing, otherwise in very good condition. A single copy is listed in auction records, and that volume included a pencil note attributing authorship to Sir Arnold Talbot Wilson (1884–1940), a captain in the British Indian Army. As then-acting civil commissioner for Mesopotamia who later became known for his strong opinions on the postwar fate of Iraq, he is not an unlikely candidate.



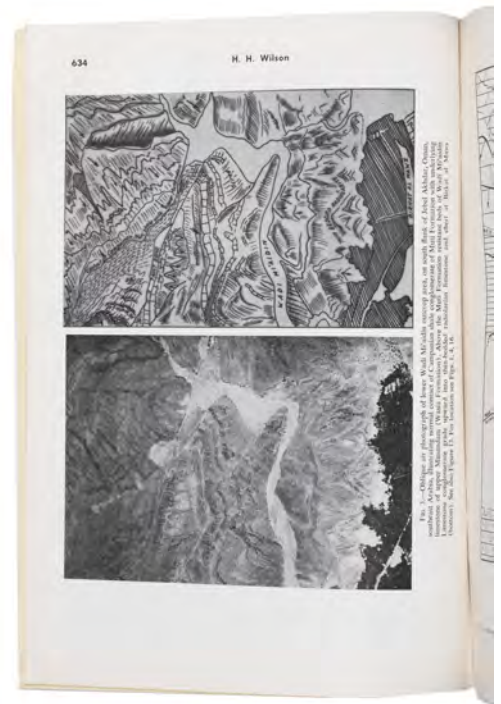
An in-depth geological study of an area of the Oman mountains for the oil industry

495. WILSON, H. H. Late cretaceous [and] eugeosynclinal sedimentation, gravity tectonics, and ophiolite emplacement in Oman mountains, Southeast Arabia.

[United States of America], Reprinted for private circulation for the American Association of Petroleum Geologists Bulletin, 1969. 24 × 17.3 cm. With 30 black-and-white figures, primarily illustrations of different sediment layers in the region and photographs of mountains and different types of rock. Original cream wrappers, stapled. € 400

A scientific article from The American Association of Petroleum Geologists Bulletin vol. 53, no. 3, which has been separately reprinted for private circulation. The research focuses on a specific part of the Oman mountains, the Jebel Akhdar anticline, which contains a section of massive limestones, ranging in age from Permian to late Tertiary. Within the late Cretaceous layer is an interesting combination of rocks that can also be found on other locations on earth, but can be studied unusually well in Oman due to a natural disturbance. The author has done so in order to both understand the development of the region better and to explore the prospects of oil.

With manuscript inscriptions on the front wrapper and a black stamp on the front wrapper and title-page. The first “and” in the title has been crossed out on the front wrapper and the title-page. The wrapper is slightly stained and creased and the leaves are slightly creased in the top outer corner throughout. Overall in good condition.



Rare report from General Allenby about the Palestine campaign, in Ottoman Turkish translation

496. [WORLD WAR I – PALESTINE CAMPAIGN], HIKMET, Mülazim-i Evvel (translator). Filistin hezimet-i: General Allenbi'nin raporu [Palestine Defeat: The Report of General Allenby].

Istanbul, Matbaa-yi Orhaniye, 1335 AH [= 1919 CE]. 8° (ca. 18.5 × 12.5 cm). With the Turkish text printed using Arabic script. Original publisher's orange printed paper wrappers. € 2,500

First and only edition of a report about the Sinai and Palestine campaign (1915–1918), in Ottoman Turkish translation. This second half of this campaign was led by General Edmund Henry Hynman Allenby, 1st Viscount Allenby (1861–1936). He commanded the Egyptian Expeditionary Force (EEF), then part of the British army, against the Ottoman Empire in the conquest of Palestine in 1917–1918. The EEF succeeded in capturing Beersheba, Jaffa and Jerusalem in late 1917, as well as the Jordan valley and Northern Palestine in 1918.

The present work is a translation of Allenby's reports, which cover the period between December 1917, when the British entered Jerusalem, and September 1918, when General Allenby started a new campaign, resulting in the capture of Damascus and Aleppo. The report begins with operations to make Jaffa and Jerusalem safe against Turkish counterattacks, and continues with Allenby's successful attacks on Jericho, the Jordan Valley and As-Salt. The EEF won numerous other battles in the region before the Armistice of Mudros ended the campaign in October 1918. Allenby then became the High Commissioner in Egypt and Sudan from 1919–1925.

With an inscription on the title page and on the back wrapper. With a water stain on the head margin throughout (including the wrappers), the spine is somewhat torn, but the wrappers are still connected. Somewhat browned throughout, the edges of the leaves are frayed, the leaves are folded and loose in the wrappers, as issued. Otherwise in good condition.

WorldCat 777059280 (3 copies); Özege 5787; cf. *The campaign in Palestine: General Allenby's official report of the fighting north of Jerusalem up to September 18, 1918*. In: *Current History* (1916–1940), vol. 9 (1), part 2, 1919, pp. 167–172.

*Extremely rare military publication teaching members
of the PAI force about Iraq during World War II*

497. [WORLD WAR II – IRAQ – BRITISH MILITARY GUIDE]. Services Guide to Iraq.

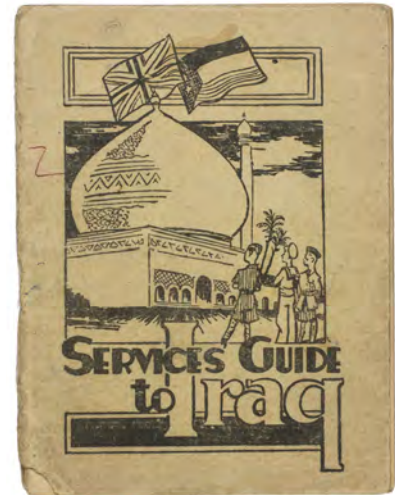
[Baghdad?, PAI force G. H. Q. Welfare Committee, ca. 1942]. 14.5 × 11 cm. With two full-page maps of Iraq and Baghdad on page 24 and 25, and a full-page map of the “Baghdad Amenities area” on the back wrapper. Further with 6 pages of advertisements, serving as endleaves. Original publisher’s beige printed paper wrappers. € 750

A very rare guide intended for British armed forces stationed in Iraq during the Second World War. It was probably handed to the soldiers soon after arrival. Works like these were often discarded when they were no longer needed. As such, there are usually few of them left. This particular military guide is likewise extremely rare. We have only been able to find 3 other copies, 2 of which are located at the Imperial War Museum in London.

The *Services Guide to Iraq* was probably published by the welfare committee of the British Persia and Iraq Force. The British were stationed in the region to prevent Nazi Germany from invading for oil. The guide was meant to teach the soldiers the basics of finding their way in this new country. It explains where to go for sports, music, religion, legal aid, education, the costs of sending letters home, and how to recognize and prevent various tropical diseases. It also aims to instill some cultural awareness in the reader: included is an excerpt of a work about the history of Iraq by Seton Lloyd (1902–1996), archaeologist and then curator at the Baghdad museum.

The paper wrappers are torn at the bottom of the spine, with some loss of material, barely affecting the integrity of the binding, a small stain and two small pen marks in red and green on the front wrapper. Somewhat browned throughout. Otherwise in good condition.

Not in WorldCat.



*A British pilot's logbook, detailing his service in Egypt and Jordan during World War II,
together with 5 WWII medals*

498. [WORLD WAR II – RAF – PILOT'S LOG BOOK]. HELM, Robert French. Royal Air Force. Pilot's flying log book.

[British Empire, Royal Air Force, 1938–1955].

With: [WWII MEDALS]. The 1939–1945 Star; The Africa Star; The Burma Star; The Defence Medal 1939–1945; The War Medal 1939–1945.



1 volume and 5 medals. Ca. 22 × 20 cm. With 5 assessment forms mounted on the leaves. Contemporary blueish-grey cloth with the title and manuscript name on the front board, red sprinkled edges. € 4,500

A unique set of a World War II pilot's logbook, which once belonged to Robert French Helm (1913–1995), together with 5 WWII medals. Helm was a pilot and squadron leader at the British Royal Air Force (RAF), who was stationed in Egypt, Jordan, India and Burma. Although the medals do not have a name engraved on the back, they are examples of medals awarded to Helm, as he met the requirements to earn them. Also included are six printed sheets from various issues of *The London Gazette* that mention Helm's ranks or promotions.

Helm's time at the RAF is relatively well documented because of the 2-hour interview he gave in 1980, which can be found at the website of the Imperial War Museum in London (catalogue number 4583). The logbook itself contains all the flights Helm undertook between 1941 and 1955 in the various locations he was stationed at.

Helm started training at the RAF in Prestwick in 1938 before being posted to Abu Sueir (Egypt), Amman (Jordan), Ismailia (Egypt) and Cairo between 1939 and 1940.

The first entry in the logbook is from this time. In 1944 and 1945, Helm was based in Ceylon (Sri Lanka), Calcutta and Burma, to help protect the region against the Japanese.

The medals in the present set are all military campaign medals instituted by the United Kingdom during the war (two in July 1943, two in May 1945, one in August 1945) for award to British and Commonwealth forces for service in WWII.

The edges and corners of the boards are scuffed and the front board and spine are discoloured and somewhat stained. The glue used to mount the assessment forms has browned, without affecting the text, a water stain at the foot of the leaves throughout, without affecting the text, at least one leaf has been torn out at the start, which might have contained Helm's flight records from 1940, and at least one leaf has been torn out in the middle, which might have contained flight records from 1947 and later. Otherwise in good condition.

Imperial War Museum, interview with R. F. Helm, catalogue number 4853.

Yaqut al-Hamawi's 13th century Arabic Gazetteer

499. YAQUT AL-RUMI AL-HAMAWI / WÜSTENFELD, Ferdinand (ed.). Jacut's geographisches Wörterbuch aus den Handschriften zu Berlin, St. Petersburg und Paris [...].

Leipzig, F. A. Brockhaus, 1866–73. 4°. 6 vols. With 6 letterpress plates. Near-contemporary half cloth over marbled boards with giltstamped volume numbers to spine. 2 volumes bound with the original printed wrappers. € 12,500



First edition, rare. The 19th century classic edition of Yaqut's famous geography, prepared by the German orientalist Ferdinand Wüstenfeld (1808–99). The four volumes of Arabic text are completed by annotations and indexes in volumes V and VI, including "some 12,000 persons, many with additional bibliographical references" (cf. Fück). Composed between 1224 and 1228 and considered a literary geography, Yaqut's work is essentially an alphabetical index of place names from the literary corpus of the Arabs. The geographical descriptions are enriched with historical, ethnographic, and associated narrative material, historical sketches and accounts of Muslim conquests, names of governors, monuments, and local celebrities.

The four volumes of text are removed from the library of the Munich Franciscan monastery, with their stamp of ownership to versos of title-page or flyleaf. Later in the collection of the German historian Else Reitemeyer (b. 1873) with her handwritten ownership to flyleaves (vols. I–IV). German title-page and foreword of first volume (12 pp.) bound between pp. 480 and 481. Extremities occasionally very slightly rubbed. Last 20 pages of volume V pierced near right margin (not touching text). In all a very well preserved copy of this monumental series.

Fück 193f. OCLC 3423433. Not in Zenker.



Rare photographs from the early days of the Yemen Arab Republic

500. [YEMEN]. North Yemen: Collection of photographs. Taiz, [ca. 1962]. 240 original black-and-white photographs of various sizes, most 90 × 140 mm or 70 × 90 mm. Some captioned in Arabic on the reverse. € 7,500

A large trove of rare photographs from the early days of the Yemen Arab Republic (North Yemen). The bulk of the collection depicts revolutionary festivities in Taiz honouring President Abdullah al-Sallal after his coup d'état against King Muhammad al-Badr, celebrating the newly-founded Republic. Al-Sallal appears in many images, sometimes next to other Yemeni officials, military officers and tribesmen, comfortably watching the festivities from a shaded stand. Attracting a large crowd including a women's delegation, journalists and photographers, the event involved army convoys and parades showing off weaponry, such as cannons and rocket launchers, as well as school dance and gymnastics performances and a march of what might become child soldiers.

The collection further includes gruesome images of public executions of royalists, with several group pictures of Yemeni fighters bracing themselves for imminent war. Views of landmarks such as Bab Muza in Taiz, Ashrafie Mosque, Tahir Place and the Republican Palace in Sanaa complete the picture.

After the 1962 coup d'état, King and Imam Muhammad al-Badr escaped to the Saudi Arabian border, where he rallied popular support from northern Zaydi tribes to retake power, and the conflict escalated rapidly to a full-scale civil war. On the royalist side, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, and Israel supplied military aid, and Britain gave covert support. The republicans were supported by Egypt (UAR) under President Gamal Abdel Nasser and were supplied with warplanes from the Soviet Union. Despite several military operations and peace conferences, the war sank into a stalemate by the mid-1960s. The 1967 siege of Sana'a became the turning point of the war: the remaining republicans succeeded in keeping control of Sana'a, and by February 1968, the royalists lifted the siege. Clashes continued in parallel with peace talks until 1970, when Saudi Arabia recognized the Republic and a ceasefire came into effect. A few photographs creased, but mostly in excellent condition.

R.A.F. aerial photography of Cold War airfields, Royal Navy ships, and submarines near Aden

501. [YEMEN – ROYAL AIR FORCE]. Photographs from the RAF Khormaksar base at Aden.

Yemen, 1961–1963. 199 black and white photographs, 43 of which are mounted in photo corners on boards, each approximately 140 × 140 mm. Most captioned and dated in plate. € 9,500

Nearly two hundred photographs from the peak of R.A.F. operations in Yemen, most taken in and around the RAF Khormaksar base at Aden and including numerous aerial views, photographs of planes, hangars, and installations, views of ships, and likely reconnaissance photographs of the countryside showing towns and landmarks. Many are dated in their standardized R.A.F. captions, which also list the photographer and mark the photographs “Restricted or “Confid[ential]”.



Several photographs show the 105 Squadron's troop carrier planes, while others capture the early passenger jets in Aden. Uncommon aerial views dominate the collection and show the oil harbour at the Port of Aden, Khormaksar base and airfields, landing strips, and the distinctive mud brick architecture in the city and surroundings. Eleven of the aerial photographs show Royal Navy submarines travelling on the surface, taken from a relatively low altitude. Three photographs show aerial views of an aircraft carrier with an angled flight deck and helicopters, while another interesting aerial scene captures what appears to be a depth charge test from 1963, the coast of Yemen visible in the background. The Esso Petroleum company's tanker ship, Esso

Warwickshire, appears twice photographed from the air, steaming through the waters off Yemen in 1963, along with another oil tanker. Some loose photographs beginning to curl, altogether well-preserved. Altogether a thorough collection of air and naval power and commerce in Yemen and surrounding waters, featuring RAF aerial footage of Royal Navy and RAF ships, planes, and installations.

An Armenian priest's guide to Jerusalem

502. YOVHANNES, Hannay. Girk' patmut'ean srboy ew meci k'alak'is Astucoy Erusalemis, ew srboč' tnorinakanac' teleac' tearn meroy Yisusi K'ristoci [A book of history of the holy and great city of God, Jerusalem, and the holy place of our Lord Jesus Christ].

Istanbul, Yovhannes Astuacaturi, 1767[–1768]. 4to. Title-page within woodcut architectural border, woodcut illustration, woodcut head- and tailpieces, initials, and decoration to borders. Contemporary full black goatskin, ruled and stamped in blind. € 14,500

A pilgrim guidebook to Jerusalem printed in Armenian, including a history of the Holy City and passages on the author's integral part in improving the fortunes of the Armenian Quarter in the early 18th century. The author, Hannay Yovhannes (ca. 1693–1733), was born in the Armenian Quarter of Jerusalem in the neighbourhood of the Cathedral of St. James, where he lived and worked for the duration of his life. He was ordained as a priest to the Armenian Patriarchate of Jerusalem in 1714. However, at the year of Yovhannes's ordination the Patriarchate had nearly reached the point of bankruptcy reportedly due to the corruption of



representatives of the Patriarchate of Istanbul (known as ‘nazrs’), who had been trusted with administering matters in the Holy Land. To stave off disaster, the new patriarch Yovhannes Kolot of Bitlis (along with his successor Grigor of Shirvan) set about the task of raising funds to pay off the debt and subsequently began to rejuvenate the Armenian Quarter, with the help of Hannay Yovhannes, who details much of their work in his guidebook.

Binding professionally repaired, numerous marginal notes in Armenian, altogether well preserved.

Nersessian 163. Voskanian 606. OCLC 982299694.

Oman and the Emirates

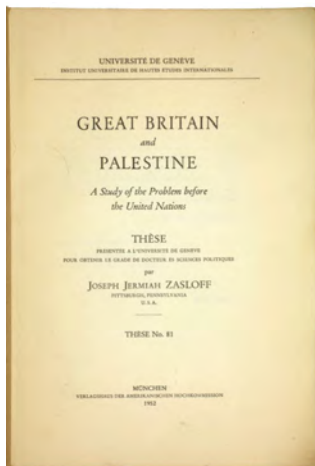
503. ZALLUM, Abd al-Qadim. Uman wa-al-imat al-sab’ [Oman and the Seven Emirates].

Beirut, Dar Maktabat al Hayyah, 1963. 4to. In Arabic. With 2 maps of Oman and the Emirates. Original colour printed wrappers. € 1,800



First edition. This “study of human geography” addresses spatial relationships between communities, cultures, economies, and their interactions with the environment in Oman and the UAE. Includes observations on each of the seven Emirates, the section on Abu Dhabi attesting a rather slow awakening since the discovery of oil in 1961, while Sharjah is said to remain a land of farmers and fishermen: “Petroleum has recently appeared [in Abu Dhabi] and entered the global market two years ago. Since that time, the Emirate has been yawning and stretching to wake up from its slumber, until it catches up with modern civilization, but this awakening is very slow [...] The most important activities of the people [in Sharjah]: trade, fishing, and agriculture in the Al Zaid Oasis [...] The Emir does not hesitate to encourage the agricultural side, and he himself begins planning and reclaiming the farms [...] The prince has a great ambition [...] and he hopes to find oil in the land of the emirate”.

OCLC 22329520.



UN deliberations on the Palestine problem

504. ZASLOFF, Joseph Jermiah. Great Britain and Palestine. A Study of the Problem before the United Nations [...].

Munich, Amerikanische Hochkommission, 1952. 4to. Original printed wrappers. € 450

First edition. Detailed account of the United Nations deliberations on the Palestine problem – the last phase in the historical process leading to the creation of the State of Israel. Inscribed by the author: “To Ian, with my deepest gratitude for your valuable aid in the completion of my study / Joe”.

After British efforts to mediate a negotiated solution with Jewish and Arab representatives failed, the Palestine issue was referred to the newly formed United Nations on 14 February 1947. The discussions on Palestine in the United Nations, from February 1947 until mid-1948, are recounted here, outlining the First Special Session of the General Assembly (April 28 to May 15, 1947), which decided to establish the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine (UNSCOP); the deliberations of UNSCOP and its recommendations; the decision of the General Assembly of 29 November 1947 on the partition of Palestine; and the deliberations at the UN up to the middle of 1948, which tried to cope with the worsening tensions between Jews and Arabs, including the Bernadotte Plan and the Negev conflict. On 14 May 1948, the day before the expiration of the British Mandate, David Ben-Gurion, the head of the Jewish Agency, declared “the establishment of a Jewish state in Eretz-Israel”. The following day, the armies of four Arab countries – Egypt, Syria, Transjordan and Iraq – entered what had been Mandatory Palestine, launching the 1948 Arab-Israeli War. The account concludes with the 1949 Armistice Agreements and the de facto recognition of the State of Israel by the British.

Published as a doctoral thesis in political science, submitted before the University of Geneva. Covers lightly rubbed, a little toned. Internally clean. A good copy.

OCLC 23620289.

III

Art and Literature

First edition of a rare work on Syrian grammar, with excerpts from important Syrian authors

505. ADLER, Jacob Georg Christian. *Brevis linguae Syriacae insitutio in usum tironum edita.*

Altona, Johann David Adam Eckhardt, 1784. 8°. With a woodcut vignette on the title-page and typographical ornaments at the head of every page. The text is set in Roman and Syriac type. Early 19th-century blue marbled paper wrappers. € 2,950

First edition of a Syriac grammar for beginners, written by Jakob Georg Christian Adler (1756–1834). It starts with a short introduction to Syriac grammar and is followed by excerpts from works by two important Syrian Christian authors: Gregory Bar Hebraeus (1226–86), a prominent writer and church figure, and Jacob of Edessa (640–708), the bishop of Edessa and one of the most important scholars of the Christian-Aramean tradition.



Adler was an Orientalist and Syriac language professor at the University of Copenhagen. He was also a Lutheran theologian and became the head of the Bible society in Schleswig-Holstein. He has written multiple works on Syriac and Arabic.

With a paper label mounted at the head of the front wrapper and an annotation at the foot of page 17. The edges and corners of the wrapper show some signs of wear, with some loss of material at the foot of the spine. With a tear in the lower margin of page 43, without affecting the text. Overall in good condition.

VD 18, I437708X.

Of lasting value to the history of Arabic literature

506. AHLWARDT, Wilhelm. *Verzeichniss der Arabischen Handschriften der Königlichen Bibliothek zu Berlin.*

Berlin, A. W. Schade (I) and A. Asher & Co. (II–X), 1887–1899. 4to. 10+1 volumes. With 12 photographic halftone plates of 62 manuscript specimens in vol. X. Added: separate atlas issue of the 12 plates. Altogether 11 vols. in publisher's light blue printed boards. € 8,500



A complete set of the scarce original edition, published as volumes 7–9 and 16–22 of the giant general catalogue of the Berlin manuscript collections. Ahlwardt was engaged in 1863 as cataloguer of the Arabian manuscripts. Until 1887 he classified, collated, described and excerpted some 12,000 works in ca 6000 volumes, including current accessions. The important collection was based on the precious library bequeathed by Heinrich Friedrich von Diez. It was gradually enlarged by the manuscript treasures purchased from leading German scholars such as Glaser, Landberg, Minutoli and Brugsch, Petermann, Sachau, Sprenger and Wetzstein. Ahlwardt's monumental catalogue is renowned for an unprecedented wealth of details both in physical and textual respect. It formed a pattern for a complete history of Arabic literature – theological, juridical, philosophical, scientific, linguistic, historical and poetical. Ahlwardt expanded on the customary manuscript catalogue entries by providing an exact outline of contents for each work catalogued. “When all ten volumes had been printed in 1899, Ahlwardt had created a work which by virtue of its scope and precision would remain of lasting value to the history of Arabic literature” (cf. Fück, *Die Arabischen Studien in Europa*, 1955, p. 192).

Bindings a little bumped, dust-soiled and faded in places, some edges foxed. A clean and very good set.

NYPL (*Arabia and the Arabs*) p. 7.

Most important assembly of natural history illustrations to have been published

507. ALDROVANDI (ALDROVANDUS), Ulisse. [Opera omnia].

Bologna, 1599–1668. 13 volumes. Folio (35 × 24 cm). With engraved title-page to each volume, engraved full-page portrait of Aldrovandi in 3 volumes and several thousand woodcut illustrations in text, mostly after designs by J. Ligozzi and many full-page. Blind-tooled vellum (ca. 1645 & ca. 1670), with a large centrepiece on each board (the 11 volumes dated 1599–1642 from a single block; the 2 volumes dated 1648 & 1667 from a different block), the spines uniformly gold-tooled in the 18th-century. € 150,000

The complete works of Ulisse Aldrovandi (1522–1605), an Italian botanist, pharmacologist and a professor of botany at the university of Bologna. This massive encyclopaedia, most volumes published posthumously, was based on natural history specimens and drawings in Aldrovandi's own museum in Bologna. Already in the 1570s he welcomed visitors from near and far to his museum and at his death in 1605 he left it to the city of Bologna, making it the first institutional herbarium.

Aldrovandi, hailed as the “Pliny of his time”, was the author of several encyclopaedic works on natural history, the *Opera* being his most extensive work and also the largest collection of natural history illustrations published before the 18th century. Many of the illustrations in these 13 volumes are the work of Jacopo Ligozzi. The original drawings are still in Bologna and have been made available online. The Aldrovandi herbarium was the biggest of the 16th century herbaria and gives the most complete picture of the plant world as known at the time in Italy.

In very good condition, with some waterstains and occasional browning. One volume has the head of the backstrip restored and several have cracks in the hinges, but the bindings remain good.

A detailed list of contents is available upon request.

Adams A-647; BMC NH I, pp. 26–27; Nissen, BBI 14; Nissen, IVB 18; Nissen ZBI 66, 68, 70, 72, 74–78; for Aldrovandi's museum: Findlen, *Possessing nature*, pp. 17–31; Stafleu & Cowan, pp. 28–29.



The earliest Syrian and Armenian grammar printed



508. ALBONESI, Teseo Ambrogio degli. *Introductio in Chaldaicam lingua[m], Syriaca[m], atq[ue] Armenica[m], & dece[m] alias linguas.*

[Pavia, G. M. Simonetta], 1539. 4to. Title printed in red and black. With woodcut title border and two nearly full-page woodcuts in the text. 19th century half calf (restored) with giltstamped spine. € 15,000

First edition. “The earliest Syrian and Armenian grammar printed” (IA). Extremely rare and early work of oriental studies, also important for the history of music due to the first illustrated description of the bassoon, which the author's uncle, Afranio degli Albonesi, had invented early in the century and had first demonstrated in 1532.

The canon regular Teseo Ambrogio degli Albonesi (1469–1540, often simply referred to as Ambrogio or Ambrosius) taught the Syriac language. This introduction to the oriental languages – his only publication – is a mixture of linguistic treatise and a collection of exotic alphabets. If Albonesi's results are not in every case correct, they remain of great importance to the history of linguistic scholarship: the “Introductio” constitutes one of those works which inspired the budding discipline of comparative philology to undertake further research. “His work offers a detailed survey of the Syriac and Armenian languages from various points of view, and a short notice about the other exotic languages (Samaritan, Arabic, Coptic,

Cyrillic, Ethiopic) – these languages are all discussed with examples written by hand in the earlier chapters, and throughout the work we find blank spaces where such words had still to be filled in” (Smitskamp).

Some of the blank spaces mentioned have been filled in in ink by a contemporary hand. Lacks the final two pages of text (including the colophon). Slight worming to upper margin near end.

Edit 16, CNCE 816. Adams A 957. Mortimer 20. BM-STC Italian 16. Eitner I, 91. MGG III, 1721. Smitskamp 240. IA 104.625. Brunet I, 229. Graesse I, 59.

Exceptionally rare: the Thousand and One Nights, the first complete edition in Arabic and the first edition printed in the Arab world

509. [ALF LAYLA WA-LAYLA – Arabic]. Kitab Alf layla wa-layla. Vols. I and II.

Bulaq, al-Matba'ah al-kubra, 1251 H [= 1835 CE]. Royal 8vo. 2 vols. Printed in Arabic throughout, floral woodcut sarlawh to each volume, text within two-line frame throughout, titles in nasta'liq types. Bound in somewhat later 19th century leather-backed green marbled boards; spine in six compartments ruled and titled in gilt. Marbled endpapers. € 300,000

First complete edition in Arabic of the *Thousand and One Nights*, and the first edition printed in the Arab world. Very rare, with only eight copies of the set located in libraries worldwide (the Spanish National Research Council, the Library of the Congress, Leiden University, Danish Union Catalogue, Danish Royal Library, Bibl. Nationale de France, Huntington, and Yale).

The Bulaq edition was preceded by another two-volume edition printed at Calcutta between 1814 and 1818, which contained a selection of 200 “Nights” only; the German orientalist Max Habicht began his multi-volume, so-called Breslau edition in 1824, though it remained incomplete on his death in 1839, and at any rate used the Bulaq text as one of its many sources. The Bulaq edition was prepared by one 'Abd al-Rahman al-Sifti al-Sharqawi, probably from a single manuscript which is now lost. It proved “more correct than the garbled and semi-colloquial renderings given by the manuscripts used in the compilations of Calcutta I and Breslau”, and was instrumental in stabilising the Thousand and One Nights corpus (Irwin, *Arabian Nights: A Companion*, p. 44). It was the main source for Edward Lane’s pioneering English translation (1889–41) and for the last of the four historically important Arabic editions, published at Calcutta in 1839–42 (and known as “Calcutta II”). Bulaq and Calcutta II “superseded almost completely all other texts and formed the general notion of the Arabian Nights. For more than half a century it was neither questioned nor contested that the text of the Bulaq and Calcutta II editions was the true and authentic text” (Marzolph, *The Arabian Nights Reader*, p. 88).

The printing press at Bulaq, Cairo, founded in 1821 by Muhammad 'Ali Pasha, was the first indigenous press in Egypt and one of the first anywhere in the Arab world, its literary output catering to a keen export market and increased demand among the expanding professional classes of Muhammad 'Ali's Egypt. For the first few years the press used types cast in Italy, then France. However, “in 1826 Muhammad 'Ali sent a delegation to Europe to study printing, and by the 1830s printing had reached a good technical level at Bulaq” (Kent et al., eds., *Encyclopaedia of Library and Information Science*, vol. 24, p. 63). The present edition exhibits the high standards of Bulaq printing, with the main text composed in authentic and legible naskh-style types, interspersed with attractive headings in nasta'liq. The bindings of these copies evidence some very gentle wear and subtle professional repairs. Very few hints of internal spotting, with text quite bright and clean and binding firm and in very good condition.

Provenance: from the collection of the Dutch bibliophile Clemens Haro Beels (1889–1972), notable for his distinctive illustrated bookplates, two attractive examples of which appear on the rear pastedown in both volumes. Also with the ownership stamp of G. Blondat, and a booksellers' plate from Bauer, based at number 7 Passage des Petits-Pères, Paris.

Provenance: from the collection of the Dutch bibliophile Clemens Haro Beels (1889–1972), notable for his distinctive illustrated bookplates, two attractive examples of which appear on the rear pastedown in both volumes. Also with the ownership stamp of G. Blondat, and a booksellers' plate from Bauer, based at number 7 Passage des Petits-Pères, Paris.

Chauvin IV, 18, 20K. Brunet III, 1715. Graesse IV, 523. Fawzi M. Tadrus, Printing in the Arab World with emphasis on Bulaq Press (Doha: University of Qatar, 1982), p. 64. Middle Eastern Languages and the Print Revolution. A Cross-Cultural Encounter, Westhofen 2002, p. 184. Heinz Grotzfeld, Neglected Conclusions of the 'Arabian Nights': Gleanings in Forgotten and Overlooked Recensions. In: Journal of Arabic Literature, Vol. 16, (1985), pp. 73–87. Ulrich Marzolph (ed.). The Arabian nights in transnational perspective, Wayne State University Press 2007, p. 51.



The first printing of any part of the Arabian Nights in Arabic

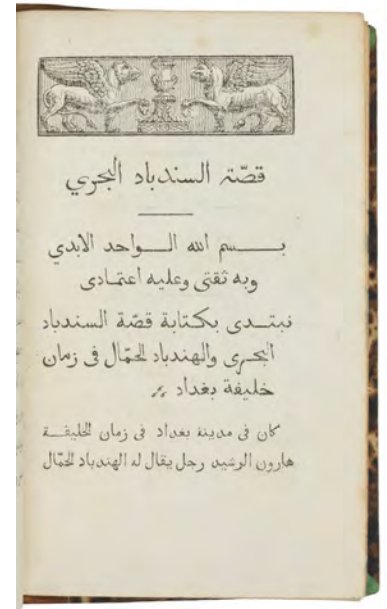
510. [ALF LAYLA WA-LAYLA – Arabic – Qissat as-Sindbad al-bahri]. LANGLÈS, L[ouis] (ed.). [Qissat al-Sindibad al-bahri fi sab` safaratihi fi al-barr wa-al-bahr al-Hindi-Kayd al-nisa]. Les voyages de Sind-Bâd Le Marin, et la ruse des femmes. Contes arabes. Traduction littérale, accompagnée du texte et de notes.

Paris, Imprimerie Royale, 1814. 12mo. Contemporary half calf with title to gilt-stamped spine and marbled boards. Endpapers and edges marbled. € 12,500

First edition of “Sind-Bâd” and the first independent printing of any part of the Arabian Nights in Arabic. Although traditionally included in the corpus of the Thousand and One Nights as told by Scheherazade, it is thought that the series of stories that make up the voyages of Sindbad have older and separate origins, incorporating elements of Homer, Panchatantra, other Persian, Arab and Indian literary material as well as historical material relating to trade and navigation.

Set traditionally during the reign of Haroun al-Rashid, Sindbad undertakes seven voyages from Basra, each leading one to the other, encounters fabulous creatures, faces exhaustive ordeals and amasses fabulous wealth. The publisher of the present edition, Louis Langlès (1763–1824), an important figure in the study of Middle-Eastern and Oriental languages and literature, was a correspondent of William Jones in Calcutta, co-founder of the École des Langues Orientales Vivantes in Paris, and the keeper of the Indian manuscript department in the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris.

Chauvin VII, p. 2. Brunet III, 820. OCLC 4433261.



The first printing of any part of the Arabian Nights in Arabic

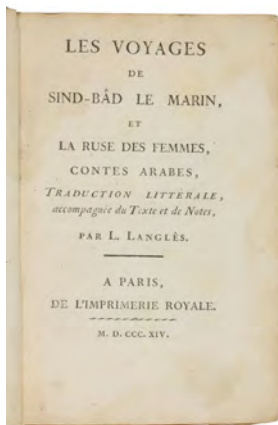
511. [ALF LAYLA WA-LAYLA – Arabic – Qissat as-Sindbad al-bahri]. LANGLÈS, L[ouis] (ed.). [Qissat al-Sindibad al-Bahri fi sab` safaratihi fi al-barr wa-al-bahr al-Hindi-Kayd al-nisa]. Les voyages de Sind-Bâd Le Marin, et la ruse des femmes ...

Paris, Imprimerie Royale, 1814. 12mo. Modern brown calf preserving original marbled covers. € 9,500

First edition of “Sind-Bâd” and the first independent printing of any part of the Arabian Nights in Arabic. “Un ouvrage classique, et d’une certaine importance sous le point de vue scientifique, historique ou littéraire” (preface).

Some browning and waterstaining throughout; occasional paper defects to edges (no loss to text); an Arabic stamp to p. 90 of the French text.

Chauvin VII, p. 2. Brunet III, 820. OCLC 4433261.



*Rare third French edition of the 1001 Nights:
the first translation into any European language,
by Antoine Galland*

512. [ALF LAYLA WA-LAYLA – French]. GALLAND, Antoine (transl.). Les mille et une nuit, contes Arabes, traduits en Français.

Paris, La Compagnie des Libraires (colophon vol. VI: printed by [André-François] Le Breton, imprimeur ordinaire du Roi), 1745. 6 volumes. 12° in 4s & 8s. Uniform gold-tooled mottled calf. € 1,500



Few have shaped the western view and understanding of the Arab world as profoundly as the French orientalist Antoine Galland (1646–1715). His *One thousand and one nights*, first published from 1704 to 1717, contained the classic tales of Sinbad the sailor, Ali Baba and the forty thieves and Aladdin and his marvellous lamp. Not only was it the first translation of any part of the *Thousand and one nights* into any modern European language; it was the first published edition of any significant part of the work, which was not printed in Arabic until 1775.

First edition of the Arabic text

513. [ALF LAYLA WA-LAYLA – French]. BIBERSTEIN KAZIMIRSKI, A[ibert] de. [Hikayat Anis al-jalis]. Enis el Djelis ou histoire de la belle Persane. Conte des Mille et une nuits.

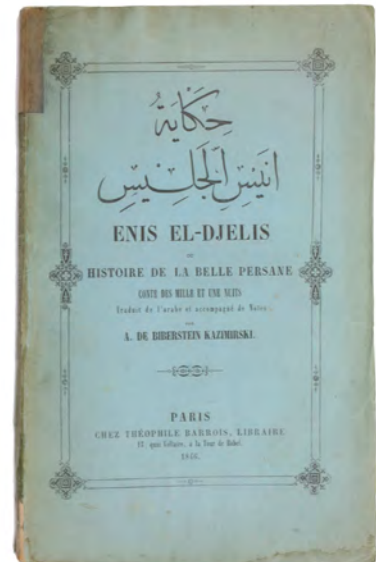
Paris, Théophile Barrois, 1846–1847. 8vo. Publisher’s original printed blue wrappers. Includes additional Arabic-only and Arabic-French title-pages, printed in gilt and blue on yellow paper. € 950

First edition of the Arabic text (with the French translation on opposite pages) of the story of the slave girl Anis al-Jalis, a story from the *Thousand and One Nights*.

The Polish Arabist Albert Kazimirski de Biberstein (1808–87), “dragoman” (official interpreter and translator) of the French mission to the Levant, is best known for his translations of Arabic works into French, including the Qur’an (1840).

Spine a little chipped. Slight foxing throughout; additional title-pages stitched in loosely, else fine.

Chauvin V, p. 120, no. 58, 2. OCLC 978589479.



Aladdin and his wonderful lamp

514. [ALF LAYLA WA-LAYLA – French]. Des contes des mille nuits et une nuit. Histoire d’Aladdin et de la lampe magique. Selon le texte de J. C. Mardrus.

Beijing, Presses du Pei-Tang for Georges Crès, Paris, 1914. Large 8vo. 2 vols. With Arabic headings and calligraphy. Original Chinese block-stitched bindings loose within original green silk folding case with bone clasps.

€ 1,500

Sumptuously produced Franco-Chinese limited edition of the famous story of Aladdin and his wonderful lamp, one of the most popular tales associated with the “Arabian Nights” despite not being part of the original text: an “orphan tale” like “Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves”, it was added by Antoine Galland without an authentic Arabic textual source, based on a folk tale that the French translator heard from the Syrian Maronite storyteller Hanna Diyab. The present text is taken from the edition of Joseph Charles Mardrus (1868–1949), which appeared in 1898–1904.

Numbered 433, this is one of the 570 copies printed on “vergé pelure”. Published as part of the famous “Collection Coréenne” by the poet Victor Segalen. Silk case slightly discoloured, otherwise in perfect condition.





First Italian edition

515. [ALF LAYLA WA-LAYLA – Italian]. *Novelle arabe divise in mille ed una notte.* Tradotte in francese e dal francese nel volgare italiano. Tomo quinto [& sesto].

Venice, Sebastiano Coletti, 1721. 12mo. 2 vols. bound in one. Near-contemporary full vellum. € 1,500

Two volumes from the very rare first Italian edition of the *Arabian Nights*, based on Galland's liberal but highly influential French translation. Adapted to Parisian tastes, it had been first published in 12 volumes between 1704 and 1717. The present translation "was the main vehicle for the circulation of the *Nights* in Italian culture through the 18th and 19th centuries and via Venice also influenced Modern Greek literature, which had access to the work only in the Italian translation. The history of the Italian reception of the *Arabian Nights* is characterised by the hegemony of Galland's work in Italian translation, which circulated first via Coletti's edition and its various new editions, and later in the translation by Armando Dominicus in 1893" (Christian-Muslim Relations, p. 859).

Volumes V and VI contain, respectively, Nights CLXVI–CCIII and CCV–CCCXXXIV. Of great rarity: only two copies of the present volumes are traceable in libraries worldwide (Arezzo City Library and National Central Library, Florence).

Chauvin IV, p. 46, no. 104A. Burton VIII, 104. Cf. Christian-Muslim Relations. A Bibliographical History 37.

First edition by Pezzana

516. [ALF LAYLA WA-LAYLA – Italian]. *Novelle arabe divise in mille ed una notte, tradotte dall'idioma francese nel volgare italiano.* Vol. primo [– sesto].

Venice, Francesco di Nicolò Pezzana, 1784. 12mo. 6 vols. Near-contemporary half calf over marbled boards with giltstamped red labels to sparsely gilt spines. € 3,500

First edition by Pezzana, a both prolific and diligent publisher of exotic tales. After Coletti's first Italian edition of 1721–22 and that of Domenico Occhi between 1741 and 1743, Nicolò Pezzana was the third to issue the *Arabian Nights* in Italian: the text is the same as Coletti's, as is the size, in-12mo. "From the time of their appearance, the *Novelle Arabe* had been considered a work of literature for wide consumption and circulation [...] It was no coincidence that as early as 1780 the stories had been included in the group of works released from their privilege and subsequently raffled off among the less affluent members of the Guild. The printer Pietro Piotto, who owned only a print shop without a bookshop, was awarded the rights to the publication on 22 October; when he failed to exploit that privilege, it was quickly seized by Pezzana" (Callegari).

A very rare edition, recorded in only three copies in the Italian OPAC SBN.

Bindings a little rubbed and some wear to spine-ends; interior somewhat browned.

Cf. Callegari, "Le edizioni veneziane delle 'Novelle arabe divise in mille ed una notte' nel XVII secolo", in Antoine Galland (1646–1715) et son journal: Actes du colloque international organisé a l'Université de Liege (16–18 février 2015) a l'occasion du tricentenaire de sa mort (2020), pp. 105–116, here at 108. This edition not in Chauvin.



Second Pezzana edition

517. [ALF LAYLA WA-LAYLA – Italian]. *Novelle arabe divise in mille ed una notte tradotte dall'idioma francese nel volgare italiano.* Tomo primo [– sesto].

Venice, Giuseppe Orlandelli, per la dita del fu Francesco di Nicolò Pezzana, 1791. 12mo. 6 vols. Contemporary half calf over marbled boards with vellum corners and giltstamped spine labels. € 4,500

Second Pezzana edition, following that of 1784. That Nicolò Pezzana's company, which in the meantime had been succeeded by Giuseppe Orlandelli, returned to print the *Arabian Nights* testifies to the great

favour the stories had found among readers in Venice. Also in 1791, the “Continuation of the Thousand and One Nights” left its presses, in a major publishing project to rediscover oriental fables.

Stamped ownership of Ertienne della Valle to title-pages.

Cf. Callegari, “Le edizioni veneziane delle ‘Novelle arabe divise in mille ed una notte’ nel XVII secolo”, in Antoine Galland (1646–1715) et son journal: Actes du colloque international organise a l’Universite de Liege (16–18 fevrier 2015) a l’occasion du tricentenaire de sa mort (2020), pp. 105–116, here at 108. This edition not in Chauvin.



Extending Galland’s “Arabian Nights”: first Italian edition

518. [ALF LAYLA WA-LAYLA – Italian]. Continuatione delle novelle arabe divise in mille ed una notte. Tradotte litteralmente in francese da D. Dionigi Chavis, arabo di nazione, [...] e ridotte dal Sig. Cazotte [...]. Tomo primo [– quarto].

Venice, Giuseppe Orlandelli per la dita del fu Francesco di Nicolò Pezzana, 1791. 12mo. 4 vols. Near-contemporary wrappers with handwritten spine titles. € 6,500

First Italian edition of the *Continuation des mille et une nuits*, an ambitious project to extend the Arabian Nights as translated by Antoine Galland. The Galland Manuscript, the Arabic source, ended at Night 282, and Galland had to supplement his work with original inventions or by translating French novels that were only orally transmitted.

In the 1780s, the Syrian monk Diyuniusus Shawish, renamed Dom Denis Chavis, arrived in Paris. Short of money, he decided to take advantage of the literary vogue of the moment, and announced that he could prepare a more complete manuscript of the *Thousand and One Nights* than Galland’s. He proceeded to transcribe the existing corpus, introducing numerous changes and expanding it with other stories from a manuscript he had brought with him from Syria. The operation proved successful: the Genevan publisher Paul Barde, who was producing an impressive anthology of

fairly tales entitled *Cabinet des Fées*, commissioned Chavis to translate much of the material into French, and then entrusted the text to the writer Jacques Cazotte, who carefully revised it and even added stories of his own invention. The result of this singular collaboration was this beautiful “Continuation” (first published at Geneva in 1788).

Wrappers worn and chipped; some edge flaws.

Not in Chauvin.

First illustrated Italian edition

519. [ALF LAYLA WA-LAYLA – Italian]. Le mille e una notti. Novelle arabe già pubblicate dal Galland [...] Nuova traduzione eseguita sull’ultima edizione di Parigi da A. F. Falconetti. Vol. I [– XXVII].

Venice, Giuseppe Antonelli, 1831–1832. 12mo. 27 parts in 9 vols. With 26 (of 27) plates drawn by Pietro Zandomeneghi and engraved by Giorgio Buttazon. Contemporary half calf with giltstamped title and decoration to spine. € 4,000

First illustrated Italian edition of the *Arabian Nights*, the first new translation after Coletti’s. This is one of the finest Italian editions of the *Nights*, both for its impressive set of plates and for its translation. The editor and translator Antonio Francesco Falconetti had worked on a greatly expanded French corpus that is considered one of the most complete versions of the work:

“The translation, entirely new, is based on the latest Paris edition, found, for the part already made public by Galland, on original texts, amended and enlarged with new stories by M. Destains, and then completed with the addition of a very large number of previously unpublished novellas discovered by M. Hammer, which form a good third of the entire series” (editor’s preface, vol. I, p. XI). Rare.

Overall in very good condition, lacking only the frontispiece in vol. II. Perforation to the blank margin of vol. II, p. 293.

Cf. Chauvin IV, p. 91, no. 238 (second ed.).





With fine illustrations engraved by Zambelli

520. [ALF LAYLA WA-LAYLA – Italian]. Le mille ed una notti. Novelle Arabe. Nuova versione. Vol. I [– VIII].

Milan, Libreria Ferrario Editrice, (1852). 12mo. 8 vols. With 30 (instead of 32?) wood-engraved plates (14 bound as frontispieces) and 7 illustrated, coloured title-pages. Contemporary full green cloth with giltstamped spine titles. € 950

Beautifully produced popular Italian edition of the *Arabian Nights*, with fine illustrations engraved by Zambelli. Seven of the volumes have very pretty coloured title-pages, while volume II instead has a letterpress title-page (the only one to bear a date) with the note “Prima edizione economica Milanese. Nuova versione, ricorretta sulla grande edizione illustrata di Parigi”.

Vol. 2 appears to lack two plates otherwise bound as frontispieces. Bindings worn, hinges starting in places, but overall a well-preserved copy. Ownership of A. Constantinides to flyleaf of vol. 7. Very rare, only three copies listed in Worldcat.

Chauvin IV, p. 46, no. 106. OCLC 797364643.

Scarce illustrated edition of a classic

521. [ALF LAYLA WA-LAYLA – Italian]. Le mille e una notte. Novelle arabe. Versione italiana nuovamente emendata e corredata di note. Vol. primo [– quarto].

Milan, Libreria Editrice Oliva, 1867. 12mo. 4 vols. With 4 wood-engraved frontispieces. Contemporary half calf with giltstamped spine titles. € 850

Scarce illustrated edition of a classic, testifying to the great popularity which the Thousand and One Nights enjoyed throughout the 19th century, also in Milan. In his introductory letter to the reader, the publisher notes, “I shall not mention the faults of the competing editions, lest I hear, and perhaps justifiably so, the words ‘qui sine peccato’ whispered in my ear, but I do hope that the care taken with the present one will render it not unworthy of the public to whom it is hereby recommended”.

Occasional browning to interior as expected. Very prettily bound. Contemporary, rubbed handwritten ownership “Fortini Edoardo” to pastedown of vol. 2. Only three copies traced in Italian libraries.

Not in Chauvin.



Arabian Nights in Dutch

522. [ALF LAYLA WA-LAYLA – Neerlandice]. Duizend en één nacht. Arabische vertellingen.

Amsterdam, Hendrik Frijlink, 1829–1831. 9 volumes. 8°. With an engraved frontispiece and engraved title-page to each volume. Contemporary half calf, gold-tooled spine. € 2,500

Attractive Dutch edition of the *Alf laylah wa laylah*, commonly known as the Arabian Nights, cherished in Europe since the early 18th century.

With bookplate. Slightly browned with some occasional minor foxing. Bindings slightly rubbed along the extremities. Overall in good condition.

NCC (4 copies); Saalmink, p. 539; De Vries, Pop. proza 200.



“Masterpiece of design”

523. [ALPHABETUM ARABICUM]. Alphabetum arabicum.

Rome, typographia Medicea, 1592. Small 4to. With printer's woodcut device on title-page. 19th century red boards. € 28,000

Only edition of this early milestone of Arabic typography from the Roman Medici Press, including a Latin treatise on Arabic script. The Medici Oriental Press, the first printing press in Europe dedicated to printing books in an Arabic typeface, was founded in Rome under the direction of Giovanni Battista Raimondi and the patronage of Pope Gregory XIII.

“The Medici Press was very productive. In 1592 it issued a prospectus of its Arabic type faces under the title ‘Alphabetum arabicum’ – a 64-page masterpiece of design which not only displays Granjon’s beautiful types, but contains a careful Latin Essay on the Arabic writing system” (Lunde). Until 1610 Raimondi printed a mere eight works with Granjon’s types, “all equally rare” (Smitskamp 29b), before a long hiatus ensued – probably due to the sluggish distribution of the works in the Orient, where everything produced in the West, and especially any printed specimen of Arabic script, was received with the utmost caution (cf. Fück 55). Even Smitskamp cites only four other productions of the Medici Press, but not this exceptionally rare one. One of the only three other copies known to have appeared in the trade was even thought to be incomplete by Sotheby’s, since Adams’s collation – based on the Trinity College copy – cites a 24-page appendix that is, in fact, an independent Medici Press grammar bound with the Trinity *Alphabetum*.

Binding worn and rubbed; spine rebacked. Interior somewhat dust-soiled throughout with occasional light dampstaining; a few marginal annotations on the verso of the title cropped by binder. Title-page with minute wormhole affecting one word on verso; a small hole to the last leaf with loss of a few letters; stamp of a monk to margin of final page. Front pastedown has 1880s bookseller ticket by G. A. Young & Co. of Edinburgh pasted in. An entirely complete copy of an important and excessively rare publication.

Adams A 780. BM-STC Italian 36. Schnurrer 41. Edit 16, CNCE 1227. OCLC 47816774. Lunde, Paul, “Arabic and the Art of Printing”, in: Aramco World 32/2 (1981) (with illustration). J. Balagna, L'imprimerie arabe en occident (Paris 1984), p. 135. Le Livre et le Liban (mentioned on p. 190; no copy in the catalogue). Not in Smitskamp or Fück.



Nearly the whole press run lost at sea

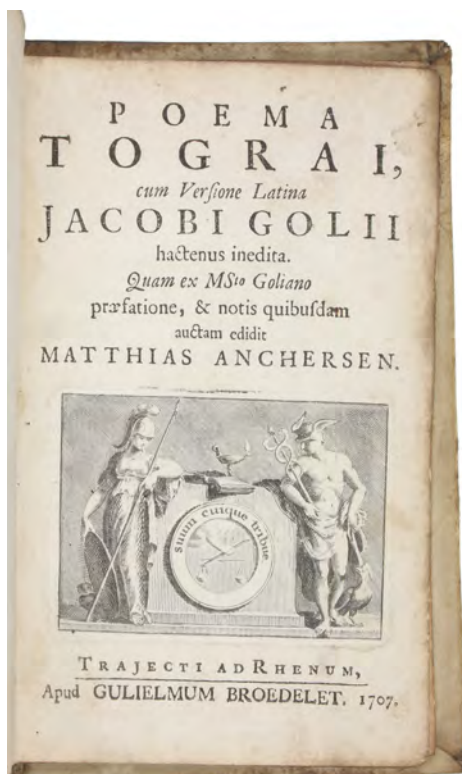
524. AL-TUGRAI, Hassan ibn ‘Ali. Poema Tograi. Cum versione Latina Jacobi Golii hactenus inedita edidit M. Anchersen.

Utrecht, Broedelet, 1707. Small 4to. With engraved title vignette. Contemporary vellum. € 4,500

“Édition estimée, et dont les exemplaires sont peu communs, parce que (selon Vogt) ils ont presque tous été perdus en mer” (Brunet). The accounts regarding the precise number of copies salvaged from the wreck vary: Schnurrer mentions five or six, Ehrencron-Müller states 50. In any case, the number of copies extant is very small and thus the book is extremely rare. It contains the poem *Lamiyat al-Agam* by al-Hasan Ibn-Ali at-Tugrai (ca. 1061–1121) in the Arabic original with a Latin translation and copious commentary by the Danish theologian Matthias Anchersen (1682–1741). “A complaint over the unfortunate circumstances of his times and over his own lot” (cf. GAL).

Some browning and foxing due to paper. The author’s personal copy, inscribed to his brother Ansgar on the front flyleaf.

Smitskamp 318. Schnurrer 199. Ehrencron-Müller I, 113. Brunet V, 875. Ebert 23020. Cf. GAL I, p. 247 (the 1717 ed.).



More than 1100 volumes on horse breeding

525. [ARABIAN HORSE BREEDING]. A library on Arabian horse breeding, including Stud Books and General Reference. From the Le Vivier, Marcia Parkinson and Finkelmeyer Family Collections, with Additions from the Library of Duke Maximilian in Bavaria.

Various places, 1788–2011. The largest collection of its kind in private hands. 330 works in more than 1100 volumes. Mostly original or first editions. Published in Austin, Cairo, Chicago, Hildesheim, London, Marburg, Moscow, New York, Philadelphia, Riga, Tehran, Warsaw and other places in the years 1788 to 2011. € 350,000



Amassed over the last fifty years and covering four centuries of relevant material, the present collection spans all aspects of the history and development of the breeding of Arabian horses. It comprises within itself many books from the Le Vivier collection: fine press books of racing and thoroughbred literature produced by Eugene Connett's famous Derrydale press, as well as numerous important items from the library of Duke Maximilian in Bavaria (1808–88), himself a great enthusiast of Arabic horses. We here find the early Arabian Horse Registry of America Stud Books, and many items also bear presentation inscriptions from the authors (Carl Raswan, Gladys Brown Edwards, etc.). The common practice in such a specialized field, most of the publications here were issued for a very limited circulation in runs of 1,000 or fewer individually-numbered copies.

As a reference library for breeding the collection is unparalleled: almost any Arabian horse's forefathers will be found amongst the exhaustive stud books and breeding serials from the 18th to the 20th century, from Egypt, Australia, Iran, Spain, Russia, the USA, etc., often with accompanying photographs. Perhaps the most famous reference work is the

Raswan Index, of which only 380 copies were printed (and many destroyed by a flood). Raswan became an expert on the Arabian breed through his lengthy trips to the desert, where he lived with the Bedouins and learned their language and customs. Several scarce early 20th century works also testify to the Western fascination with the Bedouin and desert roots of the Arabian horse: Homer Davenport's 'My Quest of the Arabian Horse' (1909) and Raswan's 'The Black Tents of Arabia: My Life Amongst the Bedouins' (1935).

Alongside modern surveys of the key centres of horse-breeding in the Arab world, the early Western classics are also found here in their scarce first editions. French and German authors are also well-represented, including the text and first French translation of the 'Hilyat al-fursân wa-shi'âr ash-shuj'ân', an abridgement of Ibn Hudhail's horse treatise, prepared around 1400. Finally, the owner's collection of notable catalogues and magazines paints a fascinating composite picture of the evolution, and heyday, of Arabian horse-breeding in the Arab world, Poland, America, and the United Kingdom.

Also contained in this magnificent collection are the classic reference works on Arabian and Anglo-Arabian racehorses and their breeding. These standard works and encompassing sets of specialised thoroughbred literature include not only the indispensable guides to horse pedigrees, the Racing Calendar, General Stud Book, Spanish, American and Australian Stud Books, Bloodstock Breeders' Review, and Prior's Register of Thoroughbred Stallions, in near-complete runs stretching back as far as the 18th century, but also British and international horseracing history, and several volumes of exquisite coloured plates.

The size and comprehensiveness of the present collection cannot be overstated; it is safe to say that it represents the largest private collection of its kind which has come up for sale in recent decades. Many of the items found here can be located in just a handful of public institutions worldwide. Such items come into the market so rarely (and have recently, like the Raswan Index and the AHRA Stud Books, commanded prices of five figures) that it would be impossible to build a comparable collection item-by-item; the volumes here represent a lifetime of serious dedication to the task. Yet the value of such a collection lies not simply in its impressive number of important publications, but in the vast amount of practical knowledge contained within.

Illustrated catalogue available upon request.

Handwritten Arabic phrasebook



526. [ARABIC AND ENGLISH VOCABULARY AND PHRASEBOOK]. The Interpreter in the Arabic and English Languages, Consisting of Nouns, Epithets (or Adjectives), Verbs & Afterwards Some Compendious Examples.

No place, ca. 1830s. 4to. Arabic and English manuscript on J. Whatman 1829 watermarked paper, 17 lines written in black and red ink. With 2 folding tables. Contemporary full navy blue morocco, giltstamped title on spine, ruled in gilt. Marbled endpapers. € 9,500

A unique, handwritten vocabulary and phrasebook of English and Arabic from the first half of the 19th century. This meticulously prepared manuscript is written in the fashion of a printed book, opening with a title-page and ending with an index of topics. It is divided into four main sections: nouns, adjectives, verbs, and example sentences. The

vocabulary, especially in the nouns section, is arranged by subjects, which include such interesting headings as “Druggist”, “Painter”, “Merchant”, “Cities”, “the Bride’s Paraphernalia”, “Precious Jewels”, “War”, “The Church”, “Clerical Vestments”, “Ecclesiastical Degrees & Kinds of Sin”, “Festivals”, and “Monks, their prayers, and their dress”. Presumably the dictionary was created to help a traveller or merchant who may have had an association with the Church.

The final section offers an interesting selection of phrases and sheds some light on the experience of foreign language learning in the early 19th century. The phrases are a mixture of sentences that would be useful in daily life and such as would be included to practice the words from the vocabulary. Examples include: “We roasted a lamb and ate the whole of it and drank wine with it”; “I descended from above with the youth, my enemy”; “I shot the bear in the water and he sank”; and “Why dost thou scratch thy head and spit in fire”. As a cheat sheet for Arabic grammar, the author includes two folding tables of Arabic verb tenses and conjugations. Overall, a curious example of a 19th century Arabic vocabulary and phrasebook.

Binding and spine worn. Browning, stains. With a presentation note in English indicating it was a Christmas gift in 1881, presented by G. W. Bernard Esq.

Ca. 9,000 Arabic terms and translations

527. [ARABIC DICTIONARY MANUSCRIPT]. “Vocabularium italicobarabicum”. Arabic-Italian dictionary.

[Probably Egypt, ca. 1770]. 4to (174 × 219 mm). Arabic and Italian manuscript on paper. 494 pp., 19 lines, paginated throughout from right to left. Near-contemporary full leather with blindstamped oriental rosette stamp and corner decorations to both covers. € 18,000

Manuscript dictionary comprising some 9,000 Arabic terms and their Italian translations. It was formerly owned by the German oriental scholar and Franciscan priest Arsenius Rehm (1738–1808), who lived in Cairo between 1769 and 1776, building a large collection of manuscripts, which he brought with him when he worked for some time at the Franciscan abbey of Frauenberg at Fulda, Hesse. After his death his collection remained at the monastery until it was purchased by the Benedictine Abbey of St Boniface (Munich) in 1852. The present volume, which had not been part of the collection proper, remained in Frauenberg, whose library was dispersed in 2021 by the Franciscan Province. “The library includes a fairly extensive Arabic dictionary of his, though not written by him. It offers only the Italian translation of the Arabic words. In the Arabic style it begins, from our perspective, at the end” (cf. Bihl).

Old stamps of the Frauenberg Abbey library on the final leaf, with attribution to Arsenius Rehm in indelible pencil (ca. 1900). Binding somewhat rubbed and scuffed; remains of old spine labels. Interior shows only occasional light staining; very well preserved.

Michael Bihl, *Geschichte des Franziskanerklosters Frauenberg (Fulda, 1907)*, p. 137.



Details on Mecca, the Kaaba, and Muhammad



528. ASSEMANI, Simone. Saggio sull'origine, culto, letteratura, e costumi degli Arabi. Padua, nella stamperia del Seminario, 1787. 4to. With a woodcut vignette on the title-page. Contemporary grey wrappers. € 3,500

An account of the religion, literature, and manners of the Arabs before the Prophet. While largely compiled from European sources, Pococke, George Sale, Sir William Jones, and D'Herbelot in particular, the book includes extensive quotations in Arabic as well as details on Mecca, the Kaaba, and Muhammad. Assemani (1752–1821), a great-nephew of Joseph Assemani, the cataloguer of the oriental manuscripts in the Vatican library, is best known for his catalogue of the manuscripts and Cufic coins in the Naniana in Venice (cf. Fück 125).

Corner of lower free endpaper torn away, occasional light browning, wrappers a little frayed at the spine. Untrimmed as issued.

Brunet VI, 27994. Gay 3454. Cf. Biographical Dictionary of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge III.2, 815.

Monumental falcon print, from Audubon's famous series

529. AUDUBON, John James. Labrador Falcon, Plate CXCVI [from: Birds of America].

London, R. Hawell, 1826–1838. Hand-aquatinted copper-plate engraving, printed on J. Whatman Turkey Mill watermarked paper dated 1835. 955 × 640 mm, sumptuously framed and glazed. € 25,000

The famous depiction of a Falcon from the “Birds of America” by the world-famous French-American naturalist and painter John James Audubon (1785–1851), which was purchased at a Christie's auction for \$11.5 million in March 2000, setting a world record for the most expensive book ever sold (surpassed only by the 1640 “Psalm Bay Book”, sold for \$14.2 million in November 2013). Very good colour, with the back of the upper bird a subtle charcoal, beaks and feet of both birds a pale blue wash, slight limited spotting to the background, slight cast on the edge, and minor thumbing, three edges of the sheet gilt from when it was bound.



Written in the Kingdom of Zaragoza



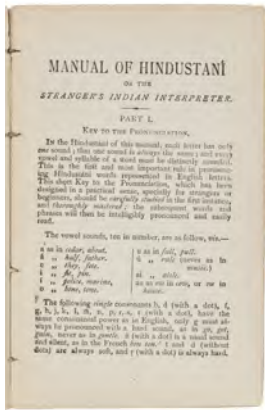
530. BAHYA IBN YOSEF IBN PAQUDA / YAHUDA, A[braham] S[halom] (ed.). Al-Hidaja 'ila Fara'id al-Qulub.

Leiden, E. J. Brill, 1912. Large 8vo. With 3 lithographed plates. Contemporary red cloth with giltstamped spine title; original blue wrappers bound within. € 850

First modern edition of the original Arabic text of “Al Hidayah ila Fara'id al-Qulub” (“Guide to the Duties of the Heart”), written in 1080 by the Jewish philosopher Bahya ibn Paquda, who lived at Zaragoza, in Muslim Spain. The work offers the first Jewish system of ethics and was translated into Hebrew by Judah ibn Tibbon in 1161–80 (“Chovot ha-Levavot”). It is based on numerous non-Jewish sources, including writings of Islamic mysticism and Arabic neo-Platonism. Yahuda's edition uses mss. in the libraries of Oxford, Paris, and St Petersburg.

In excellent condition.

Herlitz IV/2, 1521. OCLC 3117215.



Charming guide on the Hindustani language, printed in Calcutta

531. BANESS, Joshua Frederick. Manual of Hindustáni or the stranger's Indian interpreter; A practical and easy guide to Hindustáni conversation.

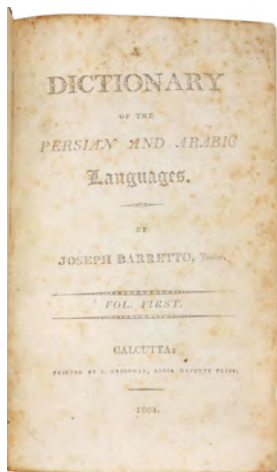
Calcutta, W. Newman & Co., 1890. 14 × 8,5 cm. Woodcut tailpiece at the end of the work. Contemp. red pebble-grain cloth with title lettered in gold on the front board. € 375

The only-known copy of the second edition of an extremely rare pocket-sized manual for the Hindustani language, which was clearly meant for everyday use. The second edition appears to be more rare than the first (1886) and third (1894) editions, as we have not been able to find any other copies either on the market, in libraries or mentioned in reference works. A possible explanation for this is its size. Whereas the first edition was in octavo, this second edition is significantly smaller. As a result, it must have been much more practical, but also more prone to getting lost.

After a very short introduction to the grammar, it delves into the most commonly used words and phrases, including the lines: “is the table-cloth clean?” and “arrange the curtains carefully”. It also discusses the most respectful forms of address and the local currency. From its size to its contents: this work was intended for practical purposes and is a fascinating reflection of its time.

With a large drawing on the front endpapers of flowers, an owner's inscription on the front pastedown, and an inscription on the first flyleaf, which appears to be a packing list in English. The binding shows some signs of wear, with a water stain on the upper part of the back board, the cloth has somewhat frayed along the edges of the boards, and the spine has discoloured. The leaves have somewhat browned. Otherwise in good condition.

This edition not in WorldCat; cf. BM, General catalogue, vol 2, p. 281–1073 (other ed.); Safadi, A., The colonial construction of Hindustani 1800–1947, 2012, pp. 1 and 38.



Early Arabic and Persian dictionary

532. BARRETTO, Joseph. A Dictionary of the Persian and Arabic Languages.

Calcutta, S. Greenway, India Gazette Press, 1804–1806. 8vo. 2 vols. Modern green library cloth with gilt lettering to spine. € 7,500

First edition of this early Arabic and Persian dictionary, long considered one of the best of its kind (cf. Encyclopaedia Americana X, 39). Prepared by Joseph Barretto junior (d. 1825), a Calcutta merchant and banker. The Barrettos were a Portuguese family long established in India, producing two governors of the country. “Arabic, Persian, and Urdu printing in India really began in Calcutta under the East India Company from the 1780s onwards. Of the three languages, Persian was paramount to the Company's interests” (Ency. of Islam VI, 805).

Small hole to f. C2 of vol. 1 (affecting one word of the text); lower corner of final leaf of vol. 2 torn away (affecting one letter of text); some light foxing throughout (more so to initial and terminal leaves). Withdrawn from the Glasgow University Library with their bookplate and withdrawal stamp to pastedowns. Rare.

Vater/Jülg 25 (“1805–06”). Graesse I, 298. Not in Zaunmüller or Kaul.

“Square-cut of pear-shaped, these rocks don't lose their shape”

533. BATCHELOR, Samuel. The cabinet of gems, or vocabulary of precious stones ...

Harrogate, by the author, 1846. 8°. With a full-page lithographic plate celebrating the marriage of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, and 2 full-page engraved plates: a coloured plate of 21 different gemstones and a partially coloured plate showing different cuts of diamonds. Contemporary gold-tooled black morocco, with a crown and the initials PA in the centre on the front board, the title on both sides in a decorative frame, gold-tooled board edges and turn-ins, green reading ribbon, gilt edges. € 950



Very rare, revised and expanded third edition of an attractive work on gemstones, written by a jeweller and beautifully bound by British bookbinder Alfred Tarrant (1819–1877) in a typical Victorian style. The first part of the work describes 63 different gemstones, paying special attention to their colours, shapes and geological origin. The second part of the work focusses primarily on diamonds. It devotes a chapter to a few unusual specimen, provides a succinct history of the diamond trade, describes the English and Scottish crown regalia and explains the basics of cutting and polishing diamonds.

Bookbinder's stamp on front pastedown. Edges, corners and hinges of the board scuffed, with some loss of material at front joint and lower corner of the turn-in on the back board, showing board underneath. Very mild foxing throughout, otherwise in good condition.

BM, General catalogue, vol 2, p. 541–636; WorldCat 183124984 (1 copy).

60 photographs by Bechard of Egyptians and Nubians

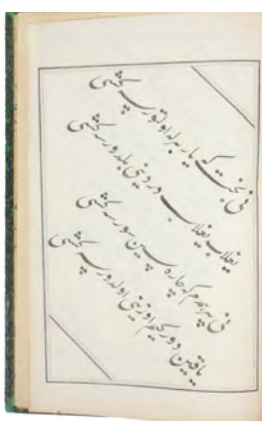
534. BÉCHARD, Henri. Égypte et Nubie.

No place, (ca. 1880). 60 photographs on albumen paper, measuring 28 × 22 cm each, signed and captioned in the plate, numbered 1 through 68. Contemporary green half calf with gilt spine and title “Égypte & Nubie”, initialed “B.C.D.” on first plate. Binding repaired in places. € 45,000

Large and beautiful photographs by Bechard: excellent vintage prints, mostly in superior condition. They represent the popular Egyptian and Nubian types, frequently in close-ups. Nissan N. Perez states that this part of the work of a photographer specializing in views of sites and monuments “has escaped general attention” (cf. *Focus East*, p. 123, reproducing the photograph of water carriers resting).

Includes: a scribe; a sheikh reading the Qur'an, merchants and grocers, a group of ulemas (religious scholars) reading the Qur'an, an Arab drawing water, whirling dervishes, Arab peasants (a fellah carrying water), a sheikh going to the mosque, a game of Mangala, water carriers, mat manufacturers, Sheikh Sadad, a descendant of Mohammed, a falconer, washerwomen, an Arabic singer, a young fellah, a Darabouka player, labourers, a public fountain, a beggar, Arabs at prayer, Arabic coffee, etc.

Béchard was active between 1869 and ca. 1890. “His work is distinguished by the superb quality of his prints and the generally spectacular presentation of even the most common sites, such as the pyramids. His studies of people and costumes are even more interesting and point to a very personal involvement of the photographer in the life and customs of the country. His cityscapes and urban scenes were mostly taken from unusual angles in an attempt to cope with the narrow and confined spaces” (Nissan N. Perez).



Russian manual for the study of Arabic, Persian, and Tatar

535. BEKCHURIN, Mir Salikh. Nachal'noe rukovodstvo k izucheniiu arbskago, persil'skago i tatarskago iazykov s nariechiiami bukhartsev, bashkir ...

Kazan, v universitetskoi tip, 1869. 8vo. With 5 lithographed ff. of script specimens. Contemp. half cloth and marbled boards, with title lettered to spine in French. € 3,500

An interestingly multilingual manual comprising a textbook and short dictionaries in Arabic, Persian and Tatar, designed for a Russian-speaking learner. Its author, Mir Salikh Bekchurin, also wrote on culture, history, and social practices in Russia, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan.

The text, printed in Arabic and Cyrillic scripts, provides an introduction to alphabets, phonemes, and finally vocabulary, with long sections of practice texts in Persian, Arabic, and Tatar. Near the end, practice conversations are provided, to be spoken aloud with a partner, with relevant vocabulary listed alongside each. Five lithographic plates provide examples of different script styles which a learner might encounter. Altogether an interesting glimpse into the variety of languages used historically across Central Asia.

Light wear, interior bright and clean. From a 20th century Parisian private collection, kept in the family for several generations and dispersed in 2022.

OCLC 798495566.

Fine plates of the Mosques of Abdoulala at Bulaq, Ahmed ibn Tolon and Ibrahim Agha

536. **BIDA, Alexandre and Prosper BARBOT.** Souvenirs d’Egypte.

Paris, Lemercier, [ca. 1850]. Large 2° (55 × 41 cm). With a lithographed title-page and 24 tinted lithographs with captions in Arabic, French and English, all mounted on cloth. Contemporary half calf, gold-tooled spine.

€ 19,000

First edition of a beautiful album with 24 spectacular plates. The first 12 plates, made by and after Bida, consist of character studies of people encountered in the region, such as a veiled woman, a horse groom, a dancing girl and an Arabic man from Hedjaz. The other 12 views, after Barbot, include views of ancient and modern Egyptian cities (from Philae to Cairo) and surroundings, the Mosques of Abdoulala at Bulaq, Ahmed ibn Tolon and Ibrahim Agha (Aqsunqur), all in Cairo, tombs of sultans and much more. Alexandre Bida (1823–1895) studied under Eugene Delacroix and travelled widely through Egypt, Greece, Turkey, Lebanon and Palestine. Prosper Bardot (1798–1878), a pupil of Jules Coignet, made 2 journeys to Algeria (1842) and Egypt (1844–1846). A beautiful copy.

Colas 326; Chadenat 761 (“Très belle album non mis dans le commerce”: very beautiful album not found in the trade); Lipperheide 1600; not in Ibrahim-Hilmy.



Rare 16th-century German edition of the ancient Sanskrit Bidpai fables

537. [BIDPAI – PANCHATANTRA]. [CAPUA, Johannes de / Anton von PFORR (transl.)]. Der alten Weisenn exempel sprüch, mit vil schönen Beyspilen und Figuren erleuchtet.



(Strasbourg, Jacob Frölich, 1539). Folio. With half-page woodcut illustration on title-page, further 1 full-page and 112 smaller (ca. 9 × 14 cm) woodcut illustrations in the text, a woodcut royal procession above and woodcut device below the colophon, numerous woodcut pictorial and decorative strips. Modern blind-tooled calf in 16th-century style.

€ 60,000

Rare early 16th-century German edition of the ancient Sanskrit *Panchatantra* fables, a classic of the genre, thought to have been assembled ca. 200 BC out of stories from an even older oral tradition. The title means “five books” and the stories became known in Europe through Hebrew translations of Arabic versions under the name *Bidpai*. Composed as a series of fables in a frame story (sometimes several layers of frame stories), it contains about 140 fables featuring animals as a mirror for human behaviour and was intended to educate people, especially young rulers. The various sections are designed to teach wisdom, courtesy correct conduct for princes and other virtuous and practical traits. The fables were translated into Greek and Hebrew in the Middle Ages from Arabic versions that were derived from Persian translations of the Sanskrit. Johannes de Capua translated the Hebrew into Latin around 1200, setting the standard for most European versions, which took on a life of their own. With a tear in the title-page and a few other minor defects skillfully repaired, some unobtrusive water stains, otherwise in good condition.

Metzner & Raabe, Kat. ill. Fabelausg. 1461–1990, no. 20, 3; VD 16, J 381 (6 copies); cf. Fabula Docet 29.

First Italian edition

538. [BIDPAI – PANCHATANTRA]. [Kalilah wa-Dimnah – Italian]. Del governo de' regni. Sotto morali esempi di animali ragionanti tra loro.

Ferrara, Domenico Mammarelli, 1583. 8vo. With two different woodcut devices to title-page and colophon; several pretty woodcut initials. Contemporary Italian carta rustica binding. € 12,500

Rare first Italian edition of these Fables of Bidpai. Reprinted in 1610 and again in 1872. First translated from the Pehlevi version into Arabic under the title “Kalilah wa-dimnah” by Ibn al-Muqaffa and subsequently into Greek by Simeon Seth, whose version is known under the title of “Stephanites kai Ichnelates”. From this version the present Italian one is derived. Binding a little stained. Interior shows occasional browning and very minor staining; old ink annotations to pastedown and flyleaf. An appealing copy.

Chauvin II, p. 24, no. 38A. BM-STC Italian 309. Edit 16, CNCE 35122. OCLC 22606298. Not in Adams.



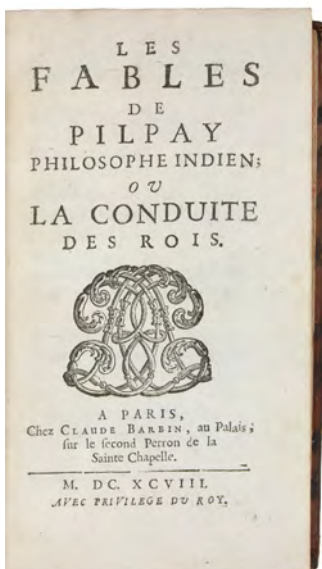
Early French edition of the Fables of Bidpai

539. [BIDPAI – PANCHATANTRA]. [Kalilah wa-Dimnah – French]. Les Fables de Pilpay philosophe indien; ou la Conduite des Rois.

Paris, Claude Barbin, 1698. 8vo. Contemporary full calf with giltstamped edges, spine and spine-label. Marbled endpapers. All edges sprinkled red. € 3,500

Very rare, early French edition of the Fables of Bidpai, here comprising the prologue and the first four chapters of the “Anwar-e Soheyli”. This Persian fable first appeared in French in 1644 in a translation prepared by David Sahid d’Ispahan. The year 1698 saw a joint edition by the Paris publishers Barbin and Delaulne, copies published by the latter being slightly more common. Not a single copy bearing Barbin’s name on the title-page is traceable in libraries internationally. Handwritten ownership of E. Bouzerand to lower flyleaf, dated 1802. Extremities professionally repaired. Paper shows occasional light spotting. A good copy of this classic work.

Barbier II, 413. Brunet I, 937 (Delaulne issue). Graesse I, 422. Chauvin II, p. 33, no. 55B. This edition not in OCLC.



Kalilah wa-Dimnah, illustrated

540. [BIDPAI – HUMAYUN-NAMEH]. ALI CHELEBI ibn Salih / GALLAND, Antoine. [Kalilah wa-Dimnah – French]. Les contes et fables indiennes de Bidpai et de Lokman. Traduites d’Ali Tchelebi-Ben-Saleh, auteur Turc.

Paris, G. Cavelier, fils, 1724. 2 vols. Small 8vo. With 9 engraved plates. Contemporary full French calf with titles to prettily gilt spines; leading edges gilt. Marbled endpapers. All edges red. Silk separators. € 6,500

First edition thus: a posthumous, finely illustrated edition of Galland’s French translation of the “Humayun-Nameh”, the Turkish version of the “Kalilah wa-Dimnah” or “Anwar-e Soheyli”. The ancient Sanskrit “Panchatantra” fables, classics of their genre, are thought to have been assembled ca. 200 BC out of stories from an even older oral tradition. The stories became known in Europe through Hebrew translations of Arabic versions under the name of Bidpai. Featuring animals as a mirror for human behaviour, the fables were intended to educate people, especially young rulers.



“Cette édition, qui a été publiée par Th. S. Gueullette, ne donne que les quatre premiers chapitres. C’est à tort que le nom de Louqmâne figure sur le titre, le livre ne contenant rien de lui; dans le manuscrit autographe de Galland, on ne trouve pas la mention de ce nom [...] C’est donc d’éditeur qui a ajouté le nom” (Chauvin”).

Evenly browned throughout due to paper stock; extremities slightly rubbed, but a very prettily preserved set. Provenance: Contemporary handwritten ownership “Pissous”, dated 1728, to title-pages. 18 century engraved armorial bookplate to first pastedown with additional 19th century bookplate (“L”) to both pastedowns.

Chauvin II, p. 52, no. 76A. OCLC 552026442.

Posthumous Italian edition

541. [BIDPAI]. Le novelle e le favole indiane di Bidpai e di Lokman. Tradotte da Ali Tchelebi-Ben-Saleh, autore turco. Opera postuma del S. Galland e trasportate dal francese idioma nell’italiano. Parte prima [– seconda].

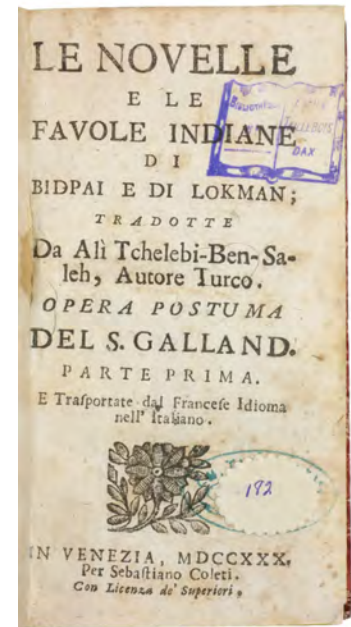
Venice, Sebastiano Coleti, 1730. 12mo. 2 parts in one volume. 19th century red half cloth over marbled boards with giltstamped spine-titles. All edges coloured yellow. € 8,500

Posthumous Italian edition of Galland’s French translation of the Humayun-Nameh, the Turkish version of the Kalila wa-Dimnah or ‘Anwar-e Soheyli. The ancient Sanskrit Panchatantra fables, classics of their genre, are thought to have been assembled ca. 200 BCE out of stories from an even older oral tradition. The stories became known in Europe through Hebrew translations of Arabic versions under the name of Bidpai. Featuring animals as a mirror for human behaviour, the fables were intended to educate people, especially young rulers.

The present Italian edition of 44 fables is based on the French edition of 1724, titled “Contes et Fables Indiennes, de Bidpai et de Lokman”: “Cette édition, qui a été publiée par Th. S. Gueullette, ne donne que les quatre premiers chapitres. C’est à tort que le nom de Louqmâne figure sur le titre, le livre ne contenant rien de lui; dans le manuscrit autographe de Galland, on ne trouve pas la mention de ce nom [...] C’est donc d’éditeur qui a ajouté le nom” (Chauvin).

Evenly browned throughout due to paper stock, otherwise well preserved. Two different ownership stamps of the numismatist and archaeologist Emile Taillebois (1841–92) to title-page (one overpasted with an old library shelf mark).

Cf. Chauvin II, p. 52, no 76A (French ed.).



The complete Arabic text

542. [BIDPAI – ARABIC – KALILA WA DIMNA]. SILVESTRE DE SACY, [Antoine Isaac] (ed.). Calila et Dimna, ou Fables de Bidpai, en Arabe.

Paris, Imprimerie Royale, 1816. 4to. 19th century cloth with giltstamped spine title. € 3,500

The complete text of the Arabic version by Ibn al Muqaffa of this collection of animal fables with didactic overtones designed to illustrate wise conduct, printed in the beautiful types of the “Imprimerie Royale”, with an introduction and critical notes in French. The typeface, based on Arab or Turkish specimens of calligraphy and cut in Rome in the early 17th century for Savary, “was the mainstay of Arabic typography in France until the late 19th century; it also provided a model for others” (Roper, p. 145). Spine sunned; occasional browning and foxing, but a good copy.

Chauvin II, p. 11f., no. 17. Cf. G. Roper, Early Arabic Printing in Europe, in: Middle Eastern Languages and the Print Revolution. A Cross-Cultural Encounter (Westhofen 2002), pp. 129–150.



Kalila wa-Dimna

543. [BIDPAI]. STEWART, Charles / Kamal al-Din Husayn ibn 'Ali Va'iz. An Introduction to the Anvari Soohly of Hussein Vaiz Kashify.

London, W. Bulmer & W. Nicol, for the author, 1821. Large 4to. Modern wrappers. € 1,500

Rare edition of the seventh chapter of the "Anwar-i Suhayli", a Persian fable, in Farsi, English and Arabic, with Arabic tables, analysis of the Arabic words, and the "Kalila Dimna", the Arabic version of the same chapter by 'Abd Allah ibn al-Muqaffa. Designed by Charles Stewart (1764–1837), professor of oriental languages at the East India College at Hailey, Hertfordshire, to help civil servants and military men in the service of the East India Company learn Persian. A few page corners creased, occasional light soiling. With extensive pencil annotations from contemporary use; contemporary ink ownership of H. L. Dick to the title-page. As vol. 7 of Alexander's *East India Magazine and Colonial and Commercial Journal* reports under the Company's civil appointments, in January 1834 "Mr. H. L. Dick, writer [= administrator], has exceeded the period allowed for the Study of the Native Languages, and has been directed to return to England" (p. 103).

Chauvin II, p. 27, no. 47. OCLC 891514783.



"Humayun Nameh" in German

544. [BIDPAI]. ALI CHELEBI IBN SALIH / [ABRAMOVICZ-JADELBURG, Ed[uard] von (ed.). Auswahl türkischer Erzählungen aus dem "Humajun-namé oder Kaiserbuch" [Kalila wa-Dimna] [...]. Erstes Heft (= All published.)

Vienna, Mechitaristen, 1855. 8vo. Original printed wrappers. € 650

First edition. The fables of Bidpai after the Turkish version in a German translation. Intended as a "handbook for prospective German orientalists", it contains the original text of the first fable of the "Humayun Nameh" in Ottoman Turkish script, a German translation as well as exhaustive philological and etymological material. The present edition was compiled and edited on the occasion of the centenary of the Vienna Oriental Academy by the Austrian orientalist and diplomat Eduard Adelburg (1804–56), himself a graduate of the Academy.

The title-page identifies this volume as an introduction to a much larger editorial project; however no further parts were published. Binding loosened; front wrappers slightly creased. Occasional light foxing. Uncut copy.

Kalemkiar 357. Chauvin II, p. 51, no. 75. OCLC 255154353.

Luxury Palestine souvenir album

545. BONFILS, Félix. Jerusalem.

Palestine, 1880s. Oblong album with 71 large albumen photographic prints, mostly ca. 22 × 28 cm, signed and captioned in the negative (in French and English), mounted on both sides of the album's leaves. Includes a three-part folding panorama of Jerusalem from Mount Olivet, measuring 82 × 21 cms. Ornamental endpapers printed in gilt. Original auburn morocco with gilt upper cover. All edges gilt. € 18,000



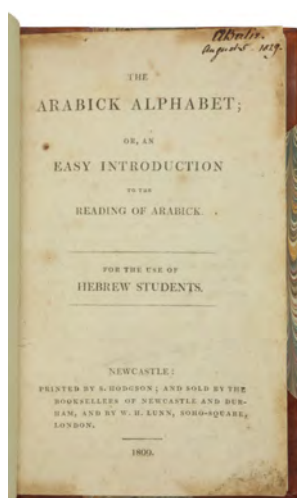
A rare and unusually massive Palestine souvenir album containing 71 photographs by the renowned studio of Félix Bonfils, the French-born photographer who had come to the Levant with General d'Hautpoul in 1860 and remained active in the East. Based in Beirut, Bonfils produced thousands of photographs depicting Palestine, Egypt, Syria, Greece and other parts of the Ottoman Empire. In the early days of western tourism to the Middle East, his works soon became popular as souvenirs. The photographs were available both separately and as individually arranged albums, but sets of this scope were uncommon, very few exceeding fifty images. The sumptuous binding which the owner chose underlines that this was a luxury souvenir for a more than ordinarily wealthy traveller. It features landscapes and city views, famous sights such as Jaffa Gate (Bab el-Khalil), sites sacred to the three religions (Church of the Holy Sepulchre, Church of the Flagellation, Al-Aqsa Mosque, Mosque of Omar, Wailing Wall), but also sights outside Jerusalem, including Hebron, Bethlehem, the Dead Sea, the River Jordan, Jericho, Wadi el-Kelt, Khan-el-Ahmar, Bethany, Nazareth, and Emmaus. The photographs occasionally show some insignificant loss of contrast, but are altogether in good condition. A few edge flaws to the cardboard leaves, including a chafe mark across the lower edge where the paper has buckled. Binding in good condition, with occasional scuffing (more obvious on lower cover). A fine album of photographs of Palestine.

Over one hundred photographs of Jerusalem in the 1880s

546. BONFILS, Felix / ZANGAKI / American Colony et al. Photograph album – Jerusalem.

Palestine, ca. 1880s. Oblong folio. 102 albumen photographs (220 × 275 mm) mounted on card. Contemporary green pebbled cloth ruled in blind. € 9,500

A large collection of portraits and views of Jerusalem and surroundings, most signed or captioned in-plate by Felix Bonfils (46), the American Colony studio (16), Zangaki (7), Dumas, and P. Sebah. Striking scenes include sea-bathers in the Dead Sea, the market at Jaffa overflowing with melons, the Greek Orthodox ceremony of the washing of the feet in the courtyard of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, several scenes of the interior of the same church, the Tombs of the Kings, the convent of Mar Sabba clinging to a cliffside, the Christmas Day pilgrimage in Bethlehem, the Valley of Jehoshaphat, street scenes of Jerusalem populated by passersby in Ottoman and European dress, men and camels resting along the banks of the Jordan or aiming their rifles across the river for the camera, the “Mosque of Omar” (Dome of the Rock, Qubbat as-Sakhra) and the interior of the Al-Aqsa Mosque (also known as the Qibli Mosque). The collection also includes portraits, largely of locals: two portraits of women from Nazareth, all in European style dresses under long headscarves, two wearing tall pattens to keep their feet from the street mud; father and son street vendors in Ottoman dress, a young woman from Bethlehem in an elaborately embroidered jacket, and a bearded man captioned “Cheik de Village”. Some fading and occasional wear to photographs, binding skilfully rebaked and repaired. An interesting and wide-ranging collection documenting Jerusalem from the individual to the historical scale just prior to the turn of the century.



Rare introduction to Arabic

547. [BURGESS, Thomas]. The Arabick Alphabet; or, an easy introduction to the reading of Arabick.

Newcastle, S. Hodgson, and sold by W. H. Lunn, London, 1809. Large 12mo. Modern half calf over marbled boards with black morocco label to spine, gilt. € 4,500

First edition of this rare introduction to Arabic, attributed to Thomas Burgess (1756–1837), who served successively as Bishop of Salisbury and St. David’s. As the author writes in his dedication to the Rev. John Frederick Usko, “The object of the following pages is to put the Hebrew student in possession of just so much Arabick as may enable him to profit by the illustrations of Hebrew words in the Lexicons of Simonis and others.” He proceeds to explain and justify his methods in the face

of the many difficulties encountered by students. The text looks at the construction of the alphabet itself, compares Hebrew and Arabic letters, and similarly verbs and their tenses.

No copies listed in auction records of this unusual Newcastle imprint, which also names the London bookseller and dealer in continental books, W. H. Lunn. Some contemporary handwritten annotations in ink & ownership inscription to title-page “A Bertiz / August 5, 1829”.

OCLC 55524381.

“England is now ruled by irresponsible clerks, mostly snobs”

548. BURTON, Richard Francis, English explorer and diplomat (1821–1890). 10 autograph letters signed and one autograph postcard signed.

London, Trieste and Geneva, 27 May 1882 to 12 May 1884, 8 November 1888, and no date. (Oblong) 8vo and 12mo. Altogether 32 pp. on 8 bifolia, 2 single sheets, and one postcard. 2 letters on Athenaeum stationery. With 10 autograph envelopes. € 38,000

Exceptional collection of correspondence on the *Arabian Nights*. Burton advises the poet John Payne on his translation of the Arabic classic, published just before Burton’s pre-eminent edition. He offers assistance to Payne in preparing his edition, for which he refuses any royalty payment (“I cannot accept them”), often asking for Payne’s latest proofs or volumes of the *Nights*: “Kindly send me at once vol. I and I will go through it with the text. When do you want to get no. 2 out? And when should ms. go to print?” (5 August 1882).

At other times, Burton makes textual and linguistic comments on Payne’s translation: “How is it that you have no references marginal or top-page to the number of the Nights? Surely this is one of the first things for students? Also a notice of the Edit. from which you take the Nights. In your place too I should have strictly kept to the formula of the Original ‘And when it came to be the 10th night’ etc. This would have broken those long & heavy-looking Paras.

English readers would have only skipped them – as they ought” (1 Sept. 1882).

Burton makes occasional reference to his position as consul in Trieste, including the 1882 International Exhibition, where his friend Alexander von Dorn (1838–1919), editor of the *Triester Zeitung*, was wounded at a bomb attack, causing fear among exhibition visitors: “I expect more to come and dare not leave my post” (5 Aug. 1882). Despite his position as consul he longed to go further East, as expressed in a lengthier complaint on 19 January 1884: “I am suffering from only one thing, a want to be in Upper Egypt. And of course they won’t employ me. I have the reputation of being ‘independent’ [...] Chinese Gordon has been sacked for being ‘Eccentric’ which Society abominates. England is now ruled by irresponsible clerks mostly snobs. My misfortunes in life began with not being a Frenchman”.

The *Arabian Nights* had been an important part of Burton’s life for decades. In 1882 he began translating the work in earnest; at the same time, the poet John Payne wrote to Burton to ask for his assistance in preparing his own translation (published in nine volumes between 1882 and 1884 as *The Book of the Thousand Nights and One Night*). Burton’s version was published almost immediately afterwards, under the title *The Book of the Thousand Nights and a Night: A Plain and Literal Translation of the Arabian Nights Entertainments* (1885–88, 16 volumes); it was distinguished by his retention of the sexual content of the original Arabic versions, while his extensive footnotes drew on a lifetime of travel and research. Both Payne and Burton’s translations – unabridged and unexpurgated – were printed as private subscribers’ editions, partly owing to strict Victorian laws on obscene material. Despite its deliberately archaic style, Burton’s has become the pre-eminent English translation of this Middle Eastern classic, and the keystone of Burton’s literary reputation.

Includes: an autograph letter signed by Bernard Quaritch (1819–99) to Burton, London, 28 August 1882. 1 page. Informing him that he has not a copy of Macnaghten’s *Arabian Nights* in stock, sending a copy of the Bulaq edition instead, annotated by Burton (“useless to me”) and Payne (“Sept 1/ Just received this. What shall we do?”).

A very well preserved ensemble, and a unique survival.



Inscribed by the author in Arabic

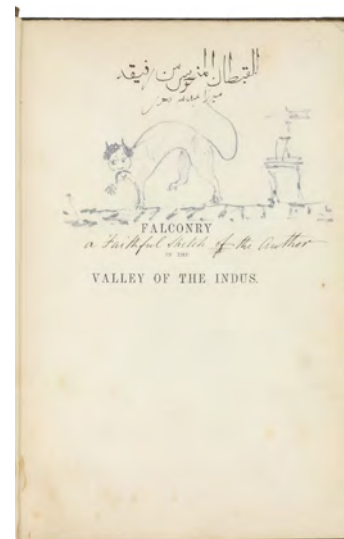
549. BURTON, Sir Richard Francis. Falconry in the Valley of the Indus.
London, Van Voorst, 1852. 8vo. Tinted lithographed frontispiece and 3 plates, 8 pp.
publisher's catalogue at end. Original cloth. € 25,000

First edition, "well written" (Harting).

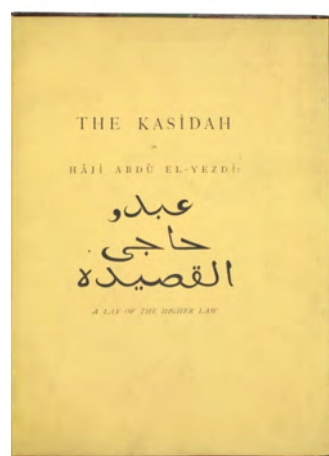
Half-title inscribed by the author in Arabic: "To the accursed captain from his friend Mirza Abdullah" (as Burton styled himself during his travels). Below the inscription is a pencil drawing (not by Burton) of the author's head imposed onto the body of a cat walking across a roof, captioned beneath in English, in a different hand in ink: "a faithful sketch of the Author".

Spine-ends professionally repaired. Light foxing to plate margins, occasional spotting elsewhere.

Harting 66. Schwerdt I, 90. Penzer p. 41.



Sufi ideas brought to the West



550. [BURTON, Richard Francis]. The Kasidah (couplets) of Hâji Abdû El-Yezdî: A Lay of the Higher Law [...].

London, [Bernard Quaritch, 1880]. 4to. Bound with the original yellow printed wrappers. Contemporary giltstamped half calf over green cloth boards with gilt-stamped spine-title. Marbled endpapers. € 6,500

First edition. Rare English-language poem by Burton, purporting to be a translation of an original Persian Sufi text. In an attempt to bring Sufist ideas to the West, Burton claims to be the translator of a Persian poem, to which he gives the English title "Lay of the Higher Law". It is thus a pseudo-translation, pretending to be based on an original Persian text which never existed. The Kasidah is essentially a distillation of Sufi thought in the poetic idiom of that mystical tradition. Both first and second issues were published by Bernard Quaritch in 1880 for the use

of the author and his friends. The present first issue omits the Quaritch name and the date from the title. Few copies of the first issue were sold (possibly fewer than 100), and the remainders were returned to Burton or members of his circle.

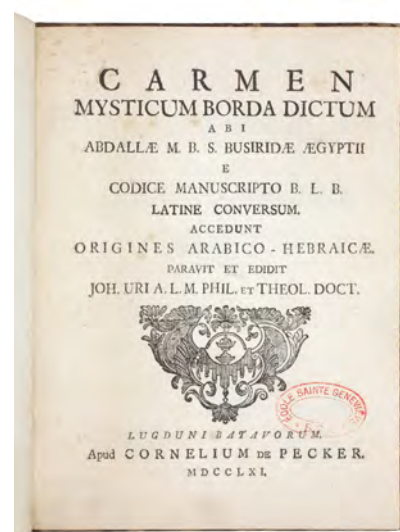
Cloth slightly soiled; original wrappers a little duststained. A good copy.

Penzer 97. Casada 84. OCLC 57537856.

First printed edition

551. AL-BUSIRI, Muhammad ibn Sa'id / URI, Johann (ed.). Carmen mysticum Borda dictum Abi Abdallae M. B. S. Busiridae Aegyptii: e codice manuscripto B. L. B. Latine conversum. Accedunt origines Arabico-Hebraicae.
Leiden, Cornelius de Pecker, 1761. 4to. Contemporary marbled boards with leather spine; giltstamped red morocco title label to upper cover. € 1,500

First printed edition of the famous and influential 13th century ode *Al-Burda*, a religious poem in praise of the Prophet Muhammad, known in English as *The Poem of the Mantle* or under its original title *al-Kawakib ad-durriyya fi Madh Khayr al-Bariyya* ("Luminous Stars in Praise of the Best of Mankind"). Written by the Sanhaji Berber poet Abu Muhammad ibn Sa'id al-Busiri (1212–94) from Egypt, the "Qasida al-Burda" remains one of the most widely known and beloved poems of the Muslim faith. According to legend, al-Busiri wrote the poem while ill, and thanks to his literary effort was miraculously healed in a dream.



Printed in Arabic type, with a Latin translation on facing pages, the book would see a second issue in 1771, at Utrecht. The edition was the work of the Hungarian orientalist János Uri (1726–96), who died at Oxford whilst labouring on the catalogue of oriental manuscripts at the Bodleian library.

A few very minor traces of dampstaining, but generally well preserved and prettily bound. From the library of the École Sainte-Geneviève, Paris, with their stamp to the title-page. Founded in Paris in 1854 by the Society of Jesus as a preparatory school, Sainte-Geneviève closed its doors in 1901.

Schnurrer p. 199f., no. 207. GAL I, 308 (264), 14, 1. OCLC 64930109.

Against Terror and Socialism: French Revolutionary publication in Arabic



552. (CAMBACÉRÈS, Jean-Jacques-Régis de) / LANGLÈS, Louis (ed.). [Majma' al-millah al-maruf bi-ism Qunfansiyyun Nasiyyun ila qawm al-Faransawi]. Adresse de la Convention Nationale au peuple français, décrétée dans la séance du 18 Vendémiaire.

Paris, Impr. de la République (Dar at-Tiba'a al-jumhur), an III [1794] / 1209 H. Folio. Arabic and French text, printed in red and black throughout. In later simple grey wrappers with handwritten French title to cover. € 4,500

Unique Arabic-French edition, officially issued by the French government press, of the famous address given before the National Convention on 18 Vendémiaire III (9 October 1794). In the aftermath of the fall of Robespierre, the statesman Jean Cambacérés condemns at once those who “speak incessantly of blood and of scaffolds” (the Jacobins) and those who threaten private property (Babeuf’s Socialists).

“Une impression regardée chez toutes les nations, comme un précieux et curieux monument de l’Art Typographique jaillit ... de l’imprimerie de la jeune République Française le 18 Vendémiaire de l’an III!” (Balagna, p. 122). The date is given in the style of the French revolutionary calendar as well as in the year of the Hijra, but not in common era style. Translated

by Pierre J. Ruffin, secretary to the French ambassador in Constantinople, and printed by the Imprimerie de la République with the elegant Arabic types cut nearly two centuries earlier by Savary de Brèves. Four years later, the French government would introduce letterpress printing to the Arabic world when Napoleon’s invading forces set up the Imprimerie Orientale in Cairo.

Wide margins a little dust-stained; an old tear to the final blank leaf mended. Bookplate “De la Bibliothèque de Ch. F...” to inside front cover. In very good condition.

Schnurrer, p. 488, no. 421. Josée Balagna, L’Imprimerie arabe en occident (Paris, 1984), pp. 122–125. OCLC 311701703.

Original painting of an Egyptian souk

553. [CAIRO]. WUTTKE, Carl. A souk in Cairo.

Cairo, 1902. Signed and inscribed “C. Wuttke. Cairo. 1902”. Oil on canvas board (20 × 28 cm). Unframed. € 9,500

Painting of a souk in Cairo, by the German orientalist Carl Wuttke (1849–1927). Paintings such as these were made to be reproduced as picture postcards, an archetypal consumer product from the early 20th century. Postcards, as a convenient alternative to the letter, had first appeared in the 1870s. The simultaneous improvements in photographic and printing techniques, led to the introduction of full-colour postcards in the 1890s. Although photographs were used as a basis for the creation of half-tone blocks, which were then used to print the postcards, well-made paintings such as these by Wuttke, were just as popular. For the numerous visitors to Egypt, picture postcards were a way of “collecting” the visited sights, thereby documenting their travels.



Carl Wuttke was one of the most well-travelled artists of his time, visiting Italy, North-Africa, the United States, China and Japan. During his travels, he painted various views in Egypt and China for the Dresden firm of Römmler & Jonas that were subsequently reproduced as picture postcards. Wuttke's quick style, reminiscent of contemporary impressionism, but also of traditional oil sketches, was well suited to that end, giving an even better suggestion of a "snapshot" than contemporary photography. Relined at the back and numbered (on the relining) "94". Varnish yellowed; craquelure in the blue and white sky parts; otherwise in very good condition.

Ludwig, Münchner Maler im 19. Jahrhundert IV, pp. 405–406; cf. Starr, Remembering cosmopolitan Egypt.

*Sixty beautiful Arabic poems,
translated into English for the first time*

554. CARLYLE, Joseph Dacre. Specimens of Arabian poetry, from the earliest time to the extinction of the khalifhat, with some account of the authors.

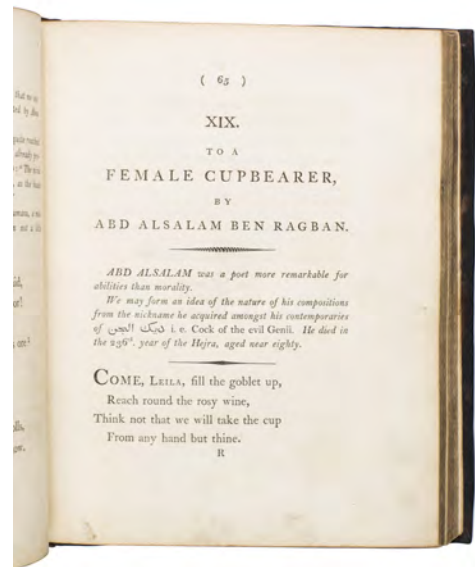
Cambridge, John Burges, 1796. With an engraved sheet with musical notation. 4to. 2 parts in 1 volume. Contemporary brown calf with a later spine, a dark red morocco title-label on the spine with the title and author lettered in gold, marbled endpapers. € 6,500

First edition of this beautiful example of Orientalist scholarship, presenting sixty early Arabic poems in their original language with English translations. This work by Orientalist Joseph Dacre Carlyle (1758–1804) enabled the English to discover the beauty of Arabic literature. The poems, which cover a wide range of topics, offer a glimpse into the rich cultural heritage of the Arab world. Carlyle was the first to translate these poems into English. His translations became quite well-known and continued to be used in other works until at least the late 19th century. The work is a collection of poems from the Arabian peninsula, between the 6th and 13th century. It includes a poem written on the tomb of Sayid by Abd Almalec Alharithy (dates unknown), a poem on avarice by Hatim al-Tai (?–578), and a poem about a thunder storm by Ibrahim Ben Khiret Abou Isaac (dates unknown). In addition to the poems themselves, the work also provides some biographical information about the poets, offering readers a deeper understanding of the historical and cultural context in which the poems were written. The work consists of two parts, the first contains the poems in English and the second in Arabic.

Carlyle was professor of Arabic at the University of Cambridge. He was appointed chaplain by Thomas Bruce, Lord Elgin (1766–1841) to the embassy at Constantinople in 1799, and pursued his researches in Eastern literature in a tour through Asia Minor, Palestine, Greece and Italy. During his travels, he collected several valuable Greek and Syriac manuscripts.

The work has been rebacked, the leather on the boards is dried and cracked, the flyleaf in the back has been replaced by a different marbled paper. The work is somewhat browned throughout, with mild foxing on the first few leaves, annotations in pencil on page 12 and 80. Otherwise in good condition.

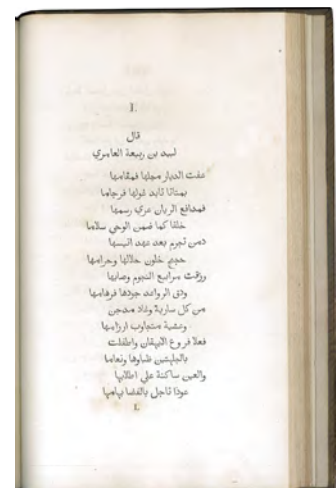
BMC 4, 1258.1197; Graesse II, p. 49.



Arabian Poets

555. CARLYLE, J[oseph] D[acre]. Specimens of Arabian Poetry, From the Earliest Time to the Extinction of the Kaliphath, With Some Account of the Authors. The Second Edition.

London, W. Bulmer for T. Cadell and W. Davies, 1810. Large 8vo. With 1 engraved plate of music. Contemporary full calf with giltstamped cover borders, attractively gilt spine and green gilt spine label. € 1,500

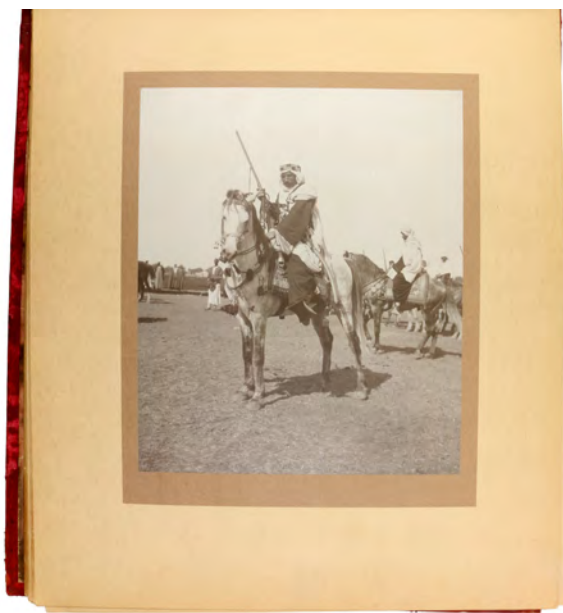


Second, posthumous edition, first published in Cambridge in 1796. Poets include Lebid ben Rabi'at Alamary, Hassan Alasady, Abd Almalec Alharithy, Abu Saher Alhedily, Hatem Tai, Jafer ben Alba, Alfadhel ibn Alabas, Meskin Aldaramy, Nabegat Beni Jaid, Imam Shafay Mohammed ben Idris, Ibrahim ben Adham, Isaac Almously, Abu Mohammed, Abd Alsalam ben Ragban, Ibn Alalaf Alnaharwany, etc. The Arabic text follows the English translation (with separate page count).

J. D. Carlyle (1759–1804) was professor of Arabic in the University of Cambridge. He was appointed chaplain by Lord Elgin to the embassy at Constantinople in 1799, and pursued his researches in Eastern literature in a tour through Asia Minor, Palestine, Greece and Italy, collecting in his travels several valuable Greek and Syriac manuscripts.

Occasional browning to text; covers sunned in places. A handsome copy from the library of John Pulteney with his engr. armorial bookplate to front pastedown.

BMC 4:1258.1197. Gay 3436. Graesse II, 49. OCLC 2770074.



Camel Racing and Horsemanship in Upper Egypt

556. [CAMEL RACE]. “Minieh, Février 20, 1914”. Photograph album of an important camel racing and horsemanship event.

Minya, Upper Egypt, 1914. Oblong folio (455 × 365 mm). 28 matte photographs (195 × 280 mm or the reverse), individually mounted on cards, recto only. Contemporary sewn red half morocco gilt, flat spine, upper cover titled in gilt and with the photographer’s name in gilt. Marbled endpapers. € 35,000

Fine album of 28 black/white mounted photographs showing officials and dignitaries, horse and camel trainers, riders, and races at an unknown celebration or festival during the last days of the Khedivate and Ottoman rule in Egypt. A similar album, comprising merely 24 photographs, is kept at the UC Santa Barbara, Special Research Collections (Bernath Mss 185).

Several mounts loosened or detached. Binding worn at extremities, some waterstaining to covers.

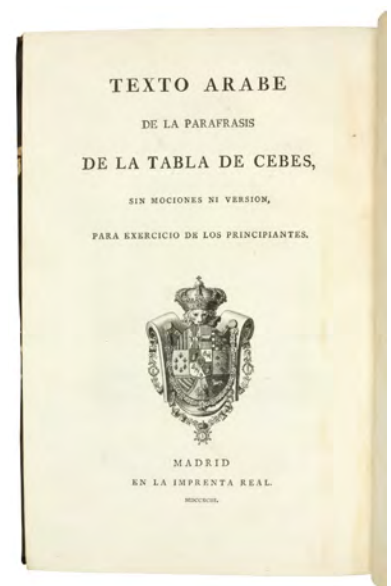
Arabic Neo-Platonism

557. CEBES (Pseudo-) / IBN MISKAWAYH. Parafraſis arabe de la tabla de Cebes, traducida en Castellano é ilustrada con notas por D. Pablo Lozano y Casela. Texto arabe de la parafraſis de la Tabla de Cebes [...].

Madrid, Imprenta Real, 1793. Large 4to. With different engraved vignette on each title-page and folding engraved plate. Contemporary Spanish marbled calf, flat spine with red morocco lettering-piece. Marbled endpapers. Edges sprinkled red. € 4,500

First joint edition in Arabic and Spanish. – The Neoplatonist Persian philosopher Ibn Miskawayh (932–1030) worked as a chancery official and librarian for various viziers of the Abbasid empire; many of his works show and document the influence of Greek philosophy on his thought. His Arabic paraphrase occasionally contains additional passages not recorded in the original Greek text.

The “Pinax” (“Table” or “Painting”) is an allegorical moral sketch of human life commonly attributed to the Greek philosopher Cebes, a student of Socrates, though the book’s real author likely flourished in the first century CE. The Neoplatonist and Pythagorean



perspective of late Hellenistic Stocism earned the text great popularity among later readers: “To us, all this appears sterile and trite; yet its impact was such that even the visual arts attempted to recreate a fiction whose author in fact shows little graphic flair” (Wilamowitz). One such attempt to transfer the titular “painting” into an engraving is found in the present edition. Extremities quite insignificantly rubbed; a very appealingly preserved copy.

Hoffmann I, 447. Palau 50822 (“Bella edición”). Not in Engelmann/Preuss.

*The Ottoman Turkish calendar of histories:
a rare, 18th-century manuscript of one of Katip Çelebi’s most important works*

558. ÇELEBI, Katip. Taqwim al-Tawarikh.

[Turkey, early 18th century]. 8°. Ottoman Turkish manuscript written in red and black ink, in a small and neat nastaliq hand within a gilt frame (ca. 27 lines to the page). With a hand-drawn gilt floral headpiece at the start of the work. Contemporary (?) Ottoman gold-tooled brown goatskin, with an oval medallion (şemse) within a decorative frame (zencirek) on both boards, a gold-tooled front flap. € 15,000

Beautifully heightened with gold, very rare Ottoman Turkish manuscript of the “Calendar of histories” by Katip Çelebi (1609–1657), who is also known as Hajji Khalifa. He was one of the most important 17th-century Ottoman authors and scholars. The work is an annalistic chronicle from the creation of Adam until 1648, when it was written. Originally written in a combination of Turkish and Persian, it is one of the rare historical works in Persian to have the form of a chronology, as most others are histories of dynasties or general histories. Eighteenth-century manuscript copies of this work are very difficult to find and rarely as luxuriously executed as the present manuscript.

Taqwim al-tawārikh was intended as an index to *Fadhlakat al-tawārikh* (“Compendium of history”), written in 1639 by the same author, but as the index was written almost a decade later, it was expanded to cover important figures and events up to 1648. The calendar contains numerous chronological tables, which are preceded by an introduction. There are tables of the pre-Islamic and Islamic dynasties, Ottoman sultans, Sheikhs and grand viziers, and important events from every year. These are followed by an afterword. It became incredibly popular as a reference work and it was continued after Çelebi’s death by several 18th-century authors. It was later translated into Latin, Italian and French.

Çelebi was born as Mustafa ibn Abd’ Allah in Istanbul. He served in the army and took part in many military campaigns during the 1620s and 30s. However, he is mostly known for his academic accomplishments and received the sobriquet Katip Çelebi (learned scribe) because of it. He was a polymath, well-versed in law, theology, history, medicine, mathematics and almost every other academic field. His thirst for knowledge knew no bounds, as he was also an enthusiastic book collector and his library became the largest in Istanbul in his time. Furthermore, he wrote at least 23 books and numerous shorter essays and treatises, mostly focussed on history, law, geography and theology. His work is still widely studied today.

With the bookplate of Otto Oren Fisher mounted on the front pastedown and the bookplate of Josephine H. Fisher on the last free marbled endpaper. The binding has been restored with reddish brown goatskin around the spine and the fore-edge of the backboard and flap, the binding shows some signs of wear, with some loss of material at the foot of the spine. The top outer corner of leaf [20] has been restored, wormholes in the bottom margin of leaves [55–70], without affecting the text, minor (ink) stains on some of the leaves. Otherwise in very good condition.



The finest piece of book production achieved in Egypt



559. CRESWELL, Sir Keppel Archibald Cameron. Masagid Misr (The Mosques of Egypt from 21 H. [A.D. 641] to 1365 H. [A.D. 1946]).

Giza, Ordnance Survey, 1948. Royal folio. 2 vols. Arabic text printed in red and black. With 2 chromolithogr. frontispieces, 2 chromolithogr. title-pages, 243 phototype plates (27 in colour), 2 folding maps, folding table, and numerous text illustrations. Original blind- and giltstamped green cloth. € 8,500

First, original Arabic edition; much rarer than the English edition, which appeared a year later. "The finest piece of book production achieved in Egypt" (Creswell). A history of Islamic architecture in Egypt, containing several beautiful views of the principal mosques, with plans and notes. Both

volumes include the double page with the preface by the Minister for Religious Foundations as well as Creswell's introduction (dated 1954), which supplanted the original pages 1–2 (probably a dedication to King Farouk). An unusually good, clean copy from the library of Tarek Wahby (his bookplate on the flyleaf).

Seminal work on Islamic architecture in Egypt

560. CRESWELL, Sir Keppel Archibald Cameron. The Muslim Architecture of Egypt.

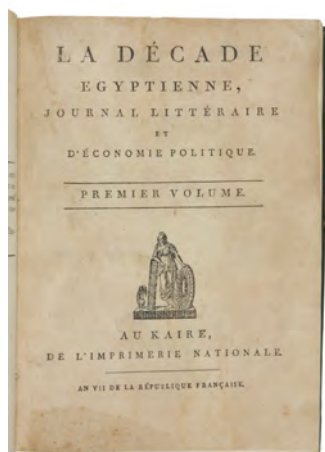
Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1952–1959. Royal folio. 2 vols. With 251 plates and numerous text illustrations. Publisher's original green cloth. € 18,000

First edition, printed in 550 copies only. Principal work of the great architectural historian of Muslim Egypt. Beginning where his "Early Muslim Architecture" left off, this monumental two-volume set traces the history of Egyptian Islamic architecture from the dynasty of the Ikhshids and Fatimids (939–1171 CE) to that of the Ayyubids and early Bahrite Mamluks (1171–1326 CE). Creswell had begun his work in 1920 with a generous grant of King Fuad I; the present publication is dedicated to Fuad's son, Farouk I.

The publisher's voucher copies: numbers 4 and 2 of 550 copies printed, removed from Printer's Library of Oxford's famous Clarendon Press. In perfect condition.

Rare, the last complete copy sold in 1999 (Sotheby's, Oct 14, lot 185).

OCLC 1105072.



*The first periodical of the Arab world:
the extremely rare, complete set*

561. LA DÉCADE ÉGYPTIENNE. Journal littéraire et d'économie politique. Cairo, de l'imprimerie nationale, an VII–VIII [1798–1801]. Small 4°. 3 vols. Near-contemporary half calf over green papered boards with gilt spines. € 85,000

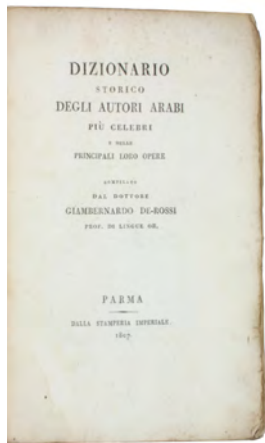
Extremely rare, entirely complete run of this journal, praised by Guérnard as a "truly scientific review" and hailed by Glass and Roper as the first periodical published in the "Arab world". The 916 pages of these various issues appeared between 1798 and 21 March 1801: first every 10 days, then monthly for the second volume, and quarterly for the third.

The journal has great interest for marking the beginning of printing in Egypt: “The expedition of Napoleon Bonaparte to Egypt from 1798 until 1801 was a prelude to modernity. It was to change permanently the traditional Arab world [...] The French brought Arabic typography to Egypt [...] For, leaving aside the Hebrew printing presses in Egypt of the 16th to the 18th centuries, until this date announcements and news addressed to Arabs there, as well as in other parts of the Arab-Islamic world, had been spread only in hand-writing or orally, by criers, preachers or storytellers [...] The periodical [...] ‘La Décade Egyptienne’ [was one of] the first press productions of Egypt” (D. Glass and G. Roper, cf. below).

The journal took its name from the “*Décade philosophique*”, the publication of the Institut National’s Section des Sciences morales et politiques. At the time of the French capitulation, the first 24 pages of a fourth volume were in the press, but they were never distributed, and the only copy of these sheets remains in the Library of the Royal Museums of Art and History in Brussels (cf. *ibid.*).

First and last volume show traces of worming, occasionally touching the text, with additional brownstains in the lower corner of vol. 3 near the end. Bound in the mid-19th century for Gaillardot Bey, with his handwritten ownership “Ch. Gaillardot” on the half-title of the first volume. Charles Gaillardot (1814–83) served as one of the two vice-presidents of the Egyptian Institute in 1881. A professor of natural history at the National School of Medicine in Cairo and later director of the Cairo medical school, he had created in the Egyptian capital a “Musée Bonaparte” of his personal collections, comprising books, engravings, weapons, and decorative items – keepsakes of the French Expedition to Egypt, today dispersed. Later in the collection of the writer André Maurois (1885–1967) with his engraved bookplate to pastedown.

D. Glass/G. Roper, Arabic Book and Newspaper Printing in the Arab World, in: Middle Eastern Languages and the Print Revolution (Gutenberg Museum Mainz 2002), pp. 177–216, at pp. 182 & 207 (“scientific magazine [... first periodical] of the ‘Arab world’”). Maunier, Bibliogr. économique, juridique, et sociale de l’Égypte moderne, p. XXIV, no. 2. De Meulenaere, Bibliogr. raisonnée des témoignages de l’Expédition de l’Égypte, p. 57. Not in Blackmer or Atabey.



Biographical dictionary of Arabic authors

562. DE ROSSI, Giovanni Bernardo. Dizionario storico degli autori arabi più celebri e delle loro principali opere.

Parma, Stamperia Imperiale (Bodoni), 1807. 8vo. Contemporary marbled wrappers.

€ 2,800

First edition of this biographical dictionary of Arab authors. Printed by Bodoni, as were many of the author’s other works.

Sewing loosened, occasional light brownstains and title-page insignificantly dusty, but in all a fine, wide-margined copy.

Brooks 1036.

The first comprehensive description of ancient and modern Egypt

563. DESCRIPTION DE L’ÉGYPTE, ou recueil des observations et des recherches, qui ont été faites en Égypte pendant l’expédition de l’armée Française.

Paris, C. L. F. Panckoucke, 1820–1829. A total of 36 vols.: 26 text vols. (4to) and 10 atlas vols. (elephant folio). With coloured frontispiece and 899 engraved plates and maps, many double-page-sized and folded. Slightly later English half calf, professionally repaired in places. € 185,000

Second edition of this monumental work (the first was published from 1809 onwards), the first comprehensive description of ancient and modern Egypt. Commissioned by Napoleon during his Egyptian campaign between 1798 and 1801, this encompassing historical, archaeological, art-historical, and natural-historical account of the country was realised through the efforts of the Institut d’Égypte in Cairo. Its influence was



enormous, establishing Egyptology as an intellectual discipline and nurturing a passion for Egyptian art throughout the Western world. More than 150 scholars and scientists and some 2000 artists, designers and engravers were involved in its preparation. The success of the publication was such that work on the second edition (known as the “Pancoucke edition”) began before the first was completed. The text was expanded into a greater number of volumes, now printed in a smaller format; new pulls were taken from the plates, and these were bound with many of the large-format plates folded into the new, reduced dimensions.

A splendid, clean copy, complete with all the plates. An incomplete copy of the second edition of the *Description de l’Égypte* sold at Sotheby’s for £68,750 in 2016.

Blackmer 526. Gay 1999. Brunet II, 617. Graesse II, 366. Cf. Monglond VIII, 268–343 (for the first edition). Nissen, BBI 2234. Nissen, ZBI 4608. Heritage Library, Islamic Treasures, s. v. “Art” (illustration).

The rare book and manuscript collection of a Franco-Russian oriental scholar, diplomat, and secret agent

564. [DEMAISONS, Jean-Jacques-Pierre]. The collection and research library of Jean-Jacques-Pierre Desmaysons (1807–1873), oriental scholar, diplomat, secret agent, and writer.

Various places, late 15th century to 1873/74. 193 catalogued items, comprising printed books and manuscripts in 237 volumes. In Arabic, Avestan, French, Greek, Latin, Ottoman Turkish, Persian, Russian, Syriac, and Sanskrit.

€ 1,050,000

Jean-Jacques-Pierre Desmaysons (1807–73), known in Russia as Petr Ivanovich Demezons, was a wide-ranging oriental scholar as well as a diplomat in Russian services. Born in the Savoyard city of Chambéry, the son of the French physician Pierre-Jacques Desmaysons and his wife Suzanne Roux, he went to Russia in 1826, aged 19, to study oriental languages at Kazan and St Petersburg. Desmaysons took a doctorate in 1830 and taught Persian and Arabic at the Russian military academy of Orenburg before undertaking a clandestine mission to the Emirate of Bukhara, where he collected valuable commercial intelligence on behalf of Russia – an achievement for which he was decorated by the Czar.

Appointed professor in the Asiatic department of the Russian ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1836, Desmaysons entered the diplomatic service and was repeatedly posted to Tehran in the 1840s. He was a co-founder of the Imperial Russian Archaeological Society and received numerous honours from the Russian empire. He retired to Paris in 1857, and it is here where he began work on what is perhaps his most lasting scholarly achievement, a critical edition of the “*Kitab-i Shajarah-i Türk*” by Abu al-Ghazi Bahadur, Khan of the Uzbek state of Khiva in the 17th century (his personal copy is included in this collection).

Desmaysons passed away in Aix-les-Bains at the age of 66, before having been able to complete his last manuscripts; his translation of the “*Shajarah-i Türk*” appeared a few months after his death. The manuscript on which his edition is based survives in the present collection. His “*Dictionnaire persan-français*”, compiled during repeated visits to Persia between 1858 and 1869, did not see print until 1908. A number of the published sources he cites in his dictionary are present here: among them the great works of Golius, Meninski, and Freytag.

Not only an author and facilitator of scholarly publications, Desmaysons was also an avid collector of books in his elected field. His vast library has survived a century and a half of historical upheavals and is now offered for sale as a collection. It comprises a surprisingly broad range of orientalist works: slight, wrapper-bound offprints of Proceedings of the Russian Archaeological Society which he helped to found; splendidly bound examples of important standard works such as Walton’s great polyglot Bible; a few almost unobtainably rare publications produced for the Greek-speaking markets of the Levant; and, most importantly, a wealth of editions in the original Middle Eastern languages: critical editions by Western scholars as well as some of the earliest editions produced in the East, in Istanbul, Bulaq/Cairo, and Alexandria, in Tehran, Täbriz, Kerbala and other places, sometimes lithographed, more frequently in Arabic letterpress. Several of the printshops here represented made history for being the first presses in the Middle East: J. J. Marcel’s *Imprimerie Nationale*, set up in Cairo in 1798 for Napoleon, and the famous Bulaq press established in 1235 (1819/20), the first Muslim-run printing press in the Arab world. We here mention only the “*Tarikh-i Sami ve Sakir ve Subhi*” (1783), the first book from the much-sought second series of Mütefferika’s revived Constantinople press; the first illustrated medical book ever printed in the Muslim world, the “*Hamse-i Sâ nizade*”



(Istanbul 1820); and both the rare first and the second edition of the first Western historical text ever translated into Ottoman Turkish, the Bulaq-printed “Katerina tarihi” (Life of Catherine the Great) by Jean Castéra, rendered into Turkish by Yakovaki Efendi.

Equally impressive are the manuscripts in Desmaisons’ collection: several Persian manuscripts of Saadi, some dating to the mid-16th century; an early Quran manuscript from Yemen; religious miscellanies of the Hanafite school; and various grammatical and chancery repertoires. Among the volumes offered here is even Desmaisons’ privately compiled Arabic-French vocabulary manual, handwritten by himself in 1826 in the first year of his university studies.

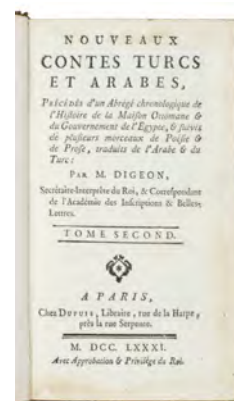
The scope and comprehensiveness of the present collection bear testimony to the broad-minded scholarship of the Franco-Russian oriental philologist Desmaisons. It is safe to say that it represents the largest private collection of its kind which has come up for sale in the last decades, and it would be nearly impossible to build a comparable collection item-by-item. Less than a dozen important titles not preserved in Desmaisons’ collection as it has survived but known to have been used by him intensively have been inserted into this catalogue by the compilers, so as to present more fully the literature he owned, consulted and worked with. The material here offered constitutes a unique opportunity to acquire a vast scholarly trove built essentially over half a century by one of the nineteenth century’s eminent authorities in the field of oriental studies.

A fully illustrated catalogue is available.

*First edition of a history of the Ottoman Empire and Egypt
with a collection of Turkish and Egyptian tales*

565. DIGEON, J. M. Nouveau contes Turcs et Arabes. Précédés d’un abrégé chronologique de l’histoire de la maison Ottomane & du gouvernement de l’Egypte, & suivis de plusieurs morceaux de poésie & de prose, traduits de l’Arabe & du Turc.

Paris, Dupuis, 1781. 2 volumes. 12°. Contemporary calf, richly gold-tooled spines, gold-tooled board edges and turn-ins. € 2,750



First edition of both an historical work describing the Ottoman and Egyptian rulers from the founder of the Ottoman empire, Sultan Osman I (1258–1326), to the year 1745, and a collection of Turkish and Arabic tales, gathered, translated and annotated by the French orientalist J.M. Digeon (ca. 1730–1812). The first volume contains a chronological survey of the Ottoman and Egyptian emperors. In the second volume some Turkish and Arabic tales and extracts of poetry and prose by Turkish and Egyptian writers are recorded.

The margins of the title-pages of each volume a bit browned and some minor damage to the extremities, but otherwise a very good and attractive set.

Cioranescu 24979; Gay 2004; NBG XIV, col. 169; not in Atabey; Blackmer.

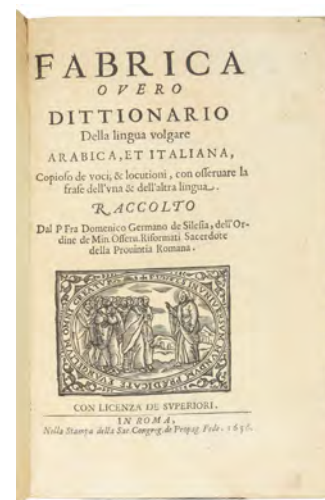
*First issue with Arabic letters from the printing office
of the Sacra Congregatio de Propaganda Fide*

566. DOMENICUS GERMANUS. Fabrica overo Dittionario della lingua volgare arabica, et italiana.

Rome, Sac. Congreg. de Propaganda Fide, 1636. 4to. With woodcut title vignette to title page. Later half vellum (ca. 1850). € 3,500

First edition. First issue with Arabic letters from the printing office of the Sacra Congregatio de Propaganda Fide, established in 1622 by Pope Gregory XV. Not actually a dictionary, as the title suggests, but rather an introduction to vernacular Arabic. Three years later, the Franciscan Dominicus (1588–1670), known as Germanus (from Silesia), would publish an Arabic-Italian dictionary, entitled *Fabrica linguae Arabicae* – which has no connection with the present work, in spite of the similar title. – Old shelfmark on reverse of title page. Rare.

STC 306. Smitskamp 224. Schnurrer 67. Brunet II, 1553. Ebert 8379. LThK III, 396. Zaunmüller 18 (imprecise).



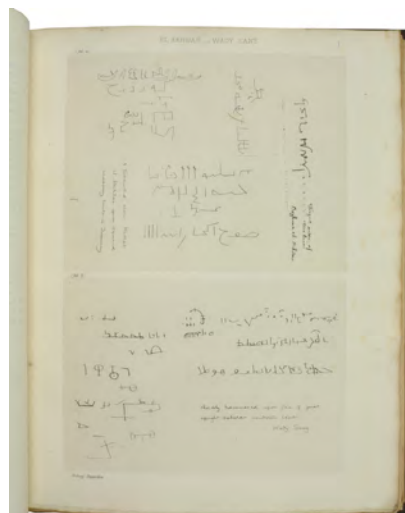
“First fruits of Arabia”: Doughty’s first book on Arabia

567. DOUGHTY, Charles [Montagu]. Documents épigraphiques recueillis dans le nord de L’Arabie.

Paris, Imprimerie Nationale, 1884. Large 4°. With 57 plates, mostly heliographed, of archaeological inscriptions, sites and maps, 9 folding. Contemporary half calf over cloth boards with red label to richly gilt spine. € 6,500

Only edition: the “first fruits of Arabia” (Hogarth, *Life of Charles M. Doughty*, 1928), and the first publication in English of any account of Doughty’s travels, predating *Travels in Arabia Deserta* by four years. (In spite of the French publication, the “Note de M. Doughty sur son voyage”, comprising pp. 7–35, is entirely in English.) Doughty (1843–1926) first met the great French orientalist and writer Ernest Renan in 1883, and after the failure of his attempt to sell to Berlin the copies of the inscriptions he had made in the region of El-Hejr and Medain Salih, Renan wrote the preface and supervised the publication of Doughty’s work in Paris.

Macro 855. Rare offprint from the “Description de l’Égypte”



*A photographic pioneer in the Middle East,
“the first completely realized photobook” (Parr/Badger) ever published*

568. DU CAMP, Maxime. Égypte, Nubie, Palestine et Syrie: dessins photographiques recueillis pendant les années 1849, 1850 et 1851, accompagnés d’un texte explicatif et précédés d’une introduction.

Paris, Gide & J. Baudry, 1852. Folio. 125 mounted original salt prints, letterpress captions to mounting leaves and tissue-guards, 3 small engravings to the introductory text, double-page engraved plan of Karnak, single-page plans of Medinet-Habu and the island of Philae. Recent half brown cloth, marbled boards, original spine, brown hard-grained morocco laid down, title gilt direct, low flat bands with dotted roll gilt, double fillet panels to the compartments, new endpapers, original marbled free endpapers retained. € 350,000



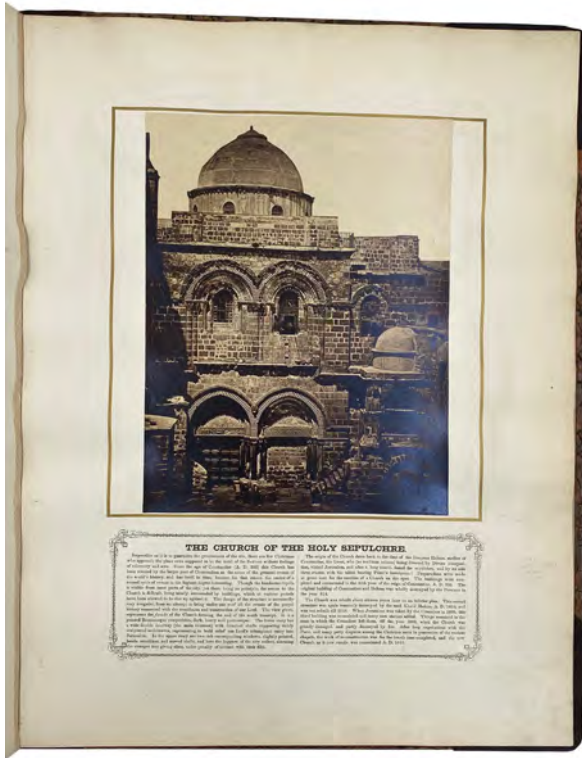
Extremely rare first edition, complete, illustrated with 125 salt prints from wet paper negatives (Blanquart-Evrard process) mounted one to a page. Maxime Du Camp’s monumental survey, “Égypte, Nubie, Palestine et Syrie”, was the first of its kind, the first travel album to be completely illustrated with photographs of archaeological monuments.

Du Camp learnt the craft of photography in 1849 in preparation for his second journey to North Africa. By the time he came to Abu Simbel in March 1850 to explore the rock-cut temples built by Ramesses II, Du Camp was thoroughly at ease with the medium. With official backing from the French Government, and travelling in the company of the novelist Gustave Flaubert, Du Camp returned with over 200 paper negatives of the antiquities of Egypt and the Near East, of which 125 were published in the present work. The illustrations were produced at the photographic printing works of Louis-Désiré Blanquart-Évrard at Lille and their distinctive cool neutral tones are due to the prints being chemically developed rather than merely printed-out in sunlight.

Soundly bound, presenting well on the shelf. Front hinge slightly cracked towards the head at the first blank, some very light foxing throughout, but altogether an excellent copy.

Parr/Badger, The Photobook, I, 73. QNL Inaugural Exhibition (2018), 153.

Extremely rare photographic work



569. ECCLESTON, John. Jerusalem Photographic Album.

Newark, NJ, 1865. Large folio. 12 leaves (56 × 40 cm), each containing a large mounted albumen photograph (ca. 30 × 25 cm) with descriptive letterpress beneath. Original leather-backed marbled boards with gilt-lettered roan label on front cover; leaf of printed introductory text mounted to inside front board. Skilfully rebaked and recorned.

€ 45,000

An extremely rare photographic work, unrecorded in the major scholarly studies of early photography in Palestine. According to the introductory text, "In the winter of 1859 the King of Prussia sent an artist to the Holy Land to procure views for his portfolio. Having reached Jerusalem, whilst the Royal commission was being executed, I was so fortunate as to secure (through the courtesy of Right Reverend Samuel Gobat, of the Anglican and Prussian mission) fine impressions from the most valuable of these negatives [...] they are now published, at the request of many persons [...]"

A gilt frame surrounds each photograph, beneath which is the title of the plate and two columns of letterpress text within a decorative type-ornament border. The titles of the plates are: Garden of Gethsemane; Damascus Gate; Jew's Waling Place; Church of Holy

Sepulchre; Mosk El-Aksa / Solomon's Bridge; Valley of the Son of Hinnom; St. Stephen's Gate; Golden Gate; Top View of Jerusalem; Bethany; Via Dolorosa and Ecce Homo Arch; Mount Moriah and the Mosque of Omar.

Though seemingly unknown to scholars working in the field, two copies of Eccleston's book are indeed known: the NUC and RLIN both record one copy, at Yale, and OCLC locates a second copy at the University of Texas. Our copy was given by Eccleston, probably soon after publication, to his local library company; in the 1880s the library company was absorbed by a newly-created public library, from which it was purchased.

Small, unobtrusive 19th century embossed library stamp at lower right blank corner of each mount, minor wear at board extremities and chipping at edge of front endpaper, else an unusually clean and nice copy, with the photographic plates in perfect condition

Beautifully illustrated Arabic ABC

570. [EDUCATION]. [The Gardens of Arabic Reading. Gardens Street].

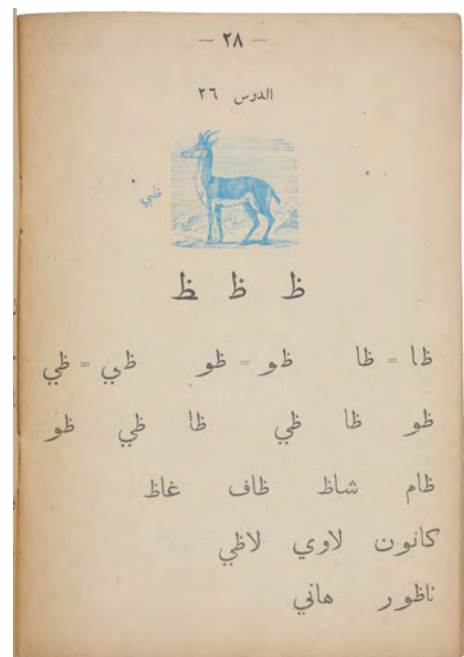
Jerusalem, Holy Land Press, 1945. 8vo. Arabic text. Numerous small illustrations in blue ink. Original green pictorial wrappers, stapled.

€ 850

Later issue of Part I, Section I. A very attractive Arabic ABC, printed in Jerusalem, apparently a re-issue of the first booklet in an educational series titled "The Gardens of Arabic Reading". The title-page states it was developed by a French monk.

Extremities sunned, a little wear to spine around the staples, otherwise very good. Rare: this edition and part do not appear in LibraryHub or OCLC.

Cf. OCLC 236006704 (Parts 2-3, 1946, in the National Library of Israel).



Sources on ancient Arabic history

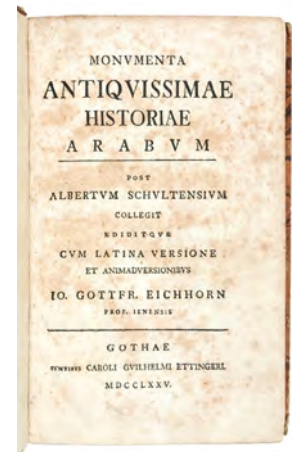
571. EICHHORN, Johann Gottfried / Schultens, Albert (eds.). Monumenta antiquissimae historiae Arabum. Post Albertum Schultensium collegit ediditque cum latina versione et animadversionibus.

Gotha, (Fickelscherr for) Karl Wilhelm Ettinger, 1775. 8vo. With 13 genealogical tables printed on 12 folding plates. Contemporary marbled boards. € 4,500

Rare first edition of this corpus of sources on ancient Arabic history. With extensive passages in Arabic, largely presenting excerpts from the historical works of Ibn Qutaybah, the renowned Islamic scholar of Persian origin (cf. GAL I, 120ff.). He served as a judge during the Abbasid Caliphate, but was best known for his contributions to Arabic literature.

Binding rubbed and bumped at extremities. Some brownstaining throughout (more pronounced in title page). From the collection of the Lower Saxon educator and rector Friedrich Hülsemann (1771–1835) with his ownership to front pastedown (dated 31 July 1799); later in the library of the Badanian rabbi Levi Bodenheimer (1807–67; his ownership on flyleaf; Hebrew pencil note on rear pastedown). Last in the collection of the German zoologists Barbara and Ragnar Kinzelbach (their bookplate).

Macro 888 ("8 volumes" in error for "8vo"). Schmurrer 160f. Fück I, 768. NYPL Arabia Coll. 23. Aboussouan 304 & 833. Cf. NDB IV, 377. Not in Smitskamp.



Heavily annotated copy of the best edition of a classic Arabic grammar, with fables, proverbs, and quotations

572. ERPENIUS, Thomas. Grammatica Arabica; cum varia praxios materia, cujus elenchum versa dabit pagella.

Leiden, Joannes Maire, 1656. Title-page printed in red and black, without printer's device, with a few woodcut decorated initials and some head- and tailpieces built up from typographical ornaments. Roman and Arabic type. 4to. 2 parts in 1 volume. Quarter vellum and blue decorated paper sides, manuscript author and title to spine, blue sprinkled edges. € 4,500

Third edition, expanded and edited by Jacobus Golius, of Erpenius's classic Arabic grammar, first published in 1613. Maire had published the second edition, edited by Golius's student Antonius Deusing, in 1636. That edition included the author's own revisions, taken from his copy of the 1613 edition, and was expanded by the addition of Lokman's fables and Arabic proverbs, which Erpenius had published earlier. The present edition further expands it with an Arabic chrestomathy that Fabricius had published in 1638. These various additions occupy more than half of the book.

Erpenius (1584–1624) revolutionised Arabic scholarship in Europe and made the Netherlands the most important European center of Arabic studies before he died of the plague in 1624. His 1613 grammar remained the standard work in the field for two centuries. Golius, Erpenius's most distinguished student, succeeded him as Professor of Arabic and other oriental languages at Leiden University. He had published his monumental Arabic lexicon in 1653.

Nicely printed using the Arabic type that Arent Corsz. Hogenacker had cut for Johannes Janssonius, first used in the 1636 edition of Erpenius's grammar and Lokman's fables, published by Janssonius and Maire. Hogenacker had also cut Erpenius's own Arabic types and later also those acquired by Oxford University for their press. The grammar opens with a table showing the initial, medial, final and stand-alone forms of the letters of the Arabic alphabet, with their names and other information.

The present copy has clearly been used to study Arab grammar, as it has been annotated in an 18th-century hand throughout. These annotations are most likely the work of the Swede Petrus Boling (1731?–1805?) who was headmaster in Gävle from 1786 to 1805. His manuscript ex libris can be found on the front pastedown.

Annotated throughout in brown ink in an 18th-century hand, probably belonging to Petrus Boling. With two manuscript owner's inscriptions on the front pastedown ("J. Apelb..." [crossed out] and "Ex libris Petr. Boling. [Hebrew numbers(?) 2204]"), and a blue oval stamp of the library of the Gästrik-Hälsinge Nation (a student's association in Uppsala, Sweden; "Gästr.-Häls. Nation Bibliotek") on the recto of the first flyleaf. The vellum of the binding is browned, the decorated paper sides are rubbed and slightly damaged along the edges, the printer's device on the title-page has been removed, the hole has been restored with thin laid paper, the first leaf of the preface has been reinforced with paper (was damaged when the title-page was cut), some slight foxing throughout. Otherwise in good condition.

Breugelmans, *Fac et spera* (2003) 1656:1; F. De Nave, *Philologia Arabica* (1986) 72 note; Schmurrer 81 & 220; Smitskamp, *Philologia orientalis* 72; STCN 065582748 (8 copies); USTC 1829193 (7 copies)

One of the sources for the Qur'an printed in Venice ca. 1520

573. **ERPENIUS, Thomas.** Rudimenta linguae Arabicae. Accedunt eiusdem praxis grammatica; & consilium de studio Arabico feliciter instituendo.

Leiden, ex typographia auctoris, 1620. 8vo. With woodcut printer's device on title-page. Modern half vellum with marbled covers. € 4,000

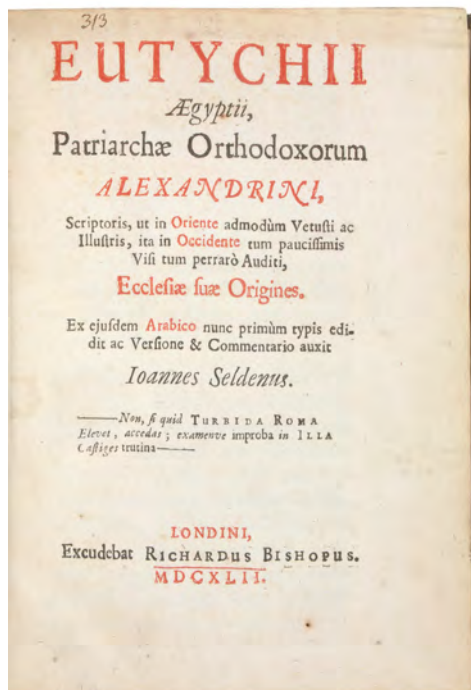
First edition. "The work opens with the well known 'Consilium de studio arabico feliciter instituendo' here published for the first time. At the end is given a 'Catalogus librorum arabicorum', compiled by Erpenius and Coddæus, and listing most of the work concerned with Arabic published so far. It is one of the sources for the alleged Koran printed in Venice ca. 1520" (Smitskamp). Remarkably, the author printed his introduction in the Arabic style, from right to left. Erpenius (1584–1624), professor of oriental languages at Leiden, "is one of the men whom the study of oriental languages owes its resurrection [...] He set up his own printing shop with Hebrew, Arabic, Syrian, Ethiopian, and Turkish type" (cf. ADB). Until well into the 19th century his works, published in numerous editions, remained the foundation of Arabic language teaching in the West.

A few underlinings and marginalia in Latin and Arabic. Some waterstaining. From the library of the Danzig Lutheran Nathanael Dilger (1604–79) with his marginalia and autograph note of acquisition, dated November 1625, on title-page.

Graesse II, 499. Hoefler XVI, 309. Schnurrer 55. Smitskamp 88. ADB VI, 329 ("1628" in error). Cf. Ebert 6914. Gay 3400 (later ed.). Brunet 1050 (later ed.).



The first English-printed book in Arabic



574. **EUTYCHIUS SAID IBN AL-BATRIQ, Patriarch of Alexandria.** Ecclesiae suae origines.

London, Bishop, 1642. Title-page printed in red and black. With a woodcut in the text.

Bound with:

(II) **HOTTINGER, Johann Heinrich.** Exercitationes Antimorinianae: De pentateucho Samaritano.

Zurich, Bodmer, 1644. 4to. Contemporary vellum. € 5,800

The first book in Arabic ever printed in England, some parts set in Arabic and Latin parallel text. "Partial edition of the Annals of the Melkite patriarch Said ibn Batriq as a polemic on the origin of the Alexandrian Church and the distinction between priests and bishops, to which Ecchellensis was to reply in extenso" (Smitskamp).

(II) First edition of Hottinger's study on the Samaritan pentateuch, directed against the findings of the Oratorian Jean Morin.

Insignificant browning due to paper; altogether a fine copy.

(I) Ibrahim-Hilmy I, 225. Graf II, 34. Schnurrer 171. Fück 86. Smitskamp 370 (with different imprint).

(II) BM-STC H 1722. Fürst I, 414.

Greek-Arab textual transmission

575. **FABRICIUS, Christoph Carl (auct.) / NAGEL, Johann Andreas Michael (praes.)**. Specimen academicum de studio philosophiae Graecae inter Arabes.

Altdorf, Johann Georg Meyer, 1745. 4to. Contemporary papered spine.

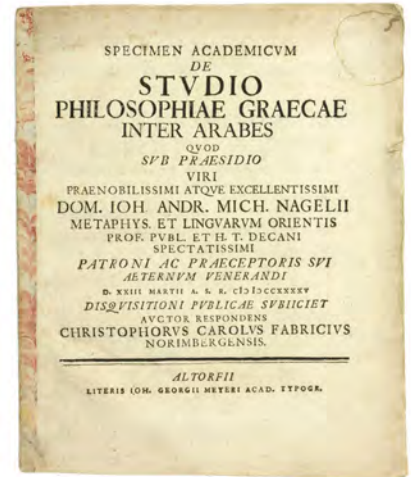
€ 1,500

First edition of this rare and early dissertation on the reception of Greek philosophy in the Arab world. Composed as an “academic specimen” by the young Nuremberg-born classicist Christopher Fabricius under the direction of the Altdorf professor Johann Nagel (1710–88), one of Germany’s foremost oriental scholars of his age, this treatise is one of the first to investigate the crucial transmission process of ancient Greek “philosophia” into the Aristotelian and Neo-Platonically infused “falsafa” of medieval Islamic culture. The author points out that it was through Muslim travellers to India and China that even the cultures of the farther East were introduced to Western philosophy.

The study’s principal Arabic sources are Abu al-Faraj and Jirjis ibn al-’Amid Makin. As the printer of Altdorf University, Meyer, lacked Arabic type, the quotations are set in Hebrew. Reprinted in 1753 in C. E. von Windheim’s “Fragmenta Historiae Philosophicae”.

A waterstain to the title-page, otherwise in good condition.

Meusel X, 5.



Caring for the royal falcons of King Sancho I of Mallorca

576. **[FALCONRY – Sancho I of Mallorca]**. Invoice document for falconry expenses.

No place, 1320. Folio, folded lengthwise (112 × 320 mm). Catalan manuscript on cotton paper. 9 written pp. on 8 tall sewn leaves. Stored in custom-made purple half morocco case. € 85,000



An extensive account of the expenses incurred and payments received by Guillem Esteve for the care of the falcons of King Sancho I of Mallorca, between the months of March and May 1320. Sancho of Mallorca, the Peaceful (1274–1324), was King of Mallorca, Count of Roussillon and Cerdanya, and Lord of Montpellier from 1311 to his death in Formiguères on 4 September 1324. The document includes information on the feeding and care of the falcons, on the costs of the hoods, jesses, rings and other utensils, and the loans and payments to various persons. The itemized transactions involve the purchase of several falcons: three from the castle of Pollensa, two from the land of Palomera, and three from the land of Alconzena; others from the Bishop of Mallorca, from the land of Escorça, from the married woman Valentina (wife), from the land of Calobra; further, 12 pairs of pigeons and another 27 pairs of pigeons; other entries of pigeon purchases follow.

Written in Mallorcan, a dialectal variant of Catalan, in a scribal hand, on cotton paper manufactured in Mallorca by Arab paper makers. Under Muslim rule from 903 until 1229, Mallorca (“Mayurqa”) had formed one of the Eastern Islands of al-Andalus (“al-jaza’ir al-sharqiya li-l-andalus”). The art of papermaking, long mastered by the Arabs, had reached the southern Spain only in the 12th century through the Muslim conquest, at a time when most of western Europe still favoured vellum as a writing material. The Arab tradition of papermaking is still evident in this early 14th century insular specimen.

An extraordinarily rare survival in excellent state of preservation. Includes full transcription.

Including the famous views of Mecca and Medina

577. FISCHER VON ERLACH, Johann Bernhard. Entwurf einer historischen Architektur. In Abbildung unterschiedener berühmten Gebäude, des Alterthums und fremder Völker.

Leipzig, 1725. Royal folio. 5 volumes in 1. With engraved title-page, engr. dedication, 5 engr. half-titles and 86 engr. plates (3 folded, 1 map). Contemporary full calf with giltstamped red morocco label to richly gilt spine. All edges red. € 35,000

First edition of this splendid work, which was reprinted five times until 1742 (including an English edition). The first three volumes deal with historical and legendary monuments (among them the seven wonders of the ancient world as well as monuments of the “Arabs and the Turks”). The fourth volume is dedicated to buildings of Fischer von Erlach himself; the fifth volume shows vases and sarcophagi.

Binding slightly rubbed, some dampstaining near end, otherwise a fine, wide-margined and complete copy.

Nebehaj/Wagner 176. Ornamentstichslg. Berlin 2105. Fowler 121. Schlosser 438. Thieme/B. XII, 48. Millard III, 31. Kruft 205/687. Museum of Islamic Art, Hajj – The journey through art, p. 48f. (illustration).



“The Astronomer-Poet of Persia”

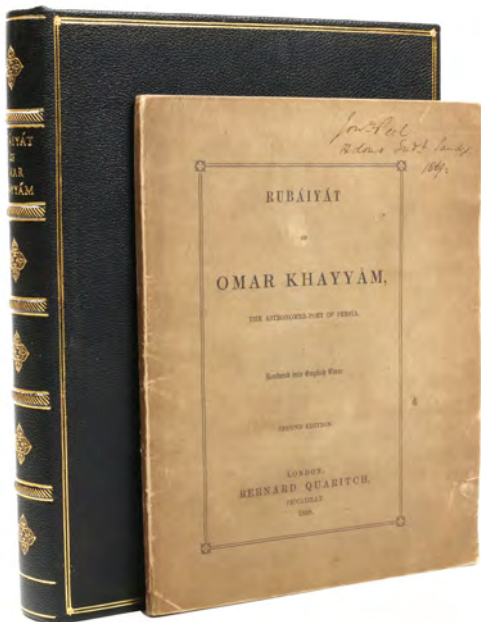
578. [FITZGERALD, Edward (trans.)]. Rubáiyát of Omar Khayyám, the Astronomer-Poet of Persia. Rendered into English Verse.

London, (John Childs & Son for) Bernard Quaritch, 1868. 8°. Original printed paper wrappers. Housed in a full black morocco case with cloth chemise. € 12,500

Second edition of FitzGerald’s translation, substantially expanded and revised. The Persian mathematician and philosopher Omar Khayyám was famous in his own country and time chiefly for his scientific achievements. He is known to English-speaking readers mostly due to FitzGerald’s translations, which were quite free and liberal in their paraphrasing and would prove to be the “most popular verse translation into English ever made” (Decker, p. xiv).

Five hundred copies of the second edition were printed, with Quaritch selling each at a price of 1s. 6d.; when a copy re-appeared in their catalogue in 1929, it had already reached a price of £52 10s. (Potter, p. 12). FitzGerald substantially revised the text of the *Rubáiyát* four times, with none of these five versions seen as truly definitive. The first edition had 75 quatrains, while the present second edition, which has 110 quatrains, is the longest of the five. Some light foxing throughout. Some soiling and creasing to wrappers; contemporary ownership inscription, dated 1869, to upper cover.

Potter 129.



*Notorious forged binding, gold-tooled with Ottoman imagery
painted red, white and green on dark brown*

579. FLORUS, Lucius Annaeus. [Epitome rerum Romanarum].

Leiden, (Philippe de Croy for) Adriaen Wijngaerden, 1648. 8° (18 × 12 × 3 cm). Engraved allegorical title-page by Cornelius van Dalen. Contemporary or near-contemporary calf. The decoration on the binding is believed to have been executed in Bologna ca. 1880/1900 by a group of forgers: each board with the same scene, showing 2 women in Ottoman costume, one kneeling to play a qanun (Turkish zither) at left and the other perhaps dancing at right, framed by drapery as though on a stage, with a crescent moon and 5-pointed star in each corner and the name "IBRAHIM" at upper left, the whole in a frame of double fillets. The figures' skin is painted white and the clothes and drapery red and green. The crescent moon and star repeat in spine compartments 1 and 3–5. € 39,500



A second-century history, in the original Latin, celebrating the glory of the city, republic and empire of Rome and their people from the city's mythical foundation by Romulus to the early years of the reign of Augustus (Emperor 27 BCE–14 CE). It appears here in the first edition edited by Nicolaes Blanckaert the younger (1624–1703).

The most remarkable feature of the present copy is its pseudo-Ottoman binding, formerly described as a contemporary binding made in Venice. The great American collector Robert Hoe acquired one before he published his 1895 catalogue of bindings, and the 1911 catalogue for the sale of his library proudly illustrated it in the frontispiece as one of the greatest highlights of the collection. It sold for \$2600 (the equivalent of about \$70,000 today), but soon after the sale L.A. Baer (and later also E.P. Goldschmidt) denounced Hoe's celebrated binding as a fake. With part of the head margin of the engraved title-page cut away and the lower outside corner of T2 torn off, neither affecting images or text, the fore-edge of the engraved title-page slightly tattered with a crease in the right edge of the image, a brown spot in one leaf and occasional minor browning, but otherwise in good condition. The binding has a small tear at the foot of the spine, another at the foot of the fore-edge of the back board, minor damage to the other corners, a crack in the spine, a few minor scuffs, and some of the painted colours have rubbed off, but the tooling remains clear and in good condition. There is no front paste-down. A notorious and artistic forged binding reflecting the late 19th-century interest in Islamic art.

STCN (5 copies); for the present copy in its pseudo-Ottoman binding: Catalogue de la collection de M. le Comm. Gius. Cavaliere ... (Munich, Hugo Helbing, auctioned at Milan, 25–30 May 1914), lot 604, ill. in plate 21; A. Hobson, "A binding decorated c. 1880–90, probably in Bologna" in: The book collector XLVI (1997), pp. 93–96, item 5 ("ownership unknown").

Oriental sayings

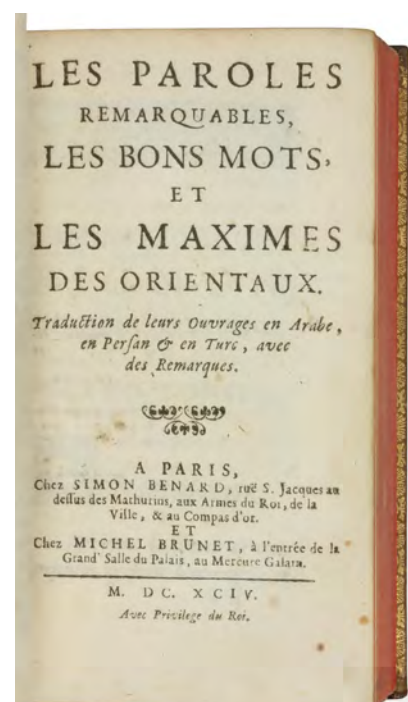
580. GALLAND, Antoine (ed.). Les paroles remarquables, les bons mots et les maximes des Orientaux. Traduction de leurs ouvrages en Arabe, en Persan & en Turc, avec des remarques.

Paris, Simon Benard & Michel Brunet, 1694.

Bound after: (II) THEOPHRASTUS / LA BRUYÈRE, Jean de (transl.). Les caracteres de Theophraste traduits du grec: avec les caracteres ou les moeurs de ce siecle. Sixième edition. Paris, Estienne Michallet, 1691.

8vo. 18th century full calf with gilt supralibros of Louis-Robert-Hippolyte Bréhant de Plélo on both covers. Spine on five raised bands; compartments show gilt armorial crest. Marbled endpapers. Leading edges gilt. All edges red. € 8,500

Original edition of the first book published by the French orientalist Antoine Galland (1646–1715), soon to be famous for his influential translation of Alf Layla wa-Layla. "Galland, professor of Arabic at the Collège de France since 1709, had made three journeys to Turkey, the Levant and Palestine, and approached the Orient without prejudice and with an open mind. [...] He set about collecting from Arabic, Persian, and Turkish works,



such as the chronicles of Makin, of Bar Hebraeus, of Mirchond, from the Matla' us-sadain of Abdarrazzaq, from the Tag ut-tavarikh of Hodsha Effendi, from Sa'adi's Gulistan, from Latifi and other sources, remarkable sayings to show his readers that the orientals did not rank behind the West for wit, powers of observation, and pithiness of expression. To these he appended maxims taken from the collections of sayings published by Erpenius and Golius" (cf. Fück). Although a reissue appeared at Den Haag the same year, the work is very rare; Fück reports that he knows it only from the reprinted text in the supplement to d'Herbelot's *Bibliothèque orientale* (1780). Bound first is the sixth edition of La Bruyère's Theophrastus translation, containing 77 new characters, including *Le distrait*, *Onuphre*, the portraits of *La Fontaine*, *Jean de Santeul*, and others.

Provenance: from the library of the French diplomat and military officer Louis-Robert-Hippolyte Brehant de Plélo (1699–1734), bound for him with his arms stamped in gilt to both covers (OHR, 1715, fer no. 1). Latterly in the collection of the French industrialist and patron Pierre Bergé (1930–2017); acquired from the sale of his estate.

I: Chauwin I, 81A. Tchemezine-Scheler III, 802. Brunet III, 720. Fück 101. OCLC 14147406. – II: OCLC 32361379.

Scarce book on hawking

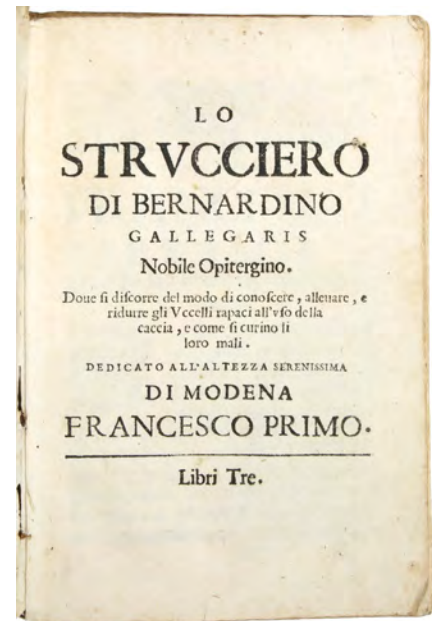
581. GALLEGARIS, Bernardino. *Lo strucciero* [...]. Dove si discorre del modo di conoscere, allevare, e ridurre gli uccelli rapaci all'uso della caccia, e di come si curino li loro mali.

(Venice, Minerva, 1646). Small 8vo. Some woodcut head- and tail-pieces and initials. Contemporary limp vellum. € 6,500

The first edition of “a scarce book on hawking” (Schwerdt). The author asserts that the falcon came originally from Babylonia and that Dancus, king of that country, was the first to recognise its nature. “Rara ... una delle cose classiche della falconeria italiana” (Ceresoli).

Occasional light foxing. A few mispagnations corrected in pencil; old provenance mark from Christie's (15 Dec. 1982) pencilled to lower pastedown.

Harting 282. Schwerdt I, 195. Souhart 266. Ceresoli 261.



Wonderful album of 99 early photographs of the most important cultural monuments from the El-Andalus period

582. GARZÓN RODRÍGUEZ, Rafael. Photography – Spain.

Toledo, Córdoba, Granada, 1890. Large oblong. 89 original photographs, mostly 20 × 26 cm. Half blind-tooled greenish brown calf and grey/green net grained cloth over boards, with the title in gold on the front board, red edges and decorated endpapers.

€ 28,000

The present photo album covers in many photographs the magnificent architecture and features of the Great Mosque of Cordoba, which is considered one of the most significant architectural monuments of the western Islamic world. Built in 785, the mosque's most notable feature was its enormous hypostyle hall, comprised of rows of columns connected by double tiers of arches.

Rafael Garzón (1863–1923) was born in Granada became known as one of Spain's foremost photographers of the early twentieth century. He owned studios situated inside the Alhambra of Granada, and in Seville. His studio inside The Alhambra became particularly famous. Upon his arrival in Seville in 1901, he established a studio with an elaborate Arabic theme to enhance his photographs. The binding shows very slight signs of wear, mainly around the foot of the spine, the interleaved tissue paper is slightly browned, the upper-outer corner of the leaves is occasionally slightly dustsoiled.



*Famous military manual in magnificent contemporary colouring:
from the library of the last Margrave of Bergen op Zoom*

583. GHEYN, Jacob II de. Waffenhandlung von den Rören, Musquetten, undt Spiessen Gestalt nach der ordnung dess Hochgebornen Fursten und Herrn herrn Moritzen Printzen zu Oranien, Graffen zu Nassaw & Gubernatoren und Capitein General uber Gelderlandt, Hollandt, Zeelandt, Utrecht, Oberijssel &c. Figurlichen abgebildet ...



The Hague, [Hillebrant Jacobsz. van Wouw, 1607–1608]. 3 parts in 1 volume. Small 1° (37.5 × 28 cm). With engraved title-page and 117 full-page engraved plates. All plates and the engraved title-page magnificently coloured and lavishly highlighted with silver and gold by a contemporary hand. 18th-century mottled calf sewn on 5 cords, gold-tooled with the arms of the Count Palatine of Sulzbach and his wife on each board and richly gold-tooled spine. € 250,000

Magnificent copy of one of the rare 1608 editions (“1608” added by hand on the engraved title-page), with the German title, English dedication and note to the reader (hence the English arms on the title-page) and text in English, French, German and Dutch. Known in English as *The exercise of arms*, it was written and illustrated by Jacques de Gheyn and quickly became a famous pictorial army manual for use of officers to teach the young recruits how to handle their weapons: the arquebus (part 1), musket (part 2) and pike (part 3).

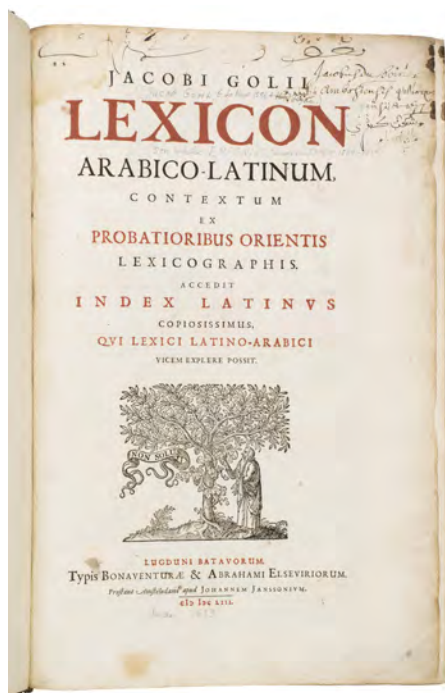
Fully coloured copies like the present were produced largely for princes and other important persons and were probably coloured by De Gheyn himself who was certainly responsible for the high standard of the colouring.

In the 18th century our copy was owned by and bound for Charles Philippe Theodore Count Palatine de Sulzbach (1724–1799), Duke of Bavaria, Jülich, Kleve

and Berg, Prince of Mörs, Count of Veldentz, Lord of Ravenstein and last Margrave of Bergen op Zoom (1733–94), with his and his wife’s coat of arms on each board. He was the grand-son of Leopold Phillipe, Duke of Arenberg (1691–1754) and Maria Francesca Pignatelli Countess of Egmond (1696–1766).

The slips on the title-page have browned slightly and there is occasional minor soiling, mostly in the lower right margin, but the book is in very good condition. A magnificently coloured copy of a work of major importance in military history.

Meij, Jacques de Gheyn II als tekenaar, p. 12, nos. 15-20 (pp. 45-47); New Hollstein, The De Geyn Family II, 340-457 (with descriptions and illustr. of all plates); cf. Cockle 79 (other ed.); Jähns pp. 1005-7 (other eds.); J.B. Kist’s commentary to the facsimile of the Dutch edition (1971); Lipperheide 2057-60 (other eds.); Muller, Historieplaten 1117 (& Suppl.).



*Golius’ epoch-making Arabic dictionary, with
contemporary annotations in Arabic, Greek, and Latin*

584. GOLIUS, Jacobus. Lexicon Arabico-Latinum, contextum ex probatoribus orientis lexicographis. Accedit index Latinus copiosissimus, qui lexi Latino-Arabici vicem explere possit.

Leiden and Amsterdam, Bonaventura & Abraham Elsevier [= Johannes & Daniël Elsevier] and Johannes Janssonius, 1653. With a large publisher’s device on the title-page, the title-page is printed in red and black. The text is set in roman and Arabic type in two columns per page. Further with woodcut decorated initials and woodcut decorated head- and tailpieces. Folio (36 × 23.5 cm). Contemporary mottled calf with the title lettered in gold on the gold-tooled spine. € 6,500

First edition – the Elzevier and Janssonius issue – of Golius’s ground-breaking Arabic lexicon, which remained the most important dictionary in European Arabic studies until Freytag’s dictionary appeared in the 1830s. Golius based his dictionary on a variety of Arabic lexicographical texts, the most important being al-Jawhari’s *Sahah* and Firuzabadi’s *Qamus*, but he also used geographical and zoological sources

such as al-Damiri's book on animals. His dictionary included, moreover, Arabic words derived from other languages, most notably Turkish and Persian, which he translated directly from the source language, using Turkish and Persian glossaries. The work concludes with an extensive index, containing some 10,000 entries. "The manner in which Golius arranged his dictionary, according to the Arabic root letter and the verbal and substantival forms with all their derivatives, is still the fundamental criterion of Arabic dictionaries in European languages" (Vrolijk & Van Leeuwen). The book was produced in four simultaneous issues, differing only in the imprint, all noting Bonaventura and Abraham Elzevier as printers (the colophon also noting the Elzeviers as printers), one apparently for their own distribution and others noting the book's sale by Johannes van Ravesteyn in Amsterdam or Arnout Leers in Rotterdam rather than the present Johannes Janssonius. It was for a long time the best resource we had on the Arabic language (Willems 723).

Jacobus Golius (1596–1667), a pupil and friend of Erpenius, was one of the most important Arabists of his day. From 1625 to 1627, he served as chancellor of the Dutch consul in Aleppo. Afterwards, he was appointed professor of Arabic at Leiden University. The Elzeviers acquired Erpenius's printing materials after his premature death in 1624, including his famous Arabic types. Erpenius had had them cut in Leiden by Arent Corsz. Hogenacker and they set the style that remained the standard among Dutch, English and other Arabic scholars for many years.

With an owner's inscription on the title-page ("Jacobus du Poirier Ambosiensis [Greek text] Parisii .. 1677 [Arabic text]") and around the colophon (above: "J.bs. du poirier de la Ramée. doct. med. fm. 1679" and below: "Jacobus Ramus Ambaesiensis [Greek text] Parisii .. 1677. [Arabic text]" and some Arabic text further below): from the library of Jacques du Poirier de la Ramée, a French doctor and scholar from Tours. Further with a manuscript inscription on the recto of the final black flyleaf, and occasional manuscript annotations in Arabic, Latin, and Greek in the margins, probably by Jacques du Poirier de la Ramée. The spine and corners of the boards show some signs of wear (with some minor loss of material) and the joints are slightly weakened, the front free flyleaf is modern, some occasional foxing, a small water stain in the top inner corner of the leaves, some occasional very small ink stains in the margins. Otherwise in good condition.

De Nave 91; Rahin, Les Elzeviers, 723; Schnurrer 79; Smitskamp, Philologia orientalis 314; STCN 117768960 (8 copies, including 1 incomplete); Vrolijk & Van Leeuwen, Arabic studies in the Netherlands, pp. 47–48; Willems, Les Elzevier, 723; for Jacques du Poirier de la Ramée see: Jean-Luc Deuffic, "Jacques du Poirier, doctor in Tours, bibliophile and erudite Hellenist" (online 26 September 2011, <https://pecia.blog.tudchentil.org/2011/09/26/jacques-du-poirier-medecin-a-tours-bibliophile-et-helleniste-erudit/>).

Luxurious Arabic grammar, intended for native speakers

585. GUADAGNOLI, Filippo. *Breves arabicae lingua institutiones.* Rome, Propaganda Fide, Joseph David Luna, 1642. Folio. With the Propaganda Fide's woodcut device on the title-page, their round device above the colophon, and woodcut tailpiece. Set in roman, italic and Arabic type with incidental Hebrew. Contemporary sheepskin parchment, sewn on 5 cords, manuscript spine title. € 12,500

First and only edition of Guadagnoli's Latin grammar of the Arabic language, in a luxurious folio format. In 1632 the Propaganda Fide had begun work on an Arabic Bible that was not to be completed until 1671. Guadagnoli (1596–1656) was one of the correctors for the Bible and in the present grammar, set in the same type, he notes that they have taken special care with their Arabic setting and with the metre to suit them to the desires of native Arabic speakers, though the fact that the text was in Latin and the fact that it must have been an expensive book would have limited the audience: it is not the sort of book that missionaries would give away to common people. Erpenius's 1613 grammar, revised and reprinted several times, was aimed primarily at European scholars.

With early manuscript shelf-marks in ink at the foot and on the back of the title-page. Most of the sheets have browned patches or browned spots, but otherwise in very good condition and with generous margins. Binding very good, with only minor wear and a couple small abrasions. An important Arabic grammar intended for native speakers.

Schnurrer 72. Smitskamp 220. Amaduzzi 11.



36 drawings of famous thoroughbred race horses, mostly ca. 1850



586. HALL, Harry (by and/or after), and others. Segrare i Derby & Oaks [Winners at the Derby & Oaks].

[England/Sweden], ca. 1835-55?. 4° (24.5 × 18 cm). 36 pencil drawings of English thoroughbred race horses (7.5 × 11.5 to 11 × 16 cm), 1 finished in ink washes and a few touched up with white or light brown. Each mounted on (or occasionally drawn on) a card, loose in a Swedish blind-blocked, textured red cloth portfolio (ca. 1860?). € 7,500

A collection of 36 pencil drawings of famous thoroughbred race horses by at least three artists, including one signed “Harry Hall” and several others clearly based directly or indirectly on his paintings. Some horses appear in their stables or grounds, sometimes with a stable boy, groom or owner, others are shown carrying a jockey during a race at a track. The earliest horses shown include a beautiful pencil and ink-wash drawing of Camel (1822–1844), who won the 1826 Port Stakes at Newmarket. He is better known as the sire of Touchstone (1831–1861), also shown, one of the most famous thoroughbreds of all time, who raced from 1833 to 1837. In very good condition, with only some minor wrinkles in one drawing and faint stains in another. Portfolio good. A charming collection of horse drawings, mostly from the early 1850s.

A quiet day on the Arabian Gulf

587. HAND, T[homas] H[enry] H[erbert], Royal Indian Navy surveyor and marine painter (1870–1933). “Off Linga, Persian Gulf”. Original watercolour.

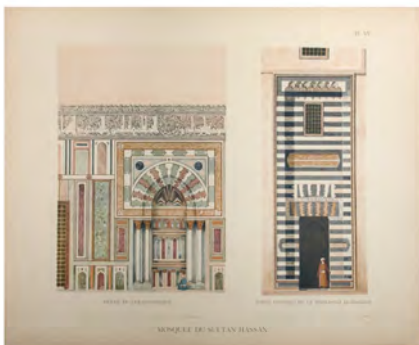
[Bandar Lengeh, Iran, ca. 1904]. Watercolour on paper, 135 × 230 mm, matted, framed and glazed. € 3,500



A lovely nautical watercolour of three ships off Bandar Lengeh on the Iranian shore of the Gulf, situated directly north of the UAE on the Arabian shore. One ship is particularly European, likely British, its unidentified flag flying limp in the still air of the quiet Gulf. The city of Bandar Lengeh was at one point a major trading port which did much of its business with Oman. It was also attacked by British forces, which used a naval bombardment to shell the city in 1809, having alleged that it was a haven for pirates. The sloping seaside hills of Persia are shaded with deft brushstrokes, and the delicate rigging and masts of the ships are picked out with a careful hand.

T. H. H. Hand was the son of Captain Henry Hand RN and Anna McCheane. In 1888 he was recorded as a lieutenant; he subsequently joined the Royal Indian Marine and qualified as a master in the merchant services in Bombay in 1902. This lovely historic view of the Gulf was likely created in the early years of the 20th century, when Hand was involved in the Marine Survey of India and the Gulf coast. Light foxing, a hint of toning around edges. In good condition, not examined out of frame. With pencil ownership inscription of M[ilverton] Hall, Milverton (near Leamington Spa), on the reverse of frame.

The Sultan's Mosque



588. HERZ, Max / LAJNAT HIFZ al-Athar al-'Arabiyyah. La mosquée du Sultan Hassan au Caire.

Cairo, Imprimerie de l'Institut Français d'Archéologie Orientale, 1899. Folio. With 20 tables and 9 illustrations within the text. Leaves and plates stored loosely in original decorated dark green cloth portfolio. € 8,500

First edition of this fundamental work on the Sultan Hassan Mosque in Cairo, built in 1356/59 during the Mamluk era. One of the largest mosques in the world, it is famous not only for its sheer size, but also for its monumental portal, itself a work of art.

Herz (1856–1919), born a Hungarian in Arad County and trained as an architect in Budapest and Vienna, joined the Technical Office of the Egyptian Ministry of Culture in 1882. In 1888 he was made head architect of the Cairo “Comité de conservation des monuments de l'art arabe” and head conservator of Arabic monuments at the Egyptian ministry for religious foundations (waqf).

Occasional minor edge flaws, but well preserved. Rare: a single copy on the market since 1975.

OCLC 7065880.

*The defining collection
of Muslim and West Asian historical weaponry*



589. HOLSTEIN, Prosper. Contribution à l'étude des armes orientales. Paris, Albert Lévy (by Protat frères, Macon), 1931. 2 vols. Folio. With 108 photographic plates. Publisher's original grey wrappers titled in red.

€ 1,500

In over 100 photographic plates: a monumental personal collection of historical weaponry from Arabia, Persia, Central Asia, Turkey, Arab Egypt, Morocco, India, the Malay Peninsula and the Pacific Islands. Prosper Holstein (1843–1926) was an avid collector of Muslim and Asian weaponry, and the photographs were largely if not entirely drawn from his own extensive collection before its dispersal after his death. A banker and silk worker by profession, Holstein never left the city of Lyon where he spent practically his entire life. He was, however, a close friend of Emile Guimet (1836–1918), who himself founded two eponymously named museums to house his large collection of Egyptian antiquities, as well as of the salon hostess and philanthropist, the Marquise Arconati Visconti, who donated her late husband's vast collection to the Louvre.

Holstein began his own collection of art and weaponry – a passion which would persist until his death – with the help and advice of those who understood the world

of museums and auctions, and who recommended or reserved various items upon Holstein's request. Even more important to the formation of the collection shown here was a chance correspondence with Lord Kitchener (1850–1916): this marked a turning point in Holstein's life as a collector, since Kitchener, as Viscount and Commander-in-Chief of India, had a hand in all frontiers of the British Empire. He contributed hugely to helping Holstein identify and acquire historical weaponry across Arabia, West Asia, and the Indian subcontinent in particular. As a result, Holstein remains known by enthusiasts as the primary reference source on the topic, and these volumes remain the best record of his work.

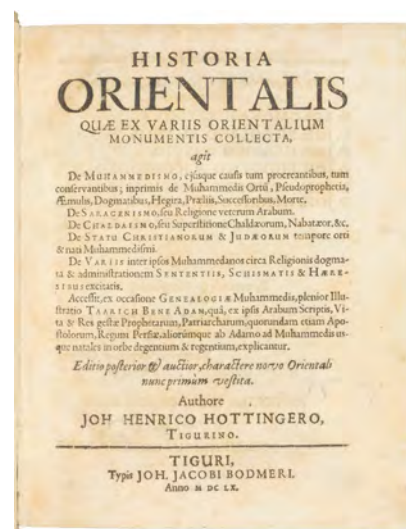
In excellent condition, with only minor wear to wrappers. From the collection of Jean-Charles Tausin (1889–1957) and heirs.

A ground-breaking account of Islam

590. HOTTINGER, Johann Heinrich. Historia orientalis quae ex variis orientalium monumentis collecta, agit de Muhammedismo, de Saracenis, de Chaldaismo, ... & nati Muhammedismi.

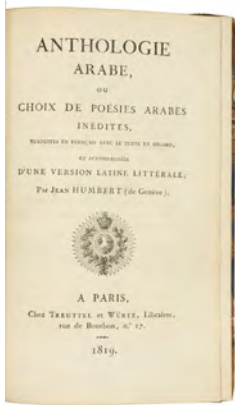
Zurich, Johann Jakob Bodmer, 1660. Text in Latin, Hebrew and Arabic. Contemporary vellum with ms. title to spine. 4to. € 5,000

Fine copy of the authoritative second edition of Hottinger's chief work, expanded by several long sections in the original languages. "One of the most significant contributions to the history of Islam to have been published in the 17th century" and "a groundbreaking account of the history and basic tenets of Islam which relied almost entirely on authentic Islamic sources" (Loop). Principal work of the theologian Hottinger (1620–67), a founder of oriental linguistics. Includes extensive chapters on the Prophet's genealogy, the main doctrines and the religious context of Islam, as well as many lengthy quotations in Arabic. While preparing the *Historia Orientalis*, Hottinger had to cope with several problems, most importantly the lack of Arabic printing types. In the first edition of 1651 he had solved this issue by transliterating the Arabic quotations into Hebrew and using Hebrew letters with 'niquds' to cover the Arabic alphabet. In the 1650s, however, the Swiss printers Johann Jakob and Heinrich Bodmer had started the casting of Arabic, Syriac and Samaritan types in their own foundry, and the present second edition of the *Historia* could be printed with Arabic types. Hottinger presents the entire body of knowledge about Islamic history and religion available at the time. He revised the first edition, published in 1651, during his stay in Heidelberg in 1655, where he had been summoned by the Elector Palatine. Some browning as common, but an outstanding copy, with the handwritten ownership of Elisabeth Malainda (gift, dated Höchstädt, 28 Dec. 1676) on the pastedown.



VD 17, 23:000384N. Chauvin XI, 577. Fück 91f. Ibrahim-Hilmy I, 311. Fürst I, 414. Brunet III, 347. Durstmüller 147. Graesse III, 378. Paisey H-1725. BL-STC German 17th c. I, H-1725. Not in Smitskamp. Cf. Loop, "Johann Heinrich Hottinger (1620–1667) and the 'Historia Orientalis'", in: CHRC vol. 88 (2008), no. 2, pp. 169–203.

Arabic poetry



591. HUMBERT, Jean (ed.). [Iltiqat al-az'har fi mahasin al-ash'ar]. Anthologie arabe, ou choix de poésies arabes inédites [...].

Paris, Treuttel & Würtz, 1819. 8vo. Contemporary red half leather over marbled boards with giltstamped spine title. Marbled endpapers. € 2,800

Rare anthology of Arabic poetry with Arabic text and French translations printed on opposite pages as well as literal Latin translations and notes. Jean Humbert (1792–1851) learned Arabic in Paris under the auspices of Silvestre de Sacy and later pioneered the Arabic curriculum at the University of Geneva.

Binding rubbed, extremities bumped and chipped, upper spine-end defective, front hinge starting. From the library of the oriental scholar Edouard Montet (1856–1934), professor at Geneva, with his bookplate on the front pastdown (with a fine quotation from Al-Zamakhshari in Arabic). Additional handwritten ownership “Edward Cooper” to flyleaf.

OCLC 29298262. GAL II, 479 (for the writings of Michel Sabbagh, pp. 291ff. in the Anthology). Cf. Fück 156 (for Humbert).

The most important Arabic dictionary

592. IBN SIDAH, Abu l-Hasan 'Ali. Kitab al-Mukhassas.

Bulaq, Al-Matba al-Kubra al-Amiriya, 1898–1903. 4to. 17 parts in 5 volumes. Contemporary half calf. € 3,500

Principal work of Ibn Sidah (1007–1066), the great blind Andalusian lexicographer: the most important Arabic encyclopedia and dictionary. Lemmas are arranged in groups based on different classes of words. Two manuscripts are preserved: one in Cairo (dated 1202) and one in the Escorial. Occasional edge wear; some browning and brownstaining. A good copy.

GAL I, p. 308. EI II, 445. OCLC 20111625.



Ibn Tufail's philosophical-allegorical novel in its first English translation

593. IBN TUFAIL. The Improvement of Human Reason, exhibited in the Life of Hai Ebn Yokdhan: Written in Arabick above 500 years ago, by Abu Jaafar Ebn Tophail. Newly translated from the original Arabick, by Simon Ockley.

London, Edm. Powell & J. Morphew, 1708. 8vo. With engraved frontispiece and 5 engraved plates. Contemporary full calf, ruled in blind. € 8,500

First English edition of this philosophical-allegorical novel by the Andalusian Muslim mystic Abu Bakr Muhammad ibn Abd al-Malik ibn Muhammad ibn Tufail al-Qaisi al-Andalusi (1110–85). The narrative follows the journey of a human being, beginning with a childhood spent alone among animals on an uninhabited island, continuing through a Robinson Crusoe-like youth, and culminating in the realization of the existence of God. The text then reaches its main point, and expounds on the different ways to know God: that of revelation and that of self-study.

“The work was known in Europe relatively early (first edition in Latin translation by E. Pococke, Oxford 1671) and very widespread during the Enlightenment” (cf. Kindler VIII, 297f.). This first translation into English, available to the wider non-Latinate audiences of Enlightenment Europe, is considered “a very faithful translation, to which is added to an appendix” (Lowndes).

Near-contemporary bookplate to pastedown, showing a dove with the motto “Nuncio pacis”. Light wear, binding professionally restored. Very good.

GAL S I, 831. Schmurrer 471. Lowndes 1175. Graesse III, 407.



Travel poetry from Egypt and Yemen

594. IRWIN, Eyles. Eastern Eclogues; Written During a Tour Through Arabia, Egypt, and Other Parts of Asia and Africa, in the Year 1777.

London, J. Dodsley, 1780. 4to. With publisher's advertisement on final page and an engraved scene (R. Cooper fecit) on title-page. Removed from binding.

€ 1,500

First edition of this poetry collection by the East India Company civil servant Eyles Irwin (1751–1817), born to Irish parents in Kolkata and based in Chennai (then Madras). Irwin's poetry on the Arabian Peninsula and North Africa was based on his own travels, and almost attempts to mimic the effect of a travelogue in poetry form. Each poem is titled with its location, the time of day in which it has been set, and most include informative and sometimes extensive footnotes. For example, a line like "Prepare, ye Loves! your myrtles ever-green, / To wreath the

column of Egyptia's Queen" has a paragraph-long footnote explaining Cleopatra's Needle, down to its dimensions. Other poems are set in Yemen (at noon, and inevitably in the imagined interior of a harem) and Tunis. A fourth describes a disturbing account of a Brahmin who flung himself from a height in protest of Company rule in India, which Irwin informs the reader that he personally witnessed. Illustrated with an engraved scene on the title-page, "From a Drawing made upon the Spot", and with an advertisement of Irwin's account of his voyage up the Red Sea on the final verso.

Removed from binding. Fore-edge trimmed a little close; in good condition.

ESTC T972. OCLC 17380880.

The great mosques of Jerusalem

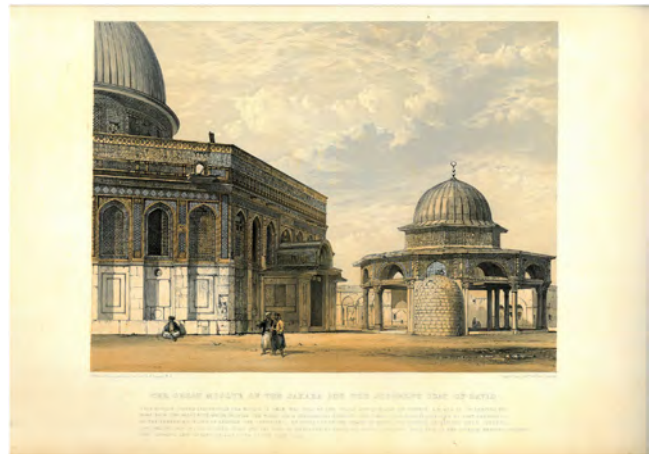
595. ISAACS, A[lbert] A[ugustus]. Four Views of the Mosques and Other Objects of Interest Occupying the Site of the Temple at Jerusalem.

London, Day & Son, 1857. Folio. 4 tinted lithographs drawn and lithographed from photographs taken by A. A. Isaacs. Original printed wrappers. € 12,500

First edition. A very scarce depiction of the great mosques of Jerusalem. The views are: "General View of the Great Mosque of the Sakara", "The Mosque of the Sakara and Judgement-Seat of David", "Facade of the Mosque El Aksa", and "The Marble Pulpit and Colonnades". The wrapper states that these are the first published views of the Mosques.

Lithographs lightly foxed, spine repaired. An excellent copy.

OCLC 35701777. Not in Abbey or Tobler.



Lively watercolour view of Tophane Quay with the Kilic Ali Pasha Mosque

596. [ISTANBUL]. [KING, Helena Caroline or Adelaide Charlotte]. [Prominent Ottoman and entourage boarding boats before the Kilic Ali Pasha Mosque].

[Istanbul?, ca. 1830/50?]. Watercolour drawing on wove paper (29.5 × 45 cm) with highlights in shellac and a thin black border. Mounted on a larger sheet of paper in a passe-partout. € 8,500

A lively scene on the Tophane Quay in Istanbul, with the background dominated by the dome and minaret of the 1580 Kilic Ali Pasha Mosque. The tip of a second minaret, perhaps from a different mosque, is visible in the distance. On the quay, an opulently dressed black-bearded Ottoman (a high official in the Emperor's court or a wealthy merchant?) stands in the centre of the scene with his entourage. He wears red robes trimmed with gold and with black decorations, a white turban around a red fez, and a gold waistband with the hilts of two guns sticking out, and carries a walking stick in his left hand. His entourage includes a white-bearded Islamic holy man (?) with a green turban around a red fez, a Greek or Armenian man in a black hat, a dark-skinned woman in green robes, holding a bundle, and several other men, women and children. They appear to be preparing to depart in the boats that stand ready. Two more dark-skinned women, in white robes with red and blue stripes, follow the party deferentially. Several people appear in the boats in addition to their crews. Four more white-bearded Islamic holy men (each again with a green turban around red fez) sit in one with some women, while two Ottoman infantrymen with bayonets stand in another, one just stepping out. Other parts of the quay show various men busy with their trades or smoking long pipes.

From the collection of Hooton Pagnell Hall in Yorkshire, England. With a 1.5 cm tear in the water at the foot of the scene, not approaching the boats, and otherwise in very good condition. A lively and fascinating scene on a quay in Istanbul, with the dome and minaret of Kilic Ali Pasha Mosque prominently shown.

For the King family: Debrett's Peerage 1840, p. 423 & 1861, p. 338; (Debrett's) Baronetage LXXV (1893), p. 127.

Prospectus for the first professional journal for Islamic studies and the Middle East



597. [JOURNAL FOR ORIENTAL STUDIES – PROSPECTUS]. Mines de l'Orient, exploitées par une société d'amateurs.

Vienna, Antoine Schmid, 1809. Folio. Folded, strengthened with a decorated paper strip. € 2,250

Rare prospectus for a series of volumes to be issued periodically, with contributions on a variety of subjects concerning Islamic studies and the Middle East in the broadest sense under the title *Mines d'Orient* (Sources for Oriental studies). The founders of this first professional orientalist journal were Count Wenceslaus Rzewuski and Baron Joseph von Hammer-Purgstall, who would also act as editor. Count Wenceslaus Rzewuski (1784–1831) was a Polish explorer, poet, and horse expert. Hammer-Purgstall (1774–1856) was an Austrian orientalist and historian who published numerous texts and translations of Arabic, Persian and Turkish authors.

Both considered Vienna the ideal transfer point between West and East and invited all orientalists of Europe to contribute in French, German, English, Italian, Spanish or Latin. Six volumes of the journal were published between 1809 and 1818 by Antoine Schmid in Vienna. Corners a little frayed, otherwise in good condition.

WorldCat (2 copies).

Rare Turkish-Arabic dictionary: Sir Gore Ouseley's copy

598. JAWHARI, Isma'il ibn Hammad / MUHAMMAD AL-WANI (ed.). [Sihah al-Jawhari – Turkish: Kitab-i Lughat-i Vanqulu].

Istanbul, Dar üt-tibaat ül-cedidat ül-mamure (New Government Printing House), 1217–1218 H [= 1802–03 CE]. Folio. 2 vols. Text printed within rules, typographic headpieces. Contemporary Islamic brown goatskin with fore-edge flap, boards stamped in silver ornamental borders and central arabesque, flap with ornamental rule. € 8,500



Uncommon second edition of this classic Arabic dictionary, al-Jawhari's "Tag al-luga was-sihah al-'arabiya" (The Crown of Language and the Correctness of Arabic), translated into Turkish by Muhammad al-Wani (d. 1592).

Jawhari himself reached only the letter Dad before he died in an unsuccessful attempt at human flight from the roof of a mosque in 1003 CE; the work was subsequently completed by his student Ishaq Ibrahim bin Salih al-Warraq. To this day the dictionary remains an indispensable companion of Arabic philologists in both the East and the West; "manuscripts are to be found in almost every library" (Brockelmann). "In this great dictionary [the author] codified pure Arabic as based on the criticism of his predecessors' preparatory studies as well as his own experiences and collections. The 'As-sihâh' is arranged in an alphabetical order, according to the final, and not the first, root of the words [...] This system, which was later adopted by other large Arabic dictionaries, attempts to supply those in search of rhyming words with a handbook" (Goldziher, *Short History of Classical Arabic Literature*, 1966, p. 70).

Dampstains at end of vol. I and intermittently to vol. II, minor staining to fore-edge. A few scuffs and rubs to binding, but a sound and imposing set, generally clean internally.

Provenance: from the library of the British diplomat and linguist Sir Gore Ouseley (1770–1844) with his contemporary signature to the front flyleaf of each volume. An acquaintance of the oriental scholar Sir William Jones, Ouseley was named ambassador extraordinary to the court of Fath Ali Shah in Persia in 1810 and negotiated several treaties. He was one of those responsible for the founding of the Royal Asiatic Society in London in 1823 and was associated with the formation of the oriental translation committee. He became president of the Society for the Publication of Oriental Texts, formed in 1842.

Özege 22504. OCLC 773846601 (a single copy, BnF). Cf. GAL I, 128.

First explicit statement of the principles of pearl valuation

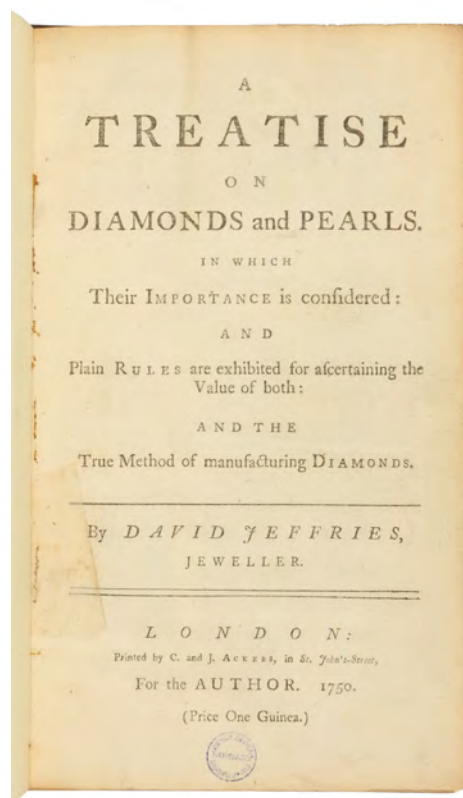
599. JEFFRIES, David. A treatise on diamonds and pearls. In which their importance is considered: and plain rules are exhibited for ascertaining the value of both: and the true method of manufacturing diamonds.

London, C. & J. Ackers, for the author, 1750. 8°. With 30 engraved plates (some depicting cuts of diamonds) and tables. Contemporary mottled calf with gilt dentelle border and corner fleurons (rubbed); modern spine on 5 raised bands. € 18,000

Rare first edition of the "first book in English to describe how diamonds and pearls can be evaluated on the basis of the factors of size (or weight) and style of cut" (Sinkankas). The London jeweller Jeffries is also the first author to provide "a clear statement of the principle that the value of pearls should be calculated to the square of their weight [...] This principle is implicit in the valuation tables given by earlier authors, including Tavernier and others, but Jeffries is the first to state it explicitly. At the back of his book, he provides tables allowing the calculation of the value of individual and batches of pearls of different size or quality. This is effectively a 'chau' book, as used by merchants in the Gulf and India until the mid-20th century, and fulfils exactly the same function" (Carter). "The text explains the [diamond] cutting procedure, how the evaluation rules were derived, the importance of imperfections and flaws as affecting price, notes on rough diamonds [...] and finally, a somewhat similar procedure for the valuation of pearls, with highest values accorded to pearls of closest approach to spherical perfection, luster, etc. The mathematical rule used for the pearl is known as the 'square of the weight' multiplied by a per-carat base price" (Sinkankas).

Includes a list of subscribers in the preliminaries. Occasional spotting, a few small stains. Small tape repair to title, plates 5 & 6 with short repaired tears (no loss). Professional repairs to corners; modern spine (repairs including the first inch of the covers); modern endpapers. Removed from the Library of the Birmingham Assay Office, one of the four assay offices in the United Kingdom, with their library stamp to the title-page.

Sinkankas 3195. Carter, Sea of Pearls, p. 83, 125f., 251 (with illustrations). Goldsmiths' 8500. Hoover 453 (note). Cf. Roller/G. II, 10.



Editio princeps of al-Kalbi's medieval Book of Horses

600. AL-KALBI, Hisham ibn / ZAKI PASHA, Ahmad (ed.).

Ansab al-khayl fi al-Jahiliyah wa-al-Islam wa-akhbaruha [Horse lineages before and after Islam].

Cairo, Dar al-Kutub al-Misriyah, 1946. Large 8vo. Contemporary green wrappers. € 3,500

First edition and the important first ever print publication of this medieval history of horsemanship, commonly known as the Book of Horses, authored by Muslim historian Hisham ibn al-Kalbi (737–819) in the late 8th or early 9th century. Al-Kalbi is most famous for his writings of human history, but here he covers the lineages of horses rather than the genealogies of the Arabs. Detailing the history of Arab horsemanship both before and after the rise of Islam, al-Kalbi traced the histories of the most famous individual horses and horsemen and the most famous equine lineages, following sire lines. His text provides early versions of famous religious descriptions of the origin of Arabian horses: for example, the domestication of the horse by Abraham's son Ishmael, and the story of the stud of King Solomon.

The editor of this history, the Egyptian philologist Ahmad Zaki Pasha (1867–1934), was himself an important historian and Arabic linguist. He was a fellow of the Institut d'Égypte, the Royal Geographical Society, and the Royal Asiatic Society in London and a well-respected figure in pan-Arabian diplomacy.

Uncut and untrimmed as issued. Wrappers lightly toned with some marginal chipping, otherwise well preserved.

OCLC 35639410. Not in Boyd/Paul.



Arabic papyrology

601. KARABACEK, Joseph Maria von. *Das arabische Papier. Eine historisch-antiquarische Untersuchung.*

Vienna, Kaiserl. Königl. Hof- und Staatsdruckerei, 1887. 4to. Printed on thick paper with 2 text illustrations and 1 plate. Contemporary brown half cloth over marbled covers with old paper label pasted on the spine. € 2,800

First edition of this important study of Arabic papyrology, exceedingly rare. With quotations and interspersions in Arabic. The orientalist Joseph Maria von Karabacek (1845–1918) was professor at the University of Vienna and director of the Imperial Court Library. This is the first and only independent, monographic edition in German, an offprint (with separate pagination) from vols. II and III of the "Mittheilungen aus der Sammlung der Papyrus Erzherzog Rainer" (1887). The book was translated into English in 1991 (republished in 2001); it remains a classic textbook referenced by specialized literature such as Adam Gacek's handbook on Arabic manuscripts (Leiden: Brill, 2009).

In very good condition: title-page showing light foxing; contemporary library stamp of the Brünn German Technical University on the cover, their bookplate on the pastedown. Binding slightly rubbed; extremities bumped. A wide-margined copy.

OCLC 17791658. Cf. Gacek, *Arabic Manuscripts*, pp. 191f., 306 (citing the serialized edition and the English translation).



*The Folliot de Crenneville copy of Archduke Charles's illustrated
"Principles of Advanced Strategy"*

602. [KARL, Archduke of Austria, Duke of Teschen]. Grundsätze der höhern Kriegskunst und Beyspiele ihrer zweckmässigen Anwendung für die Generale der Österreichischen Armee.

Vienna, Kaiserl. Königl. Hof- und Staatsdruckerey, 1808. Folio. With 25 hand-coloured folding engraved maps, one with two overlays and four with a single overlay. Near-contemporary red straight-grain morocco, gilt in neoclassical style, covers framed by three decorative gilt rolls and alternating palmette and tulip tools, spine gilt with drum-and-weapon ornaments, green morocco labels, gilt-rolled turn-ins. Blue marbled endpapers. All edges gilt. € 9,500

First illustrated edition. This warfare manual for Austrian generals was written by one of that country's most successful strategists, and this handsomely bound copy was owned by two generations of generals in the Imperial army, the first of whom was promoted to Adjutant General by the author.

Archduke Charles of Austria, Duke of Teschen (1771–1847), is sometimes regarded as one of the greatest generals of his time in Europe. Following his successes in the French Revolutionary Wars, he was named Imperial Field Marshal and President of the Aulic War Council by the Emperor in 1801, and later that year also became Minister of War and Navy. Between 1801 and 1805, he set out to reorganize and reform the army for the challenges it would face in the new century; the present book arose from his efforts. First published in 1806, the text here draws heavily on the archduke's strategies for his successful campaigns, and urges commanders to secure their own troops before turning their attention to attacking the enemy.

Sumptuously bound and in excellent condition throughout. Provenance: Louis Charles Folliot de Crenneville (ownership inscription to title-page); by descent to his son, Franz Carl Graf Folliot de Crenneville (his bookplate and library shelf label to front pastedown). Louis Charles Folliot de Crenneville (1763–1840) was a French émigré with a distinguished record of service. He received the Knight's Cross of the Military Order of Maria Theresa for his service against his former countrymen in the Napoleonic Wars, and rose to the high rank of General of the Cavalry. His son, Franz Folliot de Crenneville (1815–88), was an artillery general who served as Supreme Chamberlain to Emperor Franz Josef after retiring from the military. For his service to the Emperor, he was elevated to the nobility as a Count.

Pohler III, 599. Katalog der k. k. Kriegs-Bibliothek, p. 188.



The first illustrated printed Turkish book

603. KATIB CHELEBI (Haji Khalifa). Tuhfet ül-kibar fi esfar il-bihar.

Istanbul, Ibrahim Müteferrika, 1141 H [= 1729 CE]. Small folio. With 2 (instead of 4) double-page-sized engraved maps and a double-page-sized compass rose plate, all in contemporary hand colour. Early 20th century half calf over marbled covers with title gilt to spine.

€ 28,000

The first illustrated printed Turkish book and the second work from the press of Ibrahim Müteferrika. Composed in 1656, this is a compilation containing in its main section a history of the Ottoman navy and naval wars, from the conquest of Constantinople down to the author's own lifetime. It includes an introductory geographical summary of the conditions around the Balkans and the Black Sea, a chronological list of all Ottoman admirals, a description of the administrative organisation

conquest of Constantinople down to the author's own lifetime. It includes an introductory geographical summary of the conditions around the Balkans and the Black Sea, a chronological list of all Ottoman admirals, a description of the administrative organisation

of the navy and dockyards, regulations on sea battles, ships in the Ottoman navy, their equipment and maintenance, together with suggestions for improvement.

The maps show the Mediterranean and the Adriatic Sea (some edge flaws; rebounded; lacks the map of the Black Sea and the world map). Some browning and waterstaining throughout; ff. 17–18 transposed between ff. 4 and 5, ff. 25–28 between ff. 22 and 23.

Watson 2. Atabey 898. Özege 21273. Babinger 12. Blackmer 1176. De Sacy III, 5017. Toderini III, p. 25, no. II.



*Female protagonist getting caught by pirates
and ending up in the household of an Arabic slave trader*

604. [KERSTEMAN, Petrus Lievens]. De vermakelyke avonturesse, of de dienstmaagd van fortuin. Vervattende hare zonderlinge levensgevallen, ontelbare wederwaardigheden en rampen; zeltzame ontmoetingen, en koddige vryagien; deszelfs driejarige dienst als lakye, gevangenneming op de Moorsche kusten, en hare slavernye in Asia by de Arabieren.

Amsterdam, Steven van Esveldt, 1754. 8°. With engraved frontispiece. Contemporary mottled half calf, gold-tooled spine, later endpapers. € 3,500

Very rare first edition of a Dutch novel telling the story of the girl Janneton. When she was around 16 she made plans to leave town with her lover, Charles, after being frequently beaten by her father. Unsurprisingly her father didn't agree and put her away in a monastery. After several months she fled the monastery with her lover only to be raided by bandits, and Charles

was killed. Janneton ended up on her own, travelled through Europe and eventually reached Cartagena, Spain, where she took a ship back to the Netherlands. During her voyage the ship got caught in a storm and ended up in front of the north African coast where it was captured by African pirates. Janneton was soon sold to an Arabic slave trader, with whom she got along very well. They travelled together through Africa and Asia, before ending up on his estate in Arabia. Eventually she managed to get back her freedom and travelled back to the Netherlands, where found Charles still alive.

With the bookplate of the Flemish poet Victor Alexis dela Montagne (1854–1915). Lacking the publisher's advertisement, but otherwise complete and in good condition, with only some minor water stains to the first few leaves and some marginal defects. Binding slightly rubbed along the extremities, but otherwise in very good condition.

Buisman 1042; Horst, "De letterkundige werkzaamheid van Petrus Lievens Kersteman" in: Het boek XXVIII, pp. 81–88, no. II; STCN (3 copies); Waller 924.

*Complete collection of Kirsten's
privately printed Arabic works in folio*

605. KIRSTEN, Peter. Grammatices Arabicae libri I–III. [With:] Vitae evangelistarum quatuor. [And:] Notae in Evangelium S. Matthaei. [And:] Epistola S. Judae apostoli. [And:] Tria specimina characterum Arabicorum. [And:] Ibn Sina (Avicenna). Liber Secundus de Canone Canonis a filio Sina. [And:] Judicia e multis Quaedam Virorum Reverendorum ... de laboribus Dn. Petri Kirstenii.

Breslau, in the shop of Georg Baumann [last work: Leipzig, printed by Laurentius Cober with the types of Tobias Beyer, 1611], 1608–1611. Folio. Altogether 7 works in 1 volume. Contemporary vellum over thin paper boards, sides panelled in blind, manuscript titles on spine and fore edge, the rear cover stamped I.P.T. and 1625 (see note on provenance), red and blue sprinkled edges, lacks ties.

All works collate complete. First named work with "Schema characterum



Arabicorum”, not called for but bound in, a broadside folded several times from Decas sacra canticorum et carminum Arabicorum (1609). Vitae evangelistarum quatuor is variant with privilegium printed on title verso; Notae in evangelium S. Matthaei is variant with typographical title.

Binding slightly soiled and with some erosion to edges, a little staining, predominantly at upper outer corner front and rear, still a very good copy in a binding dated shortly after publication. € 75,000

A complete collection of Kirsten’s privately printed Arabic works in folio, comprising the first works printed in Germany with Arabic type, including a bilingual edition of Avicenna’s materia medica, an Arabic grammar (essentially a revised version of Ibn Ajurrum’s medieval grammar), and Kirsten’s sampler of Arabic types.

Peter Kirsten (1577–1640) was one of the earliest non-Dutch scholar-typographers, born in Breslau (Wrocław, Poland), where he started his private press in 1607. Kirsten’s primary interest in learning Arabic was to enable him to read the medical works of Avicenna in the original, rather than the erroneous and inadequate translations then available. On a visit to the Low Countries, Scaliger told him that a true physician needed to know Arabic and Greek above Latin. He studied Arabian versions of Christian texts among the manuscripts in the Palatine library in Heidelberg. His use of Christian texts was not from any desire to proselytize, rather to provide parallel texts well enough known to the reader to learn Arabic (in other words, as chrestomathy). He later became court physician to Queen Christina of Sweden and professor of medicine at Uppsala, where he died.

Kirsten had his Arabic type cut by Petrus von Seelau. He published the works at his own expense from the “Officina Baumanniana” at Breslau, the printing office continued by Magdalena Baumann after the death of her husband Georg. The publication dates are given as chronograms. The individual works have separate pagination and register, and are numbered and bound in reverse order, in the Arabic manner. The exception is the last work listed here, which is bound at the front of the volume western-style. The title of that last work can be translated as “Select judgements of the noblest and most celebrated reverend men on the works of Peter Kirsten”, and the text comprises nine pages of plaudits for his Arabic publications, though the names of the sages praising him are not given. The prefatory poem in his praise is by his academic colleague, Moritz Schröter.

Of Kirsten’s complete output of Arabic works, only “Decas sacra canticorum et carminum Arabicorum” (1609) is not present here, presumably because it is an octavo, although it is represented by the “Schema characterum Arabicorum broadside” extracted from it. The volume appears to have been assembled at the behest of the author as a nonce collection, made up of re-issued sheets from all the earlier editions, with the “Judicia” serving as a general title and introduction to the collection.

Provenance: Ján Pinner (1586–1645), from Teuto Prona (modern Nitrianske Pravno, western Slovakia), with his ownership inscription on the first Arabic title, “Ex libris Arabicis Johann: Pinnerij LL. St.”, and his initials I.P.T. (i.e., Johannes Pinnerius Teutopronensis) and the date 1625 on the cover of the binding. Pinner was a Protestant pastor and poet, rector of the Reformation Particular Latin School in Banská Bystrica (from 1619), preacher of the Slovak Evangelical Congregation (1622–26), and later town pastor in Banská Bystrica (1626–45). The Judicia title-page has the later ownership inscription of Ferdinand Freiseisen, perhaps the man of that name (d. 1714) who held various positions in the city council of Kremnica, Slovakia.

The only complete collection of medieval tribal Arabic poetry

606. KOSEGARTEN, Johann Gottfried Ludwig (ed.). [Sharh ash’ar al-Hudhaliyin]. The Poems of the Huzailis; Edited in the Arabic, from an Original Manuscript in the University of Leyden, and Translated, with Annotations. Vol. I. Containing the First Part of the Arabic Text.

London, The Oriental Translation Fund of Great Britain and Ireland, 1854. Folio. English front matter paginated left to right, Arabic text bound and paginated right to left. Contemporary brown cloth with paper spine label. € 6,500

First edition of the first (and only) volume compiled from the only complete collection of tribal Arabic poetry from the medieval period: the “Ash’ar al-Hudhaliyyin”, known in English as “The Poems of the Hudhaylis”. The Hudhayl tribe originated on the west coast of the Arabian Peninsula and lived near Mecca during the time of the Prophet; today they inhabit Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, Jordan, and Egypt.

Hudhayl poetry was first recorded around 500–700 CE, which makes it not only a uniquely complete but also a quite early poetic tradition marking the very beginning of both the medieval period and the Golden Age of Islam. The poetic traditions of the 6th and 7th centuries were dominated by tribes in Nejd, and the Hadhayl tribe’s poetry adapted the stylistic devices of the dominant poetic traditions of their time – largely those of poets in Nejd – to their own local ecological and cultural experiences.



“Apart from anthologies and diwans of individual poets, the philologists also compiled diwans of the poets of entire tribes. Of these, the only one to have been preserved is that of the Hudhayl, who lived on the Sarat Hudhayl between Mecca and Medina, as well as in the south, as far as al-Ta’if, where they still exist today” (Brockelmann, GAL). Fück speaks with appreciation of “the versatile J. G. L. Kosegarten (1792–1850), who, among other achievements, edited the Hudhaylite diwan” (p. 157). Although a translation was apparently planned for a second volume, only a reproduction of the Arabic text of the poems in this first volume was published. Light exterior wear, endpapers replaced; altogether in good condition.

GAL S I, 42 (“The Hudhaylian Poems vol. I”). OCLC 17241792.

The Royal Württemberg stud, the first Arabian stud in Europe



607. KUNTZ, Rudolf. Abbildungen Königlich Württembergischer Gestütts Pferde von orientalischen Racen.

Stuttgart, Ebner, 1823–1824. Oblong folio. With 18 tinted chalk lithographs by L. Ekeman-Alleson after R. Kuntz. With lithographed title, lithographed dedication and 3 ff. of letterpress text. Stored in a modern half morocco leather case. € 65,000

First and only edition. Commissioned by the Board of the Württemberg Stud, the first Arabian stud in Europe, this almost unobtainable series of large format plates shows the Stud’s full-blooded Arabian horses with decorative oriental backgrounds. The plates constitute extremely early examples of chalk lithographs (listed individually by Winkler, *Frühzeit der dt. Lithographie*, 180, 57). Kuntz (1797–1848) was known for his “excellent depictions of horses” (cf. Thieme/B.); throughout his brief career he studied thoroughbreds in England, Hungary, and Paris as well as in Germany.

In 1832 he became Painter to the Court of Karlsruhe, Baden; he suffered a stroke in 1846 and died in the newly-founded Illenau mental hospital.

Of the utmost rarity, no copy of the complete series with all three issues as present here traceable in auction records.

Nissen 2327. Thieme/B. X, 444 & XXII, 116. Winkler, *Die Frühzeit der dt. Lithographie* 180, 57.

The first Arabic translation of Lafontaine’s Fables

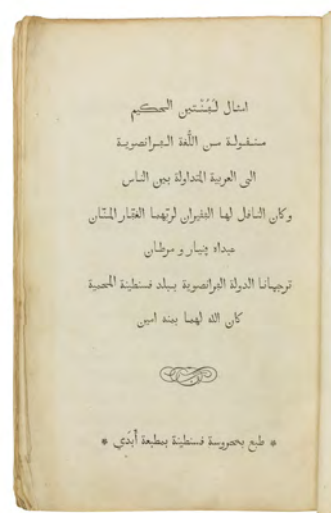
608. LA FONTAINE, Jean de. [Amtal Lafuntin al-hakim]. Choix de fables tirées de Lafontaine et écrites en arabe vulgaire par messieurs P[rudent-Marie-Auguste] Vignard et A[uguste] Martin.

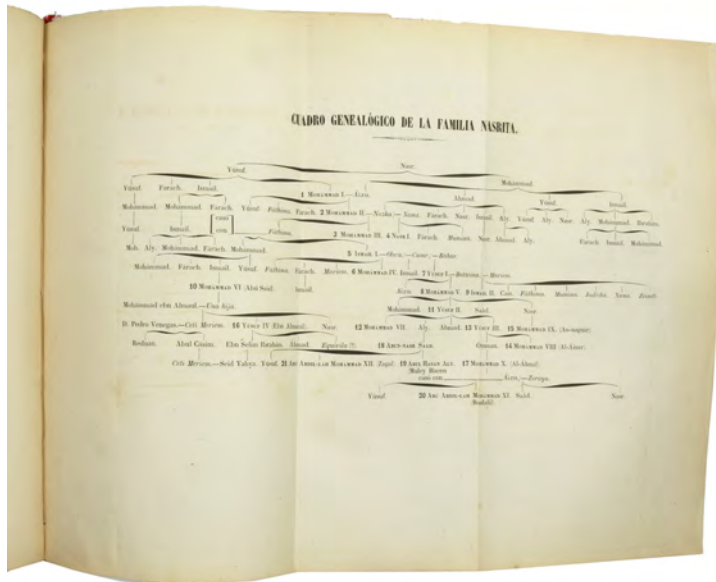
Constantine, Abadie, 1854. 8vo. With a folding table. Original printed wrappers. € 3,500

Thirty of Lafontaine’s Fables in Arabic: the first Arabic translation of this famous work, an extremely rare Algerian-printed publication issued for instruction in the Arabic language together with a collection of French-Arabic dialogues.

Wrappers a little stained; a few ink and pencil corrections to the preface. An untrimmed, wide-margined copy. Only two copies in library catalogues internationally (Bibliothèque nationale de France and Leiden University).

OCLC 776989551.





Arabic inscriptions from Granada

609. LAFUENTE Y ALCANTARA, Emilio. Inscripciones arabes de Granada, precedidas de una reseña histórica y de la genealogía detallada de los reyes Alahmares.

Madrid, Imprenta Nacional, 1859. 4to. With a folding family tree. Near-contemporary full vellum with giltstamped borders and spine title, original 1860 upper wrapper cover bound within. Endpapers with floral pattern. € 6,500

First edition of this detailed study of Arabic inscriptions found in Granada, with the texts of the inscriptions set in naskh type and also translated into Spanish. It includes many poems, notably those of Ibn Zamrak (1333–93), as well as Lafuente's overview of the history and genealogy of the Moorish Nasrid dynasty (1230–1492) that ruled the Emirate of Granada, the last Islamic realm in Spain.

Emilio Lafuente y Alcantara (1825–68) condemned medieval Christian intolerance of Islam, the destruction of Arabic manuscripts during the Inquisition and the damage done to the Alhambra by rebuilding under Charles V. In his present first major publication, Lafuente attempts to document surviving Arabic inscriptions in Spain before anyone could destroy or incompetently restore them. This quickly established him as one of the leading oriental scholars of the Iberian peninsula, but his work was cut short by his premature death nine years later.

Vellum covers slightly warped. Paper evenly browned throughout; slightly foxed in places. Near-contemporary handwritten English annotations in ink and pencil to p. 169.

James T. Monroe, *Islam and the Arabs in Spanish scholarship* (1970), pp. 119–122. Palau 129800. Harrassowitz, *Arabien und der Islam* 1932, 2414 ("Rare"). Petzholdt, *Neuer Anzeiger für Bibliographie und Bibliothekswissenschaft* 1862, 140. Abascal/Cebrián, *Manuscritos sobre Antigüedades de la Real Academia de la Historia, Madrid* 2005, 309. Dodds, *Al-Andalus*, 404.

One of 125 copies

610. LANCI, Michelangelo. Trattato delle Simboliche rappresentanze arabiche.

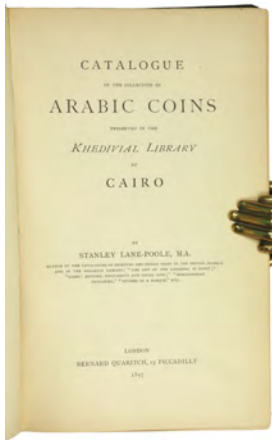
Paris, dalla Stamperia orientale di Dondey-Dupré, 1845–1846. Small folio. 2 vols. of text and 1 plate vol. with 64 plates. Contemporary half calf on raised bands, red morocco spine labels, black volume numbers. Marbled endpapers. € 35,000

First edition, one of 125 copies. – The learned Italian abbot and orientalist Michele Angelo Lanci (1779–1867) taught Arabic at the Sapienza in Rome. For his *Trattato*, Lanci studied Islamic artefacts such as the famous "Vaso Vescovali" (now in the British Museum), of which he provided the first scholarly account. Includes engravings of inscriptions on talismans, amulets, arms and armour, metalwares and textiles.

Some foxing. From the library of the Ducs de Luynes at the Château de Dampierre: their bookplate reproducing the arms of Charles Marie d'Albert de Luynes (1783–1839), 7th Duc de Luynes, on pastedown. Of the utmost rarity, no copies recorded at auctions since decades. No copy in the US.

ICCU UBO\3282249. OCLC 41633985. Cf. Gay 2094. Brunet III, 809. Graesse IV, 93 (1846 ed.).





Three thousand Arabic coins from the Khedivial Library

611. LANE-POOLE, Stanley. Catalogue of the Collection of Arabic Coins Preserved in the Khedivial Library at Cairo.

London, Bernard Quaritch, 1897. 8vo. Contemporary full cloth with giltstamped spine-title. € 1,500

Numismatic catalogue numbering some three thousand Arabic coins preserved in the Khedivial Library, Cairo. Meticulously describing each coin, including the Arabic inscriptions, mints and dates. Includes an extensive index of persons and mints. Prepared by the British orientalist and archaeologist Stanley Lane-Poole (1854–1931), who from 1874 to 1892 worked in the British Museum, and after that in Egypt researching in the field of archaeology. From 1897 to 1904 he had a chair as Professor of Arabic studies at Trinity College, Dublin.

Spine-ends and hinges slightly damaged; spine waterstained. Small marginal tear to pp. 195–199 and

pp. 249f. Modern pastedowns.

OCLC 3991592.

A leading French Armenologist studies Armenian and Arabic manuscripts at the Bibliothèque Nationale

612. LANGLÈS, Louis Mathieu. [6 autograph letters, signed, mostly to Antoine-Jean de Saint-Martin].

[Paris], 7 April [1820?]-13 January 1824. 8° & 4°. Signed autograph letters in brown ink on laid paper, the 1824 letter on a letterpress “Bibliothèque du Roi” letterhead with the royal arms. € 3,500

Six short letters written by Louis Mathieu Langlès (1763–1824), leading French orientalist and conservator of oriental manuscripts at the Bibliothèque Royale, mostly to the leading orientalist and Armenologist Antoine-Jean de Saint-Martin (1791–1832), arranging for him to see certain Armenian and Arabic manuscripts at the Bibliothèque Royale. The letter of 17 April mentions both Saint-Martin and “Mr. [Jacques Chahan de] Cirkbied”, a leading Armenian scholar in Paris also known by his Armenian name, Hakob Sahak Jrpetean (1772–1834).

In very good condition, with the foot of 1 letter slightly tattered (not approaching the text) and a couple very minor spots. Primary sources on the preparatory research of the leading Armenologist Saint-Martin and his relations with Langlès and Cirkbied.



Large and important collection from the production of “Lawrence of Arabia” (1962)



613. [LAWRENCE OF ARABIA (film)]. Lawrence of Arabia: a production-used shooting script and collection of original film stills.

No place, Columbia Pictures, 1962 and 1971. 8vo mimeographed typescript. Approx. 122 pp. Original black wrappers. Together with: 3 colour stills on board (364 × 281 mm), 12 colour stills (241 × 185 mm) issued for the press, 10 silver gelatin print stills (278 × 210 mm), colour poster, and 14 behind the scenes and costume test silver gelatin prints (ranging from 158 × 105 mm

to 290 × 290 mm), with further costume test photographs tucked into the script.

€ 18,500

Fascinating, significant collection of material relating to one of the most famous British films of all time, Sir David Lean’s “Lawrence of Arabia” (1962). The collection includes a unique production-used script, the title-page annotated “2nd Unit, Abbey”, with various test photographs inserted into the script at different points and annotations and added tabs towards the end of the script. Includes four large black and white behind-the-scenes photos of the film’s then-unknown star Peter O’Toole on camelback, taken by famous stills photographer Ken Danvers. Various additional costume reference photographs are present, including three for ‘Lawrence’, one featuring Peter O’Toole, in costume, smoking next to a set trailer. Also present are a set of twelve front of house stills for the film, an American one-sheet poster from the 1971 re-release, and other photographic stills relating to the production including three large colour film stills on board, which round out an impressive collection. Also included are 11 photographic references of T. E. Lawrence used by the costume design team to style Peter O’Toole.

Occasional light wear to photographs, generally in the form of subtle pinpricks to corners. In general, exceptionally well preserved.

Provenance: Acquired by an employee of the film’s producer, Sam Spiegel (1901–85). Spiegel was financially responsible for some of the most critically acclaimed motion pictures of the 20th century, and was the first independent Hollywood producer to work on films that won the Academy Award for “Best Picture” three times. One of those films was, of course, “Lawrence of Arabia”.

*Stamps designed by T. E. Lawrence for the Arab Revolt:
“These stamps are the new issue since the Sherif of Mecca has been on our side”*

614. [LAWRENCE, Thomas Edward, British explorer, intelligence officer, and writer (1888–1935)]. [Four stamps designed by T. E. Lawrence for the Arab Revolt, with a signed handwritten note in the hand of King George V of England].

No place, 1334 H [= 1916 CE]. Folio. With the letterhead of Mohamed El-Chafai Bomboatman, a stamp dealer in Port Said. Four stamps pasted down, and handwritten signed note.

€ 15,000

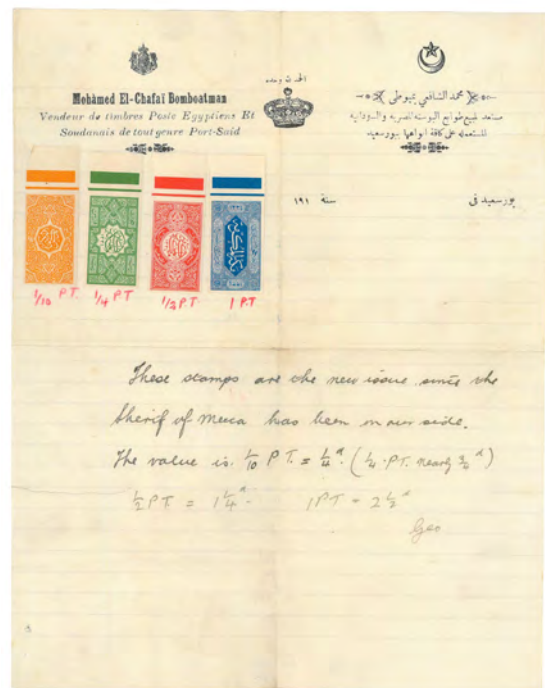
An extraordinary document presenting examples of four stamps designed by T. E. Lawrence for the Arab Revolt, sent directly to King George V, who has noted in his own hand: “These stamps are the new issue since the Sherif of Mecca has been on our side”, signed simply “Geo”. Reportedly, George V (an avid stamp collector) received around 400 Hijaz stamps.

What Lawrence and George V would have both understood was that postage stamps were a useful political tool. As Oriental Secretary at the Arab Bureau, Sir Ronald Storrs (1881–1955), wrote in his memoirs: “Shortly after the Arab Revolution we found that its success was being denied or blanketed by Enemy Press (which was of course quoted by neutrals), and we decided that the best proof that it had taken place would be provided by an issue of Hajaz postage stamps, which would carry the Arab propaganda” (quoted in Beech). Storrs also described how he “wandered with Lawrence round the Arab Museum in Cairo collecting suitable motifs in order that the design in wording, spirit and ornament, might be as far as possible representative and reminiscent of a purely Arab source of inspiration. Pictures and views were avoided, for these never formed part of Arab decoration, and are foreign to its art: so also was European lettering” (Beech).

T. E. Lawrence himself mentioned the stamps in a letter to his brothers in July 1916, excited by the prospect of design and paying special attention to a scheme to use flavoured gum on the back, which involved strawberry essence on the red stamps and pineapple juice on the green stamps. Both red and green are in fact represented here, though with their flavour untested.

The final designs were in fact the work of two men, neither of them Lawrence himself. First, Agumi Effendi Ali, who designed the ¼ piastre stamp (seen in green) and the ½ piastre stamp (seen in red), which David Beech states were inspired by the carved panels on the principal door of the al-Salih Talayi Mosque in Cairo and by the last page of a Holy Qur’an in the 14th century Mosque of Sultan Barquq, respectively. Second, Mustafa Effendi Ghozlan, who designed the 1 piastre stamp (seen in blue), inspired by “an ancient prayer niche in the Mosque of al-Amri at Qus in Upper Egypt” (Beech). This particular collection also includes an orange stamp, interestingly, noted as worth 1/10 piastre. – A small closed tear, but a fine survival.

David R. Beech, “Hejaz: The First Postage Stamps of 1916 and T E Lawrence”, in: *The London Philatelist* 114 (205), 323–327.





Revived medieval prophecies supposedly predicting the fall of the Ottoman Empire

615. LEO VI (the Wise) of Byzantium and Antonius SEVERUS of Rome (attributed). Vaticinium Severi, et Leonis Imperatorum, in quo videtur finis Turcarum in praesenti eorum imperatore, una cum aliis nonnullis in hac re Vaticiniis ...

Brescia, Pietro Maria Marchetti, 1596. Small 8° (14.5 × 10 cm). With 16 numbered engraved emblematic illustrations. Contemporary limp sheepskin parchment. € 4,500

First edition of the so-called Oracles of Leo the Wise, with a bilingual (Latin and Italian) text and 16 lovely and rather surreal engravings: an emblematic book of prophecies traditionally attributed to Leo VI (866–911/12), Emperor of Byzantium from 866 to his death and at least here also to Antonius Severus (188–217), sole Emperor of Rome from his murder of his brother in December 211 to his death (the book does not indicate which Severus is intended, but the preface notes that he reigned from 212). The Latin text was circulated, already attributed to Leo the Wise, in the 12th century, but Christians revived it in the 16th century and interpreted it as a prophecy that the Ottoman Empire would fall in 1622. These oracles remained popular in the 17th century, when they were

presented as having predicted the setbacks that the Ottomans suffered in Europe in that period.

Owner's inscriptions on the title-page, further with a bookplate. With a water stain in the first quire, but otherwise in very good condition, with only very minor foxing. The sewing supports have broken at the back hinge, the thong ties are lost and the vellum is slightly wrinkled, but the binding is still in good condition.

BMC STC Italian, p. 622; Caillet 11042; Edit16/ICCU, CNCE 28586; Mortimer (Italian) 254.

A rare Czech translation of a Turkish chronicle

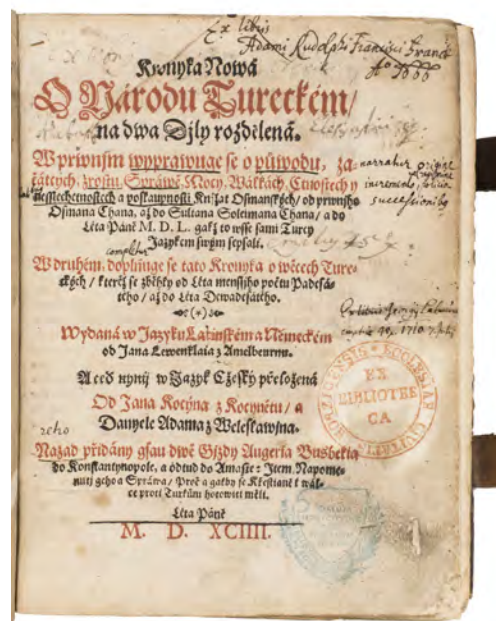
616. LEUNCLAVIUS, Joannes. Kronyka Nowa O Narodu Tureckem, na dwa Djili rozdelená.

Prague, Daniel Adam, 1594. 2 volumes bound as 1. Small 4° (19.5 × 15.5 cm). With the title-page of volume 1 printed in red and black, and the colophon with large woodcut printer's device; the 2nd volume with woodcut ornament on the title-page, and the colophon with a woodcut vignette. Contemporary blind-tooled vellum, with 2 leather straps with brass clasps (later). € 6,500

Extremely rare first Czech edition of a famous Turkish chronicle, translated after the German by Jan Kocin. The text was based on a 16th-century Turkish manuscript by Muhammed ibn Hasanjan, called Saadeddin, which described the Turkish history up to the year 1550. This manuscript was brought from Istanbul by the Austrian scholar Hieronymus Beck in 1551, and subsequently translated into German by Joannes Gautier, or Spiegel, the interpreter of the Holy Roman Emperor Ferdinand I. Gautier augmented the manuscript with a continuation of the history to the year 1588, and this version was rendered into Latin by Joannes Leunclavius, or Hans Lewenklaus.

Library stamps on title-pages; occasionally browning throughout; with a few old owner's entries; new endpapers; first blank strengthened; a few old owner's entries. Good copy of an extremely rare Prague imprint.

Göllner, Turcica 1956; USTC 568735; WorldCat (4 copies, including 1 incomplete).



Series of research papers



617. LITERARY SOCIETY OF BOMBAY. Transactions of the Literary Society of Bombay.

London, Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme & Brown, 1819–1823. 4to. 3 vols. With 50 (instead of 51) engraved plates and maps (9 folding), 2 in original hand colour. Contemporary giltstamped full calf with giltstamped spine-labels.

€ 9,500

First edition: a scarce series of research papers of one of the leading learned societies of the 19th century, focusing on India and Persia. Among the most prominent authors are James Mackintosh, George Staunton, Henry Salt and Vans Kennedy. The “Transactions” include an English translation of the fifth sermon of Saadi, a discussion of the Akhlaq-i Nasiri, the account of a journey from al-Qatif to Yanbu, a description of the character of Muhammad, and an account on the deciphering of cuneiform, as well as papers on antiquities and archaeology, literature, religion, linguistics, geology, history, current affairs, and anthropology. The illustrations depict mainly archaeological finds and excavation sites, including the caves in Salsette and the excavations at Elephantana, as well as architectural ornamentation, showing the Temple of Boro-Budor, cuneiform writing, and “a curious case in Arabian surgery” involving a wounded arm.

Provenance: “Ochterlony” bookplate to front pastedown of volume II, most likely that of David Ochterlony (1758–1825), commander of the British East India Company and British Resident at the Mughal Court in Delhi. Later obtained by the Schlagintweit brothers, eminent German 19th century scientists and explorers (their library blindstamps “Ex Bibliotheca Schlagintweit” to title-pages). Last in the collection of Prince Konrad of Bavaria (1883–1963), a member of the Bavarian Royal House of Wittelsbach (his bookplate to pastedowns of two volumes and front free endpaper of the other, his library stamp to half-titles).

Bindings professionally restored; vols. I and II lacking title-labels. Tears in gutter of one folding plate repaired with old adhesive tape (not touching image). Some minor spotting, offsetting of plates and text; light marginal dampstaining to a portion of volume two. A scarce work with fine provenance.

OCLC 977182244.

“The most illustrious name in Ethiopian scholarship”

618. LUDOLF, Hiob. Lexicon aethiopico-latinum.

London, Thomas Roycroft, 1661. 4to. Title printed in red and black; woodcut initials and headers. 19th century marbled calf, red morocco spine labels titled in gilt. All edges red. € 5,000

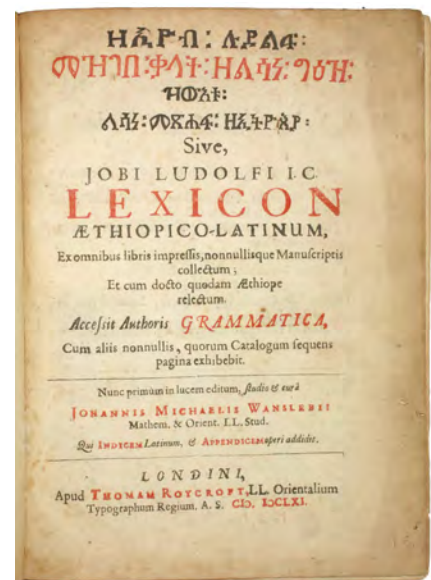
First edition, rare. The first ever Ge’ez-Latin dictionary, compiled by Hiob Ludolf (1624–1704), an orientalist and philologist considered “the most illustrious name in Ethiopian scholarship” (Ullendorff, p. 9). However, the German scholar Ludolf had never set foot in Ethiopia; he collaborated with the Ethiopian monk Abba Gorgoryos (1595–1658) while Gorgoryos himself was in Italy lobbying to become bishop of Ethiopia. The two men, however, did not share a language, and brought in a translator, the Ethiopian-Portuguese cleric António d’Andrade (1610–70). It was this uniquely cross-cultural, multilingual collaboration which allowed Ludolf to introduce the history and languages of Ethiopia to Europe, which had been largely cut off from Ethiopia following the spread of Islam in North Africa. Ludolf was particularly fascinated by Amharic and Ge’ez literature, which was and remains to this day an incredible source of written history from one of the oldest Christian societies in the world.

Ludolf’s lexicon includes an early example of Ge’ez in print, and remained the standard reference for Europeans interested in Ge’ez literature: the “Ethiopic and Amharic dictionaries and grammars were of importance far transcending his own time and remained, for well over a century and a half, the indispensable tools for the study of these languages” (Ullendorff, p. 11).

Following the dictionary and its appendix, this volume includes the text of the Confession of Faith of the Ethiopian noble Gelawdewos, Negusse Negest of the Ethiopian Empire under the name of Atsnaf Sagad I from 1540 to 1559, accompanied by its Latin translation.

Leaves very gently toned; a few notes in a tidy, contemporary hand. In excellent condition.

Zaunmüller 3. Vater/Jül 7. Graesse IV, 291. Edward Ullendorff, *The Ethiopians: An Introduction to Country and People*, second edition (London: Oxford UP, 1965).





One of the 19th century's most intriguing cross-cultural and inter-religious publications

619. MARCUS AURELIUS Antoninus Augustus. Markou Antoninou Autokratoros ton eis heauton biblioi 12. Guftar-i Marqus Antunin Padishah dar hal-i nafs-i hud-i 'ali-gah. (Ed. Joseph von Hammer-Purgstall).

Vienna, Anton Strauß (Witwe), 1831. Large 4to. Publisher's original printed and illustrated boards with an oriental design in three colours and Persian letterpress on both covers. € 4,500

First and only edition of the "Meditations" of Emperor Marcus Aurelius both in the original Greek and in Persian, edited and translated by Joseph Hammer-Purgstall and printed in parallel on opposite pages throughout. "A meticulous typographical production" (Durstmüller). "The 1831 publication of Marcus Aurelius' Meditations in Persian comprises one of the 19th century's most intriguing cross-cultural and inter-religious texts. Produced by the Austrian Orientalist Joseph von Hammer-Purgstall, and addressed to the reigning Shah of Persia, this translation negotiates a wide diversity of concerns, including political diplomacy, literary aesthetics and religious difference" (J. Einboden, *Stoicism or Sufism? Hammer-Purgstall's Persian*

Meditations, Middle Eastern Literatures 13.1 [2010], pp. 49–68).

Corners bumped, edges a little rubbed. Clean and uncut as issued in the publisher's charming original printed boards, a rare and early example of such a binding.

Hoffmann I, 187. Engelmann/Preuss I, 148. Goedeke VII, 766, 80. Durstmüller I, 263. Graesse I, 329. OCLC 257616436.

The Last Will and Testament of Louis XVI in Arabic

620. LOUIS XVI / SILVESTRE DE SACY, [Antoine Isaac] (ed.). [Al-durr al-manzum fi wasaya al-sultan al-marhum]. Testament de Louis XVI, Roi de France et de Navarre, avec une traduction arabe par M. le Baron Silvestre de Sacy.

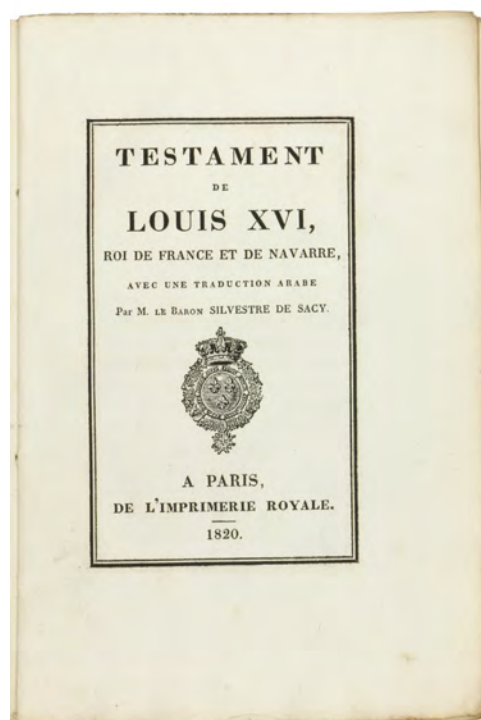
Paris, de l'Imprimerie Royale, 1820. 8vo. Contemporary grey € 6,500

First Arabic edition. "Silvestre de Sacy translated the Last Will and Testament of Louis XVI into Arabic and had the translation printed together with the French original in 1820, in hopes that it might prove a comfort and encouragement to the Christians of the Orient, while giving Muslim readers a demonstration of Christian submission and evangelical meekness" (cf. Fück).

The orientalist de Sacy, a monumental figure in the development of oriental studies in France, began his career as professor of Arabic at the École des Langues Orientales Vivantes in 1796. "Sacy never let his Christian convictions hamper his work as a scholar, for he saw religion as a personal matter. Although he revealed his faith at times, it was never to pose it as the strongest model against which to judge other religions. He was nevertheless very pious. There is no other way to explain his translation of the guillotined king, Louis XVI, into Arabic [...]. He apparently wished to show how devout, simple and charitable his beloved monarch had been" (Kamal as-Salibi, *The Druze* [London 2005], p. 20).

An excellent, untrimmed and wide-margined copy in mint condition, printed on strong paper, the central counter-leaf remaining uncut.

Fück 144 (note 377). Bibliothèque de Sacy III, 478f. OCLC 25217438.



*A fundamental book on Egypt:
the first illustrated catalogue of the first Egyptian Museum*

621. MARIETTE-BEY, Auguste. Album du musée du Boulaq comprenant quarante planches photographiées par MM. Delié et Béchard.

Cairo, Mourès & Cie, 1872. Folio. 40 original photographs on albumenized paper (approx. 245 × 180 mm) on stiff cardboard mounted on hinges. Publisher's half brown hard-grained morocco, blind stamped calico boards, with gilt title and figures, raised bands. Edges gilt. € 35,000



Beautiful photographic album made in Cairo, the first illustrated catalogue of the first Egyptian Museum. The photographs by Hippolyte Delié and Émile Béchard show the halls and antiques of the Bulaq Museum, founded in Cairo in 1863 by the great Egyptologist Auguste Mariette (1821–81). The Museum was created by Auguste Mariette, who in 1858, following his appointment as head of the Antiquities Service, moved the banks of the Nile, in Bulaq, where he assigned four rooms in his residence for exhibitions. Mariette obtained permission to settle in Bulaq in the abandoned offices of the River Company. The period photographs, published in this 'Album du musée de Boulaq', show the low buildings by the river, almost completely devastated during the flood of 1878.

In the preface dated 1 Nov. 1871, Mariette explains the origins of this monumental album: "Mr. Hippolyte Delié and Mr. Béchard requested permission from the Directorate of the Bulaq Museum to reproduce by photography some of the monuments on display in our galleries. Not only the application [...] was explicitly welcomed, but the Director of the Museum feels he must promote the work of the great photographers from Cairo, opening up for them the cabinets of the Museum and choosing among the objects it contains those that appeared to him most worthy of inclusion in the proposed Album. Mr. Delié and Mr. Béchard have followed, for the classification and arrangement of their proofs, the order adopted in the Notice sommaire, which is for sale at the entrance of the Museum. The three plates showing the interior and exterior of the Museum serve as an

introduction to the Album. The monuments are then classified into religious, funerary, civilians, historical, Greek and Roman sections. The photographic Album [...] is thus an illustrated catalogue of the Museum. The remarkable execution of the plates allows us also to recommend to everyone this album by Mr. Delié and Mr. Béchard. Travelers will indeed use it as a souvenir of their visit to the Bulaq Museum. Scholars will find the hieroglyphic texts reproduced with such clarity as if they were in direct presence of the monuments. Finally artists will not study from any other work on Egyptology as well as from the beautiful proofs delivered from the apparatus used by Mr. Delié and Mr. Béchard, the difficult problems that relate to the history of art in Egypt".

Spine scuffed, some foxing.

Cf. Nissan N. Perez, Focus East, 1988. On Mariette cf. also J.-M. Carré, "Voyageurs et écrivains français en Égypte", p. 223–249.

With all the plates in original colour

622. MAYR, Heinrich von. Malerische Ansichten aus dem Orient, gesammelt auf der Reise Sr. Hoheit des Herrn Herzogs Maximilian in Bayern nach Nubien, Aegypten, Palaestina, Syrien und Malta im Jahre 1838 [...]. Vues pittoresques de l'Orient [...].

Munich/Paris/Leipzig, Kaiser & Lacroix; Rittner & Goupil; Weigel, [1839–40]. Folio. Lithographed title-page and 60 lithographed plates, all in original hand colour, captions often raised in gilt. With 10 leaves of letterpress text. Half calf with giltstamped spine.



Includes: Die Uebergangsländer von Asien und Afrika, begreifend: Arabien nebst Mesopotamien und Syrien und das Nilgebiet. Munich, C. Wenng, 1845. Engraved map with contemp. border colour. 640 × 544 mm. Scale 1:7,000,000.

€ 35,000

Only edition of the rare variant with all the plates and in their splendid original colour: “Published in ten parts. The plates show costume of the period and also that of earlier times, taken from paintings” (Hiler). The picturesque views, which include Cairo, Alexandria, Jerusalem, La Valletta, Luxor, and Thebes, genre scenes and landscapes, are all framed within a decorative border and arranged as a small painting. The Nuremberg artist Mayr, known especially for his depictions of battle scenes and horses, was personal painter to Duke Maximilian, whom he accompanied on his 1838 journey of the Orient. The group had departed from Munich on January 20 with a small entourage, travelling via Venice, Korfu, Patras, Athens, Alexandria, and Cairo to the Holy Land. They returned to Munich after eight months on 17 September 1838; the following year, Maximilian was made honorary member of the Bavarian Academy of Sciences. Some foxing, otherwise splendidly preserved. Includes the extremely rare map of the Arabian Peninsula and the Middle East which was published only in 1845, at the instigation of the naturalist Gotthilf Heinrich von Schubert (1780–1860) and the geologist Joseph von Russegger (1802–63), to satisfy this frequently noted lack in Mayr’s production (some foxing, but also finely preserved).

Ibrahim-Hilmy II, 26. Gay 90 (only 36 plates). Lipperheide Ma 22 (= 1589). Hiler 578. Tobler 161. Graesse IV, 457. Engelmann 124. Kainbacher 265 (“a rarity”). Thieme Becker XXIV, 477. Nagler VIII, 498f. (“highly memorable drawings”). ADB XXI, 139ff. Not in Blackmer or Abbey (Travel). Not in Colas.

Early Arabic grammar

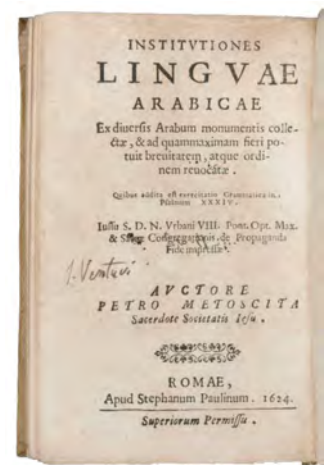
623. METOSCITA, Pietro, SJ. Institutiones linguae Arabicae. Ex diversis Arabum monumentis collectae, & ad quamaximam fieri potuit brevitatem, atque oridinem revocatae.

Rome, Stefano Paulini, 1624. 8vo. (16), 256 pp. Contemporary limp vellum. Traces of ties. € 8,500

Rare, early introduction to and grammar of the Arabic language: a compilation based on Arab sources by the Syrian Jesuit Metoscita. “The author, Petrus Al-Matusi, was one of the first pupils of the Maronite College in Rome [...] On p. 227 of the grammar we find one of the first examples of a classical Arabic poem quoted and translated [...] The work is excellently printed with the 16pt Arabic types of Savary de Brèves. At the end a grammatical analysis of Psalm 34 is given following the example of Bellarmino’s Hebrew grammar” (Smitskamp). “After the demise of the Medici Oriental Press, Arabic printing in Rome was revived by the French scholar-diplomat François Savary de Brèves, who commissioned the design and production of an Arabic fount of an outstanding elegance and beauty” (Roper, p. 144–146).

Slight browning and brownstaining throughout due to paper; 18th or early 19th century marginalia and notes on flyleaves; ownership “J. Venturi” to title page.

Fück 77. Schmurrer 59. Smitskamp, PO 190. De Backer/Sommervogel V, 1028. Bibliothèque de Silvestre de Sacy II, 2772 (lacking 1 leaf). Not in Vater/Jülg. Cf. G. Roper, Early Arabic Printing in Europe, in: Middle Eastern Languages and the Print Revolution. A Cross-Cultural Encounter (Westhofen 2002), pp. 129–150.



The birth of modern enlightened scepticism: Rodocanachi copy

624. MONTAIGNE, Michel de. Essais de Messire Michel Seigneur de Montaigne, Chevalier de l’Ordre du Roy, & Gentil-homme ordinaire de sa Chambre. Livre premier & second.

Bordeaux, Simon Millanges, 1580. 8vo. Bound with an engraved portrait of Montaigne by Thomas de Leu, produced for the 1608 edition and here inserted as a frontispiece. Luxurious dark green morocco by Hippolyte Duru (signed and dated 1850), covers ruled in blind, spine ruled around five raised bands and lettered in gilt. Leading edges gilt; finely gilt inner dentelle. Marbled endpapers. All edges gilt. € 280,000

The first edition of one of the most important works written and published in French in the 16th century: a highly desirable example, one of the tallest seen on the market for decades. Title-page of part 1 in the second state, that of part 2 in the third state.

Montaigne's groundbreaking essays on an eclectic array of subjects – from cannibals to solitude, from sleep to sadness – constituted an entirely unique and unprecedented literary genre, and a philosophy of knowledge that was based on his own personal experience and observations, epitomizing 16th century enlightened scepticism. “The most elaborate essay, the ‘Apologie de Raimond Sebonde’, is second to no other modern writing in attacking fanaticism and pleading for tolerance” (PMM). “D’ébauches en corrections, de remords en précisions, Montaigne échafaude une des œuvres maîtresses de l’esprit humain” (Francis Pottière-Sperry, *En français dans le texte*, no. 73). Copies of early editions of Montaigne's work are extremely rare. Fewer than 100 examples are estimated to exist in private and institutional collections worldwide, suggested by some to point to a small original print run of only 300 to 400 copies (Bibliotheca Desaniana, no. 8, 2011; Balsamo, p. 160).

Complete with both errata leaves at the end; “l’un de ces deux feuillets manque souvent” (Sotheby's Paris, 27 Nov. 2003: EUR 337,875). A fine, uncommonly wide-margined specimen from the library of the French historian Emmanuel Pierre Rodocanachi (1859–1934) with three bookplates to pastedown and front free endpaper. Later offered by Pierre Berès, Paris and acquired in 1948 by Jorge Ortiz Linares (1894–1965), the Bolivian ambassador to Paris, for 350,000 French Francs.

PMM 95. Sayce & Maskell 1. *Tchemerzine* IV, 870 & VIII, 402. Brunet III, 1835. *Le Petit*, 99. P. Desan, “Montaigne's Essays”, and J. Balsamo, “Publishing History of the Essays”, in: Desan (ed.), *The Oxford Handbook of Montaigne* (Oxford 2016). For the portrait see Desan, *Portraits à l'essai: Iconographie de Montaigne* (Paris, 2006).

Collection of Arabic texts from Oman and Zanzibar

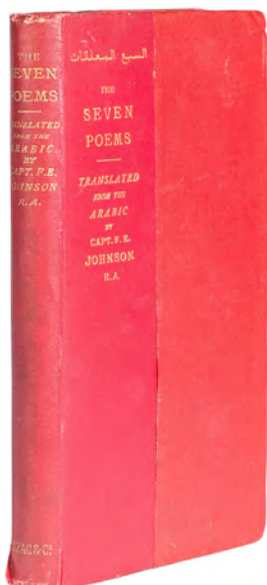
625. MORITZ, B[ernhard]. Sammlung arabischer Schriftstücke aus Zanzibar und Oman.

Stuttgart & Berlin, W. Spemann, 1892. 8vo. 2 parts in 1 volume. Publisher's gilt-stamped red cloth. € 1,800

First edition, re-issue by Georg Reimer, Berlin (their 1902 publisher's stamp on title page). Collection of Arabic texts from Oman and Zanzibar, edited in the original language with a glossary by Bernhard Moritz.

An immaculate copy.

Fück 316. OCLC 59217290.



Early English translation

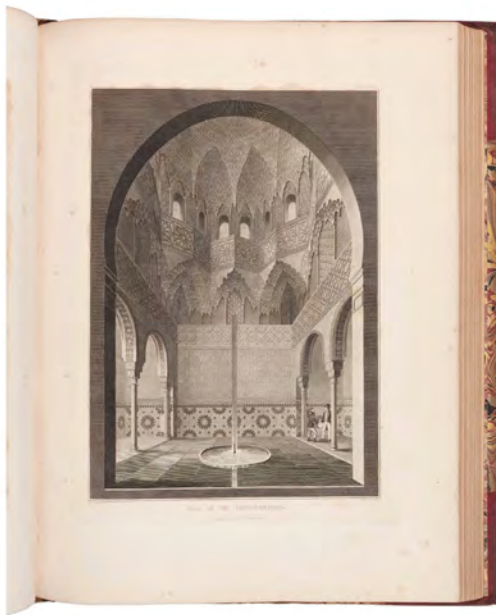
626. [MU'ALLAQAT]. JOHNSON, F[rank] E[rnest]. [Al-Sab' al-mu'allaqat]. The Seven Poems, Suspended in the Temple of Mecca.

Bombay, printed at the Education Society's Steam Press, Byculla, 1893. Publisher's cloth lettered in gilt. € 7,500

First edition, text in English and Arabic. An important early translation into English, by the Royal Artillery captain and linguist F. E. Johnson (1861–1945), of the *Mu'allaqat* (“The Suspended Odes”), with extensive notes and explanations. Considered one of the primary sources for early written Arabic poetry, these poems are believed to have been hung in the Kaaba at Mecca (though some scholars have also suggested that the titular “suspension” is figurative, indicating that the poems “hang” in the reader's mind). With an analytical introduction by Arabic scholar Shaikh Faizullahbai (Faid Allah Bahai).

A good, bright copy.

*From the Rothschild library:
102 extraordinary plates of the Mosque at Córdoba and the Alhambra complex*



627. MURPHY, James Cavanah. *The Arabian Antiquities of Spain.*

London, Cadell & Davies, 1815. Double elephant folio. With engraved frontispiece, an engraved part-title and 103 plates, including a folding plate. Contemporary red half morocco and marbled boards, raised spine bands, titled in gilt on spine. All edges gilt. € 25,000

First edition of this sumptuous work on Muslim Córdoba and Granada from the collection of Baron James de Rothschild (1792–1868), founder of the French branch of the Rothschilds. The monumental volume is an impressive work on the art and architecture of Muslim Spain. It contains a total of 103 striking plates, including the additional plates usually found only in Bohn's reissue published ca. 1830. The first plates show the Mosque at Córdoba, followed by a view of the bridge of Córdoba, while the remainder of the work is devoted to the extraordinary complex of the Alhambra. It contains scenic as well as architectural views, several plans and details of the ornaments, inscriptions and other decorations.

As the introduction states, this work was published to “enable the reader to form an accurate estimate of the very high state of excellence to which the

Spanish Arabs attained in the Fine Arts, while the rest of Europe was overwhelmed with ignorance and barbarism”. It was completed posthumously from the drawings of the Irish architect James Cavanah Murphy (1760–1814), who visited the Alhambra and the Mosque at Córdoba in 1802. Some of the plates were based on engravings from the 1780 “*Antigüedades árabes de España*”, although Murphy had clearly seen and redrawn their subjects.

Born in Frankfurt, James de Rothschild initially moved to Paris to aid in his brother Nathan Mayer Rothschild's business there; shortly, he established himself and his family at the heart of France's industrial revolution, and charted a steady course through the upheavals of 19th century French politics. Elevated to the status of Baron, his interest in art was genuine, and his collection well-respected. Gentle exterior wear, and some foxing throughout; altogether in good condition.

BAL 2220. Palau 186.308. Lowndes III, 1635. Sinclair, Bibliography of art and architecture in the Islamic world, 10707. Graesse IV, 631.

The first scientific account of Petra

628. MUSIL, ALOIS. *Arabia Petraea.*

Vienna, Hölder, 1907–08. 4°. 3 in 4 vols. With 2 folding maps and one folding panorama. Numerous illustrations and plans. Original wrappers. € 9,500

First edition of this standard work on the region: the first scientific account of the Nabataean antiquities, including the ruins of Petra. The Bohemian scholar Alois Musil (1868–1944) was fluent in 35 Arabic dialects. In 1898 he had rediscovered the lost desert castle of Qusayr Amra (built ca. 715 A.D.) in the Jordanian desert north of Amman. During WWI he was sent to the Middle East to thwart British operations against the Ottoman Empire, thus becoming the opponent of T. E. Lawrence. In 1827 he helped establish the Oriental Institute of the Academy of Sciences in Prague.

With contemporary ownership “Dr. Zweig” on wrapper covers (in Hebrew and German). Some pages uncut; professional repairs to edges. Rare with all 4 volumes; no complete copy recorded at auction during the past decades.

Macro 1667. Howgego III, M103 (p. 664). Füick 262. NYPL Arabia coll. 171. OCLC 3114451.



Muybridge's camel at full gallop

629. MUYBRIDGE, Eadweard. Animal Locomotion. Plate 739. Author's Edition.

[Philadelphia, Univ. of Pennsylvania, ca. 1887]. Black and white collotype, 460 × 594 mm. Matted (556 × 626 mm). € 2,500

A fantastic example of Muybridge's photography of animals in movement, this being "Camel Galloping", a multiple sequence of a camel in gallop (always with at least one foot on the ground). Eadweard Muybridge (1830–1904), born Edward Mugeridge, was an English photographer known for his pioneering work in studies of motion and early motion-picture projection.

With pencilled caption, "Bactrian camel, galloping", in bottom corner, underneath mat. Professionally cleaned. A scarce historic piece from the most significant photographic work on the natural motion of animals.



First edition

630. NASREDDIN (Nasir ad-Din) Khodja. Letâif.

Constantinople, Dâr üt-Tibâat il-Âmire, 1253 H [? 1837 CE]. 8vo. 41 pp. Modern plain wrappers. € 4,500

The rare first edition of this collection of witty anecdotes centered on the humorous folk figure Nasreddin. This text would be reprinted as the Bulaq edition the following year, thus precipitating the transmission of Nasreddin's stories beyond their homeland in Muslim folkloric tradition: "The influential Cairo prints of 1254 H (1838), 1256 H (1840), 1257 H (1841), and 1259 H (1843) [...] became the basis of European translations, and an unbroken line of [...] Nasreddin Hoca tales thus became cemented in the literary tradition" (Palabiyik). An uncommon specimen of Ottoman Turkish printing, with only one listing on OCLC.

Aside from hint of dampstaining, remarkably bright and clean regardless.

Özege 11624. N. Palabiyik, "Justus Raphelengius and the Turkish Folk Tradition", in: *Journal of the American Oriental Society* 139.2 (2019), p. 335. Cf. OCLC 645538008.

Early Viennese course in Arabic

631. OBERLEITNER, Andreas. Fundamenta linguae Arabicae [...].

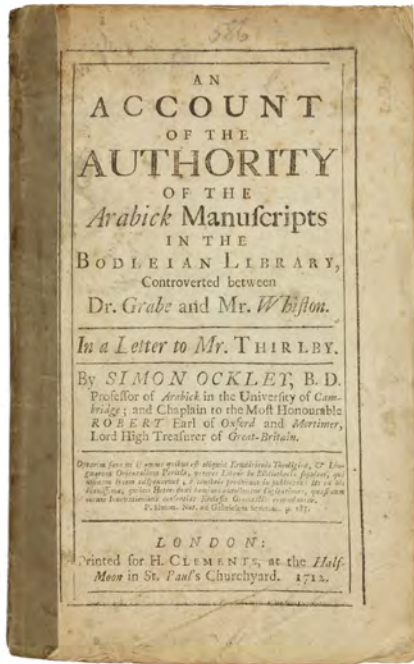
Vienna, A. Schmid, 1822. 8vo. Contemporary marbled half calf with label to gilt spine. € 1,500

First edition of Oberleitner's linguistic course. The orientalist and theologian at the Benedictine "Schottenstift" was Professor of Arabic, Syrian, and Chaldaic Languages and Exegesis at the University of Vienna. "Oberleitner's independent editing of the *Fundamenta* constitutes an important achievement" (cf. ÖBL). The Viennese printer Schmid specialized in Arabic, Persian, and Syrian works, and his was the only printing shop in Austria that could handle such texts.

Aboussouan 693. *Mayer II*, 145. *ÖBL VII*, 188. *Script. Ord. S. Benedicti* 324, II. *Wurzbach XX*, 455. *Brunet IV*, 143. *Graesse V*, 1.



Arabic manuscripts in the Bodleian Library



632. OCKLEY, Simon. An account of the authority of the Arabick manuscripts in the Bodleian Library, controverted between Dr. Grabe and Mr. Whiston [...].

London, H. Clements, 1712. 8vo. Disbound.

€ 1,800

Very scarce pamphlet in which the Cambridge orientalist Ockley (1678–1720) endeavoured to clear himself of the charge of sympathising with William Whiston's Arian tendencies. Ockley translated the Second Book of Esdras from an Arabic manuscript in the Bodleian Library for Whiston's controversial work "Primitive Christianity Reviv'd" (1711), but issued his translation separately in 1716, so as to emphasise his disagreement with Whiston. In the present account Ockley states that he was hesitant to prepare the translation, stressing that he "was loath that any thing with [his] Name to it should be extant only in his [Whiston's] Heretical Volumes" (p. 31).

Margins slightly worn; lower right corner of last page clipped, no loss to text. Rarely seen in the trade.

OCLC 563593889. DNB XLI, 364.

The only Portuguese manual on the typesetting of Greek, Hebrew and Arabic, for compositors of the Imprensa Regia

633. OLIVEIRA, Custodio José de. *Diagnose typografica dos caracteres gregos, hebraicos, e arabigos, addiccionada com algumas notas sobre a divisao orthografica da linguagem latina, e outras da Europa [...].*

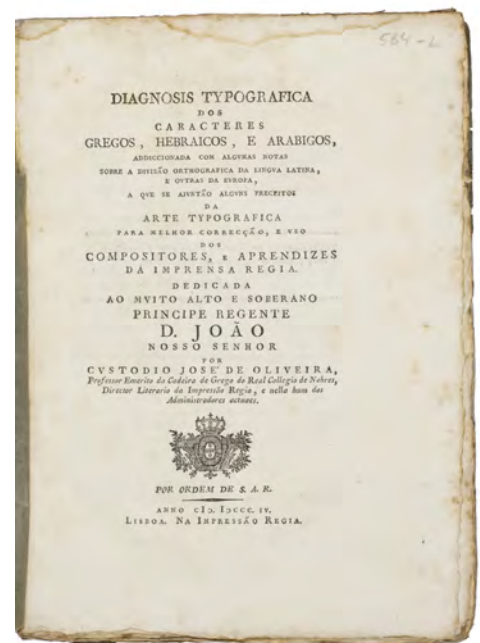
Lisbon, Imprensa Regia, 1804. 4to. 2 leaves with engravings. With a small Portuguese woodcut coat of arms on the title-page and 4 engraved plates on 2 leaves at the end of the book. Later blue paper wrappers.

€ 4,850

Only edition of an instruction manual for the compositors of the Portuguese Imprensa Regia on the proper setting of Greek, Hebrew and Arabic type. It was written by Custodio José de Oliveira (d. 1812), professor of Greek at the Colégio Real dos Nobres in Lisbon and one of the Directores Litterarios of the Imprensa Regia, serving until 1807, for which he wrote the present work. The present work is identified as "very useful" by Innocencio and according to him, it was the only Portuguese manual on typesetting he knew so far. The present copy of this very rare work is complete with all plates, the "Prefação aos compositores typograficos" and the seven-leaf dedication, all bound at the end of the book. An important work on the subject of typesetting and the only work on this topic known in Portuguese.

With the bookplate of Américo Cortez Pinto (1896–1979) on the front wrapper, a Portuguese physician, writer, poet and historian who also wrote on the art of printing. Front wrapper half loose and back wrapper loose, spine partly gone, wrappers a little frayed, discoloured and slightly stained. Paper edges slightly frayed as it is an untrimmed copy, sometimes with the bolts unopened. Some marginal staining, very minor foxing, but overall a very rare work on printing and typography which is still in fine condition.

Bigmore/Wyman II, 90. Innocencio II, 461. *The literature of printing: a catalogue of the library illustrative of the history and art of typography, calcography and lithography* of Richard M. Hoe, p. 85. Not in Porbase.



An officer's treasure

- 634. [OTTOMAN MILITARY].** Asakir-i Mansûre-i Muhammediyye [The victorious soldiers of Muhammad]. Istanbul, Matbaa-i Amire, 1245 H [= 1829/30 CE]. 8vo. With 17 folding engraved maps and plans, entirely hand-decorated in gilt throughout the printed text in manuscript style. Contemporary brown morocco elaborately stamped and hand-painted in gilt, edges with gilt pattern. € 25,000



First edition of this scarce and magnificent luxury example of a fine Ottoman military publication, printed to be gifted to the highest ranks of Ottoman officers in the new elite fighting units of the Mansure Army. This new Ottoman force was formed in the wake of the 1826 Auspicious Incident as bodyguards for the Sultan, and was first commanded by Agha Hussein Pasha (1776–1849). The Museirs, Mülazim Solagasim, and other commanders with the rank of officers often received a copy of this book as a gift, with the decoration and fineness of the book corresponding to their position and rank. This copy, uniquely hand-decorated in the style of an Ottoman manuscript with gilt on every page and with gilt-painted extra details on its binding, could only have gone to a particularly highly ranked individual.

The text itself, glittering with the gilt crescent moon and star, is not only beautiful but contains a wealth of military history. It describes the organization of the Mansure Army as well as the equipment, uniforms and weapons of its soldiers, its code of honour, and even the financing of the army. Included is a detailed explanation of the tactics and military strategies, some of which are also demonstrated using the major historical battles. In addition, the 17 copper-engraved maps at the rear show army formations, tent camps, sieges, etc. Light exterior wear, minimal edgewear to a few leaves; overall a very clean and fresh copy, printed with exceptionally wide margins on fine paper.

EROMM 20140917. Cf. Özege 985.

Delicately painted portrait of the ruler of the Emirate of Dubai

- 635. [PAINTED PEEPAL LEAF].** [Sheikh Rashid Bin Saeed Al Maktoum].

[Late 20th or early 21st century]. One painting. Ca. 23 × 13.5 cm. The leaf is placed on top of a black cardstock with a gold painted border around the edge. Housed in a clear plastic sleeve, with a piece of cream cardstock for protection. € 1,800

Beautiful portrait of Sheikh Rashid Bin Saeed Al Maktoum (1912–90), the founder of the United Arab Emirates, hand-painted on a dried peepal leaf. It is delicately painted and clearly recognisable. Sheikh Rashid was the vice president and second prime minister of the United Arab Emirates, as well as the ruler of the Emirate of Dubai from 1958 to 1990. It is in large part because of him that Dubai, then a cluster of settlements, transformed into the modern city it is today.

Peepal leaf painting is an ancient art from India and China. After a leaf has been selected, it takes between 30 and 45 days to dry it completely. Then it can take up to a full day to finish the painting. Especially for portraits, the details have to be accurate to create the likeness of a person on such a small surface. The structure of the leaf gives it a unique finish, which cannot be replicated on any other painting support.

The leaf is slightly stained around the edges, with some irregularities on the right side, slightly affecting the image. Otherwise in very good condition.



Collection of four 18th-century (?) miniatures of people wearing pearl earrings

636. [PAINTINGS – DENMARK]. Four miniatures of people wearing pearl earrings.

[Denmark?, first half 18th century?]. Collection of four paintings, oil on paper or paperboard, two measuring 8 × 5.5 cm (frame 10.5 × 7.5 cm) and two measuring 8.5 × 5.5 cm (frame 10 × 7 cm), all with a gilt wooden frame. € 6,850

Two sets of two miniature paintings, the individual sets painted in matching style and set in matching frames, with the two slightly larger frames painted to match the two smaller ones.

Ad 1: Portrait of a 16th-century woman, possibly Anne of Denmark (1532–1585), wearing a red feathered cap with her hair decorated with pearls, a pearl earring, a small pleated ruff and a low-necked black bodice with pearls.

Ad 2: Portrait of a man with a drooping moustache in oriental costume. He wears a white turban decorated with a rooster, a pearl earring and a gown with a large fur collar. The collar is set with gemstones on which hang insignia's of a crescent moon (with the points down) above three stars.

Ad 3: Portrait of a 17th-century man wearing a broad-brimmed hat with a red feather, a pearl earring and a leopard fur collar.

Ad 4: Portrait of a man with a thick moustache wearing a pearl earring and a blue hat and oriental coat lined with (lynx?) fur.

Provenance: Manor House in Jutland. With an inscription at the back of ad 1 (“Claude George Gew Anne 1738”) and wax seals on the backs of ads 1, 2 and 3. Ad 4 with a 19th-century (?) ticket “95”. The top layer of ad 3 slightly damaged at the top right, revealing part of the red underpainting; otherwise an interesting set in good condition.



Military expedition in the Northwest Frontier of British India

637. [PAKISTAN – PHOTO ALBUM]. G.W. CURTIS (compiler). Album of photographs documenting a British military tour on the Northwest Frontier.

Waziristan/Pakistan, 1923–1925. 4° album (22.5 × 17.5 cm). With 97 black & white photographs (each ca. 11 × 6.5 cm) inserted in “frames” on 24 paperboard leaves, with 2 “frames” to each page. Contemporary cloth. € 3,750

Unique album with 97 photographs, compiled in Rawalpindi (Islamabad) by British Corporal G.W. Curtis during his service as “no. 2 wireless boy” in Waziristan, Pakistan from at least 1923 to around the time of Pink’s War (March to May 1925).

Images include pack stations, military transports, wireless equipment, tented military camps, soldiers crossing the River Indus, a ferry crossing in 1923, soldiers posed in deep snow, barracks and other soldiers’ quarters, aircraft, transport by horse, camel, elephant and cart; as well as soldiers at leisure – riding bicycles, at a beach and at a zoo. One image depicts an airplane crash at Razmak. Only one aircraft was lost during Pink’s War, so this may well be a rare photo of it. Some of the places shown include Tauda China, Pakistan; Rawalpindi, Pakistan; Bannu City, Waziristan; and Murree, a hill station in Pakistan. Military stations were positioned at Damdil, Bannu, and Razmak. Owner’s inscription on the front pastedown: “C[or]p[ora]l. G.W. Curtis, no. 2 wireless boy Rawalpindi”. With manuscript captions below most photographs describing the scene. 22 of the photographs are somewhat faded, otherwise all in very good condition. Back cover spotted, corners rubbed.

A visit to the Holy City in 1861

638. PÂRIS, François-Edmond. Souvenirs de Jérusalem. Album dessiné par M. le contre-amiral Pâris.

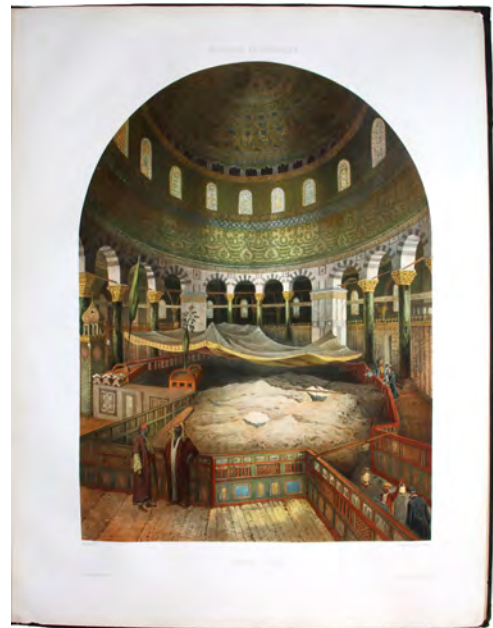
Paris, Arthus-Bertrand, [1862]. Elephant folio. Title-page with etched, coloured and pasted vignette plan of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, and 14 lithographs (12 in colour). Contemporary black pebbled cloth, titled in gilt. € 9,500

Elaborate album of lithographs based on drawings by Vice Admiral François-Edmond Pâris, from a visit to the holy city in 1861. The album follows Pâris's itinerary as he describes it in the introductory text. Leading his squadron from Jaffa to Jerusalem, Pâris drew a charming scene of pilgrims gathering at the fountain of Abu-Nabbut. Before entering the city, he captured an impressive view of Jerusalem from the Mount of Olives. 52 important sights are marked in the uncoloured lithograph and described in the text. The view of the city is followed by impressions of Christian places of worship such as the Prison of Christ, the Chapel of Saint Helena in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, the Tomb of the Virgin Mary, the Grotto of the Nativity in nearby Bethlehem, and an unusual, uncoloured view of the interior of the Golden Gate (Gate of Mercy). The final three lithographs present two beautiful interiors of the Mosque of Omar and one of the Al-Aqsa Mosque. All sights depicted are described in the text.

François-Edmond Pâris (1806–93) commanded the 2nd Division of the French fleet in the Mediterranean when he visited Jerusalem. Leading primarily scientific missions, Pâris was a talented draughtsman who took an interest in naval architecture, steam engineering, and geography. Today, Pâris is considered the father of modern maritime ethnography; he played an important role in the modernisation of the National Maritime Museum in Paris.

One plate with a mended tear, a few marginal paper repairs (no effect to lithographs), minor foxing.

Blackmer 1255. Röbricht 2762. Tobler 231.



Pen and ink wash drawing of the harbour of the Ottoman port city Edremit

639. [PEETERS, Johannes (Jan) (after)]. [Ladimistri nel' archipelago].

[The Netherlands(?), ca. 1720?]. Oblong 2° (19.5 × 31.5 cm). Pen and blue-black ink-wash drawing on laid paper, showing the city of Edremit, its harbour and fortifications, with an Ottoman and a Dutch(?) ship, and a lighthouse, in a brown thick-thin-thin border, signed in the border below right, but difficult to read (I. P. Sto...?, I. P. Ste...?). Framed (37 × 49 cm). € 2,750

A detailed ink drawing of the harbour of and fortifications of Edremit, an Ottoman port city on the west coast of Turkey. The drawing is made after Johannes Peeter's print *Ladimistri nel' archipelago*, originally engraved by Lucas Vorsterman the younger and first appearing 1664/65 in the series *Diverse vis te[!] delli Dardaneli del' drecio come delle città e castelli nel archipelago*. The series was published by Jacob (Jacques) Peeters (1637–1695), and the prints were engraved after drawings by his brother Jan (Johannes) Peeters (1625–1677), best known for his drawings of city views engraved by Merian. Johannes Peeters was a pupil of their eldest brother Bonaventura Peeters, a well-known painter and draughtsman, and specialized in maritime scenes.

Slightly browned and with a few small and mostly marginal stains. The foremost canon appears to have lost some of its ink, but the drawing is otherwise in good condition. The corners are damaged or discoloured from a previous mounting, far outside the border of the drawing.



The study of horsemanship, with 26 engraved plates



640. PINTER VON DER AU, Johann Christoph. Neuer, vollkommener, verbesserter und ergänztter Pferd-Schatz.

Frankfurt am Main, Johann Philipp Andrea for Georg Heinrich Oehrling, 1688. 2 parts in 1 volume. Small 2° (31.5 × 20.5 cm). With engraved frontispiece and 25 engraved folding plates (with figures numbered 1–40). 19th-century half calf. € 6,500

Second, enlarged and corrected edition of a “very elaborate compilation of the available literature on horsemanship, Pinter von der Au referred to his sources without restraint, from Xenophon and Vegetius, via Rusio and Ruellius to Carraciolo and Zechendorff. Quotations from Cicero and Caesar, Strabo, Plinius and Varro testify to his classical education. With regards to the methods for dressage Pinter leans heavily on Antoine Pluvinel and he is much less inclined to use cruel methods and devices than other stable and riding masters of the 17th century. ... The work is divided into three main parts: (1) on horses in general, horse breeding, care and treatment of horses, livery stable and stud farm, (2) on riding, training and dressage, including bits and reins, and (3) on horse medicine” (Dejager).

With library stamp on frontispiece. Binding slightly rubbed and some small restorations to the spine. Some minor thumbing in the margins of the frontispiece, a couple spots on the plates, large tear in the first plate and some false folds; a good copy.

Dejager 136; Nissen, ZBI 3185 (calls for 24 plates); VDI7 3:311219G (7 copies, incl. 2 incomplete).

Coloured de luxe issue

641. PRISSE D’AVENNES, Achille Constant Théodore Émile. Oriental Album. Characters, Costumes, and Modes of life, in the valley of the Nile.

London, James Madden, 1848. Folio. With mounted chromolithographed additional decorative title heightened with gold, tinted lithographed portrait, and 30 hand-coloured lithographs. Numerous wood-engraved illustrations in the text. Contemp. red half morocco with giltstamped cover and spine title. All edges gilt. Marbled endpapers. Modern calf-backed marbled boards, spine gilt with morocco label. € 65,000

First edition. Only a small portion of the press run – as the present copy – was coloured by hand, providing the utmost detail and atmosphere to the splendid plates showing bedouins, horses, local life and costumes. One of the most sought-after and earliest publications by Prisse d’Avennes, who spent many years in Egypt after 1826, first as an engineer in the service of Mehmet Ali. After 1836 he explored Egypt disguised as an Arab, using the name Edris Effendi; during this period he carried out archaeological excavations in the valley of the Nile. In 1848 he first published his “Oriental Album”. This unusual visual collection of “characters, costumes and modes of life in the valley of the Nile” is augmented by a commentary by the renowned orientalist and Egyptologist James Augustus St. John.

Final plate with a few minor repairs to margins; final leaf creased and with marginal repairs. One or two other minor marginal defects.

While normal copies of the first edition regularly appear in the trade or at auctions, the present coloured de luxe issue with all the plates is quite rare. The Atabey copy fetched £36,000 (Sotheby’s, May 29, 2002, lot 975); the Longleat copy commanded \$59,200 (Christie’s, June 13, lot 110) that same year.

Atabey 1001. Blackmer 1357. Lipperheide Ma 30. Colas 2427. Hiler 772. Brunet IV, 885. Graesse V, 449. Cf. Heritage Library, Islamic Treasures, s. v. “Art” (illustration). Not in Cook (Egyptological Libr.), Furnagalli (Bibliogr. Etiopica), Gay, Abbey.



One of the author's most sought-after and earliest publications

642. PRISSE D'AVENNES, Achille Constant Théodore Émile. Oriental Album. Characters, Costumes, and Modes of Life, in the Valley of the Nile.

London, James Madden, 1851. Folio. 31 tinted lithographed plates, all with partial hand-colouring. Contemporary red half morocco gilt. € 15,000

Second edition of one of the most sought-after and earliest publications by Prisse d'Avennes, who spent many years in Egypt after 1826, first as an engineer in the service of Mehmet Ali. After 1836 he explored Egypt disguised as an Arab, using the name Edris Effendi; during this period he carried out archaeological excavations in the valley of the Nile. In 1848 he first published his "Oriental Album". This unusual visual collection of "characters, costumes and modes of life in the valley of the Nile" is augmented by a commentary by the renowned orientalist and Egyptologist James Augustus St. John. The frontispiece portrait depicts the artist's friend George Lloyd in the robes of a sheikh reclining with a hookah, and camels in the background. Lloyd, a botanist accompanying the expedition, accidentally shot himself whilst cleaning a rifle.

Light foxing, affecting some plates, with 2 plates trimmed at foot and laid down.

Atabey 1001. Blackmer 1357. Colas 2427. OCLC 4423031. Cf. Brunet IV, 885 (1st ed. only). Heritage Library, Islamic Treasures, s. v. "Art" (illustration). Not in Abbey. Lipperheide Ma 30 (1st ed.).



A perfect copy of the original edition

643. PRISSE D'AVENNES, Achille Constant Théodore Émile. L'Art Arabe d'après les monuments du Kaire depuis le VIIe siècle jusqu'à la fin du XVIIIe.

Paris, Morel, [1869]–77. 1 volume of text (4°, with 34 lithographed plates, all with tissue guards, and 73 text illustrations, spine rebacked) and 3 vols. of plates (large folio, 200 engraved plates, of which 130 are chromolithographs and 48 tinted lithographs). All volumes bound uniformly in giltstamped half morocco with cloth covers. € 65,000

Very scarce first edition of this splendid, unsurpassed standard work on Islamic art. Prisse d'Avennes spent many years in Egypt after 1826, first as an engineer in the service of Mehmet Ali. After 1836 he explored Egypt disguised as an Arab and using the name Edris Effendi; during this period he carried out archaeological excavations in the valley of the Nile. In 1860, Prisse d'Avennes returned to France with a wealth of documentation and drawings, which he subsequently had reproduced by specially trained draughtsmen and published in this monumental set. "Arab Art", however, is more than a monument to the author's tenacity, skill, and devotion. For the historian of architecture, it is a precise source, a unique documentary record [...] On an entirely different level, Prisse d'Avennes has provided today's architects, designers, artists, and illustrators with some of the finest examples of measured drawings, pattern details, and illustrations of selected aspects of the built environment of a medieval Islamic city. But 'Arab Art' is not merely an exercise in architectural description. Prisse d'Avennes writes about and records in the plates art forms ranging from elaborately decorated tiles to carpets and fabrics, to Korans and illuminated manuscripts. His text examines how these objects were made and the way they were used, and describes the value placed on them by contemporary society. The result is that his book offers invaluable glimpses of aspects of Arab life as they were viewed by a sympathetic West European" (preface to the 1963 London edition).

Beautiful, complete set (the last copy sold at auction was incomplete). Text and plates uncommonly clean and in an excellent state of preservation throughout, in contrast to the known copies in libraries and in institutional possession.

Ibrahim-Hilmy II, 138–140.



The French antiquarian and diplomat Pierre Louis Jean Casimir, prince de Blacas d'Aulps (1770–1839) acted as prime minister to Louis XVIII when he succeeded Napoleon in 1814 and later served as French ambassador to the Holy See. Remaining in Rome for many years, he provided Ingres with a commission and became a patron to the German classicist Theodor Panofka. He worked closely with Italian archaeologist Carlo Fea in the excavation of the Roman Forum, supported the orientalist Jean-François Champollion and created the “Musée Egyptien” within the Louvre. In 1866, his descendants sold most of his collection to the British Museum, where it remains to this day.

The plates show beautiful specimens of Arabic calligraphical art (including many seals). Some browning and staining throughout. From the library of the Ducs de Luynes from the Château of Dampierre with bookplate to pastedowns.

Ibrahim-Hilmy II, 159. Gay 3592 bis (variant title). Brunet IV, 1198. Graesse VI, 72. Quérard VII, 513. OCLC 39974885. Not in Arntzen/Rainwater.

The first Persian-Arabic-English dictionary

647. RICHARDSON, John. A dictionary, Persian, Arabic, and English. To which is prefixed a dissertation on the languages, literature, and manners of Eastern nations.

Oxford, printed at the Clarendon Press, sold by J. Murray and D. Price, 1777–1780. Folio. 2 vols. 19th century English calf. € 12,500

First edition of the first Persian-Arabic-English dictionary, edited by the orientalist Sir John Richardson (1740/41–1795). The first volume includes a dissertation on the languages, literature and manners of Eastern nations.

“With the growth of British territorial power in India the potential market for a Persian dictionary had aroused the interest of London publishers and by 1770 Jones and Richardson were working on a new version of Franciscus Meninski’s *Thesaurus linguarum orientalium*, first published in 1680–87. Progress was very slow, and Jones withdrew to concentrate on his legal career, leaving the field to Richardson. Thanks to his ‘ingenuity and perseverance’, an abridged version of the original project eventually appeared in two volumes in 1777 and 1780 as *A Dictionary, Persian, Arabic and English*. Fundamentally revised by others, notably by Charles Wilkins in 1806 and 1810, the dictionary was to have a long life, but although the company took 150 sets, there were few other subscribers and Richardson got little reward for the huge effort he had expended on it” (Marshall).

Bindings rubbed and worn, inner hinges partly split, endpapers renewed. Some staining and marginal repairs to interior; larger tears to 5 leaves, staining to both titles, ownership inscriptions partly inked out; both titles showing central repaired clipping as well as marginal strengthening and collector’s stamp. A large part of both volumes shows worming to gutter; a few leaves with repairs.

Zaunmüller 189. Vaterjülgl 25. Graesse VI, 113. Cf. Brunet IV, 1285 (later ed. only, 1806–1810). Clarke, John. (1806). The Bibliographical Miscellany – Supplement, vol. 1 (London, 1806) pp. 273–274; for Richardson: Marshall, “Richardson, John [styled Sir John Richardson, ninth baronet] (1740/41–1795), orientalist”, in: ODNB (online ed.).



One of 200 copies

648. RIVIÈRE, Henri / MIGEON, Gaston. La céramique dans l’art musulman.

Paris, Émile Lévy, 1913. Imperial folio. 2 vols. With 10 colour illustrations in the the text and 100 full-page coloured illustrations mounted on plates. Sumptuous dark brown contemporary full calf, gilt, covers lined in silk, with silk endpapers. € 25,000

First edition of this monumental publication on Islamic pottery, no. 107 of 200 copies printed. All ceramics pictured within the two volumes are described in detail with place and date of origin as well as the current owner (mostly French noble or institutional collections). Includes a bibliography on the subject and list of plates.

Union Club bookplate. Contemporary bindings somewhat rubbed; hinges professionally repaired, otherwise a fine copy, clean throughout. Rare.

Not in Arntzen/Rainwater.

Arabic grammar to replace Erpenius's, followed by a lexicon to al-Tha'alibi

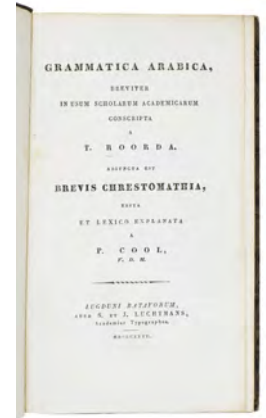
649. ROORDA, Taco. Grammatica Arabica, breviter in usum scholarum academicarum conscripta ...

Leiden, S. & J. Luchtmans, 1835. 8°. Text set in Roman and Arabic type. Contemporary quarter brown cloth, marbled paper sides, a paper label with the name of the author and the title printed in black on the spine. € 750

First edition of an Arabic grammar by the Dutch professor of oriental languages Taco Roorda (1801–1874), followed by a lexicon based on the writer Al-Tha'alibi (961–1038) and an Arabic chrestomathy by P. Cool. Roorda's grammar was published to replace a work by Thomas Erpenius (1584–1624) with the same title, which had been the first accurate European work on Arabic grammar.

With a bookshop ticket of J. G. Wolters, Groningen, mounted on the front pastedown. The cloth on the front joint has torn at the head of the book, front board nearly detached in the gutter between the title-page and the praefatio, but still connected by the sewing, a few small water stains on the spine. Otherwise in good condition.

Lambrecht 869 & 871; Nat, De studie van Oostersche talen in Nederland, p. 145.



A colourful mounted Bedouin falconer by leading orientalist painter

650. ROUSSEAU, Henri-Émilien. [Bedouin falconer].

[Morocco, 1920s]. Oil on wooden panel (21 × 16 cm), signed at the lower left "Henri Rousseau". Contemporary gilt wooden frame (33 × 28 cm). € 28,000

Colourful panel painting by the leading orientalist painter Henri-Émilien Rousseau of a mounted Bedouin falconer, one of Rousseau's favourite subjects. While the sport of falconry was an important status symbol in the Middle East and Europe generally, for the Bedouins it was a means of survival.

Rousseau (1875–1933) was a Cairo-born French painter who divided his childhood between North Africa and France, where he studied at the École des Beaux-Arts under the great Orientalist painter, Jean-Léon Gérôme. He broke from the style of his master, however, and started to paint in a more impressionistic style. Between 1920 and 1930 he travelled extensively through the Rif and Atlas mountains of Morocco, where he befriended the chiefs of several nomad tribes. It was probably here that Rousseau fell under the spell of the Bedouin horsemen, which came to characterize his compositions. In 1927 more than 80 of his works from this period were displayed at the gallery of the influential Parisian art dealer Georges Petit. This was followed by an exhibition at the Exposition Universelle of 1931. Panel cracked lengthwise, leading to a 4 cm crack in the paint to the right of the rider's head, a 1 cm crack below the horse's left hind hoof, and a 7 cm crack from the top left to the horse's head, but these cracks are only noticeable on close inspection and no paint has been lost. Some minor craquelure in the dark red patch connecting the rider and the saddle. Otherwise a well-executed and clean painting.

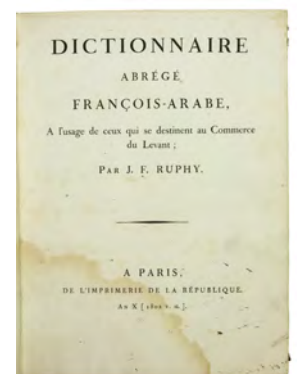
For the artist: Thieme & Becker XXIX, p. 113.

The first dictionary of Arabic published in France

651. RUPHY, J[acques] F[rançois]. Dictionnaire abrégé François-Arabe, à l'usage de ceux qui se destinent au commerce du Levant.

Paris, Impr. de la République (Duboy-Laverne), an X (1802). Large 4to. Contemporary French half calf over papered boards with giltstamped red spine label. € 4,500

Only edition. The first dictionary of Arabic published in France: a unidirectional wordbook of more than 6,000 French terms translated into Arabic (in Arabic typeface), printed in large type and generously spaced, for the use of French merchants in the orient.



In the preface, the author anticipates the concept of linguistic relativity when he observes that Arabic lacks equivalent terms for a multitude of French words, especially such as relate to everyday life, culture, and the mechanical arts, and states that it would be impossible to translate the works of Newton, Montesquieu, or Lavoisier into Arabic, for “l’ignorance d’une chose entraîne nécessairement l’ignorance du mot qui sert à la désigner” (p. ix). With the practical needs of commercial travellers and secretaries in mind, he has thus aimed to pare down the vocabulary of his dictionary to the bare essentials, so as to offer to those who would wish to use Arabic nothing but the most widely used words (p. xiii).

Ruphy, a native of Greece born Iacovos Rouvis, emigrated to France as a young man and participated in Napoleon’s Egyptian Campaign before becoming secretary of the Conseil des arts et du commerce du département de la Seine in 1801.

Binding rubbed; extremities bumped. A fairly large waterstain throughout the lower third of the book. Rare in the trade; a single copy at auction in the past 40 years.

Ersch/Gruber V, 53. OCLC 27402218. Spirgatis, Kat. 32: Grammatiken und Wörterbücher (Leipzig 1895), no. 309. Not in Zaunmüller or Vater/Jülg.



Rare collection of correspondence by significant personalities and rulers: the definitive edition

652. [RUSCELLI, Girolamo (ed.)]. Delle lettere di principi.

Venice, Francesco Ziletti, 1581. 4°. 3 volumes. With woodcut printer’s device to title-pages. Early 19th century full vellum with giltstamped spines and double labels. All edges gilt and gilded with a floral design. € 7,500

Rare collection of correspondence by significant personalities and rulers, including Andrea Doria, Annibale Caro, Baldassare Castiglione, Bernardo and Pietro Bibiena, Cardinal Bessarion, Lorenzo and Cosimo de’ Medici, Pietro Gonzaga, Hieronimo Fracastoro, Giovanni Bembo, Francesco Guiccardini, Emperor Charles V, Pope Clement VII, etc. Important both as historical and linguistic documents; the definitive edition.

Ruscelli was a prolific and versatile Italian scholar who published on topics ranging from cartography to alchemy. A native of Viterbo, he eventually settled in Venice, where the first

edition of “Delle Lettere Di Principi” was published in 1562 in a single volume. The collection demonstrates the rich social context of 16th century Venice, as Ruscelli himself is a classic example of the multidisciplinary Renaissance man.

Light foxing throughout and occasional light soiling or waterstaining. A prettily bound set with 19th century collection stamp to title-pages of vols. 1 and 3.

Edit 16, CNCE 16617. Adams L 564. BM-STC Italian 376. Melzi II, 115f. Gamba 1470 (“a very valuable collection”).

Carrier pigeons in the Arabic world

653. SABBAGH, Michel. Kitab Musabaqat al-barq wa-al-ghamam fi su’at al-hamam. La colombe, messagère plus rapide que l’éclair, plus prompte que la nue. Paris, Imprimerie Impériale (J. J. Marcel), an XIV (1805).

Bound with: (II) **DELAPORTE, Jean Honorat.** Principes de l’idiome Arabe en usage a Alger suivis d’un conte Arabe avec la prononciation et le mot-à-mot interlinéaires. Algiers & Paris, Bastide & Charles Hingray, 1845. With 5 folding letterpress tables.

8vo. Contemporary navy blue half leather with giltstamped spine. € 4,000

First French edition, with the translation (by Silvestre de Sacy) and the Arabic text printed in parallel, entitled “The race with the lightning and the clouds above: on the success of the messenger pigeon”. The Syrian linguist Michel Sabbagh (1784–1816) served as interpreter to

NOM des lettres.	FORME DES LETTRES.				VALEUR des lettres.
	simple	double	triple	quadruple	
الف alif	ا	آ	أ	إ	A
با ba	ب	ب	ب	ب	B
تا ta	ت	ت	ت	ت	T et TS
ثا tha	ث	ث	ث	ث	TH, T et TH
جا ja	ج	ج	ج	ج	J
حـ ha	ح	ح	ح	ح	H
خـ ha	خ	خ	خ	خ	KH
دا da	د	د	د	د	D
ذـ da	ذ	ذ	ذ	ذ	DZ et D
را ra	ر	ر	ر	ر	R
زـ za	ز	ز	ز	ز	Z
زا za	ز	ز	ز	ز	TH
حـ ha	ح	ح	ح	ح	DH
كـ ka	ك	ك	ك	ك	K
لـ la	ل	ل	ل	ل	L

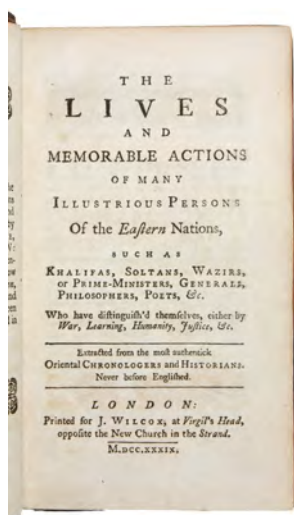
the Imperial Army during Napoléon's Egyptian Campaign. He emigrated to France when the army left Egypt and attached himself to Silvestre de Sacy and the Imperial Library and print shop. His original work on carrier pigeons remains a classic.

Bound with this is the third and final edition of a work on Algerian Arabic, first published in 1836 by the Frenchman Jean-Honorat Delaporte (1812–71), who worked as interpreter for the Ministry of the Interior in Algiers. His work begins with the alphabet, vowels, letter forms, orthography, all set out in folding tables, followed by chapters on grammar, syntax, numbers, etc. Included at the end, as an exercise, is the Arabic story known as “La ruse des femmes” (from the Sindbad cycle of *Alf layla wa-layla*), with a word-for-word translation into French.

Extremities a little rubbed; occasional light brownstaining, but a good copy.

I: GAL II, 479. OCLC 11618486. Schnurrer BA 426.

II: Chauvin VI, p. 173, no. 331.2. H. Fiori, *Bibliographie des ouvrages imprimés à Alger de 1830 à 1850*, 50. Playfair, *Bibliography of Algeria* 1124.



The lives of Ibn Sina, al-Suhrawardi, and Saadi

654. SALE, George / [J. MORGAN]. *The Lives and Memorable Actions of Many Illustrious Persons of the Eastern Nations, Such as Khalifas, Soltans, Wazirs, or Prime-Ministers, Generals, Philosophers, Poets, &c. [...].*

London, J. Wilcox, 1739. 8vo. Some woodcut head- and tailpieces and initials. Contemporary speckled sheep, rebaked to style, spine with raised bands and remains of a previous gilt lettered morocco label. € 1,500

First edition. A curious biographical collection with an uncommon Middle Eastern focus that includes the lives of the Persian rulers, of the philosophers Ibn Sina (Avicenna) and al-Suhrawardi, of the poet Saadi, etc.

Our issue contains an “Advertisement” (to the reader) facing the title-page which states that these translations were begun by George Sale, editor and translator of the Qur’an, and “completed by a Gentleman who resided in Turkey near twenty years”. A second issue of this book, also published by Wilcox in 1739, contains instead a dedication, signed “J. Morgan”, which states that though “The bookseller who purchased these loose papers [presumably Wilcox] fancies he has good grounds to believe they appertained to the late ingenious Mr. George Sale, ... yet not a syllable of this was his writing”. Morgan claims responsibility for about a quarter of the work (see ESTC T147003, listing four copies only of this edition). The four pages of publisher’s adverts at the rear are uncommon.

Corners just very slightly worn, leaf F1 is lightly browned. A very good, clean, tight copy.

ESTC T98736. OCLC 224780276.

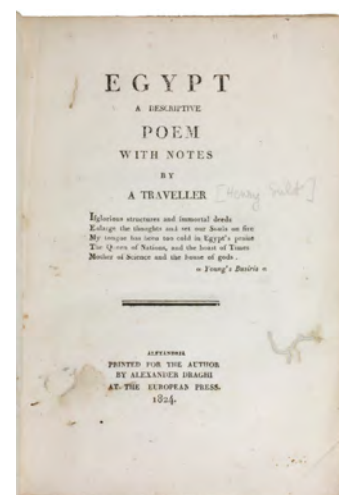
The first English-language book printed in Alexandria, inscribed by the author

655. [SALT, Henry]. *Egypt. A Descriptive Poem with Notes by a Traveller.*

Alexandria, printed for the author by Alexander Draghi, at the European Press, 1824. Small 4to. Original printed wrappers. Housed in a modern drop-back grey cloth box, this with a printed paper label to spine. € 8,500

First and only edition of an important piece of printing history: the first English-language book printed in Alexandria. Inscribed to the British General Sir Robert Thomas Wilson (1777–1849), who fought against Napoleon’s army in the final years of the French campaign in Egypt and Syria, on the front free endpaper: “To his friend Robert Wilson Esq. from the author”.

Salt has added an explanatory postscript to this intriguing publication: “This poem was printed with a view to divert the Author’s attention, whilst suffering under severe affliction as well as to give encouragement to a very worthy man, the Printer. It is the first English work carried through the press in Alexandria, and as the compositor was entirely ignorant of the language in which it is written, the difficulties that existed, in correcting the proof sheets, may be easily imagined. This it is hoped may excuse many errors”.



Salt was British Consul-General in Egypt when he composed the poem. He surely had one eye on the significance of publishing an English-language work in Egypt, noting that it was the first to be printed in Alexandria in the aforementioned postscript. Napoleon, of course, had introduced the printing press over twenty years earlier, and the National (later named Bulaq) Press had been active since 1819. Spine professionally repaired. Some worming to wrappers and interior, partly restored.

Scarce: LibraryHub locates six copies in the UK (at the British Library, Oxford, UEA, the University of Glasgow, the University of Liverpool and the University of Strathclyde); OCLC adds four more, at the University of Chicago, Library of Congress, Harvard and the New York Public Library.

Ibrahim-Hilmy II, 208.

Pioneering photographs of Jerusalem made in 1854, with 40 original salt prints

656. SALZMANN, Auguste. Jérusalem. Étude et reproduction photographique des monuments de la ville sainte depuis l'époque Judaïque jusqu'à nos jours.

Paris, Gide & J. Baudry (on the back of both half-titles and the back wrapper of the text volume: printed by Jules Claye in Paris; on each photographic plate: printed by Louis Blanquart-Evrard in Lille), 1856. With 40 mounted salt print photographs, 3 full-page plates (2 lithographs, 1 chromolithograph), and numerous illustrations in the text. Folio. 2 volumes. Volume 1 in contemporary gold-tooled half black goatskin, with dark blue pebble-grain cloth on the sides, red decorative paper endpapers. Volume 2 in contemporary gold-tooled quarter red goatskin, marbled paper ('Gustav' marble) sides, marbled endpapers. € 45,000

Splendid publication on the monuments of Jerusalem, with 40 original salt-print photographs. They are some of the earliest photographs of Jerusalem and preserve excellent images of many important sites and buildings that have since been destroyed or damaged. "The images surpass the partiality of mere words and manual drawings" (Lyons). A "strikingly beautiful set" of photographs (*After Daguerre*). It includes eleven general and detail views of the Holy Sepulchre, four of the Temple, five city gates, the Mosque of Omar and many of the other most important monuments of the Jewish, Christian and Islamic religions. Salzmänn also drew the illustrations for the text volume, including the two-colour plan of the Temple and the chromolithograph of the mosaic of Jesus in the Holy Sepulchre. Although Joseph-Philibert Girault de Prangey's daguerreotypes provided the first photographic images of Jerusalem in 1844, Salzmänn's present salt prints give a far better picture of Jerusalem's most important monuments. The work is exceptionally rare on the market, and even more rare in a complete state; most listings lack the text volume. We have only been able to find a complete set in one other sale record of the past hundred years.

Auguste Salzmänn (1824–72) trained as a painter and exhibited in Paris in the late 1840s and early 1850s. During his travels, especially to the Middle East, he became interested in archaeology and began to apply the new art of photography to it, aided greatly by his artistic eye for detail and beauty. Henry Fox Talbot had developed the salt-print process using calotype negatives around 1840 (true photographs, not to be confused with the collotype printing process later used to reproduce photographs). The present series of salt prints is said to have been made from calotype negatives, though they were printed by Louis Blanquart-Evrard, famous for introducing the silver-albumen negative ca. 1850. After visiting Palestine in 1850–51, the French numismatist and archaeologist Felix de Saulcy claimed that many sites in Jerusalem dated back to the time of the Old Testament. Salzmänn believed him and to support the arguments, he made about 150 photographs in Jerusalem in the period January to April 1854 and his assistant Carl Durheim (1810–90) stayed a month longer to make about 50 more, as Salzmänn notes in his introduction to the present book, dated June 1854. The present text volume was issued with two different plates volumes. In spite of its large size, the present is the "petit édition". The "grande édition" included 180 photographs on a larger scale. The present edition was beautifully produced by the fine printer Jules Claye, mixing the neoclassical Didot-style romans with headings in Louis Perrin's recent inscriptional-style "Augustaux" capitals for some of the headings (2 sizes), along with sans-serif and slab-serif types, which at this date were also associated with antiquity. The plates volume was published in 10 instalments of 4 plates each.



With the purple library stamp of Petit séminaire Saint Louis de Gonzague, Montigny-les-Metz, on the title pages of both volumes, and a Greek bookplate mounted on the front pastedown of the plate volume. The bindings of both volumes are slightly rubbed, the cloth on the text volume is slightly soiled. Both volumes are somewhat foxed throughout, sometimes affecting the mounted salt prints. Otherwise in good condition.

After Daguerre: masterworks of French photography (New York, 1980), p. 161; *Borret, Bibliotheca Palestinensis* (1884), no. 1097; *Lyons, Antiquity & photography* (2005), p. 40; *Newhall, The history of photography*, p. 50; *not in Dratwa, Kaarten en beelden van het Heilige Land* (Brussels, 1993); *Vilnay, The Holy Land in old prints and maps* (1965)

Wonderful plates of the best known carpets

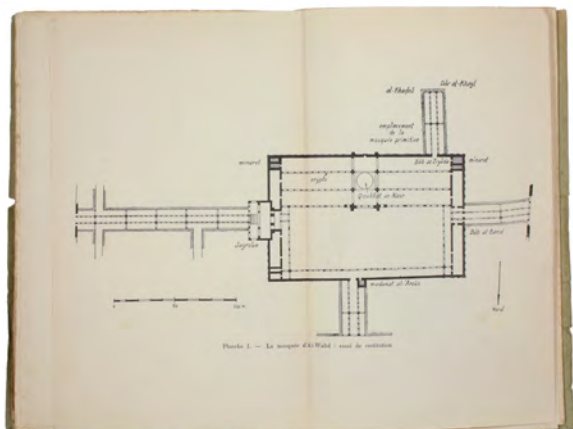
657. SARRE, Friedrich and Hermann TRENKWALD. Alt-orientalische Teppiche.

Vienna & Leipzig, Anton Schroll & Co. and Karl W. Hiersemann for the Österreichischen Museum für Kunst und Industrie, 1926–1928. 2 volumes bound as 4. Imperial 2° (60.5 × 44 cm). With 120 collotype plates (67 colour and 53 black & white, 7 of the latter double-page) by Max Jaffé (1845–1939), and 14 wood-engraved full-page illustrations on the integral leaves. Later half calf with cloth sides. € 7,500



First and only edition of “the most important recent publication with wonderful plates showing the best known carpets” (Ettinghausen 1936), here in very good condition, rebound in 4 high quality half calf volumes. The project was initiated by the Austrian Museum for Art and Industry, that previously published two other works on carpets: *Orientalische Teppiche* (1892) and *Altorientalische Teppiche* (1908). The present work by Sarre & Trenkwald has far more and better illustrations than the earlier works, with 120 fine collotype plates. The authors were highly regarded authorities in the field of Islamic art, especially Friedrich Sarre (1865–1945), “without doubt, one of the most influential figures regarding the scholarly formation of Islamic art” (Kadoi & Szanto). He was the director of the Museum für Islamische Kunst in Berlin and responsible for the formation of the “most comprehensive collection of Islamic art outside the Islamic world”. The work emphasises the technique of production. The plates, depicting carpets in colour and black & white, are preceded by a descriptive page that is sometimes illustrated with a schematic explanation of the knotting technique. The first part, by Hermann Trenkwald, with 60 plates, is entirely devoted to carpets in the world-renowned collection of the Austrian Museum. The second part, by Friedrich Sarre, also with 60 plates, covers the greatest carpets in other collections, including private collections such as that of Baron Maurice Rothschild. In very good condition. Corners slightly bumped.

R. Ettinghausen, Kali (1936), p. 110; *Kadoi & Szanto, The shaping of Persian art* (2014), p. 227.



The architectural heritage of Damascus

658. SAUVAGET, Jean. Les Monuments historiques de Damas.

Beirut, Imprimerie Catholique, 1932. 4to. With 6 numbered plates and several illustrations in the text. Original printed wrappers. € 350

First edition of this scholarly description of the architectural heritage of Damascus by the French oriental scholar Jean Sauvaget (1901–50). Discusses major landmarks of the Syrian capital including the Umayyad Mosque, the Citadel, and al-Adiliyah Madrasa. The plates include plans of the old town, al-Walid mosque, and the house of As'ad-Pacha el-'Azm.

Slight worming to the lower margin of the first third of the volume, otherwise very well preserved.

OCLC 503735864.

The first critical edition ever of an Arabic text

659. SCALIGER, Joseph Justus / Erpenius, Thomas. [Kitab al-Amthal] seu proverbiorum Arabicorum centuriae duae.

Leiden, Raphelengius, 1614. With woodcut printers' device on title-page, woodcut initials and tailpieces.

Bound with: (II) [BIBLIA ARABICA – NT – Epistola Pauli, ed. ERPENIUS]. [Risalat Bulus al-rasul ila ahl Rumija]. Pauli apostoli ad Romanos epistola, arabice. Leiden, Erpeniana, 1615. With woodcut printer's device on title-page, woodcut tailpieces and borders on initials (Arabic initials in standard typesetting, an interesting hybrid style attempt).

Bound between both works: (III) Cogitata nova de [kari] Psalm XXII, 17 & Jes. XXXIIX, 13 censurae philologorum committet ho elachistos ton philogounon. No place or printer, [ca. 1615?].

4to (160 × 200 mm). Contemporary full marbled calf, rebacked.

€ 18,000

First edition of this seminal work in the history of Arabic scholarship and printing: the first book on Arab proverbs, and the first critical edition ever of an Arabic text.

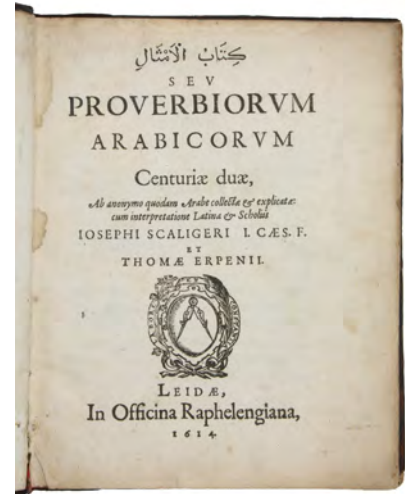
These 200 proverbs constitute a collection akin to a mirror for princes, dedicated to the education and refinement of a gentleman's personal and political life. The manuscript was obtained in Rome by the mathematician David de Fleurace, later the educator of Louis XIII, and given to Casaubon. J. J. Scaliger (1540–1609) had translated and explained the first 176 proverbs; after his death, the work was completed and prepared for publication by Thomas Erpenius, who had, just the year previous, become the first European to publish an Arabic grammar.

The editors cite as their source Abu Ubaid al-Qasim ibn Salam (ca. 770–838 CE), a prolific Muslim scholar educated in Basra and well-versed in Muslim law (fiqh), the hadith tradition, theology, and various scholarly pursuits. This is one of the last books to be printed with Raphelengius' large Arabic types. Fück hails the publication as "a touchstone in the history of Arabic studies in the West: the first edition of an Arabic text according to the principles of philological method" (p. 62).

Bound at the other end of the volume is the *editio princeps* of the Epistle to the Romans in Arabic, edited by Erpenius with a short preface to his students. "The last six leaves contains the *Epistola ad Galatas* in Arabic, not announced on the title-page or in the preface, and probably added as an afterthought. The text was printed from a manuscript in the Scaliger legacy" (Smitskamp 280).

Bound between both works is a brief philological essay on two Biblical verses, with a few contemporary marginal annotations in ink. Binding rebacked and slightly worn; internally very good, with only a few smudges. Remarkably well preserved. Very rare: only five copies in libraries, nearly all in Eastern Central Europe (Darmstadt, Greifswald, Rostock, Czech National Library, Hungarian National Library).

I: Schnurrer 216. Smitskamp, PO 267. Fück 61f. – II: Schnurrer 325. Smitskamp, PO 280. – III: OCLC 258423930.



*The rarest, most beautiful
and most desirable book on falconry ever published*

660. SCHLEGEL, Hermann / VERSTER VAN WULVERHORST, Abraham Henrik. Traité de fauconnerie.

Leiden & Düsseldorf, Arnz & Comp., 1844–1853. Folio. Two parts in one volume. With tinted lithographed title-page, on India paper mounted, incorporating 11 vignettes illustrative of falconry after and by J. B. Sonderland, 16 plates (comprising: 12 hand-coloured lithographed plates of falcons after J. Wolf [backgrounds after C. Scheuren or G. Saal] by Wendel, 2 hand-coloured lithographed plates of falconry accoutrements after and by Portman and von Wouw, 2 tinted lithographed plates, on India paper mounted, of heron hawking after Sonderland by J. Dillmann). Expertly bound to style in half red morocco and original cloth covered boards.

€ 150,000

First edition of “the finest work on falconry which has ever been produced; not only on account of the beauty of the plates, wherein the hawks are depicted life-size and of the natural colours, but also for the general accuracy of the letterpress” (Harting). The very beautiful plates include ten after Joseph Wolf which “are by far the finest ever produced in any book on falconry. It is impossible to describe the mellowness and beauty of the colourings” (Schwerdt).

Wolf is described by Jackson as an “artist who ranks among the world’s finest animal painters”, and the present images were largely responsible for launching his international career. “Wolf’s success lay in his sketching from life after painstaking study of the anatomy of the animals, and his care to get the structure correct and then paint fur and feather with extraordinary fidelity. But all the marvelous technique and deep knowledge was subservient to his ability to capture a moment in the life of his subject and preserve it in paint. Archibald Thorburn said of Wolf’s pictures, ‘There is an indescribable feeling of life and movement attained by no other wildlife artist’” (Jackson). Sir Edwin Landseer went further, describing Wolf as “without exception, the best all-round animal painter that ever lived”. The letterpress text includes extensive sections on the terms used in falconry, on the equipment used, descriptions of the birds that were currently being flown, and those that were not used. The text continues with recommended methods of catching or taking a suitable bird, how this bird should be treated and how it should be trained, and then how it should be flown. This is followed by a lengthy historical survey of falconry in Europe, Africa, Russia, Asia and the Americas. The text finishes with a six-page bibliography of works on falconry and an explanation of the plates. According to the exhibition catalogue documenting the falconry books in the Dutch Royal Library (The Hague, 1993), probably no more than 100 copies were printed, of which no more than 50 can be located today.

A very good, complete copy.

Harting 194. Schwerdt II, 150. Nissen IVB, 832. Cottrell 24. *Fine Bird Books* (1990), p. 138. Christine Jackson, *Dictionary of Bird Artists of the World*, p. 496. Landwehr 174. Thiébaud 833. Zimmer 554.



The first and only comprehensive Arabic bibliography

661. SCHNURRER, Christian Friedrich von. *Bibliotheca arabica*. Auctam nunc atque integram edidit [...].

Halle/Saale, J. C. Hendel, 1811. 8vo. Modern red library cloth. € 3,500

First book edition; very rare. “The first and only comprehensive bibliography of Arabic texts and books on Arabic language and literature by European scholars, printed in Europe 1505–1810” (Breslauer-Folter). “Extremely diligent descriptions, for the most part based on autopsy” (cf. Fück). Dedicated to de Sacy, the bibliography was first published in 1799–1806 as a series of seven university programmes. Some browning and brownstaining throughout as common, due to paper. Old shelfmark label to spine and title-page, with additional Canadian library stamp of the Ottawa Commissariat, Terrae Sanctae. A good, tight copy of a standard work almost unobtainable in the original edition.

Breslauer-Folter 119. Besterman 152. *Breslaueriana* 1090. Fück 146. Zenker I, 1755.

Pioneering work of Arabic bibliography

662. SCHNURRER, Christian Friedrich von. *Bibliotheca Arabica*.

Halle, I.C. Hendel, 1811. 8°. Set in roman types, with occasional passages in Arabic, Hebrew, Syriac and Greek. Contemporary calf, gold-tooled spine. € 2,500

First combined edition of a pioneering Latin bibliography of Western Arabic scholarship, describing about 500 editions of Arabic works and books about Arabic language and literature, first published in 7 parts from 1799 to 1806. “The first and only comprehensive bibliography of Arabic texts and books on Arabic language and literature by European scholars” (Breslauer & Floter). The publications are arranged by subject matter and some of the entries include extensive comments (further comments appear at the beginning and end of each part). The seven parts were written and compiled under the guidance of Christian Friedrich Schnurrer (1742–1822) by 31 of his students as theses at the University of Tübingen. He was clearly the spiritual father of the work and is usually regarded as its “author”.



With on the endpapers a long manuscript note in English describing the journey of M. Schulz (probably the German orientalist Friedrich Eduard Schulz, 1799–1829) visiting 30 libraries in the region of Constantinople and the manuscripts he saw there. Of special importance are named those of Ibn Alathir, Ibn Alasakir, Ibn Aladim and Ibn Khaldoun.

Two ink stains on the title-page, foxed and with the front board detached; a fair copy.

Besterman, *WBB* 453; Breslauer & Folter, *Bibliography* 119; Füeck, *Die arabischen Studien in Europa* 146; Zenker, *Bibliotheca orientalis* 1755.



Rare Syriac reader

663. SCIADRENSIS (AL-SHEDRAWI), Isaac. Rudimentum Syriacum.

Rome, ex Collegio Maronitarum, Stephanus Paulinus, 1618. 8vo. Printed in Syriac in red and black throughout. Includes woodcut frontispiece of St John the Evangelist, IHS title vignette, 17 devotional headpieces, and arms of Pope Paul V. Somewhat later full limp vellum. € 4,500

First edition: an extremely rare reader of Syriac religious texts, prefaced with an explanation of the alphabet. “The work is in Syriac with a Latin index at the end. The reader includes biblical passages, prayers from printed and manuscript Syriac sources or translated from the Latin psalms, passages from the Maronite Breviary and a hymn of St Ephrem. It concludes with a plate of the arms of Paul V acknowledging his patronage. It is clearly aimed at Maronite student beginners in the College” (Wilkinson, p. 233). Many years later, in 1636, the author would publish “the first substantial

grammar of Syriac in Syriac” (Smitskamp 192).

Ishaq al-Shedrawi, originally from Hasrun in northern Lebanon, came to Rome in 1603 to study oriental languages at the Maronite College. “With Johannes Hesronita he was one the of the interpreters who acted between the Holy See and the Oriental Church. He was appointed Bishop of Tripolis, but returned three more times to Europe” (Smitskamp). “Ishaq al-Shedrawi was called by Cardinal Borromeo to teach Syriac and Arabic at the Academy of Milan, and he was also charged with organising and arranging the oriental manuscripts in the Cardinal’s library. After Milan, Isaac Sciadrensis went to Florence and Pisa to teach oriental languages between 1636 and 1638. He died in Lebanon in 1663” (Abouzayd, p. 742).

Occasional light brownstaining; some edges a little duststained or frayed. Leaf E4 remargined at the upper edge, barely touching the text. A single copy in auction records.

OCLC 12872250. R. J. Wilkinson, “Constructing Syriac in Latin”, *Babelao* 5 (2016), pp. 169–283, at p. 232f. Shafiq Abouzayd, “The Maronite Church”, in: D. King, *The Syriac World* (London, Routledge, 2019), pp. 740–742.

Valuable texts from the manuscript troves of the Royal Library in Paris

664. SILVESTRE DE SACY, [Antoine Isaac]. [Al-Anis al-mufid lil-talib al-mustafid]. Chrestomathie arabe, ou extraits de divers écrivains arabes, tant en prose qu’en vers, a l’usage de élèves de l’École spéciale des Langues Orientales vivantes.

Paris, (J. J. Marcel), l’Imprimerie Imperiale, 1806. 8vo. 3 vols. Contemporary brown boards with giltstamped red spine label. € 4,800

First edition, printed with the beautiful Arabic types of the Imprimerie Imperiale by J. J. Marcel, who in 1798 had brought printing to the Arabic world when he set up the first press in Cairo. “Like his Grammar, de Sacy’s Chrestomathy was first compiled for his students. In the early 19th century there was a very limited body of reading matter for academic learners of Arabic [...] The Chrestomathy was intended to remedy this fault. But de Sacy immediately combined with this practical aim the scholarly task to use and make known valuable texts from the manuscript troves of the Royal Library in Paris, and so his Chrestomathy contains extensive extracts from late historians (Maqrizi) and geographers, from Hariri’s Maqamat, from the



Druze canon and from Qazwini's cosmography, as well as several poems from Nabiga to Ibn Farid, and, finally, keeping in mind the practical needs of future interpreters, a collection of state documents, all of this in the original Arabic with French translation and a wealth of annotations [...] It is a credit to de Sacy's interpretative mastery that the Chrestomathy [...] enjoyed a much longer life than similar works usually do, which tend soon to show their age due to the progress of scholarship: for nearly a century his work introduced learners to the masterpieces of Arabic literature" (cf. Fück).

Bindings rubbed and bumped at extremities; interior well preserved. Scarce on the market.

Schnurrer 153. Fück p. 146–148. OCLC 3822297.



The father of French Orientalism

665. SILVESTRE DE SACY, Antoine-Isaac. Grammaire arabe à l'usage des élèves de l'école spéciale.

Paris, l'Imprimerie Impériale, 1810. 2 vols. 8vo. With 8 (of 10) folding tables and 8 engraved plates. Near-contemporary green morocco-backed marbled boards, all edges speckled. € 9,500

First edition of the most famous work by Baron Silvestre de Sacy (1758–1838), professor of Arabic and Persian, the first Frenchman to try to crack the Rosetta Stone, and the father of European Orientalism. It was de Sacy's students who would (despite warring against each other politically and professionally) eventually translate the Rosetta Stone, with Champollion taking the final prize, and de Sacy himself would have a profound influence on French and pan-European studies of Arab, Turkish, and Persian literatures and cultures.

This Arabic grammar was one of the founding texts of de Sacy's French Orientalism, in both spirit and method, and became a reference work for the students who followed after. In Edward Said's seminal deconstruction of Orientalism, he described de Sacy as "the teacher of nearly every major Orientalist in Europe, where his students dominated the field for about three-quarters of a century", noting their role in everything from the French colonial invasions of North Africa to the founding of German comparative linguistics (Said, p. 83). Another, more informal student of de Sacy's work was evidently the French poet and dramatist Alexandre de Guiraud (1788–1847), awarded the title of baron for his work on an opera, and previous owner of this set of de Sacy's grammar, with ink ownership inscription on the front pastedown.

Unidentified early ownership stamp "TM" (or "MT") to half-titles. Wants two folding tables. Bookseller's notes and ownership inscription on flyleaves of volume I, including tipped-in typed note, and ownership stamp on title-pages. In excellent condition, prettily bound.

Fück 28, p. 140. Brunet V, 389. Edward Said, Orientalism (New York, 1979), p. 83.

Incunabular Arabian Nights: The Book of Sindbad in Western European disguise

666. [SINDBAD – SEVEN SAGES]. Historia septem sapientum Romae.

Cologne, Johann Koelhoff the Elder, of Lübeck, [before 6 November] 1490. 4to. Rubricated in red. Illustrated with a large armorial woodcut printer's device at the end and 23 full-page woodcuts, with two of the woodcuts repeated several times. Contemporary blind-tooled full calf over wooden boards. Remains of clasps. Endpapers from a rubricated incunabular edition of the *Biblia cum glossa ordinaria*.

€ 125,000



Very rare Cologne edition of *The Seven Sages of Rome*, a popular medieval cycle of stories about wise counsellors and wicked women which has its ultimate roots in the Middle East, where it is usually known as *The Book of Sindbad*. This Latin edition (the seventh altogether) further boasts a series of woodcuts which count among the earliest illustrations of any version of *Alf layla wa-layla*.

The frame narrative tells the story of prince Diocletian, who is falsely accused by his jealous stepmother, but is finally set free by the seven wise men (corresponding to the Seven Sages of Greece). These seven masters tell a story each, over seven successive days. The narrative's

oriental elements are derived partly from the the Old Testament (Joseph and Potiphar), but principally from its Arabian sources: the present version shares four stories with the *Book of Sindbad*, the main difference being that “the sages tell only one story each instead of the two or more in the Eastern tradition” (Runte, p. xiii). The first printed edition was also published in Cologne, by J. Veldener, in 1475. The popularity of these stories proved to be immense, inspiring Boccaccio and Chaucer, among others.

The style of the 23 fine woodcuts which illustrate this edition is reminiscent of the Dutch Bellaert Master. They were first used in the Low German edition published by Claes Leeu (and printed by his brother Gerard) in Antwerp on 11 April 1488. The Leeu brothers lent them to Koelhoff, and re-used them in Antwerp Latin edition by Gerard Leeu of 6 November 1490 under the new Latin title “*Historia calumnie novercalis*”.

Binding slightly rubbed, old wormholes to covers. Very clean throughout; a contemporary touch of light red colour has been applied to the second woodcut. Extremely rare: no more than 16 copies known in public collections, many of which are incomplete. The only other copy ever to appear on the market was part of an incunabular sammelband (the Dietrichstein copy, first sold through Gilhofer & Ranschburg in 1933).

HC 8725. GW 12853. Goff S-449. IDL 2330. Voulliéme (Köln) 587. BMC I 230. Polain 4440 (incl. copy in KUL). ISTC is00449000. Runte, The Seven Sages of Rome and the Book of Sindbad, no. 671. Woodcuts: Schramm VIII-301, 303-314 and Kok 92.1-12.

Photo album of the Alhambra

667. [SPAIN – ALHAMBRA – PHOTOGRAPHY]. LAURENT, Jean (photographer). Photo album of Spain.

[Madrid, 1870s]. Oblong folio (620 × 465 mm). 72 large-size photographs with architectural views, including numerous views of Western Islamic/Moorish architectural treasures (approx. 335 × 245 mm or vice-versa), with three large composite photographic panoramas of the Alhambra and Granada, Cordoba, and San Sebastian; 5 photographs of Spanish costumes, of which 3 hand-coloured (2 approx. 230 × 170 mm; 3 approx. 140 × 100 mm). Albumen prints, the majority individually pasted onto rectos of white cardboard mounts. 58 photographs with name of photographer, title and number in the negative. Contemporary green morocco album, spine richly gilt in compartments. Front cover with embossed initials M.L.B. within embossed double frames within gilt rules. Doublure, green watered silk within green morocco frame richly gilt, fly-leaves lined with green watered silk. All edges gilt. € 35,000

An exceptional album with fine views of Sevilla (12), Granada (24), including a four-part panorama “Vista panoramica de la Alhambra y de Granada desde la plaza de S. Nicolas” (ca 250 × 1320 mm), Cordoba (2), including a two-part panorama “Vista general de Cordoba” (ca 245 × 660 mm), a three-part panorama of San Sebastian “Vista general panoramica de San Sebastian” (ca. 245 × 1000 mm), Burgos (6), Toledo (10), Cartagena (2), Madrid (3), El Escorial (2), and other sites.

“Juan Laurent (b. 1816, d. before 1892), of French origin, moved to Madrid in 1848. His earliest recorded encounter with photography dates from 1856 with the establishment of a studio at Carrera de San Jerónimo in Madrid. Laurent’s large-format camera work is technically more precise than Charles Clifford’s, with great attention to details of architectural accuracy, but like Clifford, his love of the Spanish light, architecture and scenery is apparent. In some of his architectural studies, careful choice of camera position, ideal lighting, and technical excellence combine to produce images which revel

in simple geometric patterns, a direct and graphic style which others would adopt only very much later” (Hannavy, p. 829).

Our album boasts 34 views of Western Islamic and Moorish architectural structures and one large folding four-part panorama of the Alhambra and Granada. Furthermore, it contains two examples of photographs on leptographic paper, a collodio-chloride printing paper which was sold ready to use which was perfected by Laurent in collaboration with Martínez-Sánchez in 1866. Two of the small hand-coloured costume photographs bear an embossed imprint in the lower margin, “Leptografía Laurent/Carrera S. Geronimo Madr.” As the manufacturers claimed, it had three times the sensitivity of albumen, and exposure times for contact printing could also be reduced significantly. “It is apposite, and perhaps significant, to observe that the majority of the surviving examples of Laurent’s work are printed on albumen paper rather than his own invention” (Hannavy, p. 830).

Extremities slightly rubbed. A fine album with large format photographs in strong richly toned prints, in a splendid contemporary green morocco binding.

John Hannavy, Encyclopedia of Nineteenth-Century Photography II, 829/830.





*Captivating views of the Alhambra,
produced for tourists visiting Granada*

668. [SPAIN – ALHAMBRA – PHOTOGRAPHY]. MAUZAISSE, Charles (photographer). [Collection of 13 photographs of the Alhambra in Granada].

[Granada, ca. 1865]. [13] ff. All albumen photographic prints (18 × 24 cm) are mounted on black card stock (29.5 × 21 cm). € 9,500

Collection of 19th century albumen photographic prints of the Alhambra in Spain by Charles Mauzaisse (ca. 1823–85?). The beautiful images show many different parts of the Alhambra, especially of the court and palace of lions, including the central fountain and the pavilion, with the oriental dome that was added in 1859 and later removed. The Alhambra is a medieval palace and fort of “Moorish” or Muslim rulers of the Kingdom of Granada in Andalusia in the South of the Iberian Peninsula. Additionally, the collection contains one photograph of the tomb of the Catholic monarchs, which is located in the Royal Chapel of Granada.

The collection gives a beautiful insight into 19th century photography in the Iberian Peninsula, showing off the beautiful Arabic and Muslim influenced architecture in

Granada. During the 19th century, tourism was booming. Travellers wanted to take home proof of their travels, and many photographers seized the opportunity to sell their works to tourists. Charles Mauzaisse, son of the painter Jean Baptiste Mauzaisse, travelled to the south of Spain and fell in love with Granada, where he went on to develop his professional activity alongside other renowned photographers such as Laurent, Coutourier, and Dubois. All of them – aware of the lucrative field of work that the image of the Alhambra offered – settled more or less definitively in the city, just as Masson or Count Vigier did in Seville or Clifford and Laurent in Madrid. The prints are slightly yellowed, and some images were possibly overexposed or have faded slightly. All prints show clear signs of having previously been mounted on another surface. Some prints have small tears in the edges. The print of the two Moroccan women in the Alhambra is probably by a different photographer, but the name has been cut off.

*An outstanding album of early photographs showing
the most important cultural monuments of al-Andalus*

669. [SPAIN – PHOTOGRAPHY]. GARZÓN RODRÍGUEZ, Rafael (photographer). [Album of photographs]. Toledo – Córdoba – Granada.

Toledo, Córdoba, Granada, 1890. Large oblong folio (ca. 400 × 325 mm). 98 original photographs, mostly 20 × 26 cm. Half blind-tooled greenish brown calf and grey/green net grained cloth over boards, title gilt on upper board, red edges and decorated endpapers. € 28,000

In numerous photographs, the present photo album covers the magnificent architecture and features of the Great Mosque of Cordoba, which is considered one of the most significant architectural monuments of the western Islamic world. Built in 785, the mosque’s most notable feature was its enormous hypostyle hall, comprised of rows of columns connected by double tiers of arches.

Born in Granada, Rafael Garzón (1863–1923) became known as one of Spain’s foremost photographers of the early 20th century. He owned studios situated inside the Alhambra of Granada and in Seville. His Alhambra studio became particularly famous. Upon his arrival in Seville in 1901, he established a studio with an elaborate Arabic theme.

Binding shows very slight signs of wear, mainly around the foot of the spine; interleaved tissue paper slightly browned, corners of the leaves show occasional slight dustsoiling.



Editio princeps

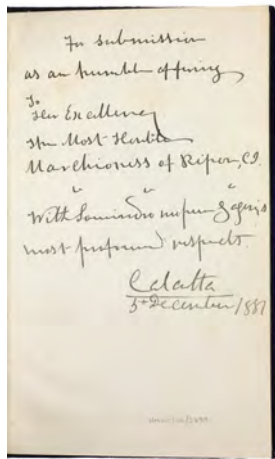
670. AL-SUYUTI, Jalal al-Din Abd al-Rahman ibn Abu Bakr. Kitab al-Muz'hir fi'ulum al-lughah wa-anwa'iha.

Bulaq, al-Matba'ah al-kubra al-saniyah, 1282 H [= 1865 CE]. 8vo. 2 parts in one volume. Contemporary full red morocco with fore-edge flap, covers with blind rules and stamped oriental ornaments in central compartment. € 950

First printing of *Al-Muzhir*, an encyclopedic work on Arabic linguistics and its various disciplines, compiled from earlier philologists by the prominent Egyptian scholar Jalal al-Din al-Suyuti (d. 911/1505). It counts as a significant contribution to the study of Arabic linguistics. Al-Suyuti was an enormously prolific polymath whose “versatility stands out as unique in the history of Arabic literature” (GAL II, 144).

Binding a little rubbed, one corner bumped. Light fore-edge flaws to the preliminary matter of the first juz' (part); old pencilled and typed bibliographical notes to front pastedown. A very good copy.

GAL II, p. 155, no. 258. OCLC 20066914.



Inscribed by the author to a close friend of Oscar Wilde

671. TAGORE, Sourindro Mohun. Tāravatī: a Tale, translated into English.

Calcutta, printed by I. C. Bose & Co., and published for the author, 1881. 8vo. With a wood-engraved decorative endpiece showing an urn of flowers. Original purple velvet presentation binding with pewter medallion image of a Hindu god. Green endpapers. All edges gilt. € 4,500

Only edition of this Hindu legend of Taravati, the wife of a wealthy Indian merchant, a tale originally composed by the translator's mother. Elaborately bound presentation copy, inscribed by the Indian musicologist and writer Sourindro Tagore (1840–1914) to the British patron of the arts, Constance Gwladys Robinson, Marchioness of Ripon (1859–1917), a close friend of Oscar Wilde (to whom the

latter would dedicate “The Importance Of Being Ernest”): “In submission as a humble offering to Her Excellency The Most Hon.ble Marchioness of Ripon, CI. / With Sourindro Mohun Tagore's most profound respect”, dated Calcutta, 5 December 1881. Rare; OCLC lists only six copies in libraries worldwide.

Binding a little worn along external hinges; spine rubbed.

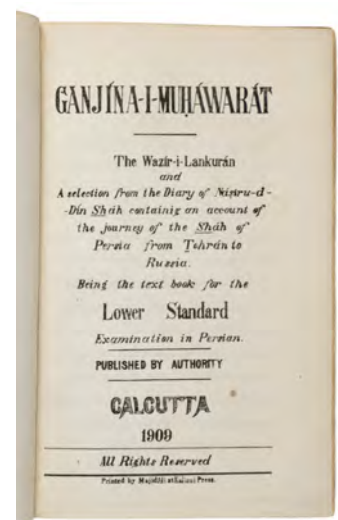
OCLC 6062956.

Rare textbook for government officials, containing two historically important Persian texts

672. [TEXTBOOK – PERSIAN]. Ganjīna-i-muhārawāt. The Wazir-i-Lankurān and a selection from the diary of Nāsiru-d-dīn Shāh containig [!] an account of the journey of the Shāh of Persia from Tehrān to Russia. Being a text book for the lower standard examination in Persian.

Calcutta, “published by authority”, 1909. 8°. With a floral ornament on page 3. The text is set in Persian script. Original quarter purple cloth and blue printed paper over boards, with the title in Persian on the front board and in English on the back board.

€ 1,250



A rare textbook for students of Persian. It was specifically intended for members of the Indian government, so they could learn to understand the locals. These locals would have been the ethnoreligious group known as the Parsis, the descendants of Iranians who emigrated to India and still speak Persian. Although the community is relatively small now, there was a significant number of Parsis at the beginning of the 20th century, especially around Mumbai. As such, it would indeed have been practical for government officials to be familiar with the language.

This textbook consists of two different Persian texts: the vazir of Lankuran, which is an important play, and excerpts from the diary of Naser al-Din Shah (1831–1896). In the back, a short explanation about the goals of the textbook can be found. According to this explanation, these particular texts have been chosen because they contain many phrases and expressions that are useful in daily life.

With an owner's inscription on the back board and annotations in the margins of pages 6 and 7. The spine and edges of the boards are slightly scuffed and the boards slightly browned. The first blank flyleaf has a large tear in the fore-edge margin, the bottom support thread has broken, thus weakening the binding, without any loss. Otherwise in good condition.

*A language guide for British soldiers
stationed in Iraq during the First World War*

673. THOMSON, Captain R. Campbell / GEORGES, Elias, et al. (eds.). A List of Words and Phrases in the Basrah Dialect of Arabic.

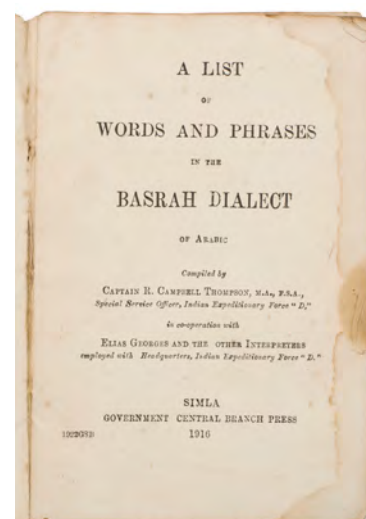
Simla, Government Central Branch Press, 1916. 8vo. Original beige waxed and printed cloth wrappers. € 1,500

An introduction to Basra Arabic, a dialect spoken in southern Iraq, printed for British and British Indian soldiers serving in Basra during the Mesopotamian Campaign of the First World War.

Initially published in 1915, the booklet was distributed to the officers and men of Indian Expeditionary Force "D", who were the first unit to arrive in Mesopotamia (modern-day Iraq) from India in November 1914. Since they likely knew little Arabic, they would have needed a language guide with the most important words and phrases. The work was meant to ease verbal communication only, as the Basra words were transliterated into Roman script.

There were 5000 copies of the first edition. As British presence in Mesopotamia continued to grow, another 5000 copies were needed, and a second edition was published in 1916. The target audience of the work becomes clear once you read it, as it focuses largely on military terms. There are translations for weapons, various army ranks, and such phrases as "was he wounded?" and "did you see any troops there?". Also included are notes on pronunciation, a short grammar, and translations of animals, foods and drinks, body parts and numerals.

Wrappers are somewhat stained and scuffed, the upper outer corner is bumped. With a water stain and smaller (presumed) oil stain on the outer margin of all leaves. Otherwise in good condition.



Charming five-volume Italian edition

674. [THOUSAND AND ONE DAYS – Italian]. *Novelle persiane divise in mille, ed una giornata. Tradotte dal francese e dal francese nel volgare italiano. Tomo primo* [– quinto].

Venice, Niccolò Pezzana, 1783. 12mo. 5 vols. Later full vellum with ms. spine titles. € 3,000

Charming five-volume Italian edition of the *Heyaryek-Rouz* or *Thousand and One Days*, so called to "give the work an air of originality" (Chauvin IV, 124). A Persian manuscript of this work was given to Francois Petit de la Croix in Isfahan in 1675, but enjoyed far fewer editions and translations than the *Alf layla wa-layla*. As Chauvin notes, it cannot be determined whether the 'Thousand and One Days' or the 'Thousand and One Nights' was composed first; nevertheless, to this day the 'Heyarek-Rouz' is much less well-known to the Western world (IV, 123f.). Chauvin quotes one commentator

who declares the Heyarek-Rouz “much more ingenious and more realistic, as it sometimes includes marvels, following the taste of the Oriental”.

The present edition is printed by Niccolò Pezzana, who only the following year would produce the *Thousand and One Nights* – part of an ambitious publishing project catering to the Venetian public, which at the time was rediscovering a taste for exotic fairy tales. A very rare edition, recorded in only three copies in the Italian OPAC SBN.

Endpapers slightly worn. Some marginal worming to vol. V, not affecting text. Near-contemporary stamped and handwritten ownerships of Dr. Marco Nardi to title-pages.

This edition not in Chauvin.

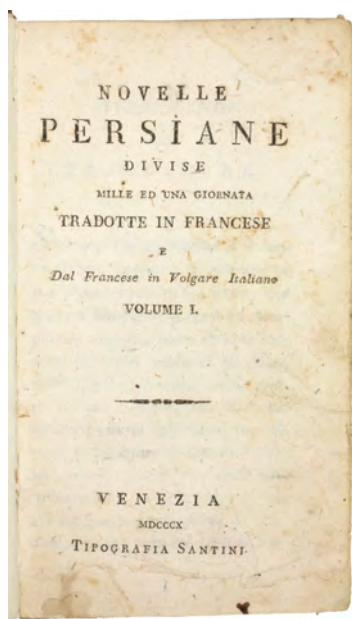
Pirated Italian edition

675. [THOUSAND AND ONE DAYS – Italian]. Novelle persiane divise in mille ed una giornata, e in cinque libri distribuite. Tradotte in francese e dal francese nel volgare Italiano. Vol. primo [– quinto].

Venice [i.e., Naples?], Giacomo Antonio Vinaccia, 1783. 12mo. 5 vols. Contemporary limp card covers with ms. spine numbers. Stored in a marbled slipcase. € 2,800

Highly remarkable pirated edition in five volumes. The place of printing given on the title-page of the present edition is Venice, but the costs were borne by the well-known Neapolitan publisher Giacomo Antonio Vinaccia, and the books were also sold in Naples, in the Corridoio del Consiglio. It is known that Vinaccia drew on the great publishing pool of Venice for many of his publications, creating actual counterfeits, and it is thought that even Venetian publishers themselves relied on his presses to encourage the distribution of their works in the south as well, without having to pay duties or apply for printing licences (cf. A. Scannapieco, “Un editore goldoniano nella Napoli del secondo Settecento”, in *Problemi di critica goldoniana IV* [1997], pp. 7–152). In 1784, the following year, an identical edition appeared, giving Naples as the place of printing. In excellent condition. Rare; only four copies traceable in libraries worldwide.

This edition not in Chauvin.



Charming Venetian edition

676. [THOUSAND AND ONE DAYS – Italian]. Novelle persiane divise in mille ed una giornata, tradotte dal francese e dal francese in volgare italiano. Vol. primo [– quinto].

Venice, Santini, 1810. 12mo. 5 parts in 2 vols. Contemporary half cloth over marbled boards with titles to spine. € 850

Charming Italian edition.

Flaws to spines and hinges. A slight stain affects the upper blank margin of a few pages of the fourth volume, but overall a fine copy.

Bookplate of Luciano Perez to pastedowns.

This edition not in Chauvin.



Only Milanese edition

677. [THOUSAND AND ONE DAYS – Italian]. *Novelle persiane divise in mille, ed una giornata, tradotte in francese e dal francese nel volgare italiano. Tomo primo* [– quinto].

Milan, Pietro Agnelli, 1815. 12mo. 5 parts in 2 vols. Contemporary half cloth over marbled boards with giltstamped spine titles. € 850

First and only Milan edition.

Slight discoloration and variously browned throughout, overall a good copy.

This edition not in Chauvin.

First illustrated Italian edition

678. [THOUSAND AND ONE DAYS – Italian]. *I mille e un giorni. Novelle orientali già tratte dal turco, dal persiano e dall'arabo e pubblicate da Petis-de-la-Croix, Galland, Cardonne, Chawis e Cazotte etc. Nuova traduzione eseguita sull'ultima edizione di Parigi da A. F. Falconetti. Vol. I* [– XV].

Venice, Giuseppe Antonelli, 1833–1834. 16mo. 15 parts in 5 vols. With 15 engraved frontispieces. Contemporary boards with giltstamped spine labels. € 5,000

First illustrated Italian edition. The lovely frontispieces are by Pietro Zandomenighi and engraved by Giorgio Buttazon.

Occasional light worming to gutter, but well preserved.

Graesse IV, 525. This edition not in Chauvin.



The first photographs taken in Asia Minor

679. TREMAUX, Pierre. *Exploration archéologique en Asie Mineure comprenant les restes non connus de plus de quarante cités antiques.*

[Paris, Louis Hachette, ca. 1858–1863]. Oblong folio. 101 plates (72 lithophotographs “Procédé Poitevin”, 2 lithographs, and 27 plans, of which 10 folding) and 4 leaves of letterpress text. Stored loosely in contemporary marbled boards with original printed cover label; cloth spine professionally renewed. Cloth ties. € 48,000

Rare, early photobook on the archaeological excavations in Turkey and the Levant during the 1850s, a work which assured the architect-explorer Pierre

Tremaux (1818–95) an eminent place in the history of photography. Includes views of Aphrodisias, Corycus, Ephesus, Hierapolis, Jerusalem, Magnesia, Milet, Perga, Priene, Seleucia, Smyrna, Tarsus, etc.

The calotypes here reproduced are among the earliest photographs taken in Asia Minor and are thus of great documentary interest. They were lithographed using the process discovered in 1855 by Alphonse Poitevin (1811–82), later awarded the Grand Prix du Duc de Luynes; Trémaux’s work was one of the first to use this method.

Having set out in 1847, Trémaux began taking photographs around 1853–54. While the results of his efforts were technically uneven, obliging him to substitute his salt prints with lithographs, the rare images that survive have ensured the photographer's lasting reputation. The entire subscription was announced for a series of 215 plates provisionally titled "Atlas de vues pittoresques, scenes des moeurs, types de vegetation remarquable", but the publication was interrupted in 1864, never to be completed.

Some edge flaws and duststaining to margins. Scattered foxing, more pronounced in some examples, others nearly flawless. Exceptionally rare: the work has appeared at auction only three times in 25 years; it was missing from the two great orientalist collections of Atabey and Blackmer.

Provenance: from the collection of the French engineer and archaeologist Paul Gaudin (1858–1921), a major patron of the Asia Minor collections in the Louvre, the Istanbul Museum, British Museum, and other institutions.

Ken Jacobson, *Odaliques & Arabesques: Orientalist Photography 1839–1925* (Quaritch, 2007), p. 273. Goldschmidt & Naef, *The Truthful Lens: A Survey of the Photographically Illustrated Book 1844–1914* (New York, 1980), p. 225. Andre Jammes & Eugenia Parry Janis, *The Art of French Calotype* (Princeton, 1983), p. 251.

The first major work of Arabic poetry published in the West

680. AL-TUGHRAI, al-Husayn ibn Ali. L'élegie du Tograi, avec quelques sentences tirées des poètes Arabes, l'hymne d'Avicenne, & les proverbes du Chalife Gali.

Paris, Soubret, 1660. 8vo. 18th-century blind-ruled brown calf, blindstamped arms of William Stirling Maxwell on the upper cover and his blind cipher on the lower cover. Spine and vertical title label gilt; turn-ins gilt. Marbled flyleaves. All edges red.

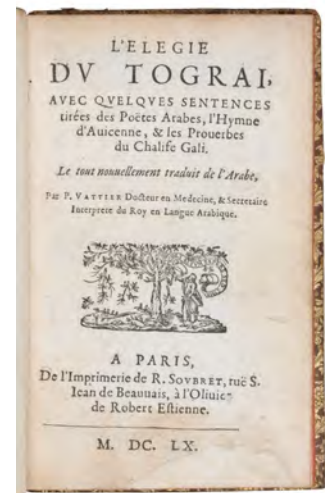
€ 9,500

First edition in a Western language of the celebrated autobiographical lament of the poet, royal secretary, and soldier Al-Tughra'i, who rose to Vizier only to be beheaded. His elegy, "Lamiyyat al-'Adjam", is probably the first major work of Arabic poetry published in the West. The other significant early Arabic work here contains an offering of proverbs selected from the "Exalted Aphorisms" of the fourth Caliph Ali ibn Abi Talib (601–661), the only person born in Mecca's sacred Kaaba sanctuary, cousin and son-in-law of the prophet Muhammad.

The editor and Royal Interpreter for Arabic, Pierre Vattier (1623–47), translated these pieces into French for their stylistic elegance and textual importance. He contributed an extended opening essay on Arabic prosody, here in its only edition.

Front joint cracked, extremities slightly bumped; title remargined at lower edge. Altogether a fine copy from the collection of the bibliographer P. A. Grattet-Duplessis (1792–1853), recording on the final flyleaf the date of his acquisition (Lyon, 1828) and the price paid. In the sale of his library in 1856, the volume was described as a "joli exemplaire de ce curieux et rare petit volume" (p. 156, no. 969). A slightly later owner has quoted from Duplessis' bibliography. Later bookplates of William Stirling Maxwell, Keir House, and Lt. Col. V. S. M. de Guinzbourg on pastedowns and flyleaf.

Schnurrer 196. Zenker, BO 403. Cioranescu 65583. Grattet-Duplessis, *Bibliographie parémiologique*, 70. Moll, *Sprichwörterbibliographie*, 7624 ("1640" in error).



Lamiyat al-'Agam

681. AL-TUGHRAI, al-Husayn ibn Ali. Poema Tograi, ex versione latina Jacobii Golii, cum scholiis et notis. Curante Henrico van der Sloot.

Franeker, Willem Coulon, 1769. Contemporary full calf binding. All edges red. 4to. € 2,500

Early scholarly edition, with Latin translation and notes. "The *Lamiyat al-'Agam*, a famous poem by at-Tograi'i [...]. It was first edited by Golius together with the Sentences of Ali in 1629. This is the first one accompanied by Arabic scholia, and also the first readily available edition containing Golius's translation: Anchersen's edition of 1707, which published this translation for the first time, was lost at sea except for six copies" (Smitskamp).

Some foxing and browning; glue-shading to endpapers. Old bookplate (alpha and omega with fish) on front pastedown; stamp of the Paris Jesuit Congregation on title page. Binding rubbed and bumped at extremities; spine rather chipped. No copies recorded at auction within the last decades.

GAL I, S. 286. Smitskamp (PO) 318. Schmurrer 200. Graesse VI, 167. OCLC 16080863.

*Very early photographic record of Constantinople by one of its first photographers:
one of the largest and most significant Constantinople albums*

682. [TURKEY – EARLY PHOTOGRAPHY.] ROBERTSON, James D. Album of early photographs of Constantinople.

Istanbul, 1853–1857. Oblong folio (488 × 292 mm). 1 leaf (calligraphic ink title), 21 salt paper print photos including two panoramas. Near-contemporary Qajar lacquered papier-mâché binding, likely Persian, with court motifs on both panels, front flyleaf with sticker of “E. Picart, Papétier, 14 Rue du Bac, Paris”. Pink and silver decorative floral endpaper. € 50,000

Early, uncommonly extensive album of photographs of Constantinople, most signed by the photographer, James Robertson, created during his stay in Istanbul between 1853 and 1857. Of the 21 photographs present, no fewer than 14 show Constantinople and Scutari: they include a magnificent panorama of the city and across the Golden Horn, seen from Camp Daoud Pasha, sweeping views of the Sultan Ahmed Mosque, the Hagia Sophia and other mosques, the ancient hippodrome with its obelisks, views of the Seraglio, Nusretiye Mosque and Tophane Square, the Fountain of Ahmed III, Süleymaniye Mosque, street scenes, etc.

Comparable albums with Constantinople photographs by Robertson are located at the Bibliothèque nationale de France, the Getty Research Institute, Harvard (12 photographs, of which only a few show Constantinople), and other institutions with loose prints such as Princeton (four photographs, one of Constantinople) and the State Library of Victoria (31 photos, of which only four are of Constantinople). In all this is one of the strongest albums known with Constantinople content.

Far too little is known about the pioneering Scottish photographer James Robertson (1813–88), who moved at an early date to Constantinople to take the position of Chief Engraver for the Royal Mint, as part of the modernization of the country. He was related by marriage to the younger Felice Beato, a pioneer of 19th century photography, with whom he later opened a studio.

Upper cover shows severe chipping to polychrome lacquer; lower cover in better condition though also with defects. In excellent condition internally, photographs in general in good to very good prints, a few a little faded.

N. Perez, Focus East: Early Photography in the near East (1839–1885), New York, 1988, pp. 210f. R. Taylor, Impressed by Light: British Photographs from Paper Negatives, 1840–1860, p. 363. J. Hannavy, Encyclopedia of 19th Century Photography, pp. 1200f.



Sketches of Sudan during the Nile Expedition of 1884/85

683. VERNER, Willoughby. Sketches in the Soudan.

London, R.H. Porter (back of title-page: printed by Taylor and Francis), 1885. Oblong large 4° (30 × 40 cm). With a lithographed title-page, a small printer’s device on the back of the title-page, 37 tinted lithographed plates by J. G. Keulemans, and one chromolithographed map. Contemporary boards, with a lithographed camel’s head on the front board. € 1,950

First edition of a series of views of Sudan and southern Egypt, with 37 tinted lithographed plates, each accompanied by a leaf of descriptive text. The illustrations derive from the diary and sketch-book Captain Willoughby Verner kept during the Nile Expedition of 1884–1885. They include views of lakes and deserts, ships, villages and tents, native inhabitants, some scenes aboard a ship, army troops and battle sites, and more. Verner “saw action at the Battles of Abu Klea (17 January 1885) and El Gubar (21 January 1885)” (Rough). The book opens with a dedication to Queen Victoria, a list of subscribers, a brief preface and a table of contents. Included at the end are two pages of advertisements.

Some minor foxing and occasionally some marginal thumbing, otherwise in good condition and wholly untrimmed.

Rough, British military operations in Egypt and the Sudan: a selected bibliography 590.

The German Vitruvius: fine illustrated edition, Praun copy

684. VITRUVIUS POLLIO, Marcus. Zehen Bücher von der Architectur und künstlichem Bawen. Ein Schlüssel und einleitung aller Mathematischen unnd Mechanischen Künst, Scharpffsinniger fleissiger nachtrachtung oder Speculation künstlicher Werck ...

Basel, Sebastian Henricpetri, 1575. Folio. Title-page printed in red and black with first words printed from a woodcut. With 193 woodcut illustrations and diagrams. Near-contemporary full vellum, stained black, central gilt stamp with the monogram “PVP” on upper cover; traces of 2 pairs of leather ties. € 18,000

A handsome copy of the first German translation (in its second edition) of the only architectural treatise to survive from classical antiquity. Considered the supreme authority by Italian Renaissance architects, it became the single most influential work for the later development of European architecture.

The translation by Walther Hermann Tyff (Rivius) was first issued in 1548. This finely illustrated edition boasts a total of 190 woodcut blocks, the majority of which are reprinted from the first. “The illustrations are attributed to Peter Flötner, Virgil Solis, Georg Pencz, Hans Brosamer and Erhard Schön, with initial letters by Hans Springinklee. They are mainly based on the 1521 Como edition, but many of the plates were used in Ryff’s ‘Bawkunst’ [1547]” (Fowler, p. 317f.). Chipps Smith concludes that Flötner was the principal artist of the project and that his designs were followed by Solis and Pencz. “Excepting Serlio’s ‘General Rules of Architecture’ of 1542, the ‘Vitruvius teutsch’ was the first significant architectural treatise published in German. Much of the technical information was still relevant to 16th century architects and artists” (Chipps Smith).

This copy was originally owned by Baron Paul von Praun, one of the greatest art collectors of his day, who owned 250 significant paintings (including Michelangelo, Raphael, Leonardo, Dürer, and Titian), as well as forty terracotta models by Michelangelo. The present volume appears in Christoph Theophile de Murr’s 1797 inventory of the collection (where it is listed as “Vitruvius verteutschet durch D. Gaultherum H. Rivium, Med. et Mathem. Basel, 1575”).

Binding somewhat rubbed, with slight worming within. Leaf N5 with 3-inch closed tear at lower margin; marginal worming to final leaves (not affecting text), some spotting and browning.

Provenance: 1) Baron Paul von Praun (1548–1616, merchant of Nuremberg who lived in Bologna), with his “PVP” monogram on upper cover, and plausibly with the ink inventory number “.14.” of his library on top edge. 2) Bequeathed to his heirs as part of the “Praunschens Kabinett” in Nuremberg (Description du Cabinet du Monsieur Paul de Praun a Nuremberg, 1797, p. 489).

3) Jean Frédéric Frauenholz & Cie., Nuremberg, sale of the Paul de Praun collection, February 1802, lot 1573. 4) Reiss & Sohn, Königstein im Taunus, sale 112, 24–26 April 2007, lot 410. 5) Maggs Bros. 6) Sold to Thomas Kimball Brooker, oil industry executive (b. 1939) in 2008.

VD 16, V 1766. Fowler 412. Berlin Kat. 1811. Schlosser 246. BAL RIBA 3516. Cf. J. Chipps Smith, Nuremberg, A Renaissance City, 1500–1618 (1983), no. 136.

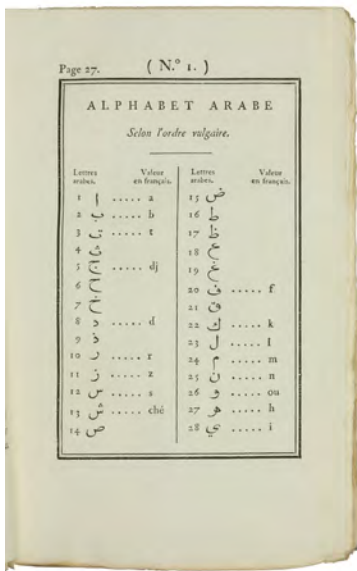


685. VOGÜÉ, Melchior, de. Syrie centrale. Architecture civile et religieuse du Ier au VIIe siècle.

Paris, J. Baudry, 1865–77. Folio. 2 volumes. With a total of 3 maps (2 in colour) & 152 mostly full-page plates, several with tinted lithographed backgrounds. Later red half morocco with giltstamped spine titles. € 25,000

First edition of this detailed study of Syrian decorative architectural art. “De Vogüé travelled with William Waddington in 1853 and 1854, exploring the area from Aleppo to Damascus, Palmyra and Basra. It was an important expedition and much new material was uncovered. The author became ambassador to the Porte in 1871” (Blackmer). Occasional foxing to plates, but a fine set.

Blackmer 174. Not in Weber.



Only edition of this introduction to Arabic

686. VOLNEY, C[onstantin] F[rançois Chasseboeuf, Comte de]. Simplification des langues orientales, ou méthode nouvelle et facile d'apprendre les langues arabe, persane et turque, avec des caractères européens [...].

Paris, Imprimerie de la République, an III [= 1794/95]. 8vo. With 3 folding tables and 1 engraved plate. Later blue wrappers. € 2,500

Only edition of this introduction to Arabic, written by the Comte de Volney (1757–1820) as history professor at the newly-founded École normale, immediately after the end of the Terreur and his release from prison following the fall of Robespierre. In spite of its wide-ranging title, the book comprises essentially an Arabic grammar and a collection of Arabic proverbs; the long introductory chapter has been hailed a model of style. Volney had learned Arabic in 1782 in preparation of a long journey through Egypt and Syria. The work displays his ingenious method of simplifying the study of Arabic, Persian and Turkish by transliterating the alphabets into European characters. The tables give the Arabic alphabet,

the conjugation of regular verbs, and instructions on how to write Arabic letters by hand, as well as the Arabic alphabet in European characters intended for merchants travelling to Asia and Africa. With a section of Arabian proverbs included as samples.

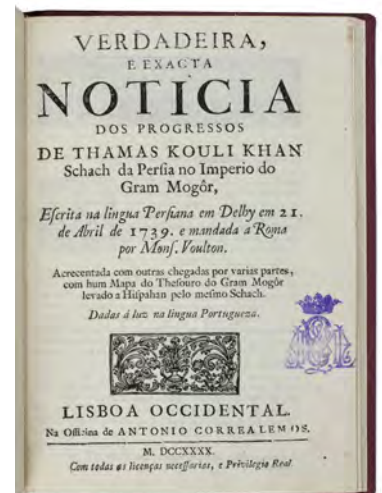
Pages 30–31 unopened. A good copy of this important work, untrimmed as issued.

Gay 3429. Brunet V, 1351. Cioranescu 663767. Monglond III, 481. OCLC 21978700.

A captivating account of Nader Shah's greatest campaign against the Mughal Empire

687. [VOULTON, Monsieur de?]. Verdadeira, e exacta noticia dos progressos de Thamas Kouli Khan Schach da Persia no imperio do Gram Mogôr, escrita na lingua Persiana em Delhy em 21. de Abril de 1739. e mandada a Roma por Mons. Voulton. Acrescentada com outras chegadas por varias partes, com hum mapa do thesouro do Gram Mogôr levado a Hispahan pelo mesmo Schach.

Lisbon, Antonio Correa Lemos, 1740. 4° (19.5 x 14 cm). With woodcut decorations. Modern half red goatskin morocco. € 3,500



First Portuguese edition of a detailed description of the Shah of Persia's military campaign against the South Asian Mughal Empire. Nader Shah Afshar, also known as Tahmasp Qoli Khan or Thamas Kouli Khan (1688–1747) was the ruler and emperor of Persia from 1736 to 1747.

The present account describes his greatest campaign, against the Mughal Empire. Picking up after the Battle of Karnal in February 1739, the author describes how Nader Shah starved the Mughal army into submission, then gives a lively account of treaty negotiations and the polite exchange of gifts in the form of an indirect dialogue between Nader Shah and the Mughal emperor Mohammad Shah. With a purple stamp of the library of the Dukes of Palmela (their monogram beneath the ducal coronet) on the title-page. With 24 modern blank leaves bound in. In very good condition.

Porbase (1 copy); WorldCat (4 copies; also 1 copy of the Spanish ed.); cf. Laurence Lockhart, "De Voulton's Noticia", in: *Bulletin of the School of Oriental Studies, University of London* 4:2 (1926), pp. 223–245; not in Fonseca; Innocência; James Ford Bell Library.

First major excavation of Jerusalem's Temple Mount

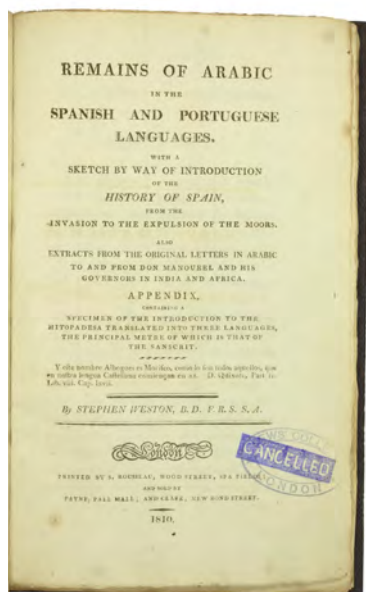
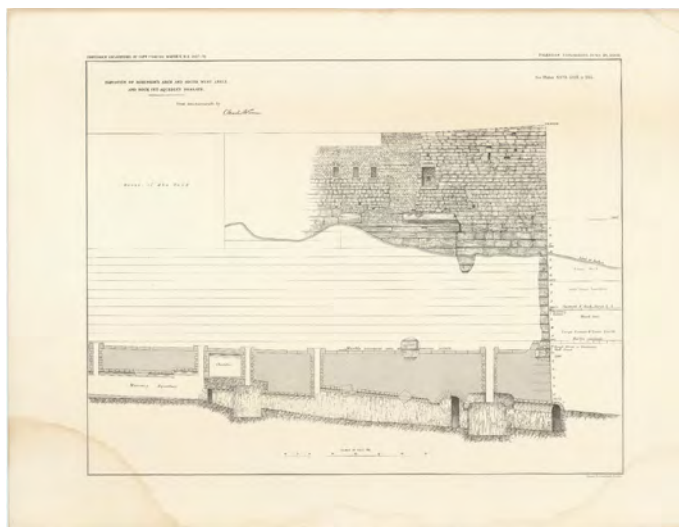
688. WARREN, Charles. Plans, Elevations, Sections, &c. Shewing the results of the Excavations at Jerusalem, 1867–70 executed for The Committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund.

[London], Palestine Exploration Fund, [1884]. 50 plates loose in portfolio as issued, 875 × 610 mm. Complete in 50 numbered plates, including letter-press title. € 8,500

Some of the earliest British excavations in Jerusalem, recorded in fifty lithograph plates. Warren most famously conducted one of the first major European archeological digs at the Temple Mount, some of which is shown here.

The plates include titles such as "Masjed al Aksa, or Haram Ash Sharif", "Birket Israil", "Painted Marks on East Wall, full size", "Section through Robinson's Arch", "Plan of Aqueduct", "Passage at Barclay's Gate", and further illustrate pottery, several substructures, causeways, vaults, and at least one "secret tunnel".

Exterior wear to portfolio, some edgewear and staining to plates; a good complete set.



Inscribed "from the author"

689. WESTON, Stephen. Remains of Arabic in the Spanish and Portuguese Languages. With a Sketch by Way of Introduction of the History of Spain, From the Invasion to the Expulsion of the Moors [...].

London, S. Rousseau, 1810. 8vo. Modern library cloth. € 1,800

Only edition: an early study of the substantial traces which Arabic and other oriental languages left on the Spanish and Portuguese lexicon: Includes two copious word lists. The English antiquarian, clergyman and linguist Stephen Weston (1747–1830) also produced, in 1802, the earliest English translation of the Greek text of the Rosetta Stone.

Inscribed "From the Author" on the half-title. Spine faded. Removed from the Jews' College, London (a rabbinical seminary now known as the London School of Jewish Studies), with remains of a spine label and their several cancelled stamps.

OCLC 224972497. Not in Vater/Jülg.



Portrait of a man in traditional Arab garb

690. WILLIAMS, E. M., R. A. [Portrait of a man in traditional Arab garb].

Tripoli, 1914. Oil on canvas (51 × 40.5 cm), with artist's name, place and date on the back.
€ 6,500

Attractive painting of a man in traditional Arab garb in Tripoli, by one E. M. Williams of the Royal Academy of Arts.

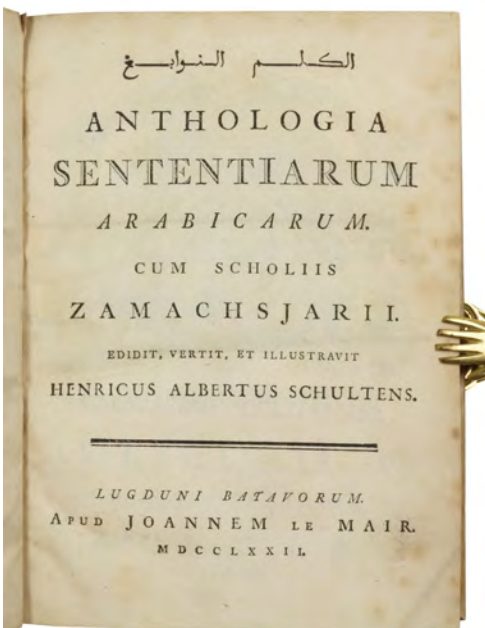
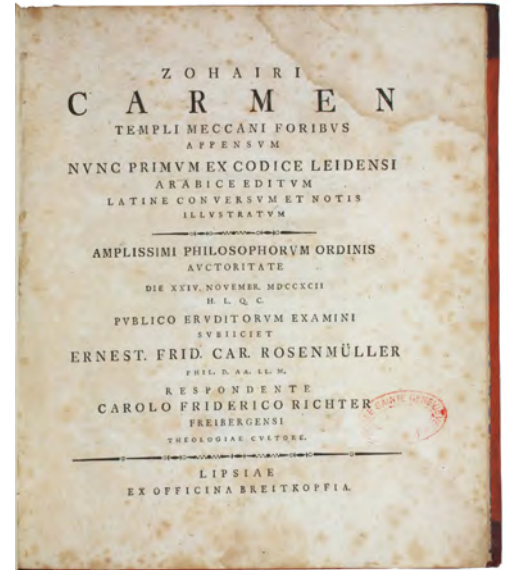
Al-Zamakhshari's collection of Arabic proverbs

691. AL-ZAMAKHSHARI, Abu al-Quasim Mahmud ibn Umar / SCHULTENS, Hendrik Albert (ed.). [Al-Kalim al-nawabigh]. Anthologia sententiarum Arabicarum. Cum scholiis Zamachsjarii.

Leiden, (Daniel van Damme for) Jean Le Mair, 1772. 4to. With large engraved arms of William V of Orange to dedication leaf. Full vellum with handwritten spine title. € 6,500

First edition of this famous collection of Arabic proverbs by the Persian-born scholar al-Zamakhshari (1075–1144), edited and translated by Hendrik Albert Schultens (1749–93), professor of oriental languages at the University of Leyden. Occasional light browning due to paper. Blindstamps of the library of Haverford College, Pennsylvania, to title and dedication. A good copy.

Schmurrer 215. GAL I, 292, no. XIV (p. 348). Brill's first encyclopaedia of Islam VIII, 1207. OCLC 4522262.



The first book in Arabic type printed in Norway

692. AL-ZAMAKHSHARI, Abu al-Quasim Mahmud ibn Umar / BROCH, Jens Peter. Al-Mufasssal, opus de re grammatica Arabicum.

Oslo, W. C. Fabritius, 1859. 8°. Near contemporary cloth with title in gold on spine, covered with protective plastic. € 4,500

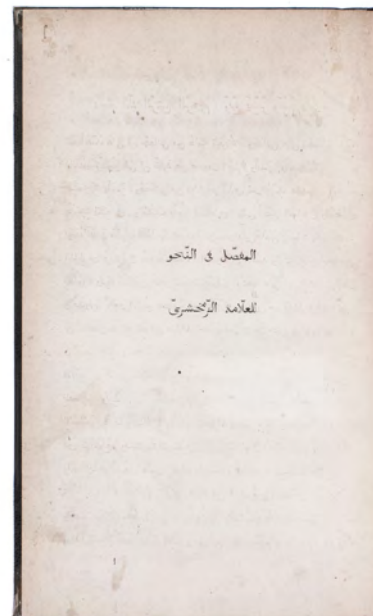
First edition of Jens Peter Broch's dissertation on al-Zamakhshari's *Al-Mufasssal* (Arabic grammar), and the first book with Arabic type printed in Norway.

The Persian scholar al-Zamakhshari (1075–1144) was one of the most important commentators on the Arabic languages. His most important work, the *Al-Mufasssal* is "celebrated for its concise but exhaustive exposition" (Encyclopaedia Britannica). The text in the present publication was based on various Arabic manuscripts collected by Broch himself, and is here printed together with Broch's commentary on the text, which gained him international fame. Broch (1819–86) was an orientalist and linguist from Norway who took his doctorate at the University of Oslo under Christopher Andreas Holmboe (d. 1882).

Title-page slightly smudged and restored at the gutter, otherwise in very good condition.

I. Goldziher, On the history of grammar among the Arabs, p. 136.

Author's presentation copy



693. ZETTERSTÉEN, Karl Vilhelm. Beiträge zur Geschichte der Mamlukensultane in den Jahren 690–741 der Hîgra nach arabischen Handschriften [...].

Leiden, vormals E. J. Brill, 1919. 4to. Near-contemporary library binding by the Lund "Semitiska Seminariet": half calf over marbled boards with giltstamped spine-title. Bound with the original printed wrappers. € 950

Important critical edition of a 14th century Arabic manuscript held at the Königliche Hof- und Staatsbibliothek in Munich, the "Cod[ex] arab[icus] Quatremère 37", produced by the Swedish orientalist Zetterstéen in Arabic type. The edited text is preceded by a German foreword and a philological introduction by the editor. The Codex Quatremère 37 contains a compilation of two chronicles of the Mamluk Sultanate, the first anonymous, the second by Badr al-Din Baktash al-Fakhiri (d. 1334). The first part begins with the Mamluk conquest of Acre, wrested from the Crusaders in 1291, and ends with the beginning of the third reign of Sultan An-Nasir Muhamad, who returned to Egypt from Al Kark in 1309; the second part picks up at the Sultan's return and describes events up to his death in 1341. The German orientalist Gustav Weil considered the manuscript to be part of a larger series, as there is a reference of a subsequent 8th volume of the chronicle at the end of the codex.

Pink label on the inside of the front wrapper, indicating that the book was presented by the author ("Ueberreicht vom Verfasser"). Contemporary ownership to front wrapper. Stamp of the Lund Semitiska Seminariet to front pastedown and to verso of title-page; their bookplate overpasted by that of the Lund University Library. Later in the collection of the Swedish numismatist Bengt E. Hovén (his handwritten ownership, dated 23 Sept. 2014), to flyleaf. Extremities very slightly rubbed; interior crisp and clean. Never seen at auction.

Weil, Geschichte der Chalifen IV, XIff.

Early Latin-Arabic edition of pre-Islamic poetry

694. ZUHAIR IBN ABI SULMA. Zohairi carmen templi Meccani foribus appensum nunc primum ex codice Leidensi Arabice editum Latine conversum et notis illustratum.

Leipzig, Breitkopf, 1792. 4to. 19th century red morocco-backed boards, ruled in gilt.

€ 8,500



A Latin and Arabic edition of one of the most famous pre-Islamic poets of the Arab world, Zuhair ibn Abi Sulma (ca. 520–609), featuring an interesting example of 18th century European typesetting of Arabic.

Zuhair was a member of the Banu Muzaina and is referred to as one of the seven so-called Hanged Poets whose work was, per legend, hung in honour at the Kaaba in Mecca. Zuhair's poems are consequently found in the collection *Mu'allaqat* ("the Suspended"), excerpted here. His *Mu'allaqat* poems were on the subject of tribal relations, composed on the occasion of the reconciliation of the Abs and the Dhobyans and in honour of the mediators who worked to conclude the peace.

Edited by the German Protestant theologian Ernst Friedrich Karl Rosenmüller (1768–1835). It was partly on the strength of this particular edition and translation that Rosenmüller made his reputation as a scholar of the Arabic language, the study of which he promoted assiduously as a professor at the University of Leipzig.

Light exterior soiling and slight dampstaining. With the library stamps of the École Sainte-Geneviève and the Maison Saint-Louis in Jersey, Great Britain.

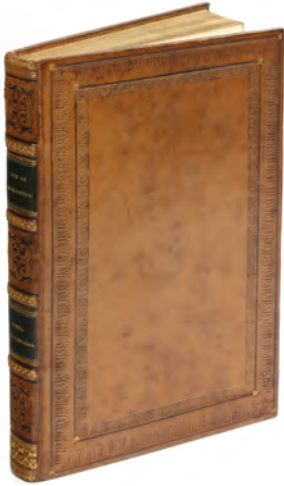
Schnurrer p. 197f., no. 205. OCLC 7481861. Cf. GAL S I, 47f., 4.

الصَّلَاةُ حَوْلَ الْكَعْبَةِ



رفیق
هو نورا العبد العفا طيب

IV
Faith



Only printed edition of the Arabic text

695. ABU AL-FIDA ISMA`IL IBN `ALI (ABULFEDA). Vie de Mohammed. Texte arabe d'Abou'lféda, accompagné d'une traduction française et de notes par A. Noël des Vergers.

Paris, Imprimerie Royale 1837. 8vo. 2 parts in one volume. Contemporary blind-stamped calf, sparsely gilt. Marbled endpapers. Stored in custom-made full calf clamshell case. € 4,500

Only printed edition of this mediaeval biography of the Prophet, from the author's great historical work, the "Concise History of Humanity" ("Mukhtasar tarikh al-bashar"). Abu'l-Fida, born in Damascus in 1273, was a historian, geographer, military leader, and sultan. The crater Abulfeda on the Moon is named after him.

Includes an annotated French translation by Adolphe Noël des Vergers (1805–67).

Binding slightly chafed; lower joint repaired. Slight foxing near beginning and end with occasional browning. A very appealingly bound set.

GAL II, 45. Chauvin XI, 2. Gay 3614. Silvestre de Sacy 1489. Hoefer XXXVIII, 184. Brunet I, 18. Graesse I, 8.

Shafi'i Islamic law

696. ABU SHUJA' AL-ISFAHANI, Ahmad ibn al-Husayn / Salomo KEYZER (ed. & transl.). [Mukhtasar fi al-fiqh 'ala madhhab al-Shafi'i]. Précis de jurisprudence musulmane selon le rite chafeite. Publication du texte arabe, avec traduction et annotations, par Dr. S. Keijzer.

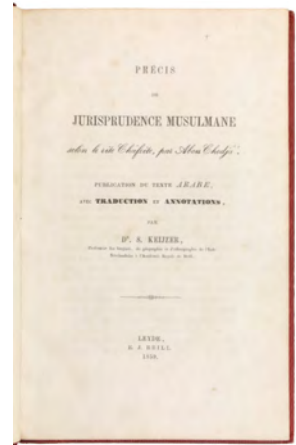
Leiden, E. J. Brill, 1859. 8vo. Contemporary red half calf over cloth covers with gilt-stamped title. All edges gilt. € 2,800

First publication of Abu-Shuja's work on Islamic law, one of the most important scriptures for the Shafi'i School. With a translation and annotations of the ethnologist Salomo Keizer, who is also known for his Dutch Quran translation. The French translation follows the Arabic text (with separate page count).

Abu Shuja was an Islamic scholar who lived in Basra in the 11th century, served as a qadi (judge) and taught Shafi'i fiqh for over forty years. He wrote this text, known as "al-Mukhtasar" as well as "Ghayat al-ihitar", as a concise handbook for students to understand and memorize more easily the rulings of main issues according to Imam Shafi'i's "mezheb" (sect). It is known as the shortest fiqh book and remains in use as an introductory text to Shafi'i fiqh.

Light wear to covers and spine, stains not affecting the text.

GAL I, p. 492. Gay 3348. OCLC 11386640.



Unaltered vintage print of an iconic image, with the signature of the first Arab photographer of Mecca still present



697. [ALGERIA – TUNISIA – PHOTOGRAPHY]. Algerie – Tunisie.

[Tunis, Photographie Garrigues, late 19th century]. Oblong album (320 × 410 mm). Album with 50 photographic prints of various sizes (135 × 95 to 290 × 215 mm), each pasted on thick paperboard. Half black leather with title in gold lettering on front board. € 45,000

Album with 50 albumen prints of scenes in Algeria and Tunisia, made by an unknown photographer. Most of the photographs have a caption naming the place photographed, but only 5 indicate place of production or publication of the photos. These were all produced in Tunis, at least some by the French photographer J. Garrigues, printed and published at his studio. Notable photographs in this album are the first, showing a veiled woman, a barber at work in the streets, riders on their horses, camels with riders and luggage, the Notre Dame d'Afrique in Algiers. Other subjects include city views, (fairly) candid photos of people in the streets, landscapes and the exterior and interior of a mosque.

The most remarkable print in this album does not fit in with the other images of places in North Africa. It is a photograph of pilgrims before the Great Mosque and Kaaba in Mecca, modern day Saudi Arabia, with a caption in Arabic. This photograph was taken by the first Arab photographer Al-Sayyid 'Abd al-Gaffar ca. 1887, making it one of the first photographs of Mecca. The present album contains this picture in its original form, including the Arabic caption. An edited version of the photograph (in which remnants of the Arabic caption are visible) can be found in Hurgronje's "Bilder aus Mekka".

With a small Antwerp bookseller's ticket on the front paste-down. The binding shows some signs of wear, slight foxing/browning of the outer edges of the paper boards (not affecting the photographic prints), some prints have slightly faded edges, which does not interfere with the actual image. Overall in good condition.

Anti-Islamic sentiment in the European Renaissance

698. ANDRÉS, Juan / GAZTELU, Domingo de (transl.). Opera chiamata confusione della setta Machumetana. [Venice], 1543. 8vo. 18th century vellum with red morocco spine label, titled in gilt on spine. Green silk divider. Marbled endpapers. € 4,500

A scarce polemic against Islam said to be authored by a converted Spanish Muslim, first published in Spanish in 1515 and immediately translated into Italian at the height of both the Spanish Reconquista and the Ottoman-Venetian Wars.

The Venetian edition arrived just in time to meet audiences primed for anti-Muslim sentiment by a third loss in a row to the Ottomans, resulting in the loss of the last Venetian outposts in the Peloponnese. Andres's book fit the needs of Europe's religious and geopolitical anxieties.

Göllner calls this work a "rude polemic" and describes how passages of the Qur'an are cherry-picked to produce the distorted image of Islam. Little is known of the author who penned it, supposedly one Alfaqui ibn Abdallah from Játiva near Valencia, who was said to have taken the Catholic name Juan Andres after conversion. Despite its anti-Muslim rhetoric, the work was in fact later banned by the Spanish Inquisition due to its extensive (albeit distorted) quotations from the Qur'an.

Faint dampstain affecting a few leaves; altogether very well preserved.

Edit 16, CNCE 1726. IA 105.562. Palau 12.174. Göllner 789. Chauvin XII, p. 21, no. 83.



Very rare work on an Islamic procession in the city of Mecca in 1728

699. ANTONIO, João Carlos (pseudonym of António Correia de LEMOS). Relaçam de huma solemne, e extraordinaria procissam de preces, que por ordem da corte Ottomana fizerao os Turcos na cidade de Meca, no dia 16. de Julho de 1728. ... Primeira [-segunda] parte.

Lisbon, Pedro Ferreira, 1730. 2 parts in 1 vol. 4°. With woodcut title vignettes, headpieces and initials. Modern blue marbled paper wrappers. € 7,500

First edition of a detailed description of a procession in the city of Mecca on 16 July 1728, ordered by Ahmed III, Sultan of the Ottoman Empire at that time. It was written by António Correia de Lemos, whose pseudonym was João Carlos de Antonio. The first part of the work opens with some remarks on the Ottoman Empire and its greatest extent before Correia de

Lemos focuses on the procession held at Mecca in 1728. The Sultan (the text calls for Mustafa II, but he had already died in 1703, so Ahmed III seems more plausible) was depressed as a large Persian force was marching against the Ottoman Empire. To win the favour of God and Mohammed against the arms of the Persians and to quell the plague, which occurred every year in the city, he ordered all governors and religious men in the Ottoman Empire to congregate at Mecca for an Islamic prayer procession. The present work contains an extensive description of the preparations for the procession, the procession itself and detailed descriptions of the several groups that participated in it. The first part also contains translations of the edicts of both the Sultan as his Mufti, dated 1727 (= AH 1140) and 1728 (= AH 1141). The second part of the work includes Mufti's speech delivered at Mecca, but also other details on the Islamic customs during the procession. The work ends with an extensive story of the life of the Islamic prophet Mohammed.

A few spots throughout, some very light toning to the wrappers, bookblock "broken" as both quires are glued on the wrappers, margins trimmed close to the text with loss of some quire signatures. Otherwise in good condition. A very rare work on Islamic customs in Mecca, seldomly found complete.

Coimbra, *Catalogo de miscelânea: Mlsc. 17, 391–392; Innocencio, I, p. 116; VIII, p. 118; Porbase (1 copy: part 1 only); WorldCat (5 copies: 2 with part 1 only).*

The first book ever printed with the Arabic types of the Typographia Savariana

700. BELLARMIN, Robert, SJ. *Doctrina christiana. Nunc primum ex Italico idioma in Arabicum, iussu S.D.N. Pauli V. Pont. Max. translata.*

(Rome, Stefano Paolini for Typographia Savariana, 1613). 8vo. With woodcut arms of the Pope on first and engraved arms of Savary de Brèves on final leaf of prelims. Contemporary blindstamped brown full calf with ornamental central and cornerpiece decorations. Marbled endpapers.



€ 15,000

The first book ever printed with the fine Arabic types of the Roman Typographia Savariana: the first Arabic edition of Robert Bellarmino's catechism, an abridgment of his *Dichiarazione piu copiosa della dottrina christiana* (1598). Translated by the Maronites Vittorio Sialac (d. 1635) and Gabriel Sionita (1577–1648). "Les traducteurs disent qu'ils ont ponctué l'arabe, changé et ajouté quelque chose au texte primitif de Bellarmin, mais avec son consentement. Ce volume rare est le premier publié avec les beaux caractères arabes de Savary" (de Backer/S.). The present copy does not contain the Latin text at all, hence it has 88 unnumbered pages of text instead of the 171 numbered pages usually cited. This catechism and the Arabic-Latin Psalter produced the following year would remain the only works to leave the Typographia Savariana; the types have survived and are now in the archives of the Imprimerie Nationale in Paris.

Stains and traces of moisture. Old shelfmark labels to spine, cover and final flyleaf; bookplate of the Dutch Jesuit Seminary on final pastedown. Contemp. ms. notes to endpaper. Rare; only two copies in auction records (the last in 1999).

Schnurrer 242. Smitskamp, PO 181. De Backer/Sommervogel I, 1188f. OCLC 491559247.



Bellarmino's catechism in Arabic

701. BELLARMIN, Robert, SJ. [Tafsir wasi' 'alá al-ta'lim al-Masihi (...)]. *Dichiarazione piu copiosa della dottrina cristiana.*

Rome, [Propaganda Fide], 1770.

With: **BORGIA, Stefano.** *Irsad li-ajl al-i'tiraf wa-tanawul al-qurban (...)* [Instructions for confession and communion].

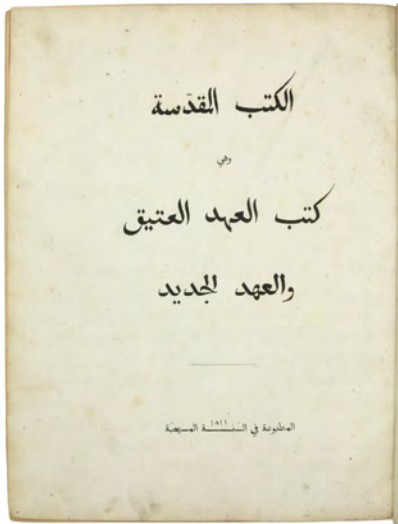
8vo. Contemporary grey wrappers.

€ 4,000

Third Arabic edition of the complete text of Bellarmino's immensely popular catechism, translated into Arabic for the use of Catholic missionaries. Includes the rare first and only edition of Stefano Borgia's Arabic instructions for confession and communion. Borgia (1731–1804) was appointed

secretary of the Propaganda Fide in 1770, the year they published the present third Arabic edition of the catechism. He added the instructions, apparently intending them to be bound with the catechism. Text entirely in Arabic except for title-page and colophon. Old Bourges library stamp “Ex bibliotheca Majoris Seminarii Bituricensis”. Wrappers slightly stained; interior very well preserved. A major product of the Propaganda Fide’s efforts to convert Arabic-speaking people in the 18th century, including the rare instructions for confession and communion.

De Backer/Sommervogel I, 1190 (♣ note). Schnurrer 303 (♣ note).



In Arabic throughout

702. [BIBLIA ARABICA]. [Al-Kutub al-muqaddasa wa-hiya kutub al-‘ahd al-‘atiq wal-‘ahd al-gadid]. The Holy Bible, Containing the Old and New Testaments, in the Arabic Language.

Newcastle upon Tyne, Sarah Hodgson, 1811. Large 4°. Original blindstamped full calf over heavy boards with rubbed remains of gilt border. € 6,500

First edition. Arabic text throughout, save for the English title-page. “This edition, produced under the patronage of the Bishop of Durham (Shute Barrington), was at first undertaken by Joseph Dacre Carlyle (1759–1806), Cambridge Professor of Arabic in 1795, and vicar of Newcastle in 1801. On Carlyle’s death Henry Ford, Lord Almoner Reader in Arabic at Oxford, took up the work, and saw the book through the press in 1811. The

text is based, apparently, on the London Polyglot. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts contributed £250 for 1000 copies to be distributed in Africa and Asia. The British and Foreign Bible Society also gave £250, and in addition purchased, or received for distribution, over 1000 copies” (Darlow/M.).

Binding rubbed, front hinge professionally repaired. Undecorated spine shows traces of a removed library label. Old ink shelfmarks and stamp of Grüssau Abbey at Bad Wimpfen’s St Peter’s Church on verso of title-page. Handwritten ownership of “Eug. Breitling, parochus in Hamburg” (dated 1909) and note “Left by the wish of the Rev. A. Lehmann” at the end.

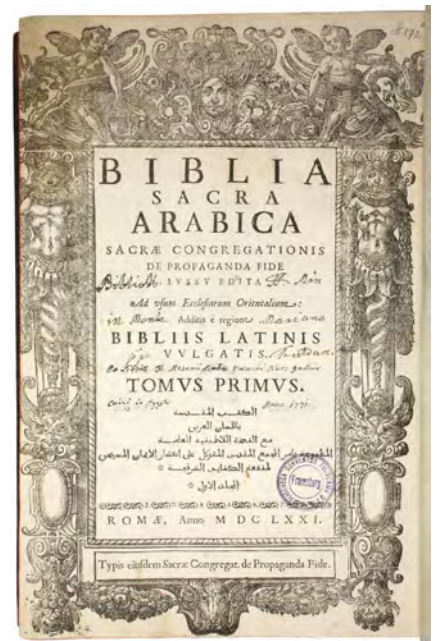
Darlow/Moule II, 1663. OCLC 165689213.

The editio princeps of the complete Bible in Arabic, owned by an 18th century Franciscan linguist in Cairo

703. [BIBLIA ARABICA]. Biblia Sacra arabica, Sacrae Congregationis de Propaganda Fide iussu edita. Ad usum ecclesiarum Orientalium. Additis è regione Bibliis latinis vulgatis. [Al-kutub al-muqaddasah bi-al-lisan, al-‘Arabi ma’a al-nuskhah al-Latiniyah al-‘ammah al-matbu’ah ...].

Rome, Propaganda Fide, 1671. Folio. 3 volumes. Titles with woodcut borders. Slightly later uniform marbled calf on six raised bands, richly gilt, with red and green giltstamped morocco labels. Block-printed floral endpapers in two colours. All edges red. € 75,000

First edition: the editio princeps of the complete Bible in Arabic. Work on this translation began as early as 1625 under the direction of the Lebanese bishop of the Maronites, Sergius Risius (Sarkis el-Rizzi, 1572–1638), and Filippo Guadagnoli (1596–1656); it was later completed by Abraham Ecchellensis (1605–1664) and Luigi Marracci (1612–1700). “The preface relates how Sergius Risius started the work of translation in 1625. The reader is warned that he will find many colloquialisms not sanctioned by the grammars. The text is unvocalised [...] Of interest are the woodcut Bible book headings, first crude and angular in the Pentateuch, then in a more fluent style for the Historical Books, and even sometimes in outline in the Prophets. In the Gospels almost one half of a column is taken up by them, and in the N.T. Epistles they cover one half-page over two columns” (Smitskamp, p. 338).



Half title and title of vol. 3 contemporarily reinforced with some loss to borders. Lightly and evenly browned in places due to paper stock; vol. 1 has a brown stain in the upper corner of a few preliminary leaves, vol. 2 shows a worm track in the upper blank margin of a few leaves. Minor rubbing to binding, else fine. Numerous errors in pagination, especially in the first and second volumes, but complete with the often lacking errata leaves. A good copy, appealingly bound.

Formerly owned by the German oriental scholar and Franciscan priest Arsenius Rehm (1738–1808), who lived in Egypt between 1769 and 1776, with his handwritten ownership, dated Cairo, 1771 (“Ex Libris Fr. Arsenii Rehm Parochi Nat. gallica Cairi in Egypto Anno 1771”). Later in the Franciscan abbey of Frauenberg at Fulda, Hesse, where Rehm worked after his return to Europe (titles and final leaves have the stamp and handwritten ownership of the monastery, whose library was dispersed by the Franciscan Province in 2021).

Schnurrer 334. Smitskamp, PO 375 (without the errata leaves). Darlow/Moule 1652. OCLC 32957139.

The Arabic Psalms from the Typographia Savariana

704. [BIBLIA ARABICO-LATINA – PSALMI]. SCIALAC, Vittorio / SIONITA, Gabriel (Nasrallah Salaq). Liber Psalmorum Davidis Regis et prophetarum. Ex Arabico Idiomatico in Latinum translatus.

Rome, Stefano Paolini for Typographia Savariana, 1614. 4to. Printed in Arabic and Latin in two facing columns, bound in Arabic direction. With two woodcut coats of arms on title-page and final leaf, woodcut initial. Near-contemporary full limp vellum. € 4,500

First edition of this adaptation of the Psalms, set in Arabic-Latin parallel text. Printed in some 3000 copies, most of which were used for a 1619 re-issue with only the title-page changed. Famous for the clarity and elegance of the typeface created by Savary de Brèves: the extensive vocalisation helped this handy quarto volume achieve immense popularity among oriental scholars throughout Europe.

Formerly it was assumed that the type design was based on specimens Savary had seen during his time as French envoy at Constantinople; today his probable model is believed to be a calligraphical manuscript from Qannubin, preserved in the Bibliotheca Vaticana. The cutting and founding of the types were done in Rome, in collaboration with Stefano Paolini, an experienced printer formerly of the Typographia Medicea. The Psalms’ text is based on a manuscript Savary de Brèves had bought in Jerusalem (cf. Balagna, *L’imprimerie arabe en occident*, p. 55f.); as it occasionally departs from the Vulgate (as does the translation by the Maronites Sionita and Scialac), an extensive imprimatur was necessary.

Bellarmin’s Arabic catechism and the Arabic-Latin Psalter would remain the only works to leave the Typographia Savariana in Rome; the types have survived and are now in the archives of the Imprimerie Nationale in Paris.

Some damage to upper corner of spine, also affecting roughly 2 cm into text block, and final two leaves which are present but chipped, with some loss to text (with professional restorations to binding and interior).

Provenance: 1) With early ownership note on title-page reading “Aux Capucins de Luçon” (Vendée). 2) Galerie R. G. Michel in 1912, thence to Michel Collection (1880–1963). Then by descent. 3) Private collection identified as “P”.

STC 108. Darlow/Moule 1641. Lüthi 198. Smitskamp 33. Schnurrer 324 & p. 500–506. Füeck 56. Ebert 18088. Brunet IV, 921.



Only two copies known in institutional collections

705. [BIBLIA ARABICA – VT – PSALMI]. Kitab mazamir Da’ud al-Nabi [...] malik ‘ala’ sha’b Bani Isra’il.

Padua, Typis Seminarii [Zuane Manfrè], 1709. 8°. With full-page woodcut illustration at the end of the preliminaries. Contemporary blindstamped calf over wooden boards with two clasps. € 12,500

Exceptionally rare Arabic Psalter, the first of several reprintings of 'Abd Allah ibn al-Fadl al-Antaki's translation which had first appeared in Aleppo in 1706. Translated from the Greek Septuaginta Version, with the kathismata interspersed between the Psalms and with the Canticles following them. Edited, with a Paschalion for the years 1709–39 at the end, by Philipp Ghailán.

Only two copies known in institutional collections; collation agrees with that of the British Library copy (Biblioteca Marciana collation omits 116 pp. of preliminary matter). Binding professionally repaired; noticeable worming, mainly confined to margins. Some browning throughout; slight waterstaining near end. A few early 19th century inked notes in Hebrew. Provenance: 18th-century bookplate "Ex bibliotheca Johannis Marchioni Plebani Veneti" on final endpaper.

Darlow/Moule I, 1653 (note). BL shelfmark: Asia, Pacific & Africa 14501.a.31. Marciana shelfmark: 133-C-176. OCLC 945484585 (digital reproduction only).



Arabic translation of the Psalms of David

706. [BIBLIA ARABICA – VT – PSALMI]. [Kitab zubur Da'ud al-Malik wa-al-nabt]. [London, printed by Samuel Palmer, for the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 1725]. 8vo. Title within double rules, added ruling in red. 18th century (probably English) gilt-tooled red half morocco, contrasting morocco lettering-piece, blue paper boards.

€ 1,500

A rare London-printed Arabic translation of the Psalms of David by 'Abdallah ibn al-Fadl al-Antaki, taken from the revised and corrected edition published at Aleppo by Athanasius, Patriarch of Antioch, in 1706. For this SPCK edition marginal notes, the Decalogue and Lords Prayer have been added.

This work, which represents the first separate British edition of the Psalms in Arabic, was printed by Samuel Palmer (1692–1732), prepared for the press by Sulaiman Ibn-Ya'qub as-Saliliyani, with a new

Arabic font produced by a young William Caslon. As William Brown notes, "the whole impression, consisting of upwards of six thousand copies, was sent abroad, so that a copy of it is now rarely to be seen". Darlow/Moule enumerates the impression more exactly to 6,250 copies. ESTC locates copies at just four British libraries (BL, Cambridge, Edinburgh and Oxford), two in Europe (Berlin State Library and the Dutch State Library), and a single location in North America (General Theological Seminary).

A trifle rubbed and marked, else a handsome copy with occasional marginal notes in pencil, marking to margins.

Darlow/Moule 1654. ESTC T154998 (with erroneous pagination).

Rare Catholic Arabic Bible, based on the very first printed Arabic translation of the Bible

707. [BIBLIA ARABICA – OLD AND NEW TESTAMENT]. Kitab Al-Muqaddas al-Mushtamil 'ala Kutub al-'Ahd al-'Atiq wal 'Ahd al-Jadid [The Holy Book, included the books of the Old Testament found in the original Hebrew of our Lord Jesus Christ and also the Book of the New Testament].

London, William Watts, 1855. 8°. Original elaborately embossed brown calf with the title lettered in gold on the spine, red edges. € 2,500

Rare edition of one of the best Arabic translations of the Bible. This work is based on the 1671 version from Rome, which was the first printed edition of the complete Bible in Arabic. However, the version from 1671 was not vocalised (written with vowel points), but the present edition from London is.

The Arabic translation of the Bible from 1671 was done under the direction of Sergius Risi (d. 1638), the archbishop of Damascus. It had been requested by the Archbishop of Aleppo and other important figures from the Eastern Church, as manuscript copies had become rare and were often found to be incorrect. Risi and his team compared the Arabic manuscripts of the Bible they had access to with Hebrew and Latin versions and then composed their own translation. They first completed the Arabic Pentateuch. The Old and New Testament followed in 1647 and 1650 respectively, after Risi's passing. These translations were revised and then finally published in 1671. It was the only Arabic



translation of the complete Bible until 1811. Numerous new translations were made in 19th century. The present Catholic edition of the Arabic Bible translation existed alongside the 1860 Protestant translation by Cornelius van Alen van Dyck. According to the title-page, this edition of the Old Testament was printed in 1855. However, none of the relevant reference works mention an 1855 edition. Since the title-page of the New Testament bears the year 1857, it is possible that the Old Testament was also printed in that year and the date on the title-page is a printing mistake. The 1857 edition is also fairly rare on the market, as we have only been able to find it in 1 sales record of the past 100 years.

With the label of Watkins' bookbinding factory mounted on the front pastedown and a purple, Spanish stamp from the library of someone with a law degree on the final leaf. The edges and corners of the boards are somewhat scuffed, the binding is rubbed, with some loss of material on the spine. The leaves are somewhat browned, mild foxing throughout, the back pastedown has a tear in the gutter. Otherwise in good condition.

BM, General catalogue vol 2, p. 1276–198/199 (other eds.); Darlow & Moule 1684; WorldCat 1402269394 (1 copy, 1857 ed.); cf. Green, Journeymen, middlemen: travel, transculture and technology in the origins of Muslim printing. In: International journal of Middle East studies, vol. 41 (2), 2009, pp. 203–224.



The first Gospel printing in interlinear Arabic and Latin: illustrated

708. [BIBLIA ARABICO-LATINA – NT]. Evangelium Sanctum Domini nostri Jesu Christi conscriptum a quatuor evangelistis sanctis.

Rome, Typographia Medicea, 1591. Folio. With 149 text woodcuts by Leonardo Parassole after Antonio Tempesta. Early 20th century half vellum. € 15,000

The first Gospel printing in the interlinear Arabic and Latin version, prepared at the same time and printed by the same press as the first Arabic-only Gospel. These were the first works ever produced by Ferdinando de' Medici's "Medicea" press, founded by Pope Gregory XIII to spread the word of Christ in the Orient. Supervised by the able scholar Giovambattista Raimondi (1536–1614), its strength lay in oriental, especially Arabic, printing. After Raimondi's death, the press relocated to Florence.

The Arabic text is printed in Robert Granjon's famous large fount, generally considered the first satisfactory Arabic printing type; as all early printed editions of the Arabic Gospels, it is based

on the Alexandrian Vulgate (cf. Darlow/M. 1636). The Latin version is by Leonardo Sionita. The work begins with page 9, without a title page or any preliminary matter at all: "the intended prefatory matter was apparently never published" (Darlow/M.); these first eight pages were not supplied until the 1619 re-issue.

Light browning as common; a light waterstain to the margin of the first leaves, but a good, fairly wide-margined copy. Provenance: handwritten ownership "C. R. Lies" (?), dated Rome, 1931, on upper pastedown; later bookplate of Guy Evans.

Darlow/Moule 1637. Mortimer 64 (note). Streit XVI, p. 866, no. 5138. Ebert 7198. Graesse II, 531. Nagler XX, 326. Not in Adams

From the printing office of St John the Baptist at al-Shuwayr

709. [BIBLIA ARABICA – NT]. Kitab al-Injil as-sharif at-tahir wa-al-misbah al-munir al-zahir.

Al-Shuwayr, Kisrawan, Lebanon, Monastery of St John the Baptist, [1776]. Folio. Parts printed in red and black. With numerous ornamental lines and several woodcut tailpieces. Modern half calf. € 8,500

"The Evangelion of the Greek Church, containing the Gospels arranged for liturgical reading throughout the year" (Darlow/M.). From the printing office of the monastery of St John the Baptist at Shuwayr in the Lebanon, which was operative between 1734 and 1899 (cf. Silvestre de Sacy I, pp. 412–414; Middle Eastern Languages and the Print Revolution. A Cross-Cultural Encounter, Westhofen 2002, pp. 179–181).



Particularly remarkable in this present publication is the typographic decor: all pages are framed by double rules; new sections of text are headed with an ornamental line of floral elements across the entire page width, and numerous pages show smaller figural endpieces (roses, baskets, crosses, as well as the Virgin with the Child Jesus) – a charming juxtaposition of simple woodcuts showing floral and geometrical decor familiar from the Hebrew prints produced in 19th-century Palestine with the more elaborate products “à la italienne”. Some occasional worming, browning and brownstaining.

Schnurrer 360. Darlow/Moule 1661.

Lavishly and vividly hand-coloured copy of the famous Moerentorf Bible

710. [BIBLIA NEERLANDICA]. Biblia sacra. Dat is de geheele heylighe schrifture bedeylt int out ende nieu Testament: van nieuw met groote neersticheyt oversien, ende naer den lesten Roomschen text verbeteret ...

Antwerp, (Daniel Vervliet and Hendrik Swingen for) Jan I Moretus & Jan I van Keerberghen, 1599. 2 vols. bound as 1. Folio. With an engraved title-page (coloured by a contemporary hand with extensive use of gold) showing Moses, David, and the four evangelists, and 90 woodcuts in the text of both the Old and the New Testament, all but one vividly coloured by a contemporary hand. Contemporary richly blind-tooled calf over wooden boards with brass catchplates, remnants of leather strap fastenings, brass corner pieces on all corners and a brass centrepiece on each board, all with brass bosses. € 27,500



Extraordinary copy of the first edition, published by Moretus (Moerentorf) & Van Keerberghen, of the famous Moerentorf Bible in the vernacular Dutch language, printed in 1599, especially interesting for its vivid contemporary hand-colouring and for its richly blind-tooled contemporary binding. The authoritative Moerentorf Bible or Moretus Bible, was a revision of the 1548 Louvain Bible in Dutch, but corrected based on the improved Latin Vulgate of 1592 published by the authority of Pope Clement VIII. The Moerentorf Bible met extraordinary success and “became the standard Bible for Dutch Roman Catholics” (Darlow/Moule) for almost three centuries, being repeatedly reprinted as the official Dutch translation of the Vulgate in the Low Countries.

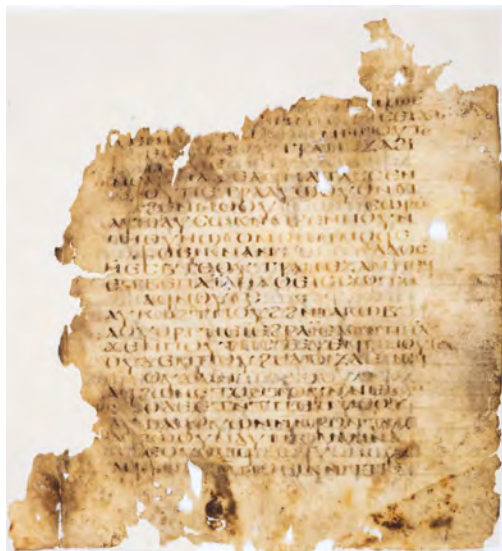
Jan Moerentorf, better known as Jan I Moretus, published this revised Dutch translation of the Old and New Testament together in 1599 with the title *Biblia sacra*. The first woodcut of the Old Testament, in Genesis, is signed “P.B.” by Peter van der Borcht, a Flemish painter, draughtsman and etcher who was full-time assistant to Christopher Plantin and illustrated many of his liturgical works. The other woodcut illustrations in the Old Testament are copied from the engraved print series of the German painter and printmaker Hans Sebald Beham (1500–50), who was especially known for his very small engravings. The present edition appeared in two issues, one with the imprint of Moretus alone and the present one with the imprint of both Moretus and Van Keerberghen. Poortman shows a completely different first woodcut illustration (not signed P.B.) for the Moretus version, says its other illustrations are printed from a different series of blocks, differing in detail and rendering the scenes in mirror image, and also notes differences in the orthography.

ferences in the orthography.

With the bookplate (on the front paste-down) and library stamp (on a free endleaf, the back of the title-page, and the first text page) of Wetenschappelijke Bibliotheek Eindhoven, the former monastic library of the Augustinian monastery in Eindhoven and one of the most important scholarly theological libraries of the Netherlands. Also with one contemporary annotation on Pp1 of the Old Testament. Binding slightly worn around the edges, especially around the spine, edges a little dust-soiled and some damage to the back board where the leather fastenings were originally attached to the boards with brass pins, first two endpapers loose. Minor marginal stains, spots and dust-soiling, mostly in the first part, and a few creases throughout the book, a small tear in the right lower corner of Oo6 in the Old Testament (not affecting the text), a larger tear (partly restored) and restoration in the foot margin in L6 of the Old Testament. The colouring of the initials and woodcuts has slightly browned the paper. Overall, however, the Bible is in good condition. A beautiful copy of one of the most important Dutch Bibles ever published, here in a richly blind-tooled contemporary binding and complete with all the illustrations coloured by a contemporary hand.

Belgica typographica 1541–1600, 473 & 7886; Biblia Sacra 1599.B.dut.JM1.A; Bibliotheca Catholica Neerlandica impressa 4529; BM STC Dutch, p. 24; Darlow & Moule 3300; Dirk Imhof, Jan Moretus and the continuation of the Plantin press (1589–1610), B-36B; Pettegree, Netherlandish Books 3891; Poortman, Bijbel en prent I, and pp. 131–133, 217; STCV 12923651; USTC 402496; not in Adams.

Fifth century Coptic fragment of the Psalms



711. [BIBLIA SAHIDICA – VT – PSALMI]. Leaf from a MS Coptic Psalter: Psalms 77:25–34.

Upper Egypt (probably the White Monastery, Sohag), first half of 5th century. Sahidic Coptic manuscript on vellum. Manuscript leaf set in modern conservation paper, 170 × 205 mm. Single leaf, text on recto and verso. Coptic uncial script in black ink. € 35,000

A leaf of an early Coptic Psalter, and containing Psalms 77:25–34 in the Sahidic dialect of Upper Egypt, translated in the third or even late second century (see Budge, Nagel). The script here is a fine Coptic Uncial, derived from Greek Uncial, and showing its ultimate debt to older epigraphic letter forms in its monumental and rounded majuscules and absence of spacing between words. Most probably produced for use in the White Monastery (or the Monastery of St Shenouda), Deir el-Abiad, near Sohag, Egypt, a Coptic Orthodox monastery near the Upper Egyptian city of Sohag. It was founded by St. Pigol in 442 CE, and grew substantially in importance after his nephew St. Shenouda the

Archimandrite (d. 466 CE) took over in 385 CE. A prolific writer, he launched a literacy campaign within the monastery, producing a large library and establishing the house as perhaps the most important in the Coptic Church. When the first European visitors reached the monastery, the library was housed in a room to the north of the central apse called the ‘Secret Chamber’, which could be entered only through a hidden passage.

Fragmentary, with some light soiling, professionally set in conservation paper.

Provenance: 1) Likely from the White Monastery (or the Monastery of St Shenouda), Deir el-Abiad, near Sohag, Egypt. 2) In the collection of Maurice Nahman (1868–1948), French collector-dealer, and Head Cashier at the Crédit Foncier d’Égypte in Cairo, who used this position to establish himself as the foremost antiquity dealer of Cairo in the 1920s and 1930s. A sale of part of his collection was held by Christie’s, London, on 2 March 1937. After his death his son kept the business going until 1953, and then the remaining stock was offered at Hotel Drouot, Paris, on 26–27 February and 5 June 1953, with the remainder apparently passing to Erik von Scherling. 3.) Sotheby’s, 5 December 1995, lot 28. 4) Schøyen Collection, London and Oslo, their MS 114/25, acquired at Sotheby’s (pencil MS 114 mark visible on leaf). 5. Bloomsbury Auctions, A Selection from The Schoyen Collection, 8 July 2020, lot 11.

Cf. E. A. Wallis Budge, The Earliest Known Coptic Psalter, 1898, and P. Nagel, ‘Der sahidische Psalter’, Der Septuaginta-Psalter, ed. Aejmelaeus and Quast, 2000, pp. 82–96.

Monumental French translation

712. AL-BUKHARI, Muhammad ibn Isma’il. [Al-Jami as-sahih]. Les Traditions Islamiques. Traduites de l’arabe avec notes et index.

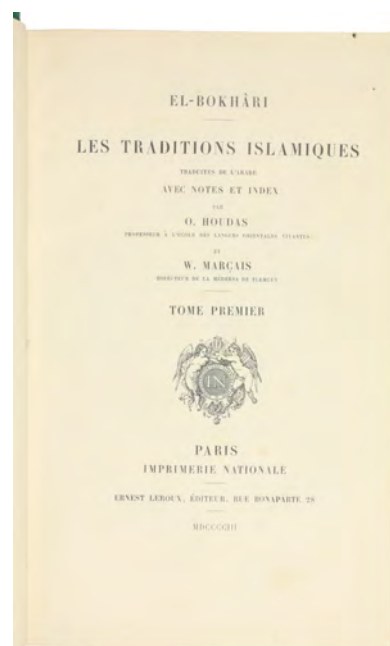
Paris, Imprimerie Imperiale, 1903–14. Small folio. 4 vols. Modern green half leather over marbled boards with giltstamped title to spine. € 4,500

Monumental French translation of the great hadith collection known as the “Sahih al-Bukhari”, “in later times esteemed almost as highly as the Koran itself” (Brockelmann). It ranks as the first in importance of the six major canonical hadith collections, its authority and holiness surpassed only by the Holy Qur’an.

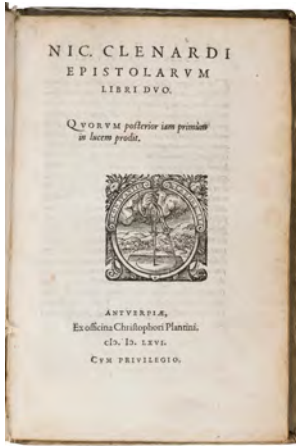
The French Arabist Octave Victor Houdas (1840–1916) taught at the École des langues orientales. His translation, the first complete edition, appeared within the “Publications de l’École des langues orientales vivantes”, IVe série, vols. III–VI.

A few insignificant edge flaws, but on the whole a finely preserved set, uniformly bound in green half morocco. A milestone in French Islamic scholarship. Rare.

GAL S I, 261. OCLC 493784348.



Bringing together Islam and Christianity



713. CLENARDUS, Nicolaus. Nic. Clenardi Epistolarum libri duo. Quorum posterior iam primum in lucem prodit.

Antwerp, Christopher Plantin, 1566. 2 parts in 1 volume. 8°. Both title-pages with Plantin's woodcut printer's mark, Arabic type interspersed. Contemporary vellum with 4 raised bands and a manuscript title on the spine. € 3,500

Truly remarkable Plantin edition of the letters of Nicolaes Cleynaerts (1493–1542), a Flemish priest, humanist, Arabist, and grammarian (also known as Clenardus). This book includes Clenardus' manifesto "Ad Christianos, de professione Arabica, militiaque constituenda adversus Machometum," which spans pages 218 to 258. Cleynaerts had a profound goal in life – to foster understanding and dialogue between Christianity and Islam, with the ultimate aspiration of bridging the gap between the two religions, as he believed God desired. To explore Islam further, he traveled to Morocco, seeking mutual comprehension and harmony.

Cleynaerts' Latin letters hold immense value for understanding the 16th-century Hispano-Portuguese and Moroccan cultures. Among the recipients of his letters was Johannes Vasaeus (Jan Waes), who, like Cleynaerts, was associated with La Colombina, the library dedicated to the explorations and journeys of Christopher Columbus.

Flyleaf with older owner's entry and annotations. Several leaves with older marginal annotations and underlining. Outer margin leaf M1 damaged. Minimally browned. Otherwise in very good condition.

Adams C 2139; Brunet, II 99; Cockx-Indestege Glorieux, 651; Index Aureliensis Catalogus Librorum Sedecimo Saeculo Impressorum, 141.406; Pettegree Walsby, NB 8459; USTC 401260 (83 copies); Voet, 996; WorldCat 633724543 (26 copies).

Protestant missionaries in the Middle East

714. [CRAWFORD, John Adair]. Journal of a Deputation Sent to the East by the Committee of the Malta Protestant College, in 1849 [...].

London, James Nisbet and Co., 1854. 4to. 2 vols. With 2 tinted lithograph frontispieces, 3 maps (folding), a plan of Jerusalem, a floor plan of the school, and a family portrait reproduced from a daguerreotype. Contemporary full calf over diced boards with giltstamped spine and spine-labels. All edges sprinkled red. € 3,500

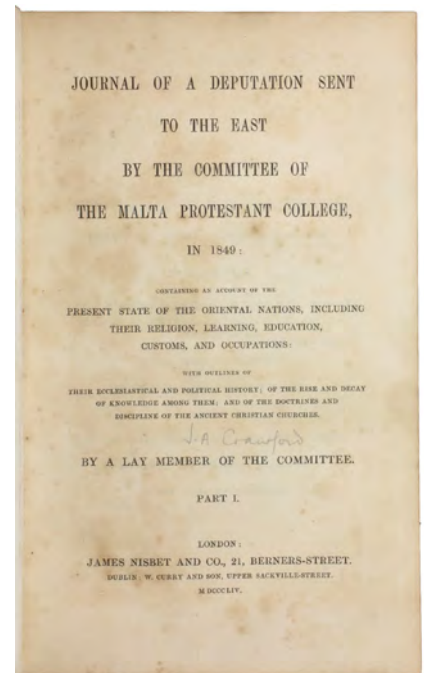
First edition. Comprehensive journal of a Protestant mission from Malta to the Middle East investigating conditions and obstacles of missionary work in Egypt, Palestine, Lebanon, Syria, Greece and Turkey. Inscribed by the author: "Geo A. Hamilton from the author Jno Adair Crawford May 1854".

Contains an extensive account of Muslim faith and customs, laws, dress, domestic habits, diet and dwellings, an ecclesiastical and political history of Egypt, descriptions of Jaffa, Jerusalem, Damascus and other places. Enriched with maps of the Middle East and a plan of Jerusalem, detailing the Protestant church and burial place, the Anglican mission and hospital, the English and French consulates, and the residence of the Turkish governor besides major landmarks such as the Mosque of Omar or the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. Extensive remarks on the Eastern Churches and ideas of reformation, a history of knowledge and education in the East, descriptions of Eastern Europe and parts of Russia, along with a list of students admitted to the Malta Protestant College since 1849, including pupils from Syria, Greece, Constantinople, Abessinia, Egypt and Palestine, complete this seminal work.

John Adair Crawford (d. 1879) was a physician active for the cause of Christian missionary work. He instigated the Malta Protestant College, established in 1846 in St. Julian's for training Missionaries for the East. A notable project at the college, from 1839 to 1845, was the translation of the Bible into modern standard Arabic.

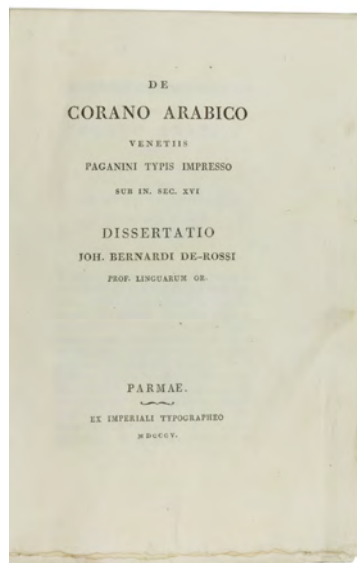
Bindings lightly rubbed along edges, short split to one hinge joint. Both bindings generally in very good, clean condition. Internally some light spotting to title-pages, folding map worn along the edge, not affecting engraved area. Pages and plates in good, clean condition. A charming set.

OC LC 247991. Not in Streit, Röhricht, Gay.



About the first printed edition of the Qur'an in Arabic

715. DE ROSSI, Giovanni Bernardo. De corano arabico Venetiis Paganini typis impresso sub in. sec. XVI dissertatio. Parma, ex Imperiali Typographeo (Bodoni), 1805. 8°. Uncut and untrimmed in contemporary wrappers. € 4,500



Only edition. This rare treatise in the form of a letter addressed to the Arabist and bibliographer Schnurrer discusses the famed 16th-century Venetian edition of the Qur'an in Arabic. De Rossi, the distinguished orientalist and librarian of Parma, here proves that Paganini ceased printing in 1518, at which time he was succeeded in his business by his son Alessandro. Rossi therefore places the printing of the Qur'an at 1518 or earlier, although others have proposed it could have been printed as early as 1509, which would have made Paganini's Qur'an the first book printed in Arabic.

In fact, Paganino and Alessandro Paganini produced what was the first printed edition of the Qur'an in Arabic, probably intended for export to the Ottoman Empire, between 1537 and 1538. While there exist numerous contemporary reports of its existence, all physical evidence of it disappeared for centuries, and rumour had it that the Pope had the complete print run burned. The book was long even considered a bibliographical "ghost" until a single copy was rediscovered in the library of the Franciscan Friars of San Michele in Isola, Venice, by Angela Nuovo in 1987.

Uncut and untrimmed as issued; a wide-margined copy of this fine Bodoni imprint in perfect condition.

Brooks 1415e. Schnurrer, p. 403. OCLC 18368416. Cf. A. Nuovo, "Il Corano arabo ritrovato", in: Bibliofilia LXXX.9 (1987), pp. 237–272, and the English translation in The Library, 6th series, 12.4 (1990), pp. 273–292).

Observations and commentary on the four Gospels – comparisons of the Syriac, Arabic, Greek, Hebrew and Latin texts

716. DIEU, Louis de. Animadversiones sive commentarius in quatuor evangelia, in quo collatis, Syri imprimis, Arabis, evangelii Hebræi, Vulgati, Erasmi & Bezæ versionibus ...

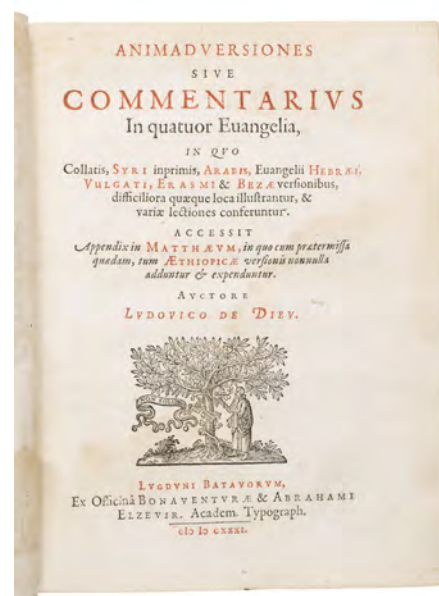
Leiden, Ex officina Bonaventura & Abraham Elzevir, 1631. With a woodcut printer's device on the title-page (le Solitaire), three woodcut decorated initials, two woodcut headpieces and one woodcut tailpiece.

(Bound after): **(2) CHRISTEN, Johannes.** Speculum harmonicum, hoc est: Genesis et analysis harmoniæ quatuor evangelistarum, synoptica; perpetuâ dichotomiâ illustrata, secundum seriem temporum, locorum & rerum gestarum accuratissimam ...

Bern, Georg Sonnleitner, 1642. With a frame built up from typographical ornaments on the title-page, three woodcut decorated initials, a woodcut headpiece, plus eight headpieces and two tailpieces built up from typographical ornaments.

4to. 2 works in 1 volume. Contemporary blind-tooled vellum with overhanging fore-edge, with the manuscript title on the head of the spine, blue edges. € 4,500

(1): First edition of a rare work with commentary on the four Gospels by an important Orientalist. The work is partly printed in Syriac, Arabic, Hebrew and Greek. Louis de Dieu (1590–1642), who was well-versed in all these languages, was renowned for his interpretations of biblical texts, which were based on a wide and profound linguistic learning. His studies were mainly concerned with the early and more recent translations of the Bible. In the present work, he compares the Gospel texts in the Oriental languages with that of the Latin translations by humanist Desiderius Erasmus (1466–1536) and Calvinist Theodore Beza (1519–1605).



De Dieu was a Dutch Protestant minister and a leading orientalist. He studied theology and Oriental languages (Arabic, Syriac, Hebrew and Ethiopic) at the University of Leiden, under Thomas Erpenius and Jacob Golius. The present work is the first part of a series of four separately published works with commentaries on the New Testament. They were reprinted as a single body of work in 1693, under the title *Critica sacra, sive animadversiones in loca quaedam difficiliora*. De Dieu also wrote the first Persian grammar published in Europe. (2): The second work in this volume is a scarce treatise on the genealogy of Christ and the chronology of the ‘Passio Christi’ based on evangelist sources. It has only been recorded in four libraries and we have not been able to find any other copies in sales records of the past century. It is apparently so scarce, that the USTC has marked it as a “lost book”.

With a later annotation on the front pastedown about the contents of the work, and an ownership annotation by Swiss theologian Johann Kaspar Hagenbuch (1700–63) at the head of the title-page (“Casp. Hagenbuchii 1760”). The vellum is slightly scratched and stained on the boards, the work has been professionally rebaked, with the original spine laid down. (1) is slightly browned, (2) is somewhat browned and waterstained throughout, otherwise in good condition.

(1): *Rahir, Les Elzevier*, 322; *STCN 832859540* (10 copies); *USTC 1028037*; *Willems, Les Elzevier*, 346. (2): *USTC 2179442* (0 copies, marked as lost); *WorldCat 716719091, 862085253, 1284477030* (4 copies); not in *VD17*.

Waqf manuscript from the Great Mosque of Erzurum

717. [ERZURUM – ULU CAMII MOSQUE]. Arabic manuscript on polished paper.

Arzu’r-Rum (Erzurum), first days of Muharram 1060 H [= 1650 CE]. Tall 4to (183 × 305 mm). 61 unnumbered ff. Complete Arabic manuscript with two intercalated sections (ff. 18v–23r, 53r–57r) in Ottoman Turkish. Page layout carefully organized; writing luxuriantly penned in an elegant hybrid style mixing tulut and tawqi, associated with manuscripts of highly dignified content or commissioned by a wealthy patron. Black ink, 9 lines per extensum within a gilt “gadwal” border. With a brightly coloured “sarlawh” headpiece (f. 3v) of illuminated bulb-shaped forms in gold, pink and light green, with vegetal twists unfolding on a bright blue background veined with green stems and dotted by reddish and golden buds. Contemporary giltstamped calf binding with fore-edge flap (repaired). € 28,000

A finely preserved manuscript comprising “arqam” (official notes) related to the Great Mosque (Ulu Camii) of Erzurum in Eastern Turkey, occasioned by the successful completion of major restoration work begun in 1639 CE under the appointed local governor Hüseyin Pasha. The opening pages of the manuscript contain a summary of “the estates depending on the complex of the mosque”, followed by a catalogue of places, buildings or factories belonging to or administrated by it, such as a “masbaga” (dye-works), a “mamlaha” (saltern), a “madbaga” (tannery, here given with the Turkish translation of the term, “bi’t-Turki debag-hana”), etc. Leaf 2r lists both the Great Mosque’s officials and contractors or stipendiaries, along with their respective wages (“li’l-mudarris asarat darahim fi kull yawm” – “to the principal of the madrasa: ten dirhams a day”; “li’l waiz saba darahim fi kull yawm” – “to the (official) preacher of the Mosque: six dirhams a day”; to the first Imam of the Mosque four dirhams a day, etc.). The remainder of the text sets out detailed accounts for the summarized information, but also includes liturgical exaltations of Allah and the Prophet Muhammad, praised in eulogies derived from the Qur’an and Sunan.

Dated separately twice: first in Arabic, in the final three text lines of the Turkish section of f. 23v (“the first days [i.e. 1st–10th] of the month of Du’l-Higga of the Islamic year 1058”, i.e., between 17 and 26 December 1648 CE); then at the end, last four lines of f. 60r, stating that the manuscript was completed on “the first days of the sacred month of Muharram of the year 1060” H (i.e., between 4 and 13 January 1650 CE).

A well-preserved, complete 17th century manuscript drawn up for the recently restored Erzurum Mosque and its extensive appurtenances, likely also in recognition of their status of inalienability, i.e. the establishment of an Islamic waqf, or mortmain regime. Thus, the manuscript records the administration of the mosque in both legal and religious terms, in accordance with the Sunni law of the Ottoman Empire.



On Hajj with Faisal and Saud



718. (FAISAL BIN ABDULAZIZ AL SAUD / SAUD BIN ABDULAZIZ AL SAUD). [Saud and Faisal on pilgrimage to Mecca – Photographs].

[Saudi Arabia, General Directorate of Broadcasting Press and Publishing, ca. 1960]. 12 black and white photographs, 131 × 179 mm. Official photographs labelled in-plate by the Saudi national broadcasting company, and numbered on the reverse.

€ 5,000

Rare official government photographs of two kings of Saudi Arabia on the Hajj: HH Saud bin Abdulaziz Al Saud (1902–69), then ruler of Saudi Arabia, is flanked by his brother and soon-to-be successor, HH Faisal bin Abdulaziz Al Saud (1906–75). The snapshots show the royal brothers, together and separately, on a pilgrimage to Mecca during Saud’s reign. Few photographs of this trip survive, and these show both Saud and Faisal in conversation, saluted by a greeting party in Mecca, and in the traditional clothing of the Hajj.

Though undated, the photographs are clearly from the era of Saud’s reign, which stretched from 1953 to 1964. In 1964, Faisal staged a bloodless coup with the backing of the royal family and took over kingship of Saudi Arabia, while Saud proceeded to exile in Egypt and Greece.

A few minor creases, one marginal closed tear; in good condition.

Footage of the Kaaba from the 1960s

719. [FILM – MECCA]. The Great Religions: Islam.

[Montreal], National Film Board of Canada, 1962. 19 minutes film on their original reel; 16 mm, sound, black and white. Housed in 255 × 260 mm box, with handwritten label.

€ 3,500

Nineteen minutes of original black and white film on the story of Islam, featuring footage of Mecca and in particular of the Kaaba, which Western non-Muslims could not see in person, also including views of mosques from Cairo to Pakistan. The work was part of a trilogy titled *The Great Religions*, focusing on Buddhism, Hinduism, and Islam, produced by the National Film Board of Canada and directed by David Millar. In its brief runtime, it traces the history of Islam from the Prophet to the mid-20th century, describing the laws of Islam and how they are applied in daily life, and the effect of modern Western influence. Meant to educate an English-speaking audience, the film is sympathetic to Muslim culture, and stresses the open-mindedness of Islam. The most notable segments of footage are certainly those filmed in Saudi Arabia, at the Kaaba in particular, and around Mecca in general. Film in very good condition, odorless and clean, presented in its original (lightly worn) box. Uncommon, with fewer than ten reels listed in institutions on OCLC, and only one outside the United States (at the State Library of New South Wales, Australia).

Cf. OCLC 6071504, 220279731, 317036358.



Tolerant comparison of world religions



720. FRANCK, Sebastian. Werelt-boeck, spiegel ende beeltenisse des gheheelen aerdtbodems ...

The Hague, Albrecht Heyndricxz., 1595. Folio. 17th-century parchment, new endpapers.

€ 8,500

Description of all lands and peoples of the world and particularly their customs and religious beliefs, with chapter 3 on Asia giving extensive coverage to Syria, Arabia and the Middle East, including a description of Mecca and the Kaaba.

With some mostly marginal worm holes in the first few pages, occasional browning and water stains (one sheet rather severely browned) and an occasional marginal tear. Binding slightly dirty and wrinkled. A seminal work with a wealth of information about world religions that still speaks to our time.

Kaczerosky, Franck A60?; STCN (3 copies); cf. Alden & Landis 595/29; Sabin 25470.

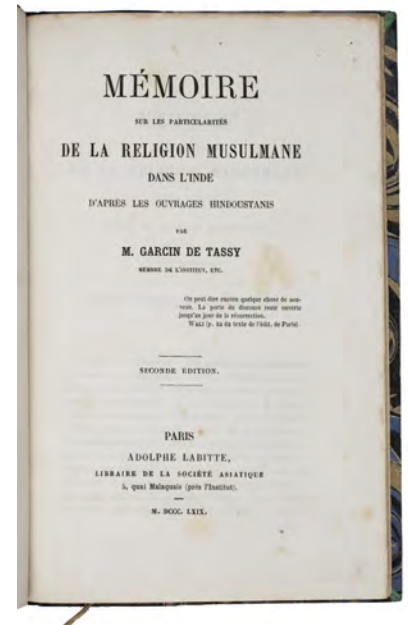
Influential work on the Islam in India

721. GARCIN DE TASSY, Joseph Héliodore. *Memoire sur les particularites de la religion Musulmane dans l'Inde, d'après les ouvrages Hindoustanis.*

Paris, Adolphe Labitte, 1869. 8°. Late 20th-century half black morocco.

€ 1,250

Highly interesting work on the particularities of the Islam in India according to Hindustani works by the influential French orientalist and specialist in India, Joseph Héliodore Garcin de Tassy (1794–1878). It discusses the Mahomedan religion in India, including their feasts and saints. Garcin de Tassy was a student of Silvestre de Sacy and became one of the founders and later even president of the Société Asiatique. He is known not only for his general works on Islam and Arabic, but particularly as one of the first and at least one of the most outstanding European scholars of Hindustani languages. He would become professor in Indology at the “École speciale des langues orientales vivantes” and published many books on Indian languages, especially Hindi and Hindustani. The present work, here in its second edition (first edition printed in 1831), is one of his major works in this field. Binding very slightly worn, endpapers a little browned, a few spots throughout, title and half-title a little stained and foxed, a hole in the lower margin of pp. 83–84 (not affecting the text), but overall in good condition.



With a beautiful hand-coloured Arabic miniature on parchment

722. HEINE, Maurice. *L'islam sous la cendre.*

Paris, (colophon: Frazier-Soye), (19 February) 1918. Square 4to. With the frontispiece in three states: a lithographed plate, a hand-coloured miniature painting on vellum, highlighted with gold, and an engraved plate; and with the half-title printed in blue and several words in the text printed in green and blue. Original green cloth. € 8,500

One of six copies (numbered “4”) of a sumptuous publication of poems on Islam by the French poet, writer and publisher Maurice Heine (1884–1940). The entire edition consists of 77 copies, of which only the first six (numbered 1–6) were printed on dyed Japanese paper and included the frontispiece in three states, of which one painted and highlighted with gold on parchment. The frontispiece, an

Arabic text surrounded by flowers, was designed and drawn by the Algerian miniature painter Mohammed Racim (1896–1975), founder of the Algerian school of miniature painting that still exists. The included poems are: *La demeure harmonieuse*; *Dans la maison moresque*; *Palais d'islam*; *Le voyage en faïence*; *Le cyprès*; *Alger-aux-barbares*; and *La mort d'Alger*. The work opens with a half-title printed in blue, followed by a blank leaf, a leaf with the privilege, another half-title, three frontispieces, the title-page, and a dedication, followed by the prologue and the seven poems. It closes with a colophon, mentioning the different copies of the book. Below the colophon is the print number: “Exemplaire no. 4. Imprimé pour le docteur Pierre Astruc”.

With a presentation inscription to Pierre Astruc: “avec toute l'affection de ton ami dévoué, Maurice Heine”. In very good condition.

C. Tailliant, L'Algérie dans la littérature française 123. WorldCat (3 copies).

1612 introduction to Kabbala, in Hebrew

723. HOROWITZ, Shabbethai Sheftel. Sefer Shefa' tal.

Hanau, Hans Jakob Henne (Henah), [5]372 [= 1611/12 CE]. Folio. With about 15 woodcut illustrations in the text. Set in meruba Hebrew types with extensive passages in semi-cursive rabbinical. Later 17th-century blind-tooled vellum, modern endpapers. € 8,500

First edition of a standard introduction to Kabbala, by the Prague rabbi, Shabbethai Sheftel Horowitz (1565–1619). Although the author was in Prague, the book was printed and published in Hanau. It is an impressive piece of book production, 15 years before Menasseh ben Israël set up the first Jewish printing office in Amsterdam. With an eye-like owner's stamp on the title-page. Slightly browned, with an occasional spot, some stains at the head, and an occasional marginal tear, but otherwise in good condition. With the boards somewhat bowed, a large dark stain on the back board, and the supports have broken at the hinges.

Bibliography of the Hebrew book 000137592; Steinschneider, col. 2241.



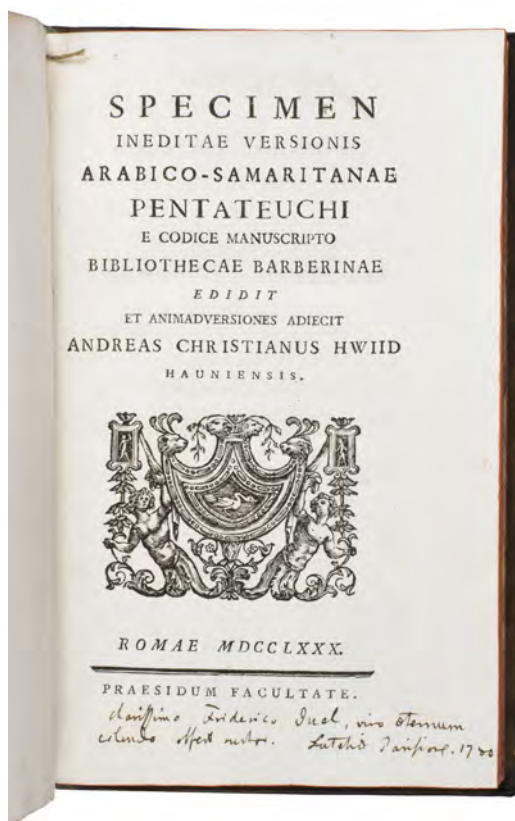
A very rare critical edition of an almost unknown Samaritan Pentateuch manuscript

724. HVIID, Andreas Christian. Specimen ineditae versionis Arabico-Samaritanae Pentateuchi e codice manuscripto Bibliothecae Barberinae.

Rome, Praesidium Facultate, 1780. 8°. With a woodcut vignette on the title-page, two decorated woodcut initials and a woodcut tailpiece. Latin, Samaritan and Arabic type throughout, and occasionally Coptic and Greek type. Contemporary gold- and blind-tooled mottled calf, with a red morocco title label lettered in gold on the spine. € 6,500

One of the earliest critical editions of the Samaritan Pentateuch, printed in Samaritan Arabic.

European scholars first became interested in the Samaritan Pentateuch in 1616, when traveller Pietro della Valle (1586–1652) purchased a manuscript of it in Damascus. This manuscript is now known as Codex B. Until the second half of the 20th century, most critical editions of the Samaritan Pentateuch were based on Codex B. The present work by Andreas Christian Hviid (1749–1788), however, is based on a Samaritan triglotta-manuscript from the 15th century currently in the Vatican Library, and is therefore a rare exception. Very few editions of this manuscript have ever been made. The present work contains all verses of Genesis 49 in Samaritan and Arabic, based on an Arabic translation of the Samaritan triglotta-manuscript. This is combined with the Arabic version from the London polyglot Bible (1657)

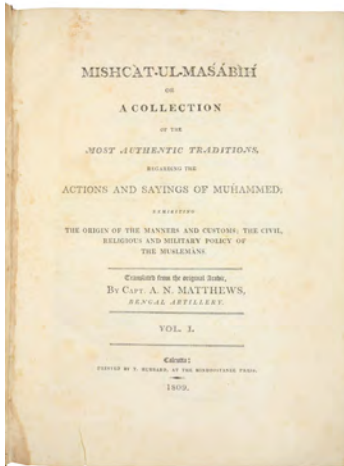


by bishop Brian Walton (1600–1661).

With an owner's inscription on the title-page, a small paper label pasted on the spine with the catalogue number from an estate library and the same number written in blue pencil on the verso of the first flyleaf. Two small wormholes on the front board, a small damaged spot on the spine, and mild discolouration of the upper part of the back board. With a few small, black stains on the rear endpapers, all leaves very slightly warped from past humidity. Otherwise in very good condition.

BM, General catalogue, vol. 3, p. 41–525; Darlow & Moule 1755.

*A landmark of hadith scholarship:
rare first English edition of a noted Sunni text, printed in Calcutta*



725. KHATIB AL-TIBRIZI, Muhammad ibn ‘Abd Allah / MATTHEWS, Arnold N. (transl.). Mishcàt-ul-Masábih, or, a Collection of the Most Authentic Traditions, Regarding the Actions and Sayings of Múhammed; Exhibiting the Origin of the Manners and Customs, the Civil, Religious and Military Policy of the Muslemàns.

Calcutta, T. Hubbard at the Hindoostanee Press, 1809–10. Small folio. 2 vols. Contemporary full sheep, flat spines with red morocco labels. € 15,000

The “Mishkat al-Masabih” (“A Niche for Lamps”) of Al-Khatib al-Tabrizi (also known as Wali al-Din, d. 741 H), a revised and expanded version of the “Masabih al-Sunnah” by al-Baghawi, with approximately 1500 hadith added. This important Sunni text was first translated into English by Capt. Matthews of the Bengal Artillery. Although some of the original hadith are not included and others incorrectly translated, this attempt at publishing a translation from the Arabic was a noted accomplishment for the time.

The List of Subscribers accounts for 122 copies, with an additional 100 copies noted as being published on order of the Governor General in Council for the Honourable Company. A

statement in an 1848 issue of the Journal of Sacred Literature suggests that most copies of the work were destroyed at sea, yet it was still advertised for sale in 1817 in the Literary Panorama (at the price of £4.4s).

Some browning throughout, more pronounced in endpapers. A short tear to lower edge of vol. 1. A good copy of this rare Calcutta imprint, bound in India.

OCLC 15466515. BLC v. 229, p. 302.

Safety hazards during the pilgrimage

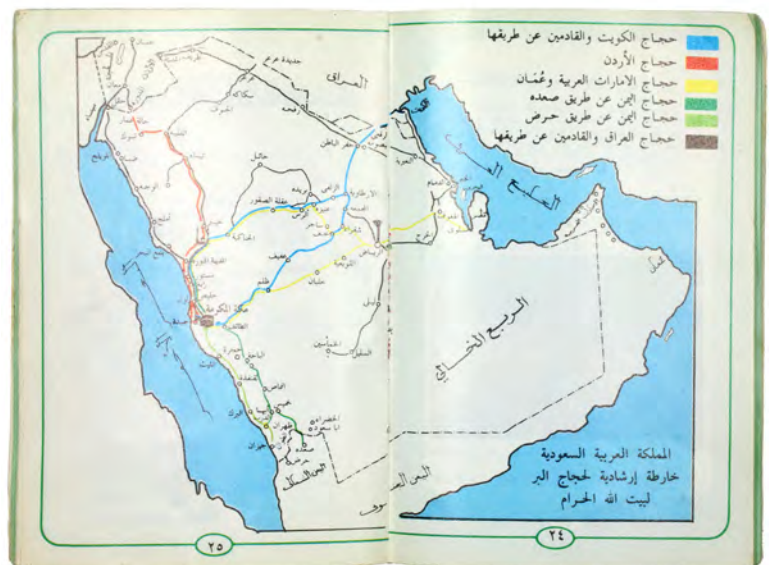
726. [KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA]. [Security and safety during the Hajj].

(Riyadh, National Offset Printing Press), 1406 AH / 1986 CE. 8vo. In Arabic. With various colour photographic illustrations and 5 double-page maps and plans. Original printed wrappers. Stapled. € 500

Rare Hajj guide seeking to minimize safety hazards during the pilgrimage. Featuring road maps of Mecca, Mena, Muzdalifah and Arafat illustrating traffic laws at the Holy Sites during Hajj. A map showing the streams of pilgrims approaching Mecca from Kuwait, Jordan, the Emirates, Oman, Yemen and Iraq gives an idea of the complexity of safely channelling these crowds. Includes safety guidelines for camping, instructions for gas stoves and fire extinguishers, not failing to stress the necessity of obtaining legal documents to enter Saudi Arabia in the first place.

Wrappers somewhat rubbed near extremities. Small portion of front cover torn away at upper margin without loss to text. Occasional waterstaining near gutter.

Cf. OCLC 907803977 (1983 ed.?).



Popular guide to the Hajj



727. [KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA – HM King Saud bin Abdulaziz AL SAUD]. *Tuhfat al-nasik bi-ahkam al-manasik* [The hermit masterpiece with the provisions of the rituals].

Mecca, Government Printing Press, 1376 AH / 1956 CE. 8vo. In Arabic. Original printed wrappers. Stapled. € 300

Rare ninth edition of the popular pilgrims' guide, prepared by the Islamic scholar and hermit Sulayman bin 'Abd Allah bin Muhammad Ibn 'Abd al-Wahhab (1786–1818). Explaining the key rules and rituals of the Hajj and Umrah, including Ihram, Tawaf and Sa'i, this pocket guide was reissued by the Saudi government as late as 1999.

Very well preserved.

Cf. OCLC 66792256.

One of the first books printed in Germany from Arabic type

728. **KIRSTEN, Peter.** *Notae in Evangelium S. Matthaei ex collatione textuum Arabicorum Aegyptiacorum Hebraeorum Syriacorum Graecorum Latinorum quae non modo studiosis linguarum, sed et cuilibet vero Christiano erunt utilissimae.*

Breslau, sumptibus authoris in Officina Baumanniana, 1611. Small folio. Text in Latin and Arabic, with some Hebrew and Greek, woodcut initials and tail-pieces. Tasteful modern sheep-backed marbled boards with giltstamped spine label. € 5,000

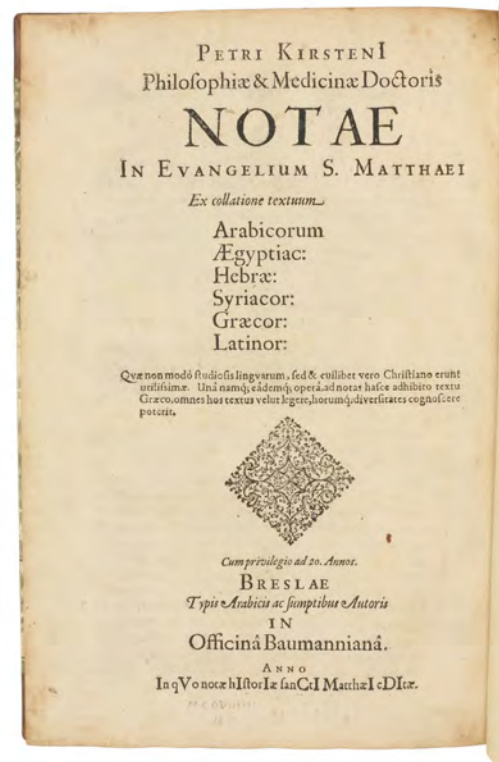
First edition of the “notes on the Gospel of Matthew” by the pioneering Arabist and physician Peter Kirsten (1577–1640), who started a private press in Breslau (Wrocław) in 1607. His Arabic type, the first to be cut in Germany, shows the influence of the Medicean types.

This is the issue with the letterpress title; another issue has an engraved title. Some copies lack the fifth preliminary leaf (present here): a singleton printed on different paper and in a different typeface, containing a 26-line laudatory poem in Hebrew by Jakob Ebert of Frankfurt, with the Latin translation on the recto.

Kirsten's notes on Matthew's Gospel “are mainly a comparison of the Arabic with the Greek version, and serve to explain the Arabic text. The Coptic and Syriac versions mentioned in the title are no more than marginal readings indicated as such in the Arabic manuscript which he used. These versions, as well as the Hebrew version, are mostly given in Latin translation, but occasionally a slight 12 pt Hebrew type-face is employed” (Smitskamp).

Some very light browning and spotting, but a good copy. OCLC records two copies in the US (New York Public Library and University of Pennsylvania, both apparently with only four preliminary leaves).

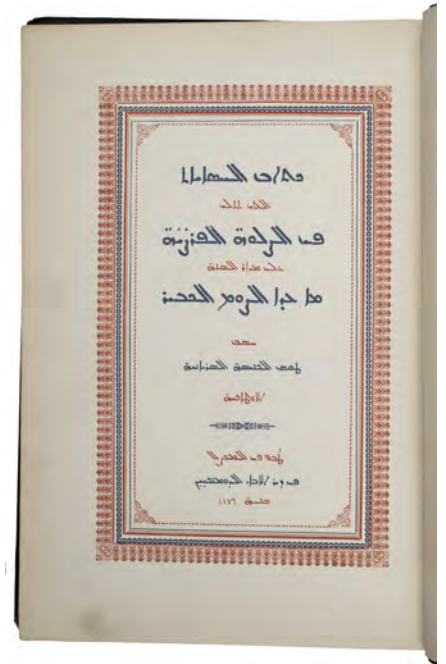
VD 17, 1:071605E. Smitskamp, PO 113. Füeck 58, note 143. Waller 19836. Not in Schmurrer. Cf. Geoffrey Roper, “Early Arabic printing in Europe”, in: *Middle Eastern Languages and the Print Revolution* (Mainz 2002), pp. 129–150, at p. 143.



*Extremely rare Syrian liturgical work by the
Archbishop of Damascus, printed at the Dominican Press at Mosul*

729. [LECTIONARY – SYRIAC]. [JOSEPH DAVID, Clemens]. Lectionarium Syriacum seu collectio orationum et lectionum quae in horis canonicis per totum anni decursum excepto jejuniis quadragesimali ab ecclesiae Syriacae clero adhiberi solent.

Mosul, Typis Fratrum Praedicatorum, 1879. Folio. With a Latin title-page set in roman type and a Syriac title-page set in Syriac type, both within a red and blue ornamental frame. Preliminary leaves also set within a red ornamental frame. Text set in Syriac type and printed in black and red. With a few religious illustrations throughout the text. Contemporary half blue sheepskin, blue cloth sides, gold-tooled spine lettered (in Syriac) in gold, marbled endpapers. € 12,500



Syriac lectionary printed at the Dominican Press of Mosul, here in its first and only edition by Clemens Joseph David (1829–1890). Clemens Joseph David was a prominent scholar of the Syriac Catholic Church, who was greatly admired for his knowledge of the Syriac language, history, literature and liturgy by the most distinguished European Syriac scholars. In 1879, he became Archbishop of Damascus. The present lectionary is considered to be one of his principal Syriac publications.

The present work also includes a preface, written by Ignatius Jirjis Shalhat, Patriarch of Antioch. The Dominican Press of Mosul played a major role in the formation and education of Chaldean and Syrian Catholic intellectuals in the late 19th and early 20th century. As the Mosul Dominican Press was “a melting pot of Syriac and Latin theological traditions”, the present Lectionarium Syriacum shows us – even more because of the Latin title-page – how the Syrian Christian tradition goes hand in hand with the liturgical traditions of the Roman Church. The work is extremely rare: we couldn’t trace any copy to have been ever offered for sale. Only three copies are held institutionally at the British Library and the university libraries of Bonn and Bamberg, making the present copy the fourth copy known, as far as we could trace.

Binding slightly worn around the edges. Some small marginal tears and some browning to the first and last leaves, but overall an extremely rare Syriac work which is still in good condition.

Cf. J.F. Coakley & David G.K. Taylor, 'Syriac books printed at the Dominican Press, Mosul', in: George Kiraz (ed.), Malphono u-Rabo d-Malphone (2008), pp. 71–110; Gabriel Oussani, 'The Modern Chaldeans and Nestorians, and the study of Syriac among them', in: Journal of the American Oriental Society 22 (1901), pp. 79–96.



Exceedingly rare Hajj guide

730. MAKHLUF, Muhammad Hasanayn. Dalil al-hajj [Hajj guide]. Egypt, Mustafa Al-Babi Al-Halabi and Sons Press, 1349 AH / 1931 CE. 4to. In Arabic. Original printed wrappers. Stapled. € 1,500

First edition. Exceedingly rare pilgrims’ guide to the rituals of Hajj and Umrah, their rules and prohibitions as according to the four schools of Islamic thought. Prepared by Sheikh Muhammad Hasanayn Makhluf, grand mufti of Egypt from 1946 to 1950 and again from 1952 to 1954.

Not a single copy of the first edition recorded in libraries outside the United States; a single copy of the 1979 third edition at the International Islamic University of Malaysia.

Front cover somewhat spotted and marginally worn. Small portion of lower left corner clipped, not affecting text.

OCLC 856640922.



*The authoritative guide to Islamic jurisprudence:
first English edition*

731. [MARGHINANI, 'Ali ibn Abi Bakr] / HAMILTON, Charles (transl.). The Hedaya, or Guide; A Commentary on the Mussulman Laws: Translated by the Order of the Governor-General and Council of Bengal.

London, T. Bensley, 1791. Small folio. 4 vols. Expertly bound to style in half calf over period marbled paper covered boards, flat spine divided into six compartments with gilt roll tools, black morocco lettering piece in the second. € 25,000

First English edition of *al-Hidayah*, the authoritative guide to Islamic jurisprudence, printed in a small number of copies only (cf. Brunet). The understanding of Islamic law was critical to the colonial administration of India, and in particular of Bengal with its large Muslim population, and this work was intended to enable English officials to understand local proceedings.

Commonly referred to as *al-Hidayah* or *The Guidance*, this work originated as a 12th-century Hanafi work by Sheikh al-Islam Burhan al-Din al-Farghani al-Marghinani (1135–97) and is considered an authoritative guide to Islamic law among Muslims throughout the world. Hamilton's English translation is based on a Persian translation by Ghulam Ya Khan from the original Arabic. Intended for a British audience, chapters relating to rituals were omitted, while his coverage of contracts, torts, and criminal law is more complete. A second edition of Hamilton's translation was published in 1870, though the first edition is rare.

Light browning throughout with occasional brownstains, but generally a very finely preserved copy in an appealing modern binding.

Brunet III, 75. OCLC 1011750.

Standard work on Islam

732. MILLS, Charles. Histoire du Mahométisme ... traduite de l'Anglais sur la deuxième édition.

Paris, Boulland et Cie, 1825. 8°. With hand-coloured lithographed frontispiece ("L'Evêque ou Wladika"). Late 19th-century textured cloth, gilt edges. € 3,500

First French edition of an authoritative work on Islam, translated from the second, corrected English edition.

It was first published in 1817, followed by a 2nd edition in 1818. "At the time of its publication it was proclaimed to be the only complete authority on 'Muhammadanism' in any language" (Goodwin). The work elaborates on every aspect of Islam, starting with the life of Mohammed. It further includes detailed descriptions of the battles fought by Muslim armies, and chapters on Islamic law, literature and customs. The frontispiece was most likely taken from Vialla de Sommières *Voyage historique et politique au Montenegro* (1820).

Some spotting, otherwise in very good condition.

WorldCat (3 copies); cf. BMC XVII, p. 733 (1826 ed.); Hage Chahine 3219; not in Atabey; Blackmer; for the author: Goodwin, "Mills, Charles (1788–1826)", in: ODNB (online ed.).



The first publication of the Ethiopic Genesis

733. OTHO, Georg. Palaestra linguarum orientalium, hoc est: quatuor primorum capitum Geneseos, I. Textus originalis tam ex Judaeorum quàm Samaritanorum traditionibus. II. Targumim seu paraphrases orientales praecipuae, nempe I. Chaldaicae, (Onkelosi, Jonathanis et Hierosolymitana) II. Syriaca, III. Samaritana, IV. Arabica, V. Aethiopica, VI. Persica. Omnia cum versione Latinâ ...

Including: OTHO, Andreas. Glossarium linguarum orientalium octuplex: Hebraicum, Chaldaicum, Syriacum, Samaritanum, Arabicum, Aethiopicum, Persicum et Rabbinicum ...

Frankfurt am Main, published by Friedrich Knoch, printed by Martin Jacquet, 1702. 4°. With one woodcut initial. Set in roman, Arabic, Hebrew, Samaritan and Ethiopic types. 2 parts in 1 volume. Nineteenth-century half calf with marbled sides. € 3,950

First and only edition of a small polyglot Bible. Although this only contains the first four chapters of Genesis, it does so in seven languages printed in five different scripts. The publication of polyglot bibles in the 16th and 17th centuries was an important aid in comparative Bible studies. By comparing the eldest versions of the Bible available, written in the languages in use in the Middle-East, scholars hoped to better understand the text. Most of the text in this edition was reprinted from the London Polyglot published in 1654–57, but apparently the Ethiopic text was published here for the first time.

Georg Otho (1634–1713) was professor of Greek and Oriental languages at the University of Marburg and published a number of books on this subject.

Contemporary ownership entries on the front pastedown; pencil marks in the second part; binding slightly worn; last ten leaves with small waterstains, somewhat browned. An interesting polyglot bible printed in five different scripts.

Bibliotheca Sussexiana, vol. I-2, pp. 119–20, vol. II, p. 8; Mayer, Bibliography of the Samaritans, p. 32; VDI8 (8 copies).

Illustrated first edition of “Der goldene Thron”, intended for women & men

734. OTTO VAN PASSAU. Boeck des gulden throene of der xxiiij ouden.

Utrecht, “tC”, (30 March) 1480. Folio. With 24 illustrations in text (ca. 9 × 6.2 cm), printed from 1 complete woodcut (plus 4 repeats) and 15 components assembled in different combinations, all rubricated and with architectural frames. Each of the 24 chapters begins with a large manuscript initial, 11 with two or more colours and others with interior white decoration. A smaller initial with penwork opens the first page, and there are numerous further 1-line and 2-line initials. Woodcut printer’s device at the end. Contemporary (Utrecht?) blind-tooled calf over wooden boards, each board in a panel design; rebacked. € 185,000



The first Dutch book extensively illustrated with woodcuts. The Gouda *Dialogus Creaturarum* was published a month or two later, in June 1480. Each of the 24 chapters opens with a woodcut illustration, showing a pious woman (the loving soul) taking advice from a king (the 24 elders of the Apocalypse). In each chapter one of 24 biblical wise men (the elders of the Apocalypse) teaches the soul how to live as a good Christian. Our copy is richly and beautifully adorned with decorated initials supplied by hand and is rubricated throughout. The work was immensely popular and there are many manuscripts and early editions in both German and Dutch. Our first edition of the Dutch translation is of the utmost importance for the history of the text: serving as the source for all subsequent Dutch editions (as well as manuscripts). Some library stamps at foot of first leaf. In very good condition, with some tears and small holes in leaves repaired, first and last leaves thumbed; final blank lacking. Re-backed, and with the leather restored where the fastenings were formerly attached. Beautiful large-margined copy from the Broxbourne Library (bookplate at the end).

BMC IX, p. 14; Campbell 1342; Goff O-124; Hain 12131; HPT I, p. 47; IDL 3462; ILC 1674; Oates 3331; Polain (B) 2940; Proctor 8861.



Spanish lyrical poem celebrating a Hajj

735. PANO Y RUATA, Mariano de. Las coplas del peregrino de Puy Monçon, viaje a la Meca en el siglo XVI.

Zaragoza, Comas hermanos, 1897. 8vo. With one photographic plate and a double-page map. Original lithographed wrappers bound within modern leather-backed cloth. Top edge red. € 2,500

First edition of this Spanish lyrical poem describing a pilgrimage of Muslims from Spanish Aragon to Mecca, transcribed, edited, and published by the Spanish politician and writer Mariano de Pano

y Ruata (1847–1948). Pano y Ruata has included one plate of a facsimile page from an Arabic manuscript, a photographic plate showing the Kaaba during the Hajj, and a map of the proposed travels of the poet.

The anonymous Spanish Muslim author of the poem began his long journey from Puey Monçon, a town in Aragon known today as Pueyo de Santa Cruz, likely at the end of the 16th century, or possibly the start of the 17th. The Hajj journey then follows one of the traditional paths for Muslims from the Iberian Peninsula: sailing from Valencia to Tunis, and then hugging the southern shore of the Mediterranean from Tunis to Alexandria before turning inland to Cairo, the Sinai Peninsula, and onwards into the Arabian Peninsula and the holy cities of Mecca and Medina.

Wrappers bound in, rebacked and repaired, otherwise in fine condition. An important poetic record of both 19th century Spanish historiography and 16th century Spanish Muslim culture and literature, in an appealing modern binding.

Rare photograph of three men praying in the Sahara

736. [PHOTOGRAPHY – ALGERIA]. Sahara Algérien – la prière.

[Ca. 1880]. One albumen print (ca. 21 × 27.5 cm). Mounted on grey/green cardboard (ca. 28 × 39 cm), with a black border around the albumen print. Housed in a clear plastic sleeve. € 400

Large format albumen print showing three Arabic men at prayer in the Algerian desert. The image is numbered and titled in the negative, and signed with the initials “ND”, a photographer who is otherwise unknown. The present photograph is part of a series of images of the same three men in various praying positions. On the present work they demonstrate ruku, the bowing position.

The cardboard is slightly discoloured, scratched along the top margin, with creased lower corners. The albumen print itself is slightly creased and scratched (only visible in raking light), with some insect droppings in the top right corner. Otherwise in very good condition.



Rare late 19th-century photograph of Arabic men praying outside

737. [PHOTOGRAPHY – MIDDLE EAST]. [Arabic men praying outside].

[Ca. 1880]. One albumen print (ca. 22.5 × 27.5 cm). Tipped onto a stiff paper mount (ca. 40 × 30 cm). Housed in a clear plastic sleeve. € 200

Striking image of a large group of Arabic men, dressed in white, engaged in prayer on a field. The large image was likely taken by a photographer who was active in the Middle East in the late 19th-century, but is unfortunately unsigned.

The edges are somewhat discoloured, and the corners are creased from previous mounting, otherwise in good condition.



Remarkable set of postcards depicting various aspects of hajj

738. [POSTCARDS – SAUDI ARABIA]. [Hajj].

[Second half 20th century]. Four postcards and one press photograph. Various sizes. Housed in a clear plastic sleeve. € 350

Collection of four postcards and one press photograph, all relating to hajj. Every image shows a different aspect of the pilgrimage. The photograph shows a group of Moroccan men awaiting their turn to board the plane to Mecca, and the postcards show the covered Kaaba, both from further away and from up close, and the arrival of the holy carpet in Alexandria. The final postcard depicts the public execution of two men.



The postcard of the holy carpet has been used and has a black stamp on the front, and a message and an address on the back, the left margin has been cut, slightly affecting the image and the handwritten text, the corners of the photographs are somewhat creased. Otherwise in good condition.

One of the earliest extant Chinese Qur'ans

739. [QUR'AN – MING DYNASTY]. Illuminated Chinese Qur'an.

China, 900 H [= 1494/95 CE]. 4to. Arabic manuscript on paper. 270 ff., 15 lines. Elegant black naskh with diacritics and vowels in red, surah headings and verse markers in red. With 2 double-page illuminated 'unwan, 3 full-page calligraphic illuminations, and illuminated titles and marginal medallions throughout. Contemporary leather elaborately ruled in blind, with patterned borders and medallions, including flap. Housed in custom cloth case.

€ 250,000



The earliest traceable Ming Dynasty Qur'an, one of the a very few extant examples of its kind. Sumptuously illuminated and still in its contemporary binding, this manuscript is dated to AH 900, or 1494 CE.

Chinese Qur'ans from the 15th century usually appear only in Juz' form (which splits the holy book into thirty sections, each forming a separate manuscript); by contrast, complete, single-volume specimens are almost non-existent in the trade. Only one earlier Chinese Qur'an, the famous Yuan Dynasty Qur'an which commanded £388,800 at Christie's in 2006, has appeared at auction: the present manuscript is dated only 157 years later, in the early Ming dynasty. Few Chinese Qur'ans are available in institutions, and fewer still from the Ming period. Among the exceptions are those in the Museum of Islamic Art in Doha and in the Asian Art Museum San Francisco, both of which own comparable but later Qur'ans; the Doha specimen is undated but no earlier than the 17th century CE (thus, late Ming).

A Qur'an like this one would probably have been crafted among one of the several Muslim religious and intellectual hubs in Ming China, perhaps even in Nanjing itself, then the centre of Muslim learning and, together with Beijing, one of the two capitals of the Ming. Despite new restrictions placed on Muslim communities after the fall of the Yuan, during the Ming period several important Chinese military officials and generals were Muslims; the Zhengde Emperor (1491–1521), who reigned during the completion of this

manuscript, had numerous Muslim advisors at his court and collected several items of porcelain decorated with Islamic calligraphy. Indeed, this era saw perhaps the most famous Chinese Muslim of all: Zheng He (1371–1433/35 CE), confidant of emperors, admiral, explorer, diplomat, and court eunuch. Zheng He headed seven Ming Treasure Voyages which reached as far as the Arabian Gulf (where he stopped in Hormuz) and the Red Sea, to Mecca and Medina.

Stamped with a multilingual mix of both Chinese and crescent-shaped Arabic ownership seals, this manuscript is a beautiful example of the unique Muslim culture and achievements of the Ming period, and an important piece of Muslim history. Binding professionally rebacked, spine replaced; a few subtle paper repairs, generally merely against edgewear. Marginal toning and a few small spots of soiling, altogether in very good condition. Provenance: 19th century Chinese collector's stamp "Wu Chang" (?); slightly later Arabic stamp of Muhammad 'Abd al-Hakim below a crescent stamp reading "Peace be upon you". Latterly in a Dutch private collection.



Elegant Timurid Qur'an

740. [QUR'AN]. Timurid manuscript Qur'an.

West Asia, 14–15th century CE. 8vo (174 × 128 mm). 302 ff. Arabic manuscript on paper, 15 lines in an elegant naskh script ruled in gilt and blue, decorated with gold, blue, and red floral medallions throughout. First two pages illuminated with elaborate borders in royal blue, deep blue, gold, black and red. Contemporary red leather with floral device blindstamp, rebacked.

€ 9,500

A lovely and uncommonly early Qur'an written in an elegant hand, with a double-page illuminated 'unwan in shades of blue and gold with elaborate floral and geometric designs. Divisions in the text are marked with gilt floral medallions, and some headings are picked out in gilt. Dating to the late 15th or early 16th centuries, this Qur'an is likely from the late Timurid period, just prior to or during the transition from one great West Asian Muslim empire to the next, with the rise of the Mughals.

Spine replaced and covers fully rebacked, tidy paper repairs without loss to text; a nice, early copy.

From a famous private collection

741. [QUR'AN]. A splendid illuminated Qur'an manuscript.

Iran, 1204 H [= 1783 CE]. 8° (148 × 90 mm). Illuminated Arabic manuscript on paper, 243 leaves plus 2 fly-leaves, complete. 19 lines per page, written in a neat naskh script in black ink with diacritics in red, margins ruled in gold and colours. Gold discs or florets between verses, sura headings written in white within gilt cartouches flanked by panels with alternating floral motifs in gold and various colours. Brown morocco with flap and giltstamped borders and central ornaments.

€ 18,000

Splendid pocket-size Qur'an. Marginal section markers in white naskh on gold ground within polychrome flower blossom, opening double-page frontispiece richly illuminated in lapis lazuli blue, green, red, pink, and gold, the text within cloud bands in gold.

Hinge tender between the first two pages, some light marginal fingering, otherwise in perfect condition. From the library of the scientists and collectors Crawford Fairbanks Failey (1900–81) and Gertrude Van Wagenen (1893–1978), who performed research at Yale and Johns Hopkins in the fields of medical chemistry and biology.





Illuminated, complete Qur'an manuscript

742. [QUR'AN]. Illuminated, complete Qur'an manuscript.

Ottoman Empire, 18th century CE. 8° (208 × 150 mm). Contemporary blind- and goldstamped calf with fore-edge flap, decorated with corner stamps. € 5,000

Illuminated Arabic ms. on paper, 305 ff., single 15-line column, naskh script on polished paper. Double-page 'unwan on first two pages shows elaborate gilt and coloured ornamentation. Text framed by three parallel golden and black lines. Gold discs between verses, sura headings written in gold.

Ottoman Qur'an manuscript owned by a woman

743. [QUR'AN]. An Ottoman Qur'an manuscript.

Ottoman Turkey, 18th century CE. 8vo (125 × 165 mm). Arabic manuscript on polished paper. 302 ff., 15 lines to the page. Written in fine naskh script in black ink, verses separated by small gold roundels pointed in red, illuminated floral marginal devices throughout, surah headings written in red within gilt-framed panels. Double-page illuminated 'unwan frontispiece decorated with polychrome flowers against gold ground. Contemporary full gilt leather with fore-edge flap and gilt ornamentation in relief. Marbled flyleaves.



€ 18,000

An interesting Qur'an manuscript, probably from the early years of the era of Sultan Abdul Hamid I. The first leaf of the manuscript contains a waqf inscription dated AH 1191 (1777 CE), stating that the volume was given as a religious endowment in that year by a woman named Khadija bint al-hajj 'Umar Oghlu al-hajj Ahmad Agha.

A few ink smudges, minor professional repairs to the gutter. Provenance: Bonhams, London, 4 Oct. 2011 sale, lot 72 (illustrated). Subsequently in the library of a Belgian private collector.

Illuminated, complete Qur'an manuscript

744. [QUR'AN]. Illuminated Qur'an manuscript.

Ottoman Empire, 1222 H [= 1807 CE]. 8° (165 × 105 mm). Illuminated Arabic manuscript on paper. 312 ff., 15 lines, naskh script. Black ink on polished paper. Double-page 'unwan on first two pages shows elaborate gilt ornamentation; ornamental colophon. Borders in red, black and gold. Gold discs between verses, sura headings written in gold. Blindstamped and gilt calf. € 7,000



Signed by a copyist named Hafez 'Ahmad ibn Ahmad al-ma'ruf, "Ahmad the Hafez" (respect title bestowed on those who have proved to know the entire Quran by heart), son of the renowned 'Ahmad', as quoted (underlined) in the colophon: *Kataba hada-l mushaf as-sarif adafu ibad-'Allah al-Kabir al-Mutaal Hafez 'Ahmad, ibn 'Ahmad almaruf,ba-yaw-wab-e (?) halifa-zade Hamidu-llah Taala [...]* (literally, 'he who wrote this noble Qur'an is a very foolish slave of God the Greatest, the Exalted, named Hafez 'Ahmad, son of the renowned Ahmad, servant (?) of Hamidu-llah Taala, offspring of the Caliph [...]', etc. Binding partially restored, in good condition.



Beautiful Qur'an manuscript from the early years of the era of Sultan Mahmud II

745. [QUR'AN]. An Ottoman Qur'an manuscript.

Ottoman Empire, 1225 H [= 1810 CE]. 8° (105 × 149 mm). Arabic manuscript on polished paper. 306 ff., 2 flyleaves, 15 lines. Written in fine naskh script in black ink, verses separated by small gold roundels pointed in red, illuminated floral marginal devices throughout surah headings written in white thuluth script within gold-ground floral panels. Double-page illuminated 'unwan frontispiece elaborately decorated with interlacing polychrome flowers against a punched

gold ground. Contemporary full gilt leather with fore-edge flap and gilt floral designs to covers. Endpapers covered with cornflower-blue, relief-stamped floral paper. Edges mottled in red. Stored in matching leather slipcase with flap and bellows-style cloth sides. € 9,500

A beautiful Qur'an manuscript from the early years of the era of Sultan Mahmud II, written in modern-day Turkey by Omar Al-Shawqi, student of Ismael Shawqi. — A small hole in the text of the second leaf, sewing a little loosened in places, otherwise a very attractively preserved example of a pocket-sized Qur'an.

Fine illuminated Qur'an manuscript

746. [QUR'AN]. A fine illuminated Qur'an manuscript.

Ottoman Empire, 1279 H [= 1862 CE]. 8°. 307 ff. naskh calligraphy, 15 lines. Black ink on polished paper; borders in red and gold; sura headings in white ink on gilt; gilt discs for verse divisions. Double-page 'unwan on first two pages shows elaborate gilt ornamentation; colophon shows floral ornamentation in green and gilt. Coloured floral decoration to margins. Later cloth. € 3,000



Colophon in Arabic: "Finished Thursday afternoon 3 o'clock. The scribe is the son of Mehmed Halil Ibrahim. What is done is determined by Allah".

Provenance: acquired in Istanbul, Turkey, in the 1960s.

The Hamburg Qur'an, the first Arabic printed Qur'an available

747. [QUR'AN]. Al-Coranus s. lex islamitica Muhammedis, filii Abdallae pseudoprophetae [...].

Hamburg, Gottfried Schultze & Benjamin Schiller, 1694. 4to. Latin title printed in red and black; Arabic (woodcut) and Latin half-titles, "Sententia Muhammedis" after title-page. Preface in Latin, text in vocalized Arabic throughout; incidental fraktur, Greek and Hebrew. Contemporary full vellum with handwritten title to spine. All edges red. € 35,000

First and only edition of Hinckelmann's Arabic text of the Qur'an, the second edition of the Arabic Qur'an, the



first actually available to readers and the only convenient edition before 1834, with a 36-page Latin introduction by the editor making extensive reference to the earlier literature. The first complete Arabic edition of the Qur'an was printed at Venice ca. 1537/38, intended for distribution in the Middle East, but the entire edition was thought to have been destroyed until one copy turned up in the 1980s. Hinckelmann's edition was therefore the first edition available to European scholars, missionaries or Islamic readers. It was followed by Ludovico Marracci's Arabic and Latin edition published at Padua in 1698, whose two folio volumes and extensive (anti-Islamic) commentary made it both expensive and inconvenient to use. The editions published at St Petersburg (from 1789) and Kazan (from 1803) for the use of Islamic groups in the Russian Empire were almost unknown in Europe, so the present edition remained the primary source for European knowledge of the Qur'an for 140 years, until Flügel's 1834 Leipzig edition. VD17 has four different entries for this work, with different fingerprints, but they are all the same edition. Rare staining, small scuff to lower edge; altogether in excellent condition.

Hamilton, Europe and the Arab World 33. Smitskamp, PO 360. Schnurrer 376.

The first accurate printed Qur'an, with extensive valuable notes from Islamic commentaries, plus a life of Muhammed



748. [QUR'AN – Arabic & Latin]. MARRACCI, Ludovico (ed.). Alcorani textus universus.

Padova, Typographia Seminaria, 1698. Folio. 2 vols. Contemporary carta rustica binding with handwritten Italian spine labels. € 20,000

The first scholarly printed Quran, prepared by the Catholic scholar Ludovico Marracci, offering a much more accurate Arabic text than any previously printed and the first accurate Latin translation. Each surah is given first in Arabic, then in Latin translation, followed by notes and a “refutation”. The entire first volume is taken up with preliminary matter, including a 24-page life of the Prophet (one of the first detailed biographies ever published, and again more accurate than its predecessors) and an eight-page profession of faith with the Arabic and Latin in parallel columns.

While the fact that this edition was produced as an attempt to refute the tenets of Islam understandably has led Islamic scholars to dismiss it, both the Arabic text and its Latin translation were actually far superior to all previous attempts, remaining without serious rival until the Leipzig edition of 1834. Also, the commentaries made a great body of Islamic scholarship available to a European audience for the first time; both the Arabic and the Latin

text influenced nearly every edition for the next 150 years. A recent study by Omar A. Sheikh Al-Shabab concludes that “impressionistic and sketchy views [...] have overshadowed [Marracci’s] painstaking linguistic achievement [...] The most striking aspect of Marracci’s translation of the Quran is the fact that, contrary to the general belief [in the Islamic world], [...] it is ‘faithful’ to the original [...] In Marracci’s translation exactitude is vehemently pursued and a high percentage of it is attained”. In addition, Marracci’s “refutation” of the Quran forms an essential source for any study of European and Christian attitudes toward Islam.

The first Latin edition of the Qur'an had appeared at Basel in 1543 but was based on an inaccurate 12th century translation. André du Ryer's French version, published in Paris in 1647, was certainly better, but still “left considerable room for improvement” (Hamilton 29). In 1694, the Reformed theologian and orientalist Abraham Hinckelmann published an Arabic Qur'an in Hamburg, the second edition of the complete Arabic text (the only known copy of the first edition, printed in Venice in 1537/38, was not rediscovered until the 1980s). This present third and “much more scholarly edition” (Hamilton) was inspired both by Christian fears of Islam and, in the wake of Hinckelmann's edition, also by Catholic fears that Protestants might determine European views of Islam.

As a piece of book production, Marracci's Qur'an was a mammoth undertaking, comprising nearly 1,300 pages and demanding extraordinary typographic resources. His notes drew extensively on the Islamic commentaries by al-Baydawi, al-Suyuti, al-Tha'labi, al-Bukhari, al-Hamdani, Ibn Taymiyya, al-Zamakhshari, Abu 'l-Fida and others. The present publication made much of this material available for the first time to Christian Europe, greatly advancing Western knowledge of Islam.

Binding slightly worn and dust-stained with a small hole in the lower cover of vol. 2. Some dampstaining throughout, chiefly confined to margins; slight paper flaws to first and last leaves of both volumes. Provenance: Late 18th century bookplate with initials “G. T. J.” to flyleaves. Volume 1 has additional handwritten ownership of the theologian Édouard Hautcœur (1830–1915), who had studied at the Collegium Romanum and later settled in Lille, where he served as rector of the Catholic Institute and chancellor of the Catholic University. The set was latterly deaccessioned from the Université catholique de Lille.

Schnurrer 377. Hamilton, Europe and the Arab World 34. Sheikh Al-Shabab, “The place of Marracci’s Latin translation of the Holy Quran”, in: Journal of King Saud University: language & translation, 13 (2001), pp. 57–74. Not in Atabey, Blackmer, or Smitskamp, PO (though variously cited).

The early days of Arabic language printing in Europe

749. [QUR'AN – excerpts]. WARNER, Levin. Compendium historicum eorum quae Muhammedani de Christo et praecipuis aliquot religionis Christianae capitibus tradiderunt.

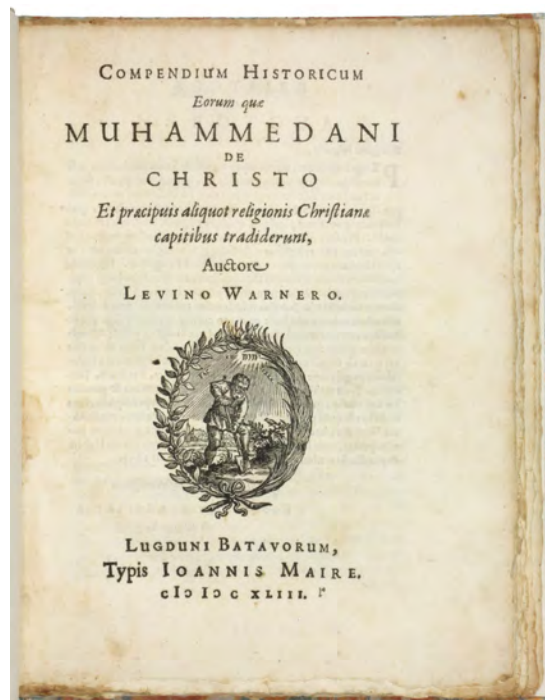
Leiden, Joannes Maire, 1643. 4to. With printer's device on title-page and woodcut initials. Text printed in Latin and Arabic type. 20th century marbled paper boards, titled on spine. € 4,500

Only edition: a rare attempt to glean stories and sayings of Christ and early Christian church leaders from Arabic sources, in particular from the Qur'an – a subject matter which required the use of interspersed quotations, translations, and commentaries in Arabic and Latin. Warner was a student of Golius; he was offered to succeed the latter as Professor of Hebrew, but chose to remain in Istanbul, where he was appointed Resident of the States General of the Netherlands. His large collection of manuscripts forms the cornerstone of the Oriental collections of Leiden's University Library.

"The main work (38 pp.) consists of quotations mainly in Arabic, with translation and commentary; an appendix sets forth various religious tenets in Arabic, Persian or Turkish with translations. Warner's sources are given as the Kitab al-Kassaf and the Gulistan" (Smitskamp). "Aux pp. 39–56 est un Appendix miscellaneorum theologicorum" (Chauvin).

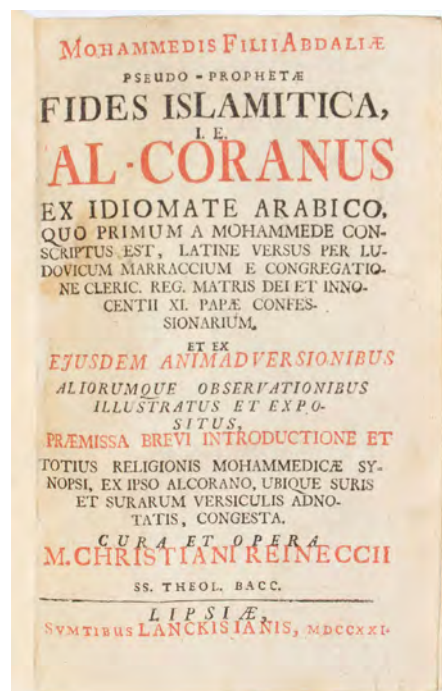
With deckle edges as issued. Two instances of marginal worming, but still in excellent condition.

Schnurrer 435. Smitskamp, PO 326. De Nave 95. Chauvin XII, p. 448f., no. 1748. Breugelmans, Fac et spera, 1643:15. OCLC 17006084.



With the Latin text of Luigi Marracci, the first accurate Latin translation

750. [QUR'AN – LATIN]. Mohammedia filii Abdallae pseudo-prophetae Fides Islamitica, i.e. Al-Coranus. Ex idioma Arabico, quo primum a Mohammede conscriptus est, latine versus per Ludovicum Marraccium [...]. Cura et opera M. Christiani Reineccii.

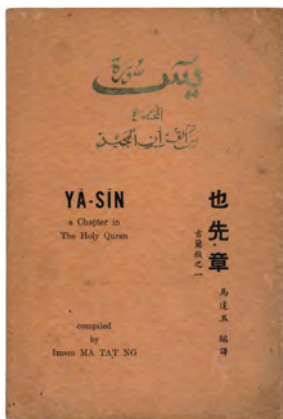


Leipzig, Friedrich Lanckisch, 1721. 8vo. Title-page printed in red and black. With 2 woodcut headpieces. Contemporary half vellum over marbled boards with handwritten spine-title. € 2,800

First printing thus. The edition of Christian Reineccius (1668–1752) contains the Latin text of Luigi Marracci (1612–1700), to which are added a history of the Qur'an and an account of the Muslim faith. Marracci's text, published in 1698, constituted the first accurate Latin translation, the first scholarly printed Qur'an (including a much more accurate Arabic text than any previously printed). "It was a considerable progress that the Qur'an, much maligned by so many in the West possessing no familiarity at all with its content, now was made generally available" (cf. Fück). Reineccius' edition was considered "more convenient" (cf. Pfannmüller) than that of Marracci, as it comprises the complete text in Latin translation, omitting the Arabic text.

Binding slightly waterstained, covers a little rubbed. Some browning throughout, as common; several pages, including the title-page slightly waterstained, a faint ink smudge to p. 415 (not touching text). Old ownership "Steph. Manno" stamped to title page. Altogether very well-preserved in an immaculate contemporary full vellum binding.

Schnurrer p. 413f. Fück 95, n. 251. BM Arabic I, 896. Enay 164. Zenker I, 1396. Woolworth p. 286. VD 18, 10327843. Graesse IV, 43. Pfannmüller 208 and 214. Ebert 11520. EROMM 19960910.



Unrecorded trilingual Hong Kong publication of Ya Sin, the 36th chapter of the Qur'an

751. [QUR'AN]. Ma Tat Ng, Imam Muhammad Yaqub bin Ibrahim (compiler). Ya-Sin. A chapter in the Holy Quran.

Hong Kong, (on the back wrapper:) Hong Kong Muslim Press, 1385 H [= 1965 CE]. 8vo. Text in Arabic, with transliteration and translations into English and Chinese. Publisher's original orange printed wrappers, with the Arabic title in gold and the Chinese and English titles in black, stapled. € 2,250

Unrecorded trilingual publication of the 36th chapter Ya Sin of the Qur'an, "the heart of the Qur'an". The 83 verses of text are presented in Arabic naskh-style script with a transliteration into Latin script for phonetic reading, together with the English and Chinese (Mandarin) translations. It was compiled

by a Hong Kong imam, published "with the compliments of the Mission of Hong Kong Muslims", and printed in AH 1385 by the Hong Kong Muslim Press for the local Muslim community. The presence of both a Chinese and an English translation is due to Hong Kong still being a colony and dependent territory of the British Empire at the time of publication. This pamphlet, containing the supposed "heart (or core) of the Qur'an", was most likely intended for distribution among and consumption by the region's small Muslim population. The relative influence and importance of Imam Ma Tat Ng and his work in Hong Kong is reflected in the fact that one of the locations of the library of the Islamic Union of Hong Kong is named after him.

Wrappers are slightly dust-soiled, some very small wormholes through the volume, the staples have left small dark brown spots in the gutters and with some very slight foxing throughout. Otherwise in good condition. We have not been able to locate any other copy of this work.

Uncommon Dutch Qur'an

752. [QUR'AN – DUTCH]. Mahomets Alkoran, door du Ryer uit d'Arabische in de Fransche en door I. H. Glazemaker in de Nederlantsche taal vertaalt.

Amsterdam, Timotheus ten Hoorn, 1696. 8°. With additional engraved title-page and 6 engraved plates. Contemp. vellum with handwritten spine title. € 3,500

Uncommon Dutch edition of du Ryer's version, in a translation by J. H. Glasemaker (previously published in 1658), with a Life of the Prophet and numerous engravings by Caspar Luyken (1672–1708). Du Ryer's 1647 French version served as the basis for further translations of the Qur'an (including English, German, and Russian), and was instrumental in introducing Europeans to the tenets of the Muslim faith.

Block somewhat loosened, but still a good copy.

Chauvin X, p. 129 (phi). Cf. Schmurrer 428.



First American edition



753. [QUR'AN – ENGLISH]. The Koran, Commonly Called the Alcoran of Mahomet. First American edition.

Springfield, Massachusetts, Henry Brewer for Isaiah Thomas, Jun., October 1806. 8°. Contemporary full sheepskin with giltstamped spine title. € 6,500

First American edition of the Qur'an, produced by Isaiah Thomas, founder of the American Antiquarian Society and the largest and most important Massachusetts publishing house during the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Thomas adapted a translation of the French orientalist André du Ryer for the American

market, with occasional notes, including Turkish traditions. Du Ryer had been the envoy of the French king at Alexandria and Constantinople in the 17th century. His translation was the best available, and was frequently reprinted and translated into other European languages throughout the 18th century.

Some browning and light foxing throughout. Small hole slightly affecting text to leaf Aa6; quires Ff and Gg transposed; a tear in leaf O4 professionally repaired. Provenance: From the collection of the Massachusetts businessman Henry E. Call (fl. 1860s) with his ink ownership to title-page and oval stamps to flyleaf; front pastedown has mid-19th century note of acquisition for \$2.00 from E. P. Dutton's Boston bookshop, founded in 1852.

Shaw & Shoemaker 10684. Europe and the Arab World 32. OCLC 3548445. Not in Chauvin.

First Swedish translation of the Qur'an

754. [QUR'AN – SWEDISH]. Koran öfversatt från arabiska originalet, jemte en historisk inledning af Fredrik Crusenstolpe, konsulat-sekreterare vid kongl. konsulatet i Marocko.

Stockholm, P. A. Norstedt & söner, 1843. 8°. Near contemporary green half calf over marbled boards, flat spine elaborately gilt. € 3,500

First Swedish edition: the pioneering, first complete version of the Holy Qur'an in any Scandinavian language. The translator Fredrik Crusenstolpe (1801–82) was secretary to the Swedish consul in Tanger and a philhellene who had fought against the Ottomans in the Greek War of Independence.

The publication was privately funded by the translator himself: Crusenstolpe, who detected in the Swedish mentality an ignorance and tendency toward superstition which he resented, “felt personally compelled to furnish the Swedish audience with material to rectify some of the misconceptions about the Prophet Muhammad in Swedish popular imagination [...] He described the Prophet as a rational ‘Arabic founder of law’ (p. iii), in compliance with a common imagery of the Prophet which emerged in the European Enlightenment” (N. S. Eggen, “On the Periphery: Translations of the Qur'an in Sweden, Denmark and Norway”, in: *The Routledge Handbook of Arabic Translation*, ed. Sameh Hanna et al.).

Covers a little rubbed, corners slightly bumped. Some browning and occasional foxing throughout. From the library of Swedish linguist Hans Hultqvist (1943–2019) with his discrete shelf mark in pencil to title-page. Very rare: OCLC lists only four holding libraries (NY Public Library, Library of Congress, Cleveland Public Library, Ohio State University).

Chauvin X, 238. OCLC 2011410.



First and only edition of a detailed history of the Franciscan mission in Morocco

755. SAN JUAN DEL PUERTO, Francisco de Jesús María de. Mission historial de Marruecos, en que se trata de los martirios, persecuciones, y trabajos, que han padecido los misionarios, y frutos que han cogido las misiones, que han cogido las misiones, que desde sus principios tuvo la Orden Seraphica en el Imperio de Marruecos, y continúa La Provincia de San Diego de Franciscos descalços de Andalucía en el mismo Imperio.

Sevilla, Francisco Garay, 1708. Folio. With engraved allegorical frontispiece, title printed in red and black. Contemporary limp sheepskin parchment.

€ 12,500

First and only edition of a very detailed history of the Franciscan mission in Morocco, by Francisco de Jesus Maria de San Juan del Puerto (active ca. 1700–25). It is dedicated to Luis Manuel, bishop of Palestrina, archbishop of Toledo, “Primado” of Spain, Ambassador to Pope Innocentius XI, etc. The Franciscans arrived in Marrakesh already



in 1220 when Saint Berard of Carbio and four other Franciscans were martyred by Moslems in Marrakesh. The present history presents many biographies of Franciscan martyrs at the hands of Moroccan Moslems through the ages. Along the way it gives a great deal of information about Morocco and the north coast of Africa, the religion, administration and customs of the Moors, the Jewish quarter of Marrakesh and activities in other parts of North Africa.

With an early inscription on the back of the title-page, later obscured with ink but still visible. Fine copy, with a small ink stain on the dedication. Binding with the lovely manuscript title (20 mm capitals and 14 mm x-height!) faded, but still very good.

CCPB 000114107-4; Ellen G. Friedman, "The exercise of religion by Spanish captives in North Africa", in: *Sixteenth century journal*, 6 (1975), pp. 19-34; Gay, *Bibl. de l'Afrique et l'Arabe* 1276; Palau 293854.



Extremely rare: 20 original photographs of Mekka by the "earliest Arabian photographer"

756. SNOUCK HURGRONJE, Christian. Bilder aus Mekka.

Leiden, E. J. Brill, 1889. Folio. 20 collotype prints mounted on 18 sheets loose in red gilt cloth portfolio as issued, complete with the oft-lacking half-title, list of plates, title and preface. € 95,000

One of the earliest photographic documents of Mecca and the Hajj, preceded only by the photographs of Muhammed Sadiq Bey published in 1881 (Sotheby's, 4 June 1998: £1,250,000). Much rarer than the author's similarly titled *Bilder-Atlas zu Mekka*, a portfolio of lithographs to accompany the *Mekka* books which Snouck

had published after his return from the Arabian Peninsula. "Following the publication of *Bilder-Atlas zu Mekka*, Hurgronje received a letter from his doctor in Makkah, whom he had taught the art of photography. The letter contained new photographs of the hajj which were of such great interest that he decided in 1889 to publish his *Bilder aus Mekka* [...] The photographs provide an insight into the world of Makkah's inhabitants, pilgrims from all over the Islamic world, in addition to the sharif of Makkah, the Turkish governor, and various religious and secular figures" (Badr el-Hage, p. 46f.).

"In 1981 F. H. S. Allen and C. Gavin first identified the earliest Arabian photographer by deciphering his elaborately calligraphed signatures, which without exception had been erased from the plates reproduced by Snouck Hurgronje: 'Futugrafiyat al-Sayyid 'Abd al-Ghaffar, tabib Makka' (The Photography of the Sayyid Abd al-Ghaffar, physician of Mecca). This princely eye surgeon had been host to the young Snouck in Mecca immediately after the Dutchman's conversion to Islam. Snouck claimed to have taught his host how to use a camera and attributes to him (without ever mentioning his name) the pictures reproduced in *Bilder aus Mekka*".

The first four leaves of letterpress material have been reinforced along the left edge. Prints and their mounts in excellent condition, crisp with very slight toning. Cloth portfolio a little faded; spine repaired, with 1914 De Belder bookplate on pastedown. Very rare: only two copies at auctions internationally during the past decades (the last, at Sotheby's in 2006, was incomplete, lacking all the text leaves).

Macro 1233. Badr el-Hage. *Saudi Arabia Caught in Time*. Reading, 1997. F. E. Peters. *The Muslim Pilgrimage to Mecca and the Holy Place*. Princeton University Press 1996

The earliest photographic documents of the city of Mecca, its dignitaries and its pilgrims

757. SNOUCK HURGRONJE, Christian. Mekka. (And:) Bilder-Atlas zu Mekka.

Den Haag, Nijhoff, 1888–89. 2 vols. of text (4°, with 3 genealogical tables and 2 folding maps, half calf with gilt-stamped morocco label to spine) and one volume of plates (folio, with 4 chromolithogr. plates conjoined as 2, 6 [1 double-sized] toned lithographic plates, and 65 mounted photographs on a total of 40 plates). Cloth portfolio with gilt cover title. € 45,000



emarkable set, rarely encountered complete with the plates volume. The Dutch orientalist Snouck spent a year in Mecca and Jeddah during 1884/85 and was married to a Mecca woman. He was the first non-Muslim to visit the city outside the annual pilgrimage. The photographs, taken by himself and an Arabic physician, are among the earliest to show Mecca and its pilgrims. Very nicely rebound, in matching period style portfolio and half calf. An unusually crisp and clean copy throughout: text volumes spotless; the plates with the vintage photographs, much sought after as the earliest photographic documents of the city, its dignitaries and its pilgrims, are backed on thin linen and preserved in perfect condition.

Macro 1239 (omitting mention of the Atlas). Henze V, 177. Dinse 443.



*Very early document of cross-cultural theology,
comparing the world's religions*

758. STAMLER, Johannes. *Dyalogus de diversarum gentium sectis et mundi religionibus.*

Augsburg, Erhard Ogelin & Georg Nadler, 1508. Folio. With a fine full-page title woodcut by Hans Burgkmair (repeated on verso), incorporating a xylographic title showing the 'Sancta Mater Ecclesia' enthroned with a complex allegory depicted below her, both woodcuts boldly and skilfully highlighted in red. Initials, underlining and rubrication throughout in red. 20th century binding using older vellum.

€ 18,500

First edition of Stamler's dramatic dialogue comparing the religions of the Tartars, Turks, Saracens and Jews, superbly illustrated by Hans Burgkmair. A prefatory letter contains a very early reference to Columbus and Vespucci.

Hans Burgkmair's magnificent woodcut is an ambitious attempt to reproduce the ideas of the author graphically: it shows a seated female figure representing the Church with the globe as a footstool; she sits before a tent, surrounded by the banners of the Papacy and the Empire. The Pope and Emperor kneel before her, and on a lower step sit four queens representing the four non-Christian religions, each bearing a banner with a broken staff. Below them are the figures of the disputants who take part in the dialogue: Dr. Oliverius, theologian; Balbus, historian; Rudolphus, a layman; Arnestes, an apostate; Samuel, a Jew; and Triphon, natural philosopher.

Burgkmair (1473–1531) was the foremost woodcut designer of the early 16th century in Augsburg and became the chief designer for most of Emperor Maximilian's print projects. "With the year 1508, which shows him at the full height of his power in separate woodcuts, Burgkmair's real period as an illustrator of books begins [...] The frontispiece of Stamler's 'Dialogus' shows an unusual delicacy of feeling in the rhythmical articulation and distribution of the masses and the way in which the difficult allegorical subject is controlled and visualized" (Rupe, "Hans Burgkmair as an Illustrator of Books", *Print Quarterly* 10.2 [1923], p. 177).

Later 16th century ownership inscriptions on otherwise blank last verso. A scattering of small wormholes affecting one or two letters, else very well preserved.

VD 16, S 8527. Alden/Landis 508/19. Sabin 90127. Harrisse 51. Church 26. JCB I, 47–48. Burgkmair: Hollstein V, 68.81. Dodgson II, 57.1; 70.7. Muther 858.

*Autograph copy by the author for his wife of his
famous collection of erotic poems, translated from the Arabic*

759. TOUSSAINT, Franz, French oriental scholar (1879–1955). *Le jardin des caresses.*

May and June 1936. 11.5 × 12 cm. Manuscript in French written by the author in blank ink a neat 20th-century hand in one column. Chapter divisions are made in the form of a calligraphic leaf, drawn in the same black ink as the text. Bound in contemporary richly gold-tooled arabesque beige morocco with a flap at the front-edge, covered with gold-tooled green morocco on the inside, purple and white head and end bands, gold and light blue endpapers. Stored in a professionally made beige morocco box (ca. 15 × 15 cm) with a gold-tooled three-line fillet frame on the boards, on the inside covered with light pink silk, title in gold on the spine.

€ 7,500



Autograph copy of *Le jardin des caresses*, Toussaint's famous collection of Moorish erotic poems, written and inscribed by the author himself as a gift to his second wife. The work is considered to be a classic of 20th-century French orientalism. The work contains a collection of anonymously written Moorish sensual and erotic poems, translated from the Arabic into French by Franz Toussaint. The present copy of the work was very likely made as a gift for his second wife (married since 1925), Adelaïde Etelca Stefania Braggiotti, and is inscribed by the author himself, emphasizing his feelings for her: "À Etelka, ma femme bien-aimée, qui est pour moi toute la splendeur du monde et toute la poésie. Franz Toussaint. Mai 1936".

Toussaint is known for his translations of Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit and Japanese works, especially for his translation of the *Rubaiyat* of Omar Khayyam (1924). He was also a director of films. The present collection of poems, inspired by Arabic literature, was first published serially in 1909–11 before they were published together in 1911 by Henri Piazza in Paris. The work was reprinted many times in the 20th century, all appearing as limited editions, and also translated into English (*The Garden of Caresses*; London, Golden Cockerel Press, 1934). The work also became very popular in song, as the short stanzas in the work were very suitable to put to music. The present copy of Toussaint's "tales of love", being a presentation copy which is beautiful in its simplicity, is the only autograph of the work known. With the monogrammed stamp of the author in black ink on both endpapers. Binding slightly worn around the edges of the spine and fore-edge (including the flap), first two endpapers almost loose, with a few minor spots. The case is a little worn at a few places, the two fastenings are gone but still preserved. Overall an autograph copy of *Le jardin des caresses* which is still in very good condition and in its original binding, made by Toussaint as a gift for his wife.

Biography of Gaspar Berse, the "Dutch Xavier"

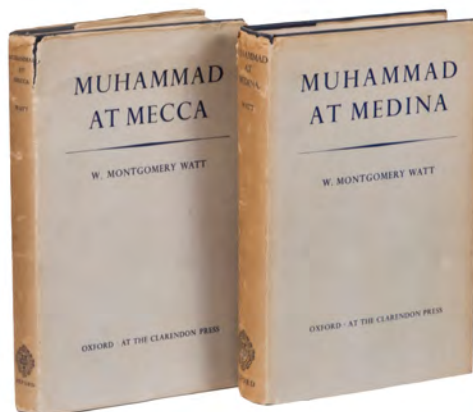
760. TRIGAULT, Nicolas. *La vie du P. Gaspar Barzee Zelandois, de la Compagnie de Jesus. ... En la conquête d'un Nouveau Monde à la foy Chrestienne, sous les estandarts du bon Jesus, en l'Inde Orientale.*

Douai, Noel Wardavoit, 1615. Small 8°. Contemporary limp vellum. € 5,000

First French edition of a biography of the Jesuit Gaspar Berse (1515–53), who preached in Ormuz at the mouth of the Persian Gulf and Goa in India. Berse was born in Goes on the island of Walcheren in Zeeland, the Netherlands. After his studies in Louvain he went to Coimbra in 1546 where he entered the Jesuit order. In 1548 he was sent to the island of Ormuz and in 1551 to Goa where the well-known François Xavier, who would soon depart for Japan, appointed him director of St. Paul's College in Goa and entrusted him with the provincialate of the Indian Mission. He died in Goa on 6 October 1553.

With engraved armorial bookplate of John Drummond of Logy Almond on back of title-page. In very good condition. The cords were never attached to the vellum cover and the endleaves never pasted down, so that the cover is held on by the headbands laced through at the hinges.

De Backer & Sommervogel VIII, col. 238, 4; Streit V, 188.



Pioneering and comprehensive history of the life of Muhammad and the origins of the Islamic community

761. WATT, William Montgomery. *Muhammad at Mecca.* Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1953–1956.

With: (2) **IDEM.** *Muhammad at Medina.*

London, Clarendon Press, 1972.

2 volumes. 8°. With genealogical charts and tables. Original grey dust jacket with blue lettering over blue cloth, with the spine lettered in gold. € 125

Remarkable set of two classics on the life of Muhammad, a complete set. Ad 1 delves into the life of Muhammad, focusing primarily on the initial stage of his public mission. This work encompasses his time in Mecca up until his pivotal journey to Medina, known as the hijra. Its author, William Montgomery Watt was one of the most renowned non-Muslim scholars specializing in Islamic studies, often called “the last orientalist”. Building upon the foundation laid by *Muhammad at Mecca*, Watt continued his exploration in his subsequent 1956 publication, *Muhammad at Medina* (ad 2), serving as a continuation of the narrative. Subsequently, a condensed version of these two volumes was published under the title *Muhammad Prophet and Statesman* in 1961, appealing to a wider readership. Collectively, these two academic volumes constitute “a narrative chronicling the journey of Muhammad’s life and the genesis of the Islamic society”, focusing particularly on his time in Medina. In the introductory remarks of the 1955 edition, Watt additionally acknowledges that his fourth and fifth chapters, titled “The unifying of the Arabs” and “The internal politics of Medina,” represent a groundbreaking endeavor, necessitating a more extensive treatment. This endeavor stems from his meticulous analysis of early Arabic sources and an extensive reservoir of scholarly discourse. Watt introduces a fresh vantage point to these materials, embarking on an exploration of numerous queries that had scarcely been raised previously.

William Montgomery Watt (1909–2006), was a distinguished Scottish scholar. He made his mark as an Orientalist, historian, scholar, and Anglican priest. Watt’s seminal works, the present two volumes, have earned their status as timeless masterpieces in the field, particularly his comprehensive biographical exploration of the prophet Muhammad.

The dust jackets show signs of wear (some tears and browning to the spine), the edges of both works are somewhat foxed. Internally fine and clean. Overall in very good condition.

(1): WorldCat 836885639. – (2): WorldCat 928119292.

Important history of the Umayyad Caliphate, printed in Calcutta

762. WELLHAUSEN, Julius / Margaret Graham WEIR, transl.). The Arab Kingdom and Its Fall.

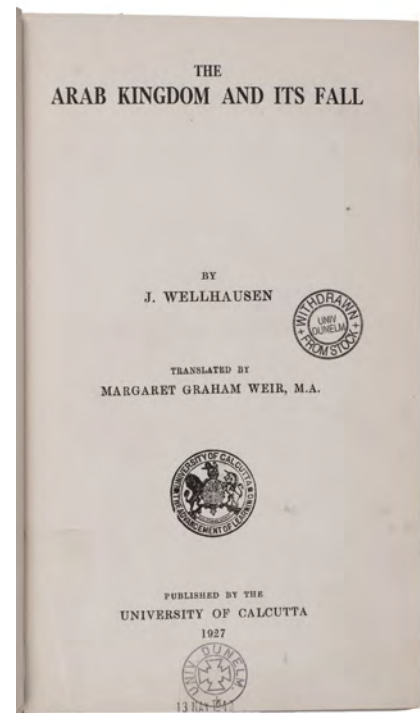
Calcutta, University of Calcutta (printed by Bhupendra Lal Banerji), 1927. 8°. Modern cloth.

€ 1,800

First edition in English of a history of the Umayyad Caliphate. The first chapter describes the earlier years of Islam under the rule of the Prophet Muhammad and the four Rashidun Caliphs. The main part of the book describes the wars and secular and religious politics under the Umayyad Caliphs, based on numerous ancient sources.

Julius Wellhausen (1844–1818) was a German orientalist who was famous for his studies on the composition of the Pentateuch and for his works on early Islamic history, of which *The Arab Kingdom and Its Fall* is the most important. Margaret Graham Weir (1865–1928) translated several books on Islamic history. She was married to Thomas Hunter Weir, who was lecturer in Arabic at the University of Glasgow.

With University Library Durham bookplate on pastedown and library/deaccession stamps on title-page. Some undescored in the introduction. Half-title and title-page with a restored tear, otherwise in very good condition.





ДУБАЙ

ШАРДЖА

АДЖМАН

Хан

Эль-Хайра

прист.

ФАРИДЖЕЛЬ-МУХАДАМ

аэропорт Дубай

порт Рашид

к. Таеи-Бу-Салаф

Хамрия

холм Аркуб-Модинаит

холм Эль-Хайра

к. Сувейхан

к. Таеи-Хайф

к. Таеи-Фал

к. Мувайла

к. Будаля-Бин-Би

к. Будаля-Б

к. Будаля-Бин-Масья

к. Об-эль-Матина

к. Таеи-Хаванидж

к. Таеи-Бидаат

65 холм Гаф-Муширф

Хуванидж

пески

Рамль

мм-Сукайм

V
Maps
and Atlases

The largest photograph in the world: never seen on the market

763. [FRA MAURO MAPPA MUNDI – Carlo NAYA]. Life-size 1871 photograph of the Fra Mauro map of the world.

Venice, Carlo Naya, ca. 1871. Hand-coloured photograph of the Fra Mauro mappamundi, ca. 223 × 223 cm.

€ 280,000



A life-sized, hand-coloured photograph of the famous world map made around 1450 by Fra Mauro, the greatest medieval map of the world: an astonishing accomplishment of art history, cartography, and photography. In its day one of the largest photos ever made, the “Naya Fra Mauro” belongs to a class of colossal early photographs that includes Eadweard Muybridge’s 13-sheet panorama of San Francisco (1878) and George R. Lawrence’s photograph of the Alton Limited on an 8 × 4.5-foot glass plate (1899). It also appears to be the first large-format map produced with photography.

Fra Mauro’s map is “considered the greatest memorial of medieval cartography” (Almagià). Containing hundreds of detailed illustrations and some 3000 descriptive texts, it was the most detailed representation of the world so far produced. It remains one of the most important works in the history of cartography, marking the end of Bible-based geography in Europe and the new embrace of more scientific methods which placed accuracy ahead of religious or traditional beliefs. Strikingly, it is oriented with south at the top, recalling the Arab tradition and more specifically al-Idrisi’s famous 12th century world map, copies of which Fra Mauro may have known: Europe is shown at the bottom, and Africa and Asia dominate the image, with

Arabia (not Jerusalem) at the centre. Fra Mauro incorporated “the discoveries of Marco Polo and the Portuguese”, also showing “many countries later known, which the learned monk doubtless shaped after ideas gathered from the oral narratives of occasional travellers” (Müller). Much of the map’s novel information was lost to early modern cartographers when printed Ptolemy atlases proliferated in the final decades of the 15th century, replacing the manuscript mappamundi tradition.

Today the original Fra Mauro Map, drawn on vellum, is held by the Biblioteca Nazionale Marciana in Venice and shown at the Museo Correr. An impressive manuscript facsimile, now in the British Library, was prepared in 1804 by the British antiquarian William Frazer; a large engraving was made in Paris in 1849, and in 1869 the Venetian bookseller Münster produced the first photographic reproduction, albeit at a much smaller scale, measuring a mere 62 × 68 cm. Carlo Naya’s monumental Fra Mauro photograph renders the map in its full original size. Although it is mentioned in a number of books on early Italian photography, it was always extremely rare: the only photographic copies of the map ever to have surfaced in the trade were that of Münster (lot 1581 at the 1884 sale of the library of Henry C. Murphy, U.S. ambassador to the Netherlands under Lincoln) and the more common four-print photofacsimile published in 1879 by Ongania (E. P. Goldschmidt, London 1930: cat. 22, lot 32). By contrast, Naya’s magnum opus was never sold except through his own concern. The Royal Geographical Society was presented with a specimen in 1873 (the gift of John Benjamin Heath, once Governor of the Bank of England), and the British Library holds another, as does the Marciana (all uncoloured). A very fragile and faded example, cut into 16 sheets and backed onto modern board, is kept at the National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth.

Carlo Naya (1816–82) was an Italian photographer known for his fine views of Venice. He settled there in 1856, opening a photo studio that catered to Grand Tourists who wished to take home mementoes of the city’s spectacular art and architecture. His “mappa mundi” photograph was prepared around 1871 under the supervision of the Venice-based English historical scholar Rawdon Brown (1806–83), a friend of Ruskin’s. Naya exhibited his photograph at the 1873 World’s Fair in Vienna, winning a medal for it. In the 1880s the Nayas were still advertising the map, the pride of the company, as a “fac-simile of the Planisphere of Fra Mauro A.D. 1459, the largest photograph hitherto made (a square 7 Ft. 4 inch)”. It was priced at a stupendous 200 francs. After Naya’s death, his studio was continued by his wife, then by her second husband, for three and a half decades.

Provenance: the reverse has ink stamps of the publisher Osvaldo Böhm, who bought most of Naya’s archive when the family closed the shop in 1918. Later in the collection of Dr. Edward Luther Stevenson (1858–1944), one of the most important scholars of early cartography active at the end of the 19th and the first half of the 20th century. Stevenson was responsible for numerous carto-bibliographic books, including the first translation of Ptolemy into English, as well as a series of impressive facsimile maps. Stevenson, who viewed reproductions as integral to the study of early cartography, committed himself to building an unparalleled collection of photographs of early maps and globes. Much of his collection was donated to Yale University after his death, but the present item comes from a large corpus of photos, manuscripts, and related material retained by the family.

A. Müller, *Venice. Her Art-Treasures and Historical Associations. A Guide to the City (Venice 1873)*, p. 113. I. Zannier, *Venice: the Naya Collection (Venice, 1981)*. P. Becchetti, *Fotografi e Fotografia in Italia 1839–1880 (Roma 1978)*, p. 124. R. Almagià, *Monumenta cartographica vaticana, vol. 1 (Città del Vaticano, 1944)*. P. Falchetta, *Storia del Mappamondo di Fra’ Mauro (Rimini, 2016)*.

The earliest obtainable printed map of the Arabian Peninsula

764. PTOLEMAEUS, Claudius. *Sexta Asiae Tabula.*

[Rome, Conrad Sweynheym and Arnold Buckinck for Domitius Calderinus, 1478]. Engraved map of the Arabian peninsula, printed (as usual) on two joined folio leaves (together 563 × 396 mm). Framed (79 × 63 cm). € 50,000

Highly important early map of the Arabian Peninsula and adjoining regions, from the extraordinary 1478 Rome edition of Ptolemy's *Geography*, created under the direction of Conrad Swenheym (who apprenticed with Gutenberg).

The second map of the Peninsula ever published, in its first state, this is the earliest obtainable printed map of Arabia, preceded only by the less detailed and crudely engraved specimen in the Bologna edition of Ptolemy, which is generally regarded as unobtainable.

The present map is an excellent example of Swenheym's finely engraved map of Arabia. Among the towns shown are Medina (Lathrippa) and the archaeological sites of Zubarah (Catara) and Al-Dur (Domana). The association of Macoraba with Mecca is disputed. Shirley notes that "[t]he new copper plates engraved at Rome for the 1478 edition of Ptolemy's 'Geography' are much superior in clarity and craftsmanship to those of the Bologna edition. There is evidence that work on the Rome edition had been started in 1473 or 1474, and several of the plates may well have been engraved before those printed [by Taddeo Crivelli] at Bologna in 1477. The printing was carried out by two skilled printers of German origin: Conrad Sweynheym and his successor Arnold Buckinck; the publisher was Domitius Calderinus. Many consider the Rome plates to be the finest Ptolemaic plates produced until Gerard Mercator engraved his classical world atlas of 1578" (p. 3).

Until the 1477 edition was definitively dated, the 1478 edition was believed to be the first printed atlas. Buckinck completed the work started by Swenheym, whose method of using a printing press for the copperplate maps, together with the fine engraving, produced excellent results. Christopher Columbus owned a copy of this edition, which he annotated. The plates for the 1478 Rome Ptolemy were later purchased by Petrus de Turre in 1490, who published the second, unchanged edition of the map; it was again reprinted in 1507. The editions are identical, although there are different watermarks in the paper (though there is some debate as to whether the watermarks are in fact completely reliable in determining the editions).

Some faint stains along the edges of the paper and in the gutter. In very good condition.

Al Ankary 3. Nordenskiöld 201.21. Tibbetts 4. Campbell, Letter Punches: a Little-Known Feature of Early Engraved Maps. Print Quarterly, Volume IV, No. 2, June 1987, pp. 151–154. For the atlas: Shirley, Mapping of the world 4.



One of the earliest maps of Arabia, with unique contemporary illumination

765. PTOLEMAEUS, Claudius. *Sexta Asiae Tabula.*

Ulm, Lienhart Holle, 1482. Double-page woodcut map, fine original hand colour, with near-contemporary manuscript vignette illustrations of an Ababeel bird, Makkah and Kaaba in pen and wash heightened in gold. 414 × 572 mm. Framed (78 × 56 cm). € 150,000



The first-ever printed woodcut map of the Arabian peninsula, here in original hand colour and adorned with unique, hand-drawn illumination added by a contemporary artist. The map was published in the first atlas printed outside Italy; it was the first atlas to be illustrated with woodcut maps. Remarkably, the hand-drawn vignette illustrations include a depiction of the relief of Makkah, besieged by Abraham, through the Ababeel birds, who pelted the attacking army of war elephants with burning stones from the pits of the fires of hell. The image shows a gigantic blue-and-gilt Ababeel bird above the city, engulfed in flames – not only one of the earliest depictions of Makkah but also an amazing example of cross-cultural exchange of narratives during the early Renaissance, proving a Western illustrator's familiarity with a Middle Eastern tradition famously referenced

in the Qur'an (sura 105, known as al-Fil, The Elephant): "Wa 'arsala 'Aalayhim tayran 'Ababeel, Tarmeehim bihijaratim min sijjeel" ("And He sent against them birds in flocks, Striking them with stones of burning clay"). No other example with these illustrations of Makkah is known, nor are they contained in any printed edition of Ptolemy.

Campbell, Earliest Printed Maps, p. 179–210. Schreiber 5032. Tibbets 8 (p. 37). The Heritage Library, Islamic Treasures, s. v. "Maps". Cf. Heritage Library, Qatar, p. 8f (illustration). Carter, Robert A. Sea of Pearls, p. 21.

Dürer's celebrated celestial maps of the northern and southern hemispheres, including portraits of four classical authorities on astronomy: Arab astronomer Abd al-Rahman al-Sufi, Ptolemy Egyptus, Marcus Manilius from Syria, and Aratus

766. DÜRER, Albrecht [with Johannes STABIUS and Konrad HEINFOGEL]. [Imagines coeli septentrionales cum duodecim imaginibus zodiaci. Ca. 1515].

Map and leaf size ca. 43.5 × 42.5 cm. Woodcut map of the northern hemisphere. The map depicts all known constellations in great detail, resulting in an intricate map in which all constellations can be clearly identified. According to Ptolemaic tradition, the twelve signs of the Zodiac are to be read counter-clockwise, that is, as seen from space, or as they would appear on a celestial globe. The constellation figures are therefore shown from their back view. Dürer decorated the four corners of the northern chart by portraits of four ancient authorities, dressed in their assumed national dress, each holding a celestial globe: Aratus representing the Greek, Ptolemy the Egyptian, Al-Dufi the Islamic, and Marcus Manilius the Roman tradition of astronomy.



With: (2) DÜRER, Albrecht, Johannes STABIUS, Konrad HEINFOGEL. [Imagines coeli meridionales]. Ralf Leopold von Retberg, 1867.

Map 43 × 43 cm; leaf size ca. 50 × 50 cm. 19th-century lithograph facsimile of the map of the southern hemisphere in its second state. The map includes some cartouches and coats-of-arms providing information about the collaborators and patrons. In the upper corners is a dedication to Cardinal Mattheus Lang von Wellenberg with his arms. The lower right corner shows Stabius's privilege for publication, granted by Maximilian I. In the lower left are the coats of arms of the three authors and a printed badge noting their names and tasks: Johannes Stabius ordered (and edited), Konrad Heinfogel positioned the stars, Albertus Durer drew the images. The celestial map itself depicts the stars and figures of the then-known 15 constellations in of the southern hemisphere. Large areas of this map are empty because the relevant constellations were not visible from the Mediterranean or Middle East, where the sources of Ptolemy's *Almagest* were located. Although the discoveries of the new world produced new observations of the southern firmament, these were not incorporated.



Both maps are mounted matching gold-coloured frames (67.5 × 67.5 cm), in white passe-partouts with a gilt line directly framing the maps on the inside of the passe-partouts. € 750,000

Extremely rare first edition of Dürer's celebrated celestial map of the northern hemisphere, here in the second state (with Dürer's monogram, see Meder), together with a rare, limited edition 19th-century lithograph reprint of Dürer's celestial map of the southern hemisphere. The *Imagines coeli septentrionales* and *Imagines coeli meridionales* are the first ever printed scientifically rigorous star charts, combining accurately calculated star-placement with classical constellation figures. Dürer's planispheres included a coordinate system and attempted to accurately position the stars of the 48 constellations based on the star catalogue contained in Ptolemy's 2nd century CE *Almagest*.

"These two celestial planispheres can be seen as a representation of over two thousand years of intellectual thought. The constellation and celestial iconography

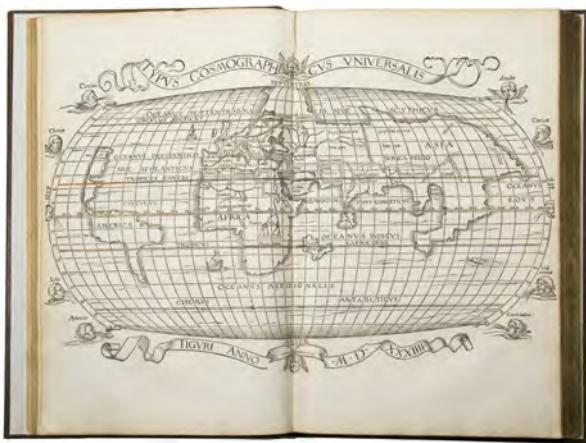
inherited from Antiquity, Greek geometrical studies, and the Islamic scholarship focusing on spatial accuracy for charting the heavens all culminated in this work, aided by the aesthetic mastery of Dürer.” (Wörz, p. 156). The ancient tradition of making celestial maps can be traced back, by way of Arabic sources, to classical ones. These first printed star charts derive from an Arabic type that depicted each hemisphere separately. Dürer decorated the four corners of the northern chart with portraits of four ancient authorities, dressed in their assumed national dress, each holding a celestial globe: Aratus (of Soli in Cilicia) Cilex (315–245 BCE) author of the astronomical poem *Phaenomena*, Azophi Arabus or Abd al-Rahman al-Sufi (903–986 CE), an Arab astronomer, Ptolemy Egyptus (ca. 90–168 CE) the Islamic and Marcus Manilius from Syria (1st century CE) a Roman astrologer and author of a book of constellation lore called *Astronomica*. It was the Arab astronomer Abd al-Rahmān al-Sūfi who produced a revised and updated version of the star catalogue in Ptolemy’s *Almagest* called the *Book of the Fixed Stars* (in Arabic, *Kitāb al-Kawākib al-Thābita*) around 964 CE. From the tenth century onwards, the translated works of Ptolemy were reintroduced into Europe by Islamic Arab exchanges. There they were re-translated from Arabic into Latin. So it is through this roundabout route of old Greek writings being transmitted through Arabic hands and then translated back into Latin in Europe in the middle ages that we have ended up with a polyglot system of Greek constellations with Latin names containing stars with a mixture of Arabic and Greek titles.

There are only eleven examples of the original 1515 charts in institutions worldwide (Amsterdam, Berlin, Coburg, Dresden, National Maritime Museum London, Melbourne, Munich, Nuremberg, Paris (2 copies) and Schweinfurt).

Albrecht Dürer (1471–1528) was a German painter, printmaker, and theorist of the German Renaissance. He created the first printed European star charts, collaborating with Johannes Stabius and Conrad Heinfogel. The work showed the classical zodiac of forty-eight constellations – with the addition of the Caput Meduse – based on the *Almagest* by Claudius Ptolemaeus. It was hugely influential, and a version was used by Peter Apian in his great work *Astronomicum Caesarum*. Johannes Stabius (after 1460–1522) was professor of mathematics in Vienna. Since 1503, he served as court historian and academic adviser to Maximilian I. In this function he forwarded several imperial commissions to Dürer. Konrad Heinfogel (born 1517) was a German astronomer and mathematician.

Ralph Leopold von Retberg (1812–85), German hereditary lord in Wettbergen near Hanover, was a painter, art and cultural historian, heraldist, numismatist, mineralogist, and poet. He brought together an extensive collection of rare prints, especially by Albrecht Dürer, and created his own limited edition of 25 lithographic copies based on Dürer’s woodcuts, which he passed on to collector friends.

(1): *Meder 260.2; WorldCat 556858092, 46223852 (2 copies)*. – (2): *Cf. Meder 259.2; general information: Patrick Hunt: Albrecht Dürer’s 1515 Imagines Coeli Star Charts (Electrum Magazine, July 20, 2012); Wörz, Adèle Lorraine, The Visualization of Perspective Systems and Iconology in Dürer’s Cartographic Works, Oregon 2007 (Electronic dissertation: Permanent citation URL: <http://hdl.handle.net/1957/3785>).*



First edition of Vadianus’ important description of the world, including the very rare map

767. VADIANUS, Joachim (Joachim von WATT). Epitome trium terrae partium, Asiae, Africae et Europae compendiarium locorum descriptionem continens, praecipue autem quorum in actis Lucas, passim autem evangelistae & apostoli meminere.

Zurich, Christoph Froschauer, 1534. Folio. A double page woodcut world map “Typus cosmographus universalis” after Sebastian Münster. Modern calf. € 38,500

This significant geographical work is the first edition, and it contains extensive commentary on America and the Holy Land by Joachim

Vadianus or von Watt (1484–1551). This copy is one of the few that includes the world map, which depicts America for one of the first time. The map is a general representation on an oval projection. The first edition of Vadianus’ influential work is a comprehensive description of the world. He covers all continents, seas, islands, regions, mountains, and towns of the world, with separate chapters dedicated to Europe, Africa, Asia, Palestine, and even Paradise. Vadianus provided an extensive account of the world’s geography, including information about the winds of the ocean, the cities and their populations, and the islands of the ocean. He begins with detailed descriptions of different European countries, followed by accounts of various regions in Africa and Asia (including a detailed essay on Palestine) and the Holy Land. Furthermore, Vadianus devotes much of his work to describing the geography of Arabia and praises the virtues and culture of the ancient Arab people who inhabited northern Arabia and the southern Levant, the Natabeans

Small worm hole in the outer margin of pp. 175–226, some marginal notes. Very good copy.

Adams V-10; Alden & Landis 534/51; Harrisse, BAV 189; JCB I, p. 460; Karrow 58/47.1; Nordenskiöld 106; Panzer V, 313, 62; Sabin 98279 (erroneously dated 1533); Shirley 70; USTC 653060 (39 copies); VD 16, V-20 (15 copies).



The first modern map of Arabia

768. GASTALDI, Giacomo. Il disegno della seconda parte dell'Asia.

Venice, Gastaldi, 1561. Two sheets joined (470 × 740 mm to the neat line, full margins showing the plate mark, overall size 550 × 790 mm). € 150,000

An extraordinary example of “the first modern map of the Arabian peninsula” (Al-Ankary), by far the best copy we have ever handled: the first issue of the first edition, a strong impression on thick white paper with excellent contrast and exceptionally broad margins. “L’opera è dedicata al

mecenate Johann Jakob Fugger ... a firma Giacomo di Castaldi Piamontese Cosmographo in Venetia” (Bifolco I, 380 for the first state of three).

Still the most sought-after map of the region, Gastaldi’s two page wall-map served as a model for all further mapping of the peninsula until the 19th century. Gastaldi is regarded as “the most important 16th century Italian cartographer. His maps are very rare, as they were issued separately to order and were not part of an atlas” (Al-Qasimi, 1st ed., p. 23). Gastaldi used various sources including Portolan charts of the region drawn by the 16th century Portuguese explorers. Many details, such as the coastline of the Arabian Gulf, certain coastal towns, or the peninsula of Qatar, are mapped and named for the first time. It is the most valuable of the early maps of the region. “Although the shape of the peninsula is distorted by modern standards, the Qatar peninsula and Bahrain are both shown – details that are missing on some maps produced up to almost 300 years later” (Stuart McMinn Catalogue).

The map covers the modern geographical areas of Egypt, Ethiopia, Somalia, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Oman, the United Arab Emirates, part of Iraq and Iran, Pakistan and the west coast of India. The travels of Marco Polo, published in Ramusio’s “Navigationi et viaggi”, heavily influenced Gastaldi’s geography of this map, which is considered far superior to all previous maps of Asia. Gastaldi was “cosmographer to the Venetian Republic, then a powerhouse of commerce and trade. He sought the most up to date geographical information available, and became one of the greatest cartographers of the 16th century” (Burden).

Old foliation in brown ink to the upper right margin. Spotless and with temoins on the right outer edge. An exceptionally fine example.

The 27 traditional Ptolemaic maps, enriched with 37 new ones, including two maps of the Arabian Peninsula



769. PTOLEMAEUS, Claudius. La geografia di Claudio Tolomeo Alessandrino, nuovamente tradotta di Greco in Italiano, da Girolamo Ruscelli, con espositioni del medesimo [...].

Venice, Vincenzo Valgrisi, 1561. 4to. 3 parts in one volume. With total of 64 double-page engraved maps. Contemporary limp vellum with hand-lettered blue spine label; wants ties. € 25,000

First edition of Girolamo Ruscelli’s Italian translation of Ptolemy’s *Geography*: “a new and important edition in Italian, with a new series of maps” (Stevens). Apart from the 27 traditional Ptolemaic maps, this edition boasts 37 new ones, including three maps of the world, showing the earth according to the description of Ptolemy (“tutta la terra conosciuta fin’ à

tempi di Tolomeo”) and as it was viewed after the discovery of America (“Tavola universal nuova”, in two hemispheres – “the first time that such a representation had been used in an atlas”, Shirley 110), with a separate navigation map (“carta marina nuova tavola”). Among the “new” maps, the most remarkable ones are those of India, South-East Asia and of America, offering some of the earliest depictions of the newly-discovered continent; other maps include Arabia, Asia Minor, Greece, Italy, Germany, France, Spain, and North and South Africa. Ten of the old Ptolemaic series show Europe, four show Africa, and twelve Asia. Most of the maps are based on the Gastaldi maps from the 1548 Venice edition made by Giulio and Livio Sanuto, but maps not found there include Scandinavia (after Jacob Ziegler, 1532); Brasil (after Ramusio); the Arctic regions; South Africa; and the navigational chart of the World (Shirley 111).

Title-page a little stained and remargined in the lower corner. A few insignificant lower edge flaws to the first quires. Printed on strong paper, all maps in stark, excellent impressions. A fine copy in its first binding.

Edit 16, CNCE 38126. BM-STC Italian 543. Adams P 2235. Shirley 110f. Alden/Landis 561/42. Burden 29–31. Norderskiöld Collection 2:216. Stevens p. 50. Phillips (Atlases) 371. Le Gear 5915. Sabin 66503.

Modern map of the Middle East

770. **JODE, Cornelis de.** *Secundae Partis Asiae* [...].
Antwerp, 1593. 20 × 13 inches. Hand-coloured. € 15,000

Fine example of De Jode's modern map of the Middle East, from his *Speculum Orbis Terrae*, published in Antwerp in 1578 and engraved by Joannes and Lucas van Deutecum. As noted in the title, the map was prepared by Gerard De Jode's and is largely identical to Giacomo Gastaldi's highly influential map of 1559. De Jode's delineation of Arabia is vastly superior to the contemporary maps of Ortelius, showing far more accuracy and detail. Extending from the Nile to Afghanistan and centered on the Arabian Peninsula and the Gulf, the map depicts what was then still among the most important trading centers of the commercial world.

The present example is from the first edition of De Jode's work, which can be distinguished from the second edition by the pagination on the verso. The map is drawn from the rare first edition of De Jode's *Speculum Orbis Terrarum*. At least one commentator has opined that as few as 11 known examples of the first edition are known to have survived, making separate maps from this first edition very rare on the market.

Karrow, Mapmakers of the Sixteenth Century, 30/91.2. Tibbetts, Arabia in Early Maps 38



Globe made for the rulers of the Southern Netherlands

771. [GLOBE – TERRESTRIAL]. **HONDIUS, Jodocus.** [Terrestrial globe].

Antwerp, Joan Baptist Vrients [produced by Jodocus Hondius in Amsterdam], 1601. Diameter 21 cm. The globe is assembled from 12 engraved gores, mounted over a hollow wooden sphere, the gores hand-coloured in outline, some areas with full colour infill. The zero meridian set at the Azores, the seas decorated with ships and sea monsters, the continents with several figures. The cartouche enclosing a lengthy address to the reader by Hondius, pointing out the problems of determining longitude. A decorative cartouche set in North America crowned with the coat of arms of the Albert and Isabella Clara of Austria, the text below this cartouche is signed by Hondius and Vrients dedicating this globe to Albert and Isabella. The globe is mounted in a brass meridian circle set within a fixed brass outer circle, secured at the base into 2 brass plates supported by a brass rod rising from an carved wooden mount of ca. 1800. The walnut mount carved, into four faces each with scrolled cartouche divisions, one face with the carved coat of arms of Albert and Isabella. Overall height 50 cm. € 295,000



A highly important and extremely rare Hondius terrestrial globe in very good condition, made in Antwerp for the rulers of the Southern Netherlands, Albert VII and his wife Isabella Clara Eugenia. With their coat of arms on the globe and on the pedestal. They were great benefactors for the arts in the Southern Netherlands, purchasing many works by the great and famous Dutch & Flemish artists of their time. They were portrayed in several famous works by Rubens. This globe is another example of a masterpiece created with support by the Royal couple. The present globe is one of only three copies with the very special dedication: "Serenissimis Principibus Alberto et Isabellae ..."

The globe was first published in Amsterdam by Hondius (1563–1612) in 1601, with a Latin dedication to the "most famous and skilful commanders ... of the United Provinces of the Netherlands". Since the Republic was at war with the forces that controlled the Southern provinces, Hondius probably thought the dedication and his own association with the Republic might hinder sales of the globe in the Southern Netherlands, hence the new dedication to Albert and Isabella signed by Hondius only as author of the globe and Vrients apparently as publisher. Since Albert and Isabella's coat of arms appear not only on the globe itself, but also on the pedestal, Von Euw & Plotzek sensibly conclude that this is the copy presented to them.

This globe has survived in particularly fine condition, having been mounted into the present base presumably by a later generation of the family. Slightly cleaned by removing the old surface varnish, some light browning to the paper surface and the light application of new varnish, minor rubbing to the wooden mount.

Von Euw & Plotzek, Die Handschriften der Sammlung Ludwig, 1982, vol. 3, pp. 317–318 with illustration (this copy); V.d. Krogt, Globi Neerlandici, HON III, state iv (pp. 474–475; 2 copies); for Vrients, see also: Denucé, Oud-Nederlandsche kaartmakers in betrekking met Plantijn vol. II, pp. 265–278, esp. p. 268.

With attractive maps of the Holy Land

772. ADRICHEM, Christiaan van. *Theatrum Terrae Sanctae et biblicarum historiarum cum tabulis geographicis aere expressis.*

[Cologne, Officina Birckmannica, for Hermann Mylius, 1628]. Folio. With engraved allegorical title-page, numerous decorated woodcut initial letters and tailpieces, 11 maps of Israel and 1 map of Jerusalem (8 folding and 4 double-page). Contemporary calf, gold-tooled spine with red morocco title-label, blind-tooled sides, gilt binding edges.

€ 10,000



Van Adrichem's famous description of the Holy Land. This popular work was translated into many languages (as late as 1857 into French) and appeared in numerous editions.

Christiaan van Adrichem (1533–1585) was interested in the topography of the Holy Land and collected material from histories and travel accounts, some of which were subsequently lost. This work starts with a description of the Holy Land according to tribe, accompanied by one general map and ten maps depicting the territory of each tribe. The description of Jerusalem published in 1585 is included, and the work ends with a Chronicon, a chronology of biblical events from the creation of the world till the death of the apostle St. John. It is preceded by a chronological table which ends in the year 1585.

Very good copy, with slightly soiled title – and last page. Binding also in very good condition. Important work on the history of Palestine and Israel, with attractive maps of the Holy Land.

Bibl. Belg. I, p. 28 (2 copies); *Röbriicht* 210–11; *Tobler* 210; for *Adrichem*: *NNBW III*, cols. 5–7.

“The greatest and finest atlas ever published”, with 610 maps, plans and views, coloured by a contemporary hand



773. BLAEU, Joan. *Grooten atlas, oft werelt-beschryving, in welcke 't aerdryck, de zee, en hemel, wort verthoont en beschreven.*

Amsterdam, Joan Blaeu, 1664–1665. With 8 letterpress title-pages (1 general title, 4 volume titles & 3 part-titles; 6 with Blaeu's woodcut armillary sphere device with Chronos & Heracles), 1 half-title, 9 engraved title-pages with letterpress slips, an engraved frontispiece and 610 engraved maps, views, plans, etc.

Imperial folio (55.5 × 36.5 cm). 9 volumes. Contemporary gold-tooled vellum.

€ 750,000

First and only Dutch edition of Joan Blaeu's great terrestrial atlas, often considered the greatest atlas of all time, with 610 engraved maps, views, etc., mostly double-page and all (except 3 small engravings showing a compass rose and 2 inscriptions) coloured by a contemporary hand. Many maps include inset plans and views (one includes 20 city and town plans and 1 view) and coats of arms (one includes about 40). The Blaeus had close ties with the VOC (Dutch East India Company) and Joan was appointed examiner of their navigators in 1658, giving him access to all the latest surveys and other topographic information the VOC brought back from their voyages throughout the world.

Blaeu produced editions of his great terrestrial atlas in French, Dutch, German and Spanish from 1662 to 1672, but in the latter year a fire destroyed his newly opened printing office and Blaeu himself died in 1673

Although the atlas contains no indication of provenance, it came from a Dutch noble family and has been in the family since the 18th century. With occasional browning, an occasional small scuff, an occasional marginal tear. But the atlas is generally in very good condition, most maps and text leaves fine, and the colouring is still bright and clear. The gold tooling is slightly rubbed and there are one or two minor stains on the boards, but the binding is also generally very good.

Blaeu's stunning great atlas, with 610 maps, plans and views, mostly double-page, coloured by a contemporary hand.

Koeman & V.d. Krogt 2.621; *Koeman Bl* 57; cf. *H. de la Fontaine Verwey*, “*De glorie van de Blaeu-Atlas*”, in: *Uit de wereld van het boek III*, pp. 195–225.



*Cross-cultural navigation:
Turkish-inscribed maritime pilot*

774. COLOM, Jacob Aertsz. [Description de la mer méditerranée].

[Amsterdam, ca. 1670]. Folio. 9 double-page engraved charts only, each sheet approx. 440 × 550 mm, each mounted on stiff paper with maps back-to-back, with thick red and black ink borderlines. Of the 9 maps, 8 are by Colom, numbered in the plates from “2” to “9”; plate 1 replaced with Johannes de Ram’s map of the Mediterranean, “Paskaart vande Middellandsche Zee In twee deelen vertoont”. Contemporary stiff paper covers (worn with losses); manuscript label to lower cover pasted upside down: “Carta Marinaresca del Mar Mediterraneo”. € 25,000

Unusual working copy of Colom’s rare pilot, owned by an Ottoman Turkish mariner with his Osmanli inscriptions transliterating the location names throughout. Colom’s charts cover the Straits of Gibraltar, the Barbary Coast, Mallorca, the coastline around Barcelona, Nice, Corsica, Sardinia, Southern Italy, Sicily, and Croatia. Koeman highlights the rarity of all of Colom’s pilot books and notes that despite “thousands of copies [having been] circulated [...], only a score have survived”.

Significant spotting and browning throughout, some cockling and losses to sheets, old repaired tears, creases and signs of heavy use. A highly uncommon survival.

Cf. Phillips III, 53 ff. Koeman IV, 120.

The Wardington copy

775. JAILLOT, Alexis Hubert / SANSON, Nicolas. Atlas nouveau.

Paris [but Amsterdam], H. Jaillot [but: Pieter Mortier], 1692–1696. Royal folio. 2 vols. Engraved titles, 111 double-page hand-coloured engraved maps, 3 full-page fortification plans, 19 tables, 84 gazetteers, 28 full-page mapsheets showing 196 views and plans. Contemporary Dutch mottled calf, gilt, by the Double Drawer Handle Bindery. € 280,000



A magnificent example of one of the largest and most beautiful world atlases of the 17th century, obviously produced as a presentation copy: the Wardington copy, in particularly fine hand colour. In many cases, the meticulously impressed hand-coloured maps appear to have their titles in proof state or even in manuscript, indicating that this was one of the earliest copies of this work produced by Mortier, perhaps even “Mortier’s first or proof copy” (Wardington Catalogue). There are often faint lines visible which have been used to justify the letters, suggesting the type was just being set, or the cartouche lettering was being drawn up by a calligrapher.

In 1690, the Amsterdam publisher Pieter Mortier obtained from French publishers the privilege to distribute their maps and atlases in Holland. He began re-engraving maps by the French Royal Geographer Alexis Hubert Jaillot (ca. 1632–1712), the partner and successor of the “Father of French cartography”, Nicolas Sanson (1600–67). Beginning in 1669, Jaillot re-engraved and re-published Sanson’s maps, issuing them individually and in atlases. As the world atlas passed down from Sanson to Jaillot to Mortier, it became more striking and more renowned, partly because of its augmented size, its more creative embellishments, and its higher quality paper.

The contemporary binding here is by the Double Drawer Handle Bindery, a workshop Mortier commissioned to produce bindings for some of his most important works, including his Great Bible. Jan Storm van Leeuwen suggests that Mortier may have had the “Atlas holding up the world” block tool “made especially for this project”; he records at least two other copies of the work in marbled calf bindings with this design. Given the early state of the engravings, manuscript lettering on some cartouches, lovely hand colouring, and special binding, it is possible that this copy was a prototype or exemplar used by the publisher.

Some offsetting, binding with neat repairs. Provenance: 1) James Gibbs (1682–1754), British architect, with his engraved bookplate, dated 1736. 2) 19th century ink ownership of “P. Jackson” to front free endpapers. 3) Christopher Henry Beaumont Pease, 2nd Baron Wardington (1924–2005), with his bookplate, sold at Sotheby’s, 18 October 2005, lot 203. 4) Latterly in the Jay Walker Library of Human Imagination (Ridgefield, Connecticut).

Koeman III, Mor 1. Pastoureau 1E and 1F. For the binding: Storm van Leeuwen, “Dutch Decorated Bookbinding” I, 245.

Extremely rare atlas with 76 very large hand-coloured maps

776. WIT, Frederick de. Atlas maior.

Amsterdam, Johannes Covens & Cornelis Mortier, [ca. 1725]. Imperial 2° (53 × 35.5 cm). With engraved title-page and 76 double page (or in 8 cases larger folding) engraved maps, the title-page and all maps and their decorations coloured by a contemporary hand. Half tanned sheepskin (ca. 1900), gold-tooled spine.

€ 85,000

Extremely rare Covens & Mortier edition of De Wit's *Atlas maior*, here with the engraved allegorical title-page and all 76 maps and their decorations beautifully coloured by a contemporary hand. It combines maps originally issued by Frederick de Wit, with ones from Nicolaes Visscher II and others. De Wit and Visscher were the leading map and atlas publishers in the Netherlands after a fire crippled the Blaeu firm in 1672. De Wit is known especially for the beautiful pictorial decorations on his maps. Only one other copy is recorded in the literature, at the Depôt de Marine in Paris.

The atlas opens with Carel Allard's ca. 1696 world map in 2 hemispheres. Among the other maps are 6 of the continents; Nicholas Sanson's map of the poles; 2 maps nominally of the Ottoman Empire but including besides the entire Arabian peninsula, also most of Iran and either the entire Mediterranean Sea (Visscher) or its eastern part (Jaillot); Homann's map of Iran; De l'Isle's map of India, Southeast Asia and the East Indies (folding); Visscher's map of the West Indies; De Wit's maps of Malta and of Corsica & Sardinia. Within Europe the atlas gives special emphasis to the Low Countries, with 19 maps.

With a long tear along the fold repaired in 2 double-page maps and small tears where two folds cross in 1 larger folding map, but otherwise in very good condition and with large margins, with only an occasional small tear at the head or foot of the fold, one or two maps with an unintended fold and one with a small hole. Two maps are slightly smaller than the others and have therefore had some of their margins extended. A splendid hand-coloured great atlas, with only one other copy recorded..

Koeman, C & M 2 (1 copy, with 100 maps), cf. C & M 1 (based on 18th-century catalogues); V. Egmond, Covens & Mortier (2005), III.2 (pp. 143–145, citing Covens & Mortier's ca. 1721 catalogue).



“The Turks oppress the Arabians with Tribute, and Govern 'em with great Cruelty”

777. MOLL, Herman. The Turkish Empire in Europe, Asia and Africa, Divided into all its Governments, together with the Other Territories that are Tributary to it, as also the Dominions of the Emperor of Marocco.

London, Herman Moll, John & Thomas Bowles & John King, ca. 1730. Coloured. Two sheets conjoined, total 610 × 1010 mm. € 8,500

Moll's large-format map of the Turkish Empire based on De l'Isle, also covering the whole of the Mediterranean, first published in 1714. The caravan route from Basra to Mecca is also given. Includes inset prospects of Constantinople, Smyrna and Jerusalem, and three views of the Holy Sepulchre.

A note engraved in the area of the Arabian desert south of today's United Arab Emirates contains a pointed editorial critique of Ottoman rule in Arabia: “The Turks oppress the Arabians with Tribute, and Govern 'em with great Cruelty, which has made them several times attempt to throw off their Yoke, but in Vain: Those of Arabia Felix are kept in Awe by the Turkish Gallies on the Red Sea; and those of the other Arabia's not being able to subsist in their barren Countries have spread themselves into the mountainous parts of Syria and the Desarts of Barbary, Barca &c. where they live by Rapine in the Neighboring Countries, and plundering Travellers”.

Restoration to binding folds and tears. Well preserved; an excellent, appealingly coloured specimen.

Tibbets 202. Al-Qasimi (2nd ed.), p. 151.



*A magnificent copy of a classic world atlas,
hand-coloured and sumptuously bound*

778. HOMANN, Johann Baptist. *Grosser Atlas über die gantze Welt.*

Nuremberg, Homann heirs (printed by Johann Heinrich Gottfried Bieling), 1737[–1762]. Folio. Letterpress title-page printed in red and black with an engraved map, engraved frontispiece with a globe and a dozen allegorical figures, engraved portrait of Homann, and 98 engraved maps (93 double-page, 1 larger folding in 2 sheets and 4 half-page together on a double-page plate). Engraved title-page and all maps and tables (except for the small north polar projection on the letterpress title-page) coloured by an 18th-century hand, the maps in part or in outline. Gold-tooled red morocco (ca. 1800?) in a neo-classical style, from the workshop of or in the style of Georg Friedrich Krauss (Vienna). € 85,000



The Lord Wardington copy of the last edition (1737 with later substitutions by the publisher, probably issued ca. 1762) of Germany's most famous 18th century world atlas in an exceptionally fine binding, commissioned in Vienna around 1800, and with the frontispiece and all maps coloured by an 18th century hand.

After a 40-page introduction and descriptions by Johann Gabriel Doppelmayr, the atlas contains a celestial chart in 2 hemispheres (with pictorial constellations) surrounded by 6 smaller cosmological diagrams; a Copernican solar system; a world map in eastern and western hemispheres plus 4 smaller projections (2 polar and 2 centred on Europe and the South Pacific); the usual maps of the continents and numerous regions in Europe (including postal maps and maps of river valleys); but also maps of the Black Sea and surroundings (including one with the whole of Turkey); Egypt; the Persian (Iranian) Empire; the Ottoman Empire with the Arabian Peninsula and the Gulf; China; Mexico; the Caribbean and most of what is now the United States; and 4 half-page maps of British colonies in America (together on a double-page plate).

From the collection of Christopher Henry Beaumont Pease, Lord Wardington (1924–2005), Sotheby's 18 Oct. 2005, lot 193. Some maps are bound out of order. Without maps 17 and 22 (Orleans and Lyonnais, but with a 1762 map of the latter with a part of the former), 5 maps very slightly shaved at the head or foot, a small tear repaired in the letterpress title-page, some edges slightly frayed, but still in very good condition. An outstanding example of Homann's great atlas in an extraordinary binding.

Shirley, pp. 542–565. Tooley, Dictionary of map makers, p. 308. For the author cf. NDB.



Fewer than 100 ever produced

779. [RICARDUS DE HALDINGHAM]. *The Mappa Mundi.* *Hanc quam videtis terrarum orbis tabulam descripsit.*

Hereford, Edward Stanford, 1872. 1840 × 1500 mm. Colour lithograph on paper, sectionalized and laid on linen. € 25,000

The most important feat of cartography to come out of the British Middle Ages, and perhaps second only to the Fra Mauro map among all of medieval cartography, the Hereford Mappa Mundi contains over 500 drawings, depicting 420 cities and towns, 15 biblical events, 33 plants, animals, birds and strange creatures, 32 images of the peoples of the world, and eight pictures from classical mythology. It lay undisturbed and largely ignored for centuries before its sudden rise to fame in the 1850s, when the British Museum undertook its restoration. It has since been a touchstone of medieval geography and the development of a global sense of the world, one of the last and most beautiful mappae mundi created when the art had reached its height.

Based on the ancient tradition of the T-O map (so-called because the seas between the continents of Africa, Europe, and Asia form a T-shape within the circular O of the world), the mappae mundi became ever more complex as Europeans began to understand the scale of the globe – which, though drawn as if projected on a flat circle, they were quite aware was spherical, which the O shape was intended to reflect. Eventually, the rhumb lines and carefully realistic coastlines of Portolan charts would usurp the ancient tradition of the the mappa mundi, but the Hereford example is among the finest, and certainly the largest and most detailed extant mappa mundi from the British Isles.

Following its blooming popularity, Hereford elected to issue this facsimile edition published with a monograph by the Rev. W. L. Bevan, available to a mere 116 subscribers. Of these, only about half took up the opportunity to purchase the map, making this example particularly scarce. The map itself is a slightly larger-than-life-sized colour lithographic copy, stretching nearly two metres in height and a metre and a half in width. It borrows from the original, painted on a single sheet of vellum by hand and surviving more than 700 years, its true sense of scope, one which had an unprecedented impact on both to the medieval eye and the medieval mind. Slight toning, gentle wear along old folds; altogether in very good condition.

Maps of the western part of Asia Minor: the personal copy of Paul Gaudin, the engineer in charge of the completion of the Hejaz railway



780. KIEPERT, Heinrich. Specialkarte vom westlichen Kleinasien.

Berlin, Dietrich Reimer, 1890. Folio. 14 (of 15) maps. Contemporary black half-leather binding over brown cloth. € 12,500

Kiepert's map of the western part of Asia Minor: the personal copy of Paul Gaudin (1858–1921), the archaeologist and engineer in charge of the completion of the Hejaz railway in the first decade of the 20th century and later a major donor to the Louvre Museum.

In the margins, the numbers of the adjacent maps are written in blue pencil. On maps VIII and IX the route of the railway line as well as the names and numbers of the stations between Alasehir/Philadelphia and Karahissâr/Afiûn were added by Gaudin in red ink.

Binding rubbed. Interior in good general condition despite some minor soiling, tears and pinholes. Also included are maps of Turkey, drawn on tracing paper, showing the route of the Smyrna-Panderma and Smyrna-Afion/Karahissar railway lines.

OCLC 32646128.

An early coastal map of the Emirates

781. ARABIAN SEA. Chart No. 143. East Sheet.

London, James Imray & Son, 1896. Engraved blue-back nautical chart. 1090 × 1340 mm. 3 joined sheets. With yellow title-label mounted on the reverse. € 4,500

Very rare nautical chart of the coastline of the Arabian Sea, including an early depiction of the Emirates with Abu Dhabi, Sharjah and Dubai labelled. The map further shows Bahrain and Qatar, the Gulfs of Oman and Aden, and the coast of Africa all the way south beyond Mogadishu. To the east the map reaches beyond the Maldives, including the entire coast of Pakistan and India as well as a portion of Ceylon. Complete with compass roses and steamer routes from Aden to the Straits of Sunda.

With three inset maps of Bombay, Ras Asir and Socotra island.

Some small marginal flaws, otherwise very well preserved. From the collection of the Swedish sea captain Olof Peter Reinhold Olsson (1853–1921), a resident of Helsingborg.

Cf. OCLC 45533994 (1875).



*Unique manuscript map of the Yemen Vilayet,
drawn during the Yemeni rebellion of 1911*



782. [YEMEN AND THE RED SEA – MANUSCRIPT MAP]. Hitta-i Yemaniyye ve civari haritasidir [Map of the country of Yemen and its environs].

[Ottoman Empire], 20 March 1327 (Rumi) [= 2 April 1911 CE]. Hand-drawn and hand-coloured Ottoman Turkish map, 536 × 778 mm. Scale 1:1,000,000. € 28,000

Unique hand-drawn map of western Yemen, southern Arabia and the southern Red Sea, reaching from Aden, Djibouti's Gulf of Tadjoura, and the Bab-el-Mandeb in the south and as far north as Mecca, Jeddah, and Rabigh. The legend identifies the various symbols used in the map to show features of the land: fortresses, railroads ("simendüfer", chemin-de-fer), international and Sanjak borders, simple roads, and causeways ("sose", chaussée). Apart from a few miles of rails inland from Hodeidah, no railways are shown in Arabia (the Hejaz railway had reached Medina in 1908 and not proceeded further), but several tracks are illustrated on the African side, some dubious. Dated 20 March 1327, the map is signed with an unidentified monogram and inscribed as a gift to "Tevfik Bey Efendi, my comrade in misfortune" ("Refik-i felaketim Tevfik Beyefendi'ye yadigarimdir"). In the right margin, a series of pencil notes enumerates the various konaks (one-day travel stage posts) of the laborious land journey from Hodeidah to Sana'a.

The Sublime Porte had long sought to assert its authority in Yemen, and in 1872 had succeeded in establishing the Yemen Vilayet as an administrative division of the Ottoman Empire, though the vast area proved almost impossible to rule and continued to be plagued by insurrections. In early 1911 the Imam of Yemen, frustrated by the lack of progress in negotiations that had lasted for fully five years, began another revolt against the Ottomans: armed rebel bands arrived in Sana'a on 12 January 1911 and took over the city. The rebellion collapsed near the end of April, followed in October with the signing of the Treaty of Daan, which made Yemen a vassal state of the Ottoman Empire. It is very likely that the draughting of the present map was occasioned by the various Ottoman administrative and military operations taking place in Yemen during early April 1911.

Traces of folds which show a few insignificant paper and edge flaws. Drawn on high-quality Austrian "carta di disegno" paper with drystamp in one corner.

The Ordnance Survey of Arabia



783. MAUNSELL, Francis Richard. The Hejaz. Southwestern Arabia.

London, Ordnance Survey, January 1917. Sheets 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, of the Ordnance Survey of S.W. Arabia. Sheets 5 (S.W. Arabia, Wadi Shehran), 6 (S.W. Arabia Kurfuda), & 7 (S.W. Arabia Wadi Bishe), joined and laid on linen in sections, overall size 162 × 131.5 cm; sheets 8 (S.W. Arabia Mecca) and 9 (S.W. Arabia Taif) joined and laid on linen in sections, overall size 171.5 × 72 cm. € 45,000

A rare group of map sheets of the Hejaz from the pioneering Ordnance Survey of Arabia. The present sheets include Mecca and Jeddah. They are part of a series of nine large-scale maps of the southwestern portion of the Arabian Peninsula.

The maps were created by the British Ordnance Survey in co-operation with the Geographical Section of the General Staff at the War Office. The geography and ethnography is the product of research by Lt. Col. F. R. Maunsell (1861–1929), a British army intelligence officer, traveller, and mapmaker. Maunsell's listed sources date from 1824 to 1916 and include a Turkish staff map, Admiralty charts, and German, French, and British works. Distance scales are given in kilometres and miles, and relief is indicated by contour lines and spot elevations in feet.

The foundation stone of the modern mapping of Arabia: the unique earliest printed map of Saudi Arabia to include the name “Arabian American Oil Co.”

784. SHEETS, G[len] S[cott]. The Arabian Peninsula and Adjoining Areas. B-1237.

[Dhahran / Jeddah / San Francisco], Arabian American Oil Company, Producing Department, Geological Division, March 1942. 895 × 945 mm. Polyconic projection, constant ratio linear horizontal scale 1:4,000,000. Blue-line print. Framed. € 85,000

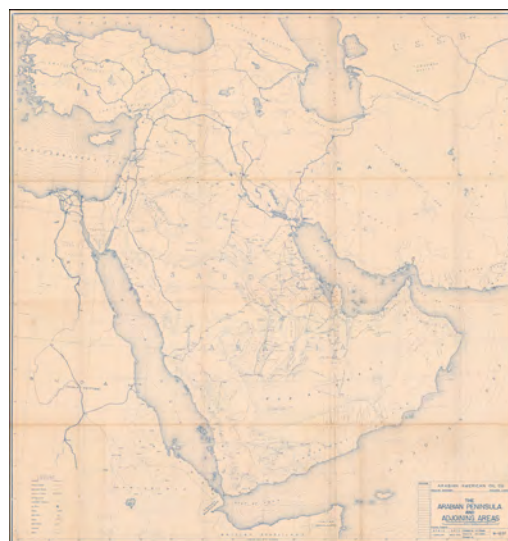
The only known example: a highly detailed map of the Arabian Peninsula, published by the “Arabian American Oil Co.” in March 1942, two years before the company was formally so renamed, and the first effort to produce a large-scale map of the entire Peninsula that satisfied modern technical needs. Clearly produced in a very limited edition for internal use at the crucial, transitional moment in Arabian oil exploration, this is the earliest known map to use the name that still survives in “Saudi Aramco”, issued at a time when the company was still officially Standard Oil of California.

The Maidan-i-Naftun and Naft Safid oilfields in Iran (and the pipelines that link them to the A.I.O.C. Refinery at Abadan) are illustrated, as are the Kirkuk oilfield and the pipelines running from there to Haifa and Tripoli. Dammam and Dhahran, the sites of the first commercial oil wells in Saudi Arabia, also feature on the map. Aside from that there is no illustrated oil development in the Middle East: the map effectively illustrates the blank slate that was Arabian oil exploration in the early 1940s. On the coast of what was then Trucial Oman, Sharjah, Dubai and Abu Dhabi are identified; the areas to the southwest of Abu Dhabi City are labelled “Sabkha es Salmiyah” and “Taff”.

The cartographer and draughtsman is identified as the Aramco engineer G. S. Sheets, who had joined Aramco’s predecessor, the California Arabian Standard Oil Company, in 1939. Upon his return to the U.S. he prepared several geological maps including the present one and acted as liaison with the Army Map Service. He returned to Arabia in 1944 and in 1955 became staff assistant to the director of Concession Affairs.

In excellent state of preservation. Extremely rare: OCLC locates only two examples, both of which appear to be photocopies (Library of Congress and American University of Beirut). While the large 1963 map of Arabia that succeeded this, also produced by Aramco geologists, has occasionally appeared in the trade, no other original of this early map could be traced in libraries or in auction or trade records. A unique survival.

OCLC 1048657705.



An important phase of the Survey of Palestine



785. SURVEY OF PALESTINE. Palestine Survey Maps.

[Jerusalem?], 1942–1945. 490 × 725 mm. Various editions, 16 sheets. Scale 1:100,000. Reliefs shown by contours, hachures and spot heights. Publisher’s pictorial wrappers. € 6,500

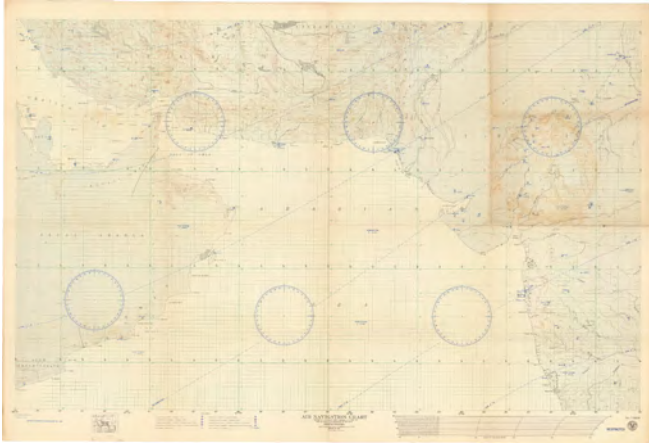
Rarely found in such a complete group, these topographical maps document an important phase of the Survey of Palestine which was a direct result of the 1917 Balfour Declaration.

“The cadastral survey proceeded in fits and starts, through the Great Revolt of 1936–1939 and World War II. By the end of the mandate, the land was settled in less than 20 percent of Palestine, primarily in areas where Jewish

colonies were established, such as the coastal plain, the Marj Ibn Amer valley, and north of Lake Tiberias by the Jordan River. The topographical maps were completed for all of Palestine, excluding the lower Negev. These were very valuable for military purposes during World War II” (Sitta).

Showing the district and sub-district boundaries, plus roads, notable buildings, police stations, minarets, in some cases Sheikh’s tombs etc. A little edgewear and toning to wrappers; ownership inscription to each upper wrapper.

Sitta, Salman Abu, [review] “A Survey of Palestine under the British Mandate, 1920–1948”, in: Journal of Palestine Studies 35.2 (Winter 2006), p. 102.



1940s navigation map for pilots above the Arabian Gulf, Gulf of Oman, and Arabian Sea

786. [U.S. NAVY]. Air Navigation Chart. Mercator Projection. No. V-30-40. Restricted.

Washington, D.C., Hydrographic Office, 1943. Colour-printed map, 910 × 1370 mm. Scale 1:2,188,800. Reprinted July 1943. € 4,500

Large WWII U.S. Navy map used for air navigation above the Arabian Gulf, the Gulf of Oman, and the Arabian Sea. Before the widespread use of more sophisticated navigation tools, Navy pilots were reliant on air navigation light beacons (carefully

noted on the map), the occasional radio facility, and visual flight rules, compasses, and navigation maps. This particularly detailed example carefully depicts coastlines and river systems from Bahrain to Bombay, and notes “landplane” bases and airports both military and civilian, including facilities in Manama, Doha, Abu Dhabi, Sharjah, and Ras Al Khaimah, as well as numerous others. Many of these early military bases would later become the major commercial airports of the Arabian Peninsula and Indian subcontinent in the postwar years.

Light wear, minor discoloration, otherwise in good condition.

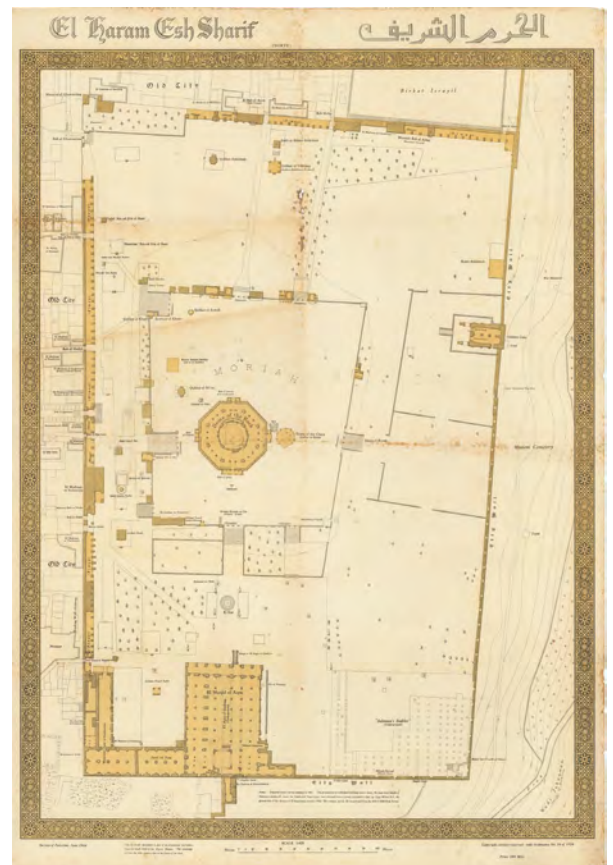
Large and rare map of al-Haram al-Sharif

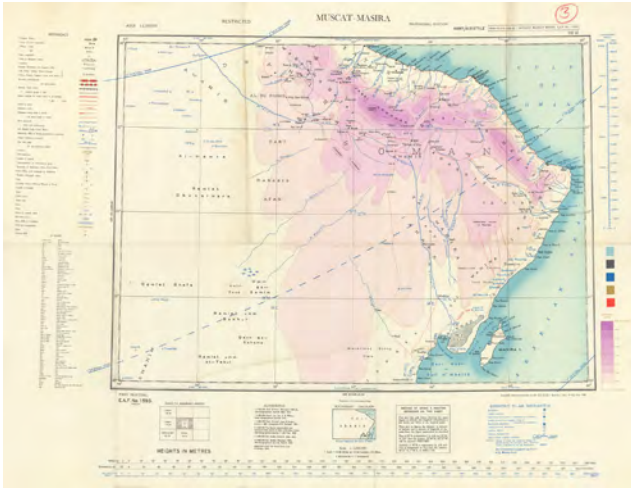
787. [JERUSALEM]. El Haram Esh Sharif.

Tel Aviv, Survey of Palestine, 1944. Lithographic plan printed in black and sepia, 990 × 690 mm. Scale 1:625. Text in English and transliterated Arabic. € 5,000

A rare and beautifully rendered plan of one of the holiest areas of Jerusalem, known as al-Haram al-Sharif and the Temple Mount. Encircled in a decorative lithograph border, the top edge of which replicates part of an ornamental inscription from the south wall of the Aqsa Mosque, with the other sides being derived from the 16th-century tiles in the Dome of the Rock. Captioned in English and transliterated Arabic, the map reveals the ground-plan of individual buildings, details of the lower level of “Solomon’s Stables”, the Western Wall, the Arab Cemetery, and the beautiful Al-Aqsa Mosque. Even the stands of trees, still visible today, appear with careful detail along the paths and walls. The map itself was prepared largely from a survey conducted in 1942, but combines additional mapping information from a survey completed in 1865 by Captain Wilson and a revision of the Al Aqsa plan from 1943.

Light foxing, a little staining and chipping along one crease; altogether in good condition. An uncommon find, with only two listed on OCLC (at Oxford and the Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Cientificas).





Rare RAF map of Oman

788. [OMAN]. Asia 1:1,000,000. Muscat-Masira. NF-40.

[London, War Office], 1944. Original colour lithographed map. 463 × 627 mm on 639 × 847 mm (sheet). Scale 1:1,000,000. Folded. € 1,000

First, provisional edition of this rare RAF map of Oman (“army/air style”), reaching as far north as Khaburah, on the coast, south beyond Masirah Island and westward beyond Lahus and Hadhi. During the Second World War, Great Britain recognised the strategic importance of Oman’s geographical location by expanding facilities throughout the country. A new airfield was built on Masirah Island, which, from 1943 onwards, housed No. 33 Staging Post. In 1943, both Masirah and Ras Al-Hadd became

Royal Air Force stations in their own right. Both of these airfields are labelled on the present map. Numbered “3” by hand in thick red pencil. Slight edge wear, otherwise in fine condition.

OCLC 1181699543.

Troop information program map of the Middle East

789. [U.S. ARMED FORCES]. The Middle East. A Troop Information Program Map.

[Washington, D.C.], Army Information Branch, [1946]. Colour-printed map, 895 × 1185 mm. Scale 1:4,000,000. Relief shown by hachures. € 1,500

Large “Troop information program map” of the Middle East prepared from various information sources, bearing the facsimile signature of the cartographer Liam Dunne. Shows Turkey, Iran, Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, Palestine, Transjordan, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, the Trucial States, Kuwait, Afghanistan, portions of Oman, Russia and Eastern Europe. Indicates physical features, boundaries, population and land measurement data, capitals, oilfields and oil pipelines, railways, and roads.

Several small tears repaired with Japan paper on the reverse by a former collector. Handwritten note “Salvage” on the reverse.

OCLC 63041402.



U.S. Air Force aeronautical chart of the future UAE

790. [UNITED ARAB EMIRATES]. USAF Pilotage Chart. Ash Sharigah (548 D). Trucial Oman.

Washington, DC, Aeronautical Chart Service, U.S. Air Force, 1948–1950. Colour-printed map, 554 × 733 mm. Constant ratio linear horizontal scale 1:500,000. Relief shown by contours, shading, gradient tints, spot heights. Key printed on verso.

€ 3,500



Rare, advanced first edition of this U.S. Air Force aeronautical chart of what would be, within less than a quarter of a century, the bulk of the United Arab Emirates: Sharjah, Dubai, Ajman, Umm Al Quwain, and the city of Abu Dhabi to the south, based on aerial photography. “This chart is prepared for use at night under white, ultra-violet, red, and amber lights” (note). Released November 1948, with additions to February 1950 (advance edition). Blindstamp of the American Geographical Society. Stamps to corners, not affecting the image (“Map Room Copy”, “Obsolete”, “Gift From Publisher”). Folded; in very good condition.

Blueprint map of the Nejd

791. [ARAMCO – MAP OF SAUDI ARABIA]. Western Area. Scale 1:1,000,000.

[Dhahran, Aramco / USGS, 1953]. 760 × 750 mm. Scale 1:1,000,000. Relief shown by hachures, spot heights, submarine contours, airports and airstrips, mining activity, and land routes. Key in English. Printed on cloth. € 8,500

Blueprint map of Saudi Arabia covering 20–26° N and 38–45° E, extending from the Nejd to the Red Sea coast including Jeddah and Yanbu al-Nakhal. It pays particular attention to geological features, showing the lava fields of Harrat Rahat, Harrat Kishb, Harrat Khaybar, Harrat Nawasif, Harrat Buqum and Harrat Hadan, as well as the Uruq Subay dunes and the tribal areas of Bilad Zahran and Bilad Ghamid. Among the most prominent labelled cities are Mecca with its environs (Muna, Shumaysi), Medina, Jeddah and Taif; the Darb al-Hijaz (Riyad-Jeddah Road) is named. The sheet was prepared as a working document by Aramco and the US Geological Survey to help them in the early stages of comprehensive nationwide mapping and exploration work for the Saudi Government. Slightly toned along folding lines and right margin.



An Aramco pilot in Saudi Arabia and the future UAE

792. [ARAMCO] – MACHNICH, C. G. (compiler). North East Rub Al Khali. B-1583-X.



[Saudi Arabia], Arabian American Oil Company, 1953. Printed map on canvas, 985 × 655 mm. Scale 1:500,000. Copy no. 1520. Originally published in 1950; revised 1953. € 2,800

A pilot’s personal map of the Empty Quarter across the border of the future United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia, marked “Confidential Material” and carefully annotated in pencil by the Aramco pilot R. F. Morris.

Morris’s pencil notes show an intimate knowledge of the desert landscape, and one which Aramco was particularly eager to map. He notes helpful landmarks (and some dead reckoning), but also the landscape of the oil explorations below: a truck route, a tanker, an “oil line.” An X marks where “Equip moves here today” and a particular feature of oil company flying: an “oil strip”, or a DIY landing strip marked with oil. Another pilot quoted in Aramco World alongside Murray describes this: “All you need is a bare expanse of gravel floor with a stretch marked out with a streak of oil, four barrels, or four flares at night and presto, there’s an airstrip”.

The map was made while Aramco was attempting a series of wildcat oil strikes in Rub Al Khali, but the largest discoveries, made along the border with what would become the UAE, would not be made until the 1960s.

Gentle toning along creases. Remarkably well preserved, pencil notes very clear.

Will Tracy, “Fly the Desert Sky”, in: Saudi Aramco World, Nov.–Dec. 1967, pp. 1–7.

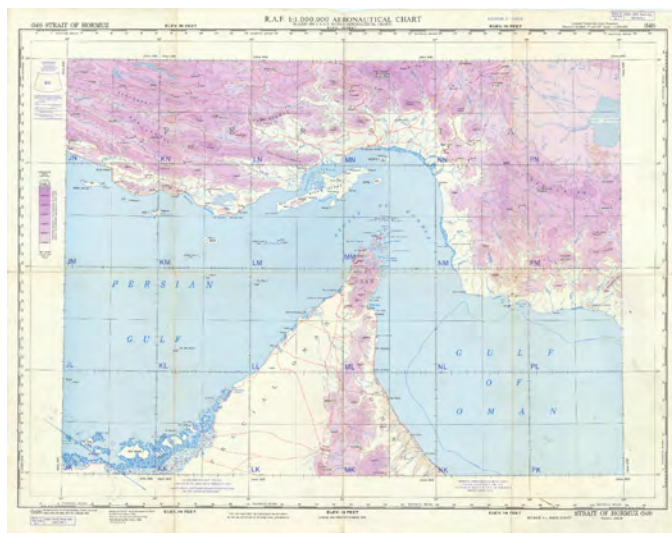
Air chart of the most important strategic point in the Gulf

793. [UNITED ARAB EMIRATES]. Strait of Hormuz (548). GSGS 4695. Edition 2.

London, War Office, 1955. Coloured R.A.F. aeronautical chart. 738 × 573 mm. Scale 1:1,000,000.

€ 4,000

An excellent official British aeronautical chart of the Strait of Hormuz, covering part of Oman, a large section of the coastline of today's UAE (including Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharjah and Ras al Khaimah) and Hormuz Island. Issued by the Geographical Section, General Staff (GSGS) as part of their 4695 series of 1:1,000,000 scale maps. The GSGS supplied maps to the British Armed Forces (in this case the R.A.F.), collected data on foreign survey networks, and prepared survey data for Expeditionary Force mobilisation. Light weakening and edge flaws to folds, but generally well preserved.



The principal oil regions of Iran mapped

794. [BRITISH PETROLEUM COMPANY Ltd.]. Geological Maps and Sections of South-West Persia. International Geological Congress. Proceedings of the 20th Session Mexico 1956.

London, British Petroleum Co. Ltd., 1956. Atlas. 17 colour maps and charts. Scale: 1:1,000,000. Various formats: ca. 620 × 875 to 620 × 1270 mm. In original giltstamped green portfolio, ca. 640 × 910 mm. € 9,500

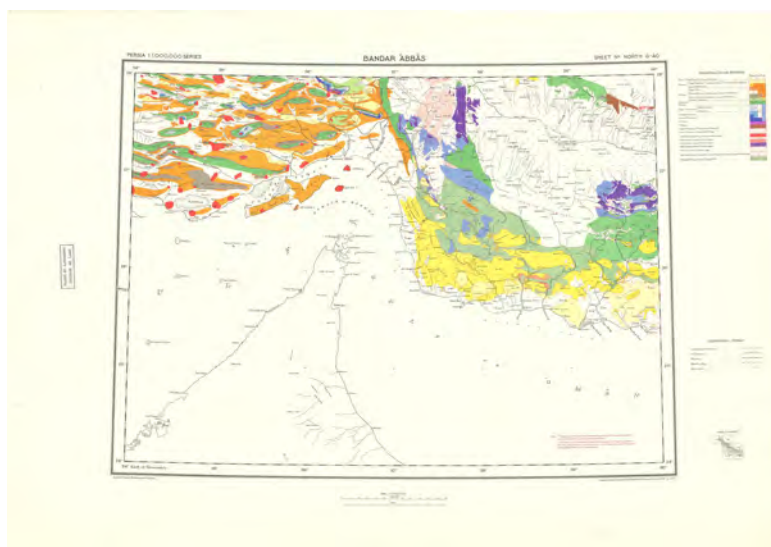
Published by the British Petroleum Company Ltd. (today, BP) to mark the occasion of the 20th International Geological Congress, this monumental collection of 17 large colour maps covers some of the most important and oil-rich regions of Iran. Based on surveys carried out by the Anglo-Persian/Anglo-Iranian Oil Company between 1909 and 1951 and marking 50 years since the 1901 D'Arcy concession, this publication was dedicated to the memory of the late George Martin Lees, for 23 years the chief geologist of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company.

The southwest of Iran saw the first ever oil strike in the country's history, when in 1908 a group of British geologists discovered oil at Masjed Soleyman – not only the first commercial discovery in Iran, but the first of all the oil-producing countries of West Asia and the Arabian Peninsula. Few accidents of geography have had such a thorough and global effect on world history as those of the oil regions of south-west Iran.

The 17 large maps illustrate vital stratigraphic information, colour-coded and in great detail, including cross sections and stratigraphical columns. Regions covered include Kermanshah, Tehran, Bushire, Kerman, Tahiri and Bandar 'Abbas, Khurramabad, Dezful, Behbahan, Deh Bid, Shiraz, Niriz, and the Strait of Hormuz.

Slightly creased; small flaw to reverse of last chart where it was pasted to the portfolio, otherwise very well preserved. Withdrawn from the University of Exeter, Department of Geology (their stamp of ownership to each chart). A high-quality set, of importance to the economic history of Iran and the whole of the oil-producing zones of the Middle East.

OCLC 2770487.

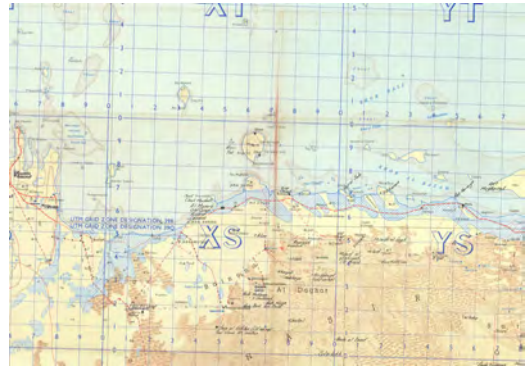


With manuscript additions

795. [UNITED ARAB EMIRATES]. S.E. Arabia. Series GSGS 4802, Sheet 1 [Trucial Coast]. Edition 2.

[London], D Survey War Office and Air Ministry, 1956. Large colour-printed map, ca. 113 × 84 cm. Scale 1:500,000. € 8,500

Old folds, some creasing to margins and corners, 10 cm closed tear to bottom margin, a few other small closed tears, otherwise good. With “Additions drawn by: – Sgt Newman 17:11:61. 1 Troop 19 Topo Sqn R.E.”, marking additional camps, old oil camps, place names and airstrips (old, extant and “possible”), mainly in the desert areas of Abu Dhabi.



Extremely detailed map

796. [UNITED ARAB EMIRATES]. Al Sharjah. Series K563 (GSGS 4851) NG-40-9 & 10, Edition 1.

[London], D. Survey, War Office and Air Ministry, 1957. Colour-printed map, ca. 600 × 835. Scale 1:250,000. € 2,800

An extremely detailed map of what are today the northernmost six Emirates of the UAE (at the time of issue, the Trucial States): Dubai, Sharjah, Ajman, Umm al Quwain, Ras al Khaimah, and Fujairah, also marking the names of all the tribes holding power in the various areas. Issued by the Geographical

Section, General Staff (GSGS) as part of their 1:250,000 scale map series of Arabia. The GSGS, also known as MI 4, operated under the Director of Military Operations and Intelligence. Its role was to supply maps to the British armed forces, collect data on foreign survey networks, provide training, and prepare survey data for Expeditionary Force mobilisation.

Old folds, some staining. Numerous pin-holes to corners from former wall mounting; an old ballpoint penstroke. Otherwise well preserved.

Aramco's rare preliminary geographic map of the Peninsula

797. ARABIAN PENINSULA – BROWN, Glen F[rancis]. [United States Geological Survey of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia]. Arabian Peninsula. Map I-270 B-1.

Washington, D.C., The Survey (U.S. Geological Society), 1958. 1380 × 1216 mm. Lambert conformal conic projection, constant ratio linear horizontal scale 1:2,000,000. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Framed and glazed. € 15,000



A highly detailed map of the complete Peninsula, the first modern map in 1:2,000,000 scale: the rare preliminary edition, issued five years before the official release. – Based on the groundbreaking series prepared by the U.S. Geological Survey and the Arabian American Oil Company under the joint sponsorship of Saudi Arabia and the U.S. State Department, “a unique experiment in geological cooperation among several governments, petroleum companies, and individuals” (Seager/Johnston). The plan provided for 21 maps on a 1:500,000 scale in both geologic and geographic versions; “a peninsular geologic map on a scale of 1:2,000,000 was to conclude the project [...] While preparation of the geographic sheets was in progress, a need arose for early publication of a 1:2,000,000-scale peninsular geographic map. Consequently, a preliminary edition was compiled and published in both English and Arabic in 1958” (ibid.). While the revised,

final version that appeared in 1963 (“I-270 B-2”) would incorporate some additional photographic, topographic and cultural data, the exceedingly uncommon present, preliminary edition is surprisingly complete in virtually all respects – a testament to the precision with which Aramco’s cartographers proceeded from the very first. Includes a key with symbols for water pipelines, desert watering points, oil fields, pumping stations, refineries, and a glossary of Arabic names.

“In 1944 King ‘Abd al-‘Aziz approached the United States for a technical expert who could assist with the identification and plotting of the kingdom’s natural resources, particularly its groundwater reserves. The individual who arrived, Glen F. Brown, was one of the pioneers of a partnership between the USGS and the government of Saudi Arabia [...] By 1954 the Saudi Ministry of Finance, USGS and Aramco were working together to produce the first full series of geographic and geologic maps of the country. [...] The information they contained formed the basis of subsequent Saudi national development plans. To this day, all modern maps of the kingdom trace their roots back to these first publications” (Parry).

Some insignificant browning; a few slight edge defects professionally repaired. Altogether in fine condition.

James V. Parry, “Mapping Arabia”, in: *Saudi Aramco World 2004/1*, p. 20ff. OCLC 30099393. O. A. Seager/W. D. Johnston, *Foreword to the Geology of the Arabian Peninsula series (U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper 560-A-D, 1966)*.



Rare Syrian-printed map of the United Arab Republic

798. [UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC]. Kharitat al-Jumhuriyah al-‘Arabiyyah al-Muttahidah (Map of the United Arab Republic).

Damascus, Matba’at al-hukumiyyat bi Dimashq, [ca. 1958]. Colour-printed political and physical map, ca. 134 × 94 cm. Scale 1:2,000,000. Mounted on cloth. € 4,500

Rare, detailed Syrian-printed map of the short-lived United Arab Republic, which aimed to unite Egypt and Syria politically in 1958. Although it effectively ceased to exist with the Syrian coup of 1961, Egypt continued to use the name until 1971.

Cartography by Niqola Zariq and Izzat Saydawi. Shows borders, rivers, valleys, principal, secondary and desert roads, railways, oil pipelines, capitals, provinces and centres, important cities and villages. The areas, population, railway length, cultivated lands and provinces of Syria and Egypt are specified separately. The Red Sea coast of Saudi Arabia is shown as far as Al Lith, south of Jeddah.

The declaration of the United Arab Republic bolstered the trend towards Pan-Arabism, and confrontational attitudes toward neighbouring states increased. The province of Hatay, on the Turkish border, is shown on Syrian territory, reflecting ongoing disputes over claims on Hatay beginning after the end of the First World War. Similarly, Israel is designated “Palestine” in the Palestinian territories. Some stains; wrinkled with several edge tears and chips. Folded.

Abu Dhabi, Saudi Arabia, Qatar:

“all modern maps [...] trace their roots back to these first publications” (Parry)

799. [U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA]. BRAMKAMP, Richard A. / RAMIREZ, Leon F. Geographic Map of the Central Persian Gulf Quadrangle Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Miscellaneous Geologic Investigations Map I-209 A [and] B.

Washington, D.C., U.S. Geological Survey, 1378–80 [= 1959–61 CE]. H. 2 sheets (A, combined map of geography and geology; and B, geography only) in full colour, both covering the same section the Arabian Peninsula. Ca. 103 × 103 and 83 × 100 cm, folded. In original printed envelope. English and Arabic. Scale 1:500,000. € 9,500



The only two sheets of the groundbreaking series covering today’s UAE – the remaining parts of the Emirates were skipped in the survey prepared by the U.S. Geological Survey and Aramco and were therefore never published. The first to produce a full series of geological

and geographical maps of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the venture was instrumental in establishing the country as a major global force in the production of natural resources.

The area here covered is the eastern portion of Qatar and the westernmost area of Abu Dhabi, including the island of Sir Bani Yas and the adjoining border territory of Saudi Arabia. Indeed, this is the only map in the series to show any portion of today's UAE: the land to the eastward was still beyond the focus of oil exploration in the mid-1950s and was omitted from the mapping project.

The importance of the present map within the series is underscored by the fact that its joint authors, R. A. Bramkamp and L. F. Ramirez, were Aramco's foremost geologists. Together with Glen F. Brown, Bramkamp had in February 1955 planned the entire programme, laying down everything from the scales of maps, the areas of responsibility, and types of terrain representation to the bilingual names.

Lower left corner of 'B' map chipped (no loss to text or image); printed sleeve somewhat rubbed with a 1960s few pencil annotations, otherwise a very clean set in excellent state of preservation. A single map of the quadrangle to the immediate west of this, I-208 (the 1958 'A' sheet only), showing Dhahran and Ras Tanura, is currently being offered on the market at £25,000.

James V. Parry, "Mapping Arabia", in: Saudi Aramco World 2004/1, p. 20ff. O. A. Seager/W. D. Johnston, Foreword to the Geology of the Arabian Peninsula series (U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper 560-A-D, 1966).



Iran, Iraq and the countries of the Levant in 350 maps – 1:200,000

800. [SOVIET GENERAL STAFF MAPS] – IRAN, IRAQ, LEVANT 1:200,000. General'nyí shtab. (Iran, Iraq, Levant 1:200,000).

[Moscow, General Staff], 1963–91. A total of 350 topographic maps, colour-printed, ca. 52 × 47 cm. Constant ratio linear horizontal scale. In Russian (Cyrillic). € 45,000

The Soviet Union's 1:200,000 General Staff map quadrangles showing Iran, Iraq and the countries of the Levant: Palestine and Israel, southern Lebanon, parts of Syria and Jordan. From the Russian series of maps produced during the Cold War, based on high-quality satellite imagery, but usually also ground reconnaissance. Nearly complete, only a few quadrangles missing along the south-western border regions and two lacunae on the very north-eastern fringe. Assembled continuously, the quadrangles would form an enormous map spanning nearly 14 × 9 metres! Products of a massive, clandestine cartographic project begun under Stalin and ultimately encompassing the entire globe, the Soviet General Staff maps are today noted for their extreme precision. Indeed, even in post-Soviet times they provide the most reliable mapping for many remoter parts of the world: "Soviet-era military maps were so good that when the United States first invaded Afghanistan in late 2001, American pilots relied on old Russian maps of Afghanistan. For almost a month after the United States began a bombing campaign to help oust the Taliban government, American pilots were guided by Russian maps dating back to the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan in the 1980s" (Davies/Kent, p. xi).

The 1:200,000-scale maps are specifically labelled "Secret" or "For Official Use".

Light traces of folds and occasional wrinkles and small edge flaws, but altogether in excellent condition.

Cf. J. Davies / A. J. Kent, The Red Atlas (Chicago/London, 2017).

Stratigraphic maps from the first oil region in the Middle East

801. [BRITISH PETROLEUM COMPANY Ltd.]. Geological Maps, Columns, and Sections of the High Zagros of South-West Iran.

Delhi, British Petroleum Co. Ltd., 1964. Folio. 16 colour-printed maps (717 × 980 mm), scale 1:250,000, plus (4) pp. of notes and an index map. Housed in custom green album titled in gilt. € 8,500

Published by the British Petroleum Company Limited (today, BP) to mark the occasion of the 22nd International Geological Congress, this monumental collection of 16 large colour maps covers some



of the most important and oil-rich regions of Iran. The 16 large maps illustrate vital stratigraphic information, colour-coded and in great detail. Regions covered include Qasr-e Shirin, Kermanshah, Ilam-Kuh-e Dasht, Khurramabad, Dezful, Isfahan, Burujen, Yezdi-Khast, Behbahan, Deh Bid, Shiraz, Niriz, Furk, Amirabad, Bandar 'Abbas, and the Strait of Hormuz.

Binder lightly scuffed and soiled; maps near pristine. Withdrawn from the Kings College Library, London. A high-quality collection of importance to the economic history of Iran and the whole of the oil-producing zones of the Middle East.

*Iran, Iraq and the countries of the Levant
in 49 maps – 1:500,000*

802. [SOVIET GENERAL STAFF MAPS] – IRAN, IRAQ, LEVANT 1:500,000. General'nyi shtab. (Iran, Iraq, Levant 1:500,000).

[Moscow, General Staff], 1964–89. A total of 49 topographic maps, colour-printed, ca. 70 × 60 cm. Constant ratio linear horizontal scale. In Russian (Cyrillic). € 9,500

The Soviet Union's 1:500,000 General Staff map quadrangles showing Iran, Iraq and the countries of the Levant: Palestine and Israel, southern Lebanon, parts of Syria and Jordan. Nearly complete, with only a few lacunae at Iran's easternmost fringes and at Bandar Abbas. Assembled continuously, the quadrangles would form an enormous map spanning roughly 6 × 3.5 metres!

Although the details of the cartographic programme evolved over the decades, its overall system and plan remained remarkably constant. "The basic quadrangle is the 1:1,000,000 sheet spanning 4° latitude by 6° longitude. The quadrangles are identified by lettered bands north from the equator and by numbered zones east from longitude 180° [...] Each 1:1,000,000 sheet is subdivided into four 1:500,000 sheets (from northwest to southeast), labeled [by] the first four letters of the Russian alphabet" (ibid., p. 19–21). "Printing such large-format plans in so many colors with near-perfect print registration itself testifies to the skill of the printers in the military map printing factories across the former Soviet Union. The quality of printing reflects the level of training and the reliability of humidity-control equipment and the electricity supply at the time" (ibid., p. 6f.).

Two of the maps carry the Russian air defense grid ("setka PVO") printed in pink. Although the general terrain evaluation maps and operational maps produced at this scale were not usually marked as classified, all General Staff maps de facto constituted closely guarded military material, none of which became available in the West before the end of the Cold War in the early 1990s.

Light traces of folds and occasional wrinkles and small edge flaws, but altogether in excellent condition.

Cf. J. Davies / A. J. Kent, The Red Atlas (Chicago/London, 2017).



*"All modern maps of the kingdom trace their roots
back to these first publications"*

803. [BROWN, Glen Francis]. [United States Geological Survey of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia]. Arabian Peninsula. Map I-270 B-2.

Washington, D.C., The Survey (U.S. Geological Society), 1967. Large chromolithographed map (122 × 139 cm). Scale 1:2,000,000. € 4,500

Second edition of the first modern map in 1:2,000,000 scale, based on the series prepared by the U.S. Geological Survey and the under the joint sponsorship of Saudi Arabia and the U.S. State Department. "To this day, all modern maps of the kingdom trace their roots back to these first publications" (Parry).

Several small tears and paper loss to right and upper margin, professionally restored.

James V. Parry, "Mapping Arabia", in: Saudi Aramco World 2004/1, p. 20ff. OCLC 6681002. O. A. Seager/W. D. Johnston, Foreword to the Geology of the Arabian Peninsula series (U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper 560-A-D, 1966).





Topography mapped at the Abu Dhabi-Oman border

804. [OMAN AND ABU DHABI]. Trucial States, Muscat and Oman. Wadi Al Jizi. Series K668. Edition I-GSGS. Sheet NG-40-148.

United Kingdom, D Survey, Ministry of Defense, 1967. Colour-printed map, 517 × 660 mm. Scale 1 : 100,000. € 2,800

Scarce pre-UAE topographical map of the border region between Oman and the Al Ain region of Abu Dhabi, not listed in any institutions on OCLC. Compiled and drawn by SPCRE from aerial photography dated 1957 and 1958, the map shows a small section of the outskirts of the city of Al Ain in Abu Dhabi, and otherwise focuses on the Oman side of the border, stretching along the East-West path of Wadi Al Jizi. This important oil and mineral-rich region was the focus of much regional

interest; the nearby oasis of Al Buraimi had been previously claimed by both Saudi Arabia and Oman.

Across the geological landscape, the cartographers carefully note settlements and the general locations of local tribes. In the upper right, the Lasail copper mine is noted in Arabic and English (latter spelled "Alssail") and dated 1979; one may presume this map continued to be in active use in tracing the natural resources of the area well into the next decade.

Some marginal smudging and creasing; professionally rebacked and reinforced.

Mapping the Muslim world

805. [MUSLIM WORLD MAP – KUWAIT]. Map of the Islamic World.

[Kuwait], 1968. Colour lithograph map, 614 × 585 mm. € 750

A colour-coded Kuwaiti folding map from 1968, showing the modern Muslim world as it stretches across vast areas of Africa, Europe, and Asia. The key identifies countries in green as those states where Muslims make up between 70% and 100% of the population; in yellow countries Muslims make up 40% to 70% of the population, and in pink countries Muslims make up 10% to 20% of the total population. The map key also estimates population ratios and total numbers of Muslims in Europe, Asia, America, and Australia, and in the world overall.

Some gentle creasing, colours still bright and clear. An interesting snapshot of modern Muslim history.



Pre-UAE geological map of Sharjah and northern emirates

806. [SHARJAH]. Al Sharjah and Ras Al Khaimah Emirates. Oman Coast. Arabian Gulf. Synthetic Geological Map.

Paris, Geoservices, 1968. Black on grey photoprinted map, 1107 × 812 mm. Scale 1:150,000. € 5,000

A scarce Kuwaiti geological map of Sharjah, Umm Al Quwain, and Ras Al Khaimah, currently unrecorded on OCLC and compiled just three years before the Trucial states gained independence from the British and began the process of the forming the UAE. Compiled and drawn up under the authority of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry of Kuwait, the map includes surface-level geological formations along the coasts, wadi tracks, and mountains from Sharjah to Ras Al Khaimah. The key specifies the geological era of each formation back to the Permian, including several from the Mesozoic.

Maps like this one would have been an important tool in understanding the geological natural resources potentially available to each emirate, whose borders were not yet entirely set at the time of publication.
Light wear and creasing; expertly rebacked and reinforced.

Blueprint map of the Kuwait oil industry

807. [KUWAIT]. [Oil industry in Kuwait].

[Kuwait, Government, ca. 1960s]. Blueprint map, 900 × 950 mm. Scale 1:250,000. € 3,500

Rare blueprint map of the oil industry in Kuwait, showing borders with Saudi Arabia, Iraq and the neutral zone. Dozens of test wells dot the landscape, drilling rigs indicate major oilfields like Burgan, and pipelines stretch across Kuwait well into Iraq and the neutral zone. Further, the chart details various towns and villages, including Kuwait City and Al Jahra, as well as roads, shops and water wells.

Margins slightly creased. Ink in lower part of the map somewhat smudged during the printing process. Presumably originating from a larger map series; labeled "DR9 NE/57/11" by hand before printing.



Admiralty Hydrographic Charts for the Gulf region

808. [HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE]. [UK ADMIRALTY CHARTS: THE ARABIAN GULF]. Persian Gulf (2858). Approaches to Abu Zabi (3705).

London, published at the Admiralty, 1970–71. 2 nautical charts. Standard issue, 70 × 103 cm approx. with a single fold. € 3,500

Two fine British Admiralty Hydrographic Charts for the Gulf region, covering the entire north-eastern coastline of the Arabian Peninsula. The set comprises the comprehensive map of the entire Arabian Gulf (2858), covering the area from Basra to Ras al-Hadd, as well as the map of Trucial Oman (3705) encompassing plans of Umm Al Qaywayn, Dubai and Abu Dhabi.

First issued in 1955 and 1965 respectively, the present charts are enhanced editions from the early 1970s. The practise was to print an initial edition based on a major hydrographic survey, and then to overprint them with subsequent data as it became available.

Small creases. Very well preserved.



Designs for the first FNC chambers of the newly formed UAE

809. [ABU DHABI]. [Architectural plans of the Federal National Council assembly building].

[United Arab Emirates, ca. 1971]. 20 architectural plans in Arabic and English, approx. 995 × 782 mm to 1015 × 1500 mm, with smaller plans tucked inside a few larger drawings. € 18,000

Twenty large architectural plans from the first Council Buildings of the United Arab Emirates, constructed in Abu Dhabi shortly after the formation of the UAE and one of the early important building projects of the newly founded state, housing a key original branch of government, the Federal National Council (FNC). The collection comprises plans for the main building in a distinctive three-winged shape around the circular central chamber. Each floor is shown, captioned in Arabic and English, with both technical architectural plans and plans designed to show the use of the building; one may find the room labeled for the “teleprinter exchange” with the USSR, for typists and secretaries, the Chief Dispatcher, even backup generators, computer labs, secretarial offices and buffet rooms. Numerous drawings show concept designs of the finished building from various angles, including the reception hall and the exterior, and bird’s-eye views of the entire complex with even the proposed landscaping visible. The plans include a few annotations and pasted-on adjustments such as one would expect during design and construction, illustrating the design process itself.

Some toning, minor wear and closed tears. In good condition. An important record from the earliest days of governance in the UAE, and a building which represented the vision for the future of the country.

The Arabian Peninsula in 54 maps – 1:500,000

810. [SOVIET GENERAL STAFF MAPS] – ARABIAN PENINSULA 1:500,000. General’nyí shtab. (Arabian Peninsula 1:500,000).

[Moscow, 1972–89. A total of 54 topographic maps, colour-printed, ca. 72 × 58 cm. Constant ratio linear horizontal scale. In Russian (Cyrillic). € 15,000



Almost all of the Soviet Union’s 1:500,000 General Staff map quadrangles showing the Arabian Peninsula: from the Russian series of maps produced during the Cold War, based on high-quality satellite imagery, but usually also ground reconnaissance. Assembled continuously, the quadrangles would form an enormous map spanning more than 4.5 × 5 metres! While there are a few lacunae in the eastern part of the Peninsula amounting to roughly four quadrangles, most of the area is well-covered, including the United Arab Emirates and central and south-western Arabia. Five of the maps carry the Russian air defense grid (“setka PVO”) printed in pink. Although the general terrain evaluation maps and operational maps produced at the smaller scales of 1:1,000,000 and 1:500,000 were not usually marked as classified (larger-scale maps were routinely labelled “Secret” or “For Official Use”), all General Staff maps de facto constituted closely guarded military material, none of which became available in the West before the end of the Cold War in the early 1990s.

Traces of folds, occasional wrinkles and a few odd edge flaws, but altogether in good condition.

Cf. J. Davies / A. J. Kent, The Red Atlas (Chicago/London, 2017).



Dubai, mapped from 1968 to 1973

811. [DUBAI]. Guide to Dubai – Map.

[Dubai], Dubai Petroleum Company, 1973. Printed map (520 × 665 mm). Scale 1:20,000. Housed in 650 × 795 frame. € 8,500

Mapping the early days of Dubai’s petroleum boom: produced by the Dubai Petroleum Company in 1968 and revised in 1973, the map offers a snapshot of Dubai at the very beginning of its mid-century transformation, one which was both economic and political. Right after the foundation of the Union and the

Fateh Oil Field still new, the city itself was undergoing a process of expansion and renovation. Especially clear on the map are the new infrastructure innovations: Port Rashid on the Gulf shore, and the Dubai International Airport inland. Mosques, schools, and palaces are marked, and special attention is given to the residences of what are presumably Western employees of Dubai Petroleum Co.

Marginal waterstaining; toned at creases. In good condition.

*Highly detailed map
of the newly-united Arab Emirates*

812. MUSTAFA, Ezzedin Ibrahim / ABDULLAH, Muhammad Morsy. Dawlat al-Imarat al-'Araabiyah al-Muttahidah [United Arab Emirates].

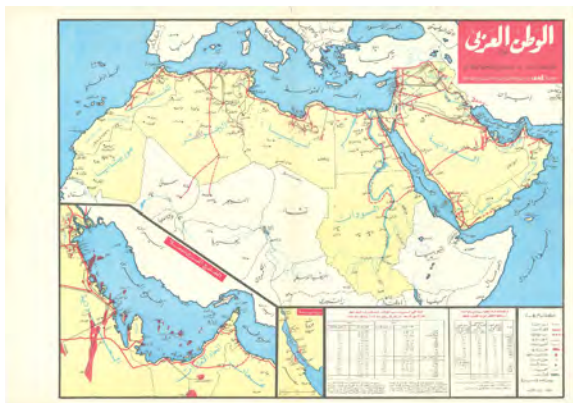
London / Abu Dhabi, George Philipp & Son / Centre for Documentation and Research, Ministry of Cabinet Affairs, 1973. Colour-printed map, 590 × 740 mm. [Scale 1:750,000]. Folding with title on the reverse. In Arabic. € 9,500



The hitherto most detailed map of the newly-formed United Arab Emirates, showing the undefined border with Saudi Arabia and the early border with Oman, each later to be contested, and featuring the earliest highway system and oil fields and pipelines. In the Gulf all of the UAE's pearling fields are highlighted in pink. Also marked are the crucial seaports at Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharjah, and Ras Al Khaimah, and the Liwa villages, the ancestral homeland of the Al Nahyan royal family of Abu Dhabi. Included is a table of oil production through 1972 and a small inset map of the concessions of oil companies, including Pan Ocean, Middle East, Abu Dhabi, Philips, and Bandaq Oil Companies, Dubai Petroleum Company, and Abu Dhabi Marine Areas. An English version of the same map appeared in the same year.

Small flaw to title. A fantastic record of a newly-born country and the state of its infrastructure and oil industry at the time of unification.

Cf. OCLC 40862465 (larger format).



*Important oil fields and pipelines
throughout the Arab states*

813. [AL-ARABI MAGAZINE]. [The Arab World].

[Kuwait], 1974. Colour-printed map, 500 × 650 mm. Scale: 1:8,000,000. € 1,500

A map of the Middle East showing important oil fields and pipelines across the Arab states. Includes international borders, roads, towns and settlements, rivers and lakes. With two inset maps of the Gulf of Suez

and the Arabian Gulf, almost crowded with oil fields off the coast of Abu Dhabi and Saudi Arabia. Published with the Kuwaiti monthly magazine Al-Arabi, celebrating its fifteenth birthday in 1974.

A few faint marginal flaws, otherwise very well preserved.

The Gulf in two enormous maps – 1:1,000,000

814. [SOVIET GENERAL STAFF MAPS] – ARABIAN GULF (1:1,000,000). General'nyí shtab. Abadan, Jel'-Kuvejt, Manama. 14-01-43. (And:) Bender-Abbas, Maskat. 14-01-44.

[Moscow, General Staff], 1974–85. 2 topographic maps, colour-printed. Lambert conformal conic projection, scale 1:1,000,000. In Russian (Cyrillic). Ca. 86 × 107 cm each. Framed and glazed. € 8,500

Extremely rare: the two massively-sized synoptic 1:1,000,000 maps covering the Arabian Gulf in its entirety, as published by the Soviet Union's General Staff of the army. Not to be confused with the Soviet Union's vastly smaller General Staff map quadrangles of the



same scale which are aligned along the graticules, spanning 4° latitude by 6° longitude and covering only roughly half the area shown by each of the present sheets.

Edited from information sourced during the years 1972–83 by D. D. Trushin and I. A. Medvedev. Although not specifically marked as classified, all General Staff maps de facto constituted closely guarded military material, none of which became available in the West before the end of the Cold War in the early 1990s.

A few insignificant edge flaws, but generally in perfect condition.

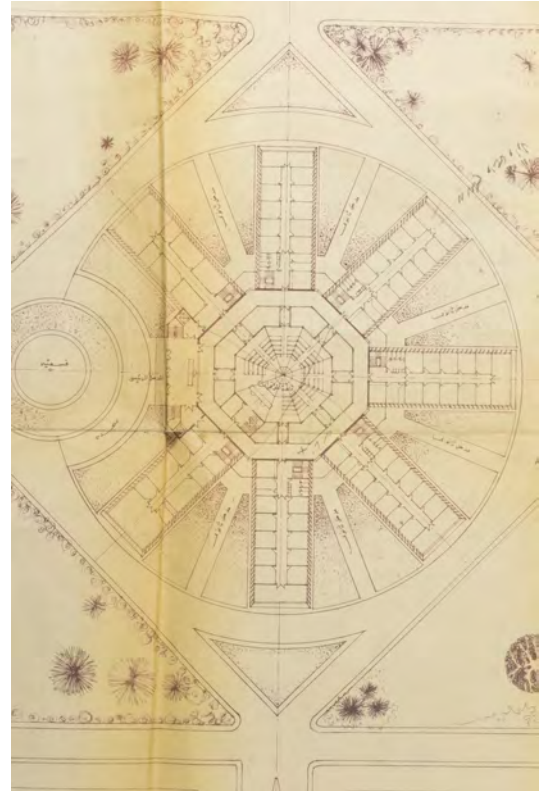
Large architectural groundplan for a library in the United Arab Emirates

815. [DUBAI – LIBRARY – GROUNDPLAN]. [Plan of an Arabic library].

[Dubai?], 1975. One large printed plan. Ca. 75 × 105 cm. Folding.
€ 1,500

Large, folding architectural plan for a library in the United Arab Emirates, designed by Tahmat al Din Ashraf (dates unknown). The plan is dated 1975 and was most likely meant for Dubai. Dubai was a small village of traders and fishermen until the early 20th century, when it slowly began to rise in importance as a trading port. The ruler of the Emirate of Dubai, Sheikh Rashid Bin Saeed Al Maktoum (1912–1990), then commissioned the British architect John Harris to envision a new, modern city for him. Harris made his first master plan in 1959. When oil was discovered in the area in 1966, the growth of the city accelerated, and Dubai grew exponentially throughout the 1960s and 1970s. Numerous architects were hired to design the many buildings that stand in Dubai today. The present plan, called project 1, is the earliest plan by architect Tahmat al Din Ashraf.

With small waterstains, discolouration around the edges, and small tears along some of the fold lines. Otherwise in good condition.



The United Arab Emirates in 26 maps – 1:200,000



816. [SOVIET GENERAL STAFF MAPS] – UNITED ARAB EMIRATES 1:200,000. General'nyí shtab. (United Arab Emirates 1:200,000).

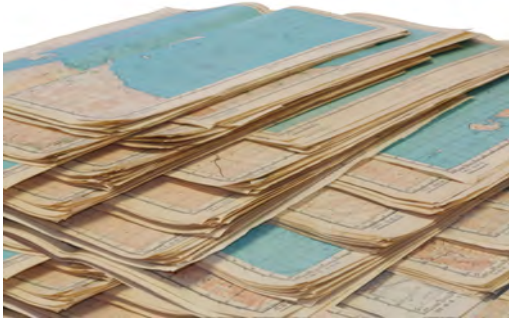
[Moscow, General Staff], 1975, 1979, 1981. A total of 26 topographic maps, colour-printed, ca. 56 × 47 cm. Constant ratio linear horizontal scale. In Russian (Cyrillic).
€ 30,000

All of the Soviet Union's 1:200,000 General Staff map quadrangles showing the United Arab Emirates. Assembled continuously (and omitting margins), the quadrangles form an enormous map spanning ca. 3.1 × 2.6 metres!

The 1:200,000-scale maps are specifically labelled "For Official Use". Some maps stamped "Is not subject to duplicating and copying" on reverse, with a note to apply to the Joint Stock Co., Moscow, for permits. Light traces of folds, occasional wrinkles and a few odd edge flaws, but altogether in excellent condition.

Cf. J. Davies / A. J. Kent, The Red Atlas (Chicago/London, 2017).

“For Official Use” only: the Arabian Peninsula in 382 maps – 1:200,000



817. [SOVIET GENERAL STAFF MAPS] – ARABIAN PENINSULA 1:200,000. General’nyí shtab. (Arabian Peninsula 1:200,000).

[Moscow, General Staff], 1975–91. A total of 382 topographic maps, colour-printed, ca. 58 × 45 cm. Constant ratio linear horizontal scale. In Russian (Cyrillic). € 95,000

Most of the Soviet Union’s 1:200,000 General Staff map quadrangles showing the Arabian Peninsula. While there are a few lacunae in the eastern and central part of the Peninsula, mainly concerning Oman and the UAE, and a few Saudi Arabian quadrangles are lacking, most of the area is well-covered. Assembled

continuously, the quadrangles would form an enormous map spanning ca. 13 × 11 metres!

The 1:200,000-scale maps are specifically labelled “For Official Use”. Indeed, all General Staff maps de facto constituted closely guarded military material, none of which became available in the West before the end of the Cold War in the early 1990s.

Light traces of folds, occasional wrinkles and a few odd edge flaws, but altogether in excellent condition.

Cf. J. J. Davies / A. J. Kent, The Red Atlas (Chicago/London, 2017).

The Red Sea in 86 maps – 1:200,000

818. [SOVIET GENERAL STAFF MAPS] – RED SEA 1:200,000. General’nyí shtab. (Red Sea 1:200,000).

[Moscow, General Staff], 1975–91. A total of 86 topographic maps, colour-printed, ca. 58 × 45 cm. Constant ratio linear horizontal scale. In Russian (Cyrillic). € 35,000

Nearly all of the Soviet Union’s 1:200,000 General Staff map quadrangles showing the Red Sea coast of the Arabian Peninsula. While there are a few lacunae in Yemen near the south-western tip of the Peninsula, most of the area is well-covered. Assembled continuously, the quadrangles would form an enormous map spanning ca. 8 × 4 metres.

The 1:200,000-scale maps are specifically labelled “For Official Use”. Light traces of folds, occasional wrinkles and a few odd edge flaws, but altogether in excellent condition.

Cf. J. J. Davies / A. J. Kent, The Red Atlas (Chicago/London, 2017). Scarce first geological study of the Union.



Collection of nautical charts

819. [SERVICE HYDROGRAPHIQUE ET OcéANOGRAPHIQUE DE LA MARINE]. Golfe Persique & Golfe d’Oman.

France, Service Hydrographique et Océanographique de la Marine (SHOM), 1975–1984. 22 colour-printed nautical charts. 955 × 840 to 840 × 1190 mm. Scales from 1:25,000 to 1:1,050,000. € 9,500

A substantial collection of large nautical charts, covering the entire coastlines of the Arabian Gulf, the Strait of Hormuz, and the Gulf of Oman. Prepared for the French Navy by the Naval Hydrographic and Oceanographic Service (Service hydrographique et océanographique de la Marine, or SHOM). First issued between 1975 and 1984, the present charts are enhanced editions with corrections added by hand up to 1993. They feature inset maps

of islands and ports, including Ras al Khaima and King Fahd port, along with compass roses, lights and beacons, soundings, offshore gas fields, currents, and sandbanks.

Maps are as follows: Golfe Persique, Partie Nord (6634); Golfe Persique, Partie Centrale (6635); Golfe Persique, Partie Sud (6636); Détroit d'Hormuz (6639); De l'Île Das à Jabal Az Zannah (6640); Mina Al Ahmadi (6641); Abords et Mouillages de Jabal Az Zannah (6642); Abords de Bandar Mish'ab (6667); Abords de Ras Tannurah et Ad Dammam (6695); Approches du Shatt Al Arab et du Khawr Abd Allah (6696); Approches de Ra's Tannurah et de Al Bahrayn (6706); Port de Al Kuwayt (6720); Acces à Doha et Umm Said (6722); Approches de Jazireh-Ye Khark et de Khowr-E Musa (6742); Approches d'Abu Zabi (6744); Approches de Al Jubayl (6897); A l'Est de Al Qatar. Abords de Jazirat Halul (6974); Approches de Yanbu (6981); Golfe d'Oman. Partie Ouest (6637); Golfe d'Oman. Partie Est (6638); Abords et Port de Mascate (6705); De Ra's Marbat à Ras Al Hadd (6946).



Early aerial photography of Umm Al Quwain and UAE infrastructure

820. PHOTOSUR INC. Aerial surveying photographs of Umm Al Quwain and surroundings.

United Arab Emirates / printed in Montreal, Photosur Inc., [ca. 1976]. 11 black-and-white vertical aerial photographs, 245 × 253 mm. Stored in custom-made black card portfolio. € 8,500

An early, apparently unpublished set of aerial survey photographs of the northern United Arab Emirates taken in the first few years after the formation of the Union, including two photographs of the city of Umm Al Quwain and numerous shots of early infrastructure and urban planning in the form of highways and the Umm Al Quwain city grid system. In the latter, King Faisal Street is clearly visible, along with the E11 highway, the longest highway in the United Arab Emirates and one of the region's early modernization projects. The further photographs track highways along wadis through the mountains in the northeast of the country, likely near the border with Oman. Taken together, an excellent record of the development of the Union in its first decade.

Light wear; altogether in good condition.

Scarce first geological study of the Union

821. HUNTING Geology and Geophysics Ltd. Government of the United Arab Emirates. Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral resources. Geological map of the Northern Emirates.

Borehamwood, Hunting Geology and Geophysics Ltd., 1976. Colour-printed map, 720 × 1215 mm. Scale 1:250,000. € 6,000

The first geological map of the UAE to be published after the founding of the Union. Scarce, with only two copies listed in institutions worldwide, both in the UK at the Natural History Museum and the British Geological Survey, respectively; the copy at the Natural History Museum was stamped "CONFIDENTIAL – NOT TO BE MADE AVAILABLE TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC." Based on a detailed aerial photographic survey of the Emirates compiled and drawn by Hunting Geology and Geophysics Ltd. during a mineral exploration survey of the Northern Emirates in 1975–76, directed by the UAE's Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources.

Hunting Geology and Geophysics (also styled Hunting Surveys) was an aerial surveying company based out of England and active throughout much of the 20th century; the company used their fleet of specialized aircraft to produce many early aerial photographs of the newly unified UAE, which were in turn drawn up as maps with special focus on geological formations and the natural resources of the new nation. Hunting's mid-1970s work records the earliest years of the Union during a time when mapping via aerial photography



was an important task with relevance for geological studies, natural resource prospecting, and border disputes with Oman and Saudi Arabia – although this map includes the careful disclaimer that it is “not an authority on international boundaries.” Captions and key bilingual in Arabic and English, and featuring a thorough explanatory essay in English along the left margin. Expertly rebaked and reinforced, with faint creasing. A benchmark study in the geology of the Emirates, rare and in quite good condition.

OCLC 182962252.

A large trove of Saudi Landsat maps

822. [UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA]. Saudi Arabia Landsat Image Maps (1:250,000). 20 maps.

[Reston, VA] / Jiddah, Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources, Deputy Ministry for Mineral Resources, 1979–81. 20 maps, 84 × 53 cm or larger. Printed in brown tones. Transverse Mercator projection, constant ratio linear horizontal scale 1:250,000 scale. All but two in their original printed orange envelopes. € 8,500



The joint NASA/USGS Landsat Programme started in the early 1970s, providing the longest continuous space-based record of the Earth’s surface. Of the 25 maps in 1:250,000 scale produced during 1979–81, 20 are included here (wanting 2, 3, 4 [IR 301, 302, 303], 13 [IR 312], 16 [IR 315]). They cover the stretch of the Red Sea coast from just below the Gulf of Aqaba to just below Jeddah, and inland from Jeddah towards Dammam via Riyadh.

Envelope and map of no. 10 stamped with initials and date (TRU May 1981) and a couple of nicks to map edge, otherwise excellent throughout.

G. J. Vranas, List of Interagency Reports submitted by the US Geological Survey Saudi Arabian Mission to the Saudi Arabian Directorate General of Mineral Resources from 1965 to the beginning of 1992 (Open File Report USGS-OF-92-2. Interagency Report 844 (Jiddah: Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources Directorate General of Mineral Resources, 1412 AH/1992 AD), pp. 71, 26–29.

Oil concessions in Abu Dhabi

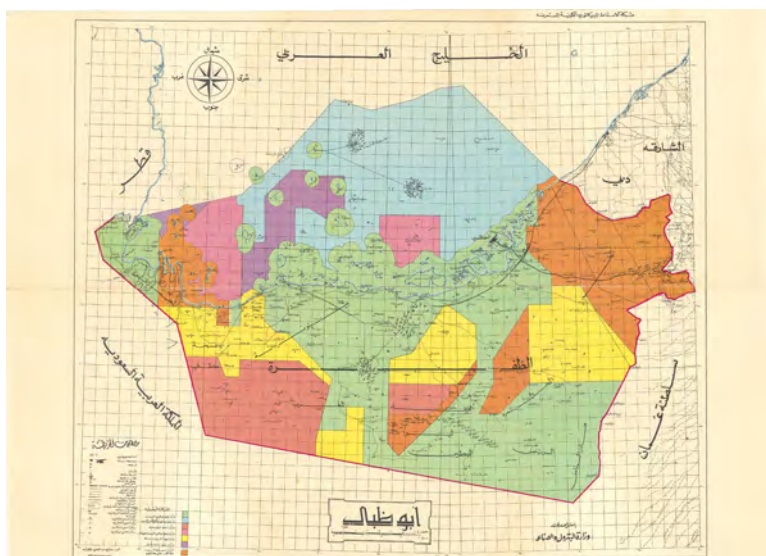
823. [ABU DHABI MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM]. Abu Zaby.

[Abu Dhabi, Ministry of Petroleum, 1970s]. Colour-printed map, 475 × 667 mm. Scale ca. 1:975,000. In Arabic. € 9,500

Exceedingly rare map of the concessions of oil companies in Abu Dhabi, including Pan Ocean, Middle East, Abu Dhabi, Philips, and Bandaq Oil Companies. In addition, the chart details towns and settlements, including the cities of Abu Dhabi and al-Ain, as well as the Liwa Oasis, wells, airstrips, roads, pipelines, pumping stations, beaches and coral reefs.

A few small marginal tears have been professionally restored. Faint waterstaining. Felt pen note reading “Abu Dhabi” (in Arabic) on the reverse. Only a single copy traceable worldwide (Library of Congress).

OCLC 796918838.





1970s tourist map of the UAE, Qatar and Bahrain

824. [UAE – Government of Abu Dhabi]. The United Arab Emirates. Tourist Map.

Abu Dhabi, Ministry of Information and Culture, [1970s]. Colour-printed map, 590 × 780 mm. Scale 1:1,125,000. In English and Arabic. € 1,500

Tourist map of the United Arab Emirates, Qatar and Bahrain, including portions of Saudi Arabia and Oman, as well as the coast of Iran. Apart from primary and secondary roads, proposed roads and roads under construction, the map indicates major cities such as Al Manamah, Doha, Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharjah, Umm Al Qaiwain, Ras Al-Khaimah, Al-Fujairah and Muscat. Includes ports, airports, wadis, wells, pipelines, oilfields, sand

plains, areas of silt, and sabkhas. With seven city maps (Abu Dhabi, Sharjah, Dubai, Ras Al-Khaimah, Umm Al-Qaiwain, Al-Fujairah, Ajman), and points of interest in the Emirates on the reverse.

A few small marginal tears.

OCLC 500873785.

The planning of the Bahraini Naval Forces: original map and organizational chart

825. [BAHRAIN]. Taqdir muqtarah an insha' Quwwa Bahariyya li-Dawlat al-Bahrayn [Sketch proposal to build a Naval Force for the country of Bahrain].

[Bahrain, mid-1970s]. Hand-drawn military map and organizational flowchart, 1.37 × 1.45 m. Coloured ink and watercolour on paper. Accompanied by 9 original photos. € 28,000

Unique hand-drawn chart of Bahrain's naval force as it was projected in the early and mid-1970s, including two large maps: firstly, of the island's location in the Gulf showing the Navy's planned 200-mile range as well as strategic points throughout the Gulf, and secondly, a smaller scale map showing the defensive coastal artillery firing range and radar ranges reaching out to the north and east of Qal'at al-Bahrain, Galali, and East Sitra bases around Manamah. An inset flowchart shows in detail the organization of Bahrain's Navy, to be headed by the Commander of Naval Forces, presiding over the branches of Supplies and Exercises (Engineers, Supplies, Medical Office), of Operations, Planning, and Signals (all commanded by the Chief of Staff), as well as the Naval Armed Forces proper (Fleet, Special Forces, and Coastal Artillery). The extensive annotation describes the maritime theatre of war around Bahrain, identifies vital targets (Port Sulayman, oil terminal, national airport, oil wells and storage tanks, refinery) and crucial points to be observed, and sketches the projected scope of the navy: initially a small fleet of armoured motor vessels with radar-guided automatic ordnance, later to be upgraded with surface-to-surface rocket launchers with a tactical range of ca. 180 nautical miles. The planning stage is to encompass some 2 to 3 months, followed by a development stage of about 3 years and an implementation phase of another year.



The chart is accompanied by a set of nine original mid-1970s photographs of members of the Egyptian General Staff who assumedly were closely involved in advising the government of Bahrain on the structure and implementation of their new Naval Forces, which became fully operational in 1979.

A fine survival, undocumented and at the time undoubtedly a closely guarded military secret.

Manuscript map from the turbulent 20th century

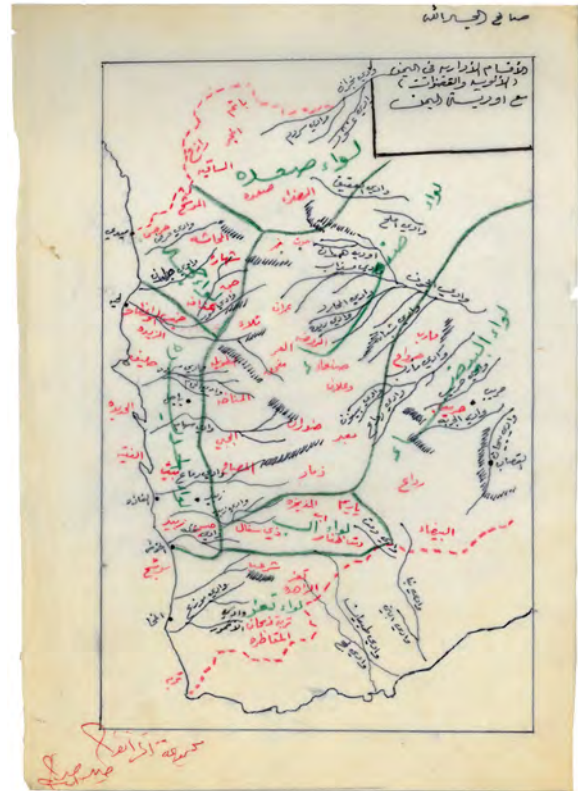
826. [YEMEN]. Manuscript map of administrative divisions and wadis of Yemen.

No place, ca. 1970s. 190 × 270 mm. Hand-drawn on tracing paper with black, red and green. In Arabic. € 800

A manuscript map from the turbulent 20th century of Yemeni history. Hand-drawn on tracing paper, the map shows the governorates of Yemen in green, cities and borders with Saudi Arabia and South Yemen in red, and some of its underlying geography in black, especially the wadis which stretch across the landscape from Aden to the Saudi Arabian border. Probably drawn by the hand of Saleh al-Khayrallah, whose name is at the top.

This map is interesting as a primary source of Yemen's constantly shifting regional borders and international borders during the 20th century. Numbers and names of administrative regions changed repeatedly, and new regions could be created by annexing various regions into others, especially between the years 1960 and 1980. In 1980, there were eight regions in total in North Yemen. This map shows only seven regions, indicating that it was drawn before that year. The seven governorates (liwas) are al-Bayda, al-Hudaydah, Hajjah, Ibb, Sa'dah, San'a', and Ta'izz (excluding al-Rida').

Light wear, very clean. A note at the bottom in a different hand, in red ink.



1980s road map of the UAE, Qatar and Bahrain

827. [UAE] – Automobile and Touring Club. Road Map United Arab Emirates.

London, Hunting Surveys Ltd. / Automobile and Touring Club, [ca. 1981]. Colour-printed map, 590 × 840 mm. Scale 1:1,130,000. In English and Arabic. € 1,500



Road map of the United Arab Emirates, Qatar and Bahrain, including portions of Saudi Arabia and Oman. Apart from primary and secondary roads, proposed roads and roads under construction, the map indicates major cities such as Al Manamah, Doha, Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharjah, Umm Al Qaiwain, Ras Al-Khaimah, Al-Fujairah and Muscat. Includes airports, wadis, wells, pipelines, oilfields, mountain peaks, sand and gravel plains dunes, areas of silt, and sabkhas. With a general map of the Middle East and a list of points of interest in the Emirates on the reverse.

Some signs of use: ink spots and ms. notes on the Middle East map.

OCLC 8113094.

Limited distribution NATO maps of UAE, Oman, Saudi Arabia

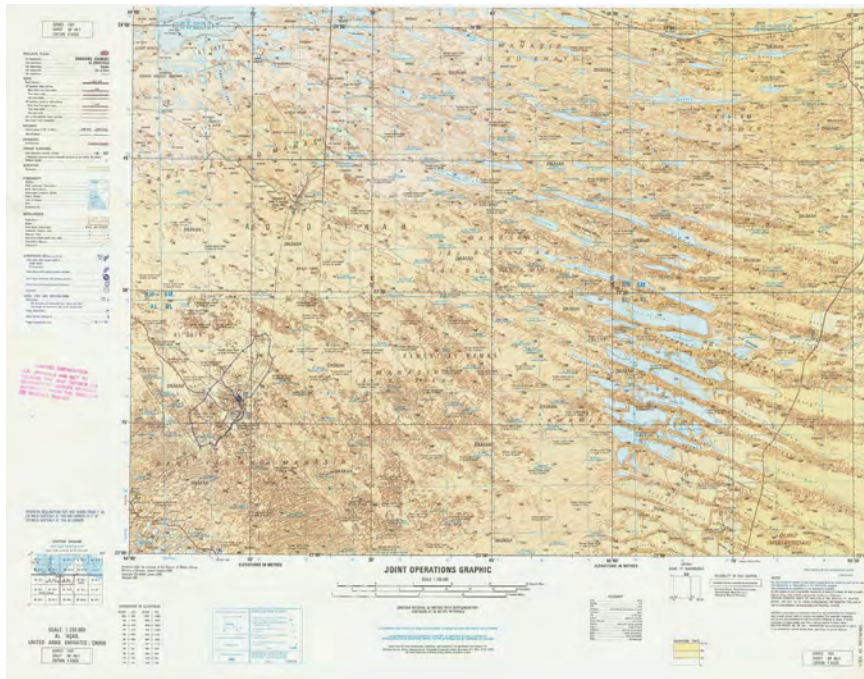
828. [NATO maps of the United Arab Emirates, Oman, Saudi Arabia, and Yemen]. Joint Operations Graphic. Series 1501.

[London], Director of Military Survey, Ministry of Defence, ca. 1984–1991. 23 colour-printed maps (560 × 750 mm). Scale 1:250,000. Series 1501, editions 1-GSGS, 2-GSGS, 3-GSGS, and 4-GSGS. Comprises: NE39-7, 16; NE-40-1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 9, 10; NF-40-1 through 8 and 11 through 16. € 3,500

Twenty-three NATO military operations maps showing the UAE, Oman, Saudi Arabia, and Yemen. From 1965 onwards NATO adapted maps compiled by the United States and Great Britain into the Joint Operations Graphic series, designed for the use of NATO allies during military operations. Two versions were made: the 1501 series for ground operations, and the 1501A series for air operations. Though these twenty-three maps are labelled 1501, even they exhibit a large amount of information which is specifically relevant to air operations, including carefully marked landing fields and runways, with the directionality of the runway shown if the information was available. Notes are also presented on the presence of power lines in given areas, a very important risk for pilots landing in unknown and unofficial areas during wartime.

All major urban sites of Oman are shown, as are several oil fields of the Arabian Peninsula, including Lekhwair North oil field and airstrip, and an area of the UAE just south of Abu Dhabi noting two oil fields. Each map is stamped, “Limited distribution. UK officials are not to release the map outside UK government service without authority from the Director of Military Survey”.

Slightest hint of wear, quite well preserved.





guide to DUBAI



- AL-OWAIS BLDG.**
 104 - A. Murdoch
 202 - M. Mc Lemore
 204 - R. R. Schultz
 301 - C. Heflin
 302 - B. E. Funderburk
 401 - N. Wichowski
 501 - E. J. Kyriacou
 601 - L. McMullin
 701 - K. L. Edgeman
- GALADARI BLDG.**
 701 - C. Hicks

- SHAIKHA LATIFA BLDG.**
 504 - C. Clarke
 508 - T. Presley
 606 - C. Willey
 708 - R. Arnold
 802 - H. Ainsworth
 806 - J. Drew
 807 - M. L. Burns
 808 - C. L. House
 901 - W. Scott
 905 - P. Brookes
 907 - W. Kemp
 908 - A. Douglas



- 68 - L. X. Dietrich
- 69 - L. X. Peterson
- 1A - C. K. Shepherd
- 8A - J. B. Buxton
- 6A - J. Muckinstorm
- 8A - M. Viillard
- 9A - A. C. Autrey
- 27A - P. E. McCune
- 28A - D. E. Good
- 29A - E. R. Miller
- 30A - S. J. Cross
- 31A - H. J. Pokrandt
- 32A - S. E. Muller
- 33A - J. H. Dougherty
- 36A - J. O. Yeaman
- 37A - R. L. Brace
- 38A - A. Prince

- 4 - R. F. Burdick
- 1 - C. L. Bodin
- 3 - H. A. Vest
- 5 - J. I. Horning

- Devers
- McQuire
- odes
- van Kirk
- Flesher
- Hatzlaff
- edgecock
- Myers
- Christopher

- 63C - J. Coleman
- 64C - P. W. Schmidt
- 65C - L. C. Arnwine
- 54C - D. C. Holke
- 55C - R. G. Tipton
- 62C - W. E. Cooke
- 61C - S. S. Smith
- 48C - D. R. Johnson
- 56C - S. G. Matthews
- 57C - J. C. Alford
- 58C - W. Butler
- 59C - R. F. Nickols
- 60C - R. Fabre
- 76C - E. R. Johnson
- 77C - G. Hubbard
- 78C - D. Dibley
- 79C - M. S. Giglio
- 80C - S. J. Vaughn
- 81C - W. Kestel
- A. C. School (Under Construction)
- 5 - J. G. Mitchell
- 6 - B. J. Rosco
- 8 - K. H. Stimpson

2-D. C. Arndt

To County Club

DUBAI PETROLEUM